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ICELANDIC-ENGLISH DICTIONARY



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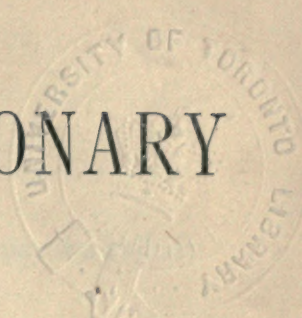
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# ICELANDIC-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

BASED ON THE MS. COLLECTIONS OF

THE LATE RICHARD CLEASBY

ENLARGED AND COMPLETED

BY

GUDBRAND VIGFUSSON, M.A.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION AND LIFE OF RICHARD CLEASBY

BY GEORGE WEBBE DASENT, D.C.L.

Oxford

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## PREFACE.

THIS work is a Dictionary of the Old Icelandic Language, or (as it may be called) the Classical Language of the Scandinavian race.

The history of the preservation of this language in its ancient form is remarkable.

The Icelandic language, in old writers also called the Norse or the Danish (*Noræna* or *Dönsk tunga*), was spoken by the four great branches of the Scandinavian race who peopled the countries abutting on the Baltic, the Norsemen or Northmen, Swedes, Danes, and Goths (*Norðmenn*, *Svíar*, *Danir*, and *Gautar*), as well as by the inhabitants of those parts of Northern Russia which were then known by the name of Gardar\*.

At the beginning of the 9th century the growing population of these countries, together with political changes and the naturally enterprising character of the people, caused a great outward movement of the race. Under the leading of their chieftains they set forth to seek for homes in other lands; and thus the 9th century came to be known by the name of the Age of the Vikings (*Vikinga-Öld*). The stream of emigration increased in volume, as tidings of the successes of the first adventurers reached the northern shores. The Swedes continued to press eastward into the countries beyond the Baltic, while the Danes and Norsemen steered boldly to the south and west, and chiefly to the shores of the British Isles.

Two main currents of this emigration by sea may be traced. First, the Danish, which directed its course to the north-east of England, and at length occupied that district so completely that it received the name of the Dena-lagu. The Saxon Chronicle is the chief authority for this part of the subject†; the only old Icelandic works which touch on it being the Egils Saga, which says that in the reign of Athelstan almost every family of note in Northern England was Danish by the father's or the mother's side; and the Ragnars Saga, which professes to give an historical account of the great Danish invasion, but is almost as mythical as the Iliad.

The second migration was Norse. These settlers gradually peopled the coasts of Ireland, the Isle of Man, the Orkneys and Shetland, and the northern counties of Scotland, Ross, Moray, and especially Caithness. In the year 852 A.D. the Norse sea-king Olave the White reached Ireland with a large fleet, and founded a Norse principality at Dublin: the foremost man among the Norsemen in Scotland was Earl Sigurd, uncle of Göngu-Hrolf. It is probable that to this same emigration must be referred the conquest and occupation of Normandy.

\* See the word Gardar in the Dictionary.

† The Saxon Chronicle under the year 787 states that in that year Danish ships first came to England. The Annales Cambriae record the same fact with regard to Ireland under the year 795: so also the Irish Annals, see Dr. Todd's Introduction to 'The War of the Gaedhill with the Gaill,' p. xxxii (Rolls' Ed.)



With this stream of Norsemen the colonisation of Iceland also is closely connected. That island had already been discovered by a Viking named Naddodd, who called it Snowland (*Snæland*); it was next seen by Gardar, a Swede, after whom it was named Gardarsholm; and lastly, the Viking Flóki gave it the name of Iceland, from seeing the Isafjörd covered with polar ice. But the first settlers were Ingolf, son of Örn, and his foster-brother Leif, who set sail about A.D. 870, and reached Iceland; they soon however passed on to Ireland, whence after a few years they returned to Iceland, taking with them some Irish slaves. The year 874 is fixed by the chroniclers as the date of this final settlement. Leif was soon after murdered by his unwilling Irish colonists; Ingolf remained alone and is regarded as the first settler in the island. About the same time Harold Fair-hair had seized the throne of Norway, and, by the establishment of despotic power, had become unbearable to the high-spirited and independent chiefs; and therefore the newly-discovered island, bleak and desolate as it was, offered a welcome home to men who had hitherto lived in the possession of equal and undisputed rights. Again, the Norsemen in the British Isles became unsettled after the death of King Thorstein, Olave the White's son (the Oistin Mac Amlabh of the Irish Annals), in the year 874 A.D.; and they seem from that time to have begun to migrate to Iceland. Conspicuous among these emigrants was Queen Auðr Djúpauðga, King Olave's widow, who set forth with almost all her kinsfolk and followers. It is probable that the number of Norsemen who sailed from Ireland to Iceland was about equal to that of those who had gone thither from Norway. They carried with them their families and such cultivation as they possessed. They spoke that form of the Scandinavian tongue which prevailed on the western coast of Norway; and as time went on, while new dialects formed themselves throughout Scandinavia, in Iceland the old tongue rose to the dignity of a literary language, and thereby retained its original form. It has thus been preserved to our days\*.

The first settlers formed an independent aristocracy, or republic, which continued for nearly four hundred years. Up to the end of the 10th century they held the heathen faith and practised the rites of heathen worship: Christianity was accepted as the faith of the island in the year 1000 A.D. Two centuries and a half after this change of faith (A.D. 1262) the Icelanders made willing submission to the king of Norway, that is, as has been said, about four hundred years after the first discovery of the island.

It was during this period that the Laws and Sagas of Iceland were written. Some idea of the extent and variety of this literature may be formed from the compendious account which is subjoined to this Preface. Tales of an historical and mythological character were committed to writing, being for the most part narratives of the feats of heroes abroad and at home, and belonging to the times before the year 1030 A.D., which may fairly be called the patriarchal age of Icelandic history; and in these tales, with poems, laws, and documents of various kinds, the old Scandinavian tongue, as spoken and written by the Icelanders in the period ranging from 900 to 1262 A.D., has been handed

\* See the Landnáma, the Laxdæla Saga, and the Irish Annals; and, for details, Mr. Dasent's Paper in the Oxford Essays for 1858, pp. 176 sqq., and his Introduction to 'The Story of Burnt Njal,' Edinburgh 1861.



down to us in a form which may justly be called classical. In Sweden and Norway the old Scandinavian tongue is preserved in writing only on the scanty Runic monuments. The earliest Danish and Swedish written laws are believed not to be earlier than the middle and end of the 13th century, by which time the common language in these lands had already undergone great changes, although the modern Danish and Swedish were not yet formed. In Norway, however, a considerable literature of the 13th century survives; and the old language lasted longer there than in the sister countries. This literature consists of laws, diplomas, homilies, and translations of French romances; and these works are quoted in this Dictionary together with the Icelandic. These documents belong to the period embraced by the reign of King Hakon, A.D. 1216–1263; but, though valuable, they do not make an original literature. Only in Iceland did a living literature spring up and flourish; there alone the language has been handed down to us with unbroken tradition and monuments, from the first settlement of the island to the present day.

It is believed that the present Dictionary will furnish not only a complete glossary of the words used in this old classical literature, but also a full account of the forms and inflexions of the verbs, with copious citations of passages in which each word occurs, with references carefully verified, and explanations given whenever they seem to be required; and, at the same time, though the Dictionary is mainly intended for the old authors, both in prose and poetry, it endeavours to embrace an account of the whole language, old and new.

A few words must be added to explain the origin and history of the work.

Many years ago, RICHARD CLEASBY projected a General Dictionary of the Old Scandinavian Language; and in 1840 he left England to settle in Copenhagen, the chief seat and centre of Scandinavian learning and the home of the best collection of Icelandic MSS., for the purpose of preparing himself for his work and of obtaining the assistance of Icelandic students in collecting materials; among these Mr. Konrad Gislason's name ought especially to be mentioned. Mr. Cleasby was a man of independent means, an excellent scholar, held in high esteem by foreign scholars, devoted to his work, and shunning no labour to make it perfect. He reserved for himself the old prose literature; while Dr. Egilsson was engaged on the poetical vocabulary, towards the expenses of which Mr. Cleasby promised to contribute, so that he may be said to have been the chief promoter of that work also. The MS. of the Poetical Dictionary was ready for publication in the year 1846. In the following year Mr. Cleasby caused five words—*bragð*, *búa*, *at* (conjunction), *af* (preposition), and *ok* (conjunction)—to be set up in type as specimens of the projected Prose Dictionary. These he sent to several foreign friends, and among others to Jacob Grimm, who returned a most kind and friendly answer, warmly approving of the plan as indicated in the specimens, and adding many good wishes that Mr. Cleasby might have health and life to complete the work. Unhappily these wishes were not to be realised. In the



autumn of the same year he was taken ill, but was in a fair way to recovery, when, by resuming work too soon, he suffered a relapse. His illness took the form of typhus fever, and he died insensible, without being able to make any arrangements respecting his papers and collections.

Mr. Cleasby's heirs, anxious that his labours should not be thrown away, paid a considerable sum of money to certain persons in Copenhagen, for the purpose of completing the book. But in 1854 came a demand for more money; and as it seemed doubtful whether the work was likely to be finished in any reasonable time, and on any reasonable terms, it was determined that the whole of the MSS. should be sent to England. It seems, however, that none of Mr. Cleasby's original slips were included in the papers sent. These papers consist of rough transcripts, made after Mr. Cleasby's death by various students in Copenhagen, whereas his original papers have not to this day come over to England.

It is clear, from an examination of these transcripts, that scarcely any part of the Dictionary, with the exception of the words sent to Grimm, had been completed during Mr. Cleasby's lifetime or by him. The letters D, F, J, K, N, O, P, S, U, V, and H (partially), were worked out after his death by the Copenhagen editors, but in such a manner that it would have been much better to have had Mr. Cleasby's papers in their original form. In his collections he appears to have been accustomed to write out in full the references taken from MSS., while he made but a brief note by page or otherwise of words drawn from printed books. This he probably did, both to save labour and also because he may have looked forward to being able to complete his book in England, where the printed editions, but not the MSS., would have been within his reach. The editors have simply copied out these references, adding and explaining little or nothing.

The MSS. in this state were placed at the disposal of the well-known Icelandic scholar, Mr. G. Webbe Dasent, and in the year 1855 he proposed to the Delegates of the Clarendon Press at Oxford to undertake the publication of the Dictionary under the belief that the collections left by Mr. Cleasby would not require much revision to fit them for publication. A specimen was set up in type, and Mr. Dasent himself undertook to see the book through the Press.

The matter, however, remained in abeyance till the year 1864, when Mr. Dasent again brought it before the Delegates. They, having taken into consideration the great value of a complete and accurate Dictionary of the old classical Scandinavian language, and the great interest this language has for students of Old English, were persuaded to renew their engagement with Mr. Dasent and to undertake the publication of the work. Mr. Dasent consented, as before, to revise the proof-sheets, to correct the English explanations and translations, and to add parallel words and usages from the Old English and Scottish dialects. He also stated to the Delegates that the papers were left in an imperfect state, and asked them to grant a sum of money, for the



purpose of securing the services of an Icelandic scholar in completing the work. This was also agreed to; and Mr. Dasent, in the course of the same year, secured the services of Mr. Gudbrand Vigfusson, a born Iclander, already well known for his learning, and for his labours in the field of his native literature.

Mr. Vigfusson's report of the papers handed over by Mr. Cleasby's heirs shews that they contained copious materials for a Dictionary, but required much labour and research to work them into a form fit for publication. Mr. Cleasby's were the first large and comprehensive collections ever made, and are particularly valuable in that they were all taken from the documents themselves. The words of varied construction, such as the chief Verbs and Prepositions, are very rich, and taken from the best writers. But the words relating to Antiquities are left in a meagre condition; and there are many omissions of a kind which shew that Mr. Cleasby kept much of the matter in his head, and intended carefully to revise the whole. He intended no doubt to have worked out every word with the same conscientious accuracy which is shewn in the completed articles,—a task which would have occupied years of labour; and had life been granted him, it is certain he would have fulfilled this self-imposed task well and thoroughly. These circumstances have rendered the business of completing the book very arduous, and must account in a great measure for the delay which has occurred in the publication of even a part of the work.

Unfortunately also, Mr. Dasent's incessant and various occupations have prevented him from carrying his promised supervision beyond the first two sheets. The task of revising the English part of the work has fallen into hands far less competent, not only in respect to knowledge of the Scandinavian language and literature, but also in respect to acquaintance with those archaic and provincial dialects of the British Isles, which have special affinities to the Scandinavian tongue.

The Delegates however have reason to hope that a fuller account of Mr. Cleasby's life and labours, as well as a general introduction to the whole work, will be written by Mr. Dasent and prefixed to the Dictionary when it is completed.

Mr. Vigfusson takes this opportunity of acknowledging the help and advice he has received from the officials at the British Museum and the Bodleian Library, and particularly to express his many obligations to the Rev. H. O. Coxe, librarian of the Bodleian. He also desires to render his personal thanks to the following Icelandic scholars,—Mr. Dasent, Dr. John Carlyle, Prof. Konrad Maurer of Munich, Prof. C. R. Unger of Christiania, and last, not least, to his friend and countryman Mr. Jón Sigurdsson of Copenhagen.

H. G. L.

OXFORD, June 10, 1869.



*The sources for the Icelandic part of this work are the following.*

1. Mr. Cleasby's collections, which have in words, phrases, and references supplied about one-half of the materials for the present work.
2. The Lexicon Poëticum, by Dr. Sveinbjörn Egilsson, born 1791, died 1852, a most excellent work, which has served as a chief guide in references from the old poetical language.
3. Fritzner's Dictionary, by Johan Fritzner, a Norse clergyman, begun shortly after the year 1850, and completed in 1867. It is a very rich and good collection, entirely independent of Mr. Cleasby, and has afforded much valuable assistance throughout.
4. Björn Halldórsson's Dictionary, Icelandic and Latin. The author, an excellent Icelandic clergyman, was born about 1715, and died 1794, and his work was published in 1814 by Rask, who also translated the original renderings into Danish: it is well known from the fact that Grimm in his Grammar has taken from it almost all his collection of the vocabulary of the Icelandic language.
5. Alt-Nordisches Glossar, by Theodor Möbius, 1866, a limited but independent collection, which has afforded many happy references.
6. The Dictionary published in Copenhagen in 1860 (Old-Nordisk Ordbog). This book has evidently been compiled from Cleasby's papers in Copenhagen: it omits all references. It has been of some use, as it has here and there shewn where words have been omitted in the transcripts now at Oxford.
7. Earlier Glossaries:
  - α. Specimen Lexici Islandici, by Magnús Ólafsson, an Icelandic clergyman, died 1636, published under the name Specimen Lexici Runici in 1650 by the Danish scholar Ole Worm, who also wrote it in the Runic character. This is the first Icelandic Glossary alphabetically arranged, and contains from 1200 to 1500 words with references. Hence the word 'Runick,' as applied to Icelandic, in Hickes and Johnson.
  - β. Lexicon Islandicum, by Gudmundus Andreae, an Icelander, died 1654, published by Resen in 1683; it derives all words from Hebrew: not very interesting and without references.
  - γ. Monosyllaba Islandica, by Rugman, an Icelander, 1676; it contains about 1400 such words.
  - δ. Index Linguae Veteris Scytho-Scandicae sive Gothicae, by Olaf Verelius, a Swedish scholar, died 1682, published by Rudbeck in 1691; a fairly done work, containing about 12,000 words with references from MSS.
  - ε. Lexicon Islandicum, a large collection made by Jón Ólafsson, born 1705, died 1779; it has not been published but is preserved in MS. in Copenhagen and has therefore not been within reach, but illustrations from it are now and then given from memory.
  - ζ. Skýringar, by Pál Vídalín, died 1727; a commentary on obsolete law terms, published at Reykjavík in 1854.
8. Indexes along with Editions, etc., e.g. the 12th volume of Fornmanna Sögur: Lexicon Mythologicum, by Finn Magnussen, affixed to the large edition of Sæmundar Edda: Indexes to Njála, Grágás, Annálar, etc.: Indexes along with Chrestomathies, e.g. Dieterich, a German scholar; as also Dieterich's Runic Glossary (Runen-schatz), 1844: Physical Index in the Itinerary or Travels of Eggert Ólafsson, Copenhagen 1772: Index on Medical Terms in Félags-rit, 1789, 1790: Botanical Index in Hjaltalin's Icelandic Botany, 1830: Indexes of Proper Names in Landnáma, 1843; in Fornmanna Sögur, vol. xii, and Flateyjar-bók, vol. iii; in Munch's Beskrivelse over Norge (Geography of Norway), 1849.
9. Mr. Vigfusson's own collections and such additions and illustrations as he has been enabled to make through his knowledge of his own mother-tongue.

*The sources for the etymological part are chiefly the following.*

Jacob Grimm, Deutsche Grammatik, a work which embraces all Teutonic languages.

For Gothic, the Glossary to Ulfilas, by Gabelenz and Loebe, 1843.

For Anglo-Saxon, Dr. Bosworth's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary; as also Grein's Poetical Glossary (Sprach-schatz), 1861 and 1864.

For Early English, the Ormulum, an old gospel paraphrase by Orm or Ormin (a Scandinavian name), published by Dr. White in 1852; it affords many illustrations of Scandinavian words, but it is chiefly curious for philological purposes because of the careful distinction it makes between short and long vowels.

For Northern English and Scottish, Jamieson's Dictionary.

For Old Saxon, Schmeller's Glossary to Heliand, an Old Saxon gospel harmony, 1840.

For Old and Middle High German, Graff's Sprach-schatz, and Mittelhoch-Deutsches Wörterbuch, 1854 sqq.



# CLASSIFICATION OF WORKS AND AUTHORS

## CITED IN THIS DICTIONARY.

**N.B.**—*The authors of most of the Icelandic Sagas are unknown; the works are therefore cited, not the authors, even where they are known.*

**A. POETRY.**—Kviða generally denotes a narrative poem; mál a poem in dialogue or didactic; ljóð, söngur a lay, song; tal a genealogical, drápa a laudatory heroic poem; ríma a rhyme or rhapsody.

**I. MYTHICAL POEMS:**—Völu-spá, Háva-mál (mythical-didactic), Grímnis-mál, Vafþrúðnis-mál, Skírnis-mál, Alvis-mál, Loka-senna, Harbarðs-ljóð, Vegtams-kviða, Þryms-kviða, Hymis-kviða, Hyndlu-ljóð, Forspjalls-ljóð (mod.) 2. Poems in the form of a 'drápa,' but upon mythical subjects:—Haustlög, Hús-drápa, Þórs-drápa, Ragnars-kviða.

**II. HEROICAL:**—Fáfnis-mál, Sigdrífu-mál, Hamðis-mál, Sigurðar-kviða (in three poems), Guðrúnar-kviða (in three poems), Brynhildar-kviða, Atla-kviða, Atla-mál, Völundar-kviða, Rígs-mál, Helga-kviða Hjörvarðs-sonar, Helga-kviða Hundings-bana (in two poems), Helreið Brynhildar, Oddrúnar-grátr, Guðrúnar-hefna, Grotta-söngur, Gró-galdr, Fjölsvinns-mál, Ynglinga-tal, Háleygja-tal, Bjarka-mál, Getspeki Heiðreks, and other poems in Hervarar Saga, Darraðar-ljóð. Most of these poems (in I. II) are contained in the old collection commonly called Sæmundar Edda: the various editions differ in the distribution of the verses; in this Dictionary references are made to the edition of Möbius, Leipzig 1860; that of Sophus Bugge, Christiania 1867, has now superseded all former editions, and is cited in special instances.

**III. HISTORICAL:**—Höfuð-lausun, Sona-torrek, Arinbjarnar-drápa (all published in the Egils Saga), Hákonar-mál (published in Hkr. i.), Vell-ekla, Darraðar-ljóð, Reksteffja. 2. Poems later than the middle of the 12th century:—Kráku-mál (published in Fas. i.), Hugsvinns-mál (paraphrase of Cato's Disticha), Sólar-ljóð (published along with Sæmundar Edda), Háttá-tal (published along with the Edda), Jónsvíkinga-drápa, Íslendinga-drápa, Merlinus-spá (an Icelandic metrical paraphrase of Geoffrey of Monmouth), Málsháttá-kvæði (collection of proverbs in a MS. Cod. Reg. of Edda), Konunga-tal (published in Flateyjar-bók ii. 520 sqq.), Placidus-drápa, Harm-sól, Leiðar-vísan, Líknar-braut (religious poems, edited by Dr. Egilsson, published 1833 and 1844), Geisli (published in Fb. i. beginning), Guðmundar-drápa (published in Bs. ii. 187 sqq.), Lilja or the Lily (published in H. E. ii. 398 sqq.), both poems of the 14th century. 3. Ólafa-ríma (published in Fb. i. 8 sqq.), Skáld-Helga-rímur (published in Grönl. Hist. Mind. ii.), Þrymlur, Völsungs-rímur (edited by Möbius), Skíða-ríma (a satirical poem of the 14th or 15th century), etc.

**IV. POETS CITED:**—Bragi (9th century); Hornklofi, Þjóðólfr Hvinverski (9th or 10th century); Egill, Kormakr, Eyvindr Skálda-spillir (all of the 10th century); Halfréðr (born 968, died 1008); Sighvatr, Arnórr (both of the 11th century); Einar Skúlason (12th century), etc.

**B. LAWS.**—The Icelanders and Norsemen first began to write their laws at the end of the 11th and the beginning of the 12th century; before that time all laws were oral.

**I. LAWS OF THE ICELANDIC COMMONWEALTH:**—Grágás (vide that word), a collection of the laws of the Commonwealth, published in two volumes by the Arna-Magnaen Legate, Copenhagen 1829. Parts or sections of the law are, Kristinna-laga-páttir, Þingskapa-páttir, Vig-slóði, Bauga-tal, Tíundar-lög, Landbrigða-páttir, Arfa-páttir, Ómaga-bálkr, Festa-páttir, Lögréttu-páttir, Lögsgumanns-páttir, etc. These laws are chiefly contained in two private collections or MSS. of the 12th century, called Konungs-bók (marked Grág. Kb.) and Staðarhóls-bók (marked Grág. Sb.); the new edition (Copenhagen 1853) is a copy of the Konungs-bók; but the Arna-Magn. edition, which is cited in this Dictionary, is a compilation from both MSS., having however Staðarhóls-bók as its groundwork. The Kristin-réttir Þorláks ok Ketils (K. Þ. K.) is cited from a separate edition (Copenhagen 1775).

**II. LAWS OF NORWAY** contained in a collection in three volumes, called Norges Gamle Love (published by Munch and Keyser, Christiania 1846, 1847). The 1st vol. is most frequently cited, and contains the laws of Norway previous to A.D. 1263; the 3rd vol. contains Réttar-bætr or Royal Writs, cited by the number. The Gulapings-lög or Lands-lög, = the Code of King Magnus (died 1281), is contained in the 2nd vol. of this collection, but is cited from a separate edition (Copenhagen 1817).

**III. ICELANDIC LAWS**, given after the union with Norway:—Kristin-réttir Arna biskups (published at Copenhagen in 1777); Járn-síða (Copenhagen 1847), the Law of Iceland from A.D. 1272–1280; Jóns-bók (Hólum 1709) is the Icelandic Code of Laws of A.D. 1280 (still in use in Iceland).

### C. HISTORIES OR TALES OF A MYTHICAL CHARACTER.

**I. EDDA OR SNORRA EDDA:**—In this Dictionary only the prose work of Snorri Sturluson (born 1178, died 1241) is cited under this name; the poems of the so-called Sæmundar Edda are all cited separately by their names (vide A.). The Edda consists of three parts, the Gylfa-ginning or Mythical Tales (pp. 1–44), Skáldskapar-mál or the Poetical Arts and Diction (pp. 45–110), Háttá-tal (marked Edda Ht.) = a poem on the metres, and lastly, Þulur or Rhymed Glossary of Synonymes (marked Edda Gl.) The edition cited is that of Dr. Egilsson, Reykjavík (1848) in one vol.; the Arna-Magn. (1848 sqq.) in two vols. (the third is still in the press) is now and then referred to. The Edda is chiefly preserved in three vellum MSS., the Konungs-bók (Kb.), the Orms-bók (Ob.), and the Uppsala-bók (Ub.), which is published in the Arna-Magn. Ed. ii. 250–396. 2. The prose parts of the Sæmundar Edda (here marked Sæm.)

**II. MYTHICAL SAGAS OR HISTORIES:**—Fornaldar Sögur, a collection published in three volumes by Rafn, Copenhagen 1829, 1830: the 1st vol. contains Hrólf's Saga Kraka (pp. 1–109), Völsunga Saga (pp. 115–234, again published by Bugge, Christiania 1865), Ragnars Saga (pp. 235–299 and 345–360), Sögu-brot or Skjöldunga Saga (a fragment, pp. 363–368), Hervarar Saga (pp. 411–533), Norna-Gests Saga (pp. 319–342): the 2nd vol. contains Hálf's Saga (pp. 25–60), Friðþjófs Saga (pp. 63–100 and 488–503), Örvar-Odds Saga (almost wholly fabulous): the 3rd vol., Gautreks Saga (pp. 1–53): the rest are mere fables, and belong to G below. Hemings-páttir, from the Flateyjar-bók, 3rd vol., partly cited from MSS.; this tale contains a myth parallel to that of William Tell. 2. Ynglinga Saga by Snorri Sturluson, containing lives of the mythical kings of Sweden from Odin down to the historical time, cited from Heimskringla, 1st vol.

**D. ÍSLENDINGA SÖGUR OR HISTORIES** referring to the ICELANDIC COMMONWEALTH and the time following the union with Norway.

**I. SAGAS OR HISTORIES OF THE GENERAL HISTORY OF ICELAND:**—Landnáma or Landnámabók, a History of the Discovery and Settlement of Iceland, originally written by Ari Fróði (born 1067, died 1148), but worked out into its present form by Sturla Þórðarson (born 1214, died 1284); this important work is cited from the Copenhagen Ed. of 1843, where the figures are



separated with a (·); the first figure marks 'a part' (þáttir), the second a chapter. Landnáma (Hb.) denotes the text of the vellum MS. Hauks-bók. Landnáma Mantissa means an appendix affixed to the book in the printed editions. Íslendinga-bók by Ari Fróði, from the Ed. of 1843 (published along with Landnáma). Kristni Saga (Introduction of Christianity), cited from Biskupa Sögur, vide below. Sturlunga Saga or Íslendinga Saga hin mikla by Sturla Þórðarson, relates the history of Iceland, especially of the 13th century up to the union with Norway, cited from the Ed. of 1817-1820, in four volumes; the last volume however, containing the Arna biskups Saga, is quoted from the Biskupa Sögur below. The chief MS. of this work is in the British Museum, 11,127; the letter C after the figures denotes the vellum MS. Arna-Magn. 122, fasc. A.

## II. SAGAS OR LIVES OF MEN OR FAMILIES referring to the Icelandic 'Saga time', i. e. the 10th century down to about A. D. 1030 or 1050, properly called Íslendinga Sögur.

1. The Larger Sagas:—Njála or Njáls Saga, published at Copenhagen in 1772; the Latin translation by Johnsonius, Copenhagen 1809 with Icelandic various readings, is cited now and then; cp. Burnt Njal by Mr. Dasent. Laxdæla Saga, Copenhagen 1826; the later part of Laxdæla also exists in a better form in a vellum MS. Arna-Magn. 309, but is not as yet published. Egils Saga or Egla, Copenhagen 1809. Eyrbyggja Saga or Eyrbyggja, Ed. 1787, and Leipzig 1864, where the pages of the old Ed. are marked in the margin. 2. The Smaller Sagas:—Ljósvetninga Saga, Valla-Ljóts Saga, Svarfdæla Saga, Reykdæla Saga, Víga-Grúms Saga, all five cited from the octavo volume called Íslendinga Sögur, 2nd vol., Copenhagen 1830: Harðar Saga (pp. 1-118), Hænsa-Þóris Saga (pp. 121-186), Gunnlaugs Saga (pp. 189-276), Heiðarvíga Saga (pp. 320-392), all four cited from the collection called Íslendinga Sögur, 2nd vol., Copenhagen 1847: Gísla Saga Stúrssonar, Bjarnar Saga Hítadæla-kappa, Hrafnkels Saga, Droplaugar-Sona Saga, Vápnfirðinga Saga, Þorsteins Saga hríva, Þorsteins-Þáttir Stangar-högs, all seven cited from the small editions, 1847, 1848; the chapters in Gísla Saga, when quoted, refer to the old edition, Hólum 1756: Kormaks Saga, edited separately, Copenhagen 1832: Vatnsdæla Saga (pp. 1-80), Flóamanna Saga (pp. 117-161), Hallfreðar Saga (pp. 83-115), all these three Sagas are published and cited from a collection called Forn-sögur, Leipzig 1860: Bandamanna Saga, Hávarðar Saga, Grettis Saga (an A after the figures denotes the vellum MS. Arna-Magn. 556 A), Ólkofra-Þáttir, all these four Sagas are cited from the quarto volume Margfróðir Sögu-Þættir, Hólum 1756 (of Grettis Saga a new edition appeared in 1853, and of Hávarðar Saga in 1860; of Bandamanna Saga an earlier and better text is preserved in a vellum MS. 2845 Royal Libr. Copenhagen, cited Band. (MS.), but is not published): Þorfinns Saga Karls-efnis, cited from Grönländ's Historiske Mindesmærker i. 352-442, a part is also published in Antiquitates Americanae: Þorsteins Saga Síðu-Hallssonar, cited from Analecta, by Möbius, Leipzig 1860, pp. 169-186: Gull-Þóris Saga by Maurer, Leipzig 1857, cited by the pages of the MS. which are marked in the margin of the Ed.: Fóstbreðra Saga, Ed. 1822, new Ed. 1852: Njarðvíkinga Saga or Gunnars-Þáttir Þiðrandabana, published at the end of Laxdæla, pp. 363-384: Þorvalds Saga Víðförla, published in Biskupa Sögur i. 33-50. Many of these Sagas were undoubtedly written in the 12th century, although preserved in later MSS.; some, although old, have been worked out into their present shape by historians of the 13th century (e. g. Eyrbyggja, Laxdæla, and Njála); some few of them have only reached us in the more modern and artificial style of the 13th or 14th century.

## III. SAGAS OR LIVES OF THE ICELANDIC BISHOPS from A. D. 1056-1330, collected and edited under the title of Biskupa Sögur:—

Vol. i, Copenhagen 1858, contains Kristni Saga, pp. 1-32, vide above; Hungur-vaka or Lives of the First Five Bishops of Skalholt, pp. 59-86; Þorláks Saga, pp. 89-124, 263-332; Jóns Saga, pp. 151-260; Páls Saga, pp. 127-148; Guðmundar Saga, pp. 407-618; Árna Saga, pp. 679-786 (bishop Arne died 1298); Laurentius Saga by Einar Hafidason, the last Icelandic historian of the olden time, born 1307, died 1393, pp. 789-914 (bishop Laurentius died 1330); Rafns Saga and Arons Saga are printed as an appendix, vol. i, pp. 639-676, 619-638. Vol. ii, pp. 1-230, contains another recension of Guðmundar Saga, written by Abbot Arngrim, who died 1361: the following pages (ii. 230 sqq.) are lives of the bishops of the Reformation period.

## IV. ANNALS:—Íslenzkir Annálar or Annals of Iceland, containing Konungs-annáll or Ann. Regii, an important vellum in Gamle Kongel. Saml., 2087, 4to, published in Langebek's Script. rer. Dan. vol. iii; cp. also the Hauks-annáll, Hóla-annáll, Flateyjar-annáll, Lögmans-annáll, etc. A collection of Annals embracing the time from the settlement of Iceland up to A. D. 1430 was published at Copenhagen in 1847, and is cited by years.

## V. SKRÖK-SÖGUR OR FABULOUS SAGAS:—Bárðar Saga, from Ed. Hólum 1756, new Ed. 1860; Víglundar Saga, Ed. 1756, new Ed. 1860; Þórðar Saga hreðu, Ed. 1756, new Ed. 1848, and 1860 (partly); Kjálnessinga Saga, cited from Íslendinga Sögur, Ed. 1847; Króka-Refs Saga, Ed. 1756; Finnboga Saga, Ed. 1812, along with the old Ed. of Vatnsdæla: Þorsteins-Þáttir uxafóts, Orms-Þáttir Stórolfssonar, Þorleifs-Þáttir Jarlaskálds, all three in Fb. i. and in Fms. iii: Brandkrossa-Þáttir, Ed. 1847: Bolla-Þáttir, published along with the Laxdæla: Stjórnu-Odda Draumr, Ed. 1780, new Ed. 1860.

## E. KONUNGA SÖGUR OR LIVES OF KINGS, PRINCES, AND EARLS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES, etc.

I. SAGAS OR LIVES OF THE KINGS OF NORWAY AND DENMARK, contained in a great collection published in twelve volumes, Copenhagen 1825-1837, under the title of Fornmanna Sögur:—Vols. i-v contain the lives of the kings of Norway from the end of the 9th century to A. D. 1030: vol. vi contains Magnús Saga Góða and Haraldar Saga Harðráða (died 1066): vol. vii goes down to A. D. 1176; the best text of both vols. vi and vii are contained in a great Icelandic MS. called Hulda (cited now and then): vol. viii contains the Sverris Saga by Karl Ábóti (Abbot Carle), who died 1213; the king Sverrir died 1202: vol. ix, pp. 229-535, and vol. x, pp. 1-154, contain Hákonar Saga by Sturla Þórðarson, king Hacon died 1263: vol. xi contains the lives of the kings of Denmark, viz. Jónsvíkinga Saga (pp. 1-162, a shorter recension of the Saga is preserved in an Icelandic MS. at Stockholm, and cited from the Ed. 1824); Knytlunga Saga (pp. 179-402)=lives of the Danish kings from king Canute down to the end of the 12th century: in the 10th vol. there are besides, Ágrip (pp. 377-421), a compendium of the lives of the kings of Norway; Ólafs Saga Tryggvasonar by Oddr Munkr, who lived in the 12th century (pp. 216-376), another recension of the same work is edited by Munch, Christiania 1853 (and here marked Ó. T.): vol. xii contains registers, etc. Heims-kringla, vols. i-iii, cited from the folio edition, Copenhagen 1777-1783, contains the lives of the kings of Norway in a text mostly identical with Fornmanna Sögur vols. i-vii, and is therefore sparingly cited; but the Heimskringla alone gives the Ynglinga Saga, vide C. II: a new edition by Unger has been published, Christiania 1868. Codex Frisianus, a vellum MS. of the Heimskringla, fasc. 1, Christiania 1869. Ólafs Saga Helga by Snorri Sturluson, who died 1241, cited Ó. H., Christiania 1853, is identical with Fornmanna Sögur vols. iv, v, and Heimskringla vol. ii, but contains the best text of this Saga. Fagrskinna, Christiania 1847, contains a short history of the kings of Norway down to the end of the 12th century. Morkinskinna, an old vellum containing the lives of king Harald Harðráði and the following kings, by C. R. Unger, Christiania 1867. Ingvars Saga by Brocman, Stockholm 1762. Eymundar Saga, cited from Fb. ii. and Fms. v; the Saga is given in Antiquités Russes. Ólafs Saga Helga (O. H. L.), a legendary life of St. Olave, Christiania 1849. Flateyjar-bók, edited in three volumes, Christiania 1860-1868, contains the text of Fornmanna Sögur, besides many other things, and is often cited (Fb.). Here may also be mentioned Skálda-tal or Catalogue of Ancient Poets and Kings, published by Möbius in his Catalogus, Leipzig 1856; but again edited by Jón Sigurdsson in Edda iii. pp. 251-286 (still in the press).

II. SAGAS referring to other countries:—Orkneyinga Saga, also called Jarla Saga, the Lives of the Earls of Orkney from the earliest time down to the end of the 12th century, cited from the new edition of Mr. Dasent, not yet issued, the old Ed. A. D. 1780; the whole Saga is given in the Flateyjar-bók. Magnús Saga Eyja-jarls, the Life of St. Magnus, Ed. 1780. Færeyinga Saga, the History of the Faro Islands, Copenhagen 1832, from the Flateyjar-bók. Grœnlendinga-Þáttir or Einar's-Þáttir



**Sokka-sonar**, cited from Flateyjar-bók iii. 445-454. **Játvarðar Saga**, the Life of Edward the Confessor, Ed. 1852, also contained in Flateyjar-bók iii. 463-472. **Ósvalds Saga**, the Life of King Oswald, Ed. 1854. **Thomas Saga Erkbiskups**, the Life of Thomas à Becket, cited from a MS. 5311 in the British Museum, a transcript of an Icelandic vellum MS. called *Thomas-skinnna*; another recension of this Saga is in an Icelandic MS. at Stockholm: it is now in the press under the care of Unger, Christiania, whose edition is now and then cited (Thom. Ed.), vide e.g. *gjafmildi*. **Rómverja Sögur**, edited in Prøver, pp. 108-386, is a paraphrase of Sallust's *Bellum Jugurt.* and Lucan's *Pharsalia*. **Veraldar Saga**, a short Universal History, 'Sex Aetates Mundi,' cited from Prøver, pp. 64-103. We may also here record the **Þorfinns Saga** (vide above, D. II. 2) and **Vinlands-páttir**, from Flateyjar-bók vol. i, wrongly inserted in the editions of the *Heimskringla* vol. i, published by Rafn in *Antiquitates Americanae*, Copenhagen, pp. 7-78: these two Sagas refer to the discovery of America at the end of the 10th and the beginning of the 11th centuries.

## F. SACRED OR LEGENDARY LORE.

- I. **STJÓRN** OR A BIBLICAL PARAPHRASE of the Historical Books of the Old Testament by bishop Brand (died 1264), edited by Unger, Christiania 1862; also sometimes called **Gyðinga Sögur**. The first part, pp. 1-319, is a scholastic compilation from Genesis, Exodus, Petrus Comestor, and the *Speculum Historiale*, and was composed about A.D. 1300, but the whole work is now called by the name of *Stjórn*.
- II. **HOMILIES**, etc.—The Homilies and Sermons of St. Gregory, marked Greg. **Homiliu-bók** or Book of Homilies, by Unger, Christiania 1864, marked Hom.; the figures refer to the pages of the MS. Arna-Magn. 619, which are marked in the edition: another old vellum MS. of Homilies at Stockholm (marked Hom. St.) is not published. **Elucidarius**, Ed. in Ann. for Nord. Oldk. 1858; the figures mark the pages of the MS. noted in the edition.
- III. **HELGRA-MANNA SÖGUR** OR LIVES OF SAINTS, etc.:—**Barlaams Saga** (by Joh. Damasc.), Unger's Ed., Christiania 1851: **Clemens Saga** (Clement Alexandr.): **Martinus Saga** (St. Martin of Tours), from vellum MS. Arna-Magn. 645: **Blasius Saga** (St. Blaise), from vellum MS. Arna-Magn. 623: **Mariu Saga** (Virgin Mary), from MS. Arna-Magn. 656 A. and other MSS., is now edited by C. R. Unger, Christiania, and often cited both in the Grammar and Dictionary: **Niðrstigningar Saga** or History of the Descent to Hell, a rendering of the later part of the Apocryphal Gospel of Nicodemus, from MSS. Arna-Magn. 645, pp. 102-110, and 623, pp. 1-10: **Andreas Saga**, MS. Arna-Magn. 625: **Johannes Saga baptistae**, MS. Arna-Magn. 623: **Postula Sögur**, from various MSS., Arna-Magn. 645, 656 C, etc.; a printed copy (Viðey 1836) is now and then used: **Theophilus**, edited by Mr. Dasent, 1842, now again published as part of the Mar. Saga. **Antonius Saga**, **Augustinus Saga**, **Páls Saga Postula**, cited from Arna-Magn. 234 fol. Many other small legendary stories are besides cited (without name) from the Arna-Magn. MSS. nos. 656, 655 (the Roman numerals denote parts or fasciuli), 623, 645, 677. Many of these tales and homilies are preserved in very old MSS., and belong to the earliest stage of Icelandic literature.

## G. ROMANCES OR FABLES, rendered mostly from French and Latin.

- I. **HISTORICAL ROMANCES**:—**Alexanders Saga** (from the *Alexandreis* of Philip Gautier), by Unger, Christiania 1848: **Karla-Magnús Saga** (Charlemagne), by Unger, Christiania 1860: **Þiðreks Saga af Bern** (Dieterich), by Unger, Christiania 1853: **Breta-Sögur**, the first part also called **Trojumanna Sögur**, chiefly founded upon Geoffrey of Monmouth's Hist. Brit. and Dares Phrygius, edited in Ann. for Nord. Oldk., Copenhagen 1848, 1849.
- II. **MYTHICAL**:—**Artus-kappa Sögur**, containing **Parcevals Saga**, **Ivents Saga**, **Valvents Saga**, **Möttuls Saga**, **Erreks Saga**, cited from MS. 4859 in the British Museum: **Elis Saga**, **Bærings Saga**, **Flovent Saga**, **Magus Saga**, all four cited from vellum MS. Arna-Magn. 580; the last is also at times quoted from an edition: **Tristams Saga**, in MS. Arna-Magn. 443, but only cited from Fritzer's Dictionary: **Mirmants Saga**, cited from MS. 4859 in the British Museum: **Bevus Saga**; **Clarus Saga**. **Þ. Strengleikar** or Lays of the Britons, edited by Unger, Christiania 1850.
- III. **LYGA-SÖGUR** OR STORIES fabricated in Iceland:—The greater part of **Fornaldar Sögur**, 2nd and 3rd vols., vide above; **Þjalar-Jóns Saga**, **Konráðs Saga Keisara Sonar**, and many others.

## H. WORKS OF A LEARNED OR SCHOLASTIC CHARACTER.

- I. **PHILOLOGICAL**:—**Skálða**, a collection of three or four Icelandic philological treatises of the 12th to the 14th century, preserved in one of the MSS. of the Edda (Orms-bók), and therefore usually published as an appendix to that book, and in many modern works quoted under the name of Edda; it is here cited under the name of *Skálða*. *Skálða* is a traditional name in Iceland, although it is sometimes applied to the *Skáldskapar-mál*, vide C; the earliest and by far the most interesting—perhaps the earliest philological treatise in any Teutonic language—is that by Thorodd; it is contained in p. 160, l. 27 to p. 169, l. 18 in the edition of Dr. Egilsson, Reykjavík 1849 (where these treatises are published under the name of *Ritgjörðir Tilheyrandi Snorra Edda*), but in the Ed. Arna-Magn. (Copenhagen 1852) ii. 10-43; the second treatise, probably from the later part of the 12th century, pp. 169-173, Ed. Arna-Magn. ii. 44-60; the third treatise; an imitation of Donatus and Priscian, pp. 173-200, is written by Ólafur Hvíta-skáld (died 1259), cp. Ed. Arna-Magn. ii. 62-189; the fourth treatise, pp. 200-212, is simply a continuation of the third. 2. The *Skáldskapar-mál* of Snorri, the rhymed glossaries, and the metrical poem *Hátta-tal* with the commentary in prose (vide C), may be reckoned in this class.
- II. **Skugg-sjá** or **Konungs Skugg-sjá**, i. e. *Speculum Regale*, a didactic scholastic work; the Copenhagen Ed. of 1768 is cited here; a new edition appeared at Christiania in 1848. **Anecdoton**, a polemical treatise on ecclesiastical matters, published by Werlauff, Copenhagen 1815, and again in 1848, along with the *Skugg-sjá*.
- III. **ARITHMETICAL**:—**Rím-begla**, a large collection of arithmetical treatises, etc., published at Copenhagen in 1780; the name *Rím-begla*, however, refers properly only to the first part, viz. pp. 1-114 in this edition: this treatise is preserved in an Icelandic MS. of the 12th century (no. 1812 Royal Libr. Copenhagen), and is so called by the author, whose name is unknown. **Algorismus**, a treatise on Arithmetic by Hauk Erlendsson (died 1334), contained in the vellum MS. *Hauks-bók*, and edited by Munch in Ann. for Nord. Oldk., Copenhagen 1848, pp. 353-375.
- IV. **GEOGRAPHICAL**:—A small collection is published under the title of *Symbolae ad Geographiam Medii aevi*, edited by Werlauff in 1821, especially containing a geographical sketch by the Icelandic abbot Nicholas (died 1161), called *Leidarvisir* og *Borga-skipan*: some things are also published in *Antiquités Russes* and *Orientales*, 1852; various fragments of this kind are contained in the *Hauks-bók*. Some parts of the rhymed glossary in the Edda (C. I), e.g. names of rivers, islands, etc., belong to this class.
- V. **MEDICAL**:—**Lækninga-bók**, a MS. in the Arna-Magn. collection 434, 12mo; a small part published in Prøver, pp. 471-474. The chief source for medical citations, however, is a list of Icelandic names of diseases contained in the 9th and 10th volumes of *Félags-rit*, 1789 and 1790, written by Svein Pálsson (died 1840), and drawn from various old treatises on medical matters.

## J. MÁLDAGAR, SKJÖL, etc., i. e. DEEDS AND DIPLOMAS.

- I. **ICELANDIC**:—**Historia Ecclesiastica Islandiae** by bishop Finn Jónsson, Finnus Johannaecus, published in four volumes, Copenhagen 1772-1778, contains a great number of writs and deeds referring to Icelandic church-history, which are cited in this Dictionary as far as down to A.D. 1400: **Diplomatarium Islandicum** by Jón Sigurdsson, Copenhagen 1857 sqq., contains deeds and *Libri Datici* of the churches down to the union with Norway (about A.D. 1263), but is not finished: deeds of the 14th century are therefore



cited from MSS. in the Arna-Magn. collection marked Dipl., the Roman numerals denoting fasciculi: there are also cited collections of Libri Datici of the 14th century, viz. *Péturs-máldagi*, *Auðunnar-máldagi*, *Jóns-máldagi*, and *Vilkins-máldagi*, all bearing the name of the bishops of the 14th century who made the collection, and cited from MSS. in the Arna-Magn.

- II. NORSE:—*Diplomatarium Norvagicum*, in many volumes, by Unger and Lange, Christiania 1849 sqq.; but as the language of Norway was no longer in a pure state in the 14th and 15th centuries, this large collection is sparingly cited: *Björgynjar Kalfskinn*, *Boldts Jordebog*, and *Munkalff* are all registers of properties of the Norse cloister, rarely cited.

## K. RUNIC INSCRIPTIONS.

- I. GOTHIC RUNES, called by some *Old Scandinavian Runes*; they are identical with the Anglo-Saxon Runes, but older, and are found only on the very oldest monuments:—*The Golden Horn*, dug up in Schleswig A.D. 1734, contains an inscription probably of the 3rd or 4th century, explained by Munch and finally by Bugge; *The Runic Stone at Tune* in Norway, edited and explained by Munch, Christiania 1857, specially cited now and then in the introductions to the letters.
- II. COMMON SCANDINAVIAN RUNIC INSCRIPTIONS:—The SWEDISH STONES, collected in *Bautil*, vide s.v. *bantasteinn*; the figures mark the number: *Brooman's* treatise upon the Runes at the end of *Ingvars Saga*, Stockholm 1762. 2. The DANISH Runic Stones, edited by Thorsen, *De Danske Rune-Mindes-mærker*, Copenhagen 1864; *Rafn's* collection, Copenhagen 1856. The MANX STONES are edited by Munch along with his edition of the *Chronicon Manniæ*.

As to the authorship of these works, we can only briefly note that most of them are Icelandic, but parts Norwegian or Norse. Parts of A, the whole of B. II, and part of B. III are Norse; F and G are partly Norse and partly Icelandic; H. II and J. II are Norse; K Scandinavian; the rest Icelandic. Some few MSS. under the other letters are Norse, e.g. *Fagrskinna*; but the works are undoubtedly of Icelandic origin. Again, many of the Norse laws are preserved in Icelandic MSS., and only one of the many MSS. of the *Skuggsjá* is Norse.

BY MODERN WORKS are understood the works from the Reformation to the present time, as opposed to the old literature, which may be said to end about A.D. 1400; the following 100 or 150 years are almost blank, at least as far as prose is concerned. The first specimen of modern Icelandic literature is the translation of the New Testament, A.D. 1540, then the rendering of hymns and psalms into Icelandic, and the version of the whole Bible: the middle and latter part of the 16th century was entirely taken up with these subjects. A fresh historical literature, annals and the like, first dawns at the end of that century. The 17th century is especially rich in religious poetry; the Sermons of Jón Vídalín belong to the beginning of the 18th; essays of an economical or political character begin at the middle or end of that century, and periodicals from A.D. 1780. As for this Dictionary, it may be briefly stated that, as to the old literature, every passage is as far as possible given with references; while words and phrases from the living Icelandic tongue, popular sayings, etc. are freely given, but generally without references. No Icelandic Dictionary can be said to be complete that does not pay attention to the present language: the old literature, however rich, does not give the whole language, but must be supplemented and illustrated by the living tongue. The differences in grammar are slight, and the transition of forms regular and gradual, so the change is mostly visible in the vocabulary. But it should be noted that when a word or phrase is given without reference, this means that no ancient reference was at hand: but it does not follow that it is modern; this can only be seen from the bearing of the word, e.g. whether it conveys a notion known to the ancients or not. Of modern works cited the following may be noted:

- I. IN POETRY, first, the flower of Icelandic poetry, old as well as modern, the *Passfu-Sálmar* or Fifty Passion Hymns by Hallgrím Petrósson (born 1614, died 1674), finished 1660, published 1666, and since that time reprinted in thirty editions; the former figure marks the hymn, the latter the verse. The Hymns and Psalms of the Reformation are now and then cited in the Hymn-book of 1619 (called *Hóla-bók*, cited by its leaves), or the collection of 1742. 2. Of secular poems, *Búnaðar-bálkr* (marked Bb.), composed 1764, by Eggert Ólafsson (born 1726, died 1768); this poem has always been a great favourite with the people in Iceland: the first figure marks the divisions of the poem. A small collection, A.D. 1852, called *Snót*, containing small but choice poems of different poets. 3. Of rímur or modern rhapsodies, the *Úlfars-rímur* are cited as the choicest specimen, composed by Þorlak Gudbrandsson, who died in 1707; *Tíma-ríma*, a satirical poem of the beginning of the 18th century; *Núma-rímur* by Sigurd Breiðfjörð. 4. *Njóla*, a philosophical poem by Björn Gunnlaugsson, published 1844; *Hústafla*, a pedagogical poem by Jón Magnússon (born 1601), cited from the Ed. of 1774. 5. The Ballads or *Fornkvæði*, 1854 sq., vide s.v. *danz*. 6. Ditties and Songs, never published, but all the better recollected,—the choicest among them are those attributed to Pál Vídalín (born 1666, died 1727), etc. etc. 7. The chief Poets are:—Hallgrím Petrósson; Stefán Ólafsson (died 1688); Eggert Ólafsson; Jón Þorláksson (born 1744, died 1819), his poems are collected in two volumes, 1842; Benedikt Gröndal (born 1762, died 1825), his poems in a small collection, 1833; Sigurd Petrósson (died 1827), his poems collected in 1844; Bjarni Thorarinnsson (born 1787, died 1841), his poems published 1847; Jónas Hallgrímsson (born 1807, died 1846), his poems published 1847; Sigurd Breiðfjörð (died 1846).

- II. IN PROSE we must first mention, 1. *Nýja Testamenti*, the New Testament, cited from the text of 1644, in Edd. of 1807 and 1813 (in no case is the new version, London 1866, cited, it being merely a paraphrase, and inaccurate); the text of 1644 here cited is mainly founded on the original version of 1540, which has been duly reckoned among the noblest specimens of Icelandic prose, especially in the Gospels; it is therefore frequently cited. *Gamla Testamenti*, the Old Testament, is cited more sparingly. The earliest edition of the Bible (*Hólum* 1584) is called *Guðbrands-Biblia*, i.e. the Bible of bishop Gudbrand; the next edition (*Hólum* 1644) is called *Þorláks-Biblia*, i.e. the Bible of bishop Þorlak, and is a slightly emended text of that of bishop Gudbrand. The *Þorláks-Biblia* may be called the Icelandic *textus receptus*; the edition of 1746, called *Waisenhús-Biblia*, is a reprint of it; as is also the edition of the British and Foreign Bible Society, 1813. Whenever the Old Testament is cited (and when Stjórn is not meant), the reference is to one of these three editions of the same version. 2. Next we have to notice the Sermons of bishop Jón Vídalín (born 1666, died 1720), called *Jóns-bók* (not the *Jóns-bók* above mentioned, B. III) or *Vídalíns Postilla*, a highly esteemed work; the first edition is of 1718, and ten or eleven editions have since been published: perhaps no Icelandic book is so stocked with popular sayings and phrases of every kind. 3. Of secular literature we have first to mention *Íslenzkar Þjóðsögur* or Icelandic Stories and Legends by Jón Arnason, Leipzig 1862, 1864, in two volumes; some of them rendered into English by Messrs. Powell and Magnússon; the Icelandic text, however, is always cited. 4. *Kvöldvökur*, a popular book for children, in two vols. 1794 and 1796, by Hannes Finnsson. 5. The publications of the Icelandic Literary Society, *Bókmenta-félag*, founded A.D. 1816: *Árbækr* or Annals of Iceland by Jón Espolin (died 1836), published 1821 sqq.; *Safn* or Contributions towards the History of Iceland, etc. etc. 6. *Piltur og Stúlka*, a novel, 1850. 7. The beautiful translation of the Odyssey by Sveinbjörn Egilsson, published under the name of *Odysséis-kvæði*, in small parts, to serve as school books during the years 1829–1844. 8. Periodicals:—*Félags-rit*, a periodical in fifteen volumes, 1780–1795, contains much that is valuable in Icelandic philology; cp. also *Ný Félags-rit*, a periodical of 1841 sqq. *Árman* & *Alþingi*, a periodical of 1829–1832. *Þjóðólfr*, a newspaper, Reykjavík 1848–1869.

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# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS OF WORKS AND AUTHORS.

N. B.—The letters between ( ) refer to the Classification of Works and Authors.

- A. A. = Antiquitates Americanae. (E. II.)  
 Ad. = Arinbjarnar-drápa. (A. III.)  
 Akv. = Atla-kviða. (A. II.)  
 Al. = Alexanders Saga. (G. I.)  
 Alg. = Algorismus. (H. III.)  
 Alm. = Alvis-mál. (A. I.)  
 Am. = Atla-mál. (A. II.)  
 Anal. = Analecta. (D. II.)  
 Andr. = Andreas Saga. (F. III.)  
 Anecd. = Anecdota. (H. II.)  
 Ann. = Íslenzkir Annállar. (D. IV.)  
 Ant. S. = Antonius Saga. (F. III.)  
 Arna-Magn. or A. M. = Arna-Magnæanus.  
 Arons S. = Arons Saga. (D. III.)  
 Art. = Artus-kappa Sögur. (G. II.)  
 Aug. = Augustinus Saga. (F. III.)  
 A. þ. = Arfa-þáttir. (B. I.)  
 Ágr. = Ágrip. (E. I.)  
 Am. = Auðunnar-máldagi. (J. I.)  
 Arna S. = Arna Saga. (D. III.)  
 Band. = Banda-manna Saga. (D. II.)  
 Barl. = Barlaams Saga. (F. III.)  
 Baut. = Bautil. (K. II.)  
 Bárð. = Bárðar Saga. (D. V.)  
 Bb. = Búnaðar-bálkr.  
 Bev. = Bevis Saga. (G. II.)  
 Bjarn. = Bjarnar Saga. (D. II.)  
 Björn. = Bjarni Thorarinson.  
 Björn. = Björn Halldórsson.  
 B. K. = Björgynjar Kálfskinn. (J. II.)  
 Bkv. = Brynhildar-kviða. (A. II.)  
 Blas. = Blasius Saga. (F. III.)  
 Bm. = Bjarka-mál. (A. II.)  
 Boldt = Boldt. (J. II.)  
 Boll. = Bolla-þáttir. (D. V.)  
 Brandkr. = Brandkrossa-þáttir. (D. V.)  
 Bret. = Breta Sögur. (G. I.)  
 Brocm. = Brocman. (K. II.)  
 Bs. = Biskupa Sögur. (D. III.)  
 Bt. = Bauga-tal. (B. I.)  
 Bær. = Bærings Saga. (G. II.)  
 Clar. = Clarus Saga. (G. II.)  
 Clem. = Clements Saga. (F. III.)  
 Darr. = Darrar-ljóð. (A. III.)  
 D. I. = Diplomatarium Islandicum. (J. I.)  
 Dipl. = Diplomatarium. (J. I.)  
 D. N. = Diplomatarium Norvagicum. (J. II.)  
 Dropl. = Droplaugar-sona Saga. (D. II.)  
 Eb. = Eybyggja Saga. (D. II.)  
 Edda = Edda. (C. I.)  
 Eg. = Egils Saga. (D. II.)  
 El. = Elis Saga. (G. II.)  
 Eluc. = Elucidarium. (F. II.)  
 Em. = Eiríks-mál. (A. III.)  
 Esp. = Espólin Árbækr Íslands.  
 Fagrsk. = Fagrskinna. (E. I.)  
 Fas. = Fornaldar Sögur. (C. II.)  
 Fb. = Flateyjar-bók. (E. I.)  
 Fbr. = Föstbræðra Saga. (D. II.)  
 Fé. = Félags-rit.  
 Finnb. = Finnboga Saga. (D. V.)  
 Fkv. = Forn-kvæði.  
 Flóam. S. = Flóamanna Saga. (E. I.)  
 Flóv. = Flóvents Saga. (G. II.)  
 Fm. = Fafnis-mál. (A. II.)  
 Fms. = Fornmanna Sögur. (E. I.)  
 Fr. = Fritzens's Dictionary, 1867.  
 Frump. = Frumpartar.  
 Fs. = Forn-sögur. (D. II.)  
 Fsm. = Fjölsvinnis-mál. (A. II.)  
 Fspl. = Forspjall-ljóð. (A. I.)  
 F. þ. = Festa-þáttir. (B. I.)  
 Fær. = Færeyinga Saga. (E. II.)  
 Gautr. = Gautreks Saga. (C. II.)  
 Gg. = Grógaldr. (A. II.)  
 Gh. = Guðrúnar-hefna. (A. II.)  
 Gisl. = Gísla Saga. (D. II.)  
 Gkv. = Guðrúnar-kviða. (A. II.)  
 Glúm. = Víga-Glúms Saga. (D. II.)  
 Gm. = Grímnis-mál. (A. I.)  
 Grág. = Grágás. (B. I.)  
 Greg. = Gregory. (F. II.)  
 Grett. = Grettis Saga. (D. II.)  
 Grönd. = Benedikt Gröndal.  
 Grönl. Hist. Mind. = Grönlands Historiske Mindes-mærker.  
 Gs. = Gróttá-söngur. (A. II.)  
 Gsp. = Getspeki Heiðreks. (A. II.)  
 Guðm. S. = Guðmundar Saga. (D. III.)  
 Gullþ. = Gull-þóris Saga. (D. II.)  
 Gylfag. = Gylfa-ginning. (C. I.)  
 Gpl. = Gulapings-lög. (B. II.)  
 Halfr. S. = Hallfredar Saga. (D. II.)  
 Hallgr. = Hallgrímur Pétursson.  
 H. Ann. = Hauks-annáll. (D. IV.)  
 Harð. S. = Harðar Saga. (D. II.)  
 Har. S. Harð. = Haralds Saga Harðráða. (E. I.)  
 Haustl. = Haustlög. (A. I.)  
 Há. S. = Hákonar Saga. (E. I.)  
 Hálf. S. = Hálfis Saga. (C. II.)  
 Háv. = Hávarðar Saga. (D. II.)  
 Hb. = Hauks-bók. (H. IV.)  
 Hbl. = Harbarðs-ljóð. (A. I.)  
 Hd. = Hús-drápa. (A. I.)  
 Hdl. = Hyndul-ljóð. (A. II.)  
 Hdm. = Hambis-mál. (A. II.)  
 H. E. = Historia Ecclesiastica Islandiae. (J. I.)  
 Heiðarv. S. or Heið. S. = Heiðarviga Saga. (D. II.)  
 Helr. = Helreið Brynhildar. (A. II.)  
 Hem. = Hemings-þáttir. (C. II.)  
 Hervar. S. = Hervarar Saga. (C. II.)  
 Hjalt. = Hjaltalin, Icelandic Botany.  
 Hkm. = Hákonar-mál. (A. III.)  
 Hkr. = Heimskringla. (E. I.)  
 Hkv. = Helga-kviða Hundingsbana. (A. II.)  
 Hkv. Hjörv. = Helga-kviða Hjörvarðssonar. (A. II.)  
 Hlt. = Háleygja-tal. (A. II.)  
 Hm. = Háva-mál. (A. I.)  
 Hom. = Homiliu-bók. (F. II.)  
 Hrafn. = Hrafnkels Saga. (D. II.)  
 Hrólf. Kr. S. = Hrólfis Saga Kraka. (C. II.)  
 Hs. = Harm-sól. (A. III.)  
 Hsm. = Hugsvinnis-mál. (A. III.)  
 Ht. = Hátta-tal. (C. I.)  
 Hung. or Hv. = Hungri-vaka. (D. III.)  
 Húst. = Hús-tafla.  
 Hým. = Hýmris-kviða. (A. I.)  
 Hænsap. = Hænsa-þóris Saga. (D. II.)  
 Höfuðl. = Höfuðlausn. (A. III.)  
 Itin. = Itinerarium or Travels of Eggert Ólafsson, 1772.  
 Ivar Aasen = Ivar Aasen's Dictionary, 1850.  
 Íb. = Íslendinga-bók. (D. I.)  
 Íd. = Íslendinga-drápa. (A. III.)  
 Íngv. = Íngvars Saga. (E. I.)  
 Ísl. Þjóðs. = Íslenzkar Þjóðsögur.  
 Játv. = Játvarðar Saga. (E. II.)  
 Jb. = Jóns-bók. (B. III.)  
 Jd. = Jónsvíkinga-drápa. (A. III.)  
 Jm. = Jóns-máldagi. (J. I.)  
 Jóh. = Jóhannes Saga. (F. III.)  
 Jónsv. S. or Jv. = Jónsvíkinga Saga. (E. I.)  
 Jónas = Jónas Hallgrímsson.  
 Jóns S. = Jóns Saga. (D. III.)  
 Jón Þorl. = Jón Þorláksson.  
 Js. = Járnsíða. (B. III.)  
 Karl. = Karla-magnús Saga. (G. I.)  
 K. Á. = Kristinn-réttr Arna biskups. (B. III.)  
 Kb. = Konungs-bók. (B. I, C. I, etc.)  
 Kjaln. S. = Kjalnesinga Saga. (D. V.)  
 Km. = Kráku-mál. (A. III.)  
 Knytl. = Knyttlinga Saga. (E. I.)  
 Konr. = Konráds Saga. (G. III.)  
 Korm. = Kormaks Saga. (D. II.)  
 Kristni S. or Kr. S. = Kristni Saga. (D. I. III.)  
 Krók. = Króka Refs Saga. (D. V.)  
 K. þ. K. = Kristinn-réttr Þorlaks ok Ketils = Kristinna-laga-þáttir. (B. I.)  
 Landn. = Landnáma. (D. I.)  
 Laur. S. = Laurentius Saga. (D. III.)  
 Ld. = Laxdæla Saga. (D. II.)  
 Lex. Mythol. = Lexicon Mythologicum.  
 Le. Poët. = Lexicon Poëticum by Sveinbjörn Egilsson, 1860.  
 Lex. Run. = Lexicon Runicum.  
 Lil. = Lilja. (A. III.)  
 Ls. = Loka-senna. (A. I.)  
 Lv. = Ljósvefninga Saga. (D. II.)  
 Lækn. = Lækninga-bók. (H. V.)  
 Mag. = Magnus Saga. (G. II.)  
 Magn. = Magnús Saga jarls. (E. II.)  
 Magn. S. Góða = Magnús Saga Góða. (E. I.)  
 Mar. = Mariu Saga. (F. III.)  
 Mart. = Martinus Saga. (F. III.)  
 Merl. = Merlinus Spá. (A. III.)  
 Mirm. = Mirmants Saga. (G. II.)  
 M. K. = Munkalíf. (J. II.)  
 Mkv. = Málshátta-kvæði. (A. III.)  
 Mork. = Morkinskinna. (E. I.)  
 Mött. = Möttuls Saga. (G. I.)  
 N. G. L. = Norges Gamle Love. (B. II.)  
 Niðrst. = Niðrstigningar Saga. (F. III.)  
 Nj. = Njála. (D. II.)  
 Njarð. = Njarðvíkinga Saga. (D. II.)  
 Njóla = Njóla, the poem.  
 Norge's Beskriv. = Beskrivelse Norge.  
 Norna G. S. = Norna-Gests Saga. (C. II.)  
 N. T. = New Testament.  
 Ny Fé. = Ný Félags-rit.  
 Ob. = Orms-bók. (C. I.)  
 Od. = Odysseis-kvæði, prose, 1829.  
 Odd. or S. Odd. = Stjórnu-Odda draumr. (D. V.)  
 Og. = Oddrúnar-grátr. (A. II.)  
 O. H. L. = Ólafs Saga Helga Legendaria. (E. I.)  
 Or. = Ólafs-ríma. (A. III.)  
 Orkn. = Orkneyinga Saga. (E. II.)  
 Ób. = Ómaga-bálkr. (B. I.)  
 Ó. H. = Ólafs Saga Helga. (E. I.)  
 Ósv. = Ósvalds Saga. (E. II.)  
 O. T. = Ólafs Saga Tryggvasonar. (E. I.)  
 Pass. = Passiu-Sálmur.  
 Páls S. = Páls Saga. (D. III.)  
 Pd. = Placidus-drápa. (A. III.)  
 Pm. = Péturs-máldagi. (J. I.)  
 Post. = Postula Sögur. (F. III.)  
 Rafns. S. = Rafns Saga. (D. III.)  
 Ragn. S. = Ragnars Saga. (C. II.)  
 Rb. = Rímbeia. (H. III.)  
 Rd. = Reykdæla Saga. (D. II.)  
 Rétt. = Réttarættir. (B. II.)  
 Rm. = Rígs-mál. (A. II.)  
 Róm. = Rómverja Saga. (E. II.)  
 Safn. = Safn til Sögu Íslands.  
 Sb. = Staðarhóls-bók. (B. I.)  
 Sd. = Svarfdæla Saga. (D. II.)  
 Sdm. = Sigdrífumál. (A. II.)  
 Sig. Breiðf. = Sigurðr Breiðfjörð.  
 Sig. Pét. = Sigurðr Pétursson.  
 Skáld. = Skálda. (H. I.)  
 Skáld H. = Skáld Helga-rímur. (A. III.)  
 Skjöld. = Skjöldunga Saga. (C. II.)  
 Skm. = Skírnis-mál. (A. I.)  
 Sks. = Konungs Skugg-sjá. (H. II.)  
 Sksm. = Skáldskapar-mál. (C. I.)  
 Skv. = Sigurðar-kviða. (A. II.)  
 Sl. or Sól. = Sólarljóð. (A. III.)  
 Snót = Snót, poems.  
 Stef. Ól. = Stefán Ólafsson.  
 Stell. = Stellu-rímur.  
 Stj. = Stjórn. (F. I.)  
 Stor. = Sona-torrek. (A. III.)  
 Str. = Strengleikar. (G. II.)  
 Sturl. = Sturlunga Saga. (D. I.)  
 Svrr. S. = Sverris Saga. (E. I.)  
 Symb. = Symbolae. (H. IV.)  
 Sæm. = Sæmundar Edda. (A. C. I.)  
 Th. = Theophilus. (F. III.)  
 Thom. = Thomas Saga. (E. II.)  
 Tl. = Tíundar-lög. (B. I.)  
 Tristr. = Tristrams Saga. (G. II.)  
 Ub. = Uppsala-bók. (C. I.)  
 Úlf. = Úlfars-rímur.  
 Valla L. = Valla Ljóts Saga. (D. II.)  
 Vápn. = Vápnfirðinga Saga. (D. II.)  
 Vd. = Vatnsdæla Saga. (D. II.)  
 Ver. = Veraldar Saga. (E. II.)  
 Verel. = Verelius, Index.  
 Vh. = Vatnsþyrna MS.  
 Vidal. = Vidalíns Postilla.  
 Vidal. Skýr. = Vídalín Skýringar.  
 Vigl. = Víglundar Saga. (D. V.)  
 Vín. þ. = Vínlands-þáttir. (E. II.)  
 Vkv. = Völundar-kviða. (A. II.)  
 Vm. = Vilkins-máldagi. (J. I.)  
 Vsl. = Vígslóði. (B. I.)  
 Vsp. = Völuspá. (A. I.)  
 Vtkv. = Vegtams-kviða. (A. I.)  
 Vpm. = Vafþrúdnis-mál. (A. I.)  
 Völs. S. = Völunga Saga. (C. II.)  
 Yngl. S. = Ynglinga Saga. (C. II.)  
 Ýt. = Ynglinga-tal. (A. II.)  
 Þd. = Þórs-drápa. (A. I.)  
 Þiðr. = Þiðreks Saga. (G. I.)  
 Þjal. = Þjalar-Jóns Saga. (G. III.)  
 Þkv. = Þryms-kviða. (A. I.)  
 Þorff. Karl. = Þorfinns Saga Karls-efnis. (D. II.)  
 Þorl. S. = Þorlaks Saga. (D. III.)  
 Þorst. hv. = Þorsteins-þáttir hvíta. (D. II.)  
 Þorst. Síðu H. = Þorsteins Saga Síðu Hallssonar. (D. II.)  
 Þorst. S. St. = Þorsteins-þáttir Stangarhöggs. (D. II.)  
 Þorst. ux. = Þorsteins-þáttir uxafóts. (D. V.)  
 Þórð. = Þórðar Saga hreðu. (D. V.)  
 Þ. þ. = Þingskapa-þáttir. (B. I.)  
 Ölk. = Ölkofra-þáttir. (D. II.)



## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

absol. = absolute, absolutely.	dat. = dative.	Fris. = Frisian.	loc. = local, locally.	O. H. G. = Old High German.	Sansk. = Sanskrit.
acc. = accusative.	decl. = declined.	Gael. = Gaelic.	m. or masc. = masculine.	opp. = opposed.	Scandin. = Scandinavian.
act. = active.	def. = definite.	gen. = genitive.	line.	Ormul. or Orm. = Ormulum.	Scot. = Scottish.
A. D. = Anno Domini.	defect. = defective.	gener. = generally.	medic. = medicine, medically.	part. = participle.	signif. = signification.
adj. = adjective.	dep. = deponent.	Germ. = German.	metaph. = metaphorical, metaphorically.	partic. = particularly.	sing. = singular.
adv. = adverb.	De Professor = De Herr Professor by August Corrodi, in the Zürich idiom.	gl. or gloss. = glossary.	metath. = metathesis.	pass. = passive.	Slav. = Slavonic.
adverb. = adverbially.	der. = derived.	Goth. = Gothic.	meton. = metonymy, metonomically.	perh. = perhaps.	Span. = Spanish.
allit. = alliteration, alliterative.	dict. = dictionary.	Gr. = Greek.	metric. = metrically.	pers. = person.	spec. = specially.
anatom. = anatomically.	dimin. = diminutive.	Havn. = Havniensis.	mid. H. G. = middle High German.	pl. or plur. = plural.	sq., sqq. = following.
ἀρ. λεγ. = ἀπαρ. λεγόμενον.	dissyl. = dissyllabic.	Hel. = Heliland.	mid. Lat. = middle Latin.	poët. = poetically.	sub. = substantive.
A. S. = Anglo-Saxon.	D. R. A. = Deutsche Rechts-alterthümer by Grimm.	Icel. = Iceland, Icelander, Icelanders, Icelandic.	milit. = military.	Pol. = Polish.	suff. = suffix.
astron. = astronomy, astronomically.	dub. = dubious.	id. = idem, referring to the passage quoted.	M. Lat. = Mediæval Latin.	posit. = positive.	sup. = supine.
begin. = beginning.	eccl. = ecclesiastical.	id. = idem, referring to the translation.	mod. = modern.	pr. or prop. = proper, properly.	superl. = superlative.
Bodl. = Bodleian.	Ed., Edd. = edition, editions, edited.	i. e. = id est.	monosyl. = monosyllabic.	pref. = preface.	s. v. = sub voce.
Bohem. = Bohemian.	E. Engl. Spec. = Early English Specimens.	imperat. = imperative.	MS., MSS. = manuscript, manuscripts.	prep., prepp. = preposition, prepositions.	Swed. = Swedish.
botan. = botanically.	e. g. = exempli gratia.	impers. = impersonal.	mythol. = mythology, mythologically.	pres. = present.	temp. = temporal.
Brit. Mus. = British Museum.	ellipt. = elliptical, elliptically.	indecl. = indeclinable.	n. or neut. = neuter.	pret. = preterite.	termin. = termination.
ch. = chapter.	Engl. = English.	indef. = indefinite.	naut. = nautical.	priv. = privative.	Teut. = Teutonic.
class. = classical.	esp. = especially.	indic. = indicative.	navig. = navigation.	pr. n. = proper name.	theol. = theological, theological.
Cod. or Cd. = Codex.	etc. = et cetera.	infin. = infinitive.	neg. = negative.	prob. = probably.	trans. = transitive.
cognom. = cognomen.	etym. = etymology.	inflex. = inflexive.	N. H. G. = New High German.	pron. = pronoun.	transl. = translation.
collect. = collective.	f. or fem. = feminine.	intens. = intensive.	no. = number.	proncd. = pronounced.	trisyl. = trisyllabic.
comp. = comparative.	Fin. = Finnish.	intrans. = intransitive.	nom. = nominative.	proverb. = proverbially.	Ulf. = Ulfilas.
compd, compds = compound, compounds.	for. = foreign.	irreg. = irregular.	North. E. = Northern English.	provinc. = provincial.	uncert. = uncertain.
conj. = conjunction.	Fr. = French in etymologies.	Ital. = Italian.	obsol. = obsolete.	qs. = quasi.	unclass. = unclassical.
contr. = contracted.	Frank. = Frankish.	L. = Linnæus.		q. v. = quod vide.	Ups. De la Gard. = De la Gard's collection of Icel. MSS. in Upsala.
corresp. = corresponding.	freq. = frequent, frequently.	Lat. = Latin.		R. = Rimur.	v. = vide.
cp. = compare.		l. c. = loco citato.		recipr. = reciprocally.	viz. = namely.
Dan. = Danish.		lit. = literally.		redupl. = reduplicative.	v. l. = varia lectio.
		Lith. = Lithuanian.		reflex. = reflexive.	Wolf. = Wolfenbüttel
		Litt. = Littonian.		relat. = relative.	p. = pattr.
				S. = Saga.	
				s. a. = sub anno.	

## SIGNS, ETC.

=, equal or equivalent to, the same as.

[ ], between these brackets stand etymological remarks and comparisons with cognate languages.

Words in *capital letters* are root words or important words.

The word Norse is generally used in a peculiar sense, namely, to mark the old Norwegian idiom (or MS.) as opposed to Icelandic proper.

Historical references referring to religion, customs, life, etc. are given in chapters, and under the special name of the Saga or work cited, vide e. g. sub voce draumr and drápa; the condition of the editions has, however, made it impossible to follow this rule throughout. Philological references are given in pages.

In nouns the genitive termination is placed between the noun and gender, e. g. alda, u, = alda, gen. öldu; bára, u, = bára, gen. báru, etc.; bati, a, = bati, gen. bata; bogi, a, = bogi, gen. boga, etc. So also s, ar, jar, e. g. bekk, s, = bekk, gen. bekks; bekk, jar, = bekk, gen. bekkjar; belgr, jar, = belgr, gen. belgjar; borg, ar, = borg, gen. borgar, etc.

Compounds of nouns formed from the genitive of the noun are regarded as double words, and printed at the end of the head noun in the same paragraph, vide e. g. bekk, bók, etc.

As to the marking of verbs the following is to be noticed:—að, or d, ð, t, tt, following immediately after a verb, are the preterite inflexions which characterise the verb; að indicates a trisyllabic preterite with að as its characteristic, e. g. baka, að, that is to say, infin. baka, pret. bakaði, sup. bakað, pres. baka: whereas d, ð, t, dd, tt, indicate a dissyllabic preterite, having the dental as characteristic, e. g. brenna, d, that is to say, infin. brenna, pret. brenndi, sup. brennt, pres. brenni; fæða, dd, that is to say, infin. fæða, pret. fæddi, etc.; bæta, tt, = bætta, pret. bætti, etc.; bægia, ð, = bægia, pret. bægoi, etc. Where the verb is somewhat irregular, the form is given in full, e. g. berja, pret. barði. All verbs in this Dictionary not marked as above stated are strong, and the tenses are given in extenso. The notation as above stated is adopted from Unger's Glossaries to his editions of Sagas, and has been lately used in Fritzner's Dictionary.

The simple and accented vowels are separated; thus a and á, i and í, o and ó, u and ú, y and ý stand each by themselves; an exception, however, is made with é, because it is rare and peculiar in pronunciation. Ang, ing, ung, yng are given with the simple unaccented vowels, though they are frequently in the editions spelt with an acute (').



# OUTLINES OF GRAMMAR.

## THE ALPHABET.

THE Icelandic alphabet (stafröf) in popular use as taught to children consists of the following letters (stafr):—

a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s,  
t, u (v), x, y, z, þ, æ, ö,

the names of which may be learnt from two stanzas by Gunnar Pálsson in the Barna-gull:—

A, bé, cé, dé, e, eff, gé, eptir kemur bá, í, ká, ell, enn, enn, ó, einnig pé, ætla eg þú þar standi hjá.	Err, ess, té, ú eru þar næst, ex, ý, zeta, þorn, æ, ö,— allt stafröfð er svo læst í erendin þessi lítill tvö.
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The vowels are pronounced long. This alphabet was, with some additions, adopted from the Latin, and the þ was added at the end; and so late as the 17th century (in the Glossary of Magnus Ólafsson, who died 1636, and in the Icel. Grammar of Runolf Jónsson, who died 1654), the alphabet ends with þ, æ and ö being attached to a and o; Runolf calls the ö 'o brevissimum.' At a later time æ and ö were detached from a o, and put at the end; but not both of them at the same time, as Björn Halldórsson ends his Dictionary with æ. Gunnar Pálsson, who wrote the first popular abc, seems to be the man who, by his memorial stanzas, settled the alphabet as it is now taught. The division into mutes, liquids, etc. is too well known to be repeated. Neither are we here concerned with the Runic alphabet; there can be little doubt that this too was rudely imitated from the Greek or Latin, perhaps from coins: Roman coins of the 2nd and 3rd centuries of our era have been dug up in Scandinavian cairns and fens: foreign coined money was centuries in advance of books, and in barbarous countries shewed the way to the art of writing.

The vowels (hljóð-stafir or less properly raddar-stafir) are, 1. simple (short)—a, e, i, o, u, y, ö. 2. diphthongal, either marked with the acute (´), á, é, í, ó, ú, ý, or double letters, au, ei, ey, æ (œ). Thus in written Icel. all the vowels together are, a á, e é, i í, o ó, u ú, y ý, æ, ö, the diphthongs au, ei, ey being included under a and e respectively. In this Dictionary the simple and acute vowels are treated under one head, but separately one after another; e.g. *A* in pp. 2-36, *Á* in pp. 36-48; these letters are widely different from one another both as to sound and etymology; a and á, o and ó, i and í, for instance, being no more akin than a and ei, o and au, etc.; and therefore great confusion would arise from mixing them together. The long vowels are chiefly due to contraction or absorption of consonants, which in Icel. has been carried farther than in any other Teutonic language, e.g. ar, atom, and ár, year; vin, friend, and vin, wine; dyr, door, and dýr, deer; fullr, full, and fúll, foul; goð, god, and góðr, good, etc.

To the consonants (samhljóðendr) were added in olden times the ð (eð), þ (þorn); and in modern times j, about the end of the last century; so that in Icel. writing all the consonants are, b, c, d, ð, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, x, z, þ, (=twenty-one); and this brings the whole alphabet to thirty-six letters:—

a á, b, c, d, ð, e é, f, g, h, i í, j, k, l, m, n, o ó,  
p, q, r, s, t, u ú, v, x, y ý, z, þ, æ (œ), ö,

from which number we may subtract c, q as little in use, x, z as compound letters, ð as subordinate to d, æ and œ are treated as one letter, and thirty remain; au, ei, ey go along with a and e, each in its due place, as also ja, jú, jó, jö, ju.

There is a curious division of the alphabet by an old Icel. grammarian of the latter part of the 12th century (Skálda 169-173). He draws five concentric circles: in the centre he places what he calls the höfuð-stafir ('head-staves,' initial letters), viz. b, g, v, þ, which in Icel. can only stand at the beginning of a syllable: in the next ring the mál-stafir ('speech-staves' or common consonants), twelve in number, which can stand both as final and initial: in the third ring the hljóð-stafir ('voice-staves,' vowels, still so called in Icel.), twelve in number, among which he distinguishes between six simple and six long vowels, the latter marked as at present with ´; with them also he counts the limingar ('clusters,' double vowels), æ, œ, au, and lausa-klofar

(split letters), ei, ey, as well as ia, io, iu; the vowel i he calls skiptingr (a changeling) from its being sometimes a vowel, sometimes a consonant: in the fourth ring are the capitals, which in MSS. are made to serve for double consonants (e.g. kroS=kross): lastly, in the fifth ring, the undir-stafir ('under-staves,' sub-letters), ð, x, z, which in Icel. can only be used as final.

Thorodd (Þóróddr Gamlason, called Rúnameistari or Rune-master) is the oldest Icel. grammarian, and lived in the beginning of the 12th century; for a curious account of this remarkable man, a builder by profession, see Bs. i. 235. He makes thirty-six vowels, nine of which seem to be nasal, caused by the frequent dropping and agglutination of n (in the infinitives, the weak nouns, etc.) These letters were lost before writing began, but left a nasal sound so late as the beginning of the 12th century. To the five Latin vowel characters he adds o, e, ø, y. These nine vowels as well as the nasals he then doubles by marking the long with an acute (´), and so they make thirty-six. In writing and printing, o, e, ø are out of use, but occur frequently in MSS.

Icel. prose literature extends over nearly eight centuries, and in the course of that time the language lost some of its rich vowel system; besides the nasals we are able to trace seven distinct vowels as lost. Four of them were lost at a very early time, perhaps in the 12th century, viz. ó the umlaut of á (see p. 1, B. 5); ø or œ, a vowel change of ó; and the double e and ö sound (see introduction to letter E); all these four letters were lost about the same time, and so early that few MSS. use them; they are not noticed in this Dictionary, except now and then for etymological purposes. Some three or four centuries later, three other vowels vanished, viz. the y sound in all the three letters y, ý, ey, which became respectively =i, í, ei; but the former are still preserved in writing and printing. The MSS. down to the Reformation make in most cases a sharp distinction between the i and y sound, as also the poets; yet one very ancient MS. of the 12th century (Arna-Magn. 623, see Frump. pp. 42-48) is remarkable for its confounding both letters. The same confusion is observable in Anglo-Saxon; whereas in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, the distinction of i and y is still strictly kept up. As for Icel. we suspect that the change began in some remote district at an early time, until many centuries later it was suddenly adopted throughout the whole country.

The Icel. is not, in its pronunciation, a strongly accented language, (the acutes, as stated above, are marks of diphthongs, not of accent,) and is in this respect nearest in sound to the French. In modulation the Icel. is in the main trochaic (— ◡ | — ◡), and arsis and thesis follow alternately one after another: secondly, all root syllables are accentuated, but inflexive syllables have no accent, e.g. bárná, händä, böðä, händän, fägrä; in bisyllabic compounds both the root syllables are accentuated, but the second with only a half accent, which we mark by ˘, e.g. sām-bänd, hüg-böð, as also in strong inflexions like -andí, -astr, e.g. eigändi, händästän: if one of the words which form a compound falls in the third syllable it is accentuated, e.g. bárnä-güll, bárnä-güllí, händä-vörk (but händ-vörk), because in this case the arsis falls on the third syllable which is a root: in trisyllabic words with bisyllabic inflexion the third syllable is sounded ˘, e.g. láusnärínn, hüggnär, sýngüðíst, sännleikänn, hëntügäst, trúär-ínnär (fidei), nädär-ínnär, höðöng-jännä, and that even though the second syllable is a root syllable, e.g. úppváknaðr, áfsökün: words like bléssimärínnär, mískünärínnär, dröttningärínnär, etc. are dactylic. Root and inflexion on the one hand and the trochaic flow on the other are felt all along, mutually resisting or aiding one another as to the measure of a syllable; accordingly, whenever the arsis falls on ◡ it becomes ˘, if on ˘ it becomes —. In the best Icel. poets half-accentuated syllables may form full rhyme, by a poetical licence; thus, in the Passiu-Sálmur more than eight score, and in Búnaðar-bálkr more than two score of such rhymes are found, e.g.

Mig hefir ljúfur Lausnarinn  
leitt inn í náðar grasgarð sinn.  
Huggun er manni mönnum að  
miskun Guðs hefir svo tilskikkað.  
Íðranin blíðkar aptur Guð  
ei verður syndin tilreiknuð.

Þænarlaus aldrei byrjuð sé  
burtfór af þínu heimile.  
Þú veizt ei hvern þú hittir þar  
heldur en þessir Gyðingar.  
Því hjartað mitt er helmingað,  
hlakka eg til að finna það.



## SUBSTANTIVES.

A. STRONG NOUNS, i.e. the more complex kind of Declension in which the gen. sing. ends in a Consonant.

1st Declension, gen. sing. -s, nom. pl. -ar.				2nd Declension, gen. sing. -ar, nom. pl. -ir.			3rd Declension, nom. pl. -r.	
SING.	NOM.	heim-r	himn-n	lækn-ir	fund-r	bekk-r	kött-r	vetr
	GEN.	heim-s	himn-s	lækn-is	fund-ar	bekk-jar	katt-ar	vetr-ar
	DAT.	heim-i	himn-i	lækn-i	fund-i	bekk	kett-i	vetr-i
	ACC.	heim	himn	lækn-i	fund	bekk	kött	vetr
PLUR.	NOM.	heim-ar	himn-ar	lækn-ar	fund-ir	bekk-ir	kett-ir	vetr eigend-r
	GEN.	heim-a	himn-a	lækn-a	fund-a	bekk-ja	katt-a	vetr-a eigand-a
	DAT.	heim-um	himn-um	lækn-um	fund-um	bekk-jum	kött-um	vetr-um eigund-um
	ACC.	heim-a	himn-a	lækn-a	fund-i	bekk-i	kött-u	vetr eigend-r

## Feminine.

1st Declension, gen. sing. -ar, nom. pl. -ir.				2nd Declension, gen. sing. and nom. pl. -ar.			3rd Declension, nom. pl. -r.	
SING.	NOM.	tíð	höfn	sól	nál	fit	heið-r	eik bók
	GEN.	tíð-ar	hafn-ar	sól-ar	nál-ar	fit-jar	heið-ar	eik-ar bók-ar
	DAT.	tíð	höfn	sól-u	nál	fit	heið-i	eik bók
	ACC.	tíð	höfn	sól	nál	fit	heið-i	eik bók
PLUR.	NOM.	tíð-ir	hafn-ir	sól-ir	nál-ar	fit-jar	heið-ar	eik-r boek-r
	GEN.	tíð-a	hafn-a	sól-a	nál-a	fit-ja	heið-a	eik-a bók-a
	DAT.	tíð-um	höfn-um	sól-um	nál-um	fit-jum	heið-um	eik-um bók-um
	ACC.	tíð-ir	hafn-ir	sól-ir	nál-ar	fit-jar	heið-ar	eik-r boek-r

## Neuter.

1st Declension, gen. sing. -s.				2nd Declension.	
SING.	NOM.	skip	barn	nes	högg klæði ríki
	GEN.	skip-s	barn-s	nes-s	högg-s klæði-s ríki-s
	DAT.	skip-i	barn-i	nes-i	högg-vi klæði ríki
	ACC.	skip	barn	nes	högg klæði ríki
PLUR.	NOM.	skip	börn	nes	högg klæði ríki
	GEN.	skip-a	barn-a	nes-ja	högg-va klæð-a rík-ja
	DAT.	skip-um	börn-um	nes-jum	högg-um klæð-um rík-jum
	ACC.	skip	börn	nes	högg klæði ríki

B. WEAK NOUNS, i.e. the simpler kind of Declension in which the gen. sing. ends in a Vowel.

Masculine.				Feminine.			Neuter.	
SING.	NOM.	tím-i	steð-i	tung-a	ald-a	ell-i	aug-a	hjärt-a
	GEN.							
	DAT.	tím-a	steð-ja	tung-u	öld-u	ell-i (unchanged)	aug-a (unchanged)	
	ACC.							
PLUR.	NOM.	tím-ar	steð-jar	tung-ur	öld-ur	no plur.	aug-u	hjört-u
	GEN.	tím-a	steð-ja	tung-na			aug-na	hjärt-na
	DAT.	tím-um	steð-jum	tung-um	öld-um		aug-um	hjört-um
	ACC.	tím-a	steð-ja	tung-ur	öld-ur		aug-u	hjört-u

## STRONG NOUNS.—Masculine.

Remarks on the 1st Declension: I. heimr: words of this form are found almost in every column of the Dictionary, and are therefore usually only marked 'm.' 2. about half a score of masculines have a characteristic *v*, which appears before a vowel, hör-r, hjör-r, bör-r (poët.), söng-r, má-r, snjá-r (sjó-r, snjó-r), sör-var (poët., pl.); in dat. sing. hör-vi, ... söng-vi, má-vi, sæ-vi, snjá-vi; in pl. hör-var, söng-var, snjó-var. The dat. in -vi is now obsolete, but the pl. is still used. 3. remarks on the inflexion, a. the nominative: -r assimilates with the final radicals *l, n, s*: in words with long root vowel, ál-l, gál-l, hvál-l, hól-l, kjól-l, stól-l, fil-l, hæl-l, þræl-l, flein-n, stein-n, svein-n, brún-n, dún-n, hún-n, ás-s, bás-s, lás-s, haus-s, hnaus-s, meis-s, ís-s, ós-s, etc. In mod. usage the inflex. -s in ás-s... ós-s is dropped, as is the -r after a radical *r*, in ár-r, aur-r, hver-r, her-r, geir-r, leir-r, hör-r, mör-r, þór-r, hamar-r, and thus the nom. becomes like the acc., ás, bás, ... ár, hver, hamar, etc.:—the *r* is dropped, in words like afl, gafl, skafi, nagl, vagl, fugl, karl, jarl, jaxl, lax, hrafn, stafn, ofn, stofn, þorn, vagn, svefn, þegn, geisl, gisl, hál, fress, sess, foss, koss, kross, þurs, dans, fans, angr, klungr, hungr, akr, hafr, sigr, otr, húðr, hrúðr, naðr, nykr, veðr (weiber), vikr, gróðr, aldr, Baldr, galdr, öldr, meldr, arðr, hlátr, bólsr, austr, lestr, bakstr, mokstr,

apaldr. β. the genitive; graut-r, skóg-r, höfund-r have -ar in gen. as the 2nd declension. γ. the dative; some words of this declension drop the -i, but it is difficult to draw an exact line, as this use is rather a licence than a law:—all the words in -leik-r, kætr-leik (charitati), frið-leik (venustati), sann-leik (veritati); as also leik-r, fil-l, kí-l, skrí-l, (dat. fil, kí, skrí), hrepp-r, lepp-r: words with long root vowel and a final *p* or *f*, hóf-r, hóf-r, sóp-r: words with *ei* as root vowel, dat. hleif, Hm. 51 (but hleif-i, 140); sveip, meis, sveig, dverg (but dvergi, Ýt. 2), strákr, snákr, skákr, bát and bát-i (scapbae); þór, kór, flór, bor, hor, from þór-r, etc.; daun (odori), dún, Brún, hún, múl, múr, dúr, etc., for dún-i... dúr-i, which are obsolete; so also búk and búk-i, dúk and dúk-i, múg and múg-i, reit and reit-i: those with a long vowel as final, e.g. jó, skó, ná, Frey, þey, from jó-r... þey-r:—in masculines with a characteristic *v* the old dat. form is -vi, whereas the mod. drops both letters, thus dat. mör, hör, má, snjó, for the old mör-vi, hör-vi, má-vi, snjó-vi. Nouns with the inflexive endings -ingr, -ungr seldom drop the *i*, konung-i, búning-i: words with a radical *r* never, e.g. gald-r-i, aldr-i, not aldr, galdr: the proper names of this declension very seldom drop it, e.g. þorleif-i, þorlák-i, þorleik-i: dag-r, dat. deg-i, but as pr. name Dag. In old writers many of these apocopate forms begin to appear, e.g. þór-i (the god) is only found in a single instance used by a poet of the 8th century; yet the decay of the dat. inflexion is a little



increasing, though the use, ancient and modern, is in the main still the same.

II. *himinn*: the contraction in dat. sing. and plur. is to be noted, and the assimilation in nom.; hereto belong all masc. with inflex. -inn, -unn, -arr, -urr, -ill, -ull: 1. -nn, aptan-n, arin-n, dróttin-n, himin-n, Óðin-n, morgin-n. 2. -arr, hamar-r, kamar-r, humar-r, jadar-r, nafar-r, etc.: pr. names in -arr (the -ar in these is etymologically different) are not contracted, e. g. Einar-r, dat. Einar-i.

3. -urr, fjötur-r, tötur-r, jöfur-r; but not so the pr. names, e. g. Gizur-r, dat. Gizur-i. 4. -ll, bagal-l, kaðal-l, vaðal-l, biðil-l, ketil-l (q. v.), lykil-l, jökul-l, röðul-l, stöðul-l, söðul-l, möndul-l, öngul-l, þöngul-l, etc.: even the pr. names are contracted, e. g. Egil-l, dat. Agli; Ketil-l, dat. Katli.

III. *læknir*: hereto belong only a score of common words used in prose writing, batir, ein-ir, elr-ir, end-ir, eyr-ir, fell-ir, hell-ir, hers-ir, hirt-ir, kæs-ir, kyll-ir, létt-ir, lækn-ir, miss-ir, mæl-ir, mön-ir, nenn-ir, reyn-ir, skelm-ir, steyp-ir, verm-ir, víð-ir, vís-ir, þerr-ir: pr. names as, Grett-ir, Brest-ir, Bein-ir, Styrm-ir, Sverr-ir, Þór-ir, Æg-ir: local names, Geys-ir, Keil-ir. 2. a great many (more than a hundred) poet. and obsolete words.

In mod. usage the declension of these words is altered and the *r* is kept throughout, whereby nom. dat. acc. sing. become alike, hell-ir, gen. helli-r, dat. acc. hell-ir, pl. hell-rar, hell-ra, hell-rum, or lækn-irar, lækn-ira, lækn-irum:—the words with an inflex. -ari were originally, as shewn by Gothic *bōcar-eis*, of this declension, but now they are all weak masc., and the sole instances left on record of the old inflexion are the gen. *mútar-is* by Sigvat, and *vartar-is*, Landn. 197 (v. l. 18) in a verse of the 10th century.

Remarks on the 2nd Declension: the words belonging hereto are far less in number than those of the 1st, perhaps seven score of simple nouns or thereabout, but they are often irregular, we shall therefore try to give a list of them; their marks, besides the plur. -ir, are the freq. dropping of the dat. sing. -i, the acc. plur. -u, and the characteristic *i*:

I. *fundur*: skrið-r, stuld-r, sull-r, sult-r, veg-r, frið-r, kvið-r (*a womb*), feld-r, verð-r, brest-r, gest-r, rétt-r, kost-r, burð-r, skurð-r, þurð-r, fund-r, mund-r, grís-s, ná-r:—inflex. -aðr, -uðr, búnað-r, fögnað-r, hagnað-r, jofnað-r, getnað-r, söknud-r, dugnað-r, þrifnað-r, skilnað-r, etc.:—stad-r, brag-r, mat-r, sal-r, ham-r, svan-r, val-r, sauð-r, óð-r, snúð-r, þrótt-r, bol-r, dug-r, hug-r, bug-r, grun-r, mun-r, hlut-r, skut-r, vin-r, grip-r, gleip-r, lýð-r,—in these words the dat. -i is dropped, as also in compd nouns in -skap-r, gleðskap-r, fílskap-r, etc.:—pr. names in -rðr, -nðr, -kon have also -ar in gen., Bárð-r, Þórð-r, Sigurð-r, Þránd-r, Eyvind-r, Geirröð-r, Sigröð-r, Hákon, etc.:—in pl., pr. names of some people (countries or counties), Danir, Frisir, Valir, Indir, Vindir, Lappir, Grikkir, Tyrkir, Kyralir, Kvenir, Serkir, Vanir (the gods): Egðir, Eynir, Háleygir, Mœrir, Sygnir, Þilir, þrœndir (in Norway): -ðeir, Lax-ðeir, Vatns-ðeir, etc. Irregularities; some of the words above have -s in gen. sing. like those of the 1st declension, e. g. hal-r, val-r, ham-r, svan-r, bol-r, dug-r, grun-r, brest-r, gest-r, grís-s, gleip-r, lýð-r, ná-r:—dal-r, hval-r, staf-r, mar-r, hver-r, ref-r, sel-r, mel-r have now usually -ir in pl., but in olden times they had -ar, and belonged to the 1st declension; they also drop the -i in dat. sing.

II. *bekk-r*: with characteristic *j*, which appears before a vowel in a score and a half of words; beð-r, vef-r, bekk-r, hrekk-r, stekk-r, flekk-r, leyg-r, eyk-r, reykr-r, legg-r, vegg-r, belg-r, elg-r, merg-r, streng-r, þveng-r, hrygg-r, drykk-r, hlykk-r, byl-r, hyl-r, ryf-r, byr-r, hyr-r, styr-r, lok-r, bæ-r. 2. dreng-r, segg-r, stegg-r, etc. have -s in gen. sing.

Almost all those above (with characteristic *j*) also drop the dat. -i in sing. 3. with characteristic *v*: sjó-r, gen. sjó-var, pl. sjó-ir.

III. *kött-r*: with an old acc. pl. in -u, prob. caused by a characteristic *u* (cp. the Goth. *airus*, *quibus*, *tigus*, *vabstus*, *valus*), three score words:

1. with a plain root vowel; kvið-r (*dictum*), kvist-r, kvitt-r, lið-r, lim-r, lit-r, sið-r, smið-r, stig-r, tig-r, við-r, rétt-r (*a fold*), bur-r: most of these words drop the -i in dat. (lið, lim, lit, sið, smið, stig).

2. with a change in the root vowel,—ð, a, e, lög-r, mög-r, völ-r, völl-r, vönd-r, vörð-r, mörd-r, svörð-r, böll-r, bök-r, knörr, gröpt-r, örn, flöt-r, hött-r, knött-r, kött-r, vött-r, köst-r, vöxt-r, löst-r, mökk-r, Húð-r, Hörð-r, Snört-r, spöl-r (vide bring-spelir):—jö, ja, i, björn, fjörð-r, hjört-r, kjöl-r, mjöld-r, skjöld-r, Njörð-r (the god):—á, æ, ár-r, ás-s, drátt-r, hátt-r, mátt-r, slátt-r, þráð-r, spán-n, bálk-r:—ð, æ, búg-r:—o, y, son-r: the acc. pl. -u has been changed into -i, first, in árr, áss, making áru, ásu, which changed to æri, æsi, a change which took place very early, and later in other words, which have now all got a regular acc. in -i (limi, firði, ketti, hetti, syni, etc.): syni for sonu occurs even in old MSS. 6. To björn (p. 66) add that when used as a pr. name it has in mod. usage a gen., Björn-s, not Bjarnar (e. g. Sigurðr Björnsson).

Remarks on the 3rd Declension: I. ordinary substantives, 1. gen. -ar, mánað-r, pl. -r, mod. -ir; fót-r, q. v.; vetr, fingr, q. v. 2. gen. -s, mað-r, gen. mann-s, pl. menn (með-r); nagl, gen. nagl-s, pl. negl.

II. *eigendr*: the plur. of participles, when used as subst., as grátendr, fagnendr, gefendr: hereto belong the plur. of bóndi, frændi, fjándi, q. v. III. the plur. of fadir, bróðir may also be reckoned in this declension.

The Icel. is the only one of all Teutonic languages, except Gothic, that has preserved (up to the present day) the masc. inflexive -r (Goth. -s); even in the earliest Anglo-Saxon it is dropped, and the nom. sing. represents the naked root in the masculines as well as in the feminines and neuters.

# Feminine.

Remarks on the 1st Declension: I. tíð: almost in every column or page of the Dictionary, and simply marked 'f.'

II. *höfn*: about four score words, with *a* in the root vowel changed into *ö*, caused by a hidden characteristic *u*, which appears in dat. sing. of a few of them: 1. fönn, önn, bönn, höglð, hrönn, hvönn, spönn, ögn, lögn, sögn, þögn, döfn, höfn, körf, mörk (*sylva*), örk, þökk, Hlökk, vömb, þömb, skömm, vömm, klöpp, löpp, ösp, vöst, öxl, mjölt, björg, björk, tjörn, Gjöll (mythol.), löð, tröð, sög, kör, kröm, mölt; and in mod. usage, dögg, lögg, öx, kvörm (kvern), q. v. 2. with -u in dat. sing.; rödd, rönd, strönd, önd (*anima*), jörð, hjörð, höll, þöll, mjöll, mörk (*sylva*), stöng, töng, röst. 3. -r in nom. pl.; önd (*a duck*), mörk (*marca*), hönd (dat. hendi), röng, tönn. 4. the following had in olden times -ar in plur. and thus belonged to the 2nd declension, but changed into -ir at an early date, so that this is the usual form in Editions of Sagas and the sole form in mod. usage,— a. with a single final, röð, döf, gröf, gjöf, nöf, töf, fjöðr, spjör, sök, vök, dvöl, fjöl, kvöl, löm, grön, mön, þön, för, skör, kös, nöf, hvöt. ß. with double final, vörr, þörr, gjörð, görn.

It is likely that at earlier times many more of these words had the plur. -ar and dat. -u; the -ar remained longest in those with a single final, and the dat. -u in those having *dd*, *nd*, *ll*, *ng* as final; dat. sak-u (*culpa*) occurs on Runic stones, and gjaf-u, dval-u, etc. may also be supposed.

III. *sól*: with a characteristic *u*, which appears sometimes in dat. sing. alone, sometimes in both dat. and acc.: 1. only in dat. in sál, ván, sól, braut, laut, þraut, fold, mold, þjóð, grund, lund, mund, stund, und, ull, hurð, urð, dögg (irreg.), rödd, etc. (above); nótt, *nigbt*, in plur. næt-r (3rd declension); ey dat. ey-ju, and egg dat. egg-ju belong to the 2nd declension: mæ-r, dat. mey-ju; even röddu (*vocem*), Pass. 19. 9, but that is a poet. licence.

2. fem. pr. names ending in -björg, -laug, -rún, -ný, -ey, -leif, Ingi-björg, Guð-björg, Þor-björg, Vil-borg, Ás-laug, Guð-laug, Guð-rún, Sig-rún, Sig-ný, Ás-ný (gen. -nýjar), Þór-ey, Guð-leif, Ingi-leif; in names of foreign origin, Kristín, Katrín, Elín; in all the pr. names the -u fixedly remains (in the appellatives it is often dropped), and this not only in dat. but as a common case for dat. and acc.

3. feminines with the inflexive -ing, foð-ing, eld-ing, drottning-ing, kerling-ing, kenn-ing, þekking-ing, virð-ing, send-ing, bygg-ing, uppstign-ing, sæ-ing, etc., so many that it would be in vain to try to record them all; they have -ar in plur. and thus belong to the 2nd declension: in mod. usage many of them have the -u in common for dat. and acc., thus drottning-u = *reginae* and *reginam*, kenning-u = *doctrinae* and *doctrinam*, foðing-u = *nativitatem* and *nativitatem*, but this is very rare in old writers, yet drottningu *reginam* (acc.), Mar. 232, 304.

ß. in -ung, djörf-ung, hörm-ung, laun-ung, etc., but only in dat.; they have also -ar in plur.

Remarks on the 2nd Declension: I. náð: 1. the feminines in -ing, -ung, vide above. 2. over two score simple nouns, ár, ál, náð, skál, tág, flaug, laug, rauf, dreif, kleif, veig, geil, seil, hlein, rein, vél, heið, rim, sin, hlíf, smið, flík, kví, for, brú (q. v.), rún, lend, kvern, öx (the old form), alin:—with radical *r*, gymb-r, lifr, vinstr, vigr:—only in plur., leif-ar, hrœr-ar, gerð-ar, herð-ar, öfg-ar, æs-ar, hreys-ar, slíð-ar, gjölln-ar, meidm-ar (poët.): heterogeneous are, lim-ar, tál-ar (lim, tál in sing. are neut.): heteroclyte are, lyg-ar, görsim-ar (sing. indecl. weak fem.) 3. add the words röð, döf, etc. above recorded (1st declension II. 4).

II. *flit*: over a score of words, with characteristic *j*, which appears before a vowel, hel, skel, ben, eng, egg, dregg, ey, des, fles, il, vin (only in local names, e. g. Björg-vin), flit, klyf, lyf, nyt, dys, nauðsyn, Frigg (the goddess), fiski (q. v.), mæ-r (q. v.), pl. mey-jar:—only in plur., ref-jar, síf-jar, skel-jar, men-jar, skyn-jar, hreð-jar. 2. with characteristic *v*, ör, gen. sing. nom. plur. ör-var, stöð, böð, dügg, gen. stöð-var, böð-var, dögg-var; only in plur., göt-var (obsolete). Heterogene are the local names in Norway; in fem. plur., Holt-ar, Hús-ar, Hris-ar, Torg-ar, Tún-ar, Þorp-ar, Nes-jar (holt, hús, hris, torg, tún, þorp, nes are all neut. appellatives), Ló-ar, Les-jar, Vág-ar, Vin-jar, Kvild-ar, etc., see Munch's pref. (p. x) to Norge's Beskriv.

III. *heiðr*: feminines with an inflex. -r in nom. and characteristic *i*, which has caused a vowel change in most of them, and which appears in dat. acc. sing.: 1. about a score of appellatives; heið-r, veið-r, Hleið-r, erm-r, helg-r (*a holiday*), eyr-r, mer-r, reyð-r, brúð-r, byrð-r, fyll-r, floð-r, æð-r (*an eider-duck*), æð-r (*vena*), mýr-r, vætt-r, öx (qs. öx-r); ký-r, æ-r, sý-r (q. v.), all three contr. in dat. and plur.; the obsolete þý-r, rýg-r, gýg-r (pl. þý-jar, rýg-jar, gýg-jar):—in mod. usage the -r has changed into -i, in heið-i, veið-i, erm-i, eyr-i, mer-i, byrð-i, fyll-i,



flœð-i, ðx-i; otherwise they retain the full declension and must not be confounded with the indeclinable weak feminines gleð-i, ell-i, etc. In the west of Icel. the -r is still in use in flœð-r, veid-r, reyð-r (steypi-reyð-r), and all over Icel. in ky-r, æ-r; as also in brúð-r, only here the -r is kept through all cases, so that the word has an indeclinable sing., cp. the use of this word in Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 340, 341 (omitted s. v. p. 84).

2. a great many fem. pr. names: simple, Auð-r, Fríð-r, Gerð-r, Hild-r, Þrúð-r, Unn-r, Úrð-r (mythol.): compds, Sigrið-r, Ástríð-r, Guðríð-r, Þuríð-r, Ragnheið-r, Alfhæið-r, Hallgerð-r, Ingi-gerð-r, Valgerð-r, Þorgerð-r, Gunnhild-r, Ragnhild-r, Ingvald-r, Þór-hild-r, Hólmfríð-r, etc.: those in -uðr, qs. -unnr, Steinunn-r, Ingunn-r, Íðunn-r, Þórun-n: in -ðis, Ás-ðis, Her-ðis, Vig-ðis, Þór-ðis, Álf-ðis, dat. acc. ðisi (omitted s. v. p. 100), and by way of analogy the foreign abbas (abbess), as if compounded with ðis; foreign pr. names, Margrét, Elizabeth, etc.: in pr. names the inflexive -r is in full use over Icel., so that Baugeið, Randið, etc. in old MSS. are only Norwegianisms. The Icel. feminines in -r answer to Gothic -is, and are different from the Gothic feminines in -s, such as *anst-s*, *alp-s*; of these latter the Icel. nauð-r (*need*, decl. as *tíð*) is the sole remnant. It is worth noticing that the Icel. feminine proper names have preserved and represent the oldest and fullest declension of feminines.

**Remarks on the 3rd Declension**, which contains about two score words:

1. eik, steik, geit, greip, grind, gnit, kinn, kind (in mod. usage), flík, spík, tik, vík, rit, mjólk, kverk (but in mod. usage kverk-ar).

2. with changed vowel, bók, brók, glóð, nóð, rót, gát, nátt, tónn, hönd, önd (*anas*), mörk, flók, klók, lók, rók, gás, lús, mús, brún, stoð, hñot; plur. bæk-r, glœð-r, gæt-r, næt-r, tenn-r, hend-r, end-r, fle-r, tæ-r, gæs-r, mýs-s, brýn-n, steð-r, hnet-r (but in present use, stoð-ir, hnet-ir).

3. A very few of these words have also -r in nom. sing., viz. mjólk, mörk, nátt, vík; bæk-r from bók also occurs, though seldom; rist-r from rist, Pass. 33. 4, is poët. 3. to this class we may refer the plur. dyrr-r (q. v.), gen. dura; the latter -r is inflexive, and the form analogous to ky-r from kú; the plur. ky-r, æ-r (q. v.) 4. to this declension may also be referred the plur. of dóttir, systir, móðir, although the -r is here radical. The monosyllabic feminines with a final long vowel are contracted, á, brá, gjá, Gná, ljá, lá, krá, rá, slá, skrá, spá, þrá; as to the declension of these words vide á, p. 48, and brá, p. 77; ló, Ey-gló, sló, stó, þró, dat. ló-m . . . ; ásjá (q. v.) has no -r in gen., nor trú, frú (q. v.). The root vowel of these words is not changed, and accordingly they are classed with the 1st declension of feminines, but in a contracted form.

#### Neuter.

**Remarks on the 1st Declension:** I. skip: forms like this are regular, and occur throughout the book, simply marked 'n.'

II. barn: to this belong neuters with a as root vowel, which in plur. becomes ö; a change due to a lost characteristic vowel in neut. plur., answering to -a in Goth., -u in A.S. (cp. Lat. *cornu*): as a radical a is the only vowel which is affected by an inflexive u, the remains of this inflexion are only found in the words with that root vowel; these words are many:

1. single nouns, bað, blað, vað, haf, vaf, flag, drag, bak, flak, rak, tak, þak, skjál, far, skar, svar, glas, fat, gat, afl, tafl, fjall, kall, band, grand, barð, skarð, bjarg, bragð, flagð, nafn, safn, gagl, hagl, tagl, agn, gagn, hald, vald, magn, lamb, mark, rann, happ, hapt, skapt, hlass, gjald, spjald, tjald, hvarf, starf, barn, kast, ax, fax, sax, vatn:—only in plur., lög, glöð, sköð, rök: many have no plur.

2. with an inflexive -að, -al, etc., changed into u, hér-að, hundr-að, for-að, óð-al, plur. hér-uð, hundr-uð, óð-ul: sum-ar (prop. a masc.), plur. sum-ur: gaman, dat. contr. gamni: höfuð, dat. höfði.

III. nes: to this belong more than a score of words, with characteristic j, geð, veð, nef, stef, egg, hregg, skegg, éi, sel, ben, fen, gren, men, ber, sker, nes, flet, net, fley, grey, hey, kið, rif, gil, þil, fyl, kyn, ný.

IV. högg: to this belong a score of words, with characteristic v, högg, skrók, kjót, böi, lí, fól, mjöl, fjör, smjör, bygg, glygg, lyng, fræ, læ, hræ, hey: only plur. söi. The dat. högg-vi, kjót-vi, böi-vi, smjör-vi, bygg-vi, fræ-vi, hey-vi, etc. began to be uncommon even in old writers and are in mod. usage sounded högg-i, skrók-i, kjót-i, etc., whereas in plur. the v still remains, e.g. söi-la-fjara. For fé, kné, tré, see these words.

**Remarks on the 2nd Declension**, containing bisyllabic derivative words with characteristic i. Most of these words are derivative and with a changed vowel wherever possible. A great number are declined like klæð-i, so that it is difficult to give a complete list of them, e.g. frelsi (by misprint called fem., p. 172): in the Dictionary they are simply marked 'n.'

II. ríki: to this belong those with a final g, t, k, which have j (the characteristic i) in gen. and dat. plur., e.g. fylki, ríki, síki, vígi, lægi, and many others.

#### Weak Nouns.—Masculine.

The original characteristic of weak nouns in Teutonic languages is

the inflexive -n, of which in Icel. the sole remnant is the gen. plur. of the feminines and neuters.

**Remarks on this Declension:** I. tími: forms like this occur almost in every page of the Dictionary, and are simply marked 'a, m.'

II. steði: to this belong only a few primitive words with characteristic j, as aðil-i, bryt-i, steð-i, vil-i, nið-i; the poët. and obsolete skyt-i, tygg-i; poët. pr. names, Bel-i, lð-i, Skyl-i, Þrúð-i, Vig-i; compds in -skegg-i, eyjar-skeggjar; names of people in -ver-jar, Gaulver-jar, Oddaver-jar, and in mod. usage, Þjóðver-jar, Spánver-jar, etc., cp. -varii in old Teutonic names in Latin writers:—compds in -ingi, höfðingi, heiðingi, kunningi, fœðingi, bandingi, leysingi, aumingi, ræningi, Væringi, Skrálingi, etc., pl. höfðing-jar, etc.: in -yrki or -virki, ein-virki, spell-virki, etc., pl. einvirk-jar, Tyrki (*a-Turk*, mod.), etc.:—for lé, gen. ljá (léa), and klé, gen. kléa, see these words. There is a curious inflexive -n left in pl. of the obsolete poët. words, brag-nar, gum-nar, got-nar, from brag-i, got-i, gum-i. Some masculines have a double declension, both strong and weak, hug-r and hug-i, hlut-r and hlut-i, hölm-r and hölm-i, stall-r and stall-i, munn-r and munn-i, garð-r and garð-i, odd-r and odd-i, nið-r and nið-i, drang-r and drang-i, linn-r and linn-i, líkam-r and líkam-i, glugg-r and glugg-i, ing-r and ing-i; all derivative words in -leik-r have both forms, -leik-r and -leik-i; cp. also pr. names as Örn and Árn-i, Björn and Bjarn-i, Finn-r and Finn-i, Odd-r and Odd-i, Gísli and Gísl-i, Geir-r and Geir-i, etc.

#### Feminine.

**Remarks on the 1st Declension:** I. tunga: this form, marked 'u, f.' in the Dictionary, contains many hundreds of appellatives, and several pr. names, Halla, Ása, Þóra, Hall-dóra, etc.: frú (q. v.) is contracted; so also trú-a, gen. trú; the pr. names Gró-a, Gó-a, gen. Gró, Gó.

II. alda: to this belong all the feminines with a as root vowel, cp. introduction to letter A: völv-a, a sibyl, gen. völv-u, pl. völv-ur. Only a few of the words of this declension (little more than a score, or about two or three per cent. of the whole) form a gen. plur.; these are esp. the following, vaka, vika, klukka, ekkja, rekkja, kirkja (gen. ekk-na . . . kirk-na), stúlka, tala, vala, sála (sálna, Mar. passim), kúla, súla, gata, gáta, sáta, varta, dúfa, þúfa, rjúpa, ríma, vísa, hosa, messa, kelda, skylda; kona has kven-na; the nom. of stjarna (*a star*) and skepna (*a creature*) may also serve for gen. plur., skaparinn stjarna, *creator stellarum*, in a hymn: in some few cases the gen. plur. is formed by adding the article to the nom. sing., thus gyðja-nna (*dearum*), grytja-nna (*fovearum*): in many cases the gen. sing. is used collectively, thus Icel. say, öldu-gangr, *impetus undarum*,—the words denoting wave, alda, bára, bylgja, are all of this declension, and none of them have a proper gen. plur.; bylg-na is found (bylgna-gangr, Mar. 269), but ald-na, bár-na are impossible forms, one might perhaps say alda-nna, bylgja-nna; sögu-bók, *liber historiarum*; the gen. saga-a, *historiarum* (sagna-ritari), is rarely used and is borrowed from sögn. Sometimes this deficiency may become puzzling, chiefly in translating Latin into Icel.; in original writers it is not felt. In olden times the number of those words that allowed of a gen. was still more limited.

**Remarks on the Indeclinable Feminine:**—with perhaps the sole exception of ævi (*life*) and elli (*age*) all the words of this declension are derivatives from adjectives and formed by a change of vowel, whenever the root vowel of the adjective is changeable; almost all these words are abstract (denoting quality), and so have no plural; forms like gleði-r (*ludi*) or æfi-r (*vita*) are quite exceptional and ungrammatical:

1. single nouns, about two score of words; gleði, helgi (*holiness*), ergi, leti, gremi, holti, speki, hugrekki, frœði, mœði, cæði (*fury*), hæsi, kæti, reiði, feiti, bleyði, hreysti, veyki, háreysti, fylki, hylli, fýsi, sýki, birti, snilli, giri, teiti, hviti, övri, mildi, blindi, atgörvi, hnöggvi, myki: lygi and görsimi in sing., but heteroclitic in plur.

2. derivatives; -semi from adj. -samr, skyn-semi (very many): compds in -fræði, -speki, but if prefixed as a double compd they take s, thus e. g. fræði-bók, but guðfræðis-bók; skynsemi (*rationalis*), but skynsemis-trú (*fides rationis*, i. e. *rationalismus*): -ni from adjectives in -inn, e. g. heið-ni, Krist-ni, hlýð-ni, and many others: -skynni, -sýni, e. g. glám-skynni, víð-sýni: -gi from adj. -igr, e. g. græð-gi, kyn-gi: -ýðgi, harð-ýðgi, etc.: -gli from adj. -gull, sann-sögli (*veracitas*) from sann-sögull (*verax*): in -andi only a few, kveð-andi, hygg-andi, afr-andi, Verð-andi (the Norn): in local names, Skáni, Erri, Ylí (islands): Skaði (the goddess) is declined as masc.

#### Neuter.

**Remarks on this Declension:** it contains, 1. six words denoting parts of the body, auga, eyra, hjarta, lunga, nýra, eista. 2. a few appellatives, almost obsolete, none of which form a gen. plur., bjúga, ökla, síma, leika, hnoða, viðbeina, vetta (in ekki vetta, *no wight*; hvat-vetna, *every wight*).



ADJECTIVES.

A. STRONG DECLENSION, as in Substantives, used of Adjectives, both positive and superlative, when indefinite.

		Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
SING.	NOM.	ung-r	ung	ung-t	fagr	fögr	fagr-t	há-r	há	há-tt
	GEN.	ung-s	ung-rar	ung-s	fagr-s	fagr-ar	fagr-s	há-s	há-rrar	há-s
	DAT.	ung-um	ung-ri	ung-u	fögr-um	fagr-i	fögr-um	há-vum	há-ri	há-vum
	ACC.	ung-an	ung-a	ung-t	fagr-an	fagr-a	fagr-t	há-van	há-va	há-tt
PLUR.	NOM.	ung-ir	ung-ar	ung	fagr-ir	fagr-ar	fögr	há-vir	há-var	há
	GEN.	ung-ra	in all genders		fagr-a	in all genders		há-rra	in all genders	
	DAT.	ung-um	in all genders		fögr-um	in all genders		há-vum	in all genders	
	ACC.	ung-a	ung-ar	ung	fagr-a	fagr-ar	fögr	há-va	há-var	há

THE ARTICLE.

PARTICIPIAL ADJECTIVES in -inn.

		Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
SING.	NOM.	ný-r	ný	ný-tt	hin-n	hin	hi-t	komin-n	komm-ar	komi-t
	GEN.	ný-s	ný-rrar	ný-s	hin-s	hin-nar	hin-s	komin-s	komin-nar	komin-s
	DAT.	ný-jum	ný-ri	ný-ju	hin-um	hin-ni	hin-u	komm-um	komin-ni	komm-u
	ACC.	ný-jan	ný-ja	ný-tt	hin-n	hin-a	hi-t	komin-n	komm-a	komi-t
PLUR.	NOM.	ný-ir	ný-jar	ný	hin-ir	hin-ar	hin	komm-ir	komm-ar	komi-n
	GEN.	ný-rra	in all genders		hin-na	in all genders		komin-na	in all genders	
	DAT.	ný-jum	in all genders		hin-um	in all genders		komm-um	in all genders	
	ACC.	ný-ja	ný-jar	ný	hin-a	hin-a	hin	komm-a	komm-ar	komi-n

B. WEAK DECLENSION, used of Adjectives, both posit. and superl., when indef.; and general in compar. and part. act. sing.

		POSITIVE (definite).			COMPARATIVE (def. and indef.)			SUPERLATIVE (definite).		
		Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
SING.	NOM.	ung-i	ung-a	ung-a	yng-ri	yng-ri	yng-ra	yng-sti	yng-sta	yng-sta
	GEN.									
	DAT.	ung-a	ung-u	ung-a	yng-ra	yng-ri	yng-ra	yng-sta	yng-stu	yng-sta
	ACC.									
PLUR.	NOM.									
	GEN.	ung-u	in all genders		yng-ri	in all genders		yng-stu	in all genders	
	DAT.	ung-um	in all genders		yng-rum	in all genders		yng-stum	in all genders	
	ACC.									

C. INDECLINABLE ADJECTIVES in -a and -i, see remarks below.

D. THE ARTICLE SUFFIXED TO NOUNS.

		Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
SING.	NOM.	heimr-inn	tíð-in	skip-it	tími-nn	tunga-n	elli-n
	GEN.	heims-ins	tíðar-innar	skips-ins	tíma-ns	tungu-nnar	elli-nnar
	DAT.	heimi-num	tíð-inni	skipi-nu	tíma-num	tungu-nni	elli-nni
	ACC.	heim-inn	tíð-ina	skip-it	tíma-na	tungu-na	elli-na
PLUR.	NOM.	heimar-nir	tíðir-nar	skip-in	tímar-nir	tungur-nar	augu-n
	GEN.	heima-nna	tíða-nna	skipa-nna	tíma-nna	tungna-nna	augna-nna
	DAT.	heimu-num	tíðu-num	skipu-num	tímun-um	tungu-num	augun-um
	ACC.	heima-na	tíðir-nar	skip-in	tíma-na	tungur-nar	augu-n

Remarks on the Adjectives:

I. the nom. masc. :— the nom. -r is dropped in fagr (qs. fagr-r), magr, dapr, apr, vakr, digr, vitr, bitr, ítr, lípr, snotr, forn, sýkn, frœkn, gjarn, frjals, þurr, hvass, hress :— it is assimilated in bein-n, ein-n, hrein-n, sein-n, groen-n, køen-n, -rœen-n, væn-n, bryn-n, fryn-n, sýn-n, hál-l, heil-l, veill-l, sæl-l, fúl-l, há-s, fús-s, læs-s, laus-s, ljós-s, vis-s, etc.; inflexive, lítill-l, mikill-l, gamall-l, vesall-l, förr-l, atall-l, spurull-l, þöglull-l, heimill-l, etc. 2. the nom. fem. sing. represents the root of the adjective (ung, ný, há) :— adjectives with a as root vowel change into ö in fem. sing. and neut. plur., e. g. all-r, öll, all-t; marg-r, mörg, marg-t; harð-r, hörð, har-t; hag-r, hög, hag-t; fagr, fögr, fagr-t; stak-r, stök, stak-t; van-r, vön, van-t; hvass, hvöss, hvas-t; varm-r, vörm, varm-t; sam-r, söm, sam-t; tam-r, töm, tam-t: in the inflexive -aðr, a is changed into u, aldrð-r, fem. öldruð; gamlað-r, fem. gömluð; gamall, fem. gömul; talað-r, fem. töluð, etc., see introduction to letter A, p. 1: this change is all that remains of an obsolete characteristic u, answering to the inflexive -u in Anglo-Saxon. 3. the nom. neut. sing. is formed

by adding -t to the root :— after a long root vowel -u, e. g. há-tt, mjó-tt, ný-tt, grá-tt, hrá-tt, smá-tt, etc. :— the t assimilates with a final ö, e. g. mið-r, breið-r, blið-r, stríð-r, fróð-r, göð-r, óð-r, stríð-r; in neut., mit-t, breið-t, blit-t, strit-t, frót-t, got-t, ót-t, etc. :— in long syllables with d or ð as final, the ö is dropped, as in harð-r, stríð-r, lynd-r, dömd-r, reynd-r; in neut., har-t, stir-t, lyn-t, döem-t, reyn-t, qs. harð-t, etc. :— the t is dropped in such words as reist-r, bratt-r; in neut., reist, bratt, etc.; cp. the participles of the second weak conjugation :— in the participles and adjectives in -aðr, the ö is dropped, e. g. elskað-r (amatus), elska-t (amatum), but in mod. usage elska-ð; and only the change of vowel marks the distinction between fem. and neut., e. g. töluð (dicta), but talað (dictum) :— in adjectives in -inn, the root n is dropped before the neutral t, hi-t, heiði-t, komi-t, Kristi-t, qs. hin-t, heiðin-t, etc. 4. as to the cases, the inflexive -r in gen. and dat. sing. fem. and gen. pl. is assimilated into n in the words in -inn, and monosyllables in -nn with a long root vowel, thus, komin-na (q. v.), væn-na (venustorum), væn-ni (venustae, dat.), væn-nar (venustae, gen.),



etc.: into *l* in similar words, e. g. sæl-i, heil-l, gamal-l, sæl-lar, gamallar (sæl-rar, gamall-rar, etc. are faulty forms); mikil-li, *magnæ*; litil-li, *parvæ*, etc.:—it is dropped in those with radical *r*, vitra, *sapi-entium*; fagri and fagar, *pulchræ*: into *s* in words such as *viss*, e. g. *Vissa*, *certorum*; but in mod. usage *viss-ra* and *viss-ri*, *certæ*; (fag-urri, fag-ur-rar are not right, although now and then used in mod. writers):—the *r* is doubled after a long vowel, há-ri *altæ*, mjó-rra *tenerarum*, at least in mod. usage; old writers seem to have spelt and sounded mjó-ra, mjó-ri, etc.:—the *-ar* and *-um* are contracted after a long vowel, thus, blá-r *caeruleas*, blá-m *caeruleao*.

5. contraction takes place. a. in a few words in *-igr*, *-ugr*, *aúð-igr*, *blóð-igr*, *úð-igr*, *göf-igr*, *öf-ugr*, *höf-igr*, *öfl-ugr*, *saur-igr*, *naúð-igr*, *móð-ugr*, *mál-ugr*, *úr-igr* (poët.), mátt-igr; they are contracted before an inflexive vowel, *aúð-an*, *aúð-ir*, *aúð-um*, *göf-ir*, *úð-ir*, *blóð-ir*, *öf-ir*, *höf-ir*... máttk-ir, etc.; in mod. usage the root is dissyllabic and not contracted, thus, *aúðugir*, *blóðugir*, *höfugir*... máttugir, etc.: even in old writers other adjectives in *-igr* were not contracted, e. g. *hróðigr*, *kröptugr*, *skyldugr*, *sýndugr*, *síðugr*, *ráðigr*,—*hróðigan*, e. g. *ráðigan* (not *ráðgan*), etc., both in old and mod. usage. b. in a few words in *-ll*, *gamall*, *vesall*, *litill*, *mikill*, *hugall*, *jögull*, etc.

II. *hár*: to this belong over twenty words, with characteristic *v*, *dygg-r*, *hrygg-r*, *styggr-r*, *glögg-r*, *hnögg-r*, *snögg-r*, *pröng-r*, *öng-r*, *dökk-r*, *þjókk-r* (pykk-r), *kvik-r*, *myrk-r*, *yrk-r*, *rösk-r*, *lösk-r*, *öl-r*, *föl-r*, *ör-r*, *gör-r*, *hös-r* (obsolete), *há-r*, *mjó-r*, *sljó-r*, *slö-r*; the *v* is freq. spelt with *f* in the words *há-r*, *mjó-r*, *sljó-r*, but not in the rest, see introduction to letter F. In mod. usage and pronunciation this *v* or *f* has been mostly lost; Icel. say *há-an*, *mjó-an*, *föl-an*, but it still lingers in the words ending in *gg*, *ng*, *kk*, *rk*, *sk*, as *glögg-van*, *öng-van*, *þykk-van*, *rösk-van*, etc. are current forms.

III. *nýr*: to this belong adjectives with characteristic *j*: only a few words remain with *g*, *k* as final, *fræg-r*, *höeg-r*, *læg-r*, *slæg-r*, *eyg-r*, *fleg-r*, *ýg-r*, *sek-r*, *rik-r*, *þekkr-r*, *ræk-r*, *tek-r*; in very old MSS. the forms *fræg-jan*, *ýg-jan*, *sek-jan*, *rik-jan*, *þekkr-jan*, etc. are almost universal, but even in old times the *j* was dropped in these words, and *fræg-an*, *sek-an*, *rik-an*, etc. are now the sole forms. This declension therefore is now only represented by *mið-r* (*medius*) and by the words ending in a vowel, *ný-r*, *hlý-r*, *-sæ-r*; but that in pre-historical times this declension was far more extensive is shewn by the many adjectives with a changed root vowel (prob. caused by a lost *j*), as *dýr-r*, *hýr-r*, *lynd-r*, *streym-r*, *væn-n*, *sæl-l*, *sæt-r*, *skæð-r*, *næm-r*, *heof-r*, *mær-r*, *kær-r*, *ber-r*, *þver-r*.

IV. *kominn*: to this belong all participles of the strong verbs, and a great many adjectives; with the exception of the contraction it conforms to the article. For participles of weak verbs of the 3rd conjugation see remarks on the verbs below.

Remarks on the formation of the Degrees of Comparison:

I. the compar. and superl. are, *-ari*, *-astr*, or *-ri*, *-str*, thus, *kald-r*, compar. *kald-ari*, superl. *kald-astr*, fem. and neut. plur. *köld-ust*; *harð-r*, *harð-ari*, *harð-astr*, fem. and neut. plur. *hörd-ust*; *frjáls*, *frjáls-ari*, *frjáls-astr* (*frjáls-ust*): in adjectives with characteristic *j* or *v* these letters reappear, *glögg-r*, *glögg-vari*, *glögg-vastr*; *örr*, *ör-vari*, *ör-vastr*; *nýr*, *ný-jari*, *ný-jastr*; or it is contracted, *mjó-r*, *mjó-ri*, *mjó-str*, but older are the forms *mjó-vari*, *mjó-vastr*.

II. the compar. is assimilated in adjectives in *-nn*, *-ll*, *væn-n*, *væn-ni*, *væn-str*; *grœn-n*, *grœn-ni*, *grœn-str*; *heil-l*, *heil-li*, *heil-str* or *heil-astr*; *sæl-l*, *sæl-li*, *sæl-str*; *svipall*, *svipulli*.

III. some few adjectives form compar. and superl. by vowel change, *há-r*, *hæ-ri*, *hæ-str*; *fá-r*, *fæ-ri*, *fæ-str*; *lág-r*, *læg-ri*, *læg-str*; *lang-r*, *leng-ri*, *leng-str*; (*fram*), *frem-ri*, *frem-str*; *fagr*, *fegri*, *fegr-str*; *skamm-r*, *skem-ri*, *skem-str*; *grann-r*, *greinn-ri*, *greinn-str*; *stór-r*, *stær-ri*, *stær-str*; *smá-r*, *smæ-ri*, *smæ-str*; *ung-r*, *yng-ri*, *yng-str*; *þung-r*, *þyng-ri*, *þyng-str*; *grunn-r*, *gryn-ri*, *gryn-str*: in mod. usage also, *full-r*, *fyll-ri*, *fyll-str*; *stutt-r*, *stytt-ri*, *stytt-str*; *þunn-r*, *þynn-ri*, *þynn-str*; *mjúk-r*, *mýk-ri*, *mýk-str*; *djúpr*, *dýp-ri*, *dýp-str*; *þröng-r*, *þreyng-ri*, *þreyng-str*, but also *þröng-vari*, *þröng-vastr* (older and better); *svang-r*, *sveng-ri*, *sveng-str*; *magr*, *megr-i*, *megr-str*, etc.; but in old writers we often find full-ari, full-astr, etc.

IV. heterogeneous, as in other languages, are *góð-r*, *betri*, *bez-tr*; *ill-r*, *ver-ri*, *ver-str*; *marg-r*, *flei-ri*, *fle-str*; *litill*, *min-ni*, *min-str*; *mikil-l*, *mei-ri*, *me-str*; *gamal-l*, *ell-ri*, *ell-str*.

V. forming compar. and superl. from adverbs. 1. from local adverbs denoting direction, *aust-r*, *norð-r*, *súð-r*, *vest-r*, *fram*, *aptr*, *útt*, *inn*, *of*, *níð-r*, *fjarr*, *ná*; in compar. and superl., *eyst-ri* (*aust-ari*), *aust-astr*; *nyrd-ri*, *nyrd-str*; *synn-ri*, *synn-str*; *vest-ri*, *vest-astr*; *frem-ri*, *frem-str*; *ept-ri*, *ept-str*, or *apt-ari*, *apt-astr*; *yt-ri*, *yt-str* (*yztr*); *inn-ri* (*íð-ri*), *inn-str*; *ef-ri* (*öf-ri*), *ef-str* (*öf-str*); *neð-ri*, *neð-str*; *fir-ri*, *fir-str*; *næ-ri*, *næ-str*.

2. temp. adverbs, *síð*, *fyrir*; *síð-ari*, *síð-astr*; *fyr-ri*, *fyr-str*. 3. other adverbs, from *heldr*, *sjaldn*; in compar. and superl., *held-ri*, *hell-str*; *sjaldn-ari*, *sjaldn-astr*; *hind-ri*, *hinn-str*; *œð-ri*, *œð-str*; *ská-ri*, *ská-str*: only in compar., *höeg-ri*, *the right*; *vin-str*, *the left*.

Remarks on the Weak Declension: I. the positive and the superlative have both strong and weak declension, according as they are indefinite or definite in sense, whereas the comparative

has in either case only a weak declension.

2. the part. att. in *-andi* is declined as the comparative.

II. the numerals *þríði*, *fjórdi*, *fimti*, *sexti*, etc., *the third*, *fourth*, *fifth*, *sixth*, etc.; have (old and mod.) only the weak declension; *þríði* with a characteristic *j*, *þríð-ja*, plur. *þríð-ju*, *fjórd-u*, *fimt-u*.

III. changes in mod. usage.

1. the dat. plur. *-um*, which is almost always used in good old MSS., is now lost, and dat. is like nom.: thus Icel. say, *hinum* *beztu* *mönnum*, *betri* *mönnum*, *ungu* *mönnum*; in old usage, *beztum*, *betrum*, *yngrum*, (Jón Þorkelsson, *Hauks-bók*, 1865, p. 14, note 4.) The sole remnant in mod. usage of the old *-um* is the compar. *fleir-um* (*pluribus*), which is still so pronounced, and often used in Icel. writings.

2. the sing. has become indeclinable; the gen. dat. acc. masc. sing. *-a* in the compar. is now obsolete; Icel. say *yngrir* *manns* (*junioris hominis*) for the old *yngra*, dat. *yngra* *manni*, mod. *yngrir* *manni*; *yngra* *mann*, mod. *yngrir* *mann*. 3. the part. act. sing.; here also the gen. masc. sing. is altered; *vaxanda* *vinds* (*vindi*, *vind*), *crescentis venti*, into *vaxandi* *vinds*: the neut. *-a* is also usually changed into *-i*, e. g. *fall-anda* *forað* into *fall-andi* *forað* (*a stumbling-block*).

Remarks on the Indeclinable Adjectives. They were originally regular adjectives, which, though both definite and indefinite, had only the weak declension; and—perhaps in order to distinguish them from other adjectives in definite forms—they have lost all inflexion, and have no comparative or superlative; they vary between the forms *-i* and *-a*, and *van-i* and *andvan-a*, originally expressing the distinction between masc., fem., and neut., but are, in fact, used without regard to gender, one MS. has *-a*, another *-i*, even in the same passage, e. g. *Mar*, 378; in mod. usage, *-a* is the current form. These indeclinable words (in the Dictionary simply marked 'adj.' or 'adj. indecl.') are very many, chiefly compound words, e. g. in *al-*, *ein-*, *hálf-*, *full-*, *frum-*, *sam-*, and for the latter part, *-vana*, *-geðja*, *-laga*, *-stola*, etc., e. g. *af-laga*, *sjálf-krafa* (*-bjarga*, *-ráða*), *ein-hama*, *ein-mana*, *ein-staka*, *ein-skipa*, *ein-huga*, *sam-huga*, *sam-ráða*, *ör-vasa*, *full-tíða*, *mið-aldra*, *gjaf-vaxta*, *frum-vaxta*, *ham-stola*, *vit-stola*, *óð-fluga*, *flaum-ósa*, *al-verkja*, *al-bata*, *al-dauða*, *al-eyða*, *á-skynja*, *eið-rofa*, *far-flóta*, *óða-mála*, *sundur-órða*, *tví-saga*, *hungr-mórða*, *strá-dauða*, *afl-vana*, *mátt-vana*, *and-vana*, *hálf-vita*, *harð-brjósta*, *hand-lama*, *fót-lama*, *gagn-drepa*, *hall-oka*, *las-burða*: single words are few, *hlessa*, *hissa*, *klumsa*, *reisa*, *hugi*, *játsi*, *heitsi*, etc. In some cases it is difficult to say whether the word is to be taken for a substantive or indeclinable adjective, e. g. *eið-rofi* or *eið-rofa*, *harm-dauði*, *full-tíði*, *þing-logi*, *næsta-bræðra*.

Remarks on the Suffixed Article. This is characteristic of the Scandinavian languages, and still remains in modern Danish and Swedish. It forms a double declension, with substantive and adjective forms in the same word; or rather it gives to a substantive the form of an adjective. The inflexive *-ar*, *-ir* represent different genders for substantive and for adjective, thus, *all-ir* *dagar*, *omnes dies*, masc., but *all-ar* *stund-ir*, *omnes horae*, fem. The same rule applies to the suffixed article, *draumar-nir*, but *tíðir-nar*. The nouns of the 2nd strong declension are so few that they scarcely affect this rule. In very early times we may suppose that the Scandinavian language had no suffixed article; in the oldest poems it is rarely used; in old prose more rare than in modern prose; and at the present time the article is less used in Icel. than in any other living European language, and is dispensed with in endless cases, where others must use it; in solemn style it is used less than in conversational.

II. the declension of the suffixed article: 1. the *b* is dropped throughout (inn, in, it).

2. the root vowel of the article is dropped, if the substantive ends with a vowel, and the final *n* + the inflexion is suffixed, e. g. *sólu-nni*, *tungu-nni*, for the vowel of the noun has always the preference.

β. so also after the plur. *-ar*, *-ir*, *-r*, e. g. *tíðir-nar*, *draumar-nir*, *vetr-nir*, *feðr-nir*; but not so after *-ar*, *-r* in gen. sing., e. g. *tíðar-innar*, *fótar-ins*, *hafnar-innar*, *bókar-innar* and *bækur-innar*, *roð Bíðlov*, whereby a distinction is kept between gen. sing. and nom. plur., e. g. *tíðar-innar temporis*, but *tíðir-nar tempora*. Icel. say, *móður-inni matri*, *systur-inni soror*; *i dóttur-inni filiae*, as also *móður-innar matris*, *systur-innar sororis*, *dóttur-innar filiae*; but contracted in *föður-num patri*, *bróður-num fratri*;—*föður-innar*, *bróður-innar* may occur in old writers, *Mar*, but is seldom used.

γ. the masc. dat. *-i* is often dropped before the article, but kept if without the article, e. g. *draum'-num*, *saum'-num*, but *draumi*, *saumi*: it is difficult here to give a rule.

δ. the acc. sing. fem. is in old writers contracted in such words as, *sök-na* (*causam*), *ál-na* (*funem*), etc., mod. *sök-ina*, *ál-ina*, etc.

ε. the vowel of the article is also dropped in the dat. of strong masc., as *bekkr* of the 2nd declension (without *-i*), thus, *reyk-num*, *bekk-num*, not *reyk-inum*, *bekk-inum*.

3. in dat. plur. the final *m* of the noun is dropped, *tíðu-num*,—an older form *tíðum-inum*, *temporibus*, occurs in early Swedish; this *-unum* is always in mod. usage sounded *-onum* (*mönn-onum*), as also in earlier rhyme, *Pass*, g. 7.



PRONOUNS.

PERSONAL (1st and 2nd pers.) without gender.					PERSONAL (3rd pers.) with gender.					REFLEXIVE.	DEMONSTRATIVE ( <i>sá, the, that; þessi, this</i> ).									
					Masc.	Fem.	Neut.				Masc.	Fem.	Neut.			Masc.	Fem.	Neut.		
SING.	NOM.	ek	þú		han-n	hon (hún)	þat				sín	sá (sjá)	sú (sjá)	þat		þessi	þessi	þetta		
	GEN.	mín	þín		han-s	hen-nar	þess				sér	þess	þeir-rar	þess		þessa	þessa-rar	þessa		
	DAT.	mér	þér		hán-um	hen-ni	því				sér	þeim	þeir-ri	því		þess-um	þess-ari	þessu		
	ACC.	mik	þik		han-n	han-a	þat				sik	þann	þá	þat		þenna	þessa	þetta		
DUAL.	NOM.	vit	þit (it)																	
	GEN.	okkar	ykkar																	
	DAT.	okkr	ykkr																	
	ACC.																			
PLUR.	NOM.	vér	þér (ér)		þei-r	þæ-r	þau					þess-ir	þess-ar	þessi	} common for both demonstratives					
	GEN.	vár	yðar		þei-rra	in all genders					þessa-ra	in all genders								
	DAT.	oss	yðr		þei-m	in all genders					þess-um	in all genders								
	ACC.			þá	þæ-r	þau		þess-a	þess-ar	þessi										

INTERROGATIVE.

In plural sense ('who or which of many').

In dual sense ('who or which of two').

INDEFINITE (*one, some one*).

						Masc.	Fem.	Neut.				Masc.	Fem.	Neut.				Masc.	Fem.	Neut.			
SING.	NOM.	hver-r	hver	hver-t	hvat	hver-r	hver	hver-t	hver-r	hver	hver-t	nokkur-r	nokkur	nokku-t	nokkur-r	nokkur	nokku-t	nokkur-r	nokkur	nokku-t	nokkur-r	nokkur	nokku-t
	GEN.	hver-s	hver-rar	hver-s		hver-s	hver-rar	hver-s	hver-s	hver-rar	hver-s	nokkur-s	nokkur-rar	nokkur-s	nokkur-s	nokkur-rar	nokkur-s	nokkur-s	nokkur-rar	nokkur-s	nokkur-s	nokkur-rar	nokkur-s
	DAT.	hver-jum	hver-ri	hver-ju		hver-ju	hver-ri	hver-ju	hver-um	hver-ri	hver-u	nokkur-um	nokkur-ri	nokkur-u	nokkur-um	nokkur-ri	nokkur-u	nokkur-um	nokkur-ri	nokkur-u	nokkur-um	nokkur-ri	nokkur-u
	ACC.	hver-n	hver-ja	hver-t		hver-n	hver-ja	hver-t	hver-n	hver-ja	hver-t	nokkur-n	nokkur-a	nokku-t	nokkur-n	nokkur-a	nokku-t	nokkur-n	nokkur-a	nokku-t	nokkur-n	nokkur-a	nokku-t
PLUR.	NOM.	hver-ir	hver-jar	hver		hver-ir	hver-jar	hver	hver-ir	hver-ar	hver	nokkur-ir	nokkur-ar	nokkur	nokkur-ir	nokkur-ar	nokkur	nokkur-ir	nokkur-ar	nokkur	nokkur-ir	nokkur-ar	nokkur
	GEN.	hver-ra	in all genders			hver-ra	in all genders		hver-ra	in all genders		nokkur-ra	in all genders		nokkur-ra	in all genders		nokkur-ra	in all genders		nokkur-ra	in all genders	
	DAT.	hver-jum	in all genders			hver-um	in all genders		hver-um	in all genders		nokkur-um	in all genders		nokkur-um	in all genders		nokkur-um	in all genders		nokkur-um	in all genders	
	ACC.	hver-ja	hver-jar	hver		hver-ja	hver-jar	hver	hver-a	hver-ar	hver	nokkur-a	nokkur-ar	nokkur	nokkur-a	nokkur-ar	nokkur	nokkur-a	nokkur-ar	nokkur	nokkur-a	nokkur-ar	nokkur

NUMERALS (*two, both, three, four*).

Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
NOM. tveir	tvær	tvau (tvö)	báð-ir	báð-ar	bœð-i	þrír	þrjár	þrjú	þrír	þrjár	þrjú	fjór-ir	fjór-ar	fjögr	fjór-ir	fjór-ar	fjögr	fjór-ir	fjór-ar	fjögr	fjór-ir	fjór-ar	fjögr
GEN. tve-ggja		in all genders	be-ggja	in all genders		þríg-gja		in all genders	þríg-gja		in all genders	fjög-urra		in all genders	fjög-urra		in all genders	fjög-urra		in all genders	fjög-urra		in all genders
DAT. tveim or tveimr		in all genders	báð-um	in all genders		þrím or þrím-r		in all genders	þrím or þrím-r		in all genders	fjór-um		in all genders	fjór-um		in all genders	fjór-um		in all genders	fjór-um		in all genders
ACC. tvá	tvær	tvau (tvö)	báð-a	báð-ar	bœð-i	þrjá	þrjár	þrjú	þrjá	þrjár	þrjú	fjóra			fjóra			fjóra			fjóra		

**Other Pronouns:** I. the demonstrative *hinn, hin, hitt* (*the other one*) is declined like the article, only the neut. sing. with *-it*. II. the possessive pronouns are, 1. *minn, mín, mitt* (*meus*); *þinn, þín, þitt* (*tuus*); the reflex. *sinn, sín, sitt* (*suus*). 2. in dual sense; *okkar-r, okkur, okkat* (*noster*); *ykkar-r, ykkur, ykkat* (*vester*). 3. in plur. sense; *vár-r, vár, vart* (*noster*); *yðar-r, yður, yðar-t* (*vester*); declined as *nokkur*, but contracted, e.g. *yðir*. In mod. usage these possessives in plur. and dual sense are rare, and instead of them the gen. of the personal *okkar, ykkar, yðar* is used as indeclinable. III. for the pronouns *sami* (weak) *ídem, sjálfir* *ipse, neinn* (né einn) *nullus, einhverr* *every one, sumr* *some, engi* *no one, annarr-hvart* *one of the two, alteruter, hvárgi* *or hvárigi* *neither of the two, neuter, hvárr-tveggja* *or hvárr-tveggi* *each, uterque* (the former part following the strong declension, the latter the weak), *þvilíkr* and *slíkr* *such, talis, hvíllkr* *as, qualis*: see the Dictionary. IV. as relatives the old language has only the particles *er* and *sem*, see the Dictionary, pp. 131, 132.

**Remarks:** 1. personal and demonstrative; in the mod. language *ek* etc. have become *eg, mig, þig, sig, við, þið, vor*; and *hón* or *hon* has become *hún*:—in the neut. *þau* is sounded *þaug*, but seldom spelt so:—old writers often use *sjá* as a common nom. for masc. and fem., *sjá maðr, that man*, and *sjá kona, that woman*:—dat. fem. *þessi* = *þessari* is used in old writers:—dat. sing. masc. *þeim-a* = *þeim*, and dat. sing. neut. *því-a* occur in old prose and poems; in Runes, *þansi* = *þenna*. 2. interrogative and indefinite; remains of an older declension are, *hvat, what* (still in full use); dat. *hveim* (*poët.* and *obsolete*); *hví, why*; *hve, how*, mod. also *hversu*; the mod. *hvaða* is curious, being indeclinable throughout:—old form *nekkverr* or *nakkverr* (*necquerr, naquarr* in the MSS.): in mod. usage *nokkurr*, but contracted before a vowel, e.g. *nokkr-ir, nokkr-um*, etc.

**Remarks on the Numerals:** I. the cardinals; the first four are declined, *einn, tveir*, etc.: the rest indeclinable, *fimm, sex, sjau* (mod. *sjö*), *átta, níu, tíu, ellífu, tólf, þrettán, fjórtán, fimmtán, sextán, sjautján* (mod. *sautján*), *átján, nítján, tuttugu* (*twenty*), *tuttugu ok einn*, etc.,—the decades first and then the smaller numbers: but with the even decades, from twenty onwards, the reverse is common in Icel.,—*einn og tuttugu* (*one and twenty*), ... *tíu og tuttugu* (*ten*

*and twenty*), ... *nítján og tuttugu* (*nineteen and twenty*), *fjörutíu* (*forty*), *einn og fjörutíu* (*one and forty*), and so on to sixty, then from sixty to eighty, from eighty to 'tenty' (*tíu-tíu* = *hundred*), from 'tenty' to a hundred (i. e. the gross hundred, 120). Icel. children in play, shepherds in counting their flocks, and fishermen in counting their catch are sure to reckon in this way. From forty and upwards the Danes say, *tre-sinds-tyve* (= *three times twenty = three score*) for 60, *fir-sinds-tyve* (= *four score*) for 80, and *balv treds* (= *three score minus a half score*) for 50, *balv fjerds* (= *four score minus a half score*) for 70, *balv fems* (= *half the fifth score, i. e. five score minus a half*) for 90; but not so in Sweden and Norway. The decades are in old writers treated as independent words, and declined, *þrír tígir*, dat. *þremr tígum*, acc. *þrjá tigi*, with a following genitive, e.g. *fjóra tigi manna* (*quadraginta hominum*), etc.; in mod. usage indeclinable, *þrjá-tíu, fjóru-tíu, fimm-tíu, sex-tíu, sjö-tíu, átta-tíu, níu-tíu, tíu-tíu* ('*ten tens*,' i. e. *one hundred*), but usually *hundrað*; both *hundrað* (*hundred*) and *þúsund* (*thousand*) are in old writers (and freq. in mod.) declined and followed by a genitive, e.g. *þúsund manna, tveim hundraðum skipa*. II. the ordinals; *fyrstr* (q. v.), *annarr* (q. v.): the rest only in the weak declension, *þriði*, gen. dat. acc. *þriðja*, plur. *þriðju* indecl.; *fjór-ði, fimm-tí, sétt-tí, sjau-ní* (mod. *sjóun-ði*), *át-tí* (mod. *áttun-ði*), *níun-ði, tíun-ði, ellef-tí, tólf-tí, þrettán-ði, fjórtán-ði*, ... *tuttugu-asti* (*twentieth*), *þritug-asti, fertug-asti*, ... *nítug-asti, hun-drað-asti*, ... *þúsund-asti*. III. distributives from 1 to 4; *ein-ir* (*singuli*), *tvenn-ir* (*bini*), *þrenn-ir* (*trini*), *fem-ir* (*quaterni*), all as regular adjectives. IV. multiplicatives, either *tve-nnr* (*duplex*), *þre-nnr* (*triplex*), *fer-n* (*quadruplex*); or with *-faldr*, *ein-faldr, tvau-faldr* (*twofold*), *þrír-faldr, fer-faldr*, ... *átt-faldr, ní-faldr, tí-faldr*, ... *tvítug-faldr, þritug-faldr*, ... *hundrað-faldr, þúsund-faldr*, all regular adjectives. V. the adjectives in *-tugr* and *-raðr*, denoting *aged, measuring*, for the decades, from twenty and upwards: *a-tugr*, for the decades, from 20 to 70, *tvi-tugr, þrír-tugr, fer-tugr, fimm-tugr, sex-tugr, sjau-tugr*. *þ-tugr*, for the decades, from 80 to 120, *átt-raðr, ní-raðr, tí-raðr* (*centenarius*), *tólf-raðr* (*numbering 120*), hence *tólf-rætt hundrað* = 120, and *tí-rætt hundrað* = 100. VI. numeral adverbs, *tvisvar* = *bis*, *þrýsvar* = *tris*: the rest formed by *sinnir* or *sinnum, times*; *fjórum-sinnum, four times* = *quater*, etc.



## VERBS.

A. WEAK VERBS, i. e. Verbs in which the Preterite is formed by adding a Termination: characterised by the final vowel of the pres. sing.

1st Conjugation, characteristic vowel <i>a</i> .			2nd Conjugation, characteristic vowel <i>i</i> .		3rd Conjugation, characteristic vowel <i>i</i> is suppressed.		4th Conjugation, characteristic vowel <i>i</i> .			
INDIC. <i>Pres. Sing.</i>	1.	boð-a	kall-a	ðœm-i	fylg-i	gleð	spyr	vak-i	dug-i	
	2.	boð-ar	kall-ar	ðœm-ir	fylg-ir	gleð-r	spyr-r	vak-ir	dug-ir	
	3.	boð-ar	kall-ar	ðœm-ir	fylg-ir	gleð-r	spyr-r	vak-ir	dug-ir	
	Plur.	1.	boð-um	köll-um	ðœm-um	fylg-jum	gleð-jum	spyr-jum	vök-um	dug-um
		2.	boð-it	kall-it	ðœm-it	fylg-it	gleð-it	spyr-it	vak-it	dug-it
		3.	boð-a	kall-a	ðœm-a	fylg-ja	gleð-ja	spyr-ja	vak-a	dug-a
<i>Pret. Sing.</i>	1.	boð-aða	kall-aða	ðœm-da	fylg-da	glad-da	spur-ða	vak-ta	dug-ða	
	2.	boð-aðir	kall-aðir	ðœm-dir	fylg-dir	glad-dir	spur-ðir	vak-tir	dug-ðir	
	3.	boð-aði	kall-aði	ðœm-di	fylg-di	glad-di	spur-ði	vak-ti	dug-ði	
	Plur.	1.	boð-uðum	köll-uðum	ðœm-dum	fylg-dum	glöd-dum	spur-ðum	vök-tum	dug-ðum
		2.	boð-uðut	köll-uðut	ðœm-dut	fylg-dut	glöd-dut	spur-ðut	vök-tuð	dug-ðut
		3.	boð-uðu	köll-uðu	ðœm-du	fylg-du	glöd-du	spur-ðu	vök-tu	dug-ðu
IMPERAT.		boð-a	kall-a	ðœm	fylg	gleð	spyr	vak (vak-i)	dug (dug-i)	
SUBJ. <i>Pres. Sing.</i>	1.	boð-a	kall-a	ðœm-a	fylg-ja	gleð-ja	spyr-ja	vak-a	dug-a	
	2.	boð-ir	kall-ir	ðœm-ir	fylg-ir	gleð-ir	spyr-ir	vak-ir	dug-ir	
	3.	boð-i	kall-i	ðœm-i	fylg-i	gleð-i	spyr-i	vak-i	dug-i	
	Plur.	1.	boð-im	kall-im	ðœm-im	fylg-im	gleð-im	spyr-im	vak-im	dug-im
		2.	boð-it	kall-it	ðœm-it	fylg-it	gleð-it	spyr-it	vak-it	dug-it
		3.	boð-i	kall-i	ðœm-i	fylg-i	gleð-i	spyr-i	vak-i	dug-i
<i>Pret. Sing.</i>	1.	boð-aða	kall-aða	ðœm-da	fylg-da	glad-da	spyr-ða	vek-ta	dyg-ða	
	2.	boð-aðir	kall-aðir	ðœm-dir	fylg-dir	glad-dir	spyr-ðir	vek-tir	dyg-ðir	
	3.	boð-aði	kall-aði	ðœm-di	fylg-di	glad-di	spyr-ði	vek-ti	dyg-ði	
	Plur.	1.	boð-aðim	kall-aðim	ðœm-dim	fylg-dim	glad-dim	spyr-ðim	vek-tim	dyg-ðim
		2.	boð-aðit	kall-aðit	ðœm-dit	fylg-dit	glad-dit	spyr-ðit	vek-tið	dyg-ðit
		3.	boð-aði	kall-aði	ðœm-di	fylg-di	glad-di	spyr-ði	vek-ti	dyg-ði
INFIN.		boð-a	kall-a	ðœm-a	fylg-ja	gleð-ja	spyr-ja	vak-a	dug-a	
PART. <i>Act.</i>		boð-andi	kall-andi	ðœm-andi	fylg-jandi	gleð-jandi	spyr-jandi	vak-andi	dug-andi	
PART. <i>Pass.</i>	Masc.	boð-aðr	kall-aðr	ðœm-dr		glad-dr	spur-ðr	vak-tr		
	Fem.	boð-uð	köll-uð	ðœm-d		glöd-d	spur-ð	vök-t		
	Neut. or Supine	boða-t	kalla-t	ðœm-t	fylg-t	glat-t	spur-t	vaka-t	duga-t	

B. STRONG VERBS, i. e. Verbs in which the Preterite is formed by changing the Root Vowel (as found in the Infin.)

1st Class, change of radical <i>e</i> ( <i>i</i> ) into <i>a</i> , <i>u</i> .			2nd Class, <i>é</i> into <i>ei</i> , <i>i</i> .		3rd Class, <i>jó</i> into <i>au</i> , <i>u</i> .		4th Class, <i>a</i> into <i>ó</i> .		5th Class, <i>e</i> into <i>a</i> , <i>á</i> ; into <i>a</i> , <i>á</i> , <i>o</i> .		6th Class, <i>á</i> into <i>é</i> ; <i>au</i> into <i>jó</i> .	
INDIC. Pres. Sing.	1.	brenn	rís	býð	fer	gef	ber	græt	hleypp			
	2.	brenn-r	rís-s	býð-r	fer-r	gef-r	ber-r	græt-r	hleypp-r			
	3.	brenn-r	rís-s	býð-r	fer-r	gef-r	ber-r	græt-r	hleypp-r			
	Plur.	1.	brenn-um	rís-um	bjóð-um	för-um	gef-um	ber-um	grát-um	hlaup-um		
		2.	brenn-it	rís-it	bjóð-it	far-it	gef-it	ber-it	grát-ið	hlaup-it		
		3.	brenn-a	rís-a	bjóð-a	far-a	gef-a	ber-a	grát-a	hlaup-a		
	Pret. Sing.	1.	brann	reis	baud	fór	gaf	bar	grét	hljóp		
		2.	brann-t	reis-t	baut-t	fót-t	gaf-t	bar-t	grét-st	hljóp-t		
		3.	brann	reis	baud	fór	gaf	bar	grét	hljóp		
		Plur.	1.	brunn-um	rís-um	buð-um	för-um	gáf-um	bár-um	grét-um	hljóp-um	
			2.	brunn-ut	rís-ut	buð-ut	för-ut	gáf-ut	bár-ut	grét-uð	hljóp-ut	
			3.	brunn-u	rís-u	buð-u	för-u	gáf-u	bár-u	grét-u	hljóp-u	
IMPERAT.		brenn	rís	bjóð	far	gef	ber	grát	hlaup			
SUBJ. Pres. Sing.	1.	brenn-a	rís-a	bjóð-a	far-a	gef-a	ber-a	grát-a	hlaup-a			
	2.	brenn-ir	rís-ir	bjóð-ir	far-ir	gef-ir	ber-ir	grát-ir	hlaup-ir			
	3.	brenn-i	rís-i	bjóð-i	far-i	gef-i	ber-i	grát-i	hlaup-i			
	Plur.	1.	brenn-im	rís-im	bjóð-im	far-im	gef-im	ber-im	grát-im	hlaup-im		
		2.	brenn-it	rís-it	bjóð-it	far-it	gef-it	ber-it	grát-ir	hlaup-it		
		3.	brenn-i	rís-i	bjóð-i	far-i	gef-i	ber-i	grát-i	hlaup-i		
	Pret. Sing.	1.	brynn-i	rís-a	býð-a	fer-a	gæf-i	bær-i	grét-a	hlyp-a		
		2.	brynn-ir	rís-ir	býð-ir	fer-ir	gæf-ir	bær-ir	grét-ir	hlyp-ir		
		3.	brynn-i	rís-i	býð-i	fer-i	gæf-i	bær-i	grét-i	hlyp-i		
		Plur.	1.	brynn-im	rís-im	býð-im	fer-im	gæf-im	bær-im	grét-im	hlyp-im	
			2.	brynn-it	rís-it	býð-it	fer-it	gæf-it	bær-it	grét-ið	hlyp-it	
			3.	brynn-i	rís-i	býð-i	fer-i	gæf-i	bær-i	grét-i	hlyp-i	
INFIN.		brenn-a	rís-a	bjóð-a	far-a	gef-a	ber-a	grát-a	hlaup-a			
PART. Act.		brenn-andi	rís-andi	bjóð-andi	far-andi	gef-andi	ber-andi	grát-andi	hlaup-andi			
PART. Pass. Masc.		brunn-inn	rís-inn	boð-inn	far-inn	gef-inn	bor-inn	grát-inn	hlaup-inn			
	Fem.	brunn-in	rís-in	boð-in	far-in	gef-in	bor-in	grát-in	hlaup-in			
	Neut. or Supine }	brunn-it	rís-it	boð-it	far-it	gef-it	bor-it	grát-ið	hlaup-it			



C. IRREGULAR VERBS.

THE VERB SUBSTANTIVE.

INDIC. Pres. Sing.	1. em	Pret. var (vas)	IMPERAT. ver (ver-tu)	SUBJ. Pres. sé	Pret. var-a	INFIN. ver-a	PART. Pass. ver-it
	2. er-t	var-t		sé-r	var-ir		
	3. er (es)	var (vas)		sé	var-i		
Plur.	1. er-um	var-um	verit (estote)	sé-m	var-im		
	2. er-ut	var-ut		sé-t	var-it		
	3. er-u	var-u		sé	var-i		

TEN VERBS WITH PRESENT IN PRETERITE FORM.

INDIC. Pres. Sing.	1. á	kná	má	skal	kann	mun (mon)	man	þarf	ann	veit
	2. á-tt	kná-tt	má-tt	skal-t	kann-t	mun-t	man-t	þarf-t	ann-t	veiz-t
	3. á	kná	má	skal	kann	mun	man	þarf	ann	veit
Plur.	1. eig-um	kneg-um	meg-um	skul-um	kunn-um	mun-um	mun-um	þurf-um	unn-um	vit-um
	2. eig-ut	kneg-ut	meg-ut	skul-ut	kunn-ut	mun-ut	mun-it	þurf-ut	unn-it	vit-uð
	3. eig-u	kneg-u	meg-u	skul-u	kunn-u	mun-u	mun-a	þurf-u	unn-a	vit-u
Pret. Sing.	1. á-tta	kná-tta	má-tta		kunn-a	mun-da	mun-da	þurf-ta	unn-a	vis-sa
	as regular weak verbs									
IMPERAT.	eig				kunn		mun		unn	vit
SUBJ. Pres. Sing.	1. eig-a		meg-a	skul-a	kunn-a	mun-a	mun-a	þurf-a	unn-a	vit-a
	as regular weak verbs									
Pret. Sing.	1. ætt-a	knætt-a	mætt-a	skyl-da	kynn-a	møn-da	myn-da	þyrf-ta	ynn-a	vis-sa
	as regular weak verbs									
INFIN. Pres. Pret.	eig-a		meg-a	skul-u skyl-du	kunn-a	mun-u mun-du	mun-a	þurf-a	unn-a	vit-a
PART. Act.	eig-andi		meg-andi		kunn-andi		mun-andi	þurf-andi	unn-andi	vit-andi
PART. Pass. Neut.	á-tt		má-tt		kunn-at		mun-at	þurf-t	unn-t	vit-að

NINE VERBS WITH THE PRETERITE IN -ra (-li).

INDIC. Pres. Sing.	3. rœ-r	grœ-r	sæ-r	gný-r	sný-r	frýs-s	kyfs-s	slæ-r	veld-r
Plur.	3. ró-a	gró-a	sá	gnú-a	snú-a	frjós-a	kjós-a	slá	vald-a
Pret. Sing.	3. rö-ri	grö-ri	sö-ri	gnö-ri	snö-ri	frö-ri	kjö-ri	slö-ri	ol-li
	(or re-ri)	gre-ri	se-ri	gne-ri	sne-ri	fre-ri	ke-ri	sle-ri)	
IMPERAT.	ró	gró	sá	gnú	snú	frjós	kjós	slá	vald
SUBJ. Pret. Sing.	3. rö-ri	grö-ri	sö-ri	gnö-ri	snö-ri	frö-ri	kjö-ri	slö-ri	yll-i
INFIN.	ró-a	gró-a	sá	gnú-a	snú-a	frjós-a	kjós-a	slá	vald-a
PART. Pass.	ró-inn	gró-inn	sá-inn	gnú-inn	snú-inn	fros-inn	kos-inn	sleg-inn	vald-it

D. VERBS WITH THE REFLEXIVE OR RECIPROCAL SUFFIX -sk, -z, -st (-mk).

<i>Present.</i>				<i>Preterite.</i>				<i>Present.</i>				<i>Preterite.</i>					
		<i>Indic.</i>		<i>Subj.</i>				<i>Indic.</i>		<i>Subj.</i>				<i>Indic.</i>		<i>Subj.</i>	
Sing.	1.	kalla-sk	kalli-sk			kallaði-sk	kallaði-sk			læzk	láti-sk			læzk	léti-sk		
	2.	kalla-sk	kalli-sk			kallaði-sk	kallaði-sk			læzk	láti-sk			læzk	léti-sk		
	3.	kalla-sk	kalli-sk			kallaði-sk	kallaði-sk			læzk	láti-sk			læzk	léti-sk		
Plur.	1.	köllu-mk	kalli-mk			kölluðu-mk	kallaði-mk			látu-mk	láti-mk			létu-mk	léti-mk		
	2.	kalli-zk	kalli-zk			kölluðu-zk	kallaði-zk			látu-mk	láti-zk			létu-zk	léti-zk		
	3.	kalla-sk	kalli-sk			kölluðu-sk	kallaði-sk			láta-sk	láti-sk			létu-sk	léti-sk		
PART. Pass. Neut.		kalla-zk, láti-zk, (gláð-zk, gefi-zk, bori-zk,) etc.															

E. VERBS WITH THE NEGATIVE SUFFIX.

INDIC.		Pres.	Pret.	Pres.	Pret.	Pres.	Pret.	Pres.	Pret.
Sing.	1.	em-k-at	var-k-at (vask-at)	skal-k-át	skyldi-t	mon-k-a	mundi-t	hyk-k-at	átti-g-a
	2.	ert-at-tu	vart-at-tu	skalt-at-tu	skyldir-a	mont-at-tu	mundir-a	hyggr-at	áttir-a
	3.	er-at (es-at)	var-at (vas-at)	skat-at	skyldi-t	mon-at	mundi-t	hyggr-at	átti-t
Plur.		3. eru-t	váru-t	skulu-t	skyldu-t	monu-t	mundi-t	hyggja-t	áttu-t
IMPERAT. ver-at-tu (be not thou!), lát-at-tu (let not thou!), grát-at-tu (weep not thou!), etc.									



## WEAK VERBS.

**Remarks on the 1st Conjugation.** To this belong four or five hundred simple verbs, which in the Dictionary are marked 'að', i. e. pret. -aði; they are,

I. verbs with a primitive root vowel, *a, á, au, o, ó, u, ú* (except a few which are placed in the 4th conjugation), e. g. *tala, baga, haga, skaða, baka, stama, bana, svara, rasa, tapa, hvata, rata, hata, glata, launa, fagna, banna, safna, anda, varna, starfa, stoba, loga, loka, losa, rota, hóta, róma, hljóða, sópa*: verbs with *i* as root vowel, esp. if before a single consonant, *fríða, skrífa, kvika, lima, lina, skipa, hita, kvista*; some with *ei, leita, reika, eisa, geisa, smíða, líka*, etc.

II. derivatives, 1. in *-na*, inchoative verbs, *daf-na, kaf-na, harð-na, vak-na, blá-na, grá-na, fit-na, hvít-na, vis-na, los-na, roð-na, brot-na, bólg-na, fól-na, fú-na, dök-na, ves-na, tré-na*, (a hundred words or more.)

2. in *-ga*, from adj. *-igr*, chiefly in a causal sense, *to make so and so*, about a score of words, *aud-ga, blöð-ga, móð-ga, göf-ga, hel-ga, lif-ga, nauð-ga, saur-ga, fjöl-ga, frjóv-ga, vin-gast, hold-gast, synd-ga, kván-gask, lýr-ga, þýf-ga*: in *-ka*, denoting *to become or make so and so*, *haz-kka, læ-kka, smæk-kka, fæk-kka, grøn-kka, væn-kast, dýp-kka, rým-kka, mjó-kka, breið-kka, sein-kka, við-kka, mín-kka, blíð-kka, þur-kka, ið-kka, tíð-kka, þræl-kka*, which follow the 1st conjugation without regard to root vowel.

3. in *-sa*, iteratives, *glep-sa, hrif-sa, taf-sa, hram-sa, kjam-sa, ryg-sa, king-sa, ving-sa, flak-sa, flang-sa, vind-sa, kal-sa*; with these may be reckoned *hug-sa (cogitare)*, *hrein-sa*; (these words also are few.)

4. in *-ja*, a few words (perhaps thirty), *veð-ja, steð-ja, stef-ja, egg-ja, gnegg-ja, hrekk-ja, bel-ja, em-ja, gren-ja, her-ja, ið-ja, kvíð-ja, rif-ja, gil-ja, fit-ja, vit-ja, klyf-ja, syf-ja, lyf-ja, byr-ja, bryn-ja, skyn-ja, syn-ja, dys-ja, flys-ja, bryt-ja, á-ný-ja*.

5. in *-va, bölv-ja, mölv-ja, göt-va, ör-va*, etc., (a few words) 6. in *-la*, a kind of diminutive, but rare, *ding-la (to dangle)*, *hönd-la (capture)*, *hvarf-la, söng-la (to sing between the teeth)*, *skját-la, væt-la (to drip, ooze)*, *sving-la, trít-la, skurt-la (to make a slight cut)*, *flíp-la, rup-la, hnúp-la, grip-la, jap-la (to clip, mumble with the teeth)*, *tönn-last, gut-la, brut-la, cex-la*, etc. 7. in *-ra*, *klif-ra, halt-ra, hlið-ra*, (a few words, some of which are conversational.)

**Remarks on the 2nd Conjugation.** To this belong several hundred words, which in the Dictionary are marked variously 'd, ð, dd, t, tt', according to the final root consonant; in words like *fœða, reiða*, the pret. are *foed-di, reid-di*; so *beita, bæta*, pret. *beit-ti, bætt-ti*: the *d* becomes *ð* after a soft root consonant or a vowel, e. g. *ræg-ja, ræg-ði*; *svœf-a, svœf-ði*, etc.: it becomes *t* after hard consonants, or *s, reis-a, reis-ti*; *leys-a, leys-ti*, cp. introduction to letter D, p. 93 (C. III): it is dropped and cannot be sounded in words like *skept-a, hept-a, frétta, gæld-a, send-a, lend-a, ert-a*, pret. *skept-i, frétt-i, send-i, lend-i, ert-i*: in mod. usage a root *d* may even be changed into *t*; Icel. often say, *hert-i, ent-i, lent-i, synt-i*, from *herð-a, end-a, lend-a, synd-a*: in words with a double final consonant it is common to drop one, thus *kyss-a, kys-ti*; *per-r-a, þer-ði*; but *ll* and *nn* are more often (and properly) retained, as *fell-ði, fell-t, kenn-ði, kenn-t*, from *fell-a, kenn-a*, better than *fel-ði, fel-t, ken-ði, ken-t*.

II. to this conjugation belong chiefly derivative verbs with a changed vowel in the root, *e, ey, ý, æ, ø*, e. g. *brenna (to make burn)*, *kenna (to teach)*, *gleyma, dreyma, bæta, græta, groða, hýsa, lýsa*, (several hundred words.) In earlier times (in Gothic) these words had a characteristic *j* and a primitive vowel, e. g. Goth. *dōm-jan, baus-jan*; = Icel. *dœm-a, heyr-a*; this *j* has in Icel. been preserved in verbs with a short root vowel and a single final consonant (see the 3rd conjugation); but in verbs with a diphthong or long vowel only if the final be *g* or *k*, or if they end in a vowel, e. g. *blekk-ja, drekk-ja, sekk-ja, rekk-ja, þekk-ja, telg-ja, velg-ja, eng-ja, deng-ja, leng-ja, feyk-ja, teyg-ja, heyg-ja, beyg-ja, sleik-ja, steik-ja, rik-ja, berg-ja, presk-ja, bæg-ja, hœg-ja, læg-ja, væg-ja, stygg-ja, drýg-ja, byrg-ja, syrg-ja, rýja*, etc., (about a hundred words, see the Dictionary): *fylija* is a specimen of these verbs. A few verbs which now have *-ja* had in olden times *-va*, e. g. *bygg-va, styrk-va, stygg-va, hrygg-va* are older forms than *bygg-ja, styrk-ja, hrygg-ja*. Many verbs with *ei* as root vowel belong to this conjugation, not only derivatives, as *leiða, reisa, beita*, from the strong verbs *liða, rísa, bíta*; but also other words, as *beina, greina, deila, glíma, tína, níta*: also verbs with *i* before a double consonant, as *spílla, vílla, dimma, inná, ginna, sinna, dírfa, fírfa, missa, hitta, flímta, skípta, gísta, hrista*, and many others. Monosyllables as *má, brá, spá, strá, fá (pingere)*, *gljá, kljá, þjá, hrjá, tjá*, etc. are contracted, but, in spite of the root vowel, belong to this conjugation.

**Remarks on the 3rd Conjugation.** To this belong about ninety words: 1. about fifty verbs with *e (a)* for the root vowel, *glæð-ja, kveð-ja, blæð-ja, seð-ja, skæð-ja (obsolete), teð-ja, kef-ja, kref-ja, svæf-ja, tef-ja, vef-ja, seg-ja, þeg-ja, hrek-ja, klek-ja, rek-ja, vek-ja, þek-ja, dvel-ja, kvel-ja, sel-ja, tel-ja, vel-ja, frem-ja, grem-ja, hem-ja, krem-ja, lem-ja, sem-ja, tem-ja, spen-ja, þen-ja, ven-ja, glep-ja, lep-ja,*

*skep-ja, ber-ja, er-ja, fer-ja, mæ-ja, ver-ja (defendere), ver-ja (induere), et-ja, flet-ja, hvet-ja, let-ja, met-ja, set-ja, legg-ja*, pret. *bag-ði (obsolete, vide bæg-ja), skil-ja, þil-ja, vil-ja*. 2. about thirty verbs with *y (u)* for the root vowel, *bryð-ja, gnyð-ja, ryð-ja, snyð-ja (obsolete), styð-ja, hygg-ja, ygg-ja, tygg-ja (mod., but old usage strong), kryf-ja, lyk-ja, byl-ja, dyl-ja, hyl-ja, myl-ja, þyl-ja, glym-ja, rym-ja, ym-ja, þym-ja (obsolete), dyn-ja, dryn-ja, hryn-ja, styn-ja, smyr-ja, spy-ja, þyr-ja (obsolete), fyr-va*, pret. *bus-ti (obsolete)*, pret. *þus-ti, flyt-ja*.

3. a few verbs with long root vowel, *hey-ja, þrey-ja, dy-ja, fly-ja, gny-ja, kný-ja, hly-ja, lý-ja, tý-ja*, which have monosyllabic pres. indic. *hey-r, dy-r, fly-r*, and change even the vowel in pret., *há-ði (gessit), dú-ði, knú-ði*; and in mod. usage also *flú-ði, hlú-ði, lú-ði, but fly-ði*, etc. in old writers: — *sel-ja* and *set-ja* have unchanged pret. *sel-di, set-ti*; *skil-ja* has *skil-di*; *vil-ja, vil-di*, pret. *vil-jat*; *seg-ja* and *þeg-ja* a bisyllabic pres. *seg-i, þeg-i*.

II. special remarks: 1. the characteristic marks are, *a*. the vowel change in pret. indic. (*glæð-di, spur-ði*). *β*. the vowel in pret. subj. (*glæð-di, spur-ði*). *γ*. the monosyllabic pres. indic. sing. (*glæð, spyr*).

6. the *j* as characteristic; only *fyrra*, an obsolete word, has *v*. 2. a participle passive in *-iðr* is used in some of these verbs by old writers, especially poets, viz. a bisyllabic form, as *kraf-iðr, vaf-iðr, vak-iðr, tal-iðr, bar-iðr, hul-iðr, val-iðr, var-iðr, tam-iðr, lag-iðr, skil-iðr, þil-iðr, fem. bar-iðr . . . lag-iðr, neut. bar-iðr . . . lag-iðr* (see Lex. Poët.): this *-iðr* was in later times changed into *-inn* in imitation of the strong verbs, which however is only used in about thirty-four verbs (a third of the whole number), viz. *kraf-inn, kaf-inn, taf-inn, vaf-inn, hrak-inn, klak-inn, rak-inn, vak-inn, þak-inn, dval-inn, kval-inn, tal-inn, val-inn, fram-inn, ham-inn, kram-inn, lam-inn, sam-inn, tam-inn, þan-inn, van-inn, bar-inn, mar-inn, var-inn, skil-inn, krun-inn, dval-inn, hul-inn, mul-inn, þul-inn, hrún-inn, knú-inn, flú-inn, lú-inn* (in old writers, *kný-iðr, fly-iðr*), — almost the same words in which the ancients had *-iðr*: these forms begin to occur in MSS. of the 13th or 14th century, e. g. *duin, Fb. i. 12, Fs. 97 (Arna-Magn. 132)*; *þilinn, Fbr. 44 new Ed.*; *barin, Ld. 152*, (both from *Arna-Magn. 132*); as a provincialism it is still older, and frequently occurs in an old vellum MS. of Mar. S. (*Arna-Magn. 655*), *Unger's Edit.*; *framinn, Mar. 449*; *laginn, 465, 484, 491*; *valinn, 446*; *skilinn, 326*; *laminn, 637*; *saminn, 491*; *vaninn, 398*; *barinn, 619*; *lagin, 633*.

3. This *-inn* must not be confounded with the participles of the strong conjugation; for, *a*. in this weak *-inn* the *n* disappears in the adjectival inflexion, e. g. plur. *taldir*, never *talnir*, whereas *fallinn* makes *fallnir*. *β*. the weak nom. remains beside that in *-inn*, e. g. *hul-inn* and *hul-dr*, *þak-inn* and *þak-tr*, *vak-inn* and *vak-tr*, *flú-inn* and *flú-ðr*. *γ*. the inflexive *-inn* can never be used in the other words of this conjugation, e. g. *glæð-dr*, never *glæð-inn*; *spur-ðr*, never *spur-inn*; *skap-tr*, never *skap-inn*. Some have no participle, as *bleðja, metja, bylja, glymja*, etc.

**Remarks on the 4th Conjugation.** To this belong only a few verbs (thirty or upwards), but some of them are among the chief verbs of the language, *hafa, lafa, vaka, gana, gapa, mara, spara, stara, hjara, blaka, flaka, blasa, prasa, krúa, stúra, lífa, loða, þola, skalla, tolla, þora, brosa, duga, luma, una, trúa, grúfa, ugga* in *-ja*, *þegja, segja, æja (áði), vilja* (see above); under this also come *sækja*, pret. *sótti*; *yrk-ja*, pret. *orti*; *þykkja*, pret. *þótti*; a pret. *þátti* from *þekkja* is obsolete and poet.: — and to these may be added the weak preterites of the verbs with strong preterite in present sense, *vissi, átti, mátti, knátti, kunni, mundi, undi, skyldi*; as also verbs such as *göra, old pres. gör-r, mod. göri*; *ljá (to lend)*, old pres. *lé-r, mod. ljæ-r*; *ná, pres. nái, mod. næ, gá, q. v.*

II. special remarks: 1. the characteristic marks are, *a*. the root vowel, according to which we should expect them to follow the 1st conjugation, whereas they all have the characteristic *i* of the second. *β*. in about twenty words the pret. subj. is formed by vowel change from pret. indic., viz. *hefði, vekti, sperði, þyldi, þyrði, dygði, tyldi, myndi, yndi, tryði, næði, gæði, segði, þegði*, from pret. indic. *höfðu, dugðu, . . . trúðu, náðu, gáðu*; as also *ætti, mátti, knátti, þyrfti, kynni*, from pret. indic. *áttu, máttu, knáttu, þyrftu, kunnu*; *þætti, sækti, yrkti*, from *þóttu, sóttu, orktu*; *keypti* from *kaupa (emere)* is pret. subj. with the sense of pret. indic. *γ*. some have part. pass. in *-at (-að)* like the 1st conjugation, *vak-at, spar-at* (in old writers also *spart*), *blak-at, blas-at, loð-at, lif-at, toll-at, bros-at, dug-at, un-at, trú-at, pag-at* (from *þegja*), *sag-at* (from *segja*, instead of *sagt*) occurs in *Merl. Spá*; *haf-at=haft, Vsp. 16*; *þol-at, þor-at* are now the only forms, but *þolt, þort* also occur in old writers; *vil-jat* from *vilja*, but *vilt* seems older, cp. also *mun-at, vit-at, kunn-at*.

2. the sole remains of a bisyllabic imperat. in *-i* (answering to the 1st conjugation in *-a*) are the old imperatives *vak-i! gap-i! dug-i! lum-i! ugg-i! un-i!* see these words; in mod. usage the sole instance left is *þeg-i (tace)* or *þeg-i-ðu!* Many of the rest might, but for the primitive root vowel, well be counted as regular verbs of the 2nd conjugation. This conjugation seems to answer most nearly to the 3rd Gothic conjugation of Grimm.



STRONG VERBS.

A List of the Strong Verbs:

I. to the 1st class belong

about fifty words, finna (fann, fundu, fundit), spinna, spirna, svimma (obsolete), vinna (vann, unnu, unnit), binda (batt, bundu), hrinda (hratt, hrundu), vinda (vatt, undu), springa (sprakk, sprungu), stinga (stakk, stungu), brenna, renna, drekka, bregða (brá, brugðu), bresta, bella, gnella, smella, skreppa, sleppa, serða, snerta, gnesta, detta, spretta, svella, vella, svelta, velta, hverfa, þverfa, verpa, verða: with the root vowel *e* resolved into *ja*, gjalda (galt, guld), gjalla, skjalla, bjarga, skjálfa, hjálpa (halp, hulpu, hólpin): with characteristic *j* or *v*, hrökkva (hrökk, hrukku), klökkva, stökkva, sökkva, slöngva, þröngva, svelgja, tyggja, hnöggva (defect.), syngja. All those with *u*, *g*, *k* for final have *u* in part. pass., fundit, bundit, stungit, brunnit, drukkit, brugðit, þrungit, tuggit, sungit; they have also *i* for root vowel in infin., finna, etc., which is weakened into *e* in bregða, drekka, brenna, renna,—bríða, drikka, brinna, rinna are the older forms, which even occur in old poets: the rest have *o* in part., olttinn, sloppinn, snortinn, brostinn, dottinn, goldinn, hólpin, . . . hrokkinn, stokkinn, sokkinn, sólginn: those with initial *v* drop it before *u*, *o*, *y*, svella, sulu, sylli, sollinn: . . . verða, urðu, yrði, orðinn; vinna, unnu, ynni, unninn.

II. to the 2nd class belong about forty words, bíða, kviða, líða (*pati*), líða (*labi*), ríða (*equitare*), ríða (*ungere*), ríða (qs. vríða, *nectere*), síða, skríða, sníða, sviða, drífa, hrífa, klífa, rífa, svífa, þrífa, dvína (defect.), gína, hrína, hvína, skína, grípa, svípa (defect.), físa, rísa, bíta, drita, hníta (defect.), líta, ríta, rísta, skíta, slíta, hníga, míga, síga, stíga: with characteristic *j*, blík-ja, svík-ja, vík-ja. Those with final *g* have also *é* in pret., e. g. hneig and hné; steig and sté; also vék and veik from víkja, but these forms are later.

III. to the 3rd class belong about thirty-six words, bjóða, hnjóða, hrjóða (*desolare*), rjóða, sjóða, frjósa, gjósa, hnjósa (defect.), hrjósa (defect.), kjósa, ljósa, brjóta, fljóta, gjóta, hljóta, hrjóta (*cadere*), hrjóta (*sternere*), njóta, skjóta, þjóta, þrjóta:—those with final *f*, *þ*, *g*, *k*, have *jú* in infin., which seems older, kljúfa, krjúfa, rjúfa, drjúfa, krjúpa, fljúga, ljúga, sjúga, smjúga, fjúka, rjúka, strjúka: with eliminated *j*, súpa, lúka (and ljúka), lúta, hnúfa, *amputare* (defect.). Those with final *g* have also an obsolete pret. in *ó* (fló, ló, smó, só), but usually and in mod. usage regular, flaug, etc.: frjósa and kjósa have a double pret., a regular fraus, hnaus, and irregular fróri, kóri.

IV. to the 4th class belong twenty-six words, hlaða, vaða (óð, vaðit), vaxa (óx, vaxit), standa (stóð, staðit), grafa, skafa, ala, gala, kala, mala, skapa, fara, draga, gnaga (defect.), aka, skaka, taka; contracted in infin., flá, slá, þvá (qs. flaga, slaga): infin. with characteristic *j*, dey-ja, gey-ja, hef-ja, hlæ-ja (hló, hlögu), kleg-ja (defect.), sver-ja (sór, svarit). The verbs with final *g* and *k*, either contracted or not, have *e* in part. pass., dreg-it, ek-it, skek-it, fleg-it, sleg-it, þveg-it, hleg-it; deyja has dá-it.

V. the 5th class falls into two divisions: 1. twenty words, kveða, veða (vá, vögu), fregna (frá, frágu, fregit), gefa, leika, reka (*persequi*), reka (qs. vraka, *ulcisci*), drepa, vera (vesa), lesa, eta, feta, freta, geta, meta: infin. with characteristic *j*, bið-ja, ligga-ja (lá, lágu, legit), þigg-ja (þá, þágu, þegit), sit-ja, sjá (sá, séð).

2. nine irregular words, all having *o* in part. pass., vefa (óf, ófu, ofit), fela (fal, fálu, fólgit), stela (stal, stálu, stólit), nema (nam, námu, numit), bera, skera (skar, skáru, skorit), troða (trað, tráðu, troðit), sofa (svaf, sváfu, sofit), koma (kom, kómu or kvámu, komit). In placing these words here we follow the preterite; according to the participle they might be put in the 1st class. Grimm makes a separate class of them; but for that they are too few in number and too similar in inflexion to the 1st and 5th class.

VI. the 6th class, originally reduplicated verbs, many of which are still such in Gothic: 1. with *e* in pret., falda, halda, falla, blanda, ganga (gék, gengu, gengit), hanga (hékk, hengu, hangit), fá (fékk, fengu, fengit), ráða, blása, gráta, láta, heita (hét, heitinn), leika (lék, leikinn), blóta (q. v.). 2. the verbs auka, ausa, hlaupa, búa (q. v.), höggva (hjó, hjoggu, höggit), spý-ja (spjó, spúit); defect. bauta (p. 54).

IRREGULAR VERBS.

The Verb Substantive properly belongs to the 5th class of strong verbs; older forms are, pres. es, pret. vas, vas-t, vas, infin. vesa, imperat. vesi, ves-tu, which forms are used in old poets and in the very oldest MSS. (cp. Engl. was); er, var, vera, etc. are the mod. forms; er (*sum*) is mod. instead of em, which latter however is still used in the N. T. and often in sacred writings, hymns, etc.; mod. Dan. and Swed. also have er, so that the Engl. alone have preserved the true old form (*am*): the Engl. plur. *are* is not Saxon but Scandin.-Engl., and is not used even by Chaucer.

Verbs with Present in Preterite Form: the first three belong, although irregularly, to the 5th strong class, the next six (skal, . . . ann) to the 1st class, and veit to the 2nd. The plur. 2nd pers. munit, unnit, and 3rd pers. munu, unnu, which are used in old

writings, shew that at early times this verb began to confuse the preterite with the present forms; in mod. usage this is carried farther, and Icel. say, eigít and eiga, megíð and mega, kunnið and kunna, þurfið and þurfa, vitið and vita; but the *-u* is still preserved in skuluð and skulu, munuð and munu. Icel. distinguish between munu (*μελλουσι*) and muna (*meminerunt*).

II. the infinitives skulu, munu are properly preterite infinitive forms; whereas in the rest of these verbs the *-u* changed into *-a*, eiga, vita, etc.: another preterite infinitive (weak) is preserved in skyl-du and myn-du, which are the sole preterite infinitive forms that have been preserved in prose. In old poetry there are about twenty instances of an obsolete pret. infinitive, which conforms to 3rd pers. plur. pret. indic., just as the pres. infin. to the 3rd pers. plur. pres. indic.; especially in acc. with infin., hygg þá stóðu (*credo illos stetit*), fóru (*ivisse*), kómu (*venisse*), flyðu (*fugisse*), etc., vide Lex. Poët., all of them obsolete and seldom used in prose, e. g. vildo (*voluisse*), Mork. 168, l. 20; only skyldu, myndu are frequent in the Sagas and are used even to the present day.

III. the preterites are formed by inflexion and are weak; exceptional however are kunna, unna, víska, being without *d* or *t*; in mod. usage Icel. say, unnti (*amavit*), making a regular weak preterite of it, which form occurs even in Fb. iii. 469; but we cannot say kunnti instead of kunni.

The Verbs with the Preterite in *-ra*: these verbs are properly strong verbs, and are so in kindred languages (A. S., O. H. G., Goth.). The pret. form is difficult to explain; a reduplication might explain the verbs having initial *r* or *l* before the root vowel, róa, gróa, frjósa, and sá (sö-ri being qs. sö-si); and would even do for slá, snúa: but gnúa, kjósa remain unexplained, unless we admit that they have been formed by analogy with the others, as also valda (olli, qs. vo-voli). Kjósa, frjósa usually follow the 3rd strong class (pret. kaus, fraus), and slá the 4th: sleri only occurs a few times in old writers; sá has in mod. sense become a regular weak verb (sá, sá-ðá, sá-ð).

General Remarks on the Strong and the Irregular Verbs: these verbs all together amount to about two hundred and twenty, but in the course of time some of them have become weak, and even in old writers are so used: *a.* changed into the 1st weak conjugation, bjarga, hjálpa, feta, freta, fregna, rita (from ríta), blika (from blíkja), dvína, klífa (from klífja), svípa (from svípa), gala, mala, aka, skapa, falda, blanda, blóta, klegja. *β.* into the 2nd weak conjugation, snerta, slöngva, þröngva, rista, svelgja, sá (*serere*). *γ.* into the 3rd weak conjugation, fela, tyggja, þvá,—in all about twenty-six verbs. If we add half a score of words which are obsolete and defective, or were so even in olden times, there remain not quite two hundred strong verbs in full use. We may add fragmentary verbs, of which only the part. pass. remains; and to this class we may assign the participial adjectives, bólgin (*inflatus*), toginn (*ductus*, Germ. *gezogen*), dofinn, boginn, hroðinn (*pictus*), snöðinn, rotinn, hokinn, fuinn, liúinn, auðinn, snivinn (*υψόμενος* obsolete and poet.), belonging chiefly to the 1st and 2nd class, and perhaps many besides. Grimm reckons that in all the Teutonic languages together there are about four hundred and fifty strong verbs, whole or fragmentary; but no single dialect has much more than half of that number. These verbs belong to the earliest formation of words; they are decreasing, as no new strong verbs are ever spontaneously formed, whereas the old die out or gradually take the weak forms. So also wrecks of strong verbs are found here and there, and even modern languages have by chance preserved words lost elsewhere, thus vrungr (*torserunt*) is an *ἀπ. λεγ.* in one of the oldest Icel. poets; but in this case the English supplies the loss, as *uring*, *urung* (whence *wrong*, prop. = *wry*, opp. to *right*) are common enough. Most of the important words of the language belong to the strong conjugation, and many of them are treated at great length in the Dictionary; whereas only a few of the great verbs, such as göra, hafa, belong to the weak conjugation, so that the strong conjugation has an importance far beyond the number of its verbs.

II. the formation of tenses in the strong verbs is plain enough, *a.* the chief tenses, the pret. in sing. and plur., the infin. and part. pass., are formed by way of ablaut (see p. xxix), from which *β.* the secondary tenses are formed by way of umlaut (see p. xxviii), viz. the pres. sing. indic. from infin., e. g. býð (*jubeo*) from bjóða (*jubere*); stend (*sto*) from standa (*stare*); el (*alo*) from ala (*alere*); græt (*fleo*) from gráta ( *flere*), etc.: in plur. the unchanged root vowel returns, bjóðum (*jubemus*); stöndum (*stamus*); öllum (*alimus*); grátum (*flemus*). *γ.* in the same way the pret. subj. is formed from pret. plur. indic., e. g. byða (*juberem*) from buðu (*jusserunt*); eða (*alerem*) from ölu (*aluerunt*); brynna (*urerem*) from brunnu (*usserunt*); bæra (*ferrem*) from báru (*tulerunt*), etc. The characteristic *j* and *v* reappear in pres. indic. plur.; thus, from sitja (*sedere*), pres. sit (*sedeo*), but sitja (*sedeni*); from höggva (*caedere*), högg (*caedo*), but höggva (*caedunt*): in pres. subj. the *j* and *v* are kept through the sing., as sitja (*sedeam*), höggva (*caedam*), etc. III. the weak verbs are formed upon a later and quite different principle, viz. by suffixing the



auxiliary verb *to do*, in a (reduplicated?) form *ded* or *did*, whence the mod. Engl. *deed*, Germ. *that*, Icel. *dóð*; thus *heyr-d-a = I bear-d or hear did I*. This is precisely analogous to the suffixing of the article, only that the verbal suffixed preterite is much older (centuries older than Ulfilas), and is common to all Teutonic languages, ancient and modern; whereas the suffixed article is of later date and is limited to the Scandinavian branch. There probably was a time when the preterite of weak verbs was expressed by a detached auxiliary *did*, as was common in the English of former days and still remains to a certain extent. The other tenses, future and pluperfect, are still expressed by auxiliaries (mun, skal, vil, hafa); ek mun ganga, *ibo*; ek hefi gengit, *ivi*; ek hafða gengit, *iveram*. In mod. Icel. pres. indic. is used in future sense (as in Gothic and to some extent in Engl.); as, hann kemr aldreí, *he will never come*; hann kemr á morgun, *he comes* (i. e. *will come*) *to-morrow*. The auxiliary verb *mun* is chiefly used in writing; in conversation it sounds stiff and affected: again, skal denotes necessity or obligation, e. g. in a reply, eg skal gera það.

**Modern Changes:** generally these are very few, for special cases see above and the single verbs in the Dictionary. There are two things chiefly to be noted:

1. the 1st pers. -a, in pret. indic. as well as in pres. and pret. subj., is changed into -i, boðaði = boðaða (*nuntiavi*), hefði = hefða (*haberem*), hafi = hafa (*babeam*). These mod. forms began to appear in MSS. even of the 13th century; but the old form still remains in some words in southern Icel., see the Dictionary, p. 2, introduction to letter A (signif. C). 2. the plur. forms of the subj. -im, -it, -i are in most cases changed into -um, -ut, -u, and conform to the indic., thus töluðum (*loqueremur*) instead of taladim; tölum (*loquamur*) instead of talim; but wherever the subj. is formed by vowel change it remains, thus hefðum (*haberemus*) instead of the old hefðim; værum (*essemus*) instead of værim (in indic. höfðum, várum); as also hafði (*habui*), but hefði (*haberem*), so that in this case distinction is kept up between indic. and subj. But the old subj. inflexion -i is still sounded in the 2nd and 3rd pers. in many dissyllabic words, e. g. værið (*essetis*), væri (*essent*) are quite as freq. as væruð, væru, whereas in the 1st pers. plur. Icel. say værum (*essemus*), never værim.

3. in 2nd pers. sing. pret. indic. of strong verbs, s has been inserted throughout, thus, brann-st (*nussisti*), fann-st (*invenisti*), kom-st (*venisti*), hljóp-st (*eucurristi*), var-st (*fuisti*), bjó-st (*paravisti*), etc., whereas the ancients said brann-t, hljóp-t, etc. But even the ancients inserted s with verbs having t as characteristic; indeed it is doubtful whether braut-t (*fregisti*), grét-t (*flevisti*) ever occur in old writers; in these words we meet with the s in rhymes, even in verses of the middle of the 11th century, e. g. branzu við bragning nifzian, Ó. H. 219; branzu rhymes on mestian, Fms. v. 139; and so also the MSS., e. g. veizt (*nostr*) not veit-t; létzt (*fecisti*) not lét-t, etc. 4. in 2nd pers. pres. indic. of strong verbs d is inserted in about a score of verbs, viz. in strong verbs and in weak of the 3rd conjugation if they have a final vowel or a final r, fer-d (*is*), fæ-r-d (*capis*), dey-r-d (*moreris*), hlæ-r-d (*rides*), slæ-r-d (*feris*), þvæ-r-d (*lavas*), sê-r-d (*vides*), bý-r-d (*paras*), sve-r-d (*juras*), ræ-r-d (*remigas*), gny-r-d (*fricas*), sny-r-d (*vertis*); weak, ber-d (*feris*), mer-d (*contundis*), ver-d (*defendis*), smyr-d (*ungis*), spyrr-d (*queris*), ljær-d (*commodas*), fly-r-d (*fugis*), lý-r-d (*fatigas*), tæ-r-d (*carpis lanam*), instead of fer-t, dey-r, . . . lý-r, tæ-r; but this is conversational and little used in writing: t is added in vil-t (*vis*, Engl. *wilt*), for the old vil-l; both forms occur in very old MSS., e. g. villt, Mork. 57. l. 15, 168. l. 19, but vill 62. l. 3: er-t (*vs*, Engl. *thou art*) is common for old and mod.

5. for the weak participle in -inn see p. xxiv. Some MSS. (e. g. the Mar. S.) confound the 1st pers. with the 3rd pers. pres. indic., and say, ek segir, heyrir, tekur, elskar, as in mod. Swed. and Dan.; Dan. jeg siger, bærer, tager, elsker, Swed. säger, bærer, tager; cp. in vulgar Engl. I says, I bears, I takes, I loves: this use has never prevailed in Icel., either in speech or writing; and in MSS. it is simply a kind of Norwegianism.

#### VERBS WITH SUFFIX.

**The Reflexive:** these verbs are used in a reflexive or reciprocal sense, but seldom as passive, and then in most cases only by way of Latinism, the passive being usually expressed by the auxiliary verb *verða* or *vera*; thus elska (*amare*), but þau elskast, *they love one another*; anda, *to breathe*, but andask, *to breathe oneself*; to die, *expirare*: the reflexive often gives a new turn to a verb, and makes it, so to say, individual and personal; see the Dictionary passim.

II. as to the form, 1. the inflexive -r (of the active voice) is dropped, thus, boðað-sk, qs. boðar-sk (*nuntiari*). 2. the inflexive -r assimilates to the reflexive -a, and becomes -z, e. g. in the 2nd pers. plur., elskizk (*amamini*), eggizk (*bortamini*); þeim hafði boðazk (qs. boðat-sk), as part. pass. neut. *illis nuntiatum fuit*, but boðað-sk (*nuntiatur*). 3. -sk, qs. silk (se), is the old form, and kept in the oldest MSS.; even sometimes -zþ, but usually -z, -zt or -st (often in MSS. of the 14th century), thus boðaz or boðazt, the

former of which is common in MSS.; the mod. is -st (boðað-st), which form is adopted in most Editions and is also found in some old MSS., e. g. in one of the handwritings of Hb. (see Antiqu. Amerie. facsim. iv). It is likely that the sound of -zþ, -z, -zt, and -st was much the same, and that they differed only in the spelling.

III. originally there were two suffixes, viz. -sk (i. e. silk, se) for the 2nd and 3rd pers., but -mk (i. e. milk, me) for the 1st pers. plur.; this -mk is used in many good old MSS. (and has generally been adopted in this Dictionary), but was, from some confusion with -sk, changed into -mz or -mst; the -mk may be called the personal reflexive, i. e. the reflexive reflecting the speaker himself. It is worthy of notice that the ancients seldom used ek (*I*) along with -sk; therefore—instead of saying ek þykki-sk (*videor*), þótti-sk (*videbar*), ek andask, lætsk, efask, óttask—they said, ek þykkju-mk (*videor mihi*), ek þóttu-mk (*videbar mihi*), ek öndu-mk (*morior*), ek látu-mk, ek efu-mk (*dubito*), ek óttu-mk (*timeo*), etc.; and ek þykkjumst, ek þóttumst are still in use. This usage is quite correct, and the later common ek þykki-sk is in fact nonsense, being literally *ego 'sibi' videor*; it no doubt arose from the fact that the sense of the suffix was no longer perceived. 2. we may note also the old poet. usage of joining the reflexive -mk to the 2nd and 3rd pers., but in a personal reflexive sense, as gönguik firr funi, *flame! begone from me*, Gm. 1; jötna vegir stöðu-mk yfir ok undir, *the ways of giants stood over and under me*, i. e. *there were precipices above and below*, see the Dictionary, article ek, B. It scarcely needs remark that the m in this case belongs to the pronoun, not to the verbal inflexion, and we are to write þykkju-mk, not þykkjum-k; the inflexive -m is dropped before -mk, just as -r before -sk.

**The Negative:** it is obsolete and only used in poetry, in laws, old sayings, and the like; from the poets about two hundred instances have been collected—perhaps a hundred more might be gleaned—in Lex. Poët. p. 2, and from prose in this Dictionary, pp. 2, 3. In Unger's Edition of Morkinskinna (lately published), we read mun-k-at, 50; mun-a, 37; era-a, 36, 52, 129, 186; vera-a (*non esset*), 37.

I. this suffix is chiefly used, 1. in the verb substantive and in the irregular verbs with pret. pres., esp. á, mun, skal, which four verbs include nearly half the instances: in regular strong verbs and some few verbs of the 3rd and 4th weak conjugation, hafa, lifa, göra, etc.: very seldom in the 1st or 2nd weak conjugation, e. g. kallar-a (*non vocas*), Akv. 37; subj. stöðvi-g-a (*non sistem*), Hm. 151; and once or twice in trisyllabic tenses. 2. as to moods, it is freq. in indic. and imperat., but seldom in subj., where scarcely a score of instances are on record, e. g. veitir-a, væri-a, kveðir-a, megi-t, verði-t, standi-t, renni-a, þíti-a, sé-t (*non sit*), etc.; and never in infin.

3. as to number and person, freq. in sing. through all persons; in plur. freq. in 3rd pers., but very rare in 1st and 2nd; forms such as vitum-a, munum-a, várum-a (*non fuimus*), ættim-a (*non haberemus*), or segit-a (*ne dicatis*), farit-a (*ne eatis*), each probably occurs only once. 4. as to voice, it is rarely used with a reflexive; þóttisk-a (*non videbatur*), komsk-a (*non pervenit*), kömsk-at, forðumk-a (*non evitamus*), each occurs about once or twice; erumk-a (*non est mihi*), Stor. 17, Eg. 459 (in a verse).

II. as to form, -at and -a both occur, as skal-a and skal-at, mon-a and mon-at; -a is preferred when the next word begins with a consonant, -at when it begins with a vowel; but they are often used indiscriminately.

2. after a vowel inflexion the vowel of the suffix is dropped, and -t (-ð, -þ) remains, as áttu-ð, vitu-ð (*nescitis*), eigu-t (*non habent*), standa-t (*non stant*); yet in a few instances -a is used, but the hiatus sounds ill, e. g. þíti-a, renni-a, skríði-a, all from Hkv. 2. 30, 31; væri-a, Mork. 37, Bkv. 8; kuemi-a (*non veniat*), Gs. 10; urðu-a (*non fiebant*), Gh. 3;—in verbs with characteristic j it appears, thus þegi-at-tu (*ne taceas*), segi-at-tu (*ne dicas*), eggi-a (*ne borteris*), Sdm. 32; teygj-at, id.; kvejj-at (*kill not*), Völ. 31; leti-at (*ne retineat*), Skv. 3. 44;—in verbs ending in a long vowel the a is not dropped, e. g. kná-at (*cannot*), á-at (*ought not*), sá-at (*saw not*).

3. in 1st pers. sing. the personal pronoun (-k = ek) is inserted between the verb and suffix, á-k-at, em-k-at, etc.: if the verb ends in gg an assimilation takes place, hykk-at, qs. hygg-k-at (*I think not*); líkk-at, qs. lígg-k-at (*non jaceo*): after a long vowel the k is even doubled, e. g. só-kk-at (*non video*), má-kk-at (*non debeo*): the pronoun is even repeated, e. g. má-k-at ek, á-k-at ek, etc.:—in weak dissyllabic forms the inserted k becomes g, stöðvi-g-a, or iterated stöðvigak, bjargi-g-a, Hm. 151, 153; (note also that the inflex. -a of the 1st pers. is here turned into -i, bjargi-g-a, not bjarga-g-a.)

4. in 2nd pers. sing. the personal pronoun þú is also iterated, the latter being assimilated, er-t-at-tu for er-t-at-þú; mon-t-a-ttu, but also mon-at-tu.

**The Personal:** 1. for -k in the 1st pers., see s. v. ek (B), p. 124. 2. the 2nd pers. þú, *thou*, is suffixed, as -ðu, -du, -tu, or -u, according to the final of the verb, a. imperat. boða-ðu, deim-ðu, gled-ðu, spyrr-ðu, vak-ðu, dug-ðu; brenn-ðu, rís-ðu, bjóð-ðu, far-ðu, gef-ðu, ber-ðu, grát-ðu, hlaupt-ðu; ver-tu, eig-ðu, mun-tu, mun-ðu, unn-tu, vit-tu, ró-ðu, gró-ðu, sá-ðu, snú-ðu, gnu-ðu, kjós-tu, slá-ðu;



as also haf-ðu, gör-ðu, kom-ðu (kon-ðu) *come thou!* vil-tu, statt-u *stand thou!* bitt-u *bind thou!* pres. boðar-ðu, brennr-ðu, rís-tu, býðr-ðu, . . . er-tu, átt-u, kannt-u, munt-u, veizt-u, etc.: pret. boðaðir-ðu, . . . dugðir-ðu, brannst-u, bautt-u (baudst-u), reist-u, grétst-u, hljópt-u, hljópst-u, etc.: subj. boðaðir-ðu, . . . gleddir-ðu, etc.: this usage is freq.

in old prose, and already occurs in even the oldest poems, but it has gained ground in mod. usage, and esp. in speech it has quite superseded the detached þú; the vowel is ambiguous, being sometimes pronounced long (viltú), but usually short (viltu), in which latter case it has become a full suffix.

## ADVERBS, PARTICLES, ETC.

### ADVERBS.

**With Degrees of Comparison:** I. the neut. sing. is freq. used as positive, e. g. þungt, *heavily*; skjót-t, *suddenly*; fljót-t, *brát-t*; ótt-t, ótt-t, stótt-t, har-t, mjúk-t, ljót-t, fagr-t, etc. 2. from adjectives in *-ligr* is formed an adverb in *-liga*, skjótliga, náliga, etc.: in a few cases, especially in poetry, they are contracted *-la*, thus skjótla, óðla, brál-la, etc.; in prose in var-la, *hardly*, Lat. *vis*, but var-liga, *warily*; harð-la or har-la, *very*, but harð-la, *harshly*; átt-la, *early*; but from var-la, har-la; átt-la no degrees of comparison are formed.

3. a few end in *-á*, víð-á, *far and wide*; snemma-á, *early*; ill-á, *ill, badly*; görvá, *quite*.

4. special forms, leng-i, Lat. *diu*, but lang-t, *locally*; fjar-, fjar-; vel, *well*; sjaldan, *seldom*; síð-, *late*; opt, *often*; mjök, *much*; lítt, *little*; inn, *in*; út, *out*; fram, *onwards*; aft, *backwards*; niðr, *down*; upp, *up*; heim, *home*: of the quarters, austr, norðr, suðr, vestr.

II. the formation of degrees of comparison is like that of the adjectives, only that the inflexive *-i*, *-á*, *-r* is dropped; as skjót-t, compar. skjót-ar, superl. skjót-ast; fljót-t, fljót-ar, fljót-ast; fagr-t, fagr-ar, fagr-ast; skjóttiga, skjóttig-ar, skjóttig-ast; víð-á, víð-ar, víð-ast; leng-i, leng-r, leng-st; skamm-t, skem-r, skem-st; (fjar), fir-r, fir-st; vel, bet-r (*melius*), bezt; ill-á, ver-r, ver-st; görvá, gör-r (*more fully*), gör-st; sjald-an, sjaldn-ar, sjaldn-ast; snemma-a, snem-r, snem-st; síð-r (*less*), sízt (*least*), bít síð-ar (*later*), síð-ast (*latest*); opt, opt-ar; opt-ast; innjök, mei-r, me-st; lít-t, mið-r or minn-r (*less*, Lat. *minus*), minn-st; inn, inn-ar, inn-st; út, út-ar, út-ast or yzt; upp, of-ar, of-st; niðr, neð-ar (*farther down*), neð-st; apt, apt-ar (*farther behind*), apt-ast or ept-st; austr, aust-ar, aust-ast; norðr, norð-ar, norð-ast or nyrðr; suðr, sunn-ar, sunn-ast; sýnn-st or syð-st; vestr, vest-ar, vest-ast; without positive aré, ská-r (*better*), ská-st; hand-ar (*ulterior*), hand-ast; held-r (*rather*), heldt; fyr-r (*prior*), fyr-st; hand-ar (*ulterior*), hand-ast; superl. hinn-st (*hindmost*). Old writers usually spell *-arr*, thus opt-arr, síð-arr, víð-arr, etc.; as also fyr-r, gör-r, in mod. usage opt-ar, víð-ar, fyr, gör.

3. the full adjectival comparative is frequently made to serve as adverbial comparative, e. g. hæ-ra, *higher*; læg-ra, *lower*; leng-ra in local sense; but leng-r in temp. sense; skem-ra (local), but skem-r (temp.):—or both forms are used indiscriminately; as víð-ar and víð-ara; skjót-ar and skjót-ara, harð-ar and harð-ara. 3. if following after the article the superlative conforms to the neut. sing. of the weak declension, e. g. ríða hit harðasta, *to ride one's hardest*; hit skjótasta, fyrsta, síðasta, etc.

**Without Degrees of Comparison:** I. adverbs with inflexions, 1. formed as genitive in *-s*, *ör-is*, *ör-ar*; öllungis, *quite*; einungis, *only*; loks-, *at last*, or loks-in; alls-, *in all*: formed from nouns, as leið, dagr; heim-leiðis, *homewards*; sömu-leiðis, *likewise*; á-leiðis, *onwards*; rak-leiðis, *straight*; átt-degis, *early in the day*; framvegis, *furthermore*; útbýrð-is, *overboard*; innbýrð-is, *inwardly*; ókeypis, *gratis*; erlend-is, *abroad*; margsinn-is, *optinn-is*, *many a time*; umhverf-is or umberg-is, *all around*; jafn-fætis, *on equal footing*; and-stella, *against the sun*; for-streymi, *for-brekks*, *for-viðis*; tvi-vegis, *twice*, etc.:—in *-ar*, from staðr, allstað-ar, *everywhere*; sumstað-ar, *somewhere*; annars-stað-ar, *elsewhere*; einhverstað-ar, *anywhere*; nokkurs-stað-ar, *id.*; marg-stað-ar, *in many places*; from konar (*genetis*), kind; eins-konar, annars-konar, *of another kind*; nokkurs-konar, *of any kind*; alls-konar, hvers-konar, margs-konar; alls-kostar = alls-konar: so, many other words, innan-húss, *in-doors*; utan-húss, *out-doors*; utan-lands, *abroad*; and inn-fjarða, innan-lands, etc.

2. the acc. sing. masc. is often used adverbially, as harð-an, *swiftly*; bráð-an, *suddenly*; ríða mikinn, *to ride fast*; this is properly an elliptical use, a noun being understood. 3. in *-um*, properly a dative form, eink-um, *especially*; fyrr-um, *formerly*; löng-um, *all along*; tíð-um, *often*; stund-um, *sometimes*; forð-um, *of yore*; fljót-um, *eagerly*; óð-um, *rapidly*; bráð-um, *bye and bye*; endrum og sínum, *now and then*; höppum og glöppum, *by hops and gaps*; smám saman, *by little and little*: also from nouns, hrónn-um and unavörp-um (Lat. *undatim*). 4. in *-eg*, from veigr, *a way*; thus þann-ig, þann-og, *this and thither*; hinn-ig, *the other way*, *thither*; hvern-ig, *how*; einn-ig, *also*: the ancients often spell þann-og, etc.; in mod. usage þann-inn, hvern-inn, einn-inn; hins-eg-inn

(*the other way*), qs. þann-iginn or þann-vegin, etc., from the noun along with the article: the adverbs, báðum-egin, *on both sides*; hvárum-egin, *on what side*; hinum-egin, *on the other side*; öllum-egin, *on all sides*; hérna-megin, *on this side*; formed from dat. plur. and veigr, the oldest form is probably báðu-megum, both forms being in dat.: öðru-vís, *otherwise*.

5. in *-an*, denoting motion from a place; heð-an, *thence*; það-an, *thence*; hvað-an, *whence*; síð-an, *since*; und-an, *before*; fram-an, q. v.; hand-an, *from beyond*; neð-an, *from beneath*; of-an, *from above*; heim-an, *from home*; inn-an, *from the inner part*; út-an, *from outwards*; notð-an, *from the north*; aust-an, sunn-an, vestr-an, etc.: without the notion of motion, áð-an, *shortly*, *a little while ago*; jafn-an, *evenly*, *frequently*; sam-an, *together*.

6. in *-á*, denoting motion to the place, hing-at or heg-at, *thither*; þang-at, *thither*; hver-t, *whither*.

7. terminations denoting rest in the place, hér, *here*; þar, *there*; hvar, *where*; hvar-gi, *nowhere*; heim-a, *at home*: old poet. forms are hédra, *here*; þaðra, *there*.

8. mod. forms suffixing a demonstrative particle *-na*, hér-na, þar-na, *there, this here* (qs. þat þar-na): in *-i*, frammi- (*q. v.*), upp-i, niðr-i.

9. numeral adverbs, tvisvar, *twice*; þrisvar, *thrice*, (spelt with *y* in good old MSS.).

II. special adverbs, ár, *early*; átt-la, *id.*; þegar, *at once*, Lat. *jam*; svá, *so, thus*, and svo-na, *id.*; gær, *yesterday*; þá, *then*; nú, *now*, and nú-na, *just now*; nær, *when*; hve-nær, *id.*; enn, *still*; senn, *soon*; ella, *else*; unz, *until*; já, *yes*; nei, *no*; aldri, *never*; æ, *ever*; ætíð, *id.*; ei and ey, *id.*; sí, Lat. *semper*, only in compounds and in the phrase, sí og æ, *for ever and ever*; því, *why*; hve, *how*; hversu, *id.*; alltíð (mod.), *always*; ávalt, *id.*; alla-jafna, *id.*; einnatt, *repeatedly*; of, *too*; van, *too little*, used singly only in the phrase, of ok van; samt, *together*; sundr, *asunder*; á mis, *amiss*; ymist, *indiscriminately*; íðula, *repeatedly*, etc.

**Adverbial Prefixes:** 1. in positive and intensive sense, especially with adjectives, al-, *quite, al-*, see Dictionary, p. 11 sqq.; all-, *very*; auð-, *easy*; afar-, *greatly*; fjöl-, *frequently*; of-, *too* (very freq.); ofr-, *very, greatly*: temp. sí-, *semper*; íð-, *often, again*; ey- or ei-, *ever*; einka-, *especially*; endr-, *again*; frum-, *originally*.

2. in special sense, dæ-, *very*; full-, *quite*; hálf-, *half*; jafn-, *equally*, in many words, etc.: only as prefixes, sam-, *together*, Lat. *con-*, in many words; er-, qs. el- (cp. Lat. *ali-us*), in er-lendr and compds; and-, *against*; gagn-, *id.*; gör-, *quite, altogether*.

3. in negative sense, ó- or ó-, = Lat. *in-*, Engl. *un-*, in a great many words; the mod. form is ó-, e. g. ó-fagr, *unfair*, ugly; un- is the etymologically true form, which is preserved in German and English, as well as in mod. Danish, Swedish, and Norse; but that the Icel., even in the 12th century, had already changed ó- into ó- is shown by the spelling of the earliest MSS., and from the statement in Skálda by the second grammarian, who says that 'ó- or ó- changes the sense of a word, as in satt (sooth), or ó-satt (untrue)'. Skálda 171; but in the bulk of MSS. of a later date, after the union with Norway, the ó- prevailed, and was henceforth adopted in the Editions, although the Icel. people all along pronounced ó-, which also is the spelling in all modern books, and might well be adopted in Editions too: mis- (cp. Engl. *amiss*), *differently*, and also badly, in many compds: var-, *scarcely, insufficiently*; svi-, cp. svei, p. xxviii: van-, *deficiency*, 'wane'; tor-, = Gr. *duo-*, *with difficulty*, opp. to auð-: ór-, = Lat. *ex-*, thus ór-skipta = *expers*, ór-endr = *exanimis*, etc.: for-, in a few words, cp. p. 182.

Words denoting wonder, awe are often used as adverbial prefixes in an intensive sense, as geysi-, æði-, undra-, fjarska-, furðu-, óskapa-, awfully, wonderfully; see Dictionary.

### PREPOSITIONS.

With dat. and acc., at, Lat. *ad*, only exceptionally with acc.; á, Lat. *in*, Engl. *on*; fyrir, *for, before*; eptir, *after*; í, in; undir, *under, beneath*; yfir, *over, above*; víð, *with*; = Lat. *cum*; með, *id.*.

2. with dat., af, *off, of*; frá, *from*; ór, mod. úr, Lat. *ex*, *out of*; hjá, Lat. *juxta*, = *besides*; móti, *against*; gegn, *id.*.

3. with acc., gegnum, *through*; fram, *on, onwards*; upp, *up*; niðr, *down*; ofan, *id.*; um, Lat. *de*, *per*, old form of.

4. with gen., til, *till, to*; án, *without*; milli or meðal, *between*. 5. The Pre-



positions *á* and *í* are in the MSS. usually joined to the following word, thus *alandi*=*á landi*, *iriki*=*í riki*. As to the syntactic use of prepositions, elliptically and adverbially, see Dictionary. In poetry, even in plain popular songs, hymns, epics, etc., a preposition can be put after its case, e.g. *birtust snjóhvítum búning í, blessaðir englar líka*, Pass. 21. 10; *himnum á*=*á himnum*, in the heavens; but scarcely, unless before a pause at the end of a line.

## CONJUNCTIONS.

The chief of these are, *ok*, mod. *og*, and, also; *nó*, nor, Lat. *neque*; *eda* or *odr*, or, Lat. *aut*; *ellegar*, id.; *en*, but, Lat. *sed*, *autem*, *vero*; *en* (an), *þan*, Lat. *quam*; *enda*, and even, and then; *ef*, if, Lat. *si*; *nema*, unless, but, Lat. *nisi*; *heldr*, but, Lat. *sed*; *sem*, as, Lat. *ut*, *sicut*; *þó*, though, although, yet; *alls*, because; *hvárt*, whether, Lat. *an*; *því*, therefore: we may here add the enclitical particle of or um (different from the prep. um), which is very much used in old poetry, and now and then in laws and very old prose, e.g. *hann of sá, be saw*; *er sér of getr, who gets for himself*, see Lex. Pöet.

Compounds of adverbs, prepositions, and conjunctions are much used: 1. prepositions and adverbs or double prepositions; *á meðan*, whilst, meanwhile; *á undan*, ahead; *á eptir*, behind; *á milli* and *á meðal*, among, between; *á ofan*, to boot; *á samt*, together; *á móti*, against; *á fram*, on, along; *á lengdar*, afar; *á síðan*, since; *á við*, alike: *auk-heldr*, still more; *í frá*, from, cp. Swed. *ifrån*; *í sundr*, asunder; *í gegn*, against; *í hjá*, aside; *í senn*, in one; *í kring*, around; *undir eins*, at once; *at auk*, to boot; *at ofan*, from above; *upp apr*, over again; *kringum* (qs. *kring um*), all around; *gegn-um*, all through; *yfir um* (proncd. *ufum*), across; *fyrirum*, formerly; *framan af*, in the beginning; *hédan af*, henceforth; *þaðan af*, thenceforth; *allt af*, for ever; *hingað til*, hitherto; *þangað til*, until; *eptir á*, after, (so *ávalt*, for of all); *ofan á*, insuper; *framan á*, in front; *neðan á*, beneath on; *aptan á*, behind on: as also, *ofan í*, down; *neðan í*, underneath, at the bottom; *framan í*, in the face; *aptan í*, in the rear; *framan til*, until; *austan til*, norðan til, sunnan til, vestan til, etc.; *ad aptan*, and aptan til, behind; *fyrir fram*, beforehand; *fyrir útán*, except, etc., see e.g. *fyrir* and *fram*:—with nouns, *á víxl*, alternately; *á laun*, secretly; *á vit*, towards; *á mis*, amiss; *á braut*, abroad, away; *á ská*, askance; *á við ok dreif*, scattered abroad.

2. with a conjunction; *þó at* or *þó-tt*, although; *svá at* (svá-t), so that, Lat. *ut*; *því at*, for that, because; *hvárt ad*, whether; *ef ad*, if; *fyrir en*, Lat. *priusquam*; *áðr en*, id.; *at eigi*, that not, lest; *eins og*, as; *ad eins*, only, barely; *þegar er*, Lat. *simul ac*; *síðan er*, Lat. *postquam*; *meðan er*, Lat. *dum*; *hvárt er*, Lat. *utrum*; *hvar's*, *whosoever*; *hvegi er*, *whosoever*: in mod. usage, *þegar ad*, *síðan ad*, *meðan ad*, *hvárt ad*, and many others. 3. adverbial phrases, e.g. *ad vörmu spori* (*tepidio vestigio*), at once; *um hæl*, 'turning the heel', in return; *af bragði*, *af stundu*, instantly; *aptr á bak*, backwards; *um leið*, by the way; *eptir ad hygja*, *apropos*, and many others.

## INTERJECTIONS AND EXCLAMATIONS.

To denote consent, *já já* or *jú jú*, *yea yea*! *ó já*, *O yes*! *jaur* or *jur*, *hear*! O. H. L. 10, 45, 69, Mirm. (jur); in mod. usage, *jir jór* or *jur jór*, sounded almost like the Engl. *bear bear*! (it is doubtful whether this Engl. exclamation has any connection with *bear*=*audire*):—half consent, *þeja*, *yea yea*!—denial, *nei nei*, *ó nei*, *ó ekki*, *ekki*, *O no*!—*hitti nú*, wait a bit!—loathing, *bja*, *fussum*, *fý*, *fie*! *vei*, Lat. *vae*, Engl. *woe*, whence the compd *svei* or *svei þér* (qs. *sé vei, woe be to thee*!), (a shepherd's shout, e.g. to a dog worrying the sheep), or Lat. *apage*! *putt* (Dan. *pyt*, Swed. *pytt*), *þish*, *þsbaw*! Mork. 138: *þey þey*, *tush*!—hushing to sleep, etc., *dillindó*, *korrið*, *bíum bíum*, *bí bí* (as in the rhyme, *Bí, bí og blaka*)!—*hó hó*, *bo, bo*! a shepherd's cry in gathering his flock so as to make the fells resound, hence the verb *hóa*; *trutt trutt*, *hott hott*, *hæ hæ*! the shout in driving or leading horses; *tu tu tu tu*, *kus kus*, *bás bás*! in milking or driving cows into the byre; *kis kis*, *puss puss* (to a cat); *sep sep* or *hép hép* (to a dog); *rhrrrh*! in driving horses or cattle out of a field, imitating the sound of a rattle, called *ad siga*:—amazement, *uss*, *sussu* (qs. *svá svá*), *sei sei*, *á*, *eb*!—a cry of pain, *ai ai*! which form occurs in Sæm. 118 and Porf. Karl. 390, v. l., whence the mod. *æ* (proncd. like Engl. long *i*); this Icel. use is curious, as mod. Swedes, Danes, and Norsemen, as well as Germans, all say *au* (proncd. *ow*); from *æ* comes the verb *reja*, to cry; *æ æ*, *sei*, *beigb-ob*! *avi*=Germ. *ob weh*, is foreign;—exultation, *hæ hæ*, *á á*, *aba*!—wonder, delight, *ó ó*!—enquiry, *há*, *what?*—chattering of the teeth from cold, *atatata*, *huhututu*, Orkn. 326. 2. interjections imitating the voice of birds or beasts, e.g. *dírrindí* (of the lark); there is a pretty legend about this in Isl. þjóðs. ii. 2; *krunk krunk* (of the raven); *mjá mjá* (of the cat); *gagg gagg* (of the fox); *kvi kvi kvi*, cp. *kyvitt kyvitt* in the bird's song in *Der Machandelboom* in Grimm's

Märchen: *tí tí tí*, *úh úh*! Bb. 2. 12; *ví ví* (of birds and ducks); *gagga-gagg* (of a gull).

## THE SUFFIXED PARTICLES.

These are suffixed to nouns and verbs, but never used separately: I. the nominal suffix *-gi*, originally a copula, akin to Lat. *-que*, and used so in some words, but chiefly used in a negative sense, see Dictionary, p. 199. II. the verbal negative suffix *-a*, *-at*, see p. xxvi. The true explanation of this particle is found in the Gothic, which makes frequent use of a suffixed particle *-ub* (esp. in verbs and also in pronouns), to which the particle *þan* is freq. added in an indefinite enclitical sense, almost as the Gr. *δέ*, thus *was-ub-þan*, or assimilated *vas-ub-þan*=Gr. *ἦν δέ*; *skal-ub-þan*=*δεῖ γάρ*; *stóþ-ub-þan*=*εἰσθῆκει δέ*; *nam-ub-þan*=*ἔλαβε δέ*; *quaþ-ub-þan*=*ἔλεγε δέ*; *vésun-ub-þan*=*ἦσαν δέ*; *quþun-ub-þan*=*ἔλεγον οὖν*; *vitum-ub-þan*=*οἶδμεν δέ*; *viatidedun-ub-þan*=*παρηθρουν δέ*; *bidjandans-ub-þan*=*προσευχόμενοι δέ*; and even in passages where the Gr. text has no particle, *quþid-ub*=*εἶπατε* (Mark xvi. 7). There can be little doubt of the identity, by way of assimilation, of the Goth. *-ub* or *-ub-þan* and the Scand. *-a* or *-ap* (*-at*). As to the sense, the difference is that whereas in Gothic this suffix is used indefinitely or is almost an affirmative copula, the Icel. is only used in a decidedly negative sense. But the freedom in the use of the particles is greater than in any other part of speech; and the negative and affirmative frequently take the place of one another in different dialects, e.g. *-gi*, see above; so *eyvit* etymologically = *ought*, but in fact used = *naught* (the etymological notice p. 136 is scarcely correct); or, on the other hand, *neinn* or *ne-einn*, qs. *none* (*n'one*), but actually used = Lat. *ullus*; *nokkurr*, prop. from *ne* and *hverr*, = *ne-quis*, but in fact used = *aliquis*; *ein-gi*, *ein-gir* are both used negatively = *none*, and positively = *any*; Icel. *mann-gi*, Lat. *nemo*, is etymologically identical to Engl. *many*; *ei-manni*, *nobody*, *Vpm.*, is etymologically = Germ. *jemand*=*everybody*; the particle *ei* is used both in a positive and negative sense; *vætr*, *a wight*, is positive, but is used negatively = *naught*. As to the form, the Icel. *-a* answers to Goth. *-ub*, the Icel. *t* or *p* to Goth. *þ*, whereas the *-an* is dropped. The double Goth. form *-ub* and *-ub-þan* (*-ub-þan*) also explains the puzzling Icel. double form *-a* and *-ap* (*-at*); the *-a* represents the *-ub* singly, the *-ap* the compd *-ub-þan* or *-ub-þan*. A further proof is that neither the Goth. nor the Icel. suffix was used with nouns. In the 9th and 10th centuries the negative suffixed verb appears to have still been in full use among Icelanders (at that time there were no books), else it could not have survived in laws and old saws; there are about four or five hundred instances, three-fourths in poetry; it lingered on into the 11th or even 12th century, and then became obsolete; in Norway, Sweden, and Denmark it seems to have disappeared much sooner, and has left no traces. From Ulf. we see that in his days the Goths used the *-ub* freely, though in a different sense. As a pronominal suffix the Gothic *-ub* seems to remain in the Icel. word *þeim-a*, Goth. *þaim-ub*=*illi*; perhaps also in *hvat-ta*, *what*! Mork. 129 (exclam. indignant); cp. also the mod. *hvað-a*, *who*? perhaps also in *end-a*=*hðé*; and lastly, the demonstrative pronoun *þetta*=Goth. *þat-ub*=Gr. *τοῦτο*, but in these cases the particle has not taken the negative sense (see Grimm's Gr. iii. 24, 25; the explanation of the negative *-at*, as suggested in iii. 718, from *vætr*, is not admissible). A different kind of negative is the particle *ne* before a verb, only in old poets, e.g. *Vsp.*, *sól þat ne vissi* (thrice within a single stanza); in A. S. and Early Engl. often prefixed to the verb, as *nolde*=*n'wolde*, *nadde*=*n'badde*, cp. Lat. *nolo*, *nemo*; in Icel. it remained in the adj. *neinn* and *nokkurr* (see above), cp. also *neita* or *nita*, *negare*. In mod. usage *eigi* or *ekki* has replaced almost all other negative particles. To make it emphatic, nouns are added, *ekki grand*, *not a grain*; *ekki vitund*, *not a wit*; *ekki hót*, qs. *ekki hvat*, *naught*; *ekki ögn*, *not a mite*; *ekki augna-blik*, *not the twinkling of an eye*; *ekki fet*, *not a step*: and borrowed from French, *ekki par*, *ne pas*. Phrases of this kind are of modern growth and were scarcely used by the ancients:—*ekki lyf*, Skv. 2, is dubious, if not corrupt. In sense the Icel. enclitical particle of or um answers to the Goth. *-ub*, but is detached and placed before the verb or noun: this particle, although a favourite with the old poets (like the Homeric *ὅ* *ἄρα*), is obsolete, and in prose is only found now and then in the oldest writers, in laws and the like. III. the demonstrative suffix *-na*, in *nú-na*, *þar-na*, *hér-na*, *svá-na*; this *-na* is akin to Lat. *en*, *ecce* (qs. *en-ce*), and is found in A. S. *eno* and O. H. G. *ino*; cp. the Icel. exclamation *ha-na*, *hana-nú*! It probably explains the Icel. and Scand. demonstrative pronoun *hann* (*he*), *hon* (*she*), compared with Engl. *be*; *hann*, *hon* being qs. *ha-n*, *hó-n*, *be there*, *she there*, *en ille*, *en illa*! cp. also *ger-na*=*gar*, q. v.; *þér-na*, *tibimet*, Mork. 120. IV. a pronominal suffix *-su*, *-sa* occurs in *hver-su*, *þou*; *því-sa*, dat. neut. of *þat*; *þeim-sa*, dat. masc. from *sá*.



# FORMATION OF WORDS.

## VOWEL CHANGES.

All changes of vowels are of two kinds, simple and complex : 1. the simple is homogeneous and leaves the quantity of the vowel unaltered; a short vowel is changed into a short, a long or a diphthong into a long or a diphthong; this change is generally caused by characteristic or inflexive letters, in Icel. especially by *i* (*j*) and *u* (*v*). 2. the complex is heterogeneous and affects the quantity of a vowel, which is changed from a short into a long or diphthongal vowel; this change is generally produced by, *a*. agglutination, absorption, or the like; or, *β*. by contraction of two syllables into one (e. g. reduplicated syllables contracted).

### The Simple Vowel Changes.

The Umlaut or Vowel Change was first traced out by Jacob Grimm in his Grammar of 1819 and 1822; it is of two kinds, *A*. the *i*-umlaut caused by a characteristic *i* or *j*; and, *B*. the *u*-umlaut caused by a characteristic *u* or *v*.

*A*. The *i*-umlaut, whereby the primitive vowels

*a, á, au, o, ó, u, ú, jó, jú, (o),* are changed into

*e, æ, ey, y, æ, y, ý, (ø).*

The primitive vowels are thus changed into mixed vowels with an *i*-sound; short vowels change into short, and long or diphthongs into long or diphthongs. All the changed vowels have an *a*- or *u*-sound blended with *i*, whence it follows that no change takes place within the *i*-class itself, and *i, é, ei* are unchangeable ('unumlautbar,' as Grimm says); the characteristic *i* usually appears as *j*, or has since been dropped in most cases; it can only be sounded, *a*. in dissyllabic words with a short root syllable, i. e. a short vowel and a single final, thus *tem-ja*, *ven-ja*, but *tœma*, *vœna*; and, *β*. in long syllables with *g, k*, or a vowel as final, without regard to the quantity of the root vowel, thus *fylg-ja*, *hœg-ja*, *sœk-ja*, *dey-ja*: in monosyllables it is apocopated throughout, e. g. in *nes*, but *nes-ja*. Thousands of words are formed by way of umlaut, but all words thus formed are derivatives, nouns as well as verbs: *I*.

roots and words formed by umlaut are, 1. verbs, the greatest part of the 2nd weak conjugation, such as *dœma*, *geyma*, *heyra*, *kenna*, at least three hundred, to which add all those with inflexive *-ja*, in the 2nd and 3rd conjugations and a few of the 1st, together about two hundred verbs. We may take as a sample the transitive verbs which are formed from the strong intransitive verbs, all following the 2nd weak conjugation, and having for root vowel the pret. sing. of the strong verbs but with changed vowel wherever the vowel is changeable; about forty such words are in use, formed from the 1st class, with pret. *a*, *sprengja*, *drekkja*, *brenna*, *renna*, *leppa*, *spretta*, *svelta*, *vella*, *velta*, *hverfa*, *þverra*, *skelfa*, *hrökkva*, *stökkva*, *sökkva*: from the 2nd and 3rd classes, pret. *ei*, *au*, *leiða*, *reiða*, *dreifa*, *hneigja*, *reisa*, *beita*, *bleikja*; *geysa*, *fleyta*, *hreyta*, *þeyta*, *dreypa*, *fleygja*, *smeygja*, *feykja*, *reykja*: from the 4th class, pret. *ó, æxa*, *fœra*, *gæla*, *kœla*, *sœra*, *hlægja*: from the 5th and 6th classes, pret. *ú, a*, etc., *leggja*, *setja* and *sæta*, *svæfa*; *fella*, *hengja*, *græta*,—all of them causal, denoting to make one do so and so, e. g. *brenna* (brann), to burn, but *brænna* (brenn-di), to consume by fire; *hverfa* (hvarf), to disappear, *hverfa*, *ð*, to turn; *riða* (reið), to ride, *reiða*, *dd*, to carry; *bíta* (beit), to bite, *beita*, *t*, to cut, make bite; *hníga* (hneig), to sink, *hneigja*, *ð*, to make to sink; *sofa*, to sleep, *svæfa*, *ð*, to lull to sleep; *falla* (féll), to fall, *fella*, *d*, to fell; *gráta* (grét), to grieve (weep), *græta*, *tt*, to make one grieve; *hanga* (hékk), to hang (intrans.), *hengja*, *d*, to hang (trans.), etc. 2. nouns, adjectives; those as *ný-r*, *sœt-r*, counting perhaps a hundred words: substantives, hundreds of derivatives, e. g. the neuters in *-i*, as *klæð-i*: all the weak feminines in *-i*, as *glæð-i*: the words of the 2nd declension of strong masc. and fem., as *bekkr*, *fit*, *heiðr*: the masc. in *-ir*, as *lækn-ir*: neuters, as *nes*;—in short, all words marked as having characteristic *i* or *j*: in the chief declension (the 1st), hundreds of words, as *been*, *prayer*, from *bön*; *væta*, *wetness*, from *vátr*; or, 3. words with nominal inflexions, the feminines with inflexive *-ð* (*ð*, *t*, prop. instead of *-id*), *leng-d*, *lengb*, from *lang*; *hæ-ð*, *beight*, from *há-r*; *dýp-t*, *deþt*, from *djúp*: most feminines with inflexive *-ska* and *-sla* (qs. *-iska*, *-isla*), *bern-ska* from *barn*, *Ísland-ska* from *Ísland*, *gæt-sla* from *gát*: masculines in *-ingr* and feminines in *-ing*, thus *England*, *England*, but *Englendingr*, an *Englishman*; *læg-ing*, *lowering*, from *lág-r*; but not in those in *-ningr*, *-ning*, e. g. *brag-ningr*, *drótt-ning* (not *dróttning*), as the *n* comes between the word and root vowel: masculines in *-ill*, *ket-ill*: diminutives in *-lingr*, *bæk-lingr*, *libellus*, from *bók*; *dræp-lingr*, a *ditto*, from *drápa*, a *poem*. *II*. inflexions formed by way of umlaut are, 1. verbs; in about three hundred verbs the derivative tenses pres. indic. and pret. subj. are thus formed, viz. all the strong

verbs and the weak of the 3rd and partly those of the 4th conjugation (see the tables and remarks on the verbs above).

2. nouns; the plur. in the 3rd strong declension, *bók*, *bæk-r*; *eigandi*, *eigend-r*; *bróð-ir*, *brœð-r*; *fað-ir*, *fed-r*; *móð-ir*, *mœð-r*; *fót-r*, *foet-r*; *mús*, *mýs-s*; *gás*, *gæs-s*,—the *-r* or *-s* being here contracted instead of *-ir*. 3. dissyllabic comparatives (and superlatives) of adjectives, in *-ri*, *-str*, *yng-ri*, *yng-str*; *hæ-ri*, *hæ-str*, etc.

By observing the rules of the vowel change the reader will be enabled to follow the derivative words recurring in the Dictionary, e. g. *glæðr* and *glæði*, *fár* and *fætta*, *auðr* and *eyða*, *forn* and *fyrna*, *bót* and *boeta*, *fullr* and *füss*, *ljós* and *lýsa*. Lastly, we have to notice that, 1. the *æ* (in MSS. spelt *ø* and *œ*) is obsolete in Icel., and the changes of *á* and *ó* are sounded both alike, thus *fótr*, *fæti* (old *fœti*); *móð-ir*, *bróð-ir*, old plur. *mœð-r*, *brœð-r*; in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway the distinction is retained, and has to be borne in mind for the sake of the etymology.

2. the vowel change *o* into *ø* is rare and obsolete, and is now represented by *e*; it takes place in very few words, e. g. the comparative and superlative from *qf*, *øfri*, *øfstr*; *norðr*, *nørðri*: the pres. indic. *kœm-r* from *koma* (to come), *sœf-r* from *sofa* (to sleep), *trœð-r* from *troða* (to tread); but commonly *kœm-r*, *trœð-r*, *sef-r*: the plur. of *hnót* (a nut), *hnøt-r*; *stöð* (a column), *stöð-r*, but later *hnet-r*, *sted-r*; this change is therefore in col. I put last, between ( ), and it need not be heeded, and *o* and *u* may be said to have the same vowel change.

*B*. The *u*-umlaut, whereby the primitive vowels

*á, ó, é, ei*, are changed into

*ö (œ), ó.*

Distinction is to be made between the change if caused by a characteristic or an inflexive *u*:

*I*. the change by a characteristic *u* takes place in the following instances, *a*. nouns, all masculines as *kött-r*: feminines as *höfn*: neuters as *högg*: neuter plurals as *börn* from *barn*: masculines as *söng-r*. *β*. adjectives, in fem. sing. and neut. plur. in words as *fagr*: and through all genders in adjectives as *föl-r*.

*γ*. verbs: those in *-va* (only a few). 2. the vowel change *á, ó* takes place in all similar instances, e. g. *hæðtr* (*modus*); *áss* (a god) = *áss*; *nál* = *nál* (needle); *ár* = *ár* (an oar); *ár* = *ár* (years); *sár* = *sár* (wounds); *fó* = *fú* (few), fem. and neut.; *há* = *há* (big), fem. and neut.; but this change from *á* into *ó* is now obsolete, and has been lost for about seven centuries, whereas the change from *á* into *ö* is still in full use; both are of common origin, and can only have risen together and at a time when the inflexive *-u* was still suffixed to all these words. Since that time it has been dropped in many cases, but the vowel change has remained, in some forms throughout all numbers and cases, whereas in others, as *barn*, *höfn*, *fagr*, the primitive vowel recurs before inflexive *-ar*, *-ir*, and the like; the difference is probably only one of time, the one being older and weak, the other later and stronger.

The words in p. I, col. 2, lines 23, 24 from the bottom are not quite exact, and ought to be worded thus, 'this vowel change seems still to have been in full use in Icel. during the 11th and 12th centuries, being etc.'

*II*. the change caused by an inflexive *-u* takes place in all words, nouns and verbs, having *a* as root vowel, and *-u*, *-ur*, *-um* for inflexion, cp. in the tables the verbs *kalla*, *vaka*, and such nouns as *hjarta*, *alda*. Thus in *börn* and in *börn-um* the case is different, the *ö* in *börn* is caused by a lost characteristic *u*, in *börn-um* it is caused by the inflexive *-um*; as also in *göm-ul* (*prisca*) from *gamall*.

The former change by a characteristic *u* was in olden times common to all Scandinavians, whereas the latter seems to be solely Icel.; Swedes, Danes, and Norsemen said *lönd* (*terrae*), but *landum* (*terris*); *börn*, but *barnum*; as also *gamul* (*prisca*), not as the Icel. *gömül*. It is to be borne in mind that a characteristic belongs to the root, and has a stronger hold than an inflexive vowel, so that the former may cause a change in the root vowel, though the latter does not. It is also to be noticed that the inflexive vowel was not properly *u*, but was in early times sounded and spelt *o* (*land-om*, *kall-om*, *gam-ol*). *β*. in inflexive syllables ending in *a* the change usually becomes *u*, e. g. *hundruð*, *sumur*, from *hundrað*, *sumar*; *kölluðu*, *clamabant*: in hard or strong inflexions both forms are right, as in *eigöndum* and *eigund-um*, *hördöstum* and *hördustum*; in mod. usage the latter is more current.

*III*. the ancients seem to have had a third kind of *u* change, viz. caused by a mixed *i* and *u*, which they spelt *ø* or *ey*, as the verbs *hrökkva*, *dökkva*, *stökkva* were in MSS. sometimes spelt *hreyqua*, *steyqua*, *deyqua*, qs. *hranquian*; but this was confined to a few words and is now obsolete.

There is also a peculiar Resolution of the vowels *i* or *e* into *ja* (or *já*). This is called 'breaking' (Grimm 'brechung'), and takes place in some infinitives of strong verbs of the 1st class, *gjalda*, etc.,



and in several nouns, e.g. *hjálp, help*; cp. also *berg* and *bjarg*, *fell* and *fjall*, *gildi* and *gjald*: in the feminines *björk*, a *birch*; *fjöl*, a *deal-board*; *björg, help*; *tjörn*, a *tarn*; *fjörð*, a *feather* (but also *fjör*); *gjöf*, a *gift*, from *gefa*, to *give*; *gjörð*, a *girdle*; *jörð*, *earth* (see remarks on the 1st strong fem. declension); in the seven masc. nouns, as *fjörðr*, a *firth* (see remarks on the 2nd strong masc. declension); and in sundry other nouns, *jarl*, an *earl*, *hjaln-r*, a *helmet*; *jaki*, *ice*, *jökull*, an *icicle*; *hjarta, heart*; *jötunn*, a *giant*, *fjöturr*, a *fetter*: in adjectives, as *bjart* *bright*, but *birt* *brightness*; *sjálf*, *self*; *jafn*, *even*; *gjarn*, *willing* (and *girn*); *snjall* and *snilli*; *fjarr*, *far*, but *firt*, *farther*, and *firask*, to *avoid*, whence *fjar-ski*, q. v.; *sjaldan*, *seldom*; *fjöl*, Germ. *viel*, whence *fjöldi*, *multitude*. These must be distinguished from such words as *sjándi*, qs. *fi-andi*, a *fiend*; *sjándi*, *seeing*, qs. *si-andi*; or in *trjá, arborum*; *fjár, pecoris*;—in all of which the *já* is produced by contraction; as also from *jó* or *jú*, in *bjóða*, *ljós*, and similar words.

### The Complex and Heterogeneous Vowel Changes.

**Absorption and Contraction.** A consonant is sometimes absorbed by a preceding vowel, which then becomes long or diphthongal:

1. absorption of nasals, a. the inflexive *-n* in the weak nouns and infinitives of verbs has been absorbed, but as all Icel. inflexions (of cases and tenses) have short vowels, the end syllable has not in this case become long, and the *n* has simply been dropped, leaving at first a nasal sound, which afterwards disappeared: similar is the contraction in the negative suffix (see p. xxvi).

β. in roots, the Scandinavian tongue commonly contracts the particles *an-*, *in-*, *un-*, *sin-* (*semper*) into *á*, *í*, *ú* (or *ó*), *sí*; *pá*, Engl. *then*; *nú*, Germ. *nun*:—in sundry other words, esp. before *s*, e.g. *os-s* = Germ. *uns*; *ás-s*, *deus*; *bás-s*, a *byre*; *gás*, a *goose*; *ást*, *love* (for *ans*, *bans*, *gans*, etc.); *fús-s*, *willing*, from *funs*; *rás*, *course*, from *renna*, to *run*: assimilation has taken place in the preterite forms, as *batt bound*, *vatt wound*, *hratt pushed*, qs. *bandt*, *vandt*, *brandt*; even *ng*, as in *œri*, an obsolete form for *yngr*, *younger* (qs. *öngri*); *hestr*, a *horse*, prob. = *hengistr*, Dan. *bingst*; in provinc. Dan. it is still pronounced as diphthong *beist*.

2. absorption of gutturals before *t*: here also the *t* is doubled and the vowel made long (by assimilation as well as absorption) in many words, e.g. *dó-ttir*, a *daughter*, Goth. *daubtar*; *nó-tt*, *night*; *só-tt*, *sickness*, cp. *sjúk-r*, *sick*; *á-tta*, *octo*, *eight*; *dró-tt* (q. v.); *pó-tti*, *thought*; *só-tti*, *sought* (*þykkja*, *seek*); *sá-tt*, *peace* (cp. *síkn*); *drá-ttr*, *draught*; *slá-ttr*, *stroke*; *má-ttr*, *might*; *há-ttr*, *mode*; *ré-ttr*, *right*; *slé-ttr*, *slight*; *ó-tti*, *fright*; *fló-tti*, *flight*; *pó-ttr* and *pjoktr*, *tight*; *fré-tta* and *fregna*, to *ask*; *vé-ttr*, *weight*, Germ. *wiecht*; *níta*, to *deny*, cp. Germ. *nicht*; *væ-ttr*, *weight*; *hlá-tr*, *laughter*; *slátra*, to *slaughter*, etc.: even before *ð* in the feminine inflexion *-ið*, qs. *hugð*.

β. at the end of a syllable; *nár*, a *corpse*, Goth. *nabs*, cp. Lat. *hec-s* = Gr. *vénus*; *fá-r*, Lat. *paucus*, Goth. *fabs*; *fé*, Goth. *faibu*, Lat. *piçu*; *né*, Lat. *neq*, *ne-que*; *pó*, *though*, Germ. *doch*; *mý*, a *gnat*, cp. Germ. *mücke*; *ljó-s* and *ljó-mi*, *light*; *pjó*, *thigh*: the strong verbal forms, inflex., *slá*, Germ. *schlagen*; *flá*, *flay*; *þvá*, to *wash*, qs. *slag*, *flag*, *þvag*: the pret. and pres. forms, *á*, *ought*; *má*, *might*; *kná*, *can*, from *eiga*, *mega*; as also *slá* and *sló*, *hla* and *hló*, *laugb*; *vá*, from *vega*; *lá*, from *liggia*; *spá*, to *spæ*, but *spakr*, *wise*, cp. Lat. *spicio*; *pá*, from *þiggja*; *frá*, from *fregna*; *hjó*, from *höggva*; *bjó* and *byggja*; *trúa* and *tryggja*; *trú*, *true*, and *trygg*, *trusty*; *Freyja* and *Frigga*. The Scandinavian languages have rejected all guttural sounds, and even in writing the contraction is not marked, the change having taken place long before writing began; whereas in Engl., although the same phonetic change has taken place, the old Saxon spelling is still kept, because the change was of much later date (15th century?), when the old sound was fixed in writing: but the Icel. spelling accords better with the sound.

3. absorption of dentals; only in a few cases, as *nál*, *needle*, Goth. *napal*; *vál*, *misery*, A. S. *váðl* = *begging* or *ambitus*; *hvár* (*uter*), from *hvadarr* (cp. Engl. *whether*); *hvárt*, *whether*; *fjó-r*, an older form is preserved in the old Swed. county-name *Fjadrundaland*, the *Fourth land*, cp. Lat. *quatuor*: *Gormr* is contr. from *God-ormr* (*Guthrum* of the A. S. Chronicle); *Hrólfr*, *Ralpb*, from *Hrodulfr*, *Rudolpb*.

4. absorption of the semi-consonant *v* and the like, as *ný-r* *new*, *sál* *soul*, Goth. *avila*; and contr. in forms such as *mey*, *maid*, for *mavi*, whence Goth. *mavila* = *mey-la* = *girl*; *ey*, for *avi*; *hey*, *bay*, for *bavi*, and many other words.

5. in Icel. (as in Latin) all monosyllables ending in a vowel are long, therefore even the names of the letters of the alphabet are sounded so, (*á*, *bé*, *cé*, not *á*, *be*, *ce*).

**The Ablaut, or Variation of Vowels**, as Jacob Grimm calls it. This variation is chiefly found in the strong verbs, esp. in the pret. tense; but also in nouns and adjectives:

I. in those root words whose strong verbs still exist, e.g. *lið*, *troops*, and *leið*, a *way*; *rið*, *trembling*, and *reið*, *riding*; *sníð* and *sneið*, a *slice*; *grip* and *greip*, q. v.; *drif*, *splash*, and *dreif*, *spray*; *svif*, *turn*, and *sveif*, a *helm*; *klif* and *kleif*, a *cliff*; *rís*, *rising*, and *reisa*, to *raise*; *rit*, a *writ*, and *reitr*, *beds*, a *square*; *bit*, a *bit*, and *beit*, *bite*, *grazing*; *lit*, a *look*, and *leit*, a *bill* in the horizon; *blík*,

*blink*, and *bleikr*, *pale*; *vik*, a *nook*, and *vík*, an *inlet*; *roði*, *ruddiness*, *raudr*, *red*, and *rjóðr*, *ruddy*; *Goti* and *Gautr*, q. v.; *not*, *nautn*, *use*, and *njóðr*, a *mate*; *klöfi*, a *cleft*, and *klaufr*, a *clove*; *rof* and *rauf*, a *rift*; *rok*, *splash*, and *reykr* (*rauk*), *reek*; *flog* and *flaug*, *flight*; *sopi* and *saup*, a *sip*; *gröf* (*graf*-), a *grave*, and *gröf*, a *ditch*; *hláð* and *hlóð*, a *structure*; *gal*, *crowing*, and *gól*, *bowling*; *drep*, a *stroke*, and *dráp*, *slaying*; *eta*, a *manger*, and *át*, *eating*; *geta* and *gát*, *getting*; *set* and *sát*, a *seat*; *sker*, a *cutler*, and *skári*, a *swathe*, etc.

II. in roots where the verb is either lost, or only found in the cognate languages or dialects (Goth., A. S., Engl.), the vowels *a*, *ó*, *é* vary, *hani*, *a cock*, and *hœna* (*hón*), a *hen*; *ein-man*, *solitude*, and *mœna*, Lat. *im-minere*; *bati* and *bót*, *bettering*; *dagr* and *dœgr* (*dóg*), a *day*; *dálr* and *dœld*, a *dale*; *hagr* and *hœgr*, *easy*; *skabi* and *skœðr* (*skód*), *scathe*; *net* and *nót*, a *net*; *kaf* and *kófi*, *choking*; *sök* (*sak*), *sake*, and *seekja* (*sók*), to *seek*; *kraki*, a *twig*, and *krókr*, a *crook*; *haki*, a *book*, *hœkja*, a *crutch*, and *haka*, a *chin*; *sama* and *seoma* (*sómi*), to *beseem*:—irreg. variation of *o*, *au*, *doði*, *torpor*, and *dauðr*, *death*; *dofi*, *numbness*, and *dauf*, *deaf*; *fróða* and *frauðr*, *froth*; *snóðinn*, *sborn*, and *snauðr*, *poor*; *baugr*, a *ring*, *bogi*, a *bow*, and *bjúgr*, *crooked*; *bloti* and *blautr*, *wet*; *losa*, to *loosen*, and *lauss*, *loose*; *lofa* and *leyfa* (*lauf*), to *praise*; *togi* and *taug*, a *string*; *glufa* and *gljúfr*, a *chasm*; *guma* and *geyma* (*gaum*), to *beed*; *tamr*, *tame*, and *taumr*, a *bridle*; *gap*, *gap*, and *gaupn*, q. v.:—*i*, *ei* vary, *hiti*, *heat*, and *heitr*, *hot*; *digna* and *deigr*, *wet*; *sviti* and *sveiti*, *sweat*; *fiða* and *feiti*, *fatness*; *sili* and *seil*, a *string*; *gil* and *geil*, a *chasm*, etc.

III. in many cases there is only one derived form, e.g. *dá* (from *deyja*), a *swoon*; *þága* (from *þiggja*), *acceptance*; *nám* (from *nema*), *seizing*; *kváma* (from *koma*), *coming*; *reiðr* (from *vríða*), *wroth*, prop. *wry*, *distorted*. It is worth noticing that the intermediate classes of the strong verbs (the 2nd to the 5th) gave rise to most words and forms, whereas in the 6th no nouns were formed from the preterite, very few in the 1st class:—for *spuni* (*spinning*), *bruni* (*burning*), *rúni*, *sultr*, *fúndr*, *sprungu*, *stunga*, *drykk*, *band*, *hjálpr* (*help*), *hvarf*—nouns related to the 1st class—are partly irregular and not directly formed from the verb; and *fald* (a *fold*), *hald*, *fall*, *bland*, *gangr*, *hang*, *fang*, *ráð*, *blástr*, *grátr*, *lát*, *heitr*, *leikr*, *blót*, *auki*, *ausa*, *hlaup*, *bú*, *högg*—nouns related to the 6th class—seem to be formed, not from the pret., but from the infinitive. Many words throughout the language indicate ablaut and lost verbs, e.g. *breið-r*, *broad*; *hvitr*, *white*; *hveiti*, *whet*; *deili*, *distinction*; *hreinn*, *pure*; *beinn*, *straight*; *leifa* = Gr. *λεῖψω* (*leifa*, *leif*); *draumr*, a *dream*; *naumr*, *tight*, etc. etc. But great caution is needed here; the form of a word is not sufficient to prove etymology, and in many cases the likeness is only apparent; thus *gnaga* (to *gnaw*) and *gnógr* (*enough*), or *bak* (*back*) and *bók* (a *book*) are not related, though *skabi* and *skœðr* are. In respect to unblaut the mere form of the word is in most cases conclusive; but the ablaut, in many cases, requires examination, although hundreds of words may still be explained by it.

It is interesting to compare the Latin irregular verbs with the strong Teutonic verbs, especially those which are etymologically related; the pret. and pres. sing., Icel. and Lat., are the best tenses for comparison: a. pres. Icel. *et* and *éðo*, *sit* and *séðo*, *les* and *lêgo*, *ken* and *vénio*, *fel* and *se-pélio*, *hef* and *-cípio*, *ber* and *pário*, *ek* and *ágo*, *mel* and *mólo*, *veð* and *táðo*, *dreg* and *tráðo*, *veg* and *vêðo*, *stend* and *sto*. β. pret., *át* and *éði*, *sátu* and *sédi*, *lásu* and *lêgi*, *kvámu* and *véni*, *fálu* and *se-páli*, *hóf* and *cépi*, *báru* and *peperi*, *ók* and *égi*, *mól* and *molui*, *óð* and *va-si*, *dróg* and *traxi* (*trab-si*), *vóg* and *vexi* (*veh-si*), *stóð* and *stēti*.

γ. Latin words with inserted *m*, *n* may be compared with the Icel. 2nd and 3rd classes, which are only two branches of the same kind of words; the *é* and the inserted *j* in Icel. are a kind of equivalent to the inserted *m*, *n* in Latin; thus Icel. *brjóta* *braut* and Lat. *frango* *frēgi*, *rjúfa* *rauf* and *rumpo* *rúpi*, *míga* *meig* and *mingo* *minxi*, *sníða* *sneið* and *seindo* *séidi*, *þjóta* *þaut* and *tunðo* *tútiði*, *strjúka* *strauk* and *stringo* *strínxi*, *bíta* *beit* and *finða* *fíði*: weak forms, *sleikja* and *lingo*, *leifa* and *linguo*, *auka* *jók* and *jungo* *junki*; cp. also Goth. *siuban* *taub*, Germ. *ziehen* *zog*, and Lat. *duco* *duxi* (*duc-si*); Icel. *tjá* (to *say*) and Lat. *dicere*, and many others.

In the Gothic the preterite is almost like the Icel., thus (compared with table, p. xxii), Goth. *brinnan*, *brann*, *brunnum*; *biudan*, *baup*, *bupum*; *reisan*, *rais*, *risum*; *faran*, *fór*, *fórum*; *giban*, *gab*, *gébuni* (Goth. *é* answers to Icel. *á*): in case of reduplication the same vowel is not repeated, but changed for the sake of euphony, thus *grétan*, *gaigrót*; *blaupan*, *bláiblaup* (not *grégrét* or *blaublaup*); this accounts for the fact that the ablaut is heterogeneous, viz. does not change *á* into *á*, *u* into *ú*, etc., as in simple absorption (see above), but into a different kind of vowel, e.g. *fara*, *fór*; *geta*, *gátu*; *bjóða*, *baud*, *buðu*; *falla*, *féll*, etc. This, as well as a comparison with the Latin and Greek irregular verbs, seems to shew that the strong verbs in the Teutonic languages are akin to the irregular and reduplicated in Latin and Greek, although in a contracted form. The characteristic of weak verbs is the formation of the preterite by inserting an auxiliary



verb between the root and inflexion, *heyrð-a* (*bear-d-I*); the characteristic of strong verbs is the formation of the preterite by reduplication, which in most cases remains only in a contracted form. There seems to be no other way of forming the preterite. In Gothic, out of about 130 strong verbs, about 26 are still reduplicated, chiefly belonging to the 6th class; some few of the others, e. g. *taka*, to take, are reduplicated in Gothic.

The classes have here been arranged simply according to the number of words in each; they might have been arranged as follows: **a.** those in which the long vowel remains through both numbers (the 4th and 6th classes). **β.** those in which it remains only in one number, that one being short (the 2nd, 3rd, and 5th). **γ.** those in which it is short in both numbers (the 1st class). That in the 5th class the long vowel originally belonged to both sing. and plur. is shewn by *eta*, pret. sing. *át*; the short vowel in one or both numbers of the preterite is probably a corruption, though old, as it is so even in the Gothic. The ablaut belongs to the earliest stage of the language, and the long vowels thus formed are far more ancient than those caused by simple absorption; centuries must have elapsed between the formation, for instance, of the *á* in *át* or *sát* and in *áss* or *átta*, and long afterwards there was a distinction in the pronunciation, the former being pure long vowels, whereas the latter retained a nasal or guttural sound from the absorbed consonant. For the nasals see *Lyngbye in Tidskrift for Philol.*, Copenhagen, vol. ii.

In a few cases the Icel. has a long vowel, which is merely due to phonetic causes: **I.** *a*, *o*, and *u* are sounded and spelt long before the double consonants *lf*, *lk*, *lm*, *lp*, thus *kálf-r*, a calf; *hálf-r*, half; *sjálf-r*, self; *sálm-r*, a psalm; *hálm-r*, balm or straw; *málm-r* (Dan. and Swed. *malm*), metal; *úlf-r*, a wolf; *hjálp*, to help; *skjálf*, to shudder; *álpt*, a swan; *gólf*, a floor; *tólf*, twelve; *álka*, an auk; *bálf*, a balk; *fálki*, a falcon; *fólk*, folk; *mjólk*, milk; *gálgi*, the gallows; *bólga*, ólga, etc.; so also *háls*, qs. *hals*, a neck; *frjáls*, qs. *frjals*, free. The true pronunciation only remains in *skálf*, skulfr, not *skálf*, skúlfr. This was in fact the first step towards absorption of the *l* as in other languages (e. g. *Engl. auk*, *baum*), but in Icel. it remained incomplete. In popular Norse the old simple vowels are still sounded (Ivar Aasen) as well as in modern Danish and Swedish, which shews that this change is purely Icel. and must have taken place after the separation from Norway; yet it is old, as we see from old MSS., Ann. Reg. of the end of the 13th century, that at that time the present pronunciation was in use; hardly any other MSS. distinguish between short and long vowels.

**II.** in *ing*, *ung*, which are spelt and pronounced with a long vowel instead of a short, *ing*, *ung*. In this Dictionary the long vowels *á* and *ú* are kept in the former case (*álfr*, *álmr*, *hálmr*), but in the latter case always the short, *ing*, *ung*, *tunga*, not *túnga*; *angi*, not *ángi*; as also *lengi*, not *leingi*. Again, in a few instances a long vowel has passed into a short, viz. in the possessive pronoun *minn þinn sinn*, neuter *mitt þitt sitt*, which the ancients wrote and pronounced *minn þinn sinn*, *mitt þitt sitt*, cp. the Goth. *meins*, Germ. *mein*, etc.; even in MSS., as the Fb. (14th century latter part), we find *mijtt*, i. e. *mitt*: the word *illr*, *evil*, *ill*, is usually spelt so, but is still frequently pronounced *illr*, *illt*, which is the true form, the long vowel being due to the contraction, cp. Germ. *übel*, Engl. *evil*; (Icel. say *mér* er *illt*, not *illt*): *drottinn*, *drottning*, and *drottna*, instead of *dróttinn*, *dróttning*, and *dróttna*; *gott* for *gótt*; (the Ann. Reg. spells *dróttning*.) The distinction (by an acute) between a long and short vowel was a century ago resumed in Icel. printed books, so as to follow the present pronunciation; and since etymology and comparison with foreign languages support this practice, with the few exceptions now mentioned, it has been retained in modern Editions as well as in modern writing. **β.** the syllable *úv* is in modern usage throughout changed into *vo*, *svá svo*, *tvá tvo*, *vátr votr*, *ván von*, *vápn vopn*, etc., but the vowel change remains as before, e. g. *væta wetness*, *vænta to expect*, etc.; *hánun (bim)* is changed into *honun*: *ve* sometimes changes into *u* or *y*, *Sigurðr* = *Sigvarðr*, *dögurðr* and *dagverðr*, *yrkja* from *verk*: or into *æ*, *Svenskr* and *Soenskr*, *Swedish*; *koemi* and *kvæmi*, *veniret*; *sœfi* and *svæfi*, *dormiret*, etc.: this and other less important vowel changes are noticed in the Dictionary, especially in the introduction to each letter.

### Formation by way of Inflexions.

Words are either formed from verbs or from nouns or roots.

**A.** From verbs: **I.** from the 1st weak conjugation feminines are formed by adding *-n* to the infinitive, *boða-n*, announcement; *skipa-n*, order; *hugga-n*, comfort; *skapa-n*, creation; *iðra-n*, repentance; *helga-n*, bawling; *vitra-n*, vision; *hindra-n*, hindrance; *tálma-n*, id.; *játa-n*, confession; *neita-n*, denial; *huga-n*, thinking; *hegða-n*, conduct; *blæsa-n*, blessing; *bólva-n*, cursing; *undra-n*, admiration; *efa-n*, doubting; *fjölga-n*, multiplication; *lífa-n*, calling to life; *holdga-n*, incarnation; *ætla-n*, opinion; *prédika-n*, a sermon; *prenta-n*,

*printing*; *menta-n*, breeding; *tapa-n*, perdition; *kalla-n*, vocation; *vara-n*, admonition; *svala-n*, refreshing; *langa-n*, desire; *hreinfa-n*, purification; *saurga-n*, pollution; *byrja-n*, beginning; *dytka-n*, worship; *betra-n*, bettering; *rotna-n*, rotting, decomposition; *vísna-n* and *fólma-n*, withering; *hnigna-n*, decay; *una-n*, ebarm (4th conjugation), etc. In mod. usage the *-n* is often changed into *-un*, thus *köllun* and *kallan*, *iðrun* and *iðran*, *byrjun* and *byrjan*, the latter form being even the more usual. This change freq. occurs even in very old MSS., e. g. *skeimton*, Mork. 72, 168; *etlon*, *devis*, 10, 34; *vingon*, *friendship*, 166, 178; *eptr-leiton*, *seeking*, 168; *flimton*, *reviling*, 28.

**II.** from the 2nd weak conjugation feminines are formed in *-ing*, which is added to the root, *dæm-ing*, judgment, damnation; *fylik-ing*, a rank or host; *leys-ing*, loosening; *kenn-ing*, doctrine; *lík-ing*, likeness, parable; *við-ing*, esteem; *hegn-ing* and *hirt-ing*, chastisement; *birt-ing*, brightening, publication; *þekk-ing*, knowledge; *læg-ing*, humiliation; *melt-ing*, digestion; *send-ing*, despatch; *legg-ing*, laying; *freist-ing*, temptation; *fyll-ing*, fulfilment; *bygg-ing*, building; *rign-ing*, pouring with rain; *foð-ing*, birth; *læt-ing*, teaching; *sæm-ing*, beseeching; *græð-ing*, healing; *upp-froð-ing*, information; *tæl-ing* and *ginn-ing*, deception; *aðgrein-ing*, distinction; *mienn-ing*, manliness; *hring-ing*, peeling; *deil-ing*, division; *þeyg-ing* and *hneig-ing*, inflexion; *bend-ing*, beckoning; *lend-ing*, alighting; *end-ing*, finishing; *gerð-ing*, bedding; *eld-ing*, lighting; *efn-ing*, fulfilment; *þreyng-ing*, pressing; and a great many others: a few, as *kerling* a carling, *þrenn-ing* trinity, *ein-ing* unity, are formed from nouns, as are also the masculines in *-ingr*; *lækning*, healing, from *lækna*, *að* is irregular or refers to a lost strong verb. The feminines in *-an* and *-ing* are counted by hundreds.

**III.** from the 3rd weak conjugation and from the strong verbs, feminines are formed in *-ning*:—from the 3rd weak, *glað-ning*, gladdening; *kvæð-ning*, greeting; *sæð-ning*, filling; *vaf-ning*, entanglement; *hrak-ning*, tossing; *vak-ning*, awakening; *tal-ning*, counting; *sam-ning*, agreement; *tam-ning*, taming; *ar-ning*, tilling; *far-ning*, passage; *var-ning*, ware; *hvat-ning*, exhortation; *set-ning*, a position, thesis; *lag-ning*, laying down; *skil-ning*, understanding, discerning; *ruð-ning*, clearing; *stúð-ning*, upholding; *smur-ning*, smearing, anointing; *spur-ning*, speering, asking; *flut-ning*, carrying; *á-ning*, baiting (*æja*), etc. **β.** from the strong verbs, *rit-ning*, writing; *lot-ning*, lotting, veneration (*lúta*); *get-ning*, begetting; *kos-ning*, election; *soð-ning*, cooking; *les-ning*, gleaning; *ræð-ning*, rebuke (*ráða*); *frá-drag-ning*, subtraction; *uppal-ning*, breeding; *hlut-tek-ning*, partaking; *haf-ning*, elevation (*hefja*); *upp-stíg-ning*, ascension (*stiga*); *snú-ning*, turning (*snúa*); *nú-ning*, rubbing (*gnúa*); *bú-ningr*, dress (*búa*), is masc.: *gór-ning*, a deed (*göra*), shews that this word has had a strong inflexion: *ját-ning*, confession (*játa*, tt), is irregular from the 3rd weak conjugation: *drótt-ning*, a mistress, a queen, is formed from *dróttinn*, a lord.

This *n* is undoubtedly a remnant of the part. pass. In the case of the 3rd weak conjugation, this formation is an evidence that the participles in *-inn* were of early growth; it is curious that feminines in *-ning* were formed even from verbs in which that participle is not used, e. g. *glæð-ning*, from *gleðja*, see p. xxiv. Some of the above words are in modern usage also masculine, e. g. *bárning* and *bárngr*, skilning and skilinngr, górngr and górngring; but the feminine is older and more correct. **2.** a few masculines in *-naðr* are also formed from the same verbs, e. g. *þrif-naðr*, thrift (*þrifa*); *snú-naðr*, profit (*snúa*); *bú-naðr*, busbandry (*búa*); *met-naðr*, ambition (*meta*); *get-naðr*, begetting (*geta*); *skap-naðr*, shape (*skapa*); *skil-naðr*, departing (*skilja*); from other verbs, *her-naðr*, bawling, freebooting (*herja*); as also *kost-naðr*, cost (*kosta*); *spar-naðr*, saving (*spara*); *trú-naðr*, trust (*trúa*); *té-naðr*, help (*toeja*); *fé-naðr*, cattle; *dug-naðr*, energy (*duga*); *líf-naðr*, living (*lífa*); *unaðr*, delight (*una*); *verk-naðr*, working (*yrkja*); *fögn-uðr*, joy; *jöfn-uðr*, equity; *hagn-uðr*, comfort; *sök-naðr*, sorrow (for a lost thing); *söfn-uðr*, congregation; *vörn-uðr*, caution; *árn-uðr*, intercession; *þjóf-naðr*, theft; (*mán-uðr*, a month, is different.) Altogether different are the old words, *hól-ðr* a hero, *fróm-uðr* a promoter, *grönduðr* a destroyer; *mjót-uðr*, A. S. *meotod* = ruler; these words are very few, mostly poetical, and are used in an active sense, (see Grimm's Gr. iii. 241.)

**IV.** feminines in *-sla* are formed from the 2nd weak conjugation, *skir-sla*, ordeal; *geym-sla*, keeping; *foð-sla*, food; *kenn-sla*, teaching; *fræð-sla*, information; *eyð-sla*, spending; *víg-sla*, inauguration; *reyn-sla*, experience; *gæt-sla*, guarding, keeping; *greið-sla*, payment; *veit-sla*, banquet; *hræð-sla*, frigate; *foet-sla*, shifting; *neyt-sla*, taking food; *þæn-heyr-sla*, grant; *reið-sla*, leish-sla, herd-sla, hird-sla, etc.; often spelt with *z*, *veizla*, etc. **V.** the monosyllabic feminines in *-n* are chiefly formed from the roots of verbs, not from the infinitive; *heyr-n*, bearing; *spur-n*, speering, news; *skír-n*, baptism; *eig-n*, owning, possession; *sög-n*, a saw, saying, tale; *þög-n*, silence; *vör-n*, defence; *stjór-n*, sway; *sök-n*, prosecution; *fýs-n*, desire; *auf-n*, voidness; *för-n*, offerings; *freg-n*, news; *ið-n*, activity; *njóð-n*, espying; *laus-n*, freedom; *raus-n*, liberality; *gaup-n*, a gowpen; *sjó-n* and *sý-n*, sight; *þjá-n*, oppression; *smá-n*, disgrace; *boe-n*, begging;



lik-n, *healing, mercy*; óg-n, *awe*, etc., but not very many; a few are from adjectives, as feik-n *immensity*, tig-n *lordship*, from feikinn *immense*, tigninn *lordly*: auð-na *luck*, stjár-na *a star*.

**VI. masculines in -dr (-tr):** 1. with a radical *r*; al-dr, *age* (ala); gal-dr, *spell* (gala); hjal-dr, *sound, battle* (hjala); hlá-tr, *laughter*; lá-tr, *litter* (liggja); ar-dr, *a plough* (erja); gró-dr, *growth* (gróa); ró-dr, *rowing* (róa); les-tr, *gleaning, reading* (lesa). 2. with inflexive *r*; stul-dr, *theft* (stela); bur-dr, *birth* (bera); skur-dr, *a cut* (skera); vör-dr, *a wardrobe* (verja); þur-dr, *wane* (þverra); grót-tr, *digging, burial* (grafa); vöx-tr, *growth* (vaxa); fun-dr, *finding*; kos-tr, *chose* (kjósa); má-ttr, *night*; þvá-ttr, *a wash*; drá-ttr, *a draught*; slá-ttr (cp. Engl. *slaughter*), *mowing*; há-ttr, *mode* (haga); snú-dr (snúa), *a whirl*; blás-tr, *a blast*: ó-tti, *awe* (óg); fló-tti, *flight* (flyja); þó-tti, *conceit* (þykkja); skjálfti, *trembling*: cp. also kul-ði, *cold*; fjöl-ði, *multitude*; van-ði, *custom*;—which however are not formed from verbs.

**VII. in -st, -str, masc., fem., and neut.:** bak-str, *baking*; rak-str, *raking*; rek-str, *a drove*; þor-st, *thirst* (þurr); traust, *trust* (from trúa); fre-st, *delay* (from firra); ri-st, *step*, cp. Engl. *wrist*; and rei-str, *a serpent*, poet. (from vriða, *to writhe*); ba-st (from binda); flau-st (from fljóta), etc.

**B. From nouns and roots.**

**Masculines:** I. with inflexive *n, r, l*, 1. in -inn, -unn, a few words; apt-ann, *evening*; jöt-unn, *a giant*; him-inn, *beaven*; drótt-inn, *a lord*; morg-inn, *morning*; ar-inn, *beast*: in pr. names, Óð-inn, þrá-inn, etc.; Auð-unn. 2. in -urr, -arr; fjót-urr, *a fetter*; þjót-urr, *wood-grouse*; fjót-urr, cp. Germ. *eber*; töt-urr, *tattlers*; kög-urr and köng-urr, *texture*; jað-arr, *a rim*; ham-arr, *a hammer*; hum-arr, *a lobster*; naf-arr, *a gimlet*; goll-urr, q. v.; gag-arr, q. v.; sum-arr, *summer* (obsolete as masc.); in pr. names, Hjálmar-arr, Ein-arr, Böðv-arr, Stein-arr, Ott-arr, Gunn-arr, Iv-arr, Agn-arr, Yngv-arr, Ragn-arr, Giz-urr, Við-arr, Ulf-arr, etc. are of a different kind, viz. the latter part = *-bari* or *-bere* or *-bard*, thus Gunnarr = *Gundebere*; Einarr = *Einbard*. 65 The pr. names in -an are chiefly of Gaelic origin, thus Bek-an, Kjart-an, Kalm-an, Kvar-an, Hnok-an, Kjar-an, Kál-an, Feil-an, Bjól-an, Duf-an, Koðr-an, Kamb-an, Lun-an, Trost-an, etc., see Landn. 3. in -ull, -ill; jök-ull, *an icicle*; kögg-ull, *articular*; röð-ull, *an edg*; söð-ull, *a saddle*; mönd-ull, *axle-tree*; skök-ull, *asphalt*; þöng-ull, *a stalk of seaweed*; öng-ull, *a book*; rið-ull, *a detachment of troops*; bit-ull, *a mouth-piece*; tig-ull, *a brick, a square*; seg-ull, *a magnet*; stöp-ull, *a steeple*; fer-ill, *a track*; snig-ill, *a snail*; lyk-ill, *a key*; þist-ill, *thistle*; fit-ill, *dandelion*; bið-ill, *a wooer*; ket-ill, *a kettle*; ref-ill, *tapestry*; hnyk-ill, *a clew*; skut-ill, *a barpoon*; dras-ill, *a charger, horse*; beit-ill, *a herb*; smyr-ill, *a hawk*; dep-ill, *a blot*; hef-ill, *brails*; hvirf-ill, *the crown of the head*: foreign, eng-ill, *an angel*; kynd-ill, *a candle*. 66 Many of these were originally diminutives, but most of them have lost that sense, as jökull from jaki.

**β. in -all;** kað-all, *a chain*; vað-all, *shallow water*; kap-all, *a borse*. II. a few diminutives in -lingr; ket-lingr, *a kitten*; kið-lingr, *a kidling*; yrm-lingr, Lat. *vermicula*; boek-lingr, Lat. *libellus*; ung-lingr, *a youngling, youth*.

**III. in -ung and -ingr, -lingr:** 1. patronymic in plur.; Nif-ungar, Germ. *Niebelung*; Völs-ungar, Skjöld-ungar, Skán-ungar, Kuð-ungar; Gyð-ungar, *Jews*; Yng-lingar, *Knytt-lingar*: in -lendingr, Grœn-lendingar, etc.: in -firðingr, Vest-firðingr; Vik-ungar, *Vikings*, etc.

2. in many poet. words; siklingr, ödlingr, *an etelbeling*; mildingr; hildingr: in pr. names, Erl-ingr, Hær-ingr, etc. 3. other words; kon-ung, *a king*; sifj-ung, *a kinsman* (poët.); brœðr-ung and syst-ung, *a cousin*; ná-ung, *a neighbour* (eccl.); helm-ingr, *a half*; fjórð-ung, *the fourth part*, *a farthing*; fimt-ung, *the fifth part*; sétt-ung, *the sixth part*; átt-ung, *the eighth part*; vetr-ung and gæml-ingr, *a yearling*; höfr-ung, *a dolphin*; öld-ung, *an elder*; bún-ingr, *dress*; göm-ingr, *a deed*; sköfn-ung, *a skin-bone*; gár-ung, *a jester*; spek-ingr, *a philosopher*; vitr-ingr, *a wise man*; þuml-ung, *an inch*; grað-ung, *a bull*: of boats, sexær-ingr, *six-oared*; áttær-ingr, *eight-oared*; teinær-ingr, *ten-oared*; byrð-ung, *a ship of burden*.

**IV. in -ingi;** höfð-ingi, *a captain*; ætt-ingi, *a kinsman*; heið-ingi, *a beather*; band-ingi, *a prisoner*; foð-ingi, *a native*; leys-ingi, *a free man*; ræningi, *a robber*; morð-ingi, *a murderer*; let-ingi, *a lazy man*; ævningi, *a poor wretch*; cer-ingi, *a springal*; sæl-ingi, *an epicurean*; Skrælingi, *an Esquimaux*; kunn-ingi, *a friend*; loem-ingi, *a bird*.

**V. in -undr;** höf-undr, *an author*; við-undr, q. v.; vis-undr, *a bison*; in -uni (obsolete), arf-uni, *an heir*; sif-uni, Goth. *siponeis*, *a disciple*; beim-uni, etc., Lex. Poët.

**VI. in -ari,** especially words such as dóm-ari, *a doomster, judge*; les-ari, *a reader*; skrif-ari, *rit-ari*, *a writer*; skap-ari, *creator*; skir-ari, *baptist*; gjaf-ari, *giver*; græð-ari, *bealer*; Lausn-ari, *Frels-ari, Redeemer*; Keis-ari, *Kaiser*; mút-ari (poët.); vart-ari; ridd-ari, *a knight*; stall-ari, *stabularius*; kval-ari, *tormentor*;—there are few of these words in old writers, but they have increased, especially in nouns denoting business, leik-ari, *a jester*; skó-ari, *a shoemaker*; vef-ari, *a weaver*; prent-ari, *a printer*; söngv-ari, *a singer, musician*; skinn-ari, *sút-ari*, *bak-ari*, *flóð-ari*, *þóf-ari*, *hatt-ari*; ræð-ari, *an oarsman*,—some of which occur in olden times: foreign, kjall-ari,

*a cellar*; salt-ari, *a psalter*: in -ali, -li, a few words, aðli; rang-ali, *a lobby*; skark-ali, *tumult*; taf-ali, *trouble*; saf-ali, *a sable*; kast-ali, *a castle*: in -aldi, glöð-aldi, digr-aldi, Tas-aldi, þumb-aldi, legg-aldi, him-aldi, ribb-aldi, a very few words.

**VII. in -andi,** active participles; veg-andi, *a slayer*; bú-andi or bôn-di (hús-bôn-di, Engl. *husband*); fjá-andi, *a foe*; fræ-andi, *a kinsman*; and numberless participles when used as substantives, e.g. grát-andi, *weeper*; eig-andi, *owner*; fagn-andr, *heyr-andi*, etc.

**VIII. in -si;** van-si, *disgrace*; of-si, *passion*; gal-si, *gaiety*.

**Feminines:** I. in -d, -ð, or -t, formed chiefly from adjectives, and feminine also in cognate languages (e.g. old Germ. -ida); a vowel change takes place wherever the root vowel is changeable; the *d, ð, and t* are phonetical changes depending on the final letter. In this way a great many feminines (more than a hundred) are formed, hæ-ð, *beight*; dýp-ð, *depth*; víd-ð, *width*; breid-ð, *breadth*; leng-ð, *length*; fæ-ð, *fewness*; merg-ð, *multitude*; stær-ð, *size*; þyk-t, *thickness*; þyng-ð, *beaviness*; erf-ð, *inheritance*; grim-ð, *ferocity*; heil-d, *wholeness*; helf-t, *a half*; deil-d, *a share*; grein-d, *distinction*; frem-d, q. v.; sœm-d, *honour*; eilíf-ð, *eternity*; tryg-ð, *fidelity*; hryg-ð, *sorrow*; sek-t, *guilt*; spek-t, *wisdom*; nekt-t, *nakedness*; hef-d, *revenge*; nefn-d, *a committee*; vern-d, *protection*; gren-d, *vicinity*; vil-d, *willingness*; girn-d, *desire*; dirf-d, *daring*; dýr-ð, *glory*; lyg-ð, *lie*; kyr-ð, *calmness*; hvíl-d, *rest*; reyn-d, *experience*; eym-d, *misery*; deyf-ð, *numbness*; leyn-d, *secrecy*; fræg-ð, *fame*; gnæg-ð, *wealth*; hæg-ð, *ease*; væg-ð, *mercy*; mæg-ð, *affinity*; vinsæl-d, *popularity*; væn-d, *expectation*; fegr-ð, *beauty*; megr-ð, *meagreness*; feig-ð, *feyness*; myk-ð, *meekness*: all in -sem-d, skyn-sem-d, *reason*; unad-sem-d, *delight*; and many others formed from nouns and adjectives indiscriminately. 67 Of a different kind are hul-d, *mystery*; skul-d, *debt*; afun-d, *envy*; nán-d, *neighbourhood*; vis-t, *abiding*; frét-t, *news*; dyg-ð, *virtue*; gnót-t, *abundance*; sôt-t, *sickness*; sæt-t, *settlement*; and still more nat-t, *night*; röð-d, *voice*; and similar words, which can be seen if compared with kindred languages (Germ., Saxon).

II. in -ska, prop. -iska, and thus causing umlaut; berska, *childhood*; mæl-ska, *eloquence*; grœð-ska, *grace*; græ-ska, *spite*; gleym-ska, *forgetfulness*; fým-ska, *age, decay*; vit-ska, *wisdom*; menn-ska, *manhood* (and in compds, ragnmenn-ska, *cowardice*; karlmenn-ska, *valour*; göð-menn-ska, *gentleness*; fill-menn-ska, *cruelty*; ú-m, *sloth*; var-m, *meanness*, etc.); heim-ska, *foolishness*; el-ska, *love*; il-ska and vánd-ska, *evil passion*; ær-ska, *youth*; fifi-ska, *folly*; dæl-ska, *liberty*; tíð-ska and lýð-ska, *usage, custom*; kœn-ska, *craft*: in names of people or their tongues, En-ska, *English*; Sœn-ska, *Swedish*; Grikska, *Greek*; Ír-ska, *Irish*; irreg. and without umlaut, in Val-ska, *Welsh*; Dan-ska, *Danish*; and mod. as in Ital-ska, *Italian*; Spán-ska, *Spanish*: in -eskja or -neskja, inserting *n*, forn-eskja, *antiquity*; vitn-eskja, *knowledge*; flat-neskja, *flat land, plain, level*; mann-eskja, *a man* (mod.); hard-neskja, *barbsness, barness*.

**III. indecl. fem. in -i, -gi, -ni,** formed from adjectives; bræð-i *anger*, from bráðr *hot*; mœð-i from móðr; hreyst-i *valour*, from hraustr; helt-i *lameness*, from haltr *lame*, etc., see p. xviii.

**IV. in -usta** (-usta), a few words; orr-usta, *fight* (cp. Germ. *ernst*); fulln-usta, *fulfilment*; holl-usta, *bomage*; kunn-usta, *knowledge* (Germ. *kunst*); þjón-usta, *service* (Germ. *dienst*); for-usta, *beadsip*; unn-usta, *a spouse*, (unn-usti, *m. a lover*).

**V. in -átta,** a few words; víð-átta, *abroad*; kunn-átta, *knowledge*; bar-átta, *battle*; veðr-átta, *weather, temperature*, (for-átta, q. v., is different).

**VI. in -ung;** hörm-ung,  *vexation*; laun-ung, *secrecy*; laus-ung, *looseness*; nauð-ung, *constraint*; háð-ung, *indignity*; sundr-ung, *scattering*; verð-ung (poët.), *king's household*.

**VII. in -und,** a few words; þús-und, *thousand*; hör-und, *Lat. cutis*; teg-und, *species, kind*; öf-und, *spite*; vit-und, *knowledge*; tí-und, *teind, tithe*; átt-und, *the eighth part*, fjáðr-und (obsolete): in local names, as Sól-und, Borg-und (*Burgundy*), Eik-und; þús-und and hör-und are also used as neut.

**2. in -ynja,** Lat. -ina, a very few words; ás-ynja, *a goddess*; for-ynja, *an ogre*; úlf-ynja and varg-ynja, *a she-wolf, lup-ina*: mod. -inna, *keisara-inna*, is scarcely used, and is borrowed through Dan. from Germ. and cannot therefore be called Icel.

**VIII. special;** in -ingja, ham-ingja, *luck*: in -sa, *heil-sa, health*.

**IX. a kind of diminutive;** in -la, hris-la, *a little twig*; hynd-la, Lat. *canicula* (Mar. 494, v. l.); trævæt-la, *a ewe two years old*: in -ka, stúl-ka, q. s. staul-ka (from stauli), *a girl*. 68 Different are hál-ka, *slippiness*; hlá-ka, *thaw*; har-ka, *bardness*: as also -ga in mœð-gur, *mother and daughter*.

**2. in a few names of mares;** Mús-ka, *a mouse-grey mare*; Brún-ka, *black*; Raud-ka, *red*; Ljós-ka, *light*: in -na (and *ní masc.*), also of horses, Skjó-na and Skjó-ni, *pie-bald*; Grá-na and Grá-ni, *grey*: in -lin, cp. Germ. -lein, of cows, Hring-lín, Randa-lín, etc.

**Neuters:** I. the derived neuters in -i (see p. xviii); they are formed from adjectives or from roots of words, as -leysi *want*, from lauss; félauss *penniless*, whence féleysi *'pennilessness'*; ríki *might, kingdom*, from ríkr *mighty*; lýti *fault*, from lýotr *ugly*; æði *madness*, from óðr *mad*; gœði *goods*, from góðr *good*; frelsi *freedom*, from frjáls *free*; ágæti *goodness*, from ágætr *good*. They sometimes have a col-



relative sense; and in compounds any word may become neuter, regardless of its gender when simple, e. g. -berni from barn, a *bairn*; -mennu from maðr (stór-menni, ung-menni, góð-menni, ill-menni); -gresi from gras, (ill-gresi weeds, blóm-gresi flowers); -neyti from nautr, (föru-neyti, fellowsbip); al-pingi, but ping; vald and veldi, *power*; nafn and -nefni, a *name*; stafn and stefni, a *stem*; band and -bendi, a *string*; garðr and -gerði, a *fence*; bóll and -boelli, a *den*; land and -lendi; sæð and sæði, a *seed*; lund and -lyndi, *temper*; orð and -yrði, a *word*; fugl and -fygli, a *fowl*; munnr and -mynni, *mouth*; helsi a *necktie*, from háls a *neck*; vætti *testimony*, from váttr a *witness*; hall-æri a *bad season*, from ámr a *year*; eðli and aðal, *nature*;—indeed any word may thus be changed into neuter.

2. in -endi; eyr-endi, *errand*; kvik-endi, a *creature*; heil-endi, *bealch*; væl-endi, *gullet*; chiefly only in plur., as vis-indi, *science*; hygg-endi, *good sense*; sann-indi, *truth*; tíð-indi, *tidings*; lík-indi, *likeness*; hlunn-endi, *endowments*; dyrt-endi, *costly things*; rang-indi, *injustice*; rétt-indi, *rights*; leið-indi, *tediousness*; harð-indi, a *bad season*; sár-indi, *soreness*; klók-endi, *shrewdness*; fríð-endi, *fine things* in -erni, denoting *kin*, cp. Ulf. fáprein = nátra and yoréis, breþrabans = æðel-fœl, whence Engl. *brethren*, cp. also Lat. *ernitas*; fað-erni, bróð-erni, móð-erni, *fatherhood*, etc.; þjóð-erni, *nationality* (mod.); lund-erni, *temper*; líf-erni, *conduct of life*; besides sal-erni, síð-erni (q. v.): in -elsi, a very few words, reykr-elsi, *incense*; fang-elsi, a *prison*; hrokk-elsi, a *stone grig*, is prob. different in -ildi, fíft-ildi, a *butterfly*; þykk-ildi, *callousness*: in -di, el-di, q. v. (ala); upp-el-di, *education*: in -in, bynd-in, a *sheaf*; ald-in, *fruit*: in -ili, heim-ili, *home*.

II. in -sl (-sli); bríg-sl, *rebuke*; kyn-sl, *prodigy*; smyr-sl, *ointment*; þyng-sl, *beaviness*; bæg-sl, fíns, (bóg, a *bow*); eym-sl, *soreness*; æxl (qs. æk-sl, from vaxa), *excrecence*; skrim-sl, a *monster*; ær-sl, *mad pranks*, (ærr, *mad*); bei-sl, a *bridle*; þyrm-sl, *mercy*; renn-sl, *a watercourse*.

2. in -sl; hœn-sl, *poultry*; reik-sl, *rags*; fylg-sl, q. v. III. in -al, etc.; óð-al, a *feud*; með-al, *medicine* (mod.); að-al, *nature*: in -an, gam-an, *joy*; and a few other words but little used, e. g. ó-ár-an, a *bad season*; ó-lýf-an, *poison*; ó-át-an, *offal of food*: in -in, -n, ald-in, *fruit*; meg-in, *main power*; reg-in, *gods*; meg-n, *power*; reg-n, *rain*; vat-n, *water*: in -gin, fœð-gin, *father and daughter*; syst-kin, *brother and sister*; með-gin, *mother and daughter*: in -að, hær-að, a *county*; hundr-að, *bundred*; for-að, q. v.; höf-uð, a *bead*: in -ald, kaf-ald, *snow*; fol-ald, a *foal*; ker-ald, a *tub*; haf-ald, q. v.; gim-ald, *an opening*; eisk-ald (poët.), *heart*; rek-ald, a *wreck*: in -arn, ís-arn (poët.), *iron*; ak-arn, an *acorn*; fœ-arn, a *crop*; und-arn, *afternoon*: in -t, fros-t, *frost*, from frjósa: in -ang, hun-ang, *boney*.

The following are to be regarded in the light of compds: I. masculines in -leikr and -leiki; kær-leikr, *love*; sann-leikr, *truth*; heilag-leiki, *holiness*, (many words): in -dómr, -dæmi (n.), Engl. -dom, Germ. -thum, helgi-dómr, *holidom*; Kristin-dómr, *Christianity*; heiðin-dómr, *heathendom*; mann-dómr, *manhood*; lær-dómr, *learning*; vís-dómr, *wisdom*; konung-dómr, *kingdom*; jarl-dómr, *earldom*, etc.: in -skapr, Germ. -schaft, vin-skapr, *friendship*; fjánd-skapr, *enmity*; félag-skapr, *fellowship*; skáld-skapr, *poetry*; fífl-skapr, *folly*; grey-skapr, *meanness*; greið-skapr, *readiness*, etc. (several words): in -angr, leið-angr, *levy*; far-angr, *baggage*, etc.

II. feminines in -úð and -ýðgi, contr. from bygd, cp. A. S. bygd; denoting *temper*, *mind*, ól-úð, *sincerity*; ill-úð, *spite*; var-úð, *beeffulness*; ást-úð, *love*; mann-úð, *humanity*; harð-úð, *hardness*; grim-úð, *cruelty*; grunn-ýðgi, *shallow mind*, *gullibility*; harð-ýðgi, etc.: different are misk-unn, *mercy*; várk-unn, *excuse* (from unna, cp. afund, *envy*): in -semi from -samr, miskun-semi, *mercy*, etc.

III. neuters in -æfi; auð-æfi, *riches*; ör-æfi, *wilderness* (only in plur.): in -orð, akin to A. S. wyrtb = weird = fate, god-orð, *priesthood*; met-orð, *dignity*; gjaf-orð, *marriage*; vit-orð, *intelligence*; ban-orð, *death*; veir-orð, *courting*; lof-orð and heit-orð, *promise*; vát-orð, *testimony*; leg-orð, q. v., in many of which it is simply derived from orð = word: in -læti, from adjectives in -lætr, rétt-læti, *righteousness*; ör-læti, *liberality*, etc. Masculines in -dagi; bar-dagi, *battle*; ein-dagi, *term*; mál-dagi, a *deed*; skil-dagi, *condition*: feminine pr. names in -unnr, -ný, Stein-unnr, Ing-unn, Þór-unn, Sæ-unn, etc.; Sig-ný, Ás-ný, Þór-ný, etc.: in -beir or -eir, Ríðr, Ragn-eiðr, Sig-ríðr: masculine pr. names in -mundr, -ndr, -ðr, Guð-mundr, Þrá-ndr, Eyv-ndr, Ön-undr, Bár-ðr (qs. Bár-röðr), Þór-ðr (qs. Þór-röðr), and many others.

ADJECTIVES.—They are either simple, as fag-r, góð-r, sæt-r, or formed by inflexion: I. in -ligr, Engl. -ly, Germ. -lich, in mod. usage spelt and pronounced -ligr, counted by hundreds, a. twofold adjectives, e. g. sein-ligr (seinn, *slow*, and -ligr); eilíf-ligr, *eternal*; sæl-ligr (sæll); grim-ligr (grimm), vitr-ligr, fagr-ligr, harð-ligr, fram-ligr, spak-ligr, fróð-ligr, kát-ligr, hag-ligr, rang-ligr, hrein-ligr, góð-ligr, feig-ligr, hljóð-ligr (hljóðr, *silent*), væn-ligr, þung-ligr; veik-ligr, *weakly*; ung-ligr, heil-ligr, min-ligr, like myself, etc. β. with a binding vowel i or u, most of which seem to be formed from verbs; virðu-ligr, *worthy* (virða); mátu-ligr, *deserved*; kostu-ligr, *costly* (kosta); skipu-ligr, *orderly* (skipa); tígu-ligr, *magnificent*; ríku-ligr, *rich*, *opulent*; risu-ligr,

*elevated*, *grand*;—often in mod. usage spelt with ug, virðug-ligr, ríku-ligr, etc.: with i, sæmi-ligr, *seeming* (sæma); æski-ligr, *desirable* (æskja); hæði-ligr, *ridiculous* (hæða); æsi-ligr, *violent* (æsa); þægi-ligr, *agreeable* (þægja); drengi-ligr, *bold*; senni-ligr, *probable* (sanna); skyndi-ligr, *sudden* (skynda); æti-ligr, *eatable* (eta); hœfi-ligr, *proper* (hœfa); hyggi-ligr, *prudent* (hyggja); skemti-ligr, *amusing* (skemta); grim-ligr and fýsi-ligr, *desirable* (fýsa); glæsi-ligr, *splendid* (glæsa); leyni-ligr, a *secret* (leyna); heyri-ligr (heyra); eyði-ligr, *empty* (eyða); heppi-ligr, *lucky*; gæti-ligr, *cautious* (gæta); illi-ligr, *ill-looking*. γ. formed from nouns; dyrd-ligr, *glorious*; átt-ligr, *spiritual*; hold-ligr, *carnal*; líkam-ligr, *bodily*; verald-ligr, *worldly*; Guð-ligr, *godly*; dag-ligr, *daily*; ár-ligr, *yearly*; stund-ligr, *temporary*; síð-ligr, *well-bred*; mann-ligr, *manly*; gæfu-ligr, *lucky*; elli-ligr, *aged*; þrek-ligr, *stout*; undar-ligr, *wonderful*; vig-ligr, *martial*; grát-ligr, *wailing*; hlœg-ligr, *laughable*; kvenn-ligr, *womanlike*; karlmann-ligr, *manly*; hóf-ligr, *moderate*; hégóm-ligr, *vain*; inserting s, yndis-ligr, *charming*.

δ. with double inflexion; heilag-ligr, *holy*; vesal-ligr, *wretched*; mikil-ligr, *grand*; gamal-ligr, *old-looking*; frœkn-ligr, *valiant*; að-dáan-ligr, *wonderful*; ymis-ligr, *various*; heimol-ligr, *intimate*.

II. participial adjectives: 1. as from strong verbs, a. participles of strong verbs, in -inn. β. participial adjectives from lost verbs; bog-inn, *bowed*; tog-inn, *stretched*; hrokk-inn, *curled*; rot-inn, *rotten*; hok-inn, *stooping*; lóð-inn, *shaggy*; las-inn, *dilapidated*; snóð-inn, *shorn*; fú-inn, *rotten*; bólg-inn, *bulged*, *swollen*; lú-inn, *weary*; sólg-inn, *floating*.

γ. sundry adjectives formed from verbs with a radical n; heid-inn, *beaten*; Krist-inn, *Christian*; tig-inn, *noble*; feg-inn, *fain*; eig-inn, *own*; ær-inn, *ample*; yfir-inn, *id.*; op-inn, *open*. δ. with a single n; jaf-n, *even*; for-n, *old*; gjar-n, *willing*; frœk-n, *valiant*; sylk-n, *sackless*; grœn-n, *green* (from gróa). ε. many adjectives denoting apt, given to, or the like; ið-inn, *busy*, *sedulous*; hæð-inn, *mocking*; hrocs-inn, *conceited*; rœð-inn, *talkative*; kost-gæf-inn, *painstaking*; hygg-inn, *prudent*; get-inn, *watchful*; skryt-inn, *funny*; hlýð-inn, *obedient*; lyg-inn, *mendacious*; gleym-inn, *forgetful*; skreit-inn, *untruthful*; breyt-inn, *fickle*; shifty; feim-inn, *shy*; kím-inn, *ironical*; grett-inn, *frowning*; bell-inn, *tricking*; rýn-inn, *prying*; frétt-inn, *enquiring*; hitt-inn, *biting*; styrf-inn, *peevish*; slýs-inn, *hapless*; hepp-inn, *bappy*, *lucky*; úf-inn, *rough*; glím-inn, a *nimble wrestler*; send-inn, *sandy*, etc.

2. as from weak verbs: in -aðr; participles, tal-aðr, boð-aðr, kall-aðr, etc.: participial, aldr-aðr, *aged*; gaml-aðr, *doted*; vilj-aðr, *willing*; bless-aðr, *blessed*; bölv-aðr, *cursed*; hug-aðr, *daring*; ölv-aðr, *tipsy*; in -ðr, hæð-ðr, *boary*; lær-ðr, *learned*; reyn-ðr, *experienced*; eyg-ðr, *eyed*; grein-ðr, *clever*, *discerning*: different is kal-ðr, *cold*, etc.

3. participles in -andi; les-andi, *able to read*: often in a gerundial sense, óþol-andi, *intolerable*; óhaf-andi, *unfit*; óver-andi; óger-andi, *impossible*, etc.: from those in -andi come the Engl. words in -ing, d being changed into g. III. in -igr, -ugr, -agr; in Goth. etc. all three forms are used indiscriminately; in Icel. the ancients prefer -igr, the modern -ugr; (-agr remains only in heil-agr, *holy*, from heil-l); auð-igr, *wealthy*; mátt-igr, *mighty*; blóð-igr, *bloody*; naud-igr, *unwilling*; móð-igr, *moody*; göf-ugr, *noble*; öf-ugr, *backward*, *inverse*; höf-ugr, *heavy*; kunn-igr, *known*; þrótt-ugr and öf-ugr, *strong*; örð-ugr, *arduous*; gráð-igr, *greedy*; vit-ugr, *witty*, *clever*; síð-ugr, *well-bred*; stóð-ugr, *steady*; synd-ugr, *sinful*; verð-ugr, *worthy*; minn-ugr, *mindful*; skyld-ugr, *dutiful*; heipt-igr, *bating*; kröpt-ugr, *powerful*; ráð-ugr, *ready*, *sagacious*; slótt-ugr, *wily*; leir-ugr, *clayey*; möld-ugr and rýk-ugr, *dusty*; snjó-ugr, *snowy*; hróð-ugr, *exultant*: in -úðigr, -minded; grim-úðigr, *fierce*, etc.

2. simple forms, mostly poet., as spár-kar, *prophecy*; mein-gir, *moaning*, Lex. Poët. IV. in -útr, O. H. G. -obt, A. S. -ibt, Germ. -iebt; denoting colour, shape, etc.; dumb-ótrr, *duky*; skj-ótrr, *chequered*; frekn-ótrr, *freckly*; rón-ótrr, *striped*; flekk-ótrr, q. v.; skjöld-ótrr; brönd-ótrr, *brindled*; dröfn-ótrr, q. v.; bíld-ótrr, *sokk-ótrr*, *bles-ótrr*, *gols-ótrr*, *bleikál-ótrr*, *móál-ótrr*, *vind-ótrr*, etc., all of colour: of shape, or, as Lat. -osus, denoting all over, covered with; knött-ótrr, *ball-shaped*; tind-ótrr, *with peaks*; bár-ótrr, *waved*; kringl-ótrr, *round*; hnóll-ótrr, *bóll-ótrr*, *ball-formed*; hlykkj-ótrr, *crooked*; gróf-ótrr, *full of holes*, *ragged*; sköll-ótrr, *bald*; koll-ótrr, *bumble (cow)*; huf-ótrr, *rugged*; hnyfl-ótrr, etc. = Lat. -osus, hrukk-ótrr, *rugosus*; bylj-ótrr, *gusty*; reif-ótrr, *crafty*; göldr-ótrr, a *wily wizard*; skerj-ótrr, *full of skerries*; gör-ótrr, *poisoned*; kvist-ótrr, *knotty*; sök-ótrr, *having many enemies*, etc. etc. —a rich harvest of such words is found in Hjaltalín's Icel. Botany, rendering the Lat. technical terms in -osus.

V. in -ull, -ull, -ill; lít-ill, *little*; mik-ill, *great*, *muckle*; gam-all, *old*; ves-all, *poor*: as a kind of iterative adjective, denoting frequency or tendency, hverf-ull, *shifty*, *changeable*; svik-all, *false*; gjöf-ull, *open-handed*; pag-all, *taciturn*; spur-ull, *speering*, *curious*; stop-all, *shifing*; för-ull, *vagrant*; smug-all, *penetrating*; röc-ull, *stumbling*, *tottering* (of a horse); at-all, *fierce*; hvik-ull, *wavering*; göng-ull and reik-all, *rambling*; hug-all, *minding*, *observing*; ris-ull, *early rising*; sög-ull, *telling tales*; svip-all, *shifty*; (these words are not very numerous.) In mod. usage -ull; þög-ull = pag-all; öt-ull, *pert*: but -all is kept in gam-all, ves-all. VI. in -samr; hóf-samr, *thrifty*; skyn-samr, *clever*,



*intelligent*; feng-samr, q. v.; lán-samr, *lucky*; síð-samr, *upright, honest*; frið-samr, *peaceful*; líkn-samr and miskun-samr, *merciful*; ró-samr, *calm*; grun-samr, *suspicious*; iðju-samr, *busy*; atorku-samr, *starf-samr*, *hard-working*; vorkun-samr, *forbearing*; rök-samr, *officials*; gaman-samr, *merry*; arð-samr, *profitable*; and many others.

VII. in -sk, Germ. -sch, Engl. -ish; bern-skr, *childish*; mæl-skr, *eloquent*; þrjót-skr, *stubborn*; ni-skr, *stingy*; bei-skr, *bitter*; dæl-skr, *easy*; fíll-skr, *foolish*; heim-skr, *silly*; brei-skr, *brittle*; va-skr, kar-skr, hor-skr, rök-skr, *vigorous*; fri-skr, *fresh*; esp. in names of nations, Dan-skr, *Danish*; Sönn-skr, *Swedish*; En-skr, *English*; Ír-skr, *Irish*; Skot-skr, *Scottish*; Val-skr, *Welsh*; Gri-skr, *Greek*; Finn-skr, *Finnish*; Ger-skr, *Russian*; Bret-skr, *British* (i. e. *Welsh*); Gaut-skr, *Gautish*; in -ey-skr, Sudr-ey-skr, Orkn-ey-skr, Fær-ey-skr, *from Sudor, the Orkneys, the Faroes*; in -lend-skr, -lenzkr (-land), Ís-lenzkr, *Icelandic*; Gröen-lenzkr, *Greenlandish* (but Gren-skr of the county in Norway); in -dæl-skr (dalr); in -ver-skr (-verjar), Vik-verskr, Þjóð-verskr (*German*), Róm-verskr (*Roman*), formed from Vik-verjar, Þjóð-verjar, Róm-verjar (*Romans*); in -neskr, Sax-neskr, *Saxon*; Got-neskr, *Gothic*; Frakk-neskr, *Frankish* or *French*:—this *n* belongs to the noun, cp. *Saxon*, *Gothar*, Lat. *Gottones*: hence the mod. names (formed by a false analogy, since the noun has no *n*), Rúss-neskr, *Russian*; Prúss-neskr, *Prussian*, etc.: in appellatives, himn-neskr, *heavenly* (himinn); jarð-neskr, *earthly* (irreg.)

VIII. in -œnn; cp. Goth. -ein; O. H. G. -in; A. S. -en; in five words, esp. denoting the quarters of heaven, austr-œnn, *eastern*; nor-œnn, *northern*, Norse; suðr-œnn, *southern*, Scot. *southron*; vestr-œnn, *western*; also aldr-œnn, *aged*;—in all these words the *r* seems to belong to the root: út-rœnn, haf-rœnn, *blowing from the sea*, are mod. words formed by analogy: ein-rœnn, *peculiar*, odd, is qs. ein-rynn; but how can we explain fjall-rœnn in Kristni S. ch. 6 in a verse of the year 998, unless this too is due to a false analogy? IX. adjectives in -lát, *manured*; dramb-lát, rött-lát; mikil-lát, *proud*; lítill-lát, *bumble*; vand-lát, *zealous*; stét-lát, *righteous*; ör-lát, *liberal*; fá-lát, *silent*, cold; þakk-lát, *thankful*, etc.: in -leitr, *facéd*, looking, fól-leitr, *pale*; þykk-leitr, etc.: in -eygr, *eyed*, fagr-eygr, *fair-eyed*, etc.: in -lyndr, *mooded*, tempered, góð-lyndr, *gentle*; ill-lyndr, *pettish*; grá-lyndr, *spiteful*; fjöl-lyndr, *fickle*; fá-lyndr, *melancholy*; fjót-lyndr, *hot-tempered*; ör-lyndr, *liberal*, etc.: in -kærr, *var-kærr*, *cautious*; laun-kærr, *lurking*; in -ræðr, átt-ræðr, ni-ræðr, tí-ræðr, *tólf-ræðr* (see p. xxi), prob. akin to Goth. *ga-raþjan* = *numera-re*; cp. also rōð, *a row*:—these with several others may be regarded as compounds.

VERBS.—The 1st and 4th weak conjugations, as also the strong, consist of primitive words; the 2nd and 3rd weak consist of derivatives from nouns, adjectives, and preterites of strong verbs (see the remarks on the umlaut); the exceptions are the verbs of the 1st with inflexive syllables. Inflexions: I. in -na, denoting to become, grow so and so; these words seem originally to be formed from strong participles or adjectives in -inn, whence the *n* in the inflexion; and so they may serve as guides in tracing lost strong verbal inflexions:

1. where a participle or adjective in -inn exists; roð-na, *to blush* (roðinn); vis-na, *to wither* (visinn); sof-na, *to go to sleep* (sofinn); dof-na, *to get benumbed* (dofinn); vak-na, *to awake* (vakinn); bog-na, *to be bowed* (boginn); klök-na, *to be softened*; drukk-na, *to drown* (drukkinn); þrot-na, *to come to an end* (þrotinn); stork-na, *to be curdled* (storkinn); brot-na, *to break* (brotinn); rot-na, *to rot* (rotinn); soð-na, *to be cooked* (soðinn); hlot-nast, *to fall to one's lot* (hlotinn); skríð-na, *to slip* (skríðinn); svið-na, *to be singed* (sviðinn); blik-na, *to turn pale* (blikja); slit-na, *to be torn* (slitinn); rif-na, *to be rent* (rifinn); vik-na, *to give way* (vikinn); hnip-na, *to quail* (hnipinn); fú-na, *to rot* (fúinn); bráð-na, *to melt* (bráðinn); tog-na, *to become leaky* (toginn); bólg-na, *to bulge*, swell (bólgin); hni-g-na, *to decay* (hninginn); gis-na, *to be 'geizened'* (gisinn); las-na, *to decay* (lasinn); slök-na, *to be quenched*; hang-na, *to become hanginn*. β. where a lost participle can be suggested; þag-na, *to become silent*; glúp-na, q. v.; kvik-na, *to be engendered*; hit-na, *to become hot*; fit-na, *to grow fat*; dig-na, *to get wet*; glid-na, q. v.; doð-na, q. v.; los-na, *to get loose*; stik-na, *to be roasted*; þor-na, *to be dry* (þurr, þorrinn); lif-na, *to become alive*; þið-na, hlá-na, and þá-na, *to thaw*; kaf-na, *to be choked*; hjað-na, *to wane*. 2. formed from plain adjectives, perhaps by way of analogy to the above; harð-na, *to harden*, grow hard (harðr); stíð-na (stíðr), *stiff*; þykk-na (þykk, stout); sort-na, *to become black* (svartr); hljóð-na, *to become silent* (hljóðr); fól-na, *to grow pale* (fölr); gul-na, *to grow yellow* (gulr); ves-na, *to grow worse* (verri); bat-na, *to grow better* (bati); blá-na, *to grow blue* (blár); grá-na (grár, grey); dök-na, *to darken* (dökkr, black); vök-na, *to get wet* (vökvi); súr-na, *to get sour* (súrr); hvít-na, *to whiten* (hvitr); sár-na, *to smart* (sárr); volg-na (volgr, lukewarm); gláð-na, *to be gladdened* (gláðr); meyr-na (meyr, Germ. *mürbe*); hlý-na, *to get warm* (hlýr); tré-na, *to dry* (tré, *a log*); ré-na, *to sink*, dwindle; gild-na (gildir, stout). 3. the sense is different in such words as sam-na, *to collect* (saman); gam-na (gaman); fag-na, *to rejoice* (feginn); sak-na, *to miss*; gag-na, *to gain*; tig-na,

*to honour* (tiginn); as also Krist-na, *to Christianize* (Kristinn); drótt-na, *to rule* (dróttinn); var-na, *to shun*; spyr-na, *to spurn*, etc. II. in -ga, from adjectives in -igr; auð-ga, *to enrich* (auðigr); hel-ga, *to bellow* (heilagr); ráð-gast, *to take counsel*, see p. xxiv. 2. in -ka, formed from adjectives, to become (and to make) so and so; hækk-na, *to beighen*; læk-na, *to lower*; fæk-na, *to become few*; dýp-na, *to deepen*; min-na, *to lessen*; smæk-na, *to become smaller*; stæk-na, *to become larger*; breið-na, *to become broad*; víð-na, *to widen*; mjök-na, *to make narrow*; síð-na, *to become 'sid'*; sein-na, *to make slow*, etc., see p. xxiv; some of these are also intrans., e. g. min-na, *to lessen* and to become less. III. in -sa and -ra, a kind of iterative verb mentioned in p. xxiv.

IV. in -la, id. Final Remarks on the Formation of Words. From the roots fresh words branch out by means of prefixed or suffixed syllables; the ablaut is probably due to a prefix (reduplication), the umlaut to a lost inflexion; root vowels seem not to change of themselves, but from some outward cause. Ablaut, umlaut, and inflexions are the three chief agents in forming words. All three degrees of formation may be found in a single word; e. g. kann (*knew*) is a strong preterite, formed by way of ablaut; whence kenna, *to teach*, by umlaut; whence kenn-sla, *teaching*, by inflexion; or to take another example,—from heil-l, *wholse*, comes heil-agr, *boly*, whence hel-ga, *to sanctify*, whence helgan (i. e. hel-g-a-n), where we have ablaut + threefold inflexion: so also from sún *atonement*, *sacrifice* (in súnar-göltr, súnar-dreyri, *sacrificial blood*, Germ. *siubne*), is formed syn-d (in old MSS. spelt syn-þ), *a sin*, a thing to be atoned for, whence synd-ugr *sinful*, whence synd-ga *to sin*, whence syndga-n (syn-d-g-a-n) *sinfulness*. Yet beyond sún with its long vowel, as well as heil with its diphthong, lie primitive words whence sún and heil were formed by means of ablaut, and so in many other cases. The growth of words is slow, and between the first and last of these formations centuries elapsed;—sún is a heathen word, synd and derivatives are Christian; heil, heilagr, and helga are heathen, whereas helgan is Christian. Many of the inflexions are the latest, and from them were formed fresh words to express ideas unknown in heathen times: such especially are most of the feminines in -n and -ing (from verbs) of late growth, and but few of them perhaps known to the men of the 10th century (the Saga time); some of the new words displaced older, e. g. hugga-n, *comfort*; but líkn is older: again, the umlaut belongs to the early, the ablaut to the earliest stage of the language,—dómr (*doom*), dóma (*deem*), dæming (*deeming*, *dammation*), represent the three steps. In some instances the succession is different, and an inflexion comes between ablaut and umlaut, thus þurr *dry*, þor-sti *thirst*, whence þyr-str *thirsty*; gróa *to grow*, gró-ðr *growth*, whence grœða *to heal*, whence grœð-sla *healing*; and many others.

### Pet Names.

These are diminutives, and in compound names are chiefly formed by a sort of contraction and by changing a strong declension into a weak (usually in the latter, but sometimes in the former part of the name), or by adding -si, -ka, or the like: I. girls; Sigga from Sig-riðr; Gunna from Guð-rún; Inga from Ing-un, Ing-veldr; Imba from Ingi-þjörg; Gudda from Guð-riðr; Manga from Margrét; Valka from Val-gerðr; Ranka from Ragn-eiðr and Ragn-hildr; Jóna from Jón-hanna; Tobba from Þor-þjörg; Sissa from Sig-þrúðr; Kata (Engl. *Kate*) from Katrín; Kittu from Kristín; Ásta from Ás-riðr; Þura from Þur-riðr; Dóra from Hall-dóra, etc.; Dísu from Val-dís, Vig-dís, Her-dís, etc.; Geira from Geir-laug; Friða from Hólm-fríðr, etc.; Þriða from Jar-þrúðr, Sig-þrúðr; Lauga from Guð-laug; Ása from Ás-laug. II. boys; Siggí from Sig-urðr; Gvendr from Guð-mundr; Simbi from Sig-mundr; Brynki from Bryn-jólfr; Steinki from Stein-grímr; Mangi from Magnús; Rúnki from Rún-ólfr; Sveinki from Sveinn; Sebbi from Sig-þjörn, Svein-þjörn (rare); Erli from Erl-inðr (Erlingr); Guttí from Guthormr, or rarely Guð-brandr,—nú skal hann Guttí (Guddi?) setja afn, Safn ii. 128; Kobbi from Jakob; Valdi from Þor-valdr; Mundi or Ási from Ás-mundr, etc.; Láki from Þor-lákr; Leifi from Þor-leifr; Láfi from Ólafr; Eyvi from Eyj-ólfr; Keli from Þor-kell; Laugi from Gunn-laugr; Tumí (Engl. *Tommy*) from Thomas occurs in Icel. as an independent name about the middle of the 12th century (Sturl.), and was probably borrowed from the English; Þúsi from Vig-fús; Grímsi from Grímr; Jónsi from Jón (Engl. *Johnny*); Björsi from Björn; Bensí from Benedikt. These names, and others similar to them, are not of yesterday, but can be traced back even to the heathen time; many of the old names with weak declension in -i and -a were probably originally pet names, e. g. Bjarni from Björn; Árni (Arne) from Orn; Bersi from Björn; Karli (Engl. *Charley*) from Karl; Jóna from Jón-eiðr; Ragna from compounds in Ragn-, Ragn-eiðr; Ingi and Inga from compounds in Ing-; Goddi (Laxd., cp. Germ. *Götze*) probably from compounds in Guð- (Guð-mundr) as the present Gudda of girls; Boddí (a name of the 8th century) from those in Bóð-



(A. S. *Beadu-*); *Daði* (occurs in an Icel. colonist family from the British Isles in the 10th century) probably from *Dauid* (*Davy*); *Sebbi* and *Ubbi* occur on Swedish Runic stones; *Helgi* (old form *Hölgi*) from *Há-lejgr*, Nj. ch. 94. Only a few instances in the Sagas bear directly on this subject; one is the dream of earl Hakon (year 994) of his son Erling's death; 'nú er Ulli dauðr,' qs. *Erli* or *Erlingr*; cp. also the name of Snorri Godi from Snerrir, Eb. ch. 12. Of a similar kind are *At-li*, Goth. *att-ila*, Lat. *paterculus*; *Gam-li*.

### Compound Words.

Of these the Dictionary gives the best account; when the former part is an uninflected root word a hyphen is usually printed between the component parts, with a few exceptions, such as words compounded with particles like *afar-*, *all-*, *fjöl-*, *full-*, *gagn-*, etc.; and some other words, as *fó-*, *goð-*, *gull-*, etc. Again, the Icel. has an almost unlimited stock of compound words formed by means of the genitive. Many of these are used both as compounds and as two separate words, and are therefore given under the head of the principal word, e. g. *barn* with *barns-* and *barna-*: in these cases it depends upon the genitive whether the alphabetical order is preserved or not; this is mostly the case in words like *bátr*, *báts-borð*, but not so in *beðr*, gen. *beðjar-*; or in *beini*, *beina-*; *baula*, *baulu-*. As compounds are made from both gen. plur. and sing. they are sometimes double, e. g. under the head *barn*, both *barns-* and *barna-*. But chiefly are to be noticed words with the *u*-umlaut, because *a* is the first and *ö* the last letter in the alphabet; thus e. g. *föður* is the compound form of *faðir* (*father*), and would if simple stand at the end of the letter, whereas now it stands near the beginning, s. v. *faðir*; as also *bjarnar-*

under *björn*; *bjarkar-* under *björk*; still greater is the leap in compounds from words such as *alda*, a *wave*, gen. *öldu-* (p. 11); so also the compounds from *öld* (*age*), *önd* (*soul*), *örk* (*arch*), *örn* (*eagle*), *öxl* (*shoulder*), which are *áldar-*, *andar-*, *arkar-*, *arnar-*, *axlar-*; but these words are few. Icel. printing, in editions of Sagas as well as in modern books, has no fixed rule as to the spelling of such compound words, and often connects them in hundreds of cases where they are evidently separate; in old writers, e. g. in Mar. 8., *musterisferð*, *journey to the temple*, 14; *freistnistormr*, *storm of temptation*, 433; *uppstigningarstaðr*, *place of ascension*, 588; *snubbanarordum*, *snubbing language*, 567; *uppsprettubrunnr*, 27; *stjörnuþókarmenn*, *astronomers*, 30; *spektarþögn*, *silence of wisdom*, id.; *umskurðarskírn*, *baptism of circumcision*, 35; *Austrvegskonungar*, *the kings of the East*, id.; *vistarveizluna*, *giving shelter*, Mork. 67, etc.; and in mod. writers, e. g. in the 4th hymn of the *Pasíu-Sálmur*, *trúarsjónin*, *the eye of faith*; *dreyralækir*, *brooks of blood*; *lausnargjald*, '*lease-gild*,' *ransom*; *lífa-æðarnar*, *life veins*; *Arkargluggi*, *window of the Ark*; *hrygðarskuggi*, *the shadow of sorrow*; *sólarbjarmi*, *the brightness of the sun*; *hrygðarmyrkr*, *the darkness of grief*; *svalavatn*, *the refreshing water*; *reidisproti*, *wrait's rod*; *svalalind*, *a refreshing well*; *hjartablöð*, *heart's blood*, all spelt as one word, even without a hyphen between them. Again, the old MSS. separate too much, or rather keep no rule whatever. We have not thought of giving a full list of these and similar words, for this would be impossible. From such words as *maðr*, *barn*, *fótr*, *hönd*, etc. hundreds of similar compounds may easily be formed, most of which are in a grammatical sense rather sentences than single words; but many are given, especially from old writers. For a native these things are of little moment; but for the sake of lexicography a more distinct and regular spelling is much needed.

### REMARKS ON THE SPELLING IN VELLUM MSS.

A regular spelling has been adopted in most editions during the last hundred years—before that time few editions had been issued; this spelling was fixed by Icel. scholars of that time, and was chiefly founded upon the average spelling in the vellums, partly upon a few noted MSS. (e. g. the *Arna-Magn.* 132 folio, and 66 folio), and with reference to the living Icel. language. But of late many of the oldest MSS. and fragments have been carefully and exactly printed. A few hints are therefore needed to guide the reader how in these cases to use the Dictionary, which in the main holds to the normal spelling. The spelling varies much, not only in MSS. of different times, but in the same MS.; very few of them follow any fixed plan, and the same word is differently spelt even in the same line; yet in many particular instances the spelling is instructive, and even more correct than the accepted orthography, and must not be left out of sight by those who study the growth and history of the language.

**A.** In inflexions: **I.** vowels:—the MSS. use *o* and *u* as well as *e* and *i* indiscriminately in declensions of nouns and verbs, the oldest almost always *o* and *e*, as *tungor*, *tongues*; *oldor*, *waves*; *timom*, *times*; *boðodot*, *kolloðom*, *gordosk*, etc.: *e*, *i*, as *time*, *a time*; *elle*, *age*; *faðer*, *father*; *timenn*, *the time*; *boðaðer*, *flyger*, etc.: most MSS. (the later) prefer *u*, and so it has come into the normal spelling; for the use of *e*, see introduction to that letter (signif. B), p. 114: in inflexions, *-oll*, *-orr*, *-odr*, *-osta*, *-on*, instead of *-ull*, *-urr*, *-odr*, *-usta*, *-un* (see pp. xxxii, xxxiii); as also in dat. pl. with the article, *timonoma*, *hondonom*; the pret. *tolod*, *dicta*; *kolloð*, *vocata*; *kolloðom*, *vocavimus*: also *-endi*, *-enn*, *-elli*, instead of *-indi*, *-inn*, *-ill*.

**II.** consonants:—the reflex. *i* is in very old MSS. spelt *-sc* (*-zc* or *-sp*), but in the usual way *-z*, *-zt*, *-sz*.

**B.** In root syllables: **I.** vowels: 1. long and short vowels are usually not distinguished, except in very few MSS., e. g. *Ann. Reg.*, which MS. is of a like interest for Icel. in this respect, as the *Ormulum* for Early English. Later MSS. began to distinguish by doubling the long vowels, *aa* = *á*, *ij* = *í*, *oo* = *ó*, *vv* = *ú*, but mostly without a fixed rule; this way of spelling has remained in English, e. g. *Engl. foot* = Icel. *fót*, *blood* = *blóð*. At last the marking the long vowels with an accent was resumed, as taught by Thorodd. 2. of special letters, **a.** the spelling of *ö* varies very much; the ancients had a double *ö* sound (*ø* and *œ*), but both were soon confounded, and *ö* was spelt indiscriminately in a sixfold or eightfold fashion, *o*, *av*, *au*, *av*, *ø*, *þ* (born, *barn*, *baurn*, *bavrn*, *bœrn*, *börn*), and was thus confounded with several vowels, e. g. with the diphthong *av*, the *o* and *ó*, the *æ* and *æ*, e. g. *ræð* may be = *laug red* or *röd a row*, *log* may be *log a lowe* or *lög laws*, *lavg* may be *raug a baith* or *lög laws*, *holl* may be *hæll a beel* or *höll a ball*, etc.; in print *ø* was used for about two hundred years, till at the beginning of this century it was replaced by the present *ö*, which was probably borrowed from the German. **ß.** the *e* and *æ*

were confounded, and in some few MSS. it is almost a rule, as the *Mork.*, the *Njála* (*Arna-Magn.* 468), the *Kb. of Sæm.*, and the fragment *Arna-Magn.* 748, cp. e. g. the print of *Baldur Draumar* in *Sæm.* Edda by Möbius, pp. 255, 256; thus *teki* = *tœki*, *seti* = *sæti*, *reður* = *rœður*, *beta* = *boeta*, *be* = *bœ* (*a house*), *sekia* = *soekja*, *fela* = *foela*, *mela* = *mæla*, and vice versa; *g*, *æ*, instead of *e*, *setti* = *setti*, *elli* = *elli*, see introduction to letter E, p. 113; *æi* = *ei* freq. In the east of Icel. the *æ* and *æ* were, up to the beginning of the 18th century, sounded not = Engl. long *i* as they are at present, but as Germ. *ê* or *ä*, Engl. *ä*, with a protracted sound: many puns referring to this provincialism are recorded by Jón Ólafsson, e. g. the ditty, *mér sú merin* (= *mairin*) *ljósa í minni er*,—the pun is in *mer* = *a mare* and *maer* = *a maid* being sounded alike; *Hann Bersi minn í Bē!* *Hún er gengin á reður með honum*, see Jón Ólafsson, Essay on Icel. Orthography of the year 1756 (in MS.). The poet Stefán Ólafsson, a native of the east of Icel. (died 1688), still rhymes *brekr* (i. e. *brækr*) and *lekr* (= *stillat*). It is likely that the MSS. above named were written, if not composed, in the east of Icel. In still earlier times this pronunciation was no doubt universal, but not so six or seven hundred years ago. **γ.** the Icel. (see p. xxix) confounded the two sounds *æ* (*g*) and *œ* (*ø*); yet for a long time afterwards both characters *g* and *ø* were still used, but upside down, without any regard to etymology, till at last the Roman *ø* took the place in writing of both *g* and *ø*. **δ.** the *u* and *v* were used indiscriminately, e. g. *tvngv* = *tungu*, *bvndv* = *bundu*; and, on the other hand, *ualld* = *valld*, *uera* = *vera*, *uit* = *vit*, etc. **ε.** the *i* served for *i* and *j* (*iord* = *jörd*): *ja* is especially in very old MSS. often spelt *ea*, *earn* = *jam* (cp. Thorodd in *Skálda*): in old poems the *j* always serves as a vowel in alliteration, which in mod. usage sounds harsh, though it may be used; but *ia*, *io*, etc. were, on the other hand, one syllable, and old grammarians speak of *i* as a 'changeling,' being sometimes a vowel and sometimes a consonant: it is likely that the pronunciation was similar to *ea* in Engl. *tears*, *fear*, whereas in mod. Icel. usage *j* before a vowel is sounded as Engl. *y* before a vowel. **ζ.** in Norse MSS. *ey* is usually spelt *øy*, *høyra*, *øyra*, = *heyra*, *eyra*, and is sounded thus in mod. Norse dialects. **η.** many old Icel. MSS. confound *y* and *i* in a few words and forms, especially in the prepositions *firir*, *ifir*, = *fyrir*, *yfir*; the verbs *skildi*, *mind* (subj.), *þikkir*, = *skyldi*, *myndi*, *þykkir*; *minni* = *mynni* (*ostium*) and *minnask* = *mynnask*, 'to mouth,' 'to kiss'; *kirkja* = *kyrkja*, cp. Scot. *kirk*; before *ngv*, as *singva* = *syngja* to sing, *Ingvi* = *Yngvi*, *lingva* = *lyngva*, etc.: *mikill* and *mykill*, *mickle*, *much*: the inflex. *-indi* and *-yndi*. **θ.** the *ey* is used in some few MSS. instead of *ø* in such words as *seynir*, *seyni*, = *synir*, *syni*; *geyrva* = *görva*. **ι.** the *o* instead of the later *u* in a few words, but only in very old MSS., as *goð* = *guð*, *gold* = *gull*, *foyl* = *fugl*, *oxi* = *uxi*, *mon* (the verb) = *munn*, cp. Engl. *God*, *gold*, *fowl*, *ox*. **κ.** the *ø* and *æ* are in very old MSS. spelt *eo*, e. g. *keomr*



=kǫmr (i. e. kemr), feoða = fœða.

II. consonants: 1. a radical *l* is almost always doubled before the dentals *d* or *t* without regard to etymology; the MSS. thus spell *holld flesb*, *mold mould*, *valld power*, *skalld poet*, *hallda to bold*, *holtt a bolt*, *kallt cold*; but not so if the *d* is inflexive and soft, e. g. *skyl-ði*, *þol-ði*, *val-ði*, *hul-ði*, etc., from *skulu*, *þola*, *velja*, *hylja*; as also *gal-ðr* from *gala*, *kul-ði* from *kul*, *skul-ð* from *skulu* a *debt*, etc. This was no doubt due to the *l* having in the former case been pronounced aspirate (as it still is), similar to Welsh *ll*, the *l* in *holtt* being sounded exactly as *bl* at the beginning of syllables. β. the *z* instead of *s* was almost always used after the double consonants (with a dental sound), *ll, nn, nd, ld, dd, tt, lt, nt, rd*, and *t*, e. g. in the genitives *gullz*, *munnz*, *sandz*, *valdz*, *oddz*, *hattz*, *holttz* or *hollz*, *fantz*, *garðz*, *knuttz* or *knúzz*, as also in *botz*, *vaz* or *vatz*, from *gull*, *munnr*, . . . *knútr*, *botn*, *vatr*; in the common spelling *gulls*, *munns*, etc.: again, *guls* from *gulr*, *dals* from *dalr*, etc. This is not a mere variation of spelling; the sibilant in the former cases was no doubt sounded as Engl. *z*, viz. with a lisping sound; the *z* sound is now lost in Icel., and *s* is spelt wherever it is etymologically required. γ. the *þ* instead of *ð* (*t*) was used throughout as final (inlaut, auslaut) in very old MSS., in later *þ* and *ð* indiscriminately, e. g. *guþ*, *orþ*, *secþ*, *dypþ*, = *guð*, *orð*, *sekt*, *dyptr* (qs. *sekd*, *dypð*); as also in inflexions, *tocoþ*, *vitop*, *scoloþ*, *hafip*, = *tókut*, *vituð*, *skulut*, *hafit*; in modern and better spelling *tókuð*, *vituð*, *skuluð*, *hafuð*, etc., see introduction to letter *D* (signif. *B*), p. 93. δ. the *qu* = *kv*

in imitating Latin MSS., e. g. *quama*, *necquerr*, *quidr*, *quiquan*, *quøquá*, = *kváma*, *nekkverr*, *kviðr*, *kvikvan*, *kveykjá*, (*kv* very seldom occurs in good old MSS.); perhaps the *qu* had a peculiar sound, like that of the English *queen*; in mod. Icel. pronunciation there is only a single *k* sound throughout: for the use of *c*, see Dictionary, p. 93. 2. Norwegianisms, α. the spelling with *v* before *u* in verbal forms, as *vultu*, *vurðu*, *vorðinn*, from *velta*, *verða*, = *ultu*, *urðu*, *orðinn*; these neither occur in very old MSS. nor in alliteration in old poets nor in mod. pronunciation. β. the dropping of *b* before the liquids *l, n, r*, and writing *lutr*, *not*, *ringr*, instead of *hlutr a lot*, *hnót a nut*, *hringr a ring*; this dropping of the *b* seems to have come into fashion with Icel. writers and transcribers after the union with Norway; but as early as the 15th century MSS. had resumed the old correct form, which had never been lost, and which has been preserved in speech as well as writing up to the present day, Icelanders being now the only people of all the Teutonic races who have preserved this sound; but it is curious that the Icel. transcribers, having the *b* sound in their ears, frequently blundered, and *br, bn* occur now and then, which never happens with Norse transcribers; there is, for example, no need of any stronger evidence that Hauk Erlendsson (the writer of the vellum *Hauks-bók*) was a native Icelander, than that, although he tries to spell in the Norse way, the *b* creeps in, see, for instance, facsimile 1 in Landn. (Isl. i, Ed. 1843), where l. 11 *hráfnkels*, but l. 12 *ráfnkels*. 3. for many special usages see the introduction to each letter.

## ICELANDIC GRAMMARS.

**Runólfur Jónsson** (died 1654); he wrote in Latin the first Icelandic Grammar, *Grammaticae Islandicae Rudimenta*, Copenhagen 1651: it was republished by Hickes at Oxford in 1688, but with many misprints, and in his *Thesaurus* in 1703: Hickes also made the index of the words occurring in the book. This Grammar is formed upon the Latin principle, and is a useful book; the author was an Icelandic schoolman, rector of the College at Holar in Iceland, and a learned man.

**Jón Magnússon** (born 1664, died 1739, a brother to Arni Magnússon); his *Grammatica Islandica* (also in Latin) was never published, but exists at Copenhagen in the author's autograph; it is less interesting than the above.

**Rask** (Rasmus Kristian), the famous Danish linguist (born 1787, died 1832), wrote three Icelandic Grammars:—

α. *Veiledning til det Islandske Sprog*, Copenhagen 1811 (in Danish).

β. *Anvisning til Isländskan*, written in Swedish and published at Stockholm in 1818; this is the best of the three which Rask wrote, and it was rendered into English by Mr. Dasent in 1843.

γ. *Kortfattet Veiledning til det Old-nordiske eller Gamle Islandske Sprog*, Copenhagen 1832 (in Danish), rendered into English by B. Thorpe.

**Grimm, Jacob** (born 1785, died 1863), in his *Deutsche Grammatik*, first in 1819 in one volume, but recast in the great Teutonic Grammar of 1822 sqq.; the Icelandic paradigms are contained in vol. i,—the nouns, pp. 650–665; the adjectives, pp. 736–743; the verbs, pp. 911–928; the formation of words etc. in the following volumes (ii–iv). The work of Grimm is rightly regarded as the key-stone for the knowledge of Teutonic languages.

**Unger, C. R.** (and P. A. Munch), *Det Norske Sprogs Grammatik*, Christiania 1847, chiefly founded on Grimm's work.

**Halldór Friðriksson**, *Íslenzk Málmynda-lýsing*, Reykjavík 1861; a small book, but curious as being the only Icelandic Grammar written in Icelandic.

GRAMMATICAL ESSAYS ON THE SPELLING OF MSS.:

α. *Frumpartar Íslenzkrar Tungu* by Konrad Gíslason, Copenhagen 1846. Prefaces to the various Editions, especially in those edited within the last twenty years.

β. The



# AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VERBS,

Including the Strong Verbs, the Irregular Verbs, and the Verbs of the 3rd and 4th Conjugation, cp. the Paradigms, Gramm. pp. xxii-xxv. They contain almost all the chief Verbs in the language, as well as all the Defective and Obsolete Verbs. The vowel changes (ablaut) in the Preterite and Participle forms are the most important to bear in mind; those of the Present and Subjunctive (umlaut) are secondary. The chief Verbs are here marked with capitals or thick type.

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>2nd Pers.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Subj. Pret.</i>	<i>Part.</i>
<b>aka</b> (to drive)	ek	ökum	ók		óku	æki	ekinn
<b>ala</b> (to feed, beget)	el	ölum	ól		ólu	æli	alinn
<b>auka</b> (to eke, augment)	eyk	aukum	jók		jóku	jyki	aukinn
<b>ausa</b> (to sprinkle)	eys	ausum	jós		jósu	eysi, jysi	ausinn
(bauta, to beat) defect.		bautu					bautinn
<b>belgja</b> (to swell) defect.							bolginn
<b>bella</b> (to bit) defect.	bellr		ball				
<b>BERA</b> (to bear)	berr		bar	bart	báru & báru	bæri	borinn
<b>berja</b> (to beat)	berr	berjum	barði		börðu	berði	barðr, bart
<b>biðja</b> (to beg)	bið	biðjum	bað	batt	báðu	bæði	beðinn
<b>binda</b> (to bind)	bind		batt	batzt	bundu	byndi	bundinn
<b>biða</b> (to bide, wait)	bið		beið	beitt	biðu	biði	beðið
<b>bíta</b> (to bite)	bít		beit	beizt	bitu	biti	bitinn
<b>bjarga</b> (to save)	bergr	björgum	barg	bargt	burgu	byrgi	borginn
<b>bjóða</b> (to bid)	býð	bjóðum	bauð	bautt	buðu	byði	boðinn
(bjúga, to bend) defect.					bugusk		boginn
<b>blanda</b> (to blend)	blend	blöndum	blétt	blézt	blendu		blandinn
<b>blása</b> (to blow)	blæs	blásum	blæs	blést	blésu	blési	blásinn
<b>bleðja</b> (to lop) defect.	bleðr		(bladdi)				
<b>blikja</b> (to blink) defect.	blikir				bliku		
<b>blóta</b> (to worship, sacrifice)	bløt		blét	blézt	blétu	bléti	blótinn
<b>BREGÐA</b> (to move, draw)	bregð		brá	brátt	brugðu	brygði	brugðinn
<b>brenna</b> (to burn)	brenn		brann	brannt	brunnu	brynni	brunninn
<b>bresta</b> (to break)	brest		brast		brustu	brysti	brostinn
<b>brjóta</b> (to break)	brýt	brjótum	braut	brautt	brutu	bryti	brotinn
<b>brosa</b> (to smile)	brosi		brosti			brosi	brostat
<b>brugga</b> (to brew) defect.							brugginn
<b>BÚA</b> (to abide, make ready)	bý	búum	bjó	bjótt	bjoggu	bjoggi	búinn, búit, búð
<b>bylja</b> (to resound) defect.	byll		bulði				
<b>bysja</b> (to gush) defect.	byss		busti				
<b>detta</b> (to drop)	dett		datt	datzt	duttu	dytti	dottinn
<b>deyja</b> (to die)	dey		dó	dótt	dó	dœi	dáinn
<b>DRAGA</b> (to draw)	dreg	drögum	dró	drótt	drógu	drægi	dreginn
<b>drekka</b> (to drink)	drekkt		drakk	drakkt	drukku	drykki	drukkinn
<b>drepa</b> (to smite, kill)	drep		drap	drapt	drápu	dræpi	drepinn
<b>drífa</b> (to drive like spray)	dríf		dreif	dreift	drifu	drifi	drifinn
<b>dríta</b> (to cacare)	drítr		dreit	dreizt	drítu		dritinn
<b>drjúpa</b> (to drip)	drýp	drjúpum	draup	draupt	drupu	drypi	dropið
<b>drúpa</b> (to droop)	drúpi		drúði			(drypði)	
<b>drynja</b> (to roar)	drynr		drundi				
<b>duga</b> (to help)	dugi		dugði			dygði	dugat
<b>dvelja</b> (to dwell, delay)	dvel	dveljum	dvalði		dvölðu	dvelði	dvalðr, dvöld, dvalt
<b>dylja</b> (to conceal)	dyl	dyljum	dulði			dylði	dulðr, dult
<b>dynja</b> (to pair)	dynr		dunði				duníð
<b>dýja</b> (to sbake)	dýr	(dúum)	dúði			(dýði)	
<b>EIGA</b> (to own)	á, átt	eigum	átti		áttu & óttu	ætti	átt, átt, átzk
<b>erja</b> (to ear, plough)	er	erjum	arði		örðu	erði	arðr
<b>eta</b> (to eat)	et	etum	át	ázt	átu & ótu	æti	etinn
<b>etja</b> (to goad)	et	etjum	atti		öttu	etti	att
<b>falda</b> (to fold, hood)	feld	földum	félt		féldu	félði	faldinn
<b>FALLA</b> (to fall)	fell	föllum	féll	féllt	féllu	félli	fallinn
<b>FARA</b> (to fare, go)	ferr	förum	fór	fórt	fóru	fœri	farinn
<b>FÁ</b> (to fetch)	fæ	fám & fóm	fékk	fékkt	fengu	fengi	fenginn
<b>fá</b> (to polish)	fái		fáði				fánn
<b>fela</b> (to bide)	fel		fal	falt	fálu & fólu	fæli	folginn
<b>ferja</b> (to ferry)	ferr		farði		(fórðu)		farðr
<b>feta</b> (to step) defect.			fat		fátu		
<b>FINNA</b> (to find)	finn		fann	fannt	fundu	fyndi	fundinn
<b>fisa</b> (pedere) defect.			feis				
<b>fjúka</b> (to be driven by the wind)	fýk	fjúkum	fauk	faukt	fuku	fyki	fokinn
<b>flaka</b> (to gape)	flaki		flakði				flakað
<b>flá</b> (to flay)	flæ	flám	fló		flógu	flœgi	flæinn
<b>flætja</b> (to slit)	flæt		flatti		flöttu	flætti	flætt, flött, flatt
<b>fljóta</b> (to float)	flýt	fljótum	flaut	flauzt	flutu	flyti	flotinn



<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>2nd Pers.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Subj. Pret.</i>	<i>Part.</i>
<i>fljúga</i> (to fly)	flýg	fljúgum	flaug & fló		flugu	flygi	flöginn
<i>flytja</i> (to flit)	flyt	flytjum	flutti			flytti	fluttur, flutzk
<i>flýja</i> (to flee)	flý	flýjum	fló & flýði		fló	flýði	flýðr, flúinn
<i>fregna</i> (to ask, bear)	fregn		frá	frátt	frágu & frágu	frægi	freginn
<i>fremja</i> (to further)	frem	fremjum	framði		frómdu	fremði	framðr, frömð
<i>freta</i> ( <i>pedere</i> ) defect.			frat				
<i>fríja</i> (to love) defect.							
<i>frjósna</i> (to freeze)	frýs	frjósum	fraus		frusu	frysi & freri	frjándi
<i>frýja</i> (to challenge)	frý		frýði				frosinn & frörinn
<i>fyrva</i> (to ebb) defect.			furði (Grág. ii. 187)				fryð
<i>gala</i> (to crow)	gel	gölum	gól		gólu	gæli	galið
<i>gana</i> (to rush)	gani		ganði				ganat
<b>GANGA</b> (to go)	geng	göngum	gékk	gékk	gengu	gengi	gengit
<i>gapa</i> (to gape)	gapi		gapði				
<i>gá</i> (to heed, mark)	gái		gáði			gæði	gáð
<b>GIEFA</b> (to give)	gef		gaf	gaft	gáfu	gæfi	gefinn
<i>geta</i> (to get, guess)	get		gat	gatz	gátu & gótu	gæti	getið & getað
<i>geyja</i> (to bark)	geyr		gó		gó	gæi	
<i>gína</i> (to gape)	gín		gein		ginu	gini	ginið
<i>gjalda</i> (to pay)	geld	gjöldum	galt	galzt	guldu	gyldi	goldinn
<i>gjalla</i> (to yell)	gell	gjöllum	gall		gullu	gylli	gollid
<i>gjósa</i> (to gush)	gy's	gjósum	gaus		gusu	gy'si	gosinn
<i>gjóta</i> (to cast young)	gýt		gaut		gut	gyti	gotinn
<i>gleðja</i> (to gladden)	gleð	gleðjum	gladdi		glöddu	gleddi	gladdr, glödd, glatt
<i>glepja</i> (to confound)	glep	glepjum	glapði		glöpðu	glepði	glapðr
<i>glotta</i> (to grin)	glotti		glotti				glott
<i>glymja</i> (to clasp)	glymr		glumði			glymði	
<i>gnaga</i> (to gnaw) defect.	gnegr		(gnóg)				
<i>gnapa</i> (to jut out)	gnapi		gnapði		gnöpðu		
<i>gnella</i> (to yell) defect.			gnall		gnullu		
<i>gnesta</i> (to crack)	gnestr		gnast		gnustu		
<i>gnúa</i> (to rub)	gný	gnúum	gnóri & gneri			gnöri	gnúinn
<i>gnyðja</i> (to murmur) defect.			gnuddi				
<i>gnýa</i> (to sound) defect.	gnýr		gnúði				
<i>grafa</i> (to grave, dig)	gref	gröfum	gróf	gróft	grófu	grœfi	grafinn
<i>gráta</i> (to greet, weep)	græt	grátum	grét	grézt	grétu	gréti	grátinn
<i>gremja</i> (to anger, provoke)	gremr		gramði		grömdu	gremði	
<i>gripa</i> (to grasp)	grip		greip	greipt	gripu	gripi	gripinn
<i>gróa</i> (to grow)	grœ	gróm	gröri & gleri			gröri	gróinn
<i>grúfa</i> (to grovel)	grúfi		grúfði			(grýfði)	
<i>gyggva</i> (to quail) defect.	gyggvir						
<b>GÖRA, gjöra, gera</b> (to do)	görr & göri		görði, gjörði, & gerði			görði	gugginn
<b>HABA</b> (to have)	hefi	höfum	hafði		höfðu	hefði	görr, gört, görzk
<b>HALDA</b> (to hold)	held	höldum	hélt	hélzt	héldu	héldi	hafðr, höfð, haft
<i>hanga</i> (to hang)	hangi	höngum	hékk	hékk	héngu	hengi	haldinn
<i>há</i> (to vex)	hái		háði			hæði	hanginn
<b>HEFJA</b> (to lift, heave, begin)	hef	hefjum	hóf	hóft	hófu	hæfi	háid
<b>HEITA</b> (to be called, promise)	heit & heiti		hét	hézt	hétu	hæti	hafinn
<i>hemja</i> (to hem, restrain)	hem		hamði				heitinn
<i>heyja</i> (to perform)	hey		háði			(hæði)	hamið
<i>hjálpa</i> (to help)	helpr	hjálpum	halp		hulpu	hyldi	háinn
<i>hlaða</i> (to build up)	hleð	hlöðum	hlóð	hlótt	hlóðu	hlypi	holpinn
<i>hlaupa</i> (to leap)	hleyp	hlaupum	hljóp	hljópt	hljópu	hlypi, hlæpi	hlaðinn
<i>hljóta</i> (to get allotted, must)	hlýt	hljótum	hlaut	hlaut	hlutu	hlyti	hlaupinn
<i>hlymja</i> (to dash)	hlymr		hlumði				hlotinn
<i>hlýja</i> (to shelter)	hlýr		hlýði	hlúði			
<i>hlæja</i> (to laugh)	hlæ	hlæjum	hló	hlótt	hlógu	hlægi	hlegið
<i>hníga</i> (to sink)	hníg		hneig	hneigt	hnigu	hnigi	hniginn
<i>hnípa</i> (to droop, crouch) defect.							hnipinn
<i>hníta</i> (to strike against) defect.							
<i>hnjóða</i> (to rivet)	hnýð		hneit		hnitu	hniti	
<i>hnjósa</i> (to sneeze)	hnýss		hnaud	hnautt	hnuðu		hnoðinn
<i>hnúfa</i> (to crouch) defect.			hnauss				
<i>hnöggva</i> (to humble)	hnyggr		hnauf				
<b>HORFA</b> (to look)	horfi		hnögg			hyrfði	hnugginn
<i>hrekja</i> (to toss)	hrek		horfði		brökðu	hrekði	horft
<i>hrinda</i> (to push)	hrind		hrakði		hrundu	hrekði	hrakðr
<i>hrifa</i> (to grapple)	hrif		hratt	bratzt		hryndi	hrundinn
<i>hrína</i> (to squeal)	hrin		hreif	hreift	hrifu	hrifi	hrifinn
<i>hrjóða</i> (to rid, clear)	hrjód	hrjóðum	hrein		hrinu	hrini	hrinið
<i>hrjósa</i> (to shudder)	hryð		hraud	hrautt	hruðu	hryði	hroðinn
<i>hrjóta</i> (to rebound)	hryss		hraus			hrysi	
<i>hrymja</i> (to weaken)	hryt	hrjótum	hraut	hrauzt	hrutu	hryti	hrotið
<i>hrynja</i> (to fall into ruin)			hrumði				
<b>HRÖKKVA</b> (to recoil)	hryn		hrunði			hrynði	hrunið
<b>HVERFA</b> (to rotate)	hrökk		hrökk	hrökkt	hrukku	hrykki	hrokinn
<i>hvetja</i> (to whet)	hverf		hvarf	hvarft	hurfu	hyrfi	horfinn
<i>hvina</i> (to whistle)	hvet	hvetjum	hvatti		hvöttu	hvetti	hvattr, hvött, hvatt
<i>hyggja</i> (to think)	hvin		hvein		hvinu		(hvinið)
<i>hylja</i> (to bide)	hygg	hyggjum	hugði			hygði	hugt, hugzt
	hyl	hyljum	hulði			hylði	hulðr, hult



<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>2nd Pers.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Subj. Pret.</i>	<i>Part.</i>
<b>höggva</b> ( <i>to bew</i> )	högg	höggum	hjó	hjött	hjoggu	hjoggi	höggvinn
<b>kala</b> ( <i>to cool, freeze</i> )	kell		kól		kólu	kœli	kalinn
<b>kaupa</b> ( <i>to chaffer, buy</i> )	kaupi		keypiti			keypti	keyptr, keypz
<b>kefja</b> ( <i>to submerge</i> )	kæf		kaðði		köfðu		kaðr
<b>kjósa</b> ( <i>to choose</i> )	kýss	kjósum	kjöri & kaus		kuru & kusu	kjöri	kjörinn & kosinn
<b>klá</b> ( <i>to claw, scratch</i> )	klæ		kló	klótt			kleginn
<b>klekja</b> ( <i>to batch</i> )	klekr		klakði		klökðu	klekði	klakðr
<b>klífa</b> ( <i>to climb</i> )	klíf		kleif		klifu	klifi	
<b>kljúfa</b> ( <i>to cleave</i> )	klýf	kljúfum	klauf		klufu	klyfi	klofinn
<b>klýfja</b> ( <i>to split</i> )			klufði				klufðr
<b>klökkva</b> ( <i>to sob</i> ) defect.			klökk		klukku		
<b>(knega, to be able)</b> defect.	kná, knátt	knegum	knátti		knáttu & knáttu	knætti	
<b>knýja</b> ( <i>to knock</i> )	kný	knýjum	knúði			knýði	knúinn
<b>KOMA</b> ( <i>to come</i> )	kómr & kemr	komum	kom, komt		kómu, kvámu	kœmi, kvæmi	kominn
<b>krefja</b> ( <i>to crave</i> )	kref	krefjum	kraðði		kröfðu	krefði	kraðr, kröfð
<b>kremja</b> ( <i>to squeeze</i> )	krem	kremjum	kramði		krömðu	kremði	kramðr, krömd
<b>kreppa</b> ( <i>to clench</i> ) defect.							kroppinn
<b>krjúpa</b> ( <i>to creep</i> )	krýp	krjúpum	kraup, kraupt		krupu	krypi	kropinn
<b>kryfja</b> ( <i>to embowel</i> )	kryf	kryfjum	krufði			kryfði	krufðr
<b>krysja</b> ( <i>to crouch</i> )			krusti				
<b>krytja</b> ( <i>to murmur</i> )			krutti				
<b>krylja</b> ( <i>to swarm</i> )			krúði			(kryði)	(krúð)
<b>KUNNA</b> ( <i>to know, be able</i> )	kann, kannt	kunnu	kunni			kynni	kunnað
<b>KVEÐA</b> ( <i>to say</i> )	kveð		kvað	kvatt	kváðu & kóðu	kvæði	kveðinn
<b>kveðja</b> ( <i>to call on, request</i> )	kveð	kveðjum	kvaddi		kvöddu	kvæddi	kvaddr, kvödd
<b>kvelfa</b> ( <i>to torment</i> )	kvæl	kvelfjum	kvalði		kvöldu	kvelði	kvalðr, kvöld
<b>lafa</b> ( <i>to dangle</i> )	lafi	lafum	lafði		löfðu	(lefði)	lafat
<b>LÁTA</b> ( <i>to let</i> )	læt	látum & lóttum	lét	lézt	létu	léti	látinn
<b>LEGGJA</b> ( <i>to lay</i> )	legg	leggjum	lagði		lögðu	legði	lagðr, lögð, lagt
<b>leika</b> ( <i>to play</i> )	leik		lék	lékt	léku	léki	leikinn
<b>læka</b> ( <i>to leak</i> )	lek		lak	lakt	láku	læki	lekit
<b>lemja</b> ( <i>to thrash</i> )	lem	lemjum	lamði		lömðu	lemði	lamðr, lömd
<b>lepja</b> ( <i>to lap</i> )	lep		lapði		löpðu	lepði	lapit
<b>lesa</b> ( <i>to gather, to read</i> )	les		las	last	lásu	læsi	lesinn
<b>letja</b> ( <i>to bold back</i> )	let	letjum	latti		löttu	letti	lattr, lött
<b>LÍFA</b> ( <i>to live</i> )	lífi		lifði		lifðu	líði	lífað
<b>LIGGJA</b> ( <i>to lie</i> )	ligg	liggjum	lá	látt	lágu & lógu	lægi	legið
<b>LÍÐA</b> ( <i>to glide</i> )	líð		leið	leitt	líðu	líði	líðinn
<b>líta</b> ( <i>to look</i> )	lít		leit	leizt	litu	liti	litinn
<b>ljá</b> ( <i>to lend</i> )	lé	ljám	léði			léði	léðr
<b>ljósta</b> ( <i>to strike</i> )	lýst	ljóstum	laust		lustu	lysti	lostinn
<b>ljúga</b> ( <i>to lie</i> )	lýg	ljúgum	laug & ló	lött	lugu	lygi	loginn
<b>loða</b> ( <i>to stick to</i> )	loði		loddi				loðat
<b>luma</b> ( <i>to keep</i> )	lumi		(lumði)				lumat
<b>lúka</b> ( <i>to shut, end</i> )	lýk	lúkum	lauk	laukt	luku	lyki	lokinn
<b>lúta</b> ( <i>to lout, stoop</i> )	lýt	lútum	laut	lauzt	lutu	lyti	lotinn
<b>lykja</b> ( <i>to lock</i> )	lyk	lykjum	lukði			lykði	lukðr, luktr, lukzk
<b>lýja</b> ( <i>to beat soft</i> )	lý	lýjum	lúði			(lýði)	lúinn
<b>mala</b> ( <i>to grind</i> )	(mel)	mölum	mól		mólu	mœli	malinn
<b>mara</b> ( <i>to be water-logged</i> )	mari	mörum	marði		mörðu		marað
<b>má</b> ( <i>to blot</i> )	mái		máði				máðr, mázt
<b>MEGA</b> ( <i>may, to have might</i> )	má, mátt	megum	mátti		máttu & móttu	mætti	mátt
<b>merja</b> ( <i>to crush</i> )	merr		marði		mörðu	merði	marðr, marinn
<b>meta</b> ( <i>to tax</i> )	met		mat	mazt	mátu & mótu	mæti	matinn
<b>metja</b> ( <i>to eat, consume</i> ) defect.			matti				
<b>míga</b> ( <i>mingere</i> )	míg		meig	meigt	migu	migi	migið
<b>muna</b> ( <i>to remember</i> )	man, mant	munum	munði			mynði	munað
<b>MUNU</b> and <b>monu</b> ( <i>will, shall</i> )	man, mant	munu, monu	mundi & möndi			möndi & myndi	
<b>mylja</b> ( <i>to crush</i> )	myl		mulði			möldi, myldi	mulðr, mulinn
<b>mýgja</b> ( <i>to destroy</i> ) defect.			mugði		mögðu		
<b>ná</b> ( <i>to reach</i> )	nái		náði			næði	náð, názk
<b>NEMA</b> ( <i>to take, learn</i> )	nem		nam	namt	námu	næmi	numinn
<b>njóta</b> ( <i>to enjoy</i> )	nýt	njótum	nauf	nauzt	nutum	nyti	notinn
<b>RÁÐA</b> ( <i>to advise, rule</i> )	ræð	ráðum	réd	réttr	réðu	rédi	ráðinn
<b>reka</b> ( <i>to drive</i> )	rek	rekum	rak	rakt	ráku & ræku	ræki	rekinn
<b>rekja</b> ( <i>to unfold</i> )	rek	rekjum	rakði		rökðu	rekði	rakðr, röktr, rakzt
<b>renna</b> ( <i>to run, flow</i> )	renn		rann	rannt	runnu	rynni	runninn
<b>riða</b> ( <i>to ride, swing</i> )	rið		reið	reitt	riðu	riði	riðinn
<b>riða</b> ( <i>to writhe, knit</i> )	rið		reið	reitt	riðu	riði	riðinn
<b>rífa</b> ( <i>to rive, tear</i> )	ríf		reif	reift	rifu	rifi	rífinn
<b>rísa</b> ( <i>to rise</i> )	rís		reis	reist	risu	risi	risinn
<b>rísta</b> ( <i>to slash</i> )	ríst		reist	reist	ristu	risti	ristinn
<b>ríta</b> ( <i>to trench, to write</i> )	rít		reit	reizt	ritu	riti	ritinn
<b>rjóða</b> ( <i>to redden</i> )	rýð	rjóðum	rauð	rautt	ruðu	ryði	roðinn
<b>rjóta</b> ( <i>to roar, snore</i> )	rýt	rjótum	raut	rauzt	rutu	ryti	rotið
<b>rjúfa</b> ( <i>to dissolve</i> )	rýf	rjúfum	rauf	rauft	rufu	ryfi	rofinn
<b>rjúka</b> ( <i>to reek, steam</i> )	ryk	rjúkum	rauk	raukt	ruku	ryki	rokinn
<b>róa</b> ( <i>to row</i> )	rœ	róm & róum	róri & reri			róri & reri	róinn
<b>ryðja</b> ( <i>to rid, clear away</i> )	ryð	ryðjum	ruddi			ryddi	ruddr, rutt, ruzt
<b>rymja</b> ( <i>to roar</i> )	rymr		rumði				



<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Pret. and Pers.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Subj. Pret.</i>	<i>Part.</i>
ryjja ( <i>to pluck</i> )	ryr		rúði		(ryði)	rúinn
sama ( <i>to beseech</i> )	samir		samði	sömðu	semði	samat
sá ( <i>to sow</i> )	sær & sáir		söri & seri	söru	söri	sáinn
seðja ( <i>to satiate</i> )	seð	seðjum	saddi	söddu	seddi	saddr, södd, satt
SEGJA ( <i>to say</i> )	segi	segjum	sagði	sögðu	segoð	sagðr, sögoð, sagt
selja ( <i>to sell</i> )	sel	seljum	seldi		seldi	seldr, selt
semja ( <i>to compose</i> )	sem	semjum	samði	sömðu	semði	samðr, sömð
serða ( <i>stuprate</i> ) defect.			sarð			sorðinn
SETJA ( <i>to set</i> )	set	setjum	setti		setti	settr, sezk
SITJA ( <i>to sit</i> )	sit	sitjum	sat	satz	sátu & sátu	setinn
síða ( <i>to work a charm</i> )	síð		seið		síðu	síðit
siga ( <i>to sink</i> )	síg		seig & ség		sígi	siginn
SJÁ ( <i>to see</i> )	sé	sjám & sjóm	sá	sátt	sá & só	sénn (séðr), sésék
sjóða ( <i>to cook</i> )	syð	sjóðum	saud	sautt	suðu	sóðinn
sjúga & súga ( <i>to suck</i> )	syg	sjúgum	saug & só	sótt	sugu	soginn
skafa ( <i>to scrape</i> )	skef	sköfum	skóf	skóft	skófu	skafinn
skaga ( <i>to jut out</i> )	skagi	skögum	skagði		skögðu	skagat
skaka ( <i>to shake</i> )	skek	skökum	skók	skókt	skóku	skekinn
skapa ( <i>to shape, make</i> )	(skep)	sköpum	skóp		skópu	
skedja ( <i>to hurt</i> )	skeðr		skaddi			skaddr, sködd, skatt
skepja ( <i>to shape</i> )			skapði			skapðr
skera ( <i>to cut</i> )	skerr		skar	skart	skáru & skóru	skorinn
SKILJA ( <i>to separate, understand</i> )	skil	skiljum	skilði			skilðr, skilt, skilzk
skína ( <i>to shine</i> )	skínn		skein	skeint	skinu	skinninn
skíta ( <i>to cacare</i> )	skít		skeit		skitu	skitinn
skjalla ( <i>to clasp</i> )	skellr		skall	skallt	skullu	skollinn
skjálfa ( <i>to shiver</i> )	skélf	skjálfum	skalf	skalft	skulfu	skolft
skjóta ( <i>to shoot</i> )	skýt	skjótum	skaut	skauzt	skutu	skotinn
skolla ( <i>to dangle</i> )	skolli		skolldi			skollat
skorta ( <i>to lack</i> )	skorti		skorti			skort
skreppa ( <i>to slip</i> )	skrepp		skrapp	skrappt	skruppu	skroppinn
skriða ( <i>to creep</i> )	skrið		skreið	skreitt	skriðu	skriðinn
SKULU ( <i>ball</i> )	skal, skalt	skulu	skyldi			skyldi
slá ( <i>to smite</i> )	slæ	slám & slóm	sló	slótt	slógu	slægi
sleppa ( <i>to slip</i> )	slepp		slapp	slappt	sluppu	sleginn
slíta ( <i>to slit</i> )	slit		sleit	sleizt	slitu	sloppinn
slyngva and slöngva ( <i>to sling</i> )	slyng		slaug		slungu	slitinn
slökkva ( <i>to extinguish</i> ) defect.	slökk		small			slunginn
smella ( <i>to smack</i> ) defect.	smell		smang & smó		smugu	slokinn
smjúga ( <i>to creep through</i> )	smýg	smjúgum	smurði			smoginn
smyrja ( <i>to anoint</i> )	smyr	smyrjum	smurði			smurðr
snerta ( <i>to touch</i> )	snertr		snart	snarzt	snurtu	snortinn
sníða ( <i>to slice</i> )	sníð		sneið	sneitt	sniðu	snyrti
snjóa ( <i>to snow</i> ) defect.	snýr					sniði
snúa ( <i>to turn</i> )	sný	snúm	snöri & sneri		snöru	sniðinn
snyðja ( <i>to snuff</i> ) defect.			snuddi			snifinn
sofa ( <i>to sleep</i> )	söfr & sefr	sofum	svaf	svaft	sváfu & sófu	snúinn
sóa ( <i>to sacrifice</i> ) defect.						sofinn
spara ( <i>to spare</i> )	spari	spörum	sparði		spörðu	soít
spá ( <i>to spae, prophesy</i> )	spái		spáði			sparat
spenja ( <i>to decoy</i> )	spenr	spenjum	spanði		spönðu	spáð
sperna ( <i>to spurn</i> ) defect.			sparn			spanið, spönð
spinna ( <i>to spin</i> )	spinn		spann	spannt	spunnu	spynni
spretta ( <i>to spirt, spring</i> )	sprettr		spratt	sprazt	spruttu	spynni
springa ( <i>to spring, crack</i> )	spring		sprakk	sprakkt	sprungu	sprytti
spyrja ( <i>to spear, ask</i> )	spyr	spyrjum	spurði			sprungi
spýja ( <i>to spew</i> )	spý	spúm	spjó	spjótt	spjó	spyrði
STANDA ( <i>to stand</i> )	stend	stöndum	stóð	stótt	stöðu	spýi
stara ( <i>to stare</i> )	stari	störum	starði		stöðu	stæði
stedja ( <i>to steady, stop</i> ) defect.			staddi		sterðu	sterði
stela ( <i>to steal</i> )	stel		stal	stalt	stálu & stölu	stæði
stinga ( <i>to stick</i> )	sting		stak	stakkt		sterði
stíga ( <i>to step</i> )	stig		steig & sté	stétt	stigu	stæði
strá ( <i>to strew</i> )	strái		stráði			stæði
strjúka ( <i>to strike</i> )	stryk	strjúkum	strauk	straukt	struku	stryki
stúpa ( <i>to stoop</i> ) defect.						
stúra ( <i>to mope</i> ) defect.	stúri		stúrði			
styðja ( <i>to prop</i> )	styð	styðjum	studdi			stæði
stynja ( <i>to groan</i> )	styn	stynjum	stunði			stæði
stökkva ( <i>to leap</i> )	stökk		stökk	stökkt	stukku	stæði
súpa ( <i>to sip</i> )	sýp	súpum	saup	saup	supu	stæði
sveðja ( <i>to glance off</i> )	sveðr		svaddi		svöddu	stæði
svefja ( <i>to soothe</i> )	svefr		svafði		svöfðu	stæði
svelgja ( <i>to swallow</i> )	svelgr	svelgjum	svalg	svalgt	sulgu	stæði
svelja ( <i>to swell</i> )	svelr		svalði		svöldu	stæði
svella ( <i>to swell</i> )	svellr		svall	svallt	sullu	stæði
svelta ( <i>to starve, die</i> )	sveltr		svalt	svalzt	sultu	stæði
sverfa ( <i>to file</i> )	sverf		svarf	svarft	surfu	stæði
sverja ( <i>to swear</i> )	sver	sverjum	sórt		sóru	stæði
svimma ( <i>to swim</i> )	svimm		svamm		summu	stæði



<i>Inf.</i>	<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>2nd Pers.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Subj. Pret.</i>	<i>Part.</i>
svíða (to singe)	svið		sveidd	sveitt	sviðu	sviði	sviðinn
svífa (to rove, drift)	svíf		sveif		svífu	svífi	svífir
svíkja (to betray)	svík	svíkjum	sveik	sveikt	svíku	svíki	svíkin
svipa (to swoop) defect.	svípr		sveip				svipinn (?)
syngja (to sing)	syng	syngjum	saung	saungt	sungu	syngi	sunginn
syja (to sew) defect.			séði or söði				sóðr
SÖEKJA (to seek)	sœki	sœkjum	sótti			sœtti	sóttir, sótzk
sökkva (to sink)	sökk		sökk	sökkt	sukku	sykki	sokkinn
TAKA (to take)	tek	tökum	tók	tókt	tóku	toeki	tekin
teðja (to dung)	teð		taddi		töddu		taddr, tödd, tatt
tefja (to delay)	tef	tefjum	tafði		töfðu	tefði	tafðr, töfð
telja (to tell, count)	tel	teljum	talði		tölðu	telði	taldr, töld, talt
temja (to tame)	tem	temjum	tamði		tömðu	temði	tamðr, tömð
tjá (to shew)	té		tjáði				téðr
(tjúga, to draw) defect.							toginn
tolla (to bang fast)	tolli		tollði				tollað
treðja (to tread)	treð & trøðr		traddi		tröddu		traddr, trödd
treffa (to tear)	(trefr)		(trafði)				trafðr
trega (to grieve)	tregr		tregði				tregað
troða (to tread)	tröðr & treðr		trað		tráðu & tráðu	træði	troðinn
trúa (to throw)	trúi		trúði			trýði	trúað
tyggja (to chew)	tygg	tyggjum	tögg & töggt	tugði	tuggu	tyggi	tugginn
týja, tœja, tjá (to avail, grant)	týr		týði & tæði				
ugga (to fear)	uggi		uggði			ygðði	uggat
unna (to rest)	uni		unði			yndi	unad
unna (to grant, love)	ann, annt	unna	unni			ynni	unnat, unnt
vaða (to wade)	veð	vöðum	óð	(ótt)	óðu	æði	vaðið
vaka (to wake, be awake)	vaki	vökum	vakði		vökðu	vekði	vakað
valda (to wield, rule)	veld	völdum	voldi & olli			ylli & voldi	valdit
vara (to be aware of)	vari		varði				varat
vaxa (to wax)	vex	vöxum	óx	óxt	óxu	yxi	vaxinn
vefa (to weave)	vef		vaf & óf	óft	ófu	væfi, æfi	ofinn
vefja (to wrap)	vef	vefjum	vafði		vöfðu	vefði	vafðr, vöfð
vega (to weigh, fight)	veg		vá	vátt	vágu & vágu	vægi	vægin
vekja (to wake, rouse from sleep)	vek	vekjum	vakði		vökðu	vekði	vakðr, vökt
velja (to choose)	vel	veljum	valði		völðu	velði	valðr, völd
vella (to boil)	vell		vall		ullu	ylli	ollinn
velta (to roll)	velt		valt	valtzt	ultu	ylti	oltinn
venja (to accustom to)	ven		vandi		vönðu	vendi	vandðr, vönð
VERA & vesa (to be)	em & ert	erum	var & vas	vart & vast	váru & váru	væri	verit
VERÐA (to become)	es, er		varð	vart		(pres. subj. sé, sér, sémm, séð)	
verja (to defend, clothe)	verð		varð		urðu	yrði	orðinn
verpa (to warp, throw)	ver		varði		vörðu	verði	varðr
VILJA (to will)	verp		varp	varpt	urpu	yrpi	orpinn
vinda (to wind wrong)	vil & vilja	viljum	vildi			vildi	viljað
vinna (to work)	vind		vatt	vatz	undu	yndi	undinn
VITA (to wit, know)	vinn		vann	vannt	unnu	ynni	unninn
víkja (to move)	veit, veizt	vitu	vissi			vissi	vitað
(vringa = to wring) defect.	vík		veik	veikt	viku	viki	vikinn
ymja (to hem)	ving = vring (?)	Grett. (in a verse)	umði		vrungu		
yrkja (to work, compose)	ymr		orti			yrti	ortr, ort, orzk
yja (to swarm) defect.	yrki		úði				
þeja (to thicken) defect.			þafði				
þegja (to be silent)	þegi	þegjum	þagði		þögðu	þegði	þagat
þekja (to catch)	þek	þekjum	þakði		þökðu	þekði	þakðr, þökð, þakinn
þekkja (to know) defect.			þátti & þekði				
þenja (to stretch)	þen	þenjum	þandi		þönðu	þenði	þanðr, þönð
þeyja (to thaw) defect.			þá				
þiggja (to receive)	þigg	þiggjum	þá	þátt	þágu & þágu	þægi	þeginn
þilja (to board)			þilði				þilðr
þíða (to melt) defect.							þiðinn
þjá (to coerce)	þjái		þjáði				þjáðr, þjáð, þjázk
þjóta (to whistle)	þýt	þjótum	þaut	pauzt	putu	þyti	þotinn
þola (to thole, bear)	þoli		þoldi			þöldi, þylði	þolt, þolat
þora (to dare)	þori		þorði			þörði, þyrði	þorat, þort
þrasa (to talk big) defect.	þrasi						
þrá (to long)	þrái		þráði				þráðr
þrifa (to seize)	þríf		þreif	þreifit	þrifu	þrifi	þrifinn
þrjóta (to cease)	þrýtr		þraut		(þrutu)	þryti	þrotinn
þruma (to sit fast)	þrumi		þrumði				
þröngva, þryngja (to press, throng)	þröng		þröng		þrungu	þryngvi	þrunginn
ÞURFA (to need)	þarf, þarft	þurfu	þurfti			þyrfti	þurfat (þurt)
þvá (to wash)	þvæ	þvám	þó	þótt	þógu	þvægi	þveginn
þverra (to wane)	þverr		þvarr		þurru	þyrri	þorrinn
ÞYKKJA (to blink, seem)	þykkir		þótti			þætti	þótt, þótzk
þylja (to recite)	þyl		þulði			þylði	þulit
þyrja (to rush) defect.	þyrr		þurði				
þysja (to rush) defect.	þyss		þusti				
æja (to bail)	æ & ái		áði			æði	áð & áit



## A LIST OF IRREGULAR FORMS.

## I. Verbal Forms.

ann, annet, from unna.	fékk, fenginn, from fá.	halp, from hjálpa.	kól, from kala.	ól, from ala.
arði, from erja.	feld, from faldá.	hamði, from hemja.	kómu, from koma.	óru, from vera.
atti, from etja.	féll, from falla.	háði, háðið, from heyja.	krafið, from krefja.	óx, óxu, from vaxa.
á, átt, from eiga.	fell, from falla.	hefi, hefði, from hafa.	kramði, from kremja.	rak, ráku, from reka.
áði, áit, from æja.	ferr, from fara.	hékk, hengu, from hanga.	kraup, krupu, kropinn, from krjúpa.	rakði, from rekja.
át, ázt, átu, from eta.	fiðr = finnr, from finna.	held, from halda.	krufði, from kryfja.	rann, from renna.
bað, báðu, from biðja.	flatti, from fletja.	helpr, from hjálpa.	krýfði, from kryfja.	rauð, ruðu, from rjóða.
bar, báru, from bera.	flaug, fló, from fljúga.	hélt (held), from halda.	krýp, krypi, from krjúpa.	rauf, rufu, from rjúfa.
barði, from berja.	flaut, flutu, from fljóta.	hét, from heita.	kvað, kváðu, from kveða.	rauk, ruku, from rjúka.
barg, from bjarga.	flöginn, from fljúga.	hjó, hjoggu, höggvinn, from höggva.	kvaddi, kvatt, from kveðja.	raut, rutu, from rjóta.
batt, batzt, from binda.	flótinn, from fljóta.	hlaut, hlutu, from hljóta.	kvalði, from kvelja.	réd, réðu, from ráða.
baud, bautt, from bjóða.	fló, flúinn, from flyja.	hleð, from hlaða.	kvámu, kvæmi, kæmi, from koma.	reið, riðinn, from ríða.
beðið, from biðja & biða.	fló, flógu, fleginn, from flá.	hlegið, from hlæja.	kvödd, from kveðja.	reif, rifinn, from rífa.
beið, biðu, from biða.	flutti, from flytja.	hleyp, from hlaupa.	kvöld, from kvelja.	reis, risinn, from rísa.
beit, bitu, from bíta.	flyg, flygi, from fljúga.	hljöp, hlypi, hlæpi, hlupu, from hlaupa.	kygni, from kunna.	reist, rist, from rísta.
bergr, from bjarga.	flyt, flyti, from fljóta.	hlótinn, from hljóta.	kýs, kýsi, from kjósa.	reit, ritinn, from ríta.
bittu, from binda.	flæ, from flá.	hló, hlógu, from hlæja.	kœli, from kala.	ro, i. e. ero, from vera.
bjó, bjoggu, bjuggu, from búa.	flægi, from flá.	hlóð, from hlaða.	lagði, lagt, from leggja.	roðinn, from rjóða.
blend, from blanda.	fokinn, from fúka.	hlýt, from hljóta.	lak, láku, from leka.	rofinn, from rjúfa.
blés, from blása.	folginn, from fela.	hnaud, hnoðinn, from hnjóða.	lamði, from lemja.	rokinn, from rjúka.
blét, blétt, from blóta and blanda.	fór, fóru, from fara.	hnaus, from hnjósa.	lapði, from lepa.	ruddi, rutt, from ryðja.
blæs, from blása.	framði, from fremja.	hneig, hné, hniginn, from hniga.	las, lásu, from lesa.	runninn, from renna.
böðinn, buðu, from bjóða.	fraus, frusu, frosinn, frönn, from frjósa.	hneit, hnit, from hníta.	latti, from letja.	ryð, ryði, from rjóða.
borginn, from bjarga.	frá, frágu, from fregna.	hnugginn, from hnöggva.	laug, from ljúga.	ryf, ryfi, from rjúfa.
borinn, from bera.	frys, frysi, from frjósa.	hnýs, from hnjósa.	lauk, from lúka.	ryk, ryki, from rjúka.
brann, from brenna.	frömd, from fremja.	holpinn, from hjálpa.	laust, from ljósta.	roe, from róa.
brast, brustu, from bresta.	fundinn, from finna.	horfinn, from hverfa.	laut, from lúta.	ræð, from ráða.
braut, brotinn, from brjóta.	fyndi, from finna.	hóf, from hefja.	lá, látt, lágu, leginn, from ligga.	róri, reti, from róa.
brá, brygði, from bregða.	fýk, fyki, from fjúka.	hrakði, from hrekja.	lé, léði, from ljá.	saddi, from seðja.
brostinn, brysti, from bresta.	fæ, from fá.	hratt, hritt, from hrinda.	lék, from leika.	sagði, sagt, from segja.
brugðinn, from bregða.	fæli, from fela.	hrauð, from hrjóða.	leið, liðinn, from liða.	samði, from semja.
brunninn, from brenna.	gaf, gáfu, from gefa.	hraut, hrutu, hrotið, from hrjóta.	leit, litu, litinn, from líta.	sarð, from serða.
bryt, bryti, from brjóta.	gakk, from ganga.	hreif, hriðinn, from hrífa.	loginn, from ljúga.	sat, sátu, from sitja.
bundiinn, from binda.	gall, from gjalla.	hrein, from hrina.	lokinn, luku, from lúka.	saut, from sjóða.
byndi, from binda.	galt, from gjalda.	hroðinn, from hrjóða.	lostinn, lustu, from ljósta.	saug & só, from sjúga.
byrgi, from bjarga.	gat, gátu, from geta.	hrokkið, hrukku, from hrökkva.	lotinn, lutu, from lúta.	saung, from syngja.
bý, from búa.	gaus, gusu, from gjósa.	hrundi, from hrynja.	lótinn, lótt, from ljúga.	saup, from súa.
býð, byði, from bjóða.	gaut, gotinn, from gjóta.	hrundinn, from hrinda.	lók, lótt, from ljúga.	sá, sátt, from sjá.
bæði, from biðja.	gein, ginu, from gína.	hryndi, from hrinda.	lukði, from lykja.	sé, sér, sém, séð, from vera.
bæri, from bera.	gékki, gengu, gengit, from ganga.	hryð, from hrjóða.	lúinn, from lýja.	sé, séðu, sénn, from sjá.
datt, dottinn, from detta.	geld, from gjalda.	hryð, from hrjóða.	lýg, lygi, from ljúga.	séðu, from syja.
dáinn, from deyja.	gellr, from gjalla.	hryð, from hrjóða.	lýk, lyki, from lúka.	sef, söf, from sofa.
dó, doi, from deyja.	geng, from ganga.	hryð, from hrjóða.	lýt, lyti, from lúta.	seig & ség, sigu, from síga.
drakk, from drekka.	gladdi, glatt, from gleðja.	hryð, from hrjóða.	læggi, from ligga.	seri, söri, from sá.
drap, drápu, from drepa.	glapði, from glepja.	hryð, from hrjóða.	læggi, from ligga.	setið, from sitja.
draup, dropið, from drjúpa.	glumði, from gleymja.	hryð, from hrjóða.	læggi, from ligga.	skaddi, from skeðja.
dreg, from draga.	glódd, from gleðja.	hryð, from hrjóða.	læggi, from ligga.	skal, skalt, from skulu.
dreginn, from draga.	gnast, gnustu, from gnesta.	hryð, from hrjóða.	læggi, from ligga.	skalf, from skjálfa.
dreif, drifinn, from drífa.	gný, from gnúa.	hryð, from hrjóða.	læggi, from ligga.	skall, from skjalla.
dró, drógu, from draga.	gnýr, from gnúa.	hryð, from hrjóða.	læggi, from ligga.	skapði, from skepja.
drukkinn, from drekka.	gnóir, gneri, from gnúa.	hryð, from hrjóða.	læggi, from ligga.	skar, skáru, from skera.
drundi, from drynja.	glóddinn, guld, from gjalda.	hryð, from hrjóða.	læggi, from ligga.	skaut, from skjóta.
drykki, from drekka.	golið, gullu, from gjalla.	hryð, from hrjóða.	læggi, from ligga.	skef, from skafa.
drýp, from drjúpa.	gosið, gusu, from gjósa.	hryð, from hrjóða.	læggi, from ligga.	skein, skinu, skininn, from skína.
droegi, from draga.	gotinn, gutu, from gjóta.	hryð, from hrjóða.	læggi, from ligga.	skeki, from skaka.
dulði, dult, from dylja.	gó, from geyja.	hryð, from hrjóða.	læggi, from ligga.	skeinn, from skaka.
dundi, from dynja.	gól, from gala.	hryð, from hrjóða.	læggi, from ligga.	skelf, from skjálfa.
duttu, from detta.	gramði, from gremja.	hryð, from hrjóða.	læggi, from ligga.	skellr, from skjalla.
dúði, from dýja.	gref, from grafa.	hryð, from hrjóða.	læggi, from ligga.	skorinn, from skera.
dvalði, dvalið, from dvelja.	grét, græt, from gráta.	hryð, from hrjóða.	læggi, from ligga.	skotinn, from skjóta.
dygði, from duga.	gróf, from grafa.	hryð, from hrjóða.	læggi, from ligga.	skóf, skófu, from skafa.
dytti, from detta.	gró, from gróa.	hryð, from hrjóða.	læggi, from ligga.	skók, from skaka.
doi, from deyja.	gröfi, from grafa.	hryð, from hrjóða.	læggi, from ligga.	skóp, from skapa.
ek, from aka.	gröfi, from grafa.	hryð, from hrjóða.	læggi, from ligga.	skrapp, skruppu, skroppinn, from skreppa.
el, from ala.	gröfi, from grafa.	hryð, from hrjóða.	læggi, from ligga.	skreið, skriðu, from skriða.
em, er, eru, from vera.	gröfi, from grafa.	hryð, from hrjóða.	læggi, from ligga.	skulfu, skolfið, from skjálfa.
eyk, from auka.	gröfi, from grafa.	hryð, from hrjóða.	læggi, from ligga.	skullu, skollu, from skjalla.
eys, from ausa.	gröfi, from grafa.	hryð, from hrjóða.	læggi, from ligga.	skutá, skyti, from skjóta.
fal, fálu, from fela.	gröfi, from grafa.	hryð, from hrjóða.	læggi, from ligga.	skylði, from skulu.
fann, from finna.	gröfi, from grafa.	hryð, from hrjóða.	læggi, from ligga.	skylli, from skjalla.
fat, fátu, from feta.	gröfi, from grafa.	hryð, from hrjóða.	læggi, from ligga.	skódd, from skeðja.
fauk, from fjúka.	gröfi, from grafa.	hryð, from hrjóða.	læggi, from ligga.	slapp, sluppu, from sleppa.



## OUTLINES OF GRAMMAR.

slaung, slungu, from slöng- va.	spurði, spurt, from spyrja.	sveik, sviku, from svíkja.	vafði, from vefja.	bandi, from þenja.
sleginn, from slá.	spönd, from spenja.	sykki, from sökka.	vakði, from vekja.	þarf, þarft, from þurfa.
sleit, slitu, slitinn, from slita.	staðið, from standa.	sylgi, from svelgja.	valði, from velja.	baut, from þjóta.
sloppinn, from sleppa.	stakk, from stinga.	syð, syði, from sjóða.	vall, from vella.	þá, þágu, from þiggja.
sló, slógu, from slá.	stal, stálu, from stela.	sýg, sygi, from sjúga.	valt, from velta.	þorrinn, from þverra.
slæ, from slá.	steig, sté, stigu, from stiga.	sýp, sypi, from súpa.	vandi, from venja.	þotinn, from þjóta.
small, from smella.	stend, from standa.	sæi, from sjá.	vann, from vinna.	þó, þógu, from þvá.
smaug, smó, smoginn, from smjúga.	stikk, from stinga.	soeri, from sverja.	var, váru, from vera.	þótti, þótt, from þykkja.
smurði, from smyrja.	stokkinn, from stökkva.	sæti, from sitja.	varð, from verða.	þraut, þrotinn, from þrjóta.
smýg, from smjúga.	stolinn, from stela.	södd, from seðja.	varði, from verja.	þreif, þrifu, from þrifa.
snart, snurtu, snyrti, snort- inn, from snerta.	stóð, stóðu, from standa.	söðr, from sjá.	varp, from verpa.	þreif, þreif, from þrjóta.
sneið, sniðinn, from sníða.	strauk, struku, strokinn, from strjúka.	sögd, from segja.	vatt, from vinda.	þuldi, from þyllja.
sný, from snúa.	studdi, stutt, from styðja.	sóri, from sá.	vá, vátt, vágu, from vega.	þurru, from þverra.
snóri, sneri, from snúa.	stukku, from stökkva.	taddi, from teðja.	veð, from vada.	þustil, from þysja.
sodinn, from sjóða.	stundi, from stynja.	tafði, from tefja.	veik, vikinn, from víkja.	þvarr, þurru, þyrri, þorr- inn, from þverra.
soginn, from sjúga.	stæli, from stela.	talði, from telja.	veit, vitu, veizt, from vita.	þveginn, from þvá.
sokkinn, from sökkva.	stödd, from steðja.	tamði, from temja.	veld, from valda.	þvæ, from þvá.
solginn, from svelgja.	södu, from sjóða.	té, téðr, from tjá.	vex, from vaxa.	þylði, þölði, from þola.
sollinn, from svella.	sugu, from súga.	trað, traðu, træði, from troða.	viðr = vinnr, from vinna.	þyrði, þörði, from þora.
soltinn, from svelta.	sukku, from sökkva.	treð, from troða.	vittu, from vinda.	þyrft, from þurfa.
soppin, from súpa.	sulgu, from svelgja.	trýði, from trúa.	voldi, from valda.	væri, from vera.
sordinn, from serða.	sullu, from svella.	tródd, from tredja.	vöfð, from vefja.	vöfð, from vefja.
sorfinn, from sverfa.	sultu, from svelta.	teeki, from taka.	vökð, from vekja.	yggi, from ugga.
sör, sóru, from sverja.	summu, from svimma.	töfð, from tefja.	gönd, from venja.	yki, from auka.
sótti, sótt, from seekja.	sunginn, sungu, from syngja.	tögg, tugði, tugginn, from tyggja.	yggi, from ugga.	ylli, from valda.
spanði, from spenja.	supu, sypi, from súpa.	töld, from telja.	ylti, from velta.	yndi, from valda.
spann, from spinna.	surfu, from sverfa.	ullu, from velta.	yndi, from una.	ynni, from unna & vinna.
spjó, from spýja.	svaf, sváfu, svæfi, from sofa.	ultu, from velta.	yrði, from verða.	yrpi, from verpa.
sprack, sprungu, sprung- inn, from springa.	svalg, from svelgja.	umði, from ymja.	yxi, from vaxa.	þagði, from þegja.
spratt, spruttu, sprottinn, from spretta.	svalt, from svelta.	undu, undinn, from vinda.	þakði, from þekja.	
spunninn, from spinna.	svamm, from svimma.	unnu, unninn, from vinna.		
	svarf, surfu, from sverfa.	urðu, from verða.		
	svarinn, from sverja.	urpu, from verpa.		
	sveið, sviðinn, from sviða.	uxu, from vaxa.		
		vaf, from vefa.		

## II. Nominal Forms.

aðrir, from annarr, <i>other</i> .	búendr, from búandi, <i>franklin</i> .	fjalar, from fjöl, <i>deal</i> .	gömul, from gamall, <i>old</i> .
Agli, from Egill.	bæði, from báðir, <i>both</i> .	fjarðar, from fjörðr, <i>firth</i> .	götu, from gata, <i>path</i> .
agnar, from ögn, <i>chaff</i> .	baegi, from bógr, <i>bow</i> .	fjár, from fé, <i>cattle</i> .	Haðar, Heði, from Höðr.
aldar, from öld, <i>age</i> .	bæjar, býjar, from bæ, býr, <i>town</i> .	fjögur, from fjórir, <i>four</i> .	hafnar, from höfn, <i>baven</i> .
alnar, from öln or alin, <i>ell</i> .	bækr, from bók, <i>book</i> .	fjöll, from fjall, <i>fell</i> .	hallar, from höll, <i>ball</i> .
andar, from önd, <i>breath, duck</i> .	bælki, from bálkr, <i>bulk, partition</i> .	flatar, flæti, from flötr, <i>flat</i> .	handar, from hönd, <i>band</i> .
annar, from önn, <i>labour</i> .	bændr, from bóndi, <i>franklin</i> .	flær, from fló, <i>flea</i> .	Harðar, Herði, from Hörd.
arðar, from örd, <i>tilling</i> .	bætr, from bót, <i>remedy</i> .	flöt, from flatr, <i>flat</i> .	hattar, hetti, from hött, <i>hood</i> .
arkar, from örk, <i>chest</i> .	bök, from bak, <i>back</i> .	fremri, fremstr, fr. fram, <i>forward</i> .	hátt, from hár, <i>high</i> .
arnar, from örn, <i>eagle</i> .	bönd, from band, <i>bond</i> .	frítt, from friðr, <i>bandsome</i> .	heilög, from heilagr, <i>boly</i> .
aspar, from ösp, <i>asp</i> .	börð, from barð, <i>brim</i> .	fyllri, fyllstr, from fullr, <i>full</i> .	helgan, helgari, from heilagr, <i>boly</i> .
aungan, aungva, etc., from eingi, none.	börn, from barn, <i>bairn, child</i> .	færi, fæstr, from fár, <i>few</i> .	hendi, hendr, from hönd, <i>band</i> .
aurar, from eyrir, <i>ounce</i> .	degi, from dagr, <i>day</i> .	fætr, from fótr, <i>foot</i> .	himni, from himinn, <i>heaven</i> .
axar, from öx, <i>axe</i> .	djörf, from djarfr, <i>daring</i> .	föður, from faðir, <i>father</i> .	hirti, from hjörtr, <i>bart</i> .
axlar, from öxl, <i>shoulder</i> .	drætti, from drátr, <i>pulling</i> .	fögnuðr = fagnaðr, <i>joy</i> .	hitt, from hinn, <i>the</i> .
á & ána, from á, <i>river</i> .	dura, from dyrr, <i>door</i> .	fögr, from fagr, <i>fair</i> .	hjarðar, from hjörð, <i>herd</i> .
á, from ær, <i>eve</i> .	dýalar, from dvöl, <i>delay</i> .	föll, from fall, <i>fall</i> .	hjörtu, from hjarta, <i>heart</i> .
ár, from á, <i>river</i> .	dýpri, from djúpr, <i>deep</i> .	för, from far, <i>footprint</i> .	hlýtt, from hlýr, <i>warm</i> .
ballar, from bóll, <i>ball</i> .	dætr, from dóttir, <i>daughter</i> .	föst, from fastr, <i>firm</i> .	hnött, hnetr, from hnot, <i>nut</i> .
barkar, from börkr, <i>bark</i> .	dögum, from dagr, <i>day</i> .	föt, from fat, <i>garment</i> .	hrátt, from hrár, <i>raw</i> .
beggja, from báðir, <i>both</i> .	dögurðr = dagverðr, <i>dinner</i> .	galtar, galti, from göltr, <i>bog</i> .	hundrað, from hundrað, <i>hundred</i> .
birni, bjarnar, from björn, <i>bear</i> .	dölum, from dalr, <i>dale</i> .	garnir, from görn, <i>gut</i> .	hvannar, from hvönn, <i>angelica</i> .
bjargar, from björg, <i>help</i> .	Dönum, from Danir, <i>Danes</i> .	gjafar, from gjöf, <i>gift</i> .	hvöss, from hvass, <i>sharp</i> .
björg, from bjarg, <i>rock</i> .	döpr, from dapr, <i>dismal</i> .	giarðar, from giörð, <i>girdle</i> .	hvött, from hvatr, <i>vigorous</i> .
björt, from bjart, <i>bricht</i> .	eitt, from einn, <i>one</i> .	gjöld, from gjald, <i>payment</i> .	hæri, hæstr, from hár, <i>high</i> .
blátt, from blár, <i>blue</i> .	elptr, from álpt, <i>swan</i> .	gjörn, from gjarn, <i>willing</i> .	hætti, from hátt, <i>mode</i> .
blint, from blind, <i>blind</i> .	endr, from önd, <i>duck</i> .	glatt, from gláðr, <i>glad</i> .	höf, from haf, <i>sea</i> .
blöð, from blað, <i>blade, leaf</i> .	erni, from örn, <i>eagle</i> .	glæðr, from glöð, <i>embers</i> .	höfði, from höfuð, <i>head</i> .
botz, from botn, <i>bottom</i> .	eyjar, from ey, <i>island</i> .	glöð, from gláðr, <i>glad</i> .	hög, from hagr, <i>bandy</i> .
breitt, from breiðr, <i>broad</i> .	fanna, from fönn, <i>snow</i> .	gott, from göðr, <i>good</i> .	höll, from hallr, <i>slant</i> .
brynn, from brún, <i>brow</i> .	farar, from för, <i>journey</i> .	grafar, from gröf, <i>grave</i> .	hölt, from haltr, <i>lame</i> .
brýr, from brú, <i>bridge</i> .	fátt, from fár, <i>few</i> .	grastar, greftir, from gröftr, <i>digging</i> .	höpt, from hapt, <i>bond</i> .
brœðr, from bróðir, <i>brother</i> .	feðr, from faðir, <i>father</i> .	grátt, from grár, <i>gray</i> .	hörd, from harðr, <i>bard</i> .
brœkr, from brók, <i>breeches</i> .	fegri, fegstr, from fagr, <i>fair</i> .	grynnri, grynnstr, from grunnr, shallow.	jardar, from jörð, <i>earth</i> .
brögð, from bragð, <i>exploit</i> .	fíri, fístr, from fjarr, <i>far</i> .	grös, from gras, <i>grass</i> .	jöfn, jömn, from jafn, <i>even</i> .
brött, from brattr, <i>steep</i> .	fjarðar, from fjörðr, <i>feather</i> .	gæss, from gás, <i>goose</i> .	karar, from kör, <i>bed of a bed- ridden person</i> .



kastar, kesti, from köstr, *pile*.  
 katli, from ketill, *kettle*.  
 kattar, ketti, from köttir, *cat*.  
 kili, from kjölr, *keel*.  
 kljá, from klé, *weaver's weight*.  
 knarrar, knerri, from knörr, *ship*.  
 knjá, knjá, from kné, *knee*.  
 kramar, from kröm, *wasting sickness*.  
 kú, from kýr, *cow*.  
 kvalar, from kvöl, *tormen*.  
 kvenna, from kona, *woman*.  
 köku, from kaka, *cake*.  
 köld, from kaldr, *cold*.  
 köll, from kall, *call*.  
 kölluð, from kallaðr, *called*.  
 laðar, from löð, *bidding*.  
 laga, from lög, *law*.  
 lagar, legi, from lögr, *water*.  
 lanx, from land, *land*.  
 lasta, lesti, from löstr, *fault*.  
 látum, from læti, *manners*.  
 leitt, from leiðr, *loathed*.  
 lítið, from lítill, *little*.  
 ljá, from lé, *scythe*.  
 lukli, from lykkill, *key*.  
 lyss, from lús, *louse*.  
 lægri, lægstr, from lágr, *low*.  
 lær, from ló, *lark*.  
 lömb, from lamb, *lamb*.  
 lönd, from land, *land*.  
 löng, from langr, *long*.  
 magari, megi, from mögr, *son*.  
 malar, from möl, *gravel*.  
 manar, from mön, *mane*.  
 manna, manni, mannr, from maðr, *man*.  
 marðar, merði, from mörðr, *marten*.  
 markar, from mörk, *mark, march*.  
 mart, from margr, *many*.  
 máttkan, from máttigr, *mighty*.  
 megri, from magr, *meager*.  
 menn, meðr, from maðr, *man*.  
 merkr, from mörk, *mark*.  
 mey, meyar, from mæx, *maid*.  
 miði, from mjöðr, *mead*.  
 mikil, from mikill, *mickle*.  
 mitt, from minn, *mine*.  
 mitt, from miðr, *middle*.  
 mjaðar, from mjöðr, *mead*.  
 mjallar, from mjöll, *snow*.  
 mjótt, from mjór, *slim*.  
 morni, from morginn, *morning*.  
 mónoðr = mánuðr, *month*.  
 muðr = munnr, *mouth*.  
 mykill = mikill, *mickle*.  
 myss, from mús, *mouse*.  
 mæðr, from móðir, *mother*.  
 mætti, from máttir, *might*.  
 möðru, from maðra, *madder*.  
 mögn, from magn, *might*.  
 mögr, from magr, *meagre*.

mörg, from margr, *many*.  
 mörk, from mark, *march, border*.  
 máðl, from mál, *speech*.  
 nasar, from nös, *nostril*.  
 nánari, from náinn, *near*.  
 náttar, from nótt, *night*.  
 negl, from nagl, *nail*.  
 Nirði, Njarðar, from Njörðr.  
 nýtt, from nýr, *new*.  
 nætr, from nótt, *night*.  
 noetr, from nótt, *net*.  
 nöfn, nömn, from nafn, *name*.  
 nöðri, nerðri, = nýrðri, *more north*.  
 orz, from orð, *word*.  
 ótt, from óðr, *enraged*.  
 raðar, from röð, *row, series*.  
 raddar, from rödd, *voice*.  
 randar, from rönd, *stripe*.  
 rastar, from röst, *mile*.  
 rótt, from rór, *resting*.  
 roer, from ró, *nail*.  
 roetr, from rót, *root*.  
 röm, from rammr, *strong, bitter*.  
 röng, from rangr, *wrong*.  
 rönna, from rann, *house*.  
 ró = rá, *nook, yard*.  
 saðr = sannr, *sooth*.  
 sagar, from sög, *saw, (to saw)*.  
 sagnar, from sögn, *saw, (to say)*.  
 sakar, from sök, *sake*.  
 sannz, from sandr, *sand*.  
 satt, from sannr, *sooth*.  
 sitt, from sinn, *suus*.  
 sitt, from síðr, *long*.  
 skátt, from skár, *open*.  
 skemri, skemstr, from skammr, *short*.  
 skildi, from skjöldr, *shield*.  
 skúar, from skór, *shoe*.  
 skömm, from skammr, *short*.  
 sköpt, from skapt, *shaft, bundle*.  
 sköpuð, from skapaðr, *shaped*.  
 skörð, from skarð, *clef*.  
 slætt, from slær, *blunt*.  
 slætti, from sláttir, *smiting*.  
 smæri, smæstr, from smár, *small*.  
 snær = snjó, *snow*.  
 spalar, speli, from spölr, *rail*.  
 spjöld, from spjald, *tablet*.  
 spjöll, from spjall, *spell*.  
 spæni, from spánn, *chip*.  
 spök, from spakr, *wise*.  
 stangar, stengr, from stöng, *pole*.  
 stéðja, from steði, *stitch*.  
 strandar, strendr, from strönd, *strand*.  
 styttri, styttr, from stuttur, *short*.  
 stærir, stærstir, from stórr, *great*.  
 stöðr, steðr, from stoð, *pillar*.  
 sumur, from sumar, *summer*.  
 sú, from sá, *that*.

sú, from sýr, *sow*.  
 svarðar, sverði, from svörðr, *sword*.  
 sveppi, from svöppr, *musbroom*.  
 sviðr = svinnr, *wise*.  
 svör, from svar, *answer*.  
 syni, sýni, from sonr, *son*.  
 sætt, from sær, *seeing*.  
 sævar, from sær, *sea*.  
 sögu, from saga, *story*.  
 sölt, from saltr, *salt*.  
 sölu, from sala, *sale*.  
 söm, from samr, *same*.  
 sönn, from sannr, *true*.  
 sóx, from sax, *sword*.  
 sór = sár, *sore, wound*.  
 tafar, from tóf, *delay*.  
 tangar, from tång, *tongs*.  
 tennr, teðr, tanna, from tönn, *tooth*.  
 tjarnar, from tjörn, *tarn*.  
 traðar, from tröð, *enclosure*.  
 trjá, trjám, from tré, *tree*.  
 trútt, from trúr, *true*.  
 tugli, from tygill, *strap*.  
 tveggja, from tveir, *two*.  
 tvær, tvá, tvau, from tveir, *two*.  
 tær, from tá, *toe*.  
 töðu, from taða, *bay*.  
 töfl, from tafi, *same*.  
 tölu, from tala, *speech, tale*.  
 töluð, from talaðr, *told, spoken*.  
 töm, from tamr, *tame*.  
 töpuð, from tapaðr, *lost*.  
 tösku, from taska, *bag*.  
 tór = tár, *tears*.  
 vakar, from vök, *bole*.  
 valar, veli, from völr, *stick*.  
 vallar, velli, from völr, *field*.  
 vambar, from vömb, *womb*.  
 vamma, from vömm, *fault*.  
 vandar, vendi, from vöndr, *wand*.  
 vant, from vandr, *difficult*.  
 varðar, verði, from vörðr, *ward*.  
 varnar, from vörn, *defence*.  
 varrar, from vörr, *lip*.  
 varrar, verri, from vörr, *pull*.  
 vattar, vetti, from vötrr, *glove*.  
 vatx, from vatn, *water*.  
 vaxtar, vexti, from vöxtr, *growth*.  
 vánd, from vándr, *bad*.  
 veraldar, from veröld, *world*.  
 vesöl, from vesall, *wretched*.  
 vilja, from vili, *will*.  
 vinnu, from vindr, *wind*.  
 vitt, from víðr, *wide*.  
 vöð, from vað, *ford*.  
 vöknuð, from vaknaðr, *awake*.  
 vöku, from vaka, *waking*.  
 völd, from vald, *power*.  
 völu, from vala, *knuckle*.  
 vön, from vanr, *want*.  
 vönd, from vandr, *difficult*.

vör, from varr, *ware*.  
 vörðu, from varða, *beacon*.  
 vörm, from varmr, *warm*.  
 vörtu, from varta, *wart*.  
 vöru, from vara, *wares*.  
 vösk, from vaskr, *valiant*.  
 vötn, from vatn, *water*.  
 vón = ván, *hope*.  
 vöpn = vápn, *weapon*.  
 yngri, yngstr, from ungr, *young*.  
 yxu, from uxi, *ox*.  
 þagnar, from þögn, *silence*.  
 þakkar, from þökk, *thanks*.  
 þau, þær, from þeir, *they*.  
 þelli, from þollr, *young fir*.  
 þitt, from þinn, *thine*.  
 þramar, premi, from þrömr, *rim, border*.  
 þrastar, þresti, from þröstr, *thrush*.  
 þriggja, from þrír, *three*.  
 þrjár, þrjú, from þrír, *three*.  
 þræði, from þráðr, *thread*.  
 þvætti, from þváttr, *wash*.  
 þyngri, þyngstr, from þungr, *heavy*.  
 þynnri, þynnstr, from þunnr, *thin*.  
 þætti, from þáttir, *strand*.  
 þök, from þak, *thatch*.  
 ærir, from árr, *messenger*.  
 æsir, from áss, *god*.  
 öðli, from óðal, *property*.  
 öðrum, from annarr, *other*.  
 öðu, from aða, *shell*.  
 öfl, from afl, *strength*.  
 ögn, from agn, *bait*.  
 ökrum, from akr, *acre*.  
 öldruð, from aldrar, *aged*.  
 öldrum, from aldr, *eld, age*.  
 öldur, from alda, *wave*.  
 ömmu, from amma, *grandmother*.  
 önduð, from andaðr, *dear*.  
 öndurðr = öndverðr, *opposed*.  
 öngan, öngir, from einginn, *none*.  
 önnur, from annarr, *other*.  
 öpnum, from aptan, *evening*.  
 örðla, örðlum, from óðal, *property*.  
 örg, from argr, *mean*.  
 örm, from armr, *poor*.  
 örmum, from armr, *arm*.  
 örnum, from arinn, *heart*.  
 örvar, from ör, *arrow*.  
 ösku, from aska, *ashes*.  
 ösnu, from asna, *sbe-ass*.  
 ötul, from atall, *dire*.  
 öx, from ax, *ear of corn*.  
 ó = á, *river*.  
 ó = á, from ær, *ewe*.  
 ól = ál, *strap*.  
 ór = ár, *oar*.  
 ór = ár, *years*.  
 órr = árr, *messenger*.  
 óss = áss, *god*.  
 óst = ást, *love*.



## INTRODUCTION.

THE Dictionary projected by the late Richard Cleasby, and completed, remodelled, and extended by Gudbrand Vigfusson, is now printed and published by the Delegates of the Clarendon Press, and it only remains to point out briefly the advantages which philology in general and English philology in particular will derive from a work on which so much money and such persistent labour have been expended. And first let it be said that the Delegates have well appreciated the importance of the object by undertaking such a work. It is peculiarly fitting that a great Icelandic Dictionary should be printed in England, and that the vocabulary of that noble tongue should be rendered and explained in English. It is well known that the Icelandic language, which has been preserved almost incorrupt in that remarkable island, has remained for many centuries the depository of literary treasures the common property of all the Scandinavian and Teutonic races, which would otherwise have perished, as they have perished in Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Germany, and England. There was a time when all these countries had a common mythology, when the royal race in each of them traced its descent in varying genealogies up to Odin and the gods of Asgard. Of that mythology, which may hold its own against any other that the world has seen, all memory, as a systematic whole, has vanished from the medieval literature of Teutonic Europe. With the introduction of Christianity the ancient gods had been deposed and their places assigned to devils and witches. Here and there a tradition, a popular tale, or a superstition bore testimony to what had been lost; and though in this century the skill and wisdom of the Grimms and their school have shewn the world what power of restoration and reconstruction abides in intelligent scholarship and laborious research, even the genius of the great master of that school of criticism would have lost nine-tenths of its power had not faithful Iceland preserved through the dark ages the two Eddas, which present to us in features which cannot be mistaken, and in words which cannot die, the very form and fashion of that wondrous edifice of mythology which our forefathers in the dawn of time imagined to themselves as the temple at once of their gods and of the worship due to them from all mankind on this middle earth. For man, according to their system of belief, could have no existence but for those good and stalwart divinities, who, from their abode in Asgard, were ever watchful to protect him and crush the common foes of both, the loathly race of giants, or, in other words, the chaotic natural powers. Any one, therefore, that desires to see what manner of men his forefathers were in their relation to the gods, how they conceived their theogony, how they imagined and constructed their cosmogony, must betake himself to the Eddas as illustrated by the Sagas, and he will there find ample details on all those points,



while the Anglo-Saxon and Teutonic literatures only throw out vague hints and allusions. As we read *Beowulf* and the *Traveller's Song*, for instance, we meet at every step references to mythological stories and mythical events which would be utterly unintelligible were it not for the full light thrown upon them by the Icelandic literature.

But it is not in mythology alone that the Icelandic affords us help and sheds a flood of light on ways which would otherwise be obscure and darksome. From the Sagas we learn literally how our ancestors lived and moved and had their being. And here let us point out that there are Sagas of all kinds. There are the mythical Sagas, which deal of heroes, half gods and half men, who lived in the times when the belief in the preternatural prevailed, and when the human was eked out with the divine whenever man fell short of the occasion. These, too, next to the Eddas, are valuable helps by which to reconstruct that old mythological edifice, but they are not by any means the most interesting histories of their kind. Then there are the so-called historical Sagas, lives, for the most part, of the Kings of Denmark or of Norway, which sometimes exist in several recensions, the most famous of all being the *Heimskringla*, ascribed to Snorri Sturluson, who seems to have aimed at a critical arrangement of the whole series. Such Sagas as these, written at various periods by scribes more or less fitted for the task they had undertaken, are evidently of very varying authority, the most authentic of them being beyond doubt the *Saga of Swerri*, King of Norway, who flourished at the end of the 12th century. In its way it is equal to *Thucydides*, and of it it may be said that the king was lucky in finding such an historian, and the writer in finding such a king to chronicle. These are still more valuable than the mythical Sagas, inasmuch as they are more full of the blood and stronger with the bone and sinew of daily life. With the exception of some incredible traits and occasional legends and superstitions inseparable from the age which produced them, the Sagas of the Kings of Norway give a faithful representation of the kings and earls of the time, as they ruled the Scandinavian lands and lived as lords over their subjects, who, on their side, possessed rights of which no king or noble could deprive them. These stories are filled with adventures and expeditions, such as that of Harold Hardrada against England, or of Magnus Barelegs against Scotland and Ireland, when they called out their levies and sailed with twenty or thirty thousand men at their back, to harry and plunder in the regions of the West. Not unlike these expeditions were those undertaken to the East as Crusaders by King Sigurd of Norway and Earl Rognvald of Orkney, the accounts of which are full of daring deeds on sea and land. And yet, although these Sagas are filled with the might and glory of kings and jarls, they are thickly sown with the brave deeds and outspoken utterances of sturdy freemen, and of those allodial owners of land which belonged to them in their own right, who did not scruple, if the king wronged them, to resist him, and even to defy him to the death. Such a man was Sveinki Steinarrson, who would only answer the messengers of King Magnus Barelegs in biting proverbs when they came to demand his submission, and at last made them fly home in deep disgrace.



Besides these there is still another series of Sagas. Those relating to events in the lives of Icelanders at home and abroad. These are the most interesting, because they are the most truthful of all. The Sagas of gods and heroes are mythical, altogether out of our horizon, and deal with supernatural beings which do not breathe our common air. In those elevated mythological regions respiration is impeded, and we only half live; the gods and heroes have it too much their own way, and we are amazed rather than sympathetic. In the lives of the kings, again, it requires an effort of the imagination to raise ourselves to the level of their daily life, rough and rude as it often was. We are more at our ease than when we are witnesses of the wanderings of Odin and the feats of Thor, but still we are not quite at our ease, and feel as many a stranger must have felt in the halls of Harold Hardrada and Magnus Barelegs. It is with the every-day life of the Icelanders that we feel ourselves thoroughly at home. In the hall of the gallant Gunnar at Lithend, or with the peaceful and law-skilled Njal at Bergthorshvol, we meet men who think and act as men of noble minds and gentle hearts have ever acted, and will never cease to act so long as human nature remains the same. Gisli the generous outlaw and Snorri the worldly-wise priest, Mord Valgardson the wily traitor and Hallgerda the overbearing hateful wife, are characters true for all time, whose works and ways are but eminent examples of our common humanity, and at once arouse our sympathy or our antipathy. It is this great store of Sagas relating to daily life in an age eminently poetic and attractive that forms the wealth of the medieval vernacular literature of Iceland. It may be said to begin with Landnáma, the Doomsday-Book of the colonisation of Iceland in the 9th century, and it extends down to the Sturlunga Saga in the 14th century, ending with that, perhaps the most interesting of all the Sagas, and thus bringing down the domestic history of the island to the day when it lost its independence. No other country in Europe possesses an ancient vernacular literature to be compared with this; and if to this be added the translations and adaptations from the cycle of Romance literature, and the homilies and works of religious edification, as well as those on physical and moral science, of which Iceland possesses her full share, we shall see that, whether in a literary or in a philological point of view, no literature in Europe in the Middle Ages can compete in interest with that of Iceland. It is not certainly *in formâ pauperis* that she appears at the bar of the tribunal of learning.

Nor should it be forgotten that the early customs and laws of Iceland are of great importance for England. While our jurists have wearied themselves in tracing at home the origin of many of the institutions now peculiar to England, and while our legal antiquaries have fathered trial by jury, the bulwark of Englishmen's rights, on King Alfred, the source of that mode of trial, as well as of our special demurrers and other subtleties of pleading, is to be found in Iceland, where, as early as the 10th century, a form of trial almost exactly answering to that in which our juries *de vicineto* played a part in the 13th century, may be seen in full vigour as described in the famous trial of the Burners in Njála.

There can be little doubt that this form of trial and these legal subtleties are



due in great part to a Northern influence in the Danelagh, or Scandinavianized portion of England, which at the time of the Conquest may be roughly reckoned at half the kingdom. It may be objected indeed that these institutions came in with the Normans; but unfortunately for this theory, the form of trial prevalent in Normandy was not, as in Iceland, trial by jury, but that by compurgation, or witnesses brought forward by the accused to swear that he did not do or was not capable of doing the deed laid at his door. And it is very remarkable that this trial by compurgation was also that common in Norway itself, as well as in all the Teutonic races; thus it existed in England among the Anglo-Saxons, and it came from Norway into Normandy along with the followers of Rollo, and thence it went with them into England. But in the Danelagh it found the form of trial peculiar to Iceland, and which had been developed in that island alone. This was a process not in general by compurgation, but before judges by witnesses to the fact, who made up the well-known *kviðr* of the Sagas. After the Conquest, in that general scramble of tongues and local institutions which took place among the native populations which the Normans had subdued, this form of trial held its own in the Danelagh, and ultimately asserted its supremacy over the compurgations both of the Saxons and the Normans, and thus we find it formally recognised as the law of the land at the end of the 13th century. 'From the analogy of the Icelandic customs,' says Mr. Vigfusson under the word *kviðr*, 'it can be inferred with certainty that along with the invasions of the Danes and Norsemen, the judgment by verdict was also transplanted to English ground; for the settlers of England were kith and kin to those of Iceland, carrying with them the same laws and customs.' The difference between the Scandinavian lands and England being that while the institution was never developed in Norway, and only struck faint root in the '*Sandemand*' and '*nämd*' of the Danish and Swedish laws, and while it languished and died out in Iceland itself with the fall of the Commonwealth towards the end of the 13th century, it grew more and more naturalised in England under the rule of the Normans, supplanting all other forms of trial between man and man, until England came to be considered the 'classical land of trial by jury.'

From whatever point of view, therefore, we consider the relations which exist between England and Iceland, whether from that of primæval affinity and a community of race, religion, and law, or from that of connexion by commerce, immigration, or conquest, we shall find the two languages and peoples so closely bound together, that whatever throws light on the beliefs, institutions, and customs of the one, must necessarily illustrate and explain those of the other. Nor should it be forgotten that in the 10th and 11th centuries the Icelanders were foremost in the history of the time. They were at once the most learned and the boldest and most adventurous of men. From Iceland they pushed on to Greenland and America, and their ships swarmed in commerce or in viking voyages on all the seas. At the courts of kings and earls, whether Norwegian, Danish, Swedish, or Anglo-Saxon, they were welcome guests, for though none were more dreaded as foes, none were more greeted as friends for their gifts of wit and song. Thus we find Egil Skallagrimsson playing a great part,



both as a warrior and a skald, at the court of the Anglo-Saxon King Athelstane, whose relations with the mighty King Harold Fair-hair, the founder of the Norwegian monarchy, was such that he fostered his son Hacon the Good, who thenceforth was known in the history of the North as Hacon Athelstane's foster-child. But where such mighty men as Egil came we may be sure that many others of lesser mark followed, and that when Eric Bloodyaxe held the North of England as a fief from Athelstane, he had many Icelanders in his train. As time wore on, and the Danish invasions under Sweyn and Canute followed, there was a still further infusion of Northern life into the North of England, until, as we have seen before, the Danelagh, or that portion of England in which the Northmen lived, as they lived at home, under their own laws and customs, stretched itself over half the kingdom. We have already seen something of the effect which these had on the laws of England, and how trial by jury first rose in the Danelagh, and then spread over the whole land; but the presence of the Northern element in the country shewed itself in other ways besides those of law. The language of the North of England, and especially the dialect called Lowland Scotch, was full, and to this day is full, of words and expressions which can only be explained by the help of the Icelandic as the representative of the old Northern language spoken by the Scandinavian settlers in England. When the *Streoneshalch* of the Anglo-Saxons was called *Whitby* by the Danish invaders, and when *Northworthige* became *Deoraby*, our Derby, the new names were full of meaning to the Danes and meaningless to the old possessors. 'The town on the white cliff' was a name that spoke at once to Scandinavian sea-rovers as they neared that part of the Yorkshire coast to which they gave the name of *Kliflond* or Cleveland; and in the case of Derby, 'the town of deer,' the town near the wooded hills full of beasts and game, spoke more forcibly to the feelings of a race that equalled the Anglo-Saxons in their love of vert and venison than the old name; derived from the position of the town towards the North. It is scarcely necessary to repeat the fact, now so well known, that this final *by* of names of places in England is the invariable sign of Scandinavian settlement and possession. It was a local termination unknown to the Anglo-Saxons, but so common among one of the Northern races, that the towns and places to which they gave it may be traced by hundreds on the map of England. *Rugby* is about the farthest south that we find it; but *Tenby* in South Wales shews that when the Northmen settled on the remotest parts of the sea-coast they left their mark there as well as in the very heart of the country.

Besides these names of places, very many modern English words shew early Northern influence; and even in Anglo-Saxon times the language was so blended with Scandinavian words that there were often double expressions for the same thing. One of the most common of these is *egg*, not originally an Anglo-Saxon, but a pure Scandinavian form, which, existing at first side by side with its old English equivalent, has at last thrown it entirely out, much in the same way as in certain counties the English rat has been eradicated by its Norwegian cousin. The story told by Caxton in his *Eneydos* throws light on the gradual progress of this word south. A traveller was



at an inn at one of the Forelands, probably the South, in Kent, and asked for *eggs*, but was answered by the landlady that she knew no French; and it then came out that what he in London called *eggs*, she in Kent called '*eyren*,' for in that part of England the old Anglo-Saxon word still lingered. Like traces of Scandinavian influence may be found in the form *are* of the verb substantive, which, in the three persons of the present plural, has expelled the old Anglo-Saxon '*syndon*,' a form akin to the German '*seyn*.' But perhaps the most remarkable instances of the displacement of old Anglo-Saxon words by their Scandinavian equivalents are '*law*,' which, even in the time of Edgar, had begun to throw out the old Anglo-Saxon '*æw*' and '*dóm*,' and the two verbs to '*take*' and to '*call*,' which are now in every man's mouth, but which long sounded strange to English ears. For ages the Anglo-Saxon forms '*clepe*' and '*nim*' held their own, but now the first is only just understood in archaic poetry, while the last is utterly obsolete. The same may be asserted of '*cast*,' '*same*,' '*skill*,' '*skin*,' '*score*,' and numberless others.

Enough has now been said to shew both the general and particular importance of the study of Icelandic for English philologists. Mythology, laws, customs, literature, the names of places, and even the every-day vocabulary of life cannot be thoroughly understood except by comparison with those of the North as preserved in the language and literature of Iceland. For the interest of English therefore the projection and publication of an Icelandic-English Dictionary on a large scale needs no justification, for it is simply the greatest help to English philology that has ever been undertaken and completed. When we possess an Anglo-Saxon Dictionary of the same proportions and authority we shall be better able to say what the Anglo-Saxon language really was in its earliest stage, what it afterwards became when a great infusion of Scandinavian words was thrown into it, and what it was as it degenerated into semi-Saxon after the Conquest. But while it is so important for England that she should possess this Icelandic-English Dictionary, it may easily be shewn that it is no less advantageous for the world at large that English should be the language into which the Icelandic is rendered and explained. It would, for instance, be little gain to the literary world if there had been an Icelandic-Danish or Icelandic-Norse or Icelandic-Swedish Dictionary. In any of those cases the language of a small people would have been the exponent of a language and literature which for its beauty and richness is worthy of being known to the greatest possible number of readers. From this point of view no language, not even German itself, could supply the place of English, which is already the mother-tongue of half the civilised earth, and in days to come will fill a still ampler space on the surface of the globe. In India, Australia, and, though last not least, America; wherever the English tongue is spoken and the Anglo-Saxon race has taken its stubborn root, it will be possible for scholars to avail themselves of this great treasure—a *Thesaurus* in every sense of the word, which, had it been explained and rendered in a Scandinavian tongue, would have remained to all but a few a sealed book.

Nor let it be for a moment supposed that any of the dialects we have named lie in reality any closer to the Icelandic than the English itself. No philologer would



deny for an instant the importance of the labours of scholars in both the modern Danish and Norwegian; but those languages as vehicles of expression have suffered so much from the infusion of German words and from the adoption and assimilation of German forms and phrases, that it is often far more difficult to give the meaning of an Icelandic word or phrase in them than in English. The Swedish has remained more faithful to her old form of speech so far as the vocabulary is concerned, and her literature is the noblest of all the sister languages. Tegner and Geijer are names in poetry and history of European importance; but with all the richness of her store of words, from immemorial time Sweden has held herself aloof from the rest of the Scandinavian tongues and has remained distant, though closely cognate. Of all the kindred tongues, English, and that form of English which is called Lowland Scotch, has remained nearest in form, feeling, and often in vocabulary to the Icelandic. As for German and French, with all their richness and facility, they cannot dispute the claims of English in this particular respect; and this no doubt is owing, besides the natural and spiritual affinity existing between English and Icelandic, to the flexibility of the former tongue, which enables her to make foreign words more thoroughly her own than any other language. The Danish, the Swedish, and the German, if we may be allowed the expression, swallow many foreign words, but they seem to want the power to digest and assimilate them. They remain, so to speak, sticking in their throats for ages, while the English has long since made them part and parcel of her own flesh and blood. The courage of the Delegates of the Oxford Press in undertaking this work, and the care and time bestowed on printing it, will meet with their reward in the undoubted fact that they have not only given to the world one of the greatest helps to comparative philology that has ever appeared, but that this Dictionary is peculiarly a work to be published in England and by a great English University. Oxford now possesses a work on Northern philology which may be matched with the labours of Rask and Petersen in Denmark, with those of Munch and Keyser and Unger and Aasen in Norway, with those of Schlyter, the Nestor of Early Northern Jurisprudence, and Klemming in Sweden, and with those of Maurer, *Juris Islandici peritissimus*, in Germany; and in this Dictionary she holds out a sure light to every student of Northern literature.

After these general remarks we proceed to consider this particular Dictionary, and to shew that it is worthy of being the interpreter of a language so rich, and of a literature so noble. It is no less strange than true that, till very recent times, never was language worse off for helps and appliances by which it might be learnt than this very Icelandic. The works of earlier scholars, among the chief of which are the Glossary of Junius, the Thesaurus of Hickes, and Ihre's *Lexicon Suio-Gothicum*, were so antiquated and imperfect as rather to mislead than assist the student. As to more modern works, any one who has had to learn Icelandic by the feeble light afforded by Björn Halldorsson's Lexicon, published in two volumes at Copenhagen in 1814, or aided by the various Glossaries annexed to Editions of the Sagas, will feel, when he consults this Oxford Dictionary, that the days before its appearance were indeed the dark ages of Icelandic philology, and be ever grateful to the Delegates of the University Press for undertaking and



publishing this sure guide. The history of the book, for books have histories just as much as men, has already been partly told in the Preface. Projected by Richard Cleasby, whose name should never be mentioned by Icelandic scholars without pious respect, it was supposed to be about to be published, when death cut short his days and arrested the progress of the work, which scholars like Grimm and Schmeller anxiously expected. No one perhaps, both by his knowledge of the Teutonic dialects and by his indefatigable love of his subject, was better fitted than Richard Cleasby to carry out his great plan of printing a Dictionary of the Icelandic language, as exhibited by quotations drawn from the prose literature of Iceland in that golden age which ended with the 14th century. At the same time Dr. Egilsson was busy with his Dictionary of the Poetic Diction of Iceland, so that between these two works no want or desire of the philologist would have been left unsupplied. Dr. Egilsson's work has been published for many years, but the Dictionary which Cleasby projected has only just seen the light. It is due in this place to declare that the heirs of the deceased, when the hand and head which should have superintended the completion of his work were cold in death, were equal to the emergency. They determined that the work should not be abandoned, and advanced a large sum of money for its completion. It has already been mentioned in the Preface that when the MS. was transmitted to England it was found to be in such an unsatisfactory condition that in the end it had to be entirely rewritten and remodelled. This most responsible duty was ultimately undertaken in the year 1866 by Mr. Gudbrand Vigfusson, then one of the first, as he is now undoubtedly the first, of Icelandic philologists.

Many years after the transmission of the MS., and when the first part of the Dictionary had been published and the second and third were far advanced towards completion, Mr. Cleasby's own materials were returned from Copenhagen and handed over to the writer. Acting on his own discretion, he determined that it would be most unfair to Mr. Vigfusson to interrupt him by new matter, which might have been of great assistance at an earlier period, but which could only have been an encumbrance to him when his labours were drawing to an end. Two boxes, which contained what may be called Mr. Cleasby's literary remains, were left unopened till the Dictionary was completed and the last sheet had gone to press. On the 25th of August last they were opened by Dr. Dasent and Mr. Vigfusson, and were found to contain three volumes in folio; in one of which were entered, in Mr. Cleasby's own hand, the principal verbs of the language, 112 in number, and filling 500 written pages\*. In a second volume, 84 nouns, particles, and pronouns are contained, filling

\* These verbs are auka, ætla, beiða, beita, bera, biðja, binda, bíta, bjóða, blanda, blása, bæta, bregða, brjóta, byggja, búa, deila, draga, drepa, dvelja, eiga, eyða, falla, fara, fá, fela, fella, festa, færa, ganga, göra, gefa, geta, greiða, greina, hafa, halda, hefja, hefna, hrífa, kalla, kaupa, kenna, kjósa, koma, kunna, kveða, kveðja, láta, leggja, leiða, leika, leita, líða, líta, ljósta, lúka, lýsa, mæla, mega, munu, nema, ráða, reiða, reka, rekja, renna, renna (trans.), reyna, ríða, róa, ryðja, segja, selja, semja, setja, sitja, sjá, skera, skilja, skipa, skipta, skjóta, skora, slá, slíta, snúa, sækja, spenna, spretta, standa, stilla, stinga, stíga, taka, tala, tjá (tæja, týja), þykkja, varða, vaxa, vega, veita, vera, verða, verja, verpa, vilja, vinna, vita, víkja.



230 written pages\*. In the third volume were entered the prepositions to the number of 44, filling 160 written pages†; added to which it appears, from pencil marks and notes, that it was the intention of the writer to enter into the volume several important verbs and substantives not to be found in the first volume. These three volumes are estimated by Mr. Vigfusson to contain about 15,000 quotations, written out at length and posted most methodically and neatly, like entries in a ledger, the references being double to book and chapter, and page and line. These volumes are written in a bold running hand, and the correctness of the spelling and accentuation of Icelandic words shews the writer's thorough mastery over the language. Besides the beautiful writing in ink, there are frequent pencil marks and marginal notes in a fine English hand. These notes often contain valuable remarks, though all in a rough state, and affording rather hints and suggestions as to the plan of the Glossary. Besides, there are frequent renderings of Icelandic words into Latin as well as English. It has been a pious duty to print specimens of these remarks on pp. cv–cviii, where will be found Cleasby's entries under the word *mál*, to which has been added, for purposes of comparison, the same word as it appeared in the Copenhagen transcripts based on these very materials of the lamented philologist‡.

The remainder of the Cleasby collections in the boxes consisted of slips, on each of which was entered a single Icelandic word, followed by quotations and references, for the most part in a very elementary state. About half the writing on these slips is that of Cleasby, who seems to have extended and completed the work first begun in rough by his amanuenses. In one respect these slips, rude and incomplete as they are, contrast very favourably with the Copenhagen transcripts. The quotations in them are written out in full, and the references are to chapter, page,

\* These words are the nouns *alín, bragð, borð, braut, dagr, efni, eyrir, fall, fang, fótr, för, garðr, grein, gripr, hlutr, hugr, hundrað, hús, höfuð, hönd, kost, lag, leið, maðr, mörk, mál, mánaðr, megin, munr, nótt, orð, penningr, ráð, sök, staðr, stafr, stokkr, stund, þing, ván, veigr, viðr, örendi, örtug*: and the pronouns, adverbs, particles, and adjectives—*at, er = er, en or enn (conj.), hér, heldr, ok, nema, svá, þar, þá, þó, þótt, upp, uppi*; *allr, annarr, einn, eingi, hann, hinn, hvárr, hvárrtveggja, hvern, hvárrgi, hvergi, nakkvarr (= nekkverr), sá, sem, sér-hverr, þessi*; *fár, fullr, góðr, harðr, hár, illr, lauss, lítill, mikill, víss*.

† These prepositions are *af, at, á, án, eptir, fjárr, fjarri, frá, fyrir, gagnvart, gegn, gegnum, handa, hjá, í, innan, kring, með, meðal, megin, miðil, milli millim, mótt, móti móts, nær nærri, of, or or ór, sakar sökum, til, um, um-fram, um-hverfis, undan, undir, upp-á, upp-í, úr, útan, yfir, vegna, við*,—about 44 in 160 written pages. From pencil marks it is clear that Cleasby intended to insert the verbs *bíða, finna, flytja, hlaupa, höggva, kasta, kosta, leysa, leita, skulu*; as also the words *land, lið, mjök*. Of this volume Cleasby left a foul copy also in his own hand, being a rough outline, while the fair copy contains a more careful, though still very elementary, arrangement of his materials. All these words are entered in no order, but evidently just as each word occurred to him; but on the fly-leaves Mr. Cleasby has drawn up an alphabetical list of the words contained in each volume. From this we are enabled to see the alphabetical order he intended to follow in the Dictionary. He distinguishes short and long vowels as in this present Dictionary: but, besides, he puts *ö* after *a* (thus divorcing *a* and *ö*), thus, *a, á, ö, b, c...*; *þ* he places after *t* (as in Icelandic-German Glossaries); and *æ* and *œ* he inserts respectively under *a* and *o*, as *æ, œ*.—G. V.

‡ In the Copenhagen transcripts important words have been omitted, no doubt from carelessness: thus there is no verb *lúka* and no preposition *milli*; *lúka* is in Cleasby's volume represented by 60 references, in the present Dictionary there are some 65, of course only partly the same as in Cleasby.—G. V.



and line. In another particular, the care taken by Cleasby in quotation and reference was remarkable, in cases where several Sagas are contained in one volume; such, for instance, as the *Íslendinga Sögur* (of 1830), he is not content to quote the collective volume, but invariably specifies the particular Saga from which the quotation is made. If this excellent rule had been observed in the Copenhagen transcripts, immense labour would have been spared to Mr. Vigfusson, who has returned to Cleasby's method, though in ignorance that he was pursuing the plan of the originator of the Dictionary. The references and quotations in these slips may be roughly estimated at 50,000. They contain the rest of the Icelandic vocables, the 240 words already mentioned as entered in the three volumes being omitted.

Even from a glance at these, his own materials, Cleasby stands out as a clear-sighted ready worker. Some time before his death he had printed a specimen of his Glossary, a portion of which will be found appended to the Memoir which follows this Introduction. So far as we can judge from these materials, it is plain that he intended to complete the work on the same scale; and it is very satisfactory to see that in one or two cases of doubtful etymology his views as now revealed are identical with those of the philologer to whom the laborious task of restoring order to his collections has devolved\*. Such is the nature of the literary remains of Cleasby now restored to his native land,

\* Thus, on the slip which contains the Icelandic word *röst*, a mile, he has entered in pencil 'rest,' shewing that he was aware of the identity between the Icelandic and the English words, though their modern senses are different. So again, under the word *eingi*, he has drawn up in parallel columns the various forms of the word, thus striving to arrange them methodically. Under *þessi* Cleasby notes a Runic form, but adds in pencil that such forms are 'not otherwise included in this Dictionary;' and then he adds 'it would appear as if the lengthened form (*þessari* etc.) arose from a desire to avoid so many cases terminating in *þessi*, *þessa*, etc.; perhaps *annarr* was taken as a model for the new form.' His subdivisions are very precise, though perhaps a little too formal and old-fashioned; thus he draws up the verbs in *activae* and *passivae formae*, having probably adopted the expression from German Dictionaries. 'Tropical' is the term he uses for the 'metaphorical' of the present Dictionary, in which the example set by Liddell and Scott has been followed. Under *goði*, *leið*, *þing*, Cleasby has begun collecting a few historical names; thus we notice,—under *leið*, *Hvamms-leið*, *Þverár-leið*, *Band.*: under *þing*, *Borgundar-* or *Borgar-þing*, *Fms. vi. 233*; *Hörnboru-þing*, *ix. 269*; *Rauma-þing*, *247, Ann. 1214* (in Norway); *Lambaness-þing*, *Dropl. (in Iceland)*.

The word *eyrendi* or *þrendi*, *an errand*, Mr. Cleasby has arranged as follows:—'1. *intervallum respirandi*, 2. *strophæ*, 3. *oratio*, 4. *negotium*.' But in an inserted slip of paper he has reconsidered the matter. 'This word,' he says, 'in its present form appears derived from *ör = ör = out of*, and *önd, andi = breath*, in the same manner as the adjective *ör-endr = exanimatus* (sic), with which may be compared *í-endr = alive*, which likewise well accords with the signification No. 1. Nos. 2 and 3 might also perhaps be possibly explained as extension of the same signification, though they may also belong to what follows. But,' Mr. Cleasby adds, 'its more frequent use in the signification of affair or business, *an errand* (No. 4), and especially the passage 677. 35<sup>2</sup> [see *árr*, line 8], leave no doubt also of its original connection with *árr*, a messenger, G. *airus*, A. S. *ærend*, O. H. G. *arunti*, which the frequent use of *-indi* rather than *-endi* also favours. It is not improbable that originally there were two distinct words, which later, after a correct feeling of their origin had been lost, became confounded.' He then says, '*erendi* as head-form, and all to be altered; *árr* probably lengthened from *arr*, Goth. *airus*, *æendi*, *arunti*.' Whence it appears that Cleasby intended to arrange the etymology of the word afresh, and in the same way as it now stands in this Dictionary. *Eyrendi*, qs. *ör-endi*, *out of breath*, is an old popular, home-made Icelandic etymology, which probably originated from the well-known passage in the Edda of Thor's drinking the sea dry until he became short of his 'eyrendi.' But nevertheless it is only a false etymology, as is borne out by comparison with the form the word takes in the sister languages (A. S., O. H. G.) To put '*intervallum respirandi*'



together with many valuable works from his library, nearly twenty years after his Dictionary was said to have been completed. Better far would it have been had they been restored on his death. As it was, a hard fate neither permitted him to complete worthily the great work which he had sketched out in these volumes, nor suffered the threads which had fallen from his hands to be taken up by those who were competent to unravel them till many years after his decease.

From the thankless task of contemplating the short-comings of others, it is grateful to turn to the part which Mr. Vigfusson has had in this undertaking. With the most praiseworthy determination, neither turning to the right nor to the left, he has pursued his course and fulfilled his task unflinchingly for seven years, during which he has resided in Oxford. Those only who, like the writer, were acquainted with the Cleasby transcripts as they came from Copenhagen, can tell how far more meritorious and scientific the printed Dictionary is than those undigested collections. Mr. Vigfusson might have been contented with restoring order and in imparting life and spirit into the rude mass which had been handed over to him; but in reality he did much more. He has embodied into the work the materials to be found in the Poetic Dictionary of Dr. Egilsson, and he has also largely availed himself of the quotations and references in the excellent Icelandic-Norse Dictionary of Fritzner, as well as the greater part of the Glossary of Möbius. Added to which he has sought words and phrases and proverbs from very many glossaries too numerous to mention. The result has been that as the Oxford Dictionary now appears, about one-third of the references has been derived from the Cleasby transcripts, which were originally meant to illustrate, as we have already said, the golden age of prose Icelandic literature. Thus it is that we find copious quotations in them from such classical works as *Njála*, *Grágás*, and the *Laxdæla* and *Egils Sagas*. Besides these, the following list will pretty nearly exhaust the works quoted in the Cleasby collections, and from these the quotations were less copious:—the *Heiðarvíga Saga*, *Hrafnkels Saga*, *Vápnfirðinga Saga*, *Ljósvetninga Saga*, *Víga-Grúms Saga*, *Gísla Saga*, *Fóstbræðra Saga*, *Bjarnar Saga Hitdæla-kappa*, *Gunnlaugs Saga*, *Bandamanna Saga*, *Grettis Saga*, the *Sturlunga*, *Árna Biskups Saga*, and the *Sagas* of some other Bishops extending to about one-third of the first volume of the *Biskupa Sögur*. So far as the Laws are concerned, besides the *Grágás*, quotations are made from the first and part of the second volume of *Norges Gamle Love* and the two *Kristinréttir*. Besides the domestic *Sagas* of Iceland mentioned above, quotations and references were made from and to the *Fornmanna Sögur*, the *Fornaldar Sögur*, and from the *Skuggsjá*, the *Snorra Edda*, and the *Sæmunds Edda* and *Skálda*, so far as the prose diction was concerned. In addition to these, copious use was made of some moral and biblical treatises and paraphrases, such as *Stjórn* and the *Homilies*, now printed, but then quoted from the MSS. 226, 619,

as the head sense is to take the word by the wrong end. In Iceland all notion of the true origin of *eyrendi* became lost; *árr*, a messenger, being an obsolete poetical word, unknown except in the bad sense of an *imp*, *devil*, *evil spirit*,—a remnant, we believe, of Biblical sentences like *Matth. xxv. 41*, where, in the Icelandic version, *árr* happens to be used, whence the bad sense clung to the word even when detached and alone.—G. V.



and 677 in the Arna-Magnaean collection, as well as the Sagas and legends contained in the MSS. Nos. 623, 645, 655, and 656 in that collection\*. In what may be called the translations and adaptations from the Romance cycle, references and quotations were made from the Alexanders Saga and the Strengleikar, as well as from the Flovents Saga, the Elis Saga, the Bærings Saga, under the common head of Arn. M. 580, a MS. which has not as yet been printed. These, with a few Deeds out of Finn Jónsson's *Historia Ecclesiastica*, vol. i. and ii. reaching down to the year 1400, and some of the Máldagar or Agreements of various monasteries in Iceland, complete the list of works made use of in Cleasby's own materials and in the transcripts made from them at Copenhagen after his death.

That they were quotations from a great body of works belonging to the best age of Icelandic literature cannot be contested, but it is also undeniable that a mass of works of the greatest importance to the philology of the language were entirely omitted. It must ever be remembered that a Dictionary has to deal with words, and not with literature, except as affording a matrix, so to speak, from which words may be extracted. A very ignoble author may thus afford a very precious word; and a Dictionary, in the true sense of the word, must open her doors to all her children of whatever age, whether of high or low degree, alike. Based on this principle, we find that this Dictionary, besides embodying the whole vocabulary of the poetic language, includes not only very many words contained in the modern language of Iceland, but also numberless quotations from Sagas and writings altogether ignored in the Cleasby transcripts. Not to speak of particular MSS., such as the *Codex Regius*, the Flateyjarbók, and Morkinskinna, we shall find a whole host of works quoted, to which reference is never made in Cleasby's collections. Such are the Barlaams Saga, the Legendary Olafs Saga, the Fagrskinna, the Tristrams Saga, the Rómverja Saga, the Parcevals Saga, the Ívents Saga, the Thomas Saga Erkebiskups, the Játvardar Saga, the Karlamagnús Saga, the Þiðreks Saga, the Saga of Þorstein the son of Sidu-Hall, and several others. Besides these, the end of the second volume and the whole of the third volume of Norges Gamle Love, the Diplomatarium Norvagicum, the remaining Sagas of the Bishops, and the Runic Inscriptions have been left unnoticed in the Cleasby transcripts. If we add to this that the quotations from such standard works as Landnáma, Eyrbyggja, Vatnsdæla, the Flóamanna Saga, the Rafns Saga, the Laurentius Saga, the Arons Saga, the Kristni Saga, the Íslendingabók, the Orkneyinga Saga, the Maríu Saga, and many others were very scanty and imperfect,—and if we consider that no extracts were made from the ancient poetical literature, not even from the rhymed names of trees, fishes, birds, and nautical words, etc., in the Edda (Edda Gl.); that there were no quotations from any prose work after A.D. 1400 or 1350; nor from any work of the time of the Reformation downwards; and that no regard was had to the modern living language, which in every nation remains a true Lexicographical Cornucopia,—we must confess that a large field of unexplored country remained to cover.

\* Nearly all these vellum fragments—in Cleasby's life-time mere black and torn shreds—have now been published in the Maríu Sögur and the Postula Sögur by the learned industry of C. R. Unger in Christiania.



But besides this extended field of reference and quotation, Mr. Vigfusson has done much more than improve and arrange the Cleasby transcripts. So far as can be ascertained from the printed specimen, it was Cleasby's intention to pay particular attention to the etymology of the Icelandic language, and this intention has been followed in the new Dictionary, though there was scarcely a trace of etymology in the transcripts. At the head of the account of each word its etymology and affiliation with other tongues are given, and this information will be found to be both ample and reliable. There may be, as there must always be, differences of opinion as to the etymology of certain words—for the region of etymology contains some of the darkest paths to be found in the realm of philology. But in every case the etymologies here given are scientific and reasonable, which cannot be said of most Dictionaries. In a word, they are free from that wildness and extravagance which have so often brought this branch of philology into disrepute, and on the whole are stamped with a modesty and forbearance which speak loudly for the good sense and discretion of their author. Under another point of view this Dictionary presents a feature never seen, or at least far less prominently seen in other Dictionaries. This feature may be called the literary life of important Icelandic words. It contains an exhaustive collection of Icelandic proverbs, which are, as it were, the marrow of the language; and whenever a word occurs which has played a great part in the laws or literature or history of the Northern races, the fullest account of it is given. If the reader will refer to such natural words as 'Nótt,' 'Sól,' and 'Sumar,' such law terms as 'Lýritr,' 'Mál,' 'Mót,' and 'Þing,' such mythological compounds as 'Múspell' and 'Ragna-rök,' such religious and social words as 'Baugr,' 'Bauta-steinn,' 'Goði,' and 'Lögmaðr,' and to words of reckoning, such as 'Fimmt,' 'Tigr,' 'Hundrað,' and 'Þúsund,' he will find not only an exact etymological account of each, but a whole history of the word in the various relations which it bore to the development of religious, social, and political feeling in the Icelandic Commonwealth. These instances have been taken almost at random, but what is true of them is true also of hundreds of words in this Dictionary, which in this characteristic is matchless of its kind.

And now nearly all has been said that could be said of the origin, progress, and completion of this Icelandic Dictionary. The writer, who has watched over it, so to speak, from its birth, and who has been, as it were, a second father to it ever since the untimely death of its natural parent, cannot but feel a glow of exultation as he beholds it issuing from the press in all the maturity and fulness which it at one time seemed hopeless that it could ever assume. In it the English student now possesses a key to that rich store of knowledge which the early literature of Iceland possesses. He may read the Eddas and the Sagas, which contain sources of delight and treasures of learning such as no other language but that of Iceland can furnish. But when he wanders through these fresh pastures, and his heart warms as he reads the mighty deeds of the gods and heroes, of the kings and earls and simple yeomen of the North, let him not forget to honour those to whom honour is due. The time and trouble bestowed upon this work would have been of little avail had it not



found a hearty welcome from the Delegates of the Oxford Press. To those Delegates past and present, to the Bishop of Chester and Dean of Christ Church in particular, the thanks of all lovers of Northern learning are due for having so generously fostered this Icelandic Dictionary, and made it a child of this famous University.

To no one has the Dictionary been more indebted than to the Dean of Christ Church, so far as advice with respect to the English is concerned ; but this acknowledgment really represents very feebly the services rendered by Dr. Liddell to the work. From the very first, not only did its general superintendence devolve on him, but for the whole time during which it was passing through the press, his assistance was invaluable, in correcting the English, in adding to the philological character of the work, and in suggesting alterations and improvements. In the autumn of 1870, indeed when the serious responsibilities of the Vice-Chancellorship were added to his other duties, Dr. Liddell was unable to bestow so much time on this labour ; it then fell to Mr. Kitchin, who had also revised the sheets from the beginning, to supply his place, but to the very last every sheet as it was printed was first submitted to the Dean, then passed on with his suggestions to Mr. Kitchin, and finally settled by him with Mr. Vigfusson. For such constant and laborious care the thanks of all Icelandic scholars are due to Dr. Liddell and Mr. Kitchin, as without their supervision and advice the English portion of the work could not have attained its present excellence. In another point too the experience of the Dean of Christ Church was specially valuable ; this was in the arrangement and simplification of what may be called the mechanical part of the Dictionary. The eye and hand so practised by the toil of preparing successive editions of Liddell and Scott's Greek Dictionary stood this Icelandic follower in good stead ; and it may be affirmed without fear of contradiction that in no city or university in the world has the art and science of printing and publishing a Dictionary with the utmost economy of space, and at the same time with such distinct and beautiful typography, been carried to a greater pitch of perfection than at the University Press in Oxford.

To another well-known name in Oxford Mr. Vigfusson has been indebted for much valuable information and assistance. The Icelandic language is full of seafaring terms, as befits the speech of those hardy seamen who swarmed in early times on every sea in Europe. Throughout the whole literature it may be said that there is a wholesome smack of the salt sea, and mast and sail and rope and pump fill many a page in the Sagas of the North. When these sea terms had to be rendered into English there was but one in Oxford to whom Mr. Vigfusson could betake himself. This was Dr. Henry Acland, whose knowledge of the seafaring terms of England is as exact as his medical skill. To him, to Mr. Kitchin, to Mr. Coxe, and to many others in Oxford, Mr. Vigfusson desires through the writer to express his thanks for the help rendered on these and many other points, as well as for the uniform kindness with which they welcomed the stranger to Oxford, and relieved to the utmost of their power the monotony inevitably attending the execution of such work as that in which he was engaged. It will be a recompense to him for the labour which he has bestowed on this Dictionary, if it should be the means of attracting the attention of students in England to the literature of Iceland. Nor,



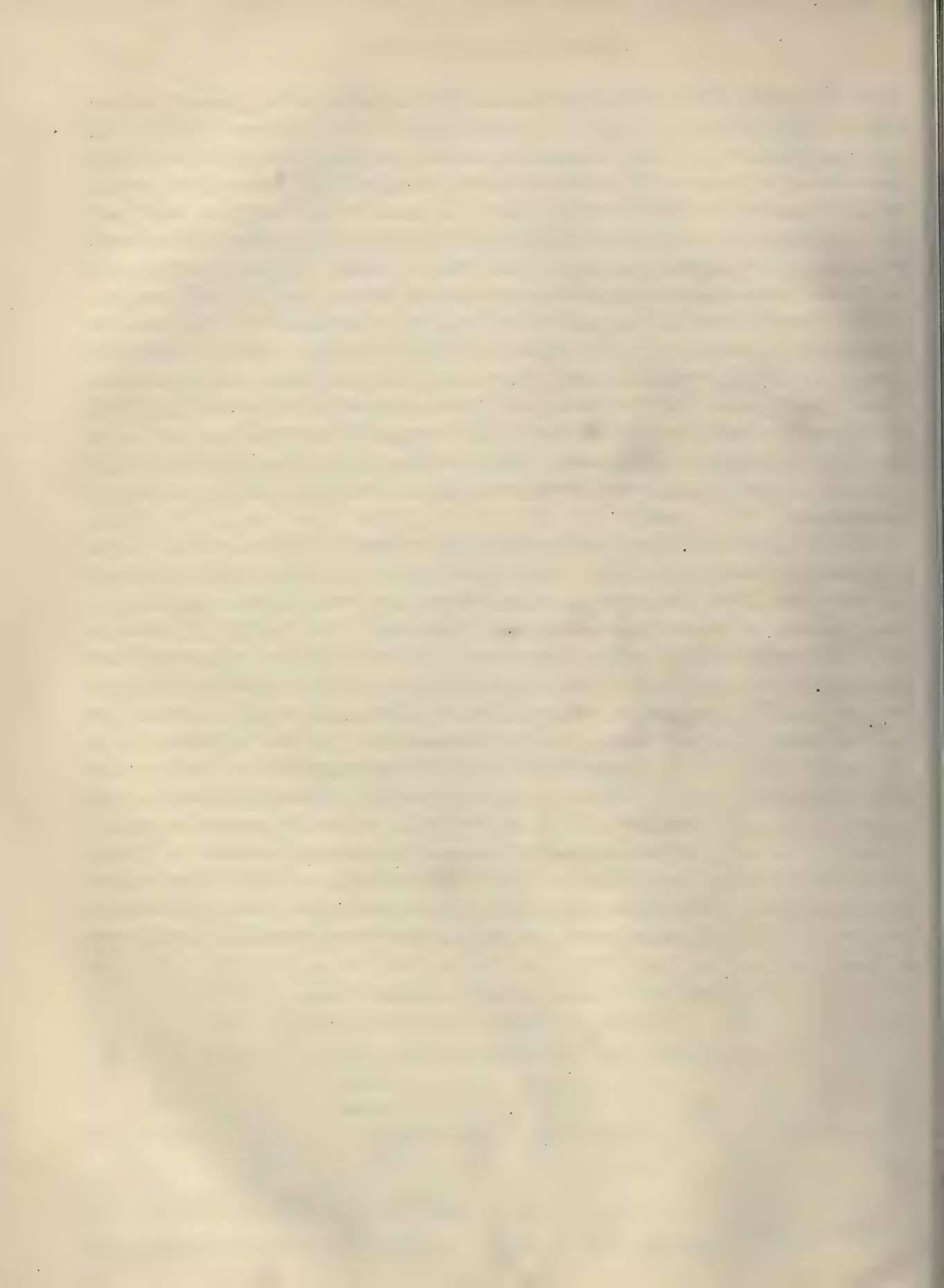
though the wealth of the language lies in the early Sagas, is it to be supposed that the Icelandic of later days is not worthy of being known. In no portion of the world, in proportion to its population, has there been such continuous literary life as in that distant isle. Still more would he feel himself rewarded if his labours should be the means of restoring her Old Bible to Iceland. It would be for the good of all, and even for the beginner in Icelandic if he could find a sure stay to his first footsteps in the grand old Icelandic translation of the Bible by Bishop Gudbrand of the year 1584, which may compare with our own Authorised Version for purity and strength; but this version has, most unhappily for Iceland, been replaced in recent years by a paraphrastic translation, which it should be the aim of all true friends of piety and learning to discourage and disclaim. Were that pure and faithful version restored to its rightful position, the first footsteps of the student would be far more sure, and, strengthened by that literal translation, he might proceed to the Sagas and the Eddas, when he will certainly not regret the time and trouble spent in learning the language, especially when the time has been shortened and the labour lightened by the help of this Dictionary.

Nor, finally, should it be forgotten that even without its aid many Englishmen have become students of Icelandic. The late Sir Edmund Head, too early lost to these and other studies, Mr. Garnett of the British Museum, and Principal Barclay of Glasgow, were all of them in their day sound scholars in the language; Dr. Carlyle, in Edinburgh, is also well acquainted with Icelandic; and here in Oxford it will be enough to mention one living instance in the Right Hon. Robert Lowe, who, instead of burning his books, like too many of his contemporaries, when he turned his mind to politics, found time to enter into new fields of learning, and to possess them. To few Englishmen has it been granted to attain to such mastery both over the language of Iceland and the spirit of her people and literature. Nor can this Introduction be more fitly closed than by quoting an epigram by that skilful hand, and repeating in this University the greeting with which he addresses that island so smitten with snow-storms, so veiled in mist, so seamed with volcanic fire, so shaken by earthquakes as never Delos was shaken; and yet, in spite of all this, so mighty in the indomitable spirit of her sons, so subtle and far-sighted in her laws, and so free and independent for centuries against the tyranny of Norwegian kings:—

*Χαῖρε καὶ ἐν νεφέλῃσι καὶ ἐν νιφάδεσσι βαρείαις  
καὶ πυρὶ καὶ σεισμοῖς νῆσε σαλευομένη·  
ἐνθάδε γὰρ βασιλῆος ὑπέρβιον ὕβριν ἀλύξας  
δῆμος Ὑπερβορέων, πόντου ἐπ' ἔσχατιῇ,  
αὐτάρκη βίοτον θεῶν τ' ἐρεθίσματα Μουσῶν  
καὶ θεσμούς ἀγνῆς εὖρεν ἐλευθερίας.*

GEORGE WEBBE DASENT.







## \* RICHARD CLEASBY.

RICHARD CLEASBY was born on the 30th of November in the year 1797; the son of Stephen Cleasby of Craig House in Westmoreland, descended from a Yorkshire family of that name, derived from a village in that county, the *by* in the termination of which is a sure proof of original Scandinavian extraction. His mother was a daughter of George John of Penzance; and during the latter portion of their lives his parents lived at No. 3, Cornwall Terrace, Regent's Park, London. Mr. Stephen Cleasby was in business in the City as a Russia broker, and was altogether in affluent circumstances. He had one daughter, Mary, afterwards Mrs. Jones; and three sons: Richard, the eldest; Anthony, of Trinity College, Cambridge, who was Third Wrangler, and in the First Class of the Classical Tripos in 1827, now Sir Anthony Cleasby, and one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer; Stephen, a third brother, who came between the two, died in November, 1835, and the intelligence of his death called forth a remarkable letter from Richard to Anthony in December of that year. It seems to have been the determination of Mr. Stephen Cleasby that his eldest son should be associated with him in pursuits in which he took a just pride; and so it was that Richard Cleasby was neither at a Public School nor one of the Universities; but, after a sound classical education at a school in the neighbourhood of London, where he gained a love of learning which was the foundation of that philological knowledge for which he was afterwards so well known, he entered his father's counting-house at the early age of fifteen, and for a while seemed entirely devoted to commercial pursuits. The regular and industrious habits engrafted in him and both his brothers by the example of the father, whom they all loved and respected, coupled with great natural ability, would have made success certain in any sphere of life; but of him it may be said, that while his hand was on the desk in the City, his heart was away among his books in his library at home; his tastes for literary and philological knowledge grew with his growth and strengthened with his strength, until, as the drudgery of the merchant's office became irksome to him, he gave up business in the year 1824, and obtained his father's consent to reside abroad on an ample allowance, that he might devote himself entirely to his literary labours. One great advantage he had over many scholars. They are often tied and tethered, as it were, to one field, through want of means to change their abode, and so are apt to grow one-sided and undeveloped in all aspects but one. The case of Richard Cleasby was altogether different. He had both the power to roam, and the will to make his flitting from one city or country to another a means, not of idle amusement, but of advancement in sound learning and fruitful study. He was not one of those butterflies which pass from flower to flower, and gain nothing at the end of the day but death; but rather like the bee, which seems to spend its time in the same way, and yet returns to the hive laden with honey. Thus, shortly after leaving England, Richard Cleasby took up his residence at Geneva, where he



stayed a while to practise himself in French, and then crossed the Alps into Italy, where he settled down at Florence, and spent more than two years in the study of the ancient languages, and of Italian, in which he acquired such mastery as both to speak and write it with fluency and elegance, as draughts of letters in Italian still remaining among his correspondence abundantly testify. About the year 1830 he recrossed the Alps, and established himself at Munich, where he worked indefatigably both at philology and philosophy under Schelling, then the great master of the transcendental school, who had caught the torch of thought as it fell from the dying hand of Kant. In philology, Massmann and Schmeller, well known as the author of the Dictionary on the Dialects of Bavaria, were his teachers; but in the first period of his residence at Munich, philosophy rather than philology seems to have been the object which he had in view, and the earlier volumes of the copious Diaries which he kept from this time to his death, and which are now before the writer of this notice, are full of notes of Schelling's lectures, who possessed a greater power of fascinating his pupils even than his great rival, Hegel himself. But though he worked faithfully and laboriously at his philosophy, that regular practical mind was not one to sink itself altogether in cobweb speculations on German metaphysics. Philology afforded him a firmer footing, and, having once taken his stand on that rock of learning, he clung to it to the end. For several years he remained abroad, deaf to the entreaties of his friends to return home, pursuing his favourite study in all parts of Germany, which he visited now on foot, and now on horseback, until there was no district to which he had not penetrated, and no dialect over which he had not attained a mastery. His acquirements in this respect were well known to the great German scholars, now dead and gone. Schmeller, his old teacher, had the greatest respect for his judgment, as is shewn by his letters among Richard Cleasby's correspondence; and Jacob Grimm told the writer, in the year 1844, that no one knew the dialects of Germany, as a whole, more profoundly than Cleasby. 'Some of us,' he said, 'know one or two dialects better, but Richard Cleasby knows them all, as his leisure and means have allowed him to traverse the country in every direction and make them his own.'

But though thus laborious in the pursuit of knowledge, it must not be supposed that Richard Cleasby was a mere bookworm. The same Diaries which attest his unwearying efforts to acquire knowledge are filled with passages which prove his keen enjoyment of society and his delight in the natural beauties of the countries in which he was from time to time a sojourner. He was never so happy as when, after months of patient study, he broke away with some congenial companion from Leipzig or Dresden, or from Munich, the capital of his choice, to take a pedestrian tour in Saxon Switzerland or in the Bavarian Tyrol. In later years, after he had settled down in Denmark, he sought relaxation from his philological labours in the smiling neighbourhood of Copenhagen, and, as he is careful to note the fall of the first winter's snow and the pinching cold of Yule, so in the early spring the first chirping of the chaffinch and the coming of the welcome swallow are not lost upon him. With literary men his acquaintance both in Germany and the North was most extensive, and it may safely



said that there was no learned man in either country whom he had not seen and known. Most of his friends, both at home and abroad, have now ceased to live, but in England, it will be sufficient to mention the names of Sir John Shaw Lefevre and Henry Reeve to prove that, though he was best known to foreigners, there were wanting those among his own countrymen who yet survive to appreciate his worth. It would take volumes to exhaust the notices of men and manners and science that might be drawn from twelve thick volumes of Diaries; but the following extracts from his diary and from his letters will at once present a sketch of Richard Cleasby's life, and show what manner of man he was. The first years of his foreign pilgrimage must be passed over lightly. Thus, though in the years 1824, 1825, and 1826 he was in Italy and Switzerland, we only pause at the 21st of March in the last year to note his arrival on entering Rome:

I entered the city standing, and with my head uncovered, a feeble tribute to the memory of great writers and men of all descriptions whom she nursed. I had Byron in my hand, and felt the force of his beautiful line—

“Oh Rome, my country, city of the soul!”

On the 18th of May he makes the following entry:

Wrote a very long letter to my father in answer to his, telling him that, as far as my present engagements went, I had no idea of returning to business; that I was in a few days about to leave Carlsbad by the Tyrol . . . and that I should require a letter either on Dresden or Leipzig.

This is the first mention of his many visits to Carlsbad, rendered necessary by rheumatism and an affection of the liver, which seemed to yield to no other treatment.

On the 7th of June we find him for the first time at Munich, and on the 16th at Carlsbad, consulting Dr. Leo, and confessing that the place would be much more agreeable if he could speak German. On the 22nd of July he left Carlsbad ‘without regret,’ and went by way of Prague to Dresden, where he paid due homage to the Silesians, of which he seems to have been an excellent judge. On the 12th of August he left Dresden for Berlin, arriving on the 13th. He did not make a very long stay in the Prussian capital, for on the 19th he was at Leipzig, and on the 21st attended a lecture in Latin on Theocritus, by Hermann, the famous Greek Professor, of whom the diary in the Diary gives us the following glimpse:

‘Hermann lectured in Latin, in which language indeed almost the whole business of the University of Leipzig is carried on. . . . There were about 70 young men present, a sadly raffish-looking set; Hermann himself, with a stand-up collar, blue coat, and woollen winter-looking waistcoat, had all the appearance of a little mechanic—a man one would expect to see at a turning-machine.’

On the 22nd he left for Dresden, where he determined to learn German, and for that purpose settled at Tharandt, about ten miles from the capital, in the house of the clergyman, a charming man named Prietsch. This was on the 29th of August, where he stayed, delighted with his master and the neighbourhood, till the 30th of February, when a letter from Florence induced him to recross the Alps. At Florence he stayed till the 5th of April, 1827; receiving there the news of his brother Anthony's success



stayed a while to practise himself in French, and then crossed the Alps into Italy, where he settled down at Florence, and spent more than two years in the study of the ancient languages, and of Italian, in which he acquired such mastery as both to speak and write it with fluency and elegance, as draughts of letters in Italian still remaining among his correspondence abundantly testify. About the year 1830 he recrossed the Alps, and established himself at Munich, where he worked indefatigably both at philology and philosophy under Schelling, then the great master of the transcendental school, who had caught the torch of thought as it fell from the dying hand of Kant. In philology, Massmann and Schmeller, well known as the author of the Dictionary on the Dialects of Bavaria, were his teachers; but in the first period of his residence at Munich, philosophy rather than philology seems to have been the object which he had in view, and the earlier volumes of the copious Diaries which he kept from this time to his death, and which are now before the writer of this notice, are full of notes of Schelling's lectures, who possessed a greater power of fascinating his pupils even than his great rival, Hegel himself. But though he worked faithfully and laboriously at his philosophy, that regular practical mind was not one to sink itself altogether in cobweb speculations on German metaphysics. Philology afforded him a firmer footing, and, having once taken his stand on that rock of learning, he clung to it to the end. For several years he remained abroad, deaf to the entreaties of his friends to return home, pursuing his favourite study in all parts of Germany, which he visited now on foot, and now on horseback, until there was no district to which he had not penetrated, and no dialect over which he had not attained a mastery. His acquirements in this respect were well known to the great German scholars, now dead and gone. Schmeller, his old teacher, had the greatest respect for his judgment, as is shewn by his letters among Richard Cleasby's correspondence; and Jacob Grimm told the writer, in the year 1844, that no one knew the dialects of Germany, as a whole, more profoundly than Cleasby. 'Some of us,' he said, 'know one or two dialects better, but Richard Cleasby knows them all, as his leisure and means have allowed him to traverse the country in every direction and make them his own.'

But though thus laborious in the pursuit of knowledge, it must not be supposed that Richard Cleasby was a mere bookworm. The same Diaries which attest his unwearying efforts to acquire knowledge are filled with passages which prove his keen enjoyment of society and his delight in the natural beauties of the countries in which he was from time to time a sojourner. He was never so happy as when, after months of patient study, he broke away with some congenial companion from Leipzig or Dresden, or from Munich, the capital of his choice, to take a pedestrian tour in Saxon Switzerland or in the Bavarian Tyrol. In later years, after he had settled down in Denmark, he sought relaxation from his philological labours in the smiling neighbourhood of Copenhagen, and, as he is careful to note the fall of the first winter's snow and the pinching cold of Yule, so in the early spring the first chirping of the chaffinch and the coming of the welcome swallow are not lost upon him. With literary men his acquaintance both in Germany and the North was most extensive, and it may safely



be said that there was no learned man in either country whom he had not seen and known. Most of his friends, both at home and abroad, have now ceased to live, but still, in England, it will be sufficient to mention the names of Sir John Shaw Lefevre and Henry Reeve to prove that, though he was best known to foreigners, there were not wanting those among his own countrymen who yet survive to appreciate his worth. It would take volumes to exhaust the notices of men and manners and science that might be drawn from twelve thick volumes of Diaries; but the following extracts from them and from his letters will at once present a sketch of Richard Cleasby's life, and shew what manner of man he was. The first years of his foreign pilgrimage must be passed over lightly. Thus, though in the years 1824, 1825, and 1826 he was in Italy and Switzerland, we only pause at the 21st of March in the last year to note his words on entering Rome:

'I entered the city standing, and with my head uncovered, a feeble tribute to the memory of the great writers and men of all descriptions whom she nursed. I had Byron in my hand, and felt the force of his beautiful line—

"Oh Rome, my country, city of the soul!"'

On the 18th of May he makes the following entry:

'Wrote a very long letter to my father in answer to his, telling him that, as far as my present feelings went, I had no idea of returning to business; that I was in a few days about to leave Florence for Carlsbad by the Tyrol . . . and that I should require a letter either on Dresden or Leipzig.'

This is the first mention of his many visits to Carlsbad, rendered necessary by rheumatism and an affection of the liver, which seemed to yield to no other treatment.

On the 7th of June we find him for the first time at Munich, and on the 16th at Carlsbad, consulting Dr. Leo, and confessing that the place would be much more agreeable if he could speak German. On the 22nd of July he left Carlsbad 'without regret,' and went by way of Prague to Dresden, where he paid due homage to the pictures, of which he seems to have been an excellent judge. On the 12th of August he left Dresden for Berlin, arriving on the 13th. He did not make a very long stay in the Prussian capital, for on the 19th he was at Leipzig, and on the 21st attended a lecture in Latin on Theocritus, by Hermann, the famous Greek Professor, of whom an entry in the Diary gives us the following glimpse:

'Hermann lectured in Latin, in which language indeed almost the whole business of the University of Leipzig is carried on. . . . There were about 70 young men present, a sadly raffish-looking set; Hermann himself, with a stand-up collar, blue coat, and woollen winter-looking waistcoat, had all the appearance of a little mechanic—a man one would expect to see at a turning-machine.'

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at Cambridge, and also a letter as to his mother's health, which induced him to return at once to England. With all his generosity, of which these Diaries contain many proofs, he was not the man to submit to imposition, and in this journey at Dijon he makes the following entry :

'Had the clerk of the diligence up before the Judge de Paix, and, for insolence relative to the mistake with my portmanteau, made him pay the expenses of my detention here, 24 francs ; got my portmanteau and went to Paris by diligence.'

On arriving in London he found that his return had been caused by a false alarm. After spending two months in London, and seeing in particular the Stafford and Grosvenor galleries, Cleasby took 'a very feeling parting from his parents, and left London for Liverpool and Dublin.' Passengers who now cross from Liverpool to Dublin and find the voyage long, may be consoled at finding that it then took 56 hours to make the passage. On the 15th of August he left Dublin for Bordeaux, where he arrived on the 19th. On the morning of the 20th he notes :

'The moment I went out I felt enamoured with the fine Southern climate. Oh, such a change from Albion's and Erin's shores !'

From Bordeaux he made his way back to Italy, visiting Naples and the South, returning to Rome for the winter. There he stayed till the 18th of March, 1828, on which day he notes :

'I left Rome with Dr. Bromfield in the carriage of a vetturino, in which were an actress, a dancer, a Bolognese mezzo-litterato, two canaries, a parcel, and at times a poodle-dog, though he was in general outside ; and proceeded to Ronciglione, where we slept, and ought to have supped, if there had been anything to eat.'

He was now on his way to Vienna, viâ Trieste, seeing Pola and its amphitheatre on the road. On the 12th of April he was in Vienna, and on the 22nd he left it for Dresden, where he arrived on the 24th, and went immediately to his old quarters with the clergyman at Tharandt ; but after staying there not quite a month, he was seized with a complicated attack of liver and rheumatism, which reduced him 'to an almost total privation of the use of his limbs, being unable to walk without a stick, in much pain and scarcely able to stand upright.' In this condition it was not wonderful that 'Carlsbad was considered essential to his recovery,' and that we find him there again on the 1st of June. On the 7th of July he left that bath, and after staying till the 30th of July in Dresden, diligently learning German, in which he now became proficient, he started for home on that day, reaching London on the 12th of October.

The object of this visit to England was to pass the winter in Edinburgh in the study of Scotch metaphysics. There he attended Sir William Hamilton's lectures, as well as those of Professor Wilson, Dr. Chalmers, and Professors Pillans, Leslie, and Ritchie. The first he considered not a very pleasing lecturer, though a man of great erudition and information. Dr. Chalmers reminded him of the pictures of Luther, and his vast powers of eloquence and argument quite enchanted him. With all these, as well as with Jeffrey, Cleasby became intimate. On the 1st of April, 1829, his work in Edinburgh was at an end, and he thus sums up his experiences :



'I cannot take leave of Edinburgh without the expression of my extreme satisfaction as to the manner in which I have passed this winter. My leading object was to attend the Moral Philosophy Class and get some insight into the Scotch philosophy and metaphysics. Wilson, though a clever and amiable man, is not, I think, exactly calculated for the Chair he fills. He has a great deal of talent, but it is of a poetical cast; his imagination seems to hold the reins. I cannot, however, but say that he made from time to time some very good and genuine observations displaying considerable insight into human nature, especially as to the passions. His appearance is very commanding, and the index of his mind; it resembles much more an Apollo than a Socrates. . . . As to Wilson's political economy, I regret to say he had neglected to get up the subject; and certainly, upon the whole, cut but a poor figure, often coming before us quite unprepared. . . . Chalmers and Leslie seem to be the great lights. . . . I consider Edinburgh a most desirable residence; it has almost all the advantages of a capital without the follies and excesses.'

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On the 11th of April he was at his father's house in Cornwall Terrace, Regent's Park, having taken a peep at the family property in Westmoreland on his way south.

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'Since my return from Poland I have been diligently occupied in the study of history, especially German.'

The years 1830, 1831, and 1832 were spent for the most part by Cleasby in Germany in the earnest pursuit of knowledge. At Dresden he remained during the early part of 1830, continuing his German studies, with occasional outbreaks for recreation. Thus, on the 8th of March, he sets out for a pedestrian tour to Leipzig, distant about 55 English miles, which he and his friends accomplished in two days. On the 11th he attended a lecture in philosophy by Professor Krug, and

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minute in the same position. Had his French pronunciation been more perfect I should rather have taken him for a Frenchman than a German. After that I went and saw the "Convict," as it is called; this is an immense old hall, in which 300 or 400 poor hungry students, mostly theologians, are fed twice a day at Government cost; mid-day they get meat and vegetables, in the evening a soup, and what they call a "brei," i.e. a sort of porridge, and each a loaf about the size of an English twopenny loaf.

On the 15th of March he was back at Dresden, by Eilwagen, where he resumed his studies. On the 5th of May his friend Professor Chalybæus took him to see Tieck and to hear him read, as he was in the habit of doing every Sunday evening to a select circle of twenty or thirty persons. On the 15th he set off with the same friend for a pedestrian tour in Saxon Switzerland, and on the 17th he quitted Dresden with much regret. He was now on his way home again, passing by Cassell, Göttingen, Brunswick, Hamburg, Bremen, and Holland, taking the steamer for London at Rotterdam, and arriving on the 14th of June. In England Cleasby stayed till the outbreak of the French Revolution in that year; as soon as it was thought safe to visit France, he crossed on the 17th of August from Brighton to Dieppe, and made his way by Rouen to Paris. There he was surprised to see no traces of any recent tumult or excitement. The only thing unusual which he seems to have remarked was the utter absence of priests in the streets. On the 17th of August he left Paris for Nancy and Strasburg, and, crossing the Rhine, arrived at Leipzig on the 4th of September, just in time to see a little riot in the streets, in which, while the troops remained inactive, the populace entered the houses of obnoxious persons and destroyed their furniture. On the 5th Cleasby notes:

'The police establishment ceased yesterday to exist, and all military interference seems to be forbidden.'

On the 6th he left Leipzig, and travelled to Munich by way of Baireuth and Nuremberg, and on the 12th he reached the Bavarian capital, which ever after he considered his head-quarters in Germany, and to which, in his latest years, he fondly imagined that he should return after he had finished his labours in the North. His first friend in Munich was the eccentric Hoffmann, who shewed him all the lions which he had not already seen, and introduced him to many literary men. By this time Cleasby was a very good German scholar, and he began at once to attend Schelling's lectures on Philosophy, and to study Old German under Massmann and Schmeller, with the last of whom he contracted a lasting friendship. On the 16th of November he notes:

'I heard yesterday Professor Schelling deliver his introductory lecture to the course he intends reading this season on the Philosophy of Mythology, in which he expressed the deepest regret at the declining state of the Gymnasia, i.e. the schools where the youths are prepared for the universities. . . . He received a treble "Lebe Hoch" on appearing, and was much moved in reading the first part of his lecture.'

On the 29th of December he writes:

'There had been a little row with a few tipsy students on Christmas Eve, which the Government foolishly made a great fuss about, and pretended to see in it a Revolution, so that the military



have been ordered out, and the National Guard placed on duty at once. Several people were hacked about by the Cuirassiers, and the University ordered to be closed for two months; however, this has been countermanded. The absurd conduct of the King and Government on this occasion is enough to make any one desire a change in the order of things.'

On the 5th of January, 1831, he notes:

'I dined with a large party of Professors, who met to-day and celebrated Schelling's birthday, but "Deutscher Ernst" was too leading an ingredient in the assembly, and it went off heavily. He is 56 years old.'

On the 3rd of March the first mention occurs of Schmeller's name: 'Walked with Schmeller to Hesloe, and dined there.' On the 1st of May he does not omit to mention the annual festival of tapping the 'Bock' beer, which he found admirable at the price of a penny a pint. On the 2nd he notes:

'Schelling commenced his lectures for the summer half-year, continuing the Philosophy of Mythology. Oken did the same, but said, as only 4 or 5 had inscribed their names, he should not continue to lecture unless all those present, about 30 or 40, did the same; the subject is Natural History. The students here, many from poverty, many from shabbiness, are excessively shy about paying the fees.'

Later on in his Diaries he mentions the fact that he found Ranke and other professors at Berlin lecturing to very scanty classes.

On the 8th of May he notes that his physician, Dr. Walther, had recommended a new cure for his old ailments: this was a *Kräuter-Kur*, or herbal course of medicine, according to which he would have to drink, every morning before breakfast, half a pint of a decoction of dandelion and other herbs. But the end of this *Kräuter-Kur* and of the many *Trauben* and *Molken-Kurs* which he underwent was that he was ordered again to Carlsbad, where we find him drinking the waters on the 12th of June, on which occasion Cleasby notes: 'Found there were 13 English here.' On the 18th of July he left Carlsbad, and was back at Munich on the 24th, whence he wrote to his father, telling him that he had made up his mind to go to Greece with Thiersch; for then all the world in Bavaria, it must be remembered, were mad to go with King Otho to his new kingdom. But preparatory to this expedition, which, had it been carried out, might have changed the whole tenor of his life, Cleasby set off on the 20th of August with Constantin Höfler, a young German, for the Tyrol, Switzerland, and Upper Italy. The reason why the trip to Greece was abandoned is given in the following letter to his mother:

'ZURICH, Sept. 18th, 1831.—My dear mother, I wrote my dear father at the beginning of the month from Tyrol, expressive of my disappointment at being prevented visiting Greece, from the numerous difficulties of quarantine etc. occasioned by cholera morbus in the north and south, and plague in the east.... It was, notwithstanding, with great reluctance that I relinquished my plan...., for I confess that after the manner in which my life has been employed for some time past, I look upon a visit to classical Greece as a great desideratum. We bachelors with a literary turn of mind are in our way, like the good folks in the City,—the more we have, the more we want; but still the circle of my perambulations is nearly completed, and I look forward to setting myself down permanently by your side at no very distant period, but wish, if possible, not to have to come home in the mean time, in order to avoid those terrible parting scenes which have been more than once so painful.'



Then he goes on to describe how he had consoled his disappointment at not seeing Greece by a tour through the Tyrol, Switzerland, and the Italian Lakes, and says his address till further advices will still be Munich.

On the 27th of October he returned to his old quarters in that city, and on the 1st of November dined with Dr. Martius, Professor of Botany, where he

‘Heard the famous amateur piano-player, Mendelssohn, quite a young man . . . he executed some sonatas of Beethoven in a style perfectly wonderful.’

On the 2nd he resumed his Greek with Joseph Müller, and on the 22nd of November he notes :

‘We began to-day with Professor Schmeller to read the Anglo-Saxon version of the Gospel of St. Matthew belonging to the 7th century, to be continued every Wednesday.’

At Munich he remained hard at work till the 23rd of April, 1832, when he started with Louis Halm for a pedestrian tour to Gastein and Salzburg, returning on the 9th of May, and almost immediately set off for England, viâ Frankfort and the Rhine, where we find him, in London, on the 20th of that month. Nothing particular occurred on this visit to England, except that his horrible *Kräuter-Kur* followed him home, for we find him taking every morning half a pint of a mixture of dandelion, ground-ivy, and white horehound, prepared by a herbalist in Covent Garden. At the same time he procured from Dr. Bandinel, of the Bodleian Library, a copy of the Anno Lied for his friend Baron Lassberg. On the 4th of June he was off again for Germany, and on the 24th of the month was back at the everlasting Carlsbad drinking the Sprüdel. On the 29th of July his cure was over, and he was at Munich attending Schelling’s lectures. On the 15th of August Cleasby notes :

‘Schelling closed his lectures on the Philosophy of Revelation, completing, with his Philosophy of Mythology, an entire and perfect course. I gave a crown dollar (4s. 6d.) towards a serenade for him this evening.’

On the 30th of the month Cleasby set off for a lengthened tour in the Austrian Tyrol, Styria, and the Upper Engadine, from whence he returned on the 5th of October. Philosophy rather than Philology seems still his favourite study ; his Diary is full of Schelling’s lectures, and on the 29th of November he writes :

‘Schelling told me to-day, that during the troubles of the war in Germany, when there was scarcely any telling what might be the result, he had formed a plan for going to England to give instruction in the Latin language, having excogitated a method by which to teach it in half the usual time.’

On the 6th of December he notes :

‘Otto, the second son of the King of Bavaria, King of Greece, left Munich this morning to take possession of his new kingdom.’

In Munich Cleasby remained till the year turned and spring came again, and on the 22nd of April, 1833, he set off on a lengthened tour through Austria and Hungary, in which latter country he was treated with marked distinction by Graf Mailath and Pyrker the Archbishop of Erlau. Having covered an immensity of ground, he was back at Munich on the 26th of May. On the 8th of June he wrote to his father, saying



that he should return to England by way of Carlsbad, Dresden, Berlin, Westphalia, and Holland. The 10th of that month was a day of leave-taking at Munich, where Cleasby had now concluded the studies which he deemed necessary to repair a neglected education. On that day he dined with his friend Martius—

‘Whose general kindness, together with the agreeable society of his excellent wife and three charming little daughters, have had a great share in causing me to leave Munich with so much regret. My excellent friend Schmeller was likewise there, a sterling character of a sort at present rare in the extreme.’

On the 19th he was again at Carlsbad, drinking steadily. There, on the 8th of July, he notes :

‘I received a packet from Andreas Schmeller of Munich, containing, as a present, his *Mundarten Baierns*, and other works.’

It was at this visit that he made the acquaintance of Bishop Tegner, who talked philosophy with him, and urged him to visit Sweden, and especially Vexjö, where his see was. It is evident also, from later letters to Schmeller, that the two friends had discussed this Scandinavian expedition, which, besides visiting Tegner, had in view the famous *Codex Argenteus* at Upsala. On the 6th of August Cleasby reached Berlin, and presented letters of introduction to Von Raumer, Professor Ehrenberg, Graff the Old German philologist, Lachmann, and Boeckh. On the 7th he heard Lachmann lecture on the *Nibelungen* at 8 A.M.; at 11, Ranke, Professor of History, the class consisting of only four persons besides himself. By all these celebrities, and especially by Ehrenberg, Graff, and Ranke, Cleasby was courteously received and hospitably entertained, and on the 16th left for Magdeburg, taking with him the impression that Berlin and her inhabitants, as compared with Munich and South Germany, might be described as ‘*vornehm und traurig*.’ From Magdeburg he passed into the Hartz country, and on the 22nd ascended the Brocken. On Sunday the 25th he was at Göttingen, where he found the students ‘very rough and unpolished in their manners,’ and the University much reduced in number, having sunk from 1500 to 850, chiefly in consequence of the political troubles of 1831. Here comes a very interesting entry in the *Diary* :

‘I presented Schmeller’s letter to Jacob Grimm, the librarian, and was received in the most friendly manner. He seems an excellently amiable, mild, good creature, perfectly wrapped up in his grammatical enquiries. He invited me to pass the evening with him and his brother William, who is married, and an uncommonly animated jovial fellow. They both live in the same house, and in such harmony and community that one might almost imagine the children were common property. William read us a sort of farce written in the Frankfort dialect, depicting the “malheurs” of a rich Frankfort tradesman on a holiday jaunt on Sunday. It was very droll, and he read it admirably.’

On the 27th Cleasby left Göttingen, making his way through Westphalia to the Rhine. At Bonn he called one morning on A. W. Schlegel, and found he was in his bath. In the afternoon he called again, and observed—

‘A great effeminacy of manner about him. He is a vast crier out against the system of the English Universities, seemed dissatisfied that the geologist Buckland and the like should be D.D.’s in holy orders, and that on the other hand a good classic and a tory was all that was required of a



bishop; then found fault with the fixed salaries of professors, when all got alike, whether superior or not; and said professors were like players, the best went where they got the most money.'

On the 18th of September Cleasby crossed from Ostend to Dover, and arrived in London the following day, where he made the following entries in his Diary:

'Sept. 19th, 1833.—After returning yesterday evening from the Continent with a view to make some lengthened stay in England after my long peregrinations, I got on to the coach this morning at Dover, about 8 o'clock, for London, and arrived about 5 P.M. in Cornwall Terrace, where I found my father, mother, and sister in excellent health. Stephen came from the City later in the evening in his accustomed steadiness of garb, and Anthony was in Yorkshire occupied as a revising barrister. I cannot say that I approached without some misgivings the over-grown Metropolis,—the head and centre of all ceaseless toiling after wealth and endless striving after rank and consequence, the matchless emporium of smoke and fog,—for after the many quiet winters passed in philosophical research, and the tranquillity of literary pursuit in the less aspiring circles of German capitals, I feared that the rush and bustle and ambitious contendings of the great city would be sadly at variance with the tendency of my feelings and the whole tenor of my mind.'

'Oct. 12th, 1833.—Paid Mr. Henry Reeve a visit at No. 3, Well Walk, Hampstead, and presented him with a Bocksbeutel tobacco-bag. I bought for him in Pesth two Debrecziner pipes, for which he paid me my disbursement of five shillings.'

'March 1st, 1834.—Dined with Reeve at Hampstead,' and on the 4th 'wrote to Schmeller, and begged Martius would remember me to Schelling, and say I should have long ago written him if "Herr Reeve mir nicht gesagt hätte, er stände mit ihm in Briefwechsel und hätte ihm über den hiesigen Standpunkt der Philosophie benachrichtiget; ich kann nicht sagen, dass die Deutsche Schule sehr schnellen Fortschritt macht. Die Engländer begeben sich in das Transcendentale erstaunlich langsam."'

On the 22nd of March, 1834, he is in Oxford, on which day he says,

'I accompanied Mr. Thorpe (Benjamin), the Anglo-Saxon scholar, to the Clarendon Press, which is an enormous building, where various works in Greek, Latin, and English were in course of printing by hand-presses, there being no machines at present; but what most surprised me was the enormous room, I think above 200 feet long, in which nothing but Bibles and Prayer Books are printed: there seemed to be 70 or 80 men or more hard at work, and yet all they could do from morning till night is scarcely capable of meeting the demand.'

As yet he knows nothing of Icelandic, and is uncertain whether he will go to the North. Thorpe begs him if he went to Denmark to bring him a copy of '*Hervara Saga*, edit. Rafen.'

On the 31st of March, 1834, he wrote a long letter in German to his friend Schmeller in Munich, giving an account of the collation of certain Latin MSS. in Oxford. In it he says:

'Vielleicht kann ich diesen Frühling die Wahlfahrt nach Scandinavien nicht machen; dann komme ich wahrscheinlich nach Carlsbad.'

However, this doubt was solved in the affirmative, for on the 14th of May he left London by steamer for Hamburg, and on the 21st he paid his first visit to Copenhagen by steamer from Travemünde through the Danish Isles, and is 'much struck by the width of the streets and spaciousness of the large open squares and the general large scale of the houses.' Here his banker, Herr Brandt,

'Informed' him 'on the 23rd that such was the abundance of wheat from the total absence of export that the price had fallen below that of rye, so that the common people were beginning to ask



after wheaten bread . . . ; had not the Russian corn crops failed last season there is no saying what would have been the price of grain.'

On the 24th of May he set off for Elsinore, where he makes the following entry in his Diary, shewing how much he had yet to learn in Northern philology :

'Helsing-öer from the corner of land being in the shape of an *ear*; thus, formerly the Sound was called Öre-sund.'

Thence he crossed to Helsingborg in twenty-six minutes, and, landing in Sweden, at once fell into the agonies of their paper money :

'Got 100 dollar note, about £8, changed into smaller money, for which I got a bundle of shabby rags fitter in bulk to put under one's arm than into one's pocket.'

The cheapness of Swedish posting was, however, much to his mind, and with great courage he made his way to Stockholm posting, though quite ignorant of the language, and finding no one who could speak German. At Vexjö he stopped to respond to the invitation of Tegner, the great Swedish poet, whom he had met at Carlsbad the year before, and who had warmly besought him to visit him at his episcopal residence ; but, to his disappointment he adds,

'I found him so depressed in spirits and suffering in body that he seemed to have forgotten all his promises about Schelling's philosophy, etc., complained of being too unwell to attend the Diet at Stockholm, where he ought to have been, and let me leave Vexjö without paying me any other attention than giving me a cup of coffee and giving me one of the teachers of the gymnasium as an interpreter.'

At Stockholm Cleasby arrived on this his first visit on the 30th of May, and was much struck, as every one must be, with the beauty of the city and its lovely 'Djurgård,' or park. After making several acquaintances, whom after intimacy ripened into friends, he left on the 8th for Upsala, and admired the quaint old wooden town, the grand cathedral, and the library. In it was contained the great object of his admiration, the Gothic Gospels of Ulphilas, with which he was to be better acquainted in later years. In this his first visit he remarks that Professor Schröder, the chief librarian, though he received him with remarkable civility and attention, could not conceal his anxiety when his visitor took the Codex Argenteus in his hand. On this occasion there was no question of a collation of the manuscript. In fact, it appears from sundry entries in the Diary as to linseed, rape, corn, etc., that this Northern visit of Cleasby was as much commercial as literary. After visiting the iron districts, Cleasby returned to Stockholm and crossed the country to Norway, starting from Stockholm on the 18th of June, and reaching the Norwegian capital on the 23rd, and finding, as he crossed the frontier, how very much dearer posting was in the one country than in the other. After seeing a little of the country round Christiania, Cleasby went by steamer to Göttenburg, which he reached on the 1st of July, and having made some commercial enquiries, and seen a little of the neighbourhood, he returned to Copenhagen on the 10th of that month. Here he notes :

'After seeing the other Northern capitals I was struck with surprise at seeing Copenhagen again, which has all the solidity and traffic and shop conveniences of the largest German capitals, and is, I think, more varied and picturesque than most of them.'



On the 12th of July he took his first lesson in Danish, and set himself seriously to work to acquire the language, as well as to drink the imitation Carlsbad waters, which were now so necessary to his existence.

At Copenhagen or in its neighbourhood Cleasby remained for nearly a year, only leaving it for a month in the autumn to take a grape-cure on the Rhine; on the return from which he visited the Grimms at Cassel, when Jacob gave him a letter of introduction to Finn Magnusen, which he delivered on the 27th of October, making the following entry:

‘I delivered Grimm’s parcel to Finn Magnusen, whom I found in a very brown-studious looking room and mood; but he was very obliging. He has all the appearance of a dry “Gelehrter.”’

On the 24th of November Cleasby moved from the Hotel Royale, where he had hitherto stayed, into lodgings in the Kongens Nytorv. On the 12th of December he dined with Öhlenschläger, ‘who,’ he says, ‘at my instigation, and with some assistance from me in English, translated part of Moore’s Lallah Rookh.’ On a former occasion, in making the poet’s acquaintance, Cleasby says of him:

‘Öhlenschläger is an exceedingly jovial, open-hearted man, but with more of the sensualist in his look than of the poet of deep feeling. His conversation is light, and even almost flimsy at times. . . . He related to me that he had applied to Sir Walter Scott about publishing one of his romances in England, which had been very well received in Denmark and Germany, and wished to have £100 for the copyright; but Sir Walter wrote back to say there was no *entrepreneurs* for foreign novels. It was before Sir Walter’s misfortunes, and Öhlenschläger seemed to think he ought to have sent him the £100, as a sum of no kind of consequence to him and of much assistance to a fellow-poet. Such is the generous open nature of Öhlenschläger’s disposition, that I doubt not he would have done it under similar circumstances; but in this he belongs no doubt to the few, and not to the many.’

On the 25th of February, 1835, Cleasby looked out for lodgings for a month or so at Roeskilde, ‘in order to read in quietude,’ and, having found them, went thither on the 3rd of March. On the 2nd occurs the first mention of Rafn’s name in the Diary, thus:

‘Paid Mr. Rafn, the Secretary of the Nordiske Oldskrift Selskab, the fee on becoming a member, being 25 specie dollars. I was elected on the 31st of January. Rafn and Finn Magnusen were proposer and seconder.’

On the 3rd of April he returned from Roeskilde, and on the 23rd started for Lund in Scania, in Sweden, at which University he spent about a month learning Swedish, as he had already learnt Danish, and becoming intimate with the Professors Reuterdaahl, Agardh, and, though last not least, Nilson, so well known for his geological and ethnological writings. On the 10th of June Cleasby left Copenhagen for his annual visit to Carlsbad, by way of Stettin, Berlin, and Dresden, reaching it on the 15th. He had not intended to return home this year, but at the close of his cure he received such an alarming letter from his brother Anthony as to his brother Stephen’s health that he came home immediately, arriving in London on the 22nd of July. His brother was then at Malvern, being threatened with consumption. He found him better than he had expected, and, after staying in England till the 25th of September, left for Germany and Dresden, where he arrived on the 5th of October, and he went into lodgings



for the winter. Early in November he heard of his brother Stephen's death, which is thus commemorated in his Diary :

'November 14th.—This is the severest day with which it has as yet pleased Providence to visit me. I lost my dear and much-loved brother Stephen. He died at Cheltenham between 7 and 8 A.M. *Multis ille bonis, etc.*'

Further on he describes this bereavement as

'A loss quite irreparable; a rapid decline tore him away from us, a visitor which all former circumstances of his life and of the family never led us to dream of. He himself has made a change for the better; it is his mourning relations who suffer. He was in his thirty-seventh year.'

Later, on the 15th of December, Cleasby wrote a long letter to his brother Anthony, in which he says :

'The loss of such a brother cannot be repaired, but we must seek by all possible unity and mutual approximation in desire and deed, and by clinging closely to each other, to close up as far as possible the cruel gap which the envious Giant has made in our ranks; not unreminded by what has happened of the uncertainty of the period during which it may be granted to us to range in the already diminished space of fraternal love and friendship.'

Whether it were that the death of his brother gave his mind a more serious turn, it is plain from the Diary that Richard Cleasby studied divinity and associated with clergymen during this winter. His friends, the Hof-Prediger Franke and the Ober-Hof-Prediger Ammon, were those whose society he most sought in Dresden; nor did he forget to visit his old friend Pastor Prietsch at Tharandt. On the 3rd of January, 1836, he left Dresden for Leipzig, where he had many friends; but the religious turn of his mind is best shewn by the following little entry on the 11th of January :

'Took a young man of the name of Stegman to assist me in an attentive reading of the Bible.'

Old Professor Hermann was still alive, and Cleasby gave him a memorandum which Thiersch had left with him at Munich in 1833. At Leipzig he stayed engaged in his theological studies till the 18th of May, when he went leisurely home by Jena, the Odenwald, Heidelberg, the Rhine, and the Moselle. Treves and Luxemburg were duly visited, and on the 8th of June he crossed to Dover. In the winter his brother Anthony had married Miss Fawkes. On the 3rd of July is the following entry :

'Dr. Lappenberg of Hamburg, Brönsted of Copenhagen, and the Librarian Falkenstein of Dresden dined with us, and met Reeve.'

On the 27th of August Cleasby left Dover for Ostend. On the 19th of September we find him at Munich :

'This town, to which so many agreeable recollections are attached, as well as regards the acquisition of knowledge as that of sincere friends.'

Here he went into lodgings in the house of his friend Professor Martius, and on the 14th of October began reading Mæso-Gothic with his friend Professor Schmeller. At Munich he remained till May, 1837, hard at work; and early in that month took a tour in the Bavarian Tyrol, during which he stayed at Kreuth to take a whey (molken)



cure. On the 3rd of July he returned to Munich, 'very well satisfied with the effects of the molken.' On the 2nd of September he set off with his friend Schmeller on a tour through Switzerland, returning on the 24th of the month, and making good use of the journey in studying the dialects. He now resumed his Old German and Philological studies, but a report of his mother's ill-health took him to England for a fortnight. He found his mother better than he expected, and on the 5th of December he was back at Munich. The winter of 1837-38 now passed away, and the spring found him still at work. We only pause to note that on the 27th of January, 1838, he writes, 'Was at a ball at Staatsrath Maurer's,' Konrad Maurer's father, and Schmeller's trusty friend. Then he again drinks the molken at Kreuth, climbs the Bavarian hills, and returns to England in July. On the 13th he was present at a dinner in Guildhall, to congratulate the Queen on her coronation. There he sees

'The Duke de Nemours, a nice, amiable-looking, blonde youth; Soult, a broad, tough-looking warrior, a good deal knocked about, but still hale and firm. Sebastiani's countenance is intelligent. Esterhazy, Schwartzberg, Stroganoff, Putbus, Spanish and Portuguese grandees, etc., excited less interest, but the splendid diamonds on the sabre of the first-mentioned could not escape notice. Wellington, Peel, Melbourne, Sir J. Graham, Stanley, little Lord John Russell, and the massive pair, O'Connell and Hume, with numerous other contrasts, sat peaceably and apparently well-pleased side by side.'

After a visit to the patrimonial acres in Westmoreland he departed for Germany on the 25th of August, and reached Munich by way of Augsburg and Nuremberg, carrying with him some facsimiles of Old German MSS. for his friend Schmeller. He still takes lessons in Greek and German philology. In these studies he again passed the winter of 1838-39.

On the 13th of February he wrote to his father to say that he thought of leaving Munich about the end of the month by Leipzig to Hamburg, and thence to Denmark and St. Petersburg. On the 1st of March, 1839, stands an entry like many others in these volumes:

'Made Joseph Müller, Orientalist, a present of a hundred gulden, to forward the publication of a work he is preparing for the press.'

Now he buys a britschka for his journey, and extra strong shoes and boots, acquires statistical works on Russia, packs up his books and sends them to Cotta to take care of, and departs on the 2nd on his travels. At Leipzig, on the 6th of March, he gave Dr. Cruzius a hundred dollars, fifty in his own name, and fifty in that of his friend Vipan,

'For the five exiled Göttingen professors. Two of the seven, Ewald and Gervinus, forego their shares.'

Three of the five were his friends Dahlmann and Jacob and William Grimm.

At Halle, of which he says, 'A more narrow-cornering, dirty, wretched-built town I scarcely recollect,' he saw Professor Leo,

'Who, though terribly pugnacious and bitterly persecuting with his pen, is a lively and very agreeable person in conversation. We immediately got on to the subject of his Anglo-Saxon Lesebuch, when he quite agreed to my suggestions as to certain passages.'



On the 8th he was at Berlin, struck more than ever with its imposing appearance—‘Munich is quite a village to it.’ His friend Raumer was in Italy, but he saw Graff, and found him, ‘as usual, complaining, but he brightened up when I talked of consulting him as to some passages in Ottfried’s Christ.’ Then follows the discussion, at the end of which Graff remarked that the passages were the more difficult because they were nearly all of them ἀπαξ λεγόμενα. On the 12th he reached Hamburg, and, after seeing Lappenberg, went on slowly to Copenhagen, lingering in Schleswig and Jutland more than a month, and accurately observing the dialects and the people. On the 4th of May he reached the Danish capital, and called on his friends. On the 6th he went with Professor Thiele to the Museum of Sculpture and saw Thorwaldsen, who had been absent in Italy on his former visits :

‘Among the sculptures there is his own bust, by himself, some twenty years younger, a magnificent countenance. On expressing my strong desire to see him, Thiele was so kind as to go in to him and announce me, though he had let his servant know he was not very well this morning ; and I believe I should not have seen him but for my being able to speak Danish, for immediately on my going in he received me most cordially, and his first words were, “*Jeg hører at de taler Dansk.*” I passed about three-quarters of an hour with him alone, and I never recollect having more enjoyment in the same time. There is earnestness and great depth of expression in his countenance, with great placidness and serenity. He talked little, but moved slowly about in his silk dressing-gown, letting fall every now and then a remark either voluntarily or in answer to some observation of mine upon a picture or a piece of sculpture. He seemed, as far as I could judge, to be very favourably impressed as to England, and dwelt especially upon the merits of one or two pictures he has, painted by Englishmen. . . . He said he wished to see England, but feared, from the great number of very kind friends he had there, he should be detained too long, and his years reminded him that his time was growing short. I saw in his studio numerous works, partly now in execution, especially reliefs of the “Triumph of Alexander,” and a colossal and most noble figure, just modelled, representing Ocean, which is to form part of a group. . . . I left him with the impression of having been in the company of a great man. There is something half sacred about his still, pensive manner, with his white hair and figure a little bent forward.’

Cleasby had now made up his mind more clearly as to his Northern journey. On the same day he wrote to his father that he was going first to Stockholm, and then to Upsala, to stay there fourteen days. After that he should go to Petersburg, by way of Riga and Reval. On the 7th of May he left Copenhagen by steamer for Malmoe in Scania. From Malmoe he posted in his carriage to Calmar, and thence to Stockholm, which he reached on the 16th. Cleasby was now better fitted to enjoy Sweden than on his former visit in 1834. He knew the language, and had letters to many literary men from his friends in Copenhagen. Dr. Hildebrand, the archivarius and great Anglo-Saxon numismatist, took him to the Library, and put him in the way of obtaining some facsimiles and transcripts from Icelandic Sagas of the Romance cycle for Lady Charlotte Guest. Having put this in train, Cleasby turned to the main object of his visit—the inspection and collation of the Codex Argenteus at Upsala. He was fortunate in finding his friend Dr. Reuter Dahl, of Lund, in Stockholm, who gave him a letter to the chief librarian Schröder, a man who was known, for his difficulty of access, by the nickname of ‘Ingalunda ;’ ‘Certainly not,’ or ‘Not by any means,’ that being the word with which he usually



met applicants who desired to avail themselves of the literary treasures under his care. Fortified with this letter, Cleasby presented himself at Upsala on the 19th of May, and saw Schröder, whom he calls 'an obliging, friendly man.' He made no objection to the collation of the MS. with Gabelentz and Löbe's edition, and, while he went to Stockholm, confided Cleasby to the care of the under-librarian Afzelius, with whom he spent the morning of the 20th in trying to find his

'Colleague Fant, who was said to have the key of the glass case in which the Codex Argenteus is kept. It looked as if I should have to wait Schröder's return from Stockholm.'

So the 20th was lost, but on the 21st Cleasby notes :

'This morning I was rejoiced to find that the valuable key was found. . . . I accordingly accompanied Afzelius to the Library, but partly because it was more convenient for him to sit at home than come to the Library and sit there while I was at work, and partly, as he said, because he could there ask me questions as to English, which language he was reading and desirous of my help, he determined upon taking out the Codex and carrying it to his house, where I was to have leave to work before and after noon ; and indeed I began at 10 o'clock A.M. and remained till 1 o'clock, and then went again at 4 and remained till 7.'

Next day, and every day, he worked at the Codex, but on the 22nd he saw Geijer the historian, who had been absent on his former visit ; and this is his account of a very remarkable man :

'Passed the evening with Geijer, who speaks a little English. There is nothing striking in his outward appearance or manner ; nor is he especially conversant, though, after being with him a time, he becomes more so ; but there is a good deal of inward thought in him, and perceptible in his countenance.'

At Upsala he also saw Tullberg, a young Sanskrit Professor. He complained of the little interest taken in Sanskrit by the students, but this, he added,

'Was less to be wondered at, for he had seen Bopp with not more than half-a-dozen hearers at Berlin, Rosen with only four or five in London, and Wilson with not more in Oxford.'

On the 28th Cleasby notes :

'Spent the evening with Geijer ; as pleasant a one as I ever passed. He was in good humour, and communicative, which is not always the case, and is a man decidedly of the first order. On my departure he presented me with a monthly periodical, which he edits, containing a notice of Lockhart's Life of Walter Scott, and I think there has scarcely anywhere been set a more interesting and touching monument to the memory of this good and great man. . . . Besides being perhaps the first historian of the day, Geijer is a poet of a very high order, and a musical composer of great merit.'

On the 1st of June Cleasby's labours on the Codex Argenteus were concluded for the present, and he speaks in high praise of the text as he found it in the edition of Gabelentz and Löbe, though it is now superseded by Professor Upström's splendid facsimile edition. On the same day he received a number of letters of introduction from his father to influential persons in Russia. On his return to Stockholm he saw the magnificent collection of Northern antiquities in the royal palace, and especially the Anglo-Saxon coins and those some of the rarest ; a proof, if any were wanting, that among the Northern Vikings there must have been many Swedes who, on their return from the West, buried their treasure in the earth.



On the 4th of June Cleasby left Stockholm for Finnland and Russia, on which journey we forbear to dwell, except to say that wherever he went he saw everything and every person of any importance to whom he could get access. On the 19th of July he returned to Stockholm. There he found the facsimiles for Lady Charlotte Guest were ready; and having inspected the Icelandic MSS. in the Royal Library, and made the acquaintance of Mr. George Stephens, the translator of Frithiof's Saga, then resident in Stockholm and an ardent collector of popular tales, but now Professor at Copenhagen, and a great authority on Runes, one of the most obliging and learned of men, he hired a servant for a journey to Norway, and set out on his expedition by way of Upsala. His object was, as we know, to complete his collation of the Codex Argenteus—but alas! the fates were against him, as the following entry in his Diary shews:

'*July 29th, 1839.*—I left Stockholm for Upsala. The librarian, Schröder, was not there,—the second one, Afzelius, took me to the library, but could not find the key, precisely as on the last occasion, and I am inclined to think the reason was that he *would* not find it, which prevented my looking at the first 16 pages of the Codex Argenteus, which I wished to do, to see the state of the leaves, and also p. 118, to see how the Latin Gloss was written at the beginning of Luke's Evangelium.'

Thence he passed through the Swedish mining districts, and, passing on to Dalecarlia, was delighted, as all must be, with the primitive people who dwell along the banks of the two Dal Elvs and round the shores of the lovely Siljan Lake. Crossing the fells called the Kjölen or Keel, he came down by Veradal on Drontheim, very nearly by the same route which St. Olaf took when he went to meet his death at Sticklastad. At Drontheim he passed several pleasant days with Rector Bugge, and left it on the 10th of August for the South, crossing the Dovre Fjeld, and then turning up by Romsdale and Gudbrandsdale to Christiania, which he reached on the 16th, and thought not to be compared to Drontheim. Having renewed his acquaintance with Keyser, Professor of History in the University there, he left Christiania on the 18th for Gottenburg, by way of Drammen, following the route which he had taken in 1834. On the 23rd he reached Copenhagen, and thus reviews his Swedish and Russian tour:

'I thus finished, very much to my satisfaction, a most agreeable and, at the same time, instructive tour, in which I learned much as to the state of the countries I visited, which, doubtless, is not to be acquired from books. I was everywhere received with great kindness, and all facilities were given me for the attainment of the objects I had in view, with the sole exception of Petersburg, where I cannot but allow that the literary introductions I had were but coldly responded to.'

After a little tour among the smaller Danish Isles, during which he was amazed at the prosperity and ease of the peasantry, he left Copenhagen on the 9th of September for England, meaning to go by steamer from Hamburg, but the vessel having broken down at the mouth of the Elbe, he left her, and went home by Lower Germany and Friesland, and embarked at Ostend on the 13th of that month for London. His return had been hastened by the intelligence of his father's failing health; but this, it seems, was a false alarm. After seeing friends, writing to Dr. Bowring, and giving him an account of the Romance literature in Icelandic in the Royal Library at Stockholm, and enclosing the facsimiles which Lady Charlotte Guest was anxious to have for her edition



of the Mabinogion, he sailed on the 16th of October for Rotterdam, and, making the acquaintance of Dr. Bosworth, then chaplain in that city, and editor of an Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, he returned through Holland and Friesland, stopping on his way at Deventer to see the great Frisian scholar, Dr. Halbertsma :

‘A somewhat rigid-looking man, who seemed, in silence, keeping his wife—quite a model of a Dutch frow—and his two children company.... We talked upon Frisian.... He is about a work on the language, a complete Dictionary, which I encouraged him to make haste with. He has no doubt collected such stores as no other man possesses; but I am in general a little afraid of the speculative nature of his philology, for on my asking him what he considered was the derivation of the name of the Frisians, he said it was the same word as Persians,—the *p* becomes *f*, etc., etc., but I asked him for some connecting links.’

Stopping at Hamburg to see Lappenberg the historian, and at Kiel to have a chat with his good friend Chalybæus, who had taught him Speculative Theology at Dresden, and was now professor in the same branch of study in the Holstein University, he passed on by Eckernförde and Schleswig into that land of the Angeln of which so much was heard in the Schleswig-Holstein controversy, which in those happy days had hardly begun to lift its horrid head. At Gelting, in the heart of that district, Cleasby stayed a few days, and made up his mind that

‘The basis of the population of Angeln is Danish, mixed, no doubt, a great deal with German settlers, but whose language was obliged to give way to the predominant one;.... the names of the towns, localities, and inhabitants seem a sufficient proof of this, and I am much inclined to doubt whether the name of the country, “Angle,” has anything to do with the Angles who went over to England with the Saxons, and who sat at the mouth of the Saal or the Elbe, according to the testimony of Ptolemy.’

On the 29th of October he was back at Copenhagen, and was busy greeting his old friends in that capital, among whom were Professor Molbech, Finn Magnusen, Öhlenschläger the poet, Brönsted, and Rafn.

Now his Diary is full of his arrangements for taking lodgings, hiring and buying furniture, preparatory to a lengthened stay in Copenhagen. He was gradually settling down more and more to Northern studies. Just about this time the old King of Denmark, Frederick VI, died after a long reign, and was succeeded by his son, Christian VIII; but Cleasby is more occupied with his books than the royal death and funeral, on which occasion the population of Copenhagen ‘evinced a curiosity and love of sight-seeing’ which ‘astonished’ him :

‘I took the Danes,’ he says, ‘for a more staid and solid people; high and low, lords and servants, cookmaids and shoeblacks, all have been up to see these sights—that is, the lying-in-state.’

But Cleasby cares for none of these things. On the 5th of November, nearly a month before the old king died, comes the following entry in his Diary:—‘4 degrees heat,’—he was always most exact in noting the state of the weather,—‘began to read Icelandic—Sæmund’s Edda—with a native Icelander, Giselsen.’ This is the first mention of Konrad Gislason, and for some time longer he is to Cleasby in his Diaries ‘Giselsen,’ and not Gislason. With him he reads four times a week. But he was soon to feel that reading Icelandic in those days was to read a language without a



Dictionary, for that of Björn Haldorsen was little help. On the 10th of January, 1840, comes this entry:—‘Talked with Rafn about editing an Icelandic Dictionary.’ And on the 12th of February we find him writing to his friend Kemble, the well-known Anglo-Saxon scholar:

‘I am up to my chin *in Islandicis*, and doing what I can to promote the preparation of a good sound old Northern Lexicon, and so get this, for so late in the 19th century, unaccountable and most scandalous blank filled up in this grand branch of Teutonic development; but there are many difficulties.’

And to Arfwedson, the librarian at Stockholm, on the 26th of February in Danish, which he wrote fluently, if not always correctly:

‘Jeg har tilbragt vinteren her *totus in Islandicis* og havde næsten i sinn at tage op til dem igjen i sommer.’

On the 18th of April stands, ‘Bought four reams of paper, 5 dalers per ream.’ And on the 5th, ‘Sent three reams of paper to Konrad Giselsen in preparation for the Dictionary of the Icelandic Language I intend to edit.’ And on the 22nd, ‘Paid Konrad Giselsen this day 8 daler for instruction this month, and 50 daler for work to be undertaken by him, exclusively for me, relative to an Icelandic Dictionary I intend to publish. The 50 daler are regarded as a payment at the rate of 50 daler per month, from this day till the 1st of June, and he gave me an acknowledgment in writing.’

And accordingly we find among Cleasby’s papers the following:

‘Jeg har faaet i dag Kjöbenhavn den 22 April 1840 af Herr Richard Cleasby Halvtresindstve Rigsbank Daler Dansk, som belønning indtil den første dag of næstkommende Juni, for et Arbed jeg har paataget mig at udrætte udelukkende for hans Brug, angaaende en Ord-bog han agter at give ud paa Islandsk og et eller flere andre sprog.—KONRAD GISLASON.’

After which entry follow similar acknowledgments from Mr. Gislason and Cleasby’s other Icelandic amanuenses, down to that sad entry of the 6th of September, 1847, when he paid Mr. Fridriksson 20 dollars.

Having started his amanuensis, Cleasby left for home on the same day for a month, again passing through Hanover and Holland, and taking the steamer from Antwerp to London, where he arrived on the 4th of May, and found all well at home. On his way he had met his father, and assisted him on some business matters which had rendered his presence in Antwerp necessary. After visiting friends, and especially Kemble, then settled at Addlestone, under the Hog’s Back, Cleasby left for Copenhagen on the 24th of May, loaded as usual with letters from his literary friends in England to scholars abroad. He again took the route by Rotterdam and Lower Germany, and reached Hamburgh on the 29th, whence he wrote the following letter to his old friend Schmeller, on the subject of his Icelandic undertaking:

‘Bei meiner Rückkehr (nach Copenhagen) wand ich mich mit vielem Fleiss dem Isländischen zu, und fand bald den grossen Mangel der ohne Zweifel die Hauptursache ist des versäumten Studiums dieser herrlichen Sprache, nämlich der Mangel an Hilfsmitteln, und besonders an einem brauchbaren Lexicon; denn Björn Haldorsón’s ist so gut wie keiner. Da ich nun mich über die Aussicht für die Zukunft erkundigte, fand ich, dass zwei Männer in Iceland hatten seit 20 Jahren, der eine an ein poetisches, der andere an ein prosaisches Wörterbuch gearbeitet; und begierig ungefähr den Zustand ihrer Arbeit zu kennen, liess ich nach Iceland schreiben, und erfuhr, dass das poetische Werk so vorwärts geschritten war, dass die letzte Revision und das Fertigmachen zum



Druck in ungefähr einem Jahr geschehen könnten, falls der Verfasser nicht zu sehr mit anderer Arbeit pressirt wurde, welches ich auch erfuhr wie ich früher in Correspondenz mit der "Old Nordisches Selskabet"—unter uns gesagt für ihren wahren Zweck auf das anpassendste constituit und administirt was sich nur denken kann—gewesen war. Da ich nun nicht wünschte diesem zu nahe zu treten, so besuchte ich den Secretair Rafn, und durch dringende Zumuthung und das Versprechen von Unterstützung wenn nothwendig, bewog ich ihn an den Verfasser zu schreiben ihm ein passendes Honorar anzubieten, und den Druck des Werkes entweder für die Gesellschaft allein oder in Verbindung mit mir zu übernehmen; so dass ich hoffe, dass wir bald um diese ohne Zweifel treffliche Arbeit werden reicher werden, was, wenn ich nicht sehr entschieden dazwischen getreten wäre, wäre Gott weiss wie lange unvollendet geblieben.

'Was das prosaische Werk angeht\*, so scheint es als eine Art Thesaurus angelegt zu sein, von grossem Umfang, umfassend alte und neue Sprach-Dialecte, Redensarten, u. s. w.; aber ohne alle Ansicht der Vollendung in der Lebenszeit des Verfassers, der schon etwas bei Jahren ist, und ein bisschen der Sache müde zu sein scheint, und es nicht unwahrscheinlich erst in seinem Testament jemanden zur Ausgabe übermachen wird. Diese aber ist eine so weite Aussicht, und die Sache scheint mir so dringend Noth zu thun, dass ich mich beinahe entschlossen habe mich selbst an ein prosaisches Lexicon zu machen; nicht Thesaurus-artig, aber von brauchbarem Umfange, und die alte Skandinavische Sprache umfassend von den frühesten Denkmälern bis ungefähr zum A.D. 1400, mit Englischer Übersetzung; ein Werk dessen Schwierigkeiten, wenn ordentlich vollführt und dem jetzigen philologischen Standpunkt entsprechend, mir nicht verborgen ist; aber mit redlichen Willen und fleissiger Arbeit ich doch denke in ungefähr 3 Jahren zu Stande gebracht werden könnte; und es würde mir eine grosse Befriedigung gewähren, wenn ich für die vielen, sehr vielen, lehrreichen, beherzigenden, angenehmen Stunden die ich, und besonders in München, zugebracht habe in dem Studium der Germanischen Sprachkunde, dadurch meine Dankbarkeit an den Tag zu legen, dass ich eben diesem Studium einen gründlichen und nützlichen Beitrag brächte, und einen Mangel abhülfe der gewiss mit jedem Jahr muss mehr und mehr gefühlt werden, und ich bitte Sie, sagen Sie mir in einem recht baldigen Briefe ihre Meinung über dieses mein Beginnen.'

On the 1st of June he was back at Copenhagen, and

'Found Giselsen employed with his friend — in writing out Icelandic words for my Dictionary, but not much above half way through the alphabet, he having found the job much longer than he expected.'

On the 3rd of that month he

'Went into splendidly roomy lodgings, No. 14, Gammel Strand, . . . three fine front rooms, a back room and entrance hall, furnished, and with attendance, for 22 dollars a month.' And on the 4th he 'bought two reams more of paper for 10 dollars, and sent them to Giselsen.' And, again, on the 22nd, 'bought another ream of paper, and paid 5 dollars 3 marks for it, and sent it to Giselsen.'

On the 24th he wrote as follows to Kemble:

'Finn Magnusen has read your treatise on Anglo-Saxon Runes, and trembled; he says you have been sadly hard upon him; I told him you were an earnest "*Forscher*." I am hard at work upon the foundations of the edifice I told you at Addlestone I had an intention of rearing. I find them, I rather regret to say, covering a good deal more ground than I expected, but hope they will prove all the better for the superstructure; every day convinces me more and more that "*Zeit und Muth*," on a large scale, will be among the leadingly necessary implements.'

On the same day he wrote thus to Mr. John Shaw Lefevre:

'My dear Sir,—The making your personal acquaintance during my last stay in London was a source of great gratification to me; to find a man like yourself, under so heavy a weight of public

\* This refers to the Lexicographical collection of the late Dr. Hallgrim Scheving, of Bessestad in Iceland.



business, seeking recreation in the extension of the wide range of your knowledge, is not less attractive than rare, and truly encouraging. The circumstance of your having directed your attention to these parts made it the more interesting to me, for a native partiality for the Scandinavian North,—a sort, as it were, of veneration for the *primitivi Penates*,—has induced me to devote much time to its vulgar, as well as its more archaic literature, and which will, I hope, end in enabling me to facilitate to my countrymen the acquirement of the knowledge of a great store of interesting matter—interesting not only in itself, but also as intimately bound up with the early manners, institutions, and destinies of our own ancestry.’

On the same day we find the following entry: ‘Received a most agreeable letter from my valued friend Schmeller in Munich.’ This was in answer to his letter of the 29th of May, and the following is an extract from it:

‘Wie sehr uns alle das was Sie zum Besten der Nordischen Sprachkunde zu thun im Begriffe sind, erfreue, brauche ich Ihnen nicht erst zu sagen. Dacht’ ich doch oft wie Schade es wäre, wenn so viel beharrlicher, gründlicher, wahrhaft ausserordentlicher Fleiss, auf diesen noch so vernachlässigten Theil des Sprachstudiums, verwendet, nicht auch zur Hülfe, zum Segen für andere ausschlagen sollte. Schon die edelmüthige Dazwischenkunft durch die Sie die endliche Herausgabe des poetischen Wörterbuchs fördern, wird Ihnen den bleibenden Dank aller Freunde der Germanischen Zunge sichern. Noch weit mehr aber wird dieses der Fall seyn, wenn Sie dem tagtäglich bitterer gefühlten Bedürfnissen nach einem wahrhaft brauchbaren prosaischen Handlexicon der älteren Nordsprache entgegen zu kommen, Ihre eigene Kraft und Mühe daran setzen. Die Aufgabe ist freylich kein Kinderspiel. Es wollen dazu nicht blos alle bereits vorhandenen Vorarbeiten, sondern auch sämtliche sowohl gedruckte als handschriftliche Literaturstücke durchgelesen und methodisch excerptiert seyn. Hiefür aber werden Sie hülfreiche Amanuensen finden. Einem klaren, umsichtigen, *ausdauernden* Geiste wird keine Aufgabe zu schwer. Sollten mehr als die drei Jahre darüber hingehen, so würde mich die Liebe zu demselben Zweig des Wissens dafür trösten müssen, so lange ohne das hertzlich gewünschte Wiedersehen zu seyn.

‘Bleiben Sie eingedenk

‘Ihres

‘J. A. SCHMELLER.’

On the 3rd of July he enters:

‘Yesterday Etatsraad Rafn brought me from Egilsson in Iceland a specimen of his poetical Icelandic Dictionary, which had been from negligence lying at the Icelandic merchant Knutsen’s 14 days. . . . As a ship was to sail again for Iceland to-morrow morning, by which it was to be returned to Egilsson, I had only an hour or two to look through it. I told Rafn I thought the work upon the whole good, but that it appeared to me much too prolix, there being also an immense number of prose words. I therefore recommended his writing back, that (1st) he should leave out all the prose words which occurred with no other meaning than what they have in prose: (2nd) that he should not give more than one citation in full for one meaning of a word, but at all events only mention *the place* where it besides occurred in that sense: (3rd) that he should not regard the modern language as his norm, which he seemed to have done at the beginning of letters, giving a list of how the words were written or pronounced, *hodiernis vocabulis*. If this was done it might shorten the work a third.’

On the 31st of July we find him paying Gislason 40 dollars ‘for his labours for the month of July relating to the Icelandic Dictionary which I propose editing;’ and a day or two afterwards he writes to his sister that he thinks of leaving Copenhagen for Carlsbad on the 17th of August, and being back about the end of September. On the 18th of August he started for a little walking excursion with a young Icelandic ‘Candidat Juris,’ Pjeturson, taking with them the Hrafnkels Saga to read on the way—the first mention of Pjeturson, one of his amanuenses, whom he took the next year with him to Germany



and England, and with whom he was in constant communication for some years. All this time the Dictionary was progressing, and on the 11th of August he 'paid the book-binder Lerche 3 dollars 1 mark and 8 sk. for bookbinding and pasteboard cases for letters for my Icelandic Dictionary.' On the 17th he paid Gislason 40 dollars 'as remuneration for the month of August,' and left for Carlsbad by the steamer for Travemünde. He took the way by Schwerin, Perleburg, and Spandau to Berlin, which he reached on the 20th, and called on Lachmann and Graff, to consult with them as to his Dictionary, finding the latter ill in bed, and then set off for Leipzig, where he arrived on the 21st, and on the 22nd was at Carlsbad, where he began drinking and bathing with great assiduity, swallowing as much as three glasses of the Mühlbrunn and eight of the Sprudel a day, and amusing himself with translating the Hrafnkels Saga into English. Here he notes that on the 28th of August he received a letter from Schmeller, and on the 10th of September was gladdened by 'a visit from my good friend Schmeller from Munich, whom I was glad to see again in good health and spirits, with a scarcely perceptible alteration externally, and none internally; the subject of the Icelandic Dictionary was, of course, largely discussed, and we walked after dinner to Eich.'

The next two days were occupied in shewing Schmeller the lions of the place and neighbourhood, and here he notes :

'It was interesting too with Schmeller to remark his attention to dialects in any villages we passed through yesterday or to-day; and the result was that quite up to and in Carlsbad, and I suppose one may say the whole valley of the Eger up to the Saxon border, the dialect is decidedly that of the Upper Palatinate (Ober-Pfalz) and not Saxon.'

On the 12th Schmeller departed for Toeplitz, and on the 23rd Cleasby took leave of his English friends at that bath, among whom were Mr. Senior and Mr. Charles Villiers 'of Corn-Law fame,' and left Carlsbad, which he had often before visited, with the following remarks :

'I cannot notice my departure from Carlsbad without saying that, upon the whole, I was more delighted with the various beauties of its environs than on any former occasion; nor was I otherwise than satisfied with the immediate operation of the waters—God give that the permanent effect may not be less beneficial.'

On the 24th he wrote in German from Leipzig to Gislason at Copenhagen, telling him that he should be home in about eight days, and nothing doubting that he had been 'recht fleissig.' As for himself, he had not been 'unthätig,' 'und sehe mit grossem Vergnügen einem arbeitsamen Winter entgegen.' On the 26th he was at Cassell, where the brothers Grimm then were, having, as is well known, been expelled for their political opinions, by the King of Hanover, from Göttingen. Here he tells us :

'I immediately paid Jacob Grimm a visit, whom I rejoiced to find looking, as I thought, younger and better than when I saw him six years ago; he received me most cordially: and in the afternoon I went again and passed two or three hours with him, discussing various points as to the old Scandinavian language.'

On the 27th he writes :

'I passed the forenoon with Jacob Grimm, entering widely into detail as to a variety of



orthographical points relating to the old Scandinavian language, and found him most amiably communicative. In the afternoon I returned and took a walk with him, and enjoyed from an eminence on the brink of the town a beautiful prospect.'

On the 28th he says :

'Passed the forenoon again with Jacob Grimm, and dined with, I suppose I must say, William Grimm, as he is the married man with the family to whom the *ménage* more especially belongs, though Jacob lives with them.'

And on the 29th :

'I had again the satisfaction of passing my forenoon with J. Grimm, and witnessing his acuteness, his fulness of candour, and voidness of all pedantry and pretentiousness. I shewed him what I had done at Upsala touching the Codex Argenteus, with which he seemed much pleased, and noted some points. . . . I took tea with the Grimms in the evening, and, after a couple of hours' chat, left them reluctantly at 9 o'clock. Nothing can be more delightful than the truly fraternal relation in which these brothers live to one another; one soul seems to animate them both, although their individual characters appear to me not a little subjectively different. All their concerns seem to be mutual, one can scarcely perceive to which of them the *ménage*, the wife, the children, belong; indeed *she*, when speaking of them both, makes use of the expression "*meine Männer*," which in truth, in a circle where there could be a shadow of doubt as to its purity, would sound somewhat equivocal. Jacob seems to have got over the Göttingen affair better than his brother; he is more hasty, but once fairly expectorated, is more easily reconciled again; it seems to prey more on William, who altogether seems to me to have less elasticity, less vigour of character; he broods more over it; indeed, though doubtless an excellently sterling man, yet there seems to me a little more sarcasm and more form about him than about his brother, in whom there is really something of infantine simplicity of manner. I do not know that I ever passed three or four days more to my mind than those at Cassell, where so much of the instructive was mixed with the agreeable.'

On the 6th of October he was back at Copenhagen, returning by Hanover, Hamburg, and Kiel; and the day after his return there is the usual entry :

'Paid K. Gislason 40 dollars as remuneration for the month of September.'

On the 14th of October we find the following entry :

'A meeting took place this evening at Etatsraad Rafn's rooms, at 7 o'clock, and ended at 10 o'clock, where himself, Etatsraad Finn Magnusen, Registrator Petersen, the two Arna Magnæan stipendiaries Sivertsen and Gislason, and myself were present, to discuss the orthographical rules to be observed in the edition of the *Islendinga Sögur* about to be published by the Old Nordisk Selskabet, wherein it was agreed to adhere to the orthography observed by Rask in the 7th vol. of the *Fornmanna Sögur*, excepting that,—1st, that the circumflex ^ over the class of words hanum, vapn, varum, sva, etc., should be exchanged for an acute accent, the same as that used for the long *a* in general; 2nd, that the two diphthongs *æ* and *œ* should be distinguished from one another; 3rd, that where the root has a double consonant this should always be written, even where a third consonant follows—as "*brennda*" from *at brenna*, not "*brenda*," and "*allt*" from *allr*, not "*alt*," etc.; 4th, that the acute accent shall be discontinued over the *a*, *i*, and *u* in -ang, -ing, and -ung.'

On the 16th of the same month he writes in Danish to Finn Magnusen, as head of the Arna Magnæan Commission :

'Jeg har allerede opholdt mig i nogen Tid i Kjöbenhavn og have i Sind at blive her endnu i længere Tid, for at kunne affatte en Ordbog i det gamle islandske Sprog. For ret at kunne udføre dette Arbed, er det mig magtpaaliggende med Hensyn især til Retskrivning at have Membraner ved Haanden til fornödent Eftersyn. Jeg tager mig derfor den ærbodige Frihed at bede den Kongelige Com-



mission om gunstig Tilladelse til at erholde til Laans og Afbenyttelse i Huset af de Arna Magnæanske Membraner fra en til to ad Gangen, da jeg skal være ansvarlig for samme (og) drage den yderste Omhæue for deres vedbørlige Conservation medens de ere i min Værge.'

The purport of this letter being to obtain from the Commission the loan, in his lodgings, of certain MSS. in that splendid collection, which he proposed to borrow two or three at a time. It need scarcely be said that the Commission complied with the foreigner's request with a liberality which, alas! seldom or never has its parallel in English libraries.

On the 9th of November he writes: 'P. G. Thorsen, under-librarian of the University Library, drank tea with me: a nice unassuming young man.' This is the Thorsen now so well known as the writer on Runic stones. On the 30th he paid Gislason 40 dollars for the month of November, and 'the carpenter Möhring for a polished wooden stand for the boxes containing my Icelandic Alphabet, 8 dollars.'

On the 22nd of December we find the following entry: 'Thank God the shortest day is past. Took Gislason and his friend Petersen to dine with me at the Skydeban, and we drank a toast to Balder and one to Iceland's prosperity.'

On the 31st of December he paid Gislason 40 dollars for the month of December.

The winter of 1841 was very cold in the North; the Sound was frozen over, so that sledges came over from Sweden. On the 13th of February Cleasby writes:

'Yesterday evening a movement took place in the ice in the Sound, so that to-day a ship or two came up to Copenhagen—after its having been firmly frozen over between five and six weeks.'

A few days before he had remarked 'the first solitary song of a chaffinch.' On the 18th of March Cleasby received a polite letter from the Arna Magnæan Commission, accompanied by a present of several works printed at their expense.

'The signatures to the letter were Örsted, Wehrlauff, Engletoft, F. Magnusen, Rafn, and Kolderup Rosenvinge, all of whom I thanked.'

On the 21st he writes: 'Dined with Kolderup Rosenvinge; met the Stifts-Probst Tryge and the young Professor of Philosophy, Martensen, and had a famous dose of philosopho-theological discussion interestingly conducted. The Probst rather accusing Protestantism of a degree of one-sidedness, and thinking that there were points in Catholicism which it might adopt; and that perhaps a sort of union might be accomplished. The philosopher, on the contrary, arguing correctly that irenical attempts were altogether vain with the Catholic Church.'

During these months the payments of 40 dollars to Gislason continue, and on the 29th Cleasby writes:

'On the evening of the 29th of March, in consequence of a note from Etatsraad Rafn of the 25th inst., a meeting took place at his dwelling, consisting of the same persons as that on the 14th of October, which see; viz. Finn Magnusen, Professor Petersen, Gislason, Sivertsen, Rafn, and myself, on the subject of the orthography to be used in the edition of *Islendinga Saga* about to be edited by the Old Nordisk Selskabet. The letter from Rafn was accompanied with two proof-sheets of Ari Frodi's *Islendinga-book*, and the commencement of the *Landnama-book*, to my utter astonishment printed *totally at variance* with the agreement which had been entered into at the meeting of the 14th of October; the *Islendinga-book* especially, after no kind of system whatever, with the retention of certain forms and rejection of others of the MS., of the most capricious nature; which is the more blameworthy, as a *precise copy of this MS.* is to be given which will satisfy every want of learned research; and the other might have been printed in conformity with the rest



of the series, for the better understanding of the other class of readers. But even in the Landnama-book the circumflex over words like *hanum*, *var*, *vapn*, etc., is retained; the accent also over *ang*, *ing*, and *ung*, and with the greatest difficulty the separation of *æ* and *ø* has been retained; but it appears uncertain if it will be done in future volumes. I, at the meeting, expressed my greatest dissatisfaction at this variance from the agreement entered into, and Petersen, Gislason and myself, and F. Magnusen after hearing my grounds, decidedly acquiesced in the abolition of the circumflex over *hánum*, *vár*, *svá*, and the like; also that of the ' over *ang*, *ing*, and *ung*, and in the separation of *æ* and *ø*. Sivertsen was almost silent on the subject, but, even reckoning him with Rafn, we were four against two; notwithstanding which Rafn has refused to make any alteration. As to *æ* and *ø*, he seemed at one time to admit the chief objection to separating them was their incapacity to correctly distinguish them, and indeed shewed throughout the whole argument the greatest ignorance of the first principles of the language.'

On the 27th of April he wrote thus to Kemble:

'I have been toiling very hard in the Icelandic field all this winter, and am not a little exhausted. The further I get from the beginning the further I seem to be from the end; but in time I suppose the perspective will change. I expect to leave this in a fortnight or three weeks for Germany, and shall, I think, very likely be in England towards the beginning of July.'

On the same day he wrote to Mr. John Shaw Lefevre:

'As to the Icelandic Opus, I have been toiling incessantly since I wrote you last, grubbing away at the foundations; but it is a slow operation; indeed the further I get from the beginning the more I think the end seems to recede; a quality which, at ten or twelve years of age, one would doubtless have hailed with joy in a plum-cake, but which in a pursuit like the one in question is not so attractive; one is involuntarily reminded of the Will o' the Wisp. To judge from the basement, of which portions here and there are beginning to be visible above the ground, I fear the edifice in point of extent much exceeds what I at first expected.'

Then, passing to politics, that being the time of the Turco-Egyptian quarrel with France, he says:

'Denmark partakes, with the whole world besides, of that disquieting sensation of envy occasioned by the unrivalled position England occupies, her gigantic power, and her unexampled successes; the radiance which surrounds her is too bright for a weak vision; eyes of such a class are unable to even gaze at it without smarting, and this annoys their possessor. I cannot, however, doubt that every sensible and impartial man must be rejoiced at the result of the whole affair—a bold and straightforward, decided course crowned with success—veering and truckling and cunning by-views completely put to the rout! If the French would however but have seen their error, and acknowledged it, and profited by it for the future, the injury sustained by them would have been comparatively trifling; but instead of this they seek to mask the truth, and attempt to glory in their error; still further deceiving themselves with, as it were, the celebration of a sort of triumph in their fortification of Paris; a measure which I regard as the commencement of a new epoch for that unstable nation, and one decidedly of "decadence." The Icelandic labours have exhausted me not a little, and I am looking to my departure from this place in two or three weeks for Germany.'

On the 4th of May he notes:

'Paid N. C. Möller for bookbinding nine dollars; seven dollars of it for the two books for my Icelandic Dictionary.'

On the 10th he says:

'Universal fast-day. The only day in the year that one has no new bread; the bakers getting a night's rest.'

On the 17th of May he left Copenhagen for Lubeck, but before he went he sent



‘the cases in which my Dictionary-papers stand to Serena d’Acqueria,’ an intimate friend.

On this occasion Cleasby took with him as his companion a young Iclander, Brynjolfr Pjeturson, whom he occasionally calls Petersen in the Danish form, a law-student, and clerk in the Chamber of Accounts, in whom he seems to have taken great interest, and to whom he did the honours, and shewed the lions of Germany and England. The travellers we need scarcely say were bound for Carlsbad, and took the route by Dessau, Halle, Leipzig, and Dresden, staying in each sufficient time to examine and admire their natural and artistic beauties. On the 26th of May they reached Carlsbad, where the cure as usual consisted in bathing and drinking for a month or more. In the midst of it, on the 12th of June, Cleasby wrote to his father to say that he should ‘come home about that day month, and bring a young Iclander with him, but not remain more than a fortnight.’ On the 1st of July the travellers left Carlsbad, Cleasby for Toeplitz, to remain three weeks, and take twenty baths in the Neu-Bad, and then to pay a visit to his friend Count Thun-Hohenstein, at his magnificent seat at Tetschen, while the Iclander went on to Prague. Both these objects having been accomplished, they met again at Prague, where Cleasby, by the introduction of Count Thun, made the acquaintance of the Slavonic historians Palacsky and Saffaric, who received him most kindly and imparted very valuable statistics as to the various Slavonic nationalities and their languages. Before he left Toeplitz, as he was wandering through Prince Clary’s woods, he came upon some of that grand seigneur’s foresters, who told him an anecdote which illustrates very well the relation then existing between landlord and peasant :

‘Prince Clary had,’ he says, ‘in the heat of sport trespassed with his dogs on a piece of oats belonging to one of the peasants here, which the peasant warmly resented ; and though the Prince immediately expressed his readiness to make the damage good, and even more, still continued turbulent and offensive ; upon which one of these foresters, to use his own term, “*hat ihn ordentlich geblescht*,” a provincialism expressing about the same as *geprügelt* ; and the other related how the peasant was for two days hardly able to move from the damage he received ; he added further, “it was not to be supposed that the Prince would have his sport spoiled for a little bit of oats.”’

From Prague Cleasby and Pjeturson went to Frankfort, and going down the Rhine to Rotterdam, took the steamer for London, which they reached on the 5th of August. While he had been absent his only sister, Mary, had been married to Mr. Jones of the Crown Office.

On the 13th of August we find the following entry :

‘Dined at Dolly’s with Pjeturson, whose praise of the beefsteak was unbounded.’

And on the 22nd :

‘Walked with Pjeturson over Primrose Hill, up on to Hampstead Heath. He was charmed with the situation and views.’

On another day he took his Icelandic friend a walk round part of Streatham by Beulah Spa, and through Norwood home again to Brixton Hill—‘a most charming



ramble;' and on another by steamer up to Richmond, and then ascended the hill, though they were disappointed in the view owing to the clouds and rain.

On the 8th of September the two friends set off by Great Western Railway to Oxford, or rather to Steventon, accomplishing the remaining 10 miles by coach. They were up betimes, starting at 6 A.M., and reaching the University by a quarter past 9. There they saw the Bodleian, the fine hall at Christ Church, and many gardens.

'Nothing struck us upon the whole more than the back of Magdalen College, the beautiful green open space between a newly-erected Gothic side and an elder one in plain modern style, with the park on one side abounding in the grandest elms and plenty of deer, and the walks and meadows on the other.'

The same day they left by coach for Cheltenham, and on the following returned by rail from Birmingham to London.

The next ten days of September were devoted to shewing Pjeturson the wonders of London, and among others the British Museum, where, among the Icelandic MSS., he notes No. 11,127 of the Additional MSS., 'a very middling copy of Sturlunga;' but this is a mistake, as the MS. in question contains the best text of the Saga known. On the 22nd Cleasby saw Pjeturson safe on board the 'Countess of Lonsdale' steamer for Hamburg, and on taking leave of him says he was

'In all respects satisfied with his conduct during the whole of his sojourn both abroad and at home in my company, in which time he sorted the whole of the words which I wrote into the two large volumes for the Icelandic Dictionary, and also carefully went through Njáll and took a list of all the words contained therein.'

On the 22nd he 'penned a circular for his father, to be sent round to his connexion, informing them of his intending to retire from business on the 29th inst.' On the 6th of October comes the following entry:

'Visited Copeland,' the famous surgeon, 'who, after my laying open to him my complaint, told me what I knew and had long felt, that my nervous system was in a very deranged state, and that it would take a long course of medicine to get it right again; and began by ordering me sarsaparilla twice a day, with a little potash and manna.'

On the 15th he saw Copeland again, who now ordered him blue-pill and colocynth, and on the 26th calomel and senna and magnesia. But these were minor evils. On the 28th his mother was seized with paralysis, which deprived her of speech, and though she rallied a little and lingered through the month of November, she died on the 8th of December, surrounded by her family, by whom she was most tenderly loved.

'We all deplored in tears the loss of an excellent wife, a most affectionate mother, and a good, kind, and upright woman. She was born,' he adds, 'on the 25th of July, 1768, and therefore in her 74th year.'

On the 14th she was buried in the burial-ground of the old church of St. Marylebone.

'Where,' says her son, 'my poor mother's remains were placed upon those of my brother Stephen, who had been deposited there in 1835 in a dry vault which runs under the street. In addition to my present severe bereavement, I was not a little affected at seeing for the first time



the coffin of my lamented brother, who was so cruelly snatched away from us in the very prime of life.'

All this time Copeland was treating him, and at last, seeing his prescriptions did little good, advised him to consult a physician. This he accordingly did, and called in Dr. Seymour, who agreed with Copeland that 'a singing in his head and a numbness in his left leg would end in paralysis,' but completely differed with him as to the means to be taken to arrest the evil.

'He said immediate bleeding was necessary, and ordered me to lose 12 or 14 oz. of blood from the arm; placed in prospect my losing some more by cupping next week, and gave hopes of a final complete recovery. I was bled, and lost about 19 oz. from the right arm.'

After such drastic treatment it is not surprising that Cleasby's entries in his Diaries for the rest of December, 1841, and the first ten days of January, 1842, are limited to notices of the weather and the frost, which was very hard for England. On the 10th of that month he wrote to Pjeturson, announcing his mother's death and the probability of his longer stay in England. As to Icelandic, he writes:

'Hvad De siges med Hensyn til Sivertsens Reise til Sverge er meget tilfredsstillende, thi hvis Byttet er ikke saa stort dog er det af megen Vigtighed at vide at man har, hvad der kan have; om de to fortrinlige Codices of Riddersagaerne i Stockholm viste Jeg alrede, thi da jeg ophold mig i denne By i 1839, lod jeg gjøre nogle Fac-similes derfra for en Dame i Wallis der udgiver visse Keltiske Sagaer som behandle de samme gjenstande; fra den vigtige Pergament Codex imperial Octav angaaende gudelige Ting og deslige haaber jeg i det mindste nogen Berigelse for Sproget, og vist ikke liden Fornöielse vil det skaffe mig at nærmere omtale og undersøge disse Ting med vor Ven Gislason og Dem. Det glædede mig meget at høre so gode Efterretninger om Gislasons Helbred og saa at han var beskæftigt ved at conferere Haandskrifterne af Snorro; denne Anmodning paa Selskabets Side viser dets Önske at den nye Udgave skal nöde en udvalgt Text; der er blott tilbage at önske at det vilde høre paa ham ved Hensyn til Orthographien; naar han er færdig dermed, i Fald der ikke proponeres ham noget andet umiddelbart Arbeide, (sic) vil det være mig kjært at han igjen tager fat paa Læsning of nogle utrykkede Haandskrifter som Gretli, visse Måldagar etc. hvilke vi omtalte förend jeg forlod Kjöbenhavn, og jeg bede Dem at berette mig om naar han tænker omtrent at være i Stand til at begynde, og jeg vil arrangere Penge-remiser igjennem Brandt eller noget andet Hus indtil jeg selv viser mig igjen i Kjöbenhavn i Foraaret.'

After this letter, shewing the liveliest interest in Icelandic study, it is sad to read that on the 24th of January Dr. Seymour ordered him to be cupped. 'Mr. Watkins, of Saville Row, took 15 oz. of blood from the back of my neck, at half-past 9 o'clock P.M.' A little later Copeland calls and orders his left leg to be bandaged with 'eight yards of middle-breadth stocking-roller.'

On the 16th of February it is a relief to find Cleasby leaving London to visit his friend Robertson, Rector of Shorwell in the Isle of Wight. On the 28th he returns to town, delighted with his excursion, and writes as follows to Pjeturson:

'Det glædede mig at høre at vor Ven Gislason for færdig med Snorro, og som jeg anseer det for hans Fordeel at han beskæftiges paa Regjerings vei, finder jeg mig gjerne i det Tab af en Deel af hans Tienster, og dess lettere som De tilbyder Deres, og siger at De vil gaae ham til Haande og anvende nogle Timer dagligen; og jeg svarer ikke andet end at jeg önsker at De ville begge begynde saa umiddelbart som det er Dem behageligt, vælgende af de Haandskrifter som jeg nævnde i mit sidste (brev) i saadan Orden son det kan synes Dem raadligst; paa Excerpten-maade



kan det ikke være nödvendigt at jeg siger Dem noget, ti De kenne desangaaende nöiaktigt min Plan og mine Önske. Jeg haaber inden omtrent en Maaned at vore i Stand til at skrive og sige Dem temmeligt bestemt Tiden naar De kan vente at see mig igjen ibland mine Danske Venner. Jeg har beskæftiget mig meget, saa meget som Helbreden har tilladt det, med Snorro og Fornmanna-Sögur ogsaa med Islendinga (sögur) og Vatsndæla og jeg haaber förend jeg tager bort igjen jeg skal have sorgfaltigt gennemgaaet en anseelig Portion.'

We now find him, in better health, dining with Henry Reeve at 16 Chester Square, and running down to see Kemble at Addlestone. On the 5th of April he set off with his father on an expedition to look at the family property in Westmoreland, which, what with leases and repairs and tythe squabbles, seems to have been a perpetual trouble. While Richard Cleasby was enquiring into all these things and struggling to reduce them to order, his father spent the morning of the 13th of April

'Searching the registers at the clergyman's, the result of which was its appearing probable that our family came over to Stainmoor from Yorkshire somewhat before the middle of the seventeenth century.'

On the same day they left Westmoreland to return home, starting from Brough in a post-chaise, and 'crossing bleak Stainmoor, with a shower of hail to conduct us out of Westmoreland.' That night they got to Barnard's Castle, and the next day, about four miles from Darlington, on the Yorkshire side of the Tees, 'saw the little village of Cleasby, with its beautiful land running down to the river.'

On the 15th of April they were back in town again. For the next few days he buys presents of cutlery and creature comforts for his friends at Copenhagen, and on the 23rd he embarked in the 'Neptune' for Hamburg. In that city he stayed a day, leaving it on the 24th, and reaching Copenhagen on the 27th. As soon as he returned he resumed his labour at the Dictionary, and his two amanuenses are now Pjeturson and Gislason, who each receive twenty dollars a month for four hours' work a-day. On the 3rd of May he begins taking his 'juice of spring herbs' again; and on the 18th left Copenhagen for Germany, making before leaving the following entry in his Diary:

'Left Copenhagen. Left with Gislason Preposition-book, also Verb-book; also the two books, one of Njall etc. begun by Pjeturson, the other my own extracts\*; also fourteen bundles, A to G of the slips with words upon them; also paid him twenty dollars for this month of May, and was not a little surprised, when offering to pay him for June, to find that he talked of going to Sweden for the summer, which, and his remaining silent upon up to this moment, appeared very strange, and quite contrary to what I thought was understood between us. . . . I sent to Captain Röder a deal case containing my two folio books containing skeleton of the Icelandic Dictionary†.'

He was now bound for Marienbad, as a change from Carlsbad. On the 25th of May he reached his 'beloved Munich,' and immediately called on the Martius's, 'my cherished friends, whom I found in even increased domestic felicity, from the delightful promise with which the daughters have grown or are growing up.' Next he called

\* These two books have not as yet been returned from Copenhagen.

† These two 'skeleton books' are probably the same as those which Cleasby elsewhere calls 'control books;' they have not been returned from Copenhagen.



on Schmeller and Professor Joseph Müller, who told him all that had passed since he was last there; 'almost all, I regret to say, of a most discouraging nature; especially the arbitrary conduct of the king as respects the "Academie der Wissenschaften," in arrogating to himself the appointment of the President, who had hitherto always been chosen by the Society; and other acts of violence.' He called on his old friend, Minist.-Rath Holler, 'who almost shed tears at seeing me.' Accompanied by Schmeller he then saw the new Library, and was shocked to find it built mostly of fir, and about to be heated by hot air. On the 28th he left Munich for Ratisbon, 'pleased in the extreme with his very hearty reception by his old friends,' and 'longing for the time when the situation of' his 'Scandinavian labours will allow of' his 'transplanting his head-quarters to Munich: though,' he adds, 'the clearness and intenseness of the light of the Munich atmosphere has always struck me, yet I think I never remarked it so strongly, compared with other places where I have resided, as during this visit.' Not for him clearly was Munich, even under the 'violent' Ludwig, what it was to Gustavus Adolphus—'a golden saddle on an ass's back.'

On the 30th he reached Marienbad, just across the Austrian frontier. There for a month he drinks the *Kreutz-Brunn*, and bathes in the *Schlammbad*, that is to say, 'in a bath of turf or peat, of about hasty-pudding consistency, at a heat of from twenty-eight to twenty-nine degrees, in which one remains half an hour; and then, to cleanse oneself, enters a simple water-bath for about ten minutes.' In these pursuits he remained till the 30th of June, when he left Marienbad, 'upon the whole very well pleased with' his 'residence there.' During his stay he found time to think of Icelandic, and to write the following letter to Pjeturson:

'1842, June 10th.—Jeg bad Gislason, i Tilfældet at han skulde komme til at reise at overlevere Dem de Verb & Præposition-Register saa vel som de to Lister af excerpirte Ord hvilke jeg efterlod med ham, at bede Dem at fortsætte Læsning hvor hann skulde have ophørt; ok Hensynet med dette Brev er at forandre denne Bestemmelse og tilkjendegive Dem mit Önske at De saa snart som De faae det skal begynde at læse de to Binde af Sturlunga og fortsætte denne Læsning med Anvendelsen af saa megen Tid som De kann disponere over indtil min Tilbagekomst, hvilken vill finde Sted i den förste Hælfte af næste Maaned. De ere allerede tilstrækkeligt i Besiddelsen af min Plan med Hensyn til den Maade paa hvilken denne Læsning skal udføres og jeg bede Dem at anvende stor Precision og ikke overgaa Ord som er ikke endnu tagne: hvor de i de trykte Bind finde steder over deres Rigtighed de tvivle, kann De gjøre en liden Bemærkning, og saa kann jeg sammenligne dem med Haandskriftene i Kjöbenhavn; i det Tilfælde Gislason er bleven i Byen vær saa god at sige ham, at jeg önsker Sturlunga læst for (fra?) de Haandskrifter om hvilke vi talte, jeg haaber siltigst mitte (sic) næsten Maanedes (sic) at træffe dem vel og munter i Kjöbenhavn og forbliver imidlertid, deres hengivne Ven

'RICHARD CLEASBY.'

On leaving Marienbad he went to Leipzig, and thence to Berlin, which he reached on the 2nd of July. He called immediately on Jacob Grimm, who gave him letters to Kosegarten in Greifswald, and to Professor Hegel, son of the philosopher, in Rostock. After a chat with Raumer, he called on his old instructor Schelling, who had been called to Berlin by the king, 'whom,' Cleasby says, 'I found looking on the whole lively and well. He said he had every reason to be satisfied here, but still I thought did not



seem able altogether to relinquish the idea of returning to Munich, and I thought this seemed still more the case with his wife and daughters.' On the 3rd he left Berlin for the Mark and Pomerania, visiting Greifswald and Stralsund, with both of which he was much pleased. At the latter he saw outside the Rathhaus door 'a flat stone in form of a grave-stone, on which Charles XII slept during the siege of Stralsund in 1715; a hard bed enough.' On the 8th of July he left for Ystad in Sweden by steamer, and in fifteen hours from Stralsund was back in Copenhagen, where he found, to his great satisfaction, that Gislason had remained working during his absence, and not gone to Sweden at all. The next day he paid him 40 dollars for the month of June. He now took lodgings for the winter at No. 52, Vesterbro, opposite the entrance to Fredberg's Allee, from July to the Flitting Day in April, for eight guineas, and settled down to work. On the 6th of September he determined to explore Jutland thoroughly, and started laden with letters of recommendation to various residents in that interesting part of Denmark. Before he left he notes that he 'left Pjeturson in charge of' his 'rooms, 52 Vesterbro, giving him permission to use' his 'bed and remain there till' his 'return. I also,' he adds, 'gave Gislason leave to take out his bed and be there if he chose.' On the 26th of September he returned to Copenhagen, 'delighted with' his 'little tour, having most satisfactorily attained the object for which it was undertaken.' He found his lodgings as he had left them, his Icelandic secretaries not having made use of his permission to be there. Awaiting him was a letter from Mr. John Shaw Lefevre, relating to a proposition of Laing, the Swedish and Norwegian traveller, to publish a work on the Sagas; which he answered on the 28th as follows:

'I did not receive your letter of the 1st inst. till yesterday, on my return from a three weeks' excursion into the provinces, and cannot allow a day to pass without thanking you for your kindness in thinking of me and my labours, and for your desire that the latter should not be interfered with by another and later hand; and I will in return proceed to state, without further preface, according to your request, the more especial field of my Northern toils. My first object is to publish a Lexicon of the ancient Scandinavian language, as preserved to us chiefly in Icelandic, but also in small part in Norwegian remains, with an English and Latin translation. Not an inconsiderable part of these remains have been printed and published, but generally not satisfactorily, and with a very uncritical treatment of the text, especially when regard is had to the position which this branch of philological study now occupies; a considerable portion exists only in MSS., and it is my intention to embrace all we possess, from the earliest documents down to about the close of the 14th or beginning of the 15th century, about which period the language ceases to retain its ancient form and texture, influenced by the modern Danish and Norwegian dialects, which, as well as Swedish—though no doubt each had from olden time some dialectical peculiarities of its own—had long been more and more separating themselves from the common stock and forming a character proper to themselves. This period will embrace the Laws, Civil and Ecclesiastical, Snorro's History, the whole of the Sagas not of later origin than the said period, a considerable collection of legends, a number of writings of religious or ascetic character, the Younger Edda, some treatises of calendaric (sic) character, and a few pieces on other subjects. The very extensive and careful study necessary to such a compilation can scarcely have failed to make me intimately acquainted with the whole Saga-world, and a future translation of some of them, not without commentary, has not been foreign to my intentions; indeed, I did think of giving two or three smaller ones last year, and commenced with the translation of one, but found the Lexicon extending into a work of such circumference, that I saw, if I divided my strength, no moderate term would see it finished. Having said thus



much, I cannot but add that I reserve to myself the liberty of dealing with the whole subject, both as regards remarks and translation—anything I did in the latter I should especially be desirous of accompanying with a critically correct text as far as existing documents allow—in such a manner as may most accord with the future course of my studies; but I cannot at the same time for a moment on this account seek to interfere with Mr. Laing's entering the field, which is an open and public one, and elucidating the theme after his own views, which may possibly in some respects differ from mine, and may probably cast a new and valuable light on the subject, since he has been so successful in his treatment of modern Norway and Sweden.'

Truly an admirable letter. As for Mr. Laing's venture on the Sagas, it only came to translating the *Heimskringla* from the Norwegian translation of Aall. With all his merits, Mr. Laing was no Icelandic scholar, and though Cleasby was, we know that his whole undivided strength was unequal during his lifetime to finish his Dictionary.

For some reason, Cleasby on the 15th of October relet his lodgings in Vesterbro, and moved into others, 4, Gammel Strand, where he remained the winter over, working away at the Dictionary with his two secretaries, taking walks with them and other of his friends in the hours of relaxation, and very often asking them out to dine with him in the suburbs. It was about this time that Gislason's eyes began to fail. On the 26th of November Cleasby wrote to his father to say that 'the hard weather, and my leading amanuensis being threatened with blindness and not able to write so much, threw more labour on me, and made it difficult for me to fix the time of my return.' As yet, however, Gislason worked on with Pjeturson, and the monthly payments of 20 dollars each continue. On the 8th of December we find the following entry, enclosed in deep black lines: 'Anniversary of a day of severe bereavement.' On that day, the year before, he had lost his mother. On the 22nd, the day after the shortest day, he enters, 'Took my two amanuenses, Gislason and Pjeturson, to dine at Fredericksberg, and drank Balder's health in commemoration of the recommencement of the reign of light.' On the 31st comes the usual entry of 20 dollars each to those two Icelanders.

On the 2nd of January, 1843, he paid Möller, the stationer, six dollars four marks for 'a book for inserting substantives' and 'cut slips of paper,' and on the 11th, 'to the same for a book for the words *ú—jafn*, all, at, *ný*;' but, strange to say, he has omitted to enter the amount. On the 27th he notes: 'The half-yearly meeting of the Nordisk Oldskrift Selskab: the Crown Prince—the late King of Denmark—'presided, and cut a much better figure than I expected from what general report says of him. He took a good deal of interest in the thing, and was sometimes smart.' Shortly before this he had written to his brother Anthony that he could not come home for the Athenæum election, but hoped he should be elected; and on the 27th he heard from him that his election had taken place. On the 10th of March he enters: 'My amanuensis Gislason entered the Fredericks Hospital to-day, to put himself under the care of Dr. Möller for his eyes.' On the 8th of April he lent Pjeturson 50 dollars. It had been very cold that year, and it was not till the 26th of April that he notes the coming of the first swallow. On the 1st of May he paid Gislason 20 dollars for this month of May, previous to his departure; and on the 3rd left two cases at



the University Library, one with slips, and the other with some slips and the verb, preposition, and substantive-books. 'Paid Pjeturson 10 dollars further in addition to the 50 he received of me as loan, which is considered as payment for his labours for April, May, and June. I also gave him 20 dollars, which he was to convey to Gislason, not as payment for June labours, but, as I told him, together with the 20 dollars he received on the 1st instant, he was to apply as he pleased, without regard to any occupation for me, but for the improvement of his health.' On the evening of the same day he started for Malmoe and Travemünde, whence he went to Berlin viâ Rostock, delivering his letter to Professor Hegel, whom he describes as 'a very agreeable and obliging young man,' and admiring the memorial to Marshal Blücher. At Berlin, which he reached on the 8th of May, he paid the Grimms a visit, and 'was sorry to find Jacob so unwell from the remains of the *grippe*, as to be forbid to speak or lecture for the present.' On leaving Berlin he again passed through Halle, the town of his detestation, at which, as usual, he flings a stone in passing: 'Halle has always appeared to me the ugliest, least liveable town I know, and appeared so this time in an almost increased degree.' On the 11th of May he reached Marienbad, and for a month was immersed in Schlammbäder and drenched with *Kreutz-Brunn*; but on the 20th, after seven glasses of *Kreutz-Brunn*, comes an ominous entry: 'I have been plagued with a rather severe catarrh since my arrival, which has prevented my following up my Schlamm Baths.' On the 28th he had a letter from his father complaining of illness. On the 8th of June he wrote to him to say he should not be home before the autumn. On the 11th of June he left Marienbad for the North, taking a round by Coburg and Magdeburg, from which city he descended the Elbe to Hamburg. There, as usual, he saw Lappenberg, and thence returned to Copenhagen by way of the west coast of Holstein and Schleswig. On the 26th of June he had made his way round to Flensburg, where he took steamer for Copenhagen, and arrived on the morning of the 27th. 'On my arrival,' he says, 'I found Gislason still in the same state as to his eyes, and that Pjeturson, pressed by office business, had made much less progress in Sturlunga than I expected.' In the Danish capital Cleasby stayed till the 4th of September, superintending the progress of his Dictionary, which always slackened when he left it to others. As Gislason's eyes were still bad, we find the following entry on the 31st of August: 'Paid Gislason 20 dollars for this month, and paid to a friend of his, B. Thorlacius, who read aloud to him, for the months of July and August, 40 dollars; together 60 dollars.' On the 4th of September he wrote to Anthony, 'and told him I was but poorly, going to Sweden, and should endeavour when I came home to make some stay.' On the 5th he left for Sweden, his object being to collate the Icelandic MSS. in that country. On this occasion he posted up the country, only taking the steamer at Norrköping for Stockholm, where he arrived on the 10th of September. On the 11th he went to his friends Hildebrand and Arfwedson, now chief-librarian, who at once put him in the way to effect his object. For several days he worked in the Royal Library from 11 A.M. to 2 P.M., passing the rest of the day in admiring Stockholm, and, above all, its beautiful Djurgård.



On the 15th he went to Upsala, to see his old friend Schröder, and inspected this time, not the *Codex Argenteus*, but the Icelandic MSS. in that library, of which, as well as those in the Royal Library at Stockholm, there are many pages of collation and comment in the Diary. On the 16th he enters: 'I passed the evening with Geijer, and find, though age has in the last four years made considerable external impression, yet his mind is as fresh and genial as ever.' On the 18th he was back at Stockholm, and 'went to the library, and saw a very curious little Erse MS., of a few pages only, which Sir W. Betham has pronounced to be poetry, and of the 8th century. There is a curious Old English medical MS. of the 14th century, also one of the court rolls and records of the reign of Edward the Third, and a beautifully-written and preserved MS. on parchment, in Old French, being a History of the World . . . in which the Anglo-Saxon-English kings are treated very fully, and no doubt a work of English birth. Mr. Stephens has had the merit of discovering these objects. Drank tea and passed the evening with Mr. Hildebrand, the best specimen of the Swedish "Gelehrte" I have seen; really a sound, serious person, and zealous in his department. Mr. Stephens gave me a memorandum, begging me to make inquiry among Icelanders at Copenhagen as to any Folk-Sagor, Barn-Sagor, Folk-Visor, Barn-Visor, Vagg-Visor, and Folk-Gåtor, etc.; and of any with melodies; also as to Danska and Norrska Folk-Visor and Folk-Sagor from 1500 to 1800.'

After making the acquaintance of Dr. Retzius, the ethnologist, and seeing his collection of skulls, Cleasby left Stockholm on the 21st of September, and reached Calmar by steamer on the 22nd. Thence he posted to Malmoe, stopping at a parsonage called Hoby on the way, to inspect the celebrated stone called 'Runamo,' on which Finn Magnusen had read many Runes which no one else could decipher: Nilson of Lund and Berzelius, as 'Naturforskare,' having, on the other hand, declared the marks on the trapp rock to be the work of nature. After this inspection Cleasby was not disposed to offer any decided opinion upon so short a survey, and left the spot admiring Finn Magnusen's 'extreme boldness in making out of them a long Runic inscription.' Before leaving the parsonage Cleasby heard a piece of superstition which shewed the state of mind of the middling agricultural class. 'A bönde (farmer) came to arrange for the clergyman's marrying him, and after all was settled, hastened back to remind him on no account to publish the banns when the moon was on the wane, but when it was increasing,—the expressions he made use of were "*ny*" and "*neðan*."' At Lund Cleasby stopped to inspect some Icelandic MSS. which Professor Schlyter, the veteran editor of the Ancient Laws of Sweden, had borrowed from the Royal Library at Stockholm, and found very few of them of such an age and character as to be worthy his attention; besides which they had been fully collated by Professor Keyser. On the 27th of September he crossed from Malmoe to Copenhagen in two hours, where he found all *in statu quo*, 'pleased to get back again to the seat of my labours, but at the same time satisfied to the last degree with my three weeks' trip.'

Cleasby now settled down to work, and it appears from a letter to his father, written on the 18th of December, that he did not intend to return home before the



middle of March, 1844. In the meantime he had gone on swimmingly with his Dictionary, and as Gislason's health was still weak and Pjeturson's not much better, on the 4th of November a young man of the name of Brynjolfr Snorrason, an Icelander, was engaged to assist; and after that the payments of 20 dollars are regularly made monthly to the three amanuenses. So the year passed on, and on the 22nd of December we have the usual entry, 'Took Gislason and Pjeturson to dine with me at Fredericksberg, and drank Balder's health in commemoration of the reign of darkness having again given way to that of light;' but on the 25th he received an unwelcome letter from Anthony, stating that his father's health was precarious; and on the 29th another, speaking so unfavourably of his state that Cleasby determined to leave for London immediately. He was just in time to catch the last steamer of the season for Kiel, and departed that day, having first packed up all his papers and sent most of them to the University Library, and the two control books and remaining slips to his friend Capt. Röder. Before he went he paid up his amanuenses for December, and two of them in advance for January. On the 6th of January, 1844, he reached London,—having travelled extra post through Lower Germany, and by rail from Cologne,—where he happily found his father much better than he had been or than he expected to find him. On the 27th of the month he wrote to Pjeturson, telling him that though he found his father better, his health was so weak that he might have to stay a month or two in England. He hoped, however, to return to Copenhagen, 'Saa snart vi skrive Martz,' and to be ready to set to work again. In the meantime he hoped both Pjeturson's and Gislason's health would mend, and that they would be prepared to work during the coming spring and summer. As for himself, he was doing what little work he could in London. Soon after this letter his father's health somewhat mended, and Cleasby determined to return to Copenhagen for a while. On the 5th of March, 'after taking an affectionate leave of my dear father, who, though very weak, appeared a good deal better than he had been, and after having received assurances from Dr. Arnott that there was no danger at present,' Cleasby started for Dover, and took the steamer for Ostend. In spite of the ice, which was thick on the Belts, he reached Copenhagen on the 15th, and immediately pays his amanuenses as usual. On the 28th he wrote to his father to say that he should be back by the middle of April. On the 29th he enters: 'Thorwaldsen died suddenly this evening at the theatre during the overture;' and on the 30th, 'Thorwaldsen's funeral took place to-day. The king, queen, and whole royal family attended at the service, and 7000 or 8000 persons at least followed in the procession. That may be said of him which can be said of few, that he has not left his like behind him.'

All this time the winter had been very severe, and it was not till the 9th of April that the ice which filled up the harbour of Copenhagen moved off. On the 15th Cleasby wrote to his father that he should leave on the 22nd. On the 16th he writes: 'Rafn sent me the first part of *a* to *f* of Egilsson's MSS. of the Poetic Dictionary, 699 sides in 4to;' and on the 20th, 'had a conversation with Rafn to-day concerning Egilsson's Poetic Dictionary, and told him I thought 500 or 600 dollars would be fair



*honorar*. for the work, and that I had no objection to go as far as 300 dollars towards its coming out, provided it was printed in connexion with mine, and so reduced that the two together should form a key to the whole [language?], and words partly prosal without poetical signification be not taken up in his.'

On the 22nd he paid up his three amanuenses; Gislason 20 dollars, Snorrason the same, and Pjeturson 10, 'for what little he has done this month; leaving 12 packets of slips, *i*, *z*, and *j* inclusive, with Snorrason for him to work upon during my absence, with various MSS.;" and departed for Kiel and England, which he reached on the 1st of May, only to find his father very poorly. In truth it was now plain that the poor old man's days were numbered; a chronic disease of the bladder had got so inveterate that surgical skill could only prolong but not save his life. With the exception of a flying visit to Copenhagen, which began on the 26th of June and ended on the 8th of July, Cleasby stayed with his father to the last. Before he left London he wrote to Pjeturson on the 9th of June to say that he was coming for a few days, and in the meantime begged him to look after Snorrason and see how he was getting on in his work, and to write at once to say how he himself was, and whether Gislason was in Copenhagen. As Sir Benjamin Brodie on the 9th of June said that his father was in no immediate danger, the flying visit took place, as has been said. During the five days he was in Copenhagen he paid up his amanuenses and settled his accounts. On the 4th of July he writes: 'I leave behind in Copenhagen 22 packets of slips in the care of Pjeturson and Snorrason, viz. 5 packets of H; 1 of I, Í, J; 3 of K; 2 of L; 2 of M; 1 of N; 1 of O, Ó, Æ, and P; 1 of R; and 6 of S.' At the same time he wrote full instructions to his two amanuenses; Gislason's name is now wanting, and is explained by the following entry of the same day: 'I gave Pjeturson 60 dollars to be sent to Gislason to the Bath Kreisch, if he thought fit, in order that he might have the full benefit of September there if his own means would not carry him so far. I also gave Pjeturson for himself in advance, for work that might be done in my absence, 20 dollars; and paid Pjeturson, for Snorrason, 20 dollars in advance.' On the same day he left Copenhagen, and, as has been said, was back in London on the 8th, finding his father 'a shade better.'

All that month the old man lingered, and it was not till the 31st of August that he sank under his disease. His deathbed, like that of his wife, was cheered by the tenderness of his children. After the last scene, Richard Cleasby lay down for an hour or two, and on returning to his father's room 'found him stretched out upon the bed in which he died, covered over with a white sheet, with a little bunch of flowering sprigs of jasmine placed on his chest, gathered out of the little garden at the back of the house.' On the 7th he writes: 'The last ceremony was this day performed over my poor father's remains in the burial-ground of Paddington. The coffin was placed on that of my mother, who herself lies upon that of poor Stephen, in one of the vaults. Then a last adieu was said to our much-lamented parent.'

On the 4th of September, as soon as the first shock was over, Cleasby had written as follows to Pjeturson:



‘Deres gode Bref af 27 ult. fand mig i den dybeste Bedrøvelse, ti min kjære Faders lange Lidelser tog en Ende den 31 Aug., kl. 5, formiddag, til hvilken Tid det behagede Forsynet at berøve mig min nærmeste Slægtning og ælteste (sic) og beste Ven! jeg maa søge Understøttelse under dette haarde Slag i den trøstende Tanke at jeg ved min Nærværelse og uafsladelige Opmærksomheder bidrog alt mueligt til at lindre den tunge Prøve hann gik igjennem, og i den kjærlige Medlidelse og Condolence of mine Venner; Gud alene er den som veed hvad er det Beste!

‘Det har gjort mig meget ondt at høre saa daarlige Efterretninger om Snorrason, alligevel er det ikke meget andet end hvad vi var besørget om forleden Høst, naar De huske, en Reise op til Island var anseet som nødvendigt for Ham, indtil i Vinterens Løb hann blev saa hurtigt ok uvæntet bedrei jeg haaber dog hann vil komme sig snarere end De synes formode. Den andre (sic) unge Mands Indvielse bliver om saa nødvendigere.

‘Saa snart visse Affairer ere arrangerede, hvilke vil nødvendigt kræve min første Opmærksomhed har jeg i sind at reise til Kjöbenhavn og haaber ved min Ankomst at høre bedre Efterretning om Gislasons Öien hvilket jeg tænker vil sandsynligt følge en bedre Tilstand af den almindelige Sundhed; det vil være meget vigtigt at hann yde den Tjeneste hann kann i den kommende Vinter. . . . Haabende inden temmelig kort Tid at see Dem igjen jeg forbliver Deres hengivne

‘R. CLEASBY.’

The death of his father plunged Cleasby into business, and it was some time before he could think of his Icelandic Dictionary in the pressure of family affairs. He had to go hither and thither, to Brighton and to Westmoreland, where, as far as we can discern, the family property came to him; and what with executorships and business letters, it was long before he could see his way. It is amusing, however, to see how strong his water-drinking propensity was, for on his return from Westmoreland, in September 1844, we find him stopping at Harrogate to drink its abominable sulphur spring, which he confesses did him little good. At last, on the 2nd of October, he broke away from London, laden with presents for his Copenhagen friends, in which city he arrived on the 7th. There he ‘found all in order at’ his ‘lodgings, 159 Gammel Strand, but that unfortunately very little had been done in the Icelandic, Snorrason having been ill again, and Pjeturson had very little time; Gislason not yet returned from his water-cure.’ Under these circumstances it was necessary to engage other assistance, and so on the 23rd of November we find this entry: ‘Snorrason left off to-day writing into the slips, and it was agreed that the money he had had, 40 dollars in June and August, should be considered as his payment up to this time.’ On the 25th of the same month we read, ‘An Icelander, Fridriksson—who had for Gislason written out the words out of the Collection of Fragments, No. 655, and assisted Snorrason latterly in writing them into the slips—came to-day and began to write them on in my rooms, commencing with S.’

So the year came to an end, which, if it brought him an increase of means, added much to the burden of his correspondence. His Diaries are now full of notices on letters of business, and his time for Icelandic must have been much straitened. Still he went bravely on, and his new amanuensis seems to be the best he had. This year the 22nd of December passes over without that annual party to drink ‘Balder’s health.’ The night was now drawing near from which there was to be no return of light. Before the year was out he was called home by business, and on the 28th of December he paid up Fridriksson, Pjeturson, and Thorlacius, set them



work to do, left some of his MS. of the Dictionary in Copenhagen, and had some sent to him in England. On the 3rd of January, 1845, he was again in London, and for the next three months entirely engrossed by business. The winter of 1845 was unusually prolonged both in the North and in England, and so late as the 18th of March Cleasby noticed persons skating on the water in the Regent's Park, before the house in Cornwall Terrace. Shortly after, the house having been sold, he is busy moving his father's wine and chattels to No. 5, Harley Place, Harley Street, as to which he notes on the 28th of March: 'After having had two or three days of dislocation and transportation of chattels, once in a man's life is often enough to move.' Poor man, that was his first and last moving in England!

On the 2nd of April he embarked for Hamburg, and on the 8th reached Copenhagen. As soon as he arrived Thorlacius and Snorrason came to work again, and Gislason and Pjeturson also assisted. On the 10th of June he set off for an excursion to Danzig, embarking first for Stettin. Having seen Danzig and Marienburg, with its grand old castle of the *Deutscher Ritter*, he returned by way of Berlin, where he saw the two Grimms, 'who were both brisk and well, and seem satisfied with Berlin. In the evening,' he writes, 'I went to Professor Ehrenberg's, where Berzelius from Stockholm was one of the guests; altogether an agreeable assembly of "Gelehrte." I called also on Schelling, who, though 70 years of age, seemed little altered.' On the 21st of June he was back at Copenhagen in time to witness the arrival of the Swedish and Norwegian students, who visited Denmark in a body, and amused the inhabitants with demonstrations in favour of an United Scandinavia.

On the 4th of July, 1845, he says: 'I was weighed at Tivoli, a place of entertainment just outside the gates of Copenhagen, and found to be equal to 148 lbs. Danish weight, which is somewhat heavier than English; I think about 11 st. 8 lb. English.' On the 8th of August he 'accompanied Christian Lange, a Norwegian, who is here taking copies of old Norwegian diplomas, to the Office of the Archives, where he shewed me a large number of the first and some of the second half of the fourteenth century, which he had copied, which were in great part in perfectly pure old language, like Gula-Þings Log or Skuggsjá, the orthography of the vowels, as usual, very varied.'

On the 15th he paid Fridriksson twenty dollars 'for work from the 15th of June till this day;' on the 22nd he paid Thorlacius the same sum for the same purpose; and on the 25th 'made Dr. Egilsson's acquaintance; he called on me to-day.' On the 28th he left Copenhagen and went by steam to Kiel, and embarked at Hamburg, arriving in London on the 31st of August, the anniversary of his father's death, which he enters in his Diary as an 'anniversary of a day of severe bereavement,' and surrounds it with deep black lines.

He had now, as we have seen, sold the old house in Cornwall Terrace and taken 5 Harley Place, at the top of Harley Street, into which his books and effects had been moved. He notes on the 11th September that he 'found all in very nice order there.'

After travelling in England, partly for business and partly for pleasure, he left



England again in September, and returned to Copenhagen on the 12th of October, having passed some days in Schleswig, where he observes :

‘Heard throughout Schleswig that the Dano-German question as to language has rather increased than diminished in heat and difficulty of solution.’

He was now living at 159 Gammel Strand, where he ‘found all in order to receive him.’ On this occasion he returned loaded with creature comforts for his Danish friends, and on the 10th of October he distributed to them ; but finding that the authorities of the town had overcharged him for the tax on his horse, he

‘Wrote to the magistracy on the 14th, begging them to rectify their demand for tax on my horse from ten dollars, yearly charge as a foreign horse, to two dollars, the proper tax for a Danish one, which he is.’

On the 16th he was delighted at hearing Jenny Lind for the first time ; and, after expressing his admiration in warm terms, he adds :

‘Such was the rage to get a seat in the theatre to hear her, that people stood last week in the most horrid storm and rain all the night through, from the time of the theatrical performance closing at ten o’clock at night till eleven o’clock the next morning, when the doors were opened again for the disposal of tickets. Those costing a dollar were easily sold at five or six dollars !!’

For the rest of the year 1845 he worked steadily on with his amanuenses, paying them regularly for their work. On the very last day of the year he dined with his friend Ellis, the English clergyman, and on his way back ‘heard everywhere the firing which here begins on New-Year’s Eve as soon as it gets dark. It is a sort of compliment in this country to fire off a pistol or two before folks’ windows ! Every land has its customs !’ With January, 1846, his health seemed to fail him, and he went to consult a Dr. Bendz, who prescribed leeches and herb-tea and physic, and advised him not to drink too much cold water in the morning ; and for some time after this the recurrence of the name of Bendz in the Diary shews that Cleasby was still in his hands. On the 6th of April he left for England, having paid Fridriksson 20 dollars ‘for work to be done for me, of which I gave him particulars, during my absence.’ On the 9th he reached London, and was soon deep in business. On the 14th, however, he ‘had a visit from Sir Benjamin Brodie, before whom I laid my complaints of the three past months,’ and accordingly had to take blue-pill and senna. His property at Brighton and in Westmoreland, besides some house-property at Chelsea, were an endless trouble to him. After struggling with his tenants and agents for the rest of that month and all the next, he left Dover for Ostend on the 31st of May, on his way to Marienbad, which he reached on the 5th of June. There it is the same old story of *Kreutz-Brunn* and Schlamm-bäder for a month. On the 8th of July he left it, and went by way of Magdeburg to Wölffenbüttel, to inspect the Icelandic MSS. there, which he collated. Thence he returned to England, reaching it on the 15th of the month. As soon as he got back he rushed down to Brighton, on hearing that his next-door neighbour was building up a wall behind his premises. On the 27th of July, 1846, he writes :

‘Went to Brown, Great Russell Street ; ordered finally a slab to be erected to my father’s



memory, to cost £23, and £1 per 100 for the letters the inscription may contain. Told him to chalk the plan in Marylebone Church, which he said he would do, and apply to my sister for the inscription etc. when wanted.'

After this came letter on letter on business, but on the 28th he left for Hamburg, and reached Copenhagen on the 1st of August. On the 10th he took part in a 'Gilde, or banquet, given to his old friend Geijer, 'and was sorry to see him both mentally and bodily sadly altered since' his 'visit to Upsala in September 1843.' On the 9th of September he wrote to the Manager of the Hotel d'Angleterre at Frankfort-on-the-Maine to keep a room ready for him on the 24th; and on the 17th he set off to be present at the meeting of *Germanische Sprach und Geschichts-Forscher*, which was to be held at Frankfort. On the 25th he reached that city, having done a little grape-cure by the way, and soon found out the Grimms. He was most cordially received, and invited to the meeting, attended by about 150 professors and jurists and as many spectators. There he met most of his old friends, Schmeller, Massmann, Dahlmann, Pertz, and others, of whom Dahlmann read a paper in his section, 'shewing that the English jury is of Scandinavian, and not of Anglo-Saxon origin.' The meeting was followed by a dinner, of which Cleasby tells that 'it was bad, noisy, and cold; but, worst of all, that froward Professor Massmann must needs propose my health after some few others had been given, but when no mention had yet been made of names like Grimm and Schmeller. It annoyed me exceedingly; however, there was nothing left for it but to return thanks, and I did so; ending with proposing the health of the Grimms, the heroes of modern *Sprach-Forschung*—which was upon the whole, perhaps, getting out of it as well as I could.' When the sittings of the sections were over, on the 28th Cleasby says: 'Saw the two Grimms this morning, and conversed with them on various points as to the Dictionary, and shall note some of their remarks.' On the same day he had 'a final hour-and-a-half's conversation with Schmeller,' and 'shewed him part of my substantive etc. book of the Dictionary.' The same night Cleasby left Frankfort, and returned to Copenhagen, reaching it on the 4th of October.

After his return he worked on steadily with his Dictionary; but he now has 'a spasmodic cough,' for which he called in Bendz, who gave him a '*tinctura pectoralis* and some herb-tea.' At the end of November Bendz was called in again, to attend him for a carbuncle, which kept him in-doors for some days, and led to six visits from the doctor; and so, with failing health but still full of work, the year 1846 came to an end.

The first days of January, 1847, are filled with letters written to England on business and family matters. On the 28th he notes: 'At a meeting of the Society of Northern Antiquaries this evening the subject of Egilsson's Poetic Lexicon was brought under discussion. It was stated that I had given 150 dollars towards the *honorar*. and the Society 150 dollars, and that 800 dollars had been regarded as what he—Egilsson—should have. Some members found that too little, and the Society agreed to pay him 500 dollars, at 100 dollars per annum. Finn Magnusen moved that the thanks of the Society should be publicly given to me for forwarding the



work ; and all persons turned towards me to thank me.' Then come entries of business letters till the 31st of March, when Cleasby wrote to his sister to say that he should be home between the 8th and the 20th of April. Accordingly he paid up his amanuenses and his doctor, and to Professor Rafn 100 dollars more in addition to the 150 he had already paid towards Egilsson's Dictionary. On the 8th of April he writes: 'Before leaving ordered my box of slips and that containing the two "control books" to be sent to Captain Röder's, and left 20 dollars with Fridriksson for this month, and left him a variety of things to be done in my absence.' On the 15th he returned to England, and was soon as much occupied as ever with business. He had, however, taken a specimen of his Dictionary with him ; and on the 10th of May he writes: 'Took back to-day to Taylor's the proof of the first four pages of my Icelandic Prose Dictionary, which I had set up on trial\*. There was, unluckily, a great deal to correct, their not understanding the language making it impossible to know where words ought to be divided at the end of a line ; and not being used to my writing also no doubt does something.' On the 12th he went down to consult his friend Kemble at his cottage near Rickmansworth, who 'expressed himself highly pleased at the appearance of the proof.' On the 16th he was off to Germany, to try a new bath. This time it was towards Homburg, then only a rising watering-place, that he turned his steps. He had better have returned to Carlsbad or Marienbad, for his cure at Homburg did him little good, though he left it delighted with the scenery. On the 16th of June he returned to England for his last visit. On the 17th he wrote to Copenhagen, to announce his speedy return, and in particular to Fridriksson, stating that he should be back at the end of the month, and that he hoped he would have got a good deal of the work ready which he left him in April, and be ready 'til videre Anvendelse af Flid;' and to tell Gislason of the time of his return, and to greet him and Pjeturson heartily. On the 19th he paid Messrs. Taylor £5 18s. for the six sides of the Icelandic Dictionary printed as an 'ensample.' During the few next days he packed up his deeds and effects, and left them in safe custody till his return—which was never to happen ; and on the 23rd set off in the steamer 'Wilberforce' for Hamburg. On the 26th he reached Copenhagen, and drove at once to No. 40 B, Gamle Kongens Gade, 2 Sal., which he had taken in April for the three months ending October 1st, paying for them 75 dollars in advance. He came out as usual bringing presents to his friends, and, amongst others, to Mr. Ellis, the British Chaplain, with whom he was very intimate. In stopping at Hamburg he had enclosed proofs of the specimen of the Dictionary both to Jacob Grimm and Schmeller ; but he now found on reaching Copenhagen that he had brought none of the second and third sheets for himself. He therefore wrote on the 27th of June to Grimm, begging him to be good enough to send him the two sheets 'containing the end of *af* and *at*—*bragð*, *búa*, and *ok*.' Cleasby seems to have spent the month of July hopefully enough, in riding and walking with his friends in the beautiful neighbourhood of the Danish capital ; and on the 7th

\*. A specimen of these is printed at the end of this Memoir.



he writes to Thorpe to say that N. M. Petersen the historian was quite willing that he—Thorpe—should translate one of his works into English; and he pays his amanuenses regularly and keeps them to work. On the 28th of July he received the following charming letter from Jacob Grimm as to his Dictionary, on returning the proofs as desired:

‘Wie werden Sie, verehrter Freund, mein langes Schweigen auf ihre gütige Mittheilung sich erklärt haben? Es hat folgende leidige Ursache: Bald nachdem Ihr erster Brief eingetroffen war, gerieth unser ganzes Haus in die lebhafteste Unruhe, aus der es sich noch nicht erholt hat. Meine gute Schwägerin, die Sie, so viel ich weiss, persönlich kennen, war nach Jena gereist, um einen dortigen Arzt für die kränkelnde Tochter zu gebrauchen. Nun aber erkrankte sie selbst aufs gefährlichste. Nachdem wir einige Tage in Angst geschwebt hatten, reiste mein Bruder auch fort, um ihr beizustehen. Die Gefahr scheint zwar verschwunden, aber wir müssen doch noch in beständiger Sorge sein.

‘In solcher Lage verliert man alle Arbeitsfähigkeit, und thut nur noch einzelne Geschäfte mechanisch ab. Jetzt, beim genauen Wiederlesen Ihres zweiten Briefes, sehe ich, dass Ihnen an schnelle Rücksendung der Druckbogen gelegen war, und erschrecke sie versäumt zu haben. Also folgen die Bogen nunmehr augenblicklich, ohne dass ich Zeit oder rechten Sinn dafür hätte, mich über Ihre schöne Arbeit im einzelnen auszulassen. Mein Trost ist, dass Sie keines Rathes von anderen bedürfen; alles innere und äussere scheint aufs beste bedacht und gerathen. Der Himmel lasse Ihnen alles gelingen.—Ihr herzlich ergebener Freund,

‘Berlin, 22 Juli, 1847.’

‘JAC. GRIMM.’

But on the 1st of August a change took place. On that day he writes: ‘Dr. Bendz stethoscoped me to-day, my cough, hoarseness, etc. continuing; pronounced lungs sound, but said my chest was weak; prescribed a large plaster called *Manus Dei*, and a draft of senega, to take a table-spoonful four times a day.’ On the 2nd he notes, ‘put on the plaster this evening before going to bed.’ He still, however, works some hours every day, and takes little excursions into the country. On the 24th of August he enters the arrival of a man now very distinguished in the North: ‘Unger from Christiania drank tea with me.’

After this he is full of home business again, and writes a letter to Anthony on the 30th, enclosing letters to his agents, and at the end, ‘Said I was a little better; the monster plaster had stilled but not taken away the cough, and especially worked well with the nightly perspiration, which had become only occasional and not so violent.’ On the same day he notes: ‘Paid Gislason 10 dollars, with 20 last month equals 30 for two months.’ On the 2nd of September he paid Fridriksson ‘10 dollars on account for this month.’ On the 4th he enters: ‘Received as a present by Mr. C. R. Unger, from him and the other editor, Mr. C. Lange, *Diplomatarium Norvegicum*, 1st vol. Christiania, 1847. 4to.’ On the 5th he received his last letter of business from his agent in England; and on the 6th stands the last entry in these Diaries: ‘Paid Fridriksson remaining 10 dollars, making 20 for this month. Answered Miles’—the agent’s—letter of 28th ult. as at back of same.’ So end his Diaries: the little that is left to tell of his life must be drawn from the letters of his friend Mr. Ellis, the English chaplain, to his sorrowing family.

But indeed there is little more to tell. On the 7th of September, having been,



as has been shewn, under medical care for an affection of the chest, he was seized with a slight fever, at first supposed to be of a rheumatic character, but which towards the end of the month rapidly passed into a low typhoid type. On Monday, the 27th, though confined to his bed, he 'dictated in a firm voice and collected manner' a letter to his brother, in which he said that he was in no danger, but that time was needful for his recovery. Complaints were made of his treatment; but upon this subject it is now needless to enter. It is enough to say that he grew rapidly worse and never rallied. On Wednesday, the 6th of October, at 10 A.M., he had finished his mortal course. His relations had no opportunity of being with him in his last moments, for they never heard of his danger till they received the intelligence of his death. On the 14th of October his remains were deposited in a vault below the church of St. Peter, where they still remain.

So passed away the spirit of Richard Cleasby, one of the most indefatigable students that ever lived. If he were fortunate in the circumstances of his life, he was surely most unhappy in his death,—snatched away just as the mechanical part of his labours was drawing to a close, but before he could bring his philological power to bear upon the mass of materials which he had collected. His methodical and yet poetic mind, his far-sighted and yet microscopic eye, will no longer note day by day the last penny of his expenses and the very spot where he took his friends to dine, side by side with entries full of a lively interest in philology, literature, and art, and of delight at the smiling face of nature as she revives at the soft breath of spring. For him the first chaffinch will chirp in vain, the earliest swallow twitter, and the beech and willow burst out into tender green. He is gone like Balder to the realm of night, never to return. It is poor compensation for the cessation of an existence so full of spirit and work to reflect that at the same time came rest and peace; that all that weary trouble which wealth brought with it was over for ever; that no letters on business from London or Westmoreland would now pursue him; that his life-long chase after health at German Baths was at an end; and that as he passed from city to city surgeons and physicians would no longer torture and torment him. These were but accidents, and, though troublesome, Richard Cleasby bore them like a man, in the firm faith that the task which he had set himself to do would still be fulfilled. It has been at last fulfilled, but not in the way which either Cleasby or his heirs at first proposed. As soon as the first shock caused by his unlooked-for death had passed over, the question arose, what was to be done with the Dictionary, which it was well known he had been on the very eve of publishing? The greatest interest in the subject was naturally shewn in Copenhagen, and Mr. Anthony Cleasby received a message from the Crown Prince, as President of the Society of Northern Antiquaries, expressing his 'deeply-felt sympathy at his decease, and' his 'desire that the work might be completed to which he had devoted himself with such zeal and perseverance for so many years.' After mature deliberation it was resolved that the MS. should be completed at Copenhagen, under the care of a committee of three—two of whom were M. Krieger, the well-known statesman and antagonist of Prince Bismark; and M. Konrad



Gislason, Cleasby's chief amanuensis, on whom devolved the literary direction of the work. For this purpose the heirs of Richard Cleasby devoted several hundred pounds to erect what they naturally regarded as the best monument to his memory. In the meantime the writer had succeeded in interesting the Delegates of the Oxford University Press in favour of the work, which, when completed, was to be edited by him and printed at the expense of the University. But when the MS. of the Dictionary was forwarded after several years from Copenhagen, so far was it from being in a fit state for publication, that, after struggling with it for some years, he found it necessary to call in other assistance to complete the work. This he was fortunate enough to find in Mr. Gudbrand Vigfusson, then one of the Stipendiaries in the Arna Magnæan Library at Copenhagen, an institution which has done so much for Icelandic scholarship. After inspecting the materials placed at his disposal, Mr. Vigfusson found them so crude and in such an unsatisfactory state, that he resolved on rewriting and remodelling the whole. This Herculean task he has now completed, and in so doing has raised a monument to his own scholarship as well as one to the memory of Richard Cleasby. It is needless to say more of these Copenhagen transcripts in this place. Their nature has been sufficiently explained and exposed in the Introduction. It is enough here to point at them and pass by. The Dictionary as it now stands is far more the work of Vigfusson than of Cleasby; but if the dead take heed of aught here below, it must be a consolation to the spirit of Richard Cleasby to know that the work which he so boldly projected has at last been worthily completed, though by other hands; and if there be speech or language in those mansions, the solemn words of Hávamál will ring through them :

‘Deyr fé, deyja frændr ;  
Deyr sjálfr it sama ;  
En orð-stírr deyr aldregi  
Hveim sér góðan getr.’



# SPECIMENS.

## I.—SPECIMEN OF MR. CLEASBY'S MS. WORKED OUT BY HIMSELF.

mál, s. pl. n., pl. mál, Gr. pp. 30, i. 83<sup>12</sup> Cod. B, lb. 41. ii. 318<sup>24</sup> Od. A, Ísl. S. i. 374<sup>4</sup>; mol, Norske Love 335<sup>23</sup>. Two leading signi- fications characterise this word, each of which present a number of subdivisions. 1. *speech*, cp. *mæla*, to *speak*. 2. *measure*, cp. *mæla*, *measure*.

### I. Leading signification.

a.—*facultas voces articulatas proferendi, loquela, a speech*. Börs synir þu upp tréin, sköpuðu af menn, . . . gaf hinn fyrsti önd ok líf. . . þriði sjónu, málit ok heyrn ok sjón, Sn. E. gg. c. 9. 10<sup>14</sup>. aldri hræðumsk ek þu guð er þú göfgar, þviat þau hafa ekki mál, Fms. i. 97<sup>19</sup>. þröngdi á sóttarfari konungsins, at hann missti málsins, x. 148<sup>17</sup>. þá spurði onungrinn ef Sigvaldi hefði mál sitt, xi. 102<sup>23</sup>. hefi ek marga vega itað mála við hana ok hefi ek aldri fengit orð af henni, Laxd. c. 12. 20<sup>17</sup>. þeir glötuðu einnar tungu máli er forðum vildu stöpl smíða gegn Guði (*speech in one language*), No. 677. 19<sup>18</sup>. þeir menn er á hunds höfuð ok hafa gauð fyrir mál (*latratus pro loquela*), Rimb. i. 39. 347<sup>4</sup>. þeir hafa eigi manns rödd né mál, *voice or speech*, Rimb. i. 45. 348<sup>21</sup>. honocentaurus hefir tvenn mál, *voices, organs, manners of speech*, 673. A. 47<sup>2</sup>.

b.—*sermo, oratio, verba*, hvárt eru þeir Steinarr ok Öundur hér, svá at eir megi skilja mál mitt, Eg. c. 86. 735<sup>4</sup>. hvárt er Flosi svá nær, at hann egi heyra mál mitt, Nj. 129. 200<sup>5</sup>. ver eigi nær honum en mál nemi, Fms. iv. 281<sup>9</sup>. þér er mikit fyrir máli, v. 325<sup>19</sup>. var hann snjallr í máli ok talaðr vel á þingi, ix. 535<sup>13</sup>. skilr þú nökkut hér manna mál? mundis egir: eigi heldr enn fugla klíð, Fas. ii. 512<sup>20</sup>. sumum gefsk mála þýðing, No. 677. 20<sup>23</sup>. skáldskapr var honum svá tiltækr sem hann mælti af tungu fram sem annat mál, *other speech*, i. e. *prose*, Fms. i. 374<sup>4</sup>, cf. 91, var. 5. engi var svá vittr hjá, at snjallara mál (*sermo, ratio*) myndi fram bera, Fms. vii. 158<sup>20</sup>. eigi man þat svá skjótt ráðask, egir Þorsteinn ok tók annat mál, Gunnl. c. 5. 70<sup>7</sup>. engi hafði hón orð m fyrir en Gestr lauk sínu máli, Laxd. c. 33. 130<sup>b</sup>. ok-er Ólafr lauk sínu máli, þá var göðr rómr gerr, 27. 106<sup>10</sup>. en er hann hafði þetta mælt fyllðisk þegar mál hans, *was fulfilled, came to pass*, MS. 623. 42<sup>3</sup>. þau eru upphöf af máli mínu (*of a sermon*), Ísl. S. i. 385<sup>21</sup>. þar Gizurr var á mikit mál, at hann mundi því auðvélga á leið koma, *insisted much*, Fms. x. 93<sup>18</sup>. þurfu þér firi því at . . . sýna fyrir mér öll þau mál ok athæfi er hafa þarf fyrir konungi, *expressions, modes of expressions*, Fms. 301<sup>2</sup>=Cod. 61<sup>a</sup>. 29: pl., þá svarar drottinn vár með málum David propheta, *in the words of David*, No. 619. 31<sup>25</sup>. In specie, *colloquium*, þegar er þeir fundu menn at máli, Fms. i. 204<sup>9</sup>. mælti hann jafnan fyrst við Norðmenn ef þeir vildu hafa mál hans, *audients bos ham, -paven*, vii. 241<sup>9</sup>. Ólfrir hndfa var með konungi ok kom opt á mál við konung, Eg. 104. 106<sup>4</sup>. hann lagðisk niðr ok skaut fyrir loku, engi þorði at krefja hann máls, 81. 601<sup>18</sup>. þórdisk gekk til máls við Egil, 89. 764<sup>12</sup>. síðan mættu þau málinu (var. talinu), Nj. c. 6. 10<sup>3</sup>. þegar er hvárir ná máli nuarra stóð Atli upp ok mælti, 5. 814<sup>4</sup>. In specie, *responsum*, hann eitaði þá máls um við Ásgerði, hverju þat gegndi, Eg. c. 83. 703<sup>7</sup>. endimönnun þikkir hun svara furðu stórliga ok spyrja hana máls um, þar til svör þessi skulu koma, S. i. Har. Hárf. c. 3. 77<sup>23</sup>, cf. Fms. i. 3<sup>1</sup>. mælti hann mál af þeim, ok spurðu þau hversu bardaginn hefði gengit, Fas. iii. 525<sup>23</sup>. *Sermonis argumentum, judicium (de aliqua re) verbis portatum*, þat var mál manna at henni hafi allt verit illa gefit, þat er etc., Nj. c. 154. 268<sup>19</sup>. þat var mál manna um þá þórólf ok Bárð, at þeir væri etc., Eg. c. 8. 39<sup>11</sup>. þat er mál manna at eigi hafi meiri skörungur erit í Noregi, Fms. vii. 150<sup>7</sup>. ok höfðu menn at máli, at þat sumar höfðu Marcus-menn byr hvert er þeir vildu, 301<sup>1</sup>. allir menn höfðu á máli er Ólaf sá, hversu fríðr maðr hann var, Laxd. c. 22. 88<sup>28</sup>. *Narratio*, nú er þar til máls at taka er þörkell Eyjólfsson sitr í búi sínu, Laxd. c. 74. 314<sup>25</sup>. jarlarnir Urgu-þjótr ok Brineskjarir er fyrr var getið í þessu máli, Fms. xi. 41<sup>3</sup>. *Proverbium, saying*, þat er fornt mál, at bysna skal at betr verði, Fms. x. 261<sup>20</sup>. *Runes incisa vel sententie*? hann hafði króka-spjót í hendi haugtekitt ok mál í, (the runes were

legible? or of important signification?), Laxd. c. 21. 78<sup>9</sup>. nú eru tekin Grásíðu brot, ok görir Þorgrímr þar af spjót. . . mál vóru í, ok fœrt í hepti spannar-langt, (i. e. fært spjót í hepti), Gísl. Cod. 113<sup>20</sup>, cf. mála sax, Fas. i. 514<sup>18</sup>. *Unus integer sensus, logice—a complete period*, hér er mál fullt í hverju visu-orði, Sn. E. brh. 86. 234<sup>9</sup>. hér er tvau mál fullt komin í hverju visu-orði, 85. 233<sup>24</sup>. ok er sá visu-helmingr ei elligar réttir at máli, 91. 235<sup>27</sup>. *The mode (either with an usual or artificial term) of appellation in poetry* (as, for instance, that a man be called 'maðr,' or be called 'skjald-tré,' or the like); tvenn eru kyn þau er greina skáldskap allan: hver tvenn? mál ok hættir, hvert máltak er haft til skáldskapar? þrenn er etc., Sn. E. skm. i. 93<sup>3</sup>. þá þykkja nýgöfvingar vel kveðnar ef þat mál er upp er tekitt haldi of alla visu-lengð, Sn. E. brh. 82. 230<sup>17</sup>. þeir ámæltu skáldskapnum Sighvats, ok kölluðu at hann hefði eigi rétt ort at máli, Fms. v. 209<sup>9</sup>, cf. bragar-mál, Sn. brh. 84. 232 (a poetical. . .). *Lingua, idioma*, er þú lætr eigi þurfa í váru máli þessa nfu raddar-stafi, Sn. E. lat. c. 3. 277<sup>24</sup>. mæl þú nú við mik girzkt mál, No. 677. 75<sup>19</sup>. Haraldr var mjök stírt um norrent mál, Fms. vii. 165<sup>4</sup>. *Postulatum, demand, assertion*, Hákon konungr hafði skrá látið allar Eyjar fyrir vestan Skotland þær sem hann kallaði sér, en Skota-konungr hafði nefnt þær sem hann vildi eigi lausar láta, . . . en um aðra hluti var skamt milli máls konunga, en þó gekk eigi sættin saman, Fms. x. 132<sup>9</sup>. (ok miðlum svá mál á miðli þeirra) at hvárir tveggju hafi nákkvat síns máls, Ísl. S. i. 12<sup>20</sup>. hann festi járnburð at svá skyldi sanna mál hans, Fms. vii. 230<sup>19</sup>. hefir hann í marga staði mikit til síns máls, 221<sup>10</sup>. hafa hér hvárir tveggju mikit til síns máls, Nj. c. 56. 88<sup>2</sup>. þá skal sá þeirra hafa sitt mál er eið vill at vinna, Gr. i. Kb. 3. 393<sup>1</sup>. þeir skulu dómdendr sitt mál hafa er fleiri eru saman þar, 29. 430<sup>17</sup>. Gunnlaugr skal fyrr flytja fyrir, þviat hánun eirir vert ef hann hefir eigi sitt mál, Gunnl. 9. 110<sup>22</sup>. þessi eru þau dæmi er sýna hitt sama mál, (i. e. at guð gördi brigið á skipaðum dómi), Sks. Cod. 118<sup>a</sup>. 17. *Pactum, stipulatio, agreement, stipulation, condition*, enda á þat at halda með þeim . . . nema þau vili annat mál á göra, Gr. i. fp. 23. 336<sup>15</sup>; and 22. 335<sup>2</sup>. nú bregðr hann (gríðmaðr) máli, við fleiri menn, i. pp. 56. 148<sup>28</sup>. en ek skal lauss allra mála ef hann kemr eigi þá út, Gunnl. c. 5. 80<sup>5</sup>, cf. 9. 116<sup>15</sup>. *Effatum, mandatum*, sá er . . . fyr- litr mál Guðs ok setning laga, No. 677<sup>13</sup>. sá er elskir mik mun halda mál mín, 17<sup>20</sup>. *Diversa formula processuarie, . . . decisio, effatum etc.*, enda er eigi heimting til málsins, Gr. i. Kb. c. 81. 497<sup>15</sup>. skulut mál hans standask um þá sök, Gr. i. pp. c. 21. 64<sup>15</sup>. enda er svá sem þeir mæli eigi þeim málum, nema þeir vinni eiða at, ii. lb. 46. 342<sup>20</sup>, cf. 21. 25. skulu þeirra manna mál standask . . . hvar þess er þeir taka eigi af alþingis-máli, Gr. i. umb. 31. 296<sup>22</sup>. enn er sá hlutr í lögm er þú hefir eigi kennt mér, þat er at festa mér konu, Þorsteinn segir: þat er litíð mál, ok kendi honum atferli, Gunnl. c. 4. 54<sup>9</sup>. hann skal segja í annat sinn fram sökina, ok fara svá öllu máli um, sem hann hafi áðr ekki um mælt, Gr. i. pp. c. 12. 40<sup>26</sup>. kveðr Óttarr jarl þings, ok mælti þeim málum á þinginu, at Hákon jarl skyldi heita vargr í veum, Fms. xi. 40<sup>22</sup>. ef hann kveðr svá at, ok hafði í máli sínu 'heilr ráð ok heimilt,' en eigi ella, Gr. i. fp. 7. 317<sup>16</sup>.

### *Negotium, res, status.*

1. *negotium et res simili sensu*, þórólfir bað Ólvi byrja mál sitt, Eg. c. 16. 62<sup>15</sup>. Svertingr gekk á konungs fund ok flutti mál sitt, Laxd. 41. 180<sup>a</sup>. hann fann þáfanu, ok tók hann þar lausn af honum allra sinna mála (*of all be bad committed*), Orkn. 21. 86. ok muntú nú verða mér at trúa til málanna þinna allra, Fms. xi. 104<sup>19</sup>, cf. Nj. c. 6. 10<sup>17</sup>. sitr hann þar nú at málum sínum við vegsemð, xi. 4<sup>5</sup>. vit leitudum ekki fyrst þessa mála við Brynjólf, E. c. 9. 40<sup>4</sup>. þikki mér nú vandask málit er ek hefi áðr ráðit brúðlaup mitt, Nj. 2. 41<sup>4</sup>. takit er nú höfðingja þann er yðr þikkir bezt til fallinn, því at ein- hvert mun þurfa at vera fyrir málinn, 124. 192<sup>7</sup>. ef maðr handalsar manni sátt . . . ok skilja þeir þat mál eigi görð enn svá (*the matter, affair, almost stipulation*), Gr. i. pp. 50. 136<sup>9</sup>. vil ek því heita, at eiga síðan allt mitt mál undir yðr fóstbroðrum, Fas. 2. 532<sup>24</sup>. en þessi maðr er



keisari hafði verið gjörði slíkt af sínu máli sem hafði hann áður rætt, Fms. vi. 73, var. 3 (*cf. sin Sag*). því hverr hann vill leggjask í at iðka þetta mál, þá hlýtr hann etc. (*huic materia incumbere*), Rimb. ii. 90. 312<sup>2</sup>. eingi maðr á annat mál at deila í kirkju nema biðja fyrir sér ok öllu Kristnu fólki, No. 619. 342<sup>2</sup>. *Negotium nuptiale*, Austmaðrinn heldr nú á málinu við bónda, svá at Flosi var hjá, Nj. c. 149. 259<sup>16</sup>. en er þetta mál var við Jórúnni rætt, þá svarar hún etc., Laxd. c. 9. 22<sup>7</sup>. ek skal fara á fund Burizláfs konungs ok vitja málanna fyrir hönd okkra beggia, Fms. xi. 104<sup>10</sup>. þó lézk hann enn tala mundu málit fyrir hans hönd, Fas. i. 364<sup>4</sup>. en svá er mál með vexti at fátt hefir verið etc., Lvs. c. 14. 43<sup>4</sup>. svá er mál með grenni, at etc. (of tenderness), Fas. iii. 59<sup>10</sup>. The use below carried further and generalized? mun honum þó eigi miklu þikkja launadr uxinn... at ek hitta hann ef honum þikkir máli skipta, Eg. c. 87. 742<sup>12</sup>. hann kveðsk ok engu máli þikkja skipta, Heiðv. c. i. 282<sup>21</sup>. þótti henni allmiklu máli skipta, S. ii. Ól. Helg. c. 31. 33<sup>2</sup>. um þá hluti er mér þikkja miklu máli skipta, Fms. xi. 213<sup>14</sup>. ef hánun þótti máli varða, VV, 12. 260<sup>5</sup>. ef yðr þótti nökkuru máli varða um hans vináttu, S. ii. Ól. Helg. c. 135. 229<sup>1</sup>. en þá skiptir eigi máli hver gögn þá fara á lengr, Gr. i. þp. 13. 43<sup>3</sup>. um þat er þú kvaddir þess kvíðar er eigi átti máli at skipta um víg Auðólfs, Nj. c. 56. 87<sup>27</sup>. 2. *res, status*, lá ek þá í vöggu er þær (sc. völvur) skyldu tala um mitt mál, Fas. i. 340<sup>19</sup>. faðir minn fór vestr til Írlands, ok er þat vitad hver stórtíðendi gerðusk um hans mál, Fms. vii. 124<sup>21</sup>. vit förum kynliga með okkr um málin segir Hrappur, Nj. c. 87. 130<sup>34</sup>. allt var þat annat mál segir Hallr, er váru þá vígreiðir, hafit er nú of miklit at gert, Nj. 147. 256<sup>2</sup>. ekki eru þau efni um vart mál, þvíat ek sé at boðar eru á bæði bórð, Laxd. c. 21. 76<sup>2</sup>. en þó skalt þú svá um þitt mál hugsa, ef þetta berr saman, at etc., Nj. c. 55. 85<sup>21</sup>. em ek þá þegar skildir við þin mál... kvað hann at heimilu skiljask við sín mál ef hann ryfi sættina (*partes*), Fms. xi. 396. 19 seqq. þeir fóru á konungs fund, ok töluðu mál Íslendinga (*cause, part*), Fms. x. 296. 29. er mál hans stendr í svá miklum háska, No. 655. xxxii. 113. *Causa, lis, actio*, et fortasse, *injuria delictum* sæpius usurpatur promiscue cum 'sök.' sókn skal fara fyrr fram hvers máls enn vörn, Gr. i. þp. 18. 59<sup>1</sup>. ek... seg þat Guði, at ek mun svá færa mál öll fram hér at ferasdómi etc., 48. 135<sup>1</sup>, cf. Nj. 64. 99<sup>7</sup> ubi=sök l. 5; et Gr. i. fp. 46. 361<sup>21</sup>. þá skal þeim er með mál ferr... rétt at taka til sóknar etc., Kb. 72. 490<sup>15</sup>, cf. fp. 134. 348<sup>19</sup>. harðráðr við úvini sína enn tillaga góðr hinna stærri mála, Nj. c. i. 210. Gunnarr sækir mál þetta á þingi, hann kvaddi búa til máls, 24. 36<sup>10</sup>, cf. Gr. i. umb. 32. 297<sup>16</sup>. Rútr nefndi vátta ok sagði únytt málit, Nj. 24. 36<sup>16</sup>. Njáll... kveðsk borgit munu geta málinu ok sökinni, (as well the form as the action itself), 36<sup>19</sup>. þeir váru... lagamenn miklir... þeir veittu Gizuri hvíta at hverju máli, c. 56. 86<sup>20</sup>. þeir... létu þat standa fyrir kvíðburði um hál Auðúlfs at aðili var í Noregi, 87<sup>15</sup>. ef sá maðr andask er sök hefir selda eða til búna, þá er hann er aðili, ok þá hverfr mál þat undir hans erfingja, Gr. i. þp. 55. 142<sup>6</sup>. sá riðr síðast, segir Kári, at ek vil eigi drepa... hánun hefir farit þó bezt í málum várum áður, Nj. c. 146. 254<sup>7</sup>. ok hefir sá sök er

hann hefir mál á höndum, Gr. i. þp. 10. 38<sup>1</sup>. veit hann vánir leyndr mála með þeim... eru eigi þá sakarnar settir enn áður, fp. 47. 362<sup>2</sup>. þriggja alþinga mál eru þetta allt, Gr. i. fp. 32. 346<sup>12</sup>. ef hann vill ti ens meira máls færa, ok skal hann stefna, etc., Gr. i. Kb. 29. 430<sup>11</sup>. sama mál á bróðir sammæðr, Gpl. m. eb. 7. 240. ok ef kona á þann hluta máls, Krr. 9. 17. 124. *Fere insimulatio, reatus*, stefndi Sigurðr konungur þá þing, ... ok bað Sigurð Hranason svara þar málum fyrir sík, Fms. vii. 130<sup>10</sup>. ok mun þá verða svarat máli því, Nj. c. 64. 99<sup>7</sup>. Njáll... spurði alla hina beztu menn... hvert mál þeim þótti Gunnarr eiga á þeim nöfnum fyrir fjórðaðin, c. 70. 105<sup>26</sup>. þá eru þeir varðir máli ef þeir fá þann bjargkvíð, Gr. i. þp. 16. 54<sup>2</sup>. versk hann þá málinu, fp. 7. 317<sup>28</sup>. en þau ur málinu ef þórólfir hittisk ei þar, Laxd. c. 15. 44<sup>12</sup>. ? en um xii mánaði stendr þeirra mál, Gr. i. þp. 55. 143<sup>16</sup>. compounds, *lis*, Vestfjarða-mál, = *process* tilborende Vestfirðir, Stu. A. B. c. 53. ii. 81<sup>10</sup>. Boejarhögn-mál, *angaende* Bæjarhögni, Guðm. 19<sup>10</sup>. Áshildar-mál, *angaende* Áshildir, 103<sup>21</sup>. XL. marka-mál, Gpl. 185<sup>16</sup>.

## II. Leading signification.

a.—*mensura*, fimm álina er hátt mál hans, Fms. vi. 429<sup>15</sup>. at þeir hafi jammiklir menn verið þá er þeir gengu undir mál, Laxd. c. 41. 178<sup>19</sup> and Fms. ii. 79<sup>14</sup>. hann lagði mál við öll en stærstu tré, bæði bita ok staflgjör etc., Laxd. c. 74. 316<sup>22</sup>. ef málit gengi saman þá er optarr væri reynt etc., Korm. c. 3. 8. hann lýpþr honum á söðlinum ok kastar honum máls-lengð frá sér á leik-völlinn svá at i sundr ganga iii rifin í hánun, No. 580<sup>8</sup>. 717. *Tempus (facere aliquid)*, time, fitting time, point of time, period (mæl or mál), en húsbóndi sá sveri um, er hann hafði inni sitt, at hann var þar þá nótt ok á því máli, Norske love 309<sup>28</sup>. skipverjum þótti mál ór hafi, er á liðið var mjök sumarit, LNB. p. iii. c. 12. 156<sup>25</sup> (=Ísl. Sr. i. 206<sup>8</sup>). fara síðan niðr þriðja sinni, þar til er Kjartani þikkir allt mál upp, S. i. Ól. Tryggv. 88. 297<sup>3</sup>. þar til er Njáll talar at mönnum væri mál at lýsa sökum sínum, Nj. c. 17. 149<sup>25</sup>. þá minnti biskup konung á, at mál væri at ganga at sofa, Fms. ii. ... 138<sup>27</sup>. ok er mál at vér farim til Austreyjar, *it is high time*, Fær. c. 55. 255. mál er at leita at hestum várum, Kor. c. 19. 182. konungur spurði ef þegar væri mál at ríða, Fms. ii. 139<sup>14</sup>. ok er allt mál at ættvig þessi takisk af, Laxd. c. 59. 258<sup>2</sup>. ? þá metask kvíðr þeirra sem þá at í mál yrði borinn kvíðrinn (*in due time?* or = í dóm?), Gr. i. þp. c. 16. 54<sup>22</sup>. 2. *tempus prandendi et cenandi?* (morning and evening meal-time), ef hánun er eigi deildr matr at málum, Gr. i. þp. 56. 194<sup>3</sup>. ok ala þá hvára tveggju í eitt mál ef rúmheilag er (cf. l. 23 í tvö mál), Gr. i. umb. 30. 293<sup>12</sup>. Cod. A. m. stýrimenn skulu fœða þá í tvau mál, (Cod. B.) Gr. ii. Skmf. 2. 400<sup>28</sup>. ok oxa þarf hann (sc. ormrinn) í mál, Fas. i. 238<sup>7</sup>. biskups efni vildi ok láta gefa fátökum mönnum mat í tvö mál, Stu. p. 3. c. 13. íe. 216<sup>14</sup>. þat er ok mitt ráð, þó þat sé at fyrra máli, at menn snæði nökkut ok drekkir, *though before the meal (meal)-time*, Fms. viii. 381, var. 18 (al. var. í fyrra lagi).

b.—*quarta pars anni*, í misseri eru mál tvau, en í máli eru mánuðir þrír, Rb. i. c. 3. 6<sup>11</sup>. mánuðr iii. Ann. No. 415. 4<sup>28</sup>.

(Finis, being altogether about 180 references in seven somewhat closely-written pages in Mr. Cleasby's volume.)

## 2.—THE SAME WORD IN THE COPENHAGEN TRANSCRIPTS

(Transmitted to England in 1854, from which Mr. Vigfusson had to work).

mál, n., A) *speech*, 1) *speech, power of expressing thoughts by words*: Sn...., Fms. i. 97, x 148. Rb. 347. 348. þeir glötuðu einnar tungu máli (*speech in one language*), er forðum vildu stöplu smíða í gegn guði, 677 p. 19.—b) *voice, organ of speech*: Honocentaurus hefir tvenn m. (*ur. mól*), 673 p. 47.—c) *language, tongue, idiom*: Fms. vii. 165. Mæl þú við mik gerzt m., 677 p. 75. Sn. 161. Sumum (gefsk) mála þýðing, 677 p. 20.—2) *speech, talk, verbal utterance*: Eg. 735. Nj. 200. Fms. iv. 28. 374 (lit. *other speech*=*prose*), vii. 158, ix. 535. Fas. ii. 512. Ld. 106. 130. En er hann hafði þetta mælt, fylldisk m. hans, 623 p. 43. þá svarar drottinn várr með málum Davíðs própheta (*in the words of David*), 619 p. 31. (hann) bar mikitt m. á, at (*be*) *insisted much*: Fms. x. 93.—b) *expression, mode of expression, form of a language* (=Lat. *effatum*): Sks. 301. Grág. i. 40. 317. Fms. xi. 40.—c) *colloquy, discourse*: Nj. 10. Eg. 106. 601, 764. Fms. i. 204. Ef þeir vildu hafa hans m. if they wished his audience: Fms. vii. 241.—Espec., *answer, reply*: Eg. 703. Hkr. i. 77. Fas. iii. 525.—3) *anything told, spoken, or written*:

þat var m. manna *it was told*, Nj. 268. Eg. 29. Fms. vii. 150. hafa at (á) máli to *speech of, make mention of*: Fms. vii. 301. Ld. 88.—*narration, relation*: Ld. 314. Fms. xi. 41.—b) *appointment, judgment, decision*: Grág. i. 69, 296, ii. 342.—c) *assertion, demand*: Ísl. i. 12. Fms. vii. 221, 230. Nj. 58. Grág. i. 393. Ísl. ii. 237.—d) *agreement, stipulation, condition*: Grág. i. 148, 336. Ísl. ii. 217.—e) *command, commandment*: ... Sá el. lítr... m. guðs ok setning laga, 677 p. 1. Sá er elskar mik mun halda m. mín, 677 p. 17.—f) *proverb, saying*: Fms. x. 261.—g) *a complete period*: Sn. 124, 125.—h) *the mode of appellation (either with an usual or artificial term) in poetry*: Sn. 49. 123. Fms. v. 209.—i) *engraved Runes or Runic words*: Ld. 78. NO. viii. 18.—B) *something to be managed or transacted*, 1) *business, affair*: Engi maðr á annat m. at deila í kirkju, nema biðja fyrir sér ok öllu kristnu fólki, 619 p. 34. Eg. 62, 49. Ld. 180. Fms. xi. 104. Fas. ii. 532. Nj. 192.—Espec., *affair, business of courts*: Nj. 259. Ld. 22. Fas. i. 364. Fms. xi. 104.—b) *matter, affair*: Nj. 4. Rb. 312. Grág. i. 136 (*stipulation?*).—svá er m. með vexti í



*is this, of that condition*: Í. 43. Fas. iii 59.—var þat annat m. *it another affair*: Nj. 256.—e-t skiptir (varðar) máli (miklu, litlu or like) *a thing is of importance*: Eg. 742. Hkr. ii 32, 207. Fms. xi i. 260.—skiptir þá eigi máli *then it is indifferent*: Grág. i 43.—*a eigi máli at skipta a thing is not relating to*: Nj. 87.—c) *state, circumstance, condition*: Fas. i 340. Fms. vii 124. Ld. 76. Nj. 85. En þans stendr í svá miklum háska, 655 xxxii p. i.—d) *cause*: Fms. x xi 396. Grág. i 143.—2) *cause, process, action*: Grág. i 38, 59, 362. Nj. 2, 36, 86, 87, 254.—*the form of an action*: Nj. 36.—b) *right, right of inheritance*: Gpl. 240.—c) *charge, indictment, complaint, accusation*: Grág. i 54, 317. Nj. 99. Ld. 44. Fms. vii 130.—

N. B.—This word is (with very few exceptions) a fair specimen of the Copenhagen transcripts for the whole of the letters A, B, E, G, L, M, R, T, þ, Æ, Ö, and for the half or two-thirds of H. See the Preface, p. vi.—G. V.

*guilt* (=Lat. *reatus*): Grág. i 430. Nj. 105.—C) *measure, 1) of local character, a) measure, dimension (height, longitude)*: Korm. 8. Fms. vi 429.—b) *measure, that by which anything is measured*: Ld. 178, 316.—Also it seems to have been used in notion of a certain measure; cfr. málslend.—2) of temporal character, a) *time, period, point of time*: Ngl. i 309, 240.—b) *time, fitting time*: Ísl. i 206. Nj. 149. Fms. ii 138, 139. þat er m., at it is bigb time: Fær. 255. Korm. 182. Ld. 258.—c) *meal (morning and evening with regard to milking of cattle, sheep, twice a day)*: Grág. ii 230, 231. Cf. í II, B, I, e.—d) *meal time (also with regard to morning and evening)*: Grág. i 149.—at fyrra máli *before the usual (meal) time*: Fms. viii 381 (var.).—e) *quarter (of a year)*: Rb. 6.

## II.—A SPECIMEN OF MR. CLEASBY'S VERBS. THE VERB 'FA',

leaving out all references, only shewing the frame-work or model on which Mr. Cleasby worked out his verbs. The references given by Mr. Cleasby are about 110.

—fa, föngum\* (sic), fékk, fengum, fenginn, v. a. et n.

Forma activa—sensus activus.

to get, receive, obtain, take, procure, as well willingly as without consent.

to get, receive, take, willingly as something desired, accipere, nanquam acc.: at ek mundu lítið brauð fá eðr annan mat, Fms. x. (References follow.)

im genitivo:

eir böðusk við lands-menn ok fengu þar fjár mikils, Nj. 89. 137<sup>29</sup>. uldr konungr fékk þeirrar konu er Ragnhildr hét, Fms. i. 4<sup>15</sup>, Nj. 24<sup>10</sup>. (More references follow.)

to get, receive, without one's consent, or something disagreeable, wished, or which comes upon a person. (References follow.)

3. with the signification to procure, provide. (References follow.)

This verb is also used in the signification 'to be able' to accomplish (posse), in connexion with the participle preterite... fá e-n veiddan... with the participle omitted. (References follow.)

(absolute) without subject, i. e. 'maðr' understood, vápn svá góð at eigi fær önnur slík, Nj. 30. 44<sup>2</sup>.

B. sensus neuter.

impersonal. (References.)

C. sensus activa (sic), with the signification to deliver, make over, give, etc., tradere. (References.)

II. Forma passiva. 1. recipr. signification (references). 2. reflect. signification (references). 3. passive signification (references). 4. participle adjective (references).

\* Thus by a slip of the pen for fám, mod. fámum.

## II.—A SPECIMEN OF MR. CLEASBY'S PRINTED MATTER. THE WORD 'AT.'

AT

conj. (G. patei. A.S. þæt. Ohg. daz). It is also sometimes found in MSS. written ad.—ut, quod, and as relative pron. qui, quæ, &c. that, to.

of consecutive character—that. hann var svá mikill lagamaðr at er þóttu lögligir dómur nema hann væri í. Nj. i. 1. hárit...svá mikil at tók ofan á belti. i. 2<sup>13</sup>. svá kom of síðir því máli, at Sigvaldi undan. Fms. xi. 95.—also without a preceding svá. Bæringr var hinn eptir hánun, at hann komst fyrr í borgina en hann fengi náð. m. 580 a. 15<sup>28</sup>. so that he got into, &c. skyrtunnar dagnaðr í konungssynni, at hann sakaði ekki. Fas. iii. 441.

where design, intention is expressed—that=in order that. frest þú undan valdi Serkja at öll veraldarbyggðin viti at þú einn er drottinn. 437. þeir...skáru fyrir þá melinna, at þeir dæi eigi af sulti. Nj. 265. fyrsti lutr bókarinnar er Kristindóms-bólkr, at menn skili illiga trú vera grundvöll ok upphaf allra góða verka. Gul. M. viii.

connecting two propositions—that. þat var einhverju sinni, at culdr hafði vinaboð. Nj. i. 2. þat var á palmddrottinsdag at Ólafur gekk úti um stræti. Fms. ii. 244. vilda ek at þú ræðis austr. Nj. 38, 57. ef svá kann at verða, að þeir láti síga ok renni. n. Fms. xi. 94.—used in connexion—a. with þó, signifying together. althoug. svarar hann þó rétt at hann svari svá. Grág. ps. 23. þó er rétt at nýta hann, at hann sè fyrir skorinn.

AT

Krist. g. 32, 134. gef þú mér, þó at úverðugri...at geta son. Stj. 315. þó at nökkurum mönnum sýnist þetta með freku sett...þávilj um vér gjarna eidda vinna. Fms. vi. 21.—also without þú, in the same signification. eigi mundi hon þá meirr hvata göngunni, at hon hræddiz bana sinn. Sn. Ed. 99. 12. 12<sup>22</sup>.—b. with því, signifying together, because.—því þégi ek, at ek undrumst hvð mikil ógnarraust, &c. Fms. iii. 201. því er þessa getit at þat þótti vera rausn mikil. Laxd. 19, 68<sup>4</sup>. því at allir voru gerviligir synir hans. id. því at af íþróttum verðr maðr fróðr. Skuggs. 243 b. 3<sup>6</sup>. 20.—but as þó and því (which see) are often used alone in this signification, without at, this latter has something of a superfluous character; this is much more decidedly the case in—c. of modern appearance after ef. ef at þú laggr hlut þinn við þetta. Ljósv. 14, 45.—also in relative propositions, see B. 4.—d. it is used elliptically at the beginning of a proposition in forensic language, a preceding phrase or formula being left out, or to be understood, as, it is decreed, the law ordains, or the like.—at þeir skulu með váttróð þá sok sækja. Grág. ps. 22. i. 65<sup>30</sup>. ef sök kömr á hendr þeim manni er í dóm er nefndr, at hánun er rétt hvárt sem hann vill, at verja sök þá eða, &c. 21, 64<sup>2</sup>. 28, 79<sup>19</sup>. 38, 106<sup>8</sup>.—e. used also with a pret. participle, where the personal pron. and auxiliary verb are left out.—nú hefi ek gört sem þú beiddist, at lokit upp með (noccorum) nökkurum orðum fyrir þér hvi ormrinn mælti. Skuggs. 243 b. 109 a<sup>19</sup>. i. e. at ek hefi lokit upp. þá hafa þeir með þessu efni skýringar górvor, at hugleitt hvern grundvöllr eða hvert efni hefir, &c. id. 113 a. 2. i. e. at þeir hafa hugleitt. nú hefir guð



## AT

þat hefur er hann hefir heitit þær, at sent í hendr þer úvin þinn. id. 147 a. b. i. e. at hann hefir sent.

4. *used before an infinitive—to.* mikit mant þú þurfa fram at leggja með honum. Nj. 2, 3<sup>17</sup>. hafa þeir þó yrit at vinna. Fms. xi. 95<sup>11</sup>. ok varð nú við að snúast ok veita vörn. 96<sup>2</sup>. *after certain verbs, as kunna, láta, mega, munu, skulu, þykkja, vilja; when used as incomplete ones before the infinitive of another verb, it is left out before this infinitive.* þeir er mildliga kunnu styra guðs hjörð. 619. 37<sup>18</sup>. svá hygginn at hann kunni fyrir sökum ráða. Grág. vs. 37. ii. 75<sup>23</sup>. Gunnarr mun af því láta vaxa óþokka við þik. Nj. 71. 107<sup>2</sup>. þeir Hvamverjar létu fara ordum, at, &c. Laxd. 16. 50<sup>17</sup>. lét hún þar fjandskap í móti koma. 16. 50<sup>18</sup>. litlar sögur megu ganga frá hesti mínum. Nj. 58. 90<sup>7</sup>. í allum lutum þeim er þrýða má góðan höfðingja. Fms. x. 230. þar man vera Gunnarr frændi þinn. Nj. 54. 85. þat mundi jörunn systir mín ætla. 180<sup>23</sup>. ek veit þann mann er kunna man. Guðm. 13<sup>20</sup>. nú skalt þú deyja. Nj. 42. 64. skyldi Unnr sitja þrjá vetr í festum. 2, 4<sup>24</sup>. Sveinn...þikki þat tjá at hann fær eigi haldit tign sinni. Fms. xi. 86<sup>8</sup>. fyrir sakastaði þá er hann þótti á eiga. Nj. 106. 166. hann þóttiz játa því. Nj. 81. 121. nú vil ek spyrja yðr hvat þær sáþ. 23. 35. Guðrún kvaðst vildu vita hvat þeir vildu at hafast. Laxd. 48. 216.—β. *It is also sometimes the case with eiga and ganga.* modur sína á maðr fyrst fram færa. Grág. ú. i. i. 232<sup>4</sup>. þá á þann kvið enskis meta—þs. 18. i. 59<sup>19</sup>. *but* l. 26. á þat enskis at meta, er konungr var sofa genginn, var sveinninn eptir í höllinni. Fms. vi. 6. *and on the whole not uncommon in both constructions.—γ. with the verbs hljóta and verða, when used in the signification, must, and placed after the infinitive of the other verb (when placed before it, at is retained: see hljóta and verða)—hær mantu vera hljóta.* Nj. 86. 129. en fara hlýtr þú með mér til Jónsborgar. Fms. i. 159<sup>18</sup>. þat munu þeir ok vita verða. Fóstb. 9. 32. en vita verð ek, hvar til þetta heyrir. Fms. ii. 146<sup>12</sup>. *but cases also occur where verða is placed first.* þó verðr maðr eptir mann lífa. Fas. ii. 552. hann man verða sökja. Fms. viii. 19.—b. *as an exception it is sometimes found retained.* ok ef svá kann at verða. Fms. xi. 94. hvárt sem hann vill

## AT

at verja sök þa, eða, &c. Grág. þs. 21. i. 64. fyrr viljum vèr önga kórónu at bera, en nökkut ófrelsi á oss at taka. Fms. x. 12.—c. *it is also occasionally left out where it should be used.* þessa hátið lögtaka, þá er guð gefr oss, finnst á prestastefnu. Dipl. ii. 14<sup>10</sup>. tak lög af læknisgrasi...ok gef hánun drekka. 655. xxx. 1<sup>8</sup>.—2. *it sometimes expresses intention, design—to=in order to.* Öxurr bauð þeim inn í búðina at drekka. Nj. 2, 4. þenna myrginn gekk Kolr...í borg at kaupa silfr. 158. 280. (hann) sendi riddara sína með þeim at vorveita (= varðveita) þær. 623. 45<sup>26</sup>.

B. *used relatively—as the indecl. relat. pron. er is sometimes used for at, we also find at sometimes used for er.*

1. *causative—since, because.* hann skal...mæla sva: at ek færi yðr (sc. ómaga) at þær eru í einum hrepp allir. Grág. ú. 8. i. 260<sup>13</sup>. *as, in that, because you all inhabit the same district.* eigi er kynligt at Skarphedinn sé hraustr, at þat er mælt at fjórðungi bregði til fóstrs. Nj. 42. 64. *since it is said—these approach nearly to at=því at, with því left out.*

2. *temporal—as, when.* jafnan er mér þá verra í hug er ek ferr á braut þaðan, enn þá at ek kem. Greil. Cod. 165<sup>13</sup>. sem ek kvað þá at ek lýsta. Nj. 142. 233. þar til at vèr vitum hvárt fundr várr mun verða, ok bónda. Fms. v. 53.

3. *as a relative pronoun—who, which.* en engi mun sá, at minnismara mun vera um þenna atburð...enn mér. Laxd. 55. 242. Guðrún er komin gegnt rekkju þeirri, at Kjartan var vanr at liggja í. 46. 202. svá mikil sem þau blótnaut at stærst verða. Fms. ii. 214.

4. *used superfluously in relative propositions.* með fullkommun ávexti...hvert at þekkr ok þægiligr mun verða hinum hæstum himnakonungi. Fms. v. 159. Ólafir konungr spurði Önund konung hvern styrk at hann mundi fá honum. 44. allir kirkjusóknarmenn, þeir sem at færir eru til, skulu koma til sóknarkirkju. Hist. ii. 82. ek undrumst hvè mikil ógnarraust at liggir í þær. Fms. iii. 201. nú mun ek segja, yðr því at ek em Nornagestr kallaðr. Fas. i. 340<sup>7</sup>. *wherefore I am.*

☞ *in attu, which see—enclitically for at þú.* Fms. xi. 66–81.



# A—Á

**A** is the first letter in all the alphabets of Phenician extraction. The Runic alphabet, being confused and arbitrary, makes the sole exception to this rule.

**A. PRONUNCIATION:** it is either simple (*a*) or diphthongal (*á*). The simple *a* is pronounced long or short; when long it is sounded like the long Italian *a* as in *padre*, or as in Engl. *father*; when short, like the short Italian *a* as in *cambio*, or as in Engl. *marry*. The *á*—though in grammars commonly called a long vowel—is phonetically diphthongal (*a + u*), and sounds like Engl. *ou* or *ow*: Engl. *thou* and Icel. *þá*, now and *ná*, have almost the same sound. Again *a* and *á* have, like all other vowels, diphthongs or simple, a deep, full chest-sound if followed by a single consonant, or by more than one weak consonant (a liquid followed by a media). They sound short if followed by two or more strong consonants (a double mute or liquid): thus the *a* and *á* sound long in *tál, sermo*; *sát, sedebat*; *mán, mancipium*; *tál, dolus*; *ár, remus*; *sát, sessio*; *hátr, odium*; *hárdur, durus*; *káldr, frigidus*; *vándr, difficilis*; *támdr, domitus*, etc. But short in *hátt, pileum*; *hátt, modum*; *mánn, hominem*; *bánn, interdictum*; *háll, lubricus*; *kált, frigidum*; *rámt, acidum*; *hárt, durum*; *vánt, assuetum*, etc.; the consonants shortening the sound of the preceding vowel. The *a* is also short in all endings, verbal or nominal, *tálá, tálár, táláðá, dixi*; *tálást, dicitur*; *váká, vigilia*; *fágrán, pulchrum*, etc. Etymologically a distinction must be made between the primitive *á*, as in *sátu (sedebant)*, *átu (edebant)*, *gátu (poterant)*, and the *á* produced by suppressing consonants; either nasals, as in *á, ást, áss, báss, gás, = an, anst, ans, bans, gans*; or gutturals, *b, g, k*, as in *á (aqua)*, *sá (videbat)*, *lá (jacebat)*, *má (debet)*, *nátt (nox)*, *drátt (tractus)*, and a great many others; or labials, *v, f*, as in *á = af, áir = afr, hátr but háfan*; or dentals, as in *nál (acus)* [Goth. *neþla*, Engl. *needle*], *vál (ambitus, mendicitas)* [A.S. *váðl*], etc. In very early times there was no doubt an audible distinction between these two kinds of *á*, which however is not observed even by the earliest poets, those of the 10th century. The marking of the diphthongal vowels with an acute accent is due to the Icelandic philologist Thorodd (circa 1080–1140), and was probably an imitation of Anglo-Saxon. The circumflex, applied by Jacob Grimm, is unknown to Icel. authors of whatever age. Thorodd, in his treatise on the vowels (Skálda, pp. 160 sqq.), distinguishes between three kinds of vowels, viz. *short, long* (i.e. diphthongal), and *nasal*. The long ones he proposes to mark with an acute (´); the nasals by a dot above the line (˙). The vowels of his alphabet are thirty-six in number. According to his rule we should have to write, *af (ex)*, *át (esus)*, *á (in)*. No doubt the *a* was also nasal in the verbs and the weak nouns, *komá (=koman)*, *augá (gen.)*; and also when followed by an *n*, e.g. *vánn (assuefactus)*. The distinctive marking of the nasals never came into practice, and their proper sound also disappeared; neither is this distinction observed by the poets in their rhymes. The marking of the diphthongal vowels—either the primitive vowels or those formed by agglutination—by an acute accent, according to the rule of Thorodd, is indeed used in a very few old Icel. parchment fragments of the 12th century. The only MS. of any considerable length which strictly observes this distinction is the Ann. Reg. Ísl. 2087. 4<sup>b</sup>. Royal Libr. Copenhagen, written in Icel. at the end of the 13th century. In the great bulk of MSS. both kinds of vowels are treated alike, as in Latin. About the middle of the 14th century the doubling of vowels, especially that of *aa (æ) = á*, came into use, and was employed through more than three centuries, until about 1770 the Icelanders resumed the spelling of Thorodd, marking diphthongal vowels by an acute accent, but following the rules of modern pronunciation. The diphthong *au*—in Norse freq. spelt *ou*—has at present in Icel. a peculiar sound, answering to *äu* or *eu* in German, and nearly to Engl. *oi*. The Norse pronunciation is different and perhaps more genuine.

**B. CHANGES.** I. *a* changes into *e*, *á* into *æ*: this change—a part of a more general transformation, by Grimm termed *umlaut*, 'vowel-change'—is common to all the Teutonic idioms, except the Gothic (v. letter E and *Æ*).

II. *a* changes into *ö (o)*, *á* into *ø*: this transformation is peculiar to the Scandinavian branch, esp. the Icelandic idiom, where it is carried on to the fullest extent—in old Swedish and Danish its use was scanty and limited. It takes

place, 1. in monosyllabic nouns with *a* for their radical vowel, . *a.* feminines, öld, *periodus*; önd, *anima*; örk, *arca*; för, *iter*; höll, *aula*; hönd, *manus*; sök, *causa*, etc. *β.* adjectives in fem. sing. and in neut. pl., öll, *tota*; fögr, *pulchra*; hörð, *dura*; hölt, *clauda*; sönn, *vera*; from allr, etc. *γ.* in plur. neut., bönd, *vincula*; börn, *révna*; lönd, *terrae*; from band, etc. *δ.* in singular masculines with a suppressed *u* in the root, hjörtr, *cervus*; fjörðr, *sinus*; björn, *ursus*; örn, *aquila*, etc. 2. in dissyllables a radical *a*, when followed by a final *u* (*-u, -ur, -um*, etc.), in Icel. constantly changes into *ö*,—öllum, *cunctis*; mönnum, *hominibus*; köllum, *vocamus*; vökum, *vigiliis* and *vigilamus*; vökur, *vigiliae*, etc. Danes and Swedes here retained the *a*; so did a great part of Norway. The change only prevailed in the west of Norway and the whole of Iceland. Some Norse MSS. therefore constantly keep *a* in those cases, e.g. Cd. Ups. De la Gard. 8 (Ed. C. R. Unger, 1849), which spells allum, *cunctis*; hafuð, *caput*; jafur, *rex*; andverðr, *adversus*; afund, *invidia*, etc. (v. Pref. viii.) Other Norse MSS. spell *a* and *ö* promiscuously; allum or öllum, kallum or köllum. In Icel. this change prevailed about the year 1000. Even at the end of the 10th century we still frequently meet with rhymes such as *barð—jardu, þang—langu*, etc. 3. *a* in inflexions, in penultimate syllables, if followed by *u*, changes into *u* (or *ö*); thus keisurum, *caesaribus*; viturum, *sapientioribus*; hörðurum, *durioribus*; hörðustum, *durissimis*: pret. pl., sköpuðu, *creabant*; töluðu, *dicebant*; orrustu, *pugnam*. In part. pass. fem. sing. and neut. pl., sköpuð, *creata*; töluð, *dicta*; töpuð, *perdita*. Neut. pl. in words, as sumur, *aestates*; heruð, *pagi*. This change is peculiar to Iceland, and is altogether strange to Norse MSS., where we constantly find such forms as ætluðu, *putabant*; gnagaðu, *mordebant*; aukaðu, *augebant*; skapað, *creata*; kallað, *dicta*; skaparum, *tapadum*, *ægetastum*, *hardarum*, *skin-andum*; *kunnastu, artem*, etc. This difference, as it frequently occurred at early times, soon gave the Icel. idiom a peculiar and strange sound,—*amarunt* would, in Icelandic, be ömurunt. Norse phrases—as með bænum ok fastu (föstu) hafðu (höfðu) með sér vaxljós, ok dýrkaðu (dýrkuðu) þa hælgu hátíð með fastu (föstu) ok vaktu (vöktu) þar um nóttina með margum (mörgum) aðrum (öðrum) vanfærum mannum (mönnum), O. H. L. 87—sound uncouth and strange to Icel. ears; and so no doubt did the Icel. vowel transformations to Norse ears. 4. endings in *-an, -all*, e.g. feminines in *-an*, as hugsan, ætlan, iðran, frequently change into *-un, -hugsun, ætlun, iðrun*, and are now always used so: gamall, *vetus*, f. gömul; einsamall, *solus*, f. einsömul. In modern Norse, gomol, eismol (Ivar Aasen); atall, *atrox*; ötull, *strenuus*; svikall, *perfidus*, and svikull; þrifnaðr, *mundities*, and þrifnuðr, etc. 5. in the cases correlative to II. 1, 2, the *á* in its turn changes into a vowel, by Thorodd marked *ø*; this vowel change seems to have been settled about the beginning of the 11th century, and prevailed in Iceland during the 12th, being constantly employed in MSS. of that time; about the end of that century, however, and the beginning of the next, it fell off, and at last became extinct. Its phonetical value, therefore, cannot now be precisely stated: it no doubt had an intermediate sound between *á* and *ø*, such as *ö (o)* has between *a* and *o*. Thorodd proposed to mark the short 'umlaut' *ø* by *ø*; and the vowel change of *á* by *ø* (in the MSS. however commonly written *o*). INSTANCES: fem., *ø, amnis*; *øst, amor*; *øl, funis*; *ør, remus*; *løg, lignum*; *skró, libellus*; *sótt, pax*; *sól, anima*; *nól, acus*; *vón, spes*: masc., *hátt, modus*; *þróðr, filius*; *þótt, funis*; *mótt, vis*; *ðss, deus*; *ðrt, nuntius*: neut. pl., *sór, vulnera*; *tór, dæpva*; *mól, dicta*; *róð, consilia*; *vór, vera*: adj. fem. and neut., *kót, læta*; *lót, pauca*; *smót, parva*; *há, alta*; *lóm, paucis*; *hámm, altis*: verbs, *só, videbant* (but *sá, videbat*); *gótu, capiebant*; *ótu, edebant* (but *át, edebat*), etc.: v. Frump. 26–28: e.g. *sár (vulnus)* veitti maðr mér eitt (unum), *sór mörg (multa vulnera)* veitta ek hánun, Skálda (Thorodd), 162; *öl (=öl, cerevisia)* er drykk, *öl* er band (*vinculum*), id. 163; *tungan* er málinu *vón (=vón, assuefacta)*, en at tönnunum er bitsins *vón (morsus expectatio)*, id.: frequently in the Grágás, *lýsa sár sitt (vulnus)* eðr *sór (vulnera)* ef fleiri eru, Kb. i. 151; *sór en minni (vulnera leviora)*, 170; en meire *sór (graviora)*, 174; síðan es *sór* eða ben voru lýst, 175; engi *sór (nulla vulnera)*, *sór*, and *róð*, 176, 177; *mól*, ii. 51; *vór*, 158, etc.



**C. OTHER CHANGES:**—in modern Icel. the old syllable *vá* has changed into *vo*; *vó* of the 14th century being an intermediate form: thus *von*, *spes*; *votr*, *madidus*; *vor*, *ver*; *votr*, *noster*; *vöð*, *periculum*; *koma*, *adventus*; *voru*, *erant*, etc.: so also the *á* in the dat. *hánun*, *illi*, now *honun*, which is also employed in the editions of old writings; *kómu*=*kvámu*=*kvómu*, *veniebant*, etc. In Norway *a* was often changed into *æ* in the pronominal and adverbial forms; as *hæna*, *illam*; *pær*, *pænn*, *pæt*, *ibi*, *illum*, *illud*; hence originate the mod. Dan. *bende*, *der*, *den*, *det*; in some Norse dialects even still *dar*, *dat*. The short *a* in endings in mod. Dan. changed into *e* (*æ*), e. g. *komme*, *uge*, *talede*, Icel. *koma*, *vika*; whereas the Swedes still preserve the simple *a*, which makes their language more euphonic than the mod. Dan. In most districts of Icel. an *a* before *ng*, *nk*, has changed into *á*, thus *langr* (*longus*), *strangr* (*durus*), *krankr* (*aegrotus*) are spelt *lángr*, *kránnkr*, etc. In the west of Iceland however we still say *langr*, *strangr*, etc., which is the pure old form. The *a* becomes long when followed by *lf*, *lm*, *lp*, thus *álfr*, *genius*; *álp*, *cygnus*; *hálf*, *dimidius*; *kálf*, *vitulus*; *sjálf*, *ipse*; this is very old: the fem. half, *dimidia*, which occurs in the 12th century, points to an *á*, not *a*; *já*=*ja* in *hjálpa*, *skjálf*, etc. The lengthening before *lm* is later,—*álmr*, *ulmus*; *hálmr*, *calamus*; *sálmr*, *psalmus*; *hjálmr*, *galea*; *málmr*, *metallum*, etc. In all these cases the *á* is not etymological. Also before *ln* in the plur. of *alín*, *álmr* not *alnar*; *lk*, *álka*=*alka*, *alca*; *bálkr*=*balkr*; *fálki*=*falki*, *fálc*=*hals*; *frjáls*=*frjals*; *járn*=*jarn*; *skáld*=*skald*; v. those words: *árni*, *dat* of *arinn*, v. that word: the proper name *Árni*, properly *Arni*: *abbati*, *abbas*, *ábóti*: *Adám*, on the contrary, changed into *Adam*; *Mária* into *Maria*, *Mary*. The old spelling is still kept in *márlata*, *motacilla pectore albo*, etc. In the 1st pers. pret. indic. and in the pres. and pret. conj. we have *a* changed into *i*, e. g. *talaða* to *talaði*, *locutus sum*; *sagða*, *dixi*, *vilda*, *volui*, *hafða*, *babui*, to *sagði*, *vildi*, *hafði*: in the 1st pers. pres. and pret. conj., *hefða*, *baberem*, *hafá*, *babeam*, to *hefði*, *hafi*. These forms occur as early as the beginning of the 13th century (e. g. in the *Hulda*, Cd. A. M. 66, fol.=Fms. vi. and vii). In the south of Iceland however (Reykjavík, the Árnes and Gullbringusýsla) the old forms are still frequently heard in bisyllabic preterites, esp. ek *vilda*, *sagða*, *hafða*, and are also employed in writing by natives of those districts.

**D.** *a* answers to Goth. *a*; A. S. *ea* (*a*, *ä*); allr, *totus*; Goth. *alls*; A. S. *eall*: the primitive *ä* to Goth. *ê*, *áru*, Goth. *sétun*, *sedebant*; *gráta*, *grētan*, *lacrymari*; *lata*, *lētan*; *vápn*, *vēpn*, *arma*; *vágr*, *vēgs*, *fluctus*. The Icel. secondary *á*, on the contrary, must in the kindred Teutonic idioms be sought for under a vowel *plus* a consonant, such as *an*, *ab*, or the like. A. S. *a* commonly answers to Icel. *á*, *lata*, A. S. *lætan*; *dáð*, A. S. *dæð*; *þráðr*, A. S. *þræð*, Engl. *thread*; *mál* (*καυός*), A. S. *mæl*, cp. Engl. *meal*. The A. S. *á*, on the contrary, etymologically answers to Icel. *ei*. The diphthong *au* answers to Goth. *au*, A. S. *ea*,—*rauðr*, Goth. *rauds*, A. S. *reað*, Engl. *red*. In English the *a* seems at very early times to have assumed its present ambiguous sound; this we may infer from A. S. words introduced into Icelandic. The river Thames in Icel. is spelt, as it is still pronounced in England, as *Tems*, which form occurs in a poem of the year 1016.

**E.** The Runic character for *a* was in the Gothic and Anglo-Saxon Runes (so termed by P. A. Munch) **𐌱** [A. S. **þ**]; so in the Golden horn, on the stone in Thune in Norway (Ed. by P. A. Munch, 1857), and in the Bracteats. The Saxons called it *ðas*=*áss*, *deus*. In the Runes it was the fourth letter in the first group (fuþork). The Scandinavians in their Runes used this character for *o*, and called it *öss*, *ostium*, probably misled by the A. S. pronunciation of the homely word *áss*. This character, however, occurs only a few times in the common Runes, which in its stead used the A. S. Rune **𐌿**, *gēr*, *annonna*, which is the fourth Rune in the second group (*hnias*, A. S. *hnijs*), called according to the northern pronunciation *ár*, *annonna*: this letter, **𐌿** or **𐌿**, has the form, as well as the name and place, of the A. S. **𐌿**, **þ**.

## A

**-A** or **-AT** or **-T**, a negative suffix to verbs, peculiar to Iceland and a part, at least, of Norway. Occurs frequently in old Icelandic poetry and laws, so as almost to form a complete negative voice. In the 1st pers. a personal pronoun *k* (*g*)=*ek* is inserted before the negative suffix, in the 2nd pers. *a* or *tt*. As a rule the pron. is thus repeated; *má-k-at-ek*, *non possum*; *sé-k-at-ek*, *non video*; *hef-k-at-ek*, *non habeo*; *skal-k-at-ek*; *vil-k-at-ek*, *nolo*; *mon-k-at-ek*, *non ero*, etc.: 2nd pers. *skal-t-at-tu*; *mon-t-at-tu*; *gaf-t-at-tu*, *non dabis*; and after a long vowel *a* *tt*, *mátt-at-tu*, *sátt-at-tu*; so almost invariably in all monosyllabic verbal forms; but not so in bisyllabic ones, *máttir-a-þú*, *non poteris*: yet in some instances in the 1st pers. a pronominal *g* is inserted, e. g. *bjargi-g-a-k*, verbally *servem ego non ego*; *höggvi-g-a-k*, *non caedam*; *stöðvi-g-a-k*, *quin sistam*; *vildi-g-a-k*, *nolui*; *hafði-g-a-k*, *non habui*; *mátti-g-a-k*, *non potui*; *görði-g-a-k*, *non feci*: if the verb has *gg* as final radical consonants, they change into *kk*, e. g. *pikk-at-ek*=*pigg-k-at-ek*, *nolo*

*accipere*. In the 3rd pers. *a* and *at* or *t* are used indifferently, *t* being particularly suffixed to bisyllabic verbal flexions ending in a vowel, in order to avoid an hiatus,—*skal-at* or *skál-a*, *non erit*; but *skolo-t*, *non sunt*: forms with an hiatus, however, occur,—*bíti-a*, *non mordat*; *renni-a*, *ne currat*; *skriði-a*, *id.*; *leti-a*, *ne retardet*; *væri-a*, *ne esset*; *urðu-a*, *non erant*; but *bíti-t*, *renni-t*, *skriði-t*, *urðu-t* are more current forms: v. Lex. Poët. The negative suffix is almost peculiar to indic., conj., and imperat. moods; the neg. infin. hardly occurs. Nothing analogous to this form is to be found in any South-Teutonic idiom; neither do there remain any traces of its having been used in Sweden or Denmark. A single exception is the Runic verse on a stone monument in Öland, an old Danish province, now Swedish, where however the inscriptions may proceed from a Norse or Icel. hand. The Runic inscriptions run thus, *sa'r aigi flo*, *who did not fly*, old Icel. 'fló-at,' Baut. 1169. Neither does it occur in any Norse prose monuments (laws): but its use may yet be inferred from its occurrence in Norse poets of the 10th century, e. g. the poets Eyvind and Thiodolf; some of which instances, however, may be due to their being transmitted through Icel. oral tradition. In Bragi Gamli (9th century) it occurs twice or thrice; in the *Haustlöng* four times, in *Ynglingatal* four times, in *Hákonarmál* once (all Norse poems of the 10th century). In Icel. the suffixed negation was in full force through the whole of the 10th century. A slight difference in idioms, however, may be observed: *Völuspá*, e. g., prefers the negation by *né* (using *vas-at* only once, verse 3). In the old *Hávamal* the suffix abounds (being used thirty-five times), see the verses 6, 10, 11, 18, 26, 29, 30, 34, 37-39, 49, 51, 52, 68, 74, 88, 113-115, 126-128, 130, 134, 136, 147, 149, 151, 153, 159. In *Skírnismál*, *Harbarðsljóð*, *Lokasenna*—all these poems probably composed by the same author, and not before the 10th century—about thirty times, viz. Hbl. 3, 4, 8, 14, 26, 35, 56; Skm. 5, 18, 22; Ls. 15, 16, 18, 25, 28, 30, 36, 42, 47, 49, 56, 60, 62. Egil (born circa 900, died circa 990) abounds in the use of the suffixed neg. (he most commonly avails himself of *-at*, *-gi*, or *né*): so, too, does Hallfréd (born circa 968, died 1008), Einar Skálaglam in *Vellekla* (circa 940-995), and Thorarin in the *Máhlöngavísur* (composed in the year 981); and in the few epigrams relating to the introduction of Christianity in Icel. (995-1000) there occur *mon-k-að-ek*, *tek-k-at-ek*, *vil-k-at-ek*, *hlífði-t*, *mon-a*, *es-a*; cp. the *Kristni S.* and *Njala*. From this time, however, its use becomes more rare. Sigghvat (born circa 995, died 1040) still makes a frequent but not exclusive use of it. Subsequent poets use it now and then as an epic form, until it disappeared almost entirely in poetry at the middle or end of the 13th century. In the *Sólarljóð* there is not a single instance. The verses of some of our Sagas are probably later than the Sagas themselves; the greatest part of the *Völsungakviður* are scarcely older than the 11th century. In all these *-at* and conj. *ei* are used indifferently. In prose the laws continued to employ the old forms long after they were abolished in common prose. The suffixed verbal negation was used, *a*, in the delivering of the *oath* in the Icel. Courts, esp. the Fifth Court, instituted about the year 1004; and it seems to have been used through the whole of the Icel. Commonwealth (till the year 1272). The oath of the Fifth (High) Court, as preserved in the *Grágás*, runs in the 1st pers., *hefca ek fé borit í dóm þenna til liðs mér* *en sök þessa*, *ok ek monka bjóða*, *hefca ek fundit*, *ok monka ek finna*, *hvárki til laga né ólaga*, p. 79; and again p. 81, only different as *ek* *hefca*, *ek monka* (new Ed.): 3rd pers., *hefirat hann fé borit í dóm þenna* *ok monat hann bjóða*, *ok hefirat hann fundit*, *ok monat hann finna*, 80, 81; cp. also 82, and Nj. l. c. ch. 145, where it is interesting to observe that the author confounds the 1st and 3rd persons, a sign of decay in grammatical form. **þ.** the Speaker (*lögsögumaðr*), in publicly reciting and explaining the law, and speaking in the name of the law, from the Hill of Laws (*lögberg*), frequently employed the old form, esp. in the legal words of command *es* and *skal* (yet seldom in plur.): *erát* in the dictatorial phrases, *erát skyldr* (*skylt*), *non esto obligatus*; *erát landeigandi skyldr*, *Grág.* (Kh.) i. 17; *erát hinn skyldr*, 21; *yngrí maðr era skyldr at fasta*, 35; *enda erát honum þá skylt at . . .*, 48; *erát þat sakar spell*, 127; *era hinn þá skyldr at lýsa*, 154; *erát hann framar skyldr sakráða*, 216; *ok erát hann skyldr at úbyrgjask þat fé*, 238; *ok erát hann skyldr, id.*; *ok erát sakar aðili ella skyldr*, ii. 74; *erát hinn skyldr við at taka*, 142; *erát manni skylt at taka búfé*, 143; *enda erát heimting til hjár þess*, 169; *era hann þá skyldr at taka við í öðru fé nema hann vill*, 209; *ok erát þeim skylt at tunda fé sitt*, 211; *ok erát hann skyldr at gjalda tunda af því*, 212; *erát kirkjudrottinn þá skyldr*, 228; *ef hann erát landeigandi*, i. 136. **Skalat**: *skalat maðr eiga fé óborit*, i. 23; *skalat honum þat verða optar en um sinn*, 55; *skalat maðr ryðja við sjálfan sisk*, 62; *skalat hann þat svá dvelja*, 68; *skalat hann til véfanga ganga*, 71; *skalat aðilja í stefnuvætti hafa*, 127; *ok skala hann gjalda fyrir þat*, 135; *ok skalat hann með sök fara*, 171; *enda skalat hann flérum baugum boeta*, 199; *skalat hann skjilja félagit*, 240; *skalat hann meiri skuld eiga en*, ii. 4; *skalat þeim meðan á brott skipta*, 5; *skalat hann löggvill verða*, svá, 34; *skalat hon at heldr varðveita þat fé*, 59; *skalat enn sami maðr þar lengr vera*, 71; *ok skala honum boeta þat*, 79; *skalat fyl telja*, 89; *skalat hann banna fiskfyr*, 123; *skalat hann löga*



fé því á engi veg, 158; skalat drepa þá menn, 167; skalat svá skipta manneldi, 173; skalat maðr reiðast við fjórðungi vísu, 183. Plur.: skolut menn andvitni bera ok hér á þingi, i. 68; skolut mál hans standast, 71; skolut þeir færi til vefangs ganga en, 75, etc. etc. Other instances are rare: tekrat þar fé er eigi er til (a proverb), i. 9; ok um telrat þat til sakbóta, ok of telrat þá til sakbóta (*it does not count*), 178; ef hann villat (*will not*) lýsa sár sitt, 51; ok ræðrat hann öðrum mönnum á hendr þann úmaga, 248; ræðrat sá sinum ömögum á hendr, ii. 18; verðrat honum at sakarsPELLI and verðrat honum þat at s., i. 63; verðrat honum þat at sakarvörn, 149; kömrat hann öðru við, ii. 141; þarfát hann biða til þess, i. 70; ok skilrat hann frá aðra áura, ii. 141, i. 136. Reflexive form: kömsrat hann til heimtingar um þat fé, *he loses the claim to the money*, ii. 180, etc. All these instances are taken from the Kb. (Ed. 1853). Remarkable is also the ambiguity in the oath of Glum (see Sir Edm. Head, *Viga-Glum*, pp. 102, 103, note, l.c.), who, instead of the plain common formal oath—vask-at-ek þar, vák-at-ek þar, raðk-at-ek þar odd ok egg—said, vask at þar, vák at þar, raðk at þar. He inverted the sense by dropping the intermediate pronominal *ek* between the verb and þar, and pronouncing — *at* instead of *at*. It further occurs in some few proverbs: varat af vörn, sleikði um þvörn, Fs. 159; veldrat sá er varir, Nj. 61 (now commonly ekki veldr sá er v., so in *Grett.*); erat héra at borgnara þótt höena beri skjöld, Fms. vii. 116; era hlumvant kvad refr, dró hörpu á ísi, 19; also in some phrases, referred to as *verba ipsissima* from the heathen age—erat vinum líft Ingimundar, Fs. 39; erat sjá draumr minni, Ld. 128. Thoroddr employs it twice or thrice: því at ek sékk-a þess meiri þörf, *because I do not see any more reason for this*, Skálda 167; kannka ek til þess meiri ráð en lítill, *I do not know*, id.; mona (*will not*) mín móna (*my mammy*) við mik göra verst hjóna, 163. In sacred translations of the 12th century it occurs now and then. In the Homilies and Dialogues of Gregory the Great: monatþu í því flóði verða, *thou shalt not*; esa þat undarligt þótt, *it is not to be wondered at*; hann máttia sofna, *he could not sleep*; moncaþ ek banna, *I shall not mind*, Greg. 51, 53; vasat kall heyrð á strætum, *was not*, Post. 645, 84; nú mona fríðir menn hér koma, Niðrst. 623, 7. In later writers as an archaism; a few times in the Al. (MS. A. M. 519), 3, 5, 6, 44, 108; and about as many times in the MS. Eir-spennill (A. M. 47, fol.) [Etymon uncertain; that *at* is the right form may be inferred from the assimilation in *at-ut*, and the anastrophe in *t*, though the reason for the frequent dropping of the *t* is still unexplained. The coincidence with the Scottish *dinna*, *canna* is quite accidental.]

abbadía, f. *abbess*, Hkr. iii. 398, Fms. vii. 239, Gpl. 365.  
abbast, af, dep. (= amast), *to be incensed at*, *vex*, *molest*; a-við e-t, Clem. 50, Fms. vii. 166; a-uppá e-t, Nj. 194.  
abbindi=af-bindi, n. *tenesmus*, Hm. 140; cp. Fé. ix. 185, where it is spelt abfendi.

AD=at, v. that word. að-in compds, v. at-. -að, suff. neg., v. -a.  
ADA, u, f. (and compd ödu-skel, f.) a. *mytilus testa planiuscula*, a shell. β. fem. pr. n., Edda.

ADAL; [O. H. G. adal, *genus*; cp. also A. S. *ēdele*, *nobilis*; Old Engl. and Scot. *etel*; Germ. *edel*; *edla*- and *edal*-came from mod. Dan. into Icel. *adal*, *nobility*. It does not occur in old writings in this sense.] I. n.

*nature, disposition, inborn native quality*, used only in poetry; jöðs a., *childish*, Yt. 13; ósnotts aðal, *foolish, insipid*, Hm. 106; args a., *dastardly*, Ls. 23, 24; drengs a., *noble*, Km. 23; ódyggs a., *bad*, Hsm. 19. 2. in the sense of *offspring*: aðul Njardar (where it is n. pl.?), *the gods, the offspring of Njord*, Hallfrid in a poem, vide Fs. 59.

II. used in a great many compds, *chief*, *head*. aðal-akkeri, n. *sheep-anchorage*, Fms. x. 130. β. metaph., Bs. i. 756. aðal-björkr, s. m. *prime beaver skin*, Eb. (in a verse). aðal-borinn, part. v. óðalborinn. aðal-ból, n. a *manor-house*, farm inhabited by its master, opp. to tenant farms, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 150; also the name of a farm, Hrafn. 4. aðal-festr, f., v. alaðsfestr. aðal-fylking, f. *main force, main body*, Hkr. ii. 361.

aðal-haf, n. *the main*, Fms. iv. 177. aðal-henda, u, f., v. alhenda. aðal-hending, f. *full, complete rhymes*, such as all—ball, opp. to skot-hending, q. v., Edda (Ht). aðal-hendr, adj. *verse in full rhyme*, Edda, id. -aðal-kelda, u, f. *chief well*, Karl. 442. aðal-kirkja, ju, f. *chief part of a church*, viz. choir and nave, opp. to forkirkja, Sturl. ii. 59.

aðalliga, adv. *completely, thoroughly*; a. dauðr, *quite dead*, 656 C. 31, Fms. ii. 313; a. gamall, *quite old*, iii. 171. aðal-mein, n. *great pain*, Fms. vi. (in a verse). aðal-merki, n. *the bead-standard*, Pr. 177. aðal-rítning, f. *chief writing*, Sks. 13. aðal-skáli, a, m. *the chief apartment of a skáli, the hall*, as distinguished from a forhús, Eb. 43. aðal-tré, n. *trunk of a tree*; eigi munu kvistir betri en a. (a proverb), Fms. iv. 33. aðal-troll, n. *downright ogre*, Fas. iii. 179. aðal-túlk, s. m. *chief advocate*, Bs. i. 445. aðal-túpt, f. esp. in pl. ir=óðals-toptir, *the ground on which a manor-house is built, toft of an allodial farm* (Norse), flytja hús af aðal-túptum, *remove it*, N. G. L. i. 379.

aðild, older form aðið, pl. ir, f. [root *aðal*], v. the following word aðili. It doubtless originally meant *chiefdom, headship*, but it only occurs in the limited legal sense of *chief-prosecutorship or defendantship*, and this only, as it seems, in Icel. not in Norse law. It is a standing word in the Icel. codes and histories of the Commonwealth. It became

obsolete after the year 1272, and does not occur in the codes Jb. or Js. In early times there were no public prosecutions or lawsuits; the aðild devolved together with the erfð (*heirship*) on the principal male heir, if of age; erfð and aðild go together, the first as a right, the last as an incumbent duty, like an English trusteeship; til erfðar ok aðiðar, Eb. ch. 38. In the year 993 a law was passed to the effect that male heirs under sixteen years of age should be exempted from aðild, neither should heiresses ever be aðili. In such cases the aðild devolved on the next male heir above sixteen years of age, who then got a fee for executing this duty, Bs. i. 675. The aðild also could be undertaken by a delegate, called at fara með handseldu sök, sök handseld, vörn handseld, fara með sök, *carry on a suit*, etc., v. Grágús Vs. ch. 35, (of aðild in a case of manslaughter,) and in many other places; Eb. ch. 38, Bs. i. 675 (Rs. in fine), Bjarn. (in fine), Njála, and many others; v. Dasent, *Introductio* to *Burnt Njal*. COMPD: aðiðar-maðr, m. = aðili, Sturl. iii. 240, Orkn. 212.

aðili, ja, m. *the chief-defendant or prosecutor* in an Icel. lawsuit in the time of the Commonwealth. It seems to have meant originally *bead, chieftain, princeps*. A standing word in the Grágús and the Sagas. As to the form, the older one is that which preserves the *j* in the terminations, gen. dat. acc. aðilja, plur. -jar, acc. -ja, dat. -jum. The Grágús constantly employs this form. The Njála and some of the Sagas drop the *j* and write aðila etc. In the Grágús aðilja seems to occur as an indecl. word—at least four times in the Kb.—used as nom. pl.: but as -ar in old MSS. is frequently marked by a single 'a' with a little stroke (a), this may be a misinterpretation. The indeclinable form occurs in the Kb. (p. p.) 25 and 109 (only preserved in the Kb.); Kb. 147, 170 has aðilja, where the Sb. has in both passages aðiljar: cp. however grúsilja and -bræðra. There is a distinction between a sóknar-aðili or sakar-aðili, *prosecutor*, and a varnar-aðili, *defendant*. Either with gen. or prep. at, varnar-a., sóknar-a., sakar-a.; or inversely a. sakar, a. varnar, a. frumsakar, Kb. 42, 124; a. máls, 126; a. vígsakar, in a case of manslaughter, 167; or vígsakar a. (often); a. fésakar, in a lawsuit about compensation, 123; a. legorðssakar, case of legorð, 194; with at, varnir þær er hann er aðili at, 175; aðili at legorðs sekt, App. iv. 46, Grág. Kb. 15, 211; cp. also § 58, p. 103: hann er aðili at sök, bæði sækjandi ok seljandi, *chief-plaintiff, either for carrying it on himself or by a delegate*, Kb. 208. In the case of a delegate being the aðili, the challenge of jurors and judges on account of relationship was to be made in respect to the chief aðili, not the delegate, Kb. 127.

AF, prep. often used elliptically by dropping the case, or even merely adverbially, [Ulf. af; A. S. and Engl. of, off; Hel. ab; Germ. ab; Gr. ἀπό; Lat. a, ab.] WITH DAT. denoting a motion *a loco*; one of the three prepp. af, ór, frá, corresponding to those in loco—a, í, við, and ad locum—a, í, at. It in general corresponds to the prepp. in loco—a, or in locum—til, whilst ór answers more to í; but it also frequently corresponds to yfir, um or í. It ranges between ór and frá, generally denoting the idea from the surface of, while ór means from the inner part, and frá from the outer part or border. The motion from a bill, plain, open place is thus denoted by af; by ór that from an enclosed space, depth, cavity, thus af fjalli, but ór of a valley, dale; af Englandi, but ór Danmörk, as mörk implies the notion of a deep wood, forest. The wind blows af landi, but a ship sets sail frá landi; frá landi also means a distance from: af hendi, of a glove, ring; ór hendi, of whatever has been kept in the hand (correl. to á hendi and í hendi). On the other hand af is more general, whilst frá and ór are of a more special character; frá denoting a departure, ór an impulse or force; a member goes home af þingi, whereas ór may denote an inmate of a district, or convey the notion of secession or exclusion from, Eb. 105 new Ed.; the traveller goes af landi, the exile ór landi: taka e-t af e-m is to take a thing out of one's hand, that of taka frá e-m to remove out of one's sight, etc. In general af answers to Engl. of, off, ór to out of, and frá to from: the Lat. prepp. ab, de, and ex do not exactly correspond to the Icelandic, yet as a rule ór may answer to ex, af sometimes to ab, sometimes to de. Of, off, from among; with, by; on account of; by means of, because of, concerning, in respect of.

I. LOC. I. WITH MOTION, off, from: I. prop. corresp. to á, a. konungr dró gullhring af hendi sér (but á hendi), Ld. 32; Hóskuldur lætr bera farm af skipi, *unload the ship* (but bera farm á skipi), id.; var tekist af hestum þeirra, *they were unsaddled*, Nj. 4; Gunnarr hafði farit heiman af bæ sínum, *he was away from home*, 82; Gunnarr hljóp af hesti sínum, *jumped off his horse* (but hl. á hest), 83; hlaupa, stökkva af baki, id., 112, 264; Gunnarr skýr til hans af boganum, *from the bow*, where af has a slight notion of instrumentality, 96; flýja af fundinum, *to fly from off the battle-field*, 102; ríða af þríhyrningshálsnum, 206; út af Langaholti, Eg. 744; sunnan ór Danmörk ok af Saxlandi, 560; ganga af mótnu, *to go from the meeting*, Fms. vii. 130; af þeirra fundi reis María upp ok fór, 625, 85; Flósi kastaði af sér skikkjunn, *threw his cloak off him* (but kasta á sik), Nj. 176; taka Hrungrnis fót af honum, *of a load, burden*, Edda 58; land þat er hann fiskði af, *from which he set off to fish*, Grág. i. 151, is irregular, frá would suit better; slíta af baki e-s, *from off one's back*, ii. 9; bera af borði, *to clear the table*, Nj. 75. β. where it more nearly answers to í; þeir koma af hafi, *of sailors coming in* (but leggja á haf), Nj. 128; fara til Noregs af Orkneyjum (but í or til O.), 131; þeim Agli fírst vel ok komu af hafi í Borgarfjörð, Eg. 392; hann var útlagi (out-



lawed) af Noregi, where *ór* would be more regular, 344; af Islandi, of a traveller, Fms. x. 3; búa her af báðum ríkjum, to take a *levy* from, 51; hinir bestu bændr *ór* Norðlendingafjórðungi ok af Sunnlendingafjórðungi, the *most eminent* *Southerners and Northerners*, 113; Gizzur gekk af útsuðri at gerðinu, *from south-west*, Sturl. ii. 219; prestar af hvaru-veggja biskupsdæmi, *from either diocese*, Dipl. ii. 11; verða tekinn af heimi, to be taken *out of the world*, 623, 21; grufar hon af læknum, *scrambles out of the brook*, Ísl. ii. 340; Egill kneypði af horninu í einum drykk, *drained off the horn at one draught*, literally *squeezed every drop out of it*, Eg. 557; brottu af herbúðunum, Fms. x. 343. *γ*. of things more or less surrounding the subject, corresp. to *yfir* or *um*; láta þeir þegar af sér tjöldin, *break off, take down the tents* in preparing for battle, Eg. 261; kyrtillinn rifnaði af honum, *his coat burst*, caused by the swollen body, 602; hann hafði leyst af sér skúa sína, *he untied his shoes* (but binda á sik), 716; Steinar vildi slíta hann af sér, *throw him off*, of one clinging to one's body, 747; tók Gísli þá af sér vápnin, *took off his arms*, Fms. vii. 39. Of putting off clothes; fara af kápu, Nj. 143; far þú eigi af brynjunni, Bs. i. 541; þá ætlaði Sigurðr at fara af brynjunni, id.; þá var Skarphéðinn flettr af klæðunum, Nj. 209; now more usually fara *ör* klæðum, fötum, *exuere, to undress*. *δ*. connected with *út*; föstudaginn fór út herrinn af borginni, *marched out of the town*, Nj. 274; ganga út af kirkjunni, *to go out of the church*, now *út úr*, Fms. vii. 107; drekki hann af þeirri jörðunni, of something impregnated with the earth, Lækn. 402. *ε*. more closely corresponding to *frá*, being in such cases a Latinism (now *frá*); bréf af páfa, *a pope's bull*, Fms. x. 6; rit af hánum, *letter from him*, 623, 52; bréf af Magnúsi konungi, *a letter from king Magnus*, Bs. i. 712; farið þér á brautu af mér í elifan eld, Hom. 143; brott af drottins augliti, Stj. 43. *ζ*. denoting an uninterrupted continuity, in such phrases as land af landi, *from land to land*, Eg. 343, Fas. ii. 539; skip af skipi, *from ship to ship*, Fms. v. 10; brann hvat af öðru, *one after another*, of an increasing fire, destroying everything, i. 128; brandr af brandi brenn, funi kveykist af funa, *one from another*, Hm. 56; hvær af öðrum, *one after another, in succession*, also hvær at öðrum, Eb. 272, 280 (where *at* in both passages). *2*. metaph., at ganga af e-m dauðum, *to go from, leave one dead on the spot*, of two combatants; en hann segiz bani hins ef hann gekk af dauðum manni, Grág. ii. 88, Hkr. i. 327; undr þykir mér ef bróðir þinn vildi eigi taka af þér starf þetta, *would not take this toil from thee*, Nj. 77; þegar hans glöddust af honum, *were fain of him*, Fms. x. 380; at koma þeim manni af sér er settir var á fé hans, *to get rid of*, Ld. 52; vil ek þú vinnir af þér skuldina, *work off the debt*, Njarð. 366; reka af sér, *to repel*, Sturl. ii. 219; hann á þá sonu er aldri munu af oss ganga, *who will never leave us, whom we shall never get rid of*, Fas. i. 280; leysa e-n af e-u, *to relieve*, 64; taka e-n af lífi, *to kill*, Eg. 48, 416, Nj. 126; af lífdögum, Fms. vii. 204; ek mun ná lögum af því máli, *get the benefit of the law in this case*, Eg. 468; muntu enga sætt af mér fá, *no peace at my hand*, 414; rísa at dauða, *to rise from death*, Fms. ii. 142; guð bætti honum þó af þessi sótt, *healed him of this sickness*, ix. 390; vakna af sýn, draumi, svefni, *to awaken from a vision, dream, sleep*, 655 xxxii. 1, Gísl. 24, Eb. 192, Fas. i. 41. Rather with the notion *out of*, in the phrase af sér etc., e. g. sýna e-t af sér, *to shew, exhibit a disposition for or against*, Ld. 18; gera mikít af sér, *to shew great prowess*, Ísl. ii. 368; ef þú gerir eigi meira af þér um aðra leika, *unless you make more of thyself*, Edda 32; Svipdagr hafði mikít af sér gert, *fought bravely*, Fas. i. 41; góðr (illr) af sér, *good (bad) of oneself, by nature*; mikill af sjálfum sér, *proud, bold, stout*, Nj. 15; ágætastir maðr af sjálfum sér, *the greatest hero*, Bret.: góðr af sér, *excellent*, Hrafn. 7; but, on the contrary, af sér kominn, *ruinous, in decay*; this phrase is used of old houses or buildings, as in Bs. i. 488=Sturl. l. c.; af sér kominn af mæði can also be said of a man fallen off from what he used to be; kominn af fótum fram, *off his legs* from age, Sturl. i. 223, Korn. 154 (in a verse). *II. WITH-OUT MOTION*: *1*. denoting direction from, but at the same time continuous connection with an object from which an act or thing proceeds, *from*; tengja skip hvárt fram af stafni annars, *to tie the ships in a line, stem to stern*, Fms. i. 157, xi. 111; svá at þeir tóku út af bördum, *jutted out of the boards*, of rafters or poles, iv. 49; stjarna ok af sem skaft, of a comet, ix. 482; lúka upp af hrossi, *to open a gate from off a horse*, Grág. ii. 264; hon svarar af sínu sæti sem álpt af báru, Fas. i. 186; þar er sjá mátti utan af firdi, af þjóðleidd, *that might be seen from the faraway on the sea when sailing in the firth*, Hkr. ii. 64; þá mun hringt af (better af) Burakirkju, *of bells rung at the church*, Fms. xi. 160; gengr þar af Meðalfellsströnd, *projects from, juts out*, of a promontory, Ld. 10. *2*. denoting direction alone; upp af vikinni stóð borg mikil, *a burg inland from the inlet*, Eg. 161; lokrekkja innar af seti, *a shut bed inward from the benches in the hall*, Ísl. ii. 262; kapella upp af konungs herbergjum, *upwards from*, Fms. x. 153; vindr stóð af landi, *the wind stood off the land*, Bárð. 166. *β*. metaph., standa af e-u, vide VI. 4. *γ*. ellipt., hallaði af norðr, of the channel, *north of a spot*, Boll. 348; also, austr af, suðr af, vestr af, etc. *3*. denoting absence; þingheygndr skulu eigi vera um nótt af þingi (away from the meeting), eðr lengr, þá eru þeir af þingi (away from the meeting) ef þeir eru *ör* (out of)

þingmarki, Grág. i. 25; vera um nótt af várþingi, 115; meðan hann er af landi héðan, abroad, 150. *β*. metaph., guð hvíldi af öllum verkum sínum á sjáunda degi, *rested from his labours*, Ver. 3. *4*. denoting distance; þat er komit af þjóðleidd, *out of the big road, remote*, Eg. 369; af þjóðbraut, Grág. ii. 264, i. 15; Otradalr (a farm) var mjök af vegi, *far out of the way*, Háv. 53.

*B. TEMP. past, from, out of, beyond*: *1*. of a person's age, in the sense of having past a period of life; af ómaga aldri, *of age*, able to support oneself, Grág. i. 243; af æskualdri, *stricken in years*, having past the prime of life, Eg. 202; litid af barnsaldri, *still a child*, Ld. 74; ek em nú af léttasta skeiði, *no longer in the prime of life*, Háv. 40. *2*. of a part or period of time, *past*; eigi síðar en nótt er af þingi, *a night of the session past*, Grág. i. 101; þá er sjau vikur eru af sumri, *seven weeks past of the summer*, 182; tíu vikur af sumri, Íb. 10; var mikít af nótt, *much of the night was past*, Háv. 41; mikid af vetri, *much of the winter was past*, Fas. ii. 186; þriðjungt af nótt, *a third of the night past*, Fms. x. 160; stund af degi, etc.; tveir mánoðr af sumri, Gbl. 103. *3*. in adverbial phrases such as, af stundu, *soon*; af bragði, *at once*; af tómi, *at leisure, at ease*; af nýju, *again*; af skyndingu, *speedily*; af bráðungu, *in a hurry*, etc.

*C. In various other relations*: *I*. denoting the passage or transition of an object, concrete or abstract, *of, from*. *1*. where a thing is received, derived from, conferred by a person or object; þiggja lið af e-m, *to derive help from*, Edda 26; taka traust af e-m, *to receive support, comfort from*, Fms. xi. 243; taka mála af e-m, *to be in one's pay*, of a soldier, Eg. 266; halda land af e-m, *to hold land of any one*, 282; verða viss af e-m, *to get information from*, 57, Nj. 130; taka við sök af manni (a law term), *to undertake a case, suit*, Grág. i. 142; hafa umboð af e-m, *to be another's deputy*, id. 374; vera góðs (ills) maklegr af e-m, *to deserve good (bad) of*, Vd. 88 (old Ed., the new reads frá), Fs. 45; afla matar af eyjum, *to derive supplies from*, Eb. 12. *2*. where an object is taken by force: *a*. prop. out of a person's hand; þú skalt hnykkja smiðit af honum, *urvest it out of his hand*, Nj. 32; cp. taka, þrifa, svipta e-u (e-t) af e-m, *to wrest from*. *β*. metaph. of a person's deprivation of anything in general; hann tók af þér konuna, *carried thy wife off*, Nj. 33; tók Gunnarr af þér sáðland þitt, *robbed thee of seedland*, 103; taka af honum tignina, *to depose, degrade him*, Eg. 271; vinna e-t af e-m, *to carry off by force of arms, conquer*, Fms. iii. 29; drepa menn af e-m, *for one slay one's man*, Eg. 417; féll þar lið mart af Eyvindri, *many of Eyvind's people fell there*, 261. *γ*. in such phrases as, hyggja af e-u (v. afhuga), hugsa af e-u, *to forget*; hyggja af harmi; sjá af e-u, *to lose, miss*; var svá ástúðigt með þeim, at hvargi þóttist mega af öðrum sjá, *neither of them could take his eyes off the other*, Sturl. i. 194; svá er mörg við ver sinn vær, at varla um sér hon af honum nær, Skálda 163. *δ*. denoting forfeiture; þá eru þeir útlagir, ok af godorði sínu, *have forfeited their priesthood*, Grág. i. 24; telja hann af ráðunum fjár síns alls, *to oust one, on account of idiocy or madness, 176*; verða af kaupi, *to be off the bargain*, Edda 26; þá skalt þú af allri fjárheimtunni, *forfeit all the claim*, Nj. 15; ek skal stefna þér af konunni, *summon thee to forfeit*, a case of divorce, id.; ella er hann af réttarfari um hana, *has forfeited the suit*, Grág. i. 381. *β*. ellipt., af ferr eindagi ef, *is forfeited*, Grág. i. 140. *II*. denoting relation of a part to a whole, *off, of, Lat. de*; höggva hönd, höfuð, fót af e-u, *to cut one's hand, head, foot off*, Nj. 97, 92, Bs. i. 674; höggva spjót af skapti, *to sever the blade from the shaft*, 264; hann lét þá ekki hafa af föðurarfi sínum, *nothing of their patrimony*, Eg. 25; vil ek at þú takir slíkt sem þér líkar af varningi, *take what you like of the stores*, Nj. 4; at þú eignist slíkt af fé okkru sem þú vill, 94. *β*. ellipt., en nú höfum vér kjörir, en þat er af krossinum, *a slice of*, Fms. vii. 89; Þórðr gaf Skólmi frændra sínum af landnámi sínu, *a part of*, Landn. 211; hafði hann þat af hans eigu er hann vildi, Sturl. ii. 169; þar lá forkr einn ok brotið af endanum, *the point broken off*, Háv. 24, Sturl. i. 169. *γ*. absol. off; beit hann höndina af, þar sem nú heitir úllsiðr, *bit the hand off*, Edda 17; fauk af höfuðit, *the head flew off*, Nj. 97; jafnt er sem þér sýnist, af er fötrinn, *the foot is off*, id.; af bæði eyru, *both ears off*, Vm. 29. *2*. with the notion of = among; mestir skörungur af konum á Norðrlöndum, *the greatest heroes in the North*, Fms. i. 116; hinn efnilgasti maðr af ungum mönnum í Austfjörðum, *the most hopeful of youths in the Eastfjords*, Njarð. 364; af (among) öllum hirmönnum virði konung mest skáld sín, Eg. 27; ef hann vildi nokkura kaup af þessum konum, Ld. 30; ör líggr þar úti á veggnum, ok er sú af þeirra örum, *one of their own arrows*, Nj. 115. *β*. from, among, belonging to; guð kaus hana af öllum konum sér til móður, of the Virgin Mary, Mar. A. i. 27. *γ*. metaph., kunna mikít (litid) af e-u, *to know much, little of*, Bragi kann mest af skáldskap, *is more cunning of poetry than any one else*, Edda 17. *δ*. absol. out of, before, in preference to all others; Gunnarr bað þér góð boð, en þú vildir eingi af taka, *you would choose none of them*, Nj. 77; ráða e-t af, *to decide*; þó mun fadir minn mestu af ráða, *all depends upon him*, Ld. 22; konungur kveðst því mundu heldr af trú, *preferred believing that of the two*, Eg. 55; var honum ekki vilðara af ván, *he could expect nothing better*, 364. *3*. with the additional sense of instrumentality, *with*; ferma skip af e-u, *to freight a ship*



with, Eg. 364; hlaða mörg skip af korni, *load many ships with corn*, Fms. xi. 8; klyfja tvá hesta af mat, Nj. 74; var vágrinn skipaðr af herskipum, the bay was covered with war ships, 124; fylla ker af glóðum, fill it with embers, Stj. 319; fylla heiminn af sínu kyni, to fill the world with his offspring, Ver. 3.

III. denoting the substance of which a thing is made, of; used indifferently with *ór*, though *ór* be more frequent; þeir gerðu af honum jörðina, af blóði hans seinn ok vötnin, of the creation of the world from the corpse of the giant Ymir; the poem Gm. 40, 41, constantly uses *ór* in this sense, just as in modern Icelandic, Edda 5; svá skildu þeir, at allir hlutir væri smíðaðir af nokkru enfi, 147 (pref.); húsit var gert af timbrstokkum, built of trunks of timber, Eg. 233; hjöltin voru af gulli, of gold, golden, Fms. i. 17; af osti, of cheese, but in the verse l. c. *ór* osti, Fms. vi. 253; linklaði af lérepti, linen, Sks. 287.

2. metaph. in the phrases, göra e-t af e-u (to dispose of), verða af (become of), hvat hefir þú gört af Gunnari, what hast thou done with Gunnar? Njard. 376; hvat af motrinum er orðit, what has become of it? of a lost thing, Ld. 208; hverfi Óspakr á burt, svá eigi vita menn hvat af honum er orðit, what has become of him? Band. 5. IV. denoting parentage, descent, origin, domicile, abode: 1. parentage, of, from, used indifferently with *frá*; ok eru af þeim komnir Gilsbekkingar, descend from them, but a little below—frá honum eru komnir Sturlungar, Eb. 338, cp. afkvæmi; af ætt Hördakára, Fms. i. 287; kominn af Trojunnönnum, xi. 416; af Ása-ætt (Kb. wrongly af), Edda 1. 2. metaph., vera af Guði (theol.), of God, = righteously, 686 B. 9; illr ávöxt af illri röt, Fms. ii. 48; Asia er kölluð af nafni nokkurr konu, derives her name from, Stj. 67; af honum er bragr kallaðr skáldskapr, called after his name, Edda 17.

2. of domicile; af danskri tungu, of Danish or Scandinavian origin, speaking the Danish tongue, Grág. ii. 73; hvaðan af öndum, whence, native of what country? Ísl. 3. especially denoting a man's abode, and answering to *á* and *í*, the name of the farm (or country) being added to proper names, (as in Scotland,) to distinguish persons of the same name; Hallr af Síðu, Nj. 189; Erlingr af Straumey, 173; Ástríðr af Djúpárbakka, 39; Gunnarr af Hlíðarenda (more usual frá); Þórir haklangr konungur af Ögðum, king of Agdir, Eg. 35, etc.; p. *ór* and *frá*.

V. denoting a person with whom an act, feeling, &c. originates, for the most part with a periphrastic passive: 1. by, the Old Engl. *of*; as, ek em sendr hingað af Starkaði ok sonum hans, entí þíðer by, Nj. 94; inna e-t af hendi, to perform, 257; þó at alþýða væri skírd af Kennimönnum, baptized of, Fms. ii. 158; mæla virð af öðnum, bigger esteemed, Ld. 158; ástsæll af landsmönnum, beloved, Íb. 6; vinsæll af mönnum, Nj. 102; í allgóðu yfirlæti af þeim feðgum, hospitably treated by them, Eg. 170; var þá nokkurt drukkið af alþjóð, there was somewhat hard drinking of the people, Sturl. iii. 229; mun þat ekki upp tekið af þeim sökudólgum mínum, they will not clutch at that, Nj. 257; ef svá væri í hendr þér búið af mér, if I had so made everything ready to thy hands, Ld. 130; þá varð fátætt um af föður hans, his father said little about it, Fms. ii. 154.

2. it is now also sometimes used as a periphrase of a nom., e. g. ritað, þýtt af e-m, written, translated, edited by, but such phrases scarcely occur in old writers.

VI. denoting cause, ground, reason: 1. originating from, on account of, by reason of; af frændsems sökum, for kinship's sake, Grág. ii. 72; ómáli af áverkum, speechless from wounds, 27; af manna völdum, by violence, not by natural accident, of a crime, Nj. 76; af förtölum Halls, through his pleading, 255; af ástsæld hans ok af tölum þeirra Sæmundar, by his popularity and the eloquence of S., Íb. 16; af ráðum Haralds konungs, by his contriving, Landn. 157; úbygd af frosti ok kulda, because of frost and cold, Hkr. i. 5.

2. adverbially, af því, therefore, Nj. 78; af því, why? 686 B. 9; þá verðr bóndi heiðinn af barni sínu, viz. if he does not cause his child to be christened, K. þ. K. 20.

2. denoting instrumentality, by means of; af sínu fé, by one's own means, Grág. i. 293; framfæra e-n af verkum sínum, by means of one's own labour, K. þ. K. 42; draga saman uð af sökum, ok vælum ok kaupum, make money by, 623. i; af sínum kostnaði, at his own expense, Hkr. i. 217. 3. absol., hinn fellir á mik lropa svá heita at ek brenn af öll, Ld. 328; hann fékk af hina mestu sæmd, derived great honour from it, Nj. 88; elli sótti í hendr honum svá at hann lagðist í rekkju af, he grew bedridden from age, Ld. 54; komast hndan af hlaupi, escape by running, Fms. viii. 58; spinnna garn af rokki, spin off a wheel (now, spinnna á rokk), from a notion of instrumentality, or because of the thread being spun out (?), Eb. 92.

3. denoting brooding, originating from; lýsti af höndum hennar, her hands spread beams of light, Edda 22; allir heimar lýstust (were illuminated) af henni, i. d.; en er lýsti af degi, when the day broke forth, Fms. ii. 16; lítt var lýst af degi, the day was just beginning to break, Ld. 46; þá tók at myrkja af nótt, the 'mirk-time' of night began to set in, Eg. 230; tók þá brátt at myrkva af nótt, the night grew dark, Hkr. ii. 230.

4. metaph., standa, leiða, hljóta af, to be caused by, result from; opt hlýst líft af kvenna hjali, great mischief is wrought by women's gossip (a proverb), Gisl. 15, 98; at af þeim mundi mikitt mehn ok úhapp standa, be caused by, Edda 18; kenna kulda af ráðum e-s, to feel sore from, Eb. 42; þó mun hér hljóta af margs manns bani, Nj. 90.

5. in adverbial phrases,

denoting state of mind; af mikilli æði, in fury, Nj. 116; af móð, in great emotion, Fms. xi. 221; af áhyggju, with concern, i. 186; af létta, frankly, iii. 91; af viti, collectedly, Grág. ii. 27; af heilu, sincerely, Eg. 46; af færi, in rage; af æðru, timidly, Nj. (in a verse); af setning, composedly, in tune, Fms. iii. 187; af mikilli frægð, gallantly, Fas. i. 261; af öllu afi, with all might, Grág. ii. 41; af ríki, violently, Fbr. (in a verse); af trúnaði, confidently, Grág. i. 400.

VII. denoting regard to, of, concerning, in respect of, as regards:

1. with verbs, denoting to tell of, be informed, inquire about, Lat. *de*; Dioscorides segir af grasi því, speaks of, 655 xxx. 5; er menn spurðu af landinu, inquired about it, Landn. 30; hafa njón af e-u, Nj. 104; er þat skjótast þar af at segja, Eg. 546, Band. 8.

2. absol., hann mun spyrja, hvárt þér sé nokkut af kunnigt hversu fór með okkr, whether you know anything about, how, Nj. 33; halda skóla af, to hold a school in a science, 656 A. i. 19 (sounds like a Latinism); en ek gerða þik sem mestan mann af öllu, in respect of all, that you should get all the honour of it, Nj. 78.

2. with adjectives such as mildr, illr, góðr af e-u, denoting disposition or character in respect to; allra manna mildast af fé, very liberal, open-handed, Fms. vii. 197; mildr af gulli, i. 33; góðr af gríðum, merciful, Al. 33; illr af mat en mildr af gulli, Fms. i. 53; fastr af drykk, close, stingy in regard to, Sturl. ii. 125; gat þess Hildigunnr af þú mundir góðr af hestinum, that you would be good about the horse, Nj. 90, cp. auðgr at, v. at, which corresponds to the above phrases; cp. also the phrase af sér above, p. 4, col. i, ll. 50 sqq.

VIII. periphrasis of a genitive (rare); provincialis af öllum Predikaraklastrum, Fms. x. 76; vera af hinum mesta fjandskap, to breathe deep hatred to, be on bad terms with, ix. 220; af hendi, af hálfu e-s, on one's behalf, v. those words.

IX. in adverbial phrases; as, af launungu, secretly; af hljóði, silently; v. those words.

3. also used absolutely with a verb, almost adverbially, nearly in the signification off, away; hann bað þá róa af fjörðinn, pass the fjord swiftly by rowing, row the fjord off, Fms. ix. 502; var þá af farit þat sem skerjóttast var, was past, sailed past, Ld. 142; ok er þeir höfðu af fjörðung, past one fourth of the way, Dropl. 10: skína af, to clear up, of the sky, Eb. 152; hence in common language, skína af sér, when the sun breaks forth: sofa af nóttina, to sleep it away, Fms. ii. 98; leið af nóttin, the night past away, Nj. 53; dvelja af stundir, to kill the time, Band. 8; drepa af, to kill; láta af, to slaughter, kill off.

Y. in exclamations; af tjöldin, off with the awnings, Bs. i. 420, Fms. ix. 49. 5. in the phrases, þar af, thence; hér af, hence, Fms. ii. 102; af fram, straight on, Nj. 144; now, á fram, on, advance.

X. it often refers to a whole sentence or to an adverb, not only like other prepp. to hér, hvar, þar, but also redundantly to hvaðan, hédan, þaðan, uðence, hence, thence.

2. the preposition may sometimes be repeated, once elliptically or adverbially, and once properly, e. g. en er af var borit af bordinu, the cloth was taken off from the table, Nj. 176; Guð þerrir af (off, away) hvert tár af (from) augum heilagra manna, God wipes off every tear from the eyes of his saints, 655 xx. vii. 17; skal þó fyrst bætr af lúka af fé veganda, pay off, from, Gpl. 160, the last af may be omitted—var þá af borið bordinu—and the prep. thus be separated from its case, or it may refer to some of the indecl. relatives *er* or *sem*, the prep. hvar, hér, þar, being placed behind them without a case, and referring to the preceding relative, e. g. oss er þar mikitt af sagt auð þeim, we have been told much about these riches, Band. 24; er þat skjótast þar af at segja, in short, shortly, Eg. 546; þaðan af veit ek, thence I infer, know, Fms. i. 97.

XI. it is moreover connected with a great many verbs besides those mentioned above, e. g. bera af, to excel, whence afbragð, afbrigði; draga af, to detract, deduct, hence afdrátt; veita ekki af, to be hard with; ganga af, to be left, hence afgangr; standast af um e-t, to stand, how matters stand; sem af tekr, at a furious rate; vita af, to be conscious, know about (vide VII).

D. As a prefix to compounds distinction is to be made between:

I. af privativum, denoting diminution, want, deduction, loss, separation, negation of, etc., answering indifferently to Lat. *ab-*, *de-*, *ex-*, *dis-*, and rarely to *re-* and *se-*, v. the following COMPS, such as segja, dicere, but afsegja, negare; rækja, colere, but afrækja, negligere; aflaga, contra legem; skapligir, normalis, afskapligir, deformis; afvik, recessus; afhúð, afhellir, afðalr, etc.

II. af intensivum, etymologically different, and akin to of, af-, e. g. afdrykkja = ofdrykkja, inebrietas; afbrýði, jealousy; afbendi, tenesmus; afglapi, vir fatuus, etc. etc. Both the privative and the intensive af may be contracted into á, esp. before a labial f, m, v, e. g. á fram = af fram; ábrýði = afbrýði; ávöxt = afvöxt; áburð = afburð; ávita = afvita (?). In some cases dubious. With extenuated and changed vowel; auvörðiligr or övörðiligr, depreciated, = afv- etc., v. those words.

afa, u, f. overbearing, Am. i. Ls. 3, Bk. 2, 31, = afaryði.

afar- and avar- [cp. Ulfr. afar = μετά, ὁπίσσω; Germ. afar, esp. in compounds: v. Grimm Gr. ii. 709], only used as a prefix in compounds, very much, very. Now often pronounced æfar, which form occurs esp. in MSS. of the 14th and 15th centuries, e. g. Fms. i. 150, xi. 249, Ísl. ii. 131; cp. also æfr, adj. iracundus. COMPS: afar-auðigr, adj. very rich, Lex. Poët. afar-breidr, adj. very broad, Edda 10. afar-fagr, adj. very fair, Edda (Ub.) 360. afar-hreinn, adj. very clean, Lex. Poët. afar-illa, adv. very



*badly*, Hkr. i. 226. **afar-kaup**, n. *hard bargain*, Sturl. (in a verse).  
**afar-kostir**, m. pl. *hard condition*, Eg. 14, 353, Hkr. i. 144, Ld. 222.  
**afarkosta-laust**, n. adj. *on fair terms*, Jb. 361, Sturl. ii. 79. **afar-**  
**ligr**, adj. *immense, huge*, Nj. 183, v. 1. **afar-litill**, adj. *very small*,  
 Merl. 2. 46. **afar-menni**, n. *an overpowering man*, Orkn. 256 old  
 Ed., Landn. 124, Ísl. ii. 190. **afar-ord**, n. *overbearing words*, Bs. ii. 9.  
**afar-stórr**, adj. *big*, Lex. Poët. **afar-sætr**, adj. *very sweet*, Sks. 534.  
**afar-úðgr**, adj. [hugð], *overbearing, of violent temper*, Fms. vii. 20.  
**afar-vel**, adv. *very well*, Hkr. i. 204, Ísl. ii. 140; cp. ofa. **afar-yrði**,  
 n. = **afarorð**, Orkn. 274. **afar-pungr**, adj. *heavy*, Edda (Ht.) 46.  
**af-audít**, part. pass.; verða a. e-s, *to fail, have bad luck*, Gísl. 61.  
**af-át** = ofát, *over-eating, gluttony, gormandizing*.  
**af-blómgaðr**, part. pass. 'off-bloomed', *deflowered*, 655 xxxii. 3.  
**af-boð**, n. *threats, big words*, Fms. x. 199; ofboð, n., is used of *panic*,  
*fear, agony*, and as a prefix in compds ofboðs = *exceedingly*. So now the  
 modern verb ofbjóða, mostly used impers., e-m ofbjóðr, *to be shocked at, etc.*  
**af-bragð**, n. used of persons, *a superior, excellent person*; hann var a. í  
 vizku sinni, *wonderfully clever*, Fms. x. 397; a. annarra manna, *man of*  
*mark*, vi. 144. 2. gen. afbragðs is now frequently used as a prefix  
 to nouns to express something *surpassing*—a. fagr, góðr, friðr, etc.—a.  
 vænleikr, *surpassing beauty*, Stj. 195. COMPD: **afbragðs-maðr**, m.  
*a great man*, Fms. x. 293 (where spelt abb-).  
**afbragðliga**, adv. *surpassingly*, Fas. i. 220.  
**afbragðligr**, adj. *surpassing*, Eb. 256, Fms. ix. 535, x. 230 (where  
 spelt abb-), i. 335.  
**af-brigð** and rarely **afbrigði**, n.—the compound afbrigðar-tré points  
 to a fem.—*deviation, transgression, offence*, (cp. bregða af, *to deviate from*)  
 esp. in pl., þeir sökuðu hann um nokkuð afbrigð þinga sinna, Post. 64,5.  
 97; sættarof ok afbrigð við guð, *trespasses*, 671. 1; afbrigð, *wrongs*, Ld.  
 66; í afbrigðum boðorda Guðs, *transgressions against the commandments*  
*of God*, 671. 3; þóðr afbráðr sik um öll afbrigði við þik, *for having*  
*wronged thee*, Sturl. ii. 132, Fms. vii. 24, Ísl. ii. 201. COMPD: **afbrigðar-**  
**tré**, n. *tree of transgression*, Níðrstr. 623. 7.  
**af-brot**, n. pl. *trespasses, sin*, K. Á. 36, Fms. xi. 443; very frequent in  
 religious writings after the Reformation.  
**af-brugðning**, f. *deviation from*, 656 B. 7.  
**af-brúðigr** and **ábrúðigr**, adj. *jealous*, v. 75; v. the following.  
**af-brýða**, dd, [af-intens. and brúðr, sponsa], *to be jealous*, also contracted  
**ábrýða**; þeir vandlæta ok afbrýða sem karldýrin eru borin, Stj. 94.  
**af-brýði** and contr. **ábrýði**, n. (now obsol.) *jealousy*; en er Sisinnus sá  
 Clemens páfa standa hjá konu sinni, þá viltist hugr hans mjök af mikilli  
 ílsku ok afbrýði, Clem. 41, 42, Fms. i. 9, Yt. 11; in all these places spelt  
 with af-, but ábrýði is more common, and occurs Hkr. i. 111; in the poem  
 Gkv. 1. 10—hon ægði mér af ábrýði—it is used of the jealousy of a wife  
 to her husband.  
**af-burðr**, m. (also spelt abb-), *odds, balance, bias, success* (cp. bera af,  
*to prevail*); kvað honum eigi annat vænna til afburðar, in order to get the  
 better of it, Sd. 166; sá hann at engi varð afburðrinn, they fought *æquo*  
*Marie*, Sturl. ii. 74; hann ætlaði sér afburð, he meant to keep the odds in his  
 own hand, Ísl. ii. 450; skal nú fara í haustvíking, ok vilda ek, at hon yrði  
 eigi með minnum afburðum, less glorious, Orkn. 464. II. gen.  
 sing. and pl. **afburðar**-, a-, freq. used as a prefix in some compds with  
 the notion of *gloriously, with distinction*. **afburðar-digr**, adj. *very*  
*thick*, Þiðr. 24. **afburðar-fræknigr**, adj. *very gallant*, Ísl. ii. 369. **af-**  
**burðar-járna**, n. *excellent iron*, Fms. x. 173. **afburðar-maðr**, m. *a*  
*man of mark*, Rb. 376, Orkn. 474, Grett. 133, Finnb. 318. **afburðar-**  
**mikill**, adj. *conspicuous*, Fms. v. 181. **afburðar-skip**, n. *a fine ship*,  
 Fas. iii. 106. **afburðar-vel**, adv. *very well*, Hkr. ii. 265, Fms. ix.  
 515. **afburðar-vænn**, adj. *very fine*, Fas. i. 182.  
**af-búð**, f. an 'off-boot', *side-boot, apartment*, Korm. 116.  
**af-dalr**, m. an 'off-dale', *remote valley*; freq. in tales and rhymes of  
 hidden valleys, esp. in pl., e. g. Hvað hét hundr karls er í afðöllum bjó, in a  
 nursery rhyme, K. Þ. K. 38, Fms. 183.  
**af-deilingr**, m. *part, portion, share*, Bs. i. 881.  
**af-dráttir**, m. [draga af, *to detract*], *diminution, deduction*, Ann. 1358  
 (of duties, fines), Dipl. i. 7, Jm. 135 = costs. β. in arithmetic, *subtraction*,  
 Alg. 358, now frádráging.  
**af-drif**, n. pl. [drifa], *destiny, fate*; barn líkligt til stórra afdrifa, a bairn  
 likely to grow into a great man, Fms. iii. 112 (of an exposed child); þykir  
 mér lítil okkur a. verða munu, *inglorious life*, Fær. 53. It is now also  
 used of *final fate*, end. 2. *offspring*, Stj. 191.  
**af-drykkja**, u, f. *over-drinking, drunkenness*, = ofdrykkja [af-intens.].  
**af-eggja**, að, *to dissuade*, (as we might say 'to egg off'), Fms. ix. 352.  
**af-eitra**, þ, *to curtail, deprive of*, with dat. of the thing; a. þá sinni sæmd,  
*to disgrace them*, Bær. 3; riddaradómí, *to degrade from knighthood*, 4.  
**af-eista**, t, *to castrate*, Bs. ii. 118.  
**af-eyringr**, m. an animal, sheep with *cropped ears*, Bs. i. 723, Sturl. iii. 47;  
 also afeyra, þ, *to cut the ears off*, and afeyrt, n. adj. *a mark on sheep*.  
**af-fall**, n. *diminution, discount, falling off*, in the phrase, selja e-t með  
 af föllum, *to sell at a discount*, Sd. 189.  
**af-fangadagr**, v. *atfangadagr, day preceding a feast*.

**af-fara**, v. *afför*.

**af-fari**, adj. *who deviates, trespasses*, Fms. viii. 237, v. 1.  
**af-feðrast**, að, dep. *to fall short of his father, to degenerate*, Fms. xi. 423.  
**af-feldr**, m. *the spoon of Hela*, Edda 231.  
**af-ferma**, d and þ, [farmr], *to unload a ship*, Fas. ii. 448.  
**af-flutning**, f. and **afflutningr**, m. *disparaging, depreciation*, Bs. i. 714.  
**af-flytja**, flutta, *to disparage*, Fms. x. 41, Grett. 100 A.  
**af-för**, ar, f. *departure*, in the following compds: **affara-dagr** an  
**affarar-dagr**, m. *the last day of a feast*, esp. of Yule or the like; a. jóla  
 Twöfþ-nígt, opp. to affanga-dagr = at-fangadagr, *Christmas Eve*, Hk.  
 iii. 304, Fbr. 139, Fms. vii. 272; a. veizlunnar, Bs. i. 287, Fms. iii. 121.  
**affara-kveld**, n. *the last evening of a feast*, Fms. xi. 424.  
**af-gamall**, adj. [af-intens.], *very old, decrepid from age*, Nj. 190; a  
 karl, Fms. ii. 182, Sks. 92.  
**af-ganga**, u, f. *surplus*, Fms. iii. 208, v. 1. II. *deviation, digres-*  
*sion*, Skálda 203. COMPD: **afgöngu-dagr**, m. = *affaradagr, day of*  
*departure*, Fas. iii. 600.  
**af-gangr**, s, m. *surplus, store*, Ver. 17, Dipl. v. 10, Fms. iv. 236  
 K. Þ. K. 163, in the phrase, með afgöngum, *to spare*, Fms. iii. 108.  
 afgangs, gen. used adverbially, *over, to spare*, l. c., v. 1. II. *decease*  
*death* [ganga af, *to die*], Fas. iii. 596.  
**af-gelja**, u, f. [gala, cp. hégilja], *chattering*, Edda 110.  
**af-gipt**, f. [gefa af], *tribute*, K. Á. 170. II. *indulgence, abso-*  
*lution*, Bs. i. 712, H. E. i. 523, Dipl. i. 5. COMPDS: **afgiptar-bréi**  
*n. letter of indulgence*, Bs. i. 699. **afgiptar-fé**, n. *a Norse law term*  
*escheatable property*, N. G. L. i. 324.  
**af-gjald**, n. *tribute*, Vm. 78 (freq.).  
**af-gjarn**, adj. *eager to be off, flying away*, in the proverb, afgjarnt verð  
 öfundarfé, Fas. ii. 332; cp. afsell.  
**af-gjöf**, f. = afgift, K. Á. 170, 174, H. E. i. 430.  
**af-glapa**, að, [cp. gleþja], an Icel. law term, *to disturb or break the peace*  
*of a court or public meeting*, by violence, crowding, shouting, brawling, o  
 the like; ef menn troðast svá mjök at lögréttu fyrir önnkost, eðr göra þa  
 hrang þat eðr háreysti, at fyrir því afglapt mál manna, ok varðar þa  
 fjörbaugsgarð, Grág. i. 5; ef várpung verðr afglapat, at eigi megu mál  
 lúkast, 105; ef menn afglapa görd allir þeir er til vöru teknir, i. 495.  
**af-glapan** and **afglöpun**, f. [v. the preceding word], used of rioting or  
 brawling in a court or at a meeting, to break the law or the peace; it  
 also used of any illegal steps to stop the course of law, so that the pleas  
 are interrupted, and there is a flaw in the procedure, v. þingsafglöpun  
 frequent in the Grágás and the Sagas; it was liable to the lesser outlawry  
 v. above: bribery and false witness seem to be counted as þingsafglöpu  
 in Nj. 150, and were to be challenged to the High Court, Lv. 12, 3.  
 Nj., Grág., esp. in the þ. þ. etc.: v. Dasent, Introd. to Burnt Njal.  
**af-glapi**, a, m. *an oaf, fool, simpleton*, Fms. i. 156, Ld. 34, Sd. 141.  
 COMPD: **afglapa-ord**, n. *words of a fool*, in the proverb, úmætr eru afglapi  
 ord, 'a fool's word is nothing worth'—*umúmætr eru ómagaord*—Boll. 352.  
**af-græizla**, u, f. *payment, contribution*, Vm. 141.  
**af-guðliga**, adv. *ungodly*, N. G. L. i. 376, v. 1. = óguðliga.  
**af-gæzla**, u, f. *taking care of*, H. E. i. 396, uncert. read.  
**af-göra**, þ, *to offend, to amiss, transgress*, Nj. 254, Fms. vii. 104, viii. 304.  
**af-görð**, f. *transgression, offence*, mostly in pl., *trespasses* in a religio  
 sense, Sks. 601, Hkr. iii. 225.  
**af-görvi**, v. atgörfi.  
**af-hallinn**, false read. = ofjarlar, Vall. L. 206, v. 1.  
**af-hallr**, adj. *sloping downward*, Eg. 277.  
**af-haugr**, m. *a side-mound*, Ísl. ii. 46.  
**af-hefð**, f. [hefð, possessio], *ousting*, D. N. iv. 881.  
**af-hegna**, d, *to enclose, hedge*, D. N. iii. 774.  
**af-heima**, gen. pl. n. [heima], *from home, out of doors, abroad*; fa  
 til afheima, *to go abroad*, opp. to at heimili, *at home*, N. G. L. i. 158.  
**af-hellast**, að, dep. *to become unboly*, to be profaned, Sks. 782 B.  
**af-hellir**, m. *side-cave*, Fms. iii. 570, Fas. ii. 152, Brandkr. 62.  
**af-henda**, d and t, *to band over*, Lv. 6, Dipl. ii. 14, 16; a. skuld, *to put*  
*a debt*, Vápn. 41; a. heit, *to pay a vow*, Bs. i. 121.  
**af-hending**, f. a metrical term, a subdivision of the sambenda, *wh*  
*the final assonance of a verse is repeated in the next one, e. g. seimþven*  
*gefr seima | seimörr . . . Edda* (Ht. 47 and 24). In mod. Icel. metri  
 afhenda is quite different, viz. a short metre in only two lines.  
**af-hendis**, adv. *off one's band*, N. G. L. i. 180.  
**af-hendr**, adj. *out of one's band*, in the phrase, segja e-n sér afhenda  
*to give one up*, of a client or the like; leitt er mér at segja þik afhenda  
 því at þat hefi ek aldri gert ef ek hefi við manni tekit, Fs. 34, Fms. i.  
 51 (of the poet Hallfréð and king Olaf). II. *an afhent imper-*  
*e-m er e-t afhent, unfit for, unable to*, Fms. viii. 21.  
**af-heyrandi**, part. act. *out of bearing, absent*, Grág. ii. 143.  
**af-heyris**, adv. *out of bearing*, opp. to áheyris, Bs. i. 771.  
**af-hlaðning**, f. *unloading*, N. G. L. i. 410.  
**af-hlaup**, n. *surplus*, Fms. iv. 336; til afhlaups, *to spare*, Alg. 37.  
 COMPD: **afhlaups-korn**, n. *surplus corn*, Gpl. 352.  
**af-hlutr**, m. *share of a thing*, v. fjár-afhlutr.



af-hlýðast, dd, to disobey, D. N. ii. 173.

af-hrapi, a, m. *offscourings, outcasts*, (an *ἀπ. λεγ.*—*afhrak* being now sed); ok ræðr hann sér einum á hendr afhrapa hans, Grág. i. 294 (of the consequences of harbouring a vagabond).

af-hroð, n. *destruction*, v. aftráð, Fas. iii. 169.

af-huga, adj. ind. *averse, having turned one's mind from*; verða a. e-u or ið e-t, to forget, mind no more, Isl. ii. 274, Stj. 203, Fs. 47, Bs. i. 78, 655 xi. 3. af-hugast, að dep. gov. dat. to forget, Fms. viii. 252; part. afhugadr ið e-t=afhuga, having put it out of one's mind, ii. 336.

af-hús, n. *out-house, side-apartment*, Eb. 10.

af-hvarf, n. [hverfa], a *diversion, turning aside*, Hm. 33, in which passage it is opp. to gagnvegr, the straight path, Ld. 204.

af-hýða, dd, to scourge thoroughly, 'bide,' Grett. 135, Sturl. iii. 295.

af-hófa, að, to behead, Fms. i. 217, Stj. 464.

af-högg, n. a law term, 'off-bewing,' mutilation, maiming, N. G. L. i. 70, Bs. i. 675, H. E. i. 237.

AFI, a, m. [cp. Lat. *avus*, Ulf. *avō*=*μᾶμα*, and *aba*=*ἀβὴρ*, vir], *grandfather*: it is now frequent, but occurs very rarely in old writers, who almost always use móðurfaðir or föðurfaðir. Yet it occurs in the poem Rm. 16—afi ok amma—and Vpm. 29, where it=föðurfaðir. It is curious to observe that in the poem Skm.—whence it is again transferred to the Grógaldr—it is used in the sense of a boy or a son; cp. as an illustration of this use the Norse phrase—D. N. iv. 848—afi eptir afa=on after father, man after man in uninterrupted succession, in accordance to the Gothic *aba*; Edda 108, Fms. iv. 288, vi. 346, xi. 6. We also say lang-afi, great-grandfather, and langamma, great-grandmother. COMPD: afa-systir, f. *great aunt*, Landn. 317.

af-kaup, n. *bad bargain*, Fms. v. 255.

af-káraligr, v. afkárigr.

af-kárligr, adj.=afkár, Lex. Poët.; now freq. afkáraleggr, adj. and lega, adv. of manners, odd, like a madman.

af-kárr, adj. [af-intens.; kárr does not occur; cp. the modern kári, gale, tempest, (poët.)], strange, prodigious; er hér nokkurt afkárt ani, of a giant pulling a bear out of his den by the ears, Fas. ii. 237; it occurs repeatedly in Lex. Poët.=very strong, remarkable; afkárr söngur, discordant song, of shouting, Akv. 38; cp. launkárr.

af-kleyfi, n. in the COMPD afkleyfis-orð, n. a metric. term, a *superfluous word, syllable*, in a verse, an *enclitic syllable preceding the höfuðstafr* in a verse. COMPD: afkleyfis-samstafa, u, f. *syllaba hypermetra*, Edda (Ht.) 37.

af-klæða, dd, to undress, Stj. 194.

af-koma, v. reflex. to undress oneself, Eg. 120, Fms. x. 294.

af-komandi, part. descendant, Hkr. iii. 170.

af-kvæmi, n. [kvám], 'off-coming,' offspring, in a collect. sense, Fms. i. 212, Hkr. i. 325, Orkn. 142, Stj. 39. COMPD: afkvæmis-maðr, n. descendant, Stj. 39, 160.

af-kymi, a, m. *nook*, Isl. ii. 471 (paper MS.); kymi, id., is now freq. AFL, s, m. *beath of a forge*, Edda 69, 70, Stj. 312, Fms. viii. 8; in N. G. L. i. 328 it seems to mean *beath* (in general).

af-m, [Grimm mentions an O. H. G. *aval*; *abal* is a dub. *ἀπ. λεγ.* in A. S. poetry, Ormul. *avel*], strength, esp. physical force, afrekmaðr at afli ok væði, Eg. 1; styrkr at afli, Fms. i. 19; ramr at afli, 155; fullkominn t. afli ok hyggju, bodily and mental vigour, Ld. 256; stilt þú þó el afinu, at þú verðir eigi kendr, Nj. 32; hafa afli til e-s, þe a match for, be able to do, Gpl. 411. β. *virtue*; afli dauðfærandi grasa, *virtue of poisonous herbs*, 623, 26.

2. metaph. strength, power, might, Th. 19. 3. a law term, force, validity; dæmdu vér þetta bód Bjarna ilögligt ok ekki afli hafa, void, Dipl. iii. 3. 4. a law term, majority, odds, in the phrase, ok skal afli ráða, plurima vota valeant; if gerðarmenn (umpires) verða eigi ásáttir ok skal a. ráða, Grág. i. 493; nú verða fjórðungsmenn eigi ásáttir, þá skal afli ráða með þeim, i. 1, p. 44, 531 (where it is used of a jury); en ef þeir verða eigi ásáttir er í ögréttu stjia hvat þeir vilja lofa egi í lög leida, þá skolu þeir ryða ögréttu (viz. divide) ok skal ráða a. með þeim, Nj. 150.

5. force, violence; taka með afli, Stj. 430; bjóða e-m afli, Bs. ii. 106. COMPS: afis-munn, m. odds, superiority of strength, esp. in the phrase, kenna afismunar, where there is a short struggle, the one being soon overcome, Eb. 182, Eg. 508, Hkr. i. 286; β. kenna afismuna=kosta afis, to exert oneself to the utmost; varð hann at kenna a. (to exert the whole of his strength) áðr hann kæmi honum undir, Eb. 172. afis-raun=afraun.

AFLA, að, [cp. Swed. *afvel*, breed, stock: Dan. *avling*, farming; *avls-gaard*, farm; *faareavl*, qvægavl, breed of sheep or cattle. In Norse (mod.) *avle* is to *harvest*; Swed. *afä*, to *beget*. In the Icel. verb *afä* the idea of producing or gathering prevails, whereas the nouns branch off; the weak afi chiefly denotes produce, means, stores, resources, troops, forces; the strong one—af—force alone. Yet such phrases as ramr at afli indicate something besides the mere notion of strength. In the mod. Scand. idioms—Dan., Swed., Norse—there are no traces left of the idea of 'force': cp. the Lat. *opes* and *copiae*. The Icel. spelling and pronunciation with *bl* (abl) is modern, perhaps from the time of the Reformation: cp. the words *efla* etc. with a changed vowel. The root is *OP-*, as shewn in Lat. *ope*,

*opes*, the *o* being changed into a *u*].

I. with gen. of the thing, to gain, acquire, earn, procure; vandara at gæta fengins fjár en afä þess (a proverb); þá bjöggju þeir skip ok öfludu manna til, got men to man it, Eg. 170. β. the phrase, afä sér fjár ok frægðar, to earn fame and wealth, of young heroes going sea-roving; fóru um sumarit í viking ok öfludu sér fjár, Eg. 4; afä sér fjár ok frama, Fs. 5; fjár ok virðing, id.; hann hafði afä sér fjár (made money) í hölmgöngum, Eg. 49; afäði þessi bardagi honum mikillar frægðar, brought him great fame, Fms. ii. 307; kom honum í hug, at honum mundi mikillar framkvæmdar afä, bring him great advantage, Eb. 112.

2. as a law term, to cause, inflict a wound; ef maðr afaðr einum blóðs eðr bens af heiptugri hendi, N. G. L. i. 387.

II. with acc., mostly in unclassical writers, but now rare, to earn; afäði hann þar fé mikit, Fms. vii. 80; afäandi þann thesaur er, 655 xxxii. 1; hafit ér ok mikit í afäat, Al. 159; mun ek til hafa afäðr ok eljun at afä mér annan við, to contrive, Ld. 318, where, however, the excellent vellum MS. A. M. 309, 4to, has gen.—annars viðar—more classically, as the Saga in other passages uses the gen., e. g. afä sér manna ok hrossa, to procure horses and men, l. c. little below.

β. reflex., e-m afäsk e-t, gains, Fb. 163. γ. absol., njót sem þú hefir afäat, of ill-earned means, Nj. 37. δ. part. afäandi, Njarð. 366.

2. now used absol. to fish, always with acc.; a standing phrase in Icel., the acc. only being used in that particular connection.

III. with dat. in the sense of to perform, manage, be able to; hann afäði brátt mikilli vinnu, ok var hagr vel, Fms. i. 289; fyr mun hann því afä en ek færa honum höfuð mitt, it will sooner happen, Fms. iv. 291, where the Hkr. reads orka; baud út leidangri, sem honum þótti landit mestu mega afä, to the utmost that the country could produce, Fms. x. 118; ekki afä hann því at standa í móti yðr, he is not man enough to stand against you, Fas. iii. 138.

af-lag, n. [leggja af], gen. aflags.

I. used as adv.=afgange, sparingly, Fas. iii. 477. In modern Icel. hafa afögum or aföggu, to have to spare.

II. slaughtering of cattle, killing off; leggja af margan fénad . . . minti biskup enn á um aföginn, the slaughtering, Bs. i. 913.

af-laga, adv. unlawfully, Grág. i. 473, ii. 367, Gpl. 294, 432, 473, Hkr. ii. 246, Al. 153; ganga a., Stj. 430.

2. now used in the sense to be out of joint, things going wrong.

af-lagliga, adv.=afögliga, 655 xxxii. 4.

af-lan and öflun, f. gain, acquisition, Hkr. ii. 218, Sks. 232.

COMPD: öflunar-maðr, m. a good steward, Sturl. iii. 130.

af-langr, adj. oblong, Ann. year 1414; formed from the Lat. (?) now common.

af-laun, f., Lat. absolutio.

1. some small release, ransom, compensation, Sturl. iii. 142, 239; gjöra a. um e-t, to relieve, release oneself in regard to a thing; Ólafr komungr mælti, 'Framar hefir þú þá gert um vigin á Grænlandi, en fiskamaðrinn kallar a. vera fiskinnar; því at hann kallast leysa sik, ef hann dregr fisk fyrir sik, enn annan fyrir skip sitt, þriðja fyrir öngul, fjórða fyrir vað,' king Ólaf said, 'Thou hast done more then in the matter of manslayings in Greenland, than what the fisherman calls the ransom of his fishing; for he says that he has freed himself (of his fishing), if he draws (up) a fish for himself, but another for his boat, a third for his angle, a fourth for his line,' (this way of reckoning their catch is still common with fishermen in many parts of England and Scotland), Fbr. 154; cp. a stanza in a Scottish ballad, 'I launched my boat in Largo Bay, | And fishes caught I three; | One for wad and one for book, | And one was left for me.' 2. eccles.=absolution, K. Á. 226, Hom. 137, Grett. 162, Fms. x. 18.

af-lát, n. leaving off, relinquishing; a. synda, Stj. 567, Sks. 612 B; án afláts, used adverb. incessantly, 625, p. 77, Th. 20.

β. remission, pardon; aflát misgörninga, Hom. 160; a. synda, 159. COMPD: afláts-korn, n. surplus corn, store corn, Gpl. 352, v. l. aflaupskorn.

af-látr, adj. negligent, lazy, Hom. 152.

af-leiðing, f. 'off-leading.'

1. now generally used in the pl. consequences, result; 2. in old writers, on the contrary, it seldom occurs, and then in a peculiar sense. So Sturl. iii. 128, góðar afleiðingar eru með e-m, they are on good terms, things go on pretty well between them.

3. metric. continuation; hér er hinn fyrri víshelmingr leiddr af þeirri visu, er áðr var kveðin ok fylgir þar málsoðr, er afleiðing (continuation) er kölluð, Edda (Ht.) 126.

af-leiðingr, s, m., skilja góðan afleiðing, used adverb. to part on friendly terms, Sturl. iii. 134: cp. the preceding word, 128; both passages are taken from the þorgils S. Skarða, to which the phrase seems to be peculiar.

af-leiðis, adv.

1. loc. astray, out of the path, Sd. 146, 655 xvii. 4.

2. metaph., færa a., to pervert, Stj. 227, 519; þeir lugu á okkr, en þú færðir orð þeirra a., you perverted their words, Bs. i. 7, Glúm. 327; Snúa e-m a., to seduce, Andr. 625, 75.

β. impers., e-u þókar a., turns out wrong, Bs. i. 340.

af-leifar, f. pl. scraps, remnants, leavings, Stj. 383, Bs. i. 237; f. búsafléifar, Grág. i. 299.

af-leitinn, adj.=afleitr, of odd appearance, Fas. ii. 329.

af-leitliga, adv. perversely, Stj. 55; illa ok a., 173.

af-leitligr, adj.=afleitr, perverse, deformed, Stj. 274; Al. 96.

af-leitr, adj. [lita, cp. also leitr in compounds], strange, hideous; neut.,



hversu afleitt (*how disgusting*) oss virðist um þeirra háttu, Hks. iii. 425; hversu afleittir (*stupid*) oss sýnast þeirra hættir, Fms. vii. 206, l. c.; þeir fyrirliða ok haldalalla sauðahírða sem afleita, odd, peculiar, Stj. 293; afleitt eðr eligt, vile, 1 Sam. xv. 9. **β.** *abandoned, the face turned from, deserted by*, with dat.; afleita hamingjunn, *luckless*, Stj. 421. Ruth i. 12.

af-lendis, adv. = erlendis, abroad, N. G. L. i. 244.

af-lendr, adj. *far from land, in open sea*, Bs. ii. 47.

af-letja, latti, to dissuade: a. with infin., Bs. i. 39. **β.** with acc., aflatti hann mjök fyrir sér ferðina, Fms. ix. 437. **γ.** or with an acc. of the person and gen. of the thing; a. e-n e-s, v. letja.

af-létta, tt, to cease, Fr.

af-léttr, prompt, ready, v. ofléttr.

afi-fátt, n. adj. *short of strength*; verða a., to fail in strength, Fms. i. 55, iii. 150.

afi-gróf, f. [afi, m.], *bole below the forge, cinder-pit, or a water-pit wherein to cool the iron (?)*; cp. Vkv. 22, þidr. 72.

afi-hella, u, f. *heart-bone in a forge*; er hann hafði þau (viz. the bones) niðrgráfit undir sína afhellu, þidr. 95.

afi, a, m. **I.** means, acquisition, gain, produce, stores, fruits; afii ok herfang, Fms. ii. 106; hafði þórir einn forráð þess liðs ok svá afia þess alls er verðr í ferðinni, iv. 297; eignir... með öllum afia ok ávexti, increase and interest, K. A. 54. **2.** now used, a. partic. of *fishing stores, fishing*, and **β.** gener. of *provisions and stores of any kind*. **II.** metaph.: **1.** might, power; hafa afia til eingis, have might or means for nothing, be unable to do anything, to be powerless, Nj. 27. **2.** forces, troops, bodies, Lat. *copiae, opes*; Ásgrímr sagði þat mikinn afia, great support, Nj. 210; en þat sýnist mér þó ráðligast at biðja sér liðs, þviat þeir draga afia at yðr, they gather forces against you, 222; munu vér skjótt eiga af honum ván hins mesta úfriðar ef hann fær nokkurn afia, troops, resources, Fms. i. 188; at herja á þá fæga með allmikinn afia, strong body, 184; ok er hirtð Sverris konungs sá, at aflinn Magnúss konungs (the main body) flyði allr, viii. 119.

COMPDS: afia-brögð, n. pl. [bragð], stores of fish, A. A. 276. afia-fátt, n. adj. = affátt, Fms. iii. 133. afia-fé, n. acquired property, N. G. L. i. 448. afia-litill, adj. having little power, Finn. 320 (compar. aflaminni). afia-maðr, m. powerful, strong, Lv. 12, 109. afia-mikill, adj. opp. to aflalitill, powerful, strong, Ld.; harðgjört ok aflamikill, Bs. i. 635; var Sæmundr aflamestr, the strongest in men, Sturl. ii. 44: **β.** (= aflmikill), used of physical strength, Stj. Judg. iii. 29; verða menn eigi ástáttir hvárr sterkari er, en þó ætla flestir Gísla aflameira (= aflmeira), Gísl. 26. afia-munr, m. odds, Sturl.; at etja við aflamuninn, to fight against odds, Al. 110. afia-skortr, m. shortcoming in power, opp. to aflmunr, Bs. i. 525. afia-stund, f. *fishing season*, Bs. ii. 179.

af-lima, adj. ind., verða e-m a., to be cut off, separated from, Post. 95, Am. 26.

af-lima, að, to 'off-limb,' to dismember, maim, mutilate, Js. 37, Ann. 1342.

af-liman, f. 'off-limbing,' mutilation, Bs. ii. 75.

afi-lauss, adj. weak, strengthless, a medical term, palsied, paralytic, Bs. i. 351.

afi-leysi, n. palsy, v. Fél. ix.

afi-litill, adj. weak, Fms. ii. 201, vii. 208.

afi-mikill, adj. of great strength, Sturl. i. 23, Fms. i. 261.

af-lofa, að, to refuse, Fr.

afi-raun, f. trial (proof) of strength; in plur. bodily exercises; Skalla-grímr hendi mikít gaman at afraunum ok leikum, Eg. 187; er þat flestra manna ætlan, at Grettir hafi verið sterkastir héraðsmanna, síðan þeir Orrm ok Þórálfr löguðu af afraunir, Grett. 133; þótti þetta mikil a., Fms. iii. 210, Finn. 274: cp. afstraun.

afi-skortr, m. failing of strength, Fms. ii. 149.

aflugr, adj. strong, v. öflugr.

afi-vani, adj. ind. deficient in strength; verða a., to succumb; taka þeir fang, ok verðr Gunnarr mjök a., Fms. ii. 75 (in wrestling); enda varð hann a. fyrir liðs sakir, was overpowered, got the worst of it, Ísl. ii. 172; Eustachius sá sik aflvani (acc.) í móti þeim, 655 x. p. 2.

afi-vöðvi, a, m. [vöðvi, a muscle], the biceps muscle, Sturl. 51, Ld. 220, Fas. ii. 344.

afi-lögliga, adv. = aflaga, unlawfully, D. N. i. 80, Stj. 154.

af-má, ð, to 'mow off,' to blot out, destroy, Fms. ii. 238, Stj. 208, 346.

af-mán, f. [af, má], degradation, shame, v. the following.

af-mána, að, = afmá, to degrade, pollute.

af-mánaðr, part. polluted, defiled, Rb. 332.

af-mynda, að, to deform; dep. afmyndask, to be deformed, Fas. i. 425 (paper MS.); the word is now very freq.

af-mœðing, f. [mœðir], right of weaning lambs, by taking them from the mother; kirkja á lamba a. (perhaps wrongly for afmæðing) í Mölvíkhöfða, Vm. 164.

af-nám, n. gener. taking away, removal, Stj. 2 Sam. iv. 11. **β.** esp. in the phrase, at afnámi, of something reserved, before the division of spoil, property, or inheritance; now, taka af óskiptu, Dan. *forlovs*, Grág. i. 330, 336, Jb. 289 (Ed. af námi); konungr skildi hafa úr hlutskipti þriðjung við liðsmenn, en umfram at afnámi bjórskinn öll ok

safala, Eg. 57.

**2.** metaph. *privation, loss*; ok hann verðr at skaða þeim mönnum nokkurn, er oss mun þykkja a. í, Eg. 114, Fms. vii. 244.

COMPDS: afnáms-fé, n. a law term, *share*, which is reserved before the division of property, spoil, inheritance, or the like, Eg. 240, Fms. iv. 28.

afnáms-gripir, m. something reserved or set aside, Fms. x. 214.

af-nefja, að, to cut off one's nose, Str. 35.

af-neita, að and tt, and afníta, tt, now always afneita, að, to deny, refuse; with dat., hefir afneitað tiltekinni trú, Fms. iii. 166; eigi vil ek því afneita, refuse, Fs. 11; ek afneita eigi hans orðsending, Stj. i Kings xx. 7; en er hann afneitti eigi með öllu (*refused not*), þá báðu þeir hann því meir, Grett. 146.

**2.** absol. afníta; en þar es Jökull bróðir minn laust þik högg, þat skaltú hafa bótalaut, því at þú afníttir þá er þér vóru boðnar, Fs. 57.

af-neiting, f. denial, renunciation, Th. 17.

af-neyzla, u, f. use, consumption; a. skógarins, Fs. 125, Nj. 78; a. fjár (pl.), Jb. 404 A, B (Ed. ofneyzlur).

afr, v. áfr, buttermilk.

af-rað, afráð, afroð, and afhroð, n. (Fas. iii. 169), [cp. Swed. *afraid*; from roð, rud, fundus, ager (?)]. **I.** prop. a Norse and Swedish law term, *tribute, ground tax, payable to the king*; a. ok landaura, N. G. L. i. 257, D. N. iii. 408. So also in Vsp. 27, hvárt skyldu æsir a. gjalda, where it is opp. to gildi, league. **II.** metaph. *loss, damage*, **1.** in the phrase, gjalda a., to pay a heavy fine, suffer a great loss; en þat a. munu vér gjalda, at margir munu eigi kunna frá at segja hvárir sigrast, there will be so heavy a loss in men, such a havoc in killed, Nj. 197 (where most MSS. read afroð, some afráð, Ed. afráð); töluðu þeir opt um málaferlin, sagði Flosi, at þeir hefði mikít a. goldit þegar, 254 (MSS. afráð, afroð, and afhroð); Lýtingr mun þykjast ádr mikít a. goldit hafa í láti bræðra sinna, 155 (MSS. afráð, afroð, and afhroð), Fms. x. 324.

**2.** in the phrase, göra mikít a., to make a great havoc; gördi hann mikít afhroð í sinni vörn, great slaughter, Fas. iii. 169: cp. Lex. Poët. **3.** advice, Vtkv. 5; the verse is spurious and the meaning false.

afráðs-kollr, m. cognom., Germ. 'steuerkopf,' cp. nefgildi, Engl. *poll-tax*, v. the preceding.

af-reizla, u, f. = afgreizla, outlay, payment, Ám. 13.

af-rek, n. [af- intens.], a deed of prowess, a deed of derring do; margir lofudu mjök afrek Egils, ok sigr þann sem hann vann, Fms. xi. 234; vinna afrek, Fs. 6; ekki a. gerði hann meira í Noregi, Fagrsk. 94; hann lét ok göra þar í Niðarósi naust bæði mörg, ok svá stór, at afrek var í, grand, magnificent, Hkr. iii. 268.

COMPDS: afreks-gripir, n. a splendid object, a thing of price, Ld. 144. afreks-maðr, m. a valiant man; a. at afli ok áráði, Eg. 1; en þat hefi ek spurt, at hirtð hans er skipuð afreksmönnum einum, heroes, 19, 84; a. um vöxt eðr afl, Ísl. ii. 190.

afreks-verk, n. valiant deed, Fær. 51, Al. 30.

af-reka, að, to achieve, perform; munu þér mikít afreka, Lv. 33; hvat þeir höfðu afrekat, Fas. iii. 221; a. vel, to succeed, Bárð. 175.

af-remma, u, f. [ramr], restriction, encumbrance, obligation; sú er a. með þessum tillögum, at prestr skal vera at heimilishúsi ok syngja allar heimilistiðir, Ám. 37.

afrendi, f. [afrendr], strength, prowess, valour, Hým. 28.

afrendr, adj. [frequently or almost constantly spelt afreyndr, as if from 'af-' intens. and 'raun,' of great prowess; but the derivation from 'af-' = afar- and '-endi or -indi' is better]. **I.** in the phrase, a. at afli, very strong, valiant, Fms. ii. 87, Finn. 254; compar. afrendari, Fms. x. 321, Fs. 33, 48 (where the MS. Vh. spells afreyndr, so also does the Fb. i. 341, etc.). **II.** absol. without adding at afli, Lv. 101 (where written afreyndr).

af-réttr, m. and afrétt, f. (now always f.; cp. rétt), [probably akin to reka, viz. afrekt, contr. afrétt], *compascuum, common pasture*; it is now prop. used of mountain pastures, whither the cattle (sheep) are driven in the summer in order to graze during July and August, and again collected and driven down in the autumn (Sept.); in Norway called *almenningr*.

**I.** masc., thus defined, en þat er afrétt, er ij menn eigu saman eðr fleiri, hvergi hlut sem hver þeirra á í, Grág. ii. 303, 330; í afrétt þann, er, i. 397, ii. 303; afréttu, acc. pl., ii. 301, Jb. 198 A, K. þ. K. 90, Olk. 37; hálfan afrétt, Vm. 29.

**II.** f. afréttinni (dat.), Grág. (Kb.) ii. 301, 325 A; gen. afréttar (gender uncert.), 303 A; afréttin, id., Cod. A; afrétt (dat. f.?), Ísl. ii. 330, Háv. 39; afréttum, dat. pl. (gender uncert.), Boll. 336.

COMPDS: afréttar-dómr, m. court held for deciding causes concerning common pasture, Grág. ii. 323. afréttamenn, m. pl. owners or partners in common pasture, Grág. ii. 331.

af-roð, v. afráð.

af-róg, n. excuse, justification, Str. 71.

af-ruðningr, m. [ryðja], clearing off, defence, repeal, Pr. 425.

af-ruði, a, m. [runi, renna], deviation; metaph. sin, trespasses; umbót ok iðran afruna (gen.), 125, 174; iðrun fyrir görva afruna (acc. pl.), id.; táfelling er hann hefir fyrir afruna þá, er verða í þessa heims lífi, id. 184.

**β.** injury, offence, D. N. iii. 367 (Fr.)

afr-yrði, n. = afaryrði, insolent words.

af-ræði, n. [af- intens. and ráð], absolute rule, D. N. ii. 336 several times (Fr.)

af-rækja, t and ð, to neglect, condemn, H. E. i. 257; reflex. afrækjast, in



same signification, **a.** with dat., a. lögnum, to break, neglect the law, 4. **β.** with acc. (now always so), a. sitt höfuðmerki, Karl. 189. **γ.** cert. dat. or acc., a. Guðs hlýðni, Edda (pref.) 144, Stj. 241. **δ.** with at d following infin., Gþl. 183; konungar afkræktust at sitja at Uppsölum, f off, Hkr. ii. 97. **ε.** absol., Fms. vii. 221, 188, Gþl. 506.

**f-saka**, ad, to excuse, exculpate, K. Á. 230, Stj. 37. **β.** pass. afsaki, to be (stand) excused, K. Á. 226, Stj. 125.

**f-sakan** and **afsökun**, f. a 'begging off' excuse, exculpation, K. Á. 8, Stj. 152. **COMPD:** **afsakana-orð**, n. pl. excuses, Stj.

**f-saki**, a, m. excuse, 623. 60.

**f-sanna**, ad, to refute, prove to be false ('unsooth'), 655 xvii. 1.

**f-sað**, n. seed-corn, N. G. L. i. 240.

**f-segja**, sagði, to resign, renounce; a. sér e-t, Barl. 210. Now used the sense of to refuse, deny.

**f-setja**, setti, to depose, put down, v. the following.

**f-setning**, f. and **afsetningr**, m. deposition, (off-setting, cp. Scot. 'aff-'), Jam., which means dismissal, the act of putting away, H. E. ii. 74, 523.

**f-siða**, adj. inq. immoral, of loose manners, Grág. i. 138.

**f-siða**, ad, [sifjar], a law term, to cut off from one's 'sib', alienate one's family, renounce; gefa má maðr vingjafir at sér lifanda, hest a yxn, vápn eða þvilika gripi, ok afsifjar (Cod. A reads afsitjar, but rightly) hann sér þó at sex skynsömum mönnum þyki eigi 'svik gör við erfingja, Jb. 163, D. N. i. 141, Pál Vidal. p. 84. The word appears to be a Norse law term, and does not occur in the laws of Iceland. Commonwealth, but came into use with the code Jb.

**f-siða**, adv. aside, apart, Krók. 56.

**f-skapligr**, adj. [skapligr], missbapen, monstrous, huge, shocking; áfelli, shocking accident, Stj. 90; herfligr ok a., 655 xiii. A. i; a. ok íamligt, Stj. 272; a. úmenska, Fms. ii. 225, K. Á. (App.) 230.

**f-skeiðis**, adv. astray, H. E. i. 252, 655 xi. 3, Hom. 99.

**f-skipan**, f. deposition, dismissal, D. N. (Fr.)

**f-skipta**, adj. ind. cut off, from an inheritance or the like, Lat. *expers*; the phrase, vera görð a., to be wronged, Hrafn. 14.

**f-skipti**, n. pl. dealing with, intercourse, (cp. the phrase, skipta sér af a., to meddle with, care about); ok eingi a. veita heiðnum goðum, Fms. ii. 10; ef hann veitir sér engi a., does not deal with, Grág. ii. 121. **COMPDS:**

**f-skipta-lauss**, adj. heedless, careless, having nothing to do with, Fb. i. 2. **afskipta-litill**, adj. caring little about, Fms. vii. 181, Orkn. 142.

**f-skipta-samr**, adj. meddler, partaking, v. úafskiptasamr.

**f-skiptinn**, adj. meddler, partaking, Ld. 66.

**f-skiptir**, part. = afskipta, wronged, cheated, Fas. iii. 619. Metaph. id of, having no interest in, Stj. 155, 195.

**f-skirandi**, participial noun, [skirast], an offscouring, outcast; leiðir þenna a. út ór borginni, 656 C. 33.

**f-skrámliga**, adv. bideously, Hom. 155.

**f-skrámligr**, adj. [af-intens.]; skrámr means a giant; skrimsl, a monster; cp. Engl. to scream; bideous, monstrous; a. illvirki, a sacrilege, A. 222: also spelt askrámligr and askrámliga, Al. 142, Hom. 155.

**f-skræmi**, n. a monster, v. the following.

**f-skræmliga**, adv. bideously: **a.** of a scream; þá lét út á stöðli a., wled piteously, of a ghost, Hkr. ii. 312, Eb. 320, of the bellowing of mad bull. **β.** of a monstrous shape; þrællinn (of a ghost) rétti inn fúðit, ok sýndist honum a. mikitt, Grett. 83 new Ed. **γ.** metaph., fast a., to be shocked at, Stj. 101.

**f-skurðr**, ar, m. a chip, lappt, Dipl. iii. 3.

**f-skyld**, f. a law term, due, obligation, encumbrance, several times in the Cartularies and deeds of gift, in the phrase, sú er a. þessa fjár, D. I. i. 3, etc.; með þessi a. fara þessir fjárlutir, 282, Vm. 108: cp. the still more freq. phrase, sú er afvinna, cp. afvinna.

**f-snið**, n. a lappet, snip, Pr. 412.

**f-sniðning**, f. snipping off. **afsníðningar-járn**, n. a chopper, Fr.

**f-sniðis**, adv. cut through, across, Bs. i. 388.

**f-spraki**, a, m. [cp. A.S. *sprecan*; Germ. *sprechen*], rumour, hearsay; líkon jarl hafði fengit afspraka nokkurn (perh. better in two words), Is. i. 187.

**f-springr**, m., Al. ii. Hkr. iii. 277, Edda (pref.) 146, and various her forms; **afspringr**, m. and **afspringi**, n., Gþl. 47, Fms. viii. 237, s. 46 B, Stj. 63, Orkn. 176; the form now usual is **afspringi**, n., Fms. 217, Fas. ii. 391, Bret. 112. **1.** gener. *offspring, progeny*, v. the citations above. **2.** in pl. used of the produce of the earth, Sks. 48 B (re). **3.** metaph.: **a.** a band, a detached part of a body; tíst Hrafn þegar vita, at þessi a. mundi vera af ferð þeirra þorgils, that's detachment must be from the host of Þborgils and his followers, Sturl. 274. **β.** a branch, ramification; ok er mikil ván, at þar verði líkurr a. (offshoot) af þessum öfriði á Limafríði, Fms. xi. 13. **γ.** mour, notice = afspraki; fá nokkurn a. um e-t, Fms. viii. 160.

**f-spurn**, f. a 'speering off', news, notice, Fms. i. 187.

**f-spýttir**, part. spit out of, deprived of, Anecd. 42.

**f-standa**, stóð, [Germ. *abstehen*], to cede, part with, Sturl. i. 164, i. mibla, Fms. iii. 208.

**f-stigr**, s, m. by-path, Fs. 5, Fær. 102.

**af-stúfa**, ad, or **afstýfa**, ð, to lop, prune, of trees; a. við, N. G. L. i. 350, Lex. Poët., v. stúfr.

**af-stúka**, u, f. side-nook, 655 xxxii. 4; a side-room in a temple, Fas. iii. 213; now stúka is almost always used of a sacristy.

**af-svar**, n. refusal, in pl. in the phrase, veita e-u afsvör, to refuse, Ld. 114, Fas. i. 444, Fbr. 120.

**af-svara**, ad, to deny, refuse, Fas. i. 528; with dat. of pers. and thing, Sturl. iii. 180.

**af-sviptir**, part. stripped; with dat., afsviptir þinni ásjónu, cut off from thy countenance, Stj. 228. Gen. xlviii. 11, Sks. 342, H. E. i. 457.

**af-sýnis**, adv. out of sight, Fms. viii. 344.

**af-sæll**, adj. luckless, in the proverb, a. verð annars glys jafnan, (another version of the proverb is quoted s. v. afgjarn), coveted wealth, which is eagerly looked for by another, is luckless, difficult to keep safe, Stj. 78.

**af-tak**, n. **1.** gener. taking away, B. K. 108. **2.** 'taking off' (Shaksp.), slaying, executing; hvat hann vill bjóða fyrir a. Geirsteins, compensation for the slaughter of G., Fms. vii. 360; en a. hans (slaying) segja eigi allir einum hætti, x. 390; með aftaki Ólafs, by slaying him, 195; um manna aftök, executions, Gþl. 137: cp. aftaka, and taka af, to execute, behead. **3.** in pl. commonly used of, **a.** flat denial, in such phrases as, hafa aftök um e-t, to deny flatly. In some compds this signification can be traced, as in aftaka-minni, Fms. i. 139. **β.** it is also now used in many compds of whatever is excessive, above all measure, e.g. aftaka-veðr, a hurricane. **COMPDS:** **af-taks-skjöldr**, m. a huge shield, Fas. i. 415. **af-taka-maðr**, m. a determined, obstinate person; hön var a. mikill um þetta mál, he was very stubborn in this case, Hkr. ii. 74. **af-taka-minni**, adj. compar. less obstinate, more pliable; stóð konungur í fyrstu fast á móti, en drottning var allt aftakaminni, the king at first stood fast against it, but the queen was all along less stubborn, Fms. i. 139.

**af-taka**, u, f. = aftak: **1.** gener. loss, privation; a. ok missa, of a personal loss by death, Edda 37. **2.** death by violent means, slaughter; til aftöku manna eðr fé upp at taka, for the cutting off of men or the confiscation of their goods, Eg. 73, 252; hann hafði verið at aftöku þorkels föstra, Fms. vii. 201, Orkn. 22 old Ed. Formerly there were no public executions in Iceland, except the stoning of wizards or witches, Ld. ch. 98, Eb. ch. 20, Vd. ch. 26; and the hanging of thieves, Fbr. ch. 19, Eb. i. c. Now, however, used in the sense of public execution, and in various compds, e.g. **af-töku-staðr**, m. place of execution, etc.

**af-tekja**, u, f. dues, collections, revenues, or the like; til forræðis ok allra aftekna (gen. pl.), Bs. i. 692; ábúð ok a. staðanna, revenue, 752.

**af-tekning**, f. taking away, a grammatical term, an apostrophe, Skálda 182.

**af-tekt**, f. = aftekja, Fms. v. 274, xi. 441, Bs. i. 68.

**af-telja**, talði, to dissuade, Fms. x. 27.

**af-tigna**, ad, now antigna, v. antigna, to disgrace, Sks. 225.

**af-trú**, f. unbelief, beres, Orkn. 188.

**af-trúast**, ad, dep. to fall into unbelief, Bs. ii. 181.

**af-tækilig**, n. adj. advisable, feasible, [cp. taka e-t af, to decide for], Fms. viii. 348.

**af-tækt**, n. adj. blamable; er þat ok ætlun mín at fátt muni vera aftækt um yðra skapsmuni, I 'ettle' that there will be little blameworthy about your turn of mind, Fms. v. 341.

**af-tæma**, ð, to 'toom' off, to empty, Fr.

**afugr**, backwards, going the wrong way, v. öfugr.

**afund**, envy, v. öfund.

**af-undinn**, adj. cross, uncivil.

**af-usa**, gratitude, pleasure, v. afusa.

**af-vega**, adv. [afvegur, Bs. ii. 92], off the way, astray, Sd. 149. Metaph. in moral sense; leiða a., to mislead; ganga a., to go astray.

**af-vegaðr**, part. misled, Mar.

**af-vegis** = afvega, astray, Skálda 203.

**af-velta**, adj. [the Scot. *awald* or *awall*], cast, used of cattle, sheep, or horses that have fallen on the back and are unable to rise, Háv. 44.

**af-vensla**, u, f. expenses, outlay; auðræði (means) urðu brátt eigi mikil, en afvenslur þóttu varla með mikilli stillingu, Bs. i. 136.

**af-vík**, n. a creek, recess, Stj. 195; metaph. a biding-place, Þiðr. 137.

**af-vikinn**, part. secluded, retired, a. staðr = afvik.

**af-vinna**, u, f. encumbrance, due, fees, outgoings, = afskyld. Freq. in deeds of gift, e.g. D. I. i. 203, 266; þá lágu öngar gjafir til staðarins, en a. varð öngu minni, then no gifts came in to the see, but the outlay was in nothing less, Bs. i. 84; þá góðust fjárhagir úhægir í Skálaholti, urðu afvinnur miklar (great outgoings) en tillög (incomings) eingin, Bs. i. 99.

**af-virða**, ð and t, to despise, Barl. several times.

**af-virðiligr**, adj. worthless, poor, despicable, Barl. 75, 154; v. auvirðiligr and auðv., which are the Icel. forms.

**af-virðing**, f., contr. ávirðing, disrepute, disgrace, fault, Bs. ii. 187.

**af-vænn**, adj. unexpected, Fas. ii. 552.

**af-vöxtr**, m. 'off-wax,' i. e. decrease, N. G. L. i. 214; opp. to ávöxtr.

**af-perra**, ð, and mod. ad, to wipe off; metaph. to expunge, Stj. 142.

**af-þokka**, ad, in the phrase, a. e-t fyrir e-m, to brow discredit on, run down, set against, Fms. ii. 145; hann átti fátt við jarl, en afþokkadi



heldr fyrir þeim fyrir öðrum mönnum, *he had little to do with the earl, but rather ran them down before other men*, Orkn. 378.

af-þváttr, m. a washing off, ablution, Fr.

af-æta, u, f. [af and eta], prop. a voracious beast, a glutton, a great bully; ér langfæðgar erut garpar miklir ok afsetur, Fms. xi. 111; sterkir menn ok afsetur miklar, iii. 143. It is perhaps identical with the present ófeti, n. a vile thing, offscouring.

AGG, n. brawl, strife, now freq.

AGI, a, m. [A. S. oga; Dan. ave; Engl. awe; cp. Ulf. agis, n., and perh. áyos or áyos], gener. awe, terror; þá skelfr jörð öll í aga miklum, then all the earth quakes in great awe, Hom. 100; agi ok ötti, awe and terror, Fms. vi. 442. β. metaph. turbulence, uproar, disorder, esp. in the phrase, agi ok úfriðr, uproar and war, Fms. ii. 241, vi. 298, 430.

γ. awe, respect; var eigi sá annarr konungr, er mönnum stæði af jafumikill agi af fyrir vizku sakir, there was not another king who inspired his men with so much awe for his wits' sake, Fms. x. 406; Guðs a., fear of God, Sks. 354, 667. δ. discipline, constraint, now freq. in this sense; í æskunni meðan hann er undir aga, Sks. 26.

II. moisture, wet, now freq., cp. vatn-sagi. Also a verb aga, að, to chastise, is now freq. COMPS: aga-sam-ligr, adj. unruly, Fms. vii. 274. aga-samr, adj. turbulent, in uproar; agasamt mun þá verða í héraðinu, ef allir þorlaks synir eru dreppir, there will be uproar in the district if all Thorlak's sons are slain, Eb. 230.

AGN, n. bait, Barl. 123, Niðrst. 623. 3. There is now in many cases a distinction between agn, bait for foxes and land animals, and beita, bait for fish; but in the poem Hym. 18, 22, at least, agn is used of fishing; ganga á agnið is to nibble or take the bait: cp. eгна.

agn-hald, n. a barb of a book.

agn-sax, n. fishing knife, with which bait for fish is cut, Edda 36, Nj. 19 (arnsax is a false reading), Fas. i. 489.

agn-úi, a, m. the barb of a book for keeping on the agn; skal a. vera á hverjum þorni, Sks. 419 (B. reads agnör).

agn-ör, f. a barbed book, Sks. 89 new Ed.

AKA, ók, óku, ekít; pres. ek. It also occurs in a weak form, að, Fagrsk. 104, which form is now perhaps the most common. [Neither Ulf. nor Hel. use this word, which appears also to be alien to the South-Teut. idioms. The Germans say *fabren*; the English to *drive*, *carry*; cp. Engl. *yoke*. In Latin, however, *agere*; Gr. *ἀγείν*.] Gener. to move, drive, transport, carry: I. to drive in harness in a sledge or other vehicle (where the vehicle is in dat.), as also the animal driven; bryggjur svá breiðar, at aka mátti vögnum á víxl, 'briggs' (i. e. wharfs or piers, cp. 'Filey Briggs') so broad, that wains might meet and pass each other, Hkr. ii. 11; gott er heilum vagni heim at aka, 'tis good to drive home with a whole wain, to get home safe and sound, cp. Horace *solve senescentem*, Orkn. 464, Al. 61; þótt á hafra tvá, ok reið þá er hann ekr, in which he drives, Edda 14, Ob. adds í (viz. reið þá er h. ekr í), which may be the genuine reading. β. with the prep. í; Freyr ók ok í kerru með galti, Edda 38. γ. absol. to drive, i. e. travel by driving; þeir óku upp á land, Eg. 543; fóru þeir í sleðann ok óku nóttina alla, drove the whole night, Fms. iv. 317. With the road taken in acc.; aka úrgar brautir, Rm. 36; báðu hennar ok heim óku (dat. henni being understood), carrying a bride home, 37. 20.

II. to carry or cart a load, (to lead, in the north of England):—in Iceland, where vehicles are rare, it may perhaps now and then be used of carrying on horseback. The load carried is commonly in dat. or acc.: a. aoc.: aka saman hey, to cart hay, Eb. 150; saman ók hann heyit, Ísl. ii. 330; hann ók saman alla töðu sína, Landn. 94; þá tekr Gíslí eykti tvá, ok ekr fé sitt til skógar, Gísl. 121; but absol., ok ekr til skógar með fjárhlut sinn, l. c. 36; þá lét konungr aka til haugsins vist ok drykk, then the king let meat and drink be carted to the 'bow' (barrow), Fms. x. 186; vill hann húsit ör stað færa, ok vill hann aka þat, carry it away, Grág. ii. 257; líkin váru ekin í sleða, carried in a sledge, Bs. i. 144. β. dat. more freq., as now; hann ók heyjum sínum á öxnum, carried his hay on oxen, Fbr. 43 new Ed.; einn ók skarni á hóla, carted dung alone on the fields, Bj. 67, Rd. 277. γ. with the animals in dat., þórlófr lét aka þrennum eykjum um daginn, with three yokes of oxen, Eb. 152; or with the prep. á, ríðr þórlófr hesti þeim er hann hafði ekít á um aptaninn, Ísl. ii. 331, Fbr. 43; ef maðr ekr berr klyfar á, leads or carries on pack-saddles, Grág. i. 441. δ. absol., þat mun ek til finna, at hann ók eigi í skegg sér, that he did not cart it on his own beard, Nj. 67. e. part., ekinu uxi, a yoked, tamed ox, Vm. 152.

III. used by sailors, in the phrase, aka segli, to trim the sail; aka seglum at endilöngum skipum, Fms. vii. 94; það hann þá aka skjótt seglum, ok víkja út í sund nokkut, 131. In mod. Icel. metaph., aka seglum eptir vindi, to set one's sail after (with) the wind, to act according to circumstances; cp. aktaumar.

IV. metaph. in a great many proverbs and phrases, e. g. aka heilum vagni heim, v. above; aka höllu fyrir e-m, to get the worst of it, Ld. 206; aka undan (milit.), to retire, retreat slowly in a battle; óku þeir Erlingr undan ofan með garðinum, Fms. vii. 317; akast undan (reflex.), id., 278; þeir ókuðust undan ok tóku á skógana, they took to the woods, Fagrsk. 174 (where the weak form is used); sumir Norðmenn óku undan á hæli ofan með sjónum, x. 139; aka e-m á bug, the figure probably taken from the ranks in a battle, to make one give way, repel, en ef Ammonite aka

þér á bug, if they be too strong for thee, Stj. 512. 2 Sam. x. 11, Mk. 7; als metaph., aka bug á e-m, id.; mun oss þat til Birkibeinum, at þeir aki á os engan bug, to stand firm, with unbroken ranks, Fms. viii. 412. It is now used impers., e-m á ekki ór að aka, of one who has always bad luck, probably ellipt., ór steini or the like being understood; cp. Gísl. 54, the phrase þykir ekki ór steini hefja, in the same sense, the figure being taken from: stone clogging the wheels; ók hann af sér fjöttrinum, threw it off by rubbing, Fas. ii. 573; þá ekr Oddr sér þat at, creeps, rolls himself thither, of a fettered prisoner, id.; the mod. phrase, að aka sér, is to shrug the shoulders at, a mark of displeasure: aka ór öngum, ex angustis, to clear one's way, get out of a scrape, Bjarn. 52; aka í móinn, to strive against, a cant phrase. In pers. in the phrase, e-m verðr nær ekít, is almost run over, has a narrow escape, varð honum svá nær ekít at hann hleypti inn í kirkju, he was so bar driven that he ran into the church, Fms. ix. 485; hart ekr at e-m, to be in great straits, ok er þorri kemr, þá ekr hart at mönnum, they were pressed hard, Ísl. ii. 132; ekr nú mjök at, I am hard pressed, Gísl. 52; er honur þótti at sér aka, when death drew near, of a dying man, Grett. 119 A. Reflex., e-m ekst e-t í tauma, to be thwarted in a thing, where the figur is taken from trimming the sail when the sheet is foul, Fms. xi. 121. I later Icelandic there is a verb akka, að, to heap together, a. e-u samar no doubt a corruption from aka with a double radical consonant, a car word. Aka is at present a rare word, and is, at least in common speech used in a weak form, akar instead of ekr; akaði=ók; akat=ekít.

AKARN, n. [Ulf. akran=καρπός; Engl. acorn; Germ. ecker; Dai agern], acorn, Edda 30 and Gl.

ak-braut, n. carriage road, Hkr. ii. 253, Fær. 102, vide Fb. i. 144.

ak-færi, n. driving gear, carriage and harness, Fms. iii. 206, Nj. 153.

AKKERI, n. [no doubt, like Engl. anchor, of foreign origin; cp. Gr. ἀγκύρα; Lat. ancora. It occurs, however, in a verse as early as the 9th 996], ankeri, Lv. 99, is a corrupt form from a paper MS., so is also atker Hkr. i. 311; leggja um akkeri, to lie at anchor, Fbr. 52; leggjast um a., east anchor, Fms. iv. 301; heimta upp a., to weigh anchor, 302; a. hrf víð, the anchor holds, Ld. 21, Grág. ii. 397, Jb. 397, Eg. 129, Fms. vi. 264, ix. 44, x. 136, Hkr. i. 311, Lv. 99, Fas. i. 511, 515. Metaph.,: vánar, anchor of hope, 677. 17. COMPS: akkeris-fleinn, m. fl fluke, palm of an anchor, Fms. ix. 387, Orkn. 362. akkeris-lausi adj. without an anchor, Ann. 1347. akkeris-lægi, n. anchorage, Jb. 396. akkeris-sát, f. id., Grág. ii. 402, 408. akkeris-stokki m. an anchor-stock, Orkn. 362. akkeris-strengir, m. an anchor-rop cable, Fms. ii. 10. akkeris-sæti, n. anchorage, Jb. 397 B.

AKKORDA, að, [for word], to accord, Rb. 446.

AKR, rs, pl. rar, [Ulf. akrs; A. S. æcer; Engl. acre; Germ. acker. Lat. ager; Gr. ἀργός], arable land, ground for tillage: a. opp. 1 engi, a meadow; cp. the law term, þar er hvárki sé a. né engi, Grág. 123, Hrafn. 21. β. opp. to tún, the 'town' or enclosed homefield bleikir akrar en slegin tún, the corn-fields are white to harvest and the 'town', i. e. the 'infield', is mown, Nj. 112; helgi túns ok akra ok engi Bs. i. 719; teðja akra, Rm. 12. 3. metaph. the crop; þeir höfðu nið brotið kans alla, destroyed all the crop in the fields, Fms. v. 50; o er hann óð rúgakrinn fullvaxinn, þá tók döggskróinn á sverðinn akrinn uppstandan, and when he (Sigurd Fafnir's bane) strode through it full-waxen rye-field, the tip of his sword's sheath just touched the upstanding ears, Fas. i. 173; sá hinn góði akr (crop) er upp rann af þeirri him göðu jörð, Hom. 68. β. name of several farms. COMPS: akr-ávöxtir, m. produce of the fields, Ver. 1. akra-gerði, n. a 'field' gerði, enclosure of arable land, N. G. L. i. 22. akra-karl, m. cognom. 'Acre-carle', Lv. 40. akra-spillir, m. cognom. destroyer of field Glúm. 333, Fas. ii. 362, better askaspillir, q. v.

akr-dal, n. (?) wild grounds; veit ek eigi hvat þat heitir (adds tl translator) þat var því líkast sem a., Stj. 615, 2 Kings iv. 39.

akr-deili, n. a plot of arable land, D. N. ii. 123 (Fr.).

akr-gerði, n. enclosure of arable land, Fms. vii. 178.

akr-görð, f. agriculture. akrgörðar-maðr, m. ploughman, Nj. 54.

akr-hæna, u, f. a 'field-ben', quail, opp. to heiðarhæna or lynghæns, Stj. 29.

akri, a, m. a bird, Edda (Gl.).

akr-karl, m. a 'field-carle', ploughman or reaper, Stj. 273, 441, El. 4, 19.

akr-kál, n. 'field-kale', pot-herbs, Stj. 615, 2 Kings iv. 39.

akr-land, n. land for tillage, Grág. ii. 258, D. I. i. 268, Bs. i. 341.

Fms. iii. 18. akrlands-deild, f. division of a field, Grág. ii. 260.

akr-lengd, f. a field's length (now in Icel. túnlengd, i. e. a short distance); svá at a. var í milli þeirra, so that there was a field's length between them, Bev. 14 (Norse).

akr-maðr, m. ploughman, tiller of ground, Fms. vi. 187.

akr-neytr, part. used as arable land, tilled, Sks. 630, v. l.

akr-plógsmaðr, m. ploughman, Stj. 255.

akr-rein, f. a strip of arable land, D. N. ii. 561.

akr-skipti, n. a division of a field, Fms. xi. 441.

akr-skurðr, ar, m. reaping. akrskurðar-maðr, m. a reaper, Stj. Ruth ii. 21 (young men).

akr-súra, u, f. field-sorrel, Hom. 82, 83.

akr-tíund, f. tithe paid on arable land (Norse), N. G. L. i. 391.



akr-verk, n. *field-work, barvest-work*, Bret. 6, Fms. vi. 187, Stj. Ruth ii. 4. *akrverks-maðr*, m. *ploughman, tiller of the ground*, Ver. 5. Gen. iv. 2. *ak-stóll*, m. probably a *chair on wheels or castors*; Ketilbjörn sat á akstóli mjök víð pall, in the banquet at Flugumýri in the year 1253, Sturl. iii. 182.

**AKTA**, að, [for. word, which therefore does not observe the contraction into *á*, which is the rule with genuine words; it appears esp. in eccl. writers and annalists at the end of the 13th and 14th centuries, Arna b. S., K. Á., Stj., the Norse Gpl., etc.: cp. A. S. *eabtan*; Hel. *abtan*, *censere*, *considerare*; Germ. *achten*; mid. Lat. *actare*, *determinare et actare*, Du Cange in a letter of the year 1284.] I. to

*number, tax, value, take a census*; akta fólkið, Stj. 2 Sam. xxiv. 10; fóru þeir víða um land ok öktuðu vísayri konungs, *taxed*, Bs. i. 707; nú byggir maðr dýrra en vandi hefir á verit, akti (tax) því fremr dýrra ok fremr til leidangs ok landvarnar, *he shall be taxed in due proportion*, Gpl. 337.

2. to *examine, enquire*; aktið inniliga öll þau leyni sem hann má í felast, to take diligent heed of all the lurking-places, Stj. 479. 1 Sam. xxiii. 23; aktið þó áðr, and look, that, id. 2 Kings x. 23; hann aktaði eftir (looked after) um eignir staðarins, Bs. i. 778.

3. to *devote attention to, study*; hann aktaði mjök bóklígar listir, Bs. i. 666, 680. II. a law term, esp. in the Arna b. S., to *debate, discuss in parliament*; nú er þetta var aktað (debated) gengu menn til lögrétts, Bs. i. 719; var þá gengit til lögrétts, ok lesit bréf konungs ok drottningar ok aktað (stated) af leikmanna hendi hversu prestar höfðu af stöðum gengit, 735; lögbók öktuð á alþingi, the code of law debated at the althing, H. Ann. 419. 19. Now only used in the sense of *to care for, feel respect for*, but a rare and unclassical Danism.

*ak-taumur*, adj. *tame under the yoke*; gríðungr a., Grág. ii. 122.

*aktan*, f. [Germ. *achtung*], *heed, consideration*, H. E. i. 410.

*ak-taumur*, m. esp. in pl. ar, *lines (taumar) to trim (aka) the sail*, distinguished from höfuðbendur, the stays of the mast, perhaps the braces of a sail (used by Egilsson to transl. *ῥημαί* in Od. 5. 260), þórarinn stýrði ok hafði aktaumana um herðar sér, þvíat þröngt var á skipinu, *had the braces round his shoulders, because the boat was blocked up with goods*, Ld. 56; the phrase, sitja í aktaumum, to *manage the sail*; ef ek sigli með landi fram, ok sit ek í aktaumum, þá skal engi snekkja tvítugsses sigla fyrir mér, eða ek vilja svipta (reef the sail) fyr en þeir, Fms. v. 337; reiði slitaði, svá at bæði gekk í sundr höfuðbendur ok aktaumar, Fas. iii. 118; reiki segl ofan, en a. allir slitni, 204; slitnuðu höfuðbendur ok aktaumar, Bær. 5, Edda (Gl.). That the braces were generally two may be inferred from the words víð aktaum hvárntveggja hálf mörk, N. G. L. i. 199.

2. metaph., sitja í aktaumum, to *have the whole management of a thing*; mun yðr þat eigi greitt ganga ef þér eru einir í aktaumum, if you are alone in the management of it, Ísl. ii. 49; einir um hituna is now used in the same sense. (The Engl. *yoke-lines*, as aktaumar is sometimes interpreted (as in the Lat. transl. of the Ld.), are now called stórtaumar. Aktaumur is obsolete. See 'Stones of Scotland,' tab. liv. sqq.)

**AL-** [A. S. *eal-*; Engl. *all*, *al-*; Germ. *all-*], a prefix to a great many nouns and participles, but only a few verbs, denoting thoroughly, quite, perfectly, completely, answering to Lat. *omni-* and Gr. *πav-* or *πavro-*. If followed by a *u* or *v* it sometimes changes into *öl*, e.g. *ölúð*, *benignitas*; *ölvæð*, *laetitia*; *ölteiti*, *hilaritas*, is irregular, instead of *alteiði*. The prefixed particle *al-* differs from *all-*, which answers to Lat. *per-*; A. S. *eall-*, Engl. *very*: v. the following compds.

**ALA**, *öl*, *ölu*, *alíð*; pres. el, [Ulf. a single time uses the partic. *alans* = *ἐντρέφόμενος*, and twice a weak verb *alips* = *αἰνέω*, a *fatling*. The word seems alien to other Teut. idioms, but in Lat. we find *alere*; cp. the Shetland word *alie*, to *nourish*.] Gener. to *give birth to, nourish, support*, etc.

I. to *bear*, esp. of the mother; but also of both parents; rarely of the father alone, to *beget*: börn ölu þau, they *beget children*, Rm. 12; þat barn er þau ala skal eigi arf taka, Grág. i. 178: of the father alone, enda eru börn þau eigi arfeng, er hann elr víð þeirri konu, *which he begets by that woman*, 181; but esp. of the mother, to *bear, give birth to*; jóð öl Amma, Rm. 7; þóra öl barn um sumarit, Eg. 166, Fms. iv. 32, i. 14; hon fer eigi alit barnit, Fas. i. 118.

β. metaph. to *produce, give rise to*; en nú elr hverr þessara stafa nú annan staf undir sér, Skálda 162. 2. pass. to *be born, begotten*; börn þau öll er alin eru fyrir jól, who are born, N. G. L. i. 377; the phrase, alnir ok úbornir, *born and unborn, present and future generations*, has now become aldrir ok óbornir; eigu þau börn er þar alask (who are born there) at taka arf út hingat, Grág. i. 181; barn hvert skal fara til kirkju sem alit er, every child that is born, K. þ. K. i. 1; ef barn elsk svá nær þáskum, is born, 16.

β. of animals (rarely), *justus heitir forað*, þat elsk (is engendered) í kvíði eins dýrs, 655 xxx. 4. II. to *nourish, support*, Lat. *alere*:

1. esp. to *bring up*, of children; the Christian Jus Eccl., in opposition to the heathen custom of exposing children, begins with the words, ala skal barn hvert er borit verðr, every child that is born shall be brought up, K. Á. ch. 1. β. adding the particle *upp*; skal eigi upp ala, heldr skal út bera barn þetta, this bairn shall not be brought up, but rather be borne out (i. e. exposed to perish), Finnþ. 112.

2. to *feed, give food to, harbour, entertain*; ala gest ok ganganda, guests; ala þurfamenn, the poor, D. I. in deeds of gift; en sá maðr er þar býr skal ala menn ala þá er hann hyggir til góðs at alnir sé, he shall harbour them, D. I.

i. 169; ala hvern at ósekju er vill, to *harbour*, 200; Guð elr gesti (a proverb), God pays for the guests, Bs. i. 247; sótt elr sjúkan, fever is the food of the sick; untanhrepps göngumenn skal enga ala, ok eigi gefa mat, hvárki meira né minna, gangrels of an outlying district shall none of them be *harboured*, nor have meat given them, neither more nor less, Grág. i. 293, 117.

β. of animals, to *nourish, breed*; einn smásaud er hann öl heima í húsi sínu, one pet lamb which he had reared at home in his own house, Stj. 516; segir allaðlilgan, ok kvæð verða mundu ágæta naut ef upp væri alinn, of a live calf, Eb. 318.

2. pass. to *be brought up, educated*; ólusk (grew up) í ætt þar, æstir kappar (or were born), Hdl. 18; alask upp, to *be brought up*; hence *uppeldi*, n.

III. metaph. in such phrases as, ala aldr sinn, *vitam degere*, to *pass one's days*, Bárð. 165: the phrase, ala e-t eftir e-m, to *give one encouragement in a thing, bring one up in*, esp. in a bad sense; öl hann eftir engum manni ódæðir, Joh. 625, 93: ala á mál, to *persist in, urge on a thing*; karl elr á málið (begs hard) at Gunnar mundi til hans fara, Sd. 172, Ísl. ii. 133, 163:—the present phrase is, að ala e-t við e-n, to *bear a grudge against*...; and in a negative sense, ala ekki, to *let bygones be bygones*: ala önn fyrir, to *provide for*: a. öfund, sorg, um e-t, to *grudge, feel pang* (poët.), etc.

**aladö-festr**, ar, f. [obsolete *aladrö*, *alimentum*, Ýt. 13, v. 1.], a law term in the Icel. Commonwealth, viz. the eighth part of the sum fjörbaugr (*life-money*), amounting to an ounce, a fee to be paid by a convict in the Court of Execution (*féranðsömr*); if a convict, liable to the lesser outlawry, failed in paying off the *aladöfestr*, he thereby became a complete outlaw, úalandi; hence the name *life-money* or *blood-money*. It is thus defined: þar skal gjaldast mörk lögura at féranðsömi, goða þeim er féranðsömin nefndi; þat fé heitir fjörbaugr, en einn eyrir (ounce) þess fjár heitir a. ef þat fé (the *aladöf.* or the whole *fjörb.*?) gelzt eigi, þá verði hann skógarmaðr úell, Grág. i. 88; nú gelzt fjörbaugr ok a. þá skal dæma svá sekðarfé hans sem skógarmanns, 132: Njála uses the less classic form, *adalfestr* (per metath.), Nj. 240; cp. Johnsonius (Lat. transl.), p. 529, note 8.

**al-audn**, f. *devastation*, þiðr. 233.

**al-audr**, adj. *altogether waste*, Bret. 168.

**al-bata** and **al-bati**, adj. ind. *completely cured, quite well*, Ísl. ii. 469.

**al-berr**, adj., now *allsberr*, *quite bare, stark-naked*, metaph. *manifest*, Sturl. iii. 118.

**al-bitinn**, adj. part. *bitten all over*, Rd. 298.

**al-bjartir**, adj. *quite bright, brilliant*, Eluc. 10, Fas. i. 663.

**al-blindr**, adj. *stone-blind*, Post. 745. 87.

**al-blóðugr**, adj. *all-bloody*, Nj. 62, Fms. i. 121, Ísl. ii. 271.

**al-bogi** = *alnbogi*, *elbow*, v. *ölbogi* and *ölbogi*.

**al-breiðr**, adj. of the full breadth of stuff; a. lérept, Jb. 348.

**al-brotinn**, adj. part. *all-broken, shattered*, Fms. ii. 246.

**al-brynjaðr**, part. *cased in mail*, Hkr. ii. 26, Fms. vii. 45, Fas. i. 91.

**al-búa**, bjó, to *fit out, furnish or equip completely*, at albia kirkju, N. G. L. i. 387; but spec. in part. *albuinn*, *completely equipped*, esp. of ships bound for sea [where bound is a corruption of *boun*, the old English and Scottish equivalent of *buinn*. Thus a ship is bound for sea or outward bound or homeward bound, when she is completely fitted and furnished for either voyage; *windbound* is a different word, where *bound* is the past part. of *bind*. Again, a bride is *boun* when she has her wedding dress on; v. below, *búa* and *biask*, which last answers to *busk*]: nú býst hann út til Islands, ok er þeir vöru albuinn, Nj. 10; ok er Björn var a. ok byrr rann á, Eg. 158, 194: a. sem til bardaga, *all-armed for the battle*, Fms. xi. 22.

β. in the phrase, a. e-s, *quite ready, willing to do a thing*; hann kvæðst þess a., Nj. 100, Eg. 74: also with infin., a. at ganga héðan, ready to *part*, Fms. vii. 243.

**al-búinn**, ready, v. the preceding word.

**al-byggðr**, part. *completely inhabited, taken into possession*, esp. used of the colonisation of Iceland; þorbjörn súrr kom út at albyggð landi, after the colonisation was finished, Landn. 142, several times, Hrafn. 3, Eg. 191, etc.

**ALDA**, u, f. a *wave*, freq. as a synonyme to *bylgja*, *bára*, etc.; it is esp. used of *rollers*, thus undiraldá means the rollers in open sea in calm weather, Edda (Gl.).

2. metaph. in the phrase, skil ek, hvaðan a. sjá rennr undan (*whence this wave rolls*), hafa mér þaðan jafnan köld ráð komið, veit ek at þetta eru ráð Snorra goða, of deep, well-planned schemes, Ld. 284. Now used in many compds: öldu-gangr, m. *unruly sea*; öldu-stokkr, m. *bulwarks of a ship*, etc.

**alda-** and **aldar-**, v. öld, time, period; (poët. = *people*.)

**al-daði** and **aldaða**, adj. ind. *dead and gone, extinct*, of families, races, esp. in the neg. phrase, vera enn ekki a., to *be still in full vigour*; ok öru (váru) eigi þeir a., Ísl. ii. 310; eftir dauða Haralds var a. hin forma ætt Danakonunga, died out with king H., Fms. xi. 206; aldaða eru þá Mofsellingar ef er Sigfússynir skuluð ræna þá, Nj. 73; ella eru mjök á várir foreldrar, Fms. vi. 37; opt finn ek þat, at mér er a. Magnús konungr, I often feel that for me king M. is dead and gone, Hkr. iii. 107. compd: aldaða-arfr, m. a law term, an inheritance to which there is no heir alive, Gpl. 282, N. G. L. i. 49; cp. Hkv. Hjörv. 11, where aldaðra-arfr is a mis-reading; the meaning of the passage hyggsk a. ráða is, that he would destroy them to the last man.

**ALDIN**, n., dat. *aldini*, [Dan. *alden*]; a Scandinavian radical word (?)



not found in Ulf.], gener. *fruit of trees*, including apples, nuts, acorns, and sometimes berries; gras ok aldin ok jarðar ævöxtr allr, *herbs, fruits, and earth's produce*, K. þ. K. 138; korni ok öllu aldini (dat.), K. Á. 178; þá verðr þegar eitri öllu aldini á því tré, Rb. 358. It originally meant wild fruits, nuts and acorns; hafði hann enga aðra fæðu en aldin skógar ok vatn, Hom. 105; af korninu vex rót, en vöndr af rötinni, en af vendi a., 677. 14; lesa a., to gather nuts, acorns, Dropl. 5; úskapligt er at taka a. af trénu fyr en fullvaxið er, *unripe fruit*, Al. 18; epli stór ok fiktrés aldin, *great apples and the fruit of fig-trees*, Stj. 325. Numb. xiii. 23. **β.** of garden fruit; allt þat a. er menn verja með gördum eðr gæzlu, Gpl. 544; akr einn harla góðr lá til kirkjunnar, óx þar it bezta aldini, *the finest fruits*, Fms. xi. 440. **γ.** metaph., bleað sé a. kvíðar þins, *the fruit of thy womb*, Hom. 30. Luke i. 42. **compd:** aldinsgarðr, m. a fruit-garden, orchard, Gpl. 543.

aldin-berandi, part. bearing fruit, Sks. 630.  
aldin-falda, u, f. a lady with an old-fashioned head-dress, Rm. 2.  
aldin-garðr, m. garden, orchard, Ld. hortus; víngarða, akra ok aldingarða, Stj. 441. 1 Sam. viii. 14, where aldingarða answers to oliveyards, Fms. iii. 194.

aldini, fruit, v. aldin.  
aldin-lauss, adj. without fruit, sterile, barren; a. tré, Greg. 48.  
aldinn, adj. [Engl. old; Germ. alt; Ulf. alpeis = ἀπαίος]. In Icel. only poet. The Scandinavians say gamall in the posit., but in compar. and superl. eltri, elztr, from another root *ald*: it very seldom appears in prose authors: v. Lex. Poët.; Sks. 630; cp. aldrænn.

aldin-skógr, ar, m. wood of fruit-trees, Stj. Judg. xv. 5, where víngarðr, olivatré ok aldinskógar answer to the Engl. vineyards and olives.

aldin-tré, n. fruit-tree, Stj. 68.

aldin-víðr, ar, m. fruit-trees, a poet. paraphrase, Fms. ix. 265, Sks. 105.

**ALDR**, rs, pl. rar, m. [Ulf. alps = álav or Lat. ævum; Engl. old; Germ. alt], age, life, period, old age, everlasting time. **1.** age, lifetime, Lat. vita, ætas; hniginn at aldr, stricken in years, Eg. 187; hniginn á aldr, advanced in years, Orkn. 216; ungr at aldr, in youth, Fms. iii. 90; á létasta aldr, in the prime of life, v. 71; á gamals aldr, old, iii. 71; á tvítugs, þrítugs aldr, etc.; hálfþrítugr at aldr, twenty-five years of age, Eg. 84; vera svá aldrs kominn, at that time of life, Fs. 4; hafa aldr til e-s, to be so old, be of age, Fms. i. 30; ala aldr, to live, v. ala, Fs. 146; allan aldr, during the whole of one's life, Ver. 45; lifa langan a., to enjoy a long life, Nj. 252.

**2.** old age, senectus; aldrí orppinn, decrepid, lit. overwhelmed by age, Fms. iv. 233, xi. 21; vera víð aldr, to be advanced in years. **3.** manns aldr is now used = generation; lifa marga manns aldra, to outlive many generations: sometimes denoting a period of thirty to thirty-three years. **4.** seculum, ævum, an age, period; the time from the creation of the world is divided into six such ages (aldrar) in Rb. 134: cp. öld. **5.** eternity, in the phrase, um aldr, for ever and ever; mun ek engan mann um aldr (no man ever) virða frammar en Eysteinn konung, meðan ek lifi, as long as I live, Fms. vii. 147, Th. 25; af aldr, from times of yore, D. N. ii. 501; um aldr ok æfi, for ever and ever, Gpl. 251, N. G. L. i. 41.

aldradr, adj. elderly, Fms. i. 70, 655 xiv. B. 1; öldruð kona, Greg. 27.

aldr-bót, f. fame, honour, Lex. Poët.

aldr-dagar, m. pl. everlasting life; um a., for ever and ever, Vsp. 63.

aldr-fremd, f. everlasting honour, Eluc. 51.

aldrí qs. aldrí-gi, [dat. from aldr and the negative nominal suffix -gi; Dan. aldrig], with dropped neg. suffix; the modern form is aldreí; unusual Norse forms, with an n or t paragogical, aldreğinn, aldreğit: aldreğinn, N. G. L. i. 8, Sks. 192, 202 B, Hom. ii. 150, Stj. 62 (in MS. A. M. 227. Ed. aldrí), O. H. L. 17, 79, and several times; aldreğit, N. G. L. i. 356. The mod. Icel. form with ei indicates a contraction; the old aldrí no doubt was sounded as aldrí with a final diphthong, which was later (in the 15th century) changed into ei. The contr. form aldrí occurs over and over again in the Sagas, the complete aldreğir or aldrígi is more rare, but occurs in Grág. i. 220 A, 321 A, ii. 167, etc.; aldreí appears now and then in the Edd. and in MSS. of the 15th century, but hardly earlier.

**I.** never, nunquam: **1.** temp., mun þik a. konur skorta, Ísl. ii. 250; kona aldreğit til Noregs síðan, Nj. 9; verðr henni þat aldreğit rétt, Grág. ii. 214; ella liggir féit aldreğir, in nowise, i. 220; sú sök fyrmist aldreğir, 361; ok skal aldreğir í land koma síðan, ii. 167. **2.** loc. (rare), mörk var svá þykk upp frá tungunni at aldrí (nowhere) var rjóðr í (= hvergi), Sd. 170.

**II.** ever, unquam, after a preceding negation, appears twice in the Völs. kvíður; en Atli kveðst eigi vilja mund aldreğir (eigi aldreğir = never), Og. 23; hnékat ek af því til hjálpar þér, at þú værir þess verð aldreğir (now, nokkurn tíma), not that thou ever badst deserved it, 11.

**β.** following a comparative, without the strict notion of negation; verr en a. fyr, worse than ever before, Stj. 404; frammar en a. fyr, l. c. Cod. A; meiri vesöld en áðr hafði hann aldreğir þólat, greater misery than he ever before had undergone, Barl. 196.

**III.** aldr' = aldrí = semper; aldr' hefi ek frétt ..., I have always heard tell that ..., in a verse in Orkn. 304.

aldr-lag, n. laying down of life, death, destruction, a poet. word, in the phrase, verða e-m at aldrígi, to bring to one's life's end, Fms. viii. 108, Al. 106; esp. in pl. aldríog, exitium, Bret. 59, 66, 67.

aldr-lok, n. pl. close of life, death, Hkv. 2. 10.

aldr-máli, a, m. tenure for life, D. N., unknown in Icel., Dan. livsfæste.

aldr-nari, a, m. [A. S. ealdornere, nutritor vitæ], poet. name of fire, Vsp. 57, Edda (Gl.)

aldr-rúnar, f. pl. life-runes, charms for preserving life, Rm. 40.

aldr-sáttir, adj. on terms of peace for ever, D. N. in a law phrase, a. ok æfinsáttir, Fr.

aldr-slit, n. pl. death, in the phrase, til aldrslita, ad urnam, Sturl. iii. 253.

aldr-stamr (perh. aldrscamr), adj. = fey, only in Akv. 42.

aldr-tíli, a, m. [cp. as to the last part, Germ. ziel], death, loss of life, exitium; rather poet.; or in prose only used in emphatic phrases; hefir þó lokit sumum stóðum með aldrtila, has ended fatally, Fms. viii. 153; ætla ek þær lyktir munu á verða, at vér munim a. hljóta af þeim konungi, be will prove fatal to our family, Eg. 19; mun ek þangað sækja heldr yndi en a. (an alliterative phrase), Bret. 36; údæmi ok a., 38:—the words, Acts ix. 1, 'breathing out threatenings and slaughter,' are in the Icel. translation of the year 1540 rendered 'Saul blés ógn og aldrtila.'

aldr-tjón, n. loss of life, Lex. Poët.

aldr-tregi, a, m. deadly sorrow; et sér aldrtrega, Hm. 19.

aldr-rænn, adj. elderly, aged (rare), Lex. Poët.; hinn aldræni maðr, Fms. vi. 65, but a little below aldradr; a. kona, Bs. i. 201, v. l. öldruð.

aldrur-maðr, m. alderman [A. S. ealdorman], Pd. 13.

al-dyggliga, adv. truly, with perfect fidelity, Hom. 135.

al-dyggr, adj. faithful, Barl. 5.

al-dæli, adj. very easy to treat, Jv. 24, Mag. 115.

al-dæll, adj. easy to deal with, gentle, Grett. 108; A and B dæll.

al-eiga, u, f. a person's entire property, Gpl. 543, Hkr. ii. 344, iii. 141, Bs. ii. 66. **compd:** aleigu-máli, n. a suit involving a person's whole property, Gpl. 550:—so also aleigu-sök, f., Hkr. ii. 163.

al-eyða, u, f. devastation, esp. by fire and sword; göra aleyðu, to turn into a wilderness, Fms. xi. 42, Hkr. iii. 141.

al-eyða, adj. ind. altogether waste, empty, void of people; a. af mönnum, Hkr. i. 98, ii. 197; brennir ok görir a. landit, burns and makes the land an utter waste, Hkr. i. 39; sumir lágu úti á fjöllum, svá at a. vóru bæirnir eptir, some lay out on the fells, so that the dwellings were utterly empty and wasted behind them, Sturl. iii. 75.

al-eyða, dd, to devastate, Karl. 370.

al-faðir, m. father of all, a name of Odin, v. alfoður.

al-far, n., better álfar [ál], channel, B. K. 119.

al-fari, adj. ind., now alfarinn; in phrases like fara, koma alfari, to start, set off for good and all, Fms. iii. 92, Bret. 80, Fas. i. 249; ríða í brott a., Nj. 112, Bs. i. 481; koma til skips a., Grág. ii. 75. [Probably an obsolete dat. from alfar.]

al-farinn, adj. part. worn out, very far gone, Stj. 201, of the kine of Pharaoh, 'ill-favoured and lean-fleshed,' Gen. xli. 3. **β.** now = alfari.

al-feginn, adj. very glad ('fain'), Lex. Poët.

al-feigr, adj. very 'fey,' i. e. in extravagant spirits, in the frame of mind which betokens speedy death, a. augu, Eg. in a verse.

alfr, alfheimr, etc., elves etc., v. alfr etc.

al-framr, adj. (poët.) excellent, Lex. Poët.

al-fríðr, adj. very fair, Lex. Poët.

al-frjáls, adj. quite free, Sks. 621.

al-frjóvaðr, part. in full flower, Lex. Poët.

alft, f. swan, v. álft.

al-fullr, adj. quite full, Greg. 26.

al-fúinn, adj. quite rotten, Fms. vi. 164.

al-færr, adj. quite fit, quite good, Vm. 177, v. ölforr.

al-fært, n. of weather, fit for travelling, Sd. = fært.

al-fóðr, m. father of all, the name of Odin as the supreme god in Scandinavian mythology, Edda i. 37 (Ed. Havn.). Now used (theol.) of God.

al-gangsi and algangsa, adj. ind. quite common, current, Sks. 199, 208 B.

al-geldr, adj. part. quite gelded, of cattle, Grág. i. 503. **β.** now also = giving no milk.

al-gildi, n. a law term, full value, Gpl. 392. **compd:** algildis-vitni, n. a law term, lawful testimony, competent witness; deñn, N. G. L. i. 211.

al-gildr, adj. of full value, in a verse in Fs. 94; now common, opp. to hálfgildr, of half value, or gíldr, valueless.

al-gjafi, prob. a false reading, N. G. L. i. 347 = frjálsgjafi.

al-gjaftr, adj. ind. stall-fed, of cattle, Ísl. ii. 38.

al-gleymingr, m. [glæumr], great glee, great mirth, in the phrase, slá á gleymingr, to be in great glee, to be very merry, Sturl. iii. 123. The Icel. now say, að komast í algleyming, to run high, to the highest point.

al-góðr, adj. perfectly good, now used of God. **β.** albezttr kostur, by far the best match (Germ. allerbeste), Ld. 88.

al-grár, adj. quite grey, Þorf. Karl. 424.

al-gróinn, adj. part. perfectly healed, Eluc. 57.

al-grönn, adj. quite green, flourishing, Lex. Poët.

al-gullinn, adj. (poët.) all-golden, Hým. 8.

al-gylðr, adj. all-gilt, Vm. 52.



al-göra, *ð*, to finish, of buildings, Hkr. iii. 180, Ld. 114. Metaph. to fulfil. Fms. iii. 49, Hom. 8, Stj. 18. Reflex. to become completed, Post. 656 B. 11. Part. algör, perfect; perfectam fortitudinem is rendered by algörvan styrkleik, thorough strength, Fms. viii. (pref.), i. 96, Sks. 44, 274, Stj. 563, 114; hið algörvasta, 677. 7.

al-görleiga, adv. altogether, quite, Fms. ii. 42, Greg. 34, etc.  
al-görleikr, now algörleigleikr, s, m. (theol.) perfectness, perfection, Stj. 21, Fms. x. 337, Kb. 316.

al-görri, adj. part. perfect, finished, v. algöra.  
al-görvi, f. I. perfection, maturity, Stj. 376, Hom. 25. II. full dress [v. görvi, dress], Sks. 298.

al-heiðinn, adj. altogether beaten; landit (Iceland) var a. nær hundræði vetra, the land was utterly beaten near a hundred (i. e. one hundred and twenty) winters, Landn. 322.

al-heilagr, adj. all-blessed, N. G. L. i. 141.  
al-heill, adj. I. completely whole, entire, Lat. integer, Stj. 439. I Sam. vii. 9 (wholly), Sks. 604, translation from Lat. individua. 2. perfectly healthy, safe and sound, Fms. xi. 38, ii. 232, Magn. 516.

al-heilsa, u, f. complete restoration to health, Bs. i. 313, v. l.  
al-henda, u, f. a metrical term, a subdivision of dróttkvætt, a metre having two rhymed couplets in every line; if one of these be half rhyme it is called a. hin minni (ibí minor alhenda), if both be full rhymes it is a. meiri (complete alhenda), Edda (Ht.) 132, Sturl. ii. 56: thus barð-múla varð Skúli is a complete alhenda.

al-hending, f. = alhenda.  
al-hendr, adj. used of a metre in alhenda, Edda 132; drápa alhend, Sturl. ii. 56.

al-hnepptr, adj. part. (metric.) an apocope (hneppt) species of the metre dróttkvætt with masculine rhymes, v. hnept and hálfhnept. Thus defined, Edda (Ht.), verse 78; it is called alhneppt, where all the rhymes are masculine; but hálfhneppt, where feminines and masculines are used alternately.

al-hreinn, adj. quite pure, clean, Hom. 107.  
al-huga and ólhuga or óluga, by eliding the *h* and changing the vowel through the following *u*, adj. ind. [hugr], whole-hearted, in full earnest, Sturl. iii. 272, v. l.; ólhuga ást, sincere love, Greg. 17.

al-hugat, alugat, or alogat, n. part. in real earnest, whole-hearted, having made one's mind up; ef þér er þat alugat, if thou be in earnest, Nj. 49; föður hans var alogat at drepa David, his father's heart was set on slaying David, Stj. 473. I Sam. xx. 33.

al-hugi and alogi, a, m. earnest; þetta er a. minn en engi hégómi, I am in full earnest, Isl. ii. 214; hvárt er þessa leiðit með alhuga, in earnest, Eb. 130; er hitt heldr a. minn, I am determined, Fms. ii. 94; með enum mesta alhuga, with the most steadfast will, Hkr. i. 258, Fms. viii. 186, Bs. i. 732.

al-hugligr, adj. sincere; ekki þótti mér Ólafr frændi várr a., metbought our kinsman Ólaf was not quite sincere, Sturl. i. 81.

al-hungaðr, adj. part. very much an-hungered, Barl. 200.  
al-húsa, að, to 'house,' roof in, Fms. x. 153.

al-hvíttr, adj. quite white, Fms. xi. 16, Stj. 260.  
al-hýsa, t. = alhúsa. Part. alhýst, when all the buildings are finished, in a complete state, Sturl. i. 68.

al-hýsi, n. farm-buildings, homestead, Gísl. 38, Bs. i. 144, Fas. iii. 15.  
al-hæðgð, f. perfect ease, Sturl. i. 56, v. l. and dub.

al-hægr, adj. perfectly easy, smooth; a. tungubragð, a smooth, glib tongue, Skálda 170, Fas. ii. 65.

ali-, used of household or tame animals in some COMPS: ali-björn, m. a tame bear, Grág. ii. 118, cp. Fms. vi. 297-307, Bs. i. 61. ali-dýr, n. a domestic animal, cattle; alidýr þat sem vér köllum búsmála, bouse-lamb, Stj. 18, Finnb. 226, of a tame bear. ali-fé, n. failings, Matth. xxii. 4, in the transl. of 1540. ali-fiskr, m. fish fattened in a stew or pond, in the local name Alifiskalekr, m. the brook of fattened trout, Gpl. 4.

ali-fugl and -fogl, m. tame fowl, Stj. 560, Þiðr. 79; 6xn mín ok alifoglar, Greg. 43, Matth. l. c. ali-gás, f. a fattened goose, Fms. vi. 347.

ali-karl, m. a nickname, cp. in familiar language fat carle, Sturl. i. 123. ali-sauðr, m. a pet sheep, Stj. 516, 2 Sam. xii. 3.

ALIN, f. A dissyllabic form alun appears in old poetry, v. Lex. Poët. In early prose writers a monosyllabic form óln prevails in nom. dat. acc. sing., D. I. i. 310. l. 22 (MS. of the year 1275), 314. l. 16 (MS. year 1250), 311, 312. l. 16, 313. l. 7, 89. l. 1. Nom. pl., a. the old, alnar; ð. the later, alnir: the former in -ar, in D. I. i. 309 (a MS. of the year 1275), 310-312 (MS. year 1370), 313, 316. l. 19, 318. l. 15. The pl. in -ir, D. I. i. 89 sqq., in MSS. of the 13th and 14th centuries. In the contracted form aln- the simple radical vowel soon became a diphthongal *á*, viz. álnar, álnir, álnum, álna, and is at present so spelt and pronounced.

We find an acute accent indeed in álna (gen. pl.), D. I. i. 313. l. 25 (MS. year 1275), and álnar, id. l. 7; álnom, l. 28; ólnum with changed vowel,

N. G. L. i. 323 (in an Icel. transcript). The present declension is, nom. acc. alin, gen. álnar; pl. nom. acc. álnir, gen. álna, dat. álnum.

I. properly the arm from the elbow to the end of the middle finger [Gr. ὠλήν, Lat. ulna, cp. A. S. *el-boga*, Engl. *el-bow*, etc.]; almost obsolete, but still found in the words ölbogi qs. öln-bogi, 'elbow,' and úlf-liðr, prop. uln- or öln-liðr, wrist, commonly pronounced uln-liðr [false etymol., v. Edda, p. 17]; cp. Isl. Þjóðs. ii. 19, where *tungl* (luna) and *unl*-rhyme. Freq. in poetry in such compounds as alun-leygr, -brandr, öln-grjótt, alnar-gim, alin-leygr, the standing poet. name of gold and gems being ignis or lapis cubiti.

II. mostly metaph.: 1. an ell, [Ulf. *aleina*; A. S. *eln*; Engl. *ell*; O. H. G. *elina*; Dan. *alen*; Lat. *ulna*, cp. *ulna*], the finger, arm, foot were the original standards for measure. The primitive *ell* measured the length from the elbow to the point of the second finger, and answered to about half a yard Engl. = 18 inches. The Icel. ell before the year 1200 measured just half a yard. About this year, by a law of bishop Paul, the ell was doubled into a *stika*, a stika being precisely = two ells = an Engl. ell of that time. To prevent the use of bad measure, a just and lawful stika (yard) was marked on the walls of the churches, esp. that at Thingvellir, as an authorised standard, Páls S. ch. 9, Bs. i. 135, D. I. i. 309, 316, Jb. Kb. 26; ensk lérept tveggja álna, English linen of two ells measure, id.; þat er mælt, at at graftar kirkju hverri skal mæla stiku lengd, þá er rétt sé at hafa til álna máls, ok megi menn þar til ganga ef á skilur um álnar, 309. During the whole of the 15th century the Icel. trade was mainly in British hands; thus the Engl. double ell probably prevailed till the end of the 15th or beginning of the 16th century. The Hanse Towns ell = 21  $\frac{1}{4}$  inches was then introduced, and abolished in the year 1776, when the Dan. ell = 24 inches came into use. At present the Hanse Towns ell is called Íslenzk alin (Icel. ell), and the original half-yard ell is quite obsolete; cp. Jón Sigurðsson in D. I. i. 306-308, and Pál Vidal. s. v. alin.

2. a unit of value, viz. an ell (half-yard measure) of woollen stuff (vaðmál), the vaðmál (Halliwell *woadmal*, Engl. *woadmal*, Orkn. and Shetl. *wadmaal* and *wadmel*) was in Icel. the common medium of payment, whence an ell became the standard unit of value or property, whether in land or chattels; 120 ells make a hundred, v. that word. In D. I. i. 316 we are told that, about the year 1200, three ells were equal in value to one ounce of ordinary silver, whence the expression þriggja álna eyrir (a common phrase during the 13th century). The value of the ell of vaðmál, however, varied greatly; during the 11th and 12th centuries six ells made an ounce, D. I. i. 88. In Norway we find mentioned níu, elifu álna aurar (nine, eleven ells to an ounce). In Grág. (Kb.) ii. 192, § 245, it is said that, about the year 1000, four ells in Icel. made an ounce, and so on; vide Dasent, Essay in 2nd vol. of Burnt Njal., and Pál Vidal. s. v. alin.

álnar-borð, n. a board an ell long, N. G. L. i. 100. álnar-breiðr, adj. an ell broad, Fas. ii. 118. álnar-kefi, n. a staff an ell long, Grág. ii. 339, Ld. 318. álnar-langr, adj. ell-long, Grág. ii. 359.

álnar-tiund, f. títte of the value of an ell, K. Á. 100. álnar-virði, n. equal in value to an ell, K. Á. 194. álna-sök, f. action for bad measure, Grág. i. 472.

al-jafn, adj. quite equal, 677. 12, 655 A. 2.  
al-járnaðr, adj. part. sbod all round, sbod on all four feet, Mag. 5.

álka, alca, the auk, v. álka.  
al-keypt, n. part. dearly bought, in a metaph. sense, Fms. ix. 302, Eb. 266, Glúm. 365, = fullkeypt.

al-kirkja, u, f. a parish church, Pm. 41.  
al-klæðnaðr, m. a full suit of clothes, Fm. 73, Eg. 518, Bs. i. 655, 876.

al-kristinn, adj. completely christianised, Fms. i. 279, Hkr. i. 259.  
al-kristnaðr, part. id., Hkr. ii. 178, Fms. x. 273.

al-kunnig, adj. ind. a. of a thing or event, notorious, universally known; sem a. er orðit, Fms. xi. 201; en sem vinátta þeirra gördist a., but when their friendship was noised abroad, Hkr. ii. 281. ð. of a person, knowing, fully informed; unz a., until I know the whole, Vtkv. 8, 10, 12.

al-kunnigr, adj. notorious, Hkr. iii. 26, Stj. Gen. iv. 10, 655 xxxi. 1, Fms. vii. 5, Hkr. ii. 328.

al-kunnr, adj. id., Fms. v. 40.  
al-kyrra, adj. ind. completely calm, tranquil, Fms. xi. 72.

ALL- may in old writers be prefixed to almost every adjective and adverb in an intensive sense, like Engl. *very*, Lat. *per-*, Gr. *δια-*, *κα-*. In common talk and modern writings it is rare (except after a negative), and denotes something below the average, viz. tolerably, pretty well, not very well; but in the Sagas, something capital, exceeding. In high style it may perhaps be used in the old sense, e.g. allfagrt ljós oss birtist brátt, a transl. of the Ambrosian hymn, Aurora lucis rutilat. The instances in old writers are nearly endless, e.g. all-annt, n. adj. very eager, Fms. ii. 41; ironically, 150. all-apr, adj. very sore, very harsh, v. apr. all-auðóttligt, n. adj. very easy, Fs. 40. all-auðveldiga, adv. very easily, Fms. iv. 129. all-auðveldligr, adj. very easy, Fms. v. 331. all-auðveldr, adj. id., Fbr. 158: neut. as adv., Hkr. ii. 76. all-ágetr, adj. very famous, Fms. ii. 76. all-áhyggjusaðmiga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very careful, Fms. vi. 184. all-ákafna, adv. and -ligr, adj. very hot, impetuous, Hkr. i. 234, ii. 32. all-ákafna, adj. very fast, Nj. 196. all-áræðiliga, adv. very likely, Fær.



183. all-áræðislitill, adj. *very timid*, Fms. vi. 217. all-ástúðligt, n. adj. *very hearty, intimate*, Fms. ii. 20. all-banvænn, adj. *very likely to prove mortal*, Orkn. 148. all-beinn, adj. *very hospitable*, Fms. ii. 84, Eb. 286: neut. as adv., Fær. 259. all-beiskr, adj. *very harsh, bitter*, Sturl. iii. 167. all-bert, n. adj. *very manifest*, Lex. Poët. all-bitr, adj. *very biting, sharp*, Sks. 548. all-bitrigr, adj. *of a very sharp appearance*, Vigl. 20. all-bjartar, adj. *very bright*, Fms. viii. 361. all-bjúgr, adj. *very much bent, curved*, Ölkofr. 39. all-blár, adj. *very blue*, Glúm. 394. all-blíðliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very blithely, kindly*, Fær. 132. all-blíðr, adj. *very mild, amiable*, Sd. 158, Fms. i. 202. all-bráðgörr, adj. *very soon mature*, Eb. 16. all-bráðliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very hastily*, Orkn. 72. all-bráðr, adj. *very hot-headed*, Njarð. 370: neut. as adv. *very soon*, Fms. xi. 51: dat. pl. all-bráðum, as adv. *very suddenly*, 139. all-bros-ligr, adj. and -liga, adv. *very funny, laughable*, Fms. iii. 113. all-dasigr, adj. *very sluggish*, Lex. Poët. all-digr, adj. *very big, stout*; metaph. *puffed up*, Nj. 236. all-djarfuga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very boldly*, Fms. ii. 313, Orkn. 102. all-djúpsettr, adj. *very deep, thoughtful*, Bret. 158. all-drengiliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very bold, gallant*, Lv. 110. all-dræmt, n. adj. *very boastfully*, from dramb, *superbia*, (the modern word is dræmt = *slowly, sluggishly*); þeir létu a. yfir sér, *boasted*, Sturl. ii. 56. MS. Mus. Brit. 1127; Cod. A. M. has allvænt, prob. wrongly. all-dyggr, adj. *very doughy*, Lex. Poët. all-dýrr, adj. *very dear*, Fms. iii. 159. all-eiguligr, adj. *very worth having*, Sd. 146. all-eina (theol.), & Guð alleina (a hymn), *alone*: Hkr. iii. 339 (in a spurious chapter). all-einaröliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very sincere, candid, open*, Ld. 334. all-eldiligr and -elliligr, adj. *of a very aged appearance*, Fms. iii. 125. all-fagr, adj. *very bright, fair*, Orkn. 296 old Ed.: neut. as adv. *very fairly*, Sturl. i. 72. all-fast, n. adj. *very firmly, steadfastly*, Eb. 290, Fær. 259. all-fastorðr, adj. *very 'wordfast,' very true to his word*, Fms. vii. 120. all-fálátr, adj. *very taciturn, close*, Fas. iii. 408. all-fálaga, adv. *on very cold terms*, Sturl. iii. 298. all-fámáligr, adj. *very close, of very few words*, Fms. iii. 85, iv. 366. all-fámennt, adj. *followed by very few people*, Sturl. ii. 122, Magn. 386. all-fár, adj. *very few*, Eg. 512, Ld. 272, Ísl. ii. 356: neut. on very cold terms, Fms. xi. 55. all-fáreðinn, adj. *of very few words*, Fms. iv. 312. all-feginn, adj. *very 'fain,' glad*, Eg. 240, Ld. 330. all-feginnsamliga, adv. *very 'fain,' gladly*, Eg. 27. all-feigligr, adj. *having the mark of death very plain on one's face*, v. feigr, Sturl. iii. 234. all-feitr, adj. *very fat*, Fms. x. 303. all-ferliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very rudely*, Fms. iv. 263. all-fémikill, adj. *very costly*, Ld. 298. all-fjarri, adv. *very far, far from*, metaph., Hkr. ii. 246; eigi a., *not improper*, Fbr. 15. all-fjartekit, part. *very far-fetched*, Skálda 166. all-fjölgan, adj. acc. *very numerous* (does not exist in nom.), Sks. 138 A. all-fjólkungr, adj. *very deeply versed in sorcery*, Fms. ii. 175, Fas. i. 412. all-fjölmeðr and -mennr, adj. *followed, attended by very many people, much frequented*, Eg. 724, 188, Hkr. i. 215: n. sing. in very great numbers, Fms. i. 36. all-fjórætt, n. adj. *very heedful, much talked of*, Nj. 109. all-forsjáll, adj. *very prudent*, Hom. 115. all-framr, adj. *very famous*, Lex. Poët.: *very far forward*, Grett. 161 A. all-frekiliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very daringly, impudently*, Fas. i. 24. all-frekr, adj. *too eager, too daring*, Fms. iv. 164. all-fríðliga, adv. *in very great peace*, Lex. Poët. all-fríðr, adj. *very beautiful*, Eg. 23, Hkr. i. 225, ii. 354, Fms. i. 2. all-frjáls, adj. *very free, independent*, v. alfrjáls. all-fróðligr, adj. and -liga, adv. *very wise, learned*, Sks. 306 B. all-fróðr, adj. *very learned*, Sks. 30. all-frøgr, adj. *very famous*, Fms. ii. 324, Hkr. i. 232, ii. 187, Ld. 122. all-frækiliga, adv. and -ligr, adj., and all-frækn, adj. and -liga, adv. *very bold, boldly*, Ísl. ii. 267, Hkr. i. 239, Fms. i. 121. all-fúss, adj. and -liga, adv. *very eager, eagerly*, Eg. 488, Fms. xi. 89. all-fýsiligr, adj. and -liga, adv. *very desirable*, Eg. 19, 468. all-fólr, adj. *very pale*, Lex. Poët. all-gagnsamr, adj. *very profitable, gainful*, Ísl. ii. 56. all-gamall, adj. *very old*, Hkr. i. 34. all-gegniliga and -gegnliga, adv. *very fittingly*, Sturl. ii. 63. all-gemsamikill, adj. *very wanton, frolicsome*, Sturl. ii. 57. all-gerla and -görviligr, v. -görla, -görviligr. all-gestrisinn, adj. *very hospitable*, Háv. 40. all-geysilegr, adj. and -liga, adv. *very impetuous*, Fms. x. 81. all-gildiga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *with a very grand air*, Grett. 121. all-gildir, adj. *very grand*, Lex. Poët. all-giptusamliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very lucky*, Fms. x. 53. all-gláðliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very joyfully, joyful*, Fms. iii. 143, Lv. 55. all-gláðr, adj. *very joyful*, Eg. 163, Ld. 176. all-gleymr, adj. *very gleeful, mirthful, in high spirits*, [glaurm], verða a. við e-t, Sturl. iii. 152, Eb. 36. all-glæsiliga, adj. and -ligr, adv. *very shiny*, Eb. 34, Fas. iii. 626, Fms. ix. 430. all-glöggssær, adj. *very transparent, clearly visible*, metaph., Þorr. Karl. 380. all-glöggtr, n. adj. *very exactly*, Hkr. iii. 253, Fas. iii. 13. all-góðmannliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very kindly, kind*, Mag. 6. all-góðr, adj. *very good*, Nj. 222, Eg. 36, 198. all-greiðliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very easy, easily*, Eb. 268: neut. as adv., Eb. l.c. all-grimmliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very grimly, fiercely*, Fas. iii. 414. all-grimmr, adj. *very cruel, fierce*, Hkr. iii. 167. all-grun-
- samliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very suspiciously*, Ísl. ii. 364. all-göfugr, adj. *very distinguished*, Eg. 598, Bs. i. 60. all-görla, adv. *very clearly, precisely*, Hkr. iii. 133, Fms. xi. 15. all-görviligr, adj. *very stout, manly*, Fms. ii. 28. all-hagstæðr, adj. *with a very fair wind*, Sturl. iii. 109. all-harðligr, adj. and -liga, adv. *very hard, stern*, Fas. i. 382. all-harðr, adj. *very hard, stern*, Fms. i. 177: n. sing. *severely*, Nj. 165, Grág. i. 261. all-háskasamligr, adj. and -liga, adv. *very bazarous*, Fms. v. 135. all-heiðinn, adj. *quite beaten*, Fas. 89 (in a verse). all-heilagr, adj. *very sacred*, Lex. Poët. all-heimskliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very foolish, frantic*, Hkr. ii. 190, Fas. iii. 293. all-heimskr, adj. *very silly, stupid*, Eg. 376, Grett. 159. all-heppinn, adj. *very lucky, happy*, Lex. Poët. all-herðimikill, adj. *very broad-shouldered*, Eg. 305. all-hermannliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very martial*, Fms. xi. 233. all-hjaldrjúgr, adj. *very gossiping, chattering*, Lv. 57: neut. as adv., Vápn. 10. all-hógliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very gently*, Fms. xi. 240, vi. 274. all-hóleitr and -háleitr, adj. *very sublime*, Hom. 23. all-hór and -hárr, adj. *very high, tall*, v. -hárr. all-bratt, n. adj. *in all speed*, Lex. Poët. all-hraustliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very bravely*, Fms. viii. 289, Eb. 34. all-hraustr, adj. *very valiant*, Fms. viii. 267. all-hreystimannliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very valiantly*, Fms. xi. 95. all-hrumliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very in firmly from age*, Fas. ii. 91. all-hræddr, adj. *very much afraid*, Fbr. 94. all-hræðinn, adj. *very timid*, Fms. vi. 155. all-hugsjúkr, adj. *very grieved, heart-sick*, Hkr. i. 243, Fms. vi. 133. all-hvass, adj. *of the wind, blowing very sharp*, Fms. ix. 20, Lex. Poët. all-hyggi ligr, adj. and -liga, adv. *very carefully*, Fas. iii. 610. all-hýrliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very blandly, with a very bright face*, Fas. iii. 636. all-hæðiligr, adj. and -liga, adv. *very ridiculous*, Finn. 312. all-hældreginn, adj. *walking very much on one's heels, dragging the heel very much in walking*, of an aged or beggarly person, Band. 9. all-hogliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very softly, meekly*, Fms. xi. 389. all-hóelinn, adj. *very bragging*, Lex. Poët. all-iðinn, adj. *very diligen laborious*, Bs. i. 278. all-illa, adv. and -illr, adj. *very badly, too wicked*, Nj. 242, cp. illa; *ill-willed*, Eg. 542: compar. vera allver um, *to be worse off*, Nj. 221 (Ed. allvant); *angry*, Lv. 145; *disgraceful*, Eg. 237. all-uforsætt, Sturl. ii. 47. all-jafnyndr, adj. *very calm, even-tempered*, Fms. vi. 287. all-kaldr, adj. *very cold*, Vápn. 21. all-kappsamliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *with very much zeal, liberally*, Hkr. i. 271; *veita a., of hospitality*, Ld. 292; *mæla a., frankly, peremptorily*, 296. all-kappsamr, adj. *very eager, vehement*, Eg. 187. all-karlmannliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very manfully*, Fms. x. 141. all-kaupmannliga, adv. *in a very businesslike, tradesmanlike way*, Fms. v. 255. all-kátligr, adj. and -liga, adv. *very funny*, Grett. 112. all-kátr, adj. *very joyful*, Nj. 18, Eg. 44, 332. all-keppinn, adj. *very snappish*, Lex. Poët. all-kerskiligr and -keskiligr, adj. and -liga, adv. *very sarcastic, biting*, Sturl. ii. 196. all-klókr, adj. *very shrewd*, Hkr. iii. 317. all-kláliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very stoutly, vigorously*, Rd. 312. all-kostgæfliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very earnestly, in a very painstaking way*, Stj. all-kostigr, adj. *very excellent*, Lex. Poët. all-kviklátr, adj. *very quick, lively*, Ld. 270. all-kynliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very strangely, strange*, Ísl. ii. 58, Fms. ii. 227, Grett. 160. all-kyrrligr, adj. *very quiet, tranquil*, Háv. 49. all-kærr, adj. *very dear, beloved*, Eg. 139, Fms. i. 48; *very fond of*, Hkr. i. 194: neut., Eg. 116, of mutual love. all-langr, adj. *very long*, Háv. 49. all-laust, n. adj. *very loosely*, Fms. xi. 103. all-lágr, adj. *very low, short of stature*, Fbr. 68. all-lengi, adv. *very long*, K. þ. K. 158. all-léttrúnn, adj. *of very brightened, cheerful countenance*, Ld. 94. all-léttiliga, adv. *very lightly*, Fas. iii. 612. all-léttmælt, n. adj. *ver a. um e-t, to speak in a very lively way*, Fms. iv. 261. all-léttr, adj. *very light* (in weight), Fas. iii. 487. all-líkliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very agreeable, courteous terms*, Fas. i. 84. all-líkligr, adj. *very likely*, Fas. ii. 247, Sks. 669. all-líkr, adj. *very like*, Fas. iii. 579, Sd. 160. Korm. 142. all-lítilfjöriligr, adj. and -liga, adv. *very puny, prop. having little life in one*, Háv. 54. all-lítil, adj. *very little*, Fær. 268: n. sing. all-lítt, as adv. *very little*, Nj. 108, 130, Korm. 172; *poorly*, Grett. 116. all-lyginn, adj. *very given to lying*, Fbr. 157. all-makligr, adj. and -liga, adv. *very deserving, fitting*, Sturl. iii. 127, Bjarn. 22. all-mann-fétt, n. adj. *with very few people*, Gisl. 31. all-mannhætt, adj. *very dangerous*, Fas. iii. 34. all-mannskæðr, adj. *very full of manslaughter, very murderous*, Fms. ii. 512. all-mannvænigr, adj. *a very promising man*, Fms. iv. 254. all-mannvænn, adj. *a man of very great promise*, Hkr. i. 182. all-margliga, adv. *very affably*, Sturl. iii. 27. all-margmælt, part. *very talkative*, Sturl. ii. 179. all-margr, adj. *very numerous*, pl. *very many*, Nj. 32, Grág. ii. 176, Sks. 328, Gpl. 329. all-margrætt, n. adj. part. *very much spoken of*, Fms. viii. 275. all-málugr, adj. *very loquacious*, Hkr. iii. 152, 655 xi. 2. all-mátfarinn, adj. *very much worn out, with very little strength left*, Fas. ii. 356. all-mátillitligr, adj. *very weak*, Fms. i. 159. all-meginlausa, adj. *very void of strength*, Fms. xi. 103. all-mikilfengligr, adj. *very big and mighty, very imposing*, Fas. ii. 269, Nj. 193, Eg. 29. all-mikill, adj. *very great*, Ísl. ii. 269, Nj. 193, Eg. 29. all-mikilmannliga, 39: neut. as adv. *greatly*, Fms. i. 24, vii. 110. all-mikilmannliga



- dv. *very nobly*, Sturl. i. 33. **all-misjafn**, adj. *very variously, un-  
favourably*, in such phrases as, *mæla a. um e-t, there were very different  
stories about the matter*, leggja a. til, ganga a. undir, taka a. á, Eg. 242,  
Hkr. ii. 122, Fms. i. 86, vii. 110, Ld. 166. **all-mjör**, adj. *very slim,  
lender, narrow*, Hkr. iii. 117, Gpl. 173. **all-mjök**, adv. *very much*,  
lj. 134, Ld. 196, Eg. 19; féllu þá a. menn, in *very great numbers*, Fms.  
173. **all-mykr**, adj. *very dark*, Fms. ix. 23. **all-mæðiliga**,  
dv. *with very great effort, heavily*, Fms. ix. 16. **all-nauðigr**, adj.  
nd -liga, adv. *very reluctant, unwilling*, Grett. 153; a. staddir, danger-  
ously, Fms. v. 212. **all-náinn**, adj. *very near, nearly related*, Sks.  
30. **all-náttföru**, adj. *very much given to wandering by night*,  
ex. Poët. **all-níðskárr**, adj. of a poet, *given to mocking, satirical*  
erse, [níð and skáld (?)], Fms. ii. 7. **all-nóg**, adv. *very abundantly*,  
d. 182. **all-nær**, adv. *very near*, Fms. vii. 289; metaph., lagði a.  
t. þrettu *nearly, well-nigh*, Fs. Sks. 684 B. **all-nærri**, adv. *very near*,  
d. 202, Fas. iii. 339. **all-opt**, adv. *very often*, Anecd. 38, Gpl. 169.  
ll-orðfátt, n. adj. in the phrase, göra a. um, to be *very short of words*  
to, Bjarn. 31. **all-ógnr**, adj. and -liga, adv. *very frightful*,  
dda 41. **all-ólmiliga**, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very furiously*, Fas. iii.  
46, Bárð. 177. **all-óttalaust**, n. adj. *with very little to fear*, Eg.  
71, v. l. **all-ramskepnaðr**, adj. part. *very strongly manned*, Fms. iii.  
3. **all-rauðr**, adj. *very red*, Ld. 182. **all-ræðligr**, adj. *very ex-  
edient, advisable*, Grett. 145. **all-reiðligr**, adj. *looking very wrath-  
ful*, Fms. iv. 161. **all-reiðr**, adj. *very uroth, angry*, Edda 57, Nj. 135,  
g. 139. **all-rikmannligr**, adj. and -liga, adv. *very grand, pomp-  
us, magnificent*, Fms. i. 213. **all-rikr**, adj. *very powerful*, Fms. i. 115.  
ll-ryfliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very feebly, puny*, Fbr. 28. **all-rösk-**  
iga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very smart, brisk*, Fms. viii. 317. **all-sann-**  
ligr, adj. and -liga, adv. *very likely, 'soothlike'*, Fms. iv. 270. **all-**  
státtgjarnliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very placable, of mild disposition*,  
Sturl. iii. 288. **all-seinn**, adj. *very slow*, Bs. i. 192; neut. as adv.  
lowly, Grett. 151 A. **all-sigrseðl**, adj. *very victorious, having very  
ood luck in war*, Hkr. i. 28. **all-skammr**, adj. *very short, very scant*,  
lj. 264; neut. substantively, *a very short way*, Finnb. 324; *short distance*,  
ms. iv. 329. **all-skapliga**, adv. *very fittingly, properly*, Grett. 120.  
ll-skapværr, adj. of a *very gentle, meek disposition*, Sturl. **all-skap-**  
ungt, n. adj., vera a., to be in a *very gloomy, depressed state of mind*,  
ms. iv. 26. **all-skarpr**, adj. *very sharp*, Lex. Poët. **all-skeinu-**  
settr, adj. *very dangerous, vulnerable*, Sturl. ii. 139. **all-skemti-**  
gr, adj. *very amusing*, Sturl. ii. 77. **all-skilittill**, adj. *very slow-*  
tted, dull, Sturl. i. 89. **all-skjallkænliga**, adv. [skjalla, to flatter],  
ery coaxingly, Grett. 131 A. **all-skjótt**, n. adj. as adv. *very soon*,  
lj. 236. **all-skrautligr**, adj. and -ligr, adv. *very smart, splendid*,  
as. ii. 366, Mag. 11. **all-skygn**, adj. *very sharp-sighted*, Hrafn. 33.  
ll-skyldr, adj. *bound to, very obligatory*; neut. = *bounden duty*, Sks.  
84; *deserved*, Gpl. 61; β. *nearly-related, near akin*, Fms. xi. 75.  
ll-skyndiliga, adv. *very quickly*, Blas. 40. **all-skynsamliga**, adv.  
ery judiciously, Sturl. iii. 161. **all-skyrgr**, adj. *all curd-besprent*,  
Irett. 107 A. **all-sköruliga**, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very frankly*,  
oldly, dignified, Sturl. iii. 39, Fms. ix. 5, Ld. 94 C, 226, Bs. i. **all-**  
hljálga, adv. *very slowly, sluggishly*, Grett. 101 A. **all-smár**, adj.  
ery small, Fms. v. 55, xi. 61. **all-snarpliga**, adv. and -ligr, adj.  
ery sharply, smartly, Fms. viii. 346. **all-snarpr**, adj. *very sharp*,  
ms. i. 38, Nj. 246. **all-snemma**, adv. *very early*, Fms. ii. 223.  
ll-snjallr, adj. *very shrewd, clever*, Fms. viii. 367. **all-snuðula**,  
dv. *very quickly*, Lex. Poët. **all-snafr**, adj. *very brisk*, id. **all-**  
nófurmannligr, adj. and -liga, adv. *very brisk and energetic looking*,  
a man, Fms. xi. 79. **all-spakliga**, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very mildly*,  
oderately, wisely, Hkr. ii. 41. **all-spakr**, adj. *very gentle, wise*,  
ms. vi. 298. **all-starsýnn**, adj. *who stares very hard at a thing*,  
oking fixedly upon, Fms. vi. 203. **all-sterkliga**, adv. and -ligr, adj.  
ery briskly, strongly, Ld. 158, Fas. iii. 612. **all-sterkr**, adj. *very  
rong*, Hkr. i. 238, Eg. 285; Ísl. ii. 461 (*very vehement*); as a pr. name,  
ms. iii. 183. **all-stilliliga**, adv. *very calmly, in a very composed  
anner*, Ld. 318. **all-stirðr**, adj. *very stiff*, Háv. 46. **all-stór-**  
öggr, adj. *dealing very hard blows*, Fms. i. 171. **all-stórliga**, adv.  
ery *baugbtily*, Hkr. ii. 63, Ld. 168. **all-stórmannliga**, adv. and  
ligr, adj. *very munificently, nobly*, Fas. iii. 45; *baugbtily*, Sd. 146. **all-**  
tórðr, adj. *using very big words*, Eg. 340, Ld. 38 (*very boisterous*).  
ll-stórðr, adj. *very great*, metaph. *big, puffed up*, Ld. 318; dat. **all-stórum**,  
s adv. *very largely*, Edda 32. **all-strangr**, adj. *very rapid*, Lex.  
Poët. **all-styggr**, adj. *very ill-bumoured, cross*, Grett. 103 A. **all-**  
trykliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very stoutly*, Stj. 402. **all-styrkr**, adj.  
ery strong, Fms. i. 177. **all-svaagr**, adj. *very hungry*, Lex. Poët. **all-**  
svinnliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very wisely, prudently, wise*, Fas. i.  
5, ii. 266. **all-söttfúss**, adj. *very placable, peace-loving, very will-*  
ng to accept an atonement, Sturl. iii. 19. **all-sœmiliga**, adv. and  
ligr, adj. *very seemly, decorous, honourable*, Hkr. i. 215, Ísl. ii. 163.  
ll-tiginn, adj. *very princely*, Lex. Poët. **all-tilláttsamr**, adj. *very  
ndulgent, lenient*, Þórð. 12. **all-tíðrætt**, n. adj. *very much talked of*,  
uch spoken of, Eg. 99, Sturl. i. 199. **all-tíðvirk**, adj. *very quick at*
- work, Fms. xi. 377. **all-torfyndr**, adj. *very hard to find*, Fms. vii.  
356. **all-torfært**, n. adj. *very hard to pass, cross*, Eg. 546. **all-**  
torsótt, n. adj. part. *very difficult to reach*, Eg. 546. **all-tortryggi-**  
liga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very suspiciously*, Sturl. ii. 47. **all-torvöld-**  
ligr, adj. and -liga, adv. *very difficult*, Str. **all-trauðr**, adj. *very  
slow, unwillng*, Fms. xi. 39. **all-tregr**, adj. *very tardy*, Fær. 114,  
Bárð. 178. **all-trúr**, adj. *very true*, Fms. vi. 377. **all-tryggr**,  
adj. *very trusty*, Hkr. iii. 167. **all-tvítugr**, false reading, instead of eigi  
alls t., *not quite twenty*, Sturl. i. 181. **all-undarligr**, adj. and -liga,  
adv. *very odd, wonderful*, Fms. ii. 150. **all-ungr**, adj. *very young*,  
Eg. 268, Fms. i. 14, Ld. 274. **all-úbeinskeytt**, adj. *shooting very  
badly*, Fms. ii. 103. **all-úbliðr**, adj. *very harsh, unkind*, Fas. ii.  
all-úbragðligr, adj. *very ill-looking*, Sturl. iii. 234. **all-úðall**, adj.  
very *spiteful, untractable*, Sturl. i. 99. **all-úfagr**, adj. *very ugly*, metaph.,  
Fms. iii. 154. **all-úfímliga**, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very awkwardly*, Fas. ii.  
ii. 543. **all-úframliga**, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very backward, shy, timid*,  
Fbr. 38 C. **all-úfriðr**, adj. *very ugly*, Fms. xi. 227. **all-úfrýnn**,  
adj. *very sullen, 'frowning', sour*, Eg. 525. **all-úfrægr**, adj. *very in-  
glorious, Fms. iv. 259. **all-úgláðr**, adj. *very gloomy, sad*, Hkr. iii.  
379. **all-úhægr**, adj. *very difficult*, Eg. 227. **all-úhöfðingligr**,  
adj. *very low-looking, very plebeian*, Finnb. 222. **all-úkátr**, adj. *very  
sorrowful*, Edda 35, Eg. 223, Fms. i. 37. **all-úknár**, adj. *very weak  
of frame*, Grett. 119 A, *very badly knit*; Bs. i. 461 (of boys). **all-**  
úkonungligr, adj. *very unkingly*, Fms. viii. 158. **all-úkunnigr**, adj.  
quite *unknown*, Ísl. ii. 412. **all-úfligr**, adj. *very unlikely to live*, Hkr.  
ii. 200. **all-úflkliga**, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very unlikely*, Gísl. 24, Sd.  
123, Finnb. 310. **all-úflkr**, adj. *very unlike*, Glúm. 364. **all-**  
úlyginn, adj. *not at all given to lie, truthful*, Fbr. 157. **all-úmáttu-**  
liga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *weakly, very weak, tender*, Fms. iv. 318. **all-**  
úræðinn, adj. part. *very 'unready'* (cp. Ethelred the 'unready'), unde-  
cided, Lv. 9. **all-úræðliga**, adv. *very unadvisedly, rashly*, Odd. 12  
old Ed. **all-úsannligr**, adj. and -liga, adv. *very untruthful, unjust*;  
also, *unlikely*, Fms. vii. 141. **all-úsáttfúss**, adj. *very implacable, un-*  
willing to come to terms, Sturl. iii. 275. **all-úskyldr**, adj. *very strange  
to, not at all bound to ...*, Eg. 10. **all-úspakr**, adj. *very unruly*,  
Sturl. ii. 61. **all-úsváss**, adj. *very uncomfortable, of weather, cold and  
rainy*, Bs. i. 509. **all-úsýnn**, adj. *very uncertain, doubtful*, Glúm.  
358, Sturl. i. 105. **all-úsællgr**, adj. *of very poor, wretched appearance*,  
Níðst. 109. **all-úvinnsl**, adj. *very unpopular*, Fms. iv. 369, Fas. iii.  
520. **all-úvísiliga**, adv. *very unwise*, Níðst. 6. **all-úvænliga**,  
adv. and -ligr, adj. *of very unfavourable prospect*, Fas. ii. 266; n. adj. *very  
unpromising*, Grett. 148 A. **all-úvænn**, adj. *very ugly*, Fas. i. 234;  
very *unpromising, unfavourable*, Ísl. ii. 225; neut. as adv. *unfavourably*,  
Fms. xi. 134. **all-úparfr**, adj. *very unbrifly, very unprofitable*, some-  
thing that had better be prevented, Eg. 576, Hkr. ii. 245. **all-vand-**  
látr, adj. *very difficult, hard to please*, Fms. vi. 387. **all-vandiga**,  
adv. *with very great pains, exactly, carefully*, Sks. 658 B. **all-vant**, n. adj.  
adj., vera a. um e-t, to be in a *very great strait*, Nj. 221. **all-varfærr**,  
adj. *very careful, solicitous*, Eg. 63. **all-vaskligr**, adj. and -liga, adv.  
very *brisk, smart, gallant*, Hkr. i. 104; compar. v. *alvaskligr*. **all-vaskr**,  
adj. *very brisk, gallant*, Fms. viii. 226. **all-vándr**, adj. *very bad, of  
clothes, much worn*, Fm. 11. **all-vápnðjarfr**, adj. *very bold, daring  
in arms*, Hkr. iii. 63. **all-veðrlítið**, n. adj. *very calm, with little  
wind*, Fms. vi. 360. **all-vegliga**, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very grand*,  
princely, nobly, Fms. i. 20, Eg. 332, Hkr. i. 15. **all-vel**, adv. *very well*,  
Nj. 12, Eg. 78, 198; compar. *albettr*, v. *alvel*. **all-vesall**, adj. *very puny*,  
wretched, Nj. 97. **all-vesalliga**, adv. *very wretchedly*, Ólk. 35. **all-**  
vesalmannliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. id., Ísl. ii. 416. **all-vesell**, adj.  
very *miserable, base, vile*, Nj. 97. **all-vingjarnliga**, adv. and -ligr,  
adv. *very friendly, amicable*, Sturl. ii. 168. **all-vingott**, n. adj. on  
very *friendly terms*, Fbr. 129. **all-vinnsl**, adj. *very popular*, used of  
a man blessed with many friends, Fms. i. 184, ii. 44, Orkn. 104 old Ed.  
all-virðuligr, adj. and -liga, adv. *very worthy, dignified*, Fms. x. 84,  
Bs. i. 83. **all-vitr**, adj. *very wise*, Sks. 29 B (superl.). **all-vitriliga**,  
adv. *very wisely*, Fas. ii. 66. **all-viða** and **all-vitt**, n. adj. *very widely*,  
Hkr. iii. 141, Lex. Poët. **all-viglga**, adv. and -ligr, adj. in a *very  
warlike manner*, Fms. ix. 488, Fas. ii. 112. **all-vigmánnliga**, adv.  
very *manially*, Fas. iii. 150. **all-vigmóðr**, adj. *quite wearied out with  
fighting*, Intro. to Helgakviða (Sæm.). **all-viss**, adj. *very wise, sure*,  
Sks. 520, Lex. Poët.; neut. to a *dead certainty*, Lex. Poët. **all-væn-**  
liga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very promising, handsome*, Glúm. 349, Fms. v.  
260, Fbr. 114. **all-vænn**, adj. id., Clem. 24, Bs. i. 340; neut., *þykja*  
a. um, to be in *high spirits*, Ísl. ii. 361; *make much of*, Fms. ii. 76; as adv.  
favourably, Fms. iv. 192. **all-vörpuligr**, adj. *of a very stout, stately  
frame*, Hkr. ii. 254. **all-vöxtuligr**, adj. *very tall, of large growth*,  
Fas. iii. 627. **all-pakkligr**, adj. *very pretty*, = *þekkligr*, Lex. Poët.  
all-pakksamliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very thankfully*, Fms. i. 120, Ld.  
298. **all-þarfiga**, adv. *very thrifuly, very pressingly*; *biðja a., to beg  
very hard*, Edda 45. **all-þarf**, adj. *very thrifty*, Lex. Poët. **all-**  
þéttr, adj. *very crowded*, cp. Lex. Poët. **all-þrekkligr**, adj. *of a very  
robust frame*, Hkr. ii. 2. **all-þrongr**, adj. as neut. in a *very great**



*crowd*, Edda 24. **all-fungiliga**, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very hard, unwilling, reluctant*, Sturl. ii. 120; taka a. á e-m, *to be very hard upon*, Mag. i. **all-pungur**, adj. *very unfavourable*, Hkr. ii. 358; *bosile, badly disposed towards*, Eb. 108, Eg. 332; þykja a., *to dislike*, Fms. viii. 441; a. orð, *to blame*, Sturl. ii. 62. **all-þykkur**, adj. *very thick*, Fas. i. 339; n. sing. as adv. *thickly*, Fms. vii. 70 (of great numbers slain on the battle-field). **all-æfir**, adj. *very furious, wrath*, Ísl. ii. 258, Lv. 60, Fas. i. 404. **all-ægiligr**, adj. *very terrible*, Dropl. 18. **all-æstr**, adj. *very incited, vehement*, Nj. 231. **all-örörðr**, adj. *very quick-tongued, frank, outspoken*, Eg. 340. **all-örugglaga**, adv. *very steadfastly, very firmly*, Gret. 153 A. **all-öruggur**, adj. *very unflinching*, Bs. i. 624. **all-föðr**, m. *father of all*, Edda 2, 6, 13 (a name of Odin), v. alföðr. **all-ljóss**, adj. *quite light*; dagr a., *broad daylight*, Eg. 219; n. sing., vera alljóss, *in broad daylight*, Gret. 95 A, 112 A, Fms. ix. 35, Sturl. ii. 108; metaph. *quite clear*, Sks. 490. **all-loðinn**, adj. *very bairy, shaggy all over*, Fms. iii. 125. **all-lokit**, n. part., a. allri ván, *when all hope is gone*, Bs. i. 198. **ALLR**, öll, allt, and alt, adj. [Ulf. *alls*=*nās, ānas, ōlos*; A. S. *eall*; Engl. and Germ. *all*].

A. In sing. as adj. or substantively, *cunctus, totus, omnis*: I. *all, entire, the whole*; hón á allan arf eptir mik, *she has all my heritage after me*, Nj. 3; um alla þingsafgöllum, *every kind of*, p., 150; gaf hann þat allt, *all*, 101; at öllum hluta, *in totum*, Grág. i. 245; allr heilagr dömr, *the whole body of Christians*, ii. 165; á öllu því máli, Fms. vii. 311; allir fólki, *the whole people*, x. 273; hvítr allr, *white all over*, 655 xxxii. 21; bú allt, *the whole estate*, Grág. i. 244; fyrir allt dagsljós, *before any dawn of light*, Hom. 41; with the addition of saman=ámas,—Icel. now in fem. sing. and n. pl. say öll sömun, and even n. sing. allt samant; in old writers saman is indecl.,—*the whole*, Germ. *sämtlich, zusammen*; allt saman féit, *the whole amount, entire*, Grág. ii. 148; þenna hernað allan saman, *all together*, Fms. i. 144; fyrir allan saman ójafnað þann, Sd. 157. Metaph. in the phrase, at vera ekki allr þar sem hann er sönn (söðr), of persons of deep, shrewd characters, *not to be seen through*, but also with a feeling of something 'uncanny' about them, Fms. xi. 157 (a familiar phrase); ekki er öll nótt úti enn, sagði draugrinn, *the night is not all over yet, said the ghost, 'the Ides are not past'* (a proverb), v. Ísl. þjóðs. 2. **all, entire, full**; allan hálfan mánuð, *for the entire fortnight*, Nj. 7; þar til er Kjartani þykir allt mál upp, *until Kjartan thought it was big time*, of one nearly (or) well-nigh drowned, Hkr. i. 286.

III. metaph. *past, gone, dead, extinct*; perh. ellipt., vera allr í brottu, *quite gone*, Eb. 112 new Ed.; var Hrappur þá allr í brottu, Nj. 132; then by an ellipsis of 'brottu', or the like, allr simply= *past, gone*: a. *past, of time*; seg þú svá fremi frá því er þessi dagr er allr, *when this day is past*, Nj. 96, Fms. ii. 38, 301; var þá öll þeirra vinátta, *their friendship was all gone*, Fms. ix. 428; allt er nú mitt megin, *my strength is gone, exhausted*, Str. **β. dead**; þá er Geirmundr var allr, *gone, dead*, Landn. (Hb.) 124; síð Gunnarr at Hliðaranda var allr, *since G. of Litabend was dead and gone* (v. l. to lézt), Nj. 142; sem fadgr þeirra væri allr, *after his death*, Stj. 127; þá er Núi var allr, 66; en sem hann var allr, 100; eptir þat er Sara var öll, *after all Sara's days were over*, 139, 140, 405; á vegum allr hygg ek at at ek verða munu, *that I shall perish on the way*, Gg. verse 5; með því at þú ert gamlaðr mjök, þá munu þeir eigi út koma fyr en þú ert allr, Háv. 57; still freq. in Swed., e. g. blifwa all af bekumring, *be worn out with sorrow*; vinet blev allt, *fell short*; tiden er all, *past*.

III. used almost adverbially, when it may be translated by *all, quite, just, entirely*; klofnaði hann allr í sundr, *was all cloven asunder*, Nj. 205; er sá nú allr einn í þínu liði er nú hefir eigi höfðs, ok hinn, er þá eggjaði hins versta verks er eigi var fram komit, where it seems, however, rather to mean *one and the same*... or the *very same*... thus, and he is now one and the same man in thy band, who has now lost his head, and he who then egged thee on to the worst work when it was still undone, or the *very same*... who, Nj. 213; vil ek at sú görd haldist öll, in all its parts, 256; kváðu Örn allan villast, *that he was all bewildered*, Ld. 74.

IV. neut. sing. used as a subst. in the sense of *all, everything, in every respect*; ok fór svá með öllu, sem..., *acted in everything as...*, Nj. 14, Ld. 54; ok lát sem þú þykist þar allt eiga, *that you depend upon him in all*, Fms. xi. 113; eigi er enn þeirra allt, *they have not yet altogether won the game*, Nj. 235; í alls vesöld, in all misery, Ver. 4; alls mest, *most of all, especially*, Fms. ii. 137 C, Fs. 89 (in a verse); in mod. usage, *allra mest*, cp. below. The neut. with a gen.; allt missera, *all the year round*, Hom. 73; allt annars, *all the rest*, Grág. ii. 141; at öllu annars, in all other respects, K. þ. K. 98; þá var allt (all, everybody) við þá hrætt, Fas. i. 338. In the phrases, at öllu, in all respects, Fms. i. 21, Grág. i. 431; ef hann á eigi at öllu framfærsluna, *if he be not the sole supporter*, 275; úreyndr at öllu, *untried in every way*, Nj. 90; cp. Engl. *not at all*, prop. *not in every respect*, analogous to *never*, prop. *not always*: fyrir alls sakir, in every respect, Grág. ii. 47, Fas. i. 252; í öllu, in everything, Nj. 90, 228; með öllu, *wholly, quite*, dauðr með öllu, *quite dead*, 153; neita með öllu, *to refuse outright*, Fms. i. 35, 232, Boll. 342; um allt, in respect of everything, Nj. 89; hence comes the adverb ávalt, *ever=of all=um allt*, prop. in every respect, v. ávalt.

V. the neut. sing. allt is used

as an adv., *right up to, as far as, all the way*; Brynjólfr gengr allt at honum, close to him, Nj. 58; kómu allt at bænum, 79; allt at búðardyrnum, right up to the very door of the booth, 247; allt norðr um Stað, all along north, round Cape Stað, Fms. vii. 7; suðr allt í England's haf, iv. 329; verit allt út í Miklagarð, as far out as Constantinople, ii. 7, iv. 250, 25; allt á klofa, Bård. 171.

2. *everywhere, in all places*; at ríki Eirleiks konungs mundi allt yfir standa í Eyjunum, might stretch over the whole of the Islands, Eg. 405; Sigröðr var konungr allt um þrændalög, over all Drontheim, Fms. i. 19; bjoggu þar allt fyrir þingmánn Rúnólfs goða, the liegemen of R. the priest were in every house, iv. 234 (=í hverju húsi, Bs. 20); allt norðr um Rogaland, all the way north over the whole of R., Fms. iv. 251; vóru svírar allt gulli búinir, all overlaid with gold, vi. 308; hafði svá allt kesjumar fyrir, at ekki megi á ganga, bold your spears everywhere (all along the line) straight before you, that they (the enemy) may not come up to you, 413; allt undr innviðuna ok stafnana, vii. 82.

3. nearly=Lat. *jam, soon, already*; vóru allt komin fyrir hann bréf, warrants of arrest were already in his way, Fms. vii. 207; var allt skipat liðinu til fylkingar, the troops were at once drawn up in array, 205; en allt hugbúðr vér (still we thought) at fara með spekt um þessi héruð, Boll. 346.

4. temp. all through, until; allt til Jónsvöku, Ann. 1295; allt um daga Hákonar konungs, all through the reign of king Hacon, Bs. i. 731.

5. in phrases such as, allt at einu, all one, all in the same way, Fms. i. 113. In Icel. at present allt að einu means all the same: allt eins, nevertheless; ek ætla þó utan a. eins, Ísl. ii. 216; hann neitaði allt eins at..., refused all the same, Dipl. iii. 13; allt eins hraustliga, not the less manly, Fms. xi. 443.

The mod. Icel. use is a little different, namely=as, in similes=just as; allt eins ög blómstrið eina (a simile), just as the flower, the initial words of the famous hymn by Hallgrím.

6. by adding 'of'=far too..., much too..., Karl. 301 (now freq.)

7. with a comparative, much, far, Fms. vi. 45 (freq.)

VI. neut. gen. alls [cp. Ulf. *allis*=*ōlan*; A. S. *ealles*], used as an adv., esp. before a negative (ekki, hvergi), not a bit, not at all, no bow, by no means; þeir ugðu alls ekki at sér, they were not a bit afraid, Nj. 252; hræðumst vér hann nú alls ekki, we do not care a bit for him, 260; á hölmgöngu er vandi en alls ekki (none at all) á einvigi, Korm. 84; en junkhera Eiríkr þóttist ekki hafa, ok kallaði sík Eirík alls ekki (cp. Engl. *lackland*), Fms. x. 160; alls hvergi skal sök koma undir enn þrjúðja mann, no bow, in no case, by no means, Grág. i. 144; sometimes without a negative following it; ær alls gelda eves quite barren, Grág. i. 502; hafrar alls geldir, id.; alls vesall, altogether wretched, Nj. 124; alls mjök stærst hann nú, very much, Stj.; a. mest, especially, Fs. 89, Fms. ii. 137.

In connection with numbers, in all, in the whole; tólf vóru þau alls á skipi, twelve were they all told in the ship, Ld. 142; tíu Íslenzkir menn alls, 164; alls fórust níu menn, the slain were nine in all, Ísl. ii. 385; verða alls sárir þrír eða fleiri, Grág. i. 10; alls mánuð, a full month, i. 163; þeir ala eitt barn alls á æfi sinni, Rb. 346.

β. with addition of 'til' or 'of'=far too much; alls of lengi, far too long a time, Fms. i. 140; hefnd alls til lítil, much too little, v. 35.

B. In pl. allir, allar, öll, as adj. or substantively: 1. used absol. all; þeir gengu út allir, all men, altogether, Nj. 80; Síðan bjoggest þeir heiman allir, 212; Gunnarr reið ok þeir allir, 48; hvíkit þér allir, 78, etc.

2. as adj., alla höfðingja, all the chiefs, Nj. 213; ör öllum fjórðungum á landinu, all the quarters of the land, 222; at vitni guðs ok allra heilagra manna, all the saints, Grág. ii. 22; í allum orrostum, in all the battles, Fms. x. 273; Josep ok allir hans elifru bræðr, Stj., etc.

3. by adding aðrir, flestir, etc.; allir aðrir, all other, every one else, Nj. 89, Fms. xi. 135; flestir allir, nearly all, the greatest part of, v. flestir; in mod. use flestallir, flest being indecl.: allir saman, altogether, Nj. 80.

4. adverb., Gregorius hafði eigi öll fjögr hundruð, not all, not quite, four hundred, Fms. vii. 255.

5. used ellipt., allir (everybody) víldu leita þér vegs, Nj. 78.

6. gen. pl. allra, when followed by superl. neut. adj. or adv., of all things, all the more; en nú þyki mér þat allra sýnst er..., all the more likely, as..., Ld. 34; allra helzt er þeir heyrja, particularly now when they hear, Fms. ix. 330; allra helzt er hann féll meir, all the rather, if..., Grág. ii. 8; allra sízt, least of all, 686 B. 2; bænu sú kemr til þess allra mest, especially, Hom. 149; very freq. at present in Icel., and used nearly as Engl. *very*, e. g. allra best, the very best; a. hæst, neðst, fyrst, the very highest, lowest, foremost, etc.

C. alls is used as a prefix to several nouns in the gen., in order to express something common, general, universal. COMPS: alls-endis or alls-hendis, adv.—scarcely to be derived from 'hönd'—in every respect, quite, thoroughly, used almost exclusively in connection with a preceding negative, eigi, eingi, or the like, and giving additional force to the negation; er þat hugboð mitt, at vér berim eigi a. gæfu til um vát skipti, it is my foreboding, that we shall not carry luck with us to the very end of our dealings, Ld. 160; eigi til allsendis, id., Eg. 75; þat er reynt at eingi maðr heldr sinum þrifnaði til allsendis, it is proved that no man holds his thriving thoroughly, Fms. i. 295.

all-háttar, adv. [hátt], of every sort, kind; a. kurteysi, thoroughly good manners, Fms. i. 17 (freq.)

allsherjar, an old, obsolete gen. from herra; Drottinn Sabaoth is in the Icel. transl. of the Bible rendered by Drottinn Allsherjar, the Lord of Hosts. It is esp. used as an adv. in some political and legal



ms, denoting something *general, public, common*. **allsherjar-búð**, the booth in the parliament (alþingi) belonging to the allsherjargöð. The site is fixed, Sturl. ii. 44, 126 (referring to events in the year 1215). **allsherjar-dómur**, m. a doom of the supreme court, a lawful public sentence, judgment of the full court; þér rúfud allsherjardóm, violated lawful judgment, the law of the land, Fms. iv. 205. **allsherjar-fé**, n. public property, a domain, Íb. ch. 3, viz. the ground of the Icel. alþingi. **allsherjar-goði**, a, m. (v. goðinn), the supreme priest, pontifex maximus. As the alþingi (q. v.) was within the jurisdiction of the great temple (hof) of Kjalarnes, the keeper or priest of that temple—the descendant of its founder Thorstein Ingólfsson—had the title of supreme priest, and opened the alþingi during the heathen age. At the introduction of Christianity his office remained with the supreme priest, who retained his name; and he, and not the bishop of Skalholt, opened the alþingi every year; Þorsteinn Ingólfsson lét setja fyrstr manna þing á Kjalarnesi áðr alþingi vætt, ok fylgir þar enn (still, viz. in the 13th century) sökum þess því orði (viz. the priesthood of Kjalarnes, aliter allsherjar goðorð) alþingis lögum, Landn. 336 (the text as found in the Melabók), Landn. 39, þóðr. (Ed. 1860), and Landn. Mantissa. **allsherjar-lið**, n. public troops, army (Norse), Fms. x. 411. **allsherjar-lýðr**, pl. ir, m. the people, commonalty, Hkr. iii. 194. **allsherjar-lög**, n. pl. public law, statute of the land, in the phrase, at alþingis máli ok allsherjar lögum, Nj. i. 87. **allsherjar-þing**, n. general assembly, Fms. i. 224. In Icel. present allsherjar- is prefixed to a great many other words in order to press what is *public, general, universal*. **alls-konar** [Old Engl. *alkyn*], cp. an obsolete gen. from a masc. konr: **a**, as adj. ind. of every day; a. fanga, Eg. 65; a. ár, good season in all respects, Hkr. i. 15; **þ**, used simply as adv.; hinn ágætasti a., in every respect, Fms. xi. 157 (rare). **alls-kostar**, adv. [kost], in all respects, quite, altogether; a. illa, bad together, Ld. 232; þykjast nú a. hafa unninn mikinn sigr (a full victory), Ís. xi. 147; frjáls ok a. geymandi, to be observed in every respect, A. 50; hann lofaði a., made a full allowance, Bs. i. **alls-kyns**, [kyn] = allskonar, Fms. x. 380. ll. 2, 25, where it is spelt alls-kyns. **alls-staðar**, adv. [staðr], freq. alstaðar or allstaðar in a single word, everywhere, ubiquely; cp. margstaðar, in many places; sumstaðar, in some places; einhverstaðar, somewhere; nokkursstaðar, anywhere; alstaðar þar sem, Fms. ii. 81, x. 182. Metaph. in every way (rare); hann ek gera at þínu skapi, nema þar, in everything, except that ..., Nj. **alls-valdandi**, part. [A. S. *æluvalda*], 'all-wielding,' of God, Higby, Dipl. iv. 8, Fms. i. 121, Bs. several times. **allra-handa** allskonar, a mod. word. **allra-heilagra** in compds, a. messa, -dagr, -ekja, All-Saints'-day, -churc, Bs., K. Á., Fms., etc. **ALLS** and **als**, conj. [Ulf. *allis* = *ýáp*; Engl. *as*, contr. = *als*; cp. the consecutive *als* in Grimm D. W. sub voce, col. 257 sqq.], as, while, since; cp. in Lex. Poët. in old poets, less freq. in old prose writers, rare in the 13th century: used four times in the treatise of Thorodd, — hann sjálf er hebreskr stafr, Skálda 167; alls vér erum einnar tungu, cp. Lex. Poët. alls ein grein er enn á gör, 162; alls þeir höfðu áðr allir eitt hljóð, — and as often in the old Heidarv. S. — alls þú ert göðr drengr kall-, Ísl. ii. 366; alls Barði var eigi bitr á fébætr, 386; alls þú rekr erendi, 483; alls þú hefir þó hér til nokkora ásjá ætlað, Ld. 42; alls þú máttu ekki sinum vilja fram koma, Boll. 348; alls hann trúir mér Fs. (Hallfr. S.) 90; alls þú hefir þó áðr giptu til mín sótt, Fms. v. 254; alls þeir höfðu frítt lið, viii. 362. With the addition of 'er' (at); en alls er þú ert svá þráhaldur á þínu máli, Fms. i. 305; alls er ek reyni ..., as I ..., ii. 262, (Grág. i. 142 is a false reading = 142), Fas. ii. 283; with addition of 'þó', alls þó hefir þetta með meirum fúðum gengið, Ír en hvert annara, þá vil ek ..., but considering that ..., Band. 32 new Ír; cp. Lex. Poët. **all-tíð**, adv. at all times, Fas. i. 505 (paper MS.), freq. in mod. use. **all-lúgr**, adj. all-lousy, Fbr. 156. **all-vald**, n. absolute power. **allvalds-konungur**, m. sovereign, Fms. x. 378. **all-valdr**, pl. ar, m. = alvaldr (poët. word), sovereign king, Lex. Poët., Ír. i. 432; heilir allvaldar báðir, a poetical salute, Fms. vi. 195; mikil er allvalds rann (a proverb), 'tis hard to strive against the powerful, Lv. III. **all-lyngis**, quite, altogether, v. öllungis. **all-manna-**, gen. pl. from an obsolete *almenn* [cp. Alemanni], a prefix to some nouns, denoting *general, common, universal*, Ad. 21. Freq. now in Icel., e. g. **allmanna-rómur**, m. public opinion, in the proverb, sjaldan lýgr *vox populi vox Dei*. COMPS: **allmanna-bygð**, f. an inhabited country, Fas. iii. 3. **allmanna-gjá**, f. local name of the great lava rift due to the alþingi, where all the people met; vide Nj. 244, Sturl. i. 206. **allmanna-leið**, f. a public road, Lv. 29. **allmanna-lof**, n. use of all, Nj. 251. **allmanna-skript**, f. general confession, Hom. **allmanna-stofa**, u, f. the common hall, a large room in the Icel. dwellings of the 12th and 13th centuries; opp. to litla stofa, Sturl. ii. 153, 194, 198; it seems to be identical with skáli. **allmanna-tal**, n. common reckoning, Íb. 18: **þ** (Norse), general census, with a view to raising a levy, N. G. L. i. 98; Fr. = *allmannavegr*. **allmanna-vegr**, n. a high road, Nj. 261, Fms. ii. 99, = *þjóðvegr*, *þjóðleið*. **allmanna-ting**, n. (Norse), a public meeting, = *alþing*, Fr.

**al-máttigr**, adj. [A. S. *ealmeatig*; Hel. *ala-*; Germ. *allmächtig*], almighty, seems to be a Christian (eccl.) word, translated from the Latin *omnipotens*; but the phrase 'hinn al-máttiki áss' in the heathen oath (used of Thor) implies its use in very early times. The old form is contracted before -ir, -ar, -an, -um, etc., and changes *g* into *k*; al-máttikan, -kir, -kum (now al-máttugan, -ugir, -ugum, through all cases), v. máttigr: used of God, Fms. i. 231, Eluc. 10, Sks. 305, etc.: heathen use, Landn. 258, cp. p. 335. **al-máttir**, ar, m., dat. -mætti, almightiness, omnipotence (eccl.), of God, 671, 3; sinn al-mátt (acc.), Ísl. i. (Hom.) 386, Fms. i. 226, 655 vi. 2; vide al-mætti, n. **al-menni**, n. the people, public, Fr. (Norse). **al-menniliga**, adv. generally, H. E. i. 465, K. Á. 80. **al-menniligr**, adj. [Germ. *allgemein*], general, common, rare in old writers, Stj.; a. (catholic) trú, Mar. 656 B. 8, 623, 18; a. þing, concilium oecumenicum, Rb. 338; a. Kristni, 390, 208, Gpl., etc. Freq. in mod. Icel., = common, good, real. **al-menning**, f. and almenningr, m. I. in Icel. almost always fem. in the sense of *fundus communis, ager compascuus, common land*, belonging to a whole 'fjórðungur' (quarter) of the country, and thus wider than the mod. 'afrétt.' It still remains in the local name of the deserts round Cape Horn at the north-west point of Icel., cp. Fbr. and Landn. 124; cp. also the passage in Íb. ch. 3. The word is now seldom used except of wastes belonging to nobody: þat er almenning er fjórðungs menn eigu allir saman, Grág. ii. 392–394, Js. 107, Íb. ch. 3, Grág. ii. 345, 352, 359, 385, K. þ. K. 26, Fbr. 41, Landn. 124, in all those cases fem. II. masc. (Norse), [cp. Swed. *almenning, pascuus*, and Germ. *almeinde, via publica* or *ager compascuus*, Grimm R. A. p. 498], common or public pasture (answering nearly to the Icel. afrétt), where cattle are grazed during the summer months, cp. the Norse sett, Icel. sel: rarely used in Icel. writers. In Ó. H., ch. 114, used of Grímsey, an island off the north coast of Iceland, Gpl. 450, Jb. 299, 311. 2. the big-street, in a Norse town, N. G. L. ii. 241. 3. the people, the public in general, common now in Icel. in this sense, Stj. 292, 493, Fbr. 194; almenningss matr, common food, Bs. ii. 5, 179. 4. a levy, conscription; fullr, allr, hálfr a., a full, half levy of men and ships; fullr a. in Norway meant a levy of one in every seven male adults, N. G. L. ii. 199, Fms. iv. 142, i. 165, D. I. i. 66 (of the milit. duties of Icelanders when residing in Norway). Metaph. (as a phrase) in Nj. 207, of raising the country, the institution being unknown in the Icel. Commonwealth. COMPS: **almenningss-bréf**, n. a proclamation, Sturl. iii. 29. **almenningss-drykkja**, u, f. a public banquet, Bs. i. 108. **almenningss-far**, n. a public ferry, Gpl. 415. **almenningss-mörk**, f. a public forest, Gpl. 454. **almenningss-stræti**, n. a public street, Grett. 158 A. **almenningss-tollr**, m. a public toll, tax, 126 C. 173 (?). **almenningss-vegr**, m. a public way. **al-mennr**, adj. common, public, Grett. 115, where MSS. A and B have almætt. Now freq. **ALMR**, elm-tree, v. álmr. **almusa**, u, f. = ölmusa, alms, [Scot. *almous*, Germ. *almosen*, (ἐλεημοσύνη)] **al-múgi**, a, and **almúgr**, s, m., at present the first form is always used [cp. *múgi* and *múgr*, Dan. *almue, plebs*], prop. the commons, people; konunginn ok almúginn, king and commons, Stj.; eigi vissi almúginn (the people) geystist, Bret. 37, 94; allvinsæll við almúgann, having very many friends among the commonalty, Fms. i. 184. **þ** now in Icel. = *plebs, the masses*, opp. to the *higher classes*; so in many compds, e. g. **almúga-maðr**, m., **almúga-legr**, adj., etc. **al-mæli**, n. what all people say, a common saying, general report; þat er a. at ..., all people say, agree that ..., Fms. xi. 326, Hkr. iii. 398; þat vóru almæli um dalinn, at ..., Sd. 155, Ld. 332. **þ** a saying, proverb; þat er a. (common saying) at menn sjóði þau ráð, er þeir hafa lengi í hug sér, Hom. 83; þótt almælti sannadist, at móðurbræðrum verði menn líkastir, though the saying proved sooth, that men are likest to their uncles by the mother's side, Ísl. ii. 29. **al-mæltr**, adj. part. spoken by all, what all say; esp. in the phrase, almælti tíðindi, news; spyrjast almæltrá tíðinda, what news? Nj. 227, Ld. 80, Fms. xi. 118 (a standing phrase). **þ** of a child that has learnt to talk; en þá er sveinninn var tvævettr, þá rann hann einn saman ok var a. sem fjögura vefra gömul börn, but when the boy was two years old, then he ran alone and could say everything as well as bairns of four years, Ld. 34, (altalandi is the word now used.) **al-mætti**, n. omnipotence, Skálda 161; esp. theol., now more freq. than the masc. almáttir. **al-naktr**, adj. part. quite naked, Rd. 295; now *alnakinn*. **aln-bogi**, a, m. = ölbogi, elbow, Edda 110. **al-nýr**, adj. quite new, Fms. viii. 61, Grág. i. 491. **al-ogaðr**, adj. quite in earnest, = *alhugaðr*. **ALPT**, swan, v. álpt. **ALR**, s, m. pl. ir, awl, Edda 71. **þ** in the phrase, 'leika á áls oddi,' skjálfa þótti húsit, sem á áls oddi léki (MS. álsolla), the house quivered, as if it were balanced on the point of an awl, Fas. i. 89; the Icel. now use



the phrase, að leika á als oddi, of the excitement produced by joy, to be merry, in high spirits, full of life and vigour, (cp. the Engl. to be on pins and needles.)

al-rauðr, adj. quite red, Rd. 298.

al-ráðinn, adj. part. quite determined, Fms. viii. 145.

al-ránn, adj. utterly plundered; þeir munu görvir fyrst alránír er næstir eru, Ísl. ii. 93 (dub.)

al-reyndr, part. fully proved, Fms. xi. 441, Mirm. 74.

alri, elder-tree, v. elri.

al-roskinn, adj. quite grown up, Fms. i. 5, Ld. 256.

al-rotinn, adj. all rotten, Stj. Exod. xvi. 20.

al-ræmdr, adj. part. a. neut. rumoured of all, of bad news; a. er, all people say, Nj. 76, Fms. vii. 113, Stj. β. in mod. Icel. both masc. and fem. in a bad sense, e.g. a. þjófr, a noted thief.

al-sagðr, adj. part. spoken of by all, Fms. ii. 50.

al-sátt, f. in the phrases, sáttir alsáttum, completely reconciled, atoned with a full atonement, Dipl. ii. 11; sættast alsáttum, Grág. ii. 141.

al-sáttir, adj. fully reconciled, Nj. 120, Boll. 362.

al-sekr, adj. a law term, an utter felon, an outlaw of the greater degree, = skógarmaðr, opp. to fjörbaugsmaðr, Nj. 240, Hrafn. 18, Grág. i. 463.

al-síða, adj. ind. [síðr, faith], en er Kristni var a., but when the Christian faith was universally accepted, Hkr. ii. 97; en þó Kristni væri nú a. þá ..., Grett. 150 (the old Ed. wrongly á landi).

al-skipaðr, adj. part. fully manned: a. of a ship; skúta, tvítugessa, langskip a., Nj. 280, E. 13, Fms. iv. 70, Hkr. i. 176. β. a law term, bekr, pallr a., full court, Grág. i. 7. γ. of a bench in a banquet-hall, quite full, E. 43.

al-skjaldaðr, adj. part. lined, covered with shields: a. of ships lined with shields along the bulwarks from stem to stern, as a ship of war, Landn. 156, Sturl. iii. 61. β. of troops in full armour, Sturl. ii. 47.

al-skrifaðr, adj. part. written all over, of vellum, Th. 76.

al-skyldr, adj. quite binding, Sks. 636.

al-slitinn, adj. part. quite ragged, worn out, Vm. 161.

al-slíkr, adj. quite the same, Fms. iv. 157.

al-smíðaðr, part. completely built, Fms. xi. 436.

al-snotr, adj. all-wise, Hm. 54: very clever, þkv. 26, 28.

al-spákr, adj. all-wise, cognom., E. 466.

al-staðar, everywhere, v. alls-staðar, sub allr.

al-stýfðr, part. a metre in masculine rhymes (stýfa), Edda (Ht.) 134. Masculine final rhymes are called stýft.

al-stýfingr, m. an animal with close-cropped ears; he who marked sheep in this way was liable to the lesser outlawry, unless it were publicly announced in the lögrétta, Grág. i. 426.

al-svartr, adj. quite black, Nj. 80.

al-sveittr, adj. all-sweaty, Al. 22.

al-sveitugr, adj. reeking with sweat, now kófsveittr, Gisl. 137.

al-sýkn, adj. a law term, altogether free, released from all punishment, Grág. ii. 160.

al-sýkna, u, f. complete immunity from punishment, pardon, Grág. i. 359.

al-sætti, f. complete reconciliation, Nj. 101, Js. 40, B. K. 126.

ALTAR, n. and rarely altara, n. or altari, a, m.; mod. heteroclite altari, n. pl. ölturu; the forms -eri, -era [altare] also appear:—an altar, a Christian word, the altar in heathen temples being called 'stallr', Nj. 279, K. Á. 28, 208, Stj. freq.; altaris, 625. 84; altari þin, 655 xxiii. 2; altari (nom. pl.), xiv B. 2, Pm. 47: masc., altara (acc.) fim alna langan ..., but þat (neut.) skal með erri búa, a little below, altarans (gen.), altarann (nom. sing.), altaris (gen. neut.), altarit (neut. nom.), Stj. 307, 308, indifferently neut. or masc., Symb. 24; alteri, 1812. 17; altera (dat. neut.), 655 iii. 2, 623, 54. COMPS: altaris-blæja, u, f. an altar-cloth, Am. 33, Vm. 37, B. K. 83; altara-blæja, D. I. i. 404. altaris-bók, f. an altar-book, Vm. 6, Dipl. v. 18. altaris-brík, f. an altar-piece, Vm. 12. altaris-búnaðr, m. altar-furniture, H. E. i. 489. altaris-dagr, m. anniversary of the foundation of an altar, H. E. i. 310. altaris-dúkr, m. an altar-cloth, Vm. 1, D. I. i. 244. altaris-fórni, f. a victim offered on an altar, Mart. 122. altaris-gólf, n. the floor round an altar, N. G. L. i. 160. altaris-horn, n. the horn of an altar, Fms. xi. 444. altaris-hús, n. a chapel, Bs. ii. 80. altaris-klæði, n. an altar-cloth, Hkr. iii. 81, D. I. i. 266; altara, Fms. iii. 28, Vm. 1. altaris-líkneski, n. an image placed on an altar, Pm. 61. altaris-messa, u, f. mass at an altar, Bs. ii. 81. altaris-plata, u, f. a candlestick, Pm. 93. altaris-skrá, f. an altar-book, Pm. 109. altaris-staðr, m. the place where an altar stands, E. 768. altaris-steinr, m. an altar-slab, D. I. i. 266, 443, K. Á. 28, Vm. 31, Am. 55, Pm. 106. altaris-stíka, u, f. a candlestick for an altar, Vm. 3. altaris-þjónusta, u, f. altar-service, 655 xxxii. 1. altaliga, adv. and -ligr, adv. civilly, Bs. i. 812.

altingis = alþingis, adv. [þing, res], quite, altogether, Pm. 24.

al-tjaldaðr, adj. part. hung with tapestry all round, Fms. xi. 17, Sturl. iii. 193, Háv. 52.

al-ugaðr, sincere, v. alhugaðr.

al-úð, f. and in old writers almost constantly álúð (with changed vowel), alyð, Clem. 43, [a contracted form from al-hugð, -hugr], affection,

sincerity, freq. in mod. Icel. in this sense. But in old writers prop. used of hospitality, in such phrases as, taka við e-m með ú, to give a hearty reception to, Ld. 196, Fær. 156, Fs. 15; veita með ú, to give hospitable treatment, Fms. v. 120. β. affection; hann gaf mér hringinn með mikilli ú. Fms. ii. 171; sakir gæzku þeirrar ok alúðar (affection) er Guð hafði við Abraham, for the sake of that kindness and love wherewith God had toward Abraham, Ver. 78; Björn spyr tíðinda heldr tómlaga af engri a., coolly, Bjart. 53. Mod. also alúðliga, adv. heartily; alúðligr, adj. kind, hearty.

COMPS: alúðar-maðr, m. devoted friend, Fms. vi. 34. alúðar-vinnr, m. sincere friend, Hkr. ii. 210, Ver. 15; úluðarvinnr, Fms. iv. 287.

al-valdr, almighty; alvald, omnipotence; v. allv.

al-vara, u, f. [appears neither in Engl. nor Germ.; Dan. alvor]. I seriousness, earnestness; Gunnarr segir sér þat alvöru, Nj. 49, Þorst. Stang. 50; áhyggjusamliga ok með mikilli a., with much earnestness, Fms. i. 141.

taka e-t fyrir a., to take it in earnest, x. 77; víska ek eigi at þér var; við at taka, that you were in earnest, Band. 3. 2. affection = alú (not used at present in that sense); hverigir lögðu fulla alvöru til annarr. Bs. i. 288; elskulig a. til e-s, hearty love, Fms. iii. 63; með alvöru o. blíðu, 144; er öll hans a. (inclination) til Ólafs konungs, vi. 32. COMPS:

alvöru-liga, adv. earnestly, Fms. ii. 211. alvöru-ligr, adj. earnestly devoted; a. vinátta, Fms. ii. 144. alvöru-samligr, adj. earnestly loving; devoted; a. þjónosta, Fms. i. 261.

al-varliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), seriously, earnestly, 655 xxxii. 21. intimately, devotedly: fagna e-m a., to receive heartily, Grett. 98 A.

al-vaskligr, m. brisk, martial, Ld. 196, (Ed. allvaskligr.)

al-vaxinn, adj. part. quite grown up, Ld. 132.

al-vápnadr, adj. part. in full armour, E. 422, 460, Fms. i. 81.

al-vátr, adj. thoroughly wet, Fær. 184, Fær. 22, K. þ. K. 10.

al-vel = allvell, adv. very well; albetr at sér, of much better appearance Ld. 332, Glúm. 353; so the vellum MS. A. M. 132 in both these passages

al-vepni = alvæpni, full armour.

al-verki and alverkja, adj. ind. aching, feeling pains all over the body [cp. the Scot. wark and werk and the provincial Engl. wark in the sense of ache, racking pain], Fms. v. 223, Bs. i. 615.

al-virkir and alyrkir, adj. [verk], a. dagr, a working day, opp. to a ho day, N. G. L. i. 429, 153; cp. virkr.

al-vista, adj. ind. paralysed, Fél. ix. 186.

al-vitr, adj. all-wise, now partic. used of God, Clem. 33; superl. alvitr, astr. of greatest wisdom, used of a man of science, Sturl. i. 167. MS. Br. Mus. 1127.

al-vænn, adj. fair.

al-væpni, n. [vápn], complete arms; hafa a., to be in full armour, full armed, Nj. 93, 107, E. 46, 74, 88; með a., fully armed, Íb. ch. 7.

al-væðr, f., almost constantly ölvæðr (the change of vowel being caused by the following v), Bs. i. 593. l. 19, even spelt ölvæðr, probably akin vi alvara; hospitality, hearty reception, good treatment; taka við e-m með ú. Fms. xi. 52, 27, Fas. iii. 79; var þar uppi öll ú. af Grims hendi, i. 17; bjóða honum með allri ú., kindness, hospitality, ii. 510; cp. also Bs. i. c., where full er ölvæðr öllum means there is open house; the word now obsolete.

al-værliga and ölværliga, adv. hospitably, Ísl. ii. 348.

al-yrkr, adj., a. dagr, a working day, v. alvirkr.

al-pakinn, adj. part. batched all over, Fms. i. 89; older form -iðr.

al-þiljaðr, adj. part., old form -þilðr, completely wainscotted, Sturl. 193: the vellum MS. has -þilðr, the Ed. -þiljaðr.

al-þingi, n. [þing], mod. form alþing, by dropping the inflective the gen., however, still remains unchanged, alþingis. The parliament general assembly of the Icel. Commonwealth, invested with the supreme legislative and judicial power, consisting of the legislative lögrétta (q. v.) and the courts, v. dómr, fimtardómr, fjórðungsdoðmar; v. also go goðorð, lögsögumaðr, lögsaga, lögborg, and many other words referring the constitution and functions of the alþingi. It was founded by Ulfr about A.D. 930, Íb. ch. 3; and reformed by Thord Gellir A.D. 964, w. instituted the courts and carried out the political divisions of Icel. in goðorð, fjórðungar, and þing, ch. 5. In the years 1272 and 1281 t alþing, to some extent, changed its old forms, in order to comply with the new state of things. In the year 1800 it was abolished altogether. A kind of parliament, under the old name alþingi, was again established in the year 1843, and sat at Reykjavík. Before the year 930 a gene assembly was held in Kjalarnes, whence it was removed under the name of alþingi to the river Öxará, near to the mountain Ármannsfell. T much-debated passage in Hænsap. S. ch. 14—en þingit var þá un Ármannsfelli—therefore simply means that the events referred to happened after the removal of the Kjalarnesþing. The parliament at first met on the Thursday beginning the tenth week of the summer, which fell between the 11th and the 17th of June; by a law of the year 9 its opening was deferred to the next following Thursday, between the 18th and 24th of June, old style; after the union with Norway, after A.D. 1272 or 1281, the time of meeting was further deferred. June 29; July 2 (Vis. B. V. M.) is hence called þing-Maríumessa. T parliament lasted for a fortnight; the last day of the session, cal-



vápnatak, because the weapons having been laid aside during the session were again taken (cp. Engl. *wapentake*), thus fell on the first or second Wednesday in July. As to the rules of the alþingi, vide esp. the first chapter of the þ. þ. Grág. (Kb.) i. p. 38 sqq. The most eventful years in the history of the alþingi are, A. D. 930 (foundation), 964 (reform), 1000 (introduction of Christianity), 1004 (institution of the Fifth Court), 1024 (repudiation of the attempt of the king of Norway to annex Iceland), 1096 (introduction of tithes), 1117 (first codification of laws), 1262–1264 (submission to the king of Norway), 1272 and 1281 (new codes introduced). In the year 1238 there was no alþingi held because of civil disturbances, eytt alþingi þá þóttu þat údæmi, Ann. s. a., Grág. (þ. þ.) Ísland, bók, Kristni S., Njála, Sturl., Árna b. S., Ó. H. (1853), ch. 114; of modern writers, vide esp. Maurer, Entsteh. des Isl. Staates; Dasent, Introduct. to Burnt Njal; some of the Introductions by Jón Sigurðsson in D. I., esp. that to the Gamli Sættmáli of the year 1262.

COMPS: *alþingis-dómr*, m. the court of justice in the a., Grág. i. 87, 130. *alþingis-för*, f. a journey to the a., Js. 6.

*alþingis-heilgun*, f. ballowing, inauguration of the a., cp. allsherjar göbi, Landn. 336. *alþingis-lof*, n. permission, leave given by parliament; cf. . . sættist á víg fyrir a. fram, against the rules of the a. = unlawfully, Grág. ii. 173.

*alþingis-mál*, n. parliamentary rules, proceedings of parliament; ef þeir taka eigi alþingismáli, do not infringe the parliamentary rules, Grág. i. 103; in the legal phrase, at alþingismáli réttu ok allsherjar lögum, where the first rather denotes the form, the last the substance of the law. *alþingis-nefna*, f. nomination to the legislative body and the courts, including dómnefna and ögréttuskipan, Grág. i. 5; cp. Íb. ch. 5.

*alþingis-reið*, f. a journey to the a., Nj. 100, Grág. ii. 78. *alþingis-sátt*, f. an agreement entered into at the a. *alþingissáttar-hald*, n. the keeping of such an agreement, Grág. i. 217, Sturl. i. 66.

*alþingis-sekt*, f. a conviction in the courts. *alþingissektar-hald*, n., Sturl. i. 66 (seems to be a false reading); v. the preceding word.

*alþingis* = öllungis or öldungis, quite, altogether, D. N. (not Icel.) *alþjóð*, f. rare and obsolete = alþýða, the commons, Adv. verse 17, onatorr. 9, 15; a. manna, Sturl. iii. 229, 125, Fms. vii. 240.

*alþykkir*, adj. quite thick, foggy, Stj. i Kings xviii. 45. *alþýða*, u. f. the public people; svá at a. vissi, Sd. 167; sagði þá allri þýðu, told all people, Eg. 271.

β. people assembled in a body; er þat ænarstærð minn til allrar alþýðu, all the assembled commons, Nj. 189, Fms. i. 33. γ. í alþýðu lífi, in common life, 655 xxi. 3. With gen., a. manna = öll a., everybody, the overruling majority, bulk of people assembled, Eg. 193, where it is used of the household; a. manna var á brott erin, nearly all people had left, 220; a. manna gerðu (pl.) göðan róm at máli hans, the whole meeting cheered his speech, Fms. vii. 242. It is now almost solely used of the common people, allt fólk, bæði ríka menn (wealthy) ok alþýðu, Fms. v. 113; cp. alþýðis-fólk.

COMPS: *alþýðu-rykkja*, u. f. a common banquet, Sturl. ii. 245. *alþýðu-leið*, f. a high road, Eg. 579, Bjarn. 49. *alþýðu-lof*, n. popularity, general praise, Hkr. iii. 31.

*alþýðu-maðr*, m. a working man, Vd. 172 old Ed., wrongly instead of alþýða manna, Fs. 67. *alþýðu-mál*, n. common, general report, þat er a. at, Hkr. iii. 34. *alþýðu-skap*, n., in the phrase, vera ekki við a., to be unpopular, úvinsall ok lítt við a., Fs. 63.

*alþýðu-tal*, n. reckoning, common calculation, Íb. ch. 7, Rb. 18. *alþýðu-vápn*, n. common weapons, Fas. iii. 620. *alþýðu-vegr*, m. public road, Sturl. i. 36, Hkr. iii. 54.

*alþýðu-virðing*, f. public union, consensus popularis, Bs. i. 158. *alþýðu-vitni*, n. universal testimony, Sks. 12. *alþýðu-pýss*, m. a general tumult, Bs. i. 46, Hom. 46.

*alþýðask*, dd, dep. in the phrase, a. til e-s, to incline towards, attach oneself to, Fms. vi. 135.

*alþýði*, n. = alþýða, and *alþýðis-fólk*, id., Bs. i. 805. *alþýðligr*, adj. common, general; a. maðr = menskr maðr, a common man, Fas. ii. 251; í alþýðligri ræðu, common parlance, Skálda 185; hitt er alþýðlegra (more plain), at segja, 208; a. fyrir sakir síðferðis, of plain manners, Finn. 298.

*alþægr*, adj. [þiggja], quite acceptable, pleasant to, Hom. 75. *alþæstr*, adj. part. excited, stirred up, Sks. 230.

*AMA*, að, to vex, annoy, molest; with dat. of the person, eigi skuluð þér Ruth, Stj. 423, Fms. i. 244. β. dep. (more frequent), amast við e-n, to annoy, molest, in order to get rid of one, Landn. 66, Nj. 130, 199, v. l.; núðust lömsmenn lítt við hana, Fms. v. 305, vii. 166, Fs. 32; at hann undi eigi a. við (object to) byggð hans, Sd. 139; absol. to dislike, Nj. 67.

*ami*, a. m. vexation, annoyance, is now used in the phrase, að vera m. til ama, to become a cause of vexation to: ama-samr, adj. and ama-mi, f. bad humour; cp. also ömurliqr, distressing; amatliqr, loathsome.

*amallerna*, að, to enamel (Fr. word émailler), Fms. xi. 427, Vm. 152, 55. *amathysti*, a. m. amethyst (for. word), Str.

*amatliqr* or *amætliqr*, adj. loathsome, hideous (freq. at the present y), Hkv. i. 38.

*amban*, f., ambana, að, and ambun, ambuna, recompense (Norse); ömbun, ömbuna.

*AMBÁTT*, pl. ir, f. [cp. Ulf. andt abts = διάκονος, ὑπηρέτης; A. S.

*ambigt*; Hel. ambaht, servitium; O. H. G. *ampabt*; hence the mod. Germ. *amt*, Dan. *embede*, Icel. *embatti*; the mod. Rom. *ambassador*, *ambassade* are of the same stock; Ital. *ambasciadore*, *nuntius*; cp. Caes. Bell. Gall. 6, 15—circum se ambactos clientesque habent, v. Diez on this root. The Icel. *am-* is an assimilated form from *and-*, a bondswoman, *bandmaid*; þræll eðr a., Grág. ii. 152, 156 (where the older form *ambött*), N. G. L. i. 76; konungs a., freq. of a royal concubine, Fms. i. 14, Fagst. ch. 21; cp. *embætta* and *embætti*. Cp. also mod. *ambaga*, u. f. an awkward person; *ambögulligr*, adj. and *ambögu-skapr*, m. clumsy manners, perh. all of them related to *ambött*. COMPS: *ambáttar-barn*, n. child of an a., Fms. i. 72.

*ambáttar-dóttir*, f. daughter of an a., Eg. 345. *ambáttarligr*, adj. vile, like an a., Fas. i. 244. *ambáttar-mót*, n. expression of an a., Fas. i. 147. *ambáttar-sonr*, m. son of an a., Grág. i. 363, Ld. 70, 98. *ambátta-fang*, n. a term of contempt, a woman's tussle, as it were between two bondswomen, Sd. 162 (of wrestling).

*amb-höfði*, a. m. a nickname of uncertain signification. Egilsson supposes that of *bi-ceps* most probably *amb-* denotes some animal; cp. *Hjart-höfði*, *Hart-head*, and *Orkn-höfði*, *Seal-head*, Sturl. i. 35 (in a verse).

*amboð*, n. utensils, v. and boð.

*AMLOði*, a. m. 1. the true name of the mythical prince of Denmark, *Amlethus* of Saxo, *Hamlet* of Shakespeare.

2. now used metaph. of an imbecile, weak person, one of weak bodily frame, wanting in strength or briskness, unable to do his work, not up to the mark. It is used in phrases such as, þú ert mesti Amlóði, what a great A. you are, i. e. poor, weak fellow. In a poem of the 10th century (Edda 67), the seashore is called the flour-bin of Amlode (mæld-lið Amlóða, navis farinae Amlodis), the sand being the flour, the sea the mill: which recalls the words of Hamlet in Saxo,—‘sabulum perinde ac farra aspicere jussus eadem albicantibus maris procellis permolita esse respondit.’ From this poem it may be inferred that in the 10th century the tale of Hamlet was told in Icel., and in a shape much like that given it by Saxo about 250 years later. Did not Saxo (as he mentions in his preface) write his story from the oral tradition of Icelanders? In Iceland this tale was lost, together with the Skjöldunga Saga. The Icel. Ambales Saga MS. in the Brit. Mus. is a modern composition of the 17th century. COMPS now in freq. use: *amlóðaligr*, adj. imbecile; *amlóða-skapr*, m., or *amlóða-háttir*, imbecility; also *amlóðast*, dep. Torfaeus, in his Series Reg. Dan. p. 302, quotes an old Swedish rhyme running thus: ‘Tha slog konungen handom samman | och log fast och gorde aff gamman | rett some han vore en Amblode | then sig intet godt forstode,’ where it means a fool, simpleton, denoting a mental imbecility. [Perhaps the A. S. *homola* is cognate; thus in the Laws of King Alfred, ‘Gif he hine on bismor to homolan bescire,’ if he in mockery shave his (a churl's) head like a fool, which Lambard renders *morionis in morem*: see Thorpe's Anc. Laws ii. Gloss. sub voce, and cp. the quotation from Weber's Metrical Romances ii. 340.]

*AMMA*, u. f. [cp. afi], grandmother; now in freq. use, but rarely in the Sagas, which use föður-móðir and móður-móðir, Hým. 7, Rm. 16, Edda 109, Nj. 119, Ld. 328. In compds, ömmu-bróðir, ömmu-systir, etc.; lang-amma, u. f. is a great-grandmother. [In Germ. *amme* means a nurse.]

*ampli*, a. m. and hömpull, s. m. [ampulla], a jug, Vm. 6, 47, Dipl. iii. 4, B. K. 31. COMPS: ömpuls-brot, n. a poise, Pm. 93.

*amra*, að, to howl piteously, Fs. 45 (of cats); cp. ömurliqr, piteous, and ömurliqr, adj. id.

*amstr*, n. [cp. Germ. *amsteig* = *palearium*], a rick, Orkn. 448, an ðm. ley: amstr now means toil: cp. amstrast, að, to toil.

*AN*, conj. than, Lat. *quam*, is the old form, and constantly used in MSS. of the 12th century, instead of ‘en’ or ‘enn,’ q. v.

*ANA*, að, to rush on, now freq.

*AND-*, a prefixed prep. [Ulf. uses a separate prep. *and*; A. S. *and*; Germ. *anti-*, *ent-*, *empf-*; it exists in Engl. in *an-swer*; Lat. *ante-*; Gr. *avrti-*], denoting whatever is opposite, against, towards, and metaph. hostile, adverse; freq. spelt and pronounced *an-* or *am-*; it is used in a great many compds, v. below. If followed by *v*, the *a* changes into *ö*, e. g. öndverðr, adversus; in andvirði, prize, however, the *a* is unchanged.

*ANDA*, að, [Ulf. has *us-anan* = *ἐκπνεῖν*; cp. Gr. *ἀνεμος*, wind, and Lat. *animus*, *anima*, spirit, breath: the Germans say *geist*, *spirit*, and athenen, *spirare*: Ulf. translates *πνεῦμα* by *alma*, *vois* by *aba*; Hel. *spiritus* by *gæt* and *athom*, whence Germ. *atmen*: cp. Swed. *ånd*, *ände*, *spiritus*, *spirare*.]

I. act. to breathe, and of the wind, to waft; meðan þeir megu anda ok upp standa, Bs. i. 224, Karl. 95; þóðr andar nú handan, Sturl. i. 21 (in a verse).

II. dep. andast, to breathe one's last, expire; Möðr Gígja tók sótt ok andaðist, Fiddle Mord ‘took sick’ and breathed his last, Nj. 29; en ef svá ferr at ek öndumk, but if it fares so that I die, Eg. 127; þar hefir andast faðir minn, Fas. iii. 619.

parlinn var þá a., Fms. i. 149.

*anda-* and *andar-*, the compds belonging to önd, *anima*, and önd, a duck, v. sub voce önd.

*and-blásinn*, adj. part. [önd], inflated, Skálda 169.



**and-dyri** and **anddyri**, n. [Lat. *atrium*; from önd, *atrium*, q. v.], a porch; hón dró hann fram yfir dýrnar ok svá í anddyrit, Grett. 140, Nj. 140, Fms. ii. 148, Bs. i. 804.

**and-fang**, n. esp. pl. [Germ. *empfang*], reception, hospitality, Vpm. 8.

**and-fælar**, f. pl. [önd], the horrors, in the phrase, vakna með and-fælum, of one suddenly awakening from a bad dream, or from being frightened when asleep, Fas. iii. 256, Fé. ix. 188.

**and-fættingr**, s, m. [and-], transl. of Antipodes in Pliny, Stj. 94. Now used in the mod. sense of Antipodes; also in the phrase, sofa andfætis, or andfætting, of two sleeping in a bed 'heads and heels.'

**and-hlaup**, n. suffocation, Eg. 553.

**and-hvalr**, s, m. *balaena rostrata*, now called *andarnefja*, u, f., Edda (Gl.), Sks. 123 A.

**and-hæli**, n. monstrosity, absurdity; medic. the heels being in the place of the toes, Fé. ix. 188. **andhælisigr**, adj. absurd.

**andi**, a, m. 1. prop. breath, breathing; af anda fiskins, Edda 19; cp. hverr andalaus lífr, who lives without breathing, in the Riddles of Gestumblindi, Fas. i. 482; af anda hans, Greg. 20, Sks. 41 B; andi er Ingimundar, ekki góðr á bekkinn, of foul breath, Sturl. i. 21 (in a verse). 2. a current of air; andi handar þinnar, air caused by the waving of the hand, 623. 33: now freq. of a soft breeze. 3. (gramm.) aspiration; línr, snarpr a., Skálda 175, 179.

II. metaph. and of Christian origin, spirit. In the Icel. translation of the N. T. and answers to πνεῦμα, sál to ψυχή (cp. Luke i. 46, 47); Guð skapaði líkamann ok andann, Mar. 656; taki þér við líkamann en Drottinn við andann, id.; gjalda Guði sinn anda, Mar. 39 (Fr.); hjarta, andi ok vitzka, id. In some of these cases it may answer to ψυχή, but the mod. use is more strict: as a rule there is a distinction between 'önd,' f. *anima*, and 'andi,' m. *animus*, yet in some cases both are used indifferently, thus Luke xxiii. 46 is translated by 'andi,' yet 'önd' is more freq., Pass. 44. 21, 45. 1. 2. spirit, spiritual being (önd is never used in this sense); John iv. 24, Guð er andi, and, tilbiðja í anda, Ev. pveipari. 3. the Holy Ghost, Nj. 164, Rb. 80. 4. angels; þessháttar eldr brennir andana, Stj. 41. 5. in a profane sense; álfr eða a., Fas. i. 313. 6. spiritual gift; í krapti ok í anda Heliz, Hom. 104, Luke i. 17, Sks. 565.

COMPS: **anda-gift**, f. inspiration, gift of the Holy Ghost, Fms. iv. 48. **anda-kast**, n. breathing, Fas. iii. 348. **andaliga**, adv. spiritually, = andliga, Fms. v. 230. **andaligr**, adj. spiritual, = andligr, Stj. 8, Dipl. ii. 11. **and-kostr** = annkostr, purpose.

**and-langr**, m. (poët.) name of one of the heavens, Edda (Gl.)

**and-lauss**, adj. [önd], breathless, lifeless, exanimis; a. hlutir, Eluc. 9.

**and-lát**, n. [önd, *anima*; lát, *dammum*], 'loss of breath,' death; þá er þú fregn a. mitt, 623. 43; a. Magnúss konungs, Gizurar biskups, etc., Bs. i. 65, 70, Eg. 119, 367.

β. the last gasp, the very moment of death; þá var konungur nær andláti, Hkr. i. 160; var hann þá beint í andláti, Fms. vi. 230; ok er hann fann at nær dró at andláti hans, his last moments drew near, viii. 446; andlát has the notion of a quiet, easy death; lífát, a violent death; but both are only used in a dignified sense. COMPS: **andláts-dagr**, m. day of death, Bs. i. 466. **andláts-dægr**, n. id., 686 B. **andláts-sorg**, f. grief for a death, Stj. 196. **andláts-tíð**, f. and -tími, a, m. time of death, Greg. 78, Stj. 9.

**andliga**, adv. spiritually, Sks. 614, 649, Stj. 27, 34, Hom. 57.

**andligr**, adj. [Hel. translates spiritualis by geistlic, Germ. *geistlich*, Ulf. *nveiparukús* by abmeins], spiritual; in the N. T. *nveiparukús* is translated by andligr, I Cor. xv. 44: a. fagnadr, 656 C; a. herklæði, 656 A. ii. 18; a. skilning, Greg. 23; a. líf, Skálda 199; biskup hefir andligr vald til andligna hluta, a bishop has spiritual power in spiritual things (opp. to veraldligr, κοσμικός), Gpl. 73; andligr skír, Hom. 52.

**and-lit**, n. and annlit, [and-, adversus, and líta; Ulf. *andavleizn* = πρὸς ὁμοῖον; A. S. *andlíte*; Germ. *antlitz*], a face, countenance; á andliti þeirra, 623. 61; sá ek annlit þitt, id., Nj. 16; þangat horfi annlit er hnakki skyldi, N. G. L. i. 12; Hom. 7 renders in faciem by í andliti. Metaph. auglit is used as more dignified; í augliti Guðs (not andliti), ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς τοῦ Θεοῦ, in the eyes or sight of God.

COMPS: **andlits-björg**, f. visor, Sks. 406. **andlits-farinn**, adj. in the phrase, vel a., of fair, well-formed features, better in two words (andliti farinn), Sturl. iii. 178 C. **andlits-mein**, n. cancer in the face, Sturl. ii. 185.

**andlits-sköp**, n. pl. lineaments of the face, N. G. L. i. 339; vel andlits sköpum, of well-formed features, Fms. viii. 238.

**and-marki**, ann-, and an-, a, m. [and-, mark], a fault, flaw, blemish; ókostir eðr andmarkar, Grág. i. 313; ef annmarkar þeir verða á búfénu, 429; þú leyndir annmarka á honum, Nj. 8. β. metaph. in moral sense, trespasses; íðran annmarka, 625. 90; used as a nickname, Gisl. 32.

COMPS: **annmarka-fullr**, adj. full of faults, Fms. vi. 110. **annmarka-lauss**, adj. faultless, Grág. i. 287.

**and-máligr**, adj. contentious, quarrelsome, Fms. ii. 154, Magn. 448.

**and-mæli**, n. contradiction, 4. 25.

**and-nes**, n. and annes, [and-, nes], a promontory or point of land, Hkr. i. 313, Fms. viii. 147, Fær. 83.

**and-orða**, adj. ind. [cp. Ulf. *andavaurd*; Germ. *antwort*], the Icel. use svar or andsvar (Engl. *answer*) in this sense; andorða only appears

in the phrase, að verða a., to come to words with, Rd. 300, Korm. 110 (rare).

**and-öf**, n. prob. = and-þóf, prop. a paddling with the oars, so as to bring the boat to lie against wind and stream. Metaph., við nokkurn andöf, after a somewhat hard struggle, Fbr. 84.

2. a division in a ship, fremsta rúm í skipi kallast a., Fé. ix. 3.

**and-rámr**, adj. (andremma, u, f.) having foul breath, Sturl. i. 20.

**ANDRAB**, m. pl. [Ivar Aasen *aander*], snow shoes, in sing. prob. öndurr, cp. the compds öndor-ðis and öndor-goð, used of the goddess Skaði, in the Edda; found only in Norway, where the word is still in use; in Icel. only remaining in the proverb snægla snuggir kváðu Finnar, útta andra fala, Fms. vii. 20, of a silly act, to sell one's snow shoes just when it begins to snow. Prob. a Finnish word; v. skíð.

**and-rá**, f. [contr. = anddrag (?), mod. word], breath, in the phrase, í sömu a., at the very same breath, instantly.

**and-röði**, a, and andróðr, rs, m. the later form more freq. [and-, róðr], pulling against stream and wind; Einarri átti gildan andróða, E. had a hard pull, Fms. vi. 379, v. l. andróðr; róða andróða, vii. 310, (andróðr, Hkr. iii. 440); þeir tóku mikinn andróða, they had a hard pull, Fms. viii. 438, v. l. andróðr; ok er þá sem þeir hafi andróða, Greg. 31; taka andróðra (acc. pl.), Fms. viii. 131, Hkr. iii. 440: cp. the proverb bíðendr eigu byr en bráðir andróða, those who bide have a fair wind, those who are hasty a foul, festina lente, 'more haste worse speed;' the last part is omitted in old writers when quoting this proverb.

**and-saka**, að, (annsaka, Bret. 162), [A. S. *andsac*], to accuse, with acc., Al. 23; hann andsakaði (reprimanded) sveinana harðliga, Sturl. iii. 123.

**and-skoti** and **annskoti**, a, m. [and-, adversus; skjóta, skoti], prop. an opponent, adversary, one who 'shoots from the opposite ranks'; a. lýðs várs ok laga várra, 655 xvi. B; þeir höfðu heyrð at andskotar þeirra vildi verja þeim vígi þingvöllinn, they had heard that their adversaries would keep them by a fight from the parliament field, Íb. ch. 7; eigi mun ek vera í andskota flokki móti honum, Fms. v. 269. 2. metaph. a fiend, devil, transl. of *Satan*, now only used in that sense and in swearing; nú hefir a. fundit færi á at freista yðvar, Post. 656; far í brott a., úrway Zaravá, 146; a. ok þeir englar er eptir honum hurfu, Ver. 1; dökvr þik, anskoti (voc.), 623. 31, Hom. 108, 109, K. Á. 20.

COMPS: **and-skota-flokk**, m. a band of enemies, Fms. v. 269, Grág. ii. 19.

**and-spilli** and **andspjall**, n. colloquy, discourse, Skm. 11, 12.

**and-spænis**, adv. a. móti e-m, just opposite, the metaph. being taken from a target (spánn), Snót 127.

**and-stefna**, d, to stem against, Fas. iii. 50 (rare).

**and-streymi**, n. prop. against the tide or current; metaph. adversity, Fr.

**and-streymr**, adj. running against stream; metaph. difficult, cross; Sig-hvatar var heldr a. um eptirmálin, bard to come to terms with, Sturl. ii. 42; andstreym örlög, ill-fate, Al. 69; kvað Svein jafnan andstreymar verit hafa þeim frændum, had always set his face against, Orkn. 390.

**and-stygð**, f. disgust; vera a. af e-u (now, at e-u), dislike, Róm. 265.

**and-styggiligr**, adj. odious, abominable, Hkr. iii. 273.

**and-styggr**, adj. id., Hom. 102, 623. 31, Sks. 539.

**and-svar** and **annsva**, n. [A. S. *andswaru*; Hel. uses *andvordi* and *andvordian* = *respondere*; Ulf. *andavaurd*], an 'answer,' response, but in old writers esp. a decision; vera skjótr í andsvörum, prompt in deciding, Fms. i. 277; sagðist til hans hafa vikit um annsvart, put the case under his decision, vi. 354; munu við tala fleira áðr ek veita því andsvör, before I decide, Ld. 80; in N. G. L. i. 86 it seems to mean protest, intervention used of the echo in Al. 35.

COMPS: **andsvara-maðr**, m. a law term, a respondent, defender, Jb. 30.

**and-svara** and **annsvara**, að, to answer; þá annsvara konunginn, Fms. xi. 56, rare, and in a more formal sense than the simple verb svara.

β. answer, to be responsible for; sem ek vil a. fyrir Guði, as I will answer before God, Gpl. 66; v. anza or ansa.

**and-syptir**, m. [önd, *anima*, or and-?], sobbing, sighing, hysterical fit, Hom. 121; [Engl. sob; Germ. *seufzen*].

**and-sellis**, in common talk **andhælis**, adv. [sól], against the course of the sun (cp. the Scot. 'widdershins,' that is, going against the sunshine or the sun's light, a direction universally considered both in England and Scotland to be most unlucky; see the quot. in Jamieson sub voce), Ísl. ii. 154, Rb. 134; esp. used of witches and 'uncanny' appearances; þat gékk öflugt um húsit ok a., it went backwards about the house and against the sun's course, Eð. 268, Gisl. 33, cp. Fs. (Vd.) 43, 59; hon gekk öflug a. um tréit, ok hafði þar yfir mörg róm ummæli, Grett. 151.

β. *ansælis* or *andhælis* is used of everything that goes backwards, wrong, or perversely; cp. andærr and anderis.

**and-vaka**, u, f. sleeplessness, ἀγρυπνία, caused by care or grief, Fms. i. 82; mostly used in pl. β. medic. *agrypnia*, Fé. ix. 189, Bs. i. 251.

γ. wakefulness, Hom. 108. In the Máfhliðr. visur, Eð. ch. 19, andvaka unda = a sword, the 'awakener' of wounds; (cp. vekja blóð).

**and-vaki**, adj. ind. sleepless, now **andvaka**; ligga a., to lie awake, Al. 71, Barl. 10, Mag. 80.

**and-vana** and **andvani**, adj. ind., and now **andvanr**, adj. I. [and- and vanr, *solitus*], destitute, wanting; with gen., a. átu, lífs a., auðs



alls gamans a., Hkv. 2. 31, Völs. kvíður, Lex. Poët.; alls a. nema ok vesaldar, Fms. iii. 95; a. heilsu, Magn. 512; alls a., of the beggar zarus, Greg. 24; a. þeirrar þjófnustu, in want of, Post. 656 B; margs a., et. 174; a. eigna vátra, *having lost our lands*, 208. II. [önd, ima], now = *exanimis*; andvana lík, a *lifeless corpse*, Pass. 4. 23.

nd-varða, að, to band over [cp. Dan. *overantvordte*], rare, Fr.

nd-vari, a, m. I. a *fish* of prey, *gurnard*, Lat. *miluus*, Edda 11.; the name of the gurnard-shaped dwarf, Edda 72; the owner of a al ring, hence called *andvara-nautr*: cp. Skv. I. 2, Andvari ek heiti margan hef ek fors um farit. II. in mod. usage, a *soft breeze*, d metaph. *watchfulness, vigilance*, in such phrases as, hafa andvara á sér, ss. 15. 6; andvara-lauss, adj. *heedless*; andvara-leysi, f. mostly in heol. sense, etc. COMPD: andvara-gestr, m. an *unwelcome guest*, the phrase, vera e-m a., Fbr. 7, 24 new Ed. (now freq.)

nd-varp, n. the act of heaving a sob, sigh, 655 xx. 4, Sks. 39, 688. eq. in theol. writers, Pass. 40. 7.

nd-varpa, að, to sob, sigh, breathe deeply, Fms. x. 338, Hom. 155, ss. 225 (freq.)

nd-varpan, f. sobbing, Hom. 124, Stj. 149.

nd-vegi, throne, v. öndvegi.

nd-verðr, adverse, v. öndverðr.

nd-viðri, n. [veðr], *bead wind*, Fbr. 67, Eg. 87, Fms. i. 203.

nd-virði, n. [verð], *worth, equivalent, value, price*; þá skal þat kaup þa aptr en hinn hafi a. sitt, Gpl. 491; haf þú nú allt sama, skikkjuna a., Lv. 50; allt a. hvalisins, the whole value of, Greg. ii. 375; hann r þar á móti ofdrykkjuna ok hennar a., reward, Fms. viii. 251.

nd-virki and annvirki, n. [önn, labour (?), cp. old Germ. *ant-rk = machina*]. I. in Icel. writers esp. used of *hay and hay-*cks; ef eldr kemr í hús manns eðr a., K. þ. K. 78, 82; færa, reiða a., carry into the barn, Grág. ii. 122, Lv. 211; nema fé gangi í akr, engi, var eðr a., Grág. ii. 299; nautafjöldi var kominn í tún ok vildi brjóta ... throw down the cocks, Glúm. 342, Boll. 336; sendi Úlfarr menn upp álsinn at sjá um a. sitt þat er þar stóð; cp. little below, stórsæti, large ss. 152. II. in Norway more generally used of *crop, tillage, agricultural implements*; garð þann sem um a. (barley ricks?) stendr, l. 381; ef menn brenna a. manna, N.G.L. i. 244; a. (produce) manna tiki sem er, 251, Jb. 312; þá skal hann þar eita öllu sínu a. á, 357; arköst, timbr, grindr, sleða eðr önnur a., implements (some MSS. read boð), 258, v. l. Metaph., legit hafa mér a. nær garði, en at berjast þik fyrir sakleysi, *business more urgent than to ...*, Grett. 110 A.

nd-vitni, n. a law term. I. Icel. *contradictory testimony, such was contrary to law*. Thus defined: þat er a. er menn bera gegn því áðr er borið, vætti í gegn kvíð, eðr kvíð í gegn vætti, svá a. egi hvárttveggja rétt vera, Grág. i. 59, 60; it was liable to the lesser outcry, skuluð menn a. ok hér á þingi, en ef menn bera, ok varðar útlegð, enda á þat einskis at meta, id.; en ef menn bera þat a. varðar fjörbaugsgarð, ii. 272; bera þeir a. guðnum, false witness against the ss. 655 xiii. B. i.

II. Norse, where it appears to mean *contradictory testimony, such as was usually admissible*; ok koma eigi a. móti, G.L. ii. 89, v. l.; svá er ef einn ber vitni með manni sem engi beri, en þeir sem tin, ef maðr uggir eigi a. móti, if one bears witness for a man it is though no man bore witness for him, but two are as good as ten, if a man b not fear that contradictory evidence will be brought against him, 150.

nd-vígr, adj. in the phrase, vera e-m a., a *mate* for ... as good a wordsman as ...; hann var eigi meirr enn a. einum þeirra bræðra, Fms. i. 65; sagði Gellir sik fleirum mönnum a. en einum, Bs. i. 649.

nd-vrði, n. pl. [v. andorða], *objection*, Sks. 76.

nd-æfa, ð, [v. andóf; Ivar Aasen *andöva and andov*], a boating term, saddle against tide, current, and wind, so as to prevent the boat from tiding astern; þá féll á stormr svá mikill, at þeir fengu eigi betr en læst, bad nothing better than to lay to, Sturl. ii. 121; the vellum 2. S. wrongly andhætt.

2. metaph. in the corrupt form andæpta, reply feebly against; with dat., ekki er þess getið at þóðr andæpti sari visu, Tb. returned no reply to this libel, Sturl. i. 22. Now absol. speak in a disjointed way, to ejaculate; andæpti skáld upp úr móðu, en eru feigs gótur; skilja sköp, skamt er að landi, brosir bakki mót, rhymed incoherent words of a poet in the act of sinking beneath waves, vide Espól. Ísl. Árb. the year 1823, Sigurðr Breiðfjörð in a m in the Smámunir.

nd-æris, adv. [ár, remus], crossly, perversely, a figure taken from pull. Lex. Poët.; freq. in the corrupt form andhælis.

nd-ærligr, adj. cross, odd, Lex. Poët.; now andhælislegr.

ng, n. sweet savour, fragrance; með unað ok ang, Bs. ii. 10.

NGA, að, [Norse *aanga*; Swed. *änga*], to give out a sweet scent, elmr angar mjök sætliga, Mar. Fr.; now freq.

ngan, f. sweet odour; angan Friggjar, the love of Frigga, Vsp. 54; the MSS. read angantýr, the sweetheart, husband of Frigga.

ngi, a, m. [Norse *angie*]. I. sweet odour; þvílíkan ilm ok a. sem cedrus, Stj. 73, etc.

II. [cp. A.S. *ang = aculeus, spinulus*], a spine or prickly, in the phrase, þetta mál hefir anga, has a eg, is not good to touch, Bs. ii. 52. Now often used in pl. and used of

a sprout, fibre in fruits or plants; metaph. a spoilt boy is called ang, 'a pickle' as to the root, cp. öngull, *bamus*, and the English *angle*: angilja, u, f. is, according to Björn, one of the bones of a fish.

angist, f. [Lat. *angustia*; Fr. *angoisse*; Engl. *anguish*; Germ. *angst*], *anguish*, esp. in theol. writers, Stj. 31, 51, 55, 106, 114. COMPS:

angistar-ár, n. a year of misery, Stj. angistar-neýð, f. distress, Stj. angistar-tími, a, m. an hour of pain, Stj.

angistast, að (?), dep. to be vexed, Stj. 121.

ANGR, m. (now always n., Pass. 1. 4, and so Bs. i. 195); gen. rs. [cp. Engl. *anger, Lat. angor*]. I. grief, sorrow; þann angr, Bær. 12; upp á minn a. ok skaða, Stj. 215; minn harm ok a., Bær. 14; með margskonar angr, Fms. x. 401; sorg eðr a., Háv. 51; ekki angr(s), Hkv. Hjörv. 10.

II. in Norse local names freq. = bay, firth, e.g. Staf-angr, Harð-angr, etc. etc. (never in Icel.): kaupangr in Norway means a town, village, sinus mercatorius, [cp. the English 'Chipping' in Chipping Norton, Chipping Ongar, etc., and in London, 'Cheapside,'] these places being situated at the bottom of the firths: fjörðr hardly ever occurs in local names in Norway, but always angr; cp. the pun on angr, moeror, and angr, sinus, Fas. ii. 91.

The word is obsolete in the historical age and scarcely appears as a pure appellative, Edda (Gl.), Fms. xii, Munch's Map and Geogr. of Norway. [Root probably Lat. *ang- in angro, angustus, angiportus*.]

angr, að, to anger, grieve, vex, with acc., Fms. xi. 393; mik hefir angrað hungr ok frost, Fms. ii. 59; with dat., hvárt sem mér a. reykr eða bruni, Nj. 201, Stj. 21; impers. to be grieved, a. honum mjök, Fas. ii. 296: more freq. with acc., Finnb. 234, Bs. i. 289; mik angrar mart hvað, Hallgrim.

β. reflex., angrask, to be angered; a. af e-u, to take offence at, Bs. i. 280; við e-t, Fas. iii. 364.

γ. part. angraðr, used as adj. sorrowful, angry; reiðr ok a., El. 14; pronounced angráðr, concerned; in the phrase, göra sér angrátt, um, to feel a pang, Gisl. 85.

angran, f. sorrow, Fas. iii. 364.

angr-fullr, adj. full of care, Str. 55.

angr-gapi, a, m. a rude, silly fool, [the French *gobemouche*], Bs. i. 806, Mag. 64 (Ed.); sem a. at svara fólksu tignum mönnum, Sturl. iii. 138.

angr-lauss, adj. free from care, Lat. *securus*, Hkv. 2. 45.

angr-ligr, adj. sad, Bs. ii. 163.

angr-ljóð, n. pl. funeral songs, dirges, neniae, Hkv. 2. 44.

angr-lyndi, n. [lynd], concern, low spirits, Gisl. 85.

angr-mæðask, dd, dep. to be in low spirits, Fr.

angr-samligr, adj. and angr-samliga, adv. sorrowful, sorrowfully, Stj. 655 xxxii.

angr-samt, adj. full of grief, depressed, downcast, Stj., Barl., Vápn. 17; neut., e-m er a., to be in low spirits, Fms. viii. 29. β. troublesome, Stj. (of gnats).

angr-semi and angrsemi, f. grief, Mar., Ver. 2.

angr-væri, f. dejection, Hkr. iii. 253; now also angr-vær, adj. dejected.

angr-æði, f. moody temper, sullenness, Fr.

an-könn, f. [and-kenna], a flaw, fault, = anmarki, only as gen. pl. in the COMPS ankanna-fullr, adj. full of faults, Sks. 76 new Ed., v. l.

ankanna-laust, n. adj. a law term, uncontested, used of an inheritance or possession where there is no legal claimant; skal hann eignast a. allt Noregs konungs veldi, be shall hold as his own all the power of Norway's king without a rival, Fagrsk. 97; Magnús konungur hafði þá ríki einn saman ok a., i. e. there were no pretenders, Fms. x. 413.

ann- in several compts, v. and-.

ANNA, að, [önn, labor; Ivar Aasen *anna*: the root is not found in Goth.] I. act, but rare; with dat. in the sense to be able to do; eg anna því ekki, I cannot manage that: absol., geldingar svá holdir, at þeir anni á degi ofan í Odda, ellipt. = anni at ganga, that they can walk, Vm. 28.

II. dep. freq.: I. with acc., a. a law term; in cases involving support, to take care, provide for, to support; þá skal móðir þau börn annast, Grág. i. 240; a. úmaga, 243, 294; a. sik, to support oneself, Fms. vi. 204; úmegð, Rd. 234. β. more generally to take care of; mál þetta mun ek a., Glúm. 358.

γ. to engage in battle; tveir skyldi annast einhvern þeirra; þeir Barði ok Steinn skyldi a. Ketil brúsa, Ísl. (Hvs.) ii. 356. 2. a. um e-t, to be busy about, trouble oneself about; a. um matreiðu, to cook, Nj. 75; hann a. ekki um bú, Glúm. 342, 359.

annarrígr, adj. strange, alien, Stj. 188; metaph., Skálda 193.

ANNARR, önnur, annat, adj.; pl. aðrir; gen. pl. annarra; dat. sing. f. annarri, [Ulfr. *anþar*; A.S. *oþar*; Engl. *other*; Germ. *andere*; Swed. *andra* and *annan*: in Icel. assimilated, and, if followed by an r, the nn changes into ð.] I. = *ερεpos*, alter: 1. one of two, the other; tveir formenn þeirra, hét annarr, the one of them, Fms. ix. 372; sá er af öðrum ber, he that gets the better of it, Nj. 15; a. augat, Fms. ii. 61; á öðrum fæti, Bs. i. 387, Edda 42; annarri hendi ... en annarri, with the one hand ... with the other, Eb. 250, 238; á aðra hönd, on the one side, Grág. i. 432, Nj. 50; a. kné, Bs. i. 680; til annarrar handar, Nj. 50; annarr—annarr, one—other; gullkross á öðrum en ari af gulli á öðrum, Fms. x. 15. Peculiar is the phrase, við annan, þriðja, fjórða ... mann, = being two, three, four ... altogether; við annan, oneself and one besides, Eb. 60; cp. the Greek *τρίτων ημράλαντον*, two talents and a half, Germ. *anderthalb*.

2. secundus, a cardinal number, the second; sá maðr



var þar a. Íslenzkr, Fms. xi. 129; í annat sinn, *for the second time*, 1b. ch. i. 9; a. vetr aldr hans, Bs. i. 415; höggur hann þegar annat (viz. högg), *a second blow*, Sturl. ii. 118.

β. *the next following*, Lat. *proximus*; á öðru hausti, *the next autumn*, Ísl. ii. 228; önnur misseri, *the following year*, Bs. i. 437, 417; a. sumar eptir, 415, Fms. i. 237. Metaph. *the second, next in value or rank*, or the like; annat mest hof í Noregi, *the next greatest temple*, Nj. 129; a. mestri höfðingi, *the next in power*, Ísl. ii. 202; fjölmennast þing, annat eptir brennu Njáls, *the fullest parliament next to that after the burning of N.*, 259; vitrastr lögmanna annarr en Skapti, *the wisest speaker next after S.*, Bs. i. 28; a. mestri maðr í Danmörk, *the next greatest man*, Fms. xi. 51; annat bezt ríki, v. 297; var annarr sterkastr er hét Freysteinn, *the next strongest champion*, Eb. 156; mestrar náttúra a. en Þorsteinn, Fs. 74, Fms. iv. 58.

II. = *állos*, *alios*, *one of many*, *other*, both in sing. and pl.; hon lék á gólfinu við aðrar meyjar, Nj. 2; mart var með henni annara kvenna, i.e. *many women besides*, 50; jafnt sekr sem aðrir menn, *as guilty as anybody else*, Grág. i. 432; einginna annarra Knúts manna, *none besides*, Fms. x. 192; ef þeir gerði lönd sín helgari enn aðrar jarðir, *...than all other grounds*, Eb. 20; er þórólfir hafði tignað um fram aðra staði, *...more than any other place*, id.; kalla þá jörð nú eigi helgari enn aðra, id.; tók Börkr þann kost er hann hafði öðrum ætlað, 40; þórarinn vann eið . . . ok tíu menn aðrir, *Tb. and ten men besides*, 48; þeir þóttust fyrir öðrum mönnum, *...over all other people*, 20; góðr drengur um fram alla menn aðra, 30; af eyjum ok öðru sjófangi, *other produce of the sea*, 12; hann skal tvá menn nefna aðra en sik, *...besides himself*, Grág. i. 57; hann var örværi af fé enn nokkurr annarr, *...than anybody else*, Bret.; jafnt sem annat fúlgufé, *as any other money*, Grág. i. 432.

2. *other, different*, in the proverb, öl er annarr maðr, *ale (a drunken man) is another man, is not the true man, never mind what he says*, Grett. 98; the proverb is also used reversely, öl er innri (the inner) maðr, 'in vino veritas'; annað er gæfa ok górfuleiki, *luck and achievements are two things* (a proverb); önnur var þá æfi, viz. the reverse of what it is now (a proverb), Grett. 94 (in a verse); ætla ek þik annan mann en þú segir, Fms. xi. 192; hafi þér Danir heldr til annars gört, *you deserve something different, worse than that*, id.; varð þá annan veg, *otherwise*, Hkr. ii. 7; Björn varð þess viss at þau höfðu annan átrúnað, *... different religion*, Eb. 12.

3. like *óðlali*, *reliqui*, *the rest, the remains*; þá er eigi sagt hversu öðrum var skipað, Nj. 50; at hönd b. sé fyrir innan n., en annarr líkamli hans (*the rest of his body*) fyrir utan, 1812. 18.

III. repeated in comparative clauses: annarr—annarr, or connected with einn, hvárr, hverr, ymsir: gékk annarr af öðrum at biðja hann, *alios ex alio, one after another*, Bs. i. 128; hverja nótt aðra sem aðra, *every night in turn*, Mag. 2; annat var orð Finns harðara enn annat, *every word of Finn was harder than that which went before it*, of a climax, Fms. v. 207: einn—annarr, *alios atque alios, one and another, various*; eina hluti ok aðra, Stj. 81; einar afleiðingar ok aðrar, Barl. 36; einir ok aðrir, *various*, Stj. 3; ef maðr telr svá, at hann var einn eðr annarr (*that he was anybody, this or that man*, viz. if he does not give the name precisely), ok er hinn eigi þá skyldr at rísa öf dómi, Grág. i. 28: ymsir—aðrir, *in turn, now this, now the other*; ymsir eiga högg í annars garð (a proverb); heita á helga menn, ok nefna ymsa ok aðra (*now one, now another*), Mar. 35; þágu þessir riddarar veizlur ymsir at öðrum, *gave banquets one to another in turn*, id.; færðu ymsir aðra niðr, *now one was under water and now the other*, of two men struggling whilst swimming, Fms. ii. 269; hvárr—annan, hverir—aðra, *each other*; mæltu hvárir vel fyrir öðrum; hétu hvárir öðrum atförm: of a rapid succession, hvert vandréði kom á bak öðru, *misfortunes never come singly, but one on the back of the other*, Fr.; við þau tíðindi urðu allir glaðir ok sagði hverr öðrum, *one told the news to another, man to man*, Fms. i. 21; þóttu hvárirveggju meira vald at hafa í borginni en aðrir, 655 xvii. 1; hvárirveggja—aðrir, *ἀλλήλοις, mutually, reciprocally*; skulu nú h. ganga til ok veita öðrum grið, Nj. 190.

IV. annat, n. used as a subst.; þetta sem annat, *as other things*, Frág. i. 517; skaltu eigi þora annat, en, Nj. 74; ef eigi bærí a. til, *unless something happened*, Bs. i. 350; at öllu annars, *in everything else*, Grág. ii. 141, K. þ. K. 98: annars simply used adverb., = *else* = *also*; now very freq. but very rare in old writers; stendr a. ríki þitt í mikilli hættu, Fas. i. 459, from a paper MS. and in a text most likely interpolated in the 17th century.

comps: annars-konar, annars-kostar, adv. *else, otherwise*; hvárt er hann vill . . . eðr a. vill hann, *either he should prefer . . . , K. A. 58*.

annars-staðar, adv. *elsewhere, in other places*; sem a., *as in other similar cases*, Grág. i. 228. annars-vegar, adv. *on the other band*, Fms. viii. 228, *those on the opposite side*. annarra-gen. pl. is used in annarra-bræðra, -bræðri, pl. *fourth cousins*, Grág. i. 285, ii. 172; cp. D. I. i. 185; v. næsta-bræðra = *third cousins*, þriðja-bræðra = *fifth cousins*.

annarr-hvárr (or in two words), adj. pron. in dual sense, [A. S. *opar-bveðar*], Lat. *alteruter, either, one of the two*; with gen., annan hvær þeirra sona Skallagríms, Eg. 256; væntir mik at aðra hvára (acc. sing. fem., now aðra hverja) skipan taki brátt, Fms. viii. 444. Dual, aðrir hvárir, in a collect. sense, *either party*, Sd. 138; neut. used as adv., annaðhvárt—eða, *either—or* (Lat. *aut—aut*), Fms. i. 127, Skálda 171, Nj. 190.

annarr-hverr, adj. pron. *every other alternately*; annan hvær dag,

Fms. iv. 81, Symb. 57; annaðhvært orð, *every other (second) word*, Nj. 33, Fas. i. 527: at öðruhverju, used as adv., *every now and then*, Eg. 52 Sturl. i. 82, Hkr. ii. 292.

annarr-tveggja and annarr-tveggi, adj. or used adverbially, [-tveggja] is a gen. form, -tveggi a nom.], plur. (dual) aðrirtveggju, dat. plur. -jum; in other cases tveggja, tveggi are indecl.:—*one of two*, *either* annattveggja þeirra, Grág. i. 236; ok er annattveggja til, at vera hér hinn er annarr, *there is choice of two, either to stay here, or . . .*, Fms. xi. 143, N. G. L. i. 117; ef annarrtveggi hefir haldit öðrum, Grág. i. 29; wígen., a. þeirra, *either of them*, 149; dual, *either of two sides*, en þá þeir skildir er aðrirtveggju eru lengra í hurt komnir en öðrag, but *they are they parted when either of the twain is come farther away than an arrow's flight*, of combatants on the battle-field, Grág. ii. 19; neut. annattveggja, used as adv.; annattveggja—eðr, *either—or*; a. vestna öð batna, Clem. 50. The word is rare in old writers, and is now quite out of use; as adv. annaðhvort—eða, *either—or*, is used.

annarsligr = annarligr; annarstaðar, *elsewhere*, v. annarsstaðar.

ANNÁL, s.m. [Lat. *annalis*], *an annal, record, chronological register* Bs. i. 789, 415, 13. It sometimes, esp. in deeds, appears to mean *histories* in general (cp. Lat. *Annales*); annálar á tólf bókum norrænir, Vm. in a deed of the 14th century, where it probably means *Sagas*; fróðir annálar ol visindabækur, *histories*, Pr. 402, Al. 29. The true old Icel. annalists ceased in the year 1430, and were again resumed in the middle of the 16th century.

ann-boð, n. pl., rare in sing., proncd. amboð, [old Swed. *ambud*; Iva Aasen *ambo'*, from önn, *labor* (?)], *agricultural implements, tools*; a nokkur, Dipl. v. 18, Jb. 258.

ann-fetlar, m. pl. a sword belt or shield belt, = *handfetlar*, Lex. Poët. ann-fríðr, ar, m. [önn], 'work-peace', *work-truce*, commonly durin April and May, the time when there were to be no lawsuits (Norse), N. G. L. iii. 19, 94, 95.

ann-kostur, m., also spelt öndkostur and önnkostur [önn], used only in the adverbial phrase, fyrir annkost (önn-önd-kost), *unwillingly, on purpose*, Fms. viii. 367; en þó hafa ek fyrir önnkost (on purpose) svá ritað, Skálda 164; en þat er illvirki, er maðr vill spilla fé manna fyrir ö., Grág. 5, 130, 416, ii. 93, 94.

ann-kvista, t. (= ann-kosta?), to take care (önn) of, Grág. ii. 25. ár. ley. spelt anquista; the word is somewhat doubtful.

ann-laust, n. adj. *easily, without toil*, Lex. Poët.

ann-ríkt, n. adj. and annríki, n., eiga a., to be very busy, Rd. 283.

ann-samligr, adj. *toilsome, laborious*, Sks. 549, 550.

ann-samt, n. adj. in the phrase, eiga a., to be busy, Rd. 283; v. l. fe angarsamt, full of cares, Fms. viii. 29.

ann-semð, f. *business, trouble, concern*; fá a. af e-u and bera a. fyrir e-u, to be troubled, concerned about, Bs. i. 686, 690.

annt, n. adj. [önn], in such phrases as, vera a. um e-t, to be busy, concerned, eager, anxious about, Hkr. i. 115; mörgum var a. heim, *many were eager to get home*, Fms. xi. 278; hví mun honum svá a. at hitt mik, *why is he so eager?* Eg. 742; ekki er a. um þat, it is not pressing, Sd. 174; Hánefir kvad sér a. um daga (*bad so much to do*) svá at hann mátti þá eigi at vera, Rd. 241; vera annt til e-s, to be in a very great hurry, eager for, Fms. ii. 150, 41. Compar. annara, in impers. phrase to be more eager, Fms. ii. 38; mér er ekki a. at vita forlög mín en frá koma, Fs. 19. Superl., vera annast til e-s, to be most eager, Fms. iii. 18; without prep., hvat er nú annt minum eingasyni, *what bath my darling son at heart?* Gg. 2.

antifona, u, f. *antiphon* (Gr. word), Hom. 137.

anti-kristur, m. *Anti-Christ*, Hom. 132, 71.

antvarða, að, to hand over (Germ. word), H. E. i. 435, in a Norse deed.

anugr, adj., commonly önugr, *cross, uncivil, froward*; also önugr, lyndi, f. *freaks, ill-temper*.

anz, n. reply, now freq. in common language, v. following word.

anza, að, contr. form = *andsvara*, to pay attention to, take notice of with dat., (peim) sem hón a. minnr ok vandrækir, *cares less about*, Stj. 9; 81, 195.

2. to reply, answer (now freq.); a. e-u and til e-s; ill mun furða, ef nokkurr a. til, where it means to reply, but without the notion of speaking, Fms. i. 194; Oddr anzaði ok heldr stutt, where seems to mean to return a greeting, but silently by signs, Fb. i. 254; konungur a. því ekki, a reply to a letter, Fms. ix. 339; hann sat kyrt a. a. engu, Bárð. 180; Mírmant heyrði til ræðu hennar ok a. fá, Mírm. 69.

apa, að, [Engl. to ape; Germ. *äffen* = *deludere*], to mock, make sport of; margan hefir auðr apat (a proverb), 'auri sacra fames', Sl. 34, q. Hm. 74; pass., apask at e-u, to become the fool of, Sl. 62. Now, i-e-t epter, to mock or imitate as an ape; also, a-e-n útúr, to pervert one's words in a mocking way.

apaldr, rs, m. pl. rar, [O. H. G. *apbaltrā*; A. S. *apuldre*; Dan. *åbid* Swed. *apel*], doubtless a southern word, the inflective syllable *dr* being a mutilation of 'tré', *arbor*, a word now almost extinct in Germany (for a homely, common word such as 'tré' could not have been corrupted in the native tongue);—apaldr thus, etymologically as well as properly, means an apple-tree; fruits and fruit-trees were doubtless



ported into Scandinavia from abroad; the word appears only in the later poetic poems, such as the Hkv. Hjörv. 6; the verses in Sdm. 5 are in a different metre from the rest of the poem, and probably interpolated, Fas. 10; epli á apaldri, Sks. 106; tveir apaldar (with the radical *r* dropped), Sks. iii. 60; apaldrs flúr, Karl. 200, 311; as the etymological sense in the transmuted word soon got lost, a fresh pleonastic compound was made, viz. apaldrs-tré. COMPS: apaldrs-garðr, m. [Dan. *abild-rd*], orchard of apple-trees, Þiðr., D. N. apaldrs-klubba, u. f. made of an a., El. 22. apaldrs-tré, n. apple-tree, Þiðr. 58. al-grár, adj. dapple-gray, i. e. apple-gray, having the streaky colour of an apple (cp. Fr. *pommelé*), of a horse, Nj. 274, Karl. 426, Landn. 93; where it is used of a river horse); of an ox, uxi a. at lit, Ld. 120.

API, a, m. [A.S. *apa*; Erse *apa*; Bohem. *op*; Germ. *affe*; all of them dropping the initial guttural tenuis: Sanskr. *kapi*, an ape. It appears in early times in the metaph. sense of a fool in the old poem Hm. even in a proverb; so also in the poems Fm. 11 and Gm. 34, vide Lex. A giant is in Edda (Gl.) called api, no doubt because of the stupidity of the giants, Apavatn, a farm in Icel., probably got its name from a nickname of one of the settlers, at the end of the 9th century. Fm. 20 a giant is called áttunnr apa, the kinsman of apes. The name in the Hm. verse 74 appears to be corrupt, and ought to be read thus, margr verðr af aum api, the fool of earthly things, cp. the usage in Sl. 34, margan hefir auðr apat, which is another version of the same proverb. It is used in the connection, ósvinn-api or ábra-api, a baboon, big fool, Gm. l. c., Fm. l. c.; (the passage in Hm. ought perhaps to be restored to ósvinn-api or ósvinnra-api in a like word; the sense is no doubt the same in all these passages.) Rare in prose in the proper sense of *ape*, vide however 673. 55. COMPD: á-mynd, n. form of an ape, Th. 76.

PLI, a, m. in Edda (Gl.), a. an ox, or β. a horse, backney: applying to Björn s. v. means the embryo of animals, e.g. apla-kálfr apla-lamb, n. abortive lamb or calf; apalengr, adj. a backney, a b. goer. Björn also mentions apalgrýti, n. aspretum, (an unknown dubious word.)

PELLA and appellera, að, to cite, summon to the pope (eccles. Lat.), i. x. 339, 486 (v. l.), x. 99, Bs. i. 776, K. A. 218. ÞR, adj. gen. rs (and thus not akin to api), cold, sharp, chilly; en sta hrið, sharp fighting, Ó. T. 59; sterkastr ok aprastr við at eiga, worst to deal with, Þiðr. 183; enda vóru allþorr tilbrigðin (cold, tenant), 89; því fóru vér aprir, we feel sad, chilly, a verse written in 17, Lex. Poët.: a word quite obsolete. (Björn however mentions it as a living word.) Mod. Icel. napr, adj. nearly in the same sense, cold, icy, of weather; cold, spiteful, snappish, of temper: neppja, u. f. a chill, being cold: neppringr, m. id.: [are these words identical (?).]

ÞRILGR, adj. cold, chilly, of weather; a. veðr, Vápn. 11. MS. PTAN and aftan, s, m., dat. aptni, pl. aptnar, sometimes spelt apni aptnar, [Hel. aband; Germ. abend; Engl. even, evening; in Ulf. we find andanabti = Gr. *δύε, δύα*; Swed. *afon*, Dan. *afsen*,—as it is often used, evening; not very freq. in prose, where kveld is the common word. It meant the time from 3 till 9 o'clock, like the Old English 'even', aptan (middle-even) is 6 o'clock; at 9 o'clock the night sets in, átmál: a distinction is made between aptan and kveld, einn aptan at di, an afternoon when the kveld (twilight) sets in, Edda 35: but gener. kveld, um aptaninn síð er myrkt var orðit, Fms. iv. 308, viii. 228, xi. 1: at aptni, 623. 55, Fms. viii. 201, Grág. i. 146; of aptna (apna), Sks. ii. 224; á öptnum, Bjarn. 23; miðraptan, Hrafn. 9, Nj. 153; þns biðr óframs sök, a laggarðs suit bides till even (a proverb). aptan and aftan, adv. prop. from behind, behind, opp. to framan; angu hnakka, N. G. L. i. 339; a. á milli herða, Vigl. 26; þá greip hann a. aftr hendr honum (from behind), Eg. 747; hala sem leo, ok gadd í a., ... the tip of the tail, Al. 168: now aptan i is opp. to framan i.

II. a., as prep. with acc., behind, opp. to fyrir framan; ek hjó varginn undr fyrir a. bóguna, I bewed the wolf in sunder, just behind the ears, Nj. 95; standa fyrir a., to stand behind, Fas. ii. 516. β. a. at, dat.; ganga, koma a. at é-m, to approach from behind. aptan-drykkja, u. f. an evening carouse, Fr. 419. aptan-langt, n. adj. even-long, all the evening, Karl. 95. aptan-skæra, u. f. twilight, Lat. *crepusculum* (cp. morginskæra, dawn, ora), Sighvat (in a verse). aptan-stjarna, u. f. the evening star, Al. 54, Stj. 92; now kveld-na.

aptan-söngur, m. even-song, evening service, Fms. vii. 152, K. p. K. 58. aptari and aptastr, compar. and superl. latter, posterior, and last, v. l. epztr. aptaria and aptarliga, adv. behind, far in the rear, Lex. Poët. (freq.) apta, að, to become evening; partil at aptnaði, Fms. iii. 181. Dep., aptnaðisk, Greg. 51; now kvelda.

APTR and aptar, N. G. L. i. 347, adv., compar. aptar, superl. aptast, [Ulf. *aftra* = *πάλιν*], the spelling with *p* is borne out by the Gr. I. Loc. back, back again: 1. WITH MOTION, con-

senda, snúa, sækja, etc., where aptr almost answers to Lat. *re-, remittere, reducere, reverti*...; gefa a., reddere; bera a., refellere; kalla a., revocare; reka a., repellere: a. hverfr lygi þá er sönnu matir (a proverb), a lie turns back when it meets truth, Bs. i. 639. 'aptr' implies a notion a loco or in locum, 'eptir' that of remaining in loco; thus skila a. means remittere; skilja eptir, relinquere; taka a., recipere, in a bad sense; taka eptir, animum attendere; fara a., redire; vera e., remanere, etc.; fara, snúa, koma, senda, sækja, hverfa a., Nj. 260, 281, Fms. x. 395, iv. 300, Edda 30, Eg. 271, Eb. 4, Fs. 6; fara a., to repay, N. G. L. i. 20; snúast a., Lækn. 472. Without actual motion,—as of sounds; þeir heyðu a. í rjóðrit óp, they heard shouting behind them, Fms. iv. 300; nú skal eigi prestr ganga svá langt frá kirkju at hann heyrir eigi klokkur hljóð aftar (= aftr), be shall not go out of the sound of the bells, N. G. L. i. 347.

β. backwards; fram ok a., to and fro (freq.); reið hann suðr aptr, rode back again, Nj. 29; aptr á bak, supine, bent or turned back, Eg. 380; þeir settu hnakka á bak sér a., bent their necks backwards in order to be able to see, Edda 30; skreidast a. af hestinum, to slip down backwards from the croup of a horse, to dismount, Fs. 65.

γ. connected with many verbs such as, láta, lúka a., to close, shut, opp. to láta, lúka upp, Fær. 264, Eg. 7, Landn. 162; in a reverse sense to Lat. *recludere, reserere, rescindere, resolvere*. 2. WITHOUT MOTION = aptari, the hind part, the back of anything; þat er maðr fram (superne), en dýr a., the fore part a man, the hind part a beast, 673. 2; síðan lagði hann at tennum a. við huppinn, he caught the bip with his teeth, Vigl. 21. The English apt when used of a ship; bæði a. ok fram, stern and stem (of a ship), Fms. ix. 310; Sigurðr sat a. á kistunni, sate apt on the stern-cest, vii. 201; a. ok frammi, of the parts of the body (of a seal), Sks. 179. Compar. aptarr, farther back, Fms. vi. 76.

II. TEMP. again, pálv, iterum: this use of the word, general as it is at present, hardly appears in old writers; they seem to have had no special expression for again, but instead of it said síðan, enn, or used a periphrase, á nýja leik, öðru sinni, annat sinn, or some other substitute. It is, however, very freq. in Goth. *aftra* = *πάλιν*, Swed. *åter*, Dan. *atter*; some passages in the Sagas come near to the mod. use, e.g. bæta a., restituere, to give back (but not temp.); segja friði a., to recal, N. G. L. i. 103; hann mælti at engi mundi þann falda a. falda, El. 20, uncertain whether loc. (backward) or iterum, most likely the former. It is now used in a great many compounds, answering to Lat. *re-*, cp. also endr.

aptra, að, to take back, binder, withdraw; with dat., a. ferð sinni, to desist from, delay, Fms. x. 17; þorgirinn bað þá niðr setjast, ok skal eigi boði a., i. e. you shall be welcome as before, Valla L. 217; eigi mun ek a. mér (hesitate) at þessu, Grett. 116 A; hversu þeir öþruðu sér þá er þeir kómu á þingit, how they hesitated, wavered, withdrew, Bs. i. 741, Flor. 7: now a. e-u is to hinder, prohibit.

aptran and öþrun, f. a revoking, renouncing, keeping back, 655 xxvii. aptr-bati, adj. ind. convalescent, on the road to recovery, Al. 150, Korm. 220: now used as a masc. (-bati, a, m.), vera í aptrbata, to be getting better, Fas. iii. 524.

aptr-beiðilligr, adj. reciprocal, Skálda 195.

aptr-borinn, adj. part. regenerate, born again; þars hón aptrborin aldrí verði, the sense is doubtful, it seems to mean = endrborin, regenerate; it will suit the context only if we suppose that suicides could not be born again; they certainly could walk again, v. aptrganga. Högni seems to fear that, if she died a natural death, Brynhilda would perhaps be endrborin, Skv. 3. 44.

aptr-byggi, ja, m., esp. in pl. stern-sitters (opp. to frambyggjar) in a ship of war, Fms. ii. 312, Hkr. iii. 243.

aptr-dráttir, m. the undertow, outward suck of the tide, Barl. 130.

aptr-drepa, u. f. relapse, shock, adversity; meðan þeir vissu sér enga ván a., Bs. i. 752, Finnb. 312.

aptr-elding, f. = elding, dawning, Anal. 193.

aptr-ferð and aptr-för, f. return, Eg. 279.

aptr-fersla, u. f. bringing back, Gpl. 361.

aptr-ganga, u. f. [ganga aptri], a ghost, apparition, the French revenant; about this superstition vide Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 222–317, Grett. ch. 34–37 (the ghost Glám), Eb. ch. 34, 50–55, 63 (Thorolf Bægfótt), Ld. ch. 17, Sd. ch. 17–22, 30 (Klaufi), Háv. 41, Flóam. ch. 28, etc. etc.

aptr-gangr, m. = aptrganga, Grett. ch. 78 new Ed.

aptr-gjald, n. repayment, Bs. i. 734.

aptr-hald, n. a checking, bolding back. COMPD: aptrhalds-maðr, m. who impedes a thing, Bs. i. 733.

aptr-hlaup, n. a burling back, recoil, Fs. 158.

aptr-hnekkjng, f. a bending backwards, metaph., Fms. ix. 509.

aptr-hryggur, m. the chine, the lower part of the back, of a slaughtered animal, Dipl. vi.

aptr-hvarf, n. a turning back, return, Sturl. ii. 16; illr aftrhvarfs, disinclined to face the enemy again, Fms. vii. 325. β. relapse, Fms. ii. 47, where it is used of apostasy. Since the Reformation always used by theologians in a good sense, repentance, turning away from sin; idran ok a. are freq. used together, idran being repentance, the internal condition, aptrhvarf the movement away from sin, or the repentance put into act.



**aptr-kall**, n. *withdrawal, recalling*, Fr.  
**aptr-kast**, n. *a hurling back, repulse*, Stj. 288.  
**aptr-kemba**, u, f. *one whose hair is combed back*, Finnþ. 250.  
**aptr-kvæma** and later form **aptrkoma**, u, f. *return, coming back*, Sks. 550 B; Fms. xi. 312, a vellum MS. of the end of the 15th century, has **aptrkoma**.  
**aptr-kvæmt**, n. adj. *return from exile*, used substantively as a law term in the phrase, eiga (eigi) a., of a temporary or lifelong exile; þat varðar skóggang... eigi eigi a. nema lof biskupa ok lógróttumanna faist frammar, ... not to be suffered to return from exile unless the leave of the bishops and the legislature be first got, Grág. i. 347: in a gener. sense, synist mér sem engum várum sé a., ef hans er eigi hefint, it seems to me that not one of us can shew his face again, if he be not revenged, Glúm. 332.  
**aptr-lausun**, f. *redemption, ransom*, Hom. 118; a law term, right of redeeming, Gpl. 304: hence compd **aptrlausnar-jörð**, f. *land which is redeemable*, N. G. L. i. 344.  
**aptr-mjör**, adj. *tapering behind*, Edda 40 (of the salmon's tail).  
**aptr-mundur**, m. [munnr], in the phrase, vera a. at e-u, to want a thing back again, Fas. iii. 278.  
**aptr-reka** and **aptr-reki**, adj. ind. (navig.), verðr a., to be driven back by stress of weather, Landn. 148, Bs. i. 76, Grág. i. 274; a. skip, Ann. 1347, Bs. Laur. S.  
**aptr-rekstr**, rs, m. a *driving back, repulse*, Grág. ii. 230 (of cattle grazing).  
**aptr-sjá**, f. *regret, longing*, v. eptirsjá.  
**aptr-velting**, f. *recoil, rolling back*, Stj. 49.  
**ap-ynja**, u, f. [old Swed. *epin*], a *sbe-ape*, Stj. 68, 95, Sks. 115.  
**AR**, n. (qs. arð?), an atom in a sunbeam, mote, Germ. *sonnenstäubchen*, vide Vidal. Post. 276 (Ed. 1829), Njölá.  
**arða**, u, f. *medic. scabrum, a little wart*.  
**arðga**, að, to make upright, and **arðgr**, adj. *erect, arduous*, v. örð.  
**ARÐR**, rs, m. [Lat. *arabrum*; Gael. *arad*; cp. erja, Ulf. arjan, arare; A. S. *erian*; Old Engl. *ear*, etc.; in Norse *ar* or *al* is a small plough], a sort of plough, probably different in size and shape from plögr, which is a later word, of foreign stamp, as are all that have p for their initial letter. The poem Rm. distinguishes between both, göra arðr (acc.) and keyra plög, 19. The first colonisers of Iceland used arðr, as shewn by Landn. 35 (relating events of the year 875); hann átti einn ox, ok lét hann þræla draaga arðrinn; eykr fyrir plögi eðr arðri (*plough or ard*), N. G. L. ii. 115; ef maðr stel jarni af arðri eðr plögi, id.; höggva má maðr sér til plögs eðr arðr (gen. dropping the radical r), id.; draaga arðr, Al. 52; arðri (dat.), Karl. 471, Mar. (Fr.), Stj.: um allt þat er mikiu varðar er betri sigandi arðr en svifandi (emend. of Dr. Hallgrím Scheving), a proverb, better a slow but deep trenching plough than a quick and shallow one, Bs. i. 139; the old arðr was probably bulky and heavy. 2. metaph. in Icel. at present arðr (gen. arðs, arðar, Snót 90), as well as plögr, means *gain, produce, profit*: **arðsamer**, adj. *profitable*. COMPD: **arðs-geldingr**, m. a *plough-ox*, Fms. vii. 21.  
**arðr-för**, f. a *plough-furrow, trench*, Stj. 593, 1 Kings xviii. 32.  
**arðr-gangr**, m. a *coulter, goad*, N. G. L. iii. 198.  
**arðr-járn**, n. a *coulter, ox goad*, Stj. 386, Judges iii. 31.  
**arðr-oxi**, a, m. a *plough-ox*, Grág. i. 502, Jb. 346.  
**arfa**, u, f. [Ulf. *arbio*], an *heirss*, N. G. L. i. 191 (rare).  
**arf-borinn**, adj. part., prop. a *legitimate son or daughter*, Fms. i. 86; defined; sú er a. er kominn er til alls réttar, N. G. L. ii. 211. Freq. spelt **arborinn** by suppressing the f (so N. G. L. ii. 50), and used in Norse law of a *freeman*, v. the quotation above from N. G. L., which clearly shews the identity of the two words), i. 171; algildis vitni tveggja manna arborinna ok skilvænna, ii. 211: the alliterated phrase alnir ok arborinn (the phrase aldir ok óbornir may be a corruption from árþ.), *freeborn and freebred*, 310. The passage in Stor. verse 2 is in Lex. Poët. explained by *olím ablatus*; the poet probably meant to say *genuine, pure*, in a metaph. sense, of the true poetic beverage, not the adulterated one, mentioned in the Edda 49; the cup from the right cask.  
**arf-gengr**, adj. entitled to inherit, *legitimate heir*, Grág. i. 178, Eg. 345.  
**arfi**, a, m. [Ulf. *arbia*; O. H. G. *arbis*, *erpo*; Germ. *erbe*; Hel. *abaro* = *filius*; A. S. *eafora*, *afora* per metath., an *heir*, *beirss* (and poet. a son in gener.): with gen. pers., arfar vegaða, his heirs, Gpl. 131; þar næst var Ósk hennar a., *her beirss*, *heir to her property*, Ld. 58; Guðriðr ok Þorgerðr lögligr arfar (*beirsses*) Sölva, Dipl. v. 1: with gen. of the thing, er hann þá a. hvástveggja, *heir of both things*, Grág. i. 221; a. óðala, Gpl. 294; a. at e-u, *heir to a property*, Sturl. ii. 197. Not freq., erfingi being the common word. II. an ox, bull, Edda (Gl.), vide arfr.  
**ARFI**, sometimes spelt **arbi**, a, m. *chickweed, alsine media*; **arfa-sáta**, u, f. a *weed rick*, Nj. 194.  
**arfingi**, ja, m. an *heir*, Eg. (in a verse), vide erfingi.  
**arf-kaup**, n. *sum paid for inheritance*, Grág. i. 200.  
**arf-leiða**, dd, to adopt as an *heir*, = ættleiða, Jb. 144 A.  
**arf-leiðing**, f. *adoption*, Ann. 1271.  
**arf-nyti**, ja, m. (poët.) an *heir*, Eb. (in a verse).  
**ARFR**, s, m. [Ulf. *arbi*, neut.; A. S. *yrfe*.] It originally meant *cattle, pecus, pecunia*, as may be inferred from the A. S. *orf* = *pecus, cattle*, and *yrfe*

= *opes*; Hel. *arf* and *urf*; Ormul. *errfe*; v. Ihre, Glossar., and Grimm R. A. p. 467. Edda (Gl.) also mentions an *arfi* or *arfr*, *bos*, v. above.  
**I. inheritance, patrimony**; taka arf eptir e-n, Grág. i. 170, 178; hon á allan arf eptir mik, is my sole heir, Nj. 3, Eb. 162, Gpl. 252.  
**II. a bull**, v. above. COMPDS: **arfs-skipti**, n. and **arfs-sókn**, f., v. arf-below, Gpl. 267, Grág. i. 170. **arfa-þáttir**, m. *section of law treating of inheritance*, Grág. i. 170.  
**arf-rán**, n. *injustice, cheating in matters of inheritance*, Háv. 52.  
**arf-ræning**, f. *id.*, Mar. 656.  
**arf-ræningr**, m. *one stripped of his inheritance*, Al. 105.  
**arf-sal**, n. *cession of right of inheritance*, Grág. i. 205, 225, 227, (cp. branderð, Dan. *fledföre*, mod. Icel. prófenta, and gefa prófentu sína); a law term, to hand over one's own property to another man on condition of getting succour and support for life. In the time of the Commonwealth, arfsal had a political sense, and was a sort of 'clientela'; the chiefs caused rich persons, freedmen, and monied men of low birth to bequeath them all their wealth, and in return supported them in lawsuits during life. Such is the case in Vápn. 13, Hænsapór. S. ch. 7, Eb. ch. 31; eptir þat hand-salaði Úlfarr (a wealthy freedman) Arnkatli fé sitt allt, ok gerðist hann (viz. Arnkel) þá varnaðarmaðr (*protector*) Úlfars; v. also Þórd. S., hann bjó á landi Skeggja ok hafði görzt arfsalsmaðr hans (*his client*), 50: it was humiliating; engar mátti hann (the bishop) ölmusur gefa af líkamlegri eign, heldr var hann haldinn sem arfsalsmaðr, Sturl. ii. 119. To the chiefs in olden times it was a source of wealth and influence, often in an unfair way. COMPDS: **arfsals-maðr**, m., v. above. **arfsals-máldagi**, a, m. a *deed concerning arfsal*, Grág. i. 227.  
**arf-skipti**, n. *sharing of arfr*, Grág. i. 172, Gpl. 266, Fas. iii. 39.  
**arf-skot**, n. *fraud, cheating in matters of inheritance*, Eb. 178, Grág. i. 202, 203, 267.  
**arf-sókn**, f. a *suit in a case of arfr*, Gpl. 263.  
**arf-stóll**, m. an *hereditary throne*, Eg. (in a verse).  
**arf-svik**, n. pl. *fraud, cheating in matters of arfr*, Eb. 178, Gpl. 254, 292.  
**arf-svipting**, f. *disinheriting, cheating in matters of arfr*, Stj. 425.  
**arf-tak**, n. and **arf-taka**, u, f. *the act of receiving arfsal*; taka e-n arftaki, Grág. i. 267, 268, 187, 229. COMPD: **arftöku-maðr**, m. an *heir, successor to an inheritance*, Grág. i. 62, Sturl. i. 98, Fms. v. 53.  
**arf-takari**, a, m. and **arf-taki**, a, m. = **arftökumaðr**, Jb. 148 A, N. G. L. i. 234, Barl. 199.  
**arf-tekinn**, adj. part. *taken by inheritance*, Fms. xi. 306.  
**arf-tekja**, u, f. = **arftaka**, Grág. i. 219. COMPD: **arftekju-land**, n. *land taken by inheritance, patrimony*, Fms. i. 117.  
**arf-tæki**, n. = **arftaka**, Stj. 232.  
**arf-tækr**, adj. = **arfgegr**, Eg. 343.  
**arfuni**, a, m. [an old obsol. form], an *heir*, Edda 108 and in the compd skaporfoni (the vowel change is caused by the following o), *legal heir*, q. v.  
**arf-ván**, f. *hereditary expectancy*, Grág. i. 200, Jb. 177, Sturl. i. 94.  
**arf-vörðr**, m. [A. S. *yrfeveard*; Hel. *erbiwardr*], (poët.) an *heir*, Lex. Poët.  
**arf-þegi**, ja, m. [cp. Ulf. *arbinumja*], (poët.) an *heir*, Id. 28.  
**arga-fas**, n. [argr, *craven*, and fas = *flap* by dropping the l (?); *flap*, n. means *precipitance*, and *flasa*, að, *precipitate*, which are common words; this etymology is confirmed by the spelling of the word in Gpl. 188, where some of the MSS. have *faas* or *fias*, the last is perh. a false reading = *flap*; *fas*, n. *gait, manner*, is a modern word: v. Pál Vidal. in Skyr.; his etymology, however, is doubtless bad], a law term, a *feint*, a cowardly assault, an aiming at one's body and drawing deadly weapons without carrying the threat into effect, termed 'a coward's assault'; in Icel. it was punishable by fjörbaugsgarðr, cp. Grág.; ef maðr mundar til manns ok stöðvar sjálf, ok varðar fjörbaugsgarð, ok á hinn eigi vígt í gegn (*the injured party must not kill the offender on the spot*) skal stefna heiman ok kveðja til níu heimilisbúa þess á þingi er sótt er, Vsl. ch. 90; ef maðr hleypr at manni, ok heldr hann sér sjálf; þat er a. ok er þat sektalaust (*liable to no punishment*, only a dishonourable act; so the Norse law), N. G. L. i. 164, Gpl. 188.  
**arga-skattr**, m. an abusive word, a *dog's tax*, Ölkofr. 36.  
**arg-hola**, u, f. *scortum*, Hb. 31 (1865).  
**ARGE**, adj. [Paul Diac. *inertem et inutilem et vulgari verbo* 'arga', 6. 24; A. S. *earg, ignavus*; the Scottish *arcb* or *argb*, v. Jamieson sub voce; and the mod. Engl. *arcb, archness*; Germ. *arg*; Gr. *ἀργός*], *emasculate, effeminate*, an abusive term; hefir þú börn borit, ok hugða ek þat args aðal, Ls. 24; mik munu æsir argan kalla, ef ek bindast lét brúðarlíni, þkv. 17: it is more abusive than thrall, cp. the proverb, þrællinn hefir en arg aldri, a thrall takes revenge, but not the a., Grett. 92; and, arg er sá sem engu verð (a proverb), *he is truly an 'argr' who does not defend himself*; argr and ragr are synonymous, vide the Grág.: þau eru orð þrjú er skóggang varða öll, ef maðr kallar mann ragan eð. strobinn eðr sörðinn, ii. 147. 2. metaph. a *wretch, craven, coward*; örg vættr, Fas. ii. 254, Fs. 147: cp. ergi and úargr.  
**arg-skapr**, m. *cowardice, cowardliness*, Fas. i. 487 (in a verse).  
**arg-vítugr**, adj. *infamous*, (cant.)  
**ARI**, a, m. [Ulf. *ara*; O. H. G. *aro*; cp. Germ. *adler* = *edel-aro*; cp. also the lengthened Icel. form *örn*, A. S. *earn*, Engl. *earn*], an eagle, rare and



styly in poetry; örn is the common word; Hom. 89, Stj. 71, Al. 160. the Gloss. Royal Lib. Old Coll. Copenh. 1812 *aquila* is translated by COMPD: *ara-hreiðr*, *n. an eyrie, nest of an eagle*, Fagrsk. 146. *ara* is also a common pr. name.

*rin-dómr*, *m. gossip, 'judgment at the bearth-side'*, Hom.; now *palldómr*.

*rin-eldr*, *m. bearth-fire*, Lat. *focus*; þeir eru a., *there are three bearths* (a Norse dwelling), Gpl. 376.

*rin-elja*, *u, f. a concubine if kept at home*, med. Lat. *focaria*; the sense in N. G. L. i. 356, 16 (Norse).

*rin-greypyr*, *adj. occurs thrice in poetry as an epithet of the benches in hall and of a helmet, encompassing the bearth, or shaped as an eagle's*, Akv. i. 3, 17.

*rin-haukr*, *m. a chimney-sitter*, an old man; in the phrase, áttæðr er þú eldaskári, *an octogenarian is an a. and a poker*, Lex. Run.

*rin-hella*, *u, f. [Norse aarhelle or aarstahyll, the pavement around a bearth], bearth-stone*; í þá í stofunni, Bs. i. 680. Now in Icel. used in nursery tales of treasures or the like hidden under the arinhella.

*RINN*, *s, m., dat. aami = úrni*, Fs. 42, Rm. 2, [a word still freq. in Denmark and in Norway; Dan. *arne*, *arnest*; Norse *aarstad*, Ivarsen: in Icel. it is very rare], *a bearth*, Fs. (Vd.) 42; kom maðr um stína ok tók glæðr af úrni, Sturl. ii. 101; þrjá vissa ek elda (fires), þá vissa ek arma (bearth-stones), Gh. 10; mæli malta af arni hverjum, *three for each farm* (cp. arineldar, Gpl. 376), Hkr. ii. 384, Fms. x. 13, v. 101. 2. as a law term, used in the phrase, fara eldi ok *to remove one's homestead*, fire and hearth together, Grág. ii. 253, 334 (here *arni* is a corrupt reading). Now in Icel. eldstó. 3. metaph. *an elevated balcony, pavement, story, scaffold*; stafr fjórir stóðu upp ok ur upp í milli, ok var þar a. á, Fms. viii. 429; í miðju húsinu var a. (raised floor) . . . en uppi á arminum var sæng mikil, v. 339, Karl. 2, Stj. 308. 4. of a ship, a *batchway*, Edda (Gl.) COMPDS: *arins-arni*, *n. chimney-pie, chimney-corner*; hann á mold at taka sem í lögum mælt, taka at arinshornum fjórum ok í öndvegis sæti, of an act of constancy, N. G. L. i. 96, cp. Eb. ch. 4, Landn. 254: *arinn* is symbolical of the sacredness of home, just as stalli is of a temple, or an altar of a church: the phrase, at drekka at arinshorni, Hkr. i. 43, reminds one of the large chimney-corners in old English farms. *arins-járn*, *n. iron hanging to a bearth, a poker*, used in ordeals (járnburðr); karlmaðr l ganga til arinsjárns en kona til ketilatts, *the man shall betake him to the poker and the woman shall grasp the kettle*, N. G. L. i. 389.

*RKA*, *adv. to limp, boggle*, of a sluggish gait; láta arka at auðnu, *to let others take their own course, slow and sure like fate*, Nj. 185, v. l., Am. 96. *arka* or *arkar*, *what belongs to a chest*, v. örk.

*ma*, *u, f. misery* (ἀ. λει.), Mart. 123; Martinus sá örmu á héranum; v. sjá aumr & e-m, *to feel pity for*: cp. Germ. *arm* (poor, wretched).

*m-baugr*, *m. an armlet*, Ls. 13.

*m-brysti*, *n. [Engl. armbrust; old Dan. arbrust], a cross bow*, Fas. 103 (for word).

*m-fylking*, *f. a wing (armr) of an army*, Fms. x. 403; more freq. *kingar armr*.

*míngi*, *ja, m., in Norse sense, a poor fellow*, Hom. 117, 119; in Icel. *wretch*.

*m-leggr*, *jar, and s, m. the arm, lacertus*; hann fékk hvergi sveigt is armleggi, Gret. 61; ofan eptir á mjök at ölnboga, Sturl. i. 71, sub. 25, Stj. 265. Exod. vi. 1 (*with a strong band*), Anecd. 4 (where it opp. to handlegr, *the fore arm*). Sometimes armleggr and handlegr are id. indifferently; ek mun bera þik á handlegg mér, *I will carry thee on my arm*; but below, ok þar þær í vinstra á sér, Gret. ch. 67, Karl. 517.

*m-liga*, *adv. and -ligr, adj. pitifully*, Fms. iv. 56, Gkv. 3, 11.

*RMB*, *s, m. [Lat. armus; Ulf. arms; Engl. arm; A.S. earm; m. arm]. 1. Lat. brachium in general, the arm from the shoulder to the wrist*; sometimes also used partic. of the upper arm or fore arm; context only can decide. It is rare in Icel.; in prose armleggr and handlegr are more common; but it is often used in dignified style or in metaph. sense; undir brynstúkuna í arminn, *lacertus* (?), Fms. viii. 387; þringir á armi, *in the wrist*, Odd. 18; þá lýsti af höndum hennar þi lopt ok lög, Edda 22, where the corresponding passage of the poem reads *armar, armar lýsa, her arms beamed, spread light*. 2. poet. *arms*; sofa e-m á armi, *leggia arma um, to embrace*, cp. Germ. *umarmen*; koma á arm e-m, *of a woman marrying, to come into one's embraces*, Fms. xi. 100, Lex. Poët. Rings and bracelets are poet. called *hlog*, *armblík*, *armlinn*, *armsólf*, *armsvell*, *the light, snake, ice of the arm* (cp. *armr* *sólbryninn*, *the sunburnt arms*, Rm. 10). 3. metaph. *the wing of a body*, opp. to its centre; armar úthafsins, *the arms of the ocean* (the bays and firths), Rb. 466; armar krossins, Hom. 103; *a wing* of a house or building, Sturl. ii. 50; borgar armr, *the flanks of a castle*, s. v. 280; *the ends, extremities* of a wave, Bs. ii. 50; *the yard-arm*, s. v. 6; esp. used of the wings of a host in battle (fylkingar armr), in an arm fylkingar, Fms. i. 169, 170, vi. 406, 413, Fær. 81; in a sea-arm, of the line of ships, Fms. vi. 315; *the ends of a bed*, sofa upp í minn, opp. to til fótá; and in many other cases.

*RMB*, *adj. [Ulf. arms; A.S. earm; Germ. arm], never occurs in the*

sense of Lat. *inops*, but only metaph. (as in Goth.), viz.: 1. Norse, *poor*, in a good sense (as in Germ.); þær armu sálur, *poor souls*, Hom. 144; sá armí maðr, *poor fellow*, 118. 2. Icel. in a bad sense, *wretched, wicked*, nearly always used so, where *armr* is an abusive, *aumr* a benevolent term: used in swearing, at fara, vera, manna armast; þá mælti hann til Sigvalda, at hann skyldi fara m. a., Fms. i. l. 141; en allir mæltu, at Egill skyldi fara allra manna a., Eg. 699; enn armí Bjarngrím, *the wretch, scoundrel Bjarngrím*, Fær. 239; viðvan arma, *the accursed wretch*, Fms. iii. 214; þetta arma naut, Fas. iii. 498; örm vættr, Gkv. i. 22, þkv. 29, Sdm. 23, Og. 32; en arma kerling, *the vile old witch*, Gret. 154, Fas. i. 60; Inn armí, in exclamations, *the wretch*!

*arm-skapaðr*, *adj. part. [A.S. earmsceapen], poor, miserable, misshapen*, Hom. 114, 107 (Norse).

*arm-vitugr*, *adj. (in Mart. 123 spelt harmv.), charitable, compassionate*; Glúmr er a. ok vel skapi farinn, Rd. 308; er hann lítt a., *bard-bearded*, Sturl. iii. 209; a. við fátækja menn, Bs. i. 356.

*ar-maða*, *u, f. (qs. ör-maða), distress, toil*, Fas. i. 405, Bs. i. 849.

*arnar*, *belonging to an eagle, v. örn*.

*arning*, *f. [erja, arare], earing, tillage, ploughing*, Bs. i. 350, 732, 17.

*arn-súgr*, *m. (an ἀ. λει.) periphr. from the poem Haustlög, 'the "sough" (Scot.) or rustling sound caused by the flight of an eagle (örn)*, Edda 10.

*ARR*, *n. [Sansk. arus, Engl. and Scot. arr], a scar, v. örr*.

*ars*, *m. podex*, (later by metath. rass, Bs. i. 504, l. 2, etc.), Sturl. ii. 17, 39 C; ekki er þat sem annarr smali, engi er skaptr fyrir a. aptir hali, *not like other cattle, having no tail*, in a libel of the year 1213, Sturl. ii. 17. COMPD: *ars-görn*, *f. gut of the anus*, Nj. rass.

*ARTA*, *u, f. a bird*, = Swed. *arta*, *anas querquedula* Linn., Edda (Gl.) *articulera*, *adv. to articulate* (Lat. word), Stj.

*asalabía*, *u, f. an animal, perh. the sable*; mjúkt skinn af dyfri því er a. heitir, Bær. 19.

*ASI*, *a, m. burry* (mod. word); cp. yss and ös.

*ASKA*, *u, f. [a common Teut. word], ashes, lit. and metaph.*, Fms. i. 9, Stj. 208; mold ok aska, Nj. 161, 208; dust eitt ok a., 655 xi. 3: pl. öskum, Stj. 74 (transl. from Latin). COMPDS: *ösku-bakaðr*, *part. baked in ashes*, Stj. 393, Judg. vii. *ösku-dagr*, *m. Ash-Wednesday*, Fms. viii. also *ösku-öðinsdagr*, Stj. 40. *ösku-dreifir*, *part. besprinkled with ashes*, Sturl. ii. 186. *ösku-dyngja*, *u, f. a heap of ashes*, Fas. iii. 217. *ösku-fall*, *n. a fall of ashes* (from a volcano), Ann. 1300. *ösku-föl*, *adj. ashy-pale, pale as ashes*, Mag. 4. *ösku-haugr*, *m. a heap of ashes*, Eb. 94. *ösku-stó*, *f. asb-pit*.

*ask-limar*, *f. pl. branches of an asb*, Hkv. 2, 48.

*ask-maðr*, *m. [A.S. äscmen, vide Adam Brem. below], a viking, pirate, a cognom.*, Eg., Fms., Hkr.

*ASKR*, *s, m. [A.S. äsc, whence many Engl. local names; Germ. esche], an asb, fraxinus*, Edda (Gl.); a. ygdraasil, Edda 10, 11, Pr. 431. 2. anything made of asb: a. a spear, prop. asben spear shaft (cp. δόρυ μέλιων, ἐυμμελίης), Þiðr. 304, Edda (Gl.) 3. a small ship, a bark (built of ash, cp. δόρυ, abies); en þeir sigla burt á einum aski, Fas. ii. 206, l. 421: it appears only two or three times in Icel. prose writers; hence may be explained the name of ascmanni, *viking, pirate*, in Adam Brem. ch. 212 [A.S. äscmen], cp. askmaðr. 4. a small vessel of wood (freq. in Icel.), and used instead of deep plates, often with a cover (asklok) in carved wood; stórir askar fullir af skyri, Eg. 549, 550; cp. kyrru-askr, skyr-askr. 5. a Norse measure for liquids, equal to four bowls, or sixteen jstur, Gpl. 525, N. G. L. i. 328, H. E. i. 396, Fms. vii. 203. COMPDS: *aska-smiðr*, *m. ship-wright* (vide 3.), Eg. 102. *aska-spillir*, *m. a ship-spoiler, i. e. a pirate*, a cognom., Glúm., Landn.; v. l. akraspillir, less correctly.

*askraki*, *a, m. probably a Finnish word; bjór (beaver), savala (sable) ok askraka* (?), *some animal with precious fur*, Eg. 57; an ἀ. λει.

*askran*, *f. [askrast, to shudder, Ivar Aasen], borror, v. afskr*, B. K. 107.

*askr-viðr*, *ar, m. asb-tree*, Str. 17.

*asna*, *u, f. Lat. asina, a she-ass*, Stj. 183. COMPD: *ösnuligr*, *adj., ö. steinn*, 655. Matth. xviii. 6, transl. of οὐκὸς λίθος, *the upper millstone*.

*ASNI*, *a, m., Lat. asinus, an ass*, Mart. 131, Fas. iii. 416, Band. 12, = asellus, 1812. 16. COMPDS: *asna-höfuð*, *n. donkey-head*, Stj. *asna-kjálki*, *a, m. jawbone of an ass*, Stj., Greg. 48.

*aspiciens-bók*, *f. a service-book*, Vin. 6, 117, 139, Am. 35, Pm., D. I., etc.

*aspiciens-skrá*, *f. id.*, Pm. 104, 75, etc.

*ASSA*, *u, f. (qs. arnsa), an eagle*.

*AT* and *að*, prep., often used ellipt. dropping the case and even merely as an adverb, [Lat. *ad*; Ulf. *at* = *atpós* and *παρά*, A. S. *ät*; Engl. *at*; Hel. *ad* = *apud*; O. H. G. *az*; lost in mod. Germ., and rare in Swed. and Dan.; in more freq. use in Engl. than any other kindred language, Icel. only excepted]: —the mod. pronunciation and spelling is *að* (*ap*); this form is very old, and is found in Icel. vellum MSS. of the 12th century, e. g. *ap*, 623. 60; yet in earlier times it was sounded with a tenuis, as we may infer from rhymes, e. g. jófür hyggi at | hve ek yrkja fat, Egill: Sigghvat also makes it rhyme with a t. The verse by Thorodd—þar vastu at er fjáðr klæðið þvat (Skálda 162)—is hardly intelligible unless we accept the spelling with an aspirate (*að*), and say that þvað is = þvá = þváði, *lavabat*; it may be that by the time of Thorodd and Ari the pure old pronunciation was lost, or is



'þvat' simply the A. S. *þvæt*, *secuie*? The Icelanders still, however, keep the tenuis in compounds before a vowel, or before *b, v*, or the liquids *l, r*, thus—*atyrða*, *atorka*, *athöfn*, *athugi*, *athvarf*, *athlægi*; *atvinna*, *atvik*; *atлага*, *atliðandi* (*slope*), *atriði*, *atreið*, *atróðr*: but *aðdjúp*, *aðfinsla* (*critic*), *aðferð*, *aðkoma*, *aðsókn*, *aðsúgr* (*crowding*), *aðgæzla*. In some words the pronunciation is irregular, e. g. *atkvæði* not *adkv-*; *atburðr*, but *aðbúnaðr*; *aðhjúkran* not *athjúkran*; *atgörvi* not *adgörfi*. *At*, *to*, *towards*; *into*; *against*; *along*; *by*; *in regard to*; *after*.

Mostly with dat.; rarely with acc.; and sometimes ellipt.—by dropping the words 'home,' 'house,' or the like—with gen.

## WITH DAT.

**A. Loc.** **I. WITH MOTION**; gener. the motion to the borders, limits of an object, and thus opp. to frá: **1.** *towards, against*, with or without the notion of arrival, esp. connected with verbs denoting motion (*verba movendi et eundi*), e. g. *fara*, *ganga*, *koma*, *lúta*, *snúa*, *réttá* at...; *Ótkell laut* at Skamkatli, *O. louted* (i. e. bowed down) towards S., Nj. 77, Fms. xi. 102; *sendimaðrinn sneri* (*turned*) hjöltum sverðsins at konungi, *towards the king*, i. 15; *hann sneri* egginni at Ásgrimi, *turned the edge towards A.*, Nj. 220; *réttá e-t* at e-m, *to reach, hand over*, Ld. 132; *ganga at*, *to step towards*, Ísl. ii. 259.

**2.** denoting proximity, *close up to, up to*; *Brynjólfir gengr*... allt at honum, *B. goes quite up to him*, Nj. 58; *Gunnarr kom þangat* at þeim örnum, *G. reached them even there with his arrows*, 115; *þeir kómast aldri* at honum, *they could never get near him, to close quarters*, id.; *reið maðr* at þeim (*up to them*), 274; *þeir höfðu rakit sporin allt* at (*right up to*) gammanum, Fms. i. 9; *komu þeir* at sjó fram, *came down to the sea*, Bárð. 180.

**3.** without reference to the space traversed, *to or at*; *koma* at landi, *to land*, Ld. 38, Fms. viii. 358; *riða* at dyrum, Boll. 344; *hlaupa* at e-m, *to run up to, run at*, Fms. vii. 218, viii. 358; *af sjálfarganginum* er hann gekk at landinu, *of the surf dashing against the shore*, xi. 6; *vísa ólmum hundi* at manni, *to set a fierce bound at a man*, Grág. ii. 118; *leggja e-n* at velli, *to lay low*, Eg. 426, Nj. 117; *hniga* at jörðu, at grasi, at moldu, *to bite the dust, to die*, Njard. 378; *ganga* at dómi, a law term, *to go into court*, of a plaintiff, defendant, or bystander, Nj. 87 (freq.).

**4.** denoting a motion along, *into, upon*; *ganga* at stræti, *to walk along the street*, Korm. 228, Fms. vii. 39; *at ísi*, *on the ice*, Skálda 198, Fms. vii. 19, 246, viii. 168, Eb. 112 new Ed. (á is perh. wrong); *máttu menn ganga þar yfir* at skipum einum, of ships alone used as a bridge, Fas. i. 378; *at höfðum*, at nám, *to trample on the slain on the battle-field*, Lex. Poët.; *at ám*, *along the rivers*; at mérkiósum, *at the river's mouth*, Grág. ii. 355; *at endilöngu baki*, *all along its back*, Sks. 100.

**5.** denoting hostility, *to rush at, assault*; *renna* at, *hlaupa* at, *ganga*, *fara*, *riða*, *sækja*, at e-m, (v. those words), whence the nouns *atrenna*, *athlaupa*, *atgangr*, *atfötr*, *atreið*, *atsókn*, etc. **β.** metaph., *kom* at þeim svefnhöfði, *deep sleep fell on them*, Nj. 104. Esp. of weather, in the impers. phrase, *hríð*, *veðr*, *vind*, *storm* górir at e-m, *to be overtaken by a snow storm, gale, or the like*; *görðir þá* at þeim þoku mikla, *they were overtaken by a thick fog*, Bárð. 171.

**6.** denoting around, of clothing or the like; *breðga skikkju* at höfði sér, *to wrap his cloak over his head*, Ld. 62; *vefja motri* at höfði sér, *to wrap a snood round her head*, 188; *sauma* at, *to stick, cling close, as though sewn on*; *sauma* at höndum sér, of tight gloves, Bs. i. 453; *kyrtill svá þröngr* sem saumaðr væri at honum, *as though it were stitched to him*, Nj. 214; *vafit* at vándum dreglum, *tight laced with sorry tags*, id.; *hosa strengd fast* at beini, of tight hose, Eg. 602; *hann sveipar* at sér iðrunum ok skyrtnunni, *he gathers up the entrails close to him and the skirt too*, Gísl. 71; *laz* at síðu, *a lace on the side*, to keep the clothes tight, Eg. 602.

**β.** of burying; *þera grjótt* at einum, *to heap stones upon the body*, Eg. 719; *var gör* at þeim dys or grjóti, Ld. 152; *göra kistu* at líki, *to make a coffin for a body*, Eb. 264, Landn. 56, Ld. 142.

**γ.** of summoning troops or followers; *stefna* at sér mönnum, *to summon men to him*, Nj. 104; *stefna* at sér líði, Eg. 270; *kippa mönnum* at sér, *to gather men in haste*, Ld. 64.

**δ.** denoting a business, engagement; *riða* at hrossum, at saudum, *to go looking after horses, watching sheep*, Glúm. 362, Nj. 75; *fara* at fé, *to go to seek for sheep*, Ld. 240; *fara* at heyi, *to go a-baymaking*, Dropl. 10; at veiðum, *a-bunting*; at fuglum, *a-fowling*; at dyrum, *a-shooting*; at fiski, *a-fishing*; at veiðiskap, Landn. 154, Orkn. 416 (in a verse), Nj. 25; *fara* at land-skuldum, *to go a-collecting rents*, Eg. 516; at Finnkaupum, *a-marketing with Finns*, 41; at féföngum, *a-plundering*, Fms. vii. 78; *ganga* at beina, *to wait on guests*, Nj. 50; *starfa* at matseld, *to serve at table*, Eb. 266; *hitta e-n* at nauðsynjum, *on matters of business*; at máli, *to speak with one*, etc., Fms. xi. 101; *rekastr* at e-m, *to pursue one*, ix. 404; *ganga* at líði sér, *to go suing for help*, Grág. ii. 384.

**β.** of festivals; *snúa*, *fá* at blóti, *veizlu*, *brallaupi*, *to prepare for a sacrificial banquet, wedding*, or the like, hence *at-fangadagr*, Eb. 6, Ld. 70; *koma* at hendi, *to happen, befall*; *ganga* at sinu, *to come by one's own, to take it*, Ld. 208; *Egill drakk* hver full er at honum kom, *drained every horn that came to him*, Eg. 210; *komast* at keyptu, *to purchase dearly*, Háv. 46.

**8.** denoting imaginary motion, esp. of places, cp. Lat. *spectare*, *vergere* ad... *to look or lie towards*; *horðið botninn* at höfðanum, *the bight of the bay looked toward the headland*, Fms. i. 240, Landn. 35; also, *skeiðgata* liggir at læknum, *leads to the brook*, Ísl. ii. 339; *á þann arminn* er vissi at

sjánum, *on that wing which looked toward the sea*, Fms. viii. 115; *þá þau* er horft höfðu at Knúti konungi, xi. 309. **β.** even connected with verbs denoting motion; *Gílsáreyrr gengr austan* at Fljótinu, *G. extends, projects to F. from the east*, Hrafn. 25; *há sundi því*, er at gengr þingstöðinni, Fms. xi. 85.

**II. WITHOUT MOTION**; denoting presence at, near, by, at the side of, in, upon; connected with verbs like *sitja*, *standa*, *vera*...; at kirkju, at church, Fms. vii. 251, K. Þ. K. 16, Ld. 328, Ísl. ii. 270, Skls. 36; *vera* at skála, at húsi, *to be in, at home*, Landn. 154; at landi, Fms. i. 82; at skipi, *on shipboard*, Grág. i. 209, 215; at öldri, *a banquet, inter pocula*; at áti, *at dinner, at a feast, inter edendum*, id. 169, 170; at samförum ok samvistum, *at public meetings*, id.; at dómi, *in a court*; *standa* (*to take one's stand*) norðan, sunnan, austan, vestan at dómi, freq. in the proceedings at trials in lawsuits, Nj.; at þingi, *present at the parliament*, Grág. i. 142; at lögbergi, *on the bill of laws*, 17, Nj.; at baki e-m, *at the back of*.

**2.** denoting presence, partaking in; *sitja* at mat, *to sit at meat*, Fms. i. 241; *vera* at veizlu, *brallaupi*, *to be at a banquet, nuptials*, Nj. 51, Ld. 70: a law term, *vera* at vígi, *to be an accessory in manslaughter*, Nj. 89, 100; *vera* at e-u simply means *to be about, be busy in*, Fms. iv. 237; *standa* at máli, *to stand by one in a case*, Grág. ii. 165, Nj. 214; *vera* at föstri, *to be fostered*, Fms. i. 2; *sitja* at hégoma, *to listen to nonsense*, Ld. 322; *vera* at smíð, *to be at one's work*, Þórd. 62: now absol., *vera* at, *to go on with, be busy at*.

**3.** the law term *vinna eíð* at e-u has a double meaning: a. *vinna eíð* at bóki, at baugi, *to make oath upon the book by laying the hand upon it*, Landn. 258, Grág., Nj.; cp. Vkv. 31, Gkv. 3. 3, Hkv. 2. 29, etc.: 'við' is now used in this sense.

**β.** *to confirm a fact* (or the like) *by an oath, to swear to*, Grág. i. 9, 327. **γ.** the law phrase, *nefna vátta* at e-u, of summoning witnesses to a deed, fact, or the like; *nefna vátta* at þenjum, *to produce evidence, witnesses as to the wounds*, Nj., Grág.; at görð, Eg. 738; at svörum, Grág. i. 19: this summoning of witnesses served in old lawsuits the same purpose as modern pleadings and depositions; every step in a suit to be lawful must be followed by such a summoning or declaration.

**4.** used ellipt., *vera* at, *to be about, to be busy at*; *kvalarnir* er at vóru at þína hann, *who were tormenting him*; *þar varstu* at, *you were there present*, Skálda 162; at várum þar, Gísl. (in a verse): as a law term 'vera at' means *to be guilty*, Glúm. 388; *vartattu* at þar, Eg. (in a verse); hence the ambiguity of Glum's oath, *vask* at þar, *I was there present*: var þar at kona nokkur (*was there busy*) at binda sú manna, Fms. v. 91; *hann var* at ok smíðaði skot, Rd. 313; voru Varbelgir at (*about*) at taka af, þau lög... Fms. ix. 512; *ek var* at ok vaski, *I was about weaving*, xi. 49; *þeir höfðu verit* at þrjú sumur, *they had been busy at it for three summers*, x. 186 (now very freq.); *koma* at, *come in, to arrive unexpectedly*; *Gunnarr kom* at í því, *G. came in at that moment*; *hvaðan komtu* nú at, *whence did you come?* Nj. 68, Fms. iii. 200.

**5.** denoting the kingdom or residence of a king or princely person; *konungur* at Danmörk ok Noregi, *king of...*, Fms. i. 119, xi. 281; *konungur*, *jarl*, at öllum Noregi, *king, earl, over all N.*, Íb. 3, 13, Landn. 25; *konungur* at Dyflinni, *king of Dublin*, 25; but *i* or *yfir* Englandi, Eg. 203: cp. the phrase, *sitja* at landi, *to reside*, of a king when at home, Hkr. i. 34; at Jóni, Fms. xi. 74: used of a bishop; *biskup* at Hólum, *bishop of Hólar*, Íb. 18, 19; but *biskup* í Skálalaholti, 19: at Rómi, *at Rome*, Freb. 198.

**6.** in denoting a man's abode (vide p. 5, col. 1, l. 27), the prep. 'at' is used where the local name implies the notion of *by the side of*, and is therefore esp. applied to words denoting a river, brook, rock, mountain, grove or the like, and in some other instances, *by*, at, e. g. at Hofi (a temple), Landn. 198; at Borg (a castle), 57; at Helgafelli (a mountain), Eb. constantly so; at Mosfelli, Landn. 190; at Hálsi (a hill), Fms. xi. 22; at Bjargi, Grett. 90; Hálsnum, Landn. 143; at Á (river), 296, 268; at Bægisla, 212; Giljá, 332; Myrká, 211; Vatnsá, id.; þverá, Glúm. 323; at Fossi (a 'force' or waterfall), Landn. 73; at Lækjamóti (waters-meeting), 332; at Hlíðarenda (end of the lithe or bill), at Bergþórshváli, Nj.; at Lundi (a grove), at Melum (sandhill), Landn. 70: the prep. 'á' is now used in most of these cases, e. g. á Á, á Hofi, Helgafelli, Felli, Hálsi, etc.

**β.** particularly, and without any regard to etymology, used of the abode of kings or princes, *to reside at*; at Uppsölum, at Haugi, Alreksstöðum, at Hlödum, Landn., Fms. **γ.** *konungur lét kalla* at stofudyrum, *the king made a call at the hall door*, Eg. 88; *þeir kölluðu* at herberginu, *they called at the inn*, Fms. ix. 475.

**7.** used ellipt. with a gen., esp. if connected with such words as *gista*, *to be a guest, lodge, dine, sup* (of festivals or the like) *at one's home*; at Marþar, Nj. 4; at hans, 74; þingfesti at þess bóanda, Grág. i. 152; at sín, *at one's own home*, Eg. 371, K. Þ. K. 62; hafa náttstað at Freyju, *at the abode of goddess Freyja*, Eg. 603; at Ránar, at Rán's, i. e. at Rán's house, of drowned men who belong to the queen of the sea, Ran, Eb. 274; at hins heilaga Ólafs konungs, at St. Olave's church, Fms. vi. 63: cp. ad Veneris, els Kíapavos.

**B. TEMP.** **I.** at, denoting a point or period of time; at upphafi, *at first, in the beginning*, Ld. 104; at lykturn, at síðustu, at lokum, *at last*; at lesti, at last, Lex. Poët., more freq. á lesti; at skilnaði, *at parting, at last*, Band. 3; at fornu, *in times of yore, formerly*, Eg. 267, D. I. i. 635; at sinni, *as yet, at present*; at nýju, *anew, of present time*; at eilífu, *for ever and ever*; at skömmu, *soon, shortly*, Ísl. ii. 272, v. 1. **II.**



the very moment when anything happens, the beginning of a term; noting the seasons of the year, months, weeks, the hours of the day; *Jólum, at Pule, Nj. 46; at Pálmadeigi, on Palm Sunday, 273; at skum, at Easter; at Ólafsvöku, on St. Olave's eve, 29th of July, 18; at vetri, at the beginning of the winter, on the day when winter begins, in, Grág. i. 151; at sumarmálmum, at vetrnátum; at Tvimánaði, on the Double month (August) begins, Ld. 256, Grág. i. 152; at heild, at eventide, Eg. 3; at því meili, at that time; at eindaga, at the end of a term, 395; at eykð, at 4 o'clock p.m., 198; at öndverðri æfi Abrahama, Ver. 11; at sinni, now at once, Fms. vi. 71; at öðruhverju, every now and then.*

β. where the point of time is marked by some event; *þingi, at the meeting of parliament (18th to the 24th of June), Ld. 22; at feralsdómi, at the court of execution, Grág. i. 132, 133; at glausnum, at the close of the parliament (beginning of July), 140; at armálmum, eðr at eiginorði, at betrothal or nuptials, 174; at skilnaði, when they parted, Nj. 106 (above); at öllum minnum, at the general drinking of the toasts, Eg. 253; at fjöru, at the ebb; at flæðum, at flood-tide, Fms. viii. 306, Orkn. 428; at hrörum, at an inquest, Grág. i. 50 (ii. 141, 389); at sökum, at prosecutions, 30; at sinni, now, as yet, v. 100 word.*

III. ellipt., or adding 'komanda' or 'er kemr,' of the future time: 1. ellipt., komanda or the like being understood, with reference to the seasons of the year; at sumri, at vetri, at hausti, at vári, next summer, winter ..., Ísl. ii. 242; at miðju sumri, at midsummer, next year, Fas. i. 516; at miðjum vetri, Fms. iv. 27.

2. adding 'komanda' or 'er kemr,' at ári komanda, Bárð. 17; at vári er kemr, Dipl. iii. 6.

IV. used with an absolute and with a pres. part.: 1. with pres. part.; at morni komanda, the coming morrow, Fms. i. 263; at sér lifanda, *se vivo*, in his life, Grág. ii. 202; at þeim sofundum, *illis dormientibus*, Hkr. i. 234; at öllum ásjáðum, in the sight of all, Fms. x. 329; at útíðanda konungi, *nesciente*, without his knowledge, 227; at áheyraðna höfðingjanum, be chief's bearing, 235.

2. of past time with a past part. (Lat. *abl. ol.*); at hræjum fundum, on the bodies being found, Grág. ii. 87; at öllum dómum ok föstu þingi, during the session, the courts being set, i. 1; at liðnum sex vikum, after six weeks past, Band. 13; at svá búnu, góru, svá komnu, svá mæltu (Lat. *quibus rebus gestis, dictis, quo to, dicto*, etc.), v. those words; at úreyndu, without trial, without putting one to the test, Ld. 76; at honum önduðum, *illo mortuo*.

3. without 'at,' en þessum hlutum fram komnum, when all this has been done, Eb. 132.

V. in some phrases with a slight temp. notion; at fjörðum gildum, the fences being strong, Gpl. 387; at vörmu spori, at the time, whilst the trail is warm; at úvörum, unawares, suddenly, Nj. 95, Ld. 13; at þessu, at this cost, on that condition, Eb. 38, Nj. 55; at illum þessu, to have a narrow escape, now við illan leik, Fms. ix. 473; at því, it granted, Grág. ii. 33; at því, at þessu, thereafter, thereupon, Nj. 2.

2. denoting succession, without interruption, one after another; at öðrum, annarr maðr at öðrum, aðrir at öðrum; eina konu at annari, Eg. 91, Fms. ii. 236, vi. 25, Bs. i. 22, 625, 80, H.E. i. 522.

C. METAPH. and in various cases: I. denoting a transformation or change into, to, with the notion of destruction; brenna at ösku, to burn to ashes, to be quite destroyed, Fms. i. 105, Ld. 3, Sturl. ii. 51; with the notion of transformation or transfiguration, such phrases as, verða at e-u, göra e-t at e-u, to turn it into: α. by spell; verða at orni, to become a snake, Fms. xi. 158; at flugdrekkum, Hlp. 7; urðu þau bönd at járn, Edda 40. β. by a natural process it is often translated by an acc. or by as; göra e-n at urðarmanni, to make him an outlaw, Eg. 728; græða e-n at örkuðlamanni, to heal him so as to main him for life, of bad treatment by a leech, Eb. 244; in the law books, sár görist at ben, a wound turning into a ben, proving to be mortal, (ig. Nj.); verða at ljúgvætti, to prove to be a false evidence, Grág. i. 44; verða at sætt, to turn into reconciliation, Fms. i. 13; göra e-t at reidilum, to take offence at, Fs. 20; at nýjum tíðindum, to tell as news, Nj. 223, Eg. 21, Grág. ii. 29; at undrum, at hlátri, to become a wonder, laughing-stock, 623, 35, Eg. 553.

II. denoting capacity, where may be translated merely by as or for; gefa at Jólágjöf, to give for a Christmas-box, Eg. 516; at gjöf, for a present; at erfð, at láni, launum, an inheritance, a loan; at kaupum ok sölum, for buying and selling, Hlp. ii. 223, Grág. i. 423; at sölum, ii. 204; at herfangi, as spoil plunder; at sakbótum, at niðgjöldum, as a compensation, weregeld, 39, ii. 171, Hkr. ii. 168; taka at gislingu, to take as an hostage, Edda 1; eiga e-n at vin, at óvin, to have one as friend or foe, illt er at eiga el at eingavin, 'tis ill to have a thrall for one's bosom friend (a proverb), 77; fæða, eiga, at sonum (syni), to beget a son, Edda 8, Bs. i. 60 (but at at dóttur cannot be said); hafa möttul at yfirhöfn, Fms. vii. 201; verða nökkut at manni (mönnum), to turn out to be a worthy man; verða el at manni, to turn out a worthless person, xi. 79, 268.

2. such phrases as, verða at orðum, to come to words, Nj. 26; var at erindum, Eg. 148; hafa at veizlum, to draw veizlur (dnes) from,

Fms. iv. 275, Eg. 647; göra e-t at álítum, to take it into consideration, Nj. 3.

III. denoting belonging to, fitting, of parts of the whole or the like; vóru at honum (viz. the sword) hjölt gullbúin, the sword was ornamented with a hilt of gold, Ld. 330; umgörd at (belonging to) sverði, Fs. 97 (Hs.) in a verse; en ef mór er eigi at landinu, if there be no turf moor belonging to the land, Grág. ii. 338; svá at eigi brotnaði nokkuð at Orminum, so that no harm happened to the ship Worm, Fms. x. 356; hvatki er meidir at skipinu eðr at reidinu eðr at víðum, damage done to ..., Grág. ii. 403; lesta (to injure) hús at lásum, við eðr torfi, 110; ef land hefir batnað at húsum, if the land has been bettered as to its buildings, 210; cp. the phrase, göra at e-u, to repair: hamladr at höndum eðr fótum, maimed as to hands or feet, Eg. 14; heill at höndum en hrumr at fótum, sound in hand, palsied in foot, Fms. vii. 12; lykill at skrá, a key belonging, fitting, to the latch; hurð at húsi; a key 'gengr at' (fits) skrá; and many other phrases.

2. denoting the part by which a thing is held or to which it belongs, by; fá, taka at ..., to grasp by ...; þú tókt við sverði hans at hjöltunum, you took it by the hilt, Fms. i. 15; draga út björninn at hlustum, to pull out the bear by the ears, Fas. ii. 237; at fótum, by the feet, Fms. viii. 363; mæla (to measure) at hrygg ok at jafri, by the edge or middle of the stuff, Grág. i. 498; kasta e-m at höfði, head foremost, Nj. 84; kjósa e-n at fótum, by the feet alone, Edda 46; hefja frændsemi at bræðrum, eða at systkynum, to reckon kinship by the brother's or the sister's side, Grág. i. 28; kjósa at afli, at álítum, by strength, sight, Gs. 8, belongs rather to the following.

IV. in respect of, as regards, in regard to, as to; auðigr at fé, wealth by of goods, Nj. 16, 30, 51; beztrir hestar at reid, the best racehorses, 186; spekingr at viti, a man of great intellect, Ld. 124; vænn (fagr) at áliti, fair of face, Nj. 30, Bs. i. 61; kvenna vænst at ásjónu ok vitsmunum, of surpassing beauty and intellect, Ld. 122; fullkominn at hyggju, 18; um fram aðra menn at vinsældum ok hörfengi, of surpassing popularity and bardibood, Eb. 30.

2. a law term, of challenging jurors, judges, or the like, on account of, by reason of; ryðja (to challenge) at mæðgum, guðsifjum, frændsemi, hrörum ...; at leiðarlengd, on account of distance, Grág. i. 30, 50, Nj. (freq.)

3. in arithm. denoting proportion; at helmingi, þriðjungi, fjórðungi, tíunda hluta, cp. Lat. *ex asse, quadrante, for the half, third ... part*; mátt skal at magni (a proverb), might and main go together, Hkr. ii. 236; þú munt vera at því mikill fræðimaðr & kvæði, in the same proportion, as great, Fms. vi. 391, iii. 41; at e-s hluta, at ... leiti, for one's part, in turn, as far as one is concerned, Grág. i. 322, Eg. 309, Fms. iii. 26 (freq.); at öðrum kosti, in the other case, otherwise (freq.) More gener., at öllu, öngu, in all (no) respects; at sumu, einhverju, nokkru, partly; at flestu, mestu, chiefly.

4. as a paraphrase of a genitive; faðir, móðir at barni (=barns); aðili at sök (=sakar a.); mörðingi at barni (=barns), faðerni at barni (barns); illvirki at fé manna (cp. Lat. *felo de se*), niðrfall at sökum (saka), land-gangr at fiskum (fiska), Fms. iv. 274, Grág. i. 277, 416, N.G.L. i. 340, K. þ. K. 112, Nj. 21.

5. the phrase 'at sér,' of himself or in himself, either ellipt. or by adding the participle görr, and with the adverbs vel, illa, or the like; denoting breeding, bearing, endowments, character ...; væn kona, kurteis ok vel at sér, an accomplished, well-bred, gifted lady, Nj. 1; vitr maðr ok vel at sér, a wise man and thoroughly good in feeling and bearing, 5; þú ert maðr vaskr ok vel at þér, 49; gerr at sér, accomplished, 51; beztr at sér görr, the finest, best bred man, 39, Ld. 124; en þó er hann svá vel at sér, so generous, Nj. 77; þeir höfðingar er svá vóru vel at sér, so noble-minded, 198, Fms. i. 160: the phrase 'at sér' is now only used of knowledge, thus maðr vel að sér means clever, a man of great knowledge; illa að sér, a blockhead.

6. denoting relations to colour, size, value, age, and the like; hvitr, svartr, grár, rauðr ... at lit, white, swarthy, gray, red ... of colour, Bjarn. 55, 28, Ísl. ii. 213, etc.; mikill, litill, at stærð, vexti, tall, small of size, etc.; ungr, gamall, barn, at aldri, young, old, a child of age; tvitugr, þritugr ... at aldri, twenty, thirty ... years of age (freq.): of animals; kýr at fyrsta, öðrum ... kálfi, a cow having calved once, twice ... Jb. 346: value, amount, currency of money, kaup a e-t at mörk, at a mark, N.G.L. i. 352; ok er eyririnn at mörk, amounts to a mark, of the value of money, Grág. i. 392; verðr þá at hálfri mörk vaðmála eyrir, amounts to a half a mark, 500.

β. metaph. of value, connected with verbs denoting to esteem, bold; meta, hafa, halda at miklu, litlu, vettugi, engu, or the like, to hold in high or low esteem, to care or not to care for (freq.): geta e-s at göðu, illu, öngu, to mention one favourably, unfavourably, indifferently ... (freq.), prop. in connection with. In many cases it may be translated by in; ekki er mark at draumum, there is no meaning in dreams, no need is to be paid to dreams, Sturl. ii. 217; bragð er at þá barnið finnr, it goes too far, when even a child takes offence (a proverb); hvat er at því, what does it mean? Nj. 11; hvort þat skip er vöxtr er at, any ship of mark, i.e. however small, Fms. xi. 20.

V. denoting the source of a thing: 1. source of information, to learn, perceive, get information from; Ari nam ok marga fræði at þurði, learnt as her pupil, at her bands, as St. Paul at the feet of Gamaliel, (just as the Scotch say to speak or ask at a person); Ari nam at þorgeiri afraðskoll, Hkr. (pref.); nema kunnáttu at e-m, used of



a pupil, Fms. i. 8; nema fræði at e-m, xi. 396.

acquiring, buying, from; þiggja e-t at e-m, to receive a thing at his hands, Nj. 51; lif, to be pardoned, Fms. x. 173; kaup land at e-m, to buy it from, Landn. 72, lb. 11, (now af is more freq. in this sense); geta e-t at e-m, to obtain, procure at one's hands, impetrare; þeirra manna er þeir megu þat geta at, who are willing to do that, Grág. i. 1; heimta e-t at e-m (now af), to call in, demand (a debt, money), 279; fala e-t at e-m (now af), to chaffer for or cheapen anything, Nj. 73; sækja e-t at e-m, to ask, seek for; sækja heilræði ok traust at e-m, 98; leiga e-t at e-m (now af), to borrow, Grág. ii. 334; eiga e-t (fé, skuld) at e-m, to be owed money by any one, i. 399; metaph. to deserve of one, Nj. 113; eiga mikít at e-m, to have much to do with, 138; hafa veg, virding, styrk, at, to derive honour, power from, Fms. vi. 71, Eg. 44, Bárð. 174; gagn, to be of use, Ld. 216; mein, tálma, mischief, disadvantage, 158, 216, cp. Eg. 546; ótta, awe, Nj. 68.

VI. denoting conformity, according to, Lat. secundum, ex, after; at fornum síð, Fms. i. 112; at sögn Ara prests, as Ari relates, on his authority, 55; at ráði allra vitrustu manna, at the advice of, Ísl. ii. 259, Ld. 62; at lögum, at landslögum, by the law of the land, Grág., Nj.; at líkindum, in all likelihood, Ld. 272; at sköpum, in due course (poët.); at hinum sama hætti, in the very same manner, Grág. i. 90; at vánum, as was to be expected, Nj. 255; at leyfi e-s, by one's leave, Eg. 35; úlofi, Grág. ii. 215; at ósk, vilja e-s, as one likes...; at mun, id. (poët.); at sólu, happily (following the course of the sun), Bs. i. 70, 137; at því sem..., as to infer from..., Nj. 124; 'fara, láta, ganga at' denotes to yield, agree to, to comply with, give in, Ld. 168, Eg. 18, Fms. x. 368.

VII. in phrases nearly or quite adverbial; gróa, vera græddr, at heilu, to be quite healed, Bárð. 167, Eb. 148; bita at snöggu, to bite it bare, Fms. xi. 6; at þurru, till it becomes dry, Eb. 276; at endilöngu, all along, Fas. ii; vinnast at litlu, to avail little, 655 x. 14; at fullu, fully, Nj. 257, Hkr. i. 171; at visu, of a surety, surely, Ld. 40; at frjálsum, freely, 308; at líku, at sömu, equally, all the same, Hom. 80, Nj. 267; at röngu, wrongly, 686 B. 2; at höfi, temperately, Lex. Poët.; at mun, at ráði, at marki, to a great extent; at hringum, utterly, all round, (rare), Fms. x. 389; at einu, yet, Orkn. 358; svá at einu, því at einu, allt at einu, yet, however, nevertheless.

VIII. connected with comparatives of adverbs and adjectives, and strengthening the sense, as in Engl. 'the,' so much the more, all the more; 'at' heldr tveimr, at ek munda gjarna veita yðr öllum, where it may be translated by so much the more to two, as I would willingly grant it to all of you; hon grét at meir, she grieved (wept) the more, Eg. 483; þykir oss at líkara, all the more likely, Fms. viii. 6; þess at harðari, all the harder, Sturl. iii. 202 C; svá at hinn sé bana at nær, Grág. ii. 117; at auðnara, at höfnara, the more happy, At. 19, Grett. 116 B; þess at meiri, Fms. v. 64; auvirdismaðr at meiri, Sturl. ii. 139; maðr at vaskari, id.; at feigri, any the more fey, Km. 22; maðr at verri, all the worse, Nj. 168; ok er 'at' firr..., at ek vil miklu heldr, cp. Lat. tantum abest... ut, Eg. 60.

β. following after a negation; eigi at síðr, no less, Nj. 160, Ld. 146; eigi... at meiri maðr, any better, Eg. 425, 489; erat héra at borgnara, any the better off for that, Fms. vii. 116; eigi at minni, no less for that, Edda (pref.) 146; eigi at minna, Ld. 216, Fms. ix. 50; ekki at verri drengi, not a bit worse for that, Ld. 42; er mér ekki son minn at bættari, þótt..., 216; at eigi vissi at nær, any more, Fas. iii. 74.

IX. following many words:

1. verbs, esp. those denoting, a. to ask, enquire, attend, seek, e.g. spyja at, to peer (ask) for; leita at, to seek for; gæta, geyma at, to pay attention to; huga, hyggja at; hence atspurn, to enquire, aðgæzla, athugi, attention, etc.

β. verbs denoting laughter, play, joy, game, cp. the Engl. to play at..., to laugh at...; hlæja, brosa at e-u, to laugh, smile at it; leika (sér) at e-u, to play at; þykja gaman at, to enjoy; hæða, göra gys at..., to make sport at...

γ. verbs denoting assistance, help; standa, veita, vinna, hjálpa at; hence atstöð, atvinna, atverk:—mode, proceeding; fara at, to proceed, hence atfor and atferli:—compliance; láta, fara at e-u, v. above:—fault; e-t er at e-u, there is some fault in it, Fms. x. 418; skorta at e-u, to fall short of, xi. 98:—care, attendance; hjúkra at, hlýja at, v. these words:—gathering, collecting; draga, reiða, flytja, fá at, congerere:—engagement, arrival, etc.; sækja at, to attack; ganga at, vera at, to be about; koma at, ellipt. to arrive: göra at, to repair: lesta at, to impair (v. above); finna at, to criticise (mod.); telja at, id.: bera at, to happen; kveða at e-m, to address one, 625, 15, (kveða at (ellipt.)) now means to pronounce, and of a child to utter (read) whole syllables; falla at, of the flood-tide (ellipt.): metaph. of pains or straits surrounding one; þreyngja, herða at, to press bard: of frost and cold, with regard to the seasons; frjóska at, kólna at, to get really cold (Sl. 44), as it were from the cold stiffening all things: also of the seasons themselves; hausta, vetra að, when the season really sets in; esp. the cold seasons, 'sumra at' cannot be used, yet we may say 'vára að' when the spring sets in, and the air gets mild.

δ. in numberless other cases which may partly be seen below.

2. connected ellipt. with adverbs denoting motion from a place; norðan, austan, sunnan, vestan at, those from the north, east...; utan at, innan at, from the outside or inside.

3. with adjectives (but rarely), e.g. kærr, elskr, virkr (affectionate), vandr (zealous), at e-m; v. these words.

## WITH ACC.

TEMP.: Lat. post, after, upon, esp. freq. in poetry, but rare in prose writers, who use eptir; nema reiði niðr at nið (=maðr eptir mann), in succession, of erecting a monument, Hm. 71; in prose, at þat, postbac, deind Fms. x. 323, cp. Rm., where it occurs several times, 2, 6, 9, 14, 18, 2, 28, 30, 35; sonr á at taka arf at föður sinn, has to take the inheritance after his father, Grág. i. 170 new Ed.; eiga ferasíðdom at e-m, Grág. i. 89 at Gamla fallinn, after the death of G., Fms. x. 382; in Edda (Gl.) 113 ought to be restored, grét ok at Óð, gulli Freyja, she grát (wept) tears of gold for her lost husband Óð. It is doubtful if it is ever used in a purely local sense; at land, Grág. (Sb.) ii. 211, is probably corrupt; at hönd=á hönd, Grág. (Sb.) i. 135; at mót=at móti, v. this word.

IN compounds (v. below) at- or að- answers in turn to Lat. ac or in- or con-; atdráttir e.g. denotes collecting; atkoma is adventus: may also answer to Lat. ob-, in atburðr=accidence, but might also be compared with Lat. occurrere.

AT and að, the mark of the infinitive [cp. Goth. du; A.S. and Eng to; Germ. zu]. Except in the case of a few verbs 'at' is always placed immediately before the infinitive, so as to be almost an inseparable part of the verb.

I. it is used either, 1. as a simple mark of the infinitive, only denoting an action and independent of the subject, e.g. ganga, at hlaupta, at vita, to go, to run, to know; or, 2. in an objective sense when following such verbs as bjóða segja..., to invite, command...; hann bauð þeim at ganga, at sitja, be bade, ordered them to go, sit, or the like; or as gefa and fá; gefa e-m at drekka, at eta, to give one to drink or to eat, etc. etc.

β. with the additional notion of intention, esp. when following verba cogitandi; hann ætlaði, hafði í hyggju a fara, be had it in his mind to go (where 'to go' is the real object t ætlaði and hafði í hyggju).

3. answering to the Gr. ὕπα, denoting intention, design, in order to; hann gekk í borg at kaupna sílf, in order to buy, Nj. 280; hann sendi riddara sína með þeim at varðveita þær, 62; 45: in order to make the phrase more plain, 'svá' and 'til' are frequently added, esp. in mod. writers, 'svá at' and contr. 'svát' (the last however is rare), 'til at' and 'til þess at' etc.

II. in the earlier times the infin., as in Greek and Lat., had no such mark; and some verbs remain that cannot be followed by 'at'; these verbs are almost the same in Ice as in Engl.: a. the auxiliary verbs vil, mun (μέλλω), skal; as in Eng to is never used after the auxiliaries shall, will, must; ek vil ganga I will go; ek mun fara, (as in North. E.) I mun go; ek skal göra þat, shall do that, etc.

β. the verbs kunna, megi, as in Engl. I can or may do, I dare say; svá hygginn at hann kunni fyrir sökum ráða, Grág. ii. 75 í öllu er þrýða má góðan höfðingja, Nj. 90; vera má, it may be; vera kann þat, id.: kunnu, however, takes 'at' whenever it means to know, and esp. i common language in phrases such as, það kann að vera, but vera kann þat v. above.

γ. láta, biðja, as in Engl. to let, to bid; hann lét (bað) þá fara be let (bade) them go. 8. þykkja, þykjast, to seem; hann þykir vera, b is thought to be: reflex., hann þykir vera, sibi videtur: impers., mér þykir vera, mihi videtur, in all cases without 'at.' So also freq. the verbs hugsa hyggja, ætla, halda, to think, when denoting merely the act of thinking but if there be any notion of intention or purpose, they assume the 'at'; thus hann ætlaði, hugði, þá vera góða menn, be thought them to be, acc. c inf.; hann ætlaði at fara, meant to go, etc.

ε. the verbs denoting to see, bear; sjá, líta, horfa á... (videre); heyra, audire, as in Engl. I saw them come, I heard him tell, ek sá þá koma, ek heyrði hann tala.

ζ. sometimes after the verbs eiga and ganga; hann gekk steikja, be went to roast, Vkv. 9; eiga, esp. when a mere periphrasis instead of skal móður sína á maðr fyrst fram færa (better at færa), Grág. i. 232 á þann kvíð einskis meta, 59; but at meta, id. i. 24; ráða, nema göra..., freq. in poetry, when they are used as simple auxiliary verbs e.g. nam hann sér Höguna hvetja at rúnum, Skv. 3. 43.

η. hljóta and verða, when used in the sense of must (as in Engl. be must go), and when placed after the infin. of another verb; hér muntu vera hljóta Nj. 129; but hljóta at vera: fara hlýtr þú, Fms. i. 159; but þú hlýtr at fara: verða vita, ii. 146; but verða at vita: hann nam verða sækja, þó verðr (=skal) maðr eptir mann lífa, Fms. viii. 19, Fas. ii 552, are exceptional cases.

θ. in poetry, verbs with the verbal neg suffix '-at', freq. for the case of euphony, take no mark of the infinitive where it would be indispensable with the simple verb, vide Lex. Poët Exceptional cases; hvárt sem hann vill 'at' verja þá sök, eða, whatever he chooses, either, Grág. i. 64; fyrr viljum ver enga kórónu at bera, er nokkut ófrelsi á oss at taka, we would rather bear no crown than...

Fms. x. 12; the context is peculiar, and the 'at' purposely added. It may be left out ellipt.; e.g. þá er guð gefr oss finnst (=at finnst), Dipl. ii 14; gef honum drekka (=at drekka), Pr. 470; but mostly in unclassical writers, in deeds, or the like, written hastily and in an abrupt style.

AT and að, conj. [Goth. pater=ǃri; A.S. þær; Engl. that; Germ. dass; the Ormul. and Scot. at, see the quotations sub voce in Jamieson; in al South-Teutonic idioms with an initial dental: the Scandinavian idioms form an exception, having all dropped this consonant; Swed. ät, Dan. at]

In Icel. the Bible translation (of the 16th century) was chiefly based upon that of Luther; the hymns and the great bulk of the theol. translations of



that time were also derived from Germany; therefore the germanised form *það* frequently appears in the Bible, and was often employed by theol. authors in sermons since the time of the Reformation. Jón Vídalín, the greatest modern Icel. preacher, who died in 1720, in spite of his thoroughly classical style, abounds in the use of this form; but it never took root in the language, and has never passed into the spoken dialect. After a relative or demonstr. pronoun, it freq. in mod. writers assumes the form *eð*, hver *eð*, hverir *eð*, hvað *eð*, þar *eð*. Before the prep. *þá* (*tu*), *þ* changes into *t*, and is spelt in a single word *atú*, which is freq. in some MS.;—now, however, pronounced *aðú*, *aðdeir*, *aððið*....= *ad þú*...., with the soft Engl. *th* sound. It gener. answers to Lat. *ut*, or to the relat. pron. *qui*.

I. *that*, relative to *svá*, to denote proportion, degree, so...., *þat*, Lat. *tam*, *tantus*, *tot*...., *ut*; *svá* mikill lagamaðr, at...., so great a lawyer, *þat*...., Nj. i; *hárið svá mikill*, at þat...., 2; *svá kom um síðir því máli*, at Sigvaldi, *it came so far*, *þat*...., Fms. xi. 95, Edda 33. Rarely and unclass., ellipt. without *svá*; *Þæringar var til seinnir eftir honum*, at hann.... (= *svá at*), Bær. 15; *hlífði honum*, at hann sakaði ekki, Fas. iii. 441.

II. it is used, 1. with indic. in a narrative sense, answering partly to Gr. *ὅτι*, Lat. *quod*, *ut*, in such phrases as, *it came to pass, happened that*....; þat var einhverju sinni, at Höskuldur hafði vinaboð, Nj. 2; þat var á palm-drottinsdag, at Ólafur konungur gekk út um stræti, Fms. ii. 244.

2. with subj. answering to Lat. acc. with infin., to mark the relation of an object to the chief verb, e.g. *vilda ek at þú réðist*, *I wished that you would*, Nj. 57.

β. or in an oblique sentence, answering to *ita ut*....; ef *svá kann verða at þeir láti*...., *if it may be so that they might*...., Fms. xi. 94.

γ. with a subj. denoting design, answering to Gr. *ὡς* or Lat. *ut* with subj., in order that; at öll veraldar bygðin vilti, *ut sciat totus orbat*, Stj.; þar skáru fyrir þá melinn, at þeir dæi eigi af sulti, *ut ne fame perirent*, Nj. 265; fyrsti hlutr bókarinnar er Kristindómsbálkr, at menn skili, in order that men may understand, Gpl. p. viii.

III. used in connection with conjunctions, 1. esp. þó, því, svá; þó at freq. contr. þótt; svát is rare and obsolete.

a. þóat, þótt (North. E. *thot*), followed by a subjunctive, *though*, *although*, Lat. *etsi*, *quamquam* (very freq.); þóat nokkurum mönnum sýnist þetta með freku sett.... þá viljum vér, Fms. vi. 21: phrases as, gef þú mér þó at úverðugri, *etsi indignae* (dat.), Stj. MS. col. 315, are unclass., and influenced by the Latin: sometimes ellipt. without 'þó', eigi mundi hón þá meir hvata göngu sinni, at (= þóat) honn hreiddist bana sinn, Edda 7, Nj. 64: 'þó' and 'at' separated, svarar hann þó rétt, at hann svari svá, Grág. i. 23; þó er rétt at nýta, at hann sé fyrr skorinn, answering to Engl. *yet—though*, Lat. *attamen—etsi*, K. p. K.

β. því at, because, Lat. *nam*, *quia*, with indic.; því at allir vóru gefiligrir synir hans, Ld. 68; því at af íþróttum verðr maðr fróðr, Sks. 16: separated, því þegi ek, at ek undrumst, Fms. iii. 201; því er þessa getið, at þat þótti, it is mentioned because...., Ld. 68.

γ. svá at, so that, Lat. *ut*, *ita ut*; grátrinn kom upp, svá at eingi mátti öðrum segja, Edda 37: separated, so.... that, svá úsvát at...., so bad weather, *þat*, Bs. i. 339, etc.

2. it is freq. used superfluously, esp. after relatives; hver at = hverr, *quis*; því at = því, *igitur*; hverr at þekkr ok þægiligir mun verða, Fms. v. 159; hvern styrk at hann mundi fá, 44; ek undrumst hvé mikil ógnaraust at liggir í þér, iii. 201; því at ek mátti eigi þar vera elliggr, því at þar var kristni vel haldin, Fas. i. 340.

IV. as a relat. conj.: 1. temp. *when*, Lat. *quum*; jafnan er (*est*) mér þá vera er (*quum*) ek fer á braut þaðan, en þá at (*quum*) ek kem, Grett. 150 A; þar til at vér vitum, *till we know*, Fms. v. 52; þá at ek lýsta (= þá er), *when*, Nj. 233.

2. *since*, *because*; ek færi yðr (hann), at þér eruð í einum hrepp allir, *because of your being all of the same Ræpe*, Grág. i. 260; eigi er kynlegt at (*though*) Skarphéðinn sé hraustr, at þat er mælt at...., *because (since) it is a saying that*...., Nj. 64.

V. in mod. writers it is also freq. superfluously joined to the conjunctions, ef *ad* = ef, *si*, (Lv. 45 is from a paper MS.), meðan *ad* = meðan, *dum*; nema *ad* = *nisi*; fyrst *ad* = fyrst, *quoniam*; eptir *ad*, síðan *ad*, *postquam*; hvárt *ad* = hvárt, Lat. *an*. In the law we find passages such as, þá er um er dæmt eina sök, at þá eigi þer aptr at ganga í dóminn, Grág. i. 79; ef þing ber á hina helgu viku, at þá er eigi fyrir þeim málum at standa, 106; þá er ok, at þer skulu reifa mál manna, 64; at þer skulu með váttrð þá sök sækja, 65: in all these cases 'at' is either superfluous or, which is more likely, of an ellipt. nature, 'the law decrees' or 'it is decreed' being understood. The passages Sks. 551, 552, 568, 718 B, at lokit (= at ek hefi lokit), at hugleitt (= at ek hefi h.), at sent (= at ek hefi sent) are quite exceptional.

(A.T. and *ad*, an indecl. relat. pronoun [Ulf. *þatei* = *de*, *ds* *av*, *ðotie*, *ðotep*, *oios*, etc.; Engl. *that*, Ormul. *af*], with the initial letter dropped, as in the conj. *at*, (cp. also the Old Engl. *at*, which is both a conj. and a pronoun, e.g. Barbour v. 24 in Jamieson: 'I drede that his grete wassalage, | And his travail may bring till end, | That at men quhile full litil wend.' | 'His mestyr speryt quhat thithings at he saw.'—Wyntoun v. 3. 89.) In Icel. 'er' (the relat. pronoun) and 'at' are used indifferently, so that where one MS. reads 'er,' another reads 'at,' and vice versa; this may easily be seen by looking at the MSS.; yet as a rule 'er' is much more freq. used. In mod. writers 'at' is freq. turned into 'eð,' esp. as a superfluous particle after the relative pron. hvær (hver *eð*, hvað *eð*, hverir *eð*, etc.), or the demonstr. *sá* (*sá eð*, þeir *eð*, hinir *eð*, etc.):—*who*, *which*, *that*, enn bezta

grip at (*which*) hafði til Íslands komið, Ld. 202; en engi mun *sá* at (*qui*) minnisamara mun vera, 242; sem blótinaut at (*quae*) stærst verða, Fms. iii. 214; þau tiliðendi, at mér þetti verri, Nj. 64, etc. etc.

A.T. n. *collision* (poët.); odda at, *crossing of spears, crash of spears, Höfuðl. 8*. β. a *fight* or *bait* of wild animals, esp. of horses, v. hesta-at and *etja*.

AT, the negative verbal suffix, v. -a.

ata, u, f. an obscure word, and probably a corrupt reading; nú skýtr maðr á hval í atu ok hnekkir Guðs gáfu, N. G. L. i. 59.

ata, að, to *stain, defile, smear*; líkþrá Naaman skal atast á þik ok þína ætt, Stj. 618. 2 Kings vi. 27 (now freq.).

atall, ötul, atalt, adj. [at, n.; Ormul. *attel* = *turpis*], *fierce*, Lat. *atrox*; ötul augu, *fierce, piercing eyes*, Hkv. i. 3; þetta fólk er atalt ok illt, Hkv. iii. 313; ötul, *amatlig, fierce and loathsome*, used of a witch, Hkv. i. 38: Atli ek heiti, a. skal ek þér vera, where the poet plays on the likeness between the pr. name Atli and the adj. atall, *my name is 'Savage';* *savage shall I prove to thee*, Hkv. Hjörv. 15. At the present day, freq. in the changed form ötull, in a good sense, *brisk, strenuous*.

atan or ötun, f. *defiling*.

atatata, an onomatopoeic interj., imitating the chattering of the teeth through cold, Orkn. 326 (in a verse).

at-beini, a, m. *assistance, support*, Fms. vi. 66; vera í a. með e-m, to assist one, Fas. i. 265.

at-bót, f. *repair* (now aðgjörð), Vm. 4, Dipl. ii. 13.

at-burðr, ar, m. pl. ir, [bera at, *accidere*]. 1. a *chance, hap, accident*; verðr *sá* a., it so happened, Nj. 54, Vápn. 49; af (með) atburð, *accidentally, perchance*, Mart. 126, El. 5, 9, Mar. 656 ii. 16; með hverjum atburðum, *how, by what chance?* Róm. 287, Eluc. 12; slíkt kalla ek a. en eigi jartein, *such things I call an accident but not a miracle*, Sturl. ii. 54; fyrir a. sakir hreysti hans, *because of his valour*, Skálda 189, Sks. 147.

2. esp. in pl., *events, matters, circumstances*; dráp Bárðar ok þá atburði er þar höfðu orðið, *Bard's death and the events that had happened*, Eg. 222; Ólafir sagði honum alla atburði um sitt mál, O. told him minutely how his matters stood, Hkr. i. 193; þær sem skýra í hverjum atburðum menn fella á sik fullkomið barn, *under what circumstances*...., H. E. i. 462.

at-búnaðr, ar, m. *attention, care*, especially of funeral rites; veita a. dauðum mönnum, to lay out dead bodies, Eg. 34, v. 1.

2. now gener. *accommodation or assistance* in all that regards domestic life, esp. clothing; góðr, illr a.

at-djúp and atdýpi, n. *deep water close to shore*, Háv. 48.

at-djúpt, n. adj. *id.*, 623. 45; superl. aðdjúpast, Fms. xi. 70.

at-drátt, ar, m. pl. drættir, [draga at], *provisions, supplies for household use*; hafði hann a. at þeirra bú, *be supplied their household*, Háv. 39; atdrættir ok útvegir, *means and provisions*, Fms. xi. 423; a. af fiskum, Hrafn. 22.

β. metaph. *support*, H. E. i. 244. COMPD: atdrátta-maðr, m., mikill a., a good housekeeper, Eb. 26.

at-dugnaðr, m. [at-duga, to assist], *assistance*, Fas. ii. 296.

at-eggjan, f. *egging on, instigation*, Al. 5.

at-fall, n. [falla at], 'on-fall', = of the flood-tide, Ld. 56, Orkn. 428.

at-fang, n. [fá at, to provide], only in pl., *provisions, victuals*, Bs. i. 130. Esp. used with dagr, or kveld, of the eve of great festivals, and partic. that of Yule: atfanga-dagr, pronounced affanga-, m., a. Jóna, Yule Eve, Christmas Eve, Grett. 97, 140, Fms. ii. 37, Ísl. ii. 232, Orkn. 186 old Ed., where the new Ed. p. 242 reads atfangs- (in sing.), which is very rare, þórd. 11. atfangadags-kveld, n. Christmas Eve, Bárð. 176.

at-fanga-maðr, m. = atdráttamaðr, Grett. 119 A.

at-fara-, v. atfór.

at-ferð, f. (neut. 655 xxxii.) a. *aggression, incursion*, in a hostile sense, Fms. ix. 11, v. 1.

β. more freq. in a good sense, *exertion, activity*, Fs. 4; víkjast eptir atferðum enna fyrri frænda þinna, to imitate their good deeds, *id.*; atferð ok eljun, *energy*, Ld. 318.

γ. a law term, *execution*; með dómrofum ok atferðum, Gpl. 183.

δ. *behaviour, proceeding, conduct*; hverja a. vér skulum hafa, Nj. 194, Rb. 390, Sks. 239, 655 xxxii. 2;—now freq. in the last sense. COMPDS: atferðar-leysi, n. *idleness, inactivity, helplessness*, Fær. 232, 544. 23.

atferðar-maðr, m. a *skilful man*, Bs. i. 639.

atferð-ligr, adj. *fit or manly*, Fms. viii. 53, v. 1.

at-ferli, n. [ferill], *action, proceeding*, used esp. as a law term, *proceeding, procedure*; með enu sama a., Grág. ii. 405: plur. skal *sá* slíkt atferli hafa öll um lýsingar sem áðr er tint, 27, H. E. ii. 75.

β. *method*; þá eru mörg a. jafnrétt til þess, Rb. 38.

γ. hann spurðist fyrir um a. héraðsmanna, *what they were doing*, Grett. 123 A.

δ. gramm., a. parta (modi partium orationis) eru tólf, Skálda 185.

at-flutning, f. (now -ingr, m.), *purveyance, supply*, in plur., Eg. 275, Fms. ii. 68, viii. 179.

at-fylgi, n. and atfylgja, u, f. *help, backing, support*, Fms. ii. 105, Stj. 384, Hom. 139, Fms. x. 60, v. 1.

at-færsla, u, f. *exertion, courage*, K. p. K. 94 (rare).

COMPD: at-færsla-maðr, m. a *man of vigour*, Bret. 12, 155.

at-för, ar, f. 1. prop. a *going to*; as a Norse law term, *execution*, dómr ok atfór, Gpl. 361, 389; mod. Dan. *adfærd*, cp. atferð, γ. 2. in



Icei. commonly of an onslaught or armed aggression, Fms. i. 54, Nj. 92, 93, 99, 113, Sturl. iii. 237, Ann. 1252.

328. COMPS: atfarar-dóm, m. sentence of execution for payment, Gpl., N. G. L. i. 154. atfarar-ping, n. court of execution, MS. 302, 172 (Norse). atfara-laust, n. adj. quiet, with no act of violence between two hostile parties, Eb. 244, Sturl. ii. 40.

at-ganga, u. f. 1. attack in a fight, onslaught, Fms. i. 36, Nj. 36, Lv. 13, Bret. 6. 2. peaceful help, Fms. xi. 86, Nj. 99, Isl. ii. 210. COMP: atgöngu-mikill, adj. unruly, quarrelsome, aggressive, Fs. 41.

at-gangr, m. 1. fighting, combat, aggression, Isl. ii. 268, Korm. 242: injury, violence, = ágangr, Fms. vi. 239. 2. help, co-operation, Grett. 157, 162, Vigl. 19. 3. now, redress, recovery of a claim. COMP: atgangs-mikill, adj. = evicting, Grett. 129 A.

at-geirr, m. (false spelling argeirr), a bill or halberd, undoubtedly a foreign weapon, rarely mentioned in the Sagas, but famous as the favourite weapon of Gunnar of Hlíðarendi; mentioned besides in Sks. 392, Landn. 163, Eb. 120, Fms. iii. 100, v. 249, Fas. iii. 462, but esp. Nj. 44, 45, 84, 95, 97, 108, 114, 119: in the Nj. used generally of thrusting, but also of hewing; Högni hóf í sundr spíot skaptið með atgeirinum, en tekr atgeirinn í gegnum hann, H. hewed in under the spearshaft with the bill, and drives the bill through him, Nj. 119; in Landn. 163 mentioned as a javelin.

at-gengilligr, adj. acceptable, inviting, Bs. i. 372. at-gerð, atgervi, atgeyrð, v. atgörd, -görví.

at-gæzla, u. f. superintendence, care, caution, Sturl. iii. 58 (now freq.) atgörd, f. 1. plur. measures, steps taken; litlar atgörðir, small measures, Isl. ii. 355, Fs. 4; var eigi vænt til atgerða, few expedients, Grett. 124. 2. repair of a building or the like (now freq.), Dipl. v. 145.

β. a surgical operation, medical help, Bs. i. 108, 618, 644: Sturl. i. 43 is a bad reading. COMPS: atgörða-lauss, adj. helpless, lazy, inactive, Al. 25: neut., atgörðarlaust er um e-t, no steps are taken, Fms. vi. 38. atgörða-maðr, m. a ready man, El. 15, Sturl. ii. 127. atgörðar-mikill, adj. active, Nj. 56.

at-görvi, atgerfi, atgörfi, f.; neut., Fms. x. 293 C. [görr at sér, accomplished]; endowments, accomplishments derived from good training added to natural gifts; in olden times esp. those of an athletic or physical kind; fríðleik, vöxt, af, ok alla a., beauty, stature, strength, and all accomplishments whatever, Eg. 29, Fbr. 56, Fms. vi. 5, 268, i. 30, viii. 140, x. 293; at íþróttum, a. ok vinsæld, Hkr. i. 212: of spiritual qualities and character (rare in old writers), af Guðs göðgíft ok sjálfs síns a. göfgastr maðr á Íslandi, Bs. i. (Hv.) 70; at lærðomi, vitrleik ok a., 130. Páls S. COMP: atgörfi-maðr, and more freq. atgörfvis-maðr, m. a man of great (physical) accomplishments, Fms. i. 17, Eg. 685 (where it is used of a young promising poet), 22, Ld. 12; used of an artist, Isl. ii. 171: a. um marga hluti, man of great capacity, 191; used of a musician, Grett. 158.

at-hald, n. constraint, coercion, restraint, Fbr. 2, Fms. xi. 228.

at-hjúkan (now aðhjúkrum), f. [hjúka at c-m], heed, attention, care in the most tender sense of that word, e. g. that of a mother to her sick child; attention to a sick, frozen, shipwrecked, or destitute person, Fms. viii. 444, Finn. 234, v. 1.

at-hlaup, n. onslaught, assault, Fms. viii. 35, Bjarn. 37; í einu a., in one rush in a battle, Ld. 64; veita manni a. eðr sár, violence or wound, K. Á. 48; tókst nú þegar a., a band to hand fight, Gullp. 12.

at-hlátr, m. [hlægja at], a laughing-stock, Fms. ii. 182.

at-hlægi, n. ridicule, mockery; með a. ok sköm, ridicule and shame, Fms. x. 279; ef a. er vert, if it be ridicule, vi. 208; a. eðr úmannan, a laughing-stock and a wretch, Sturl. iii. 240.

at-hlægiligr, adj. ridiculous, Band. 13.

at-huga, að, to heed, bethink oneself, pay attention to, consider; a. sik, to take heed, Sturl. iv. 75 in a mod. MS.; cp. Bs. i. 744 (now freq.)

at-hugall, adj. heedful, careful, Sturl. iii. 125, Sks. 296.

at-hugi, a, m. heed, care, attention, consideration, Hom. 52; af öllum a., carefully, Post. 656 B; hið elzta (barn) hefir ekki a. hit minsta, the eldest bairn has no heed on his shoulders, El. 19, Sks. 482; með a. ok áhyggju, with care and concern, Fms. x. 281. COMPS: athuga-lauss, adj. heedless. athuga-leysi, n. heedlessness, Stj. 6, Fas. i. 245; hlýtr jafnan ílt af a., 'Don't care' comes over to a bad end (a proverb), Grett. 118 A.

athugaliga, adv. attentively, Sks. 360. athuga-litill, adj. little careful, heedless, Bs. i. 190. athuga-samliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. attentively, attentive, Sks. 600, 360, 6, 472. athuga-samr, adj. heedful, attentive, Hom. 58, Fms. viii. 447. athuga-verðr, adj. worthy of attention, Fms. x. 276.

at-hvarf, n. [hverfa at, to turn towards]: a. in the phrase, göra e-m a., to pay one compliments, pay attention to, Bs. i. 801; hann er vel við þormóð ok gördi meir at athvarfi við hann, he treated Tb. respectfully or cultivated his friendship, Fbr. 119; Sigthvarf gördi at athvarfi um sendimenn konungs, ok spurði þá margra tíðenda, he communicated with them or paid them visits, attended to them, Hkr. ii. 214.

β. athvarf is now freq. in the sense of shelter, refuge.

at-hyggi, f. [athugall], heedfulness, attention; með a., Sks. i. 445 B, 564, Fms. vi. 446, (now used as neut.)

at-hyllast, t. dep. (qs. athyglast), to lean towards, be on the side of,

do homage to; with acc., af því skolu vér a. þenna engil í beonu várum, to cultivate his friendship, Hom. A. M. 237-7; at a. ok sækja e-t árnáðar orði, 655 xlii. B. 4, Bs. i. 202; ætlum ver þann yðvarn af; er mestan görir vörn sóma, take his part, who ..., Fms. v. 273.

at-hæfi (not athæfi, vide Sks. B., which carefully distinguishes between æ and æ), n. conduct, behaviour; a. kristinna manna, their rites, service Fms. ii. 37, cp. Ld. 174; í öllu sínu a., conduct, proceeding, Fms. xi. 71 viii. 253: manners, ceremonies, Sks. 301; konunga a., royal manner Hom.: þetta hefir verit a. (instinct) þessa skrimsls, Sks. i. deeds, doings; sknú þar standa fyrst um a. þeirra, Mag. 11. Now freq. in a theol. sense.

at-hæfligr, adj. fit, fitting, due, Eg. 103, Finn. 228.

at-höfn, f. [hafast at, to commit], conduct, behaviour, business; hva er hann hafði frétt um a. Skota konungs, his doings and whereabouts, Eg. 271; fengin var þeim önnur a., occupation, Fbr. 19; ganga til skripta ok segja sínar athafnir, to go to shrift and confess his behaviour, Fms. i. 301 í athöfnum margir, en sumir í kaupferðum, Orkn. 298; er þat o líkligt at þú fylgir þar eptir þinni a., (ironically) that you will go you own foolish way, Fs. 4. COMPS: athafnar-lauss, adj. inactive, Fms. iii. 128, 154. athafnar-leysi, n. inactivity. athafnar-maðr an athafna-, m. a busy enterprising man, Hkr. ii. 255, Fær. 209. In a ba sense, a laughing-stock; göra e-n at athafnarmanni, to make a butt of him Sturl. i. 42, 181, this last sense seems to be peculiar to the first and second part (þátr) of the Sturl., which were not written by Sturla himself, but by an unknown author.

at-kall, n. demand, call, request, solicitation, Bs. i. 735, Al. 64, Ver. 48.

at-kast, n. a casting in one's teeth, a rebuke, reproach, Mag. 65.

at-keri, anchor, v. akkeri.

at-kvæma, and later form aðkoma or atkoma, u. f. arrival, Ld. 78 Fms. vi. 239; metaph. (eccl.) pain, visitation, Hom. 68, 121. Now used in many compds: aðkomu-maðr, m. a guest, etc.

at-kvæði, n. [kveða at orði]. I. a technical phrase, esp. h law; svá skal sækja at öllu um fjártökuna, sem þjófsök fyrir utan a. the proceeding is all the same with the exception of the technical terms Grág. ii. 190; at þeim atkvæðum er Helgi hafði í stefnu við þik, the expressions used by Helgi in summoning thee, Boll. 354.

β. a word, expression in general; þat er þrifast a., mannvit, siðgæði ok hæverska, Sks. 431 303; en þó vér mælum alla þessa hluti með breiðu a., in broad, general terms Anecd. 21, Þiðr. 1.

γ. now used gramm. for a syllable, and in many compds such as, eins atkvæðis orð, a monosyllable; tveggja, þriggja... atkvæða..., etc., a dissyllable, etc.: 'kveða at' also means to collect the letters into syllables, used of children when they begin to spell. Ok writers use atkvæði differently in a grammatical sense, viz. = pronunciation sound, now framburð; þeir stafr megu hafa tveggja samhljóðenda a., hvern einn, Skálda (Thorodd) 165; eins stafs a.; a. nafns hvers þeirra; þá er þat a. hans í hverju máli sem eptir lífr nafnsins (in the last passage = the name of the letter), 168.

II. a decision, sentence, almost always in plur.; beið hann pinna atkvæða, Nj. 78; var því vikil til atkvæða (decision) Marðar, 207; bíða atkvæða Magnúss konungs um álög ok pyntingar, Fms. vi. 192: sing, var þat biskups a., his decision, v. 106; hví gegnir þetta a. (sentence) jarl, rangliga dæmir þú, 656 B; þínu boði ok a., command and decisive vote, Stj. 203; af atkvæði guðanna, by their decree, Edda 9, Bret. 53.

β. now a law term = vote, and in a great many compds: atkvæða-greiðsla, division; atkvæða-fjöldi, votes; a. munr, majority, etc.

III. a decree of fate, a spell, charm, in supernatural sense, = ákvæði; af forlögum ok a. ramra hluta, Fs. 23; konungr sagði úhaegt at göra við atkvæðum, ... to resist charms (MS. ákvæðni, where it is uncertain whether the reading is ákv- or atkv-); a. Finnunnar, the spell of the Finnish witch, 22; svá mikil a. (pl.) ok ílska fylgði þessum álögum, Fas. i. 404, iii. 239, Fms. x. 172.

COMPS: atkvæða-lauss, adj. [kveða at, to be important], unimportant, of no consequence, Fas. ii. 242. atkvæða-maðr, m. a man of weighty utterance, of importance, Fms. xi. 223. atkvæða-mikill, adj. of weight, note, authority, Nj. 51.

atla, að, to 'etle', intend, purpose, Bret. 144; so according to the modern pronunciation of ætla, q. v.

at-laga, u. f. an attack in a sea fight, of the act of laying ships alongside; skipa til a., Fms. i. 169, iv. 103; hörd a., bard fight, xi. 133, Hkr. ii. 272, Nj. 125, Sturl. iii. 63, etc.: more rarely of an attack on land, Fms. vii. 244, Al. 122, Isl. ii. 83, Bret. 50.

β. an advance, landing, without notion of fight, Fms. ix. 430. COMPS: atlögu-flokk, m. the name of a poem describing a battle by sea, Sturl. iii. 63. atlögu-skip, n. a ship engaged in battle, Fms. viii. 382.

at-lát, n. [láta at e-u, to comply with], compliance, Hom. 47; synda a., indulge in sin, Greg. 31. Now, atlæti, n. and atlot, n. pl. treatment; gott atlæti, kindness; ill atlot, barsness, esp. in respect to children.

at-lega, u. f. shelter for sheep and cattle on the common pastures; hagbeit á vetrum ok a. fé sínu at selinu, Dipl. v. 4 (rare).

at-mæli, n. abuse, offensive language, Bs. ii. 181.

atoma, u. f. an atom, Rb. 114; a weight, subdivision of an ounce, 532. 1.

at-orka, u. f. energy, activity. COMPS: atorku-maðr, m. an active man. atorku-samr, adj. active. atorku-semi, f. activity.



t-rás, f. *an on-rush, charge, attack*, Fms. viii. 413, v. árás.  
 t-reið, f. (milit.) *a riding at, a charge of horse*, Fms. vi. 417, in the description of the battle at Stamford Bridge: Hkr. iii. 162 has áreið, but the MSS. atreið, vii. 57. **β.** *the act of riding at or over*, Nj. 21; esp. the translation of French romances of *tilting in tournaments*, Str. (freq.)  
 t-atreiðar-áss, m. *a quintain pole, at which to ride a-tilt*, El. 15.  
 t-rekandi, m. *pressing efforts, exertions*; svá mikill a. var görð um þina, the search was carried on so thoroughly, Band. 4 C; cp. reki.  
 t-renna, u, f. *a ship*. **COMP.** atrennu-lykkja, u, f. *a running net, a noose*, Fms. vi. 368.  
 t-rið, now atreiði, n. **1.** = atreið, *movement*, in the phrase, hann átti allt eitt atreiðið, he did both things at once, in the twinkling of an eye, Gret. 95 new Ed. **2.** a gramm. term in the compd atreiðs-  
 lauf, f. probably = ἀσύνδετος, Edda (Ht.) 124, cp. Ed. Havn. ii. 154, Skálða 193; atreið would thus mean *a word, sentence*. It is now very common in the form atreiði, n. in a metaph. sense, *the chief point in a sentence, a part, paragraph*, and used in many compds. Atreiðr, m. is one of the poet. names of Odin, *the wise (?)*.  
 t-róðr, rs, m. *a rowing at*, i. e. *an attack made (by a ship) with oars*, as. ii. 310, Hkr. ii. 272, etc. **β.** gener. *rowing towards*, Jb. 308.  
 t-samr, adj. [at, n.], *quarrelsome, an am. ley.*, Fms. iv. 205; cp. Hkr. i. c.  
 t-seta, u, f. *a royal residence*; hafa a., *to reside*, used especially of kings, Fms. i. 23, x. 209, Hkr. i. 63, Eg. 170, Nj. 5, etc.  
 t-setr, rs, n. *id.*, vide konungs-atsetr.  
 t-skiljanligr, adj. [Dan. adskellig], *various, different*, Karl. 206, (an class. word.)  
 t-skilnaðr, ar, m., in mod. Icel. = *parting, separation*. **β.** *discord*, ett. 88; A. B. C, however, have áskilnaðr.  
 t-sókn, f. [sækja at], *onslaught, attack*, Fms. i. 64, Nj. 100, etc. **β.** *throne of guests or visitors seeking hospitality*; fong vóru lítill en a. kill, Bs. i. 63 (now freq.) **γ.** in popular superstition, *the foreboding a guest's arrival*; sleep, drowsiness, or the like, caused, as people believe, by the fylgja or 'fetch' of the guest, his sure forerunner; and the Icelanders speak of a good, agreeable aðsókn, or a bad, disagreeable one; a man may 'ekja vel eðr illa að,' as he is an agreeable guest or not. Only a 'fey' man's fylgja follows after him. Vide Isl. þjóðs. i. 354 sqq. **COMP.** aðsóknar-maðr, m. *aggressor*, Fs. 70.  
 t-spurning, f. [spyrja at], *'speering' at, inquiry*, in the phrase, leiða spurningum, which ought, however, to be in two words, Fb. i. 216.  
 t-staða, u, f., now aðstoð, n. *a standing by, backing, support*, Bs. i. 6. **β.** *earnest request*, Mar. (Fr.)  
 t-stuðning, f. and -ingr, m. [styðja at], *support*, Fas. i. 24.  
 t-súgr, m. prop. *pressure* [súgr] *caused by crowding*; now freq. in the phrase, góra a. að e-m, *to mob one*. **β.** the phrase, bora frekan at súgr e-t (where the metaphor is taken from boring), *to deal harshly with, force through to the marrow*, Orkn. 144: cp. Fms. vii. 29.  
 t-svif, n. *incident, bearing*, Sks. 682. **β.** medic. *lipotbymia, a faint-fit, swoon*, Fél. ix. 185; cp. að svifa yfir e-n, *to be taken in a fit*, Sturl. i. 286.  
 t-tú, by assimilation = at þú, *that thou*, freq. e.g. in the Orkn. new Ed.  
 t-tönn, f. [at, n.], *a tusk*, Fas. i. 366.  
 t-veizla, u, f. [veita at], *assistance*, Fms. x. 60, v. l.  
 t-verknaðr, m. *work*, especially in *baymaking*; þórgunnu var ætlað atferðir til atverknaðar, *to toss and dry it*, Eb. 26: now, vinna at heyl, *to set it for drying*.  
 t-vik, n. [vikja at], mostly in plur. *details, particulars*; in the phrases, at atvikum, *according to the circumstances of each case*, Gþl. 403; atvikar, *the particulars of a case*, Sks. 663; með atvikum, *circumstantially, chapter and verse*, Fas. iiii. 330: in Stj. 179 it seems to mean *generally*.  
 II. an onset, prob. only another way of spelling atvigi, G. L. ii. 65; at ek geta eigi hefint þessa atviks er mér er gort, *that I cannot get this affront avenged which has been done me*, Gret. 151 A.  
 t-vinna, u, f. means of subsistence, support, Grág. i. 294, Jb. 151, Fær. Stj. 143, 291, 623, 41, 656 A. 655, 20, Clem. 56, Jb. 151, Fms. v. 239: *our, occupation*, Anecd. 20, Sks. 603, (now very freq.) **COMP.** vinnu-lauss, adj. *without means of subsistence*, Fms. ii. 97.  
 t-vist, f. [vesa at], *presence*, esp. as a law term, opp. to *an alibi*, the 'of being present at a crime: the law distinguishes between ráð (plot), tilfor (partaking), and a. (presence)', Grág. ii. 37; vera í atsókn a., *to be present and a partaker in the onslaught*, Nj. 100. **β.** transl. the Lat. *assiduitas*, 677. 12.  
 t-vígi, n. onset, onslaught, N. G. L. ii. 65, cp. i. 126, Fas. ii. 244.  
 t-yrdi, n. pl. *abusive words*, Fs. 5, Fms. iiii. 154.  
 AUÐ-, adverbial prefix to a great many adjectives, adverbs, and particles, seldom to subst. nouns, [not found in Ulf.]; A. S. *æð-*, as in *æðdu, humilitas*, and also as a separate adj. *æðde, facilis*; Old Engl. 'eath,' 'neath,' for 'easy,' 'uneasy,' Hel. *ðð* and *ðði, facilis, unðði, difficilis*, y, opp. to *tor-*. To this 'auð' and not to 'old' may perhaps be referred some of the compds of *auð* and *auð* in Scottish and provincial English. Thus 'audie' in Scotch means *an easy careless fellow*; 'auð

farand,' or 'auð farand,' may both mean *easy going*: v. the words in Jamieson and the Craven Glossary.  
 auða, u, f. *desolation, pldr. 2.*  
 auð-bæðinn, adj. part. [A. S. *æðbede*], *easily persuaded to do a thing*, with gen. of the thing, Eg. 17, 467.  
 auð-bættir, adj. part. *easily compensated for*, Glúm. (in a verse).  
 auð-eggjaðr, adj. part. *easily egged on to do*, with gen., Fms. v. 62.  
 auð-fenginn, adj. part. *easy to get*, Fs. 62, Gret. 113 A, Mag. i, where it is spelt auðu-; cp. *toru* = *tor-*.  
 auð-fengr, adj. *id.*, Hým. 18; a. var lið, 655 xxviii, Fms. v. 274.  
 auð-fundinn, adj. part. *easy to find, in promptu*, Hkr. ii. 111; neut. used metaph. *easy to perceive, clear*, Eg. 54, Ld. 194, v. l.  
 auð-fyndr, adj. an older form, *id.*, used only as neut. *easily perceived, clear*; þat var a., at . . ., it could easily be seen, that . . ., Ld. 194.  
 auðga, að, [Ulf. *aupgagan* = *μακάριος* (ev. A. S. *æðgian* = *beatum facere*), *to enrich*, Bs. i. 320, Stj. 68; reflex., hafði Noregr mikil auðgast, *N. had grown very wealthy*, Fms. vi. 448:—*to make happy*, er alla elskar ok auðgar, i. 281, Th. 77.  
 auð-gengr, adj. *easy to pass*; stigr a., 677. 5.  
 auð-ginntr, adj. part. *easily cheated, credulous*, Lex. Poët.  
 auð-gættigr, adj. *easy to get, common*, Fms. i. 261.  
 auð-gætt, n. adj. *easy to get*, = *auðfundit*, Lex. Poët., Hb. 6 (1865).  
 auð-görðr and later form auð-görðr, adj. part. *easily done*, Fas. i. 74.  
 auð-heyrtr, n. adj. part. *easily heard, clear, evident*, Ld. 266.  
 auðigr and auðugr, adj. [Ulf. *aupgas* = *μακάριος*, *aupgei*, f. = *μακάριος*; Hel. *ðdag* = *beatus, dives*; A. S. *æðig, beatus, opulentus*; O. H. G. *ðag*], contracted before an initial vowel into auðgan, auðgr, auðgum; uncontr. form auðigan = auðgan, Fms. i. 112, etc.; now used uncontracted throughout, auðugir, auðugar, etc.; *rich, opulent*; ríkr ok a., *powerful and opulent*, Eg. 22, 83; at fé, *wealthy*, Fas. i. 49, Isl. ii. 323, Nj. 16, Post. 656 C; skip mikil ok a., *with a rich lading*, Fms. xi. 238; a. at kvikfé, Ld. 96; superl. auðgastr, Eg. 25, Isl. ii. 124; England er auðgast at lausafé allra Norðrlanda, Fms. xi. 203.  
 AUÐIT, n. part. of an obsolete verb analogous to *auka* ('*ablaunt*' *au—jó—au*), [cp. Swed. *øde, fatum*; *auða, luck*; *auðr, opes*, etc.], used in many phrases, and often answering to the Gr. *ἀλσα, περιποιέω*, with dat. pers. and gen. of the thing; e-m er, *verðr, auðit e-s, it falls to one's lot*; úllíkt er at oss verðr þeirrar hamingju a., *it is unlikely that this good fortune is destined for us*, Eg. 107; koma mun til mín feigðin . . ., *if I may verðr þess a., if that be ordained for me*, Nj. 103; þó at mér verðr lífs a., *though life may be granted to me*, Fms. i. 47; konung lét græða menn sína sem lífs var a., *those whose lot it was to live, who were not mortally wounded*, Eg. 34; hafði þeim orðit sigrs a., *bad won the day*, Eg. 86; var þeim eigi erfingja a., *to them was no heir granted by fate*, 625. 83; with 'at' and an infin., mun oss eigi a. verða at fá þvilikan, Fms. x. 339; absol., hafi þeir gagn e. a. er, *let them gain the day to whom the god of battles grants it*, xi. 66: with the addition of 'til,' ek ætla okkr lítt til ástafunda a. hafa orðit, *we have had bad luck in love*, 310: *auðinn*, masc. appears twice or thrice in poetry, auðins fjár, *means possessed*, Skv. 3. 37: in prose in Al. 21 (by Bishop Brand), láta auðins biða, *to submit to fate, to be unconcerned*; even in compar., hvárt hyggit er manni nokkuru at auðnara (*any more chance*), at hann fái knúta þessa leysta, of the Gordian knot, 19, at auðnu, v. auðna [cp. A. S. *æðen, datus, concessus*; Hel. *ðdan, genitus, natus*]: cp. also jóð, *proles*, a word perhaps of the same root.]  
 auð-kendr, adj. part. *easy to 'ken' or recognise, of distinguished appearance*, Al. 21, Fms. i. 44.  
 auð-kenni, n. (= *einkenni*), *mark, distinction*, Karl. 180.  
 auð-kenniligr, adj. = *auðkendr*, Hrafn. 13.  
 auð-kennning, f. *a clear mark, sure sign*, Sturl. i. 70. MS. A. M. 122 B; áminning suits better, so the Ed. and Brit. Mus. 11, 127.  
 auð-keyptr, adj. part. *easily bought, cheap*, Hkr. iii. 246.  
 auð-kjörinn, adj. part. *easily chosen, easy to decide between*, Sd. 170.  
 auð-kumall, adj. (now viðkvæmr), *very touchy, tender, sensitive*; a. ok lasmeytr, of a snake's belly, *easy to wound*, Stj. 98; óngvær (*depressed*) ok auðkumul, (fem.) *touchy*, Bs. i. 323; a. í skapi, *irritable*, 353.  
 auð-kvisi, v. *aukvisi*.  
 auð-kvæðr, adj. *easily talked over, easily moved, obsequious, pliable*; eptirlátr ok a., N. G. L. ii. 400; ertú ok eigi a. (*hard to move*) til fylgdar, Gret. 122 new Ed. = *auðbæðinn*.  
 auð-kymli, f. [auðkumall], *touchiness, sensitiveness*; a. konunnar, *a woman's touchiness or weakness*, 623. 36.  
 auð-kýfingr, m. [kúfa, *accumulare*], poet. *a beaper up of riches, a wealthy man, a Croesus*; ört maðr er a., Edda 107; in prose in Sturl. i. 38, Al. 5; rikismenn ok a., Post. 656 C. 30.  
 auð-lagðr, adj. part. *wealthy*, whence auðlegð, Lex. Poët.  
 auð-lattr, adj. part. *docile, easily kept in check*, Glúm. 396 (in a verse).  
 auð-látinn, adj. [lát, *manners*], of *easy affable manners*, Str. 36.  
 auð-legð, f. *easy circumstances, wealth*, Bs. i. (Laur. S.) 836; now freq.  
 auð-ligr, adj. *bappy, lucky*, Fms. vi. 420 (in a verse).  
 auð-maðr, m. *a wealthy man*, Fms. ii. 21, Isl. ii. 385, 125.  
 auð-mjúkliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *bumbly*, Bs. i. 773, Gret. 207 new Ed.



auð-mjúkr, adj. *bumble, meek*, compar. auðmjúkari, Sturl. i. 45; a. íðran, *devoted repentance*, H. E. i. 510.

auð-munaðr, adj. part. *easily remembered, not to be forgotten*, Fms. vi. 249, v. l.

auð-mýkja, t and ð, *to bumble*; a. sik, *to bumble oneself*, Bs. i. 854.

auð-mýkt, f. *meekness, humility*, Fms. viii. 54, v. l.; now freq. in theol. writers.

auðn, f. [auðr, adj.], *a wilderness, desert*; auðn Sinai, Stj. 300.

land *which has no owner or is waste, uninhabited*; bygðst þá margar auðnir víða, *many wide wastes were then peopled*, Eg. 15; alla auðn landsins, Fms. i. 5, viii. 33, Greg. 33: the auðn was claimed as a royal domain; konungr á hér a. alla í landi, Fms. xi. 225; um þær auðnir er menn vilja byggja, þá skal sá ráða er a. á, *the owner of the waste*, N. G. L. i. 125: different from almenningr, *compascuum* or *common*. 2. more specially *a deserted farm or habitation*; sá bæ hét síðan á Hrapstöðum, þar er nú a., Ld. 24; liggja í a., *to lie waste*, 96, Grág. ii. 214, cp. 278.

3. *destruction*; auðn borgarinnar (viz. Jerusalem), Greg. 40, Rb. 332, Ver. 43, Sd. 179 (where auðnu, f.); ríki mitt stendr mjök til auðnar, *is in a state of desolation*, Fms. xi. 320, Bret. 68: *insolvency, utter poverty*, Grág. i. 62. COMPS: auðnar-hús, *a deserted but*, on mountains or in deserts, Grág. ii. 158. auðnar-óðal, *n. impoverished estates*, Sks. 333.

auðnar-sel, *n. deserted shielings*, Orkn. 458.

auðna, u, f. *desolation*, Sd. 179, bad reading.

auðna, u, f. [auðit], *fortune*, and then, like *álga*, *good luck, one's good star, happiness*, (cp. heill, hamingja, gæfa, all of them feminines,—good luck personified as a female guardian), in the phrase, a. ræðr, *rules*; auðna mun því ráða, *Fate must settle that*, Nj. 46, Lv. 65; ræðr a. lífi (a proverb), Orkn. 28; arka at auðnu (or perh. better dat. from auðinn), v. arka, Nj. 185, v. l.; at auðnu, *adv. prosperously*, Sl. 25; blanda úgíptu við a., Fms. ii. 61; með auðnu þeirri at þorkati var lengra lífs auðit, *by that good fortune which destined Þorkel for a longer life*, Orkn. 18 (50). Cp. the Craven word *auud* in the expression *I's auud to'ot*, 'I am ordained to it, it is my fate'. COMPS: auðnu-lauss, adj. *luckless*, Fas. ii. 240.

auðnu-leysi, *n. ill fate*. auðnu-leysingi, a, m. *a luckless man*.

auðnu-maðr, m. *a lucky man, luck's favourite*, Gullþ. 28, Ld. 40, Fas. i. 340.

auðnu-samlika, *adv. fortunately*, Finnþ. 344.

auðna, að, impers. *to be ordained by fate*; ef honum auðnaði eigi aprt at koma, *if it was not ordained by fate that he should come back*, Fms. ix. 350; sem auðnar, *as luck decides*, Fb. i. 160, Fas. iii. 601, Lv. 30: with gen., ef Guð vill at þess auðni, *that it shall succeed*, Bs. i. 159, v. l., þat is well correct: now freq. in a dep. form, e-m auðnast, *one is successful*, with following infin.

auð-næmiligr, adj. [nema], *easy to learn, teachable*, Sks. 16.

auð-næmr, adj. *easily learned, soon got by heart*, Sks. 247 B; auðnæm er ill Danska, *bad Danish is soon learnt* (a proverb); auðnæmast þó hið vonda er, Pass. 22, 10.

auð-prófaðr, adj. part. *easily proved*, Laur. S. MS. 180. 85.

AUÐR, f. [Swed. öde, *fatum*], *fate, destiny*, only used in poetry in the phrase, fá auðar, *to die*, Isl. ii. 389 (in a verse); haga til auðar, *to avail towards one's happiness*, Gísl. 59 (in a verse). Auðr is also a fem. pr. name.

AUÐR, adj. [Ulf. *auþs* = *επιμος*; O. H. G. *odi*; Hel. *odi* = *inanis*: cp. A. S. *ydan* and *édan*, *vastare*; Germ. *öde* and *öden*: the root is rare in A. S. and lost in Engl.]:—*empty, void, desert, desolate*; húsinn voru auð, *uninhabited*, Ld. 96; koma at auðu landi, of the first colonists when coming to Iceland, Landn. 316, opp. to 'koma at bygðu landi,' or 'land numið,' auð búð, Eg. 727; auð borð, *void of defenders*, of ships that have lost their men in fight, Fms. ii. 329; auð skip (= *hroðin*), all the crew being slain or put to flight, Hkr. iii. 126. β. metaph., auðr at yndi, *cheerless, distressed*, Stj. 421; sitja auðum höndum, *now used of being idle*: in the Ad. 22, með a. hendr means *empty-handed, without gifts*; so also in Stj. 437. 1 Sam. vi. 3, answering to 'empty' in the Engl. text.

AUÐR, s, and poet. ar, m. [Goth. *auðs* = *μακαρία* is suggested; it only appears in Ulf. in compds or derivatives, augsads adj. *beatus*, auda-gei f. *beatitudo*, audagian, *beare*; A. S. *éad*, n. means *opes*; Hel. *od* = *bonum, possessio*: it is probably akin to óðal; cp. also *feudal* (A. S. *feob* = *fee*), *alodial*]:—*riches, wealth, opulence*; auð fjár (only in acc.), *abundance*, is a freq. phrase; also, auð landa ok fjár, Edda 15; oss er þar mikil af sagt auð þeim, Band. 8, Fms. ii. 80, 623, 21; draga saman auð, *id.* In proverbs, margan hefir auðr apat; auðrinn er valtastr vína, *wealth is the ficklest of friends*, Hm. 77, etc.

auð-ráðinn, adj. *easily to 'read' or explain*, Fas. iii. 561. β. *easy to manage*, v. úauðráðinn.

auð-ráðr, adj. *easily guided, pliable, yielding*, Bs. i. 265.

auðræði, n. pl. means, *property, wealth*, Bs. i. 146, 129, 136 (where it = *income*), 158, 68 (where the gen. auðráða = *auðræða*), Stj. 345, Hom. 68, Fms. iv. 111; not very freq., auðæfi is a more current word.

auð-sagt, part. *easily told*.

auð-salr, m. *treasury* (poët.), Fsm. 7.

auð-sénn, part., now *auðsæðr* (cp. however Pass. 6. 4, 7), *easily seen*, evident, Hrafn. 13, K. A. 214.

auð-skeptr, part. (in a proverb), Ad. 21, eigi eru a. almanna spjör, *it is*

not easy to make shafts to all people's spear heads, i. e. to act so that a shall be pleased, cp. Hm. 127; auð-skæf (as given in the Skálda, where this line is cited) may be a better reading = *not easily carved or made as to suit everybody*.

auð-skilligr, adj. *easy to distinguish, understand*, Skálda 167.

auð-skæðr, adj. part. *easily injured*, Eg. 770; *delicate, tender*, Stj. 345.

Deut. xxviii. 56, Bs. i. 353.

auð-snúit, n. part. *easily turned*, Hkr. ii. 271.

auð-sóttligr, adj. *easy to perform, an easy task*, Fms. xi. 282.

auð-sótt, part. *easily won, easy to win*; mál a., Eg. 38, 200, in both cases of a happy suitor; a. land, *land lightly won*, Fms. iii. 49; auðsót til bæna, *pliable, yielding*, Al. 4: eigi a., *not easily matched*, Valla L. 205.

auð-sveipr (and now also auðsveipinn, whence auðsveipni, f.), adj. *pliable, yielding*, now esp. used of good, obedient children, Bs.

auð-sýna, d, *to shew, exhibit*, Bs. i. 274; má þat vel auðsýnast, *to be seen*, Stj. 13.

auð-sýnillgr, adj. *evident*, and -liga, *adv. clearly*, Fms. i. 142, Stj. 14, 26.

auð-sýning, f. *show, exhibition*, Skálda 199. transl. of Lat. *demonstratio*; H. E. i. 517. *proof, demonstration*.

auð-sýnn, adj. *easily seen, clear*; hon var síðan kölluð Delos svá sen a., Stj. 87, 250: neut. = *evident*, Hom. 154, Eg. 736, Fms. i. 72.

auð-sælligr, adj. *id.*, Fms. vii. 148.

auð-sær, adj., neut. auðsætt, fem. auðsæ, *easily seen, clear*, Bjarn. 63.

Fms. x. 175, 655 xi. 1: metaph. *clear, evident*, Magn. 436, 625, 174.

neut. *evident*, Fms. i. 42, Hrafn. 13: compar. auðsærri, *more conspicuous*.

Fms. ii. 322: superl. auðsæstr, Ld. 236; auðsæust, Fms. iv. 321.

auð-trúa, adj. ind. *credulous*, Lex. Poët. (freq.)

auð-tryggi, f. ind., now auðtryggini, f. *credulity*, Gísl. 62.

auð-tryggr, adj. *credulous*, Stj. 199. Grett. 130 A, Fms. viii. 447.

auð-van, n. *bad luck*, Lex. Poët.

auð-vandr, adj. *very painstaking* in doing one's duties, Bs. i. 141, a. ðn. ley.

auð-ván, f. *expectancy of fortunes* (poët.), Lex. Poët.

auð-velda, d, *to take lightly, make easy*, Orkn. ch. 68.

auð-veldi, n. *easiness, facility*, Hom. 7. transl. of Lat. *facultas*; með a., as *adv. easily*, Fms. vii. 116, Karl. 131, 142: auðvelda-verk, n. *an easy task*, Grett. 127 new Ed.

auð-veldliga and -velliga, *adv. easily, lightly*, Fms. i. 87, Stj. 99, Hkr. i. 200; taka a. á e-u, *to make light of a thing*, Fms. xi. 124: compar. -ligar, i. 262, Stj. 130.

auð-veldligr and -velligr, adj. *easy*, Stj. 8, 356. Josh. vii. 2.

auð-veldr, adj. *easy*, Eg. 39: superl. -veldastr, Ld. 14; metaph. *compliant*, Bs. i. 256, Sturl. i. etc.

auð-vinnr, m. (poët.) *a charitable friend* [A. S. *eāðvine*]; in the old poets freq. spelt otvín, v. Lex. Poët. β. as a pr. name Auðunn; the etymology in Hkr. i. 12 is bad; and so is also the popular etymology of this word = *none*, fr. auðr, *vacuus*.

auð-virðilligr, etc., v. auðvirð.

auð-vitað, n. part. *easy to know, clear, evident*, Ld. 78, Finnþ. 232.

now often *adv. = clearly, to be sure*.

auð-víst, n. adj. *sure, certain*, Karl. 181.

auð-þeystr, adj. part. *easy to make flow*, Stor. 2 (dub. passage).

auð-þrífgr, adj. [probably = *ör-þrífgr*, fr. ör-priv. and þrífgr *robust, strong*], *feeble, weakly*, Isl. ii. 456, Fb. i. 275 (of weak frame).

auð-æfi qs. auððfi, n. pl. [auðr, *opes*, and 'of' = *ofa-fé*, q. v.; Lat. *opes*], *opulence, abundance, wealth, riches*, in the Grág. freq. = *means of subsistence, emoluments*, i. 269, 277 (twice), ii. 213, cp. Ib. 16, where it means *emoluments*: in the proper sense *wealth*, Hkr. i. 13, where it means *gold and treasures*, Sks. 334, 442; veg ok a., *power and wealth*, Greg. 23; himnesk a., Joh. 21; jarðlig a., Greg. 32. Matth. vi. 19, 20; mörg a., Eluc. 53, Hom. 151, etc.

auð, interj. [a. for. word; Germ. *au web*], *woe! alas!* used with dat., a mér, Mar. 167; acc., a. mik, 175; absol., 147: after the Reformation 'ávi' and 'ó vei' occur, or 'vei' alone.

aufusa, u, f., in Norse MSS. spelt afusa, Dipl. i. 3; avusa, Str. 27, 54.

Sks. 775 B; afusa, N. G. L. i. 446. In Icel. always spelt with *au*, *av* or *ö*, by changing the vowel, öfusa, afusa, Ö. H. 155, where, however, some MSS. have aufussa, avfusa, Fms. viii. 39, 250; öfusa, Fs. 123; ofusa, 677, 3, Band. 6; öfussa, Bs. i. 481: the change of vowel is caused by the following *f* (*v*). The word is now quite obsolete, and its etymology is somewhat uncertain; it may be qs. á-fúss, or af-fúss, ar 'af' intens. and 'fúss', *willing*, this last suggestion would best suit the Norse form. Its sense is *thanks, gratitude, satisfaction, pleasure*, and is almost exclusively used either as a supplement to 'þökk' or in such phrases as, kunna e-m au, or e-m er au á e-u, *to be pleased, gratified with*, þakka með mikilli a., *to thank heartily*, Stj. 27; ef yðr er þar nokkur á á, *if it be any pleasure to you*, Fms. ix. 495; kunna e-m au e-s, or with 'at', *to be thankful*, Fb. ii. 257, Eg. 111, Ö. H. 56, Fms. viii. 1 c., Bs. i. 481, H. E. i. 432, Stj. 26, Sturl. iii. 125, Fær. 209, 677, 3; leggja á móti þökk ok au, Ö. H. 155; viljum vér au, gefa þeim göðum



mönnum, *we will thank them*, Fms. viii. 250; var mönnum mikil ö. á því, *much pleased by it*, Fs. 123; hafa í móti þökk ok ö., Band. 19 new Ed. COMPS: aufusugestr, m. a *welcome guest*, Valla L. 217, Sturl. i. 178. aufusu-orð, n. *thanks*, Gisl. 100. aufusu-svipr, m. *friendly mien*; sýna á sér au., Fs. 14.

au-fúss, adj. in a verse by Arnór, perhaps akin to the above, meaning *eager*, Orkn. 126: vide, however, Lex. Poët. s. v. öfur.

AUGA, n., gen. pl. augna, [Lat. *oculus*, a dimin. of an obsolete *ocus*; Gr. ὀφθαλμός (Boeot. ὀφθαλμός); Sanskr. *aksha*: the word is common to Sanskrit with the Slavonic, Greek, Roman, and Teutonic idioms: Goth. *augo*; Germ. *auge*; A. S. *éage*; Engl. *eye*; Scot. *ee*; Swed. *öga*; Dan. *øje*, etc. Grimm s. v. suggests a relationship to Lat. *acies*, *acutus*, etc. The letter n appears in the plur. of the mod. northern languages; the Swedes say 'ögon', *oculi*, the Danes 'øjne'; with the article 'ögonen' and 'øjnene'; Old Engl. 'eyne'; Scot. 'een']—an eye It is used in Icel. in a great many proverbs, e.g. betr sjá augu en auga, 'two eyes see better than one'; i. e. it is good to yield to advice: referring to love, unír auga meðan á sér, *the eye is pleased whilst it can behold* (viz. the object of its affection), Fas. i. 125, cp. Völs. rím. 4. 189; eigi leyna augu, ef ann kona manni, *the eyes cannot bide it, if a woman love a man*, i. e. they tell their own tale, Ísl. ii. 251. This pretty proverb is an Icel. *lex. l. c.* and is now out of use; it is no doubt taken from a poem in a lörtkvætt metre, (old proverbs have alliteration, but neither rhymes nor assonance, rhyming proverbs are of a comparatively late date): medic., eigi er sá heill er í augun verkir, Fbr. 75; sá drepr opt fæti (*slips*) er auganna missir, Bs. i. 742; hætt er einu auganu nema vel fari, *he who has only one eye to lose will take care of it* (comm.); húsbóndans auga er þar, *the master's eye sees best*; glögt er gests augat, *a guest's eye is sharp*; mörg eru dags augu, *the day has many eyes*, i. e. what is to be hidden must not be done in broad daylight, Hm. 81; náðir en nef augum, *be nose is near akin to the eyes* (tua res agitur paries quum proximus rdet), Nj. 21; opt verðr slíkt á sæ, *kvað selr, var skotinn í auga, this often happens at sea, quoth the seal, when he was shot in the eye*, of one who is in a scrape, Fms. viii. 402. In many phrases, at unna (to owe) e-m sem augum í höfði sér, *as one's own eye-balls*, Nj. 217; þótti sér slökt it sætasta ljós augna minna, *by his death the sweetest light of my eyes was quenched*, 187; hvert grætr þú nú Skarphéðinn? eigi er at ségir Skarphéðinn, en hitt er satt at súrnar í augum, *the eyes smart* com smoke, 200: renna, líta augum, *to seek with the eyes, to look upon*: it is used in various connections, renna, líta ástaraugum, vánaugum, þáraugum, trúaraugum, öfundaraugum, girndarauga, *with eyes of love, of friendship, faith, envy, desire*: mæna a. denotes an upward or praying look; stara, fixed; horfa, attentive; lygna, blundskaka, stupid or low; blína, glápa, góna, vacant or silly; skima, wandering; hvesa augu, threatening look; leiða e-n a., *to measure one with the eyes*; gjóta, or skjóta hornauga, or skjóta a. í skjálg, *to throw a side glance of dislike or ill-will*; gjóta augum is always in a bad sense; renna, líta mostly in a good sense: gefa e-u auga, *oculum adiciere alicui*; hafa auga á e-u, *to keep an eye on it*; segja e-m e-t í augu upp, *to one's face*, Orkn. 454; at augum, adverb. *with open eyes*, Hervar. S. (in a verse), etc. As regards rational movements of the eyes; ljúka upp augum, *to open the eyes*; láta þr augum, *to shut the eyes*; draga auga í pung, *to draw the eye into a purse*, i. e. *shut one eye*; depla augum, *to blink*; at drepa titlinga (Germ. *ugeln*, *blinzen*), *to wink*, to kill tits with the suppressed glances of the eye; glóðarauga, *a suffusion on the eye, hyposphagma*; kýrauga, *proptosis*; agl á auga, *a beam in the eye*; skjálg, Lat. *limus*; ský, *albugo*; tekinn l. augnanna, *with sunken eyes*, etc., Fél. ix. 192; a. bresta, in death: afa stýfur í augum, *to have prickles in the eyes, when the eyes ache for want of sleep*: vatna músum, 'to water mice,' used esp. of children weeping silently and trying to hide their tears. As to the look or expression of the eyes there are sundry metaph. phrases, e.g. hafa fékróka í augum, *to have wrinkles at the corners of the eyes*, of a shrewd money getting fellow, Fms. ii. 84, cp. Orkn. 330, 188, where krókauga is a cognom.; venna-króka, *one insinuating with the fair sex*; hafa æghishjalm í augum, a metaphor of *one with a piercing, commanding eye*, an old mythical charm for the magical power of the eye, v. Grimm's D. Mythol. under Æghishjalmr: vera mjótt á milli augnanna, *the distance between the eyes being short*, is a popular saying, denoting a close, stingy man, hence þjóeygr means close: e-m vex e-t í augu (now augum), *to shrink back from*, of a thing waxing and growing before one's eyes so that one dares not face it. As to the shape, colour, etc. of the eye, vide the adj. 'eygr' or 'eygr' in its many compds. Lastly we may mention the belief, that when the water in baptism touches the eyes, the child thereby in future life prevented from seeing ghosts or goblins, vide the words úfreskr and skygn. No spell can touch the human eye; en hann sá augu hans (that of Loki in the shape of a bird), þá grunaði hann (the giant) at maðr mundi vera, Edda 60; í þessum bimi þykist hón renna augu Bjarnar konungs sonar, Fas. i. 51, vide Ísl. þjóðs. II.

beton. and metaph. auga is used in a great many connections: a. ston.; þjaza augu, *the eyes of the giant Þiazzi*, is a constellation, probably the Dioscuri, Castor and Pollux; the story is told in the Edda 47, cp.

Harbarðsljóð 19; (Snorri attributes it to Odin, the poem to Thor.) β. botan., auga=Lat. *gemma*, Hjalt. 38; kattarauga, *cat's eye*, is the flower forget-me-not. γ. the spots that form the numbers on dice, Magn. 520. δ. the hole in a millstone; kvarnauga, Edda 79, 221, Hkr. i. 121: the opening into which an axe handle is fastened, Sturl. ii. 91: a pit full of water, Fs. 45; nálarauga, *a needle's eye*: vindauga, *wind's eye or window* (which orig. had no glass in it), A. S. *eag-dura* (eye-door); also gluggi, q. v.: gleraugu, *spectacles*. ε. anatom., the pan of the hip joint, v. augnakarl, Fms. iii. 392; gagnaugu, *temples*. ζ. hafsauga, *the bottom of the ocean*, in the popular phrase, fara út í hafsauga, *descendere ad tartara*. η. poët. the sun is called heimsauga, dagsauga, Jónas 119. COMPS either with sing. auga or pl. augna; in the latter case mod. usage sometimes drops the connecting vowel a, e.g. augnadapr, augn-depra, augn-fagr, etc. auga-bragð (augna-), n. the twinkling of an eye, Hm. 77; á einu a., in the twinkling of an eye, Ver. 32, Edda (pref.) 146, Sks. 559, Rb. 568: a glance, look, smart a., Fms. ii. 174; mikil a., v. 335; úfagligt a., Fs. 43; hafa a. af e-u, *to cast a look at*, Fbr. 49, Fms. xi. 424: in the phrase, at hafa e-n (or verða) at augabragði, metaph. *to make sport of, to mock, deride, gaze at*, Stj. 627, 567, Hm. 5, 29. auga-brún, f. the eye-brow. auga-staðr, m. an eye-mark; hafa a. á e-u, *to mark with the eye*. auga-steinn (augna-), m. the eye-ball, Hkr. iii. 365, Fms. v. 152. augna-bending, f. a warning glance, Pr. 452. augna-blik, n. mod.=augnabragð, s. augna-bólga, u. f. ophtalmia. augna-brá, f. the eye-lid, D. N. i. 216. augna-bragð and aug-fagr, adj. fair-eyed, Fas. ii. 365, Fms. v. 200. augna-fró, f. a plant, eye-bright, euphrasia, also augna-gras, Hjalt. 231. augna-frø, n. *lychnis alpina*. augna-gaman, n. a sport, delight for the eyes to gaze at, Ld. 202, Bær. 17, Fms. 5 (love, sweetheart). augna-gróm, n. (medic.) a spot in the eye; metaph., ekki a., *no mere speck*, of whatever can easily be seen. augna-hár, n. an eye-lash. augna-hvarmr, m. the eye-lid. augna-hvita, u. f. albugo. augna-karl, n. the pan of the hip joint; slita or slitna or augnaköllunum, Fas. iii. 392. augna-kast, n. a wild glance, Barl. 167. augna-kláði, a. m. psorophthalmi. augna-krókr, n. the corner of the eye. augna-lag, n. a look, Ld. 154. augna-lok, n. 'eye-covers,' eye-lids. augna-mein, n. a disease of the eye. augna-mjörkvi, a. m. dimness of the eye, Pr. 471. augna-ráð, n. expression of the eye. augna-skot, n. a look askance, Gpl. 286, Fs. 44 (of cats). augna-slim, n. glaucoma. augna-staðr, m. the socket of the eye, Magn. 532. augna-sveinn, m. a lad leading a blind man, Str. 46. augna-tepra, u. f. bippus. augna-topt, f. the socket of the eye. augna-verkr, m. pain in the eye, Hkr. ii. 257, Bs. i. 451, Pr. 471, Bjarn. 58. augna-vik, n. pl.=augnakrókr. augna-pungi, a. m. heaviness of the eye, Hkr. ii. 257.

aug-dapr, adj. weak-sighted, Fms. ii. 8: augdepra, u. f. amblyopia, Fél. ix. 191.

aug-lit, n. a face, countenance; fyrir a. alls lýðs, Stj. 326; fyrir Guðs a., before the face of God, Orkn. 170; í a. postulans, 623. 25, Ver. 7. Gen. vii. 1 ('before me'); fyrir konungs a., Sks. 283. Now much used, esp. theol.

aug-ljóð, n. 'eye light,' in the phrase, koma í a., to appear, Fas. i. 80.

aug-ljóss, adj. clear, manifest, Fms. i. 229, Hkr. ii. 225.

aug-lýsa, t. to make known, manifest: subst. auglýsing, f.

aug-sjándi, part. seeing ocularily, Mart. 117.

aug-sútr, adj. blear-eyed, Stj. 171 (of Leah): súreygr is more freq.

aug-sýn, f. sight; koma í a. e-m, to appear before him, Eg. 458, 623.

12; í a. e-m, in the face of, Blas. 46.

aug-sýna, d. to shew, Fms. v. 200.

aug-sýnilligr, adj. and -liga, adv. evident, visible, Gpl. 42.

AUK, adv. [cp. Goth. auk, freq. used by Ulf. as translation of Gr. γὰρ; jab auk=kai γὰρ; A. S. *eac*; Engl. *eke*; Germ. *auch*]. I. it originally was a noun=augmentum, but this form only remains in the adverbial phrase, at auk, to boot, besides, Bs. i. 317 (freq.): adverbially and without 'at,' besides; hundráð manna ok auk kappar hans, a hundred men and eke his champions, Fas. i. 77; þriggja marka fé, en konungr þat er auk er, the surplus, N. G. L. i. 350: cp. also such phrases as, auk þess at, besides that; auk heldr, v. heldr.

II. as a conj. also, Lat. *etiam*, occurs in very old prose, and in poetry; svá mun ek auk bletta þá konu es þú baðsk fyr, 655 ix. B. 2 (MS. of the 12th century), Hkr. ii. 370 (in a poem of Sigvat); this form, however, is very rare, as the word soon passed into ok, q. v.

III. used to head a sentence, nearly as Lat. *deinde*, *deinceps*, the Hebrew *ו*, or the like; the Ormulum uses *ac* in the same way; in MSS. it is usually spelt ok; but it may be seen from poetic assonances that it was pronounced auk, e.g. auk und jöfri fræknum; hitt var auk at eykir, Vellekla, Hkr. i. 216: auk at járna leiði, Lex. Poët.; it is sometimes even spelt so, e.g. auk nær aptni skaltu Óðinn koma, Hm. 97, Hkr. i. 29, v. l.; it is also freq. in the Cod. Fris. of the Hkr. This use of 'auk' or 'ok' is esp. freq. in old narrative poems such as the Ynglingatal (where it occurs about thirty-five times), in the Háleygjatal (about six times), and the Vellekla (about ten times): vide ok.

IV. simply for ok, and, as spelt on some Runic stones, but seldom, if ever, in written documents.

D



**AUKA**, jók, jóku (mod. juku), aukit [Lat. *augere*; Gr. *αὔξω*; Ulf. *aukan*; A.S. *ecan* or *ecan*; Engl. to *ecbe* or *eke*; O.H.G. *aubon*]; pres. ind. eyk; subj. eyki or yki, mod. jyki. A weak form (*aukar*, *aukaði*, *aukat*) also occurs, esp. in Norse, and (as a Norwegianism) in Icel. writers, esp. after the year 1260, e.g. *aukaðu*, *augebant*, Barl. 138; *aukaðist*, *augebatur*, *aukaði*, *augebat*, Barl. 180, Fms. i. 140, 184, x. 21 (MSS. *aukuðu* or *aukaði*, and some even *jóku*), Róm. 234; subj. *aukaðist*, *augeretur*, Fms. vii. 158 in three Icel. vellum MSS.; only one has *ykist*, the strong genuine form. Pres. *aukar*, *auget*, and *aukast*, *augetur*, instead of *eykr*, *eykst*, Stj. 32: part. *aukat* (= *aukit*), O.H.L. 46; *aukuð*, *aucta*, Fms. x. 236. Even Snorri in the Edda has *aukaðist*, p. 3, both in the vellum MSS. Ob. and Kb.,—a form which is thoroughly unclassical; the poets use the strong form, and so Ari, who has *jókk* = *jók* ek, in the preface to *Íb.*;—so also the great bulk of the classical literature. Since the Reformation the strong form is the only one used either in speaking or writing.

I. Lat. *augere*, to *augment*, *increase*, with acc., *eykr* hann þar ætt sína, Fms. iii. 82; *jók* Njáll ekki hjón sín, Nj. 59; hét hann þeim at *auka* virðing þeirra, Eg. 33; þessi orð jóku mjök sök Adams, Sks. 542; *jók* nafn hans, Hom. 51, Nj. 33; var þá síðan *aukuð* (= *aukin*) veizlan, Fms. x. 236: absol., þat hálfir er *eykr*, *þat* half which is over and above, Js. 75: in the phrase, *aukanda ferr um e-t*, a thing is *increasing*, Nj. 139.

II. Lat. *addere*, to *add* to the whole of a thing; with the thing added in the dat., ok *jókk* (= *jók* ek) því es mér varð síðan kunnara, Íb. (pref.): impers., *jók* miklu við, *increased greatly*, Ld. 54; þá *eykst* enn elflu nóttum við, *eleven nights are still added*, Rb. 28: followed by 'við', *auka e-u við e-t*, to *add to it*, Nj. 41; 'til' is rare and unclassical, and seems almost a Danism, as 'föie til', þetta til aukist, Vm. 7: *auka synd* (dat.) & *synd* (acc.) ofan, to *heap sin upon sin*, Stj. 274: *aukast orðum við*, to *come to words*, *speak*, Eg. ch. 58, v. 1. (rare); ef þú *eykr orði*, if thou say'st a word more, Lex. Poët. β. with acc. (a rare and unclassical Latinism), *auka ný vandræði* (= *nýjum vandræðum*) á hin fornu, Bs. i. 751.

γ. impers. in the phrase, *aukar á*, it *increases*, Róm. 234. III. To *surpass*, *exceed*; þat er *eykr* sex *aura*, þá á konungur hálf þat er *eykr*, if it exceeds six ounces, the king takes half the excess, N.G.L. i. 281, Js. § 71; en ármaðr taki þat er aukit er, *what is over and above*, N.G.L. i. 165. Esp. used adverbially in the part. pass. *aukit*, *aukin*, *more than*, *above*, of numbers; *aukin þrjú hundruð manna*, three hundred men well told, Eg. 530, Fms. ix. 524, v. 1.; með aukit hundruð manna, x. 184, Ld. 196; *aukin hálf vætt*, Grett. 141 new Ed. β. in the phrases, þat er (eigi) aukit (*aukit*), it is no exaggeration, Jd. verse 22, the Ed. in Fms. xi. 169 has 'árla' (a false reading); þat er aukat, O.H.L. i. c.; orðum aukid, exaggerated, Thom. 73.

**aukan**, f. *increase*, K. Á. 20.

**auki**, a, m. *eke* [A.S. *ecca*; Old Engl. and Scot. *eke* or *eik*], *increase*, *addition*; Abram tók þann *auka* nafns síns, Ver. 14; a. öfundur ok hats, Stj. 192: cp. also in the phrase, *verða at moldar auka*, to *become dust*, to *die*, in a verse in the Hervar. S. Fas. i. 580; cp. *maðr er moldu samr*, man is but dust, Sl. 47; and another proverb, *lauki er lítið gæft til auka*, used by Sighvat (Lex. Poët.), the leek needs but little care to grow; *sársauki*, pain, Mirm. 47; Danmerkr *auki* is a poet. name of Zealand used by Bragi, Edda 1: the phrase, *i miklum auka*, in a huge, colossal shape, Glúm. 345 (in a verse); hence perhaps comes the popular phrase, að *færast í aukana* (or *haukana*), to *exert to the utmost one's bodily strength*, Glámr færðist í alla *auka* (óf one wrestling), Grett. 114 A, (Ed. 1853 has *færðist í aukana*). 2. metaph. seed, germs, *thou hast given me no seed*, Stj. 111. Gen. xv. 2; esp. the sperm of *ubales*, amber, Sks. 137. β. produce of the earth, Barl. 193, 200. γ. interest of capital, N.G.L. ii. 380; vide áauki, sársauki, sakaauki, i. 187. COMPS: *auka-dagr*, m. 'eke-day', dies intercalary, Rb. 488. *auka-hlutr*, m. in the phrase, at *aukahlut*, to boot, Hom. 129. *auka-nafn*, n. 'eke-name', nickname, or additional name, Sks. 272. *auka-smíði*, n. a superfluous thing, a mere appendix, Fms. ii. 359. *auka-tungl*, n. intercalary moon, Rb. 116. *auka-verk*, n. by-work, Bs. i. 326. *auka-vika*, n. f. 'eke-week', intercalary week, v. hlauþár.

**auk-nafn**, n. = *aukanafn*, 'eke-name'. **auk-nefna**, d, to *nickname*, Landn. 243. **auk-nefni**, n. 'eke-name', a nickname: α. a defamatory name, punishable with the lesser outlawry, Grág. ii. 146. β. in a less strong sense; hann var svartr á hárf ok hörund, ok því þótti honum a. gefit er hann var Birtingr kallaðr, be was swarth of hair and skin, and for that it seemed a nickname was given him when he was called 'Brighting', Fms. vii. 157: Helgi átti kenningar nafn, ok var kallaðr hvíti; ok var þat eigi a., því at hann var vænn maðr ok vel hærðr, hvítr á hárf, Helgi had a surname (in a good sense), and was called 'White'; and that was no nickname, for he was a handsome man and well-haired, white of hair, Fbr. 80: þú hyggst at ek muna vilja giptast einum bastardði,—eigi em ek bastardr nema at a., of William the Conqueror, Fb. iii. 464. In old times, esp. at the time of the colonisation of Iceland, such nicknames were in freq. use, as may be seen from the index in the Landnám; they gradually went out of use, but still occur now and then throughout the whole of the Saga period in Icel. down to the 14th century.

**aukning**, f., Old Engl. 'eeking', *increase*, Stj. 100, 176, Sks. 137. **au-kvisi**, a, m. [prop. *auð-kvisi*, from *auð*, easy, and *kveistinn*, touchy cp. *kveisa*, f. *ulcus*, *dolor*]; in old writers it is spelt with *au* or *an* and sometimes with a double *k*, *ökkvisi*, Bs. i. 497 vellum MS. A. M. 499; *auðkvisi*, Ld. 236 C and the vellum MS. A. M. 122 A to Sturl. i. 8; *aukvisi*, MS. 122 B; O. H. (Ed. 1853) reads *aukvísi*; it means a *weakly irritable, touchy person*. Used esp. in the proverb, *einn er au. ættir hvernir*, cp. the Engl. *there is a black sheep in every flock*, Hkr. ii. 238 mun ek son minn láta heita Gizur; lítt hafa þeir aukvisar verið í Hauk dæla ætt er svá hafa heitið hér til, Sturl. ii. 8, at the birth of earl Gizur [The name Gizur was a famous name in this family, Gizur hvíti, Gizur biskup, Gizur Hallsson, etc.].

**AULANDI**, an indecl. adj., qs. *al-landi*, an *ἀλ. λεγ.* in the prover Nj. 10, illt er þeim er au. er alinn. [The root is prob. *al-* (Lat. *alius* land, cp. A.S. *ellend* or *elland* (Hel. *elilendi*), *alienus*, *peregrinus*; O. Engl. *alyant*; O.H.G. *alilanta* (whence N.H.G. *elend*, *miser*); there in Icel. also a form *erlendr*, prob. a corruption for *ellendr*. This root quite lost in the Scand. idioms with the single exception of the proverb mentioned above, and the altered form *er-*.] The MSS. of the Nj. l. differ; some of them have á *tilandi* in two words, *in terra malā*; John sonius has not made out the meaning; the proper sense seems to be *est ubique infelix*. In olden times *peregrinus* and *miser* were synonymous the first in a proper, the last in a metaphorical sense: so the Lat. *bos* (= *bosques*) passed into the sense of *enemy*. The spelling with ö (*öland* which perhaps to be preferred, although the change of vowel cannot be easily accounted for).

**auli**, a, m. a *dunce*, *aulaligr* adj., *aula-skapr* m., *aulast* dep., etc., & not occur, as it seems, in old writers; prop. a *slug* (?); cp. Ivar Aasen s. vv. *aula*, *auling*.

**aum-hjartaðr**, adj. *tender-hearted*, *charitable*, Stj. 547, Hom. 109. **aumindi**, n. *painful feeling* from a wound or the like, Fé. ix. 192.

**aumingi**, ja, m. a *wretch*, in Icel. in a compassionate sense; Guðs 655 xxxii. 15, Bs. i. 74, Hom. 87.

**aukma**, að, to *bewail*, to *complain*, esp. in the impers. phrase, a. sik, *feel compassion for*, Bær. 11, Al. 10, Róm. 182, Bret. 98, Fagrsk. ch. 34 now freq. used in reflex., *aumkast yfir e-t*, to *pity*.

**aumkan**, f. *lamentation*, *wailing*, El. 10.

**aumleikr**, m. *misery*, Stj. 428, Bs. i. 321; now also used of the *skin* feeling of a wound or the like, v. *aumr*.

**aumligr**, adj. and *-liga*, adv. [A.S. *earmlíc*], *poorly*, *wretched*, Grett. 161, Fms. i. 138, v. 218, Sturl. ii. 13, Bær. 4, Magn. 432, H.E. iii. 366

**aum-naglur**, more correctly *anneglur*, cp. the Engl. *agnail*, *bangnail* or *naugnail*, Fé. ix. 192; the *lunula unguis* is in Icel. called *anneglur* and so is the skin round the finger-nail, id.

**AUME**, adj. [Ulf. has *arms* = *miser*; Dan. and Swed. *öm*], seems with all its compounds to be a Scand. word. It originally probably meant *sore*, *aching*, *touchy*, *tender*. In mod. Icel. it is sometimes used in the sense, in Dan. and Swed. only = *sore*, and metaph. *tender*. 2. metaph. *poorly*, *misérable*, *unhappy*; styrkstú, *aumr*, *strengthegn* thyself, *wretched man*, Orkn. 153, Hom. 15, 16, Th. 6, 16: in a bad sense = *armr*, Fm ix. 414.

**aum-staðr**, adj. part. in a *poor*, *wretched* state, Stj. 475.

**AUNGR**, adj. pron., Lat. *nullus*, *none*, v. *engi*, *enginn*.

**AUNGE**, adj. *narrow*, Lat. *angustus*, v. *öngur*.

**aung-vit**, n., medic. *lipothymia*, a *fainting-fit*, Fé. ix. 193.

**AURAR**, m. pl. *money*, *aura-* in compds, v. *eyrir*.

**aur-borð**, n. the second plank from the keel of a boat, Vellekla ar Edda (Gl.).

**aur-falr**, s, m. [aur, *lutum*, *falr*], the spike at the butt-end of a spear Gr. *σάορσφις*; þeir settu niðr aurfalina er þeir stóðu ok studdust v. spjót sín, Fms. i. 280; síðan mældi hann grundvöll húsgörðanna fyr þórhalli með aurfalnum á spjóti sínu, ii. 230; Abner sneri spjótinu hendi sér ok lagði aurfalnum framan í kviðinn, Stj. 497, 2 Sam. ii. 2 (in Engl. Vers. 'the hinder end of the spear'), Art. 105. β. used as an arrow, Fb. iii. 406.

**aur-gáti**, a, m. [qs. ör-gáti, ör- and geta], a *tit-bit*, *good cheer*, *good treatment*, a rare and now obsolete word; mun ekki af sparast, at verð oss allan þann a. er til er, Fms. xi. 341; um tilföng veizlunnar, sem þu býndi allan a., Mar. 97; af þeim örgáta sem hon hafði framast föng t. 655 xxxi. 2.

**aurigr**, adj., only in the contr. forms *aurgan* (acc.), *aurgu* (dat.), *clay*, *muddy*, Vsp. 31, Ls. 48; cp. *úrigr*, *madidur*.

**AURR**, s, m., prop. *wet clay* or *loam*, but also in Eggert Itin. p. 68 of a sort of *clay*, cp. Ivar Aasen s. v. *aur*. In A.S. *ear* is *humus*; in the Alvismál one of the names of the earth is *aurr* (kalla *aurr* uppreign In the Völuspá the purling water of the well of *Urdr* is called *aurr* hence the paraphrase in the Edda, þær taka hvern dag vatn í brunnum ok með aurinn (the clay, *humus*) er liggr um bruninn, ok ausa upp yf askinn. Elsewhere used simply of *mud*, *wet soil*, *aurr* etr iljar en ofa kaldi, Gs. 15; auri trödd und jóa fótum, Gh. 16; ok við aur ægir hjarnbragnings burs of blandinn varð, his brains were mixed with the mud



Yt 16; aur ok saurr, *mud and dirt*, Ann. 1362; hylja auri, *bumo condere*, in a verse in the Korm. S.

aurriði, örriði, mod. urriði, a, m. *salmo trutta*, salmon-trout, Fél. i. 11; *salmo squamis argenteis, maculis nigris brunneo cinctis, pinna pectorali punctulis sex notata*, Eggert Itin. p. 595: deriv. from ör, *celer*, and -riði, or from aur (?) the Norse form *aur* indicates a diphthong, Gpl. 421, Edda (Gl.) compds: aurriða-bekkr, m. a 'beck' full of trout, Bolt. aurriða-fiski, f. trout-fishing, Bolt. aurriða-net, n. a trout-net, Gisl. 104. aurriða-vatn, n. a water stocked with trout, Bolt.

aur-skór, m. (prop. 'mud-shoe'), a horse shoe, an *ἄρ. λεγ.* in the story Fms. iii. 210, each of the shoes weighing 1½ lb. The story is a pendant to that told of king Augustus of Poland and the blacksmith.

aur-skriða, u, f. a land slip, avalanche, Fbr. 84, Fs. 59.

aurvandils-tá (aurvantá, Ub.), f. *Aurvandil's toe*, probably the star Rigel in Orion, v. Edda 59.

AUSA, jós, jósu (mod. jusu), ausit; pres. ind. eyss; subj. eysi or ysi, mod. jysi (*bauriret*), cp. Lat. *baurio*, *baus-it*; not found in Goth. or in Germ. I. to sprinkle, with dat. of the liquid, and the object

in acc. or with a prep.; þar taka hvern dag vatn í brunninum, ok ausa (viz. þvi) upp yfir askinn, . . . pour it over the ash-boughs, Edda 11; ef maðr eyss eldi (fire, embers), Grág. ii. 128; a. síld ör neftum, to empty the nets of the herrings, Gpl. 427: a. út, to pour out, fé, Gret. 126. 2.

ausa moldu, to sprinkle with mould, bury; hlóðu þeir at grjóti ok jósu at moldu, Eg. 300; er hann hófðu moldu ausit, Bjarn. 11; salr ausinn moldu, his chamber sprinkled with mould (poët.), Hervar. S.; ausinn haugi, Yt 26.

β. ausa vatni is a standing phrase for a sort of baptism used in the last centuries, at least, of the heathen age. The child when born was sprinkled with water and named, yet without the intervention of a priest; this rite is mentioned as early as in the Hávamál, one of the very oldest mythological didactic poems on record, where it is attributed even to Odin; ef ek skal þegn ungan verpa vatni á, if I am to throw water on a young thane, 159; Jósu vatni Jarl létu heita, Jód 61 Edda jósu vatni, hörvi svartan, hétu þræl, Rm. 7, 31; sá var síðr göfgrá manna, at vanda menn mjök til at ausa vatni ok gefa nafn; . . . Sigurðr jarl jósu sveininn vatni ok kallaði Hákon, Hkr. i. 118; Eiríkr ok Gunnhildr áttu son er Haraldr konungr jósu vatni ok gaf nafn sitt, 122; eptir um daginn jósu Hákon konungr þann svein vatni ok gaf nafn sitt, 135, Fms. i. 66, xi. 2; fæddi þóra sveinbarn ok var Grímr nefndr er vatni var usinn, Eb. 26; enn áttu þau Skallagrímr son, sá var vatni ausinn ok nafn gefit ok kallaðr Egill, Eg. 146, 147, 166, Ld. 108, Gisl. 32 (of Snorre Gode); and so in many instances from Icel., Norway, and the Orkneys, all of them of the heathen age. The Christian term is skíra, q. v.

3. metaph. of scolding or abuse; hrópi ok rógi ef þú eyss á holl regin, Ls. 4; ausa sauri á e-n, to bespatter with foul language, ausask sauri í (recipr.), Bjarn. 33; a. e-m e-u í augu upp, to throw in one's face, Eg. 576; hann jósu upp (poured out) þar fyrir alþýðu öllum glæpum föður síns, Mart. 80; um verka þann er hverr jósu á annan, Bjarn. 42.

II. of a horse, to kick or lash out with his hinder feet, opp. to þrjóna, to rear up and strike with the fore feet; hestirinn tók at frýsa, blása ok ausa, Greg. 49; at merrin eysi, Sturl. ii. 40 C.

III. to pump, esp. a ship, with the ship in acc.; Hallfréðr jósu at sínum hlut, Fs. 113, Gret. 95 A, Fbr. 173, N. G. L. i. 102: a. bát sinn, to make water, Fms. vii. 331.

ausa, u, f. a ladle, ekki er sopið kálið þó í ausuna sé komit (a proverb), many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip, Gret. 132, Þórð. 51.

aus-ker, n. = austr-ker, Shetl. *auskerrie*, a scoop, v. Jamieson Suppl. ub voce, Fs. 147.

ausli, v. auvli.

auстан, adv. [A. S. *eastan*; Hel. *óstan*], from the east, Eg. 183, Eb. 4; of the direction of the wind (cp. *vestan*, *sunnan*, *norðan*), used with preceding prep. á, á *vestan*, *auстан* . . . blowing from west, east . . ., Bs. i. 48.

β. fyrir a. used as a prep. with acc. east of; fyrir a. mitt haf, Grág. ch. 85, p. 142 new Ed., Nj. 36, 81, Eg. 100, Landn. 228.

γ. with gen. in phrases like *auстан lands*, a. *fjarðar*, cp. *norðan*, *sunnan*, *vestan*, Hkr. iii. 201. compds: *auстан-færð*, f. a journey from the east, Fms. vii. 128. *auстан-fjarðar*, gen. loci, used as adverb, in the east of the fjrb, Hkr. ii. 295, Fms. i. 278, iv. 37.

*auстан-gola*, f. a light breeze from the east, Sturl. iii. 59 (Ed. austræn).

*auстан-cváma*, u, f. arrival from the east, Fms. vi. 23. *auстан-maðr*, m. a man from the east, Old Engl. *easterling*, Sturl. iii. 248.

*auстан-gjör*, m. the east sea, nickname of a man, Fms. ix. 316. *auстан-færðr*, rs, m. an easterly gale, Rb. 438.

*auстан-verðr*, adj. eastern cp. *norðan*, *sunnan*, *vestan-verðr*; Landn. 25, Stj. 75, A. A. 286.

*auстан-vindr*, m. an east wind, Sks. 38, cp. *norðan*, *vestan*, *sunnan-vindr*.

*austarliga*, adv. and -ligr, adj. easterly, Fms. xi. 389.

*austarligr*, superl. easternmost, v. *eystri*.

*auðfirðingr*, m., esp. in pl. an eastfirther, one from the east of Iceland, Sturl. ii. 158. compds: *auðfirðinga-búð*, f., v. *búð*. *auðfirðinga-dómr*, m. the court for the east quarter, v. *dómr*. *auðfirðinga-fjórðungr*, m. the east quarter of Iceland, v. *fjórðungr*.

*auðfirðir*, m. pl. the east firths of Iceland, opp. to *vestfirðir*, Landn.

*auðfirzkr*, adj. one from the east firths in Icel., Nj. 54, Lv. 57.

*auð-för*, f. = *auðfrör*.

*auð-ker*, n. a scoop, bucket, v. *aus-ker*.

*auð-kyllir*, m. pl. easterlings, cp. *Kyllingar*, an old Russian population, Kolbiager, east of the Baltic; in a poem of Hornklofi, Fagrsk. 9.

*auð-lægr*, adj. easterly, of the wind.

*auð-maðr*, m., pl. *auðmenn*, in Icel. and in the northern part of the British Islands a standing name of those who came from the Scandinavian continent, esp. Norse merchants, vide the old Irish chronicles, and the Sagas, passim. The English used 'easterling' in the same sense, and *sterling* is an abbreviation of the word from the coin which the 'easterlings' brought with them in trade. Eyvindr *auðmaðr*, Landn., Nj. 81, Eg. 744, Ísl. ii. 192, 128, Sturl. ii. 47, Lv. 23, Valla L. 216, Landn. 36, 290, 305, Eb. 104, 196, etc. In the Norse Gpl. 450 it is used of Swedes in Norway: *auðmanna-skelfir*, m. 'skelper' (conqueror, terror) of the east men, a nickname, Landn. 305.

*auð-marr*, m. the east sea, the east Baltic (Estmere of king Alfred, Oros. Ed. Bosworth, p. 22), Yt 18.

*auð-mál*, n. = *auðtrmál*, N. G. L. i. 335.

*auð-mörk*, f. the east mark, i. e. the east, Yt 4.

AUSTR, rs, m. [A. S. and Engl. *east*; Hel. *óstar*; Germ. *ost*, *osten*], the east; sól í austri, Grág. ii. 224, Rb. 92, Landn. 276; ór austri, Sturl. ii. 25. 2. as adv. towards east, eastward, Nj. 151, Eg. 72, Grág. i. 96, 189.

*austr*, rs and rar, m. [ausa], the act of drawing water in buckets, pumping; v. *dæluaustr* and *byttuaustr*, Gret. ch. 19; standa í austri, to toil hard at the pump, Fas. ii. 520, Sturl. iii. 68; til austr, Gret. 94 B.

β. the water pumped or to be pumped, bilge water, Gr. *ávraðs*, Sturl. iii. 67, 68; skipið fullt af austri, full of bilge water, Fb. ii. 204 (Fbr.), Finn. 234; standa í a., v. above. compd: *austrs-ker*, ausker (N. G. L. i. 59), a scoop, pump-bucket (cp. *ausker*), Gpl. 424.

*austr-álfa*, v. *austrhálf*.

*austr-átt* and -ætt, f. eastern region, east; í austr., towards east, in eastern direction, Fms. ii. 49, x. 267, Sks. 38, 655 xiv. B. 1.

*austr-bití*, a, m. a cross-beam nearest the pumping-place in a ship, Fs. 153.

*austr-færð* and *austr-för*, f. voyage to the east, esp. to Russia or the east Baltic, Fb. i. 130, Ls. 60, the last passage in a mythical sense. compds: *austrfarar-knórr*, m. a vessel bound for the Baltic, Fms. vii. 256.

*austrfarar-skip*, n. *id.*, Fms. viii. 61, Orkn. 274 old Ed., where the new Ed. 334 has *útfararskip*, a ship bound for the Mediterranean (better).

*austr-hálfa*, u, f. [Hel. *óstarbalba* = *oriens*], often spelt -álfa by dropping the *b*; the east, in old writers freq. of the Austria of the peace of Verdun, A. D. 843, including the Baltic and the east of Europe; sometimes also of the true east; um Garðaríki (Russia Minor) ok víða um a. heims, Fms. i. 96; í Gördum austr ok austrhólfunni, x. 275; í a. heims eru þrjú Indíalönd, A. A. 283; Licinius lagði undir sik víða a., Blas. 37; Adam ok Eva bygðu síðan í a. þar sem Hebron heitir, Ver. 5, Stj. 67, 43; now used in Icel. = Asia, Vestrhálfa = America, Suðrhálfa = Africa, Norðrhálfa = Europe, Eyjaálfa = Australia. compds: *austrhálfa-lýðr*, m. people of the east, Stj. 392. Judges vi. 33. *austrhálfa-þjóð*, f. *id.*, Stj. 389.

*austr-kendr*, adj. part. eastern, of wind, Bs. i. 388.

*austrligr*, adj. eastern, Stj. 336.

*austr-lönd*, n. pl. the east, orient, the eastern part of Europe, in old writers often synonymous to *Austr-hálfa*, and opp. to *Norðlönd*, *Scandinavia*; Suðrlönd, South Germany, etc.; Vestrlönd, the British Islands, Normandy, Bretagne, etc., Post. 656 C. 39, Fms. ii. 183, Post. 645, 102, Hkr. i. 134 in a poem of the 10th century used of Russia; cp. Brocm. 101.

*austr-mál*, n. (navig.), the pumping-watch, the crew being told off two and two, to hand the buckets up, one of them standing in the bilge water down below and the other on deck, vide the Fbr. 131, Gret. ch. 19; en hverr þeirra manna er síðar kemr en a. komi til hans, þá er hann sekr nú ertogum, N. G. L. i. 335 [ausmaal, bilge water, Ivar Aasen].

*austr-oka*, að, [austr], to lavish, squander, with dat. an *ἄρ. λεγ.* as it seems, Fas. iii. 198, 202, where a. fé sínu; cp. Gr. *ἀντλέω*.

*austr-ríki*, n. the eastern empire, esp. the east of Europe (Russia, Austria, sometimes also including Turkey of the present time); the term is often vague, and synonymous to *Austrvegr*, *Austrlönd*, or referring to the Germany of the year 843; (the mod. sense is = Austria); Ívarr víðfaðmi eignaðist allt Danaveldi, ok mikinn hluta Saxlands ok allt A., Hkr. Yngl. S. ch. 45, Fms. vi. 8; Constantinopolis er vðst borga í A., Ver. 49; þeodosis inn mikli var sex vetr konungr í A., 50; Licinius hét konungr í A., Blas. 37, in these last passages = the eastern empire (of Rome); þá er ek (viz. king David) lifða ok vask konungr kallaðr í A. (in the east), Nidst. 4, cp. Baut. nos. 780, 979.

*austr-rúm*, n. the part of a vessel's hold near the stern where the pump is, Hkr. i. 82, Stj. 57, Fbr. 158, Edda 35; au aft and fore pumping-place (eþra ok fremra austrúm) is mentioned Fms. viii. 139.



austr-trog, n. a scoop, bucket.

austr-vegr, s, m. the eastern way, east, esp. Russia, Wenden, the east Baltic; fara í Austrveg is a standing phrase for trading or piratical expeditions in the Baltic, opp. to viking or vestr-viking, which only refer to expeditions to the British Islands, Normandy, Brittany, etc.; austr-viking, Landn. 221, is a false reading; hann var farmaðr mikill (Hólmgarðs-fari) ok kaupmaðr; fór opt í Austrveg (Baltic), Landn. 169, Nj. 41, Eg. 228, Fms. freq., vide vol. xii, s. v. In the Edda fara í A. is a standing phrase for the expeditions of Thor against giants. Þórr var farinn í A. at berja tröll, 26, cp. Ls. 59, where a. means the eastern region of heaven. Sometimes it is used of the east in general, Ver. 9, Rb. 412, 623, 13, Baut. no. 813. COMPS: austrvegs-konungar, m. pl. the three kings or Magi ('wise men') from the east, Stj. 16; a king of Russia, Fms. x. 397. austr-vegs-maðr, m. an inhabitant of Austrvegir, Hkr. i. 44.

austr-ætt, v. austrátt.

austr-ræna, u, f. eastern breeze.

austr-rænn, adj. [Hel. ostroni; A. S. easterne; cp. norrænn, suðrænn], eastern, of the wind; a. gola, eastern breeze, Sturl. iii. 59; vindr, Orkn. (in a verse); víðr, timber from Norway or Scandinavia, Grág. i. 149, the Eistland tymmer of the old Scotch inventories (Jamieson, Suppl. s. v.); Austrænar menn, Norsemen in Iceland, Fms. ix. 276; as a nickname, Eb. 12, and Landn. The name denotes the inhabitants of the Scandinavian continent as opp. to the British Islands and Iceland.

austr-skota, u, f. = austrsker, Grág. ii. 171; Ísl. ii. 382 spelt ausskota.

au-virð and auvirði, mod. auðvirði, n. [af, off; and verð, value; the change of letter caused by the following v; a purely Icel. form, the Norse being 'afv-'] the mod. Icel. form is auð-v., as if it were to be derived from auð- and virði: 1. a worthless wretch, a laggard, bungler; sel þú upp, auvirði, knálegar byttarnar, Bungler! hand thou up stoutly the buckets, Fbr. 131; hygg ek at eingi maðr eigi jafnmikil a. at frændum sem ek, Hrafn. 11; verða at a., Bret. 163, Sturl. i. 73.

2. a law term, damage, anything impairing the value of a thing; hann ábyrgist við þeim auvirðum er þat fær af því skaða, Grág. i. 431. COMPS: auvirðs-maðr, m. a wretch, laggard, 655, vide Sturl. ii. 139, Fær. 74, þorf. Karl. 426. auvirðs-skapr, m. naughtiness, Gullþ. 12.

au-virðast, d, to become worthless, Eg. 103, Glúm. 377 C. 2. in the act. to think unworthy, disparage, Barl. 21, 57, 123, 190, Mar. 83; seldom used except in Norse writers, and consequently spelt with an 'af-': in reflex. sense, Stj. 483.

au-virðliga, Norse afvirð-, and mod. Ícel. auðvirðil-, adv. despicably, Sturl. iii. 220, Fs. 71.

au-virðligr, etc., adj. worthless, Fas. i. 87, Bret. 31, 72, Sturl. iii. 225, Barl. 75; at skurðarskírn sé afvirðilig (indigna) Kristnum mönnum, 159.

au-visli, and contr. ausli and usli, a, m.; etym. uncertain, ausli, Gpl. 385 A; usli, N. G. L. i. 246, Fms. i. 202, viii. 341, xi. 35, Edda (Gl.). In the Grág. auvisli, spelt with au or av; in the Ed. of 1829 sometimes with ö where the MSS. have au: I. a law term, damages, Lat. damnum; bæta ausvísli is a standing law term for to pay compensation for damages done, the amount of which was to be fixed by a jury; bæta skal hann a. á fjórtán nóttum sem búar fimm virða, Grág. i. 383, 418, ii. 229, 121, 223 (Ed. 1853), 225 (twice): hence auvislabót. In Norse law, gjalda a., Gpl. 384; ábyrgi honum garðinn ok allan ausla þann er, 385 A; beiða usla bótar, N. G. L. i. 246.

II. metaph. hurt, injury in general; mondi þeim þá ekki vera gjört til auvisla, Ld. 76; ok er þat þó líkast, at þú setir eigi undan öllum avvisla (thou wilt not get off unscathed), ef þú tekr eigi við, Fms. iii. 144. 2. devastation, Fms. xi. 81: esp. by fire and sword in the alliterative phrase, eldr (fire) ok usli; fara með eld ok usla, i. 202; heldr en þar léki yfir eldr ok usli, viii. 341; þá görði á mikitt regn, ok slökði þann eld vandliga, svá at menn máttu þá þegar fara yfir usla þann inn mikla (embers and ruins), xi. 35. In the Edda (Gl.) usli is recorded as one of the sixty names of fire: cp. also the mod. verb ösla, to plunge through: auvisli is now an obsolete word, usli a common word, gjöra usla, to desolate, in the metaph. sense. COMPS: auvisla-bót and usla-bót (N. G. L. i. 246), f. a law term, compensation fixed by a jury of five, cp. above; distinction is made between a. hin meiri and hin minni, first rate or second rate compensation, Grág. ii. 344: in pl. 225: auslagjald and usla-gjald, n. compensation, Gpl. 387.

AX, n. [Goth. aks, cp. Goth. asans = barves], an ear of corn, Stj. 201, Thom. 98.

axar-, v. öx, an axe.

ax-helma, u, f. a blade of corn, ear and stem, Stj. 422, Ruth ii. 2 (Engl. Vers. 'ears of corn').

ax-korn, n. an ear of corn, Edda (Ub.) ii. 283.

axla, að, to shoulder, Fms. iii. 228.

axlar-, v. öxl, shoulder.

axl-byrrðr, f. a shoulder-load, Orkn. 346, Grett. 177 new Ed.

axl-hár, adj. shoulder high, Js. 101.

axull, m., v. öxull, axis, an axle-tree.

ay, interj. dolendi, ay mér veslugri, Mar. Fr.

## Á

Á, á, prep., often used elliptically, or even adverbially, [Goth. ana; Engl. on; Germ. an. In the Scandinavian idioms the liquid n is absorbed. In English the same has been supposed to happen in adverbial phrases, e.g. 'along, away, abroad, afoot, again, agate, ahead, aloft, alone, askew, aside, astray, awry,' etc. It is indeed true that the Ormulum in its northern dialect freq. uses o, even in common phrases, such as 'o boke, o land, o life, o slæpe, o strande, o write, o naht, o loft,' etc., v. the glossary and we may compare on foot and afoot, on sleep (Engl. Vers. of Bible) and asleep; A. S. a-butan and on-butan (about); agen and ongean (again, against); on bæc, aback; on life, alive; on middan, amid. But it is more than likely that in the expressions quoted above, as well as in numberless others, as well in old as in modern English, the English a- as well as the o- of the Ormulum and the modern Scottish and north of England o- are in reality remains of this very á pronounced au or ou, which was brought by the Scandinavian settlers into the north of England. In the struggle for supremacy between the English dialects after the Conquest, the Scandinavian form á or a won the day in many cases to the exclusion of the Anglo-Saxon on. Some of these adverbs have representatives only in the Scandinavian tongues, not in Anglo-Saxon: see below, with dat. B. II, C. VII; with acc. C. I. and VI. The prep. á denotes the surface or outside; í and ór the inside; at, til, and frá nearness measured to or from an object: á thus answers to the Gr. ἐνί the Lat. in includes á and í together.]

With dat. and acc.: in the first case with the notion of remaining on a place, answering to Lat. in with abl.; in the last with the notion of motion to the place, = Lat. in with acc.

WITH DAT.

A. Loc. I. generally on, upon; á gólf, on the floor Nj. 2; á hendi, on the hand (of a ring), 48, 225; á palli, 50; á steini 108; á vegg, 115; á sjá ok á landi, on sea and land. In some instances the distinction between á and í is loose and wavering, but in most cases common sense and usage decide; thus 'á bók' merely denotes the letters, the penmanship, 'í the contents of a book; mod usage, however, prefers 'í, lesa í bók, but stafr á bók. Old writers on the other hand; á bókum Enskum, in English books, Landn. 24, bú í Aldafars bók, 23 (in the book De Mensurá Temporum, by Bede) cp. Grág. i. 76, where á is a false reading instead of at; á bréfi, the contents of a letter: of clothing or arms, mítr á höfði, sverð á hlið mítr on head, sword on side, Fms. i. 266, viii. 404; hafa lykil á sér, on one's person, 655 xxvii. 22; móttull á tyglum, a mantle hanging on (i. e. fastened by) laces, Fms. vii. 201: á þingi means to be present at a meeting í þingi, to abide within a jurisdiction; á himni, á jörðu, on (Engl. in heaven and earth, e.g. in the Lord's Prayer, but í helviti, in hell; í Gimli, Edda (of a heavenly abode); á báti, á skipi denote crew and cargo, 'í the timber or materials of which a ship is built, Eg. 385; ver í stafni á skipi, 177: á skógi, to be abroad in a wood (of a hunter robber, deer); but to be situated (a house), at work (to fell timber), skógi, 573, Fs. 5, Fms. iii. 122, viii. 31, xi. 1, Glúm. 330, Landn. 173; mórkinni, Fms. i. 8, but í mörk, of a farm; á firðinum means lying í a firb, of ships or islands (on the surface of the water), þær eyjar liggja á Breiðafirði, Ld. 36; but í firði, living in a district named Firth; landi, Nj. 98, Fms. xi. 386.

II. á is commonly used in connection with the pr. names or countries terminating in 'land,' Engl. in, Englandi, Írlandi, Skotlandi, Bretlandi, Saxlandi, Vindlandi, Vinland Grænalandi, Íslandi, Hálógalandi, Rogalandi, Jótlandi, Frakklandi, Hjaltlandi, Jämtlandi, Hvítamannalandi, Norðríðindum, etc., vide Landn. an the index to Fms. xii. In old writers í is here very rare, in modern authors more frequent; taste and the context in many instances decide. An Icelander would now say, speaking of the queen or king, 'á Englandi,' ruling over, but to live 'í Englandi,' or 'á Englandi,' the rule í the last case not being quite fixed.

2. in connection with the names of countries: á Mæri, Vörs, Ögðum, Fjöllum, all districts of Norway, v. Landn.; á Mýrum (in Icel.), á Finnmark, Landn., á Fjóni (Danish islands); but í Danmörk, Svíþjóð (á Svíþjóðu is poet., Gr. 13).

3. before Icel. farms denoting open and elevated slopes an spaces (not too high, because then 'at' must be used), such as 'staðr völr, ból, hjalli, bakki, heimr, eyri,' etc.; á Veggjum, Landn. 69; Hólmblátri, id.: those ending in '-staðr,' á Geirmundarstöðum, Þóris stöðum, Jarðlangstöðum ..., Landn.: '-völr,' á Möðruvöllum: á Fitjum (the farm) í Stordr (the island), í Fenhring (the island) á Askí (th. farm), Landn., Eg.: '-nes' sometimes takes á, sometimes í (in mod usage always 'í'), á Nesi, Eb. 14, or í Krossnesi, 30; in the last case th notion of island, vñros, prevails: so also, 'fjörðr,' as, þeir börðrúð á Vigra firði (of a fight on the ice), Landn. 101, but orusta í Hafnsfirði, 122 with '-bær,' á is used in the sense of a farm or estate, hón sa á e-m b. mikitt hús ok fagrt, Edda 22; 'í bæ' means within doors, of the buildings with 'Bær' as pr. name Landn. uses 'í,' 71, 160, 257, 309, 332. 4 denoting on or just above; of the sun, when the time is fixed by regardin



the sun in connection with points in the horizon, a standing phrase in Icel.; sól á gjáhamri, *when the sun is on the crag of the Rift*, Grág. i. 26, cp. Glúm. 387; so, brú á á, *a bridge on a river*, Fms. viii. 179, Hrafn. 20; taka hús á e-m, *to surprise one, to take the house over his head*, Fms. i. 11.

III. á is sometimes used in old writers where we should now expect an acc., esp. in the phrase, leggja sverði (or the like) á e-m, or á e-m miðjum, *to stab*, Eg. 216, Gísl. 106, Band. 14; þá stakk Starkaðr sprotanum á konungi, *then Starkaðr stabbed the king with the wand*, Fas. iii. 34; bita á kampi (vör), *to bite the lips*, as a token of pain or emotion, Nj. 209, 68; taka á e-u, *to touch a thing, lay bold of it*, v. taka; fá á e-u, *id.* (poët.); leggja hendr á (better at) síðum, in wrestling, Fms. x. 331; koma á úvart á e-m, *to come on one unawares*, ix. 407 (rare).

B. TEMP. of a particular point or period of time, at, on, in: I. gener. denoting *during*, in the course of: á nótt, degi, nætrþeli . . ., Bs. i. 139; or spec. adding a pron. or an adjunct, á næsta sumri, *the next summer*; á því ári, þingi, misseri, hausti, vári, sumri . . ., *during, in that year* . . ., Bs. i. 679, etc.; á þrem sumrum, *in the course of three summers*, Grág. i. 218; á þrem vátum, Fms. ii. 114; á hálfis mánaðar fresti, *within half a month's delay*, Nj. 99; á tviugtus, sextugus . . . aldri, á barns, gamals aldri, etc., *at the age of* . . ., v. aldr; á dögum e-s, *in the days of, in his reign or time*, Landn. 24, Hrafn. 3, Fms. ix. 229.

II. used of a fixed recurrent period or season; á vátum, sumrum, haustum, vetrum, á kveldum, *every spring, summer* . . ., in the evenings, Eg. 711, Fms. i. 23, 25, vi. 394, Landn. 292; with the numeral adverbs, cp. Lat. *in anno*, um sinn á mánuði, *ári, once a month, once a year*, where the Engl. *a* is not the article but the preposition, Grág. i. 89.

III. of duration; á degi, *during a whole day*, Fms. v. 48; á sjau nóttum, Bárð. 166; á því meli, *during that time, in the meantime*, Grág. i. 259.

IV. connected with the seasons (á vetri, sumri, vári, hausti), 'á' denotes the next preceding season, the last winter, summer, autumn, Eb. 40, 238, Ld. 206; in such instances 'á' denotes the past, 'at' the future, 'í' the present; thus í vetri in old writers means *this winter*; á vetri, *last winter*; at vetri, *next winter*, Eb. 68 (in a verse), etc.

C. In various other relations, more or less metaphorically, on, upon, in, to, with, towards, against:

I. denoting object, in respect of, against, almost periphrastically; dvelja á náðum e-s, *under one's protection*, Fms. i. 74; hafa metnað á e-u, *to be proud of, to take pride in a thing*, 127.

2. denoting a personal relation, in; bæta e-t á e-m, *to make amends, i. e. to one personally*; misgöra e-t á e-m, *to inflict wrong on one*; hafa elsku (hatr) á e-m, *to bear love (hatred) to one*, Fms. ix. 242; hefna sín á e-m, *to take revenge on one's person, on any one*; rjúfa sætt á e-m, *to break truce on the person of any one, to offend against his person*, Nj. 103; hafa sár á sér, 101; sjá á e-m, *to read on or in one's face*; sér hann á hverjum manni hvárt til þín er vel eðr illa, 106; var þat brátt auðsöð á hennar höfum, at . . ., *it could soon be seen in all her doings, that* . . ., Ld. 22.

3. also generally to shew signs of a thing; sýna fáleika á sér, *to shew marks of displeasure*, Nj. 14, Fs. 14; taka vel, illa, lítt á e-u, *to take a thing well, ill, or indifferently, id.*; finna á sér, *to feel in oneself*; fann lítt á honum, hvárt . . ., *it could hardly be seen in his face, whether* . . ., Eb. 42; líkindi eru á, *it is likely*, Ld. 172; góra kost á e-u, *to give a choice, chance of*, 178; eiga vald á e-u, *to have power over* . . ., Nj. 10.

II. denoting encumbrance, duty, liability; er fimtardómsmál á þeim, *to be subject to* . . ., Nj. 231; the phrase, hafa e-t á hendi, or vera á hendi e-m, *on one's bonds, of work or duty to be done*; eindagi á fé, *term, pay day*, Grág. i. 140; ómagi (skylda, afvinna) á fé, *of a burden or encumbrance*, D. I. and Grág. in several passages.

III. with a personal pronoun, sér, mér, honum . . ., denoting personal appearance, temper, character, look, or the like; vera þungr, léttur . . . á sér, *to be heavy or light, either bodily or mentally*; þungr á sér, *corpulent*, Sturl. i. 112; kátr ok léttur á sér, *of a gay and light temper*, Fms. x. 152; þat bragð hafði hann á sér, *he looked as if, . . . the expression of his face was as though* . . ., Ld., cp. the mod. phrase, hafa á sér svip, bragð, æði, sið, of one's manner or personal appearance, to bear oneself as, or the like; skjótr (seinn) á fæti, *speedy (slow) of foot*, Nj. 258.

IV. as a periphrasis of the possessive pronoun connected with the limbs or parts of the body. In common Icel. such phrases as *my hands, eyes, head* . . . are hardly ever used, but höfuð, eyru, hár, nef, munnr, hendr, fætr . . . á mér; so 'í' is used of the internal parts, e. g. hjarta, bein . . . í mér; the eyes are regarded as inside the body, augun í honum: also without the possessive pronoun, or as a periphrasis for a genitive, brjóstið á e-m, *one's breast*, Nj. 95, Edda 15; súmar í augum, *it smarts in my eyes*, my eyes smart, Nj. 202; kvíðinn á sér, *its belly*, 655 xxx. 5, Fms. vi. 350; hendr á henni, *her hands*, Gísl. (in a verse); í vörnum á honum, *on his lips*, Band. 14; ristín á honum, *his step*, Fms. viii. 141; harðr í tungu, *sharp of tongue*, Hallfred (Fs. 114); kalt (heitt) á fingrum, höndum, fótum . . ., *cold (warm) in the fingers, hands, feet* . . ., i. e. *with cold fingers*, etc.; cp. also the phrase, verða vísa (örð) á munni, of extemporising verses or speeches, freq. in the Sagas; fastur á fótum, *fast by the leg*, of a bondsman, Nj. 27; of the whole body, dila fundu þeir á honum, 209. The pers. pron. is used only in solemn style (poetry, hymns, the Bible),

and perhaps only when influenced by foreign languages, e. g. mitt hjarta hví svo hryggist þú, as a translation of 'warumb betrübst du dich mein Herz?' the famous hymn by Hans Sachs; instead of the popular hjartað í mér, Sl. 43, 44: hjartað mitt is only used as a term of endearment, as by a husband to his wife, parents to their child, or the like, in a metaphorical sense; the heart proper is 'í mér,' not 'mitt.' 2. of other things, and as a periphrasis of a genitive, of a part belonging to the whole, e. g. dyrr á húsi=húsdýrr, *at the house-doors*; turn á kirkju=kirkju turn; stafn, skutur, segl, árar . . . á skipi, *the stem, stern, sail . . . of a ship*, Fms. ix. 135; blöð á lauk, á tré . . ., *leaves of a leek, of a tree* . . ., Fas. i. 469; egg á sverði=sverðs egg; stafur á bók; kjölr á bók, and in endless other instances.

V. denoting instrumentality, by, on, or a-, by means of; afla fjár á hölmgöngum, *to make money a-duelling, by means of duels*, Eg. 498; á verkum sínum, *to subsist on one's own work*, Njard. 366; as a law term, sekjast á e-ju, *to be convicted upon* . . ., Grág. i. 123; sekst maðr þar á sínu eigni (*a man is guilty in re sua*), ef hann tekr af þeim manni er heimild (possessio) hefir til, ii. 191; falla á verkum sínum, *to be killed flagranti delicto*, v. above; fella e-n á bragði, *by a sleight in wrestling*; komast undan á flóttu, *to escape by flight*, Eg. 11; á hlaupi, *by one's feet, by speed*, Hkr. ii. 168; lifa á e-u, *to feed on*; bergja á e-u, *to taste of a thing*; svala sér á e-u, *to quench the thirst on*.

VI. with subst. numerals; á þriðja tigi manna, up to thirty, i. e. from about twenty to thirty, Ld. 194; á öðru hundraði skipa, *from one to two hundred sail strong*, Fms. x. 126; á níunda tigi, *between eighty and ninety years of age*, Eg. 764, v. above: used as prep., á hendi, *on one's band*, i. e. *bound to do it*, v. hönd.

VII. in more or less adverbial phrases it may often be translated in Engl. by a participle and a- prefixed; á lopti, aloft; á floti, afloat; á lífi, alive; á verðgangi, a-begging; á brautu, away; á baki, a-back, behind, past; á milli, a-tween; á laun, alone, secretly; á launungu, id.; á móti, against; á enda, at an end, gone; á huldur, bidden; fara á hæli, to go a-beel, i. e. backwards, Fms. vii. 70;—but in many cases these phrases are transl. by the Engl. partic. with a, which is then perh. a mere prefix, not a prep., á flugi, a-flying in the air, Nj. 79; vera á gangi, a-going; á ferli, to be about; á leiki, a-playing, Fms. i. 78; á sundi, a-swimming, ii. 27; á verði, a-watching, x. 201; á hrakningi, a-wandering; á reiki, a-wavering; á skjálfi, a-shivering; á hleri, a-listening; á tali, a-talking, Ísl. ii. 200; á hlaupi, a-running, Hkr. ii. 268; á verki, a-working; á veidum, a-bunting; á fiski, a-fishing; á beit, grazing: and as a law term it even means in flagranti, N. G. L. i. 348.

VIII. used absolutely without a case in reference to the air or the weather, where 'á' is almost redundant; þoka var á mikil, *a thick fog came on*, Nj. 267; niðamykr var á, *pitch darkness came on*, Eg. 210; allhvast á norðan, *a very strong breeze from the north*, Fms. ix. 20; þá var á norðrænt, *a north wind came on*, 42, Ld. 56; hvaðan sem á er, *from whatever point the wind is*; var á hrið veðrs, *a snow storm came on*, Nj. 282; görði á regn, *rain came on*, Fms. vi. 394, xi. 35, Ld. 156.

WITH ACC.

A. Loc. I. denoting simple direction towards, esp. connected with verbs of motion, going, or the like; hann gekk á bergsnös, Eg. 389; á hamar, Fas. ii. 517.

2. in phrases denoting direction; leggja á útbörð, *lying on the outside of the ship*, Eg. 354; á annat borð skipinu, Fms. vii. 260; á bæði borð, *on both sides of the ship*, Nj. 124, Ld. 56; á tvær hliðar, *on both sides*, Fms. v. 73, Ísl. ii. 159; á hlið, side-wards; út á hlið, Nj. 262, Edda 44; á aðra hönd henni, Nj. 50, Ld. 46; höggva á tvær hendr, *to bew or strike right and left*, Ísl. ii. 368, Fas. i. 384, Fms. viii. 363, x. 383.

3. upp á, upon; hann tók augu þjaza ok kastaði upp á himin, Edda 47: with verbs denoting to look, see, horfa, sjá, líta, etc.; hann rak skyggnur á land, *he cast glances towards the land*, Ld. 154.

II. denoting direction with or without the idea of arriving: 1. with verbs denoting to aim at; of a blow or thrust, stefna á fótinn, Nj. 84; spjótið stefnir á hann miðjan, 205: of the wind, gekk veðrit á vestr, *the wind veered to west*, Fms. ix. 28; sigla á haf, *to stand out to sea*, Hkr. i. 146, Fms. i. 39: with 'út' added, Eg. 390, Fms. x. 349.

2. conveying the notion of arriving, or the intervening space being traversed; spjótið kom á miðjan skjöldinn, Eg. 379, Nj. 96, 97; langt upp á land, *far up inland*, Hkr. i. 146: to reach, taka ofan á belti, of the long locks of a woman, *to reach down to the belt*, Nj. 2; ofan á bringu, 48; á þá ofan, 91.

III. without reference to the space traversed, connected with verbs denoting to go, turn, come, ride, sail, throw, or the like, motion of every kind; hann kastar honum á völlinn, *he flings him down*, Nj. 91; hlaupa á skip sitt, *to leap on board his ship*, 43; á hest, *to mount quickly*, Edda 75; á lend hestinum, Nj. 91; hann gengr á sáðland sitt, *he walks on to his fields*, 82: on, upon, komast á fætr, *to get upon one's legs*, 92; ganga á land, *to go a-shore*, Fms. i. 40; ganga á þing, vii. 242, Grág. (often); á skóg, á merkr ok skóga, *into a wood*, Fb. i. 134, 257, Fms. xi. 118, Eg. 577, Nj. 130; fara á Finnörk, *to go travelling in Finnmark*, Fms. i. 8; koma, fara á bæ, *to arrive at the farm-house*; koma á veginn, Eg. 578; stiga á bát, skip, *to go on board*, 158; hann gekk upp á borg, *he went up to the burg* (castle), 717; en er þeir komu á loptrið, 236;



hrinda skipum á vatn, to float the ships down into the water, Fms. i. 58; reka austr á haf, to drift eastwards on the sea, x. 145; ríða ofan á, to ride down or over, Nj. 82.

IV. in some cases the acc. is used where the dat. would be used, esp. with verbs denoting to see or bear, in such phrases as, þeir sá þóða mikinn inn á fjörðinn, they saw great breakers away up in the bight of the firth, the acc. being due perhaps to a motion or direction of the eye or ear towards the object, Nj. 124; sá þeir fólkitt á land, they saw the people in the direction of land, Fas. ii. 517; in phrases denoting to be placed, to sit, to be seated, the seat or bench is freq. in the acc. where the dat. would now be used; konungur var þar á land upp, the king was then up the country, the spectator or narrator is conceived as looking from the shore or sea-side, Nj. 46; sitja á miðjan bekk, to be seated on the middle bench, 50; skyldi konungs sæti vera á þann bekk... annat öndvegi var á hinn úðra pall; hann setti konungs hásetti á miðjan þverpall, Fms. vi. 439, 440, cp. Fagrsk. l. c., Sturl. iii. 182; eru víða fjalldygðir upp á mörkina, in the mark or forest, Eg. 58; var þar mörk mikil á land upp, 229; mannsafnaðr er á land upp (viewed from the sea), Ld. 76; stóll var settur á mótið, Fas. i. 58; beiða fars á skip, to beg a passage, Grág. i. 90.

V. denoting parts of the body; bíta e-n á barka, to bite one in the throat, Ísl. ii. 447; skera á háls, to cut the throat of any one, Nj. 156; brjóta e-n á háls, to break any one's neck; brjóta e-n á bak, to break any one's back, Fms. vii. 119; kalinn á knó, frozen to the knees with cold, Hm. 3.

VI. denoting round; láta reipi á háls hesti, round his horse's neck, 623. 33; leggja söðul á hest, Nj. 83; and ellipt., leggja á, to saddle; breiða feld á höfuð sér, to wrap a cloak over his head, 164; reyta á sik mosa, to gather moss to cover oneself with, 267; spenna hring á hönd, á fingr, Eg. 300.

VII. denoting a burden; stela mat á tvá hesta, hey á fimtán hesta, i. e. a two, a fifteen horse load, Nj. 74; metaph., kjósa feigð á menn, to choose death upon them, i. e. doom them to death, Edda 22.

#### B. TEMP.

I. of a period of time, at, to; á morgun, to-morrow (í morgun now means the past morning, the morning of to-day), Ísl. ii. 333.

II. if connected with the word day, 'á' is now used before a fixed or marked day, a day of the week, a feast day, or the like; á Laugardag, á Sunnudag..., on Saturday, Sunday, the Old Engl. a-Sunday, a-Monday, etc.; á Jóladaðinn, Páskadaðinn, on Yule and Easter-day; but in old writers more often used ellipt. Sunnudaginn, Jóladaðinn..., by dropping the prep. 'á,' Fms. viii. 397, Grág. i. 18.

III. connected with 'dagr' with the definite article suffixed, 'á' denotes a fixed, recurring period or season, in; á daginn, during the day-time, every day in turn, Gret. 91 A.

IV. connected with 'evening, morning, the seasons,' with the article; á kveldit, every evening, Ld. 14; á sumarit, every summer, Vd. 128, where the new Ed. Fs. 51 reads sumrum; á haust, every autumn, Eg. 741 (perh. a misprint instead of á haustin or á haustum); á vetrinn, in the winter time, 710; á vátin, every spring, Gpl. 347; the sing., however, is very rare in such cases, the old as well as mod. usage prefers the plur.; á natnar, by night, Nj. 210; á vátin, Eg. 710; á sumrin, haustin, á morgnana, in the morning (á morgin, sing., means to-morrow); á kveldin, in the evening, only 'dagr' is used in sing., v. above (á daginn, not á dagana); but elliptically and by dropping the article, Icelanders say, kveld og morgna, nótt og dag, vetr sumar vor og haust, in the same sense as those above mentioned.

V. denoting duration, the article is dropped in the negative phrase, aldri á sinn dag, never during one's life; aldri á mína daga, never in my life, Bjarn. 8, where a possess. pron. is put between noun and prep., but this phrase is very rare. Such phrases as, á þann dag, that day, and á þenna dag, Stj. 12, 655 xxx. 2. 20, are unclassical.

VI. á dag without article can only be used in a distributive sense, e. g. tvisvar á dag, twice a-day; this use is at present freq. in Icel., yet instances from old writers are not on record.

VII. denoting a movement onward in time, such as, liðið á nótt, dag, kveld, morgun, sumar, vetr, vár, haust (or nóttina, daginn...), jól, páska, föstu, or the like, far in the night, day..., Edda 33; er á leið vetrinn, when the winter was well on, as the winter wore on, Nj. 126; cp. áliðinn: also in the phrase, hniginn á inn efra aldr, well stricken in years, Ld. 68.

#### C. Metaph. and in various relations:

I. somewhat metaphorically, denoting an act only (not the place); fara á fund, á vit e-s, to call for one, Eg. 140; koma á ræðu við e-n, to come to a parley with, to speak, 173; ganga á tal, Nj. 103; skora á hölm, to challenge to a duel on an island; koma á gríð, to enter into a service, to be domiciled, Grág. i. 151; fara á veiðar, to go a-bunting, Fms. i. 8.

β. generally denoting on, upon, in, to; bjóða vöxtu á fóit, to offer interest on the money, Grág. i. 108; ganga á berhögg, to come to blows, v. berhögg; fá á e-n, to make an impression upon one, Nj. 79; ganga á vápn e-s, to throw oneself on an enemy's weapon, meet him face to face, Rd. 310; ganga á lagið, to press on up the spear-shaft after it has passed through one so as to get near one's foe, i. e. to avail oneself of the last chance; bera fé á e-n, to bribe, Nj. 62; bera öl á e-n, to make drunk, Fas. i. 13; snúinn á e-t, inclined to, Fms. x. 142; sammælt á e-t, to agree upon, Nj. 86; settast, verða sáttr á e-t, in the same sense,

to come to an agreement, settlement, or atonement, 78, Edda 15, Eb. 288, Ld. 50, Fms. i. 279; ganga á mála, to serve for pay as a soldier, Nj. 121; ganga á vald e-s, to put oneself in his power, 267; ganga á sætt, to break an agreement; vega á veitar trygðir, to break truce, Grág. ii. 169.

II. denoting in regard to, in respect to; 1. of colour, complexion, the hue of the hair, or the like; hvítr, jarpr, dökkir... á há, having white, brown, or dark... hair, Ísl. ii. 190, Nj. 39; svartir á brún ok brá, dark of brow and eyebrow; dökkir á höndum, id., etc.

2. denoting skill, dexterity; hagr á tré, a good carpenter; hagr á járn, málm, smíðar..., an expert worker in iron, metals..., Eg. 4; fimr á boga, good at the bow; also used of mastery in science or arts, meistari á hörpuslátt, a master in striking the barp, Fas. iii. 220; fræðimaðr á kvæði, knowing many poems by heart, Fms. vi. 391; fræðimaðr á landnámssögur ok forna fræði, a learned scholar in histories and antiquities (of Arc Frode), Ísl. ii. 189; mikill á íþrótt, skilful in an art, Edda (pref.) 148; but dat. in the phrase, kunna (vel) á skíðum, to be a cunning skater, Fms. i. 9, vii. 120.

3. denoting dimensions; á hæð, lengd, breidd, dypt..., in the height, length, breadth, depth..., Eg. 277; á hvern veg, on each side, Edda 41 (square miles); á annan veg, on the one side, Grág. i. 89.

β. the phrase, á sik, in regard to oneself, vel (illa) á sik kominn, of a fine (ugly) appearance, Ld. 100, Fas. iii. 74.

III. denoting instrumentality; bjargast á sínar hendr, to live on the work of one's own hands, (á sínar spýtur is a mod. phrase in the same sense); (vega) á skálar, pundara, to weigh in scales, Grág. ii. 370; at hann hefði tvá pundara, ok hefði á hinn meira keypt en á hinn minna selt, of a man using two scales, a big one for buying and a little one for selling, Sturl. i. 91; á sinn kostnað, at one's own expense; nefna e-n á nafn, by name, Grág. i. 17, etc.

The Icel. also say, spinna á rokk, snældu, to spin on or with a rock or distaff; mala á kvern, to grind in a 'querne,' where Edda 73 uses dat.; esp. of musical instruments, syngja, leika á hljóðfæri, hörpu, gígju..., in the old usage, leika hörpu..., Stj. 458.

IV. denoting the manner or way of doing; 1. á þessa lund, in this wise, Grág. ii. 22; á marga vega, á alla, ymsa vega, in many, all, respects, Fms. i. 114; á sitt hóf, in its turn, respectively, Ld. 136, where the context shews that the expression answers to the Lat. *mutatis mutandis*; á þýðersku, after German fashion, Sks. 288.

2. esp. of language; mæla, rita á e-a tungu, to speak, write in a tongue; á Írsku, in Irish, Ld. 76; Norránn, in Norse, Eb. 330, Vm. 35; á Danska tungu, in Danish, i. e. Scandinavian, Norse, or Icelandic, Grág. i. 18; á Vára tungu, i. e. in Icelandic, 181; rita á Norránn tungu, to write in Norse, Hkr. (pref.), Bs. i. 59;—at present, dat. is sometimes used.

3. in some phrases the acc. is used instead of the dat.; hann sýndi á sik mikitt gaman, Fms. x. 329; hann lét ekki á sik finna, he shewed no sign of motion, Nj. 111; skaltú önga fáleika á þik gera (Cod. Kalf.), 14.

V. used in a distributive sense; skal mörk kaupa gæzlu á kú, eðr oxu fim vetra gamlan, a mark for every cow, Grág. i. 147; alin á hvert hross, 442; á mann, per man (now freq.); cp. also á dag above, lit. B.

VI. connected with nouns, 1. prepositional; á hendr (with dat.), against; á hæla, at heel, close behind; á bak, at back, i. e. past, after; á vit (with gen.), towards.

2. adverbially; á braut, away, abroad; á víxl, in turns; á mis, amiss; á við ok dreif, a-wide and a-drift, i. e. dispersedly.

3. used almost redundantly before the following prep.; á eptir, after, behind; á undan, in front of; á meðal, á milli, among; á móti, against; á við, about, alike; á frá (cp. Swed. *ifrån*), from (rare); á fyrir—fyrir, Haust. I; á hjá, beside (rare); á fram, a-head, forwards; á samt, together; ávalt—of all, always; following a prep., upp á, upon; niðr á, down upon; ofan á, eptir á, post eventum, (temp.) á eptir is loc., id., etc.

VII. connected with many transitive verbs, answering to the Lat. *ad* or *in*, in composition, in many cases periphrastically for an objective case. The prep. generally follows after the verb, instead of being prefixed to it as in Lat., and answers to the Engl. *on*, *to*; heita kalla, hrópa á, to call on; heyrta, hlusta, hlýða á, to hearken to, listen to; hyggja, hugsa á, to think on; minna á, to remind; sjá, líta, horfa, stara, mæna, glápa, koma auga..., á, to look on; girnast á, to wish for; trúa á, to believe on; skora á, to call on any one to come out, challenge; kæra á, to accuse; heilsa á, to greet; herja, ganga, ríða, hlaupa, ríða..., á, to fall on, attack, cp. ágangr, áreið, áhlaup; ljúga á, to tell lies of, to slander; telja á, to carp at; ausa, tala, hella, kasta, verpa..., á, to pour, throw on; ríða, bera, dreifa á, to sprinkle on; vanta, skorta á, to fall short of; ala á, to plead, beg; leggja á, to throw a spell on, lay a saddle on; hætta á, to venture on; gízka á, to guess at; kveða á, to fix on, etc.; in a reciprocal sense, haldast á, of mutual strife; sendast á, to exchange presents; skrifast á, to correspond (mod.); kallast á, to shout mutually; standast á, to coincide, so as to be just opposite one another, etc.

á, interj. denoting wonder, doubt, or the like, eb.

Á, f. [Lat. *aqua*; Goth. *abwa*; Hel. *aba*; A.S. *ea*; O.H.G. *aba*, *owat*; cp. Germ. *ab* and *aue*; Fr. *eau*, *eaux*; Engl. *Ax*, *Ex*, etc., in names of places; Swed.-Dan. *å*; the Scandinavians absorb the *bu*, so that only a single vowel or diphthong remains of the whole word]:—a river. The old form in nom. dat. acc. sing. is *o*, v. the introduction to A, page 1,



333 sq., where *den*, *ð* (acc.), and *ðna*; so also Greg. 677; the fragm. of Grág. ii. 222, 223, new Ed. In the Kb. of the Edda old form occurs twice, viz. page 75, *ðna* (acc.), (but two lines v. *ðna*), *i ðnni* (dat.). The old form also repeatedly occurs in Kb. and Sb. of the Grág., e.g. ii. 266, 267; gen. sing. *ár*; nom. pl. *en. á* contracted, dat. *ám*, obsolete form *óm*; Edda 43, Eg. 80, 33, 185; proverbs, at *ðsi skal á stemma*, answering to the Lat. *ipitis obsta*, Edda 60; *hér kemr á til sæfar, bera the river runs into sea*, metaph. = *this is the very end*, seems to have been a favourite of old poems; it is recorded in the Húsdrápa and the Nordseta-v. Edda 96, Skálda 198; cp. the common saying, *öll vötn renna til*, 'all waters run into the sea.' Rivers with glacier water are in called Hvítá, *White river*, or Jökulsá: Hitá, *Hot river*, from a hot spring, opp. to Kaldá; v. Landn.; others take a name from the fish in it, as Laxá, *Lax or Salmon river* (freq.); Örníða á, etc.: a tributary is *pversá*, etc.: *ár* in the Njala often means the great rivers Ölfusá, Þjórsá in the south of Iceland. Áin helga, a river in Sweden, Hkr. is also suffixed to the names of foreign rivers, Tempsá = *Tbames*; Danube (Germ. *Don-au*), (mod.), etc. Vide Edda (Gl.) 116, 117, joining the names of over a hundred North-English and Scottish rivers. *ós*: *ár-áll*, m. *the bed of a river*, Hkr. iii. 117. *ár-bakki*, a, *the bank of a river*, Ld. 132, Nj. 234. *ár-brot*, n. *inundation of a river*, Bs. ii. 37; at present used of a shallow ford in a river. *ár-á*, n. *a pool in a river*, Bs. i. 331. *ár-farvegr*, m. *a water-course*, 53. *ár-fors*, m. *a waterfall or force*, Barl. 190. *ár-gljúfr*, m. *basin of a river*, Fms. viii. 51, Fer. 62. *ár-hlutr*, m. *one's portion of a river*, as regards fishing rights, Fms. x. 489, Sturl. i. 202. *ár-n* and *ár-megn*, n. *the main stream of a river*, Stj. 251. *ár-mú*, n. *the mouth of a river*, Fms. ix. 381. *ár-mót* and *á-mót*, *waters-meet*; Lat. *confluentia*, H. E. i. 129. *ár-óss*, m. *the 'o'yce' mouth of a river*, Eg. 99, 129, 229; whence the corrupt local name of Danish town Aarhus, Fms. xi. 208. *ár-reki*, a, m. *drift*, the *ice* and *flotsam* (of fish, timber, etc.) in a river, Jm. 25. *ár-rumr*, m. *the current in a river*, Fms. vii. 257, 260. *ár-strönd*, *strand of a river*, Stj. 268, 673. 53. *ár-vað*, n. *a ford of a river*, 34. *ár-vegr* = *árfarvegr*, Fas. i. 533. *ár-vöxtr*, m. *the swell of a river*, Fms. i. 286. *á*, a, m. *increase*, Bs. i. 182. *β*. *interest of money*, K. Á. 208, L. ii. 381. *ástr*, rs, m. *out-pouring, foul language*, Sturl. i. 21. *ástríng*, f. *a thrashing, flogging*, = *barmstö*, Sturl. iii. 237. *áti*, a, m. *profit, gain*, Fms. xi. 441 (now freq.) *áterging*, f. *a tasting*, Barl. 72. *átri*, a, m. *an accuser, prosecutor* (bera á, *accusare*), Jb. 252 A; *orse law term.*) *átræsemi*, f. *a disposition to accuse*, Hom. 86. *átrúginn*, part. *inspired*, transl. from Lat.; á. af Heilögum Anda, Fms. 3, Hom. 12. *ástríng*, f. *a breathing upon*; með eldr á, 656 C. 33, Rb. 438: m. *aspiration*, Skálda 175, 179, 180; the old. *inspiration*, Fms. x. 371. *ástr*, rs, m., dat. *áblæstri*, *a breathing upon*, Fms. x. 210; theol. *in-tion*, ii. 164, v. 217, Eluc. 4; medic. *pustula labiorum*, Fé. ix. 184. *á*, n. *a manor-house*, = *adalból*, B. K. 40. *á*, f. used only in pl. *ábætr*, of *improvements*, esp. on a farm or *á*; á. jarðar, D. N., D. I. i. 199. COMPD: *ábóta-vant*, n. *adj. coming, imperfect*, Hkr. ii. 89, Sturl. i. 162. *ÓTI*, a, m. [Lat. *abbas*, from Hebr. *abba*], *an abbot*. *abbati*, i form is nearer to the Lat., is rare, but occurs, 655 iii, 656 A, i. om. 237. 2. The Icel. form *ábóti* answers to the Engl. *abbot*, Fms. 7, Bs. i. ii. freq., Sks., etc. COMPDS: *ábóta-dómr*, m. and *á-dæmi*, n. *an abbey*, 655 xxxii, Bs. i. 831. *ábóta-laust*, n. *without an abbot, vacant*, Ann. 1393. *ábóta-sonr*, m. *son of abbot*, Bs. i. 679. *ábóta-stétt*, f. and *-stéttir*, m. *the rank, ty of an abbot*, Ann. 1325. *ábóta-stofa*, u, f. *the abbot's par-vm*. *ábóta-sæti*, n. *the seat of an abbot*, 655 xxxii. *ábóta*, n. *the power, dignity of an abbot*, Ann. 1345. *reida*, u, f. *a covering, counterpane*, Korm. 206, Stj. 304. *reizl*, n. *a bed-covering, quilt*, Str. 5, 22, Vm. 93,—in the last pas- of a winding-sheet or pall; á. kápa, Vm. 67. *rúðigr*, *ábrýði*, *ábrýði*, *jealous, jealousy*, v. afbr- *rustur*, f. pl., v. áfr- *urðr*, ar, m. *a charge* (bera á, *accusare*); varði mik eigi þess áburðar, ii. 57, Rb. 236. *β*. *medic. salve, ointment* (bera á, *to smear*), Bs. 0. *γ*. *pomp or bravery in dress* (berast á, *to puff oneself up*), in COMPDS *áburðar-kleði*, n. *fine clothes, showy dress*, Ber. 5. *δ*. *orse load*: *áburðar-hestur*, m. *a pack-horse*, = *klyfja hestur*. *áburðar-maðr*, m. *a dressy, showy person, a dandy*, Fms. iv. 255, 208. *áburðar-mikill*, adj. *puffed up, showy*, Ld. 248. *áburðar-samligr* and *áburðar-samr*, adj. *id.*, Sks. 452, 437. *úð*, f. [þúa á], *an abode or residence on an estate or farm, tenancy*; ... á annars manns land til ábúðar (as a tenant), Grág. ii. 253; á.

jarðar (*possession*) heimilar tekju, Gpl. 329; en ef land spillist í á. hans, during his tenancy, K. þ. K. 170; þá öðlast hann leigu (rent) en hinn á. (tenancy), N. G. L. i. 94: whatever refers to the right and duties of a tenant, landskyld ok alla á. jarðar, Jb. 210, 346, 167. COMPDS: *ábúðar-maðr*, m. *inhabitant*, Stj. 368. *ábúðar-skylda*, u, f. *duties of a tenant*, Jb. 211.

*á-búnaðr*, ar, m. = *ábúð*, N. G. L. i. 240.

*á-byrgð*, f. *responsibility, liability, weight*; leggja sína á á. Grág. i. 208; eiga í á., *to have at stake*, Band. 18 new Ed., N. G. L. i. 223, Ld. 58; lands á., Grág. ii. 248; vera í á. um e-t, *to answer for*, Fms. xi. 82, Sks. 762: pl. *ábyrgðir*, *pledges*, Bar. 11, 686 B. 5. COMPDS: *ábyrgðar-hluti*, a, m. and *-hlutr*, ar, m. *an object, step involving risk and responsibility*, Nj. 199. *ábyrgðar-lauss*, adj. *free from risk*, Fms. x. 368; eigi með öllu á., i. e. *a weighty, serious step, no trifling matter*, Sturl. iii. 234. *ábyrgðar-ráð*, n. *a step involving risk*, Nj. 164, Post. 656 B. *ábyrgðar-samligr*, adj. *momentous, important*, Sks. 452.

*á-byrgja*, ð, 1. in the act. form (very rare), *to answer for*; á. e-m e-t, Gpl. 385; á. e-t á hendi e-m, *to place a thing for security in a person's hands*; hann á. þau á hendi Jóhanni postula, 655 ix. A. 2. as a dep.; *ábyrgjast* (very freq.), *to answer for, take care of*, Gpl. 190, Grág. i. 140; hverr skal sik sjálftr á., 256, ii. 119, Fms. vi, 361; á. e-t við e-u, Grág. i. 410; sá maðr ábyrgist vápn er upp festir, ii. 95; hverr ábyrgist þat (warrants) móðir, at góðráðr verði, ek mun ábyrgjast (I will warrant) at eigi mun heimskir verða, Fms. iv. 83.

*á-byrgja*, u, f. = *ábyrgð* (very rare); halda e-u ábyrgju, *to be responsible for*, Grág. ii. 335, 399.

*á-býli*, n. = *ábúð*, freq. at present and in several compds, as, *ábylis-jörð*, *a tenant farm*; *ábylis-maðr*, *a tenant*, etc.

*á-bæli*, n. = *ábúð*, H. E. i. 495.

*ÁÐAN*, adv. [cp. Ulf. *áþn* = *éniavtrás*, Gal. iv. 10, and *atáþni*, id.], *a little before, a little while ago, erewhile*; Kolr fór frá seli á., Nj. 55; á. er vit skildum, Lv. 34; slíkt sem á. talda ek, as I said just above (of the Speaker reading the law in the lögrétta), Grág. i. 49, ii. 242; nú á., just now, 656 C. 39.

*áðr*, adv. [cp. Hel. *adro* = *mane*], *ere, already, soon*; er ek hefi á. (soon) ráðit brúalla mitt, Nj. 4; er Guð hafði á. bannat, Sks. 533; ok vóru þeir því á. (already) heim komnir, Eg. 222; at nú sé lægra í horninu en á., than before, Edda 32; litlu á., *a little while ago*, Fms. viii. 130; þar sem ek em á. (already) í fullri reiði Guðs, Sks. 533.

2. á. en, Lat. *prius quam*, ante quam: a. with subj.; á. en þeir gengi, Fms. xi. 13; á. en í biskups garð falli, N. G. L. i. 145. β. with indic.; var eigi langt á. en bygðin tók við, Eg. 229. γ. áðr simply = *áðr* en; þeir höfðu skamma hríð setið, á. þar kom Gunnhildr, they had sat a short while ere G. came thither, Nj. 6; en á. hann reið heimán, 52; en þat var svipstund ein á. (till) stofan brann, Eg. 240; en áðr hann lét setja söguna saman, Sturl. iii. 306.

*á-dreif*, n. *a splashing, the spray*, Sks. 147.

*á-dreifing*, f. *a sprinkling upon*, Stj. 78.

*á-drykkir*, m. pl. *a 'sea' or wave dashing over a ship*, Sks. 231.

*á-drykkja*, u, f. [drekka á], prop. *a drinking to, pledging*, esp. used in the phrase, at sitja fyrir ádrykkju e-s;—a custom of the olden time. The master of the house, for instance, chose one of his guests as his 'cup-fellow,' seated him over against himself in the hall, drank to him, and then sent the cup across the hall to him, so that they both drank of it by turns. This was deemed a mark of honour. Thus, Egill sat fyrir ádrykkju Arinbjarnar, Egil sate over against Arinbjorn as his cup-mate, Eg. 253; skal hann sitja fyrir á. minni í kveld, in the pretty story of the king Harold and the blind skald Stuf, Fms. vi. 391; cp. annat öndvegi var á hinn æðra pall gegnt konungi, skyldi þar sitja hinn æðsti ráðgjafi (the king's biggest councillor) konungs fyrir hans á. ok þótti þat mest virðing at sitja fyrir konungs á., 439; sat Gizurr fyrir á. konungs innarr enn lendir menn, Bs. i. 19. See also the description of the banquet in Flugumýri on the 19th Oct. in the year 1253,—drukku þeir af einu silfirki ok mistust við jafnan um daginn þá er hvort drakk til annars, Sturl. iii. 183. COMPD: *ádrykkju-ker*, u, f. *a 'loving-cup,' or 'grace-cup,'* Vigl. 17.

*á-eggjan*, f. *egging on, instigation*, Hkr. i. 102, Fms. i. 139; af á. e-s, Landn. 214, Orkn. 416, Isl. ii. 340, Fms. x. 379. COMPD: *áeggjanar-fífl*, n. *a fool or tool egged on by another*; hafa e-n at á., Sturl. i. 81, *to use to snatch the chestnuts out of the fire*; cp. the Engl. *cat's-paw*.

*á-fall*, n. *'on-fall,'* esp. 1. a nautical term, of a 'sea' dashing over a ship, Bs. i. 422, Korm. 180, Nj. 267, Sks. 227, Fs. 113, 153; hence the phrase, leggja undir áföllum, of one in danger at sea. 2. a law term, the laying on of a fine or the like; á. sekðar, Grág. i. 138.

β. *a condemnatory sentence* in an Icel. court; ef þeir vilja á. dæma ... vér dæmum á. honum, Grág. i. 67, 71, of the formula for summing up and delivering a sentence in court. 3. metaph. and theol. = *áfelli*, *a visitation, calamity*, 623. 19, Magn. 470, H. E. i. 236. COMPD: *áfalls-dómr*, m. *a sentence of condemnation, doom*, Clem. 50, Eluc. 39, 655 xviii. 2. Corin. xi. 29, Stj. 265 (visitation).



**á-fang**, n. (*áfangi*, m., Grág. i. 433), [*fá á, to grasp*], a grasping, seizing, laying hands upon, esp. of rough handling; hann hló mjök mót áfangi manna, Fms. vi. 203; varð hann fyrir miklu spotti ok áfangi, 209.

2. a law term, a *mulct, fine*, incurred by illegal seizure of another man's goods; ef maðr hleypr á bak hrossi manns úlofat, þat varðar sex aura á, if a man jumps on the back of another man's horse without leave, that is visited with a fine of six ounces, Grág. i. 432, Gpl. 520; hvatki skip er tekr skal sitt á, gjalda hverr . . . á, á maðr á hrossi sínu hvárt er hann ekr eðr riðr, N. G. L. i. 45; at hann hafi riðit hrossi manns um þrjá bæi . . . varðar skóggang ok áfanga (where it is used masc. acc. pl.) með, Grág., vide above.

**á-fangi**, a betting-place, v. *ái-fangi*.

**á-fastr**, adj. *made fast, fastened to, joined to*; ef hapt er á, hrossi, Grág. i. 436; eldhúsit var á, útibúrinu, Nj. 75; þær (the comets) eru á, himni, Rb. 478: metaph., andligum hlutum áfastar, connected with, H. E. i. 511.

**á-fátt**, n. adj. *defective, faulty*, Nj. 49, Barl. 74: with gen., mikils er á, H. E. i. 244.

**á-felli**, n. a *bardsbip, shock, calamity*; þat á. (*spell*) hafði legit á því fólki, at hver kona feddi dauðan frumburð sinn er hon ól, Mar. 656; afskaplig á., Stj. 90 (also of a spell); þreynging ok á., 121; með hversu miklu á. (*injustice*) Sigurðr konungur vildi heimta þetta mál af honum, Hkr. iii. 257; standa undir á., to be under great *bardsbip*, Fms. iv. 146, vi. 147; með miklu á. (of insanity), vii. 150; þeir voru sex vetr í þessu á., viz. in bondage, x. 225; hvert á, jarl hafði veitt honum, what penalties the earl had laid upon him, Orkn. 284, Fms. iv. 310. **β. damnation, condemnation**, = áfall; nú vil ek at þú snúir eigi svá skjótt málinu til áfelliis honum, Band. 4. COMP. **áfellis-dómr**, m. *condemnation*, Grág. Intro. clxviii, Gpl. 174.

**á-fenginn**, adj. part. [*fá á, to lay hold on, to intoxicate*], intoxicating, used of drinks, cp. the Engl. 'stinging ale'; mjöðr, Edda 76; drykkir, Fms. viii. 447; vín, Stj. 409, Joh. 84.

**á-fengr**, adj. now more freq., *id.*, Hkr. i. 244, Bárð. 174.

**áf-ergja**, u, f. (qs. af-ergja, af-intens.?), *eagerness, and -ligr*, adj. *impetuous*.

**á-flog**, n. pl. [*fljúgast á, a brawl, fighting*], Fms. vi. 361.

**á-flutningr**, m., Vm. 157, of right of laying up fish.

**á-form**, n. a *design, purpose*, H. E. ii. 167, in a deed of the 14th century, (Lat. v. word.)

**á-forma**, ad, prop. *to form, mould*; steina sem áðr höfðu þeir áformat, Stj. 562, 1 Kings v. 17 ('hewn stones'). In mod. usage only metaph. *to design, perform*, Fas. iii. 449; verðu vér at á. (*design*) ok ræða, Fms. vii. 89; á. um e-t, því mundi hann þetta hafa vakit, at hann mundi á. vilja um gleðina, . . . carry it out, v. 342, Pass. 7. 2.

**ÁFR** (perh. better *áfr*), m. the r. belongs to the root, cp. *áir*, f. pl.]

1. a *beverage*, Eg. 204, translated by Magnæus by *sorbitio avenacea*, a sort of common ale brewed of oats; this explanation is confirmed by the Harbarðsljóð, verse 2, where Thor says, át ek í hvíld áðr ek heiman fór sildir ok afra (acc. pl.), saðr em ek enn þess; the single vellum MS. (Cod. Reg.) here reads hafra. In the Eg. l. c., the Cod. Wolf. reads afra, the Cod. A. M. 132 *áfr*, acc. sing.: cp. the passage Ls. 3, where jöll seems to be the Scot. *yill* (v. Burns' Country Lassie), and áfo in Cod. Reg. a false spelling for áfr, —jöll ok áfr færi ek ása sonum, ek blend ek þeim svá meini mjöð: *áfr*, pronounced *áir*, now means *buttermilk* (used in Icel. instead of common beer): cp. also ábrystur, f. pl. curds of cow's milk in the first week after the cow has calved; the milk is cooked and eaten warm and deemed a great dainty; opt eru heitar ábræstur, Snót 299 (Ed. 1865); probably qs. áfr ystr.

**á-fram**, adv. **α. loc.** with the face downward, forward; féll hann á., on the face, Nj. 253, Vd. 52, Gret. 99 new Ed. **β. temp.** along, forward (rare); hann er nú með jarli sumarit á., he is now with the earl till late in the summer, Finnb. 274. **γ. further on**; komst aldri lengra á, fyrir honum um skáldskapinn, be never got any further on with his poem, Fms. iii. 102; héldu þeir á. leiðina, they beld forward on their way, Ó. T. 31. In mod. usage freq. with verbs denoting to go, move; halda, ganga . . . áfram, to go on.

**á-frá** = *of frá* = *frá*, from, cp. Swed. *ifrån*.

**á-frýja**, *ð*, to *reprove, blame*; áfrý ek þó engan (better *engum*) yðar, Fas. i. 103.

**á-frýja**, u, f. *reproach, scolding*, Bs. i. 622.

**á-fýsa** and **áfýsi**, f. 1. = *aufusa, gratification*, q. v. 2. in mod. usage = *exhortation* and **áfýsa**, t, to *exhort*, á. e-n til e-s.

**á-færa**, *ð*, to *reproach*, Fms. v. 90.

**á-færi**, n. a law term, thus defined, af tveir menn fella einn við jörðu, þá skal annarr þeirra bæta rétt, því at þat verðr á. at lögum, where it seems to mean *unfair dealing, sbame*, N. G. L. i. 309.

**á-ganga**, u, f. *task-work, forced labour*, the French *corvée*, = *atverk*, q. v.; hón (the church) á tveggja manna á. á hval í Kjölsvík, Vm. 155; veita e-m á., D. N. ii. 133.

**á-gangr**, m. *aggression, invasion*; fyrir á. Skota ok Dana, Eg. 267, Fms. i. 224, iii. 143, Eg. 337. COMPS **ágangs-maðr**, m. an *aggressive*

man, Lv. 79, Stj. 65.

**ágangs-samr**, adj. *aggressive*, Fs. 9, Fms. vi. 102, Sks. 208.

**á-gauð**, n. [*geyja á*], *barking*, metaph. *foul language*, Gisl. 53; cp. þá geyr hón á þá, 139.

**á-gengillgr**, adj. *plausible*; gördi hann þetta á. fyrir Hæringi, Gret. 149 A, mod. ágengillgr.

**á-gengt**, n. adj. *trodden, beaten*, of a place or path, Finnb. 336: metaph., e-m verðr á., to be trodden upon; hón byggir hér í miðri frændleifð sinni, ok verðr henni því hér ekki á., Stj. 613. 2 Kings iv. 13. The mod. use of the phrase e-m verðr á. is to *succeed or make progress* in a thing.

**á-gildi**, n. *value of a ewe* (ær), Vm. 159, Pm. 40.

**á-gildir**, adj. of a ewe's value, Grág. i. 502; cp. kúgildi and kúgildir.

**á-girnast**, d and t, dep. to *lust after*, in a bad sense, with an acc., Fms. i. 76, 223, Orkn. 38; with an inf., Orkn. 6 old Ed.

**á-girnd**, f. in old writers always for *greed of power or passion* generally: **α. ambition**, Sks. 113 B, Fms. ix. 460; á. ok ofsi, *greed and insolence*, viii. 195, Stj. 143, 145, 146. **β. passion; ágirndar-logi, Rb. 424; á. blindleiki, *blind passion* (in love), H. E. i. 505, 655 xxx; *thirst for revenge*, Sks. 739. **γ. since the Reformation it has been exclusively used of *avarice or greed of gain*; in old writers the signification is more general; we, however, find á. fjár, Hom. 68; hann hafði dregit undir sik Finniskattinn með á., Fms. vii. 129.****

**á-girndigr**, adj. *passionate*, Sks. 720 B.

**á-girni**, f.; used as neut., Mar. 91, O. H. L. 22: **α. = ágirnd, ambition**; mikitt á., *great ambition*, O. H. L. l. c., Sks. 343. **β. cupidity**; á. manna lofs, Hom. 83; á. áts ok drykkju, 53; fjár, 25, 623. 20; á. fjár ok metnaðr, Edda (pref.) 144, 145.

**á-gjarn**, adj. *ambitious*; ér eruð ágjarnir heima í héraði ok ranglátir, *ambitious and wrongful*, Nj. 223, Orkn. 38, 66; á. ok fjégjarn, *ambitious and covetous*, Fms. xi. 294, Hkr. ii. 146; á. til ríkis, iii. 174; á. til fjár, *covetous*, Fms. xi. 440, Orkn. 66: *dauntless, fierce*, kappar ágjarnir ok óhræddir, *fierce and fearless champions*, Fms. x. 179; hógværir í friði sem lamb, en í úfriði á. (*fierce*) sem leon, viii. 253. The use since the Reformation is solely that of *avaricious, greedy after money*.

**á-gjarnliga**, adv. *insolently*, Sks. 450 B.

**á-gjarnligr**, adj. *insolent*; á. rán, Sks. 336, 509 B, 715.

**á-góði**, a, m. *gain, profit, benefit*, D. I. i. 476, Ísl. ii. 432 (freq. comp. *ágóða-hlutr*, ar, m. a *profitable share*, Grág. ii. 359).

**á-grip**, n. [*grípa á, to touch*], in the phrase, lítill ágrípur, *small of size*, D. N. iv. 99. **β. at present ágríp** means a *compendium, abridgement, epitome*.

**á-gæta**, tt, to *laud, praise highly*, Ld. 220, Fms. vi. 71.

**á-gæti**, n. *renown, glory, excellence*; göra e-t til ágætis sér, as a glory to himself, Fms. xi. 72, 109; reyna á. e-s, to put one on his trial, 142; þú hyggst at engu öðru en ákafa einum ok á., only bent upon rushing on and shewing one's prowess, 389; vegr ok á., fame and glory, Fas. i. 140, Sks. 241. In pl. *glorious deeds*; mikil á. voru sögð frá Gunnari, Nj. 41: in the phrase, göra e-t at ágætum, to *laud, praise highly*, Fms. viii. 139, vii. 147: in the proverb, hefir hverr til síns ágætis nokkuð, every one's fame rests upon some deed of his own, no one gets his fame for naught, the context implies, and thou hast done what will make thee famous, Nj. 116.

2. in COMPS *ágætis-* and *ágæta-* are prefixed to a great many words, esp. in mod. use, to express something *capital, excellent*: *ágæta-skjótr*, adj. *very swift*, Fms. vii. 169; *ágæta-vel*, adv. *excellently well*, Nj. 218: and even to substantives, e.g. *ágæta-grípr* and *ágætis-grípr*, m. a *capital thing*, Fms. ix. 416, x. 254, Ld. 202; *ágæta-naut*, n. a *fine ox*, Eb. 318; *ágætis-maðr*, m. a *great man*, Landn. 324, Fms. vii. 102, xi. 329.

**á-gætingr**, m. a *goodly man*, O. H. L. 55 (rare).

**á-gætliga**, adv. *capitally*, Fms. i. 136, vi. 307, Boll. 346, Sks. 623.

**á-gætligr**, adj. *excellent, goodly*, Fms. ii. 300, x. 223, 231, xi. 396, Sks. 622, Hom. 132, Ver. 42.

**á-gætr**, adj. [v. the words above, from á- intens. and gæta—gátu, to get and to record; the old etymology in glossaries of the last century from the Greek *ἀγαθός* cannot be admitted], *famous, goodly, excellent*; á. maðr um allt land, Nj. 106; á. at afi, Edda 19; ágætur gimsteinar, *precious stones*, Fms. i. 15; á. skjöldr, Eg. 705; compar., mun hann verða ágætari (*more famous*) en allir þínir frændr, Fms. i. 256; superl., ágætaztr, Nj. 282, Eg. 311; ágætr, contr., Edda 5, Íb. 14, Fms. vii. 95, Greg. 53. In the Landn. 'maðr ágætr' is freq. used in a peculiar sense, viz. a *noble man*, nearly synonymous to *gæðingr* in the Orkneys, or hersir in Norway, e.g. 143, 149, 169, 190, 198, 201, 203, 279, 281, 308, 312; hersir á., 173, etc.; cp. also Kristni S. ch. i.

**á-görð**, f. *gain, profit*, = *ávöxt*; til sölu ok á., for sale and profit, Bs. i. 426.

**á-hald**, n., prop. *laying band on*:

1. used esp. in pl. áhöld = *brawl, fight*, Eb. 152, Fas. i. 92; verða á. með mönnum, they came to a tussle, Sturl. iii. 262, Bs. i. 635; the phrase, hafa eingi áhöld við e-m, to have no power of resistance, to have so great odds against one that there is no chance, Eg. 261: hence comes probably the popular phrase, áhöld eru um



e-t, when matters are pretty nearly equal.

2. sing. very rare, to keep back; veita e-m á, Niðrst. 3. **β.** veita, göra á, um e-t, to claim the right of holding; hann gördi á, um Halland, he claimed H., Fms. x. 70, v. 1.; honum þótti leikdómurinn meira á, hafa á kirkjum en klerkdómurinn, ... bad a stronger claim or title, Bs. i. 750, 696, Fms. x. 393.

á-hankast, að, dep. [hönk, a bank or coil], in the phrase, e-m á, one gets the worst of it. But it is twisted to another sense in the dream of king Harold, Fms. vi. 312. Shortly before the battle at the river Niz, the king dreamt that king Sweyn pulled the hank of rope out of his hand,—réðu svá flestir at Sveinn munu fá þat er þeir keptust um, þá mælti Hákon jarl: vera má at svá sé, en vænna þyki mér at Sveini konungi muni áhankast, most men read it so that S. would win the prize of conquest, then said earl H.: well that may be so, but it seems more likely to me that king S. will be caught.

á-heit, n. mostly or always in pl. vows to a god, saint, or the like, invocations, Hkr. i. 14, ii. 386; hón (the goddess Freyja) er nákvæmst mönnum til áheita, Edda 16, Bs. i. 134. **β.** sing. in a peculiar sense; meir af nauðsyn en af áheiti, more of impulse than as a free vow, Magn. 534.

á-henda, d, to lay hands upon, seize; finna ok á, Grág. ii. 311: part. pass. áhendir, as adj. within reach; þeir vóru svá langt komnir at þeir urðu eigi áhendir, ... out of reach, Sturl. ii. 185, Eg. 160; þau urðu á, they were seized, Ld. 152.

á-heyrandi, part. within bearing, present, Grág. ii. 143, Fms. i. 248. á-heyrliga, adv. worth bearing, Fms. i. 74.

á-heyrligr, adj. worth bearing, well sounding, Nj. 77, Fms. i. 141; á, ord, fine words, Orkn. 454.

á-heyris, adv. within bearing, Bs. i. 771.

á-heyrsi and á-heyrsla, adj. ind., verða e-s á, to get to bear, bear the rumour of, Sturl. i. 22, Orkn. 278, Fms. ii. 295.

á-hlaup, n. mostly in pl. onsets, onfalls, attacks; veita e-m á, Eg. 284; við áhlaupum (incursions) Dana, Fms. i. 28; at eigi veitti hann þau á, í bræði sinni, at geig sætti, Post. 686 B. **β.** a carnal assault, Stj. 71: metaph., með svá stórum áhlaupum, so impetuously, Fms. ix. 252. **compd:** áhlaupa-maðr, m. a hot-headed, impetuous person, Korm. 8, Þórd. 43: now used of a man that works by fits and starts, not steadily.

á-hleypinn, adj. rash, Sks. 383, 437.

á-hlýðast, dd, dep. to listen or give ear to; á, við e-t, to agree with, Fs. 141; en er þeir fundu at hann vildi eigi á, við frændr sína, when they found that he turned a deaf ear to his kinsmen, Eb. 7 new Ed., v. 1., perhaps the right reading, v. öblast.

á-hlýðinn, adj. giving a willing ear, listening readily; ekki á, obstinate, self-willed, Fms. vi. 431; á, um fjártök, greedy of gain, vii. 209, where, however, the Morkinsk. (p. 337) reads, á, um fortölur, easy to persuade, which suits the context better; á, til grimleiks, Fms. x. 380, Thom. 28.

á-hrin, n. [hrina á, of spells], used in the **compd** áhrins-ord, n. pl., esp. of spells that come true, in the phrase, verða at áhrinsordum, spells or prophecies that prove true, Þórd. 81, Fas. ii. 432.

á-hugi, a, m., prop. intention, mind; með þeim á, at ..., transl. of Lat. intentio, Hom. 80, 655 xxiii; ok nú segir hann öllum hver fyrirætlun hans (honum?) er í áhuga, ... what he is minded to do, Ísl. ii. 355. **β.** eagerness, impulse of the mind (now freq. in that sense); ekki skortir ykkur á, Nj. 137. **γ.** mind, opinion; eigi er því at leynd, hver minni á, er um þetta, ek hygg ..., Fær. 199. **δ.** care, solicitude, = áhyggja, Fms. ii. 146.

**compds:** áhuga-fullr, adj. full of care, Fs. 98. áhuga-litill, adj. slow, Fms. iv. 77. áhuga-maðr, m. an eager, aspiring man, Bs. i. 686. áhuga-mikill, adj. eager, vigorous, Fms. viii. 266.

áhuga-samt, n. adj. being concerned about, Bs. i. 824. áhuga-verðr, adj. causing concern, Sturl. i. 106 (serious, momentous).

á-hyggja, u, f. care, concern, Hrafn. 12; bera á, fyrir, to be concerned about, Gpl. 44; fær þat honum mikill á, ok reiði, concern and anger, Nj. 174, Bret. 24. pl. cares, Hákon harði svá miklar áhyggjur um vetrinn, at hann lagðist í rekkju, Fms. i. 82. **compds:** áhyggju-fullr, adj. full of care, anxious, Fms. ii. 225, x. 249, Blas. 35. áhyggju-lauss, adj. unconcerned, Rb. 312. áhyggju-mikill, adj. anxious, Bs. i. 328, Band. 8. áhyggju-samligr, adj. and -liga, adv. with concern, gravely, anxiously, Fms. i. 141, Sturl. ii. 78, 136. áhyggju-samr, adj. anxious, careful, 655 xiii, 656 B. 7, Sturl. iii. 234. áhyggju-svifr, m. a grave, anxious face, Fms. vi. 239, vii. 30. áhyggju-yfirbragð, n. id., Fms. vi. 32.

á-hyggjast, að, á, um e-t, to be anxious about, Stj. 443, Róm. 307. á-hætta, u, f. risk, Vd. 144 old Ed.; cp. Fs. 57; (now freq.)

á-höfn, f. the freight or loading of a ship, Fas. ii. 511: used to express a kind of tonnage; tíu skipkunn í lest, tólf lestir í á, 732. 16: luggage, Jb. 377, 394, 408: cp. Pál Vidal. s. v.

á-högg, f. slaughter of a ewe, Sturl. i. 69, 70 C, Ed. ærhögg.

AI, a, m. [cp. afi and Lat. avus], great-grandfather, answering to edda, great-grandmother (at present in Ícel. langafi and langamma), Rm. 2; föður eðr afa, á, er hinn þriði, Edda 208. In Sæm. 118 it seems to be an exclamatio dolentis, görðort er drykkinn, ai! unless ai be here = ai in the sense of father; cp. the reply of Sigmund, láttu græn sía, sonr,

In mod. poetry áar in pl. is used in the sense of ancestors; ádr áar fæddust áa (gen. pl.) vorra, Bjarni 71, Eggert (Bb.) 1. 20.

á-fangr, s, m.; áfangi (dat.), Grág. (Kb.) 160, and áfang (acc.), Ísl. i. c., follow the old declension (so as to distinguish the dat. and acc. sing.); áfangi, a, m., Fb. ii. 340; mod. áfangi, Grett. 29 new Ed., Fb. i. 165, [æja, to bait, and vangr, campus; as to the f, cp. vettfangr = vettvangr, and hjórfangr = hjórfvangr; Pál Vidal. derives it from fanga, to take]—a resting-place; á álföngum, Grág. i. 441; taka hest sinn á álföngum, ii. 44; taka áfang (acc. sing.), Ísl. ii. 482; in the extracts from the last part of the Heiðarv. S. MS. wrongly spelt atfang (at=ái); höfu þeir dvöl nokkura á áfanga, Fb. ii. 1. c., Jb. 272. In mod. use áfangi means a day's journey, the way made between two halting places, cp. σταθμός; hence the phrase, 'í tveim, þremr ... áföngum,' to make a journey in two, three ... stages:—the **compd** áfanga-staðr, m., is used = áfangr in the old sense; but 'staðr' is redundant, as the syllable 'fangr' already denotes place.

ái-fóðr, n. fodder for baiting, provender, Jb. 430, Stj. 214, Gen. xlii. 27. á-kafast, að, dep. to be eager, vehement; á, á e-t, Fær. 262 (cp. Fb. ii. 40), Fms. xi. 20: absol., Bret. 14, 60.

á-kafr, a, m. [ákafri], eagerness, vehemence; þá gördist svá mikill á, á, at ..., it went to such an excess, that ..., Nj. 62, Fms. i. 35, xi. 389; með á, miklum, vehemently, Eg. 457; í ákafa, adverbially, eagerly, impetuously, Nj. 70, Fms. xi. 117. **2.** the gen. ákafa is prefixed, a, to a great many adjectives, in the sense of a big degree, very, e. g. á, reiðr, furious, Fms. vii. 32, x. 173; á, fjölmennr, very numerous, Ísl. ii. 171; á, fögr, beautiful (of Helena), Ver. 25. **β.** to some substantives; á, drífa, a heavy snow drift, Sturl. iii. 20; á, maðr, an eager, hot, pushing man, Eg. 3, Fms. i. 19, vii. 257, Grett. 100 A: in this case the ákafa may nearly be regarded as an indecl. adjective.

á-kafleikr, m. eagerness, vehemence, Fms. x. 324. á-kafliga, adv. vehemently, impetuously; of motion, such as riding, sailing; fara á, to rush on, Fms. ix. 366; sem ákafligast, in great speed, at a great rate, Eg. 160, 602; also, biðja á, to pray fervently. **2.** very, Fær. 238, Fms. x. 308, Ld. 222.

á-kafigr, adj. hot, vehement; á, bardagi, orosta, styrjöld, Fms. x. 308, 656 B. 10.

á-kaflindi, n. a hot, impetuous temper, Hkr. ii. 237. á-kaflindr, adj. impetuous, Fms. viii. 447.

á-kafr, adj. [cp. A.S. caf, promptus, velox, and 'á' intens., cp. af D. II.], vehement, fiery; á, bardagi, a hot fight, Fms. xi. 95: of whatever is at its highest point, þenna dag var veizlan (the banquet) allra ákafust, 331; vellan sem ákafust, Nj. 247: ardent, svá var ákaft um vináttu þeirra, at ..., 151: neut. as adv., kalla ákaft á Bárð, to pray to B. fervently, Bárð. 169; ríða sem ákafast, to ride at a furious rate, Eg. 602; blást sem á, 86; en þeir er eptir Agli vóru sóttu ákaft, ... pulled bard, 362.

á-kall, n. a calling upon, invocation; á, á nafn Guðs, 656 B. 10, Sks. 310, Bs. i. 180. **β.** clamour, shouting; af orðum þeirra ok ákalli, Fms. xi. 117, Orkn. 344 old Ed., new Ed. 402 reads kall: esp. a war cry, Fms. ix. 510. **2.** a claim, demand; veita á, til e-s, Eg. 470, Hkr. ii. 195, Fms. ix. 433, xi. 324, Orkn. 20 old Ed.; cp. new Ed. 54, Korm. 110. **compd:** ákalls-lauss, adj. a law term, free from encumbrance, Vm. 11.

á-kalls, n. an importunate, urgent request, Fms. ii. 268, vi. 239.

á-kast, n. a throwing upon, casting at, Sks. 410: metaph. an assault, á, djöfla, Hom. 14: plur. taunts, Sturl. i. 21. **compd:** ákasta-samr, adj. taunting, Glúm. 364.

á-kastan, f. casting upon, Js. 42. á-kefð, f. = ákafi; vægilega en eigi með á, Fms. vi. 29, vii. 18, x. 237, K. Á. 202, Sks. 154. **compd:** ákefðar-ord, n. rash language, Mar.

á-kenning, f. 1. in the phrase, hafa á, e-s or af e-u, to have a smack of a thing, to savour of, Bs. i. 134. **2.** a slight reprimand, (kenna á, to feel sore); göra e-m á, to administer a slight reprimand, Sturl. i. 70, Bs. i. 341, in the last passage it is used as masc.

á-keypi, n. the right of pre-emption, a law term, Fr.

á-klaga, að, to accuse, (mod. word.)

á-klagan and áklögun, f. an accusation, charge, Bs. i. 856.

á-klæði, n. a carpet, covering, Pm. 109.

á-kneyki, n. burt, metaph. shame, Konr. MS.

á-kúfótt, adj. spherical, Sks. 630 B; cp. ávalr.

á-kúran, a doubtful reading, Eg. 47, v. 1. for áþján, bondage: ákúrir, f. pl., means in mod. usage reprimands: in the phrase, veita e-m á, to scold, esp. of reprimands given to a youth or child.

á-kvama, mod. ákoma, u, f. 1. coming, arrival; úfriðar á, visitation of war, Stj. 561. **2.** but esp. a hurt received from a blow, a wound, = áverki, Nj. 99, Fms. ii. 67, Gpl. 168: medic. of a disease of the skin, an eruption, Fél. ix. 186, esp. on the lips, v. áblástr.

á-kveða, kvað, to fix; part. ákveðinn, fixed, Orkn. 10; á, ord, marked, pointed words, Bjarn. 57, Fbr. 72, 73.

á-kveðja, kvaddi, = ákveða, Bs. i. 773; ákveddi is perhaps only a misspelling for ákvæði.

á-kviðr, m. a verdict against, perhaps to be read bera á kviðu (acc. pl.) separately, Bs. i. 439.



ákvaði, n. 1. *an uttered opinion*; mun ek nú segja yör hvat mitt á, er, Nj. 189, Sturl. i. 65 C; Ed. atkvæði (better): *a command*, Stj. 212, 208; með ákvæðum, *expressly*, Sks. 235: cp. atkvæði. 2. in popular tales and superstition it is specially used of *spells or charms*: cp. Lat. *fatum* from *fari*; cp. also atkvæði: the mod. use prefers ákvæði in this sense, hence ákvæða-skáld, n. *a spell-skald*, a poet whose words have a magical power, also called kraptaskald; v. Ísl. Þjóðs. i, where many such poets are mentioned; indeed any poet of mark was believed to possess the power to spell-bind with his verses; cp. the tales about Orpheus. COMPS: ákvæðis-teigr, m. *a piece of field to be mowed in a day, a mower's day's work* (in mod. usage called dags-látta), Fms. iii. 207. ákvæðis-verk, n. *piece-work*; þat er títt á Íslandi at hafa á, þykjast þeir þá komnir til hvíldar eptir er víði sitt er verki er lokit, Fms. v. 203, Bj. 374. á-kynnis, adv. *on a visit*, Sd. 158. á-kæra, ð, *to accuse*, (mod. word.) á-kæra, u, f. *a charge, accusation*, Bs. i. 852. COMPS: ákæru-lauss, adj. *undisputed*, Finnþ. 356; *blameless*, Stj. 523. ákæru-maðr, m. *an accuser*, Stj. 42. á-kæra, u, f. = ákæra, Fr. ákærsu-lauss = ákæru-lauss, id. ÁL, f., old form nom. dat. acc. sing. ál; ðl heitir drykkir, en ðl er band, Skálda (Thorodd) 163: gen. sing. and nom. pl. ál; (the mod. form is ál, keeping the ó throughout all the cases; gen. pl. álur):—*a strap*, esp. of leather; ál löng, Fms. vi. 378, Edda 29, Sks. 179: a proverb, sjaldan er bagi að bandi eðr byrði að ál. Þ. *esp. the leather straps for fastening a cloak, etc. to the saddle*, = slagálar, Orkn. 12, Bjarn. 68, Fbr. 57 new Ed. 7. *a bridle, rein*; beislit fanst þegar ok var komit á álina, Bs. i. 314, note 2. COMPS: álar-endi, a, m. *the end of a leather strap*, Edda 29. álar-reipi, n. *a rope of leather, etc.* á-lag, n. and álaga, u, f. [leggja á]; in some cases, esp. dat. pl., it is often difficult to decide to which of these two forms a case may belong; they are therefore best taken together. In the neut. pl. the notion of *spell*, in the fem. pl. that of *tax, burden, bardship* prevails. In sing. both of them are very much alike in sense. I. fem. pl. *a tax, burden, burdensome impost*; sagði at bændr vildi eigi hafa fírkari álög (álögur?) af konungi en forn lög stæði til, Fms. xi. 224; undan þessum hans álögum... liggja undir slíkum álögum, *tyranny, yoke*, Bárð. ch. 2; gangit til ok hyggit at landsmenn, at ganga undir skattgjafar Olafs konungs ok allar álögur, *burdens, taxes*, Fms. iv. 282, in the famous speech of Einar þveræing, O. H. ch. 134; það jarl vægja mönnum um álögur, Fms. iv. 216; jarl hélt með freku öllum álögum, Orkn. 40; hvárt mun konungr sá ekki kunna hóf um álögur ok harðleiki við menn, Fms. vi. 37; þórstenni kvæð ekki um at leita, at þórdar kæmist undan neinum álögum, *burdens, oppressive conditions*, Bjarn. 72. 2. *a law term, an additional fine*; með álögum ok leigum, *duties and rents*, Grág. i. 260; binda álögum, *to charge*, 384; hálfa fimtu mörk álaga, *a fine of three marks*, 391. 3. *metaph. in plur. and in the phrase, í álögum, in straits, at a pinch, if needful*, Vm. 18; vitr maðr ok ágætr í öllum álögum, *a wise and good man in all difficulties*, Fs. 120. 4. *a metric term, addition, supplement*; þat er annat leyfi háttanna at hafa í dróttkvæðum hætti eitt orð eða tvað með álögum, cp. álagshátt below, Edda 124. 5. *theol. a visitation, scourge*, Stj. 106, 647, 2 Kings xxi. 13 (answering to *plummet* in the Engl. transl.); sing. in both instances. II. neut. pl. álög, *spells, imprecations*. In the fairy tales of Icel. 'vera í álögum' is a standing phrase for being *spell-bound*, esp. for being transformed into the shape of animals, or even of lifeless objects; leggja á, *to bind by spells*, cp. Ísl. Þjóðs. by Jón Árnason; var því líkast sem í fornum sögum er sagt, þá er konunga börn urðu fyrir stjúpmaðra álögum (v. l. sköpum), Fms. viii. 18 (Fb. ii. 539); hön lýstr til hans með álfs hanzka ok segir at hann skyldi verða at einum hiðbirni, ok aldri skaltu öf þessum álögum fara, Fas. (Völs. S.) i. 50, 404: sing. (very rare), þat er álag mitt, at þat skip skal aldri heilt af hafi koma er hér liggir út, Landn. 250. At present always in pl., cp. forlög, örlög, ólög. COMPS: álags-bætr, f. pl. a kind of fine, N. G. L. i. 311. álags-hátt, m. a kind of metre, the first syllable of the following line completing the sentence, e.g. Ískalda skar ek öldu | eik; Edda (Ht.) 129. álögu-laust, n. adj. *free from imposts*. álar-, ála-, v. sub voce ál and ál. á-lasa, að, *to blame*, with dat. of the person. á-lasan and álösun, f., and álas, n. *a reprimand, rebuke*, Vigl. 25. ál-belti, n. *a leathern belt*, Stj. 606. ál-borinn, adj. part. [álbera], *measured with a thong or cord, of a field*, N. G. L. i. 43. In Icel. called vaðbera and vaðborinn. ál-burðr, m. *mensuration with a line*, N. G. L. i. 43, = vaðburðr. á-leiðis, adv. *on the right path*, opp. to áleiðis; (leið) snúa e-m á, metaph., 655 xiii. B; snú þeim á, er þú hefir ádr viltu, id. Þ. forwards, onwards; fóru á, til skipa, Fms. i. 136; snúa ferð á, *to go on* (now, halda áfram), Korm. 232, K. þ. K. 94 B; metaph., koma e-u á, *to bring a thing about*, Hkr. i. 169, iii. 104; koma e-u til á, id., Fas. i. 45 (corrupt reading); snúa e-u á, *to improve*, Bs. i. 488; víkja á, með e-m, *to side with*, Sturl. iii. 91.

á-leikni, f. *a pertness*, Grett. 139 (Ed.) á-leikr, m. [leika á], *a trick*, Grett. 139 C. á-leiksi, adj. ind. *who had got the worst of the game*, Bret. á-leitaðr, part. assailed, Stj. 255. á-leiting, f. = áleiti, Fr. á-leitinn, adj. *pettish*, Fms. ii. 120, Orkn. 308. á-leitligr, adj. *reprehensible*, Greg. 26. á-leitni, f. *a pettish disposition*, Fms. vii. 165, Sturl. ii. 228, Fs. 8; eigi fyrir á. sakar heldr góðvilja, Al. 129, 153; spott þórdar ok á., *invectives*, Bjarn. 3, Joh. 623, 19. á-lengdar, adv. *along*; engum friði heit ek þér á., Fms. iii. 156; eigi vildi hann vist hans þar á., *he should not be staying along there, i.e. there*, Grett. 129 A, Sturl. iii. 42. Þ. now used loc. far off, aloof, Lat. procul. á-lengr, adv. [cp. Engl. along], *continuously*; þessi illvirki skyldi eigi á, úhefnd vera, Bs. i. 533; á. er, as soon as; á. er goðar koma í setr sínar, þá ..., Grág. i. 8; á. er hann er sextán vetra, 197; á. svá sem þeir eru búnir, *in turn as soon as they are ready*, 61. álfa, v. hálfa, region. álfkona, u, f. *a female elf*, Fas. i. 32, Bær. 2, Art. 146. álf-kunnigr, adj. *akin to the elves*, Fm. 13. ÁLFER, s, m. [A. S. *alf*, *munt-alfen*, *sa-alfen*, *wudu-alfen*, etc.; Engl. *elf*, *elves*, in Shakespeare *oupses* are 'fairies'; Germ. *alb* and *elfen*, Erl- in *Erlkönig* (Goethe) is, according to Grimm, a corrupt form from the Danish *Ellekonge* qs. *Elver-konge*]; in the west of Icel. also pronounced álfur. I. mythically, *an elf, fairy*; the Edda distinguishes between Ljósálfar, *the elves of light*, andökkálfar, *of darkness* (the last not elsewhere mentioned either in mod. fairy tales or in old writers), 12; the Elves and Ases are fellow gods, and form a favourite alliteration in the old mythical poems, e.g. Vsp. 53, Hm. 144, 161, Gm. 4, Ls. 2, 13, Þkv. 7, Skm. 7, 17, Sdm. 18. In the Alvismál *Elves and Dwarfs* are clearly distinguished as different. The abode of the elves in the Edda is Álfheimar, *fairy land*, and their king the god Frey (the god of light), Edda 12; see the poem Gm. 12, Álfheim Frey gáfu í árdaga tívar at tannfé. In the fairy tales the Elves haunt the hills, hence their name Huldafólk, *hidden people*: respecting their origin, life, and customs, v. Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 1 sqq. In old writers the Elves are rarely mentioned; but that the same tales were told as at present is clear;—Hallr mælti, hví brosir þú nú? Þórhallr svarar, af því brosir ek, at margr höll opnast ok hvert kvikindi býr sinn bagga bæði smá ok stór, ok gera fardaga (a foreboding of the introduction of Christianity), Fms. ii. 197, cp. landvættir; álfamenn, *elves*, Bs. i. 417, Fas. i. 313, 96; höll einn er hér skamt í brott er álfar búa í, Km. 216; álfrek, in the phrase, ganga álfreka, *acare*, means *dirty, excrement*, *driving the elves away through contamination*, Fb. 12, cp. Landn. 97, Fms. iv. 308, Bárð. ch. 4: álfroðull, *elfin beam or light*, a poet. name of the sun; álfavakir, *elf-boles*, the small rotten holes in the ice in spring-time in which the elves go a fishing; the white stripes in the sea in calm weather are the wakes of elfin fishing boats, etc.: medic. álfabruni is an eruption in the face, Féi. ix. 186: Ivar Aasen mentions 'alvgust, alveblastr, alveld', *the breath, fire of elves* (cp. St. Vitus' dance or St. Anthony's fire); 'alvskot', a sort of cancer in the bone:—græti álfa, *elfin tears*, Höm. i. is dubious; it may mean some flower with dew-drops glittering in the morning sun, vide s. v. glýstamr (*glee-steaming*). Jamieson speaks of an elf's cup, but elf tears are not noticed elsewhere; cp. Edda 39. In Sweden, where the worship of Frey prevailed, sacrifices, álfa-blót, were made to the elves, stóð húsfreyja í dyrum ok það hann (*the guest*) eigi þar innkoma, segir at þau ætti álfa blót, Hkr. ii. 134 (referring to the year 1018), cp. Korm. ch. 22. 2. metaph., as the elves had the power to bewitch men, a *silly, vacant person* is in Icel. called álfur; hence álfalegr, *silly*; álfaskapr and álfahátt, *silly behaviour*. II. in historical sense, the Norse district situated between the two great rivers Raumelfr and Gautelfr (*Albis Raumarum, et Gotbarum*) was in the mythical times called Álfheimar, and its inhabitants Álfar, Fas. i. 413, 384, 387, Fb. i. 23, vide also P. A. Munch, Beskrivelse over Norge, p. 7. For the comps v. above. álfrek, n., álfroðull, m., v. above. á-liðinn, adj. part. *far-spent*, of time; dagr, Grett. 99 A; sumar, Orkn. 448, Ld. 14. á-lit, n. [lita á], prop. *a view*: I. *aspect, appearance*, esp. that of a person's face, gait, etc.; vænn at áliti, *fair, gentle of aspect*, Nj. 30; fagr álitum, Edda 5, Eluc. 35, Bær. 7: of other animate or inanimate objects, dókkir álits, *black of aspect*, Fms. vi. 229; eigi réttir álits, *crooked, not straight* (of a broken leg), Bs. i. 743; smíði fagr áliti, Hom. 128: the whole form, shape, hvert á. sem hann hefði, Fms. xi. 433; hann hafði ymsa manna á. eða kykvenda, Post. 656 C. 26. II. of a mind, a view, thought, consideration, reflection; með áliti ráðsmanna, Fms. vii. 139; með skjótu áliti, *at a glance*, Sks. 3: esp. in pl., þú ferr með góðum vilja en eigi með nógum álitum, *inconsiderately*, Lv. 38; meir með ákefð en álitum, Stj. 454. Hom. 24; gjöra e-t at álitum, *to take a matter into* (favourable) *consideration*, Nj. 3, Lv. 16. 2. in mod. use, *opinion*; does not occur in old writers (H. E. i. 244 it means *authority*), where there is always some additional notion of *reflection, consideration*.



mpds such as *álennings-álit*, n., *public opinion*, are of mod. e. **β** it is now also used in the sense of *reputation*; vera í miklu áliti. **COMPDS:** *álita-leysi*, n. *absence of reflection*, Fas. iii. 91. *álita-litill*, adj. *inconsiderate*, Fas. ii. 388. *álita-mál*, n. pl., *gjøra at álita-málum* = *göra at álítum*, v. above, Lv. 16. *álitliga*, adv. *civilly* (but not heartily); *tók hann þeim á*, *be received pretty well*, Fms. x. 132; *för allt á með þeim en eigi sem þá er* *þast var*, ix. 454, Bjarn. 8. **2.** in the present usage, *considerably*, a *high amount*, etc. *álitligr*, adj., *Lat. consideratus*, Hom. 28. **3.** *considerable, respectable*, (mod.) *álitning*, f. = *álit*, Thom. 259. *álíkr*, adj. *like, resembling*, Sks. 164: *álíka*, adv. *alike, nearly as*. *áljótr*, m. [*ljótr, deformis*], gen. s and ar, dat. *áljóti*; a law term, a *gross bodily injury* that leaves marks, wilfully inflicted; only once, *ig. ii. 146*, used of a libellous speech; *áljótsráð* is the intention to *infringe*, if not distinguished from *fjórðráð* (against one's life), *sárráð*, *l. drepráð*, Grág. ii. 127, 117, 146; *áljótr eðr bani*, i. 497; *áljótsráð*, well as *fjórðráð*, if carried out in action, was liable to the greater outcry (ii. 127), but *áljótr*, in speech, only to the lesser, and this too even if charge proved to be true; *ef maðr bregðr manni brigsllum*, ok *mællir* *þútt hann segi satt*, ok *varðar fjórðaugsgarð*, ii. 146; an intended *stáðráð*, if not carried into effect, was only liable to the lesser outcry, 127: every one was to be brought to trial for the actual, not the intended injury; *as, vice versa*, a man was tried for murder, if the wound *veit mortal* (ben), though he only intended to inflict a blow (drep) or *und* (sár), 117; cp. also i. 493. **COMPDS:** *áljóts-eyrir*, s, m. a *for* *á*, N. G. L. i. 171 (for cutting one's nose off). *áljóts-ráð*, n., Grág., v. above. *ÁLKA*, u, f. *an auk, alca* L., Edda (Gl.): *álku-ungi*, a, m. *a young* *fs. 147*: metaph. *a long neck*, in the phrase, *teygja álkuna* (cant). *ÁLL*, m. **I.** *an eel*, *Lat. anguilla*, Km. 236, Edda (Gl.), 655 s. 2, Stj. 69. **II.** *a deep narrow channel in sea or river*; *eru þeir einir álra til lands er ek get vaðit*, Fms. iii. 60; *þeir lögðu út á* *in* (in a harbour) *ok lágu þar um strengi*, Sturl. i. 224; *djúpur eru* *lands álar*, of the channel of the Atlantic between Norway and Iceland, proverb touching the giants who tried to wade from Norway to *land*, Ísl. þjóðs. **III.** in names of horses, or adjectives denoting the colour of a horse, 'ál' means *a coloured stripe along the back*, in *mó-ál-óttir*, *brown striped*, *bleik-ál-óttir*, *yellow striped*; *Kingála* *veikálíngar* are names of horses, referring to their colour. **IV.** *sort of seed*, Edda (Gl.); cp. Ivar Aasen, aal, *a sprout*, and aala, *aal-ne*, to sprout, of potatoes. **COMPDS:** *ála-fiski*, f. *fishing for eels*, N. - *ála-garðr*, m. *an eel-pond, stew for eels*, D. N. *ála-veidr*, f. *fishing*, Gpl. 421. *ála-virki*, n. *a pond for eel fishing*, Gpl. 421. *álma*, u, f., gener. *a prong, fluke of an anchor*, or the like, as cognom., N. v. 63:—properly perh. a branch of an elm. *ál-mogi*, a, m. *a sort of bow, cross-bow*, Lex. Poët. *ál-mr*, m. [*Lat. ulmus*; Engl. *elm*; Germ. *ulme*], *an elm*, Edda (Gl.), d. 310: metaph. *a bow*, Lex. Poët. *ál-sveigr*, m. *an elm-twigg*, Fas. i. 271. *ál-tré*, n. *an elm-tree*, Karl. 166. *ál-víðr*, m. *id.* *past qs. aplast*, dep. *to totter*, v. apli. *ÁLPT*, more correctly *álft*, f. the common Icel. word for *swan*, *Lat. mus*; *svan* is only poet.; all local names in which the swan appears, in those of the end of the 9th century, use 'álpt' not 'svan', *Álpta-fjórðr*, s. -mýri, v. the local index to the Landn.; *Svanshöll* comes from a per name *Svan*. Probably akin to *Lat. albus*; the *t* is fem. inflexion; *p*, instead of *f*, a mere change of letter; cp. the proverb, *þegar hrafninn* *ör hvitr en álptin svört*, of things that never will happen: pl. *álptir*, i. sometimes, esp. in Norse, *elptr* or *elftir*; the change of the original *a* (i) into *á* (*álft*) is of early date, Grág. ii. 338, 346, Eg. 132, Landn. 57; all these passages pl. *álptir*; but *elptr*, Jb. 217, 309. Respecting the etical origin of the swan, v. Edda 12; they are the sacred birds at well of Urda. **COMPDS:** *álptar-hamr*, m. *the skin of a swan*, Fas. 173. *álptar-líki*, n. *the shape of a swan*, Fas. ii. 375, etc. *álpt-veidr*, f. *catching wild swans*, Landn. 270, Vm. 69; *álptveidar* sp. 68. *ál-reip*, n. *a strap of leather*, Dipl. v. 18; *vide ál*. *álútr*, adj. *louting forwards, stooping*, Thom. 201. *ál-ygi*, n. *slander*, Glúm. 340, Fær. 203. *ál-ykja*, u, f. *the loop* (*lykkja*) in the letter *a*, Skálda 171. *ál-ykt*, f. *issue, decision*, Gpl. 23. **COMPDS:** *ál-yktar-dómr*, m. *final doom or judgment*, Sks. 668. *ál-yktar-orð*, n. *the last word*, *derogation*, Eg. 356, Hkr. ii. 215, Fms. vii. 116. *ál-yktar-vitni*, *a conclusive testimony*, defined in Gpl. 476. *ál-ykta*, ad, *to conclude*, (mod. word.) *ál-yktan*, f. *conclusion, final decision*, Sturl. iii. 179. *ál-legja*, adj. ind. *at beat*, of a mare, Grág. i. 427. *ÁNA*, u, f. (and *ánu-sótt*, f.) *erysipelas*, Sturl. ii. 116; in common

talk corrupted into *heimakona* or *heimakoma*. **2.** poet. *a giantess*, Edda (Gl.); hence the play of words in the saying, *gengin er gygr or fæti en harðsperra aptr komin*, *gone is the giantess (erysipelas), but a worse (sceloturbe) has come after*. **3.** *a tub, awme*, Germ. *abm*. **4.** in Norse mod. dialects *the larva* is called *aama* (v. Ivar Aasen); and *ánu-maðkr*, spelt *ánu-maðkr*, a kind of *maggot, lumbricus terrestris*, is probably rightly referred to this. Féi. ix. states that it has this name from its being used to cure erysipelas. *á-málga*, ad, *to beg or claim gently*, Gpl. 370. *ám-átligr*, adj. *loathsome, piteous*, Fms. v. 165, of piteously crying; Fas. ii. 149, of an ogress; Finn. 218, Bær. 7. *ám-átligr*, adj. [cp. old Germ. *amabtig = infirmus*], contr. *ámátkir*, *ámátkir*, etc., used in poetry as an epithet of witches and giants, prob. in the same sense as *ámátligr*, Vsp. 8, Hkv. Hjör. 17. Egilsson translates by *praepotens*, which seems scarcely right. *á-minna*, t, *to admonish*. *á-minning*, f. *warning, admonition, reproof*; *ádr menn urðu til á við hann um þetta mál*, . . . *reminded him, called it into his recollection*, Fms. xi. 286, Sks. 335; *fjandans á*, *instigation*, Fms. viii. 54; *heilusamligar á*, vi. 281; *Guðs á*, Ver. 6, Stj. 116; *var þó mörg á*, (*many foreboding symptoms*) *ádr þessa lund fór . . .*; *góðrar áminningar, beatæ memorie* (rare), H. E. i. 514. **COMPDS:** *áminningar-maðr*, m. *monitor*, Fms. v. 125. *áminningar-orð*, n. *warnings*, Fms. vi. 44. *áminningar-vísa*, u, f. *a song commemorating deeds of prowess*, etc., Hkr. ii. 345. *ÁMBR*, adj. occurs twice or thrice in poetry (by Arnór and in a verse in Bs. i. 411), seems to mean *black or loathsome*; í *ámu blóði* and *ám hræ*, *loathsome blood and carcasses of the slain*, Orkn. 70, Fms. vi. 55; akin with *ámátligr*. Egilsson omits the word. Metaph. of a giant, *the loathsome*, Edda (Gl.). *á-munr*, adj. [*á*-intens. and *munr, mens*], *eager*, only in poetry; *á augu*, *piercing, greedy eyes*, Vkv. 16; and *á*-e-m, *eager for revenge*, in a bad sense, Hkv. 2. 9. **COMPDS:** *ámuns-aunar*, m, pl. *additional payment* [*munr, difference*], D. N. (Fr.) *á-mæla*, t, *to blame*; *á*-e-m fyrir e-t, Eg. 164, Nj. 14, Hkr. ii. 285, Orkn. 430: part. *ámælandi*, as *subst.*, *a reprover*, Post. 645. 61. *á-mæli*, n. *blame, reproof*, Nj. 33, 183, Ísl. ii. 338, Fs. 40, El. 22. **COMPDS:** *ámælis-laust*, n. adj. *blameless*, Ölk. 37, Ísl. ii. 54. *ámælis-orð*, n. *reproof*, Valla L. 218. *ámælis-samt*, n. adj. *shameful*, Sturl. ii. 131, Hrafn. 11. *ámælis-skor*, f. [cp. the Engl. *score*], a dub. word attached to an account of numbers in Edda 108; *átta bera á*, *a short* (not full) *score* (?). *ámælis-veidr*, adj. *blamable*, Glúm. 369, Fms. ii. 182. *ÁN*, prep. [Goth. *inub*; Hel. and O. H. G. *ano*; Germ. *ohne*; Gr. *ánev*], *without*: the oldest form in MSS. is *ón*, Eluc. 15, Greg. Dial. (freq.), 655 xxvii. 2, Fms. xi. 111, 153; *æon*, Hom. 19 sqq.; the common form is *án*; with gen. dat. and acc.; at present only with gen. **I.** with gen., *þess máttu Gautar illa án vera*, Hkr. ii. 70. O. H. 49 has 'þat'; *án manna valda*, Fms. iii. 98; *á* *allra afarkosta*, x. 7; *mættim vel þess án vera*, Ísl. ii. 339; in the proverb, *án er ills gengis nema heiman hafi*, Gísl. 63, but *án er illt gengi* (acc.), 149, Nj. 27, Ísl. ii. 142, l. c.; *án allra klæða*, Al. 171; *án allrar vægðar*, Sks. 229; *ón lasta synda*, Eluc. 25. **II.** with dat., esp. in translations or eccles. writings, perh. in imitation of the Lat., and now quite out of use; esp. in the phrase, *án e-s ráði*, *without (against) one's will*, Nj. 38, Bjarn. 71, Korm. 142, Fms. xi. 153, 111; *ón góðum verkum*, Greg. 13; *án áfáti*, *inexcessantly*, Bs. i. 97; *ón dómi*, Eluc. 39; *sannr ok ón gildingi*, 655 xxvii. 2. **III.** with acc., esp. freq. in the Grág., *án er illt gengi*, v. above; *þá skal hann án vera liðit*, Grág. i. 276; *án ráð lögráðanda*, 334; *hann mun þik ekki þykjast mega án vera*, Fms. vii. 26; *án allan verma*, Sks. 210; *án alla flæðr*, 522 B; *ón líkamligan breyskleik*, ok *ón dómi*, Eluc. 38; *án leyfi*, *without leave*, Fms. vii. 141. **IV.** ellipt. without case, or adverbially, *hvatki* *és betra* *és at hafa en ón at vera* (*to be without*), 677. 8; *pau er mönnum þykir betr at hafa en án at vera*, Gpl. 379; *eiga vilja heldr en ón vera þat hit mjallhvita man*, Alm. 7: acc. with inf., *án við löst at lífa*, *sine culpa vivere*, Hm. 68; used substantively, in the proverb, *alls áni (omnium expert) verðr sá er einskis biðr*, Sl. 28: Egilsson also, on Hdl. 23, suggests a form *án*, n.; but the passage (the poem is only left in the Fb.) is no doubt a corrupt one. Probably 'áni ómi' is a corruption from *Amgrími* (*argími*, the lower part of the *g* being blotted out: *Amgrími* | *óru bornir* | (*öfgrir*?) *synir* | ok *Eyfur*, or the like). *ÁN* and *ÖN*, a mythical king of Sweden, hence *ána-sótt*, f. *painless sickness from age, decrepid old age*; *þat er síðan kölluð á*, *ef maðr deyr verklaustr af elli*, Hkr. i. 35: the word is mentioned in Féi. ix. s. v., but it only occurs l. c. as an *ær. lery.*, and seems even there to be a paraphrase of the wording in the poem, *knátti endr* | at Uppsölum | *ánasótt* | *Ön* of standa, Yt. 13; even in the time of Snorri the word was prob. not in use in Icel. **2.** the hero of the *Án's Saga*, a romance of the 14th or 15th century, Fas. ii. 323-362; hence *áni*, a, m., means *a fool, lubber*. *ána-legr*, adj. *clownish*; and *ánaskapr*, m. *clownishness*, etc. *á-naud*, f. *bondage, oppression*; *á*, ok *þrælkun*, Fms. x. 224, v. 75: in pl. *ánaudir*, *imposts*, x. 399, 416, 129 (*grievances*), Sks. 61 (where sing.)



COMPDS: ánaudar-ok, n. *yoke of oppression*, Stj. 168. ánaudar-vist,

f. *a life of oppression, bondage*, 655 viii. 4.

á-naudga, ad, *to oppress*, Js. 13, Gpl. 44.

á-nauðigr, adj. *oppressed, enslaved*, Hkr. i. 40, Grág. ii. 292, N. G. L.

i. 341, Sks. 463.

á-nefna, d, *to appoint, name*, Jb. 161 B, Fms. i. 199, ix. 330.

á-netjast, ad, *dep. to be entangled in a net*; metaph., á. e-u, Bs. i. 141.

á-neyða, dd, *to force, subject*, Sks. 621 B.

á-ning, f. [æja, ái-], *resting, baiting*, Grág. ii. 233.

án-ótt, n. adj. a pun (v. An 2), *a lot of Ans*, Fas. ii. 431.

á-nyt, f. *ewe's milk*, = ænyt, Landn. 197.

á-nyja, d or ad, *to renew*, Sturl. iii. 39.

á-nægja, u, f. *pleasure, satisfaction*, formed as the Germ. *vergnügen*; mod. word, not occurring in old writers.

á-nægja, d, impers., prop. *to be enough*, and so *to content, satisfy*; eptir því sem oss ánægir, Dipl. v. 9: part. ánægðr is now in Icel. used as an adj. *pleased, content*.

ÁR, n. [Goth. *jēr*; A. S. *gear*; Engl. *year*; Germ. *jahr*; the Scandin. idioms all drop the *j*, as in *ungr, young*; cp. also the Gr. *ῥῆμα*; Lat. *bora*; Ulf. renders not only *ēros* but also sometimes *καρὸς* and *χρῶνος* by *jēr*].

I. *a year*, = Lat. *annus*, divided into twelve lunar months, each of 30 days, with four intercalary days, thus making 364 days; as the year was reckoned about the middle of the 10th century (the original calculation probably only reckoned 360 days, and made up the difference by irregular intercalary months). About the year 960 Thorstein Surt introduced the sumarauki (intercalary week), to be inserted every seventh year, thus bringing the year up to 365 days. After the introduction of Christianity (A. D. 1000) the sumarauki was made to harmonize with the Julian calendar; but from A. D. 1700 with the Gregorian calendar; v. the words sumarauki, hlauþar, mánuðr, vika, etc., Ib. ch. 4, Rb. 6, Fms. i. 67; telja árum, *to count the time by years*, Vsp. 6; í ári, used adverb., *at present, as yet*, O. H. 41, 42 (in a verse).

II. = Lat. *annona*, *plenty, abundance, fruitfulness*; the phrase, friðr ok ár, Fms. vii. 174, Hkr. Yngl. ch. 8-12; ár ok féðsla, Hkr. l. c.; þá var ár um öll lönd, id.; létu hlaða skip mörg af korni ok annarri gæzku, ok flytja svá ár í Danmörku, Fms. xi. 8, Sks. 323, Fas. i. 526, Hom. 68; gott ár, Eg. 39; blóta til árs, Fms. i. 34.

III. the name of the Rune 4 (a), Skálda 176; in the A. S. and Goth. Runes the *j* has the name *jēr, gēr*, according to the Germ. and Engl. pronunciation of this word; vide p. 2, col. 1. COMPDS: ára-tal, n. and ára-tala, u, f. *number of years*; fimtugt at áratáli, Stj. 110, Rb. 484, Mar. 656 A. i. 29; hann (Ari Frodi) hafði áratál fyrst til þess er Kristni kom á Ísland, en síðan allt til sinna daga, Hkr. (pref.), seems to mean that Ari in respect of chronology divided his Íslendingabók into two periods, that *before* and that *after* the introduction of Christianity; Stj. 112 (*periode*). árs-bót, f. = árþót, Bs. i. 343, q. v.

ÁR, adv. I. Lat. *olim* [Ulf. *air* = παλαι; Engl. *yore*], used nearly as a substantive followed by a gen., but only in poetry; in the phrase, ár var alda, *in times of yore*, in *principio*, Vsp. 3, Hkv. 2. 1; also, ár var þaz (= þat es), the beginning of some of the mythical and heroic poems, Skv. 3. 1, Gkv. i. 1; cp. árdagar. II. Lat. *mane* [A. S. *ær*; O. H. G. *ēr*; cp. Gr. *ἦρι*, Engl. *early*, Icel. *árla*], rare, (the prolonged form *árla* is freq.); it, however, still exists in the Icel. common phrase, með morgunsárinu (spelt and pronounced in a single word), *primo diluculo*; elsewhere poet. or in laws, ár of morgin, *early of a morning*, Hdm. verse 1, Grág. ii. 280; risa ár, *to rise early*, Hm. 58, 59; ár né um nætr, Hkv. 2. 34, etc.; í ár, adverb. = *early*, Ísl. ii. (Hænsa þór. S.) 161; snemma í ár, Ld. 46, MS., where the Ed. um morgininn í ár, Fas. i. 503: it also sometimes means *for ever*, svá at ár Hýmir ekki mælti, *for an age he did not utter a word, remained silent as if stupefied*, Hým. 25, Lex. Poët.; ara þúfu á skaltu ár sitja, Skm. 27; cp. the mod. phrase, ár ok síð og allan tíð, *early and late and always*. In compds = Lat. *matutinus*.

ÁR, f. [A. S. *ár*; Engl. *oar*; Swed. *äre*], an oar, old form of nom., dat., acc. sing. *ár*; dat. *áru* or *áru*, Eb. 60 new Ed., but commonly *ár*; pl. *árar*, Eg. 221, 360, Fms. viii. 189, 417: metaph. in the phrases, koma eigi ár sinni fyrir bórð, *to be under restraint*, esp. in a bad sense, of one who cannot run as fast as he likes, Eb. 170; vera á árum e-s = undir ára búrði e-s, v. below; draga árum um e-t, *to contend about a thing*, the metaphor taken from a rowing match, Fær. 159; taka djúpt í árinu, *to dip too deep, overdo a thing*. COMPDS: ára-burðr, m. *the movement of the oars*, in the phrase, vera undir áraburði e-s, *to be in one's boat*, i. e. *under one's protection*, esp. as regards alimentation or support, Hrafn. 30; ráðast undir áraburð e-s, *to become one's client*, Ld. 140. ára-gangr, m. *splashing of oars*, Fas. ii. 114. ára-lag (árar-), n. *the time of rowing*, e. g. seint, fljótt á, *a slow, quick, stroke*; kunna á, *to be able to handle an oar*, þórð. (Ed. 1860), ch. 4. árar-hlutr, m. *the handle of an oar*, Glúm. 395, Sturl. iii. 68. árar-hlutr, m. *a piece of an oar*, Glúm. l. c. árar-stubbi, a, m. *the stump of an oar*, Ísl. ii. 83. árar-tog, n. *a stroke with the oar*. árar-tré, n. *the wood for making oars*, Pm. 138.

ár-, v. the compds of á, a river.

ár-angr, rs, m. [ár = annona], gener. *a year, season*, = árferð; also the produce of the earth brought forth in a year (season), which is at present in the east of Icel. called ársali, v. árferð; skapaðist árangrinn eptir spásögu Jóseps, 655 vii. 4; ok at liðnum þeim vetrum tók á. at spillast, Gpl. 77; mun batna á. sem vátar, þorf. Karl. (A. A.) 111: the mod. use is only metaph., *effect, result*; so e. g. árangrs-laust, n. adj. *without effect, to no effect*.

á-rás, f. *assault, attack*, Fms. i. 63, ix. 372.

ár-borinn, v. árborinn: Egilsson renders ἡριγένεια by árborin (his transl. of the Odyssey).

ár-bót, f. *improvement of the season* (ár = annona), Fms. i. 74, Bs. i. 137, Hkr. ii. 103: fem., surname, Landn.

ár-búinn, part. *ready early*, Sks. 221 B.

ár-býll, adj. *dwelling in abundance, plentiful*, Fms. v. 314.

ár-dagar, m. pl. [A. S. *geardagas*], í árdaga, *in days of yore*, Ls. 25 (poët.).

ár-degis, adv. *early in the day*, Eg. 2, Grág. i. 143.

á-reið, f. *a charge of cavalry*, Hkr. iii. 162, Fms. vii. 56: *an invasion of horsemen*, x. 413: at present a law term, *a visitation or inspection by sworn franklins as umpires*, esp. in matters about boundaries.

á-reitinger, m. [reita, Germ. *reizen*], *inducement*, Finnb. 310.

á-reitinn, adj. *grasping after*, Ld. 318, v. l.: now in Icel. *pettish*;

and áreitni, f. *pettishness*.

á-renniligr, adj., in the phrase, eigi á., *bard or unpleasant to face*.

á-reyðr, f. [á acc. of ær, and reyðr], *salmo laevis femina*, Fél. i. 13, Landn. 313.

áréttni, n. [and árétta, tt], *a thin wedge* used to prevent a nail from getting loose, cp. Ivar Aasen.

ár-ferð, f., mod. árferði, n. *season, annona*, Fms. i. 51, 86, ix. 51; árferð mun af taka um alla Danmörk, i. e. *there will be famine*, xi. 7; góð á, Stj. 420; engi á., Grett. 137 A.

ár-fljótr, adj. *'oar-fleet'*, of a rowing vessel, Fms. vii. 382, Hkr. iii. 94.

ár-gali, a, m. *'the early crying'*, i. e. perh. *chanticleer*, used in the proverb eldist árgalinn u, of king Harold, Fms. vi. 251.

ár-galli, a, m. *failure of crop*, Sks. 321, 323. árgalla-lauss, adj.

*free from such failure, fertile*, Sks. 322.

ár-gangr, m. *a year's course, season*, Fms. xi. 441, Thom. 85; margan tíma í þessum á., 655 xxxii: in mod. usage, *a year's volume*, of a periodical.

ár-gjarn, adj. *eager for a good harvest* (poët.), Yt. 5.

ár-góð, m. *god of plenty*, the god Frey, Edda 55.

ár-gæzka, u, f. *a good season*, Thom. 83.

ár-hjálmr, m. *an helmet of brass*, A. S. ár = eir, Hkm. 3.

ár-riða, u, f. *a smearing, rubbing*, [riða á], medic., Bs. i. 611.

ár-la, adv. [qs. árliga], *early*, Lat. *mane*, Fms. iii. 217, v. 285, Stj. 208, Hom. 86: with gen., árla dags, Fms. x. 218, Pass. 15. 17. β. in times of yore, Sks. 498, 518.

ár-langt, n. adj. and ár-lengis, adv. *during the whole year*, D. N.

ár-liga, adv. I. [ár, annus], *yearly*, Fms. ii. 454, x. 183, Vm. 12.

II. = árla, árly, Hkv. i. 16. 2. [ár, annona], in the phrase, fá árliga verðar, *to take a hearty meal*, Hm. 32; cp. Sighvat, Ó. H. 216, where it seems to mean *briskly*.

ár-ligr, adj. 1. *annual*, Thom. 24. 2. in the phrase, árligum hrósar þú verðinum, *thou hast enjoyed a hearty meal*, Hbl. 33; the word is now used in the sense of *well fed, well looking*.

ár-maðr, m. [árr, nuntius, or ár, annona], *a steward*, esp. of royal estates in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, also of the earls' estates in the Orkneys. As Icel. had neither earls nor kings, it is very rare, perhaps an árr. leýr. in Landn. 124 (of the stewards of Geirmund heljarskinn). In Norway the ármenn of the king were often persons of low birth, and looked upon with hatred and disrespect by the free noblemen of the country, cp. e. g. Ó. H. 113, 120 (synonymous with konungs þræll), Eb. ch. 2; the ármenn were a sort of royal policemen and tax gatherers, Fms. xi. 261, Orkn. 444, Eg. 79, 466, Gpl. 112 (where it is different from sýslumaðr); erkebiskups á., N. G. L. i. 175.

COMPDS: ármanns-réttr, m. *the right of an á.*, i. e. the fine to be paid for molesting an ármaðr, N. G. L. i. 70.

ár-mánaðr, m. *a year-month*, i. e. *a month*, Stj. 320.

ár-meningg, f. [ármaðr], *stewardship*, the office or the province, Orkn. 444, Fms. iv. 268; sýslur ok á., Hkr. i. 303.

ár-morgin, adv. [A. S. *ærmorgen*], *early to-morrow*, Am. 85.

árna, ad, I. [A. S. *yrnan*, pret. *arn*, *proficisci*; cp. Icel. *árr*, *eyrendi*, etc.], as a neut. verb, only in poetry and very rare, *to go forward*;

úrgar brautir á. þú aprt héðan, Fsm. 2, Gg. 7, Fms. iv. 282, v. 259; hvenu þann er hingað árnar, *whoever comes here*, Sighvat, Ó. H. 82.

II. [A. S. *earnian*, *to earn*; Germ. *erndien*], act. verb with acc. and gen.:

1. with acc. *to earn, get*, Lat. *impetrare*; hvat þú árnaðir í Jötnuheima, Skm. 40; hon. . . spurði, hvat hann árnar, . . . *what he has gained, how he has sped* (of a wooer), Lv. 33; á. vel, *to make a good bargain*, Fms. vi. 345: reflex., þykir vel árnast hafa, *they had made a good bargain*, Bret. 40.

2. with gen. of the thing, *to intercede for*;

þá. e-m góðs, *to pray for good to one, bless him*; á. e-m lífs, *to curse one*, Fas. iii. 439; lífs, *to intercede for one's life*, Magn. 532.



*id.*, Sturl. ii. 224; var þat flestra manna tillaga, at á. Gizuri kvánn-  
... to favour him, to give him the bride, Fms. iv. 33; á. e-s  
þóð, to intercede for one with God (of Christ and the saints), Bs. i.  
ii. 32.  
aðr, m., theol. *intercession*, Th. 7. COMPS: árnaðar-maðr, m. an  
cessor, esp. of Christ and the saints, Magn. 504. árnaðar-orð,  
cession, K. þ. K. 76, Grág. ii. 166, Bs. i. 181.  
an and -un, f. *intercession*, =árnaðr, Fms. vi. 352, Bs. i. 180, Frb.  
655 xii, Ver. 22, 625, 81.  
andi, part. an intercessor, Fms. x. 318, Hom. 149.  
næmi, n. a Norse law term, perh. qs. örnæmi [nema], indemnity; á.  
culdafa, N. G. L. i. 177, cp. 182.  
á (arovi), a, m. a Norse law term; of doubtful origin, perh. akin  
to ár and örfni, an aged witness, a freeborn man, born and bred in the  
land, who must have been at least twenty years of age at the death of  
the testator. He was produced as a witness (as an old document in modern  
law) in lawsuits about local questions as to possession of landed property,  
in mod. Icel. usage the witness of 'gamli menn'; thus defined,—þá  
hann fram fara óðalsvitni sín, arova þrjá, þá er tvítugir vóru þá er  
þeirra varð dauðr, N. G. L. i. 87, (ok óðalbörnir í því fylki, add.  
108); skal hann setja þar dóm sinn ok kveðja hann jarðar jafnt sem  
þar væri, ok leida (produce) arova sína þar ok öll vitni, sem hinn  
er, N. G. L. i. 94.  
R, m. [Ulf. airus; Hel. eru; A. S. ær; cp. Icel. eyrindi, A. S. ærend,  
errand], a messenger; old gen. árar (as ásar from áss); dat. ári  
xi. 144; acc. pl. áru, Hkv. i. 21, Og. 25, Greg. 35, later ári  
pl. árir, Pd. 35 (12th century), later árar, v. Lex. Poët.: very rare  
obsolete in prose, except in a bad sense, but freq. in old poetry: also  
in the sense of a servant, Lat. minister, famulus; konungs árr, Guðs  
ex. Poët.; Ásu árr, Yt. 25. 2. theol., in pl.: a. the angels;  
görir anda áru sína, Greg. 35; engla sveitir, þat eru árir ok höfuð-  
id. B. evil spirits; now almost exclusively used in this sense;  
inn ok hans árar, Fms. vii. 37; satan með sínum árum, ii. 137; cp.  
viti, ár (dat.) og álf, öldin trúið sú, Snót 140. γ. used of the  
er eleven, árir eru ellefu, Edda 108.  
adj., Lat. matutinus; at árum degi, Hom. 121. Cp. ár (adv.) II.  
isull, adj. one who rises early, Fms. vi. 241.  
árr and ársali, a, m. [a foreign word, introduced from Britain],  
us hangings of a bed, Ed. 262, Edda 18 (ársali); ársal allan, Gkv.  
allan ársala, Js. 78; an obsolete word. II. in the east of  
ársali [ár, annona, and selja] means annual produce, the stores or  
of a year.  
sammr, adj. fertile, Ver. 17.  
sáinn, part. early sowed, Hom. 87.  
sima, n. metal wire, Eg. (in a verse). Cp. A. S. ár.  
skyld, f. yearly rent, D. N. iii. 195 (Fr.).  
sæli (and ársæld), f. a blessing on the year, plenty; svá var mikil  
úlfðanar, so great was the plenty during his reign, Fagskr. 2.  
sæll, adj. bappy or blest in the year, fortunate as to season, an epithet  
king; good or bad seasons were put on the king's account, cp. Fms.  
i. 294; góðr höfðingi ok á., i. 198; á. ok vinsæll, Fagskr. 2, Bret.  
allra konunga ársælstr, Fms. x. 175.  
sál, n. tale or reckoning by years, Vpm. 23, 25.  
sall, a, m. the year-teller, i. e. the moon (poët.), the heathen year  
lunar, Alvm. 15.  
sækja, u, f. yearly rent, D. N. iv. 231 (Fr.).  
söld, n. the anniversary of a man's death, Bs. i. 139, Fms. v. 121, ix.  
Bret. 70, Blas. 51. COMPS: ártíðar-dagr, m. id., Vm. 116.  
sárhald, n. an anniversary mass, B. K. 8, 25. ártíðar-skrá,  
obituary, Vm. 4, Ám. 45; some of the Icel. obituaries are published  
E. at the end of the 1st vol. and in Langeb. Scriptt. Rer. Dan.  
vakr, adj. (and árvekni, f. mod.), early awake, early rising, Lv.  
ks. 19: the name of one of the horses of the Sun, Edda, Gm. 37.  
vænliggr, adj. promising a good season, Sks. 335.  
vænn, adj. id., Fms. i. 92, ii. 76.  
væða, dd, to dare, have the courage to do, to attack, cp. ráða á., Sturl.  
56.  
væði, n. courage, daring, pluck, Eg. i. Korm. 242, Al. 9, Nj. 258, Ísl.  
51: attack, veita e-m á., to attack, Hom. 113. COMPS: áræðis-  
adj. daring, Fas. i. 119. áræðis-litill, adj. of small courage,  
ii. 79. áræðis-maðr, m. a bold man, Grett. 141 A, Frb. 149.  
is-mikill, adj. daring, Sturl. iii. 21, Rd. 285. áræðis-raun,  
of of courage, pluck, Fms. vi. 166. áræðis-snarr, adj. of great  
age, Al. 9.  
æðilligr, adj. and -liga, adv. [ráða, to guess], likely, probable, Glúm.  
Gisl. 60, Clem. 28. β. daring, dangerous, Fas. iii. 165. γ. ekki  
lígt = ekki árennilligt, not easy to face, Fms. viii. 64.  
æðinn, adj. daring, Sks. 299.  
æða, a mod. sea term, to move the yard of a sail.  
æka, að, to accuse, censure; with acc., Fms. ii. 174, Bs. i. 786, Stj.  
H. E. i. 500.

á-sakan and ásókkun, f. a charge, censure, Fms. ii. 225, H. E. i. 404.  
COMPS: ásakanar-efni, n. a matter for censure, Th. 77. ásakanar-  
orð, n. a word of reprimand, Stj. 500.  
á-sakari, a, m. an accuser, Th. 76.  
á-samt, adv. along with: 1. loc., in the phrase, vera á., to be to-  
gether (now saman), esp. of married people, Sturl. 199, Fms. i. 198, cp.  
Skm. 7. β. koma á., to agree, (in mod. usage, koma vel, illa, saman,  
to be on good, bad terms); þat komu litt á., they disagreed, Fms. iv.  
369; þau komu vel á., they lived bappily together, of married people, Nj.  
25, (in mod. usage, þeim kom vel saman); komu allar ræður á. með  
þeim, Eg. 750; svá sem þeim kemr á. (impers.), as is agreed on by  
them, Jb. 116.  
á-sannast, dep. to prove true, (mod. word.)  
á-sauðr, ar, m. a ewe, Dipl. v. 10, Hrafn. 6, 8, Vm. 9.  
á-sáld, n. a sprinkling, metaph. of a snow storm, Sturl. iii. 20.  
á-sátttr, adj. part. agreed upon, Edda 10, Grág. i. 1.  
ás-brú, f. the bridge of the Ases, the rainbow, Edda.  
ás-drengr, m. a pillar (drengr, a short pillar), N. G. L. ii. 283.  
ás-endi, a, m. the end of a beam, Ld. 280.  
ás-seta, u, f. a sitting upon, settlement, esp. = ábúð, tenure of a farm, Bs. i.  
730. ásetu-garðr, m. (Icel. ábylisjörð), a tenant's farm, D. N. iv. 581 (Fr.).  
á-setning, f. a putting on, laying on; á. stolunnar, the investment of...  
Fms. iii. 168: in mod. usage, masc. ásetningr, purpose, design; and also  
ásætja, tt, to design.  
ás-garðr, m. the residence of the gods (Ases), Edda; also the name of a  
farm in the west of Icel.: the mod. Norse 'aasgaardsreid' is a corruption  
from the Swed. áska, thunder.  
ás-grindr, f. pl. the rails surrounding the ásgarðr, Edda 46.  
ás-sigling, f. a sailing upon, Gpl. 518, N. G. L. i. 65, ii. 283.  
ás-á (old form ásjó, Niðrst. 5, Hom. 35), f., gen. ásjá, the mod. gen.  
ásjár seems only to occur in late or even paper MSS. I. a look-  
ing after, help, protection; ætla til ásjá, to hope for it, Lv. 75, Ld. 42,  
Fms. i. 289; biðja e-n ásjá, to ask one for help, protection, Nj. 26 (Ed.  
ásjár prob. wrongly); sækja e-n til ásjá, to seek one's help, Bs. i. 82 (ásjár  
the paper MSS.) β. superintendence, inspection; með spekiráðum ok  
á., Fms. x. 178; með á. Magnúss konungs, Js. 23, Hom. 35. II.  
one's look, appearance, shape, Fms. i. 97; í manns ásjó, in the shape of  
man, Niðrst. 5 (= ásynd). COMPD: ásjá-mál, n. pl. a matter worthy  
of consideration, Ísl. ii. 159, Band. 15.  
á-sjálligr, adj. handsome, pretty, Ísl. ii. 208, Art. 98.  
á-sjón, f. superintendence, inspection, Js. 46; gen. ásjónar, used as  
adv. = eye's view (= sjónhendring), in a straight direction, Vm. 135.  
á-sjóna (ásjána older form, Ld. 122, Niðrst. 6), u, f. one's look, aspect,  
countenance; líkami Njáls ok á., Nj. 208; kvenna vænst bæði at ásjánu  
(appearance) ok vitsmunum, Ld. 122; greppligr í á., ugly looking, Fms.  
i. 155; yfirbragð ok á., 216, Greg. 45. β. form, shape; í þræl ásjónu  
(in form like a slave) festir á kross, Niðrst. 6; andi Drottins í dúfu á.,  
in form like a dove, 686 B. 13; engill í eldigr á., Hom. 81, Eluc.  
17. γ. = Lat. persona; eigi skaltú líta á. í dómi, Hom. 19 (non  
accipies personam in iudicio).  
á-skelling, f. [skella á, to chide], chiding, Niðrst. 6.  
á-skilnaðr, m. [skilja á, to disagree], discord, Fas. iii. 335, B. K. 121,  
Stj. 13, 8. β. separation [skilja, to part], Stj. 130.  
á-skoran, f. (áskora, u, f., Fagskr. 171, bad reading?), an earnest  
request, challenge, Nj. 258, Fs. 22, Boll. 342.  
á-skot (áskaut, Sks. 416; áskeyti, Thom. 83), n. a shot at, only  
used in pl.; at menn fáu eigi mein at áskotum þeirra, by their heavy fire  
(of arrows), Fms. viii. 201; svá mikil á., at menn megi eigi í vígskörðum  
vera, so hard shooting that... Sks. 1. c.  
ás-kunnigr, adj. akin to the gods, Fm. 13.  
á-skurðr, ar, m. carving, in wood or stone, Bs. i. 680. β. carving  
of meat, (mod.)  
á-skynja, adj. ind., in the phrase, verða e-s á., used in old writers in  
the sense to learn, of arts or knowledge, á. ípróttá, Fær. 46, Fms. ii.  
270, Sks. 25, 53, 573; with dat., Fb. i. 462: now only used of news, to  
bear, be aware; not of learning, sensu proprio.  
á-skynjandi, part. id., Barl. 24.  
ás-lákr, m., poët. a cock, Edda (Gl.): a pr. name, Fms., Landn.  
á-slátttr, m. an attack; á. djöfuls, Hom. 68; mod. a feeler, a vague  
proposition.  
ás-liðar, m. pl. [liði, a champion], the champion of the Ases, Skm. 34.  
ás-megin (ásmegn, Edda 15, 29), n. gener. the divine strength of the  
Ases, but esp. used of Thor in the phrases, at færast í á., vaxa á., neyta  
á., when he displayed his strength as a god by grasping the hammer  
Mjöllnir, by putting on the gloves, or the girdle (megingjarðar, q. v.),  
Edda 15, 60, 61, Hým. 31.  
ás-megir, m. pl. = áslíðar, Vtkv. 7.  
ás-móðr, m. the divine strength of Thor, shewn in his wrath by  
thunder and lightning; því næst sá hann eldingar ok þrumur stórar; sá  
hann þá þór í ásmóði, Edda 58: the proper name þormóðr is equivalent  
to ásmóðr, cp. Landn. 307 (the verse).



á-sókn, f. an impetuous unreasonable desire after a thing, (common word.)

á-spyrna, u, f. a pressing against with the feet, Grett. (in a verse).

ás-ríki, n. the power of the Ases, Kristni S. Bs. 10.

ÁSS, m. [Ulf. ans = *δοκός*; cp. Lat. *asser*, a pole], gen. áss, dat. ási, later ás, pl. ásar, acc. ása:

1. a pole, a main rafter, yard; a. of a house; selit var gört um einn ás, ok stóðu út af ásendamir, Ld. 280, Nj. 115, 202; drengja við ása langa (acc. pl.), Fms. vii. 54, Skrs. 425, Pm. 11, Dipl. iii. 8, Hom. 95; sofa undir sótkum ási, Hkr. i. 43; cp. Caes. Bell. Gall. i. ch. 36, Fs. 62: in buildings áss gener. means the main beam, running along the house, opp. to bitar, pvertré, a cross-beam, v. maniráss, brúnáss, etc.: the beams of a bridge, Fms. ix. 512; in a ship, beitiáss, a yard of a sail: also simply called Áss, Yt. 23, Fs. 113; vindáss, a windlass (i.e. windle-ass, winding-pole).

2. metaph. a rocky ridge, Lat. *jugum*, Eg. 576, Fms. viii. 176. Ás and Ásar are freq. local names in Iceland and Norway.

COMPDS: áss-stubbi, a, m. the stump of a beam, Sd. 125. ÁSS, m. [that the word existed in Goth. may be inferred from the words of Jorðanes—Gothi proceres suos quasi qui fortunā vincebant non pares homines sed semideos, id est Anses, vocavere. The word appears in the Engl. names Osborn, Oswald, etc. In old German pr. names with n, e.g. Ansgár, A.S. Oscar: Grimm suggests a kinship between áss, pole, and áss, *deus*; but this is uncertain. In Icel. at least no such notion exists, and the inflexions of the two words differ. The old gen. ásar is always used in the poems of the 10th century, Korm. 22 (in a verse), etc.; dat. ási, in the oath of Glum (388), later ás; nom. pl. ásir; acc. pl. ásu (in old poetry), ási (in prose). The old declension is analogous to árr; perhaps the Goth. form was sounded *ansus*; it certainly was sounded different from *ans*, *δοκός*]:—the Ases, gods, either the old heathen gods in general, or esp. the older branch, opp. to the new one, the *di ascripti*, the Vanir, q. v., Edda 13 sqq. β. the sing. is used particularly of the different gods, e.g. of Odin; ölverk Ásar, the brewing of the As (viz. Odin), i.e. poetry, Korm. 208 (in a verse); of Loki, Bragi, etc.; but *kar' éfoxfv* it is used of Thor, e.g. in the heathen oaths, segi ek þat Ási (where it does not mean Odin), Glúm. 388; Freyr ok Njörðr ok hinn almatki Áss, Landn. (Hb.) 258: in Swed. áska means lightning, thunder, qs. ásk-ekja, the driving of the As, viz. Thor: áss as a prefix to pr. names also seems to refer to Thor, not Odin, e.g. Ásbjörn = þorbjörn, Ásmóðr = þormóðr (Landn. 307 in a verse). In Scandinavian pr. names áss before the liquid r assumes a t, and becomes ást (Ástriðr, not Ástriðr; Ástráðr = Ástráðr); and sometimes even before an l, Ástlákr = Áslákr, Fb. i. 190; Ástleifr = Ásleifr, Fms. xi. (Knytt. S.)

COMPDS: ása-gisling, f. hostage of the Ases, Edda 15. ása-heiti, n. a name of the Ases, Edda (Gl.)

Ása-þórr, m. Thor the As' par excellence, Edda 14, Hbl. 52. ása-ætt, f. the race of Ases, Edda 7.

áss, m. [a French word], the ace at dice, in the game kvátra, q. v., Sturl. ii. 95, Orkn. 200: mod. also the ace in cards.

ÁST, f., old form ást, [Ulf. *anst* = *χαρς*; A.S. *est* or *aest*; O.H.G. *anst*; old Fr. *enst*; cp. unna (ann), to love]:—love, affection; mikla ást hefir þú sýnt við mik, Eg. 603; fellu ást til e-s, to feel love to, Sturl. i. 194, Fms. x. 420; líkamleg ást, 656 A. ii. 15, Ver. 47: with the article, ástin, or ástin mín, my dear, darling, þet, love, a term of endearment used by husband to wife or parents to child; hér er nú ástin mín, Sighvatr bóndi, Sturl. ii. 78. β. in pl. love between man and woman, the affection between man and wife; vel er um ástir okkar, sagði hón, Nj. 26; takast þar ástir miklar, Ld. 94 (of a newly-wedded pair), 298: love of a woman, þá mælti Frigg, ok spurði hvern á væri með Ásum er eignast vildi ástir hennar ok hylli, Edda 37: metaph. the white spots on the nails are called ástir, since one will have as many lovers as there are spots, Ísl. Þjóðs., Féi. ix; vide elska, which is a more common word.

COMPDS: ásta-fundr, m. = ástarfundr, Lex. Poët. ásta-lauss, adj. loveless, Helr. 5.

ástar-andi, a, m. spirit of love, H.E. i. 470. ástar-angr, m. grief from love, Str. 55. ástar-atlot, n. pl. = ástarhót. ástar-augu, n. pl. loving eyes, v. auga; renna, líta ástaraugum til e-s, to look with loving eyes, Fms. xi. 227, Ísl. ii. 199.

ástar-ákefð, f. passion, Str. ástar-band, n. band of love, 656 C. 37 ástar-brími, a, m. fervent love, Flov. 36.

ástar-brúni, a, m. ardent love, Stj. ástar-eldr, m. fire of love, Bs. i. 763, Greg. 19. ástar-fundr, m. affectionate meeting, Fms. xi. 310.

ástar-gyðja, u, f. the goddess of love (Venus), Edda (pref.) 149, Al. 6. ástar-harmr, m. grief from love, Stj. 4.

ástar-hirting, f. chastisement of love, 671 C. ástar-hiti, a, m. passion, Greg. 19. ástar-hót, n. pl. the shewing kindness and love, Pass. 12.

23 (sing.) ástar-hugi, a, and -hugr, ar, m. love, affection, Bs. i. 446, Fms. i. 34, Stj. 126. ástar-hyggi, f. [hugall], devotion, Bs. i. 48.

ástar-ilmr, m. sweetness of love, Str. ástar-kveðja, u, f. hearty greeting, Sturl. ii. 185. ástar-kveikja, u, f. a kindler of love, Al. 57.

ástar-logi, a, m. flame of love, Hom. 67. ástar-mark, n. token of love, Greg. 46. ástar-orð, n. pl. words of love; mæla ástar orðum til e-s, to speak in words breathing love, 655 xxxi.

ástar-pallr, m. step of love, 656 A. i. 10. ástar-reiði, f. anger from love, Skrs. 672. ástar-samband, n. band of love, Stj. ástar-sigr, m. victory of love, Str. ástar-sætleikr, m. sweetness of love, Hom.

13. ástar-várkunn, f. compassion, sympathy, Greg. 72. ástar-vekkja, u, f. the dew of love (poët.), Hom. 68. ástar-verk, n. charity, Skrs. 672, Magn. 468. ástar-vél, f. Ars Amatoria, of Ovid so called, Str. 6.

ástar-vili, ja, m. desire, passion, Str. 27. ástar-vængur, m. wing of love, Hom. 48. ástar-þjónusta, u, f. service of love, Hom. 2, Fms. ii. 42.

ástar-þokki, a, m. affection for, inclination, of a loving pair, Fms. ii. 99, Fær. 63. ástar-æði, n. fury of love, Ber. 7.

á-staða, u, f. [standa á], an insisting upon, Ann. 1392, Thom. 37. á-stand, n. state, (mod. word.)

ást-blindr, adj. blind from love, Lex. Poët. ást-bundinn, part. in bonds of love, Str. 36, 55.

ást-stemma (ástemma), u, f. damming a river, D. I. i. 280. ást-fólginn, part. beloved, dear to one's heart, warmly beloved; a, c-m, Fms. vi. 45, xi. 3.

ást-fóstr, rs, m. love to a foster-child, (also used metaph.) in phrase such as, leggja á við e-n, to foster with love, as a pet child, Fms. iii. 90; fæða e-n ástfóstri, to breed one up with fatherly care, x. 218.

ást-gjöf, f., theol. grace, gift; á. Heilags Anda, Skálda 210, Skv. i. 7. Andr. 63; in pl., Magn. 514.

ást-góði, a, m. a darling, good genius; hann þótti öllum mönnum á. be (viz. bishop Paul) was endeared to all hearts, Bs. i. 137: the old Ed. reads ástgóði, endearment, which seems less correct, v. góði: góði in the sense of good genius is still in use in the ditty to the Icel. game 'goda-tafl' (heima ræð eg goða minn).

ást-hollr, adj. affectionate, Skrs. 687 B. ást-hugaðr, adj. part. dearly loving, Njard. 380.

ást-stig, n. a treading upon, Skrs. 400, 540: a step, 629. ást-igr, adj., contr. forms ástgir, ástgar, etc., dear, lovely, Vsp. 17.

ást-kynni, n. a hearty welcome, Am. 14. ást-kærr, adj. dearly beloved.

ást-lauss, adj. loveless, heartless, = ástalauss, Hom. 43. ást-leysi, n. want of love, unkindness, Hrafn. 5.

ást-menn, m. pl. dearly beloved friends, Sturl. i. 183, Hkr. iii. 250, Stj. 237, Blas. 44.

ást-mær, f. a darling girl, sweetheart, Flov. 28. ást-ráð, n. kind (wise) advice, Fms. ii. 12 (ironically), Skálda 164, Hom. 108, Hým. 30.

ást-stríða, u, f. passion, (mod. word.) ást-ríki, n. paternal love; in the phrase, ekki hafði hann á. miklit af föður sínum, i.e. he was not pet child, Fms. iii. 205, Ld. 132; á. Drottins, 655 v. 2.

ást-ríkr, adj. full of love; á. Faðir, of God, Mar. 3, 24. ást-samliga, adv. (and -ligr, adj.), affectionately, Hkr. iii. 250, Fms. ix. 434, Fas. i. 91, 655 xxvii. 25, Skrs. 12, Sturl. i. 183, Hom. i. 1, Stj.

ást-samr, adj. id., Hom. 58, Skrs. 12. ást-semð, f. love, affection, Hkr. iii. 261, Fms. x. 409: ástsemðar-ráð, n. = ástráð, Skrs. 16, Anecd. 30: ástsemðar-verk, n. a work of love, Skrs. 673: ástsemðar-vínátta, u, f. loving friendship, Skrs. 741.

ást-snaudr, adj. without love, Lex. Poët. ást-sæld, f. the being loved by all, popularity, Íb. 16.

ást-sæll, adj. beloved by all, popular, Íb. 16, Fms. xi. 317. ást-stunda, að, to study, take pains with, H.E. i. 504, 514.

ást-stundan, f. pains, care, devotion, Fms. i. 219; hafa á. (inclination) til Guðs, Bær. 12; til illra hluta, Stj. 55, Skrs. 349, 655 xxxii, Thom. 335.

ást-úð, f. [properly ástúð, Clem. 40, contr. from ást-hugð, from hugr or hygd, cp. öluð, þveruð, harðuð, kind, stubborn, hard disposition; v. A.S. *bydig*], love, affection, Rb. 390.

COMPDS: ástúðar-frændsemi, f. affectionate kinship, Sturl. ii. 81. ástúðar-vinr, m. a dear friend, Fms. vi. 198, v. l. aldavinr, a dear old friend.

ást-úðigr, adj. loving, Eg. 702, Fms. i. 55: as neut., ástúðigt er með e-m, they are on friendly terms, Ld. 236.

ást-úðligr, adj. lovely, Fms. vi. 19, Bs. i. 74, Sturl. i. 2: as neut., á. er með e-m, to be on terms of love, Lax. 162.

ást-vina, u, f. a dear (female) friend, Thom. 14. ást-vínátta, u, f. intimate friendship, Eg. 728.

ást-vinr, ar, m. a dear friend: Þórolfir gekk til fréttar við Þór ástvin sinn, Eb. 8, Fms. i. 58, Thom. 10.

ást-pokki, a, m. = ástarpokki, Fms. vi. 341. á-stæði, n. [standa á], no doubt a bad reading, Eg. 304: cp. ástæða, u, f. (a mod. word), argument, reason.

Ás-ynja, u, f. a goddess, the fem. of Áss; Ásir ok Ásynjur, Vdkv. i. Edda 21.

á-sýn, f. countenance, presence; kasta e-m burt frá sinni á., Stj. 651: appearance, shape, Hom. 155; dat. pl. used as adv., hveru var hann ásynnum, how did he look? Hom. 91; ágætr at ætt ok á., fair of race and noble, Hkr. i. 214: gen. sing. used as adv., minna ásynar, apparently less.

Grág. ii. 29. 2. metaph. a view, opinion; með rangri á., Skrs. 344. á-sýna, ð, to shew, Fms. v. 345.

á-sýnd, f. = ásyn, and dat. pl. and gen. sing. used in the same way, v. above, Fms. i. 101, v. 345, x. 228, Fs. 4, Ld. 82: metaph. the face, of the earth, Stj. 29, 276.

á-sýnis, adv. apparently, Sturl. i. i, Fms. x. 284.



**þnt**, n. adj. [sjá á], *to be seen, visible*; ef eigi verðr á, *if no marks be blown* can be seen, Grág. ii. 15; þat er á, *evident*, Sks. 185.  
**þekni**, n. (ásækkinn, adj. *vexatious*), *vexation*, Finnb. 240.  
**þelast**, d. dep. (ásælni, f.), á. e-n, *to covet another man*.  
**þetni**, f. [sitja], *tarrying long*, Isl. ii. 440 (of a tiresome guest).  
**þét**, n. (éta, át, edere, A.S. *dē*), the act of *eating*, in the phrase, at ok at áti, *inter bibendum et edendum*, Grág. ii. 170, N. G. L. i. 29; drykkja, Fas. ii. 552, Orkn. 200; átk ok atvinna, Stj. 143: of beasts, nafnabi áttinu, *the cow (being sick) would not eat*, Bs. i. 194.  
**þu**, f. 1. *food to eat*, but only of beasts, a *prey, carcass*; húð þa, of a slaughtered beast, N. G. L. i. 246; svá er þar ekki þrot þar átu (for seals), Sks. 176; þar stóð ulfr í átu, Jd. 31. 2. *good eating*, 'good eating', Sks. 136, 137. 3. *medic. a cancer*, þu-mein, n. id., Féll. ix. 190; the old word is eta, q. v. COMPD: þýfi, n. a law term, *eatable things stolen*, Grág. ii. 192.  
**þak**, n. (átaka, u, f., Hom. 17), [taka á], *touching*: gen. átak, soft, etc. *to the feeling*; svá á. sem skinn, Flov. 31, Magn. 522: *medic. ing.*, v. læknihendir, Stj. 248: pl. grips, átok ok sviptingar, in ling, Fas. iii. 503, Fms. xi. 442.  
**þala**, u, f. [telja á, *incusare*], *a rebuke, reprimand*, N. G. L. i. 309; n pl., Fms. v. 103, ix. 384, Hkr. ii. 6, Fær. 218: áttölu-laust, n. *undisputed*, Jb. 251.  
**þa**, n. [cp. útan], *an eatable*, N. G. L. i. 19.  
**þakja**, u, f. (átækt, f., Fbr. 151, Thom. 273), *prop. touching*; in pl. *disposition for or against a thing, liking or disliking*, Bjarn. 54 aka vel, illa á e-u).  
**þeking**, f. *touching*, Stj. 35.  
**þekkr**, adj. *greedy, voracious*, Hkv. 2. 41.  
**þrni**, f. *greediness of food*, Hom. 72, and átgjarn, adj. *greedy*.  
**þrni**, older form áttjárn, as shown by assonances such as, áttjárn dr sáttir, Fms. vi. 159, in a verse of the middle of the 11th cen. [Swed. *adertán*; Dan. *atten*; Engl. *eighteen*; Germ. *achtzehn*];—*en*, Edda 108, Hkr. ii. 289, N. G. L. i. 114.  
**þrni**, older form áttjándi, *eighteenth*, Hom. 164, N. G. L. i. 348.  
**þrnessa**, u, f. [cp. tvítug, þringsessa], *a ship having eighteen row-ers*, Fms. ix. 257, xi. 56.  
**þröð**, n. (átroði, a, m., Hom. 95), *a treading upon*, Magn. 468: *oh. intrusion*, Hom. 95.  
**þröð**, ar, m. [trúa á], *belief, creed, religion*; forn á., *the old (forn) faith*, Nj. 156, Fms. v. 69, K. Á. 62, Joh. 623, 18, Eb. 12: *íaðar-maðr, m. a believer*, [trúmaðr], Andr. 66.  
**þr**, f. a family, race, v. ætt and compds.  
**þr** and ætt, f., pl. áttir and ættir [Germ. *acht* = Lat. *ager, praedium*, and obsolete word in Germ., *plaga caeli, quarter*; just as *quarter* to the number four, so átt seems to refer to *eight*: átt properly is that part of the horizon which subtends an arc traversed by the sun course of three hours; thus defined,—*meðan sól veltist um átta ættir*, 14; ok þat eru þá þrjár stundir dags er sól veltist um eina ætt, id.; names of the eight áttir are, útnorð á., *north-west*; norð á., *north*; norð á., *north-east*; austr á., *east*; landsuðr á., *south-east*; suðr á., útsuðr á., *south-west*; vestr á., *west*; four of which (the compounds) subdivisions; átt is therefore freq. used of the four only, Loki görði þús ok fjórar dyrr, at hann mátti sjá ór húsinu í allar áttir, . . . to all (four) sides, Edda 39: or it is used generally, *from all sides*, þá drífr þr öllum áttum, Edda 40; drífa þeir til ór öllum áttum (= *hvað*), Hkr. i. 33; norðætt, Edda 4, 23; hence a mod. verb átta, að; to find the true quarter, to set oneself right, cp. Fr. *s'orienter*.  
**þr**: átta-skipan, f. *a division of the átt*, Sks. 37. átta-skipti, átta-viltr, adj. *bewildered*.  
**þr**, card. number [Sansk. *ashtan*; Goth. *abtau*; Gr. *ὀκτώ*; Lat. A.S. *eahta*; Germ. *acht*], *eight*, Landn. 73, Edda 108.  
**þr** and áttundi, old form átti, ord. number *eighth*, Lat. *octavus*; (inn) átta mann, Landn. 304; hálfir átti tógr, Clem. 47; átti dagr Fms. iii. 137, Rb. 8, K. Á. 153, 218. The form áttandi occurs early, in Norse writers, N. G. L. i. 10, 348, 350, Sks. 692 B: in Icel. writers changed vowel áttundi, which is now the current form, Mar. 656 A, i. ii. 286, where the old vellum MS. Ó. H. 173 has átta.  
**þr**—(the compd form of ætt, a family), v. ætt.  
**þr**-tigr (mod. áttatíu as an indecl. single word), *eighty*, Landn. Edda 108; vide tigr.  
**þr**-tugasti, the *eightieth*, Sturl. ii. 156 C, = áttugandi, q. v.  
**þr**-bogi and ættbogi, a, m. *lineage*, Landn. 357, Eluc. 26, Stj. 425, 287, Post. 686 B. 14.  
**þr**-fömingr, m. *measuring eight fathoms*, Vm. 80, Am. 60.  
**þr**-hagi, a, m. *one's native place, home, country*, where one is bred and í áthaga sínum, Ld. 40, Fs. 61: freq. in pl.  
**þr**-rindr, adj. *octagonal*, Alg. 368.  
**þr**-örð and ættjörð, f. = áttagi, Isl. ii. 186, A. A. 252: in mod. = Lat. *patria*, and always in the form ætt.  
**þr**-konr, m., poet. *kindred*, Yt. 21.  
**þr**-legg and ættlegg, m. *lineage*, Stj. 44.

**átt**-lora, adj. *degenerate*, v. ættlera.  
**átt**-mælt, n. adj. name of a metre, a verse containing eight lines, each being a separate sentence, Edda (Ht.) 125.  
**átt**-niðr, m. *kindred*, Hým. 9.  
**átt**-runnr, m., poet. *kindred*, Hým. 20.  
**átt**-röðr, adj. [for the numbers twenty to seventy the Icel. say tvítugr, . . . sjautugr; but for eighty to one hundred and twenty, áttæðr, níðæðr, tíræðr, tólfræðr]. 1. temp. *numbering eighty years of age*, (hálf-áttæðr, that of seventy-six to eighty); á. karl, an *octogenarian*, Ld. 150. Eighty years of age is the *terminus ultimus* in the eyes of the law; an octogenarian is no lawful witness; he cannot dispose of land or priest-hood (godörð) without the consent of his heir; if he marries without the consent of his lawful heir, children begotten of that marriage are not to inherit his property, etc.; ef maðr kvángast er á. er eðr eltri, etc., Grág. i. 178; á. maðr né eltri skal hvárki selja land né godörð undan erfingja sínum, nema hann megi eigi eiga fyrir skuld, 224; ef maðr nefnir vátta . . . mann tólf vetra gamlan eðr eltra . . . áttroðan eðr yngra, ii. 20. 2. loc. *measuring eighty fathoms (ells . . .)* in height, breadth, depth . . . also of a ship with eighty oars [cp. Germ. *ruder*], Eg. 599, Vm. 108; vide áttærr.  
**átt**-stafr, m., poet. *kindred*, Hkv. i. 54.  
**áttugandi** = áttatugasti, Stj. (MS. 227), col. 510.  
**áttungr**, m. I. [átta], *the eighth part of a whole*, either as to measure or number; cp. fjórðungr, þriðjungr, etc., Rb. 488; á. manna, N. G. L. i. 5: as a Norse law term, *a division of the country with regard to the levy in ships*, Gpl. 91, N. G. L. i. 135. II. [átt or ætt, familia], poet. *kindred, kinsman*; Freys á., the poem Hlt., Edda 13, Yt. 13, 14, Al. 98 (esp. in pl.), v. Lex. Poët.: áttungs-kirkja, u, f. a church belonging to an áttungr (in Norway), N. G. L. i. 8.  
**átt**-vísi and áttvísi, f. *genealogical knowledge or science*, Skálda 161, 169, Bárð. 164, Bs. i. 91, Fms. vii. 102; the áttvísi formed a part of the old education, and is the groundwork of the old Icel. historiography, esp. of the Landnama.  
**átt**-væringr, m. *an eight-oared boat* (now pronounced áttahringr), Vm. 109.  
**átt**-værr, adj. [ár, remus], *having eight oars*, Eg. 142, 600 A.  
**át**-vagi, m. a *glutton*, Germ. *freszbauch*.  
**á**-valr, adj. *round, sloping, semi-rotundus*; cp. sívalr, *rotundus* [from völr or from oval (?)]; it seems not to occur in old writers.  
**á**-valt and ávallt, adv. *always*, Lat. *semper*, originally of-allt (from all) = *in all*; but as early as the 12th century it was sounded as ofvalt or ávalt, which may be seen from this word being used in alliteration to v in poems of that time, þars á valt er vísir bjó, Kt. 16; væstu á valt at trausti, Harmsól verse 59; styrktu of valt til verka, Leidarv. 34 (the MS. reads ávalt); even Hallgrím in the 17th century says, víst á valt þeim vana halt | vinna, lesa ok iðja. In MSS. it is not unfreq. spelt ofvalt, as a single word, e. g. Bs. i. 150–200; yet in very early times the word seems to have assumed the present form ávalt, pronounced á-valt, as if from á and valr: ofalt, of allt, Orkn. 90, Fms. v. 205, Fbr. 77, 87, Fær. 22: of valt, Eluc. 3, Bs. i. 349, Fms. v. 160: ávalt or ávallt, freq. in the old miracle book,—Bs. i. 335, 343, 344, 345, 351, Hom. MS. Holm. p. 3, Hom. (MS. 619), 129, Grág. (Kb.) 116, Landn. 86, Fms. xi. 112, etc. etc.,—through all the Sagas and down to the present day: cp. the mod. alltaf (per metath.), adv. *always*.  
**á**-vani, a, m. *babits*, (mod. word).  
**á**-vant, n. adj. in the phrase, e-s er á., *wanted, needed, missed*, Ld. 26, Hkr. ii. 34, Korm. 92.  
**á**-varðr, adj. [from á- intens. and verja, part. varðr, contr. varðr, *protectus*], an interesting old word; with dat., á. e-m, *protected by one*, but only used of a man in relation to the gods, in the phrase, godum ávarðr, a client or darling of the gods, used as early as by Egil, Ad. 20, and also three or four times in prose; at hann mundi Frey (dat.) svá á. fyrir blótin, at hann mundi eigi vilja at freri á milli þeirra, Gísl. 32; skilja þeir at þeir eru mjök ávarðir goðunum, Róm. 202; so also of God, ef hann væri svá á. Guði, sem hann ætlaði, Bs. i. 464.  
**á**-varp, n. (cp. verpa tölu á, to count): 1. a *computation, calculation*, in round numbers; þat var á. manna, at fyrir Norðnesi mundi eigi færa falla en þrjú hundruð manna, Fms. viii. 143, x. 64, 139; kallaðr ekki vænn maðr at ávarpi flestra manna, in the suggestion, *account of most people*, Bs. i. 72. 2. in mod. usage, *an address, accosting*, Lat. *allocutio*; and ávarpa, að, to address, Lat. *alloqui*; cp. the old phrase, verpa orði á e-n, *alloqui*.  
**á**-vaxta, að, to make to wax greater, make productive: of money, á. fé, to put out to interest, Nj. 111: pass. ask, to increase, Fms. i. 137, Stj. 12.  
**á**-vaxtan, f. a *making productive*, Stj. 212.  
**á**-vaxt-lauss, adj. *unproductive, barren*, Al. 50.  
**á**-vaxtsamligr, adj. (and -liga, adv.), *productive*, Hom. 10.  
**á**-vaxt-samr, adj. *productive*, Stj. 77, 94: metaph., H. E. i. 513.  
**á**-væn, f. (now ávæningr, m.), a *vain expectation or hint*; segja e-m á. e-s, to give some hint about it, Grág. ii. 244.  
**á**-veiðr, f. *river fishery*, D. I. i. 280.  
**á**-verk, n. I. as a law term, a *blow (drep)*; thus defined,—þat er drep annat er á. heitir ef maðr lýstr mann svá at blátt eðr rautt verðr eptir, eðr þrútnar höruð eðr stökkur undan hold, eðr hrytr ór munni eðr ór nösium eðr undan nögnum, Grág. ii. 15; the lesser sort of drep (blow),



14; but in general use áverki includes every bodily *lesion*, a collective expression for wounds and blows (sár and drep); lýsa sár eðr drep ok kveða á hver á. eru, i. 35; bað húskarlínn honum í móti öxi ok á., Bs. i. 341, vide áverki below.

II. in pl. *work in a household*; góra brúar ok vinna þau á., Grág. ii. 277: of unlawful work, e.g. cutting trees in another man's forest; verðr hann þá útlagr þrem mörkum ok sex aura á., ef hann veit eigi, at þeir eigu báðir, 292.

á-verki, a, m. I. a law term, *lesion* in general, produced by a weapon or any deadly instrument, more general than the neut.; lýsi ek mér á hönd allan þann áverka; ... sár, ef at sárum görist; víg, ef at vígi görist, Grág. ii. 32, Nj. 86, Fær. 223, Sturl. i. 148.

II. (Norse) *the plant of a household, produce of a farm*; landskyld heimilar lóð (Lat. *fundus*) ok allan áverka þann er í kaup þeirra kom, ... as agreed upon between landlord and tenant, Gpl. 329; skipta gördum eptir jarðarhöfn (Lat. *fundus*) ok öllum áverka (including buildings, fences, crop, etc.), 380; skal hann löggæð góra ... ok vinna þann áverka á landi hins þar er hvárki sé akr né eng, 277.

β. unlawful; úteðð ok sex aura áverki, Grág. ii. 296; hvervetna þar sem maðr hittir á í mörk sinni, þá skal hann burt taka at ösekju, þar. 368. COMPDS: áverka-bót, f. compensation for an áverki (II. β.), Gpl. 363. áverka-drep, n. a stroke, blow producing áverki (I.), Grág. ii. 16. áverka-maðr, m. a perpetrator of an áverki (I.), Grág. ii. 13. áverka-mál, n. an action concerning áverki (I.), Grág. ii. 96, Nj. 100.

á-viðris, mod. áveðra (áveðrasamr, adj.), adv. on the weather side, Fms. viii. 340, 346, 378.

á-vinna, vann, to win, make profit, v. vinna á.

á-vinningr, m. profit, gain, Fms. xi. 437, Gpl. 212.

á-vinntr, n. adj. a naval term, prob. from the phrase, vinda á e-n, to turn upon one in a rowing race, or of giving way in a sea-fight; ef Ormunum skal því lengra fram leggja sem hann er lengri en önnur skip, þá mun á. um sóxin, ... then they in the bow will have a hard pull, will be hard put to it, Fms. ii. 308, Thom. 17, 58; þá gördist þeim á. er næstir lágu, their ranks begun to give way, Sturl. iii. 66 (of a sea-fight); ætla ek þat mund er ek renn frá Haraldri unga, at yðr afburðarmönnum mun á. þykkja eptir at standa, Orkn. 474.

á-virðing, f. blame, fault.

á-vist, f. abode, = ábúð, Bs. i. 725.

á-vita, adj. ind. in the phrase, verða e-s á., to become aware of, learn, Andr. 625. 80, Fms. x. 171; á. mannvits eðr íþróttá, Sks. 26.

á-vitull, m. a law term, the indicia of a thing; skuli þeir rannsaka allt; ok svá góra þeir, ok finna þar öngan ávitöl (acc.), Fær. 186; grunar hann nú, at kerling muni hafa fengit nokkurn (MS. wrongly nokkura, acc. fem.) ávital, hverr maðr hann er, Thom. 158.

á-víga, adj. ind. in the phrase, verða á., of a chief on whose side most people are killed in a battle, in respect to the pairing off of the slain in the lawsuit that followed; þat vóru lög þá, þar at (in the case that) menn féllu jafnmargir, at þat skyldi kalla jamvegt (they should be paired off) no compensation, or 'wergeld,' should be paid, and no suit begun, þótt manna munr þætti vera; en þeir er á. urðu skyldi kjósa mann til eptir hvern mæli skyldi, Glúm. 383; vide Sir Edm. Head, p. 93.

á-visa, að, to point at, indicate, Lex. Poët.

á-visan, f. an intimation, indication, Stj. 78 (of instinct), Fas. iii. 541; epitaphium þat er á., 732. 15.

á-vit, [viti], n. pl., ávitan, f., Thom. 246, Th. 19 (mod. ávítur, f. pl.), a reprimand, rebuke, castigation; ávita, gen. pl., Fær. 23; bera ávit (acc. pl.), Sks. 541, Hkr. ii. 200, Hom. 43. COMPDS: ávita-laust, n. adj. blameless, Sks. 802, Hom. 160. ávita-samligr and ávit-samligr, adj. blamable, Sks. 577. ávit-samr, adj. chiding, severe, zealous, Bs. i. 392, Greg. 64.

á-víta, að, to chide, rebuke; á. e-n, Fs. 58; á. e-n um e-t, Fms. x. 372, Landn. 51; á. e-t (acc. of the thing), Bs. i. 766: pass., Hom. 84.

á-væni, n. (ávænigr, m.) = áván, Gpl. 51.

á-vöxt, ar, m., dat. ávexti, acc. pl. ávöxtu (mod. ávexti), prop. 'on-wax,' 'on-growth,' i. e. fruit, produce, growth, Stj. 35, Fms. ix. 265: metaph., á. kvíðar þíns, 655 xlii. β. metaph. interest, rent [cp. Gr. τόκος], Grág. i. 195; verja fé til ávaxtar, Fms. v. 194, 159, iii. 18: gain, Bs. i. 141. COMPDS: ávaxtar-lauss, adj. unproductive, Grág. i. 173, Fms. x. 221. ávaxtar-tíund, f. a Norse law term, a sort of income tax, opp. to höfuðtíund; nú er hverr maðr skyldr at góra tíund sá er fjár má afla, bæði h. (tithe on capital) ok á. (tithe on interest), N. G. L. i. 346.

á-þekkr, adj. similar, Fms. ii. 264, xi. 6, Vsp. 39.

á-þétti, n. or áþéttir, ar, m. a law term in the compd áþéttis-örð or áþéttar-örð, n. defamatory language, invective, liable to the lesser outlawry, Grág. (Sb.) ii. 143, Valla L. 204.

á-þjá, ð, to oppress, Eg. 8, Fms. i. 21.

á-þján, f. oppression, tyranny, oppressive rule, Eg. 14, 47, Fms. v. 26: servitude, heavy burdens (= álögur), vii. 75, x. 416 (where áþjánar, pl.), Sks. 79, v. l. (coercion). COMPDS: áþjánar-ok, n. the yoke of tyranny, Al. 7.

á-þrætni, f. mutual strife, Stj. MS. 227, col. 491.

á-þyngd, f. exaction, oppression, Js. 13.

á-þyngja, d, á. e-m, to oppress one.

á-þyngsli, n. a burden, (mod. word.)

## B

B (bé) is the second letter. In the Phenician (Hebrew) alphabet the three middle mutes, *b, g, d*, etc., follow in unbroken order after *a*. In the Greek the same order is kept; in Latin, and hence in all European alphabets, a confusion arose, first, by giving to the < (the old Greek gamma) the value of *k* (*c*), and thereby throwing *g* out of its original place: secondly, by placing *e* and *F* (identical in form with *F*, the old Greek digamma) immediately after the *d*; thus, instead of the old Greek (and Hebrew) *a, b, g, d, e, f*, we got *a, b, c, d, e, f, g*, etc. In the old Slavonian alphabet *v* (vidil) was inserted between the *b* and *g* (Grimm Introd. to lit. B). In the old Runic alphabet the order became still more disjointed; the common rude Scandinavian Runes have no special *g* or *d*, and their *b* is put between *t* and *l*, nearly at the end of the alphabet (... *t, b, l, m, y*). In all the others *b* kept its place at the head of the consonants, immediately after *a*, which stands first in almost all alphabets.

A. Among the vowels *a* begins more words than any other vowel: it contains the three great prepositions, *af, at, and á*, which, with their compounds, along with those of *al-* and *all-*, make up more than half the extent of the letter; it abounds in compound words, but is comparatively poor in primitive root words. Again, *b* is in extent only surpassed by the consonants *b* and *s*; in regard to the number of root words it is equal to them all, if not the foremost. It is scanty in compounds, has no prepositions, but contains the roots of several large families of words, as, for instance, the three great verbs, *bera, bregða, and búa*; besides many of secondary extent, as *binda, biðja, etc.*; and a great number of nouns. The extent of *b* is greatly reduced by the fact, that the Scandinavian idioms have no prefix *be-*, which in the German swells the vocabulary by thousands (in Grimm it takes up about 300 pages); the modern Swedes and Danes have during the last few centuries introduced a great many of these from modern German; the Icel. have up to the present time kept their tongue pure from this innovation, except in two or three words, such as *betala* or *bitala* (to pay), *befala* or *bifala* (to commend), *behalda* or *bíhalda* (to keep), which may, since the Reformation, be found in theol. writers; the absence of the prefix *be-* is indeed one of the chief characteristics of the Icel. as opposed to the German; the English, influenced by the northern idiom, has to a great extent cut off this *be-*, which abounds in A.S. (v. Bosworth, A.S. Dictionary, where about 600 such words are recorded); even in the Ormulum only about thirty such words are found; in South-English they are more frequent, but are gradually disappearing. Again, *b* represents *p* in Scandinavian roots; for probably all words and syllables beginning with *p* are of foreign extraction; and the same is probably the case in German and English, and all the branches of the Teutonic (vide Grimm D. G. iii. 414); whereas, in Greek and Latin, *p* is the chief letter, containing about a seventh of the vocabulary, while *b* contains from one seventieth to one ninetieth only. It might even be suggested that the words beginning with *b* in Greek and Latin are (as those with *p* in the Teutonic) either aliens, onomatopœtics, provincialisms, or even cant words.

B. PRONUNCIATION.—The *b* is in Icel. sounded exactly as in English: I. as initial it is an agreeable sound in all the branches of the Teutonic, especially in the combinations *br* and *bl*, as in 'bread, brother, bride, bloom, blithe, blood, bless,' etc. etc. The Greek and Roman, on the other hand, disliked the initial *b* sound; but the difference seems to be addressed to the eye rather than the ear, as the *π* in modern Greek is sounded exactly as Icel. *b*, whilst *β* is sounded as Icel. *v*; thus the Greek *βίσιον* in Icel. rendered phonetically by *visundur*, but *ἐπίσκοπος* (biskup, bishop) is in all Teutonic dialects rendered by *b*, not *p*, probably because the Greek *π* had exactly this sound.

II. but although agreeable as the initial to a syllable, yet as a middle or final letter *b* in Icel. sounds uncouth and common, and is sparingly used: 1. after a vowel, or between two vowels, *b* is never sounded in Icel. as in modern German *geben, haben, laub, leben, leib, lieb*; in all those cases the Icel. spells with an *f*, sounded as a *v*. Ulfilas frequently uses *b*, e.g. *graban, haban, saban, iba, gabei*, etc.; yet in many cases he vacillates, e.g. *giban, graban, gēban, grōbun, tvalib*, but *gaf* and *grōf*, etc. So *gahalaiban* on the Gothic-Runic stone in Tune, but *hlaifs*, Ulf., Luke vi. 48. The Greek and Latin abound in the use of the *b* (*bb*) in the middle of syllables and inflexions (-*bus*, -*bilis*, -*bo*) in Icel. only a double *b* may be tolerated, but only in onomatopœtic or uncouth words, as *babbi* (pa of a baby), *bobbi* (a scrape), *stubb* (Germ. *stumpf*), *lubb* (Germ. *lump*), *nabbi* (a knob), *krabbi* (a crab), *gabb*, *babbl*, *babbla*, etc.; cp. similar words in English. 2. joined to a consonant; *a*. in old Swedish *b* is inserted between *m* and *r* or *m* and *l* (as in mod. Greek *μρ* and *μλ* are sounded *μβρ* and *μβλ*), e.g. Swed. *domber, komber, varmberr, bambri, gamblar* = Icel. *dómr, kómr* (*venit*), *varmr*, *hamri*, *gamlar*; Swed. *kuml* and *kubl* (Icel. *kuml*, *monumentum*) are used indifferently. Even in old Icel. poems we find *sumbl* = *suml*, *symposium*, *simbli* = *simli*, *Edda* i.



(Ed. Havn.): *mp* is only found in adopted words, as in *kempa* (Germ. *kampf*), *lampi* (Lat. *lampas*), and is almost assimilated to *pp* (kappi): *mb* is tolerated in a few words, such as *umb*, *lamb*, *p*, *dumbr*, *kambr*, *vömb*, *timbr*, *gymbr*, *strambr*, *klömbr*; cp. the *lamb*, *comb*, *timber*, *womb*, where the *b* is not pronounced (except in word *timber*): in *limb*, *numb* the *b* is not organic (cp. Icel. *limr*, *an*); it occurs also in a few diminutive pet names of children, as *Sigmundr*, *Imba* = *Ingibjörg*. In the 16th and 17th centuries the *ans* used much to write *mb* or *mp* before *d* or *t*, as *sambt* or *sampt* (*cum*), *kombt* or *kompt* (*venit*); but this spelling again became rare.

**β.** The modern High German spells and pronounces *rb* and *rben*, *korb*, *kalb*, *balb*, etc., where the middle High German has *rw*, *korw*, *kalw*; the modern Scandinavian idioms here spell and pronounce *rf*, *lf*, or *rv*, *lv*, e.g. Dan. *kalv*, Swed. *kalf*, *vitulus*; the Icel. with *f*, *arfi*, *kálfr*, but pronounces *f* like *v*. Yet in Icel. *rb*, *lb* are in a few old MSS., especially the chief MS. (A. M. folio 107) of the *Álma*, and now and then in the *Sturlunga* and *Edda*: say, even to *rv* time a few people from western Icel. speak so, and some authors still use it in their writings, such as the lexicographer Björn Hallgrímsson, e.g. *álbr*, *kálbr*, *hálbr*, *sjálbr*, *sílbr*, *úlbr*, *kólbr*, *orb*, *arbi*, *karbi*, *álfr*, etc.; only the word *úlfrúð*, *qs. úlfúð*, is used all over.

**γ.** *fl* and *fn* are in mod. Icel. usage pronounced *bl* and *bn*, *skafl*, *flí*, = *skabl*, *tabl*, *nabl*; *nafn*, *höfn*, *safn*, *nefna*, = *nabn*, *höbn*, *sabn*; without regard whether the radical consonant be *f* or *m*, as in *and safn*, *qs. namn* and *samn*. This pronunciation is in Icel. purely *new*, no traces thereof are found in old vellum MSS.; the modern *Denes*, and Norse pronounce either *mn* (the Swedes spell *mn* in Icel. use *fn* or *bn*) or *vl* (Dan.), *ffl* (Swed.).

**δ.** *fð* is in Icel. commonly pronounced as *bd*, e.g. *hafði*, *hefði*, *söfðu* = *habði*, *hebbð*, *sobðu*; few people in the west still preserve the old and genuine pronunciation *vd* (*havdu*, *sovdu*, not *habðu*, *sobðu*), even in the phrase, *ef þú*, pronounced *ebði*. The prefixed particles *of-* and *af-* are often in old speech sounded as *ob-*, *ab-*, if prefixed to a word beginning with *m*, *l*, e.g. *ofboð*, *afburðr*, *afbindi*, *aðagi*, *afmán*, as *obboð*, *abm*, Hm. 138; *abbúð*, Korm. 116; *abburðr*, Fms. x. 321; *ablag*, *gef mér*, *lofa mér*, pronounced *gebmér* or *gëmmér*, *lobmér* or *lommér*, *bi*, *permitte mibi*; *af mér* (*a me*), pronounced *abmér* or *ammér*; but commonly *of-* and *af-* are never spelt so; cp. *Sunnan Póstur*, A. D. 1880, note \*\*.

**ε.** *b = m* in *marbendill* = *marmennill*. According to Grimm's Law of Interchange ('Lautverschiebung'), the mute consonants in a triangle thus:



Scandinavian and Saxon-Teutonic form of a Greek-Latin root is to be sought for under the next letter following the course of the root; thus the Greek-Latin *f* (*φ*) answers to Icel. and Teutonic *p*; the Greek-Latin *b* (*β*), on the other hand, to Teutonic *p*. Few present so many connections, as our *b* (initial) does to the Greek-Latin *p* in whole families or single words; some of the instances are many, clear: *φάλαγξ*, cp. Icel. *balkr*; *φάπ*, Lat. *far*, cp. *barr*; *φάρος*, Lat. *forare*, cp. *bora*; *φάρυγξ*, cp. *barki*; *φόβος*, *φοβέω*, cp. *beyki*; *φάλαγξ*, *φλόξ*, Lat. *fulgere*, *fulgur*, cp. *blik*, *blika*; *φάλαγξ*, cp. *blása*, *bólgin*, Lat. *foliis*, cp. *belgr*; *φλογμός*, Lat. *blóm*; *φονή*, *φόνος*, *φένω*, cp. *bani*, *ben*; *φορμός*, cp. *barmr*; *φράσσω*, cp. *borg*, *byrgja*; *φράξω*, *φραδής*, cp. *birta*; *φρατήρ*, cp. *bróðir*; *φρίαρ*, cp. *brunnr*; *φρίσσω*, cp. *brattr* (*brant*), *δφρυσ*, cp. *brá*; *φρίγγανον*, *φρίγγω*, cp. *brúk*; *φύω*, Lat. *fo*, *fiu*, *bjó*, Engl. *to be*, and the particle *be-* (v. Grimm s. v. *be-* and *φύλλων*, Lat. *folium*, cp. *blað*; *φύγω*, Lat. *ficus*, cp. *baka*; *φύγω*, Lat. *ficio*, *ficio*, cp. *byggja*; *fastigium*, cp. *bust*; *favilla*, *fério*, cp. *berja*; *férox*, *féro*, cp. *ber*, *björn*; *fervere*, cp. *brenna*; *findus*, cp. *binda*; *findo*, *fidi*, cp. *bita*, *beit*; *flagellum*, cp. *blaka*; *fluctus*, cp. *byggja*; *fodio*, cp. *bauta*, Engl. *to beat*; *fortis*, cp. *fors*, *forte*, cp. *burðr* in 'at burðr'; *frango*, *frangi*, cp. *breki*, *brak*, *brjóta*; *fraus* (*fraudis*), cp. *brjóta*, *braut*; *fruges*, cp. *björk*; *fulcio*, cp. *búki*; *frēmo*, cp. *brim*; *frenum*, cp. *beisl*, *idle*; *frons* (*frontis*), cp. *brum*;—even *frons* (*frontis*) might be said to Icel. *brandr* and *brattr*, cp. such phrases as *frontati lapides*; *fama*, cp. *boð*, *boða*, etc. The Greek *φίλος*, *φιλεῖν* might be identical to our *bl-* in *blíðr*. The change is irregular in words.

Lat. *pangere*, Icel. *bangja*; *petere* = *biðja*; *parcere* = *bjarga*; *perire*, cp. *þeygja*, cp. *bekkr*; probably owing to some link being identical to our *bl-* in *blíðr*. The change is irregular in words.

**β.** In words imported either from Greek or Roman idioms the *mes* remains unchanged; as the Byz. Greek *φενγάρων* is *fengari*, *ll.*; sometimes the common rule is reversed, and the Latin or becomes *b*, as *episcopus* = *biskup*; *leopardus* = *hlebaðr*, Old Engl.

*libbard*; *ampulla* = *bolli*; cp. also Germ. *platz* = Icel. *blett*; again, *plank* is in the west of Icel. sounded *blanki*: on the other hand, Latin words such as *bracca*, *burgus* are probably of Teutonic or Celtic origin. **γ.** the old High German carried this interchange of consonants still farther; but in modern High German this interchange remains only in the series of dental mutes: in the *b* and *g* series of mutes only a few words remain, as Germ. *pracht* (*qs. bracht*), cp. Engl. *bright*; Germ. *pfand*, cp. Engl. *bond*; otherwise the modern Germans (High and Low) have, just as the English have, their *braut*, *bruder*, *brod*, and *butter*, not as in old times, *prút*, etc.

**D.** In the Runic inscriptions the *b* is either formed as *B*, so in the old Gothic stone in Tune, or more commonly and more rudely as *β* in the Scandinavian monuments; both forms clearly originate from the Greek-Roman. The Runic name was in A. S. *beorc*, i. e. a *birch*, Lat. *betula*; 'beorc byð bléda leás . . .', the A. S. Runic Poem. The Scandinavian name is, curiously enough—instead of *björk*, f. a *birch*, as we should expect—*bjarkan*, n.; the name is in the old Norse Runic Poem denoted by the phrase, *bjarkan er lauf grænst lima*, the *b. has the greenest leaves*, cp. also *Skálda* 177: both form and gender are strange and uncouth, and point to some foreign source; we do not know the Gothic name for it, neither is the Gothic word for the birch (*betula*) on record, but analogously to *airpa*, *bairda*, Icel. *jörð*, *hjørð*, *björk* would in Gothic be sounded *bairca*, f.; the Scandinavian form of the name points evidently to the Gothic, as a corruption from that language,—a fresh evidence to the hypothesis of the late historian P. A. Munch, and in concord with the notion of Jorndanes, about the abode of the Goths in Scandinavia at early times. Thorodd (*Skálda* 166) intended to use *b* as a sign for the single letter, *B* for a double *b*, and thus wrote *uBi* = *ubbi*; but this spelling was never agreed to.

*babbl*, n., *bábilja*, u. f. a *babble*; *babbla*, að, to *babble*.

**BAD**, n. [in Goth. probably *bap*, but the word is not preserved; A. S. *bād*, n. *batō*; Engl. *batb*; Germ. *bad*; cp. also Lat. *balneum*, *qs. balneum* (?); Grimm even suggests a kinship to the Gr. *βάπτω* = *batb*, *batbing*. In Icel. the word is not very freq., and sounds even now somewhat foreign; *laug*, *lauga*, q. v., being the familiar Icel. words; thus in the N. T. Titus iii. 5. is rendered by *endrgettengar laug*; local names referring to public bathing at hot springs always bear the name of *laug*, never *bad*, e.g. *Laugar*, *Laugarnes*, *Laugardalur*, *Laugarvatn*, etc. The time of bathing, as borne out by many passages in the *Sturl.* and *Bs.*, was after supper, just before going to bed; a special room, *badstofa* (*batb-room*), is freq. mentioned as belonging to Icel. farms of that time. Bathing in the morning seems not to have been usual; even the passages *Sturl.* ii. 121, 125 may refer to late hours. This custom seems peculiar and repugnant to the simple sanitary rules commonly observed by people of antiquity. It is, however, to be borne in mind that the chief substantial meal of the ancient Scandinavians was in the forenoon, *dagverðr*; *náttverðr* (*supper*) was light, and is rarely mentioned. Besides the word *bad* for the *late bath* in the *Sturl.* and *Bs.*, *badstofa* is the *batb-room*; *síð um kveldit*, í þann tíma er þeir þóðr ok Einar ætluðu at ganga til *baðs*, *Sturl.* iii. 42; um kveldit er hann var genginn til svefnis, ok þeir til *baðs* er þá líkaði, ii. 117, 246, iii. 111; þat var síð um kveldit ok vóru menn mettir (*after supper*) en Ormr bóndi var til *baðs* farinn, ok var út at ganga til *badstofunnar*, *Bs.* i. 536; eptir máltíðina (*supper*) um kveldit reikaði biskupinn um *badferðir* (*during bathing time*) um gólf, ok síðan fór hann í sæng sína, 849; hence the phrase, *skaltú hafa mjúkt bad fyrir mjúka rekkju*, a *good bathing before going to bed*, of one to be burnt alive, *Eg.* 239. In Norway bathing in the forenoon is mentioned; *laugardags morguninn vildu liðsmenn ráða í bæinn*, en konungr vildi enn at þeir biði þar til er flestir væri í *badstofum*, *Fms.* viii. 176; *snemma annan dag vikunnar . . .*, and a little below, *eptir þat tóku þeir bad*, vii. 34, iii. 171; þá gengr þóttleifr til *badstofu*, kembir sér ok þvær, eptir þat skœðir hann sik, ok vápnar, *Þiðr.* 129, v. l.; Icel. hann kom þar fyrir dag (*before daybreak*), var þóðr þá í *badstofu*, *Sturl.* ii. 121, 125; vide *Eb.* 134, *Stj.* 272.

**COMPS.** *bad-ferð*, f. *time for bathing*, *Bs.* i. 849. *bad-hús*, n. a *bathing-house*, G. H. M. ii. 128 (false reading), vide *Fs.* 149, 183.

*bad-kápa*, u. f. a *bathing-cloak*, *Sturl.* ii. 117. *bad-kona*, u. f. a *female bathing attendant*, N. G. l. iii. 15.

*bad-stofa*, u. f. (v. above), a *batb-room*, *Eb.* l. c., *Bs.* l. c., *Þiðr.* l. c., *Fms.* viii. l. c., *Sturl.* ii. 121, 167, iii. 25, 102, 176, 198. *badstofu-gluggur*, m. a *window in a b.*, *Eb.* l. c., *Sturl.* l. c. In Icel. the bathing-room (*badstofa*) used to be in the rear of the houses, cp. *Sturl.* ii. 198. The modern sense of *badstofa* is *sitting-room*, probably from its being in modern dwellings placed where the old bathing-room used to be. The etymology of *Jon Olafsson* (Icel. *Dict.* MS.), *badstofa* = *bakstofa*, is bad. In old writers *badstofa* never occurs in this modern sense, but it is used so in the *Dropl. Saga* Major:—a *closet, room*, in writers of the 16th century, *Bs.* ii. 244, 256, 504, *Safn.* 77, 92, 95, 96.

*badast*, að, dep. (rare), *to bathe*, *Fms.* iii. 171; in common Icel. act., *baða höndum*, *to gesticulate, fight with the arms*, as in *bathing*.

**BADM**, m. [Goth. *bagms*; A. S. *beam*, cp. Engl. *bornebeam*; Germ. *baum*], a *tree*, only used in poetry, v. *Lex. Poët.*, never in prose or







**baldrast** and **ballrast**, *ad. dep.* [cp. Germ. *poltern*; Ivar Aasen *baldra*, *ihre ballra*=*strepere*], to make a clatter; þeir sneu hestunum ok böldrudust sem þeir væri úrdrúnir hvárt þeir skyldi ríða, Sturl. iii. 279: adding saman, þeir böllrudust saman, Ingv. 34.

**baldrækr**, *m.* (for. word), a belt, *baldrick*, Lex. Poët.

**BALLI**, *a. m.* a soft grassy bank, esp. if sloping down to the shore, Grett. 116 A.

**BALLR**, *adj.* [Goth. *balps*, *audax*, may be supposed from Jornandes, ob audaciam virtutis baltha, id est audax, nomen inter suos acceperat, 109; Ulf. renders *παρρησία* by *balpis*, f., and *balþjan* is *audere*; in Icel. the *lp* (*lit*) becomes *ll*; A.S. *beald*, *audax*; Engl. *bold*]:—*bard*, *stubborn*: only used in poetry, and not in quite a good sense, as an epithet of a giant, Hým. 17; böll ráð, *telling, fatal schemes*, Hom. 27; ballir draumar, *bad, deadly dreams*, Vtkv. 1; bahr dólg, *Haustl.*; böll þrá, *heavy grief*, Ls. 39, etc., vide Lex. Poët. [So old German names, *Bald*, *Leo-pold*, etc.].

**BALSAM**, *m.* (now always *n.*), a balsam, Bs. i. 143, (for. word.)

**BANA**, *ad.* [bani; Gr. root *φένω*], to kill, with dat., cf. gríðungr banar manni, Grág. ii. 122, Rb. 370, Fms. iii. 124; b. sér sjálf, to commit suicide, Ver. 40; metaph., Hom. 17.

**BAND**, *n. pl.* bánd, [binda; Ulf. *bandi*, f. *δεσμός*; O.H.G. *pfand*, whence the mod. Dan. *pant*; N.H.G. *band*; Engl. *band* and *bond*; Dan. *baand*].

**I.** prop. in sing. any kind of band; mjótt band, a thin cord, Edda 20, Grág. ii. 119. **β.** a yarn of wool, v. *bandvellingar*. **γ.** metaph. a bond, obligation; lausn ok b. allra vandamála, Fms. v. 248, Bs. i. 689.

**II.** in pl. also, **i.** bonds, fetters, Lat. *vincula*; i bándum, in *vinculis*, Bs. i. 190, Fms. ii. 87, 625, 95: theol., synda bönd, 656 A; líkams bönd, Blas. 40. **2.** a bond, confederacy; ganga i bönd ok eíð, to enter into a bond and oath, Band. 22; cp. hjónaband, marriage; handaband, a shaking of bands, etc.

**3.** poet. the gods, cp. hapt; of providence ruling and uniting the world, Hkm. 10; banda vé, the temples, Hkr. i. 204; at mun banda, at the will of the gods, 210; vera manu bönd i landi, the gods (i.e. *lares tutelares*) are present in the land, Bs. i. 10; gram reki bönd af löndum, Eg. (in a verse); blóta bönd, to worship the gods; vinr banda, the friend of the gods; bönd öllu því, the gods ruled it, Haustl.; vide Lex. Poët., all the instances being taken from heathen poems. Egilsson suggests a reference to the imprisoning of the three gods, Odin, Hœnir, and Loki, mentioned Edda 72; but bönd is *that which binds*, not *is bound*; (band means *vinculum non vinctus*.) **4.** metric. a kind of intricate intercalary burden (klofastef). This seems to be the meaning in the word Banda-drápa, where the burden consists of five intercalary lines occurring in sets of three verses | Dregr land at mun banda || Eiríkr und sik geira | veðmíldir ok semr hildi || gunnblífr ok réð síðan | jarl goðvörðu hjarli; but as this metrical term is nowhere else recorded, the name of the poem may have come from the word 'banda' (gen. pl. *deorum*), Hkr. i. 210 sqq. COMPS: banda-dagr, *m. vincula Petri*, the 1st of August, Fms. vi. 222. banda-menn, *m. pl. confederates*, Band. 5, and many other modern comps. banda-riki, *n.* (mod.) the United States. banda-þing, *n.* the late German Bund, etc.

**banda**, *ad.* [cp. Ulf. *bandvian*=*σημαίνειν*, and *bandva*, *vexillum*; Germ. *banner*; is probably alien to binda], to make a sign with the hand, esp. in the phrase, b. móti, to drive back sheep or flocks, Háv. 41, Fas. ii. 124, v. 1. The chief MSS., however, spell *bannaði*; the word is at present freq., but only in the above phrase, or gener. to remonstrate slightly against as by waving the hand; v. *benda*.

**bandingi**, *ja, m.* a prisoner, Stj. 200, Fms. vi. 16, 623, 25.

**band-vetlingr**, *m.* a knitted woollen glove, Fms. iii. 176; and **band-vötr**, *ia*, a horse's name, Gisl. 19.

**BANG**, *n.* hammering, Sturl. iii. 256; mod. also **bang**, *ad.* [Scot. and North. E. to bang], to hammer.

**bang-hagr**, *adj.* knowing a little bow to use the hammer, Sturl. ii. 195.

**BANI**, *a. m.* [Ulf. *banja*=*πληγή*; A.S. *bana*; Engl. *bane*; O.H.G. *bano*; v. ben below]. **I.** bane, death, natural or violent (properly violent); Egill tók sótt þá er hann leiddi til bana, Eg. 767; lostinn öru til bana, Fms. i. 118; kominn at bana, sinking fast, of a sick person, vii. 166.

**II.** a bane, and so=*bana-madr*, a slayer; fjögurra manna b., Nj. 8, Grág. ii. 88, Ld. 326; pl., N.G.L. i. 163: the phrase, verða e-m at bana, to slay one, may refer to I. or II: poet. fire is called *bani víðar*, the bane of wood, and *bani Háls*, the bane of king Half, Yt. 6; the winter is *bani orma*, the bane of worms, etc., Lex. Poët.

**COMPS:** bana-blöð, *n.* blood shed in death, Stj. 432. bana-dagr, *m.* the day of death, Fas. i. 52. bana-drykkir, *m.* a baneful potion, poison, Fms. i. 18. bana-degr, *n.*=*banadagr* (freq.), Fas. i. 160. bana-högg, *n.* a death-blow, mortal wound, Nj. 8, Eg. 193. bana-kringla, *u. f.* vertebra colli, atlas (in animals). bana-lag, *n.* stabbing to death, Sturl. iii. 62. bana-madr, *m.* a slayer, Fms. i. 215. bana-orð, *n.* death, in the phrase, bera b. af e-m, to put one to death, slay in fight, Edda 42; betra þykir mér frændi at þiggja b. af þér en veita þér þat, Ld. 222, Bs. i. 106; kenna e-m b., to charge one with slaying one, N.G.L. i. 306. bana-ráð, *n. pl.* the planning a person's death, a law term, Grág. ii. 116; eigi réð ek honum b., Nj. 21; slá

*banaráðum við e-n*, Ld. 218. **bana-sár**, *n.* a mortal wound, Nj. 9, Eg. 258. bana-skot, *n.* a mortal shot, Jb. 324. bana-sótt, *f.* death-sickness, the last sickness, Jb. 192, Ísl. ii. 38, Gullþ. 11, Bs. i. 426.

**bana-spjót**, *n. pl.* in the poet. phrase, berast banaspjótum eptir, to be deadly enemies, Glúm. 354, Hkr. iii. 76. bana-sæng, *f.* the death-bed.

**bana-sök**, *f.* a deed worthy of death, Fms. i. 199. bana-tílræði, *n.* a mortal attack, Fas. i. 406. bana-þúfa, *u. f.*, in the phrase, drepa fóttum í banaþúfu, to stumble against a fatal mound, Anal. 179, Hdl. 28.

**banlaða-ráð**, *n.*=*banaráð*, Str. 14.

**BANN**, *n.* [cp. Ulf. *bandva*; Hel. *bann*, *mandatum*; Engl. *ban*; Germ. *bann*; A.S. *geban*; mid. Lat. *bannum*], prob. of foreign origin: 1. eccles. excommunication, interdict; minna b. (excommunication minor), þat sem forboð er kallat á Norrœnu, K. Á. 226 (App.); meira b. (excommunication major), Ann. A.D. 1255; England í banni, id. A.D. 1208; Bs., H. E. several times. 2. in secular sense, prohibition of trade or intercourse; leggja b. fyrir mjöl eðr vöru, N.G.L. i. 204, 103; cp. farbann, forbidding ships to set sail. 3. gener. a protest, prohibition, in phrases, boð ok b., Gpl. 76; lof né b., Eg. 349; leggja b. fyrir, to prohibit, Ísl. ii. 265. 4.=*bannan*, a curse, swearing. The notion of jurisdiction common in Germany (v. Grimm) is unknown in the Scand. idioms; yet the Laufás' Edda, Ed. A. M. i. 586, v. 1. 14, has *bann* as one of the names of the earth, cp. the O.H.G. *banz*, *regio*. The passage Gisl. 16, náttlangt né lengra banni, is an *ἀπ. λεγ.* and probably corrupt,=*á* lengr or the like; lengra banni might, however, be equivalent to lengra meli, *bann* here denoting *spatium temporis*, a while. COMPS: banna-atkvæði, *n.* a sentence of excommunication, H. E. i. 465. banna-áfell and -áfelli, *n.* the condemnation of excommunication, H. E. ii. 70. banna-dómur, *m.* a ban-doom, sentence of excommunication, H. E. ii. 74. banna-mál, *n.* a case liable to excommunication, H. E. i. 254. banna-pína, *u. f.* the punishment of excommunication, H. E. i. 477. banna-spjót, *n.* a spear of excommunication, H. E. ii. 77. banna-verk, *n.* an act liable to excommunication, H. E. i. 390.

**banna**, *ad.* [A.S. *bannan*=*jubere*; Germ. *bannen*; mid. Lat. *bannire*], to forbid, binder, prohibet (freq.); b. e-m e-t, or with infin., Fms. i. 254, Nj. 157, Ld. 256, Orkn. 4; b. fiskiför, Grág. ii. 350, N.G.L. i. 117. 2. to curse, [Scot. *ban*], with dat., Stj. 37; with acc., Hom. 31, Stj. 199, Post. 656 A, ii. 12: reflex., bannast um, to swear, Sturl. ii. 126, Fms. viii. 174. 3.=*banda*, to stop, drive back; hann sá tröll við ána, þat b. honum, ok vildi taka hann, Fas. ii. 124.

**bannan**, *f.* swearing, Bs. ii. 134. **bannanar-orð**, *n. id.*, Stj. 153. **bann-bóla**, *u. f.* a bull of excommunication, Anecd. 8.

**bann-færa**, *ð*, to place under ban, K. Á. 134, Sturl. ii. 3. **bann-setja**, *tt, id.*, K. Á. 64, Sturl. ii. 3, H. E. i. 47; part. pass. under ban, accursed, Fas. iii. 423, Stj. 417.

**bann-setning**, *f.* an excommunication, Sturl. ii. 3. **bannsetningar-averð**, *n.* the sword of excommunication, H. E.

**bann-sygja**, *söng*, to pronounce the ban of excommunication, Fms. ix. 486.

**ban-orð**, *n.*=*banaorð*, Fms. x. 400, Bret. 76.

**ban-væni**, *f.*, medic. prognosis mortis, Fél. ix.

**ban-vænligr**, *adj.* mortal, deadly, Bret. 56, Edda 154.

**ban-vænn**, *adj.* deadly, Eg. 34. 2. medic. deadly sick, just before death; ok er dró at því at hann (the sick) var b., when all hope of life was gone, Eg. 126, Fms. i. 86; snerist um allt sárit svá at Grettir gördist b., Grett. 153.

**BARAR**, mod. börrur, *f. pl.* [A.S. *bär*; Hel. *bara*; Engl. *bier* and *barrow*; Lat. *feretrum*], a band-bier; borinn í börum um fjallit, Fms. vii. 9, Bs. i. 352: sometimes to be carried on horseback (by two horses), báru þeir Guðmund í börum suðr til Hvítar, . . . bararnar hrutu ofan, Bs. i. 508 (Sturl. ii. 49 C spells *barir*): esp. the funeral bier, bear to be carried on horseback, lagði þegar kistuna í búnar barar, 655 xxii, Fms. x. 149; mæddust hestarnir undir börunum, Finnþ. 322, cp. líkbörrur; now also leggja á nátrjálm (nátré) in like sense. The sing. in D.N. i. no. 70 is perh. a bad reading.

**bar-axlaðr**, *adj.* part. high-shouldered, with sharp prominent shoulder bones, Fms. vii. 321.

**bar-átta**, *u. f.* [North. E. *barrett* obsolete], gener. a fight, contest: a. a row, Gpl. 176. β. a fight, battle, Fas. i. 26. γ. now freq., esp.=*strife*, contest. COMPS: baráttu-madr, *m.* a warrior, Þiðr. 67.

**baráttu-samr**, *adj.* troublesome, Barl. 137.

**barber**, *m.* (for. word), a barber, N.G.L. iii. no. 15.

**BARB**, *n.* [identical in etymology but not in sense to Lat. *barba*, Engl. *beard*, Germ. *bart*; the Scand. dialects all call the beard skegg; Swed. *skugg*; Dan. *skjæg*; barb in the sense of barba is quite alien from the Scand. idioms; the passages, Edda 109 (skegg heitir barb) and höggva börum í gras, Íd. 12, a poem of the end of the 13th century, are isolated instances: bart in Dan. is a mod. word]:—Lat. *ora*, margo: a. a brim of a helmet or hat (hjálmbarð, hattbarð), Fas. iii. 341. β. the verge, edge of a hill (holtbarð, túnbarð, brekkubarð, hólbarð, etc.), freq. in local names of farms in Icel. γ. the wing or side fin of some fishes, e.g. whales, cp. barðhvalr; of flat fishes, raja



pastinaca (skötubarð). **8.** *the beak or armed prow of ships*, esp. ships of war, [cp. A. S. *barða*, a beaked ship]; so *barðed*, of a horse in armour; hence *Barði* or *Járnbarði* is the name of a sort of *ram* in olden times, e.g. the famous *Járnbarði* (*Iron Ram*) of earl Eric, described, Fms. ii. 310; cp. also Fb. i. 280: *the stem*, Gr. *στειρή*, Jb. 398; *róa fyrir barð* e-m, *to thwart* one, Gpl. 519, Eg. 386, Fms. vii. 195; *skulu vér binda akkeri fyrir barð* hverju skipi, xi. 66, ii. 273, Lex. Poët. **9.** several compds are used in Icel. referring to parts of the head, e.g. *hökubarð*, *kinnbarð*, *kjálkabarð*, *ora genae*, *maxillae*, but without any notion of 'beard', cp. Isid. *granos* et *cinnabar* Gothorum, 19. 23; the *cinnabar* and the present Icel. *kinnabarð* seem to be etymologically identical.

**barða**, u, f. a kind of axe (*barbata*), Edda (Gl.)  
**bar-dagi**, a, m., prop. a 'battle day', cp. *endagi*, *máldagi*, *skil-dagi*: **1.** a law term, a *beating*, *flogging*, *thrashing*; cf. *maðr lýstr* *mann þrjú högg eðr þrim fleiri*, þat heitir b. fullr, N. G. L. i. 73, Grág. ii. 155, Post. 556 B, Blas. 42. **2.** a *fight*, *battle* (very freq.) = *orrosta*, Eg. 745, Nj. 45, etc.: metaph. a *calamity*, *scourge* (theol.), Sks. 112, 328, Fms. v. 214, Bs. i. 70. COMPS: *bardaga-frest*, n. *delay of battle*, Al. 24. *bardaga-fýst*, f. *eagerness to give battle*, Al. 24. *bardaga-gjarn*, adj. *eager for battle*, Stj. 230. *bardaga-guð*, n. a *god of battle*, Mars, Al. 33. *bardaga-gyðja*, u, f. a *goddess of battle*, Bellona, Al. 41. *bardaga-laust*, n. adj. *without battle*, Al. 14. *bardaga-list*, f. *the art of war*, Stj. 45, Al. 4. *bardaga-lykt*, f. *the close of a battle*, Al. 5. *bardaga-maðr*, m. a *warrior*, Fms. vi. 56, Stj. 456. *bardaga-stef*, n. and *bardaga-stefna*, u, f. a *term*, *fixed meeting for a fight*, Al. 54, Fms. ix. 488.

**barð-hvalr**, m. a *sort of whale*, Sks. 124, Edda (Gl.)  
**barði**, a, m. a *ship*, a *sort of ram*, v. above, Fms. ii. 310, Edda (Gl.) **β.** a *sort of fish* (Germ. *barfisch*), Edda (Gl.) **γ.** a *shield*, Edda (Gl.)  
**barð-mikill**, adj. *with a great barð* (8.), epithet of a ship, Hkr. iii. 268.  
**bar-efni**, n. a *club*, (common word.)

**bar-eyskr**, adj. *from Barra*, one of the Hebrides, Grett.  
**BARKI**, a, m. [Gr. *πάρις*; alien from the South-Teut. idioms?], *the windpipe*, *weazand*, Eg. 508, Fas. i. 131, Fms. i. 217, vii. 191, Nj. 156: metaph. *the stem of a boat*; cp. *hál*, *sviri*. COMPS: *barka-kýli*, n. *Adam's apple*, Bs. i. 382. *barka-lok*, n. *epiglottis*. *barka-op*, n. *glottis*.

**BARKI**, a, m., mid. Lat. *barca*, a *sort of small ship* (for. word), Fms. vii. 82. *barka-bazi*, a, m., a *cognom.*, Sturl.  
**bar-klauss**, adj. *without bark* (börkr), Lex. Poët.  
**BARLAK**, n. (for. word), *barley*, Edda (Gl.); the Icel. common word is *bygg*, Dan. *byg*, Swed. *bygg*.

**bar-lómr**, m. *wailing*, *complaining*, v. *lómr*.  
**bar-m-fagr**, adj. *with fine sides*, epithet of a ship, Lex. Poët.  
**bar-mi**, a, m., poet. a *brother*, prop. *frater geminus*, not qs. *ἀδελφός*, vide the following word, Lex. Poët.

**BARMR**, m. [Gr. *φορμός*; cp. Ulf. *barms* = *κόλπος* and *στήθος*; O. H. G. *param*; Hel. *barin*; A. S. *barin*; all in the sense of *gremium*: this sense, however, is entirely unknown to old Icel. writers, who only apply the word in like sense as *barð*, namely, Engl. *brim*; Lat. *ora*]—a *brim*: **α.** *the brim* of a vessel (*fötubarmr*, *puttbarmr*, etc.), Bs. ii. 173; hence *barma-fullr*, adj. or fullr á *barma*, *full to the brim*; *the rim* of a bell, Pm. 106. **β.** *also the edge* of a brook or well (*lækjarbarmr*, *brunnbarmr*): a *chasm* (*gjárbarmr*). **γ.** *the border* of the shore; *eybarmr*, *ora insulæ*, Hervar. S. (in a verse); *vikbarmr*; also used in many local names of farms in Icel. **δ.** *the wing* of anything; *lyptingarbarmr*, *the gumwale of the stern*; *kastalabarmr* (*wing of a castle*), Orkn. (in a verse); *barmr hvarma*, *the edge of the eye-lids*, Lex. Poët. **ε.** *the flaps* of a thing; *reif* hann allan í *sundr* ok *kastaði börmunum á eldinn*, Fms. iv. 339 (rare if not an *ἀπ. λέγ.*) **ζ.** *the notion of gremium, bosom*, only appears after the Reformation, and even then rare; cp. *the bosom* of a coat, e.g. *geyma e-t á barni sér*; *hægri*, *vinstri* b., etc.; *stinga hendinni í sinn eigin barn*, Exod. iv. 6. **barma**, að, b. sér, *to lament*, is also a mod. word, Germ. *barmen* qs. *bearmen*; vide, however, *baðmr*.

**bar-m-tog**, n. a *rope* for contracting the nets during fishing, Ívar Aasen *barma*, Gpl. 427.  
**BARN**, n. pl. börn, [Ulf. *barn*; O. H. G. *þarn*; A. S. *bearn*; Scot. and North. E. *bairn*; cp. *bera* and Lat. *parère*]:—a *bairn*, *child*, *baby*. This word, which in olden time was common to all the Teut. idioms, was lost in Germany as early as the 13th century (Grimm. s. v.); in the South of England it went out of use at an early time, and was replaced by 'child'; even the Ormulum uses *barn* only four times, else always 'child.' In North. E. *bairn* is still a household word, and freq. in popular Scottish writers, Burns, Walter Scott, etc. In the whole of Scandinavia it is in full and exclusive use; the Germ. 'kind' is in Icel. entirely unknown in this sense, v. the funny story Ísl. Þjóð. ii. 535; ('kind' in common Icel. means *a sheep*.) In Danish *barn* is the only word which, like the Icel., changes the radical vowel in pl. into ö (*börn*). Proverbs referring to *barn*; *barnið vex en brókin ekki*; *þetta verðr aldri barn í brók*; *bráð er barnslundin* (*barnæskan*); *nema börn hvað á bæ er títt*; *allir hafa börnin verið*; *því læra börnin málið að það er fyrir þeim haft*; *tvísvar verðr gamall maðrinn barn*; *bragð er at þá barnið finnr*; *snemma taka börn*

*til meina*; *Guð gefr þjórg með barni*, cp. Eggert (Bb.) i. 14; *sex börn*, *dætr þrjár ok þrjár sonu*, Nj. 30, Ísl. ii. 198, Vsp. 36; *eiga þrjú sonu barna*, Fms. xi. 43; og *svikjast um að eiga börn*, Eggert (Bb.) i. 14; *vera með barni*, *to be with child*, Fms. ii. 212, i. 57, 68, Ísl. ii. 197; *fara með barni*, *to go with child*, Nj. 130; *frá blautu barni*, *from a child*, Fms. iii. 155; *unni honum hvert barn*, *every child*, i.e. *every living creature*, *loved him*, i. 17; *hvert mannsbarn*, *every man*: metaph. (rare), *offspring*, *Niðrst* 10: *barn*, *barnið gott*, *börn*, *barnið mitt* (*τέκνον*, *τέκνα*) is with many a favourite term of endearment in talking with another, *Látum líða* og *bíða*, *börn*, Pál Víð. in a popular ditty: *eptirlætisbarn*, a *pet*, *spoilt child*; *olbögubarn*, a *bard-treated child*; *óskabarn*, a *child of adoption*; *sveinbarn*, a *boy*; *meybarn*, a *girl*; *ungbarn*, a *baby*. COMPS: *bar-na-börn*, n. pl. *grand-children*, Grág. i. 185. *bar-na-eign*, f. *procreation of children*, v. *barneign*. *bar-na-færi*, n. the phrase, ekki b., *no task for children*, Þódr. 97 (1860). *bar-na-gaman*, n. *child's play*, El. i. *bar-na-karl*, m. *child's friend*, nickname of an old pirate; hann var víkingr mikill, hann lét eigi henda börn á spjótsoddum sem þá var víkingum títt, því var hann b. kallaðr, *he was a great pirate, but he did not spit babies as pirates then used to do, wherefore he was called b.*, Landn. 308; in mod. usage, *one who has many children*, mesti b. *bar-na-kensla*, u, f. *fathering a child upon one* (*kenna e-m barn*), N. G. L. i. 410: mod. *training children in a school*. *bar-na-leikr*, m. a *child's play*, Grett. 107 A, vide *barneleikr*. *bar-na-messa*, u, f., now *bar-na-dagr*, m. *Holy Innocents' Day*, Dec. 28, N. G. L. i. 377. *bar-na-mold*, f. *argilla apyra*, also called *Péturs mold*, *argilla St. Petri*, Eggert Ítin. p. 125. *bar-na-mosi*, a, m., botan. *spaghnum cymbi folium*, Hjalt. *bar-na-skap*, n. in the phrase, *hafa ekki b.*, *to be no baby*, Fs. 138. *bar-na-spil*, n. a *childish play*, Fas. i. 88 paper MS.; *spil* is a Germ. for. word. *bar-na-vipr*, n. *childish trifles*, *gevgaus*, Ld. 122. *bar-na-páttir*, m. *the section of law concerning infants*, *baptism*, etc., in the Icel. Jus. Eccl., K. þ. K. 8. *bar-na-aldr*, m. *childhood*, Eg. 118, Fms. ii. 267. *bar-na-bein*, n. in the phrase, *frá blautu b.*, v. above, Al. 71. *bar-na-farir*, f. pl. in the phrase, *deyja af barnsförum*, *to die in childhood*. *bar-na-full*, adj. *pregnant*, Pr. 185,—a rude phrase; Icel. now say, *kálfull* *kýr*, but not *barnsfull kona*. *bar-na-fylgja*, u, f., medic. *secundinae*, a *baby's caul*, Björn. *bar-na-grátr*, m. *the cry of a baby*, Fms. x. 218. *bar-na-hafandi*, part. *pregnant*, Jb. 114. *bar-na-húfa*, u, f. a *baby's cap*, D. N. *bar-na-lík*, n. a *baby's corpse*, Hkr. iii. 184. *bar-na-mál*, n. *babble*, El. 15. *bar-na-skírsf*, f. *infant baptism*, N. G. L. i. 131 (Norse). *bar-na-sótt*, f. = *jöðsött*, *the pains of childbirth*, Bs. i. 327. *bar-na-útkast*, n. and *bar-na-útbúðr*, m. *exposure of infants*, N. G. L. i. 303. *bar-na-verk*, n. *child's work*, Fms. ix. 35.

**bar-na**, að, *to get with child*, Nj. 98: metaph. in the phrase, *að bar-na söguna*, *to interrupt a tale while being told*.

**bar-na-aldr**, m. *childhood*, Hkr. ii. 35.  
**bar-na-alinn**, part. *native*, Bs. i. 808.

**bar-na-beri**, a, m. *pregnant*, *with child*, N. G. L. i. 317.  
**bar-na-burðr**, ar, m. *childbearing*, *childbirth*, Grág. i. 375.

**bar-na-bær**, f. *capable of bearing children*, opp. *úbyrja*, Grág. i. 323, Stj. 89: *pregnant*, Grág. i. 294.

**bar-na-dómr**, m. *childhood*, Stj. 195, 25, 655 xxx. 21.  
**bar-na-eign**, f. *getting children*, Stj. 196: metaph. *children*, *furðu illa b. gat Loki*, Edda 20; *vera ór b.*, *to be past childbearing*.

**bar-na-eskja**, u, f. [Goth. *barniskfi*], *childhood*, Hom. 122.  
**bar-na-faðir**, m. a *child's alleged father*, H. E. ii. 111. **bar-na-móðir** was in popish times the name for a priest's concubine.

**bar-na-fóstr**, n. *bairn-fostering*, a kind of adoption in olden times; at *þjóða* e-m b., *to offer b. to another man*, is a standing custom in the Sagas; men of wealth, but of low birth, in order to get security for their property, offered *barnfóstr* to noblemen, as in Ld. ch. 16 and ch. 28, *Hænsa Þór. S.* (Ísl. ii. 125), *Harð. S. ch. 9* (Ísl. ii. 23); or it was done as a matter of policy, it being regarded as a homage to be the foster-father of another man's son; því at *sá er mælt at sá sé útgarni sem öðrum fóstrar barn*, Fms. i. 16; ok *er sá kallaðr æ minni maðr*, *er öðrum fóstrar barn*, Ld. 108; thus *Jon Loptsson* offered b. to the young *Snorri*, in order to soothe the wounded pride of his father *Sturla*, Sturl. i. 106; *Ari Frodi* was fostered by *Hall í Haukadal*, Íb.; *Njal* offered to adopt as a son the young *Hoskuld*, in order to atone for the slaying of his father, Nj. ch. 95; cp. also the interesting story of the kings *Harold* and *Athelstan* and the young *Hacon*, Fms. i. l. c.: as a matter of friendship, Ld. 144, Bs. i. 73, 74, Sturl. i. 223, Ld. 25, and many other instances. COMPD: *barnfóstr-laun*, n. pl. a *reward*, *fee* for b., N. G. L. i. 91.

**bar-na-fóstra**, u, f. a *foster-mother of a child*, Mar.; now a *nurse*.  
**bar-na-fóstri**, a, m. a *foster-father*, Eg. 401, Ísl. ii. 144.

**bar-na-fúlgja**, u, f. (now in Icel. *meðgjöf*), *pay for the maintenance of a child*, N. G. L. i. 30.

**bar-na-fæddr**, adj. *part. native*, Bs. i. 80; *borinn* ok b., *born and bred*.  
**bar-na-fæði**, n. *nativity*; *eiga b.*, *to be a native*, Fr.

**bar-na-getnaðr**, m. *the procreation of children*, Grág. i. 349, Greg. 29: *pregnancy*, Stj. 514.



**barn-góðr**, adj. *fond of children*.  
**barn-gælur**, f. pl. *lulling sounds, nursery rhymes*, Fas. ii. 234.  
**barngringr**, m. [berja], *thrashing*, v. lamabarngringr; now, 'thrashing the water,' i. e. *hard pulling against wind and tide*.  
**barn-lauss**, adj. *childless*, Eg. 318, Grág. i. 185, Landn. i. 304, Hkr. i. 99.  
**barn-leikar**, m. pl. *child's play*; leika barnleikum, of play-fellows, Bs. i. 417, 473, Fms. vi. 403, Sturl. i. 62.  
**barn-leysi**, n. *the being childless*, Stj. 428, Mar. 656.  
**barn-ligr**, adj. *childish*, Sks. 153.  
**barn-maðr**, m. *the bearer of a baby to be christened*; þar á at ala líkmenn ok barmmenn, Vm. 77.  
**barn-skikkja**, u, f. *a child's cloak*, Sturl. iii. 278.  
**barn-skirn**, f. *the christening of infants*, K. þ. K. 14. **barnskírnar-orð**, n. pl. *formula in b.*, 655 xi.  
**barn-sæng**, f. *childbed*, H. E. i. 492.  
**barn-teitr**, adj. *glad as a child*, Hým. 2.  
**barn-ungr**, adj. *very young, youthful*, Fms. ii. 98, Mirm. 31.  
**barn-úmagi**, a, m. *an orphan child*, Grág. i. 305.  
**barn-úmegð**, f. *minority*, Grág. i. 305.  
**barn-æði**, n. *childishness*, Fél. 12. 56, transl. of Iliad ix. 491.  
**barn-æska**, u, f. *childhood*, Eg. 116, Grág. ii. 392, Fms. i. 4, x. 273; bráð er b., *the youth is impatient*, a proverb, cp. Am. 75.  
**BARR**, n. [Norse and Swed. *barr* means the needles of the fir or pine, opp. to 'lauf' or leaves of the ash, elm; cp. barilind, *taxus baccata*, and barskógr, 'needle-wood,' i. e. *fir-wood*, Ivar Aasen]. I. *the needles or spines of a fir-tree*; the word is wrongly applied by Snorri, Edda II, who speaks of the 'barr' of an ash;—Icel. has no trees. In Hm. 50 (Norse poem?) it is correctly used of a pine, hrörnar þöll er stendr þorpi á, hlýrat henni bökkr né b., Hkv. Hjörv. 16, Edda II. II. = *barley*, Scot. and North. E. *bar*, A. S. *bere*, is *four-rowed barley*, a coarse kind; *bigg* in North. E. and Scot. is *six-rowed barley*, also a coarse kind: cp. 'the Bigg-market,' a street in Newcastle-upon-Tyne: *barlog*, *sweet wort*, made of barley, Ivar Aasen]; bygg heitir með múnnum, en barr með göðum, *men call it 'bygg,' but göðs 'bar,'* which shows that barr sounded foreign, and that bygg was the common word, Alvm. 33; Edda (Gl.) 231 as b. under sáðsheiti, v. Lex. Poët. Common phrases in Icel., as *bera ekki sitt barr*, of one who will never again bear leaves or flourish, metaph. from a withered tree: so Persarum vigui rege beator is rendered, lífs míns blómgaðra bar, en buðlungs Persa var, Snót 129. **barlogr**, adj. *vigorous, well-looking*.  
**barr**, adj. *ready (paratus)*, Jd. 13: *strong, vigorous*, Lex. Poët.  
**barr-haddaðr**, adj. *barley-baired*, poët. epithet of the earth, Lex. Poët.  
**barri**, a, m. *a grove*, Skm. 39.  
**bar-skeptr**, adj. *bigg-shafted*, of an axe; breiðöx b., Bs. i. 658.  
**bar-skógr**, m. *needle-wood*.  
**bar-smíð**, f. *thrashing, flogging*, Bs. i. 792, Grág. i. 456: pl. *figbt*, v. 1b. 12, Grág. ii. 114.  
**BARÚN**, m. [for. word, mid. Lat. *baro*; A. S. *beornas*], *a baron*; heita þeir hersar eðr lendir menn í Danskri tungu, greifir í Saxlandi, en bar-mar í Englandi, Edda 93, Thom., Art.; the title was introduced into Norway by king Magnus, A. D. 1277, vide Ann. s. a., Gpl. 512. **barúna-hafn**, n. *the title of b.*, Ann. l. c.  
**barúnia**, u, f. *a barony*, Thom. 36.  
**bar-víðr**, m. *the wood of the fir*, D. N. (Fr.) iii. 473.  
**bar-víðri**, n. *a beating storm*, Sturl. iii. 127.  
**basinn**, m. [for. word], *basin xylinum*, a tree, Edda (Gl.) ii. 256.  
**BASMIR**, f. pl. an *ā. ley*, in a verse in Hervar. S. (Ed. 1847), p. 56; and ek þér þóðr basmir óskerðar, fé ok fjöld meidma; a dub. word, p. Germ. *besem*, Engl. *besom*; mod. Germ. *besen*, North Germ. *besemer*, Dan. *bismer* (Icel. *reizla*), which are all connected. Ivar Aasen records a Norse word *basm* or *basma*; the Norse *basm* means *twenty threads of be warp (basm here means loom?)*:—the Ed. in Fas. i. 207 gives a wrong pelling, óskir tvær (qs. óskertar), and skips the word basmir.  
**bassi**, a, m. *a bear*, Lex. Poët.  
**BAST**, n.; *besti* (Vkv. 12) seems to be a dat. masc. from *bōstr*; in Germ. the word is freq. used masc.; the passage l. c. is perh. to be restored *hús—þeir er af létu bestu (tiliae) byr sima (annulos), who did pull the rings from the cord?* (cp. v. 8); [Engl., A. S., and Germ. *bas*]:—*bast*, *be inner bark of the lime-tree*; *bast* at binda, Rm. 9; *bast* né band, Gpl. 86, N. G. L. i. 59; *sá þeir á bast bauga dregna*, Vkv. 7.  
**basta**, að, *to bind into a parcel*, D. N. ii. 560 (Fr.), Fms. v. 301.  
**bastarðr**, m. *bastard*, appears for the first time as the cognom. of William the Conqueror. The etymon is dubious; Grimm suggests a Scandinavian origin; but this is very doubtful; the word never occurs in Scandinavian writers before the time of William, sounds very like foreign word, is rarely used, and hardly understood by common people in Icel.; neither does it occur in A. S. nor O. H. G.; so that Adam of Bremen says, iste Willelmus quem Franci *bastardum* vocant; whence the word seems to come from some southern source; cp. the Játv. S. (Ed. 852), and Fl. iii. 463 sqq.; the MS. Holm. spells *bastarðr*, the Fb. *bastardr*.  
**2.** name of a sword, Fms. vii. 297, referring to A. D.

1163.  
**3.** a kind of cloth, in deeds of the 14th and 15th centuries, Vm. 46, 136, D. N. ii. 165.  
**bastari**, a, m. *a bastbinder*, D. N. ii. 246.  
**bast-bleikr**, adj. *pale as bast*, Fms. vii. 269, v. l.  
**bastl**, n. *turmoil*; *bastla*, að, *to turmoil*.  
**bast-lína**, u, f. *a cord of bast*, Eg. 579.  
**bast-taug**, f. *a tie or cord of bast*, Eg. 579, v. l.  
**bast-vesall**, adj. = *bastbleikr*, Karl. 167.  
**bast-öx**, f., prob. a false reading, Fas. ii. 177, v. l. *bátöx*.  
**BATI**, a, m. *improvement, advantage*, Fs. 155, Grett. 113 A, Fas. ii. 247, Grág. (Kb.) i. 160. **bata-ván**, f. *hope of convalescence, recovery of health*, cp. Grág. l. c.; cp. also *ábat*, *gain*.  
**batna**, að, [v. *bati*; Ulf. *gabatan*], *to improve, get better*, Nj. 52, Grág. i. 206. **2.** *impers. medic. term*; e-m *batnar*, *one recovers*, Fms. iv. 369, v. 22; the disease is added in gen., e-m b. síns meins, sjúkileika, sóttar, Bs. i. 343, Hkr. ii. 312, Eb. 280: at present also with nom.: proverb, *batnanda manni er best að lífa*.  
**batnaðr**, ar, m. *improvement*, 623. 15, Hom. 50, 134, Hkr. ii. 178: *convalescence*, Grág. ii. 45.  
**batnan**, f. *id.*, Lex. Poët.  
**baug-bót**, f. *a law term, compensation (v. baugr II.)*, Grág. ii. 173.  
**baug-bøtandi**, pl. -endr, part. *a law term, those who have to pay the baugr (II.)*; opp. to *baugþiggendr*, *the receivers*, Grág. ii. 172.  
**baug-eiðr**, m. *the oath upon the sacred temple ring* in heathen times; b. Öðinn hygg ek at unnit hafi, hvat skal hans trygðum trúa, Hm. 110; cp. the phrase, *vinna eið at baugi*, v. *baugr* below; the *baug-eiðr* of heathen times answers to the Christian *bókeiðr* and *vinna eið at bók*, *to swear, laying the hand upon the Gospel*.  
**baug-gildi**, n. *a law term, the 'weregild' to be paid to the 'agnates' of the slain*; opp. to *nefgildi*, *the same amount to be paid to the 'cognates'*; defined, Grág. (Bt.) ii. 176, N. G. L. i. 186: metaph. *agnatic relationship*, vera ór b. eðr nefgildi, lífa í b. etc., *to be an agnate or a cognate*, id. **bauggildis-menn**, m. pl. *agnates*, who are bound to pay and receive the bauggildi, Grág. ii. 180.  
**baug-gildingr**, m. = *bauggildismaðr*, cp. *nefgildingr*, Grág. ii. 178.  
**baug-gildir**, adj. *payable, fit to pay as bauggildi*, N. G. L. i. 176.  
**BAUGR**, m. [the root bjúg—*baug*—*bog*; A. S. *beág*; O. H. G. *pouc* = *armilla*; lost in N. H. G. and in Engl.] I. *a ring, armlet*, esp. in olden times to be worn on the wrist plain, without stones: a. the sacred temple ring (stallahríngur) on the altar in heathen temples; all oaths were to be made by laying the hand upon the temple ring; at sacrificial banquets it was to be dipped in the blood, and was to be worn by the priest at all meetings. The ring was either of gold or silver, open (mótlau), its weight varying between two, three, and twenty ounces (the last is the reading of Eb. new Ed. p. 6, v. l., the classical passages in the Sagas are—Eb. l. c. (and cp. 44), Glúm. 388, Landn. (Hb.) 258, Þórð. S. 94 (Ed. 1860); cp. also the note at the end of the new Ed. of Eb., referring to an interesting essay of the Norse Prof. Holmboe upon the matter, Christiania, A. D. 1864. β. *baugr* is at present in Icel. used of a spiral ring without a stone (e. g. a wedding ring); the third finger is called *baugfinger*, transl. from Lat. *digitus annuli*, for the wearing of wedding rings is not in use in Icel. (unless as a Dan. imitation). Icel. also say *einbaugr*, *tvíbaugr*, *a single or double spiral ring*. II. metaph. in olden times, before minted gold or silver came into use, the metals were rolled up in spiral-formed rings, and pieces cut off and weighed were used as a medium of payment; hence, in old times, *baugr* simply means *money*, used in the poets in numberless compounds; hringum hreyttli, hjó sundr baug, Rm. 35; cp. *baugbroti*, *baugskyndir*, *baugskati*, *baughati*, *one who breaks, throws, bates gold*, epithets of princes, etc., v. Lex. Poët. A. S. poetry abounds in epithets such as, *beageafa, dator auri*; the Heliand speaks of 'vunden gold.' In the law the payment of *weregild* is particularly called *baugr*, v. the compounds: *baugatal* is the Icel. section of law treating of the *weregild*, Grág. ii. 171–188; höfuðbaugr, lögbaugr (*a legal baug, lawful payment*). In the Norse law vide esp. N. G. L. i. 74 sqq., 184 sqq. **2.** *the painted circle on the round shield* (clypeus); á fornum skjöldum var titt at skrífa rönd þá er b. var kallaðr, ok er víð þann baug skildir kendir, Edda 87, Eg. 699; often embellished with scenes from the mythical age. Some poems are preserved or on record, describing such shields, two *Beurdrápur* by Egil (bera, *a shield*), *Haustlög* by Thjodolf, *Ragnarsdrápa* by Bragi Gamli (of the 9th and 10th centuries). Some of these poems were among the chief sources used by Snorri in composing the Edda. The *shield* is metaph. called *baugr*, Edda (Gl.) **3.** *a fish-book*; man eigi þú draga Leviathan á öngli eðr bora kiðr hans með baugi (very rare, if not an *ā. ley*.), Post. 686 C. **4.** the phrase, *eiga (kost) á baugi, to have (a single) chance left*; þótti þat vera et mesta hætturáð at berjast, en sá mun á baugi, ef eigi er sætt, *there will be no other chance unless we come to terms*, Sturl. iii. 244; þú munt eiga slíkan á baugi brátt, *thou wilt soon have the very same chance (viz. death), the turn will come to thee*, Nj. 58; nú mun ek eiga þann á baugi, at ..., *there will be no other chance for me, than ...*, Orkn. 46; cp. *einbeygðr kostur, direa necessitas*, 58; kvaðst þá heldr vilja liggja hjá



henni, ef sú væri á baugi, *if there were no other chance*, Fas. ii. 150. The explanation of this metaphor is doubtful, cp. Vkv. verses 5 and 7 (?), or is the metaphor taken from the weregild?

5. baugr also occurs in mod. usage in many compds, astron. and mathem., *spor-baugr*, the *ecliptic*; *hádegisbaugr*, a *meridian*.

COMPDS: *bauga-brot*, n. pl. cut off pieces of baugr, *bad money*, Band. 12. *bauga-maðr*, m. = bauggildismaðr, N. G. L. i. 81, 82, 186.

*bauga-tal*, n. the section of law about weregild, Grág. ii. 171-188: β. fixing of the weregild, Grág. i. 158.

*baugs-helgi*, f. personal sacredness, (one's death to be atoned for by a weregild); þræll á b. á sér ef hann fylgir drottinn sínum til þings . . . , N. G. L. i. 70.

*baug-reið*, f. a law term, an official inspection (in Norway) to measure the breadth of the bigway, defined, Gpl. 412-414.

*baug-rygr*, jar, f. pl. ir, a law term, an only daughter entitled to receive and pay weregild, in default of heirs male. The Norse law defines thus, ef hon er einberni, ok til arfs komin, þar til er hón sezt á brúðstól, . . . up to her wedding day, N. G. L. i. 184, 92: the Icel. law does not limit the right to her marrying; sú er kona ein er bæði skal baugi bæta ok baug taka, ef hon er einberni, en sú kona heitir b., en hon er dóttir hins dauða, Grág. ii. 183.

*baug-pak*, n. [pekja baug], a law term, 'baug-covering,' i.e. the supplemental payment to be added in due proportion to the amount of weregild (baugr), defined, Grág. ii. 171, 172; hence 'at baugþaki' metaph. means in addition, to boot; þá kom at honum síðan at b. brotfallit, he was taken with fits of epilepsy to boot, Bs. i. 336.

*baug-piggjandi*, pl. -endr, part. a receiver of weregild.

*BAUKA*, að, [Swed. böka], prop. to dig, to rummage; hann b. til fiskanna, viz. in order to steal them, Grett. 137; aldri skal ek í belginn bauka, says the giant in the tale, Ísl. Þjóðs. ii. 458.

*BAULA*, u, f. a cow, Bs. i. 635. COMPDS: *baulu-fall*, n. the carcass of a slaughtered cow, Bs. i. 593. *baulu-fótr*, m. cow's foot, cognom., Sturl. iii. 71; mod. *baula*, að, to low.

*BAUN*, f. [A. S. beān; cp. Lat. faba], a bean, Gpl. 544, Rb. 394. *bauna-lögr*, m. bean-broth, Karl. 452.

*baum*, f. the fore fins of a shark, Björn.

*BAUTA*, the remnant of an obsolete strong verb analogous to hlaupa—hljóp, [A. S. beātan; Engl. beat; Germ. botzen, pulsare], to bunt, beat; bautu, 1st pres. indic., Fms. v. 83 (O. H. 1853 spells baytu); svá baytu vér björnuna, so do we beat (chase) the bears, Gs. 13: part. pass. *bautinn*, beaten, slain, Lex. Poët. s. v. sverðbautinn; Farbauti, beater of ships, is the name of the giant father of Loki; hylbauti, beater of the waves, a ship, Edda (Gl.); cp. Swed. bautaer, strings for catching birds, Ihre.

*bauta-steinn*, Snorri (Hkr.) constantly uses the pl. form, but *bautaðarsteinn*, Fagrsk. 19, and *bautarsteinn*, Hm. 72; m. the stone monuments of the olden age, esp. in Sweden and Denmark; the Hávamál l. c. (sjaldan bautarsteinar standa brautu nær, nema reisi niðr at nið) tells us that these stones used to be placed along the high roads, like the sepulchral monuments of old Rome; cp. the standing phrase on the Swedish-Runic stones—hér skal standa steinn 'nær brautu'; or, má eigi 'brautarukuml' (a road monument) betra verða; the high roads of old Sweden seem to have been lined with these monumental stones; even at the present time, after the destruction of many centuries, the Swedish-Runic stones (of the 11th and 12th centuries) are counted by thousands. A great collection was made and drawings executed during the 17th century (Buræus, etc.), but only published A. D. 1750, under the name of Bautil. The etymology of this word is much contested; some render it by 'stones of the slain' (bauta, to slay), but this is contradicted by the passage in Hm. l. c. and by the inscriptions themselves. The bauta stones were simply monuments erected by the piety of kindred and friends without any respect to sex or manner of death, either in war, on sea, or through sickness; some were even erected to the memory of living persons. They were usually tombstones; but many of them are memorial stones for men that died in foreign lands, Greece, Russia, the British Islands, etc. Neither is Snorri right in saying (Hkr. pref.) that the bautasteinar belonged to the old burning age (brunaöld), and were replaced by the cairns (haugar) in the subsequent cairn age (haugaöld)—þá skyldi brenna alla dauða menn ok reisa eptir bauta-steina, en síðan er Freyr hafði heygð verit at Uppsölum þá gördum margir höfðingjar eigi síðr hauga en bautasteina. Svíar tóku lík hans ok var hann brendr við á þá er Skúta heitir, þar vóru settir bautasteinar hans, Hkr. Yngl. ch. 17—the passage in Hávamál and the monuments refute this statement. The great bulk of the Scandinavian bauta stones seem to be of the 11th and even 12th century. In Icel. no stones of that time are on record: var hann þá hér heygðr skamt frá bænum, ok settir upp bautasteinar, þeir er enn standa hér, Hkr. i. 269; hávir bautasteinar standa hjá haugi Egils ullserks, 153,—where Fagrsk. reads, í þau skip var lagðr í valrinn, ok orpnir þar haugar utan at; þar stendr ok bautaðarsteinn (=bautarsteinn in Hm.?) há sem Egill féll, p. 19;—en eptir alla þá menn er nokkut mannsmót var at, skyldi reisa bautasteina, ok hélzt sá síðr lengi síðan, Hkr. Yngl. ch. 8. It is worth remarking that the word 'bautasteinn' never occurs out of Icel. literature, and there only

in the above passages, viz. once in the old Hm., once in the Fagrsk., four times in the Hkr., whence it has passed over to modern writers. The word is most probably only a corruption from *brautarsteinar*, *lapides viae*, (by dropping the *r*); cp. the analogous Swedish word, *brautarukuml*, *monumentum viae*, which occurs in the inscriptions themselves.

*BÁÐIR*, adj. pron. dual, gen. beggia, neut. bæði rarely, (Norse) báði, gen. báðra, sometimes occur in MSS. of the 14th century, but both of them are Norse forms, [Goth. bai, baiops; A. S. ba; Engl. both; Germ. beide; cp. also Gr. ἀμφω, Lat. ambo]:—both, Nj. 82, Sturl. iii. 314, Eg. 257, Grág. i. 368, N. G. L. i. 33, Ísl. ii. 348, Fms. x. 118, etc. etc.

*BÁGI*, a, m. (not bagí), an adversary, Stor. 23, Lex. Poët.

*bágindi*, n. pl. distress, difficulties.

*bágliga*, adv. (-ligr, adj.), adversely, Vigl. 30.

*bág-lundr*, adj. ill-disposed, bad-tempered, Lex. Poët.

*bágr*, adj. uneasy; honum verðr bág höndin, Fas. iii. 370: eiga bágr is now in Icel. to be poor, hard up: *bág-staðr*, adj. distressed.

*bágr*, m. [cp. Hel. bāgan = contendere, and Icel. bæga below], contest, strife, in such phrases as, fara í bág, to come atwart; fór í bág með þeim, they came across, Bjarn. 28; í bága (pl.), Bs. i. 622; brjóta bág við e-m, to make a struggle against, Al. 49; Páll postuli braut þar helzt bág við ávalt er öðrum þótti torveldast, Post. 656 C. 24, Fms. viii. 42; koma í bága við, to come into strife or collision with.

*bág-ráðr*, adj. difficult to deal with, Fms. ii. 11.

*bág-rækr*, adj. difficult to drive, of geese, Grett. 90.

*BÁKN*, n. for. word [A. S. beān; O. H. G. pauban], a beacon, v. sigrbákn: bákn now means a big, monstrous thing.

*bákna*, að, [A. S. beānan], to beckon; þeir báknðu vápnum til þeirra Hákonar, Fms. vii. 276, xi. 366.

*BÁL*, n. [old Scot. bale, i.e. a beacon-fagot, Lay of Last Minstrel 3, 27 note]. I. a flame, Nj. 199, Ld. 100, Stj. 45 (freq.).

II. Lat. rogus, a pyre, funeral pile; hlaða b., rogum struere, Eb. 314, 264; Fms. v. 328, esp. for burning dead bodies; a funeral pile in the old heathendom, til brands eðr báls, an old law term, ad urnam, N. G. L. i. 50: the phrase, vega e-n á bál, or, bera á bál, to carry to the pyre, Vkv. 14, cp. Vpm. 54, Fas. i. (Hervar. S.) 487; graphical description of those funerals, vide Edda 37, 38 (Baldarsbrenna), Fas. i. (Völs. S.) 204; cp. 333, Hkr. Yngl. S. ch. 27; cp. also the funeral of the mythical king Sigurd Ring, recorded by Arngrim Lærde in his Supplementum ad Compendium Hist. Norv. MS. (composed A. D. 1597), probably taken from a lost leaf of Skjöldunga Saga (Sögubrot), and mentioned by Munch, Norske Folks Hist. i. 274: mod. of a foaming wind, wrath, etc.—bálviðri, n. and bálhvass, bálsreiðr, adj., etc.

*bál-för*, f. a funeral, Edda 37.

*bál-gerð*, f. id., Edda (Ub.) 288 (Ed. 1852).

*bálki*, a, m., v. the following word.

*BÁLKR*, old form bákr, Grág., dat. bæki, N. G. L. i. 399, acc. pl. báiku or báku, Lex. Poët. [A. S. bælc], a balk, partition [cp. naval bulk-heads]; b. um þveran hellinn, of a cross wall, Fms. iii. 217, Fas. ii. 333, Grett. 140; sá studdi höndunum á bálkinum, of a balk of wood across the door, Orkn. 112. β. a low wall in a stall or house, N. G. L. i. 399.

2. metaph. a law term, a section in a code of law; þjófa bákr, Kristindóms b., etc., criminal, ecclesiastical law . . . , Grág., Jb. γ. a body, a host, in compds as frændbákr, ættbákr, herbákr; sýndist honum úárennilligr b. þeirra, of a host in line of battle, Bs. i. 667; a pr. name.

COMPDS: *bálkar-brot*, n. the breaking a fence, crib, Gpl. 350, 391. *bálkar-lag*, n. a sort of metre (from a pr. name Bálkr), Edda (Ht.) 142.

*BÁRA*, u, f. [berja?], a wave, billow, v. alda; as a rule bára denotes the smaller waves caused by the wind (on the surface of larger billows), alda the rollers or swell, Bs. ii. 82, Fas. i. 186, Fms. x. 324 (of a breaker = boði), Gkv. i. 7: the proverb, sigla milli skers ok báru, cp. inter Scyllam et Charybden, Fms. ii. 268, Fb. iii. 402; sjaldan er ein báran stök, there is seldom a single billow: of misfortune, cp. Aesch. Prom. 1015 καὶ ἄνθρωπος τρικυμία, cp. also Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 660.

β. metaph. of undulations or rough stripes on the surface of a thing, e.g. the crust of a cheese, Fs. 146; a scull, cp. Eg. 769: *báruskel*, f. *cardia testis cordata pectinata*, a shell, Eggert Ítin. p. 1010.

COMPDS: *báru-fall*, n. a swell at sea, Al. 50. *báru-skel*, f., v. above. *báru-skot*, n. waves from a fresh breeze, wrinkling the surface of the sea, Hkr. i. 59.

*báru-stormr*, m. an unruly sea, Stj. 89. *báru-stórr*, adj. the waves running big, Bs. ii. 82, Fas. i. 72; vide mótt-bára, objection.

*bár-óttir*, adj. waved, of a skull, Eg. 769.

*bása*, að, = bæsa, to drive cattle into a stall, Gisl. 104.

*bás-hella*, u, f. a stone wall between two stalls in a cowhouse, Grett. 112.

*BÁSS*, m. [Ulf. bansts = ἀνοθήκη; A. S. bós; Engl. provincial boose; Germ. banse], a boose or stall in a cowhouse; kýr á bási, binda kú á bás, etc., Bjarn. 32, Bs. i. 171; a cow and a bás go together, e.g. in the nursery rhyme lulling children to sleep; sofi, sofi . . . selr í sjá . . . kýr á



í köttir í búri . . . cp. the Engl. in the cow's boose, Bosworth s. v.; bás, is an interj. exclam. for driving cows into stall: also used in Icel. of rains formed in rocks, e.g. at the foot of a waterfall; in local names, e.g. Básendar, etc.: the phrase, hafa sér markaðan bás, to have one's share of life marked out, Isl. þjóðs. i. 538; einginn veit sér atlaðan bás í laganna solli, no one knows what boose is kept for him in the turmoil of life, Grönd. 194; vide bjambáss.

ÁSUNA, u, f. (for. word), bassoon, Fas. ii. 511.

Át-festr, f. a rope by which a boat is made fast, Jb. 398, 655 xvii.

Át-lauss, adj. and bátleysi, n. being without a boat, Eb. 142, Jb. 398.

Át-maðr, m. a boatman, Hkr. iii. 128, Fms. vi. 320.

ÁTR, m. [a Scand. and Low Germ. word used in A.S., Engl., etc., but alien to O. H. G. and middle H. G.; even Luther (v. Grimm) never uses the word; it was later introduced into mod. High Germ., and has a foreign sound there, (Engl. t answers to High Germ. z); the word is in Germ. borrowed from Dutch or English]:—a boat, either small open fishing vessel or a ship-boat. In Icel. only small boats are called so, those of two or four oars; an eight-oared boat is a skip, Eg. 121, 373, Eb. 142, Nj. 122, Jb. 398, Bs. i. 422, 423: in cases, auga bát sinn, Fms. vii. 331; sjá fyrir báti sínum, to go on one's own course, to mind one's own business, Sturl. iii. 247: alliteration, eiga bygd í báti, metaph., Bs. i. 422. COMPS: báts-borð, the side of a boat, Sturl. i. 119. báts-farmer, m. a boat's freight, n. 1342.

Át-stafn, m. a boat's prow, Fms. viii. 223.

æð, n. a bed in a garden, (mod. and rare, cp. reitr.)

æð-dúkr, m. a bed-covering, Dipl. iii. 4.

æðja, u, f., poet., a wife, bed-fellow, Lex. Poët.

æð-mál, n. pl. a curtain lecture, Hm. 85.

ÆÐR, jar, m. pl. ir, [Ulf. badi; Hel. bed; A.S. bedd; Engl. bed; Germ. bett], a bed; in Icel. sæng is the common word, beðr poet. and; in the N.T. κρησσορον is always rendered by sæng (tak sæng og gakk, Mark ii. 9); beðr is used in alliterative phrases, e.g. beðr blæja, Jb. 28; í beðjum eðr bólstrum, N. G. L. i. 351; deila beðr ok þu, φιλόητη καὶ εὐνῇ, Od. v. 126; and mostly in the sense of bolster; it nam í beðinum staðar, Ld. 140, Gisl. 114: the sea-shore is poet. ed sævar-beðir (sofa ek né máttá'k sævarbeðjum á, Edda 16 in a verse); hvíl-beðr, a resting bed, Akv. 30; rísa upp við beð, to lift the body against the pillow, Bkv. 2. 23: the conjugal bed, bjóða á beð, Ls. i; sitja á beð, Gh. 19; ganga á beð e-m, to marry, 14: pl., sofa á þjum, Hm. 96, 100: metaph. a swelling sea, lauðr var lagt í beði (c. pl.), Fms. vi. 180 (in a verse); cp. skybólstrar, 'bolster-clouds,' of piles of cloud. COMPS: beðjar-dýna, u, f. a feather-bed, n. 177. beðjar-ver, n. a bolster case, Dipl. 4.

æð-vína, u, f. = beðja, Lex. Poët.

ægla, u, f. [bagr], a bungle; sem b. hjá fögru smíði, hence the name in bebla, Rb. (pref.)

ÆIDA, dd, [cp. A.S. beade; Old Engl. bead-roll, bidding-prayer, bes-man; biða, bað, beðið, Lat. orare, and biða, beðið, beðit, Lat. precare.] I. to ask, beg, with the notion of right; almost a law term, to request [but biða, orare]; b. e-n e-s, or b. e-m (for e) e-s; beida gríða Baldri, Edda 36, Gs. verse 2; beida sér bjargið báða sína fimm, Grág. i. 113, 275; b. sonar bóta, Nj. 21; b. e-s e-m, Fms. i. 47: with acc., in the law term, b. lögeiðing, to make a lawful request, Grág. (freq.); ef hann vill eigi eið vinna þá er hann er biðr (requested) þá verð hann sekr um þat tólf mörkum, þá er hann biðr (requested) er hann er beðinn (asked), K. þ. K. 146: adding út, e-s út, to request the payment of a right, etc., Gpl. 375; b. til e-s, to request, 656 B. β. reflex., beidað, to request on one's own behalf; b. laga, 76; fars, Grág. i. 90; gríða, Fms. viii. 423, x. 172, Nj. 10, 76, Eg. 9, Fms. i. 11: in active sense, Land. 293; beidað út réttar síns, to win as one's right, Gpl. 187: with infin., Grág. i. 489: with 'at' and a pl., Fms. i. 12, Grág. i. 7.

II. [Dan. bede], as a hunting term, bunt, chase; b. björnu, to hunt bears: part. beiddr and beðið, bunt, chased, Gisl. 112; hann kvæð sveininn hafa verið illa beiddan, Fs. 39, Mirm. 39: the phrase by Kormak, sá er bindr beiðan (i.e. beiddan), seems to mean one who pinions the young hunted bear, viz. as if it were sheep or cattle, Edda 96 (in a verse), symbolical of the earl Sigurd, mighty Nimrod, who surpassed the wild deer in strength and swiftness; biðr (=beiddr) fór ek heiman at biða þín Guðrún, Am. 90, seems to mean hunted by love, amore captus: the verse of Kormak,—bands man biða rindi, fascinating, charming woman (?), by whom the poet is made prisoner in love; cp. the poet. compds. beiddi-hlökk, beiddi-sif, beiddi-rindr, all epithets of women, Lex. Poët., v. beita. beidding and beiddning (Mar. Fr.), f. request, demand, El. 11: waiting, as viii. 151 (dub. reading).

beiddni, f. a request, demand, Fms. i. 208; pl., 655 iii. 4; holds b., carnal love, Hom. 17, 25 (Lat. petulantia).

beiddsla, u, f. a request, demand, Sturl. iii. 231, Sks. 772. beiddslu-æðr, m. a person asking, Sks. 776, Anecd. 88.

BEIGR or beygr, m. fear; hafa b. af e-m (freq.):—beiguðr, m. an athlete, one who inspires fear (?), Edda.

BEIMAR, m. pl. [etym. uncertain], poet. men, heroes, the followers of king Beimi, according to Edda 109; it is more likely that it is a relation to Engl. beam, beaming, and means illustrious, Lex. Poët.

BEIN, n. a word common to the Teut. idioms and peculiar to them; [the Goth. word is not on record, as Luke xxiv. 39 and John xix. 36 are lost in Ulf; A. S. bân; Engl. bone; Germ. Bein; Swed.-Dan. ben (beem). Sansk., Gr., Lat., and the Slav. languages agree in a totally different root; Sansk. asthi; Gr. ὀστέον; Lat. os; the Slav. branch all with an initial e, cp. the Lat. costa. Vide Grimm (s. v.), who suggests a relation to Gr. βαῖνα; but the native Icel. words beinn, rectus, and beina, promovere, are more likely roots; the original sense might thus be crus, Gr. σκέλος, but Lat. os the secondary one]:—a bone. I. spec. the leg from the knee to the foot; freq. in Swed. and Dan., but very rare and nearly obsolete in Icel., where leggr is the common word; hosa strengd at beini, Eg. 602, Fms. x. 331; kálfar á beinum fram, N. G. L. i. 339.

II. gener.=Lat. os, a bone, but originally the bones with marrow (Germ. knochen), as may be inferred from the passages, þá er mergund ef b. er í sundr til mergjar, þat er mergir er í, Grág. ii. 11, i. 442, Fms. vii. 118, Vápn. 21, Fas. i. 66, Vígl. 20; stór bein í anditi, with a strongly-marked, high-boned face, Band. 7, whence stórbeinótt, q. v.; viðbeina, a collar-bone; höfuðbein, pl. bead-bones, the scull around the temples and the forehead; er gamlir grísk skyldu halda mér at höfuðbeinum, Grett. (in a verse); strjúka höfuðbeinin; málbein, os loquendi, a small bone in the head; hence the phrase, láta málbeinið ganga, of one talking incessantly and foolishly: metaph. in phrases, láta ganga með beini, to deal blows to the very marrow, deal severely, Ld. 230; hafa bein í hendi (the Danes say, have been i næsen), to have a boned hand, i. e. strength and power, Hrafn. 10, Al. 29.

2. pl. relics, remains (ashes); the phrase, bera bein, to repose, rest, be buried; far þú út til Íslands, þar mun þér auðt verða beinin at bera, Grett. 148, Nj. 201; ok iðrast nú að aprt hvarf að bera b. blá við hrjóstr, Bjarni, 57:—of the relics of saints, Bs. 468, 469; hence beina-færsla, u, f. removal of bones (translatio); in the Catholic age, when churches were removed, the churchyard was dug up and the bones removed also, vide Eb. (in fine), Bjarn. 19, K. þ. K. 40, Eg. (in fine). COMPS: beina-vatn, n. water in which relics have been washed, Bs. ii. 173. Fé. ix. records many medic. terms; beina-grind, f. a skeleton; bein-áta, u, f. necrosis, caries ossium; bein-brot, n. fractura ossium, Lv. 68, Grág. ii. 17; bein-kröm, f. rachitis; bein-kveisa, u, f. osteocopus; bein-sullr, m. sarcostosis; bein-verkir, m. pl. lassitudo febrilis dolorosa universalis, Gisl. 48, cp. Fé. ix. As a poet. circumlocution, the stone is foldar bein, bone of the earth; sævarbein, bone of the sea, Hlt., Edda (Ht.) 19, 23; cp. the Gr. myth of Deucalion.

beina, d. I. to stretch out, to put into motion; b. flug, of birds, to stretch the wings for flight, Edda 13, Orkn. 2, b. skrið, of a serpent, Stj. 98; b. raust, to lift up the voice, speak loud, Gisl. 57.

II. metaph. to promote, forward; b. för (ferð) e-s, to help one forwards, Fms. vi. 63, Grág. i. 343, Bret. 38; b. til með e-m, to lend one help; ek vil b. til með þér bænum mínum, I will assist thee in my prayers, Bs. i. 472; b. e-u til e-s, to contribute to a thing; þessu vil ek b. til brennu þinnar, Fb. i. 355; b. at með e-m, to help, assist one; hlautu hér út, ok mun ek b. at með þér, Nj. 201; b. at e-m, to lend a hand to, Bjarn. 64; b. fyrir e-m, to entertain, of alms or hospitable treatment (whence beini); b. fyrir fátækum, Post. 656 B.

bein-brjóta, braut, to break one's bones, Bárð. 167.

bein-brot, n. the fracture of bone, v. above.

bein-fastr, adj., b. sár, a wound to the bone, Sturl. ii. 222, 655 xi.

bein-fiskr, m., v. beifiskr.

bein-gjald, n. a law term, compensation for a lesion of bone, N. G. L. i. 172.

bein-gróinn, part. healed (of a bone fracture), Fas. ii. 295.

bein-hákall, m. squalus maximus.

bein-hinna, u, f. periosteum.

bein-högg, n. a blow injuring the bone, opp. to svöðu sár, Sturl. i. 13.

beini, m. help, but exclusively used of hospitable entertainment, kind treatment, hospitality; vinna, veita, e-m beina, Eb. 268; þykir yðr eigi sá b. beztr, at yðr sé borð sett ok gefinn náttverðr ok síðan fari þér at sofa, Eg. 548; ofgörr er beinninn, too much trouble taken, too much attendance, Lv. 38 (Ed. badly 'beinan'); höfðu þar blíðan beina, Fms. ii. 248, iv. 336; mikitt er nú um beina þinn, what hospitable treatment! Ísl. ii. 155, Bjarn. 53-55, Fas. i. 79; ganga um beina, to wait upon the guests, in old times (as at present in Icel.) an honourable task; in great banquets the lady or daughter of the house, assisted by servants, did this office; Þórhildr (the daughter) gekk um beina, ok báru þær Bergþóra (the mother) mat á borð, Nj. 50, cp. Lv. l. c., Fms. xi. 52; Hít (the hospitable giantess) gekk um b. Bárð. 174; Þjórandi (the son of the house) gekk um beina, Fms. ii. 194;—but it is added, 'because he was bumble and meek,' for it was not regarded as fit work for a man; cp. þá er konur gengu um b. um dagverð, Sturl. i. 132. COMPS: beina-



bót, *f. accommodation, comfort for guests*; þar var mörgu við slegit til b., 625. 96; sagði at honum þætti þat mest b. at eldr væri kveyktr fyrir honum, Fas. i. 230; þar var jafnan nýtt mjöl haft til beinabótar, Sturl. i. 23. **beina-maðr**, *m. a promoter*, H. E. ii. 93. **beina-spell**, *n. spoiling of the comfort of the guests*, Bs. i. 313, Sturl. i. 22. **beina-purfi**, *adj. ind. in need of hospitable treatment*, Fas. iii. 373.

**bein-knúta**, *u. f. a joint bone*, Bs. ii. 82. **bein-kross**, *n. a cross of bone*, Magn. 512. **bein-lauss**, *adj. without bone*, Fas. i. 251. **bein-leiðis**, *adv. directly*, Fas. iii. 444. **bein-leiki**, *a. m. hospitable treatment*, Lv. 5, Eg. 577, Fas. i. 77.

**BEINN**, *adj.*, compar. beinni, superl. beinstr or beinastr. I. Gr. ὀρθος, *Lat. rectus*, opp. to wry or curved, *in a straight line*; b. rá, *a straight course*, Sks. 217; beinstr vegr, *the straightest, shortest way*, Fms. ix. 361, Bs. ii. 132 (very freq.); neut. beint, beinast, used as *adv. straight*; sem beint á þá, Eg. 386; svá beint, *straight on*, 742; just, þat kom mér beint (*just*) í hug, Fms. vi. 213, 369, 371; b. sextigi skipa, *precisely sixty ships*, xi. 114; nú beint, *just now*, iv. 327; var hann þá beint í andlát, *just breathed his last*, vi. 230. 2. *metaph. hospitable*; Dagstyggir tók við honum forkunnar vel, ok var við hann hinn beinasti, Sturl. ii. 125; varla náðu þeir at stíga af baki, svá var bóndi beinn við þá, Ísl. ii. 155; Björn var allbeinn við hann um kveldit, Fms. ii. 84; var kerling hin beinasta í öllu, Fas. iii. 394; also as epithet of the inn or house, þar er svá beint (*such hospitality*), at varla þykkja þeir hafa komit í beinna stað, ... *in a more hospitable house*, i. 77; sváfu á þá nótt, ok vóru þeir í allbeinum stað, Eb. 268.

II. [*bein, crus*], in compds, *berbeinn, bare-legged*, Hbl. 6: as a cognom. of king Magnus from the dress of the Highlanders assumed by him, Fms. vii; harðbeinn, *bard-legged*, cognom., Ld.; mjóbeinn, *tape-legged*, a nickname, Landn.; Kolbeinn, *pr. name, black-legged*; hvitbeinn, *white-legged*, *pr. name, Landn.*, etc. etc.

**BEINN**, *m. ebony*, Edda (Gl.), v. basinn. **bein-serkr**, *m., medic. 'bone-jack', an abnormal growth, by which the under part of the thorax (the lower ribs) is attached to the spine; as a cognom.*, Fas. iii. 326; cp. Björn s. v.

**bein-skeyti**, *n. a straight-shooting, good shot*, Fms. vii. 120, v. 337, viii. 140, v. 1.

**bein-skeyttir**, *adj. straight-shooting, a good shot*, Fms. ii. 320.

**bein-stórr**, *adj. big-boned*, Sturl. i. 8.

**bein-stökkull**, *m. a sprinkle (stökkull) of bone*, Am. 105.

**bein-vaxinn**, *part. straight-grown, tall and slim*.

**bein-veggr**, *m. a wedge of bone*, A. A. 270.

**bein-verkr**, *v. bein*.

**bein-víði**, *n. and beinviðr*, *m. ebony*, Sks. 90, Bær. 16; *Lat. ilex*.

**bein-víðir**, *m. salix arbuscula*, Hjalt.

**bein-vöxtr**, *m. bone-growth, bonyness*; lítill (mikill) beinvöxtum, *of small (big) frame*, Bs. i. 328.

**beiska** and **beiskja**, *u. f. bitterness, barsbness, sourness*, Sks. 532 B.

**beiskaldi**, *a. m., Lat. acerbus*, a nickname, Sturl.

**beiskleiki**, *a.* and **beiskleikr**, *s. m. bitterness, barsbness, sourness*;

Marat, þat er b., Stj. 290, Rb. 336 of sulphur: *metaph. acrimony*, b. í brjósti, Post. 656 C; hjartans b.; bitr b., Stj. 51, 421, Sks. 730 B, Magn. 502, Bs. i. 743.

**beiskliga**, *adv.*, esp. in the phrase, gráta b., *to weep bitterly*, Fms. x. 367, Th. 6, the Icel. transl. of Luke xxii. 62; grenja (to bowl) b., Fms. x. 256: *bitterly, grimly*, bera sik b. hér í móti, Stj. 143.

**beiskligr**, *adj. bitter*.

**BEISKR**, *adj.* [*Dan. beedsk*; *Swed. besk*; it is always spelt with s (not z) in the MSS., and cannot therefore well be traced to bíta, *q. beitskr*]:—*bitter, sour, acrid*; salt vatn ok b., Stj. 93; beiskar súrir, *q. berbs*, 279. Exod. xii. 8; b. drykkir; amara, þat er b. at vóru máli, 421, 625, 70, Sks. 539: *metaph. bitter*, Th. 6: *exasperated, grim, angry*, smalamadr sagði Hallgerði vigit; hon varð beisk við, Nj. 60, Al. 122.

**BEISL**, *n. a bridle*, freq. in old vellum MSS. spelt beils, F. 128, 62, Fms. x. 86, xi. 256 C; with z, beizl or mod. beizli, Sks. 84, 87 new Ed., N. G. L. ii. 115, Grett. 122, Fms. viii. 52, v. l., Fas. ii. 508; beisl (with s), Karl. 4, Grág. i. 439 (Kb. and Sb.), Stj. 206, Nj. 33, Fms. x. 86, Flov. 26, etc. The word is not to be derived from bíta; this may with certainty be inferred from comparison with the other Teut. idioms, and even in the Roman tongues we find r after the first letter: A. S. *bridle and bridels*; O. H. G. *britill*; Dutch *bridel*; Engl. *bridle*; these forms seem to point to the *Lat. frenum*; the Scand. idioms seem to have elided the r; *Swed. betsel*; *Dan. bidsel*; *Icel. beils and beisl or beizl*; many words referring to horse taming and racing are not genuine Scandinavian, but of foreign extraction; so is *söðull, saddle*, derived from A. S. *sæðol*, *Lat. sedile*. **COMPDS**: **beisl-ál**, *f. bridle-rein*, Flov. **beisl-hringr**, *m. bridle-ring*, Fs. 62. **beisl-tamr**, *adj. used to the bridle*, Grág. i. 439. **beisl-taumar**, *m. pl. bridle-reins*, Fms. xi. 256, Sturl. iii. 314; cp. bitull.

**beisla**, *að, to bridle*, Stj. 206.

**BEIT**, *n.* I. *pasturage*, Grág. ii. 224, 263, 286; á beit, *grazing*:

[in England the rector of a parish is said to have 'the bite' of the churchyard.] **COMPDS**: **beitar-land**, *n. a pasture land*. **beitar-maðr**, *m. owner of a pasture*, Grág. ii. 286, Jb. 245. **beitar-tollr**, *m. a toll or fee for pasturage*. II. *poët. a ship*, Lex. Poët.

**BEIT**, *f. a plate of metal mounted on the brim*, e. g. of a drinking horn, the carved metal plate on an old-fashioned saddle, Fms. iii. 190; skálir með gyltum beitungum, B. K. 84, Bs. ii. 244; cp. Caes. Bell. Gall. 6, 28 (Germani urorum cornua) a labris argento circumcludunt.

**beita**, *u. f. bait*, Bs. ii. 179, Hým. 17, Edda 38; now esp. for fish, and used in many compds, e. g. **beitu-fjara**, *u. f. the shore where shell-fish for bait are gathered*; **beitu-lauss**, *adj.*; **beitu-leysi**, *n.*, etc.

**BEITA**, *tt.* [*v. bíta, beit, mordere*], *prop. mordere facere*. I. *to graze, feed sheep and cattle*; the animals in dat., b. svinum, Grág. ii. 231; nautum, Eg. 721: the pasture in acc., b. haga, Grág. ii. 224, 225; engi, 228; aftrétt, 302, 329; land, 329, Eg. 721: absol., Grág. ii. 249; with 'i' and dat., b. i skögi, 299; 'i' with acc., b. svinum i land annars manns, 231: b. upp land (acc.), *to spoil the pasture by grazing, lay it bare*; beittust þá upp allar engjar, Eg. 712: with dat., b. upp (to consume) engjum ok heyjum, Fms. vi. 104. II. *to handle, manage a (cutting) instrument*; with dat., b. skutli, a barpoon, Fbr. 144; sverði, a sword, Fms. viii. 96, xi. 270; vápnum, 289.

III. *a nautical term, to cruise, prop. to let the ship 'bite' the wind*; undu þeir segl sín ok beittu út at Njörvasundum allfagra byr, Orkn. 356; beita þeir i brott frá landinu, Ld. 76; fengu þeir beitt fyrir Skotland, they sailed round, weathered S., Eg. 405; beittu þá sem þverast austr fyrir landit, 161; b. undir veðrit, *to tack*, Fb. i. 511; b. í haf út, Orkn. 402: *metaph.*, varð jafnan þeirra hlutr betri, er til hans hniga, en hinna, er frá beittu, *who steered away from him*, Fms. viii. 47.

IV. *a hunting term, to hunt* (cp. beida), the deer in acc., the dogs at hawks in dat.; b. e-n hundum, *to set bounds on him*; konungur sagði at hann skyldi afklæða, ok b. hundum til bana, Fms. ii. 173, x. 326; beita haukum, *to chase wild hawks*, Fas. i. 175: *to chase*, svá beittum vér björnuna, Hkr. ii. 369 MS. B, vide bauta; hann ... hafði beitt fimur trönu, *he had caught five cranes*, Fagrsk. 77, where Hkr. l. c. has 'veitt'; svá beitu vér bjarnuna á mörkiinni norðr, sagði hann, O. H. L. 70, cp. above; verðr Salomon konungur varr at dyr hans eru beitt, Þiðr. 231; þeir beita þar mart dýr, hjörtu ok björnu ok hindr, 232: *metaph. and reflex.*, b. e-m, sögðu þeir mundu eigi þeim birni beitast, at deila um mál hans við ofrefinnissinn slíka, they said they would not hunt that bear, Ölk. 34: *metaph.*, b. e-n brögðum, vélum, vélræðum ... *to hunt one down with tricks or schemes*; þykist þér nú allmjök hafa komist fyrir mik í viti, ok beittan brögðum í þessu, Ísl. ii. 164; vélum, 623; úlögum, Sks. 22; illu, Fas. i. 208: *recipr.*, við höfum opt brögðum beitt, ... *schemed against each other*, Fms. xi. 263; stundum beittust þau vélræðum, i. 57. **β. to bait**; the bait in dat., the angle in acc.

**V. to yoke to**, of horse or cattle for a vehicle, the cattle almost always in acc.; þá vóru yxn fyrir sleða beittir, Eb. 172; bjó sér vagn ok beitti hest, Fms. x. 373, Gkv. 2. 18; ok beittu fyrir tvá sterka yxn, Eb. 176, Grett. 112, Stj. 206: with dat., b. hestum, vagni, *to drive*; but acc., beittu, Sigurðr, hinn blakka mar, S. saddle thy black steed, Ghv. 18: *metaph.*, b. e-n fyrir e-t, *to put one at the head of it*, Sks. 710: *reflex.*, beitastr fyrir e-t, *to lead a cause, to manage it*, Ld. 196, Fms. viii. 22, Hkr. ii. 168.

**VI. to hammer iron or metal into plates**, v. beit, f.

**beit-fiskr**, *m. fish to be caught with bait*, in the phrase, bíta mætti b ef at borði varí dreginn, Fbr. 180, Gisl. 135 reads beinfiskr, no doubt wrongly: the proverb denotes a fine game, one played with slight trouble.

**beiti**, *n. pasturage*, Fbr. 65 (1852).

**beiti**, *n.*, botan. *erica vulgaris, heather, ling*, commonly **beiti-lyng**, Hm. 140.

**beiti-áss**, *m.*, naut. term, *a sail-yard*, Fms. ii. 230, iii. 26, Hkr. i. 59.

**beitiill**, *m.* (v. góibeitiill), botan. *erica arvensis, mare's tail*, Hjalt.

**beiting**, *f. grazing*, Grág. ii. 224, Gullþ. 19, Landn. 289, Ld. 148.

**beitinga-mál**, *n. a lawsuit about right of grazing or pasturage*, Landn. 287, (Ed. betting, badly).

**beiti-teigr**, *m. a tract of pasturage*, Grág. ii. 227, 246.

**beitt-lostinn**, *part. mounted with a metal rim*, B. K. 84, D. N. i. 537 (of a book).

**beitt-stokkr**, *m.*, cognom., Fms. viii. 327.

**beittir**, *adj. sharp, cutting* (= bitr), of cutting instruments, Eg. 746 (freq.) **beikkjast**, *ð and t, dep. to envy one*, in the phrase, b. til við e-n, *to seek a quarrel with*, Grett. 127; the metaphor from guests (beggars) elbowing one another off the benches, cp. Hm. 31.

**beikkju-nautr**, *m. a bench-fellow*, Fms. ii. 48.

**beikk-kleði**, *n. the covering of a bench*, Fms. vii. 307, Js. 78.

**BEKKR**, *jar. m. pl. ir, gen. pl. ja, dat. jum*, [A. S. *ben*; Engl. *bench, bank*; Germ. *bank*; Dan. *bænk*; Icel. *þar assimil. kk*; the Spau. *banco* is of Teut. origin]:—*a bench*, esp. of the long benches in an old hall used instead of chairs; the north side of a hall (that looking towards the sun) was called æðri bekkur, the upper bench (Gl. 337, Ld. 294); the southern side iððri bekkur, the lower (inferior) bench, Nj. 32, Eg. 547, Fms. iv. 439, xi. 70, Glúm. 336, Ld. l. c.; thus sitja á ena



**Þra** or **úðra** bekk is a standing phrase: the placing of the benches offered in Icel. and Norway, and in each country at various times; as regards the Icel. custom vide Nj. ch. 34, Sturl. i. 20, 21, the banquet at Reykhólar, A.D. 1120, ii. 182, the nuptials at Flugumýri, Lv. ch. 3, Ld. ch. 68, Gunnl. S. ch. 11, Ísl. ii. 250, cp. Nj. 220: á báða bekk, *on both sides of the hall*, Ísl. ii. 348, cp. Gísl. 41 (in a verse), i.e.: as to foreign (Norse) customs, vide esp. Fagrsk. ch. 216, cp. Fms. i. 390, xi. (Jónsv. S.) 70, Glúm. ch. 6, Orkn. ch. 70, Sturl. ii. 126; be more minutely under the words skáli, öndvegi, pallr, etc.; breiða, *to stretch*, bekk, *to strew or cover the benches* in preparing for a feast or wedding; bekk breiði (imper. pl., MS. breiða), *dress the benches!* Alvm. i.; bekkir á strá, Em. verse 1; standit upp jótur ok stráit bekkir, Þkv. 2; brynjum um bekkir stráð, *the benches (wainscots?) covered with coats of mail*, Gm. 44: in these phrases bekkir seems to be a collective name for the hall, the walls of which were covered with tapestry, the floor with turf, as in the Old Engl. halls. The passage Vtkv. 10—hveim eru bekkir augum sánnir—is dubious (stráðir?); bíta bekkir, *to dress the benches*; Balds feðr bekkir búna veit ek at sumblum, Km. 25; breitt var á bekk, brúðr sat á stól, Ísl. Þjóðs. ii. 466; vide brúðarbekkr. COMPS: bekkjar-bót, f. *the pride of a beech, a bride*, cognom., Landn. bekkjar-gjöf, f. *'beech-gift'*, an old custom to offer a gift to the bride whilst she sat on the bride's bench at the wedding festival, Ld. 188, cp. Fms. ii. 33, and in many passages in Fritzner from D. N. it seems to be synonymous with líné (lin, *a veil*), as the bride's face on the wedding day was veiled; ganga und líni is a poet. phrase used of the bride on the bridal bench, yet Fms. x. 313, líné eða b. 2. as a law term, cp. Engl. bench; the benches in the lögrétta in Icel. were, however, usually called úllr, v. the Grág. 3. *the coloured stripes* in a piece of stuff.

**BEKKR**, s, and jar, m. [North. E. *beck*; Germ. *bach*; Dan. *bæk*; Swed. *bäck*], *a rivulet, brook*. In Icel. the word is only poet. and very rare; is a common word even in local names of the 10th century is lækr (Lækjargr, -óss, etc.); Sökkva-bekkr, Edda, is a mythical and pre-Icel. name; in prose bekkir may occur as a Norse idiom, Fms. vi. 164, 335, ii. 8, 217, Jb. 268, or in Norse laws as in Gpl. 418. At present it is hardly understood in Icel. and looked upon as a Danism. The phrase—er (breiðr) bekkir á milli, *there is a beck between*, of two persons separated so as to be out of each other's reach—may be a single exception; perhaps the metaphor is taken from some popular belief like that recorded in the Lay of the Last Minstrel, note to 3. 13, and in Burns' 'I'm o' Shanter'—a running stream they dare na cross; some hint of like belief in Icel. might be in Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 356. It is now and then used in poetry, as, yfir um Kedrons breiðan bekk, Pass. i. 15. COMPS: bekkjar-kvern, f. *a water-mill*, B. K. 45 (Norse). bekkjar-rás, *the bed of a beech*, Stj. MS. col. 138.

**BEKKJAR-BÓTT**, m. (cp. bekkjarbót), *the pride of the beech*, epithet of Bragi, Ls. 15.

**BEKKJAR-SÖGN**, f., poet. *the people seated in a hall*, Gísl. (in a verse).

**BEKKJAR-PILI**, n. *the wainscoted walls of a hall*, Em. 1.

**BEKKRI**, a, m. *a ram*, Lex. Poët.; in prose in the form, brjóta bekkirann, *to break the ram's neck*, Grett. 149: now also bekkra, að, to eat, Dan. bræge (rare).

**BEKG-ÞERA**, u, f. *a 'wallet-bearer,' a beggar, wretch*, in swearing; vándar ljóður, *wretches!* Nj. 142, v. 1, or *a monster*, v. the following word. **BEKG-BORINN**, part. *a monster child, without any trace of face*, N.G.L. 339.

**BEKJA**, þ, [Hel. belgan, *irâ inflari*], *to inflate, puff out*, Fms. iii. 201, al. 200; b. augum, *to goggle*, Bárð. 171: *to drink as a cow*.

**BEKJA**, jar, m. pl. ir, [Lat. *foliis*; Ulf. *balgs*=*ἀσκάς*], A.S. *būlg*; *hutch bag*; Engl. *belly*]=*the skin*, taken off whole (of a quadruped); *hmr* is the skin of a bird, hams that of a snake), nauts-belgr, katt-belgr, s-belgr, melrakka-belgr, hafir-belgr, Grág. i. 500, 501, Fas. ii. 516 (of pear), Edda 73 (otter): they were used as *bags*, in which to carry flour (jöbelgr), butter (smjörbelgr), liquids (vinbelgr), curds (skyrbelgr), herbs (jafnabelgr), or the like, (bulgos Galli sacculus scorteos appellat, Festus); í laupum eða belgum, Gpl. 492, cp. Grett. 107, and the tiny taunt in Fms. xi. 157—verð get ek hafa nökkura þá er þaðan innu hafa borið rauðfótara belginn (i.e. *more of scars and wounds*) svá sem þú hefir borið, því at mér þýkir sjá bezt til fallinn at geyma sveitmjöl, the rebuke of a lady to her sweetheart on his having died out of battle with whole skin fit to keep flour in it, cp. also Nj. i. 2. **BEKJUS** (smiðju-belgr), Edda 70, Þiðr. 91, 3. *the curved*

part of a letter of the alphabet, Skálda 177. **II.** metaphor., letibelgr, *a lazy fellow*, Fél. 12. 53: belgr also denotes *a withered, dry old man* with a skin like parchment), with the notion of wisdom, cp. the proverb, opt ör skörpum belg skilin orð koma, and, a little above, opt er gott er gamlir kveða, Hm. 135; böll vantú bróðir er þú þann belg leystir, *the old skin*, Hm. 27: the proverb, hafa skal ráð þó ör reifselg komi, *the good advice, even if coming from an old fox-skin!* Gullþ. ch. 18. People say in Icel. lesa, tala, læra í belg, *to read, talk, learn in a bag*, to read or talk on foolishly, or to learn by rote; cp. the tale about the

orðabælg, Ísl. Þjóðs. ii. 479; cp. Asbjörnssen, Norse Tales, New Coll. Chr. 1856. 2. botan. *gluma*, Hjaltr.

**BEI**, a, m. *belly*, a cognom., Fas. i. 347: botan. *legumen*.

**BEI**, n. dat. *bellowing*; með belgi ok óskri, Fas. iii. 413.

**BEIJA**, að, *to bellow*, Vápn. 21, Hkr. i. 319, Eb. 320.

**BEIJAN**, f. *bellowing, lowing*, Grett. 112, Bær. 19.

**BELLA**, ball, a defect. strong verb [cp. Lat. *pello*, Gr. *πάλλω*], *to hit, hurt, tell upon*; with dat., ekki má öfeigum bella, i.e. *one not fated to die is proof against all shots*, Ísl. iii. 305; tólf berserkjum, þeim er þeir ætluðu, at ekki mundi b., Fas. iii. 140, 149; ok ætluðu sér ekki b. mundi, Ver. 10; ball þér nú, Bófi (*did it strike thee?*) . . . Ball víst, sagði hann, ok ball hvergi meir en þú hugðir, Eb. 240; þýkir nú sem þeim muni ekki b., Sturl. iii. 237.

**BELLA**, d, [A.S. *bealdjan*; Hel. *beldjan*], *to deal with one in a certain way, esp. of unfair dealing*; with dat., hvar vit menn slíku belt við konungmann, *who did ever see a king thus dealt with*, Eg. 415; hvat skal ek góra við biskup, er slíku hefir belt, . . . *who has dared to deal thus*, Orkn. 252; hver . . . mun hafa þessu belt, at brjóta guð várn Bal, Stj. 391. Judges vi. 99; but more freq. in poetry, bella svikum, *to deal in treason*, Hallfréð; lygi, Þkv. 10; bragði, Am. 55; b. glaumi, gleði, *to be in high spirits*, Gkv. 2. 29; cp. mod. bralla, að, bréllur, f. pl. *tricks*.

**BELLI-BRAGÐ**, n. *knavish dealing, a trick*, Grett. 91, Þorst. hv. 46.

**BELLINN** (mod. *brellinn*), adj. *trickish*, Grett. 22 new Ed.

**BELL-VÍSI**, f. *trickishness*, Finn. 294.

**BELTI**, n. [Lat. *balteus*; Engl. *belt*], *a belt*, esp. a belt of metal (silver) or embroidered, esp. belonging to a woman, Ld. 284, Sturl. iii. 189, Nj. 2, 24: belonging to a man, with a knife fastened to it, Fs. 101, Fms. iv. 27; knif ok belti ok vóru þat góðir gripir, Gísl. 54, Fms. ix. 25, Fb. ii. 8, Nj. 91. COMPS: belta-dráttir, m. *a game*, two boxers tied together with one girdle, also in use in Sweden: hence *a close struggle*, Fms. viii. 181. **BELTIS-ÞÚSS**, m. *a belt-pocket*, Gullþ. 47, Sturl. i. c., Art. 70. **BELTIS-STAÐR**, m. *the belt-waist*, Gísl. 71, Fms. iv. 56. In poetry the sea is called *the belt of islands or of the earth*. 2. **Belti**, *Mare Balticum*, is derived from the Lithuanian *baltas*=*albus*.

3. **astron.** a zone, himinbelti, hitabelti, kuldabelti.

**BEN**, jar, f. pl. jar (neut., N.G.L. i. 387; stór ben, acc. pl. n., Gísl. (in a verse), v. bani above. **I.** *a wound*; as a law term, esp. *a mortal wound* (cp. bani); thus defined, skal sár lýsa, en ben ef at bana verður, Grág. ii. 18, 29, 70; benjar á hinum dauða manni, 28; svá skal nefna vátta at sárum sem at benjum, 30; and in the compps, benja-lýsing, f. *a sort of coroner's inquest upon a slain man*, Grág. ii. 29;

benja-váttir, m. *a sort of coroner's jury*, defined in Grág. ii. 28—þeir eigu at bera, hve margar benjar eru, *they have to give a verdict how many mortal wounds there are*; en búakviðr (*the jury*) hverir sannir eru at; benja-vætti, n. *the verdict of a benjaváttir*, Grág. id. **II.** yet commonly 'ben' means *a small bleeding wound*; þeirri blóðgri ben, er Otkell veitti mér áverka, Nj. 87, Sd. 139, Fs. 144, in the last passage, however, of a mortal wound. It is now medic. *the wound produced by letting blood*. In old poetry it is used in a great many compps.

**ben**, f.=ben, N.G.L. i. 159, 166.

**ben**, u, f. *a bundle*, Gpl. 492: now metaph. *entanglement*. 2. *a bond, tie*, v. höfuðbenda: naut. term, *a stay*.

**ben**, d, later t, [Goth. *bandvinn*], *to beckon, give a sign with the hands or eyes*: with dat., hann bendi þeim at fylgja sér, Hom. 113, K. þ. K. 37, Orkn. 426: metaph. *to forebode, betoken*, Hom. 137, Skálda 170, Stj. 101: with acc. of the thing, Akv. 8. **ben**, d, mod. t, [band], Lat. *curvare*, *to bend*; b. sverð um kné sér, Fms. x. 213; benda boga, *to bend a bow*, Grág. ii. 21, Fas. ii. 88, 330; b. upp, Nj. 107; benda hlifarf, Rm. 39; prob.=Lat. *flectere, nectere*, *to join*, as in mod. usage, b. tunnur, *to hoop a tub*: recipr., bendast á um e-t, *to strive, contest about*, Fms. viii. 391, v. l.: metaph. *to give away*, Al. 44.

**bendi**, n. *a cord*, Fms. iii. 209.

**bendill**, m., dimin. *a small cord, string*, Edda 231.

3. *a sort of seed*, Edda (Gl.).

**bending**, f., Lat. *nutus*, *a sign, token*, Rb. 348, Fms. i. 10; boð ok b., Stj. 36: *foreboding, betokening*, Fms. vii. 195, Ld. 260.

**benja**, að, *to wound mortally*, Fm. 25.

**ben-lauss**, adj. *free from wounds*, N.G.L. i. 357.

**ben-rögn**, n. an *ἀπ. λέγ.*, Nj. 107 (cp. the verse, p. 118), *bloody rain*, a prodigy, foreboding, slaughter, plague, or like events, cp. Eb. ch. 51, Dl. verse 1. **benzl**, n. *a bow in a bent state*; taka boga af benzlum, *to unbend a bow*, Str. 44.

**BER**, n., gen. pl. berja, dat. jum, [Goth. *basī*; A.S. *beria*; Germ. *beere*; cp. also the A.S. *basu*]=*a berry*, almost always in pl., Grág. ii. 347; lesa ber, *to gather berries*, Jb. 310, Bs. i. 135:—distinguished, vinber, *the vine-berry, grape*; esp. of Icel. sorts, bláber, *the blueberry, bilberry, whortleberry*; aðalbláber, *Vaccinium myrtillus*; krækiber, *empetrum*; einirber, *juniiperus*; hrútaber, *rubus saxatilis*; jarðarber, *strawberry*; sortuber or mulningr, *arbutus*, Hjaltr. COMPS: berja-hrat, n. *the stone in a berry*. berja-mór, m. *baccetum*; fara á b., *to go a-black*.



*berrying.* berja-vín, n. *berry-wine* (cp. Engl. *gooseberry*-, *elderberry-wine*), Bs. i. 135.

**BERA**, u, f. I. [björn], a *sbe-bear*, Lat. *ursa*; the primitive root 'ber' remains only in this word (cp. *berserkr* and *berfjall*), björn (q. v.) being the masc. in use, Landn. 176, Fas. i. 367, Vkv. 9: in many Icel. local names, Beru-fjörðr, -vík, from *Polar bears*; fem. names, Bera, Hallbera, etc., Landn.

II. a *shield*, poet., the proverb, baugr er á beru ssemstr, to a shield fits best a baugr (q. v.), Lex. Poët., Edda (Gl.); hence names of poems Beru-drápa, Eg.

bera, að, [berr, nudus], to make bare, Lat. *nudare*; hon beraði líkam sinn, Bret. 22: impers., berar hálsinn (acc.), the neck became bare, Bs. i. 624.

**BERA**, bar, báru, borit, pres. berr,—poët. forms with the suffixed negative; 3rd pers. sing. pres. indic. berrat, Hm. 10; 3rd pers. sing. pret. barat, Vellekla; 1st pers. sing. barkak, Eb. 62 (in a verse); barkat ek, Hs. 8; 2nd pers. sing. bartattu; 3rd pers. pl. bárut, etc., v. Lex. Poët. [Gr. *φέρειν*; Lat. *ferre*; Ulf. *bairan*; A.S. *beran*; Germ. *gebären*; Engl. *bear*; Swed. *bära*; Dan. *bære*].

A. Lat. *ferre*, *portare*: I. prop. with a sense of motion, to bear, carry, by means of the body, of animals, of vehicles, etc., with acc., Egil tók mjöðdrekkuna eina mikla, ok bar undir hendi sér, Eg. 237; bar hann heim hris, Rm. 9; konungr lét bera inn kistur tvær, báru tveir menn hverja, Eg. 310; bera farm af skipi, to unload a ship, Ld. 32; bera (farm) á skip, to load a ship, Nj. 182; tóku alla ösku ok báru á á (annum) út, 623. 36; ok bar þat (carried it) i kerald, 43, K. þ. K. 92; b. mat á bordi, i stofu, to put the meat on table, in the oven; b. mat af bordi, to take it off table, Eb. 36, 266, Nj. 75, Fms. ix. 219, etc. 2.

Lat. *gestare, ferre*, denoting to wear clothes, to carry weapons; skikkja dýr er konungr hafði borit, Eg. 318; b. kórónu, to wear the crown, Fms. x. 16; atgeir, Nj. 119; vápn, 209: metaph., b. ægishjálmu, to inspire fear and awe; b. merki, to carry the flag in a battle, Nj. 274, Orkn. 28, 30, 38, Fms. v. 64, vi. 413; bera fram merki, to advance, move in a battle, vi. 406.

3. b. e-t á hesti (áburðr), to carry on horseback; Auðunn bar mat á hesti, Grett. 107; ok bar hris á hesti, 76 new Ed.; þeir báru á sjau hestum, 98 new Ed.

II. without a sense of motion: 1. to give birth to; [the root of barn, bairn; byrja, incipere; burðr, partus; and burr, filius: cp. Lat. *parere*; also Gr. *φέρειν*, Lat. *ferre*, of child-bearing.] In Icel. prose, old as well as mod., 'ala' and 'fæða' are used of women; but 'bera,' of cows and sheep; hence sauðburðr, casting of lambs, kýrburðr; a cow is snembær, síðbær, Jólábær, calves early, late, at Yule time, etc.; var ekki ván at hon (the cow) mundi b. fyr en um vátit, Bs. i. 193, 194; kýr hafði borit kálf, Bjarn. 32; bar hvárvæggi sauðrinn sinn burð, Stj. 178: the participle borinn is used of men in a great many compds in a general sense, aptborinn, árborinn, endrborinn, frjálsborinn, goðborinn, höldborinn, hersborinn, konungsborinn, óðalborinn, samborinn, sundrborinn, velborinn, úborinn, þrælborinn, etc.; also out of compds, mun ek eigi up gefa þann söma, sem ek em til borinn, ... entitled to by inheritance, Ld. 102; hann hafði blindr verit borinn, born blind, Nj. 152, Hdl. 34, 42, Vsp. 2: esp. borinn e-m, born of one, Rm. 39, Hdl. 12, 23, 27, Hdm. 2, Gs. 9, Vpm. 25, Stör. 16, Vkv. 15; borinn frá e-m, Hdl. 24: the other tenses are in theol. prose used of Christ, hans blezaða son er virðist at láta berast hingað í heim af sinni blezaðri móður, Fms. i. 281; otherwise only in poetry, eina dóttur (acc.) berr álfröðull (viz. the sun, regarded as the mother), Vpm. 47; hann Gjálp um bar, hann Greip um bar ..., Hdl. 36: borit (sup.), Hkv. i. 1. β. of trees, flowers; b. ávöxt, blóm ..., to bear fruit, flower ..., (freq.); bar aldinviðrinn tvennan blóma, Fms. ix. 265; cp. the phrase, bera sitt barr, v. barr.

2. denoting to load, with acc. of the person and dat. of the thing: a. in prop. sense; hann hafði borit sik mjök vápnum, be had loaded himself with arms, i. e. wore heavy armour, Sturl. iii. 250. β. but mostly in a metaph. sense; b. e-n ofraflí, ofrmagni, ofríðli, ofríki, magni, to bear one down, to overcome, oppress one, by odds or superior force, Grág. i. 101, ii. 195, Nj. 80, Hkr. ii. 371, Gpl. 474, Stj. 512, Fms. iii. 175 (in the last passage a dat. pers. badly); b. e-n ráðum, to overrule one, Nj. 198, Ld. 296; b. e-n málum, to bear him down (wrongfully) in a lawsuit, Nj. 151; b. e-n bjóri, to make drunk, Vkv. 26: medic., borinn verkjum, sótt, Bjarn. 68, Og. 5; bölví, Gg. 2: borne down, feeling heavy pains; þess er borin ván, no hope, all hope is gone, Ld. 250; borinn sök, charged with a cause, Fms. v. 324, H. E. i. 561; bráðum borinn, to be taken by surprise, Fms. iv. 111; b. fé, gull á e-n, to bring one a fee, gold, i. e. to bribe one, Nj. 62; borinn baugum, bribed, Alm. 5; always in a bad sense, cp. the law phrase, b. fé í dóm, to bribe a court, Grág., Nj. 240.

3. to bear, support, sustain, Lat. *sustinere, tolerare, ferre*: a. properly, of a ship, horse, vehicle, to bear, be capable of bearing; þeir hlóðu bæði skipin sem borð báru, all that they could carry, Eb. 302;—a ship 'berr' (carries) such and such a weight; but 'tekr' (takes) denotes a measure of fluids. β. metaph. to sustain, support; dreif þannig svá mikill mannfjöldi at landit fékk eigi borit, Hkr. i. 56; but metaph. to bear up against, endure, support grief, sorrow, etc., sýndist öllum at Guð hefði nær ætlað hvat hann mundi b. mega, Bs. i. 139; biðr hann friðar ok þykist ekki mega b. reiði hans, Fms. iii. 80: the phrase, b. harm sinn í hljóði, to suffer silently;

b. svívirðing, x. 333: absol., þótti honum mikitt er þig Kjartans, en þó bar hann drengleiga, be bore it manfully, Ld. 226; er þat úvíska, at b. eigi slikt, not to bear or put up with, Glúm. 327; b. harm, to grieve, Fms. xi. 425: in the phrases, b. sik, b. af sér, berask, berask vel (illa, litt), to bear oneself, to bear up against misfortune; Guðrúnu þótti mikitt fráfall þorkels, en þó bar hon skörluga af sér, she bore her bravely up, Ld. 326–328; lézt hafa spurt at ekkjan bæri vel af sér harmana, Eb. 88; berask af; hversu bersk Auðr af um bróðurdaudann? (how does she bear it?); hón bersk af litt (she is much borne down) ok þykir mikitt, Gísl. 24; mun oss vandara gört en öðrum at vér berim oss vel (Lat. *fortiter ferre*), Nj. 197; engi maðr hefði þar jamvel borit sik, none had borne himself so boldly, Sturl. iii. 132; b. sik vel upp, to bear well up against, bear a stout heart, Hrafn. 17; b. sik beiskliga (sorely), Stj. 143; b. sik litt, to be downcast, Fms. ii. 61; b. sik at göra e-t, to do one's best, try a thing.

III. in law terms or modes of procedure: 1. bera járn, the ordeal of bearing hot iron in the hand, cp. járnburðr, skírsla. This custom was introduced into Scandinavia together with Christianity from Germany and England, and superseded the old heathen ordeals 'hólinganga,' and 'ganga undir jarðarmen,' v. this word. In Norway, during the civil wars, it was esp. used in proof of paternity of the various pretenders to the crown, Fms. vii. 164, 200, ix. Hásk. S. ch. 14, 41–45, viii. (Sverr. S.) ch. 150, xi. (Jómsv. S.) ch. 11, Grett. ch. 41, cp. N. G. L. i. 145, 389. Trial by ordeal was abolished in Norway A.D. 1247. In Icel. it is very rarely mentioned, vide however Lv. ch. 23 (paternity), twice or thrice in the Sturl. i. 56, 65, 147, and Grág. i. 341, 361; it seems to have been very seldom used there, (the passage in Grett. S. l. c. refers to Norway.) 2. bera út (hence útburðr, q. v.), to expose children; on this heathen custom, vide Grimm R. A. In heathen Icel., as in other parts of heathen Scandinavia, it was a lawful act, but seldom exercised; the chief passages on record are, Gunnl. S. ch. 3 (ok þat var þá síðvandi nokkurr, er land var allt alheiðit, at þeir menn er fétitir vóru, en stóð ómegð mjök lit handa létu út bera börn sín, ok þótti þó illa gört ávalt), Fs. Vd. ch. 37, Harð. S. ch. 8, Rd. ch. 7, Landn. v. ch. 6, Finnb. ch. 2, þorst. Uxaf. ch. 4, Hervar. S. ch. 4, Fas. i. 547 (a romance); cp. Jómsv. S. ch. 1. On the introduction of Christianity into Icel. A.D. 1000, it was resolved that, in regard to eating of horse-flesh and exposure of children, the old laws should remain in force, Íb. ch. 9; as Grimm remarks, the exposure must take place immediately after birth, before the child had tasted food of any kind whatever, and before it was besprinkled with water (ausa vatni) or shewn to the father, who had to fix its name; exposure, after any of these acts, was murder, cp. the story of Liaburga told by Grimm R. A.; v. also a Latin essay at the end of the Gunnl. S. (Ed. 1775). The Christian Jus Eccl. put an end to this heathen barbarism by stating at its very beginning, ala skal barn hvert er borit verðr, i. e. all children, if not of monstrous shape, shall be brought up, N. G. L. i. 339, 363.

β. b. út (now more usual, hefja út, Am. 100), to carry out for burial; vera erðr ok út borinn, Odd. 20; var hann heygðr, ok út borinn at fornum sið, Fb. i. 123; b. á bál, to place (the body and treasures) upon the pile, the mode of burying in the old heathen time, Fas. i. 487 (in a verse); var hon borin á bálit ok slegit í eldi, Edda 38.

B. Various and metaph. cases. I. denoting motion: 1. 'bera' is in the Grág. the standing law term for delivery of a verdict by a jury (búar), either 'bera' absol. or adding kvið (verdict); bera á e-n, or b. kvið á e-n, to give a verdict against, declare guilty; bera af e-m, or b. af e-m kviðinn, to give a verdict for; or generally, bera, or b. um e-t, to give a verdict in a case; bera, or b. vitni, vætti, also simply means to testify, to witness, Nj. 111, cp. kviðburðr (delivering of verdict), vitnisburðr (bearing witness), Grág. ii. 28; eigi eigi búar (jurors) enn at b. um þat hvat lög eru á landi hér, the jurors have not to give verdict in (to decide) what is law in the country, cp. the Engl. maxim, that jurors have only to decide the question of evidence, not of law, Grág. (Kb.) ch. 85; eigi eru búar skildir at b. um hvatvetna; um engi mál eigu þeir at skilja, þau er erlendis (abroad) hafa görzt, id.; the form in delivering the verdict—höfum vér (the jurors), orðit á eitt sáttir, berum á kviðburðinn, berum hann sannan at sökinni, Nj. 238, Grág. i. 49, 22, 138, etc.; í annat sinn báru þeir á Flösa kviðinn, id.; b. annattveggja af eðr á; b. undan, to discharge, Nj. 135; b. kvið í hag (for), Grág. i. 55; b. lýsingar vætti, Nj. 87; b. vitni ok vætti, 28, 43, 44; b. ljúgvitni, to bear false witness, Grág. i. 28; b. orð, to bear witness to a speech, 43; bera frændsemi sundr, to prove that they are not relations, N. G. L. i. 147; reflex., berask ör vætti, to prove that oneself is wrongly summoned to bear witness or to give a verdict, 44: berask in a pass. sense, to be proved by evidence, ef vanefni b. þess manns er á hönd var lýst, Grág. i. 257; nema jafumáli berisk, 229; þótt þér berisk þat faðerni er þú segir, Fms. vii. 164; hann kvaðst ætla, at honum mundi berask, that he would be able to get evidence for, Fs. 46. β. gener. and not as a law term; b. á, b. á hendr, to charge; b. e-n undan, to discharge, Fs. 95; eigi erum vér þessa valdir er þú berr á oss, Nj. 238, Ld. 206, Fms. iv. 380, xi. 251, Th. 78; b. e-m á bryn, to throw in one's face, to accuse, Greg. 51; b. af sér, to deny; eigi mun ek af mér b., at ... (non diffitebor), Nj. 271;



-m gott vitni, to give one a good... 11; b. e-m vel (illa) söguna, bear favourable (unfavourable) witness of one, 271. 2. to bear word of mouth, report, tell, Lat. *referre*: either absol. or adding þju, orð, orðsending, eyrindi, boð, sögu, njósna, frétt... or by adding þep, b. fram, frá, upp, fyrir; b. kveðju, to bring a greeting, compliment, Eg. 127; b. erindi (sin) fyrir e-n, to plead one's case before one, or all one's errand, 472, 473; b. njósna, to apprise, Nj. 131; b. fram, to utter (a speech), talaði jungherra Magnús hit fyrsta erindi (M. made first speech in public), ok fanst mönnum mikit um hversu úbernsliga á var borit, Fms. x. 53; (in mod. usage, b. fram denotes gramm. to pronounce, hence 'framburðr,' pronunciation); mun ek þat nú fram b., I will now tell, produce it, Ld. 256, Eg. 37; b. frá, to attest, relate with basis; má þat frá b., Dropl. 11. b. upp, to produce, mention, tell, e. slík lygi sé upp borin fyrir hann, though such a lie be told him, Eg. þær (viz. charges) urðu engar upp bornar (produced) við Rút, Nj. þerr Sigtryggur þegar urði erindi sin (cp. Germ. *offenbaren*), 271, Ld. 11; b. upp gátu, to give (propound) a riddle, Stj. 411, Fas. i. 464; b. fyrir, to plead as an excuse; b. saman ráð sin, or the like, to consult, 91; eyddist þat ráð, er þeir báru saman, which they had designed, 656 A. ii; b. til skripta, to confess (eccl.), of auricular confession, 124, 655 xx. III. in a metaphorical or circumlocutory sense, and without any sense of motion, to keep, hold, bear, of a title; b. nafn, to bear a name, esp. as honour or distinction; tignar nafn, haulds nafn, jarls nafn, lends manns nafn, konungs nafn, bónda nafn, Fms. i. 17, 278, x. 44, Gpl. 106; in a more metaph. sense, denoting endowments, luck, disposition, or the like, b. (ekki) gæfu, hamingju, auðna til e-n, to enjoy (enjoy not) good or bad luck, etc.; at þórólfir mundi eigi endis gæfu til b. um vináttu við Harald, Eg. 75, 112, 473, Fms. iv. 164, 168; úhamingju, 219; b. vit, skyn, kunnáttu á (yfir) e-t, to bring wit, knowledge, etc., to bear upon a thing, xi. 438, Band. 7; hence vel (illa) borinn, well (ill) endowed with wit, Eg. 51; vel hyggjandi borinn, endowed with reason, Grág. ii; b. hug, traust, áráði, þor, til e-s, to be courage, confidence... to do a thing, Gullþ. 47, Fms. ix. 220, Band. 6. áhyggju, önn fyrir, to care, be concerned about, Fms. x. 318; b. elsku til e-s, to bear affection, love to one; b. hatr, to hate: b. svörtu, to have dark eyes, poet., Korm. (in a verse); b. snart hjarta, Hom. vant er þat af sjá hvar hvergi berr hjarta sitt, where he keeps his heart, Orkn. 474; b. gott hjarta, to bear a proud heart, Lex. Poët., etc.; b. skyndi at um e-t, to make speed with a thing, Lat. *festinare*, etc. viii. 57. 2. with some sense of motion, to bear off or away, to carry off, gain, in such phrases as, b. sigr af e-m, af e-u, to carry off the victory from or in...; hann hafði borit sigr af tveim orrustum, er gegnar-hafa verit, he had borne off the victory in two battles, Fms. xi. 11; bera banaorð af e-m, to slay one in a fight, to be the victor; þórr beraorð af Miðgarðsormi, Edna 42, Fms. x. 400: it seems properly mean, to bear off the fame of having killed a man; verðat svá rík þu, at Regin skyli mitt banaorð bera, Fm. 39; b. hærra, lægra hlut, to bear off the higher or the lower lot, i.e. to get the best or the worst lot, or the metaphor is taken from a sortilege, Fms. ii. 268, i. 59, vi. 1; b. efra, hærra skjöld, to carry the highest shield, to get the victory, 94, Lex. Poët.; b. hátt (lágt) höfuðit, to bear the head high (low), i.e. to be in high or low spirits, Nj. 91; but also, b. halann bratt (lágt), to look up or let fall the tail (metaph. from cattle), to be in an exultant low mood: sundry phrases, as, b. bein, to rest the bones, be buried; þú til Íslands, þar mun þér auðið verða beinin at b., Grett. 91 A; en þygg ek at þú munir hér b. beinin í Norðrálfunni, Orkn. 142; b. fyrir þó, to throw overboard, metaph. to oppress; verð þórhallr nú fyrir þó borinn, Tb. was defied, set at naught, Fær. 234; b. brjóst fyrir e-m, to be the breast-shield, protection of one, Fms. vii. 263; also, b. hönd fyrir höfuð sér, metaph. to put one's hand before one's head, i.e. to defend oneself; b. æghjálmar yfir e-m, to keep one in awe and submission, Fm. 16, 17, A. I. 2. III. connected with prepp., b. af, and (rarely) yfir (cp. *burðr*, *yfirburðr*), to excel, surpass; eigi sá hvártveggja féit er af öðrum *burðr*, who gets the best of it, Nj. 15; en þó þar Bollif af b. surpassed all rest, Ld. 330; þat mannaþal bar eigi minnr af öðrum mönnum um leik, af ok frækneik, en Ormrinn Langi af öðrum skipum, Fms. ii. 12; at hinn útlendi skal yfir b. (outdo) þann sem Enskrir kalla meistara, 431; b. til, to apply, try if it fits; en er þeir báru til (viz. shoes to the hoof of a horse), þá var sem hæfði hestinum, ix. 55; bera til hvern til at öðrum at portinu, Thom. 141; b. e-t við, to try it on (hence *burðr*, *experiment*, *effort*); b. um, to wind round, as a cable round a post, or the like, Nj. 115; þá þar hann þá fæsti um sik, made it fast round his body, Fms. ix. 219; 'b. e-t undir e-n' is to consult one, ellipt., undir dóm e-s; 'b. e-t fyrir' is to feign, use as excuse; b. á, i, to bear, anoint; b. vatn í augu sér, Rb. 354; b. tjöru í höfuð sér, Nj. 181, m. 70, 73, cp. *áburðr*; b. gull, silfr, á, to ornament with gold or silver, 114, Finnb. 258: is now also used = to dung, b. á völl; b. vápn á e-n, to attack one with sharp weapons, Eg. 583, Fms. xi. 334; b. eld at, to set fire to, Nj. 122; b. fjötur (bönd) at e-m, to put fetters (bonds) on one, Fms. 72, Hm. 150: metaph. reflex., bönd berask at e-m, a law term, the law bears against one; b. af sér, to parry off; Gyrdur berr af sér lagit,

G. parries the thrust off. Fms. x. 421; cp. A. II. 3. β.

IV. reflex., berask mikit á (cp. *áburðr*), to bear oneself proudly, or b. lítið á, to bear oneself humbly; hann var hinn kátasti ok barst á mikit, Fms. ii. 68, viii. 219, Eb. 258; b. lítið á, Clem. 35; láta af berask, to die; Öttar vill skipa til um fjárfar sitt áðr hann láti af b., Fms. ii. 12: berask fyrir, to abide in a place as an asylum, seek shelter; hér munu vit láta fyrir b., Fms. iii. 471; berask e-t fyrir, to design a thing, be busy about, bærsk hann þat fyrir at sjá aldregi konur, Greg. 53; at njósna um hvat hann bærist fyrir, to inquire into what he was about, Fms. iv. 184, Vigl. 19. β. recipr. in the phrase, berask banaspjót eptir, to seek for one another's life, Glúm. 354: b. vápn á, of a mutual attack with sharp weapons, Fms. viii. 53. γ. pass., sár berask á e-n, of one in the heat of battle beginning to get wounds and give way, Nj. —berask við, to be prevented, not to do; ok nú lét Almáttugr Guð við berast kirkjubrunnann, stopped, prevented the burning of the church, Fms. v. 144; en mér þætti gott ef við bærist, svá at hón kæmi eigi til þín, vi. 210, vii. 219; ok var þá búit at hann mundi þegar láta hamarinn skjanna honum, en hann lét þat við berask, be betwought himself and did not, Edna 35; því at mönnum þótti sem þannig mundi helzt úhæfa við berask, that mischief would thus be best prevented, Sturl. ii. 6, iii. 80.

Q. IMPERS. —with a sort of passive sense, both in a loc. and temp. sense, and gener. denotes an involuntary, passive motion, happening suddenly or by chance: I. with acc. it bears or carries one to a place, i.e. one happens to come; the proverb, alla (acc.) berr at sama brunni, all come to the same well (end), Lat. *omnes una manet nox*; bar hann þá ofan gegnt Özuri, he happened to come in his course just opposite to Ö., Lat. *delatus est*, Dropl. 25: esp. of ships or sailors; nú berr svá til (happens) herja, at vér komum eigi fram ferðinni, berr oss (acc.) til Íslands eðr annara landa, it bore us to I., i.e. if we drive or drift thither, Fms. iv. 176; þá (acc. pl.) bar suðr í haf, they drifted southwards, Nj. 124. β. as a cricketing term, in the phrase, berr (bar) út knöttinn, the ball rolls out, Gisl. 26, cp. p. 110 where it is transit; berr Gísl ok út knöttinn, vide Vigl. ch. 11, Grett. ch. 17, Vd. ch. 37, Hallfr. S. ch. 2. γ. Skarphedín (acc.) bar nú at þeim, Sk. came suddenly upon them, Nj. 144; bar at Hróaldi þegar allan skjöldinn, the shield was dashed against H.'s body, 198; ok skyldu sæta honum, ef hann (acc.) bæri þar at, if he should perchance come, shew himself there, Orkn. 406; e-n berr yfir, it bears one, i.e. one is borne onwards, as a bird flying, a man riding; þóttist vita, at hann (acc.) mundi fljóttara yfir bera ef hann ríði en gengi, that he would get on more fleetly riding than walking, Hrafn. 7; hann (acc.) bar skjótt yfir, he passed quickly, of a flying meteor, Nj. 194; e-n berr undan, escapes. 2. also with acc. followed by prepp. við, saman, jafnframt, hjá, of bodies coinciding or covering one another: loc., er jafnframt ber jadrana tungls ok sólar, if the orb of the moon and sun cover each other, Rb. 34; þat kann vera stundum, at tunglit (acc.) berr jafnt á millum vár ok sólar (i.e. in a moon eclipse), 108; ber nokkut jaðar (acc.) þess hjólar jaðri, 34; Gunnarr sér at rauðan kyrtill (acc.) bar við glugginn, G. sees that a red kirtle passed before the window, Nj. 114; bar fyrir utan þat skip vápnaburðr (acc.) heidngja (gen. pl.), the missiles of the deathens passed over the ship without hurting them, flew too high, Fms. vii. 232; hvergi bar skugga (acc.) á, nowhere a shadow, all bright, Nj. 118; þangat sem helzt mátti nokkut yfir þá skugga bera af skógnum, where they were shadowed (hidden) by the trees, Fms. x. 239; e-t berr fram (hátt), a body is prominent, Lat. *eminet*; Ólafur konungur stóð í lyptingunni, bar hann (acc.) hátt mjök, king O. stood out conspicuously, ii. 308; b. yfir, þótti mjök bera hljóð (acc.) þar yfir er Ólafur sat, the sound was heard over there where O. sat, Sturl. i. 21; b. á milli, something comes between; leiti (acc.) bar á milli, a bill bid the prospect, Nj. 263: metaph., e-m berr e-t á milli, they come to dissent, 13, v. 1; b. fyrir augu (hence *fyrirburðr*, *vision*), of a vision or the like; mart (acc.) berr nú fyrir augu mér, ek sé... many things come now before my eyes, 104; hann mundi allt þat er fyrir hann hafði borit, i.e. all the dream, 195; eina nótt berr fyrir hann í svefni mikla sýn, Fms. i. 137, Rd. 290; veiði (acc.) berr í hendr e-m (a metaphor from hunting), sport falls to one's lot; hér bæri veiði í hendr nú, here would be a game, Nj. 252; e-t berr undan (a metaphor from fishing, hunting term), when one misses one's opportunity; vel væri þá... at þá veiði (acc.) bæri eigi undan, that this game should not go amiss, 69; en ef þetta (acc.) berr undan, if this breaks down, 63; hon bað hann þá drepa einhvær manna hans, heldr en allt (acc.) bæri undan, rather than that all should go amiss, Eg. 258: absol., þyki mér illa, ef undan berr, if I miss it, Nj. 155; viljum vér ekki at undan beri at... we will by no means miss it... Fms. viii. 309, v. 1. The passage Bs. i. 416 (en fjárhlutur sá er átt hafði Ari, bar undan Guðmundi) is hardly correct, fjárhlutur þann would run better, cp. bera undan, as a law term, below.

II. adding prepp.; b. við, at til, til hendi, at móti, til handa... to befall, happen, Lat. *accidere, occurrere*, with dat. of the person, (v. *atburðr*, *viðburðr*, *tilburðr*); engi hlut skyldi þann at b., no such thing should happen as... Fms. xi. 70; svá þar at einn vetr, it befell, x. 201; þat hefir nú víst at hendi borit, er... Nj. 174; þó þetta vandræði (acc.) hafi nú borit oss (dat.) at hendi, Eg. 7; b. til handa, id., Sks. 327; bar honum svá til, so it befell him, Fms. xi.



425; at honum bæri engan váðaligan hlut til á veginum, *that nothing dangerous should befall him on the way*, Stj. 212; bæri þat þá svá við, at hann ryfi, *it then perchance might happen, that* . . . 102; þat bar við at Högni kom, 169, 172, 82; raun (acc.) berr á, *it is proved by the fact, event*, Fms. ix. 474, x. 185. 2. temp., e-t berr á, *it happens to fall on* . . .; ef þing (acc.) berr á hina helgu viku, *if the parliament falls on the holy week* (Whitsun), Grág. i. 106; ef Crucis messu (acc.) berr á Drottins dag, Rb. 44; berr hana (viz. Petrs messu, June 29) aldrei svá optarr á öldinni, 78; þat er nú berr oss næst, *what has occurred of late*, Sturl. iii. 182; b. í móti, *to happen exactly at a time*; þetta (acc.) bar í móti at þenna sama dag andaðist Brandr biskup, Bs. i. 468; b. saman, id.; bar þat saman, at þá var Gunnarr at segja brennusöguna, *just when G. was about telling the story*, Nj. 269. 3. metaph. of agreement or separation; en þat (acc.) þykir mjök saman b. ok þessi frásögn, Fms. x. 276; with dat., bar öllum sögum vel saman, *all the records agreed well together*, Nj. 100, v. l.; berr nú enn í sundr með þeim, Bjarna ok þorkatli at sinni, B. and T., *missed each other*, Vápn. 25. 4. denoting cause; e-t (acc.) berr til . . ., *causes a thing*; ætluðu þat þá allir, at þat mundi til bera, *that that was the reason*, Nj. 75; at þat berr til skilnaðar okkars, *that this will make us to part* (divorce), 261; konungur spurði, hvat til bæri úgleði hans, *what was the cause of his grief?* Fms. vi. 355; þat berr til tunglihlups, Rb. 32. 5. meiri ván at brátt beri þat (acc.) til bóta, at hervilliga steypi hans ríki, i. e. *there will soon come help* (venge), Fms. x. 264; fjórir eru þeir hlutir er menn (acc.) berr í ætt á landi hér, *there are four cases under which people may be adopted*, Grág. i. 361. 6. e-t berr undir e-n, *falls to a person's lot*; hon á arf at taka þegar er undir hana berr, *in her turn*, 179; mikla erð (acc.) bar undir hana, Mar. (Fr.); berr yfir, of surpassing, Bs. ii. 121, 158; b. frá, id. (frábúrd); herðimikill svá at þat (acc.) bar frá því sem aðrir menn, Eg. 305; er sagt, at þat bæri frá hve vel þeir mæltu, *it was extraordinary how well they did speak*, Jb. 11; bar þat mest frá hversu illa hann var limaðr, *but above all, how* . . ., Ó. H. 74. 7. with adverbial nouns in a dat. form; e-t berr bráðum, *happens of a sudden*; berr þetta (acc.) nú allbráðum, Fms. xi. 139; cp. vera bráðum borinn, *to be taken by surprise* (above); berr stórum, stærrum, *it matters a great deal*; ætla ek stærrum b. hin lagabrotin (acc.), *they are much more important, matter more*, vii. 305; var þat góðr kostr, svá at stórum bar, xi. 50; hefir oss orðit svá mikil vanhyggja, at stóru berr, *an enormous blunder*, Gisl. 51; svá langa leið, at stóru bar, Fas. i. 116; þat berr stórum, hversu mér þóknast vel þeirra athæfi, *it amounts to a great deal, my liking their service*, i. e. *I do greatly like*, Fms. ii. 37; eigi berr þat allsmám hversu vel mér líkar, *in no small degree do I like*, x. 296. 8. with dat., *it is fitting, becoming*; svá mikit sem landeiganda (dat.) berr til at hafa eptir lögum, *what he is legally entitled to*, Dipl. iii. 10; berr til handa, *it falls to one's lot*, v. above, Grág. i. 93. 9. III. answering to Lat. oportet, absolutely or with an adverb, vel, illa, with infinit.; e-m berr, *it be seems, becomes one*; berr þat ekki né stendr þvílíkum höfudfeðr, at falsa, Stj. 132; berr yðr (dat.) vel, herra, at sjá sannindi á þessu máli, Fms. ix. 326; sagði, at þat bar eigi Kristnum mönnum, at særa Guð, x. 22; þá síðu at mér beri vel, Sks. 353 B: used absol., berr vel, illa, *it is be seeming, proper, fit, unseeming, unfit, improper*; at-hæfi þat er vel berr fyrir konungs auglit, 282; þat þykir ok eigi illa bera, at maðr hafi svart skinn til hosna, i. e. *it suits pretty well*, 301; in case of a pers. pron. in acc. or dat. being added, the sentence becomes personal in order to avoid doubling the impers. sentence, e. g. e-m berr skylda (not skyldu) til, *one is bound by duty*; veit ek eigi hver skylda (nom.) yðr (acc.) ber til þess at láta jarl einn ráða, Fms. i. 52; also leaving the dat. out, skylda berr til at vera forsjámaðr með honum, vii. 280; eigi berr hér til úvíska mín, *it is not that I am not knowing*, Nj. 135. 10. IV. when the reflex. inflexion is added to the verb, the noun loses its impers. character and is turned from acc. into nom., e. g. þar (þat?) mun hugrinn minn mest hafa fyrir borizt, *this is what I suspected, fancied*, Lv. 34; cp. hugarburðr, fancy, and e-t berr fyrir e-n (above, C. I. 2); hefir þetta (nom.) vel í móti borizt, *a happy coincidence*, Nj. 104; ef svá harðliga kann til at berask, *if the misfortunes do happen*, Gpl. 55; barsk úðamingja (nom.) til á Íslandi, *that mischief happened* (no doubt the passage is thus to be emended), Bs. i. 78, but bar þá úðamingju . . .; þat (nom.) barsk at, happened, Fms. x. 253; fundir várir (nom.) hafa at borizt nokkurum sinnum, vii. 256; þat barsk at á einhverju sumri, Eg. 154; bærist at um síðir at allr þingheimrinn berðist, 765; cp. berast við, berask fyrir above (B. V.); berast, absol., means to be shaken, knocked about; var þess ván, at fylkingar mundu berast í hergöngunni, *that they would be brought into some confusion*, Fms. v. 74; Hrólfr gekk at ramliga, ok barst Atli (was shaken, gave away) fyrir orku sakir, þar til er hann féll, Fas. iii. 253; barst Jökull allr fyrir orku sakir (of two wrestling), Ísl. ii. 467, Fms. iii. 189; vide B. IV.

D. In mod. usage the strong bera—bar is also used in impersonal phrases, denoting to let a thing be seen, shewn, but almost always with a negative preceding, e. g. ekki bar (ber) á því, *it could (can) not be seen*; að á engu bæri, láta ekki á bera (to keep tight), etc. All these phrases are no doubt alterations from the weak verb bera, að, nudare,

and never occur in old writers; we have not met with any instance previous to the Reformation; the use is certainly of late date, and affords a rare instance of weak verbs turning into strong; the reverse is more freq. the case.

ber-bakt, n. adj., ríða b., *to ride bare-back*, i. e. without saddle Glúm. 362.

ber-beinn, adj. bare-legged, Fms. vii. 63, Harbl. 5.

ber-brynjaðr, þat without coat of mail, Sd. 146, Bs. i. 541.

ber-dreymr, now berdreyminn, adj. [draumr], having 'bare' (i. e. clear, true) dreams as to the future, v. Ísl. þjóðs. ii. 91, Ísl. ii. 91, Fms. iii. 447, Gisl. 41.

berendi, n. = berfé, N. G. L. i. 70, 225.

ber-fé, n. a female animal, opp. to gradfé, Grág. i. 426, Jb. 431.

ber-fjall, n.

1. [ber = björn and fjall, fell = pellis], a bear-skin Vkv. 10 (2).

2. [ber, nudus, and fjall, fell = mons], a bare fell or rocky bill, (now freq.)

ber-fætt, adj. bare-footed, bare-legged, Bs. i. 83, Hkr. ii. 259, Fms. vii. 63, x. 331.

COMP. berfættu-bræðr, m. pl. a minorite, bare-footed friar, Ann. 1265.

BERG, n. [Ulf. baigra = ἡ ὀρεινή; A. S. biorh; Germ. berg; Dan. bjerg; Swed. berg; cp. bjarg and borg, in Swed. and Dan. berg means a mountain gener., = Icel. fjall; in Icel. berg is a special name]—a rock, elevated rocky ground, as in löberg; vaðberg, a rock on the shore where the angler stands; móberg, a clay soil, saxum terrestri-arenaceum fuscum, Eggert Itin.; þursberg is a sort of whetstone, cp. Edda 58; and heinberg, bone-stone, id.; silfrberg, silver-ore, Stj.; á bergi, on a rock or rocky platform.

β. a rock, boulder; varð b. eitt undir höfði honum Flov. 31. γ. a precipice = björg; framan í bergi, Fms. vii. 81, Eg. 581, Hkr. i. 151; meitilberg.

berg-búi, a, m. a berg-dueller, i. e. a giant, Landn. 271, Barð. 164.

berg-danir, m. pl. the Danes, (inhabitants) of rocks, giants, Hým. 17.

berg-hamarr, m. a rocky projection, Hom. 117.

berg-hlið, f. the side or slope of a b., Fms. viii. 57, = Icel. fjallshlið.

berg-högg, n. a quarry, þjal. 8; cp. berhögg.

bergi-bíti, a, m. a bit to taste, Sturl. ii. 132.

bergiligr, adj. inviting to taste, Sks. 528.

berging (berging, Eluc. 20), f. tasting, taste, Stj. 292, Hom. 53.

Magn. 486, Eluc. 54.

bergisamligr, adj. = bergiligr, Sks. 528.

BERGJA, ḡ, [A. S. beorgan; Lat. gustare], to taste; with dat., þórgunna vildi engum mat b., *Tb. would taste no food*, Eb. 262; b. öli, Ls. 9.

þeir bergðu engu nema snjó, Fms. viii. 52, 303, Stj. 268, Andr. 70; b. Guðs holdi ok blóði, in the holy supper, 655 xviii; b. dauða, to taste death, Post. 656 C, Fb. i. 323; fá margir sjúkir menn heilsu, er b., *they drink*, Fms. i. 232, iii. 12, Hom. 82; b. á e-n, Stj. 39, Fas. i. 246; b. af, Sks. 106, Blas. 43; cp. bjarga, bjargast við e-t, e. g. Eb. 244, Eg. 204, Clem. 26, Fs. 174.

berg-mál, n. an echo, also called dvergmál. berg-mála, að, to echo.

berg-rífa, u, f. a fissure in a rock, Symb. 56.

berg-rísi, a, m. [cp. berga-troll in the Norse tales], a bill-giant, Hkr. i. 229; hrímþursar ok bergrisar, Edda 10, 15; hon (Gerðr) var b. ættar, 22; mikit fólk hrímþursa ok bergrisar, 38, Gs. 9, 23.

berg-skor, f. pl. ar, [cp. Scot. scaur], a chasm in a rocky bill, Hkr. i. 20, Fms. vii. 202, Stj. 450. I Sam. xiii. 6.

berg-snös, f. [from snös = a projection, Gullp. 50, ch. 4, not nös, nasus], a rocky projection, Eg. 389, Gullp. 8, l. c., Fas. i. 156 spelt berg-nös, Sæm. 131.

berg-tollr, m. a rock-toll, paid for catching fowl thereon, Sturl. iii. 225.

berg-vörðr, m. a watch, look-out for rocks and cliffs; halda b., Jb. 497.

ber-hendr, adj. bare-banded.

ber-höfði, berhöfða or berhöfðaðr, adj. bare-beaded, Stat. 299.

ber-högg, n. [ber, nudus, or rather = berghögg, metaph. for a quarry], in the phrase, ganga á (i) b. við e-n, metaph. to make open fight, deal rudely with, Fms. xi. 248, Ld. 142; Jóann gekk á b. at banna, St. Jóhn interdicted openly, 625. 93, in all those passages 'á' in mod. usage 'i', so Greg. 80, Sturl. ii. 61, Þorst. Síðu-H. 7.

berill, m. a barrel for fluids (for. word), Stj. 367.

BERJA, barði, pres. berr; sup. bart, barzt, O. H. L. 24, Bret. 48, 64, Fms. viii. 214, 215, xi. 16, and later barit, barizt; part. fem. barð.

Am. 84; barðr, fem. bórð, Sturl. iii. 154; mod. barinn; either form may now be used: [Lat. ferio. The word is not found in Ulf., and seems to be unknown in Germ. and Engl.; it is lost in mod. Dan.]

I. act. to strike, beat, smite, with acc., Fms. vii. 227, Eg. 582; as a punishment, b. húð af e-m, to scourge one, N. G. L. i. 85; to thrash to death, 341; b. grjóti, to stone, of witches, Am. 84, Ld. 152, Eb. 98, Gisl. 34; to castigate, b. til batnaðar, Hkr. ii. 178; cp. the sayings, einginn verðr óbarinn biskup, and vera barðr til bækr, Bs. i. 410; b. steinum í andlit e-m, to throw stones in one's face, 623. 31; b. e-u saman vápnum, sverðum, skjöldum, knefum, to dash weapons . . . against each other, Fms. vii. 204; b. gull, to beat gold, x. 206; sem barit gull,



*beaten gold*, Ísl. ii. 206; b. korn, to *thresh corn*, Magn. 520; *ph.* to *chide, scold*, b. e-n illyrdum, ávitum, Nj. 64, Hom. 35:—with 'at', to *knock, rap, strike*, b. á hurð, á dyrr (or at dyrum), to *rap, knock at a door*, Th. 6; b. sér á brjóst, to *smite on one's breast*, in stance, Fms. v. 122; b. at hurðu, Sturl. iii. 153; b. til e-s, á e-m, to *give a thrashing*, Dropl. 23; er þú á konum barðir, Hbl. 38; hjartað i undir síðunni, to *beat, of the heart*, Str. 6 (but hjartsláttur, *throbbing heart*), in mod. use reflex., hjartað berst, hjartað barðist i brjósti, Pass. 2. 12: in the phrase, b. i brestina, to *cry off a bargain*, the *phor* is taken from *hammering the fissure of a ring or the like*, in r to hide the fault, Nj. 32.

II. reflex., *berjask*, [cp. Fr. *se*; Germ. *sich schlagen*], to *fight*, Lat. *pugnare*, Boll. 360, Rd. 296, x. 86, Ísl. ii. 267, Fas. i. 255, lb. 11: of a duel, ok þat með, at vit nk hér á þinginu, Eg. 351; b. við e-n, to *fight with*, Fms. xi. 86; e-t, Lat. *oppugnare*, á borgina, i. 103, vii. 93, Stj. (freq.), seems to Latinism; b. til e-s, to *fight for a thing*; at b. til Englands, to *England*, Ísl. ii. 247, v. 1; b. orrostu, Lat. *pugnare*, vii. 79: of the fighting of eagles, Ísl. ii. 195.

III. impers., dat., it *dashes against*; skýja grjóti barði i augu þeim, the *ballstones* *beat in their eyes*, Jd. 31; honum barði við ráfit kirkjunnar, *he dashed* *against the roof*, Bs. i. 804; þeim barði saman, they *dashed against each* *other*, id.

BERKJA, t, to *bark, bluster*; with dat., b. yfir e-u, Al. 24; er oss hefir i sumar berkt, Hkr. iii. 386; hefir þú stórt berkt við oss, Fms. xi. cp. barki, digrbarkliga.]

kykvendi, n. a *she-beast*, Fms. xi. 94.  
kyrtlaðr, adj. *without cloak, wearing the kyrtill only*, Fms. ii. 29.  
leggjaðr and berlegg, adj. *bare-legged*, Fms. vii. 63, x. 415.  
ligr, adj. and berliga, adv. I. [ber, nudus], *open, mani-*  
*fold*, 134; adv. *openly*, Fms. iv. 234, ix. 447, Ísl. ii. 317; compar.,

II. [ber, bacca], *fruitful*, Stj. 15.  
lings-áss, m. [from Swed. *bärting*, a *pole, bar*], a *pole*; b. þrettán langr, Fms. iii. 227, æt. ley, l. c., [cp. *berling*, in Engl. carpentry, *cross rafter of a roof*.]

málugr and bermáll, adj. *bare-spoken, outspoken*, Fms. x. 420.  
mælgí, f. *bare-speech, freedom of speech*, Fms. vi. 178.

mæli, n. pl. = bermæli, Fms. ix. 333, Hkr. iii. 77.  
mæltz, part. = bermálugr, Fms. xi. 53, Hkr. iii. 97.

nska, u, f. [barn], *childhood, childishness*; proverb, bráðgeð er kan, Fms. vi. 220; vera i b., Nj. 30, Fms. vii. 199, Sk. 596.  
bernsku-bragð, n. a *boyish trick*, Gret. 92, Sturl. iii. 124.

nsku-maðr, m. a *youth, childish person*, Hkr. ii. 156.  
nskligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), *childish*, Fms. v. 245, Sk. 553, 153,

1. 434.  
nskr, adj. [Ulf. *barnisks*], *childish*, Fms. i. 22, vii. 237, ix. 249,

1. 50.  
orðr, adj. = bermáll.

RR, adj. [A.S. *bār*; Engl. *bare*; Germ. *bar*; Slav. *bos*; Litt. *bas*]; the Goth word is not on record, but was prob. sounded *basus*; radical form is *b-s*, not *b-r*, and it is consequently different from Lat. *b* (in *aperio*), or *bera*, *ferre*, v. Grimm s.v.]:—Lat. *nudus*, *bare*, *ad*; alþrynjaðr svá at ekki var bert nema augun, Fms. vii. 45; beran ástað, Nj. 9; undir þerum himni, under the *bare sky*, in open air, Nj. 544; á beru svæði, in open field; ber svæð, naked swords, i. 266; ríða þerum hestum = *berbakt*, Dl. 11.

2. metaph. *ad*, unprotected, Grág. ii. 8; berr er hver á baki nema sér bróður *cover*, Nj. 265. *β*, uncovered, open, clear, manifest; segja með in orðum, in clear words, Stj. 447; verða berr at e-u, to be convicted *thing*, 656 A, 25; berar jartegnir, Fms. ii. 221; göran sik beran at to *shew openly*, mostly in a bad sense, xi. 55; vóru berastir i því dir, the *Tb.* were most undisguised in it, Hkr. ii. 57; göra bert, *to make known, lay bare*, Fms. i. 32, vii. 195.

serkr, s, m., pl. ir: [the etymology of this word has been much *tested*; some—upon the authority of Snorri, hans menn fóru 'bryn-  
*ir*, Hkr. i. 11—derive it from 'berr' (*bare*) and 'serkr' [cp. *sark*, for *sbirt*]; but this etymology is inadmissible, because 'serkr' is a *not an adj.*: others derive it from 'berr' (Germ. *bär=ursus*).

It is greatly to be preferred, for in olden ages athletes and champions *to wear hides of bears, wolves, and reindeer* (as skins of lions in *outh*), hence the names Bjálfi, Bjarnhéðinn, Úlfhéðinn, (héðinn, *—*pellibus aut parvis rhēnōnum tegimentis utuntur,' Caes. Bell.

vi. 22: even the old poets understood the name so, as may be *in the poem of Hornklofi* (beginning of 10th century), a dialogue *between a Valkyrja and a raven*, where the Valkyrja says, at berserkja vil ek þik spyrja, to which the raven replies, Úlfhéðnar heita, they *called Wolfcoats*, cp. the Vd. ch. 9; þeir berserkr er Úlfhéðnar vóru

þir, þeir höfðu vargstakka (*coats of wild beasts*) fyrir brynjur, Fs. *a 'bear-sark', 'bear-coat'*, i. e. a *wild warrior or champion* of the *en age*; twelve berserks are mentioned as the chief followers of

val kings of antiquity, e. g. of the Dan. king Rolf Krake, Edda 82; *Ed. king, Gautr.* S. Fas. iii. 36; king Adils, Hrólf. Kr. S. ch. 16 sqq.;

Harald Hárfagri, Eg. ch. 9, Gret. ch. 2, Vd. l. c. (Hornklofi, v. above); the twelve sons of Arngrim, Hervar. S. ch. 3-5, Hdl. 22, 23; the two berserks sent as a present by king Eric at Upsala to earl Hakon of Norway, and by him presented to an Icel. nobleman, Eb. ch. 25. In battle the berserks were subject to fits of frenzy, called *berserks-gangr* (*furor bersericus*, cp. the phrase, ganga berserksgang), when they howled like wild beasts, foamed at the mouth and gnawed the iron rim of their shields; during these fits they were, according to popular belief, proof against steel and fire, and made great havoc in the ranks of the enemy; but when the fever abated they were weak and tame. A graphical description of the 'furor bersericus' is found in the Sagas, Yngl. S. ch. 6, Hervar. S. l. c., Eg. ch. 27, 67, Gret. ch. 42, Eb. ch. 25, Nj. ch. 104, Kristni S. ch. 2, 8 (Vd. ch. 46); cp. also a passage in the poem of Hornklofi—grenjuðu berserkrir, | guð var þeim á sinnum, | emjaðu Úlfhéðnar | ok ísarn gnúðu—which lines recall to the mind Roman descriptions of the Cimbric war-cry. In the Icel. Jus Eccles. the berserks-gangr, as connected with the heathen age, is liable to the lesser outlawry, K. p. K. 78; it is mentioned as a sort of possession in Vd. ch. 37, and as healed by a vow to God. In the Dropl. S. Major (in MS.) it is medically described as a disease (v. the whole extract in the essay 'De furore Bersericico,' Kristni S. old Ed. in calce); but this Saga is modern, probably of the first part of the 17th century. The description of these champions has a rather mythical character. A somewhat different sort of berserker is also recorded in Norway as existing in *gangs of professional bullies*, roaming about from house to house, challenging husbandmen to 'holmgangr' (*duel*), extorting ransom (leysa sik á hólmi), and, in case of victory, carrying off wives, sisters, or daughters; but in most cases the damsel is happily rescued by some travelling Icelder, who fights and kills the berserker. The most curious passages are Glúm. ch. 4, 6, Gisl. ch. 1 (cp. Sir Edm. Head's and Mr. Dasent's remarks in the prefaces), Gret. ch. 21, 42, Eg. ch. 67, Flóam. S. ch. 15, 17; according to Gret. ch. 21, these banditti were made outlaws by earl Eric, A.D. 1012. It is worth noticing that no berserker is described as a native of Icel.; the historians are anxious to state that those who appeared in Icel. (Nj., Eb., Kr. S. l. c.) were born Norse (or Swedes), and they were looked upon with fear and execration. That men of the heathen age were taken with fits of the 'furor athleticus' is recorded in the case of Thorir in the Vd., the old Kveldulf in Eg., and proved by the fact that the law set a penalty upon it. Berserkr now and then occurs as a nickname, Glúm. 378. The author of the Yngl. S. attributes the berserks-gangr to Odin and his followers, but this is a sheer misinterpretation, or perhaps the whole passage is a rude paraphrase of Hm. 149 sqq. In the old Hbl. 37 berserkr and giant are used synonymously. The berserks are the representatives of mere brute force, and it therefore sounds almost blasphemous, when the Norse Barl. S. speaks of Guðs berserkr (*a 'bear-coat' or champion of God*), (Jesus Kristir gleymdi eigi hólmgöngu síns berserks), 54, 197. With the introduction of Christianity this championship disappeared altogether.

bersi, a, m. a *bear*, Gret. 101 A, Fas. ii. 517, Sd. 165, Finn. 246: the phrase, at taka sér bersa-leyfi, to *take bear's leave*, i. e. to *ask nobody* (cp. 'to take French leave'): freq. as a nom. pr., and hence in Icel. local names.

ber-skjaldaðr, adj. *bare of shield*, i. e. *without a shield*, Nj. 97.

ber-svæði, n. an open field.

ber-syndugr, adj. (theol.), a *sinner, publicans and 'sinners'*, Greg. 33, Post. 556, H. E. i. 585.

ber-sögli, f. [bersögull, adj.], a *free, frank speech*; hence bersögils-vísur, f. pl., name of a poem by Sigfrav, Fms. vi. 38 sq.

ber-yrði, n. pl. *plain-speaking*, Fms. vii. 161.

BETR, adv., compar. to vel; and BEZT, elder form bazt, superl., better, best:

I. compar., er betr er, luckily, bappily, Fms. ix. 409, Ld. 22; b. þætti mér, I would rather, Nj. 17; vānu betr, Lat. spe melius, Fms. ii. 101; b. úgört, better not to do, Ld. 59; hafa b., to get the better of it, Fb. i. 174: adding gen., þess b., er . . ., so much the better . . ., Sk. 426: denoting quantity, more, leggit fram b. hit mikla skipit, advance it farther, better on, Fms. ii. 307; engi maðr tók b. en i öxl honum, v. 67; b. en tuttugu menn, ix. 339; þrjú hundrð ok þrír tigur ok sex b., to boot, Rb. 88; ekki máttu sumir menn b. en fú staðir, i. e. they could do no more, were just able to keep up against him, Fms. xi. 136; ef hann orkar b., if he can do more, Grág. (Kb.) ch. 128; nú má hann b., but if he is able to do more . . . id.

2. superl., bazt búið, best equipped, Fas. ii. 523; with a gen., bezt allra manna, Eg. 34; manna bezt, Nj. 147; kvenna bezt hærd, Landn. 151; bazt at báðir væri, cp. Germ. am besten, am liebsten, soonest, Eg. 256.

betra, að, to better, improve, Ld. 106; betrask, to become better, Fms. iii. 160: impers., ef eigi betradist um, Rd. 277; þeir sögðu, at konungi betradist mjök, that the king was much better, Fms. ix. 215.

betran, f. a bettering, improving, esp. in theol., Fms. vi. 217, Stj. 158: alitter., bót ok betran.

betr-feðrungr, m. a man better than his father, Fms. vi. 286.

BETRI, betra, compar., and BEZTR, baztr, batztr, the superl.



to 'góðr,' which serves as the posit. —in the compar. the primitive *a* becomes *e*; thus old poets of the beginning of the 11th century, as Sighvat, rhyme betri—setrs; the old form batrí however occurs, 655 xx. 4: in the superl. the *a* was kept till the end of the 12th century. Sighvat rhymes, last—bázt; old vellum MSS. now and then still spell with *a* (bázt, bázt ...), Glúm. 371, Heið. S. Ísl. ii. 324, Grág. ii. 165, 252, Fms. xi. 214, 220, Hm. 13, 26, 47, Hkv. Hjörv. 39, Lb. 12, Pd. 11, Yt. 27, 625, 42, Fms. x. (Ágrip) 418; bápztra (báztra), gen. pl., 398, 401 (but betpt, 385); bázt (acc.), Eluc. 36: sing. fem. and neut. pl. bōzt, with a changed vowel, bōzt heill, n. pl., Skv. 2. 19; bōztu (bōptu), pl., Fms. x. 401, 403, 415: it is spelt with *z*, *tz* (in Ágrip even *þt*), or *zt*, in mod. spelling often *s*, as in mod. Engl., and pronounced at present as an *s*, {Goth. *batizo*, superl. *batisto*; A. S. *batra* and *betsta*, *besta*; Engl. *better* and *best*; Germ. *besser* and *beste*}:—*better*, *best*; meira ok betra, Nj. 45, 193; betri, Dipl. v. 18; beztu kostu, Nj. 1, Eg. 25; beztu bóndi, Ld. 22. *β*. *kind*, friendly towards one; with dat., er honum hafði bázt verit, 625. 42; er mér hefir beztu verit, Fms. vii. 274: er þér fyrir því bezt ..., it is best for thee, thou doest best to accept it, Nj. 225; því at þinn hlutr má eigi verða betri en góðr, 256; betra byr ok bliðara, 625. 4: with gen., meðan bezt er sumars, during the best part of the summer, Sks. 29, etc. etc., v. góðr.

**beygja**, *ð*, [baugr], to bend, bow, Fms. ii. 108, iii. 210, x. 174: metaph., b. e-m krókt, to make it crooked for one, the metaphor taken from a game or from wrestling, Ld. 40.

**beygla**, u, f. to dint, of plate, metal, etc., Sturl. ii. 221.

**BEYKI**, n. beech-wood; **beykir**, m. a cooper, v. buðkr.

**beyla**, u, f. a bump, Lat. *gibbus*, swelling, Björn, cp. Snót 98.

**beyrsta** and **beysta**, t, [old Dan. *börste*; Swed. *bösta*], to bruse, beat; b. korn, to thresh, Fms. xi. 272; the alliterated phrases, berja ok b., to flog, Hom. 119; b. ok bíta, Grág. ii. 118; b. bakföllum, to pull hard, beat the waves with the oars, Am. 35.

**beysti**, n. [Swed. *böste*], a ham, gammon of bacon, Þiðr. 222.

**beytill**, m., v. göibeytill, *equisetum hiemale*, a cognom., Landn.

**beztu**, **báztu**, **bezt**, **bázt**, v. betri and betr.

**BIBLIA**, and old form **BIBLA**, u, f. the Bible, Am. (Hb.) 10.

**BIÐ**, n. pl. [A. S. *bið*], a biding, waiting, delay; skömm bið, Al. 118: patience, mikit megu biðin (a proverb), 119, 623. 60; vera góðr í biðum, to be patient and forbearing, Bs. i. 141; liggja á bið (biðum?), to bide the events, Fms. x. 407: in mod. usage fem. sing., lífið manns hart fram hleypr, hefir það enga bið, Hallgr.

**biða**, að, to bide a bit, Stj. 298, Bs. ii. 123: with gen. (= biða), ok biðuðu þeirra, Fagrsk. 138, Nj. (Lat.) 110 note k, 135 note o.

**biðan**, f. = bið, H. E. ii. 80.

**bið-angr** and **biðvangr**, m. a biding, delay, Fms. ix. 259, v. 1.

**biðill**, m., dat. biðli, pl. biðlar, a wooer, suitor, Fms. ii. 8.

**BIÐJA**, það, báðu, beðit; pres. bið; imperat. bið and biddu; poet. forms with suff. neg. 1st pers. pres. biðkat ek, Gisl. (in a verse): [Ulfr. *bidian* = *átréu*, *þorvör*; A. S. *biddian*; Old Engl. *bið*, *bede* (in *bedes-man*), and 'to bid one's beads'; Germ. *bitten*, *beten*; cp. Lat. *petere*]:—to beg; with gen. of the thing, dat. of the person; or in old writers with infin. without the particle 'at'; or 'at' with a subj.: a. with infin., Jarl það þá drepa hann, ... það hann gefa Hallfréði gríð, Fms. iii. 25; hann það alla biða, Nj. 196; það þá heila hittast, Eg. 22, Fms. vii. 351; Skapti það Gizur (acc.) sitja, Nj. 226; Flósi það alla menn koma, Nj. 196, Hdl. 2; inn bið þú hann ganga, Skm. 16, Ls. 16; b. e-n vera heilan, *valere jubere*, Gm. 3, Hkv. 1, 2: still so in the Ór. 65 (biðr ek Ólaf bjarga mér) of the end of the 14th century; mod. usage prefers to add the 'at,' yet Hallgrímur uses both, e.g. hann það Pétur með hryggri lund, hjá sér vaka um eina stund, Pass. 4. 6; but, Guð bið eg nú að gefa mér náð, id.

*β*. with 'at' and a subj.: b. viljum vér þik, at þú sér, Nj. 226, Jb. 17: without 'at,' Pass. 6. 13, 3. 12. *γ*. with gen., b. matar, Grág. i. 261; er þér þess ekki biðjanda, Eg. 423; b. liðs, liðveizlu, forneytis, brautargengis, Nj. 226, 223, Ísl. ii. 322; bænar, Fms. iv. 12; b. e-m lífs, gríða, góðs, bóls, to beg for the life ... of one, Háv. 39, Fms. iii. 25, Edda 38, Hm. 127; b. fyrir e-m, to beg, pray for one, Nj. 55; b. e-n til e-s, to request one to do a thing, Grág. i. 450, Fms. v. 34: spec. to court (a lady), propose, with gen. as object of the thing and person here coincide, b. konu, b. sér konu, Eg. 5, Nj. 2, Rm. 37.

*2*. to pray (to God), absol., hann það á þessa lund, Blas. 41; b. til Guðs, Sks. 308, Fms. iii. 48; b. bæn sinni (dat.), to pray one's prayer, 655 xvi, Hom. 114; b. bæn sína, id., Blas. 50.

*β*. reflex., biðjask fyrir, to say one's prayers, Nj. 196; er svá þaðst fyrir at krossi, Landn. 45, 623. 34, Orkn. 51; biðjast undan, to excuse oneself, beg pardon, Fms. vii. 351: the reflex. may resume the infin. sign 'at,' and even an active may do so, if used as a substitute for a reflex., e.g. biðr þórlófr at fara norðr á Hálalund, Tb. asked for furlough to go to H., Eg. 35.

**biðlund** and **biðlyndi**, Hom. 26. transl. of Lat. *longanimitas*, f. forbearance, patience, Hom. 97, Stj. 52, Pass. 8. 13, 15, 15. 13. **COMPS**: **biðlundar-góðr**, adj. forbearing, Fb. ii. 261.

**biðlundar-mál**, n. a thing that can bide, as to which there is no hurry, Gret. 150.

**bið-stund**, f. (biðstóll, Bs. i. 292 is prob. a false reading), *biding* a bit, Bs. i. 292, 704, Fms. viii. 151, Thom. 104.

**BIFAST**, *ð*, mod. að, dep. [Gr. *φεβ-, φόβος*, cp. Lat. *paveo*, *fero*, A. S. *beofan*; Germ. *beben*], to shake, to tremble: 1. in old writers as dep., bifóisk, Þkv. 13, Hkv. 23, Þd. 17; bifafist, Gisl. 60, Gret. 11, to fear, en þó bifast aldri hjartað, Al. 80. 2. in mod. usage as act. to move, of something very heavy, with dat., e.g. eg gat ek bifað því, I could not move it.

**bifr**, m., in the compd úbifr, m. dislike, in the phrase, e-m er ú. e-u, one feels a dislike to. **COMP**: **bifr-staup**, n. a cup, Eb. (in verse).

**bifra**, u, f. [A. S. *beber*, *befer*], a beaver (?), a cognom., Fms.

**bif-róst**, f., the poet. mythical name of the rainbow, Edda 8, (tremula); but Gm. 44 and Fm. 15 read bílróst.

**bifu-kolla** (byðuk-, Safn i. 95), u, f. *leontodon taraxacum*, Hjalt. 254.

**BIK**, n. [Lat. *pix*; Gr. *πίσσα*; A. S. *pic*; Engl. *piteb*; Germ. *peis*, a for. word], *pitcb*, Stj. 46; svartr sem b., Nj. 195, Orkn. 350, Rb. 35 **COMP**: **bik-svartur**, adj. black as *pitcb*.

**bika**, að, to *pitcb*, Stj. 58, Ver. 8.

**BIKARR**, m. [Hel. *bicere*; Engl. *beaker*; Scot. *bicker*; Germ. *becher*; Dan. *bæger*, cp. Gr. *βίκος*; Ital. *bicchiere*], a beaker, lar, drinking cup, Dipl. v. 18: botan. *periantium*, Hjalt.

**BIKKJA**, u, f. a *bitch*; þann graut gaf hann blaðum hundum mælti, þat er makligt at bikkju eri þór, Fms. ii. 163: as an abusive term Fs. 54, Fas. i. 39; so in mod. Icel. a bad horse is called. **COMP**: **bikkju-hvelpr**, m. a *bitch's* whelp, Fms. ix. 513. **bikkju-sonr**, son of a b., Fas. iii. 607. **bikkju-stakkr**, m. the skin of a b., Fms. iii. 417: all of these used as terms of abuse.

**bikkja**, *ð*, t, [bikka, to roll, Ivar Aasen], to plunge into water; hann bikði í sjóinn, he plunged overboard, Fms. x. 329; bikti sér út af bordin ii. 183; cp. Lapp. *puokliet* = to plunge.

**BIL**, n., temp. a moment, twinkling of an eye; í því bili, Nj. 115; þ bil, that very moment, Stj. 149, 157, Fms. i. 45. *β*. loc., Lat. *in te vallum*, an open space left; b. er þarna, Fas. ii. 67; orðin standa eiga þá (namely in writing), en þó bil á milli, an Icel. rhyme. *γ*. the poetic compds such as *biltrauðr*, *bilstyggr*, *bilgrönduðr* ... (all of them epithets of a hero, fearless, dauntless), point to an obsolete sense of the word *failure*, *fear*, *giving way*, or the like; cp. *bilbugr*, *bilgjarn*, and the verb *bila*; cp. also *tímabil*, a period; *millibil*, distance; *dagmálabil*, *hádegi* bil, nónbil, etc., *nine o'clock*, *full day-time*, *noon-time*, etc. *ι*. fem. pr. name of a goddess, Lex. Poët.

**bíla**, að, pres. bil (instead of bilar), Fas. ii. 76 (in a verse), to fail; þórr vill fyrir engan mann bíla at koma til einviggs, Tb. will not fail to meet, Edda 57; þorsteinn kvað þat eigi mundu at bíla, Tb. said that should not fail, he should not fail in doing so, Lv. 33: with dat., flestur bilar átræðit, a proverb, Fms. ii. 31 (Ld. 170), Rð. 260. 2. impers e-n bilar (acc.), Finnb. 338 (in mod. usage impers. throughout), to break crack, þá er skipti hjólf at stokkunum, þá bílaði í skarir nokkurar, Fm viii. 196; reiði b., Grág. ii. 295; b. at e-n, id., Gpl. 369; bil sterk arma, my strong arms fail, Fas. ii. 1. c.

**bil-bugr** (bilsbugr, Fas. iii. 150), m. *failure of heart*; in the phrase láta engan bilbug á sér sjá (finna), to stand firm, shew no sign of fear Fms. viii. 412, Gret. 124, Fas. iii. 150, Karl. 233; fá b. á e-m, to throw one back, Karl. 80.

**bil-eygr**, adj. a nickname of Odin, of *unsteady eyes*, Edda (Gl.)

**bil-gjarn**, adj., occurs only in the compd úbilgjarn, overbearing.

**bil-róst**, f. via tremula, the rainbow, v. bifróst.

**bil-skirnir**, m. the heavenly abode of Thor, from the flashing of lightning, Edda.

**bilt**, prob. an old n. part. from bila; only used in the phrase, e-m verð bilt, to be amazed, astonished; en þá er sagt, at þór (dat.) varð bilt em sinni at slá hann, the first time that Thor's heart failed him, Edda 29; var þeim bilt, Korm. 40, Nj. 169.

**bimbult** (now pronounced **bumbult**), n. adj., only in the phrase, e-u verð b., to feel uneasy, Gisl. 33, of a witch (freq., but regarded as a slang word), mér er hálf bumbult ...

**BINDA**, batt, 2nd pers. bätz, pl. bundu, bundit; pres. bind; 3rd pers. reflex. bizt; imperat. bind, bind þú; 2nd pers. bittú, bitt þú, Fm. 40 [Goth., A. S., Hel. *bindan*; Engl. *bind*; Germ. *binden*; Swed. *binda*, 2nd pers. *bandt*; in Icel. by assimilation batt; bant, however, Hb. 20, 3: (1865)]:—to bind: I. prop. to bind in fetters, (cp. bönd, vincula banding, prisoner), Hom. 119, Fms. xi. 146, Gpl. 179: 1. to tie fasten, tie up, b. hest, Nj. 83; naut, Ld. 98, Bs. i. 171; b. hund, Grág. ii. 119; b. við e-t, to fasten to; b. stein við hals e-m, 655 xxviii; b. blæju við stöng, Fms. ix. 358; b. skó, þvengi, to tie the shoes, Nj. 143, Þorst. St. 53 Orkn. 430: to bind in parcels, to pack up, b. varning, Fms. iii. 97, ii. 241 (a pun); b. hey, to truss hay for carting, Nj. 74; klyf, Gret. 123.

b. at, til, to bind round a sack, parcel, Fms. i. 10; to bind a book (band, bindi, volume, are mod. phrases), Dipl. i. 5, 9, ii. 13. *β*. medic. to bind wounds, to bind up, b. sár, Eg. 33, Bs. i. 639, Fms. i. 41 (cp. Germ. *verbinden*); b. um, of fomentation, Str. 4. 72: metaph. phrase, eiga um sárt at b., to have a sore wound to bind up, one feeling sore; hefir margr hlotið um sárt at b. fyrir mér, i. e. I have inflicted den



*sounds on many*, Nj. 54: the proverb, *best er um heilt at b., or eiga um eilt at b., to bind a sound limb, i. e. to be safe and sound*; þykir mér eitt um heilt at b., *I think to keep my limbs unbent, to run no risk*, ms. vii. 263.

**2.** with a notion of *impediment*; b. skjöld sinn, *to entangle the shield*: metaph., bundin (*closed, shut*) skjaldborg, Sks. 85.

**III.** metaph. *to bind, make obligatory*; leysa ok b., of the pope, Fms. x. 11: *to make, contract a league, friendship, affinity, wedding, fellowship, oath, or the like*; b. ráð, *to resolve*, Ld. 4, Eg. 30; samfélag, ag, vináttu, eið, tengdir, hjúskap, Fms. i. 53, iv. 15, 20, 108, 210, ix. 2, Stj. 633, K. A. 110: *absol. with a following infin., binda (fix) þeir þórir at hittast í ákveðnum stað*, Ísl. ii. 147.

**III.** reflex. *to bind, engage oneself, enter a league*; leikmenn höfðu saman bundist at eftast á kirkjueignir, Bs. i. 733; bindask (b. sik) í e-u, *to engage in a thing*; þótt hann væri bundinn í slíkum hlutum, 655; at b. sik í veraldgu starfi, id.; hann bazi í því, at sýslumenn yðir skyldu eigi koma á tórkina, Eg. 71; em ek þó eigi þessa búinn, nema fleiri bindist, *unless these people bind themselves, enter the league*, Fær. 25, Valla L. 216; bindast í banns atkvæði, H. E. i. 465; binda sik undir e-t, with a following infin. *to bind oneself to do*, Vm. 25; b. sik við e-t, id., N. G. L. 89; bindask e-m á hendi, *to bind oneself to serve another*, esp. of the service of great personages; b. á hendi konungum, Fms. xi. 203, x. 215, Bs. i. 681, Orkn. 422; bindast fyrir e-u, *to place oneself at the head of an undertaking, to lead*, Hkr. iii. 40; Öngull vildi b. fyrir um atföð við þrettí, Grett. 147 A.

**2.** with gen., bindask e-s, *to refrain from a thing*; eigi bazi hann ferliga orða, i. e. he did not refrain from bad language, 655. 12; b. tára (only negative), *to refrain from bursting into tears*, Fms. ii. 32; hlátr, Sks. 118; b. við e-t, id., El. 21; b. af e-u, Stj. 56.

**bindandi** og **bindandi**, f. (now neut., Thom. 68), *abstinence*, Stj. 147, 25, 186, Fms. i. 226, Hom. 17.

**bindendis-tími**, a, m. *time of abstinence*.

**bindandis-líf**, n. *a life of b.*, Stj. 147, 655 xiii.

**bindandis-maðr**, m. *an ascetic*, Bs. ii. 146; mod. *a teetotaler*.

**bindi**, n. *a sheaf*, = *bundin*, N. G. L. i. 330; mod. *a volume*, (cp. Germ. and.)

**BINGER**, m. *a bed, bolster*, Korm. (in a verse), prop. *a heap* of corn or the like, (Scot. *bing*), Nj. 153; vide Lex. Poët.

**birgðir**, f. pl. *stores, provisions*, Sturl. ii. 225, Fær. 53, Fas. ii. 423.

**birgilligr**, adj. *well provided*, Bs. i. 355.

**BIRGJA**, ð, *to furnish, provide*; skal ek víst b. hann at nökkuru, fj. 73; segir Sigurðr, at hann mun b. þá með nökkuru móti, Fær. 237; ann birgði þá ok um búfé, Ld. 144; nú vil ek b. þú þitt at málnytu í mar, Hrafn. 9. [In the Edd. sometimes wrongly spelt with y, as it is quite different from byrgja, *to enclose*.]

**birgr**, adj. [O. H. G. *birig, fertilis*; *unbirig, sterilis*: sometimes in Edd. wrongly spelt *bygr*: this form however occurs Bs. i. 868, MS. the end of the 15th century]:—*provided, well furnished*; b. at kosti, Grett. 127 A, d. 170; viltú selja mér augun? þá er ek verr b. eptir, Fas. iii. 384.

**BIRKI**, n. collect. = *björk, birch*, in compounds: **birki-raptr**, m. *a raft* of birch-wood, Ísl. ii. 153. **birki-víðr**, m. *birch-wood*, Grág. ii. 355.

**birkjá**, t, *to bark, strip*; b. við, Jb. 235, Stj. 177; cp. Gkv. 2. 12, *irkinn víðr* (= *birki víðr*?), Fms. viii. 33; b. hest, *to flay a horse*.

**BIRNA**, u, f. *a she-bear*, Stj. 530, Fs. 26, Magn. 476: *astron.*, Rb. 68; b. er vér köllum vagn, 1812. 16.

**birnu-gætir**, m. the name of one of the constellations, 1812. 18.

**BIRTA**, t, [Ulf. *baibrítan*], *to illuminate, brighten*, Stj. 15; b. sýn, 655 xx; b. blinda, id.

**2.** impers., þokunni birtir af, *the fog lifted*, Hrafn. 1: *to brighten with gilding or colouring*, a ship, þá var birt allt hlýrit, p. hlýrbjartr og hlýrbirt skip, Fms. iv. 277.

**3.** metaph. *to enlighten*; birta hjörta vár, Hom. 67, Rb. 390: *to make illustrious*, Skálda 04.

**β.** *to reveal, manifest*, Fms. iv. 132, viii. 101: with dat., birti ann dóst sinni, x. 478.

**γ.** reflex. *to appear*; birtist þá skaði þeirra, ms. vii. 189, v. 344, Stj. 198, Ann. 1243; b. e-m, Fms. i. 142.

**birti**, f. and mod. **birta**, u, f. [Goth. *baibrú*], *brightness, light*, the old form *birti* is used Luke ii. 9, in the N. T. of 1540, and the Bible of 584, and still kept in the 11th Ed. of Vidal. (1829); otherwise *birta*, pass. 8. 19, 41. 10; *birta* also occurs Stj. 81, Fb. i. 122; but otherwise *birt* in old writers; *birti* ok feðgr, Fms. v. 344, x. 347; *birti ægis*, the old, Edda 69; *tunglins birti*, Stj. 26, Fms. i. 77.

**birtingr**, f. *brightness*, Sks. 26, 656 A: metaph. *manifestation, revelation*, Th. 76, Stj. 378, Barl. 199: *vision*, 655 xxxii.

**2.** day-break.

compd: **birtingar-tíð**, f. *time of revelation*, Hom. 63.

**birtingr**, m. *a fish, trutta albicolor*, Edda (Gl.): a nickname, Fms. vii. 57: *p. illustrious men*, Eg. (in a verse).

**BISKUP**, m., in very old MSS. spelt with y and o (*byskop*), but commonly in the MSS. contracted 'bþ', so that the spelling is doubtful; ut biscop (with i) occurs Bs. i. 356, *byscop* in the old fragm. i. 391-94; *biskup* is the common form in the Edd. and at present, vide Bs. i. 1, Sturl. S. 1b. [Gr. *ἐπίσκοπος*; A.S. *biscop*; Engl. *bishop*; Germ. *bischof*]:—*a bishop*. Icel. had two sees, one at Skalholt, erected A.D. 056; the other at Hólar, in the North, erected A.D. 1106. They were united at the end of the last century, and the see removed to Reykjavík. Biographies of ten of the bishops of the 11th to the 14th

century are contained in the Bs., published 1858, and of the later bishops in the Biskupa Annálar (from A.D. 1606), published in Safn til Sögu Íslands, vol. i. and Bs. ii, and cp. farther the Biskupaæfi, by the Icel. historian Jón Halldórsson (died A.D. 1736), and the Hist. Eccl. (H. E.), by Finn Jonsson (Finnus Johannæus, son of the above-mentioned Jón Halldórsson). During two hundred years of the commonwealth till the middle of the 13th century, the bishops of Skalholt and Hólar were elected by the people or by the magnates, usually (at least the bishops of Skalholt) in parliament and in the lögrétta (the legislative council), vide the Hungv. ch. 2 (valinn til b. af allri alþýðu á Íslandi), ch. 5, 7, 13, 16, Sturl. 2, ch. 26, Kristni S. ch. 12, 1b. ch. 10, þorl. S. ch. 9, Páls S. ch. 2, Guðm. S. ch. 40, Jóns S. ch. 7 (þá kaus Gizurr biskup Jón prest Ögmundarson með samþykki allra lærðra manna ok úlærðra í Norðlendinga fjórðungi). Magnús Gizurarson (died A.D. 1237) was the last popularly elected bishop of Skalholt; bishop Guðmund (died A.D. 1237) the last of Hólar; after that time bishops were imposed by the king of Norway or the archbishop.

compds: **biskupa-búningr**, m. *episcopal apparel*, Sturl. i. 221.

**biskupa-fundur**, m. *a synod of bishops*, Fms. x. 7.

**biskupa-þáttir**, m. *the section in the Icel. Jus Eccl. referring to the bishops*, K. þ. K. 60.

**biskupa-þing**, n. *a council of bishops*, Bs. i. 713, H. E. i. 456.

**biskups-brunnr**, m. *a well consecrated by bishop Guðmund*, else called Gvendarbrunnar, Bs.

**biskups-búr**, n. *a 'bishop's-bower,' chamber for a bishop*, Sturl. ii. 66.

**biskups-dómr**, m. *a diocese*, Fms. vii. 173, xi. 229, 1b. 16, Pr. 107: *episcopate*, Fms. i. 118.

**biskups-dóttir**, f. *a bishop's daughter*, Sturl. i. 207.

**biskups-dæmi**, n. *an episcopal see*, Sturl. i. 204, iii. 124: *the episcopal office*, 23, Bs. i. 66, etc.

**biskups-efni**, n. *bishop-elect*, Bs. i, cp. ii. 339.

**biskups-frændi**, m. *a relative of a bishop*, Sturl. ii. 222.

**biskups-garðr**, m. *a bishop's manor*, Fms. ix. 47.

**biskups-gisting**, f. *the duty of entertaining the bishop on his visitation*, Vm. 23.

**biskups-kjör**, n. pl. *the election of a bishop*, Bs. i. 476.

**biskups-kosning**, f. id., Sturl. i. 33, Fms. viii. 118, v. 1.

**biskups-lauss**, adj. *without a bishop*, Fb. iii. 445, Ann. 1210.

**biskups-maðr**, m. *one in the service of a bishop*, Fms. ix. 317.

**biskups-mark**, n. *the sign of a bishop*; þá gerði Sabinus b. yfir dúkinum ok drakk svá öröggr (a false reading = *cross-mark*?), Greg. 50.

**biskups-mágr**, m. *a brother-in-law of a bishop*, Fms. ix. 312, v. 1.

**biskups-messa**, u, f. *a mass celebrated by a bishop*, Bs. i. 131.

**biskups-mitr**, n. *a bishop's mitre*, Sturl. ii. 32.

**biskups-nafn**, n. *the title of a bishop*, Fms. x. 11.

**biskups-riki**, n. *a bishopric, diocese*, Ann. (Hb.) 19, Fms. xi. 229, Sturl. ii. 15.

**biskups-sekt**, f. *a fine to be paid by a bishop*, N. G. L. i. 350.

**biskups-skattr**, m. *a duty to be paid to the bishop in Norway*, D. N. (Fr.).

**biskups-skip**, n. *a bishop's ship*: the bishops had a special licence for trading; about this matter, vide the Arna b. S. Laur. S. in Bs. and some of the deeds in D. I.; the two sees in Icel. had each of them a ship engaged in trade, Fms. ix. 309, v. 1; vide a treatise by Maurer written in Icel., Ný Fél. xxii. 105 sqq.

**biskups-skrúði**, a, m. *an episcopal ornament*, Fms. ix. 38.

**biskups-sonr**, m. *the son of a bishop*, Sturl. i. 123, Fms. x. 17.

**biskups-stafr**, m. *a bishop's staff*, Bs. i. 143.

**biskups-stofa**, u, f. *a bishop's study*, Dipl. ii. 11.

**biskups-stóll**, m. *an episcopal seat, bishopric*, Jb. 16, K. A. 96, Fms. x. 409.

**biskups-sýsla**, u, f. *a diocese, episcopate*, Fms. vii. 172.

**biskups-tígn**, f. *episcopal dignity*, Bs. i. 62, 655 iii, Sks. 802, Sturl. i. 45.

**biskups-tíund**, f. *the tithes to be paid to the bishop in Iceland*, v. the statute of A.D. 1096, D. I. i, 1b., K. þ. K. 150 (ch. 39), K. A. 96.

**biskupstíundar-mál**, n. *a lawsuit relating to the bishop*, H. E. ii. 185.

**biskups-vatn**, n. *water consecrated by bishop Guðmund*, Bs. i. 535.

**biskups-veldi**, n. *episcopal power*, Pr. 106.

**biskups-vígsla**, u, f. *the consecration of a bishop*, Fms. viii. 297, Bs. i. 61.

**biskupa**, að, *to confirm*, Hom. 99; biskup er skyldr at b. börn, K. þ. K. 62; Guðmundr biskup biskupaði hann tvævetran, Sturl. iii. 122; tók Glúmr skirn ok var biskupaðr í banasótt af Kol biskup, Glúm. 397: now in Icel. called að ferma or staðfesta or even kristna börn.

**biskupan**, f. *confirmation*; ferming er sumir kalla b., K. A. 20, ch. 3.

**biskupligr**, adj. *episcopal*; b. embætti, Stj. 556, Sks. 781, 655 xxxii. (not fit for a bishop.)

**BISMARI**, a, m. [for word; Germ. *besem, besen*; Dan. *bismar*; v. Grimm s. v.], *a steelyard*, Gþl. 526, Dipl. ii. 4.

compd: **bismarapund**, n. *a sort of pound*, N. G. L. iii. 166.

**bissa**, u, f. *Lat. byssus, a stuff*, Bær. 21.

**bistr**, adj. [Swed. *bister*], *angry, knitting one's brows*, Sturl. iv. 82, v. 1, cp. Bs. i. 750, Pass. 21. i.

**BITE**, n. *bite*, Lat. *morsus*; at tönnum er bitsins ván, Skálda 163: of cutting instruments, sax vænligt til bits, Fs. 6: of insects, mýbit, *bite of gnats*, Rd. 295; bit flugdyra, 655 xxx; dyrbít, *a fox killing lambs*, Bs. ii. 137.

**β.** *pasture* = *beit*, N. G. L. i. 246.

**bita**, að, *to divide* (a ship) *with cross-beams (biti)*; skip þrennum bitum út bitað, Sturl. iii. 61.

**β.** *to cut food, meat into bits*.

**bit-bein**, n., cp. Engl. *bone of contention*; hafa ríki þessi lengi at öfund orðit ok bitbeinum, Fær. 230.

**biti**, a, m. **1.** *a bit, mouthful* (cp. *munnbíti*); konungr át nökkura bita af hrosslífr, Fms. i. 37, Játv. 26, Rd. 283: in the phrase, biðja



bitum, to go begging, Grág. i. 278. 2. an eye-tooth = jaxl, q. v., [Swed. betar]; eru vér ok svá gamlir, ok svá bitar upp komnir, i. e. we are no longer babies, have got our eye-teeth, Fms. viii. 325. 3. a cross-beam, girder in a house, Ld. 316, Gpl. 346: in a ship, Lat. transtrum, Fms. ix. 44, Sturl. iii. 61.

bitill and bitull, m., dat. bitli, the bit of a bridle, Stj. 84, 397, Hkr. i. 27, Hkv. 2. 34, Akv. 30, Fms. iv. 75, Hkr. ii. 31.

bitlingr, m. a bit, morsel; the proverb, víða koma Hallgerði bitlingar, cp. Nj. ch. 48; stela bitlingum, to steal trifles, Sturl. i. 61, v. l.; bera bitlinga frá borði, as a beggar, Fas. ii. (in a verse).

bitr, rs, adj. biting, sbarp, Korm. 80, Eg. 465, Fms. ii. 255.

bitra, u, f. bitterness, a cognom., Landn.

bitrigr, adj. sbarp, Korm. 80, Fbr. 58: metaph., Ísl. ii. (in a verse).

bit-sótt, f. contagious disease, poet., Yt. 17.

bit-yrði and bitryrði, n. pl. taunts, N. G. L. i. 223.

bí, bí, and búum, búum, interj. lullaby!

BÍÐA, beid, biðu, beðit; pres. bið; imperat. bið, 2nd pers. biðþú, biðdu, [Ulf. beidan; A. S. bidan; Engl. bide; O. H. G. bitan] :—to bide.

I. to bide, wait for: with gen., b. e-s, to wait for one, Eg. 274; skal slíkra manna at visu vel b., such men are worth waiting for, i. e. they are not to be had at once, Fms. ii. 34; the phrase, biða sinnar stundar, to bide one's time: with héðan, þaðan, to wait, stand waiting, bið þú héðan, unz ek kem, 656 C. 35; þaðan beid þengill, Hkv. i. 22: also, b. e-s ór stað, Lex. Poët. The old writers constantly use a notion 'a loco,' þaðan, héðan, or stað, where the mod. usage is hér, þar, 'in loco' absol., Fms. x. 37, Nj. 3.

II. to abide, suffer, undergo, Lat. pati: with acc., b. harm, Nj. 250; skaða, Grág. i. 459, 656 C; ámalí, to be blamed, Nj. 133; bana, dauða, hel, to abide death . . . , to die, Hm. 19, Fms. vi. 114; ósigr, to abide defeat, be defeated; svá skal búi bæta at biða annat meira (a proverb), Fb. ii. 336, Al. 57: sometimes in a good sense, biða elli, to last to a great age, 656 A; b. enga ró, to feel no peace, be uneasy, Eg. 403; b. ekki (scint) bætr e-s, of an irreparable loss, Ísl. ii. 172.

III. impers., e-t (acc.) biðr, there abides, i. e. exists, is to be bad, with a preceding negative; hvárki biðr þar báru né vindslá, there is felt neither wave nor blast, Stj. 78; beid engan þann er ráða kynni, there was none that could make it out, 22; varla beid brauð eðr fæðu, was not to be bad, 212; slægastr af öllum þeim kvikendum er til biðr á jarðriki, 34. Gen. iii. 1. IV. part. pl. biðendr, v. andróði.

biðandi, f. a biding, waiting, delay, Fms. ii. 216. bi-fala, að, [Germ. befehlen], to recommend, command, Bs. i. 145 note 7, from paper MS., v. Introd. p. 48.

biðlir, m., and biðla, u, f. an axe, Edda (Gl.); an instrument for bleeding: biðl-spor, n. a scar as from a b., Bs. i. 367. 2. a sheep with spotted cheeks: biðl-óttir, adj. (sheep) spotted on the cheeks, Rd. 240.

biðl-ör, f. a blunt arrow, a bolt., Fms. ii. 320, x. 362.

bi-lífi, n. [A. S. biliofa], luxury, Al. 17, 34, 45.

bi-standa, stóð, [Goth. bistanðan; Germ. beisteben], (for. word) to assist, Stj. MS. 227, col. 102.

bísuundur, m. (for. word), a besant (Byzantius), a coin, El. 2.

BÍTA, beit, bitu, bitíð; pres. bit; imperat. bit, 2nd pers. bitú; poet. forms with the negative, beitat, Eg. (in a verse); subj. bitia, Hkv. 2. 31, [Ulf. beitan; Engl. bite; Germ. beizen] :—to bite, Lat. mordere: I. properly,

1. with the teeth, Eg. 508, N. G. L. i. 351; b. menn (of a dog), Grág. ii. 119; b. skarð ör, Eg. 605; of a horse, N. G. L. i. 392; foxes killing sheep, Bs. ii. 138, N. G. L. ii. 34 (wolf) :—to sting, of wasps, gnats, Landn. 146.

2. of grazing animals; b. gras, lauf, skóg, Grág. ii. 229. (hence beit, pasture); hvar hestar þínir bitu gras, Fs. 57: absol. to graze, Karl. 71.

3. of sharp instruments, weapons (vápnbitinn); engir vóru ósárir nema þeir er eigi bitu járn, except those whom iron could not bite, Eg. 33; sverðit beit ekki, did not cut, Nj. 45, Edda 7; ljárnir bita, 48; sótrinn brotnaði en eigi beit, the sword did not cut but broke the leg, Bjarn. 66. Þ. e-m bitr, one's weapon (scythe) cuts well, bites; allt bitu honum annan veg vápinu, Eg. 93.

4. of a ship, to cruise; hér er skip . . . er vér köllum bita (bite the wind) altra skipa bezt, the best sail, Fs. 27: impers., beit þeim eigi fyrir Reykjanes, they could not clear cape R., Landn. 30.

5. in fishing, to bite, take the bait; bitr vel á um daginn, the fishes did bite, Ld. 40; bita mætti beittiskr, q. v.

6. bita á vörinni, to bite the lip as a token of pain or emotion, Nj. 68; hann hafði bitíð á kámpinum, had bitten the beard, 209.

II. metaph.: a. of frost, cold, sickness, and the like. Þ. to bite, sting, hurt; hvat mun oss heldr b. ord hans, why should his speech sting us any more? Grett. 95 A; eigi veit ek prestr, nema orðin þín hafi bitíð, thy words have bit, Fms. vii. 39.

γ. as a law term; sekt, sök bitr, the guilt strikes the convict, when brought home to him, hence saktitinn, guilty; þá menn er hvárteggja hafa bitíð, lög, réttindi ok svá dómar, convicted in the face of law and justice, Sks. 655 B; um þau máli sem sekt bitr, i. e. unlawful cases, liable to punishment, K. Á. 148; um þat er sekt bitr, Grett. 133 A (new Ed. 1853), Sks. 655.

δ. b. á e-n, to cut deep, affect, make an impression upon; the phrase, láta ekki á sig b., to stand proof against all; þetta lét Kjartan á sik b., K. felt pain from it, Ld. 204; láttu þetta

ekki á þik b., do not mind it, id.; rennr þat öðrum opt mjök í brjóst, er á suma bitr ekki (of the conscience), 655 xi.

ε. e-t bitr fyrir, something 'bites off,' i. e. is decisive, makes a thing impossible or out of question; þat annat (the other reason) er þó bitr skjótara, which is still more decided against it, Fms. ii. 266; þeir kváðust þenna kost eigi vilja,

ok kváðu þat tvennt til vera er fyrir beit, two decided obstacles, reasons against it, Sturl. iii. 47; þú ert miklu orri maðr at aldri, en svá at vér hafim hér lögteknna í Jömsborg, ok bitr þat fyrir, that puts it out of question, makes it impossible, Fms. x. 93; þorgilsr þykir nú þetta ráð mega fyrir bita, Th. thought this would be quite sufficient,—fyrir hlíta would here be better,—Ld. 264; þeir höfðu jafnan minna hlut ór málu, þó þetta bitu nú fyrir, they always got the worst of it, though this was a

thorough beating, Fas. i. 144; (þat er) lögmanni ok lögréttumönnum þykir fyrir b., seems a decisive proof, cuts the case off at once, N. G. L. ii. 21; b. e-m at fullu, to prove fatal to, tell fully upon; hafa mik nú at fullu bitíð hans ráð, Fs. 8; Njáls bita ráðin, a proverb quoted by Arngrim in Brevis Comment., written A. D. 1593, denoting the sagacity of Njáls's schemes; beit þetta ráð, it was effective, Fs. 153; e-m bitr við at horfa, Band. 7 C, is no doubt a false reading, = byðr, which is the reading l. c. of the vellum MS. 2845, vide bjóða.

III. recipr. of horse fight, Rd. 298.

bi-tála, be-tala, að, to pay, (mod.); cp. Germ. bezahlen.

bja, interj. fie! bia, to defile.

bjagaðr, part. uyr, deformed, cp. bagr. bjag-leitr, adj. ugly, deformed, Fas. ii. 149.

bjalla, u, f. a bell, certainly an Engl. word imported into Icel. along with Christianity; bjöllu gætir, the keeper of the bell, is a nickname given by the heathen Icel. to a missionary, A. D. 998, Kristni S. (in a verse); hann vígði klukkuk ok bjöllur, Bs. i. 65, Fms. i. 233; bjalla is now esp. used of small bells, e. g. on the horns of sheep, but klukkka of a church bell; cp. dynbjalla, Grett.

bjannak, n. an ær. λεγ.; þat var háttr hans ef hann (viz. Odin) sendi menn sína til orrostu eðr aðrar sendifarar, at hann lagði áðr hendur í höfuð þeim ok gaf þeim bjannak, trúðu þeir at þá mundi vel farast, Yngl. S. ch. 11; it is commonly interpreted as benedictio, but it is no doubt the Scot. bannock, from Gael. banagh, an oat-cake; cp. Lat. panis. The whole passage in the Hkr. points to Christian rites and ideas brought into the pagan North, but which are here attributed to Odin, (cp. the breaking of bread and the Eucharist.)

BJARG, n. [Ulf. baigabei = ἡ ὀρεὺς; A. S. beorg; Germ. berg; lost in Engl.], rocks, precipices: 1. neut. pl. björg, precipices (in a collect. sense), esp. on the sea-side, cp. flugabjörg, sjófarbjörg, hamrabjörg; precipices covered with gulls and sea fowls are called bjarg, e. g. Látrabjarg, Þórisbjörg, mostly in pl., Bs. ii. 111, Fms. 275, Orku. 312.

2. sing. rock; bjargit hafði nýfliga sprungit frá einum hellismunna, Fms. i. 230; vatn ór bjargi, water out of a rock, 655 xii, Nj. 264, Fas. ii. 29.

β. in sing. it chiefly means an immense stone (cp. heljarbjarg), a boulder; hann hefir fært þat bjarg í hellisdýrnar, at ekki má í hellinn komast, Fms. iii. 223; einn stein svá mikinn sem bjarg væri, Gll. 31; hve stór björg (pl.) at sá hestr dró, Edda 26; at svá ungr maðr skyldi hefja svá stórt bjarg, Grett. 93.

BJARGA, barg, burgu, borgit; pres. berg, pl. björgum; imperat. bjarg; pret. subj. byrga: in mod. use after the Reformation this verb is constantly used weak, bjarga, að, pres. bjargar, pret. bjargat; the only remnant of the old is the sup. borgit, etc. In Norway this weak form occurs very early, e. g. bjargar, servat, Hom. 17; in Icel. the weak seldom occurs before the 15th century; bjargaðist, Fs. 143, and bjargat (sup.) = borgit, Lv. 11, are probably due to these passages being left in paper MSS.; the weak bjargaði, however, occurs in a vellum MS. of the 15th century, þorfr. Karl. 388; 1st pers. pres. bjarga, Fms. xi. 150 (MS. 13th century) seems to be a Norse idiom, [Goth. baigan; Hel. bergan; A. S. beargan; cp. birg] :—to save, help; with dat., bergir hverjum sem eigi er feigr (a proverb), Sturl. iii. 220; sá er öldum bergir, who saves mankind, viz. against the giants, i. e. Thor, Hým. 22; nema þorgeir byrgi honum, Rd. 295: absol., Guð barg (by God's grace) er konunginn varð eigi sárr, Fms. v. 268: in theol. sense, vildu þeir eigi snúast til mín at ek byrga þeim, 656 C. 23, Hom. l. c.: impers., e-m er borgit, is saved, comes safe and sound out of danger, Fær. 178, Hkv. Hjörv. 29.

2. a law term; b. sök, máli, to find a point of defence; hann bergir þeim kosti sökinni, at . . . , Grág. i. 40; bergsk hann við bjargkvíðinn, he is free by virtue of the verdict, 36; borgit mun nú verða at lögum, i. e. there will be some means of putting it right, Lv. 11, Nj. 36.

3. special phrases; b. skipshöfn, to pick up the shipwrecked, þorfr. Karl. l. c., Fms. xi. 412; skipi, to haul a ship out of the reach of tides and waves, Grág. ii. 385; hval, to drag a dead whale ashore, Gpl. 461; to help labouring women (v. bjargrúnar), Sdm. 9; b. nám (v. nábjargir), to render the last service to a dead body, 33; b. kúm, to attend cows casting calf, Bjarn. 32; b. búfé, to milk ewes, N. G. L. i. 10; b. brókum, cacare, Fms. xi. 150.

II. recipr. of mutual help; bjargat at allir saman, to be saved all in common, Hkr. ii. 347.

III. reflex., bjargask vel, to behave well, keep the heart up, esp. in cold or hunger; Oddr bargst vel á fjallinu (in snow storm), Sturl. iii.



5, Orkn. 324; of one shipwrecked; b. úti, of cattle, to graze, N. G. L. 25; b. sjálfr, to gain one's bread, Grág. i. 294; b. á sinn hendr (ytur), to support oneself with one's own hands, Fms. ii. 159; of food drink, cp. bergja; Snorri goði fann, at nafni hans bargst lítt við inn, that he got on slowly eating the cheese, Eb. 244; hann spurði, hann byrgist svá lítt (v. l. mataðist svá seint), . . . why he ate so wily, id.; verði þér nú at bjargast við slíkt sem til er, you must put with what you can get, Germ. für lieb nehmen, Eb. 204; hon bað þar þar matar ok burgust þar við þat, Clem. 26; hon bjargaðist (bargst) lítt við þá fæðu er til var, she could hardly eat the food they had (v. l. hjúkabist), Fs. 174. Part. **borginn**, used as adj. and even in npar.; impers., erat héra (héri = hegri = duck) at borgnara þótt hænna í skjöld, the drake is none the better off though a hen shield him, taph. of a craven, Fs. 174, Fms. vii. 116: [Early Engl. to borrow = to e., 'who borrowed Susanna out of wo,' Sir Guy of Warwick.]

**arg-aurar**, m. pl. = bjargálnir, Mag. 160.

**arg-álnir**, f. pl. means enough for support. **bjargálna-maðr**, m. a l-to-do man.

**arg-festr**, f. a rope or cord used to save men, Vm. 44.

**arg-hagr**, adj. a dexterous carpenter or smith for household work, im. 355; cp. Sturl. ii. 195.

**arg-högg**, n. = berghögg, *bewing rocks to make a road*, Bárð. 166.

**arg-kviðr**, m. a law term, a verdict of acquittal given by five neighbors for the defendant, proving an alibi or the like, and produced during trial; the b. seems to be, in its strict sense, synonymous with heimilisdr or heimiskviðr, q. v., cp. Grág. i. 60, 61, where it is defined; m. bítar skulu skilja um bjargkviðu alla, heimilis-bítar þess manns óttir er, nema . . . , vide also 48, 53, 55, 56, etc.

**arg-leysi**, n. *starvation, destitution*, Grág. i. 238, Gpl. 272, Band. 43.

**arg-ráð**, n. pl. a law term, *help or sbeiter given to an outlaw*, in the case, úalanda, úráðandi öllum bjargráðum, Grág. ii. 162, etc., Nj. 40.

**arg-rífa**, u, f. a rift in a rock, Eg. 390, Stj. 450.

**arg-rúnar**, f. pl. *runes for helping women in labour*, Sdm. 9.

**arg-rýgr**, jar, f. pl. ir, a Norse law term, a female witness in a case of maternity, defined, N. G. L. i. 358.

**arg-ræði**, n. and **bjargræðisvegir**, m. pl. means for support.

**arg-skora**, u, f. a scour or scar on a bill, Anal. 177, Ann. 1403, Hkr. 323.

**args-maðr**, m. a hard-working man, Bs. i. 309.

**arg-snös**, f. = bergsnös, a crag, Fas. i. 324, Eg. 389, v. l.

**arg-vel**, adv. *well enough*, Fms. viii. 68, 126, v. l.

**arg-vættir**, f. (in mod. usage m.), [bjarg, mons, or bjarga, servare], *helping friendly sprite, a good genius, answering to the Christian good elf*; according to the heathen belief, the country, esp. hills and mountains, were inhabited by such beings; in the northern creed the *gvættir* are generally a kind of giant of the gentler kind: in mod. use, a supporter, helper in need; munt verða mér hinn mesti (masc.) Fas. ii. 438, vellum MS. of 15th century; en mesta (fem.) b., Bárð. 12, new Ed. 12.

**arg-prota**, adj. *destitute of means to live*.

**ARKAN**, n. the Runic letter B, Skálda, v. Introduction.

**ARKEY-**, in the word *bjarkeyjar-réttir*, m. town-law, used as applied to landslög or landsréttir, county-law, Sks. 22; sökin veit til lands- en eigi til bjarkeyjarréttar, Fms. vii. 130; vide N. G. L. i. 303-336. An illustration of this curious word, that the Danes at present call a *birke-dommer*, and the district 'birke'; cp. local names, as in *den*,—in *Birchå civitate regiå*, Johann. Magnus 542 (Ed. 1554); as *Birchensis*, 556; in *Birchå civitate tum maxima*, 541; in Norway, key is one of the northern islands, whence the famous Norse family *bjarkeyjar* took their name; v. Munch, the pref. to Norge's Beskrivelse.

*den*, uncertain; *bedged in with birch* (?).

**ARMI**, a, m. the beaming or radiance of light, not the light itself; b-jarmi, dags-bjarmi; very freq. in mod. usage; no instances from writers on record; akin to brimi, bjartr, etc. II. pl. *bjarn* (and *Bjarmaland* n., *bjarmskr* adj.), name of a people or tribe of the Russian empire, the Perms of the present day; vide K. Alfred's *ius* i. 1, 14 sq., O. H. ch. 122, Fas. ii. 511 sqq.

**arnar**, v. björn.

**arn-báss**, m. a pit for catching bears, Gpl. 457; used proverb., i. 235.

**arn-dýri**, and mod. **bjarn-dýr**, n. a bear, Fms. vi. 298, Nj. 35, Fs. 748, 182.

**arn-eggjan**, f. the egging a bear on to fight, a Norse law term, of a *provocation*, N. G. L. i. 74.

**arn-feldr**, m. a bear's fell, *bear-skin cloak*, Vm. 91, Pm. 120, Jm. 28.

**arn-fell**, n. id., Vm. 22, Am. 81.

**arn-gjöld**, n. pl. 'bear-gild', reward for killing a bear, Fs. 150.

**arn-húnn**, m. a young bear, Þórd. 17 (Ed. 1860).

**arn-igull**, m. *ecbinus terrestris ursus*, Rd. 348, Hb. 29 (Ed. 1865).

**arn-ölpa**, u, f. an outer jacket of bear-skin, Korm. 114.

**arn-skin**, n. a bear-skin, B. K. 83, Ld. 114, Korm. 112.

**bjarn-staka**, u, f. a bear-skin, Edda (pref.) 151.

**bjarn-sviða**, u, f. a large knife for killing bears, Eb. 298, Fas. iii. 546.

**bjarn-veidar**, f. pl. bear-hunting, N. G. L. i. 46.

**bjarn-ylr**, s, m. bear's warmth, the vital warmth of an ice-bear; it was believed in Icel. (vide Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 610) that a child born on the hide of an ice-bear would be proof against frost and cold; people hardy against cold are therefore said 'to have bear's warmth' (bjarnyl), vide Háv. 39.

**bjart-eygr** and **-eygðr**, adj. *bright-eyed*, Fms. iv. 38, Bs. i. 66, Hkr. iii. 184, O. H. 245.

**bjart-haddaðr**, adj. a fair-haired lady, Lex. Poët.

**bjart-leitr**, m. *brightness*, Hom. 60, Rb. 336, Fms. i. 228, Magn. 468.

**bjart-leitr**, adj. of bright countenance, *bright-looking*, Fms. v. 319.

**bjart-liga**, adv. (and -ligr, adj.), *clearly*, Stj. 26.

**bjart-litaðr**, adj. = bjartleitr, Hkv. Hjörv. 27.

**BJARTR**, adj. [Ulf. bairts = ὄηλος; A. S. beorht; Engl. bright; Hel. berbt; in Icel. per metath. bjart; cp. birti, etc.], *bright*; Lat. *clarus* is rendered by bjart, Clar. 128; bjart ljós, Fms. i. 96; bjart tunglskin, Nj. 118; sólskin, Fms. ii. 300; veðr, i. 128: of hue, complexion, b. líkami, Hkr. iii. 179, Nj. 208; hönd, Bb. 3. 20. 2. metaph. *illustrious*; með b. sigri, Fms. x. 253; in a moral sense, Stj. 141.

**bjart-viðri**, n. *bright weather*, Bárð. 175.

**BJÁLFI**, bjálbi, a, m. a fur, skin, Fms. v. 207, 236; esp. in the compds *hrein-bjálfi*, *geit-bjálbi*, *flug-bjálbi*, Haustl. 12. Etym. uncertain, perh. a Slav. word. 2. used as a pr. name, Landn.

**BJÁLKI**, a, m. [Hel. balco; Swed. and Dan. *bjelke*; Germ. *balke*; prob. akin to bákr], a balk, beam, Gpl. i. 346.

**BJÓÐA**, bað, buðu, boðit; pres. býð; pret. byða; pret. sing. with the suffixed negative, *baudat*, Edda 90 (in a verse); the obsolete middle form *buðumk*, *mibi obtulit*, *nobis obtulerunt*, occurs in Egil Höfuðl. 2; [Ulf. *biudan*; A. S. *biodan*; Engl. *bid*; Germ. *bieten*; Swed. *binda*; Dan. *byde*]:—Lat. *offerre*, *profferre*, with dat. of the person, acc. of the thing: I. to bid, offer; þeir höfðu boðit honum laun, they had offered him rewards, Fms. i. 12; þorsteinn bauð at gefa Gunnlaugi hestinn, Ísl. ii. 213; b. grið, to offer pardon, Fms. i. 181; þeir buðu at gefa upp borgina, ix. 41; bauð hann þeim, at göra alla bændr óðalborna, i. 20; býðr, at hann muni görast hans maðr, xi. 232; en ek býð þér þó, at synir mínir riði með þér, Nj. 93; Írar buðu sik undir hans vald, Fms. x. 131. 2. reflex. to offer oneself, volunteer one's service; buðusk honum þar menn til fylgðar, Fms. ix. 4; mun ek nú til þess bjóðask í sumar á þingi, Ld. 104, Sks. 510; þeim er þá býðsk, Grág. i. 284; þjóðrdr bauðsk til þeirrar farar, Hkr. ii. 247; ef þú býðsk í því, Fms. xi. 121. 3. metaph., b. ófrið, ójöfnuð, rangindi, líðsmun, of ill usage, Ld. 148, Rb. 418; b. e-m rangt, to treat one unjustly, Hom. 155; with an adverb, b. e-m sæmiliga, to treat one in seemly sort, Ld. 66; b. á boð e-s, to outbid one, N. G. L. iii. no. 49. II. to bid, invite, cp. boð, a banquet; prob. ellipt., hospitality or the like being understood; Ózurr bauð þeim inn í búðina at drekka, Nj. 4; heim vil ek b. þér í sumar, 93; honum var boðit til boðs, 50; hann bauð þá þegar þar at vera Gíziur Hallssyni, Bs. i. 128; gekk Bárðr móti honum ok fagnaði honum, ok bauð honum þar at vera, Eg. 23; b. mönnum til boðs, to bid guests to a banquet, wedding, or the like, Ld. 104. III. to bid, order, Lat. *imperare*, cp. boð, bidding; sem lög buðu, as the law prescribed, Fms. i. 81; svá bauð oss Guð, Post. 645, 88; b. af landi, to order one out of the land, make him an outlaw, Fms. vii. 20; b. af embætti, to depose, Sturl. ii. 119; b. út, a Norse milit. term, to call out, levy, cp. útboð, a levy; b. út leiðangri, b. út liði, skipum, to levy troops, ships, Fms. i. 12, 61, vi. 219, 251, 400, x. 118, Eg. 31, cp. N. G. L. i. ii; b. e-m erendi, to commit a thing to one's charge, Fms. vii. 103; b. varnað á e-u, or b. til varmanar, to forbid, xi. 94, Edda 59; with prepp., b. e-m um (cp. umboð, charge), to delegate to one, commit to one's charge; þeim manni er biskup hefir um boðit, at nefna vátta, K. Þ. K. 64; þess manns er biskup bauð um at taka við fé því, K. Á. 96, Sks. 460 B; hann keypti til handa þorkatli þá hluti er hann hafði um boðit, the things that he had given charge about, Grett. 102 A; Hermundur bauð nú um Vermundi, at vera fyrir sína hönd, Rd. 251. 2. eccl. to proclaim, announce, esp. as rendering of mid. Lat. *praedicare*; b. sið, trú, Kristni, to proclaim, preach a new religion, Nj. 156, 158, Fms. i. 32; b. messudag, sunnudag, to proclaim a holy day, N. G. L. i. 348. IV. of a mental state, to bode, forebode; e-m býðr hugr (cp. hugboð, foreboding), one's heart bodes, Fms. v. 38, 24, Eg. 21; mér býðr þat eitt í skap (my heart bodes), at þú verðir meira stýrandi en nú ertu, Bs. i. 468; mér býðr þat fyrir, which makes me forbode, Fms. ii. 193; e-m býðr hugr við (whence við-bjóðr, dislike), to abhor, dislike; er honum hafði lengi hugr við boðit, Bs. i. 128. 2. impers., mér býðr ávallt hita (acc.) er ek kem í þeirra flokk, a boding comes over me, i. e. I feel uneasy, whenever . . . , Fms. iii. 189; mér bauð ótta (acc.), I felt a thrilling, Bs. i. 470; b. úþekkt, to loathe, Grett. 111 A; b. þekkt, to feel pleasure; bauð þeim mikla þekkt er þeir sá líkit, Bs. i. 208; the phrase, e-m býðr við at horfa, of a frame of mind, to be so and so minded; miklir eru þér frændr bórði, ef yðr býðr svá við at horfa, Band. 7 (MS. 2845). 2. the phrase, þat býðr, it



*besems, becomes*; *eptir þat fer veizla fram, eptir því sem býðr, as is due*, Fms. x. 15, Fb. l.c. has *byrjaði*; sem býðr um svá ágatan höfðingja, Fms. x. 149.

V. with prepp.; b. fram, Lat. *proferre, to produce*; b. fram vittni, *to produce a witness*, Eg. 472; með fram boðnum fégjofum, Sturl. iii. 232; b. upp, b. af hendi, *to give up, leave off*; þá býðr hann upp hornit, *gives up the horn, will not drink more*, Edda 32; b. undan, a law term, *to lay claim to*; er þá kostur at b. undan þeim manni varðveizluna fjárlins, Grág. i. 196; eigi skal undan manni b. áðr undir mann kemr féit, id.; cp. the following chapter, which treats 'um undan-boð fjár'; nú eru þeir menn svá þrir, at eigi býðr undan fjárvardveizluna, viz. who are privileged guardians of the property of a minor, viz. father, brother, mother, and who cannot be outbidden, 192; b. við, a trade term, *to make a bid*; b. við tveinn verð, *to bid double*, Ld. 146; ek býð þér jafnumörg stóðhross við, id.; at þú býðir Rúti bróður þínum sémiliga, 66; kaup svá jörð sem áðr menn b. við, N.G.L. i. 95; b. fyrir is now more usual.

VI. part. pass. boðinn used as an adj., esp. in the alliterative phrase, vera boðinn ok búinn til e-s, *to be ready and willing to do a thing, to be at one's service*; skulu vér bræðr vera búinir ok boðnir til þess sem þér vilst okkr til nýta, Eg. 50; til þess skal ek boðinn ok búinn at ganga at þeim málu fyrir þína hönd, Ld. 292.

BJÓÐR, m.; as the word is used masc. in A.S. as well as in Ulf., we have in Haustl. 5 to alter breiðu bjóði into breiðum bjóði; [Ulf. *biuds* = *τράπεζα*; A.S. *beoð*; Hel. *biod*; O.H.G. *biud*]. I. Lat. *mensa, a table*, Rm. 4, 28, 29, Haustl. l.c. II. *soil, ground*, cp. the Fr. *plateau*; á Engla bjóð, *on English ground*, Höfuðl. 2; áðr Börs synir bjóðum um yðu, Vsp. 4.

bjóðr, m. [bjóða], poet. *one who invites*, Lex. Poët.; cp. also compds such as við-bjóðr, *disgust*, from bjóða við.

bjór-blandinn, part. *mixed with beer*, El. 21.

BJÖRR, m. [O.H.G. *pior* or *bior*; Low Germ. and mod. Germ. *bier*; Fris. *biar*; A.S. *bior*; Engl. *beer*], no doubt a word of German extraction, öl (öldr), *ale*, being the familiar word used in prose:—bjór hardly ever occurs, vide however Hkr. iii. 447, Bk. 48, 89, 96 (Norse); and is a foreign word, as is indicated even by the expression in the *Alvismál*—öl heitir með mönnum, en með Ásum bjór, *ale it is called by men, by gods beer*: bjór however is very current in poetry, but the more popular poems, such as the *Hávamál*, only speak of öl or öldr, Hm. 11, 13, 65, 80, 132, 138.

BJÖRR, m. [Lat. *fiber*; A.S. *beofar*], *a beaver*, esp. *the beaver's skin*, Eg. 71, in the phrase, b. ok savali. 2. *a triangular cut off piece of skin*, [cp. provincial Swed. *bjaur*]; þat eru bjórar þeir er menn sníða ór skóm sínum fyrir tām eðr hæl, Edda 42; still used in Icel. in that sense.

II. metaph. *a small piece of land* (an *ἄπ. λεγ.* as it seems); bjór lá ónuminn fyrir austan Fljót, Landn. 284.

BJÖRR, m., must be different from the preceding word, synonymous with *brjóstpili*, *a wall in a bouse, a party wall*, but also in the 13th and 14th centuries freq. *a costly tapestry* used in halls at festivals and in churches; hrindum hallar bjóri, *let us break down the wall of the hall*, Háls S. Fas. ii. (in a verse); eingi var bjórrinn milli húsanna, *there was no partition between the houses*, Sturl. iii. 177; gengu þeir í stofuna, var hön vel tjölduð ok upp settir bjórar, 229; annarr hlutinn stökk útar í bjórrinn, svá at þar varð fast, Háv. 40. β. of *a movable screen between choir and nave*, of cloth or costly stuff, different from *tjöld* (*hangings*) and *reflar*; hann lét Atla prest penna allt ræf innan, ok svá allan bjórrinn, Bs. i. 132; kirkja á tjöld umhverfis sik með tvennum bjórum, Vm. 153; kirkja tjölduð sémilígu tjöldum ok þrír bjórar, 171, D.I. i. 402; bjórr framan um kór, tjöld um alla kirkju, Pm. 103; b. slittinn blámerktr yfir altari, 108, Bs. ii. 476, 322; vide bjórpili.

bjór-sala, u. f. *beer-keeping*, N.G.L. iii. (Fr.)

bjór-salr, m. *a beer-hall* (A.S. *beor-sæl*), Vsp. 41.

bjór-skinn, n. *a beaver-skin*, Eg. 55, 57, Fms. x. 379.

bjór-tappr, m. *a tapster, beer-bouse keeper*, N.G.L. iii. 13.

bjór-tjöld, n. *tapestry*, = bjórr, Vm. 135; b. um sönghús, id.

bjór-tunna, u. f. *a beer-tun, barrel of beer*, Bs. i. 389.

bjór-verpill, m. *a beer-cask*, Jb. 378.

bjór-pili, n. *a party wall*, = bjórr; b. var í milli ok vóru gluggar á, Vápn. Ný Fél. xxi. 124, Bs. ii. 322, v.l.

bjúga, n. (pl. bjúga), *a sausage, v. mörbjúga*, Bs. i. 357, 810.

bjúg-leikr, m. *crookedness*, MS. 1812. 18.

bjúg-leitr, adj. *of crooked countenance* (nose), Rb. 344.

bjúg-nefjaðr, adj. *with a hooked nose*, Fms. i. 155.

BJÚGR, adj. *bowed, booked, crooked, bent*; fætr lágu bjúgir við lendar, Hom. 114; með bjúgum þorum, Sks. 419; hann var b. á baki, *he sat bent or bowed (from age) on horseback*, Fs. 183; b. í vexti, Eg. 710; með bjúgum hring, Sks. 198, Rb. 344, Band. 9; metaph., hvárt er yðr þykir bjúgt eðr beint (MS. brátt), *whether it seems to you crooked or straight*, i. e. *whether you like it or not*, Fms. viii. 436; cp. *gögninn, baugr*, etc.

bjúgr, s. m., medic., Lat. *tumor*; in many compds: skyr-bjúgr, *scorbuticus*, Engl. *scorbutic*; vind-bjúgr, *tumor aereus*; vatns-bjúgr, *tumor oedematosus*, Fél. ix. 197.

BJÖRG, f., gen. *bjargar* [v. *bjarga*], *help, deliverance, out of need or danger*, e.g. feeding the hungry, saving one's life; unlawful 'björg' is that of giving help to an outlaw, who is 'úráðandi öllum bjargráðum', one on whom no help must be bestowed, neither food, shelter, nor ferry; Grág. in several passages, and there commonly used in plur. (bjargar) when in this particular sense; it was liable to a heavy punishment, and the case was to be summoned before the Fifth Court, Grág. p. p. ch. 25, Ld. 42.

β. lögmæt björg, *a lawful point of defence* in pleading in the Court (v. *bjarga sök*), Grág. i. 73.

2. means of subsistence, stores, provisions, food; fjögurra (átta) missera b., Grág. i. 10.

286. 3. a freq. pr. name of a woman, Ingibjörg, Þorbjörg, Guðbjörg, etc.; in Swed.-Dan. '-borg,' as in Ingeborg, etc. COMPS: bjargarlauss, adj. *starving*.

bjargar-leysi, n. = bjarg-leysi, Band. 13.

bjargar-vist, f. *serving for food and clothing*, Hrafn. 6; cp. *bjargræð* (above).

BJÖRK, f., gen. *bjarkar*, [A.S. *beorc*; Swed. *björk*; Dan. and Scot.

*birk*; Engl. *birch*; Germ. *birke*; Lat. *betula*; v. *birki*], *a birch*, Edd (Gl.) Bs. i. 5, Jb. 236. In compds *bjarkar*.

BJÖRN, m., gen. *bjarnar*; dat. *birni*, pl. n. *birnir*; acc. *björnu*, mod. *birni*, [an enlarged form, cp. Goth. *biari*, by which word Ulf. renders th. Gr. *θηρίον*, Titus i. 12; A.S. *bera*; Engl. *bear*; Germ. *bär*; but Swed. and Dan. *björn*]:—*a bear*; hvíta-björn, *the white bear or ice-bear*; an skóg-björn, hið-björn, við-björn, *the black bear or wood-bear*, Germ. *wald-bär*; the ice-bear was unknown in Europe till the discovery of Iceland at the end of the 9th, and Greenland at the end of the 10th centur.

The very first ice-bear was brought to Europe by Ingimund the Ó as a gift to the king of Norway about A.D. 900, Landn. Fs. (Vd. 27; Ísleif, the first bishop of Iceland, also brought one as a present to the German emperor about A.D. 1050, Bs. i. 61, Hv. ch. 2; e the little story of Audun in Fms. vi. 297-307, Sks. 186, Sturl. iii. 8 Grág. ii. 181, Am. 17, where a hvítbjörn is mentioned, Fs. (Flóam. 148; as to the black bear, vide esp. Grett. ch. 23, Finnþ. ch. 11, Glúh. ch. 3, Fas. i. 50; cp. an interesting paper, 'Waldbär und Wasserbär' by Konrad Maurer, upon this subject. Björn and Bjarni are freq. names; also in compd names, Þorbjörn, Ásbjörn; and as a prefix Bjarngrímur, Bjarnhéðinn, etc.; vide Landn. (Gl.) COMPS: bjarnabroddr, m., botan. *narteticum*, Hjalt. 166.

bjarnar-hamr, m. *a*

*bide, shape of a bear*, Fas. i. 53.

bjarnar-híð, n. *a black bear's*

N.G.L. i. 35.

bjarnar-hold, n. *the flesh of a bear*, Fas. i. 5

bjarnar-hrammr, m. *a bear's paw*, Rb. 382, Ver. 26.

bjarna

slátr, n. *meat of a slaughtered bear*, Fas. i. 54; botan., Ivar Aasen recor

bjonnabær, *rubus caesius*; bjonnakamb, *osmundia spicans*; bjonn

polytrichum commune. For popular tales of the bear vide Isl. þjóðs.

608-611.

BLAÐ, n. [A.S. *blād*; Germ. *blatt*; Hel. *blad*. Ulf. renders the

φύλλον by *laufr*, Engl. *leaf*, Icel. *lauf*. The Engl. say *a blade of*

*grass*, *a leaf of a tree*; and so, in Icel., herbs or plants have *blad*, *tr*

*lauf*]:—*a leaf*; blöð þess grass er . . . heitir, Pr. 472; blöð á lau

Hervar. S. (in a verse): metaph. *a veil*, svá er mér sem hangi b. fy

auga, Fms. iii. 126.

2. of leaf-like objects, *a leaf in a book*, Ger

*blatt*, (never *lauf*, cp. *blaðsíða*, u. f. *a page*), Rb. 210, Isl. ii. 460: o

of painted diptych or the like, þar eru blöð tvau pentuð, Pm. 103.

β. *skirt of a kirtle* (skaut), Stj. 481, Eb. 226, Orkn. 474; Icel. now

*skjól-laf, the skirt of a coat*.

γ. *a blade*, in various connections: the

*part of a thing, the blade of an oar*, árar-blað, N.G.L. i. 59; of a rud

Fms. ix. 503; *knifs-blað, the blade of a knife*, Bs. i. 385; a swor

blade is in mod. usage called 'blað', but in old writers brand; spón-*b*

*the mouth-piece of a spoon*; herðar-blað, *the shoulder-blade*, etc. Bot

blaðka, u. f., e.g. *horblaðka*, *menyanthes*; *hófblaðka*, *caltha palustr*

but *rjúpnalauf, dryas*, Hjalt.: *blaðkr*, m. in *eyrna-blaðkr, ear-lap*.

blaðra, að, prob. an onomatopoeic word, like Lat. *blaterare*, Sc

*blether*, Germ. *plaudern*, in the phrase, b. tungunni, *to talk trash*, He

115; tungan var úti ok blaðraði, Fbr. 77 new Ed.; hann blaðraði tu

unni ok vildi við leita at mæla, Fms. v. 152; metaph. *to utter in*

*culat sounds, bleat*, as a sheep. blaðr, n. *nonsense*.

blaðra, u. f. *a bladder*, Pr. 472: *a blain, watery swelling*, Stj. 2

Bs. i. 182. blöðru-sótt, f. *a stone in the bladder*, Pr. 475.

BLAK, n. *a slap*; fyrir píustr (a *buffet*) fjórar merkr, fyrir blak

*slap*) tver merkr (as a fine), Gpl. 177, 187.

blaka, að, *to slap*, Ann. 1394.

2. neut. *to wave, flutter*, of

wings of birds, b. vængjum, *to flutter with the wings*, Stj. 74: of

leaves on a tree moved by a soft breeze, lauf víðarins blakadu hæg

Barl. 161; austan blakar laufið á þann linda, Fornkv. 129; blakir í

þari um hnakka, Fms. vi. 376 (in a verse). In mod. usage, blak

ad or t, is freq. used of leaves, of the flaring of a light, ljós blakti

skari, *the flame flutters on the wick*; hence metaph., öndin blaktir á

Snót 128; blaktir önd á brjósti, 121: the phrase, blaktir ekki há

höfði, *not a hair moves on one's head*.

blaka, u. f. *a veil of silk*, Fas. iii. 337; *a pan*, Mar. 153; now als

blakka, v. above s. v. blað.

blakk-fjallr, adj. *black-skinned*, epithet of a wood-beard, Akv. 11.



blakkr, m. (for. word), a sort of measure, N. G. L. i. 324.

blakkr, m., poet. a horse, cp. Blanka, the mythical horse of Thideric (Pietrich) of Bern, Lex. Poët.

**BLAKKB**, adj. [A. S. *blac*; Engl. *black*; O. H. G. *plak*: in Icel. art., as in A. S. and other kindred tongues *swart*, etc., represents the *st. niger*; while *blakkr* corresponds to the Lat. *ater*, dead or dusky *nek*], in poetry used as an epithet of wolves, etc., Lex. Poët., in prose is very rare, Fas. iii. 592; hence *blekkja*, to defraud: the mod. Icel. *ek*, n. *ink*, Swed. *blak*, Dan. *blæk*, come from *blakkr*, corresponding to *at. atramentum*, Str. 63 (blez), Pr. 474.

**II.** = *bleikr*, pale; *blakkr* hestr, Ghv. 18 (perh. corrupt for *bleikr*, pale, cp. fölván jó, Hkv. 47), the colour of death; to dream of riding on a pale horse forebodes death, Bjarni 136; on a red horse a bloody death, Fs. (Vd.) 67.

**blakra**, að, [blakra, Ivar Aasen, to shake, of leaves], to blink; b. gum, Hom. 89; now *blakta*, að, e. g. b. augum, to move the eyes, also used of the beating of the heart; hón fann að hjartað blakta, in the story of the Beauty and the Beast (Skrýmslið Góða), Kvöldv. 176; *blakra vængjum* = *blakta vængjum*, to flutter with the wings, rl. 88; of sails, Úlf. 3. 14.

**bland**, n. in the adverbial phrase, í bland, among, Dan. i blandt, Bs. i. 2. Stj. 231, Matth. xiii. 25, (rare in mod. usage.)

**BLANDA**, in early Icel. poetry and prose a strong verb; pres. 1st pers. *blend*, Ls. 3; 3rd pers. *blendr*, Grág. ii. 389; reflex. *blendsk*, Symb. 9; pret. 1st pers. *blétt*, Am. 79, Greg. 50; reflex. *blézsk*, Orkn. 104; a verse from about A. D. 1046; pl. *blénda*, *bléndum*, Ls. 9, Greg. 47; reflex. *bléndusk*, Hkm. 8; subj. reflex. *bléndisk*, Mart. 9; *blandinn* (freq.), Sdm., Yt., etc., vide Lex. Poët., Skálda 164; but the 13th century and later the weak form (*blanda*, að) prevailed in all tenses except the part. pass., where the old *blandinn* = *blandaðr* is still being used, though the weak is more common; imperat. *blanda*, Pr. 471, 472, N. G. L. i. 12; pres. *blandar*, 13; part. *blandaðr*, s. 349, Pr. 470, 472 (MS. about A. D. 1250), [Úlf. *blandan*, a dupl. verb; A. S. *bland*; Engl. *blend*; O. H. G. *blantan*; lost in N. G.; Swed. *blanda*]; — to blend, mix, the beverage in acc., the mixed ingredient in dat.; b. mjöð (drykk), eitri, meini, Greg. l. c.; ætting ok Bárðr blönduðu þá drykkinn ölfyjani, E. 210; adding ið, litúð (acc. instead of dat.) verð ok við blandið, Skálda 164; sturt blandin við upsa-gall, Pr. l. c.; þar fellr Jórdan í gegnum, ok landsk eigi (does not blend) við vötnin, Symb. l. c.; tak skógar síru ok landa (imperat.) við fornt vín, Pr. l. c.; b. með, id., Rb. 164; b. saman, mix together, Pr. l. c.

**II.** metaph. to mix together, of fellowship or association, but partic. used of carnal intercourse, cp. the Gr. *mixis*, Lat. *misce*; b. mótuneyti (dat.) við e-n, to eat together with e, N. G. L. l. c.; *blandask* í samfélagi, to associate with, Mart. l. c.; megum eigi hjálp né heilsu af Guði fá, nema vér blandimk við hans b. 625, 181; þeir blönduðusk þá meir við mannfolk enn nú, they had more intercourse with, Fas. i. 391; to have carnal intercourse, vár skal eingi landsk við búfé, N. G. L. i. 18; þat féll í hördómum, ok blönduðusk þeir konur er af heidnum þjóðum vóru, Sks. 588.

**III.** part. *blandinn* is used as an adj. with the notion mixed, mingled, bad, of temper, character, manner; Helgi var blandinn mjök (bad a mixed, mingled creed), hann trúði á Krist, en hét á þór til harðræða ok fara, Landn. 206; þú ert maðr vaskr ok vel at þér (thou art bold & brave), en hon er blandin mjök, but she is a woman of mixed report, 49.

**blanda**, u, f. any mixture of two fluids, Fs. 145 (of watery blood); esp. a beverage of bot & uvey mixed up with water, Vin. 60, Fms. ix. 20. Blanda also is the local name of a stream of glacier water in the north of Icel., v. Landn.

**β.** metaph. the name of a book, *miscellanea*; þú sjá skrá . . . heita B, því at saman er blandað skyldu tali ok skyldu, Rb. 4, v. l., in MS. Am. 625, 4to. *blöndu-horn*, n. a cup of *blanda*, a cognom., Landn. 278.

**blandan**, f. mixing, N. G. L. i. 153.

**blasa**, t; sup. *blasað*, [Engl. *blaze*], of places, in the phrase, b. við, to full and open before the eye (mod.)

**blauð-hugaðr**, adj. soft of heart, cowardly, Fbr. 108.

**blauð-klæddr**, part. soft-clad, b. mann, a rendering of Matth. xi. 8, man clothed in soft raiment, 625. 95.

**blauð-liga**, adv. and -ligr, adj. cowardly, Hkr. iii. 162.

**BLAUBR**, adj. [A. S. *blæðe*; Scot. *blate* = bashful, shy; Hel. *blotbi*; m. *blöde*; cp. Goth. *blaupjan* = ἀνυποῦν, and Hel. *blödan* = infirmare], properly means soft, weak, Lat. *mollis*, Gr. *μάλακος*, and is opposed to *atr*, *brisk*, *vigorous*; hence the proverb, fār er hvatr er hröraskr tektr, ef í næzku er blauðr, Fm. 6, cp. Fms. viii. 49. **β.** metaph. *blauðr* means feminine, hvatr masculine, but only used of animals, dogs, cats, fishes; atr-lax = heingr = *salmo mas*; bleyða, u, f., is a dam, and metaph. a ward; *blauðr* is a term of abuse, a bitch, coward; hafi hendr á (hundam, add. p. 149) ok drepi þótt b. sé, take the dog and kill it, though he a bitch, Gisl. 63; *blauðr* hundar, Fms. ii. 163, xi. 10.

**2.** metaph., *Hallgerðr* mælti við Gunnar, jafnkomit er á með ykkir, er ártveggi er blauðr (a taunt addressed to the beardless Njal), Nj. 59;

þið nú ef þú ert eigi b., Nj. 205, cp. Skr. 114, 496, in the last passage used = *blautr*; *blauðir* eru vér nú orðnir, Niðrst. 6.

**blaut-barn**, n. a baby, in the phrase, frá blautbarns beini = *blautu barns beini*, Barl. 41.

**blaut-fiskr**, m. a fresh fish, cod, Bs. i. 853.

**blaut-holtr**, adj. having soft, smooth flesh; mætr b., Karl. 479.

**blaut-hugaðr**, adj. faint, soft-minded, Glüm. 309.

**blaut-leikr**, m. effeminacy, Stj. 345.

**blaut-lendr**, adj. soft, moist-soiled, Fms. v. 230.

**blaut-liga**, adv. and -ligr, adj. faintly, effeminate, Stj. 362; b. kossar, 417; b. kvæði, soft, amorous ditties, Bs. i. 237.

**BLAUTR**, adj. [A. S. *blæat* = miser; Germ. *bloz* = nudus; Scot. *blait* = nudus (Jamieson); Dan. *blød*; Swed. *blödig* = soft; the Dan. and Swed. *blott*, *blotted*, = *stripped*, are borrowed from Germ.; Ivar Aasen distinguishes between *blait* = shy, and *blaut* = wet, damp; *blauðr* and *blautr* are no doubt only variations of the same word]. **I.** soft, Lat. *mollis*, in a good sense; this sense of the word remains only in a few compds, v. above, and in a few phrases, e. g. frá blautu barns beini, from baby-blood, Fms. iii. 155, Magn. 522, Al. 71; b. fiskr, fresh (soft) fish, Bs. i. 853, opp. to harðr (dried) fiskr; in Swed., however, it means soaked fish; in poetry, b. sæng, a soft bed, Gisl. (in a verse): of stuffs, but only in less classical writers or translated romances; b. purpuri, Bret. 32; lerépt, Sks. 400 A; dúnn, Mart. 126; *blautir vindar*, soft breezes, Sks. 214 B: a single exception is, Edda 19, fjótúrninn var slétt ok b. sem silkráma, soft and smooth as silk lace.

**2.** = *blauðr*, faint, imbecile; *blautir menn*, Al. 34, Fas. i. 161: a paraphrase of *blauðr* in Fm. 6. **II.** but commonly metaph. = soaked, wet, miry, [cp. Swed. *blöt*, and the phrase, lägga sit hufuð í blöt, to beat one's brains: cp. also *bleyta*, mud; bloti, thaw; blotna, to melt]; þar vóru vellir blautir, því at regn höfðu verit, E. 528; keldur blautar, 266; þeir fengu ekki blautt um Valbjarnar-völlu, Bs. i. 509, etc.; cp. Scot. and North. E. soft road, soft weather, = wet, Scott's Black Dwarf, ch. 3 note.

**blá**, f., pl. *blár*, an ἄν. λεγ. in a verse Isl. ii. 233, where it seems to mean the billows, blue waves. Ivar Aasen records 'blaa' a Norse term for the blue horizon; cp. the Icel. phrase, út í bláinn (as from blár, m.), into the blue, of what is thrown away, words spoken without need or end. In the east of Icel. *blá* means a meadow covered with snow half melted away, Erik Jonsson, Dict. s. v.

**blá-ber**, n. pl., botan., Lat. *vaccinium*, as a cognom., Ann. 1393; aðal-bláber, *vaccinium myrtillus*, the blueberry, Hjalt. **blá-brúnaðr**, adj. dark blue coloured, of stuff, Bs. i. 506. **blá-djúp**, n. the blue sea, i. e. deep, open sea, Bs. ii. 179, 181. **blá-eygr** and -eygðr, adj. blue-eyed, Nj. 29, Fms. vii. 101, Hkr. iii. 250.

**blá-fastr**, adj. very strong, Karl. 551.

**blá-fáinn**, adj. with a blue polish [fá, to paint], Sks., Rm. 26.

**blá-feldr**, m. a cloak of blue fur, N. G. L. i. 75.

**blá-fjallaðr**, adj. blue-black, epithet of the raven, Landn. (in a verse).

**blá-góma**, u, f. *labrus luscus*.

**blá-gras**, n. a sort of geranium, the g. pratense.

**blá-grýti**, n. blue hard stones rolled in the surf, Eggert Itin. § 477.

**blá-hattr**, m. *scabiosa*, Ivar Aasen; a cognom., Sturl. ii. 207.

**blá-hvitr**, adj. white-blue, Gh. 4.

**blá-kaldr**, adj. blue-cold, of purling water or iron, cp. the phrase, berja fram blákalt, hammering the iron cold, of obstinate, dogged reasoning. **blá-kápa**, u, f. a blue cape or cloak. **blákápu-maðr**, m. a blue cloaked man, Gisl. 37.

**blá-kinn**, f. with a blue (black) chin, Landn. 201.

**blá-klukka**, u, f., botan. *campanula rotundi-folia*, Hjalt.

**blá-klæddr**, part. blue-clad, Fms. iii. 116.

**blá-leitr**, adj. blue-faced, Karl. 5.

**blá-lenzkr**, adj. *Ethiopian*, from Bláland, n. *Ethiopia*, *Nigritia*, and North-west Africa in general; Blálendingar, m. pl. *Ethiopians*; cp. 625.

625, Al. 51, Rb. 568, Stj. 253, 254.

**blá-maðr**, m. a black man, negro, i. e. an *Ethiopian*, Al. 51, Orkn. 364 (referring to A. D. 1152), distinguished from the Saracens and Arabians; three 'blámenn' were sent as a present to the German emperor Frederic the Second, Fms. x. 3; in romances blámenn are mentioned as a kind of 'berserkers', q. v., Finnb. ch. 16, Kjalnes. S. ch. 15; cp. Scott's Ivanhoe, note B.

**bláman**, f. the livid colour of a bruise, Stj. 46. Gen. iv. 23.

**blá-mengdr** and -mengjaðr, part. blue-mingled, Dipl. i. 168.

**blá-merktr**, part. marked, variegated with blue, Vm. 149, 153.

**blá-mær**, f. [moerr = moor, cp. landamari, borders, Caes. Bell. Gall. vi. ch. 23], the blue moor, an ἄν. λεγ. in the Norse poet Eyvind Skáldaspillir as an epithet of the sea about A. D. 960, Hkr. i. 154; cp. Landn. 54, which reads *borðmærar*, and attributes the verse to another poet. The word is still in use in Norway in the popular phrase, ut aa blaamyra; vide Ivar Aasen s. v. blaamyrt, the sea.



**blána**, að, to become black, livid, Nj. 203 (iron in fire); Hkr. i. 103 (of a plague-stricken corpse), Fms. ii. 42.

**BLÁR**, adj., fem. blá, neut. blátt, [Scot. *bla*, which has the Icel. sense of dark blue, livid: cp. A. S. *bleow*; Engl. *blue*; Germ. *blau*; Swed.-Dan. *blå*: cp. also A. S. *bleo* = colour; prop. Lat. *lividus*; of the colour of lead, Snót 231; blár sem Hel, cp. Engl. *black as death*, Eb. 314, cp. Edda 13; of the livid colour caused by a blow, in the alliterative phrase, blár ok blóðugr, Korm. 108; sárir eða losnir svá blátt eðr rautt sé eptir, Grág. ii. 13: blár is the colour of mourning, tjalda blám reftum, Fms. xi. 17; falda blá, to wrap the head in black, Ísl. ii. 351 (in a verse); cp. kolblár, Blámaðr, etc.; blár logi, a pale 'lowe,' of a witch's flame, Gullþ. 5: of cloths; möttull, Nj. 24; kápa, 255; kyrtill, 184; mörk, stripes, Ld. 244. **β**. metaph. foolish, insipid; cp. bláheimskr; hann er ekki blár innan, a popular phrase, *he is no goose*.

**blá-rendr**, adj. [röndr], blue-striped; brækr, Nj. 184.

**BLÁSA**, blés, blásu; pres. blæss, [Ulf. *blāsan*, a redupl. verb; Germ. *blasen*; Swed. *blåsa*; cp. Engl. *blow* (*blast*); A. S. *blāvan*; Lat. *flare*].

**I**. to blow, Lat. *flare*, of the wind; the naut. alliterative phrase, blásandi byrr, a fresh breeze, Fms. vii. 287; vindrinn blæs og þú heyrir hans þyt, John iii. 8.

**2**. act. to blow a trumpet, sound an alarm, with dat. of the people and the instrument, the act of blowing in acc.; b. lúðri, Fms. vii. 287; var blásinn herblástr, sounded an alarm, ix. 358; b. liði (*troops*) til ofangaungu, Orkn. 350, Bret. 46; b. til stefnu, to a meeting, Fms. vii. 286; konungur lét b. öllum mönnum ör bænum, ix. 304; b. til þings, viii. 210; til héráðstefnu, ix. 255, v. l.: absol., þá bað hann b., sound the attack, viii. 403. **β**. to blow the bellows; blástu (imperat.) meir, Landn. 270 (in a verse), Edda 69, 70.

**γ**. to melt, cast, the metal in acc.; hann blés fyrstr manna rauða á Íslandi, ok var hann af því kallaðr Raudabjörn, Landn. 71, cp. Sks. 163; b. gullmálm, Bret. 4; sumir blésu ok steypu af málmí Guðs líkneski, Barl. 139; sem af glóanda jární því er ákafliga er blásit í eldi, Fms. viii. 8; yxn tveir ór eiri blásnir (*cast*), Bret. 22. **δ**. to swell, blow up; létt sem belgr blásinn, Fms. x. 308.

**II**. to breathe, Lat. *spirare*; svá sem andi blæss af munni, Eluc. 4: to blow with the mouth, hann blés í kross yfir drykk sínum, Fs. 103; blæss hann á þá og sagði, með-takið þeir Heilagan Anda, John xx. 22; b. við, to draw a deep breath; hón blés við ok svarar, Clem. 50; jarl blés þá við mæðliga, Fs. 10, Magn. 444: to sigh, of a sick man, Gisl. 47; b. hátt við, Bjarn. 24: without 'við,' Sturl. i. 20; b. eitri, eldi (of serpents or dragons), to snort, Edda 42; of a horse, Greg. 49.

**2**. theol. to inspire; Guð blés sínum anda (dat.) í brjóst honum, Fms. i. 142, 199; Guð blés henni því í brjóst, Stj. 160 (cp. innblástr). **3**. b. móti e-m, to conspire against one, Fms. vii. 164: in the phrase, 'to blow not a hair off one's head,' Jarl mælti, at eingi skyldi b. hár af höfði Sveini, no one should dare to make a hair move on his head, Orkn. 252.

**III**. impers.: **1**. medic. to 'boulne,' swell, from sickness, wounds ..., the wound or swollen limb in acc.; hann svall svá ákaflega, at allan blés kviðinn, Bs. i. 319; sár Gríms varð illa, ok blés upp fótinn, Dropl. 36, Grett. 153; hann blés allan, Bs. i. 116.

**2**. of land, to be laid bare, stripped of the turf by wind; hafði blásit hauginn ok lá silfríð bert, Fms. iv. 57.

**3**. in supine, and partic. the personal construction reappears; á Ormarsstöðum þar sem er blásit allt, where all is stripped, barren, Landn. 280; meltorfa blásin mjök, stripped, barren, Hrafn. 27: medic., hin hægri geirvartan var blásin upp, 655 xxxii. 10; hans hönd var allt blásit, Fas. i. 286, Rb. 374; sýndist fóttrinn blásinn ok kolblár, Grett. 152.

**blá-saumaðr**, part. blue-embroidered, Pm. 12.

**blá-silfr**, n. bad silver, opp. to skírt silfr; þrim tígum sinna skal b. vega móti gulli, tíu sinnum skírt silfr móti gulli, 732. 16: the proportion of bad to pure silver is thus as three to one.

**blá-siða**, u, f., cp. grásíða, a cognom., Ísl. ii. 52.

**blá-stafaðr**, adj. blue-striped; segl. b., Fms. x. 345.

**blá-stjarna**, u, f. the blue star, i. e. *Hesperus*, Snót 131.

**blástr**, rs, m., dat. blástri, blásti, Hom. 47; pl. blástrar.

**1**. to blast, Sks. 213. **2**. breath; b. af lopti, Eluc. 19; málit görisk af blástrinum, Skálda 170: the blast of a trumpet, Fms. ix. 30: *bissing of serpents*, breathing of *ubales* (hvala blástr), Gullþ. 8: blowing a bellows, Edda 70.

**3**. medic. swelling, mortification, Nj. 209, Dropl. 36, Bs. i. 182. **COMPS**: blástr-belgr, m. a bellows, Karl. 18. blástr-hol, n. the blow-hole of a whale, blástr-horn (blástrhorn), n. a trumpet, born, 655. 8, Rb. 372.

blástr-járn, n. blast iron, cast, not wrought, Grág. i. 501, Jb. 345.

blástr-samr, adj. cold blowing, Sks. 41, v. l.

blá-tönn, f. a cognom. having a blue, black tusk, Fas. ii. 390.

bleðja, að, [bláð], prop. to prune, log trees and plants, Bs. ii. 165, N. G. L. i. 241: esp. in the metaph. phrase, b. af, to destroy, kill off one by one; mun hann svá ætla at b. hirðina, Fms. ii. 55, vii. 36, Fs. 96.

blegðr, m. [bleyg and blöyg, Ivar Aasen; Germ. *pflock*; Engl. *plug*], a plug, Krók. 56, where in pl.

bleik-álótt, adj., bleikálingr, m., and bleikála, f. a dun horse with a dark stripe down the back, Nj. 81, Sturl. ii. 145, Grett. 91.

bleik-hárr, adj. auburn, Hkr. iii. 174, Fms. vii. 101.

bleik-hvít, adj. of yellowish white colour, Hkr. iii. 250.

bleikja and bleika, u, f. chalk paint; draga með bleiku, Hkr. ii. 341, Fms. iv. 96. **2**. *salmo levis*, Fél. i. 11.

bleikja, t, ð, [Swed. *bleka*; Germ. *bleichen*], to bleach; b. lérept, to bleach linen, Fas. ii. 71: in the phrase, b. hadda (cp. haddblik), of ladies, to wash and comb the hair, Edda 75.

**BLEIKR**, adj. [A. S. *blāc* or *blac*; Engl. *bleached* and *bleak*; Swed. *blek*; Germ. *bleich* and *blass*]:—pale, wan, of the colour of gold, Fms. v. 345; of bad silver, Grág. i. 500; of fruits, Stj. 161; of ripe barley fields, b. akrar, Nj. 112, and N. T. John iv. 35, a rendering of λευκός in the Gr.; of animals, a fawn-coloured horse is in Icel. called *Bleikr*, m., mare *Bleik*, f., Flov. 33, Vigl.; an ox, Vápn. 21; of hair, auburn, Fær. 156; bleikt hár, the fair locks of a baby, Rm. 31, where 'bleak and bright' are alliterative; Homer's *favóns* is in Icel. rendered by *bleik-hárr*.

**2**. = Lat. *pallidus*, the colour of ashes, pale from fright, loss of blood, or emotion, Fms. i. 216; fiskbleikr, pale as a fish, vii. 269; b. sem bast, pale as bast, etc.: of the moonshine, Sks. 627: the colour of death, því ligg ek b. í brúki, of a corpse mouldering at the bottom of the sea, Fms. vi. 376.

blek, n. ink, v. under 'blakkr.' blek-horn, n. an ink-born, Th. 76.

blekkiliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. [blakkr], delusively, Mar. Al. 36.

blekking, f. delusion, fraud, H. E. i. 506, Fms. x. 207, Hkr. iii. 112.

blekkja, t, að, [blakkr], to impose upon, Stj. 335, Fms. i. 215, Hkr. ii. 317, Magn. 466.

blendigr, m. a blending, mixture. **2**. metaph. a being half man and half giant, not a downright giant (troll); b. en ekki fullkomit troll, Fas. iii. 179; b. þurs einn, Grett. 135.

**BLES**, a, m. and blesótt, adj. the blaze or white star on a horse's forehead, and as a pr. name of the horse himself, Landn. 70, Fms. vi. 414.

**BLESTR** and blesmæltr, adj. lispng, Skálda 170, Sturl. i. 60, Barl. 15.

**BLETTR**, s, m., pl. ir, [Engl. *blot*; Dan. *plet*], loc. a spot, blot, Fms. iii. 123 in a paper MS., the vellum MS. Fb. i. 228 reads 'flekkr.' blot, mjök grandvarr af blettum, without stain, blotless, 655 xxxii. 19: now much used in a loc. sense, a spot.

bleyða, u, f. [blauðr], a craven, Hkr. i. 338.

bleyðask, dep. to lose heart as a craven, Fms. vi. 312: impers. vit dat., viii. 137.

bleyði, f. cowardice, Fms. ii. 306: softness, in a good sense (rare), Sks. 496 B. **COMPS**: bleyði-maðr, m. a coward, Nj. 54, Fms. vi. 260. bleyði-mannligr, adj. cowardly, Fms. ii. 69. bleyði-mark, n. a mark of cowardice, Tistr.

bleyði-orð, n. a charge of cowardice Fas. ii. 530; leggja b. á bak e-m, Grett. 102.

bleyta, u, f. [blautr], mud, Clem. 35: mire, Hrafn. 27 (freq.).

bleyta, tt, to soak, moisten; b. húð, a bide, Fas. i. 289; leir, clay, Bret. 106. **2**. to soften, Greg. 38, 655 v. B (rare in that sense).

bleyti, n. soaking.

**BLEZA**, bletzta, mod. blessa, að, [A. S. *bletzian*; Engl. *bless*; akin to blót, blóta, denoting worship]:—to bless; an English word, which came to Icel. and Norway along with the Gospel; in Norway it never took root, and soon died out, and is at present unknown in Scandinavia whilst in Icel. it grew from a term of worship into a household word of endearment and affection; the guest or traveller is met with a 'Guð bless þig,' God bless thee, in reply to his greeting, 'hér sé Guð,' when entering a house; it is also the reply to one returning thanks. The Norseman Swede, and Dane say, 'Guð signe dig' (cp. Germ. *segnen*), whilst 'signa' (*signare*) in Icel. usage only means to make the sign of the cross. *Blez* is used as a standing epithet of the sun, blessuð sólín, the blessed sun so also the alliterative phrase, blessað barnið, the blessed bairn; blessað blessuð, in addressing, cp. Engl. *bless you!* In old writers it answers to Lat. *benedicere*: a. with acc., Stj. 28, 655 ix, 'benedictus' þýðir b. xxi, Fms. i. 230, K. Á. 120. **β**. with dat., rare and now unusual Guð b. fiskum ok fuglum, Stj. 18, Eluc. 40, Blas. 40; blessuð ertú meðal kvenna, N. T. Luke i. 28. **2**. reflex. to give good luck, succeed.

blezan, f. a blessing, benediction, Bs. i. 562; bliss, Hom. 13, Greg. 7. **COMP**: blezanan-andi, a, m. spirit of b., Stj. 242.

blezing, f. id., 655 viii. 2.

**BLIAT**, a kind of stuff, (for. word), El. 21, Str. 12, 79.

**BLIK**, n. [cp. Germ. *blick* and *blitz*; Engl. *blink* (in ice-blink, the gleam of distant ice-fields), and *blaze*], gleam, sheen, Scot. *glint*, *La nitor*; barach þýðir b. eðr brjánda, Stj. 389. The original notion of fulgor is alien to Icel.; even augnablik, q. v., is of Dan. and Germ. extraction; a dead-calm sea is in Danish *davblik* and *blikstille*, but Icel. blæja-logn. The gleam of metal (shields) is called blik, Edda 8 (poët.): of the sky, Breiðablik is the heavenly abode of the god Bald Gm. 12. **2**. bleaching, Dan. *bleg*; blæjur á bliki, Fas. ii. (in verse); lérept á bliki, N. G. L. i. 381. **3**. hadd-blik, Edda 77.

**II**. (for. word), the vizor on a helmet, in writers of the 14 and 15th centuries, Fas. iii. 229, Ann. 1393.



**blíka**, *u, f. light clouds foreboding storms*, such as the Engl. call *hare's tails*; (regn-blika, vind-blika), hence the saying, *e-m lízt ekki á kuna*, when matters look threatening; freq. in mod. usage, though no instance is on record in old writers. 2. *medic. pallor*, Dan. *blegesot*, l. ix. 201.

**blika**, *að*, and **blíkja**, *bleik*, *blíku*, an old obsolete poet. form, of which only remain the forms, 3rd pers. pl. pret. *blíku*, *fulgebant*, Vkv. 6, s. i. 186 (in a verse); infín., *blíkja*, Hkr. i. 96 (in a verse); 3rd pers. pl. pres. *blíkja*, *fulgent*, Grág. ii. 170, in an old law form; part. *blíkjanda*, da 231, [Lat. *fulgere*; Germ. *blicken*, cp. *blitzen*; Engl. *to blink*]:—*to am, twinkle*, Lat. *micare*; the stars 'blika', the sun 'skin'; used of arms, *lídr blíku þeirra við hinn skarða mána*, Vkv. l. c.; *blíku reið er Regini*, Fas. l. c.; & *baki létu blíkja* (of the shields), Hkr. l. c.; *skildir blíkja* 1 *Rauðaskríðum*, Nj. 143, cp. Grág. ii. 170; *blíkuðu þar skildir við*, 724; *blíka við sólu*, Fr. 156; *blíkjanda* (part.) *ból, gleaming bale*, the hall of Hela, Edda l. c.

**lík-hvitr**, *adj. white-gleaming*, of a shield, Lex. Poët.

**líki**, *a, m. a drake*; *andar-blíki*, *æðar-blíki*, etc.

**líkna**, *að*, [bleikr], *to become pale*, Fms. ii. 240, iv. 166, Flov. 41.

**líkra**, *að*, [Ivar Aasen *blíkra*, *to flutter*], *to blink*; *impers. with dat.*, *ðst hann eigi hírða þó bónda blíkraði nokkurt til hvat fyrir væri blókraði, felt a shudder*, Grett. 100 A (rare).

**línda**, *að*, [Ulf. *blindjan*], *to blind, deprive of sight*, Fms. v. 268, vii. 1, Stj. 619: *metaph. to deceive*, Fms. ii. 46, v. 217, Gpl. 215.

**líndi**, *f. indecl.*, mod. *blindni*, *blindness*, Stj. 620, Greg. 35: *taph.*, Blas. 47: *snjó-blínda*, *u, f. snow-blindness*; *nátt-blínda*, *nyctia-*; *dag-blínda*, *bemeralopia*, Fél.

**líndingr**, *m. a blind or hidden peg*, of pegs used to pin planks together aways, serving the same purpose as tongue and groove, Edda 232.

**líndleikr**, *m. blindness*, Fms. ii. 241, Stj. 122: *metaph.*, H. E. i. 462.

**LINDR**, *adj.* [Ulf. *blíndr*; A. S. and Engl. *blind*; O. H. G. *plint*; *m. blind*; common to all Teut. idioms, whilst Gr. *τύφος* and Lat. *tus* are of different roots]:—*blind*; *blindr* *borinn*, *born blind*, Nj. i. 1, Fms. vi. 389: *proverb*, *misjafnir eru blínds manns bitar*: *metaph.*, *gen.*, *mjóð er mannfólk blint ens sanna um forlöginn*, *blind as to fate*, Al. 23: *neut.* as *adv.*, *dark*, *ekki er þat blint hvers þú eggjar*, 4, iv. 133; *Einarr lét sér þat blint vera*, i. e. *said that he knew nothing of it*, viii. 10; *Grettir segir at þeim var blint til þess at ætla, a blind* *ter for them to guess at*, Grett. 148 A: a thick storm is called 'blind' (but the Icel. call *thick darkness* 'níða-myrrk', Dan. *bælgmørke*); Germans call *blind* what is *hidden* and cannot be seen; this is rare in I., yet *blind-skær, a hidden skerry (rock) in the sea*; cp. also *blindringr*.

**líða**, *u, f.* [Ulf. *bleiþei*], *literally blitheness*, but in usage *gentleness*, *ce*, of a woman; *alla blíðu lét hón uppi við mik*, Nj. 18; *hófst pá at nýju b. (friendly intercourse) með þeim mágu*, Fms. ix. 450: in l. usage, *balminess of the air*: *fair words, blandishment*, Sks. 540.

**líðu**, *bragð*, *n. a token of grace, caressing*, Stj. 90, Fms. vii. 1: in a less good sense, of outward shew, Fas. iii. 151, 209.

**líðask**, *að*, *dep.* = *blíðask*, Thom. 183.

**líðka**, *að*, *to render 'blithe', caress, coax*, Ld. 286: *reflex.*, Stj. 142.

**líðkan**, *f. caressing*, Stj. 186.

**líðleikr** and **líðli**, *m. mildness, balminess*, of the air, Fms. x. 336, 336: *blandishment*, Pass. 31. 10.

**líðleitr**, *adj. of mild countenance*, Fms. xi. 215, v. l.

**líðliga**, *adv. and -ligr*, *adj. blithely, graciously*; *taka, fagna e-m b.*, 4, Sks. 370, Fms. vii. 107, ix. 411.

**líðlundadr** and **-lyndr**, *adj. of gentle disposition*, Magn. 474.

**líðlyndi**, *n. gentle disposition*.

**líðlæti**, *n. caressing*, Bs. i. 140, Greg. 51.

**líðmæli**, *n. fair words, blandishments*, Fms. x. 307, i. 109, Pass. 6. 6.

**líðmæltr**, *adj. bland*, Sturl. ii. 189, Fms. xi. 215, vii. 239.

**líðr**, *adj.* [Ulf. *bleijs*, *okríppwv*, *misericors*; and *bleipi*, *okríppwv*; *eipjan*, *okríppeiv*; A. S. *blíðe*; Engl. *blithe*; Hel. *blíði* = *clarus*, (as)]:—in usage, *mild, gentle, soft*; *blíðr* is a word of endearment, but denotes the outward expression of mildness in the eyes, look, voice, so has a bad sense, *bland, fawning, enticing*: alliterative proverb, *er þætandi hönd*; b. ok þekkr, Bs. i. 131; b. orð, Fms. x. 292; k kátr, Eg. 45; *blíð ok eptírmál, mild and charming*, of a wife, Nj. of the air, *blítt veðr, mild, balmy*, Fms. ii. 76, vi. 378: *metaph.*, *ok strítt, whether it pleases or not, in fine weather or foul*, Sturl. i. fyrir blíðu né stríðu, *neither by fair nor foul means*, 625. 95: *pebble*, eigi blíð baksletta, Al. 90; e-m er blíðara, 'tis more pleasant to me, one is better pleased, Fms. x. 353.

**líðskapr**, *ar, m. mildness, kindness, friendly terms*, Fms. i. 102; *blíðskapr, m. friendly terms*, Eg. 740, Stj. 192.

**líðveðr** and **blíðviðri**, *n. mild weather*, 655 xii. 2, Thom. 167.

**líðyrði**, *n. blandishment*, Sks. 530, Fms. x. 292.

**líða**, [Germ. *bleiben*; akin to *leifa*, q. v.], *to remain*; this word taken from Luther's Bible into Icel., and is used by theol. writers; *sing.* is never used, but pret. pl. *blífu*, Pass. 50. 4.

**líðja**, *ð*, [Swed. *bliga* = *to gaze, stare*], *to gaze*; b. augum, Mirm. 70.

**blígr**, *m. staring, gazing, a cognom.*, Eb.

**blína**, *d, to stare, gaze*, [cp. A. S. *blin*].

**blístira**, *u, f. the mouth-piece of bellows*, Vm. 177.

**BLÍSTRÁ**, *að*, *to whistle*, Fb. i. 553, Fas. iii. 337, Bret. 26: the phrase, *b. í spor e-m*, prob. a hunting term, *to run whistling after one*, Korm. 62, Fms. viii. 60. 2. of snakes, *to hiss*, Fr.

**blístrar**, *f. (blístr, n.), whistling*, Mar. 61, Konr. 58 (Fr.): the mod. phrase, *standa á blístri*, *to be swollen like bellows*, is curious, and indicates a relation between *blása* and *blístira*.

**bljúgr**, *adj.* [Swed. *blvg*], *bashful, shy, modest*, Pass. 16. 14 (*penitent*).

**blóssi**, *a, m. a flame*, Dan. *bluss*, (mod.), Pass. 3. 2.

**BLÓTI**, *a, m. [blautr], a thaw, melting of snow* (freq.)

**blotna**, *að*, *to become moist or soft*: *metaph. to lose courage*; *blotnar hann eigi við þat*, Ísl. ii. 330, Fms. viii. 137.

**BLÖÐ**, *n.* [Ulf. *bloþ*, common to all Teut. idioms]:—*the blood*, Lat. *sanguis*; 'dreyri' is *cruur*; 'hlaut', q. v., is *blood shed in sacrifice*, cp. Eb. ch. 4, Nj. 107, Eb. 242, Fms. i. 46; *nema, láta* (mod. *taka*) b., *to take, let blood* (blóðlát), vii. 269, Grág. ii. 133; *ganga blóði*, *to have a hemorrhage*, Bs. i. 337: the phrase, *blanda blóði saman*, *to mix blood together*, Ls. 9, refers to the old heathen rite of entering foster-brotherhood, defined in Gisl. 11, Fbr. 7, Fb. ii. 93, Fas. iii. 376: *metaph. offspring*, Stj. 47; *hjárt-blóð, heart's blood*; *dauda-blóð, life-blood, gore*: *metaph.* compound words are rare. In poets 'blood of Quasir' means *poetry*; the blood of the giant Ymir, *the sea*, vide Edda 47. 5. Fél. ix. 198, 199, records many *medic. compounds*, *blóðfall* and *blóðlát*, *menorrhagia*; *blóðhella*, *congestio ad viscera*; *blóðkylfi*, *ulcus*; *blóðmiga*, *baematuria*; *blóðnasir*, *f. pl. epistaxis*; *blóðrás*, *menorrhagia*; *blóðsött*, *dysenteria*; *blóðhrækrur*, *baemoptysis*; *blóðspýja*, *baematemesis*, etc. Other compounds: *blóða-brúðgumi*, a, m., Stj. 42. Exod. iv. 25, the 'bloody husband' of the Engl. text. *blóðs-akr*, *m. the field of blood*, Matth. xxvii. 8.

*blóðs-litr*, *m. blood-colour*, 656. 6, Eb. 26. *blóðs-peningar*, *m. pl. the price of blood*, Matth. xxvii. 6. *blóðs-úthelling*, *f. a shedding of blood*, Fas. i. 73.

*blóð-band*, *n.*, mostly in pl. *a bandage to stop bleeding*, Bs. i. 625, 376. *blóð-bogi*, *a, m. a gush of blood*, Nj. 210, Fms. vi. 419, Sd. 178.

*blóð-drefjar*, *f. pl. splatterings of blood*, Grett. 111 A.

*blóð-drekkur*, *m. one who drinks blood*, Fas. iii. 573: epithet of a fox.

*blóð-dropi*, *a, m. a drop of blood*, Bs. i. 45, Fms. i. 270.

*blóð-drykkja*, *u, f. drink of blood*, Thom. 150.

*blóð-fall*, *n.* and *blóðfalls-sött*, *f. bloody flux, dysentery*, Bs. i. 317, ii. 108, 618.

*blóð-flekkur*, *m. a fleck or stain of blood*, Eb. 242.

*blóð-fors*, *m. a gush of blood*, Nj. 244.

*blóð-fullr*, *adj. full of blood*, Fbr. 12.

*blóðga*, *að*, *to make bleed*, Nj. 82: *reflex. to become bloody*, Str. 78.

*blóði*, *a, m.*, poet. *a brother, consanguineus*, Edda (Gl.), Haust. 14.

*blóðigr*, *adj.*, contr. *blóðgir*, -gum, etc.; in mod. usage uncontracted through all cases, and so it is freq. in old writers, e.g. *blóðigan* (acc.), Bjarn. 50 vellum MS.; *blóðugri* (dat. f.), Grág. ii. 192: *bloody*, Nj. 19, Ísl. ii. 271, etc.

*blóð-kýll*, *m. a blood-bag*; *metaph. a blood-sucker, a leech*, Fms. ii. 317. *blóð-lauss*, *adj. (blóðleysi, n.), bloodless*, Str. 5.

*blóð-lát*, *n. loss of blood*, Hkr. ii. 24: *medic. blood-letting, bleeding*, Fms. vii. 269, Str. 28, N. G. L. iii. 15.

*blóð-látinn*, *part. having blood let, bled*, Bs. i. 848, Str. 27.

*blóð-lifr*, *ar, f. pl. clotted blood*, Nj. 171.

*blóð-ligr*, *adj. bloody*, Stj. 161.

*blóð-litr* = *blóðslitr*, Landn. 335.

*blóð-lækr*, *jar, m. a river of blood*, Fms. vi. 407.

*blóð-maðkr*, *m. a maggot bred in putrefying blood*, Stj. 91.

*blóð-mikill*, *adj. plethoric*.

*blóð-nætr*, *f. pl. bloody nights*; it may originally have been a law term, the night next after a murder or homicide; in the proverb, *blóð-nætr eru hverjum bráðastar*, i. e. *the thirst for revenge rises highest during the bloody nights*, Glúm. 344, Fs. 39, Bs. i. 142.

*blóð-rauðr*, *adj. blood-red*, Fms. i. 217, Art. 120.

*blóð-rás*, *f. a 'blood-rush', hemorrhagia*, Ld. 140, Fms. x. 395, Pr. 473: *mod. also circulation of blood*.

*blóð-refill*, *m. the point of a sword*, Nj. 246, Eg. 216, 306, Hkr. i. 70; a curious word; does refill here mean a snake? cp. *refil-stigar, semita serpentis*; cp. also Korm. ch. 9.

*blóð-reiðr*, *adj. very wrath*, Fms. iv. 182.

*blóð-risa*, *adj. ind.* [Germ. *blutrise* = *saucius, cruentus*], *bruised and bloody*, Eb. 46; in the alliterative phrase, *blár ok b., blue and bloody* from blows, Grett. 147, Stj. 91: as to the root, cp. *hár-ramr, the outside*, but hold-rosa, *u, f. a tanner's term, the inside of a skin*; yet *blóðrisa* in the MSS. is not spelt with a y.

*blóð-sögi* and *blóðsigi*, *a, m. a clot of blood*, Bs. i. 334, Fas. iii. 296.

*blóð-skuld*, *f. blood-guilt*, Pass. 2. 10, 25. 7.

*blóð-sött*, *f. monthly courses*, Stj. 318, 256: *dysentery*, Fél. ix. 199.

*blóð-spýja*, *u, f. a spitting of blood*, Fs. 153, Ann. 1393.



blóð-stjarna, u, f. *the bloody star*, prob. Mars, Rb. 110.  
blóð-stokkinn, part. (mod. blóð-storkinn, *stark with blood*), gory all over, Bs. i. 626, Níðst. 3.

blóð-straumur, m. *a stream of blood*, Fas. i. 499.

blóð-sveiti, a, m. *a bloody sweat*, Pass. 2. 12 (Lúke xxii. 44).

blóð-tjörn, f. *a pool of blood*, Eb. 200.

blóð-vaka, u, f. [vekja blóð, cp. vökvi, m. *fluid*], a law term, *the letting blood flow*; svá hart at b. yrði, Bs. i. 871.

blóð-varmr, adj. *blood-warm, warm as blood*, Karl. 240.

blóð-ær, f. *a sheep (ewe) fit for slaughter*, Fms. xi. 36.

blóð-æsar, f. pl. (v. æsar), a bad reading instead of blóðnætr, Bs. i. 142.

blóð-örn, m. '*blood eagle*', in the phrase 'rista b.', *to cut a blood eagle*, a cruel method of putting to death in the heathen times, practised, as it seems, only on the slayer of one's father if taken alive in a battle: the ribs were cut in the shape of an eagle and the lungs pulled through the opening, a sort of vivisection described in Orkn. ch. 8, Fas. i. 293, 354 (Ragn. S.): so king Ella was put to death by the sons of Ragnar Lodbrok, Fms. iii. 225: it is called a sacrifice to Odin of the victim, cp. the phrase, ok gaf hann Óðni til sigrs sér, Orkn. l. c.; the old rite 'marka geirsoði', q. v., is analogous, not identical; cp. also upon the subject Grimm D. R. A., and Hm. 139.

blóð-ox and -ex, f. *bloody axe*, a cognom. of king Eric, Fms.

BLÓM, n. [Ulf. bloma, Matth. vi. 28; Engl. bloom; Germ. blume; A. S. bloma, Engl. blossom, answers to blómstr, qs. Lat. flos. The Icel. has not the primitive verb. Hel. blóan; Germ. blüben]:—*a bloom, blossom, flower*; hvít blóm á grasi, El. 24; lauf ok blóm ok aldin, 19; gras ok blóm, flowers, Edda 145 (pref.), Fms. v. 345; þótti honum á einum kvistinum fegstr b., Bárð. 164; ekki þótti henni blómit (*the bloom or blossom on the tree*) svá mikil á vera sem hón vildi, Ísl. ii. 14; kóróna af dýrligum blómum, Bret. compds: blóma-mikill, adj. rich-blossoming, Bárð. l. c. blóm-berandi, part. bloom-bearing, Stj. 14.

blóm-beranligr, adj. id., Fms. iii. 174.

blómgan, f. *blooming, flourishing*, Stj. 29.

blómganligr, adj. *blooming*, Bs. ii. 183.

blómgastr, adj. *to flourish*, Magn. 502, Sks. 610: part. blómgastr, adj. *which has blossom upon it*, Fms. xi. 9.

blómi, a, m. [Ulf. bloma, m., Matth. vi. 28; v. blóm]. 1. pl. *blooms, blossoms, flowers*; þar hróna aldrí fagrir blómar, Clem. 40; hafa rauða blóma (acc. pl.), 655 xv; allskonar fagra blóma, Fms. x. 241; heilir blómar, flores integri, Magn. 468; this use is now rare. 2. sing. *blooming*; þat tré stendr ávalt síðan með blóma, in full bloom, 656 A. 23. 3. esp. metaph. *full bloom, prosperity*; stóð hagr hans með hinum mesta blóma, Ísl. ii. 14, Band. 2, Fms. v. 346; í blóma aldrs síns (æsku blómi), in the bloom of life, viii. 29, vii. 108 (*with blooming face*); á þeirra veldi var b. mjök langa hríð, Ver. 45, Sks. 758. 4. *the yolk in an egg*; the phrase 'lífa sem blómi í eggi,' *to live like the yolk in an egg*, i. c. *to live in perfect comfort*.

blómstr, rs, m. *bloom, blossom*; allan aksrins blómstr, Stj. 29; sætan b., Sks. 630 B, 499; 'flos' is rendered by b., Stj. (pref.): in writers since the Reformation always neut.; allt eins og blómstrið eina, and glóandi blómstrið fritt, Hallgrím, Snót 45; blóm and blómstr are synonymous, but blómi in common usage is metaph. = *prosperity*.

BLÓRAR, a, m. [cp. Dan. blår, *the refuse of flax*, and the phrase, at kaste een blår í ójnene, *to throw dust in one's eyes*], in Icel. only used in the metaph. phrase, at göra e-t í blóra við e-n, *to commit an offence behind another person* so that suspicion falls upon him: and blóra-maðr, m., en ef svá verðr sem mér er grunr á at, dóttir þín sé með barni, þá eru þar fáir blóramenn, ok vil ek ganga við faderni, Fas. iii. 344.

BLÓT, n. [Ulf. renders λατρεία and ἑσθιασμα by blutinassus, cp. also A. S. compd words such as blótmónað]:—*gener. worship, and worship including sacrifice*, spec. *a sacrificial feast or banquet*, used freq. in pl. when in general sense; the feasts were, esp. the three great annual feasts, when the winter set in (Oct.), at Yule time and mid-winter (Dec. or Jan.), and when the summer began (April), Ó. H. ch. 94-96, Hkr. i. 139 sqq., Hák. S. G. ch. xvi sqq., and the verse of Kormak, Hafit maðr ask né eski, id., Hkr. (Ó. T.) i. 272, Fms. x. (Ó. T.) ch. 50, Fas. (Hervar. S.) i. 531, 512. Hervar. S. the last chapter, Eb. ch. 10, Eg. 257, Fb. i. 22; at Uppsölum voru blót svá mikil í þann tíma, at hvergi hafa verit meiri á Norðrlöndum, Fas. i. 255; þann vetr fékk Ingólfr at blóti miklu ok leitaði sér heilla um forlög sín, Landn. 33, cp. Hým. 1, Vsp. 62; þar voru áðr blót ok hörgar, Bs. i. 20 (Kr. S.), Fms. i. 131, Eb. 4; there are mentioned álfa-blót, dísa-blót, etc. 2. blót, or more correctly blœti, n. *an idol, amulet*, engi maðr skal hafa í húsum sínum, stalla, vit eðr blót (blœti) ... nú ef blót (blœti) er funnit í húsi láslausu, mat-blót (*dough idol*) eðr leir-blót (*clay idol*) gört í mannslíki af leiri eðr deigi, þá ... N. G. L. i. 383, 389; cp. Fs. (Hallfr. S.) 97. II. metaph. in Christian times the name of the heathen worship became odious, and blót came to mean *swearing, cursing*, freq. in Sturl. and Bs., and in mod. usage, Sturl. ii. 106, 152, iii. 101, Fs. (Vd.) 36, Gisl. The terms for swearing in the heathen times were 'troll, gramir,' etc., q. v.

BLÓTA, in old use a strong (and originally a redupl.) verb, blóta—

blét—blétu—blóttinn; pres. blœt, and with the suffixed negative blœtka (*I worship not*), Stor. 22 (the Ed. wrongly blœtka, without change of vowel); this form also occurs K. Þ. K. (Kb.) ch. 7, the Ed. 1853 has wrongly blœt(a)r, but a few lines below blótar (weak), probably altered from blœttir; pret. sing. blét, Hkr. (Yngl.) 56, 269; pl. blétu, 56; subj. blétim, 623, 61; imperat. blótt, Am. 75; part. blóttinn, and sup. blóttir are freq., Hkr. i. 34, 35, 239, Landn. 47, Fas. i. 255; more freq. weak, blóta, að; pres. blótar, blótast, Fas. i. 87, Fbr. 78; pret. blótadi, Landn. 224, 291, 322, Bs. i. 6 (Kr. S.), Nj. 272, Gisl. 140, Fær. 272, Fas. i. 463, 531, Bret., Fms. ii. 263, Hkr. i. 34, 35, Ísl. ii. 109, Fs. 50; only the weak sup. and part. are rare in old writers; blótuð, Hom. 153 (Norrie); blótad (sup.), Bs. i. 5 (paper transcript): [Ulf. blotan (redupl. verb) = λατρεύειν, ἑσθιασθαι, cp. gubbloteins = παράκλησις, gubblöstreis = ἑσθιασθής; A. S. blótan = immolare; O. H. G. blozan; the root is probably akin to blœttian, Engl. to bless]:—*gener. to worship, to worship with sacrifice*; with acc. of the being worshipped, but dat. of the object sacrificed; thus b. hof, land, fors, goð, álfa, vættir, *to worship temple, grove, force, gods, elves, beings*; but b. mönnum, þrelum, kvikendum, *to sacrifice with men, thralls, beasts, i. e. to sacrifice, slay them*: also used absol.:

I. with acc. or absol. *to worship*; skal þórlófr b. ok leita heilla þeim bræðrum, Eg. 257, 623, 61, Landn. 40, Hkr. i. 34 sqq., Fs. 41; heidnar vættir, Nj. 272, Fær. 139, cp. Bret. 84, 94, Landn. 36, Ib. ch. 7, Bs. i. 25; b. til friðar, sigrs, langlífis, árs, byrjar, *to make a sacrifice for peace, victory, long life, good season, fair wind*, Hkr. i. 239, 34, 56, ii. 97, Fs. 173: of the worship of natural objects, at Giljá stóð steinn (*a stone*), er (acc.) þeir frændr höfðu blótad, Bs. i. 5, Harð. S. Ísl. ii. 109; hann blótadi lundinn, *he worshipped the grove* (cp. Tacitus, sacrum nemus), Landn. 224; hann blótadi forsin, 291: worship of men (rare), Gríms sonar þess er blóttinn var dauðr fyrir þokka-sæld ok kallaðr Kamban, 47, Fb. ii. 7; þau voru bæði blótuð, Edda 83: b. hof, in the phrase, heidnir menn hof b., Grág., Ísl. ii. 381; blót er oss ok kvíðjat, at vér skulum eigi b. heidit goð, né hauga né hörða, N. G. L. i. 18: worship of animals, Ógvaldr konungur blét kú eina, Hkr. i. 269, Fas. i. 255. B. with dat. (extremely rare); blótar hann einum gölt (sic), prob. corrupt=einn (acc.) gölt, Fas. i. 187 a paper transcript.

II. with dat. *to sacrifice*; sacrifices of men are recorded, Hkr. i. 34, 35, 56, 239, Gisl. 140, Eb. l. c., Fas. i. 452 (Hervar. S.): slaves and criminals were esp. sacrificed, thus representing the executions of modern times: heidngjar blóta enum verstum mönnum, ok hrinda þeim fyrir björg ok hamra ... enir heidnu menn höfðu þá stefnu, ok tóku þat ráð at b. tvém mönnum ok hverjum fjórðungi, Bs. i. (Kr. S.) 23: captives, Ó. H. ch. 131; kom þat ásamt með þeim at hafa Hallfrétt til blóta, Fs. 102; b. þrelum, Fms. x. 323; b. mönnum ok fé, Fs. (Vd.) 50, Am. 75, Fms. i. 174: a sort of self-immolation is recorded Fb. ii. 72.

III. *to curse, swear, vide blót II*; with dat. or absol., hann blótar hestunum, Fbr. 78; eigi kvíði ek því þótt biskup blóti mér eðr banni, Bs. i. 708; blótuð verð þú, Hom. 153: reflex. blótast, *to go about swearing*, Fms. viii. 294: vide Maurer, Bekehr. ii. 195 sqq.

blótan, f. *sacrificing*, 623, 57. II. *cursing, swearing*, Fms. viii. 293.

blót-audgr, adj. *rich in sacrifices*; b. hof, Mart. 116.

blót-bað, n. *a sacrificial bath*, Post. 138.

blót-biskup, m. *a beathen priest*, Bret. 34 (Laocoon), Fms. x. 323.

blót-bolli, a, m. *a sacrificial bowl*, Fms. ii. 309.

blót-dómr, m. *idolatry*, Stj. 106.

blót-drykkja, u, f. *a sacrificial feast*, Fms. x. 393, cp. Eg. 257.

blót-fé, n. *a sacred or accursed thing*, Stj. 363 (Josh. vii. 11), Edda 83.

blót-goði, a, m. *a beathen priest*, Post. 656 B. 10, Hkr. i. 8.

blót-gröf, f. *a sacrificial den* in which to kill the victim, Fs. 49, 50.

blót-guð, m. *a beathen god*, Fms. ii. 76.

blót-gyðja, u, f. *a beathen priestess*, Hkr. i. 8.

blót-haugr, m. *a sacrificial mound or cairn*, cp. N. G. L. i. 18; defined Fms. v. 164; about cairns of that kind among the Perms (Bjarmar), vide Fms. iv. 299, cp. also Hkr. i. 16.

blót-hús, n. *a beathen house of worship*, sometimes less than the 'hof', used like Christian chapels for private worship, Fms. ii. 263, Ísl. ii. 109; a temple in general, Stj. 391.

blót-jarl, m. a surname of the heathen earl Hacon, Fms. ii. 122.

blót-kálfr, m. *the golden calf*, Stj. 312.

blót-kelda, u, f. *a fen* near the heathen temples, in which animals (or men) were killed by drowning, Ísl. (Kjaln. S.) ii. 404.

blót-klæði, n. *garments used at sacrifices*, Fs. 42.

blót-kona, u, f. = blótyðja, Stj. 428.

blót-lundur, m. *a sacred grove*, Fms. xi. 382, Stj. 391, cp. Landn. 222.

blót-maðr, m. *a beathen worshipper*, Bret. 57, Eg. 179, Fms. i. 294, 263, Am. 65.

blót-matr, m. *the meat of the victims*, Hkr. i. 139.

blót-naut, n. *an ox worshipped and enebanted*, Hkr. i. 269, Fms. iii. 132, Fas. i. 255; hence in mod. use a mad bull is called blótneyti n.

2. a bull to be sacrificed, a heathen sacrifice connected with the old holmgang, q. v., Eg. 506, cp. Korm. 212, 214, Gisl. 80.

blót-neyti, id., Fas. i. 425.

blót-prestr, m. *a beathen priest*, Sks. 575.



**blót-rísi**, a, m. *an enchanted champion* (?), *ἀν. λεγ.*, Korm. 242.  
**blót-skapr**, m. *idolatry, beaten worship, sacrifice*, Fms. i. 31, xi. 134, 650, N. G. L. i. 351: *things belonging to worship*, Stj. 391, Fagrsk. Fms. v. 239.  
**blót-skógr**, m. = blótlundur, Stj. 650, Róm. 199.  
**blót-spánn**, m. *divining rods or chips used at sacrifices*, cp. Tacitus m. ch. x, and Amm. Marc. xxxi. 2. in the phrase, *fella blót-spán, os sortidicos jactare*; þá feldi hann b. ok vitraðist svá, at hann di hafa dagráð at berjast, Fagrsk. 40, in the passage of Vellekla (the ce of the narrative) the poet uses the word teinn lautur, qs. hlautar-  
**blót-rod**, the rod of the sacrificial blood, cp. the phrase, kjósa hlaut-við, Vsp. and hrista teina, Hým. i; þá feidi Ónundur blótspánn til, at hann di verða viss ..., Landn. 193; síðan var feldr blótspánn, ok gekk fréttn, at ..., Fas. i. 526, 452 (Hervar. S.)  
**blót-staðr**, m. *a place of beaten sacrifice*, Hom. 175, Hkr. i. 6, Fms. 10, Fagrsk. 29.  
**blót-stallr**, m. *a beaten altar*, Stj. 391.  
**blót-tré**, n. *a sacred tree*, Mart. 115.  
**blót-trygill**, m. [trög], *a sacrificial trowl*, Fs. 108.  
**blót-veisla**, u, f. *a sacrificial banquet*, Hkr. i. 139, Fms. i. 35, iv. 237.  
**blót-víðr**, m. = blótlundur, Greg. 80.  
**blót-villa**, u, f. *a beaten beresey*, Fms. x. 243.  
**blót-völlr**, m. *a bewitched field*; eigi munu vér nú optar ganga appá nn, Fms. viii. 157.  
**blunda**, að, to doze; éta blundandi, Edda 72; cp. mod. ganga blindandi, to blinking, half asleep; b. augum, to shut the eyes, Bs. ii. 481.  
**blundr**, m. *sleep, dozing; slumber*, a nickname, Landn. 80.  
**blund-skaka**, að, to blink with the eyes, Stj. 81.  
**blund-stafir**, m. pl. *rods causing sleep*, in the phrase, bregða blundum, to awake, Sdm. 3; cp. stínga svefnþorn, Ísl. Þjóðs.  
**blýð**, f. [bljúgr], *shame*, Gret. 159 A, Vigl. 20. COMPD: **blýðar-**adj. (-leysi, n.), *blameless*, Gret. 161 A.  
**blýðs**, d, to put to shame, Fas. iii. 655, Fms. iii. 89. β. reflex. to beamed, Sks. 494; = bleyðast, to lose heart, Fas. iii. 411; b. sín, to be med, to repent, (mod.)  
**blýðan**, f. *shame, disgrace, nakedness*, Pass. 24. 3. COMPD: **blýðr-**lauss, adj. (-leysi, n.), *impudent*.  
**blýðast**, d, = blýðast, Sks. 494, v. l.  
**blýðs**, n. [Dan. blús], *a torch*, Dipl. iii. 4, Bs. i. 804.  
**blý**, n. [Germ. blei; O. H. G. pli; Lat. plumbum], *lead*; sökkva b., Blas. 49, Dipl. v. 18. COMPS: **blý-band**, n. *a leaden band*, x. 172. **blý-kleppr**, m. *a plummet*, Rb. 472. **blý-ligr**, leaden, 732. 11. **blý-skeytl**, n. *a leaden missile*, Stj. 74, Pr. **blý-steyptr**, part. cast in lead, Sks. 392. **blý-stíka**, u, f. *an candlestick*, Vm. 38. **blý-stokkr**, m. *a leaden box*, Sd. 191.  
**blýngur**, adj. *heavy as lead*.  
**blýþekja**, þakði, to thatch, i. e. roof, with lead, Bs. i. 235.  
**blýða**, dd, to bleed, to flow, of blood, Fr. 473; blæddu nasar hans (nasir), Bs. i. 521: impers., e-m blæðir, one loses blood, Grág. ii. 11, iii. 113, Sd. 139, Eb. 242: absol., laust hana í andlitit svá at di, Nj. 18: metaph. phrase, e-m blæðir e-t í augu, it bleeds into one's i. e. one is amazed at a thing.  
**blýja**, u, f. [cp. Germ. blege = limbus, prob. derived from A. S. bleob = ur; prob. an Engl. word, cp. Enskar blæjur, Eb. 256]: *a fine, red cloth*; hon hafði knytt um sík blæju, ok vóru í mörk blá, Ld. *a burial sheet*, Am. 101, Gkv. i. 13, Grág. i. 207: *the cover of a* Gg. 7, 25, Rm. 20, Bb. i. 12, Eb. l. c.: *cover of an altar table*, Vm. Dipl. iii. 4: poet., hildar b., a shield, the b. of the mast = the sail, etc.: *a veil*. COMPS: **blæju-endi**, a, m. *the end of a b.*, Ld. l. c. **blju-horn**, n. *the corner of a b.*, Ld. 246. **blæju-hvalr**, m. [Germ. ], *a kind of whale, alburnus*, Edda (Gl.)  
**blær**, m. [cp. Engl. to blow], *a gentle breeze, puff of air*, esp. with a on of warmth; b. hitans, Edda 4; kenna blæ (to feel a draft) & andliti Clem. 35; vinds blær, Stj. 78; þá kom kaldr blær (a cold stream of & Skútu or jarðhúsinu, Rb. 319: poet. the blue sky, the pure air, undir himins blíðan, Pass. 25. 10; blærinn hymnar við dægrið hvert, Bb. 3. 2. in mod. usage metaph. the air, character of a speech, writer or the like; sögu-blær, frásagnar-blær, rit-blær. II. *a ram*, (Gl.), hence blessing.  
**blæma**, adj. ind. [blær, a ram], *a ewe or goat at heat*, Grág. i. 427, 212; Stj. 178; cp. yxna of a cow, breyma of a cat, rœða of a sow.  
**blæku-maðr**, m. [blakkr], *a blackamoor, sometimes a negro*, (mod.)  
**blöku-menn**, m. pl. *Walacians*, and **Blökmanna-land**, *Walacia*, Fms. v. 283; hann sviku Blakumenn í útfaru, Broc. Runstone, 79.  
**blöskra**, að, to blench: 1. absol., hann brá sér eigi við né raði, Fms. vii. 157; hygg at vandlega hvárt ek b. nökkut, xi. 150, so also Jónsm. 47, and Fb. i. 198. 2. e-m blöskrar—ok bað þá at þja hvárt honum blöskraði nökkud, Sturl. iii. 43—ought perhaps to hann; the mod. use is constant, 'e-m b.', one blenches, is shocked at thing.

**BOBBI**, a, m. *a snail-shell*, Eggert Itin., hence metaph. puzzle, in the phrase, komast í bobba, to get into a puzzle.  
**BOÐ**, n. [Ulf. buzns; Germ. bote, gebot; cp. bjóða]. 1. *a bid, offer*; konungur bauð (offered) at fú Gunnari kvánfang ok ríki mikitt: Gunnar þakkaði konungi boð sitt, Nj. 46; bjóða boð fyrir e-n, to make bids or offers for one, Lv. 25, Vigl. 28; hvat er í boði, what is the bidding? metaph. from an auction, O. H. L. 71. 2. *a feast, wedding, banquet*, to which the guests are 'bidden'; veizlan fór vel fram, en er boði var lokit, when the feast was past, Nj. 25; fóru þeir allir til boðsins, the wedding feast, Fms. xi. 106; bjóða boð vera at Marðar, Nj. 4; hafa e-n í boði sínu, to entertain at one's feast, Fms. i. 40; haust-boð, Gísl. 27. 3. [A. S. bebod], *a bidding, commandment*, Fms. ii. 30, 168, xi. 246; boð ok bann, v. bann. β. the right of redemption, a Norse law term; skal á óðalsmaðr er boði er næstr bríð upp hefja, Gpl. 294; ok svá eigu þær boð á jörðum jafnt sem karlar, N. G. L. i. 92, 94, 237. 4. *a message*; góra e-m boð, to call for one, N. G. L. i. 60. β. metaph. and a law term, *a summons*, being an arrow, axe, or the like sent to call people to battle or council, as symbolical of the speed to be used, or of the punishment to be inflicted, if the summons be not obeyed; cp. herör; so the Swed. budsticka or budkaffe, (till tings, till tings, budkaften går kring borg och dal! Tegner), and the fiery cross in the Lady of the Lake. In Icel., at least in the west part, a small wooden axe is still sent from farm to farm to summon people to the mantals-thing in the spring; vide Gpl. 433 sqq., Jb. 180, and the compds boðburðr, boðfall, boðskurðr, boðleik, etc. COMPS: **boða-maðr**, m. *a guest at a feast, wedding*, Nj. 11, Fms. ii. 193. **boða-váttir**, m. *a witness to a boð*, 4. β. N. G. L. i. 237. **boða-vitni**, n. id., N. G. L. ii. 99, v. l.  
**boða**, að, 1. *to announce, proclaim*, esp. as rendering of the eccl. Lat. praedicare, to preach the Gospel, as a missionary; b. Kristni, to preach Christianity, Nj. 157; trú, 158, Fms. x. 298, H. E. i. 510; sjáði, eg boða yör mikinn sögnuð, Luke ii. 10. β. hón boðaði þangbrandi heiðni, Nj. 160. 2. *to bid, order*, with dat.; lét hann b. á sinn fund öllum öldungum, Stj. 649; hann boðaði saman mörgu barmm, Bs. i. 470; konungur boðaði honum á sinn fund, the king bade him come, Fær. 131; b. e-n af löndum, to outlaw one, bid him off the land, Fms. vii. 17, 21. 3. *to bode, signify*; hvat þetta mundi boða, Eb. 270; e-m b. e-t, be has a foreboding of it; mundi þar til draga sem honum hafði fyrir boðat, Eg. 75: impers., e-m boðar ótta, one feels uneasy, Sturl. i. 109, where Bs. i. 410 spells bjóða ótta (better).  
**boða**, u, f. = boð, *a command*, N. G. L. i. 237.  
**boðan**, f. *announcement*; b. dagr Mariu, the feast of the Annunciation, the 2nd of July, Mar.: *preaching, proclaiming*, 623. 11.  
**boð-burðr**, m. *a carrying of the boð*, 4. β. Gpl. 432, 436, Jb. 180.  
**boð-fall**, n. *dropping the boð*, 4. β. Gpl. 435, Jb. 182.  
**boð-fasti**, u, f. *a fast ordered by the canonical law*, H. E. i. 393.  
**boð-ferð**, f. *the course of a boð*, 4. β. H. E. i. 393.  
**boð-greizla**, u, f. = boðburðr, Jb. 184, Gpl. 437 B; vide boðgreizla.  
**boði**, a, m. 1. [vide boð 4. cp. A. S. boda], *a messenger*, used in poetry; b. hildar, the messenger of war, Lex. Poët.: in prose, Thom. 5, and in compds such as sendi-boði, a messenger, fyrir-boði, a foreboder. 2. esp. as a nautical term, *a breaker 'boding' hidden rocks*; þeir undruðust mjök þenna atburð, er b. féll í logni, þar er engi maðr vissi, at b. hefði fallit fyrr, ok djúp var undir, Magn. 488, Fms. ix. 415, x. 324, xi. 10, Eg. 161, Bs. i. 420, Grág. ii. 385: the phrase, vera sem b. á skeri, like a breaker or a skerry (rock), of a hot-tempered man, never at rest. COMPS: **boða-fall**, n. *the dash of breakers*, Fas. iii. 506. **boða-blóð**, f. *the surf of breakers*, Orkn. 322.  
**boð-leggja**, lagði, to offer for sale, Gpl. 302, v. l.  
**boð-leið**, f. *a law term, the due course of a boð* [4. β] *from house to house*, defined in Gpl. 432, N. G. L. i. 348, Jb. 181: in the phrase, fara (rétt) b., to go from house to house in due course, skipping none: perhaps the true reading Nj. 185 is, fara boðleik til búðar; some MSS. have bótleik.  
**boð-ligr**, adj. fit to be offered, Háv. 55.  
**BOÐN**, f. [cp. A. S. byden = dolium, Icel. byðna; Norse biðna, Ivar Aasen], one of the three vessels in which the poet. mead was kept, Edda 47, etc., hence poetry is called the wave of the boðn, Lex. Poët.  
**boð-orð**, n. *order, bidding*; Guðs b., Hom. 34, Ver. 25, Bs. i. 67, Magn. 448: as a law term, an ordinance, K. Á. 192; = penance in eccl. sense, K. Þ. K. 26: in mod. usage, esp. the Ten Commandments (Tíu-laga-boðorð, or with the article, Boðorðin), Sks. 671, cp. Pr. 437, where they are termed 'Laga-orð'. COMPS: **boðorða-breyni**, f. *alteration of a b.*, Bs. i. 545. **boðorða-brot**, n. *breach of a b.*, Fms. vii. 108. **boðorða-maðr**, m. *a public officer*, N. G. L. i. 409.  
**boð-reifla**, u, f. = boðgreizla.  
**boð-rífr**, adj. fair bidding, Fms. iii. 122 (poët.)  
**boð-seti** (boð-seti, N. G. L. i. 315), a, m. a dub. Norse term, the benches in a law-court (?), the bar (?); hvert þeirra manna er gengr fyrir boðseta (acc. pl.) fram, nema hann eigi at sækja eðr verja, sá er sekr nú ertogum við konung ok bæjarmenn, N. G. L. i. 323, 315; boðseti, qs. bekkseti (?).  
**boð-skapr**, m. *a bidding, ordinance*, Stj. 82, H. E. i. 471, 677. 6, Fms. ii. 61. II. in mod. usage, *announcement*.



**boð-skurðr**, m. [skera boð, to carve a boð, 4. β], a message, summons to a meeting, N. G. L. i. 153.

**boð-sletta** (boð-slotti, a, m., Gpl. 200), also **boð-fienna**, u, f. an intruder at a feast, an uninvited guest, Jb. 110.

**boð-slóð**, f. = boðleð, Jb. 181.

**boð-stóll**, m., in the phrase, hafa e-t á boðstólum, to put a thing out for sale.

**BOGI**, a, m. [A.S. boga; Engl. bow; Germ. bogen], a bow, Nj. several times; skjóta af boga, 29, 96; benda b., Fas. ii. 88, Landn. 288, Fms. ii. 321, iii. 228; álm-bogi, hand-bogi, lás-bogi, ý-bogi, q. v. 2.

**metaph. an arch, vault**, Sks. 116: the rainbow, Stj. 62: metaph., bera mál ór boga, to disentangle a case, Sks. 654; himin-bogi, the sky; blóð-bogi, a gush of blood; regn-bogi, a rainbow; öln-bogi, an elbow.

**COMPS:** **boga-dreginn**, adj. bow-shaped, curved. **boga-háls**, m. the tip of a bow, where the string is fastened, Al. 142, Fas. ii. 88. **boga-list**, f. archery, now used metaph. **boga-mynd**, f. the form of a bow, Fas. i. 271. **boga-skot**, n. bow-shot, shooting with a bow, Fms. ii. 169. **boga-streng**, m. a bow-string, Nj. 115, 136. **boga-vápn**, n. a bow, Fms. viii. 184, v. l.

**boginn**, adj. bent, bowed, curved, Al. 8; prop. a part from a lost strong verb bjúgan; cp. Goth. bjúgan = κάμπτειν.

**bog-maðr**, m. a bowman, archer, Fas. i. 382, Ingv. 34, Lv. 63, Fær. 56, Fms. vi. 413. **bogmanns-merki**, n. the zodiacal sign, Arcitenens, Rb. 102.

**bog-mannliga**, adv. bowmanlike, Fms. ii. 450.

**bogna**, að, to become curved, bent, Hkr. ii. 365, Flov. 34: to give way, Fms. viii. 403, Al. 57.

**bogra**, að, to creep along bowed or stooping; þá boru bograr (creeps) hann inn, Fas. i. 393; bogra fyrir e-m, to bow before one, Þorst. St. 53.

**bog-stærkr**, f. styrkr, adj. stark or strong at the bow, Hkr. iii. 264.

**bog-sveigir**, m. bow-swayer, a nickname, Fas. ii.

**BOKKI**, a, m., means probably a be-goat, [cp. Germ. bock; Dan. bukk; Engl. buck], a familiar mode of address; Höttir heiti ek, bokki sæll, and skaltu nú bana mér, bokki, my good fellow, 'old buck,' Fas. i. 66; muntú festa, bokki, tindinn í kamb mínum (the old woman addressing the bishop), Fb. iii. 446: stærri bokkar, bigger men, 352, vide stór-bokki.

**bokkr**, m. a buck, Lex. Poët.

**bola**, að, prop. to fall trees, to cut through the body (bolr), Fas. i. 106.

**II.** [boli, a bull], to bully; b. e-n út, to push one out, as a bull with the horns: reflex. bolast, a wrestling term, of two wrestlers pushing or butting at one another with their heads.

**boldang**, n. a sort of thick linen, (for. word.)

**bol-fimligr**, adj. slender, agile of body, Fas. iii. 372.

**bol-hlíf**, f. a covering for the body, opp. to the helmet, Bs. i. 667.

**BOLI**, a, m. a bull, Boll. 336, Edda 99, Isl. ii. 26; in Icel. esp. of a bull-calf, **bola-kálfir**, etc.

**bol-járn** = bolöx (?), Ingv. 13.

**bol-klæði**, n. pl. garments (coat, waistcoat) for the body, Grett. 147 A.

**BOLLI**, a, m. [A.S. bolle], a bowl, Stj. 310, Rm. 4; blótbolli, a measure = ½ ask, Gpl. 525: a pr. name, Ld.

**BOLR** and **bulr**, m. the bole or trunk of a tree, Sks. 555 B. 2. metaph. the trunk of a body, N. G. L. i. 80, Nj. 275, Fms. x. 213, Eb. 244, Anec. 4: the phrase, ganga milli bols ok höfuðs á e-m, to go through between one's trunk and head, i. e. to knock one quite dead, deal severely with, Ld. 244, Eb. 240. 3. an old-fashioned waistcoat.

**bolungr**, v. bulungr.

**bol-vöxtr**, m. the growth, form of the body; vel at bolvexti, a well-grown, stout man, Bs. i. 66, Fas. iii. 605.

**bol-öx**, f. [Swed. bolyxa], a pole-axe; in present usage opp. to skaröxi, a carpenter's axe, Stj. 401. Judg. ix. 48, Fms. ix. 357, Fbr. 179, Thom. 343, Ingv. 24, Vápn.

**boppa**, að, to wave up and down, onomatopoeitic and common.

**BOFS**, n. an onomatopoeitic word, [Germ. bums], bump or plump; mikít fall, svá at b. kváð í skrokkinum, Þórd. 16. β. the faint bark of a dog: also bopsa, að.

**bora**, u, f. a bore-bole, Grett. 125, 133, Fas. i. 393, Vm. 65. **COMP.**

**boru-fóli**, a, m. a Norse law term, a stolen article put into an innocent man's house; even if officers ransacked a house without having their persons searched, and find something, þá er b. ok liggr ekki búanda við, then it is b. and the farmer is free, N. G. L. i. 255.

**BORA**, að, [Lat. forare; A.S. borian; Engl. bore; O. H. G. poran], to bore, to bore holes in, Fms. ix. 447, Ld. 116, Edda 48, 49, Eb. 182, D. I. i. 243: metaph., b. átsúg at e-u, to do a thing thoroughly, v. átsúgr: reflex., borast fram, to press one's way through a crowd, Fms. v. 180, Fb. ii. 112.

**BORÐ**, n. [Ulf. baurd, in fothbaurd = ὁμόμοδιον; Hel. bord = margo; A.S. borð; Engl. board]. 1. a board, plank, Lat. tabula; tók hann þá borð ok lausa við, ok rak um þvera stofuna, Grett. 140, N. G. L. i. 100. β. of a ship, the side (cp. starboard, larboard); höggr hann þá tveim höndum borð (sides) skútnunnar, ok gengu í sundr borðin (the planks) um tvau rúm, Nj. 19; þeir Erlingr hjuggu raufar í drómundinum, sumar í kafi niðri, en sumar uppi á borðunum, Fms. vii. 232, Nj. 42; hence the nautical phrases, á borð, on each side; á tvau borð, á bæði borð, on both

sides, Eg. 171; með endilöngum borðum, Fms. ii. 273, Eg. 122; leggja borð við borð = sibyrða, to lay a ship alongside of another, so as to board, Fas. ii. 534; bera skip borði, to make the bulwarks rise, Fms. ii. 218; fyrir borð, overboard, Eg. 124, Fms. xi. 140; á borði, on land, Jb. 327; borð á stjórni = stjörn-borði, the starboard side, Gpl. 518. The planks in a ship's side have different names, e. g. aur-borð, skaut-borð, sól-borð.

2. metaph. phrases, at vera mikill (litill, nokkur) borði, to be of a high (or low) bearing, metaphor from a ship floating high out of, or deep in, the sea, Eg. 8, Sturl. iii. 196: verða (allr) fyrir borð borinn, to be (quite) thrown overboard, i. e. ill-used, Eb. 126, Fær. 234; verða allr fyrir borði, id., Ölk. 35; hans hlutr mundi eigi fyrir borð vera borinn, id., Rd. 239; e-n brestr á borði, to fail, be beaten (metaphor from rowing), Fms. ix. 507; taka skamt frá borði, to fall short, Lv. 45; ganga at borði við e-n, to come to terms, yield, submit, Bs. i. 889; gekk Egill tregt at borði um þetta mál, E. was bard, unyielding, 696; hverigum skyldi úhætt, nema þeir gengi at borði við hann, unless they came to terms with him, 727, 778; á annað borð, on the other band; harðr maðr á annað borð, a hard one to pull against, Fms. xi. 39; but also on the other band, otherwise, else; hann vildi með engu móti kalla á þormóð sér til bjargar, þó at hann félli afri á annað borð, though he was sure to tumble down otherwise (i. e. unless he called), Fbr. 88; hence freq. in mod. usage, e. g. ef eg á annað borð göri það, i. e. if I do it at all: navig., ganga til borðs, á borð, to go to one's business, Fagrsk. 167, Bárð. 166.

3. [A.S. bord = labrum], the margin between the rim of a vessel and the liquid; er nú gott berandi borð á horninu, Edda 32; hence, fjöru-borð, the shore between high and low water, vide 33, 34; cp. the saying, fullt skal frómu bera, þó skal borð á vera, i. e. it is clownish to bring a cup full to the brim, and fullt skal föntum bera ög ekkert borð á vera.

II. a board, table, Lat. mensa; rísa frá borði, to rise from the board, from table, Rm. 17, or simply and ellipt. rísa, 30; borð is freq. used in pl., as in the old halls small tables were set at meal time, and removed after the meal; hence phrases, borð (pl.) ofan (upp) tekin, the tables being removed, cp. Virgil's mensisque remotis, Nj. 176, Fms. i. 41, iv. 265, v. 126, Bs. i. 854, Eg. 408; til þess er borð fóru brott, 551; setjast undir borð (pl.), to sit down; sitja undir borðum, to be at table, Nj. 68, Eb. 306; ganga undir drykkju borð, Fms. iii. 93; koma undir borð (acc. pl.), 96; ganga til borða, iv. 114, 129; koma til borðs (sing.), 202, cp. Ó. H. 86, Fms. iv. 246; sitja yfir borðum, iii. 155, iv. 113; sitja yfir matborði, v. 126, viii. 212; sitja yfir borð (acc. pl.), id., Bs. i. 843: the rhyming phrase, vera þar at orði, sem hann er ekki at borði, vide Safn i. 91. It was the custom for kings or princes to give audience or receive poets whilst sitting at table, Fms. vi. 195, Eg. ch. 63.

β. maintenance at table (cp. Engl. board and lodging); vera á borði með e-m, B. K. 124, D. N. (Fr.): of a chess-board, Bs. i. 635. **COMPS:** **borða-munnr**, m. difference in the height of ships (in battle), Fms. viii. 292, cp. 288. **borða-víti**, n. pl. a 'board-fee', scone, cp. víti, Fms. iii. 155. **borðs-tilgangr**, m. going to table, Fms. iii. 155.

**borða**, að, to sit at table, eat, dine, Fas. iii. 219.

**borða-búnaðr**, m. table-service, Eg. 94, Fms. i. 292, iv. 262, Orkn. 226.

**borð-diskr**, m. a plate, Fas. iii. 222, vide disk; (now freq.)

**borð-dúkr**, m. a table-cloth, Nj. 176, Hkr. ii. 189, cp. Fms. vi. 322, Rm. 28.

**borð-fastr**, adj. maintained at one's table, Sks. 259.

**borð-fjöl**, f. a plank, Sturl. ii. 109.

**borð-færi**, n., in the phrase, taka sér borðfæri, = ganga til borðs, vide above, Grág. ii. 119.

**borð-gestr**, m. a guest at table.

**borð-hald**, n. one's 'board'; fare, Edda 23, Hkr. ii. 36, Thom. 68.

**borð-hár**, adj. a ship rising high, Fms. ii. 314, Orkn. 362.

**borð-hús**, n. a room where the plate is kept, Dipl. iii. 4, v. 18, Sturl. iii. 191 C.

**borð-hæð**, f. the height of a ship out of the water, Fas. iii. 260.

**BORÐI**, a, m. [cp. Engl. border; O. H. G. porto; Germ. bordi; prob. akin to bord] = a border, Lat. limbus; byrða á borða (acc.), to embroider, Gkv. 2.16; bregða borða, to leave off embroidering, 17; reikja borða, to embroider, Helr. i, Og. 18; b. ok hannyrðir, Fas. i. 430, 523; kona sat við borða, a lady sat embroidering, Fms. ii. 148; slá borða, to embroider, Fas. i. 113; cp. borða skögl, gná, etc., a poet. circumlocution of a lady, Lex. Poët.: tapestry, b. fimtigi alna, Dipl. iii. 4, Pm. 10, Bs. i. 77: of the tapestry of a church, esp. the choir, Nj. 6. 2. poet.

a shield, Lex. Poët.

**borð-ker**, n. a cup at table, loving-cup, Hkr. iii. 181; b. er vá áttá merkr, Bs. i. 76.

**borð-kista**, u, f. a box for keeping the table-service in, D. N. (Fr.)

**borð-knifr**, m. a table-knife, Ann. 1339.

**borð-leiðangr**, m. a levy commuted for victuals (Norse), D. N. (Fr.)

**borð-lægr**, adj., b. viðr, timber fit for cutting into planks, Vm. 176.

**borð-maðr**, m. a table-companion, Sks. 262.

**borð-mikill**, m. = borðhár, Fms. ii. 50, Hkr. i. 238.

**borð-prestr**, m. a 'board-priest,' who says grace at a bishop's table, Bs. ii. 129.

**borð-prýði**, n. the ornaments of a table, Fas. iii. 374.



**ord-sálmr**, m. a 'board-psalm,' grace, Bb. i. 15 (Mark xiv. 26).

**ord-siðir**, m. pl. rules for behaviour at table.

**ord-skutill**, m. a small movable table, Bs. i. 537, Mar.

**ord-stokkr**, m. the bulwarks of a ship, Grett. 125.

**ord-stóll**, m. a chair used at table, D. N.

**ord-aveinn**, m. a butler, waiter, Mag. 66; cp. skutilsveinn.

**ord-tafl**, n. a chess-board, Sturl. ii. 184, v. l.

**ord-vegr**, m. = **ordstokkr**, Bs. ii. 50, 179, Mar.

**ord-vers**, m. = **ord-sálmr**, N. G. L. i. 406.

**ord-viðr**, m. boards, planks, Fms. viii. 374, D. N.

**ord-pak**, n. a 'tatch' or covering of planks, Hkr. ii. 11.

**ord-þekja**, þakti, to cover with planks, Fms. v. 331.

**ord-pili**, n. the sides of a ship, Gkv. i. 7.

**ORG**, ar, f., pl. ir, [Ulf. *baurgs* = *πόλις*, and once *Nehem*. vii. 2 = *castellum*; A. S. *burg*, *burh*, *byrig*, = *urbs* and *arx*; Engl. *borough* *burg*; O. H. G. *puruc*, *purc*; late Lat. *burgus*; Ital. *borgo*; Fr. *bourg*; cp. Gr. *πόριος*; the radical sense appears in *byrgja*, to enclose; cp. *berg*, a hill, and *bjarga*, to save, defend. *Borg* thus partly answers *own* (properly an enclosure); and also includes the notion of Lat. *arx*, *ἀκρόπολις*, a castle. Old towns were usually built around a hill, which was specially a *burg*; the name is very freq. in old Teut. names *owns*.]

I. a small dome-shaped hill, hence the Icel. names of hills built near to such hills, v. Landn. (Gl.) Hel. once uses the word in sense, 81; v. the Glossary of Schmeller; *brann þá Borgarhraun*, þar *bærinn* sem nú er *borgin* (viz. the volcanic hill *Eld-borg*), Landn. 78; *sum upp á borgina* (the hill) ok *tölum þar*, Ísl. ii. 216; er *borgin* er *kernd*, Landn. 127; *Borgarholt*, -hraun, -dalt, -höfn, -fjörðr, -læk, -ár; *Arnarbælis-borg*, *Eld-borg* (above) in the west of Icel. It may be questioned, whether those names are derived simply from the hill on which they stand (*berg*, *bjarg*), or whether such hills took their name from old fortifications built upon them: the latter is more likely, but no mention is on record, and at present 'borg' only conveys the notion of hill; cp. *hólar*, *borgir* og *hæðir*, all synonymous, Núm. 2. 99.

II. *hill, fortification, castle*; en fyrir innan á jörðunni gördur þeir borg (I) umhverfis fyrir öfriði jötna... ok kölluðu þá borg Miðgarð, Edda p. also the tale of the giant, 25, 26; *borg Ása*, Vsp. 28; þeir höfðu steinvegg fyrir framan hellismunnann, ok höfðu sér þat allt fyrir borg (ter, fortification), Fms. vii. 81; hann lét góra þá & sunnanverðu hæfi (Murray), Orkn. 10, 310, 312, 396, Fms. i. 124, xi. 393, Eg. 10, the famous *Moussaburg* in Shetland, cp. Orkn. 398.

III. *city*, esp. a great one, as London, Hkr. ii. 10; Lisbon, iii. 234; York; Dublin, Nj. 274; Constantinople, Fms. vii. 94; Nineveh, Sks. 10; Zion, Hom. 107, etc. This sense of the word, however, is borrowed from the South-Teut. or Engl. In Scandin. unfortified towns have *-by* as a suffix; and the termin. *-by* marks towns founded by the Swedes in North. E.

COMPS: *borgar-armr*, m. the arm, wing of a fort, Fms. v. 280. *borgar-græfi*, a, m. a borough-reeve, burgrave (Gl.), Stj. 10.

*borgar-görð*, f. the building of a fort, Edda 26, Fms. i. 180.

*borgar-hlið*, n. the gate of a fort, Edda 26, Stj. 350, Hkr. ii. 7, Ver. 25.

*borgar-hreysi*, n. the ruins of a fort, Karl. 101.

*borgar-klettur*, m. a rock on which a fort is built, Fms. viii. 284.

*borgar-kona*, u, f. a townswoman, Stj. 426.

*borgar-lið*, n. a garrison, Ver. 96.

*borgar-lím*, m. lime for building a fort, Bret. 106.

*borgar-lýðr*, m. townsfolk, Fms. viii. 416, v. l.

*borgar-maðr*, m. townsman, citizen, Eg. 244, Fms. i. 103, Sks. 649, mostly in pl., Lat. *ciuis* is rendered by b., Hom. 17.

*borgar-múgr*, m. the mob of a city, Fas. i. 4.

*borgar-múrr*, m. a city-wall, Stj. 352.

*borgar-múrr*, m. city-manners, urbanity, Clem. 27.

*borgar-smíð*, f. the building of a town (fort), Stj., cp. Edda 28.

*borgar-staðr*, m. the site of a town, Edda 152.

*borgar-veggur*, m. the wall of a fort (town), Fms. i. 376, Fms. i. 104, Hkr. i. 217, Ver. 24.

*Borgar-þing*, n. the political subdivision (þing) of Norway, founded by St. Olave, cp. L. 23, and Munch's Geography of Norway.

*borga-skipan*, f. geographical list of cities, Symb. 32.

*þega*, að, [Engl. to borrow and bargain; Germ. *borgen*; related to *þega* and *bjarga*; O. H. G. *þorgen* only means *parcere*, *spondere*, not *care*. In Icel. the word is of foreign origin; the indigenous expressions are, *lána*, *lifa*, to lend; *gjalda*, to pay; *selja*, *veðja*, to bail, etc.; word only occurs in later and theol. writers:]—to bail; vil ek b. Árna biskup með mínum peningum, Bs. i. 770 (thrice): now obsolete in this sense.

2. to pay, as in Matth. xviii. 25; but in old times this sense hardly occurs.

*þegan*, *þegun*, f. bail, security, Bs. i. 749, 770, Dipl. v. 14, Stj. 10.

*þegana-maðr*, m. a bailman, Bs. i. 770, Jb. 112, Band. 33.

*þegari*, a, m. [for. word; Germ. *bürger*; Dan. *borger*], a citizen, L. iii. 144; rare and hardly before A. D. 1280.

compd: *borgara-træ*, m. civic rights, id.

*þeg-firzkr*, adj. one from the district *Borgarfjörðr*, Landn.

*þeg-hlið*, f. = *borgarhlið*, Edda 30, Bret. 94.

*þegin-móði*, a, m., poet. name of the raven, *bald of mood*, Lex. Poët.

**borgin-orðr**, adj. cautious in words, reticent, reserved (= *ordvart*), Fms. vi. 208; at present b. and *borgin-mannligr*, adj., mean vain-glorious, braggart.

**borr**, m. (com. *bor-járn*, n.), a borer; *stórviðar-borr*, *skipa-borr*, Od. ix. 384; metaph. the pipe of a marrow-bone, Eg. (in a verse). II. a less correct form of *börr*, q. v.

**BOSSI**, a, m. [Swed. *buss*; cp. Germ. *bursch*], a boy, fellow; occurs once in the *Jomsv. S.*, Fms. xi. (in a verse), from A. D. 994. It is still in use in Icel. in the compd word *hvata-buss*, a boyish fellow who is always in a bustle; hence also *hvatabuss-legr*, adj. hurried.

**BOTN**, m. [Lat. *fundus*; A. S. *botm*; Engl. *bottom*; Hel. *boðm*; Germ. *boden*; Swed. *botten*; Dan. *bund*]—the bottom; of a vessel, *tunnubotn*, *kistu-botn*, etc., Nj. 133, Sturl. ii. 107, Hkr. ii. 245; the bottom of other things, e. g. of a haycock, Eb. 324; *marar-botn*, the bottom of the sea.

β. the head of a bay, *firth*, *lake*, *dale*, or the like; *fjarðar-botn*, *vatns-botn*, *vágs-botn*, *dals-botn*: *Botn* is a local name in Icel., Fms. xi. 125; in pl. even = *bays*, nú er at segja *hvat mótis gengr við Grænaland* ok *botnum* þeim er fyrir eru nefndir, MS. A. M. 294; *Hafs-botnar*, *Trolla-botnar*, the Polar Sea between Greenland and Norway; the ancients fancied that these bays were the abode of the giants.

*botn-hola*, u, f. a pit; in the phrase, at vera kominn í *botnholu*, to have got into a hole, i. e. into a scrape, metaphor from fox-hunting, Sturl. ii. 62, Fms. viii. 186.

**bóand-**, v. búand-

**BÓFI**, a, m. [Germ. *bube*, *bübel*, *spitzbube*, v. Grimm], a knave, rogue, in Icel. only in a bad sense; cp. the rhyming phrase, *þjófar og bófar*, thieves and knaves; no reference from old writers is on record (though it is common enough at the present day), except that in Eb. it is used as a nickname, *Freysteinn Bófi*; in Swed. it occurs as a pr. name, *Baut*. 1478, 1483.

**bóg-límur**, m. pl., poet. = *arms*, Lex. Poët.

**bóg-lína**, u, f. bow-line, Edda (Gl.)

**BÖGR**, m., old acc. pl. *bógu*, Nj. 95, Fms. v. 163, etc.: mod. *bóga*; old dat. *bægi*, Hlt., Vkv. 31, Stj. 249. [A. S. *bóg*; Dan. *boug*; Engl. *bow* of a ship; and in Old Engl. *boures* are the muscles of the shoulder:]—the shoulder of an animal, (arm of a man); & hinum *hægra bægnum*, Stj. 249; ek hjó *varginn* í sundr fyrir aptan *bóguna*, Nj. l. c., Fms. l. c.; lær *uxans* tvau ok báða *bógana*, the shoulder-piece of the ox (the Ob. *bóguna*), Edda 45; cp. *bægsli* or *bæxli*, the shoulder of a whale or dragon, v. Lex. Poët.:—the bow of a ship, v. *bóglína* above.

2. mod. metaph. of the side of a person or thing; & hinn *þann bóginn*, on this, on that side; & báða *bóga*, on both sides, etc.

**BÓK**, ar, f. [Lat. *fāgus*; Gr. *φηγός*; A. S. *bōc*; Engl. *beech*; Germ. *buche* (fem.); Swed. *bok*; Dan. *bøge*, etc.]:—a beech, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët. Owing to the absence of trees in Icel., the word rarely occurs; moreover the collect. *beyki*, n., is more freq.

**BÓK**, gen. *bókar*, but also in old writers *bækr*, pl. *bækr*, [Ulf. renders by *bōca* the Gr. *βίβλος*, *γράφματα*, *ἐπιστολὴ*, etc.; A. S. *bōc*; Engl. *book*; Germ. *buch* (neut.); Swed. *bok*; Dan. *bog*: the identity between *bók* *fāgus* and *bók* *liber* seems certain; the gender is in all Scandinavian idioms the same; modern German has made a distinction in using *buche* fem., *buch* neut.; both are akin to the Gr.-Lat. *fāgus*, *φηγός*; cp. also the analogy with Gr. *βίβλος* and Lat. *liber* (book and bark): *bók-stafr* also properly means a beech-twig, and then a letter. In old times, before the invention of parchment, the bark of trees was used for writing on:]—a book.

I. the earliest notion, however, of a 'book' in Scandin. is that of a precious stuff, a textile fabric with figures, or perhaps characters, woven in it; it occurs three or four times in old poems in this sense; *bók* ok *blája*, *bjartar váðir*, Skv. 3. 47; *bækr* (bækr) *þínar* enar *bláhvítu* ofnar *vindundum* (of bed-sheets?), Hóm. 7, Gh. 4: *bók-rúnar*, Sdm. 19, may refer to this; or is it = *runes engraved on beech-wood*?

II. a book in the proper sense. Icel. say, *rita* and *setja saman bók* (sögu), to write and compose a book (story); old writers prefer saying, *rita* 'á' *bók* (dat. or acc.) instead of 'í', perhaps bearing in mind that the earliest writings were on scrolls, or even on stones or wooden slabs—*barbara fraxineis pingatur runa tabellis*; they also prefer to use the plur. instead of sing. without regard to volumes (as in Engl. *writings*); það *finst* *ritað* á *bókum*, Fms. i. 157; á *bókum* *Ára* prests hins *Fróða*, iii. 106; *historia ecclesiarum* & *veim* (sjau) *bókum*, Dipl. v. 18; á *bókum* er sagt, Landn. (pref.); á *bókum* *Enskum*, id.; á *bók* *þessi* (acc.) lét ek *rita* *formar frásagnir*, Hkr. (pref.); but *svá* segir í *bók* *þeirri* sem Edda heitir, Skálda 22; þá hluti sem frammi standa í *bók* *þessi*, 159; *svá* sem hann (viz. Ari) hefir sjálfr *ritað* í sínum *bókum*, Ó. H. 188; þeir er *Styrmir* reiknar í sinni *bók*, Fb. ii. 68; hér fyrir í *bókinni*.

III. a book, i. e. a story, *history* (Saga), since in Icel. histories were the favourite books; cp. *Íslendinga-bók*, *Konunga-bók*, *bók Styrmis*; *Landnáma-bók*; *bækr* þær er Snorri setti saman, Sturl. ii. 123. It is used of the Gospel in the law phrases, sem *búar vírða við bók*, *vinna eið* á *bók* (*bókar-eiðr*), of a verdict given or an oath taken by laying the hand upon the Gospel, Grág. (p. þ.) several times; as the Engl. phrase 'to swear on the book' is common: of a code (of law) = *Jóns-bók*, after A. D. 1272 or 1281,



BS. i. 720, 723, vide Ann. those years; hafa bók even means to *bold the book*, i.e. to *bold the office of lögmaðr (law-man, judge)*; Þórðr Narfa-son hafði bók, Ann. (Hol.) A.D. 1304; & bókarrinnar vegna, on the part of the book, i.e. the law, D.N. ii. 492. Mod. phrases: skrifa, rita, semja bók, to write it; lesa í bók, to read it; þú syngja & bók, to sing from a book; fletta bók, to turn over the leaves; lita, blaða, í bók, to peruse, look into a book (hann lítir aldrei í bók, he never looks into a book); lesa bók ofan í kjölinn, to read a book carelessly, v. lesa bók spjaldanna í milli, to read it from end to end;—sálma-bók, flokka-bók, a hymn-book; kvæða-bók, ljóða-bók, a book of poems; sögu-bók, of histories; lög-bók, of laws; Guðs orða-bók, God's word-book, a religious book:—also of MSS., Flateyjar-bók (Cod. Flateyensis), Orms-bók, Uppsala-bók, Konungs-bók, Staðarfells-bók, Skálholts-bók, etc.:—phrases relating to books: það er allt & eina bókin lært, all learnt from the same book, i.e. all of one piece (esp. denoting one-sidedness); blind er bókláuss maðr, blind is a bookless man; læra utan-bók, to learn without book, by heart; bókvit, 'book-wit', knowledge got from books; mannvit, mother-wit, common sense; allra manna vit er minna en þeirra ef af bókum taka mannvit sitt, Sks. 22:—also, setja e-n til bækur, to set one to book, i.e. put one to school in order to make him priest; berja e-n til bækur, to thrash one to the book, i.e. into learning, BS. i; a book has spjöld, boards; kjöl, keel, back; snið, cut; brot, size. COMPS: bóka-gull, n. gold for gilding books, Vm. 117. bóka-görð, f. the transcription (or writing) of books, BS. i. 168. bóka-kista, u, f. a book-box, BS. i. 423, D.I. i. 402, Vm. 71. bóka-lectari, u, f. a reading-desk, lecturer, Vm. 91. bóka-list, f. book-lore, learning, scholarship, BS. i. 127. bókar-blað, n. a leaf of a book, Mar. bókar-bót, f. an appendix to a book, 1812. 72. bókar-eiðr, m. an oath upon the Gospel, Dipl. ii. 2. bókar-eiðstafr, m. the wording of a b., D.N. bókar-lag, n. a lausluf prize fixed in the code, Dipl. v. 5. bókar-skeyting, f. a written deed, Gpl. 225. bókar-skrá, f. an old scroll, Am. 100. bókar-stóll, m. a reading-desk, Vm. 22. 9. bókar-tak, n. the touching the Gospel in taking an oath, D.N. bókar-vitni, n. witness upon the Gospel, Gpl. 400, Jb. 276, D.N. bóka-skápr, m. book-shelves, (mod.) bóka-steinn, m. paint to illuminate MSS., BS. i. 341. bóka-stokkr, m. a book-case, Pm. 112. bóka, að, to affirm by oath on the book (Gospel), Gpl. 151; bókaðr eiðr, vitni, =bókareidr, D.N. i. 81, ii. 230: mod. to record, register. bóka-fell, n. [A.S. *bōcefell*], 'book-skin', parchment, vellum, Skálda 165, Vm. 12, Dipl. v. 18: an A.S. word, as writing materials were imported from abroad. bóka-fræðr, adj. book-wise, learned, Barl. 129. bóka-fræði, f. book-knowledge, Stj. 46, BS. i. 138, Barl. 12. bóka-hlaða, u, f. a library, (mod.) bóka-lauss, adj. (bók-leysi, n.), book-less, void of learning, BS. ii. 125, Mar. 145: =utanbókar, Clem. 60. bóka-lest, f. [lesa], a legend of the saints, N.G.L. i. 347. bóka-ligr, adj. bookish, literary, BS. i. 680. bóka-list, f. book-lore, learning, Stj. 84, Sks. 16. bóka-ljóst, n. adj. so bright that one cannot see to read, Ann. 1341. bóka-lærd, part. book-learned, Hom. 160: the clergy, Grág. ii. 165. bóka-máli, n. the book language, learned language, i.e. Latin, Hom. 138; en at bókmáli (in Latin) verða öll hundruð tíráð, Sks. 57, Rb. 54, 116; Heilagtr b., the Holy Scriptures, Str.; blót þau sem fyrirboðin eru at bókmáli, i.e. in the canon of the church, N.G.L. i. 351. bóka-mánuðr, m. a calendar month, Clem. 22. bóka-nám, n. (bók-næmi, BS. i. 793), book-training, learning; setja e-n til b., BS. i. 793; vera at b., to be a-reading, opp. to at riti, a-writing, 91, 265. bóka-rúnar, v. bók. bóka-saga, u, f. a written narrative; hlýða bók sögum, BS. i. 108. bóka-setja, setti, to commit to writing, Sks. 6. bóka-skygn, adj. sharp-sighted at reading a book, Sturl. ii. 185. bóka-spekti, f. book-wisdom, Greg. 17. bóka-stafr, m. [Hel. *bōcestabo*; A.S. *bōcestæf*; Germ. *buchstabe*], a letter of the alphabet, Skálda 168, Hom. i. bóka-sögn, f. =bók saga, Stj. 6. bóka-tal, n. a 'book-tale', written computation, Rb. 4. bóka-vit, n. 'book-wit', learning, erudition, BS. i. 793, Acts xxvi. 24. bóka-viss, adj. 'book-wise', a scholar, Landn. 13, BS. i. 65, (a cognom.) BÓLA, n. [A.S. *bol* and *bol*, *byld*, = *aedes*, *mansio*; cp. *byllan* = *aedificare*; Engl. to build. In Scand. contracted in the same way as nál for *nadal*: *ból* and *böll* are very freq. in Dan. local names, and even mark the line of Scand. settlements]:—*built*, i.e. reclaimed and cultivated land, a farm, abode, esp. in Norway, where *ból* answers to Icel. *jörð*, Dan. *gård*; the value of the Norse farms is denoted by *merk-ból*, *eyris-ból*, or the like; taka *bóli*, to take a farm, Gpl. 328, 354. In Icel. this sense is almost obsolete, and only remains in such words as *ból-staðr*, *ból-festa*; in local names as, *Höruð-ból*, *Sæ-ból*, *Lauga-ból*, *Ból-staðr*, *Bræið-ból-staðr*; in such phrases as, & *byggð bóli* (opp. to wilderness), *hvergi & byggð bóli*, i.e. *nowhere, nowhere among men*; and in a few law passages, Grág. ii. 279, Fms. x. 153. Otherwise, in Icel. *ból* and *bæli* denote the

lair or lying place of beasts or cattle; *ból* and *kvía-ból*, the place where sheep and cows are penned; *bæla fé*, to pen sheep during the night. B. a den, Eg. 41, Fas. iii. 345, cp. Edda 74 (the lair of a serpent); *tolku* sumir heyrjálma nokkura ok gördu sér af *ból*, a bed of bay, Fms. vii. 296; *liggja í bólinu*, to lie a-bed, of a lazy fellow; cp. *bæli*. BÓLA, u, f. a blain, blister (cp. Engl. *boil*), Stj. 272, Mar. 655 xxxii. 2. small pox, Ann. 1349: also *bólina-sótt*, f., Ann. 1310, 1347. bóla, að, impers., b. & e-u, to be just visible. BÓLA, u, f. the boss on a shield, a for. word, perhaps the Lat. *bulia*, Valla L. 213. bóla-festa, u, f. abode, Gpl. 354: in the phrase, *taka sér b.*, to abide. bólginn, part. of a lost strong verb, *swoln*, Fas. iii. 307; b. sem nant, BS. i. 644: metaph. *swollen with anger*, *reiði b.*, b. *ilsku*, Mar.; so, b. *af reiði*, Fas. iii. 630; cp. *byggja*, belgr. bólgna, að, [Engl. 'boulne', *Levins Manipul.*], to 'boulne', grow swollen, Mar.: metaph., 655 xi. 2. bólgöltr, m. a pig kept in the homestead, Nj. 109, v. 1. ból-skapr, m. housebold, D.N. (Fr.) ból-staðr, m. a homestead; hon & þar bólaðir mikla, Edda, where Ed. A.D. 1848 has *bústaði*, which is a more household Icel. word; *hálfan b.*, half the farm, Grág. i. 396, ii. 222 A. COMPD: bólaðar-görð, f. the building a homestead, Eg. 130. BÓLSTR, rs, [A.S. *bolster*; Germ. *polster*], a bolster, N.G.L. i. 351, 362, Am. 6, Gkv. i. 15: rare and poet., metaph. in pl. *piles of clouds*, Bjarni 59; also *sky-bólstrar*. BÓN, f. [A.S. *bone*; Engl. *boon*, in Chaucer *bone*], a petition, Fas. i. 408, Ann. 1418; cp. *bæn*. COMPS: bóna-maðr, m. a beggar-man, H.E. ii. 585. bóna-vefr, m. begging winter, Ann. i. c. BÓNDI, a, m.: older form *búandi*, or even *bóandi*, pl. *búendr* or *bóendr*; gen. *búanda*, *bóanda*; dat. *búöndum*, *bóöndum*, Edda 28, Grág. i. 370, 371, Ó.H. 203, 209-211, 215, Nj. 14, 220; *búanda* (gen. pl.), 211, 212, 215-217, 220; *búöndum*, 219; *bóandi*, Grág. i. 114, 157, 187, 377, Nj. 52; but the common Icel. form is *bóndi*, pl. *bændr*; gen. dat. pl. in old writers either *bónda*, *böndum*, or as at present keeping the *a* throughout all plur. cases (*bænda*, (gen.) *bændum*): properly a part. act. from *búa* (turned into a noun subst., cp. *frændi*, *sjándi*), A.S. *buan*; Germ. *bauer*, and therefore originally a tiller of the ground, husbandman, but it always involved the sense of ownership, and included all owners of land (or *bú*, q.v.), from the petty freeholder to the franklin, and esp. the class represented by the yeoman of England generally or the statesman of Westmoreland and Cumberland: hence it came to mean the master of the house, A.S. *bond* and *búsbond*, Engl. *husband*. I. a husband-man. The law distinguishes between a *gríð-maðr* a labourer, *búðsetu-maðr* a cottager, and a *búandi* or *bóndi* a man who has land and stock. In the Icel. Commonwealth only the b. (but neither cottager or labourer) could act as judge or neighbour who gave witness in acquittal of a culprit (cp. *pingheyjandi*); the *gríð-maðr* could only partly be admitted to the *tyltarkviðr*, not to the *búakviðr*, Grág. i. 35, 114; *ek ryð þessa trú menn* or *kviðburðinum* fyrir þá sök, at þeir eru *búðsetu-menn* en eigi *bændr*, Nj. 236; cp. l.c. below, where the distinction between both is defined. The Norse law, on the other hand, distinguishes between *hæfir* or *lendir menn* (*barons*) and *búandi*, cp. the interesting passage Fms. vi. 279 (*verðr mér þá lends manns nafn ekki at virðingu*; nú vil ek heldr heita *bóndi* sem ek & ætt til); the Norse *hauðr*- or *óðals-bóndi* near answers to the Engl. 'yeoman'. In the more despotic Norway and Denmark, as in continental Europe, 'bóndi' became a word of contempt, denoting the common, low people, opp. to the king and his 'men' (*húð*), the royal officers, etc.; just as the Engl. *boor* degenerated from A.S. *gebur*, Germ. *bauer*, Dutch *boer*; and in mod. Dan. *bønder* means *peas*, a boor; such is the use of *bóndi* in the Fms., esp. Sverr. S. and Hák. S. In the Icel. Commonwealth the word has a good sense, and is often used of the foremost men—*Sighvatr bóndi*, Sturl. ii. 78; *Rafn bóndi* (i.e. Sveinbjarnarson), BS. i. Rafn. S. several times; *Rútr talaði þá til Marðar*, hugsa þú svá um *bóndi* (Mord Gígja), Nj. 3; optar hefir þú gláðari verit, *bóndi*, en nú, 174 (of Flosi); *Njáll bóndi*, id.; *Þorsteinn bóndi*, Illugi *bóndi*, Gunnl. S. Isl. ii; *Björn bóndi*, Safn i. 657; *Björn bóndi* Einarsson (Jórsalafari), Ann. 1393; *Ari bóndi*, *Daði bóndi*, BS. ii. 474-505; it is only opp. to the clerks (clergy) or knights, etc. This notion of the word (a franklin) still prevails in the mind of Icelanders. 2. a husband, A.S. *búsbond*; eigi var skegglauss Þorvaldr *bóndi* þinn, Nj. 52, Grág. i. 371, 377, Fms. i. 149; *hjá hvílu búanda þins*, Nj. 14. [The learned Icel. clergyman Eyjulf on Vellir (died A.D. 1747) has written a short essay upon the word *bóndi*, Icel. MSS. Bodl. no. 71.] COMPS: —(in mod. use always *bænda* if pl., *bónda* if sing.) *bónda-bani*, a, m. a slayer of a *bóndi*, Fms. vi. 104. *bónda-ból*, n. (*bónda-bær*, m.), a farm, Grett. 96 A. *bónda-dóttir*, f. a *bóndi's daughter*, Eg. 24, Snót 18. *bónda-eiðr*, m. a *bóndi's oath*, Gpl. 67. *bónda-far*, n. a *bóndi's ferry-boat*, Hkr. ii. 292. *bónda-fé*, n. a provincial fund, Gpl. 11. *bónda-fólk*, n. a class of *bændr*, Fms. vii. 293. *bónda-fylking* (*búanda*-), f. a host of *bændr*, Fms. viii. 126. *bónda-herr*, m. an army of *bændr*, Fms. i. 162. *bónda-hlutr*, m. = *bóndatíund*,



bónða-hús, n. a *bóndi's house*, K. þ. K. 26. **bónða-hvlla**, *bóndi's bed*, El. 9. **bónða-kirkja** (búanda-), u. f. *the church belonging to the bóndi in Þingvallu*, where the parliament was held; **bónða-kirkjugarðr**, m. *the churchyard to that church*, vide Nj. 17. This church was erected about the middle of the 11th century, listni S., Fms. vi. 266. **bónða-kona**, u. f. *a good wife of a bóndi*, 1. **bónða-lauss**, adj. *husband-less, widowed*, Stj. 420. **bónða-lyfi**, f. *the burial place of bændr*, N. G. L. i. 368. **bónða-lið**, m. *a crowd, host of bændr*, Fms. ii. 248. **bónða-ligr**, adj. *farmer-like*, **bónða-mátr**, Hkr. ii. 307, Fms. vii. 320. **bónða-nafn**, n. *the name of a bóndi*, Fms. vi. 279, Gpl. 106. **bónða-réttr** (búanda-), m. *the right of a bóndi*, Fms. ix. 135. **bónða-safnaðr** (-samnaðr), m. *a meeting of bændr*, var þá gott b., *there were choice bændr to be*, Stj. 420. **bónða-sett**, f. *a bóndi's extraction*, 278. **bónða-tala**, u. f., vera í b., *to be told or counted*, Fas. ii. 326. **bónða-tíund**, f. *the time to be paid by bændr*, 4. **bónða-ungi**, a, m. *a young bóndi*, Hkr. iii. 275. **bónða-veit**, f. *a begging path*; in the phrase, fara b., *to go begging from house to house*, Nj. 185; in mod. use, fara bónarveg (að e-m) is to enter however bodleil. **bónðr**, f. *wooing, courtship*; hefja b. við, *to woo*; síðan hóf Þórólfr sitt við Sigurð ok bað Sigurðar dóttur hans, Eg. 38, 97; vekja b., Nj. 17. **COMPDS**: **bónórðs-för**, f. *a wooing journey*; fara b., *wooing*, Nj. 16. **bónórðs-mál**, n. *the business of wooing*, Ld. 1. **bónórðs-tíund**, f. *a wooing journey*, cp. Ld. ch. 7, 23, 68, Nj. 13, 27, 33, 98, Gunnl. S. ch. 5, 9, Hænsa þ. S. ch. 10, Glúm. Lv. ch. 5, Harð. S. ch. 3, Eb. ch. 28, 41, Vd. ch. 3, 12, Korn S. 13, 9, Hallfr. S. ch. 4, Bs. i. 53-56 (the story of bishop Ísleif), ch. 5, Stj. i. 197, 198, 200, 206-208 (the two sisters there), etc. **bónórðs-tíund**, f. *a meeting of the parliament, where people from all parts of the island gathered together, was a golden opportunity for 'bónórð' (v. the s. above)*. **2.** = *begging*, Gísl. 85. **bónórðs-tíund**, f. *a boot, booty*; [Ulf. bota; A. S. bót; Engl. boot, booty, to boot; Germ. bússe; akin to bati, better, etc.] = *bettering, amendment*: **1.** *a cure, remedy, mental as well as bodily, from loss, sorrow, etc.*; fá bót e-s, *meina*, Fms. vii. 251, ix. 427, 75; allra meina bót; vinna e-m b., *to comfort one*, Landn. 212; bóta, *to amend*, Fms. xi. 236; berja... e-n til óbóta is *to beat... that he never recovers from it*. **2.** as a law term, almost always *atonement, compensation, and esp. = mann-bót, weregild*, cp. vígsak-bætr, etc., Fms. vii. 36, Hrafn. 4, 9, Eb. 106, Ísl. ii. 272, and see cases in Grág. (VI.) and Nj.: bætr and mann-gjöld are often indiscriminately, e. g. tvennum bótm, or tvennum manngjöldum, a weregild; cp. also the phrase, halda uppi bótum, *to discharge, pay the fine*, in this sense, Nj. 58, Grág. ii. 182. **3.** in phrases as, e-t berr til bóta (impers.), *it is a comfort, satisfaction*, j. 58, Fms. x. 264; (mikilla) bóta vant, *very shortcoming*, Ld. 1. **4.** *a patch, of an old torn garment; enginn setr bót af nýju gamalt fat*, Matth. ix. 17; svört bót var milli herða honum, i. 230. **COMPDS**: **bóta-lauss**, adj. *a law term, 'bootless,' no redress*; hafa sár bótaust, Rd. 269: *irreparable*, Fms. Hom. 121. **bóta-maðr**, m. *a law term, a man who has to 'bætr' for hurt or damage suffered*, Ann. 1372, Gpl. 160; hence *adr, exlex, an outlaw, who has forfeited his right to 'bætr'*, verðr, adj. *worth redress*, Fbr. 33. **5.** I, a, m. [Fr. botte; a for word], a *boot*, Nj. 190, Fms. vii. 186, x. iii. 13. **6.** eysi, n.; lemja e-n til b. = *til óbóta above*, Grett. 154. **7.** lama, ð, *to make better, repair*, Grág. i. 123, ii. 335. **8.** þarfi (-þarfa), adj. ind. *needing 'bætr' or satisfaction*, Fms. vii. 123. **9.** a, ð, of the northern lights, *to flicker*, Bjarni 69. **10.** GÐ, n. [cp. bregða]. **11.** I. the fundamental notion is that of *en motion*: **1.** temp. *a while, moment*, cp. auga-bragð; in phrases, af bragði, *at once*, Hrafn. 17, Gs. 18, Am. 2; af (á) au bragði, *shortly*, Fms. vi. 272, viii. 236, 348; í fyrsta bragði, *the first time* (rare), Gpl. 532, Js. 129; skams bragðs, gen. used as adv., *in a short time*, Bs. i. 336, 337, Fms. viii. 348, v. l.; cp. 'at a' in a brayd, Engl. Ballads. **2.** loc. *a quick movement*; við- (cp. bregða við), knífs-bragð (cp. bregða sverði), *a slash with a sword*. **3.** metaph. in many phrases, verða fyrri (skjótari) at bragði, *to be first, to make the first move*; þeir hafa orðið fyrri at b. at stefna en þeir, 241, Bs. ii. 106; svá at þú verðir skjótari at b. at veiða þenna fisk, Fms. i. 206, ix. 288; vera í bragði með e-m, *to lend one a helping hand, mostly in something uncanny*, Gísl. 5, Bs. i. 722; snarast í með e-m, id., Ld. 254; taka e-t bragðs, til bragðs or bragð, *to take a step to get clear out of difficulties*, Nj. 263, 199, Fms. ix. 407, 75 new Ed.; þat var b. (step, issue) Atla, at hann hljóp..., Háv. 53; 6.

úvitrligt b., *a foolish step*, Nj. 78; karlmannligt b., *a manly issue*, 194; gott b., Fs. 39; úheyriligt b., *an unheard-of thing*, Finnb. 212. **II.** [bregða A. III], a 'braid,' knot, stítt, chiefly in pl.; hekla saumnd öll brögðum, *a cloak braided or stitched all over*, Fms. ii. 70; fágub brögðum, *all broidered*, v. 345, Bret. 34; ristur-bragð, *a scratched character*. **2.** in wrestling, bragð or brögð is the technical phrase for *wrestlers' tricks or sleights*; mjaðmar-bragð, leggjar-bragð, hæl-bragð, klof-bragð..., the 'bragð' of the hip, leg, heel..., Edda 33; [fang-bragð, wrestling], hence many wrestling terms, fella e-n á sjálfs síns bragði, *to throw one on his own bragð*. **3.** gen. a trick, scheme, device, [A. S. brægð, bræd; Engl. braid = cunning, Shakesp.], chiefly in pl., með ymsum brögðum, margskyns brögð, Fas. i. 274, Fms. x. 237; bragð í tafl, *a trick in the game*, a proverb, when things go not by fair means, Bs. ii. 318; ferr at fornum brögðum, *in the old way*, Grett. 79 new Ed.; but also sing., sér konungr nú bragð hans allt, Fms. xi. 106; hafði hann svá stítt bragðið, x. 305, Eg. 196 (a trick); ek mun finna bragð þar til, at Kristni mun við gangast á Íslandi, Hkr. i. 290; bragð hitta þeir nú í, Lv. 82. **β.** with a notion of deceit, *a trick, crafty scheme*; með brögðum, *with tricks*, Hkr. ii; búa yfir brögðum, *to brood over wiles*, Fas. i. 290; hafa brögð undir brúnum, *to have craft under one's eyebrows, look crafty*, Band. 2; undir skauti, *under one's cloak*, id., Bs. i. 730; beita e-n brögðum, metaphor from hunting, *to deal craftily with one*, Rm. 42, Ísl. ii. 164; hafa brögð við e-n, Nj. 382, 378; vera forn í brögðum, *old in craft*, of witchcraft, Ísl. ii. 399; hence such phrases as, bragða-karl, *a crafty fellow*, Grett. 161; bragða-refr, *a cunning fox*; brögðóttir, *crafty*, etc. In Swed. 'bragder' means an exploit, action, whilst the Icel. implies some notion of subtlety or craft; yet cp. phrases as, stór bragð, *great exploits*, Fb. ii. 299; hreysti-brögð, *hefty-brögð, great deeds*, (above i. 3.) **III.** [bregða C; cp. A. S. bræd, Engl. breath], *countenance, look, expression*; hón hefir hvíti ok b. vart Myrmannta, Ísl. ii. 201, v. l.; þannig er bragð á þér, at þú munir fás svífast, *thou lookest as if...*, cp. brögð undir brúnum above, Fms. ii. 51; heilagleiks b., *to look like a saint*, Bs. i. 152; þat b. hafði hann á sér sem, Ld. 24; ekki hefir þú b. á þér sem hælrenzkir menn, Fms. x. 227; þannig ertu í bragði sem..., *thou lookest as if...*, Ísl. ii. 149; með illu bragði, *ill-looking*, Stj. i. 170; með hýru, glöðu b., Bs. ii. 505; með beztu bragði, *stern*, Pass. 21. i.; með hryggju bragði, *with gloomy look*; með betra bragði, *in a better mood*, Nj. 11; bleyði-mannligt í b., *cowardly*, Fms. ii. 69; metaph., Sturla görði þat bragð á, at hann hefði fundit..., *S. put that face on a thing*, Stj. ii. 176. **IV.** [bergja, gustare], *taste*; vatns-bragð, *beisku-bragð, bitter taste*, of water; ó-bragð, *a bad flavour*, etc. **2.** [= bragr], *mode, fashion*; in vinnu-brögð, *working*; hand-bragð, *bandicraft*; lát-bragð, *manners*; trúar-brögð, *pl. religion, mode of faith*; afla-brögð, *mode of gaining one's livelihood*, etc.: very freq. in mod. usage, but in old writers no instance bearing clearly upon the subject is on record; cp. however the phrase, bragð er at e-u, *a thing is palpable, tangible*; lítið bragð mun þat at (it must be very slight) ef þú finnr ekki, Ld. 136; ærit b. mun at því, Nj. 58; görðist þat at svá miklit b., *it went so far that...*, Fms. i. 187, Grett. 158 new Ed. **bragða, að**, I. = *braga*, of light, Sks. 202 B. **II.** [Engl. to breathe], *to give signs of life*, of a new-born babe, of one swooning or dying; þá féddi hón barnit, ok faust eigi líf með, ok hér eptir bragðaði fyrir brjóstinu, i. e. *the infant began to draw breath*, Bs. i. 618, ii. 33; þat bragðar sem kvikt er, Þiðr. 114. **III.** *to taste* = *bergja*, freq. in mod. usage. **bragð-alr**, m. *a brad-awl*, used in Icel. for producing fire. **bragðalseldr**, m. *fire produced by a b.*, Bs. i. 616; hann tók b. millum tveggja trjá, ii. 176. **bragð-illr**, adj. *ill-looking*, Fms. x. 174. **bragð-lauss**, adj. (-leysi, f., medic. pallor), *pale, insipid*. **bragð-ligr**, adj. *expedient*, Karl. 451: mod. *well-looking*. **bragð-mikill**, adj. *expressive looking*, Stj. iii. 129. **bragð-samr**, adj. *crafty*, El. **bragð-vísi**, f. *craft, sublety*, Edda 110. **bragð-vísligr** (and -viss), adj. *cunning*, Fms. ii. 140. **BRAGGA**, að, [Engl. brag], *to throw off slob*, Bb. I. 24. **Bragi**, a, m. *the god of poetry* Bragi, also a pr. name: in pl. *bragnar*, poet. heroes, men, Edda, Lex. Poët.; cp. A. S. brego = *princes*. **BRAGE**, ar, m. [akin to bragð, braga, bragr, etc.] I. *best, foremost*; b. kvenna, *best of women*, Skv. 2. 15; Ása b., *best of Ases*, Skm. 34; b. karla eðr kvenna, Edda 17: only used in poetry or poet. language, cp. the A. S. brego (princes) Egypta, Norðmanna, Israelita, Gumenra, Engla, etc.—hence the compd *bragar-full* or *braga-full*, n. *a toasting cup*, to be drunk esp. at funeral feasts; it seems properly to mean *the king's toast* (cp. Bragi = *princes*), i. e. the toast in the memory of the deceased king or earl, which was to be drunk first; the heir to the throne rose to drink this toast, and while doing so put his feet on the footstool of his seat and made a solemn vow (stíga á stökk ok strengja heit); he then for the first time took his father's seat, and the other guests in their turn made similar vows. For a graphic description of this heathen sacred custom, vide Yngl. S. Hkr. i. 49, Hervar. S. Fas. i. 417 and 515, 6.



Hkv. Hjörv. 32, Ragn. S. Fas. i. 345. It is likely that the b. was mostly used at funeral banquets, though the passages in the Ragn. and Hervar. S. (cp. also Hænsap. S. ch. 12) seem to imply its use at other festivals, as weddings; cp. also the description of the funeral banquet, Hkr. i. 231, where 'minni hans' (the toast of the dead king) answers to bragarfull; cp. also the funeral banquet recorded in Jónsvik. S., where the Danish king Sweyn made the vow 'at bragarfulli' to conquer England within three winters. This is said to have been the prelude to the great Danish invasion A.D. 994, Fagrsk. 44, and Hkr. to l. c. The best MSS. prefer the reading bragar- (from bragr, *princeps*), not braga-.

II. nearly like Lat. *mos*, a *fashion*, *habit of life*, in compds as, bæjar-bragr, heimilis-bragr, hýbýla-bragr, *bouse life*; sveitar-bragr, *country life*; bónda-bragr, *yeoman life*; héraðs-bragr, *lands-bragr*, etc. Icel. say good or bad bæjarbragr, Bb. i. 15.

III. *poetry*; gefr hann (viz. Odin) brag skáldum, Hdl. 5, Edda 17: in mod. usage chiefly *melody* or *metre*. COMPDS: bragar-bót, f. a *sort of metre*, Edda 130: mod. *palinode*. bragar-fræði, f. *prosody*, Icel. Choral Book (1860), pref. 7. bragar-laun, n. pl. a *gift for a poem* dedicated to a king or great person, Eg. 318, Ísl. ii. 223, 230 (Gunnl. S.), etc. bragar-mál, n. pl. *poetical diction*, Edda 124; of using obsolete poet. forms, Skálda 189.

BRÁK, n. [Ulf. *brakja* = *πάλη*; A.S. and Hel. *ge-bræc*; cp. Lat. *fragor*], a *creaking noise*, Hkr. iii. 139, Bárð. 160, Fms. ii. 100.

braka, að, [cp. Ulf. *brikan* = *κλῶν*; A.S. *brecan*; Engl. *to break*; Lat. *frangere*]: *to creak*, of timber, Hom. 155, Fs. 132, Gisl. 31, Fas. ii. 76.

brakan, f. a *creaking*, Fms. iv. 57.

BRÁKUN, m. [Engl. word], a *broker*, Fms. v. 183; O. H. L. 56 reads *brakkarnir*.

BRALLA, að, *to trick, job*; hvat er það sem börn ei b., Jón. Þorl.

BRAML, n. (*bramla*, að), a *crash*, Safn i. 93, Ísl. Arb. v. ch. 128.

BRANA, u, f. a *freq. name of a cow*, [*brana* = *juvenca*, cited by Du Cange from old Spanish Latin deeds; it probably came into Spain with the Goths.] brónu-grös, n. pl., botan. *Satyrion Albidum*; in Icel. lore this flower plays the same part as the German *alraun* or English *mandrake*; the b. are also called 'Fríggjar-gras' (Frígg = Freyja, the goddess of love), and 'elsku-gras', *flower of love*, as it is thought to create love between man and woman, Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 648, Gen. xxx. 14.

branda, u, f. a *little trout*: the Manks call the salmon *braddan*.

brand-erfð, f. a Norse law term, originating from the heathen age when dead bodies were still burnt, vide arfsal, a *sort of clientela*, giving *life-long support to a man*; 'til brands eðr báls,' i. e. *ad urnam*, and inheriting him when dead; defined N. G. L. i. 50.

brand-gás, f. *anas tadorna*, Edda (Gl.)

brand-krossóttir, adj. *brindled-brown with a white cross on the forehead* (of an ox), Brand. 59; cp. bröndóttir, a *brindled ox*.

BRANDR, m. I. [cp. *brenna*, *to burn*; A.S. *brand* (rare)], a *brand, firebrand*; even used synonymous with 'bearth,' as in the Old Engl. saying, 'este (dear) buith (are) oun brondes,' E. Engl. Specimens; b. af brandi brenn, Hm. 56; at bröndum, *at the fire-side*, 2, Nj. 195, 201; hvarfa ek blindr of branda, id., Eg. 759; cp. eldi-brandr.

2. [cp. Dan. *brand*, Germ. *brand*], a *flame*; til brands, *ad urnam*, N. G. L. i. 50 (rare); suttar-brand, *jet*; v. brand-erfð.

II. [A.S. *brond*, Beow. verse 1454; Scot. *brand* = *ensis*; cp. *to brandish*, the *blade of a sword*; brast þr (viz. the sword) undir hjaltinu, ok fór b. grenjandi niðr í ána, Fas. ii. 484, Korm. 82, Eb. 238, Fms. i. 17, Bs. ii. 12; víga-brandr, a *war-brand*, a *meteor*.

III. a *freq. pr. name of a man*, Brand.

B. On ships, the *raised prow and poop, ship's beak*, (sviri and brandr seem to be used synonymously, Konr. S. l. c.); fellr brattr breki bröndum hætti, *the waves rise high above the 'brandar'*, Skv. 2. 17; brandar af knerri (a b. on a *merchant-ship*), Grett. 90 new Ed., Fms. ix. 304; hann tók um skipstafinn; en menn hans tóku af hendr hans, því at bráð var eigi af brandinum (sing. of the 'high prow' of a ship), viii. 217; leiddist mér fyrir þorsbjörgum, er brandarnir á skipum Bagla stóðu í augu mér, 372, 247; gyltir brandar ok höfuð, Konr., where some MSS. 'höfuð ok svirar.'

2. *ships' beaks* used as ornaments over the chief door of dwellings, always in pl.; af knerri þeim eru brandar veðrspáir fyrir dyrum, before (above?) the door, Landn. 231, cp. Grett. 116, where it can be seen that the b. were two, one at each side of the door; hann sá fatahrúgu á bröndum, *heaps of clothes on the b.*, 179; b. ákafliga háfir fyrir höllinni svá at þeir gnæfðu yfir bust hennar (b. exceeding high over the door so that they rose above the gable), gyltir vóru knappar á ofanverðum bröndunum, Konr. S.: these doors are hence called *brandadyrr*, Sturl. ii. 106, iii. 200, 218.

brand-reið, f. [A.S. *brandreda*], a *grate*, Stj. 310, 315, Exod. xxx. 3, xxxvii. 26, Mar. 50; steikja á b., *to roast on a grate*, Mar. (Fr.)

brand-skjöldóttir, adj. of cattle, *brindled, red and white spotted*.

brand-stokkr, m. a *dub. æ. Aey*, a *big trunk of a tree* in the middle of the hall of the mythical king Völsung, Fas. i. 119; Vr. 142 reads *botstokk*.

branga, u, f. an æ. Aey. and *dub.*, Hdm. 21: cp. old Germ. *brang* = *præcht*.

brasa, að, *to braise* (Shakesp.), *to barden in the fire*: cp. brösur, f. pl. in the metaph. phrase, eiga í brösum, *to be always in the fire, always quarrelling*.

BRASS (cp. *brasa*, Æ. Fms. viii; *brasi*, ix. 8), m. [cp. Germ. *bras* = *epulæ*; Swed. *brasa*; Dan. *brase* = *to roast*; Engl. *to braise*], a *cook*, an æ. Aey., Am. 59.

brasta, að, [Germ. *brasten*], *to bluster*, Band. 8.

bratt-gengni, f. *skill in climbing*, Fms. ii. 275.

bratt-gengr, adj. *skillful in climbing*, Fms. ii. 169: *steep*, Greg. 62.

bratt-leitr, adj. *with projecting forehead*, Fb. i. 540.

BRATTUR, adj. [A.S. *brant*, *bront*; Swed. *brant*; North. E. *brant* and *brent*], *steep*, of hills, etc.; brött brekka, a '*brent*' bill, Hrafn. 20; báru: *big waves*, Sks. 40: metaph., bera bratt halann, *metaphor from cattle, to carry the tail high* (in mod. usage vera brattr), opp. to lægja halann, *to droop the tail*, Ísl. ii. 330, cp. Hkv. Hjörv. 20; reynt hefi ek fyr brattara, cp. Lat. *graviora passus*, I have been in a worse plight, Am. 56; einatt hefi ek brattara ótt, Grett. 133; mér hefir opt búið brattara, id., etc.—a metaphor from mountaineers.

bratt-steinn, m. a *stone column*, Hým. 29.

BRAUÐ, n. [A.S. *bræd*; Engl. *bread*; Germ. *brod*; Dan. *brød*].

This word, which at present has become a household word in all branches of the Teutonic, was in early times unknown in its present sense: Ulf. constantly renders *ἄρτος* as well as *ψωμίον* by *blaifs*; Engl. *loaf*; A.S. *bláf*; the old A.S. poetry also has *bláf*, and the old heathen Scandinavian poems only *bleifr*, Hm. 40, 51, Rm. 4, 28. In Engl. also, the words *lord, lady*,—A.S. *blāfword, blāfdige*, which properly mean *loaf-warder, loaf-maid*,—bear out the remark, that in the heathen age when those words were formed, *bræd*, in the sense of *panis*, was not in use in England; in old A.S. the word is only used in the compd *beobread* of the honeycomb (Gr. *κρίον*), cp. Engl. *bee-bread*; O. H. G. *biobrod*; Germ. *bienenbrod*; and this seems to be the original sense of the word. The passage in which doubtless the Goths used 'braud', Luke xxiv. 42—the only passage of the N. T. where *κρίον* occurs—is lost in Ulf. Down to the 9th century this word had not its present sense in any Teut. dialect, but was, as it seems, in all of them used of the honeycomb only. The Icel. calls thyme 'bráð-björg' or 'bröð-björg' (*sweet food*); cp. the Lat. 'redolentque thyme fragrantia mella'; the root of 'braud' is perhaps akin to the Lat. 'fragare.' The transition from the sense of honeycomb to that of bread is obscure: in present usage the 'bread' denotes the substance, 'loaf' the shape; b. ok smjör, Eg. 204; b. ok kál, Mar.; heilag b., Hom. 137; the Icel. N. T. (freq.) 2. food, hence metaph. *living*, esp. a *parsonage*, (mod.) The cures in Icel. are divided into *þinga-braud* and *beneficia*.

brauð-bakstr, m. *bread-baking*, Greg. 55.

brauð-diskr, m. a *bread-plate*, Post. 686 B.

brauð-görð, f. *bread-making*, Stj. 441.

brauð-hleifr, m. a *loaf of bread*, Greg. 57, Orkn. 116.

brauð-járn, n. a '*bread-iron*,' Scot. and North. E. *girdle*, D. N.

brauð-kassa, n. a *bread-basket*, Fms. ii. 164.

brauð-moli, a, m. a *crumb of bread*, Stj. 155.

brauð-ofn, m. a *bread-oven*, H. E. i. 394, N. G. L. ii. 354.

brauð-skífa, u, f. a *slice of bread*, Andr. 68.

brauð-skorpa, u, f. a *bread-crust*.

brauð-sneið, f. = *brauðskífa*.

brauð-sufi, n. *spice eaten with bread*, Anal. 180.

brauk, n., braukan, f. *cracking*, Konr. 30, Mag. 5; cp. brak.

BRAUT, f., dat. *brautu*, pl. ir, [a purely Scand. word, formed from *brjóta*, *braut*, as Engl. *road* from Ital. *rotta*, *via rupta*]:—a *road cut through rocks, forests, or the like, and distinguished from vegr, stigr, gata (path, track)*; Önnundr konungr lét brjóta vegu um markir ok myrar ok fjallvegu, fyrir því var hann Braut-Önnundr kallaðr, Hkr. i. 46; ryðja b., *to cut a road*, Ísl. ii. 400; braut... eigi breiðari en götu breidd, Eg. 582.

II. as adv. *away*, either with or without the prep. 'á' or 'í,' á braut or á brautu, which is the oldest form; but the common form in the old writers is *brot*, or with a double consonant, *brott*; later by metath. *burt*, *burtu* [Dan.-Swed. *bort*], which are the mod. forms, but not found in very early MSS.: it occurs in a verse in the Skálda—reið Brynhildar bróðir | 'bort' sá er huguð 'skorti':—braut, brautu; braut hvarf or sal sæta, Korm. (in a verse), Hm. 88; þaut, fer ek einn á brautu, Grett. (in a verse); in the Grág. freq., esp. in the old fragment Ed. A.D. 1852, pp. 19–26, where Kb. reads *brott*; the Miracle-book, Bs. i. 333 sqq., constantly gives *braut*; so also Ö. H. vellum of the middle of the 13th century: *brott*, Eg. 603, Nj. 132, Grág. i. 275; *burt*, *burtu*, in MSS. of the 15th century; the MSS. freq. use an abbreviated spelling *br* (= denoting *ro* and *or*), so that it is difficult to see whether it is to be read *brot* or *burt* or *burt*. It is used with or without notion of motion; the acc. forms *braut*, *brott*, *burt*, originally denote *going away*; the dat. *brautu*, *burtu*, *being away*; but in common use both are used indiscriminately; þat var brott frá öðrum húsum, *far off from other houses*, Eg. 203; vera rekin brott (braut), *to be driven away*, Nj. 132; fara braut, *to go away*, Fms. x. 216; af landi brott, Grág. i. 275, 331, 145, 258, 264, cp. also Nj. 10, 14, 26, 52, 196, Fms. ix. 421, Eg. 319, 370, and endless instances. COMPDS: brautar-gengi, n. a *law term, help, furtherance*, Ísl. ii. 322, Ld. 26 (*advances*).



**brautar-mót**, n. pl. a meeting of roads, Grág. ii. 114; cp. *ut, a high road*; vetrar-braut, *via lactea*, etc. **brautar-tak**, term, *bail, security*, N. G. L. i. 44.

in compds, v. brott.

**brá**, f. [A. S. *brad*; Germ. *brat*], meat, raw flesh, esp. venison; **bráð** (a law term), raw meat, Grág. ii. 192, N. G. L. i. 82; **brytja** *to chop into steaks*, Fb. i. 321: pl. metaph. prey of beasts, varmar *hkv.* 2. 41, Fas. i. 209; villi-bráð, *venison*; val-bráð, *black spots* etc.

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**bráð-ræði**, n. rashness, Fs. 53; glappaverk ok b., 184, Fms. ii. 25. **bráð-sinnaðr**, adj. hot-tempered, Nj. (Lat. Vers.) 219, v. l. (mod. word.) **bráð-sjúkr**, adj. taken suddenly ill, Fms. vi. 104. **bráð-skapaðr**, adj. part. of *basty disposition*, Sturl. iii. 123, Nj. 219, v. l. Fas. iii. 520: mod. skap-bráðr, *hot-tempered*. **bráð-skeyti**, n. rashness, Sks. 250, Karl. 495. **bráð-skeytligr**, adj. rash, Str. 9. **bráð-skeyttir**, adj. rash, Fms. vi. 109, Ísl. ii. 316, Karl. 341, 343. **bráð-sýnn**, adj. soon seen, Fr. **bráðung**, f. *burry*, O. H. L. 19: gen. bráðungar, as adv. of a sudden, Fms. xi. 70; af bráðungu, *at a moment's notice*, 27. **bráð-þroska** (-aðr), adj. early ripe, early grown (þroski, *growth*), Finnþ. 222, v. l., Fs. 126.

**BRÁK**, f. Engl. *brake* (v. Johnson), a tanner's implement, in the form of a horse-shoe, for rubbing leather, Eggert Itin. 339: a nickname, Eg. bráka, að, in the phrase, brákaðr reytr, a bruised reed, Isaiah xlii. 3.

**BREÐI**, a, m. [Norse *bræ*], a glacier, common in Norway, where the glaciers are called 'bræzer' or 'fonn'; in Icel. an *átr. ley*, Fas. (Völs. S.) i. 116.

**BREF**, n. [for. word, from Lat. *breve*, like Engl. and Germ. *brief*; Dan. *brev*], in Icel. proncd. with a long e, bréf:—a letter, written deed, rescript, etc. Letter-writing is never mentioned in the true Icel. Sagas before the end of the old Saga time, about A. D. 1015. Bréf occurs for the first time as a sort of *dispatch* in the negotiation between Norway and Sweden A. D. 1018; lét þau fara aptr með bréfum þeim er Ingigerðr konungs dóttir ok þau Hjalti sendu jarli ok Ingibjörgu, Ó. H. ch. 71; bréf ok innsigli Engla konungs (viz. king Canute, A. D. 1024), ch. 120: a royal letter is also mentioned Bjarn. 13 (of St. Olave, A. D. 1014–1030). The earliest Icel. deeds on record are of the end of the 11th century; in the D. L., Sturl., and Bs. (12th and 13th centuries) letters of every kind, public and private, are freq. mentioned, vide D. I. by Jon Sigurdsson, Bs. i. 478–481, etc., Fms. vii–x, Sturl. freq. [In the Saga time, 'ord ok jartegnir', words and tokens, is a standing phrase; the 'token' commonly was a ring; the instances are many, e.g. Ld. ch. 41, 42, Bjarn. 7, Gunnl. S.; cp. the interesting passage in the mythical Akv. verse 8, where the sister ties one hair of a wolf in the ring—hár fann ek heiðingja riðit í hring rauðan —as a warning token; cp. also the story of the coin used as a token in Gisl. ch. 8. In the old Sagas even runes are hardly mentioned as a medium of writing; but v. rune.] COMPS: bréfa-bók, f. a register-book, N. G. L. i. 409. bréfa-brot, n. breach of ordinances, H. E. i. 422, Bs. i. 706. bréfa-görð, f. letter-writing, Bs. i. 475, Fms. ix. 260. bréfa-maðr, m. a letter-carrier, public courier, Fms. ix. 20. bréfa-sveinn, m. a letter-boy, Fms. ix. 467.

bréfa, að, to give a brief account of, Fms. ii. 257, Al. 66. bréfer, n. breviary, Dipl. v. 18, Vm. 8. bréf-lauss, adj. briefless, without a written document, Th. 78. bréf-sending, bréfa-sending, f. a sending of letters, Fms. viii. 111. bréf-setning, f. the composition of a letter, Fms. viii. 298.

**BREGÐA**, pret. sing. brá, 2nd pers. brátt, later brást; pl. brugðu, sup. brugðit; pres. bregð; pret. subj. brygði; reflex. (sk, z, st), pret. brásk, bráz, or brást, pl. brugðusk, etc.: poët. with the neg. suff. brá-at, brásk-at, Orkn. 78, Fms. vi. 51.

**A. ACT. WITH DAT.** I. [A. S. *bregdan*, *brædan*; Old Engl. and Scot. *to brade* or *braid*; cp. bragð throughout]:—to move swiftly. 1. of a weapon, to draw, brandish; b. sverði, to draw the sword, Gisl. 55, Nj. 28, Ld. 222, Korm. 82 sqq., Fms. i. 44, ii. 306, vi. 313, Eg. 306, 505; sverð brugðit, a drawn sword, 746; cp. the alliterative phrase in Old Engl. Ballads, 'the bright browne (=brugðinn) sword' absol., bregð (imperat.), Korm. l. c.: b. knífi, to slash with a knife, Am. 59; b. flötu sverði, to turn it round in the band, Fms. vii. 157; saxi, Bs. i. 629; even of a thrust, b. spjóti, Glúm. 344.

2. of the limbs or parts of the body, to move quickly; b. hendi, fingri, K. þ. K. 10, Fms. vi. 122; b. augum sundr, to open the eyes, iii. 57, cp. 'he bradde open his eyes two', Engl. Ballads; b. fótum, Nj. 253; b. fæti, in wrestling; b. grönnum, to draw up the lips, 199, Fms. v. 220.

3. of other objects; b. skipi, to turn the ship (rare), Fms. viii. 145, Eb. 324; b. e-m á eintal, einmæli, to take one apart, Fms. vi. 11, Ölk. 35; b. sér sjúkum, to feign sickness, Fagrsk. ch. 51; bregða sér in mod. usage means to make a short visit, go or come for a moment; eg brá mér snöggvast til ..., etc.

4. adding prepp.; b. upp; b. upp hendi, höndum, to hold up the band, Fms. i. 167; b. upp glöfa, 206, Eb. 326; b. e-m á lopt, to lift aloft, Eg. 122, Nj. 108; b. e-u undan, to put a thing out of the way, to bide it, Fas. i. 6; undir, Sturl. ii. 221, Ld. 222, Eb. 230; b. e-u við (b. við skildi), to ward off with ..., Vápn. 5; but chiefly metaph. to put forth as an example, to laud, wonder at, etc.; þínun drengskap skal ek við b., Nj. 18; þessum mun ek við b. Áslaugar örnum, Fas. i. 257; nú mun ek því við b. (I will speak loud), at ek hefi eigi fyr náð við þik at tala, Ld. 53; b. e-u á, to give out, pretend; hann brá á því at hann mundi ríða vestr til Miðfjarðar, Sturl. iii. 197, Fms. viii. 59, x. 322.

5. to deviate from, disregard; vér höfum brugðit af ráðum þínum, Fær. 50, Nj. 13, 109, Ísl. ii. 198, Grág. i. 359; b. af marki, to alter the mark, 397.

6. to turn, alter, change; b. lit,



litum, to change colour, to turn pale, etc., Fms. ii. 7, Vigl. 24; b. sér við e-t, to alter one's mien, shew signs of pain, emotion, or the like, Nj. 116; b. e-m í (or b. á sik) e-s líki, to turn one (by spell) into another shape, Bret. 13; at þú brátt þér í merar líki, Ölk. 37; hann brá á sik ýmissa dýra líki, Edda (pref.) 149.

II. to break up or off. leave off, give up; b. búi, to give up one's household, Grág. i. 153, Eg. 116, 704; b. tjöldum, to break up, strike the tents, Fms. iv. 302; b. samvist, to part, leave off living together, ii. 295; b. ráðahag, to break off an engagement, esp. wedding, 11; b. boði, to countermand a feast, 194; b. kaup, to break off a bargain, Nj. 51, Rd. 251; b. sýslu, to leave off working, Fms. vi. 349; b. svefni, blundi, to awake, Sdm. 2; smátt bregðr slíkt svefni mínum, Lv. 53; b. tali, to break off talking, Vápn. 22; b. orustu, to break off the battle, Bret. esp. freq. in poetry, b. hungri, föstu, sulti, to break or quell the hunger (of the wolf); b. gleði; b. lífi, fjörvi, to put to death, etc., Lex. Poët.

2. to break faith, promise, or the like; b. máli, Grág. i. 148; trúnaði, Nj. 141; brugðið var öllu sáttmáli, Hkr. ii. 121; b. heiti, Alv. 3; absol., ef bóandi bregðr við gríðmann (breaks a bargain), Grág. i. 153.

3. reflex., bregðask e-m (or absol.), to deceive, fail, in faith or friendship; Gunnarr kvaðsk aldri skyldu b. Njáli né sonum hans, Nj. 57; bregðsk þú oss nú eigi, do not deceive us, Fms. vi. 17; vant er þó at vita hverir mér eru trúir ef fednir b., ii. 11; en þeim brásk framhlaupit, i. e. they failed in the onslaught, vii. 298; þat mun eigi bregðask, that cannot fail, Fas. ii. 526, Rb. 50; fáir munu þeir, at einörd sinni haldi, er slíkir brugðusk við oss, Fms. v. 36, Grett. 26 new Ed.

III. [A.S. brædan, to braid, broider], to 'braid', knot, bind, the band, string being in dat.; hann bregðr í fiskinn öðrum enda, he braided the one end in the fish, Finn. 220; hón brá hárinu undir belti sér, she braided her hair under her belt; (hann) brá (untied) brókabelti sínu, Fas. i. 47; er þeir höfðu brugðið kaðli um, wound a cable round it, Fms. x. 53; hefir strenginn brugðizk lítlat af fötum honum, the rope had loosened off his feet, xi. 152; but also simply and with acc., b. bragð, to braid a braid, knít a knot, Eg. (in a verse); b. ráð, to weave a plot, cp. Gr. pártætt, Lat. suere), Edda (in a verse); in the proper sense fletta and ríða, q. v., are more usual.

2. in wrestling; b. e-m, the antagonist in dat., the trick in acc., b. e-m bragð (hæl-krók, sveifu, etc.) 3. recipr., of mutual strife; bregðask brögðum, to play one another tricks; b. brizglum, to scold one another, Grág. ii. 146; b. frumhlaupum, of mutual aggression, 13, 48; bregðask um e-t, to contest a thing, 66, cp. i. 34.

4. part., brugðinn við e-t, acquainted with a thing; munuð þit brátt brugðinn við meira, i. e. you will soon have greater matters to deal with, Fs. 84; hann er við hváttveggja b., he is well versed in both, Gisl. 51.

IV. metaph. to upbraid, blame, with dat. of the person and thing; fár bregðr hinu betra, ef hann veit hit verra (a proverb), Nj. 227; þóðr blágr brá honum því (Thorð threw it in his face), á þórsnespingi, at..., Landn. 101; Kálfr brá mér því í dag, Fms. vi. 105; b. e-m brizglum, Nj. 227.

B. NEUT. OR ABSOL. without a case, of swift, sudden motion. I. b. á e-t, as, b. á leik, gaman, etc., to start or begin sporting, playing; Kimbi brá á gaman, K. took it playfully, i. e. laughed at it, Landn. 101; b. á gamanmál, Fms. xi. 151; þeir brugðu á glimu ok á glens, they started wrestling and playing, Ld. 220; bregðr hann (viz. the horse) á leik, the horse broke into play, ran away, Fms. xi. 280; Glúmr svaraði vel en brá þó á sitt ráð, Glum gave a gentle answer, but went on in his own way, Nj. 26, Fas. i. 250; the phrase, hönd bregðr á venju, the hand is ready for its old work, Edda (Ht.) verse 26, cp. Nj. ch. 78 (in a verse).

2. b. við, to start off, set about a thing without delay, at a moment's notice, may in Engl. often be rendered by at once or the like; brá hann við skjótt ok fór, he started off at once and went, Fms. i. 158; þeir brugðu við skjótt, ok varð þeim mjök við felmt, i. e. they took to their heels in a great fright, Nj. 105; þeir brugðu við skjótt, ok fara þaðan, 107; bregðr hon við ok hleypr, Grett. 25 new Ed., Bjarn. 60; hrossit bregðr nú við hart, id.; en er Ólafir spurði, at þorsteininn hafði skjótt við brugðið, ok hafði mikit fjölmenni, Ld. 228.

β. b. til e-s, þá brá Ingimundr til utanferðar, Ingimundr started to go abroad, Sturl. i. 117; b. til Grænlands ferðar, Fb. i. 430.

II. reflex. to make a sudden motion with the body; Rútr brásk skjótt við undan högginn, Nj. 28, 129; b. við fast, to turn sharply, 58, 97; bregðsk (= bregðr) jarl nú við skjótt ok ferr, the earl started at once, Fms. xi. 11; hann brásk aldregi við (he remained motionless) er þeir píndu hann, heldr en þeir lysti á stokk eðr stein, vii. 227.

2. metaph. and of a circumlocutory character; eigi þætti mér ráðið, hvárt ek munda svá skjótt á boð brugðisk hafa, ef..., I am not sure whether I should have been so hasty in bidding you, if..., Ísl. ii. 156; bregðask á beina við e-n, to shew hospitality towards, Fms. viii. 59, cp. bregða sér above.

β. b. yfir, to exceed; heyrja þeir svá mikinn gny at yfir brásk, they heard an awful crash, Mag. 6; þá brásk þat þó yfir jafnan (it surpassed) er konungr talaði, Fms. x. 322, yet these last two instances may be better read 'barst,' vide bera C. IV; bregðask úkunnr, reiðr... við e-t, to be startled at the novelty of a thing, v. 258; b. reiðr við, to get excited, angry at a thing, etc.

C. IMPERS. I. the phrase, e-m bregðr við e-t, of strong emotions, fear, anger, or the like; þá bréim mjök við, er þau sá hann inn ganga, it startled them much, when they saw him come in, Nj. 68;

Flosa brá svá við, at hann var í andliti stundum sem blóð, 177; en þó brá föstru Melkorku mest við þessi tíðindi, i. e. this news most affected Melkorka's nurse, Ld. 82; aldri hefi ek mannsblóð séð, ok veit ek eigi líver mér bregðr við, I wot not how it will touch me, Nj. 59; brá honum svá við, at hann gerði fölván í andliti... ok þann veg brá honum opt síðan (he was oft since then taken in such fits), þá er vigahugr var á honum, Glúm. 342; en við höggit brá Glási svá at..., Eb. 324; þórkell spóði ef honum hefði brugðið nokkut við þessa sýslu.—Ekki sjám vér þér brugðið hafa við þetta, en þó sýndist mér þér áðr bregðit, Fms. xi. 148.

β. bregða í brún, to be amazed, shocked, Fms. i. 214; þá brá Guðrínu mjök í brún um atburð þenna allan saman, Ld. 326, Nj. 14; þat hlægir mik at þeim mun í brún b., 239; nú bregðr mönnum í brún mjök (people were very much startled), því at margir höfðu áðr eiga frétt af haft, Band. 7.

II. with prepp. við, til, í, af; of appearances, kynlugu, undarlaga bregðr við, it has a weird look, looks uncanny, of visions, dreams, or the like; en þó bregðr nú kynlugu við, undan þykir mér nú gafaðið hvárt-íveggja undan húsinu, Ísl. ii. 352, Nj. 61, 197, Gisl. 83; nú bregðr undrum við, id., Fms. i. 292.

III. e-m bregðr til e-s, one person turns out like another, cp. the Danish 'at slægt en paa'; þat er mælt at fjórðungi bregði til föstrs, the fostering makes the fourth part of the man, Nj. 64; en því bregðr mér til foreldra míns, in that I am like my father, Hkr. iii. 223; er þat líkast, at þér bregðir mér í þræla ættina en þveiræinga, it is too likely, that thou wilt show thyself rather to be kith and kin to the thrall's bouse than to that of Thverainga, Fb. i. 434; b. til bernsku, to be childish, Al. 3.

β. bregða af veari hans frá öðrum selum, his shape differs from that of any other seals, Skv. 41 new Ed. (afbrigði).

IV. to cease; e-u bregðr, it ceases; svá hart... at nyt (dat.) bregði, (to drive the ewes) so fast that they fail (to give milk), Grág. ii. 231; þessu tali bregðr aldri (= þetta tal bregðr aldri), this calculation can never fail, Rb. 536; veðráttu (dat.) brá eigi there was no change in the weather, Grett. 91; skini sólar brá, the sun grew dim, Geisli 19; fjörvi feigra brá, the life of the 'feys' came to an end (poët.), Fms. vi. 316 (in a verse); brá föstu, hungri, úls, ara, the hunger of wolf and eagle was abated, is a freq. phrase with the poets.

V. of a sudden appearance; kláða (dat.) brá á hvarman, the eye-lids itched, Fms. v. 96; of light passing swiftly by, þá brá ljóma af Logafjöllum, Hkv. i. 15; ljósi bregðr fyrir, a light passes before the eye; mey brá mér fyrir hvarma steina, a maid passed before my eyes, Snót 117; þar við ugg (dat.) at þrjótum brá, i. e. the rogues were taken by fear, 170.

breið, f. = breiða. breiða, dd, [Ulf. braidjan; Germ. breiten], to 'broaden,' unfold; b. feld á höfud sér, to spread a cloak on the head, Nj. 164; b. út, to lay out for drying, Sd. 179, Ld. 290, Fbr. 17, chiefly of hay; b. völl and b. hey á völl, Jb. 193; b. e-t yfir e-n, to cover one in a thing, chiefly of the bed-clothes, Nj. 20, Fms. viii. 237; b. út hendr, to stretch out the hands, vii. 250, Th. 9; b. faðm, id., Rm. 16, Pass. 34. 2; b. borð (mod., b. á borði), to lay the cloth on the table, Bs. ii. 42.

breiða, u, f. a drift, flock, of snow, hay, or the like; also fjár-breiða, a flock of white sheep; úbreiða, a cover, etc.

breið-bælingr, m. a nickname, a man from Breiðabólstað, Sturl. breidd, f. [Goth. braidei], breadth, Alg. 372, Grág. i. 498, Symb. 22, Fms. x. 272; metaph., Skálda 175.

breið-dælskr, adj. from Broaddale in Iceland, Landn., Nj.

breið-firðingr, m. a man from Broadfirth in Iceland, Nj., Landn., etc.

breið-færkr, adj. belonging to, a native of Broadfirth, Landn., etc.

breiðka, að, to grow broad, Krók. 52.

breið-leiki (-leikr), a. m. breadth, Stj. 56.

breið-leitr, adj. broad of face, aspect, Hkr. ii. 405, Grett. 90 A.

BREIÐR, adj. neut. breitt, [Ulf. braids; Scot. brade; A.S. brād. Engl. broad; Germ. breit], broad, Ld. 276, Nj. 35, 91, Grág. i. 500, Fms. iv. 42, vi. 297; fjörðr b. ok langr, Eb. 8; breiða stofa, b. búr, the broad chamber, Dipl. iii. 4, v. 2.

β. á breiðan, adv. in breadth, Fms. viii. 416, x. 13; neut. as adv., standa breitt, to spread over a wide space, Edda 10.

breið-vaxinn, part. broad-framed, stout, Grett. 89.

breið-öx, f. [old Dan. breið öxa; Germ. breitax; A.S. brād ax], a broad axe, N. G. L. i. 101, Fms. ix. 33, Ísl. ii. 210, v. 1, Bret. 84, Bjarn. 36, Orkn. 360; 'brand-öx,' Ed. l. c., is a false reading.

BREK, n. a law term, a fraudulent purchase of land, liable to the lesser outlawry, Grág. ii. 241, 242; hence the proverb, svá hæfi b. er beiddist, let him have b. that bids for it, i. e. volenti non fit injuria, Grett. 135 new Ed., Fas. iii. 202.

2. pl. freaks, chiefly of children; að barna þinna brekum skalt þú brosa ei né skemtan halt, Húst. 49.

breka, að, to keep asking, of importunate requests, Fms. vi. 246; the proverb, látum barn hafa þat er brekar, Þiðr. 51, 110; neut., b. til e-s, Al. 114.

BREKAN, n. [Gael. braecan = tartan], a stitched bed cover.

brek-boð, n. a fraudulent bidding (of land), Grág. ii. 242.

breki, a. m., poet. a breaker, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët.

BREKKA, u, f. [Swed. and Engl. brink], a slope, Orkn. 244, Eg. 766, Gisl. 33, Glúm. 395; b. brún, the edge of a slope, Sturl. ii. 75; hvel, Skv. 64.



local names in Icel.: as a law term, *the bill where public meetings held and laws promulgated*, etc., hence the phrase, *leiða í*, to proclaim a bondsman free; cf *þæli er gefit frelsi, ok er hann ldr í lög eðr b.*, Grág. i. 358. COMPS: *brekku-brún*, v. above. *u-megin*, n. *strengit to climb the crest of a bill*.

*laust*, n. adj. *fraudless*, Grág. i. 137, 200. *ráð*, n. pl. a law term, *an attempt at fraudulent acquisition* (v. Glúm. 347, Boll. 352).

*sekd*, f. a law term, *a fraudulent, mock outlawry in order to dis- from pleading his case*, defined Grág. i. 121.

*vísi*, f. *an importunate request*, Ld. 134. *u, u, f. a trick*; *veiði-brella*, a ruse. *brellinn*, adj. = bellinn.

*la, að*, to distort, = beygla, Fas. iii.

*NNA*, an old obsol. form *brinna*; pret. *brann*, 2nd pers. *brant*, *ranst*; pl. *brunnu*; sup. *brunnit*; pres. *brenn*, 3rd pers. *brennr*; *br*, Grág. ii. 295, Fms. vii. 20 (in a verse); *brenn* (dropping the *g*); with the neg. suffix, *brennr-at* (*non urit*), 153, [Ulf. *brinnan*; *nan*; Early Engl. to 'brenn'; Germ. *brennen*; the strong form is obsolete in Germ.]:—to burn: 1. of a light; *þeir þóttust í ljós b.*, Nj. 118, Fas. i. 340; *hrælog brunnu* af vápnun 3s. i. 509: of a candle, *to burn out*, *eigi lengr en kerti þat brennr*, 141, 342; cp. Fms. viii. 276. 2. to be consumed by fire; *n var bruninn*, Fms. xi. 420; *nú breðr víðara en hann víldi*, the *ads wider than he would*, Grág. l. c. 3. of a volcano; *er hér raunit*, *er nú stöndu vér á*, Bs. i. 22; *brann þá Borgarhraun*, 78, Ann. several times. 4. b. up, to be burnt up, Grág. i. 459, 42; b. inni, to perish by fire, Gpl. 252, Nj. 198, 200. 5. to ms. i. 288. 6. to be scolded, Eb. 198; *skulu grónir grautar þeir er þú brant*, 200. 7. metaph. in the phrase, *e-t or e-s ennr víð*, *one's lot or portion of meat gets burnt in the cooking*, the worst of it; *broth 'brennr víð' is burnt*; *ortu bændr þegar rdagann (they made an onslaught)*, en þó brann brátt þeirra hlutr it grew soon too hot for them, Fms. iv. 250; *Sigurðr kvað sitt víð brenna*, *quoth Sigurð*, *he would get the worst of it*, i. e. it ever do, Fær. 236: the phrase, *e-t brennr fyrir*, or *e-t raunt brennr*, bright hopes, *rautt mun fyrir b.* ok til víðingar snúa, Fs. 68; *i nokkurt fyrir b.* er þér komit heim, Fas. iii. 81.

a, d, with acc. to burn; b. báli, to burn or light a bonfire, S. (in a verse). 2. to destroy by fire, devastate, Fms. xi. n. 1329, 1289; b. upp, to burn up, Eg. 49; b. e-n inni, to burn Nj. 115, Grág. ii. 128, Landn. 215, v. l. 3. medic. to (of hot iron), Grág. ii. 133; b. e-m díla, to burn spots on one's back, edic., Bs. i. 644.

β. metaph. to brand one's back; *eigi þurfti hælsta víð oss Norðmenn*, *margan díla höfum vér brennt þeim* i, Hkr. iii. 148; b. e-m dílan díla, id., Fbr. 190 (in a verse). 4. to burn, i. e. make charcoal (cp. *charcoal-burner*), Grág. i. 5. part., *brennt silfr*, *gull* = *skirt silfr*, *gull*, *pure silver*, gold, 172, 152; *eyrir brenndr* (= *eyrir brennds silfrs*), *mörk brennd*, Fms. Hkr. iii. 12; b. gull, Fms. xi. 77.

a, u, f. fire, burning, Grág. ii. 129, Nj. 158, 199; *Njáls brenna*, til brenna, etc., Ann. 962, 1010; *the burning of a dead* lida 38 (= *bálför*). β. astron., according to Finn Magnusson (ythol.) Sirius is called *Þoka brenna*, the conflagration of Loki, to the end of the world. COMPS: *brennu-maðr*, m. an ry, Nj. 203. *brennu-mál*, n. action for fire, Nj. 210.

*-saga*, u, f. a tale of a fire, Nj. 269. *brennu-staðr*, m. the here a fire has been, Grág. ii. 128. *brennu-sumar*, n. a of fires, Sturl. i. 165. *brennu-vargr*, m. a law term, an ry (outlawed), defined N. G. L. i. 46, Sturl. iii. 261.

*andi*, m. fire, Fms. i. 63 (in a verse). *ir*, m. id., Edda (Gl.).

*i-steinn* (*brennu-steinn*, *brenna-steinn*), m. *brimstone*, Sks. 391; Icel. sulphur mentioned in the 12th and 13th cen- b. S., D. L. H. E., etc.; b. logi, a sulphur lowe or flame, Rb. vatn, a sulphur well, Stj. 91; b. þeffr, a smell of brimstone, id.

β. TA, pret. *brast*, pl. *brustu*; part. *brostinn*; pres. *brast*, [A. S. per metath.]; Engl. *to burst*; Germ. *bersten*; Swed. *brista*; Dan. *to burst*, *be rent*; *jörðin brast* (the earth burst) *undir hesti* i. 158; *steinninn brast*, the rock was rent, Bs. i. 5. β. to íth a crash; *brast þá boginn í tvá hluti*, Hkr. i. 342, Gisl. str röng, the rib of a barrel creaks, Jb. 398; *the boops of a testa (burst)*, Fs. 132; *skulfu lönd*, en *brustu bönd* (of a tub), i.

2. to crash, of the sound alone; *hófarnir brustu í vegg- be boofs dashed against the wall*, Grett. 25 new Ed.; *hvat brast hátt*, Hkr. i. 342; *þá brast strengir á skipi*, then twanged the bow- the ship, Fms. i. 182; *brestandi bogi*, the twanging bow, Hm. β. to burst forth, of a stream, avalanche, or the like; *brestr flód*, *alanche*, Gisl. 33; *skriða brast*, id., Fms. v. 250; *blóð brestr út*, bursts out, from a blow, N. G. L. i. 342. 3. a milit. term, str, the ranks break in flight, when the host is seized by panic; *flótti í líði Flosa*, Nj. 246; *er meginflóttinn brast*, Fms. viii. 229;

*brast þá flótti á Vindum*, xi. 233; *bardagi brestr*, the battle bursts out, begins, (rare and as it seems *ἀν. λέγ.*), Fas. i. 34. 8. b. or b. á, to burst or break out, a storm, gale, cp. Bs. i. 78 (vide however s. v. *bera* C. IV): b. or b. út, to ebb, but only of the first turning of the tide, Bb. 2, 15; *augu b.*, the eyes break in death, v. auga; hence *heilbrostið auga*. II. impers., e-n (acc.) *brestr e-t* (acc.), one lacks, falls short of; *brast Sigríði* (acc.) *fimm tigi hundræða*, Dipl. v. 3; *ef oss brestr á borði*, if we fall short, get the worst of it, Fms. ix. 507; *eigi brestr mik áreði*, Fa. 62; *á mið þau er aldri mun fisk* (Ed. wrongly *fiskr*) b., Bård. 169; *ef eitt orð* (acc.) *brysti*, Fms. iv. 71; *hann vissi þessa sína ætlan brostna* (frustrated), Bs. i. 289; *þat mun aldri b.*, that will never fail, Grett. 24 new Ed.; *hamingjuna brestr*, Fms. vi. 155 (Ed. *hamingjan*).

*brestr*, m. pl. ir, (old acc. pl. *brestru*, Jd. 25), an outburst, crash, Eb. 230, of a blow against a metal ring; *steinarnir kómu saman*, ok *varð þar víð b. hárf*, Glúm. 375 (cp. *heraðs-brestr*, *vá-brestr*), Fms. xi. 6, 7, Fbr. 148, Hkr. i. 342; *her-brestr*, the crash produced by a sort of powder (cp. Albertus Magnus), Bs. i. 798, 799; *i þeim eldi léku laus björg stór sem kol á aði*, svá at í þeirra samkomu urðu *brestrir svá stórir*, at *heyrði norðr um land* (of a volcano), 803; *mátti heyrta stóra bresti*, i. c. the clash of spears, Flov. 33. II. a creak, fissure, esp. in jewellery; b. á gulli, Vkv. 25, cp. 24; *vóru gimsteinar svá heilir at eigi var b. á þeim*, Joh. 623, 20; *kom mér þá í hug*, at b. hafði verið á hringnum, ... fleiri brestina, Ld. 126; cp. the phrase, *berja í brestina*, v. *berja*, to cry off a bargain, Nj. 32. 2. metaph. a crack, creak; *bresti er í þeim ráða- hag háfa verið*, Ld. 128. 3. want, loss; *hvert ábati eðr b. í varð*, Fms. ii. 441; *þar eptir fylgir b. búð*, Bb. i. 12; *hyðýla-brestr*, domestic misfortune, Gisl. 79.

III. a rattle (hrossa-brestr). *breтта*, tt, [brattr], to turn upwards; b. halann, Hkv. Hjörv. 20; cp. *bera halann bratt*: in mod. use of the clothes, sleeves, etc., to fold up; b. nefið, brýnar: hence *brettur*, f. pl. comical contortions of the face. *breyma*, used as adj. ind., b. köttur, a she-cat at heat. *breyks-leikr* (-leiki), m. weakness of body, Stj. 21: in moral sense, Magn. 504, K. Á. 200.

*BREYSKR*, adj. (akin to *brjósk*), properly brittle; b. leirpottur, a brittle earthen pot, Sks. 543; *kerin b.*, Stell. i. 72: chiefly metaph. in moral sense, weak, infirm; *andinn er fús*, en *holdið er b.*, Matth. xxvi. 41, Stj. 55, 248, Sks. 688, 13: in mod. writing often spelt with *i*.

*BREYTA*, tt, [braut, via], to alter, change: *bregða* implies the notion of breach, *breyta* simply denotes change: with dat.; b. farveg (of a river), to form a new channel, Grág. i. 350, Nj. 4, Ld. 158, Fms. ii. 158, Fb. i. 292; *flestar þjóðir þurfa at b. (transform)* nafni hans til sinnar tungu, Edda 14; *þá vóru snjóvar miklir ok breyttir* (changed, become impassable) vegir allir, Eg. 543, Rb. 262 (where the acc. is wrong). β. reflex., *hafna þau ekki breytk síðan*, they have not changed since, Fms. viii. 5. 3. to vary; b. háttum, to vary the metre, Edda 121; b. hári sínu, to dress the hair, Greg. 45; b. málum, to speak rhetorically, dress one's words, Fms. vi. 392; *réttir ok b.*, plain and artificial, Edda 120; *úbreyttir*, plain. II. metaph., absol. without case, to conduct oneself, act, do, behave; *ef víð breytum svá*, if we do so, Nj. 202, Ísl. ii. 181, Fms. i. 150; b. eptir e-m, to imitate, Symb. 15; b. til e-s, to attempt, Grág. ii. 94. 2. in mod. use chiefly in moral sense, to behave, conduct oneself; b. vel, illa, kristilega, cp. *breytni*, N. T., Vidal., Pass.

*breyti-liga*, adv. strangely, Fs. 42, Korm. 54, Lv. 77, Fms. vi. 374. *breyti-ligr*, adj. strange, Sturl. iii. 302.

*breyting*, f. change, N. G. L. i. 382. *breyttinn*, adj. variable, Post. 645, 90.

*breytni*, f. change; *göra b. á um e-t*, to make an alteration in a thing, Fas. iii. 155, Mag. 5, Fs. 98; b. í klæðnaði, fashion, N. G. L. iii. 262: new fashion, Grág. i. 338; *ný-breytni*, Snót 68; *hann kvaðst eigi nenna enn um sinn at hafa þessa b.*, he said that he was not yet minded to, viz. to be baptized, Fs. 77, Nj. 13 (shape, nature). 2. in mod. usage chiefly moral conduct, acting; *eptir-breytni*, imitation.

*Brezkr*, adj. Welsh, Fms., etc.; mod. British.

*BRIGÐ*, f. [bregða A. II], a law term, 'jus retrahendi,' a right to reclaim, chiefly of landed property; *eiga b. til lands*; *fyrnist þá eigi brigðin*, then the right of reclamation will not be lost, Grág. ii. 202 sqq.; cp. *Land- brigð* and *Landbrigða-þáttur*, one of the sections of the law; cp. also *óðals-brigð* (Norse), vide Gpl. 295 sqq.: also *brigð á dómi*, change of a doom or sentence, Sks. 588 B: *kaupa e-t í brigð við annan*, to purchase a thing already bought by another man, Rd. 252; *engi brigð* (neut. acc. pl. enga?) *mun ek hér á göra*, where *brigð* nearly means protest, Fms. ii. 25.

2. gener. breaking, breach; *vináttu-brigð*, breach of friendship, fickleness, Hm. 83. COMP: *brigðar-maðr*, m. a law term, one whose lands are escheated, but may be redeemed, Grág. ii. 253, Gpl. 290.

*brigða*, ð, (mod. að), [bregða], a law term, to escheat; with acc., b. land, lönd, Grág. ii. 202 sqq.; b. e-m frelsi, to abrogate, i. 203; b. fé (of the forfeiture of a deposit), 183. In the Norse sense, vide Gpl. 295 sqq., Jb. 188 sqq., Dipl. v. 16. 3. with dat. (irreg.), b. jörðu, Gpl. 300: to make void, b. dómi, 23; b. sáttmáli, Stj. 382: part. *brigðandi* = *brigðarmaðr*, Grág. ii. 204.



**brigði**, n. = *brigð*, Anecd. 14, Mk. 144: cp. compds lit-*brigði*, *gloaming*; veðr-*brigði*, *change of weather*; af-*brigði*, etc.

**brigði-ligr** (*brigðiligr*), adj. and -*liga*, adv. *variable*, Stj. 117, Sks. 203, 627 B, 677, 8, 2.

**brigð-kaup**, n. a *void bargain*, because of another man having a prior right of purchase, N. G. L. iii. 177.

**brigð-lyndi**, f. *fickleness*, Hkr. iii. 273.

**brigð-lyndr**, adj. *fickle*, Sturl. iii. 123.

**brigð-mæli**, n. *breach of promise*, Korm. 56, Fms. vii. 305.

**brigðr**, adj. *faithless, fickle*, Hm. 90, 125; *brigt (unsafe)* þyki mér at trúa þrándi, Fær. 226.

**brigð-ræði**, n. *fickleness, a whimsy*, Edda 110 (new Ed. i. 544, note 26).

**brigð-ull**, adj. *variable, fickle, unsafe*, Fas. iii. 456.

**brigð-verpi**, n. a *cast in another man's fishery*, Gpl. 426.

**brigzla**, að, (derived from *brigð* and *bregða*), to *upbraid*, with dat. of the person and thing; b. oss því, at vér ... Fms. ii. 227; honum sé því brigzlat, that it be thrown in his teeth, Fær. 100, Al. 2: with acc. of the thing (rare), Stj. 42, Anecd. 30: in mod. use, b. e-m um e-t, Mar. 153 (Fr.): absol., b. e-m ok hæða, Mar. 1. c.

II. *medic.* of broken bones (*bríxla saman*) when they are only rudely healed.

**brigzli** and **brigzl**, n., chiefly in pl. *blame, shame*, Stj. 176, Gen. xxx. 23; b. ok álygi, Hom. 76, Fms. i. 270, ii. 69; cillift b., *everlasting shame*, x. 222; færa e-m e-t í brigzli, to throw a thing in one's teeth, Lv. 59; hafa at brigzlum, Nj. 223; brigzla-lauss, *blameless*, Fms. viii. 136.

II. *medic.* *callicatio ossium, the callus left after bone-fractures.*

**brigzl-yrði**, n. pl. *words of blame*, Nj. 223, v. 1.

**BRIM**, n. [A. S. *brim* = *aestus*], *surf*, Fær. 174, Eg. 99; boðar ok b., Grág. ii. 385; sker ok b., Eg. 161, Landn. 84, 276, Hkr. i. 228.

β. *poët.* *the sea*.

**brim-gangr**, m. *the dashing of surf*, Ann. 1312.

**brim-hljóð**, n. *the roar of surf*.

**brimill**, m. pl. lar, [*bremol*, Ivar Aasen], *pöcra fetida mas*, also called *brim-selr* = *útselr*, a big sort of *seal*, Höfuðl. 5: *Brimils-gjá*, a local name.

**brim-lauss**, adj. (-*leysa*, u, f.), *surfless, calm*, N. G. L. i. 139.

**brim-orri**, a, m. *anas nigra*, a *duck*, Edda (Gl.)

**brim-rót**, n. *furious surf*.

**brim-saltr**, adj. *salt as the sea*.

**brim-sorfinn**, part. (rocks) *surf-worn*, Eg. 142.

**brim-steinn**, m. *brimstone* (?), a *nickname*, Fms. ix.

**brim-stormr**, m. a *gale raising surf*, Stj. 26, 89.

**brim-tog**, n. a *rope used to tug a boat through the surf*, Gpl. 427.

**BRINGA**, u, f., *Lat.* *sternum, the chest* (brjóst, *pectus*), Nj. 24, Eb. 182, Eg. 719: the phrase, e-m skýtr skelk í bringu, one gets *frigitened*, Eg. 49, Fb. i. 418.

β. *the breast-piece, brisket*, Stj. 310. Exod. xxx. 27, = *bringu-kollr*.

γ. *metaph.* a *soft grassy slope*, hence *Gull-bringur, the golden slopes*, whence *Gullbringu sýsla* in Icel. COMPDS: *bringu-bein*, n. *the breast-bone*, Finnb. 256.

*bringu-breiðr*, adj. *broad-chested*, Ld. 296, Sturl. ii. 133. *bringu-kollr*, v. above. *bringu-sár*, n. a *wound in the chest*, Sturl. ii. 138, Ld. 140. *bringu-teinar*, m. pl. = *bringspalir*, Fas. iii. 392.

*bring-spelir*, m. pl. (mod. *bringspalir*, Ísl. ii. 55, 447, or *bring-smalir*, f. pl.), the 'breast-ribs, breast-bars', the *brisket* or part where the lower ribs are joined with the *cartilago ensiformis* (the *bertespone* of Chaucer), Ísl. i. c., Fms. ii. 151, Gullþ. 21; *bringspölm* (dat.), Grág. ii. 16; *bringspölu* (acc.), Gisl. 106; *bringspala* (gen.), Sturl. i. 140; *bring-speli* (acc.), Grett. 123 new Ed.: often in such phrases as, *finna til (to feel pain) fyrir bringspöllum*; [cp. Fr. *espalier*.]

*brinni*, a, m. a *flame*, Haustl. 13.

**BRIS**, n., *medic.* *schirrus, gristle*, Fél. ix. 208: the phrase, *bita á brisinu*, metaphor from a *gristly piece of meat*.

**BRÍK**, f., gen. ar, pl. *bríkr*, [Engl. *brick*; Fr. *brique*; Swed. *bricka*; Dan. *brikke* = *chess-man* in a game], properly a *square tablet*, e. g. *altaris-brik*, an *altar-piece*, Vm. 10, Bs. ii. 487: in the Sagas often of a *low screen* between the pillars (stafr), separating the bedrooms (hvílurum) from the chief room, Gpl. 345, Fms. v. 339, Sturl. ii. 228, iii. 219, Korm. 182:—in mod. usage *brík* means a *small tablet with carved work*, one at the foot and one at the head of a bed, (höfða-brík, fóta-brík.) β. in Norway (Ivar Aasen) used of a *small table* placed at the door; in this sense it seems to be used Bs. i. (Laur. S.) 854. COMPDS: *bríkar-búningr*, m. and *bríkar-klæði*, *bríkar-tjald*, n. *covering for a tablet*, D. I. i. 268, Vm. 10, 24. *bríkar-nef*, n. a *nickname*, Bs. i.

*brími*, a, m. *fire, poet.*, Edda (Gl.): *brímír*, m., poet. a *sword*, Lex. Poët.: a *mythic abode*, Vsp. 43.

**brjáð**, ð, (cp. *braga*), to *flicker*, Stj. 389, Þiðr. 114; *brjáandi birtí*, Bs. ii. (in a verse).

**brjáandi**, part. *flickering*, Stj. 389.

**brjálf**, n. *showy trifles*, in a poem of A.D. 1410; cp. *orða-brjálf*, *showy words*.

**brjála**, að, to *flutter*; to *confound, disorder*: reflex., Orkn. 204 old Ed. (mod. word). **brjálaðr**, part. *one deranged of mind*.

**BRJÓSK**, n. [Swed. and Dan. *brusk*], *gristle, cartilage*, Fas. i. 251; *bein eða b.*, Grág. ii. 12, 120.

**BRJÓST**, n. (*brysti*, provinc. Icel.), [Ulf. *brusts*, f. pl. = *στήθος* and *σπλάγνα*; A. S. *breost*; Engl. *breast*; Hel. *briost*, n. pl.; Swed. *bröst*; Dan. *bryst*, n.; Germ. *brust*, f.]:—*the breast*; b. ok kvíðr, Eg. 579, Nj. 95; önd í brjósti, K. þ. K. 26; Lat. *uber, a woman's breast*, in pl., fæða barn á brjósti, feed a *bairn at the breast*, Bs. i. 666, Str. 18, Stj. 429: mod. chiefly in pl. = Lat. *mammæ*; hafa barn á brjóstum; brjóstá-mjólk, *milk from the breast*; brjóstá-mein, *medic. ulcer or abscessus mammarum*, Fél. ix. 202; brjóstá-verkr, *mastodynia* (of women), id.

II. with the ancients the breast was thought to be the abode of the mind, as well as of feeling, hence it is poet. called *hug-borg*, *mun-strönd*, *reið rýnis*, *minnis knörr*, etc., the *castle, strand, wain, ship of mind, of thought, of memory*, etc., vide Lex. Poët., Edda 105, Höfuðl. i. Stor. 18; thus brjóst freq. metaph. means *feeling, temper, disposition*; hafa ekki b. til e-s, to have no heart for it; kenna í brjósti um e-n, to 'feel in the breast' for one, feel *compassion* for; mun hann vera þrályndr sem faðir hans, en hafa brjóst verri, a *harder heart*, Sturl. iii. 144, Bs. ii. 70, 41; láta eigi allt fyrir brjósti brenna, of a *hardy, daring man*; e-m rennr í brjósti, of a *light slumber*, esp. of one sick. β. *the front*, of a wave, Bs. i. 484; b. fylkingar, of a line, Eg. 268, Fms. v. 77.

γ. *metaph.* *the breast-work or protector of one*; b. ok hlífskjöldr, Hom. 95; bera (vera) b. fyrir e-m, to be one's *defender, to shield one*, Fms. vii. 263, x. 235; the phrase, *vinna cið fyrir brjósti e-s*, on one's *behalf*, Gpl. 484.

**brjóst-afl**, n. *strength of chest*, Sks. 372.

**brjóst-barn**, n. a *child at the breast*, Stj. 227, Fs. 154.

**brjóst-björg**, f. a *breast-plate*, Sks. 406.

**brjóst-bragð**, n. *compassion*, Barl. 4.

**brjóst-búnaðr**, m. a *breast ornament, brooch*, Js. 78.

**brjóst-drekkr**, m. = *brjóstbarn*, Grág. i. 240.

**brjóst-fast**, n. adj. *fixed in the heart*, Fms. xi. 433.

**brjóst-festa**, t, to *fix in mind*, Barl. 142.

**brjóst-fríðr**, m. *peace of mind*, 655 xxvii. 16.

**brjóst-gjörð**, f. a *saddle-girth*, Stj. 397, Judg. viii. 26, Lv. 82.

**brjóst-góðr**, adj. (*brjóst-gæði*, n. pl.), *tender-hearted*.

**brjóst-heill**, adj. *having a sound chest*, Fbr. 94, Mar. 655 xxxii.

**brjóst-kringla**, u, f. a 'breast-disk,' *brooch*, Vkv. 24, 34.

**brjóst-leysi**, n. *heart-sinking, prostration*, Bs. i. 387.

**brjóst-megin**, n. *strength of mind or heart*, Bs. i. 238, Mag. 88.

**brjóst-mikill**, adj. *broad-chested*, Sks. 227 (of waves).

**brjóst-milkingr**, m. a *suckling*, Matth. xxi. 16.

**brjóst-reiðr**, adj. *enraged*, Þiðr. 116.

**brjóst-reip**, n. a *breast-rope, girdle*, a *nickname*, Orkn.

**brjóst-stofa**, u, f. a *front room*, D. N. (Fr.)

**brjóst-sullr**, m. a *tubercle in the lungs*, Greg. 74.

**brjóst-sviði**, a, m. *heartburn*, Fas. iii. 392, Fél. ix.

**brjóst-veikli**, n. (*brjóst-veikr*, adj.), *chest-disease*, Fél. ix.

**brjóst-veill**, adj. *having a delicate chest*.

**brjóst-vit**, n. *mother-wit*, Bs. i. 164, Pass. 44. 17.

**brjóst-vitra**, u, f. *id.*, Bs. ii. 11.

**brjóst-þili**, n. = *björþili*, a *front wall*, Sturl. ii. 66, Hom. 94.

**brjóst-þungt**, n. adj., Bs. i. 644, (-*þyngsli* and -*þreyngsli*, n.), *asthma*.

**BRJÓTA**, pret. *braut*; 2nd pers. *brautt* is obsolete; commonly *braut* or *brazut*, Ó. H. 24 (in a verse), Fms. v. 139 (in a verse of A.D. 1050);

pl. *brutu*; sup. *brotið*; pres. *brýt*: [this word does not occur in Ulf. and is unknown in Germ.; the A. S. has *breotan, breotan*, but rarely and in the sense to *destroy, demolish*; but the Scandinavian dialects all have it; Swed. *bryta*; Dan. *bryde*; whereas the Goth. *braican*, Germ. *brechen*, Engl. *break* are unknown to the Scandinavian idioms. Du Cange records a Latin-Spanish *britare = destruere*; it is therefore likely that it came into Spain with the Goths, although Ulfilas does not use it]:—

to *break*; with acc., Nj. 64, Bs. i. 346; þeir brutu báða fötlegg í honum, Hom. 115; sumir brutu (*brut*) hendr sínar, sumir fætr, Bs. i. 10; ef maðr brýtr tenntu or höfði manns, Grág. ii. 11; hvárz þat er höggit, eðr brotið, cut or broken, id.; þeir kómu víð sker ok brutu stýri, Fms. ix. 307; þormóðr kvað betra at róa minna ok brjóta ekki, Grett. ch. 50: phrases as, b. á bak, to *break the back*, Fms. vii. 119; á háls, the *neck*, Vigl. 21; b. í hjóli (hveli), to *break on the wheel*, of capital punishment, Fms. ix. 372, Hom. 147; í þeim hring stendr þórs steinn, er þeir menn vóru brotnir um (on which the men were broken) er til blóta vóru hafðir, Eb. 26.

2. denoting to *destroy, demolish*; b. skurðgoð, Fms. x. 277, Bs. i. 10; þeir höfðu brotið hof en kristnað land, Fms. i. 32; Valgarðr braut krossa fyrir Merði ok öll heilög tákn, Nj. 167.

β. b. skip, to *shipwreck* (skip-brót); brutu þar skipit allt í spán, Nj. 282, Ld. 8, Landn. 149: absol., hón kom á Vikarskeip, ok braut þar, 110: nú er á (a river) brýtr af annars manns landi, Gpl. 419; cp. *land-brot*.

3. adding *prepp.*; niðr, sundr, af, upp, to *break down, asunder, off, or the like*; sá er niðr braut alla Jerusaleim, 673. 51; b. niðr blótskap, Fms. iii. 165, viii. (pref.); brutu þá Baglar af brúna, B. broke the bridge off, x. 331; b. sundr, ix. 482; b. upp, to *break up*; þeir brutu upp þílt, Eg. 235; þeir brutu upp búr hans (of



ars), 593; b. upp. kirkju, Fms. ix. 12; b. upp hlið, to break up a K. p. K. 84. β. b. upp, to break up a package, unpack; brýtr nú upp gersemar sínar, Fær. 6:—as a naut. term, b. upp means to out victuals for the mess, Dan. bakke op; jarl ok hans menn b. upp ok setjast til matar, Fms. xi. 147: milit., b. upp vápn means to take prepare for battle (in a sea fight); brjóta upp vápn sín ok berjask, 85; menn brutu upp um annan öl vápn, Fms. vi. 313 (in a . γ. b. or b. saman, to fold (clothes or the like); b. sundr, to d. Nj. 171: in mod. usage also b. bréf, to fold a letter (hence brot, note the size of a book); b. upp bréf, to break a letter open, Barl. b. blað, to fold down a leaf in a book, etc.; b. út, to break (a el) through, Landn. 65 (of a river); þá var út brotinn óssinn, 315.

4. various metaph. phrases; b. hág við, to fight, v. Fas. i. 43; b. odd af öflieti sinu, to break the point off one's pride, mble oneself, Nj. 94 (where to disgrace oneself); b. strauum fyrir break the stream for one, metaphor from a post or rock in a , to bear the brunt of battle, Orkn. 344; b. bekrann, vide bekrí, 5. metaph. to break, violate, lög, rétt, etc.; mun ek þó yrir þínar sakir brjóta lögin né konungs tiguina, eða svá lands- , Fms. iv. 263; en þér, konungr, brutuð þú á Agli, you broke the i Egil's case, Eg. 416, Fms. x. 401; at þú brjótr lög þín, xi. 93; kyldi annars ráð brjóta, Bret.; b. á bak, to infringe, Fas. i. 528 ig-brot, laga-brot); b. af við e-n, to wrong one, iii. 551: in theol. H. E. i. 460 (vide af-brot, mis-brot, crime, sin): absol. to trans-brjóta þau ok bæði, ok göra hórdóm, K. Á. 134. β. denoting to force, compel; b. menn til Kristni, Ld. 178, Fms. i. 142; til Fs. 98; til hlyðni, to force to submission; allt landsfólk var undir ríki þeirra, all people were brought under their rule, Fms. iv. 64; i hernaði ok brýtr undir sik víkinga, Odd. 22; b. konu til svefnis, term, violare, Grág. i. 338.

II. reflex., with prepp. í, ór, við, or adv. braut; brjótask, to break in, out, etc.; hann brauzk í Hrólfis Kraka, Landn. 169; brjótask vör þá burt ór húsinu, to out of the house, Fas. i. 88; brjótask á, to break in upon, press; ír brauzk á hurðina, Onund tried to break in the door, Fs. 101, ii. 187; b. fram, to break forth, Bb.; b. milli, to break out between, 634; b. út, to break out, esp. in the metaph. sense of plague, fire, or the like; er út brýzk vökví ok úhræinindi, Greg. 22 (út-breaking out, eruption); b. um, to make a hard struggle (e. g. fettered or pinioned); því harðara er hann brauzk um, Edda 20; einn brauzk um í vök, Fs. 146; af ofrgangi elds þess er um (rages) í grundvöllum landsins, Sks. 151; b. við e-t, to struggle e) hard against; þeir brutusk við skóga eðr stóra steina, of en- perserker, Fas. i. 515: metaph. to fight hard against, hann brauzk þinn lýð, Fms. xi. 396; b. við ofrefi, to fight against odds, Ísl. ii. 102; to strive hard, Stj. 411; Hákonni jarli var ekki mikill um at borgargörðina, Haco did not care to exert himself much about the burg, Fms. ix. 46: with dat., b. við e-u, to fight against (in ense); b. við gæfu sinni, to break with one's good luck, iv. 233; forlögnum, to struggle against fate, Fs. 20; b. í e-u, to be busy, oneself in a thing; eigi þarftu í þessu at brjótask lengr, i. e. give fms. iii. 102; því at þessi maðr Ólafur brýzk í miklu ofrefi, this ave struggles against great odds, iv. 77.

2. recipr., þeir svá nær, at brutusk áranar fyrir, that they broke one another's ms. viii. 216.

III. impers. in a pass. sense; skipit (acc.) spán, the ship was broken to pieces, Ld. 142; skip þangbrands austr við Búlandshöfða, Nj. 162; tók út skip þangbrands ok braut Bs. i. 15: of a house, or the like, destroyed by wind or wave, ut kirkju (acc.), the church was blown down, 30: the phrase, (acc.) brýtr á skeri, the stream is broken against a skerry (rock); þinn braut á öðlinni, the stream broke against bis shoulders, Grett. (new Ed.), the old Ed. strauðinn—not so well; lá (acc.) brýtr, the raks, abates, Edda (Ht. verse 78).

IV. part. brotinn, broken; lá ok brotin, Hkr. i. 343: as adj. in such compds as fót-brotinn, rötinn, háls-brotinn, hrygg-brotinn, etc., with broken leg, wing, etc. r, m. one that breaks, a destroyer, mostly in compds or poet., 7, Lex. Poët.

D, n. [Engl. brotb; Germ. brodt], brotb: still used in the east of occurs in the compd word broð-gýgr, a brotb-cook, in a verse in the Edda, and wrongly explained in Lex. Poët. to be = braud-gýgr.

l-geiri, a m. a spear-formed piece (geiri, goar) of land, Dipl. iv. Ott. 89, new Ed. brot-wrongly.

l-högg, n. a blow from a pike, Fms. ix. 528.

DDR, m. [A.S. brord; O.H.G. brort; Goth. brozds is sug- a spike, Eg. 285. β. a kind of shaft, freq. in Lex. Poët., i. 211, Fas. ii. 118; handbögg (cross-bow) með tvennum tylptum N. G. L. ii. 427; örfa skepra (shafts) eðr brodda, i. 202. γ.

of an insect, Grönd. 46: metaph., dauði, hvar er þinn b, i Cor. 15. 55: of the spikes in a sharpened horse-shoe or other shoe, mann- ice-shoes, Þorst. Hv. 46, Eb. 238, 240, Acts ix. 5; in a moun- staff (Alpen-stock), Bárð. 170.

2. metaph. [cp. O. H. G. = ordo], milit. the front (point) of a column or body of men, opp.

to hali, the rear; b. fylkingar and fylkingar broddr, Al. 56, 32; cp. ferðar-broddr, farar-broddr, Ld. 96, of a train of cattle and sheep. β. the phrase, vera í broddi lífisins, to be in the prime of life, Al. 29. γ. the milk of cows and ewes immediately after calving and lambing. 6. botan. a spike on a plant.

brodd-skot, n. a shot with a shaft (b.), Fms. viii. 359, ix. 528.

brodd-spjót, n. a pike in the form of a bayonet, Fas. ii. 29.

brodd-stöng, f. a (mountaineer's) pole with an iron spike, Valla L. 212.

brodd-ör, f. a shaft, = broddr, Fas. ii. 344.

BROK, n. bad, black grass; hence Brok-ey, an island, Landn.; cp. broki, a m. a nickname, Fms. ix.

brokkari, a, m. [brocarius = a cart, Du Cange], prop. a cart-horse, hence a trotter, Karl. 48; from brokk, n. a trot; brokka, að, to trot; freq. but of foreign origin.

BROKK, m., prop. a badger (?), [Germ., Scot., and Old Engl. brock.] β. the name of a dwarf, Edda. 2. a trotter, of a horse.

BROSA, brosti; pres. brosi; sup. irreg. brosat,—to smile; þá brosti Rútr, Nj. 35, Fms. ii. 197; b. at e-u, to smile at a thing; at því brosi ek, at ..., id., Þórd. 26, Orkn. 374, Fms. v. 178; b. við, to smile in reply; Guðrún leit við honum ok brosti við, Ld. 246, Fms. vi. 359; b. líftinn þann, Lat. subridere, iv. 101.

brosa, u, f. so in old writers, in mod. usage always bros, n.—a smile: in the phrase, mæla, svara, með (við) brosu, to reply with a smile; við brosu, Sturl. ii. 195; með brosu, Orkn. 464.

bros-leitr, adj. of smiling face, Þjal. 18.

bros-ligr, adj. comical, Sturl. i. 24, Fms. iii. 113.

BROSMA, u, f. gadus monopterygius, a fish, Norse brosm, Edda (Gl.)

BROT, n. [brjóta, cp. O. H. G. broti = fragilitas], gener. a broken piece, fragment: 1. esp. in pl., ginstaina brot, 623, 20, 544, 39; brota-silfr, old silver broken to be recast; nú eru tekin Grásiðu brot, Gisl. 18; gullhringrinn stökk í tvá hluti, ok þá er ek hugða at brotunum ..., Ld. 126; trogs brotin, 655 xxi; brutu þá í Víkinni ok ætluðu at göra sér skip ór brotunum (a wrecked ship), Grett. 88: in the compds um-brot, fjör-brot, a hard struggle, convulsions, agony; land-brot, desolation of land by sea or rivers.

2. metaph. only in pl. violation; laga-brot, breach of law; mis-brot, af-brot, transgression, freq. in theol. writers: arithm. fractions; tuga-brot, decimals, etc. 3. sing. breaking, bein-brot, q. v.; sigla til brots, to run ashore under full sail, Eg. 405 (ships-brot); cp. haugs-brot, hrygg-brot. β. a fragment; sögu-brot, the fragment of a tale, story; bókar-brot, the fragment of a MS. and the like. γ. a shallow place in a river, a firth, where the stream breaks and widens, Grág. ii. 346. 6. medic. in the phrase, falla brot, to have an epileptic fit; for the etymology see brotfall below: it is not qs. braut (away) because it is constantly spelt with an o, even in MSS. that give 'braut' constantly, e. g. the Miracle-book, Bs. i. 332-356; hann féll í brot, ok vissi þá ekki til sín löngum, 335, 336: a skin eruption (út-brot). e. a sort of sledge of felled trees = broti; lét hann þá færa undir hann brot (a lever?) ok við þetta kómu þeir honum upp ór dysinni, Eb. 315, Mar. 89 (Fr.).

broth-fall, n. [Ormul. broth-fall], an epileptic fit; the spelling in the Ormulum shews the true etymology, viz. broð-fall or bráð-fall, a sudden fall; brot = an etymologizing blunder, 544, 39; féll sveinninn niðr ok hafði brotfall, 655 xxx; hann gördi sér órar, ok lét sem hann féll í brotfall, Landn. (Hb.) 214, Bs. i. 335, 317, 120, where spelt brotfall, compd: brotfalls-sótt, f. id., Fms. v. 213, Bs. i. 317.

broth-feldr, adj. epileptic, Karl. 547.

broth-hljóð, n. a crashing sound.

broth-hætt, adj. brittle; b. gler, brittle glass.

brothi, a, m. trees felled in a wood and left lying, Fms. vii. 320; þröng-var merkr ok brota stóra, viii. 31, 60, ix. 357.

broth-ligr, adj. guilty, Fms. xi. 444, Jb. 55, 112, 339.

brotna, að, [brotinn], to be broken, Lat. frangi, Nj. 19, K. p. K. 54, Fms. iv. 263; b. í spán, to be broken to pieces, Eg. 405. This word is used instead of pass. to brjóta.

brotning, f. breaking, Hom. 137; rendering of Gr. κλάσις, Acts ii. 42.

BROTT- [vide braut II]:—away, in many compds.

brott-búningr, m. preparation for departure, Isl. ii. 59, Fms. ix. 128.

brott-ferð, f. an away-going, departure, Fms. i. 69, Grág. i. 274, Sks. 337, Fs. 7, Eg. 750. brottferðar-öl, n. a parting banquet, Hkr. i. 216.

brott-flutningr (mod. -ingr, m.), f. carrying off, Grett. 88, Fms. viii. 251.

brott-fúsliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), eager to depart, Hkr. ii. 100.

brott-fúss, adj. eager to depart, Fms. xi. 128.

brott-fýsi, f. eagerness to come away, Fb. i. 188.

brott-fersla, u, f. transportation, Grág. ii. 358, 379, Jb. 219.

brott-för, f. = brottferð, Eg. 587, Fms. ix. 129, Grág. i. 151. compds: brottfarar-leyfi, n. leave to go away, vacation, Orkn. 60, Hkr. ii. 158. brottfarar-öl, n. = brottferðaröl, Fms. i. 58.

brott-ganga, u, f. departure, Fms. v. 183.

brott-gangr, m. = brottganga. β. a law term, divorce, Ld. 134 (spelt brautgangr). brottgangs-sök, f. a divorce-case.

brott-hald, n. a going away, Fms. vii. 197.

brott-hlaup, n. a running away, Fms. iv. 265, Eg. 422.



brott-hvarf, n. *disappearance*, Fms. ix. 341.  
brott-höfn, f. law term, *a taking off*, Grág. i. 217, 332, 420.  
brott-kváma, u, f. *a going away*, Fms. ii. 298.  
brott-laga, u, f., naut. *a retiring*, after battle, opp. to atlaga, Fms. ii. 297.

brott-reið, f. *a riding away*, Sturl. iii. 25.  
brott-rekstr, rs, m. *a driving away, expulsion*, Stj. 43.  
brott-sending, f. *a sending away*, Stj. 41.  
brott-sigling, f. *a sailing away*, Fms. ii. 95.  
brott-söng, m. *divine service performed out of the curate's own parish*, Bs., Sturl., D. I.

brott-taka, u, f. (-tekning, f.), *a taking away*, Ann. 1218.  
brott-tækiligr, adj. *removable*, Stj. 4.  
brott-varp, n. *a throwing away*, Sks. 388.  
brott-vist, f. (-vera, u, f.), *a being away, absence*, Fms. vii. 48.  
bróðerni, n. *brotherhood*, Lat. *fraternitas*, Bs. ii. 72, Mar. 24 (Fr.)

**BRÓÐIR**, gen. dat. acc. bróður; pl. nom. acc. bræðr, gen. bræðra, dat. bræðrum: in mod. common usage irregular forms occur, as gen. sing. bróðurs; nom. sing., and gen. dat. acc. are also sometimes confounded, esp. in keeping the nom. form bróðir through all cases, or even the reverse (but rarely) in taking bróður as a nom.; another irregularity is acc. pl. with the article, bræður-nar instead of bræður-na, which latter form only survives in writing, the former in speaking. There is besides an obsolete poetical monosyllabic form **brœðr**, in nom. dat. acc. sing. and nom. acc. pl.; gen. sing. bræðrs; cp. such rhymes as bræðr—œðri, in a verse of Einar Skúlason (died about 1170); bræðr (dat.) Sinfjötla, Hkv. 2. 8, as nom. sing., Fagrsk. 54, v. l. (in a verse), etc., cp. Lex. Poët. This form is very rare in prose, vide however Nj., Lat. Vers. Johnsonius, 204, 333, v. l., and a few times in Stj., e. g. síns bræðr, sinn bræðr, 160; it seems to be a Norse form, but occurs now and then in Icel. poetry even of the 15th century, e. g. bræðr nom. sing. rhymes with ræðr, Skáld H. 3. 11, G. H. M. ii. 482, but is quite strange to the spoken language: [Gr. φράτερ; Lat. frater; Goth. bróðer; A. S. brōðar; Engl. brother; Germ. bruder; Swed.-Dan. broder, pl. brødre]:—*a brother*: proverbs referring to this word—saman er bræðra eign bezt at sjá, Gísl. 17; einginn er annars bróðir í leik; móður-bræðrum verða menn líkastir, Bs. i. 134: a distinction is made between b. samfæðri or sammæðri, *a brother having the same father or mother*, Grág. i. 170 sqq.: in mod. usage more usual al-bróðir, *brother on both sides*; hálf-bróðir, *a half-brother*; b. skilgetinn, *frater germanus*; móður-bróðir, *a mother's brother*; föður-bróðir, *a father's brother*, *uncle*; afa-bróðir, *a grand-uncle on the father's side*; ömmu-bróðir, *a grand-uncle on the mother's side*; tengda-bróðir, *a brother-in-law*: in familiar talk an uncle is called 'brother,' and an aunt 'sister.' The ties of brotherhood were most sacred with the old Scandinavians; a brotherless man was a sort of orphan, cp. the proverb, þerr er hvern á baki nema sér bróður eigi: to revenge a brother's slaughter was a sacred duty; nú tóku þeir þetta fastmælum, at hvárr þeirra skal hefna annars eðr eptir mæla, svá sem þeir sé sambornir bræðr, Bjarn. 58: the word bróðurbani signifies a deadly foe, with whom there can be no truce, Hm. 88, Sdm. 35, Skm. 16, Hdl. 28; instances from the Sagas, Dropl. S. (in fine), Heiðarv. S. ch. 22 sqq., Grett. S. ch. 50, 92 sqq., Eg. ch. 23, Ld. ch. 53 sqq., etc. The same feeling extended to foster-brotherhood, after the rite of blending blood has been performed; see the graphical descriptions in Fbr. S. (the latter part of the Saga), Gísl. ch. 14 sqq., etc. The universal peace of Fróði in the mythical age is thus described, that 'no one will draw the sword even if he finds his brother's slayer bound,' Gs. verse 6; of the slaughter preceding and foreboding the Ragnarök (the end of the world) it is said, that brothers will fight and put one another to death, Vsp. 46.

**II. metaph.** 1. in a heathen sense; fóst-bróðir, *foster-brother*, q. v.; eið-bróðir, svara-bróðir, 'oath-brother'; leik-bróðir, *play-brother*, *play-fellow*: concerning foster-brotherhood, v. esp. Gísl. 11, Fbr., Fas. iii. 375 sqq., Hervar. S., Nj. 39, Ls. 9, the phrase, blanda blóði saman. 2. in a Christian sense, brother, bræðren, N. T., H. E., Bs. β. *a brother, friar*: Svörtu-bræðr, *Blackfriars*; Berfættu-bræðr, q. v.; Kórs-bræðr, *Fratres Canonici*, Bs., etc. COMPS: I. sing., bróður-arfr, m. *a brother's inheritance*, Orkn. 96, Fms. ix. 444. bróður-bani, a, m. *a brother's bane, fratricide*, Ld. 236, Fms. iii. 21, vide above. bróður-baugr, m. *weregild due to the brother*, N. G. L. i. 74. bróður-blóð, n. *a brother's blood*, Stj. 42, Gen. iv. 10. bróður-bætr, f. pl. *weregild for a brother*, Lv. 89. bróður-dauid, a, m. *a brother's death*, Gísl. 24. bróður-deild, f. = bróðurhluti, Fr. bróður-dóttir, f. *a brother's daughter, niece*, Grág. i. 170, Nj. 177; bróðurdóttur son, *a brother's son*, N. G. L. i. 76. bróður-dráp, n. *the slaying of a brother*, Stj. 43, Fms. v. 290. bróður-gildr, adj. *equal in right (inheritance) to a brother*, Fr. bróður-gjöld, n. pl. = bróður-bætr, Eg. 312. bróður-hefnd, f. *revenge for the slaying of a brother*, Sturl. ii. 68. bróður-hluti, a, m. *the share (as to weregild or inheritance) of a brother*, Grág. ii. 175. bróður-kona, u, f. *a brother's wife*, K. Å. 142. bróður-kvæn, f. *id.*, N. G. L. i. 170. bróður-lóð, n. *a brother's share of inheritance*. bróður-son, m. *a brother's son, nephew*, Nj. 122, Grág. i. 171, Gpl. 239, 240; bróðursona-baugr,

Grág. ii. 179. **II. pl.** bræðra-bani, v. bróðurbani, Fbr. bræðra-búr, n. *a friar's bower in a monastery*, Dipl. v. 18. bræðbörn, n. pl. *cousins (agnate)*, Gpl. 245. bræðra-dætr, f. pl. n. (of brothers), Gpl. 246. bræðra-eign, f. *property of brothers*, Gísl. bræðra-garðr, m. *a 'brothers-yard,' monastery*, D. N. bræðra-n. *fellowship of brethren*, in heathen sense = fóstbræðralag, Hkr. iii. 2, of friars, H. E., D. I.; brotherhood, Pass. 9. 6. bræðra-mark astron., the Gemini, Pr. 477. bræðra-skáli, a, m. *an apartment for friars*, Vm. 109. bræðra-skipti, n. *division of inheritance among brothers*, Hkr. iii. 52, Fas. i. 512. bræðra-synir, m. pl. *cousins (brothers)*, Gpl. 53.

bróður-ligr, adj. *brotherly*, Fms. ii. 21, Hom. 26. **BRÖK**, pl. brækr, [Lat. braca, only in pl.]; this word is of C origin, and identical with the Gaelic bracan = tartan: I. *tan* or *party-coloured cloth*, from Gaelic brac = *versicolor*. Roman war oppose the Celtic 'braca' to the Roman 'toga'; Gallia Bracata, Ta Gaul, and Gallia Togata; 'versicolore sagulo, bracas, tegmen barbari indutus', Tac. Hist. 2, 20, where it exactly answers to the Scot. tartan the national dress of Celts; a similar sense remains in the Icel. na lang-brök, a surname to a lady because of her tall stature, Nj., an há-brök, the poet. name of the hawk, from his chequered plumage Gm. 44; loð-brök, the name of the famous mythical Danish klabgaggy coat, though the reason for the name is otherwise given Ragn. S. ch. 1; the name of the Danish flag of war Dannebrog Dana-brök, pannus Danicus.

**II. breeches**, Scot. breeks, sing. denoting one leg; fottinn ok brókina, Eb. 242; ok lét hann I laust knéit í brókinni, Fms. vii. 170: pl. skyrtu gyrða í brækr, I 39, Ld. 136, Stj. 63, Gen. ix. 22, Fbr. 160, Fms. xi. 150, Vápn-leista-brækr, breeches with the socks fixed to them, Eb. l. c.; blære (blue-striped) brækr, Nj. 184; the lesser outlawry might be inflicted law on a woman wearing breeches, v. the curious passage in Ld. l. c. 35; the passage, berbeinn þú stend ok hefir brautringja görfi, þú hafir brækr þínar, bare-legged thou standest, in beggarly attire, out even thy breeches on, Hbl. 6—the poet probably knew the High dress; cp. also the story of king Magnús of Norway (died A. D. 1117) hann hafði mjök þá síðu um klæða búnað, sem títt var í Veströlu (viz. Scotland), ok margir hans menn, at þeir gengu berleggjaðir, I stutta kyrtla ok svá yfirhafnir, ok kölluðu margir menn hann Berleddr Berfætt, Fms. vii. 63; proverbs, barnið vex, en brókin ekki bairn grows, but the breeks not, advice to mothers making the first of breeks for a boy, not to make them too tight; þetta verðr aldri í brök, this will never be a bairn in breeks, i. e. this will never COMPS: bróka-belti, n. *a breeches belt*, to keep them up, Sks. Fas. i. 47, Sturl. iii. 190. bróka-vaðmál, n. *cloth or stuff for b.*, 246. brókar-sótt, f. *nymphomania*, Fé. ix. 203.

brök-lauss, adj. *breechless*, Fms. viii. 448. brök-lindi, a, m. *a girdle (lindi) to keep up the b.*, Fbr. 160, Ld. brúðning, m. [bryðja], *bad bad food*, Snót 216. brugðning, f. (m., Stj. l. c., v. l.), [bregða], *breach, violation*, Stj. 656 A, Skálda 183.

brugg, n. *brewing*, N. G. L. iii. 197. 2. metaph. machina scheming, Mar. 52, Thom. 37.

**BRUGGA**, að, [Germ. brauen; A. S. brewan; Engl. brew; brygge; Swed. brygga]—to brew, but rare in this sense, the common word being heita or göra öl, to beat or make ale; cp. öl-hita, öl-baka, cooking, making ale. 2. metaph. with dat. to trouble, confound. b. sáttmáli, Stj. 652: more often with acc., 610: to concoct, scheming in a bad sense, freq.)

brugginn, part. brewed, an ἀπ. λεγ., Vtkv. 7 (b. mjöðr): the sole of a strong verb answering to the A. S. breovan, brávan, and the old G strong verb.

bruggu-kanna, u, f. *a brewing can*, Fr. bruggu-kefill, m. *a brewing kettle*, Fr. brullaup, v. brúkaup.

**BRUM**, I. neut. *a bud*, Lat. gemma; þá hit fyrsta brum at þrútna um varit á öllum aldinviði til laufs, Sks. 105 a. bruminn, Bs. ii. 165; birki-brum, *a birch-bud*, Eyvind (in a v. l.) Lex. Poët. II. metaph. and masc. spring, only in the phrase öndverðan brum (acc.), in the early spring time, Sighvat (in a v. l.) í öndverðan brum þinna daga, Bs. ii. 7. β. *a moment*, in the phrase í þenna (sama) brum; í þenna brum kom Hringr Dagsson, in description of the battle at Stiklastað, Ó. H. 218, cp. Fms. vi. (where v. l. time); 'í þessu bruni,' Fms. ix. 24, is certainly a spelling for 'í þenna brum.' cp. also the compd word nýja-brum, not newfangledness.

brumaðr, part. budded, Lex. Poët.

bruna, að, to advance with the speed of fire; b. fram, of a stan in the heat of battle, Mag. 2: of ships advancing under full sail, viii. 131, 188: freq. in mod. usage, Helius rann upp af því fagra við og brunaði fram á það eirsterka himinhvolf, Od. iii. 1, Eb. 3. 18.

brundr, m. [Germ. brunft], semen animalium, Stj. 45. brundr,



*f. the time when the ewes are blasma* (in Icel. usually the month December), Bs. i. 873, Vm. 80.

**BRUNI**, a, m. [cp. Ulf. *brunsts*; Engl. *to burn, burning*], *burning*, *fire*; sólar-bruni, Hkr. i. 5; þá er húsit tók at falla ofan af bruna (*from fire*), Orkn. 458; reyktr eðr b., Nj. 201, Sks. 197. **β. a barren heath burnt lava-field** as a local name in the west of Icel.

2. metaph. *burning passion*, mostly in bad sense; b. öfupdar, of envy, Fms. ii. 140; ta b., of lust, K. Á. 104; but also trúar b., *fire of faith* (but rarely), as v. 239; medic. *caustic*, 655 xi. 2.

COMPS: **bruna-belti**, the torrid zone. **bruna-dómr**, m. a sentence to be burnt, Stj. 46. **bruna-flekkur**, m. a burnt fleck (spot), Fms. xi. 38. **bruna-hraun**, a burnt lava-field, Bárð. 179.

**bruna-vegr** = brunabelti, Sks. 197. **bruna-vefr**, m. a smell of burning, 656 B. **Bruna-öld**, f. the *Burning-age*, i. e. the *beaten time when the dead were burnt*, preceding the Hauga-öld

(*burn-age*) according to Snorri, Hkr. pref.; at vér munim hafna átrúnaði um þeim er feðr várir hafa haft fyrir oss, ok allt foreldri, fyrst um una-öld, ok síðan um Hauga-öld, i. 141: the 'Burning-age' is in Scand.

-historical; relics are only found in the mythological time (v. above bál) and in law phrases and old sayings, such as branderfö, q. v., brands ok báls, v. brandr: 'brendr' is synonymous to 'dead' in the Hm.; at kveldi skal dag leyfa, konu er brend er, *praise no wife till*

is 'burnt' (i. e. *buried*), 70; and blindr er betri en brendr sé, nýtr ngi nás, *better to be blind than burnt*, i. e. *better blind than dead and tied*, 80; but it does not follow that burning was used at the time

en the poem was composed; the saying had become proverbial. **brunn-lækur**, m. a brooklet coming from a spring, = bæjarlækur, Grág. 289, Jb. 247. Ísl. ii. 91, Fms. ii. 201.

**brunn-migl**, a, m. 'mingens in puteum,' a kind of bogoblin who lured the wells, Hálf's S. ch. 5, Fas. ii. 29, mentioned only here, and known to the present Icel. legends:—name of the fox, Edda (Gl.); cp. proverb, skömm hundum, skitu refar í brunn karls, *shame on the*

*foxes defiled the carl's burn*, Fms. vii. 21. **RUNNR** (old form *brúðr*), m. [Ulf. *brunna*; A. S. *bærne*; Scot. North. E. *burn*; O. H. G. *brunno*; Germ. *brunn*, all of them weak ns, differing from the Scand.-Icel. *brunnr*; Dan. *brønd*; Swed. *brunn*]:

1. *spring, well*; the well was common to all, high and low, hence proverbs, (allir) eiga sama til brunns að bera, i. e. (*all*) *have the same*

*de, wants, wishes*, or the like; allt ber að sama brunni, *all turn to the*

*well, all bear the same way*, Grett. 137; seint að byrgja brunni er þú er í döttið, *it is too late to shut the well when the bairn has fallen in*;

the Engl. proverb, 'It is useless to lock the stable door when the steed stolen.' In mythol., the *brunnr* of Mímer (Edda 10, 11) is the well

wisdom, for a draught of which Odin pawned his eye; probably synical of the sun sinking into the sea; the pit Hvergelmir (Edda 3) wers to the Gr. Tartarus; Stj. 612, Fms. ii. 83; the word may also

used of *running water*, though this is not usual in Icel., where distinction is made between *brunnr* and *lækur*, Grág. ii. 289, vide *brunnr*.

2. metaph. *a spring, fountain*; b. hita (the sun), A. S. 5; theol. of God, Christ, b. gæzku, miskunnar ..., Greg. 33; með mni Guðlegar speðar, 673 A. 49; b. mælsku, Eluc. 56.

**brunn-vaða**, u, f. a third horn in the forehead of an ox with which he ned the ice during winter to get at the water; hit fjórða horn stóð úr í, ok niðr fyrir augu honum, þat var b. hans, Ld. 120.

**brunn-vatn**, n. *spring-water*, Bs. ii. 177. **brunn-vígsla**, u, f. *consecration of wells*, Bs. i. 450, cp. Ísl. þjóð.

**brúla** (brúla, n. *brutlan*, f.), að, [brytja]:—*to waste, spend*, esp. rifles; prop. *to chop*.

**BRÚ**, gen. brúar; nom. pl. brúar, Grág. i. 149, ii. 277, Eg. 529; r. Bs. i. 65 (Hungvaka), is a bad spelling, cp. Landn. 332 (Mantissa).

d. pl. brýr, which last form never occurs in old writers; dat. sing. gen. pl. brúa, dat. brúm; [A. S. *brycg* and *brig*; Scot. *brigg*;

m. *brücke*; Dan. *bro*; cp. *bryggja*]:—*a bridge*, Sturl. i. 244, 255, b. iii. 24. In early times bridges, as well as ferries, roads, and hos-

als, were works of charity, erected for the soul's health; hence the tes sælu-hús (*hospital*), sælu-brú (*soul-bridge*).

In the Swedish-Runic tes such bridges are often mentioned, built by pious kinsmen for the ls of the dead, Baut. 41, 97, 119, 124, 146, 559, 796, 829, 1112.

The Icel. Libri Datici of the 12th century speak of sheltering the r and the traveller, making roads, ferries, churches, and bridges, as

charge upon donations (sálu-gjafir); þat fé þarf eigi til tiundar at telja, fótr er til Guðs þakka gefit, hvart sem þat er til kirkna lagit eðr

a, eðr til sælu-skipa, K. þ. K. 142, cp. D. I. i. 279, 402. COMPS: **brú-fundr**, m. the battle at the Bridge, Sturl. ii. 256 (A. D. 1242).

**brú-görð**, f. *bridge-making*, Grág. ii. 266. **brúar-sporðr**, m. *brúar*, the-tail of a fish], tête-de-pont, Germ. *brückenkopf*, whereas the l. takes the metaphor from fishes touching the banks with their tails,

246, Bs. i. 17. **brúa**, að, *to bridge over*, Fms. i. 123; metaph., Sks. 788. **brúða**, u, f. a doll, puppet, Fms. xi. 309; stól-brúða (literally *chair-bride*),

pillar in carved work on the side of an old-fashioned chair; in Fbr. 98 head of Thor was carved on the chair; Grima kona Gamla átti stól

einn mikinn, en á brúðum stólsins var skorinn þórr, ok var þat mikit líkneski, cp. the classical passage Eb. ch. 4; var hár hennar bundit við stólbrúðurnar, Bárð. 175 (in the vellum MS. distinctly *brúðnar*): a distinction in form and inflexion is always made between *brúðr*, a *bride*, and *brúða*, *puppet*; hence the saying, 'to sit like a brúða', i. e. *motionless*, not stirring a limb; bláum skryðdr skrúða, skilkanlegri en brúða, *more quiet than a b.*, Sig. Pét. 229; the sense of *κόπη* and *ρίμψη* in Greek is analogous.

**brúð-bekkr**, m. the *bride's bench*; in old wedding feasts the bride and bridesmaids were seated on the *bride's bench*, the bride in the middle; the ladies were seated on the pallr or þverpallr (the *dais* or *ladies' bench*),

turning their faces to look down the hall; the brúðbekkr was the seat of honour, and the central part of the dais; cp. the phrase, brúðr sat 'á miðjum palli', i. e. 'á brúðbekki', Ld. 296, Sd. 151, Lv. 37, Ísl. ii. 250,

Nj. 50; vide bekkur, pp. 56, 57. **brúð-fé**, n. a *bride's fee*; cp. the 'duty to the priest and clerk' in the Engl. service; the *bride's fee* is mentioned in the beautiful heathen

poem Þrymskviða (our chief authority in these matters), 29, 32; where it is a fee or gift of the bride to the giant maid. It seems to be a fee paid by the guests for attendance and waiting. Unfortunately there is a lacuna in verse 29, the last part of which refers to the bekkjargjöf (vide

57); the poem is only left in a single MS. and the text cannot be restored. It is curious that þkv. 32 calls this fee 'sbillings,' cp. Germ. *braut schilling* (Grimm); it shews that the bride's fee was paid in small pieces of money.

**brúð-ferð** and **brúð-för**, f. a *bride's journey*, Landn. 304, cp. Fs. 124, Rd. 255, Fms. iv. 180, Eg. 701, Grág. i. 441 A; as a rule the bridegroom was to carry his bride home, or she was carried home to him, and the wedding feast was held at the house and at the cost of the

bridegroom or his parents. The bride came attended and followed by her bridesmaids, friends, and kinsmen, sometimes a host of men; hence originate the words *brúðferð*, *brúðför*, and perhaps even *brúðhlaup*, etc. 'Dress the hall! now the bride is to turn homeward with me,'

says the bridegroom-dwarf in the beginning of the poem *Alvísmál*; so the bride Freyja travels to the wedding at the giant's, þkv., cp. Rm. 37;—báðu hennar, ok heim óku, gíptu Karli, gekk hón und líni,

Ld. ch. 7, Nj. ch. 34, Harð. S. ch. 4, Sturl. iii. 181 sq. In some cases, to shew deference to the father of the bride, the feast might be held at his house, Nj. ch. 2 (skyldi boð vera at Marðar), ch. 10, 14, Lv. ch. 12;

cp. the curious case, Sturl. i. 226. In Icel., where there were no inns, the law ordered that a bride and bridegroom, when on the bride's journey, had the same right as members of parliament on their journey to the

parliament; every farmer was bound to shelter at least six of the party, supposing that the bride or bridegroom was among the number, K. þ. K. 94. One who turned them out was liable to the lesser outlawry, Grág. i. 441. \*

**brúð-gumi**, a, m. [Ulf. uses *brufþaps*, not *brufþuma*; A. S. *brydguma*; Hel. *brudigomo*; O. H. G. *brutigomo*; Germ. *bräutigam*; Dan. *brudgom*; Swed. *brudgumme*; from *brúðr*, a *bride*, and *gumi*, a *man* =

Lat. *homo*; the Engl. inserts a spurious *r*, *bridegroom*]:—a 'bride's man', *bridegroom*; svá sem gumi er kallaðr í brúðför, Edda 107, Grág. i. 175, Nj. 25, Sturl. iii. 182, Ísl. ii. 250. COMPS: **brúðguma-reið**,

f. a 'bridegroom's ride'; at weddings the bridegroom, as the host, had to meet his guests (boðsmenn) a quarter of a mile from his house; here he entertained them in tents, where they remained and enjoyed themselves

till evening; when darkness began to set in, the party rode home in a procession drawn up two and two; this was called *brúðguma-reið*.

The last bridegroom's ride on record in Icel. was that of Eggert Olafsson, just a hundred years ago, at his wedding at Reykholt in the autumn of 1767 A. D. A minute description of this last Icel. b. exists in a MS. (in the possession of Maurer, in Munich). An interesting treatise upon the wedding feasts in Icel. in the Middle Ages, down to the 18th century, is among the Icel. MSS. in the Bodleian Library, no. 130.

**brúð-hjón**, n. pl. the *wedding pair*. **brúð-hvíla**, u, f. a *bridal bed* (*lectus nuptialis*), Bret.

**brúð-kaup** and **brúlaup**, n. a *wedding feast, bridal*; these two words are identical in sense, but different in etymology; **brúðkaup**, prop. *bride's bargain*, refers to the old notion, that marriage was a bargain or purchase, not that the bride was bought herself, but the word refers to the exchange of mundr (by the bridegroom) and heimanfylgja (by the bride's father), vide these words; hence the allit. phrase, mey mundi

keypt, and mundr and mey ('mund' and *maid*); again, **brúllaup**, [qs. *brúð-hlaup*, *bride's leap*, cp. Germ. *brautlauf*, M. H. G. *bräutlauf*, Swed. *bröllopp*, Dan. *bryllup*; Grimm mentions an A. S. *brydlop* (not found in Grein's Glossary or Bosworth's A. S. Dictionary); the full form *brúðhlaup* scarcely occurs in very old MSS., it is found in the Játv. S. MS. A. D. 1360, but only assimilated, Grág. i. 303, 311, l. 1] refers

either to the bride's journey = *brúðför*, or to some bridal procession on the wedding day, probably the first; but in fact both words are only used of the *wedding feast*, the Engl. 'bridal,' A. S. *bryd-eala*. At the wedding feast the contract, though agreed upon at the espousals (*festar*), was to be read; to make a lawful 'brúðkaup' there must be at least six guests—þá



er brullaup gert at lögum, ef lögráðandi fastnar konu, enda sé sex menn at brullaupi et fasta, ok gangi brúðguminn í ljósi í sama sæng konu, Grág. i. 175; *táða b.*, to fix the wedding day, Nj. 4; vera at brullaupi, Ld. 70; drekka b., to drink, i.e. bold, a wedding, 16, Fms. iv. 196; kona til b., Sturl. iii. 182; göra b., Fms. i. 150; göra b. til, to wed, Eg. 160, Landn. 243; veita b., Eb. 140: as to the time of wedding, vide Grág. i. 311.

COMPDS: brúðkaups-ferð, f. = brúðferð, Sturl. iii. 177. brúðkaups-görð, f. holding a wedding, Fz. 21, K. þ. K. 114, N. G. L. i. 16. brúðkaups-klæði, n. a wedding-garment, Matth. xxii. 11. brúðkaups-kostur, m. the cost of a wedding, D. N. iv. 174. brúðkaups-stefna, u, f. a wedding meeting, wedding feast, Nj. 40, Fms. ii. 49, vi. 395. brúðkaups-veizla, u, f. a wedding feast, Fms. vii. 278, ix. 345, Hkr. iii. 404. brúðkaups-vitni, n. a marriage-witness, Gpl. 224.

brúð-kona, u, f. a bridesmaid; hafi hann (viz. the bridegroom) brúðmenn, en hon (the bride) brúð-konur, N. G. L. i. 27; þá skal hann (the bridegroom) sitja millum brúðmanna, en hon (the bride) millum brúðkvenna, ii. 305.

brúð-maðr, m. a bridegroom's man, N. G. L. i. 27: collect. the bridesmen and bridesmaids when on a bride's journey, Grág. i. 436, Eg. 201, Rd. 270.

brúð-messa, u, f. the marriage-service, H. E. i. 527.

BRÚÐR, f., dat. acc. brúði; pl. brúðir: [Ulf. renders the Gr. *νύμφη* by *brups*, Matth. x. 35 (where the Gr. word means *nurus*); John iii. 29 (where it means *bride*) is lost in Ulf., but no doubt 'brups' was also used there; A. S. *bryde*; Engl. *bride*; O. H. G. *prut*; Germ. *bräut*; Dan.-Swed. *brud*]:—a bride; Germans use 'braut' in the sense of betrothed, but Icel. call a girl *festar-mey* (betrothed) from the espousal till she sets out for the wedding journey, when she becomes 'bride'; in mod. usage the word only applies to the wedding day; konur skipuðu pall, ok var brúðrin dópr, Nj. 11; sat Hallgerðr á palli, ok var brúðrin allkát, 18; var brúðrin í för með þeim, 50; brúðr sat á miðjum palli, en til annarrar handar þorgerðr dóttir hennar, 51; brúðr sat á miðjum pall ok þorlaug á aðra ok Geirlaug á aðra (the ladies' seat of honour was nearest to the bride on her right and left hand), Lv. 37; konur sátu á palli, ok sat Helga hin Fagra næst brúðinni, Isl. ii. 251.

β. in a wider sense, the bridesmaids (=brúðkonur) sitting on the 'bride's bench' are called *brides*; sat þá þorgerðr (Ed. and MSS. wrongly þór-halla) meðal brúða, then *Þorgerða was seated among the 'brides'*, i.e. on the bride's bench, being herself bride, Nj. 51; cp. also þkv. 25, hvar sátu 'brúðir' (acc. pl.) bita hvassara? Ans., sáka ek brúðir bita en breiðara: in poetry, girls, maids in general, Lex. Poët.: metaph. and theol., b. Guðs, b. Kristi—the church, H. E., Vidal., etc.

COMPDS: brúðar-bekkr, m. = brúðbekkr. brúðar-efni, n. a bride to be, bride-elect, Bárð. 175.

brúðar-gangr, m. the bridal procession; both the procession to and from the church (first the maids and women, then the ladies, and the bride, as the chief person, last); and again, the procession of the bride and ladies from the bride's room (brúðarhús) into the hall, where the men were assembled with the bridegroom. After grace had been said, both in the stofa, to the men, and in the bride's-bower, to the ladies, two dishes were served; a toast, called Heilags Anda skál or Heilags Anda minni (*Holy Ghost's toast*), perhaps a continuation of the heathen Bragarfull, was then given; at this signal the marshal (síðamaðr) went up to the bride's room and summoned the brides (ladies) to come down to the stofa and join the men; this was the second procession. The bride then sat on the bride's chair, and every one took his lady, and the feast went on in common. This custom is obsolete, but the word remains; a slow, stately walk, with an air of importance in measured steps, is called in Icel. a 'bride's walk,' like that of brides on a wedding day; [cp. Germ. *bräutgang*.] brúðar-hús, n. a bride's chamber, the room where the bride and ladies were seated at a wedding during the morning and the beginning of the wedding feast, 625. 167. brúðar-lín, n. the bride's veil; the bride was veiled during the wedding, and according to þkv. 19 she took the veil when she set out for the 'brúðför.' This was the only time in life when a woman was veiled, hence ganga und lín, to walk under veil, to be veiled, is synonymous with to wed, marry; giptu Karli, gékk hón und lín, Rm. 37; setjask und rípti, id., 20; bundu þeir þór þá brúðar lín, þkv. 191, 15; laut und lín, lysti at kyssa, þe (viz. the bridegroom) louted under the veil, him list to kiss, 27; Guðrún (the bride) sat innar á þverpalli, ok þar konur hjá henni, ok hafði lín á höfði, i.e. she sat wearing a veil, Ld. 296. brúðar-stóll, m. the bride's chair, N. G. L. i. 184.

BRÚK, n. dried heaps of sea-weed, Bs. i. 527, Sturl. ii. 69, Njarð. 380, Fms. vi. 376 (in a verse): metaph. big words, Grett. 101 C.

BRÚKA, að, [cp. Lat. *frūgi, frux, fructus, frui*; A. S. *brucan*; Germ. *brauchen*; Dan. *bruge*; Swed. *bruke*, borrowed from Germ.]:—to use, with acc., borrowed from Germ. through Dan.; it seems not to have come into use before the 17th century; it never occurs in the Icel. N. T., and even not in Pass.; in Vidalin (died A. D. 1720) it is used now and then; and at present, although used in common talk, it is avoided in writing. It is curious that the language has no special expression for to

use, Lat. *uti* (hafa, beita neyta, or other words indirectly bearing sense are used); derived forms—as brúkandi, brúkanligr, óbrúkanligr, adj. *unfit, useless*—are used, but sound ill. *brú f. use*, is preferred for brúk, n., Dan. *brug*=use, etc.

BRÚNN, f., old pl. brýnn, mod. brýr; the old form remains in phrase, bera e-m e-t á brýnn (qs. brýnn):—eye-brow (brá=eye-lid). xi. 274; kom (the blow) á brúnina, ok hljóp hón ofan fyrir augb. bindr upp brúnina, Þorst. St. 49; ór brúnum ofan nefðr, 368; skegg ok brýnn, Stj. 318; brá eðr brúna, Edda 109. reference to frames of mind; to lift the eye-brows denoting a able state; to drop them, a moody frame; in phrases, bregða í (brýnn?), to be amazed, v. bregða; lypta brúnum, to lift the eye to be glad, cheerful, Fs. 18; hóf þá upp brún (impers.), their cleared, Bs. i. 637, Eg. 55; síga lætr þú brýnn fyrir brár, cp. the to knit the brows, Hkv. Hjörv. 19; er hann sá at þórr lét síga bi ofan fyrir augun, Edda 28; hleypa brúnum, id., Eg. 305, henc brýnn, gláð; þung-brýnn, moody; brún-ölvi, id.; hafa brögð brúnum, to look uncanny, Band.; vera (so and so) undir brún at I look so and so, esp. in an uncanny sense, Nj. 55, Orkn. 284; bei e-t á brýnn (vide bera B. I. β), Greg. 51, Rd. 241.

II. m. the brow of a fell, moor, etc. (fjalls-brún, heidar-brún, veggiar-lis-brún, the edge of ice; á framanverðri brúnninni, efstu brúnninni, mountain edge, Sturl. i. 84: the first beam of day in the sky (dagslit brún af degi; lands-brún, the 'lands-brow,' i.e. the first sight mountain above the water.

COMPDS: brúna-bein, n. pl. the of the brow, Sturl. i. 180, Heidarv. S. (in a verse). brúna-π adj. heavy-browed, Eg. 304.

brúna-síðr, adj. having long overhanging brows, Eg. 304, v. l. brúna-skurðr, m. cutting the hair at across the brows (as in the later Roman time), Ld. 272.

BRÚN, f. a kind of stuff or tapestry (for. word), Vm. 24, 31, 146 Pm. 25, Bs. i. 762.

brúnaðr, adj. (dark) coloured, Fms. viii. 217, Sks. 286.

brún-áss, m. the wall-plate, i.e. the beam (áss) along the edge of the walls on which the cross-beams rest, Nj. 114, 202, Bs. i. 80.

brún-gras, n. 'brown-grass,' probably Iceland moss, Finnb. 21 = bröngrös, q. v. (?)

brún-hvítr, adj. white-browed, epithet of a fair lady, Hým. 8.

brún-klukka, u, f. 'brown-bell,' name of an insect found in stone pools, Eggert Itin. § 600.

brún-málóttir, adj. (a horse) of mouse-grey colour with a black down the back, Hrafn. 5.

BRÚNN, adj. [A. S. *brún*; Germ. *braun*], brown, Hkr. iii. 83; iii. 336; brún klæði, black dress, of the dress of a divine, Bs. i. 'svart' is never used of a horse, but brúnn, dark-brown, whereas is jarpr, Nj. 167, Grett. 122 A, Bs. i. 670, cp. Sturl. ii. 32; a black is called Brúnn, a mare Brúnka; dökk-brúnn, rauð-brúnn, dark-red-brown, etc. The word is not much in use.

brún-síðr, adj. = brúnasíðr, with overhanging brows, Þiðr. 179.

brún-ölvi, adj. a word spelt in different ways, found in about passages. brúnölfr, Bjarn. 62; brúnölvi, Fb. i. 186; brunvau 357; brúnölvi, Fms. xi. 114; brúnölfr, Jónsv. S. 32 (Ed. 1822) frowning, with a wolfish brow, look, [from brún and ölfr, a wolf.

BRÚSI, a, m. a buck, he-goat, Edda (Gl.): name of a giant, Fz. 214. In Norway (Ivar Aasen), a lock of hair on the forehead of a is called 'bruse.' In Icel. a. an earthen jar, to keep wine or sp. (cp. Scot. *greybeard*, Scott's Monastery, ch. 9), no doubt from being in the shape of a bearded head. This has given rise to the little poem of Hallgrím called Skeggkarlsvísur, Skyldir erum við Skeggkarle, a comparison between Man and Greybeard (Skeggkarl = jarle); cp. leir-brúsi = brúsi; flöt-brúsi, Hým. 26.

β. a bird, col. maximus, called so in the north of Icel., but else heimbrini, Egge § 556.

II. a pr. name of a man, Landn.

brúskr, m. a 'brush,' tuft of hair, crest of a helmet, etc.

brústeinn, m. pavement, Eb. 120.

bryðda, dd, [broddr]: to prick, point: a. to sharp or rough a in shoeing him, Hm. 89: to spit, pin, Sturl. iii. 85 C.

β. to the point; svá langt sem bænar-krossinn á Sævarlandi byrddir í Melshorni, of a view, just showing the point, Dipl. iii. 11: metaph. to torment, Str. 25; b. á illu, ójafnaði, to shew, utter, evil, injustice. to line a garment, (akin to bórð, bordi.)

brydding, f. lining, N. G. L. iii. no. 2 and 10, D. N., freq. in mod. bryðja, u, f. a sort of trough, Stj. 178. Gen. xxx. 38.

II. a woman, a bag, v. the following word.

BRYÐJA, bruddi, brutt, no doubt qs. brytja, prop. to chop with teeth, used of chewing biscuits or other hard brittle food; cp. prop. Ital. *rottà*, which is used in the very same sense, from Lat. *rump*.

bryðja comes from brjóta, brytja.

BRYGGJA, u, f. [v. brú, Scot. *brigg*], a pier, landing-stage, way, Eg. 75, 530, Hkr. ii. 11, Ld. 190, Fms. i. 158, ix. 478, 503, x. 100.

The piers were movable, and were carried about in trading ships; such phrases as, skjóta bryggjum (skut-bryggja), to shoot out the gan-



embarking or loading the ship. 2. seldom = *bridge*, D. I. i. 404.  
 English local names, Stanfurðu-bryggja, Lundúna-bryggja, Stamford-  
 ige, London-bryggja, Hkr., Fms. vi. COMPS: bryggju-búð, f.  
 ier-shop, N. G. L. iii. no. 49. bryggju-fótr, m. the head (end) of  
 ier, a cognom., Fms. bryggju-ker, n. a tub at the pier, Fms. x.  
 bryggju-lægi, n. a lying with the gangway shot out, Grág. i.  
 Hkr. ii. 213. bryggju-mangari, a, m. a 'bridge-monger', shop-  
 per at a landing-pier, N. G. L. iii. bryggju-sporðr, m. the end,  
 d of a pier, Grág. i. 92, Eg. 121, Fms. iv. 41.  
 ryn-brók, f. war-breeches, Sks. 405.  
 ryn-glöfi, a, m. a war-glove, gauntlet, N. G. L. i. 247, El., Karl., etc.  
 ryn-hattr and -hött, m. and -hetta, u, f. a war-bat, Al. 78, Karl.  
 239.  
 n-hosa, u, f. war-bose, greaves, Stj. 461, Sks. 405. I Sam. xvii. 6.  
 RYNJA, u, f. [Ulf. brynio; A. S. burn; Hel. bry-uto; O. H. G. brunja;  
 ad. brynja; Dan. brynje]—a coat of mail, in olden times woven of  
 s (hringa-brynja, ring-mail), hence in poetry called hring-skyrta, a  
 in-mail sark or sbirt, with epithets such as 'iron sewed, knit, woven',  
 the like, Lex. Poët.: the breast-plate, spanga-brynja (Fms. vii. 264, viii.  
 388), is of later date, viz. of the time of the Crusades and the following  
 s, vide Fms. i. 43, ii. 309, iv. 65, vi. 410, 411, vii. 45, 46, viii. 403.  
 137, v. l. etc. etc., Bs. i. 526, 528, 624. COMPS: brynju-bitr,  
 mail-biter, name of a sword, Sturl. brynju-bönd, n. pl. cords  
 fasten the b., Karl. brynju-hattr and -hetta = brynhattr.  
 nju-hálsbjörg, f. a hauber. brynju-hringr, m. the ring of a  
 of mail, Fas. i. 107. brynju-lauss, adj. without a coat of mail,  
 roered, Sturl. ii. 146, Fms. vi. 416 (in a verse). brynju-meistari,  
 a, smith of a b., N. G. L. ii. 246. brynju-rokkr, m. a coat  
 (m. rock) of mail, Karl.  
 ynja, að, to cover with a coat of mail, Róm. 219; mostly in part. pass.  
 njaðr, wearing a coat of mail, Fms. v. 161, Orkn. 148: reflex, to  
 on a coat of mail, El. 103.  
 yn-klungr, m. a sort of weapon, = Lat. *lupus*, Sks. 419.  
 yn-knifr, m. a war-knife, dirk, Sks. 406.  
 yn-kolla, u, f. = mid. Lat. *collare*, a collar of mail, Fms. viii. 404.  
 ynna, t, [brunnr], to water cattle, with dat. of the beasts; b. nautum,  
 da 163, Dropl. 34.  
 yn-stakkr, m. a mail-jacket, Fær. 110, Lv. 107.  
 yn-stúla, u, f. a mail-sleeve, Fms. ii. 323, viii. 387.  
 yn-tröll, n. a sort of balder, Ld. 148, Valla L. 208, Eg. 121, 122,  
 K. 170, Thom. 343, Stj. 461. I Sam. xvii. 7, where the translator  
 of the spear of Goliath—slíkt er nú kallat b.  
 yn-þvari, a, m. a sort of balder, probably synonymous to bryn-  
 defined in Eg. 285, Fas. iii. 387.  
 RYTI, old gen. brytja, mod. bryta, m. [A. S. brytta = villicus;  
 Dan. bryde], a steward, bailiff. This word occurs twice or thrice in  
 books, of the bailiffs, of private farms, Nj. 201, Þorf. S. Karl. 408,  
 47; also of the two bishops' bailiffs, Bs. i. 247, 477, 839, 848,  
 e bryti is inferior to ráðsmaðr, a steward, and denotes the head-  
 er in the bishop's homestead. In Denmark it was more in use,  
 treatise of N. M. Petersen ('Bonde og Bryde') upon the subject,  
 in Ann. for Nord. Oldk. 1847; even used in Denmark as a pr. name,  
 teuard, Stewart in the Brit. Isles, Hkr. i. 228; bryta eðr hinum  
 et manni er bær er staddr, Gpl. 428: the bryti was in Norway the  
 bondsman, their prælar, þjónn ok bryti, N. G. L. i. 70, 36.  
 rtyja, að, [brjóta-brotinn; A. S. bryttjan = to deal out], to chop, esp.  
 uthcher's meat, Ísl. ii. 337; svá brytju vér grísina, Sd. 163; b. búfé,  
 0, Stj. 411, Judg. xiv. 6 (as he would have 'rent' a kid); b. niðr, to  
 oun, as a carcass, Fms. vii. 123; b. mat, to chop meat, viii. 221.  
 rtjan, f. chopping, Grág. i. 148, 466.  
 rt-skálm, f. a chopper, Gisl. 80.  
 t-trog, n. a butcher's trough, Þryml. 3. 60.  
 na, d, [brin], to whet, sharpen, 'bring to an edge,' b. ljá, kníf, sverð,  
 et a scythe, knife, sword, Edda 48, Ísl. ii. 348, Fs. 62. β. naut, to  
 a boat or ship half a-shore, put her on the 'edge' of the sea-board;  
 p skipi, Nj. 19, Fs. 145, 147, Fms. viii. 333, v. l. 2. metaph.  
 on, incite, Al. 33.  
 na, u, f. whetting; mowers call 'brýna' the amount of mowing  
 before the scythe wants whetting again.  
 ni, a, u whetstone, Ísl. ii. 348, Fas. iii. 43, 44. 2. metaph.  
 (rendering of the Lat. *incitamenta gulae*), Róm. 306.  
 ning, f. a whetting, sharpening, esp. metaph. egging on, sharpening;  
 st górst um yör sonu mína, þurfi þér bryningina, Ld. 240; segir, at  
 þi þeir tekid bryningunni, Hkr. ii. 239.  
 nligr, adj. = brynn.

having such or such a brow, in compds, þung-brynn, létt-brynn, sam-  
 brynn, q. v.  
 bræða, dd, [bráð], to melt, Sks. 145; b. jökul, snjó, ís, Fms. iii. 180,  
 ix. 355, K. A. 6; b. lýsi, to make oil. 2. metaph. to hurry; nú  
 seinkaða ek, en þú bræddir heldr, I tarried, but you hurried, Dropl.  
 25. 3. [bráð, n.], to tar, pitch; b. hús, skip, timbr, kirkju, etc.,  
 Fms. i. 291, v. 331, Vm. 62, Eg. 90, N. G. L. ii. 247, Gpl. 81.  
 bræði, f. [bráðr], anger, ire, temper, Eluc. 41; í bræði, in a passion,  
 Fms. vii. 130, Pass. 8. 14; með bræði, with ire, Stj. 153. bræði-  
 mæli, n. pl. angry language, Sks. 25.  
 bræðrungr, u, f. [bróðir], a female first cousin, Grág. i. 346, Fms.  
 vii. 274, Post. 656 A. ii. 15.  
 bræðrungr, m. [bróðir], a first cousin (agnate), Grág. i. 171, ii. 172;  
 also = bræðrungr; hón var bræðrungr, she was first cousin, Ásnýjar, Grett.  
 87. COMPS: bræðrungr-barn, n. child of a first cousin, Gpl. 244.  
 bræðrungrs and bræðrungrs-baugr, m. the share of weregild due to  
 first cousins, N. G. L. i. 75, Grág. ii. 185.  
 brækja, u, f. a brackish, bad taste. brækir, m. a cognom., Landn.  
 bræklingar, m. pl. [brók], 'breechings', a nickname of the Irish,  
 Morkinsk. (Fr.)  
 brækta, t, [Dan. bræge; Ivar Aasen, brækja, brækta], to bleat; b. sem  
 geit, to bleat like a she-goat, Fbr. 212 (rare).  
 bræla, d, [Fr. brûler], to burn, in the allit. phrase, brenna ok bræla.  
 bræla, u, f. thick smoke and fire (= svæla).  
 brögðóttir, adj. [bragð], crafty, cunning, Eg. 283, Glúm. 379, Háv. 56.  
 brögðu-ligr, adj. cunning-looking, Mag. 7.  
 BRÓLTA, t, [bratt and bratta, Ivar Aasen], to tumble about (as a cow  
 in a bog), Ld. 328, Nj. 27, Jónsv. S. (Ed. 1824), p. 38 (breytli); Fms. xi.  
 129 has a false reading breysti. brólt, n. a tumbling about.  
 brórr, m. [A. S. brær], a briar, Haustl. 14; the explanation given in  
 Lex. Poët. is scarcely right.  
 BRÖSK, n. a noise, crackling, Eb. 97 new Ed. note 1.  
 bróstuliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), in the phrase, láta b., to brag, Sturl. i.  
 140 C, [cp. braska = to twist, Ivar Aasen.]  
 budda, u, f. a purse, (mod.)  
 BUÐKR, bauðkr, Art. 7, mod. contr. baukr, m. [a for. word  
 derived from Gr. ἀνοθήκη; mid. Lat. apotheca; Ital. bottega; Fr. bou-  
 tique; O. H. G. buttick; mod. Germ. böttich; hence Germ. bötteber,  
 Dan. bødker, mod. Icel. beykir = a cooper]—a box, originally a box to  
 keep herbs and balsams in; tvá buðka með balsamum, Bs. i. 872, Mar.  
 43; buðkr nokkurr er húsfreyja átti, Glúm. 378, Stj. 215; Bauka-  
 Jón, Píllbox-John, was a nickname given to a bishop in Icel. for having  
 made money by dealing in medicine-boxes; kólluðu óvinir hans hann  
 Bauka-Jón, sögðu hann hafa selt í smá-baukum, þat er hann léti sem  
 væri dýrindi nokkur, Espol. Árb. 1685; hence prob. bauka, q. v.  
 COMPD: bauka-gröss, n. pl. herbs kept in a box, Str.  
 buðlungr, m. a king, poët., Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët.  
 buffeit, n. [Engl. buffet], a buffet, Gisl. 27.  
 buffeita, tt, (for. word), to buffet, Bær. 20, Mar. 60.  
 buga, að, to bow; in fishing for trout with nets people in Icel. say,  
 buga fyrir, to draw the net round; but mostly used metaph. and in  
 compds, yfir-buga, to bow down, subdue; 3rd pers. pret. reflex. bugusk,  
 from an obsolete strong verb bjúga, baug, occurs in Eyvind, bugusk álmar,  
 bows were bent, Fms. i. 49.  
 bugða, u, f. a bow or bent, of a serpent's coil.  
 BUGR, m. pl. ix, a bowing, winding; so Icel. call the bight or bend of  
 a river, brook, creek, or the like; renna í bugum, to flow in bights,  
 hence ár-bugr, lækjar-bugr: the bight (inside) of a ring, finger, bow-string,  
 etc.; í bug hringinum, Eg. 306; b. fingranna, Sturl. i. 189; gripa í bug  
 snærum, poët. to grip the bight of the bow-string, Jd. 27: the scythe  
 has þjó-bugr, q. v.: the concave side of the sails, sú af landi í bug allra  
 seglanna, Fms. vii. 94: a curve, disorder, of a line of men or ships (in  
 battle), rétta þann bug, er á var orðinn flotanum, i. 174; hence the  
 phrase, aka e-m á bug, vide aka; vinda (góra) bráða-bug að e-u, to make  
 baste, Grett. 98 A: á bug, Scot. abeigh (aloof), Úlf. 3. 27; mein-bugir,  
 impediments. β. convexity; b. jarðar, Rb. 468, unusual in this sense.  
 bugt, n. bowing, servile homage: bugta, að, to make many bows,  
 Snót 163. β. a bight, bay, Dan. bugt (for. and rare). γ. [boughtes,  
 Spencer] = bugða, Fms. iii. 190, or false reading = beit (?).  
 BUKKR, m. [A. S. bucca; Engl. buck; Germ. bock; Swed.-Dan.  
 bukk; cp. bokki]—a be-goat, rare; hafir is the common word, Stj. 177,  
 O. H. 15: = Lat. aries, a battering ram, Al. 89. COMPS: bukka-  
 blöð, n. the blood of be-goats, 544. 39. bukka-skinn, n. the skin  
 of be-goats, Sks. 184. bukka-vara, u, f. id., Bs. ii. 177, Sks. 184.  
 bukk-ram, n. a buck-ram, ram, Vm. 124, Dipl. iii. 4 (a for. word).  
 COMPD: bukkrams-hökull, m. the scapular of a ram, Vm. 70.  
 BUKL, n. [mid. Lat. bucula], the boss of a shield, Al. 40, (a for. word).  
 buklari, a, m. [Fr. bouclier], a buckler, shield, Sks. 374, Eg. 202,  
 Fms. viii. 170, 317, ix. 533, Fas. i. 179, Sturl. ii. 44, 221, etc. COMPS:  
 buklara-bóla, u, f. the boss of a buckler, Sturl. i. 196. buklara-



**bullá**, *ad*, to boil up; *b*. og sjóða; *cp.* Lat. *ebullire*: metaph. to chat, talk nonsense, and **bull**, *n.* nonsense;—all mod.

**bullá**, *u*, *f.* the shaft in a churn or pump. **bullu-fótr**, *m.* a pr. name, *Grett.* **bulungr**, *m.*, pronounced *buðlungr*, [bolr, bulr], a pile of logs, fire-wood, *Stj.* 593, Ísl. ii. 417.

**bumba**, *u*, *f.* [onomatopoeitic, *cp.* Engl. *bomb*, to boom, etc.], a drum, *Stj.* 289, *Sks.*, Al., Karl., Fas. iii, etc. 2. the belly of a tub, kettle, or any big jar; *ketil-bumba*, *Od.* viii. 436.

**BUNÁ**, *u*, *f.* [akin to *ben*], a stream of purling water; *lækjar-buna*, *vatns-buna*: **bunu-lækr**, *m.* a purling brook, *Jónas* 137; *blóð-buna* = *blóðhogi*. 2. one with the stocking hanging down his leg, ungartered; a cognom. (*Björn buna*), *Landn.*

**buna**, *ad*, to gush out, of blood, water-spring, etc.

**BUNDIN**, *n.*, mod. *byndini*, *Pass.* 17, 27, [binda], a sheaf, bundle, *Stj.* 192. *Gen.* xxxvii. 7, *Greg.* 40; *korn-bundin*, a sheaf of corn, *Blanda MS.*

**bunga**, *u*, *f.* elevation, convexity.

**bunki**, *a*, *m.* a heap, pile, *v.* búlki.

**bunungr**, *m.* a sort of whale, *Edda* (Gl.)

**burdeiga**, *ad*, (a for. word; *vide* *bur*), to tilt, þiðr.

**BURÐR**, *ar*, *m.* pl. *ir*, [Engl. *birth*; *Hel.* *giburð*; *Germ.* *geburt*; *cp.* *bera* A. II.] = *birth*, esp. of the birth of Christ; *frá Guðs*, *Drottins*, *Krists* *burði*, *Bs.* i. 112, 145, 158, 173; *frá hingað-burði Christi*, *id.*, 64, 75, 79, 85; *til burðar Christi*, *Rb.* 84: of men, *sótt burðar* = *jóðsótt*, *labours*, *K. A.* 104. 2. of domestic animals, *calving*, *lambling*, hence *sauð-burðr*, the *lambling-time*; þeim kúm er bezt búast til *burðar*, *Bs.* i. 194.

3. *birth*, the thing born, an embryo; 'Fillinn gengr tvö ár með *burðinum*, *Stj.* 70; at þær (viz. the ewes) skyldi sinn *burð* geta, 178; *fæða* sinn *burð*, 97; með konum leysisk *burðr* (abort), *Bs.* i. 796. 4. in pl. *birth*, *extraction*; *heiðinn* at *burðum* (*MS.* sing.), *beaten* by *birth*, *Ver.* 40; *burðir* ok ætt, *kíub* and *kin*, *Fms.* i. 83; er ekki er til *Noregs* kominn fyrir *burða* sakir, ix. 389; Hákon jarl hafði *burði* til þess, at halda föðureið sinni, ok hafa jarlsnafn, i. 223; þykkjunn ek hafa til þess *burði* ok franda styrk, *Eg.* 474; hence in mod. usage *burðir* means one's 'physique,' strength; *burðamaðr* mikill, a mighty strong man; hafa litla *burði*, to have little strength; *yfir-burðir*, superior strength (*cp.* *bera* *yfir*), and *afburðir*, *q. v.*

II. the bearing of limbs, body; *lima-burðr*, *fóta-burðr*, *höfuð-burðr*.

III. [bera C], the compds at-*burðr*, við-*burðr*, til-*burðr*, *bap*, accident; fyrir-*burðr*, vision.

IV. answering to *bera* A. I, *vide* *byrðr*, and compds like á-*burðr*.

β. saman-*burðr*, comparison. COMPS: *burða-munr*, *m.* distance of birth, *Fs.* 125.

*burðar-dagr*, *m.* a birthday, *Hom.* 106; *b.* *Mariu*, the nativity of the Virgin Mary, *Rb.* 8.

*burðar-maðr*, *m.* a bearer, *Fms.* i. 271.

*burðar-sveinn*, *m.* an errand-boy, *Fms.* vii. 222. *burðar-tími*, *a*, *m.* birth-time, *Stj.* 97; *natal bour*, 101.

*burðungr*, *adj.* [*Germ.* *ge-bürtig*], of high birth, *Grett.* 161 A, *Stj.* 238 (unclass.)

**burgeiss**, *m.* [*Fr.* *bourgeois*; *Chaucer burgeis*; a for. word, of Teut. origin, from *burg*] = a *burgess*, *Fas.* iii. 358: in mod. usage, a big man.

**buris**, *m.* (a for. word), *borax*, *N. G. L.* iii.

**burkni**, *a*, *m.* [*Scot.* *bracken* or *breckan*, *cp.* Engl. *brake*], the common fern, *Hjalt.*

**BURR**, *m.*, *gen.* *ar*, pl. *ir*, a son, akin to *bera* and *barn*, but poet., being used in prose only in allit. phrases such as, *eigi buri við bónda sínum*, *Stj.* 428; sem *burr* eðr *bróðir*, *Fms.* xi. 75; áttu börn og *buru* (*acc.* pl.) grófu rætr og *muru* is a standing peroration of Icel. nursery tales, Ísl. þjóðs. ii. 319, *vide* *Lex.* Poët.: else in prose only used in the weak form in the compd words *tví-burr*, *twins*; *þrí-buri*, *three* at a birth, (in modern statistics even *fleir-buri*.)

**BURST**, *f.* I. [*A. S.* *byrst*; *Germ.* *borste*; *Swed.* *bösta*], a bristle, *Hb.* (1865) 22; but also of a hog's back and bristles, *Edda* 70; *cp.* *Gullinbursti*, *Gold-bristle*, the mythical hog of the god Frey; *Fas.* i. 532 (of the sómagöltr, the sacred bog); *Fms.* v. 165: the phrase, *draga bust* ok nefi e-m, to draw a bristle out of one's nose, to cheat, *gull* one, *Ölk.* 36, does not occur anywhere else that we know of; the Engl. say, 'to lead one by the nose,' in much the same sense.

II. metaph. the gable of a bouse (*hús-burst*), *Hkr.* iii. 14 (of a shrine), *Mar.* 106, *Konr.* 57; og gogginn á bustinni brynir (of a raven sitting on the top of a house and whetting his bill), *Sig.* Breiðfjörð. COMPS: *bursta-kollr*, *m.* bristle-scalp, a nickname, *Nj.* 181.

*burstar-hár*, *n.* bristly hair, *Fas.* i. 105.

*bursti*, *a*, *m.* a brush, *Dipl.* v. 18:—from *bursta*, *ad*, to brush.

*burst-igull*, *m.* a hedge-hog, *Thom.* 145, 147; *vide* *bjarnigull*.

**BURT**, *v.* brott-

**BURT**, [*Ital.* *bagordo*; *Fr.* *bobour*; *bord* in *Chaucer*; *vide* *Du Cange* s. v. *bobordicum*], in the phrase, *riða burt*, to ride a tilt; hence *Burtreið*, *f.* a tilt, tournament, *Bær.* 17, *Fas.* ii. 295, *Karl.*, *þiðr*, etc.; freq. in romances. COMPS: *burtreiðar-maðr*, *m.* a tilter, *Mag.* 8, *Fas.* iii. 241.

*burtreiðar-vápn*, *n.* a tilt-weapon, *Fas.* ii. 281.

*burtstöng*, *f.* a lance for tilting, *Mag.* 8, *Fas.* iii. 369, *Karl.*, etc.

*busti*, *a*, *m.* a bad, clumsy knife.

**BUSSEL**, *n.* (a for. word), a cask, *busbel*, *Art.* 90.

**BUSTL**, *n.* *bustle*, Ísl. ii. 59, *Snót* 217; of a fish splashing water, *Bb.* 2, 28: *bustla*, *ad*, to bustle, splash about in the water.

**BUTTR** and *butraldi*, a cognom., *Dipl.* v. 26, *Fbr.*: short, *cp.* *Dan.* *butted*.

**BUZA**, *u*, *f.* [a for. word; mid. Lat. *bussa*; O. H. G. *buzo*; *I.* *buise*; Engl. *berring-buss*], a sort of merchant-ship, *Fms.* vii. 289, ix. 425; freq. in the Ann. of the 14th century; it occurs first A. D. then 1299: in the 14th century, during the Hanseatic trade with nearly every ship was called *buza*, *vide* *Ann.* COMPD: *buzu-æ*

**BÚ**, *n.* [*Hel.* *bú* = *domicilium*; O. H. G. *bú*; mod. *Germ.* *bau* = *cultivation*; *Hel.* also uses *beo* or *beu*, = *seges*, *cp.* also *Teut.* *bouat* = *in* *Schmeller Heliand Glossary*—the root of this word will be more closely under the radical form *búa*; here it is sufficient to note that 'bú' is an apocope form, *qs.* 'bug' or 'bugg'; the root remains unaltered in the branch to which Icel. *bygg*, *byggja*, and other belong] = a bouse; *bú* and *bæ* (*byr*) are twins from the same root (the *bæ* is the bouse, bú the household; the Gr. *oikos* (*foikos*) em both; þeir eta upp bú mitt, *Od.* i. 251; *biðla* til móður minnar og bú hennar, 248; bú mitt er á förum, iv. 318; *gott bú*, ix. 35; upp bú hans bótalaust, xvi. 431; svo hann er fær um að veita forstöðu, xix. 161; hús og bújörð, og góðan kvennkost, xiv. 64. *Prose Translation* by Egilsson. In the Northern countries 'bú' is the notion of living upon the produce of the earth; in Norway and Icel. that of living on the 'milk' (*málnyta*) of kine, ewes, or sheep: *er bú*, er maðr hefir málnytan smala, it is 'bú' if a man has a pig stock, *Grág.* i. 158; the old Hm. says, a 'bú,' however small it better to have than not to have; and then explains, 'though the but two she-goats and a cottage thatched with shingle, yet it is than begging'; Icel. saying, *sveltur sauðlaust bú*, i. e. a sheepless starves: 'bú' also means the stores and stock of a household; *göra reisa bú*, to set up in life, have one's own bearing, *Bs.* i. 127, *Bb.* 1; *Sturl.* i. 197, *Eb.* 40; *breðga bú*, to give up farming or household við bú, to take to a farm, *Sturl.* i. 198; *eiga bú* við e-n, to have household with one, 200; *ráðask* til bú, id.; *fara bú*, to remove household, *flit*, 225; *hafa bú*, *hafa rausnar-bú*, 226; *eiga bú*, iii. 137: allit. phrases, *börn* og *bú*, *Bs.* ii. 498; *bóndi* er bú-stólpi, landstólpi, the 'bóndi' is the stay of the 'bú,' the 'bú' is the stay land; *búa bú* sínu, *Fas.* iii. 312; *búa úmeðgar-búi*, to have a heavy bold (many children), *K. þ. K.* 90; *hafa kyr* ok ær á bú, *Nj.* 236: keeping, in the phrase, *eiga einkis í bú* at *biðja*, to have plenty of ever. *Bs.* i. 131, 132; bæði þarf í búit mjöl ok skreið, *Nj.* 18: bome, reið *Hrútr* heim til bú síns, 4; á bú, *adv.* at home, *Fms.* iv. 251, 82.

2. estates; *konungs-bú*, royal demesnes; þar er bú hennar, *Eg.* 42, *Landn.* 124, *fara milli bú* sinna, to go from one to another, id.; *eiga bú*, to own an estate.

3. the stock in a farm *sumir lágu úti á fjöllum með bú sín*, *Sturl.* iii. 75; *drepa niðr bú*, to kill or destroy one's stock, *Fms.* ix. 473, 1.

COMPS: *bús-afleifar*, *f.* pl. remains of stores, *Grág.* i. 299.

*búhlutir*, *m.* pl. implements of husbandry, *Grág.* i. 200, 220, 221.

ii. 14, *Bs.* i. D. I. (freq.) *bús-efni*, *n.* pl. household goods, *Stj.* 197.

*bús-far*, *n.* = *búfar*, *Bs.* i. 477.

*bús-forráð*, *n.* pl. management of household affairs, *Sturl.* i. 131, *Grett.* 107.

*bús-gagn*, *n.* pl. the state, condition of a 'bú,' *Fas.* i. 105.

*bús-hlutir* = *búsúhlutir*, *Hrafn.* 22.

*bús-hægindi*, *n.* pl. a movable income derived from a 'bú,' *Bs.* i. 688, *Hrafn.* 22.

*bús-movables* of a household, *Grág.* ii. 339 A, 249, where *bús* is obsolete and dubious word.

*bús-tilakipan*, *f.* the settling of a household, *Fms.* ii. 68.

*bús-umsvif*, *n.* pl. the care, troubles of a business, *Band.* ii.

*bús-umsýsla*, *u*, *f.* the management of a 'bú,' *Stj.* 22, *Eg.* 333, 334, *Band.* i. c.

**BÚA**, *pret.* sing. *bjó*, 2nd pers. *bjótt*, mod. *bjóst*; plur. *bjoggu*, and mod. *bjuggu*, or even *buggu*; sup. *búit*, *búit*, and (rarely) *búð*; part. *búinn*; pret. subj. *bjöggi*, mod. *bygg* or *bjyggi*; pres. indic. *bý*; *pl.* *búm*, mod. *búum*: reflex. forms *býsk* or *býst*, *bjósk* or *bjúgusk*, *búisk*, etc.: poet. forms with suffixed negative *bjó-at*, *Skv.* an obsolete pret. *bjoggi* = *bjó*, *Fms.* ix. 440 (in a verse); *bjó*, *bjósk*, *Hom.* 118. [*Búa* is originally a reduplicated and contract form answering to Goth. *búan*, of which the pret. may have been *būen* by *búan* *UIF.* renders Gr. *οικεῖν*, *κατοικεῖν*; *Hel.* *búan* = *habitare*; *bauen*; *Swed.* and *Dan.* *bo*. The Icel. distinguishes between strong neut. and originally redupl. verb *búa*, and the transit. *byggja*, *q. v.*: *búa* seems to be kindred to Gr. *φύω*, *ἐφύω* (*cp.* *bbū*, *bbavāmi*, *Lat.* *fuī*); *byggja* to *Lat.* *facio*, *cp.* *Swed.* *Dan.* *bygge*, *Scot.* and *North.* *E.* to 'big,' i. e. to build; *cp.* *Lat.* *aedificare* *care*: again, the coincidence in sense with the Gr. *οἶκος*, *οἶκος* *vicius*, is no less striking, *cp.* the references s. v. *bú* above. *Búa* root word, is one of the most interesting words in the Scand. tongue. *bú*, *bær*, *bygg*, *bygd*, *byggja*, etc., all belong to this family: it survives in the North E. word to 'big' in the *Germ.* *bauen* (to till), and



A. NEUTER, *to live, abide, dwell*, = Gr. *οἰκῆναι*, Lat. *habitare*; *þú synd sem í mér býr*, Rom. vii. 17, 20; *í mér, þat er í mínu holdi*, *þú ert ekki gott*, 18; hann sem býr í ljósinu, 1 Tim. vi. 16; fyrir Heilagan Anda sem í oss býr, 2 Tim. i. 14; Látið Chrísts orð ríkleiga búa meðal þóar, Col. iii. 16; þá trú... sem áðr býr bjó í þinni ömmu Loide, 2 Tim. i. 5; þat hit góða sem í oss býr, 14; hann sem býr í ljósinu, þar einginn kann til að komast, 1 Tim. vi. 16; hence *íbúð, living in*, etc.; in many of those passages some Edd. of N. T. use *byggja*, but *búa* suits better: of a temporary abode, hann bjó í tjöldum, *be abode in tents*, Fms. x. 413.

2. a naut. term; þeir bjuggu þar um nóttina, *they stayed, cast anchor during the night*, Fms. vii. 3; on board ship, *to have one's berth*, sá maðr bjó á skipi næst Haraldi er hét Loðinn, 166; lengi maðr skyldi búa á þessu skipi yngri en tvítugt, x. 321.

3. *to live together as man and wife*; henni hagar að b. við hann, 1 Cor. vii. 1; hagar honum hjá henni að b., 13; b. með húsfrið sinni, Stj. 47; b. 14; Helgi prestir bjó við konu þá, er þórdís hét (of concubinage), Sturl. i. 141; but búa saman, of wedded life, K. A. 134.

4. b. fyrir, *to be present in the place*; at Selpörir muni fyrir b. í hverju holti, Fms. iv. 160; recipr., sjór ok skógr bjoggusk í grend, Skálda 202, Baruch. 5. sp. (v. bú) *to have a household*, cattle, sheep, and milk; hence búandi, ándi, bær, and bú; búa við málnytu (*milk*), ok hafa kýr ok ær at bú, 14, 236, Grág. i. 168, 335; b. búí (dat.), 153, K. Þ. K. 90; búa búí sinnu, *'big one's ain biggin', have one's own homestead*.

β. absol., meðan þú vilt b., *so long as thou wilt keep bouse*, Hrafn. 9; b. vel, illa, *to be a good (bad) housekeeper*; vænt er að kunna vel að búa, Bb. 3. 1; Salomon óngur kunni að b., 100; fara að b., *to begin housekeeping*, 2. 6; b. á jörðu, *to keep a farm*, gefa þeim óðul sín er á bjoggu, Fms. i. 21.

γ. þá á..., at..., í..., with the name of the place added, *to live at or in place*; hann bjó á Velli (the farm) á Rangárvöllum (the county), Nj. 1; Óskuldr bjó á Höskuldstöðum, 2; hann bjó at Varmalæk, 22; hann bjó undir Felli, 16; Gunnarr bjó at Hlíðarenda, 29; Njáll bjó at Bergþórs-  
valli, 30, 38, 147, 162, 164, 173, 174, 213, Landn. 39-41, in numberless passages; Eb., Ld., Eg., Sturl., Bs., Ísl. ii, etc. (very freq.); also b. þrósti, skipi, huga e-m, *to be, dwell in one's mind*, with the notion of noted conviction or determination, þess hins mikla áhuga, er þér býr í gjósti, Fms. iv. 80; því er mér hefir lengi í skipi búit, 78; ekki muntu farnask fyrir mér, veit ek hvat í býr skipinu, Lv. 16.

II. *to brood over hidden schemes, designs, resentment, or the like*; þú um hverfan hug, *to be of a fickle mind*, Skv. 3. 39; b. eigi um heilt, *to brood over something against one, to be insincere*, Fms. xi. 365; b. um koll, *to brood over some deceit*, id.; b. um grun, *to be suspicious*, ii. 87; i. good sense, b. um eitt lundni, *to be of one mind*, Jb. 17; b. um þrek, *to have a bold heart*, Lex. Poët. 2. b. í or undir e-u, *to be at the bottom of a thing*; en í þessu vináttu merki bjoggu enn fleiri hlutir, Ó. H. 125; þat býr í þokunni (a proverb), *many things bide in the mist*; en þat b. best undir ferð Áka, at..., Fms. xi. 45; þóttusk eigi vita hvat undir lyndi b., Nj. 62; b. yfir e-u, *to brood over something, conceal*; (ornrinn) þú yfir eitri, i. e. *the snake was venomous*, Fms. vi. 351; the saying, lítill tíkur býr fyrir miklu viti, *little bulk bides much evil*, Al.; b. yfir flærð ok ólum, *to brood over falsehood and deceit*, id.; b. yfir brögðum, Fas. i. 90; b. undir, við e-t, *to live under or with a thing, to bide, put up with*; iga undir slíkum ofsa at b., *to have to put up with such insolence*, Fms. xi. 48; at hart mun þykkja undir at b., Nj. 90, 101; ok mun eigi við þat sega b., i. e. *it will be too hard to bide*, 164; því at bændr máttu eigi iðt hitt b., Fms. xi. 224.

III. in a half active sense; b. at e-u, r b. e-u (with dat.), *to treat*; þeir höfðu spurt hvern veg þórlfr hafði viti at herbergjum þeirra, þow *Tb. had used their premises*, Eg. 85; þeir bjuggu búi sem þeim líkadi (where with dat.), i. e. *they treated it recklessly*, is. i. 544; Haraldr jarl fór til bús Sveins, ok bjó þá heldr úspakliga fornum hans, Orkn. 424 (in all passages in bad sense): búa vel saman, *to live well together, be friendly*, Fms. xi. 312; hence sam-búð, *living together*; b. við e-n, *to treat one so and so*; sárt býr þú við mik, þóra, *thou treatest me sorely*, vii. 203.

B. ACTIVE, *to make ready*: the sense and form here reminds one of the Gr. *ποιεῖν*: [this sense is much used in Old Engl., esp. the art. bone, boom, or boun, ready, ('boun to go,' Chaucer, etc.); in later Engl. 'boun' was corrupted into 'bound', in such naut. phrases as *bound or a port*, etc.: from this part the ballad writers formed a fresh verb, *o boun*, 'busk ye, boun ye,' 'busk' is a remnant of the old reflex. búask, see Dasent, Burnt Njal, pref. xvi. note, and cp. below III.] I. *to make ready*, 'boun,' for a journey; b. ferð, for sína; and as a naut. term, *to skip, to make ready for sea*; bjoggu þeir ferð sína, Fms. ix. 453; en er þeir vóru búnir, Nj. 122; ok vóru þá mjök brott búnir, they were 'boun' for sea, Fms. vii. 101; bjó hann skip sitt, Nj. 128; en skip er brotið, vát at eigi er í för búanda á því sumri, i. e. *ship unfit to go to sea*, Grág. 92; b. sik til göngu, *to be 'boun' for a walk*, Ld. 46; b. sik at keyra, *to make one ready for...*, Nj. 91.

β. as a law term, b. sök, mál, or dding til, b. til sök, mál á hendr e-m, *to take out a summons against one, egm a lawsuit*; b. mál í dóm, of the preliminaries to a lawsuit, hence búatiliðungr, in numberless cases in the Grágás and Sagas. γ. gene-

rally *to prepare, make*; b. smyrsl, *to make ointments*, Rb. 82. 2. = Old Engl. *to boun*, i. e. *to dress, equip*; b. silk, *to dress*; svá búinn, so dressed, Fms. xi. 272; hence búningr, *dress* (freq.); vel búinn, well-dressed, Nj. 3. Ísl. ii. 434; spari-búinn, in holiday dress; illa búinn, ill-dressed; síðan bjó hon bana sem hon kunni, she dressed her as well as she could, Finnþ. 258; b. beð, rekkjur, *to make a bed*, Eg. 236; b. upp hvlur, id., Nj. 168; b. öndvegi, hús, *to make a big seat, dress a bouse for a feast*, 175. (hús-búnaðr, hús-búningr, *tapestry*); búa borð, *to dress the table*, (borð búnaðr, *table-service*); b. stofu, Fms. iv. 75.

β. búa til veizlu, *to make 'boun' (prepare) for a feast*, Eg. 38, Fms. vii. 307; b. til seyðis, *to make the fire 'boun' for cooking*, Nj. 199; b. til vetrsetu, *to make 'boun' for a winter abode*, Fms. x. 42; til-búa, and fyrir-b., *to prepare*; eg fer héðan að til-b. yðr stað, John xiv. 3; eignist það ríki sem yðr var til-búit frá upphafi valdar, Matth. xxv. 34.

γ. b. um e-t, in mod. use with the notion of *packing up, to make into a bundle*, of parcels, letters, etc.; hence um-búningr and um-búðr, *a packing, packing-cover*; b. um rúm, hvílu, *to make a bed*; búa um e-n, *to make one's bed*; var búit um þá þórodd í seti, ok lögðusk þeir til svefns, *Tb.'s bed was made on the benches, and they went to sleep*, Ó. H. 153; skaltú nú sjá hvar vit leggumk niðr, ok hversu ek bý um okkr (of the dying Njal), Nj. 201; er mér sagt at hann hafi illa um búit, of a dead body, 51; þeir höfðu (svá) um sik búit (they had covered themselves so) at þá mátti eigi sjá, 261; kváðu nú Guðrúnu eiga at búa um rauða skör Bolla, said that G. would have to comb B.'s (her husband's) bloody beard, Ld. 244; búa svá um at aldri mátti vökna, *pack it up so that it cannot get wet*, Fms. vii. 225; þórlfr lét setja upp skip ok búa, *he had the ship laid up and fenced it round* (for the winter), Eg. 199; b. um andvirki, *to fence and thatch bay-ricks*, Grág. ii. 335: metaph. *to manage, preserve a thing*, Fms. ix. 52; aumlega búinn, in a piteous state, Hom. 115.

3. *to ornament*, esp. with metals or artificial work of any kind, of clothes laced with gold; kyrtill hlaðbúinn, Ísl. ii. 434, Nj. 48, Vm. 129; of gloves, B. K. 84; of a belt with stones or artificial work, Fms. xi. 271; of a drinking-horn, D. N. (Fr.); but esp. of a weapon, sword, or the like, enamelled with gold or silver (gull-búinn, silfr-búinn); búinn gulli ok silfri, Fms. i. 15; búinn knífr, xi. 271; vápn búit mjök, much ornamented, ii. 255, iv. 77, 130, Eb. 226, 228.

β. part., búinn at e-u, or vel búinn, metaph. *endowed with, well endowed*; at flestum í þróttum vel búinn, Nj. 61, Fms. x. 295; at að vel búinn, wealthy, 410; vel búinn at hreysti ok allri atgervi, Eg. 82; bezt at viti búinn, Fms. xi. 51.

II. particular use of the part. pass. 'boun,' ready, willing; margir munu búnir at kaupna, ready, willing to buy, Fms. vi. 218; hann kváðsk þess fyrir löngu búinn, Ld. 66, Fms. iii. 123; nefna váttu at þeir eru búnir (ready) at leysa kvíð þann af hendi, Grág. i. 54; vóru allir til þess búnir, Fms. xi. 360; compar., engir menn syna sik búnari (more willing) til liðveizlu, Sturl. i. 103; the allit. phrase, vera boðinn og búinn til e-s, vide bjóða, VI: denoting fitted, adapted, ek em gamall, ok líttr b. at (little fit) to hefna sona minna, Nj. 200; þótt ek sé verr til b. en hann fyrir vanheilsu sakir, Fms. vii. 275; eiga við búit (mod. vera við búinn), *to keep oneself ready, to be on one's guard*, Bs. i. 537.

2. on the point of doing, about to do so and so; hann var búinn til falls, he was just about to tumble, Fms. x. 314; en áðr þeir kómu var búit til hins mesta váða, ix. 444, v. l. β. neut. búit is used almost adverbially, on the point of, just about to; ok búit við skipbrott, Ísl. ii. 245; búit við váða miklum, Fms. ix. 310; sagði at þá var búit við geig mikinn með þeim feðgum, Eg. 158: this is rare and obsolete in mod. usage; and the Icel. now say, liggja við mér lá við að detta, where an old writer would have said, ek var búinn at detta; the sense would else be ambiguous, as búinn, vera búinn, in mod. usage means *to have done*; ég er búinn að éta, I have done eating; vera búinn að e-u (a work, business of any kind), *to have done with it*; also absol., eg er búinn, I have done; thus c. g. vera b. að kaupna, fyrir löngu b., b. at græða, leysa, etc., in mod. sense means *to have done, done long ago*; only by adding prepp. við, til (vera við búinn, til búinn) the part. resumes its old sense: on the other hand, búinn in the sense of *having done* hardly ever occurs in old writers.

γ. búit (búit) is even used adverbially = may be, may happen; with subj. with or without 'at,' búit, svá sé til atlað, may be, it will come so to happen, Nj. 114; búit, dragi til þess sem vera vill, 185; búit, eigi fari fjarri því sem þú gæzt til, id., Ed. Johns. 508, note c; búit, svá þykki sem ek grípa gulli við þá, 9, note 3; búit, eigi hendi hann sík úgípta annat sinn, 42; búit, ek láta annars víti at varnað verða, 106; búit, vér þurfim enn hlífanna, Sturl. ii. 137 (vellum MSS.; um rið, Ed., quite without sense), cp. also Eb. 27 new Ed.: in mod. usage it is freq. to say, það er búit, vel búit, albúit, etc., it is likely, most likely that...

δ. svá búit, adverbially, and prond. as if one word, as matters stand, or even temp. at present, as yet; eigi mun hlyða svá búit, i. e. *it will not do 'so done', i. e. something else must be done*, Eg. 507; eigi munu þér fá at unnit svá búit, i. e. *not as yet*, Fms. vii. 270; stendr þar nú svá búit (i. e. unchanged), um hríð, xi. 81; en þerjask eigi svo búit, not fight as yet, Nj. 229; segja Eyjólf til svá búins, they tell Eyolf the state of things, viz. that nothing had been done, Gisl. 41; þeir skildu við svá búit; þeir lögðu frá við svá búit, implying 'vain effort,' Germ. 'unverrichteter Sache,'



Ísl. ii, Hkr. i. 340: at svá búnu, adverbially, *as yet, at present*; hann kvaðsk eigi fýsask til Íslands at svá búnu, Nj. 123, Fms. xi. 131; þenna draum segjum vér engum manni at svá búnu, *this dream we will not tell to anybody as yet*, Nj. 212; en at svá búnu tjár ekki, Fas. i. 364.

III. reflex. to 'boun' or 'bush' oneself, *make oneself ready, equip oneself*; gengu menn þá á skip sín, ok bjuggusk sem hvatligast, Fms. v. 15: adding the infinitive of a verb as predicate, bjósk hann at fara norðr til þrándheims, Eg. 18; or ellipt., where búask thus denotes the act itself, nú býsk hann út til Íslands, i. e. *be 'bushed' him to go...*, Nj. 10; bjuggusk þeir fóstbræðr í hernað, *they went on a free-booting trip*, Landn. 31; seg Agli at þeir blúisk þaðan fimmtán, 94; or adding another verb denoting the act, in the same tense, bjósk Harald konungr úr þrándheimi með skipaliði, ok fór suðr á Mæri, *be 'bushed' him...*, and *went south*, Eg. 7: the journey added in gen., búask ferðar sinnar, Fms. i. 3; búask menn ferða sinna, Ld. 177.

β. denoting *intention*, hidden or not put into action; fór sá kurr, at Skúli byggisk á land upp, Fms. ix. 483. 2. to prepare for a thing; búask við boði, veizlu, etc., Nj. 10, Korm. 10; b. (vel, kristilega) við dauða sínum, andlátinu sínu, (ecclesi.) *to prepare for one's death*, Fms. 80, Bs. i. 74; búask við vetri, *to provide for the winter, get store in*, Fms. xi. 415; b. við úfriði, vii. 23. β. to be on one's guard, *take steps to prevent a thing*; nú riða hér úvinir þínir at þér; skaltu svá við búask, i. e. *be sure of that, make up thy mind*, Nj. 264; bústu svá við, skal hann kveða, at ..., Grág. ii. 244. γ. such phrases as, búask um = búia um sik, *to make one's own bed, encamp, make oneself comfortable*, Nj. 259; tjölduðu búðir ok bjuggusk vel um, 219; var hörd vedrátt, svá at ekki mátti úti um búask, Fms. x. 13, Ld. 348; in the last passage the verb is deponent.

3. metaph., b. við e-u, *to expect, freq. in mod. usage*; in phrases, það er ekki við að búast, *it cannot be expected*; búast við e-m, *to expect a guest, or the like*. β. to intend, *think about*; eg býst við að koma, *I hope to come*; eg bjóst aldrei við því, *I never hoped for that, it never entered my mind*, and in numberless cases. 4. passive (very rare and not classical); um kveldit er matr bjósk = er m. var búinn, Fms. ix. 364.

búandi, a, m. = bóndi, q. v.

búand-karl, m. a farmer; b. eðr þorpari, Fms. ii. 48, Eg. 49.

búand-ligr, adj. yeomanlike, sturdy, stout, Ld. 274.

búand-maðr, m. = búandi, Grág. i. 479, 480, Fms. v. 77.

BÚÐ, f. I. [Engl. booth; Germ. bude; Dan. bod: not from búia],

a booth, shop; farmanna búðir, *merchants' booths*; setja búðir, Eg. 163; hafa búðir á landi, Grág. i. 91, the booths in the harbour being but temporary and being removed as soon as the ship went to sea.

β. specially used of the temporary abodes in the Icel. parliament, where, as the meeting only lasted two weeks a year, the booths remained empty the rest of the year; hence tjalda (to dress) búðir, viz. during the session for the use of its owner. But every goði (priest) and every family had their own 'booth,' which also took their names from a single man or ruling family, e.g. Allsherjar b., Sturl. ii. 44; Snorra b., 125; b. Skapta, Nj. 226; b. Hafliða, Sturl. i. 44: from families or districts, Ölfusunga b., Nj. 181; Möðruvellinga b., 182, 247; Skagfirðinga b., 182; Jöklamanna b., Sturl. ii. 158; Austfirðinga b., 158, 159; Saurbæinga b., 82; Dálamanna b., Nj. 48; Mosfellinga b., 164; Rangæinga b., 48, 180; Ljósavetninga b., 183, 223; Norðlendinga b., 228; Vatnsfirðinga b., 248; Vestfirðinga b., Bs. i. 21; Svinfellinga b., Lv. 18; Skarðverja b., Sturl. i. 199, etc.: other names, Byrgis-búð, 31; Gryta, ii. 45; Dilkir, 158; Valhöll, 126; Hlað-búð, 82, Nj. 244; Virkis-búð, 247. As the alþing was a public meeting, other booths are also mentioned, e.g. Trúða búðir, *booths of jugglers, Troubadours*, Grág. ii. 84; Ölbúð, *an Ale-booth, beer-shop*, Sturl. ii. 125; Sútara búð, *a Souter's (cobbler's) booth*, Grág. ii. 84; Sverð-skríða b., *a Tanner's booth*, id.; and Gönugumanna búðir, *Beggars' booths*, a troop of beggars being an appendage to any old feast or public meeting, cp. Gisl. 54-56: the law (Grágás) forbade the sheltering of beggars at the parliament, but in vain; see numberless passages referring to alþing or fjórðungsping, esp. Grág. p. p., Nj., Sturl., Gisl. i. c., Korm. S., Kristni S. A short treatise, called 'Catastasis of Booths,' composed about A. D. 1700, is mentioned in Dasent's Burnt Njal; but it is the mere work of a scholar, not founded upon tradition.

As búð is opposed to bú, as a temporary abode to a permanent fixed one, so búðsetumaðr (búð-seta), *a cottager*, is opposed to bóndi; fara búðum is to change one's abode, Hkr. ii. 110. γ. in ecclesi., Tjald-búð is the Tabernacle. II. esp. in compds, i-búð, *living in*; sam-búð, *living together*; vás-búð, *a cold berth, i. e. wet and cold*; hafa harða, kalda búð, *to have a hard, cold abode*, Fms. x. 158 (belongs perh. to I.).

compds: búðar-dvöl, f. *dwelling in a booth*, Sturl. i. 147. búðar-dyr, n. pl. *door of a booth*, Lv. 11, Nj. 37, 165, Eb. 196, Grág. i. 31. búðar-gögn, n. pl. *implements of a booth*, Grág. ii. 399, 402. búðar-hamarr, m. a pier or rock for embarking, Eb. 196. búðar-kettill, m. a booth-kettle, Eb. 196. búðar-kviðr, m. a law term, a sort of verdict given by the inmates of a booth at the parliament, a kind of búakviðr, defined in Grág. ii. 84, 85, where it is laid down that the inmates of the booths of shopkeepers, jugglers, and beggars cannot be summoned to serve on a jury, nor the dwellers in a booth which has not at least five inmates (five being a minimum in a jury). búðar-lið, n. the inmates of a booth, Sturl. i. 32. búðar-maðr, m. an inmate of a

booth, Fær. 222.

búðar-nagli, a, m. a booth-peg, Stj. 388. Judges búðar-rúm, n. *lodging in a booth*, Grág. i. 24, ii. 55, Lv. 93. búð setumaðr, m. = búðsetumaðr, Nj. 236. búðar-staðr, m. a booth-sta N. G. L. i. 342.

búðar-sund, n. a passage, lane between two booths, Band. 5, Grett. 115. búðar-tópt, f. the walls of a (deserted) booth without thatch, Rb. 274, Nj. 166, Ísl. ii. 194. búðar-vegg, m. wall of a booth, Ld. 290, Eg. 724.

búðar-virki, n. a fortification round a booth, Sturl. ii. 126, cp. Virkisbúð. búðar-vist, f. a lodge in a booth, Lv. 11. búðar-vörðr ok búðar-veðr, m. [veðr = eik]

the cooking and stewardship in a vessel, work which the crew was bound to do in turn day by day; cooking and dairy work was thought unworthy to be the sole business of a man, and therefore the sailors were obliged to take it turn about, cp. Eb. 194, 196, 220:—metaph. meat, meal, a hafla eik þína veðra... mér til búðarvarðar, the rams of thy flock I b not eaten, Stj. 181. Gen. xxxi. 38; lofa mér at búa þér búðarvörð, me set a morsel of bread before thee, in the Engl. V., Stj. 493. 1 S. xxviii. 22; ráða til b., to prepare for a meal, Fms. v. 287, viii. 31; honum þótti þar gott til blaut-fisks ok búðarvarðar, Bs. i. 853, D. N. 311, ii. 16, Fas. ii. 209.

bú-deigja, u, f. a dairy-maid; cp. deigja; (Norse.)

búð-fasti, adj. living in a booth, Grág. i. 32.

bú-drift, f. a drove of cattle, D. N.

búð-seta, u, f. living in a cottage. COMPD: búðsetu-maðr, n.

cottager, answering to 'husmand' in Norway, or búandi bóndi in Icel.

Nj. 236, Grág. i. 294: vide bóndi above.

búðu-nautr, m. a fellow inmate of a booth, Grág. i. 34, 35.

bú-eyrir, m. value in stock, D. N.

bú-fang, n. domestic necessities, K. Á. 176.

bú-far, n. household condition, Sturl. i. 216, Bs. i. 477.

bú-fellir, m. a failing of stock, starvation of stock, Bs. i. 743.

bú-ferli, n. household, in the phrase, fara búferli, or b. sínu, to me

change one's household and home; Olafir þar þangað b. sínu, Eg. 1

Fms. iii. 107: esp. live stock, Hallsteinn fór hit efra með búferli, Gu

12; haðði hann með sér skulda-lið (people, family) ok b. (stock), Elu.

but sometimes the word is evidently used masc., an emigrant, mover

one's household, cp. Róm-ferlar; en búferla (v.l. búferlar) eigu utan

fara þeir er ómögum sínum megu vörð um veita, Grág. ii. 409.

bú-ferski, n. = búskerfi, Grág. ii. 339 B.

bú-fé, n. live stock, esp. the milch kine, Dipl. v. 28, Grág. i. 414, 4

ii. 301, Jb. 192, Eg. 532. COMPDS: búfjár-eyrir, m. = búeyrir, G

i. 428. búfjár-ferð, f. = búdrift, D. N. búfjár-fóðr, n. food

cattle, Fms. v. 219. búfjár-gangr, m. = búfjárhagi, Grág. i. 4

búfjár-gildir, adj. a being in proper condition, of cattle, D. N. búfj

hagar, m. pl. the pasture fields on an estate, esp. the home-pastures

closes, used daily for the home cattle, and opp. to afréttir, q. v.; he

the phrase in Nj., riða upp ór b., denoting a pale of about three or f

miles, 34; í b., within the pale of the b., Glúm. 355, Eb. 54. búfj

hagr, m. the condition of stock, Vápn. 30. búfjár-hald, n. the k

ing of stock, Grág. i. 427. búfjár-lauss, adj. living without st

Grág. i. 294. búfjár-leiga, u, f. the rent of stock, Gpl. 62. búfj

matr, m. food for cattle, stores of fodder, Fms. x. 400.

bú-félag, n. fellowship in housekeeping, Fb. ii. 340.

bú-færsla, u, f. a removing of one's household, Landn. 207.

bú-gagn, n. household utensils, B. K. 20.

bú-garðr, m. a farm, esp. a big one, Fms. iii. 85, 251, xi. 422.

bú-görð, f. the making a household, Sturl. ii. 21, Bs. i. 658.

bú-hlíðf, f. a sparing of provender, Fms. v. 306.

bú-hlutr = búsbúhlutr above.

bú-hóldr, m. a thriving householder.

BÚI, a, m. [búa]. I. a dweller, inhabitant, only in compds

haug-búi, hellis-búi, berg-búi, a dweller in cairns, caves, rocks, of a gl

or a giant; ein-búi, an anchorite, a bachelor; himin-búi, an inhabitant

heaven, an angel; lands-búi, Lat. incolita; ná-búi, a neighbour; í-búi

inn-búi, incolita, Snót 71; stafn-búi, q. v. II. a neighbour = ná

kom Steinn at máli við þorbjörn búa sinn, Krók. 36; við Bárð búa mí

Nj. 203; þau sýndu búum sínum úþokkasvip, Fms. 31; Steinnólfir b. he

Landn. 269; cp. búi-sifjar, búi-graungr, búi-maðr (below), rare in t

sense. 2. hence a law term in the Icel. Commonwealth, a neighb

acting as juror; the law distinguishes between neighbours of place;

person; as, vettfangs-búar, neighbours of the place where (e.g.) a m

slaughter was committed; or neighbours either of defendant or plain

e.g. heimilis-búar, home-neighbours, opposed to dómstaðar-búar, Gr

ii. 405, and þingvallar-búar, neighbours of court or parliament;

number of the neighbours summoned was various; in slight cases, st

as compensation for damage or the like, they were commonly f

—sem búar fimm meta; in cases liable to outlawry they were usu

nine, Grág. ii. 345; the verdict of the neighbour is called kvíðr,

summoning kvíðr, and kveðja búa, to summon neighbours; the ca

esp. in the Grágás and Njála are almost numberless. The stand

Icel. law phrase 'sem búar meta' reminds one of the English me

of fixing compensation by jury. According to Konrad Maurer,



**BYGG**, n. [Scot. and North. E. *bigg*; Swed. *bjugg*; Dan. *byg*; Ivar Aasen *bygg*; derived from *byggja*]:—*barley*, a common word over all



bygg-braud, n. *barley-bread*, 655 xxi. 4.

bygg-hjálmr, m. a *barley-rick*, Magn. 516.

bygg-hlaða, u, f. a *barley-barn*, Stj. 344.

bygg-hleifr, m. a *barley-loaf*, Stj. 393, Rb. 82.

bygg-hús, n. a *barley-barn*, Orkn. 196.

byggji or byggvi, m. an *inhabitant*, obsolete, but in compds as Eyrbyggjar, stafni-byggjar, fram-byggjar, aprtr-byggjar, etc.

byggji-ligr, adj. *habitable*, Hkr. i. 108.

bygging, f. *habitation, colonisation*, Landn. 24, v. l., Stj. 176.

tenancy, letting out land for rent, H. E. i. 495: in compds, byggingarbréf, b. skilmáli, an *agreement between tenant and landlord*.

β. *buildings or houses*, Matth. xxiv. 1; scarcely occurs in old writers in this sense; cp. Dan. bygning, Scot. and North. E. *biggin*, = *building*.

BYGGJA, older form byggva, 8, [for the etymology v. búia], gener. to inhabit, settle, people, always in a transitive sense—not neut. as búia—but often used absol. or ellipt., land being understood: α. to settle

as a colonist; Hrollaugr bygdí austr á Síðu, Ketilbjörn bygdí suðr at Mosfelli, Auðr bygdí vestr í Breiðafirði, Helgi bygdí norðr í Eyjafirði, all these instances referring to the first settlers of Icel., Íb. ch. i. 2; en þat vas es hann tók byggva landit, id.; sumar þat er þeir Ingólfr fóru at b. Ísland, the summer before Ingolf settled in Iceland, ch. 6; Ingólfr . . . bygdí fyrstr landit, i. e. Ingolf was the first settler, id.; so in numberless instances, esp. of the Íb. and Landn., e.g. Landn. 42, 334, Eb. 8, Hrafn. 4, Eg. 99, 100; eptir Nóa-flóð lifðu átta menn þeir er heiminn bygdú (*peopled*), Edda (pref.). β. to inhabit, live

in a country; þesskonar þjóð es Vinland hefir bygt, Íb. ch. 6; þá er landit hafði sex tigi vetra bygt verit, Landn. 321; þeir b. þat hérað á Vindlandi er Ré heitir, Fms. xi. 378, H. E. i. 494, Bret. 100: allit. phrases, á bygdú bóli, i. e. among men, where men live; bygdú bólstaðr, possessed land, Grág. ii. 214: the proverb, með lögum skal land byggja, with laws shall man build land, i. e. law builds (makes) lands and bome; and some add, en með ölogum eyða; eyða (to lay waste) and byggja are thus opposed to one another, Nj. 106; b. bæ, to settle on a farm; segi ek af því fyrstr hversu þærinn hefir byggz í Skálaholti . . . Ketilbjörn bygdí þann bæ fyrstr er í Skálaholti heitir, Bs. i. 60; hann bygdí bæ þann er í Eyju heitir, Gísl. 91, where it does not mean to build houses, as in the mod. use of this phrase, but to settle, Lat. *inhabitare*.

γ. in more special or law phrases, to dwell in, occupy; b. sæng, to keep one's bed, sleep, Fas. i. 314; b. eina sæng, of married people, Fms. ii. 134; b. með e-m, to cohabit, Stj. 176; b. höll, to occupy a hall, Fms. vi. 147, x. 236; b. á skipum, under tjöldum, to live aboard ship, in tents, vii. 138; b. hálfrymi, a naut. term, viii. 199: metaph., ef Guð byggvir í þeim, Eluc. 52, cp. also the references from the N. T. above under búia, where most of the Icel. Edd. use byggja.

δ. to build a house, ship, or the like, [Scot. and North. E. to big; Dan. bygge; Swed. bygga]: this sense, common over all Scandinavia and North Britain, seems not to occur in Icel. writers before the 15th century or the end of the 14th, but is freq. at the present time; it occurs in the Ann. 1401, 1405, etc. Old writers always say, reisa or göra hús, skip . . . not byggja.

ε. reflex. to be inhabited; Ísland byggðisk fyrst öf Noregi, Íb. ch. i; Grænland fansk ok byggðisk af Íslandi, ch. 6; hundraði ára fyrr en Ísland byggðisk af Norðmönnum, Landn. (pref.); en áðr Ísland byggðisk, id.; þá er Ísland fansk ok byggðisk af Noregi, id.

II. [Goth. *bugjan*, by which Ulf. renders ἀγοράζειν, and once πωλεῖν, which is elsewhere rendered by *frabugjan*; A. S. *bygean*; Engl. *buy*; Hel. *buggean*]:—to let out, esp. land or cottage; konungur mál b. almenning hverjum sem hann vill, Gpl. 453; ef umbodsmáðr konungs byggir jarðar (acc.) konungs . . . því at svá skal konungs jarðir b. sem um aðrar jarðir skil í lögum, 336; nú byggir maðr dyrra (lets out at a bigger rent) en vandi hefir á verit, 337; Ingimundur byggir þeim Hrolleifi bæinn í Ási, Fs. 34; er þeir bygdú lönd sín eðr tóku sér hjú, Grág. i. 445; hann tók mikit af landnámi Una, ok bygdí þat (parcellled it out) frændum sínum, Landn. 244; byggja e-m út, to expel a tenant; b. e-m inn, to settle a tenant on one's estate.

2. more properly, to lend money at interest; þat er ok ef menn b. dauft fé, eðr krefja fram af þeim hlutum er menn ljá, en innstæða, K. Á. 204; engi skal b. dauft fé á leigu, Bs. i. 684; um okr, er menn b. dauft fé, H. E. i. 459; Rútr . . . bygdí allt féit, R. put all the money out at interest, Nj. 11.

3. the peculiar eccl. law phrase of the forbidden degrees; b. sífar, frændsemi, to marry into such or such degree; this phrase may refer to buying (cp. brúðkaup), or to cohabitation; þat er nýmæli, at jafn-náit skal b. sífar ok frændsemi at fimta manni hvárt, i. e. intermarriage in the fifth degree is allowed, according to the decision of the council of Lateran, A. D. 1215, Grág. i. 304; frændsemi er eigi byggjandi, i. e. is forbidden, 307, 308, 321, N. G. L. i. 350; en þat var bannat með Ásum at b. svá náit at frændsemi, Hkr. Yngl. ch. 4.

III. part. as subst.

bygg-mjöl, n. *barley-meal*, Gpl. 100.

byggnung=bygging, D. N. (freq.), Fr.

bygg-sað, n. *barley-seed*, N. G. L. i. 385.

byggvandi, byggjandi, pl. byggendr, byggvendr, inhabitants, mostly in poetry, Stj. 399, Haustl. 10.

byggvi-ligr=byggiligr.

byggill, m. [Germ. *bügel*], a stirrup, Gpl. 359.

bygsla, u, f.=bygging, D. N.

BYLGJA, u, f. [cp. Dan. *bølge*, Swed. *bölja*, akin to *bólginn*, Belg. a billow, Stj. 27, Fs. 142, etc.

bylja, buldi, pres. bylr, old byll, to resound, roar, of a gale; byll öllum fjöllum, Al. 35; buldi í hömrnum, Fas. i. 425; freq. in mod. use.

byljóttir, adj. *gusty*, Bs. i. 138.

BYLR, m. pl. bylir, gen. sing. byljar or rarely byls, a squall, gust wind; kom b. á hylit, Gísl. 22; þá er bylirnir kómu, when the squa passed over, Fms. viii. 52.

bylta, u, f. a heavy fall, Grönd. 147; bylting, f. a revolution; a bylta, t, with dat. to overthrow.

byrða, 8, I. [borði], to embroider, Gkv. 2. 16.

[borð], to board, in compds = sí-byrða, inn-byrða, to pull on board; þyk byrt, Fms. viii. 139.

byrða, u, f. a large trough, Stj. MS. 127, Ed. 178 reads bryðju N. G. L. i. 255, B. K. 52.

byrði, n. the board, i. e. side, of a ship, Edda (Gl.), Jb. 147.

byrðingr, m. [old Dan. *byrthing*, from byrðr], a ship of burthen merchant-ship, Eg. 53, Nj. 281, Fær. 12, 195, 196, Fms. iv. 255, v. 283, 286, 310, viii. 208, 274, 372, ix. 18, 44, 46, 299, 470, x. 25, 430, etc.; this is the genuine Scand. word, wilt kjóll, kuggr, karfi (q. are all of foreign origin.

COMPDS: byrðings-maðr, m. a merchant seaman, Fær. 4, Fms. ix. 18. byrðings-segl, n. the sail of byrðingr, Fms. iv. 259.

byrðr (mod. byrði), f., gen. ar, pl. ar, mod. ir, [bera A. I]:—a burthen 19, Edda 74, Fas. ii. 514, Fms. v. 22, vi. 153, Fb. i. 74; hver ei mun sína byrði bera, Gal. vi. 5. β. metaph. a burthen, task, Fms. 330; hafi sá þá byrði er hann bindr sér sjálfum, 671. 1.

byrgi, n. [borg; A. S. *byrgan*=*sepulcrum*], an enclosure, fence, 132; helvitis byrgi, the gates of hell, Stj. 420, Post. 656 C. 6: metaph. b. hugar=hugborg, the breast, Hom. 148.

COMPDS: byrgis-kona, f. a concubine, N. G. L. i. 327 (where spelt birg-), Bs. i. 663. byrgskapr, m. *concupinatus*, Fms. iii. 145.

byrging, f. a shutting up, Grág. ii. 110.

byrgja, 8, [borg; cp. A. S. *byrgan*, byrian; Engl. to bury]:—to close shut; b. dyrr eðr vindaugu, Grág. ii. 286; byrgja hús, Grett. 91 n. Ed.; Hallfreðr byrgði húsit, Fms. ii. 83; b. sinn munn, to shut one's mouth, Bs. i. 786; í byrgðum kvíði sinnar móður, 655 xxvii. 10: metaph. byrgð syndum, overwhelmed with sins, Greg. 41.

2. adding pre aprtr, inn, to shut; Grettir byrgði aprtr húsit, Grett. l. c. MS. A; b. a garð, to shut a fence, Grág. ii. 283; b. aprtr hlíð á garði, id., Jb. 242; mann inni í húsum, to shut a man up in a house, Grág. ii. 110, Sks. i. hvárki byrgðr né bundinn, 656 C. 32.

β. metaph. to hide, veil, of face of God, the sun, or the like; sólin því ljóma sinn fékk byrgt, Ps. 44. 1; himna-ljósið var honum byrgt, 3. 2; byrg þig eigi fyrir minni græðni, Ps. lv. 2.

4. the phrase, b. e-n inni, to shut one in, outu alla menn byrgir þú inni fyrir vitsmuna sakir, Fms. x. 247, xi. 31; b. úti, to leave one outside in the cold, and metaph. to prevent, preclude; úti váða, to prevent misbap, x. 418, Sks. 44, Mar. 656 A. 18; byrg hræðsluna, A. 25.

β. reflex., Fas. ii. 281. II. [borg reflex. byrgjask, to be answerable for, vide ábyrgjask.

-byrja in compd úbyrja.

BYRJA, 8, [Swed. *borja*; lost in Dan., which has replaced it *begynne*; Germ. *beginnen*; and probably also extinct in the mod. N. dialects, vide Ivar Aasen, who seems not to have heard the word; it is full use in Icel. and is a purely Scand. word; the root is the part. p. of *bera* A. II]:—to begin.

I. in the phrase, b. mál e-s, to plead a cause, O. H. L. 5; ek skal byrja (support) þitt mál, sem ek kann, Fs. Fms. ii. 65; hann byrjaði hennar mál við Ólaf konung, x. 310; n einum hundraðs-höfðingja þeim er byrjaði mál hans, Post. 645. 96; h þú fram byrjat þitt erindi, 655 xxx. 13, Al. 159: this sense, however rare and obsolete.

II. to begin; b. ferð, to begin one's journey to start, Edda i, Fms. iv. 232, Eg. 106, Ld. 162; b. ræðu, to begin a speech, Sks. 238; b. e-t upp, to begin, Bs. i. 825; reflex., Rb. 210: the word not very freq. in old writers, who prefer the word hefja, incipere, hence u haf, beginning; in mod. writers hefja is rather archaic, but byrja in full use and is used both as act., impers., and reflex.; Icel. say, sagan byrjar, sög byrjar, and sagan byrjast, all in the same sense.

III. [bera A. I, mostly in pass. to be begotten, Lat. *suscipi*; Elias af hjúskap byrjaðr, Gr. 16; á þeim mánuðum er barn var byrjað, Grág. i. 340; á þeirri stítt nótt sem hann byrjaðisk, Stj. 176; sem þau hittusk á fjallinu Brynhildi; Sigurðr ok hon (viz. the daughter Áslaug) var byrjuð, Fas. i. 257; h ertu bráðr að byrja þann er þeim hefir engin, 250 (in a verse).

IMPERS. with dat.: 1. [bera C. III], to befove, beseech, be due; h konungs-syni byrjar, Fms. i. 81; hann gefir sálu várri slíkan mátt sem h byrjar, Hom. 157; svá byrjaði (beboved) Christo að líða, Luke xxiv. 1; þat byrjar mér meir at hlýða Guði en mönnum, 623. 11; sem aðlijar byrjaði, Grág. i. 394; sem þeim byrjaði at manntali, i. e. in due proportion to their number, ii. 381; sem byrjar (as it beboves) hlýðnum symli



þírlátum, Sks. 12; er helzt byrjar kaupmönnum at hafa, 52. 2. byrr], the phrase, e-m byrjar vel, illa, one gets a fair, foul, wind; þeim byrri vel, Eg. 69; honum byrjaði vel, 78, Eb. 8; byrjaði þeim vel um haustið, Fms. iv. 293; þeim byrjaði illa, Eg. 158.

byrjun, f. beginning.

byrja, að, [A. S. byrjlan and byrljan; whence the word is probably borrowed]—to wait upon, with dat., esp. to band the ale at a banquet, answering to bera öl, Fs. 121; stóð þar upp Snjófríð dóttir Sváa, ok byrjaði ker mjaðar fullt konungi, Fms. x. 379, Hkr. i. 102; hann setti annan mann til at b. sér, Post. 656 C. 32: metaph., hann byrlar optlaga þeir sinnar slæðgar mannkyninu, Fms. ii. 137: to fill the cup, síðan byrlar hann í hornin, Fas. ii. 550: in mod. use, to mix a beverage, esp. in bad sense, by putting poison in it.

byrlari, a, m. [A. S. byrle], a cup-bearer, Fms. i. 291.

byr-leiði, n. [a favourable course, Fms. x. 291, Sks. 175].

byr-léttir, adj. gently blowing, Hkr. ii. 143.

byr-leysa, u, f. lack of fair wind, or a foul wind, Ann. 1392.

byrli, a, m. = byrlari, Fms. x. 302.

byr-ligr, adj. (-līga, adv.), promising a fair wind; því at ekki er byr-ligt, Sd. 174, in the phrase, blása byrlega, to blow fair for one; ekki b. þraumr, a bad dream, Fas. i. 14.

byr-litill, adj. of a light (but fair) breeze, Fms. iv. 297.

BYRR, gen. byrjar, nom. pl. byrir, acc. byri; [Swed.-Dan. bër; cp. usage of Gr. ὀπίος]—a fair wind; it is freq. used in pl., esp. in the impers. phrase, e-m gefir vel byri (acc. pl.), one gets a fair wind, rarely, and less correct, byr (acc. sing.), Nj. 10, Vápn. 9, but sing. Nj. 4, Eg. 18; byrri gefir hann brögnum, Hdl. 3; með hinum beztum byrjum, Bs. i. 78; biða byrjar, Fms. i. 131; liggja til byrjar, to lie by for a fair wind, Eg. 183; byrr rennr á, a fair breeze begins to blow; þá rann á byrr ok igldu þeir, Nj. 135, Eg. 158; þá féll byrrinn, Eb. 8; þá tók byrr at rana, Eg. 390: allit. naut. phrases, blásandi byrr, blíðr byrr, beggia skautu byrr; hagstæðr byrr, fagr byrr, hægr, óðr byrr, Hm. 89; hraðbyrr, etc.: also metaph., hafa góðan, mikinn, lítinn byrr, to be well, much, little favoured: in poetry in many compds, byrjar dröslu, the borse of the wind, a ship; byr-skíð, byr-rann, a ship; byrr always denotes the wind in the sea. byrjar-gol, n. a fair breeze, Fms. ix. 21.

byrsta, t, [bursti], to furnish with bristles or spikes, Sks. 418; gulli byrstr, Fas. i. 184. 2. metaph. the phrase, b. sik or byrstask, to raise the bristles, to shew anger, Fms. ii. 174, Finnb. 248, Pass. 26. i.

byr-sæll, adj. having good luck, fair wind, Fms. x. 314.

byr-vænigr, byrvænn, adj. promising a fair wind, Orkn. 332, Fms. ii. 5.

BYSSJA, [Dan. buse; Swed. byssa=to gush], to gush, a defect. verb, occurs only twice or thrice, viz. in pres. sing. byss, O. H. (in a verse), busti (pret. sing.), gushed, of blood, Hkr. 2. 8; of tears, Edda (append.) 217: the infin. never occurs, and the word is never used in prose.

byssa, u, f. [Lat. pyxis], a box, Vm. 117, D. N.: mod. a gun (Germ. büchse). bytina, að, [botn], to come to the bottom, Krók. 20 new Ed.: metaph., a. e-m, to tell on or against one.

BYTTA, u, f. [Dan. bütte], a pail, small tub, K. þ. K. 82, Stj. 444, Fms. x. 54, Jm. 29, N. G. l. i. 327: of the bucket for baling a ship with, Fbr. 131, Grett. 95; hence byttu-austr, the old mode of pumping is defined, Fbr. and Grett. l. c.

byxa, t, to box, Bev. Fr.; byxing, f. boxing, Finnb. 344 (Engl. word). BYÝ, n. [Lat. apis; the Goth. word is not on record; A. S. beo; Engl. bee; O. H. G. pia; Germ. biene, and older form beie, Grimm i. 1367; Swed.-Dan. bi], a bee; the spelling in Icel. with ý is fixed by long usage, and by a rhyme in the Höfuðl., Jófur sveigði ý | flugu unda bý, where ý (a bow) and bý (bees) rhyme; because perhaps an etymology from bú floated before the mind, from the social habits of bees, Barl. 86; the simple bý is quite obsolete in Icel. which only uses the compd, bý-fluga, u, f. a 'bee-fly'; bee, Edda 12, Stj. 91, 210, etc.; bý-flugi, i. id., Bs. i. 210, Stj. 411.

byfur, f. pl. the feet, with a notion of awkwardness; rétta byfur, to stretch the legs out in an awkward manner; þar lá Kolfinnr son hennar, ok rétti byfur höltzi langar, Ísl. ii. 416: the passage Od. ix. 298—ταυροσάμενος διὰ μύλων—Egilsson in his rhymed translation renders graphically, ok meðal búfjár byfur rétti.

býli, n. [ból], an abode, mostly in compds, á-býli, etc.

býll, adj. [ból], living, in compds, ár-býll, harð-býll, þung-býll.

býr, v. bæ.

bý-skip, n. the ship of the bees, the air, sky, poet., Höfuðl. 17 (dub.)

BYSN, n. [cp. A. S. bysen, 'bisen, which means example, whilst the Icel. word means] a wonder, a strange and portentous thing; commonly used in pl., urðu hverskonar bysn, 625. 42; þar sem þessi bysn (acc. pl.) bar fyrir, Fms. xi. 13; þetta eru stór bysn, 64; síktir eru banvæn bysn, Fas. iii. 13 (in a verse); sing., Fms. xi. 10, 64: in mod. use fem. sing., Fb. i. 212, Pr. 76, 91; bysna-veðr, portentous weather, Fms. iii. 137; bysna-veit, a winter of portents, when many ghosts and goblins were about, Bs. Sturl. i. 115; bysna-sumar, in the same sense, Ann. 1203. In mod. use bysna- is prefixed to a great many words in the sense of pretty, tolerably,

Germ. *ziemlich*; bysna-vel, b. góðr, langr, fjótr, pretty well, pretty good, etc.: in early writers the sense is much stronger.

býsna, að, to portend, bode; þetta bysnar tjón ok sorg, Karl. 492; the proverb, bysna skal til batnaðar, i. e. things must be worse before they are better, Old Engl. 'when bale is highest, bote is highest,' Fms. v. 199, (spelt bisna, O. H. L.); er býsna skal at betr verði, x. 261.

býta, tt, [bútr], to deal out, give, with dat. of the thing; býtti Hrafn silfrinu, Fas. iii. 256: esp. býta út, or út býta, to give alms, Hebr. xlii. 16, Gal. vi. 6. β. to exchange, Dan. bytte; byttum við jörðum okkar, Dipl. i. 12, H. E. i. 561.

býti, n. exchange, barter, Krók. 65; byting, f. spending, Ann. 1408.

BÆÐI, [v. báðir, where in p. 54, col. 2, l. 7, the words 'rarely Norse' should be struck out], used adverbially, both, Scot. 'baith,' with conjunctions connecting two parts of a sentence: a. bæði... ok, both... and; bæði vitr ok framgjarn, both wise and bold, Nj. 6; b. blár ok digr, Fms. vii. 162; vitandi bæði gott ok illt, knowing both good and evil, Stj. 145. Germ. iii. 5; b. fyrir sína hönd ok annarra, Bs. i. 129; b. at víti ok at óðru, 127; b. at lærdómi, vitrleik, ok atgervi, in learning, wisdom, and accomplishments, 130 (where the subdivision after bæði is triple); b. lönd ok kvikfé, Ísl. ii. 61; mun nú vera rofít bæði búkinn ok annat, Fms. vi. 381; bæði var at hann kunni betr en flestir menn aðrir, ok hafði betri færi á..., Bs. i. 129; sometimes in inverse order, ok... bæði; hér og á himnum bæði, Pass. 24. 7; fagr ok fátítt b., Hom. 117; undroðu ok hörmuðu b., 120. β. bæði... enda, where the latter part of the sentence, beginning with 'enda,' is of a somewhat disjunctive character, and can scarcely be literally rendered into English; it may denote irony or displeasure or the like, e. g. það er b. hann er vitr, enda veit hann af því, i. e. he is clever, no doubt, and knows it; b. er nú, jarl, at ek á yðr margan sóma at launa, enda vili þér nú hafa mik í hina mestu hættu, it is true enough, my lord, that I have received many good things from you, but now you put me in the greatest danger, i. e. you seem to intend to make me pay for it, Fb. i. 193: or it denotes that the one part of a sentence follows as a matter of course from the other, or gives the hidden reason; b. mundi vera at engi mundi þora at etja, enda mundi engi hafa hest svá góðan, i. e. no one would dare to charge him, as there would hardly be any who had so good a horse, Nj. 89.

bægi-fótr, m. [bágr], 'lame-foot,' a cognom., Eb.; Egilsson renders ἀμφογῆς (Od. viii. 349) by bægi-fótr.

bægir, f. thwarting, Finnb. 344.

bægin, adj. cross-grained, Fms. iii. 95; bægni, f. peevishness; orð-bægin, q. v.; mein-bægin, þettist. bæga, ó, (an old pret. bægi, Haustl. 18), [bágr], with dat. to make one give way, push one back; tröll-konan bægir honum til fjallins, Bs. i. 464; b. skipi ór lægi, to push the ship from her moorings, Fms. vii. 114; b. vist sinni, to echange one's abode, remove, Eb. 252; þeim bægi veðr, of foul wind, Eg. 245; honum bægi veðr, ok bar hann til eyja þeirra er Syllingar heita, the weather drove him from his course, and he was carried to the islands called Seilly, Fms. i. 145. β. absol. to binder; ef eigi b. nauðsynjar, Grág. i. 446. 2. metaph. to treat harshly, oppress one, Bs. i. 550. 3. reflex. with the prep. við; b. við e-n, to quarrel; þá vill hann eigi við þá bægjask, Ld. 56; þá var við enga at bægjask (none to dispute against) nema í móti Guðs vilja væri, Bs. i. 128. β. bægjask til e-s, to contend about a thing, but with the notion of unfair play; betra er at vægjask til virðingar en b. til stór-vandræða, Fms. vii. 25. γ. impers., bægisisk honum svá við, at..., things went so crookedly for him, that..., Grett. MS.

bæki, v. beyki; bæki-skógr, m. a beech-wood, Fms. xi. 224.

bæklingr, m. [bók], a 'bookling,' little book, Lat. libellus, Bs. i. 59.

bæla, d, I. [bál], to burn = bræla, in the allit. phrase brenna ok b., 671. 4, Fms. iv. 142, vi. 176; vide bræla, Fas. i. 4. II. [ból], to pen sheep and cattle during the night; reflex., dýr bælað í þeim stöðum, Greg. 68.

bæli, n. [ból], 1. in the Norse sense, a farm, dwelling, = býli, Gpl. 452. 2. in the Icel. sense, a den, Fas. ii. 231, of a vulture's nest; arnar-bæli, an ery, a freq. local name of farms in Icel., Landn.; dreka-bæli, orms-bæli, a dragon's lair, serpent's den, Edda; even used of the lair of an outlaw, Grett. 132 (Grettis-bæli), Ld. 250.

BÆN and bón, f. [biða], prayer, request, boon; these two words are nearly identical in form, and sometimes used indiscriminately as to sense; but in most cases they are different, bæn having a deeper sense, prayer, bón, request, boon; we may say biða e-n bónar, and biða e-n bænar, but the sense is different; only bæn can be used of prayer to God; göra e-t at bæn e-s, Fs. 38; er sú bæn allra vár, at..., we all beg, that..., Eg. 28; skaltú veita mér bæn þá er ek mun biða þik, Nj. 26; fella bæn at e-m, to pray one earnestly, Ísl. ii. 305. β. prayer to God, often in plur.; vera á bænnum, to be at prayers; hon var löngum um nætr at kirkju á bænnum sínum, Ld. 328; hann hellir út bænar fyrir dómsstól Krists, Hom. 13, 156; bæn ok ölmusugjafir, Bs. i. 370, Pass. 4. 22, 44. 17: the phrase, vera e-m góðr (illr) bæna (gen. pl.), to turn the ear (or a deaf ear) to one's prayers, Hom. (St.) 95; ver mér nú svá bæna, sem þú vilt at Guð sé þér á dóms-degi, Orkn. 174; Drottinleg bæn, the Lord's Prayer; kveld-bæn, evening



*prayer*; morgun-bæn, *morning prayer*; lesa bænir sínar, *to say one's prayers*, etc. COMPS: bæna-fullting, f. *support of prayers*, Fms. vi. 114.

bæna-hald, n. a *holding of prayers*, Landn. 111, Gpl. 41; bænahalds-maðr, a *man who prays to God, a religious man*, Bs. i. 72, Hom. 154. bæna-hús, n. a *chapel*, Grág. i. 459, Bs. i. 646; b. tollr, 647: a *house of prayer*, Matth. xxi. 13.

bæna-staðr, m. *entreaty, intercession, prayer*; þat er b. minn til allrar alþýðu, Nj. 189; ek ætlaða, at þér munduð láta standa minn b. um einn mann, Fms. vi. 101; göra e-t fyrir bæna-stað e-s, *to do a thing because of one's intercession or prayer*, Lv. 13; supplication, Bs. i. 740; með beztu manna ráði ok b., Gpl. 13. bænar-bréf, n. a *letter of entreaty*, Ann. 1330; bóнар-bréf, 1392. bænar-örð, n. pl. *prayers, entreaties*, Fs. 10, Fms. ii. 235, Sks. 515.

bæna, d, *to pray, entreat one*; bændi hann til at hann skyldi, Fms. x. 387; prestr sá er bændr er, *requested*, K. þ. K. 8, 40; því ætla ek at senda hann til keisarans sem hann bændi (*asked*) sjálfir, Post. 645. 98, cp. Acts xxv. 25; grát-bæna, *to pray 'greeting'*, i. e. *with tears*. β. bæna sik, (in mod. use) *to cover the face with the hands in prayer*.

bæn-heyrð, d, esp. *theological*, *to bear one's prayer*, N. T. bæn-hús = bænahús, Fm. 41, Dipl. iii. 2, iv. 9, Vm. 78.

bæn-rækin, adj. *diligent in prayer*, Hkr. ii. 191.

BÆR, bærr, or býr, gen. bæjar or býjar; gen. biar also occurs, esp. in Norse MSS. of the 14th century, Fb., but is rare and unclassical; pl. -ir, gen. -ja, dat. -jum. In Icel. people say bærr; in Norway bý; in Swed. and Dan. (always with y) by; the root word being bú, bú: this word is very freq. in local names of towns and villages throughout the whole of Scandinavia; and wherever the Scandinavian tribes settled the name by or bý went along with them. In the map of Northern England the use of this word marks out the limits and extent of the Norse immigration, e.g. the name Kirkby or Kirby; about twenty or thirty such are found in English maps of the Northern and Midland Counties, denoting churches built by the Norse or Danish settlers, as Whitby, Grimsby, etc., cp. Kirkjubær in Icel. In Denmark and Sweden local names ending in -bæ are almost numberless. I. a *town, village*, this is the Norse, Swed., and Dan. notion; þeir brenna býi at köldum kolum, Fms. xi. 122; til bæjarins (of Níðarós), vii. 30; of Bergen, viii. 360, 438; Tunsberg, ix. 361; of the town residence of the earl of Orkney, Nj. 267: allit, borgir ok bæi, *castles and towns*, Ann. 1349, etc. etc.; bæjar-biskup, a *town-bishop*, Fms. vii. 32; bæjar-prestr, a *town-priest*, D. N.; bæjar-lögmaðr, a *town-justice*, ii.; bæjar-lýðr, bæjar-lið, bæjar-menn, *town's-people*, Fms. viii. 38, 160, 210, Eg. 240, Bs. i. 78; bæjar-brenna, *the burning of a town*, Fms. x. 30; bæjar-bygd, a *town-district*, viii. 247; bæjar-gjald, a *town-rate*, N. G. L. i. 328; bæjar-sýsla, a *town-office*, Fms. vi. 109; bæjar-starf, id., Hkr. iii. 441; bæjar-stað, *dwelling in town*, Ld. 73, Isl. ii. 392.

II. a *farm, landed estate*, this is the Icel. notion, as that country has no towns; bærr in Icel. answers to the Germ. 'hof,' Norweg. 'ból,' Dan. 'gaard,' denoting a *farm, or farm-yard and buildings*, or both together; hence the phrase, reisa, göra, setja bæ, efna til bæjar, *to build the farmstead*, Eb. 10, 26, 254, Ld. 96, 98, Fs. 26, Landn. 126, 127, Eg. 131, Gisl. 8, 28, Bs. i. 26, Þorst. hv. 35; byggja bæ, Bs. i. 60; the phrase, bærr heitir ..., a *farm* is called so and so, Isl. ii. 322, 323, 325, Ann. 1300, Hrafn. 22, Dropl. 5; the allit. phrase, bú á bæ ..., Þorst. hv. 37; the passages are numberless, and 'bær' has almost become synonymous with 'house and home'; and as it specially means 'the farm-buildings,' Icel. also say innan-bæjar, in-doors; utan-bæjar, out-of-doors; í bæ, *within doors*; milli bæjar ok stöðuls, K. þ. K. 78; milli bæja; bæ frá bæ, *from house to house*; á bæ og af bæ, *at home and abroad*: things belonging to a bæ, bæjar-dyr, *the doors of the houses*, the chief entrance; bæjar-hurð (*janua*); bæjar-vegg, *the wall of the houses*; bæjar-bust, *the gable of the houses*; bæjar-lækr, *the home-spring, well*; bæjar-hlað, *the premises*; bæjar-stétt, *the pavement in the front of the houses*; bæjar-leið, a *furlong, a short distance as between two 'bæir'*; bæjar-sund, *passage between the houses*; bæjar-hús, *the home-stead*, opp. to fjár-hús, etc., where cattle is kept, or barns and the like; fram-bær, *the front part of the houses*; torf-bær, timbr-bær, a 'bær' built of turf or timber: phrases denoting the 'bær' as hearth and home, hér sé Guð í bæ, *God be in this house*, a form of greeting, cp. Luke x. 5; bæjar-bragr, *the customs or life in a house*; nema börn hvað á bæ er titt (a proverb).

bæra, ð, [bæra, báru], *to move, stir*, esp. reflex. *to stir a limb*, Bb. 3. 31; enginn sá hans varir bærastr, *no one saw his lips move*.

bæri-ligr, adj. *fit, seemly*, Stj. 141. bærr, adj. *due, entitled to*, cp. Germ. *gebührend*; the proverb, b. er hverr at ráða sínu, *every one has a right to dispose of his own property*, Isl. ii. 145; vera b. at dæma um e-t, *to be a fit judge in a matter* (a proverb); *unbecoming*, Yt. II.

bæsa, t, [báss], = bása, *to drive cattle into stall*, Gisl. 20; the saying, fyrr á gömlum uxanum at b. en kálfnum, Fms. vi. 28.

bæsingr, m., prop. *one born in a báss* (q. v.); hence, as a law term, the child of an outlawed mother; þat barn er ok eigi arfgengt (*that child is also not entitled to inheritance*), er sú kona getr er sek er orðin skógarmaðr, þó-at hon geti við bónda sínum úsekjum, ok heitir sú maðr bæsingr, Grág. i. 178. Is not the name *Bastard*, which first occurs as the sur-

name of the Conqueror, simply a Norman corruption of this Scand. law term? The son of an outlawed father was called vargdropsi, q. v. 2 poët. the name of a sword, Edda (Gl.)

BÆTA, tt, [bót; Ulf. bōtan = ὠφέλειν; Hel. bōtan; A. S. bētan O. H. G. bōzan; Germ. büssen]:—*to better, improve, amend*, also *to restore, repair*, Nj. 163, Gpl. 411; b. apt, *to restore*, Grág. ii. 336; b. upp, *to restore, atone for*, Fms. ix. 43; b. at e-u, *to repair*, 367; bæta ráð sitt, *to better one's condition, to marry*, Nj. 2: *theol. to better one's life* Guð bætti honum af þessi sótt, *God restored him to health*, Fms. ix. 391 with gen. of the sickness, O. H. L. 84. β. *to mend, put a patch on a garment*.

2. reflex., e-m bættisk, *one gets better, is restored to health*; at föður hans bættisk helstríð, Landn. 146: absol., bættisk honum þegar, *he got better at once*, Bs. i. 318, 319, 325: with gen. bættisk Búa augna-verkjarins, Isl. ii. 428 (rare); cp. heilsu-bót, *recovery of health*.

II. a law term, *to pay wergild*, the person slain in acc., the money in dat.; Hrafnkell bætti engan mann fé, i. e. *H. paid no wergild whomsoever he slew*, Hrafn. 4; ek vil engan mann fé b. g; Styrr var mörg víg, en bætti engin (viz. víg), *S. slew many men but paid for none*, Eb. 54; bæta þá menn alla er þar létusk eðr fyrri sárum urðu, 98; b. sakir (acc.) fé (dat.), Grág. ii. 269: the allit. law term, b. baugum, *to pay wergild*, 174: the amount of money in acc. *to pay out*, bætt heldr fé þat er þú ert sakaðr við hann, Fms. iii. 22; ok á hann eigi þat at b., *he has not to pay that*, Grág. ii. 168; b. öfundar bót, Gpl. 358: part. bættir, Eb. 98, 246.

metaph. *to redress, adjust*; b. við e-n, or b. yfir við e-n, *to give one redress, make good a wrong inflicted*; hefir þú yfir bætt við mik un þetta bráðræði, Fms. ii. 25, xi. 434: also used in a religious sense, skaltu b. við Guð, er þú hefir svá mjök gengit af trú þinni, ii. 213 (yfir-bót *repentance*); b. sál, or b. fyrir sál sinni, *to do for the health of the soul* iv. 63, Fb. i. 345, Bs. i. 642 (in a verse); b. um e-t, *to make a thing better* (um-bót, *bettering, improvement*), Orkn. 442: reflex., ekki bættisk um, *matters grow worse*, Fms. ii. 53; b. við, *to add to* (við-bót, *addition*), Háv. 45.

3. part. pass. used as adj. in compar.; ok er eigi at bættira, þótt ..., *things are no better, though ...*, Fms. vii. 36; þyki mér Olafur ekki at bættira, þótt ..., i. e. *it is no redress for Olave's death though ...*, Fas. ii. 410; er mér ekki sonr minn at bættira þótt Bolli s dreppinn, *my son's death is none the more atoned for though B. is slain* Ld. 226.

4. part. act. as noun; bætandi, pl. -endr, a law term, on who has to pay wergild, Grág. ii. 174, etc.

BÆXL, mod. bæxli, n. [bōgr], *the shoulder* (Lat. *armus*) of a dragon whale, shark, or the like, Fms. vi. 351, Bret. 544. 16, Gullp. 7.

BÖÐ, f., gen. böðvar, [A. S. *beadu*], a *battle*, only in poetry, in which it is used in a great many compounds; hence come the pr. names Böðvarr Böðvildr, Böðmóðr, vide Lex. Poët.

böðull, m., dat. böðli, [Dan. *böddel*], an *executioner*, (mod. word.) böðvask, ad, dep. *to rave*, Hdm. 21.

BÖGGUR, m., dat. böggvi, an obsol. word, a *bag*; breiðr b., a *big bag*, in a metaph. sense, Glúm. (in a verse) the dimin. böggull, m. a *small bag*, i. in freq. used as a nickname, Arn. S. Bs. i.

böгла, ad, *to scribble*, v. bagla. BÖL, n., dat. böli, gen. pl. bölvá, [cp. Goth. *balva-vesei* and *balvein* = βάλεω, βάλεω; A. S. *balaw*; Engl. *bale*; Hel. *balu*; O. H. G. *balu* lost in mod. Germ. and Dan.]:—*bale, misfortune*; allit. phrases, bö and bót, '*bale*' and '*bote*': bölvá bætr, Stor. 22; þegar böi er hest e bót næst, '*when bale is best, bote is nest*', Morris, E. Engl. Spec. 100 svá skal böi bæta at bíða annað meira (a proverb), Grett. 123, Fbr. 193 böi er búskapr (a proverb).

böl-bæn, f. *imprecation*, Sks. 435, Anecd. 10. böi-fengi, f. *malice*, O. H. L. 32.

böll-ótt, adj. *ball-shaped*, Sks. 634; b. eggskurn, Stj. 12; b. manna höfuð, Fms. v. 343, Br. 466.

BÖLLR, m., gen. ballar, dat. belli, [Engl. *ball*; O. H. G. *balla*]:—*a ball, globe*, the *ball*, in the game of cricket, Gisl. 26 (in a verse, A. D. 963), but hardly ever used, knöttir being the common word: a *globe*, Al 18; b. jarðar, Sks. 205 B; b. sólar, id., v. l.: *the front* of a phalanx, bell svínfýlktar fylkingar, 384 B: a *small body of men*, Lat. *globus*, Fms. viii. 406, where some MSS. read bjöllr, probably to avoid the ambiguity: a *peak, mountain*, in the local name Ballar-á, a farm in the west of Iceland Eb.

2. anatom. *the glans penis*, Grág. ii. 16. bölvá, ad, [Ulf. *balujan* = βαλεῖν], *to curse*, with dat. or absol. Stj. 37, 199, Sks. 539, 549, Hom. 33.

bölv, n. *swearing*, (mod.) bölván, f. a *curse*, Stj. 37, 483: *swearing*, Fær. 239, Hom. 86.

böl-viss, adj. [Ulf. *balva-vesei*, Hel. *balu-veso*, = *diabolus*], '*bale-wise, detestable*', Hbl. 23: a nickname, Hkv.

BÖRG, m. [Dutch and Germ. *burg*; Engl. *barrow*], a *barrow-bog* Hd., Lex. Poët.

BÖRK, m., gen. barkar, dat. berki, bark, Stj. 177, Pr. 473, Ám. 17 börku (acc. pl.), N. G. L. i. 242: a pr. name of a man, Landn.

bör, m. a *kind of tree*, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët. II. a *son* = burr.

böruðr, m., poët. *an ox*, Edda (Gl.)

böstl, f., pl. böstlar, *arrows*, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët.



## C

**C** (cé), the third letter, has all along been waning in Icel. The early Gothic Runes (Golden horn) use  $\text{C}$  for *k*, e.g.  $\text{MC}$  for *ek*, *ego*; the later common Runes have no *c*. The Anglo-Saxon Runes follow the Gothic, and use *c* for *k*, as *cæn*, *a torc*.

**A. SPELLING.**—The rule given by the first Icel. grammarian, Thorodd (A.D. 1140), is curious; he says that he will follow the Scots in using *c* with all the vowels, as in Latin, and then makes *c* serve instead of *k*; but, though in other cases he makes the small capitals serve for double consonants, e.g. *ubi*, *brat*, *men*, *hazar*, *dög*, = *ubbi*, *bratt*, *menn*, etc., he admits *k* to mark a double *c*, and spells *sök sake*, but *sök sank*; *lycia* to *shut*, but *lykja* a *knot*; *vaca* to *wake*, but *vaka* *agari*; *pecia* to *thatch*, but *pekia* to *know*. Thorodd gives as his reason that other consonants have different shapes as small or capital, but *c* is uniform, whereas he says that *k* suits well for a double *c*, being a Greek letter itself, and having a shape similar to a double *c*, namely,  $\text{C}$ ; this *c* or double *c* he calls *ec*, but the single *c* he calls *ce*, Skálða 108. The second grammarian (about the end of the 12th century) only admits *c* as a final letter, ranking with *ð*, *z*, or *æ*, which are never used as initials: all these letters he calls 'sub-letters'; he thus writes *karl*, *kona*, *kunna*, but *vóc*, *sóc*, *tac*. Such were the grammatical rules, but in practice they were never strictly followed. As the Anglo-Saxon, in imitation of the Latin, used *c* throughout for *k*, so the earliest Icel. MSS., influenced by the Anglo-Saxon or by MSS. written in Britain, made free use of it, and *c* and *k* appear indiscriminately; *k* is more frequent, but *c* is often used between two vowels or after a vowel, e.g. *taca*, *lécu*, *vica*, *boc*, etc. etc. In such cases, *t* and *c* (*k*) can often hardly be distinguished; and readings can sometimes be restored by bearing this in mind, e.g. in Bjarn. S. all our MSS. come from a single vellum MS. the passage 'lótu heim at landinu' should be read 'lécu (lécu) honum landmunir,' 16; 'sáttvarr' = 'sacvarr,' i.e. *sakvarr*, 51; cp. also some readings as *bíkdælir* instead of *Hítadélir*, Gullþ. 3; *drickin* = *dritkinn*, id. In Ad. 20 it is uncertain whether we are to read *veclinga-* or *vetlinga-tös*, probably the former.

**B. FOREIGN WORDS.**—Throughout the Middle Ages the spelling remained unsettled, but *c* gained ground, and at the time of the Reformation, when printing began, *c* was only kept to mark the double *k*, *k* (cut on one face), and in foreign proper names; but it was not limited in appellatives such as *kirkja*, *klaustur*, *klerkr*, *kór*, *kross*, *kalkr*, *kaleikr*, *church* (Scot. *kirk*), *cloister*, *clericus*, *choir*, *cross*, *calix*, etc., or *kista*, *kastali*, *kerti*, *keisari*, *kær*, *kærleiki*, *kyndill*, *kóróna* or *krúna*, *urteisi*, *kumpan*, *kompás*, *kapítuli*, *cista*, *castellum*, *cera*, *caesar* (as *ppell*), *carus*, *caritas*, *candela*, *corona*, *courtesy*, *company*, *compass*, *baptisr*. All words of that kind are spelt as if they were indigenous. The name of Christ is usually in editions of the N. T. and Vidal. spelt *Christus* or *Christur*, but is always sounded as a native word *Kristr* or *Kristur*, gen. *Kristis*, dat. *Kristi*; in modern books it is also spelt so, and almost always in hymns and rhymes, ancient as well as modern, e.g. *tríðsmenn þá höfðu krossfest Krist* | *skiptu í staði fjóra fyrst*, Pass. 36. 1, 9, 13, 10. 1, 14. 1, 15. 2, 16. 1, 49. 4; *Postula kjöri Kristur þrjá*, 41; *tríðsmenn Krist úr kápu færðu*, 30. 1; *Framandi maðr mætti Kristi* | *hér þá finna hvern það lystir*, 30. 6, 46. 12. Icel. also spell *Kristinn*, *Kristigj*, *Christian*; *kristna*, *to ebristen*, etc.  $\beta$ . in the middle of syllables for *c* is also used in words of foreign origin, *Páskar* = *Pascha*, *Passur*; *dreki* = *draco*; *leikmenn* = *laici*; *Sikley* or *Sikiley* = *Sicilia*; *Griklund* or *Grikkland* = *Greece*. In modern books of the last fifty years *k* is turned into *kk*; and even *C* in proper names is rendered by *K*, except where it is sounded as *S*; thus Icel. spell *Caesar*, *Cicero*, *Cyprus*; or *Sesar*, *Sisero*, *Syprus*, *Silisia*—although even this may be seen in print of the last ten or twenty years—is a strange novelty. There is but one exception, viz. the proper name *Cecilia*, which, ever since the Reformation, has been spelt and pronounced *Sesselja*; where, however, the name occurs in old writers, e.g. the Sturl. i. 52 *C*, it is always spelt in the Latin form. Latin and foreign words are spelt with *c* in some MSS. *communis-bók*, f. *a missal*, Vm. 52. *concurrentis-öld*, f. *diés concurrentes*, Rb. *crucis-messa* = *kross-messa*, K. þ. K.

$\text{C}$  is used in nearly all MSS. to mark 100; the Arabian figures, however, occur for the first time in the Hauks-bók and the chief MSS. of the Njála (all of them MSS. of from the end of the 13th to the beginning of the 14th century), but were again disused till about the time of the Reformation, when they came into use along with print. An inverted *c* ( $\bar{c}$ ) is sometimes in very early MSS. used as an abbreviation for *con* (*kon*), thus *ðugr* = *konugr*, *5a* = *kona*, *5or* = *konor* = *konur*; hence the curious blunder in the old Ed. of Páls. S., Bs. i. 140, viz. that the bishop had to take charge of *women* and *clergy* instead of *choir* and *clergy*, the word *cór* of the MSS. being mistaken for *5or* (*konor*). In MSS. of the 15th century *c* above the line is used as an abbreviation, g.  $\text{t}\bar{a}$  = *taka*,  $\text{t}\bar{r}$  = *tekr*,  $\text{m}\bar{i}$ ll = *mikill*, etc.

## D

**D** (dé) is the fourth letter of the alphabet; it is also written  $\text{D}$   $\bar{D}$  (*cð*). The Gothic Runes have a special sign for the *d*,  $\text{D}$  or  $\text{DD}$ , namely, a double *D* turned together; this *d* is found on the Runic stone at Tunc, the Golden horn, and the Bracteats. The reason why this character was used seems to have been that the Latin *d*  $\text{D}$  was already employed to mark the *th* sound ( $\text{Þ}$ ), which does not exist in Latin. The Anglo-Saxon Runes follow the Gothic; again, the common Scandinavian Runes have no *d*, but use the tenuis *t*, to mark both *d* and *t*.

**A. PRONUNCIATION**, etc.—The Icel. has a double *d* sound, one hard (*d*) and one soft (*ð* commonly called 'stungid (*cut* *dé*')); the hard *d* is sounded as the Engl. *d* in *dale*, *day*, *dim*, *dark*; the soft *ð* as the soft Engl. *th* in *father*, *mother*, *brother*, but is only used as a final or medial, though it occurs now and then in early MSS. to mark this sound at the beginning of words, e.g. *ðar*, *ðinn*, *ðegar*, but very rarely.

**B. SPELLING.**—In very early Icel. MSS. the soft *d* in the middle or end of words was represented by  $\text{þ}$  (*th*); thus we read, *bloþ*, *fapir*, *mopir*, *gup*, *orp*, *cymþ*, *sekp*, *dypþ*, etc., *blood*...*depth*, etc. Even Thorodd does not know the form *ð*, which was borrowed from the A. S. at the end of the 12th century, and was made to serve for the soft *th* sound in the middle or end of words,  $\text{þ}$  being only used at the beginning of syllables; but the old spelling with  $\text{þ}$  in the middle and at the end of syllables long struggled against the Anglo-Saxon *ð*, and most old vellum MSS. use *ð* and  $\text{þ}$  indiscriminately (*bloþ* and *blöð*); some use  $\text{þ}$  as a rule, e.g. Cod. Upsal. (Ub.) of the Edda, written about A.D. 1300, Ed. Arna-Magn. ii. 250 sqq. At the beginning of the 14th century *ð* prevailed, but again lost its sway, and gave place to *d*, which marks both the hard and soft *d* sound in all MSS. from about A.D. 1350 sqq. Thenceforward *ð* was unknown in Icel. print or writing till it was resumed in the Ed. of Njála A.D. 1772 (cp. also the introduction to the Syntagma de Baptismo, A.D. 1770), and was finally introduced by Rask in common Icel. writing about the beginning of this century; yet many old people still keep on writing *d* throughout (*fadir*, *modir*). On the other hand, Norse (Norwegian) MSS. (laws) never use a middle or final  $\text{þ}$ ; and such words as *opir*, *gopir* in a MS. are a sure mark of its Icel. origin.

**C. CHANGES:** I. assimilation: 1. *ðd* change into *dd*, as in the feminines *breidd*, *vidd*, *sidd*, from *breiðr*, *viðr*, *síðr*; pret. *beiddi*, *leiddi*, *ræddi*, *hæddi*, *hlýddi*, etc., from *beida*, *ræða*, *hlýða*, etc. 2. *ðt* into *tt*, adj. neut., *gott*, *ótt*, *brátt*, *leitt*, from *góðr*, *óðr*, *bráðr*, *leiðr*. 3. the Goth. *zd*, Germ. and Engl. *rd*, into *dd* in words such as *rödd* = Goth. *razda*; *oddr* = Germ. *ort*; *hodd* = Engl. *board*, Goth. *buzd*; *gaddr* = Goth. *gazds*, etc. Those words, however, are few in number.

II. the initial  $\text{þ}$  of a pronoun, if suffixed to the verb, changes into *ð* or *d*, and even *t*, e.g. *far-ðu*, *gör-ðu*, *sjá-ðu*, *fá-ðu*, *bú-ðu*, = *far þú* (imperat.), etc.; *kalla-ðu*, *tala-ðu*, = *kalla þú*, *tala þú*; or *kon-ðu*, *leid-ðu*, *bíð-ðu*, *sýn-ðu*, *sen-ðu*, = *kom þú*, *leið þú*, etc.; or *t*, *hal-tu*, *vil-tu*, *skal-tu*, *ben-tu*, *hljót-tu*, = *hald þú*, *vilt þú*, *skalt þú*, *bend þú*, *hljót þú*; and even so the plur. or dual—*komi-ðið*, *haldi-ðið*, *ætti-ðið*, *vilji-ðið*, *göri-ðer*, *gangi-ðer*, = *komi þið*...*gangi þér*; or following conjunctions, *efað-ðu* = *ef að þú*, *síðan-ðu* = *síðan þú*, *áðren-ðu* = *áðr en þú*.

III. change of *d* into *ð*: 1. *d*, whether radical or inflexive, is spelt and pronounced *ð* after a vowel and an *r* or *f*, e.g. *blöð*, *þjóð*, *biðja*, *leið*, *nauð*, *hæð*, *brúðr*, *bæði*, *borð*, *orð*, *garðr*, *ferð*, *görd*, *bragð*, *lagði*, *hægð*, *hafði*, *höfðum* (*capitibus*), etc. This is without regard to etymology, e.g. Goth. *þiuda* (*gens*) and *þjup* (*bonum*) are equally pronounced and spelt 'þjóð'; Goth. *daups* and *dæds*, Icel. *daði* and *dáð*; Goth. *gup* (*deus*) and *góds* (*bonus*), Icel. *guð*, *góðr*; Goth. *fadar*, *brupar*, Icel. *fáðir*, *bróðir*, cp. Germ. *vater*, *mutter*, but *bruder*; Goth. *vaurd* and *gards*, Icel. *orð*, *garðr*; Engl. *burden* and *birth*, Icel. *byrðr*, *burðr*, etc. Again, in some parts of western Icel. *rð*, *gð*, and *þð* are pronounced as *rd*, *gd*, *fd*, ord, Sigurd, gerdu (*fac*), *bragð* (with a soft *g*, but hard *d*), *hafði* (with a soft *f* and hard *d*); marks of this may be found in old MSS., e.g. Cod. Reg. (Kb.) of Sæm. Edda. 2. an inflexive *d* is sounded and spelt *ð*: a. after *k*, *p*, e.g. in pret. of verbs, *steypði*, *gleypti*, *klípti*, *drúpti*, *gapði*, *glapði*, *steikði*, *rikiði*, *sekiði*, *hrökiði*, *hneykiði*, *blekði*, *vakði*, *blakði*, etc., from *steypa*, *klípa*, *drúpa*, *gapa*, *gleypja*, *steikja*, *riki*, *seki*, *hrökkva*, *hneykja*, *blekkja*, *veki*, or *vaka*, etc.; and feminines, *sekbð*, *eykbð*, *dypbð*, etc.  $\beta$ . after the liquids *l*, *m*, *n* in analogous cases, *valði*, *dulði*, *hulði*, *deildi*, and *dæmði*, *sæmði*, *dreymði*, *geymði*, *samði*, *framði*, and *vandði*, *brendði*, etc., from *dylja*, *deila*, *dreyma*, *seymja*, *venja*, *brenna*, etc.; feminines or nouns, *sæmbð*, *fremð*, *vandði* (*use*), *ynði* (*delight*), *anði* (*breatb*), *synð* (*sin*): these forms are used constantly in very old MSS. (12th century, and into the 13th); but then they changed—*ld*, *mð*, *nd* into *ld*, *md*, *nd*, and *kð*, *pð* into *kt*, *pt*, etc.

$\gamma$ . after *s* (only on Runic stones; even the earliest Icel. MSS. spell *st*), e.g. *raishi* = *reisti* from *reisa*. In MSS. of the middle of that century, such as the Ö. H., Cod. Reg. of the Eddas and Grágás, the old forms are still the rule, but the modern occur now and then; the Grágás in nineteen cases out of twenty spells *sekbð* (*culpa*), but at times also 'sekt';



*ld*, *pd* were first abolished; the liquids kept the soft *d* till the end of the century, and *ld*, *md*, *nd* is still the rule in the Hauksbók; though even the chief vellum MS. of the Njála (Arna-Magn. no. 468) almost constantly uses the modern *ld*, *md*, *nd*. As to *kt* and *pt*, the case is peculiar; in early times the Icel. pronounced *dýpð* or *dýpp* etc. exactly as the English at present pronounce *depth*; but as the Icel. does not allow the concurrence of two different tenues, the modern *pt* and *kt* are only addressed to the eye; in fact, when *d* became *t*, the *p* and *k* were at once changed into *f* and *g*. The Icel. at present says *dýft*, segt, just as he spells September, October, but is forced to pronounce 'Seft-', 'Ogt-'. The spelling in old MSS. gives sometimes a clear evidence as to the etymology of some contested words, e.g. the spelling *eykð* (q. v.) clearly shews that the word is not akin to Lat. *octo*, but is derived from *auka* (*augere*), because else it would have been formed like *nótt*, *átta*, *dóttir*, Lat. *noct-*, *octo*, Gr. *θυγάτηρ*; so *andi*, *synd*, shew that the *d* in both cases is inflexive, not radical, and that *an*, *syn* are the roots, cp. Gr. *ἀνεμος* and Germ. *subnen*; but when editors or transcribers of Icel. MSS.—and even patriotic imitators of the old style—have extended the *d* to radical *ld*, *nd*, and write *land*, *band*, *hönd*, *vald*, etc., they go too far and trespass against the law of the language. It is true that 'land' is in Icel. MSS. spelt 'lǫ', but the stroke is a mark of abbreviation, not of a soft *d*.

**D. INTERCHANGE** (vide p. 49): **I.** between Greek, Latin, and Scandinavian there are but few words to record, *θυγάτηρ*=*dóttir*, *θύρα*=*dýr*, *θύρα*=*dyrr*, *θάνατος* and *θνήσκω*=*dá* and *deyja*, *θεός*=*díar*, *θαλλός*=*dair* (*arcus*), and perhaps *θύω*=*dómr*; Lat. *truncus*=*draugr*, *trabere*=*draga*.

**II.** between High German on the one hand, and Low German with Scandinavian on the other hand, a regular interchange has taken place analogous to that between Latin-Greek and Teutonic; viz. Scandin.-Engl. *d*, *t*, *p* answer to H.G. *t*, *z*, *d*, e.g. Icel. *dagr*, Engl. *day*=H.G. *tag*; Icel. *temja*, Engl. *tame*=H.G. *zäbmen*; Icel. *þing*, Engl. *thing*=H.G. *ding*.

In very early Icel. MSS. we find the old Latin form *d*, which sometimes occurs in the Kb. of the Sæm. Edda, but it is commonly *ð*, whence *ð* is formed by putting a stroke on the upper part, A.S. *ð*; this shews that the *ð* is in form a *d*, not a *þ* (*th*); vide more on this subject in the introduction to *þ*: Thorodd calls the capital *D* edd, the *d* dé.

**daðra**, *ad*, *d*. *rounni*, *ad*. *to* *webedle*.

**dafl**, *a*, *m*, or *dafar*, *f*. *pl.* a *dub. word*, *a shaft* (?), Akv. 4. 14.

**dafla**, *ad*, and *damla*, with *dat.* *to* *dabble with the oar*, up and down, metaph. from *eburning*, Krók. 59 C. **damla**, *u*, *f.*, is used of a *small roll of butter* just taken from the churn, *það* er ekki fyrsta damlan sem þú færð, Brúnn. Ísl. Þjóðs. ii. 124.

**dafna**, *ad*, *to* *thrive well*, a nursery term, used of babies. **dafnan**, *f*. *thriving*; *döfnunar-barn*, etc.

**daga**, *ad*, *to* *dawn*; *eptir* um morguninn er trautt var *dagað*, Eg. 360; þegar er hann sá at *dagaði*, Fms. v. 21; hvern *daganda* dag, Mar. (Fr.): *impers.*, *e-n* *dagar* uppi, *day* *dawns upon one*, in the tales, said of hobgoblins, dwarfs, and giants, uppi ertu nú dvergr um *dagað*, nú skinn sól í sáli, Alm. 36, cp. Hkv. Hjörvi 29, 30; en Bárðdælingar segja hana (acc. the giantess) hafi *dagat* uppi þá þau glimdu, Gret. 141: single stone pillars are freq. said in Icel. to be giants or witches turned into stone on being caught by daylight, and are called *Karl*, *Kerling*, vide Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 207 sqq.

**dagan**, *dögun* (*deging*, Sturl. i. 83 C), *f.* *dawn*, *daybreak*; í *dagan*, Edda 24; en er kom at *d.*, 29; litlu fyrir *d.*, 30, O. H. L. 51; um morguninn í *d.*, Fms. ix. 258; í *dögun*, Eg. 261; í öndverða *d.*, Sturl. ii. 249.

**dag-drykkja**, *u*, *f.* *a morning-draught*, which was taken after the *dagverðr*, Orkn. 276, Fas. iii. 42.

**dag-far**, *n*, *a* *'day-fare'*, *journey*, used in *dat.* in the phrase, fara *dagfari* ok náttfari, *to travel day and night*, Fms. i. 203; hann hafði farit norðan *dagfari*, in a single day's journey, ix. 513. **2.** *mod.* and *theol.* the *'journey of life'*, *daily course*, *conduct*; hence *dagfars-góðr*, *adj.* *good and gentle*.

**dag-fasta**, *u*, *f.* *fasting by day*, K. p. K. 106, Hom. 73.

**dag-fátt**, *n*, *adj.*, in the phrase, *verða d.*, *to lose the daylight*, *to be overtaken by night*, Fms. xi. 142, Rb. 376, Ver. 24.

**dag-ferð**, *dag-för*, *f.* *a day's journey*, Symb. 15, Fms. xi. 440, Stj. 65.

**dag-ganga**, *u*, *f.* *a day's walk*, Fas. iii. 643.

**dag-geisli**, *a*, *m.* *a day-beam*, Bjarn. 46, name given to a lady-love.

**dag-langr**, *adj.* [*A.S. daglang*], *all day long*; *d.* *erfiði*, *toil all day long*, Sks. 42; *daglangt*, *all this day long*, *for this day*, Eg. 485, Fms. ii. 268.

**dag-lát**, *n*, *pl.* *day-dreams*, vide *dreyma*.

**dag-leið**, *f.* *a day's journey*, Fms. vii. 110, Hkr. i. 45; fara fullum *dagleiðum*, Grág. i. 48.

**dag-langis**, *adv.* *all day long*, Korm. (in a verse), Karl. 481.

**dag-ligr**, *adj.* (*-liga*, *adv.*), *daily*, Fms. ix. 407, Sks. 42, Dipl. iii. 14, H. E. i. 432, Vm. 139.

**dag-mál**, *n*, (*vide* *dagr*), *prop.* *'day-meal'*, one of the divisions of the day, usually about 8 or 9 o'clock A.M.; the Lat. *bora tertia* is rendered by 'er vér köllum *dagmál*,' *whic we call d.*, Hom. 142; enn er ekki litið af *dagmálum*, Hom. (St.) 10. Acts ii. 15; in Glúm. 342 we are told

that the young Glum was very lazy, and lay in bed till day-meal every morning, cp. also 343; Hrafn. 28 and O. H. L. 18—*a cinum morni milli rismála ok dagmála*—where distinction is made between *rismál* (*rising time*) and *dagmál*, so as to make a separate *dagmark* (q. v.) of each of them; and again, a distinction is made between 'midday' and *dagmál*, Ísl. ii. 334. The *dagmál* is thus midway between 'rising' and 'mid-day,' which accords well with the present use. The word is synonymous with *dagverðarmál*, *breakfast-time*, and denotes the hour when the ancient Icel. used to take their chief meal, opposed to *náttmál*, *night-meal* or *supper-time*, Fms. viii. 330; even the MSS. use *dagmál* and *dagverðarmál* indiscriminately; cp. also Sturl. iii. 4 C; Rb. 452 says that at full moon the ebb takes place 'at *dagmálum*.' To put the *dagmál* at 7.30 A.M., as Pál Vídalín does, seems neither to accord with the present use nor the passage in Glum or the eccl. *bora tertia*, which was the nearest hour answering to the Icel. calculation of the day. In Fb. i. 539 it is said that the sun set at 'eykð' (i. e. half-past three o'clock), but rose at 'dagmál,' which put the *dagmál* at 8.30 A.M. COMPS: *dagmála-staðr*, *m.* *the place of d. in the horizon*, Fb. i. *dagmála-tíð*, *f.* *morning terce*, 625, 176.

**dag-messa**, *u*, *f.* *day-mass*, *morning terce*, Hom. 41.

**DAGR**, *m.*, irreg. *dat.* *degi*, *pl.* *dagar*: [the kindred word *dægr* with vowel change from *ó* (*dóg*) indicates a lost root verb analogous to *ala* *ól*, *cp.* *dair* and *dælir*; this word is common to all Teutonic dialects. Goth. *dags*; A.S. *dag*; Engl. *day*; Swed.-Dan. *dag*; Germ. *tag*; the Lat. *dies* seems to be identical, although no interchange has taken place]—*a* *day*; in different senses: 1. *the natural day*:—sayings referring to the day, at kveldi skal *dag* leyfa, *at eventide shall the day be praised* Hm. 80; allir *dagar* eiga kveld um síðir; mörg eru *daga* aug, *vide* auga; enginn *dagr* til enda trygg, *no day can be trusted till its end*; all *dagr* til stefnu, Grág. i. 395, 443, is a law phrase,—for summoning was lawful only if performed during the day; this phrase is also used metaph. = 'plenty of time' or the like: popular phrases as to the daylight ar many—*dagr* rennr, or *rennr* upp, and *kennr* upp, *the day rises*, Bm. 1.

*dagr* í austri, *day in the east*, where the daylight first appears; *dagsbrúnn* 'day's brow,' is the first streak of daylight, the metaphor taken from the human face; lýsir af *degi*, *it brightens from the day*, i. e. *daylight is appearing*; *dagr* ljómar, *the day gleams*; fyrir *dag*, *before day*; *mót* *degi*, *undir dag*, *about daybreak*; *komid* at *degi*, *id.*, Fms. viii. 398 *dagr á lopti*, *day in the sky*; árla, *snemma dags*, *early in the morning* Pass. 15, 17; *dagr* um allt lopt, etc.; albjart *dagr*, *hábjart* *d.*, *full day* *broad daylight*; *hæstr* *dagr*, *high day*; öndverð *d.*, *the early day*=*forenoon*, Am. 50; *miðr* *dagr*, *midday*, Grág. i. 413, 446, Sks. 217, 219. áliðinn *dagr*, *late in the day*, Fas. i. 313; hallandi *dagr*, *declining day*; á kveldi *dags*, *síð dags*, *late in the day*, Fms. i. 69. In the evening the *dag* is said to *set*, hence *dag-sett*, *dag-setr*, and *dagr setzt*; in tales, ghosts ar spirits come out with nightfall, but dare not take the day; singing merr songs after nightfall is not safe, *það* kallast ekki *Kristnum* leyit *ad* *kvæð* þegar *dagsett* er, a ditty; *Syrpuvers* er *mestr* *galdr* er í *fólginn*, ok *eigi* e lofat at *kvæða* *eptir* *dagsettr*, Fas. iii. 206, Ísl. Þjóðs. ii. 7, 8, the daylight is symbolical of what is true or clear as day, hence the word *daganna*, *c* *satt* *sem* *dagr*, q. v.

**2.** of different days; í *dag*, *to-day*, Grág. i. 118, Nj. 36, Ld. 76, Fms. vi. 151; í *gær*-*dag*, *yesterday*; í *fyrri* *dag*, *the day before yesterday*, Háv. 50; í *hinni*-*fyrri* *dag*, *the third day*; annars *dag*, Vigl. 23, Pass. 50. 1; *hindra* *dags*, *the binder day*, *the day after to-morrow*, Hm. 109; *dagr* *eptir* *dag*, *day after day*, Hkr. ii. 313; *dag* *frá* *dep*, *from day to day*, Fms. ii. 230; hvern *dag* *frá* *öðrum*, *id.*, Fms. viii. 182. annan *dag* *frá* *öðrum*, *id.*, Eg. 277; um *daginn*, *during the day*; á *dögum* *the other day*; nótt ok *dag*, *night and day*; líðlangan *dag*, *the 'life-long day*; *dögum* *optar*, *more times than there are days*, i. e. *over and over again*, Fms. x. 433; á *deyjanda* *degi*, *on one's day of death*, Grág. 402.

**β.** *regn*-*dagr*, *a rainy day*; *sólskins*-*dagr*, *a sunny day*; *sumar* *dag*, *a summer day*; *vetrar*-*dagr*, *a winter day*; *hátíðis*-*dagr*, *a feast day*; *feignis*-*dag*, *a day of joy*; *dóms*-*dagr*, *the day of doom*, *judgment day*, G 82, Fms. viii. 98; *hamingju*-*dagr*, *heilla*-*dagr*, *a day of happiness*; *gleð* *dagr*, *id.*; *brúkaups*-*dag*, *bridal-day*; *burðar*-*dag*, *a birthday*.

**γ.** *pl.* *days* in the sense of *times*; *aðrir* *dagar*, Fms. i. 216; *ek ætlaða* *ekl* at þessir *dagar* *mundu* *verða*, *sem* *nú* *eru* *orðin*, Nj. 171; *góðir* *daga* *bápy* *dags*, Fms. xi. 286, 270; sjá *aldr* *gláðan* *dag* (*sing.*), *never* *see* *glad days*. **β.** *á* *e-s* *dögum*, *um* *e-s* *daga* *eptir* *e-s* *daga*, *esp.* *the lifetime or reign of kings*, Fms.; but in Icel. also used of the *lög* *sögumaðr*, *Jb.* repeatedly; *vera á dögum*, *to be alive*; *eptir* *minn* *dag*, 'after my day,' i. e. *when I am dead*. **γ.** *calendar days*, e. g. *Hvít* *dagur*, *the White days*, i. e. *Whitsuntide*; *Hunda*-*dagar*, *the Dog days*; *Banda*-*dagur*, *Vincula Petri*; *Höfuð*-*dagur*, *Decap. Jobannis*; *Geisla*-*dag* *Epiphany*; *Imbru*-*dagur*, *Ember days*; *Gang*-*dagur*, *'Gangung* *days*, *R* *gation days*; *Dýri*-*dagur*, *Corpus Christi*; etc.

**4.** of the week-days; the old names being *Sunnu*-*d.* or *Drottins*-*d.*, *Mána*-*d.*, *Týs*-*d.*, *Öðins*-*d.*, *Þórs*-*d.*, *Frjá*-*d.*, *Laugar*-*d.* or *Þvát*-*d.* It is hard to understand how the Icel. should be the one Teut. people that have disused the old names of the week-days; but so it was, vide Jóns S. ch. 24; fyrir þá hann at eigna *daga* *vitrum* *mönnum* *heiðnum*, *svá* *sem* *at* *kalla* *Týrs*-*d.*



insdag, eðr þórsdag, ok svá um alla vikudaga, etc., Bs. i. 237, cp. 165. The bishop John (died A.D. 1121) caused them to name the days as the church does (Feria secunda, etc.); viz. þriðj-d. or þriðju-d., *Thursday*, Rb. 44, K. þ. K. 100, Ísl. ii. 345; Fimmti-d., *Friday*, *Thursday*, Rb. 42, Grág. i. 146, 464, 372, ii. 248, Nj. 274; Föstu-d., *Monday*, *Friday*; Miðvikud., *Midweek-day* = *Wednesday*, was borrowed from the Germ. *Mittwoch*; throughout the 12th and 13th centuries, however, the old and new names were used indiscriminately. The question arises whether even the old names were not imported from abroad (England); certainly the Icel. of heathen times did not reckon by weeks; even the word week (*vika*) is probably of eccl. Latin origin (*recurrences*). It is curious that the Scandinavian form of Friday, Icel. Frjárdag, mod. Swed.-Dan. *Fredag*, is A.S. in form; 'Frjá', 're-', can hardly be explained but from A.S. *Frēa*, and would be an angular transition from the Norse form *Frey*. The transition of *já* to mod. Swed.-Dan. *e* is quite regular, whereas Icel. *ey* (in *Frey*) would require the mod. Swed.-Dan. *ö* or *u* sound. Names of weeks are only mentioned in Icel. poems of the 11th century (Árnór, *hvæt*); but at the time of bishop John the reckoning by weeks was barely not fully established, and the names of the days were still new to the people.

5. the day is in Icel. divided according to the position of the sun above the horizon; these fixed traditional marks are called *dags-mörk*, *day-marks*, and are substitutes for the hours of modern times, viz. ris-mál or mið-morgun, dag-mál, há-degi, mið-degi, nið-mundi, nónn, mið-aptan, nátt-mál, vide these words. The middle of two day-marks is called *jafn-nærri-báðum*, in modern pronunciation *u-báðu*, *equally-near-both*, the day-marks following in the genitive; as in Icel. a man asks, *hvað er fram orðið, what is the time?* and the reply is, *jöfnubáðu miðsmorguns og dagmála, half-way between mid-morning and day-meal*, or stund til (*to*) dagmála; hallandi dagmál, or stund af (*from*) dagmálum; *jöfnubáðu hádegis og dagmála, about ten or half-ten o'clock*, etc. Those day-marks are traditional in every farm, and by of them no doubt date from the earliest settling of the country.

pecting the division of the day, vide Pál Vidal, s. v. Allr dagr til tíu, Finnus Johann., *Horologium Island.*, *Eykta-mörk Íslenzk* (published at the end of the Rb.), and a recent essay of Finn Magnusson.

II. denoting a term, but only in compounds, *dagi*, a, m., the weak form is used, cp. *ein-dagi*, *mál-dagi*, *bar-dagi*, *skil-dagi*, etc. III. as a pr. name, *Dagr*, (freq.); in this sense the dat. is not *Degi*, cp. Óðinn léði *Dag* (dat.) *geirs sins*, Sæm. 114. COMPS: *dag-tal*, n. a *tale of days*, Rb. 48. *dags-brún*, v. above. *dags-gjafi*, f. *ballowedness of the day*, Sturl. i. 29. *dags-ljós*, n. *daylight*, 266. *dags-mark*, v. above. *dags-megin*, n., at *dags magni*, *will day*, 623. 30. *dags-munnr*, m. *a day's difference*; *svá at d.*, i. e. *day by day*, Stj.

*dag-röð*, n. [A.S. *dagrēd* = *daybreak*], this word is rarely used, Eg. 174, Fms. i. 131; in the last passage it is borrowed from the poem *ekla*, (where it seems to be used in the A.S. sense; the poet speaks of a sortilege, and appears to say that the sortilege told him to fight at *break*, then he would gain the day); the passages in prose, however, do not take the word in the sense of *early*, in *good time*.

*dag-ríki*, n. (*dag-ríkt*, n. adj., N.G.L. i. 342, 343, v. l.), in the sense, *bæta sem d. er til*, of the breach of a Sunday or a holy day, to pay according to 'the day's might,' i. e. according to the time of the day at which the breach is committed, N.G.L. i. 342, 343, 348, 349; or does it mean 'the canonical importance' of the day (Fr.)?

*dag-róðr*, m. *a day's rowing*, A.A. 272. *dag-sanna*, u, f. *true as a day*, Nj. 73, Fær. 169, Fas. i. 24, cp. Eb. 60. *dag-setr* (*dag-sátr*, Sturl. iii. 185 C), n. '*day-setting*,' *nightfall*; um d. nær dagsetri, Landn. 285; í d., Fms. v. 331, ix. 345; leið til dagr, Gret. 111; d. skeið, Fms. ix. 383. *dag-sett*, n. adj. *id.*, Háv. vide dagr.

*dag-sigling*, f. *a day's sailing, journey by sea*, Rb. 482. *dag-skemt*, f. *a day's amusement, games, telling stories*, or the like, i. 63 C, (*dagskemta*, gen. pl.)

*dag-skjarr*, adj. '*day-scared*,' *shunning daylight*, poet. epithet of a *þ. Ýt*, 2.

*dag-slátta*, u, f. *a day's mowing*, an Icel. acre field, measuring 900 square fathoms (Icel. fathom = about 2 yards), to be mown by a single man in a day, Dipl. v. 28, Ísl. ii. 349.

*dag-stingr*, m. the '*day-sing*,' *daybreak*, Greg. 57, (rare.)

*dag-stjarna*, u, f. the *morning star*, *Lucifer*, Al. 161, Sl. 39.

*dag-stund*, f. *day time, a whole day*, K. þ. K. 6; dagstundur Leið, a *meeting* (i. e. *meeting*) *lasting a day*, Grág. i. 122:—elsewhere *dagstund* is an hour in the day time = *stund* days.

*dag-stæddr*, adj. *fixed as to the day*, Thom. 56, Fms. xi. 445.

*dag-tíð*, f. [A.S. *dagtid*], *day-service*, 673. 60, 625. 177, Sks. 19.

*dag-veizla*, u, f. *help to win the day*, = *liðveizla*, Fas. iii. 336.

*dag-verðr* and *dög-urðr*, m., gen. ar, pl. ir, [Dan. *davre*], '*day-meal*,' the chief meal of the old Scandinavians, taken in the forenoon at the time of *dagmál*, opp. to *nátturðr* or *náttverðr* (mod. Dan. *nadver*).

*supper*; corresponding as to time with the mod. Engl. *breakfast*, as to the nature of the meal with the Engl. *dinner*. The old Scandinavians used to take a hearty meal before going to their work; cp. Tac. Germ. 22. An early and a hearty meal were synonymous words (vide *árlegr*); the old Hávamál advises men to go to the meeting 'washed and with full stomach' (*þveginn ok mettr*), but never to mind how bad their dress, shoes, or horse may be; and repeats the advice to take 'an early meal' even before visiting a friend, 32, cp. Hbl. 3. Several places in Icel. took their name from the settlers taking their first 'day-meal,' e.g. *Dögurðar-næs*, *Dögurðar-á*, Landn. 110, 111, cp. also *Gísl* 12. The Gr. *δεῖπνον* is rendered by *dagverðr*, Greg. 43, Matth. xxii. 4; but in the Icel. N. T. of 1540 sq. *δεῖπνον* is constantly rendered by *kveld-máltíð*; eta *dögurð*, Landn. l. c., Nj. 175, *Gísl* l. c.; *sitja yfir dagverði*, Eg. 564, 577, Ísl. ii. 336, Fms. iv. 337, ix. 30; *dögurðar borð*, *a day-meal table*, in the phrase, *sitja at dögurðar borði*, *to sit at table*, Fms. i. 40, vi. 411, Hkr. i. 153, iii. 157; *dögurðar-mál* and *dögurðarmál-skeið*, *the day-meal time, time of the day-meal*, Fms. viii. 330, v. l.; um morguninn at dagverðar máli, 443, Eg. 564, Edda 24, Hom. 91 (in pl.), O. H. L. 19. COMPD: *dagverðar-drykkja*, f. = *dagdrykkja*, *the drinking after dagverðr*, Fas. iii. 530, Mag. 3.

*dag-villr*, adj. '*day-wild*,' i. e. *not knowing what day it is*, K. Á. 190, N. G. L. i. 342.

*dag-vöxtr*, m. *daily growth*; in the phrase, *vaxa dagvöxtum*, *to wax day by day*, Finnb. 216, Eb. 318.

*dag-þing*, n. and *dag-þingan*, f. *a conference*, Ann. 1391; vera í d. við e-n, Fms. iii. 201, Bs. i. 882, freq. in Thom.

*dag-þinga*, að, *to hold conference with one*, D. N., Thom. (freq.) *dala*, að, *to be dented*; *dalaði ekki né sprakk*, Eg. 769, cp. Fas. iii. 12 (the verse).

*dal-búi* (*dalbyggi*, Sd. 214), a, m. *a dweller in a dale*, Gret. 141 A. *dal-bygd*, f. *a dale-country*, Stj. 380, Hkr. ii. 8.

*dal-land*, n. *dale-ground*, Grág. ii. 257.

*DALLR*, m. *a small tub*, esp. for milk or curds; bæði byttur og dallar, Od. ix. 222, Snót 99.

*dalmatika*, u, f. *a dalmatic*, Stj., Fms. iii. 168, Vm. 2, 123.

*DALR*, s, m., old pl. *dalar*, acc. *dala*, Vsp. 19, 42, Hkv. i. 46; the Sturl. C still uses the phrase, *vestri í Dala*; the mod. form (but also used in old writers) is *dalir*, acc. *dali*, Hkv. Hjörv. 28; old dat. sing. *dali*, Halfr í Haukadali, Íb. 14, 17; í Þjórsárdali, í Örnólfssdali, 8, Hbl. 17; mod. dal; *dali* became obsolete even in old writers, except the earliest, as Ari: [Ulf. *dals* = *δάλας*, Luke iii. 10, and *βόθυνος*, vi. 39; A. S. *dæl*; Engl. *dale*; Germ. *tal* (*thal*); cp. also Goth. *dalaþ* = *károw*, and *dala* above; up og dal, *up hill and down dale*, is an old Dan. phrase]:—*a dale*; allit. phrase, *djúpir dalir*, *deep dales*, Hbl. l. c.; *dali dögðotta*, *bedewed dales*, Hkv. l. c.; the proverbial saying, *láta dal mæta hóli*, *let dale meet hill*, '*diamond cut diamond*,' Ld. 134, Fms. iv. 225: *dalr* is used of a *dent* or *bole* in a skull, *dalr er í hnakka*, Fas. iii. l. c. (in a verse): the word is much used in local names, *Fagri-dalr*, *Fair-dale*; *Breið-dalr*, *Broad-dale*; *Djúpi-dalr*, *Deep-dale*; *Þver-dalr*, *Cross-dale*; *Langi-dalr*, *Lang-dale*; *Jökul-dalr*, *Glacier-dale*, (cp. *Langdale*, *Borrodale*, *Wensleydale*, etc. in North E.); '*Dale*' is a freq. name of dale counties, *Breiðafjarðar-dalir*, or *Dalir* simply, Landn.: Icel. speak of *Dala-menn*, '*Dales-men*' (as in Engl. lake district); *dala-fífl*, *a dale-fool*, one brought up in a mean or despised dale, Fas. iii. 1 sqq.: the parts of a dale are distinguished, *dals-bothn*, *the bottom of a dale*, ii. 19; *dals-öxl*, *the shoulder of a dale*; *dals-brún*, *the brow, edge of a dale*; *dals-hliðar*, *the sides, slopes of a dale*; *dala-drög*, n. pl. *the head of a dale*; *dals-mynni*, *the mouth of a dale*, Fms. viii. 57; *dals-barmr*, the '*dale-rim*,' = *dals-brún*; *dals-eyrar*, *the gravel beds spread by a stream over a dale*, etc.:—in poetry, snakes are called *dale-fishes*, *dal-reyðr*, *dal-fiskr*, *dal-ginna*, etc., Lex. Poët. [It is interesting to notice that patronymic words derived from 'dale' are not formed with an *e* (vowel change of *a*), but an *æ*, *æ* (vowel change of *o*), *Lax-dœlir*, *Vatns-dœlir*, *Hauk-dœlir*, *Hit-dœlir*, *Sýr-dœlir*, *Svarf-dœlir* ..., *the men from Lax(á)r-dalr*, *Vatnsdal*, *Haukadali*, *Hitardal*, etc.; cp. the mod. Norse *Dölen* = *man from a dale*; this points to an obsolete root word analogous to *ala*, *ól*, *bati*, *bót*; vide the glossaries of names to the Sagas, esp. that to the Landn.]

II. *a dollar* (mod.) = Germ. *Joachims-thaler*, *Joachims-thal* being the place where the first dollars were coined. *dalr*, m., gen. *dalar*, poet. *a bow*, Lex. Poët.; this word has a different inflexion, and seems to be of a different root from the above; hence in poetry the hand is called *dal-naud*, *the need of (force applied to) the bow*, and *dal-töng*, as the bow is bent by the hand. *dal-verpi*, n. *a little dale*, Nj. 132, Fms. vi. 136, Al. 41. *damma*, u, f. [*domina*], *a dame*, Fr. (for. and rare); hence in mod. use *madama*, *madame*. *dammr*, m. *a dam*, D. N. COMPS: *damm-stokkr*, m. *a sluice*. *damm-stæði*, n. *a dam-yard*, D. N. (for. and rare). *damprr*, *damprr*, m. [Germ. *dampf*], *steam*, (mod. word.) 2. a pr. name, Rm., Yngl. S. *dan*, m. [*dominus*], *sir*, D. N.; hence comes perhaps the mod. Icel. word



of-dan, það er mér ofdan, 'tis too great a honour for me; else the word is quite out of use.

**DANSKR**, adj., **Danir**, pl. **Danes**; **Dan-mörk**, f. *Denmark*, i. e. *the mark, march, or border of the Danes*; **Dana-veldi**, n. *the Danish empire*; **Dana-virki**, n. *the Danish wall*, and many compds, vide Fms. xi. This adj. requires special notice, because of the phrase **Dönsk tunga** (*the Danish tongue*), the earliest recorded name of the common Scandinavian tongue. It must be borne in mind that the 'Danish' of the old Saga times applies not to the nation, but to the empire. According to the researches of the late historian P. A. Munch, the ancient Danish empire, at least at times, extended over almost all the countries bordering on the Skagerrak (Vik); hence a Dane became in Engl. synonymous with a Scandinavian; the language spoken by the Scandinavians was called Danish; and 'Dönsk tunga' is even used to denote Scandinavian extraction in the widest extent, vide Sighvat in Fms. iv. 73, Eg. ch. 51, Grág. ii. 71, 72. During the 11th and 12th centuries the name was much in use, but as the Danish hegemony in Scandinavia grew weaker, the name became obsolete, and Icel. writers of the 13th and 14th centuries began to use the name 'Norræna,' *Norse tongue*, from Norway their own mother country, and the nearest akin to Icel. in customs and idiom. 'Swedish' never occurs, because Icel. had little intercourse with that country, although the Scandinavian tongue was spoken there perhaps in a more antique form than in the sister countries. In the 15th century, when almost all connection with Scandinavia was broken off for nearly a century, the *Norræna* in its turn became an obsolete word, and was replaced by the present word 'Icelandic,' which kept its ground, because the language in the mean time underwent great changes on the Scandinavian continent. The Reformation, the translation of the Old and New Testaments into Icelandic (Oddr Gotskalksson, called the Wise, translated and published the N.T. in 1540, and bishop Gudbrand the whole Bible in 1584), a fresh growth of religious literature, hymns, sermons, and poetry (Hallgrímur Pétursson, Jón Vídalín), the regeneration of the old literature in the 17th and 18th centuries (Brynjólfur Sveinsson, Árni Magnússon, Þormóður Torfason),—all this put an end to the phrases *Dönsk tunga* and *Norræna*; and the last phrase is only used to denote obsolete grammatical forms or phrases, as opposed to the forms and phrases of the living language. The translators of the Bible often say 'vort Íslenzkt mál,' *our Icelandic tongue*, or 'vort móður mál,' *our mother tongue*; móður-málið mitt, Pass. 35. 9. The phrase 'Dönsk tunga' has given rise to a great many polemical antiquarian essays; the last and the best, by which this question may be regarded as settled, is that by Jon Sigurdsson in the preface to Lex. Poët.; cp. also that of Pál Vídalín in Skýr. s. v., also published in Latin at the end of the old Ed. of Gunnl. Saga, 1775.

**DANZ**, mod. **dans**, n. a word of for. origin; [cp. mid. Lat. *dansare*; Fr. *danser*; Ital. *danzare*; Engl. *dance*; Germ. *tanzen*, *tanzen*.] This word is certainly not Teutonic, but of Roman or perhaps Breton origin: the Icel. or Scand. have no genuine word for dancing,—leika means 'to play' in general: the word itself (*danza*, *danz*, etc.) never occurs in the old Sagas or poetry, though popular amusements of every kind are described there; but about the end of the 11th century, when the Sagas of the bishops (Bs.) begin, we find dance in full use, accompanied by songs which are described as loose and amorous: the classical passage is Jóns S. (A. D. 1106–1121), ch. 13. Bs. i. 165, 166, and cp. Jóns S. by Gunnlaug, ch. 24. Bs. i. 237.—Leikr sá var kær mönnum áðr en hinn heilagi Jón varð biskup, at kveða skyldi karlaðr til konu í danz blautlig kvæði ok regilg; ok kona til karlmans mansöngs visur; þenna leik lét hann af taka ok bannaði styrkliga; mansöngs kvæði vildi hann eigi heyra né kveða láta, en þó fékk hann því eigi af komið með öllu. Some have thought that this refers to mythical (Eddic) poetry, but without reason and against the literal sense of the passage; the heathen heroic poems were certainly never used to accompany a dance; their flow and metre are a sufficient proof of that. In the Sturl. (Hist. of the 12th and 13th century) dancing is mentioned over and over again; and *danz* is used of popular ballads or songs of a satirical character (as those in Percy's ballads); flimt (*loose song*) and *danz* are synonymous words; the Sturl. has by chance preserved two ditties (one of A. D. 1221, running thus—Loptir liggir í Eyjum, blitr lunda bein | Sæmundr er á heiðum, etr berin ein, Sturl. ii. 62, and one referring to the year 1264—Minar eru sorgirnar þungar sem blý, Sturl. iii. 317) sufficient to shew the flow and metre, which are exactly the same as those of the mod. ballads, collected in the west of Icel. (Ögr) in the 17th century under the name of Fornkvæði, *Old Songs*, and now edited by Jon Sigurdsson and Svend Grundtvig. *Danz* and Fornkvæði are both of the same kind, and also identical with Engl. ballads, Dan. kæmpeviser. There are passages in Sturl. and Bs. referring to this subject—færðu Breiðbælingar Lopt í flimtun ok gördu um hann danza marga, ok margkonar spott annat, Sturl. ii. 57, cp. 62; Danza-Bergir, the nickname of a man (Sturl. ii), prob. for composing comic songs; danza-görð, *composing comic songs*; fylgðar-menn Kolbeins fóru með danza-görð, ... en er Brandr varð varr við flimtan þeirra, iii. 80; þá hrökti Þórðr hestinn undir sér, ok kvað danz þenna við raust, 317. β. a

*wake*, Arna S. ch. 2; in Sturl. i. 23; at the banquet in Reykhólar, 111 the guests amused themselves by *dancing, wrestling, and story-telling*; var sleiginn dans í stofu, ii. 117; í Víðvík var gleði mikil ok gott at ver þat var einn Drottins dag at þar var danz mikill; kom þar til fjöldi manna ok ríðr hann í Víðvík til danz, ok var þar at leik; ok dáuðu menn mj danz hans, iii. 258, 259; honum var kostur á boðinn hvat til gamans sky hafa, sögur eða danz um kveldit, 281;—the last reference refers to the 2 of January, 1258, which fell on a Sunday (or wake-day): in ballads a tales of the Middle Ages the word is freq. :—note the allit. phrase, dansi dunar, Ísl. þjóðs. ii. 8: the phrases, stiga danz; ganga í danz; brúði danz, dansinn heyrta; dans vill hun heyrta, Fkv. ii. 7. Many of the burles to the mod. Icel. ballads are of great beauty, and no doubt many centuries older than the ballads to which they are affixed; they refer to lost melancholy, merriment, etc., e. g. Blítt lætur veröldin, fölnar fögr fold | lær er síðan mitt var yndið lagt í mold, i. 74; Ut ert þú við æginn blá, eg hér á Dröngum, | kalla eg löngum, kalla eg til þín löngum; Skín á skí sól ok sumarið fríða, | dynur í velli er drengir í burtu ríða, 110; Ung leit eg hofmann í fögrum runni, | skal eg í hljóði dilla þeim mér um Austan blakar laufið á þann linda, 129; Fagrar heyrða eg raddin við Niflunga heim; Fagrt syngr svanrinn um sumarlanga tíð, | þá m list að leika sér mín liljan fríð, ii. 52; Einum unna eg manninn, á með það var, | þó hlaut eg minn harm að bera í leyndum sigla, 94; Svann víða, svanurinn syngr víða, 22; Utan eptir firðinum, stíga fagrar fley sá er enginn gláður eptir annan þreyr, 110; Svo er mér illt og angars því veldur þú, | mig langar ekki í lundinn með þá jungfrú, Espol. A. 1549. The earliest ballads seem to have been devoted to these subjects only; of the two earliest specimens quoted in the Sturl. (above), one satirical, the other melancholy; the historical ballads seem to be of later growth: the bishops discountenanced the wakes and dancing (Bs. i. Sturl. iii), but in vain: and no more telling proof can be given of drooping spirits of Icel. in the last century, than that dancing and wake ceased, after having been a popular amusement for seven hundred years. Eggert Olafsson in his poems still speaks of wakes, as an eyewitness in the west of Icel. (Vestfirðir) they lasted longer, but even there they died out about the time that Percy's ballads were published in England. Fornkvæði or songs are the only Icel. poetry which often dispenses with the law of alliteration, which in other cases is the light and life of Icel. poetry; vide also hofmaðr, viki-vakar, etc. In the 15th century the rimur (metrical paraphrases of romances) were used as an accompaniment to the danz, höldar danza harla snart, ef heyrir vísan mín; hence originally the name man-söng (*maid-song*), minne-sang, which forms the introduction to every rima or rhapsody; the metre and time of the rimur exactly those of ballads and well suited for dancing. An Icel. MS. of the 17th century, containing about seventy Icel. Fornkvæði, is in the B. Ms. no. 11, 177; and another MS., containing about twenty such songs is in the Bodl. Lib. no. 130.

**danza**, mod. **dansa**, **ad**, to dance, Skis. 705, not in Sturl. and Bs., use the phrase slá danz; the verb *danza* occurs for the first time in ballads and rimur—Ekki er dagr enn, vel d. vífin, Fkv. ii. 102.

**danz-leikr**, m. *dancing*, Sturl. i. 23.

**dapi**, a, m. a *pool*, Ivar Aasen: a nickname, Fms. viii.

**DAPR**, adj., gen. rs. of a person, *downcast, sad*, Nj. 11, Ísl. ii. 2, 272, Band. 9: of an object, *dreary, d. dagr*, Am. 58; d. nætr, Sl. döpr heimkynni, Hbl. 4, Fms. x. 214: the proverb, fyrr er d. en dagr, *one droops before one dies*, i. e. *as long as there is life there is hope*, dapr böf, Pass. 44. 3; döpr dauðans þína, Bs. ii. 501; döpr augu, w. eyes, Vidal. i. 25; augn-dapr, *weak-eyed*; hence *depra* or *augn-depr*, *weak sight*: a faint flame of a light is also called dapr, tvö döpur sit log, Jón Þorl. i. 146.

**dapra**, **ad**, to become faint, in swimming; e-m daprar sund, *be beginning to sink*, Njard. 374; more usually dep. dapras, Fbr. 160, Fas. iii. 508.

**dapr-eygr**, adj. *weak-sighted*, Bjarn. 63.

**dapr-ligr**, adj. (-ligr, adv.), *dismal, sad*; hnipin ok d., Ísl. ii. 10, kona d., a *dreary looking woman*, Sturl. ii. 212; d. ásjóna, a *sad look*, Fms. i. 262; d. draumar, *dismal dreams*, vi. 404.

**darka**, **ad**, to walk heavily, to trample, (a cant term.)

**DARRAÐR**, m., gen. ar, [A. S. *deardr*; Engl. *dart*; Fr. *dard*; Sw. *dart*];—a *dart*, Hkm. 2 (in the best MSS.), cp. DL., where *vefr darrar* simply means *the web of spears*; the common form in poetry is *darr* pl. dörr, vide Lex. Poët., in mod. poetry dörr, m., Úlf. i. 16, 4. 47. 61; the word is probably foreign and never occurs in prose. sort of peg, Edda (Gl.)

**dasask**, **ad**, [Swed. *dasä*], to become weary and exhausted, from a or bodily exertion, Bs. i. 442, Fær. 185, Fms. ii. 98, Orkn. (in a verse) Sturl. iii. 20, O. H. L. 16; *dasadr, exhausted, weary*, Ld. 380, Fas. ii. Fms. viii. 55. Bb. 3. 24.

**DASI**, a, m. (*dasinn*, adj., Lex. Poët.), a *lazy fellow*, Edda (C. Fms. vi. (in a verse).

**datta**, **ad**, to sink, of the heart, Fbr. 37, vide detta.

**dauð-dagi**, a, m. a *mode of death*, Ísl. ii. 220, Lv. 68, Fas. i. 88, Greg.

**dauð-dagr** = *dauðadagr*, Bs. i. 643



auð-drúkkinn, part. *dead-drunk*, Fms. xi. 108, Orkn. 420.  
 auð-færandi, part. *death-bringing*, 623. 26, Greg. 14.  
 auð-hræddr, adj. *frightened to death*.  
 AUÐI, a, m. [Ulf. *daupus* = *δαυπος*; A. S. *deað*; Engl. *death*; Germ. : Swed. and Dan. *død*]:—*death*; the word is used in the strong form all Teut. dialects from Gothic to English, but in Icel. it is weak, even the earliest writers; though traces of a strong form (*daudr*, s or ar) found in the phrase til dauðs (*to death*) and in compds, as mann-dauðr; also Hm. 69, where dauðr seems to be a substantive not an adjective: rask. 139 also writes dauðar-órð instead of dauða órð; an old song, Edda has Dvalins dauðs-drykkir = dauða-drykkir, i. e. *the death-drink of the elf*; the strong form also remains in such words as dauð-dagi, dauð-dagur, dauð-yfi, dauð-ligr, dauð-vána, which could not possibly be forms of a weak dauði, Nj. 198; at dauða kominn, Fms. i. 32; d. fór á hann, 17; the references are numberless, though heathen proverbs and sayings prefer to use 'hel' or 'feigð', which were more antique, whereas dauði fills Christian ideas, or sometimes denotes the manner of death. 2. *lic. mortification*. compds: dauða-blíð, n. '*death-blood*,' gore, ix. dauða-bönd, n. pl. *death-bonds*, Greg. 48. dauða-dagr, *death's day*, Nj. 109, Stj. 168. dauða-dá, n. *a death swoon*. dauða-dæmr, m. *death's doom*, Sks. 736. dauða-drep, n. *plague*, Stj. 437. dauða-drúkkinn, adj. *dead-drunk*, Fms. ix. 22. dauða-drykkir, m. *a deadly draught*, Fms. i. 8. dauða-dyrr, f. *gates of death*. dauða-dæmdr, adj. *doomed to death*, Bs. i. 222. dauða-dæja, u, f. *a 'death-fetch', an apparition boding one's death*, Nj. 62, v. l.; fylgja. dauða-hræddr = dauðhræddr. dauða-kvöl, f. *the death-pang*, Mar. dauða-leit, f. *searching for one as if dead*. dauða-m, m. *colour of death*, 623. 61. dauða-maðr, m. *a man doomed to death*, Fms. vii. 33; hafa e-n at dauðamanni, 656 A. I. 25, Eg. 416. dauða-mark, -merki, id, n. *a sign of death* (opp. to lífs-mark), medic. 17 or the like, Nj. 154, 656 C. 32; *a type of death*, Hom. 108. dauða-sjúki, n. *death-sickness*, Bs. i. 616. dauða-órð (v. l. and better dauða-ryt, f. from yrðr = *urðr*, *weird*, *fate*), n. *death*, '*death-weird*,' Yt. 8. dauð-röð, n. '*death-rede*,' *fatal counsel*, Gisl. 35. dauða-röð, n. *ly slander*, Landn. 281. dauða-sjór, m. *the Dead Sea*, Rb., Symb. dauð-skattr, m. *tribute of death*, Níðst. 6. dauða-skellr, m. *a death-blow*, Bs. ii. 148. dauða-skuld, n. *the debt of nature*, 655 xxxii. dauða-slag, n. = dauðaskellr, Stj. 280. dauða-slig, n. *deadly blow*, a disease of horses, Bs. i. 389. dauða-snara, u, f. *snare of death*, Hom. 144. dauða-steytr, m. [Dan. *stød*], = dauðaslag, Bs. 82. dauða-stríð, n. *the death-struggle*. dauða-stund, f. *hour of death*, Al. 163. dauða-svefn, n. *a deadly swoon*, *fatal sleep*, as of one fated to die, Fas. iii. 608: medic. *cataplexis*, also called *stí*, Féi. x. 43. dauða-sök, f. *a cause for death*, *a deed deserving death*, Fms. i. 48, iii. 20, vi. 383. dauða-tákn, n. *a token of death*, 66, cp. ll. x. 226. dauða-teygjur, f. pl. *the death-spasms*, ix. dauða-útleig, f. *penalty of death*, Sturl. ii. 2. dauða-vær, n. *a work deserving death*, Ísl. ii. 413. dauð-leikr, m. *mortality*, Stj. 21, Greg. 17. dauð-ligr, adj. *deadly*, Sks. 533, Hom. 52, Stj. 92, K. Á. 202, Fms. 37. dauðr, adj. [Ulf. *daups*; A. S. *deað*; Engl. *dead*; Germ. *tot*; Dan. *død*]:—*dead*, Grág. i. 140, Nj. 19; the phrase, verða d.; *to become dead*, to die, 238, Jb. ch. 3, Am. 98; d. verðr hvern (a proverb), Fs. 114 (verse); falla niðr d., Fms. viii. 55: metaph. eccl., 623, 32, Hom. 79, xiv. A; dauð trúa, Greg. 13, James ii. 17, Pass. 4. 23. 2. *inactive*, in the law phrase dauðt ík, K. Á. 204. 3. compds denoting manner of death, sæ-dauðr, væpn-dauðr, dauðr; sjálf-dauðr, of sheep or cattle, = *svidda*, q. v.: again, hálf-dauðr, *dead*; al-dauðr, *quite dead*; stein-dauðr, *stone-dead*; the old writers prefer to use andauðr or látinn, and in mod. use dáinn is a gentler term, used of a deceased friend; dauðr sounds rude and is scarcely used except of animals; in like manner Germ. say *abgelebt*. dauð-vána, adj. ind., and dauð-vænn, adj., medic. *sinking fast*, when hope of life is left, Grett. 155, Fms. vi. 31, H. E. i. 480. dauð-yfi, n. (cp. Goth. *daupublis* = *ἐπιθανάτιος*, I Cor. iv. 9), *a care-lifeless thing*, Stj. 317 (Lev. xi. 38). dauð-heyrrask, ð, dep., d. við e-t, *to turn a deaf ear to*, Fms. xi. 134, 374. dauð-heyrrör, adj. *one who turns a deaf ear to*, 655 xxxi, Fms. vi. 30. dauðingi, a, m. *a drone*, *sluggard*. dauð-leikr, m. *deafness*, *sloth*, Fas. i. 7. dauð-ligr, adj. (-līga, adv.), '*deaf-like*,' *lonely*, *dull*, Eg. 202, 762, Lv. ms. vi. 404 (*dismal*). dauðr, adj. [Gr. *θύλος*; Goth. *daubs* = *πεπρωμένος*, Mark viii. 17; A. S. *deaf*; Engl. *deaf*; Germ. *taub*; Swed. *dof*; Dan. *døv*]:—*deaf*, 623. 2. *stupid*, v. l. 22: allit. phrase, daufr ok dumbi, *deaf and dumb*, Stj. 207; vi sá er ekki mællir, d. sá er ekki heyrir, K. Á. 56; blindr eðr d., 504, Hom. 120. 2. metaph., Bs. i. 728. 3. (mod.) *without*, = *daufgr*. dauð-mikill, adj. *stinking*, Bs. ii. 23.

DAUNN, m. [Goth. *dauns* = *δῶν*; cp. Swed.-Dan. *dunst*; O. H. G. *dauns*]:—*a smell*, esp. *a bad smell*, Anecd. 8; illr d., Rb. 352; opp. to ilmr (*sweet smell*), 623. 22; in Bb. 3. 27 used in a good sense. dauṇsa or daunsna (mod. *daunsna*), að, *to smell at*, esp. of cattle; gekk Glæsir (an ox) at honum ok daunsnaði um hann, Eb. 320. dauṇ-semð, f. = *daunn*, Mar. dauṇs, m. [mid. H. G. *tūs*; Fr. *deux*], *the dice*; kasta dauṇs, *to cast a die*, Sturl. ii. 95. II. *the rump*, of cattle, Fas. ii. 510, cp. döf. DÁ, n. [the root word of deyja, dauðr]. 1. *cataplexy*; Icel. say, liggja í dái or sem í dái, *to lie motionless*, without stirring a limb and without feeling pain; hann vissi þá ekki til sín löngum, ok þótti þá sem hann lægi í dái, Bs. i. 336, Fas. ii. 235; falla í dái, *to fall into a senseless state*, Bs. i. 451. 2. it is medic. used of the relieving swoon, like the sleep which follows after strong paroxysms, Féi. ix. 204; it is different from augvigt (*swoon*) or brottfall (*epilepsy*). dá, ð, *to admire*, *be charmed at*, a word akin to the preceding, denoting a sense of fascination, a kind of *entrancement* (cp. *dár*); with acc., dá e-t, *dáðu* menn mjök danz hans, Sturl. iii. 259; *dáðu* þat allir, 625. 96, Konr. 59 (Fr.); but esp. and in present usage only dep., *dást* (mod. *dást*) að e-u, Fms. ii. 192, xi. 429. dá- is esp. in mod. use prefixed to a great many adjectives and adverbs, denoting *very*; dá-góðr, *very good*; dá-væl, *very well*; dá-vænn, dá-falleg, v. below; dá-fagr, *very handsome*; dá-lítill, in the west of Icel. pronounced *dultíð*, *dultill*, *very little*. DÁÐ, f. [Ulf. *dæds*, in *misseds*, = *μαρὰ παρὰ*, Germ. *missetbat*, Engl. *misdeed*; A. S. *dæd*; Engl. *deed*; O. H. G. *tat*; mod. Germ. *that*; Dan. *daad*]:—*deed*; allit. phrase, drýgja dáð, *to do a daring deed*, Sturl. iii. 7, 10; dáð ok drengskapr, Band. 10; cp. the compds ó-dæði, *a misdeed*; for-dæða, *an evil-doer*; the adverbial phrase, af sjálfs-dáðum, *of one's own accord*. 3. *valour*; ef nokkur dáð er í þér, Fms. xi. 86, 623. 49; the word is not much in use, or merely poet. in compds as dáð-framr, dáð-fimr, dáð-gjarn, dáð-göfugr, dáð-kunnr, dáð-mildr, dáð-rakkr, dáð-sterkr, dáð-snell, dáð-vandr, etc., all of them 'epitheta ornantia,' *bold*, *valiant*, Lex. Poët., but none of them can be used in prose without affectation. dáði, a, m. *a dainty*, Snót 216. dáð-lauss, adj. '*deedless*,' *lubberly*, Ld. 236, Lv. 53; *impotent*, Féi. ix. 204. dáð-leysi, f. *meanness*, *impotency*, Grett. 131. dáð-leysingi, a, m. *a good-for-naught*, (*fainéant*), a *lubber*, Sturl. iii. 135. dáð-rakkr, adj. *bold*, Sks. 358. dáð-semi, dáð-samliga, v. dá-semi, etc. dáð-vandr, adj. *virtuous*, Sks. 486. dá-falleg, adj. *very pretty*, Fas. iii. 3, v. l. dáindis-, *pretty*, *rather*, as an adverb. prefix to adjectives and adverbs. dáinn (v. deyja), *dead*, *deceased*, (freq.) 3. masc. the name of a dwarf, Edda (Gl.): cp. Dan. *daane* = *to swoon*. dá-la, adv. *very*, *quite*; ekki d., *not quite*, Bjarn. 42. dá-leikar, m. pl. (prop. *charms*), *intimacy*, Nj. 103. dá-ligr, adj. (-līga, adv.), [Dan. *daarlig*], *bad*; d. tré, Stj. 24; d. deyning, *bad smell*, 51; d. ferð, Ld. 324; d. kostr, Fms. i. 202; d. dæmi, Sks. 481: *wretched* (of a person), Magn. 494, Stj. 157, 473. DÁLKR, m. [cp. mod. Germ. *dolch*, which word does not appear in Germ. till the 16th century (Grimm); Bohem. and Pol. *tulich*; mod. Dan. *dolk*]:—*the pin* in the cloaks (feldr) of the ancients, whence also called *feldr-dálkr*, Glúm. ch. 8, Korm. ch. 25, Fms. i. 180, Gisl. 55, Hkr. Hák. S. Góða ch. 18; cp. also the verse l. c., where the poet calls it *feldar-stingr*, *cloak-pin*, cp. Tac. Germ. ch. 17. 2. *the vertebrae of a fish's tail*: it is a child's game in Icel. to hold it up and ask, hvað eru margar árar á bordin undir sporði? whilst the other has to guess how many joints there are, cp. the Ital. game *morra*, Lat. '*micare digitis*.' 3. *a column in a book*. dálpa, v. dafia. dá-læti, n. *fondness*, *intimacy*. dāmadr, adj. *flavoured*, Sks. 164. dāmgastr (proncd. *dāngast*), að, *to get seasoned*: metaph. *to thrive*; hence, *dāmgan*, *dōngun*, f. *thriving*; *dōnguligr*, adj., etc. dām-góðr, adj. *well-flavoured*, N. G. L. ii. 479. DÁMR, m. [perh. akin to the Germ. *dampf*], *flavour*; gördi síðan af dām ekki góðan, Bs. i. 340; illr d., Konr. 57; the phrase, draga dām af e-u, *to take a (bad) flavour from a thing*; hver dregd dām af sínum sessu-nautum: Icel. also use a verb *dáma*, að, in the phrase, e-m dāmar ekki e-t, i. e. *to dislike*, *to loathe*; a filthy person is called ó-dámr, etc. dānar-, a gen. form from dá or dáinn, in *dānar-arfr*, m. *a law term*, *inheritance from one deceased*, Hkr. iii. 222; *dānar-bú*, n. *estate of one deceased*; *dānar-dagr*, m. or *dānar-dægr*, n. *day*, *hour of death*, Fms. i. 219, Hs. verse 44 (where it nearly means *the manner of death*); *dānar-fé*, n. *property of a person deceased*, Grág. i. 209, Fms. vi. 392, cp. Dan. *dannefæ*, but in a different sense, of *property* which is claimed by no one, and therefore falls to the king. DÁR, n. *scoff*; in the allit. phrase, draga d. at e-m, *to make game of one*, Hkr. iii. 203; gys og dár, Pass. 14. 2. dár, adj. [dá], scarcely used except in the neut. dátt, in various phrases; H



e-m verð datt (or datt um e-t), numbness comes to one, one is benumbed, 623. 10; við þau tíðendi varð honum svá d. sem hann væri steini lostinn, at those tidings he was as 'dumbfounded' as if he had been struck by a stone, Bs. i. 471. **β.** in phrases denoting a charm or fascination exercised over another, always of uncertain and fugitive nature (cp. dá, ð); göra sér datt við e-n (v. dá-leikar), to become very familiar with one, Korn. 38; svá var datt með þeim at ..., they so charmed one another that ..., Nj. 151; þá var nú í datt efni komit, i. e. they came to be close friends, Sd. 138; varð mönnum datt um þat, people were much charmed by it, Bjarn. 9, 20, cp. Hm. 50. **γ.** dár gleymsku-svefn, a benumbing sleep of forgetfulness, Pass. 4. 11.

dára, að, to mock, make sport of, with acc., Fas. i. 9, Stj. 22, 165, 199, Grett. 139.

dári, a, m. [Germ. *tor* or *thor*; Dan. *daare*], a fool, buffoon, Fms. ix. 272; dára-samlegr, adj. foolish, Stj. 269; dára-skapr and dáruskapr, m. mockery, Fas. ii. 337, Grett. 108 A, 144.

dá-sama, að, to admire, Fms. vi. 57, Magn. 504; dásamandi, part., Fms. v. 239, Mar. 39; this word and the following are by mod. theol. writers much used of God, the grace of God.

dá-samligr, adj. (-liga, adv., Bs. i. 305), wonderful, glorious, Fms. x. 234, iv. 71; d. tákn, Bs. i. 325, Magn. 504, 532, Clem. 46.

dá-semd and dá-semi, f. glory, grace, Mar. 33, 68, Post. 188. dá-semðar-verk, n. work of glory; mikil eru dásemðar verkin Drottins, great are the glorious works of the Lord, cp. Ps. cxi. 2.

dá-vönn, adj. very pretty, Fær. 157, Fas. ii. 343.

deging, f. dawn, Eluc., Sturl. i. 83 C.

deig, n. [Ulf. *daigs*, m. = *φύραμα*; A. S. *dæg*; Engl. *dough*; Germ. *teig*; Swed. *deg*] = *dough*, Ann. 1337, Matth. xiii. 33, 1 Cor. v. 6-8, Gal. v. 9; the earliest trace of this word is the Goth. *deigan*, a strong verb by which Ulf. renders the Gr. *πλάσσειν*, as also *δοτρίκων* by the part. *digans*, *πλάσμα* by *gadik* in Rom. ix. 20, and *ἐπλάσθη* by *gadigans* in 1 Tim. ii. 13; to this family belong the following Icel. words, *deigr* (*moist*), *deigja*, digna, deigla, digull, the fundamental notion being plasticity: vide the following.

deigja, u, f. a dairy-maid; this word is the humble mother of the Engl. *lady*, q. *la-dy* (vide p. 76, s. v. braud), A. S. *blæf-dige* = bread-maid; cp. Norse *bú-deigja* (q. v.), Chaucer's *dey* (a *maner dey*), and West Engl. *day-* (or *dey*) *bouse*, a dairy. The *deigja* in old Norse farms was the chief maid, but still a bondswoman, N. G. L. i. 70, H. E. i. 510; öll ertu d. dritin, Is. 56, where it is curiously enough addressed to the daughter of Byggvir (bygg = barley), a handmaid of the gods; *deigja* seems to mean a baker-woman, and the word no doubt is akin to *deig*, *dough*, and Goth. *deigan*, to knead, the same person being originally both dairy-woman and baker to the farm: in Icel. the word is never used, but it survives in the Norse *bú-deia*, *sæter-deia*, *agtar-deia*, *reid-deia* (Ivar Aasen), and Swed. *deja*, = a dairy-maid.

deigja, u, f. wetness, damp.

deigla, u, f. a crucible, Germ. *tiegel*, v. digull.

deigr, adj. 'doughy', damp, wet; Icel. say, vera d. í fætrna, to be wettish, less than *vátr*, wet, and more than *rakr*, damp. **β.** *sofr*, of steel, and metaph. *timid*; d. brandr, Eb. 238, Þiðr. 79; *deigan* skal *deigum* bjóða (proverb), Háv. 40, Fms. i. 143 (in a verse), iii. 193, Pr. 173.

deigull = digull, m.; *deigul-mör*, m. a sort of clay.

DEILA, a, [Goth. *dailjan* and *ga-dailjan* = *μερίζειν*, *μεταδιδόναι*, *διαίρειν*, etc.; A. S. *dælan*; Engl. *to deal*; Germ. *theilen*; O. H. G. *tailjan*; Swed. *dela*; Dan. *dèle*.] **I.** with acc. (never dat.), to deal, divide; the phrase, *vilja bæði kjósa ok deila*, will both choose and deal, of unfair dealing, a metaphor taken from partners, e. g. fishermen, where one makes the division into shares (*deildir*), and the others choose (*kjósa*) the shares they like best, Ld. 38; *deildir hlutr*, a dealt lot, i. e. share dealt or allotted to one, Grág. i. 243; d. e-m e-t, to allot one a thing, to deal out to one, ii. 294; *deila dögurð*, d. mat (in mod. usage *skamtá*), to deal out portions of food in a household, Isl. ii. 337; sér at þar var manni matr *deildir*, Gisl. 47; þú kunnir aldregi d. mönnum mat, Ls. 46; þá er maðr á bröt heitinn ef honum er eigi *deildir* matr á málum, Grág. i. 149; cp. the proverb, *djarfr er hver um deildan verð*; d. fé, Skm. 22; d. bauga, Rm. 20; d. e-t út, to deal out, give, Fms. xi. 434. **2.** of places, to divide, bound; *firðir deila*, the firths are the boundaries, Grág. ii. 217; *vatnsföll* (rivers) d. til sjávar, Eg. 131; svá vitt sem *vatnsföll* deila til sjávar, Landn. 57, K. þ. K. 34. **β.** used impers. as it seems; *deilir norðr vatnsföllum*, Isl. ii. 345; *fjöll þau er vatnsföll deilir af milli héraða*, the fells that divide the waters, form the water-shed, between the counties, Grág. i. 432; þar er víkr *deilir*, Hlt.

**3.** metaph. to distinguish, discern; *eptr þat sá sól, ok máttu þá d. ættir*, after that the sun broke forth, and they could discern the airts (of heaven), Fb. i. 431, Fms. iv. 38; *deila liti*, to discern colours (lit-deili), hence the proverb, *eigi deilir litr kosti* (acc. pl.), colour (i. e. look, appearance) is no sure test, Nj. 78; metaph., d. vigr, to act as umpire in a fight, tourney, or the like, Ls. 22; we ought perh. to read *deila* (not *bera*) *tilt með tveim*, 38. **4.** various phrases, *deila sér illan hlut af*, to deal oneself a bad share in, to deal badly in a thing, Ld. 152: the phrase, e-t *deilir máli* (impers.), it goes for a great deal, is of great importance, Hs. 65, mod. usage *skipta máli*, miklu, etc.;

d. mál, to deal with a thing, Hom. 34; d. mál e-s, to deal speech, discuss or confer with one, Ö. H. 82 (in a verse); d. e-n málum, to deal speak, confer, with one, Krók. 36 C; d. orðspeki við e-n, to deal contend in learning with one, Vpm. 55; rúnar, Rm. 42; eiga v. at d., to have to deal with a thing, Fms. viii. 288: the phrase, to deal piecemeal with a case, take a partial or false view of thing, or is the metaphor taken from bad payment (in *bauga-brot*, Eb. 184; þeir hafa eigi deilt þetta mál brotum, i. e. they have dealt thoroughly, have not been mistaken, Konr. 52: to share in a thing ok kjóstykkji, to share knife and meat, Grág., Isl. ii. 487 phrase, d. hug, to 'deal one's mind,' pay attention to, with a not deep concern and affliction; heil vertu Sváfa, hug skaltú d., thy heart thou cleave, Hkv. Hjörv. 40; *deildusk hugir*, svá at húskarlar héldu vatni, their minds were so distraught, that the house-carles could not bear weeping, Fms. vi. (in a verse); hence a hardened man is litill skapdeildar maðr, (Hugdeila, mind's concern, is the name of a of the 17th century): at þeir deildu enga úhæfu, that they should deal outrageously, Fms. i. 22; d. heiptir, to deal hatred, i. (poët.), Hkv. 1. 41: d. afli, ofríki við e-n, to deal barsbly and outrageously with one, Fms. i. 34; d. illyrðum, ill-deildum, to chide, abuse another, Háv. 37, Ld. 158.

**II.** neut. to be at feud, quarrel the saying, *sjaldan veldr einn þegar tveir deila*; *deili gröm við þig* I. 43; ek bað fögð d. við þau, Sighvat: d. til e-s, to quarrel for a thing, 510: d. upp á e-n, to complain of one, Stj. 294. Exod. xvii. 2, *chide ye wit me?*

**β.** impers., ef í þat deilir, if there be dissention at that point, Grág. ii. 125; ef í deilir með þeim, if they dissent, i. 58.

**γ.** um e-t, to contend about a thing, as a law term; þeir deildu (they lawsuit) um jarðir, Fms. iv. 201; þeir deildu um landaskipti, 315; deildu um land þat er var ..., Landn. 125; þeir deildu um leysingja- 101: metaph., d. um stafr, to come to a close fight, Orkn. 232.

reflex. to spread, branch off; *vatnsföll deilask milli héraða*, Grág. i. svá víða sem hón (i. e. Christianity) deilisk um heim, Hom. 49. meðan mér deilisk líft til, as long as life be dealt (i. e. granted) me, viii. 205; e-t deilisk af, a thing comes to pass, Hkr. iii. 55 (in a kölluð þeir, at lengi mundi vörn deilask af úti, that a long defence be dealt out, i. e. there would be a long struggle, Sturl. i. 59, cp. the *afdeilan* = to pay off; hugr deilisk (vide above); þat mun oss deilask, it will cost us dear, Am. 19.

deila, u, f. disagreement, a contest, often as a law term, *law* (laga-deila, ping-deila), Nj. 90, Fms. i. 68, iv. 119, 198, vi. 136, vii. 14, Sturl. i. 105, Eg. 367, Rd. 304, Ld. 204. COMPS: *deillu* = adj. quarrelsome, Þórð. 59. *deilu-mál*, n. a quarrel, Sturl. i. 725.

deild (deilþ, deilð), f. a deal, dole, share, Edda 147; fara at deil þu, be parcelled out, Orkn. 88, Isl. ii. 337 (a portion of meat); göra d., to dole, N. G. L. i. 142; the phrase, fá illt ór deildum, to get a bad share, worsted, Sighvat (in a verse).

**2.** dealings; *harðar deildir* ban dealings, Fbr. (in a verse); *sannar deildir*, just dealings, Lex. i. 11; *ill-deildir*, ill dealings; *grip-deildir*, dealings of a robber, robbery dealt, temper.

**3.** seldom used of fighting with weapons (N. L. 64), but freq. of a lawsuit (ping-deild), Nj. 138, 141, 86, 36, Eg. 373, Fms. vi. 361, viii. 268, Gpl. 475: the parliamentary phrase, *leg máli í deild*, to 'lay a case under division' in court (cp. *leggja mál í deild*), phrase which recalls to mind the English parliamentary phrases 'divide' and 'divide,' Sturl. i. 59; *leggja mál til deilda*, id., Laxd. 204 (N. deilu).

**β.** cp. also local names, *Deildar-tunga*, -hvammr, -hjálli, -hóll, Sturl. i. 11; in Icel. a boundary river is often called *Deild* or *Deildar-lækur*, etc.; or of other boundary places, *Deildar-hvammur*, etc.

**δ.** metaph., í aðra d., þriðju d., etc., secondly, thirdly, &c. 9, 21. COMPS: *deildar-arfr*, m. inheritance in shares, Grág. i. 149; *deildar-lið*, n. a strong body of men, so that some can be reserved, Fms. v. 14. *deildar-maðr*, v. *dældarmaðr*.

deili, n. pl. marks, whereby to discern one thing (person) from another, sá þó öll d. á honum, all his features were visible, Fas. i. 29 metaph. phrase, *kunna vita, deila á e-u* (e-m), to know the man (man), i. e. to know it so as to discern it from another thing, öll d. á, to know exactly; *vita eingi d. á*, to know nothing about, Ld. 18, Fas. ii. 113, Fms. v. 316.

deili-ker, n. a cup, Js. 78, cp. N. G. L. i. 211.

deiling, f. division, dealing.

deilir, m. a dealer, Lex. Poët.: arithm. divisor.

deili-steinr, m. a 'mark-stone,' land-mark, D. N.

deill, m. [Germ. *theil*; Goth. *dails*; Engl. *deal*; Swed.-Dan. *delen*, D. N.; this word never occurs in old writers, and can scarcely be in use at present. Icel. use the fem. *deild* and *deila*, vide above.

dekr, n. [mid. Lat. *dicra*], ten bides, B. K. 125. **2.** [deck = to stir, flirtation, finery.

dekret, n. a decree (Lat. word), Bs. i. Árna S.

dekrsta, að, to coax for one; in phrases as, *vertu ekki að d. l. á*, hann vill láta d. sig (of spoilt children).

deli, a, m. a dog, (cant word.)



**Dellinger**, qs. *deglingr*, m. [*dagr*], *Dayspring*, the father of the Sun, Edda.  
**demant**, m. *diamond*, (mod.)  
**demba**, d, with dat. *to pour out*.  
**demba**, u, f. *a pouring shower*. β. *a mist* (= *dumba*), Ivar Aasen.  
**demma**, u, f. [*dammr*], *to dam*, D. N.; **demning**, f. *damming*, id.  
**denging** (*dengð*), Grág. ii. 338, f. *the whetting a scythe by hammering the edge*, Grág. i. 200.  
**dengir**, m. *one who whets*, a cognom., Fms. x. 219.  
**dengja**, d, [*Swed. dänga*], *to hammer and so whet a scythe*; d. ljá, Grág. ii. 211.  
**dengsla**, u, f. = *denging*.  
**dentinn**, adj. *dainty*, Snót (Stef. Öl.) 212.  
**depill**, m., dat. *depli*, [*depi* = *a pond, little pool*, from *dapi* = *a pool*, Ivar Aasen], *a spot, dot*; hvitr, svartr d., O. H. L. 59: *a dog with spots over the eyes* is also called *depill*.  
**depla**, að, d. augum, *to blink with the eyes*.  
**depra**, u, f. [*dapr*], *vide aug-depra* or *augn-tepra*, p. 33.  
**der**, n. *the peak or shade of a cap*.  
**des**, f., gen. *desjar*, pl. *desjar*, = *Scot.* and *North. E. dass* or *dess* (*a bay-rick*), cp. also *Gael. dais*; menn eru við heygard þinn ok reyna desjarnar, Boll. 348; hey-des, *a bay-dass*, Bs. 54, Sturl. i. 83, 196: it exists in local names as *Desjar-myri* in the east, *Des-ey* in the west of Icel.  
**des**, n. [*cp. Swed. desman*], *musk*, in the compd *des-hús*, n. *a smelling box* for ladies to wear on the neck, of gold or ivory.  
**DETTA**, pret. datt, 2nd pers. dazi, pl. duttu; part. dottinn; pres. dett; pret. subj. dytti; — *to drop, fall*; d. niðr dauðr, *to drop down dead*, Fms. iii. 132; *of a bird when shot*, 179; þeir tóku brandana jafnskjótt sem ofan duttu, Nj. 201; spjótið datt of hendi, El. 91; duttu þar ofan, they tumbled down, Fas. ii. 84; draga þá stundum upp, en láta stundum d., Karl. 161: *to drop, die suddenly*, sauðfénaðr datt niðr unnvörpum í megrð, Bs. i. 873; þau hafa nú niðr dottið í hor, the cattle dropped down from starvation, 875: *to sink*, of the heart, Fbr. 108: metaph., líf dettr for e-m, *the life drops out of one*, Fms. iii. 214: denoting *to come on suddenly*, dauðinn dettr á, Al. 90; láttu niðr d., engu er nýtt, *drop it, it is all false*, Fs. 159: the phrases, e-m dettr e-t í hug, *a thing drops into one's mind*, i. e. *one recollects it suddenly*; d. ofan yfir e-n, *to be overwhelmed, amazed*; d. í stafi, *to fall in pieces* (as a tub without hoops), *to be amazed*: cp. *datta*, *dotta*.  
**dett-hendr**, adj. *a kind of metre*, Edda 124, 129: cp. Ht. 29.  
**dettir**, m. *the sound of a heavy body falling*; heyrta dettr, Fms. iv. 168.  
**dett-yrði**, n. *dropping unregarded words*, Mirm.  
**DEYÐA**, dd, [v. dauðr; Ulf. *daupjan*; Germ. *töden*; Swed. *döda*]: — *to kill, put to death*, with acc., Ld. 54, Nj. 158, Fms. ii. 270: allit., *deyða illum dauða*, *to put to an ill death*, Clem. 57; dræpr ok deyðandi, a law term, Germ. *vogelfrei*, Gpl. 137; dræpr ok deyðr, N. G. L. i. 351: metaph. (theol.), Fms. ii. 238; d. sik, *to mortify one's lusts*, Bs. i. 167.  
**DEYFA**, ð, [v. daufr; Ulf. *ga-daupjan*; Germ. *betäuben*; Dan. *döve*; Swed. *döfva*]: — *to make blunt*; d. sverð, vápn, eggjar (of weapons blunted by the look of a wizard), Korm. 220, Gisl. 80, Isl. ii. 225; þær er d. sverð ok sefa, Sdm. 27, Eg. 509 (in a verse), Dropl. 36, Hm. 149, where this power is attributed to Odin himself. 2. *to leave* (Scot. and North. E.), i. e. *stupefy*; medic., d. hönd, Fas. iii. 396: metaph. *to soothe or stupefy*, d. sakar, *to soothe*, Ghv. 2. 23; d. sefa, Sdm. i. c. II.  
= Goth. *daupjan*, Germ. *taufen*, = *to dip*; d. í vatn, *to dip in water*, N. G. L. i. 339, 378, v. l.; vide *dýfa*.  
**deyðr**, f. (*deyfa*, u, f.), [*Ulf. daubifa*], *deafness*, N. G. L. i. 228; *numbness, having no savour*.  
**DEYJA**, pret. dó, 2nd pers. dott, later dóst, pl. dó, mod. dóu; part. dáinn; pres. dey, 2nd pers. deyr (in mod. familiar use *deyrð*); pret. sub. dæi; in the south of Icel. people say *dæði*, inserting a spurious *d*: obj. poems with neg. suffix, *deyr-at*, *dó-at*; a weak pret. form *deyði* (*died*) occurs in the Ann. 1400–1430, and was much used in biographies of later centuries, but is borrowed from Dan. *døde*, unclassical and unknown in the spoken tongue; Icel. always say *dó*: [the root is akin to *dá*, q. v., Gr. *θάνατος*, etc.; Ulf. uses a part. *divans*, by which he sometimes renders the Gr. *θνήσκω*, *φθαπρός*; *undivans* = *ἀθάνατος*, *ἀφθαρτος*; *undivane* = *ἀθάνατος*, but the Gr. *θνήσκω* he renders not by *divan* but by *ga-sviltan*; Hel. uses *dójan*, but rarely; the A. S. seems not to know the word, but uses *sviltan*, whereas in Icel. *svelta* means *to starve, die of hunger*; the Engl. perhaps borrowed the verb *to die* from the Scand., whereas *to starve* (used by Chaucer = Germ. *sterben*) now means *to die of hunger or cold*]: — *to die*; deyr fé, *deyja frændr*, Hm. 76; hann dó af eitri, 623, 27; er þat sögn manna, af hón hafi af því dáið, Korm. 164; hann dó ör sárum, Fs. 120; þeir dó allir, Landn. 294; dó þar undir ellifu naut, Bs. i. 320; hann dó litlu síðarr, Fms. i. 108; þat áttu eptir sem erðast er, ok þat er at d., Nj. 56; þetta er at d. með sæmð en lífa með skómm, Orkn. 28: the proverb, *deyja verðr hverr um sinn, omnes una manet nox*: the allit. phrase, á deyjanda degi, Ld. 106, Grág. ii. 207, Hkr. iii. 50: eccl., *dauða deyja*, Gen. iii. 3, Matth. xv. 4, 'let him die the death', Engl. A. V.; d. góðum, illum dauða, *to die a good, bad death*, etc.: it sometimes has in it a curious sense of motion, hann kans at d. í

Mælisell, Landn. 192; þeir Selþórir frændr dó í Þórisbjörg, 78; trúði at hann mundi deyja í fjallit, Eb. 7 new Ed., v. l., where it means *to die* (i. e. *pass by death*) into the fell, i. e. they believed that after death they would pass into the fell; cp. hinnig deyja ör Helju halir, Vpm. 43. β. *medic. to die*, of a limb, Pr. 239. γ. *of inanimate things*; dáinn arfr, a law phrase, *a dead inheritance*, i. e. *left to the heir*, Gpl. 263; hence *dánar-fé*, *dánar-arfr*, q. v.  
**DEYNA**, d, [*daunn*], *to stink*, 544. 39, Hom. 151, 623. 22, Stj. 91.  
**deyning**, f. *a stink, bad smell*, Stj. 51.  
**digla**, að, *to drip*, prop. of a running at the nose (v. *digull*), Sd. 168: *to drip*, of wet clothes hung out, Konr. 32.  
**digna**, að, *to become moist* (*deigr*): *to lose temper* (of steel), Nj. 203: metaph. *to lose heart*, Karl. 390, Ó. T. 20, Flóv. 44, Fas. iii. 540, G. H. M. ii. 712.  
**DIGR**, adj., neut. *digrt*, [the Goth. probably had an adj. *digrs*; Ulf. renders *dōþrns* by *digrei*; Swed. *digr*; the Germ. *dick* is different, and answers to Icel. *þjokkr*, *þykkir*]: — *stout, big*; a pole is *digr*, a wall *þykkir*: the phrase, d. sem naut, *big as an ox*, Eb. 314; hár ok d., Anal. 79; d. fótr, Nj. 219; Ólafr Digri, *Olave the Fat*, Ó. H.; er kálfi var digrastr, Nj. 247; *digrt men* (*monile*), Fms. vi. 271; falr langr ok digr, Eg. 285; *digrir fjótrar*, Sks. 457; (hon) gékk digr með tveim, she was big with twins, Str. 16. β. *irregularly* = *þykkir*; d. panzari, Sturl. ii. 59; d. ok feit nautsída, *a thick side* of bacon, Fms. ii. 139. 2. metaph., *göra sik digran*, *to puff oneself out*, Bs. i. 719, Karl. 197; *digr orð*, *big words, threats*, Isl. iii. 330, Bs. i. 758. β. *gramm. deep*, of a tune, sound, Skálda 177, Isl. ii. 467, v. l.  
**digrask**, að, *to grow big*, of a pregnant woman, Fms. xi. 53; d. í gerðum, id., Bård. 173, Fb. i. 157: metaph. *to make oneself big*, d. ok dramba, Th. 11.  
**digr-bakkliga**, adv. '*big-throated*', *haughtily*, Finnþ. 252, Bs. i. 764.  
**digr-beinn**, adj. *big-legged*, Fms. iv. 28.  
**digrð**, f. *bigness, stoutness* (cp. *lengd*, *hæð*, *breidd*, *þykkt*), Fms. iii. 209.  
**digr-hálsaðr**, adj. = *háls-digr*, *big-necked*, Þiðr. 18.  
**digr-leikr**, m. (*-leiki*, a, m.), *bigness*, Edda 20, Ann. 1345, Bs. ii. 167, 173: *aspiration*, Skálda 180.  
**digr-ligr**, adj. (*-liga*, adv.), *big, boastful*, Bs. i. 728, Eg. 711, v. l.  
**digr-nefjaðr**, adj. = *nef-digr*, *big-nosed*, Sturl. iii. 111 C.  
**digr-yrði**, n. pl. *big words*, Stj. 461.  
**DIK**, n. *a run, leap*; taka dik (*taka undir sig d.*), *to take a spring*, Bs. ii. 143: the word is probably foreign, but root uncertain; hence comes *mið-dik*, n., pronounced *mið-bik*, *the middle of a thing*; hún (i. e. the Reformation) hefir upphátt illt og efnislaust, *mið-dikið máta-laust*, og endann afskaplegan, Bs. ii. 313, a pastoral letter of the old popish bishop Ögmund, A. D. 1539.  
**dika**, að, *to run*, (mod.)  
**dikt**, n. *composition in Latin*, *Látínu-dikt*, Fms. iii. 163, Bs. i. 869, ii. 121; þat nýja dikt, 77: *söngva-dikt*, *composition of songs*, Sörla R. 1. 5.  
**DIKTA**, að, [*Lat. dictere*], *to compose in Latin*; Gunnlaugr munkr er Látínu söguna diktað hefir, Bs. i. 215, 786; dikta ok skrifa bréf á Látínu; bréf skrifað ok diktað, 798; d. bækr, 79; d. vers, 655 xxxii. 17; d. röksemdir, Bs. i. 786: in old writers *dikta* is only used of Latin (not Icel.) compositions, but as these compositions were in an affected and artificial style, the word also got the sense of *fiction*, cp. Germ. *dicthen*, *dichter* = *a poet, dicthung* = *poetry*; mod. Dan. *digter*; Engl. *ditty*; in Icel. mostly with the notion of *falsehood*, not as in Germ. and mod. Dan. of *fancy*. 2. *to romance, lie*; logit eðr diktað, Stj. 40; diktaðu þar andsvör þau er eigi vóru sönn, 248; menn hugðu þetta ráð diktað (*feigned*), Bs. i. 757; sem fjandinn hafði diktað, Mar. (Fr.); Dóra þú lézt dikta ljóð, dári þig sérhver maðr, Vidal. (a ditty).  
**diktan**, f. *composition in Latin*, Bs. i. 798.  
**dikttr**, m. *a poem* (rare), seldom used but as a name of several legendary poems of the 15th and 16th century, Cecilii-d., etc.  
**dilk-fé**, n. *ewes together with their lambs*, Bs. i. 719.  
**DILKR**, m. *a sucking lamb*, Grett. 137, Þorst. St. 51, Grág. i. 417, ii. 307, in the last passage also of *sucking pigs, calves* or *kids*; kviga (a 'quey' or young cow) með tvá dilka, Isl. ii. 401; in Icel. households the lambs are separated from the mother in June, this is called 'færa frá,' the time 'fráferur,' the lamb 'fráferu-lamb'; the lambs that are left with the mother all the summer are called 'dilkar' as opp. to 'fráferu-lamb'. 2. metaph. *the small folds* all round a great sheepfold. β. the phrase, e-t dregr dilk eptir sér, *it brings trouble in its train*.  
**dilk-sauðr**, m. *a sheep with a lamb*, Grág. i. 418.  
**dilk-ser**, f. *a ewe with a lamb*, Grág. ii. 304.  
**dilla**, að, with dat. *to trill, lull*; dillandi rödd, *a sweet voice*: **dillindo**, interj. *lullaby*: **dillari**, a, m. *a triller*, of the nightingale; hjartans danspípu dillarinn, Jón Þorl. i. 131.  
**dimma**, d, (but *dimmaðisk*, Fb. i. 91; *dimmat*, part., Mar.) — *to become dim*; neut. or impers., um kveldit er d. tók, *when it began to grow dark*, Fms. viii. 305; dimmir af nótt, *the night darkens*, iii. 135: also of clouds, *to grow dark* (of a gale, storm); þá hvesti ok dimdi í fjörðinn, Espol. Árb. 1768.



**dimma**, u, f. *dimness, darkness*, esp. of clouds, nightfall; seglið bar í fjarðar-dimmuna, *Espol. Árb. l. c.: metaph. gloom*, Pass. 4. 11; the phrase, *dimmu dregt á e-t, it becomes clouded, looks threatening*, Band. 10.

**dimmu-hljóðr**, adj. = *dimmraddaðr*, Fas. ii. 231.

**DIMMR**, adj. [A.S. and Engl. *dim*], *dim, dark, dusky*; d. ok dökkt sky, *a dim and dark sky*, Fms. xi. 136; verða dimt fyrir augum, *to see dimly*, esp. of sudden changes from darkness to light, iii. 217; var dimt hit neðra, *dark below*, Háv. 40; d. himin, *Matth. xvi. 3*; harla dimt var af nótt, *Pass. 11. 1*; dimmu nótt, *a dark night*; d. stigr, *a dim path*, Fms. i. 140; dimt el, *a dark storm*, Úlf. 7. 63; d. regn, *Lex. Poët.*; d. dreki, *the dusky dragon*, Vsp. 66. β. of voice, *hollow*, Ísl. ii. 467; vide the following word.

**dimmraddaðr**, adj. *deep-voiced*, *Grett. 111.*

**dimmu-viðri**, n. *dark, cloudy weather*.

**dindill**, m. *the tail of a seal*.

**dingla**, að, *to dangle*; **dingull**, m. *a small spider*, cp. *dor-dingull*.

**dirfa**, ð, (vide *djarfr*), *to dare*, always with the reflex. pronoun separated or suffixed, *dirfask* or *d. sik*, with infin. *to dare*, Fms. xi. 54, Ísl. ii. 331; d. sik til e-s, *to take a thing to heart*, Al. 88, 656 A. i. 36; reflex., *dirfask*, *to dare*; bændr dirfðusk mjök við Birkibeina, *became bold, impudent*, Fms. ix. 408; er þeir dirfðusk at hafa með höndum hans píslar-mark, vii. 195; engi maðr dirfðisk at kveðja þess, i. 83, K. Á. 114; dirfask í e-u, þá dirfðumk ek í ræðu ok spurningum, *I grew more bold in speech*, Sks. 5.

**dirðr**, f. *boldness*, often with the notion of *impudence, arrogance*, Eg. 47, Glúm. 309, Fms. iv. 161, xi. 54, Post. 645. 71; of-dirðr, *impudence*.

**dirfska**, u, f. = *dirðr*; of-dirfska, *temerity*.

**DISKR**, m. [a for. word; from Gr. *δίσκος*; Lat. *discus*; A.S. and Hel. *disc*; Engl. *desk* and *disk*; Germ. *tisch*] — *a plate*; þá voru öngir diskar, Ísl. (Heidarb. S.) ii. 337, O. H. L. 36, Fms. i. 259, Bs. i. 475; silfr-d., *gull-d.*, *silver and gold plate* are mentioned as a present given to a king, O. H. 154, cp. Fb. iii. 332; both the words used in this sense, *diskr* and *skutill* (Lat. *scutellum*, Germ. *schüssel*) are of for. origin; cp. also Rm. 4, 29; in the earliest times small movable tables also served as plates.

**dispensera**, að, *to dispense* (Lat. word), H. E. i. 510.

**dispensera**, f. *dispensing*, Stj. Bs.

**disputa**, *disputera*, að, *to dispute* (Lat. word), Stj.

**díametr**, n. *diameter* (Gr. word), 732. 7.

**DÍAR**, m. pl. (the Icel. has two words, but both of them poetical and obsolete, viz. *diar* answering, by the law of Interchange, to Gr. *θεός* (Icel. *d = Gr. θ*), and *tívar*, by the same law, to Lat. *deus* (Icel. *t = Lat. d*); cp. Sansk. *devas*, Gr. *θεός*, Lat. *divus*, Ital. *dio*, Fr. *dieu*) — *gods or priests*; this word occurs only twice, Yngl. S. ch. 2 — *þat var þar siðr, at tólf höfgoðar voru æðstir, skyldu þeir ráða fyrir blótum ok dómum manna í milli*; þat eru diár kallaðir eðr drotnar, — *where diár means not the gods themselves but the priests*; and by the old poet Kormak in an obscure periphrasis, in a poem addressed to the staunch heathen earl Sigurd; Snorri (Edda 96), in quoting Kormak, takes the word to mean gods; but the version given in Yngl. S. seems more likely; the diár of the Yngl. S. were probably analogous to the Icel. *goði*, from *goð* (*deus*). The age of Kormak shews that the word was probably not borrowed from the Latin.

**dígull**, m. [deig]. I. *the mucus of the nose*; d. er horr, Edda (Lauf.), Lex. Poët.; hence *hor-dígull*, Fas. ii. 149; mod. *hor-dingull*, as if it were from *dingla*. II. [Swed.-Dan. *digel*; Germ. *tiegel*], *a crucible*; hence *poët.*, gold is called *dígul-farmr*, *dígul-snjör*, *-jökull*, *the load, snow, icicle of the crucible*, Lex. Poët.

**DIKI** and **dík**, n. [Germ. *teich*], *a dike, ditch*, Eg. 529–531, Hkr. iii. 154, Jb. 245, *Grett. 161*, Fms. iii. 187, vi. 406, O. H. 21 (in a verse), Orkn. 452; *díkis-bokki*, a, m. *an eel*, *poët.*, Kormak.

**DILL**, a, m. *a spot, mark*; alloðin nema d. undir vinstri hendi, Fms. iii. 125. β. esp. medic., b. *dila*, *to burn with caustic*; this operation was in olden times performed (caustic being unknown) with a pointed hot iron, and is described in an interesting passage in Bs. i. 379, cp. also Rafns S. ch. 4, Bs. i. 644, Nj. 209. γ. *a brand* (on thieves), esp. on the back (v. *brenna*); fyrr skulu grónir grautar-dílarinn á hálsi þer, þeir er þú brant . . . en ek myna gipta þér systur mína, Eb. 210, Hkr. iii. 148, Fbr. 190; vide *brenna*.

**DÍF**, f., pl. *disir*, and an older but obsolete form *jó-dís*, which remains in the earliest poems, *jódis* (*the sister of*) úlfis ok Nara = *Hela*, Yt. 7; but *Loga dís*, *the sister of Logi*, 9; cp. Edda 109; it also remains in the Icel. fem. pr. name *Jódis*, — the explanation given in Skálda 183 (from *jór*, *equus*, and *dís*) has no philological value, being only the poet's fancy; [Hel. *idis* = *virgo*; A.S. *ides*; Grimm ingeniously suggests that the Idistavisio in Tacitus may be corrupt for Idisiavisio, *the virgin-mead*, from *idis* and *viso* = Germ. *wiese*]. I. *a sister*, Yt. l. c.; heitir ok systir, *dís*, *jódis*, *a sister is called dís and jódis*, Edda 109; *dís skjöldunga*, *the sister of kings*, Bkv. 14. II. generally *a goddess or priestess* (?), *a female guardian-angel*, who follows every man from his birth, and only leaves him in the hour of death, cp. the very interesting passages, Hallf. S. Fs. 114, Þorst. Síðu H. Anal. 184, 185, Gisl. Fms. ii. 192–195 (cp. Nj. 148); hence the phrase, *ek kveð*

*af* *afima orðnar þér disir, the disir have left thee, thou art a lost*, Am. 26; cp. also the phrase, *heilum horfinn*. 2. *poët. a man*

general, Lex. Poët. 3. freq. in Icel. as a fem. pr. name, in comp. *Jó-dis*, *Her-dis*, *Val-dis*, *Vig-dis*, *Hjör-dis*, etc. COMPS: *dísa-b*, n. *a sacrifice to the disir*, Eg. 205, Yngl. S. ch. 33. *dísa-salr*, m. *temple of the disir*, Yngl. S. ch. 33, Hervar. S. Fas. i. 454. *dísa-sk*, n. *the 'disir-Scald'*, surname of a heathen Icel. poet who composed a poem in honour of the disir, Edda, Skáldat.

**dívisera**, að, *to distribute* (Lat. word), Stj. 42, 80.

**djarf-leikr**, m. (*-leiki*, a, m.), *courage*, Edda 16, Fs. 6, Þiðr. 27.

**djarf-ligr**, adj. *bold, daring*, Fb. i. 380, 445. **djarf-liga**, adv., l. i. 27, ix. 302, Nj. 48, Ld. 214.

**djarf-mannligr** (*djarfa-mannligr*), adj. *daring*, Bárð. 164.

**djarf-mæltr**, adj. *bold-spoken*, Nj. 6, Fms. xi. 53.

**DJARFR**, adj. [cp. dirfa above; Hel. *derbi* or *derui* = *audax*, *probus*; mod. High Germ. *derb* = *hard* is a different word, answering to A.S. *þeorf*, and originally meant *unleavened* (of bread); kindred words are, Icel. *dare*, *daring*, Gr. *δαρπείν*] — *bold, daring*, but also in a d. sense, *audacious, impudent*; d. i orrustum, *bold in battle*, Edda 16; ok dularfullr, *impudent and arrogant*, Fms. i. 75; at Olafri digri m. eigi svá d. vera at . . . so foolishly daring, iv. 107; nú ver eigi svá d., at þú talir ósæmilig orð við Harald, *be not so presumptuous to speak unseemly words to Harald*, vii. 168; firma djöfr kona ertrleik heimsk, *impudent and foolish*, xi. 54; *djarfastr* (*boldest*) ok best hugr, Edda 16; *víg-djarfr*, *sókn-djarfr*, *hug-djarfr*, *valiant*; *vi-djarfr*, *shy*.

**djarf-tækr**, adj. *bold in taking*, Stj. 422 (of Ruth gleanings).

**djákn**, m. (*djákn*, a, m., Sturl. i. 180 C), the Lat. *diaconus*, a *deacon*, Dipl. v. 22, Bs., K. Á., K. þ. K., Vm., etc.

**djásn**, n. *a diadem*, D. N. i. 321, 590, etc. (freq. in mod. use); j. a foreign word, though the root is uncertain.

**djúp**, n. *the deep*; í djúpum vatna, *in the depths of the waters*, 628; mikitt djúp (*a great gulf*) á milli voru staðfest, Luke xvi.; at eigi svelgi oss djúpið, 655 xxxii; djúp árinna, *the channel in a river*, Fas. i. 151. β. *the deep sea* off the shore is called *djúp*; kaðir hann öxinni fyrir borð á djúpi, Eg. 196; síðan býr Agnarr sík til okkar í djúpi, Fas. i. 27; the fishers distinguish between *grunn-mið* and *mið*, vide *mið*; Icel. also say, *hundrad, sextigi . . . faðma djúp*; a large may be called *djúp*, e. g. Ísafjardar-djúp, Landn. 147; sjávar-djúp, *djúp, the main*; hann lét grafa út d. (*a deep*; i. e. *channel*) við Skeljar, Fms. x. 153. γ. metaph., *eilíft d.*, 656 B. 9; eccl. used of God, *miskunnar, gæzku, depth of mercy, grace*, etc.; cp. *dýpt*, *dýpi*.

**djúp-audgr** or **-úðgr**, adj. the cognom. of Audá, Landn.; it probably means *the wise, deep*.

**djúp-fyndni**, f. *'deep-finding'*, *wit, ingenuity*, Pass. 21. 3. *djúp-fundinn*, part. *'deep-found'*, *ingenious*, Króka Refs R. 4. 2.

**djúp-hugsadr**, adj. *deep-musing*, Sturl. ii. 202.

**djúp-hygga**, u, f. (*-hyggni*, f.), *sagacity*, *Fagrsk. 32*.

**djúp-leiki** (*-leikr*), a, m. *depth*, Magn. 514, Karl. 394.

**djúp-ligr**, adj. (*-liga*, adv.), *deep, deeply*, Sks. 552.

**DJÚPR**, adj., compar. *djúpari*, superl. *djúpastr*; *djúpst*, *djúpari* (fem.), Eg. 99; *djúpara*, Ld. 78; *djúpastan*, Edda 34; *djúpi*, Hom. 144; but in mod. use more freq. *dýpri*, *dýpstr*: [Goth. *djups*; S. and Hel. *djúp*; Engl. *deep*; Germ. *tief*; Swed. *djup*; Dan. *dyb*] — *de of water*; d. vatn, Grág. ii. 131; d. tjörn, Grág. 62; í hinn djúpa sæ, Edd. 8; Sturl. ii. 202; *djúpi á*, Eg. 99; of other things, *a dale, pit*, etc., *djúpi* Fms. i. 210, Edda 34; *dökkva dala ok djúpa*, 38; *djúpar grafr* (*pits*) 426; d. pytt, Hom. 144; of a vessel (the ark), 625. 7; *djúpt* á, *a sore*, i. e. *wound*, Dropl. 29; d. hött, *a deep bat*, coming down over eyes, Fms. viii. 368; d. hver, *a deep kettle*, Hým. 5. β. neut. as w. *deep, deeply*; bitu hvelin djúpt í jörðina! Al. 140. 2. metaph. tákn, Hom. 134; *heavy, severe*, d. laun, 100; the phrase, *leggjask djúpi* *to dive deep*, Nj. 102; in mod. usage freq. in a metaph. sense, *deep, profound*.

**djúp-ráðigr** and **-ráðr**, adj. *deep-counselling*, Þiðr. 135, *Fagrsk.*

**djúp-ræði**, n. *deep-scheming*, *Fagrsk. 32*, v. l.

**djúp-settr**, adj. *deep, deep-laid*; d. ráð, Magn. 466, Fas. iii. 218.

orð, Stj. 4; d. maðr, *a deep man*, Fms. xi. 44.

**djúp-skygn**, adj. (*-skygni*, f.), *deep-seeing*.

**djúp-sæi**, f. *the seeing deep, profoundness*, Stj. 560.

**djúp-sær** (*-sælgir*), adj. *seeing deep, penetrating*, Eb. 224, Sks. 5.

**djúp-úðgr**, adj. [A.S. *deop-bydig*], *deep-minded*.

**djúp-vitr**, adj. *deeply wise*, Orkn. 230, Fas. iii. 53.

**DJÖFULL**, m., dat. *djöfli*, pl. lar; [Gr. *δίαβολος*; eccl. Lat. *diabolus*; A.S. *deofol*; Engl. *devil*; Germ. *teufel*; Swed. *djefvul*; Dan. *djævel*]

the nearest to the Icel. is the A.S. form, which shews that the word came from England with Christianity; of course in the old Saga the word was almost unknown; the evil spirits of the heathens or trolls and giants] — *a devil*, Nj. 273, Fms. ii. 184; but in Bs., viii. sqq., the legendary Sagas, etc. it is freq. enough: as a term of abuse, Sturl. ii. 115, Fms. viii. 95, 368, ix. 50; *djöfla-blót* (vide *blót*), I. 115; *djöfla-mót*, *meeting of d.*, Greg. 51; *djöfuls-kraptr*, *devil's diabolical power*, Fms. x. 283, Fas. i. 254.



djöful-ligr, adj. (-ligr, adv.), *devilish*, 623. 24, 625. 72, Fms. x. 289, 30, Barl. 149, Mar. 60.  
 djöful-ödr, adj. = *devil-wud*, *possessed*, Orkn. 518, Clem. 51, N. T.  
 djöful-serr, adj. = *djöfulödr*, Mar. 656 B. 7.  
 djörfung, f. [djärf], *boldness*, in a good sense, Fms. iv. 133, Pass. 40.  
 7: *impudence*, Fms. ii. 184, H. E. i. 503: cp. dirðr, dirfska.  
 DÖÐI, a, m. [dauðr], *deadness, insensibility*.  
 döðka, u, f. the bird *trinea fusca*, lækjar-döðra, Fél. i. 17, Edda (Gl.)  
 döð-na, að, *to become insensible*, Anal. 196.  
 döðr-kvissa, u, f. a kind of *bird*, Edda (Gl.)  
 döfi, a, m. [daufr], *medic. torpor*, in the hands, feet, etc.,—handar-döfi, ta-döfi; as to the art, stein-döfi, *anaesthesia*; nála-döfi, *'needle-torpor'*, pins and needles'; Fél. ix. 205, 206: metaph. *torpor*, numbness, Stj. 97, om. 108.  
 döfna, adj. *dead*, of a limb; d. er mér fótr minn, Vápn. 21: metaph. *lousy*, [Dan. *doven*], Al. 71.  
 döfna, að, [Goth. *daubnan*; Swed. *domna*], *to become dead*, of limbs; snabi höndin, Fms. vi. 203, Stj. 296, 297: of water, *flat*, Sks. 165: metaph. the phrase, dofnar yfir e-u, *the matter begins to die out*, people cease to talk about it, Fms. x. 301, Bs. i. 348, Band. 4; hugr dofnar, *mind gets heavy*, Brandkr. 60.  
 dögg, n. a *pillow* (?), in the phrase, að sitja upp við dogg, *to lie half erect* bed, leaning the head upon a high pillow.  
 dokk, dokka, u, f. a *windlass*, Fms. x. 53.  
 doparr, m., and doppa, u, f. a *boss of metal*, Þidr. 111, Karl. 550 (in addle); of earrings, D. N. i. 321: (the last word is freq.)  
 dor-digull (dordingull), m. a *small spider*; *araneus totus ater splendus, filo demissior*, Eggert Itin. 609; also called fiski-karl, *fisher-carle*; the word is no doubt to be spelt *dorg-digull*, i. e. *angling spider*; for popular lore as to the dordigull vide Ísl. Þjóðs. ii. 547, 548: the small dör's web is called *hégómi*, q. v.  
 dorg, f. an *angler's tackle*, rod and line, etc., for trout or small fish; e réru tveir á báti með dorgar sínar at smá-fiski, Sæm. Gm. (introd.), 32; land-dorgar, *the land of dorg*, the sea, Edda 66; dorgar-skot, a *kind of fishing implement*, D. N. iii. 201; cp. dorga.  
 dorga, að, *to fish with a dorg*: in mod. use dorg is only used of fishing through holes in the ice; metaph. Icel. also say, d. við e-t, *to go angling* a thing, *go dangle* after it.  
 dörm, að, [Lat. *dormire*], *to doze*.  
 dörmikar, m. pl. [from *Doomik* in Flanders], *a kind of water-tight* ts, Jón Þorl.  
 dörr, a, m. a *weiber*.  
 dötta, að, (dott, n.), *to nod* from sleep; dóttir, m. a *nodder*, Háv. 44.  
 dölg (dolg), n. [A. S. *dolg*=*vulnus*; O. H. G. *tolg*], *direful enmity*, y in poetry in compds, as dölg-brandr, -eisa, -ljós, *the fire, embers*, of the d.,=sword; dölg-lið, *the ale of the d.*, i. e. *blood*; dölg-linnr, d. snake, i. e. *spear*; dölg-svala, *the battle-swallow*, i. e. *the shaft*; ling wounds are called dölg-spor, Hkv. 2. 40.  
 dölg-ligr, adj. *fiendish*, Finnþ. 326.  
 dölg-maðr, m.=dölgr, Hkv. 2. 49 (Ed. dölgr mætr).  
 DÖLGR (dölgr), m. [Ulf. renders *χρῶφελίτης*, Luke vii. 41, by *gisskula*; and *δαιμονιστής*, id., by *dulgabaitja*]:—a *fiend*; dauðir dölgrar, Sks. Hkv. 2. 49—verða dölgari allir á nóttum dauðir dölgrar mætr, en daga ljósa—used synonymous to 'devil', djöfull, Fms. iii. 200, vi. 143, 72 (of a giant); þar sat dölgir í háseti, mikill ok illiligr (of witches), Stj. ii. 184; svartr dölgrar, Karl. 525; söguð at sá d. væri kominn í þína er þeim þætti eigi dæll viðfangs, Grett. 127; söku-dölgr, a *criminal*; vide dylgja.  
 döli, a, m. [döle, Ivar Aasen; cp. Engl. *dull*], a *drudge*, Edda (Gl.)  
 dölp, m. a *sort of dress*, Edda (Gl.) 232.  
 dölpung, m. the *larva* of a caterpillar, Björn.  
 dömandi, a, m., pl. dömandr, [A. S. *dēmand*], a *judge*, Fas. ii. 32, Grág. 7, 65, 79, Nj., N. G. L. i. ii, Eg. ch. 57, Stj. 378 sqq.; as to the Icel. judges esp. Grág. þ. þ. ch. 1, 6, and numberless passages in the laws and Sagas.  
 dömari, a, m. [Dan. *dømmer*; Swed. *domare*], a *judge*, this is the common form instead of dömandi, Edda 93, K. Á. 202, Sks. 472 B, Pass. 27. 5, 10; dömara-sæti, n. *judgment-seat*, Sks. 480 B; Dömara-bók, f. the *book of judges*: used besides in many compds, lands-dómari, *chief judge*, of te, Matth. xxvii. 27, Pass. 25. 1; yfir-dómari, undir-dómari, etc.  
 dömfé, n. a *fee or payment fixed by sentence*, D. N.  
 dömfesta, u, f. *submitting to subpoena*, N. G. L. i. 22, 221.  
 dömfogi, a, m. a *law term*, a *runaway from court*, used either of the *defendant* or *plaintiff* if they do not appear in court, or quit the court, or rise in court, without leave; in which case the judge forfeits his case, and the plaintiff his case; defined N. G. L. i. 23, 220.  
 dömr-hringr, m. 'doom-ring', 'judgment-ring' (cp. also vé-bönd, *the ed bounds or bar*): the courts of heathen times were surrounded by dömr-hringr, about a bow-shot from the centre where the benches were placed; no evil-doer might enter this hallowed ring, or commit an act of violence within it; if he did so, he was called a vargr í véum (*us in sanctis*); the Engl. law term 'bar' answers to this old word, cp.

Gr. *δρῶπακτοι*, Lat. *cancelli*; the Goth. *staua*, = *court and judge*, properly means a *staff*, *bar*; the bar was, according to Eg. l. c., a pole of hazel-wood, hesli-stengr: classical passages referring to this,—þar sér enn dömr-hringr þann, er menn vóru dæmdir í til blóts, í þeim hring stendr þórs steinn, etc., Eb. ch. 10; þar stendr enn þórs steinn... ok þar 'hjá' (better) er sá dömr-hringr er (*in which*) menn skyldu til blóts dæma, Landn. 98: another classical passage is Eg. ch. 57 beginning; cp. also Fas. iii. Gautr. S. ch. 7, Edda 10, though the 'ring' is not expressly mentioned in these last two passages: hann gengr í dömr-hringinn ok setzk niðr, Band. 6; en þeir eigu at rísa ór dóminum ok sitja í dömr-hring innann meðan um þá sök er dæmt, Grág. i. 78, cp. 17, 26: in early heathen times this sacred circle was formed by a ring of stones, cp. dömr-stenar: no doubt some of the so-called Celtic or Druidical stone circles are relics of these public courts, e. g. the Stones of Stennis in the Orkneys; cp. Scott's last note to the Pirate, referring to this subject: even in later times, when the thing was obsolete, the name still remained.  
 dömr-hús, n. the 'house of doom,' *court-house*, Sks. 784; the idea is foreign, though the word is native: the old courts and meetings were always held in the open air.  
 dömr-kirkja, u, f. [Germ. *dom-kirche*, from Lat. *domus*], a *cathedral*, (mod.)  
 dömr-leggja, lagði, a *law term*, to lay before a court, Dipl. iii. 13.  
 dömr-nefna, u, f. the *nomination of judges* in the Icel. court, described in Íb. ch. 5; in parliament the goðar (*priests*) had the right to appoint the judges, Grág. i. 25; þeir (viz. the priests) skyldu dömr-nefna eiga á þingum, Fms. iii. 106.  
 DÖMR, m. [Goth. *dōms*, which occurs once, but not in Ulf., who only uses the word in compds, and renders *κρίσις* and *κριτής* by *staua*; A. S. *dōm*; Engl. *doom* and the termin. -*dōm*; O. H. G. *tom*; known in Germ. only from the termin. -*tum* (-*tibum*)]. I. a *court of judgment*, the body of judges, or the 'court' itself; the Icel. law of the Commonwealth distinguishes between several bodies of judges; in parliament there were Fjórðungs-dómar, 'Quarter Courts,' one for each of the political quarters of the country, Breiðfirðinga-d. or Vestfirðinga-d. for the West, Rangæinga-d. for the South, Eyfirðinga-d. or Norðlendinga-d. for the North, and Austfirðinga-d. for the East; these courts were instituted by Thord Gellir A. D. 964: at a later date a fifth High Court, called Fimtar-dómur, the *Fifth Court*, was erected about A. D. 1004; vide Nj. ch. 98, Íb. ch. 8, Grág., esp. þ. þ. in the first chapters, and many passages in the Sagas, esp. Nj., Sturl.; and of mod. authors, Konrad Maurer in his essay, Die Entstehung des Icel. Staates, Ed. 1852, Dasent's Introd. to Burnt Njal;—the treatise of Maurer is an indispensable guide in matters of the Fimtar-dómur. There are other courts on record, e. g. dyra-dómur, a court at the door of the defendant, vide Eb. ch. 18 and N. G. L.; nú skal dömr setja fyrir durum verjanda, en eigi á bak húsi; hann (viz. the plaintiff) skal setja dömr sinn eigi nær húsi en svá, at verjandi (the defender) megi setja sinn dömr milli dura ok dóms hans ok aka hlasi viðar milli dóms ok dura (vide dæma), N. G. L. i. 22: technical law-phrases as to the courts, setja dömr, *to set the court*, let the judges take their seats; dómar fara út, the courts 'fare out,' i. e. open; fara út dömr, dóma-útfærsla, i. e. the opening of the courts, Grág. i. 27,—the judges went out in a body in procession and took their seats; ryðja dömr, to challenge the court, Nj.; ganga at dómi, to go into court; nefna dömr, to name the judges (dömr-nefna); sitja í dómi, to sit in court; mál ferr í dömr, a case goes into court; hleypa upp dómi, to break up the court by force; bera fé í dömr, to bribe the court; dóms-afglapan, vide afglapan;—for all these phrases, vide Grág., þ. þ. in the first chapters, Nj., esp. ch. 140 sqq., Eg. ch. 57, N. G. L. i, Gpl. This sense is now almost obsolete, but it remains in the Manx *demster* and Scot. *doomster*. II. *doom, judgement, sentence*, and this may be the original sense; dóms-atkvæði, dóms-orð, and dóms-upsaga mean *doom, sentence*, as pronounced by the presiding judge, Nj., H. E. ii. 115, Sks. 159, Band. 6, Grág. i. 3, 83; dóma-dagr, *doomsday, the day of judgment*; Norna-dómur, the *doom of the Norns*, their weird, fate, Yt. 23, Fm. 11; skapa-dómur, id. β. *judgment, opinion*. III. denoting *state, condition, age*, in words such as heidín-dómur, Kristín-dómur, the *beatified, Christian age, faith*; konung-dómur, a *kingdom*; biskups-dómur, a *bishopric*, etc.; hefja ór heidnum dómi, to lift out of beatendom, baptize, Sighvat. 2. helgir dómar, *relics*, Bs., H. E., Grág. ii. 165, Fms. i. 230, v. 143, Gpl. 70:—but helgídómur, Old Engl. *balidom*, Germ. *beiligtum*: leynnd d., *mystery, μυστήριον* of the N. T.; leynda dóma himnaríkis, Matth. xiii. 11; þenna leynnda dömr, Rom. xi. 25; sjáid, að eg segi yðr leynnda dömr, 1 Cor. x. 51. 3. in many compds=Engl. -*dōm*, -*hood*, -*head*; Guð-dómur, *Godhead*; manndómur, *manhood*, etc.  
 dömr-rof, n. *disregard of judgment*, Grág. i. 87, cp. Gpl. 21.  
 dömr-ruðning, f. a *challenging of judges*, Grág. i. 27.  
 dömr-seta, u, f. *sitting in court, judgment*, Sks. 638, 641.  
 dömr-setning, f. *opening the court*, N. G. L. i. 220.  
 dömr-staðr, m. *court, tribunal*, Grág. i. 448, ii. 405, Edda 10.  
 dömr-staurr, m. a *court bar*, properly *court rails*, but used in N. G. L. i. 220 of select men who stand outside and pronounce an opinion on the case,



dóm-stefna (-stemna), u, f. a citing, summoning, Grág. i. 448.  
 dóm-steinarn, m. pl. 'court-stones,' court-ring, Sturl. i. 31, vide dómhringr.  
 dóm-stóll, m. the judgment-seat, John xix. 13, Sks. 622, 637, Hom. 46, Fms. x. 443.

dóm-sæti, n. = dómstóll, Sks. 488, 606.

dóm-sætr, adj., in the phrases, vera d., N. G. L. i. 84; eiga dómssætt, to be qualified to sit in a court, a lawful judge, Grág. i. 64.

dóm-varzla, u, f. guarding a court, Grág. i. 65. dómvarzlu-maðr, m. a man who guards the court, a javelin-man, Grág. i. c.

DÓNI, a, m. (and compds dóna-legr, -skapr, -háttir); this is a college word, by which the students of the old colleges at Skalholt and Hólar called outsiders as opposed to collegians, like the *Philister* of Germ. universities: it is still used: from Span. *don*, through the E. Engl. *done*, ('In þi dýscb sette not þi spon, noþer on þe brynke, as unlearned done,' = einsof ólárdor dóni, as an illiterate clown (used mockingly), Bodl. Ashm. MSS. no. 61, about A. D. 1500, Boke of Curtesey, E. Engl. Text Society, (1868.))

dós, f. [cp. Engl. *dose*, Dan. *daase*], a small box, snuff-box, (mod. word.)

dót, n. [North. E. *doit*], trumpery, trifles, (cant word.)

DÓTTIR, f., gen. dat. e. dóttur, plur. dætr, later dætr or dætur; gen. dætra, dat. dætrum; the Icel. keeps a single *t* throughout in the plur., whereas Swed. and Dan. have *døttre*; dætrr also occurs in Sks. B. (a Norse MS.), and at least once or twice in poetry, cp. the rhyme, *Ægis dætrr ok tættu*, Edda (Ed. A. M.) i. 324; and Hléis dætrr, Skálda 198: [Gr. *θύγάτηρ*; Ulf. *daughtar*; A. S. *doghtor*; Engl. *daughter*; Swed. *dotter*; Dan. *datter*; O. H. G. *tohtar*; Germ. *tochter*; the Greek has a short *v*, and the Goth. has *au*, answering to Gr. *o*; the diphthongal *ó* and the double *t* in the Scand. is only caused by the suppression of the middle consonant *gþ*]:—a daughter; hann átti dóttur eina er Unnr hét, Nj. 1; þóra dóttir Sigurðar Orms í auga; þorgerðr dóttir þorsteins ens Rauða, 2; Höskuldur átti sér dóttur er Hallgerðr hét, id.; er illt at eiga dádlausa sonu, ok víst ætla ek yðr til þess betr felda at þér værit drög föðurs yðvars ok værit giptar, Ld. 236; gott skaplyndi heðit þér þá fengit, ef þér værit drög einhvers þína, 216; nú veit ek at þú ert d. en ekki sonr, er þú þorir eigi at verja frændr þína, Háv. 43. If suffixed to a name, -dóttir denotes a woman, -son a man, e.g. þorsteinn Egils-son, but his sister þorgerðr Egils-dóttir; Halldór Ólafs-son, but Halldóra Ólafs-dóttir, vide the Index of Names to Landn., the Sagas, etc.: this custom, in early times common to all Teut. people, is still in almost exclusive use in Icel., where a lady keeps her name all her life, whether married or not: eiga-dóttir, only daughter; sonar-dóttir, son's daughter; dóttur-dóttir, a daughter's daughter, a granddaughter, Grág. i. 171; dóttur-maðr, a son-in-law, Germ. *eidam*, Fms. ix. 240, Grág. i. 175: the waves are poet. called Ránar-dætr, Hléis-dætr, *Ægis-dætr*, the daughters of Rán, etc., Edda: the Earth is daughter of Onar, and, on the mother's side, of Night, Edda; the Sun is daughter of Mundil-fari, 7. 2. Dóttá is a fem. pr. name in Denmark, prob. akin to daughter, Fms. vi.

drabba, að, (drabb, n., drabbari, a, m.), to 'drab,' to dirty.

draff, n. *draff*, *busks*, N. G. L. iii. nos. 2, 8, Luke xv. 16.

drafa, að, to talk thick; það drafði í honum, of a drunken person.

drafa, þiðr. 116, v. l. 205, 289, from the M. H. G. *drabe* or *darabe*, = *thereby*, which the Icel. translator did not understand.

drafi, n. *tattle*, Fas. iii. 423.

drafi, a, m. *curdled milk when cooked*, Grett. (in a verse); rauð-seyddr d., a red-cooked d., a dainty.

drafná, að, d. sundr, to become rotten as *draff*, Fas. iii. 325, 451.

drag, n. [draga], in compds as in drag, a bow-shot, of distance: spec. a soft slope or valley, í hverri laut ok dragi, Árm. ii. 94: in pl. drög, the watercourse down a valley, dals-drög, dala-drög; Gljúfrár-drög, Pm. 46; Kálfadals-drög, id.; fjalla-drög. β. sing. the iron rim on the keel of a boat or a sledge; the metaph. phrase, leggja drag undir e-t, to lay the keel under a thing, i. e. to encourage it, Eb. 20. γ. a lining, in erna-drög, Bév. 16 (Fr.). 8. Icel. also say, leggja drög fyrir e-t, to lay a drag (net) for a thing, i. e. to take some preparatory steps for a thing. e. metric. term, a supernumerary, additional line to a stanza, Edda (Ht.) 124, Fms. vi. 347.

draga, u, f., vide drögur.

DRAGA, pret. dró, pl. drógu; part. dreginn; pres. dreg; pret. subj. drægi: [Lat. *trahere*; Ulf. *dragan*, but only once or twice, = *ἐκωαπεύειν* in 2 Tim. iv. 3; Hel. *dragan* = *portare*, *ferre* (freq.); A. S. *dragan*; Germ. *tragen*; the Engl. distinguishes between *to drag* and *draw*, whence the derived words *to draggle*, *trail*, *draul*; Swed. *draga*; the Danes have *drage*, but nearly obliterated except in the special sense to *travel*, —otherwise they have *trække*, formed from the mod. Germ. *tragen*]:—to draw, drag, carry, pull.

A. Acrr., with acc. I. to drag, carry, pull; hann dró þau öll út, Nj. 131; djöfla þá er yðr munu d. til eilífra kvala, 273; d. heim við, to drag the logs home, 53; d. sauði, to pick sheep out of a fold, Bs. i. 646, Eb. 106; d. skip fram, to launch a ship; d. upp, to draw her up, drag her ashore, Grág. ii. 433; dró þorgils eptir sér fiskinn, Fs. 129; Egill dró at sér skipit, E. pulled the ship close up to himself, Eg. 221, 306; dró hann þá af grunninu, Fms. vii. 264; hann hafði dregit (pulled) hött

sidan yfir hjálm, Eg. 375, cp. Ad. 3; d. fót, skóklæði af e-m, to drag clothes, shoes; þá var dregin af (stripped off) hosa líkinu, Fms. viii.; dró hann hana á hönd sér, he pulled it on his band, Eg. 378; d. hri hönd sér, to put a ring on one's band, 306; (hann) tók gullhring dró (pulled) á blóðreflinn, id.: phrases, er við ramman reip at d., pull a rope against the strong man, i. e. to cope with the mighty, Fm 107, Nj. 10.; —the metaphor from a game; d. árar, to pull the oars, ii. 180, Grett. 125 A: absol. to pull, ok drógu skjótt eptir, they pulled up to them, Gullþ. 24, Krók. 52: metaph., um margar íþrótti hann fast eptir Ólafi, in many accomplishments he pressed hard Olave, Fms. iii. 17: d. boga, to draw the bow, x. 362, but more benda (bend) boga: d., or d. upp segl, to hoist the sails, Eg. 93, Fm 21, x. 349, Orkn. 260: d. fiska, or simply draga (Luke v. 7), to fish a book, to pull up fish with a line (hence fisk-dráttir, dráttir, fish Fms. iv. 89, Hým. 21, 23, Fs. 129, Landn. 36, Fas. ii. 31; d. drátt, e. v. 4; d. net, to fish with a drag-net; also absol., draga á (on or in) river), to drag a river; hence the metaphor, d. langa nótt at e-u, = longae ambages, Nj. 139: d. steina, to grind in a hand-mill, S. 8; Gs. 15; d. bust ör nefi e-m, vide bust: d. anda, to draw breath öndina um barkann, id., (andar-dráttir, drawing breath); d. tönn, to a tooth.

2. phrases mostly metaph.; d. seim, prop. to draw metaph. to read or talk with a dawdling tone; d. nasir af e-u, to a thing, Ísl. ii. 136; d. dām af e-u, to draw flavour from; draga da e-u, or d. e-t til dæmis, to draw an example from a thing, Stj. 1 Nj. 65; d. þýðu eðr samræði til e-s, to draw towards, feel sympathy for, Sks. 358; d. grun á e-t, to suspect, Sturl.; d. spott, skauþ, gys at e-u, to hold a thing up to ridicule, Bs. i. 647; d. á síkuld ok d. to assume the air of ..., 655 xi. 3; d. á sík ofbeldi ok dramb, Fms. vi. d. e-n á tálár, to deceive one, metaphor from leading into a trap, x. 17; d. vél at e-m, to deceive one, draw a person into wiles, Nj. Skv. i. 33; d. á vetr, to get one's sheep and cattle through the w. Hrafnkell dró á vetr kálf ok kið hin firstu misseri, Hrafn. 22, cp. (anbinden, and in mod. Icel. usage setja á vetr; d. nafn af e-m, to derive the name from, Eb. 126 (App.) new Ed.; the phrase, (hann) ekki fleiri ár yfir höfuð d., more years should not pass over his head must die, þóðr.

II. to draw a picture; kross lét hann enni á öllum hjálum með bleiku, Fms. iv. 96; þá dró Tjörvi lík þeirra á kamarsvegg, Landn. 247; var dregit á skjöldinn leo með Ld. 78, Fr. 428; í þann tíma sem hann dregr (draws) klæða-föllí folds), Mar. (Fr.): d. til stafs (mod.), to draw the letters, of children trying to write; d. fjöðr yfir e-t, a metaph. phrase, to draw a pen c through, to bide, cloak a thing: gramm. to mark a vowel with a stroke a long vowel open to a short one is thus called 'dreginn'; hljóðstafir tvænna grein, at þeir sé styttrir (short) eða dregnir (drawn, marked a stroke), ok er því þátt dregit yfir þann staf er seint skal at kveða: ári Ári, ér er-, minn minni, Skálda 171: to measure, in the ph. draga kvarða við vaðnál, Grág. i. 497, 498; draga lérept, N. G. 323.

III. to line clothes, etc.; treyja var dregin utan ok inn rauðu silkí, Flov. 19. IV. metaph. to delay; dró hann svá stí at ..., Sturl. iii. 13; hann dró um þat engan hlut, he made no subtle Hkr. ii. 157; Halldórr dró þá heldr fyrir þeim, H. then delayed the Ld. 322; vil ek ekki lengr d. þetta fyrir þér, 284; vil ek þessi sv láta d. fyrir mér lengr, Eb. 130.

V. with prepp. af, at, á, frá, saman, sundr, etc., answering to the Lat. *attrahere*, *abstrahere*, *trahere*, *detrahere*, *contrahere*, etc.; d. at lið, to collect troops saman her, id., Eg. 172, 269, Nj. 127; d. at föng, to collect stores 259: metaph., þá dró at honum sóttin, the sickness drew nearer to L grew worse, Grett. 119; d. af e-m, to take off, to disparage a person vi. 287; d. af við e-n, ok mun heðan af ekki af dregit við oss, v not be neglected, stinted, Bjarn. 54: mathem. term, to subtract, R 18 d. fram, to bring forward, promote; d. fram þræla, Fms. x. 421, b Eg. 254; skil ek þat, at þat man mína kosti hér fram d. (it i my greatest help bere), at þú átt ekki vald á mér; d. fram kaupm make money, Fms. vi. 8; d. saman, to draw together, collect, join, 18, Nj. 65, 76; d. sundr, to draw asunder, disjoin; d. e-t á, to in (á-dráttir) drag eigi á þat, Sturl. iii. 110; d. undan, to escape; segli við ok drógu undan, Fms. iv. 201; nú lægir segli þeirra ok nú undan oss, v. 11: metaph. to delay, Uspakr dró þó undan allt Nj. 272; hriðin á þetta á svá mjök var undan dregit, Fms. i. 25 (undan-dráttir, delay); hvi dregr þú undan at bjóða mér til þín, 326, Fms. ix. 251, Pass. 16. 13: mathem., d. rót undan, to extract Alg. 366; d. upp, to draw a picture (upp-dráttir, a drawing); to f Edla 1; to pull out of the snow, Eg. 546; d. út, to extract, dr 655 xxxii. 2; d. undir sik, to draw under oneself, to embezzle, l 6 Fms. vii. 128; d. upp akkeri, to weigh anchor, Jb. 403; d. upp boist sail, vide above; ljós brann í stofunni ok var dregit upp, 142; þar brann ljós ok var dregit upp, en myrkt hit neðra, ii. 2; er mönnum var í sæti skipat vóru log upp dregin í stofunni, ii. 8 herbergis sveinarnir drógu upp skriðljósín, Fas. iii. 530, cp. Gísl. 2 —in the old halls the lamps (torches) were hoisted up and de order to make the light fainter or stronger; d. e-n til e-s, to dr



*wards a thing; mikitt drögr mik til þess, Fs. 9; engi ofkætti drögr mik til þessarar ferðar, i. e. it is not by my own choice that I undertake this journey, Fms. ix. 352; slikt dró hann til vinsældar, this furthered him popularity, vii. 175. Sks. 443 B; mun hann slikt til d., it will move, influence him, Nj. 210; ef hann drögi ekki til, if he was not concerned, 24.*

2. draga til is used absol. or ellipt., denoting the course of fate, and many of the following phrases are almost impers.; nema til verða dragi, unless matters turn out worse, Nj. 175; búið, dragi til þess sem vera vill, at fata evenient, 185; ef honum vill þetta til dauða d., if this draw to his death, prove fatal to him, 103, Grett. 114; þat samband þeirra er eim drögr báðum til bana, which will be fatal to both of them, Nj. 135; vanda varð þat fram at koma sem til dró, Isl. ii. 263; sagði Kveldúlfur at (then) mundi þar til draga sem honum hafði fyrir boðat, Eg. 75; dró vanda með þeim Rúti ok Unni, it was the old story over again, Nj. 19; dró til vanda um tal þeirra, 129; at hér mundi til mikillrar úgíptu aga um kaup þessi, that a little mischief would arise from this bargain, 20; dró þá enn til sunderþykkiu með þeim Svium, the old feud with the wedes began over again, Fms. x. 161; ok er úvíst til hvers um drögr, 6; svá er þat, segir Runólfur, ef ekki drögr til, unless some unforeseen things happen, Nj. 75; hön kváð eigi úlíklígt at til mikils drögi um, Isl. 19; þá dró nú til hvártveggja, Bret.; hence til-drögr, n. pl. cause.

B. IMPERS. 1. of clouds, shade, darkness, to be drawn before thing as a veil; dimmu (acc.) þykir á draga ráðit Odds, it looked as if loom were drawing-over Odd's affairs, Band. 10; ok er í tók at draga drinnar (acc.), it began to draw into showery, i. e. clouds began to utter, Fms. iii. 206; often ellipt., hratt stundum fyrir en stundum dró frá, clouds drew sometimes over, sometimes off, of the moon wading through em, Grett. 114; drögr fyrir sól, [a veil] draws over the sun, he is bid clouds; ský vónarleysu döpur drjúgum dró fyrir mína gleði-sól, Bb. 2.9; egr á gleði biskups, [clouds] drew over the bishop's gladness, it was eclipsed, Bs. ii. 79; eclipsis heitir er fyrir drögr sól eðr tungl, it is called eclipsis when [a veil] draws over the sun or moon, 1812.4; tunglskin at ljóst, en stundum dró fyrir, the moonshine was clear, and in turn [a veil] drew over it, Nj. 118; þá sá lítið af tungli ljóst ok dró ymist til eðr í, Isl. ii. 463; þat gerðisk, at á drögr tunglit, ok verðr eclipsis, Al. 1.

2. in various connections; dró yðr (acc.) undir hrakningina, en (acc.) undan, you were drawn into a thrashing (i. e. got one), but we escaped, Nj. 141; hann (acc.) dró undan sem nauðuglíf, he had a narrow escape, Fms. ix. 392; absol., a noun or personal pronoun in acc. given understood, lítt dró enn undan við þik, there was little power of crawling out of thy reach, i. e. thy blow did its work right well, Nj. 199, 35; hvárki dró sundr né saman með þeim, of two running a dead rat; metaph. phrases, mun annarsstaðar meira slóða (acc.) draga, ere will be elsewhere a greater trial left, i. e. the consequences will be worse elsewhere, 54; saman dró hugi þeirra, their hearts were drawn together, of a loving pair, Bárð. 271; saman dró kaupmála með þeim, they struck a bargain, literally the bargain was drawn tight, Nj. 10; hann hreinsar þat skjótt þóat nokkut im (acc.) hafi á oss drögit af mneyti [although we have been a little infected by the contact with] marlegis síðferðis, Fms. ii. 261; allt slafir (acc.) dró af Hafri, i. e. H. came quite mute, Grett. (in a verse): in a temp. sense, til þess er dró at egi, till the day drew nigh, Fms. x. 138; þá er dró at miðri nótt, Grett. 10; þá er drögr at Jólum, Fule drew nigh, Frb. 138; drögr at hjaldri, the battle-hour draws nigh, Fms. vi. (in a verse); dró at því (the time drew nigh), at hann var banvænn, Eg. 126; of sickness, hunger, or the like, to sink, be overcome by, svá drögr at mér af elli, svengd ok þorsta, Fms. iii. 96; nú þykki mér sem fast dragi at þér, thou art sinking fast, Fas. ii. 221; ok er lokið var kvæðinu drögr at Oddi fast, O. was sinking fast, 321; of other things, tók þá at d. fast at heijum hans, his rock was very low, Fms. iii. 208; þoku drögr upp, a fog draws on, 97 (in a verse), but ok taki sú þoka (nom.) fyrir at d. norðrljósit, 211 (better þá þoku, acc.)

C. REFLEX. to draw oneself, move; ef menn dragask til föruneysis sírra (join them) úbedit, Grág. ii. 270; Sigvaldi dragask út frá flotnum, draws away from the fleet, Fms. xi. 140; ofmjökl dragask litarinn menn am, i. e. the barons drew far too forward, vii. 22; hyski drósk á flóttu, they drew away to flight, Fms. vi. (in a verse); skeiðr dröguak at vígi, he ships drew on to battle, iii. 4 (in a verse); dragask undir=draga undir sik, to take a thing to oneself, Grág. ii. 150; dragask á hendr e-m, dröguak opt þeir menn á hendr honum er úskilamenn vöru, Sturl. i. 136; dragask e-n á hendr, hann kváð þess enga ván, at hann dragisk þá á myndr, ii. 120; dragask aprt á leið, to remain behind, Rb. 108; dragask e, to recede, of the tide, 438; dragask saman, to draw back, draw together, be collected, Fms. i. 25, Bs. i. 134; e-m dragask penningar, Fms. vi. 9; d. undan, to be delayed, x. 251; the phrase, herr, lið dregsk e-m, the troops draw together, of a levy, i. 94, vii. 176, Eg. 277; dragask á legg, to grow up, Hkr. iii. 108; sem aldr hans ok vitsmunir dröguak fram, increased, Fms. vi. 7; þegar honum drösk aldr, when he grew up, Fs. 9; dragask á legg, to grow into a man; dragask við e-t, to become discouraged, Fms. viii. 65; d. vel, illa, to do well, ill, Fs. 146; be sworn out, exhausted, drósk þá liðit mjök af kulda, Sturl. iii. 20;

drósk hestr hans, ii. 75; part. dreginn, drawn, pinched, starved, hestar mjök dregnir, Fms. ix. 276; gördisk fénaðr dreginn mjök, drawn, thin, iii. 208; stöð þar í heykleggi einn ok dregit á öllu megin, a tapering bayrick, Háv. 53; of sickness, Herra Andrés lagðisk sjúkr, ok er hann var dreginn mjök, Fms. ix. 276. β. recipr., þau dröguak um einn gullhring, they fought, pulled, Fas. iii. 387. From the reflex. probably originates, by dropping the reflex. suffix, the mod. Swed. and Dan. at draga=to go, esp. of troops or a body of men; in old writers the active form hardly ever occurs in this sense (the reading drögu in the verse Fms. iii. 4 is no doubt false); and in mod. usage it is equally unknown in Icel., except maybe in allit. phrases as, e. g. út á djúpið hann Oddr dró, Snót 229 new Ed.; to Icel. ears draga in this sense sounds strange; even the reflex. form is seldom used in a dignified sense; vide the references above.

draga, u, f., only in pl. drögur, timber carried on horseback and trailing along the ground, Glúm. 368; dragna-hross, a drag-horse, 369; metric. term, a sort of anadiplosis, when a stanza begins with the last word of the preceding one, Edda (Ht.) 126, Skálda 191.

dragi, a, m. a trail or long line of laden horses or carts, Bjarn. 36: cp. heim-dragi, a loiterer, Lex. Poët.

drag-kyrtill, m. a trailing kirtle or gown, Fms. vi. 440, viii. 336.

drag-loka, u, f. a bolt; metaph. a loiterer, Finnb. 300.

drag-máll, adj. drawing, Fas. i. 382.

dragna, að, [Engl. drain], intrans. to drag, trail along, Fas. iii. 525, Sturl. ii. 49; Skiði d. eptir, Sd. 169; hann dragnar síðan heim at búrinu, Háv. 54; hafði losnað annarr þvengrinn, ok dragnaði skúfrinn, Eb. 220: reflex., Fas. ii. 497.

drag-nál, f. a bodkin, Fas. iii. 621.

drag-net, n. a drag-net, opp. to lag-net, a laying-net.

drag-reip, n. a 'draw-rope,' balyard, Bs. i. 276, Edda (Gl.), Fms. vi. 303.

dragsa, að, = dragna, Karl. 147, 554.

drag-síðr, adj. trailing behind, of a gown, Eg. 702.

dralla, að, (drall, n.), qs. dragla, to loiter, (slang word.)

DRAMB, n. I. prop. a roll of fat on the neck of fat men or beasts, hnakka-dramb, hnakka-drembi, cp. drambr, m. a knot in charcoal or logwood; hence II. metaph. arrogance, Nj. 47; ofbelði ok dramb, Fms. vii. 20. β. pomp, Fms. x. 232: drambas-fullr, adj. arrogant, Hom. 151, Fms. x. 222: drambas-maðr, m. a baughty, pompous person, Fms. x. 254, Hkr. ii. 288.

dramba, að, to be baughty, pompous, Flöv. 29, Hom. 135; d. í virðingu, 656 C. 11; d. yfir e-m, Greg. 22, Niðrst. 7; d. yfir sér, to boast, Fas. i. 36; d. í móti e-u, Fms. xi. 11.

dramb-hosur, f. pl. a sort of 'court-breeches,' Fms. vi. 440.

dramb-lauss, adj. (-leysi, n.), unpresuming, Bs. i. 275.

dramb-látr, adj. baughty, Greg. 24, Hom. 7, Fas. i. 89, Luke i. 51, Pass. 35.7.

dramb-læti, n. pride, Fas. i. 18, Str. 81.

dramb-samliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), baughtily, Hkr. iii. 244, Sks. 451.

dramb-samr, adj. baughty, Sks. 701, Fas. i. 49, Pass. 21.7.

dramb-semi, f. baughtiness, H.E. i. 519, Al. 153.

dramb-vísi, f. = drambsemi, Str. 82.

dramb-vísa, adj. = drambsamr, Hom. 152, Karl. 135.

dramb-yðri, n. pl. baughty language, Sks. 558.

DRANGR, m. a lonely up-standing rock, Dipl. v. 23; kletta-drangr, fjall-drangr, etc., freq. in Icel., vide Eggert Itin. 497: many places take their names from these basalt rocks, Drangar (pl.), Drang-ey, Drangavík, Dranga-jökull, etc.; in popular lore these rocks were thought to be giants turned into stones, Isl. þjóðs.

drang-steininn, m. = drangr, Greg. 62, Bs. i. 346, Mar. 93 (Fr.)

drasa, u, f. [dros], prattle; drösu ok lygi, Anecd. 14; drösur (pl.) ok hegðmílgir öðr, 78; hence the mod. drösla or drusla, u, f. a vulgar ditty. drasill, drösull, m., poet. a horse, cp. Ygg-drasill, vide Lex. Poët.

dratta, að, (qs. dragta), to trail or walk like a cow, Fas. ii. 128, i. 484: Homer's εἰλιτρός is rendered by drattandi.

draug-hentr, n. adj. a sort of metre, Edda (Ht.) 137; a supernumerary syllable being added to every line, this syllable seems to have been called draugr, a plug or log.

DRAUGE, m. [Lat. truncus is perhaps akin]: I. a dry log, Edda (Gl.); this sense, however, only occurs in old poets, in compds such as el-draugr, ben-d., hirti-d., her-d., óðal-d., jó-d., gervi-d., in poetical circumlocutions of a man, cp. Edda 68, 85. II. metaph. in prose (as it is now used), a ghost, spirit, esp. the dead inhabitant of a cairn was called draugr, Ld. 326, Fms. iii. 200, Bs. i. 256, Stj. 492. I Sam. xxviii. 15, Róm. 186, 217, Orkn. 210 (in a verse), Fas. (Hervar. S.) i. 436-438, Hkv. 2. 49, Isl. (Harð. S.) ii. 47 (in a verse); it also occurs in the verse on the Runic stone in Schonen, quoted and explained in Rafn Antiq. Orient. 178, but it is uncertain whether it is here used in the first or second sense.

β. a sluggish, a drone who walks about as a ghost; draugs-ligr, adj.; drauga-skapr, m.; draugast, að, to walk about like a ghost. γ. metric., vide draugentr above. COMPS: drauga-



**drottinn**, *m.* the lord of ghosts, is one of the names of Odin, Hkr. i. 11. **drauga-fé**, *n.* boards in cairns or tombs, Fas. ii. 368. **drauga-gangr**, *m.* a gang of ghosts. **drauga-sögur**, *f. pl.* ghost stories in nursery tales, for a collection of such, vide Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 222-354.

**draum-kona**, *u, f.* a 'dream-woman,' a spirit in dreams, Gísl. 41. Þorst. Síðu H. 185.

**draum-maðr**, *m.* a man who appears to another in a dream, Fms. ii. 230, viii. 107: a dreamer, Stj. 193. Gen. xxxvii. 19.

**draum-órar**, *f. pl.* (now *m. pl.*), dream-phantasies, Fas. iii. 79.

**DRAUMR**, *m.* [A. S. *dream*; Hel. *dröm*; Engl. *dream*; Swed. *Dan. dröm*; Germ. *traum*; Matth. i. and ii, and by a singular mishap Matth. xxvii. 19, are lost in Ulf., so that we are unable to say how he rendered the Gr. *ὕπν* :—the A. S. uses *dream* only in the sense of joy, music, and dreamer = a harper, musician, and expresses *draumr*, Engl. *dream*, by *sveofnas*,—even the Ormul. has *dræm* = a sound; so that the Engl. *dream* seems to have got its present sense from the Scand. On the other hand, the Scand. have *dream* in the proper sense in their earliest poems of the heathen age, ballir *draumar*, Vtkv. i.; Hvát er þat *drauma*, Em. i.; it is used so by Bragi Gamli (9th century), Edda 78 (in a verse); cp. *draum-ping*, Hkv. 2. 48, whilst the A. S. sense of song is entirely strange to Icel.: it is true that *svefnar* (*pl.*) now and then occurs in old poets = Lat. *somnium*, but this may be either from A. S. influence or only as a poetical synonyme. Which of the two senses is the primitive and which the metaph. ?] —a *dream*. Many old sayings refer to *draumr*,—*vakandi d.*, a day dream, waking dream, like the Gr. *ὕπν*; von er vakandi *draumr*, hope is a waking dream, or von er vakandi manns d.; ekki er mark at *draumum*, dreams are not worth noticing, Sturl. ii. 217; opt er ljótr d. fyrir litlu, Bs. ii. 225. Icel. say, marka *drauma*, to believe in dreams, Sturl. ii. 131; segja e-m *draum*, to tell one's dream to another, Nj. 35; ráða *draum*, to read (interpret) a dream, Fms. iv. 381, x. 270, xi. 3; *draumr rætisk*, the dream proves true, or (rarely) *draum* (*acc.*) *ræsir*, id., Bret.; vakna við vándan (eigi góðan) *draum*, to wake from a bad dream, of a sudden, violent awakening, Fms. iii. 125, ix. 339, Stj. 394. Judg. viii. 21, 22; vakna af *draumi*, to waken from a dream; dreyma *draum*, to dream a dream; láta e-n njóta *draums*, to let one enjoy his dream, not wake him: gen. *draums* is used adverb. in the phrase, e-m er *draums*, one is benumbed, dreamy; stóð hann upp ok fylgði englinum, ok hugði sér *draums* vera, Post. 656 C; *draums* kveð ek þér vera, Hkv. Hjörv. 19; þótti honum sjálfum sem *draums* hefði honum verit, O. H. L. 81; hence comes the mod. e-m er *drums*, of stupid insensibility. Passages referring to dreams—Hkr. Hálf. S. ch. 7, Am. 14. 25, Edda 36, Íb. ch. 4, Nj. ch. 134, Ld. ch. 33, Gunnl. S. ch. 2, 13, Harð. S. ch. 6, Lv. ch. 21 (very interesting), Gísl. ch. 13, 24 sqq., Glúm. ch. 9, 21, Þorst. Síðu H., Vápn. 21, Bjarn. 49, Fbr. ch. 16, 37, Þorl. S. ch. 7, Sturl. i. 200, 225, ii. 9, 99, 190, 206-216, iii. 251-254, 272, Rafn. S. ch. 7, 14, Laur. S. ch. 2, 65, Sverr. S. ch. 1, 2, 5, 42, Fms. vi. 199, 225, 312, 403, 404, vii. 162, Jónsv. S. ch. 2, etc. etc. COMPS: *drauma-maðr*, *m.* a great dreamer, Gísl. 41. *drauma-ráðning*, *f.* the reading of dreams, Anal. 177. *drauma-skrímal*, *m.* a dream monster, phantasm, Fas. ii. 414. *drauma-vetr*, *m.*, Gísl. 63.

**draum-skrök**, *n.* a dream phantasm, Ld. 122.

**draum-spakr**, *adj.* skilled in interpreting dreams, Fms. vi. 361.

**draum-speki**, *f.* skill in interpreting dreams, Fms. iv. 30.

**draum-spekingr**, *m.* a skilful interpreter of dreams, Stj. 491. I Sam. xxviii. 3.

**draum-stoli**, *adj.* (cp. vit-stola), a 'dream-stolen' man, i. e. one who never dreams,—the ancients thought this a disease; þat er ekki manns eðli at hann dreymi aldri, Fms. vi. 199, cp. also Hkr. i. 71.

**draum-ping**, *n.* dream-meeting, poet. sleep, Hkv. 2. 49.

**DRAK**, *f.* (draka, *u, f.*, Thom. l. c., mod. *rák*, *f.*), a streak; lá eptir ein blóð-drák í léreptinu, . . . fagra heilsu barnsins ok blóð-drákina, Bs. ii. 170; hafði hann þá blóðrás merkiligasta, at ein draka (drák) gékk af hægra veg hans kinnis í skakk um þvert andlit á vinstri kinninni, ok með því sama marki vittraðist hann síðan mörgum mönnum, Thom. 356; ein rauð blóðdrög, MS. Holm. no. 17 (Fr.), vide drög; *rák* is at present a very freq. word in Icel., but is hardly found in old writers; the identity of these two words cannot be doubted.

**dráp**, *n.* [drepa], slaughter, Eg. 222, Fms. v. 235, etc.; mann-dráp, man-slaughter, homicide.

**DRAPA**, *u, f.* a heroic, laudatory poem; this word is probably derived from *drepa*, to strike, i. e. to strike the chords of an instrument, vide *drepa* A. I., as poems were at early times accompanied by instrumental music: the drápas were usually composed in the so-called 'dróttkvætt' metre, q. v., and were much in fashion from the 10th to the 12th or even to the 13th century, but esp. flourished at the end of the 10th and during the 11th; the earliest poems of this kind on record are of the end of the 9th century: even poems in honour of gods, Christ, the holy cross, saints, etc. are called drápur if composed in the proper metre; but most of them are in honour of kings, earls, princes, or eminent men, vide Skáldatal. A drápa usually consisted of three parts, upp-haf introduction, stef or stefnumál the burden or middle part interpolated with artificial burdens, whence the name stefja-drápa, and lastly slæmr or

peroration; according to the length, a drápa is tvítug or a poet twenty stanzas, sextug or sixty stanzas, and so on; it is called erfið if in praise of a deceased man, mansöngs-drápa (Germ. *minne-sang*) addressed to a lady-love, etc.; as to metre, we have tog-drápa, hrygg-drápa, etc.; drápa is sometimes distinguished from flokkur, a less laudatory and shorter poem without burdens, Fms. vi. 391; hvi ortir þú um konunginn, eðr þótti þér hann ekki drápunnar verðr, Ísl. ii. 237; the classical passage Knytl. S. ch. 19. Passages in the Sagas referring to the delivery of these poems are very numerous, e. g. Gunnl. S. ch. Eg. ch. 62, 63 (Höfuð-laun), 80 (Sonatorek and Arinbjarnar-d.), 81 (drápa), Ld. ch. 29 (Hús-drápa), Hallfr. S. ch. 6, 11, Bjarn. 6, 39, iii. 65, v. 173-175, Knytl. S. l. c., O. H. L. ch. 60, 61, Har. S. (Fms. vi.) ch. 24, 66, 110 (the interesting story of Stuf the B. Skáldat. 252, 268, Fb. iii. 241, 242, Hkr. i. 185, 186; the last on record is Sturl. iii. 303-306, referring to A. D. 1263, cp. also Sturl. ii. 56; some of these poems derive their name from the king or person in whose honour they were composed, e. g. Ólaf-d., Knúts-d. (king Ca. Eiriks-d., etc., vide Fms. xii, s. v. kvæði, or Jónsvíkinga-d., Isländ. d., the name of a laudatory poem addressed to the Icelandic people referring to other subjects, as Vell-ekla (want of gold), Hafgerðin Landn. 106, or Kross-d., Róða-d. (the Holy Road), etc. Mythical are, e. g. Ragnars-d., Haustlög, Hús-d. COMPS: drápu-mál lawsuit for a d., viz. a love song (mansöngs-d.), which songs were forbidden, Fr. 87. drápu-stúfr, *m.* a nickname for a poetaster, Landn. 1.

**dráp-gjarn**, *adj.* blood-thirsty, Sks. 89.

**dráp-vetr**, *n.* a furious, destructive gale, Lv. 59.

**DRAÞTR**, *m.*, gen. ar, dat. draetti, pl. draettir, acc. dráttu and [draga, cp. Engl. *draught*]:—pulling, Jm. i: metaph. *besitation*, F. 11: a draught, of fishing (fiski-draðtr), but esp. of a drag-net, Luke

**DREGG**, *f.*, gen. sing. and nom. pl. dreggjarr, dreggs, lees; þeir ögu skulu dreggjarrar af súpa, Ps. lxxv. 8, Fas. ii. 26: metaph., N. G. L. i.

**dreggill**, *m.*, dimin., dat. dregli, a ribbon, Nj. 214, Hkr. i. 320, add. 20, O. H. L. 65, H. E. ii. 113; dregla-lið = dreglat lið, soldiers decorated with ribbons, Fb. ii. 337,—a reference to the custom of neophytes in baptism wearing a white ribbon round their heads.

**dregla**, *adj.* to lace, furnish with a ribbon, Sturl. iii. 218.

**dreif**, *f.* scattering; & dreif, *id.*; & víð ok dreif, scattered all around, Grönd. 166. 2. a chain; haukr bundinn í gull-dreifum, and þinn komst hvergi þviat dreifarnar héldu honum, El. (Fr.)

**DREIFA**, *ð*, [Ulf. *draibjan*; v. drifa], to scatter, disperse, with dat. dreifðu þér þá öllu liðinu, Nj. 207, Hkr. i. 250; er þú dreifðr mjök frá þér fjölmenni því er . . . Fms. vii. 182: metaph. to drive, hug e-s, Hom. 38: with the notion of violence, to scatter, Post. 6 C

14: to strew, tak duft ok dreif á sárit, Próver 471: to sprinkle, d. Fms. i. 262, Ísl. ii. 403, Barl. 185: adding acc. of the person, veiblóði, to bedabble with blood, Am. 19; ok dreifir þú meðr blóðin Stj. 78.

β. with acc. to disperse, dissolve; dreifdum vér Guðs óvini 655 xxxii; vóru dreifð öll þeir hans, 623, 33 (very rarely) övini reflex. to be spread out, Eg. 530; of the branches of a tree, Edda 10

dreifask (gramm.), words are derived from, Skálda 205.

**dreifing**, *f.* scattering, diffusing, Stj. 244, H. E. i. 500.

**dreift**, *n.* *adj.* 'adrift,' scattered, in the phrase, fara d., of troops march in loose order, Fms. i. 71, v. 56; dreifara, viii. 213.

**dreita**, *tt*, [dríta], in the phrase, d. e-n inni, to lock one up so that forced to do his business within doors (a disgrace), Sturl. i. 198, Ld. 20

**DREKI**, *a, m.* [from the Gr. *δράκων*; Lat. *draco*; A. S. *draca*; and *drache*; Engl. *dragon*; Swed. *drake*; Dan. *drage*]:—a dragon, A. 666 A, Gullp. ch. 4; this word, which undoubtedly is of foreign origin, is however very old; it occurs in Vsp. 65 (there is no reason to suspect the genuineness of this verse); it is most freq. used by poets of the 10th and 11th centuries, and is especially used of ships of war carrying a dragon's head as beaks, Fms. ii. 179, 182, 217, 303, iv. 354, vi. 314, 360, vii. 51, 109, 248, x. 36, 77, 204-206, xi. 45, 375.

the constellation *Scorpio*, Rb. 408. 2. naut. a small dragon COMPS: *dreka-hamr*, *m.* the slough of a dragon, Fas. ii. 378. *draka-höfuð*, *n.* a dragon's head as a ship's beak, Eg. 42, Hkr. iii. 94. *drakliki*, *n.* the shape of a dragon, Niðst. 1. *dreka-merki*, *n.* the mark of a dragon, Karl. 351; the constellation *Scorpio* is also called *Spörð-merki*. The language distinguishes between *flug-dreki*, the flying dragon of the tales, and *spörð-dreki*, a tailed dragon, i. e. a scorpion.

**drekka**, *u, f.* drink, beverage, Edda 48: a banquet, N. G. L. i. 9 D. 13; cp. *Ægis-drekka*, the banquet at Ægir, Edda.

**DREKKA**, pret. drakk, pl. drukkuk; sup. drukkitt; pres. drekkur subj. drykki; [Ulf. *drigkan*; A. S. *drinkan*; Engl. *drink*; O. C. *trinkan*; M. H. G. *trinken*; Dan. *drikke*; Swed. *drieka*]:—to drink beverage or feast in acc.; d. mjöð, Hm. 18; mungát, öl, Fms. vii. 6 Hm. 82; d. full, minni (a toast), Eg. 552, Fms. vi. 442; d. h. drain, drink off a horn, a cup, Hkr. i. 35; síðan tók Kolskeggur eina af mðði fulla ok drakk, Nj. 43; d. drykk, to drink a draught, Nj. 43; eptir þat tók þórir kalkann ok drakk af tvá drykki, Gu. 7 þú skalt d. af tvá drykki, id.; d. brjóst (acc.), to suck (v. brjóst-drekkur)



B. WITH DAT.: I, denoting *gentle movement*; in many cases



the dat. seems to be only instrumental:

1. of the limbs; hendi drap á kampa, *be put his hand to his beard*, Hðm. 21; d. fæti (fötum), *to stumble, prop. to strike with the foot*, N. 112, Fas. ii. 558, Bs. i. 742, Hom. 110, Grett. 120; d. fæti i e-t, *to stumble against*, 103; d. fæti við e-t, *id.*, Fas. ii. 558; d. höfði, *to droop, nod with the head*; drap i gras höfði, (the horse) *drooped with the head, let it fall*, Gkv. 2. 5; d. niðr höfði, *id.*, Nj. 32; Egill sat svá opt, at hann drap höfðinu niðr i feld sinn (from sorrow), Eg. 322, O. H. L. 45 (for shame); d. fingri i munn sér, *to put the finger into the mouth*, Edda 74; fingri drap i munninn sinn (of a child), the words of a ditty; d. hendi til e-s, or við e-m, *to give one a slap with the hand* (inst. dat.), Nj. 27; hence metaph., d. hendi við e-u, *to wave away with the hand, to refuse a kind offer*, Bs. i. 636; d. hendi við boðnu gulli, Al. 75: the phrase, d. hendi við sóma sínum, cp. Al. 162.

2. to tuck up the sleeves or skirts of a garment; d. skautum (upp), Fms. vii. 297; hann hafði drepit upp skautunum, Lv. 85; hann hafði drepit upp fyrir blöðunum undir beltíð, Eb. 226; Sigurdr drap blöðunum undir beltí sér, Orkn. 474; d. hári undir beltí sér, *to tuck the hair under the belt (of a lady)*, hárit tók ofan á bringuna ok drap hón (viz. því) undir beltí sér, Nj. 24; hafði hár svá mikil, at hann drap undir beltí sér, 27a.

II. to dip; d. skeggi i Breiðafjörð niðr, *to dip the beard in the Breiðafjörð, i. e. to be drowned*, Ld. 316; d. hendi, or fingri i vatn, *to dip the hand, finger into water* (vide above); d. barni i vatn, *to dip a baby into water, i. e. to baptize*, K. þ. K. 10: the phrase, d. fleski i kál, *to dip bacon into kale broth*, Fas. iii. 381; nú taka þeir hafstökur tvar, ok d. þeim i sýrukerin, Gisl. 7.

β. the phrase, d. e-u, of wax, lime, butter, or the like, *to daub, plaster, fill up with*; þú skalt taka vax ok d. því i eyru fórnauta þinna, Od. xii. 77; síðan drap eg því i eyru á öllum skipverjum, 177; vaxið er eg hafði drepit i eyru þeim, 200; d. smjör i flát, *to fill a box with butter*.

γ. metaph. phrases; d. dul á e-t, *to throw a veil over*, Hkr. ii. 140, in mod. usage, draga dulur á e-t: the phrase, d. i skörðin (the tongue understood), *to talk indistinctly, from loss of teeth*; d. orði, dómi á e-t, *to talk, reason, judge of a thing*, Fms. ix. 500; d. huld á, *to hide, cloak, keep secret*, xi. 106; d. e-u á dreif, prop. *to 'throw adrift', throw aside, i. e. think little of a thing*, þessu var á dreif drepit, *it was busbed up*, Orkn. 248; áðr hafði mjök verið á dreif drepit um mál Bjarnar (there had been much mystery about Björn), hvárt hann var lífs eðr eigi, sagði annarr þat logit, en annarr sagði satt, i. e. *no one knew anything for certain*, Bjarn. 20; en eigi varð vísan á dreif drepin (the song was not thrown aside or kept secret) ok kom til eynna Birni, 32; drápu öllu á dreif um þessa fyrirætlan, *busbed it all up*, Eg. 49; d. i egg e-u, prop. *to bate the edge of a thing, to turn a deaf ear to*, Orkn. 188, metaphor from blunting the edge of a weapon.

δ. d. e-u niðr, *to suppress a thing (unjustly)*; d. niðr konungs rétti, N. G. L. i. 73; d. niðr sæmd e-s, *to pull down a person's reputation*, Boll. 346; d. niðr illu orði, *to keep down a bad report, suppress it*, Nj. 21; d. niðr máli, *to quash a lawsuit*, 33; drepit svá niðr herörinni, Fms. iv. 207.

ε. d. glauimi, gleði, teiti e-s, *to spoil one's joy*, Lex. Poët.; d. kosti e-s, *to destroy one's happiness*, Am. 69; impers., drap þá brátt kosti, *the cheer was soon gone*, Rm. 98.

drephríf, f. a killing snow storm, Eb. 150.

dreppill, m., in knatt-dreppill, a bat, in the game of cricket.

dreph-ráð, n. pl. a law term (cp. áljóts-ráð, sár-ráð, bana-ráð, fjör-ráð), an intended affray or assault, Grág. ii. 116, 117, Vsl. ch. 75.

dreph-samligr, adj. deadly, destructive, Stj. 71.

dreph-sleggia, u. f. a sledge-hammer, Eg. 272.

dreph-sótt, f. a plague, pest, Ver. 21, Rb. 478.

dreph-sóttir, part. plague-stricken, Bs. ii. 33.

drettingr, m. [dratta], a loiterer, a cognom., Sturl. i. 89.

DREYMA, d and ð, poet. obsol. pret. reflex. dreymdumk; [draumr; A. S. dryman = psallere; Hel. dröman = jubilar; Engl. dream; Germ. träumen; Dan. drømme; Swed. drömma] :- to dream; in Icel. impers. and with a double acc., that of the dreamer and the dream or person appearing; thus, mik dreymdi draum, mik dreymdi mann, etc.; þat dreymdi mik, Nj. 95; hvat hefir þik dreymt, id.; hinn veg d. mik þó, 53; hann kvað sík dreymt hafa Hákon jarl (acc.), 122; dreymt hefir mik mart i vetr, Ld. 126; enn dreymdi hann enn þriðja draum, Fms. xi. 8; or poet., draum dreymdumk = draum dreymdi mik, I dreamt a dream, Bjarn. 49; or with 'at' with subj., hann (acc.) dreymði þat, at hann væri at lögbergi, Ib. ch. 4, cp. 385: konung dreymdi aldri, the king never had a dream, Hkr. i. 171; the phrase, at dreyma fyrir daglátunum, esp. of light merry dreams at daybreak, which people in Icel. consider a sign of good health, Fé. ix.

β. pers., the appearance in nom., (rare), sá maðr (nom.) dreymir mik jafnan, Fs. 98; dreymdi Svein þórr hleðr ófyrnillgr, Fms. ii. 162; þat er fyrir eldi er jarn (nom. pl.) dreyma, Gkv. 2. 38; um vetrinn vóru dreymdir draumar margir, Bs. i. 497; vide draumr.

DREYPA, t and ð, [drjúpa, draup], to drop, put a drop of fluid, wine, medicine, etc., into the mouth of one sick, fainting, and the like, the fluid in dat.; d. e-u á e-t, or í munn em; hann dreypr vígðu vatni i munn henni, Bs. i. 190; at hann dreypti vatni á tungu mína, Greg. 23, Luke xvi. 24; d. vini á e-u (of fainting), Fas. iii. 508, 571; hann dreypti á konuna þar til at hon raknaði við, ii. 151: to dip, at hann

dreypti í vatn enum minsta fingri sínum, Greg. 22, Luke xvi. 24, w. the N. T. of 1540 sqq. has, at hann 'dreypti' hinu fremsta síns fingri i vatn; dreyma, ð, to bleed, ooze (of blood from a slight wound), always a. or neut.; þótti mér dreyma ör hlutunum, Ld. 126; ok dreyrði ór krumunum, Fb. i. 67; eigi dreyrði ór hvífinum, Fms. ii. 272; hann rólófa sér krossmark svá at dreyrði, so that blood flowed, v. 185; dreyrt blóð, new-blood blood, Þiðr. 199.

dreyr-blandinn, part. blent, mixed with blood, Lex. Poët.

dreyr-fáðr (-fár), part. blood-stained, Hkv. Hjörv. 9, Lex. Poët.

dreyr-gjarn, adj. blood-thirsty, dreary, Al. 31.

DREYRI and drøri, a, m. [as to the root, cp. Goth. drūsjan draus, = to drop, fall, a verb analogous to frjósa, fraus, and fróri; strong verb is lost in the Icel., only the weak dreyma is used; A. S. dreigore; O. H. G. trōr :- are A. S. drēorig, Engl. dreary, from the root, in a metaph. sense?] :- blood, esp. gore, properly blood out of the wound; vekja e-m dreyma, to bleed one, Fms. vii. 145; vökva þeir sér blóð, ok láta renna saman dreyma sinn, Gisl. 11; minn d., human blood, Fms. xi. 233; the phrase, rauðr sem dreyma, = d. rauðr, red as blood, i. e. dark red, v. 127; rauðr d., Vsp. 33; allit., er ettr hold mitt ok drekkir dreyma minn, 625, 195; dreyrinn dundi þar, blood gushed, Pass. 23, 3: poet. phrases, dals d., jafn d., the blood of the dales, earth, rivers, Lex. Poët.; Kvásis d., the blood of K., poetry, Lex. Poët.

compd.: dreyma-runninn, part. spattered with blood, Fms. vii. 89.

Dreyrigr, dreyrugr (drøgrigr, Yt. 5, 11), adj. [cp. Engl. dreary, Com. traurig] :- bloody, gory; uncontr., dreyruga, Al. 41; dreyruga húfu, 64, 151; dreyrugra benja, Bragi: contr., dreyrgan mæki, Yt. 11; dreyrsteina, Bs. 58; dreyruga darra, Jd. 9.

dreyr-rauðr, adj. blood-red, Eg. 113, Fms. vii. 145.

dreyr-staðir, m. pl. dreary, bloody runes, Sl. 40.

DREYSSA, adj. [drussi], d. sik, to vaunt oneself foolishly, Pass. 1.

DRIF, n. [drifa], driven snow; hvítt sem d., Fms. iv. 372, v. l. 1.

foaming sea, sjór var hvít fyrir dríf, Bs. ii. 116. COMPS: d. stormr, m., drifa-veðr, n. a strong storm.

drif-hvítir and drift-hvítir, adj. white as driven snow, Karl. 6.

naut., leggja til drífs, to lie adrift.

drift, dript, f. a snow-drift; þar var snjár í driptum, Sturl. 14.

hvítt sem drift, white as driven snow, Ó. H. 170.

DRIT, n. (mod. dritr, m.), [Engl. dirt, cp. dríta], dirt, esp. of

flugla-d, dúfna-d, Stj. 620, 2 Kings vi. 25; síðan tekr hann fluga

þiðr. 79, v. l.: local names, Drit-skær, Eb. ch. 4; Drit-vík, Bárð.

nicknames, Drit-kinn, Gullp.; Drit-ljóð, Fms. ix; Drit-loki, Sturl. i. 6.

DRIFA, pret. drreif, pl. drifu; pres. drif; pret. subj. drífi; arifinn: [Ulf. dreiban = ἐκβάλλειν; A. S. drifan; Engl. drive; O. G.

triban; mod. Germ. treiben; Swed. drifva; Dan. drive, all in a trans.

sense = to drive.] I. to drive like spray, either, pers. or intrans.

with dat. or even neut.; þá kemr áfall mikil, ok dreif yfir búna

Bs. i. 422; laudri dreif á lypting útan, the spray drove over the

Fms. vi. (in a verse); hence metaph. phrases, láta yfir d., to let

before wind and wave, Isl. ii. 461; or even reflex., láta yfir

drífask, to let drive or drift away, let go, give in; rán ok útleigðir

manna er eigi létu fyrir drífask, Fb. i. 70; þat dugir á enga leit, at

láti yfir drífask, Bs. ii. 51; ok er þó þat ráð, at láta eigi fyrir d.

Karl. 386, 452: allit. phrase, drífa á dagana, e. g. mart hefir dríft á d.

many things (splashes) have happened; drifinn döggu, desprunt with

Vtkv. 5: naut., róa drífanda, to pull so that the spray splashes about

bard, Fms. viii. 263, 431: to drift, of a snow storm or the like, tré

drífandum kvistum, a tree with the branches full of snow, Sks. 49; veir

drífanda, it snowed, Sturl. iii. 50, Ó. H. 85; þegar dreif i Lögninn krú

there fell soft snow in the Lake, i. e. it began to sleet, Fms. v. 19

drift snær ör öllum áttum, Edda 40: metaph. of missiles, to sbow

flakes of snow, borgarmenn láta þegar d. skot á þá, Al. 11; láta

vápn á þá, Fb. i. 135.

II. neut. to crowd, throng; þá drífur crowd rushed down to the sbo

76; tóku menn þá at d. brott frá hertoganum, the men began to dese

away) from the duke, Fms. ix. 531; dreif allt fólk á hans fund, all

rushed to see him, i. 21, iv. 105; d. á dyrr, to rush to the door

19.

III. to perform; eiga e-t at d., to have a thing to per

Gpl. 15, 16; en í annan stað á ek at d. mikinn vanda, I am in

strait, Fms. i. 221; d. leik, to play, Fas. i. 37: the sense to dri

expel, so common in all other Teut. dialects, hardly occurs in old

and sounds foreign even now; the proverb, með illu skal illt út dr

sig, to exert oneself, etc., (cant phrases.)

Drífa, u. f. a fall of snow, sleet; fjúk ok d., Bs. i. 185; veðr va

ok d., Fms. v. 341; skotvápn flugu svá þykkt sem d., i. 45; um

göri á drífu-él blautt, Orkn. 414; kom þá drífu-él mikil, ok

myrkt, Fms. ix. 23.

Dríli, n. a petty heap of peat or the like, hence metaph. dríldin

petty; dríldin, f. pettiness.

DRITA, pret. dreit, dritu, dritinn, to dirty, caecare; hann sögð

dríta á alla þá er við hann áttu af hrópi sínu, Sturl. ii. 39; þar

dritin, dirty, Ls. 56.



drjólí, a, m. a *drone*, (cant word.)

drjóni, a, m. an *ox*, Edda (Gl.)

II. [Swed. *drönare*], a *drone*.

drjúg-deildir, part. *substantial*, Sturl. i. 166.

drjúg-genginn, part. *taking long to walk or pass*, of a road, Lex. Poët.

drjúg-látr, adj. *wanton*.

drjúg-líga, drjúg-líga, adv. *with an air of importance*; láta d., Fms. ii. 145, Nj. 76.

drjúg-ligr, adj. *substantial, solid*, Sks. 382.

drjúg-mæltr, adj. *long-winded in speaking*, Greg. 39; neut., Vígl. 24.

DRJÚGR, adj., compar. drjúgari, superl. drjúgastr; in mod. use more

freq. drýgri, drýgstr, *solid, substantial*; the phrase, verða drjúgari or drjúgastr, *to get the better or best of it, to prove the better* (of two champions);

varð þórir þeirra drjúgari, Bárð. 170; þú, Kári, munt þeim öllum drjúgari

verða, *thou, K., wilt outdo them all*, Nj. 171; hvár þar mundi drjúgari

verða, Ld. 222; þótti þeim, sem hann myndi drjúgastr, Bárð. 170; hver

yðar drjúgastr (*strongest*) er höfðingjanna, Ísl. ii. 165, Grett. 151.

Þ. the neut. drjúgt and drjúgum is used as adv. in *great numbers, much*;

Kolskegg var drjúgt menn, *Kolskegg slew men in numbers*, Nj. 108;

þaðan af muntu d. spekjask, 677. 12; vegr Gunnarr drjúgum menn, Nj.

96; lá þá drjúgum í fyrir þeim, Hrafn. 27; almost, nearly, drjúgum allr,

almost all, Fms. ix. 318; drjúgum allra manna virðing, Bret. 38; drjúgum

hvert bóndi, Landn. (Mant.) 330; drjúgum dauðr af kulda, Fms. ix. 467;

drjúgan (acc. masc.) as adv., *id.*, Fb. i. 304, Karl. 246, 181 (Fr.): the

proverb, þat er drjúgt sem drýpr, *i.e. many drops make a flood*; þar var

drjúgt manna, *a good many people*, Bs. i. 536.

2. *substantial, lasting, rich, ample*, [Swed. *dryg*, Dan. *drøj*], in compds as, drjúg-virkir,

vinnu-d., *one who works slowly but surely*; ráða-d., hamingju-d., etc.

Þ. *saving*, blanda agnar við braut, ... til þess at þá sé drjúgari fæzlan en

áðr, Sks. 321; til þess at rit verði minna, ok bókfell drjúgará, *i.e. to*

*save parchment*, Skálda 168; at jafndrjúg verði sagan ok Jóln, *that the*

*story shall last as long as Yule*, Fms. vi. 355.

DRJÚPA, pret. draup, pl. drupu; subj. drypi; sup. dropit; pres.

drýp; [Engl. *drip*; Germ. *traufen*; Dan. *dryppe*]:—*to drip*; blóð drýpr,

Fms. x. 366; drupu þá ör blóðdropar, 625. 98; svá at bráðnaði ok

draup, Edda 4: absol., þá sveitisk róðan helga, svá at draup & altarit

ofan, Fms. viii. 247; þórólfur kvað d. smjör af hverju strá, Landn.

31. Þ. *to let in rain*, of houses or things not water-tight; öll hlaðan

draup, Fms. ix. 234; ok tóku húsin at drjúpa, Gísl. 22.

drókr, m., one MS. wrongly drokr, [cp. Dan. *drog*, Engl. *drudge*], a

*drudge*, Edda (Gl.)

drólla, að, [drjólí], Old Engl. *to droil*, *i.e. loiter*, (cant word.)

drópi, a, m. [A.S. *dropa*; Engl. *drop*; Swed. *droppe*; Germ. *tropfen*;

Dan. *draabe*], a *drop*, Ld. 328, H.E. i. 488. COMPS: dropa-lause,

adj. *water-tight*, Gpl. 331. dropa-rúm, n. a *dripping-place*, from the

eaves, Gpl. 433. dropa-tal, n., f. dropa-tali, in *drops, drop by drop*.

dröf, f. [A.S. *dræf*; Ulf. *drus* = *πρός*; Swed. *drosse* = *a heap of corn*;

cp. also the Dan. *drøsse*], *dross*, poet., in the compd ál-m-dros, *the dross*

*of the bow, the arrows*, Lex. Poët.

drög, f. (drogi, a, m., Edda (Ub.) 277), = drák, Rb. 478, 480; sásk

drög & himni björt sem tungl, Ann. 1334; blóð-drög, *a streak of blood*,

Thom. (Fr.)

2. a *jade*.

drómi, a, m. [cp. Swed. *drum* = *thrums*], *the fetter* by which the Fenir

(Wolf) was fettered, Edda 19; used in the phrase, keyra í dróma, *to tie*

*'neck and heels'*; Drottinn í dróma keyrðr, Pass. 6. 10; keyrði hann

saman í dróma, Úlf. 7. 134.

drómundur, m. a *kind of ship of war* (for. word), [Gr. *δρόμων*; mid.

Lat. *dromon*; O.H.G. *drabemond*], Orkn. 358 sqq., Fms. vii. 2: a

nickname, Grett.

dröa, f. [cp. Ital. *druda* = *a sweetheart*], poet. a *girl*; drósir heita þær

er kylrátar eru, Edda 108, Fas. iii. 618, Al. 70, 152.

DRÓTT, f.

I. *the sill or beam above a door*, also a *door-post*

(*dyra-drótt*).

II. *household, people*, Vpm. 24, (inn-drótt, sal-

drótt, Lex. Poët.); *'dyggvar dróttir, good, trusty people'*, Vsp. 63; *diver*

*gá, the dwarf-people*, 9; d. Írskrar þjóðar, *the Irish people*; Engla d.,

*English persons*, etc., Lex. Poët.; öll drótt, *all people*, Hkv. 2. 48;

*twenty people make a drótt*, Edda 108.

2. esp. *the king's body-*

*guard*; cp. Goth. *ga-draubs*, by which word Ulf. renders the Gr.

*στρατιώτης* (*drjúgan*, pret. *draub* = *στρατεύειν*); A.S. *drigbt*; the Scan-

dinavian drótt thus answers to the *comitatus* of Tacitus, Germ. ch. 13, 14,

in the Saga time called *'hird'*. Drótt is obsolete in prose, but occurs in

Hkr. Yngl. S. ch. 20.—Áðr voru þeir (viz. the kings) dróttnar kallaðir, en

kouur þeirra dróttningar, en drótt hirdsveitin: poet., víg-drótt, her-d.,

félk-d., hjálm-d., etc., *warriors*.

III. a fem. pr. name, Yngl. S. ch. 20; cp. drós.

dróttá, að, d. e-u at e-m, *to bring to one's door-post*, *i.e. impute to one*.

dróttin-hollr, adj. *faithful to one's master*, Fms. vi. 401.

dróttin-lauss, adj. *without a master*, Fms. iii. 13.

dróttin-ligr, adj. *lord-like, of the Lord*, Bs. i. 171, Stj.; Drottinleg bæn,

*the Lord's Prayer*, Mar., Hom. 26; d. dæmi, 656 A. 24.

dróttinn, mod. dróttinn, but in old poetry always rhymed with an

o, e.g. flóttstyggr—dróttinn, Sighvat; dat. dróttinn or dróttinn, pl. dróttnar

or dróttnar, etc.; [A.S. *drighthen*; Hel. *drubinn* = *dominus*]:—*the master* of a *'drótt'* or *household*, a *lord, master*: the proverb, dýrt er dróttina orð, e.g. *strong is the master's word*, Bs. i. 484, Al. 128, Ld. 212; þrell eða d., Hom. 29; Josep fékk svá mikla virðing af dróttini sínum, 625. 16, Grág. ii. 86; þrjá dróttina átti hann í þessi herleiðingu, Fms. x. 224; eigi er þrellinn æðri enn dróttinninn, Post. 656. 37, cp. John xv. 20; en þó eta hundar af molum þeim sem detta af borðum dróttna þeirra, Matth. xv. 27; verit hlýðugir yðrum líkamligum dróttnum, Ephes. vi. 5; in mod. usage this sense remains in prose in the compd lánar-dróttinn, q.v.

β. old name for a *king*, Hkr. Yngl. S. ch. 20 (vide drótt). γ. as a name of *beaten priests*; þat eru diar kallaðir eðr dróttnar, Hkr. Yngl. S. ch. 2. 2. *the Lord*, which also is the standing phrase in mod. usage, in the Bible, sermons, hymns, ever since the Reformation; lofaðr sé Dróttinn, Nj. 165; af miskun Dróttins, Mar. 656 A. 6; greiðit Dróttins götur, 625. 90; Christr Dróttinn, Grág. ii. 167; án gráts var Dróttinn fæddr, Rb. 332; Dróttinn sagði minum Dróttni, Matth. xxii. 44; elska skaltú Dróttinn Guð þinn, 37; Dróttinn Guð Abrahams, Luke xx. 37. xxiv. 34; hefi eg eigi séð Dróttinn vorn Jesum Christum, eruð þér ekki mitt verk í Dróttni? I Cor. ix. 1, 5, 14, x. 21, 22, 26, 28, 30, xi. 10, 19, 22, 25, 26, 28, 31, xii. 3, 5, etc. etc. COMPS: Dróttins-dagur, *the Lord's day*, K. þ. K. 68, Rb. 112, 655 iii, Sturl. iii. 37, 159, 226, Nj. 165; Dróttinsdaga hald, *ballowing the Lord's day*, Nj. 165; Dróttinsdags nótt, *Saturday night*, 194; Dróttinsdaga veidr, K. þ. K. 85. Dróttins-kveld, *n. Sunday evening*, Fms. ix. 19. Dróttins-myrgin, *m. Sunday morning*, Sturl. iii. 37. Dróttins-nótt, *f. Sunday night*, Fms. vii. 187.

dróttin-svik, n. pl. *treason towards a lord or master*, Hkr. ii. 132, Sks. 571, Hom. 23 (Judas).

dróttin-svikari (-sviki), a, m. a *traitor to his master*, Nj. 260, K. Á. 60.

drótt-kvæðr, adj. (-kvæði, n.), in *the heroic metre*, the metre used in the drápas (q.v.) or poems which were recited before a king and the king's men (drótt), whence the name probably comes; dróttkvæðr is opp. to kviðu-háttir, *the epic, narrative metre*, and ljóða-háttir, *the metre of didactic poems or poems in the form of dialogues*, Edda (Ht.).

drótt-lát, f. adj. *beloved by the household, gentle*, epithet of a queen, Am. 10.

drótt-megir, m. pl. *men, people*, Vpm. 11, 12.

dróttina or dróttina, að, [Ulf. *draubinn* = *στρατεύσθαι*], *to rule, govern, hold sway*; d. yfir e-m, *to rule over one*, Stj. 396, Fms. viii. 242; with dat., þó lætr hann þat eigi d. huga sínum, Greg. 32; at oss dróttini eigi dauði síðan, Niðrst. 8; fyllit jörðina, stjórnit henni ok dróttinn, Stj. 21.

dróttinnar or dróttinnar, f. *sway, rule*, 625. 5, Stj. 20, H.E. i. 502; dróttunnar-gjarn, adj. *ambitious*; dróttunnar-girn, f. *ambition*.

dróttinari, a, m. a *ruler*, Stj. 20.

dróttning and dróttning, f. a *mistress*; þrell sá er vegr at dróttini (*master*) sinum eðr dróttningu (*mistress*), Grág. ii. 86 (vide above); ef þrell verðr sekr skógarmáðr um víg dróttins síns eðr dróttningar, 161; dróttning hans girtisk hann, Ver. 16. Gen. xxxix. 7; this sense is quite obsolete except in old law phrases and translations.

2. a *queen*, common to all Scandinavians, Swed. *drotning*, Dan. *dröning*, whereas dróttinn = *king* is obsolete, Hkr. Yngl. S. ch. 20, Fms. i. 99, vi. 439, Sks. 468; the instances are endless.

COMPS: dróttningar-efni, n. a *future queen*, Fas. iii. 456. dróttningar-maðr, m. a *queen's husband*, a *prince consort*, Nj. 5, v. 1.

dróttningar-nafn, n. *the title of queen*, Fms. i. 101.

drótt-seti, a, m. a *steward at the king's table*; this word occurs in various forms throughout the Saxon parts of Germany, Holland, Belgium, Friesland, Brabant, etc. Du Cange records a *'drossardus Brabantiae'*; it is in mid. Lat. spelt *drossatus*, Germ. and Saxon *drost, land-drost, reichs-drost* (*drozerus regni*), Fris. *drusta*, vide Grimm; the Dutch prefer the form *drossardus*: in the court of the king of Norway the office of dróttseti is not heard of before the beginning of the 12th century (the passage Bs. i. 37 is monkish and of late composition), and is there a kind of *head-cook or steward at the king's table*, who was to be elected from the king's skutilsveinar; d. spurði hvat til matar skyldi búa, *the d. asked the king what meat they should dress*, Fms. vii. 159 (about A.D. 1125), ix. 249, x. 147; d. ok skenkjari, N.G.L. ii. 413, 415; cp. also Hirdskrá (N.G.L. l.c.) ch. 26, Fms. x. 100 refers to the *drost* of the German emperor. In the 14th century the dróttseti became a high officer in Sweden and Denmark. The derivation from drótt and seti (seti can only mean a *sitter*, not *one who makes to sit*, cp. land-seti, a *land-sitter*, a *tenant*) is dubious; the Norse word may be an etymologising imitation of the mid. Lat. *drossatus*.

drukna, að, [drukkinn, drekka], *to be drowned*, Nj. 59.

drunkan, f. *being drowned, death by drowning*, Ld. 58, Orkn. 246, Ann. 1260, 1026.

drumbr, m. a *log of dry or rotten wood*, Fms. viii. 184; drumba, u, f. a *cognom.*, Rm.

drungi, a, m., *medic, heaviness, fullness in the head*. drunga-legr, adj.

drunur, f. pl. [drynja], *a rattling, thundering*, Dan. drön.

drussi, a, m. a *drone*; þú d. (ðappar), I Cor. xv. 36.



**DRÚPA**, *t* or *ð*, to *droop* (from sorrow), different from *drjúpa*, to *drip*; *drúpa* is in Icel. an almost obsolete word, in old poets and writers esp. used in a metaph. sense; at the death of a dear person, the country, hills, mountains are said to *droop*; svá drúpir nú Danmörk, sem dauðr sé Knútr sonr minn, Fms. i. 118; svá þótti drúpa Ísland eptir fráfali Gizurar biskups, sem Rómaborgar ríki eptir fráfali Gregorí páfa, Bs. i. 71; Ari prestr hinn Fróði segir hve mjök várt land drúpið eptir fráfali Gizurar biskups, 145; staðrinn í Skálholti drúpti mjök eptir fráfali hins sæla Þorláks biskups, 301; drúpir Höfði dauðr er þengill, hlæja hlíðar við Hallsteini, Landn. 224 (in a verse); hníði drótt ok drúðið fold, Lex. Poët.; drúpir örn yfir, Gm. 10; Vinga meidr (the gallows) drúpir á nesi, Hlt.; en Skaræið í Skirings-sal of brynjálfs beinum drúpir, Yt. 22; hans mun dráp um drúpa, dýrmennis mér kenna, Sighvat; knáttu hvarms af harmi hnúgnipur mér d., my head drooped from grief, Eg. (in a verse); drúðu dólgráar, the swords drooped (to drink blood), Hkm. 2: in mod. usage *drjúpa* and *drúpa* are confounded, avi, hve má eg aumr þræll, angraðr niðr drjúpa, Pass. 41. 4.

**drúpr**, *m.* *drooping spirits, coldness*; ok þó at þar hefði orðit nokkurr d. með þeim, þá ..., Fms. xi. 76.

**drykk-fátt**, *n. adj.* *short of drink, Hkr. iii. 117.*

**drykkja**, *u. f.* [drukkinn], a *drinking-bout, carousal, banquet*; sitja við drykkju, Eg. 88; var veizla hin bezt, ok d. mikil inni í stofnunni, 205; at þeim veizlum er drykkju vóru, Bs. i. 394; matmála í milli ef eigi vóru alþýðu-drykkjur, a *public banquet*, l.c.; göra d., to *make a banquet*, Og. 27; þá var ár mikit ok drykkjur miklar, Ó. H. 71; þar var öld. ok fast drukkitt, Eb. 184, cp. Flóam. S. ch. 2; taka til drykkju, to *take to drinking*, Fms. ii. 266; drykkja (*banquet*) skyldi vera at hvírráttveggi, Gisl. 27; tóku menn til drykkju um kveldit, 28; hafa sam-d., to *have a carouse*, Grett. ch. 8; Jóna boð ok sam-drykkjur, Ó. H. ch. 95, cp. 33, 34, 131, Eg. ch. 11, 44; á-drykkja, q. v., Har. S. Harðr. ch. 23, Fms. vii. 203, cp. Orkn. ch. 33, 34, 70, 101, 104, Svrr. S. ch. 36, 98, 103, 104, Fagrsk. ch. 11, 219, 220: the ancients drank hard, 'diem noctemque continuare potando nulli probum', Tac. Germ. ch. 11: with kings the drinking (dag-drykkja, q. v.) began immediately after the day-meal, vide the references above; the words of Tacitus, 'tum (viz. after breakfast) ad negotia, nec minus saepe ad convivia, procedunt armati,' l.c., are therefore true enough, Edda (Gg.) ch. 39, 46; the phrase, þreyta drykkju (cp. kapp-d., a *drinking match*), Edda 32. The Icelanders of the Saga time seem to have been of much more abstemious habits than their Norse kinsmen of the same time, and drinking is scarcely mentioned but at public banquets; the Sturlunga time is worse, but only those who had been abroad are mentioned as strong drinkers (cp. Arons S. ch. 19); cp. also a treatise of the end of the 12th century, named De protectione Danorum, ch. 11—'in cunctis illius regni (i. e. Norway) civitatis uniformis consuetudo sed vitiosa inolevit, scilicet jugis ebrietatis,' etc.

2. = *beverage* = drykk (rare), Egill bað fá sér drykkju, Eg. 107. COMPS: **drykkju-borð**, *n.* a *drinking-table*, Fms. xi. 2. **drykkju-föng**, *n. pl.* *drinkables*, Sturl. iii. 289. **drykkju-litill**, *adj.* *sober*, Bs. i. 275. **drykkju-maðr**, *m.* a *great drinker*, Fms. vii. 175, viii. 238, Edda 32. **drykkju-mál**, *n.* *drinking at meal time*, Anal. 195, Fas. ii. 266. **drykkju-rútr**, *m.* a *drunkard*. **drykkju-skapr**, *m.* *bard drinking, drunkenness*, Fms. iii. 191, Ann. 1389. **drykkju-skáli**, *a. m.* a *banquet ball*, Orkn. 244, Fms. i. 299. **drykkju-stofa**, *u. f.* = *drykkjuskáli*, Fms. vii. 147, Eg. 553. **drykkju-stútr**, *m.* a *drinking-can*, Bs. i. 877.

**drykkja**, *ör*, part. *drunk*, Rb. iii. 384, Karl.

**drykk-langr**, *adj.*, in the phrase, drykklanga stund, just a moment, a measure of time whilst one drinks a draught.

**drykk-lauss**, *adj.* (-leysi, f.), without drink, Bs. i. 822, Finnb. 234, K. Á. 34.

**drykk**, *jar, m., pl. ir*, [A. S. *drinc*; Engl. *drink*; Germ. *trunk*; Dan. *drick*]=*drink, beverage*, Fms. xi. 108, 233; eiga drykk ok sess við e-n, Eg. 95; a *draught*, Edda 32, 48; hvat hafa einherjar at drykk? 24; vatns-d., a *draught of water*, id.; svala-d., þorsta-d., a *thirst-draught*; muntu nú eigi sparask til eins drykkjar, one *draught more*, 32; þreyta á drykkinn, to *take a deep draught*, id.; drekka í tveimr, þremr ... drykkjum, to *drink in two, three ... draughts*, id.; undarliga munn mér þykkja ef þvílíkir drykkir væri svá litlir kallaðir, id. **β** *sour whey*, proncd. **drukkr**, Krók. 64; freq. in western Icel. COMPS: **drykkjar-bolli**, *a. m.* a *drinking-bowl*, Mart. 119. **drykkjar-föng**, *n. pl.* *drinkables*. **drykkjar-horn**, *n.* a *drinking-horn*, Fr. **drykkjar-ker**, *n.* a *drinking-cup*, Greg. 50, Sks. 725, Stj. 486. **drykkjar-kostur**, *m.* *drinking beer*, Vm. 56.

**drykk-sæll**, *adj.* *lucky in drink or brewing*, Bs. 108.

**dryllr**, *m.* a *nickname*, Fms. i; drylla, *u. f.*, Snót 184; also spelt with *u*, *proluvis alvi*, (vulgar.)

**drymba**, *u. f.* a *kind of stockings* (?), Art. (Parcevals S.)

**DRYNJA**, *drundi*, pres. *dryn*, to *roar*. This root word is common to Goth., Scandin., Fris., and Dutch; for Ulf. *drunjus* = φρόγγος, Rom. x. 18, is a sufficient proof; in Swed. we have *dröna*, and *drön* neut.; Dan. *dröne* and *drön*; Dutch *dreunen*; North. E. to *drone*, as a cow; Fris. *dröne*; the mod. High Germ. *dröhnen* was, in the 17th century,

borrowed from Low Germ. In old Icel. no instance happens to be record, except *dryn-rann* in Gsp. 23. Fas. i. 480; in mod. usage freq. enough, and the absence in old writers seems to be accidental; draugr dimmr og magr, drundi í björgum undir, Snót 226, a ditty by Stefan Olafsson; drynja and dynja are different in sense, drynja denotes *roaring*, dynja *gushing*; þá heyrði hilmir hátt við kletta drafnar drundi þungar, of the *roaring surf*, Od. (poët.) v. 401.

**drynr**, *m. pl.* [Dan. and Swed. *drön*], *roaring*; **drunur**, *f.*, vide *at*. **dryn-rann**, *n.*, poët. 'the roaring inn of drink', a *drinking-born*, Fas. **drysil**, *disil*, a term of contempt, *paltry*, in the COMPS **dry-djösull**, *m.* a *petty, paltry devil, devilkin*, Fms. iii. 201, in the amusing ghost story, opp. to the big inmates of hell. **drysil-hross** (*disil*), *n.* a *paltry horse*, Isl. iii. 333. **drysil-menni**, *n.* a *petty man*, Edda (Gl.)

**DRÝGJA**, *ð*, [drjúgr; A. S. *dreogan* = to *endure*; North. E. and to *dree* = to *endure, suffer*]:—to *commit, perpetrate*, mostly in a bad sense, d. synd, to *commit a sin*, K. Á. 202; d. glæp, id.; d. hördóm, to *commit wickedness*, Sks. 340; þú skalt ekki hördóm d., thou shalt not *commit wickedness*; d. misráðu við konu, id., Grág. i. 338; d. hernað, to *perish*, ii. 79; d. fílsku, Orkn. 32: it is a standing phrase in eccl. or sacred writ N. T., Pass., Vidal.: in a good sense only in a few phrases as the all d. stúl, Sturl. iii. 7; or in poets or bad old prose; orlög d., A. S. *orlög drengs* (cp. the North. E. to *dree one's weird* = to *abide one's fate*), to *try luck*, Vkv. 1, cp. also the Germ. tales, in *die welt geben*; d. hlýðni, 675; d. mannliga náttúru, to *pay the debt of nature*, 447; d. e-s to *comply with one's wishes*, Bær. 14,—the last three passages are prose. **β** to *make to keep longer, to lengthen*, Bs. ii. 173, Bb. 3.

**drægr**, *adj.* *that which can be pulled against*.

**dræmt**, *n. adj.* [from *draumr*?], *slowly*, Ösv.

**dræplinger**, *m.*, dimin. [drápa], a *paltry drapa*, Hkr. ii. 82, Fms. xi. 2.

**dræpr**, *adj.* *who may be killed with impunity*, N. G. L. i. 82, Grág. Nj. 111.

**DRÖFN**, *f.*, gen. *drafnar*, pl. *drafnir*, [akin to *dréfar*], *spots, s-like spots*; hence **dröfnóttur**, *adj.* *spotted*; rauð-d., bláf-d., etc., *red-spotted*; poët. the foaming sea is called *dröfn*, Edda.

**drösla**, *ad.* to *roam about*; cp. *drasill*, *dröslal*.

**dubba** (*dybba*), *ad.* (for. word), to *dub a knight*; nú hefir þú drápa mik til riddara, Bær. 5, 18, Fms. x. 109, Karl. 193: to *arm, dress*, 464, i Sam. xvii. 38; upp dubbaðr, *dressed in full dress*, Finnb. 220; sik, to *trim oneself*, Fms. v. 208.

**dubban**, *f.* *dubbing a knight*, Karl. 222.

**dubl** (*dufl*), *n.* *double*, Alg. 366 (mathem.) **β** *gambling*, Gpl. 1.

**Grett.** (in a verse). II. *naut. a buoy*.

**dubla**, *dufla*, *ad.* [dubla = a coin, Du Cange], to *gamble*, Gpl. 1.

**dublari**, *a. m.* a *gambler*, Róm. 161.

**DUGA**, pret. *dugði*; pres. *dugi*; sup. *dugat*; imperat. *dugi þú*, *dugðu*; [A. S. *dugan*; Scot. and North. E. to *dow*; O. H. G. *tugan*; Dan. *due*; Swed. *duga*; Engl. *do*, in phrases such as, that will —to help, aid, with dat.; dugi þú mér Hvíta-Kistr, Fs. 101; d. fram sinum, Post. 658 C. 19; ok vill eigi d. henni, will not support her, i. 368; hann dugði heiðnum mönnum, 655 iii. 4: with the notion of *suffice*, þat er þér man d., which will do for thee, Nj. 13; hefir ok dugat þessi átrúnaðr, this faith has done well for us, Fms. i. 34; þat d. mínun hesti, it will do for my horse, Mag.: the proverb, f. svá illt at einu-gi dugi, cp. the Engl. 'tis an ill wind that blows no good', Al. 46, Hm. 134; mun þér eigi þat d. at sofa hér, it will not do (is not safe) for thee to sleep here, Fms. v. 307: adding prepp. *at*, til, to *succour, lend help*, en Gislí fór at d. þeim við, Gisl. 2; þeir nú at þeim mönnum er lífs var ván, Finnb. 316, cp. at-dugir: hón dugir eigi verr til enn einhverr karlmaðr, Fb. i. 533: impers. *dugir e-t*, it does well, be seems, becomes; hón dugir mér illa (vel), ar. (Fr.), Hkv. i. 45; þó myndi mér enn vel d. (it would do well for me), ef ek fengja at drekka, Isl. ii. 369. **β** *absol. or even neut. to ev-prowess, do one's best*; dugi þú enn, help! Fms. ii. 75; dugði hver um mátti, every one did his best, viii. 139; dugi nú hverr sem drengr ... mundi þá eigi nauðsyn at d. sem drengilegast, ix. 509: denoting *effort*, vel síðaðr menn ok jafnan vel dugat, honest men and who have done well, Eg. 96; d. í þurft e-s, Hom. 47. **γ** to *suffice, be enough*; ef þitt æði dugir, if thy wit does suffice, Vpm. 20, 22; ef tú d., if the witnesses do, i. e. fail not, N. G. L. i. 136; dugði veðr it illa, the weather did well.

**dugandi**-or **dugandis**, as a prefix to nouns, denoting *doughty*, maðr (*dugand-maðr*, Fms. viii. 104), a *doughty man*, Dipl. i. 3, 456, Rd. 260, Róm. 137.

**dugan-ligr**, *adj.* *doughty*, Yt. 15.

**DUGGA**, *u. f.* a *'dogger'*, small (Dutch or Engl.) *fishing vessel*, 1473, where it is reported that thirty English 'fiski-duggar' came from Icel. that summer; (hence the Engl. *Dogger-bank*):—**duggar**, *m.* the crew of a *dugga*, D. N. ii. 651. **3.** a *lazy dogged fellow*, (Gl.), Trist. (Fr.)

**dug-lauss**, *adj.* (-leysi, n.), *good for nothing*, Þórð. 47 (Ed. 18).



**dugnaðr**, ar, m. *doughtiness, valour, aid, assistance*; biðja e-n sér dugnaðar, to ask one's help, 655 v. 1, Ísl. ii. 262, 293; veita e-m dugnað, give help to one, Fms. v. 259; skyrtunnar d., the virtue of the kirtle, as. iii. 441: in pl., Greg. COMPS: **dugnaðar-maðr**, m. an aider, help in need, 656 A, Fms. vi. 118, Fas. iii. 181: a bonest bard-working man (mod.) **dugnaðar-stigr**, m. the path of virtue, Hom. 14. **dugr**, m. pl. ir, [North. E. dow], doughtiness, strength of soul and body, ms. viii. 411; aldrir er d í þér, thou art good for nothing, Grett. 24 w. Ed.

**DUL**, f. [dylja]. I. prop. concealment, in phrases, með dul, secretly, Bárð. 168; drepa dul á e-t, to conceal, Hkr. ii. 140; and in the COMPS **dular-búnaðr**, m. a disguise, Fms. vi. 61; **dular-kufl**, m. a cloak used for a disguise, Grett. 139 A. II. metaph. self-conceit, pride, in phrases as, dul ok vil, pride and wilfulness, Skálda 163, Sl. 34; sér þá dul, to be so conceited, Finnb. 282; ætlask mikla dul, Fas. ii. 1; dul ok dramb, 655 xi. 3; mikinn dul (masc.), Þórð. MS. (wrongly) e phrase, ganga fram í dul, to go forth in one's conceit, Hm. 78, (mod., ganga fram í þeirri dulunni); proverb, maðr verðr dælskr af dul, conceit makes an envious, moody man, Hm. 56; dul þín, Band. (MS.) 13.

**dula**, u, f. a worn strip of cloth. **dula**, ð, (cp. dylja), a law term, to deny, with gen., N. G. L. i. 93, 94. o: with subj., Js. 77: absol., 83. **dul-eiðr** and **dular-eiðr**, m. [Swed. duls-ed], a law term, an oath of denial, Gpl. 199, Js. 58. **dul-hött**, m. a disguise-hood, hood used for a disguise, Fms. x. 383; eik dulhött (MS. wrongly djarfhött) um dökkva skör, Ad. 3. **dul-kleði**, n. disguise, Fas. ii. 441. **dul-kofri**, a, m. = dulhött, (v. kofri.) **dulnaðr**, m. = dul, Fr.

**dulr**, adj. silent, close; the phrase, ganga duls e-s, to be unaware of a thing, Fms. v. 265. **dul-ræmmi**, f. stubborn self-conceit, Sks. 536 B. **dul-ræna**, u, f. id., v. l. **dul-samr**, adj. self-conceited, Stj. 122. **dulsi**, a, m., poet. a dwarf, Ýt. 2. **dul-vígr**, n. a law term, secret manslaughter, = laun-víg, not so strong murder, Gpl. 150.

**dumba**, u, f. a mist; cp. the mod. **dumbunge**, m. a dark, misty,omy sky. **dumbunga-veðr**, m. gloomy weather. In the east of dumba is the bran of oats when ground, Féll. ii. 155; in Edda (Gl.) is even mentioned as a sort of seed; hann (the wizard) hristi einn ta, ok þar fór fylkr ein dumba svört (black powder like mist) ... blés ór vindi miklum móti dumbunni, svá at hon fauk aprt í augu á ms mönnum, svá þeir urðu þegar blindir, Fas. iii. 338. **dumbr**, m. also occurs as a name of a giant, the misty; the Polar Sea is called mbr-haf = the Misty, Foggy Sea, cp. Bárð. ch. 1; cp. also Gr. τῆφος, mbr, which probably are kindred words.

**dumbi**, adj. dumb; dauf ok dumba skurðgoð, Stj. 207, K. Á. 56. **dumbótt**, adj. of dark misty colour (of cows). **UMBR**, adj. [Ulf. dumbs = κωφός; A. S. dumb; Engl. dumb; O. H. G. mb; Germ. dum = stupid, whence Dan. dum; Gr. τυφλός and τυφος are dred words, the fundamental notion being dusty, clouded]:—dumb, C. 34; dumbir ok daufr, 623. 57: gramm. a mute letter, Skálda 176. Norway **dumme** or **domme** means a peg inside doors or gates.

**dumpa**, að, [Ivar Aasen dump = a gust; Dan. dumpe], to thump, Lv. (ár. ley.)

**DUNA**, að, (cp. dynja), to thunder, give a hollow rushing sound; dunar lögmum, Edda 30; svá skal danzinn duna, Ísl. þjóðs. (of dancing).

**duna**, esp. pl. **dunur**, f. a rushing, thundering noise, Eb. 174, Fms. iii. 1; hence the Dan. *tor-den*, qs. Thor-dön, the din of Thor, i. e. thunder, posed to be the noise of the god Thor in his wain.

**dunda**, að, to dally, Bb. I. 9.

**dun-henda**, u, f. (-hendr, adj.), a sort of metre, having four anadictes, Edda (Ht.) 124, 128.

**dunn**, m. a band, gang, drove; ganga í e-m duni, to march in one band, S. l. iii. 185 C; sauda-dunn, a drove of sheep, Sd. 164: a number of things called dunn, Edda 108.

**dunna**, u, f. the wild duck, Edda (Gl.), cp. Engl. dun.

**DUPT**, m., better duft, [it properly means the powder of flowers or like; so duft in Germ. means a sweet smell as from flowers; in old times duft is rare, dust (q. v.) freq.; in mod. use duft is almost obsolete and as these two words can hardly be distinguished in old MSS. (ere ft and st look like one another), the transcribers have often substituted duft, where the old MS. has dust: again, dufta (a verb) is never used, but only dusta: duft is probably a foreign South-Teutonic word; Swedish uses only the more homely sounding änga, vide angil]:—

**dur**, d, ok aska, Stj. 204, Sks. 211, Magn. 448: botan. pollen; **dupt-i**, a, m. the stamen of a flower; **dupt-knapp**, m. the anther; **dupt-lör**, m. the filament, Hjalt.

**durn**, v. dyrr.

**durg**, m. [dvergr], a sulky fellow. **durgs-legr**, adj. sulky.

**durna-legr**, adj. sulky, rude. **durna-skapr**, m., etc.

**durnir**, m. a dwarf, Ýt. 2: metaph. a sulky man.

**durtr**, m. = durgr. **durts-legr**, adj. sulky, rude.

**dur-vörðr**, m. a door-keeper, Eg. 409, Fms. ii. 160.

**dusil**, v. drysil.

**dusla**, að, to bustle, be busy, Njarð. 368, (cant word.)

**DUST**, n. [A. S. dust; Engl. dust], dust, Fms. v. 82, 324, xi. 12, Stj. 336. Num. xxiii. 10, Greg. 98: flowers ground to dust, Pr. 471, 472, 474, 475.

**dust**, n. [Dan. dyst; Swed. dust], a tilt; halt eitt d. með mik, Karl. 72; d. ok turniment, Fr.

**dusta**, að, to dust.

**dustera**, að, to tilt, fight, Bev. (Fr.)

**dusti**, a, m. a grain of dust; engi d. saurs, 656 A. ii. 8.

**dúða**, að, to swathe (in clothes).

**dúði**, a, m. swaddling clothes.

**DÚFA**, u, f., gen. pl. dúfna; [Goth. dubo; A. S. duva; Engl. dove; Dan. due; Swed. dufta; O. H. G. tūba; Germ. taube]:—a dove, Stj. 111, Hom. 57, 65, Al. 168: as a term of affection, my dove. 2. poet. a wave, one of the daughters of Ran, Edda. COMPS: **dúfu-ligr**, adj. dove-like, 655 xxxii. 7.

**dúfu-nef**, n. a cognom. 'dove-nib', dove-beak, Landn.

**dúfu-ungi**, a, m. the young of a dove, Mar. 656, Stj. 317.

**dúka**, að, to cover with a cloth, Fas. iii. 187, 373.

**dúk-lauss**, adj. without a cloth, Pm. 108.

**DÚKR**, m. [Engl. duck; Swed. duck; Dan. dug; Germ. tuch]:—any cloth or texture, Bárð. 160; vaðmáls-d., lín-d., etc., a cloak of wadmal, linen, etc.: a carpet, Fms. ix. 219: tapestry in a church, fimmdúka ok tvá þar í búna, annarr með rautt silki, Vm. 77, vide altaris-dúkr, 20: a neck-kerchief of a lady, dúkr á hálsi, Rm. 16. β. a table-cloth (borð-dúkr); as to the ancient Scand. custom of covering the table with a cloth, vide esp. Nj. ch. 117, Bs. i. 475, Guðm. S. ch. 43; and for still earlier times the old heathen poem Rm., where Móðir, the yeoman's good-wife, covers the table with a 'marked' (i. e. stitched) white linen cloth, 28; whilst Edda, the old bondman's good-wife, puts the food on an uncovered table (verse 4); by a mishap the transcriber of Ob. (the only MS. wherein this poem is preserved) has skipped over a verse in the second line of verse 17, so that we are unable to say how Amma, the husbandman's good-wife, dressed her table: the proverb, eptir dúk og disk, i. e. post festum.

γ. a towel; at banquets a servant went round to the guests in turn bearing a basin and a towel on the shoulder, Lv. ch. 13; to be served first was a mark of honour; cp. also Nj. l. c., Har. S. Harðr. ch. 79 (the Danish king and the old woman): a napkin, Blas. 45, 655 xvii. 5: belonging to the priest's vestment, Pm. 133; d. ok corporale, Vm. 154, Stj. Gen. xxiv. 65 (a veil).

**dúk-slittr**, n. rags of a d., Vm. 77.

**dún-beðr**, m. a bed of down-clothes, D. N. (Fr.)

**dún-grind**, f. a frame whereon to clean eider-down.

**dún-hægindi**, n. a pillow or bolster of down, D. N.

**dún-kleði**, n. pl. bedclothes of eider-down, Js. 78, Sturl. iii. 108, Bs. i. 802.

**DÚNN** (dýnn, Mart. 126), m. [Dutch dune; Engl. down: Swed. and Dan. dun; Germ. daun is prob. of Saxon or Dutch origin, as the d remains unchanged]:—down; taka dún ok dýna, N. G. L. i. 334; esp. of bedclothes of down; the word occurs in the old heathen poem Gs., sofi hann á duni, 5; blautasti d., Mart. l. c.; á duni ok á guð-vefi, Fms. x. 379; vöttu (pillows) duns fulla, a verse of Hornklofi. In Icel. 'dún' is chiefly used of eider-down, which word is undoubtedly of Icel. origin, Fr. édre-don, Germ. eder-don or eider-daun; the syllable er is the Icel. gen. æðar-dún, from nom. æðr (the name of the eider duck), acc. æði, gen. æðar. The eider-down, now so important as an article of trade, is never mentioned in old Icel. writers or laws; they only speak of the eggs (egg-ver). The English, during their trade with Icel. in the 15th century, seem first to have brought the name and article into foreign markets. At first it was bought in a rough state; Bogi Benediktsson in Fæðga-æfi 11 records that a certain Jón í Brokey (born 1584), after having been in England, was the first who taught the Icel. to clean the down—var hann líka sá fyrsti hér vestra sem tók að hreinsa æðar-dún ..., en æðr (i. e. during the English and Hanseatic trade in Icel.) seldist óhreinsaðr dún eptir Búa-lögum. Icel. say, hreinsa dún, hræla dún. The Danes say, have dún på hagen, to have down on the chin.

**dún-tokja**, u, f. gathering eider-down.

**dúra**, að, to nap, Skálda 163.

**DÚRR**, m. a nap, slumber, Hom. 116, O. H. L. 80: in mod. usage in such phrases as, milli dúra; sofa goðan, veran, durr.

**DÚS** (dos, Björn), η. [Norse duus], a lull, dead calm, in the proverb, opt kömr æðiregn ór dúi, a lull is often followed by a heavy shower, (Edda in a verse).

**dúsa**, u, f. a sugar-teat for babies to suck.

**dúsa**, að, prob. to doze, Og. 18.

**dvala**, u, f. [Dan. dvale], = dvöl, Fr.

**dvala**, að, to delay, with dat.; at dvala ekki förlinni, Fms. xi. 22; ef ér dvalit ferðinni, 115; dvalar hann ekki brotferðinni, Fb. ii. 147;



muna nú Helgi hjörþing (hjörþingi or -þingum, better) dvala, Hkv. 1. 49: with infin., Kjartan það þá ekki dvala, Ld. 176.

dval-samr, adj. *dilatatory*, Stj. 122; e-m verðr dvalsamt, *one is delayed*, Greg. 80, Fbr. 136.

DVELJA, dvaldi, dvalði; pres. dvel; part. dvalðr, dvalinn; sup. dvalit: [A.S. *dveljan*; Engl. *dwell*; O.H.G. *tuelan*; Swed. *dvaljas*; Dan. *dvale*]:—to 'dwell', *delay*, with acc.; d. fôr, ferð, to *keep back, delay*, Grág. ii. 385, Isl. ii. 266; því dvalda ek dauða þinn, Blas. 47; d. dóm (a law term), to *defer judgment*, Grág. i. 67; d. ráð fyrir konu, to *put off a woman's marriage*, 307; at þat dveli garðlagit, ii. 332; gátu þeir hann eptir dvalit, *they managed to keep him back*, Fms. vii. 169; d. e-n frá e-u, to *keep one from doing a thing*, Jb. 380; dvelr mik engi hlutr, at ek geng ekki..., i.e. *I will go at once*, Fms. ii. 37: the proverb, mart um dvelr þann er um morgin sefr, Hm. 58: absol., dvaldi þat fyrir ferð þeirra, *that caused delay*, Njard. 374.

2. in neut. sense = *dveljask*, to *tarry*, cp. Engl. *to dwell on a thing*; ok vildu eigi dvelja, ok eigi biða Ólafis konungs, Fms. iv. 118. 3. with acc. of time, to *wait, abide*; konungr dvaldi mestan hluta sumars & Hálögalandi, Fms. iv. 233; d. af stundir, to *kill time*, Band. 8; d. stund e-s, to *hold one up*, Karl. 62.

II. reflex. to *stop oneself*, i.e. to *stay, make a stay*; myndi þar dveljask um hríð, Nj. 122; ok er þeir höfðu þar dvalisk til þess er..., Eg. 28; dvalisk þar um hríð, 59; ok er konungr hafðr dvalisk þar um hríð, Fms. viii. 428: d. at e-u, to *tarry over a thing*, D. I. i. 223.

2. the phrase, e-dvelsk, *one is kept, loses time by a thing*; dvaldisk þeim þar lengi, Eg. 230; dvaldisk þeim þar at því, in (doing) *that they lost much time*, Nj. 241.

3. with pass. notion; sá dagr mun dveljask, *that day will not soon come, will come late*, Ld. 174; dveljask munu stundirnar, *the hours will be taken up, it will take many hours, it will grow late before all is told*, Edda 15; ef þat dvelsk, at ek koma eigi hingat, if *I should be hindered from coming*, Fms. xi. 51: to *tarry*, er ek hefi svá lengi dvalisk at sækja yðvarn fund, Ld. 32.

DVERGR, m. [A.S. *dveorg*; Engl. *dwarf*; Germ. (irreg.) *zwerg*; Swed. *dverg*]:—a dwarf; about the genesis of the dwarfs vide Vsp. 6–16, Edda 9: in mod. Icel. lore dwarfs disappear, but remain in local names, as Dverga-steinn, cp. the Dwarf Stone in Scott's Pirate, and in several words and phrases: from the belief that the dwarfs lived in rocks, an *ecbo* is called *dverg-mál*, n. (-máli, m.), *dwarf-talk*, Al. 35, 37, Fas. iii. 369; and *dverg-mála*, að, to *ecbo*: from the skill of the dwarfs in metal-working, a skilful man is called *dverg-hagr*, adj. (*skilled as a dwarf*), or *dvergr*, a *dwarf in his art*; *dverga-smíði*, n. *dwarf's-work*, i.e. all works of rare art, such as the famous or enchanted swords of antiquity, Hervar S. ch. 2, Fas. i. 514, ii. 463–466 (Ásmund. S.), Gisl. 80: *crystal and prismatic stones* are in Norway called either *dwarf's-work* or '*dwarfy-stones*', as people believe that they are worked out by the dwarfs in the depths of the earth: botan., *dverga-sóleyg*, f. *ranunculus glacialis*, Hjalt. β. from its dwarfed shape, a dog without a tail is in Icel. called *dvergr* or *dverg-hundur*, m., Clar.: *short pillars* which support the beams and rafters in a house are called '*dvergar*,' this sense occurs as early as Hom. (St.) 65, and is still in use in some parts of Icel.: the four dwarfs, East, West, North, South, are in the Edda the bearers of heaven, Edda 5. γ. ornaments in a lady's dress worn on the shoulder are called '*dvergar*,' Rm. 16; smokkr & bringu, dúkr & hálsi, dvergar & öxum, prob. a kind of brooch. For COMPS vide above.

DVÍNA or dvína (in old writers even *dvēna*), að, [North. E. *dwyne*], to *dwindle, pine away*; þá dvenar tómr maðr, Hom. 26; dvínar allr þroti (of a tumor), Sks. 235; lét hann eigi dvína kveðandina, Fms. v. 174; þaðan í frá sögðu menn at dvínadi líðveizla Sæmundar við þorgrím, Sturl. i. 171; görir nú eigi at dvína við, *it will not do to saunter*, Karl. 380; dvína munda ek láta ferðina, *I would let the travelling cease*, Fs. 172; heit dvínuðu Heina, *their bragging dwindled away*, Lex. Poët. In early times this word was probably sounded with an *i* (short), which may be inferred from the form *dvēna*; and the word was rather common, and occurs rarely. In later times it was ennobled by the frequent use made of it in Pass., and with altered inflexion, viz. an *é* throughout, the pres. indic. either strong, *dvín*, or weak, *dvínar*; thus, hér þegar mannlíg hjálpin dvín, Pass. 44. 12; görvöll þá heimsins gleðin dvín, 41. 8; þá æfin lífsins dvín, 36. 10; but holds megn og kraptr dvínar, 44. 1; dvínar og dregst í hlé, 47. 4: infin., sjón og heym tekr að dvína, 41. 10.

dvöl, f., gen. *dvalar*, old pl. *dvalar*, mod. *dvalir*, [cp. '*dwell*' = *delay*, Engl. *Ballads*], a *short stay, stop*; dvalir ok náttstadi, Stj. 204; eiga dvöl, to *stop*, Nj. 181; afhvarf manna ok dvalar (acc. pl.), Ld. 204; meðan þessi dvöl (*pause*) var, Fms. xi. 135: *delay*, iv. 179; bera til dvala, to *cause delay*, Fas. iii. 543:—used once as neut. pl., urðr dvöl dægra, Am. 102. β. gramm. *quantity*, Skálda 175.

dyðrill or dyðrill, m. a nickname, seems to mean a *tail*, = mod. *dindill*, Fms. i. 186, ii. 253, 279; ep. *daðra*, to *wheedle*.

DYGD, f. [A.S. *dugud* = *doughtiness, valour*; O.H.G. *tugad*; Germ. *tugend*; Swed. *dygd*; Dan. *dyd*]:—*virtue, probity*, only used in a moral metaph. sense; the original sense (from *duga*, q. v.) of *valour, strength*, which prevails in the A. S., is quite obsolete; trúa e-m til dygðar um e-t,

to *trust in one's integrity*, Fs. 121 (of a judge); fyrir sakir þinnar dygð, Fms. vi. 58; líð ok d. (*help and faithful service*) góðs drengs, fyrir sína dygd, for his *faithfulness*, vii. 158. β. in mod. eccl. w. the Lat. *virtus* is rendered by *dygd*, Vidal., Pass., etc.; 6-dygd, w. *ness*. γ. *virtue*, of an inanimate thing, of a tree, Stj. 256. co dygðar-lauss, adj. *wicked*, K. A. 230: *bad*, 24. dygðar-leys *faithlessness, wickedness*, Stj. 487, Bs. i. 40. dygðar-maðr, *trusty man*, Gret. 147 A. dygðar-verk, n. *faithful work*, Mar. dugar, *dugnadr*.

dygðugr, adj. '*doughty*,' *faithful, trusty*; d. þjónusta, Fas. i. 9 maðr, Gret. 143 A, Th. 12: *efficient, having virtue in them*, of inanimate things, Stj. 291, 215. β. in mod. eccl. writers, *virtuous, good*.

dyggiligr, adj. *faithful*, Stj. 198.

dygg-leikr, m. *faithfulness*, H. E. ii. 66, Fms. viii. 29.

dyggila and dyggila, adv. *faithfully, trustily*, Stj. 9, 152, iii. 115, 138, Bs. i. 40.

dyggj, adj., mostly with *v* if followed by a vowel, e.g. dyggjvar, dyggjast, dyggjast, compar. dyggvari, but sometimes the *v* is dropped, *faithful, trusty*; dyggvar dróttir, *worthy, good people*, Vsp. 63; trútr, Fms. x. 233; d. ok drengileg meðferð, vi. 96; dyggja ok d. manna, Stj. 121; enn dyggvast hirdmaðr, Magn. 484; reynda ek enn dyggvasta í öllum hlutum, Fms. i. 69; dyggvast ok drottinn Hkr. iii. 150; but dyggast, Fms. vi. 401, i. c.; ú-dyggj, *faithless*, mod. usage esp. as epithet of a *faithful servant*, d. þjón, dygt hjú; hjú, a *bad servant*, etc.: of inanimate things, dyggir ávextir, Stj. 291.

DYKR (mod. *dykr*, with an inserted *n*), m. a *cracking, snoring, noise*; varð af því d. mikill, *it gave a great crack*, Gret. 96 A, c. Ed.; heyðru þeir dyki mikla, Bárð. 32 new Ed.; mikill dykr, a *loud noise*, dunur ok dyknir, Fas. iii. 412 (paper MS.); varð þat svá mikill dykr nauts-búik flegnum væri kastað niðr á glófit, Eb. 220 (new Ed.); dykr, Gret. 178 new Ed.

dyl-dúkr, m. a *veil*, B. K. 83.

dylgjur, f. pl. [dólg], *suppressed enmity*, finding vent in *menaces, threats*, and the like; vóru þá dylgjur miklar með þeim, Eb. 22; dylgjur miklar þat er eptir var þingsins, Band. 13; vóru þá dylgjur miklar millum þeirra allra, Sturl. i. 196.

DYLIJA, pret. *duldi* and *dulði*, part. *duldr*, *dulíðr*, Fms. ii. 97; Fb. i. 11 (Hdl. 7), Fs. 97 (MS. Arna-Magn. no. 132); [Swed. *dölja* 'dölge'] :—to *conceal, bide*, with acc. of the person, gen. of the thing concealed; d. e-s, to *disavow, deny, dissemble*; ætla ek því alla (þá) kunnar at dylja þessa ráða, *they can hardly deny it*, Eg. 49; þórir dykkir, 173; Eysteinn duldi ok þeirra orða fyrir sik, E. said he had not said such a thing, Fms. ix. 329; þó duldu þeir ekki illvirkja sinna, *they did not their guilt, confessed it*, Sks. 583; with following subj., en allir dyldu at né eitt vissi til Hrapps, *all dissembled*, Nj. 133; en ef umboðsmaðr (disavows), at hann hafi við umboði tekið, Gpl. 375. II. reflex. to *conceal, bide oneself*; ok kendi brátt... þó at hann dyldisk, Fms. i. 73; ok fékk hann svá dulzk fyrir honum, at eigi vissi jarl..., *he bided him (thoughts) so well, that...* viii. 16; at þat sé flugumenn, ok villi þat (disguise themselves) undir múkna búnaði, vi. 188. 2. metonymically, to *conceal for oneself*; þurfu vér eigi at dyljask við, at... v. 1; megu þeir þá eigi við dyljask, at ek hefi drept hann, Gret. 147 A. en Sveinn duldisk við þat, S. *abranck from believing it*, Orkn. 298. 3. dyldisk við (disavows) þingfesti þess manns, Grág. i. 23; trúit þeir meðan þér megist við dyljask, *believe it not as long as you can disprove it*, i. c. till you get full evidence, Fms. ix. 477: dyldisk i e-u; Eiríkr kunnar þar nú ekki at d. í því, at..., *king E. cannot conceal it for i. c. that...* Eg. 424, þjóð. 118, 191, 196.

III. part. pass., the passive (ganga) *dulíðr* (duldr, dulinn) e-s, or vera d. at e-u, to *be ignorant of a thing*; hefir hon verið alls þessa dulr, vi. 33; en at þú gangir lengr dulíðr þess er skylt er at vita, *than it shouldst be longer ignorant of things which all people ought to know*, Edda 13; veit engi ætt mína, ok ganga þess allir dulíðr, Fms. v. 21; dulinn ertú Hyndla, H., *thou art mistaken*, Hdl. 7; ok ertú dulinn at honum, herra, *thou, my lord, art too much mistaken about him*, i. c. *trustest him too well*, Fs. 97, cp. Fms. ii. 57: the phrase, þess gengr, dult, is *bidden, kept secret*.

dylma, d. [Dan. *dulme*]; d. yfir e-t, to *be careless or indifferent about a thing*, Fr.; dylminn, part. *careless, indifferent*, Stj. 122.

dymbill-dagur, m. pl. the '*dumb-bell days*,' i. e. the three days, *Easter*; hence *dymbildaga-vika*, u. f. [Swed. *dymmel-vecka* Dan. *dimmel-uge*], *Passion week*, Bs. i. 71, Fms. x. 72, H. E. i. 491. Stundum during the dymbildagar the bells in Icel. were rung with a wooden bell called *dymbill*, m.; a dymbill is often mentioned among the inventory of Icel. churches of the 14th century, e.g. kirkja & dymbill, Vm. 1. it is, however, likely that the word dymbill itself is simply derived from the Engl. *dumb-bell*, as in the Roman church the bells were dumb before his time people used to strike the time to a dance with the bell. It was also an old Icel. custom that the father of a house inflicted a penalty



chastisement on his children and household on Good Friday for the sins of the past year, gently or strongly as they had been obedient or not; hence the popular phrase, *líðr að dymbildögum*, or *koma dymbildagar*, = the *dimmel-days* are nigh, i. e. the day of reckoning will surely come; cp. H. E. iv. 180, 181 (note).

*dymbil-nótt*, f. the three nights next before Easter, Vm. 144.

*dyn-hjalla*, u, f. a tinkling bell, Grett. 129.

*dýndr*, adj. = dunhender, Bs. ii. 103 (in a verse).

*DYNGJA*, u, f. a lady's bower, in old Icel. dwellings, Eg. 159, Nj. 66, Bjarn. 68, Rd. 270, Korm. 10, Fs. 88, Gísl. 15; in those passages it is different from 'stofa', and seems to have been a detached apartment: [as to the root, cp. A. S. *dyng*, O. H. G. *tunc*, Engl. *dungeon*; — the common sense prob. being that both the bower and the dungeon were secluded chambers in the inner part of the house or castle]:—*Trolla-nyngur*, a mountain in Icel., a bower of giantesses. 2. a heap, *dung*, Dan. *dyng*e, (mod.)

*DYNJA*, dundi; pres. *dyn*, *dunið*; [cp. A. S. *dynnan*; Engl. *din*; the Icel. word is irregular in regard to the interchange of consonants; for the Lat. *tonare*, Engl. *thunder*, Germ. *donner* would properly answer to Icel. *þynja*, a word which does not exist]:—to *gush*, *show*, *pour*, of rain, with the additional notion of sound; *dundi ákasta regn ór lofti*, Stj. 594. 1 Kings xviii. 45; of blood, *blóð er dundi ór sárum Drottins*, 656 A. I. 31, Pass. 23. 3; *dundi þá blóðit um hann allan*, Nj. 176: of air quivering and earth quaking, *Hausti. 14*, Vtkv. 3; of rain and storm, *teppi-dögg gördi, ok vatnsfóðit kom, og vindar blésu og dundu á húsinu*, Matth. vii. 25, 27; *dynjandi logi*, Yt. 6, Mar. 2. metaph. to *pour*, *boomer*, like hail; *Otkell lætr þegar d. stefnuna*, O. let the summons shower down, Nj. 176: of weapons, *dundu á þá vápnin, the weapons showered upon them*, Fms. viii. 126; *spjótin dundu á þeim*, xi. 334: the phrase, *dynja á*, of misfortune; *eigi var mér ván, at skjótara mundi á dynja*, vii. 125; *hvat sem á dynr, whatever so happens*. 3. metaph. also of men, to *pour on* or *to march in a body* with a *din*; *dundu jarlar undan*, Lex. Poët.; *dynja í böð, to march to battle*, *Sighvat*; *dynja þeir þá fram á þingit*, Lv. 31; *konungs menn dynja þegar á hlaða þeim*, Al. 11.

*dýnr*, m. pl. ir. [A. S. *dýn*; Engl. *din*; Swed. *dän*; Dan. *dön*]; a *din*; *aggi d. verðr af hlaupi kattarins, noiseless are the cat's steps*, Edda 19; *því eða þrymr, dýnr eða dunnr*, Skálda 169; d. ok brestr, *Bær. 15*: *urcharing as troops, eða mikinn dýn, to ride with mickle din* (of horsemen galloping), Ísl. ii. 333: the phrase, *koma e-m dýn fyrir dýr, to make a din before one's door, take one by surprise*, Fms. viii. 60, 189; *gera sem hestán dýn, to make the greatest noise*, 403; in pl., *heyrði Gangleri dýni nika*, Edda 44.

*dýn-skot*, n. a shot making a *din*, but harmless, Fms. v. 198.

*dýnta*, t, to *dint*.

*dýntir*, m., *dýnta*, f., *dýntill*, m. a *dint*, a cognom., Fms.; vide *dyttir*.

*dýrgja*, u, f. [durgr], a dwarf woman, a bag, þjal. Jón. 17.

*dýrgja*, ð, to fish with a dorg, = dorga, þjál. 91.

*dýri-gett*, f. a door-frame, Sd. 158, Odd. 16.

*dýri-stafr* (mod. *dyru-*), m. a door-post, Stj. 279. Exod. xii. 7, Sd. 53, Grett. 121, Ver. 21, Sturl. ii. 49.

*DÝRR*, n. or f. pl., in mod. usage always fem., and often so in old writers; sometimes even in old MSS.: neut. with the article; *dýrrin* with double r (ör *dýrrin*, Eb. 42 new Ed.), Stj. 520, Edda 29, Nj. 198): fem. *dýrrar*; *adarr dýrr*, Fms. iv. 220, 221; *dýrr byrgðar*, Stj. 40; *einarr dýrr*, Sturl. i. 189; *dýr opnar*, id. (but *dýrrin*, id., one line below, perhaps wrongly by the transcriber); in most cases, however, the gender of the gen. and dat. cannot be discerned: there is hardly any instance of its neuter use if joined to an adjective; thus, in *Njala* we read, *gengu þeir þá inn allir ok skipubúsk í dýrrin* (neut.); but only four lines below, *lokkuvar væri laundýrr á*: *hversu margar dýrr eru á Valhöll eða hversu dýrrar*, Edda 25; but *settisk þórr í dýrrin*, 29: in old writers the gen. and dat. are spelt with *u*, *dura*, *durum*, and that they were so pronounced may be seen from *Skálda* 163—*þegar gestrinn kveðr 'dura', þá skyldi eigi andina 'dúra'*; cp. also *Grág.* ii. 194, Fms. iv. 221, viii. 161, Gm. 23, Sturl. iii. 218, Edda 25, Landn. 231; but *dýra*, *dýrum*, Ísl. ii. 342 (rare): in mod. usage *y* throughout (spelt *dýra*, *dýrum*, pronounced as *i*):—[Gr. *pa*; Goth. *daur*, neut., and *dauro*, fem.; A. S. *duru*; Old Engl. *dore* *ow door*; Dan. *dør*; Swed. *dörr*; Germ. *thüre*; the root vowel is *ort* in Gr. and Goth. as well as the Scand.] — a *door*, viz. the opening (hard is Lat. *janua*); *karl-dýrr*, *branda-d*, *úti-d*, *leyni-d*, and *d*, *lahús-d*, Sturl. iii. 218; *synzu-d*, id.; *úti-dýrr* *enar syðri*, 185; *suðr-dýrr*, 186; *syðri-d*, 190; *skála-d*, *nyðri*, 187; *kvenna-skála-d*, 188; *í him dýrum* *er skálar mættusk*, 189; and *dýri hit syðra*, 218; *sund-d*, *suðr-dýrr* (?), ii. 106; *stofu-d*, 181; *dýrhöfuðs-d*, i. 106, a door over which a stag's head is placed. COMPS: *dúra-dómr*, m., vide *dómr*.

*dura-getti* = *dyrigetti*. *dúra-stafr* = *dýristafr*. *dúra-stoð*, f. a door-post, N. G. L. i. 55. *dúra-umbungr*, m. a door-frame, Grett. 4 A. *dúra-voggr*, m. a door-jamb, Sturl. i. 178. *dúra-vörðr*, a door-keeper, Sks. 289. *dýra-drótt*, f. a door-sill, vide *drótt*.

*dýr-akið*, n. = *dyrigetti* (?), D. N.

*DÝS*, f., gen. sing. nom. pl. *dýsjar*, [Dan. *dös* and *dysse*], a *cairn*, less

than *haugr*, Ld. 152, Eb. 172, 176, Dropl. 9, Fas. i. 438 (in a verse), Hbl. 45, Þórð. 73; *kuml-dýs*, Gg. 1.

*dýsja*, að, [Dan. *dysse* = to *bide*], to bury in a *cairn*, heap stones over a witch, criminal, or the like, never used of a proper burying, Eb. 172, Grett. 112, Fms. v. 222, Landn. 107.

*dytta*, tt, [Engl. *dint*], to madden: recipr., *þér höfðut til dyttst*, Stj. 510: in mod. usage, *dytta* að e-n, to *varnish*.

*dyttir*, m. a *dint*, a nickname, Fms. ii. 67; *hnakka-d*, a 'neck-dint,' i. e. a shot by a bolt in the nape of the neck, Orkn. 416 (in a verse); the *hnakka-dýz* of the MS. is = *dyttis*, as *vaz* = *vatus*, *braz* = *bratts*.

*DÝT*, n. a bog, Sturl. iii. 50, Gpl. 393, Róm. 259.

*dýfliza*, *dýfliza*, u, f. a dark dungeon, Al. 94, Fms. i. 258, iii. 89, vi. 164, Eluc. 12, 42, Sks. 457, Þjór. 63, Grett. 158, Fagrsk. 111: [no doubt a foreign word, perhaps from 'diabolus' = the *dungeon of hell*.]

*DÝFA*, ð, [cp. Goth. *daupjan* = *Bauřićev*; O. H. G. *tauffjan*; Germ. *taufen*; Dan. *døbe*; A. S. *dyppan*, akin to *djúpr*; cp. also *dúfa*, a *billow*; all these words are akin, but the Engl. *dive* is the same word]:—to *dip*, with dat.; d. e-m í vatn, to dip one into water, Hom. 139, K. Å. 6, cp. N. G. L. i. 339; d. sér, to *dive*: the word is now freq., but rare in old writers, who preferred *drepa*; in Germ. etc. it is only used in the sense of *christening* = *baptizare*, prop. to *dip into water*, but never so in the Icel., which renders baptize by *skíra*.

*dýfa*, u, f. dipping in.

*DÝJA* (mod. *dúa*), dúði, to shake, quiver, of spears or the like; d. frókrur, dórr, to shake spears, fight, Rm. 32, Fms. vi. (in a verse); d. skór, to shake the locks, þkv. 1; hann dúði spjótið inn í dýrnar, Sturl. iii. 218, Ld. 278: in mod. usage, það dúir undir, of boggy ground that shakes under the feet.

*dýna*, u, f. [dúnn], a down-bed, feather-bed, a pillow or bolster, Fms. iii. 125, vi. 279, ix. 26, x. 186, Dipl. iii. 4, Bs. ii. 167, Lex. Poët. 2. boggy ground, Dropl. 26, v. 1.

*dýna*, ð, to cover, belay with down, N. G. L. i. 334.

*dýpl*, n. [djúpr; Ulf. *dīupe*; Germ. *tiefe*], depth.

*dýpka*, að, to become deeper, deepen.

*dýpt* (and *dýpð*), f. [Goth. *djupipa*], depth, Clem. 33, Bs. i. 209.

*DÝR*, n. [Gr. *θηρ*; Ulf. *dýs* = *θηρ*, Mark i. 13, 1 Cor. xv. 32; A. S. *deor*; Engl. *deer*; Germ. *thier*; Swed. *Dan. dýr*]:—an animal, beast: a. excluding birds, *dýr ok fuglar*, Edda 144 (pref.); *fuglar, dýr* *eðr* *sækvikindi*, Skálda 170; *dýrum* (wild beasts) *eða* *fuglum*, Grág. ii. 89.

β. used of wild beasts, as *bears*, Nj. 35, Grett. 101, Glúm. 330, Fs. 146 (þam-dýra): in Icel. esp. the fox, Dropl. 27, Bs. ii. 137, the fox being there the only beast of prey, hence *dýr-bit*; *riarga-dýr*, the lion; *villi-d*, a wild beast. γ. used esp. of hunting deer, the deer of the forest, as in Engl. *deer*, the *bart*, etc., Hkv. 2. 36, N. G. L. i. 46, Str. 3, Fas. iii. 4, Þjór. 228–238; *hreind*, the reindeer; *raud-d*, the red deer. COMPS:

*dýra-bogi*, a, m. a trap to catch foxes. *dýra-garðr*, m. a yard or inclosure to catch wild beasts, Gpl. 456. *dýra-gröf*, f. a pit to catch wild beasts, Gpl. 456, 457. *dýra-kjöt*, n. the flesh of animals, Stj. 8. *dýra-rödd*, f. the voice of beasts, Skálda 170. *dýra-skinn*, n. the skin of wild beasts, Fas. iii. 124. *dýra-veiðar*, f. pl. deer-hunting, Þjór. i. c., 655 x. 2, Gpl. 447. *dýra-belgr*, m. a beast's skin, Fas. ii. 518 (of a bear). *dýra-horn*, n. a deer's horn used for a drinking cup, Eg. 306, 307, 551, Edda 82. *dýrs-höfuð*, n. the head of a deer, Sturl. i. 106.

*dýr-bit*, n. 'deer-bite,' of the worrying of lambs by a fox, Bs. i. 587.

*DÝRD*, f. [Engl. *dearthy*, *glory*; himnrikis d., the glory of heaven, Fms. v. 143, 230, Fær. 137, 625, 163, Fms. v. 216 (a glorious miracle): in pl., 623, 32, Eluc. 47; *tóm d.*, vain-glory, 655 xxvi. 3; in N. T. and eccl. writers since the Reformation this word is much in use; the *dáða* of the N. T. is usually rendered by *dýrd*. COMPS: *dýrðar-dagur*, m. a day of glory, Hom. 90, Fms. ii. 142. *dýrðar-fullr*, adj. full of glory, Fms. ii. 199, vii. 89. *Dýrðar-konungur*, m. the King of Glory (Christ), Niðr. 4. *dýrðar-kóróna*, u, f. a crown of glory, Magn. 502, Pass. 25. 11. *dýrðar-maðr*, m. a glorious man, Hkr. iii. 250, Bs. i. 90. *dýrðar-samliga*, adv. and -ligr, adj. glorious, Stj. 288, 655 xxxii. 17, Fms. iv. 32, Stj. 34. *dýrðar-staðr*, m. a glorious place, Ver. 3. *dýrðar-söngur*, m. a song of glory.

*dýr-gildir*, adj. dearly paid for, Fms. vi. 106.

*dýr-gripur*, m. a jewel, treasure, a thing of great value, Eg. 4, 55, 179, Orkn. 354.

*dýr-hundur*, m. a deer-bound, esp. a fox-bound, Eb. 216.

*dýrka* (and *dýrka*), að, with acc. to worship, Stj. 103: to glorify, Ver. 6; d. Drottinn Guð þinn, Stj. 458; d. Guðs orð, 655 C. 15; d. kenning postlanna, 14: to celebrate, d. þenna dag, Hom. 8: to exalt, nú er tíð Drottinn, sú er þú d. oss ambáttir þínar, Blas. 47; ek em Guð sá er þik dýrkada'k, ok mun ek enn d. þik, 50; hann dýrkaði válabán, Greg. 24; d. e-n með e-u, Fms. x. 315; d. e-n, to pray one reverentially;

hón kastar sér fram á gólit, dýrkaði hann, svá segjandi, Stj. 522. 2 Sam. xiv. 4; hence the common Icel. phrase, vertu ekki að d. hann, don't beg (coax) him. 2. reflex. to magnify oneself; þá mundu Gyðingar dýrkask í sjálfum sér, Stj. 392; hirð eigi þú maðr at d. í krafti þínum, þou man, glory not in thy strength, Hom. 8; sá er dýrkask, kvað Paulus



postuli, dýrkisk hann með Guði, 23: in pass. sense, Fms. xi. 415; dýrkaðisk þolinmæði réttlátra, Hom. 49; verit er þolinmóðir litla stund, at ér dýrkisk, 623. 32. In N. T. and mod. eccl. writers the Gr. δοξάζειν is sometimes rendered by dýrka, e. g. Matth. v. 16.

dýrkan, f. *worship, adoration*, 623. 11; veita goðum d., 655. 1: in pl., Stj. 54: *glorifying*, dýrkan andar ok líkama, 50; afguða-d., skurð-goda-d., *idolatry*.

dýr-kálfur, m. a *deer-calf*, Hkv. 2. 36.

dýr-kállur, m. a *dub. reading* (of a horse), Glúm. 356.

dýr-keyptir, part. *dearly bought*, Fbr. 56 new Ed.

dýr-lagðr, part. *dearly rated*, Ld. 30.

dýr-leikr, m. (-leiki, a, m.), *deariness*, Dipl. ii. 5.

dýr-ligr, adj. (-ligr, adv.), *glorious*, Fms. iv. 82, vii. 85, x. 223, xi. 51, Eg. 478; d. veizla, Bs. i. 133; d. matráð, 139.

dýrlingr (dýrlíngur, Hom. 115, Bs. i. 202, Fms. i. 227), m. [A. S. *deorling*; Engl. *darling*]:—*a saint, holy man*; Guðs d., Ver. i, Fms. iv. 227, 232, v. 214, Bs. i. (freq.)

dýr-menni, n. a *glorious man*, Lex. Poët.

dýr-mætt, adj. *precious*, Stj. 180, 204, Fas. i. 455, Sks. 183.

DÝRR, adj., compar. dýrri, superl. dýrstr, mod. more freq. dýrari, dýrastr; dýrðötum, Fb. i. 211: [Ulf. does not use this word, but renders εὐτιμος etc. by reiks or sværs; A. S. *deore*; Engl. *dear*; Dan. and Swed. *dyr*; O. H. G. *tiuri*; Germ. *theuer*]:—*dear*. 1. of price, of such and such a price: referring to the weregild, at sá maðr sél vér dýr, Hrafn. 9; fésætt svá mikla, at engi maðr hafi dýrri verit hér á landi enn Höskuldr, i. e. *that there has never before been paid so high a weregild as for Höskuldr*, Lm. 189; munu þat margir ætla at hann muni dýrstr gerr af þeim mönnum er hér hafa látizt, 250; dýrr mundi Hafðið allr, Sturl. i. 47: of other things, ek met hana dýrra en aðrar, I put her at a higher price than the rest, Ld. 30; hversu dýr skal sjá kona, how much is she to cost? id.; kaupa dýru verði, to buy dearly, at a high price; þér eruð dýru verði keyptir, i Cor. vi. 20.

2. *precious, costly*; bókina dýru, Fms. vii. 156; skjöldinn þann inn dýra, Eg. 698; enn dýri dagr, vide dagr, Ann. 1373, Mar. 96; eigi var annarr (gripir) dýrri í Noregi, Fas. ii. 65; því betr sem gull er dýrra en silfr, Ld. 126; dýrar hallir, lordly halls, Rm. 45; enn dýri mjöðr, the nectar, the godly mead, viz. the poetical mead of the gods, Hm. 106; hence dýr-gripir, a jewel.

β. as a metrical term; enn dýri háttir, the artificial metre, Edda 131; hence the phrase, kveða dýrt, to write in an artificial metre; dýrt bragr, bragar-háttir, an artificial air, tune, opp. to a plain one. γ. ó-dýrr, common, Lex. Poët., mod. cheap; fjöl-d., glorious, and many other poet. compds: the proverb, dýrt er drottins orð, vide dróttinn. δ. of high worth, worthy; en dýra drottinn María, Mar. 18; Abraham er kallaðr dýrstr (the worthiest) allra höfuðfæðra, Ver. 12; skatna dýrstr, the best of men, Edda, Ht. 82; Jón Loptsson, er dýrstr maðr er á landi þessu, Sturl. i. 105; at því er at geta við hversu dýran mann (noble, worthy man) þú átt málafætti, 33; af hinum dýrustum höfðingjum, Fb. i. c.: dýrr is not used in Icel. in the exact Engl. sense of beloved.

dýr-skin, n. a *deer-skin*, N. G. L. iii. ch. 47.

dýr-tíð, n. a *time of dearth, famine*, N. T.

dægi-ligr, adj. [Dan. *deilig*], fair, (mod. and rare.)

dægn (dœgn), n. [Swed. *dagn*; Dan. *døgn*], = dægr, q. v., N. G. L. i. 335, Skálda 190; this form is very rare.

DÆGR (dœgr), n. [dagr; in Dan. *døgn* means the natural day = 24 hours, and answers to Icel. sólar-hringur, whereas Icel. dægr usually means both night and day, so that one day makes two dægr]: hence dægra-mót or dægra-skipti, n., denotes the twilight in morning and evening, Hom. 41, Sks. 218; í degi dægr tva, í dægri stundir tólf, in a day two dægr, in a dægr twelve hours, Rb. 6; þau (Day and Night) skulu ríða á hverjum tveim dægum umhverfis jörðina, Edda 7; tuttugu ok fjórar stundir skulu vera í tveimr dægum, Sks. 54; hann sigldi á átta dægum til þess er hann tók Eyjar á Íslandi, and below, ek skildumk fyrir fjórum nóttum (viz. Sunday to Thursday) við Ólaf konung Haraldsson, Fms. iv. 280; þeir voru þrjú dægr í leitinni, Nj. 265; á hverju dægri, Grág. ii. 169; á dægriinu, 360; tva dægr, Fb. i. 539; þrjú d., 431; skipti þat mörgum dægum, id.:—in all these passages the sense seems clearly to be as above.

2. in some few cases it seems to be used of the astronomical day = 24 hours, or the Danish *døgn*; such is the case with the interesting passage Landn. i. ch. 1; the journey between Iceland and Ireland is here reckoned as five dægr, between Norway and Iceland seven, between Iceland and Greenland four, and to the deserts of Greenland (the east coast) one, etc.: sjau dægra sigling, fjögura d. sigling, fimm dægra haf, i. e. a sail of six, four, five dægr, Landn. 25, 26. COMPS: dægra-far, n. the division of day and night, Sks. 26, Fms. iv. 381. dægra-stytting, f., in the phrase, til dægra styttingar, to shorten the time, of pastime, Fas. iii. 39. dægra-tal, n. 'day-tale', calculation of time, Rb. 488: sam-dægris (sam-dœgnis, O. H. L. 86), adv. the same day; also sam-dægrs: jafa-dægr or jafn-dægr, equinoctial time.

dægr-sigling, f. a day's sail, Landn. 26.

dæl (dœl), f. [dall, dól], a little dale, Nj. 253, Sd. 173, Sturl. ii. 100 C; of fjalldala ok dælur, Greg. 59.

dæla, u, f.

I. a small dale, Sturl. ii. 100 (Ed.)

II. a

term, a contrivance to serve the purpose of a ship's pump, Edda (hence dælu-austr, m. emptying a ship by a dæla, Fbr. 131, Grett. dælu-ker, n. a kind of bucket: hann bað þrælinn færa sér í d. þann kallaði sjó, Landn. 251; hence the metaph. phrase, láta dæla ganga, to pour out incessantly, chatter without ceasing, Grett. 98. The ancients cannot well have known the pump; but as dælu-austr is distinguished from byttu-austr, where the buckets were handed up, so seems to have been a kind of groove through which the bilge water made to run out into the sea instead of emptying every bucket by lifting it overboard: in Norse dæla means a groove-formed trough, earthen trench, and the like, D. N. iv. 751, Ivar Aasen s. v. dæla, p. 75.

dæld, f. = dæl, Fms. x. 319.

dæld, f. [á], gentleness, in the compd dældar-maðr (dældar-maðr v. l.), m. a gentle, easy man, Ld. 68, 276.

dælir (dæll, sing.), m. pl. dæles-men, O. H. L. 23; mostly in compounds as Lax-dælir, Vatns-dælir, Sýr-dælir, Svarf-dælir, Fljóts-dælir, etc., the men from Laxeydale, Waterdale, etc.

dæll, adj. gentle, familiar, forbearing; this word is no doubt akin to deila (qs. deill), i. e. one who is easy 'to deal with': vertu nú dæl (i. e. peace, be gentle) meðan ek em brautur, Nj. 52; ekki þóttu ek nú dæll h. I was not good to deal with at home, Fms. xi. 51; ekki d. viðfang easy to deal with, Grett. 127; dæll (easy, affable) öllu lands fólki, 184; engum þótti dælt at segja konungi hersögu, Fms. i. 41; þ. eigi svá dælt (easy) at taka Sigurð jarl af lífðögum sem at drepa ki kalf, 53; þótti þeim dæla at taka þat er flaut laust, v. 262; þó sem dælt mundi til at kalla, er ungr konungr réð fyrir ríki, Edda the phrases, göra sér dælt við e-n, to put oneself on a free, familiar ing towards one; Þórrðr gördi sér d. við þau Þorvald ok Guðrún 134; ek mun nú gera mér dælt um ráðagöð við þik, I will take liberty to give thee straightforward advice, Nj. 216; hann gördi sér þá dælt, Grett. 144; mun dælt við mik þykja, ef þú ert eigi í för, þú get me little heed, unless thou art with me, Lv. 37; þótti vera spott ok grár við alla þá er honum þótti sér dælt við, rude and taunting all whom he thought his match to deal with, Bjarn. 3: proverb, d. heima hvat, at home anything will do, Hm. 5.

dæl-leikr, m. (-leiki, a, m.), familiarity, often with the notion of over great freedom, easy dealing; mjök kennir nú dælleika af hendi ... er svá vándr dükur er undir diski þínum, Bs. i. 475; fyrir leika sakir, Sks. 553; til þeirra dælleika, 482; gör allt í dælleikum v. make no ceremony with us (the king's words to his host), Fms. vi. 10; hann (Moses) var svá í dælleikum við Guð, M. was in such familiarity with God, Ver. 23; affability, condescension, mildi ok dælleika, Fm. 535, v. l. (of a duke); ú-dæll, overbearing; inn-dæll, delightful.

dællig-leikr (-leiki), m. = dælleikr, Sks. 482, 553, v. l., Sturl. i. 21.

dæl-ligr, adj. [hence Dan. *deilig*], genteel, fine to look at, Edda 58.

= dæll, familiar, Al. 33.

dælska, u, f. familiarity. β. idle talk, nonsense, Edda 110, Karl. dælskr, adj. [ó], belonging to a dale, mostly in compounds: Breið-dælskr from Broaddale, Sturl. i. 112 C. β. [Engl. dull], moody, dull; til dælskr af dul, Hm. 56; d., folskr, impertinent, foolish, Fms. iv. 205.

DÆMA, d or ð, [dómur; Ulf. *dōmian*; A. S. *dēman*; Engl. *deem* (as in *demster*); O. H. G. *tomjan*; lost in mod. Germ.; Swed. *dömma*; and *dömmel*]:—a law term, to give judgment, pass sentence; d. mál, a law judgment in a case, Nj. 56, Eg. 417; hvat sem at dæma er, þorst. 5. lét dæma vörnina, caused judgment to be given on the part of the defence in reference to a curious Norse custom, by which both plaintiff and defendant pleaded before different courts, which had finally to adjust the sentence according to rules varying with the circumstances), Nj. 240: d. dæla to pass sentence, Fms. xi. 246; d. rangan dóm, Sks. 109 B: the fine etc. in acc., d. fé, útleigðir, sekð, to pass sentence to a fine, outlawry, payment, etc., Grág. i. 320; útleigðir þær er á alþingi eru dæmdar, 3; fé at dæmask á heimili þess er sóttur er, 320; á þá at dæmask féit þu, then the money is to pass (by sentence) to them, 378; dæma einu á fé, to fix a term for payment, 3; d. lög, to pass a lawful sentence, xi. 224; d. af, to make void, Sks. 11: d. um e-t, to judge of a thing, 625. 60: with acc. of the person, d. e-n skógarman, to proclaim an outlaw, Nj. 240; d. sýknan, sekan, etc.: adding dat. of the person, d. e-m e-t, to adjudge a thing to one; d. e-m fé, or the like; even, d. e-m dóm, to deal a sentence out to one, Fms. xi. l. c.: adding prep., d. e-m af e-m, to give judgment against his claim, Bs. ii. 91; but or usually, d. e-n af e-n, to declare one to have forfeited; the instances in Grág., N. G. L., and the Sagas are almost endless. β. to deem, to give opinion, judge.

II. to chatter, talk, mostly in poetry; esp. the allit. phrase, drekka ok d., vide Lex. Poët. and drekka; en er þeir þessa hluti at d., when they were talking of those things, 623. 55.

dæmi, n., usually in pl., [dómur]. 1. an example, case; dæmi, a bard fate, Hkv. 2. 2; úlfa d., the case (doings) of wolves, 30; kvenna d., womanish example, behaving like a woman, þorst. 55; at mér verði vargins d., Band. (MS.) 35; in plur., form dæmi ok foreldra sinna (cp. the Germ. *weistümer*, *altertümer*), old tales and



... of their forefathers, Fagrsk. ch. 219; þessi dæmi (i. e. verses) öll kveðin um þenna atburð, Mork. 114; þó hafa mörg dæmi orðið orneskjn, many things have happened in olden times, O. H. 73 (margs Fms. iv. 172, less correctly), cp. dæmi-saga; spekingr at viti ok at fróðr, lögm ok dæmum (old lore, tales), mannfræði ok ættfræði, is. vii. 102; Ari prestir hinn Fróði, er mörg d. spakleg hefir saman töld, i. 145, cp. also Barl. 47, 73, 112; hence fá-dæmi, an unexampled, untoward thing; eins dæmi, in the proverb, eins dæmin eru vest, viz. singular, unexampled fate is the worst: used even of pictures, a story presented by drawing, Pm. 122: gramm. a citation, proof, nú skal láta þessa dæmin, now let us hear the proofs, Edda 49; þessi dæmi (those instances) ok nóg önnur, Anecd. 6, 15, 18, 21; draga dæmi af bókum, i. 468. **Þ.** example, generally; djarfari en d. eru til, Fms. iv. 311; dæmi til e-s, Róm. 234; umfram d., ór dæmum, unexampled, þorus, Stj. 143, Fms. i. 214, viii. 52; svá sem til dæmis at taka, to take example, Mar. 40, Bs. ii. 116; hence the mod. adverb, til dæmis (commonly written short t. d. = e. g.), for example; sem d. finnsæk, Fagrsk. 9, Barl. 50; meir en til dæma, beyond example, Stj. 87, 167, 179. **Y.** ample for imitation (eptir-dæmi, example); eptir dæmum Kristinna nna, Fms. v. 319; eptir þinum dæmum, Niðrst. 4; d. dæmi af e-u, take example by it, Greg. 134. **2.** judgment, only in compds sjálf-dæmi, rétt-dæmi, justice, etc. COMPDS: dæma-fátt, n. adj. most unexampled. dæma-fróðr, adj. wise in old lore, Fms. iv. 89. dæma-lauss, adj. unexampled, Stj. 391. dæma-maðr, m. a man to imitate, Greg. 12.

**dæming,** f. judgment, Grág. i. 235, Skálda 211. **dæmi-saga,** u, f. a fable, parable; in old eccl. translations, the parable the N. T. is rendered by 'dæmisaga,' Greg. 22; but in mod. versions writers since 1540 a distinction is made, and dæmisögur are fables, of Aesop, Reynard, or the like; whereas the parables of the N. T. are led 'eptir-liking'; heyrit mik ok mína dæmisögu, Stj. 399. Judges ix. 7: old saw, Fms. vii. 102, v. l.: a proverb, Stj. 560. I Kings iv. 32, (rare). **dæmi-stóll,** m. the judgment seat, 623. 12, 13, 73, 625. 79.

**dæsa,** t, to utter a deep groan, Sturl. ii. 154: reflex. to lose breath from exhaustion, Sks. 231: part. dæstr, exhausted, breathless, Grett. 98. **ÖP,** f., pl. dafar, the rump, Scot. doup; hér yfir skipunum uppi mættusk in ok höfuðit dýrsins (of a bear), Fas. ii. 172, while 510 has dausin; Norse dov = rump, Ivar Aasen. **2.** a kind of spear, Edda (Gl.), 4, 14. **II.** [cp. dafna, and Swed. döfven = moist], suck (?) metaph. rest, in the poet. phrase, var döf, sweet rest; milli Belindar ísta-kúlina búið hefi eg þér vara döf, Grönd. 67; hreppa vara döf, et rest (of one dead), Feðga-æfi, 83 (in a verse).

**ÖGG,** f., old gen. döggvar, Korm., Sks. 606, Fms. ii. 278, mod. dag; old pl. döggvar, Vsp. 19, Vfm. 45; mod. daggr, Sks. 40; dat. döggv, Vtkv. 5, 656 A. 18: [A. S. deaw; Engl. dew; Germ. thau; n. and Swed. dug]—dew; nátt-dögg, night-dew; morgun-dögg, morning-dew, Vfm. 45; Hkv. Hjörv. 28. COMPD: (mod. daggar-, old dagvar-), döggvar-drep, n. a dew-track, Fms. ii. l. c. **dögg-fall,** n. dew-fall, Stj. 17.

**dögg-litr,** adj. dew-besprinkled, Hkv. 2. 41. **döggóttir,** adj. bedewed, Hkv. i. 46. **dögg-skór,** m. [Swed. dopsko], the tip or chape of a sheath, etc., Fas. i. i. Gullþ. 47, Gisl. 115.

**dögg-slóð,** f. the slot or track left in the dew, Gisl. 67. **döggva,** að or ð, to bedew; pres. döggvar, Stj. 73, 397; hon döggvaði, f. Drottins, 655 xxxi. 2; á morni hverjum döggvir hann jörðina af dropum sínum, Edda 7; döggðu andlit sín í tárur, 623. 58; d. hjörta kina, Skálda 210, Hom. 45.

**döggvan,** f. bedewing, Stj. 14. **döglíng,** m., poet. a king, descendant of king Dag, Edda 105, Hdl. 2. mockingly, a draggle-tail, Sturl. i. 62.

**dögun,** döguðr, v. dagan, dagverðr. **dökk,** dökd, f. [dock], a pit, pool, Gpl. 393, Mart. 107. **dökk-blár,** adj. dark blue, Sturl. ii. 212. **dökk-brúnaðr,** adj. dark brown, Fas. i. 172. **dökk-grænn,** adj. dark green, Stj. 62.

**dökk-hárr,** adj. dark haired, Hkr. iii. 281. **dökk-jarpr,** adj. dark auburn, Ld. 274. **dökk-litaðr,** adj. dark coloured, Sturl. ii. 212, Fms. vii. 239. **dökkna,** að, to darken, Fms. i. 216, x. 284, Fas. iii. 12.

**ÖKKR,** adj., acc. dökkvan etc., with v inserted, [Swed.-Dan. dunkel], Rb. 108; ský dökt ok dimt, Fms. xi. 136; dökkvir hjálmar, vi. 1; döktit yfirbragð, i. 97; d. á hár, dark of hair, Nj. 39; dökkvan sta, Sks. 229; compar., dökkvara ljós, 203; dökkvir villustigar, i. 138.

**dökk-rauðr,** adj. dark red, Þiðr. 178. **dökkva,** ð, to darken; eigi döktusk augu hans, Stj. 348. Deut. xxxiv. þá er dökkvir skilning, 656 C. 33; impers., dökkvir þik, andskoti, eðhou in darkness? 623. 31; dag (acc.) dökdí, the day darkened, Skálda (a verse). **dökkvi,** a, m. a dark spot, Fas. iii. 560.

## E

**E** (a), the fifth letter, is in the old Gothic and Anglo-Saxon Runes represented by **M**, being in Anglo-Saxon called 'eob'; the common Scandinavian Runes have no character for e, but mark it either ia or i, and, still later, j, with a knob in the middle ('stunginn íss' ♦).

**A. PRONUNCIATION, etc.**—The Icel. e is sounded as English a in same, take, and in modern printed books is only used in radical syllables without regard to etymology; but there is sufficient evidence that in early times in Icel. the e had a double sound, one long, like the Italian e or English a (long), the other short, like e in English wet. These two sounds are etymologically different; the first is of comparatively late growth and derived from a by vowel change or otherwise; it is therefore in kindred languages (Swed., Germ.) often spelt ä, so as to indicate its origin from the mother-letter a: the other e is much older, nearly akin to i, being related to that letter as o to u. Grimm suggests that e is derived from i as o from u (only admitting a, i, u as primitive vowels), but in the Icel. at least e and o are in spelling as old as i or u, and seem to be primitive. The Runes in Tune and on the Golden horn have special marks for e and o. At the time of Ari and Thorodd the two seem to have been distinguished in Icel. The latter grammarian uses a special sign for each; he proposes to represent the long sound (Engl. a) by æ (commonly e), adding (as he says) the bight of a to the body of e, to express a sound intermediate between ä and e; he therefore would have written tæk (I take), vænja, tæmja (to tame), but eðr, en, ef, etc., Skálda 161–163; in the unique vellum MS. (and in Edd.) the characters are not given correctly, as transcriber and editors did not fully understand the bearing of the author's words. About 700 years later, Jacob Grimm (without knowing the Icel. grammarian or the spelling of MSS. not then edited) recalled the old double e sound to life, guided by the analogy of other Teutonic languages. He proposed to represent a (the e of Thorodd) by e, and the genuine e by ä. He (Gram. i. 281–284) drew out a list of words founded on the supposed etymology, and kept this distinction wherever he spelt Icel. words. It is curious to observe the difference between Grimm's artificial list of words and the phonetic spelling in some MSS.; there are especially two MSS., both of them Norse, which are remarkable for their distinction of the two sounds, the long e being spelt with æ, the short with e: these MSS. are the O. H. L., published from a vellum MS. Ups. De la Gard. no. 8, written in Norway at the beginning of the 13th century, and edited by C. R. Unger; the second, small fragments of Norse law MSS., published in N. G. L. ii. 501–515 and i. 339 sqq. Some words compiled from them are as follow:

**I. æ:** the verbs, bæra, blækkja, ærja, æggja, færa, hængja, glæðja, hæfja, hærja (to harry), kvæðja, læggja, sægja, sælja, sætja, strængja, væðja (to bail), værja, etc.; bænda, brænna (brandi), bræsta, æfa, æfna (Swed. ämna), fælla (to fell), frægna, gægna, hæmna (= hæfna), hvarfa (to turn), kænna, mætta, næmna (Swed. nämna), rænna (to let run), ræisa, spænna, stænna (stafni), tælja, værða (to become), værka, vækra (vakr), þværra: nouns, bæn, a wound (but ben, N. G. L. iii. 388); bærr, a berry; bæðr, a bed; bælg; bærsærkr; bælti, a belt; dæpill; drængr, a man; drægg; ækkja, a widow; ændi, end; ældr, fire; æmni (= æfni = Swed. ämna); æmbætti (Germ. amt); ældri (in for-ældri, forefathers, Germ. ältern); ælja, a concubine; ærendi, an errand; ærændr, exanimis; ængill, an angel; ærmr, a sleeve (armr); ærvi, ærfingi, ærfð (arfr); ænni, the forehead; ærtog (a coin); æng, a meadow (ang = a sweet smell); ærlíngr (a pr. name); ærki-, Engl. arch- (ápxt-); ærvedi, toil, and ærvedi, toilsome; ægg, an edge; fæðgar (fæðr); fælmtr (falma); færd (fara); frælsi (frjals); hæl, bell; hælvti; hælla, a stone; hælir, a cave; hærra, a lord; hærr, troops; hærbúðr; hærnaðr; hærað, a county (but herað in N. G. L. i. 344 sqq.); hærðar, shoulders; kæfli (Swed. kaffe); kær, a jar; kælda (kaldr), a well; kæfill, a bottle; fætlill; kvæld, evening; kværk, the throat; lægg, a leg; mærki, a mark; mærgð (margr); mægn, mægin, main; mærr, a mare; næf, nose; næss, a ness; ræfill, tapestry; rækkja, a bed; sækt, sake; skægg, beard; skællibrögð; skæpna, a creature (skapa, Dan. skæbne); sværd, a sword; sænna, sound; væfr, weaving; værk (but verk better, N. G. L. i. 339 sqq., cp. virkr); væstr, the west; væl, a trick; vætr, the winter (but vitt or vittr better, N. G. L. ii. 509); vær (in sel-vær); værb, a meal; þængill, a king; þækja, batch; þægn,thane; þængland, England; þænsk, English; þænglendingar, the English (Angli); þæmps, the Thames, etc.: datives, dægi, hændi, vændi, vælli, hætti (hött), bæli (balkr): adjectives, compar. and superl., fræmri, fræmstr; skæmri, skæmstr; ældri, ælstr; lengri, længstr; bætri, bæstr; værr, værstr; hældri, hælstr: sákr, guilty; værb, due; fægin, hæglt, boly; bærr, bare; stærkr, stark, etc.: prepositions, hænni, hænnar (hann); tvæggja, dvorum; hværr, who; ænginn, none; ækki, nothing (but also engi, which is better), etc.: particles, æftir, after; væl, well; ælligat, or: inflexive syllables, -sæmd (-samr); -ændi; -spæki, wisdom, etc.: the diphthongs æi and æy = ei and ey, læita, bæita, hœyra, æyra, etc.

**II. e:** the pronouns and particles, eða, or; ek, ego; enn, still; en, but; sem, which; ef, if; með, with; meðan, while; meðal, between; nema, nisi; snemma, early; er,



is, and eru, *are*; em, *I am*; þessi, *this*; þetta, *that*; sex, *six*; sek, mek, þek, sometimes instead of sik, mik, þik: nouns, elgr, an elk; sef, sib; brekka, brink; veðr, weather; nevi, a kinsman (Lat. nepos); nevi, a neave, fist; segl, a sail (cp. segla); vetr, a wight; selt, a seal; net, a net; nes, a ness; el, a gale; messa, a mass (Lat. missa); hestr, a horse; prest, a priest; þegn (O. H. L. 47); veðr, a way, honour; sel and setr, shielings; veröld, the world; vesöld, misery: verbs, gera, to 'gar,' to do; drepa, to kill; bera, to bear; bresta, to burst; gefa, to give; geta, to get; meta, to measure; kveða, to say; drekka, to drink; stela, to steal; vera, to be; mega, must; nema, to take; eta, to eat; vega, to weigh; reka, to drive; skera, to cut: participles and supines from þiggja, ligggja, biðja, sitja, þegit, legit, þedit, setið: preterites as, hengu, gengu, fengu (Germ. *gingen, fingen*); greru, reru, sneru (from gróa, róa, snúa): *e* if sounded as *é*, e. g. hét, blés, lét, rétt, léttr; even in the words, hér, *here*; mér, sér, þér, míbi, síbi, tíbi; neðan (niðr), hegat (=buc); héðan, *hence*: adjectives, mestr, flestr, þrennr, etc.: inflexions, -leggr, -ly; -lega, -ly; -neskja, -neskr (cp. Germ. -isch); in the articles or the verbal inflexions, -en, -et, -er, -esk, etc. The *e* is often used against the etymology, as dreki, dragon; menn, men (from maðr). In some other Norse MSS. the two sounds are marked, but so inaccurately that they are almost useless, e. g. the chief MS. of the Barl. S.; but in other MSS. there is hardly an attempt at distinction. The list above is mainly but not strictly in accordance with the etymology, as phonetical peculiarities come in; yet the etymology is the groundwork, modified by the final consonants: both old spelling and modern pronunciation are of value in finding a word's etymology, e. g. the spelling drengr indicates that it comes from drangr; hærað and hætr, troops (but her, *here*), shew that hærað (hérað) is to be derived from hærr (herr), *exercitus*, and not from her (hér), etc. The Icel. idiom soon lost the short *e* sound in radical syllables, and the long *e* sound (like the Italian *e*) prevailed throughout; there was then no more need for two signs, and *e* prevailed, without regard to etymology. Some few MSS., however, are curious for using *æ* almost throughout in radical syllables, and thus distinguish between the *e* in roots and the *e* in inflexions (vide B below); as an example see the Arna-Magn. no. 748, containing an abridgement of the Edda and Skálda and poems published in the edition of 1852, vol. ii. pp. 397-494; cp. also Vegtamskviða, published by Möbius in Sæm. Edda, pp. 255, 256, from the same MS.; this MS. uses *æ* in radical syllables, but *e* or *i* in inflexions. It is clear that when this MS. was written (at the latter part of the 13th century) the Icel. pronunciation was already the same as at present. In some other MSS. *e* and *æ*, and *e* and *e* now and then appear mixed up, till at last the thing was settled in accordance with the living tongue, so that the spelling and sound went on together, and *æ* (or *ē*) was only used to mark the diphthong; vide introduction to Æ.

B. SPELLING of *e* and *i* in inflexions.—The Germans, Swedes, Danes, English, and Dutch all express the *i* sound in inflexional syllables by *e*, not *i*, as in Engl. *father*, *mother*, *brother*, *taken*, *bidden*, *heaven*, *kettle*; or in Germ., e. g. *batte*, *möchte*, *sollte*, *lange*, *bruder*, *mutter*, *soltest*, *bimmel*, etc.: in the earliest times of Icel. literature also it is almost certain that *e* was used throughout: Ari probably signed his name Are (en ek heiter Are, íb. fine): Thorodd, too, seems to have followed the same rule, as we may infer from several things in his treatise, e. g. the words *framer* and *frá mér*, which would be unintelligible unless we suppose him to have written *framer*, not *framir*: even the name of Snorri is twice spelt Snorre in the Reykholt's-máldagi, probably written by one of his clerks. Some old vellum fragments may be found with the *e* only; but even in the oldest extant, *i* is used now and then. The reason is clear, viz. that the Icel. never admits the long *e* in inflexive syllables, and in roots it never admits the short *e*, consequently the same sign would not do both for roots and inflexions; hende, velle, gefe have each two vowel sounds; therefore the short *i* was admitted in inflexions; yet in most MSS. both *e* and *i* are used indiscriminately, e. g. faðir and faðer, tími and time, manni and manne, kominn and komenn, komið and komet, höndin and hönden, fjallit and fjallet; even those that use *i* admit *e* if following *ð* or *d*, e. g. víðe, bæðe, liðe, lande, but fjalli, vatni. As the spelling was partly influenced from abroad, the *e* even gained ground, and at the time of the Reformation, when printing became common, it was reassumed throughout, and remained so for nearly 230 years, when (about A. D. 1770-1780) *i* was reinstated and *e* expelled in all inflexions, as being inconsistent with the spelling and ambiguous; but the sound has undoubtedly remained unchanged from the time of Ari up to the present time: the English *father*, *mother*, German *vater*, *mutter*, and Icel. *faðir* are, as to the inflexion, sounded exactly alike.

O. INTERCHANGE of *e* and *i*.—The adjectival syllable -ligr, -liga, is in MSS. spelt either -ligr or -legr; in modern pronunciation and spelling always -leggr, -lega (Engl. -ly). *Þ*. In a few root words *e* has taken the place of *i*, as in verðr, qs. virðr (*food*); brenna, qs. brinna; þrennr and þrimr; tvænna and tvinnu; ef, efa, efi, =if, ifa, ifi; einbirni and einbirni (*born*): *e* has taken the place of *ø* in such words as hnetr (*nuts*) from hnot, older form hnøtr: so also in eðli and öðli; efri efstr from öfri öfstr:

and the derived *ja* make different words, as berg and bjarg, fjall, bergr and bjargar, etc.

#### D. DIPHTHONGS:

I. *ei* answers to Goth. *ai*, A. S. *ā*, *ei*, Engl. *ē* (*oa* or the like); in Danish frequently expressed by Swedish and Northern English the diphthong is turned into a plain *e* which, however, represent the same sound: Goth. *stains*, A. S. *stān sten*, North. E. *stane*. The *o* sound is English-Saxon; the *a* sound F. Scandinavian; thus the forms, *bone*, *bone*, *oak*, *oat*, *broad*, *one*, *none*, *no*, may be called English-Saxon, from A. S. *bām*, *bān*, etc. North. E. and Scottish *bame*, *bane*, *aik*, *aith*, *braid*, *ain*, *mair*, *nai* be called English-Scandinavian: cp. Swed. *bem*, *ben*, *ek*, *ed*, *bred*, *en*, *beimr*, *bein*, *eik*, *eidr*, *breidr*, *einn*, *meir*, *neinn*, *nei*; cp. also Icel. Swed. *blek*, North. E. *blake*, etc. The Runic stones mark the *ei* with *o* or *i* simply, e. g. *stin* or *stain*. Old Norse and Icel. MSS. frequently give *ai*.

II. *ey* is in modern usage sounded as *ei*, and distinguished in writing; in old times a distinction was made in between *ei* and *ey*. Norse MSS. almost always spell *öy*, and in it is to the present time sounded accordingly, e. g. *öyra*, =Icel. sounded nearly as in English *toil*: the *ey* is properly a vowel character: *au*: *ey* frequently answers to an English *e* (*ea*) sound, as *heyrta*, *eyra*, *ear*; *dreyma*, *to dream*; *leysa*, *to lease*. In very old MSS. *ib*. (*ai* in the Ed. is a wrong reading from *av* in the MS.), *au* even spelt alike (*av* or *au*), though sounded differently. In some *ey* is also used where it is not etymological, viz. instead of *ø* or *ö*, words as *hreyqva*, *seyqva*, *steiqva*, *deyqvan*, *greyri*, *geyra*, *seyni*, *hrökva*, *sökva*, . . . *greri* or *gori*, *syni*, e. g. the Cod. Reg. of Sæm the Ræfn S. Bs. i. 639 sqq.

III. *é* is sounded almost as English *ye* (or *ya*); it is produced, by an absorption of consonants, in words as réttir, léttr, þéttir, séttir, réttir, cp. Germ. *recht*, Engl. *right*; Germ. *leicht*, Engl. *light*: *kné*, *tré*, *hlé*, *sé* (Icel. *fé* = Engl. *fee*, Goth. *faibu*, Lat. *pecus*), etc. by a lost reduplication in the preterites, féll, grét, réð, lét, blés, hé, hékk, lék, fékk, from falla, gráta, etc.; in some old MSS. *t* replaced by *ie*, e. g. in the Hulda Arna-Magn. no. 66 fol. we read *liet*, *hiet*, *griet*, *gieck*, *liek*, cp. mod. Germ. *fiel*, *biess*, *liess*, etc.; *pe* these cases *é* was sounded a little differently, almost as a bisyllable. In such words as the pronouns *vér*, *þér* or *ér* (*you*), *mér*, *sér*, *þé* the particles *hér* (*here*), *héðan* (*hence*), *hérað*, *vél*, *él*. 4. *é* sounded after *g* and *k*, and often spelt *ie* in MSS., *gieta*, *giefa*, *kiera* this sound is, however, better attributed to *g* and *k* being aspirated. Thorodd and the earliest MSS. *é* is marked with ' just like the other or diphthongal vowels; but the accent was subsequently removed and *é* are undistinguished in most MSS.: again, in the 15th transcribers began to write *ie* or *ee* (*mier* or *meer*). In printed books to about 1770 the *ie* prevailed, then *e*, and lastly (about 1786) *é*. 5th and 6th vols. of Fél.): *é* is an innovation of Rask, and is many, but máttir, dráttir, and réttir, sléttir, etc. are etymologically identical, though the sound of *é* is somewhat peculiar: the spelling *é* is a novelty, and being etymologically wrong (except in 2 above) it is not recommended.

Ebreskr, adj. Hebrew, Skálda 161, 167, Stj. 26. Ebreskr, Hebrew tongue, Ver. II, Ann. (H.) 14.

eð, a particle, vide er.

eðal-, noble, in compds, borrowed from Germ. and rare.

EDDA, u. f. a great-grandmother, Rm. 2, 4; móðir (*mother*) 10. amma (*grandmother*), þriðja edda (*the third is edda*), Edda 10. sense is obsolete.

II. metaph. the name of the book Edda by Snorri Sturluson, and containing old mythological lore and artificial rules for verse making. The ancients only applied this to the work of Snorri; it is uncertain whether he himself called it occurs for the first time in the inscription to one of the MSS. viz. the Ub., written about fifty or sixty years after Snorri's death. Þessi heitir Edda, hann hefir saman setta Snorri Sturluson er þessi hætti sem hér er skipat (viz. consisting of three parts, Gylfaginning, Skáldskaparmál, and Háttatal), Edda ii. 250 (Ed. Arna-Magn.). Í bók þeirri er Edda heitir, at sá maðr sem Ægir hét spurði Búðinn 532 (MS. of the 14th century); hann (viz. Snorri) samansetti þá þá put together the Edda, Ann. 1241 (in a paper MS., but probably not). As the Skáldskaparmál (*Ars Poëtica*) forms the chief part of the teaching the old artificial poetical circumlocutions (kenningar), terms and diction, and the mythical tales on which they were based, the Edda became a sort of handbook of poets, and therefore gradually to mean the *ancient artificial poetry* as opposed to the plain poetry contained in hymns and sacred poems; it, however, applies to alliteration or other principles of Icel. poetry: reglur í reglur Edda, Gd. (by Arngrim) verse 2, Lil. 96, Nikulás d. list, the art of Edda, Gd. (by Arni) 79;—all poems of the 14th century. The poets of the 15th century frequently mention the Edda in introduction to their Rímur or Rhapsodies, a favourite kind of poetry and the following time, Reinalds R. i. x, Áns R. 7, 2, Sturl. Sigurðar þögla R. 5, 4, Rímur af Ill Verra og Vest, 4, 3, Jarlans



5, 11. 3, Dínus R. 2. 4, Konraðs R. 7. 5;—all these in vellum and greater part of them belonging to the 15th century. Poets of the 16th century (before 1612), Róllants R. 9. 6, 12. 1, Pontus R. (by Magnus R. 1. 2, died 1591), Valdímars R., Ester R. 2. 2, 6. 3, Sýraks R. 1. 2, 6. 2, 12. 1, 2; from the first half of the 17th century, Grett. R., Flores R. 3. 9, 2, Króka Refs R. 1. 7, Lykla Péturs R. 4. 2, 12. 1, Apollonius R. 3. 5, Florents R. 6. 3, Sjö Meistarar R. 1. 7, 2. 1, 3. 8;—all in MS. In these many other references, the poets speak of the art, skill, ruse, or, if they are in that mood, the obscure puerilities and empty phrases of the age, the artificial phraseology as taught and expounded by Snorri; and wherever the name occurs (previous to the year 1643) it only refers to Snorri's book, and such is still the use of the word in Icel.; hence compounds such as **Eddu-lauss**, adj. void of Eddic art; **Eddu-borinn**, part. very full of Eddic phrases; **Eddu-kenningar**, f. pl. Eddic circumlocutions; **Eddu-kendr**, f. pl. the sword of Odin, etc.; **Eddu-bagr**, adj. a bungler in the Eddic art, etc. The Icel. poet Brynjólf Sveinsson in the year 1643 discovered the old mythological poems, and, led by a fanciful and erroneous suggestion, he gave to that work the name of *Sæmundar Edda, the Edda of Sæmund*; hence originate modern terms the *Old or Poetical and New or Prose Edda*; in foreign languages *Eddic* has been ever since used in the sense of plain and artless poetry, such as is contained in these poems, opposed to the artificial, which they call *Scaldic* (Skald being Icel. for a poet); but this has no foundation in old writers or tradition. Further explanation of this subject may be seen in Ersch and Gruber's Encyclopedia, s. v. Graagaas.

**EDIK**, n. [from Lat. *acidum* or *acetum*; A. S. *eced*; Germ. *essig*; *edik*];—vinegar (q. s. *acidum vini*); the word is modern in Icel., borrowed from Danish, and probably first used in Matth. xxvii. 48; *edik galli blandad*, Pass. 33. 1, 2.

**EDLA** (eyðla, O. H. L. 27), u. f. [old Swed. *yðla*], a viper, Hkr. 1. 3. **EDLA**, in compds [from Germ. *edel*, Dan. *ædel*], noble, Pass. 48. 6, (rare mod.)

**EDLI**, n., akin to and derived from *edla*, q. v.; old MSS. also always the form *edli* (eyðli, D. I. l. c.), Fms. x. 301, Hom. 47. 118, Greg. 48. 1. 86, Eluc. 16, Hkr. i. 225, Hbl. 9, Bs. i. 335, 342; *edli* is more common, but *edli* is still preserved: 1. nature; mannligt e., human nature or character, 623. 19, Eb. 110, Fms. x. 301; náttúrligt e., human nature, Mag. (Fr.); vera í e. sínu, to be in one's own nature or frame of mind, Fs. 59; eptir e., natural, ordinary, Fms. iii. 118; móti e., against nature, extraordinary; með líkindum ok e., Edda 69; undrúðusk er jörðin lyfn ok fuglarnir höfðu saman e. í sumum hlutum, 144 (pref.); *edli* náttúra (nature) are used synonymously, id.; engla *edli*, the nature of angels, Eluc. 16; arnar *edli*, the eagle's nature, Hom. 47; allt mann-*edli*, Greg. 48; *edlrez* (= *edlis*) skepna, O. H. L. 86. 2. birth, extraction, in the alliterative phrases, ætt ok *edli*, Fms. i. 149; þar var Valskr (Welsb) at ætt ok *edli*, vii. 56; Danskir at *edli*, Danisb *edli*, Hom. 118; nafn ok *edli*, name and family, Hbl. 9: the phrase, *edli* ok *edli*, for ever and ever, D. I. i. 266: in mod. usage, frá álda *edli*, the birth of time, from the beginning, only used of 'past time'; Dan. 'fra Arildstid' is probably a corruption of the same phrase. 3.

**EDLI**, Lat. *fetus*, Mar. 156. COMPS: *edlis-fræði*, f. *physic*, (mod.) *edli*-hættir, m. pl. constitution, Bk. 2. 14. *edlis-skapan*, n. and *edlis-skepna*, u. f. one's nature, Fms. v. 216, Hom. 123. *edli-borinn*, part. noble-born, well-born, Hkr. ii. 135. *edli-ligr*, adj. (-ligr, adv.), natural, proper. *edli-lingr*, m. = *edlingr*, poet. an 'etheling'.

*edli-vina*, adj., probably corrupt, as a viper (?), Hdl. 45.

**EDR** or *edja*, which is the more freq. form in mod. use, conj., [Goth. *edra*; A. S. *edde*; Engl. or; Germ. *oder*];—or; joining two nouns, or, or adjectives, hold eðr blóð, heitr eða kaldr, illr eða góðr, etc., esp. the pronouns annaðhvárt, hvárt, *either*; héraðsæktir e. utanferðir, 89; slíkr vetr eða verri, Ísl. ii. 138; kaupmenn e. formenn, Fms. i. 1. Blálandi eðr Arabia, Bb. 468; kirkjum eðr klausturum, H. E. i. 1. skógum eðr í öðrum fylsum, Fms. iv. 384; skjóta e. kasta, leggja e. leggja, Sks. 430; fyrr e. síðar, sooner or later, Hkr. ii. 1.

**ED**, in comparison of two unlike things, the two things are connected with the disjunctive *eða* instead of the copulative *ok*, where the may use *and*, e. g. the proverb, sitt er hvað, gæfa eðr göfuleiki, a difference between luck and wit; er úglíkt at hafa með sér góða ok hrausta eðr einhleypinga, Ísl. ii. 325; úlskr er þessi eða hinn þe is unlike and the first one, Mar. (Fr.); mun nokkut allíkt, þá Bersa eðr stuldir þórarins, i. e. can one compare the valour and the thievisness of Þorarin? Korm. 142. **ED**, after a com-  
pound, or even, sooner; ek em eigi verri riddari en Salomon konungur, okkuru betri, I am no worse a knight than king S., nay, rather some-  
better, Þiðr. 161; eigi síðr, ... eðr nokkrum mun heldr, not less, uthar a little more, Barl. 97; otherwise, i. e., ella, lykt skalt land-  
vera fyrir sumarmál, eðr ..., N. G. L. ii. 106 (rare) ellipt. = enn,  
meta hvárt þau sé meiri, eðr hennar föng sé, Js. 61. **ED**, denoting

a query, exclamation, abrupt sentence, or the like, as Engl. *or*, *what*, *but*; ek heiti Auðgial, eðr eðrtu Hallfræðr, my name is A., or art thou Hallfræðr? Fms. ii. 80; ek heiti Önnundr, ... eða hvert ætli þit at fara, but whither do you think of going? 81; nú vil ek gera at skapi þínu, eðr hvar skulum vit á leita? Nj. 3; sagði, at þeir mundi vera menn stórlátir, eðr hvat þeir mundi fyrir ætlask, Eg. 17; eðr með hverjum föstu norðan? Finn. 256; vituð er enn, eðr hvat? Vsp. 22, 31, 38, 39.

**EÐR**, adv. still, yet, older form instead of 'enn,' only in poetry; eðr of sér, one still has to see, i. e. the next thing is ..., Haustl. 14; stóð eðr í hausi, stood, i. e. remains, still in his head, 19.

**EÐ**, A. neut. subst., older form if, Barl. 114, 124, Hkv. l. c., Vellekla l. c., Hkv. Hjörv. 33:—doubt, used in plur., hver sé if, what doubt can there be? Vellekla: it still remains in the phrase, mér er til efs, I doubt; en þar sem ef er á, wherever it is doubtful, K. Á. 28; hvervetna þar sem ef er á nokkuru máli, 204; ekki er til efs, at þeir menn ríða at grindhlíði, it cannot be doubted, that ..., Lv. 19; sæmilig til efs, dubiously good, rather bad, Vm. 55; utan ef, without doubt, Fms. vii. 37, Stj. 421; fyrir utan allt ef, H. E. i. 519, Barl. l. c.

**B.** conj. [Goth. *ibai*; A. S. and Scot. *gif*; Engl. *if*; O. H. G. *ifu*; Germ. *ob*; lost in Swed. and Dan.]:—if, in case; en ef þit eigit erfingja, Nj. 3; ef eigi (unless) væri jafnhugaðr sem ek em, 264; ef þú átt þrjár orrostur við Magnús konung, Fms. vi. 178; ef hann er varmr, if he is warm, 655 xxx. 1: very freq. as a law term = in case that, Grág. N. G. L.; en ef þeir gjalda eigi, þá, i. 127; en ef (MS. en) þeir vilja eigi festa, id. **B.** in poetry often with subj. (as in Engl.); inn þú bjóð, ef Éiríkr sé, if it be Eric, bid him come in, Em. 1; nálgastu mik, ef þú megir, if thou may'st, Gm. 53; vega þú gakk, ef þú reidr sér, if thou be wroth, Ls. 15; ef Gunnars missi, Akv. 11; ef hann at yðr lygi, Am. 31; ef sér geta mætti, Hm. 4; heilindi sitt ef maðr hafa náí (better than náir), 67: ellipt. passages where 'if' is omitted, but the subj. retained, v. Lex. Poët.; skór er skapaðr illa eðr skapt sé rangt (= ef skapt sé rangt), Hm. 127; but indic. sometimes occurs, ef hann freginn erat, 30; ef þitt æði dugir (indic.) ok þú Vafþrúðnir vitir (subj.), Vpm. 20: in prose the subj. is rare, and only in peculiar cases, e. g. nú munu vér á þá hættu leggja, ef (if, i. e. granted, supposed that) ek ráða ok binda ek við hann vináttu, Fms. iv. 82; ok bæta um þat, ef konunginum hafi yfirgefit, xi. 283; þat var háttir Erlings, ef úvinir hans kæmi fyrir hann, vii. 319; en skotið á þá, ef þeir færi nær meginlandi, viii. 419; ef ek lífi ok mega ráða, Edda 34.

**II.** *if, whether*, Germ. *ob*, with indic. or subj.; sjá nú, ef Jakob leysir hann af þessum böndum, 655 xxx. 3; þá spyr Frigg, ef sú kona vissi, then Frigg asks, if the woman knew, Edda 37; hann kom opt á mál við konung, ef hann mundi vilja bæta Þórold, Eg. 106; Egill spurði, ef hann vildi upp ór gröfinni, 234; at Bölverki þeir spurðu, ef hann væri með böndum kominn, Hm. 109; hitt vil ek fyrst vita, ef þú fróðr sér, Vpm. 6; vittu ef þú hjálpir, see if thou canst help, Og. 5:—this sense is now obsolete, and 'hvárt' (hvort) is used instead.

**EFA**, ad, in old writers usually spelt with *i*, ifa; efa occurs in Nj. 207, Hkr. ii. 326, Sks. 153, Stj. 256, Fms. ii. 42, iii. 115, vi. 184, Al. 43, Grett. 110 A, Bs. ii. 169, etc.; in mod. usage always with *e*:—to doubt, with acc.; engi ifar þat, Fms. x. 319: the phrase, efa sik, to besitate, Grett. l. c.; skulu þér eigi e. yðr (doubt), at ..., Nj. 307: used as neut. to feel a doubt, ifi þér nokkut, at, Fms. v. 38, Hkr. l. c., 623. 33; ifa (efa) um e-t, to doubt about a thing, Hkr. i. 223, Grág. ii. 47. Fms. ii. 283, v. 37, vi. 184. 2. reflex., efask (ifask) í e-u, to doubt or besitate in a thing; í því má engi maðr ifask, at ..., Sks. 272 B; ekki efumk ek í því, 153, Stj. l. c.; Freysteinn efaskisk í, hvárt ..., F. was in doubt, whether ..., Fms. iii. 115; þér efisk í um þeirra almátt, ii. 42: efask um e-t, to doubt about a thing, x. 392; hvárt ifisk er um ok hraðsisk, Niðr. 2. **B.** absol. to doubt, besitate, Str. 22; statt upp ok ifask alls ekki, Hom. 119. **Y.** with gen., efask e-s, to change one's mind in a matter, Grág. i. 312, 313.

**EFA**, ifan, f. (almost always with *i*; efan, H. E. l. c.), doubt, besitation, Barl. 149, H. E. i. 396, Bar. 14, Hom. 23. COMP: efanar-lauss, adj. undoubted, Stj., 655 xxvii. 2: neut. as adv. undoubtedly, Fms. ix. 347, El. 2, Str. 35, K. Á. 202. efan-laust, n. adj. undoubtedly, Hom. 15 (spelt ifan-). efan-leikr, m. doubtfulness, Skálda 188. efan-ligr (ifan-ligr), adj. doubtful, Skálda 188, Ld. 58, Fms. x. 317, 369 (in the last two passages spelt with *i*).

**EFA**, a, m., in old writers almost always ifi:—doubt, Greg. 37, Fms. iii. 8, x. 392, Hkr. i. 223; vera ifa, to be in doubt, Mar. 17; enn er eptir ifi í hug minum, 623. 26; án ifa (efa), without doubt, Fms. x. 336, Skálda 210: suspicion, Fms. x. 260. COMPS: efa-lauss (ifa-lauss), adj. undoubted, clear, Nj. 87: neut. as adv. undoubtedly, Grág. ii. 189. efa-laussligr, adj. id., Bs. i. 263. efa-samr, ifað-samr, efað-samligr, adj. doubtful, Al. 5, Stj. 172. efa-samligna, adv. doubtfully, Bs. ii. 153. efa-semð and efa-semi, f. doubt, Bs. i. 272. efa-sök, f. a doubtful case, Grág. i. 73.

**EFLA**, u, f. [Swed. *äffa*], mud, ooze, Fms. vi. 164, Hrafn. 26. **EFLA**, d, [að and afi], to strengthen: I. act., a. to make strong, build; efla vegg, to build walls, 655 xxv. 1; létu þeir efla at



nyju Danavirkir, they restored the Danish wall, Fms. i. 121. **β.** to found, raise, endow; efa stað, kirkju, to endow or raise a church, bishopric, Barl. 65, Fms. iv. 110; e. bú, to set up one's house, Band. (MS.) 3; milit., e. her, lið, to raise troops, Fms. v. 279; e. flokk, to raise a party, 140; e. öfrið, to raise a rebellion, make war, ix. 268; e. e-n, to aid, side with one, in a fight or lawsuit; efdi Dofri hann síðan til ríkis í Noregi, Bård. 164; ok hét honum liðveizlu sinni at hann skyldi e. Steinar, Eg. 722; e. e-n til rangs máls, to help one in a wrong case, Js. 8; Danir höfðu þá herrana eftir upp á Svíaríki, Fms. x. 50; það liðit e. sik, Fagrsk. ch. 179. **γ.** to perform solemnly; e. heit, to make a vow, Gísl. 90; e. blót, to perform a sacrifice, Nj. 158; e. at brullaupi, to hold a wedding, Fms. ix. 21; poet., e. dád (dád eflir, a hero); e. tafl, to play a game, Orkn. (in a verse), Lex. Poët. **δ.** neut. to be able; sem vér eflum ok orkum, Stj. 149; sem þú eflir ok orkar, id., 186, (rare.)

**II.** reflex. to grow strong; hversu staðrinn hefir eflaz ok magnask, Bs. i. 59; hann fann at móttöðumenn hans efdusk, grew strong; eflask at her, liði, to gather, raise troops, Gísl. 7, Fms. i. 199, vii. 23; síðan var eflir (raised) flokkur í móti honum, iv. 140; eflask til ríkis, to win a kingdom, get a kingdom by force of arms, Bård. 165; eflask við e-n (poët.) = mægjask, to marry into one's family, Hdl. 15.

**ef-lauss** and **if-lauss**, adj. undoubted, Greg. 25, Mart. 121, Fas. ii. 539. **efsing**, f. growth, increase in strength and wealth, Bret., Greg. 43; strength, help, assistance, Glúm. 346, 347, Ld. 88, Hkr. iii. 185, Mork. 128. **eflir**, m. a helper, promoter, Lex. Poët.

**Efna**, d. (að, Nj. 189, Fms. ix. 453, xi. 286), [Swed. ämna; A.S. efnan, efnan, = to perform]—to perform, chiefly to fulfil a vow or the terms agreed upon; e. orð sín, to keep one's word, Fms. i. 4; þat efnði Gunnarr, Nj. 45; þat skal ek e. sem ek hét þar um, Fms. i. 217; e. sætt, to fulfil an agreement, Nj. 258; Ólafir efnir vel við ambáttina, Olave behaved well to the handmaid, Ld. 156. **β.** reflex. to turn out so and so, come to a certain issue; efnisk þat ok vel, Nj. 72; þat efnask (better efnisk) opt illa, it comes to a bad end, 189.

**II.** efna, að, to prepare for a thing, make arrangements; ekki er þess getið at hann efnadi til um fégjaldit, Fms. xi. 286; hann efnadi þar til vetsetu, x. 1; þeir efnuðu til vetsetu í Oslo, ix. 453; þar hafði Ólafir konungur efnat til kaupstaðar, king O. had there founded a town, iv. 93; efnadi Ólafir konungur þá til ágætrar veizlu, king O. made a great feast, ii. 133; þeir Ingjaldr efna þar seið, Ingjaldr made a great sacrifice, feast, Fs. 19.

**efnaðr**, adj. rich, having ample means.

**efnd**, f. fulfilment of a pledge, promise, Sturl. iii. 170, Fms. vi. 29, vii. 121.

**Efni**, n. [Swed. ämne = stuff, materia, and Dan. ævne = achievement]—a stuff, originally like Lat. materia, timber; and so the stuff or material out of which a thing is wrought; auðskæf mæðar e., Ad. 16; at allir hlutir væri smíðaðir af nokkru efni, that all things were wrought (created) of some stuff, Eda 147 (pref.); skapa af engu efni, to create from nothing (of God), Fms. i. 304; efni (materials) til garðbóta, Grág. ii. 263, Sks. 287 (of a cloth); ek em görr af ústyrku efni, I am made of frail stuff, 543, Barl. 140, Stj. 17, 67; smíðar-efni, materials; efni-tré, a block, tree; efni í ljá, orf, etc., or of any piece fitted as materials. **β.** in a personal sense; manns-efni, a promising young man; karls-efni, a thorough man, a nickname, Landn.; the proverb, engi veit hvar sæls manns efni sitr, of youths of whom no one can tell what may be hidden in them; þegnir e. = manns-efni, Stor. 11; gott manns-e., gott bónda-e., promising to be an able man; and on the other hand, ónytt, illt manns-e., in whom there is nothing. **γ.** merely in temp. sense, applied to persons designate or elect; konungs-e., a crown prince; biskups-e., a bishop-elect; brúðar-e., a bride-elect; konu-e., one's future wife. **δ.** a subject, of a story, book, or the like, Lat. argumentum, plot; yrkis e., Íd. 11; e. kvæða, a plot, subject for poetry; sögu-e., a subject for tales or history; in old writers it rarely occurs exactly in this sense: the contents of a written thing, bréfs-e., efni í bók; hence efnis-laust, adj. void, empty writing; efnis-leysa, u. f. emptiness in writing; Björn hafði ort flim um þóðr, en þau voru þar efni í, at ..., but that was the subject of the poem, that ..., Bjarn. 42; þótti mönnum þar mikil um, hversu mikil efni þar voru til seld, i. e. people thought the tale interesting, Ld. 200; eigi með sönnu efni, falsely, with untrue statements, Sturl. iii. 305; hvárt efni þeir höfðu í um rögt, how they had made (mixed) their lies up, Eg. 59; meir en efni sé til seld, i. e. (related) more than what was true, the tale was overdone, Bs. i. 137; talar af sama efni (subject) sem fyrrum, Fms. ix. 252.

**2.** metaph. a matter, affair; til sanninda um sagt e., Dipl. i. 8; segir konungi frá öllu þessu e., Sturl. i. 3; er þat merkjanda í þessu e., Rb. 250; fátt er betr látið enn efni eru til (a proverb), few things are reported better than they really are, Band. 2; fyrir hvert efni, for this reason. **β.** a cause, reason; látask báðir af því e., both died from this cause, Ísl. ii. 197; með hverju e. Sturla hefði þessa fört gört, what was the reason of S.'s doing so? Sturl. ii. 132; gleði e., sorgar e., matter of joy, sorrow, etc.; the proverb, en hvert mál, er maðr skal dæma, verðr at líta á tilgörd með efnun (causes), Eg. 417; fyrir þat efni (for that reason) keypti hann landit, Hrafn. 22, H.E. i. 471; en þetta efni (cause) fundu þeir til, Sks. 311. **γ.** a state, condition, affair; Rútr sagði allt e. sitt, Nj. 4; í úvænt efni, a bopeless state, Band. (MS.) 13, Ísl. ii. 225; ek veit

eigi görla efni Gunnlaugs, I know not how Gunlaug's matters stand; Helgi kvað eigi þat efni í, at láta lausan þjóf fjölkunnigan, H. so it would never do, to let a thief and wizard go, Sturl. i. 62; ef þat efni, if that be so, Grág. i. 76; sér, hvers efni í eru, he saw how stood, Band. (MS.) 11; sagði hver efni í vóru, said how matters, Nj. 99; mér þykir sem málmur várum sé komið í únytt efni, 150; munu lík efni í, some mischief may have happened, Fs. 144, þungt e., Karl. 402, Bs. i. 815; e-t gengr, kemr svá til efnis, þag and so, Mar. (Fr.); skipta sitt líf í betra e., to repent, id.; þera til bappen, Pr. 410.

**3.** plur. means, ability; minni nytjamen af efnun en hann, Sturl. i. 126; eptir sínum efnun, to the best ability, Hom. 123; ok bjuggusk um eptir þeim efnun sem þeir h Orkn. 360; sjái þér nökkud ráð (possibility) eðr efni vár (means) grunar mik, at þórlófr muni eigi görr kunna at sjá efni sín, i. e. that Tb. will overrate his own means, power, Eg. 76; þá væri þat í vóru máli, it would be a chance for us, Fms. ix. 239; þar vó efni önnur, there was no other chance, xi. 144; nú eru þess eigi that be impossible, Grág. ii. 140; hér eru engin efni til þess at e svikja hann, i. e. I will by no means deceive him, it is out of the that I should do so, Eg. 60. **β.** in mod. usage, means, property, COMPS: efna-fæð, f. want of means, Bs. i. 457. efna-lau, wanting means. efna-leysi, n. want of means, Hrafn. 5. lítil, adj. poor; vera vel við efni, to be a well-to-do man. skortir, m. shortness of means, Bs. i. 525.

**efni-ligr**, adj. (—liga, adv.), hopeful, promising, e.g. of a year, 39, Eg. 147, 599, Fms. i. 17, v. 263, Orkn. 202; efniligt ráð issue, Fms. xi. 21; söguð allt hit efniligasta, made a flattering ix. 488; ekki efniligt, not advisable, Sturl. i. 186.

**efni-mark**, n. a sign, 732, 17.

**efning**, f. keeping (= efnid), Grág. i. 316.

**efni-tré**, n. a block, timber, Gísl. 146, Fas. ii. 210, Stj. 618, Mo. 9.

**Eftri**, compar.; **Efstri**, superl.; older form öfri, Hkr. i. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.



*egg*; Dan. *æg*]:—an edge, Eg. 181, 183, Nj. 136: the phrase, með oddi eggju, with point and edge, i.e. by force of arms, with might and main, O. H. ch. 33, Grág. ii. 13, Nj. 149, 625, 34; oddr ok egg, 'cut and rust,' Hom. 33; drepa í egg, to blunt: as the old swords of the Scandinavians were double-edged (only the sax had a single edge), egg is freq. used in pl.; takattu á eggjum, eitr er í báðum, touch not the edges, poison in both of them, Fas. i. 522 (in a verse); the phrase, deýfa eggjar, vide *gráa*: the sword is in poetry called *eggjum-skarpr*, m. with sharp edges; and the blade, tongue of the bill, Lex. Poët.; sverðs-eggjar, sword edges; kníf-egg, óxar-egg, the edge of a knife, axe. 2. metaph., *eggja*, the ridge of a mountain, Hkr. ii. 44; reisa á egg, to set (a) on its edge, opp. to the flat side, Edda 40: *eggja-broddr*, m. an edged spike, Fms. x. 355.

*egg-bitinn*, part. bitten, smitten by an edge, Bs. i. 644.  
*egg-dauðr*, adj. slain by the edge of the sword, Lex. Poët.  
*egg-elningr*, adj. having an ell-long edge (of a scythe), Grág. i. 501.  
*egg-farvegr*, m. the print of an edge, Þórd. 54 new Ed.  
*egg-fránn*, adj. sharp-edged, Lex. Poët.  
*egg-hvassa*, adj. sharp, Lex. Poët.  
*eggjng*, f. an eggng on; *eggjngar-fífl*, n., v.l. for *eggjunar-fífl*, 52.

*eggja*, að, to egg on, incite, goad, with acc. of the person, gen. of the thing; (e. e-n e-s), er þá eggjaði hins vesta verks, Nj. 213; allmjökku eggjaðr hafa verið þessa verks, Fs. 8; e. lið, a milit. term, to encourage, cheer troops just before battle, Fms. v. 73: proverb, illt er at þilgjarnan, 'tis not good to egg on an overbearing man, Gret. 91; e-n á e-t, to egg one on to do a thing, Nj. 21, Pass. 22, 9: absol., er gráta á annari stundu er eggja á annari, Þorst. St. 52. 2. reflex., at eggjask, to yield to another's eggng on; eigi mun konungr láta at eggjask um öll niðingsverk þín, Eg. 415; Haraldr konungr lét at eggjask, i. xi. 23; eggjask upp á e-n, to thrust oneself upon one, provoke one, m. 120: recipr. to egg one another on in a battle, eggjuðusk nú fast írtveggju, Nj. 245.

*eggjan* (*eggjun*), f. an eggng on, Fms. v. 75, vii. 260, Eg. 473, 623. COMPS: *eggjunar-fífl*, n. a fool, a cat's paw, Nj. 52; vide *eggjar-fífl*. *eggjunar-orð*, n. pl. eggng words, Fms. ii. 290, viii. 219.

*eggjari*, a, m. an eggger on, inciter, Barl. 52.  
*egg-leikr*, m., poet. the play of edges, battle, Gkv. 2. 31.  
*egg-móðr*, adj., poet. epithet of the slain in a battle-field; e. valr, slain by the sword, Hðm. 31, Gm. 53; no doubt from *má*, to mow, not in *móðr*, weary.

*egg-skurn*, n. (mod. *egg-skurmr*, m.), an egg-shell, Edda 12, Stj. 10.  
*egg-sléttr*, adj. 'edge-plain,' i.e. quite plain, of a meadow to be mown.  
*egg-steinr*, m. an edged, sharp stone, Edda (Ub.) 290.  
*egg-teinnr*, m. 'edge-rim,' one of the two rims running along the ancient swords, with a hollow between them; blánaðr 'annarr' eggteinninn, Nj. 1; svá at fal báða eggteina, the blade sank so deep that both edge-rims were bidden, 125, Ísl. ii. 55, Fas. ii. 415; riðað gullstófum fram eftir eggjum, of the sword of Charlemagne, Karl. 178.

*egg-tíð*, n. 'egg-tide,' the egg-season (May), Edda 103.  
*egg-ver*, n. 'egg-field,' a place where the eggs of wild fowl are gathered quantities (cp. sel-ver, síld-ver, álpta-ver), Grág. ii. 263, 338, Jb. 217, 42: gathering eggs = varp, Bs. i. 350; eggvers-hólmi = varphólmi, 1.

*egg-völur*, m. the slope on the edge (as of scissors), Fbr. 142, Bs. ii. 94.  
*egg-vunnr*, adj. thin-edged; e. öx, Ann. 1362.

*eggþakr*, adj. Egyptian; Egyptaland, n. Egypt, Al., Fms., etc.  
*EGNA*, d, [agn], to bait, with dat. of the bait, Edda 154, Hým. 22: prey for which the bait is set either in acc., e. örriða, to bait for trout, hvat; e. veiði, to set bait for the prey, Sturl. i. 18; or in mod. use, e. fisk; even used, e. neti (better acc.), to cast a net, Fms. ii. 140; e. tur, gildru, Mar. passim; egnd snaga, Gret. (in a verse). 2. metaph. to provoke, Sks. 232, Fas. i. 39; reiði Drottins þá uppegnð er, 40. 3.

*eggng*, f. = eggjan; *egngingar-kviðr*, m. a kind of verdict, v. kviðr.  
I and ey (cp. also æ), adv. [cp. Gr. *alov*; Lat. *avum*; Goth. *aivs* = *aius*, everlasting time: hence are derived the O. H. G. *eva*, A. S. *æ*, i. 60, in the metaph. sense of law (the law being symbolical of what is everlasting), which word still remains in the mod. Germ. *ebe* = marriage; hence the mod. Germ. *echt* = genuine, mod. Dan. *ægte*, mod. Icel. *ekta*, i. (Grimm)]:—ever; the phrase, ei ok ei, or ey ok ey, for ever and ever; gott ey gömlum mönnum, gott ey ungum mönnum, Landn. 45; engis muntu hafa þau ei ok ei, Hom. 15, Al. 120; hans ríki stendr þak ei 140; Guðs ei lifanda, Blas. 43: the proverbs, ey sér til gyldis í, Hm. 146; ey gettr kvíkr kú, 69; ey lýsir mön af mari, Vpm. 12; það hönd halda, Hkv. i. 4; ey var mér týja, Akv. 27; lífa ey, Hm. 15; er ok ey eða ei þat er aldregi þrytr, Skúlda 172; ei at vera, 677. 3: eins sama var ey at ætla, Bs. i. 108.

II. [Dan. *ei*, Swed. *ej*], not, properly a contraction from ei-gi, in the MSS. freq. spelt *e* or *ei* is often used in mod. writers, but not in speech; it is also used now then in Edd. of old writers, though it is doubtful whether it is there

genuine.

2. ey in a negative sense; ey manni, *no man*, Vpm. 55; vide eyvit.

*EID*, n. an *istbmus*, neck of land; mjótt e., Eg. 129; rastarlangt eið, Fms. ix. 402; hence the names of places, Sattis-eið, the Mull of Cantire, Orkn. 152; Skalp-eið, Scalpa (in Orkney), 244; Eiðar (a farm), Eiðaskógr (in Sweden), Eiða-fjörðr, Eiðs-berg, Eiðs-vágr, Eiðs-völlr (in Norway), Eið = Aith (in Shetland).

*EIDA*, u, f. [Ulf. *aípei*; Finn. *aít*], a mother, Edda 108; an obsolete word, which only occurs once or twice in old poetry; perhaps akin to edda, q. v.

*eið-bróðir*, m. an oath-brother, confederate, Fms. ix. 294, Bær. 16: *metaph.*, amar e., the oath-brother of the eagle, the raven, Fagrsk 4 (in a verse).

*eið-bundinn*, part. bound by oath, Hkr. iii. 26.

*eið-byggjar*, m. pl. inhabitants of an *istbmus*, Fms. viii. 194.

*eið-fall*, n. a law term, failing in one's oath, Grág. ii. 22, Glúm. 387, K. þ. K. 146.

*eið-falli*, a, m. one who fails in an oath, N. G. L. i. 431.

*eið-færa*, ð, a law term, to charge one with a thing by an oath, Grág. i. 244, 245, Sturl. iii. 98, (in a case of alimentation.)

*eið-færing* and *eið-færla*, f. charging by an oath, Grág. i. 235, 244, 245.

*eið-færr*, adj. able, competent to take an oath, Fb. i. 555.

*eið-hjálp*, f. a Norse law term, 'oath-belp,' metaph. last belp, issue; svá er, segir þórarinn, ok er þó nokkur í eiðhjálpin, Band. (MS.) 16, H. E. i. 467, v. l.

*eið-laust*, n. adj. without an oath, K. þ. K. 72.

*EIDR*, m. [Ulf. *aíps*; A. S. *æð*; Engl. *oath*; North. E. *aith*; Swed. *ed*; Dan. *eed*; Germ. *eid*]:—an oath; vinna eið, but also sverja eið, to take an oath, to swear, Glúm. 387, Nj. 36, Grág., Sdm. 23; ganga til eiða, to proceed to the taking an oath, Nj., Grág.; eiðar, orð ok sari, Vsp. 30; fullr e., a full, just oath, Gret. 161; rjúfa eið, to break an oath (eið-rofi); perjury is mein-sari, rarely mein-eiðr (Swed.-Dan. *men-eid*, Germ. *mein-eid*); eiðar úsærir, false, equivocal oaths, Sks. 358; hence the proverb, lítið skyldi í eiði úsert, with the notion that few oaths can bear a close scrutiny, Gret. 161; trúnaðar-e., hollustu-e., an oath of fealty, allegiance: cp. the curious passages in Sturl. i. 66 and iii. 2, 3; dýr eiðr, a solemn oath; sáluhjálpar-e., sverja dýran sáluhjálpar-eið, to swear an oath of salvation (i.e. as I wish to be saved). In the Norse law a man was discharged upon the joint oath of himself and a certain number of men (*oath-belpers*, *compurgators*, or *oath-volunteers*); oaths therefore are distinguished by the number of compurgators,—in grave cases of felony (treason etc.), tylptar-e., an oath of twelve; in slighter cases of felony, séttrar-e., an oath of six, (in N. G. L. i. 56, ch. 133, 'vj á hvára hönd' is clearly a false reading instead of 'iij,' three on each side, cp. Jb. þb. ch. 20); grímu-eiðr, a mask oath, a kind of séttrar-e.; lýritrar-e., an oath of three; and lastly, ein-eiðr or eins-eiði, an oath of one, admissible only in slight cases, e.g. a debt not above an ounce; whence the old law proverb, eigi verðr einn eiðr alla, a single oath is no evidence for all (cases), Sigthvar, Fms. iv. 375, v. l., Bjarn. 22, Nj. 13: other kinds of oaths, dular-e., an oath of denial; jafnaðar-e., an oath of equity, for a man in paying his fine had to take an oath that, if he were plaintiff himself, he would think the decision a fair one; vide N. G. L. i. 56, 254–256, 394, Jb. and Js. in many passages. In the Icel. law of the Commonwealth, oaths of compurgators are hardly mentioned, the kviðr or verdict of neighbours taking their place; the passage Glúm. ch. 24, 25 is almost unique and of an extraordinary character, cp. Sir Edmund Head's remarks on these passages in his notes to the Saga, p. 119, cp. also Sturl. iii. 2; but after the union with Norway the Norse procedure was partly introduced into Icel.; yet the Js. ch. 49 tries to guard against the abuse of oaths of compurgators, which led men to swear to a fact they did not know. As to the Icel. Commonwealth, it is chiefly to be noticed that any one who had to perform a public duty (lög-skil) in court or parliament, as judge, pleader, neighbour, witness, etc., had to take an oath that he would perform his duty according to right and law (baug-eiðr ring-oath, bók-eiðr gospel-oath, lög-eiðr lawful-oath), the wording of which oath is preserved in Landn. (Mantissa) 335, cp. Þórd. S. (Ed. 1860) p. 94, Band. (MS.) COMPS: *eiða-brigði*, n. breach of oath, Band. 6. *eiða-fulting*, n. an oath belp, Fas. ii. 204. *eiða-konur*, f. pl. women as compurgators, Gret. 161. *eiða-lið*, n. men ready to take an oath, Eg. 503, referring to Norway, the men elected to an oath of twelve. *eiða-mál*, n. an oath affair, Sturl. iii. 2. *eiða-sekt*, f. a fine for an (unlawful) oath, N. G. L. i. 211. *eiða-tak*, n. giving security for an oath, bail, N. G. L. i. 314, 321. II. a pr. name, Landn.

*eið-rof*, n. breach of an oath, perjury, K. Á. 148.

*eið-rofi* (*eið-rofa*), a, m. a perjurer, violator of an oath, Fms. viii. 387, K. Á. 148, N. G. L. i. 152, 429, Edda 43.

*Eiðsifjar*, m. pl. 'Oath-sibs,' the name of a confederation of kinglets in southern Norway: whence the name *Eiðsifja-lög*, m. pl. a collection of laws in N. G. L. i. The word is differently spelt, *Heiðsifjar*, *Heiðsævi*, etc. But the syllable *eið-* may be derived from *eið*, an *istbmus*, because



their parliament was held on an isthmus, Eid, now called Eidsvold; vide Munch.

**eið-spjall**, n. *delivery of an oath*, in the Icel. law phrase, hlýða til eiðspjalls e-s, *to listen to one's oath*, Nj., Grág. i. 39, 76, etc.

**eið-stafa**, ad, *to say the oath formula for another to repeat*, D. N.

**eið-stafir**, m. *the form or wording of an oath*; sverja með þessum eiðstaf, Gbl. 7, Fms. vi. 53, viii. 150, x. 418.

**eið-svari**, a, m. *a confederate, one bound by oath*, Nj. 192: *a liegeman bound by a hollustu-e*, Orkn. 106, Fms. v. 44 (Hkr. ii. 333).

**eið-særr**, adj. *such that it may be sworn to, absolutely true*, Eg. 347 (in a verse, MS.; Ed. auðsærr).

**eið-unning**, f. *the taking an oath*, Grág. i. 57.

**eið-vandr**, adj. *'oath-fast', religious as to an oath*, Lex. Poët.

**eið-varr**, adj. *cautious (conscientious) as to an oath*, Isl. ii. 98.

**eið-vinning**, f. = eiðunning, K. þ. K. 156.

**eið-vætti**, n. *testimony on oath*, Jb. 448.

**EIGA**, pret. átti; pret. subj. ætti, pres. eigi; pres. ind. á, 2nd pers. átt (irreg. eigr, Dipl. v. 24), pl. eignum, 3rd pers. pl. old form eigu, mod. eiga; imperat. eig and eigu; sup. átt; with suffixed neg. pres. ind. 1st pers. ák-at, 2nd pers. átt-attu; pret. subj. ættim-a: [Gr. ἔχω; Goth. aigan; A. S. āgan; Hel. ēgan; O. H. G. eigan; Swed. äga; Dan. eje; Engl. to own and own, of which the former etymologically answers to 'eiga', the latter to 'eigna']:—*to have, possess*.

**A. ACT.** I. denoting ownership, *to possess*: 1. in a proper sense; allt þat góz sem þeir eiga eðr eigandi verða, D. N. i. 80; hann eigr hálfa jörðina, Dipl. v. 24; Björn hljóp þá á skútn er hann átti, Eb. 6; Starkaðr átti hest góðan, Nj. 89; þau áttu gnótt í bú, 257; hón á allan áfr eptir mink, 3; átti hón auð fjár, Ld. 20; ef annarr maðr ferr með goðorð en sá er á, Grág. i. 159; annat vápnit, ok á þat þorbjörn, en þorgeitr er þetta, Isl. ii. 341; eignir þær er fadir hans hafði átt, Eb. 4; í ríki því er Danna konungar höfðu átt þar lengi, Fms. xi. 301, Rb. 494, Eb. 54, 118, 256, 328, Sturl. ii. 60, Eg. 118; e. saman, *to own in common*, Grág. i. 199; ef tveir menn eigo bú saman, ii. 44; e. skuld (at e-m), *to be in debt, Engl. to owe*; en ef hann átti engar skuldir, *if he owed no debts*, i. 128; þar til átti honum (*owed him*) meistari þorgeirr ok þá mörk, D. N. iv. 288 (Fr.); e. fé undir e-m, *to be one's creditor*, Nj. 101; in mod. usage, e. fé hjá e-m, or ellipt., e. hjá e-m.

2. in a special sense; a. eiga konu, *to have her to wife*; hann átti Gró, Eb. 16; hann átti Ynghvild, 3; þorgeirr er (acc.) átti Vigfúss, ... Geirriðr er (acc.) átti Þóroflr, 18; hann gekk at eiga þóru, *he married Thora*, id.; þurfið hafði hann ádr átta, *Thoridá had been his first wife*, 42; enga vil ek þessa e., *I will not marry any of these*, Nj. 22; Björn átti þá konu er Valgerð hét, 213, 257; fadir Hróðnyfjar er átti Þorsteinn, Landn. 90; Ásdís átti síðar Skúli, *S. was A.'s second husband*, 88; þorgeirr er átti Önundur sjóni, 89; Vigdís er átti þorbjörn enn digri, 87; Árnþrúðr er átti Þórir hersi, 66; Húngerð er átti Svertingr, 61, 86, and in numberless passages: old writers hardly ever say that the wife *owns* her husband—the passages in Edda ro9 (vide elja) and Nj. 52 (til lítills kemr mér at eiga hinn vaskasta mann á Íslandi) are extraordinary—owing to the primitive notion of the husband's 'jus possessionis' (cp. brúðkaup); but in mod. usage 'eiga' is used indiscriminately of both wife and husband; Icel. even say, in a recipr. sense, eiga, *to own one another, to be married*; þau áttust, *they married*; hann vildi ekki at þau ættist, hann bannaði þeim að eiga, *he forbade them to marry*:—to the ancients such a phrase was almost unknown, and occurs for the first time in K. Á. 114. β. eiga börn, *to have children*, of both parents; áttu þau Jófríðr tíu börn, 7, and þeir husband bad ten bairns, Eg. 708; hann átti dóttur eina er Unnr hét, Nj. 1; þau Þorsteinn ok Unnr áttu son er Steinn hét, Eb. 10, Nj. 91, 257; áttu þau Þórhildr þrjá sonu, 30; e. móður, föður, *to have a mother, father*, Eb. 98; vænti ek ok, at þú eigr illan föður, id. γ. the phrase, e. heima, *to have a home*; þeir áttu heima austr í Mörk, Nj. 55; því at ek tek eigi heim í kveld, þar sem ek á heima út á Íslandi, 275; in mod. usage = *to live, abide*, in regard to place, cp. the questions put to a stranger, hvað heitir maðrinn? hvar áttu heima? used in a wider sense than búa.

δ. eiga sér, *to have*, cp. 'havde sig' in Dan. ballads; Höskuldr átti sér dóttur er Hallgerð hét, Nj. 3; ef hann á sér í vá veru, Hm. 25, (freq. in mod. use.) 3. without strict notion of possession; e. vini, óvini, *to have friends, enemies*, Nj. 101; hverja líðveizlu skal ek þar e. er þú ert, *what help can I reckon upon from thee?* 100; e. ván e-s, *to have hope of a thing, to reckon upon*, 210; e. til, *to have left*; ekki eigu it annat til (*there is nothing left for you*) nema at biðja postulann, Jóh. 623, 22: in mod. usage e. til means *to own, to have left*; hann á ekkert til, *he is void of means, needy*; eiga góða kosti fjár, *to be in good circumstances*, Isl. ii. 322; e. vald á e-u, *to have within one's power*, Nj. 265; the phrase, e. hlut at e-u, or e. hlut í e-u, *to have a share, be concerned with*; eptir þat átti hann hlut at við móttóðumenn Gunnars, 101, 120; þar er þú ættir hlut at, *where thou wast concerned*, 119; mik uggrir at hér muni eigi gæfu-menn hlut í e., 179; hence ellipt., e. í e-u, *to be engaged in*, chiefly of strife, adversity, or the like; thus, e. í stríði, fátækt, baráttu, *to live, be deep in struggle, want, battle*, etc. II. denoting duty, right, due, obligation: 1. *to be bound, etc.*; þeir menn er fylgd áttu

með konungi, *the men who owed following to* (i. e. *were bound to*) *the king's person*, Fms. vii. 240; & ek þar fyrir at sjá, *I am bound to that*, Eg. 318; Tylptar-kviðr átti um at skilja, Eb. 48; þeir nu hvárt Njáli þætti nokkut e. at lýsa vigsök Gunnars, Nj. 117; n. Sigvaldi, *now is thy turn, now ought thou*, Fms. xi. 109, F. 121 n. eigu (*men ought*) at spyrja at þingfesti, Grág. i. 19; þá á þau k einskis meta, *that verdict ought to be void*, 59; ef sá maðr á (e. út hér er ómagann á (*who ought*) fram at fiera, 270; nú hafa þeir jammarga sem þeir eigu, *as many as they ought to have*, ii. 270; á maðr fé sitt, ... þá á hann þat at tíunda, ... þá á hann at gefa gjafir, i. 202:—'eiga' and 'skal' are often in the law used inactively, but properly 'ought' states the moral, 'shall' the legal obligation—elska skalt þú föður þinn og móður, þú skalt ekki stela, *whom would be misplaced*; sometimes it is merely permissive, gefa min vingafrir at sér lifanda, ef hann vill, *a man 'may' whilst in life beget his friends, if he will*, id.; maðr á at gefa barni sínu laungetu t. a. ef hann vill, fyrir ráð skaparfa sinna, en eigi meira nema erfingja; *ot man 'may' bequeath to the amount of twelve ounces to his illegitimate child without leave of the lawful heir*, etc., 203; ef þat á til at þat is to happen, Fas. i. 11.

2. denoting claim, right, *to be entitled to*, chiefly in law phrases; e. dóm, sakir, *to own the case, the lawful prosecutor*; ok á sá þeirra sakir, er ..., Grág. i. 10; þeir eigi at lögum, *or if they be not entitled to it*, 94; e. mál á m have a charge against one, Nj. 105; e. rétt á e-u, *to own a right*, s rétt á á henni, *who has a right to her*, K. Á. 16; þeir söngu þótti slíkr maðr mikinn rétt á sér e., *such a man had a strong claim to redress*, Nj. 105; hence the phrase, eiga óngan rétt á se cannot claim redress for personal injury; þá eigu þeir eigi rétt á, *they have no claim to redress whatever*, Grág. i. 261; e. sök, sá á e-u, *to have a charge against*; þat er hann átti öngva sök á, saka-staði þá er hann þótti á eiga, 166; kalla Vermund eigi (*no*) selja sik, said V. had no right to sell them, Eb. 116; hence in usage, eiga denotes what is fit and right, þú átt ekki að góra þ, *ought not*; eg ætti ekki, *I ought not*: in old writers eiga is strictly used in this sense, but denotes the legal rather than the right.

β. eiga fé at e-m (mod. e. hjá e-m), *to be one's creditor*, 90, 405, Band. 1 C: metaph. *to deserve from one*, ok áttu annar Nj. 113; e. gjafir at e-m, 213; in a bad sense, kváðusk mik þráni, *they bad much against Thrain*, 138. γ. the law phrase, e. í fært, *to have the right to return*, of a temporary exile, Nj. 251; þ. skyli eigi e. fært út hingat, Grág. i. 119; ok á eigi þingreitis allowed to go to the parliament, ii. 17; e. vigt, Grág., etc.

II. denoting dealings or transactions between men (in a meeting, fight, the like), *to keep, bold*; þætti mér ráðliga at vér ættim einn fir Nj. 150; e. orrustu við e-n, *to fight a battle*, Fms. i. 5, Eg. 7; h við e-n, *to exchange blows*, 297; e. vápná-víðskipti, id., Fms. ii. 1 handsöl at e-u, *to shake bands, make a bargain*, x. 248; e. ráð á to consult, bold a conference with, Nj. 127; e. tal við e-n, *to converse with one*, 129; e. mál við e-n, id., Grág. i. 10; e. fund, i meeting, Nj. 158; e. þing, samkvámu, stefnu, *to bold a meeting*, 27 þetta haust áttu menn rétt (a kind of meeting) fjölmenna, Eb. 6 kaupstefnu, *to bold a market, exchange*, 56; e. ferasáðm, Grág. i. e. gott saman, *to live well together, in peace and goodwill*, Ld. 8; illt við e-n, *to deal ill with, quarrel with*, Nj. 98; e. búisfjar intercourse with neighbours, Njarð. 366; e. drykkju við e-n, A. 'cup-mate', Eg. 253; e. við e-n, *to deal with one*; ekki á ek ta þik, *this is no business between thee and me*, Nj. 93; gott vilde alla menn e., *I would live in goodwill with all*, 47; e. við e-n þ one; eignum ver ekki við þá elligar (in a hostile sense), else I us provoke them, 42; eðr hvárt vili til Helgi e. við Lýting einn a hans báða, 154; brátt fundu þeir, at þeir áttu þar eigi við sinu Ld. 64; Glúmr kváð hann ekki þurfa at e. við sik, G. said had need to meddle with him, Glúm. 338; e. um að vera, *to be concerned* ekki er við menn um at e., Nj. 97; þar sem við vini mína um e., *where my friends are concerned*, 52; við færi er þá um at e. þ einn, *there are fewer to deal with, to fight, if K. be alone*, 4; brúðgötta áttu nú um, Fms. v. 263; ætla ek at oss mun létta um e. um við Svein einn, iv. 80; Sveinn svarar, at þeir áttu við ofru e., *that they bad to deal with odds*, 165.

β. almost as an intransitive verb; e. skilt (skiltit), *to have stipulated*; hafa gripina svá sem skilt, Fms. vi. 160; þat áttu ek skiltit við þik, ii. 93; sem þú skiltit, iv. 31; e. mælt, of oral agreement; sem vit áttum mælt n. xi. 40; þá vil ek þat mælt e., 124: in mod. usage e. skiltit *to deserve*, egi á ekki þetta skiltit af hér, etc. γ. sometimes used intransitively; við því átti Búi eigi gert, B. could not guard against the 117, cp. xi. 109—also, e. bág, *to be in a strait, poor, sickly*; e. to have at one's disposal, Eb. 254.

IV. *to have to do*; þ. leifir eigi (not) e. at því at spotta, Eb. 224; e. hendr sínar at d. have to defend one's own hands, to act in self-defence, Nj. 47; varlaunað, *to stand in debt to one*, 181; e. um vandraði at h. in a strait, Eb. 108; e. erindi, *to have an errand to run*, 250; e. þ



um þetta á tala, *when they had to talk, were talking, of this*, Stj. 17; e. ríkis at gæta, *to have the care of the kingdom*, Nj. 126; en þó á hverki at telja við þik mægðir né frændsemi, i. e. *I am no relation to thee*, 213; ok ætti þeir við annan at deila fyrst, 111; e. mikið at vinna, *to be much engaged, hard at work*, 97; e. e. t. eptir, *to have left a thing undone*, 56; e. for, ferð, *to have a journey to take*, 11, 12; hann átti þá at heima, 261; e. eptir mikil at mæla, 88.

2. metaph. in the phrases, e. mikil (litl) 'at' sér, or 'undir' sér, *to have much (or little) in one's power*; margir menn, þeir er mikil þóttusk at sér e., Sturl. i. 64; en þú við marga menn, svá at þú eigir allt undir þér, *go with many men, that thou hast the whole matter in thy hands*, Ld. 250; en ávalt áttu nokkuð undir mér, Vigl. 33; kann vera at hann eigi mikil undir sér, 13; e. e. e. eptir heldr undir oss (*better keep it in our own hands*), en inga í greipar þeim mæðginum, Fs. 37; sem þeir, er ekki eigi undir þeim, *who are helpless and weak*, Þorst. St. 55; e. þykisk hann nokkut undir sér, i. e. *he bears himself very proudly*, Grett. 122; þetta ráð vil ek undir sonum mínum e., *I will leave the matter in my sons' hands*, Valla L. 102; e. lif sitt undir e-m, *to have one's life in another's hands*, Grett. 154; en ek nít senda eptir mönnum, ok e. eigi undir ójófnaði hans, and mist him not, 110; hence in mod. usage, e. undir e-u, *to risk*; eg þori ekki að e. undir því, *I dare not risk it*; e. saman, *to have or own in common*; the saying, það á ekki saman nema nafnið, *it has nothing but the name in common*; rautt gull ok bleikt gull á ekki saman nema nafni eitt, Fms. v. 346; the proverb, þeygi á saman gamalt og ungt, 11. 3. 44; e. skap saman, *to agree well*; kemr þú þér því vel við allgerði, at it eigir meir skap saman, *you are quite of one mind*, Nj. 66; egi veit ek hvárt við eigum heill saman, *I know not whether we shall have luck, i. e. whether we shall live happy, together*, 3.

β. *to deal with one another* (sám-eign); er vér skulum svá miklu úgefú saman e., *that we are to have so much mischief between us*, Nj. 201; e. e. t. yfir höfði, *to have a thing hanging over one's head*, Sks. 742.

V. *to agree with, to fit, to suit one*: 1. with acc., það á ekki við mig, *it suits me not, it agrees not with me*. 2. with dat., medic. *to agree, heal*, the sickness in dat., thus the proverb, margt á við mörgu, cp. 'similia similibus curantur', Vidal. ii. 109. 3. absol. *to apply to*, at hann ríði eigi trúa lágum manni rauðskeggjuðum, því at meistarrinn átti eina, *the description suited to the master*, Fms. xi. 433; þat muntu ætla, ek munu e. hinn bleika uxann, *that the dun ox means me*, Vápn. 21.

B. REFLEX., in a reciprocal sense, in the phrase, eigask við, *to deal with one another, chiefly to fight*; en er þeir höfðu langa hríð við áttk, *when they had fought a long time*, Eb. 238, 74; eigask við deildir, *to be gaged in strife*, 246; áttusk þeir höggva-víðskipti við, *they came to a fight*, Fms. i. 38; áttusk þeir fá högg við, áðr ..., *they had a short fight before ...*, Eg. 297; fátt áttusk þeir við þjóðstólfir ok þorvaldr, *both of them had little to do with one another, kept aloof from each other*, Nj. 18; var nú kyrt þann dag, svá at þeir áttusk ekki við, *at day passed quietly, so that they came not to a quarrel*, 222.

β. *to marry, vide above* (A. I. 2).

EIGA, u, f. *ownership, property*; þá er af hans e., Grág. ii. 304, Gpl. 12; alla eigu sína (al-eiga), Nj. 11; eiga í eignum (mod. eigu sinni), *own, possess*, Fms. vii. 156, 280; kasta eigu sinni á, *to take in possession*, E. 335.

COMP. *eigu-ligr*, adj. *worth having, precious*, Fms. 294, v. 260, Sks. 606, Sturl. i. 2.

EIGANDI, pl. *eigendr*, part. *possessor, owner*, Grág. i. 419, 420, 623, 21. EIGI, sometimes (though rarely) *egi*, or even contracted *ei*, adv. (*vide* A. 2, p. 117); [the negative *eigi* is particular to the Scandin., mod. Dan., Swed. *ej*]:—*not*. Old Icel. writers usually make a distinction between *ekki*, neut. adj. = *nullum, nibil*, and *eigi*, *non*; but in mod. usage *ekki* is, as adv., taken the place of *eigi* (whilst *ekkert* is used as the neut. adj.), e. ekki góðr, *ekki vel*, where the oldest writers use *eigi góðr*, *eigi vel*; the use of *ekki* is, however, very old and freq. used, e. g. in the Njála, and even in as old a vellum MS. as the Miracle-book (Bs. i); in most cases *ekki* and *eigi* are difficult to distinguish, because of the contraction MSS. (*vide ei*); editors commonly print *eigi*:—that old poets used *ei*, not *ekki*, may be seen from rhymes such as *eigi varð ens fjga*, Fms. i. 420; *vide the negative -gi*.

EIGIN, n. [Ulf. *aginn* = *obscita*], *one's own, of property*; sitt eigin, *his own*, 1. 448; gimask annars eigin, Hom. 54, Fms. ix. 453, v. l., Grág. ii. 11 (rare), *vide eign*.

II. *a seed*, Edda (Gl.); cp. the Norse *iendi* = *the first sprouts of corn*, Ivar Aasen.

EIGIN-BÓNDI, m. *one's own husband*, K. Á. 122, 655 xxxi. 3.

EIGIN-BRÓÐR, f. *one's own bride*, Lex. Poët.

EIGIN-BYGD, f. *one's own county*, Fms. ii. 185.

EIGIN-DÓTTIR, f. *one's own daughter*, Stj. 516.

EIGIN-GIPT, f. part. *one's own wife*, H. E. ii. 111.

EIGIN-GIPTASK, dep. *to marry*, Bs. ii. 167.

EIGIN-GIRND and *eigin-girni*, f. *selfishness*, Stj. 134, Fas. i. 396.

EIGIN-GJARNLIGR and *eigin-gjarn*, adj. *selfish*, Sks. 528.

EIGIN-HÚSTRÚ, f. *one's own housewife*, Stj. 251.

EIGIN-KONA, u, f. *one's own wife*, Eg. 342, Grág. i. 376, K. Á. 122, 125, vii. 306, x. 265, Sturl. ii. 197.

eigin-kvægaðr and *eigin-kvænt*, part. *lawfully married*, 671 B. 17, Sturl. i. 226.

EIGIN-KYN, n. 'own-kind,' *peculiarity*, Stj. 22.

EIGIN-LEIKR (-leiki), m. *peculiarity, quality*, Skálda 174.

EIGIN-LIGR, adj. (-liga, adv. *properly*), *one's own*, Fms. v. 232, x. 230, Magn. 496, K. Á. 432; gramm., e. nafn, *a proper name*, Skálda 185.

EIGIN-MAÐR, m. *one's own wedded husband*, K. Á. 136, Titus i. 6.

EIGINN, adj. [A. S. *ægen*; Engl. *own*; North. E. *ain*; Germ. *eigen*; Swed.-Dan. *egen*]:—*own, one's own*; this word is in mod. usage indecl. in case and number, only marking the gender, e. g. mín, minnar, mínum *eigin* ..., but mitt *eigið*, etc.; old writers use a full declension, til *eigninn* konu, K. Á. 110; *eigna* konu, Str. 20; sínum *eignum* bróður, Hom. 158; spýju sína *eigna*, 159; í sínu *eignu* fóstrlandi, Stj. 103; fyrir sínum *eignum* sonum, 240; hafa at *eignum* manni, *one's own husband*, Fagrsk. 10; *eigninn* konu barn, 13.

EIGIN-ORÐ, n. as a law term, *ownership, possession*, Grág. i. 417, ii. 259, Ó. H. 98; fá at *eignorði*, *to get into possession*, Eg. 511.

2. metaph. *a wedding, betrothal*, Korm. 74, Grág. i. 162, 174, 310, Vigl. 20.

EIGIN-SPÚSA, f. = *eiginkona*, Str., (for. word.)

EIGIN-TUNGA, u, f. *one's own native tongue*, Edda 153 (pref.)

EIGN, f. *property, possession, patrimony*; ríki þessu er ek kalla mína *eign*, Fms. i. 201; fá til *eignar*, *to get*, Stj. 484; kasta sinni *eign* á e-t, *to take into possession*, Fms. iv. 238, Eg. 466.

β. chiefly in pl. *estates, landed property*, opp. to *lausafé* or *movable*; hann átti *eignir* í Vlk austr, Eg. 466, K. Á. 84; sing., en ef *eign* (a *landed estate*) er í þegnildi, Gpl. 131; *eignir* eða *lausafé*, N. G. L. i. 121; *eignir* er hann tekr, 122. COMPS: *eigna-lauss*, adj. *without estates*, Fagrsk. 33.

EIGNAR-BÚR, n. *one's own barn*, N. G. L. i. 383.

EIGNAR-HLUTI, m. *private share, property*, Dipl. ii. 6; *part of an estate*, Bs. i. 762.

EIGNAR-JÖRD, f. *a patrimony, landed inheritance*, Bs. ii. 11.

EIGNAR-KONA, f. = *eiginkona*, Fms. x. 152, K. Á. 136.

EIGNAR-LÝÐR, m. *one's own people*, Stj.

kona, Fms. x. 152, K. Á. 136. EIGNAR-LÝRITTR, m., *vide lýrittr*, Grág. ii. 204.

EIGNAR-MAÐR, m. *an owner, possessor*, Jb. 371, Dipl. v. 9.

EIGNAR-MARK, n. *a mark of ownership* (on cattle), Jb. 121.

EIGNAR-NAFN, n. *a proper name*, Stj. 258, Fms. xi. 444.

EIGNAR-SKIPTI, n. (mod. Dan. *mageskifte*), *exchange of land*, Jb. 192, D. N.

EIGNAR-VITNI (-vætti), n. *a witness of ownership*, Jb. 191.

EIGNA, að; e. e-m e-t, *to attribute to one*, Stj. 25, Grett. 147 A, Fms. v. 277; *to dedicate, name after one*, mikil hof ok *eignat* þór, i. 294; kirkju ok e. hinum helga Kolumba, Landn. 43; *eigna* daga vitrum mönnum heiðnum, Bs. i. 237; *eigna* sér, *to declare a thing to be one's own property*; fé minn ok *eignir* ykkir Helgu, *say that you and Helga are the owners*, Nj. 257; e. sér land, *to take land into one's own hands*, Fms. v. 168; the proverb, sér *eignar* smalamadr fé, þó enga *eigi* hann kindina, *the shepherd calls the flock his own, though he owns not a sheep*.

2. reflex. *to get, become the owner of*, Grág. i. 4, Nj. 94, Fms. i. 28, iv. 79, Edda 145 (pref.).

part. *eignaðr*, *having possession*, Fms. iv. 23, v. l.

EI-GÓÐR, adj. 'ever-good,' *dear, beloved, a nickname*, Fms.

EIGRA, að, *to walk heavily, denoting pain from age or debility*, Fas. ii.

130 (in a verse), now freq.

EIGU-LIGR (*eigur-ligr*, Barl. 205), *vide eiga*.

EIK, gen. *eikar*, pl. *eikr*, [O. H. G. *eik*; Germ. *eiche*; A. S. *ác*; Engl.

*oak*; North. E. *aik*; Swed. *ek*; Dan. *eg*]:—*an oak*, Skálda 151.

2. used in Icel. (where are no trees) in the general sense of *tree*, Lat. *arbor*; and wherever found it is a sure test of Icel. authorship; brotna *eiknar* fyrir því, Fb. i. 133; í skóg við *eik* eina, Fs. 69; hann reist á honum kvíðinn ok leiddi hann um *eik*, Nj. 275, Fms. xi. 9, 12 (Jómsv. S.). (an 'oak' with apples); átu hverjar aðrar því *eiknar* með skyndi, Nám. 2. 98; 'saepius ventis agitatur ingens pinus' (of Horace) is by Stefan *mageskifte* rendered, opt vindar 'eik' þjá ef að hún er mjög há, Snót 87; but in the oldest proverbs the sense is probably that of *oak*, e. g. þat hefir *eik* er af annari skefr, cp. *one man's meat, another man's poison*, Hbl. 22, Grett. 53 new Ed.; or, þá verðr *eik* at faga sem undir skal búa, Eg. 520;—this last proverb seems to refer to an old custom of building houses under an old oak as a holy tree.

*eiki*, n. *oak timber*, Lex. Poët.

*eiki-áss*, m. *an oaken beam*, El. 12.

*eiki-kylla*, f. *an oaken club*, Lex. Poët.

*eiki-köstr*, m. *a pile of oak-wood*, Gh. 20.

*eikinn*, adj. *savage* (of a bull), freq. in mod. use; in Skm. 17, 18 it is used of wild-fire.

II. *oaken*, Edda i. 430 (in a verse).

*eiki-skógr*, m. *an oak-shaw, oak-wood*, Fms. vi. 426, xi. 224.

*eiki-stobbi*, a, m. *the stump of an oak*, Flöv.

*eiki-stokkr*, m. *an oak-stock*, Fms. vii. 37.

*eiki-súla*, u, f. *an oaken column*, Róm. 148.

*eiki-tindaðr*, part. *with oaken pegs*, Sks. 418.

*eiki-víðr*, m. *an oak-wood*, Sks. 415.

*eiki-vöndr*, m. *a twig of an oak-tree*, Sks. 416.

EIKJA, u, f. [*eikja*, Ivar Aasen], *a small ferry-boat*, Hbl. 7, Fms. iv.

185, viii. 37, N. G. L. i. 239, 243; for Bs. i. 674 *vide eykr*.

EI-LIGR, adj. *eternal*, 677. 2, 3, (rare.)



**ei-lifð**, *f. everlasting life, eternity*, Mar., (freq. in mod. use.)  
**ei-lífi**, *n.* = eilífð, Barl. 76, 93.  
**ei-lífleikr**, *m.* *eternity*, Stj. 8.  
**ei-lífiga**, *adv.* *to eternity*, Fms. i. 202, Fb. i. 322, Eluc. 3, Fær. 137, 655 xxxii. 10, N. T.  
**ei-lífigr**, *adj.* *everlasting, eternal*, N. T.  
**ei-lífr**, *adj.* *everlasting, eternal*, 625, 188, Fms. i. 75, K. Á. 228, N. T.; at eilífu, *for ever and ever*, Niðrst. 8, Hkr. i. 19.  
**ei-lítill**, *adj.* *'ever-little,' very little*.  
**EIMR**, *m.* and **eimi**, *a. m.* [this word may be akin to O. H. G. *âtem*; Germ. *atbem*; Fris. *etbma*, *adema*, *omma*; A. S. *âdm*,—a Scand. contracted form would be sounded *eim*; Dan. *em*; Norse *æm*, Ivar Aasen]:—*reek*, *vapour*, from fire or embers, different to *gufa*, *steam* from boiling; *eimr ok reykr*, Stj. 58; *e. ok aldrnari*, *vapour and fire*, Vsp. 57; *eim hratt*, *vapour gushed out*, Orkn. (in a verse); *eimr skaut hrími*, *the vapour sent forth soot*, Lex. Poët.: when the poets (Edda Gl.) call fire *eimr*, this can only be in a metaphorical sense; the sword is poët. called *eimnir*, *m.* *reeking* (with blood). **β**. in mod. usage *eimr* is also used of sound, *a faint sound, tune*; fyrir sönglistar sætan *eim*, Bb. I. 4.  
**ei-muni** (and **ey-muni**), *a. m.* *an ever-memorable thing*; þat er þeim eimuni, *they will never forget*, Fms. iv. 249; þat man þér eymuni, *thou wilt never forget it*, Bjarn. 25 (in a verse); eymuni hinn mikli (name of a very severe winter), Ann. 1291. **β**. nickname of a Dan. king, *the ever-beloved*, Fms. xi; vide *ein-muni*.  
**eim-yrja**, *u. f.* [Dan. *æmmer*; Ivar Aasen *eimor*], *embers*; in allit. phrases, *eldr ok e.*, Fms. iii. 180, Fas. ii. 75 (in a verse), or *eisa ok e.*; hann var borinn í eimyrju, Greg. 57; akin to *eimr*, *qs.* *eim-myrja*, *a quantity of eimr*, q. v.  
**EIN-** in compds denoting *only*, or *only one* in an intensive sense, vide the following words.  
**ein-angr**, *m.*, Lat. *angustiae*, *a narrow passage*: metaph. *a great strait*; the proverb, *margr verðr vaskr í einangrinum*, þótt lítt sé vaskir þess á milli, *many a man is bold in perils, though . . .*, Eb. 60; útilleittinn (unprovoking) en öruggir í einangri, *but bold if put in a strait*, Grett. 120.  
**ein-angra**, *ad.* *to put one in a strait, drive into a corner*, Stj. 71.  
**einardr-liga**, *adv.* *firmly*, Fms. ix. 509, v. l.: *beartily*, 625, 195; vel ok e., *well and beartily*, Fms. x. 35; eigi mjök e., *not very beartily*, 99.  
**einardr-ligr**, *adj.* *firm, trusty looking*, Fms. ii. 39.  
**ein-arðr** (*qs.* *ein-harðr*), *adj.* *firm*, and metaph. *honest, sincere*; *einörð trú*, *firm belief*, Hom. 38, 159; *röskr maðr ok e.*, *a bold and trusty man*, Nj. 223; *e. ok skelegr, firm and undaunted*, Sturl. iii. 217; *djarfr ok e.*, *daring and bold*, Fms. iv. 204; *faithful, trusty*, ix. 256, opposed to *tvi-drægr*.  
**II.** *single*; *einörð sæng*, *a single bed*, D. N. ii. 94 (Fr.); *bæta einörðum rétti*, *to pay a single fine*, N. G. L. i. 69, 71,—this sense is Norse and obsolete and rarely occurs in Icel. writers; *einart þak*, *a single thatch*, Ld. 280; en hann slitr af sér böndin eigi seinna en einarðan vef, Stj. 416. Judges xiv. 12 ('like a thread', A. V.)  
**einart**, mod. **einatt**, or even **einlagt**, *adv.* *incessantly*; *gékak annarr maðr út en annarr inn einart*, *one went out and another in incessantly*, Fms. iv. 261; *sitja einart við drykk*, xl. 366; *mærin grét einart*, *the girl 'grat sore,' kept on weeping*, Eg. 481; *fylgja e.*, *to follow on one's heels*, 371; *Ögmundur var e. (always) með Karli*, Sd. 171; *sóttusk e. í ákafa*, Ísl. ii. 268; hann fætt einart (*straight, directly*) til himna-ríkis, Hom. 159; *boeginn má eigi e. uppi verja*, *a bow must not be ever bent*, 623, 19; lá þó allr herrinn Dana ok Svía einart í skotmáli, Fms. ii. 313.  
**ein-asta**, *adv.* *only, solely*, Sks. 439: in mod. usage also *adj.* *indeed*.  
**ein-bakaðr**, *part.* *once-baked*, Stj. 279.  
**ein-bani**, *a. m.*, poët. *the only*, i. e. *the great, slayer*, Hým. 22, Hkm. 3.  
**ein-baugr**, *m.* *a single ring*, opp. to *tvi-baugr*, *a double ring*.  
**ein-beittr**, *adj.* *resolute*.  
**ein-berni**, mod. **ein-birni**, *n.* [barn], *the only bairn, only heir*, Grág. ii. 183, Eg. 25, 83.  
**ein-berr**, *adj.* *sheer, pure*.  
**ein-beygðr**, *part.* (cp. *baugr* II. 4), in the phrase, *e. kostr*, *dire necessity, only chance*, Hkr. ii. 172, Orkn. 58.  
**ein-bjargi** (*ein-bjarga*), *adj.* *able to help oneself*, Bs. i. 328.  
**ein-bregða**, *brá*, *to braid a single knot*.  
**ein-breidr**, *adj.* *of a single breadth, half a yard broad*, of stuff, opp. to *tvi-breidr*, N. G. L. iii. 114.  
**ein-búi**, *a. m.* *a single dweller*, Eg. 109.  
**ein-bæli** (*ein-býli*), *n.* [ból], *a single household*, opp. to *tvi-býli*, Fms. iv. 93, Fagrsk. 57.  
**ein-daga**, *ad.* *to fix a day for pay or the like*, with acc.; *e. fé*, *ping*, *brullaup*, etc., Grág. i. 102, 266, 391, Gpl. 112.  
**ein-dagi**, *a. m.* *a term for pay or any other duty to be done*, Grág. i. 3, 383, Fms. v. 278, N. G. L. i. 7, 27, 83.  
**ein-dreginn**, *part.* *e. vili*, *decided, firm will*.  
**ein-drægni**, *f.* (*ein-drægr*, *adj.*), *unanimity, harmony*, Ephes. iv. 3.  
**ein-dæll**, mod. and more freq. **inn-dæll**, *adj.*, prop. *very easy*: metaph. *agreeable*, Fas. ii. 492; vide *inn-dæll*.  
**ein-dæmi**, *n.* *a law term, the right to be an absolute, sole umpire or*

*judge in a case*, Sturl. ii. 2, Fms. ii. 11, O. H. L. 36; cp. *sjálf-dæmi*, *a single example*, Sks. 649: *an unexampled thing*, cp. the proverb, *dæmin eru verst*, Grett. 93 A, vide *dæmi*; cp. also *endemi*.  
**ein-eggjaðr**, *part.* *one-edged*, Stj. 383.  
**ein-eiði**, *n.* (*eins-eiðr*, *m.*, K. Á. 150, Gpl. 25), *a single oat*, *eiðr*, Gpl. 196, 361, K. p. K. 42, Jb. 119, 120, 123, 126, 443, pamm.  
**ein-eigis**, *adv.* *with sole ownership*, D. N.  
**ein-eign**, *f.* *sole ownership*, D. N.  
**ein-elti**, *n.* *the singling one out*.  
**ein-eygðr** (*ein-eygr*), *adj.* *one-eyed*, Bárð. 178, Fas. i. 379.  
**ein-falda**, *ad.* *to 'single,' address with 'thou,'* Sks. 303.  
**ein-faldleikr** (*ein-faldleiki*), *m.* *simplicity*, Stj. 34, 44, Hom. 17.  
**ein-faldliga**, *adv.* *simply*, Stj. 60, K. Á. 224: *specialty*, singlari Skálda 190, Alg. 354.  
**ein-faldligr**, *adj.* *simple, singular*, Skálda 190.  
**ein-faldr**, *adj.*, prop. *having 'one fold,'* Lat. *simplex*, *simple*, Vm. 135: metaph. *simple, plain*, of men or things, Bs. ii. 39, 147, 49, Hkr. iii. 97, Fas. i. 76: *simple, silly*, (mod.)  
**ein-farir**, *f. pl.* *walking alone*, Hkr. ii. 106;  *fara einförum*, *w* notion of melancholy, (freq.)  
**ein-feldr**, *part.* [fella], *resolute, bent on one thing*, Ísl. ii. 36.  
**ein-fyndr**, *adj.* *as finder entitled to the whole*, N. G. L. ii. 146, 1 or *belonging only to the finder*, id. i. 13, 14.  
**ein-færr**, *adj.* *able to do for oneself*, Fas. ii. 113, Glúm. 344.  
**ein-fætingr**, *m.* *a one-legged man*, Rb. 344, cp. þorfr. Karl. 43.  
**ein-fættir**, *adj.* *one-legged*, Grett. 87.  
**EINGA**—[from *einigr*; Ulf. *ainaba*; A. S. *ānga*; Germ. *einig* single; only used in compds: *einga-barn*, *n.* *an only bairn*, Ba þiðr. 130, Sturl. ii. 197, Bar. 14. *einga-brúðr*, *f.* *the only bride*, Lex. Poët. (the Church, the bride of Christ). *einga-dóttir*, *f.* *an only daughter*, Fas. i. (in a verse), Stj. 407. Judges xi. 34, þiðr Fas. i. 76. *einga-dróttinn*, *m.* *the only Lord*, Hom. 74. *einga-sauðr*, *m.* *an only sheep*, Stj. 516. 2 Sam. xii. 4. *einga-sonr* only son, Mar. 43, Gg. 2, Karl. 209. *einga-vinr*, *m.* *an only bosom friend*, Nj. 77. In mod. usage *einka-* (q. v.) is used instead of *einga-*, which is an obsolete form; and even in old MSS. both occur, e. g. Stj. (l. c.), v. l.; þiðr. 130 spells 'einka-', and it even occurs in old vellums as 623, p. 41; *einka-sonr*, Luke vii. 12.  
**ein-ganga**, *u. f.* = *einfarar*, N. G. L. iii. 36: *eingöngu*, as *adv.*  
**ein-getinn**, *part.*, eccl. *only begotten*, Clem. 40, Sks. 604 (of Christ).  
**EINGI**, *einginn*, in old writers more freq. spelt 'eng' (which with the mod. pronunciation, *engi*, *enginn*, *qs.* *einn-gi* from *ein* and the negative suffix *-gi*:—*none*.  
**A.** THE FORMS vary greatly: 1. the adjective is declined as the suffix left indeclinable; obsolete forms are *dat. eino-gi* or (*nulli*), *æghishálmr bergr einugi*, Fm. 17; *eingufi feti framar, no further*, Ls. 1; *svá illr at einugi dugi*, Hm. 134; in old laws, *einkasvarir einugi*, Grág. (þ. þ.) i. 22; acc. sing. *engi*, *engi mann*, l. v. 37; *engi frið*, Hm. 15; *engi jötun* (acc.), Vþm. 2; *engi eyjars*, Fas. i. 433 (in a verse); also in prose, *engi mann*, O. H. 68; *engi þing*, 33, 34; *engi liðsannað*, 36, Mork. passim; *engi knútt fékk hann*, *eng* *engi álandendann hreift*, Edda 29. 2. the *-gi* changes to *-g* as adjective termination *-igr*; gen. sing. fem. *eingígrar*, Hom. 22, Þo 64, 73; *dat. sing. fem. eingigr*, Hom. 17; acc. sing. fem. *eingiga*, Fas. 28 (in a verse); nom. pl. *eingigr*, Jd. i. 17; fem. *eingígrar*, Grág. i. 354; *eingígrar*, Post. 73; *dat. eingum*: this obsolete declension is chiefly used in the sense of any, vide below. 3. declined as the pronom. *ad.* *ad.* or *nekvrr* (= *nokkur*); *dat. sing. fem. engarri*; gen. pl. *aungvarr*, ix. 46, Stj. 70; *dat. sing. fem. aungvarri*, Mork. 187; hereto below as the mod. neut. sing. *ekkert*. 4. the word is declined as the *adj.* *ing* with a final *v*; nom. fem. sing. *öng sorg* (*no sorrow*), Hm. 94; nom. *öngtr* or *aungtr*, Skv. 2, 26, Nj. 117 (in a verse), Fms. vi. 42 (Sigvatr (Vellekla), etc. 5. adding *-nn*, *-n* to the negative suffix, thus *einginn* fem. *eingin*, neut. pl. *eingin* (or *enginn*, *engin*); in the other cases *einginn* disappears. Out of these various and fragmentary forms sprang the normal form in old and modern writings, which is chiefly made up of 4, and 5: old writers prefer nom. *engi* or *eingi*, but modern only *einginn* or *enginn*; gen. sing. masc. neut. *eingis*, *einkis* or *einkis* (cp. Grág. i. 163; *einkis*, 25 C); *engis* or *eingis*, Eg. 74, 714, 655 xx. 1, *einkis*, Fms. x. 409: in mod. usage *einkis* and *einkis* are both used but *eingis* obsolete: neut. sing. *ekk* assimilated = *eit-ki* or *eit-ki*, mod. usage *ekkert*, a form clearly originating from 3 above, but which however, never occurs in old MSS.,—Fms. iii. 75, Landn. (Mant. 32 Gpl. 343 (cp. N. G. L. ii. 110), are all paper MSS.,—and only *n* then in those from the end of the 15th century, but is common even at that time; the N. T. in the Ed. of 1540 spelt *ekkirt*: in the normal old writers mostly use *eingi* or *engi* alike for masc. and fem. (*eingi* *eingi kona*), whereas modern writers only use *einginn*, *enginn* (*einginn* *einginn kona*); this form also occurs in old MSS., though not e. g. *engin hafði þess gáð*, Stj. 6; *einginn karlmaðr*, 206; *eingin a*, Fas. v. 318; *eingin hey*, Ísl. ii. 138; chiefly in MSS. of the 14th



centuries: acc. sing. masc. engan or ungan is in MSS. much commoner than eingi (engi), see above, e. g. engan háska, Fms. ii. 322; fyrir engan mun, Gpl. 532, etc.: in the other cases the spelling and pronunciation are at variance. Editions and mod. writers usually spell engra, engar, engri, engum, engu, engan, enga, engir, engar, but these forms are pronounced throughout with *ö* or *au*, öngra, öngtar, öngri, öngum or öngvum, öngu or öngvu, öngan or öngvan, önga or öngva, öngir or öngvir, öngar or öngvar; that this is no mod. innovation is amply borne out by some of the best vellum MSS., e. g. Ama-Magn. 468, O. H., Fb., Mork.; öngum manni, Nj. 82; öngri munuð, 10; öngvar sakir, 94; önga farskapi, 52; aungu vætta, Stj. 208; öngvan þef, 7; öngu nýtr, Fb. i. 284, 365; öngvan hlut, 166; öngum, 25; aungum várum bræðra, 63; avngir, O. H. 184; öngva, 146; öngu, 184 (freq.); avnga menn, Ísl. ii. 349 (Heið. S. MS. Holm.); öngvir diskar, 337; öngum, Grág. i. 27; avngver menn, Bs. i. 337 (Miracle-book); öngom, 346, 347; önga björg, 349; en sér öngu at una, Hm. 95, Mork. passim, etc.: these forms are clearly derived from 4 above. [The word is exclusively Scand. in Dan. *ingen*, neut. *intet*; Swed. *ingen*, *inga*, *intet*; Ivar Aasen *ingjen*, neut. *inkje*.]

**B. THE SENSE:** I. 'not one': used as adj. with a subst. none, no, not any; þeir vissu sér eingis ötta ván, Eng. 74; man hann einigar (=ongrar) ömbunar vætta af Guði, Post. 73, and in numberless cases.

2. used absol. (Lat. *nemo*) as subst. none, naugbt; ekki er mér at eigna af þessu verki, Fms. ii. 101; enda vírðask einkis vætvi þau er þeir bera, Grág. i. 25; enginn konungs manna, Fms. i. 104; ok lét þá ekki (naugbt) hafa af föðurarfi sínum, Eng. 25; eingi þeirra, Skálda 165; fur hann var enskis örvænt, Ísl. ii. 326; en svarar engu, Ld. 202; at öngu, for naugbt, Fms. iv. 317; öngum þeim er síðarr kemr, Grág. i. 27; þá skal engu veidda, none of them, ii. 338; Engi einn, none, Fms. i. 139; sem engin veit fyrri gert hafa verit, K. Á. 28; ekki skorti þá (ekkert, Ed. from paper MS.), Fms. iii. 75.

β. neut. ekki with gen. pl. in a personal sense, ekki manna, 'nought of men'; =engir menn or enginn maðr, no man, not a single man, O. H.; ekki vætta, nought, Fms. viii. 18; öngu vætta, nought (dat.), xi. 90; ekki skipa, not a single ship, etc. (freq. in old writers): einskis-konar, adv. in *nouise*, Sks. 713; engan-vegin, adv. *noways*.

3. neut. ekki is freq. used as adv. =eigi, q. v., Edda 20, Fms. ii. 81, vii. 120, xi. 22, Grág. i. 206, Eng. 23.

II. any; this sense is rare and obsolete, and probably also etymologically different from the preceding (cp. A. S. *ánig*): a. after negative; á hún eigi at selja fjárheimtingar sínar, né sakar einigar, Grág. i. 354; er eigi saugisk i einigri líkamss úhreinsun, Hom. 17; hvat em eigi segir, þiðr. 178; aldreigi skalt þú þat heyrna né engi annarra, 128; aldrí fyrir i engri herferð, 29; má eigi þar fyrir undir búa eingi sá er tempraðan bólstáð vill hafa, Sks. 45 new Ed.; né önnur eingi, Skálda (Thorodd) 165; því at hann má hvárki vaxa né þverra, né á engi veg kapask i sínu at kvæði, 166; eigi skal maðr gildra í mörku annars til minngra dyra, N. G. L. i. 242.

β. after a comparative; þrettísviri n ekki annat kvikendi, Mar.; þiðari ok fegri en engi maðr annarr, Stj. 124; sémilegri en engan tíma fyrir hafði hann verit, 196; um þat fram =framr en engi hans frænda hefir haft fyrir hánun, Fagrsk. 11.

ein-girni, n. [gam], single-threaded yarn.  
ein-hagi and ein-agi, a, m. a piece of ladies' dress, Edda (Gl.), Bjarn. 12 (in a verse).

ein-hama and ein-hamr, adj. 'one-shaped,' as equivalent in the phrase eigi e., 'not single-shaped,' a werewolf; it is also used with berserkr, q. v.; ein háttir er þeirra manna sem eigi eru einhamir... er af þeim gengr erseks-gangrinn, Edd. 136; þrándr var kallaðr eigi e. (*Þrándr was thought to be a werewolf*), meðan hann var heiðinn, en þá tók af flestum röðlaskap er skíróir vóru, 306; þykkir sem hann hafi eigi síðan dyggilega verit, Fb. i. 260; því at þú ert eigi e., Ísl. ii. 29; without a preceding eigi (less correctly), at hann hafi sterkastr maðr verit... sá er e. hefir erit, i. e. of those who were not berserkers, Fb. i. 524, Fas. ii. 261; cp. amr, hamramr, hamremi, hamask, etc.

ein-hendis, adv. straight, off-hand, Bs. i. 13 (in a verse).

ein-hendr, adj. single-banded, Edda 17, Landn. 186.

ein-herjar, m. pl. the 'only' or great champions, the dead warriors in Valhalla; about this mythological word vide Edda (Gg.) 23-25, Em. 1, 1km. 16, Gm. 23, Vfm. 40, 41: sing. voc. einheri, thou great champion! of Thor), Ls. 60: the name *Einarr* is properly = einheri; cp. einarrðr old, einorrðr valour, all kindred words.

ein-hjal, n. secret gossip, O. T. 2.

ein-hleppi, n., einhleypis-maðr, m. = einhleypingr, Gpl. 94.

ein-hleypingr, m. one who goes alone, hence a vagabond or person without hearth or home (cp. Scot. *landlouser*), Hrafn. 13; e. sélauris, fj. 398. Judges ix. 4 ('vain and light persons'; A. V.).

ein-hleypir, adj. a single man without fixed household, unmarried, K. Á. 26, N. G. L. i. 142; opp. to búandi, 26.

ein-hlitr, adj. [hlita], trusting to oneself alone, self-confident, not needing the help of another; vera sér e. i-eu, Eb. 90, Orkn. 283; láta sér e. einhlit, to think it enough, rest satisfied, Fms. iv. 78; þat var mælt í hún léti mik eigi einhlitan, it was said that she was untrue to me (a phemism), Sturl. i. 44; svá mundi þá, ef hún hefði bónda sinn einhlitan

gjört, Dropl. 9; vera e. um e-t, to have to decide a thing; eigi em ek e. um svör þessa máls, ok vil ek ráðask um við móður hennar, Ísl. ii. 159.

ein-hugsa, að, to make up one's mind, Fs. 18.

ein-hverfa, ð, to decide upon, determine, with acc., Fms. v. 39.

ein-hverfr, adj. determined, Sturl. i. 213.

ein-hverr, v. einn.

ein-hyrndr, adj. having one horn, Stj. 69.

ein-hyrningr, m. 'one-born,' a unicorn, Karl. 386.

ein-hæfr, adj. only fit for one thing.

einigr, v. eingi.

einig, f. unity, Hom. 55, Ver. 46, Fms. i. 281, Sks. 604.

EINIR, m. [Swed. *en*], juniper, Edda (Gl.), Stj. 396, Hjalt. einir-ber,

n. berries of the juniper, Hjalt. einir-lauf, n. leaves of the juniper, Björn.

ein-járnungr, m. all of one piece of iron, e. g. a knife, Krók. 40.

einka, að, to appoint for a peculiar use; hann einkaði til þess eitt hús, Sks. 622; hlutr einkaðr kirkjunnar, H. E. i. 258; ok var þar til einkaðr Guðmundr prestur, Bs. i. 452; to dedicate, Karl. 301.

EINKA- (rarely einkar-), in COMPOUNDS denoting, I. special,

personal, particular: einka-gjöf, f. a special gift, Lex. Poët. einka-

gríð, n. special truce, N. G. L. i. 417. einka-gripr, m. a special

family heirloom, Glúm. 339; bæði rúnar ok e. runes and tokens, Fms.

vi. 274. einka-hlutr, m. a special, particular, personal thing, 625.

195. einka-jartein, f. a special token, Skálda 167. einka-leyfi,

n. a law term, an especial leave, Grág. i. 364, ii. 491, 492: (mod.) a

privilege. einka-lof, n. id., Grág. i. 6. einka-lækning, f. an

especial remedy, Hom. einka-maðr, m. a person of special rank,

a dignitary, Sks. 271, N. G. L. i. 4. einka-mál, n. pl. a special,

personal agreement, treaty, Eg. 37, Fagrsk. 179, Fms. i. 23, ii. 290;

binda sætt eðum ok einka-málum, vii. 282: a privilege, e. ok réttar-

bætr, Bs. i. 699, Js. 47, Játv. 8. einkar-öðli (einka-öðli), n.

especial nature, Skálda 171, 677. 3. einkar-nafn, n. a special name,

proper name, Edda 108. einka-skriptargangr, m. a special con-

fession, Hom. 74. einka-sæla, u, f. happiness, beatitude, Greg. 18.

einka-vinr, m. a particular friend, Bárð. 173, Nj. 77, v. l., Orkn. 448,

(vide einga-vinr.) II. only: einka-dóttir, -barn, -sonr, etc.,

vide einga- above.

einkan-liga, adv. especially, particularly, Fms. i. 20, 191, K. Á. 216,

230, Bs. i. 771.

einkan-ligr, adj. especial, Stj. 6, H. E. i. 502, 655 xxxii. 8: extra-

ordinary, Bs. ii. 18, 159, 170.

ein-kanna, að, =einka, to attribute, N. G. L. ii.

ein-kanna- in einkanna-hlutr, m. an especial thing, Fms. vii. 120.

einkar- prefixed to adjectives or adverbs = Scot. *unco* = specially, greatly,

very; e. vel, very well, Fms. xi. 18; e. fagr, very fine, beautiful, ii. 300;

e. skjótt, with great speed, Eg. 354; e. traudr, very unwilling, Fms. xi.

98; e. mjök, very much, viii. 186; e. litill, very small, Fbr. 99 new Ed.:

cp. Lex. Poët., (very freq. in mod. use.)

ein-kenna, d, to mark, signalise, Stj. Josh. ii. 18, Hkr. iii. 264, v. l.

ein-kennilligr, adj. especial, particular, Str. 3, 39.

ein-kenning, f. distinction, Karl. 288.

ein-kili, m. [cp. Swed. *kela*; Dan. *kjæle* = to fondle], a fondling, Edda

(Gl.); hence einkilju-legr, adj. fondled, spoiled, Björn.

ein-kleyfr, adj. clear, unequivocal, Hkr. iii. 203, v. l.

einkum, dat. used as adv. 'unco,' chiefly, especially, Landn. 282, Fms.

xi. 25, viii. 102, Fs. 21, K. þ. K. 162. 2. =einkar, very; e. göð,

Hom. 111; e. vel, 655 xxx. 7; e. litíð, Sks. 188; e. bezt, Mork. 79. 3.

particularly, Fms. xi. 45, 127.

ein-kunn, f. a mark, sign, Grág. i. 414, 415, ii. 303, Hkr. iii. 364.

ein-kunna, að, =einkenna, Grág. ii. 345.

ein-kynna, t, =einkenna, esp. of marking sheep or cattle, to brand or

mark their ears, Grág. i. 414, 415, ii. 303, 348.

ein-lagi, adj., vera, gerask e. um e-t, to act alone in a thing, Ld. 266,

Fms. iv. 87.

ein-lát, n. pl. 'letting alone,' deserting one's wife, Grág. i. 178.

ein-leikit, part. neut., in the phrase, það er ekki e., of an uncanny

thing, not by fair means.

ein-leitr, adj. singular, odd, particular, Mar.

ein-litr, adj. of one colour, Stj. 45, H. E. i. 492, Rd. 251.

ein-lyndr, adj. odd, strange, stubborn, Nj. 184, Sks. 435.

ein-lægni, f. sincerity, earnestness.

ein-lægr and einlæg-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), sincere.

ein-læti, n. =eínlát, Hkr. i. 245.

ein-man, n. solitude, in the phrase, i einmani; nú ef maðr býr í ein-

mani öðrum mönnum fjarri, in solitude, far from other men, N. G. L. i.

340; nú er maðr staddr í einmani, 343.

ein-mani (ein-mana), adj. solitary, alone, lonely; e. svá langt frá

öðrum mönnum, Fas. i. 48, iii. 227: with the notion of a helpless, orphan

state, þóttisk hann nú mjök e., left alone, Nj. 260; þar þú ert kominn

hér e. (single-banded), Fbr. 154; ungr ok e., young and friendless, Fms.

viii. 3; hversu e. (how bereft) margir fara, Sl. 48.

ein-máll, adj. one-sided in speech, Skálda 164.



**ein-mánuðr**, m. the 'single month,' i.e. the last month of the winter, thirty days long, beginning on the Tuesday between the 9th and 15th of March (old style), Grág. i. 166, Edda 103, Rb. 516. **COMP.** **ein-mánaðar-samkváma**, u. f. a meeting held (in northern and eastern Iceland) at the beginning of the Einmanad, mentioned in Sturl. iii. 311, Lv. 65, Vápn. (Ný Fél. xxi. 124), Jb. 301, Fs. 67.

**ein-mennigr**, m., drekka e., to toss off a bumper at one draught, Eg. 551.

**ein-mitt**, n. adj. as adv. just, exactly.

**ein-muna**, adj. 'alone remembered,' memorable, always in a good sense; e. blíðr, exceedingly mild; e. veðr, fine weather, cp. eimuni.

**ein-munaligr**, qs. **ein-manaligr**, adj. lonely.

**ein-mæli**, n. private talk or conference, Eg. 54, 741, Nj. 10, Sks. 363, Fms. i. 204, iv. 123, 303; common talk, var þat allra manna e., Fagrsk. 179.

**ein-mæling**, f. = einmælt, Mar. 155.

**ein-mælis**, adv. once a day, N. G. L. ii. 359.

**ein-mælt**, n. adj. [mál = meal], one meal a day; eta, matask e., Fms. viii. 447; fasta e., K. þ. K. 102.

**ein-mæltr**, part. spoken by all, Fms. ix. 501, Eg. 514, Eb. 310.

**EINN**, adj. pl. einir, acc. sinq. einn, but also einan, esp. in the sense al-einan etc.; [Gr. *εἷς*, *ἓν*; Lat. *ūnus*, and early Lat. *oinos*; Ulf. *ains*; A.S. *ān*; Engl. one, in E. Engl. pronounced like stone, bone; Scot. *ane*; Swed. *en*; Dan. *een*]; —one.

**A.** Cardinal number, one; einn, tveir, þrír . . . opp. to báðir, fleiri, etc.; einum eðr fleirum, Grág. i. 108; eina sök eðr fleiri, 78; unnu báðir eins verk, Fas. i. 515; einum ok einum, one by one, ii. 252; tveir menn veðmæltu um einn grip, Grág. i. 412.

**2.** in old poems it is used as an ordinal number; Urð hétu eina, aðra Verðandi, Vsp. 20; segðu þat it eina . . . opp. to þat it annat, Vpm. 20; hjálpr heitir eitt, *help ranks first*, Hm. 147, Vkv. 2; but this use is quite obsolete.

**3.** with the notion of sameness, one and the same (*unus et idem*); í einu húsi, in the same house, Grág. ii. 42; ein ero lög um, hvárt sem ero naut eðr sauðir, i. 422; allt á eina leið, all one way, Fms. ii. 315; til einnar gistingar báðir, vii. 274; í einu brjósti, Alm. 36; allr einn, the very same, Nj. 213.

**II.** indefinite, a, an, a certain one; einn vetr, a winter, Fms. i. 57; einn dag, x. 11, Fas. i. 514; eitt kveld, Ld. 38; einn hinn versti maðr, Fær. 91; Breiðlingr einn, a man from Broaddale, Sturl. ii. 249; einn vinr Þóris, a certain friend of Thorir, Fms. vi. 277; einn as the indefinite article is hardly found in old writers; and though it is freq. in the Bible, sermons, hymns, etc., since the Reformation, it was no doubt borrowed from the German, and has never been naturalised.

**β.** about, before numbers; ein tvað hundruð vaðmála, about two hundred pieces, Sks. 30; einar fimn þúsúdr, about three thousand, Al. 111, —obsolete, in mod. usage hérum-bil or the like.

**III.** alone, Gr. *μόνος*, Lat. *solus*, used both in sing. and plur.; Guðrún skyldi ein ráða, Ld. 132; Hallr tók ein upp fang, 38; láta einan, to let alone; láttu mig Drottinn einan ekki, Pass. 34, 11; as a law term, to let one's wife alone, þá lét hann eina Guðrúnu, Fms. x. 324 (cp. einlát); Gunnarr mundi vera einn heima, Nj. 113; sjá einn hlutr, that one thing only, 112; þau ein tíðendi (plur.), only such news, 242.

**β.** if put after the noun, einn denotes, only, but, sheer, and is almost adverb.; segja þetta þetta einn, a mere trick, Sturl. ii. 249; raufar einar, all in holes, Nj. 176; urðu borðin í blóði einn, the tables were bedabbled with blood all over, 270, Ó. H. 116; öll orðin at hvöllum einum, all turned into wabes, Fas. i. 372; gabb eitt ok háð, sheer mockery, Sks. 247; orð ein, mere words, Nj. 123; ígangsklæði ein, Eg. 75; vín eitt, wine only, Gm. 19; heiptyrði ein, Fm. 9; hamingjur einar, Vpm. 49; ofsamenn einir, Ld. 158; þá nótt eina, for that one night, N. G. L. i. 240; also after an adj., lítid eina, only a little, Stj. 177; þat eina, er hann ætti sjálf, Eg. 47, Fms. v. 303; nema góðs eina, naught but good, Eg. 63; fátt eitt, few only, but few; vilt eitt, but what is agreeable, Hm. 125; mikitt eitt skala manni gefa, a proverb, 'small gifts shew great love,' 51; sá einn, er . . ., be only, who . . ., 17; satt eitt, sooth only, Fm. 9; the sense differs according as the adj. is placed before or after the noun, einn Guð, the One God; but, Guð einn, God only, none but God.

**IV.** plur. in a distributive sense, single; ein gjöld, a single weregild, opp. to tvenn, þrenn, fern, double, triple, quadruple, Grág. ii. 232; thus Icel. say, einir sokkar, skór, veltingar, a pair of socks, shoes, gloves; einar brækr, a pair of breeches; also with nouns which have only plur., e.g. ein, tvenn, þrenn Jól, one, two, three Christ-masses (Yules); einar (tvennar) dyrr, a single . . . door; eina Páska, one Easter.

**V.** gen. pl. einna is used in an intensive sense; einna manna bezt, best of all single men, Fms. ix. 258; í mesta lagi einna manna, foremost of all single men, Bjarn. 65; fátt er svá einna hluta, at örvert sá at hitti annat slíkt, Ó. H. 75.

**β.** ellipt., manna, hluta, or the like being omitted, einna becomes almost an adverbial phrase, by far, exceedingly; at engi viti einna mikligi görr (= einna manna), that no one (no single man) shall know it much better, Grág. i. 2; einna verst, by far the worst, Orkn. 162, Nj. 38; einna sít, by far the least, least of all, Fms. i. 37; einna mest verðr, Ld. 8; er einna var ríkast, who was the mightiest of all, Fms. i. 297; engan rétt einna meir kunnan at göra (= einna rótt meir), Sks. 22; engi er einna hvatastr (= e. manna), there is none so mighty but he may find his match, Hm. 63; in mod. usage

einna, joined with a superlative, is used adverbially, e. bezt, e. fjórt, the best, the fleetest, but in a somewhat depreciatory sense.

used adverb.: 1. gen. sing. eins, a. eins ok, as, as if; ein varí hann með öllu óttalauss, Hkr. iii. 275; allt eins ok (just as) raí metja með tungu, Stj. 392.

**β.** likewise, in the same way; mikill var þat er þær söguð eins báðar, Landn. (Hb.) 320; this use of ei very rare in old writers, but freq. in mod. use; in the spoken language at least 'eins' (= as) has almost replaced the old 'sem.'

**γ.** only; er ek ádr spurn til eins, Fms. iv. 139 (rare).

**δ.** at eins, only, but, Gr. 235; vel at eins, ironically, well enough, Ld. 248; eigi at eins, not. Fms. i. 266; með sinum at eins kostnaði, vii. 184; því at eins, only in case, Nj. 228; þar at eins, Ísl. ii. 400; allt eins, not the less for that, in mod. use, just as (vide allr A. V. 5).

**2.** dat. at einu = at údaðr at einu, Ld. 242; því at einu = því at eins, Fms. iv. 195; þat einu er rétt . . ., Grág. i. 164; svá at einu, id., Nj. 103; sá eykr sínar at einu, he but adds to his sins, Hom. 157; allt at einu, al same, Ísl. ii. 216, v. l.: af því einu, only because, Mork. 140.

**B.** joined to another pronominal adj. or adv.:

**I.** hværr, adj. pron., in old writers usually in two words and with a declension (see below), but now and then (and in mod. usage always a single word, einn being indecl.; einhverja (acc. f.), Hbl. 30; einhver (dat. sing.), Hm. 122, Fms. x. 71; einhverjo héraði, Al. 98, Nj. 2; hverra (gen.), Fms. iv. 75; einhverir (nom. pl.), viii. 202; ein, einhverir, etc.: the form eins-hværr is peculiar, keeping the gen. i through all the cases, nom. einshværr, N. G. L. i. 6; acc. einshverja 156, 655 xxxix. 18, Gpl. 135; dat. einshverjum, Stj. 22, 442, 448.

form seems to be chiefly Norse, is very rare in old writers, and now obsolete; neut. sing. eitthvert, Vm. 73, or eitthvat, Stj. 442, the usage makes a distinction, and uses eitthvert only as adj., eitthv subst.:

**1.** each one, each single one; maðr er einn hværr, Edda 8; þær eru svá margar, at ein hver má vel endask, Eg. 414; ór þeirra fjór sem ór einum hverjum öðrum, lb. ch. 5; skal einn hværr (each) nefna sér vátta, Grág. i. 74; jafnmikinn arf sem einn hværr (each) hans, Sturl. ii. 77; fátt er svá herra einhverra hluta, of any single

Fms. iv. 175.

**β.** joined to a superl. it strengthens the sense; ágstr maðr einn hværr, one of the very first men, Nj. 282; vinsælastr högn einhver, bigly popular, Fms. vii. 4; einhver drengilegust vör 515.

**2.** in an indefinite sense, some, somebody, a certain one; hvert ríki, Sks. 350; eina hverja nótt, some night, 686 B. 4; eit sinn, once, sometime, Sturl. i. 77, Nj. 79; einhverju sinni, id., 2; ein dag, some day, Fms. v. 177, Ísl. ii. 212; eina hverja þessa tíð, about time, N. G. L. i. 355; til einnar hværrar stefnu, to some meeting, 354; eins-hverja hluti, Stj. 156; með eins-hverjum sveini, 442; at e minna vert, at hlýða prests-messu nývígðs hinn fyrstu, heldr en bismessu einhverri, Bs. i. 131.

**γ.** used as subst.; einn hverr vart þá anna, Fms. i. 34; einn hvern manna hans, Eg. 258; einhver í hvann dal, Ld. 258, Nj. 192.

**δ.** einhver-staðar (eins-hver-staðar, Nj. vii. 84), adv. somewhere, Grett. 130, Fms. iv. 57, Sd. 181.

**ε.** einn-saman, adj. 'one together' (vide einsamall), i.e. quite e maðrinn lifir ekki af einu-saman brauði, Matth. iv. 4; með einni-samni syn, með einni-saman sinni þefan, Stj. 93; ef útleigðir fara saman, if it be solely a matter of outlay (fine), Grág. i. 103; ef þeir eitt-saman, ii. 10; of a woman, vera eigi ein-saman, to be not alone with a child, Fms. iii. 109.

**III.** with other words, ein, ýmissir, 'one and sundry,' various, mixed, Stj. 88, 204; eina hlý ýmissa, Fb. i. 191.

**β.** hværr ok einn, 'each and one,' every one, Ó. H. i. 393, Rb. 492; fyrir hvern mun ok einn, Fas. i. 396.

**γ.** ok sér-hværr, one and all.

**δ.** einn sér, apart, for oneself, ne Múspells-synir hafa einir sér fylking, Edda 41; einn sér, sole, F. i. 308; sér einir, Sturl. ii. 53; metaph. singular, peculiar, ein var h s í lýðsku, Fs. 30.

**ε.** sér-hværr, adj. every one, q. v.: eins-konur, of one kind, Skálda 165; mod. indef. of a certain kind, a kind of: nokostar, adv. particularly, Ísl. ii. 322, Mork. 81.

**ζ.** né einn, none; in old writers usually so, but now and then contracted in (q. v.), and in mod. usage always so; né eina sekð, Grág. i. 136; eitvhræint, Stj. 409; né einu sinni, not once, Fms. xi. 13; né eins, of single thing, 112; né eina hærferð, vii. 28.

**η.** fáir einir, only few in mod. usage in one word, nom. fáeinir, dat. fáeinum, gen. fáum ein-stakr, single, q. v.: al-einn, alone, q. v.: ein-mana, q. v. (Gr. *μόνος*): einum-megin, adv. on one side, Nj. 248 (vide vegr).

**ein-nefna**, d, to appoint specially, Grág. i. 11.

**einn-ig** (einn-eg, einn-og, einn-ug), in mod. pronunciation d MSS. of the 15th century einninn or einneginn (qs. einn vinn

adv. [from einn and vegr, qs. einn veg; cp. hvinnig, bow; þannig hinnig, otherwise]; —in the same way, likewise, also; the subst. non still seen in the phrase, á einneg, in the same manner, 686 B. 12.

(St.) 64; ek vil sjá hvernog þú markar þinn hlut, at eigi mark einnog báðir, Hkr. iii. 59; eigi þótti öllum einnog, Ísl. ii. 352; or Svartsson einnig (likewise), Sturl. i. 103; einneginn Ölver, Ó. lív Fas. iii. 470; fylgir honum ok einninn sá kappi, Fas. i. 419; lét einninn synjga í kirkju, Bs. (Laur. S.)



- ein-nætttr**, adj. *one night odd*, Sturl. i. 174, Hm. 85.  
**ein-ráðit**, sup., hafa e., *to have resolved, made up one's mind*, Greg. 60, Eg. 424, Fms. ii. 266, v. 44, Orkn. 34: *mass*, Mork. 84.  
**ein-ráðr**, adj. *self-willed*, Ld. 314, Fms. xi. 246, Fas. ii. 113, Bjarn. 70.  
**ein-reikull**, adj. *straying alone*, Bs. i. 243.  
**ein-rendr**, part. *having a single stripe* (of cloth), Nj. 96, v. l.  
**Ein-riði**, a, m., pr. name, also **Ein-riði**, mod. **Indriði**, but freq. in good MSS. spelt **ein**, Mork., O. H., Orkn.; it properly means *the great rider*.  
**β**. nickname of Thor the god of thunder from his driving in the clouds, Edda (Gl.); cp. **reið**, *thunder*.  
**ein-rúm**, n. a *privy*; i **einrúmi**, *privately*.  
**ein-ræði**, n. *self-will, obstinacy*, Fms. ii. 254, Ld. 4, 188, Mork. 83.  
**ein-rænigr**, adj. *singular, strange, odd*, Fms. vi. 217.  
**ein-rænn**, adj. *of singular temper, self-willed*, Eg. 573, Fms. ii. 154, ii. 202, Bs. i. 144, in the last passage probably a false reading, = **ein-vænn**.  
**ein-samall**, adj., **einsumul**, **einamat**, pl. **einamlir**, etc., *alone, rarely*, in old writers, who use **ein** *sam* in two words, and it only occurs in later MSS., Fas. i. 91, iii. 469 (paper MSS.).  
**ein-seta**, u, f. *hermitage*, Hom. 26, Mart. 125. COMPS: **einsetu-kona**, u, f. a *female anchorite*, Bs. i. 478, Ld. 332, Hkr. i. 316. **einsetu-lif**, n. and **einsetu-lifnaðr**, m. *the life of an anchorite*, Bs. i. 204, Stj. 154, 158. **einsetu-maðr**, m. *an anchorite*, Fms. i. 145. **einsetu-munkr**, m. a *hermit*, Greg. 70, 655 iii. 4.  
**ein-setja**, setti; e. **sér**, *to resolve firmly*.  
**ein-skapan**, u, f. *the right to fix one's own terms*, Orkn. 214, Fms. xi. 24.  
**ein-skepta**, u, f. *stuff woven with a singleweft, a kind of flannel*.  
**ein-skilt**, n. adj. *taken aside for a private purpose*, (Fr.)  
**ein-skippa**, adj. *with a single ship*, Fms. ii. 5, vii. 214, ix. 499.  
**ein-skjirr**, adj. *quite clear*; e. **veðr**, Njard. 374.  
**ein-skjaldar**, gen. as adv. *under one shield, acting together*, Fms. ix. 249.  
**ein-skora**, að; e. hug sinn, *to make one's mind up*, Bær. 11.  
**ein-skærigr**, adj. *pure*; e. **róðr**, *a pure voice*, Thom. 151.  
**ein-skærr**, adj. *pure*; e. **náð**, *pure grace*.  
**ein-sköpuðr**, m. a *sole judge or umpire*, Lex. Poët.  
**ein-sligr**, adj. (**-liga**, adv.), *alone, by oneself*, Sks. 2: *singly*, Fms. i. 139, Stj. 184: *especial*, Magn. 512: *gramm. singular*, Skálda 185, 191.  
**ein-staka**, adj. *single, isolated* (with the notion of *few, now and then, here and there*); e. víg, Fms. xi. 99; e. slög ok skeinur, Háv. 50; e. kossar, Fb. i. 304; e. **visur**, *extemporised ditties* (hence *staka, a ditty*), Fbr. 69.  
**ein-stakr**, adj. = **einstaka**. **β**. mod. *famous, notorious*, chiefly in a bad sense; e. **armingi**, **viðingr**, **þjófr**, **galdramaðr**, etc.  
**ein-stapi**, a, m. a *kind of fern, pteris aquilina*, Str. 45.  
**ein-stigi**, a, m. a *single path*, so narrow that only one can pass, Eg. 576, 577, 583, Fær. 267, Ld. 246, 247, Fms. ii. 110, viii. 49.  
**ein-strengja**, d, *to resolve firmly*, Fms. iii. 49: *reflex. to grow bold*, ix. 50.  
**ein-stæðingr**, m. an *orphaned (bereft) person*. **ein-stæðings-skapr**, m. a *state of bereavement*.  
**ein-stæðr**, adj. *left alone, bereaved, widowed*, Hðm. 5.  
**ein-sýnn**, adj. = **eineygr**, *one-eyed*, Fas. i. 41, Fms. ii. 138, x. 301. **β**.  
**at einsýnn**, clearly, *evidently*, Hom. 5.  
**ein-sætt**, n. adj. *evident, what clearly ought to be done*; e-t er e., i. e. *that and nothing else is to be done*; ok er þér e. at þjóna eigi lengr fjanda, Fms. ii. 39, 124, vi. 154, 242, vii. 19, 25, 27, Boll. 342, Orkn. 408.  
**ein-tal**, n. *private conversation*, Nj. 103, Fms. i. 205, iv. 145, 308, vi. 11, vii. 103, Mork. 176.  
**ein-talat**, part., verða e-t um e-t, *to speak of nothing but that*, Ísl. ii. 245.  
**ein-teiti**, adj. *quite merry, in high spirits*, Eg. 526, Fms. iv. 167.  
**ein-tómi**, adj. *at one's ease, undisturbed*, Orkn. 266.  
**ein-tómis**, adv. *alone*.  
**ein-tómr**, adj. *sole, alone, sheer*.  
**ein-trjánungr**, m. *made of one piece of wood*, Karl. 96, v. l.  
**ein-vala**, adj. ind. *chosen, excellent* (Lat. *egregius*); e. **kappi**, *a great champion*, Stj. 512; e. **ker**, *a chosen vessel*, of a saint, Orkn. 226, Bs. ii. 148; e. **lið**, *chosen, picked troops*, Fær. 79, Stj. 480; e. **maðr**, *a choice man*, Blas. 37; e. **ridari**, *a fine horseman*, Stj. 450.  
**ein-vald**, n. *monarchy, sovereignty*, Stj. 499; *koma einvaldi á landit, to make the country* (i. e. the Icel. Commonwealth) *submit to the monarch*, Fms. ix. 435; *tiundi vetr einvalds hans, the tenth year of his reign*, x. 161. COMPS: **einvalds-höfðingi**, a, m. a *monarch*, Ann. 492. **einvalds-konungur**, m. an *absolute king*, Fms. i. 4, Eg. 6, 118, 263. **einvalds-rikti**, n. an *empire*, Stj. 576, Fms. i. 19.  
**ein-valdi**, a, m. and **ein-valdr**, s, m. a *monarch*, Fms. i. 2, iv. 126, Eg. 6, Fb. i. 40.  
**ein-valinn** = **einvala**, Bs. ii. 70, 183.  
**ein-veldi**, n. = **einvald**.  
**ein-verðugr**, adj. = **einverðuligr**, (Fr.)  
**ein-vili**, a, m. *self-will*, Fms. x. 418.  
**ein-virðing**, f. *one's own choice*, Bs. ii. 46, H. E. i. 523.  
**ein-virðis**, adv. in *particular*, Mar. 49, 139.  
**ein-virðuliga**, adv. (**-ligr**, adj.), *especially*, Lv. 37, H. E. i. 518.  
**ein-virkri**, also **ein-yrkri**, a, m. [**verk**], *a single worker, one who works*

**single-banded, a poor husbandman** that has no servants; the **einryki** is reckoned partly as **bóndi**, and not cottager; he could serve as a neighbour (**búi**) in case of his property amounting to two cows' value per head of his household (wife and children), Grág. i. 145, defined in ii. 42, 43: the Norse sense of the word, Gpl. 438, cp. Jb. 184: in N. G. L. i. 199 distinction is made between **bændr**, **einhléypingar**, and **einrykjar**.

**ein-vist**, f. in the phrase, *vera einvistum, to live alone*, 625, 88, Bs. ii. 45.

**ein-vígi**, n. [A. S. *ánvig*], *a single combat*; distinction is made between the **hólmanga** (q. v.) and **einvígi**, the rules of **einvígi** being plain, cp. the curious passage in Korm. 84; Edda 18, Nj. 33, Fms. vii. 229. COMPD: **einvígis-maðr**, m. *one who fights in single combat*, Fms. x. 88.

**ein-völdugr**, adj. *absolute*, Fs. 17.

**ein-vænn**, adj. [**ván**]: *medic, liggjá e., to lie in a hopeless state, to be sinking fast*, Bs. i. 353; *hón hafði aldri orðit einvænni, her life had never been in greater danger*, id.; *fylgði þaðri svefnleysi ok matleysi, ok þótti hann þá einvænn vera, and they thought he was in a hopeless state*, 144, (Ed. **einrænn**, which no doubt is a misspelling in the MS.)

**ein-vörðr**, adv. *specially*, D. N., Sks. 787.

**ein-pykkir**, adj. (**ein-pykkni**, f.), *stubborn, self-willed*, Fb. i. 543.

**ein-æri**, n. [**ár**], *a term of one year*, D. N.

**ein-ærr**, adj. *lasting one year*, D. N.

**ein-æti**, n. pl.; eta **einætum**, *to eat 'off-band'*, Glúm. 340, cp. Edm. Head's Transl. 24.

**ein-örð**, mod. **einurð** (Norse form **einardr**), f. [**einardr**], *frankness, boldness, fairness*; vit ok e., Fms. ix. 333; ef þú vilt heldr trúa lygi . . . en e., *rather to believe a lie than simple truth*, Eg. 63; e. ok **vinátta**, *frankness and friendship*, Ísl. ii. 234; þá munu þér ætla, at sá muni eigi e. til hafa við at ganga, *that he has not the fairness (boldness) to confess*, Ld. 172, Fms. ii. 32; nú vilju vér sýna e. várrar frásagnar, *we will shew the fairness of our story*, viii. 48. **β**. *faith, fidelity*; at engi skjóplisk i **einurðinni** (**fidelity**) við annan, O. H. 61; að landfólkit mundi snúit frá **einurðinni** við konung, 177; fáir munu nú vera í Noregi þeir er **einurð** sinni haldi nú við mik, 194. **γ**. in mod. usage, **einurð** means *frankness*, as opp. to *shyness*; thus **einardar-lauss**, adj. = **eby**: **einardar-leysi**, n. *shyness*; **einardar-litill**, adj. *rather shy*, whereas in old writers these words mean *faithless or irresolute*; verða **einardar fátt**, *to fail in courage*, Nj. 208; **einardar-lauss**, *wavering*, Al. 71, Sks. 357.

N. G. L. ii. 420: **einardar-maðr**, m. a *steadfast, trusty man*, Sturl. ii. 64: **einardar-skortr**, m. = **einurðarleysi**, Nj. 208, v. l.

**EIR**, m. [Lat. *aes*; Goth. *aiz*; A. S. *ær*; Engl. *ore*; O. H. G. *er*; Hel. *erin*; Germ. *erz*]:—**brass**, Stj. 340, 656, 7, Greg. 80, Hkr. i. 265, Fms. x. 284. COMPS denoting **brass**, of **brass**: **eir-altari**, m. a *brass altar*, Stj. . . **eir-baugr**, m. a *brass ring*, Fb. i. 370. **eir-hestr**, m. a *brass horse*, Merl. **eir-hjálmr**, n. a *brass helmet*, Stj. 461. **eir-ketill**, m. a *brass kettle*, Grág. i. 504, Eg. 396. **eir-kross**, m. a *brass cross*, Vm. 49. **eir-kyrtill**, m. a *brass cloak* (used for torment), Blas. 46, 655, 14. **eir-lampi**, a, m. a *brass lamp*, Jm. 2. **eir-ormr**, m. a *brass serpent*, Stj. 333. Numb. xxi. 9. **eir-penningr**, m. a *penny of brass*, Post. 645, 78. **eir-skjöldr**, m. a *brass shield*, Stj. 461. I Sam. xvii. 6. **eir-stólpi**, a, m. a *pillar of brass*, Stj. 564. **eir-teinn**, m. a *wire of brass*, Fms. ii. 129. **eir-ut**, a, m. an *ox of brass* (image), Stj. 2 Kings. xvi. 17.

**EIR**, f. *peace, clemency*; this word occurs several times in old poetry (Kormak), but not in prose, cp. Lex. Poët., and in COMPS: **eirar-samr** (**eir-samr**), adj. *mild*; **eirar-lauss** and **eirar-vænr**, adj. *merciless, martial*.

**II. one of the beaten goddesses**, Edda.  
**eira**, ð, [A. S. *ærian* = *parcere*], *to spare*, with dat.; hafa allir hlutir unnit eida at e. Baldri (*not to hurt Baldar*), Edda 37; hann eirði öngu hvárki i orðum né verkum, *he spared naught either in word or work*, Nj. 184, Fms. vii. 312; at þeir skyldu e. konum ok kirkjum, *spare women and churches*, Sturl. iii. 40; e. undan e-u, *to yield*; höfum vér lengi undan eirt fjandskap yðrum, Ld. 204; kvað hann þá ekki mundu tjá at letja sík, *kvaðsk lengi hafa undan eirt*, Fms. vii. 244; ok meir þjåkumk vér undan eira, Sturl. i. 72; eptir petta ríða þeir Ögmundur i brott, ok eirir hann undan þá eun fyrst, iii. 103. **β**. *impers.*, e-m eirir e-t illa, *it displeases one, i. e. to feel ill at rest with a thing*; illa eirði mér fall þitt, Flóv. 29; Eiriki konungi eirði petta stórliga, Fms. i. 19; honum eirir illa ef hann hefir eigi sitt mál, Ísl. ii. 236; Bergi eirði hit versta, Fs. 53; eira vel (ironically), *to be well pleased*, meira efni hefir hann til eldingar en honum megi vel eira inni at vera, 45: *to do for* one, vitum hve oss eiri öi þat er Bárðr of signdi, *let us see how Bárð's draught will agree with us*, Eg. ch. 44 (in a verse); Egill fann, at honum mundi ekki svá búit eira, *E. felt that this would not do*, Eg. 552. In mod. usage, **eira** means *to feel at rest* (= **una**), of a man or beast *who is restless or runs from one place to another*,—it is said 'hann eirir hvergi,' *he can nowhere rest*; the other senses are obsolete.

**eira**, u, f. *rest*, = **eirð**.  
**eirð**, f. *clemency, mercy*, Fms. ix. 36, v. l., Hkr. iii. 257, Gullp. 48, O. H. L. 40. 2. mod. *rest, quietness*; pl. **ú-eirðir**, *uproar, tumult*.  
**eirinn**, adj. *forbearing*, Bs. i. 766; ó-eirinn, *overbearing*, mod. *restless*.



eir-ligr, adj. *brazen*, Stj. 377.

**EISA**, u, f. [Swed. *ässia*; Norse *eisa* and *esja*], *glowing embers*, Edda (Gl.), esp. in the allit. phrase, *eisa ok eimyrja*.

**eisa**, að, in the phrase, e. eldum, *to shower down embers*, Fas. ii. 469; pöet., *ganga eisandi, to go dashing through the waves*, of a ship, Hkv. i. 2; láta skeiðr e., *id.*, Sighvat; vargr hafs eisar, *the sea-wolf (the ship) goes dashing*, Edda (in a verse); eisandi uðr, *foaming waves*, Bs. i. 483 (in a verse), vide Lex. Pöet.

**eiskald**, n., pöet. *the heart*, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Pöet.: in pl., *eisköld*, Fm. 27.

**eiskra**, að, *to roar or foam, rage*; gekk hon útar ok innar eptir gólfinu eiskrandi, Ísl. ii. 338; görvir at eiskra, *enraged*, Hdm. 11; hann eiskraði þá mjök ok hélt við berserksgang, Fas. i. 524; eiskraði súti í berserkjunum, 425: in mod. usage, það ískrar í honum, *it roars within him*, of suppressed rage.

**EISTA**, n., gen. pl. *eistna*, a *testicle*, Sturl. ii. 182, Fas. ii. 342, Bs. i. 615, Fb. ii. 161; *sels-eista*, a *nickname*, Fbr.

**EITILL**, m. a *nodule in stone, iron, or the like*; hence the saying, harðr sem e., *'bard as a flint'*, pöet. *name of a giant*, Edda (Gl.)

**eitla**, að, in the phrase, *eitla augm*, *'to set the face as a flint'*, Skv. 230 B.

**EITR**, n., gen. *eitrs*, [A. S. *átor*; O. H. G. *eitar*; Dan. *ædder*; Old Engl. *atter-cop*; the spider is in A. S. *átor-coppa*, whence Dan. *ædder-kop* = *cup of poison*]:—*poison*, Bær. 15, Fms. vi. 166, viii. 303, Edda 155 (pref.), Al. 49, Fas. i. 522 (in a verse).

**eitra**, að, *to poison*, Ann. 1360: part. *eitraðr*, *empoisoned*.

**eitr-á**, f. a *poisonous stream*, Edda 42.

**eitr-blandaðr** (*eitr-blandinn*), part. *poisoned*, Rb. 358.

**eitr-blástr**, m. *inflammation from poison*, Bs. ii. 95, 157.

**eitr-bólgin**, part. *swollen with poison*, Greg. 79.

**eitr-dalr**, m. *dales with rivers of poison*, Vsp. 42.

**eitr-drep**, n. *deadly poison, mortification*, Stj. 97.

**eitr-dropi**, a, m. a *drop of poison*, Vsp. 44.

**eitr-drykk**, m. a *poisoned draught*, Fas. iii. 392.

**eitr-eggjaðr**, part. *having a poisoned edge*, Fms. iii. 78.

**eitr-fár**, adj. *glittering* (of poison), *venomous* (of snakes), Edda (Gl.)

**eitr-fluga**, f. a *venomous insect*, Bs. ii. 183.

**eitr-fullr**, adj. *full of poison*, Magn. 470.

**eitr-herðr**, part. *tempered in poison* (of steel), Bret.

**eitr-kaldr**, adj. *deadly cold*, Lex. Pöet.

**eitr-kveisa**, f. *venomous sore*, a *nickname*, Fms.

**eitr-kvikendi**, n. a *poisonous animal*, Sks. 88, Stj. 253, Al. i. 623, 26.

**eitr-kvikja**, u, f. *poisonous yeast*, Edda 3.

**eitr-ligr**, adj. *poisonous*, Stj. 91.

**eitr-maðkr**, m. a *venomous maggot*, Stj. 97.

**eitr-naðra**, a, u, f. a *poisonous adder*.

**eitr-ormr**, m. a *viper*, Stj. 37, 96, Rb. 344, Fms. vi. 164.

**eitr-tandraðr**, adj. = *eitr-fár*, Al. 168.

**EK**, pers. pron., mod. *eg*, proncd. *ég* or *jeg*; *eg* occurs as early as in MSS. of the 15th century, Arna-Magn. 556 A; *jak*, Fms. x. 287, cp. the mod. Swed. form and the mod. Icel. *jeg*; old poets make it rhyme with *ek*, as, Halldórr ok *ek* | höfum engi þrek, Korm. 154 (in a verse), cp. Ld. 108: [Ulf. *ik*, but *ek* on the Golden horn and on the stone in Tune; A. S. *ic*; Engl. *i*; Germ. *ich*; old Swed. *jak*, mod. *jag*; Dan. *jeg*; cp. Lat. *ego*, Gr. *ἐγώ*]:—I, Nj. 10, 30, 132, etc.

2. in poetry and old prose a pronominal *k* or *g* is suffixed to the verb; *em*'k búinn annan í at nefna, Grág. i. 103; *ek* 'em'k, 623, 56, Blas. 41, Mork. 89, 94, 99, 104, Vpm. 8, Ls. 14, Ad. 1, Post. 645, 33; *jók*'k, 'I eked' (*added*), Íb. (pref.); *vas*'k þar fjórtán vetr, ch. 9; *þá* er *ek* var'k á bænum, Blas. 40, Hm. 12; *ek* það'k, Post. 645, 54; *ek* kom'k, Skm. 18; *ek* sit'k, Mork. 168; *ek* finn'k, 141; *ek* nam'k, 73; *sá*'k, 75; *ek* sé'k (*video*), 103, 168, Fms. xi. 110; *mun*'k at *ek*, Mork. 50; *svá* *ek* vind'k, Hm. 156; *ok* rit'k á þessa lund, Skálda (Thorodd) 166; *sjá*'k (*sim*), Mork. 183; *g* before *k* becomes by assimilation *k*, e. g. *hyk*'k = *hygg*'k, Skm. 5: the pronominal *k* is inserted between the suffixed negative and the verb, *ek* skal'k-a, *hef*'k-a, *mon*'k-a, *sá*'k-a, *má*'k-a, *veit*'k-a, or *skal*'k-a *ek*, *hef*'k-a *ek*, etc.: even a double *k* after a diphthong, *siá*'kk (*sim*), Mork. 89, 134, but chiefly in poetry with the suffixed negative, e. g. *ek* sé'kk-a: this form is obsolete, whereas the suffixed *g* (or *k*) in bisyllables or after a vowel is more freq.; *svá* at *ek* fæ'k eigi leyzt mik, Edda 20; *er* *ek* vilda'g helzt, Fms. xi. 146; *eigi* munda'k trúa, Edda 32; *ef* *ek* lifi ok mega'k ráða, 34; *þá* hafða'k bundit með gresjarni, *id.*; *sem* önga frægd muna'k af hljóta, 20; *sýnda*'k bæði þeim ok Sæmundi, Íb. (pref.); *þá* er *ek* var heima heyrða'k sagt, Edda 81; *er* *ek* æva kenni'g, Hm. 164; *draums* ætli'g þér, Hdl. 7; *þorða*'g, Ad. 1; *ræka*'g, *mætta*'g, Stor. 8; *skýt* *ek* ok *ræ*'k (ræg, v.l.), Fms. vi. 170 (in a verse); *líkara* at *ek* vitja'g hingat þessa heita, Eg. 319; *næða*'k (or *næða*'k), *if I could reach*, Eb. 70 (in a verse); *at* *ek* nemni þá menn alla ok beiði'g, Grág. ii. 317; *vilja*'k, *I will*, Ht. i; *þvíat* *ek* ætla'g, O. H. 59; *ok* náða'k *svá* öllu ríki þeirra, 74; *þvíat* *ek* trúi'k yðr bezt, 88; *ek* setta'k, Mork. 62; *flytta*'k, 94; *geri*'k, *heyrða*'k, 36; *mæli*'g, 39; *ek* vetti'g, 175; *tefli*'g, 186; *setta*'g, *lagða*'g, *id.*; *vilda*'g, 193; vide Lex. Pöet. and the word '-at' [p. 2]: sometimes a double pronoun occurs, *g* and *k*, *mátti*'g-a'k, Og. 32;

þjargi'g-a'k, Hm. 153; *stöðvi*'g-a'k, 151; *hversu* *ek* má'k, Fm. vi. vide Lex. Pöet. and Frump. 228 sqq.

**B. DAT. AND ACC.** are from a different root:—*dat. mér*, [Ulf. *me*; Germ. *mir*; lost in Dan.], Nj. 10, etc. etc.; *acc. mik*, mod. *mig*, which form occurs even in MSS. at the beginning of the 14th century, Hauks-bók: *mek* occurs now and then in MSS., e. g. O. H. L., N. G. Skv. B, else it is rare and obsolete, Al. 42, O. H. 107, [Ulf. *mik*; S. *mec*; Engl. *me*; Germ. *mic*; Dan. *mig*]. As the word is so common, we shall only mention the use of *mik* which is special to the Scandinavian tongue, viz. its use as a verbal suffix. The ancients had a *dat* form for the reflexive; for 1st pers. -*mk*, i. e. *mik* suffixed to the plural verb; for the 3rd pers. -*sk*, i. e. *sik* suffixed to sing. and plur. al.; thus, *ek* (vér) *þykkjumi*, *I (we) seem to myself (ourselves)*; but *þykkisk*, *he seems to himself*; *þeir þykkjask*, *they seem to themselves*: the -*mk* was later changed into -*mz*, or -*mst* of editions and mod. use; but this is a grammatical decay, as if both -*mst* and -*st* (*þykkjumi* and *þykkist*) came from the same reflex. *sik*.

1. the subject may be another person or thing (plur. or sing.) and the personal pronoun *mik* suffixed as object to the verb, a kind of middle voice found in very old poems, and where it occurs freq. it is a test of antiquity; in prose it is quite obsolete: *jötna stöðum*'k *yfir* ok undir, *the ways of giants* (i. e. *precipices*) *stood above and beneath me*, Hm. 106; *er lögðum*'k *arm yfir*, *the lass wove her arms round me*, 108; *mögr hétum*'k *fögru*, *my son promised me*, Egil; *hilmir buðum*'k *löd* (acc.), *the king gave me leave*, i. e. *bad me sing*, Höfuðl. 2; *úlfs bagi gáfum*'k *íprótt*, *the wolf's foe* (Odin) *gave me the art* (poetry), Stor. 23; *Ragnarr gáfum*'k *reiðar mána*, *R. gave me the shield*, Bragi; *þat erum*'k *sýnt*, *it is shewn to me*, *id.*; *stöndum*'k *er fyrir yndi*, *the lass blighted my joy*, Kormak; *hugr tjáðum*'k, *concealed me*, Egil; *snertum*'k *hamr við hjarta*, *grief touches me to the heart*, Landn.; *stöndum*'k *til hjarta hjört*, *the sword pierces me to the heart*, Fm. 1; *feldr brennum*'k, *my cloak catches fire*, Gm. 1; *draum dreim*'k, *I dreamed a dream*; *grímt várum*'k *hlíð*, *the gap* (breach) *was terrible to me*, Stor. 6; *hálf ván féllum*'k, *half my hope failed me*, feldar-drápa; *heidiñr rekkr hnekðum*'k, *the heathen men turned me*, Sighvat; *disir hvötum*'k *at*, *the 'disir' booted us*, Hdm. 29; *gumi*'k *at vígi*, *the man made us fight*, *id.*; *lyst várum*'k, *it list me*, 74: very common is *erum*'k, 'tis to me (us); *erum*'k *ván*, *I (we) bo expect*; *mjök erum*'k *tregt tungu at hræra*, 'tis *hard for me to move tongue*, i. e. *the tongue cleaves to my mouth*, Stor. i. 17, Ad. 16. sometimes oneself is the subject, freq. in prose and poetry, either in dependent verbs or as reflex. or recipr.: *at vit skilim*'k *sáttir*, O. H. 119; *er komim*'k, *that we shall come*, 85; *finnum*'k *hér þá*, 108; *er ef finn*'k, 111; *ek skildum*'k við Ólaf konung, 126; *ef ek komum*'k í braut, 3; *sigrom*'k, *if I gain the victory*, 206; *æðrom*'k, 214; *ef ek öndum*'k *die*, Eg. 127; *ek berum*'k, *I bear myself*, Grág. ii. 57, Mork. *passim* *þykkjum*'k, *þóttum*'k, *ráðum*'k, *látum*'k, *setjum*'k, *þjóðum*'k, *skildum*'k, *kveljum*'k, etc., = *ek þykkisk*, *þóttisk*, *ræðsk*, *lætsk*, *setsk*, *þjóðsk*, *skildisk*, *kvelsk*, etc.: even at the present day the forms *eg þykkjumi*, *þóttisk* are often used in writing; in other words the suffix -*mst* (-*mk*) is almost obsolete.

β. the obsolete interjection *er mik* = *I am*; *vel er mik*, *well is me* (= 'bless me!'), O. H. L. 71; *æ er mik*, *ab me*! 64; *kennir mik*, *I am known*, 66: with a reflex. notion, *hvat er mik at því*, *what is that to me?* Skv. i. 28; *er mik þat undir frétt þeirri*, *that is my reason for asking*, Grág. i. 19:—this 'er mik' is clearly the remains of the *erum*'k.

**C. DUAL AND PLUR.** also from a different root: 1. dual, mod. *við*, a Norse form *mit* also occurs, Al. 170, 171, [cp. *mi*, *ni*, *vi*, Aasen]:—*we two*; gen. and *dat.* from a different root, *okkar* and *okkr*, [cp. Goth. *igggis*; A. S. *inc* and *incer*; O. H. G. *ineb* and *inir*]; Ivar Aasen *dikke* and *dykk*]:—*our*.

2. plur.: α. nom. *vi*, and *ver*, the last form now obsolete, [Goth. *weis*; A. S. and Engl. *we*; Germ. *wir*; Dan. *vi*]:—*we*. β. gen. *vár*, mod. *vor*, Eg. 524, viii. 213, 398, etc. γ. *dat.* and *acc. oss*, [Goth. *uns* (acc.), (dat.); A. S. *us*; Germ. *uns*; Swed. *oss*; Dan. *os*]:—*us*: it need only be noticed that in mod. familiar usage the dual—*við*, *okkr*, *okkar*—has taken the place of the plural, *vér*, *oss*; but that in written book the forms *vér*, *oss* are still in freq. use, except in light or familiar style and in writers, on the other hand, made a clear distinction both in speech and in writing.

**EKJA**, u, f. [aka], a *carting, carrying in a cart*; *tóku þá sum til ekju*, *en sumir hlöðu heyinn*, Edd. 260; cp. Swed. *äska*, vide áss [p. 2]. COMPOD: *ekju-vegr*, m. a *cart-road*, D. N.

**EKKI**, a, m. [akin to öng, Lat. *angustus*], as a medic. term, *a convulsive sobbing*, caused by the repression of tears, Félix. 208, Hkv. Skv. i. 20, Gisl. 64 (in a verse), Rafn S. (in a verse), Am. 44, Hk. (in a verse of Sighvat), Stor. 2, where we ought to read, *því at stendr höfugligr í* (not 'ör') *hyggju stað*, *because a heavy sobbing oppresses, stifles my breast*; *angrs ok ekki*, Stj. 428, (freq.) *ekki*, adv. *not*, vide eingi.

**ekkill**, m. a *widower*, akin to the preceding; freq. in mod. use; (but no reference from an old writer is on record seems to be a



accident. **II.** poet. name of a sea-king, Edda (Gl.): botan., Ekklisjurt, *Acbillaea* L., Bb. 3. 75.

**ekkja**, u, f. [Swed. *enka* and Dan. *enke* shew that the root consonants are *nk*; this word is peculiar to the Scand. tongue; even Ulf. renders *χρηπα* by *vidvoo*, which is the Lat. *vidua*.]—a widow, Grág. i. 108, 306, Blas. 21, Bs. ii. 161, Fas. i. 223. COMPS: **ekkju-búnaðr**, m. widow's weeds, Stj. 197. **ekkju-dómr**, m. widowhood, Stj. 197. **ekkju-nafn**, n. a widow's name, widowhood, Fas. i. 223, Am. 98 (MS. *ekkju-nam* clearly a false reading = *namn*). **ekkju-skapr**, m. widowhood, Fms. x. 433. **ekkju-sonr**, m. a widow's son, 656 A. ii. In Edda 108 there is a distinction between *hæll*, a widow whose husband is slain, and *ekkja*, the widow of one who died a natural death; *hæll* is merely a poet. word and obsolete, but *ekkja* is in full use. In old poetry *ekkja* is used = a lass, girl, cp. Lapp. *akka* = Lat. *mulier*; cp. also Lex. Poët.

**ekla**, u, f. *dearbt*, want, Sks. 218, v. l.; Vell-ekla, *Dearbt of Gold*, the name of a poem, Hkr.; suml-e., *scarcity of drink*, Eg. (in a verse): the word is rare in old writers, but still in use in Icel., e. g. hey-e., *scarcity of hay*; matar-e., *dearbt of meat*; vinnu-fólks-e., *scarcity of servants*. **ekla**, adv. *scarcely*; þeir Helgi tóku e. til matar um kveldit, konungr spurði hvárt þeir væri sjúkri, Fms. v. 317 (ám. ley.).

**EKKRA**, u, f. [from *akr*, p. 10], an acre, corn-field, Landn. 125, Al. 52, N. G. L. i. 217, Stj. 400. Judges ix. 32.

**ektar**- and **ekta**-, [Germ. *echt*], adj. *genuine*, mod. (vide ei). **β.** *wedded*; taka til ekta, to marry: chiefly used in COMPS, **ekta-maðr**, m. a husband; **ekta-skapr**, m. matrimony, etc.; **ektar-kona**, u, f. a wedded wife, occurs in D. N. i. 591, (mod.)

**ÉL**, n., spelt *iel*, Edda (Kb.) 72, Fms. xi. 136; *él*, Hom. 109; gen. dat. pl. *éla*, *élum*; mod. *élja*, *éljum*, inserting *j*; [cp. Dan. *íling*]:—a snow-shower; the proverb, öll *él* linna um síðir, every 'él' comes to an end; *él* eitt mun vera, ok skyldi langt til annars slíks, Nj. 200; þá gördi *él* mikitt ok illviðr, Fms. i. 175; *élum* ok hreggi, x. 135, xi. 136, 137; *drifu-él*, Orkn. 414; meðan *él* dró á, 396; í *éli* einnar stundar, 656 B. 12; *él* augna (poët.), tears, Edda 72. **β.** metaph. a *shock*, *uproar*, Hom. 109: a *boat fight*, ok verðr et harðasta *él*, Fms. xi. 32. **élja-drög**, n. pl. (qs. *élja-drög*, f. ?), streaks of snow-showers seen far off, etc.

**elda**, d, mod. also *ad*, [eldr], to light, kindle a fire, with dat. of the fuel; e. viðr, Grág. ii. 211, 338; ef þeir e. gördum, grindum eðr and-virki, Gpl. 422: absol., at vér eldim úspargila í Hvammi, Sturl. i. 67: to heat, warm, þá skulu þeir e. hús at manntali, Jb. 225; e. ofn, Hkr. iii. 115: metaph., *elda hug e-s*, to kindle one's mind, Hom. 107; ek skal yðra hús e. knáliga með klungum (make you smart), Stj. 395; e. víta, to kindle a beacon, Orkn. 264; en þó eldi hér lengi af með þeim bráðrum, the spark of resentment was long felt among the brothers, Lv. 34; e. járn, to forge iron, Rkv.: the phrase, *elda grátt silfr*, to be bad friends, is a metaphor taken from smelting drossy silver that cannot stand the fire; þeir Stórolfr eldu löngum grátt silfr, en stundum voru með þeim bláskapir, Fb. i. 522. **2.** to cook, or gener. to expose to a light fire.

**II.** reflex. to be kindled; má vera at eldisk hér langr óþokki af, it may be that long ill-feeling will be kindled therefrom, Lv. 50.

**eldask**, d, [aldr], to grow old; eldisk árgalinn nú, Fms. vi. 251; er þá tók mjök at eldask, viii. 108; hann tekr nú at eldask (MS. *öldask*) mjök, xi. 51; ek finn at ek eldumk, en þverr kraptrinn, Orkn. 464; þeir hrymsk eigi né eldask, Rb. 346. **β.** part. **eldr**, old, worn by age; Gíslr kvaðsk eldr vera mjök frá úfriði, Sturl. iii. 10: equivocal in the phrase, eldir at ráðum ok at þrotum komnir (in the dream of king Sverrir), Fms. viii. 108, cp. Orkn. ch. 34. **γ.** impers. in the phrase, nótt (acc.) eldir, the night grows old (cp. *elding*); þá er nótt eldir, Fas. i. 147.

**eld-bakaðr**, part. baked on embers, Stj. 595. 1 Kings xix. 6. **eld-beri**, a, m. a brasier, lantern, H. E. ii. 107, Pm. 26, 73, Jm. 12, Vm. 164; *eldbera-ker*, id., Pm. 106.

**eld-borg**, f. a volcanic crag, vide borg. **eld-brunr**, a, m. fire, conflagration, D. N. **eld-böllr**, m. a fire-ball, Dipl. v. 18. **eld-ámr**, adj. *inflammable*, easily catching fire, Sks. 427. **eld-fjall**, n. a fire-hill, volcano.

**eld-færi**, n. pl. an apparatus for striking fire, tinder-box, Jb. 145. **eld-gamall**, adj. [from Dan. *ældgammel* = Icel. *elli-gamall*], stone old, (mod. word.)

**eld-glóringar**, f. pl. 'fire-glare,' seen in darkness. **eld-gos**, n. 'fire-gush,' a volcanic eruption. **eld-gróf** and **eld-gröf**, f. a 'fire-groove,' Ísl. ii. 405, 417, Eb. 272, v. l. **eld-gýgr**, m. a crater. **eld-gögn**, n. pl. cooking-vessels, D. N.

**eld-heitr**, adj. hot as fire. **eld-hraun**, n. a 'fire-field,' lava-field. **eld-hús** (eldahús), Eg. 397, 603, Sturl. iii. 219, Gpl. 344), n. the 'fire-house,' i. e. the hall or parlour, one of the chief rooms in ancient dwellings, where the fire was kept up, used synonymously with *eldas-skáli*, but opp. to *stofa*, the ladies' room; *stofa*, *eldhús*, *búr*, Grág. i. 459; *stofu-hurð*, *búr-hurð*, *eldahús-hurð*, Gpl. 344, H. E. i. 495; *eldhús* eðr *stofur*, Grág. i. 468; *ganga milli stofu ok eldhúss*, Fbr. 164; cp. Gísl.

14, 15, 97, (Mant.) 324, Eb. ch. 52, vide new Ed. 98, v. l. i. 3, 4; *gökk þorgeðr* þegar inn í *eldahús*, Eg. 603; *eldhús* dyrr, Lv. 89, Ld. 54, Sturl. iii. 218, 219; *eldhúss-skot*, n. id., cp. Eg. 397; *eldhús-hurð*, f. the burdle of an e., N. G. L. i. 38, Gpl. l. c.; *eldhús-fífl*, n. a 'fire-side fool,' an idiot who sits all day by the fire, Fas. ii. 114; in Sturl. iii. 219 *eldahús* and *skáli* seem to be used differently. **β.** it may also be used of any room having a hearth and fire, *eldahús* . . . var þat brott frá öðrum húsum, Eg. 203; and even of a kitchen, 238, cp. Nj. 75. In mod. usage *eldhús* only means a kitchen.

**eldi** (elpi, Grág.), n. [ala], feeding, maintenance, Grág. i. 117, 143: the person maintained, 236: in mod. usage esp. of keeping another's lambs, sheep, in winter, hence lambs-eldi, 'lambs-keep,' an obligation on every householder to feed a lamb for the priest in winter; *elda-skildagi*, m. the time when the lambs are sent back (middle of May); the phrase, *skila úr eldum*, to send back (lambs): **eldis-hestr**, m. a horse kept in stall, opp. to *útígangs-hestr*. **2.** a thing born; mislit eldi, Stj. 179. Gen. xxxi. 8; e. þat er fram frá af kvíði konunnar, 656 B. 7; skaltú þiggja þat af Guði at hann gefi þér gott eldi, Mar. 3, 6, 19; komask frá e. sinu, to be delivered of a child, Fas. iii. 276; cp. upp-eldi, breeding.

**eldi-brandr**, m. fire-wood, fuel, Grág. ii. 621, Fms. ii. 82, viii. 358, v. l., Fbr. 97: a fire-brand, Stj. 402, Fs. 45, Þiðr. 332, Grett. 117: metaph., Post. 645. 84. **eldi-ligr**, adj. elderly, Fas. i. 120, Mag. 5. **elding**, f. firing, fuel, Scot. *elding*, Grág. ii. 338, 358, Fs. 45; *eldingar-steinar*, (bituminous?) stones to make a fire, Karl. 18: *smelting metals*, gull er stenzk e., gold which resists the heat of the crucible, Grág. i. 501; cp. *elda grátt silfr*. **II.** lightning, also in plur., Fms. x. 30, xi. 136, Fas. i. 372, Sks. 229, Stj. 300, Al. 41: **eldinga-flug**, n. a flash of lightning, Rb. 102: **eldinga-mánaðr**, m. the lightning month, id.

**elding**, f. [aldr], the 'eld' or old age of the night, the last or third part of the night; allt frá *eldingu* ok til miðs aptans, Hrafn. 7; vakti þórhildr upp sína menn þegar í *elding*, Fms. ii. 231; í *elding* nætr, vii. 214; kómu í *elding* nætr á Jadar, Ó. H. 117. The ancients divided the night into three equal parts, of which the last was called either *ötta* (q. v.) or *elding*, (þá er þriðjungur lífr nætr, i. e. where the third part of the night is left): the mod. usage is, það er farið að *elda* apt, it begins to rekindle; and apt-elding, rekindling, as though 'daybreak' were from fire 'eldr'; but in old writers 'apt' is never joined to these words (Anal. 193 is taken from a paper MS., cp. Fb. iii. 405, l. 6); the phrase *elding* 'nætr' also shews that the word refers not to daylight, but to night, and means the last part of the night, opp. to *midnight*, *mið-nætti*.

**eldi-skíð**, m. a log of fire-wood, Fs. 6, Þiðr. 262; *loganda e.*, a fire-brand, Stj. 413. **eldi-stokkr**, m. a log of fire-wood, Glúm. 338. **eldi-torf**, n. turf for firing, Ísl. ii. 112, Dipl. v. 23, Bs. ii. 135. **eldi-víðr**, m. fire-wood, Fms. ii. 82, vii. 97, K. þ. K. 90: but, as Icel. is barren of trees, *eldivíðr* means fuel in general, peat, etc., Orkn. 16; *torf-skurð* svá sem hann þarf til *eldivíðar*, digging peat for fuel, Vm. COMPS: **eldivíðar-fátt**, n. adj. wanting fuel, Fbr. 97. **eldivíðar-lauss**, adj. short of fuel. **eldivíðar-leysi**, n. want of fire-wood (fuel), Fms. vi. 146, Stj. 150. **eldivíðar-stika**, u, f. a stick of fire-wood, Stj. 268.

**eld-ker**, n. = *eldberi*, Am. 5. **eld-knótt**, m. a fire-ball. **eld-kvæykja**, u, f. kindling fire, Nj. 194: metaph., 625. 74, Mork. 7. **eld-ligr** (elligr, Al. 65), adv. fiery, of fire, Greg. 19, Niðr. 6, Fas. iii. 414, Sks. 208, Rb. 442, Stj. 98. **eld-neyti**, n. fuel, Gpl. 369. **eld-næmr**, adj. easily catching fire, Sks. 427, Fms. xi. 34, Mork. 7. **ELDR**, m., gen. *elds*, also spelt *ellz*, [a word that may be taken as a test of Scand. races; Dan. *ild*; Swed. *äld*; for the Teut. nations use the word *feuer*, fire, which is wanting in Scand., though used by old Icel. poets, who probably borrowed it from A. S.; on the other hand, Ulf. constantly renders *πῦρ* by *fon*, Icel. *funi*, q. v.; in A. S. poetry and in Hel. *äled* = incendiary occurs a few times, and *älan* = Lat. *urere* (Grein and Schmeller); Rask suggests a Finn. origin]:—fire. In cold climates fire and life go together; hence the proverb, *eldr er bezt með yta sonum*, ok *sólar sýn*, fire is best among the sons of men, and the sight of the sun, Hm. 67: in reference to the healing power of fire, *eldr tekr við sóttum*, fire consumes (cures) fevers, 138; *sá er eldrinn heitastr* er á sjálfum brennr, Gret. 136 new Ed.: allit., e. né járn, fire nor iron, Edda 82; hvárki egg né eld, 162; *eldr* (sparks of fire) hraut or sverðum þeirra, Flóv. 29; e. þótti af hrjóta er vápnin kómu saman, Sturl. iii. 187, vide Fms. i. 292, vi. 153, vii. 338 (MS. ell), viii. 74, 202, x. 29, Nj. 74, Eluc. 19, 625. 178. **β.** the eruption of a volcano, Bs. i. 803, 804; *jard-eldr*, 'earth-fire,' subterranean fire. COMPS: **elds-brunr**, a, m. burning of fire, Stj. **elds-daunn**, m. smell of fire, Finnb. 242. **elds-gangr**, m. the raging of fire, Fms. i. 128, x. 29, Sturl. iii. 132, Bs. i. 327, Orkn. 368, 458, Sks. 141. **elds-glór**, n. glare of fire, Fas. iii. 471. **elds-gneisti**, a, m. a spark of fire, Greg. 74. **elds-gólf**, n. a hearth-floor, N. G. L. i. 256. **elds-gögn**, n. pl. materials for firing, Vm.



177. **elds-hiti**, a. m. *fiery heat*, Fms. x. 379. **elds-kveykja**, f. = eldkveikja, Greg. 77. **elds-litr**, n. *orbs of fire*, Nj. 194, Rb. 336. **elds-líki**, n. a *likeness, shape of fire*, Clem. 30, Rb. 388. **elds-ljós**, n. *fire-light*, Fms. ix. 49. **elds-logi**, a. m. a *flame*, Stj. 414. **elds-matr**, n. *food of fire*, Th. 19. **elds-neyti**, n. pl. *fuel*, Band. 10, Fms. ix. 339, Fas. i. 84. **elds-stólpi**, a. m. a *pillar of fire*, Stj. 326. **elds-uppkvama**, u. f. *the eruption of a volcano*, Landn. 269, Bs. i. 148, 498. **elds-vélar**, f. pl. *fire devices*, Flóv. 43. **elds-vimr**, m. *'fire-whims,' flickering fire*, of the aurora borealis, *fire-gleam*, Sks. 203. **elds-virkli**, n. a *tinder-box*, Fms. vii. 225, Orkn. 208, Band. 30. II. esp. in plur. a *fire on the hearth*; the proverbs, við eld skal öl drekka, *by the fireside shalt thou drink ale*, Hm. 82; allir eldar brenna út um síðir, *all fires (beacons) burn out at last (of the death of an aged man)*: allit., eldr á arni (vide arinn). In the old halls in Scandinavia an oblong hearth was built in the middle of the hall, and the fires kindled were called *langeldar*, *long fires*, with an opening in the thatch called *ljófi* for a chimney; the benches in the hall were ranged on both sides of the *langeldar*, vide Edda 82 (the hall of king Adils); hence the phrase, bera öl um eld, *to band the ale round the fire*, viz. to one's cup fellow on the opposite bench, Fagrsk. ch. 219, Grett. ch. 10, new Ed. p. 23; *eldskálar* vóru stórir á bæjum, *sátu menn við langelda á öptum*, þá vóru borð sett fyrir menn fyrir (innan MS. Holm.), sváfu menn upp (út MS. Holm.) frá eldunum, Kristni S. ch. 2; þá vóru görvir eldar stórir eptir endilöngum skálanum, sem í þann tíma var títt, at drekka öl við eld, Bs. i. 42; cp. Orkn., *eldar vóru á gólfum, on the floor*, ch. 18, where the fire seems to have been made in a pit (vide eldgrof) in the middle of the floor, cp. also kipti honum upp at palligum, vide bakeldr: again, at the evening and morning meals people gathered round the *'meal-fires'* (mál-eldar), hence the phrases, sitja við elda, *to sit at the fire*; vóru görfir máleldar hvert kveld í elda-skála sem síðr var til, *sátu menn löngum við eldana áðr menn gengu til matar*, Eb. ch. 52: máleldr, *the 'meal-fire' or the small fire*, is distinguished from *langeldr*, *the great fire*, 276; þat var í þann tíma er þeir Snorri sátu við málelda (yfir málborði, v.l.), ch. 26; höfðu menn orðit vátir ok vóru görvir máleldar (langeldar, v.l.), Nj. ch. 8; ok er skálabúinn var mettr sat hann við eld, Fs. 6; snýr at dryrum, er menn sátu við langelda (in the evening), Korm. ch. 15; um kveldit er menn sátu við elda, Orkn. 448: the phrase, sitja milli elda, *to sit between two fires, to be in a strait*, vide Gm. COMPS: *eldar-hús*, n., vide eldhús. **eldar-skáli**, a. m., = eldhús, Eb. l. c., Grett. l. c., cp. Eb. 170; einn laugaraptan sat Helga í elda-skála, Ísl. ii. 274; hafði hann lagzt niðr í elda-skála eptir dagverð, Gisl. 97; þrándr hafði látið góra elda mikla í elda-skála, Fær. 183; ekki lagðisk Ormr í elda-skála, Fb. i. 521, Eg. 238. **eldar-skára**, u. f. (eldar-skári, a. m., Lex. Run.), a *'fire-rake,' poker*, Nj. 236. **eldar-görðr**, f. *making fire*, Fs. 45. III. a *beacon, bale-fire*, Gs. 18. IV. in old poetry the fire of wounds or of Odin = weapons, the fire of the sea = gold; hauga-eldar, *magical fire in old cairns*; maur-ildi, a *glow-worm*; hrævar-eldr, a *Will o' the wisp*, ignis fatuus. V. as a prefix to pr. names, Eld-grímr, Eld-járn, Eld-ríð, etc.: in names of places it denotes *volcanic ground*, Eld-borg, Eld-fjall, eld-gjá, etc. **eld-rauðr**, adj. *fiery-red*. **eld-sókn**, f. *fetching fire*, Grett. 89. **eld-stokkr**, m. a *burning beam*, Nj. 202. **eld-stóf**, f., pl. stóar, a *'fire-stove,' hearth*, Bård. 2 new Ed., Nj. 236, Fb. iii. 446, Fas. ii. 115, Mork. 9; sitja við eldstó móður sinnar, Fs. 6. **eld-súrr**, adj. *boas as fire*, of vinegar or the like. **eld-sætr**, adj. *always sitting by the fireside*, as a spoiled boy; Oddr var eldsætr í æsku ok seinlegr ok kallaðr kolbítr, Landn. 235 (Hb.); Grímr var mikill ok eldsætr, ok þótti vera nær afglapi, Gullþ. 14, Krók. 33 (Ed. eldsæti), Fas. ii. 112 (Ed. eldsættinn). **eld-tinna**, u. f. a *flint stone*, Fas. i. 447. **ELFR**, f., gen. elfar, acc. dat. elfi, a pr. name of the three rivers called *Elbe*, Lat. *Albis*, viz. Gaut-Elfr, *the Elb of the Gauts* (a Scand. people) = *the River Gotha* of the present time; Sax-E., *the Elb of the Saxons*, *the Elbe*; Raum-E., *the Elb of the Raums* (a people in Norway), i. e. the present *Glommen and Wormen*, Bær. 3, Nj. 42, Fms. i. 6, ii. 128, iii. 40, iv. 121, ix. 350, 393, 401, x. 292; Elfar-bakki, *the bank of one of these Elbes*, Bær. 3, Fms. ix. 269, 274; Elfinar-bakki, Fms. i. 195, of the river Ochil in Scotland, is a false reading = Ekkjals-bakki, vide Orkn. 12. COMPS: **Elfar-grímar**, m. pl. *dwellers on the banks of the Gotha*, Fms. vii. 17, 19, 321. **Elfar-kvísir**, f. pl. *the arms of the Gotha*, Fms. i. 7, iv. 9, ix. 274; used of the mouths of the Nile, Edda 148 (pref.). **Elfar-skær**, n. pl. *the Skerries at the mouth of the Gotha*, Fms., Fas.; cp. álfr, p. 42. 2. meton. used of any great river, (rare in Icel. but freq. in mod. Dan.) **Elfskr**, adj. a *dweller on one of the Elbe rivers*, Landn., Fms. ii. 252. **elgja**, ð, to *belch*. **ELGR**, m., gen. elgs or elgar, [Lat. *alces*; O. H. G. *elab*; Engl. *elk*], an *elk*, Gpl. 449, Fms. viii. 31, Fas. i. 54; **elgja-gröf**, f. *an elk pit*, a hunting-temple, D. N.; **elgja-veiðr**, f. *hunting elks*, Gpl. 448; **elgjar-galgi**, a. m., poet. *'elks-gallow,' the ice*, as elks were hunted on the ice, Stor. 15; but

some explain the phrase = *tree*, cp. Caes. Bell. Gall. vi. 27. *deep pools of half-melted ice*; akin to ölga, ylgr.

**elg-skógr**, m. a *forest with elks*, Gpl. 449. **eligr**, adj. [Swed. *elig*], *vile*, Hom. 151; e. ambátt, *a poor bandman*, Stj. 484. 1 Sam. xxv. 24; áfleitit eðr elíkt, *vile and refuse*, 456. 1 S. xv. 9; illr ok e., Hb. 31: it is probably akin to *el-*, Germ. *elend*, v. aulandi, p. 34.

**Elj-vágar**, m. pl. *the Ice-waves*, a mythol. name, Edda.

**ELJA**, u. f. a *concubine*, as opp. to a wedded wife; this word is akin to eljan in the sense of *zeal, jealousy*, or to the word eligr, as the women were often captives of war and handmaids; cp. the case Melkorka, Ld., cp. also Gen. xxi. 10:—the word is defined in E. 109,—þær konur eru eljur, er einn mann eigu, *those women are called eljur, who are wives of one man*; státtu upp ór binginum frá elju m., Nj. 153; en elja hennar gördi henni jafnan skapraun, Stj. 428. 1 S. i. 6 ('and her adversary also provoked her sore', of the two wives of Elkanah); systur konu þinnar skaltú eigi taka til elju hennar, Stj. 428. Lev. xviii. 18: in poetry the earth is called the elja of Rinda, on Odin's wives, Fms. vi. (in a verse): this word points to the remote time; the sole passage where it occurs in an Icel. hist. work is (above), where it is wrongly used, the wedded wife being called the concubine; cp. arin-elja.

**ELJAN**, f. (in mod. usage elja, u. f.), [Ulf. *aljan* = ζῆλος; cp. *ellian*; Hel. *ellan*], *endurance, energy*; eljun ok styrk annarra manna, Fms. vii. 228; heilsu ok eljun, 277; afl ok eljun, Fas. i. (in a verse); atferð ok eljun, Ld. 318; ok fari þar e. eptir ok öll tilræði, F. COMPS: **eljanar-lauss**, adj. [ellennlaess, Otmul.], *weak, feeble*, Al. 10, Fbr. 157. **eljunar-leysi**, n. *weakness, want of energy*, Fms. iv. 109. **eljunar-maðr**, m. an *energetic man*, Fms. iv. 103, viii. 447.

**elja-lauss**, adj. *elju-leysi*, n., with the notion of *impatience*; hann hefir enga elju á e-u, *he is too restless to perform anything*. **eljara-gletta**, u. f. [cp. elja], *pertness, sauciness*, Skýr. 53 (pref.). **Elj-údnir**, m. *the ball of Hela*, Edda (Gl.).

**él-kaldr**, adj. *ice-cold*, epithet of a stream, Yt. 23. **ELLA**, adv., in Norse laws freq. *ellar*, and so in Fms. vi. 214, vii. 115, etc.; in mod. Icel. usage *ellegar*; *ellegar*, Ó. H., Grág., Mod. passim, etc., which seems to be the original form, qs. *ell-vegar*, 'on ways', cp. þann-ig, hinn-ig, einn-ig; ella, though it is the usual in the MSS., would be an apocopated form, the *r* being dropt: [elles; Engl. *else*; Swed. *eljest*; cp. Lat. *alius*, Gr. ἄλλος]:—*else*, *otherwise*; er yðr nú annat-hvært til at leggja í brott þegar, ella þúiskir við sem skjótast, Nj. 44; en þann þeirra e. er réttari er, Grág. i. 1; en ella jamt skerða sem at skuldadómi, 84; ella liggir á þér víti, Fms. 27; hann hét vináttu sinni ef þessu vildi játa en elligar afarkostum, 141; ella hann ek láta drepa þik, Nj. 74; eða—ella, or—else, Fms. 196 (in a verse); eða heit hvers manns niðingr ella, or else be called 'nithing' of every man, Nj. 176; eða dreip hann ella, Fms. xi. 100; þr stökki hann af eignum sínum ellar, vii. 17.

**ELLI**, f. indecl. [Dan. *ælde*], *'eld,' old age*; the saying, öllum ir elli á kné komit, *old age has brought all on their knees*, cp. the tale Edda 33, 34, where the old giantess Elli wrestles with Thor, when in poetry she is called 'the antagonist of Thor', Eg. (in a verse); engi er sá orðit..., at eigi komi ellin öllum til falls, Edda 34; fyrir elli sér Eg, 107; eigi er þat síðr en elli..., Nj. 171. COMPS: **elli-be**, m., in the mythol. phrase, kasta e., *to cast the 'slough of age,' to young again*, Mag. 3, (freq.). **elli-bjúgr**, adj. *bowled down by age*, Mag. **elli-dagar**, m. pl. *old days*, Stj. 190, Sks. 458. **elli-dauðr**, adj. *dead (dying) from old age*, Nj. 58, Fms. i. 117, Edda 33. **elli-dómr**, m. *old age*, Stj. 192. **elli-gamall**, adj. *exceeding old*, Stj. 190, Sks. 92, Al. 3. **elli-glöp**, n. pl. *old days from old age*, F. 421. **elli-hamr** = *ellibelgr* (of serpents shedding their slough), Stj. 192. **elli-hrumr**, adj. *tottering from old age*, Stj. 432. **elli-hæru**, m. *the boariness of age*, Stj. 214. **elli-karl**, m. *an old carle*, 164. **elli-lyf**, f. *medicine to bar old age, elixir vitae*, (mythol. Haustl. 9, cp. Edda 63). **elli-móðr**, adj. *worn, weary from age*, Ld. Landn. 117. **elli-sjúkr**, adj. *sick from age*, Þiðr. 30. **elli-sto**, n. *the stay of old age*. **elli-tíð**, f. *time of old age*, Hom. 13. **elli-van**, n. pl. *wavering from age, decrepitude*, Bret. 162 (of king Lear); in 756 (the verse), the old poet said, vals hefir ká váfur elli = *elli-vafur*; comparison with the passage in Bret. is decisive, and the explanation Lex. Poët. s. v. váfur is undoubtedly wrong. **elli-vam**, n. *the being totterd*, Bret. 162. **elli-þokki**, a. m. *looking old*; hratt hón á elliþokka, Stj. 627. 2 Kings ix. 30 (of the old queen Jezebel).

**elliði**, a. m. a *kind of ship with a high poop*, Edda (Gl.), Fas. i. 1; hence *Ellidiða-ey*, f. the name of an island, from its resemblance to the old-fashioned ships, Landn., Eb.; **elliði**, a. m. a farm, Korm.; **elli-grímr**, m., pr. name of a man, Landn., Nj.

**ellifti**, mod. *ellefti*, ord. numb. *the eleventh*, Landn. 199, Fms. 412.

**ellifu**, mod. *ellefu*, ord. numb., the Goth. *ainlif*; A. S. *ellefne*; J. eleven; Germ. *elf*; Swed. *elfva*; Dan. *elleve*:—'lif' is an obsolete v.



denoting *ten*, so that '*eleven, twelve*' are formed just like *thirteen*, *fourteen*, etc.

él-ligr, adj. [él], *stormy*, Vápn. 51.

elldri (eldri), compar. *elder*, and *ellstr* (eldstr), superl. *eldest*; vide *gamall*.

elma, u. f. [almr], *a branch, twig*, Mar. 183.

-eln, adj. in compds, tví-e-, þrí-e-, etc., *two, three . . . ells long*.

elna, að, [cp. Goth. *aljanan*; A. S. *eljan* = *aemulari*], *to wax, grow*,

a medic. term, in the phrases, sótt elnar & hendr e-m, *the fever grows upon one's hands*, i. e. *becomes worse*; en sótt elnaði & hendr Gizuri biskupi, Bs. i. 69; þá elnaði sótt & hendr Kveldúlf, en er dró at því at hann var þanvænn, etc., Eg. 126; e-m elnar sótt, *id.*; ok elnar honum sóttin, Band. 14; en Lophænu elnaði sóttin (of a woman in labour), Fas. ii. 162; sótt elnaði við Lophænu, 504.

elptr, f. = álpt, *a swan*, Str. 52, 62, etc.

elrir, m., and elri, n. *the alder-tree*, Lat. *alnus*, A. S. *alor*, *aler*, Germ. *erle*, Edda (Gl.). Ó. H. 250, Fbr. 10.

elska, að, *to love, love dearly*, with acc.; elskaðr sem sá er framast elskaði sannan Guð, Fs. 80; konungur elskaði Hákon meir en nokkurn annan mann, Fms. i. 17; Birkibeinar elskuðu því meir sveininn, sem . . . ix. 244; halt vel trú þína ok elska Guð, ii. 255; Hrafnkell elskaði ekki annat goð meir enn Frey, Hrafn. 4; kona þess hins ríka manns elskaði Jóseph, Sks. 455; hann sá at Guð elskaði David (acc.), 708; ok er svá trúðr svá sem hann er elskaðr til, 442.

2. reflex., *elskask* at e-m, *to grow fond of*; þorkell var lengi með jarlinum ok elskaðisk at honum, Fms. iv. 217 ('elskaði' at jarli, act., Ó. H. 93, is scarcely right). β. recipr. *to love one another*; höfðu þau Jón elskask frá barnæsku, Bs. i. 282; þessir ungu menn elskask sín í millum mjök hjartanliga, 655 xxxii. 20. Icel. have a playful rhyme referring to lovers, running thus—elskar hann (hún) mig, | af öllu hjarta, | ofrheitt | harla lítið | og ekki neitt, which calls to mind the scene in Goethe's *Faust*, where Gretchen plucks off the petals of the flower with the words, *liebt mich—nicht—liebt mich—nicht*.

ELSKA, u. f. (ælska, Barl. 6, O. H. L.), [this word is peculiar to the Scand. races; it is probably derived from *él* and an inflexive *sk*, and properly means *storm*, whence metaph. *passion*; the Swedes and Danes have not the single word, but *älskog* and *elskov*, qs. *elsk-hog*; Icel. *elskugi* or *elskogi*]:—*love*; með Guðs elsku ok náungs, Hom. 48; sáfa elsku & e-m, *to love one*, Bs. i. 36; mikla elsku hafði jarl & konungs yni, Fms. ix. 242; vit höfum lengi saman haldit okkarri elsku, vii. 140; sá mikla ást sem þú hefir & hinum digra manni ok elsku við hann lagt, v. 182.

COMPDS: elsku-band, n. *a bond of love*, Mar. elsku-þrágð, n. *a deed of love*, Mar. 220. elsku-fullr, adj. *full of love*, Barl. 79. elsku-geð, n. *a loving kindness*, Pass. 30. 11. elsku-gras, n. *love's flower*, vide *brönnugrös* s. v. brana, p. 76. elsku-lauss, adj. *loveless*, and elsku-leyli, n. *want of love*, Lex. Poët. elsku-merki, n. *a love token*. elsku-semi, f. *lovingness*. elsku-váttir, m. *a love token*. Elska never occurs as a verb or noun in old heathen poets; Amor is the first poet on record who uses it; old writers prefer using *st*; with Christianity, and esp. since the Reformation, it gained ground; *γάρ* of the N. T. is usually rendered by *elska* (*to love*) and *ἀγάπη* by *elka* (*love*) or *kærleiki* (*charity*); so, mann-elska, *humanity, kindness*.

elskandi, part. *a lover*, Greg. 30.

elskan-liga, adv. *lovingly*, 655 xxxii. 17.

elskan-ligr, adj. *beloved*, N. T.

elskari, a, m. *a lover*, Barl. 88, 187, Karl. 545, Mar. 197, (rare.) elsk-hugi or elsk-ogi, a, m. [Swed. *älskog*; Dan. *elskov*], *love*, Edda i; vináttu ok elskhuga, Stj. 8; ástúð ok e., 130, Bev. 8 (Fr.); elskugi (elskugi), Barl. 6: *a sweetheart*, minn sæti herra ok ágætr elskugi (my love), Fb. i. 514.

elskr, adj., in the phrase, e, at e-m, *fondly attached to one, fond of one*, of the attachment of children, or to children; hann var elskr at gili, *be loved the boy Egil*, Eg. 187; Egill (the father) unni honum líkit, var Böðvarr (the child) ok e. at honum, 599; also used of animals, ok svá elskir hvár at öðrum, at hvár rann eptir öðrum, *two reeds that never left one another*, Nj. 81; hann (the ox) er mjök elskr at mér, Fms. iii. 132; hence *mann-elskr*, of pet lambs or tamed animals but never used of cats, dogs, or animals that are constant companions of man; heima-e., *home-loving, one who never leaves the hearth*, Fs. 4.

elsku-liga, adv. *lovingly, heartily*, Fms. i. 140.

elsku-ligr, adj. *loving*; e. alvara, *warm affection*, Fms. iii. 63, K. Á. 22; ar, *beloved*, þitt e. andlit, 655 xxxii. 7; e. sonr, Th. 7; var henni mjök e., Fms. i. 81; *ἀγαπῆρός* of the N. T. is usually rendered by *elskuligr*.

el-skúr, f. *a snow-shower*, Sks. 227.

ELTA, t, *to chase*, with acc.; þeir eltu einn hjört, Flóv. 27; elta dýr spor, Barl. 199; e. sauði, *to run after sheep, in order to fetch them*, Nj. 27, Korn. 28 (in a verse); eltu þjálfá, Hbl. 39; þeir höfðu af skipum Tryggva konung, *they had driven king T. from his ships*, Ns. i. 37; Styrrkarr elti þá suðr í Karmsund, ix. 54; hljópu & land upp; eltu þá, iv. 304, Guðl. 21; e. óxn með vendi, *to drive cattle with a*, Karl. 471. β. reflex. *to pursue one eagerly*; eltask eptir e-m,

Fms. ix. 305; Icel. now say, *eltask við e-m*, e. g. of catching a horse, sheep, when grazing wild in an open field. II. *to knead, work*; elta leir, *to mix lime*, Stj. 247, cp. Exod. i. 14. \*2. a tanner's term; e. skinn, *to tan a hide*, i. e. *rub, scratch it*, so as to make it soft; ek skal yðra höld elta með klungum, Stj. 395. Judges viii. 7; elt skinn, *tanned hide*; óelt skinn, *rough hide*, (freq.) 3. = *veita*, *to overbrow*, in the Runic phrase, at rita sa varpi es ailti stain þansi eþa heþan dragi, Rafn 188, 194.

elting, f., chiefly in pl. *pursuing, chasing*, Fms. vii. 128, 294, Fs. 50.

II. botan., proncd. *elking*, [Swed. *ältgräs*], *spearwort, equisetum vulgare, arvense*, Björn.

eltur, f. pl. *pursuing*, Fms. vii. 407, viii. 406, Róm. 276.

Embla (in Ub. spelt *Embla*), u. f. a mythol. word, which only occurs in Vsp. 17; and hence in Edda (where it is said that the gods found two lifeless trees, the askr (*ash*) and the embla; of the ash they made man, of the embla woman), it is a question what kind of tree the embla was; some suggest a metathesis, qs. emla from almr, *elm*, but the compound emblu-askr, in one of Egil's poems, seems to shew that the embla was in some way related to the ash.

embætti, tt, mod. að, *to attend, wait upon*, with dat.; e. gestum, *to wait upon guests*; kann vera at Guð yðvart sé á málstefnu, eðr eigi gestum at e., Stj. 593. I Kings xviii. 27; eigi samneytti hon, heldr e. hon, *she ate not with the people, but waited on them*, 655 xxxi. A. 3; e. fé, *to serve the cattle, to milk*, Isl. ii. 334, 482. 2. eccl. *to say mass, to celebrate the eucharist*, D. N. β. in mod. usage since the Reformation, *to officiate as a clergyman*.

embætti (embuð, Anecd. 38), n. [Germ. *amt*; Dan. *embede*; as to the root vide *ambátt*, p. 19], *service, office*; bjóða e-m af e., *to depose one from office*, Bs. i. 550; Guðs e., Hom. 121, 160, Stj. 613. 2 Kings iv. 13; mikit e., *hard work, a great task*, Hom. 153; veita e-m e., *to serve one*, Fms. viii. 332, 406; bindask i e-s e., *to enter one's service*, Sks. 357; fremja e., *to perform a service*, Bs. i. 426; Guðligt e., *boly service*, Fms. ii. 198; heilagt skinnar e., *boly baptism*, i. 148; officiating at mass, D. N. 2. in mod. use, a. *divine service*, answering to 'mass' in the Roman church; fyrir, eptir e., *before, after service*. β. in a secular sense, [Germ. *amt*, Dan. *embede*], *a public office*.

COMPDS: embættis-færr, adj. *able to perform one's duties*, Ann. 1332. embættis-görð, f. *officiating* (of a clergyman), Bs. i. 811. embættis-lauss, adv. *holding no office* (of a priest), Sturl. ii. 118. embættis-maðr, m. *a minister* (priest), Hom. 119, Sks. 162, Fms. v. 146; in mod. use, embættismaðr, -lauss, etc. (=Germ. *beamter*, Dan. *embedsman*) mean *an officer*, chiefly in a secular sense.

emendera, að, *to amend* (Lat. word), Fb. i. 517.

EMJA, að, *to bowl*, Fms. vi. 150, x. 383, Fas. i. 213, 656 B. 10, Fagrsk. 8.

emjan, f. *bowling*, Fs. 44.

EN, disjunctive conj.; in MSS. spelt either *en* or *enn*, [a particle peculiar to the Scand. in; in Danish *men*; in Swedish both *men*, *än*, and *endast*; Norse *enn* and also *men*, Ivar Aasen]:—*but*; en ef hann hefir, þá . . . but if he has, then . . . Grág. i. 261; en ef menn gefa þeim mat, *id.*; en heima mun ek sitja, *but I will stay at home*, Fms. vi. 100; en fjöldi féll, *but a great many fell*, Fas. ii. 514; eyrum hlýðir en augum skoðar, Hm. 7; en ekki eigu annarra manna orð, Grág. i. 84, 99, 171; en Skiðblaðnir skipa, en jóa Sleipnir, en hunda garmr, Gm. 44; en ör sveita sjár, en ör beinum björg, Vpm. 21; and passim. It is even used with a slight conjunctive sense; þykki mér sem því muni úhægt saman at koma, kappi þinu ok dirð 'en' skaplyndi konungs, *metbinks it will be hard to make the two things go together, thy vebemence and rashness* 'and' (on the other hand) the temper of the king, Eg. 521; ek kann ráðum Gunnhildar 'en' kappsemd Egils, *I know the devices of Gunnhilda 'and' (on the other hand) Egil's eagerness*, 257; used in narratives to begin a sentence, merely denoting the progress of the tale, much the same as 'and', cp. the use of auk III, p. 33; thus in Yt. some verses begin with 'en',—En dagskjarr . . . 2, 3, 14, 23; En Gunnlaugr grimman tamði, Hlt.; En Hróalds & höfuðbaðni, Ad. 19, without any disjunctive notion.

EN, temporal adv., better spelt *enn*, [prob. akin to *endr* and *eðr*, q. v.]:—*yet, still*; þú hefir enn eigi (not yet) heyrð kenning Drottins, Mar. 656 A. ii. 14; vildi hann enn svá, Fms. i. 11; at hann mundi enn svá göra, vi. 100; þá ríkir hann enn fyrir mik, Al. 29; til betri tíma en (íðan) enn (still) er kominn, Sks. 596 B. 2. before a comparative; enn síðarr, *still later*, N. G. L. i. 94; enn betr, *still better*; enn fyrr, *still later*; enn verri, *still worse*; enn æðri, *still worthier*; enn hætri, *still higher*; enn firr, *still further off*; enn nær, *still nearer*; enn heldr, *still more*, Sks. 304; separated from the comparative, enn vóru fleiri dætr Haralds, the daughters of H. were still more, i. e. H. had more daughters yet, Fms. i. 5. β. curious is the use of *en* (usually spelt *in* or *inn*) in old poems, viz. before a comparative, where in prose the 'en' can be left out without impairing the sense; thus, hélt-a in lengr rúmi, *be kept not his place longer*, i. e. *ran away*, Am. 58; ráð en lengr dvelja, *to delay no longer*, 61; menn-in sælli, *a happier man*, Skv. 3. 18; né in



mætri mæð, *worthier affinity*, id.; mann in harðara = harðara mann, a *bardier man*, Hbl. 14; nema þú in snotrari sér, *unless thou art wiser*, Vpm. 7; drekka in meira mjöð, *to drink more mead*; bita en breiðara, *to bite broader*, i. e. *eat with better appetite*, Þkv. 25; þars þætti skáld in verri, *where poets were kept in less honour*, Jomsv. S. (in a verse); né in heldr, *neither*; né hests in heldr, *neither for his horse*; Hm. 60; né in heldr hugðir sem var Högni, *neither are ye minded as H.*, Gh. 3, Sdm. 36, Hkv. 1. 12, Skv. 1. 21: in prose, eigi in heldr ætla ek, þat... *neither do I think, that...*, Nj. 219.

3. *to boot, further, moreover*; bolóxar ok enn amboð nokkur, *pole-axes and some tools to boot*, Dipl. v. 18; ok þat enn, at, *and that still more, that*, Róm. 302; Ingibjörg hét enn dóttir Haralds, *Ingeburg was further Harold's daughter*, Fms. i. 5.

EN or enn, conj., written an in very old MSS., e. g. Hom., Greg., Eluc., but in the great bulk of MSS. en is the standing form, both ancient and modern; [formed by anacope, by dropping the initial þ; Ulf. þann; A. S. þanne; Engl. than; Hel. than; O. H. G. danna; Germ. dann, but here almost replaced by 'als'; Swed. änn; Dan. end; Norse enn, Ivar Aasen; the anacope is entirely Scandin.]:—than, Lat. quam; heldr faðir an móðir, *more father than mother*, Eluc. 5; bjartari an sól, *brighter than the sun*, 45, 52; meira an aðrir, *more than others*, Greg. 51; víðara an áðr, *wider than before*, id.; betr an þegja, *better than being silent*, 96; æðri an þetta, Eluc. 51; annat an annat, *one thing rather than another*, 50; ljósara an nú, 44; heldr an vér, 17; annat an dauðan, 15; meira an Guð, 13; fyr an, 6; annat an þú ert, 59; framarr an þeir hafa, id.; framarr an vesa, 60; heldr an færi eðr fleiri, Hom. 45; heldr an, 63; betra er þagat an mælt, 96; helgari an annarra manna, 126; framarr an sín, 135, etc.; cp. Frump. 158–163: 'en' however occurs in Hom. 126.

II. the form 'en' (or 'enn') occurs passim, Grág. i. 173, ii. 13, Al. 29, Sks. 596 B, N. G. L. i. 32, etc. etc.

III. The particle en differs in sense when placed before or after the comparative; if before, it means *still*; if after, *than*; thus, fyrr enn, *áðr enn*, before, Lat. *priusquam*, but enn fyrr, *still earlier, sooner*; enn heldr, *still more*, but heldr enn, *rather than*; enn betr, *still better*, but betr enn, *better than*; enn síðar, *still later*, but síðar enn, *later than*, etc. Again, there is a difference of sense, when neither en is a comparative; en ef, *but if*; ef enn, *if still*, etc.

EN is now and then in MSS., esp. Norse, used = er, ef, q. v., but this is a mere peculiarity or false spelling: 1. *when*; mér vórum í hjá en (= er) þeir, *when they*, D. N. i. 271; til þess en = til þess er, 81.

2. as a relat. particle, *whicb*; sú hin ríka frú en (*whicb*), Str.; mína dóttur en allra meijya er fegstr, *my daughter who is the fairest of all women*, Þiðr. 249; af því en hann hefir fingit, Al. 145; sá ótti en, 107; en sungin er, *whicb is sung*, Hom. 41; but hvárt en er, *whether*, N. G. L. i. 349.

3. = ef, *if*, [cp. Old Engl. an]; sælur væri sálurnar, en þær vissi, *if they knew*, Al. 114; en þeir vildi = ef þeir vildi, 118; en vér færim = ef vér færim, 120, esp. freq. in D. N. (vide Fr.) Very rare in Icel. writings or good MSS., e. g. en ek hefi með Guðs miskunn (i. e. er ek hefi), as I have, because I have, Bs. i. 59, Hung. ch. 1; vide er.

ENDA, a copul. conj. with a slight notion of cause or even disjunction: [the use of this copulative is commonly regarded as a test word to distinguish the Scandin. and the Saxon-Germ.; the A. S. *ende*, Engl. *and*, Hel. *end*, Germ. *und* being represented by Scandin. *auk*, *ok*, or *og*; whereas the disjunctive particle is in Scandin. *en*, *enn*, or even *enda*, answering to the Engl. *A. S.*, and Germ. *aber*, *but*; the Gothic is neutral, unless *jab*, by which Ulf. renders *kai*, be = *auk*, *ok*:—this difference, however, is more apparent than real; for the Icel. 'enda' is probably identical with the Germ. and Saxon *und*, and: in most passages it has a distinct copulative sense, but with something more than this]:—*and*, etc.

I. with subj., a standing phrase in the law, connecting the latter clause of a conditional premiss, *if so and so*, and *if...*, and *again if...*; or it may be rendered, *and in case that*, and *supposing that*, or the like. The following references will make it plainer; ef goðinn er um sóttir, *enda hafi hann öðrum manni í hönd selt...*, þá skal hann ok sekja..., *if a suit lies against the priest, 'and' he has named a proxy, then the suit lies also against him* (viz. the proxy), Grág. i. 95; ef skip hverfr ok sé eigi til spurt á þrim vetrum, *enda sé spurt ef þeim löndum öllum er vár tunga er á*, þá..., *if a ship disappears without being heard of for three years, 'and' inquiry has been made from all the countries where 'our tongue' is spoken, then...*, 218; ef goðinn gerr eigi nemna féránsdóm, *enda sé hann at lögum beiddr...*, þá varðar goðanum fjórbaugsgarð, *if the priest name not the court of féran, 'and' has been lawfully requested thereto, then he is liable to the lesser outlawry*, 94; nú hefir maðr sveinarn fram fært í æsku, *enda verði sá maðr veginn síðan*, þá..., *if a man has brought a boy up in his youth, 'and in case that' he (the boy) be slain, then...*, 281; ef maðr færir mey barn fram..., *enda beri svá á...*, ok (then) skal sá maðr..., id.; ef menn selja ómaga sinn af landi héðan, ok eigi víð verði, *enda verði þeir ómagar færðir út hingat síðan*, þá..., 274; hvervetna þess er vegnar sakir standa úbættar á milli manna, *enda vili menn settask á þau mál...*, þá..., ii. 20; ef sá maðr var veginn er á (*who* þas) vist með konu, *enda sé þar þingeyndari nokkurr...*, þá..., 74; þat vóru lög, ef þrælur væri dreppir fyrir manni,

*enda (and in case that) væri eigi færð þrælgjöldin fyrir hina þrjú*, þá..., Eg. 723, cp. Eb. 222; þótt maðr færi fram eltri manni, kar konu, í barnæsku, *enda (and in case that) berisk réttarfar síðan um menn*, þá skal..., 281; ef þú þorir, *enda sér þú nokkurt at manni*, þou darest, 'and supposing that' thou art something of a man, F. 170; segja má ek honum tíðendin ef þú vilt, *enda vekir þú hann, 'and supposing that' thou wilt awake him*, Fms. iv. 170; en þeir eru skinnmenn réttir er með hvárigum fóru hejman visir vitend, *enda (and 'and supposing they'), id.*; hvat til berr er þú veizt úðórða hluti, *enda sé eigi spámaðr, supposing that thou art a prophet*, Fms. i. 333.

rarely with indic.; ef kona elr börn með óheimilum manni, *enda gelb fé um, hón á eigi...*, Eb. 225. II. *even, even if*, usually with indic.; kona á sakir þær allar ef hún vill reidask við, *enda komi* (if) eigi fram lofordit, Grág. i. 338: in single sentences, þá skal... segja búum sínum til, *enda á þingi, even in parliament*, ii. 351: phrase, e. svá (*even so*), eigi þau handsólf hennar at haldask, *enda svá* er, i. 334; *enda er þó rétt vírding þeirra*, e..., *and their taxati even (also) lawful, if...*, 209: in mod. usage very freq. in this (=even).

III. denoting that a thing follows from the premiss, and consequently, and of course, and then, or the like, and for, freq. in prose with indic.; man ek eigi optar heimta þetta fé, *enda verða þeir aldri at líði síðan, I shall not call for this debt any more*, 'and also' lend thee help never more, Vápn. 18; ef þeir eru eigi fleiri en fimm, *enda eigi færi, if they are not more than five, and also not more*, Grág. i. 38; *enda eigu menn þá at taka annan lögsögu mann ef vilja, they shall then elect another speaker if they choose*, 4; *enda skulur réttir þá leysa þik, and then of course we shall loose thee*, Edda 20; *enda honum skóggang, enda verðr hann þar óheilagr, and of course even, and to boot*, Grág. ii. 114; skal hann segja til þess á málmótum, *enda varðar honum þá eigi við lög*, i. 343; á sá sök er á, *enda verðr sá jamt sekr um nautnina sem aðrir menn*, 432; þá koma þá hvárr er vill, *enda skal lögsögu maðr...*, 10; *enda á hann koma segja lögleigor á féit, ef hann vill þat heldr*, 217; trúi ek honum betr en (*than*) öðrum, *enda skal ek þessu ráða, and besides I will trust myself*, Eg. 731; sýnisk þat jafnan at ek em fégjarn, *enda svá enn, it is well known that I am a money-loving man, and will be too in this case*, Nj. 102; beið ek af því þinna atkvæða mun öllum þat best gegna, *I waited for thy decision, and (as) thou be the best for all of us*, 78; er þat ok líkast at þér sækist með þessu enda munu þeir svá verja, *and so will they do in their turn*, 227; aldr gerðr var fengsóm ok stórlýnd, *enda (and on the other hand) kallaði alls þess er aðrir áttu í nánd*, 18; mikit má konungs gefa um hluti, *enda mun mikill frami fásik í ferðinni ef vel tekst*, Fms. iv. 29; Ólver var málsnjallr ok málðjarfr, e. var hann vitr maðr, 235; mun ek halda til þess at þú þrjótr lög þín, *enda eru þau eigi lög*, e..., *neither are they broken, if...*, Fb. i. 173, Mork. 81.

2. a notion of disjunction, and yet; eigi nenni ek at hafa þat saman, a eiga Högna, *enda drepa bróður hans, I cannot bear to do both, help against and yet kill his brother*, Nj. 145; er þér töldut Grænland vera gott land, *enda er þat þó fullt af jökulum ok frosti, that you call Gre and a mild climate, and yet it is full of frost and ice*, Sks. 209 B.

3. ellipt. in an abrupt sentence, without a preceding premiss; *enda tíu öxi þína, and now take thy axe* (implying that I can no longer i. e. thee), Nj. 58; *enda þarf hér mikils við*, 94; maðrinn segir, *enda á höfuðit af bolnum, the man continued, —nay, the head flew off the body*, Ld. 290: even in some passages one MS. uses 'enda', another 'ok'; skorti nú ekki, *enda var drengilega eptir sótt* (ok var drengilega eptir sótt v. l.), Fms. viii. 357; cp. Fb. iii. 258, l. 16, and Mork. 7, l. 15: it sometimes uses 'ok' exactly in the sense of enda, ef maðr seir óma þinn af landi brott, 'ok' verði hinn aptreki er við tók, þá..., Grág. i. 3.

ENDA, d, (enda, ad, Fs. 8, Ld. 50, Bs. i. 865; mod. usage distinct between enda, ad, to end, finish, and enda t, to fulfil):—to end, bi to an end; ok endi þar líf sitt, Fms. i. 297; af ráðinn ok endaðr, F. 1; endaðir sínu valdi, Bs. i. 865.

2. metaph. to bring to an end, to perform a promise or the like; þá sýslu er hann endi eigi, *work w he did not perform*, Grág. ii. 267; þótti Heineke biskupi Gizurr eiga við konung þat sem hann hafði heitið, Fms. x. 51; *enda þeir eru Páll postuli mælti*, Hom. 135; hefir þú komit ok ent þat er þú Niðr. 8.

II. reflex. to end, come to an end; reidi minn endisk á einu augabragði, 656 A. ii. 17; er svá hefjask upp þessi endask, 656 B. 3; þá endisk sá enn mikli höfðingskapr Dana kóngur, Fms. xi. 205; þær endask ok byrjask jafnframt ávalt, Kb. 232. to last out; ok endisk þá allt á sumar fram, Nj. 18; meðan mér fong til, Eg. 66; en honum endisk eigi til þess lífs, Bs. i. 77; veizlor endusk eigi fyrir fjölmennis sakir, Hkr. ii. 92; ok endi þetta hóti lengst, Gisl. 50; meðan ek endumk til, as long as I live, Fms. iv. 292.

3. to end well, do; *enda mun þat fám til vel endask at synja mér mægðar*, Isl. ii. 215; ek veit, at þat má eigi endask, e..., Rd. 311; ok öngum skyldi dönd hans kapp hafa þetta nema þér, Fas. i. 104; segir honum eigi ella endask



ms. iv. 143. III. impers. in the phrase, sögu endar, endar þar gu frá honum, *it ends the tale, i. e. the tale is ended*, Ld. 50: in mod. age Icel. can say, *saga endar, sögu endar, and saga endast, here the story ends*.

endemi and endimi, n. pl. *an abomination, scandal, shame*, esp. in exclamations; sé undr ok endemi! Niðrst. 6; ok þykir nauðsyn, at þu verðir þau e. í, Fms. i. 27; nú eru slíkt mikil e., vii. 36; heyr á endemi, *hear the abomination! for shame!* heyr á firm ok e., 21. ii. 1; heyr á e., segir Hallgerðr, þú gerir þik góðan, Nj. 74; vissum vér þu vánir slíkra véla ok endema, Blas. 46; mörg e. tóku menn þá til sínur, Bs. i. 62; hér lýstr í e., segir hann, Fms. xi. 94. endemis-æðr, m. *a monster*, Fs. 38. The etym. is doubtful, either = ein-dæmi, *that is unexampled*, or rather from dæmr; and the prefix and-; endemi always used in a very bad sense; the passage Fms. v. 206—veiztu ef e. (=wonder) eru sönn, at konunginn sé heilagr hjá okkr—is an exception and perhaps incorrect.

ENDI, a, m., and endir, s, m. [Ulf. *andeis* = *τέλος*; A. S. *ende*; Engl. *end*; O. H. G. *enti*; Germ. *ende*; Swed. *ände*; Dan. *endé*]:—*the end, conclusion*; as in the proverbs, endirian skyldi í upphafi skoða, Lat. *idquid incipias respice finem*; allt er gott ef endirinn er góðr, *all's well at ends well*; sjá fyrir enda á e-u, *to see the end of a thing* (how it will end); göra fyrir enda á e-u (a weaver's term), *to bring to an end*, vett. 100 new Ed.; leysa e-m illan (góðan) enda (a weaver's term), *to bring to an ill (good) end*, Korm. 164 (in a verse); mun einn endir þinn vera um þu úgíptu, *it will all come to one end*, Glál. 82; binda enda á e-t, *to fulfil, finish*, Snót 169; göra enda á, *to bring to an end*, pl. i. 6; vera á enda, *to be at an end*, Fms. xi. 427 (*to be at one's wit's end*); standask á endum, Nj. 111; allt með endum, *adv. from end to end*, x. Poët.; til annars endans, Nj. 176; öðrum endanum, Eg. 91; dyrr á endum endum, Fms. iv. 220; at sínum enda hvárir, Grág. ii. 48; til la jarðar, 656 B. 4; endanum (with the article), 655 xxxii; til enda, *the end of life*, Nj. 39; endir líkams, Hom. 103; upphaf ok endir, 6; engi endir, 157; hér skal nú ok endir á verða, *it shall come to an end*, Nj. 145; sé varð endir á, e. t., *that was the end of it, that...*, Fas. 514; annarr endir hersins, Fms. ix. 353; hinn neðri endir, Sks. 167 B. 1. ends: enda-dagr, m. (enda-dægr, n.), *the last day, day of death*, Bs. viii. 93, x. 388, Sks. 355, Fas. i. 223. enda-fjöl, f. *a gable*, Pr. 473. enda-knútr, m. *the 'end-knot', final issue*. enda-æðr, adj. *endless*, Fms. v. 343, Sks. 617, Hom. 87. enda-lok, n. and enda-lykt, f. *the end, conclusion*, Finnþ. 248, Fbr. 29, Hom. 2, Fms. iii. 163, v. 343, Stj. 20, 49. enda-mark, n. *the end, limit*, E. ii. 70, Fms. v. 343. enda-merki, n. *id.*, D. N. enda-mjórr, f. *thin at the end, tapering*, in the phrase, láta eigi verða endamjótt e-n, *to treat one well to the end*; Icel. say, e-t verðr enda-slepptr, n. *it has an abrupt end*, etc. enda-þarmr, m. *the great gut*, Pr. 473.

endi-land, n. *borders, confines*, Stj. 406, 531, 546. endi-langr, adj. *'end-long', from one end to another*; eptir endilangri ríkinni, Eg. 58; með endilöngum bekkjum, *along the benches*, Nj. 220; engja fyrir endilangan Noreg, 368, Fms. iv. 319, Grett. 97: as *adverb*, 'advisedly', opp. to 'across', at endilöngum skipum, Fms. vii. 94; endilangan, Stj. 290; um endilangt, Bs. i. 644; at endilöngu, El. 32.

endi-lauss, adj. *endless*, Hom. 87.

endi-leysa, u, f. *nonsense, 'without end or aim'*, Fms. vi. 375.

endi-liga, adv. *finally*, Stj. 225, Fms. ix. 355, v. 1.

endi-ligr, adj. *final*, Stj. 110, Dipl. ii. 11, Bs. i. 8.

endi-lok, n. pl. *the end, conclusion*, 625, 172.

endi-mark, n. esp. pl. *a boundary, confine*, Grág. ii. 166, Hom. 48, 275, 345, Sks. 338, Dipl. ii. 4, Pm. 92: *a limit, end*, Hom. 52, Skálda 4, Gpl. 44, Sks. 272 B, Fms. ii. 89, H. E. i. 466.

endi-merki, n. (and endi-mörk, f.) = *endimark*, Sks. 207, 338 B.

ending, f. *ending, termination*, Fms. v. 225, Vígl. 16.

endir, v. *endi*.

endi-langtr, adj. = *endilangr*, Grág. ii. 257, Vkv. 7.

ENDR, adv. [cp. Lat. *ante*]. I. in times of yore, erst, formerly, &c.; very freq. in old poetry, Am. i. Ad. 3, Yt. 12, 13, Eg. 751 (in a verse), vide Lex. Poët.; in prose very rare, or only in the phrase, endr löngu, *a long time ago*, Fas. iii. 250, 347; cp. eðr. 2. In the phrases, endr annan veg en endr = *now one way, now another*, 677: 2; endr á sínum, mod. endrum og sínum, *from time to time, now and then*, Sks. 207; endr ok stundum, *id.*, 703 B. endra-nær and endrar-nær, adv. *at other times, otherwise*; bæði þá ok endra-nær, Bs. i. 533; sem jafnan endra-nær, *as always else*, 526, 538; sem ávalt endrar-nær, Fas. ii. 144; endrum sama hætti sem e., Rb. 28; en þat er endra-nær, at ..., *but else*, Fms. vii. 410.

II. again; svá kom Óðinn sin endr áttíri, þkv. 32. Mostly as prefix to nouns and verbs, answering to Lat. *iterum* chiefly in a biblical and theological sense, esp. after the Reformation.

endr-borinn, part. *born again*, Sæm. 118, Sturl. iii. 269, Fas. iii. 68.

endr-bót, f. *making good again, repentance*, Hom. 41.

endr-búa, bjó, *to restore*, 665 xiii B. 3.

endr-bæta, tt, *to repair, restore*, 671: 3, 655 A. 13: reflex., 625, 69, 11. 212, Greg. 34, Stj. 53, 228, 632.

endr-bæting, f. *restitution, restoration*, Stj. 52, 632, 625, 69.

endr-bætingr, m. *a thing repaired, patchwork*, N. G. L. i. 75.

endr-fórni, f. *an offering, presenting again*, Stj. 49.

endr-fórna, ad, *to offer, present again*, Stj. 49.

endr-fæða, dd, *to regenerate*, Hom. 154, 1 Peter i. 3.

endr-fæðing, f. *regeneration*, Matth. xix. 28.

endr-geðendr, part. *those who give again*, Hm. 40.

endr-geta, gat, *to bear (give birth to) again*; sonu þína sem Heilög

Kristni endrgat, 623, 28; endrgetinn fyrir vatn ok Helgan Anda, Hom.

55, Fms. iii. 166; endrgetinn af vatni ok Helgum Anda, Hom. 3: reflex.

*to be born again*, Post. 656 B. 11, Niðrst. 104.

endr-getnaðr, m. *the being born again*, Niðrst. 104.

endr-getning, f. = *endrgetnaðr*, 655 vi. 2, Titus iii. 5.

endr-gjalda, galt, *to reward*, Mar. 175, Bs. ii. 25, Rom. xii. 19.

endr-gjaldari, a, m. *a rewarder*, Heb. xi. 6.

endr-græða, dd, *to heal again*, Barl. 148.

endr-göra, ð, *to restore, reconstruct*, K. Á. 28.

endr-hreinsa, að, *to purify again*, Hom. (St.).

endr-hræra, ð, *to move again*, Barl. 130.

endr-kaupa, t, *to redeem*, 2 Peter ii. 1.

endr-laginn, part. *replaced*, Skv. 3. 65.

endr-lauss, f. *redemption*, Luke xxi. 28, 1 Cor. i. 30; this and the following two words were scarcely used before the Reformation.

Endr-launsari, a, m. *the Redeemer*, Job xix. 25, etc.

endr-leysa, t, *to redeem*, Matth. xvi. 26, Luke xxiv. 21.

endr-lifna, að, *to come to life again*, Stj. 221, Greg. 58, Luke xv. 32.

endr-lifga, að, *to call to life again*, Stj. 30.

endr-lifgan, f. *a refreshing, revival*, Acts iii. 19.

endr-minnask, t, dep. *to remember, call to mind*, Stj. 23, 40, 51.

endr-minning, f. *remembrance, recollection*, Hom. 9, Skálda 204.

endr-mæðing, f. *tribulation*, Stj. 49.

endr-mæla, t, *to repeat*, Matth. vii. 2.

endr-mæling, n. *repetition*, Sturl. iii. 71 C.

endr-nýja, að, *to renew, repeat*, Fms. ix. 248, 499, Jb. 156, K. Á. 28:

impers., Eb. 278: reflex. *to grow again*, Str.

endr-nýjung, f. *renovation, renewing*, Titus iii. 5.

endr-næra, ð, *to refresh*, Matth. xi. 28, Rom. xv. 32, 2 Cor. vii. 13.

endr-næring, f. *refreshing*.

endr-reisa, t, *to raise again*, Fms. x. 276.

endr-rjóða, adj. ind. *downcast, forlorn*; Ketill kvað þá mjök e., K. said that they were much cast down, disheartened, Fas. ii. 16, Fspl. 12; it occurs only in these two passages, see a note of Dr. Scheving to Fspl. l. c., where he says that the word still survives in the east of Icel.

endr-semja, samði, *to recompose, renew*, Bs. i. 735.

endr-skapa, að, *to create anew*, Eluc. 52, Str. 52.

endr-skikka, að, *to restore*, Acts iii. 21.

endr-taka, tók, *to retake*, Stj. 29.

endr-tryggja, ð, *to reconcile*, Bs. i. 686.

endr-vinda, vatt, *to turn back (of things)*, Orkn. 202.

endr-þaga, u, f. *retribution*, Hm. 4.

ENG, f., pl. engjar, (spelt æng, O. H. L.), [Dan. *eng*; Swed. *äng*; A. S. *ing*, found in local names in North. E., as *Ings, Broad Ing*]:—*a meadow*; opp. to akr, in the allit. phrase, akr né eng, Grág. i. 407, Hrafn. 21, Gpl. 136, 360, K. þ. K. 90; í enginni, Stj. 193; veitti hann lækinn á eng sína, Landn. 145; hálfis mánaðar eng, *half a month's meadow-land*, Dipl. ii. 12: in pl. engjar is in Icel. used of the outlying lands, opp. to tún, *the home-field*, and hagi, *the pasturage*, vide Grett. ch. 50; engjar manna, Grág. ii. 264; þótt fé gangi í engjar, 233: used in many compps: engja-brígd, f. *the escheatage of an eng*, Grág. ii. 277. engja-grasnautn, f. *right of grazing, making bay in the eng*, Vm. 48. engja-heyr, n. *bay of the eng*, = út-heyr, 'out-field bay', opp. to taða, bay from the well-manured home-field. engja-merki, m. *marks, borders of the eng*, Grág. ii. 219. engja-skipti, n. *division of the eng*, Grág. ii. 259. engja-sláttr, m. *the time of mowing the eng*, in August, opp. to túna-sláttr, *mowing of the home-field*, in July. engja-vinna, f. and engja-verk, n. *making bay in the eng*. engja-vöxt, m. *meadow-produce*, Jb. 146.

engi, n. (= eng), *meadow-land, a meadow*, Grág. i. 123, ii. 264, Háv. 51. COMPS: engis-höfn, f. *possession of a meadow*, Grág. ii. 274.

engis-lé, m. *a scythe to mow a meadow*, Korm. 4 (in a verse), (engissler, MS.); this seems to be the correct reading of the passage. engis-maðr, m. *the owner of a meadow*, Grág. ii. 289.

engi-búi, a, m. *a neighbour who has to appear in an engidómr*.

engi-dalr, m. *a meadow-valley*, Stj. 163.

engi-dómr (or engja-dómr), m. *a court to decide the possession of a meadow, sitting on the spot*, Grág. (L. þ. ch. 17) ii. 269 sqq.

ENGILL, m. [Gr. *ἄγγελος*; Lat. eccl. *angelus*; hence in the Teut. dialects, Goth. *aggilus*; A. S. and Germ. *engel*; Engl. *angel*]:—*an angel*, Rth. 78, Nj. 157, 625, 4. N. T., Pass., Vidal., etc.; englar, höfundar, veldis-englar, Hom. 133; engils andlit, 623, 55. COMPS: engla-fylki, n. *a host of angels*, Stj., Hom. 133, Fms. v. 340, Mar. 656 A. 8.



engla-líð, n. a host of angels, Greg. 37, Hom. 49, 154. engla-líf, n. life of angels, Hom. 16. engla-mjöl, n. 'angel-meal', i.e. manna, Stj. 145. engla-sveit, f. a host of angels, Hom. 154. engla-sýn, f. a vision of angels, 625. 84.

engil-ligr, adj. angelical, Stj. 4, Niðrst. 4.

Engilskr, adj. English, D. N. (freq. but mod., vide Enskr).

engi-mark, n. the boundary of a meadow, Grág. ii. 233, 287.

engi-skipti, n. = engja-skipti; engiskiptis-búi, m. = engi-búi, Grág. ii. 276.

engi-spretta, u, f. [Swed. grässboppa; Dan. græsboffe], a grass-hopper, locust, Matth. iii. 4, Exod. x.

engi-teigr, m. a piece of meadow-land, Grág. ii. 259, Eg. 745, Vm. 15.

engi-verk, n. meadow work, Eb. 150; = engja-sláttir; um e., during the time of mowing the meadows, Grág. i. 149, K. p. K. 136.

engi-vöxtir, m. meadow-produce, Grág. ii. 287.

engja, ð, [Gr. ἀγγω; Lat. angō; Germ. engen], to press tight, compress; engdr (vezed) með ufríði, Str.: with dat., hón engvir honum (makes him anxious, vezes him), ok angrar, id.: the mod. phrase, engja sig (or engjask), Swed. wrida sig, = to writhe with pain, chiefly used of a worm.

engja, u, f. and enging, f. [Germ. enge], narrowness (rare): medic., garn-engja, constriction of the bowels.

eng-liga, adv. narrowly; vera e. staddr, to be in a strait, Str.

Engils-maðr (Engils-maðr), m. an Englishman, Fms. v, Fas. iii. 354.

ENGR, adj. [Lat. angustus; Goth. aggrus; A. S. enge; Germ. eng], narrow, close; í engri gæzlu, in close watch, Str.; vide öngtr.

enn, art. the, = hinn.

enn, v. en.

enna, adv. [en with a demonstrative -na], in the phrase, eigi enna, not yet or not forsooth! Glúm. 378, Fms. vi. 360, viii. 119.

ENNI, n. [a word peculiar to the Scandin.; Swed. ännē, but usually in mod. Swed. and Dan. panna or pande; root uncertain]:—the forehead; þó spratt honum sveiti í enni, Nj. 68, Pr. 471; um þvert ennitt, Fms. i. 178; also brop, metaph. a steep crag, precipice, Landn., Eb.

enni-brattr, adj. having a straight forehead, Sd. 146.

enni-breidr, adj. having a broad forehead, Eg. 304, Fms. v. 238.

enni-dúkr, m. a fillet worn round the head by beathen priests at sacrificial ceremonies, Lat. vittae, Kormak (ἀπ. λειγ.)

enni-leðr, n. the skin of the forehead of animals, Fas. i. 80.

enni-snaudr, adj. having a low forehead, Fms. vii. 343.

enni-spænr, m. pl. [cp. Swed. ännspan = head-wreath, ornament], carved work, such as dragon-heads on old ships of war, both fore and aft, Fms. v. 304, vi. 120, viii. 197, Orkn. 332, Fas. iii. 113.

enni-svell, n. boulders of ice, Sturl. i. 61.

Enska, u, f. the English tongue, Skálda 161.

ENSKR, adj. English, Grág. i. 504, Eg. 517; Enskir menn, m. Englishmen, Fms., Orkn., Hkr.

EPJA, u, f. [ap̄r], chilliness, Björn.

EPLI, n. [A. S. æppel; Engl. apple; Swed. äple; Dan. æble; O. H. G. apbol; mod. Germ. apfel]:—an apple, Fms. xi. 9, Rb. 346; it occurs even in old poems, Skm. 19, 20; cp. Edda 17, the apples of Idunna, of which the gods ate and became young again, cp. also Völs. S. ch. 2; Heljar e., the apple of death, Ísl. ii. 351 (in a verse). COMPS: epla-át, n. eating of an apple, Stj. 40.

epla-garðr, m. [Dan. abildgaard], an 'apple-yard', orchard, Gbl. 144, Vigl. 17.

epla-kyn, n. 'apple-kind', Stj. 175. epla-stöng, f. an apple-stalk, a cognom., Fms. viii.

epli-berandi, part. apple-bearing, Stj. 14.

eplótrr, adj. = apal-grár, q. v., Karl. 306, 334.

EPTIR, better spelt EFTIR, in common pronunciation ETTIR, a prep. with dat. and acc. and also used as adv. or ellipt. without a case; an older form EPT or EFT only occurs in poetry, Skm. 39, 41, Yt. 2, Edda 91 (in a verse); ept víg, Hkr. i. 349 (in a verse), iii. 50 (Arnór); [cp. Goth. afar; Runic stone in Tune, after; A. S. eft; Engl. after, aft; Swed.-Dan. efter]:—after.

A. WITH DAT., loc.; with verbs denoting following, pursuing, or the like; hann reið e. þeim, Eg. 149; hann bar merkit eptir honum, he bore the standard after him, 297; róa e. þeim, to pull after them, Ld. 118; þegar e. Kára, on the heels of Kari, Nj. 202; varð ekki e. honum gengit, none went after him, 270. β. with the notion to fetch; senda e. e-m, to send after one, Eb. 22, Nj. 78, Fms. i. 2; ríða í Hornafjörð e. fé yðru, ride to H. after your things, Nj. 63. γ. ellipt., viljum vér eigi e. fara, we will not follow after them, Eb. 242; ek mun hlaupa þegar e., Nj. 202. 2. metaph., α. with verbs denoting to look, stara, lita, sjá, gá, horfa, mæna, etc. e. e-n, to stare, look after a thing while departing, Ísl. ii. 261; leita, spyrja, fréttu etc. e. e-u, to ask, 'speak', seek after a thing, Nj. 75, Eg. 155, 686, Fms. i. 71, x. 148, etc. β. segja e. e-m, to tell tales, report behind one's back in a bad sense, 623. 62; þó at ek segða eigi þá eptir tengda-mönnum mínum, Sturl. i. 66; sjá e. e-u, to look after, miss a thing, Nj. 75; leggja hug e. e-u, to mind a thing, Ísl. ii. 426; taka e., to mind, mark a thing; ganga e. e-u, to retain a thing, Fms. x. 5. γ. verbs denoting to expect; bíða, vænta e. e-u, to expect,

wait for a thing; vaka e. e-m, to sit up waiting for one, but val e-m, to sit up nursing or watching one, cp. Fas. ii. 535.

denoting along, in the direction of a track, road, or the like; hálsinum, down the bill, Fms. iii. 192; út e. firði, stood out aloft, Nj. 37; innar e. höllinni, Nj. 270; upp e. dal, Eb. 232; dalnum, Nj. 34; ofan e. eyrunum, 143; upp e. eyrunum, 85; innar e. búðinni, 165; út e. þvertrénu, 202; ofan e. reykinnum, Eb. 23.

e. Skeiðum, 224; inn e. Álptafirði, id.; innar e. ísum, 236; inn e. 316; út e. ísum, 236; út e. Hafsbótum, Orkn. 1; e. endilöngu one end to another, Fms. x. 16; e. miðju, along the middle, vii. 89.

metaph. after, according to; e. því sem vera ætti, Ld. 66; e. síð ok lögum, Fms. i. 81; e. þinum fortölum, ii. 32; hann leiddisk tollur hennar, he was led by her persuasion, v. 30; gekk allt e. þ. Hallr hafði sagt, Nj. 256; gekk allt e. því sem honum hafði vitra all turned out as he had dreamed, Fms. ii. 231; e. minni vísan, i. 71 denoting proportion, comparison; þó eigi e. því sem faðir hans not like his father, Eg. 702; fátt manna e. því sem hann var v men in comparison to what he used to have, Sturl. ii. 253; þat var o þar færi aðrar e., people said that the rest was of one piece, Ld. 168

with verbs denoting imitation, indulgence, longing after, etc.; holdi sínu, to live after the flesh, Hom. 25; lífa e. Guði, 73; líft follow after me, Blas. 45; láta e. e-m, to indulge one; mæla e. take one's part, Nj. 26; breyta e. e-m, to imitate; dæma e. e-m, a sentence for one, 150; fylgja e. e-m, to follow after one, N. T.; e. e-m, to mimic one's voice and gesture, as a juggler; mun ek gera sem þér gerit fyrir, I will do after just as you do before, hann mælti e. (he repeated the words) ok stefndi rangt, 35; leika to follow one's lead; telja e., to grudge; langa e., to long after

xxii. 15. δ. kalla, heita e. e-m, to name a child after one; Hákon eptir föður sínum Hákonni, Fms. i. 14; kallaðr e. Mýr móður-föður sínum, Ld. 108; Ícel. now make a distinction, heita í á e-m, of a living person, and heita e. e-m, of one deceased.

denoting behind; fundusk e. þeim Írskar bækr, Irish books were which they had left behind, Landn. (pref.), Fms. xi. 410; drá blindan e. sér, vi. 323; bera e-t e. sér, to drag behind one; hann eigi hestinn, he led the horse after him, Eg. 766. β. as an adv. eigi hins verra e. ván er slíkt ferr fyrir, what worse can come after such things went before? Nj. 34. 2. but chiefly ellipt. or

láta e., to leave behind, Sturl. i. 60; sitja e., to sit, stay behind, 66; bíða e., to stay behind; vera e., Grett. 36 new Ed., Bs. i. 21; e., to stay behind, remain, be left, Fms. ii. 231, vi. 248; dvelja e., delay, stop, Sturl. ii. 253; leggja e., to lay behind, but leggja to behind, i. e. be left, Karl. 439; eiga e., to have to do, Nj. 56; verðr e., if naught remain behind, Rb. 126; skammt get ek e. þín I guess that little is left of thy life, Nj. 182; þau bjöggu þar remained, stayed there, 25.

B. WITH ACC., TEMP. after; vetri e. fall Ólafs, Eb. (fine) vetrum e. dráp Eadmundar konungs ..., vetrum e. andlát Grego burð Christi, Ib. 18; e. fall jarls, Eg. 297; e. verk þessi, Nj. immediately after, vár kom e. vetr, spring came after winter, I hværn dag e. annan, one day after another, Hom. 158; ár e. ár, y year, Rb. 292; dag e. dag, day after day, Fms. ii. 231; e. þ. þetta, after that, Lat. deinde, deinceps, Nj. 151, Eb. 58, Bs. i. 5, e. þingit, after the meeting, Eb. 108; e. sætt Eyrbyggja, 252.

denoting succession, inheritance, remembrance, etc.; eptir in this frequent on the Runic stones, to the memory of, after; hón á ar mik, Nj. 3; tekitt í arf e. föður þinn, inherited after thy father

256; ef skapbatendr eru eigi til e. bauga, i.e. to receive the 19 Grág. ii. 184; þeir er sektar-fé eigu at taka e. þik, Nj. 230; tók dóm e. föður sinn, took the kingdom after his father, Fms. i. 2; tók lögsögu e. þórarinn, Þorkel took the speakership after Þorkel

ch. 5, cp. ch. 8, 10; metaph., vita þá skömm e. sík, to know the [will be] after one, i. e. leave such a bad report, Ld. 222; skaði menn slíka, there is a great loss in such men, Eg. 93; hann fastaði e. son sinn, he fasted the lenten fast after his son's death, Sturl. 2, sonr ... e. genginn guma, a son to succeed his deceased father, 2, mæla e. en, or eiga vígmál (eptir-mál) e. e-n, to conduct the of one if slain, Nj. 254 (freq.), hence eptir-mál; eptir víg Arv konur til erfðar ok aðildar, Eb. 194; i. hefn e. e-n, to revenge death, Nj. 118; heimta gjöld e. menn sína, to claim weregild, 199. β. the phrase, vera e. sig, to be weary after great exertion.

used as adv. after; síðan e. á öðrum degi, on the second day after, Hom. 116; síðan e., Lat. deinceps, Fms. x. 210; um várit e., after, Eb. 125 new Ed.; annat sumar e., the second summer after, 1, annat haust e., Eb. 184; annan dag e., the second day after, Nj. daginn e., the day after, Fms. vii. 153, Bs. i. 21; næsta mánu e., 126. β. by placing the adverb. prep. at the beginning the sense different, later; e. um várit, later during the spring, Eb. 98.

used adverb. with the relat. particles er, at; e. er, Lat. postquam i. 10; e. at, id., K. p. K. 32. β. eptir á, afterward; the prov. (mod. eptir á) koma ósvinnum ráð í hug, the fool is wise too la



7, Fas. i. 98; eptir á, kvað hinni . . ., 'after a bit,' quoth the . . ., (a proverb.)

eptir-bátr, m. an 'after-boat,' ship's boat, Eg. 374, Fms. vii. 195, 214, Orkn. 420: metaph. a laggard, Fær. 49, Isl. i. 236.

eptir-bíð, f. waiting for.

eptir-breytni, f. imitation, following, (eccel.)

eptir-bræðrasynir, m. pl. second cousins (Norse), N. G. L. i. 189.

eptir-burðr, m. second birth, Stj. Gen. xxxviii. 29.

eptir-drag, n. a trail, track; hafa í eptirdrag.

eptir-dæmi, n. example, Stj. 132, Fms. i. 141, Fær. 137, Bs. i. 263.

eptir-farandi, part. following, Stj. 10, Bs. i. 263.

eptir-ferð, f. pursuit, Eb. 296, Orkn. 442.

eptir-frétt, f. asking after, inquiry, Sks. 52, Bs. i. 632.

eptir-fylgð, f. following after one.

eptir-færilegr, adj. = Lat. *investigabilis*, Hom. 16.

eptir-för, f. pursuit, Eg. 593.

eptir-ganga, u, f. a going after, following, attendance, Eb. 112, Sturl.

14, iii. 10: prosecution of a thing, Fms. vii. 358. eptirgöngu-maðr,

i. a follower, Eb. 112.

eptir-gangr, m. = eptirganga.

COMPDS: eptirgangs-munir, m.

i. importunity. eptirgangs-samr, adj. pressing one's claims, importunate.

eptirgangs-semi, f. insisting upon a claim.

eptir-gengi, n. id., Bs. i. 852.

eptir-glíkjari, a, m. an imitator, follower, Bs. i. 90.

eptir-grensian, f. investigation.

eptir-görð, f. 'after-making,' i. e. funeral-honours, esp. gifts for the soul

of the dead, Fms. x. 103, 234, Gpl. 61.

eptir-hermur, f. pl. mimicking one's voice and gesture.

eptir-hreyta, u, f. the 'after-milk,' Grönd. 182.

eptir-komandi, part. following, future, Edda 150 (pref.): a successor,

ms. ix. 328, v. l., Dipl. i. 2: in pl. offspring, Landn. 254, Stj. 386.

eptir-kæra, u, f. prosecution, Rd. 275.

eptir-köst, n. pl. after-wisdoms.

eptir-látligr, adj. pleasing, Bs. i. 636.

eptir-látr, adj. *bucom*, complaisant, obedient, Nj. 68, Fms. xi. 71, Fas.

196, Stj. 71, Fs. 80.

eptirlát-samr, adj. id., Stj. 11.

eptir-leiðis, adv. for the future.

eptir-leifar, f. pl. remains, Stj. 543.

eptir-leikr, m. after-play; in the proverb, óvandari er eptirleikrinn.

eptir-leit, f. search, pursuit, Nj. 133, Eb. 218, Fms. xi. 240.

eptir-leitan, f. searching for, pursuing, Fms. i. 68, vii. 106, x. 268:

staph. request, Sturl. ii. 80, Sks. 234.

eptir-lit, n. looking after a thing. eptirlits-samr, adj. (eptirlits-

mi, f.), careful, attentive.

eptir-lífi, n. indulgence, Stj. 155, Rb. 384, Sks. 619.

eptir-lífr, adj. indulgent, Mar.

eptir-líking (-líking), f. imitation, 623. 26, Hom. 44, Fms. vi. 28,

l. 51, Bs. ii. 157. 2. a parable, N. T.

eptir-líkjandi, part. imitator, Hom. 48, 51.

eptir-læti, n. enjoyment, Stj. 31, 51, 144, 509, Nj. 13. 2. fond

indulgence (esp. for a child), Ld. 88, Gisl. 85, Gpl. 64. COMPDS:

tirlætis-barn, n. a pet child, spoiled child. eptirlætis-lífr, n. a

of indulgence, Ver. 28, 625, 28. eptirlætis-þjónusta, u, f. an

of indulgence, Stj. 78.

eptir-löngun, f. a longing after, desire for.

eptir-læti, n. an 'after-suit,' i. e. prosecution undertaken after a person

slain, properly by the next heir (aðili, q. v.), Nj. 120, 128, 166, Fms.

224. COMPDS: eptirmáls-maðr, m. a prosecutor, Bárð. 171.

tírmála-staðr, m. = eptirmál, Háv. 55.

eptir-máli, a, m. an epilogue, (mod.)

eptir-máli, adj. indulgent, consenting, Nj. 13.

eptir-mjölt, f. = eptirhreyta.

eptir-mynd, f. a copy, drawing, (mod.)

eptir-mælandi, part. the prosecutor in an eptirmál, Js. 40, Nj. 175.

eptir-mæli, n. fond indulgence, Fms. x. 375, Nj. 26. 2. = eptirmál,

176. 3. good report, Mar., Róm. 289.

eptir-rás, f. a running after, pursuit, Grág. i. 440, Js. 39.

eptir-reið, f. pursuit on horseback, Nj. 254, Landn. 152.

eptir-rekstr, m. a driving one to go on.

eptir-rit, n. an after-writ, copy (mod.), opp. to frumrit.

eptir-róðr, m. the rowing in pursuit of one, Hkr. iii. 94.

eptir-rýning, f. the prying into a thing, Eb. 54. COMPDS: eptir-

ringa-maðr, m. a prying, inquisitive person. eptirringa-samr,

a prying man, Eb. 54, v. l.

eptir-sæta, u, f. sitting back, i. e. remaining behind, N. G. L. i. 156.

eptir-sjá (-sjón), f. the looking with desire after a lost thing, hence loss,

ef, Fms. i. 258, vii. 104, Ld. 194: attending to, 298, Sturl. i. 27.

eptir-skóðun, f. a looking after, 655 xxxii. 13.

eptir-sókn, f. a seeking after, pursuing, Blas. 38, Fms. i. 222.

eptir-spurn, f. speering after, inquiring for.

eptir-staða, u, f. (-stöðvar, f. pl.), remains, arrears, B. K. 118.

eptir-staðsi, adj. remaining behind, Fms. xi. 1.

eptir-sýn, f. looking after one, Ó. T. eptirsýnar-maðr, m. = eptir-

málsmaðr, N. G. L. i. 170.

eptir-takanlegr, adj. (-liga, adv.), perceptible.

eptir-tekja, u, f. produce, revenue.

eptir-tekt, f. attention: eptirtektar-samr, adj. mindful.

eptir-tölur, f. pl. an 'after-counting,' grudging.

eptir-vænting, f. expectation, N. T.

eptir-þörf, f., in the phrase, koma ekki í é., to be not amiss.

eptir-ætlandi, part. one who intends to prosecute, N. G. L. i. 165.

EPTIRI, compar., and EPTSTR of eptir, superl. (also sometimes

aptari, aptastr), the aftermost, binder, bindmost: 1. loc., eptra

fæti, the bind leg, Edda 28; báða fætr hina eptri, Vigl. 21 (aptar-fætr, bind

legs); til hins eptra austr-rúms, the bindmost, opp. to fremri, Fms. viii.

139; framstafrinn ok hinn eptri (viz. stafr), ii. 304; eptra (aptara) hjalt

(of a sword), Fas. iii. 244; at aptara stafrni, 429; eigi vil ek vera aptast

allra minna manna, I will not be the bindmost of all my men, Fms. ii.

307; er raddar-staf hefir eptra í nafninu, Skálda 165. 2. temp. later,

last; en eftri burðar-tíð en hin fyrri, Hom. 56; hina eftri hingatkomu

Krists, 106; þá eru þeir skrókváttar eftri báru, that last bore witness,

N. G. L. i. 32; vide efri and aptir.

ER, old form es, mod. sometimes eð, but usually 'er'; indecl. particle

used as relat. pron. or as relat. adv.; in very old MSS. always es, and

rhymed so by old poets; in the 12th century it changed into er. In

poems and in law phrases the particle 'es' is suffixed to the pronoun or

adverb, as s or z, e. g. thus: ás pron., sá's=sá es (so in 'people's Engl.'

be as, him as, for be who, etc.), Hkr. iii. 11 (Sighvat); dat. þeim's=

þeim es, illi qui, Hm. 3, Fms. vi. 38 (Sighvat); acc. masc. þann'z

or þann's=þann es, illum qui, Vsp. 45 (MS.), Ód. i. Hm. 44, 120,

Hým. 39, Am. 90; neut. þatz=þat es, illud quod, Hm. 39, Am. 37,

Hkv. Hjörv. 3, Fms. iii. 9 (Hallfdr): as conj. or adv., hvart'z . . . eða=

hvart es . . . eða, utrum . . . an, Grág. (Ed. 1853); hvart'z hann vill at

reiða eða . . . i. 25, 145, 152, 155, 156, 161, 233, ii. 50: as adv.,

þegar's=þegar es, as soon as, Grág. (Ed. 1853) i. 94, Am. 36; síðan's

=síðan es, since (Old Engl. *sithens*, *sithence*), 78; even sem's=sem es,

Am. 103; hvar's=hvar es, wherever, 47, Mork. 138, Hm. 138; hve's=

hve es, however, 140 (MS. *hvers*), Skálda 190 (in a verse); þar's=þar es,

there where, i. e. where, Grág. i. 46, 153, Hm. 66, Hbl. 60, Gm. 8, Ls.

50, Mork. 18, 34, 37, 62, 170, Skálda 189 (Bragi), Edda (Ht.) 124, where

this anastrophe is called bragar-mál, poetical diction; hvarg's=hvarg es,

wherever, Grág. ii. 44. The Icel. has no relat. pron. but only the relat.

particles er and sem, both of them indecl. in gender, case, and number;

in simple sentences the sense (gender etc.) is clear from the context; and

the language has certain expedients to meet the deficiency.

A. Used as relat. pron. *which, who, that*:

I. used alone,

where there is perhaps an ellipse of the demonstrative, er=er hann (þeir,

þær, þeim, etc.); a. nom., á þeim bæ, er Abia heitir, 625. 83; Möðr

hét, id.; þá skulu þeir, er færi eru (who are) saman, Grág. i. 9; þeir

er þessa þurfi, id.; at þeim svörum, er verða, 19; lið þat, er maðr hafði

þangat fylgt, Fms. i. 62; konur þær, er völfur voru kallaðar, iii. 212;

þeim unga manni, er þar sitr hjá þér, id. b. acc., þingfesti manna

þeirra, er (quos) menn vilja sækja, Grág. i. 19; sakar þeirrar, er (quam)

ek hef höfðað, id. γ. gen., aðra hluti þá, er (quorum) menn vildu vísir

verða, Fms. iii. 212. δ. dat., þann einn, er (cui) hann ann lítið, Fms.

i. 86. ε. joined to a demonstrative; allir þrændir, þeir er . . ., all the

Tb., who . . ., Fms. i. 62. II. with a prep., which, as often in

Engl., is placed at the end of the sentence; er hann kom til, whom he came

to; land, er hann kom frá, the land he came from; so Lat. *quocum venit*

=er hann kom með; *sub quibus*=er . . . undir; *in quibus*=er . . . í, etc.:

the prep. may also be a penultimate, e. g. the phrase, er mér er á ván,

which I have a hope of; or, er hann var yfir settur, whom he was set over,

etc.; this use of the pronoun is undoubtedly elliptical, the corresponding

demonstrative pronoun being left out, although the ellipse is not felt;

þvegrinn sá er muðrinn Loka var saman rífiðr með (Kb. omits the

prep.), the lace that the mouth of Loki was stitched with, Edda 71; öðrum

höfðingjum, þeim er honum þótti liðs at ván (that is to say, þeim, er

honum þótti liðs ván at þeim), at whose bands, i. e. from whom he thought

help likely to come, Fms. i.; þeir er ek mæli þetta til (=er ek mæli þetta

til þeirra), those to whom I speak, xi. 12; er engi hefir ádr til órðit, Nj. 190;

in stórúðgi jötnunn, er ór stéini var höfðit á (=er ór stéini var höfðit

á honum), whose head was of stone, Hbl. 15; því er vér urðum á sáttir,

Fms. xi. 34; við glugg þann í loftinu, er fuglinn hafði ádr við setið, the







7. COMPS: *erfis-drykkja*, u, f. *a funeral feast*, Pass. 49. 16.

*erfis-görð*, f. = *erfi*, Fms. i. 69.

*erfiða* or *erfiða*, að, [Goth. *arbaidjan* = *arbaian*; early Germ. *erbeiten*; mod. Germ. *arbeiten*; mod. Dan. *arbeide* is borrowed from Germ.]:—*to toil, labour*, Edda 149 (pref.), 677. 11; allir þér sem erfiðir og þunga eruð laðnir, Matth. xi. 28: metaph., e. e-m, *to cause one toil and trouble*, Is. i. 76: trans., e. *jörðina, to till the earth*, Stj. 30: impers., sóttar-farans erfiðadi, *his illness grew worse*, Fms. x. 147. In the Icel. N. T. it sometimes used in the same passages which have *arbaidjan* in Ulf., e. g. eldr hefi eg miklu meir erfiðað en allir þeir aðrir, 1 Cor. xv. 10; öllum einm sem styrkja til og erfiða, xvi. 16; að eg hafi til einskis erfiðað hjá þér, Gal. iv. 11; heldr erfiði og afli með höndum, Ephes. iv. 28; hvar er eg erfiða og stríði, Col. i. 29; þá sem erfiða meðal yðar, 1 Thess. v. 2; því at til þess hins sama erfiðum vér einnig, 1 Tim. iv. 10; in 2 Tim. 6 the Icel. text has 'sá sem akrinn erjar.'

*erfið-drægur*, adj. *difficult*, Sturl. iii. 271.

*erfiði* or *erfiði* (*erfiði*, N. G. L. i. 391; *erfið*, id. l. 10), n. [Ulf. *arbaips* = *arbaips*; A. S. *earfoð*; O. H. G. *arapeit*; mod. Germ. *arbeit*, which shews that mod. Dan. *arbeide* and Swed. *arbete* are borrowed from Germ.; lost in Engl. The etymology of this word is uncertain; the rel. notion is to derive it from *er*-priv. and *viða*=*vinna*, *to work*, but it scarcely right; Grimm, s. v. *arbeit*, suggests it to be akin to Lat. *labor*; Max Müller refers it to the root *ar*, *to plough*, Science of Language, p. 258, 2d Ed.; but *arfiði* (Björn, p. 41) instead of *erfiði* is a fictitious form, and a statement that in old Norse or Icel. it means *ploughing* rests only on a fancy of old Björn (Dict. l. c.), to which he was probably led by the similarity between Lat. *arvum* to Germ. and mod. Dan. *arbeit*, *arbeide*: in fact the Icel., ancient or modern, conveys no such notion; even in the old heathen poems the word is used exactly in the present sense, which again is the same as in Ulf.]:—*toil, labour*, and metaph. *toil, trouble*; the allit. phrase, e. en eigi eyrendi, *toil but no errand*, i. e. *lost labour*, sv. 10, 11, Hkv. Hjörv. 5; vil ok e., *toil and trouble* (of travelling), bl. 58, Skálda 163; kváðusk hafa haft mikit e. ok öngu á leið komið, us. v. 21, Post. 645. 58, Sks. 235, v. l., N. G. L. l. c.

2. metaph. *stress, suffering*; *drygja* e., *to 'dree' distress*, Gm. 35 (heathen poem), N. G. L. i. 391 this phrase is used of a priest officiating; hunger, i. e., Hom. 160: in pl., meðr mörgum erfiðum er á hana leggjask, i. 51: an old poet (Arnor) calls the heaven the erfiði of the dwarfs, dverg. In the Icel. N. T. *erfiði* is often used in the very same stages as in Ulf., thus—yðvart e. er eigi önytt í Drottni, 1 Cor. xv. 58; erfiði, í vökum, 1 föstu, 2 Cor. vi. 5; og hrósum oss eigi firm yfir elingu í annarlegu erfiði, x. 15; og vort e. yrði til önyttis, 1 Thess. iii. cp. Ulf. l. c.

β. medic. *asthma, difficulty in breathing*; brjóst-erfiði, *trouble breathing*.

COMPS: *erfiðis-dauði*, a, m. *a painful, hard death*, 5 xxxii. 17.

*erfiðis-laun*, n. pl. *a recompense for labour or suffering*, Njörst. 5, Fms. vi. 149, Barl. 95.

*erfiðis-léttir*, m. *a reliever of labour*, Stj. 19.

*erfiðis-munir*, m. pl. *toils, exertion*, Bárð. 180, Fas. 402, Fb. i. 280.

*erfiðis-nauð*, f. *servitude, grinding labour*, Stj. 17, 265.

*erfiðis-samr*, adj. *toilsome*, Stj. 32.

*erfiðis-semi*, f. *erfiðis-verk*, n. *a hard work*, Stj. 263, 264.

*erfiðis-leið*, m. *hardship, difficulty*.

*erfið-liga*, adv. *with pain and toil*; er hann sótti e. til hans, *he strove to get up to him*, Edda 60; e-t horfir e., *looks hard*, Nj. 139; la e. við e-n, *to treat one harshly*, Fas. ii. 96; at skipi þessu farisk e., *at his ship will fare ill, make a bad voyage*, vi. 376; varð mér þar viðligast um, *there I met with the greatest difficulties*, Nj. 163.

*erfið-ligr*, adj. *toilsome, difficult, adverse*; margir hlutir e. ok þungir, *adverse and heavy*, Fms. viii. 31, Sks. 235.

*erfið-líf*, n. *a life of toil*, 655 viii. 2.

*erfiðr*, adj. *toilsome, hard, difficult*; ok var af því honum erfiðt búit, *heavy, troublesome household*, Bs. i. 63; erfiða ferð hafa þeir fengit, *they have made a hard journey for us*, Fms. v. 22; Guðrún var þá og gripa-kaupum, *G. was troublesome (extravagant) in buying finery*, i. 134; e-m verðr e-t erfiðt, *one has a difficulty about the thing*, Fms. 54.

β. *hard, unyielding*; var Flösi erfiðr, en aðrir þó erfiðri, *F. was hard, but others much harder*, Nj. 186, 187; jarl var lengi þr, *the earl long remained inexorable*, 271; ek var yðr þá erfiðr, *you were hard to me*, 271.

γ. *hard breathing*; ok er hann vaknaði var honum erfiðt orðit, *en be awoke he drew a deep breath, after a bad dream*, Isl. ii. 104; þiðisk Helgi, því at honum var orðit erfiðt, *H. rested, because he was exhausted* (from walking), Dropl. 22; þó honum væri málið erfiðt, *though spoke with difficulty* (of a sick person), Bs. i. 110.

δ. *var þess þar* (the more difficult) sem..., Fas. i. 81: so in the phrase, e-m tít erfiðt, *one has hard work*, Bs. i. 555; Nj. 117; erfiðt mun þeim ta at ganga í móti giptu þinni, 171.

*erfið-drápa*, u, f. *a funeral poem*, Fbr. 16, Fms. vi. 198, v. 64.

*erfið-samligr*, adj. (*-liga*, adv.), *toilsome, hard*, 677. 10.

*erfið-vinnr*, adj. *hard to work*, Grett. 114 A.

*erfið-flokkur*, m. *a short funeral poem*, Fms. vi. 117.

*erfið-kveði*, n. *a funeral poem*, = *erfiðdrápa*, Gpl. 605.

*erfið-íngi*, ja, m., (*erfiðingi*, Fms. ix. 328, Gpl. 287), pl. *erfiðingar*, [*ar-*

*ingjas* (pl.), Runic stone in Tune; Ulf. renders *κληρονόμος* by *arþja* or *arbinunja*; Dan. *arving*; Swed. *arvinge*]:—*an heir*, Grág. i. 217, Eg. 25, Nj. 3, 656 C. 36, Fms. l. c., etc. etc. *erfiðingja-lauss*, adj. *without heirs*, Fms. v. 298, x. 307.

*erfið-veizla*, u, f. *a funeral banquet*, Bs. i. 837.

*erfið-vörðr*, m. [A. S. *erfeveord*], *an heir, poet*, Gh. 14, Akv. 12, cp. the emendation of Bugge to Skv. 3. 60.

*erfið-öl*, n. [Dan. *arveöl*], *a wake, funeral feast*, N. G. L. i. 14.

*ERGI*, n., Gael. word, answering to the Scot. *shiel* or *shieling*; upp um dalinn þar sem var erg nokkut, þat köllu vér setr = *der som vaar noget erg*, det kalde vi sætter (in the Danish transl.), Orkn. 448 (Addit.), cp. local names in Caithness, e. g. *Ásgrims-erg*, Orkn. 458.

*ERGI*, f. [argr], *lewdness, lust*; ergi, æði ok óþola, Skm. 36, Fas. iii. 390; e. keisara dóttur, Bær. 15, El. 10; ílsku ok e. ok hórdóm, Barl. 138: *wickedness*, með e. ok skelmiskap, Gísl. 31, Yngl. S. ch. 7: in mod. usage *ergja*, f., means *greediness* for money or the like; the rare sense of *moodiness* is quite mod., and borrowed from Germ. through Dan.

*ergjask*, þ, dep. *to become a coward*, only in the proverb, svá ergisk hverr sem eldisk, Hrafn. 25, Fms. iii. 192, iv. 346.

*erill*, m. [erja], *a fuss, bustle*.

*ERJA*, arði, pres. er, sup. arit; mod. pres. erjar, erjaði, 2 Tim. ii. 6; [A. S. *erjan*; Old Engl. *to ear*; cp. Lat. *arar*, Gr. *ἀροῖν*]:—*to plough*; þrælarnir skyldi erja, Landn. 35, v. l., cp. Fms. i. 240; eitt nes þat fyrirbaud hann at e., löngum tíma eftir örðu menn hlut af nesinu, Bs. i. 293; þér hafit arit með minni kvígu, Stj. 412: in the saying, seint sá man erja, *he will be slow to put his hand to the plough*, will be good for nothing, Glúm. 341.

β. metaph. *to scratch*; hann lætr e. skóinn um legginn útan, O. H. L. 45; kom blóðrefillinn í enni Ketils ok arði niðr um nefit, Fas. ii. 126.

*erjur*, f. pl. *brawl, fuss, quarrels*.

*ERKI*-, [Gr. *ἀρχι*; Engl. *arch*-, etc.] I. eccl. *arch*-, in COMPS: *erki-biskup*, m. *an archbishop*, Gpl. 263, Fms. i. 106, N. G. L. i. 166.

*erki-biskups-dæmi* and *erki-biskups-ríki*, n. *archbishopric*, Fms. xi. 392, vii. 300, x. 88, 155; e. stóll, *an archiepiscopal seat*, Rb. 422.

*erki-biskupligr*, adj. *archiepiscopal*, Bs. Laur. S., Th. 12.

*erki-djárn*, m. *an archdeacon*, Fms. ix. 325, xi. 416, 625. 45, Stj. 299.

*erki-prestr*, m. *an archpriest*, Bs. i. 173, Stj. 299.

*erki-stóll*, m. *an archiepiscopal seat*, Symb. 28, Fms. iv. 155.

II. = *great, portentous*; *erki-býsn*, f. *portent*, Bs. i. 473.

*erlendask*, d, *to go into exile*, Stj. 111, but in 162 spelt ör-.

*erlending*, f. [Germ. *elende*], *an exile*, Stj. 223.

*erlendis*, adv. *abroad, in a foreign land*, Grág. i. 167, Gpl. 148, K. þ. K. 158; e. drep, *committing manslaughter in a foreign land*, Grág. ii. 142; e. víg, *a manslaughter committed abroad*, i. 183.

*ERLENDER*, adj., ör-lendr, Gpl. 148, [Hel. *elilendi* = *a foreigner*; Germ. *elende*], *foreign*, Grág. i. 217, Sks. 462; the spelling with *er*- and ör- is less correct than *el*- or *ell*-, cp. *aulandi*, p. 34.

II. m. *a pr. name*, Orkn.

*Erlingr*, m. *a pr. name*; prop. a dimin. of jarl, an *earl*.

*erm-lauss*, adj. *arm-less, sleeve-less*, Fms. vii. 21, Sturl. iii. 219.

*ERML*, f., mod. ermi, dat. and acc. ermi, pl. ermar, [armr], *an arm, sleeve*, Fms. v. 207, vi. 349, xi. 332, Nj. 35, Clem. 54, Landn. 147: so in the saying, lofa upp í ermina á sér, *to make promises in one's sleeve*, i. e. *to promise without meaning to keep one's word*.

COMPS: *erma-drög*, n. pl. *sleeve-linings*, Bret.

*erma-kápa*, u, f. *a cape with sleeves*, Band. 5.

*erma-kjós*, f. *the armpit*, 656 C. 28.

*erma-langr*, adj. *with long sleeves*, Fas. ii. 343.

*erma-lauss*, adj. *sleeve-less*, Fms. xi. 272, Sks. 406.

*erma-stuttr*, adj. *with short sleeves*.

*erma-viðr*, adj. *with wide sleeves*.

*erma-pröngur*, adj. *with tight sleeves*.

*Ermskr*, adj. *Armenian*, K. þ. K. 74, lb. 13, Fas. iii. 326.

*erm-stúka*, u, f. *a short sleeve*, Karl.

*ERN*, adj. *brisk, vigorous*, Bs. i. 655, Fms. v. 300; hence *Erna*, u, f. *a pr. name*, Rm. 36, Bs. i. 32, v. l.

*ern-ligr*, adj. *of brisk, stout appearance*, Nj. 183, Eb.

*erpi*, n. *a sort of wood*, Al. 165.

*erri-ligr*, adj. = *ernligr*, Fms. iii. 222, Eb. 94 new Ed.

*erring*, f. *a brisk, hard struggle*, Fbr. (in a verse).

*errinn*, adj. = *ern*, Lex. Poët.; fjöl-e., *very brisk and bold*, Hallfred.

*ERTA*, t, *to taunt, tease*, with acc., Rd. 302, Hkr. iii. 130, Skálda 171, Fms. vi. 323; er eigi gott at e. illt skap, *a saying*, Mirm.: reflex., *ertask* við e-n, *to tease one*, Fms. ix. 506.

*erting*, f. *teasing, provoking*, Lv. 26; engi ertinga-maðr, *a man who stands on nonsense*, Eg. 417.

*ertinn*, adj. *taunting*; *ertni*, f. *a taunting temper*.

*ERTLA*, u, f., pruned. *erla* or *atla*, [arta], *the wagtail, motacilla alba*, now called *Mariáta* or *lin-erla*.

*ERTR*, f. pl. [early Germ. *erbeiz*; mod. Germ. *erbe*; Dutch *erwt* or *ert*; Dan. *ært*; Swed. *ärter*]:—*peas*; the Scandin. word is probably borrowed from Dutch or Fris. and occurs in the 13th century; in old writers the *r* is kept throughout, *ertr*, *ertrnar*, Stj. 161; *ertrum* (dat.), 655 xxxiii. 4; *ertra* (gen.), Gpl. 544; *ertra-akr*, *a pea-field*, id.; *ertra-*



reitr, a *bed of peas*, N. G. L. ii. 172; *ertra-vellingr*, Stj. 160, 161, Gen. xxv. 29: in mod. usage it is declined *erta*, u, f., gen. pl. *ertna*, *ertum*, etc. *es*, older form of *er*.

**ESJA**, u, f. a *kind of clay*, freq. in Norway in that sense, vide Ivar Aasen; the name of the mountain *Esja* in Icel. no doubt derives its name from this clay, which is here found in abundance, Eggert Itin. ch. 21; hence *Esju-berg*, n. name of a farm, Landn., [eisa, and even Germ. *esse*, Dan. *esse*, Swed. *ässa* are kindred words.]

**eski-hytingr**, m. one from the farm *Eskibolt*, Sturl. ii. 145. **eski**, n. [askr], an *ashen box*, Edda 17, 21, Fms. ii. 254, Fas. i. 237, Ísl. ii. 79; mod. spelt *askja*, and used of any small box.

**eski-mær**, f. a *lady's maid*, Gm. (pref.) **eskingr**, m. [aska], *asbes* or *fine snow driven by a gale*, Bárð. 20 new Ed.

**eski-stöng**, f. an *ashen pole*, Róm. 232.

**ESPA**, að, to *exasperate*, *irritate*, probably = *to make one shake like an aspen*, Vidal.

**espi**, n. *ashen wood* (vide ösp), hence **Espi-hóll**, m. a farm, Landn.; **Esphælingar**, m. *the men from E.*, id.

**espingr**, m. [Swed. *esping*], a *ship's boat*, Fr. **ess**, n. [for. word: old Swed. *örs*], a *steed*, Fms. x. 139, Fas. iii. 471, 582, much used in romances.

**ETA**, proncd. *éta*; pret. *át*, pl. *átu*; pres. *et*, proncd. *iet*, Greg. 82; part. *etið*; pret. subj. *æti*; imperat. *et*; [Lat. *edere*; Gr. *ἐδεν*; Ulf. *etan*; A. S. and Hel. *etan*; Engl. *eat*; O. H. G. *ezan*; mod. Germ. *essen*; Swed. *äta*; Dan. *æde*]:—to *eat*, Grág. ii. 347; sem þú mátt vel e., Nj. 75; e. dagverð, Ld. 10; þar's ek hafða eitt etið, Hm. 66; e. kjöt, Greg. I. c.; at engi er hér sá inni er skjótara skal eta mat sinn en ek, Edda 31 (hence *fljót-ætinn*, sein-ætinn, *rasb* or *slow eating*); át hvárrtvegg sem tífást, id.; Logi hafði ok etið slátr allt, id.; et mat þinn, tröll, Fas. iii. 179.

2. metaph. *to eat, consume*; eigu at eta alla aura ómagans sem hann sjálf, Grág. i. 288; eyddir ok etmir, Fms. xi. 443; sorg et hjarta, *sorrow eats the heart*, Hm. 122; etandi ófund, *consuming envy*, Str.; Gyðingar áttuk innan er þeir heyrðu þetta, *the Jews fretted inwardly on hearing this*, 656 C. 17. β. medic., 655 xxx. 8. γ. the phrase, *eta orð sín*, to *eat one's own words*, Karl. 478; or, eta ofan í sig aprt, id., of liars or slanderers. δ. the dubious proverb, úlfar eta annars eyrendi, *wolves eat one another's fare or prey*, Ld. 92; and recipr., etask at úlfis munn, to *tear one another as wolves*, Ísl. ii. 165; ok hefir mér farit sem yarginum, þeir eta þar (etask?) til er at halanum kemr ok finna eigi fyrr, Band. 12, where MS.—þat ætla ek at mér verði varginns dæmi, þeir finnas eigi fyrr at en þeir hafa etask ok þeir koma at halanum, 26: as to this proverb cp. also the allusion, Hdm. 30: the mod. turn is —úlfir rekr annars erindi, so used by Hallgr.—annars erindi rekr úlfir og löngum sannast það—and so in paper MSS. of Ld. l. c., but prob. a corruption.

*eta*, u, f., mod. *jata*, a *crib, manger*, Hom. 36, 127, Mar. 26; in the proverb, standa öllum fótum í etu, to *stand with all feet in the crib*, to *live at rack and manger*, Gisl. 46. **etu-stallr**, m. a *crib, manger*, Orkn. 218.

**ETALL**, adj. *eating, consuming*, Lat. *edax*, 655 xxix. 6.

**ETJA**, atti; pres. *et*; part. *att*; but *etjað*, Andr. 625. 73; [it means probably 'to make bite', a causal of *etja*]:—to *make fight*, with dat., esp. *etja* hestum, of horse fights, a favourite sport of the ancients; for a graphic description of this fight see Bs. i. 633. Arons S. ch. 18, Glúm. ch. 18, Rd. ch. 12, Nj. ch. 58, 59, Vigl. ch. 7, N. G. L. ii. 126; vide *hesta-þing*, *hesta-at*, *vig-hest*, etc. 2. *gener. to goad on to fight*; attu ek jófrum en aldri sætta'k, Hbl. 24. β. *etja* hamingju við e-n, to *match one's luck with another*, Fms. iv. 147; e. kappi við e-n, to *match one's force against one*, Ld. 64, Eg. 82; e. vandræðum við e-n, 458; e. saman manndræpum, to *incite two parties to manslaughter*, Anecd. 14: in a good sense, to *exhort*, ok etjað þá þolinmæði, Andr. l. c. (rare). γ. *ellipt.*, *etja* við e-t, to *contend against*; e. við aflanum, to *fight against odds*, Al. 110; e. við liðsmun, id., Fms. i. 42, ix. 39, Fs. 122; e. við ofrefsi, id., Fms. iii. 9; e. við reiði e-s, Fb. i. 240. 3. *to stretch forth, put forth*; hann etr fram berum skallanum, *he put forth his bare skull to meet the blows*, Fms. xi. 132; (Icel. now use *ota*, að, in this sense.)

**II. reflex.**, lét eigi sama at etjask við kennimenn gamla, *said it was unseemly to boot old clergymen*, Sturl. i. 104; er ofstoppti etsk í gegn ofstopa, *if violence is put against violence*, 655 xxi. 3. 2. *recipr.* to *contend mutually*; ef menn etjask vitnum á, *if men contend (plead) with witnesses*, N. G. L. i. 247; ok ef þeir vilja andvitnum á etjask, Gpl. 298. **III.** the phrase, *etja* heysi (spelt with *it*), to *fodder (cattle) upon hay*, Grág. ii. 278, 340; *etja* andvirki, to *fodder upon a bayrick*, Gpl. 357.

**etja**, u, f. *fighting, biting*. COMPS: **etju-hundur**, m. a *deer-bound, fox-bound*, Sturl. ii. 179. **etju-kostur**, m. a *beastly choice*, Ísl. ii. 89, Fms. viii. 24, v. l. **etju-tík**, f. = *etju-hundur*; bóndi átti e. stóra, Fb. ii. 332, Bárð. 32 new Ed.

**expens**, n. (for. word), *expences*, Stj. 127, Bs. i. 742. **EY**, gen. *eyjar*; dat. *eyju* and *ey*, with the article *eyinni* and *eyjuinni*; acc. *ey*; pl. *eyjar*, gen. *eyja*, dat. *eyjum*; in Norway spelt and proncd.

*öy*; [Dan. *øe*; Swed. *ö*; Ivar Aasen *öy*; Germ. *au*; cp. Engl. *eyot*, *le* A. S. *æg-land*, Engl. *is-land*; in Engl. local names *-ea* or *-ey*, e. g. *Ch. Batters-ea*, *Cherts-ey*, *Thorn-ey*, *Osm-ey*, *Aldern-ey*, *Orkn-ey*, etc.] *island*, Fas. ii. 299, Skálda 172, Eg. 218, Grág. ii. 131, Eb. 12; *eyj* the 'neb' or *projection of an island*, Fb. iii. 316. 2. in 3 compds; *varp-ey*, an *island where wild birds lay eggs*; *eyði-ey*, a *desert island*; *heima-ey*, a *home island*; *bæjar-ey*, an *inhabited island*; *út islands far out at sea*; *land-eyjar*, an *island in an inlet*, Landn.: an island close to a larger one is called a *calf* (*eyjar-kálfir*), the larger being regarded as the *cow*, (so the southernmost part of the Isle of Man is called the *Calf of Man*): it is curious that 'islanders' are usually called *eyja-menn* (*islandmen*), but *eyjar-skeggjar*, m. pl. 'beards'; this was doubtless originally meant as a nickname to the strange habits of islanders, Fas. i. 519 (in a verse), Fær. 151, 22, Fms. ii. 169, viii. 283, Grett. 47 new Ed.; but *eyja-menn*, Valla L. 228, Eb. 316 (and in mod. usage), cp. also *Götu-skegg men of Gata*, a family, Landn.; *eyja-sund*, n. a *sound or strait between two islands*, Eg. 93, Fms. ii. 64, 298. 3. i names: from the shape, *Lang-ey*, *Flat-ey*, *Há-ey*, *Drang-ey*; from birds, beasts, *Fær-eyjar*, *Lamb-ey*, *Sauð-ey*, *Hrút-ey*, *Yxn-ey*, *Fvín-ey*, *Kið-ey*, *Fugl-ey*, *Arn-ey*, *Æð-ey*, *Má-ey*, *Þern-ey*, *Bjarn-ey* from vegetation, *Eng-ey*, *Akr-ey*, *Við-ey*, *Brok-ey*, *N* from the quarters of heaven, *Austr-ey*, *Norðr-ey*, *Vestr-ey*, *S* (Engl. *Sudor*): an island at ebb time connected with the mainland is called *Örfrís-ey*, mod. *Öffurs-ey* (cp. *Orfir* in the Orkneys) other things, *Fagr-ey*, *Sand-ey*, *Straum-ey*, *Vé-ey* (*Temple Isle Helga*, the *Holy Isle* (cp. *Enhallow* in the Orkneys). *Eyjar* is often used for the Western Isles, Orkneys, Shetland, and *Sudor Eyja-jarl*, *earl of the Isles* (i. e. *Orkneys*), Orkn. (freq.); in southern it is sometimes used of the *Vestmanna eyjar*.

β. in old poets favourite word in circumlocutions of women, vide Lex. Poët.; poetical diction *ey* is personified as a goddess, the sea being her glaciers her head-gear; hence the Icel. poetical compd *Ey*. For tales of wandering islands, and giants removing islands from place to another, vide Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 209. 4. in female pr. Þór-ey, Bjarg-ey, Landn.: but if prefixed—as in *Eyja-úlfir*, *Ey-steimundr*, *Ey-vindr*, *Ey-dis*, *Ey-fríðr*, *Ey-vör*, *Ey-þjófr*, etc.—*ey* belongs to a different root. COMPD: **eyja-klasi**, a, m. a *cluster of islands*.

*ey-*, a prefix, *ever-*, vide *ei-*. **ey-búi**, a, m. an *islander*, Lex. Poët.

**EYÐA**, dd, [auðr; A. S. *ēðan*; Dan. *øde*; Germ. *öden*; Swed. *ö*], waste: I. with dat. denoting to *waste, destroy*, of men or of things; hann eyddi (*slew*) öllum fjölkunnigum mönnum, Stj. 491, Fms. vii. 8; ekki munu með þessu e. öllum sonum Haralds konungs, 16. β. of money; *eyða fé*, etc., to *spend money*, Eg. 70, Grág. 3. Nj. 29, Fms. i. 118: to *squander*, 655 iii. i, Nj. 18, Fms. xi. 4, 170; reflex., hann átti land gott en eyddusk lausafé, but his land went, Fms. vi. 102.

II. with acc. to *lay waste, desolate*, of land or things; upp eyða (*lay waste*) alla þeirra byggð, Fms. v. 161; þá vóru e. sk Svía-konungns áttan, *eighteen of the Swedish king's ships were made void of men*, x. 353; hann eyddi byggðina, iv. 44. 2. to *desert*, of men; en skyldi út bera ok e. skemmuna, Fms. v. 262; féllu sumir e. eyddu (*deserted from*) hálfrymin (in a battle), viii. 226; skip þr. eyddu, *a ship wrecked or abandoned*, Grág. i. 91; en hún er nú e. mönnum, *forlorn or deserted of men*, Al. i. β. *impers.*, eða hór e. *if counties be laid waste*, K. p. K. 38; hence *eyði-hús*, etc. (below).

as a law term, of a meeting, to *terminate, dissolve*; ef þeir eru e. þinga, eor vár-þing eru eydd, or *if it be past the várþing*, Grág. 27; en er sá dagr kom er veizluna skyldi eyða, *when men were to depart*, *over the feast*, Fms. xi. 331. 4. a law term, *eyða mál*, *sókn*, *fr.* *make a suit void by counter-pleading*; e. dæmð mál, Grág. ii. 23; vér e. málit með öxar-hömrum, Fs. 61; ok eyðir málit fyrir Biri eyddi Broddhelgi þá enn málit, Vápn. 13; at hann vildi í því hafa ok ef hann vildi hans mál í því e., of *unlawful pleading*, Grág. i. 12; má at Eysteinn konungr hafi þetta mál eytt með lögkrókum sínu vi. 142; eyddusk sóknir ok varnir, Nj. 149: with dat., eytt við 244; hélt þá Snorri fram málinu ok eyddi bjargkvíðnum, 102.

Arnkels (but no doubt less correct). **eyði**, n. [auðr, Germ. *öde*], *waste, desert*; leggja í e., to *leave* *lurch, desert*, Jb. 277; jörðin var e. og tóm, Gen. i. 2; yðart yðr í e. látið verða, Matth. xxiii. 38: in COMPS, *desert, forlorn* *eyði-borg*, f. a *deserted town (castle)*, Stj. 284. **eyði-bygð**, f. a *deserted town*, Fs. 19. **eyði-dalr**, m. a *wild, desolate vale*, Hrafn. i. 23. **ey**, f. a *desert island*, Fms. x. 154. **eyði-fjall**, n. a *wild fel* *eyði-fjörðr*, m. a *desert firth county*, Fs. 24. **eyði-haf**, n. the *desert sea*, Stj. 636. **eyði-hús**, n. *deserted dwellings*, Hkr. ii. 379. **jörð**, f. a *deserted household or farm*, Dipl. iii. 13, Jb. 183. **ey** *in a deserted cottage*, Vm. 61. **eyði-land**, n. *desert land*, Hkr. ii. 62, Stj. 141, 283. **eyði-rjóðr**, n. a *desert plain*, Stj. 527, 2. **eyði-skemma**, u, f. a *desert barn*, Hkr. ii. 383. **ey** *in a*



a wild rock, sherry, Fs. 18. **eyði-stögr**, m. a wild 'shaw' (wood), 485. **eyði-staðr**, m. a barren place, 655 xiii B, Bs. i. 204. **eyði-  
-öð**, f. a desolate lane, Sturl. ii. 209, cp. aúa tröð, Hkm. 20. **eyði-  
-eggr**, m. a deserted building, ruin, Karl. 2. **eyði-  
-legging**, f. desolation, Matth. xxiv. 15. **eyði-  
-leggja**, lagði, to lay waste, N. T. **eyði-  
-liga**, adv. in a forlorn state, Stj. 113. **eyði-  
-ligr**, adj. empty, in metaph. sense, sad, cheerless; veikligr ok e.,  
sably and cheerless, Fas. ii. 30; e. veraldar ríki, v. 343; ýmislegt nó  
677. 2: medic., e-m er eyðiligt, one feels empty (bellow) and uneasy:  
so in the phrase, e-t er eyðiligt, strange, unpleasant. **eyðsla**, u, f. waste, squandering. **COMPDS:** **eyðslu-maðr**, m. a  
wastrel, Þorst. hv. 35. **eyðslu-sömi**, f. extravagance. **eyðslu-  
-frákr**, adj., **Ey-fráðingar**, m. pl. men from Eyjafirth in Icel., Landn.  
egir, m. one who frightens, a terror, Lex. Poët. **eygja**, ð, to furnish with a loop or eye, Fms. xi. 304. **β**. [Dan. øjne],  
see, esp. to see far off, Clar. 176. **ey-gló**, f. the ever-glowing, poet. the sun, Alm. 17. **ey-góðr**, adj. [Dan. ejegod], 'ever-good,' cognom. of a Danish king,  
Bs. xi.

**EYGB**, later form **eygrð**, which, however, is freq. in MSS. of the  
9th century, adj. [auga]:—having eyes of a certain kind; vel e., with  
the eyes, Stj. 460. I Sam. xvi. 12, Nj. 39; e. manna bezt, Ísl. ii. 190,  
na. vi. 438, xi. 79; mjök eygrð, large-eyed, Þorl. Karl. 422; eigi vel  
g, not good looking, Fms. iii. 216; e. mjök ok vel, with large and  
the eyes, Bs. 30, Fb. i. 545; e. forkunnar vel, with eyes exceeding fine,  
na. iv. 38; esp. freq. in compds: in the Sagas a man is seldom described  
without marking the colour, shape, or expression of his eyes, fagr-e.,  
art-e., dökk-e., svart-e., blá-e., grá-e., mó-e.; the shape also, opin-e.,  
e., inn-e., smá-e., stór-e., etc.; the lustre of the eye, snar-e., fast-e.,  
rass-e., frán-e., dapr-e., etc.; expressing disease, vát-e., ein-e.; ex-  
pressing something wrong in the eye, hjá-e., til-e., rang-e., etc., Fél. ix. 192. **ey-  
-öðtr**, adj. full of islands, Fb. i. 541. **ey-  
-hestir**, m. a cart-horse, Eg. 149, Fb. ii. 332. **eyki**, n. a vehicle; hestir ok e., Dropl. 26. **EYKR**, m., pl. eykir, gen. eykja, [Swed. ök; Dan. øg; akin to ok,  
yoke]:—a beast of draught; úlfalda ok eyki, Stj. 393; hross eðr eyk,  
ég. i. 434; þat er einn e. má draga, ii. 362; þeir hvíldu sik þar ok  
sína, Eg. 586 (travelling in a sledge); eykja fóðr, fodder for eykir,  
G.L. i. 38; eykr includes oxen, horses, etc.,—eykjum, hestum ok  
um, cattle, whether horses or oxen, Fms. v. 249; eyk, uxa eðr hross,  
52; uxa ok asna, þá sömu eyki, ... Mar.; hefi ek öngva frétt af at  
leikur þeirra hafi leitt eyki þórs of Thor in his wain with the he-  
ats), Fb. i. 321: metaph., Bs. i. 294. **II.** the passage Bs. i. 674  
þar er þeir höfðu eykinn biut—ought to be read 'eikjuna,' vide eikja.  
kjá-gerð, n. the harness of an eykr, Ýt. 10; jötuns-e., the giants' e.,  
a wild ox, poet., 14: in poetry ships are called the eykir of the sea-  
gods and the sea.

**eyk-reiði**, n. the harness of an eykr, Gpl. 358. **EYKT**, eykð, f. three or half-past three o'clock P.M.; many commen-  
taries have been written upon this word, as by Pal Víðalín Skýr., Finn  
hanson in H.E. i. 153 sqq. note 6, and in Horologium, etc. The time  
eykð is clearly defined in K. þ. K. 92 as the time when the sun has past  
o parts of the 'útsuðr' (q.v.) and has one part left, that is to say, half-past  
three o'clock P.M.: it thus nearly coincides with the eccl. Lat. nona (three  
o'clock P.M.); and both eykt and nona are therefore used indiscrimi-  
nately in some passages. Sunset at the time of 'eykð' is opposed to sun-  
e at the time of 'dagmál,' q.v. In Norway 'ykt' means a luncheon  
taken about half-past three o'clock. But the passage in Edda—that  
tuma ends and winter begins at sunset at the time of eykt—com-  
pounded the commentators, who believed it to refer to the conventional  
winter, which (in the old style) begins with the middle of October, and  
ends six months. In the latitude of Reykholt—the residence of Snorri—  
the sun at this time sets about half-past four. Upon this statement the  
commentators have based their reasoning both in regard to dagmál and  
ykt, placing the eykt at half-past four P.M. and dagmál at half-past seven  
P.M., although this contradicts the definition of these terms in the law.  
The passage in Edda probably came from a foreign source, and refers not  
to the Icel. winter but to the astronomical winter, viz. the winter solstice  
the shortest day; for sunset at half-past three is suited not to Icel.,  
but to the latitude of Scotland and the southern parts of Scandinavia.  
The word is also curious in its bearing upon the discovery of America  
the ancients, vide Fb. i. e. This sense (half-past three) is now obsolete  
in Icel., but eykt is in freq. use in the sense of *triborium*, a time of three  
hours; whereas in the oldest Sagas no passage has been found bearing  
this sense,—the Bs. i. 385, 446, and Hem. l. c. are of the 13th and 14th  
centuries. In Norway ykt is freq. used metaph. of all the four meal times  
the day, morning-ykt, midday-ykt, afternoon-ykt (or ykt proper), and  
evening-ykt. In old MSS. (Grág., K. þ. K., Hem., Heið. S.) this word is always  
written eykð or eykþ, shewing the root to be 'auk' with the fem. inflex.  
-að; it probably first meant the *ek*-meal, answering to Engl. *lunch*, and

thence came to mean the time of day at which this meal was taken. The  
eccl. law dilates upon the word, as the Sabbath was to begin at 'hora  
nona'; hence the phrase, eykt-helgr dagr (vide below). The word can  
have no relation to átt, eight, or átt, plaga eccl. At present Icel.  
say, at eykta-mótum, adv. at great intervals, once an eykt, once in  
three hours. **I.** half-past three; þá er eykð er útsuðr-átt er  
deild í þrjúunga, ok hefir sól gengna tvá hluti en einn ógenginn, K. þ. K.  
92; net skal öll upp taka fyrir eykð, 90; helgan dag eptir eykð, 88;  
ef þeir hafa unnit á eykð, 94; enda skal hann undan honum hafa boðit  
fyrir miðjan dag en hinn skal hafa kosit at eykþ, Grág. i. 198; ok á  
maðr kost at stefna fyrir eykþ ef vill, 395; í þat mund dags er tók út  
eyktina, Fms. xi. 136; eptir eykt dags, rendering of the Lat. 'vix decima  
parte diei reliqua,' Róm. 313; þeir gengu til eyktar, ok höfðu farit árla  
morguns, en er nó n var dags, etc., Fs. 176; at eykð dags þá kómu heim  
húskaflar Barða, Ísl. ii. 329; nú vættir mik at þar komi þér nær eykð  
dags, 345; var þat nær eykð dags, 349; var hón at veraldligu verki  
þangat til er kom eykð, þá fór hón til bænar sinnar at nóni, Hom.  
(St.) 59. **COMPDS:** **eykðar-helgr**, adj. = eykthelgr, Hom. (St.) 13.

**eyktar-staðr**, m. the place of the sun at half-past three P.M.; meira  
var þar jafndægri en á Grænlandi eðr Íslandi, sól hafði þar eyktar-stað  
ok dagmála-stað um skamdegi, Fb. i. 539,—this passage refers to the  
discovery of America; but in A. A. l. c. it is wrongly explained as denot-  
ing the shortest day nine hours long, instead of seven; it follows that the  
latitude fixed by the editors of A. A. is too far to the south; frá jafn-  
dægri er haust til þess er sól setzk í eykðarstað, þá er vetr til jafndægris,  
Edda 103. **eykðar-tíð**, n. the hour of eykð, = Lat. nona, Hom. (St.)  
l. c. **II.** *triborium*; en er liðin var nær ein eykt dags, Bs. i. 446;  
þessi flaug vanst um eina eykð dags, Hem. (Hb.) **eykt-heilagr**, adj. a day to be kept holy from the hour of eykt, or half-  
past three P.M., e. g. Saturday, Grág. i. 395. **ey-  
-kyndill**, m. 'isle-candle,' cognom. of a fair lady, Bjarn.

**ey-land**, n. an island, Fms. i. 233, xi. 230, Eb. 316. **β**. the island  
Öland in Sweden, A. A. 290. **ey-lífr**, v. eilífr. **EYMA**, d, [aumr], to feel sore; in the phrase, e. sik, to wail, Hom.  
155: reflex., eymask, id., Post. (Fr.) **β**. impers., in the metaph.  
phrase, það eymir af e-n, one feels sore, of after-pains, Fas. iii. 222: in  
mod. usage also of other things, whatever can still be smelt or felt, as if  
it came from einmr, q. v.

**eymd** (eymð), f. misery, Fms. i. 223, ii. 126, vi. 334, viii. 242: in pl.,  
Stj. 38; af lítilli e., Fas. i. 215. **COMPDS:** **eymdar-skapr** and  
**eymdar-háttir**, m. wretchedness. **eymdar-tíð**, f. and **eymdar-  
-tími**, a, m. time of misery, 655 xxxii. 2, Stj. 404, Karl. 248. **eymdar-  
-ligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), pitiful, piteous, Post. **eymastr**, n., medic. a sore, sore place.

**EYRA**, n., pl. eyru, gen. eyrna, [Lat. auris; Goth. ausð; A. S. eære;  
Engl. ear; O. H. G. öra; Germ. obr; Swed. öra, öron; Dan. øre, øren];  
—an ear; eyrum hlýðir, en augum skoðar, he listens with his ears, but  
looks with his eyes, Hm. 7:—proverbs, mörg eru konungs eyru, many are  
the king's ears, Orkn. 252; þar eru eyru sæmst sem öxu, the ears fit best  
where they grow, i. e. a place for everything and everything in its place,  
Nj. 80; láta inn um eitt eyrat en út um hitt, to let a thing in at one ear  
and out at the other; láta e-t sem vind um eyrun þjóta, to let a thing  
blow like the wind about one's ears, i. e. heed it not; Grími var sem við  
annat eyrat gengi út þat er þorsteinn mælti, Brand. 60; svá var sem Kálfi  
færi um annat eyrat út þótt hann heyrði slíkt talað, Fms. xi. 46; skjóta  
skolla-eyrum við e-n, to turn a fox's ear (a deaf ear) to a thing; þar  
mér úlfir ván er ek eyru sé'k, I can guess the wolf when I see his ears, Fm.  
35, Finnb. 244; við eyra e-m, under one's nose, Ld. 100; mæla í e. e-m,  
to speak into one's ear, Eg. 549; hafa nef í eyra e-m, to put one's nose in  
one's ear, i. e. to be a tell-tale, Lv. 57; leiða e-n af eyrum, to get rid of  
one, Ísl. ii. 65; setja e-n við eyra e-m, to place a person at one's ear, an  
unpleasant neighbour, Ld. 100; setr (hnefann) við eyra Hymí, gave  
Hymir a box on the ear, Edda 36; e-m loðir e-t í eyrum, it cleaves to  
one's ears, i. e. one remembers, Bs. i. 163; reisa, sperra eyrun, to prick up  
the ears, etc.; koma til eyrna e-m, to come to one's ears, Nj. 64; roðna  
út undir bæði eyru, to blush from ear to ear. **COMPDS:** **eyrna-blað**,  
n. (Sks. 288, v. l.), **eyrna-blaðkr**, m., **eyrna-snepill**, m. (Korm. 86,  
H.E. i. 492), the lobe of the ear. **eyrna-búnaðr**, m. (Stj. 396),  
**eyrna-gull**, n. (Stj. 311, 396), **eyrna-hringr**, m. ear-rings. **eyrna-  
-lof**, n. 'ear-praise,' vain praise, Barl. 63. **eyrna-mark**, n. ear-crop-  
ping, of animals, Grág. ii. 308, cp. 309, Jb. 291. **eyra-rúna**, u,  
f. a rousing of secrets in one's ear, poet. a wife, Vsp. 45, Hm. 116.  
**eyrna-skefill**, m. an ear-pick. **II.** some part of a ship, Edda  
(Gl.) **β**. a handle, e. g. on a pot. **γ**. anatom., öhljóðs-eyru, the annicles  
of the heart. **δ**. hunds-eyru, dogs-ears (in a book).

**eyra-rós**, f., botan. a flower, *epilobium montanum*, Hjalt. **EYRENDI** or **örendi**, **erendi**, n. [A. S. *arend* = *mandatum*; Engl.  
*errand*; Hel. *arundi*; O. H. G. *arunti*; Swed. *ärende*; Dan. *ärende*;  
akin to árr, a messenger, vide p. 45, and not, as some suggest, from



ör-andi; the reference Edda l. c. is quite isolated; there is, however, some slight irregularity in the vowel]:—an errand, message, business, mission; eiga e. við e-n, to have business with one, Eg. 260; reka eyrendi, to do an errand, message (hence erind-reki), 15; þess eyrendis, to that errand or purpose, Stj. 115, 193; hann sendi menn sína með þessháttar erendum, Fms. i. 15; báru þeir fram sín erindi, 2, Íb. 11; hón svaraði þeirra erindum, Fms. i. 3; ok láti yör fram koma sínu eyrendi, 127; koma brátt þessi örendi (news) fyrir jarlinn, xi. 83; hann sagði eyrendi sín þeim af hljóði, Nj. 5; mun annat vera erindið, 69; gagna at leita eðr annarra eyrenda, 235; tók þorgils þeim eyrendum vel, Sturl. iii. 170; síns örendis, for one's own purpose, Grág. i. 434; ek á leynt e. (a secret errand) við þik, Fs. 9; erindið ok ekki örendi, þkv. (vide erfiði); hafa þeir hingat sótt skapnaðar-erindi, a suitable errand or end, Þidr. 202; ef eyrindið eyðisk, if my errand turns to naught, Bs. ii. 132; ek em ósemiligr slíks erendis, unworthy of such an errand, Sturl. i. 45; þannog var þá mikitt eyrendi margra manna, many people flocked to that place, Bs. i. 164.

β. the phrase, ganga örna sinna, to go to do one's business, cacare, Eb. 20, Landn. 98, Stj. 383 (where eyrna), Judges iii. 24, Bs. i. 189, Fs. 75 (spelt erinda); setjask niðr at eyrindi, id., Bs. ii. 24; stiga af baki örna sinna, Sturl. 172. 2. a message, speech; talði hann mörg örendi með mikilli snild, Fms. x. 274; Snorri Goði stóð þá upp ok talaði langt eyrindi ok snjallt, then Snorri God stood up and made a long and a fine speech (in parliament), Nj. 250; en er Sigurðr jarl hafði heyrð svá langt ok snjallt eyrindi, Orkn. 34; konungr talaði snjallt eyrindi yfir greptinum, of a funeral sermon, Fms. x. 151, v. l.; þá mælti Gizur Hallsson langt erendi ok fagrt, Bs. i. 299; ok áðr hann væri smurðr mælti hann mjök langt örendi, 296; allir rómuðu þetta eyrindi vel, all cheered this speech, Sturl. ii. 217; talaði Hafðið langt e. um málit, i. 35; langt e. ok snjallt, id.; skaut konungr á eyrindi, the king made a speech, Fms. i. 215; en er þing var sett stóð Sigundur upp ok skaut á löngu eyrendi, Fær. 140.

3. a strophe in a secular poem, vers (a verse) being used of a hymn or psalm; ok jók nokkurum erendum eðr vísum, Hkr. ii. 297; hversu mörg visu-örð (lines) standa í einu eyrindi, Edda (Ht.) 120; eptir þessi sögu orti Jórunn Skáldmæz nokkur erendi í Sendibít, Hkr. i. 117; gef ek þér þat ráð at snúum sumum örendum ok fellum ör sum, O. H. L. 46; allt stafrofið er svo læst í eyrindi þessi lítill tvö, a ditty.

4. the breath; en er hann praunt eyrindið ok hann laut ór horninu, when the breath left him and he 'louted' from the drinking horn, removed his lips from the horn, of Thor's draught by Útgáða-Loki, Edda 32. COMPS: erindis-lauss, n. adj. going in vain; fara at erindislausu, to go in vain, Fs. 5. eyrindis-leysa, u. f. the failure of one's errand, Hg. 21. eyrindis-lok, n. pl. the result of one's errand, Fms. xi. 69.

eyrend-laust, n. adj. purpose-less; fara e., to go in vain, Fms. vi. 248, Glúm. 351, Th. 18, Al. 34.

eyrend-reki (örend-reki and erind-reki), a, m. [A. S. ærend-raca], a messenger, Post. 645, 27, Gpl. 12, 42, Greg. 44, Stj. 524, Barl. 52.

eyri-lauss, adj. penniless, N. G. L. i. 52.

EYRIR, m., gen. eyris, dat. and acc. eyri; pl. aurar, gen. aura, dat. aurum; a word prob. of foreign origin, from Lat. aurum, Fr. or, Engl. ore; (A. S. ora is, however, prob. Danish.) The first coins known in Scandinavia were Roman or Byzantine, then Saxon or English; as the old word baugr (q. v.) denoted unwrought, uncoined gold and silver, so eyrir prob. originally meant a certain coin:

I. an ounce of silver or its amount in money, the eighth part of a mark; an eyrir is=sixty pennies (pennin-gar)=three ertog; tutugu pennin-gar vegnir í örtug, þrír örtugar í eyri, átta aurar í mörk, 732. 16; silfr svá sleigt at sextigri penninga gördi eyri veginn, Grág. i. 500; penning, þat skal hinn tundi (prob. a false reading, x instead of lx) hlutr eyris, 357; hálfis eyris met ek hverjan, I value each at a half eyrir, Glúm. (in a verse); leigja skap þrem aurum, to hire a boat for three aurar, Korm.; einn eyrir þess fjár heitir alaðs-festr, Grág. i. 88; the phrase, goldinn hverr eyrir, every ounce paid; galt Guðmundr hvern eyri þá þegar, Sturl. i. 141; gjalda tvá aura fyrir einn, to pay two for one, Grág. i. 396, ii. 234; verðr þá at hálfri mörk vadmála eyrir, then the eyrir amounts to half a mark in wadmál, i. 500; brent silfr, ok er eyririnn at mörk lögaura, pure silver, the ounce of which amounts to a mark in lögaurar, 392; hring er stendr sex aura, a ring worth or weighing six aurar, Fms. ii. 246; hence baugr tví-eyringr, tvítug-eyringr, a ring weighing two or twenty aurar, Eb., Glúm.

β. as a weight of other things beside silver; hagi hvert vá eyri, every bail-stone weighed an ounce, Fms. i. 175; stæltr lé ok vegi áttan aura, eggelningr, þeir skulu þrír fyrir tvá aura, a seytle of wrought steel and weighing eighteen aurar, an ell-long edge, three such cost two aurar (in silver), the proportion between the weight in wrought iron and the weight in silver being 1:28, Grág. i. 501.

γ. the amount of an ounce, without any notion of the medium of payment, hence such phrases as, tólf aura silfrs, twelve aurar to be paid in silver, Nj. 54; eyrir brendr, burnt eyrir, i. e. an eyrir sterling, pure silver, D. N.

II. money in general; skal þar sinn eyri hverjum dæma, to every one his due, his share, Grág. i. 125; in proverbs, ljósir aurar verða at löngum trega, bright silver brings long woe, Sl. 34; margr verðr af aurum api, Hm. 74; illr af aurum, a miser, Jd. 36; vára aura, our money, Vkv. 13; leggja aura, to lay up

money, Eg. (in a verse); gefin til aura (=til fjár), wedded to money, ii. 254 (in a verse); telja e-m aura, to tell out money to one, Skv. cp. 39; the phrase, hann veit ekki aura sinna tal, he knows not the value of his aurar, of boundless wealth, Mar. 88; the allit. phrase, lönd (estate) ok lausir aurar (movables, cp. Dan. lösöre, Swed. lösören), F. hafa fyrirgört löndum ok lausum eyri, K. Á. 94.

2. money or the allit. phrase, aurar ok óðal, money and estates, N. G. L. i. 4. hann vill taka við aurum slíku (such payment) sem váttr vitu at reiddi honum, 93; þeim aurum öllum (all valuables) sem til búu vóru keyptir, Grág. i. 412; Flosi spurði í hverjum aurum hann vild hafa, F. asked in what money he wished to be paid, Nj. 259; aurar, such money as is legal tender; þú skalt gjalda mér vaðm skilrað hann frá aðra aura, other kinds of payment, Grág. i. 392 borinn eyrir, in the phrase, mér er það enginn útborinn (or útbu eyrir, I do not want to part with it, offer it for sale; eyrir vaðmála ment in wadmál (stuff), 300, Bs. i. 639; for the double standard, the woollen (ells), the other metal (rings or coin), and the confusion between them, see Dasent's Burnt Njal, vol. ii. p. 397 sqq.; at different times the ell standard varied much, and we hear of three, six, nine, twelve standards (vide alin, p. 13); in such phrases as 'mörk sex álina' the word 'mörk' denotes the amount, 'sex álina' the standard, and the payment = payment of 'a mark of six ells,' cp. a pound sterling, K. 172; hundrað (the amount) þriggja álina (the standard) aura, S. 141, 163, Boll. 362, Ísl. ii. 28; mörk sex álina eyris, Fsk. 10, N. C. 65, 101, 389, 390; þrem mörkum níu álina eyris, 387-389; sex tólf álina eyrir, 81.

β. in various compds. etc.; land-aurar, land-eyrir, Jb. ch. i. Ó. H. ch. 54; öfundar-eyrir, money which brings envy, sak-metinn e., sak-eyrir, sakar-eyrir, money payable in fines, Fm. 300; ómaga-eyrir, the money of an orphan, K. þ. K. 158, Grág. ii. líkings-eyrir, a 'lyke-fee,' burial fee (to the clergyman); vísa-eyrir, góðr e., good payment, D. N.; verð-aurar, articles used for payment form-gildr e., standard, sterling payment, id.; færi-eyrir=lausir Skv. 3, 50; flytjandi e., id., Fr.; kaupmanna e., trade money; bú e., D. N.; Norrænn e., Norse money, Lv. 25; Hjaltenzkr e., Sk. money, D. N. (vide Fritzer s. v.); friðr e., 'kind,' i. e. sheep and Grág. COMPS: I. pl., aura-dagr, m. pay-day, D. N. aur n. the standard of money, Fms. vii. 300, 304. aura-lán, n. u. luck, 656 i. 3. aura-lógan, f. the squandering of money, 655. aura-lykt, n. payment, D. N. aura-skortr, m. scarcity of money, aura-taka, u. f. receipt of money, N. G. L. i. 93, Gpl. 298.

sing., eyris-bót, f. fine of an eyrir, Grág. i. 158. eyris-kauð bargain to the amount of an eyrir, Gpl. 511. eyris-land, n. land the rent of an eyrir, Fms. x. 146. eyris-skaði, a, m. loss to the of an eyrir, Jb. 166. eyris-tíund, f. tithe of an eyrir, K. þ. i. eyris-tollr, m. toll of an eyrir, H. E. ii. 95.

EYRR, f., mod. eyri, gen. eyrar, dat. and acc. eyri, pl. eyrar, Dan. øre; Swed. ör; it remains also in Scand. local names, as Eyra the Sound; Helsing-ör, Elmsör, qs. Helsingja-eyr]:—a gravelly bank either of the banks of a river (ár-eyrar, dals-eyrar) or of small ton-land running into the sea, Fms. v. 19, Eg. 196, Nj. 85, Grág. ii. 355, F. i. 242, and passim in local names, esp. in Icel., vide Landn.: aur oddi and eyrar-tangi, a, m. the point or tongue of an eyrr, G. Grág. ii. 354, Jb. 314, Háv. 47; Eyrrar-maðr, m. a man from the E., Sturl. iii. 11, Band 9; Eyrr-byggjar, m. pl. id., hence Eyrrbyggja the history of that name, Landn., Eb., Bs. i. 409. A great meeting to be held at Haley, now Copenhagen (P. A. Munch), Fær. ch. 2. Eyrrar-floti, a, m. the fleet at Eyrrar, Eg. 78. Another meeting held in Drondheim (Níðarós) on the gravel banks of the river Níðar. Eyrrar-þing, n., Fms. vi. 24, viii. 49, ix. 91, 449, etc.

usually took place on a gravel bank or on an island, hence the phrase ganga út á eyri, to go to fight, Ísl. ii. 256 (in a verse); mér hefi stókt til eyrar, the king has challenged me to fight a duel, Hkv. 33.

β. in poetry used in circumlocutions of a woman, Lex. Po. eyr-silfr, n. 'ore-silver,' mercury, 655 xxx. 7; mod. kvika-silfr eyrskr, adj. a dub. ær. ley., in the phrase, jó eyrskan, a sbod (?) Akv. 32; vide aurskr.

eysill, m., dimin. [ausa], little ladle, a nickname, Fms. xii. eystri, [austr], compar. the more eastern; austastr, superl. the most eastern, Nj. 8, 281, Hkr. i. 137, Eg. 100, Fms. i. 252, vii. 252. Eystra-salt, n. the Baltic, Fms. i. 100, Fær. 10, etc.

Ey-verkskr, adj. from the Orkneys, Landn. 27, B. K. 29, Lex. Fl. ey-vit or ey-ftit, ey-ftit, ey-vitar, adv. [ey=not, and vit=not, naught]; used as subst. eyvitar, gen., Hm. 93; eyvitu, dat., 27; used as adv., blandask eyvitar (blend not) við aðra ása, Skv. 40 ne. the proverb, eyft týr (it boots not) þótt skyndi seinn, Mk. v. ek fé, I have no money, Fbr. 49 new Ed.; en biskup hafði þó ey sök við þenna mann, the bishop could do nothing with this man, 170; hón mátti eyft mæla eðr sofa, she could neither speak nor sleep, hón mátti ok eyft sofa, 195.

eyx, vide öx.

ey-pölinn, m. the rivet in a clasp knife, now called þolin-móðr, Ed (Gl.



## F

**F** (eff), the sixth letter, was in the Gothic Runes, on the Bracteates, and on the stone in Tune, marked **ƿ**, a form evidently derived from the Greek and Latin; hence also comes the Anglo-Saxon **F** called *feob*, and in the Scandinavian Runes **ƿ** called *fē* (= *fee*, *money*), *fē* veldr *enda rögi*, Rkv. 1. The Runic alphabet makes *f* the first letter, hence this alphabet is sometimes by modern writers called *Fupork*. The first six letters are called *Freys-ætt*, *the family of Frey*; perhaps the others called this Rune *Frauja* = *Freyr, the lord*. Only in very early Icel. MSS. is the old Latin form of *f* used: at the beginning of the 13th century the Anglo-Saxon form **F** (derived from the Rune) prevailed; and was employed in printed Icel. books till about A. D. 1770, when the Latin *f* came into use. In very early MSS. **f** and **ft** are very difficult to distinguish from **ff** and **ft**. Emendations may sometimes be made by varying this in mind, e. g. *hóstú*, Am. 95, should clearly be read *hóstú* *hóst þú*, from *hesja*,—proving that this poem was in writing not later than about A. D. 1200, when the Anglo-Saxon letter was introduced.

**A. PRONUNCIATION.**—At the beginning of a syllable always sounded Engl. *f*; but as a medial and final, it is often pronounced and sometimes spelt *v*, especially after a vowel, so that in *af*, *ef*, *lauf*, *gefa*, *hafa*, *afa*, *lifa*, *lif*, *gröf*, *f* is pronounced like the *v*, as in Engl. *grave*. Foreign proper names, *Stefan* (*Stephen*), etc., are exceptions, where *f* not initial has aspirate sound. For the exceptional spelling of *f* as *b* vide introduction to B. (pp. 48, 49). The Icel. dislike a double *f* sound, which is only found in a very few modern foreign words, such as *kaffe*, *coffee*; *fur*, *German. strafe*, *punishment*; *koffort*, *a box* (from French or Germ.); *fur*, *an offer*; *skoffinn*, *a monster*; *skeffa*, *a 'sweep' or bushel*; *skúffa*, *a sower*; *eff*, the name of the letter itself, cp. *Skálda* 166.

**B. SPELLING.** **I.** as an initial the spelling never changes; medial and final the form *f* is usually retained, as in *álfr*, *kálfr*, *sjálfr*, *fr*, *arfr*, *orfr*, *úlfr*, etc., *af*, *gaf*, *haf*, etc., although the sound is soft in all these syllables. Some MSS. used to spell *fv*, especially after an *l*, *sialfvann* (*sum*), *halfvann* (*dimidium*), etc.; in the 14th century this was common, but did not continue; in Swedish it prevailed, hence the mod. Swed. forms *fva*, *drifva*, etc.

**II.** the spelling with *f* is against the true etymology in many cases, and here also the spelling differs; this is especially the case with the final radical *v* or *u* (after a vowel or after *l* or *r*), which, being in some cases suppressed or obsolete, reappears and is differently spelt; thus, *örfar*, *arrows* (from *ör*); *snjófar* (*nives*), *snou*, and *snjófa*, *to snow* (from *snjó*); *háfan* (acc.), *higb* (from *hár*); *mjófan*, *thin* (from *ör*); *sæfar* (gen.), *the sea* (from *sær*): the partly obsolete *dal* forms *li*, *mjölvi*, *Mávi*, *bövi*, *heyvi*, *hövi*, *smjölvi*, *lævi* from *öl* (*ale*), *mjöl* (*meal*), *hey* (*hay*), etc. are also spelt *ölfi*... *heyfi*, cp. e. g. *Eb.* 94 new note 8: so also adjectives, as *örfan* (acc. from *ör*), *liberal*: nouns, *völfa* or *völva*, *a prophetess*.

**III.** the spelling with *pt* in such words as, *aptan*, *evening*; *aptr*, *after*; *leiptr*, *lightning*; *dript*, *drift*; *pt*, *Germ. duft*; *heipt*, *cp. Germ. beftig*; *kraptr*, *Germ. kraft*; *aptari*, *tri*,—*aptari*, *eftir*, *apt*, *behind*; *eptir*, *after*; *skipta*, *to shift*; *lopt*, *Germ. lo*; *kjöptr*, *Germ. kiefte*; *opt*, *often*; *nipt* (from *nefi*), *a sister*; *hapt*, *baft*, *hepta*, *to baft*; *gipta*, *a gift*; *rapt*, *a rafter*; *tópt*, *cp. Engl. toft*, *un. toft*; *skapt*, *Engl. shaft*, *Dan. skaft*; *þopta*, *Dan. tofte*,—is against the sense and etymology and is an imitation of Latin MSS. The earliest MSS. and almost all Norse MSS. use *ft*, and so also many Icel. MSS., e. g. *Flateyjar-bók*, *Hauks-bók*, etc.; *pt*, however, is the regular spelling, and hence it came into print. The present rule appears to be to use *pt* wherever both consonants are radicals, but *ft* if the *t* be inflexive—thus *ft* part. from *hafa*, *lift* from *lifa*, *hlift* from *hlifa*; but in speaking *pt* and *ft* are both sounded alike, regardless of etymology, viz. both as *ft* or with a soft *f* sound; hence phonetic spelling now and then occurs in MSS., e. g. *draft* = *drapt*, from *drepa*, *Fb.* i. 149; *efde* = *æpdi* = *æpti*, from *æ*, *to weep*, *Bs.* i. 342; *keyfti*, from *kaupa*, *Greg.* 50; *steyfti*, from *stypa*. **β.** a digraph *ff* or *pf* occurs a few times in MSS., *eftfri*, *cp. 3. A. 2*; *loptti* = *lopti*, *Greg.* 72 (vide *Frump.* 100), but it never came to use; it reminds one of the *pf* which in modern German is so frequent: *fm* = *f* or *m*, e. g. *namn* = *nafn* or *namn*, *Mork.* 60 and *N. G. L.* *ssim*; *ff* = *f* also occurs in old MSS.

**C. CHANGES.**—The final soft Icel. *f* answers to Engl. *f*, *ve*, e. g. *Icel. = Engl. life*, but Icel. *lifa* = *Icel. to live*; *gefa*, *to give*; *hafa*, *to have*; *afa*, *to leave*. Again, the spurious Icel. *f* (B. II) usually answers to Engl. *or* like, e. g. *örfar* = *Engl. arrow*; *snjófar* = *Engl. snow*; *már máfi*, *Engl. mew*; *Icel. nær* (the *v* here suppressed), *cp. Engl. narrow*; *Icel. ri*, *cp. Engl. lewd*, etc. (etc.). In Danish the soft *f* is usually spelt with *e*, e. g. *balv*, *kalv*, *bav*, *give*, *love*, *sove*, = *Icel. hálfir*, *kálfr*, *haf*, *gefa*, *lofa*, *fa*, whereas the Swedes frequently keep the *f*. In German a final *b* answers to Icel. *f*; *Germ. geben* = *Icel. gefa*, *Engl. give*; *Germ. kalb*, *erbal*, *Icel. kálfr*, *arfi*, etc., see introduction to B. Again, in German a final *r* answers to Icel. and Engl. *p*, e. g. *Germ. lauf* = *Icel. hlaup*, *Engl. to run*; *Germ. kauf* = *Icel. kaup*, *Engl. cheap*; *Germ. schiff* = *Icel. skip*, *Engl. ship*; also *schiff*; *Germ. treff* = *Icel. drep*; *Germ. tief* = *Icel. djúpr*, *Engl.*

*deep*; *Germ. haufen* = *Icel. hópr*, *Engl. heap*; *Germ. rufen* = *Icel. hrópa*; *Germ. schaffen* = *Icel. skapa*, *Engl. shape*; *Germ. saufen* = *Icel. súpa*, *Engl. to sup*; *Germ. hofte* = *Icel. huppr*, *Engl. hip*; *Germ. greifen* = *Icel. grípa*, *Engl. to grapple*, *grip*; *Germ. gaffen* = *Icel. gapa*, *Engl. gape*; *Germ. offen* = *Icel. opinn*, *Engl. open*; *Germ. affe* = *Icel. api*, *Engl. ape*; *Germ. triefen* = *Icel. drjúpa*, *Engl. drip*; *Germ. tropfen* = *Icel. dropi*, *Engl. drop*. As to the use of the initial *f*, the Engl., Icel., Swed., and Dan. all agree; the High Germ. spelling is confused, using either *f* or *v*, but both of them are sounded alike, thus *voll* = *Engl. full*, *Icel. fullr*; *vier* = *Engl. four*, *Icel. fjórir*; *vater* = *Engl. father*, *Icel. faðir*, etc.; but *fisch* = *Engl. fish*, *Icel. fiskr*; *fest* = *Engl. fast*, *Icel. fast*. This German *v*, however, seems to be dying out (Grimm, introduction to F).

**2.** for the change of *fn* and *mn*, see introduction to B: *f* changes to *m* in a few Icel. words, as *himinn*, *cp. Engl. heaven*; *hellingr*, *a half*, from *halfr*, *half*.

**D. INTERCHANGE.**—The Greek and Latin *p* answers to Teutonic and Icel. *f*; thus, *pater*, *paucus*, *piscis*, *πέντε*, *πῦρ*, *πῶλος*, *πέcu*, *pellis*, *πίαν*, *pinguis*, *plecto*, *pes*, *πόδ-ús*, *pallos*, etc., *cp. Icel. faðir*, *fár*, *fiskr*, *sum*, *furr*, *foli*, *fé*, *fell* (*feldr*), *feitr*, *flétta*, *fet* and *fótr*, *fölr*, etc.; *Lat. portare* = *færa*, *Engl. to ford*; *se-pelio* = *sela*; *πτερόν* = *fjóðr* and *fibr*; *πνέω* and *πνεύμα*, *cp. fnasa*; *Lat. per*, *pro*, *pro-*, *cp. fyrir*; *Lat. plenus*, *pleo*, *πλεων*, *πλέος*, *cp. fullr*; *πλοῖον* = *fley*; *Lat. prior*, *πρώτος*, *cp. fyrir*, *fyrstr*; *Lat. primus*, *cp. frum-*; *Lat. plures*, *plérique*, *πολλός*, *πλείστος*, *πολύς*, = *fjöl-*, *fjöld*, *fleiri*, *flestr*; *Lat. plicare* = *falda*; *Lat. prætium*, *cp. fríðr*, *fríðindi*, etc. (vide Grimm). Again, where no interchange has taken place the word is usually borrowed from the Greek or Latin, e. g. *fork*, *Engl. fork*, = *Lat. furca*; *Icel. fals*, *falskr*, = *Lat. falsus*; *Icel. fálki* = *Lat. falco*, etc.

**faðerni**, *n. fatherhood, paternity*, *Fms.* vii. 164; at *f. eðr móðerni*, *on father's or mother's side*, *Eng.* 267, *Fms.* ix. 251; *verða sekr um f.*, *to be convicted of fatherhood*, *Grág.* i. 86; *ganga við f.*, *to acknowledge one's fatherhood*, *Fms.* i. 257, ii. 19, iii. 130; *faðerni opp.* *to móðerni*, *vi.* 223. **β. patrimony**, *Skv.* 3. 67. **γ. a parent, the father**; *ekki var breytt um f.* *Kolla*, *Bjarn.* 45 MS. (Ed. wrongly *föðurinn*); *hann var ljós ok fagr eptir f. sinu*, *as bis father*, *Edda* 7. **δ. eccl.** = *Lat. paternitas*, *Bs.* ii. 14, 80, 151, *Th.* 12, *Mar.*, etc.

**FADIR**, *m.*, *gen. dat. and acc. föður*; *pl. nom. and acc. feðr*, *gen. feðra*, *dat. feðrum*; there also occurs a monosyllabic *nom. föðr* or *feðr*, *gen. föðrs* or *feðrs*, *dat. and acc. föðr* or *feðr*, the *pl.* as in *faðir*; this form occurs passim in MSS. and editions, but is less correct and quite obsolete, *Eng.* 178, *Fms.* i. 6, *N. G. L.* i. 52, *Stj.* 130: in mod. usage in *gen.* both *föður* and *föðurs*, better *föðrs*; *feðr* and *veðr* are rhymed, *Edda* 95; *cp. also* the compds *al-föðr* (of Odin), but *Al-faðir* of God in mod. usage; [*Goth. fadar*; *A. S. fader*; *Early Engl. fader*, *mod. father*; *O. H. G. fatar*, *mod. vater*; *Swed.-Dan. fader*; *Lat. pater*; *Gr. πατήρ*; all of them bisyllabic]—*a father*, *N. G. L.* i. 30, *Grág.* i. 170, *Stj.* 71, *Hom.* 47, *passim*;—in *eccl.* sense, *Lat. pater*, *a father of the church*, *Stj.* 126; *speki feðra*, *Eluc.* 2, *K. A.* 30; *faðir ok forstöjóri*, *father and ruler*, *Mar.* 1;—*God, heavenly Father*, *N. T.*; *Faðir Vor*, *Our Father* (i. e. *the Lord's Prayer*, *Lat. Pater-Noster*). Proverb or saying, *fleygir fúsum til föður húsa*, *swift is the ride towards a father's house*. **COMPS.** **föður-aftr**, *u, m. a grandfather on the father's side*. **föður-arfr**, *m. inheritance after a father*, *Eng.* 470, *Rd.* 282, *Fb.* ii. 172. **föður-bani**, *a, m. slayer of another man's father*, *Nj.* 120, *Landn.* 286, *Fms.* vi. 367, *vi.* 220, *Fb.* i. 555. **föður-betrjng**, *m. better than one's father*, *Grett.* 110. **föður-bróðir**, *m. a father's brother, uncle*, *Grág.* i. 171, ii. 185, *Nj.* 4; **föðurbróður-sonr**, *a father's brother's son*, *Fms.* x. 390. **föður-bætr**, *f. pl. weregild for a father*, *Fms.* ii. 109, *Hkr.* iii. 387. **föður-daudi**, *a, m. a father's death*, *Ísl.* ii. 116, *Fas.* i. 34. **föður-dráp**, *n. a father's slaughter*, *Ísl.* i. c., v. 1. **föður-erfd**, *f. = föðurarfr*, *Landn.* 214, v. 1. **föður-faðir**, *n. a father's father*, *Grág.* i. 171, ii. 185, *Jb.* 14, *Fms.* i. 67, *vii.* 16. **föður-frændi**, *a, m. a kinsman on the father's side*, *Gpl.* 261, *Ld.* 24. **föður-garðr**, *m. a father's house*, *Fas.* iii. 250, *cp. K. A.* 58. **föður-gjöld**, *n. pl. weregild for one's father*, *Edda* 48, *Ísl.* ii. 216. **föður-hefndir**, *f. pl. revenge for one's father if slain*, *Land.* 260, *Rd.* 305, *Vd.* 94, *Al.* 7; as to this heathen custom, vide *Sdm.* 35, *Skv.* 3. 12, *Nj.* ch. 120 (en þó er þér meiri nauðsyn á at hefna föður þíns), *Heiðarv. S.* (the revenge of Gest), *Fms.* vi, *Har. S. harðr.* 103 (the taunts of Halli), *Ld.* ch. 60, *cp. also Eb.* ch. 38, etc. **föður-hús**, *n. a father's house*, *Stj.* 398, 463. **föður-kyn**, *n. father's kin*, *Eng.* 266. **föður-land**, *n.* [*Germ. vaterland*, *Dan. fædreland*], *fatherland*, *Bær.* 17, a rare word, sounding even now affected and mod.; *Icel.* prefer saying *ætt-jörð*, *fóstr-jörð*, or the like. **föður-lauss**, *adj. fatherless*, *H. E.* i. 237. **föður-leið** (**föður-leið**, *Bær.* 5, *Fms.* x. 386), *f. a patrimony, viz. land and estates*, *Fms.* i. 52, v. 117, *vii.* 176, *Ld.* 104. **föður-liga**, *adv. and föður-ligr*, *adj. fatherly*, *Stj.* 63, *Fms.* vi. 70, *Finnb.* 226. **föður-móðir**, *f. a father's mother*, *Nj.* 25, *Grág.* i. 171. **föður-systir**, [*whence Dan. faster*], *f. a father's sister*, *Grág.* i. 171, *Fms.* iv. 24; **föðursystur-dóttir**, *the daughter of a father's sister, a niece*, *Hkr.* iii. 170. **föður-verringr**, *m. a degenerate son*, *Mag.* **föður-ætt** (or -átt), *f. kinsfolk on the father's side*, *Grág.* i. 171, *Nj.* 25, *Gpl.* 158. **II.** in many compds used as *adj.*, e. g. **föður-átt**, *f. and föður-elska*, *v. f. fatherly love*; **föður-hendr**, *f. pl. fatherly bands*;



**föður-hirting**, *f. fatherly punishment; föður-hjarta*, *n. fatherly heart*. 2. *guð-faðir*, *a god-father; tengda-faðir*, *a father-in-law; stjúp-faðir*, *a step-father; fóstr-faðir*, *a foster-father; al-faðir*, *all-father*. **faðma**, *ad. to embrace*, Stj. 185, Barl. 29, Gg. 3; *recipr. to embrace one another*, Sks. 572: *metaph. to grasp with the arms*, Sturl. i. 169, Al. 86. **faðman**, *f. embracing*, Str.

**faðm-byggvir**, *m., poet. a dweller in one's arms, husband*, Lex. Poët. **faðm-lag**, *n., esp. in pl. embraces*, Isl. ii. 269, Fms. iii. 129, Bret. 24: *metaph.*, Sks. 550, Mar. 119.

**FADMB**, *m. [cp. Goth. fapa = φάμεν; A. S. fæðem; Engl. fatbom; O. H. G. fadum; Germ. faden or fadem = Lat. filum; Dan. favn; Swed. fanna; the root is akin to that of Gr. πατάσσειν, cp. Lat. patere, pandere, prop. to stretch out] — a fatbom*: 1. *a measure = two passus*, Hb. 732. 5, Grág. ii. 262, 336, Landn. 35, 131, Fms. viii. 416, Eluc. 43, Gisl. 14; very freq. used in measuring depths or heights; thus fertugt djúp, þritugt hamarr, etc. invariably means *forty fatboms deep, thirty fatboms high*; whereas roads are measured by 'fet', stufs, etc. by 'ells'. 2. *the arms*; brjóst ok f., Fms. v. 344, Sturl. i. 214, Rm. 16, Th. 9, Am. 73; sofa í faðmi e-m, *to sleep in one's arms*, Hm. 114; hafa barn í faðmi, Fms. vii. 31: *the bosom*, Stj. 260, Exod. iv. 6: often in the phrase, fallask í faðma, *to square one thing with another, set off against*, Landn. 307, Orkn. 224, Glúm. 396, Bs. i. 696, Fs. 139, Gullþ. 19.

**FAGNA**, *ad. [Ulf. faginan = χαίρειν; A. S. fægnian; Hel. faganon; cp. Engl. fain, Icel. feignin] — to be fain, to rejoice*, Greg. 20, 40, Sks. 631; fagnid þér og verið gláðir, Matth. v. 12, John xvi. 20; fagnid með fagnendum, Rom. xii. 15: *with dat.*, fagna e-u, *to rejoice in a thing*; allir munu þvi fagna, 623, 43, Nj. 25, Ld. 62. 2. *fagna e-m*, *to welcome one, receive with good cheer*, Nj. 4; var honum þar vel fagnad, 25, Eg. 36, Fms. iv. 131, ironic. vii. 249, x. 19. 3. *with prep.*, fagna í e-u, *to rejoice in a thing*, Th. 76; fagna af e-u, *id.*, Stj. 142, Th. 76. 4. *the phrase*, fagna vetri (Jólum, sumri), *to rejoice, make a feast at the beginning of winter (Yule, summer)*; þat var þá margra manna sidr at f. vetri... ok hafa þá veizlur ok vetrnáttablót, Gisl. 18; ef ek mætta þar í veita í haust vinum mínum ok f. svá heimkomu minni, Fms. i. 290; þat er sidr þeirra at hafa blót á haust ok f. þá vetri, O. H. 104.

**fagnaðr** and **fögnuðr**, *m., gen. fagnaðr, pl. ir. [Goth. faheds = χαρά], joy*, Greg. 68, Hom. 85; gaudium er fögnuðr, Bs. i. 801; eilífir f., Hom. 42, Stj. 44; himinríkis f., *heavenly joy*, Fms. x. 274; óvina-fögnuðr, *triumph joy for one's foes*, Nj. 112. 5. *metaph. welcome, good cheer*, Hkr. i. 50, Eg. 535, Fms. i. 72, iv. 82; gördu henni fagnað þá viku alla, 625, 86: *the phrase*, kunna sér þann fagnað, *to be so sensible, so clever*, Band. 9, Hkr. ii. 85, v. l.; öl ok annarr fagnaðr, *ale and other good cheer*, Grett. 98 A. In the N. T. χαρά is often rendered by fögnuðr, Mark iv. 16, Luke i. 14, ii. 10, viii. 13, x. 17, xv. 7, 10, John iii. 29, xv. 11, xvi. 21, 22, 24, xvii. 13, Rom. xiv. 17, xv. 13, 2 Cor. ii. 2, etc., in the same passages in which Ulf. uses faheds: fögnuðr is stronger than gleði. COMPS: fagnaðar-atburðr, *m. a joyful event*, Barl. 88. fagnaðar-boðskapr, *m. glad tidings*. fagnaðar-dagr, *m. the day of rejoicing*, Fms. x. 226. fagnaðar-eyrendi, *n. a joyful message*, Bs. fagnaðar-eyru, *n. pl., heyra f., to hear with joyful ears*, Hom. 143. fagnaðar-fullr, *adj. joyful*, Bs. i. 201, Fms. i. 244. fagnaðar-fundr, *m. a joyful meeting*, Fms. x. 405, xi. 438. fagnaðar-grátr, *m. weeping for joy*, 655 xxvii. 9. fagnaðar-heit, *n. a joyful promise*, Th. 9. fagnaðar-kenning, *f. joyful teaching*. fagnaðar-krás, *f. a dainty*, Stj. 443. fagnaðar-lauss, *adj. (-leysi, n.), joyless*, Bs. i. 462, 801: *wretched*, poor, 464, Fms. xi. 445. fagnaðar-lúðr, *m. a trumpet of joy*, Stj. 631. fagnaðar-mark, *n. a sign of joy*, Hom. 104. fagnaðar-örp, *n. a shout of joy*, Al. 13, Róm. 214. fagnaðar-raust, *f. a voice of joy*, Stj. 434. fagnaðar-samligr, *adj. (-liga, adv.), joyful*, Hom. 140, Stj. 148. fagnaðar-skrúð, *n. raiment of joy*, Eluc. 46. fagnaðar-staðr, *m. a place of joy*, Hom. 147. fagnaðar-sæll, *adj. delightful*, Fms. vi. 441, Pass. xxvii. 12. fagnaðar-söngur, *m. a song of joy*, Hom. 140, Sks. 754, Stj. 434. fagnaðar-tíð, *f. and fagnaðar-tími*, *a, m. a time of joy*, Stj. 141, Bs. i. 131, Fms. ii. 196. fagnaðar-tíðindi, *n. pl. joyful, glad tidings*, Hom. 88, Fms. ii. 253, iv. 250. fagnaðar-veizla, *u, f. a feast of joy*, Stj. fagnaðar-vist, *f. an abode of joy*, 625, 6. fagnaðar-öl, *n. a joyful banquet, merry feast*, Al. 150, Hkr. ii. 31.

**fagna-fundr**, *m. a joyful meeting (of friends)*; varð þar f., *there was great joy, good cheer*, Eg. 130, 180, 198, 515, Isl. ii. 387, Fms. iv. 305, v. 41, x. 405, Stj. 478. 6. *the phrase*, fagna-fundr, *the edition wrongly pagna-fundr*.

**FAGE**, *adj., fem. fögr*, neut. fagtr; compar. fagrari or better fegri, superl. fagrastr or better fegstr; mod. fegurri, fegustr; [Ulf. fagrs = εὐθερος; A. S. fæger; Engl. fair; O. H. G. fagar; Dan. favre, in Dan. ballads favre mō = fair maid; Swed. fager] — fair; used very freq. and almost as in Eng., except that the Icel. does not use it in a moral sense, like Engl. fair, unfair: 1. *of persons, the body, etc.*; fögr mætr, *a fair maid*, Nj. 2, Vkv. 2; fagr sýnum, *fair to see*, Fms. i. 116; f. álitum, *id.*, Edda 5, Skv. i. 27; fögr hönd, *a fair hand (hand-fögr)*, Fms. ix. 283; fögr augu, *fair eyes (fagr-eygr)*; fagtr hár, *fair hair*, Isl. ii;

fagrar brúðir, *fair brides*, Sdm. 28; mætr undarliga fögr, *a wonderfully fair maid*, Hkr. i. 40; fagra mann (a fairer man) eðr tígurlí, Fms. vi. 438. 2. *of places*; fögr er Hlíðin svá at mér hefir aldri jafn fögr sýnzk, Nj. 112; fagra túna (gen.), *a fair abode* ('to'), þkv. 3; salr sólu fegri, Vsp. 63; fagrar lendur, *fair fields*, Ld. 96; in local names, Fagra-brekkja, Fagr-ey, Fagri-dalr, Fagra-nes, F. skógr, etc., = Fair-brink, -isle, -dale, -ness, -wood, etc., Landn.

of light, wind, weather, etc.; fagrt ljós, *a bright light*, Hom. 111, F. 230; skína fagrt, *to shine brightly (of the sun)*; fagr byrr, *a wind*, Fms. ii. 182, Orkn. 356; fagrt veðr, *fair weather*, O. H. 216. as an epithet of tears; in the phrase, gráta fögrum tárum, cp. Hom. θαλερόν δάκρυ; hence grát-fagr, *beautiful in tears*, Edda 63. the voice; fögr rödd, *a sweet voice*; fagr söngur, *a sweet song*, Bs. i. fögr orð, *a fine speech*, Mork. 6. of other things; fagrt sl

*fine ship*, Eg. 173; fagr borði, Nj. 24; fagrt kvæði, *a fine poem*, i. 237. II. *metaph.*, fagrt líf, *a fair, goodly life*, Mork. 72 fagrt, *to live a happy life*, Hm. 53; fagrir síðir, *fine manners*, 279. 3. as an epithet of victory; fagr sigr, með fögrum (freq.) 4. mæla (tala) fagrt, *to speak fair*, Hm. 91, Isl. ii. talaði fagrt, en hugði flátt, *spoke fair, but thought false*, Fms. ii. heita fögru, *to promise fair*, Hm. 131, Eg. (in a verse); lofa öllu f. cp. the Dan. 'love guld og grønne skove'; biðja fagrt, *to bid fair* (false intention), Am. 37.

B. In COMPS, with nouns, adjectives, fair, fine, gracious: prefixed, e. g. munn-fagr, *fine-mouthed*; augna-fagr, *fair-eyed*; hand-fagr-banded; gang-fagr, *with a fair, gracious gait*; lit-fagr, *of fair hair-fair, fair-haired, etc.* II. suffixed, e. g. fagra-hvel, *fair wheel or disk, the sun* (poët.), Alm. 17. fagra-ræfr, *n. the roof, the sky* (poët.), Alm. 13. fagr-bláinn, *m. fair blue*, a (poët.), Lex. Poët. fagr-blár, *adj. light-blue*. fagr-blón botan. trientalis, Hjalt. fagr-búinn, part. 'fair-boun,' bright-dr chiefly as an epithet of a lady, Eg. 77, Hkr. iii. 290, Hom. 120 29: of a ship, Hkv. i. 31. fagr-bygg, *n. the fair 'bigg'* (poët.), Lex. Poët., cp. Edda 83. fagr-dæll, *adj. a man from dale*, Sturl. iii. 181, Landn. fagr-eygr (-eygðr), *adj. fair-eyed* i. 127, 178, Hkr. ii. 2, Fms. xi. 205. fagr-ferðugr, *adj. fair-virtuous*, Stj. 136, v. l. fagr-flekóttur, *adj. fair-flecked* (of a st

Stj. 97. fagr-gali, *a, m. a fair, enticing song, enchantment, fle fagr-gim, n. the fair gem, the sun* (poët.), Lv. 2. fagr-glósa fair-glowing, bright (poët.), Alm. 5 (the Sun as bride). fagr-gr adj. light-green, Fms. xi. 335, Hkr. i. 71 (of a field or tree). gúl, *adj. light-yellow*. fagr-hárr (-hæðr), *adj. fair-haired*, N Fms. xi. 205. fagr-hljóðr (-hljóðandi, -hljóðaðr), *adj. voiced*, Grett. 159, Fms. ii. 199. fagr-kinn, *f. (fögrum-k m., Fms. xi), fair-cheek, soubriquet of a lady*, Sd. fagr-klafr, part. fair-clad, Greg. 24, Dropl. 25. fagr-kolla, *u, f., botan. hiera hawkweed*, Hjalt. fagr-lími, *a, m. 'fair-branch', a wood* (poët.), 29. fagr-læti, *n. blandishment*, Barl. 119. fagr-máll, *adj. spoken*, Fms. vi. 52. fagr-mæli, *n. fair language*, Barl. 24, II 167, Fms. i. 74. fagr-mæltr, part. bland, Fms. vi. 52, v. l.

orðr (-yrðr), *adj. fair-spoken, bland*, Sks. 370, 432, Sturl. ii. 13 fagr-raddaðr, part. sweet-voiced. fagr-rauðr, *adj. light-red to dókk-rauðr or dumb-rauðr, dark-red*, Þiðr. 181, Fas. i. 172, Vs fagr-rendr, part. painted with fine stripes (of a shield), Hom fagr-skapaðr, part. fair-shapen, Sks. 627. fagr-skrifaðr, part. drawn, painted in bright colours, Greg. 26. fagr-skygðr, transparent as crystal (of a shield), Lex. Poët. fagr-strýkr, part. painted with fine streaks (of a ship), Lex. Poët. fagr-vaða, part. wearing fine clothes (of a lady), Vkv. 37. fagr-vaxinn, part. of fair stature (of a lady), Band. (in a verse). fagr-yrði, *n. p*

words, Fms. x. 104. fagrendi, *n. pl. costly, fair things*, Barl. 176. fagr-leikr, *m. beauty*, Fms. v. 281, xi. 428. fagr-leitr, *adj. of fair complexion, beautiful*, Fms. vii. 321, Gisl. fagr-liga (fagrla, O. H. in a verse), mod. fallega, *adv. fairly, brightly*, Fms. i. 141, vii. 147, x. 243, Fs. 145.

fagr-ligr, *adj., mod. contracted fallegur* (cp. fallega above), word is at the present time in Icel. used very much as *fine, nice* Engl., that is to say, of almost everything, whereas this form is hardly found in old writers:—fair, fine, Vtkv. 6; f. penningar, *fine money* 6; f. skruði, *a fine dress*, Stj. 142; f. sigr, Fms. x. 231; f. hl sweet tunes, Bs. i. 155.

**FALA**, *ad. [fálr], to demand for purchase*, with acc., Fms. i. 12 159, Ld. 28, Eg. 714; f. e-t af e-m (better f. e-t at e-m), Fms. iii. x. 4, Nj. 73, Ld. 144.

**FALDA**, in old writers this word (if used in sense II) always f the strong form and is declined like halda, viz. pret. félt, Landn. 166 Lex. Poët. passim, pl. féldu; pres. sing. feld; imperat. falt; pret. féldi, Orkn. (in a verse); part. faldinn; but in signf. I (to fold) it is (faldar, faldabi), though it seldom occurs in old writers in this sen mod. usage the weak form only is used: [Ulf. falpan = πρὸς εἰν in

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20, to fold or close the book; A.S. *fealdan*; Engl. *to fold*; Germ. *alten*; Dan. *foldes*; Swed. *fälla*; Fr. *fauder*; cp. Lat. *plicare*]:—to fold, with acc.:

I. gener. *to fold*; ek skal f. hana saman, I shall fold her up, Str. 9; tók hón þá skyrtuna ok faldaði saman, id.; sem hón hafði saman faldat, id.; f. fald eptir, to unfold a fold, id.; at engi mundi þann fald aprt f., id.; ef hón gæti aprt faldat skyrtu þína, 13. β. *to hem*;

falda drúk, klút, etc., to hem a towel, kerchief, or the like; cp. faldadr, faldadr.

II. esp. *to hood or cover the head*, chiefly used of a person wearing the fald, q.v.: a. with acc. of the person, dat. of the dress; ek mun falda þik með höfuðdúki, Nj. 201; at hón hefði faldit sik við motrinum, Ld. 210; Brandr var faldinn, B. was hooded, a lady, Fs. 109; Hildir Eyvindardóttir félt honum, H. hooded him, 104 (Ed. fylgdi wrongly); at hón hefði nú faldit (Ed. wrongly faldat) við motrinum, that she had hooded herself with the motr, Ld. 210; Guðrún elski þurfa at falda sik motri til þess, at sama betr en þar konur aðrar, id.; hennar höfud er faldit þremr skautum, her head hooded in three sheets (hence skauta-faldr), Mar. 48 (Fr.) β. with acc. of the person; þá segir Hrefna, at hón vill falda sér við motrin þetta motrinum, Ld. 192; ef maðr feldr sér til vélar við konu, eðr þá hann í kvennklæði, if a man hoods his head wilyly mocking a woman, rsg. i. 338 (liable to the lesser outlawry); f. þér við höfuðdúki, Nj. c. v.l.; aldri hefi ek frétt at konur féldi höfuðdúkum, Orkn. (in a verse); ek félt hjálmi, I covered my head in a helmet, Sighvat.

γ. In phrases, falda sitt, to hood the head so that the eyes and face cannot be seen; far á meðal kvenna, ok falt þér sitt, at ekki verðir þú kend, ost. 656 B. 11; brúðirnar falda sitt, svá at úgerla má sjá þeirra yfirlit, ms. xi. 106; enn fyrsta aptan hafa brúðirnar síð-faldit, Vj. 29 (Ed. 824); sú (kona) hafði sitt faldit, Fms. vii. 161, cp. Gen. xxxvii. 14; f. lida hátt, to wear a tall fald, cp. Eb. 136 (in a verse); falda blá, or f. ártu, to hood the head in black, to mourn, Ísl. ii. 351 (in a verse); the metaph. phrase, f. rauðu, to hood the head in red, to die a bloody death, andn. l. c.

2. part. faldinn, used as adj. hooded, mod. faldadr, hooded, bordered, hemmed, etc., in compds, eld-faldinn, hooded with times, poet. epithet of the foaming waves, Lex. Poët.; hjálmi faldinn, hooded with a helmet (poët.), Hkv. i. 47; járn-faldinn, iron-hooded, ímed, Eb. 208 (in a verse); hag-faldinn, hooded with hedges, poet. epithet of the goddess Earth, Fms. vi. 140 (in a verse); hvít-faldinn, white-hooded, of glaciers or foaming waves, Snót 12, 16.

falda, u, f. = faldr, Korm. 240 (in a verse).

fald-lauss, f. adj. hoodless, having her fald pulled off, Sd. 181.

FALDR, m. [A.S. *feald*; Engl. *fold*; Germ. *falte*; O.H.G. *fald*; an. *fald*; Ital. *falda*, and *faldetta* (in Malta); Fr. *fauvette* and *faufrage*]:—a fold, of a garment, Str. 9, 13, l. 19, 21, where it is even spelt fald; in Icel. hardly ever used in this sense.

β. the hem of a garment; hún læk á bak til ok snart fald hans klæða, Luke viii. 44; og fald sinna klæða stækka þeir, Matth. xxiii. 5; og báðu haun, að þeir mætti snerta þá eins fald hans fata, Mark vi. 56; kyrtill hlaðbúinn í fald niðr, a kirtle hooded down to the hems, Fms. iv. 337; allt í fald niðr, Mag. (Fr.) 63; fald-faldr, Pass. 36. 9.

II. a white linen hood, the stately national head-gear worn by ladies in Icel., of which drawings are given by Eggert in pp. 24, 27, Sir Joseph Banks in Hooker's Travels, the account of the French expedition of the year 1836 sq., and in almost all books of travels in Iceland. In old Sagas or poems the fald is chiefly recorded in Ld. ch. 33 the dreams of Guðrún Osvalds datter, cp. Sd. ch. 25; in the Orkn. S. ch. 8 the two sisters Frakök and Helga, daughters of the Gaelic Moddan, wore a fald (þá hnyktu þar af sér faldinn, ok reyttu sik), 182. In E. Km. (a poem probably composed in the Western Isles, Orkneys) all the three women, Edda, Amma, and Móðir, wore the fald; the words

þkv. 16, 19—ok haglega um höfuð typpum, and let us cleverly put topping on his head, of Thor in bridal disguise—seem to refer to the fald. Bishop Bjarni, a native of the Orkneys (died A.D. 1222), gives the name of 'fald' to the helmet; Kormak, in the 10th century, speaks of the 'old faldar.' In Normandy and Brittany a kind of 'fald' is still in use; it may be that it came to Icel. through Great Britain, and is of British origin; a French fald (Franseiskr, i.e. *Britain*?) is mentioned, D.N. 359. In Icel. the fald was, up to the end of the last century, worn by every lady,—aðr sérhver fald þar frú í falg þótti venja sú, a ditty. The ladies tried to outdo each other in wearing a tall fald; keisti ldr, the fald rose high, Rm. 26; falda hátt, Eb. (the verse); hence the realistic name stiku-faldr, a 'yard-long fald'; stífan teygja stiku-fald, agnarmál 53, a poem of 1728; 1 Tim. ii. 9 is in the Icel. version understood, eigi með földum (πάγλαστ) eðr gulli eðr perlum,—since with ancient women, and in Icel. up to a late time, braiding of the hair was most unknown. In mod. poetry, Iceland with her glaciers is represented as a woman with her fald on; minn hefir faldr fengið fjuka-ryk og ám, Eggert: the sails are called faldar mastra, hoods of the masts, faldar mastra blöktu stílt, Úlf. 3. 14; hestar hlés hvíta skóku falda trés, id., 10; ldr skýja, the folds of the clouds, poet., Núm. i. 11; faldar af degi, of the dybreak, 4. 86; vide krók-faldr, sveigr, a crooked fald. faldar-feykir, a magical dance in which the falds flew off the ladies' heads, Fas. iii; Percy's Fryar and Boy, also the Wonderful Flute in Popular Tales.

Fal-hófnir, m. barrel-hoof, hollow-hoof, a mythol. horse, Edda.

FALL, n., pl. föll, [common to all Teut. idioms except Goth.], a fall;—defined in law, þat er fall ef maðr styðr niðr kné eðr hendi, Grág. ii. 8. Ísl. ii. 246, Al. 76, Sd. 143: the proverb, fall er farar heill, a fall bodes a lucky journey, Fms. vi. 414 (of king Harold at Stamford-bridge), vii. 85, 403, Svær. S.; sá er annarr orðs-kviðr at fall er farar heill, ok festir þú nú fætr í landi, Fb. i. 231, cp. Caesar's 'teneo te, Africa,' falls er ván að fornu tré, Stj. 539; stíðr eru gamalla manna föll; flas er falli næst, flurry is nigh falling: föll berask á e-n, one begins to reel, stagger, Fas. iii. 429; koma e-m til falls, to cause one to fall, Edda 34; reiddi hann til falls, be reeled, Eb. 220.

2. a fall, death in battle, Lat. *caedes*, Fms. i. 11, 43, 89, Nj. 280, Eg. 37, 106, O. H. 219, passim; the proverb, í flotta er fall vest, Fms. viii. 117; val-fall, Lat. *strages*; mann-fall, loss of men in battle.

β. the 'fall,' a plague in cattle or beasts, murrain, 655. 2. Bs. i. 97, 245, 456. γ. the carcass of a slaughtered animal; baulufall, sauðar-fall, nauts-fall, hrúts-fall, Stj. 483.

3. medic. in compds, brot-fall, the falling sickness, epilepsy; blóð-fall, klæða-föll, bloody flux; lima-fall, paresis. β. childbirth, in the phrase, vera komin að falli, to be in an advanced state, (komin að burði is used of sheep, cows.)

4. the fall or rush of water; vatns-fall, a waterfall, large river; sjávar-föll, tides; að-fall, flood-tide; út-fall, ebb-tide; bóða-fall, a breaker, cp. Bs. ii. 51.

5. in gramm. a case, Lat. *casus*, Skálda 180, 206: quantity, 159, 160, Edda 126: a metric. fault, a defective verse, dropping of syllables, Fb. iii. 426.

II. metaph. downfall, ruin, decay; fall engla, the fall of the angels, Rb. 80; til falls ok uppris margra í Ísrael, Luke ii. 34; hafa sér e-t til falls, to run risk of ruin, Hrafn. 30; gózin eru at falli komin, the estates are dilapidated, Mar.; á-fall, a shock; frú-fall, death; ó-fall, mishap; jarð-fall, an earb-slip.

2. ecl. a sin, transgression, Bs. i. 686, Mar. 77 (Fr.)

3. a law term, breach, failure, non-fulfilment, in eið-fall, vegar-fall, Glpl. 416; messu-fall, orð-fall, veizlu-fall.

4. mod. a case, occasion.

FALLA, pret. féll, and pers. féllt, mod. féllst, pl. féllu; pres. fell, pl. föllum; part. fallinn; reflex. féllsk, fallisk, etc., with the neg. suffix fell-at, féll-at, féllsk-at, Am. 6, vide Lex. Poët. [Common to all Teut. languages except Goth. (Ulf. renders *nirruw* by *drjúsar*); A.S. *feallan*; Engl. *fall*; Germ. *fallen*; Dan. *falde*; Swed. *falla*.]

A. to fall; as in Engl. so in Icel. falla is the general word, used in the broadest sense; in the N.T. it is therefore used much in the same passages as in the Engl. V., e.g. Matth. v. 14, vii. 25, 27, x. 29, xii. 11, xiii. 4, xxi. 44, Luke xiv. 5, John xii. 24, Rom. xi. 11, xiv. 4, 1 Cor. x. 12, 1 Tim. vi. 9, Rev. viii. 10: blómstrið fellr, James i. 11: again, the verbs hrynja and hrapa denote ruin or sudden fall, detta a light fall, hrasa stumbling; thus in the N.T. hrynja is used, Luke xxiii. 30, Rev. vi. 16; hrapa, Luke x. 18, xi. 17, xiii. 4, Matth. xxiv. 29; hrasa, Luke x. 30; detta, xvi. 21: the proverb, eigi fellr tré við hit fyrsta högg, a tree falls not by the first stroke, Nj. 163, 224; hann féll fall mikit, Bs. i. 343; hón féll geigvænliga, id.; falla af baki, to fall from horseback, 344; f. áfram, to fall forwards, Nj. 165; f. á bak aprt, to fall on the back, 9; f. um háls e-m, to fall on one's neck, Luke xv. 20; f. til jarðar, to fall to the ground, fall prostrate, Fms. vii. 13, Pass. 5. 4: to fall on one's face, Stj. 422. Ruth ii. 10; f. fram, to fall down, Matth. iv. 9; f. dauðr ofan, to fall down dead, Fær. 31; ok jafnsnart féll á hann dimma og myrkr, Acts xiii. 11; hlutr fellr, the lot fell (vide hlut-fall), i. 26.

2. to fall dead, fall in battle, Lat. *cadere*, Nj. 31, Eg. 7, 495, Dropl. 25, 36, Hm. 159, Fms. i. 8, 11, 24, 38, 95, 173, 177, 178, ii. 318, 324, 329, iii. 5, iv. 14, v. 55, 59, 78, 85, vi. 406–421, vii–xi, passim.

3. of cattle, to die of plague or famine, Ann. 1341.

4. medic., falla í brot, to fall in a fit, Bs. i. 335; f. í óvit, to swoon, Nj. 210: the phrase, f. frá, to fall, die (frá-fall, death), Grág. i. 139, 401, Fms. iv. 230, vii. 275; f. í svefn, to fall asleep, Acts xx. 9.

II. to flow, run, of water, stream, tide, etc.: of the tide, særinn féll út frá landi, ebbd, Clem. 47; féll þar sær fyrir hellismunnann, the sea rose higher than the cave's mouth, Orkn. 428; síðan féll sjór at, the tide rose, Ld. 58; ok þá er út féll sjórin, þor. Karl. 420; sjórin féll svá skjótt á land, at skipin voru öll á floti, Fms. iv. 65; also used of snow, rain, dew, Vsp. 19; snjó-fall, a fall of snow: of the ashes of a volcano, cp. ösku-fall, s.v. aska: of a breaker, to dasb, menn undruðusk er boði féll í logni, þar sem engi maðr vissi ván til at fyrri hefði fallit, Orkn. 164: of a river, nema þar falli á sú er eigi gengr fé yfir, Grág. ii. 256; vötn þau er ör jökulum höfðu fallit, Eg. 133; á féll (flowed) við skála Ásólfis, Landn. 50, A. A. 285; þeir sá þá ós (fors, Fb.) mikinn falla í sjóinn, Landn. 29, v.l., cp. Fms. i. 236; Markar-fjót féll í millum höfuð-ísa, Nj. 142; á féllr austan, Vsp. 42; falla forsar, 58; læk er féll meðal landa þeirra, Landn. 145: of sea water, sjár kolblár fellr at þeim, the ship took in water, Ld. 118, Mar. 98; svá at inn féll um sóxin, that the sea rushed in at the stern, Sturl. iii. 66.

2. to stream, of hair; hárit silki-bleikt er féll (streamed) á herðar honum aprt, Fms. vii. 55.

β. of clothes, drapery, Edda (Ht. 2) 121.

III. to fall, of the wind; féll veðrit ok gördi logna, the wind fell, Eg. 372; þá féll byrinn, Eb. 8; ok féllr veðrit er þeir koma út at eyjum, Ld. 116; hón kvaðsk mundu ráða at veðrit félli eigi,



Gullp. 30; í því bili fellr andviðrit, Fbr. 67; þá féll af byrinn, Fms. vi. 17.

2. falla niðr, to fall, drop; mitt kvæði mun skjótt niðr f., my poem will soon be forgotten, Fms. vi. 198; mun þat (in the poem) aldri niðr f. meðan Norðlond eru bygð, 372; féll svá þeirra tal, their speech dropped, they left off talking, Fas. iii. 579; as a law term, to let a thing drop, lát niðr f., Fs. 182; féllu hálfar bætr niðr fyrir sakastöð þá er hann þótti á eiga, Nj. 166, 250, Band. 18; þat eitt fellr niðr, Grág. i. 398, Fms. vii. 137; falla í verði, to fall in price, etc.

IV. to fail, be foiled, a law term; sá (viz. eiðr) fellr honum til útleðgar, i. e. if he fails in taking the oath he shall be liable to outlawry, N. G. L. i. 84 (eið-fall); en ef eiðr fellr, þá fari hann útlægr, K. Á. 214; fellr aldri sekt handa á milli, the fine is never cancelled, N. G. L. i. 345; f. á verkum sínum, to have been caught red-handed, to be justly slain, Eg. 736; vera fallinn at sókn, to fail in one's suit, N. G. L. i. 166; hence metaph., fallin at frændum, failing, bereft of friends, Hdm. 5; fallinn frá minú máli, having given my case up, Sks. 554, 747; því dæmi ek fyrir dráp hans fallnar eignir ykkar, I sentence your estates to be forfeited for his slaughter, Fs. 122; f. í konungs garð, to forfeit to the king's treasury, Fms. iv. 227; reflex., ef honum fellsk þessor bríð, if his right of reclamation fails, Gpl. 300; ef menn fallask at því, if men fail in that, N. G. L. ii. 345; ef gerð fellsk, if the reparation comes to naught, id.; ef gerðar-menn láta fallask, if they fail to do their duty, id., cp. i. 133, 415; to fail, falter, in the phrase, e-m fallask hendr, the hands fail one; blikaði hann ok féllusk honum hendr, Ó. H. 70; þá féllusk öllum Ásum orðtök ok svá hendr, their voice and bands alike failed them, Edda 37; en bóndum féllusk hendr, því á þeir höfðu þá engan foringja, Fms. vi. 281; féllusk þeim allar kveðjur er fyrir vóru, their greeting faltered, i. e. the greeting died on their lips, Nj. 140; vill sá eigi fallask láta andsvör, he would not fail or falter in replying, Hkr. i. 260; féllskat saðr sviðri, her judgment did not fail, Am. 6.

V. metaph., falla í villu, to fall into berys, Ver. 47; f. í hördóm, to fall into uboredóm, Sks. 588; f. í vald e-s, to fall into one's power, Ld. 166; f. í fullsælu, to drop (come suddenly) into great wealth, Band. 31; f. í fulling við e-n, to fall a-belping one, to take one's part, Grág. i. 24; lyktir falla á e-t, to come to a close, issue, Fms. ix. 292, xi. 326; f. á, to fall on, of misfortune, vide á-fall.

2. falla undir e-n, to fall to one's lot, of inheritance, obligation; afr fellr undir e-n, devolves upon one, Gpl. 215; f. frjáls á jörð, to be free born, N. G. L. i. 32; f. ánaudigr á jörð, to be born a bondsman, Grág. ii. 192.

3. falla við árar, to fall to at the oars, Fms. xi. 73, 103; þorgeirr féll þá svá fast á árar (pulled so bard), at af gengu báðir háirnir, Grett. 125 A; f. fram við árar, id., Fas. ii. 495 (in a verse).

VI. to fall out, befall; ef auðna fellr til, if it so falls out by luck, Fms. iv. 148; ef auðna vildi til f. með þeim, xi. 267; litlu síðar fellr til fagrt leiði, a fair wind befell them, 426; alla hluti þá er til kunnir f., Nj. 224; öll þingviti er til f., all the fates that may fall in, be due, Gpl. 21; nema þórf falli til, unless a mishap befalls him, i. e. unless he be in a strait, 76; mér féll svá gæfusamliða, it befell me so luckily, Barl. 114; verðuliga er fallit á mik þetta tilfelli, this accident has justly befallen me, 115; sem sakir f. til, as the case falls, Eg. 89.

2. to fall, be produced; þat (the iron) fellr í firði þeim er Ger heitir, Fas. iii. 240; þar fellr hveiti ok vín, 360.

VII. impers. in the phrases, e-m fellr e-t þungt, létt, etc., a thing falls lightly, heavily upon, esp. of feeling; þetta mun yðr þungt f., it will fall heavily on you, Band. 18; fellr þá keisaranum þyngra bardaginn, the battle fell out ill to (turned against) the emperor, Fms. xi. 32; at oss mundi þungt f. þessi mál, Nj. 191.

2. the phrases, e-m fellr e-t nær, it falls nigh to one, touches one nearly; svá fellr mér þetta nær um trega, Nj. 170; sjá einn var svá hlutr, at Njáli féll svá nær, at hann mátti aldri ölokvandi um tala, this one thing touched Njal so nearly, that he could never speak of it without tears, 171; mér fellr eigi firr en honum, it touches me no less than him, Blas. 41; henni féll meinit svá nær, at ..., the illness fell on her so sore, that ..., Bs. i. 178; féll henni nær allt saman, she was much vexed by it all (of illness), 351; e-t fellr bágliga, hörmuliga etc. fyrir e-m, things fall out sadly for one, Vigl. 30, E. 15.

B. Metaph. to fall in with, agree, fit, suit, Germ. gefallen: I. to please, suit; kvað sér þat vel falla til aftekta, said that it suited him well for drawing taxes from, Fb. ii. 122; en allt þat, er hann heyrði frá himna-guði, féll honum harla vel, pleased him very well, Fms. i. 133; honum féll vel í eyru lofsorð konungs, the king's praise suited his ears well, tickled, pleased his fancy, Bret. 16; reflex., þat lof felisk honum í eyru, 4; jarli felisk þat vel í eyru, the earl was well pleased to hear it, Bjarn. 7.

β. falla saman, to fall in with, comply, agree; en þó at eigi félli allt saman með þeim, though they did not agree in all, Bs. i. 723.

γ. féllsk vel á með þeim, they loved one another, Fas. i. 49; féll vel á með þeim Styrkárí, i. e. be and S. were on good terms, Fms. iii. 120.

δ. honum féllsk þat vel í skap, it suited his mind well, pleased him, Fas. i. 364; féllsk hvárt öðru vel í geð, they agreed well, liked one another well, Band. 9; fallask á e-t, to like a thing; brátt kvartar að mér felst ei á, Bb. 3. 23.

2. to bessem, besit; heldr fellr þeim (it besits them), at sýna öðrum með góð-vilja, Stj. 2.

3. falla at e-u, to apply to, refer to; þetta eitt orð er at fellr eiðstafnum, Band. MS. 15 (Ed. 18 wrongly eiðrinn instead of eiðnum).

4. the phrase 'falla við' in Luke vi. 36 (bótin af því

hinu nýja fellr eigi við hið gamla) means to agree with; hence also feldinn, agreeable:—but in the two passages to be cited falla við is to be intended for falda við, to enfold; hvergi nema þar sem falli við eða eng, unless field or meadow be increased or improved, N. G. i. 116; ekki má falla (qs. falda) við hamingju-leysi mitt, 'tis impossible to add a fold to my bad luck, it cannot be worse than it is, Al. 110.

part. fallinn; svá f., such-like, so framed; eitt lítið dýr-er svá f. at ..., a small animal is so framed, that ..., Stj. 77; hvi man hinn maðr svá fallinn, how can the same man be so framed? Fms. xi. 42 in law phrases, such-like, as follows, svá fallinn vitnisburð, testimonies follow, Vm. 47; svo fallinn órskurð, dóm, etc., a decision, sentence as follows, a standing phrase; þá leið fallinn, such, such-like (C. beschaffen), Stj. 154.

2. fallinn vel, illa, etc., well, ill-disposed; hann var vænn maðr ok vel fallinn, Fms. xi. 422; þau vóru tröll ok at öllu illa fallin, Bárð. 165; fitted, worthy, best til konungs fallinn, i. 58; ok er hann best til þess f. af þessum þremr, vi. 386; at hann betr til fallinn at deyja fyrir þá sök en faðir hans, that he more desired death than his father did, x. 3; Ólafir er betr til yfirmanns f. enn minir Ld. 84; margir eru betr til fallinn fararinnar, Isl. ii. 327; Hallgerðir hann sér vel fallinn til verkstjóra, Nj. 57; sá er til þess er f., Sks. 'worthy,' i Cor. vi. 2.

3. neut. fit; ok hætti þá er honum fallit, when he thought fit, Fms. vi. 364; slík reip sem f. þykir, as needful, Sks. 420; væri þat vel fallit, at ..., it would do well, Fms. ii. 115; þat mun nú vel fallit, that will be right, that will do Nj. 145; kallaði vel til fallit, said it was quite right, Fms. xi. 321. of a thing, with dat. suited to one; eigi þykir mér þér sú ferð vel i. e. this journey will not do for thee, will not do thee good, Fms. vi. cp. 6-fallit, unfit.

fallegr, adj. fair. falliga, adv., vide fagrligr.

fallerask, að, dep. [for word, Lat. fallere], to prove false, Stj. 4.

224: to fall, of a woman, H. E. ii. 190.

fall-hætt, n. adj. staggering, in danger of falling, Eb. 240.

fall-jökull, m. or fall-jaki, a m. an ice-berg, Sks. 176.

fall-sótt, f. a murrain, plague, Grág. i. 458.

fall-staðr, m. a falling place, Fms. viii. 435.

fall-valtr, adj. reeling, metaph. in eccl. writers, faltering, changing, uncertain, of worldly things, opp. to heavenly; f. heimr, f. lif, 656 B. 11, Magn. 504; f. hlutir, opp. to eilífr hlutir, Hom. 42; f. faþessa lifs, Fms. i. 225; fallvaltan ríkdóm, i Tim. vi. 17.

FALR, m. [fal, Ivar Aasen], the socket of a spear's head in which the handle is put, often richly ornamented (spjót-falr), Fas. iii. 388, 461, Eg. 285, 726, Edda 83, Ld. 98, Nj. 108, K. p. K. 96, Fms. iv. 338, Fs. 127; vide Worsaae 344 sqq., 498.

FALR, adj. [A. S. fale; O. H. G. fali; Germ. feil; Swed. and Dan. fal] = venal, to be sold, Fms. i. 185, Sd. 188, Ld. 146; e-m er e-t ill, or eiga (láta) e-t falt, to have a thing for sale, Grág. ii. 243, N. G. i. 237, Fms. vii. 20, Nj. 32; gjaf-falr, Fms. vii. 124; metaph., er mér falastir til þungs hlutar, i. e. I should not mind if they fared ill, Lv. Mag. 59, Trist. 8, 11 (Fr.)

FALS, n. [for word, Lat. falsum], a fraud, cheat, deceit, imposture, Fms. viii. 265; f. ok svik, ix. 283; illusion, in a dream, xi. 371; iteration, ii. 129, Gpl. 490-493.

fals, adj. = falskr, false, Barl. 134, 144, 149, 152, Fms. ii. 210.

fals-, in compds, false, fraudulent, forged: fals-blandadr, blended with fraud, Stj. 142; fals-bréf, n. a forged deed, Bs. i.

fals-guð, n. a false god, Fms. i. 304, Sks. 308; fals-heit, n. pl. promises, Art; fals-kona, v. f. a false woman, barlot, Korm.

fals-konungr, m. a false king, pretender, Bær. 15, Fms. ix. 433.

35; fals-kristr, m. a false Christ, Matth. xxiv. 24; fals-penni, m. false money, Karl; fals-postuli, a m. a false apostle, i Cor. xi.

fals-silfr, n. bad silver, Fær. 217; fals-spámenn, m. false prophets, Matth. vii. 15, xxiv. 24; fals-trú, f. false doctrine, heresy, Barl.

vitni, n. a false witness, H. E. i. 522, Barl. 142.

falsa, að, to defraud, impose upon, Nj. 106, Fms. ii. 129; to

Hkr. i. 8; f. e-t af e-m, to cheat one of a thing, Fms. viii. 295

spoil, El. 12; brynjan falsaðisk, the coat of mail proved false, Fl.

507.

2. to falsify, forge; f. bréf, K. Á. 222; neut., f. ok hegðun

to use false and vain language, Stj. 131; part. falsaðr, false, Fl.

139, Stj. 58, 592.

falsari, a m. an impostor, deceiver, Fms. viii. 295, ix. 261, 262, El.

falskr, adj. [for word, Germ. falsch], false; f. bræðr, i Cor. xi.

it occurs first in the 15th century.

fals-lauss, adj. guileless, Edda 20; f. máli, good money, Fms. vi.

f. kaup, a bargain in good faith, Bs. i. 719. falslaus-ligr, adj. (adv.),

sincere, in good faith, Stj. 149.

fals-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), crafty, vile, Flóv. 43; false, Fms. v.

fals-öttr, adj. deceitful, Stj. 144.

fals-samligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), false, crafty, Sks. 404.

fals-vitr, adj. crafty, cunning, Stj. 144 (MS. 227).

faltrask, að, dep. to be cumbered, f. við e-t, to be puzzled about a thing, Fær. 174; cp. fatrask.



**fal-vigr**, *f. a spear with an ornamented socket*, Mork. 200.

**FAMBI**, *a, m. a simpleton*, Hm. 103.

**FANG**, *n. [for the root vide fá], a catching, fetching*: 1. *catching* *sb.*, *fishing*, Eb. 26, Am. 32; *halda til fangs*, to go *a-fishing*, Ld. 38; *a like of fish, stores of fish*, hann bað þá láta laust fangit allt, þat er þeir fengu fangit, Fms. iv. 331; af öllu því fangi er þeir hljóta af dauðum vólum, Am. 36; *f. þat er þeir áttu báðir*, cp. veiði-fang, her-fang, rey.

2. *in plur.*, *a. baggage, luggage*, Nj. 112; fong ok fargögn, *baggage and carriage*, 266; ok er þeir höfðu upp borit fongin, *carriage*, Orkn. 324; *stores, forn korn ok önnur fong*, Fms. iv. 254. *β. provisions*, cp. at a feast; öll vóru fong hin beztu, Fms. iv. 102; kostnaðar-mikit ok urfti fong mikil, Eg. 39; Þórolfir sópask mjök um fong, 42; veizla var in þrúðlegsta ok öll fong hin beztu, 44; hann leitaði alls-konar fanga til búis sín, 68, Fs. 19, 218; hence, bórð með hinum beztum fongum, *board with good cheer*, Fms. i. 66; búa ferð hennar samlíga með hinum beztum fongum, x. 102.

*γ. metaph. means, opportunity*: því at eins engi sé önnur fong, Fms. iv. 176; meðan svá góð fong eru á sem á, 209; hafa fong á e-u, or til e-s, to be enabled to do a thing, viii. 43, x. 388, Eb. 114, Gullþ. 30, Eg. 81, Ld. 150, Odd. 18; urðu þá fangi fong önnur, *there was no help (issue) for it (but that...)*, Fms. vii. 17; af (því) fongum, to the best of one's power, x. 355; af beztu ngum því hún rúmið, Bb. 3. 24; at-fong, q. v.; bú-fong (bú-fang), v.; öl-fong, vín-fong, *store of ale, wine*.

3. *the phrase, fá konu ngi, to wed a woman*, N. G. L. i. 350: *fanga-tíð*, *n. wedding season*, 43; hence kván-fang, ver-fang, *marriage*.

II. *an embryo, fetus*, sheep or kine; ef graðungur eltir fang or kú, Jb. 303; the phrase, láta ngi, to 'go back,' of a cow. *β. a metric fault, opp. to fall*, Fb. iii. 426 in a verse).

III. *that with which one clasps or embraces, the breast and arms*; kom spjótið í fang honum, *the spear pierced his breast*, Gullþ. i. Fms. ii. 111; reka í fang e-m, to throw in one's face, Nj. 176; hafa t í fangi sér, to hold in one's arms, Bdl. 344; hné hún apr í f. honum, li. 275; taka sér í fang, to take into one's arms, Mark x. 16; cp. öls-fang, *embraces*.

2. *an apron*, Edda (Gl.). 3. *ferask e-t fang, to have in one's grip, metaph. to undertake a thing*, Fms. vii. 16; ferask e-t or fangi, to throw off, refuse, Sturl. iii. 254; the phrase, fá fullt í fangi, to have one's hands full.

4. *wrestling, grappling* *sb.*, Ísl. ii. 445, 446, 457; taka fang við e-n, Edda 33; ganga til fangs, li. 163; the saying, fangs er ván at frekum tilfi, *there will be a grapple with a greedy wolf*, Eb. 250, Ld. 66, Fms. v. 294, Skv. 2. 13. *β. the cases, ganga á fang við e-n, to grapple with one, provoke one*, Ld. 206; nga í fang e-m, *id.*, Band. 31; slíka menn sem hann hefir í fangi, *such as he has to grapple with*, Háv. 36; fá fang á e-m, or fá fang af m, to get hold of one; fékk engi þeirra fang á mér, Nj. 185, Fms. x. 9; sá þeir, at þeir fengu ekki í af Erlingi, *they saw that they could not catch E.*, vii. 300, xi. 96.

5. *an armful*; skíða-fang, víðar-fang, *an armful of fuel*: Icel. call small bay-cocks fang or fong, hence fanga y upp, to put the bay into cocks: *fanga-hnappur*, *m. a bundle of y, armful*.

IV. *in the compds vet-fangr, hjör-fangr, etc. e f is = v, qs. vet-vangr, hjör-vangr, vide vangr*.

COMPDS: *fanga-tekka*, *u, f. a wrestling ground*, Glúm. 354. *fanga-fátt*, *n. adj. [ling short of provisions]*, Fms. vii. 367. *fanga-hella*, *u, f. = fanghella*.

*nga-kviðr*, *m. a law term, a body of jurymen taken at random*, cp. to búa-kviðr, defined Grág. ii. 99, 140. *fanga-lauss*, *adj. void means, of provisions*, Fms. viii. 419. *fanga-leysi*, *n. want of stores*, 6m. 263.

*fanga-litill*, *adj. vile, not worth fetching*, Vm. 119. *fanga-mark*, *n. mark of ownership, a monogram*.

*fanga-ráð*, *n. a vice, stratagem, a wrestling term*, Nj. 253, Lv. 92, Orkn. 50. *fanga-akkr*, *m. a wrestling jerkin*, Ísl. ii. 443. *fanga-váttir*, *m. a law term, a witness fetched (summoned) at random*, Gpl. 547-549.

*fanga*, *ad. [Germ. fangen = to fetch, whence Dan. fange], to fetch, capture*, Stj. 122, Vigl. 29, Bs. i. 881, ii. 118, Fb. i. 240; áðr en hann var ngaðr, Ísl. (Harð. S.) ii. 105; f. dauða, to catch one's death, to die, Or.

Þ: this word is rare and borrowed from Germ., it scarcely occurs before the end of the 13th century; part. fanginn vide s. v. fá and below.

*fangaðr*, *part. having means (fong) for doing a thing*, K. Á. 118, Ann. 125.

*fangari*, *a, m. a wrestler*, Sd. 142, Barl. 148: *a gaoler*, (mod.)

*fang-bröðr*, *n. pl. wrestling*, Fs. 131.

*fang-elni*, *n. [Dan. fængsel; Swed. fängelse], a prison, gaol*, Fms. iv. 7, xi. 240, (a rare and unclass. word); cp. dýflissa, myrka-stofa.

*fang-hella*, *u, f. a stone set on edge in the arena*, Ísl. ii. 446.

*fangi*, *a, m. a prisoner*, Mar., (rare and unclass.); cp. Dan. fange.

*fanginn*, *part. captured*, Stj. 71, Ann. 1299, Bs. i. 698; metaph. *enticed*, i. 60; cp. ást-fanginn, *captured by love, in love*.

*fang-litill*, *adj. yielding little produce*, Bs. i. 335.

*fang-remi*, *f. a deadly struggle*, Korm. (in a verse).

*fang-staðr*, *m. something to grasp or lay hold of, in the phrases, fá f. e-m, to catch hold of one*, Vápn. 14, Th. 14; ljá fangstáðar á sér, to let oneself be caught, Fms. iv. 282.

*fang-sæll*, *adj. having a good grasp*, Eb. 250: *lucky*, Vellekla.

*fang-taka*, *u, f. taking hold, in wrestling*, Barl. 8.

*fang-vinr*, *m. and fang-vina*, *u, f. an antagonist in wrestling*, Grett. 124 (in a verse), Eg. 103 (in a verse).

**FANIR**, *f. pl. [Swed. fan; Engl. fan; cp. Germ. fahne, Goth. fana], a fan, in tálkn-fanir, the gill-flaps of a whale*.

*fann-fergja*, *u, f. heavy snow-drifts*.

*fann-hvítur*, *adj. white as driven snow* (fönn), Stj. 206.

*fann-koma*, *u, f. a fall of snow*.

*fann-mikill*, *adj. snowy*, Grett. 112.

**FANTR**, *m. [Ital. fanti = a servant; Germ. fanz; Dan. fjante = an oaf; the Norwegians call the gipsies 'fante-folk, and use fante-kjæring for a bag, fille-fant for the Germ. firle-fanz, a ragamuffin, etc.: the word is traced by Diez to the Lat. infans, whence Ital. and Span. infanteria, Fr. infanterie, mod. Engl. infantry, etc., in almost all mod. European languages the milit. term for foot-soldiers. In Norse and Icel. the word came into use at the end of the 12th century; the notion of a footman is perceivable in the verse in Fms. viii. 172 (of A. D. 1182)—fant sé ek hvern á hesti en lendir menn ganga, I behold every fant seated on horse-back whilst the noblemen walk.—hence it came to mean] a landlowner, vagabond, freq. in Karl., Str., El., Flöv.; fantar ok glópar, Mar.; hversu vegsamligr var konungrinn af Ísrael í dag, hver eð afkleddist fyrir ambáttum þénara sinna, og lék nakinn sem fantar, and danced naked like a buffoon, Vidal. i. 220, cp. 2 Sam. vi. 20.*

*fanz*, *m. a gang, tribe*: Odd sá þekti allr fans, Stef. Ól.; þræla-fanz, *a gang of thralls*. *β. lumber*, Ulf. 8. 64; akin to fantir.

**FAR**, *n. I. motion, travel; rare in this sense, as the fem. för and ferð, q. v., are used instead.*

*β. of the clouds, in the phrase, far á lopti, drift in the sky.* II. *a means of passage, a ship*;

far er skip, Edda 110, Skálda 163: the allit. phrase, hvert fljótanda far, every floating vessel, Fms. xi. 125, Fær. 260; at bjarga fari á floti, Hm. 155.

2. *in compds, a trading vessel*: Íslands-far, an Icelandic-trader, Fms. vi. 370, vii. 32; Englands-far, an English-trader, ix. 41; Dyflinnar-far, a Dublin ship, Eb. 254; fjögra-, tveggja-, sex-manna-far, a four-, two-, six-oared boat.

3. *passage, in the phrases, taka sér (e-m) fari, fá sér fari, ráða sér fari, usually so in dat., but in mod. usage acc. (taka, ráða sér far), to take a passage in a ship*, Gpl. 516, Grág. ii. 400, 406 (acc.), Ld. 50, Landn. 307, Eg. 288, Nj. 111, 112, Ísl. ii. 199, Eb. 194; beiðask fars, *id.*, Grág. i. 90, Fms. vi. 239; banna e-m far, to forbid one a passage, stop one (far-bann), Landn. 307; synja e-m fars, to deny one a passage (far-synjan), Hbl. 54; at þeir hafi allir far, Jb. 393.

III. *a trace, track, print*, Hm. 120; Sveinki rak lömb sín til fjöru í förin, at eigi mátti sjá tveggja manna för, Njarð. 376; nú villask hundarnir farsins, the bounds lost the track, Fms. v. 147, cp. O. H. L. 83: metaph., of et sama far, on the same subject, of a book, Íb. (pref.): in many compds, a print, mark of any kind, fóta-för, foot-prints; skaffa-för, the print of a sharp-sword bore; nálar-far, a stitch; fingraför, a finger-print; tanna-för, a bite; nagla-för, the marks of nails, John xx. 25; knifs-far, a knife's mark; eggjar-far, the mark of the edge, in a cut; jáma-far, the print of the shackles; kjál-far, the keel's track, wake of a ship; um-far, a turn, round; saum-far, a rim on a ship's side.

IV. *metaph. life, conduct, behaviour*; hugar-far, geðs-far, lundar-far, disposition, character; áttar-far, a family mark, peculiarity; dag-far, daily life, conduct of life; í góðra manna fari ok vándra, 677. 3; hvat þess mundi vera í fari konungsins, in the king's character, Fms. v. 327; ek vissa þá marga hluti í fari Knúts konungs, at hann mætti heilagr vera, xi. 287; nokkurt af fyrnsku eptir í fari hans, iii. 131.

2. *estate, condition*; ok gefa þeir eigi gaum um hennar far, N. G. L. i. 226; sem hann hafði skirt far sitt, made known his state, bow he fared, 34; aldar-far, Lat. *genius seculi*; dægtra-far, q. v.; sára-far, the state of the wounds; víga-far, q. v.; heilindis-far, bealþ, Mar. 124; far veðranna, the course of the winds, Eb. 218.

3. *the phrase, at fornu fari, of yore, of old*, Gpl. 85, 86, Eg. 711; at fornu fari ok nýju, of yore and of late, D. N.; at réttu fari, justly.

*β. the phrase, göra sér far um e-t, to take pains about a thing*.

*B. = fúri, q. v., bale, ill-fate* (rare); far er reiði, far er skip, Edda 110; at hann mundi fara þat far sem hans formaðr, that he would fare as ill as his predecessor, Bs. i. 758; cp. the dubious phrase, muna yðvart far allt í sundi þótt ek hafa öndu látið, your ill-fate will not all be afloat, i. e. cleared off, though I am dead, Skv. 3. 51; vera í illu fari, to fare ill, be in a strait, Orkn. 480; ok vóru í illu fari hér um, Stj. 394. Judges viii. 1, 'and they did chide with him sharply,' A. V.; at hann skyldi í engu fari móti þeim vera, that he should not be plotting (brooding mischief) against them, Sturl. iii. 121 C.

**FARA**, *pret. fóra*, 2nd pers. fórt, mod. fórst, pl. fóru; pres. ferr, 2nd pers. ferr, in mod. pronunciation ferð; pret. subj. færa; imperat. far and fardu (= far þú); sup. farit; part. farinn; with the suffixed neg. fór-a, Am. 45; farið-a (depart not), Hkr. i. 115 MS. (in a verse).

[In the Icel. scarcely any other verb is in so freq. use as fara, as it denotes any motion; not so in other Teut. idioms; in Ulf. faran is only used once, viz. Luke x. 7; Goth. farjan means to sail, and this seems to be the original sense of fara (vide far); A. S. faran; the Germ. fahren and Engl. fare are used in a limited sense; in the Engl. Bible this word never occurs (Cruden); Swed. fara; Dan. fare.]



A. NEUT. to go, fare, travel, in the widest sense; gekkk hann hvargi sem hann fór, *he walked wherever he went*, Hkr. i. 100; né ek fly þó ek ferr, *I fly not though I fare*, Edda (in a verse); létt er lauss at fara (a proverb), Sl. 37: the saying, verðr hverr með sjálfum sér lengst at fara, Gisl. 25; cp. 'dass von sich selbst der Mensch nicht scheiden kann' (Göthe's Tasso), or the Lat. 'patris quis exul se quoque fugit?' usually in the sense to go, to depart, heill þú farir, heill þú apr komir, Vpm. 4; but also to come, far þú hingat til mín, *come here*, Nj. 2.

2. to travel, go forth or through, pass, or the like; þú skalt fara í Kirkjubæ, Nj. 74; fara ór landi, to fare forth from one's country, Fms. v. 24; kjöll ferr austan, Vsp. 51; Surtr ferr sunnan, 52; snjó var mikill, ok illt at fara, and ill to pass, Fms. ix. 491; fóru þeir út eptir ánni, Eg. 81; síðan fór Egill fram með skógnum, 531; þeim sem hann vildi at færi . . . Njáll hét at fara, Nj. 49; fara munu vér, Eg. 579; Egill fór til þess er hann kom til Álfis, 577, Fms. xi. 122; fara þeir nú af melinum á sléttuna, Eg. 747; fara heiman, to fare forth from one's home, K. þ. K. 6; alls mik fara tíðir, Vpm. 1; fjöld ek fór, far I fared, i. e. travelled far, 3: the phrase, fara utan, to fare outwards, go abroad (from Iceland), passim; fara vestr um haf, to fare westward over the sea, i. e. to the British Isles, Hkr. i. 101; fara á fund e-s, to visit one, Ld. 62; fara at heimboði, to go to a feast, id.; fara fæti, to fare a-foot, go walking, Hkr.: absol. fara, to travel, beg, hence fóru-madr, a vagrant, beggar: in olden times the poor went their rounds from house to house within a certain district, cp. Grág. i. 85; ómagar er þar eigu at fara í því þingi eðr um þau þing, id.; ómagar skolu fara, 119; ómegð þá er þar ferr, 296: in mod. usage, fara um and um-ferð, begging, going round.

β. with prep.; fara at e-m, to make an inroad upon one, Nj. 93, 94, 102 (cp. at-fór); fara á e-n, to mount, e. g. fara á bak, to mount on horseback: dauðinn fór á, death seized him, Fms. xi. 150; f. saman, to go together, Edda 121, Grág. ii. 256; f. saman also means to shudder, Germ. zusammenfahren, Hým. 24: metaph. to concur, agree, hversu má þat saman f., Nj. 192; þeim þótti þat mjök saman f., Fms. iv. 382; fara á hæl, or á hæli, to go a-beel, i. e. step back, retreat, xi. 278, Eg. 296; fara undan, metaph. to excuse oneself, refuse (v. undan), Nj. 23, Fms. x. 227; fara fyrir, to proceed; fara eptir, to follow.

3. with ferð, leið or the like added, in acc. or gen. to go one's way; fara leiðar sinnar, to proceed on one's journey, Eg. 81, 477, Fms. i. 10, Grág. ii. 119; fara ferðar sinnar, or ferða sinna, id., Eg. 180, Fms. iv. 125; fara ferð sína, id., Eg. 568; fara förum sínum, or för sinni, id., K. þ. K. 80, 90; fara dagfari ok náttfari, to travel day and night, Fms. i. 203; fara fullum dagleiðum, to go full days-journeys, Grág. i. 91; or in a more special sense, fara þessa ferð, to make this journey, Fas. ii. 117; f. stefnu-för, to go a-summoning; f. bónoðs-för, to go a-courting, Nj. 148; f. sigr-för, to go on the way of victory, to triumph, Eg. 21; fara sendi-för, to go on a message, 540.

β. in a metaph. sense; fara hneykj-för, to be shamefully beaten, Hrafn. 19 (MS.); fara ósigr, to be defeated, Eg. 287; fara mikinn skaða, to 'fare' (i. e. suffer) great damage, Karl. 43; fara því verrum förum, fara skömm, hneykju, erendleysu, úsæmð, to get the worst of it, Fms. viii. 125.

4. with the road in acc.; hann fór Vánar-skarð, Landn. 226; f. sjö-veg, land-veg, K. þ. K. 24; fór mörg lönd ok stórar merkr, Fas. ii. 540; fara sömu leið, Fms. i. 70; f. sama veg, Luke x. 31; f. fjöll ok dala, Barl. 104; fara út-leið, þjóð-leið, Fms. iv. 260; also, fara um veg, fara um fjall, to cross a fell, Hm. 3; fara líði, to march, Fms. i. 110.

II. in a more indefinite sense, to go; fara búðum, bygðum, vistum, to move, change one's abode, Ld. 56, Hkr. ii. 177, Nj. 151, Vigl. 30; fara búferla, to move one's household, Grág. ii. 409; fara vöfnunarförum, to go a-begging, i. 163, 294, ii. 482.

2. the phrases, fara eldi ok arni, a law term, to move one's hearth and fire, Grág. ii. 253; fara eldi um land, a heathen rite for taking possession of land, defined in Landn. 276, cp. Eb. 8, Landn. 189, 284.

3. fara einn-saman, to be not alone, i. e. with child, Fms. iii. 109; or, fór hón með svein þann, Bs. i. 437; cp. ganga með barni. 4. adding an adj., to denote gait, pace, or the like; fara snúðigt, to stride haughtily, Nj. 100; fara mikinn, to rush on, 143; fara flatt, to fall flat, tumble, Bárð. 177; fara hægt, to walk slowly. β. fara til svefnis, to go to sleep, Nj. 35; f. í sæti sitt, to go to one's seat, 129; f. í sess, Vpm. 9; f. á bekk, 19; fara á sæng, to go to bed, N. G. L. i. 36; fara í rúmið, id. (mod.); fara í mannjófnuð, Ísl. ii. 214; fara í lag, to be put straight, Eg. 306; fara í vöxt, to wax, increase, Fms. ix. 430, Al. 141; fara í þurð, to wane, Ld. 122, I. i (MS.); fara í úefni, to go to the wrong side, Sturl. iii. 210; fara at skakka, to be odd (not even), Sturl. ii. 258; fara at sólum, to be put out for sale, Grág. ii. 204.

5. fara at fuglum, to go a-fowling, Orkn. (in a verse); fara at fugla-veiðum, id., Bb. 3. 36; fara í hernað, í viking, to go a-freebooting, Fms. i. 33, Landn. 31; fara at fé, to watch sheep, Ld. 240; fara at fé-föngum, to go a-fetching booty, Fms. vii. 78.

β. with infin., denoting one's 'doing' or 'being'; fara sofa, to go to sleep, Eg. 377; fara vega, to go to fight, Vsp. 54, Gm. 23; fara at róa, Vigl. 22; fara leita, to go seeking, Fms. x. 240; fara að búa, to set up a household, Bb. 2. 6; fara að háttá, to go to bed.

γ. akin to this is the mod. use of fara with an infin. following in the sense to begin, as in the East Angl. counties of Engl. it 'fares' to . . . i. e. it begins, is

likely to be or to do so and so; það fer að birta, það er farit að daga, it 'fares' to grow dark; það fer að hvesa, it 'fares' to blow; það rigna, it 'fares' to rain, etc.—no instance of this usage is recorded in Icel., but the Engl. usage shews that it must be old. 8. with an etc.; fara villr, to go astray, Sks. 565; fara haltr, to go lame, Fms. x. 10; fara vanstilt, to go out of one's mind, 264; fara hjá sér, to be beside self, Eb. 270; fara apr, to feel chilly, Fms. vi. 237 (in a verse); fara e-s, to be unaware of, Skálda 187 (in a verse); fara andvigr e-m, to battle, Stor. 8; fara leymliga, to go secretly, be kept hidden, Nj. 49. 9. to pass; fór sú skipan til Íslands, Fms. x. 23; fara þessi mál til Nj. 100; hversu orð fóru með þeim, how words passed between them; fóru þau orð um, the runner went abroad, Fms. i. 12; ferr orð e-m munni líðr (a saying), iv. 279; þá fór ferligt úðorðan, a bad runner went abroad, Hom. 115.

7. fara fram, to go on, take place, þetta fram, Ld. 258; ef eigi ferr gjald fram, if no payment takes place, K. þ. K. 64; ferr svá fram, and so things went on without a break, 11, Eg. 711; veizlan ferr vel fram, the feast went on well, Nj. 11; spyr hvat þar færi fram, be asked what there was going on, Band 10; fór allt á sömu leið sem fyrr, it went on all the same as before, Fm. 112; fara fram ráðum e-s, to follow one's advice, Nj. 5, 66, Fm. 318; allt mun þat sínu fram f., it will take its own course, Nj. 255; er því ferr fram um hríð, it went on so for a while, Fms. xi. 10. law term, to be produced, gögn fara fram til varnar, Grág. i. 65; fara út, the court is set (vide dómr), Grág., Nj., passim. 8. fara upp brott, the tables are removed (vide bórð), Eg. 247, 551; má þetta svá f., this cannot go on in that way, Nj. 87; fjarri fer at fara from it, by no means, 134; fór þat fjarri at ek vilda, Ld. 12; f. ok svá til, and so it came to pass, Fms. x. 212.

9. to turn out, d. hversu ætla þu fara hesta-að, Nj. 90; fór þat sem líklegt var, it turned out as was likely (i. e. ended ill), Eg. 46; svá fór at . . . the end of that . . ., Grett. 81 new Ed.; ef svá ferr sem ek get til, if it turns out as I guess, Dropl. 30, Vigl. 21; ef svá ferr sem min orð horfa til, as v. 24; ef svá ferr sem mik varir, if it comes to pass as it seems to me, 350; svá fór um sjóferð þá, Bjarni 202; á sömu leið fór um sendi-menn, Eg. 537; to depart, die, þar fór nýr madr, Fs. 39; dauða-yrði, to pass the death-weird, to die, Yt. 8.

10. to fare ill, in addressing; fari þér vel, fare ye well, Nj. 7; biðja e-n vel to bid one farewell, Eg. 22, Ld. 62; far heill ok sæll, Fms. vii. 197; bad sense, far þú nú þar, ill betide thee! Hbl. 60; far (impers.) armast, Eg. 553; Jókulld bað hann fara þræla armastan, Finn. 306; þér í svá gramendr allir, Dropl. 23.

11. fara í fat, í brynju (etc.), to dress, undress; but fara ór fötum (dat.), to undress, Fms. x. 132, vii. 202, Nj. 143, Gh. 16, etc.

III. metaph. 1. f. átt, fit, esp. of clothes, hair, or the like; ekki þykkir mér kyrtill þinn betur en stakkr minn, Fas. ii. 343; hárið fór vel, Nj. 30; jatpr á þér fór vel hárit, Fms. ii. 7; gult háir sem silki ok fór fagrlega, vii. 8, Fs. 88; kleði sem bezt farandi, Eb. 256; var sú konan bezt f., the best graceful, lady-like, Ísl. ii. 438; fór illa á hestinum, it sat ill on the horse, Bs. i. 712.

2. impers. it goes so and so with one, i. e. one behaves so and so; e-m ferr vel, illa, etc., one behaves well, ill, etc.; honum öll málin verst farit, he has behaved worst in the whole matter, Nj. bezt far þér, Fms. vii. 33; vel mun þér fara, Nj. 55; at honum fa 64; þér hefir vel farit til mín, Finn. 238; e-m ferr vinveittiga, one behaves in a friendly way, Nj. 217; ferr þér þá bezt jafnan ok höfðingleg mest liggir við, 228; mun honum nokkurn veg vel f., Hrafn. 10; údliga hefir þér farit til vár, Ld. 48; ferr þér illa, Nj. 57; hversu Gari fór, how (well) G. behaved, 119.

3. fara at e-u, to deal with a thing (i. e. proceed) so and so; svá skal at sókn fara, thus is the pleading proceeded with, Grág. i. 323; svá skal at því f. at beida . . . 7; fara at lögum, or ulögum at e-u, to proceed lawfully or unlawfully, hversu at skyldi f., how they were to proceed, Nj. 114; fara mjúklega to proceed gently, Fms. vii. 18; hér skulu vér f. at með ráðum, to act in deliberation, Eg. 582; Flosi fór at öngu óðara (took matters care), en hann væri heima, Nj. 220.

β. impers. with dat., to do, behave, hefir mér at farit, I have done my business badly, Hrafn. 8; veit Guð hvernig manni mun at f., Fms. x. 212: in mod. phrases, to behave, ironically, þér ferr það, or þér ferst það, it becomes thee, i. e. 'tis to me of thee.

γ. því ferr konunginn nú svá (viz. at), Fms. i. 35; en úsamiliga farit, so shamefully done, Nj. 82; hér ferr vant at, here things go merrily, 232; karlmannliga er farit, manfully done, 144.

8. to take care about; ekki ferr ek at, þótt þú hafir svelt þú til fjár, it does not matter to me, I do not care, though . . . Nj. 18; ekki munu vit þu fara (never mind that), segir Helgi, 133.

4. fara með e-ft, his strength and stature were in proportion, Clar.

4. fara með e-ft, to wield, handle, manage; Hroprtr með Gungni, H. wielded Gungni (the spear), Kormak; f. Gríðar-völ, to wield the staff G., þd. 9: as a law term, to wield, þ. fara með goðorð, to keep a goðorð, esp. during the session of parliament, Dropl. 8, Grág. and Nj. passim; fara með sök, to manage a law suit, Grág., Nj.; or, fara við sök, id., Nj. 86.

β. metaph. to practise, de; fara með rán, to deal in robbing, Nj. 73; fara með spott ok háð, 80







this use is very old, cp. Glúm. ch. 26, Grág. þ. p. ch. 56, Edda 103, Bs. i. 450, the Sagas and laws passim; hence *fardaga-helgi*, f. the Sunday in fardagar, Grág. ii. 12; *fardaga-leiti* and *fardaga-skeið*, n. the time of fardagar, Ísl. ii. 26.

**FARDI**, a, m. [Fr. *fard*; Old Engl. *fard*, *farding*; Norse *fare*, Ivar Aasen], *scum* (in milk, curds), and *farða*, ad, to have scum formed on it.

**far-drengr**, m. a sea-faring man, Edda 107, Fms. ii. 23, Þorl. Karl. 402.

**FARFI**, a, m. [Germ. *farbe*], colour, (modern and scarcely used.)

**far-flótti**, adj. fugitive, exiled, Hkr. i. 252: with gen., Fas. iii. 103.

**far-fúss**, adj. eager for departing, Bs. ii. 35, 130.

**far-fýsi**, f. eagerness to depart or travel, Fms. iii. 45, Fs. 46.

**FARG**, n. [cp. Ulf. *fairguni* = a mountain], a press, press-weight; vera undir fargi, to be under a press, Bjarni 132.

**farga**, ad, I. with acc. to press, Hom. 152, Bs. ii. 118. II. with dat. to destroy, make away with, Bb. i. 7.

**farga**, u, f. [for. word, cp. *farga*, Du Cange], a sort of stuff, Pm. 6.

**far-gögn**, n. pl. luggage, Nj. 266: sing., Stj. 367.

**far-görvi**, n. travelling gear, Eg. 727, Edda 110.

**far-hirðir**, m. a ferryman, Gpl. 415, Hbl. 52 (fé-hirðir MS.)

**fari**, m. a sea-farer, in compds, Dyflinnar-fari, a Dublin trader; Englands-fari, an English seaman, Baut. 387, Rafn 217, Fms. vi. 240; Hlymreks-fari, a Limerick seaman, Landn.; Hallands-fari; Hólmgarðs-fari, one who trades to Holmgard; Jósals-fari (a traveller to Jerusalem), Fms., Ann.

**far-kona**, u, f. a beggar-woman, Sturl. ii. 108. **farkonu-sótt**, f., medic. erysipelas (?), Ann. 1240.

**far-kostr**, m. [Swed.-Norse *farkost*; Scot. *farcost*], a ferry-boat, a ship, Fms. vi. 219, Edda 48, Grág. ii. 130, Fb. i. 546, Ver. 8, Thom. 29.

**far-lami**, adj. lame and unable to go, Bs. i. 303.

**far-land**, n., poet. the land of ships, the sea, Lex. Poët., cp. Og. 31.

**far-leiga**, u, f. passage-money, Gpl. 415.

**far-lengd**, f. travels, journey, Bs. i. 450, 758, Fms. v. 273, Thom. 173.

**far-ligr**, adj. comfortable; farlig sæng, a soft bed, Vellekla.

**far-ljós**, f. adj. light enough for travelling, of the night, Eg. 88, Fbr. 97 new Ed.

**far-lög**, n. pl. nautical law, Grág. ii. 399.

**far-maðr**, m. a seaman, sea-faring man, Landn. 180, Bs. i. 66, Nj. 61, Eg. 154, Fms. i. 11, iv. 124, 174, Þorst. hv. 44, Grág. i. 190. COMPDS:

**farmanna-búðir**, f. pl. merchant booths, K. þ. K. 34. **farmanna-lög**, n. pl. = farlög, Jb. 7.

**far-móðr**, adj. weary from travelling, Fms. ix. 233, v. 288.

**FARMR**, m. a fare, freight, cargo, Jb. 411, Eg. 129, Band. 5, Fms. iv. 259, Grág. ii. 395: metaph. a load in general, vide Lex. Poët.: in the Edda, Óðin is *Farma-guð* and *Farma-týr*, m. the god and helper of loads,—he also was invoked by sailors; skips-f., a ship's freight; víðar-f., timbr-f., korn-f., hey-f., etc., a load of wood, timber, corn, hay, etc.

**farnaðr** and **förnuðr**, m., gen. ar, furtherance, speed; til farnaðar mér ok til ferðar, Grág. ii. 21, Skv. i. 8, Fms. viii. 31; ú-farnaðr, bad speed; þar til hon kynni sér f., till she knew how to speed in the world, Ld. 116.

**far-nagli**, a, m. the water-peg in a ship's bottom, in mod. usage negla, Edda (Gl.); cp. var-nagli.

**farnask**, ad, dep. to speed well, Fms. iv. 56.

**far-nest**, n. viands, Eb. 196, Skálda 173.

**farning**, f. a ferrying over, passage; veita e-m f., Pd. 16, K. þ. K. 24, Glúm. 371, Fbr. 158, Sturl. i. 18, Ísl. ii. 386, Grág. i. 98.

**far-rek**, n. shipwreck, in a metaph. sense; þat hafði þórdi orðit til farreks, at hestar hans báðir voru í brottu, i. e. *Th. was wrecked, in that he had lost both his ponies*, Ísl. ii. 318; skulu vér frændr þínir veita þér styrk til þess at þú komir aldri síðan í síkt f., in such a strait, Fms. iv. 270.

**FARRI**, a, m. [A. S. *farra*; Germ. *farre* = a bullock], a bullock, Yt. 14, Edda (Gl.). **β.** [farri, Ivar Aasen], a landlowner, vagrant, Clar. (Fr.)

COMP. **farra-fleinn**, m., prop. a landlowner; Alm. 5 spells *fjarra-fleinn*, N. G. L. ii. 154, v. l. *fira-fleinn*, both wrongly as it seems, cp. *farra-trjóna*, f. 'bullock-snout', Yt. i. c., cp. also Germ. *farren-schwanz* and *farren-kope* (Grimm); the verse in Alm. 5 is probably addressed to the dwarf, not (as in the Edd.) the dwarf's own words.

**far-serkr**, m. travelling sark or jacket, a nickname, Landn.

**far-skip**, n. a ferry-boat, Gpl. 416.

**far-snilli**, f. nautical art, Fb. iii. 385.

**far-sumar**, n. the season for sea-faring, Ann.

**far-synjan**, f. refusing to ferry one, Hbl. 59.

**far-sæla**, u, f., prop. good speed (in travelling); but only used metaph. good speed, prosperity, happiness, freq. in that use, esp. in eccl. sense, 623, 52, Stj. 327; f. þessa heims, Hom. 29, 76, Fms. i. 104, vi. 155, x. 276, 409.

**far-sælask**, d, dep. to speed, have luck, Fs. 34.

**far-sæld**, f. = farsæla; fríðr ok f., peace and happiness, Fms. xi. 438, Barl. 62: in pl., 655 xxxii. 9; 6-farsæld, misfortune.

**far-sæll**, adj. speeding well in voyages; svá f. at hann kaus sér jafnan höfn, Korm. 140; þat er mælt at þú sért maðr farsælli en aðrir menn flestir, Fb. iii. 385; farsælli en aðrir menn, Band. 5, Barl. 195: of a ship, farsæla en hvert annarra, Fs. 27 (obsolete). **2.** metaph. prosperous, very freq., esp. in eccl. sense; 6-farsæll, unhappy.

**far-sælligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), prosperous, Fms. ii. 36, v. 37. **far-tálmi**, a, m. hinderance in one's journey, Gpl. 417, Al. 61.

**far-tekja**, u, f. taking a passage in a ship, Jb. 377, N. G. L. i. 58. **far-tíðr**, m. a ferry-boat, Germ. *fabrzeug* (poët.), Edda (Gl.).

**far-vegr**, m. a track, Fms. v. 225, ix. 366, xi. 316; manna f., a of men, Gpl. 538, Stj. 71: metaph., Sks. 565 B. **2.** a 'fair a channel, bed of a river, Landn. 65, Grág. ii. 281, Stj. 230, Fms. i. (freq.) **3.** a road, journey; langr f., Fms. xi. 16, v. 225.

**far-víðr**, m. [farvid, Ivar Aasen], faggots, Björn.

**far-þegi**, a, m. [þiggja], a passenger, Finnb. 278, Ann. 1425, L. 112, Bs. ii. 47, Fas. ii. 171.

**FAS**, n. gait, bearing; Icel. say, vera hægr, stilltr í fasi, or fas-fas-prúðr, adj. of gentle gait and bearing; fas-mikill, adj. rus this word, though in freq. use at the present time, seems never to in old writers, unless it be in arga-fas, q. v.: the etymology is uncertain perhaps from Engl. *fashion*, *face*; it seems at all events to be of foreign origin; at the time of Pal Vidálin it was in full use, cp. Skyr. 90.

**fasi**, a, m. a nickname, Fms. x. 27.

**FASTA**, u, f. [Ulf. *fastubni*; O. H. G. *fastā*; Germ. *faste*; *fasta*; Dan. *faste*; a word introduced along with Christianity; the Scandinavians could have no such word, as voluntary fasting was unknown in the heathen rites, and at the first introduction of Christianity the tice was sorely complained of, cp. Hkr. Hákr. S. Góða, ch. 17]:—a fasting, Hom. 73, K. þ. K. 122, Rb. 82; the word therefore occurs in poets of the beginning of the 11th century, e.g. Fms. vi. 86, cp. i. lög-f., etc. COMPDS: **föstu-afbrigð**, f. breaking the fast, K. 32.

**föstu-bindandi**, f. abstinence in fasting, Stj. 147. **föstu-kað**, a fast-day, K. Á. 186, 187, Nj. 165; the Icel. name of Friday 112, Grág. i. 146; Föstudagr Langi, Good Friday, Nj. 158. **F**

**dags-mótt**, f. Friday night, K. þ. K. 122. **Föstu-kveld**, n. l evening, Fms. vii. 159, Nj. 187. **föstu-matr**, m. fast-day

Sturl. i. 139, Fms. iv. 283, v. l. **Föstu-morgin**, m. Friday ing, Orkn. 370. **Föstu-nátt**, f. Friday night, Nj. 186:

**nights**, K. þ. K. 122. **föstu-tíð**, f. fast-time, Fms. v. 199, K. 134, Am. 37. **föstu-tími**, a, m. fast-time, Stj. 148. II.

Fms. viii. 28, Ld. 320, N. G. L. i. 12; distinction is made between Easter Lent, (sjö-vikna Fasta, seven weeks Lent, also called lan the long Fast, K. þ. K. 122, Bs. i. 801, and passim; níu-vikna F., 9 weeks Lent, K. þ. K. 122, Grág. i. 325), and Jóna-f., (the Yule Lent time from Advent to Yule, Grág. i. c., Rb. 46, K. þ. K. 124).

**F** gangr or **Föstu-igangr** and **-inngangr**, m. beginning of these seasons, esp. Lent; fimur eru föstu-igangr, Clem. 58, Sturl. iii. 81, Rb. 4, 48, 76. **Föstu-prédikan**, f. a Lenten sermon. **Föstu-tja**, n.

**bangings** used in churches during Lent, Vm. 52, 109.

**fasta**, ad, to fast: 1. eccl., Hom. 71, 73, Ld. 200, K. Á. 16, Bs. passim, Fms. ii. 250, N. G. L. i. 141, 144. **2.** secular; af fa

manns munni, Sks. 450, Lækn. 471.

**fasta**, adv. = fastlega, Lex. Poët.

**fasta-eign**, mod. fast-eign, f. landed property, Stj. 224, H. E. 85, 223.

**fasta-far**, n., i fastafari, eagerly, Th. 76, Stj. 287, 291.

**fasta-land**, n. the mainland (Germ. *festes land*), opp. to ey-land

**fast-aldi**, a, m. a cognom., Landn., prop. of a bear.

**fastendi** (fastyndi), n. pl. surety, N. G. L. i. 449, H. E. i. 247.

**fast-eygr**, adj. firm-eyed, Sturl. ii. 133, Bs. i. 127.

**fast-garðr**, m. a fastness, stronghold, Fas. i. 266.

**fast-haldr**, adj. fast-holding, tenacious, saving, Fms. x. 409.

subst. a key, Edda (Gl.): a shackle, Fastaldr var á Fenri lagðr, M

**fast-heitinn**, adj. true to one's word, Sturl. iii. 122.

**fast-heldi**, f. tenacity, perseverance, Stj. 155, Fb. ii. 14.

**fast-hendr**, adj. close-fisted, Sks. 440.

**FASTI**, a, m., poet. fire, Lex. Poët., root uncertain: the phrase e-n í fasta, to bring one into a strait, 'between two fires', Pd.

**fast-liga**, adv. firmly, strongly, Sks. 374. **β.** metaph., Hon 14, Fms. v. 217, Fas. i. 4; trúfa f., to believe firmly, Fms. v. 242; bjó f., Stj. 54: e-t horfir f., it looks hard, unyielding, difficult, Lv. 94; kominn, to be fast shut up, Eg. 519, Ld. 52.

**fast-ligr**, adj. fast, firm, strong, Stj. 26, Sturl. iii. 140, Bs. i. 51

**fast-lyndr**, adj. strong-minded, Finnb. 210.

**fast-máll**, adj. trusty.

**fast-mæli**, n. a fast engagement, Fms. i. 206, iii. 85, vii. 164, Bjarn.

**fast-mæltz**, adj. hard-speaking.

**fastna**, ad, to pledge; f. lögbót, K. þ. K. 24. **β.** esp. to betroth, give the bride away at the betrothal, Grág. i. 302 sqq.; fastnaði Mörð dóttur sína, Nj. 3, 51, Band. 3, Ísl. ii. 8, 163, 206, Ld. 22. **γ.** to be betrothed, given away, Fms. x. 284.

**fastnaðr**, m. betrothal, H. E. i. 246, 247; vide festar.

**fastnandi**, part. a betrother, one who gives a bride away, Grág. i. 302.

**fast-næmr**, adj. fast, firm, trusty, Dropl. 6, Valla L. 208, Fs. i.

**fast-ofinn**, part. stout, of stuff, Lex. Poët.

**fast-orðr**, adj. true to one's word, Fms. vi. 52, vii. 120.



they will never be able to overcome me, Nj. 116; ok fáit þér hann eigi



veiddan, *if you cannot catch him*, 102; hann fékk engi knút leyst, Edda 29; fengu þeir honum ekki náð, *they could not catch him*, Fagrsk. 167; at Vagn mun fá yfir-kominn Sigvalda, *that V. will overcome S.*, Fms. xi. 96; skulu vér þá freista at vér fáim drepit þá, i. 9; skaltú hvergi fá undan hokati, *thou shalt have no chance of sneaking away*, xi. 61; fá gaum gefinn at e-u, *to take heed to a thing*, Fas. ii. 517; menn finga hvergi rétt hann né haft, Eg. 396; at þeir mundu komit fá til lands hvalnum, Grág. ii. 381; en fékk þú eigi viss orðit . . . , *but he could not make out for certain . . .*, Fms. x. 170. **β.** *to grow, get, become*; Hjörleif rak vestri fyrir land, ok fékk hann vatnfátt, *he became short of water*, Landn. 34: of travellers, *to fall in with*, etc., þar fengu þeir keldur blautar mjök, *they got into bogs*, Eb. 266; þeir fengu hvergi blautt um Valbjarnar-völlu, Sturl. ii. 50; fengu þeir veðr stór, *they met with foul weather*, Eg. 160. **IV.** with gen., **1.** *to take, gain, earn, win*; renna þeir á land upp, ok fá mikils fjár, Fms. v. 164; þeir fengu fjár mikils, *they took a rich booty*, Nj. 137; gáðu þeir eigi fyrir veiðum at fá heyjanna, ok dó allt kvikfé þeirra um vetrinn, Landn. 30; vel er þess fengit, *it is well earned, well done*, 7; nú mun ek fara þessa ferð ef þú vill; hann segir, vel er þess fengit, *well done, said he*, Fas. ii. 517; hann var eigi skáld, ok hann hafði eigi þeirrar listar fengit, *he had not got that gift*, Fb. i. 214; at þá mundi þykkja fengit betr, *people would think it suited better*, Nj. 75; fá verðar, *to take a meal*, Hm. 33; hann fékk sér sveitar (*raised a band*) ok gördisk illvirki, 623. 15: þú chiefly in the phrase, fá konu, *to get a wife, marry*; Haraldr fékk þeirrar konu, Fms. i. 4; at ek munda fá þín, *that I should get thy band*, Nj. 24; betr er þá séð fyrir kosti systur minnar at þú fái hennar (gen., i. e. *that thou marry her*), en víkingar fái hana (acc., i. e. *to fetch, capture her*) at herfangi, Fs. 8; hún var átján vetra er Þorsteinn fékk hennar, Ísl. ii. 191. **2.** *to conceive*, of sheep, cattle; fá burðar, Stj. 97; er hann (sauðrinn) fær lambs, Skálda 162: absol., við þeim hafði hún (the mare) fengit, Landn. 195; at eigi fái ær við, Grág. i. 418, (cp. fang, *fetus*). **3.** *denoting to affect, touch, etc.*; þat fékk mikils hinum hertekna menni, *it touched much the captive*, Orkn. 368; svá fékk honum mikils, at hans augu vóru full af tárnum, Fms. i. 139; henni fékk þetta mikillar áhyggju, *it caused her great care*, iv. 181; fær honum þat mikillar áhyggju ok reiði, Nj. 174; nú fær mér ekki (gen.) orð þat þú mælir, Skv. i. 20; fá e-m hlægis, *to make one a laughing-stock*, Hm. 19; even with acc. or an adv., þá fær þorþirni svá mjök (*Tb. was so much moved*) at hann grætr, Hrafn. 13. **β.** fá á e-n, *to affect*, chiefly of intoxicating liquors; er drykkir fékk á Hákon jarl, *when the drink told on earl Hacon*, Magn. 508; fær á þá mjök drykkirinn, Fms. xi. 108; aldrei drakk ek vín eðr annan drykk svá at á mik megí fá, Stj. 428; en er á leið daginn ok drykkir fékk á menn, Fms. vii. 154; drykkir hefir fengit yðr í höfuð, Fas. i. 318; á-fengr or á-fenginn, q. v. **γ.** opt fá á (*entice*) horskan, er á heimskan né fá, lostfagrir litir, Hm. 92. **V.** impers. *to be got, to be bad*, cp. Germ. *es giebt*; vápn svá góð, at eigi fær önnur slík (acc.), so good, *that the like are not to be got*, Nj. 44; at varla fá vitrara mann, a wiser man is likely to be found, Sks. 13; eigi fær þat ritad, *it cannot be recorded*, viz. being so voluminous, Fms. viii. 406; þat skip fær vel varit eldi, *that ship can well be guarded against fire*, ix. 368; svá mikill herr at varla fékk talit, a host so great that it could hardly be numbered, xi. 261 (Ed. fékst wrongly). **VI.** reflex. in the phrase, fask í e-u, *to be busy, exert oneself in a matter*; drottningin mátti þar ekki í fask, Fms. x. 102; Helgi leitaði þá ef Sigurðr vildi í fask við Þorvald, *if S. would try with Tb.*, Fb. i. 379; vildir þú fask í því sem þér er ekki lánat, 215; segir hana ljúga ok fask í rögi (and deal in slander) fyrir höfðingjum, Karl. 552. **β.** fask við e-n, *to struggle against*; ef nokkut væri þat er hann mætti við fask, *which he could try*, Grett. 74 new Ed.: *to wrestle with*, skaltú fask við blámann várn, Ísl. ii. 444; um fangit er þú fékkst við Elli, *when thou strugglest against Elli*, Edda 34; at Þorleikr ætti litt við elli at fask, Ld. 160; fámks vér eigi við skrafkar þenna, *let us have naught to do with this landlouper*, Háv. 52; ok fask eigi við fjánda þenna lengr, Ísl. ii. 45; fást um e-t, *to make a fuss about a thing*: the passage, Hrólfr fékkst hugr, Fas. iii. 203, is prob. an error for Hrólfr gékkst hugr, *H. was moved*: the phrase, fask þú at virði vel, *take thou a good meal*, Hm. 117. **2.** as a pass., esp. in the sense *to be gotten*; sumt lausa-féit hafði fengisk (*had been gotten*) í hernaði, Fms. i. 25; at honum fengisk engi fararþeini, *that no means of conveyance could be got*, Grág. i. 298; eigu þeir þat allt er á (aðildunum) fæsk, *all the fines that accrue from the aðild*, 281; fékkst þat, *it was obtained*, Jb. 17; er hljóð fékkst, *when silence was obtained*, so that he could speak, Fms. i. 34; ef þeir fask eigi, *if they cannot be taken*, Odd. 12 (very rare); sem vívída muni þinn jafningi fask, *thy match is not easily to be got*, Nj. 46. **VII.** part. fenginn as adj. *given to, fit to*; ok er hann vel til þess fenginn, Fms. vi. 389; Jón var mjök fenginn (*given*) fyrir kvenna ást, Bs. i. 282; fæsk eigi því níta, *it cannot be denied*, Am. 32. **2.** again, fanginn denotes captured, hence taken by passion; fanginn í ílsku, Fb. i. 280.

**FÁ, ð**, part. fáð, fáð or fáid, cp. fáinn or fánn; a contracted verb = fága:—*to draw, paint*, Fms. v. 345; gulli fáðr, *gilded*, Gisl. 21; fá rúnar, *to draw runes, magic characters*, Hm. 143; vér höfum fáða unga brúði á

vegg, *we have painted the young bride on the wall*, Landn. 248 (10th century): of precious stuffs, f. Skv. 3. 63.

fáan-ligr, adj. *to be gotten*.

fá-bjáni, a. m. an idiot.

fá-bygðr, part. few, i. e. *thinly, peopled*, Glúm. 359.

fá-dæmi, n. pl. *monstrosities, portents*, 623. 39, Fms. v. 206.

fádæmum, ofðirð ok niðingskap, vii. 18; vera með fádæmum, *to tentous*, viii. 52, v. l., Sturl. iii. 274; heyrir f., *shame!* Háv. 45: jo an adj. or adv., fá-dæma-, *portentous*; f. mikill, f. stór, f. vel, etc.

187, Krók. 49.

fá-dæmiligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), *portentous*, Fms. iii. 167.

fá-einn, adj., chiefly in pl. only a few, Eg. 573, Sturl. iii. 3; vide

fá-fengiligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), *vain, empty*.

fá-fengr, adj. empty, Luke i. 53.

fá-fróðr, adj. 'few-knowing'; ignorant, Fms. viii. 447, Barl. 13.

fá-fræði, f. want of knowledge, Fms. vi. 265, Gpl. 266, Bs. 280.

fága, að, *to polish, clean*; f. saltkatla, Fas. ii. 499, Eg. 520 (vid f. hest, *to curry a horse*, Sks. 374; öll fágúð (*painted*) með brúnni, Fms. v. 345. **2.** metaph. *to cultivate*; fága jörðina, *to till the*

549 B; f. akr, Mar. 188: of arts, science, sem hann fagaði þá ið Lv. 115. **β.** *to worship*; f. heiðin guð, Stj. 576; f. heiðin Sv. Poët.; f. helga menn, H. E. i. 243.

fágan, f., Lat. *cultus, worship*, Stj. 577, Fms. v. 163, Barl. 138.

fágandi, part. a tiller; vingarðs f., Greg. 48.

fágari, a. m. a tiller, cultivator, Magn. 474.

fá-glýjaðr, part. sad, of little glee, Hkr. i. 167 (in a verse).

fágu-ligr, adj. neatly polished, Róm. 302.

fá-gætr, adj. 'few to get', rare, Nj. 209, Fms. i. 99, vi. 142.

fá-heyrðr, part. unbeard, Finn. 248, Sks. 74, Fms. v. 224, 264, 474.

fá-heyriligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), *unbeard*, Fms. viii. 279, v. 65, Mar. 234.

fá-hjúaðr, part. few in family, Fas. iii. 209.

fá-hæfr, adj. of little use, valueless, Vm. 9, Pm. 55.

fái, a. m. a painted figure, vide mann-fái.

fáinn and fánn, [faen = pale, Ivar Aasen], pale, white; fánn *the pale brewing*, of the good ale of the giant Egir, Stor. 18; f. (fanz) fleski, *light-coloured bams, bacon*, Rm. 29.

fá-kátr, adj. sad, gloomy, Fas. i. 50.

fák-hestr, m. = fákr, Karl.

fák-klæddr, part. thinly clad, Grett. 141.

FÁKR, m. [Dan. *fag*], a horse 'uno testiculo,' a jade, in pro i. 40; it occurs in Kormak, and is often used in poetry of any i.

fá-kunnandi, f. ignorance, Fms. iv. 318: as part. ignorant.

fá-kunnasta, u, f. id., Fr.

fá-kunnigr, adj. 'few-knowing,' ignorant, Barl. 62, Jb. 4.

fá-kunnligr, adj. unusual, rare, Bs. i. 348, 355.

fá-kynstr, n. a shocking accident, Gisl. 34.

FÁLA, u, f. a giantess, Edda (Gl.): a romping lass, Fas. iii. 1; flagd, flenna, skass, skersa, all of them names of giantesses, but of hoydenish women.

fá-látr, adj. silent, cold, Fs. 23, Nj. 177, Fms. i. 19, ix. 246.

fá-leikr, m. coldness, melancholy, Nj. 14, Fms. vi. 147, vii. 10.

fá-liðr (fáliða, fáliðaðr, Fb. ii. 285), adj. with few followers ii. 5 C, Ld. 242, Fms. iv. 370, ix. 43, xi. 358, Bs. i. 763.

fá-liga, adv. coldly, Fms. i. 237, iii. 79, vii. 113, Bs. ii. 27.

fá-ligr, adj. cold, reserved, Fms. iii. 116, iv. 301, v. 306.

FÁLKI, a. m. [from Lat. *falco*], a falcon, Jb., Áma S., Hásk. x). COMPS: fáka-kaup, n. buying falcons, Bs. i. 738.

veidr, f. catching falcons, Bs. i. 720, 737. This foreign verb into use as a trade term, and only occurs in the 13th centu

white falcon ('*falco Islandicus*') was during the Middle Ages mu

for, and sometimes the king or bishops claimed the exclusive

exporting these birds; they were sent to England even as late

1602, and sought for by English noblemen of that time; cp. the

told in Feðga-zfi ro.

FÁLMA, að, [Dan. *famle*; Swed. *famla*], *to fumble, grope ab*

blindman's-buff; Hraþr vildi f. til mín, Ld. 98; hann fálmaði ti

the blind giant), Fas. iii. 385: fálna höndum, *to fumble with*

Fms. iii. 125; or with a weapon, þá f. jötuninn til agn-saxi

36. **2.** metaph. *to flinch*; láta geð f., *to flinch or falter* (vi

f. ok skjálfa, Njörðr. 107; f. af hræðslu, 5; flýja eðr f., Fms. 297, vide Lex. Poët.

fá-lyndi, n. coldness, reserved manners, Bjarn. 50.

fá-lyndr, adj. cold, reserved, Fms. iv. 109, v. 240; eigi fál

gay, merry, Lv. 75.

fá-læti, n. = fáleikr, melancholy.

fá-máligr, adj. 'few-speaking,' silent, Fms. i. 155, iv. 76, xi. 7

ok fámálugt, Bjarn. 54.

fá-menni, n. few men, a little host, Nj. 93, Fms. x. 497.



**fá-mennr**, older form **fá-meðr**, mod. **fá-mennr**, adj. *having few men, few followers*, Fas. i. 25, Fs. 71, Nj. 95, Fms. vii. 250: compar., **fámenari**, iii. 18; **fámæðri**, Hkr. ii. 22. **β** neut., **fámennt**, *thinly peopled, solitary*; f. og daufligt, Lv. 22: cp. the Icel. phrase, hér er fámennt og góðmennt, *here are few but good people*.

**fá-mæltr**, part. *few-speaking*, O. H. 94, Fms. x. 39: **melancholy**, vii. 162.

**fá-nefndr**, part. *seldom named, having a strange name*, Fbr. 93.

**FÁNI**, a, m. [Ulf. *fana*; A. S. *fana*; Hel. and O. H. G. *fano*; Germ. *fanus*; Lat. *pannus*]:—a standard, **gunn-fáni**, Hbl. 40, etc.; else it is rare and hardly used in old prose; even in old poetry *vé* is the usual word:—metaph. *a buoyant, big-b-flying person* is now called **fáni**; so, **fána-ligr**, adj. *buoyant*; **fána-skapr**, m. *buoyancy in mind or temper*.

**fá-nýtr** (**fá-neytr**), adj. *worn, of little use or value*, Vm. 98, B. K. 83, m. 18, 19, 22, Sks. 244.

**fá-örðr**, adj. *of few words*, Sturl. iii. 80.

**FÁR**, f. [Dan. *faar*], a sheep, D. N. ii. 312, Boldt 165; vide **fær**.

**FÁR**, n. [A. S. *fær*; Hel. *fär*=*dolus*; Germ. *fabr*=*treason*, *gefabr*=*anger*; Engl. *fear*=*terror*; cp. also Germ. *furcht*:—but in the old Scandinavian languages the word does not rightly mean *either fear or danger*; he mod. Dan. *fær* and Swed. *fara* are borrowed from Germ.]:—*evil passion, bale, barm, mischief*; **fár** ok fjandskapr, Gisl. 125; **eigi standa örn** [in af litlu fari, *baleful words*, Fas. i. 195; **lesa fá** um e-n, *to speak foul slanders of one*, Hm. 23; af fari, *from evil passion*, Og. 12, Hm. 151; þú feldir mér fár af höndum, *that thou brakest my spell*, Og. 10; **viðandi fars**, *bringing mischief*, Am. 4; ef ek vissi þat fár fyrir, *if I could foresee that bale*, Skv. 2. 7; haldá kvíð til fars e-m, *to withhold the reed to the injury of the other party*, Grág. i. 58; verða e-m at fari, *to be one's bale*, Korm. 12 (in a verse); full skál signa ok við fari sjá, *to make a sign over the cup to prevent barm in it*, Sdm. 8; þat er fár íkít (*'tis a bad omen*), ef þú fætr drep, Skv. 2. 24; þá er hann réttlaus hann þiggr fár á sér, *if he receives bodily barm*, N. G. L. i. 255.

**2** **ague**, esp. of animals; **hunda-fár**, *sickness among dogs*; **kú-fár**, *nautic, cattle plague*, cp. **heiljafár**, *murderous pestilence*; **urðarfár**, *a weird plague*, Sturl. ii. 213 (in a verse); **feikna-fár**, *deadly pain*, ss. 2. 11; vera í fari, *to be in an extremity*; í dauðans fari, *in the death-ony*, etc. **β** of men, a dangerous illness; **há** hann í þessu fari nær viku, i. 761; cp. **fár-veitr**, *dangerously ill*; **fár** er nokkurs-konar nauð, Ld. 110, cp. **fár B**. **γ** **wrath**; **fár** er reiði, Edda 110; vera í illu fari (íde fár B), *to be bent on doing mischief*. **3** as a law term, **fraud**, as selling sand or dirt instead of flour or butter, defined N. G. L. i. 3; kaupá fals, **færð** eða fár, 324. COMPS: **fár-hugr**, m. **wrath**, Am. 1.

**fár-leikr**, m. **disaster**, Greg. 40, where it is opp. to **fríðr**. **fár-ga**, adv. **wrathfully**, Fms. xi. 94, Bs. i. 813, Pass. 4. 13. **fár-ligr**, j. **disastrous**, Fms. xi. 433, Fas. i. 394. **fár-ramr**, adj. **awfully** long, Fs. 7.

**fár-reiðr**, adj. **uroth, fierce**, **fár-skapr**, m. **fierce-ness**, Nj. 54. **fár-sótt**, f. **pestilence**, Bs. i. 325, N. G. L. i. 29. **fár-samar**, n. **the plague summer**, Ann. **fár-veitr**, adj. **very ill**. **fár-veikr**, m. **a severe pain**, Bs. i. 339. **fár-viðri**, n. **a burricane, tempest**, Am. 34, Gullþ. 6, Gisl. 106. **fár-viðri**, n. pl. **few language**, Nj. 50, 5.

**fárs-kona**, u, f. **a bag, violent woman**, Gisl. 52. **fárs-maðr**, m. **abusive man**, Þorst. Síðu H. 175. **fárs-sótt**, f. **dangerous illness**.

**FÁR**, fem. fá, neut. fátt; dat. fám; acc. fá (*paucos* and *paucam*); **fán** (*paucum*); **fár** (*paucos* and *paucas*), but in mod. usage dissyllabic, **fáum**, u, **fáan**, **fár**; gen. pl. **fára**, mod. **fúr**a:—compar. **færi**, mod. **færri** with double r; superl. **færst**, in books of last century sometimes spelt **færstr**, a form warranted neither by etymology nor pronunciation; **færst**, however, occurs in the old MSS. **Arna-Magn.** 132. Ld. 210: [Lat. *paucus*; f. *faus*; A. S. *fæ*; Engl. *few*; Hel. *fäb*; O. H. G. *fob*; lost in mod. time; Dan. and Swed. *få* or *fu*]:—*few*; Margr við Mývatn, en **fár** fiskileikjar-herfi (a pun), R. 311, Glúm. 361; með fá líði, *with few* m, Eg. 51; færa sauðfé, *fewer sheep*, Grág. (Kb.) 159; færi sauði, i. 3; í fáum orðum, *in few words*, Stj. 29; við fá menn, Fms. i. 35; við fá manna vitni, Ld. 260; færi öfundarmenn, 204; fleiri... færi, Grág. 18; **fár** einir, *only a few*; fá einna menn, Sturl. iii. 3; hjón fá ein, Eg. 3, vide einn.

**2** used as noun, *few*, in the sense of *few or none*, **me at all**; **fár** hafa af því sigrask, Fbr. 103; þeir kváðu fá fúnað hafa í honum, 263. **β** esp. in old sayings; e. g. **fár** er fagr ef grætr, Fb. 166; **fár** veit hverju fagna skal, Kvöldv. i. 47; **fár** bregðr hinu betra hann veit hvi verra, Nj. 227; **fár** er hvatt er hróskr tekr ef í bernsku bláuðr, Fm. 6; **fár** er full-rýnni, Am. 11; **fár** hygg þegjanda þörf, 28; **fás** er fróðum vant, Hm. 107; **fátt** er of vandlega hugat, Kvöldv. 198; **fátt** veit fá er sefr, Mork. 36; **fátt** er svo fyrir öllu lítt að ekki sé nokkuð gott; **fátt** segir af einum, Volks. 62; **fátt** er ramara en forn-fjan, Grett. 144; **fátt** er sköpum ríkra, Fs. 23; **fár** gengr of sköp norna, m. 24; **fátt** er betr látið en efni eru til, Band. 2; **fár** er vamma vanr, m. 68; **fátt** veit fyrir en reynt er, Fms. v. 155; **fátt** gat ek þegjandi þar, n. 104. Many of these sayings are household words, and this use of the word is typical of the dry northern humour.

**II** metaph. **dismal**, **reserved**; Sigurðr konungr hafði verið nokkurt fár (**dismal**, in low rise) öndverðan vetr, en nú var hann glaðr ok spurall, Fms. iv. 82; hann fyrst fár ok úkáttr, 192; vóru menn allir fár við þá, v. 307;

Vigdis varð fá um, *Vigdis became silent about it*, i. e. *disliked it much*, Sturl. iii. 180; var þá Gunnarr við hana lengi fár, *for a long time G. was cold to her*, Nj. 59. **2** neut. **fátt**, *coldness, coolness*; **fátt** var með þeim Rúti um samfarar, *there was coolness between R. and his wife*, Nj. 11; var fátt um með þeim bræðrum, 2, Eg. 199; var ef fæsta með þeim, Ld. 234; verið hefir fátt með okkr, Gisl. 100; fátt kom á með þeim Gretti, Grett. 99. **III** neut., konungr svarar fá (dat.), O. H. 94; Guðrún talaði hér fæst um, Ld. 210; var eigi boðið færa en hundræði, *not fewer than a hundred*, Nj. 17; fátt af þeirra mönnum, *only a few of their men*, Fms. v. 290; fátt eina, *only a few*, Ld. 328; with gen., fátt manna, *few men*, Nj. 130; fátt góðs, *but little good*, Hom. 38; fátt einna hverra hluta, *few of things*, i. e. *few things*, Fms. iv. 175; þeir uðu fátt at sér, *they beeded them but little*, Fms. vii. 201; hlutask til fás, Hrafn. 17. **β** as adv., in the phrases, sofa fátt, *to sleep but little*, be wakeful; leika fátt, *to play but little*, i. e. *be in a dismal humour*; tala fátt, *to speak but little*; syrgja fátt, *to sorrow but little*, i. e. *to be gay*, cp. Lex. Poët. **γ** with numerals, *less than, short of, minus, save*; vetri fátt í fjóra tigu, i. e. *forty years save one*, i. e. *thirty-nine*, Fms. x. 2, v. 1; tveimr erotugum fátt í átta merkr, *eight marks less two otros*, B. K. 84; lítið fátt í níum tigi vetra, *little short of fifty years*, Fms. iii. 60; hálfum eyri fátt á átta merkr, *eight marks less half an ounce*; þremr mörkum fátt á laup, *a busel less three marks*, B. K. 84, 11; at fæstu, *the fewest, least, the minimum*; tveir ef fæsta, *two at least*, Grág. i. 9; sex menn et fæsta, 378; cp. the neut. af-fátt, svefn-fátt, dag-fátt, q. v.

**fáfast**, adj. dep., in the phrase, f. um e-ð, *to make a fuss about a thing*.

**fá-ráðr**, adj. *little-prudent, helpless*, Fms. ii. 96.

**fá-ræðinn**, adj. *'few-talking'*, silent, Fms. ii. 144, iv. 218, Fas. iii. 654.

**fá-rætt**, part. n. *little spoken of*, Bjarn. 34, Fms. ii. 154.

**fá-sénn** (**fá-séðr**), part. *seldom seen, costly*, Ld. 84, Fms. x. 260, xi. 428.

**fá-sinna**, u, f., Lat. *amentia*, *want of reason, melancholy*, (mod.)

**fá-sinni**, n. *loneliness, isolation*, Nj. 185, Fb. i. 543.

**fá-skiptinn**, adj. *little meddling, quiet*, Ld. 94, Finnb. 336, Fas. iii. 529.

**fá-staðar**, adv. *in few places*, Fms. vii. 90.

**FÁT**, n. *umbling*; göra e-t í fátí, *to fumble about a thing*; fát kemr á e-n, *to be confounded*. **fátá**, adv. *to fumble*.

**fá-talaðr**, part. *'few-speaking'*, silent, Fms. ii. 76, ix. 52, Sks. 474; gramm., sem þessi er tungan fátaladr, *as this language has fewer vowels*, Skálda 161.

**fá-tíðindi**, n. pl. *rare, strange tidings*, Bs. i. 148.

**fá-tíðr**, adj. *rare, strange*, Hom. 114. **fá-tíðliga**, adv., Bs. ii. 110.

**fá-tíðr**, adj. *id.*, Fms. v. 211, Hom. 108, Fas. i. 183.

**fá-tækðómr**, m. [Dan. *fatigdom*], *poverty*, Stj. 212, Mar.

**fá-tæki**, n. [taka], *want, poverty*, Stj. passim, Al. 61; ganga á f., *to go a-begging*, Jb. 174, 655 xxxii. COMPS: **fátækis-fólk**, n. *poor folk*, Stj. 652, Fms. v. 95. **fátækis-land**, n. *land of affliction*, Stj. 212.

Gen. xli. 52. **fátækis-lið**, n. *poor people*, Bs. i. 332. **fátækis-maðr**, m. *a poor man*, 655 xxxii. 24.

**fátæk-leikr**, m. *poverty*, Skálda 211.

**fá-tækliga**, adv. *poorly*, Stj. 423, Fms. i. 70.

**fá-tækligr**, adj. *poorly*, Fms. i. 69, v. 194.

**fá-tækr**, adj. [Swed.-Dan. *fattig*], *poor*, Nj. 196, Fs. 84, Fms. i. 33, 197, Edda 81, Bs. i. 81, 104, 110, 139, 840, 850 (passim), Sl. 70, K. þ. K. (passim): **fátækr** is the standing Icel. word, answering to Lat. *pauper*.

**fá-tækt**, f. *poverty*, Barl. 8, Stj. 212, 421; old writers prefer **fátæki**, which is now obsolete, but in mod. usage **fátækt** is a standing word; **snauðr**, q. v., is only used in a peculiar sense; **fátækt** (from **fár** and **taka**) properly means *'few-taking'*, *having little between the bands*, hence *poverty*, *want*; it occurs in many compds.

**fá-vingat**, part. n. *having few friends*, Fms. iii. 144.

**fá-vitr**, adj. *'few-wise'*, *'little-wise'*, Stj. 558, v. 1. **fá-vizkr**, adj. *id.*

**fá-vizka**, u, f. *folly*, Fms. i. 104, vi. 211, Fb. i. 379.

**fá-viss**, adj. *little-wise*, Ld. 268, Fms. viii. 31 (v. 1. = *barbarous*).

**fá-pykka**, u, f. *coldness*.

**fá-pykka**, u, f. *coldness*.

**FÉ**, n., irreg. gen. **fjár**, dat. **fé**; pl. gen. **fjá**, dat. **fjá** with the article, **féit**, **féinu**, **féin**, mod. **féð**, **fénu**, **fén**: [Lat. *pecu*; Goth. *faibu*; A. S. *feob*; Engl. *fee*; Hel. *febu*; O. H. G. *febu*; Germ. *vieh*; Dan. *fæ*; Swed. *få*]:—*cattle*, in Icel. chiefly **sheep**; **fé** né menn; Grett. 101; fjölda **fjár**, Ld. 210; gæta **fjár**, *to mind sheep*, 232; en ef þeir brenna húsin þó at fé manna sé inni, Grág. ii. 164; þeir ráku féit (*the sheep*) upp á geilarnar, Nj. 119; kvik-fé, *live-stock*, q. v.; ganganda fé, *id.*, opp. to *dautt fé*, *dead property*, Grág. passim. COMPS: **fjár-beit**, f. *pasture for sheep*, Vm. 130. **fjár-borg**, f. a 'burrow' or *shieling* in which sheep are kept in the east of Icel., vide Eggert lín. ch. 816. **fjár-breidda**, u, f. *a flock of white sheep*. **fjár-dauði**, a, m. *cattle-plague*, Ann. 1284. **fjár-fellir**, n. *falling of cattle*, from plague or starvation, Ann. 1341, Bs. i. 548.

**fjár-fóðr**, n. *fodder*, Bs. i. 477. **fjár-féðli**, n. = **fjár-fóðr**, Vápu. 30.

**fjár-féling**, f. [fóli], *stealing cattle*, Gpl. 395. **fjár-ganga**, u, f. and **fjár-gangr**, m. *a sheep-walk*, Grág. ii. 304, Jb. 287 A, Ld. 54. **fjár-gæmsla**, u, f. *keeping-sheep and cattle*, Krók. 37. **fjár-gæsla**, u, f. *id.*, Grett. 111 C, Eg. 741. **fjár-hagi**, a, m. *pasture-land*, Grett. 115.

**fjár-heimtur**, f. pl. *sheep returning from the mountain pastures*. **fjár-**



hirðir, m. a shepherd. fjár-hnappur og fjár-hópr, m. a flock.  
 fjár-hundur, m. a shepherd's dog. fjár-hús, n. a shed or sbieling for sheep.  
 fjár-kaup, n. pl. purchase of sheep. fjár-kláði, a, m. the scab on sheep.  
 fjár-nyt, f. sheeps-milk, Grág. i. 428, 431. fjár-pest, f. the cattle-plague.  
 fjár-rekstr, m. a drove of sheep, Grág. ii. 228, Sd. 149. fjár-réttr, m. the driving of sheep from the mountain pastures in the autumn, Eg. 741; grazing, Grág. (Kb.) 200. fjár-sauðr, m. = farsauðr, sheep, Tristr. (Fr.) II. property, money; hvárt sem fé þat er land eðr annat fé, Grág. ii. 237: the allit. phrase, fé ok fjörvi, Sl. i; hafa fyrir gört fé ok fjörvi, to forfeit property and life, Nj. 191: the proverb, fé er fjörvi farr, life is dearer than money, 124; fé veldr frænda rögi, money makes foes of kinsmen, Mk. v. 1. Common sayings, hafa fullar hendr fjár; afa fjár ok frægðar, to gain wealth and fame, Fms. i. 23 (a standing phrase); afa fjár ok frama, Fs. 7; fjár ok virdingar, id.; seint munu þín augu fylla verða á fénu, Gullþ. 7; þú munt ærit mjök elska féit áðr lýkr, id.; lát mik sjá hvárt fé þetta er svá mikit ok frítt, Gisl. 62; at þorgils tæki við fjám sínum, Fs. 154; fagr fé, fine money; at þeir næði féinu, Fms. x. 23; þegn af fé, liberal, Isl. ii. 344; Auðr tekr nú féit, A. took the money, Gisl. 62; hér er fé þat (the money) er Gunnarr greiddi mér, Nj. 55; fé þat allt er hann átti, Eg. 98; alvæpni en ekki fé annat, Fms. i. 47; skemman var full af varningi, þetta fé ..., v. 255; Höskuldur færði fé allt til skips, Nj. 4; hversu mikit fé er þetta, id.; heimta fé sín, Grág. i. 87; þiggit þat herra, fé er í því, there is value in it, Fms. vii. 197. COMPS: fjár-afhlutr, m. a share of money, Fas. iii. 198. fjár-aflan, f. making money, Fms. x. 305. fjár-afla, a, m. stock, Eg. 137, Ld. 88, Fms. xi. 422. fjár-auðn, f. losing all one's money, Stj. 570, Fms. v. 270. fjár-ágirnd (-girn), f. greed for money, Nj. 15, Bs. ii. 159, Rb. 424. fjár-bón, f. begging, Nj. 141. fjár-burðr, m. bribery, Fms. vi. 12. fjár-dráttir, m. (unfairly) making money, Eg. 71, Fms. vi. 191. fjár-efni, n. means, Gret. 31 C. fjár-eigandi, part. owner of means, Fbr. 19 new Ed. fjár-eign, f. wealth, property, Fms. vii. 33, Isl. ii. 216. fjár-eyðsla, u, f. spending money. fjáreyðslu-maðr, m. a spendthrift, Fms. iii. 83. fjár-fang, n. booty, plunder, Sks. 183, Anecd. 30, Fms. ii. 2. fjár-far, n. money affairs, Nj. 40, Fms. ii. 12. fjár-forráð, n. administration, management of one's money, Nj. 98, Bs. i. 128, 129. fjár-framlag, n. laying out contributions of money, Band. i. fjár-fundur, m. a 'find' of money, Fms. vi. 272, Fas. i. 20. fjár-gjald, n. payment, Fms. v. 162. fjár-gjöf, f. a gift of money, Fms. v. 175, v. l. fjár-gróði, a, m. making money, Stj. 176, v. l. fjár-gæzla (fjár-geymsla), u, f. boarding money. fjárgæzlu-maðr, m., mikill f., a thrifty man, Sturl. i. 225. fjár-hagr, m. money-matters, Nj. 10, Sd. 176, Bs. i. 854, Sturl. ii. 195. fjár-haga-maðr, m., góðr, lítill f., a good, bad, manager, Fms. v. 321. fjár-hald, n. money affairs, Edda 48; withholding one's money, Sturl. ii. 22, iii. 292; administration of one's money, esp. of a minor, Gpl. 222, 259; hence, fjárhalds-maðr, m. a guardian, 260. fjár-heimt (-heimta and -heimting), f. a claim for money owing one, Eg. 519, Nj. 15, Grág. i. 280 (and Kb. 158). fjár-hirðsla, u, f. a money-chest, Fas. iii. 395, Sks. 229, Acts viii. 27. fjár-hlutr, m. a lot, share of money, Eg. 182, Sks. 668, Landn. 226, Fms. v. 216, vi. 152, xi. 116. fjár-kaup, n. a bargain, Gpl. 211, v. l. fjár-kostnaðr, m. expenses, Bs. i. 686. fjár-kostur, m. means, Sturl. fjár-krafa, u, f. pecuniary claim, N. G. L. i. 21. fjár-lag, n. the fixed value of property, D. I. i. 316; a money contract, Grág. i. 226; partnership = fé-lag, Gpl. 257. fjár-lán, n. a loan of money, Isl. ii. 223. fjár-lát, n. loss of money, Isl. ii. 359. fjár-leiga, u, f. rent, N. G. L. i. 25, Fms. i. 256. fjár-megin, m. amount of stock, Gpl. 257, N. G. L. i. 4, K. Á. 82. fjár-met, n. valuation of property, Grág. i. 452. fjár-missa, u, f. (fjár-missir, m.), loss of money, Hom. 111, H. E. i. 561, Gret. 136. fjár-munir, m. pl. property, valuables, Fms. xi. 321, Hkr. iii. 114, Hom. 111. fjár-nám, m. seizure of money, plunder, Hkr. i. 11, D. N. fjárorku-maðr, m. a wealthy man, Fas. iii. 30. fjár-pína, fjár-pind, f. extortion, H. E. i. 391, Bs. i. 720. fjár-rán, f. robbery, cheating for money, Grág. i. 224, Ld. 140. fjár-reiða, u, f. money-matters, used chiefly in pl., Glúm. 364, Grág. i. 332, 334, 383, Bjarn. 39, 40, Ld. 212. fjár-reita, u, f. cheating, plunder, Bjarn. 17. fjár-saknaðr, m. = fjárauðn, Gret. 159 C. fjár-sekt, f. a fine in money, Lv. 94. fjár-sjóðr, m. a treasure, Fas. i. 20. fjár-skaði, a, m. loss in money, Bs. i. 146, Grág. ii. 195. fjár-skakki, a, m. an unjust sharing, Fms. ii. 201. fjár-skilorð, n. conditions (as to payment), N. G. L. i. 75. fjár-skript, n. division of property, heirship, Nj. 22, Sturl. ii. 77. fjár-skuld, f. debt, N. G. L. i. 332. fjár-sóan, f. expenditure, Bs. i. (Laur. S.) fjár-sókn, f. a lawsuit or money claim, Gpl. 475, N. G. L. i. 143, K. Á. 182, cp. N. G. L. i. 14. fjár-staðr, m. a place for money, i. e. an investment, Band. 11, Vápn. 13. fjár-tak, n. (fjár-taka or fjár-tekja, u, f.), seizure of money, confiscation, Fas. ii. 350, Fms. vii. 209, Grág. i. 188, Sturl. i. 76. fjár-tal, n. and fjár-tala, u, f. payment to the full amount or to a certain proportion, Bs. i. 287, Grág. i. 335, ii. 250. fjár-tapan, f. loss of money, N. G. L. i. 321. fjár-tilkall,

n. a claim for money, Eg. 341. fjár-tillag, n. and -tillaga, u, f. a contribution, Fms. xi. 79. fjár-tjón, n. loss of money, Fms. iii. 12, 352. fjár-upptak, n. -upptaka, u, f., and -upptekt, f. seizure of one's property, Band. 10, Fms. xi. 153, Isl. ii. 146, Sturl. i. 13, Fas. ii. 4. fjár-útlát, n. pl. outlay, Fms. xi. 430. fjár-varðveizla, n. management, administration of another's property, Grág. i. 410, Nj. Landn. 304, Gret. 111. fjárvarðveizlu-maðr, m. a trustee, G. i. 282. fjár-ván, f. expectancy of money, by inheritance or the like, Grág. i. 410. fjár-verðr, adj. valuable, Fms. x. 417. fjár-viðta, f. receipt of money, Isl. ii. 146. fjár-vöxtur, n. increase of money, Dipl. iii. 14. fjár-þarfnaðr, m. and fjár-þurft, f. need money, H. E. i. 562, Fms. xi. 299, Hkr. iii. 429. fjár-purð, f. emptying of one's purse, H. E. i. 563. fjár-purfi, adj. wanting money, El. 22.

B. F6-6 IN COMPS, usually in sense II, sometimes in sense I: auðna, u, f. money luck. féauðnu-maðr, m. a man lucky in money, Band. 4. fé-boð, n. an offer of money, Lv. 62, Fms. v. 26, 656 A. 17; a bribe, Grág. i. 72. fébóta-laust, n. adj. without compensation, Glúm. 358. fé-bröðg, n. pl. devices for making money, Fms. xi. 423, 623, 21. fé-bætr, f. pl. payments in compensation, esp. weregild, opp. to mann-hefndir, Nj. 165, Eg. 106, Fs. 53, 74, Ld. 386. fé-bætr, part. paid for weregild, Gullþ. 12. fé-drengi, an open-handed man, Nj. 177. fé-drjúgr, adj. having a deep purse, Ld. 46. fé-fastr, adj. close-fisted, Isl. ii. 392, Bs. i. 74. fátt, n. adj. in want of money, Eg. 394, Fms. iii. 180, Hkr. iii. fé-fellir, m. losing one's sheep, Lv. 91. fé-festir, f. close-fisted, Gret. 155 C. fé-fletta, tt, to strip one of money, cheat one, Fas. 103, v. l. fé-frekr, adj. greedy for money, Rd. 314. fé-fön, pl. booty, plunder, Fms. iii. 18, vii. 78, Eg. 57, 236, Gullþ. 5, 183 B. fé-gefnin, part. given for (and to) gain, Band. 4, Val. 201. fé-girnd, f. avarice, Hom. 86, Al. 4, Pass. 16, 7, 10. fé-gi, f. = fégrind, Sks. 358, Band. 11, Sturl. i. 47 C. fé-gjafa-guð the god of wealth, Edda 55. fé-gjald, n. a payment, fine, Nj. 111, Band. 11, Fms. vii. 248. fé-gjarn, adj. greedy, avaricious, Eg. 8, Fs. 133, Nj. 102, Fms. i. 52, vii. 238. fé-gjöf, f. a gift of money, Fs. 11, 21, Fms. i. 53, xi. 325, Ld. 52. fé-glöggtr, f. close-bar, Eb. 158. fé-góðr, adj. good, i. e. current, money, D. N. fé-gripl security for property, Grág. ii. 21. fé-gyðill, m. [early fjágritill], a money bag, purse, worn on the belt, Gisl. 20, Fbr. þjóðr. 35. fé-gætni, f. saving habits, Glúm. 358. fé-göfugr, blessed with wealth, Isl. ii. 322. fé-hirðir, m. a shepherd, F. 518, Fms. viii. 342, Gpl. 501: a treasurer, Hkr. i. 36, Eg. 202, x. 157, vi. 372, viii. 372. fé-hirzla, u, f. a treasury, Fms. vi. 171, 174, Eg. 237, Hom. 9. féhirzlu-hús, n. a treasure-house, Stj. féhirzlu-maðr, m. a treasurer, Karl. 498. fé-hús, n. = fjá stall, D. N. (Fr.): a treasury, Róm. 299. fé-kaup, n. a bargain, N. G. L. i. 9. fé-kátr, adj. proud of one's wealth, Róm. 126. fé-kostnaðr, m. expenditure, expense, Stj. 512, Fms. iv. 215, xi. 202, i. 148. fé-kostur, m. = fékostnaðr, Orkn. 40. fé-krókar, n. pl. money-angles, wrinkles about the eyes marking a greedy man (vide a), Fms. ii. 84. fé-kvörn, f. a small gland in the maw of the sheep, popular superstition regarded, when found, as a talisman of wealth, Eggert Itin. ch. 323. fé-lag, n. fellowship, and fé-lagi, a, m. a fellow, vide p. 151. fé-lauss, adj. penniless, Fms. vi. 272, Fs. 79, Gullþ. Landn. 324 (Mant.) fé-lát, n. loss of money, Landn. 195. leysi, n. want of money, Fms. viii. 20. fé-ligr, adj. valuable, some, Fms. viii. 206. fé-litill, adj. short of money, Eg. 691, i. 127 C, Fms. v. 182, vi. 271: of little value, Vm. 74, Jm. 13. fé-minstr, yielding the least income, Bs. i. 432. fé-maðr, m. a man, Sturl. i. 171, iii. 97, Dropl. 3. fé-mál, n. money affairs, 151. fé-mál, n. money affairs, Fms. viii. 130, Nj. 15, Grág. i. 83. fé-mikill, rich, monied, Sks. 252, Sturl. i. 171 C: costly, Fms. v. 257, xi. 85, 295, Hkr. iii. 247, Eb. 256: expensive, Korn. 224 (in a verse). fé-mildr, adj. open-handed, Nj. 30. fé-missa, u, f. and fé-missir, m. loss of cattle, Jb. 362: loss of money, Gret. 150 C. fé-munir, m. pl. valuables, Hkr. i. 312, Grág. i. 172, Hrafn. 19, 21, Fms. vi. 298, viii. fé-múta, u, f. a bribe in money, Nj. 215, 251, Gullþ. 7, Fms. v. 31, i. 839, Thom. 72. fé-mætr, adj. 'money-worth,' valuable, Fms. i. 151. fé-meytr (fé-nýtr), adj. money-worth, iv. 340, cp. Hkr. ii. 253. fé-nýta, tt, to turn to account, make use of, Bs. i. 760, Grág. ii. 155. fé-penngr, m. a penny-worth, Bs. i. fé-pína, u, f. a fine, H. E. i. 511. fé-prettur, m. a money, N. G. L. i. 123. fé-pynd, f. extortion, Bs. i. 757. fé-ráð, advice in money-matters, 656 C. 16. fé-rán, n. plunder, Fs. 9, vi. 263, Fb. i. 215 (in a verse):—execution, confiscation, in the law þérans-dómur, m. a court of execution or confiscation to be held in a fortnight after the sentence at the house of a person convicted, one of the two degrees of outlawry, vide Grág. p. p. ch. 29-3; the Sagas passim, esp. Hrafn. 21, Sturl. i. 135; cp. also Dásent, 100 to Burnt Njal. fé-ríkr, adj. rich, wealthy, Fms. ix. 272, Gullþ. Ld. 102, Skálda 203. fé-samr, adj. lucrative, Sturl. i. 68 C. fé-



**fátt** (fé-sætt), *f. an agreement as to payment, of weregild or the like*, Írág. i. 136, Nj. 189, Ld. 308. **fé-sekr**, *adj. fined, sentenced to a fine*, Grág. i. 393. **fé-sekt**, *f. a fine*, Nj. 189, Finnb. 276. **fé-sínki**, *f. niggardliness*, Sks. 421, 699. **fé-sínkr**, *adj. niggardly*, Sturl. i. 162. **fé-sjóðr**, *m., prop. a bag of money*, Band. 6, Fbr. 35 new ed., Nj. 55, Fas. iii. 194: *mod. esp. in pl. a treasury, treasure*, in Matth. i. 20, Col. ii. 3, Heb. xi. 26. **fé-skaði**, *a, m. loss in money*, Bs. i. 4, Fms. iv. 327. **fé-skipti**, *n. a sharing or division of property*, Nj. 118, Ld. 134. **fé-skjálgr**, *adj., féskjálgr augu, eyes squinting for money*, Band. 6. **fé-skortir**, *m. shortness of money*, Rd. 284. **fé-skuld**, *a money debt*, Finnb. 350. **fé-skurðr**, *m. detriment*, Ld. 44. **fé-kygn**, *adj. covetous*, Fms. v. 263. **fé-skyld** (fé-skyldt), *n. adj., i. the phrase, e-n er f., one has many expenses to defray*, Greg. 89, 159, b. 98. **fé-snaudr**, *adj. poor in money, penniless*, Bs. i. 335. **fé-sníka**, *u, f. (fé-sníkni), begging, intruding as a parasite*, Sks. 669, v. 585. **fé-snúðr**, *m. lucre*, Band. 5, 655 xi. 4. **fé-sparr**, *dj. sparing, close-banded*, Band. 6, Fms. iii. 190. **fé-spjöll**, *n. pl. an evil*, in Vsp. 23, *fee-spells, i.e. spells wherewith to conjure hidden treasures out of the earth, where we propose to read*,—valði hón (MS. canne, dat.) Herföðr (dat.) . . . f. spakleg, *sbe (the Vala) endowed the ether of bosts (Odin) with wise fee-spells*; the passage in Yngl. S. ch. 7—Þinn vissi of allt jarðfé hvar fölgir var—refers to this very word; Odin truly represented as a pupil of the old Vala, receiving from her his supernatural gifts. **fé-sterkr**, *adj. wealthy*, Fms. iv. 231, Sks. 274. **fé-stofn**, *m. stock*. **fé-sæla**, *u, f. wealth*, Hkr. i. 15, Edda 16. **fé-sell**, *adj. wealthy*, Edda 15. **fé-sök**, *f. a suit, action for money*, Nj. 15, Írág. i. 138. **fé-útleiga**, *u, f. a fine, outlay*, N. G. L. i. 85. **fé-vani**, *l. short of money*, Fms. iv. 27. **fé-ván**, *f. expectancy of money*, Gullp. i. 241, Fms. iv. 27, Orkn. 208. **fé-veizla**, *u, f. contributions*, Íp, Sks. 261, v. l. **fé-vél**, *n. a trick, device against one's property*, G. L. i. 34. **fé-víti**, *n. mulct*, Grág. **fé-vænliga**, *adv. in a manner promising profit*, Fms. v. 257. **fé-vænlig**, *adj. promising profit, profitable*, Sturl. i. 138, Fms. v. 257. **fé-vænn**, *adj. = févænn*, Sturl. i. 138. **fé-vöxtir**, *m. increase in property, gain*, Eg. 730. **fé-púfi**, *adj. in need of money*, Eb. 164, Fms. ii. 80, Lv. 108, Fas. i. 392. **fé-púfa**, *u, f. a 'money-mound,' used in the Tales like Fortunatus' purse*; in the phrase, *hafa e-n fyrir fépúfu*, *to use one as a milch cow, squeeze money out of one*. **fé-pyrfi** and **fé-pörfi**, *f. need of money*, Hkr. i. 236. **féðgar**, *m. pl. [faðir], father and son (or sons)*, Eg. 18; *Kveldúlfir ok þeir féðgar, Kveldúlf himself and his son*, 84; *við féðgar, we, father and son*, Nj. 8, Stj. 190; *þeim féðgum*, Fms. vii. 65, Fbr. 22; *vin þeirra Sturlu ðga, a friend of Sturla and his father*, Sturl. ii. 111; *lang-féðgar, q. v., usage of agnates*. **FÉÐGIN**, *n. pl. parents*, (in Icel. the neut. is the collective gender for male and female); in old writers only in this sense, but about the time of the Reformation it was replaced by foreldrar, Germ. *vorältern*, which word in old writers means *forefathers*, whereas *féðgin* is the word for *parents only*; *várra fyrstu féðgina, of our first parents (Adam and Eve)*, Stj. 39; *féðgin vár*, Lil. 18; *hans féðgum*, Stj. 127; *einberni þina féðgina*, Mar.; *börn ok þeirra féðgin*, K. Á. 146; *frænda eðr ðgina*, Barl. 122; *féðgum eða ná-frændum, parents or near kinsfolk*, ms. ii. 227; *féðgina barnsins*, N. G. L. i. 392; *hjá féðgum sínum ok rellris-mönnum, by his parents and forefathers*, Stj. 190; *sing., hvárt-eggja féðginit*, 97: this sense still remains in *guð-féðgin, q. v., god-parents*; and it has slipped into two passages of the Icel. N. T., viz. *etta sögðu hans féðgin*, John ix. 22; *fyrir því sögðu hans féðgin*, 23; or in all the other passages foreldrar or foreldri is used.) II. *mod. father and daughter*, cp. *mæðgin, mother and son*; *systkin, brother and sister*, all of them neut. **FÉÐMA**, *d, [faðmr], to span or encompass with the arms*, Fas. ii. 149. **FÉÐRA**, *ad, to father*. **FÉGIN-GRÁTR**, *m. tears of joy*, Pass. 31. 17. **FÉGIN-LEIKR**, *m. joyfulness*, Lv. 54, Fms. x. 231, Bs. ii. 172. **FÉGINN**, *adj. [fagna; A. S. fægen; Engl. fain; Hel. fagin], glad, joyful; verða fégin, to rejoice*, Eg. 567; *fégnari en frá megi segja, exceeding happy*, Th. 9: *with dat. to rejoice in a thing*, Bs. i. 133; *verða fríndi fégin, to enjoy one's errand, bring it to a happy end*, Ísl. ii. 340; *Þú menn þeim fégnir, people were fain to see them again*, Nj. 47; *ok fégit orðit hjarta mitt tilkvámu þinni*, 175; *Ingi konungr varð honum þinn fégnasti, i.e. king Inge was fain at his coming*, Fms. vii. 247; *silu þinn ver þú aldregi, never rejoice in mischief*, Hm. 129; *gláðr er tú*, Sigurðr, *ok gagni fégin, rejoiced at thy victory*, Fm. 25: *with subj., fégin létisk þó Hjalli at hann fjör þægi, H. would fain save his life*, Am. (rare). **Þ**, *f. freq. with infin. or absol. and almost adverb. as in Engl., e.g. vil fégin gera það, I will fain do that; það vil eg fégin, or eg varð fégin að sleppa, I was fain to escape*. II. the phrases, **a fégin**, *on the day of joy, the day of resurrection, re-meeting*, Fms. viii. 1. Sl. 82; *taka fégin-hendi við e-u, to receive with glad hand, with art and band*, Fms. iii. 98, Fb. i. 257, Nj. 106; **a fégin-lúðri**, *on mill of joy* (poët.), Gs. 5. COMPS: **fégin-saga**, *u, f. joyful news*.

**623. 40, Hkr. i. 73, Bs. i. 134.** **fegins-morgun**, *m. a morning of joy*, Fms. vii. 86 (in a verse). **fegin-samliga**, *adv. joyfully*, Eg. 149, 169, Bs. i. 76, Fms. iii. 228, iv. 207. **fegin-samligr**, *adj. joyful*, Greg. 27. **fegra**, *ad and ð, fegrðr*, O. T. i. and *fegrir* (pres.), Skálda 180, Eluc. 4, Hom. 149, Mork. (in a verse), cp. Fms. vi. 336: *but fegraði*, Fms. x. 330; *fegrað* (sup.), Bs. ii. 165, and in mod. usage always so, [fagr]: —to adorn, beautify, make fair; at kanna síðu manna ok fegra, to improve, better, Bs. i. 521; *ekki þarf þat orðum at fegra, nothing is gained by extenuating it*, Nj. 175; *fegra um e-t, to mend, polish*, Bs. i. 60. **FEGRÐ**, *mod. feгурð, f. beauty, fairness, of a woman*; *fegrð hennar*, Fms. vi. 71, Stj. 548; *fegrð sólarinnar*, 26; *fegrð Baldra*, Edda 15; *fegrð ok þryði* (pomp), Fms. vii. 157: in pl., 677. 10, Sks. 228; *freq. in mod. use. fegrðar-lauss*, *adj. (-leysi, n.), void of beauty*, Stj. 16. **fegringr**, *m. a cock* (poët.), Edda (Gl.). **fegrir**, *m. an adorer*, Lex. Poët. **feigrð**, *f. [A. S. fægð], 'feyness, approach or foreboding of death: in proverbs, koma mun til mín feigrðin hvar sem ek em staddr*, Nj. 103; *ferr hverr er feigrðin kallar*, Fas. i. 420; *ætla ek þetta munu vera fyrir feigrð yðvarri, a foreboding that you are 'fey'*, Fms. v. 66; *því at hón feigrð fira fjöld-marga sá*, Gs. 20; *þú sátt þegar í dag feigrðina á honum, thou savest the 'fey-tokens' on him to-day*, Fms. xi. 154; *þær (the Valkyrjur) kjósa feigrð á menn ok ráða sigri*, Edda 22: *cp. the phrase, feigrð kallar að e-m, the 'feigrð' (death) calls upon him, one behaves as a 'fey' man*. **feigrðar-ord**, *n. or feigrðar-yrðr, f. the death-weird*, Ýt. i. **feigr-ligr**, *adj. looking 'feylike'*, Al. 30. **FEIGR**, *adj.*, [this interesting word still remains in the Dutch a *veeg* man and in the Scot. *fey*; cp. A. S. *fæge*, early Germ. *veige*; in mod. Germ. *feig*, but in an altered sense, viz. *coward, craven*, whence mod. Dan. *feig*]:—in popular language a man is said to be 'fey' when he acts in an unusual or strange manner, as when a miser suddenly becomes open-handed, Icel. say, *eg held hann sé feigr, I hold that he is 'fey'*; cp. *feigrð*; or when a man acts as if blinded or spell-bound as to what is to come, and cannot see what all other people see, as is noticed by Scott in a note to the Pirate, ch. 5; again, the Scottish notion of wild spirits as foreboding death is almost strange to the Icel., but seems to occur now and then in old poetry, viz. *mad, frantic, evil*; *svá ferr hann sem f. maðr, he fares, goes on like a 'fey' (mad) man*, Fagrsk. 47 (in a verse); *alfeig augu = the eyes as of a 'fey' man*, Eg. (in a verse); *feigr (mad, frantic) and framliðinn* (dead) are opposed, Skm. 12; *feikna fæðir, hygg ek at feig sér, breeder of evil, I ween thou art 'fey'*, Skv. 3. 31, and perhaps in Vsp. 33, where the words *feigr* mean evidently mean *evil men, inmates of hell*; cp. also Hbl. 12, where *feigr* seems to mean *mad, frantic, out of one's mind*:—cp. Scott's striking picture of Kennedy in Guy Mannering. II. **death-bound, fated to die**, without any bad sense, Hdm. 10; the word is found in many sayings—*fé er bezt eptir feigan*, Gisl. 62; *skilr feigan ok úfeigan*, Bs. i. 139, Fb. iii. 409; *ekki má feigum forða*, Ísl. ii. 103, Fms. vi. 417, viii. 117; *ekki kemr úfeigum í hel*, 117; *ekki má úfeigum bella*, Gisl. 148; *allt er feigs forað*, Fm. 11; *fram eru feigs götur*, Sl. 36; *verðr hverr at fara er hann er feigr*, Grett. 138; *þá mun hverr deyja er feigr er*, Rd. 248; *bergr hverjum nokkurt er ekki er feigr*, Fbr. 171, Sturl. iii. 220, all denoting the spell of death and fate; it is even used of man and beast in the highly interesting record in Landn. 5. 5; cp. also the saying, *fiplar hönd á feigu tafi* (of chess), *the hand fumbles with a 'fey' (lost) game*, also used of children fumbling with things and breaking them: the phrases, *standa, ganga feigum fótum, with 'fey' feet, i.e. treading on the verge of ruin*, Ísl. ii. (in a verse); *mæla feigum munni, to talk with a 'fey' mouth*, of a frantic and evil tongue, Nj. 9, Vpm. 55; *göra e-t feigum höndum, with 'fey' hands*, of an evil doer causing his own fate, Lv. 111; *fjör og blær úr feigum nösum líðr*, Snót 129: of appearances denoting 'feigrð', vide Nj. ch. 41, Glúm. ch. 19, cp. Hkv. Hjörv. (the prose), Am. 26, Heðrar. S. ch. 26, Nj. ch. 128, the last two passages strongly resembling Homer's *Od. xxi. (in fine), Ísl. Þjóðs. ii. 551, 552*; *gerum vér sem faðir vár vill, þat mun oss bezt gegna*; *eigi veit ek þat vist, segir Skaphéðinn, því at hann er nú feigr*, Nj. 199; *en fyrir þá sök at þormóðr var eigi f.*, slitaði . . . , Fbr. 160; *en fyrir gnyf ok elds-gangi, ok þat þeir vóru eigi feigr, þá kómusk þeir undan*, Fs. 84; *ætla ek at ek sé eigi þar feigari en hér . . . þat er hugbóð mitt at þeir muni allir feigr er kallaðir vóru*, Nj. 212; *þat hefir Finni sét á þér, at sá mundi feigr, er þú segðir drauminn*, Lv. 70, Fms. iii. 212; *vilja e-n feigan, to wish one's death*, Nj. 269, Fms. iii. 70, 190. **feikinn**, **feikn** (feikr, Lil. 9), *adj. awful, monstrous*, Hdl. 39. **FEIKN**, *f. [A. S. fæcen], portent*, Skv. 3. 31, Landn. 153 (in a verse); in compds *feikna*—denotes *portentous, immense*. COMPS: **feikna-lið**, *n. an immense host*, Hkv. i. 32. **feikna-mikill**, *adj. immense*. **feikna-voðr**, *n. a hurricane*, Fas. ii. 117. **feikn-ligr**, *adj. terrible*, Nj. 185, v. l. **feikn-stafir**, *m. pl. [A. S. fæcen-stafas], banes, evils*, Gm. 12, Fas. i. (in a verse):  *baleful runes*, Sl. 60. **FEILA**, *ad, [early Germ. feilen, mod. fehlen, usually derived from Lat. fallere] to falter*, *be shy*: *Sinfíttlét lét sér ekki feilask*, Fas. (Völs. S.) i.



133; mod., feila sér, *id.* This word hardly occurs before the 14th century; cp. however fól, félinn, fela, which are all of Teut. origin.

**feilinn**, adj. *faltering, shy*, vide ú-feilinn.

**feima**, u, f. [prob. of Gaelic origin, *fjamb*=*fear*, Armstrong], poet. a *bashful girl, a young lass*, in Edda 108, Gl., Rm. 22, Fms. xi. (in a verse of the year 994).

**feiminn**, adj. *bashful*, and **feimni**, f. *shyness, bashfulness*.

**feita**, tt, to *fatten*, K. p. K. 130, Hm. 82, Hom. 72, Greg. 44.

**feiti**, f. *fatness*, Stj. 106, 309.

**feiting**, f. *fattening*, Eb. 316.

**feit-laginn**, part. *disposed to grow fat*.

**feit-leikr**, m. *fatness, ubertas*, Stj. 167.

**feit-meti**, n. *fat meat, butter*, etc.

**FEITR**, adj. [Lat. *pinguis*; Gr. *σιώω*; A. S. *fætt*; Engl. *fat*; Hel. *feit*; early High Germ. *feiss*; mod. but Low Germ. form *fett*; Dan. *feed*; Swed. *fet*]—*fat*, Nj. 52, Eg. 137, Fbr. 19, Lv. 18, Fms. i. 36, v. 93, x. 303, Stj. 42; vide *fit*.

**feit-æti**, n.=*feitmeti*; **feit-ætr**, adj. *liking fat*.

**FEL**, f. [*fill* or *fela*=*a maw*, Ivar Aasen], the *rough inside of an animal's maw*. β. metaph. a *ragged coat*; hann lagði í felina af acc. sing. with the article), *he pierced the rags of the cloak*, Lv. 85.

**FÉLA**, pret. *fal*, 2nd pers. *falt*, pl. *fálu*; pres. *fel*; pret. subj. *fæli*; part. *fólginn*: in mod. usage, pret. *faldi*, part. *fallinn*, and sup. *fallið* with weak declension, if in the sense to *bide*; but *fól*, pl. *fólu*, part. *fólginn*, if in the sense to *commend*; thus, undir trjánnum sig faldi, Pass. 33, 6; einn fyrir engum faldist, 33, 7; but, þá Frelsarinn í Föðurs hönd fól nú blessaðr sína önd, 45, 1; fól and *fallinn*, however, never occur in old MSS.:—[Ulfr. *filban*=*κρυπτεν*, *δάρτεν*; Hel. *bi-felban*; O. H. G. *felaban*; Germ. *befehlen* and *empfehlen*; Lat. *se-pellio* contains the same root, properly meaning to *bide, shut up*; cp. Engl. *bury*, which really means to *bide*.]

I. to *bide, conceal*; allt veit ek Óðin, hvar þú auga falt, Vsp. 22; þú falt fé þitt í svá mikilli þoku, Band. 12; hriskjarrit þat er Vaði risi fal sverðit, Þiðr. 69, Gm. 37; fálu þeir gullit í Rín, Edda 76; móku likit ok fálu þar, Ó. H. 225 (fólu, Hkr. ii. 380, wrongly); ek mun fela yðr hér í gamma mínun, Fms. i. 9; barnit var fólgt, Fs. 60, Gullp. 26; fel sverð þitt, *sheathe thy sword*, Fms. xi. 348; feldu (=fel þú) sverð þitt í umgörð, 656 C. 4; þær austr ok vestr endu fálu, Hkr. i. 2; fólgt, *bidden, preserved*, Vsp. 31; fólginna, *bid*, Þkv. 7, 8; örlög fólgin e-m, *fate bidden, in store for one*, Vsp. 36, Akv. 16; fólgin endi lífs, poet. *the bidden thrum of life*, i. e. *death*, Yt. 17. β. to *bury*, Yt. 24; liggja fulginn, to *lie buried* (in a cairn), on a Runic stone, Rafn 178.

2. metaph., *hefir þú fólgt nafn hennar í vísu þessi*, Eg. 325; fólgt í rúnun, Edda 47; yrkja fólgt, to *use obscure phrases* (in poetry), 110. 3. *impers.* fal þá sýn (acc.) milli þeirra, *they lost sight of one another*, with the notion of a hill or object coming between, Ó. H. 182; þegar er sýn fal í milli þeirra Egils, Eg. 545. 4. the phrase, fela e-n á brott (=in mod. usage *koma e-m fyrir*), to *put one out* (for alimentation), of one sick or old, a child, etc., Grág. i. 155; or, fela e-n inni, *id.*; sá bóandi er hann felið sik inni, the *husbandman with whom he boards and lodges*, 158; ef sá maðr andask er fólgin var inni, 155: of cattle, to *put out* to *keep*, nú felið maðr búfé inni at manni at fólgu-mála réttum, N. G. L. i. 25; hence fólga, q. v.=*medgjöf*.

II. to *give into one's keeping, entrust*; hann fal Óðni allan þann val, *he gave all the slain to Odin*, Fas. i. 454; mey frumunga fal hann (*entrusted to*) megi Gjúka, Skv. 3. 4: to *invest*, auð hefi ek minn illa fólgin, Fms. vii. 49 (in a verse). β. in the phrase, fela e-m e-t á hendi (mod. á hendr); þér fel ek á hendi, Skarphéðinn, at hefna bróður þíns, Nj. 154; fal hón sik ok allt sitt fórnneyti á hendr lifanda Guði, Fms. i. 226; Kristi á hendi fólgin, 655 xxiii; fel'k þér á hendi ábyrgð hans at öllu, Grág. i. 245; fálu sik ok sálur sínar Guði Almáttikum á hendi, Bs. i. 139; at Jón Loftsson fæli Petri postula á hendi þá hjörð... en Jesus Kristr fal sína hjörð á hendr Föður sínum, 145; fela undir e-m, to *put under one's charge*; er und einum mér öll um fólgin hodd Niflunga, i. e. *all the board of Niflung is kept by me only*, Akv. 26; fela ván sína alla undir Guði, 686 B. 2; mun hér öll vár vinátta undir felað, all our *friendship will depend upon this*, Eb. 130: a law term, skulu þeir fela undir eið sinn, *they shall avouch it on their oath*, Grág. i. 9; fela undir þegnskap sinn, to *vouch upon one's honour*; þó rangt sé undir þegnskap fólgt, 33.

III. reflex. to *bide oneself*; ek mun felað, Fs. 48; hann felað í Kröfnu-helli, Landn. 183; mörg leyni þau er felað mátti í, Fms. x. 218; í skógi þar er þeir höfðu fólzigk, Ó. H. 152; en fálusk at degi, *id.*; felað í faðmi e-m, to *be shut in one's arms*, Hkr. 2. 27. 2. felað á hendi e-m, to *put oneself in another's hands, enter his service*; Kolskeggr felað á hendi Sveini Dana-konungi, Nj. 121.

**FÉ-LAG**, n. [this word and the following are of Scand. origin, and found neither in early A. S. nor South-Teut. dialects; the Germans use *genosse* and *genossenschaft*; the E. Engl. *felaw* (mod. *fellow*) is a northern word]—prop. a *laying one's fee together*, i. e. *fellowship, partnership*, Grág. i. 330, ii. 72, 73 (passim); eiga félag saman, Fbr. 102; nú leggja menn félag sitt saman, ok verja ór einum sjóð, Jb. 406; skipta til félags, to *share in partnership*, Sks. 32; eiga félag við e-n, to *be in partnership*

with one, Eg. 76; leggja félag við e-n, to *enter into partnership with* Fms. iv. 124; hafa félag við e-n, *id.*, 296: Hallr fór milli landa, ok hafa félag Ólaf ens Helga konungs, Hall traded in divers countries, and was in partnership with king Olave, Ó. H. (pref.), Fb. iii. 239; leggja til félag til to contribute to a common fund, Fms. vi. 183, viii. 20: in the law of matrimony is a félag or partnership (between man and wife),—in respect to the common fund of mundr and heiman-fylgja, vide the Grág. compds, denoting common: félags-bú, n. *household in common*, Stu. 180; félags-fé, n. a *common fund*, Landn. 33; félags-görð, f. *entr in partnership*, Grág. i. 331, Sks. 33, 632: a contract, nema annan hafi mælt verit í f. þeirra, Grág. i. 331; félags-hross, n. a *horse on in partnership with others*, Grág. i. 436; félags-lagning, f. a *laying or entering into, partnership*, Grág. i. 331; félags-maðr, m. a *partner*, Hkr. ii. 157, Sks. 32; félags-vætti, n. a *witness in matters of* Grág. i. 330, v. 1.

II. a *society, association*; mann-félag, an association of men; mannlegt félag, etc.; visinda-f., etc., *literary societies*: a modern turn of the word, and scarcely occurs earlier than the 17th century. It is now used in a great many compds: the passage in Sd. ch. 5, p. 123, where it means *agreement*, is a sure proof that the chapters are spurious.

**fé-lagi**, a, m. [E. Engl. *felaw*, vide félag]—prop. a *'fee-layer'*, a *partner, shareholder* of any kind, esp. in trade, Fbr. 74 new Ed. konungs-félagi, a *king's partner*, for the kings of old carried on trade, Fbr., Fb. iii. l. c.; sailors who had food in common were félagar; law provides that even a poor man, if he contributes all that he has to a lawful félagi, Grág. ii. 72; enda á hann hvárki félagi né mötu-næf, einn í mötu-neyti ok á engan félagi, 73, passim in the Grág.: fél-erfð, f. a *partner's inheritance*, N. G. L. i. 50. β. in the law it is so used of married people (vide félag), a *partner, mate, consort*; hvat þú þú mér frá Hróti félagi þínum, Nj. 12; ef því hjóna batnar hefir vírfirring haðfi, þá skal þat hverfa aprt til félagi síns ok hjúsk, Grág. i. 287; ek vil skilja við félag minn, I wish to part with my mate, a formulary in pleading before a court of divorce, 326. 2. me. a *fellow, mate, comrade*; this sense of the word occurs as early as old Hm. 51,—með hálfum hleif ok með höllu kerri fékk ek mér félag, where it however has some slight notion of partnership, with half a loaf, and a half-draught cup I got me fellows; félagi is a frequent word in Icel., both ancient and modern, and used just as in English; gaman félagi, a *merry fellow*, Sks. 634; félagi minn ok frændi, my *fellow kinsman*, Fms. x. 88; góðr félagi, a *good fellow*, Sks. 432: in address one, hverr ertu, f., who art thou, fellow? Fb. iii. 239: a *dear fellow*, mun ek þykkja úlíklega spyrja, f., Ld. 268; hversu hefir í dag at félagi, Vápn. 4. β. in a pun, Fms. xi. 150. 3. mod. a *fellow, member of a society*.

**félag-ligr**, adj. *'fellowlike,' kind*, H. E. i. 470. **félag-skapr**, m. *fellowship, partnership*, Eg. i. 1. β. metaph. *friendship*, Eg. 27; góðrísk þar brátt f. góðr, they soon became intimate friends, Fms. iv. 127; binda saman lag sitt ok félagskap, and their *fellowship together, enter into close alliance*, 295; var þeirra f. merkeilegr, Fs. 15; góðrísk með þeim öllum enn mesti f., 29; þykkir þú hafa lýst í því við mik mikinn félagskap, Boll. 346. II. association, mod. in many compds.

**feld-kápa**, u, f.=*feldr*, Ld. 274, v. l.; vide *fellikápa*. **FELDR**, m., gen. *feldar*, pl. *feldir*, a *cloak* worn by the ancient one lined with fur; hvít-f., a *white cloak*, Fbr. 145 sqq.; rauð-f., a *cloak*, Landn. (a nickname); gráf-f., a *grey cloak*, Hkr. i. 176; skín-f., a *skin cloak*, Orkn. 326 (in a verse); bjarn-f., q. v., a *bear-skin cloak*; röggvar-f., a *woollen cloak*, Grett. 114; varar-f., a *common cloak*; a *baggy cloak*, a *fur cloak*,=loði; bláf-f., a *blue cloak*, N. G. L. i. feldr fimm alna í skaut, a *cloak measuring five ells square*, Korn. a field four ells long and two ells broad, Grág. i. 500, was in the usual size, but here the ell is a 'thumb ell', measuring only sixteen inches; stutt-f., a *short cloak*, Fms. vii. 152 (a nickname); kápa, and skikkja seem to be synonymous, cp. Ls. ch. 14, 15, Glúm. 8, Grett. ch. 23, Lv. ch. 17, Tac. Germ. ch. 17—'tegumen omnibus s. fibulá, aut. si desit, spiná consertum'; the cloaks were often made of (or with) costly furs, Glúm. ch. 6; breiða feld á höfuð sótr, to *wrap him in a cloak*, Nj. 164, Kristni S. ch. 11, Fms. vi. 43 (Sighvat), as a too deep thinking: feldar-dálkr, m. a *cloak-pin*, Hkr., vide dálkr; fé-röggvar, f. pl. the *patches or 'ragged' hairs on the outside of* a Lv. 55, cp. Grág. i. 500; feldar-skaut, n. (-bláð, n., Finn. 3 *cloak's skirt*, Fb. i. 416; feldar-slitr, n. pl. the *tatters of a cloak*, The etymology of feldr is uncertain, scarcely from Lat. *pellis*, but from falda, to *fold, wrap*; even Tacitus, l. c., makes a distinction between the 'sagulum' (=feldr) and 'ferarum pelles', the latter being a more savage habit, such as that of the berserkers; feldr is never used of a woman's cloak (möttull, skikkja); the passage Fm. 43 is corrupt phrase, það er ekki með feldi, it is not right, something is wrong, corrupt form instead of með feldu, part. from fella, q. v.

**feljóttr**, adj. [*filled*, Ivar Aasen], *shabby*; f. sem laki, *rough as a maw*, Fbr. 156.



**FELL**, n. *a fell, wild bill*, Hrafn. 4, Ísl. ii. 76, passim: freq. in local names; Helga-fell, Mos-fell, Mið-fell, Meðal-fell, Þórólfs-fell, and Fell one, vide Landn. In Ícel. fell is a *single bill*, and in pl. a *range of bills*; *ill* (= Lat. *mons*) is a general name.

**FELLA**, d, a weak causal verb, answering to the strong neuter form *lla*; [absent in Goth.; A. S. *fellan*; Engl. *fell*; Germ. *fällen*; O. H. G. *llian*; Swed. *fälla*; Dan. *fælde*.]

A. [Answering to falla A], to *fell, make fall*; *fella við, to fell* over, Fms. ii. 84; *fella mann, to fell a man*, defined in the law, Grág. i. ch. 3, cp. ch. 31; *fella tár, to let tears fall*, Sighvat; *fella mel-dropa, to let the drops fall*, Vpm. 14; *fella segl, to take down sails*, Bárð. 14; *la jörð undir e-m, to make the earth slip under one* (by means of reery), Bs. i. 12; *fella vatn í fornan farveg, to make the stream flow its old bed*, Grág. ii. 281.

2. to *fell or slay*, in battle, Eg. 80, b. 495; Bróðir felldi Brján, Nj. 275; *fella e-n frá landi, to slay or throne a king*; hann hafði fellt hinn helga Ólaf konung frá landi, æt. 82; var felldr frá landi Haraldr Gráfældr, H. Grayloak was slain, æt. 38; síðan felldu þeir frá landi Hákon bróður minn, Fms. viii. 241, l.; *fella her, val, etc., to make havoc, slaughter*, (val-fall, *strages*), Lex. vët.

3. to *lose sheep or cattle from cold or hunger* (v. *fellir*); var vetr illill ok felldu menn mjök fé sitt, Sturl. iii. 297.

II. to *make cease, abolish*; hann felldi blót ok blótdrykkjur, Fms. x. 393; f. niðr, *drop, put an end to, abandon*; var hans villa svá niðr felld, Anecd. 98; t. felldi hann allt niðr, Fms. vii. 158; ef þú fellir niðr (*gives up*) þann ástand, ii. 88: to *drop a prosecution*, a law term, at konungur mundi tala máli ekki niðr fella, vii. 127 (cp. niðr-fall at sökum); *fella ræðu tala, to close one's speech*, ix. 331; þar skal niðr f. þrjá-tígi náttu, there *ill* [they] *to drop thirty nights*, i. e. *thirty nights shall not be counted*, i. 57; *fella boð, f. herör, to drop the message, not let the arrow pass*, G. L. i. 55, Gpl. 83 (vide boð, p. 71); *fella skjót, to fail in supplying* *viðiole*, K. Á. 22.

2. to *lower, diminish*; *fella rétt manns, fella* *unnugs sakar-cyri*, Gpl. 185; hann skal fella hálfri mörk, [they] *shall* *lower it, i. e. the value shall be lowered by half a mark*, Grág. ii. 180.

3. phrases, *fella heitstrenging (eið) á sik, to bring down on one's head a curse for a breach of faith* (vow, oath, etc.), Hrafn. 8. 4. *fella id af, to starve so that the flesh falls away*, K. Á. 200, K. Þ. K. 130; *nee fella af*, absol. ellipt. *to become lean, starved*; cp. af-felldr: the *ruse, f. blótsþán, q. v.*, p. 71; *fella dóm, to pass sentence*, is mod., borrowed from Germ.

B. [Answering to falla B], to *join, fit*; I. a joiner's term, to *join, tongue and groove*; *fella innan* konann allan ok pilja, Bs. i. 194; *ld stúð, a framed board, wainscot*, Fms. vi. (in a verse), hence *fellib*; *fella stokk á horn, to put a board on the horns of a savage bull*, Eb. 14; eru fastir viðir saman negldir, þó eigi sé vel felldir, the boards are *it when nailed together, they are not tongued and grooved*, Skálda 192 (illing); *fella stein í skörð, to fit a stone to the crevice*, Róm. 247; *etaph.*, *fella lok á e-t, to bring to an end, prop. to fit a cover to it*, ág. i. 67; also a blacksmith's term, *fella járn, to work iron into bars*, Dr. 79.

II. metaph. in the phrases, *fella ást, hug, skilning, p.*, *til e-s, to turn one's love, mind, etc., towards one*; *fellim vörn ekling* *til einskis af öllum þeim*, Stj. 4; Geirmundr felldi hug til þuridar, *fell in love with Tb.*, Ld. 114; Þórrdr bar eigi auðunni at fellasvá *kla ást til Helgu, sem vera átti, i. e. they did not agree*, Sturl. i. 194; *la bæn at e-m, to apply prayer to one, beg of him*, Ísl. ii. 481; *fella á við e-t, to fit oneself to a thing*; ek hefi þyrjað þitt erindi, ok an mik við felt, *and have done my best*, 655 xxxii. 13; felldi þorkell mjök við umræðuna, *Tb. took a warm part in the debate*, Ld. 322; *nee such phrases as, fella sig (eigi) við e-t, to take pleasure* (or *in a thing*); *fella saman orð sin, to make one's words agree*, ág. i. 53; *to appropriate*, *fellir hann með því dalinn sér til vistar*, Sd. 7.

III. part. felldr, as adj. = fallinn; svá felldr, *so fitted*, eb; með svá felldum máta, in such a way, Rb. 248; vera vel (illa) et, *ldr til e-s, to be well (ill) fitted for a thing*, Fms. xi. 76; gamall ok þó *ki til felldr*, Bs. i. 472, Fms. iii. 70; Hallgerðr kvað hann sér vel felldan *verkstjóra, H. said he was well fitted to be her steward*, Nj. 57, v. l. ut, þér er ekki feltt (*it is not fit for thee*) at ganga á greipr mönnum *aralds*, Fms. vi. 210; svá lizt oss sem slíkum málmum sé vel feltt at svára, *eb cases are well worth consideration*, Ld. 90; ekki héldu þeir vel lög *u nema þat er þeim þótti feltt, they observed not the rules except what* *emed them fit*, Hkr. i. 169; þeirrar stundar er honum þótti til feltt, the *ne that seemed him fit*, Bs. i. 161; in many compds, geð-felldr, *skap-f.*, *g-f.*, *pleasant, agreeable*; *hag-felldr, practical*; *si-felldr, continuous*. *ella, u, f.* [Engl. *falling*], *framework, a framed board*, Fas. i. 393.

elli, in compds: I. a *falling off*; felli-sótt, f. sudden illness, er. 190; felli-vetr, m. a *hard winter when the cattle die*, Sturl. i. 127, l. 180.

II. a *joining, framing*; *felli-hurð, f. a wainscotted* *or, Art. (Fr.)*; *felli-kápa, u, f. a plaid*, Ld. 274; *felli-stokkr, m. a* *id of plane*, Pm. 13, 112, 124; *felli-súð, f. a kind of frame or wain-* *it, opp. to skar-súð*. I. a *falling, knocking down*, Grág. ii. 133. II. *oining, framing*, Skálda 192, Fas. i. 229. β. *the folds of a garment*.

*fellir, m. death, esp. of cattle*, Ann. 1377, 1380; vide mann-fellir.

*fellu-járn, n. wrought iron*, Grág. i. 501.

*felmta, t, mod. felmta, ad.*—en hjartað mitt á flótta fer | *felmtað* *í brjósti lýptir sér*, Snót 128, [fálma] :—Lat. *trepidare, to be in a state* *of fright and alarm*; fari menn stilliliga ok felmti eigi, Fms. vii. 262; *sá maðr felmti mjök*, Bret. 90; *felmtandi maðr, a man who has lost his* *bead*, Sks. 383.

**FELMTR**, m. [fálma], *alarm, fear*; f. eða flótti, Fms. i. 45, viii. 226. *felms-fullr* (or *felmts-fullr*), adj. *alarmed, frightened*, Fms. i. 217, Orkn. 16, Grett. 124.

*felmttr, part. frightened*; fara f., Njard. 370: cp. the phrase, e-m verðr *felmt, to be terrified, panic-stricken*, Nj. 105, Fms. viii. 189, v. l.

*felur, f. pl. a lurking-place*; hlaupa í felur, *to run and bide oneself*.

**FEN**, n., gen. pl. fenja, dat. fenjum, [Ulf. *fani* = *πηλός*; A. S. *fenn*; Engl. *fen*; O. H. G. *fenna*; Dutch *venn*; a word common to all Teut. idioms]:—a *fen, quagmire*, Symb. 26 (of the Pontine marshes); *mýrar* ok *fen*, Hkr. iii. 227; *fen eðr forað*, Gpl. 383; *kelda eðr fen*, Ld. 204; *fórsk þeim seint um fenin, the bogs*, Fms. vii. 69; *djúpt fen ok breitt* *fullt af vatni, a deep pool and broad, full of water*, vi. 406, vii. 70, Orkn. 444, Eg. 577, 582, 767, Nj. 21, Eb. 326, Þorst. Síðu H. 186.

*fénna, ad. to gain, profit*; heldr fénna nú, Fms. vi. 349; *fénadi þér nú*, i. 167; reflex., Fas. iii. 4.

*fénadr, m. pl. ir*, [answers to Lat. *pecunia* as *fé* to *pecus*], *sheep, cattle*, Nj. 119, Fms. ii. 92, xi. 33, Bárð. 170, Eg. 219, Ísl. ii. 155, Gpl. 119; *menn ok f., man and beast*, Grág. ii. 164, Fms. i. 266.

*fengari, a, m.* [Byzant. *φειγγάρι*, the moon, an *ἀπ. λεγ.*, Edda (Gl.) *fengi-ligr, adj.* (*fengi-liga, adv.*), *promising a good baul*, Bs. ii. 133. *feng-litill, adj. of little value*, Sturl. ii. 182, 238, Fms. vi. 367.

**FENGIR**, m., gen. jar, pl. ir, (*fengi, n.*, Fms. vii. 213, xi. 83, Hom. 130), [fá, fanga], a *baul, take, of fish*, K. Á. 90: *gain, booty*, Fær. 70, Fms. v. 287, Hkr. ii. 73: a *store, supply*, Ísl. ii. 138.

*fen-grani, a, m. a kind of fish*, Edda (Gl.)

*feng-samr, adj. making large provision*, Nj. 18, Bs. i. 652.

*feng-semi, f. being fengsamr*, Bs. ii. 88.

*feng-sæll, adj. making a good baul*, Sturl. i. 77.

*fengjótttr, adj. fenny, boggy*, Fms. x. 261.

**FENNA**, t, to be covered with snow (*fönn*); fennt yfir ofan, Bs. i. 196: *impers.*, *fennti fé* (acc.), the *sheep perished in the snow*, Ann. 1380.

**FENRIR**, m. the monster wolf of heathen mythology, Edda, Vpm., Ls.

**FER-**, in compds, in *fours*: *fer-elingr, m. four ells long*, of a fish, Finnb. 220. *fer-falda, ad. to make fourfold*, Stj. 148. *fer-faldr, adj. fourfold*, Rb. 334, El. 13, Fas. ii. 215, 343, Sturl. iii. 206, 656 A. 33.

*fer-fættingr, m. a quadruped*, 656 C. 8. *fer-fættr, adj. four-footed*, Stj. 56, Sks. 628, Fas. iii. 272, N. G. L. i. 82; *sjór-f.*, id., Sks. 628 B.

*fer-hyrndr, part. four-cornered, square*, Stj. 57, 171, 205, Al. 109. *fer-hyrningr, n. a square*. *fer-menningr, m. a fourth* *cousin, vide sjór-menningr*. *fer-nettingr, m. a period of four nights*, K. Á. 182.

*fer-skepta, u, f. a stuff with fourfold warp*, Vm. 52, 93, 115, Am. 50, 90, Jm. 9. *fer-skeyta, tt, to square*, 415. 18. *fer-skeytttr, part. 'four-squared'*, square, Edda, 623. 24: *mathem.*, *ferskeytt tala, a* *square number*, Alg. 366; *ferskeytt visa, a quatrain*, like the common *ballad metre*, as in the ditty—*yrkja kvæði ólán bjó | eptir flestra* *sögu | en gaman er að geta þó | gert ferskeytta bögu*. *fer-skipttr, part. divided into four parts*, Stj. 148, v. l.

*fer-strendr, adj. four-edged*, Eg. 285, Sturl. ii. 134, Magn. 450. *fer-söngtr, m. a* *quartett*, Bb. 2. 11. *fer-tugandi, fer-tugasti, adj. fortieth*, Fms. x. 73, v. l.

*fertug-faldr, adj. fortyfold*, Stj. 147. *fer-tugr (-tögr), adj. forty years old*, Stj. 624, N. G. L. i. 106, Fms. iii. 26:—*measuring* *forty (ells, fatboms, etc.)*, Fas. i. 298, Stj. 563; *fertug drápa, a* *poem of forty verses*, Fms. iii. 93; f. at rúma-tali, *numbering forty* *'rooms'*, Fb. ii. 277.

*fer-ærr, adj. four-oared*, Ísl. ii. 74. *fer-æringr, m. a four-oared boat*. *fer-ærr, adj. four years old*, Dipl. ii. 16.

**FERÐ**, f. (farðir, pl. exploits, Hausti.), *travel, journey*, Fms. i. 3, iv. 3, Nj. 7, Ísl. ii. 126, Ann. 1242, Sturl. iii. 38, Ld. 96, Dipl. v. 18; ekki *verða allar ferðir til fjár* (a saying); *um-f.*, a *round, circuit*; *vel-f.*, *welfare*.

COMPDS: *ferða-bók, f. a book of travels*, Dipl. v. 18. *ferða-* *lag, n. travelling*, Þórd. 64. *ferða-maðr, m. a traveller*, Stj. 400, Sturl. i. 89. *ferðar-broddr, m. the van*, Fms. viii. 400, Fas. ii. 178, Ld. 96. *ferðar-leyfi, n. leave to travel*, Stj. 406. *ferðar-mót, n. a meeting*, Hkr. ii. 194: *ferð* is very freq. in compds, whereas *fer* (q. v.) is more obsolete.

II. á-ferð, the texture of cloth.

*ferðask, ad. dep. to travel*, 655 xxxii. 20, Sturl. i. 24, Fms. ii. 136, Ísl. ii. 359.

*ferð-búinn, part. (ferðar-búinn, Fms. vii. 3, Boll. 356, Finnb. 248),* *boun, i. e. ready, for a journey*, Þórd. 69, Boll. 356.

*ferð-lúinn, adj. weary from travelling*, Bárð. 181.

*ferð-ugr, adj. [borrowed from Germ. fertig], well-doing*; *vin sæl ok* *vel ferðug*, Bs. i. 264: *fit, belgic* *with ferðugum skinnum*, Vm. 177.

*fergin, n.*, botan. *veronica*, Hjalt.

*fergir, m. [farg], poet. an oppressor, enemy*, Lex. Poët.



**FERILL**, m., dat. ferli, a track, trace, Eg. 579, Gpl. 448; kross-f., Pass. II. 3; lífs-f., the course of life; blóð-f., q. v. **β**. the phrase, vera á ferli, to be on one's legs, rise, be out of bed, Nj. 55, Grett. 145 (Ed. felli); vera snemma á ferli, to rise early. **II**. of persons, a traveller, esp. in pl. and in the comps, Róm-ferlar, pilgrims to Rome; vegferill, q. v., a way-farer.

**ferja**, u, f. a ferry, Bs. i. 355, D. I. i. 319, 320, Ld. 56, 324. **COMPS**: ferju-ár, f. a ferryman's oar, Sturl. ii. 70. ferju-búi, a, m. one who lives near a ferry, Grág. ii. 267. ferju-hald, n. charge of a ferry, Grág. ii. 266. ferju-karl, n. a ferry carle, ferryman, Sæm. 62. ferju-land, n. land belonging to a ferry, D. I. i. 319. ferju-maðr, m. a ferryman, Vm. 16: the inmate of a ferry-house, Sd. 226. ferju-mál-dagi, a, m. a ferry contract, D. I. i. 320. ferju-skattr, m. a ferry-toll, þidr. ferju-skip, n. a ferry-boat, Bs. i. 354. ferju-smíði, n. building a ferry, Þórð. 62. ferju-staðr, m. a ferry place, Vm. 15. ferju-stútr, m. the post to which a ferry-boat is fastened, Fbr. ferju-tollr, m. a ferry-toll, þidr.

**ferja**, old form farði, Fms. vi. (in a verse), Vellekla; pl. förðu, Grág. i. 274; part. farðr, K. p. K. 24, Blas. 5, Grág. ii. 267; acc. förðan, i. 273 (Kb., Ed. Arna-Magn. færðan wrongly); pres. ferr, Grág. i. 272; imperat. ferr, Hbl. 3; mod. pret. ferjaði, Fms. v. 182, K. Á. 12: [Engl. ferry, cp. Germ. ferge]:—to transport, carry by sea, and esp. to ferry over a river or strait; ferja e-n af landi, to carry one abroad, Grág. i. 145; eigi skal þá ferja yfir vötn eðr reiða, K. p. K. 82; ferja e-n aprt, to carry one back, 24: as a law phrase, ú-ferjandi, outlawed, Germ. vogelfrei, Grág., Nj. passim.

**fer-liga**, adv. monstrous, Lv. 78, Rd. 273, Karl. 476, Stj. 3, Bs. i. 349. The syllable fer- in this and the four following words denotes anything monstrous, and seems akin to firm and firin, q. v.

**ferlig-leikr**, m. abnormality, monstrousity, Barl.

**fer-ligr**, adj. [cp. Scot. ferlie], monstrous, Fms. iv. 175, vii. 156, 162, Nj. 185, Orkn. 218, Bs. i. 802, Fas. i. 194: metaph. monstrous, Orkn. 164, Ld. 86, Hom. 115, Fms. v. 150.

**fer-líkan**, n., prop. a monstrous shape: medic. an abnormality, monster, Fas. iii. 654, Bs. ii. 33.

**fer-líki**, n. = ferlíkan, Fas. i. 244, Al. 95, Greg. 52, Barl. 87, Karl. 157.

**ferma**, d, [farmr], to load, Ld. 32, 86, Sturl. iii. 33. **II**. [Lat. firmare is from a different root], eccl. to confirm, K. Á. 148, N. G. L. i. 350.

**fermi-dregill**, m. a ribbon worn at confirmation, N. G. L. i. 16.

**ferming**, f. confirmation, K. Á. 20.

**fern**, adj. distrib. esp. in pl. = Lat. quaterni, in sets of four, Fb. i. 521, Nj. 150, K. p. K. 86, Grág. i. 4; vide einn.

**FERSKE**, adj. [O. H. G. frisc; Germ. ferscb; Engl. fresb], fresb, of food, meat, fish, fruit, etc.; ferskr fiskr, N. G. L. iii. 193; ferskr grös, fresb berbs, Bs. i. 258; ferskr lykt, a fresh smell, Clar. 85; ferskar gjafr, Stj. 109: scarcely used in a metaph. sense as in Engl.

**FESTA**, t, [fastr], to fasten; lúm er festir allan vegginn, Rb. 390.

**2**. to fasten with a cord, to fasten a thing afloat; festa skip, to make a ship fast, moor it, Eg. 161, Fms. vii. 314; þeir festu sik aprt við lyptingina, they made the ship fast, ii. 327; festa hval, Grág. ii. 337; festa við, of drift-timber, id.

**β**. to hang up; festa út til þerris, to hang out for drying, Ld. 290; ef maðr festir upp vápn sitt þar er sjálft fellir ofan, Grág. ii. 65; festa á gálga, to hang on the gallows, Am. 55, Hðm. 22, Fms. i. 89; festa upp, to hang up, Nj. 9, Far. 188, Fms. vi. 273, ix. 410; festa í stagl, to make fast to the rack, 656 C. 38; cp. stagl-festa, 623, 51.

**II**. metaph. in many phrases; festa trúnað, to fix one's faith on, to believe in, Eg. 59, Fms. i. 100; festa yndi, to feel happy in a place, 135; festa hug við e-t, to fix the mind upon a thing, hence hug-fasti; festa þygð, stað, to fix one's abode (stað-fasti, steadfast); festa ráð, to make one's mind up, iv. 149; festa e-t í minni, to fix in the memory, Edda (pref.), Fms. iv. 116, hence minnis-fast; also absol., festa kvæði, to fix a poem in the memory, learn it by heart; Síðan orti Egill alla drápuna, ok hafði fest, svá at hann mátti kveða um morguninn, Eg. 421.

**2**. in law phrases, to settle, stipulate; festa mál, sáttmál, to make a settled agreement, Eg. 34, Fms. x. 355; festa gríð, to make a truce, Grág. ii. 194; festa kaup, verð, to make a bargain, 399; festa fét, to give bail, Gpl. 482, N. G. L. i. 23, Fms. vii. 290; festa eið, to pledge oneself to take an oath, Gpl. 539; festa járn, to pledge oneself to the ordeal of red-hot iron, Fms. vii. 230; festa dóm e-s, or f. e-m dóm, iv. 227, vii. 311, Hkr. i. 168, N. G. L. i. 23; festa eindæmi, q. v., Sturl. ii. 22; festa e-t í dóm e-s, id., Fms. vii. 302; festa e-t á dóm e-s, id., iv. 327; festa lög fyrir e-t (=lög-festa), to claim a thing as one's lawful property, and hence forbid another any use of it, K. Á. 184, N. G. L. i. 154, Gpl. 333, Jb. 151–249 (passim), cp. Vidal. Skýr. s. v. festa: absol. to pledge oneself, Eysteinn konungr festi at gjalda hálfan fimta tög marka gulls, Fms. vii. 290.

**β**. to bind in wedlock; Ásgrímur festi Helga dóttur sína, Ásgrím (the father) bound his daughter in wedlock to Helgi (dat.), betrothed her to him, Nj. 40; létu þeir nú sem fyrr, at hón festi sik sjálf, she should bind herself, 49: also of the bridegroom, the bride in acc., as the bargain stipulated, festi Þorvaldr Hallgerði, 17; nú festir maðr sér konu, N. G. L. i. 350, Glúm. 351, cp. Grág. F. p. passim. **III**. impers. in a pass. sense, to cleave,

stick fast to; spjótið (acc.) festi í skildinum, Nj. 43, 262; k skjöldinn svá at festi, 70; rekr hann (acc.) ofan á vaðit ok festi steini, stuck fast on a stone, of a thing floating, 108; við eðr hval í vatns-bökkum, timber or whales aground in the shoals, Grág. ii. ef við rekr at ám ofan, ok festir í eyrum, and sticks on the gravel bank nema festi í miðju vatninu, id.; eld festir, the fire catches, takes hold i. 128. **β**. medic., bein (acc.) festir, a bone joins (after a fracture) festir, the leg grows firm, Bs. i. 743, cp. Eb. 316 and Bs. i. 424.

reflex. to grow to, stick fast to; nafnið festisk við hann, Ld. 52, Fas. 36. ryðr. festisk, rust sticks to it, it grows rusty, 519; festask í land absol. to get a fast footing in the land, Fms. i. 32, xi. 343; the phrase, bardagi, orrosta festisk, the battle closes up fast, when all the are engaged, Sturl. iii. 63, Fms. ii. 313.

**festa**, u, f. a bail, pledge; svardagi ok f., Nj. 164, 240, Fms. iv. 285, ix. 432, Eg. 227, Js. 40. **COMP**: festu-maðr, m. a bail, Fms. vii. 39.

**festi-band**, n. a cord, string, Sks. 627 B.

**festi-liga**, adv. firmly, Eg. 711, Bs. Laur. S.

**festing**, f. a fixing, fastening, Gpl. 462; festingar-hvalr, m. a driven ashore and secured, Jb. 320.

**2**. the firmament, Stj. 12, I 664; festingar-himin, m. id., Rb. 78, 110, Fas. i. c. 655 xvii. =festar, betrothals (rare), K. Á. 112, Jb. 131, Gpl. 236; festingar =festarfé, Stj. 468; festingar-stefna, u, f. a betrothal-meeting, N i. 382; festingar-váttir, m. =festarváttr, Jb. 162 A.

**festiv-ligr**, adj. (-līga, adv.), festive (Lat. word), Bs. i. 791, Stj.

**festr** (mod. festi), f., dat. and acc. festi, gen. festar, pl. festar: that by which a thing is fastened, a rope, cord, Grett. ch. 68, 6 Guðm. S. ch. 54, Bs. ii. 111, Fms. ix. 3, 219, Eg. 324, Sks. 41 ii. 49:—the cable to moor a ship to the shore, Eg. 195, Jb. 314

Grág. ii. 354; cp. skut-festar, land-f., stafn-f., bjarg-f.:—a trap reif. Hrafn. 27. **COMPS**: festar-auga, n. the loop or eye at the end of a rope, Grett. 141, Fas. ii. 369.

**festar-garmr** (and -hundr), m. name of a sailor, Ld. **festar-hald**, n. holding the rope, Grett. 9.

**festar-hæll**, m. a fastening pin, put in the eye of the rope to see Edda 20, Grág. i. 150, Grett. 141.

**festar-lauss**, adj. without Vm. 29, 56. **festar-stúfr**, m. the stump of a rope, a rope

Grág. ii. 361. **festar-vörðr**, m. watcher of the moorings, Jb. a cbain, gull-f., silfr-f.; ketil-f., a kettle-cbain, whereon to hang the in cooking, =hadda.

**II**. metaph. and as a law phrase **festar-penningr**, m. a pledge, bail, Fms. x. 199, Stj. Gen. xxxv. Fas. iii. 548.

**III**. esp. in pl. festar, betrothals; respecti matter see the first eight chapters of the Festa-þáttir, in Grág. i. 30, and the Sagas passim, Ld. ch. 9, 23, 34, 43, 68, Nj. ch. 9, 13, 33, Gu ch. 4, Band. 3, Lv. ch. 12, Hænsa þ. ch. 11, Harð. S. ch. 3, Sturl. p

festar fara fram, the betrothal is performed, Fb. ii. 196, Ld. 92 sitja í festum is said of a bride between betrothal and wedding,

**COMPS**: festar-fé, n. a dowry, Fms. x. 284, Stj. 468. I Sam. xv festar-gjöf, f. id., D. N. **festar-gull**, n. a bridal ring, D. N. (do occur in old writers).

**festar-kona**, u, f. a betrothed woman, =braut, viz. from the betrothal to the wedding, Ísl. ii. 217, Fm

Grág. i. 355. **festar-maðr**, m. a betrothed man, Grág. i. 35; 212. **festar-mál**, n. pl. betrothal, affiancing, Lv. 33, Fms. vi. 395,

**festar-mær** (mod. festar-mey), f. a betrothed maid, =festar-kona; 164, v. 33, Þórð. 67, Fas. i. 412. **festar-orð**, n. =festarmá

festar-váttir, m. a witness at betrothals, Grág. i. 335. **festa-betrothal-ale**, Fas. iii. 62. **festa-váttorð** and **festar-vætti**, n.

ness or evidence to a betrothal, Grág. i. 313, 330. **Festa-þáttr** the section in the Icelandic law treating of betrothal, Grág. i. c.

**FET**, n. [Swed. fjät = a track; it answers to Lat. pēd-is, fōtr

noð-ús]:—a pace, step; ganga, stíga, feti framar, to go a step forward 59, Skm. 40; ekki fet, not a step; hann gekk fram þrjú fet, Karl

ganga níu fet, Vsp. 56; ok bar níu fet, Fms. i. 129; Jón gúkk kirkjunn, ok féll þá niðr, Sturl. ii. 119; ganga, fara fullum fet

go at full pace, Fms. iv. 299, also used metaph. to proceed in one's course; með línlegum fetum, with slow steps, Sks. 629; fetum (6)

adv. at a pace, Akv. 13. **2**. as a measure, a foot, and so in usage, three palm breadths make a 'fet', Hb. 732.5; a wall five 'fet'

stón. ii. 262; 'fet' is called a subdivision of 'passus', Rb. 482; a stone fourteen 'fet' long, Hkr. i. 122; it may, however, mean a

Korm. 86, K. p. K. 98, and Karl. 396.

**feta**, in old writers strong, pret. fat, pl. fátu; in mod. usage fetaði, and so in paper MSS., Fas. iii. 492; fötuðu, Bs. i. 291, is undoubtedly an error for fátu:

**I**. to step, with the notion to find one's way, walking in a fog or darkness, a. act. with acc.; feta braut, Eb. (a verse); feta leið (acc.), Grág. ii. 44; feta veg sinn, Bs. i. c.; mei

trautt leið sína í sumum stöðum, Ann. 1300, cp. Bs. i. 804. **β**. feta þurt or völdumdrúsi, to find the way out of a labyrinth, Lil. svá þarri ferr at ek feta (húsi) þangat, Fas. ii. 284; blindr ok dyrranna, Orkn. 192; var ok svá at hann fat af því heim, Grett. 4

Ed.; fátu þeir eigi heim, Fb. i. 97; ætlaði at hann mundi feta til Landn. 146; ok fátu hvergi, and could not find the way, Fas. iii. 401.



an auxiliary verb with an infin.; hve ek yrkja fat, *bow I did make my oem*, Höfuðl. 19; hve ek þylja fat, *bow I did speak*, 3; fastú at árna, *how didst earn*, Sigvat; ek fet smíða, *I do (can) work*, Fms. vi. 170; ann fat gerða, *he did gird*, Fagrsk. 48; ek fat kjósa, *I did choose*, Edda 29 (App.); ek fet inna, *I do record*, Rekst. 29, v. l.; this use, however, is though freq. in the poets of the 10th century, became obsolete, and is ever met with in prose.

β. in mod. usage, *to step*, esp. in the phrase, feta í fótspor e-s, *to step in one's foot-prints*; þó eg feginn feta vildi fótspor þin, Pass. 30. 10.

feti, a, m. a *stepper, pacer*, in compds, há-feti, létt-feti, mál-feti, a *big-stepper, light-stepper*, etc., poet. names of a race-horse.

feti, a, m. [*fete*, Ivar Aasen], *the blade of an axe*, Nj. 27, 209. 2. *a strand in the thread of the warp*.

fetill, m., dat. fetli, pl. fetlar; an older dat. form fatli (cp. katli) seems to be left in the phrase, bera hönd í fatla (qs. fatli), *to carry the arm in a ring* [Germ. *fessel*]:—*the strap by which a bag is hung on the shoulder*, N. G. L. i. 349: *the strap or belt of a shield or sword* (skjaldar-fetill, verds-f., Gr. *τελαμών*), umgöð ok fetlar, Fas. i. 414, El. 22, 33, Edda 23, N. G. L. ii. 422; hence the sword is in poetry called fetil-stingi, m. a 'belt-pin', etc. fetla-byrdör, f. a *burthen carried by straps*, N. G. L. i. 143.

fet-mál, n. a *measured step, pace*.

fetta, tt, [fattr], *to bend back*; fetta fingr, *to bend the fingers back*; fetta ngr úti e-t, *to criticise (unfairly)*; vide fingr.

fettir, adj. *slender*, =fattr.

fettir, f. pl. *mimics*, in the phrase, fettur og brettur.

FEYJA, ð, in mod. usage inserting f. feygja, [cp. fáinn], *to let decay, to ruin*; hann feyr (mod. feygr) hús niðr fyrir fyrir raktar sakir, *he lets his house decay*, Gpl. 332.

FEYKJA, t, [fjúka], *to blow, drive away*, with dat., Ps. i. 4, Rd. 272: sol., Fas. ii. 238: metaph., feykja at e-m, *to rush at one*, Al. 40; hann feykir (*rushes*) inn í húsit sem kólfí skyti, Fms. vii. 342.

feýra, u, f. *mites in cheese*, etc.; feýrör, part. *mity*.

feýskinn, adj. [fauskir], *rotten*, esp. of timber.

FIDLA, u, f. [A. S. *fídele*; Germ. *fiedel*], a *fiddle*, Fms. vii. 97, xi. 353 (in a verse); fíðlu-slátt, *playing on a fiddle*, Hom. 106.

fíðlari, a, m. a *fiddler*, Hkr. i. 30.

fíðra, að, *to touch or tickle with a feather*; fíðringr, m. *the effect of being tickled*; fíðraðr, part. *feathered*, of arrows, Fas. ii. 173.

FÍÐRI, mod. fíðr, n. *feathers* (vide fíðr), Edda 46, Stj. 83, Fms. vi. 3 (in a verse); sæng-r-f., *the feathers of a bed*; álptar-f., *swan feathers*; esar-f., *goose feathers*; again, a *quill* is fíðr.

fíðrildi, u, a *butterfly*, vide fíðrildi.

fíðr-varinn, part. *wearing feathers*, of a bird, Fas. i. 477 (in a verse).

fíka, að, in the phrase, fíka sig upp, *to climb nimbly as a spider*.

fíka, að, *to fumble, grope with a thing*, as a child, (mod.) fíka, u, f. [vide fíól], a *deal, thin board*, N. G. L. i. 75.

FÍLLA, u, f. *the greasy fat flesh*, e. g. of a halibut; esp. *the thick film* of the head, in vanga-filla, kinn-f., haus-f., hnakka-f.

fílungr, m. *one who cuts deals*, N. G. L. i. 101, Gpl. 80. II, a rd, *procellaria maxima*.

fímask, að, dep. *to baste*, Karl. 382, (rare.)

FÍMBUL-, [cp. Germ. *fimmel* = an iron wedge; Bohem. *fímol*; Swed. *fímmel-stång* = the handle of a sledge-bammer; in Icel. obsolete, and only used in four or five compds in old poetry], *mighty, great*, viz. fímbul-mí, a, m. a *mighty fool*, Hm. 103; fímbul-ljóð, n. pl. *mighty songs*, m. 141; fímbul-tyr, m. *the mighty god, great helper*, Vsp. 59; fímbul-tyr, m. *the great and awful winter preceding the end of the world*, Vþm. 1; fímbul-þul, f. *the roaring of a river*, Gm. 27, Edda (Gl.); fímbul-tyr, m. *the great wise man*, Hm. 143.

fími, mod. fímmi, f. *nimbleness*; vide vápn-fími.

fími-leikr (-leiki), m. *nimbleness, agility*, Fms. ii. 5, 170, vi. 5, 225.

fími-leika-maðr, m. a *nimble man*, Ísl. ii. 191.

fími-liga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), *nimbly*, Fms. ii. 268, Bær. 19.

FÍMM, a cardinal numb. [Lat. *quinque*; Gr. *πέντε*; Goth. *fimf*; A. S. *fimf*; Engl. *five*; Germ. *fünf*; Swed. *Dan. fem*]:—*five*, passim; fímm sinnum, *five times*, passim.

COMPDS: fímm-deila, u, f. *the fifth part*, Ám. i. fímm-deila, d, *to divide into five shares*, Ám. 84. fímm-dr, adj. *fivefold*, Sks. 416. fímm-nættungr, m. a law phrase, a *mons with five nights' notice*, N. G. L. i. 124, K. Á. 182, v. l. fímm-indeci, old fímm-tigr, m. pl. *fifty*. fímm-tugandi, mod. fímm-gasti, *the fiftieth*, 686 C. r. Stj. 110, Orkn. 360, Greg. 73. fímm-gr or fímm-tugr, adj. *fifty years old*, Fms. xi. 75:—*measuring fifty* is, *fatoms*, or the like), cp. áttáðr.

fímmta, að, *to summon* (v. fímt), Gpl. 423.

fímm-tán, a cardinal numb. *fifteen*, passim. fímmtán-sessa, u, f. a *p with fifteen seats*, Hkr. i. 215.

fímm-tándi, an ordinal numb. *the fifteenth*, passim.

fímmti, an ordinal numb. *the fifth*, passim. fímmti-dagr, mod. fímtu-dagr, m. *the fifth day, Thursday* (vide dagr), 415. 8, Bs. i. 237, 112, Fms. v. 97, Nj. 274.

fímmtungr, m. *the fifth part*, Eg. 266, Fms. i. 23, Rb. 136, N. G. L. i. 79, Gpl. 283.

FÍMR, adj. *nimble, agile*, in bodily exercise; fímr við leika, Fms. ii. 91; fímr ok hverjum manni górvári at sér um alla hluti, viii. 343; sterkr ok fímr, Hkr. i. 290; fímr ok skjótr, Fms. x. 314; fímr í orrostum, ii. 106:—neut. as adv. *dexterously, speedily*, bændum fór cigi fímt at reka flóttann, viii. 407; nú lát við fímt at leita duranna, Hom. 120; vig-fímr, *skilled in fight*; orð-fímr, mál-fímr, *quick of tongue, eloquent*: the prop. noun Fíma-fengr prob. means *nimble-fingered*, Ls.

FÍMT or fímmt, f. a *number of five*: fímtar-tala, u, f. a *set of five or multiple of five* (as fifteen, fifty, etc.), Bs. i. 190. 2. [Swed. *femt* = a kind of court], a law phrase, a *summoning* before a court with a notice of five days: a standing phrase in the Norse law, so that the verb fímta means *to summon*: so, fímtar-gríð, n. pl. a *truce during* a fímt, N. G. L. i. 342, 351; fímmtar-nafn, n. a *citation with a fímt's notice*, 86; fímmtar-stefna, u, f. a *citation before a court with a fímt's notice*, K. Á. 184: the phrase gera e-m fímt simply means *to summon*, N. G. L. i. 346, passim; one fímt is the shortest notice for *summoning*, five fímms the longest,—fímm fímtum hit lengsta, ef hann veit nær þing skal vera, 21:—the law provides that no summoning shall take place on Tuesday, because in that case the court-day would fall on Sunday, the day of summoning not being counted, N. G. L., Jb., and K. Á. passim.—This law term is very curious, and seems to be a remnant of the old heathen division of time into fímms (pentads), each month consisting of six such weeks; the old heathen year would then have consisted of seventy-two fímms, a holy number, as composed of 2 × 36 and 6 × 12.

With the introduction of the names of the planetary days (vide dagr) and the Christian week, the old fímt only remained in law and common sayings; thus in Hm. 73,—'there are many turns of the weather in five days (viz. a fímt), but more in a month,' which would be unintelligible unless we bear in mind that a fímt just answered to our week; or verse 50,—'among bad friends love flames high for five days, but is slaked when the sixth comes'; in a few cases, esp. in ecclesiastical law, sjaund (hebdomad) is substituted for the older fímt, N. G. L. passim; it is curious that in Icel. law (Grág.) the fímt scarcely occurs, as in Icel. the modern week seems to have superseded the old at an early time. COMPDS:

Fímtar-dómr, m. *the Fifth High Court in the Icel. Commonwealth*, vide dómr, Grág. þ. þ., etc.; the form of the word is irregular, as it means *the Fifth Court* (added to the four Quarter Courts) = dómr hinn fímmti, as it is also called in Grág. þ. þ. ch. 24 sqq.; the old Scand. law term fímt seems to have floated before the mind of the founders, as fímtar-dómr etymologically answers to Swed. *femt*, i. e. a court before which one has to appear a 'fímt' from the citation. Fímtardóms-eiðr, m. *the oath to be taken in the Fifth Court*, Grág. þ. þ. ch. 26, 27, Nj. 241; in Sturl. ii. 128 used of an oath worded as the oath in the Fifth Court.

Fímtardóms-lög, n. pl. *the institution of F.*, Íb. 13, Nj. 166. Fímtardóms-mál, n. an *action before the Fifth Court*, Nj. 231. Fímtardóms-stefna, u, f. a *citation before the Fifth Court*, Nj. 168. Fímtardóms-sök, f. a *case to be brought before the Fifth Court*, Grág. i. 360, Nj. 244.

fímtar-þing, n. a (Norse) *meeting* called so, Js. 41.

FÍNGR, m., gen. fingrar, mod. fingrs; dat. fingri; pl. fingr; a neut. *fingr* occurs in O. H. L. 73, 74, which gender is still found in Swed. dialects; the acc. pl. is in conversation used as fem., an Icel. says allar fingr, not alla fingr [Goth. *fingrs*; A. S. *finger*, etc.; whereas Lat. *digitus* and Gr. *δάκτυλος* etymologically answer to Icel. *tá*, Engl. *toe*, Germ. *zehe*, a finger of the foot]:—a *finger*, Grág. i. 498, Hkr. ii. 380, 384, Magn. 518, passim: the names of the fingers—þumal-fingr, *the thumb*; vísi-f., *the index finger*, also called sleiki-f., *lick-finger*; langa-töng, *long-prong*; græði-f., *leech-finger*, also, but rarely, called baug-f., *digitus annuli*; litli-f., *the little finger*. Sayings or phrases:—*playing with one's fingers* is a mark of joy or happiness—leika fingrum (Rm. 24), or leika við fingr sér (sína), Fms. iv. 167, 172, víð 172, Orkn. 324, mod. leika við hvern sinn fingr; also spila fingrum, *id.*, Fbr. 198; víta e-ð upp á sínar tíu fingr, *to know a thing on one's ten fingers*, i. e. *have at one's fingers' ends*; fetta fingr úti e-t, *to find fault with*; rétta e-m fingr, *digitu monstrare*, Grett. 117; sjá ekki fingr sinna skil, *not to be able to distinguish one's fingers*, of blindness, Bs. i. 118: other phrases are rare and of foreign origin, e. g. sjá í gegnum fingr við e-n, *to shut one's eyes to a thing*, etc.; fingr digrir, *thick fingers*, of a clown, Rm. 8; þú mjó-fingraðr, *taper-fingered*, epithet of a lady, 36; fingra-mjúkr, *nimble-fingered*; fingrar-pykkr, a *finger thick*, Al. 165; fingrar gómr, a *finger's end*, Fs. 62; fingra staðr, *the print of the fingers*, Symb. 59; fingrar breidd, a *finger's breadth*. In the Norse law (N. G. L. i. 172) the fingers are taxed, from the thumb at twelve ounces, to the little finger at one ounce—not so in the curious lawsuit recorded in Sturl. i. ch. 18–27. Also a *measure, a finger's breadth*, Nj. 27, cp. MS. 732. 5; arithm. *any number under ten*, Alg. 362: botan., skolla-fingr, a kind of fern, *lycopodium*. fingra-járn, n. a 'finger-iron,' a *thimble* (?), Dipl. v. 18. fingr-hæð, f. a *finger's height*, as measure.

fingr-brjörg, f. [Swed. *finger-borg*], a 'finger-shield,' a *thimble*.

fingr-brjótr, m. a 'finger-breaker,' a false move in chess, but uncertain which, Fms. iv. 366.



**fingr-gull**, n. a 'finger-gold,' a ring, Nj. 16, Boll. 356, Bs. i. 641, Fms. iv. 130, Worsaae 243-246, 381-383, 433 sqq.  
**fingr-höggva**, hjó, to *bew one's finger off*, Ann. 1342.  
**fingrungr**, m. a *finger-ring*, Stj. 191.

**FINNA**, pret. fann, 2nd pers. fannst, mod. faust; pl. fundu; pres. finn and finnr; in old MSS. and poetry freq. fiðr, Hm. 23, but finnr 63; pret. subj. fynda; part. fundinn; sup. fundit; the forms funnu and funnit may be found in MSS., but were probably never so pronounced; for even in Haustl. *bund* and *fundu* rhyme together; with the neg. suff. fannka, Hm. 38: [Ulf. *finþan*; A. S. *findan*; Engl. *find*; Germ. *finden*; Swed. *finna*; Dan. *finde*]:—to find; Finnar kómu apr ok höfðu fundit hlutinn, Landn. 174; hann leitar ok fiðr, Ísl. ii. 321; Knútr hinn Fundni, *Canute the Foundling*, Fms. i. 112; hann herjaði á Ísland ok fann þar jarðhús mikit, Landn. 32; fundu þeir Hjörleif dauðan, 35; þar fundusk undir bein, Ld. 328.

2. to meet one; hvergu opt hann fyndi smala-mann þóðar, Ld. 138; ok vildi eigi finna Hákon konung, Fms. x. 3. β. to visit; en þó gakk þú at finna konung, Nj. 7; veistu ef þú vin átt... far þú at finna opt, Hm. 120. 3. to find out, invent, discover; Þorsteinn er fann sumar-auka, Landn. 131, Ld. 12; Núi fann vin at góra, Ál. 64, Stj. 191; rúnar mund þú finna, Hm. 143; hann fann margar listir, þær sem áðr höfðu eigi fundnar verit, Edda (pref.) β. to discover a country; leita lands þess er Hrafn-Flóki hafði fundit, Fms. i. 238; þá er Ísland fannsk ok bygðisk, Landn. 24; þá rak vestr í haf ok fundu þar land mikit, 26; land þat er kallat er Grænaland fannsk ok bygðisk af Íslandi, Íb. 9; í þann tíma fannsk Ísland, Eg. 15. γ. metaph., finna e-n at e-u, a law phrase, to bring a charge home to one, Fms. xi. 75; hence also, vera fundinn að e-u, to be guilty of a thing; vera ekki at því fundinn, to be not guilty of a thing; cp. the Engl. to 'find' guilty.

II. metaph., 1. to find, perceive, notice, feel; þú fannst at ek lauss líf, Fm. 8; Gunnhildr finnr þat, Nj. 9; fundu þeir þá brátt, at þangat var skotið öllum málum, Eb. 330; hitki hann fiðr þótt þeir um hann fát lesi, Hm. 23; þá þat finnr er at þingi kemr, 24, 63; þeir fundu eigi fyrr en fjölmenni dreif at þeim, Fms. i. 136, Nj. 79. β. impers., fann þat á, it could be perceived, Eg. 51; fann þó mjök á Dofra, er þeir skildu, i. e. *D. felt much at their parting*, Fms. x. 175; fann lítt á honum, hvárt honum þótti vel eðr illa, it was little to be seen, whether... Eb. 42. γ. finna til, to feel hurt, feel a sore pang, is a freq. mod. phrase, but rarely occurs in old writers; finnr þú nökkut til hverr fjándskapr, etc., Anal. 175; en Aldrinn fann ekki til þessa sjálfr, áðr einn riddari tók brandinn af honum, þiðr. 358; hence til-finning, feeling.

2. to find, bring forward; finna e-t til, in support of a charge; ok finna þat til foráttu, at..., Nj. 15; hvat finnr þú helzt til þess, *how dost thou make that out?* 49; hann fann þó þat til, at..., Fms. vii. 258; Eyólfir fann þat til, at..., Nj. 244; hvat finnr þú til þess, *what givest thou as the reason?* Eb. 184; finna e-t við, to make objection to; hvártz hinn fiðr við, at hann sé eigi þar í þingi, Grág. i. 22; þá fundu þeir þat við, um gjaforð þetta, Fms. x. 87, v. l. 3. as a law phrase, to find money, to pay, lay out; hann skal eigi finna meira af fé því, en kaupla leg, Grág. i. 207; allra aura þeirra er úmaginn skal finna með sér, 206; ok slíka aura f. honum, ii. 210; á hann enga heimting til þess er hann fann við, Jb. 421 (MS.); ef maðr selr úmaga til framfærslu ok finnr fé með, Grág. i. 266; þeim þræli er hann hefir föla verðara fyrir fundit, 358; hence in the old oath, ek hefka fé bōdit í dúm þenna, hefka ek fundit, ok monka finna, hvárki til laga né úlaga (where bjōða and finna are opposed, i. e. bjōða to offer, finna to pay actually), 75; hence is derived the law phrase, at finna sjálfan sik fyrir, to pay with one's self, according to the law maxim, that 'he that cannot pay with his purse shall pay with his body,' used metaph. to pay dear, to feel sorely; kvæð mælikast at hann fyndi sik fyrir, Sturl. ii. 113, Eb. 154; skaltu sjálfan þik fyrir finna, Fms. iii. 110, xi. 256, Þorst. Síðu H. 9; the pun in Anal. 177 is a mere play of words.

4. finna at e-u, to censure, Fbr. 212, Edda (pref.), very freq. in mod. usage, hence að-finnsla and að-fyndni, censure; nearly akin is the phrase, þat eitt finn ek Gunnlaugi, at mér þykir hann vera úráðinn, *that is the only fault I find with Gunnlaug*, Ísl. ii. 217; ef nökkut væri þat er at mætti finna, if there was anything to blame, Sks. 69 new Ed.

III. reflex., 1. recipr. to meet with one another, Fms. i. 19, Nj. 8, 48; eigi kemr mér þat á úvart þótt vit finnimk á Íslandi, Fs. 20. 2. for some instances where the sense seems purely passive, see above.

3. freq. in a half passive reflex. sense, to be found, to occur; finnsk dæmi til, examples occur, Gpl. 45; þat finnsk ritað, it is found written, occurs in books, Fms. ii. 153; finnsk í kvæðum þeim er..., Eg. 589. β. metaph. to be perceived; fannsk þat mjök í ræðu Erlings, Fms. vii. 258; adding á, fannsk þat opt á jarli, Nj. 46; fannsk þat á öllu, at, it was easy to see, that..., 17, 90; þat fannsk á Arnkati goða, at..., Eb. 178. γ. fannsk til e-s, to be pleased with a thing; impers., fannsk Grími fátt til hans, Grím was little pleased with him, Eg. 190; ekki fannsk Eiríki til þessa verks, Eric was not much pleased with it, Fs. 149; fannsk mér fleira til hans en annarra, I liked him better than the rest, Fms. i. 141; e-m finnst til e-s, to value; honum finnsk ekki til, he thinks naught of it, thinks it worthless, Fas. i. 317, freq. in mod. usage: finnsk at e-u, to admire, Sighvat (obsol.); so in the phrase, láta sér lítit um finnsk, to pay little heed to, rather dislike, Hkr. iii. 244; konungur lét

sér ekki um þat finnsk, Fms. iv. 195; lét hann sér fátt um finnsk 29; Dagur lét sér ekki um finnsk eðr fátt, iv. 382; Ólvi fannsk í um hann, O. admired him much, Nj. 41; fannsk mönnum miklit um þeirra, 18; honum fannsk um mikit, he was much surprised, Hkr. iii. e-m finnsk, one thinks, it seems to one; mér finnsk sem hann hafði önga við, *metbinks he feels no pain*, Barl. 101; finnsk mér svá, at engi maðr, *metbinks that no man*, 15; very freq. in conversation, with infin. it seems to me, *metbinks*.

IV. part. **finnaði**, a finder, 655 xii. 2; **finna-spik**, n. *blubber which is the perquisite of the finder of a whale*, Grág. ii. part. pass. **fundit**, *beseeching*, nú mun ok vel fundit, at..., Anal. 173.

**FINNAR**, m. the Finns and Lapps; **FINNR**, m. a Finn; **F** and **FINN-kona**, u, f. a Finn woman, Fms. x. 378; **FINN-mó**, i. Finmark, Fms. passim; **FINNland**, n. Finland; **FINNlendingar**, pl. the Finns; the name Lapps only occurs in Orkn. ch. 1 and Ann. of the century; **FINN-ferð** or **FINN-för**, f. or **FINN-kaup**, n. *travelling trading with the Finns or Lapps*, Fms. vii. Eg. 25, Hkr. ii. 162; **FIN-skattir**, m. *tribute paid by the Finns*, Eg. 53, Fms. vi. 377; **FINN-al**, n. *cargo in a Finn merchant ship*, Fas. ii. 515, 516; **FINNSKR**, adj. *Finn-Lapp*, etc., vide Fms. passim. The trade with the Finns or Lapps in old times regarded as a royal monopoly, cp. esp. Eg. ch. 10, 14, O. 122, Har. S. harðr. ch. 104, 106, and the deeds and laws passim.

again the Finns or Lapps were in old times notorious for sorcery, the very names Finn and sorcerer became synonymous, cp. Vd. e. Landn. 3. 2, Har. S. hárf. ch. 25, 34, Hkr. Ól. S. Tr. ch. 36; the law forbids to believe in Finns or witchcraft (trúa á Finn eðr forða). N. G. L. i. 389, 403;—often in the phrase, **FINN-ferð**, f. *going to the Finns*; fara **FINN-farar**, f. pl. (N. G. L. i. 350) and fara á **FINN-ak** at spyrja þá (352) are used like Germ. 'to go to the Blocksberg'; **FIN-vitka**, að, to 'Finn-witch', i. e. bewitch like a Finn, Fb. ii. 78; **FIN-bólur**, f. pl. or **FINnar**, m. pl., medic. 'Finn-pox', *pustules in the face*, Fél. ix. 209; **FINN-brækir**, f. pl. 'Finn-brecks', wizard-brecks, coming which see Maurer's Volkssagen.

**finnarni**, mod. **finnindi**, n. pl. a wilderness, desert, in the phrase ok f., Fms. viii. 432.

**finn-gálkn**, n. (**finn-galp**, Fas. iii. 473, wrongly), a fabulous monster, half man, half beast, Nj. 183, Landn. 317, v. l., Fms. v. 246: the word *centaur* is rendered by **finngálkn**, 673, 2, Rb. (1812. 17); hence **finngálknad**, part. n. a gramm. term to express incongruous metaphors like, cp. Horace's 'desinit in piscem...'; Skálda 187, 204.

**finnungr**, m., botan. *juncus squarrosus*; sinu-f., töðu-f., *nardus* s. ita, Norse *Finna-skæg* = Finn's beard.

**FIPA**, að, fipa fyrir e-m, to disturb, confuse one in reading or speaking, reflex., e-m fipast, one is confounded, in reading or talking.

**fípla**, að, to touch, finger, Gret. 203 A: for the proverb vide fípling, vide fífling.

**fírn-verk**, n. pl. *lechery*, Hkr. i. 40.

**fírn**, n. pl. (mod. **fírn**), [Ulf. *fairina* = *alría*], an abomination, sboeking thing; mæltu margir at slíkt væri mikil fírn, Nj. 156, Fs. 62, Sturl. 12. Fms. vi. 38, Gullþ. 13; svá miklum fírn, Eg. 765; f. ok endu heyr á fírn, *what a monstrous thing!* Fms. vii. 21, 25: the saying, fírn nýtr þess er fírnur fær, cp. the Lat. 'male parta mala dilabuntur' Br. 28, Gret. 16 new Ed.: gen. pl. **fírna**, used as a prefix to adjectival nouns, sboekingly. COMPS: **fírna-djarfr**, adj. mad, Fms. vii. 21, 25.

**fírna-frost**, n. an awful frost, Hom. 87. **fírna-fullt**, awful, Fas. i. 24. **fírna-harðr**, adj. violent, Fms. viii. 225.

in mod. usage, **fírn** = a great deal, a lot; **fírnin** öll, a vast lot. **fírna**, að, [Ulf. *fairinon* = *μαρπαθα*], to blame, with acc. of the person, gen. of the thing, Hm. 92, 93; fírnattu mik, blame not me, Korr. 100 (in a verse); fírna e-n um e-t, id., Mork. 36.

**fírnari**, compar. one degree farther, of odd degrees of cousinship three on one side and four on the other, Grág. i. 50, 171, passim cp. D. I. i. 385.

**FIRRA**, þ, [fjarr], to deprive one of a thing, with dat. of the person, acc. of the person; þegar er hann fírdi þóðr augum, *whenever I lost sight of Thord*, Fms. vi. 201; fírdi ríki ok fóstirlandi, *bereft of his land and fosterland*, iii. 6; firra e-n festar-konu sinni, Grág. i. 314; firra konu ráði lögráðanda, 343, cp. Kb. ii. 50. β. to save, defend

því firri (*defend*) oss Guðs son, Stj. 152; firra e-n ámal, Fms. v. 25; firra e-n úhafu, vi. 383; úhöppum, Lv. 94 (Eðr. frium).

2. reflex. **fírn**; firrask fund e-s, Eg. 70; hann vilði f. alþjóðu þys, Fms. i. 272; þú eigi gæfu þína, *don't stir thy good luck*, Glúm. 382; firrask á flýja, Grág. i. 233; ef kona firrask bónda sinn, *if a wife elopes from her husband*, 353, cp. Hm. 163; heilsa firrask e-n, *heal thy departure from*, Sturl. ii. 114 C.

II. part. **fírr** or **fírrr**, as adj. *bereft of*, Skv. 2. 7, 3. 13, 24; vammir fírr, *faultless, holy*, Stor. 23.

**fírr**, adj. compar. **fírrar**, Nj. 124, (vide fjarr).

**fírring**, f. pl. *refusal, removal*, Bs. i. 740.

**fírtur**, f. pl. *refusal, removal*; **fírtinn**, adj. *refusal, removal*, t. dep. to st.

**fírrkr**, adj. from fjórr, q. v., in a great many comps, Breið-*kr*, Ey-fírrkr, Skag-fírrkr, etc., Landn., Sagas, passim.

**físka**, að, to fish, vide fiskja.



**fisk-bein**, n. a *fish-bone*, Blas. 40, Bs. i. 368.  
**fisk-bleikir**, adj. *pale as a fish*, Fms. vii. 269.  
**fisk-gengd**, f. a *school of fish*, Grág. ii. 350.  
**fisk-bryggj**, m. a *fish-spine*, Fms. viii. 221.  
**fiski**, f., irreg. gen. fiskjar (as if from fiskr), *fishing*, Grág. ii. 383, Gpl. 2, Bs. i. 360; leysa net til fiskjar, 656 C. 2; róá, fara til fiskjar, to go fishing, Edda 35, Bs. i. 654, Fas. ii. 113; fara í fiski, Grág. ii. 150; & fiski, Gullþ. 5, Fbr. 158; róá at fiski, Bs. i. 654; öll fiski í Laxá, n. 91.  
 COMPS: fiski-aðli, a, m. *fishing stores*. fiski-á, f. a *river*, Jb. 305. fiski-bátr, m. a *fishing-boat*, 625. 63. fiski-bleikr, m. a *brook full of fish*, Fr. fiski-bröð, n. pl. *fishing*. fiski-dugga, u, f., vide dugga. fiski-fang, n. a *catch of fish*, Eg. 130, s. xi. 225; in pl. *stores of fish*, Bjarn. 34. fiski-fýla, u, f. 'fish-fouler,' a nickname of one who returns without having caught any fish, fara fylu, m. 352. fiski-færi, n. *fishing-gear*. fiski-för, f. a *fishing edition*, Gpl. 425. fiski-gangr, m., -ganga, u, f., and -gengd, f. a *school of fish*, Vigl. 22. fiski-garðr, m. a *fish-pond*, B. K. 119. fiski-gjöf, f. a *contribution in fish*, N. G. L. i. 257. fiski-gögn, n. pl. *ing-tackle*, Gpl. 424. fiski-hylr, m. a *fish-pond*, Fr. fiski-karl, a *fisherman*, Fas. i. 6: metaph. a *spider* = dordingull, q. v. fiski-fl, m. a *fishing-jacket with a cowl or hood*, Fms. vi. 388. fiski-t, n. adj. *fit for fishing*, Bs. ii. 141. fiski-lækr, m. a *brook full of fish*, Glúm., Karl. 486. fiski-maðr, m. a *fisherman*, Bs. i. 360, Blas. Fms. vii. 121, 122. fiski-mál, n. the *range within which fishing is tried on*, Gpl. 461. fiski-mið, n. the *place where the fish-schools are*. fiski-net, n. a *fishing-net*. fiski-róðr, m. *rowing out for fish in open boat*, Eb. 26, 28, Bárð. 169. fiski-saga, u, f. *fish-news*, viz. *schools of fish*, in the saying, flygr fiskisaga, þjal. 35. fiski-setr, n. *fishing-place*, Boldt. fiski-skáli, a, m. a *fisherman's hut*, Fms. 105, Grág. i. 471. fiski-skip, n. a *fishing-boat*, 656 C. 2, Bs. i. fiski-stöð, f. a *fishing-place*, N. G. L. i. 257. fiski-stöng, f. *fishing-spear*, Gisl. 21. fiski-tollr, m. *fish-toll*, Vm. 149. fiski-tu, n. a *lake full of fish*, Gpl. 455, Stj. 91; in pl. as local name, Ld. fiski-veidr, f. a *catching of fish*, Fms. v. 232, Grág. ii. 337, Vm. 158, 170. fiski-vél, f. a *fishing device*, D. N. fiski-ver, n. a *fishing-place*, tag, Fms. xi. 225, Pm. 74, Band. 4, Hkr. ii. 272. fiski-vist, f. *fisherman's abode*, Vm. 155. fiskinn, adj. *good at fishing*. fiskja, t; pret. pl. fisktu, Landn. 271; fiskþi, Grág. Kb. i. 132; fiskja, G. L. i. 139, Bs. i. 326; pres. fiskir, Grág. i. 470, 471; fiscar, Kb. i. b, is undoubtedly wrong; fiskt (sup.), 656 C. 2: in mod. usage always and so in MSS. of the 15th century; pres. fiskar, Gpl. 427; pret. fiski, Bs. i. 360; pl. fiskaðu, Fas. ii. 111, B. K. 120:—to fish; fiskja sild, s. x. 22.  
**fisk-laust**, n. adj. 'fish-less,' and fisk-leysi, n. *bad fishing*. fisk-lýsi, n. *fish-oil*. fiskr, m. [Iskr. m. *Lat. piscis*; Ulf. *fisks*; A. S. *fisc*; Engl. *fish*; Germ. *fisch*; Ed.-Dan. *fisk*]:—a fish, of both sea and fresh-water fish, esp. cod, trout, non are often kar' &g, called 'fish,' Sks. 180, Hkr. ii. 385; var þar þir f. nógr, Bárð. 169; at mið þvi er þik man aldri fisk bresta, id.; var hvert vatn fullt af fiskum, Eg. 134; fugla ok fiska, Grág. ii. 345, d. ii. 165, passim; of the zodiacal fishes, 1812:—different kind of f., heilagr fiskr (mod. heilag-fiski), balibut, þorf. Karl., Bs. i. 365; flatr id., Edda 35; hval-f., a 'whale fish' = beif-f. (q. v.), bait fish; ill-fiskar, or evil fishes, sharks; skel-f., shell fish; blautr f., fresh fish, N. G. L. iii. 2, 5; skarp f., dried fish, Bs. i. 209, 365, 367, in mod. usage hardr er; fræð-f. = frer-f., frozen fish, preserved by being frozen: as to fishing e Hym. 17 sqq., Bs. ii. ch. 2, 87, Guðm. S. ch. 87, Nj. ch. 11, Edda i., Eb. ch. 11, Fbr. ch. 40, Landn. 2, 5, Ld. ch. 12, 58, Bárð. ch. 9, fin S. ch. 10, D. I. and Bs. passim in the Miracle-books: the section law regarding this important branch of livelihood in Iceland is wanting in the present Grágás, proving that this collection is not complete, in a fragmentary state. β. the *flesh of a fish*, for in Icel. the word b can only be used of a land-animal; thus, hvitr & fiskinn, having the flesh. II. metaph., kinn-fiskar, the *flesh on the cheeks* (of a man); kinnfiska-sögnin, with *sunken cheeks*: the phrase, e-m vex fiskr um egg, one's back gains muscle, i. e. one gains strength: fjór-fiskur, live f. a phrase for spasms of the muscles, the 'growing pains' common in children,—the fjór-fiskr is said to bound or leap (spricka), which is regarded as a sign of good health and growth. III. fish were used as units of value, each = half an ell's worth (vide alin), esp. in southern and western Icel., cp. fiskvirði; hence the standing phrase in the title-page of books of later times, 'charge so many fishes.' COMPS: fiski-á, f. fiskiá, Jb. 305. fiski-ferð, f. = fiskigangr, B. K. 119. fiski-kaup, the purchase of (dried) fish, Bjarn. 34. fiski-kyn, n. a kind of fish, 18. fiski-merkir, n. the zodiac, Rb. 104. fiski-pollr, m. a pool, Bret. fiski-skip, n. a *fishing-vessel*, Fms. v. 101. fiski-stöð, f. = fiskistöð, Ld. 4. fiski-stöng, f. = fiskistöng, Gisl. 104. fiski-tu, f. fish-tide, Vm. 173. fiski-tollr, fiski-ver, vide fiski-, Am. Fms. iv. 330, and endless other compds.

**fisk-reki**, a, m. 'fish-driver,' a kind of whale, Edda (Gl.), Sks. 125; as a nickname, Eb., Landn.: fish drifted ashore, Vm. 18.  
**fisk-veidr**, fisk-ver, etc., vide fiski.  
**fisk-virði**, n. the value of a fish, about two-pence Engl.; cp. fiskr III.  
**fisk-æti**, n. fish-meat.  
**FIT**, f., pl. fitjar, gen. fitja, dat. fitjum, the webbed foot of water-birds, (hence fit-fuglar opposed to kló-fuglar), Grág. i. 416, Sks. 169; also of a seal, 179. fitja-skamr, adj. having a short f. (of a seal), Ld. 56. 2. the web or skin of the feet of animals, flá fit af fremra fæti, ok gúra af skó, N. G. L. i. 31, Fas. iii. 386, Fms. iv. 336. II. metaph. meadow land on the banks of a firth, lake, or river, Fms. iv. 41, Vm. 168; & fitjum ár þeirrar er fellr millum húsa, Krók. 38, Eg. 132; Agna-fit (in Sweden), very freq. in Icel. names of places, vide Landn. 2. the edge or hem of a sock, knitted things, etc., hence fitja upp, to begin knitting a piece; dúkr fitja-lagðr, a hemmed kerchief, Pm. 99. fita, u, f. [feitr], fat, grease, Fms. iii. 186; in many compds. fit-fugl, n. a web-footed bird, water-bird, Sks. 169. fitja, að, [cp. A. S. fetian, Engl. to fit], to web, knit; hann lét fitja saman fingra, he webbed the fingers together, like the foot of a duck or seal, in order to swim better, Gret. 148. β. fitja upp sokk, etc., to 'cast on' a sock or the like, i. e. make the first stitches in knitting it: metaph., fitja upp á nef sér, to knit or screw up the nose in anger, Dan. 'slaa krøller paa næsen,' so in Engl. 'to knit the brows.' fitla, að, to finger, to fidget; f. með fingrinn, Clar.; and fitl, n. fidgeting. fitna, að, to become fat, Karl. 448. fit-skór, m. a shoe made of fit (I. 2 = hemingr), Fms. vii. 297. FÍFA, u, f. [Gr. pánnos], cotton grass, eriophorum, Stj. 40; Icel. say, létt sem fífa, light as f.; fífu-kveykr, m. a wick of f. β. metaph. and poet. an arrow, Edda (Gl.): the name of a ship, from her swiftness, Orkn. fífil-bleikir, adj. dandelion-yellow, used only of a horse, Vigl. 20, Finnb. 278. FÍFILL, m., dat. fífil, pl. fíflar, a dandelion; the withered fífil is called bifu-kolla, q. v.: used in compds of divers wild flowers of similar kind, unda-fífil or skari-fífil, hawk-weed; Jakobs-f., Jacob's staff; fjalla-f., common avens or herb bennet, geum; heida-f., liver-wort, hepatica alba; tún-f. = common fífil, Björn, Hjalt.: metaph. a flower, blossom; renna upp sem fífil í brekku, to run up like a weed on a bank (of youth); fegri man eg fífil minn, I mind when my bloom was fairer, i. e. remember happier days, Eggert. FÍFL, m. [A. S. fífal = monster], a fool, clown, boor, Gisl. 46 sqq., Korm. 76, Sd. 176, Fms. vi. 217; fífil ok afglapi, ii. 156: the proverb, því er fífil að fátt er kennt, no wonder one is a fool, if one has never been taught; dala-fífil, a 'dale-fool,' one born and bred in a low dale, Gautr. S. (Fas. iii), ch. i sqq., Parcevals S.; for popular tales respecting such characters vide Ísl. þjóðs. ii. 505 sqq.; eldhús-fífil = Germ. asch-brödel; skáld-fífil, a poetaster, Edda. fífls-ligr, adj. foolish; f. hjal, foolish talk, Flóv. 43. fífla, u, f. a girl, Gret. fífla, d, [fífle, Ivar Aasen], with acc. to fool one, Skálda 168. 2. to beguile a woman, Glúm. 377, Fs. 60, Nj. 107; reflex., fíflask at konu, id., Rd. 318, Bs. i. 663; of a woman, to fall into illicit love, Stj. 321, Bs. i. 653. fíflingar, f. pl. beguilement, Lv. 5, Fs. 138, Eb. 142, Bs. i. 447. fífl-megir, m. pl. an æp. λειγ, Vsp. 51, 'monster-men,' fiends; cp. A. S. fífal = monster. fífl-ræða, u, f. foolish talk, nonsense, Mag. 6. fíflska, u, f. foolishness, folly, Eg. 729; fíflsku-fullr, adj. full of folly, Hkr. iii. 274. fífl-skapr, m. folly, 625. 192; hence the phrase, hafa e-t í fíflskaparmálum, to speak vainly of a thing (viz. sacred things). fíflskr, adj. foolish, Landn.: a nickname. fífl-yrði, n. pl. foolish, foul language, Gisl. 53. FÍFILLDI, mod. fífrildi through a false etymology, as if it were from fífri, [O. H. G. viveltre; A. S. fífalde; provinc. Germ. fífalter; Swed. fjärl; Norse fívelrd or fívelde; Lat. pāpilio]:—a butterfly, Flor. 18. fígúra, u, f. [Lat. word], a metaphor, Skálda 160, Alg. 356: a figure of speech, Skálda 183, 211, Stj. 524. fíkin, adj. [Dan. figen; Swed. fiken; wanting in Germ., Engl., and A. S.]:—greedy, eager; freq. in poet. compds, böð-f., gunn-f., mörð-f., sigr-f., etc., warlike, valiant, Lex. Pöet. FÍKJA, u, f. [Lat. ficus; Germ. feige], a fig, Stj. 331. COMPS: fíkjju-kjarni, a, m. the kernels or seeds of a fig, Stj. 645. fíkjju-tré, n. = fíkr-tré, N. T. fíkjask, t, dep. to desire eagerly; f. á fé, Sl. 34; f. eptir e-u, id. fíkjum, dat. used as adv. eagerly, very, freq. in the Jd.; fíkjum grimmi, 12; fíkjum lítt, 26; fíkjum hauklígt, 47; fíkjum hátt, exceeding high, Hom. (St.) 58. fíknir, f. eagerness. fíkr, adj. eager, greedy, Fms. vi. 404 (in a verse). fíkr-tré, n. a fig-tree, Stj. 36, 325, 399, 403, Mar. 32.



**fíkula**, adv. *greedily*, Fms. vi. (in a verse).

**FÍLL**, m. [early Swed. and Dan. *fil*], an elephant; this interesting word, which is still in exclusive use in Icel., was borrowed from the Persian *fil*, and came to Scandinavia in early times, probably by the eastern road of trade through Russia and Constantinople; it occurs in a verse of the 10th century (Fb. i. 209), the genuineness of which may be doubtful, but at all events the word is old; freq. in Al., Stj., Flóv., and romances. But úlfaldi, Goth. *ulbandus*, A. S. *offend* or *olvend*, a corruption of the Gr. ἑλέφαντ-, means camel. COMPS: **fíls-bein** or **fíla-bein**, n. *ivory*, Al., Edda (pref.), Str. **fíls-tönn**, f. *ivory*, Mar.

**FINN**, adj. [Ital. *fine* and *fino*=perfect, from Lat. *finis*; Engl. *fine*; Germ. *fein*]:—*fine*; it occurs in the Icel. poems Nikulas-drápa and Skíðaríma, and prob. came to Icel. along with the English trade at the beginning of the 15th century; sax fínt sem spegill, Fas. iii. 543 (MS. 15th century): in a good sense, garnist þú barn mitt blezan fá, björg lífs og gæfu tína, *fine luck, happiness*, Pass. 37. 4. β. of clothes, 'finn' is opp. to 'coarse,' but the use of the word is rare in Icel.

**FÍRAR**, m. pl. [A. S. *firas*], poet. *men, people*, Ls. 25, Hm. 25, Edda (Gl.); fjöld er þat er fíra tregi (a saying), Sdm. 30, passim.

**físa**, a strong verb, pret. feis, [Swed. *fisa*; Dan. *fise*; akin to Lat.], *pedere*, Hbl. 26; en hann feis við, Ísl. ii. 177.

**físi-belgr**, m. *small bellows*.

**físi-sveppr**, m. *a kind of fungus*, = *gor-kúla*.

**fítón-**, in compds; hence the mod. **fítungr**, m. *frenzy*; [from the Gr. *ἰθύνω*; mid. Lat. *phitones*=wizards, Du Cange; *phitones*=Πυθωνισσα, a witch, Chaucer.] COMPS: **fítóns-andi**, a, m. *magic*, Fms. i. 76, x. 223, Fas. iii. 457; mod. *frenzy*. **fítóns-kona**, u, f. *a sorceress*, Stj. 491. **fítóns-list**, f. *magical art*, Edda (pref.) **fítóns-maðr**, m. *a sorcerer*, Stj. 647, 651.

**fjadrá-**, vide fjödr, *a feather*.

**fjadr-hamr**, m. *a 'feather bam,' winged baunch* (in northern tales), like that of Icarus in the Greek legend, Þkv. 3, 5, 9, Þidr. 92, 93, Al. 72.

**fjadr-klæði**, n. pl. *a feather-bed used as a coverlet*, Js. 78.

**fjadr-lauss**, adj. *featherless*, Edda 77.

**fjadr-sárr**, adj. *feather-wounded*, of a bird changing feathers, K. Þ. K. 112, K. Á. 164.

**fjadr-spjót**, n. *a kind of spear*, Grett. 121, Fs. 64.

**fjadr-stafr**, m. *the barrel of a quill*, Stj. 79.

**fjala-**, vide fjöl, *a deal, plank, board*.

**fjall-högg**, n. *a chopping block*, Vápn. 24, Bs. i. 696.

**FJALL**, n., pl. fjöll, [a Scand. word, Swed. *ffjäll*, Dan. *ffjæld*, but wanting in the Germ. and Saxon, not even used in the Ormul., but freq. in North. E. and Scot., where it is of Dan. origin]:—*a fell, mountain*, Nj. 25, Hkr. i. 228, Grett. 149, in endless instances: in the phrase, það gengr fjöllunum hæra, *it mounts higher than the fells, cries to heaven*, of injustice: in allit. phrases, fjöll og fírnindi, *fells and deserts* (vide funnir); fjall eðr fjörðr, *fells or firths*, Hm. 117, N. G. L. i. 117: the pl. fjöll is used of a mountain with many peaks, Eyja-fjöll, Vaðla-fjöll, Hafnar-fjöll, Fbr.; but Akra-fjall, Fagraskógar-fjall, of a single mountain: the pl. is also used of a chain of mountains, thus, Alpa-fjöll, *the Alps*; Pyrene-fjöll, *the Pyrenees*; but Dofra-fjall, *the Dofra range* in Norway: in biblical names it is usually prefixed, e. g. fjallið Sinaí, fjallið Horeb, etc.; but also Gilboa-fjöll, Sam. Sálm. 2. 1, prob. for the sake of euphony: fjall is also used kar' í, and as a pr. noun, of the Alps, in the phrase, fyrir norðan fjall, i. e. *Germany north of the Alps*; sunnan um fjall, i. e. *Italy*; the German emperor is called keisari fyrir norðan fjall, Fms. ix. 229, x. 101, Landn. 24, Fas. i. 223; Norway is also divided into sunnan fjall (i. e. Dofre) and norðan fjall; in mod. Norse, Norden-fjalds og Sönden-fjalds, Fms. x. 3. COMPS: **fjalla-bak**, n. *the back of a fell*, the sun sinks að fjalla baki, *behind the fells*. **fjalla-dalr**, m. *a valley*, 673. 53. **fjalla-fé**, n. *sheep on the fells or bill-pastures*. **fjalla-gol**, n. *a light breeze from the fells*, Fær. 203, opp. to haf-gola, *a breeze off the sea*. **fjalla-gröð**, n. pl., botan. *lichen Islandicus*. **fjalla-klofi**, a, m. *a cleft or pass between fells*, Stj. 87, Al. 26. **fjalla-læða**, u, f. *'fell-sneaker,' a mist leaving the fells clear, but covering the low land*. **fjalla-sýn**, f. *mountain-view*, Bs. ii. 179, freq. in names of places, vide Landn. **fjalla-tindr**, m. *a peak*. **fjalls-brún**, f. *the brow, edge of a fell*, Stj. 402, D. L. i. 471. **fjalls-hlíð**, f. *a fell-side*, Fms. i. 211, ix. 527. **fjalls-hýrna** or **fjalls-gnípa**, u, f. *the horn of a fell, a sharp peak*. **fjalls-hæðir**, f. pl. *summits*, Stj. 59, 607. **fjalls-múli**, a, m. *a 'mull' or crag projecting between two valleys*, Landn. 313. **fjalls-ræstr**, f. pl. *the roots of a f., i. e. the foot of a mountain*; the fells are metaph. regarded as trees rooted in the earth; but cp. the mythical tale in Edda 19 and 221 (App.). **fjalls-öxl**, f. *the shoulder of a fell*, Stj. 529, Fas. i. 53.

**fjall**, n. *a fell, skin, Lat. pellis*, vide berfjall, (rare.)

**fjalla**, að, to clothe with a fell, cover with fur; fjalla um þik með góðum klæðum, Clar.: metaph. *to treat*; hence comes the part. **fjallaðr**, adj. *tinted, coloured*; blá-fjallaðr, *black*, etc.; gull-fjallaðr, *gilt*, Fas. ii. 173.

**fjall-borg**, n. *a crag, precipice*, Fms. ii. 277.

**fjall-borg**, f. *a hill-fort*, Stj. 380.

**fjall-bygð**, f. *a county among fells*, 625. 87, Eg. 58, Hkr. ii. 65.

**fjall-dalr**, m. *a dale in the fells*, Eg. 137, Hkr. i. 47.

**fjall-dýr**, n. *a beast of the fells, wild beast*, Bs. ii. 137 (of a fox).

**fjall-ferð**, f. *a 'fell-trip,' mountain excursion*, Fs. 71.

**fjall-ganga**, u, f. *going into the fell-pastures to gather sheep*, Jb. Vápn. 22. **fjallgöngu-maðr**, m. *men searching the fells for sheep*.

**fjall-garðr**, m. *a wall of fells, range of bills*, Hkr. i. 8, A. A. 28 (the Alps), Sks. 143.

**fjall-gola**, u, f. *a breeze from the fells*.

**fjall-hagi**, a, m. *a fell-pasture*, Eb. 54, Jb. 243.

**fjall-hola**, u, f. *a 'fell-hole,' cavern*, Sks. 714.

**fjalligr**, adj. *billy, mountainous*, Sks. 42, (rare.)

**fjall-kona**, u, f. *'fell-queen,' a giantess*, Bs. ii. 26, (rare.)

**fjall-maðr**, m. = **fjallgöngumaðr**, Sd. 156.

**fjall-nár**, m. *a law term, a man put to death by being exposed on a fell*, opp. to gál-gnár *banged*, sæ-nár *drowned*, vide Grág. Vsl. ch. 99. Rd. ch. 21, 22.

**fjall-rapi**, mod. **fjall-drapi**, a, m. *a kind of dwarf birch*, Bs. Edda (Gl.), Hjalt., Björn.

**fjall-rota**, u, f. [Norse *rutte*], *a kind of wild partridge*, Edda (Gl.)

**fjall-rænn**, adj. *running from the fells*, Kristni S. (in a verse).

**fjall-skarð**, n. *a gap in the fell, mountain-pass*, Krók. 64.

**fjall-skerða**, ð, a pun, Krók. l. c. = *gilja, to beguile*, (fjallskarð =)

**fjall-skora**, u, f. *a 'fell-scarf,'* Hkr. iii. 323, v. 1.

**fjall-skógr**, m. *a mountain forest*, Stj. 256, 644.

**fjall-slétta**, u, f. *a mountain plain, table land*, Flor.

**fjall-stöng**, f. *a fellsman's staff*, Eb. 106.

**fjall-tindr**, m. *a mountain peak*, = **fjalla-tindr**, Edda (pref.)

**fjall-vegr**, m. *a mountain road*, Stj. 352, v. 1, Ísl. ii. 349, Fms. viii.

**fjall-viðr**, m. *timber from the fells*, Gpl. 455.

**fjall-vindr**, m. *a land wind*, opp. to hafvindr, Eg. 370.

**fjall-poka**, u, f. *fog from the fells*.

**fjallms-fullr**, adj. = **fjellmsfullr**, O. H. L. 27.

**FJARA**, u, f., gen. fjöru, [a Scand. word, which remains in use in the Orkneys, vide ey]:—*the ebb-tide*, ebb, 415. 10, Edda 32-34, xi. 6, Fs. 157, Grág. ii. 352-366, passim. 2. [cp. *fore* in the fore-shore], *the fore-shore, beach, sea-board*, Edda l. c., Grág. i. 91, ii. 148, Nj. 19, Eb. 292, Grett. 89, Orkn. 336, passim: the allit. s. milli fjalls ok fjöru, *between fell and fore-shore*; var þá skógr milli ok fjöru, *at that time it was forest between fell and fore-shore*, i. all over the low land, Landn. 28, Íb. ch. i; þar sem mætisk gras eðr f., *the grass and sea-beach join*, Dipl. iii. 11. COMPS: **fjöru-borð**, sea-board, the breadth of the fjara, metaph. from a cup, cp. the my tale in Edda l. c.

**fjöru-grjót**, n. *the gravel on the beach*, Fms. 22, Fas. ii. 112.

**fjöru-grös**, n. pl., botan. *a kind of sea-weed*, to fjallagrös.

**fjöru-kóngr** (**fjöru-kúfungr**), m. *a kind of worm*, the owner of the shore, Grág. ii. 367, Jb. 318.

**fjöru-mákr**, m. *a kind of worm used for bait*. **fjöru-mál**, m. *land-marks on the shore*, Jb. 320, Dipl. ii. 5, Grág. ii. 361.

**mál**, n. *the rim of the shore between the flood line and the ebb*, usually flæðarmál, Sturl. ii. 35, v. 1. **fjöru-nyttar**, f. pl. used of timber, dead whales, sea-weed, or the like, Engl. *jetsum*, Vm. 7.

**fjöru-steinn**, m. *shingle on the beach*, Bs. i. 506:—*mark stones*, the tide is so far out as to leave a way along the beach, 656.

**fjöru-stúfr**, m. *a piece of strand or strand right* belonging to a Dipl. iii. 11.

**fjara**, að, (but **fjarði**, Korm. 118), *to ebb*; er **fjarði**, **fjarar** (pres. 96, Korm. l. c.; **fjara** uppi, of a ship, *to be aground*, Hkr. i. 15.

**fjarði** um nótt ún undan skipinu, *the ship was left on dry land*, F. 247; **fjarar** nú undan skipinu, Ld. 56: metaph. *to be upset*, Str. 32 (by impers., skip (acc.) **hans fjarði** uppi, *his ship ran aground*, Fms. sum skipin vóru þá uppi fjöruð, Hkr. i. 152.

**fjarðar-**, vide fjörðr, *a firth*.

**fjarg-hús**, n. pl. [farg, fergja, fjörgyn], *buge, big houses*, Akv. 39.

**fjarg-vefjask**, dep. *to groan and lament*, Bjarn. 69 (in a verse), fjargvefiar, r = z = sk; the explanation given in Lex. Poët. cannot be.

Ls. 19 is corrupt, so that there is no evidence for the word fjörg = g. **fjarg-viðrask**, að, dep. *to groan as under a weight*; f. dyrin sum þung, Bb. 3. 35: the phrase, f. um e-t, *to groan, make a fuss about no*.

**fjar-lögð**, f. *distance*, Rb. 476, passim.

**fjar-lögðjask**, ð, *to leave far behind*, A. R. ii. 151, Stat. 282.

**fjar-lægr**, adj. *'far-lying,' distant*, Fms. i. 289, x. 227, Mar. 20.

**fjarr**, adj. *being far off*, an obsolete word; as to the dubious Alm. 5 vide farri.

**fjarran**, adv. [A. S. *feorran*; Old Engl. *ferne*; Germ. *fern*; *fjarran*; Dan. *fern*], *far off*, Hkr. ii. 37, D. N. v. 24, = **fjarri**.

**fjarri**, compar. **fjrr**, mod. **fjær**, superl. **first** or **firstst**, mod. f. [Gr. *πόρρω*; Goth. *fairra*, which is also used to transl. μακρὰν *feor*; Engl. *far*; Hel. and O. H. G. *fer*]:—*far off*; því at útendi ingjar vóru þeim jafnan fjarri, O. H. 34; svá at fjarri fugu broti fjar off, Edda 19; vide Ísl. ii. 483, passim; skattlöndin þau e

lágú, *the provinces that were at a distance* (fjar-lægr), Eg. 536: wit



fjarri, Vsp. 44; hvárt sem eru nær kirkju eða fjarri kirkju-garði, *from the churchyard*, K. þ. K. 28; standa f. e-m, *to stand far from*; hamingjan stóð honum eigi fjarri, Al. 82; stóðu mér þá fjarri, Nj. útibú þat er first var húsum, *farthest from the houses*, 168; hvar í öðrum mönnum, *quite far from other men*, Gret. 127; þeim munum er first bygðu megin-héruðum, *who lived farthest from the chief cities*, Fms. iv. 144; í þat horn lands síns er first er lýttar-vörn hans, g. ii. 224; þóttusk þeir bazt hafa er first vóru þeirra samgangi, *the better off the better*, Glúm. 380; svá hátt at þó mátti heyrja gerla þótt væri fjarri, Nj. 118; þó at skip leggi fjarri bið (dat.) en svá, Grág. i. 91; fjarri garði en í örskots-helgi, 82; far þú fjarri sundi, *begone from the d.*, Hbl. 54; farit fjarri húsi, Am. 37; the phrase, ganga e-m hendi fjarri, *o out of one's hand, be lost*, Rd. 283, Gret. (in a verse); þykki mér jafnan betri fjarri mér en nær, Fms. iv. 330; hvárt þat er nær honum fjarri, Rb. 38, (mod., nær eða fjarri); með hramminum þeim er fjarri var, Gret. 101; fjarri meir, *farther aloof*; bónda-mágrinn sat fjarri meir, i. 280; ok því fjarri meir, at ..., *and so much more aloof, in order* ..., Sk. 365; in the proverb, allt er fjörvi fjarri, *all is farther than life, life is the nearest, dearest thing*, Ld. 266, (or, fé er fjörvi fjarri); at fjarri, less, Eg. ch. 14; þótt hann sé fjarri farinn, *though he be far away*, Hm. II. metaph., taka e-u fjarri, *to take a thing far, i. e. to take it far, deny it flatly*; Ormr tók því ekki fjarri, Fms. i. 209; þeir tóku því fjarri, 229; ek ætla þat nú eigi fjarri, *well, I think it's not far wrong*, 248; with dat., ok er þat ekki fjarri hennar skapi, *'tis not far from her*, 49; þat er fjarri skapi föður míns, Lv. 87; þú talar þá eigi fjarri, *thou sayest what is not far from right*, Fms. ii. 14; eigi fjarri því at d. i. e. *about so long a time*, Bs. i. 61; ferra eigi fjarri getu minni, iv. 312, vi. 104; the phrase, fjarri fer því, *i. f. 'fars' far from that, far from it, by no means*; ok er því fjarri orðit er ek vilda at væri, *it is far from what I had wished for*, Valla L. 221; nú sé ek eigi at mér títtu um fara en þér, *now I see not how I can fare worse than thou*, t. 150. **β.** *far from, bereft of*; fjarri feðr-munum, *bereft of my father*, Fm. 8; fjarri vinum, *friendless*, Sighvat; fjarri augum sem menjum, *of eyes and treasures, i. e. losing both life and money*, Akv. 27. **γ.** *far, a m. a far distance*; vera, liggjá, í fjarska, *to be afar off*, Fms. 7, Sk. 183, Fas. iii. 459;—metaph. in mod. usage immensity, and in compds: fjarska-leggr, adj. *immense*. **δ.** *fjarska-liga, adv. immensely*. **ε.** *fjarska-mikill, fjarska-stór, adj. immensely big, etc.* **ζ.** *fjar-stöðr, adj. 'far-standing', far from*; fjarstætt er um af várt, *there long way between our strength, i. e. no comparison*, Fms. iii. 187. **η.** *fjar-sýn, adv. far off, out of sight*, Mar. **θ.** *fjar-tæki, n. [taka fjarri], a flat refusal*, Fas. iii. 527. **ι.** *fjar-vist, f. living far off*, Sk. 190. **κ.** *fjar-ð, [Goth. fjan = μωειν; A. S. feon or fjan], to bate*; an obso- word, but occurs in Hým. 22, Ls. 35; reflex., fjásk e-n, *to bate one*, 33. Its participle however remains in all Teut. dialects, vide below. **λ.** *dr, part. [fé], monied*, Bjarn. 18. **μ.** *dr, or fjálfr, n. a dubious word, [akin to fela (?)], the deep, an*, Haustl. 18; undir-f., *the lower deep, the abyss*, þd. 19. **ν.** *gr-leikr, m. [flegled = security, Dan. ballads], trust, faith*, Hom. 122. **ξ.** *gr, adj. [fleg = safe in Dan. ballads; fleg = comfortable, Ivar*, n; prob. from fela]—*safe, well kept, only in compds, glóð-fjálgr, in embers of a fire*, Ýt. 21; inn-f., *stifled, of tears*, Hkv. 2. 43. **ο.** *ad-flokkir, m. a host of enemies*, N. G. L. i. 34. **π.** *ad-fandi, a m., mod. fjandi, pl. fjándr, mod. also féndr; dat. fjándum, fjándum; [Ulf. fjandans = δελχόπος; A. S. feond; Engl. fiend; Germ. fiend; Swed. fiende; Dan. fiende; the nd indicates the part; whereas, a foe seems to be formed from the infin.]—prop. a bater.* **1.** *fiend, m. Hk. 2. 30, 35, Rb. 380; freq. in old poetry, vide Lex. Poët.:* *the allit. phrase, sem frændr, en eigi fjándr, as friends, not foes*, ll. ii. *the heathen maxim, gefat þínum fjándum frið, give no truce to thy* Hm. 128. **2.** *[Dan. fanden; Swed. fan], after the introduction of Christianity fjándi came to mean a fiend, the fiend*, Bs. i. 452, Nj. 128. *fiendr en eigi menn, fiends and no men*, Fas. ii. 535; *Satan*, K. Á. 74, i. 202, Stj. 40; *ber þú sjálfr fjánda þinn, carry thy fiend thyself*, bewitched banner, Nj. 274; fjándi-kraptr, *fiendish power*, Fms. iv. fjándi-limr, *a devil's limb*, viii. 221; fjándi-sonr, *a fiend's son*, C. 14; fjándi-villa, *a fiendish heresy*, Post. 645. 99; in mod. usage *fiend* means a fiend. **ρ.** *fjándi-fela, u. f., botan. fuga daemonum, lica, Germ. engel-kraut.* **σ.** *ad-ligr, adj. (fjánd-liga, adv.), fiendish, fiendishly*, Fms. v. 162, 10, Þorst. hv. 44, Fas. ii. 150. **τ.** *ad-maðr, m. a foe-man*, Lv. 106, Fms. v. 273, Orkn. 224. **υ.** *ad-mæli, n. the words of a foe, invectives*, Lv. 39. **φ.** *ad-boð or fjánd-boð, n. a law term, a foe's bidding, a sham* at an auction; ok sé eigi fjándsboð, eigi skal hann at fjándsboði hafa, N. G. L. i. 117, cp. Gpl. 292. **χ.** *ad-semi, f. enmity*, Sturl. iii. 13. **ψ.** *ad-skapaðr, part. hostile*, Fms. xi. 261. **ω.** *ad-skapask, að, dep. to shew hostility towards*, Sk. 337, Orkn. 226.

**φjánd-skapr, m. hostility**, Fms. i. 37, iv. 270, ix. 268, Nj. 49, Hom. 86, 196, Bret. 22. **φjándskapar-fullr, adj. hostile**, Sturl. iii. 223. **φjár-,** vide fé, money. **φjárungr, m. gryllus, a locust**, Fé. l. x. 226. **φjóla, u. f. a violet**, Hjalt. (mod.) **φjón, f. [fjá], hatred**; an obsolete word, occurs in old prose in the phrase, reka e-n fjónum, *to persecute*, Ver. 29, Rb. 388; or else in poetry, leggja fjón á e-n, *to bate one*, Hallfred: in pl., konungs f., *the king's wrath*, Ad. 11; vekja f., *to stir up quarrels*, Sl. 76, vide Lex. Poët.; guð-fjón, an abomination, *that which drives the gods away*, Fbr. (in a verse): mod. poets use a verb fjóna, að, *to bate* (Bjarn. 67, 122), probably misled by the corrupt passage in Sl. 27. **φJÓR-,** in many compds = fer-, q. v.: **φjór-fættir, adj. four-footed**; **φjór-menningr, m. a fourth cousin**, Js. 71, 96, Fms. i. 285, Gpl. 145; **φjór-mynntr, part. 'four-cloven'**, Sk. 394; **φjór-nættingr, m., fjór-skeyttir, adj., vide fer-; fjór-skiptir, part. quartered**, Stj. 148. **φjórði, adj. [Germ. vierte; Dan. fjerde], the fourth**, Fms. i. 67 (passim). **φjórðungr, m., generally the fourth part, quarter**, D. I. i. 470, Grág. i. 144; f. héraðsmanna, N. G. L. i. 352; f. rastar, *the fourth part of a mile*, Fms. viii. 63; **φjórðungr vísu, the fourth part of a verse-system or stanza**, = two lines, Edda (Ht.); hence **φjórðunga-lok, n. the last quarter of a verse**, Fms. vi. 387; a coin (cp. Engl. farthing), N. G. L. iii. ch. 13. **2.** a liquid-measure = ten pots or twenty 'merkr'; **φjórðungs-fata, a vat holding a quarter**. **3.** a weight = ten pounds or twenty 'merkr', Jb. 375, Grág. Kb. 232, Dipl. iii. 4, Grág. ii. 362; the law allows a person to bequeath the fourth part of his property, this is called **φjórðungs-gjöf, f.**, Gpl. 270, cp. Jb., Dipl. v. 1. **4.** the Icel. tithe (túnd) was divided into four shares, each of them called 'φjórðungr',—to the poor, bishop, church, and priest, Grág., Tl., passim. **II.** in Norway counties were divided into fjórðungar quarters (þriðjungar ridings, sextungar sextants, áttungar octants, etc.), vide D. N.; hence fjórðungs-kirkja, a quarter church, parish church, N. G. L.; fjórðungs-maðr, a man from the same quarter or parish; fjórðungs-prestr, the priest of a fjórðungs-kirkja; fjórðungs-þing, the meeting of a f.; fjórðungs-korn, corn due to the priest, D. N., N. G. L., the statutes passim; fjórðungs-ból, a farm yielding a certain rent, and many others. Again, in Icel. the whole land was politically divided into quarters or fjórðungar (this division seems to have taken place A. D. 964, and exists up to the present time), thus, Austfirðinga-, Vestfirðinga-, Norðlendinga-, Sunnlendinga-fjórðungr, or east-, west-, north-, and south quarters; each of the quarters had three or four shires or þing, and each had a parliament called **φjórðungs-þing** or **φjórð-unga-þing**, and a court called **φjórðungs-dómar, Quarter-courts**, Eb. ch. 10, Landn. 2. 12; (it is uncertain whether the writer Eb. l. c. intended to make a distinction between **φjórðunga-þing** and **φjórðungs-þing**, denoting by the latter a 'general quarter parliament', cp. also Landn. 150.) compds: **φjórðunga-mót, n. pl. the borders of the f.**, Grág. ii. 323, Landn. 251 (v. l.), 237. **φjórðunga-skipti, n. a division into quarters**. **φjórðunga-höfðingi, a m. a Tetrarch**, N. T. **φjórðungs-menn, m. pl. the inhabitants of a fjórðungr**, Grág. þ. p., Landn. 98, Nj. 110. **φjórðunga-sekt, f. outlawry, exile from one of the quarters**, Bs. ii. 75. **φjórðunga-úmagi, a m. a pauper charged to a f.**, Grág. i. 445. **φjórir, num. adj., fem. fjórar, neut. fjögur (fjugar); gen. fjögurra or fjögurra (fjugurra, N. G. L. i. 77, Sk. 173 B), mod. fjögur; dat. fjórum; acc. masc. fjóra, fem. fjórar, neut. fjögur; [Goth. fidvar; A. S. feower; Engl. four; Hel. fivar; O. H. G. fior; Germ. vier; Swed. fyra; Dan. fire; cp. also Lat. quatuor, Gr. τέσσαρες, Aeol. πένυες]:—four (passim).** **φjögura-manna-far, n. a four-oared boat.** **φjór-tán, card. numb., [older form fjógr-tán or fjugr-tán, B. K. 9, 60, 62, 125, Sk. 179 B]:—fourteen (passim).** **φjórtán-sessa, u. f. a ship with fourteen oars**, Fms. ix. 408, v. l. **φjór-tándi, ord. numb., [older form fjógr-tándi or fjugr-tándi, N. G. L. i. 49, 348, 350; fjógr-tándi, Fms. x. 398]:—fourteenth.** **φjór-tugtí, the fortieth**, Dipl. ii. 15. **FJÓS, n., contr. form = fé-hús = 'cow-bouse'**, [Norse fjös; the contracted form is usual even in the earliest writers]:—*a cow-bouse, byre, stall*, Ld. 98, Gísl. 28 sqq., Dropl. 28, Njard. 368, Sturl. ii. 43, iii. 54, Fms. ix. 508; vera í fjósi, or fara í fjós, *to attend to the cows*. compds: **fjós-dyr, fjós-haugr, fjós-hlada, fjós-hurð, fjós-reka, fjós-vegg,** etc., *the door, mound, barn, burdle, spade, wall, etc. of a fjós*. **fjós-gata, u. f. the byre-path**, Landn. 51. **Fjósá-karlar, m. pl. the 'byre-carles', the three stars in the sword of Orion.** **fjósá-kona, u. f. a byre-maid**, Landn. (Hb.) 51: **fjósá-konur, the 'byre-maids', the three stars in the belt of Orion, because the dairy-work is in the winter months (Dec., Jan.) fixed by the rising of these stars.** **fjósá-verk, n. 'byre-work', attendance on the cows**, Nj. 185, v. l. **FJÓS, mod. fjós, f. the carcass of a whale**, Grág. ii. 360, 372, Jb. 310 B (passim). **fjúk, n. [cp. Engl. fog], a snow-storm**: allit., frost ok fjúk, Fbr. 23; fjúk ok drífa, Bs. i. 158; fjúk var úti, 672; í fjúki, Landn. 235; stormr með fjúki, Fas. ii. 74; in swearing, fái þat fjúk, *a 'fjúk' upon it*. **FJÚKA, pret. fauk, 2nd pers. faukt, mod. faukst, pl. fuku; pres. fylk,**



pl. fjúkum; pret. subj. fyki; part. fokinn; sup. fokit: [Swed. *fyka*; Dan. *fyga*]:—to be driven on, tossed by the wind, of snow, dust, spray, or the like: allit., fjúka sem fýs, as *chaff*; mold er fjúkr, 623. 25; axhelmur þær sem fjúka... of nokkut fjúkr frá oss, Stj. 422: of snow, tók þá at f., it began to snow, Grett. 111; var fjúkanda veðr, there was a snow-storm, 144; hafði fokit yfir öndverðan vetr, they had been buried (had perished) in the snow, Glúm. 341; hence the metaph. phrase, nú er fokid í flest skjól, now all places of shelter are filled with snow, no refuge left, Gisl. 63, Nj. 258; útvegir Háreks eru foknir, all H.'s outgoings are stopped, Fms. xi. 423; syndisk þeim sem eldr fyki um alla gluggana, of embers, Bs. i. 7; fauk svá sandrinn, at..., of the ashes from a volcano, 804. (sand-fok, a drift of sand or ashes.) 2. metaph. to fly off; fauk af höfuðit, Nj. 97, Ld. 201; fuku tennrur ór Búa, Fms. xi. 139; láta fjúka í kveðlingum, to reply with sarcastic, extemporised ditties, Grett. 94.

fjúk-renningr, n. a snow-drift, Sturl. i. 155 C.

fjúk-viðri, n. a snow-storm, Sturl. ii. 31.

fjör, and compds, vide fjarr, farther off.

FJÖÐR, gen. fjáðrar; old pl. fjáðrar, later fjáðrir; dat. fjöðrum: [A. S. *feðer*; Engl. *feather*; Germ. *feder*; Gr. *πτερόν*]:—a feather, it may be used of either the plume or the quill, but usually a distinction is made between *fíðri* or *fíðr*, *plumage*, and *fjáðrar*, *quills*; væng-fjöd, a wing-feather; stél-fjöd, a tail-feather; dynja hana fjáðrar, Bm. i. há ok fjáðrar, Edda (pref.); plokkaði af fjáðramar, 77: phrases and sayings, það er ekki fjöd af fati þínu, 'tis no feather of thy gear, thou needst not be proud of it, cp. Aesop's fable; verðr hverr að fjúga sem hann er fjáðradr, every one must fly as he is feathered; draga fjöd um e-t, to slur over a thing (vide draga), Fms. vii. 20: cp. the proverb in Rafns S. Bs. i. 647.—lititð er nef várt, en breiðar fjáðrar, our neb is small, but the feathers large, perhaps somewhat corrupt in the text, being taken from some fable about birds; the sense seems to be something like the Fr. 'l'homme propose, Dieu dispose.' 2. metaph. of feather-formed things, a. the blade of a spear, Eg. 285, Stj. 461, Ld. 244, Grett. 121, Sturl. ii. 60, Fas. ii. 209, Fb. iii. 409. ß. the fin of a fish, Fas. ii. 131; fiskr niðr frá beltis-stað ok fjöd á, Fms. iv. 56 (rare).

COMPDS: fjáðra-bröðdr, m. a feathered, i. e. double-edged, spike, Bárð. 170. fjáðra-lauss, adj. featherless, Fas. ii. 378; in the riddle, fuglinn flaug fjáðra-lauss, elti fuglinn fót-lauss. fjáðra-sárr, adj. = fjáðr-sárr. fjáðra-spjöt, n. a kind of sword-spear to thrust with, = fjáðr-spjöt.

FJÖL, f., gen. fjalar, old pl. fjalar, later fjallar, a deal, thin board, Fms. vi. 15, 281, x. 404: metaph. of snow shoes, Sks. 81 B; so in the proverb, það er ekki við eina fjöl fellt, 'tis not joined with a single deal, 'tis no plain matter, Mag. 86; or, hann er ekki við eina fjöl fellt, i. e. fit for many things; fót-fjöl, a foot-board; höfða-fjöl, the head-board of a bed; rúm-fjöl, the side-board of a bed; gafi-fjöl, the barge-board in a gable, etc. COMPDS: fjala-brú, f. a bridge of planks, Fms. xi. 280. fjala-hlaas, n. a load of deals, N. G. L. i. 142. fjala-kött, m. a mouse-trap, Fms. iii. 74. fjala-stóll, m. a deal stool, Pm. 90, etc.

FJÖL-, [akin to Gr. *πολύς*; Ulf. *filu* = *πολύς*; A. S. *fela*; O. H. G. *filu*; Germ. *viel*; lost in Engl. and mod. Dan.; in Icel. freq., esp. as a prefix in poetry, but never used as an independent adj.]:—much, manifold.

I. in a bad sense: fjöl-beiðni, f. begging, intruding, Ag. 91. fjöl-breytinn, adj. false, whimsical, Edda 18. fjöl-kunnigr (fjöl-kundr, Barl. passim), adj. [kunna], skilled in the black art, Grett. 150, 153, Eg. 119, 179, Nj. 17, 272, Fms. i. 18, ii. 134, Hm. 114, passim. fjöl-kyngi (fjöl-kyndi, Barl. passim), f. the black art, whitecraft, Fms. i. 10, Korm. 222, Landn. 84, Grett. 151, Rb. 408, Stj. 647; galdrar ok fjölkyngi, K. þ. K. 76, Grett. 155, etc., passim; fjölkyngis-bækkr, f. pl. magical books, Post. 645. 61; fjölkyngis-fólk, n. wizard-folk, Hkr. i. 267; fjölkyngis-íþrótt, f. magic art, 623. 31, Fms. x. 307; fjölkyngis-kona, u. f. a sorceress, Fas. ii. 273; fjölkyngis-liga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), with sorcery, Gisl. 31; fjölkyngis-list, f. magic art, Stj. 73; fjölkyngis-veðr, n. a gale produced by sorcery, Fms. iv. 44. fjöl-lyndi, f. looseness, Lv. 78. fjöl-lyndr, adj. fickle, loose, Sturl. i. 225. fjöl-máligr, adj. tattling, Karl. 439, 686 B. 2. fjöl-mæli, n. little-tattle, slander, Fms. ix. 250, Hkr. ii. 35. Gpl. 195, N. G. L. i. 57, H. E. i. 479. fjölmælis-maðr, m. a taller, slanderer, Gpl. 197. fjöl-orðr, adj. = fjölmáligr, Fs. 36, Fms. ix. 277, v. 1. fjöl-ræðr, adj. fickle, loose, Fb. ii. 701. fjöl-ræði, n. fickleness, looseness, 655 ix. C. 2. fjöl-ræðinn, adj. too intimate, Fms. vi. 109. fjöl-skrúðigr, adj. dressy, showy, Eb. 256.

II. in the simple sense of many: fjöl-audigr, adj. very rich, wealthy, Landn. 79. fjöl-bygðr, part. thickly peopled, Landn. 168, 270, 321 (App.) fjölmenna, t. to crowd, meet in crowds, Nj. 75: become peopled, Rb. 392, Edda (pref.) fjöl-menni, n. many people, a crowd, Nj. 2, Eg. 38, 271, Fms. i. 54, ii. 152, passim: the common people, bændr ok f., Anecd. 6, Sks. 5. fjöl-mennr, older form fjöl-meðr, adj. with many people, Fms. i. 37; ríkr ok f., Bs. i. 651; ríðu menn fjölmennir til þings, Ísl. ii. 254; far sem fjölmennastr, Fms. vii. 221: peopled, fjölmennit þing, veizla, etc., Nj. 167; gildi f., Eg. 22, 46, Ísl. ii. 259, Fms. vii. 265; neut., vera, hafa fjölmennit, Eg. 5, Sturl. ii. 245; fjölmennit ok góðmennit, many people and good, Eg. 201. fjöl-skylda and fjöl-skyld, f.,

Rd. 293; fjöl-skyldi, n., N. G. L. ii. 9, Fms. xi. 68, Hom. i. 9, Gr. 225: much business, many duties, with a notion of toil and trouble, Fj. 53, iv. 179, vi. 60, xi. 68, 420, Hom. 135, Bs. i. 90, 686 (of debt); ma ok f., Sks. 569; álög né f. (duties), Fms. xi. 224; annask um f., very busy, Rd. i. c.; eiga f. um at vera, id., N. G. L. i. c.: in Hom. i. occupatio is rendered by fjölskyldi; hvárki fé né fjölskyldi, neither money nor in work, Grág. i. 225:—in mod. usage, *encumbrance* with people (children), a large family, household, but this scarcely occurs in writers. fjöl-skyldr (-skyldugr, Mar. 232), adj. busy; f. emli Sks. 38, 257 B.

III. poet. as a prefix to adj. as an ornamental epithet, e.g. fjöl-blíðr, -dygg, -dyrr, -errinn, -gegna, -g-kostigr, -kænn, -mætr, -nenninn, -snerrinn, -sviðr, -varr, denoting exceeding good, wise, valiant, etc. fjöl-höfðaðr, adj. n. beaded, Vpm. fjöl-margr, adj. very many, Gs. 20; vide Lex. Po. fjöld, f. = fjöldi, a multitude, Fms. ii. 199, Róm. 383; esp. in poetry, gen. a plenty of, Höfuðl. 16, Am. 8, 92, Gs. 5, þkv. 23, Skv. 3. 2, Gl used as adv. [Germ. *viel*], much, Vpm. 3, passim, Hm. 17, 73, Sdm.; fjöldi and fjöldi, a, m. multitude, Fms. i. 37, Eg. 74, 79, Nj. 8; di manna = fjölmenni, N. G. L. i. 30.

fjölga, að, to make to increase, Sturl. iii. 242: impers., Fas. i. 73. 2. to become numerous, Edda (pref.) ß. reflex., Fas. iii. 10, Stj. 21. fjölga, f. increase in number, Fms. v. 276. fjöllótt, adj. mountainous, Fb. i. 431, Stj. 94. fjöldi-móði, a, m. the sea-snipe, *tringa maritima*, so called from its ing note, Edda (Gl.); hence fjöldmóða-vil, n. pitiful wailing, vid þjóðs. pref. p. xi.

FJÖR, n., dat. fjörvi, mod. fjöri, [Ulf. renders *κόσμος* by *fai*; A. S. *feorb*, pl. *feoru* = *life*; Hel. *firab*; obsolete in Engl., Germ., S., and Dan.]:—life, Vsp. 33; með fjörvi, 623. 49: esp. freq. in phrases, eiga fótum fjör at launa; fjör ok fé, Fms. iv. 77, Gr. 21, Sl. 1; frekr er hver til fjörsins, Þorst. St. 54, Nj. 124; allt er firr, Ld. 266. 2. in poetry it seems to be used of the vital the body; fleinn hitti fjör, Höfuðl. 9, Hm. 7, Vellekla Hkr. i. 17; 18, Skm. 20; cp. Germ. *leib*, *leben*, and the Goth. and A. S. sense of word.

3. in mod. usage freq. in the sense of vitality, vigour, *esprit*; thus, fjör-fiskr, m., vide fiskr: fjör-kálfr, m. one bounding, life as a young calf; hann er mesti fjörkálfr; vera með fullu fjöri in the full vigour of life: fjör-lauss, adj. life-less, listless: fjör-ma, a vigorous man: fjör-mikill, adj. full of life.

II. in poetry

used in a great many compds, chiefly those denoting loss of life, death

fjör-bann, -grand, -lag, -lát, -lot, -nám, -rán, -spell, -tá

heart is fjör-segi, a, m. the 'life-cloth', Fm. 32.

fjör-baugr, m. 'life-money', a law term, a fee amounting to a man

to be paid by a convict of the lesser degree to the executive court (f

adómr); and if this was not paid, the convict was henceforth a full

law:—hence the convict is called fjörbaugs-maðr and the lesser

lawry or conviction fjörbaugs-garðr, m., because within a fixed

(garðr), the convict was safe, having paid the life-money, vide esp.

þ. þ. ch. 32 sqq., ch. 40, Nj. 240, and the Sagas and laws passim

two passages, viz. Flóam. S. ch. 10 and Glúma ch. 24. fjörbaugs-

used in the same sense as þing-helgi, q. v., viz. of the sacred bound

or a meeting, regarded by the heathens as a sanctuary, cp. Eb. ch. 2:

in the Edit. of Flóam. S. the passage 'til Lóns' is false, the pr

reading being 'til Lopz', i. e. Lopts; in the old MS. Vatnshymna the

of the p was prob. obliterated so as to make it look like n, and

transcriber read 'Lóns,' another 'Jóns,' the reading 'Lopts' is born

the historical context, cp. also Landn. 5, ch. 8; the word fjörbaugr

is fusely commented on in H. E. i. 137 sqq. COMPDS: fjörbaugs-

f. penalty of f., = fjörbaugs-garðr, Grág. þ. þ. ch. 40. fjörbaugs-

f. a case liable to fjörbaugr, Eg. 723, Nj. 164, Grág. i. 90.

fjör-brosa, u. f. a lovely smile; sumir menn mæla at móðir þín

f., some people say that thy mother is no f., Mirm. 69.

fjör-brot, n. pl. the death-struggle, esp. of wild beasts, Fær. 49, F

Bs. i. 345: Norse, a taking of life, manslaughter, N. G. L. i. 156.

FJÖRÐR or fjörð, adv. [early Germ. *fert*, used by Luther, but

lete in mod. Germ.; Swed. and Dan. *fjord*; cp. Sansk. *parut*]:—L

year; in Icel. this word is obsolete, and scarcely ever occurs in o

writers; but the mod. 'í fyrra' is derived or corrupted from an older

'í fjörð,' which is still used all over the Scand. continent; in D

fjörð' repeatedly occurs, cp. Fr.; the 'fjörð' in the following pass

Hkr. i. 186, Fms. ii. 328, vi. 88, Fs. 95 (Hallfred), all of them poems

10th and 11th centuries—is doubtless to be taken in this sense; a

explanation given in Lex. Poët., s. v. fjörð and following, cannot be

fjörð-gamall, adj. a year old, D. N.

fjörðingi, a, m. one who has dwelt for a year in a place, N. G. L. i

FJÖRÐR, m., gen. fjárðar; dat. firði; pl. firðir, gen. fjárða

fjörðu, mod. firði [Swed.-Dan. *fjord*; North. E. and Scot. *firth*

Engl. *ford* is a kindred word, but not identical]:—a firth, bay, a S

word; but a small crescent-formed inlet or creek is called vik, and

than fjörð, hence the saying, fjörð milli franda, en vik milli v

there be a firth between kinsmen, but a creek between friends, denoti



ship is not always so trustworthy as friendship: the allit. phrase, fjall fjörðr, vide fjall; freq. in Icel. and Scand. local names combined with some other word expressing the shape, etc., Breiðifj., Mjófi-fj., Ípifj., Grunni-fj., Eyja-fj., Lima-fj. or Eylima-fj., Amar-fj., Alpta-fj., Vatns-etc. In Icel. and old Scand. countries the shore districts are freq. divided into counties, bearing the name of the firth, just as the inland divided into dales; thus Eyja-fj. and Skaga-fj. denote both the firth and the county bordering on the firth. The western and eastern parts of I. are called Vest-fjörðr and Aust-fjörðr; in Norway a county is called *fjörð*; cp. Rb. 324 sqq., where over a hundred names of Icel. fjörðs are recorded, Landn. (Index), and the Sagas: *fjarða-gol*, n. a breeze wing off a fjord, Fær. 203, Fms. iv. 302; *fjarðar-botn*, m. the bottom head of a fjord, Eb. 188; *fjarðar-horn*, n. the creek at the head of a fjord, Gisl. 55, also freq. as a local name; *fjarðar-iss*, m. fjord-ice, Eb. 188; *fjarðar-kjöptr* or *fjarðar-minni*, n. the mouth (opening) of a fjord, Sturl. i. 121, Hkr. iii. 118; *fjarðar-menn*, m. pl. the inhabitants of a fjord county, Sturl. ii. 199.

**FJÖRGAMALL**, adj. stone-old, (mod.); cp. *fjörðgamall*.

**FJÖRGJAFI**, a, m. one who saves another's life, = *lífgjafi*, Al. 98, Mork. 109.

**FJÖRGRIÐ**, n. pl. truce for one's life, Grág. ii. 21.

**FJÖRGYNN**, f. [Goth. *fairguni* = a mountain], Mother-earth, Edda.

**FJÖRLÖSTR**, m. loss of life, Grág. i. 187, Fms. xi. 135; used in the sense, verða e-m að fjörlesti, to cause one's death, Gisl. 62.

**FJÖRR**, m. a kind of tree, the *fir* (?), Edda (Gl.).

**FJÖRRÁÐ**, n. a law term, a plotting against one's life (cp. Germ. *verra-*), Grág. ii. 116, Al. 127. COMPS: *fjörðráða-sök*, f. a case of *fjörðráð*, Sturl. ii. 152. *fjörðráðs-maðr* (fjörðs-maðr, Fagrsk. 181), m. a traitor against one's life. *fjörðráðs-mál*, n. a suit for *fjörðráð*, Eb. 129.

**FJÖRRÆÐI**, n. = *fjörðráð*, Matth. x. 21.

**FJÖRSJÚKR**, adj. sick unto death, Og. 9.

**FJÖRSKAÐI**, a, m. 'life-seal', injury to one's life, N. G. L. i. 169.

**FJÖRSUNGR**, m. [Norse *fjarsingr*], a fish, *draco marinus*, Edda (Gl.); arfrisinga, the beirloom of dragons, a board, cp. Fáfnis arfr, Hkv. 2. 23.

**FJÖRVEL**, f. a plot against one's life, N. G. L. i. 34.

**FJÖTRA**, að, to fetter, Eg. 239, Nj. 136, Fms. iv. 264, vi. 378; *fjöttra* t, to bobble a horse, Glúm. 378, = mod. hepta (q. v.).

**FJÖTRLAUSS**, adj. unfettered, Fms. xi. 226.

**FJÖTRLÁSS**, m. a fetter lock (for a door), Fms. viii. 341, v. 1.

**FJÖTURR**, m., dat. fjöttri, pl. fjöttrar; [A. S. *fetor*; Engl. *fetter*; m. *fusser*; cp. Lat. *com-ped-is*]—a fetter of iron, a shackle; spreftir af fótum fjöturr en af höndum hapt, Hm. 150; fjöturr á fótum, s. iv. 15; fjötur allsterkan, annan fjötur, Edda 19; fjöturr af hinu kasta stáli, Fms. x. 172, Hom. 118, 119; sitja í fjöttri, Fms. ii. 12; í fjöttrun, id.; þeir brutu af sér fjöttrana, Nj. 136. β. metaph., *af-fjötur*, the straps of a sledge, Sdm. 15: the straps on a smith's jaws, Vkv. 22, 32. COMPS: *fjöttra-brot*, n. pl. the fragments of a fetter, Fms. xi. 290. *fjöttrar-rauf*, f. the holes in a sledge through which the straps go, Eb. 190.

**FJÖL**, n. low flattery, fawning.

**FJÖLRA**, að, to fawn; f. at e-m, to fawn on one, Fas. iii. 282 (mod. *flaðra* e-n). *flaðrari*, a, m. a fawner, [cp. Germ. and Engl. *flatter*.]

**FJÖLAG**, n. [Engl. *flaw*], the spot where a turf has been cut out; mó-flag, *fladar-flag*, freq. :—so also *flaga*, u, f. a flag or slab of stone, Bs. i. 609, Fms. viii. 320. In the East Angl. counties of Engl. *flag* is still used for turf as well as stone.

**FJÖGARI**, a, m. a loose person, an impostor.

**FJÖG-BRJÓSKA**, n. the cartilage of the breast-bone, Edda 76, Bs. i. 378.

**FJÖGÐ**, n., pl. fjögð, an ogre, giantess, Fas. i. 59, Fms. iii. 122, 125, xi. 136, Bs. i. 468: the saying, opt eru fjögð í fögru skinni, oft is a b under a fair skin, Eb. 46: demons = tröll, Hkr. iii. 299 (in a verse), i. iii. 35 (in a verse). COMPS: *flagða-háttir*, m. a kind of metre, *fla* (Ht.) 34. *flagða-lag*, id., Ht. R. 32.

**FJÖÐKONA**, u, f. a giantess, Fas. ii. 518, iii. 560, Gullp. 20.

**FJÖGNA**, að, to flake off, as skin or slough, Bs. i. 618.

**FJÖGSPILDA**, u, f. a slice, cut, Ísl. ii. 32.

**FJÖK**, n. the hood of a cap; ok saumast fjökin at höfði hennar, Sturl. i. 7 C. (Ed. fjökinn); hence *flaka-ölpa*, u, f. a cap with a hood or Sturl. i. c. β. the flapper or fin, e. g. of a halibut.

**FJÖKA**, ð, to gape, esp. of wounds; f. sundr af sárum, Fas. iii. 485; *flakti* síðan, ii. 139. β. to flap, be loose, of garments etc.

**FJÖKI** and **FJÖKI**, a, m. a 'flake', esp. a burdle or shield wicker-work, used for defence in battle, Fms. ix. 30 (v. l.), 421, Hkr. ii. 11, Sk. 416 B.

**FJÖKK**, n. a roving, roaming about.

**FJÖKKA**, að, to rove about as a beggar, Fas. ii. 228, Fms. viii. 240, Sturl. i. (MS.). metaph. Vápn. 4.

**FJÖKNA**, að, to flake off, split, Fms. viii. 380, v. 1.

**FJÖKAN**, n. a rushing; feigðar-flan, 'mad-rush' (a saying).

**FJÖKNA**, að, to rush heedlessly.

**FJÖKGI**, a, m. a coarser, fawnier; hence *flangast*, dep. to fawn and coax.

**FJÖKFLUGA**, u, f. an adulteress, one who runs away from her wedded band, a law term, N. G. L. i. 28.

**FLANNI**, a, m. a giddy person.

**FLAS**, n. and *flas-fengni*, f. a headlong rushing.

**FLASA**, að, to rush, cp. Germ. *flatschen*.

**FLASKA**, að, to split, in the popular phrase, *flaska á skeri*, to split on a skerry or rock, of a ship, cp. Grett. 148 (in a verse).

**FLASKA**, u, f. [a word prob. of Byzantine origin, from Gr. *φλάσκω*, *φλάσκω*; Dan. and Swed. *flaska* or *flaske*; Germ. *flasche*; Engl. *flask*; Ital. *flasco*; Span. *flasco*; Fr. *flacon*; cp. Du Cange s. v. *flasco* and *flasea*]—a flask; but it must be old, as *flösku-skegg*, n. bottle-beard, occurs in Landn. as a nickname of an uncle of the old Njal; *flösku-bakr*, m. bottle-back, which occurs as a nickname in Grett., cp. Landn.

**FLASKI**, a, m. a flaw in timber or the like.

**FLAT-BYTNA**, u, f. a flat-bottomed boat, a barge, Jm. i.

**FLAT-LIGR**, adj. flat; flat-liga, adv. flatly, Bs. ii. 129.

**FLAT-MAGA**, að, to bask in the sun, lie as a dog, (cant.)

**FLAT-NEFR**, adj. flat-nosed, Lat. *simus*, a nickname, Landn.

**FLATNESKJA**, u, f. a plain, Lat. *planities*; cp. Engl. *flats*, as in the Essex flats etc.

**FLATNIGR**, m. a flat fish, Mk. 53.

**FLATR**, adj., fem. flöt, neut. flatt; [Engl. and Swed. *flat*; Dan. *flad*; Germ. *platt*]—flat, level, of land; slétta dala ok flata völlu, Sk. 629; of other things, flatt skjaldþili, Eg. 233; flatt fiskr, a flat fish, Edda 35, Fs. 129, Bs. ii. 179. β. flat; falla flat, Sturl. i. 85, Hkr. i. 38; draga e-n flatan, to drag one flat on the ground, Nj. 247; kasta sér flötum niðr, to throw oneself down flat, Fas. i. 53. γ. of the flank of a thing, the phrases, styra á flatt, to steer on the flank (side) of another ship, Korm. 230, Fas. ii. 523; bregða flötu sverði, to deal a blow with the flat of a blade, Fms. vii. 157; öxin snerisk flöt, the axe turned so as to strike flat, Grett. 151; bregða við flötum skildi, Nj. 262; metaph., fara flatt fyrir e-m, to fare ill, be worsted, metaphor from a ship, Sturl. iii. 233, Fms. vi. 379; koma flatt upp á e-n, to come 'flat' on one, take one by surprise.

**FLATA-FOLD**, f. a flat-field, Bs. ii. 69.

**FLAT-SIGLING**, f. sailing with a side wind.

**FLAT-SKJÖLDUR**, m. = Lat. *pelta*, Stj. 572. I Kings x. 16, 17.

**FLAT-SMÍÐI**, n. things wrought flat with a plane or hammer, Grág. i. 504.

**FLAT-STREYMI**, n. an eddy coming on the side of a ship.

**FLAT-SÆNG**, f. a bed made on the floor, Fær. 259.

**FLAT-SÆRI** (pronced, *flasseari*), n. a flat wound, as from a blister.

**FLAT-VEGR**, m. the flat, broad side, Grett. 151; opp. to an edge.

**FLAT-VIÐR**, m. flat timber, planks, boards, Gpl. 455.

**FLAUG**, f. [fljúga], flying, flight, Sk. 114 B; fugla f., 655 B. 3; fugl á flaug (mod. fugl á flugi), Sk. 81; þessi f., Hem. 40; hefja flaug, Hom. 142; metaph., Am. 23, Sk. 423 B: the phrase, vera á fök ok flaugum, to be unsteady and fluttering, Nj. 196. II. [Dan. *fløj*], a vane, Bs. i. 422, ii. 50, Edda (Gl.); hence *flaugar-skegg*, n. the edge or tail of the vane.

**FLAUM-ÖSI** (mod. *flúmösa*), adj. rushing heedlessly on, metaph. from the sudden swelling of a torrent, Gisl. 30, Fs. 30.

**FLAUMR**, m. [Norse *flom*; A. S. *fleam*; Dutch. *fleem*]—an eddy, Bs. ii. 5: poet. the din of battle, hildar f., göndlar f., Lex. Poët. 2.

metaph. a bevy, crowd; kvenna f., a bevy of ladies, Fs. (Hallfred): in the phrase, nema e-n flaumi, to bereave one of company and glee, Jd. 5, Ísl. ii. 252 (in a verse); flaums fellidómr, the basty judgment of a crowd, (Sighvat).

COMPS: *flaum-sæmi*, f. flimsiness, Mar. *flaum-slit*, n. pl. a forsaking one, abandonment, Hm. 122.

**FLAUST**, n. [akin to *fley*], poet. a ship, Lex. Poët. *passim*.

**FLAUSTR**, n. fluster, hurry; *flaustra*, að, with dat. to be flustered.

**FLAUTIR**, f. pl. [A. S. *flet*; Dan. *fløde* = cream], a kind of whipped milk, Sturl. iii. 16, 31.

**FLÁ**, f. the float or quill of a net, Jb. 317, Grág. ii. 358: metaph. strips of meadow land = fit, Róm. 310.

**FLÁ**, pres. flæ; pret. fló, pl. flógu or flóu; part. fléinn; [akin to *flag*]: —to flay, Finn. 250; ok flóu af skinn, Sd. 154; áðr enn flái húð af, Gpl. 502; áðr húð af honum sem fléinn væri, Fms. vii. 227, Edda 72; fléinnr, 28; flá e-n kvikan, Fms. viii. 227: the saying, þar er ekki feitan gölt að flá: metaph. to strip, flá e-n at gripum, to strip one for one's money, Bjarn. 16; síðan flógu þeir hann ór klæðum, stripped him, Fms. vii. 352; þá flógu þeir þá ör fótum, 623, 33: also with acc. of the thing, hann fló af sér yfir-klæði sitt, stripped his over-garment off him, Sturl. ii. 231 C: reflex., flæzk hann ór kyrtlinum, he pulled the cloak off, Bs. i. 442.

**FLÁKI**, a, m. flat moors, moor-land; flá-f., móa-f., etc.

**FLÁR**, fem. flá, neut. flátt, compar. flári, superl. flástr, prop. gaping; flár saumur, a loose ill-stitched seam. 2. metaph. in the saying, mæla flágt, en hyggja flátt, to speak fair, but think false, Fms. ii. 91, Hm. 90, Bjarn. 21, Al. 102.

**FLÁ-RÁÐ** and **FLÁ-RÆÐI**, n. falsehood, Boll. 348, Fms. x. 390, Sk. 618.

**FLÁ-RÁÐR**, adj. false, deceitful, Fas. i. 23, Hm. 119.

**FLÆÐA**, u, f. a sleek, bland person. *flæðu-ligr*, adj. bland.

*flæða*, u, f. = *flage*, a giantess.

**FLEINN**, m. [A. S. *flæn*], a bayonet-like pike, Fms. iii. 224, Sk. 394, cp. Grett. 141. β. the fluke of an anchor, Nj. 42, Orkn. 362; vide *akkeris-fléinn*. 3. a kind of sbast, a dart, = A. S. *flæn*, Höfuðl. 10,



13, Rm. 32, Fms. i. 45, cp. Hkr. i. 159, Hm. 85, 151; hence poet. *flein-drífa*, u. f. a *drift* or *shower of shafts*; *flein-stökkvandi* and *flein-varpaðr*, m. epithets of archers. 3. a pr. name, Landn.; hence *Fleins-háttir*, m. a *metre* attributed to an old poet of that name, Edda (Ht.).

**FLEIPR**, n. *babble, tattle*, Mag. 56.

*fleipra* or *fleipa*, að, to *babble, prattle*, Gísl, 98, Ísl. ii. 151, Grett. 148 B, Fas. ii. 507.

**FLEIRI**, compar., and **FLESTR**, superl., (*fleistr* is a bad form, freq. in books of the 18th century), [cp. Lat. *plerique*, *plures*; Gr. *πλείστοι*, *plēistoi*; Dan. *flere*, *flest*; Ulf. uses *managistr* = *πλείστος* and *managiza* = *πλείων*; vide margr.]—*more, most*; sex dómdendr eða fleiri, Grág. i. 37; eru þeir fleiri er þat sanna, Fms. x. 275; hinir voru þó miklu fleiri (*more numerous*), Ld. 170; ef hann þarf fleiri bjargkviðu, Grág. i. 55; á því vígi eigi fleirum mönnum & hendur at lýsa, ii. 34; vil ek heyrja fleiri manna órskurð, Fms. i. 42; neut. fleira, *more*, féll miklu fleira lið hans, 121; with gen., hafði hann nokkuru fleira manna, Eg. 77, Bs. ii. 167; fleira barna, Fs. 75; ekki sagði hann þessum manni fleira, Fms. i. 145. β. metaph. *more communicative, hearty*, cp. fár and margr; er nú fleira í frændsemi með þeim, Band. 20 new Ed.; hann gördisk við hann fleiri ok fleiri, *more and more intimate*, Finnb. ch. 7; fannsk mér þá ok æ síðan fleira til hans, i. e. *I liked him then and better ever since*, Fms. i. 141; in the sense of *more*, er fleira drekkir, *the more he drinks*, Hm. 12; fleiri vásbúð hafði hann, en vér höfum haft, Fb. i. O. T. ch. 26.

II. superl., forsjálur um flest, Eg. 73; þér erut um flest einráðir Íslendingar, Ld. 314; flest allt, almost all (vide alr), Fs. 174; flest allt stórmenni, Landn. 39, v. l.; flest öll hof, Sks. 234; þeir eru hér flestir menn at mikils munu virða mín orð, Ld. 184; flestir allir nema fáir menn, Niðrstr. 7; flest lið, the greater part of the people or troops, Korm. 236, Eg. 92. β. with the notion of *all*; flestr maðr, *most people*, Höfuðl. 3; þat tel ek fyrst er flestr um veit, Ad. 17; reyndr var flestr í fastri fleindrifu, Fbr. (in a verse); flestan dag, all day long, Gm. 15; flestan aldr, all ages, for ever, Arnór; dag-lengis flestan, all day long, Kormak; því at ek brúðar á flest um ráð sem faðir, Alm. 5, Lex. Poët.: the saying, flestir kjósa fyrðar líf, all men cling to life, Kvöldv. i. 194, as motto to the fable of Death and the Old Man with the Sack.

*fleka*, að, with acc. to *deceive, beguile*.

*fleki*, a, m. = *flaki*, Fms. v. 167, viii. 429, ix. 30, 421, v. l., Sks. 417.

**FLEKKA**, að, to *fleck, stain, pollute*, 655 xxxii. 4, Magn. 474; reflex., H. E. i. 476, Stj. 142.

*flekka*, u, f. a *kind of chequered jacket*, Sturl. ii. 218: a *fleck, spot*, in *flekku-sótt*, f. *scarlet fever*, Fél. ix.

*flekkan*, f. *pollution*, 655 xxxii. 3, Stj.

*flekka*, að, to *rake the hay into rows for drying*.

*flek-lauss*, adj. *unspotted*, eccl., 625. 70, 183, Stj. 49.

*flek-öttr*, adj. *flecked, spotted*, of sheep, dogs, cattle (skjöttr, of horses), Stj. 98, 177, 178, Rb. 354; flekkött hekla, Landn. 319, v. l.; rauf-f., svart-f., blá-f., etc., red-, black-, blue-flecked, etc.

**FLEKKR**, m., pl. flekkir, gen. flekka, a *fleck, spot*, Stj. 124, Fms. x. 332, Nj. 68, Fb. i. 258: metaph. a *blot, stain*, Þorst. St. 51, H. E. i. 505; blóf-f., q. v.; án flekk, sine contaminatione, Mar. 2. a *row of hay spread out for drying*.

*flenging*, f. *whipping*, Grett. 135.

*flengja*, d, to *whip*, Fas. iii. 312: to *ride furiously*, (mod.)

*flenna*, t, to *put wide open* (cant word), Eg. 305, v. l., Fb. iii. 335, 427.

*flenna*, u, f. [flanni], a *gadding, giddy woman*.

*flenn-eygr*, adj. *having wide-staring eyes*, Fb. i. 276.

*flens*, n. *kissing, licking, coaxing*; kossa-flens, *kissing and coaxing*.

*flensa*, að, [Germ. *flansen*], to *kiss, lick* (cant word), Fms. vi. 359, cp. Mork. 75, where it is spelt *flenssa*: of an ox, Fas. iii. 500.

*fleppinn*, adj. [Scot. *flypin*], *crest-fallen*.

**FLES**, f., pl. flesjar, [cp. *flas, flaska*], a *green spot* among bare fells and mountains, Edda 52 (in a verse), pd. 12.

**FLESK** (fleski, Rm. l. c.), n. [A. S. *flæsc*; Engl. *flesh*; Germ. *fleisch*; not in Ulf.; in Icel. and all northern languages kjöt (Swed. *kött*, Dan. *kjød*) is the common word, and flesk is only used of *pork* or *bacon*; Dan. *flesk*; Swed. *fläsk*]—*pork*, esp. *ham and bacon*, often used in pl.; fán fleski, Rm. 29; fleska bezt, Gm. 18; forn fleski, Snót 226; braud ok litíð fleski, Bs. i. 819; galtar flesk, Edda 23; hveiti ok flesk, Fms. vi. 263; a dish of kale and bacon was a dainty, hence the saying, drepa fleski í kál, to *dip bacon into kale*, Fas. iii. 381; e-m fellr flesk í kál, the *bacon drops into one's kale*, cp. the Engl. 'roasted larks flying into one's mouth'; honum þótti, ef þetta prófðisk satt, nálíga flesk fallit í kál sitt, Bs. i. 717; feitt flesk féll þér í kál (Ed. ketil wrongly), ef þú kannt at súpa, Fms. xi. 348. COMPD: fleski-sneið, n. a *cut or slice of bacon*, Finnb. 212, v. l., Fms. iii. 112.

**FLET**, n. [cp. Scot. and Engl. *flat* = a *story* of a house; Dan. *fled* in *fled-föring*; A. S. *flett* = *aula*; O. H. G. *flazi*; Hel. *fletti* = *coenaculum, domus*; mod. province. Germ. *fletz*]—a *set of rooms or benches*, and hence metaph. *the house itself*; often in pl., chiefly used in poetry and in law.

1. *rooms*; flet fagrlig, Vtkv. 6; síða á fleti fyrir, Hm. i; ef

lengi sitr annars fletjum á, 34; flets strá, *rooms strewn with straw*, 46; setjask miðra fletja, to be seated in the middle, Rm. 4; vaxa up fletjum, 34; láttu á flet vaða gull-skálar, let the golden goblets go on the benches (as the Engl. loving cup), Akv. 10; stýra fletjum, to *keep house*, Helr. 10; bera hrör af fletjum, Scot. to *lift and carry a body of the house*, to *bury*, Stor. 4; um flet ok um bekk, Fas. ii. 164.

in law phrases, a *house*; setja hann niðr bundinn á flet sýslu-manns place him bound in the *bailliff's house*, Gpl. 147, cp. 534; þá skulu hafa vitni til, ok setja þann mann bundinn á flet hans, N. G. L. i. 1.

of compulsory alimentation, cp. Dan. *fled-föring*; er dóttir hans á flet, if he has a daughter in the house, 341; ganga á flet ok á bord e-á board and lodge with one, D. N. ii. 442.

3. a *couch*, in the phrase, or fleti, to rise up from bed, of a lazy fellow, Gullþ. 14; the word ag with the mod. use of flet, a flat bed on the floor, = flat-sæng. COMD: flet-björn and flet-vargr, m., poet. = a house.

**flet-genginn**, part. a law phrase = *arfsals-maðr*, q. v., Dan. *fled-förin* fletja, flatti; pres. flet; part. flattr:—to cut open; þorskr flattr, dried stock fish, Grág. ii. 354 B, Jb. 317: reflex. to stretch oneself, Fas. ii. 1.

impers., skip (acc.) flettr, to drift aside (with the current).

**flet-roð**, n. a 'clearing the flats,' of a furious onslaught in battle, Jónsv. 39.

**fletta**, tt, to strip; fletta klæðum, Nj. 209, Fms. viii. 77, 264 f. e-n af brynju, vii. 227, viii. 121; fletta e-u af e-m, to strip (the cloth) off, iii. 125, Al. 89: metaph., Th. 24.

β. to strip, plunder, Stur. 208, Fms. ix. 383, Stj. 282; cp. fé-fletta. 2. the phrase, fletta (dat.), to turn the leaves of a book, (mod.)

**FLETTA**, tt or að, [Lat. *plectere*; Ulf. *flektan*; Germ. *flechten*; I. *flette*; the word is scarcely borrowed from the Germ.]:—to plait; flettað, Karl. 335: reflex., hárið flettask niðr á bringu, the hair fell down in braids on the breast, 226.

*fletta*, u, f. a *braid, string*; hárf-, *plaited hair*. COMPS: fléband, n. *plaited string, cord*. flétta-grjótt, n. *sling-stones*, Sks. i. O. H. 185 (in a verse). flétta-skepta, u, f. a *kind of shaft*, i. amentata, = *skepti-flétta*, q. v.

**fletting**, f. a *stripping, plunder*, Ann. 1242.

**flettingr**, m. *braids, knots*, Karl. 299, 335, Mag. 33, El. 27, 29.

**flettus-selr**, m. a *kind of seal*, Sks. 177.

**FLEY**, n. a *kind of swift ship* (= *snekkja*, q. v.); only found in p. as Thiodolf calls the sea fleyja flatvöllr, the flat-field of the fleys, cp. l. 2. 4; fley ok fagar árar, a fley and beautiful oars, Egill; used by p. also in many compds, as *fley-braut*, *fley-vangr*, the road-field of fleys, etc.; never in prose, except in pr. names, as Gesta-fley, Fms. Sverr. S.; but fley-skip occurs not only in verse, Fb. i. 528, but also in deed of the year 1315, N. G. L. iii. 112:—also used of merchant ships, The Span. *flibote*, Engl. *fly-boat* (Johnson) point to a form *fley-bá* = fley-skip, though that form has not been found; from the Span. *flibote* came the Ital. *fibustiero*, Anglo-American *fibuster*: perh. also the G. *freibooter*, Engl. *freebooter*, Dutch *vrijbouter* represent the same v. altered so as to give an intelligible sense in the respective languages.

**fleyðr**, n. a *scratch*.

**fleygi-ferð**, f. *flying speed*.

**fleygi-gaflök**, n. a *javelin*, Sks. 386, 387.

**fleygi-kvitr**, m. a *loose rumour*, Fagrsk. ch. 277.

**FLEYGJA**, fleygði, [fíuða, flaug], to 'let fly,' throw, with dat., ii. 17, v. 223, xi. 72, Ld. 166, Bs. ii. 87, Rm. 32 (where read feli absol., Vsp. 28, Fms. vi. 137; fleygja af hendi, 623. 31. β. imp. mönnum ok fenaði fleygði (were thrown) til jarðar, Ann. 1339.

**fleygr**, adj. *able to fly*, Grág. ii. 346, Hom. 89.

**fleygr**, m. a *wedge*.

**fleymingr**, m. [flaumr], *jest, sport*, in the phrase, hafa e-t í fleyminni, to make sport of, 655 xxxii. 15, Hkr. ii. 187, Grett. 95 A, Sturl. par. sometimes spelt *fleymingr* or *flæmingr*, but less correct.

**fley-skip**, n. a 'fly-ship,' Fb. i. 528 (in a verse), N. G. L. iii. 112, v. l. it is opp. to *langskip*: cp. fley.

**FLEYTA**, tt, [fljóta, flaut], to float, launch, with dat., fleyta skip, Hkr. iii. 433, Eg. 359. β. to lift slightly from the ground, Fm. 211: reflex. fleytask, metaph. to pass, go through, but with the n. of a narrow escape, as a boat in shallow water, Band. 7 (v. l.) new l.

**FLIKKI**, n. a *flitch of bacon*, Fms. x. 204, Fas. ii. 473, Dipl. 4. COMPD: flikkis-sneið, n. a *cut or slice of bacon*, Fms. iii. 112.

**FLIM** and **flimt**, n., esp. as a law phrase, a *lampoon, libel* (in v. l. Nj. 70, Bjarn. 42.

**flim-beri**, a, m. a *flouter*, Fb. iii. 242.

**flimska**, u, f. *mockery*, Hb. 14.

**flimta**, að and t, to flout, lampoon; ef þú flimtar mik, Fms. 8; flimtaði, Fs. 89; but þeir flimtu þorgrím, Fms. vi. 31 (flimtaðu, flimtaði (subj.), Fs. 89.

**flimtan**, f. a *lampooning, quizzing, satire*, Nj. 50, Eg. 209, Fm. 193, Sturl. ii. 57, iii. 80; vide danz.

**FLIPI**, a, m. a *horse's lip*; (granir, of a cow; vör, of a man.)

**FLISSA**, að (and fliss, n.), [Swed. *fliss*], to titter.







**flóð-skitr**, *m. a duck, podiceps cornutus*, Edda (Gl.), = *flóa-skitr*.

**FLÓI**, *a, m.* [Norse *flaa-vand*, *flaa-bygd*; cp. the *Kelpie's flow* in Scott's *Bride of Lammermoor*; also the *ice-floe* of Arctic navigators]: —*a marsby moor*, Ísl. ii. 345. Fms. iv. 359, Jb. ii. 280; *fúa-flói*, *a rotten fen*; *flóa-barð*, *n. the edge of a f.*; *flóa-skitr*, *m.* = *flóð-skitr*; *flóasund*, *n. a strip of moor*; and many other compds. **β.** a district in the south of Icel., hence *Flóa-menn*, *m. pl. the men of F.*, and *Flóamanna Saga*, *u. f.* the name of a Saga. **II.** a bay or large fjord, Þórð. 7 new Ed.: freq. in local names, Stranda-flói, Grett. 13 new Ed.; Húna-flói, Sturl. iii. 58 sqq.; Faxa-f. (old Faxa-óss). **Flóa-fundr**, *m. the battle in F.*, Sturl., Ann.—*Deep water in a bay* is also called *flói*, opp. to the shallow water near the coast, Bjarneyja-flói.

**FLÓKI**, *a, m.* 'flock', felt, hair, wool, etc.; ullar-flóki, Edda 237, Fas. ii. 207 (freq.): of a goat's beard, Eb. 92. **COMPS:** *flóka-hattr*, *m.* and *-hetta*, *u. f.* a felt-hat, Hkr. ii. 202, Eb. 240. *flóka-ólpa*, *u. f.* a jacket with a felt cowl, Sturl. *flóka-stakkr*, *m. id.*, Fas. ii. 242. *flóka-trippli*, *n.* a foal with a shaggy skin, Fas. i. 9. **3.** metaph. of dense black clouds, Vígl. 22; ský-flóki, Eb. 260. **II.** [A.S. *flōc*], a kind of balibut, passer, solea, Edda (Gl.) **III.** a pr. name, Landn.; hence in names of places, *Flóka-dalr*, etc., Landn.

**FLÓKINN**, *part. clotted, entangled*, Fms. x. 192: of a cloud, Sks. 226. **FLÓN**, *m. an oaf, fool*; *flónska*, *u. f.* foolishness; *flóns-háttir*, *m. id.*; no example has been found in old writers. *flóna*, *ad.* to become warm; þá tók at flóna líkit, Stj. 615. 2 Kings iv. 34; þá flóna þeir til ástar við Guð, Mar. 99.

**FLÖR**, *m.* [for word; A.S. *flōr*; Engl. *floor*; O.H.G. *fluor*; Germ. *flur*; Dutch *vloer*]: —*a floor, pavement*, in Icel. only used of the floor of a cow-stall, Bjarn. 32; moka flór, to clean the floor, Fas. ii. 341; in Norway = cow-stall, Bk. 98, D.N. i. 233. *flór-elli*, *n.* floor-deals, N.G.L. i. 38.

**FLÓTTI**, *a, m.* [Engl. *flight*; Germ. *flucht*, whence Dan. *flugt*; cp. *flyja*]: —*flight* = Lat. *fuga* (never = *volatus*); kom flótti í lið Eireks-sona, Fms. i. 38, Al. 142, passim; snúa á flóttu, Eg. 290; flótti brestr, Fms. passim, vide bresta. **β.** a flying host; reka flóttu, to pursue the flying host, Eg. 290, 299, Fms. passim. **COMPS:** *flóttu-gjarn*, *adj.* craven, Stj. 263. *flóttu-menn*, *m. pl.* a flying host, Fms. i. 45, Orkn. 106. *flóttu-rekstr*, *m.* pursuit of the flying host, Stj. 483, Fms. vi. 323. *flóttu-stigr*, *m.* a path of flight, Sks. 728. Poët. compds: *flótt-skjarr*, *flótt-styggr*, *adj.* 'flight-shy,' i. e. valiant, Lex. Poët. *flótt-reka*, *rak*, to put to flight, Bs. ii. 82, (rare).

**FLUG**, *n.*, but in old writers usually, if not always, *flugr*, *m.* [cp. *fljúga* I]: —*flight*, Lat. *volatus*; *fuglanna flug* (acc.), Stj. 17; þá beinir hann fluginn, Edda 60; (hann) dró armsúg í fluginn, 46; í sínum flugi, Stj. 270: the phrase, á flugi, in the flight; flugi á flugi, a bird of flight, Od. xii. 62; mætir hún hamrinum á flugi, Edda 58; á ferð ok flugi, 'faring and flying,' all in motion, Fas. i. 6, Núm. 2. 99: metaph., var hún öll á flugi, she was all in a flutter, Fb. ii. 335. **II.** = *flótti*, Lat. *fuga*, *flight*, only in poetry; traudr flugar, unwilling to flee, bold, Hkr. i. 52, Fms. xi. 186 (in a verse); flugar-traudr, *adj.* bold, Hkr. i. 54; cp. flug-skjarr, flug-styggr, flug-traudr, flug-varr, *adj.*, flug-þverrir, *m.* firm in battle, unflinching, all epithets of heroes, Lex. Poët.

**III.** neut. a sheer precipice; hann er svá hár, ok þat flug fyrir ofan at ..., Fas. ii. 231; hence fluga-björg, *n. pl.* and fluga-hamarr (mod. flug-hamarr), *m. precipices*, Bs. i. 330, Fms. viii. 18, 49, Fb. iii. 408, Fas. ii. 231: also of a current, fluga-fora, *m.*, Mag.; fluga-strauur, *m.* a rapid vortex, eddy, Edda 67 (in a verse): —other compds in mod. use, flug-beittr, *adj.* keen-edged, as a razor; flug-gáfafr, flug-næmr, flug-skarpr, *adj.* keen, acute, quick to learn; flug-háll, *adj.* (flug-hálka, *u. f.*), very slippery; flug-rikr, *adj.* immensely rich.

*fluga*, *u. f.*, gen. pl. *flugna*, a fly, gnat, moth, Stj. 23, 91, Pr. 474, Edda 70, Ver. 20; gesta-fluga, a moth; my-f., a gnat; bý-f., a bee; randa-f., a wasp; hunangs-f., a honey-fly, a kind of Icel. bee; mel-f., a clothes-moth; þey-f., a kind of tipula; myki-f., a dung-fly; madka-f., a maggot-fly, all three musca, etc., vide Eggert Itin. ch. 688: the phrase, eins og fluga, swift as a fly. Wizards were said to bewitch flies and send them to kill their enemies (vide galdra-fluga, gand-fluga), hence the phrase, gina við flugu, or taka flugu, to swallow the fly or to carry the fly, i. e. to be the tool of another man, esp. in a wicked and fatal business, Eb. 164; ef Hallgröf kemr annarri flugu í munn þér, if H. puts another fly in thy mouth, i. e. makes thee to carry another lie, Nj. 64; þeir gina við þessi flugu, Al. 9; eria mínligt flugu at gina, 'tis not 'mine-like' to open the mouth for flies, i. e. lies and slander, Kristni S. (in a verse of the year 998); hann fær komit þeirri flugu í munn eins skiptings, Fms. xi. 445. **COMPS:** *flugu-maðr*, *m.* 'a man of flies,' a wizard, occurs in this sense in the old Swed. law (Verel.): hence metaph. a bird bandit, an assassin, Landn. 181, N.G.L. ii. 51, Fms. v. 43, 190, vi. 188, Glúm. 361, Rd. 307, Lv. 57. *flugu-mannligr*, *adj.* looking assassin-like, Fs. 65.

*flugði*, a pret. of a lost verb *flygja*, to shudder; hún flugði öll, she shuddered all over (from horror), Eb. 318.

*flug-dreki*, *a, m.* a flying dragon, a mythic monster, Nj. 183, Bjarn. 12, Gullþ. 4 Al., Sks. 79; cp. dreki fljúgandi, Vsp.

*flug-dýr*, *n.* a flying insect, Pr. 476.

*flug-ormr*, *m.* a flying snake, winged serpent, mythol., Pr.

*flug-sjótr*, *m.* the giddy deep, Fas. ii. 231, v. 1.

*flug-skjótr*, *adj.* swift as one winged, Fas. iii. 455.

*flug-snarr*, *adj.* = *flugskjótr*, Art. 149.

*flug-stigr*, *m.* a path of flight, poet., Hkr. 2. 47: the popular *eg var kominn á flugstíg áð fara*, I was just about to go (or do a) but always with the notion that one is prevented at the last moment.

*flutning*, *f.* used as masc. (*flutningar*) in Norse writers, Gbl. 2 mod. usage masc. throughout, [flytja] = transport, carriage of flutning hálfu, Pm. 122; f. öll, Vm. 150; allar flutningar, Grág. i. 359, Fms. iv. 121, viii. 179, Band. 2: —conveyance of persons, l. 477: in mod. usage also = farm. **2.** masc. in the metaph.

*help*, negotiation, intervention, Hrafn. 14, Fms. vii. 17, ix. 295; 1 pleading, Hrafn. 17: —report, var þat þeirra flutningr, they reported x. 97, Bs. i. 702, 775; but fem., 701. **COMPS:** 1. fem., flutningmaðr, *m.* a carrier of goods, Grág. ii. 383, Glúm. 393, V. flutninga-skip, *n.* a ferry-boat, Vm. 15. **2.** masc., flutningmaðr, *m.* a pleader, Eg. 172, 467, Hkr. iii. 27, Sturl. ii. 17.

**FLÚÐ**, *f.* low skerries or reefs flooded by the sea; á flúð eða Mar.; flúð ok fall, Bs. ii. 51. **FLÚR**, *n.* [for word; Lat. *flor*], a flower, blossom, Fms. v. 345 Flor., Stj., Bs. ii, freq. in old translations, but now obsolete, except in metaph. sense, a flowery style of writing. **II.** flower, Fr. 250, v. 1, Bs. i. 707, 713. **COMPS:** flúr-braud, *n.* flour-bread, 121, Fms. ix. 241. flúr-hleifr, *m.* a flour-loaf, El. 21.

*flúraðr*, *part.* flowery, esp. in a bad sense, of an affected style, & **FLYÐRA**, *u. f.* a flounder, Edda (Gl.), Bs. ii. 179.

*flygill*, [Germ. *flügel*], a wing, Þiðr. 92; where it seems to be from German ballads.

*flyka* (and *flyksa*), *u. f.* a flake, rag, metaph. a phantom, Gret. flykkjask, *t.* dep. [flokkr], to crowd, Fms. viii. 81, 411, H. 6.

*flysia*, *ad.* [flös], to split or cut into slices, Háv. 31 new Ed.; cp. flysjungur, *m.* a fop, charlatan.

**FLYTJA**, *pres. flyt*; pret. flutti; sup. flutt: —to cause to fly, Gisl. 133; flytja vör til skipis, Nj. 4, Skálda 163, Eg. 125, 194: to export or import, penna fjárlut f. menn þaðan, Sks. 184; ka er mest gæði flytja landi þessu, Fms. vii. 122; frilla þá er þú he af Noregi, Ld. 34. **2.** metaph., flytja fórn, to bring an offering.

**β.** to perform; flytja skírslu, járnburð, Ld. 58, Fms. v. 14, Hkr. ii. 229. **γ.** to proclaim, preach; hvaða skíra hann flytti, 6 pass., Fms. x. 161: to recite, deliver a poem, speech, etc., flytja, Ísl. ii. 222; flytja ræðu, to deliver a sermon (mod.): metaph., var mjök flutt, the verse was much repeated, went abroad, Fms. i. 48.

**δ.** to help, plead, intercede; eyrindi, Fms. x. 44, v. 1; göfgir menn fluttu þetta mál með honum i. 13; nú hefi ek flutt sem ek mun at sinni, Hrafn. 17; cp. af-fly, disparage: pass., Sks. 185 B. **ε.** to entertain, support; flytja Mar. (Fr.): pass. to support oneself, Bs. i. 705.

**II.** *flytja*, *m.* migrate; hann fluttisk til fjalls upp, Fms. x. 411; fluttisk þá rim. ix. 353; fluttusk þeir upp í áróðs einn, Landn. 57; láta skjóta í fluttisk út á skipit, Nj. 133, Fms. xi. 143; flytjask þeir Olaf, ok kasta akkerum, Ld. 76; ef þér flytisk eigi ör hönninni, Ísl. 12; flytjask fram, to pass, succeed tolerably, Helgi kvað sér við slíkt he fluttu nokkura stund, Fms. v. 257; þó at nú flytisk fram blíð e við, Band. 2.

**III.** *part. flytjandi*, in the phrase, f. eyrir, bles, money, Grett. 90, Ám. 3, Pm. 22, Dipl. iii. 6. **β.** a fly, Grág. ii. 358: metaph. a promoter, Ó. H. 126, Glúm. 349.

*flytjan*, *f.* a helping, promoting, Stj. III. *flyxa*, *v.* flyka.

**FLÝJA**, *pres. fly*; pret. flýði; sup. flýð; part. flýðr: mod. flý, flýði, part. flýinn, pres. flý; an older form with *æ* —*flæja*, pres. flæði — occurs in poetry and old prose; skæðr and flæði rhyme.

**β.** flýð (of the 12th century): this older form is rightly formed (part. fló; sup. flót, Fms. i. 26; flær (pres.), 623, 26; flæðu (pret. 74; but flýðu, 40; flýðr (part.), Edda 154 (pref.); flæja (int. 21, 677, 10, 655 xiv. A. i. 623, 16; flæði = flæði, Hom. (St.); inf. flæðu (fugisse), Ód. 9; pret. subj. flæðim (fugeremus), as 181 (in a verse): [cp. Ulf. fljúban; A.S. fleon; O.H.G. flūban; flieben; Engl. flee; no strong verb corresponding to this occurs in Scandin., except fluga, which in very old times served for both fluga and volare, vide s. v.]: —to flee, Lat. *fugere*; þeir flýðu til Upplanda, Fr. 1.

víst vil ek eigi flýja, x. 348; Kjötvi hinn auðgi flýði, Eg. 33, Sks. 40; ef Eirekr harði brott flýti, Fms. i. 26; landsmenn féllu ok flýðu; 40; Tyrkir vóru flýðir í borgina, 88; flýja undan, to flee from.

*sung*, Eg. 269; or, flýja undan e-m, 623, 16; flýja undan barni höggi, Edda 154. **2.** adding acc., flýja land, to flee the land.

**1.** Ld. 4; flýðu margir göfgir menn óðul sín, Eb. 3, Fas. 123; to flýsbun, úhægt mun forlögín at flýja, to sbun fate, 30; flýja hvárki eða Edda 82; ek flýða banann, I shunned death, Bret. 90; þá er sá flýr, one who sbuns the meeting, i. e. appears not, N.G.L. i.



**FLÝTA**, tt. [hence fljótr], to *basten, make haste*, with dat.; flýta ferð, to *basten on one's journey*, Grett. 99, Bs. i. 130; flýta sér, to *basten, and oneself*, Stj. 221, Þórd. 69.

**FLÝTIR**, m. *fleetness, speed*, Stj. 172, Lv. 41, Fas. iii. 219. **FLÝTIS-ÞING**, n. *hurried work*. II. of a person, an instigator, Lex.

**FLÖÐ**, dd, [flóð], to *flood over*, Stj. 56, 284, Ann. 1345: to *flow*, of tide, Fms. vi. 163, ix. 44, x. 98; impers., fé ok skip (acc.) flæðir, the tide overtakes sheep and boats, i. e. they are lost by the tide, (mod.) **FLÖÐI**-, in compounds: flæði-bakki, a, m. 'flood-tide-banks', banks covered with water, Gisl. 138, cp. 52. flæði-skær, n. a *sker* which is *in* high water, Fms. ii. 142: the phrase, hann er ekki á flæði-skæri, he is not on a fl., i. e. is in safety.

**FLÆÐR**, f., gen. flæðar, acc. and dat. flæði, pl. flæðar, *flood-tide, high water*, a word used in western Icel. instead of flóð, which is used in the south, and east; þá var flæðrin síð dags, Eg. 600; flæðr sævar, Sturl. ii. 1; sandi þar er flæðr gekk yfir (i flæðar-máli, Landn. l. c.), Fms. i. 248; u þeir flæðar, Eg. 129; af nálagð tungsins vaxa flæðar, Rb. 478; fyrir þarinnar skyld, Stj. 57; at flæðum, Orkn. 428; at flæði sævar, 422; straums-f., hábakka-f., smástraums-f. compounds: flæðar-bakki, a, m. flæðibakki, Gisl. 52. flæðar-mál, n. *flood-mark*, i. e. the space between high and low water, N. G. L. i. 13, Landn. 117. flæðar-mús, f. *flood-mouse*, a fabulous animal in nursery tales, vide Ísl. þjóðs. and Maurer's *Legsagen*; the word is, however, probably only a corruption from Germ. *der-maus*; the bat. flæðar-pytrr, m. a *pit on the beach*, Fm. 158. flæðar-skær, n. = flæðiskær, Edda 48. flæðar-tími, a, m. *flood-time*, Stj. 57. flæðar-urð, f. *rocks reached by high water*, Grett.

The word flæðr may be used as a test, to shew whether a MS. was written in the west of Icel. or not; but for authorship it is not sufficient, copyists were apt to alter such things; thus the Gullþ. S. (a western MS.) uses flóð not flæðr; at the present day an Icel. from the west is ruled in other counties of Icel. for his flæðr.

**FLÆNGR**, m. *vagrancy*, also a *stroller*.

**FLÆKJA**, t, [flóki], to *entangle*: reflex., flækja fyrir e-m, to *cross one's*, Fas. iii. 380, Grett. 134.

**FLÆKJA**, u, f. *entanglement*.

**FLÆMA**, d, to *drive away ignominiously*, Mart. 119, Fms. v. 304, 62, Fær. 133: = slæma, q. v., Nj. 262, a bad reading: reflex. to *roam*, r. rove, (mod.)

**FLÆMI**, n. a *waste, open place*.

**FLÆMNGR**, m. a *stroller, landlouser*, (mod.)

**FLÆMSKA**, u, f. the *Flemish language*. Flæmskr, adj., and Flæmingsi, n. *Flemish*, Fas. iii. 262, Bs. Laur. S., Vm. 62.

**FLÆRÐ**, f. [flár II], *falsehood, deceit*, Gpl. 492, Stj. 169, 631, Hom. 158, Fms. i. 74. β. with the notion of *blandness*, (mod.) compounds:

flærðar-fullr, adj. *full of deceit*, Stj. 78, Fms. x. 221. flærðar-lauss, sincere, Sks. 20, 632, Bret. 82. flærðar-orð, n. *false (but fair)* *usage*, Fas. i. 193.

flærðar-samligr and flærðar-samr, adj. r. 625, 66, Sks. 308. Flærðar-senna, u, f. *Siren-song*, name of a poem, cp. Loka-senna.

**FLÆRÐARI**, a, m. an *impostor*, Fms. viii. 235.

**FLÆRÐLAUSS**, adj. = flærðarlaus, Stj. 554, Fms. viii. 239, Hom. 150.

**FLÆRÐR**, part. *blended with falsehood*, Fas. i. 142.

**FLÆRÐSAMLIGR**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *false*, Stj. 554, Fms. i. 59, x. 260.

**FLÆRÐSAMR**, adj. = flærðarsamr, Sks. 308 B.

**FLÆGRA**, að, to *flutter, flap*, Grett. 111.

**FLÆGR**, n. a *roving, roaming about*, = mod. flakk, Bs. i. 97.

**FLÆGRA**, að, = flókta; fljúga ok f., Barl. 137.

**FLÆGR**, n. adj. a 'fluttering' feeling, nausea; mér er flökurt, I am to be sick; flökur-leiki, a, m. a feeling rather sick, Fél.

**FLÆKTA**, t, to *flutter and fly about*, Fas. i. 393, Greg. 79, Fms. vi. 62, x. 139.

**FLÆSUR**, f. pl. *flaws in iron*, Eg. 184 (in a verse).

**FLÖT**, f. pl. flatir, a *plain*, freq. in mod. use. Flötr, f. pl. a local

name, Eb. 15 new Ed., Bs. i. 629.

**FLASA**, að, [mid. H. G. *phnasen*], to *sneeze, snort*, Lat. *fremere*, *to snort in rage*, þkv. 13, Korm. 220 (in a verse).

**FLASAN** and **FLÖSUN**, f. a *sneezing, snorting*, Fas. i. 519 (in a verse).

**FLAÐI**, a, m. a *craven*, Edda (Gl.), Fms. xi. 141, Mork. 148, used only in poetry.

**FLJÓSKR**, mod. fljóskr, m. [Swed. *fnöske*, cp. Swed. *fnas* = touchwood, Fms. vii. 225: metaph., synda-f., Mar. 23; fljóskr

keyking, id.; hence local names in Icel., as fljóská-dalr, fljóská-á,

n. Eggert Itin.

**FLJÓSK-ÞURR**, adj. *dry as touchwood*.

**FLYKKA**, m., also spelt nykr, [cp. Dan. *flug* = an atom, a light substance, Swed. *flug*] = a *stemb*, Bs. ii. 5 (spelt snykr); þá slóri illum

(MS. fnycc) af líkamanum, Fms. x. 379 (Agrip); fnykr ok fýla, nykr ok fýla, Bs. i. 199; þar til er út ferr fnykr (MS. frykr) um

yðar, Stj. 323, Numb. xi. 20, Barl. 86, v. l.

**FLYSA** (and older form *fnösa*, Fm. 18, Gkv. i. 27; *fnöstu*, þd. 5), t,

ed. *fnysa*; Dan. *fnysse*]: to *sneeze*, Lat. *fremere*: with dat., *fnýsa*

þeir, to *blow out poison*, Fms. i. 160, Fm., Gkv., þd. l. c.; *fnýsa blóði*, Hkr. i. 86 (in a verse).

**FOGL**, m. a *fowl, wide fowl*.

**FOK**, n. [fjúka], *spray, any light thing tossed about by the wind*; hey-

fok, fjáðra-fok, *hay, feathers tossed about*: —n *snow-drift* = fjúk, Bjarn.

51. compounds: fok-reiðr, adj. *wroth, frantic*. fok-sandr, m. *drift-sand*.

**FOLALD**, n. a *young foal*, Lv. 93, Sturl. i. 144.

**FOLD**, f. [A. S. *folde*; cp. Engl. *field*, Germ. *feld*], a *field of soft grass*;

flata-foldir, *fields*, Bs. ii. 79; hence fýldinn, adj., q. v. Foldir, f. pl. local

name of a grassy oasis in western Icel.; rare in prose, but freq. in poetry:

—generally the earth, Alm. 11, Vsp. 57, Hým. 24, Haustl. 5, Edda 97 (in

a verse); á foldu, on earth, Hyndl. 40.

II. the name of a fjord and county in Norway, the modern Christiania-fjord; Vest-fold, West-fold, a county; perhaps 'fold' is to be taken in this sense, viz. = fjörðr in Hm. 138.

**FOLD-VEGR**, m. = fold, Vtkv. 3.

**FOLI**, a, m. [A. S. *folā*; Germ. *füllen*; Dan. *folē*; Swed. *fåle*]: —a

foal, freq. in a phrase, Gisl. 27: of a camel, Stj. 183; asna-foli, Sams.

15. folá-fótr, m. a nickname, Fms. vii. 51.

**FONTR**, m. [for. word; Lat. *fons*], a *font*, Vm. 6, 52, K. Á. 20, H. E.

i. 480, Stj. 289, Fm. 126. compounds: font-klæði, n. a *font-cover*, Vm.

4, B. K. 83. font-kross, m. the *cross on a font*, Vm. 103, 117.

**FOR**, f. pl. forar, a *drain, sewer*; í forum þeim er hann grefr, Grág.

Kb. ch. 187; stíflur (dikes) eða forar (drains, ditches) er hann hefir

göbr með vatns-veitingum, Grág. ii. 289: in mod. usage, a *cess-pit*,

bájar-for, hland-for; for og bleyta, *mud and dirt*.

**FORAÐ**, n., in pl. foruð or foröð, mod. foræði, a *dangerous place, precipice, abyss, pit*; allt er feigs forað, Sl.; elta e-n á forað, Grág. ii. 117, 130,

157, Bs. i. 200, Gg. 15, Gpl. 393, 411, N. G. L. i. 342, Vápn. 8, Blas. 46,

Thom. 256, Fms. 9, 40; fallanda f. (stumbling-block) presköldr hennar,

Edda (Gl.); freq. in mod. usage, a *bog, quagmire, morass*, esp. in the allit.

phrase, fen og foræði, *fens and bogs*. β. metaph. a *dangerous situation*;

vera í foraði, Fms. ix. 517; kom hann sér í mikil forað, 623, 15; in

Post. Luke xvi. 26 is rendered by forað (N. T. djúp).

γ. a *bugbear, ogre, monster*; hann er et mesta forað, Edda 42; Mystus heitir forað, Pr. 472;

þú ert et mesta forað, Nj. 176: cp. the saying, foruðinn sjásk bezt við, cp. also

the Germ. 'ein fuchs riecht den andern', Orkn. 308: in compounds, *horribly*,

außfully; foraðs-hár, adj. *terribly tall*, Fms. iii. 124. foraðs-illr, adj.

abominable, Ísl. ii. 162. foraðs-ligr, adj. *awful*, Thom. 256. foraðs-

veðr, n. *abominable weather*, Sturl. ii. 50, Bjarn. 54, 56, Post. 656 B. 12.

forað-skapr, m. *abominable nature*, Stj. 483, I Sam. xxv. 25.

for-akt, n. (for. word), *intention*; með vilja eðr f., H. E. i. 561. β. in

mod. usage = Germ. *veracht, contempt*.

for-akta, að, [Germ. *verachten*], to *despise, scorn*, (mod. word.)

forátta, u, f., an older form forurtir, contr. foróttir, f. pl. occurs,—

forúttá-laust, Grág. i. 329, 377 (Kb. ii. 42 forúttá-laust), 468; forátta-

lanst, Kb. i. 133, 136; but forátta, Nj. 15, Eb. 40: [the etymology of the

word seems to be 'for' in a privative sense, and 'verk', cp. A. S.

*forwyrht* = *peccatum*; in the Icel. it is used as a law term]: —a *cause of*

*forfeiture*, an act whereby the other party has 'forfeited' his right, but it

is not used in a criminal sense = Germ. *verbrechen*; ef honum þykkja

forurtir til þess, Grág. l. c.: the phrase, foróttá-laust or forúttá-laust

(forýftá-laust, N. G. L. i. 29, is a false reading), *sine causa legali*, Grág.

l. c.: chiefly in divorce cases, the phrase, finna til forátta, to *plead as an*

*excuse*, Nj., Eb. l. c.

II. in mod. usage = forað; forátta-brim,

forátta-veðr, n. a *heavy surf, strong gale*, etc.

for-beini, a, m. *furtherance*, Eg. 162, 163, 568, Hkr. i. 189, Bs. ii. 80.

for-bending, f. a *foreboding*, Stj. 81.

for-berg, n. a *projecting rock*, Grett. 141, Fas. iii. 257.

for-bergis, adv. *down-bill*, Hkv. i. 41.

for-blindaðr, part. *blinded*, Pass. 34. 3.

for-boð, n. a *foreboding*, Fms. vii. 157. II. eccl. an *interdict*,

the Germ. *verbot*, K. Á. 46, 62, 226, H. E. ii. 75.

for-boða, að, to *forbid*, Germ. *verbieten*, esp. eccl. to *put under an*

*interdict*, K. Á. 44, 108, Bs. i. 141, Sturl. i. 123, ii. 4, H. E. i. 466.

for-boðan, f. an *interdict*, H. E. i. 419.

for-brekkis, adv. *down-bill*, Grett. 134.

for-brekktr, n. adj. *down-bill*, Fms. ii. 98, Lv. 112.

for-brjóta, brant, to *transgress*, Vidal.

for-bænir, f. pl. *imprecations*, Ísl. ii. 220, Fas. iii. 205.

**FORÐA**, að, prop. to 'forth' oneself, *help oneself forth or forward*, esp.

to *save one's life, escape danger*, with dat.; forða sér, Orkn. 556, Fms. i. 72,

v. 87, Eg. 70, Finn. 320, Magn. 458; haltu undan ok f. þér, Fb. iii. 407;

forða fjörvi, lífi, to *save one's life*, Hbl. 12, Fms. vi. 46, Grág. ii. 13: with

a double dat., to *be ware of a thing*, slá mín þér fári f., Pass. 11. 9, 16. 10;

but usually, forða sér fyrir e-n, or við e-n. β. hvi forðar þú enni hægr

hendinni, *why withholdest thou thy right hand?* 623, 17. II.

reflex. to *shun, escape, avoid*, the thing avoided in acc., Fas. 180; forðask

e-s, to *shun one*, Eb. 92, Fms. ii. 136; forðask förlögin, Fas. 24; ekki

má f. þá (nothing can escape them) hvárki menn né dýr, Fms. i. 9: in pass.

sense, Sks. 331 B: absol. to *escape*, Edda 21, Nj. 43, Fms. x. 290.



forði, a, m. *respice*; skammr f., a *short respite*, Fms. viii. 154, v. l.: in mod. usage, *stores, viands*; lífs f., *what supports life, a livelihood*,—this sense seems not to occur in old writers; hence *forða-búr*, n. a *store-house*.

for-djarfa, að, [Germ. *verderben*], to *disgrace*, Art. 73, Fas. iii. 289: reflex, to *disgrace oneself*, Stj. 144, H. E. i. 514: mod. to *spoil, destroy*.

for-djörfun, f. *destruction*.

for-drífa, dreif, [Germ. *vertreiben*], to *drive away*, Clar. 19, Fb. i. 402. *forðum*, adv. [akin to fjörð, q. v.], *afortime, formerly, once, erst*, Stj. 121, Fms. x. 413, Sks. 108; *forðum daga*, in *former days*, Fms. i. 141, ii. 183, vi. 38; *ungr var ek forðum*, *young was I once*, Hm. 46: freq. in mod. usage, but esp. in the sense of *yore, in days of old*; the saying, þrýsvarð allt forðum, Sturl. iii. 253; cp. 'all good things come in threes.'

for-dúkr, m. a *curtain*, Vm. 10, 22, 29.

for-dykt, adj. *equipt*, Fms. x. 139, (for. word.)

for-dyld, f. [dul], *conceit, vanity, show*, Pass. 32, 3.

for-dýri, n. a 'fore-door,' vestibule, Fms. viii. 14, Orkn. 368 old Ed. *for-dæða*, u, f. [for. negative and dæð = an 'evil-doer', cp. Germ. 'mis-selbat'; the etym. given in Js. (Gl.) is inadmissible; only used as a law term]:—a *witch, sorceress*, in the worst sense, N. G. L. i. 70, 342, 351, Ls. 32, Korm. (in a verse), Grett. 108 new Ed.; bölvuð f., *accursed witch*! Fms. xi. 435—

comps: *forðeðu-maðr*, m. an *execrable man*, Fms. xi. 432. *forðeðu-skapr*, m. *witchcraft, sorcery*, Hom. 86, Bs. ii. 97, N. G. L. i. 182, defined K. Þ. K. 76:—*objects used for sorcery*, N. G. L. i. 351.

*forðeðu-verk*, n. an *execrable crime* (slaying a man asleep), Vigl. 86 new Ed.

for-dæma, d, to *condemn*, Germ. *verdammen*, Rb. 338, K. Á. 224, Bs. ii. 159: eccl., Stj. 151, N. T. passim.

for-dæming, f., esp. eccl. *damnation*, Germ. *verdamnung*, Stj. 151, Anecd. 28.

for-ellri or foreldri, n., later forellrar, mod. foreldrar, m. pl. (inserting d); masc. foreldrar occurs Nj. 224; forellar (eliding the r), Fms. x. (Ágrip), 410, 413, 418; [Germ. *vorältern*]:—*forefathers, elders, ancestors*, in old writers always in this sense; feðr ok forellri, Stj. 240, Fms. i. 34; úllkir sínu forellri, 195; um þat bregð mér til forellris míns, vii. 64; enir fyrri forellrar várir, O. H. 69; frændr ok forellrar, id.; frænda ok forellra, Fms. i. 33; sumir hans forellrar, viii. 101; faðir ok forellrar, x. 418:—eccl. *predecessors*, H. E. i. 512. forellris-menn, m. pl. *fore-fathers*, Fms. ix. 334, Fas. i. 351, Stj. 63, 139, Barl. passim.

II. in mod. usage, *parents*, and only in masc. pl. foreldrar; this sense occurs as early as the N. T. (vide feðgin), but is unknown to older writers.

for-eyðsla, u, f. *desolation*, N. T.

for-faðir, m. a *forefather*, Stj. 124; chiefly in pl., Edda (pref.), Stj. 128, freq. in mod. use:—eccl. a *predecessor*, H. E. i. 514, 655 xxxii. 2.

for-fall, n. a *let, hindrance*, esp. in pl. as a law phrase, Gpl. 102, H. E. ii. 82: a *drawback*, Fas. ii. 466. forfalla-laust, n. adj. and adv. =

*in case that there be no let or hindrance*, Jb. 222, Gpl. 13, K. Á. 22, H. E. i. 516: in N. G. L. i. 351 it is used = *without legal cause* = *foráttu-laust*.

II. sing. a *bed-curtain*, Edda (Gl.), Ed. Arna-Magn. ii. 494; hann brá upp forfalli, ok sá at þar lá maðr, Mag. 1: used as masc. (for-fallinn), El. 24.

for-fágaðr, part. *painted, whitewashed*, Gr. *κεκονιαμένος*, Matth. xxiii. 27. for-feðgin, n. pl. 'fore-parents,' Stj. 134.

for-fjöl, f. a *side-board*, Str.

for-flótti, adj. *exiled, fugitive*, Fms. i. 212, Eg. 284: a *landlouser*, Stj. 43; *flight*, Bs. ii. 66; far-flótti, q. v., is not so good a reading.

for-ganga, gekk, [Germ. *vergehen*], to *perish*, Ann. 1368, 1412, N. T.

for-ganga, u, f. [A. S. *fore-genga*], a 'going before,' *help*, Hkr. ii. 122.

for-göngu-kona, u, f., Mar., Stj. for-göngu-maðr, m. a *guide* (either man or woman), *leader*, Hkr. iii. 103, Th. 15.

for-gangr, m. = *for-ganga*, Háv. 57. for-gangs-maðr, m. a *leader*, Hkr. i. 274, Fms. i. 299, vii. 138.

for-garðr, m. a 'fore-yard,' the *fore-court* of a house, Fsm. 2, 3: the metaph. phrase, vera á for-görðum (mod. fara að for-görðum), of *stores, to go out of doors*, i. e. to be *wasted and squandered*, Fas. iii. 51.

for-gefnis, adv. [Germ. *vergebens*], in *vain*, (mod.)

for-gildi, n. an *ἄν. λεγ.* = Lat. *praefatio*, a *preamble*, 625, 90.

for-gilda, að, to *lay a trap for*, Thom. 159.

for-gipt, f. *payment for alimentation*, = mod. meðgjöf, Sd. 149, Fms. vi. 298, vii. 112, Fas. ii. 438, Fs. 29, 64. for-giptar-laust, adj. *without costs*, 655, x. 4.

II. [Germ. *vergift*], *poison*, Bb. 3, 68, but in this sense it can scarcely be called an Icel. word.

for-gísl, m. a *bostage*, Karl. 79.

for-gísla, að, to *give as bostage*, Karl. 57, O. H. L. 65.

for-góðr, adj. *exceeding good*, Safn i. 92.

for-gripa, greip, [A. S. *for-gripan*; Germ. *vergreifen*], to *do amiss*.

for-gyltr, part. (Germ. word), *gilded*, Vm. 21, 39, Pm. 120, Dipl. iii. 4.

for-hagr, adj. *skilful in handicraft*, Stj. 22.

for-hardnaðr and for-hertir, part. *bardened*.

for-hellir, m. the *fore part of a cave*, Sams. 19.

for-herða, t, to *barden*, the Bible passim, [cp. A. S. *for-beard*, very hard.] for-herðing, f. *hardness of heart*, Bible.

for-hleyp, n. a 'fore-leaping,' in the phrase, hafa e-n at forhleyp, at forhleypis-manni, to use one as a 'fore-leaper,' i. e. as a cat's paw, 224, Sturl. i. 181.

for-hraustr, adj. *exceeding valiant*, Lex. Pöet.

for-hugsan, f. *forethought*, Bs. ii. 40, 76. for-hugsaðr, part. *musical*.

for-hús, n. a *porch*, Eb. 220, Fms. viii. 360, v. l., H. E. i. 510.

fori, a, m. a *bell-wether*, Bb. 3, 55; eins og forinn feitr, a *ditty*.

foringi, a, m., gen. ja, pl. jar, a *leader, captain*, Fær. 106, Hom. III. 57, Vápn. 25, Bs. i. 48, Fms. iv. 147, v. 295; hers-f., liðs-f., a *captain of troops*; skips-f., a *ship's captain*.

forka, að, to 'fork' or *punt a ship, push it on with a pole*, Nj. 273, ii. 360.

for-kast, n. *throwing (bay) before cattle*, Ísl. ii. 141.

for-kirkja, u, f. a *church-porch*, Stj. 562, Sturl. ii. 59.

for-kláraðr, part. (Germ. word), *glorified*, Rb. 312.

for-kláran, f. *transfiguration*.

for-klárast, að, dep., in the Icel. N. T. to be *transfigured*, Mark ix.

for-kostuliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), *very finely*, Grett. 154 new Ed.

for-kólftr, m. a 'fore-bolt,' metaph. a *head, chief*, Al. 127; the real gjörkólftr in Eb. 86 is prob. false.

FORKR, m. [for. word; Lat. *furca*], a *fork, pole*, Landn. 154: a *potholing pole*, Eg. 220, Fms. vii. 195, viii. 337, ix. 24, 257, passim, Ld. 518 occurs even in a verse of the 10th century in Landn. 3, 14 (if the word be genuine): a *fork* to eat with is in Icel. called gaffall, a mod. word borrowed from Germ. *gabel*, Dan. *gaffel*.

for-kuðr, f. [kunna], *eagerness to learn, curiosity*; var mönnum á skemtan, Ísl. ii. 326; þá hluti er þeim er f. á at vita, Orkn. 100 old, 138 new Ed. reads forvitni; gen. *forkunnar*—in compds means *renowned, exceedingly*; f. margir, Ísl. ii. 226; f. mjök, Orkn. 332; f. vel, 253, Nj. 230, v. l.; f. væn, Fms. i. 70; f. fagr, Edda 46: with a s, *forkunnar* ord, *elegant words*, Hom. (St.)

for-kunna, adj. *eager to learn*; vóru allir f. at heyrja orð hans, Clem. 1.

for-kunnliga, adv., prop. *remarkably, exceedingly*; f. væn, Rb. 1, Joh. 623, 15; f. friðr, Fms. i. 212; f. fjótr, viii. 382; f. vel, Grett. new Ed.; sverðr búið f., Eb. 226; biðja f., to beg *ardently*, Sks. 616.

for-kunnigr, adj. *remarkable, beautiful*, Hkr. ii. 73, Fms. x. 31.

for-lag, n. *what is 'laid' up*. I. esp. in sing. *provision for living, a livelihood*, Bs. i. 137, Fms. vi. 304; urðu þaðan í frá góðir

mannar, Bs. i: metaph. of marriage, Ísl. ii. 416, 453: *fate in store* = *forlög*, Lv. 33, Glúm. 333. forlags-eyrir, m. *livelihood*, Jb. 259, 442, N. G. L. i. 52: means, Jb. 166.

II. in pl. for-lög, properly 'fore-law,' hence *law or fate, destiny*, cp. ör-lög and lög; the word is not very freq. in old writers, and chiefly occurs in Sagas such as Vd., Flám. S., in old poetry only in Km. 23, but rare in genuine heathen Sagas; the very word conveys some Christian notion; ör-lög and skíðe solely heathen, e. g. Hm. 55; this distinction is rightly marked in a story of Pal Vidalin—*forlög koma ofan að ör-lög kringum sveima*! álög þín ymsum stað | en ölog fæðast heima; in mod. usage forlög is current of ör-lög, skóp, obsolete; þetta mun vera forlög hennar, Glúm. 333; þú kvaðst þá heyrja vilja forlög sín... ef þú vilt vita forlög þín, Orkn. 10, Fs. 19; úhægt mun forlögin at flýja, 20; eigi mundi tjóa at brjóta að forlögnum, id.; ok mætti þit njóta lengri forlaga, that ye might eat a longer life, 84; honum var annarra forlaga auðit, 6; verðr hverr þín sínum forlögum at leita, 11; torsótt er at forðask forlögin, 24; ög ekki forðumst ill | fram kemr það hamingjan vill, Úlf. 3, 69; munst at hér sé hennar forlög (destiny), Fs. 141.

for-lagðr, part. *done with, forlorn*, Þorst. St. 51.

for-lát, n. *forgiveness*, Karl. 552, Pass. 31, 16.

for-láta, lét, to *forgive*, with dat. II. to *forsake*, [A. S. *for-lætan*], with acc., N. T., Pass.

for-leiga, u, f. *rent paid in advance*, N. G. L. i. 241.

for-leistr, m. the *fore part of a sock*, N. G. L. iii.

for-lendi, n. 'fore-land,' the *land between sea and hills*, Finnþ. 23, Bs. ii. 25, Orkn. 324; now under-lendi.

for-liði, a, m. a *leader*, Nj. 192, v. l., = fyrir-liði.

for-liga, adv. *vehemently*; f. reiðr, Thom. 204; vide forr.

for-líkan, f. *reconciliation* (the Gr. *καταλλαγή*), Rom. v. 11.

for-líkast, að, dep. [cp. Germ. *vergleichen*], to *come to terms*, viii. 232: in mod. Icel. law, in all but criminal cases, the litigants

to appear (in person or by delegates) before two or more 'peace-makers' or umpires called *forlíkunar-menn*,—usually the parson and

more of the chief men of the parish; the office of the peace-maker try to bring about a friendly settlement called *forlíkan*, and this

is often repeated; only after a forlíkan has been tried in vain the case be taken before a law-court; by this judicious proceeding

than half the quarrels are nipped in the bud; there seems to be no like this in the old law, and the custom was probably borrowed from

mark. There is a saying, 'a lean forlíkan is better than a fat law.'

for-litill, adj. *exceeding small*, Mar. 195.

for-ljótr, adj. *exceeding ugly*, Bs. i. 802.

for-lýta, tt, to *blame*, Fms. viii. 4.



**lög**, n. pl. *fate*, vide *forlag* II.

**R.M.**, n. [*Lat. forma*], *form, shape*, 655 xxxii. 17, 18, xxv. 1, Rb. Fms. xi. 436, (rare.)

**maðr**, m. a '*fore-man*,' *captain*, Fms. vii. 246, ix. 348, xi. 243, Nj. 43, Magn. 486:—a *master, ruler*, Edda (pref.); *formaðr konunga, foremost among kings*, Fms. ii. 292; f. annars fólks, *the foremost of other folk*, vi. 38. COMPS: *formanns-lauss*, adj. *without a*

*r*, H. E. i. 562. *formanns-skapr*, m. *leadership*, Stj. 50. II.

*the foreman or captain in a fishing vessel or boat*; in many compds, *formanns-hlutr*, m. *the captain's share* (of the fish caught).

*mann-ligr*, adj. *leader-like*, Fms. vii. 63, Valla L. 203.

**mál**, n. a *preface, preamble*, 625, 90.

**máli**, a, m. a *preamble*, Eg. 389, 390, 552; *konungr skipaðisk eigi líkan formála*, Fms. vii. 65; á hverjum gistingar-stað hafði hann bishop) *formála sjálf*, i. e. *saying grace, prayers, or the like*, Bs. i. a *stipulation, condition*, með þvílíkum formála sem . . . , Fms. i. 90, 95; a *preface, rendering of the mid. Lat. praefatio*; in mod. usage, *preface to a book* = Germ. *vorwort, vorrede*.

**megan**, f. [*Germ. vermögen*], *means, wealth*, (mod.)

**meistari**, a, m. a *head-master*, Edda (pref.)

**menntir**, part. *well-trained, highly skilled*, Finnb. 290; f. á járn- Fms. xi. 427, Bs. i. 681, 850, ii. 32.

**méra**, ad, mod. *forma*, vide *áforma*, (*Lat. word*), *to form*, Stj. 14, Is. ii. and Mar. passim, Magn. 478, Dipl. iii. 5.

**meran**, f. *form, shape*, Stj. 5, 12.

**merking**, f. a *symbol*, Stj. 281.

**merkja**, t. [*Germ. vermerken*], *to perceive*, N. T., Pass. 12.

**nessa**, u, f. '*fore-mass*,' *matins*, Fms. vii. 145, viii. 174, ix. 48, xlii. 4, v. 18.

**ní**, a, m. (*Lat. word*), *the case in which the chalice is kept*, Vm. 29, 71. **forma-dúkr**, m. *id.*, Pm. 40.

**mikill**, adj. *exceeding great*, Bs. ii. 8.

**móðir**, f. a '*fore-mother*,' *ancestress*, Stj. 141.

**myndari**, a, m. [*Germ. vormund*], *a ward, of a minor*.

**myrkvast**, adj. *dep. to be eclipsed*. **for-myrvan**, f. *an eclipse*.

**mæla**, t, to *appoint*, El. 21. II. to *curse*, with dat., N. T.

**mælandi**, part. a *spokesman*, Hm. 24, 62, Stj. 157, Fms. ii. 45.

**mælari**, a, m. *id.*, Fms. v. 241.

**mæli**, n. *pleading*, Stj. 603, Fms. vii. 39, Sd. 155, Bs. i. 168: a *libed form, formula*, Grág. ii. 249, Stj. 342:—*eccl. saying prayers*, ok f., Bs. i. 167; in Vm. 6 it seems to mean *the mass or liturgy*, = *æla-bók*, f. a *book of f.*, Vm. 21.

**mæling**, f. *an imprecation*; f. illan finnr stað, Pass. 28, 9.

**R.N.**, adj. [*Ulf. fairnis* = *παλαιός*; A. S. *fyrn*; Hel. *furn*; Swed. *lost in Engl.*]:—*old*; *form vináttu*, Eg. 729; *form fjáðskapr*, old

Nj. 49; *form rök*, Ls. 25; *formt vín*, old wine, Pr. 472; *en forna* *the old earth*, Hým. 24; *form timbr*, the *old timbers*, Akv. 42; *inn* *fjáandi*, the *old fiend*, Satan, 686 C. 2; *form jötunn*, the *old giant*,

13; *formar tóptir*, *old abodes*, Gm. II: *stores preserved from the* *near* *are called form*, *form mjöðr*, *old mead*, Skm. 37; *formari hey*,

K. 103. 2. with the notion of *old, worn, rotten, or the like*;

*ugs-segl* *vårt hið forna*, Fms. iv. 259; *form mörr*, Bjarn. 29 (in a

3. *old*, in temp. sense; in the Icel. Commonwealth *the old* *oods* *were called form godoðr* and *form godoðrsmáðr*, *an old priest*,

*to the priesthoods instituted along with the Fifth Court, which were* *d 'new'*. 4. *time-honoured, old*; *form lög*, *form lands-siðr*, Bs. i.

5. at *fornu*, *formerly, in times past*, Eg. 267, K. Á. 152, D. I. i.

*til forna*, *id.*, cp. Dan. *til forn*. 6. in old writers *forn* is often

of the heathen times with the old mythical lore; *form siðr*, the

*beatben* rite, Fb. i. 215; *formir menn*, the *men of old*, Eb. 132; á

*n skjöldum*, *on shields of old*, Edda 87; *formar frásagnir*, *old tales*,

pref.; *form-menn*, *form-tíðindi*, *form-sögur*, the *men, lore, or saws of* *ten age*, (*forn-fræði*, *id.*; *forn-spjöll*); *form átrúnaðr*, *form trúa*, the

*eed, beatbenism*; *forn-kveðit mál* or *hið forn-kveðna* is a *standing* *for an 'old saw,' proverb*, the *Sagas* passim, and vide below. β.

*h. old*, i. e. *versed in old lore or witchcraft*; *hann var form mjök* *as a great wizard*) ok hafði jafnan úti setið, Orkn. 234; *fróð ok* *skapi*, Ísl. ii. 332, Fb. i. 250 (*forneskja*).

**aðr**, m., in the phrase, at *fornaði*, *furthermore*, Fms. ix. 27, Grág. ii. 85, 145, where *Sb.* *umfram*.

**aðr**, part. *worn*; f. *búnaðr*, Hkr. i. 90.

**uafn**, n. *gramma, a pronoun*, Skálda 178, 180, Edda 108, 121.

**nam**, n. *an obstacle*, Bs. ii. 106, 179:—*the baf on the bilt* (*nema* *Stj.* 383. Judges iii. 16, 22.

**-bréf**, n. *an old deed*.

**nama**, nam, *to perceive*, (the *Germ. vernehmen*), scarcely in use.

**nes**, n. a *promontory*, (cp. *Furness* in Lancashire), Orkn. 442.

**eskja**, u, f. the *old beaten time*, '*beatbenesse*;' áætis-mönnum þeim

it hafa í forneskju, Fms. viii. 6; f. klæða-búnaðr, *old-fashioned*

vi. 321. **forneskju-legr**, adj. *antique looking*. II. *old*

*witchcraft*, Grett. 144, Ísl. ii. 391, Nj. 273; f. ok fjölkyngr, Fms.

ii. 134; *fremja forneskju*, Grett. 150; *fara með f.*, Orkn. 136. **forn-** *eskju-maðr*, m. a *sorcerer*, Orkn. 136.

**forn-fáguligr**, mod. *forn-fáligr*, adj. *old and worn out*, Fms. iii. 166.

**forn-fróðr**, adj. *skilled in old lore*, in a bad sense, of sorcery, Fbr. 163: *mod. learned in old things*.

**forn-fræði**, f. *old lore* (of witchcraft), Fms. iii. 90. β. *archæology*, (mod.)

**forn-fræðingr**, m. *an antiquarian, a scholar in old lore*, (mod.)

**forn-gildir**, adj. *of old standard value*, Dipl. v. 20, Ann. 1392.

**forn-gripir**, m. pl. *antiquities*. **forngrípa-safn**, n. *a collection of antiquities*, (mod.)

**forn-haldinn**, part. *time-honoured*, Hallfred.

**for-njósn**, f. *looking ahead*, Sdm. 27.

**forn-konungr**, m. *an ancient king*, Fms. ii. 138, ix. 455, Fs. 21, Skálda 194.

**forn-kveðit**, n. part. *said of old*, epithet of old saws, Eg. 520; *satt er* *hit fornkveðna*, *svá ergisk* *hvert sem eldisk*, Fær. 218, passim; *það finnst* *á mér sem fornkveðit er*, *að fátt segir af einum*, a ditty.

**forn-kveði**, n. *an old poem*, Edda 135. β. *a ballad*, vide *danz*.

**forn-leifar**, f. pl. *old relics, antiquities*, (mod.)

**forn-ligr**, adj. *old*, with the notion of *worn out, decayed*, Fær. 186, Pm., Fms. ii. 142, Fas. ii. 300; *fræði f.*, *old lore*, Fms. iii. 90.

**forn-maðr**, m. *a man of the olden time*: **forn-menn**, m. pl. *the* *ancients*, in many compds: the old biographies of the kings of Norway

edited 1825 sqq. are by the editors (less correctly) called **Fornmannasögur**, instead of the true old name *Konunga-sögur* or *Konunga-æfi*.

**forn-menjar**, f. pl. *old relics, antiquities*, (mod.)

**forn-menni**, n. *a man of the olden time*, Fms. ii. 59.

**forn-mæli**, n. *an old saw*, Fas. iii. 365.

**forn-mæltr**, part. = *fornkveðit*, Fms. vi. 4.

**forn-orðr**, adj. *using old phrases*, (mod.) II. *swearing*, Bs. i. 712.

**forn-ortr**, part. *composed in olden time*, Þiðr. 2.

**forn-rit**, n. pl. *old writings*, (mod.)

**forn-saga**, u, f. *an old tale*, esp. of the mythical age, Fas. i. 417 (v. l.), Eg. 698: *mod. forn-sögur*, *old legends*.

**forn-skáld**, n. *an ancient scald or poet*, Edda 124, 135, Al. 48.

**forn-skrá**, f. *an old scroll*, Vm. 122.

**forn-skræða**, u, f. = *fornskrá*, Fas. iii. 237, v. l.

**forn-spekingr**, m. *an old wise-man*, Stj. 377.

**forn-spjöll**, n. pl. *old spells, old lore*, Vsp. 1.

**forn-spurðr**, part., in the phrase, *göra e-n fornspurðan* at e-u, or *göra* *e-t* at e-m *fornspurðum*, *to do a thing without asking one's leave*, Fas. i. 48.

**forn-söngur**, m. *an old song*, Þiðr. 181.

**forn-tíðindi**, n. pl. *old tales*, Hkr. i. 269, Fms. vii. 97, Ht. R. 2.

**forn-troðinn**, part.; *stígr f.*, *an old trodden path*, Fas. iii. 279.

**forn-vinr**, m. *an old friend*, Fas. ii. 422.

**forn-yrði**, n. *old words or saws*: *fornyrðis-lag* or *fornyrða-lag*, n. *a kind of old metre*; this word is an *ἀν. ἄρ.* in Edda Ht., whence it has

spread into mod. use, but it is better called *kviðu-háttur*: *mod. an archaism*.

**forn-yrtr**, part. *archaizing*.

**for-næmi**, n. a *law phrase, plundering another's property*; the law distinguishes between *rán* (by personal violence) and *fornæmi*, *plunder* *before the owner's eyes*, but without the use of force, Jb. 426, cp. also

Gpl. 402, 416, N. G. L. i. 227.

**forn-öld**, f. *the olden time, mythical age*: **Fornaldar-sögur**, f. pl. *mythical stories*, (mod.)

**for-pris**, m. (for. word), *great praise, honour*, Mar. (Fr.), Pass. 35. 3.

**for-prisa**, að, *to praise*, H. E. i. 404, Stj. 9.

**for-prisan**, f. *glory*, Stj. 7, 109, 161.

**FORR**, adj. *forward*; of *sljó* *eðr* of *fort*, *too slow or too forward*, Thom. 279:—*baugty*, *fort ok framhvass*, 180; *harðla fort*, *ef nökkut reis við*, *id.*:—as adv. *quickly*, *vinna fort*, *to work eagerly*, Bs. ii. 93; *snúast fort*, *to whirl* (as a wheel or a spindle), 443 (in a verse) the mod. phrase,

*fara fort* (of fort) i e-t, *to go too far (too keenly) into a thing*.

**for-ráð**, n. *management, superintendence*; með *forráði* ok *umsýslu* e-s, Rb. 400: the phrase, *kunna ekki fótum sínum forráð*, Stj. 558:—*admi-* *nistration, stewardship*, *hann hafði f. með Auði*, Landn. 109; *hann tók þar* *við forráðum öllum*, Eg. 36, 84; *staðar-forráð*, *the management of church* *domain-land*, Bs. i. 479; *til eignar ok forráða*, Ld. 14; *forráð sakar*, *the* *leading of a suit*, Grág. i. 489:—as a law term, *the holding a goðorð* *(q. v.) of the beatben time*, *manna-forráð*, Hrafn. 14, Nj. 149, v. l.; hence

*rule, sway*, Fms. vii. 209, xi. 201, Eg. 50, 401. COMPD: **forráða-maðr** *and* *forráðs-maðr*, m. a *manager, warden*, Grág. ii. 405, Vm. 108; f. *kristinnar*, *the leaders of the church*, 656 C. 17, Hom. 95; f. ok *höfðingi*, *Ver. 18*, Hkr. i. 83; f. á *skipi*, *the captain of a ship*, Landn. 56.

**for-ráða-ræð**, [*Germ. verrathen*], *to betray*, Bev. 10 (Fr.), N. T., Pass. 5. 1.

**for-ráðandi**, part. *an overseer, manager*, Fms. x. 330; f. *skips*, Bjarn. 15, Fms. ii. 63:—a law term, a *guardian*, *réttr f. fjár hennar*, Grág. i. 377; *frænda eðr f.*, 343.

**for-rennari**, a, m. a *forerunner*, Stj. 204: a *predecessor*, 118.

**for-ríkr**, adj. *exceeding rich*, Bs. i. 852, Fb. ii. 187.

**for-ræða**, u, f. [*Germ. vorrede*], a *preface*, Str. i, (rare.)



**for-ræði, n.** I. = *forráð, management*; f. fjár, Gpl. 217: *rule, sway*, Fms. i. 4, vii. 105, x. 231, xi. 326: esp. as a law term, *keeping a godorð* (*priesthood*); manna-f., Hrafn. 19, Grág., and the Sagas passim. **for-ræðis-maðr, m.** = *forráðamaðr*, N. G. L. i. 151, 152, Barl. passim. II. [Germ. *verrath*], *treason, mod. and rare*, Pass. 16. 6.

**FORRS, n.** *wrath, rage, ire*; snúa fors í frið, grimd í gríð, 655 xxxii. 24, Bs. ii. 97; með fors, *baughtly*, Sturl. iii. 144, Pass. 13. 2; ferr erki-biskup í fors mikít, *he fell into great wrath*, Fms. xi. 441; fors ok atkóst, Fas. iii. 91; fors ok ílska, Stat. 398. **COMPDS:** **for-s-fullr, adj.** *wrathful, insolent*, Grett. 106 A. **for-s-ligr, adj.** (-liga, adv.), *insolent*, Bs. ii. 66. **for-s-maðr, m.** *an angry man*, Korm. 80.

**FORRS, mod. foss, m.,** prob. akin to the preceding word and *forr*, [Swed.-Dan. *foss*; North. E. *force*; a test word of Scandinavian language and origin; cp. the curious passage in Constant. Porph. De Admin. Imperii, ch. 9, where the Byzantine author gives some names of waterfalls in Russia in two languages, *ρωσιστί* and *σκαβινιστί* (Russian and Slavonic), with a Greek translation; *ρωσιστί*, a waterfall, being called *βορσ* or *φόρος* (e. g. *οὐλ-βορσ* = Icel. Hólm-fors, *βαρου-φόρος* = Icel. Bárufors), whereas *σκαβινιστί* it is called *πραχ*, i. e. *porog* or *prag*: Constantine in another passage states that the Russians were Teutonic or 'Franks': the Garðar (Russia Minor) of that time was in fact a Scand. country; even the name Russia is by some (P. A. Munch) explained as Scand., afterwards adopted for the whole empire; it was still regarded so by the Byzantine authors of the 10th century, as opposed to Slavonic:—a '*force*', *waterfall*, Landn. 291, 292; fors mikill er Sarpr heitir, Ó. H. 49, Landn. 277, v. 1: in many local names, Skóga-f. in southern Icel.; Gyggjar-f. in the north (Göða-f. is a corrupt form, cp. Þorlaks-kver, p. 288, and Grett. ch. 68, 69, whence the name); Gull-f., *Gold-force*, a freq. name in western Icel. 2. a *brook, stream*; this sense is curious, and peculiar to the Stj. (by bishop Brand, a native of south-eastern Icel.); it is well suited to the district of Skaptafells-sýsla, where all brooks are torrents rushing from glaciers into the ocean; til forsins Bison, Stj. 387. Judges iv. 13; hann grípr einn stein upp ór forsinum, 227; David tók fimm steina ór einum fors, 464. I Sam. xvii. 40; við forsinn Besor, 490. I Sam. xxx. 9; yfir fors Cedron, 527. 2 Sam. xv. 23; af fors drakk hann á götu, 656 C. 2: in the old poem Vsp. fors is evidently used in the same sense; á sér hón ausask augum fors, 31; falla forsar, 58. This idiom perhaps gives a hint as to the native place of this poem; falla forsum, to fall in torrents, Fas. ii. (in a verse). **for-s-fall, n.** a '*force-fall*', torrent, Stj. 32, Ó. H. 17, Fas. iv. 361.

**forsa, að, to stream in torrents**: to be enraged, Mar. **for-sala, u, f.** a law term, a *mortgage*, Gpl. 304. **COMPDS:** **for-sölu-jörð, f.** a *mortgaged estate*, N. G. L. i. 214. **for-sölu-máli, a, m.** a *mortgage contract*, Gpl. 304. **for-samliga, adv.** *unduly*, cp. forsóma, Bs. i. 733. **for-sát, f.** an *ambush*, Bs. i. 289, ii. 70, 97. **for-senda, u, f.** a *part of an angler's line*, Od. xii. 253. **for-sending, f.** a *sending one to certain death, a dangerous mission*, Eg. 540, Fms. iii. 68, Hkr. ii. 76, iii. 104 (where forsenda). **for-seti, a, m.** the myth. name of a heathen god, Edda, where it however seems to mean an *umpire* or *peace-maker*, cp. Gm. 15. II. in mod. usage a '*fore-sitter*', *president, chairman*; but in 1793 (Fél. vol. xiii), the chairman is called *for-maðr* or *forstöðu-maðr*, as *forseti* was not then an established word.

**for-sjá and for-sjó, f.,** gen. as nom. *foresight, prevision*, Nj. 210, Sks. 224 B, Fær. 79, Fms. v. 284, vii. 134, x. 9. **COMPDS:** **for-sjá-lauss, adj.** *helpless*, Njarð. 380. **for-sjá-leysi, n.** *want of foresight*, Bret. 38, Grett. 95, Fms. viii. 364. **for-sjá-maðr, m.** a *warden, overseer*, Stj. 243, Fms. i. 290, x. 421, Sturl. i. 198. II. **Providence, Sks. 559 B. **for-sjáll, adj.** *foresighted, prudent*, Nj. 222, Fms. v. 150, Sks. 436, Al. 8, Eg. 73. **for-sjálliga, adv.** *prudently*, Bs. i. 742, Fms. vi. 325, Fas. ii. 245. **for-sjálligr, adj.** *prudent*, Greg. 32, Fas. ii. 469, Sturl. i. 113. **for-sjálmi, f.** *prudence*. **for-sjón, f.** = *for-sjá*; eccl. since the Reformation, *Providence*, in hymns, sermons, etc. **for-sjónar-maðr, m.** = *for-sjámaðr*, Karl. 500. **for-skáli, a, m.** an *ante-chamber, lobby*, Dropl. 28, Bs. i. 451, Sturl. ii. 173, iii. 193. **for-skapti, n.** the '*fore-bait*' of a hammer, Edda 70, Fb. iii. 427. **for-skot, n.** a *vestibule, porch*, Stj. 562. I Kings vi. 3. **for-sköp, n. pl.** *bad times, ill fate*, Hkv. 2. 32. **for-slægja, ð,** to lower one's pride, Stj. 621. **for-smá, ð,** [Germ. *verschmähen*], to despise, Stj. 142, 621 (v. l.), Sturl. ii. 15, Fms. iii. 89, (now freq.) **for-smán, f.** *disgrace*, H. E. i. 497, Ann. 1394, (now freq.) **for-smiðr, m.** a '*fore-smith*', *chief builder*, Edda (pref.), Bret. **for-snjallr, adj.** *exceeding wise*, Vellekla. **for-sorga, að,** [Dan. *forsørge*; Germ. *versorgen*], to provide for; **for-sorgan, f.** *provision*. **for-sóma, að,** [Germ. *versäumen*], to neglect, (mod. word.) **for-sóman, f.** *neglect*, (mod. word.)**

**for-spá, f.** a '*fore-spæing*' (Scot.), *prophecy*, Fms. i. 88, 96, 263, i. 9, x. 275, Bret. 62, Stj. 202, Bs. ii. 7. **for-spár, adj.**, often used in the description of the wise men of antiquity, such as Njá, Snorri:—a '*fore-spæing*' (Scot.), *prophecy*, Et. 2, Nj. 30, Fms. iv. 24, 87, Eg. 20, Fs. 54; of Odin, Yngl. S. ch. 5. **for-spell, n.** a *heavy loss*, Gkv. i. 3, Fagrsk. 173 (in a verse). **for-spjall, n.** a '*fore-spell*', *preamble*. **Forspjalla-ljóð, n.** nar of a poem.

**for-sprakari, a, m.** [for. word; Germ. *sprechen*], a '*for-speaker*', sp. man, Stj. 266; hence the mod. **for-sprakki, a, m.** a *ringleader*. **for-staða, u, f.** *standing up for one, shielding one*, Gpl. 265, Ld. Lv. 4, Orkn. 40; mæla e-m forstöðu, to say a good word for one, ii. 147. **COMPDS:** **forstöðu-maðr, m.** a *manager*, Ver. 36, Rb. 40. **for-stand, n.** [the Germ. *verstand*], *understanding* in household ters. **for-stands-kona, u, f.** (-maðr, m.), a *good housekeeper*. **for-standa, stóð, (for-stá is freq. in poetry of the 16th century),** word; Germ. *verstehen*]:—to understand, Bs. i. 802.

**for-stjóri, a, m.** a '*fore-steerer*', *foreman, overseer, leader*, Eg. 52, 1, 646, K. Á. 34, 224, Fms. i. 2, v. 72, vii. 238, 265, x. 311, Skálda 2. **for-stjörn, f.** *rule, management*, Fms. viii. 5. **for-stjórnar-m, a, m.** a *manager*, Glúm. 360.

**for-stöð, f.** = *for-staða*, N. G. L. i. 60, 68, Fms. iv. 216. **for-stofa, u, f.** = *forskáli*, Eb. 136, Fms. vi. 34, Ó. H. 116, Eg. 211. **for-stórr, adj.** *exceeding tall*, Vigl. 20. **for-streymis, adj.** *down stream, opp. to andstreymis*, Edda 60, iii. 163, Fms. vii. 253, Ó. H. 20, Bs. ii. 175.

**for-stöndugr, adj.** [Germ. *verständig*], *clever* in household matters. **for-svar, n.** [Dan. *forsvar*], *defence*, (mod. word.) **for-svara, að,** [from Dan. *forsvare*, cp. Germ. *verantworten*], to answer for one, defend.

**for-svaranligr, adj.** *justifiable*, Bs. i. 733, but prob. wrongly; fo-liga (in the MS.), q. v.

**for-syma, ð,** = *forsóma*, Boldt and D. N.

**for-sýn, f.** *foresight, foreboding*, Bs. ii. 38.

**for-sýnn, adj.** *gifted with foresight*, Fms. ii. 423, cp. Bs. ii. 81.

**for-sæla, u, f.** [sól], a *shade from the sun*, Bb. 3. 85, Fas. i. 467 (30) **COMPDS:** **For-sælu-dalr, m.** name of a valley, Landn.

**for-sæti, n.** '*fore-seats*', *front benches*, Nj. 220, Fms. v. 332, v. l. **for-sögn, f.** *order, superintendence*, Fms. i. 290, x. 433, Orkn. Sturl. i. 46 C. **β. prophecy**, Stj. 114. **γ.** a law term, *previous declaration*, N. G. L. i. 88, 89. **forsagnar-vitni, n.** a *witness to a declaration*, N. G. L. i. 32, Gpl. 475.

**for-söngvari, a, m.** a *precentor* in a church.

**for-tak, n.** *denial, protest*, Dipl. i. 7. **COMPDS:** **fortaks-lau, a, adj.**, in the phrase, *segið, lofa f., to state, promise without reserve* actively. **fortaks-orð, f.** words of contradiction, Bs. ii. 23.

**for-taka, tók,** to deny positively, Bs. ii. 31.

**for-tapaðr, part.** *forlorn*, Matth. x. 6: *for-tapan, f.* *damnation*, I. **for-tíða, dd,** to forsake; hann fortíddi Guð, Bret. (Verel).

**for-tjald, n.** a *curtain*, Ld. 29: a *bed-curtain*, Fms. iii. 196, F. iii. 391, Háv. 54, Sams. 11: *the veil of the Temple*, Stj. 321, Pass., N.

**for-tölur, f. pl.** *persuasions*, Nj. 200, Eg. 9, Hom. 108, Fb. ii. 56. **for-urtir, f. pl.** *vide forátta*.

**forusta, vide forysta**.

**for-vað, n.** *shoal water between the cliffs and the flowing tide*; the phrase, *í síðustu forvöð, to pass the last shoal water before the tide cuts the passage off*, also metaph. *to delay till the last moment*. **flekann allan, ok halda upp forvöðunum þar í hjá,** D. N. vi. 167, it seems to mean a *ford*.

**for-vaði, a, m.** a *cliff projecting into the forvað*, where the rider wade through water, Fbr. 45, Vm. 107.

**for-vara, að,** [Germ. *verwahren*], to keep, Matth. xvi. 25.

**FORVE, n.** an *úr. ley* in the eccl. law of the county Víkin or Bæjarþing, a coast district in the south of Norway, N. G. L. i. 339, 363, the law orders that a monster child (i. e. an abortion, a birth with human shape) shall be brought to a place 'forve', and buried neither man nor beast comes by; þat skal á forve (forve, v. l.) frúryra (*put in a cairn*) þar er hvárki gengr yfir menn né fénaðr, forve (forve, v. l.) hins illa. In N. G. L. i. 13 it is ordered that (e. g. traitors, murderers, self-murderers, etc.) were not to be buried on consecrated soil, but in the 'flood-mark' where sea and green turf cp. the curious story in Landn. 2. 19, where the Christian lady ordered herself to be buried between *bigb and low water mark* (i. e. *for-máli*), as she would not rest in heathen earth; so, on the other hand, a monster child must not rest in Christian earth. Thus *forve* is probably derived from *fyrva*, q. v., to ebb, and denotes the *flood-mark* or *bigb*, which the grave was to be dug; the concluding words, þar er forve illa, probably mean *this place is the forve of the evil one*, i. e. an *unblessed place*. The etymology given in H. E. i. 75 cannot be right.

**for-veðja or for-veði, adj.** a law term, *forfeitable* or *forfeited*, V. Grág. ii. 234, N. G. L. i. 27 (Js. 124), 391.



**forveðjaðr**, part. *forfeited*, Bs. i. 227.  
**forvegr**, *a. a trace, foot-print*, N. G. L. i. 83, Str. 78, Barl. 10, 142.  
**forverari**, *a. m. a predecessor*, Dipl. i. 4, ii. 11, (mod.)  
**forverð**, *n. price, worth*, Dipl. iii. 10.  
**forverk** (for-virkj, Hrafn. 5), *n. prop. bumble work, farm work*; ef þú kaupir mann til forverks sér, Grág. i. 272; vart f., *our task*, Hom. i.; of gamall til þræls, ok þótti ekki forverk í honum, *too old for* þrall, and *unfit for work*, Hkr. i. 199, Fms. i. 77; þetta sumar var forverk í Krossavík, Vápn. 29; ok var lítið forverk orðit, en hann ómegð, Sturl. i. 137; þar eigi meira forvirkir en þetta líð orkar, Fm. 5; forverk heys, *carting hay*, K. þ. K. 100; skal hverr búandi er forverk á sér, N. G. L. i. 128; þú munt fá föður mínum forverk le ferð frá, Þorst. St. 53; forverks-litill, *adj. one who is able to do little f.*, Fas. iii. 158; **forverks-maðr**, *m. a labourer, workman*, Eb. 150; **forverks-tíð**, *f. work-time*, Hom. (St.); þér skal fá la til forverks, Þorst. St. 55.  
**forvirkj**, *II. metaph. [cp. A. S. for-wyrht = atum]*, in the phrase, góta ekki forverkum við e-n, *to treat one well, meanly, not like a drudge*; er þat líkast at aldri sé forverkum við górt, Band. 10; skal aldri forverkum við þik góra meðan við lifum er, 54; ekki skal forverkum við þik góra þat sem vel er, Fas. ii. 238; munum þetta eigi forverkum góra, *we shall do no hireling's work*, 20; at þeir gördi lítt forverkum (*that they did it thoroughly*) at hefna n Dönum spottins, Mork. 51, 153.  
**forviða**, *adj. ind. [qs. forveðja, q. v.] upset in a fight*, Nj. 228, 246; t varð allr f. fyrir, Bárð. 43 new Ed., Róm. 150;—in mod. usage, *read, greatly surprised*.  
**forviðris**, *adv. before the wind*, Rd. 276, Sturl. iii. 198, Róm. 369, 375.  
**forvindis**, *adv. before the wind*, Fms. iii. 235.  
**forvista**, *u. f. = forysta (forvist, Fms. vii. 25), Eb. 142, Fms. x. 273.  
**forvitinn**, *adj. curious*, chiefly in a bad sense, Greg. 27, Sturl. i. 216.  
**forvitligr**, *adj. curious*, Mag. 8.  
**forvitna**, *ad. to pry into, enquire*; f. e-t, Sk. 183 B; f. um e-t, *to enquire about*, 6, 182 B.  
**forvitna**, *2. reflex., forvitnask e-t, to enquire*, Bret. Fms. i. 147, 252, vii. 258, Eg. 764, Ld. 268; absol., Lv. 15; f. til e-s, Þor. 53; f. um e-t, *id.*, Landn. 51, Gret. 96, 160.  
**forvitnar** e-t, or with infin., *it makes one curious to know*, Fær. 54, Sk. 6, Fas. i. 22.  
**forvitni**, *f. curiosity (often in a bad sense)*, Fas. i. 71, Sk. 183, 553, 145, 260, Glúm. 327, Jóhann. 625, 89; fáa leiðir gott at forvitni- (a saying), Vidal. i. 58.  
**forvitri**, *adj. (-vitra, Fms. vi. 56, 428), very wise, deep*, Fms. iv. 24, vi. 56, xi. 79, Band. 3, Eg. 3, Bs. i. 66 (forvitri).  
**forvitringr**, *m. a wise man*, Matth. xi. 25.  
**forvigi**, *n. an outwork.* **forvigið-maðr**, *m. a head champion*, under.  
**forvask**, *d. dep. (forifask, Al. 110 and 655 xxix; for-æfask, Hom. i.), in the phrase, f. e-s, only used with neg., to shrink from nothing*; minia forvask eigi illra ráða, Bær. 14; Halli forvask eigi at mæla er honum syndisk, Fms. vi. 360 (forvildiz, Mork. 93); at þeir munu laz at etja við afa-muninn, Al. l. c.; þú forvask (forvask?) eigi eiða; shrinkest not from perjury, Hom. l. c.  
**forvynja**, *u. f. an appearance or foreboding*; hygg ek at þetta sé f. B. i. 67; nú hygg ek at þetta beri þína forvynju, ok sé þú svikinn, 3; f. eðr fyrirfari hinnar fremri tignar, Bs. i. 682. **β. a spectre, n. scheusal**; þegi þú yfir þeim, f. (*thou monster!*), Ld. 326, v. l.; and in mod. usage.  
**forysta**, *u. f. (forosta, Fms. ii. 88, Fs. 8, Grág. i. 503, Ísl. ii. 87), mod. forusta [cp. forvasta, vi = y] = headsip, leadership, and even personally a captain*, 623, 56, Fms. ii. 88, v. 273, vii. 326, Hkr. ii. v. l., Sturl. i. 159, Mork. 137, 140 (cp. Fms. vii. 25, Hkr. iii. 206), n. 340. **forystu-geldingr**, *m. a bell-wether*, Grág. i. 14, ii. 330. **forystu-lauss**, *adj. without a leader or protector*, Ld. 260, Bær. 17, Dropl. 32. **forystu-sauðr**, *m. = forystu-ngr*, Ísl. ii. 87, Bs. i. 138.  
**forvasta**, *u. f. [Germ. verdienst], merit*, mod. eccl., N. T., Vidal.  
**forvaski**, *a. m. dislike*, Þórð. 22 new Ed.  
**forvott**, *m. = forþokki*, Bs. ii. 37.  
**forvikkja**, *þótti, to dislike*, Sturl. iii. 231, Thom. 300, (rare.)  
**forvok**, *n. [A. S. and Engl. fox; Dutch vos; Germ. fuchs; this word is in the old northern tongues only in a metaph. sense, and even then and obsolete] = a fraud in selling, adulteration*; fox er illt í exi, 184 (in a verse); otherwise only in the phrase, selja e-m fox né flæðr, 492; kaup-fox, *ved-fox (q. v.), fraud in sale or bailing*, Gpl.  
**forvok**, *u. f. a fox*; this curious word, which answers to Goth. *faubō*, G. *foba*, only occurs in Edda (Gl.), unless the present Ícel. *tóa* (the mod. name for a fox) be a corruption of *tóa*; if not, the etym. of *tóa* is uncertain. It is a common superstition not to call the fox by his name, whence the variety of names in different languages, and the use of synonyms in the same language.  
**forvok**, *n. the crop or mau of a bird*, Fbr. 12.*

**FÖÐR**, *n. [Engl. fodder; Germ. futter; Dan. and Swed. foder], fodder for cattle*, (but *fædi* or *fæða* of human food), Ísl. ii. 138, Gpl. 503, Fbr. 156; *a certain quantity of fodder or hay*, a stack thus contains so many *kýr-fóðr* or *lamb-fóðr*;—*a foddering of lambs for the parson in the winter*, hence a parish has so and so many *lamb-fóðr*; skila úr fóðrum, *to return lambs in the spring*. **fóðr-birgðir**, *f. pl. (-birgr, adj.), stores of hay*.  
**fóðr**, *n. [Germ. futter; Engl. fur], lining*.  
**fóðra**, *ad. to fodder*, Fms. i. 272, Ísl. ii. 132; reflex., Sk. 185.  
**fóðra**, *ad. to fur or line a garment*, Fms. vi. 422, Bs. i. 636; hence in mid. Lat. *cappa forata*.  
**fóðr-lauss**, *adj. unlined*, Vm. 29, Pm. 37.  
**fó-erla**, *u. f. a duck*.  
**fógeti**, *a. m. [low Lat. vocatus; Germ. vogt], a kind of bailiff*, D. N. from the 14th century;—the bailiff of Reykjavík in Ícel. is called *fógeti*.  
**FÓL**, *n. a fool*; allit., *fífl* ok *fól*, 656 B. 7; *fól*, however, has often the notion of rage and foul language; *fífl* that of pranks or silliness; *fól (madman)* væri Sverrir þá, Fms. iii. 122, viii. 242; það taka *fól* þetta, Ísl. ii. 229 (one who had used bad language); hann þótti þar *fól* eitt (*idiot*), Glúm. 336. **COMPDS:** **fóls-liga**, *adv. foolishly, like a madman*, Sturl. i. 4, Fms. xi. 280. **fóls-ligr**, *adj. foolish, mad*, Fms. viii. 242 (of foul language).  
**fóli**, *a. m. = fól*, Gisl. 50, Sd. 178; *fóli þinn, thou fool!* Ld. 220.  
**FÓLI**, *a. m. [cp. Fr. voler, early Fr. foler, cp. also low Lat. felo, Engl. felony; but is prob. a Teut. word from fela, fólgin] = stolen goods, esp. hidden, a law term*; skal binda *fóla* á bak honum, N. G. L. i. 83, Js. 129; finna þeir *fóla* (*bidden theft*) meðal skjaldbálka, N. G. L. i. 84, passim; finna *fóla*, Grág. i. 195; bera inn *fóla* á hendr mönnum, *id.* **fóla-gjald**, *n. damages, compensation, in a case of theft*, Grág. i. 84.  
**FÓLK**, *n., prop. folk with a short vowel, cp. fylki; [A. S. folc; Engl. folk; Germ. volk; Dan. and Swed. folk] = folk, people; skjótt fjölgað-isk fólkitt, Gret. 88; = people indefinitely, til at hræða fólk, to frighten folk*, Bs. i. 764; curiously Ícel. say, *kvenn-fólk* (as in Engl.), *woman-folk*; but *karl-fólk* never, only *karl-menn*.  
**2.** in Ícel. chiefly *the people of a household, community, or the like*; *kirkju-fólk*, *the church-folk*, i. e. *people assembled in church*; *boðs-fólk*, *the guests at a banquet*; *sóknar-fólk*, *the parish folk*; *heimilis-fólk*, *house-folk, the people of a household*; allt *fólk* á bænum, *all the folk*; *vinnu-fólk*, *servant-folk*; *grasa-fólk*, *people gathering fell-moss*; meðal annars *fólksins*, Nj. 66, v. l.; Njáll gekk inn ok mælti við *fólkit*, 200; mik ok *fólk* mitt skortir aldri mat, Band. 13; hott, hott og hæ! hér sé Guð í bæ, sælt *fólki* allt, Stef. Ól.; fæddi varla búfétt *fólkit*, Ísl. ii. 68; var eigi *fólk* upp staðit, Hrafn. 20; this sense is to the present day very common in Ícel.; while the Germ. sense of *people, nation* (Dan. *folket*) is strange to Ícel.; even *lands-fólk* is rare, better *lands-menn*.  
**3. kinsfolk**; hans *fólk* ok foreldis-menn, *his 'folk' and forefathers*, Stj. 139; allt yðart f., Karl. 328; so Ícel. say, vera af góðu *fólki* kominn, *to come of good folk, be well born*.  
**II. a host = fylking, and hence battle, but only in old poets, cp. Edda 108; fjórtán *fólk*, *fourteen divisions, troops*, Hkv. i. 49; ok í *fólk* um skaut, Vsp. 28; ef ek sék flein í *fólki* vaða, Hm. 151; þótt í *fólk* komi, 159; í *fólk*, in battle, Yt. 10; fara með *fólku*, *to wage war*, Gm. 48; öndvert *fólk*, *the van of the host*, Fas. i. 46 (in a verse); and in many compds: *adj. a valiant man* is called *fólk-bráðr*, -djarfr, -efandi, -gláðr, -harðr, -prúðr, -rakkr, -reifr, -skáfr, -snarr, -sterkr, -þorinn, etc.: *weapons, fólk-hamla, -naðra, -skíð, -svell, -vápnr, -vöndr = armour, fólk-tjald, -veggr = a warrior, fólk-baldur, -mýgr, -nárungr, -rögnir, -stjóri, -stuðill, -stýrir, -valdr, -vörðr = the battle, fólk-roð, -víg*, Vsp. 28; in prose rarely, and only in poet. phrases, *fólk-bardagi*, *a. m. a great battle, battle of hosts*; and *fólk-orrusta*, *f. id.*, Flov. 40, Orkn. 94; *fólk-land*, *n. = fylki*, Hkr. i. 209, paraphrase from the Vellekla; *fólk-vápn*, *n. pl. (vide above), weapons*, N. G. L. i. 101; metaph., Fms. iii. 167.  
**fólkska**, *u. f. foolishness, often with the notion of madness, impudence*, Fms. iii. 167, ix. 405, Sk. 623, Ísl. ii. 84. **COMPDS:** **fólksku-för** (*fólsku-ferð*), *f. a mad expedition*, Sturl. ii. 97. **fólksku-orð**, *n. foolish (foul) words*, Fms. vii. 118. **fólksku-verk**, *n. a foolish (mad) act*, Edda 57; *a foul act*, Pass. 36. 7.  
**fólskr**, *adj. foolish, impudent*, Hkr. ii. 138.  
**FÓRA**, *u. f. (a for word), armour, barness; her-fóra, armour*, Stj. 287, Mag., Karl. passim; hence the mod. phrase, hafa e-ð í *fórum* sínum, *to keep a thing hidden under one's barness*.  
**FÖRN** (*fórnur*, *f. pl.*, Ver. 6), *f. offering*, [prob. a word of Lat. and eccl. origin, derived from Lat. *offerre*; after the introduction of Christianity the old heathen word blót (q. v.) became odious, as denoting heathen sacrifice, and is consequently never used in connection with Christian worship; its place being taken by the word *förn*];—*a sacrifice in the Jewish sense, and in the Christian sense an offering to God*; but it is scarcely ever used in a heathen sense—the passage Fær. 103 is quite peculiar: the phrase, fara *förn*, *to bring an offering*, Stj. passim; Guð mín sér sjá *förn* til handa, 131, passim; brenni-förn, *a burnt offering*; dreypí-förn, *a drink offering*; synda-förn, *a sin offering*, Bible, Vidal. passim; *fórnar-blóð*, *n. the sacrificial blood*, Stj. 305, 318; *fórnar-***



brauð, n. and fórnar-hleifr, m. *the shew-bread*, Stj. 474, 565 (*panis propositionis*, Vulg.); fórnar-kvikindi, n. *a victim*, Stj. 430; fórnar-skrín, n. *a shrine in which the wafer is kept*, Vm. 55; fórnar-söngur, m. *the offertory in the Roman Catholic service*, 625, 190. 2. metaph. chiefly in pl. *offerings, presents*; in this sense it occurs in Am. 5 (a poem not too old for such a word), Fms. ix. 416; ríkar ok fagar fórnir, Str. 34; fórnar-lauss, adj. *not bringing an offering*, Al. 172: sing., aldri ætla ek óþarfari fórn færða Sveini konungi, en þetta it vanda höfuð, Moldr. 87.

fórna, að, to offer, with acc. of the offering, dat. of the person; fórna mér reykelsi, Stj. 431; mörr er fórnaðr, 430. 1 Sam. ii. 16; þá hluti er hann vildi fórna, 410; fórna þik Guði, offer thee to God, 407: to offer as a present, Fms. ix. 450, Al. 96: in mod. usage, with dat. of the offering and the Deity, e. g. fórna Guði bænnum sínum. 2. the phrase, fórna höndum, to lift the hands to heaven as in prayer, or to wring the hands as in agony; that this phrase was also known to the ancients may be inferred from the compd, fórnar-hendr, f. pl. *offering bands, uplifted bands*, Magn. 514.

fórna-færa, ð, = fórna, to bring an offering, sacrifice, with acc. of the offering, Fms. ii. 41, Stj. passim: mod. with dat. of the offering.

fórna-færing, f. *an offering, sacrifice*, Stj. 17, 248, 276. fótr-bróðir, m. *a foster-brother*: 1. prop. of men brought up together, brothers in arms, and the like; Arinbjörn hrisir var f. Eireks konungs, Eg. 401, Fs. 121, 139, Fms. x. 226, Ísl. ii. 219; frændr ok fóstbræðr, Fs. 120, 122; þeir vóru vænligir menn ok gördusk fóstbræðr (*brothers in arms*) Ingimundar, 13, 15, 16, 19, 24, passim. 2. a sworn brother, = eiðbróðir, pledged by the rite of blending blood together (*vide bróðir*), Gisl. f. Br., passim: hence Fóstbræðra-saga, u. f. the name of the history (but the name is mod.); fóstbræðra-lag, n. *a foster-brotherhood*, Eg. 116, 165, Fms. vii. 25, passim:—*sworn brotherhood*, sverjask í f. Fms. iii. 213, cp. esp. Gisl. f. Br.

FÓSTR, n. [a Scand. word; Swed.-Dan. and North. E. *foster*; but neither in Goth., A.S., nor Germ.]—*the fostering of a child*, Fms. i. 1, Eg. 119, Nj. 40, Grág. i. 276, 277, Gpl. 531, Fs. 12, Ld. passim; for this see barn-fóstr, but cp. also Grág. O. þ. ch. 21: the sayings, fjórðungi bregðr til fósturs, Nj. (*vide bregða*), and fé er fóstri líkt; ást-fóstr, q. v.

fóstra, u. f. *a foster-mother*: fóstra sú er hann hefir fæddan lögfóstri, Grág. ii. 60, Fms. iii. 71, vii. 275:—*a wet-nurse*, Fs. 148. 2. *a foster-daughter*; fóstra sú er maðr hefir fædda, Grág. l. c., Eg. 169, Str. 63.

fóstra, að, to foster, also to nurse, Ld. 108, Fms. i. 16, Nj. 59.

fóstr-dóttir, f. *a foster-daughter*.

fóstr-faðir, m. *a foster-father*, Eg. 117, Ísl. ii. 139 (v. l.), Fms. ix. 361.

fóstr-foreldrar, m. pl. *foster-parents*, (mod.)

fóstri, a, m. *a foster-father*, Íb. 14, Eg. 117, Fs. 13, 19, Lv. 50, Bs. i. 154, 425, Fms. v. 126, Grág. i. 226; freq. in Icel. in addressing, fóstri minn, fóstra mín! 2. *a foster-son*, Nj. 149. 3. *a pet*, of a favourite horse, Sturl. i. 40, Hrafn. 8. 4. *a foster-brother*, Fms. vii. 316, xi. 155, (rare.) 5. in pl., collect. *the foster-father and his son (or sons)*, Fms. xi. 59.

fóstr-jörð, f. *a native country*, Nj. 45, Fms. i. 76, Hom. 140.

fóstr-land, n. *id.*, Barl. 99, 156, Stj. 50, Fms. x. 340, 343, Bret. 100.

fóstr-laun, n. pl. *reward for fostering one*, Ld. 232, Grág. i. 280.

fóstr-man, n. *a nurse (bondswoman)*, Skv. 3. 67 (poët.)

fóstr-meistari, a, m. *a tutor*, Karl. 32.

fóstr-móðir, f. *a foster-mother*, Stj. 83, 548.

fóstr-mær, f. *a foster-daughter*, Fas. ii. 293.

fóstr-neyti, n., collect. *foster-parents*, Fms. vii. 237.

fóstr-son, m. *a foster-son*, Fms. i. 85, Eg. 524, Ísl. ii. 145.

fóstr-systir, f. (sometimes in MSS. spelt fóstysstir, Mar. 14, 15, Stj. 407, Bs. i. 460), *a foster-sister*, Fs. 139, Fb. ii. 4.

fóstr-systkin, n. pl., collect. *foster-brothers and sisters*, Fas. ii. 64.

fót-borð, n. *a foot-board*, Gisl. 31, Vigl. 17, O. H. L. 36.

fót-brót, n. *a fracture of the leg*, Bs. i. 431.

fót-brotinn, part. *broken-legged*, Bs. i. 423, Stj. 279, Eb. 316.

fót-fara, fór, to pace, measure, Ann. Oldk. 1845, p. 164.

fót-festi, f. *a foot-hold*, in climbing.

fót-flmr, adj. *nimble-footed*, Róm. 310.

fót-fljótr, adj. *swift-footed*, Barl. 103, (rare.)

fót-flúinn, part. *'foot-rotten'*, i. e. *reeling on one's legs*, a wrestling term.

fót-ganga, u. f., in fótgöngu-lið, n. *host of footmen*, Stj. 450, Fms. x. 139; fótgöngu-herr, m. *id.*, Hkr. i. 216, Stj. 456; fótgöngu-menn, m. pl. *id.*, Fms. vi. 413, Stj. 285.

fót-gangandi, part. *walking on foot*, Bs. i. 535; f. menn, *footmen*, Fms. x. 139, Stj. 512.

fót-hár, adj. *long-legged*, bigb-stepping, Eg. 710.

fót-heill, adj. *'bale-legged'*, sound-legged, Gpl. 87.

fót-hrúmr, adj. *weak-legged* (from age), Fms. vii. 9, Bs. ii. 24.

fót-hvatr, adj. *swift-footed*, Nj. 38, Edda 31, O. H. 71.

fót-högg, n. *beating off one's feet*, Eb. 246, Sturl. ii. 90.

fót-höggva, hjó, to beat one's feet off, Fms. viii. 167, ix. 19, Sturl. ii. 66.

fót-kaldr, adj. *baving cold feet*.

fót-lami, adj. *lame of foot*, Nj. 219, Stj. 501.

fót-langr, adj. *long-legged*, Fms. x. 151, v. l.

fót-laug, n. *a foot-bath*, Hkv. 2. 37.

fót-lauss, adj. *foot-less, without feet*, Al. 134.

fót-lágr, adj. *low-legged, short-legged*, Þjal. 29.

fót-leggr, m. *the leg*, Fb. ii. 387, Barð. 14 new Ed., Fms. viii. 447, ix. 528, Magn. 524, Fas. i. 27, Stj. 96.

fót-mál, n. *a step*, Stj. 129.

fót-mikill, adj. *big-footed*, Mag. 1.

fót-mjúkr, adj. *nimble-footed*, a wrestling term, Sturl. i. 14.

fót-pallr, m. *a foot-board*, Fms. x. 186, Hkr. i. 81.

FÓTR, m., gen. fótur, dat. fæti; pl. fætr, gen. fóta, dat. fótum; in n conversation and even in writing the acc. pl. is used as fem., thus: fætr, 'not 'alla fætr,' and with the article 'fætrnar,' which form was already used by poets of the 17th century, Pass. 33. 4, Snót 156: [Goth. *fō*, A. S. *fōt*; Engl. *foot*; Germ. *fuss*; Swed. *foot*; Dan. *fod*; Gr. *πόδ-*, *pēd-*, with a short vowel; but with a long vowel in all Teutonic

languages; fit, q. v., also seems to be a kindred word]—*a foot*; and some other languages either the foot only or the foot and leg. Icel. distinguish between various animals, and use fóttr (*foot*) of men, horses, ca sheep, etc.; hrammr (*paw*) of beasts of prey, as bears, lions; löpp (*paw*) of cats, dogs, mice; klær (*claws*) of birds of prey, as the eagle; hreifi (*fins*) of a seal: Edda 110, Fms. i. 182, xi. 145, Anecd. 6

219, 264, Landn. 180: the allit. phrase, fóttr ok fit (q. v.); þá var f. og fit, i. e. *all (men and beast) were about or all was bustle*; st báðum fótum, einum fæti, öllum fótum, to stand (rest) on both

Fms. viii. 41, Gisl. 46; spretta (stökkva) á fætr, to start to one's feet 495; vera á fótum, to be a-foot, to be out of bed, Fms. vi. 201, x. Glúm. 368, Eg. 586; vera snemma á fótum, to be early a-foot, Val

223: metaph. to be alive, Ld. 230; fara á fætr, to rise; skjóta (k fótum undir sik, to take to his heels, Fms. viii. 358, Þórð. 43 new

hlaupa sem fætr toga, to run as fast as feet can go, Gisl. 61, Fas. i. taka til fóta, to take to one's heels, Grett. 101, Bs. i. 804; eiga fótum

at launa, to owe one's life to the feet, i. e. to run for one's life, O. H. I. leggja land undir fót, to take a long stride, Bs. ii. 124, Fkv. ii. 2: þús denoting the delight of getting on shore, hafa land undir fæti, to

the ground under one's feet, 'O quam securum, quamque iuncunda solo,' fastr er foldu fóttr, Protectio in Terr. Sanct. 159; falla til e-m, to fall at another's feet, 623. 27. 2. phrases, komir

fótum fram, off one's feet, bedridden, Fms. xi. 155, Fb. i. 201; þóta bera þáðan hvárigan fót heilan þá skal ek þó fara, Fs. 9; hverr á öðrum, one on the heels of another, Eg. 132; Hákon dreyr yör á fætr ok slays you on your feet, Fms. x. 386; miklu er fyrir fætr þér kastað, things are cast before thy feet, many obstacles, Korm. 176. 2. phrases, standa á mörgum fótum, to rest on many feet, have many resources; stóð á mörgum fótum fjárafii Skallagríms, Eg. 137, Fms. xi. 423; stóð á tré-fótum, to stand on wooden legs, be in a tottering state; þú enginn fóttr fyrir því, 'it has not a foot to stand on,' i. e. is not true: tún

the outskirts of a home-field, metaphor from a skin stretched out. I. a measure, Al. 163, Karl. 438, 481, 509, 525, Ísl. ii. 402, Landn. 5, Fs. 26; fet is more usual. compds: fóta-afl, n. the strength of the feet, Fms. viii. 410. fóta-brík, f. the foot-board of a bed, Sturl. iii. 174.

fóta-burðr, m. the bearing of the feet, gait, Bs. i. 670. fóta-bútr, m. foot-gear, Stj. 366. fóta-ferð, f. a rising from bed; fótferð

tími, a, m. the time of rising. fóta-festi, f. = fótfesti, Barl. 56. f. fjöl, f. = fótbrík, Fms. v. 340: a foot-board, iv. 277. fóta-gangr, m. trampling, ðin, Finn. 246. fóta-grýta, u. f. a pan with feet, Fr. 10.

hlutr, m. the nether part of the body, opp. to höfða-hlutr, Eb. 321. 398, Fms. xi. 277. fóta-kefli, n. a stumbling-block. fóta-kli, n., eccl., Lat. *pedale*, Ám. 90, Jm. 10, 36. fóta-læti, n. pl. of pranks' (of one hanged), Fms. vii. 13. fótatr-bragð, n. 'foot-b

a wrestling term, vide bragð, Fas. ii. 370. fótatr-mein, n. a leg, Nj. 219, Bs. i. 815, Sturl. i. 64. fótatr-sár, n. a foot-w

Fms. viii. 141. fótatr-verkr, m. = fótverkr, Hkr. i. 63, Fas. ii. fóta-saurr, m. the foot-dirt, Post. to Matth. x. 14. fóta-skrir, n. a 'foot-skin,' carpet, Rd. 272, Ám. 6. fóta-skortir, m. missing the feet; e-m verðr f. to slip, stumble. fóta-spyrning, f. a spurning the feet, Fas. iii. 355. fóta-stapp, n. a stamping with the feet, Sda 174.

fóta-stokkr, m. a shackle; berjja fótastokk, to dangle the in riding. fóta-pil, n. the foot-board of a bed, Fms. ii. 84. þváttr, m. foot-washing, Bs. i. 105.

fót-sárr, adj. foot-sore, Lv. 59 (of a horse). fót-síðr, adj. reaching down to the leg, of a garment, Finn. 310, Stj. 407. fót-skemill, m. (-skefill, Bs. i. 155), a foot-board, Fms. v. 301, iii. 131, Sks. 292, O. H. L. 26.

fót-skriða, u. f., in the phrase, renna fótskriðu, to run and slide on Nj. 145, Valla L. 220, Rd. 278.

fót-skófr, f. a foot-board, Bs. i. 220, Fms. ii. 132, Sturl. iii. 131, v. fót-spör, n. pl. foot-prints, 623. 36, Fms. i. 280; stiga í e-s fótum to step in one's foot-prints, Fs. 4, Sks. 13, Vigl. 20.

fót-stallr, m. a pedestal, Fms. ii. 108, Fær. 103 (v. l.), 655 xxxii. fót-stirðr, adj. stiff-legged, Eg. 754.



t-troð, n. *treading under foot*, Bs. ii. 57, Thom. 104.  
t-troða, tradj. *to tread upon*, Stj. 42, Fms. ii. 172, iii. 165, H.E. i. 506.  
t-veill, adj. *with a bad leg*, Bs. i. 344, Thom.

t-verkr, m. '*foot-warke*,' gout, Yt. 26.

t-viss, adj. *sure-footed*, a wrestling term.

FRAKKA, u, f. [A.S. *franca*], a kind of spear; Grimm thinks that *franca* of Tacitus is merely a corruption of *franca*, a suggestion which seems to be almost certain; in northern poems and writers this word only occurs in Rm. 32, whence it was probably taken into Edda (Gl.); on the other hand, we have an Icel. *frakki*, a, m. a kind of weapon, in the compd *frakki*, a '*carrior-fluke*,' i. e. *the blade of a sword*, Gisl. 7 (in a verse); *akkeris-frakki*, a, m. an '*anchor-fluke* (?)', in a verse of 996, Fs. 92; in the *frakka* of the Rm. was probably borrowed from A. S.

FRAKKI, a, m. a proper name, cp. Gullþ.; *Frakka-nes*, n. a farm.  
FRAKKAR, m. pl. *the Franks*, mod. *the French*; perhaps derived from northern weapon *franca*, as that of Saxons from *seax*=*gladius*; *akland*, n. *the land of the Franks*, as fixed by the peace of Verdun 843, lb. ch. 9 and Fms. i. ii, and in old poets (Hallfred):—in mod. usage used for *France*.

FRAKKI, a, m. [Fr. *fraque*], a *frock*, *coat*, mod. word, borrowed from Fr.

FRAKK, adj. [Engl. and Germ. *frank*], this word never occurs in old texts, and in mod. usage only in the sense *impertinent, intrusive*.

FRAM, adv.—the Icel. has a triple adverbial form, *fram*, denoting going to a place (ad locum); *frammi*, the being in a place (in loco); *fram*, the going from a place (a loco)—compar. *framarr* (mod. *fram*) or *fremr*, = Goth. *framis*; superl. *framast* (*framarr*) or *framst*: pronounced with a double *m*=*frammi*; and that such was the case is often times may be seen from Fms. vi. 385 and Skálda 168, 171. *fram* adv. with its compds and derivatives may be said to have been lost in Germ. as well as Engl., and at a very early time. Even Ulf. uses *fram* prep. in the sense of *ámó*, like the A. S. and Engl. *from*, Swed. *från*: in two passages Ulf. uses *fram* as adv., viz. Rom. xiii. 12, where he renders 'the night is far spent' (nóttin er um liðin of the Icel. N. T.) *framis galeipn*, which recalls to mind the Icel. *fram-liðinn*=*deceased*; and Mark i. 19, where *πρὸβαλεῖν* is rendered by *gaggan framis* el. *ganga framarr* or *ganga fram*; cp. also the Goth. compds *framis*=*progress*, Philipp. i. 25; *fram-aldrs*=*stricken in years*; *fram-vigis* el. *fram-vegis*; *fram-vairþis*=*further*: in O. H. G. *fram*=*ultra* still *fram*, but is now lost in Germ. as well as in Engl.: the Icel., on the other hand, makes a clear distinction between the prep. *frá* (*from*) and *fram*, *forward*, = Gr. *πρὸς*, Lat. *porro*, *pro-*: in some compds the sense of *fram* appears, e. g. *framandi*, a *stranger*, = Ulf. *framabeis*, prop. *one who is off or from far off*; so also *fram-liðinn*, *gone, past*; *ganga fram*, to die.

A. *fram*, *forward*, (opp. to *aptr*, *backward*); *aðra leið aptr en fram*, xxxii. 18; hann féll fram á fætr konungi, *he fell forward on his at the king's feet*, Eg. 92; stefna fram (*to go on*) hina neðri leið, *brautin liggir þar fram í milli*, id.; ef þeir vilja fram, or, *fram á forward*, Sks. 483; fram rétt, *straight on*, Fms. ii. 273, v. l.; fram, *on, on!* a war cry, O. H. 215; koma fram, *to reappear, arrive*, being long unheard of; hann kom fram í Danmörku, Fms. i. 62; hann kom fram í kaupstað þeim er..., Ísl. ii. 332; ok kómu þar fram, *í gjálar vör* á fjalli, Eg. 58: the phrase, *fram í ættir*, *in a far or distant degree* (of relationship), 343; people in Icel. in the 14th century used to say, *fram til Noregs, up to Norway* (cp. *up to London*), Dipl. ii. 16.

II. *fram* is generally applied to any motion outwards or towards the open, opp. to *inn*, *innar*; thus *fram* denotes the outer point of *ess*, *fram á nes*; Icel. also say, *fram á sjó*, *towards the big sea*, (but *fram* or *inn* at land, *landwards*); also, towards the verge of a cliff or like, *fram á hamarinn* (bergit), Eg. 583: when used of a house *fram* means *towards the door*, thus, *fara fram í dyr* (eldhús), but *inn* or *innar* *ðstofa* (hence *fram-bær*), *var hón ávalt borin fram ok innar*, *she was in a litter out and in*, Bs. i. 343: of a bed or chair *fram* denotes *outside, the side farthest from the wall*, *horfir hón til þils*, en bóndi *inn*, *she turned her face to the wall, but her husband away from it*, 31.

β. again, Icel. say, *fram á dal*, *up dale*, opp. to *ofan dalinn*, *down dale*.

III. without motion, the *fore part*, opp. to *aptr*, *the rear part* (cp. *fram-fætr*); *aptr krókr en fram sem sporðr*, Fms. ii. 1; *maðr fram en dyr aptr* (of a centaur), 673. 2, Sks. 179; *aptr ok fram*, *fore and aft*, of a ship, Fms. ix. 310.

IV. joined with *fram* or particles, Lat. *usque*; *biða fram á dag*, *fram á nótt*, *fram í kvöld*, *to wait far into the day, night, darkness*, Bs. ii. 145; *biða fram* or *fram um Jól*, etc., *to bide till after Yule*; *um fram*, *past over*; *um þat fram er markaðrinn stóð*, *to stay till the fair is past*, i. 124; *fram um hamarinn* (bergit), *to pass the cliff*, Eg. 582; *riða fram*, *to ride past or to miss*, Nj. 264, mod. *fram hjá*, cp. Germ. *vorbei*—metaph., *vera um fram e-n*, *above, surpassingly*; *um fram aðra* n. *fb. i. 91*, Fms. vi. 58, *passim*; *um alla hluti fram*, *above all things*: *um alla hluti fram*, id., Stj. 7: *besides*, Sks. 41 new Ed.: *fyrir lög fram*, *in front of the law*, Fms. iii. 157; *fyrir rétt fram*, 655 xx. 4; *fyrir lof fram*, *without leave*, Grág. i. 326; *fyrir þat fram*, *but for that*, ii. 99:

the phrase, *fyrir alla hluti fram*, *above all things*, 623. 19. β. temp., *fyrir fram* means *beforehand*, Germ. *vorans*; *vita*, *segja fyrir fram*, *to know, tell beforehand*, Germ. *voransagen*.

γ. *fram undan*, *projecting, stretching forward*; *fram undan eyjunni*, Fms. ii. 305. δ. the phrase, *fram*, or more usually *fram-orðit*, of time, *hvað er fram-orðit*, *how late is it?* i. e. *what is the time?* Ld. 224; *þá var fram-orðit*, *it was late in the day*, Clem. 51; *þá er fram var orðit*, 623. 30: dropping 'orðit', *þeir vissu eigi hvat fram var* (qs. *fram orðit*), *they did not know the time of day*, K. p. K. 90: with gen., *fram-orðit dags*, *late in the day*, Fms. xi. 10, Ld. 174; *áfram*, *on forward*, q. v.

V. with verbs, a. denoting motion, like *pro-* in Latin, thus, *ganga, koma, sækja, falla, fljóta, renna, liða, fara*... *fram*, *to go, come, flow, fare*... *forward*, Eg. 136, Fms. ii. 56, Jb. 75, *passim*: of time, *liða fram*, Bs. ii. 152 (*fram-liðinn*). β. *retta, halda fram*, *to stretch, hold forth*, Nj. 3; *flytja, bera, draga, leiða, færa, selja, setja fram*, *to bring*... *forward*, Sks. 567; *leggja fram*, *to lay forth, discharge*, Fms. v. 293, Nj. 3, 11; *bjóða fram*, *to offer*; *eggja, hvetja fram*, *to egg on*; *segja fram*, *to pronounce*; *standa, lúta fram*, etc. γ. *sjá, horfa, stökkva*... *fram fyrir sik*, *to look, jump forward*, opp. to *aptr fyrir sik*, Nj. 29:—impers., *e-m fer fram*, *to grow, make progress*; *skara fram úr*, *to stand out*.

B. *frammi*, (for the pronunciation with a double *m* vide Skálda 169.) denotes *in or on a place*, without motion, and is formed in the same way as *uppi* from *uppi*, *niðri* from *niðr*; Icel. thus say, *ganga fram*, *niðr*, *uppi*, *to go on, go down, go up*; but *vera frammi*, *niðri*, *uppi*, *to be in, etc.*; if followed by a vowel, the final *i* may be dropped, thus, *vera frammi á dal*, or *frammi' á dal*, Hrafn. 6; *sitja frammi' fyrir háseti* (= *frammi fyrir*), Ó. H. 5; just as one may say, *vera niðr' á* (qs. *niðri á*) *engjum*, *uppi' á* (= *uppi á*) *fjalli*: as to direction, all that is said of *fram* also applies to *frammi*, only that *frammi* can but denote *the being in a place*; Icel. thus say, *frammi á dal* *in a dale*, *frammi í dyrum* *in-doors*, *frammi á fjalli* *on a fell*, *frammi á gólfi* *on the floor*, *frammi á sjó*, etc.; *þeir Leifr sitja frammi í húsum*, Fær. 181, cp. also Hrafn. 1; *sitja* (*standa*) *frammi fyrir e-m*, *to sit (stand) before one's face*, Hkr. ii. 81.

II. metaph. the phrase, *hafa e-t frammi*, *to perform a thing*, Nj. 232, Sks. 161: *to use, shew*, in a bad sense, of an insult, threatening, or the like; *hafa þeir f. mikil-mæli ok heita afarkostum*, Hkr. i. 191: the particle *i* is freq. prefixed, *hafa i frammi*, (not *á frammi* as *áfram*, q. v.); *svá fremi skalt rógit i frammi hafa*, Nj. 166; *þarftu þá fleira i frammi at hafa en stórvörð ein ok drambæti*, Fas. i. 37; *hafðu i frammi kúgan við þá uppi við fjöllin*, Ísl. ii. 215: *to exercise*, Bs. i. 852; *hafa f. íþróttir*, Fms. ix. 8 (rare); *láta, leggja f.*, *to contribute, produce*, Fas. iii. 118, Fms. vi. 211.

C. *framan*, *from the front side*; *framan at borðinu*, *to the front of the table*, Fb. ii. 302; *framan at e-u*, *in the face or front of* (opp. to *aptan* *ad, from behind*); *skaltu róa at framan borðum skútunnar*, *thou shalt row towards the boards of the boat*, of one boat trying to reach another, Háv. 46; *taka framan af e-u*, *to take (cut) from the fore part*, Od. xiv. 474; *framan á skipinu*, *the fore part of the ship*, Fms. ii. 179; *framan um stafinn*, vi. 78.

β. temp., *framan af sumri*, *vetri*, *hausti*, *vári*, *the beginning, first part of summer*...; also simply *framan af*, *in the beginning*. γ. of the fore part of the body; *nokkutt hafit upp framan nefit*, Ld. 272; *réttnefjaðr ok hafit upp i framan-vert*, *a straight nose and prominent at the tip*, Nj. 29; *framan á brjóstið*, *on the breast*; *framan í andlitit*, *in the face*; *framan á knén*, *in stálhúfuna framan*, Fms. viii. 337; *framan á þjóhnaþappa*, Sturl. i. 14 (better *aptan á*).

δ. with the prep. *i* preceding; *i framan*, *adv. in the face*; *rjóðr i framan*, *red in the face*; *fölr i framan*, *pale-faced*, etc., freq. in mod. use.

2. *fyrir framan*, *before, in front of*, with acc. (opp. to *fyrir aptan*, *behind*); *fyrir framan slána*, Nj. 45; *fyrir framan hendr honum*, 60; *fyrir framan hamarinn*, Eg. 583; *fyrir framan merki*, Fms. i. 27, ii. 84: as adv., *menn stóðu með vápnun fyrir framan þar sem Flösi sat*, *before F.'s seat*, Nj. 220; *þá var skotið aptr lokhvíluinni ok sett á hespa fyrir framan*, Fms. ii. 84: *ad framan*, *above*.

3. as *framan* is prop. an adv. *from the place*, Icel. also say, *koma framan af dal*, *framan af nesi*, *framan ór dyrum*, etc., *to come down the dale*, etc., *vide fram above*. 4. '*framan til*' in a temp. sense, *up to, until*; *nú liðr til þings framan*, *it drew near to the time of parliament*, Nj. 12; *liðr nú til þings framan*, Ld. 88; *leið nú framan til Jóla*, Ísl. ii. 42; *framan til Páska*, Stj. 148; *framan til vetrnáttu*, D.N.; *framan til þess er hann átti við Glám*, Grett. 155; *framan til Leiðar*, Anal. 172; *þá upphafi heims framan*, *from the beginning of the world*, Ver. 1; in mod. usage simply *fram* in all such instances.

D. Compar. *framarr*, *farther on*; superl. *framast*, *fremst*, *farthest on*:

1. loc., *feti framarr*, *a step farther on*, Lv. 59; *þar er þeir koma framast*, *the farthest point they can reach*, Grág. i. 111; *þar sem hann kómr framast*, 497; *hvar hann kom framast*, Fms. xi. 476; *svá kómu þeir fremst at þeir unnu þá borg*, i. 114; *þeir eru mest til þess nefndir at framast* (*foremost*) *hafi verit*, Ísl. ii. 368; *þeir er fremst vóru*, Fms. v. 78.

2. temp. *farthest back*; *er ek fremst um man*, Vsp. 1; *hvat þú fyrst um mánt eða fremst um veizt*, Vpm. 34; *frá því ek má fremst muna*, Dipl. v. 25.

II. metaph. *farther, more, superl. farthest, most*; *er at hann framarr skyldr sakráða við menn*, Grág. i. 111; *nema ver reyninn oss framarr*, Fær. 75; *meta, hvárna þörf oss litisk framarr ganga*, *whose claim appeared*



to us the strongest, Dipl. ii. 5. **β.** with dat., venju framarr, more than usual; því framarr sem, all the more, Fms. i. 184. **γ.** with 'en' following; framarr en, farther than, more than; mun hér því (therefore) framarr leitað en hvarvetna annars staðar, Fms. i. 213; at ganga framarr á hendr þorleiki en mitt leyfi er til, Ld. 154; hversu þorólfr var framarr en ek, Eg. 112; framarr er hann en ek, he is better than I, Nj. 3; sókn framarr (ralther) en vörn, 236; framarr en (farther than) nú er skilt, Js. 48; því at hann væri framarr en aðrir menn at sér, better than other men, Mar. 25.

**2.** superl., svá sem sá er framast (foremost) elskaði, Fs. 80; svá sem framast má, 655 xi. 2; sem Guð lét honum framast vit til, Js. 5; with gen., konungr virði hann framast allra sona sinna, Fms. i. 6; at Haraldr væri framast þeirra bræðra, 59; framast þeirra at allri sæmd, viii. 272.

**frama**, að, [A.S. *fremman*; Dan. *fremme*], to further; frama sik, to distinguish oneself, Fms. v. 282; with dat. to further, promote a thing, hvárir-veggvir hafa svá mjök framast kvöð sinni, at . . . proceeded so far with their suit, that . . . Grág. ii. 50; of a pregnant woman, ek veit at þú ert með barni, ok mjök framast, and far advanced, Finnb. 212, Ld. 142.

**fram-altari**, a, m. a side-altar, opp. to the big altar, Vm. 77.

**framan**, vide fram C.

**framandi**, part. a man of distinction, Bs. i. 797, 805, Orkn. 358. **II.**

[Ulf. *framapeis*; Germ. *fremder*], a stranger, Pass. 30. 6, (mod.)

**framan-verðr**, adj. [cp. Ulf. *fram-vairþis*], 'fore-ward', in the front; á framanverðri brekkunni, Fms. vii. 298; nesinu, Eg. 399; framanverðar fylkingar, Fms. vi. 69; um hökuna framanverða, Orkn. 288; í framanvert nefit, Nj. 29.

**framar-liga**, contracted *framarlíga*, adv. 'forwardly', in front; þá má hver vera svá framarlíga sem hann vill (of ranks in battle), Fms. viii. 403, v. l.; lagði konungr framarlíga sitt, Eg. 33; þeir kómu svá f. í landit, went so far, Fms. xi. 360; Icel. say, framarlíga í dalnum, nesinu, far off in the dale, etc., where old writers would prefer í framanverðum dalnum, nesi: f. á sjötta hundrði, big up in the sixth hundred, Sturl. iii. 84.

**2.** metaph. fully, bigly, much; treysta f., to trust fully, Fms. v. 236, vi. 151; svá framarlíga, so far, to that point, x. 7, Hom. 40; svá f. sem, so far as, 87; sjá f. við e-u, to be fully ware of, Sks. 358; hann man f. á horfa um kvánfangit, he will look bigly, i. e. make great pretensions, Ld. 88.

**fram-boðligr**, adj. that can be offered, Fms. iii. 180.

**fram-bögr**, m. the shoulder of an animal, Hkr. iii. 283.

**fram-bryggja**, u, f. the gangway leading to the bow of a ship, Eg. 121.

**fram-burðr**, m. delivery, esp. of a speech; með snjóllum framburði, Fms. ii. 199, Stj. 151, 260, 261; specially a law term, pleading, delivery, Grág. i. 42; f. um kvíðinn, delivery of the verdict, Nj. 87; in mod. usage a gramm. term, pronunciation.

**fram-búð**, f. lasting for the time to come: in the phrase, vera til lítillar frambúðar, to be of little lasting use, Barl. 63.

**fram-byggjar**, -byggvar, m. pl. 'bow-sitters,' the men placed on the bow of a ship of war, Fms. ii. 312, Eg. 32, Hkr. i. 86, Orkn. 230.

**fram-bær**, m. the front or fore part of a house.

**fram-dráttir**, m. carrying, launching a ship, Grág. ii. 399; metaph. support, maintenance, Fms. v. 23. **framdráttar-samr**, adj. putting oneself forward, Sturl. ii. 227.

**fram-eggjan**, f. an egging on, Nj. 61, Fms. viii. 118, xi. 261.

**fram-fall**, n. a falling on one's face, Karl. 552.

**fram-farinn**, part. departed, Fær. 264; **fram-farandi**, part. act. departing, K. Á. 20.

**fram-ferð**, f. procedure, course of procedure, Bs. i. 840, Fms. i. 126, vii. 296; conduct, Stj. 141.

**fram-ferði**, n. = framferð, Fms. ii. 37; conduct, 655 xxxii. 2, Stj. 8, 142, Bs. i. 840, Fms. vi. 133; freq. in mod. use, N. T., Vidal.

**fram-ferðugr**, adj.; f. maðr, a ready man, Ann. 1348, (rare.)

**fram-flutningr**, f. maintenance, Eg. 77, Fms. i. 222, xi. 234; gramm. pronunciation, Skálda 175, 181.

**fram-flutningr**, m. pleading, Bs. i. 769.

**fram-fótr**, m. the fore leg (of a quadruped), Fas. iii. 295.

**fram-fúss**, adj. eager, forward, willing, Bs. i. 238.

**fram-færa**, ð, to maintain, Grág. passim, (better as two words.)

**fram-færi**, n. furtherance, Sturl. i. 72; koma e-u á f., to further it.

**fram-færing**, f. pronunciation, Skálda 179; = Lat. *translatio*, 194.

**fram-færinn**, adj. [fram-færni, f.], a putting oneself forward; úfram-færinn, shy; óframfærni, shyness.

**fram-færsla**, u, f. a 'bringing forward,' bringing up, maintenance, Dipl. iv. 8, Grág. i. 62, 454, Jb. passim. **COMPDS:** **framfærslu-bálkr**, m. the section in the Jb. treating of alimention. **framfærslu-kerling**, f. an old pauper woman, Fbr. 95. **framfærslu-lauss**, adj. without means of support, Grág. i. 454, Jb. 179.

**framfærslu-maðr**, m. a pauper, Jb. 181, Þorst. St. 55; = mod. sveitar-ómagi.

**fram-för**, f. advancing, Fms. iv. 270, Hom. 181; departing from life, Fms. ii. 164, Bs. i. 742, Post. 686 C. 2. **2.** metaph. progress, freq. in mod. usage.

**fram-ganga**, u, f. a 'going forth,' proceeding, Sks. 520, 563; a going towards the door from the inner rooms (vide fram), Fs. 140;—advancing, in battle, and metaph. valour, exploits, Ó. H. 216 sqq., Eg. 33, Nj. 127,

Fms. xi. 131, Lv. 89, Ísl. ii. 368, Grett. 159. **framgöngu-maðr**, a forward, valiant man, Glám. 331.

**fram-gangr**, m. a 'going forward,' advancing, in battle, Fms. i. 117; metaph. success, vi. 133, vii. 280, xi. 508, Eg. 20 (advancement), aggression, ofsi ok f., Fms. xi. 93, K. Á. 232.

**fram-genginn**, part. performed, Sks. 32, 560. **2.** of persons departed, deceased, Sks. 12.

**fram-gengt**, part. n. (fem., Fms. x. 401), brought about, successful in the phrase, verða f., to succeed, come to pass, Ld. 238, Fms. i. 2 vii. 5, 183, Sks. 32, 560, Yt. 1.

**fram-girnd**, f. = framgirn, Barl. 62.

**fram-girni**, f. forwardness, Fms. v. 246, Fbr. 121.

**fram-gjarn**, adj. striving forward, H. E. i. 250, Thom. 28.

**fram-hald**, n. continuation, (mod.)

**fram-heit**, n. pl. fair promises for the future, Sturl. iii. 232, 255.

**fram-hleypir** (fram-hleypni), f. forwardness, Thom. 175.

**fram-hleypiligr**, adj. forward, Stj. (pref.)

**fram-hleypinn**, adj. leaping forward, intruding.

**fram-hlutr**, m. the fore part, Fms. vi. 351.

**fram-hræpan**, f. a rushing on, H. E. i. 501.

**fram-hús**, n. a 'fore-house,' porch, entry, Njard. 376, Fs. 149.

**fram-hvass**, adj. forward, sharp, Fms. ii. 45, Thom. 46, 180.

**fram-hvöt**, f. encouragement, Ld. 260, Sturl. iii. 6, Bs. ii. 72.

**frami**, a, m. advancement, but esp. distinction, renown, fame, Sl. Vpm. 11, Hm. 104, Eg. 19, 106, Nj. 38, Fms. i. 287, vi. 133, vii. 1 viii. 336; forwardness, vi. 303; lang-frami, lasting fame, Orkn. 2.

**COMPDS:** **frama-ferð**, f. a feat, famous exploit, Fs. 4. **frama-leið**, n. obscurity, Al. 118. **frama-maðr**, m. a man of distinction, E. Laur. S.

**frama-raun**, f. a trial of fame, dangerous exploit, Fas. 43.

**frama-skortir**, m. listlessness, Fms. v. 338. **frama-verk** a 'forward-work,' exploit, feat, Fms. iii. 97, Fs. 4, Orkn. 80.

**fram-játan**, f. a promise, 655 xxxii. 21, Th. 24.

**fram-kast**, n. a forecast, empty words, Eb. 46, Mar. (Fr.)

**fram-kerkja**, u, f. the 'fore-church,' nave, opp. to the choir or chancel, Vm. 26, Jm. 13, Bs. i. 829.

**fram-kvæma**, u, f. 'coming forward,' fulfilment, Greg. 32, Hom. 1.

**fram-kvæma**, d, to fulfil, bring about, Ó. H. 62, Bs. i. 133, ii. 147.

**fram-kvæmd**, f. fulfilment, success, prowess; vit ok f., Fms. i. 191, 119, vii. 280, 300, ix. 7, 625, 175, Sks. 609. **COMPDS:** **framkvæm-lauss**, adj. listless.

**framkvæmdar-leysi**, n. listlessness, Fær. 478; contribution, Fær. 69, Fms. vi. 307, xi. 320, 428. **2.** dis-

Fms. ix. 495, v. l.

**fram-laga**, u, f. an advancing, in battle, Hkr. iii. 122.

**fram-leiðis**, adv. [Dan. *fremdeles*], further, in future, K. Á. 20, 406, Sturl. iii. 269.

**fram-leiðsla**, u, f. a 'leading on,' conduct; f. lífdaga, Fms. iii. 84.

**fram-leistr**, m. the fore part of a sock, N. G. L. iii. 13.

**fram-ligr**, adj.; f. maðr, a fine man, Sturl. ii. 134 C, Fms. xi. 56.

**fram-lundaðr** and **fram-lyndr**, adj. courageous, Lex. Poët.

**fram-lútr**, adj. 'louting forward,' prone, 655 xxxii. 3, Bs. ii. 20.

**fram-löpp**, f. a fore-paw.

**frammi**, vide fram B.

**frammi-staða**, u, f. a 'standing forth,' behaviour, feat, Karl. 149.

only used in peculiar phrases; in Dipl. v. 18 the missal is called **framstóðu-bók**, f., from being read by the priest while standing. **framstóðu-maðr**, m. a steward at a wedding or feast.

**fram-mynnr**, adj. with a projecting mouth, Sturl. ii. 133 B.

**framningr**, f. performance, Magn. 480, Hom. 26, 655 xxxii. 3.

**framr**, adj., compar. **framri** or **framari**, Stj. 127; superl. **framost**, Fas. i. 320; [A.S. *freme*, *fram* = bonus; cp. Germ. *from* = forward; in the positive, used almost always in a bad sense, im-

nently forward, intrusive (but 6-framr, shy); this distinction is old, mjök eru þeir menn framr, er eigi skammast at taka mína konu frá segir the old Thorodd, Skálda 163;—in a good sense, prominent, I. ii. 70, 155; framr ok góðr klerkr, i. 824; framr spámaðr, Stj. 33.

neut. **framr** as adv. so far, to such an extent, Stj. 254; ganga fram at, to go boldly, Dipl. ii. 19; treysta fram á, to put full trust in, Fms. iii. 142, svá framr sem . . . in case that . . . Dipl. ii. 13;—better svá framr, as soon as, Stj. 287; svá framr sem hann hefir lukt, as soon as he has done, Dipl. iii. 9.

**II.** compar. the foremost (of two); til hins framastrúms, to the fore-pumping room, Fms. viii. 139; enum fremrum á, with the fore-feet (mod. fram-fótum), 1812. 16.

**β.** neut. hit fremr, the place nearest the door, Eg. 43; of a road, the 'fore-road,' the road along the coast, (opp. to 'the in-road,' across the inland), Nj. 207, Orkn. 6.

metaph. superior, with dat.; öllum fremri, Fas. i. 205; fremri í mínu hlutum, Fær. 47; göfgari maðr né fremri, Þórð. 9 new Ed.

superl. **fremstr**, foremost, Fms. i. 176, ii. 317, Al. 90, Ó. H. 121; metaph. the best, foremost, Stj. 93; fremstr at allri sæmd, Fms. viii. 272; in



um fremstum í öllum mannraunum, Eg. 21; allra þeirra bræðra fram-  
 Fas. i. 320. 2. temp. *farthest back*; sem ek fremst um man;  
 er to be taken as adverb, cp. p. 169, col. 2, l. 5 from bottom.  
 am-rás, f. a *running forward*, the course of time or tide, Th. 78.  
 am-reið, f. a *riding on*, Fms. xi. 256, Ísl. ii. 169, Karl. 350, Al. 76.  
 am-reitr, m. the *'fore-beds'* in a garden: metaph., hafa e-t á fram-  
 um, to display, make a show of, Ld. 318.  
 am-saga, u, f. a *'saying forth'*, as a law phrase, pleading, delivery, Nj.  
 110, Grág. i. 37.  
 am-sala, u, f. a *giving up*, extradition, Grág. ii. 13.  
 am-setning, f. the *launcheon* to a ship, Grág. ii. 403.  
 am-skapan, f. rendering of Lat. *transformatio*, Skálda 188.  
 am-snoðinn, adj. *bald on the forehead*, Fms. x. 35, Fas. ii. 149.  
 am-sókn, f. *prosecution of a case*, Fs. 74.  
 am-staða, u, f. = frammiþaða, exertion, 655 xxxii. 3.  
 am-stafn, m. the *stem, bow*, Jb. 383, Eg. 123, Fms. vii. 260, Fb. i. 431.  
 am-sýni, f. *foresight*, Fms. x. 392, Stj. 444.  
 am-sýnilligr, adj. *foreseeing*, Fms. i. 263.  
 am-sýnn, adj. *foreseeing, prophetic*, Landn. 27, Nj. 194, Háv. 41,  
 54, 74, Fms. i. 76, Stj. 126.  
 am-sögn, f. *assertion*, esp. of a witness, Dipl. i. 3.  
 am-tönn, f. a *front tooth*, Gpl. 167.  
 am-úrskaraði, part. *standing out, prominent, excellent*.  
 um-vegja, adv. *'fore-ways'*, further, for the future, Magn. 474, H. E.  
 14, Bs. i. 302.  
 um-vísi, f. *'fore-wit'*, a *prophetic gift*, Fas. i. 122.  
 um-viss, adj. *'fore-wise'*, *prophetic*, Fms. xi. 411, Vápn. 20, Gs. 13,  
 rankis-menn, m. pl. the *French*, Bær., Flöv., El. passim; Frankis-  
 m, n. the *Frankish (French) tongue*, Flöv. 22; Frankis-riddari, a  
 French knight, Str. 39; Franz, f. *France*; Frankiska, u, f. the  
 French tongue, Bs. i. 799; Franseis, m. [Fr. Français], a *Frenchman*,  
 i. 239, in the romances passim.  
 fra, að, = freta, Ls. 32.  
 LAUD, n. the *froth* as of roasted meat or of a roasted apple; frauðit  
 jartanu, Edda 74; in mod. usage frauð (or frauðr, m.) is the *dry*,  
*ered marrow* of lean and half-starved animals; þeir reikna það gras  
 lauki frauð, Bb. 3. 47.  
 LAUKR, m. [Germ. *frosch*, etc.], a *frog*; kom hagl svá mikít sem  
 áa rigndi, Al. 169; the reading frauða-fastr in N. G. L. i. 351 ought  
 to be *frauka-festr* (frauka = frauka), m. pl. *frogs' legs*, articles used in  
 a charm; if nails (*ungues*), *frogs' legs*, and the like were found in 'bed  
 plaster,' it made a person liable to outlawry, as being tokens of sorcery;  
 'Shakespeare's Macbeth, 'toe of frog, wool of bat, and tongue of dog.'  
 3. prep. with dat., sometimes with i or á prefixed, frá, áfrá,  
 frá, fráfrá; áfra, Fms. vi. 326, 439, viii. 25, ix. 508, x. 408; í frá,  
 6, 137, 508, Grág. ii. 30, Nj. 83, 108, passim; [Goth. *fram*; A. S.  
*from*; Engl. *from*; O. H. G. *fram*; again in the Scandinn., Swed.  
 Dan. *fra*; Ormul. *fra*; so also Engl. *fro* (in *to and fro* and  
*ward*) is a Dan. form, but *from* a Saxon; — *from*, vide af, p. 3,  
 2; ganga frá lögbergi, Nj. 87; frá landi, Ld. 118; ofan frá fjöllum,  
 ii. 195; frá læknum, 339; with adv. denoting direction, skamt  
 ánni, Nj. 94; skamt frá landi, Ld.; upp frá bæ Una, Fs. 33, Ld.;  
 niðr frá Mælisfelli, Landn. 71; ofan frá Merki-á, Eg. 100;  
 á Unadal, Fs. 31; norðr frá garði, Nj. 153; norðr frá dyrum, Fms.  
 25; austr frá, ix. 402; suðr frá Noregi, x. 271; skamt frá vatninu,  
 268; allt frá (all the way from) Gnúpu-skörðum, 124: ellipt., inn  
 útar frá, Nj. 50; with the indecl. particle er, vefang þeim er frá  
 m. ubi) var kvatt, Grág. (Kb.). β. with names of hills, rivers,  
 ie like, *from*, but 'at' is more freq., vide p. 26; frá Ösi, Eirekr frá  
 Þórð. 8 new Ed.; Þórðr frá Höfða, Ld. 188, 200; frá Mosfelli,  
 Hlíðarenda, Landn., Nj. passim. 2. denoting aloof; brott frá  
 um húsum, aloof from other houses, Eg. 203; nökkut frá (aloof from)  
 m. mönnum, Fas. i. 241; út í frá öðrum mönnum, aloof from other  
 m. Hkr. i. 223. 3. with adverbs denoting direction; Varbelgir  
 hér upp frá yðr, Fms. ix. 512; stóðu spjót þeirra ofan frá þeim, Nj.  
 2; pangat frá garði, er ..., in such a direction from the farm, that ...,  
 Eg. 182. 4. with verbs, as vita, horfa, snúa frá, to look away  
 fr., Skálda 242; stafnar horfa frá landi, Fms. xi. 101; þat er frá vissi  
 innu, viii. 428. 5. with gen. ellipt. cp. 'at' A. II. 7; frá ríks  
 ns, from a rich man's [house], Hom. 117; frá Arnórs, Bjarn. 35;  
 frá Kristnar, Fms. ix. 407; frá bóanda þess, Grág. i. 300; frá Heljar,  
 a (Ub.) 292; frá Bjarnar, Hkr. i. 190. 6. temp., fjórtán  
 frá alþingi, Grág. i. 122; frá þessu, from that time, since; upp frá  
 u, id., Ld. 50, Fms. xi. 334; frá hinn fyrstu stund, Sks. 559; allt  
 eldingu, all along from daybreak, Hrafn. 7; frá öndverðu, from  
 beginning, Sks. 564; frá fornu ok nýju, of old and new, Dipl. iv.  
 adding upp, upp frá því, ever since, Bs. ii. 37. 7. denoting  
 session; stund frá stund, from time to time, 656 A. i. 36; ár frá  
 year after year, Stj. 17; dag frá degi, Fms. ii. 230; hvern dag frá  
 um, one day after another, viii. 182; hvárt sumar frá öðru, one  
 mer after another, Grág. i. 92; annan dag frá öðrum, Eg. 277; in

other relations, maðr frá manni, man after man, Finn. 228. II.  
 metaph., 1. from among, above, beyond, surpassingly; göra sík  
 aukendann frá öðrum mönnum, to distinguish oneself from (above)  
 other men, Fms. vii. 73, Fb. ii. 73; adding sem, frá því sem ..., beyond  
 that what...; frá því harðfengir ok illir viðreignar sem aðrir, Fms.  
 i. 171; herðibreidr, svá at þat bar frá því sem aðrir menn vóru, Eg.  
 305; nú er þat annathvart at þú ert frá því þróttigr ok þólinn sem  
 aðrir menn, Fms. ii. 69; cp. frá-görðamaðr, frá-bær. 2. with verbs  
 denoting deprivation, taking away, forsaking, or the like; taka e-t frá  
 e-m, to take a thing from one, Nj. 253; renna frá e-m, 264; deyjja frá  
 umögum, to 'die from orphans,' i. e. leave orphans behind one, Grág. i. 249;  
 segja sik ór þingi frá e-m, to secede from one, Nj. 166; liggja frá verkum,  
 to be bedridden 'from work,' i. e. so as to be unable to work, Grág. i.  
 474; seljask arfsali frá umögum, i. e. to shift one's property from the  
 minors, i. e. to cut them off from inheritance, 278. 3. against; þvert  
 frá minu skapi, Fms. vii. 258, Hom. 158; frá líkindum, against likelihood,  
 Eg. 769. 4. denoting derivation from a person; í mikilli sémð  
 frá konungi, Ísl. ii. 394; njóta skaltu hans frá oss, Fbr. 58 new Ed.—  
 so also, kominn frá e-m, come of, descended from one, Eb. sub fin., Landn.  
 passim. 5. of, about, concerning; segja frá e-u, to tell of a thing,  
 Fms. xi. 16, 137, Nj. 100, (frá-saga, frá-sögn, a story); verða viss frá  
 e-m, to be informed about one, Fms. iv. 184; er mér svá frá sagt konungi,  
 I am told so of the king, Eg. 20; lýgr hann mestan hlut frá, he lies for  
 the most part, Ísl. ii. 145, cp. Nj. 32. III. adverb. or ellipt. away,  
 off; hverfa frá, to turn away, Landn. 84; snúa í frá, Nj. 108; stukkum  
 menn frá, Eg. 289; hnekkjask Írar nú frá, Ld. 78; ok frá höndina, and  
 the hand off, Nj. 160; falla frá, to fall off, to die (fráfall), Fms. x. 408;  
 til ok frá, to and fro, Eg. 293, Fms. ix. 422, Pass. 3. 2; héðan í frá,  
 hence 'fro,' Nj. 83; þaðan í frá, thence, Grág. ii. 30; þar út í frá, secondly,  
 next, Fms. vi. 326; outermost, 439; — temp., þaðan, héðan frá, thence,  
 Grág. i. 204, ii. 30, Fms. ii. 231, Nj. 83, Vápn. 30; cp. the phrases, af  
 og frá, by no means! vera frá, to be gone, done with, dead.  
 frá-beranligr, adj. excellent, Th. 10.  
 frá-brugðinn, part. different, apart, Sks. 245, v. 1.  
 frá-berligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), and frá-berligr, adj. surpassing, Fas.  
 iii. 364, Th. 10, Magn. 512.  
 frá-bærr, adj. surpassing, Fms. xi. 428, Fas. i. 88, iii. 627, Th. 22.  
 frá-dragning, f. subtraction, (mod.)  
 frá-dráttir, m. diminution, Sks. 491, 800, Anecd. 60.  
 frá-fall, n. decease, death, Ísl. ii. 276, B. K. 126 (spelt franfall).  
 frá-færð, f. = fráfall, Eluc. 48.  
 frá-fælast, d, dep. to shirk, shun.  
 frá-fæsla, u, f. removal, B. K. 108: the weaning of lambs, Dipl. v. 10.  
 frá-fæstur, f. pl. the weaning of lambs (in June). COMPS: fráferu-  
 lamb, a weaned lamb. fráferu-tími, a, m., and fráferu-leiti,  
 n. the season for weaning lambs, (freq.)  
 frá-ganga, u, f. a going away, departure, Grág. ii. 13.  
 frá-gangr, m. a leaving one's work well or ill done; illr f., work badly  
 done. frágangs-sök, f. a thing which makes an agreement impossible.  
 frá-görðir, f. pl. surpassing feats; var þat at frágerðum, it was extra-  
 ordinary, Ísl. ii. 83. COMPS, with gen. pl. surpassing, choies: frá-  
 görða-lið, n. choice troops, Lv. 93. frágörða-maðr, m. a remark-  
 able man, Fs. 3, Fær. 52, Fms. iii. 114, x. 192. frágörða-mikill, adj.  
 exceeding great, Fms. x. 172.  
 frá-hverfr, adj. 'froward,' aversé.  
 frá-laga, u, f. retreat (in a sea-fight, leggja frá), Sturl. iii. 68.  
 frá-lauss, adj. free, detached, Grág. i. 494, ii. 190.  
 frá-leikr, m. (-leiki), swiftness, Fms. vi. 211, Glúm. 342, Rd. 212.  
 frá-leitr, fráleitt-ligr, adj. (fráleitt-liga, adv.), 'froward,' aversé;  
 fráleitt sinni, a reprobate mind, Rom. i. 28.  
 frá-liga, adv. swiftly, Th. 79.  
 frá-ligr, adj. quick, swift, Lv. 73, Fbr. 27, 136, 155, Ld. 38, Háv. 39.  
 FRÁNN, adj. gleaming, flashing, acc. fránnan, Fm. 32: the word seems  
 akin to frátr; only used in poetry as an epithet of serpents, and metaph.  
 of swords and sharp weapons; fránn aðr, Vsp. 65; f. ormr, Vkv. 16;  
 fránn dreki, fránn egg, Lex. Poët. passim: of the eyes, flashing, id.  
 Eggert uses it of a cloud gilded by the sun, sólin brauzt fram ór fránu  
 skýi, Bb. 2. 33. POËT. COMPS: fránn-eygr, adj. with flashing eyes,  
 Fm. 5. fránn-leitr, fránn-lyndr, adj. id. — hence as a subst. fránn, m.,  
 Edda (Gl.), Merl. 2. 17, or fræningr, m., Edda (Gl.), a serpent, (cp.  
 Gr. δράκων from δρέκωμαι.)  
 FRÁR, adj., neut. frátt, compar. suþr. frári, frástr, but older form  
 frávari, frávastr, hence fráfræri, Eluc. 48; frástrotr, Krók. 3. 7; frávastu  
 (acc.), Stj. 480: [a word not found in Germ. or Engl., unless O. H. G. fró,  
 frawer, Germ. frob = joyful, be a kindred word; but in Icel., old as well  
 as mod., frátr only conveys the notion of swiftness] — swift, light-footed,  
 Fms. iii. 178, Nj. 258, Finn. 236, Bs. ii. 87, Fb. i. 394.  
 frá-saga, u, f. a story, narrative, Sturl. i. 21, Fms. iv. 348, Eg. fine,  
 Ld. 58. frá-sögu-ligr, adj. interesting, Hkr. ii. 135.  
 frá-skili (frá-skila, frá-skilinn), adj. separated, isolated, astray, with  
 dat., fráskili e-m, Fas. iii. 130, Stj. 26, 655 xi. i, Fb. i. 540: rejected, Fs. 128.



frá-skilligr, adj. = frásčila, 655 xxxii. 27. frá-skilliga, adv. *privately*, Thom. 153.

frá-skilnaðr, m. *separation*, Stj. 195.

frá-smúinn, part. *froward, averse*.

frá-sögn, f. = frásaga, 625. 83, Sturl. i. 1, Hkr. i. 1, Skálda 159; vera til frásagnar um e-t, *to regret a thing*, Isl. ii. 267, Nj. 97, Orkn. 202.

COMPDS: frásagna-maðr, m. *an historian*, 732. 15 (better sagna-maðr). frásagnar-verðr, adj. *worth relating*, Eg. 425.

frá-vera, u, f. *absence*, Fms. iii. 164, Fb. i. 512, Bs. ii. 45.

frá-verandi, part. *absent*, Skálda.

frá-vist, f. = frávera, D. N.

frá-vita, adj. *insane*.

fræðinn, part. *frozen*; fræð-jaki, a, m., and fræð-flaskr, m., vide frjósa.

fræð-stertr or fræt-stertr, m., and fræðsterts-mát or frætstertum-mát, n., Mag. 23: [Chaucer calls the queen in chess *fers*, which is derived from her Persian name *ferz* or *ferzan* = a king's captain; the Icel. word is no doubt of the same origin]:—*check-mate with the queen's pawn*: other check-mates used in Icel. are heima-stertr, peð-rífr, gleiðar-mál, niu-manna-mát, and many more.

frögn, f. *news, intelligence*, Fas. ii. 368, Fms. ix. 483; flugu-frögn, gossip, a 'canard'.

FREGNA, pret. frá, 2nd pers. frátt, fráttu, pl. frágum; pres. fregn; pret. subj. frægi, frægim, Am. 99; part. freginn; sup. fregit; with the neg. suf. frátt, Yt. 10: in mod. usage weak frögna, að, pres. fregna, sup. fregnað: in old writers a form *fregna*, d, occurs early, thus, pres. fregnir, Fms. xi. 42, Jónsv. S. 2; pret. fregndi, 14; pres. subj. fregnisk (= fregnisk), Sigvat, Fms. vi. 41; pres. fregnar, Glúm. 374; sup. fregnt (= fregnt), Ld. 4: is scarcely a correct form; pret. pl. fregnudum, Dipl. v. 16, in a deed of the 14th century;—by that time the word had got its present form: [Goth. *fraibnan* = *ἐπαρῶν*; A.S. *frignan*; old Sax. *gifragnan*; cp. Germ. *fragen*]:—*to hear, be informed*; er þú fregn andlát mitt, Blas. 43; er hann slíkt um fregn, Vsp. 30; þrándr frá andlát föður síns, Landn. 214; ok frágu þau tíðendi at ..., Ó. H. 106; enda fregn sakar-aðili vígit á þingi, Grág. (Kb.) ch. 107, (fregni, subj.), Sb. i. 105; er hann fregn dauða hins, Kb. i. 154; eða fregn hann eigi hvar féláns-dómr átti at vera, Gtág. i. 95; ok er hann fregnar (sic Ed.), safnar hann líði, Glúm. l. c.; þá frá hann til öndvegis-súlna sinna, Landn. 250; síðan frá engi maðr til hans, Str. 74; frá hann, at Haraldr ..., Fms. vi. 256; eptir því vér fregnudum af oss ellrum mönnum, Dipl. l. c.; síðan fregnir hann safnaðinn, Fms. xi. 42; nú sem þessi tíðendi vöru fregn um allt landit, Str. 54; þeir þóttusk þaðan mart fýsiligt fregit (Ed. fregn) hafa, Ld. 4; sann-fregit = sann-spurt, Hallfred.

II. *to ask*, only in very old poetry; fregna e-n e-s; hvers fregnit mik, Vsp. 22; ok ek þess opt fröða menn fregit hafði, Yt. 6; fregna ok segja, *to ask and say*, ask and answer, Hm. 27; ef hann fregnir er-at, 29; fregna ok segja skal fröðra hverr, 61, Skv. i. 19, Fms. 8; fregna e-n ráðs, *to ask one's advice*, Hm. 109; fregna at e-u (as spyria), 32.

fregn-viss, adj. *curious*, in the saying, fröðr er hverr f, Art. 90.

FREISTA, að, [Ulf. *frásjan* = *πειράζω*, A.S. *frasian*, Hel. and O. H. G. *fresan*, old Frank. *frasan*,—all of them without t; Dan. *friste*; Swed. *fresta*]:—*to try*, with gen.; freista má ek þess, Eg. 606; freista sín, *to try one's prowess*, Edda 31; freista sunds, Ld. 166; hafa ymiss við freistað, Ó. H. 34; freista þessar íþróttar, Edda 31; freista þessa, id.—with um or inf., freista um fleiri leiki, 32; at hann mun f at renna skeið, 31:—absol., það þá f. ef ..., Eg. 174, 279; freista hvé þat hlýddi, *to try bow*, Ib. 7; freista at vér fáim dreipit þá, Fms. i. 9. β. *to tempt, make trial of*, with gen., which sense occurs in Vsp. 22; freistum þeirra, Fms. vii. 193; ef hans f. firar, Hm. 25:—esp. in the religious sense, *to tempt*, Rb. 82, Symb. 31, Stj. 145 passim, N. T., Pass., Vidal.

freistan, f. *temptation*, Hom. 37, 97, Greg. 18; freistinn, f. id., Stj. 145, 147, 295.

freistari, a, m. a tempter, Hom. 45, Stj. 144, 146.

freisti and freistin, f. *temptation*, Hom. 17, 82; freistni, 17, 26, Sks. 185 B, 450 B, 623. 26, Stj. passim, Magn. 488, N. T., Pass., Vidal, and all mod. writers insert the n.

freisting, f. = freistni, (mod. freq.)

freistinn, adj. *daring, tempting*, Sks. 98 B.

freka (mod. frekja), u, f. *barbskip*, Fms. x. 402, v. l. xi. 99: in the phrase, með freku, *barbsly*, with great barbskip, Eb. 128, Ó. H. 92; með svá mikilli freku at, Fms. i. 34, iv. 85, viii. 64, 135, x. 401, xi. 268; með meiri freku en fyrr var vandi til, Bs. i. 706; ánaud ok illar frekur, Fms. vii. 75, v. l.

frek-efldr, part. *forcible*, Fms. x. 418.

freki, a, m., poet. a wolf, Vsp. 51, Gm. 19.

frek-leikr, m. *greediness*; frekleikr eðr sctni, 655 xxxi. A. 3.

frek-liga, adv. *barbsly*, Isl. ii. 385, Fms. ii. 66.

frek-ligr, adj. *barbs, exorbitant*, Fms. vii. 293, Lv. 54.

freknótt, adj. *frechly*, Ld. 274, Sturl. ii. 133, Grett. 90.

FRÆKNUR, f. pl. [Dan. *fregner*; Swed. *fräknar*], *freckles*, Fél. ix.

FRÆKR, adj. [Ulf. *friks*, in *faibu-friks* = *φιλάρπυπος*; A.S. *fræc*; Germ. *frech* (bold, impudent), whence Dan. *fræk*; cp. Engl. *freak*]:—

*greedy*; frekr til fjár, Sd. 140; frekr er hverr til fjörsins, a say Njard. 374; frekir konungar, Fms. x. 416: voracious, hungry, fang ván at frekum úlfi, Eb. 250; svá f. at torsótt sé at fylla þik, Fms. metaph. *exorbitant*, frek fégjöld, Gpl. 169; frek lög, barsh, unfair, Hkr. ii. 384; frekr harðsteinn, a rough whetstone, Fms. xi. 223; f get ek at þeim þykki lokarr minn til fégjalda, I guess they will find plain rough (cutting thick chips) as to the bargain, ii. 65; þórátaf atstúg at e-u, Orkn. 144; frekust orð ok umkvæði, Isl. ii. 149; frekt, as adv., frekt eru þá tekin orð min, Fms. ii. 260; ganga frek e-u, Fs. 32; leita frekra eptir, Fms. x. 227.

FRÆLSA, t, mod. að, *to free*; frelstr, Fms. i. 79; pret. frelsti, 225 Sks. 660, Gullp. 4; frelstisk, Fms. vii. 59, x. 404, 413; frelstusk, 587 (frjalsti B); pres. frelsir, 655 xxxii. 4; imperat. frels, Hom. 1 part. frelst, Sturl. iii. 139: in mod. usage always frelsa, að, e.g. 1 frelsa (imperat.) oss frá illu, in the Lord's Prayer; this form occurs in MSS. of the 14th century, e.g. frelsaði, Bs. i. 269 (MS. Ama-M 482); but frelsi, l. c., in the older recension, Bs. i. 95: an older t frjálssa, að (frealsa), freq. occurs in old MSS.; pres. frjalsar, Gpl. frjalsaði, Dipl. i. 11; infin. frjalsa, Sks. 349, 594 B; subj. frjalsisk, 34 frealsaðisk, Stj. 26: [Dan. *frælse*; Swed. *frälsa*]:—*to free, deliver, release*: the law phrase, frelsa e-m e-t, *to rescue a thing for one*; til honum sína föðurleifð, Fms. ix. 329; Egill kvaðsk frelst hafa f manna-forráð, Sturl. iii. 139; frelsa þeim jörð er á, Gpl. l. c.; ok frjá jörðina honum til æfnelegrar eignar, Dipl. l. c.; hann frelsaði sér þann frá, er eptir var, til forráða, Bs. i. 269; ok frelsti hön sveininum (veid Gullp. 4; frelsa þræl, *to set a bondsman free*, N. G. L. passim.

reflex. *to save oneself, escape*, Fms. vii. 59 passim: as a law term, *freedom*, from bondage, N. G. L. i. 33: in a pass. sense, Sks. 587 passim. frelsari, a, m. (older obsolete form frjalsari), a saviour, Stj. pa 655 xiii. 4: the Saviour, N. T., Pass., Vidal. passim.

frelsr-borinn, part. (and frjals-borinn, Eg. 284, Grág. passim), born, Hom. 152.

frelsi, f. (older form frjálssi, Sks. 622 B), *freedom*, esp. of a be man set free, or generally, N. G. L. i. 32, Grág. i. 357, Fms. i. 33, 22 352, Fs. 70, 126, in the laws and Sagas passim:—metaph. *freedom, lei* Fms. x. 147, v. l., Bs. i. 518, Sks. 504; náðir ok f, rest and leisure, 57: *freedom, privilege, immunity*, e.g. of the church, Fms. x. 14; kirkjunnar, Bs. i. 720 and passim.

COMPDS: frelsis-bréf, n. a *ch of privilege*, H. E. i. 386, v. l.

frelsis-gjöf, f. a gift of freedom

bondsman, Fs. 126, N. G. L. i. 33.

frelsis-öl, n. 'freedom-al

carouse on occasion of a bondsman being set free, N. G. L. i. 29, 32, 3.

frelsingi, a, m. (frelsingr, 677. 1), a freedman, Eg. 42, 67, Landn.

fremd, f. [fram], *furtherance, honour*, Hkr. iii. 99, Rð. 310, Eg. 6.

Fms. viii. 321, v. l.

COMPDS: fremdar-lauss, adj. *inglorious*, F.

33.

fremdar-verk, n. a feat, Fms. x. 230, Fas. i. 162, Stj. 50.

fremi, adv. (often, esp. in the Grág., spelt fremmi), only in the ph

svá fremi, only so far, only in that case: temp., seg þú svá fremi fr

er þessi dagr er allr, i. e. wait just till this day is past, Nj. 96, Al.

jarl hafði svá fremi frétt til Erlings, er hann var nær kominn, be

heard of Erling when he was close up to him, Fms. vii. 296; sk

Hákon konungur svá fremi við er hverr maðr var dreppinn, *king H*

[pursuing] only when every man was slain, Hkr. i. 151; svá f. mun

þetta hafa uppvæðit, er ekki mun tjóla letja þik, Ó. H. 32; en s

vil ek at vér berim þetta fyrir alþjóðu, er ek sé, 33; svá f. er unnin

borgin, Róm. 358; svá f. at ..., id., Pr. 406; svá fremi ef, in case

Nj. 260; þá skulu þeir at dómi kveðja, ok svá f. er til varnar er bobi

but only when they have called on them for the defence, i. e. not before

bave, Grág. i. 256; þat er jamrétt at stefna svá fremmi hánun er

missir hans þá er kvíðarinn þarf, it is equally lawful to summon a

bour-juror in case he does not appear to deliver a verdict, 48: so far

fremi er upp komit, at ..., Finn. 226.

PREMJA, pret. framði, pres. frem, part. framíðr, framdr, mod

framinn; [A.S. *fremman*; Dan. *fremme*]:—*to further, promote*; f

Kristni, *to further Christianity*, Fms. x. 416; fremja sik, *to distin*

oneself, Nj. 254; fremja sik á e-u, Sks. 25 B; þóttu þykisk hafa f

þik utan-lendis, Glúm. 342; sá er framíðr er framarr er settur,

127.

2. *to perform, exercise*, Fms. i. 260, vii. 164, 625. 60, 6

2. 18, Hom. 52, 655 xi. 4, Og. 146, Nj. 10; fremja seið, heiðni, N.

i. 19, Hkr. i. 19; fremja munadliði, 625. 41; fremja sund, *to swim*,

32.

β. in mod. usage often in a bad sense, *to commit*, e.g. fremja

löst, etc.

II. reflex. *to advance oneself*; hann hafði mikil fr

i utan-ferð sinni, Fms. iii. 122, v. 345.

2. in a pass. sense (ra

Hom. 72.

III. part. fremjandi, a performer, Edda 68.

fremr and fremst, vide fram.

FRENJA, u, f., poet. a cow, Edda (Gl.), Bb. 3. 41.

frenju-ligr, adj. *boydenish*; and frenju-skapr, m.

FRER, n. pl., also spelt freyr or better frór, (in mod. usage fr

m. pl.), [Ulf. *frius*, 2 Cor. xi. 27; Old Engl. *frome* as an adj. or adv.]:—

frosty soil; fara at freyrum, *to travel when it begins to freeze*; biða

to wait for frost, Ó. H. 17; at fretrum, 198; en er konungi þótti ván

122; frer ok snjóva, Bs. i. 872: in sing., frer var hart úti, a bard fr



COMPS: frer-jaki, a, m. a piece of ice, Bárð. 9 new Ed. frer-múðr, m. the frost month, answering to December, Edda.  
 frinn and frörinn, part. of frjósa, = frozen, mod. fröðinn.  
 RESS, m. a tom-cat, Edda 63, Grág. i. 501; also called frestr-tr., m., and steggr, q. v.:—a bear, Edda (Gl.), Korm. (in a verse).  
 REST, usually n. pl., but also f. sing. (in mod. usage frestr, m.).  
 frý: löng frest, Fms. ii. 216; ok væri þar lögð frest á, Hkr. i. 292; í frest, Stj. 446; þó at frestin væri löng, Fms. v. 72; biðja sér fresta, 14, Rb. 364; ljá e-m fresta um e-t, Fms. iv. 225, Hom. 33; Uni kvæð illa líka öll frestin, Fs. 32: the saying, frest eru illi best, Fms. v. 294, mod., frestr er á illu best: the phrase, selja á frest, to sell on credit, n. 7, Sturl. 91, Gísl. 12; hence frest-skuld, f. credit, Snót 62.  
 fresta, ad, to defer, put up, with dat., Ld. 322, O. H. 95, Orkn. 48, Fms. 327, Fb. iii. 408: absol. to delay, tarry, Lv. 52, Fms. ix. 355: reflex. to be delayed, upset, Fer. 93, Fs. 74, Korm. 134, Fbr. 185, Fms. v. 318.  
 frestan, f. delay, Fb. ii. 42, better frestin.  
 RETA, pret. frat, mod. ad, to fart, Lat. pedere, Dropl. 31, Lv. 54.  
 frét-karl, m. a 'fart-churl,' vagabond, Lv. 59, Fs. 160, Ísl. ii. 483.  
 fréttr, m. a fart, Fms. vi. 280.  
 RETT, f. [akin to fregn, but contracted], news, intelligence, Fms. xi. 175, Bs. i. 735, Gret. 122, Fs. 15, 27; very freq. in mod. usage, in pl. fréttir, news; hvat er í fréttum, what news? in compds, fréttar, a newspaper; fregn and tíðindi (q. v.) are only used in a peculiar sense. 2. enquiry, Grág. i. 35, obsolete. β. in a religious sense, enquiry of gods or men about the future, Nj. 273: the phrase, ganga til fréttar e-n; Sigurðr gekk til fréttar við móður sína, hón var margkunnig, n. 28; þangat géngu menn til fréttar, Fs. 19; gekk hann þá til sónar-til fréttar, Hkr. i. 24; biskup gekk til fréttar við Guð, 686 B. 13.  
 fréttar, it, to bear, get intelligence, Korm. 160, Am. i. Nj. 5, Eg. 123, i. 164; very freq., whereas fregna is obsolete. 2. to ask, enquire, Korm. 216, Pass. 11. 4, 21. 8; fréttar tíðenda, to ask for news, Fms. i. 1; fréttar e-n upp, to find one out, Edda (pref.); fréttar at mönnum, II. reflex. to get about, be reported, of news; þetta er ásk um héraðit, Korm. 198; fréttisk alls ekki til hans, nothing was of him, Ísl. ii. 168; fréttisk mér svá til, I am told, Boll. 338, Fms. 31. β. recipr. to ask one another for news; fréttusk þeir tíðenda, 336; fréttask fyrir, to enquire, Fs. 78.  
 frétinn, adj. curious, eager for news, Fms. i. 184, v. 299, Bs. i. 776.  
 FREYÐA, dd, [fraud], to froib; með freyðanda munni, Al. 168: of ling, Fas. i. 163: of matter, freyddi ór upp blóð ok vágr, Ísl. ii. 218.  
 FREYJA, u, f. a lady, in hús-freyja, q. v.; prop. the goddess Freyja, Edda.  
 FREYR, m. [Goth. frauja = Gr. κύριος; A. S. frēa; Hel. frō = a lord], the Scand. only used as the pr. name of the god Frey, Edda, Vsp., for the worship of Frey cp., besides the Edda, Gísl. ch. 15, Hrafn. Glúm. ch. 9, the tale of Gunnar Helming in Fms. ii. ch. 173, 174, ch. 10, also Landn. 174, Fms. v. 239. COMPS: Freys-góði, the priest of Frey, a nickname, Hrafn. Freys-gyðingar, m. priests or worshippers of Frey, the name of a family in the south-east of Iceland, Landn.  
 Freys-tafl, n. the game of Frey, probably what is called goda-tafl, Flóv.  
 freysa, ad, [cp. A. S. freodian], to pacify, restore to peace; fríða ok frelsa, i. 110; fríða ok frelsa land, O. H. 189; fríða fyrir e-m, to make peace for one, to reconcile; fríða fyrir kaupmönnum, Fms. vii. 16; fríða þeim bræðrum við Kolbein, to intercede for them with K., Sturl. iii. 1; fríða fyrir önduðum, to make peace for the dead, intercede for them, by laying masses, Bs. i. 65; hann fríðaði vel fyrir landi sínu, be pacified the land, Fms. vii. 16: in mod. usage esp. to protect by law (birds or other animals), fríða fugl, varp, to protect eider-ducks. II. reflex., to seek for reconciliation or to reconcile oneself to another, Fms. iii. 1, v. 202, Al. 85: in a pass. sense, Fms. viii. 152.  
 fríðan, f. pacifying, Fb. ii. 339: mod. protection.  
 fríðbenda, ad, to furnish with fríðbönd, Krók. 40.  
 fríðbót, f. peace-making, O. H. L. 10.  
 fríðbrót, n. a breach of the peace, Eg. 24, Gpl. 21, Ó. H. 190, Eb. 24.  
 fríðbrots-maðr, m. a peace-breaker, Sturl. iii. 161.  
 fríðbönd, n. pl. 'peace-bonds,' straps wound round the sheath and tied to a ring in the hilt when the weapon was not in use; hence the phrase, spretta fríðböndunum, to untie the 'peace-straps,' before drawing the sword, Sturl. iii. 186, Gísl. 55; the use of the word in Krók. 40 is undoubtedly wrong: cp. the drawings in old MSS.  
 fríðgin, n. pl.; this curious word is analogous to systkin, feðgin, mæðgin, and seems to mean lovers; it only occurs twice, viz. in Clem., þá hvárt þeirra fríðgina öðru fegit, 37; and in the poem Pd. 53, but the verse is in a fragmentary state.  
 fríðgætur, f. pl. enticements of peace, in the phrase, bera fríðgætur á, to make overtures for peace to one, Bjarn. 55.  
 fríðgörd, f. 'peace-making,' truce, treaty, Fms. vi. 63, x. 155, Stj. 566, a part of the O. H. is called Fríðgördar-saga, u, f., referring to negotiation for peace between Sweden and Norway, A. D. 1018.  
 fríðheilagr, adj. inviolate, Gpl. 129, N. G. L. i. 4, K. Á. 30, Fs. 150.  
 fríðhelga, ad, to proclaim inviolate, Nj. 101, Lv. 7.

fríð-helgi, f. inviolability, protection by law, Landn. 97, Fms. i. 80.  
 fríðill, m. a lover, gallant, poet., Vkv. 27; cp. fríðgin.  
 fríð-kastali, a, m. a 'castle of peace,' asylum, Fas. iii. 248.  
 fríð-kaup, n. purchase of peace, Gpl. 142, Fbr. 18 new Ed., Fms. v. 327.  
 fríð-kaupa, keypti, to purchase peace, Ísl. ii. 442.  
 fríð-kolla, u, f. the nickname of a lady, Fms. vii. 63.  
 FRÍÐLA, u, f., usually contr. frilla, [Dan. frille], prop. = Lat. amica, a fem. answering to fríðill, q. v.; en fríða frilla, the fair mistress, Hym. 30; but in prose in a bad sense a barlot, concubine, Fms. i. 2, viii. 63, Sturl. ii. 73, Sks. 693. COMPS: frillu-barn, m. a bastard child, Landn. 174, Fms. xi. 212. frillu-borinn, part. bastard-born, Fas. i. 354. frillu-dóttir, f. an illegitimate daughter, Gpl. 238, 239. frillu-lifnaðr, m. fornication, whoredom, Jb. 137. frillu-líft, n. id., K. Á. 218, H. E. i. 477; in the N. T. = the Gr. πορνεία. frillu-maðr, m. an adulterer, = Gr. μοιχός, N. T.; in pl., Bs. i. 684. frillu-sonr, m. an illegitimate son, Gpl. 237, 238, Hkr. i. 100, 198, Landn. 260. frillu-tak, n., in the phrase, taka frillutaki, to take as concubine, Eg. 343, Fms. ii. 291, vii. 110, Sturl. iii. 270.  
 fríð-land, n. a 'peace-land' or friendly country, Fms. ii. 132, Hkr. i. 295: used in the laws of old freebooters (víkingar), who made a compact not to plunder a country, on condition of having there a free asylum and free market;—such a country was called fríðland, Eg. 245, Fms. xi. 62, Ísl. ii. 234.  
 fríð-lauss, adj. outlawed, Fms. vii. 104, N. G. L. i. 15, K. Á. 142.  
 fríð-leggia, lagði, to make peace, Fms. iii. 73.  
 fríð-liga, adv. peaceably, Fms. ii. 124.  
 fríð-ligr, adj. peaceable, Hom. 143, Fms. v. 248, Nj. 88, Eb. 266.  
 fríð-mark, n. a token of peace, Fms. x. 347.  
 fríð-mál, n. pl. words of peace, Fms. vii. 23.  
 fríð-menn, m. pl. men of peace, friends, Ld. 76, Lv. 102, Stj. 213, Fms. vi. 28, x. 244, H. E. i. 243; fríðmenn konungs, the king's friends or allies, id.  
 fríð-mælask, t, to sue for peace, Krók. 62; f. við e-n, id., Stj. 398.  
 FRÍÐR, m., gen. fríðar, dat. fríði, [Ulf. renders eirþyn by gairþi, but uses the verb gafriþon = καταλλάττειν, and gafriþons = καταλαγή; A. S. fríð and freoðo; mod. Germ. friede; Dan. and Swed. fred; lost in Engl., and replaced from the Lat.] = peace, but also personal security, inviolability; in the phrases, fyrirgöra fé ok fríði, to forfeit property and peace, i. e. be outlawed, Gpl. 160; setja gríð ok fríð, to 'set,' i. e. make, truce and peace, Grág. ii. 167; til árs ok fríðar, Hkr. i. 16; fríðr ok farsæla, Bs. i. 724; vera í fríði, to be in safe keeping, Al. 17; biðja e-n fríðar, to sue for peace, Hbl. 28; about the peace of Fróði cp. Edda 78–81, it is also mentioned in Hkr. i. 13, and Vellekla. 2. peace, sacredness of a season or term, cp. Jóna-f., Páska-f., the peace (truce) of Yule, Easter; ann-fríðr, q. v. 3. peace, rest, tranquillity; gefa e-m fríð, to give peace, rest; gefat þínun fríðum fríð, Hm. 128. 4. with the notion of love, peace, friendship; fríðr kvenna, Hm. 89; fríð at kaupar, to purchase love, Skm. 19; eldi heitari brennr með illum vinum fríðr fimm daga, Hm. 50; fríðs vætta ok mér, I hoped for a friendly reception, Sighvat, Ó. H. 81; allr fríðr (all joy) glepsk, Hallfred; connected with this sense are fríðill, fríðla, fríðgin,—this seems to be the original notion of the word, and that of peace metaph. : from the N. T. the word obtained a more sacred sense, eirþyn being always rendered by fríðr, John xvi. 33.—fríðr sé með yðr, peace be with you. COMPS: fríðar-andi, a, m. spirit of peace, Pass. 21. 13. fríðar-band, n. a bond of peace, H. E. i. 470. fríðar-boð, n. an offer of peace. fríðar-boðorð, n. a proclamation of peace, 656 C. 30. fríðar-bréf, n. a letter of peace, Fms. x. 133. fríðar-fundur, m. a peaceful meeting, Fms. x. 38. fríðar-görð, f. = fríðgörd, Sks. 45, 655 xxxii. 24. fríðar-koss, m. a kiss of peace, osculum pacis, Magn. 478, Bs. i. 175. fríðar-mark, n. = fríð-mark, þorfr. Karl. 422, 625. 9. fríðar-menn, m. = fríðmenn, Lv. 96. fríðar-skjöldr, m. = fríðskjöldr, Fas. i. 462. fríðar-stefna, u, f. a peace meeting, Fms. vi. 27. fríðar-stilli, n. a peace settlement, Pass. 21. 8, cp. Luke xxiii. 12. fríðar-tákn, n. a token of peace, Al. 59. fríðar-tími, a, m. a time of peace, Bret. 50. II. as a prefix in prop. names, Fríð-björn, -geirr, -gerðr, -leifr, but it is rarely used in olden times; Fríðrik, Germ. Friedrich, is of quite mod. date in Icel. fríð-samliga, adv. peaceably, Fms. vii. 312, Hkr. ii. 282, Stj. 183. fríð-samligr, adj. peaceable, Fms. i. 25, Stj. 301, 505, 558. fríð-samr, adj. peaceful, Stj. 187: a name of the mythical king Fróði, Fb. i. 27: also Fríð-Fróði, id. fríð-semi, f. peacefulness, Fms. vi. 441. fríð-semi, f. = fríðsemi, Grág. pref. p. 168. fríð-semja, samdi, to make peace, Fr. fríð-skjöldr, m. a 'peace-shield,' a shield being used as a sign of truce, answering to the mod. flag of truce; in the phrase, bregða upp fríðskildi, Fas. ii. 534, Orkn. 432, Hkr. iii. 205: the truce-shield was white and opp. to the red 'war-shield,' Hkv. i. 33. fríð-spilli, n. a breach of the peace, Fb. ii. 56. fríð-staðr, m. an asylum, sacred place in a temple, Ep. 6 new Ed. fríð-stefna, u, f. = fríðarstefna, Edda 47. fríð-stilla, t, to settle, atone, Pass. 3. 14. fríð-stóll, m. a chair of peace, Sturl. i. 155 C.



fríð-sæla, u, f. *the bliss of peace*, Bs. i. 723.  
 fríð-sæll, adj. *blessed with peace*, Hkr. i. 17.  
 fríð-vænlig, adj. *promising peace*, Fms. i. 26, 132.  
 fríð-vænn, adj. *promising peace, safe*, Fms. ix. 5.  
 fríð-þaging, f. *propitiation*, Vidal.  
 fríð-þagja, ð, *to propitiate*, of Christ, Vidal.  
 FRÍGG, f. a pr. name, gen. *friggjar*, [cp. A. S. *frigu* = love], *the beaten goddess Frigg*, Edda, Vsp. COMPS: *Fríggjar-elda*, u, f. a bird, prob. = mod. *Mariatta*, *the wagtail*, *motacilla alba* Linn., Edda (Gl.)  
*Fríggjar-gras*, n. 'Frigg's herb,' *the mandrake*, Hjalt. *Fríggjar-stjarna*, u, f., astron. 'Frigg's star,' *Venus*, Clem. 26.  
 frilla, v. fríða.

fritt, n. adj. *peaceful*, Eg. 572, Stj. 471, 475; in the phrase, e-m er fritt (or eiga fritt), *one's person being safe*; hversu vel mun honum fritt at koma á yðvarn fund, *how safe will it be for him to come to you?* Fms. vii. 167; Högni spurði, hvárt þeim skyldi fritt vera, Sturl. ii. 144 C; eiga í festum stöðum illa fritt, Fb. 48 new Ed.; ef eigi væri allt fritt (safe) at Steingrims hendi, Rd. 277; þá var illa fritt, *things were ill at ease*, *uneasy*, Bs. i. 363; hvárt skal mér fritt at ganga á fund yðvarn, Fb. iii. 453.

FRÍ, adj. = frjáls, *free, released, vacant*, used in a less noble sense than frjáls, q. v.; frí is foreign, but freq. in mod. writers:—used as adv. *freely, truly*, in mod. poets, Pass. 7. 12, 18. 9, 19. 8, 38. 5.

FRÍ, m. [Dan. *frier* = a wooer, cp. frjá], a lover, = fríðill, an *ἀπ. λεγ.*, Hým. 9, cp. fríða; Höfuðl. 15 is dubious.

frí, n. a mod. college term, *vacation*, probably from Lat. *feria*.  
 fría, að, *to deliver*, Lv. 94 better firmum: reflex. *to free oneself*, Fms. xi. 424.  
 frían, f. (in Ö. H. 206 frían), *remission*, an *ἀπ. λεγ.*, Fms. v. 55, Pass. 13. 13.  
 fríða, að, *to adorn*, Fms. vii. 276, Fas. ii. 196, Ld. 198.

fríðendi, n. pl. *good things*; heita e-m fríðendum, *to make fair promises*, Gísl. 70, Fms. v. 157, Níðst. 6; allir kostir ok öll f., Clem. 29; er nokkut þat er til fríðenda sé um mik, *is there anything good in me?* Fms. vi. 207; *revenue*, reki með öllum fríðendum, Ám. 12, 15; heimaland með öllum fríðendum, 52.

fríðka and fríðka, að, *to grow fine and handsome*.

fríð-leikr (-leiki), m. *personal beauty*, Eg. 29, Fms. x. 234; fríðleikr, afl, ok frækleikr, Hkr. i. 302; fríðleikinum samir hinna beztu búnaðr, iii. 264.

2. = fríðendi; svá mikla penninga at vexti ok fríðleik, Dipl. i. 11; fimmtán kúgildi með þvilkum fríðleik sem . . . ii. 12, Vm. 74; með þeim fríðleika sem fyrr segir, Jm. 31.

FRÍÐR, adj., neut. fritt, compar. fríðari, superl. fríðastr, [a Scand. word, not found either in A. S. or Germ.]:—*fair, beautiful, handsome*, chiefly of the face; fríðr sýnum, Eg. 22, 23, Nj. 2, Fas. i. 387, Fms. i. 2, 17; *fine*, líð mikit ok fritt, 32, vii. 231; mikit skip ok fritt, Fagrsk.; fríð veizla, Fb. ii. 120; með fríðu fóruneyti, Ld. 22: metaph. *specious, unsfair*, Fms. x. 252.

III. *paid in kind*; tólf hundruð fríð, *twelve hundred head of cattle in payment*, Finnb. 226; tólf álum fríðum, Dipl. i. 20; hve margir avar skulu í gripum (*in valuables*), eða hve margir fríðir (*in cattle*), Grág. i. 136; arfi ens fríða en eigi ens ófríða, *he inherits the cattle but not the other property*, 221; fjóra tigi marka silfrs fríðs, *forty marks of silver paid in cattle*, Eg. 526, v. l. Icel. at present call all payment in kind 'í fríðu', opp. to cash; í fríðu ok úfríðu, H. E. i. 561.

III. as noun in fem. pr. names, Hólm-fríðr, Hall-fríðr, etc., Landn.; and Fríða, u, f. as a term of endearment for these pr. names.

FRÍSIR, m. pl. the Frisians, Fms., Eg. passim. FRÍSLAND, n. *Frisia*. Frískar, adj. *Frisian*, Fms. vi. 362.

FRÍSKR, adj. [O. H. G. *frise*; mod. Germ. *frisch*], *frisky, brisk, vigorous*, (mod. word); frísk-leiki, a, m. *friskness, briskness, vigour*; frísk-legr, adj. (-lega, adv.), *friskly, briskly*.

frjá, f. a *sweetheart*, Skv. 3. 8, and perh. in Fsm. 5 for fán of the MS.

FRJÁ, ð, [Ulf. renders ἀγαπᾶν and φιλεῖν by *fríjon*, and ἀγάπη by *frjáþva*; akin to fríðr, fríðill; in Icel. this word has almost entirely disappeared, except in the part. frændi, which is found also in Engl. *friend*, Germ. *freund*: frjá has thus met with the same fate as its antagonist fjá (*to hate*); both have been lost as verbs, while the participles of each, fjándi and frændi, *fiend* and *friend*, remain:—*vrijen*, *to woo*, still remains in Dutch; and the mod. High Germ. *freien* and Dan. *frie* are borrowed from Low Germ.]:—*to pet*, an *ἀπ. λεγ.* in Mk. v. 5—annars barn er sem álfr at frjá, *to pet another man's bairn is like petting a wolf*, i. e. he will never return your love. The passage Ls. 19 is obscure and probably corrupt.

FRJÁ, in the compps: Frjá-aptan, m. *Friday evening*, Sturl. ii. 216. Frjá-dagr, m. *Friday*, Rb. 112, 572, Jb. 200; langi f., *Good Friday*, K. Á. 68 passim: Frjádags-aptan, m. *Friday evening*, Sturl. ii. 210 C: Frjádags-kveld, n. *id.*, Sturl. ii. 211 C: Frjádags-nótt, f. *Friday night*, Fms. viii. 35 (v. l.), Nj. 186: Frjádags-þing, n. a *Friday meeting*, Rb. 332: Frjádaga-fasti, u, f. a *Friday fast*, Fms. x. 381. Frjá-kveld, n. = frjáaptan, Hkr. iii. 277, Sturl. ii. 211 C. Frjá-morgunn, m. *Friday morning*, Fms. viii. 35, Orkn. (in a verse, App.) Frjá-nótt, f. = frjádagsnótt, Fms. viii. 35. It is remarked above, s. v. dagr, that this 'frjá' is derived from the A. S. form *Frēa*, answering to the northern *Freyr*, Goth. *Frauja*, and is a rendering of the eccl. Lat. *dies Veneris*, as in eccl. legends the Venus of the Lat. is usually rendered by

Frēa (Freyja) of the Teutonic. This word is now obsolete in Icel. *Frída* is now called Föstudagr, vide fasta.

FRJÁLS, adj., dat. and gen. sing. fem. and gen. pl. frjálsi, frjálsa frjálsa in old writers, but mod. frjálsri, frjálsrar, frjálsra, inserting contracted form from *frí-bals*; Ulf. *freibals*; O. H. G. *fríbals*; the *freols* is prob. Scand., as it is not used in old poetry: frjáls the properly means 'free-necked,' a ring round the neck being a badge of servitude; but the Icel. uses the word *frí* only in the compound which is lost in Dan., though it remains in Swed. *fríslé* and *úfríslé* the mod. Dan. and Swed. *frí* is borrowed from the Germ. *frei*, and the Icel. *frí*:—Ulf. renders ἐλευθερία by *freibals*, but ἐλευθερος by *frí*—*free*, opp. to bondsman; frjáls er hverr er frelsi er gefit, N. G. L. ef þræll getr barn við frjálsi konu, Grág. (Kb.) i. 224; skal þik bet frjálsan mann, Nj. 57: metaph. *free, unbindered*, láta e-n fara frí Fms. i. 15: of property, frjáls forræði, eign, yfirráð, *free, full poss* D. N. passim; skógar frjálsir af ágangi konunga ok illræðis-mann 20: neut., eiga . . . at frjálsu, *to possess freely, without restraint*, Fr 211, Jb. 187, Ö. H. 92; með frjálsu, *unbindered*, Hrafn. 24.

frjálsa, að, *to free*, vide frelsa, Stj., Barl., D. N., Sks., Karl., passim.

frjálsan, f. *rescue*, Stj. 50.

frjálsari, a, m. = frelsari, Stj. 51.

frjáls-borinn, part. *freeborn*, vide frelsborinn.

frjáls-gjafi (-gefa), u, f. a *freed-woman*, N. G. L. i. 327, 358.

frjáls-gjafi, a, m. a 'free-given' man, *freed-man*, in the Nor. distinguished from and lower than a leysingi, q. v., N. G. L. i. 347.

II. *one that gives freedom*, Grág. i. 227.

frjálsi, f. *freedom*, an unusual form, = frelsi, cp. Ulf. *freibals*.

frjálsing, f. *deliverance*, Karl.

frjáls-leikr (-leiki), m. *liberty*, 655 xxxii. 4: metaph. *liberality*, Fms. xi. 422, Stj. 201.

frjáls-lendingr, m. a *free tenant, franklin*, Karl.

frjáls-liga, adv. *freely, frankly*, Hkr. i. 138, Fms. v. 194, Skv. 19.

frjáls-ligr, adj. *free, frank, independent*, Sks. 171, 523, 546.

frjálsmann-ligr, adj. *like a free man*, Grett. 109.

FRJÓ, n. (and freo), dat. freovi, = fréz, seed, Th. 23, Stj. 9, 196.

H. E. i. 513. COMPS: frjó-korn, n. = frækorn, Gpl. 351 A.

laun, n. pl. reward for the seed sown, N. G. L. i. 240.

frjó-leikr, adj. *seedless, barren*, Magn. 494.

frjó-leikr (-leiki), m. *fertile*, 56, 202, 398.

frjó-ligr, adj. *fruitful*, Stj. 76, Fb. ii. 24.

frjó, adj. *fertile*, Stj. 75, passim.

FRJÓSA, pret. fraus, pl. frusu; pres. frýss, mod. frýs; preb.

frýsi, but freri, Gísl. 32; part. frosinn, sup. frosit; an older dec.

analogous to gróa, gróri, is, pret. fróri or freri, part. frörinn or frerinn.

mod. fréðinn, altering the r into ð, whereto fer (q. v.) belongs: [O. G.

*friosan*; mod. Germ. *frieren*; A. S. *freesan*; Engl. *freeze*; Dan. *frys*.

Swed. *frysas*]:—*to freeze*; often used impers. it freezes them (of

water, etc.), i. e. they are frozen, ice-bound, stiff with ice; þar fr

(acc.) um nætr, A. A. 272; fraus um hann klæðin (acc.), the clothes

about his body, Fs. 52; aldre skal hér frjósa konn (acc.), Fms. 13

hann (acc., viz. the well) frýss svá, at . . . Stj. 96; þeir ætluðu

þess at skip (acc.) Ólafs konungs freri þar í höfninni, until king

ship should be ice-bound, Fms. v. 167:—of the weather, absol., v.

kalteit ok frjósaða, cold and frosty, Grett. 134; vindr var á norð

frjósaði, Sturl. i. 83; aldre festi snjó útan ok sunnan á haugi þ

ok ekki fraus, . . . at hann mundi ekki vilja at freri á milli þeir

32; but frýsi, l. c. 116; áðr en frjósa tók, Fms. v. 167; þótt bæ

fyrir ofan ok neðan, 23: the metaph. phrase, e-m frýs hugr við, o

horror at a thing, iii. 187; perh. better hrjósa, q. v.

II. at frerin jörð, Grett. 111; frerin þekja, 85 new Ed.; tá frerin, E

vátir ok fremir, wet and frozen, Bjarn. 53; skipit sollit ok fróri

355; but frosit, l. c. 330; frírnar grastætr, Sks. 48 new Ed.; skór

ok snægur, Gísl. 31; flestir menn vóru nokkut frosnir, Fms. i. 34

where = kalnir.

frjóva, að, and frjóva, mod. frjófga or frjóvga, to fertilise, 73

73; frjóvandi, part. blossoming, Sks. 630, 632:—reflex. to mult

fertile, Fms. i. 159, Fas. i. 177, Stj. 61.

frjóvan, f. fertilising, Stj. 173: mod. frjófgan, Pass. 32. 2.

frjóv-samr, adj. fertile (ófrjósamr, barren), Sturl. 101.

frjóv-semi, mod. frjóf-semi, f. fertility.

FRÖÐA, u, f. (cp. fröud), froth, e. g. on milk, Fas. i. 425, freq. i

usage. COMPS: fröðu-fall, n. a frothing or foaming at the

fröðu-fella, d, to foam.

frosk-hleypa, t, to let (a horse) leap like a frog, Gpl. 412.

FROSKR, m., in olden times prob. proncd. fröskr, cp. the

öðlingr skylti einkar röskr | æpa kann í mörum fröskr, Mk. v. A

frox, cp. Engl. frog; O. H. G. *frose*; mod. Germ. *frosch*; Dan. j

a frog, Hkr. i. 102, Stj. 23, 269, Fms. x. 380, 656 A. 2. 11.

FROST, n. [frjósa; A. S. *fyrost*; Engl. *frost*, Germ. *Dan.* and Swed. *frost*]; allit, frost ok funi, Sl. 18, Fas. iii. 613; frost veðs, H

241: often used in pl., frost mikil ok kuldar, ii. 29; frosta vetr, pass



ter, Ann. 1348; frost ok snjóar, *frost and snow*; hörku-f., a *sharp frost*.  
sta-töl, n. '*frosty tools*,' i. e. frail tools or implements that crack as  
ost-bitten.

osta = frýsta, to freeze, Fær. 56.

OSTA, n. the name of a county in Norway where a parliament,  
osta-ping, was held; hence Frostapings-lög, n. pl. *the laws of the*  
ity Frosta, N. G. L. Frostapings-bók, f. *the code of this law*,  
3. L. i. 126, Fms. passim.

ost-bólga, u, f. '*frost-swelling*,' of bands swollen by frost.

ost-brestrir, m. pl. '*frost-cracks*' in ice, such as are heard during a  
ng frost.

osti, a, m. *the name of a horse*, freq. in Icel.

ost-mikill, adj. *very frosty*, Sks. 227 B.

ost-róðsir, f. pl. '*frost-roses*,' frost work.

ost-vetr, m. a *frosty winter*, Ann. 1047.

ost-viðri, n. *frosty weather*, Fms. i. 195, Sturl. iii. 198 C.

ROTTA, tt, [akin to frata], to sputter; með frottandi vörum, *with*  
tering lips, Sks. 228 B.

RÓ, f. *relief*, esp. from pain, Hkr. i. 6, Mar., 656 A. 25, Sks. 107 B,  
i. 181, 299; hug-fró, geð-fró, *mind's comfort*: allit. phrase, friðr og  
peace and relief, Bb. 3. 3.

sa, að, to relieve, with acc., þá er þér vilitt frá manninn, Þorst. St. 55 :  
l. with dat., chiefly used impers., e-m fróar, *one feels relief*.

san, f., and fróí, a, m. *relief*, = fró, Bs. i. 312, Fas. iii. 388.

sa-leikr, m. *knowledge*, 625. 50, Landn. 89, Grág. i. 3, Skálda 160,  
626; til fróðleiks ok skemtunar, *for information and pleasure*,

a (pref.): with a notion of sorcery, Þorf. Karl. 374, Fs. 131.  
fróðleiks-ást, f. *love of knowledge*, Skálda. fróðleiks-

kr, f. pl. *books of information*, Rb. 342. fróðleiks-epil, f. *the*  
e of knowledge, Sks. 503. fróðleiks-tré, n. *the tree of know-*  
e, 625. 3.

sa-liga, adv. *cleverly*, Fms. iii. 163; eigi er nú f. spurt, Edda 8.

sa-ligr, adj. *clever*, Sks. 553: mod. *curious*.

sa-lóðr, adj. [Ulf. fróþs = φρόνιμος, σοφός, σάφρων, συνετός; Hel.  
: A. S. fród] :—*knowing, learned, well-instructed*; fróðr, er marg-

ligr er, Fms. xi. 413; hón var fróð at mörgu, Nj. 194; þat er sögn  
a manna, Ísl. ii. 206; verða fróðari um e-t, Sks. 37; at Finnun

er er hér er fróðastir (*greatest wizards*), Fms. i. 8; fás er fróðum  
little is lacking to the knowing, cp. the Engl. '*knowledge is power*,'

107: of books, containing much information, instructive, bækur  
ok fróðastar, Bs. i. 429. β. in some passages in Hm. fróðr

is to mean *clever*, Hm. 7, 27, 30, 61; 107; þá nam ek at frævask ok  
veta, 142; fróðir menn, *knowing men*, Yt. 6; fróðr regin, *the wise*

rs, Vpm. 26; enn fróði jötunn, 30, 33, 35 :—in some few poet. compds  
which it seems to be used almost = *prudent, brave, valiant*, as böð-f.,

-f., the true meaning is *skilled in war* (cp. the Gr. δαίμων); sann-f.,  
informed; óljúgrfróð, Íb. 4; ú-fróðr, *ignorant* = Goth. unfroþs,

h Ulf. uses to translate φρόνιμος, ἀνθρώπος; sögu-fróðr, *skilled in old lore*.

fróðr chiefly refers to historical knowledge, 'hinn Fróði' was an appel-

lation given to the old Icel. chroniclers—Ari Fróði, Brandr Fróði, Sæmundr

fróði, Kolskeggr Fróði, who lived between 1050 and 1150 A. D. But the

fróðians of the next age were seldom called by this name: Odd Munk

the end of the 12th century is only once called so, (Ing. S. fine); Snorri

the 13th twice, viz. Ann. 1241 in a single MS., and Sturl. iii. 98,

in a part of the Saga probably not written by Sturla himself; Sturla

who died in 1284) is never called by that name; and the only real

name of Stymir 'Fróði' (who died in 1245), though he least deserved

the name. Of foreign writers the Icel. gave the name Fróði to Bede

(dn. pref.), whom they held in great honour.

FRÓMR, adj., akin to framr, prob. borrowed from Germ. *fromm*, Low

fr. *from*; it seems to have come to Icel. with the Hanseatic trade at

the end of the 15th century, and is found in the Rímur of that time, e. g.

Helga R. 3. 22; from Luther's Bible and the Reformation it became

freq. in the sense of *righteous, pious*, with the notion of *guile-*  
frómt og meinlaus, and often occurs in the N. T. and hymns, e. g. Pass.

24. 9: it has however not been truly naturalized, except in the sense  
of *honest*, i. e. not *thievish*, and ófrómr, *dishonest, thievish*, (a euphemism);

le-f., not *slandering, speaking fair of other people*. COMPS: fróm-  
e, a, m. *guilelessness*, Pass. 16. 8. fróm-lyndi, f. *id.*

FRÓN, n. a poet. word = *land, country*, Lex. Poët. passim; scarcely akin

to Germ. *fröbn* = *demesne*; in mod. poets and in patriotic songs frón is

the name for Icel. itself, Núm. x. 10, 8. 9, 12. 4. Snót 16; Icel. students

in Copenhagen about 1763 were the first who used the word in this sense.

FRUM-, [cp. Lat. *primus*; Goth. *frums* = ἀρχή, *fruma* = πῶτος; from-

*frum*]:—the first, but only in compds: frum-bréf, n. *an original*

frum-burðr, m. *the first-borne*, Ver. 5, Stj. 42, 161, 304, 306,

passim. frum-býlingr, m. *one who has newly set up in life*.

frum-ferill, m. *the first traveller (visitor) to a place*, Nj. 89. frum-

frum-f. *first-fruit*, Stj. passim, H. E. i. 468. frum-getinn, part. *first-*

frum-getnaðr, m. = frumburðr, 656 A. frum-getningr, m. *id.*, Stj. 304. frum-gjörf, f.

the first gift, 677. 4. frum-gögn, n. pl. *the primal, principal proofs*,

a law term, Nj. 234, Grág. i. 56. frum-hending, f. *the foremost*

rhyming syllable in a verse, a metrical term, Edda (Ht.) 121. frum-

hlaup, n. *a personal assault*, a law term, Grág. Nj. passim. frum-

hlaups-maðr, m. *an assailant*, Grág. ii. 13. frum-höfundr, m. *the*

original author or writer. frum-kveði, a, m., frum-kveðill, mod.

frum-kvóðull, m. *an originator*, Edda 18, Ed. Arna-Magn. i. 104.

frum-kviðr, m. *the first verdict*, Grág. i. 34. frum-kvæði, n. *the*

original poem. frum-lína, u, f., *mathem. a base-line*, Björn Gunnl.

frum-mál, n. *in the original tongue*, opp. to translation, bók ritað á

frummáli. frum-rit, n. *the original writing*, of MSS., (mod.) frum-

ritaðr (and of poems frum-kveðinn, frum-ort), part. *originally written*

(composed) in this or that language. frum-smiðr, m. *the first work-*

man, Edda (in a verse). frum-smíð, f. *the first attempt of a beginner*

in any art, in the saying, flest frumsmíð stendr til bóta, Edda 126. frum-

sök, f. *the original cause*, a law term, Nj. 235, Grág. i. 48 passim.

frum-tign, f. *the first, highest dignity*, Bs. i. 37, Magn. 512. frum-

tón, m. a musical term, *the tonic*, Icel. Choral-book (pref.) frum-

tunga, u, f. *original tongue*. frum-varp, n. a parliamentary term, a

bill under debate, (mod.) frum-vaxti and frum-varta (frum-

vaxinn, Nj. 147, v. l.), adj. '*first-grown*,' in one's prime, Nj. 112, Fs. 31,

Fms. i. 157, xi. 3, Ísl. ii. 203; dóttir f., Eg. 247, Grett. 97. frum-váttir,

m. *the first, original witness*, Grág. i. 46, Gpl. 477: eccl. the proto-martyr,

Hom. 42, 109, Stj. 51. frum-verr, m. *the first husband*, Hallfred,

who calls Odin the fr. of Frigg, Fs. 94, Skv. 3. 59. frum-vöxtr, m. *the*

first growth, first-fruits, Stj. 305: cp. *brum*.

FRUMS- (= *frum*-) exists in a few compds: frumsar-braud, n. *bread of*

the first-fruits, Stj. 615. 2 Kings iv. 42: frums- or frumsa- is in Icel. and

in Norse popular tales esp. used of animals that are first-born through

two or more generations; such animals are thought to have a wonder-

power, cp. Ivar Aasen; hence frumsa-kálf, m. a '*frumsa*' calf; the

word still represents the Gothic form *frums*, vide above. frumsa-frum

(or frumsa-brum), n., botan. *pollen*, Björn. In Ísl. þjóðs. i. 530, v. l.,

frumsa, n., is said to mean a lump on the forehead of new-born foals, Gr.

írrömuas, which was used as a love-spell, cp. Virg. Aeneid. iv. 515, 516.

FRUNTI, a, m. [prob. from the Fr. *effronté*, cp. Scot. *frunty*], a *rude*,

obtrusive boor; frunta-ligr, adj.; frunta-skapr, m.

FRÚ, f., an older nom. sing. *frauva*, u, f., occurs Fms. x. 421, (Ágrip);

frouva, Stj. 47; frou, id.; frú is prop. a later contracted form from

frøyja, therefore the gen. in old writers is always frú (qs. frúvu); and

the word is in the sing. indecl., thus, frú-innar, Fms. ix. 292; hann fékk

frú Cecilíu, x. 3; móðir frú Ingigerðar, Landn. 240; frú Kristínar, Fms.

ix. 8; slíkrar frou (sic) sem ek em, Str. 40, 47: in mod. usage gen. frúar,

if used by itself or put after one's name, but indecl. if put before it in

addressing any one, thus, Frú Kristínar, but Kristínar frúar; the gen. frúar

occurs Fas. iii. 586; in a MS. of the 15th century; pl. frúr, but older

form fruvur or frovur, e. g. frovor, Edda (Arna-Magn.) i. 96 (Kb.); but

Ob. frúr, Hkr. i. 16: [frøyja was origin. fem. of freyr, and prop. meant

Lat. *domina*; Germ. *frau*; Dan. *frue*; no Goth. *frayjō* is found]:—*a*

*lady*; in Icel. at present only used of the wives of men of rank or title,

e. g. biskups-frú, amtmanns-frú; wives of priests are not called so: again,

húsfreyja is more homely, Germ. *hausfrau*, Engl. *housewife*, always of a

married woman, vide e. g. the þjóðólfr (Icel. newspaper): in the 14th

century in Icel. frú was used of abbesses and wives of knights, but was

little used before the 13th century: af hennar (the goddess Freyja) nafni

skyldi kalla allar konur tignar (*noble woman*), svá sem nú heita fruvor,

Hkr. i. c.; af hennar nafni er þat tignar-nafn er ríkis-konur (*women of*

*rank*) eru kallaðar fruvor, Edda i. c.; Kolr hafði talat margt við frú eina

rika (of a foreign lady in Wales), Nj. 280: again, good housewives, such

as Berghthora in Njála, are called húsfreyjur, but never frúr; thus, kemsk

þó at seinna fari, húsfreyja, Nj. 69; gakk þú út, húsfreyja, þvíat ek vil

þik fyrir öngan mun inni brenna, 200; búandi ok húsfreyja, Grág. i. 157;

góð húsfreyja, Nj. 51; gild húsfreyja, Glúm. 349, Bs. i. 535:—the Virgin

Mary is in legends called vár frú, *our Lady*; cp. jungfrú (pronounced

jómfrú).

FRÝGD, f., and fryktr, m., Stj. 26. 56, 77, [an unclass. word formed

from Lat. *fructus*], blossoming; feðgr ok f., Stj. 14, 142; frygd ok feiti,

154; frygd ok ávöxtr, 15. frygdar-fullr and -samligtr, adj. *fruit-*

ful, Stj. 27. II. in the Rímur of the 15th century frygd is used

of love, Lat. *amores*, Skáld-H. 5. 38, passim; and frygdugr, adj. *amorous*,

Skáld-H. It is a bad word and quite out of use, and seems to have no

connection with Germ. *freude*, which is a good Teut. word; the mod.

frukt, n. *bumble compliments*, and frukta, að, to make such compli-

ments, in a bad sense, are perhaps akin, but they are slang words.

FRÝSTA, f. [frost], to freeze, Sturl. iii. 20, Fms. viii. 431, v. l.

FRÝ-GIRNI, f. [frýja], a provoking, taunting temper, Hom. 86.

FRÝ-GJARN, adj. *provoking, censorious*, Ísl. Heiðarv. 8. in the extracts

of Jon Olafson, (not frígarn.)

FRÝJA, pres. frýr, pret. frýði, pres. with the neg. suf. frýr-at, Lex.

Poët., to defy, challenge, question, taunt, with dat. of the person; hón

frýði honum með mörgum orðum, Fas. i. 142: with gen. of the thing, to



*challenge, question; frýja* e-m hugar, *to question one's courage*, Nj. 60, 1sl. ii. 102; *meir frýr þú mér grimmeleiks en aðrir menn*, Eg. 255; *þessi klæði frýja ykkir föður-hefnda, those clothes challenge you to revenge your father*, Ld. 260; *er hvaríugum sóknar at f., neither needed to be spurred on*, Fms. xi. 131; *konungur kvað ógan þess mundu f. honum, the king said that no one would challenge, question him as to that*, v. 337; *hvárki frý ek mér skygnleiks eðr árædis (the words of a bravo)*, Nj. 258; *engan heyri ek efnanna f., Fms. vii. 121; enginn frýr þér vits, en meir ertu grunaðr um gæzku, no one questions thy wit (bead), but thy godliness (beast) is more questioned*, Sturl. i. 135; *frýr nú skutrinn (better skutnum) skriðar, a pun, now the stern bangs, the stern-rowers pull feebly*, Gret. 113 new Ed.

**II.** *frýja* á e-t, a law phrase, *to complain of, protest; cp. úfrýja*, ef annarr hvárr frýr á hlut sinn, Gpl. 23; *frýja á mál*, N. G. L. i. 26; *buðu þeir biskupi þann kost fyrir þat sem á var frýð, Bs. i. 754; to egg on, ekki skaltu hér enn þurfa mjök á at f., Nj. 58; þyrfti þat þeim at bæta sem brotið var á, en eigi hinum, er á frýðu (who provoked)*, Sturl. iii. 162.

*frýja*, u, f. a *defiance, challenge, question, taunt*, Fs. 8, Bs. i. 734, Ld. 236; *verja sik frýju, to clear oneself of all question, i. e. do a thing blamelessly*, Sturl. iii. 68; *ek varða mik kvenna frýju, I cleared myself from the taunts of woman*, Eb. (in a verse): *frýju-laust*, n. adj. *blamelessly; berjask f., to fight hard*, Glúm. 381; *þeir sækja bardagann f., Fms. xi. 136; hann kvað Einar mundu elt hafa f., Sturl. i. 68; frýju-orð*, n. *taunting words*, Fms. vii. 272, xi. 374, Nj. 108.

*frýjan*, f. = *frýja*, Fms. v. 55.

**FRÝNN** or **FRÝNILIGR**, adj.; this word is never used but as compounded with the prefix *ú-* (except Fas. ii. 351 in a bad and late Saga), viz. *ú-frýnn* or *ú-frýniligr* = *frowning*. The sense as well as the etymology of *frýnn* is somewhat dubious; there is the Germ. *frôn* or *frohn* or *fran*; but that word seems purely German and is by Grimm supposed to be *qs. fro min = my lord* (vide Hel.); neither does Icel. *frýnn* or Germ. *frönu* correspond properly as to the root vowel (cp. e. g. Germ. *lobn* = Icel. *laun*); on the other hand there is the Engl. *frown*, which in form answers to the simple *frýnn*, but in sense to the compd *ú-frýnn*; as no similar word is found in A. S. (nor in Germ. nor in Hel.), *frown* is most likely a Scand. word; and we suppose that the Icel. prefix syllable *ú-* is not in this instance = *un-*, that is to say, negative, but = *of-*, that is to say, intensive (= *too, very, greatly*); the original forms of *frýnn*, *of-frýnn*, *of-frýniligr* were contr. and assimilated into *úfrýnn*, *úfrýniligr*, meaning *very frowning*, and these compds then superseded the primitive simple word; this is confirmed by the freq. spelling in MSS. with '*of-*', e. g. *ofrynn*, O. H. 144; *all-ofrynn*, Eg. Cod. Wolph.; *heldr ofrynn*, O. H. 167; but yet more freq. with '*ú-*', e. g. Orkn. 440, Boll. 358, Fær. 50, Fms. i. 40, Fb. i. 73; the ekki *frýnn*, Fas. l. c., is again a variation of *úfrýnn*; the statement by Björn that *frýnn* is = *bland, affable*, is a mere guess by inference from the compd.

*frýs*, n. the snorting of a horse.

**FRÝSA**, t, (hon frýsti ferliga, Sams. 9), mod. að, *to snort, whinny*, of a horse, Greg. 49, Karl. 3, 4, Fas. i. 60 (where better *fnýsa*, q. v.); *akin are frýssa*, að, and *frussa*, *to sport*.

*frýsing*, f. = *frýs*, Fas. iii. 441.

**FRÆ**, n. (not *frœ*, as even Eyvind Skaldaspillir rhymes *frævi* and *œvi*), sometimes in old MSS. spelt *freo* or *frjó* (q. v.), but less rightly; *œvi* dat. *frævi*, mod. *fræi*; [Ulf. *fræiv = στέφμα*; Swed. and Dan. *frö*; not found in Germ., Saxon, or Engl.; it is therefore a Gothic-Scandinavian word] = *seed*, 677, 11, Rb. 78, 655 xxx. 2; chiefly used of vegetables, sæði of animal seed; varpa síðan fræi í fold fyrirmynd um sjálfs mins hold, Bb. 3. 54; very freq. in mod. usage. COMPS: *fræ-korn*, n. a grain of seed, 673 A. 2, Gpl. 351, Fms. i. 92. *fræ-mællir*, m. a measure of seed, N. G. L. i. 39, Gpl. 343. *fræ-vænliggr*, adj. *promising fruit*, Sks. 630, v. l.

*fræða*, dd, [Ulf. *fræþujan = σοφίζω*], *to instruct, teach*, Str. i. 68; reflex. *to learn, be instructed*, H. E. i. 473.

**FRÆÐI**, f. and n. [fróðr; qs. Ulf. *fræþi*, n. = *νοῦς, νόημα, σύνεσις, φρόνη*, and *frœþei*, f. = *φρόνησις, σύνεσις, σοφία*]: I. fem. *knowledge, learning, lore*; sannindi *fræðinnarr*, Fms. iv. 4, Magn. 430; *margháttuð f.*, Rb. (pref.); *mann-fræði*, *personal history, genealogy*, Bs. i. 91, Bárð. 24 new Ed., Fms. viii. 102; *landnáma-sögur ok forn fræði*, old lore, Ísl. ii. 189; *forna fræði*, Fb. i. 397; *hann lærði Ara prest, og marga fræði sagði hann honum, þá er Ari ritaði síðan; Ari nam ok marga fræði at þuríði*, Ó. H. (pref.): in mod. usage as compd in many words, as, *guð-fræði*, *theology*; *mál-f.*, *philology*; *œðis-f.*, or *náttúru-f.*, *physiology*, etc.;—hence are formed, *guð-fræðingr*, a *theologian*; *mál-fræðingr*, a *philologist*; *náttúru-fræðingr*, a *naturalist*, etc.—these words are now common, but are of late growth, even in the Nucl. Latín. of 1738 they are unknown, vide the Latin headings *antiquarius, theologicus*, etc.

**II.** neut., esp. in pl. *records*; hin spaklegu fræði er Ari þorgilsson hefir á bæksett, Skálda 161 (Thorodd); *hvatki er missagt es í fræðum þessum*, 1b. 3; *í sumum fræðum, in some old records*, Edda 7: *Fræði* (pl.) with the earliest Christians was the *lore to be learnt by neophytes*, as the Lat. *Credo* and *Pater Noster*, cp. the curious story in Halfr. S. Fs. 93; since the Reformation the same name was given to Luther's short Catechism (to be learnt by

heart next after the Lord's Prayer), læra *Fræðin*; þáð stendr í *Fræðum*; *Fræða-kver*, n. *Luther's Catechism*, (kver, = *quire*, means in Icel. a book.) 2. with the notion of *witchcraft*; þau kváðu þar fræði en þat vóru galdrar, Ld. 142: of a poem, hafa kátir menn sett f. þa Gret. 119 new Ed. COMPS: *fræði-bækkr*, f. pl. books of knowledge, *learned work*, Skálda 159. *fræði-maðr* (*fræða-maðr*, Edda pi. m. a *learned man, scholar*, Skálda 159; f. á kvæði, Fms. vi. 391; *historian*, eptir sögn Ara prests ok annarra fræðimanna, iv. 5 (v. l.). 64. Ó. H. pref. 3, Sturl. i. 9, Ísl. ii. 189. *fræði-nám*, n. *learn studying*, Bs. i. 240. *fræði-næmi*, n. *id.*, Bs. i. 241.

**FRÆGD**, f. [frágu, vide *fregna*], *good report, fame, renown*; til fræskal konung hafa, a saying, Fms. vii. 73.—cp. fylki skal til frægdar l. Mk. 6, Fms. i. 99, v. 300; með frægd ok fagnaði, 655 xiii. B. 4. COMPS: *frægdar-ferð* (-fór), f. *an exploit*, Sturl. i. 4, Eg. 279. *frægi*-fullr, adj. *famous*, Magn. 432. *frægdar-lauss*, adj. (*-leya*), *inglorious*, H. E. i. 516. *frægdar-maðr*, m. a *famous man*, Fm. 271, Gret. 196 new Ed. *frægdar-mark*, n. a *badge of glory*, F. 257. *frægdar-samliga*, adv. (*-ligr*, adj.), Stj. *frægdar-s* n. a *famous shot*, Fas. ii. 338, Fms. ii. 271. *frægdar-verk*, n. a Fms. i. 146, Hkr. iii. 96.

*frægi-ligr*, adj. (*-ligr*, adv.), *famous*, Fas. iii. 424, Stj. 69, 78, i. *frægja*, ð, *to make famous*, Fms. xi. 436, Stj. 66, Skálda 208 v. *to extol far and wide; ú-frægja*, *to deprecate*.

*frægr*, adj., *fragri*, *frægstr*, or mod. *fragari*, *frægast*, *famous*; konungur, Fms. i. 114; *frægri en aðrir menn*, Fas. iii. 278; *frægstr* landnáms-manna, Landn. 316, v. l.; var sú fór hin frægjasta, Fm. i. 66; varð þetta frægt víða um lönd, i. 164; þat mun vera frægt, v. *við-frægr*, *widely famous*; *ú-frægr*, *inglorious*.

*frægjandi*, part. bearing seed, Sks. 630 B, 632 B.

**FRÆKN** (i. e. *frœkn*) and *frækinn*, adj., compar. *fræknari*, *superl. fræknastr*, *valiant, stout*, esp. of bodily exercise, Fms. i. 161, 258, v. l. (v. l.), 315, Háv. 55, Bær. 15, Nj. 15, Hkr. i. 301, Gm. 17. *frækni-leikr* (less correct *fræk-leikr*), m. *feat, valour*, Fms. ii. 411, 165, Bær. 19, Fær. 132, Valla L. 214, Gret. 171 new Ed. *frækni-liga* (less correct *fræk-liga*, *fræki-liga*), adv. *valiantly*, v. l. 289 (v. l.), ix. 509, Ísl. ii. 267, Hkr. Hjörv. 12, Nj. 116.

*frækni-ligr* (less correct *fræk-ligr*, *fræki-ligr*), adj. *valiant, bold*, ing. 655 xxix. 2, Rd. 244, Sturl. iii. 245, Fas. i. 72, iii. 153, Fms. ii. 106, passim.

*frænd-afli*, a, m. *strength in kinsmen*, Orkn. 230, v. l.

*frænd-bálkr*, m. a *'balk or fence of friends,' a body of kinsmen*, family, Orkn. 470, Eb. 20, Fms. i. 288.

*frænd-bætr*, f. pl. *finer, weregild for a kinsman*, N. G. L. i. 75. *frænd-erfð*, f. *family inheritance*, N. G. L. i. 49.

*frænd-garðr*, m. = *frændbálkr*, poet. a *stronghold of kinsmen*.

*frænd-göfugr*, adj. *having distinguished kinsmen*, Sturl. i. 30.

*frænd-halli*, a, m. a *native place*, = *áttthagi*, q. v., Fms. vii. 136.

*frænd-högl*, adj. *faithful to one's kinsmen, pious*, Fms. vi. 35.

**FRÆNDI**, an irreg. part. of the obsolete *frjá*, pl. *frændr*, gen. *frændra*, dat. *frændum*, [Ulf. renders *φίλος* by *frijonds*; A. S. *freond*; Engl. *friend*; Hel. *fríund*; O. H. G. *fríunt*; Germ. *freund*; of all their meaning = Lat. *amicus*; whereas in the Scand. languages, Icel. as well as Swed. and Dan., it is only used in a metaph. sense; Dan. *frænde*; *fründe*]:—a *kinsman*; not a single instance is on record of the word having ever been used in another sense, unless an exception be made in the allit. phrase, *sem frændr en eigi sem fjándr*, in the old Gri. Grág. (Kb.) i. 170:—the same usage prevails in the oldest poem in Hm.,—*deyr fé, deyrja frændr*, 75; *sumr er af sonum sáll sumr af frændum*, 68; and *Dags frændr, the kinsmen (great grandsons) of Dag*, 72. This change in the sense of the word is very curious and characteristic of the Scandinavians, with whom the bonds of kinship and brotherhood were strong, and each family formed a kind of confederacy or fellowship equally bound in rights and in duties; cp. such phrases as, *frændr þar*, *frændr-garðr*: *frændr* often denotes *kinsmen in a narrower sense* = *brother*; yet sons and frændr are distinguished in Hm. 68; but generally *frændr* a collective word, Nj. 4; of a brother, Fs. 57; *frændi, my son*, Nj. 4, cp. Fms. vii. 22, 315, the laws and Sagas passim; ná-frændi, a *near kinsman*. COMPS: *frænda-afli*, a, m. = *frændafli*, Valla L. 213. *frænd-bálkr*, m. = *frændbálkr*, Ld. 102, Fms. xi. 338, Orkn. 272. *frænd-gengi*, n. = *frændlið*, Fms. x. 406. *frænda-gipta*, u, f. the *good genius of a family*, Fs. 15. *frænda-lát*, n. the *loss, death*, Nj. 222, Sks. 726. *frænda-lið*, n. = *frændlið*, Rb. 370. *frænd-ráð*, n. *consent of one's kinsmen*, Gpl. 271, cp. Nj. 38. *frænd-strífi*, n. *strife among kinsmen, deadly strife*, Fms. v. 347; cp. the saying, *veldr frænda rögi*, Mk. *frænda-skömm*, f. a *shame to one's family*; kallaði slíka menn heilt meiga heita f., Sturl. i. 13; Kristnir var þá kölluð f., Bs. i. 11,—in the last interesting passage seems to mean such a disgrace that one was thereby expelled from the family, cp. Fms. i. 285. *frænda-styrkr*, m. *strength of kinsmen*, Hkr. ii. 397, Eg. 474. *frænda-tjón*, n. *loss*, N. G. L. i. 121.



nd-kona, u. f. (contr. frænka), a kinswoman, 655. 88, Eg. 200, N. G. L. i. 350; cp. frændleif.  
 nd-lauss, adj. (frænd-leysi, n.), kin-less, without kinsmen, 623. 51, Rd. 265, Grág. i. 188.  
 nd-leif, f. one's kinsman's widow, N. G. L. i. 304, 350, a Norse law; the eccl. law forbade a man to marry a 'frændkona' within the fifth degree, or a 'frændleif' whose late husband was within the same degree.  
 nd-leiðf, f. patrimony, inheritance, Fms. iv. 79, Stj. 600.  
 nd-lið, n. a host of kinsmen, a family, Ld. 6, Eg. 137, Hkr. ii. 343.  
 ndlingr, m. = frændi, Fms. iv. 320.  
 nd-margr, m. having many kinsmen, Fms. i. 53, iii. 16, Hkr. i. 170.  
 nd-mær, f. a maiden kinswoman, Bs. i. 203.  
 nd-ríkr, adj. rich in kinsmen, Sturl. i. 189.  
 nd-rækin, adj. attached to one's kinsmen, Bs. i. 72, Fas. i. 130.  
 nd-rækni, f. piety, (mod.)  
 nd-samliga, adv. kinsmanlike, kindly, Sturl. ii. 79, Fms. xi. 93.  
 nd-semi, f. = frændsemi, Bs. ii. 106.  
 nd-semi (-sými, Stj. passim, Nj. 42, 213), f. kinship, brotherhood, xi. 7, Ld. 158, Grág. ii. 72, N. G. L. i. 187, the laws and Sagas passim; a við f. e-s, to acknowledge one as kinsman (e.g. as a son), Fms. 18:—metaph. the kindness of a kinsman, var góð f. með þeim, there good fellowship between them, Sturl. iii. 176, Fs. 45.  
 nd-semis-lögmál, n. the law, rules of kinship, Stj. 425.  
 nd-spell, n. breach of kinship, incest, Grág. i. 341, Gpl. 242.  
 nd-tala, u. f. the tracing of kinship, lineage, Grág. i. 28; vera í lemsi-tölu við e-n, to be of kin to one, Eg. 72, Fms. i. 14.  
 nd-skarð, n. the 'scar', i.e. loss, of a kinsman, Sturl. iii. 240.  
 nd-stórr, adj. having great kinsmen, Fms. iii. 16, vii. 233.  
 nd-stúlka, u. f. a 'kin-girl', a niece or the like.  
 nd-sveinn, m. a 'kin-boy', a nephew or the like, Ld. 232.  
 nd-sveit, f. a body of kinsmen, Fms. vi. 347.  
 nd-víg, n. slaughter of a kinsman, parricide, etc., Ó. H. 184.  
 nd-frægr, adj. yielding fruit, Rb. 354; ú-frægr, barren, Glúm. 340.  
 nd-fræga, f., Lat. *fremitus*, Fm. 19; vide frýsa.  
 nd-fræga, f. fruitfulness, Rb. 102, 104.  
 nd-frægr, adj. frosty, chilly, Sks. 228 B.  
 nd-fræga, f. [Germ. *fud* or *forze*], *cunius*. COMPS: fuð-flogi, a, m. a run away from his betrothed bride, N. G. L. i. 28. fuð-  
 nd-fræga, m. a nickname, Fms., cp. Germ. *bunds-vott*.  
 nd-fræga, a, to flame, blaze, akin to funi.  
 nd-fræga, m. a kind of cod-fish, *cottus alepidotus*, Edda (Gl.)  
 nd-fræga, m., an older form *fogll* is usual in early MSS.; fugls, Hm. 13;  
 nd-fræga, forms *foglar* and *fuglar* in Mork. 7, but in old poets *fogll* is required  
 nd-fræga, the rhyme,—smogllr ástar foglar, Sighvat: [Ulf. *fugls* = *perewé*;  
 nd-fræga, *fugol*; Engl. *fowl*; Germ. *vogel*; Swed. *fogel*; Dan. *fugl*]:—a fowl,  
 nd-fræga, hart sem *fugl* flygi, Nj. 144, passim; cp. the saying, skjóta verðr til  
 nd-fræga, þór fáir, Orkn. 346, Mirm. 31: a nautical term, *hafa* *fugl* at landi,  
 nd-fræga, *have* *fugl* off land; to stand in within range of water-fowl, i. e. be from  
 nd-fræga, 0 to seventy miles off land; þeir höfðu *fogll* at Írlandi, Bs. i. 656:  
 nd-fræga, *the fowl*, síðan samnaðisk *fogll* í eyrna, 350; geir-fugl, the *awk*, *alea*  
 nd-fræga, *nis*; *æðar-f.*, the *eider-duck*; *hræ-f.*, a *bird of prey*; *fit-f.*, q. v.;  
 nd-fræga, *uglar*, small *fowl*, little *birds*, Mork. 7; *söng-f.*, singing *birds*; *snæ-f.*,  
 nd-fræga, *fowl*; bjarg-f., cliff-fowl, sea gulls, etc. COMPS: *fugla-dráp*,  
 nd-fræga, *the catching*, Grág. ii. 348. *fugla-kippa*, u. f. a bundle of fowls,  
 nd-fræga, 445. *fugla-klíðr*, m., *fugla-kvak*, n., *fugla-not*, n. a fowl,  
 nd-fræga, 445. *fugla-söng*, m., the song (screeching) of birds,  
 nd-fræga, 175, Karl. 203. *fugla-tekja*, u. f. bird-taking. *fugla-*  
 nd-fræga, *the bird-catching*, Ó. H. L. 45. *fugla-rödd*, f. mod. *fugla-*  
 nd-fræga, *a bird's voice*, in tales, Edda, Fms. vi. 445: metaph., *karl-fuglinn*,  
 nd-fræga, *bird*!  
 nd-fræga, II. a pr. name, Orkn.  
 nd-fræga, *ari*, a, m. a *fowler*, Bs. ii. 111, Fagrsk. 109.  
 nd-fræga, *-berg*, n. a *fowling cliff*; for this sort of fowling vide Guðm. S.  
 nd-fræga, *-Bs.* ii. 111, Grett. 144, Bs. i. 360, Eggert Itin.  
 nd-fræga, *-stapi*, a, m. = *fuglberg*, D. I. i. 576.  
 nd-fræga, *-veiðr*, f. *fowling*, Grág. ii. 337, Js. 94, Pm. 7.  
 nd-fræga, *-ver*, n. a place for fowling, Fms. iv. 330.  
 nd-fræga, *-verð*, n. the price of fowl, Jb. 309.  
 nd-fræga, *-þúfa*, u. f. a 'fowl-bank', bank on which birds sit, Bs. i. 388.  
 nd-fræga, *-L.*, n. [A. S. *ful*; Hel. *full*], a goblet full of drink, esp. a toast at a  
 nd-fræga, feast, cp. esp. Hák. S. Góða ch. 16—skyldi *full* of old bera, and  
 nd-fræga, *full*; Óðins-f., Njarðar-f., Freys-f., the toast of Óðin, Njard, and  
 nd-fræga, Bragar-*full* (q. v.), Sdm. 8, Eg. 552, Orkn. 198: poet., Yggis-*full*,  
 nd-fræga, *full*, the toast of Óðin, poetry, Al. 6, 14; Dvalins-*full*, Billings-*full*,  
 nd-fræga, *ist of the dwarfs*, poetry, Lex. Poët.  
 nd-fræga, *-L.*, in COMPS, *fully*, *quite*, *enough*; it may be used with almost  
 nd-fræga, objective or adverb, e.g. *full-afia*, adj. *fully* able to, Gpl. 265, 371.  
 nd-fræga, *afi*, a, m. a *full mighty man*, Lex. Poët. *full-bakaðr*, part.  
 nd-fræga, *ked*, Orkn. 112, Fas. i. 85. *full-bodit*, part. n. good enough  
 nd-fræga, *ly* a match for, Bjarn. 8. *full-borða*, adj. a 'full-boarded'  
 nd-fræga, *the bulwarks of full height*, Fms. ii. 218. *full-byli*, n. *full pro-*  
 nd-fræga, *for a house*, Bs. ii. 145. *full-djarfliga*, adv. (-ligr, adj.), with

*full courage*, Fms. viii. 138. *full-drengilligr*, adj. (-lga, adv.),  
*full bold*, Eg. 29, Lex. Poët. *full-drukkinn*, part. quite drunk,  
 Edda, Fms. i. 291, Ó. H. 72. *full-dýrr*, adj. full dear, N. G. L.  
 i. 37. *full-elda*, adj. full hot, Fas. ii. 361. *full-eltr*, part.  
*pursued enough*, Ísl. ii. 361. *full-féa*, adj. = *fullfjáðr*. *full-fengi*,  
 n. a sufficient baul, Gullþ. 9, Bs. ii. 42. *full-fengilligr*, adj. quite  
 good, Stj. 201. *full-ferma*, d, to load full, Ísl. ii. 77. *full-fmr*,  
 adj. quite alert, Fas. iii. 485. *full-fjáðr*, part. full monied, Gpl.  
 514. *full-frægt*, n. adj. famous enough, Fs. 17. *full-fúss*, adj.  
 quite ready, Fms. x. 402, Grett. 159. *full-færa*, d, to prove fully,  
 Stat. 296. *full-gamall*, adj. full old, Fas. i. 376, Orkn. 112. *full-*  
*gildi*, n. a full prize, Thom. 18. *full-glaðr*, adj. full glad, Fms.  
 iii. 52. *full-goldit*, part. fully paid, Þorst. St. 54. *full-góðr*,  
 adj. good enough, Fms. i. 289, vii. 272, Ó. H. 115, Sks. 219. *full-*  
*góra*, d, to fulfil, complete, perform, Stj. 391, Hkr. ii. 396, Fms. i. 189,  
 Fs. 42, Bjarn. 25: reflex., K. Á. 108, Str. 2. *full-görð*, f. perform-  
 ance, D. N. *full-görla* (full-görva, Ls. 30), adv. full clearly, Stj. 608,  
 Hom. 159, Fms. i. 215. *full-görilga*, adv. fully, Str. 19. *full-*  
*görre*, part. fully done, Bárð. 165, Stj. 166 (ripe): metaph. full, perfect, f.  
 at afli, Fms. vi. 30. *full-heftn*, part. fully avenged, Fas. ii. 410, Al. 34.  
*full-heilagr*, adj. full holy, Hom. 156. *full-hugðr*, part. full-bold,  
 dauntless, El. 6; cp. Gh. 15, where full-hugða seems to be a verb pret.  
 and to mean to love. *full-hugi*, a, m. a full gallant man, a hero without  
 fear or blame, Eg. 505, Fms. ii. 120, vii. 150, viii. 158, Rd. 223, Ísl. ii. 360.  
*full-índi*, n. abundance, Fas. ii. 502. *full-ílla*, adv. (full-íllr, adj.),  
 full ill, badly enough, Fas. i. 222, Am. 83. *full-kaupa*, adj. bought  
 full dearly, Ó. H. 114. *full-kátr*, adj. gleeful, Fms. viii. 101. *full-*  
*keypt*, part. bought full dearly, Nj. 75, Þórð. 65. *full-koma*,  
 mod. full-komna, að, to fulfil, complete, Stj. 51, Bs. i. 694, K. Á. 22.  
*full-kominn*, part. perfect; f. at aldrí, afli, etc., full-grown, Fms. vii.  
 109, xi. 182, Nj. 38, Eg. 146, 256; f. vin, 28, 64; f. (ready) at göra e-t,  
 Hkr. i. 330: freq. in mod. usage, perfect, N. T. *full-komeikr*  
 (-leikr), m. perfectibility, Barl. *full-komliga*, adv. (-ligr, adj.), per-  
 fectly, Barl. *full-kosta*, adj. full-matched (of a wedding), Nj. 16, Fms.  
 iii. 108, Fs. 31. *full-kvæni*, adj. well married, Skv. i. 34. *full-*  
*langt*, n. adj. full long. *full-launaðr*, part. fully rewarded, Grett.  
 123. *full-leiksa*, adj. having a hard game (hard job), Bjarn. 66.  
*full-lengi*, adv. full long, Fms. vi. 18, Sturl. i. 149. *full-liða*,  
 adj. having men (troops) enough, Ísl. ii. 347: quite able, Gpl. 265, v. l.  
*full-liga*, adv. fully, Fms. v. 226, ix. 257, Græ. 58. *full-malit*,  
 part. having ground enough, Gs. 16. *full-mikill*, adj. full great,  
 Fs. 16. *full-mæli*, n. a final, full agreement, Gpl. 211, v. l. *full-*  
*mælt*, part. spoken enough (too much), Hkr. i. 232. *full-mætr*, adj.  
 'full-meet', valid, Dipl. ii. 2. *full-numi*, full-numa (full-noms),  
 Barl. 73), adj.; f. i e-u, or f. e-s, having learnt a thing fully, an adept in  
 a thing, Bárð. 181, Fas. ii. 241, Sturl. iii. 173, Karl. 385. *full-nægja*,  
 d, to suffice, Fb. ii. 324; mod. Germ. *genug-thun* = to atone for.  
*full-nægja*, u. f. [Germ. *genug-thunung*], atonement. *full-offinn*, part. full-  
 woven, finished, El. 27. *full-orðinn*, part. full-grown, of age, Grett.  
 87 A. *full-ráða*, adj. fully resolved, Fms. viii. 422. *full-reyndr*,  
 part. fully tried, Rd. 194, Fms. vii. 170. *full-rétti*, n. a law term, a  
 gross insult for which full atonement is due, chiefly in the law of per-  
 sonal offence: phrases, *mæla fullrétti við mann*, of an affront in words,  
 Grág. i. 156, ii. 144; *göra fullrétti við e-n*, to commit f. against one, i. 157;  
 opp. to *halfrétti*, a half, slight offence: fullrétti was liable to the lesser  
 outlawry, Grág. l. c. *fullréttis-orð*, n. a verbal affront, defined as  
 a gross insult in N. G. L. i. 70, but in a lighter sense in Grág. ii. 144, cp.  
 Gpl. 195. *fullréttis-skáði*, a, m. scathe resulting from f., Gpl. 520,  
 Jb. 411. *fullréttis-verk*, n. a deed of f., Gpl. 178. *full-ríkr*, adj.  
 full rich, Fms. v. 273, viii. 361, Fas. iii. 552. *full-roskinn*, adj.  
 full-grown, Magn. 448, Grett. 87. *full-rýnninn*, adj. fully wise, Am.  
 11. *full-ræði*, n. full efficiency, Valla L. 202: full match = fullkosta,  
 Fms. i. 3; fullræði fjár, efficient means, Ó. H. 134, cp. Fb. ii. 278: full-  
 ræða-samr, adj. efficient, active, Bs. i. 76. *full-rætt*, part. enough  
 spoken of, Gh. 45. *full-röskr*, adj. in full strength, Vigl. 26, Grett.  
 107 A, 126. *full-sekta*, að, to make one a full outlaw, Ísl. ii. 166.  
*full-skipat*, part. n. fully engaged, taken up, Fas. iii. 542. *full-*  
*skipta*, t, to share out fully, Fms. xi. 442. *full-skjótt*, n. adj. full  
 swiftly, Fms. viii. 210. *full-snúit*, part. n. fully, quite turned, Fms.  
 viii. 222. *full-soft*, sup. having slept enough, Dropl. 30. *full-*  
*spakr*, adj. full wise, Gs. 8; a pr. name, Landn. *full-staðit*, part. n.  
 having stood full long, Gs. 23. *full-steiktr*, part. fully roasted,  
 Fs. 24. *full-strangr*, adj. full strong, Mk. *full-svefta* (full-  
 soefti, v. l.), adj. having slept enough, Sks. 496, Finn. 346. *full-*  
*sæfir*, part. quite dead, put to rest, Al. 41. *full-sæla*, u. f. wealth,  
 bliss; f. fjár, great wealth, Fms. vii. 74, xi. 422, Fas. iii. 100, Band. 25;  
 eilíf f., eternal bliss, 655 xiii. A. 2. *full-sæll*, adj. blissful, Fms. viii.  
 251, Band. 7. *full-sæmdr*, part. fully honoured, Fas. iii. 289. *full-*  
*sæmiliga*, adv. (-ligr, adj.), with full honour, Fas. iii. 124. *full-*  
*sætti*, n. full agreement, full settlement, Grág. ii. 183. *full-tekinn*,  
 part.; f. karl, a full champion (ironic.), Grett. 208 A new Ed. (slang). full-



**tíða** (full-tíði), adj. *full-grown, of full age*, Eg. 185, Js. 63, 73, Grág. ii. 112, Landn. 44 (v. l.), Gpl. 307, 434, K. Á. 58, Vigl. 18, Isl. ii. 336: gen. pl. *fulltíðra*, Grág. ii. 113. **full-trúi**, a, m. *a trustee, one in whom one puts full confidence, also a patron*, Fms. iii. 100, xi. 134, Rd. 248, in all these passages used of a heathen god; *frændi ok f.*, Bs. i. 117; *vinr ok f.*, Fms. v. 20:—in mod. usage, *a representative, e. g. in parliament, a trustee, commissary, or the like*. **full-tryggi**, f. *full trust*, Gret. 97 new Ed. **full-týja**, ð, *to help*, = *fulltingja*, Fm. 6. **full-vandliga**, adv. (-ligr, adj.), *with full care*, Fas. iii. 237. **full-vaxinn**, part. *full-grown*, 655 xxx. 5, Al. 18, Stj. 255, Sks. 35. **full-vaxta**, adj. = *fullvaxinn*, Nj. 259 (v. l.), Sks. 35 (*increased*). **full-veðja**, adj. *one who is a full bail or security*, H. E. i. 529, N. G. L. i. 215; in mod. usage, *one who is fully able to act for oneself*. **full-veggt**, part. n. *having slain enough*, Am. 50. **full-vel**, adv. *full swell*, Skálda 161, Fms. viii. 162, Fas. i. 104. **full-veldgr**, part. *quite warm, fully cooked*, Fas. iii. 389. **full-virði**, n. *a full prize*, Grág. ii. 216. **full-viss**, adj. *full wise, quite certain*, Hom. 160. **full-proskaðr**, part. *full-grown, full strong*, Fær. 97, Valla L. 196. **full-purr**, adj. *full dry*, Eb. 260, Gret. 109. **full-öruggtr**, adj. *fully trusting*. **fullna**, að, *to fulfil*, Fms. xi. 219, 686 C. 2; *fullna orðtak, to finish a sentence*, Edda 130: reflex. in the law phrase, *e-m fullnask vitni, one can produce full (lawful) witnesses*, N. G. L. i. 21, Js. 119, Gpl. 264, 298, 301, passim in the Norse law.

**fullnaðr**, m., gen. ar, *fulfilment*, Stj. 523, Fms. ii. 150: *the law phrase, halda til fullnaðar, to stand on one's full right*, Grág. i. 109; *hafa fullnað or máli, to carry out one's full claim*, in a suit, Finn. 284; *með fullnaði, completely*, H. E. ii. 75. **COMPS:** **fullnaðar-borgan**, f. *full atonement*, Pass. **fullnaðar-vitni**, n. *a full (decisive) witness*, Vm. 131.

**FULLR**, adj., compar. and superl. sometimes in old writers *fullari*, *fullastir*, in mod. *fullri*, *fullztr*, *fullast*, Fms. i. 162; *fullara*, *Sighvat*: [Ulf. *fulls*; A. S. and Engl. *full*; Germ. *voll*; Swed. *full*; Dan. *fuld*; cp. Lat. *plenus*, Gr. *πλήρης*]: I. of bags or vessels, *full*, either with gen., *fullr e-s*, or with a prep., *af e-u*; *fullr af silfri, full of silver*, Eg. 310; *fullr af fiskum, full of fishes*, Landn. 51 (with v. l. *fullr með fiskum* less correct); *fullr mjaðar*, Ls. 53. 2. metaph., *citri f., fraught with poison*, Bær. 15; *full of poison*, Fms. ii. 139; *fullr lausungar, full of fondness, full of looseness, full of envy*, Hom. 151; *fullr upp úlbúðar, full of savageness*, Eg. 114; *hafa fullara hlut, to have the better of*, Isl. ii. 386; *fullr fjandskapr*, Fms. ii. 256; *fullr skysemd, i. 138*; *fullasta gipt*, Greg. 37.

II. full, complete. 1. *fullt tungl, full moon*, Rb. passim. 2. *fullt godorð, a full priesthood*, that is to say, *complete, lawful*, Grág. þ. þ. passim; *fullir baugar, fullr höfuðbaugar, full payment*, Grág. ii. 181, 182; *aura fulla, full (good) money*, i. 84; *með fé fullu*, ii. 69. 3. the phrase, *halda til fulls við e-n, to stand on one's full right against one* (as a rival), Ó. H. 111; *halda fullara, to engage in a sharper contest*, *Sighvat*, metaphor from a lawsuit. III. law phrases, *fullr dómr, a full court*, Grág. þ. þ., Nj. passim; *til fullra laga, to the full extent of law*, Hrafn. 18; *fullu ok föstu lýritti, with full protest*, Nj. 87; *í fullu umboði e-s*, Dipl. v. 28; *laufull, þat er maðr tekr sókn eða vörn fyrir annan, ok verðr þó fullt (lawful), þótt...*, Grág. i. 141 (cp. Engl. *lawful*); *sverja mun ek þat, ef yðr þykkir þá fullara, more lawful (valid)*, Isl. ii. 98; *ef yðr þykkir hitt fullara, þá vil ek bera jarn*, Fb. ii. 244; *þat er jafnfullt, equally lawful*, N. G. L. i. 34.

IV. adv., *at fullu, fully*, Edda 20, Fms. i. 53; *til fulls, fully, thoroughly*: in law, *eiga setur... til fulls, to sit duly* (in parliament), Grág. i. 7; cp. *fylla lög, to make laws*. **fullting**, n. (mod. *fulltingi*, and so in paper MSS.; it occurs also as *masc.*, gen. *fulltingjar*, Isl. ii. 74; *þinn fullting* (acc.), Fb. ii. 347); [A. S. *fullum*]:—*help, assistance*, Eg. 7, 331, 485, Greg. 40, K. Á. 122; *falla í f. með e-m, to side with one*, Grág. i. i, ii. 343, Gisl. 43. (Ed. nokkurn fullting, *masc.*), passim. **COMPS:** **fulltings-maðr**, m. *a helper*, Bret. 78, Sks. 611, Sd. 170, Rd. 254, Bs. i. 683, passim. **fulltings-steinn**, m. *'help-stone'*, translation of *'Ebenezer'*, Stj. i Sam. iv. 1.

**fulltingja**, d, [A. S. *fullum*], *to lend help, assist, with dat.*; *Guð mun f. þér*, Fms. v. 193, viii. 26; *fulltingja enum sára manni*, Grág. ii. 27; *fulltingja rétt biskups-stólsins*, Fb. iii. *to back a thing*, Ó. H. 43, 75. **fulltingjandi**, part.; **fulltingjari**, a, m. *a supporter*, Greg. 24, Stj. 33. **fullu-liga**, adv. *fully*, Barl. 3, 198; **fullu-ligr**, adj. *full*, Stj. 84.

**FUM**, n. [from Lat. *fumare*, through Engl. *fume* = *burry*]:—*confused burry*, (mod.) **fuma**, að, *to burry confusedly*. **fundera**, að, (Lat. word), *to found*, 655 xxxii. 21, (rare.) **funding**, f. (*fundning*, Bs. i. 255, Karl. 548), *finding*, Fms. vi. 271. **FUNDR**, m. (*fyndr*, N. G. L. i. 46, 58), gen. *fundar*, pl. *fundir*, [cp. Engl. *find*; Germ., Swed., and Dan. *fund*, from *anna*, q. v.]:—*finding, discovery*; *fundr sjárens*, Fms. vi. 271, v. l.; *fundr Íslands, the discovery of Iceland*, Landn. 2. *a thing found*, N. G. L. i. 63, l. c.: **fundar-laun**, n. pl. *reward for finding a thing*. II. *a meeting*, Edda 108; *koma, fara á fund e-s, or til fundar við e-n, to go to visit one*, Eg. 39, Nj. 4, Grág. i. 374, Fms. vii. 244, passim; *mann-f.*, a congregation; *hérads-f.*, a county meeting; *biskupa-f.*, a council, 625. 54; *félags-f.*, the meeting of a society, and of any meeting. 2. *a conflict, fight*,

*battle*, Nj. 86, Eg. 572, Fms. iii. 9, Fs. 17: in names of battles, *Brádr the fight at the Bridge*, Ann. 1242; *Flóaf-f.*, *Þverárf-f.*, the fight in F. & Tb., Sturl. iii. 76.

**fund-viss**, adj. *quick to find*, Mar.

**fun-heitr**, adj. *warm, of blood heat*, e. g. *mér er funheitt á höndi* but never of a feverish heat.

**FUNI**, a, m. [Ulf. renders *þú* by *fon*; Germ. *funke* is perhaps of same root; otherwise this word is lost in all Teut. languages]:—*a flav kynda funa*, Hkv. 2. 37, Gm. i. 42; *funi keyvísk af funa, a say*, Hm. 56: metaph. *lust*, Fms. ii. 369. II. metaph. *a hot-temper man*; *hann er mesti funi* = *einsog funi*, (mod.)

**fun-ristir**, m. *flame-baker*, a name of Thor, þd.

**fun-rögnir**, m., poet., *fens f.*, a lord of the fire of fens, a prince, (f. is the fire of water), Kormak.

**FURA**, u, f. [Engl. *fir*; Germ. *föhre*; mod. Norse *furu*; Dan. *fi*—*fir*, Lat. *pinus*, Edda (Gl.); *fura vex, wide as the fir grows*, Grág. 170, Vkv. 9; ships were built of fir-timber, hence the allit. phrase *flótandi furu, on a floating fir, on board ship*, Grág. i. 46: in po. freq. = *a ship*, like Lat. *abies*, Lex. Poët. **COMPS:** **furu-kvistr**, a fir bough, Fas. iii. 34. **furu-stöng**, f. *a fir staff*, Str. 10.

**furask**, að, [cp. A. S. *fur* or *furb*; Engl. *furrow*; Dan. *fur*], *to furrow*, Edda Ht. 4.

**FURÐA**, u, f. *a spectre, ominous appearance*; *víst man þetta f. vera*, Isl. ii. 351, Eb. 262; *góðs furða* (*góð f.*), *a good omen*, Fas. i. Fms. viii. 91; *ills f.*, *a bad omen*, Sturl. iii. 59, Isl. ii. 10.

metaph. *a strange, wonderful thing*; *nú er furða mikil um Egil*, 345; *ekki er þetta f. nein...* at þat væri nein f., 'tis nothing strange. Isl. ii. 337; *þótti öllum mönnum er sá, mikil furða*, Fms. vi. 1; *orrosta svá hörd at f. var at*, x. 359; *mesta f.*, Sks. 207, Fas. i. Ó. H. 115, Gisl. 71: in **COMPS** **furðu**, *wonderfully, very*; *fuðjarfr*, adj. *very insolent*, Fms. i. 3; **furðu-góðr**, adj. *very good*, C. 115; **furðu-hár**, adj. *exceeding high*; **furðu-heimskr**, adj. *very, ish*, Eg. 218; **furðu-sterkr**, adj. *very stark or strong*, Edda; **fuvel**, adv. *wonderfully well*, Nj. 230: freq. in mod. usage in this sense but obsolete in the former sense. A local name, **Furðu-strandir**, *Wonder-shore*, the ancient name of Labrador, A. A. **furðu-verki**, pl. *wonderful works, miracles*.

**furða**, að, *to forebode, with dat.*; *illu mun f.*, ef..., *it will booby if...*, Fms. ii. 194: mod. impers., *e-n furðar á e-u, one wonders of a thing*, Safn i. 55; *furðar mig á fréttum þeim*, a ditty.

**furðan-ligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *wonderful, remarkable*, Rb. 360.

**furðu-ligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *id.*

**fussa**, að, *to say fie to a thing*, with dat.

**FUSSUM**, interj. *fie*, Fas. ii. 425: with dat., Gret. 176 new Ed. *fustan*, n. (for word), *fustian*, Vm., B. K. passim, Fms. viii. 95, Eg. 6. **FÚI**, a, m. *rotteness*, freq.: medic. *putrefaction*; *hold-f.*, *mortification*, *fuinn*, part. adj. of a lost strong verb analogous to *búinn*, hence (q. v.), *rotten*, esp. of a tree, also of clothes, but without the notion of stinking, Jón. 19; *graut-fuinn*, *mauk-f.*, *fót-f.*, *ú-fuinn*, *al-fuinn*.

**fúki**, a, m. [from Lat. *fucus*], *rotten sea-weed or the like*, cp. *fúkr*, n. *stale or bad tea*, Eggert.

**FÚLGA**, u, f. [formed from the part. of *fela*, q. v.], *the fee paid for mentation*, esp. of a minor, or one given into another's charge, = mod. *gjöf*, Jb. 168, Grág. passim: so in the phrases, *inna, meta...* **fúlgu**: of fodder, Fb. i. 521; hence in mod. usage, *hey-f.*, *a little hay-rick*. **COMPS:** **fúlgu-fall**, n. *not failing to pay the f.*, Sd. 144. **fúlgu-fé**, n. *sheep or put out to fodder*, Jb. 222, Grág. ch. 224. **fúlgu-fénaðr**, m. *id.*, i. 431. **fúlgu-kona**, u, f. *a woman-boarder*, D. I. i. 303. **fúlgu-naut**, m. *a boarder*, Grág. ii. 43. **fúlgu-máli**, a, m. *terms or contract for*, Gpl. 501, Grág. ii. 161. **fúlgu-naut**, n. *a bullock put out to keep*, Gpl. 3.

**FÚLL**, adj. [Ulf. *fúls*, John xi. 39; A. S., Dan., and Swed. *ful*; cp. *foul*; Engl. *foul*]:—*foul, stinking*; *fúlt ok kalt*, Gret. 158, Fms. 164, Gisl. 39, Fs. 141; and *fúll*, of foul breath. II. *mean*, *foul*, mean, Stj. 77, 78:—as a law term in an ordeal, *foul*, *verða f.*

*járni, to be foul* (opp. to *skirr*, pure), N. G. L. i. 342, 351.

**fúl-leitr**, adj. of foul appearance, Fas. ii. 149.

**fúl-lifnaðr**, m. and **fúl-lifi**, n. *lewdness, lechery*, Stj. 58, 116, p.

**fúl-liga**, adv. *meanly*, Fas. iii. 664.

**fúl-mannligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *mean, paltry*, Fas. iii. 502.

**fúl-mennska**, u, f. *paltriness, baseness*, Nj. 185.

**fúlma**, að, *to become stinking*, 655 iv. 2.

**fúls-liga**, adv. (-ligr, adj.), *basely*, Stj. 186, Barl. 134.

**fúl-yrði**, n. *foul language*, Barl. 118, N. G. L. ii. 418.

**fúna**, að, *to rot, decay*, 623. 61, K. Á. 28, Fms. xi. 12, 280, Edda (i) in a pun, Nj. 263.

**FÚRR**, m. (not *furr*, but with the vowel long, cp. *fúrs*, *skúrur*, Vel. [A. S. *fýre*; Engl. *fire*; O. H. G. *fiur*; Germ. *feuer*; Gr. *πῦρ*]):—*fire* in poetry and poet. compds, never in prose, Lex. Poët.; *vide eldr*, p.

**fús-liga**, adv. *willingly*, Eg. 96.

**FÚSS**, adj. [O. H. G. *funs*; A. S. contr. *fús*; lost in most Teut. languages except Icel. and in provincial Norse; in Icel. it is a very



word] :—*willing, wishing for*; in the sayings, fús er hönd á venju hangað er klárinn fúsastr sem hann er kvaldast: with gen. of the fús, e-s, or fús á e-t, or til e-s; or with infin., þess fús sem Guð s, Skálda 169, Eg. 521; jarl var þess fúsari, the earl was minded at, was not unwilling, Orkn. 396; þess var ek fúsastr at drepa þá Fms. vi. 213; svá sem hann hafði áðr verit fúsastr til, iii. 49; görði fúsán at fara til Finnlands, Hkr. i. 19; þorgils kveðsk fúsari at ríða innan, Korm. 68: absol., fús (willingly) við ek mína hamingju til a, Fms. v. 236; kveðsk hann munu eigi svá miklu fúsari undan at en þeir, Ísl. ii. 361; sagði eigi þá menn er hann væri fúsari við at a en þá, Nj. 40; fúst ok falt, N. G. L. i. 237; ú-fúss, unwilling; út. compds, vig-fúss, böð-f., her-f., warlike, martial; sig-fúss, victo- bōl-f., baleful, malignant; hel-f., murderous.

GLA, d. [fugl], to catch fowl, Grág. ch. 240, Js. 107. f. fowling, Thom. 20, Vm. 148. fyglingar-maðr, m. ler, Am. 33.

II. n. a foal or filly (cp. fylja), Grág. ii. 89, 326, Edda 27: in a Fms. x. 220, Gisl.; fyljum, dat. pl. the foal of an ass, Stj. 183.

lingr, m. a kind of fish, Edda (GL.); also spelt fylvingr. tinn, adj. [fold], soft, of greensward, fleece, or the like.

ð, f. a following, backing up, help, guidance; Gamli bauð honum til fylgðar, Grett. 109; fékk hann þeim mann til fylgðar, þann er inni vega alla, Fms. i. 72; i samsetti eðr fylgð, Sks. 370 B: fylgðar-, adj. without help, alone, Fms. ii. 280; fylgðar-maðr, m. a fol- attendant, guide, Nj. 142, Ld. 48, Sturl. ii. 249 C. 2. party, ers; þeir feðgar völdu menn mjök at afli til fylgðar við sik, Eg. 84; fylgð með e-m, Nj. 62; veita e-m styrk ok fylgð, Fms. i. 20; eigi til fylgðar en rökstr maðr, Nj. 106; fór þat lið heim er honum þótti fylgð (less support, use) i, Fms. iv. 350; fylgð ok þjónusta, Eg. of the body-guard of kings or princes, like the comitatus of Tacitus, sp. N. G. L. ii. Hirdskrá ch. 32; fylgð form ok ný, the old and new guard, i.; halda f., to wait upon the king, Fms. viii. 166; fylgðar- n. attendance upon the king, N. G. L. i. c.; fylgðar-horn, n. a o call the king's men together, N. G. L. ii; fylgðar-menn, m. pl. tending upon the king, id. passim.

i. n. = fylgð, help, support; vinátta ok fylgi, Ísl. ii. 125; varð þor- frægr af þessu f., Grett. 109 A; auka sér f., to win followers, 721; beidslur eða f., partizanship, 869; heldr vilda ek hans f. hafa annarra, Nj. 183: mod. with the notion of energy, zeal, in back- case. COMPS: fylgi-kona, u, f. (fylgi-mær, Str. 6), a concu- g. the mistresses of the clergy before the Reformation were called ut. i. 56, ii. 169, iii. 139. fylgi-lag, n. concubinage, Bárð. 167. samr and fylgiu-samr, adj. a faithful follower, Fms. i. 104, v. i. 211, Ld. 190, Eg. 167, 199, Lv. 26.

inn, adj. adherent, attached to, Fms. vi. 240, Sturl. ia, u, f. = fylgð, Grág. i. 343; bjóða e-m fylgiu sína, ii. 56, v. l., 340; i fórum ok fylgiu með e-m, Stj. 135, 222; kona i fylgiu m, Rb. 356.

II. metaph. a fetch, a female guardian spirit heathen age, whose appearance foreboded one's death, cp. Hkv. (the prose); þú munt vera feigr maðr ok muntú séð hafa fylgiu Nj. 62, Hallfr. S. ch. 11: also whole families had a fylgja (kyn-f., get ek at þetta hafi engn konur verit aðrar en fylgiur yðrar Fms. ii. 195; eigi fara litlar fylgiur fyrir þér, ch. 262, Vd. ch. 36; gja at fylgiur Úsvifs, Nj. 20; manna-fylgiur, Bjarn. 48, Lv. 69; þeir munu vera manna-fylgiur, Ísl. ii. 196; marr (a borse) er fylgi, Fms. 68; liggja fylgiur þínar til Íslands, thy guardian angels, angels, point to Iceland, i. e. thou wilt go thither, Orkn. 14; þínar mega eigi standask hans fylgiur, Gullþ. 11, Lv. 104; hafa þeir rammar fylgiur, Fms. 50—in mod. lore (as also sometimes in the e. g. Nj. i. c.) fylgi means a 'fetch,' an appearance in the shape animal, a crescent, or the like going before a person, only a 'fey' fylgi follows after him.

2. = Lat. secundinae, a baby's caul, rm. glücksbaube; barns-f., Bs. ii. 168, freq. in mod. usage, cp. bōs. i. 354. III. in pl. a law phrase, kvenna-fylgiur, abduc- elopement, Grág. i. 342 (cp. fylgi i. 4. below). COMPS: fylgiu- g, m. a guardian angel, Nj. 157. fylgiu-kona, u, f. (= fylgi- ve), a female guardian, Fs. 114.

GJA, ð or d. [A. S. folgan; Engl. follow; Germ. folgen; Swed. Dan. følge] :—to follow, and metaph. to back, help, side with, with tropl. 26; landvættir allar fylgðu Hafr-Birni til þings, Landn. 271, i. 46; ek man fylgi þína bróður mínum, Fms. xi. 111; ok er it f. þórólf um þetta mál, Boll. 342; fylgija máluu e-s, Fms. i. 11; fylgi e-m at, to side with, take one's part, xi. 111; man Björn fylgi, Bjarn. 7:—also of things, láta sverðit hendi f., let it follow d, remain in it, Eg. 505. 2. to lead, guide one; yðr var fylgt hlöðu eina, Eg. 49; fylgi e-m á brott, Ld. 44; vilda ek at þú mér til frændra minna, Nj. 45.

3. to pursue a flying host, 45, ix. 409. 4. a law term, fylgija konu, to elope with a Grág. i. 342, 343; an offence liable to the lesser outlawry, even these of accomplices. 5. to be about one; konungur lét sveininn sinni, meðan hann var allungr, Fms. i. 14; tungl fylgir sólmerk-

jum, Rb. 108; meðan svörð ok hold fylgði, Eg. 770:—to follow one as one's mistress, Fms. xi. 160, Sturl. i. 97; cp. Fms. x. 322, Sturl. i. 94, Orkn. II. metaph. to follow, observe, Róm. 87; fylgija e-s ráðum, Bs. i. 720; fylgija hirsdiðum, Fms. vi. 240. 2. to follow as an encumbrance; Margrét fylgi Loptstaba-eign, D. N. i. 82; so in the saying, vandi fylgir vegsemd hverri:—to follow as a quality or the like; þat segi þér at mér fylgi engi hugr, ... you say that there is no courage in me, Fms. vii. 297; svá mikill kraptr fylgði þessum mönnum, Edda (pref.); þar fylgði sætr ilmr, Bs. i. 454; upphaf allra frásagna þeirra er (dat.) sannindi f., true records, Fms. xi. 412; hvat fylgir engli þeim, what is the quality of this angel? Nj. 157.

3. to belong to; himin ok jörð ok alla hluti sem þeim f., Edda (pref.); nú fylgir skógr landi, a forest belongs to the land, Grág. i. 200; segi ok reida er fylgðu skipinu, Hkr. i. 277; aðrar eignir þær er þar f., Ld. 96; sök þá er tylptar-kviðr á at fylgi, a case that falls under the verdict of twelve, Grág. i. 41. 4. causal, to let a thing follow, to add; þat lét hann f., at ..., be added, that ..., Fms. vii. 227; þar lét hann ok f. grávöru mikla, Eg. 69; hann lét þat f. boði, Fb. ii. 187; þat fylgði ok þeirri sögn, 184. 5. fylgi (sér) at e-u, to work hard, push on with one's work (cp. fylgi, at-fylgi), Bs. i. 793; fylgi e-u at, to pursue, press on with a thing, Ó. H. 41. 6. with acc., but only as a Latinism in translation, H. E. i. 514. III. reflex. to follow one another, metaph. to side with one another, bang together; hann bað sína menn fylgjask vel, be bade them bold well together, Eg. 288; þeir fylgðusk at hverju máli, Nj. 72: in a pass. sense rare and unclass., Sks. 347.

IV. part. fylgendr, pl. followers, Bs. i. 705, Barl. 53. fylgjari, a, m. a follower, Sks. 524, Þórd. 72, Barl. 171.

FYLGISNI, n. pl., often spelt fylksni, fylskni, or fylsni, Gisl. 60, 67; [Goth. fulbsni = *κρυπτόν*; from fölginn or fulginn the part. of fela]:—a biding-place, lurking-place, cavern, Grág. i. 436, Nj. 133, 267, Fms. i. 210, iv. 170, Blas. 42, Nidst. 6; ór fylgsnum ok ór hellum, id.; helvitis-fylgsni, Sks. 605 B; var hann i fylgsnum allt haustið, Hkr. iii. 323; liggja i fylgsnum, Fms. vii. 275; leiðir allar ok f. á skógnum, i. 71, Stor. i. fylgsnis-lauss, adj. without a biding-place, Ísl. ii. 411. fyl-hross, n. a mare with a foal, Jb. 348.

fylija, u, f. a filly (cp. fyl), in the pun, ek vil fá þér þar fylju er þú fær mér fola, I will give thee a filly for a foal, from a box on the ear being called 'cheek-borse' (kinn-hestir), Gisl. 27, 111. FYLKI, n. [from fólk], a county or shire; in Norway the land was divided into fylki, each of them ruled by a fylkir; átta fylkja þing, Fms. v. 4, Hkr. i. 62, passim; esp. with regard to the levy, as from each fylki twelve ships of war were to be levied; þat er fylki kallat er góra má af tólf skip, Fms. x. 306; þat kalla Norðmenn fylki sem eru tólf skip skipað með vápnum ok mönnum, ok á einu skipi nær sextigi manna eðr sjautugi, Ó. T. 35. COMPS: fylkis-kirkja, u, f. the principal church in a county, the 'shire-kirk.' fylkis-konungur, m. the king or chief of a shire, Fms. iv. 140, x. 272, passim. fylkis-maðr, m. an inhabitant of a shire, N. G. L. i. 343, Boldt 169. fylkis-prestr, m. a priest of a shire-kirk, B. K. 119, N. G. L. i. 135. fylkis-þing, n. a county meeting, shire-mote, D. N.

II. poet. a host in battle, Edda 108. fylking, f. battle array, the ranks, Hkr. ii. 371, Eg. 268, 286, Nj. 274, Fms. i. 45, vi. passim; the Lat. legio is rendered by fylking, Róm. 260, 298. COMPS: fylkingar-armr, m. the wing of an army, Nj. 274, Hkr. i. 236, Fms. vii. 277, Orkn. 474. fylkingar-broddr, m. the vanguard of a host, Fb. ii. 351. fylkinga-skipan, f. battle array. fylkir, m., poet. a king, Lex. Poët.

fylija, t, to draw up (at Ísland, term), absol. or with dat., Eg. 284, Fms. i. 19, viii. 407, passim. FYLLA, t, [fullr], to fill, pour full, Sks. 416, Stj. 319. β. impers., esp. as a naut. term, skip (acc.) fylfir, the ship makes water, i. e. fills with water, Eg. 386; fylldi þegar flotað var, Fms. ix. 447; þá fylldi gröfna vatns, the bole was filled with water, Greg. 62; mik fylfir harms, I am filled with grief, Karl. 321. II. metaph., Hom. 108:—to fill, complete, make up, Hkr. iii. 98, Anecd. 92, Sturl. iii. 244, Fms. vi. 90, Fbr. 217, Grág. ii. 301. 2. to fulfill, 625, 92, Anecd. 50, Blas. 50, Hom. 51, Fms. x. 230, Rb. 80. 3. a parliamentary phrase, fylla lög ok lof, to make laws, Grág. i. 7; cp. the Engl. lawful. 4. the phrase, fylla flokk e-s, to fill one's host, side with one, Þórd., Hkr. i. (in a verse).

III. reflex. to be filled, to grow full, with gen.; fylask áhyggju ok hræðslu (reiði), to be filled with cares and fears (anger), Blas. 46, Fms. i. 216; fylldisk hann upp fjándskapar, viii. 391. 2. to be fulfilled, Hom. 51, 105, Blas. 42. IV. part. fylfendr, pl. fulfillers, Hom. 133.

fylli, f., older and better form fyllr, fulness, 655 xxvii. 18, Edda 52. 2. of food, one's fill; vilitt þér gefa mér fylli mína (my fill) af oxanum, Edda 45, 48, Karl. 321; fyllr matar eðr drykkjar, 54. 3. medic. bydatides. fylli-liga, adv. fully, Fms. xi. 231, Stj. 29.

fylling, f. filling, fulness, 655 xxvii. 19, Stj. 292: of the moon, 686 C. 2. II. metaph. fulness: fylling tímans, fulness of time, N. T. passim: fulfilment, fylling Guðs boðröda, Stj. passim; fylling laga, Hom. 135; fylling várra bæna, 625, 175.

fylli-liga, adv. fully, Fms. xi. 231, Stj. 29. fylling, f. filling, fulness, 655 xxvii. 19, Stj. 292: of the moon, 686 C. 2. II. metaph. fulness: fylling tímans, fulness of time, N. T. passim: fulfilment, fylling Guðs boðröda, Stj. passim; fylling laga, Hom. 135; fylling várra bæna, 625, 175.

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fyl-merr, f. = fylhross, Grág. i. 504.

fylvingar, f. pl. nuts, Edda (Gl.), Gisl. 109 (in a verse), þd. 14.

fyndinn, adj. [finna], funny, facetious: fyndni, f. facetiousness, wit.

fyrdar, m. pl. [A. S. *fýrð* = troops], poet. men, warriors, Lex. Poët.

**FYRIR**, prep., in the Editions spelt differently; in MSS. this word is usually abbreviated either *f* (i. e. *firir*), or *f*, *fur*, *fvr* (i. e. *fyrir*); in some MSS. it is idiomatically spelt with *i*, *fir*, e. g. Arna-Magn. 382 (Bs. i. 263 sqq.); and even in the old Miracle-book Arna-Magn. 645 (Bs. i. 333 sqq.), just as *ifir* is written for *yfir* (over); in a few MSS. it is written as a monosyllable *fyr*, e. g. D. I. i. 475, Mork. passim; in Kb. (Sæm-Edda) occurs *fyr telia*, Vsp. i. 1; *fyr norðan*, 36; *fyr dyrum*, Gm. 22; *fyr vestan ver*, Hkv. 2. 8; in other places as a dissyll. *fyrir*, e. g. Hm. 56, Gm. 54, Skm. 34, Ls. 15, Am. 64, Hkv. 2. 2, 19 (quoted from Bugge's edition, see his preface, p. xvi); *fyr* and *fyrir* stand to one another in the same relation as *ept* to *eptir*, und to *undir*, of (*super*) to *yfir*: this monosyllabic form is obsolete, save in the compds, where 'for' is more common than 'fyrir-'; in some cases both forms are used, e. g. for-dæming and *fyrir-dæming*; in others only one, but without any fixed rule: again, the forms *fyr*, *fyre*, or *fire*, which are often used in Edd., are just as wrong, as if one were to say *epti*, *undi*, *yfi*; yet this spelling is found now and then in MSS., as, *fyte*, Ó. H. (facsimile); *fire*, Grág. Sb. ii. 288 (also facsimile); the particles *í* and *á* are sometimes added, *í fur*, Fms. iv. 137; *í fyrir*, passim; *á fur*, Haustl. i. [Ulf. *faur* and *faura*: A. S. *fore* and *for*; Engl. *for* and *fore*; Germ. *für* and *vor*; Dan. *for*; Swed. *för*; Gr. *πρὸ*, *παρά*; Lat. *pro*, *præ*.]

WITH DAT., chiefly without the notion of movement.

**A. LOCAL:** I. before, in front of; *fyrir dyrum*, before the doors, at the doors, Nj. 14, Vsp. 53, Hm. 69, Edda 130; *niðr f. smiðju-dyrum*, Eg. 142:—*abead*, úti fyrir búðinni, Nj. 181; *kómusk sauðirnir upp á fjallit f. þeim*, *abead of them*, 27; *vóru fyrir honum borin merkin*, the banner was borne before him, 274; *göra orð fyrir sér*, to send word before one, Fms. vii. 207, Hkr. iii. 335 (Ó. H. 201, l. c., *frá sér*):—also denoting direction, *niðri í eldinum f. sér*, beneath in the fire before them, Nj. 204; *þeir sá f. sér bæ mikinn*, they saw before them a great building, i. e. they came to a great house, Eg. 546; *öðrum f. sér* (in front) en öðrum á bak sér, Grág. i. 5.

2. before one, before one's face, in one's presence; *úhelgaða ek Otkel f. búum*, before the neighbours, Nj. 87; *lýsi ek f. búum fimm*, 218; *lýsa e-u* (to proclaim) f. e-m, Ld. 8; hann hermdi það öll f. Gizuri, Nj. 78; *hón nefndisk f. þeim Gunnhildir*, told them that her name was G., Fms. i. 8; *kæra e-t f. e-m*, Ó. H. 60; *slíkar fortölur hafði hann f. þeim*, Nj. 200; the saying, *því læra börnin málið að það er f. þeim haft*, bairns learn to speak because it is done before them, i. e. because they hear it; *hafa gott* (ill) f. e-m, to give a good (bad) example, e. g. in the presence of children; *lífa vel f. Guði*, to live well before God, 623, 29; *stór ábyrgðar-hluti f. Guði*, Nj. 199; *sem þeir sjá réttast f. Guði*, Grág. i. (pref.); *fyrir öllum þeim*, Hom. 89; *á laun f. öðrum mönnum*, bidden from other men, unknown to them, Grág. i. 337, Jb. 378; *nú skaltu vera vin minn mikill f. húsfreyju minni*, i. e. when you talk to my wife, Nj. 265; *fyrir Drottini*, before the Lord, Merl. 2. 78.

3. denoting reception of guests, visitors; *hann lét ryðja f. þeim búðina*, he had the room cleared for them, for their reception, Nj. 228; *Valhöll ryðja fyr vegnu fólki*, i. e. to clear Valhalla for slain folk, Em. i; *ryðja vígvöll f. vegundum*, Nj. 212; *ljúka upp f. e-m*, to open the door for one, Fms. xi. 323, Stj. 5; *ryma pallinn f. þeim*, Eg. 304; *hann lét góra eld f. þeim*, he had a fire made for them, 204; *þeir gördu eld f. sér*, Fms. xi. 63; *... veizlur þar sem fyrir honum var búit*, banquets that were ready for him, Eg. 45.

II. before one, in one's way; *þar er diki varð f. þeim*, Eg. 530; *á (fjörðr) varð f. þeim*, a river, fjord, was before them, i. e. they came to it, 133, 161; at verða eigi f. líði yðru, 51; *maðr sá varð f. Vindum*, that man was overtaken by the V., Hkr. iii. 363; *þeirra manna er f. honum urðu*, Eg. 92.

2. sitja f. e-m, to lie in wait for one, Ld. 218, Nj. 107; *lá f. henni í skóginum*, Edda (pref.); *sitja f. rekum*, to sit watching for urecks, Eg. 136 (fyrir-sát). 3. ellipt., menn urðu at gæta sín er f. urðu, Nj. 100; *Egill var þar f. í runninum*, E. was before (them), lay in ambush, Eg. 378; *hafði sá bana er f. varð*, who was before (the arrow), i. e. he was hit, Nj. 8. 4. verða f. e-u, to be hit, taken, suffer from a thing; *ef hann verðr f. drepi*, if he be struck, Grág. ii. 19; *verða f. áverka*, to be wounded, suffer injury, Ld. 140; *verða f. reiði konungs*, to fall into disgrace with the king, Eg. 226; *verða f. ósköpum*, to become the victim of a spell, spell-bound, Fas. i. 130; *sitja f. hvers manns árnæli*, to be the object of all men's blame, Nj. 71; *vera eigi f. sönnur hafðr*, to be unjustly charged with a thing, to be innocent.

III. a naut. term, before, off; *liggjja f. bryggjum*, to lie off the pier, Ld. 166; *skip fjótá f. strengjum*, Sks. 116; *þeir lágu f. bænum*, they lay off the town, Bs. i. 18; *liggjja úti f. Jótlands-síðu*, off Jutland, Eg. 261; *hann druknaði f. Jaðri*, off the J., Fms. i. 11; *þeir kómu at honum f. Sjálandi*, off Zealand, x. 394; *hafa úti leiðangr f. landi*, Hkr. i. 301; *f. Humru-minni*, off the Humber, Orkn. 338, cp. Km. 3, 8, 9, 13, 19, 21; *fyrir Nesjum*, off the Ness, Vellekla; *fyrir Tungum*, Sighvat; *fyrir Spáni*, off Spain, Orkn. 356.

IV. before, at the head of, denoting leadership; *smalamaðr f. búi föður síns*, Ver. 26 (of king David);

*vera f. líði*, to be over the troops, Eg. 292, Nj. 7; *vera f. máli*, to lead a case, Band. 8; *vera forstjóri f. búi*, to be steward over the household, Eg. 52; *ráða f. landi*, ríki, etc., to rule, govern, Ó. H. 33, Nj. 5; *hva f. eldinum réði*, who was the ringleader of the fire, Eg. 239; *ráða e-u*, to rule, manage a thing, passim: the phrase, *sitja f. svörum*, respond on one's behalf, Ölk. 36, Band. 12; *hafa svör f. e-m*, to be a chief spokesman, Fms. x. 101, Dipl. v. 26.

V. special usage *fríða f. e-m*, to make peace for one, Fms. vii. 16, Bs. i. 65; *bæta f. e-m*, to make things good for one, Hom. 109; *túlka*, vera túlkur, flytja (etc.) e-m, to plead for one, Fms. iii. 33, Nj. 128,—also *spilla f. e-m*, to disparage one, Eg. 255; *haga*, ætla f. e-n, to manage, arrange for one, Ld. 208, Sturl. i. 14, Boll. 356; *ríkka ráð f. e-m*, to better one's condition, Nj. 21; *ráða heiman-fylgju ok tilgjöf f. frændkonu sinni*, Jb. 1; *standa f. manni*, to stand before, shield a man, stand between him and enemy, Eg. 357, Grág. ii. 13; *vera skjöldr f. e-m*, 655 xxxii. 4; *h kostnað f. e-u*, to have the expenses for a thing, Ld. 14; *vinna f. e-m*, support one by one's work, Sks. 251; *starfa f. fé sínu*, to manage one's money, Ld. 166; *hyggja f. e-u*, to take heed for a thing, Nj. 109; *hygg f. sér*, Fs. 5; *hafa forsjá f. e-m*, to provide for one, Ld. 186; *sjá f. e-u*, see after, Eg. 118, Landn. 152; *sjá þú nokkut ráð f. mér*, Nj. 20; *iroi to put at rest*, Háv. 40: ellipt., *sjá vel f.*, to provide well for, Nj. 102.

B. TEMP. ago; *fyrir þrem nóttum*, three nights ago; *fyrir stundum*, a while ago, Nj. 80; *fyrir litlu*, a little while ago, Fms. i. 76, Ld. 134; *f. skómmu*, a short while ago; *fyrir löngu*, a long while ago, Nj. 260, Fm. 50; *fyrir öndverðu*, from the beginning, Grág. i. 80, ii. 323, 394, Fin. 342; *fyrir þeim*, before they were born, Fms. i. 57.

2. the phrase *vera f. e-u*, to forebode; *vera f. stórfundum*, Nj. 107, 277; *þat hygg vera munu f. síða-skípti*, Fms. xi. 12; *þessi draumur mun vera f. kvæðis*, *nökkurs manns*, vii. 163; *dreyma draum f. e-u*, 8; *fyrir tíðendum*, 65;—*spá f. e-m*, to 'spæ' before, prophecy to one, Nj. 171.

C. METAPH. I. before, above; *þóttu þeir þar f. öllum mönnum*, Dropl. 7; *þykkisk hann mjök f. öðrum mönnum*, 38; *ver f. hirðmönnum*, be first among my herdsmen, Eg. 65; *Hálf svarti var f. þeim bræðrum*, H. was the foremost of the brothers, F. i. 4; *þorgrímr var f. sonum Ónundar*, Grett. 87; *var Haraldr me þeim at virdingu*, Fms. i. 47.

II. denoting help, assistance; *skal réttá vættir f. þeim*, Grág. i. 45 (vide above A. IV and V). the following seem to be Latinisms, *láta líft f. heilagri Kristni*, to up one's life for holy Christianity, = Lat. *pro*, Fms. vii. 172; *ganga úp* *þessir fyrir Guðs nafni*, Blas. 38; *galda önd minna f. önd þinni*, Job. 17; *gefa gjöf f. sál sinni* (*pro animâ suâ*), H. E. i. 466; *fyrir met minni sál*, Dipl. iv. 8; *færa Guði fórnir f. e-m*, 656 A; *heita f. biðja f. e-m*, to make a vow, pray for one (*orare pro*), Fms. iii. 48, l. 70; *biðja f. mönnum*, to intercede for, 19, Fms. xi. 287; even with double construction, *biðja f. stað sinn* (acc., which is vernacular), heilagri kirkju (dat., which is a Latinism), x. 127.

III. denoting disadvantage, harm, suffering; *þú lætr Egil vesja öll mál fyrir þou lestest Egil thwart all thy affairs*, Eg. 249; *únyfir hann þá fyrir sér*, then he ruins his own case, Grág. i. 36, Dropl. 14, 16; *þær verjar furu safnaðinn f. þorkatli*, the Manxmen broke up the assembly, i. e. forsook Thorkeil, Fms. ix. 422; *kom upp grátir f. henni*, she went into tears, 477; *taka fé f. öðrum*, to take another's money, N. G. 20; *knútr þann er konungr lét taka fyrir þórlífi*, Landn. 56; *ef verðr tekist f. honum*, if a horse of his be taken, Grág. i. 436; *tók upp fé fyrir öllum*, he seized property for them all, Ó. H. 60; *e-ílla f. e-m*, a thing turns out ill for one; *svá fór f. Ólöfu*, so it came pass for O., Vigl. 18; *loka dyrr f. e-m*, to lock the door in one's face, Edda 21; *þeir hafa eigi þessa menn f. yðr drept*, heldr f. yðrar þessi víg vegit, i. e. they have not harmed you, but rather done you a vice in slaying those men, Fbr. 33; *tók at eyðask f. henni lausa-fé*, money began to fail, Nj. 29; *rak á f. þeim storma ok stríðvirið*, were overtaken by gales and bad weather, Vigl. 27; *Viglundur rak knöttinn f. Jökli*, V. drove the ball for J., i. e. so that he had to stop after it, 24; *sá er skar tygil f. þóri*, he who cut Thor's line, Bragi; *brast f. mér*, my sword broke, Korm. 98 (in a verse); *brjóta e-t f. e-m*, to break a thing for one, Bs. i. 15 (in a verse); *Valgarðr braut f. fyrir Merði ok öll heilög tákn*, Nj. 167; *árin brotnaði f. honum*, his year broke; *allar kýrnar drápu fyrir honum*, all his cows died.

2. denoting difficulty, hindrance; *sitja f. sæmd e-s*, to sit between oneself and another, i. e. to hinder one's doing well, Sturl. 87; *mikit göri þér þessu máli*, you make this case sore for me, Eb. 124; *þér er mikil f. þessu máli*, this case stands ill, Fms. v. 325; *ekki er Guði f. því*, it is easy for God to do, 656 B. 9; *varð honum lítið f. því*, it was a small matter for him to do it easily, Grett. 111; *mér er minna f. því*, it is easier for me, An. þykkja mikil f. e-u, to be much grieved for a thing, do it unwillingly, 77; *Ícel* also say, *þykkja fyrir* (ellipt.), to feel hurt, be displeased:—*er þeim lítið fyrir at villa járnbrúð penna*, it is a small matter for them to spoil this ordeal, Ó. H. 140; *sem sér muni lítið f. at veidda Gunn*, 113; *fast mun f. vera*, it will be fast-fixed before (one), *bard to mor*, 154; *Ásgrími þótti þungt f.*, A. thought that things looked sad (heavy), 185; *hann var lengi f.*, he was long about it, Fms. x. 205; *hat*



i f. ok kvað eigi nei við, *he was cross and said not downright no*, Karl. 388.

IV. in a causal sense, *for, because of*, Lat. *per*, sofa ek né mákat fugls jarmi fyrir, *I cannot sleep for the shrill cry of*, Edda 16 (in a verse); hon undi sér hvergi f. verkjum, *she had no for pains*, Bjarn. 69; fyrir gráti, tárur, = Lat. *prae lacrymis*; fyrir, *for sorrow*; f. hlátri, *for laughter*, as in Engl.; þeir æðdust f. konu, *they went mad for the sake of one woman*, Söl. 11; illa fært um, *scarce passable for ice*, Fms. xi. 360; hætt var at sitja útar f. garðs-ormi, Edda 35; hann var lítt gengr f. sárinu, *he could hardly for the wound*, Fbr. 178; fyrir hræðslu, *for fear*, Hbl. 26; heptisk inn f. þeim meinvættum sem ..., Fs. 4; gáðu þeir eigi f. veiðum at yjanna, *because of fishing they took no care to make hay*, Landn. 30; ríki konungs, *for the king's power*, Eg. 67, 117; fyrir ofríki manna, i. 68; fyrir því, *for why?* Eluc. 4; fyrir því þeir væri þar, Eg. 375; því, at ..., *for that, because*, Edda 35, Fms. i. 22, vii. 330, Ld. 104; fyrir því nú at, *now since*, Skálda 171; nú fyrir því at, *id.*, 169; the se, fyrir sökum, *for the sake of*, of passim; vide sök.

V. *by the force of*; öxlin gekk ör líði fyrir högginu, *the shoulder was dis- by the force of the stroke*, Háv. 52. 2. denoting contest; falla n, to fall before one, i. e. *fighting against one*, Fms. i. 7, iv. 9, x. 196; a halloki f. e-m, *to be overcome in fighting one*, Ld. 146; látast f. to perish by one, Eb. 34; hafa bana f. e-m, *to be slain by one*, Nj. þeir kváðu fá fúnað hafa f. honum, 263; mæddisk hann f. þeim, *st his breath in fighting them*, Eg. 192; láta ríki f. e-m, *to lose the tom before another*, i. e. *so that the latter gains it*, 264; láta lausar c mínar f. þér, 505; láta hlut sinn f. e-m, Fs. 47; standask f. e-m, *and one before another*, Edda (pref.); hugðisk hann falla mundu minni einni saman, *that he would sink before his glance*, 28, Hým. halda hlut f. e-m, Ld. 54; halda frið ok frelsi f. várum övinum, viii. 219; fara mun ek sem ek hef áðr ætlað f. þínum draum (*thy a notwithstanding*), Ld. 216; þér farit hvárt er þér villt f. mér, *you hereover you like for me, so far as I am concerned*, Fær. 37; halda f. sér, *to keep oneself awake*, Fms. i. 216. β. with verbs, flýja, a, renna, stökkva f. e-m, *to fly, leap, run before one*, i. e. *to be pur- f. i. 774*, Grág. ii. 359; at hann rynnir f. þrælum hans, Ld. 64; þessum úfriði stökk þangbrandir til Noregs, 180; skyldi hann ganga i Hofsmönnum, Landn. 178; ganga f. e-u, *to give way before, yield* hing, Fms. i. 305, x. 292; vægja f. e-m, *to yield to one, give way*, 187, Nj. 57, Ld. 234.

VI. *against*; verja land f. e-m, 2; verja landit f. Dönnum ok öðrum víkingum, Fms. i. 23; til land- f. víkingum, Eg. 260; landvarnar-maðr f. Norðmönnum, Fms. vi. gæta brúarinnar f. bergisum, Edda 17; get þín vel f. konungi ok mönnum, *guard thee well against the king and his men*, Eg. 113; dætt f. tröllum ok dvergum, Bárð. 163; beiða Baldri gríða f. alls- háská, Edda 36; auðskæðr f. höggum, Eg. 770.

VII. *in* ense of being driven before; fyrir straumi, veðri, vindi, *before the n, wind, weather* (forstreymis, forvinds), Grág. ii. 384, Fms. vii. halda f. veðri, *to stand before the wind*, Róm. 211. 2. rýrt verða f. honum smá-mennit, *be will have an easy game with the people*, Nj. 94; ellipt., hafði sú bana er f. varð. 8; sprakk f. 16,

VIII. fyrir sér, of oneself, esp. of physical power; mikill, strong, powerful; lítil f. sér, weak, feeble, Nj. 20, Ísl. ii. 368, 92; þér munuð kalla mik lítinn mann f. mér, Edda 33; minnst, smallest, weakest, Eg. 123; gildir maðr f. sér, Ísl. ii. 322, Fms. 5; herðimaðr mikill f. sér, a *bardy man*, Nj. 270; hvat er þú f. ubat kind of fellow art thou? Clem. 33; vera einn f. sér, *to be a ge fellow*, Grett. 79 new Ed.; Ícel. also say, göra miknið (lítið) f. sér, *ke oneself big (little)*. β. sjóða e-t f. sér, *to besitate, saunter*, Nj. mæla f. munni, *to talk between one's teeth*, to mutter, Orkn. 248, 49.

IX. denoting manner or quality; hvítr f. hærurum, *white boary hairs*, Fms. vi. 95, Fas. ii. 540; gráfr fyrir járumum, *grey with of a host in armour*, Mag. 5; hjölt hvít f. silfri, *a bilt white with = richly silvered*, Eb. 226.

X. as adverb or ellipt., 1. in front, = á undan, Lat. *prae*, opp. to eptir; þá var eigi hins eptir ván, *er slikt fór fyrir, as this came first, preceded*, Nj. 34; at þerr mundi fara heim fyrir, *that some one would go home first* (to Eg. 580; Egill fór f., *E. went in before, id.*; at vér ríðim þegar átt, 283. β. first; Hann stefndi f. málinu, *en hann mælti eptir, announced the words first, but the other repeated after him*, Nj. 35; ek þar eptir göra sem þér gerit f., *I shall do to you according as you first, go to—temp.*, sjau nóttum f., *seven nights before*, Grág. ii.

2. to the fore, at hand, present; þar var fyrir fjöldi boðsmanna, *of guests was already to the fore*, i. e. *before the bride and bride- came*, Nj. 11; úvist er at vita hvar úvinir sitja á fleti fyrir, Hm. al þá lögmadr þar f. vera, *be shall be there present*, Js. 3; heima í fyrir, Fær. 50; þar vóru fyrir Hildiríar-synir, Eg. 98; var honum unnigt fyrir, *he knew all about the localities*, 583; þeim öðgum, eru, *who are there already*, i. e. *in his charge*, Grág. i. 286; of f. fong þau er f. vóru, *stores that were to the fore*, at hand, Eg. 3. fore, opp. to 'back', of clothes; slæður settar f. allt öppum, Eg. 516; bak ok fyrir, *back and front*, = bak ok brjóst,

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XI. in the phrase, e-m verðr e-t fyrir, *a thing is before one*, i. e. *one takes that and that step, acts so and so in an emergency*; nú verðr öðrum þeirra þat f., at hann kvæðr, *now if the other part alleges, that ...*, Grág. i. 362; Kolbeini varð ekki f., *K. had no resource*, i. e. *lost his head*, Sturl. iii. 285;—the phrase, e-t mælsk vel (illa) fyrir, *a thing is well (ill) reported of*; vig Gunnars spurðisk ok mælsk illa fyrir um allar sveitir, Nj. 117, Sturl. ii. 151; mun þat vel f. mælsk, *people will like it well*, Nj. 29, Þórd. 55 new Ed.; illa mun þat f. mælsk at ganga á sættir við frændr sína, Ld. 238; ok er lokit var, mælsk kvæðit vel f., *the people praised the poem*, Fms. vii. 113.

XII. in special senses, either as prep. or adv. (vide A. V. above); segja leið f. skipi, *to pilot a ship*, Eg. 359; segja f. skipi, *to say a prayer for a new ship or for any ship going to sea*, Bs. i. 774, Fms. x. 480; mæla f. e-u, *to dictate*, Grág. ii. 266; mæla f. minni, *to bring out a toast*, vide minni; mæla f. sætt, i. 90; skipa, koma e-u f., *to arrange, put right*; ætla f. e-u, *to make allow- ance for*; trúa e-m f. e-u, *to entrust one with*; það fer miknið f. e-u (impers.), *it is of great compass, bulky*; hafa f. e-u, *to have trouble with a thing*; leita f. sér, *to enquire*; biðjask f., *to say one's prayers*, vide biðja; mæla fyrir, segja f., etc., *to order*, Nj. 103, Js. 3; of a spell or solemn speaking, hann mælti svá f., at ..., Landn. 34; spyrjask f., *to enquire*, Hkr. ii. 333; búask f., *to prepare, make arrangement*, Landn. 35, Sks. 551; skipask f., *to draw up*, Nj. 197; leggjask f., *to lie down in despair*, Bs. i. 194; spá fyrir, *to 'spae' before, foretell*; þeir menn er spá f. úrðna hluti, Fms. i. 96; segja f., *to foretell*, 76, Bb. 332; Njáll hefir ok sagt f. um æfi hans, Nj. 102; vita e-t f., *to 'wit' beforehand, know the future*, 98; sjá e-t f., *to foresee*, 162; ef þat er ætlat f., *fore-ordained*, id.

WITH ACC., mostly with the notion of movement.

A. LOCAL: I. before, in front of; fyrir dyrtin, Nj. 198; láta síga brýnn f. brár, Hkv. Hjörv. 19; halda f. augu sér, *to hold (one's bands) before one's eyes*, Nj. 132; leggja sverði fyrir brjóst e-m, *to thrust a sword into his breast*, 162, Fs. 39.

2. before one, before a court; stefna e-m f. dómstól, Fms. xi. 444; ganga, koma f. e-n, *to go, come before one*, Fms. i. 15, Eg. 426, Nj. 6, 129, passim; fyrir augu e-s, *before one's eyes*, Stj. 611.

3. before, so as to shield; hann kom skildinum f. sik, *be put the shield before him*, Nj. 97, 115; halda skildi f. e-n, a duelling term, since the seconder had to hold one's shield, Ísl. ii. 257.

4. joined to adverbs such as fram, aprt, út, inn, ofan, niðr, austr, vestr, suðr, norðr, all denoting direction; fram f., forward; aprt f., backward, etc.; hann reiddi öxina fram f. sik, *a stroke forward with the axe*, Fms. vii. 91; hann hljóp eigi skemra aprt en fram fyrir sik, Nj. 29; þótti honum hann skjóta brandinum austr til fjallanna f. sik, 195; komask út f. dyrr, *to go outside the door*, Eg. 206;—draga ofan f. brekku, *to drag over the bill*, Ld. 220; hrinda f. mel ofan, *to thrust one over the gravel bank*, Eg. 748; hlaupa f. björg, *to leap over a precipice*, Eb. 62, Landn. 36; elta e-n f. björg, Grág. ii. 34; hlaupa (kasta) f. borð, *to leap (throw) overboard*, Fms. i. 178, Hkr. iii. 391, Ld. 226; síga (to be bailed) niðr f. borgar-vegg, 656 C. 13, Fms. ix. 3; hlaupa niðr f. stafn, Eg. 142; niðr f. skafinn, Dropl. 25; fyrir brekku, Orkn. 450, Glúm. 395 (in a verse).

II. in one's way, crossing one's way; þeir stefndu f. þá, Fms. ix. 475; ríða á leið f. þá, *to ride in their way, so as to meet them*, Boll. 348; hlaupa ofan f. þá, Nj. 153; vóru allt komin f. hann bréf, *letters were come before him, in his way*, Fms. vii. 207; þeir felldu brota f. hann, viz. *they felled trees before him, so as to stop him*, viii. 60, ix. 357; leggja bann f. skip, *to lay an embargo on a ship*, Ld. 166.

III. round, off a point; fyrir nesit, Nj. 44; út f. Hólm, *out past the Holm*, Fms. vii. 356; esp. as a naut. term, off a point on the shore, sigla f. England, Norðymbraland, þrasnes, Spán, *to sail by the coast of, stand off England, Northumberland, ... Spain*, Orkn. 338, 340, 342, 354; fyrir Yrjar, Fms. vii. (in a verse); fyrir Siggju, Aumar, Lista, Edda 91 (in a verse); er hann kom f. Elfina, *when he came off the Gotha*, Eg. 80; leggja land f. skut, *to lay the land clear of the stern*, i. e. *to pass it*, Edda l. c.; göra frið f. land sitt, *to pacify the land from one end to another*, Ld. 28; fyrir uppsprettu árinna, *to come to (round) the sources of the river*, Fms. iii. 183; fyrir garðs-enda, Grág. ii. 263; gríða f. nes, *to make a wall across the ness, block it up*, cp. Lat. *praesepire, praemunire*, etc., Grág. ii. 263; so also binda f. op, poka, Lat. *praeligare, praestringere*; hlaða f. gat, holu, *to stop a bole, opening*; grefi f. stúfinn, *the stump (of the arm or leg) was healed, closed*, Nj. 275; skjóta slagbrandi f. dyrr, *to shoot a bolt before the door, to bar it*, Dropl. 29; láta loku (lás) f. hurð, *to lock a door*, Gisl. 28; setja innigsi f. bréf, *to set a seal to a letter*, Dipl. i. 3; ellipt., setr hón þar lás fyrir, Ld. 42, Bs. i. 512.

2. along, all along; f. endilanga Danmörk, f. endilangan Noreg, *all along Denmark, Norway, from one end to the other*, Fms. iv. 319, xi. 91, Grett. 97;—öx álmar f. munn, *an axe with an ell-long edge*, Ld. 276; draga ör f. öðd, *to draw the arrow past the point*, an archer's term, Fms. ii. 321.

IV. with verbs, fyrir ván komit, *one is come past hope*, all hope is gone, Sturl. i. 44, Hrafn. 13, Fms. ii. 131; taka f. munn e-m, *to stop one's mouth*; taka f. háls, kverkar, e-m, *to seize one by the throat*, etc.; taka mál f. munn e-m, '*verba alieuius praeripere*, to take the word out of one's mouth', xi. 12; taka f. hendr e-m, *to seize one's hands*, stop one in doing a thing, Eb. 124; mod., taka fram f. hendrnar á e-m.



**B. TEMP.:** fyrir dag, *before day*, Eg. 80; f. miðjan dag, Ld. 14; f. sól, *before sunrise*, 268; f. sólar-lag, *before sunset*; f. miðjan aptan, Nj. 102; f. náttmál, 197; f. óttu, *Sighvat*; f. þinglausnir, Ölk. 37; f. Jól, Nj. 260; f. fardaga, Grág. ii. 341; víku f. sumar, 244; f. mitt sumar, Nj. 138; litlu f. vetr, Eg. 159; f. vetrnætr, Grág. ii. 217; f. e-s minni, *before one's memory*, Íb. 16.

**C. METAPH.:** I. *above, before*; hann hafði mest fyrir aðra konunga braustleikinn, Fms. x. 372. II. *for, on behalf of*; vil ek bjóða at fara f. þik, *I will go for thee, in thy stead*, Nj. 77; ganga í skuld f. e-n, Grág. i. 283; Egill drakk... ok svá f. Ölvi, Eg. 210; kaupa e-t f. e-n, Nj. 157; gjalda gjöld f. e-n, Grág. i. 173; verja, sækja, sakir f. e-n, Eg. 504; hvárr f. sik, *each for oneself*, Dipl. v. 26; sættisk á öll mál f. Björn, Nj. 266; tók sættir f. Björn, Eg. 168; svara f. e-t, Fms. xi. 444; hafa til varnir f. sik, láta lýrit, lög-vörni koma f.; fara vörn f. sik, etc.; verja, sækja sakir f. sik, and many similar law phrases, Grág. passim; biðja konu f. e-n, *to woo a lady for another*, Fms. x. 44; fyrir mik, *on my behalf, for my part*, Gs. 16; lögvörn f. mál, *a lawful defence for a case*, Nj. 111; hafa til varnar f. sök, *to defend a case*, Grág. i. 61; halda skiladómi f. e-t, Dipl. iv. 8; festa lög f. e-t, vide festa.

III. *in a distributive sense*; penning f. mann, *a penny per man*, K. þ. K. 88; fyrir hef hvert, *per nose = per head*, Lv. 89, Fms. i. 153, Ö. H. 141; hve f. marga menn, *for how many men*, Grág. i. 296; fyrir hverja stiku, *for each yard*, 497.

IV. *for, for the benefit of*; brjóta braud f. hungraða, Hom. 75; þeir skáru f. þá melinn, *they cut the straw for them (the horses)*, Nj. 265; leggja kostnað f. e-n, *to defray one's costs*, Grág. i. 341.

V. *for, instead of*; hann setti sik f. Guð, Edda (pref.); hafa e-n f. Guð (Lat. *pro Deo*), Stj. 73, Barl. 131; geta, fá, kveðja mann f. sik, *to get a man as one's delegate or substitute*, Grág. i. 48 passim; þeir höfðu vargstakka f. brýnnur, Fs. 17; manna-höfðu vóru f. kljána, Nj. 275; gagi f. gäs ok gris f. gamalt svin, Ö. H. 86; rif stór f. hlunna, Háv. 48; buðkr er f. húsliker er haðr, Vm. 171; auga f. auga, tönn f. tönn, Exod. xxi. 24; skell f. skillinga, þkv. 32.

VI. *because of, for*; vilja Gunnar dauðan fyrir höggit, Nj. 92, Fms. v. 162; eigi f. sakleysi, *not without ground*, i. 302; fyrir hvað (*why, for what*) stefndi Gunnarr þeim til úhelgi? Nj. 101; ok urðu f. þat sekr, Landn. 323; hafa ámalí f. e-t, Nj. 65, passim.

2. *in a good sense, for one's sake, for one*; fyrir þín orð, *for thy words, intercession*, Ísl. ii. 217; vil ek göra f. þín orð, Ld. 158, Nj. 88; fyrir sína vinsæld, *by his popularity*, Fms. i. 259; the phrase, fyrir e-s sök, *for one's sake*, vide sök: *in swearing, a Latinism, fyrir trú mína, by my faith!* (so in Old Engl. *'fore God*), Karl. 241; fyrir þitt líf, Stj. 514; ek særi þik f. alla krapta Krists ok manndóm þinn, Nj. 176.

VII. *for, at, denoting value, price*; fyrir þrjár merkr, *for three marks*, Eg. 714; er sik leysti út f. þrjú hundruð marka, Fms. ix. 421; ganga f. hundrað, *to pass or go for a hundred*, D. I. i. 316;—also of the thing bought, þú skalt reíða f. hana þrjár merkr, *thou shalt pay for her three marks*, Ld. 30; fyrir þik skulu koma mannhæfir, Nj. 57; bætr f. víg, Ísl. ii. 274; bætr f. mann, Eg. 259, passim; fyrir áverka þorgeirs kom legorðs-sökin, Nj. 101;—so in the phrase, fyrir hvern mun, *by all means, at any cost*; fyrir öngan mun, *by no means*, Fms. i. 9, 157, Gpl. 531;—hafði hvert þeirra mann f. sik, eða trá... *each slew a man or more for himself, i. e. they sold their lives dearly*, Ö. H. 217.

2. *elipt.*, í staðinn f., *instead of*, Grág. i. 61; hér vil ek bjóða f. góð boð, Nj. 77; taka umbun f., Fms. vii. 161; svara slíku f. sem..., Boll. 350; þér skulut öngu f. týna nema lífinu, *you shall lose nothing less than your head*, Nj. 7.

VIII. *by means of, by, through*; fyrir þat sama orð, Stj.; fyrir sína náttúru, Fms. v. 162; fyrir messu-serkin, iiii. 168; fyrir þinn krap ok frelsis-hönd, Pass. 19, 12; svikin f. orminn, *by the serpent*, Al. 63;—this use of fyrir seems to be a Latinism, but is very freq. in eccl. writings, esp. after the Reformation, N. T., Pass., Vidal; fyrir mun Davíðs, *through the mouth of David*, etc.;—in good old historical writings such instances are few; þeir hlutuð f. kast (*by dice*), Sturl. ii. 159.

IX. *in spite of, against*; fyrir vilja sinn, N. G. L. i. 151; fyrir vitorð eðr vilja e-s, *against one's will or knowledge*, Grág. ii. 348; kvángask (giptask) f. ráð e-s, i. 177, 178, þiðr. 190; nú fara menn f. bann (*in spite of an embargo*) landa á milli, Gpl. 517; hann gaf henni líf f. framkvæmd farar, i. e. *although she had not fulfilled her journey (her vow)*, Fms. v. 223; fyrir vart lof, vi. 220; fyrir allt þat, *in spite of all that*, Grett. 80 new Ed.; fyrir ráð fram, *heedlessly*; fyrir lög fram, vide fram.

X. *denoting capacity, in the same sense as 'at'*, C. II, p. 27, col. 1; scarcely found in old writers (who use 'at'), but freq. in mod. usage, thus, eigi e-n f. vin, *to have one for a friend*, in old writers 'at vin'; hafa e-n f. fífl, fól, *to make sport of one*.

2. in old writers some phrases come near to this, e. g. vita f. vist, *to know for certain*, Dipl. i. 3; vita f. full sannindi, *id.*, ii. 16; hafa f. satt, *to take for sooth, believe*, Nj. 135; koma f. eitt, *to come (turn) all to one*, Lv. 11, Nj. 91, Fms. i. 208; koma f. ekki, *to come to naught, be of no avail*, Ísl. ii. 215; fyrir hitt mun ganga, *it will turn the other way*, Nj. 93; fyrir hann er einskis örvænt orðs né verks, *from him everything may be expected*, Ísl. ii. 326; hafa e-s víti f. varnað, *to have another's faults for warning*, Sól. 19.

XI. joined with adverbs ending in -an, fyrir austan, vestan, sunnan, norðan, útan, innan, framan, handan, ofan, neðan, either with a following acc. denoting

direction, thus, fyrir austan, sunnan... fjall, *east, south of the fell*, i. e. the eastern, southern side; fyrir neðan brú, *below the bridge*; fyrir út fjall = Lat. *ultra*; fyrir innan fjall = Lat. *infra*; fyrir handan á, *beyond the river*; fyrir innan garð, *inside the yard*; fyrir ofan garð, *above, beyond the yard*, etc.; vide these adverbs:—used adverb., fyrir sunnan, *in south*; fyrir vestan, *in the west*; fyrir norðan, *in the north*; fyrir austan, *in the east*;—current phrases in Icel. to mark the quarters of the count cp. the ditty in Esp. Árb. year 1530; but not freq. in old writers, who simply say, norðr, suðr..., cp. Kristni S. ch. 1: absol. and adverb., fyrir ofan, *uppermost*; fyrir handan, *on the other side*:—fyrir útan e-t, *except, save*, Anal. 98, Vkv. 8; fyrir fram, vide fram.

For- and fyrir-as prefixes, vide pp. 163-167 and below: fore-, for-, meaning *before, above*, in the widest sense, local, ten and metaph. *furthering or the like*, for-dyri, for-nes, for-elli, for-be etc.

β. *before, down, for-brekkið, -bergis, -streymis, -vindis, -við* etc. 2. in an intens. sense = *before others, very*, but not fre for-dyld, -göðr, -hagr, -hraustr, -kostuligr, -kuðr, -lítil, -ljótr, -pris, -ri-snjallr.

II. (cp. fyrir, acc., C. IX), in a neg. or priv. sense few words occur even in the earliest poems, laws, and writers, e. g. 1. að, -átta, -dæða, -nám, -næmi, -sending, -sköp, -verk, -veðja, -viða, -vi-ynja, -yrtrir; those words at least seem to be original and vernacular; a later time more words of the same kind crept in:

1. as early writers of the 13th and 14th centuries, e. g. for-boð, -bænir, -djarfa, -da (fyrir-dæma), -taka (fyrir-taka), -þóttir; fyrir-bjóða, -fara, -göra, -ko-kunna, -líta, -muna, -mæla, -vega, -verða.

2. introduced in the words at the time of the Reformation through Luther's Bible and German hymns, and still later in many more through Danish, e. g. for-brjóta, -d-láta, -líkast, -merkja, -nema, -sorga, -sóma, -standa, -svara, -þenusta, several others; many of these, however, are not truly naturalised, but chiefly used in eccl. writings:—it is curious that if the pronoun be placed after the verb (which is the vernacular use in Icel.) the sense is in many cases reversed; thus, fyrir-koma, *to destroy*, but koma e-u fyrir can mean *to arrange*; so also fyrir-mæla, *to curse*, and mæla fyrir, *to say for*; for-bænir, but biðja fyrir e-m, etc.; in the latter case the sense is good and positive, in the former bad and negative; this seems to be clearly that these compds are due to foreign influence.

fyrir-banna, *ad, to forbid*, Skm. 34.

fyrir-benda, *d, to forebode*, Stj. 87.

fyrir-bending, *f. foreboding*, Bs. i. 45.

fyrir-birting, *f. revelation*, Barl. passim.

fyrir-bjóða, *baud, to forbid*, Bs. i. 682, 683, N. G. L. i. 351, 276, K. Á. 54, 110.

fyrir-boða, *ad, to forebode*; part., Greg. 16.

fyrir-boðan, *f. foreboding*, Magn. 488, Fms. viii. 3, Eb. 28.

fyrir-boðning, *f. forbidding*, Edda 120.

fyrir-boðsmaðr, *m. a bidder to a feast*, Fms. v. 332.

fyrir-bón, *f., in pl. curses = forbænir*, Sturl. iii. 45; in a good sense *begging, pleading*, (mod.)

fyrir-burðr, *m. an appearance, vision, spectre*, Nj. 118, Fms. vi. 229, 404, xi. 289, Bs. i. 184, Eb. 28, 218, 272, Sd. 174, passim.

fyrir-búa, *bjó, to prepare*, Greg. 18, Fms. i. 138, N. T. passim.

fyrir-búnaðr, *m. preparation*, Stj. 127, Fms. vii. 87, x. 236.

fyrir-búningr, *m. id.*, Hkr. iii. 240.

fyrir-drífa, *dreif, to drive away*, Th. 16 (fordrifa).

fyrir-dæma, *d, to condemn*, K. Á. 220, Hom. 126, Rb. 338, Fms. i.

fyrir-dæmiligr, *adj. damnable*, H. E. i. 514.

fyrir-dæming, *f. damnation*, Greg. 17, H. E. i. 514, Stj. 21.

fyrir-fara, *fór, to destroy*, N. G. L. i. 340; *to forfeit*, K. Á. 128; *to perish*, Post. 59, N. T. passim.

fyrir-farandi, *part. preceding*, Vm. 12, Bs. i. 682, 720.

fyrir-fari, *a, m. a foreboding*, Bs. i. 682.

fyrir-feðr, *m. pl. forefathers*, Barl. 206.

fyrir-feðr, *f. a going before*, Stj. 353;—*bulk, fyrirferðar-mi-adj. bulky*.

fyrir-fólk, *n. great folk, persons of distinction*, Hkr. ii. 381.

fyrir-furða, *u, f. a foreboding, sign, mark*, Fs. 125.

fyrir-ganga, *u, f. a walking ahead, leading*, Fms. ii. 75, v. 72.

fyrir-gefa, *gaf, to forgive*, Nj. 170, Hom. 44, Sks. 579, N. T. passim.

fyrir-gefnigr, *f. forgiveness*, Rb. 336, Th. 78, Fms. viii. 442, 110, N. T. passim.

fyrir-gengiligr, *adj. pinched, worn out*.

fyrir-gleyma, *d, to forget*, Barl. (rare.)

fyrir-gleyming, *f. forgetfulness*, Sks. 607, (rare.)

fyrir-göra, *ð, to forfeit*, N. G. L. i. 341, Eg. 495, K. Á. 70, Nj. 1.

fyrir-heit, *n. a promise*, Fms. i. 217; esp. in a sacred sense, Stj. 336, N. T. passim; *a presage*, Fms. vi. 63, v. 1.

fyrir-huga, *ð, to premeditate*.

fyrir-hugsan, *f. forethought*, Stj. 10, Barl. 127.

fyrir-hygga, *u, f. (hygsla, N. G. L. i. 215), forethought, pre-*

Fms. ii. 121, Ld. 186, Hkr. ii. 102, H. E. i. 387, v. l. (freq.)

fyrir-höfn, *f. trouble, toil*.



**fyrr-koma**, kom, to destroy, put to death, with dat., Al. 132, Vigl. 22, i. 9: to prevent, avert, Korm. 208, Sks. 706; þá var svá fyrr-koma magni þeirra (cp. Germ. *vorkommen*), Fms. viii. 53.  
**fyrr-komu-lag**, n. arrangement.  
**fyrr-kona**, u, f. a woman of distinction, a lady, Fms. ii. 22.  
**fyrr-konungur**, m. a distinguished king, Fas. iii. 188.  
**fyrr-kunna**, kunni; f. e-n e-s, to blame one for a thing, to take a miss, Eg. 254; eigi vil ek fyrrkunna þik þessa orða, Ó. H. 57. *passim*: with dat. of the thing, to be displeased at, Str. 9.  
**fyrr-kveða**, kvað, to refuse, Fms. x. 382, Sturl. i. 37, Thom. 21, 23: en fyrrkveðask eigi at taka sættir, Fb. iii. 451.  
**fyrr-láta**, lét, with acc., to let go, give up, Fms. i. i. 156, viii. 251, x. 379: sake, i. 129, Mar. *passim*, Rb. 412. 2. with dat. of the person, acc. thing, to forgive, Fms. ix. 383, 410, Dipl. iv. 8:—in eccl. sense, H. E. i. Gpl. 41, K. A. 206; cp. *forlata*, which is more freq. in mod. usage.  
**fyrr-látning**, f. forgiveness.  
**fyrr-látr**, adj. forgiving, mild, Fms. xi. 429.  
**fyrr-lát-samr**, adj. (-semi, f.); ekki f., stubborn, Bs. i. 683.  
**fyrr-leggja**, lagði, to lay aside, forsake, Stj. 148: reflex., fyrrleggjask t. to leave a thing alone, Bs. i. 194: part. **fyrr-lagðr**, forsaken, 823.  
**fyrr-leitinn**, adj. circumspect, Ó. H. 145; eigi f. (and in mod. usage *leitinn*, not circumspect, i. e. violent, Grett. 24 new Ed.  
**fyrr-leitni**, f. circumspection, Fas. iii. 175; úfyrirleitni, rashness.  
**fyrr-liggja**, lá; f. sér, to fall (of a woman), N. G. L. i. 213, 233.  
**fyrr-litligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), contemptible, Stj. 244.  
**fyrr-litning**, f. contempt, Sturl. i. 64, 655 xxvii. 2.  
**fyrr-líta**, leit, to look down on, despise, Lat. *despicere* (cp. the preced-  
 ords), Greg. 39, Blas. 44, Lv. 95, Sks. 270, Magn. 442, Fms. vi. 286, 44, x. 256, Hkr. i. 104, N. T., freq. in mod. usage:—to forsake, vii. 174 (rare), vide *forlata*.  
**fyrr-ljúga**, laug, to forswear by lies, Fms. viii. 293: f. trú sinni, to swear one's faith, Karl. 38: with acc. to slander, Fas. iii. 307.  
**fyrr-maðr**, m. a foreman, chief, Fms. ix. 341, 483, Ld. 106, Nj. 106: better, one who excels others, Fms. xi. 326: a predecessor, Bs. i. 733: *ad* usage in pl. **fyrr-menn**, people of distinction.  
**fyrr-mannligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), like a distinguished man, Fms. xi. Ld. 90.  
**fyrr-muna**, pres. -man, pret. -mundi, in mod. usage -að, (-munar, aði, -munað):—to grudge one a thing; f. e-m e-s, eigi er þat satt, at *fyrr-muna* þér viðarins, Ld. 318; ek fyrrman ekki þorgils þessara, 258, Fms. vi. 59, x. 110, Grett. 159 new Ed., Fas. i. 205, Orkn. s. 68, Ó. H. 61: with infin., Sks. 554.  
**fyrr-mynd**, **fyrr-myndan**, f. [Germ. *vorbild*], a prototype, example.  
**fyrr-mæla**, t, to swear, Grett. 94 new Ed., Bs. ii. 60, Gpl. 218.  
**fyrr-nema**, nam, with acc., f. e-t, to witbold, N. G. L. i. 4, cp. mod. *ta*; f. e-m mál, to deprive one of speech, make one silent, Ls. 57:—*reflex.*, *fyrrnemask* e-t, to forbear, N. G. L. i. 579, Gpl. 58, Sturl. i. 2.  
**fyrr-rásari**, a, m. a forerunner, Sks. 43.  
**fyrr-rennar**, a, m. id., Hom. 105, Stj. 441.  
**fyrr-rúm**, n. the first room or chief cabin in old ships of war, in the part of the ship next the lypting, as is clear from passages such as, *óp Ólafr konungur ör lyptingunni ok í fyrrirúmi*, Fms. x. 360; hann *brá* í fyrrirúminu, vii. 185, viii. 223, x. 360, 362, Hkr. i. 302, 148:—but Grett. 113 (new Ed.), speaking of a boat pulled by three distinguishes between *háls*, *fyrrirúm*, *skutr*, *bow*, *midship* (mod. *fel*, *ipa*), and *stern*. **fyrrirúms-menn**, m. pl. one placed in the i. cp. *midshipman*, Fms. vii. 223, viii. 224:—metaph. phrase, hafa e-ð í *imi*, to keep a thing in the fore-bold, i. e. to give preference to it.  
**fyrr-rægja**, ð, to 'foredo' one by lies and slander, N. G. L. i. 57.  
**fyrr-sát**, f. (less correct **fyrr-sátr**, n., Fms. x. 341), an ambush, Nj. 50, Ld. 220, Fms. ii. 296, Fs. 33, Valla L. 225.  
**fyrr-segja**, sagði, to foretell, Fms. i. 141.  
**fyrr-setning**, f., gramm. a preposition, Skálda 180.  
**fyrr-sjón**, f. a laughing-stock, Bs. i. 155.  
**fyrr-skipa**, að, to order, prescribe, Barl. 69, 72.  
**fyrr-skipan**, f. an ordinance, Stj. 621.  
**fyrr-skjóta**, skaut, to make void, N. G. L. i. 52, 53, Gpl. 268.  
**fyrr-skyrta**, u, f. a 'fore-shirt', apron, Hdl. 46, Þorst. Síðu H. 178.  
**fyrr-smá**, ð, to despise, Thom. 23.  
**fyrr-spá**, f. 'fore-spaing', prophecy, Sturl. i. 115 C.  
**fyrr-staða**, u, f. a standing before one, Grág. ii. 14: mod. *obstacle*.  
**fyrr-standa**, stóð, to understand, Fas. ii. 298, Fms. viii. 54, v. l.  
**fyrr-stela**, stal, to forfeit by stealing, Jb. 417, Js. 129.  
**fyrr-stjórnari**, a, m. an overseer, Sturl. i. 1.  
**fyrr-svara**, að, to answer for, Band. 22 new Ed.  
**fyrr-sverja**, sór, to forswear, renounce by oath, Fms. x. 396, 419: to forswear oneself, Hom. 151.  
**fyrr-sæti**, n. a fore-seat, Sturl. i. 21.  
**fyrr-sögn**, f. 'fore-saying', i. e. dictation, instruction, Fms. vii. 226, Grág. s. i. 133, Fs. 21, Stj. 190, 355: style, Rb. 2: prophecy, 655 xxxi.  
**fyrr-söngur**, m. the 'fore-song' or prelude in a service, Fms. vii. 198.

**fyrr-tak**, n. prominence; **fyrrirtaka-gáfur**, f. pl. prominent gifts, and in many other compds.  
**fyrr-taka**, tók, to deny, refuse, Bs. i. 758, Fms. ii. 65, Jónsv. 50, Ld. 186: to forbid, H. E. i. 456.  
**fyrr-tekt**, f. waywardness, caprice.  
**fyrr-tæki**, n. what is taken in hand, a task.  
**fyrr-tölur**, f. pl. persuasion, Fms. ix. 52, x. 301, xi. 11, Hom. 52.  
**fyrr-vaf**, n. the west.  
**fyrr-vari**, a, m. precaution, Fs. 65.  
**fyrr-varp**, n. a 'fore-war', dam, Bs. i. 315.  
**fyrr-vega**, vá, to forfeit by manslaughter, N. G. L. i. 64, Fms. v. 101.  
**fyrr-verða**, varð, to vanish, collapse; þá féll ok fyrrvarð allt sem mynd, 656 A. 2. 5, Sl. 27; svá sem angu firverða sem eigi taka læknis líf, 656 B. 12:—so also, *fyrrverða* sik, to be destroyed, Stj. 25; also to be asbamed, Clem. 34, freq. in mod. usage in this last sense, otherwise obsolete—and reflex. to perish, collapse, Stj. 91, 118, 149, Str. 66.  
**fyrr-vinna**, u, f. =forverk.  
**fyrr-vinnask**, vannsk, dep. to forbear doing a thing, Bs. i. 341, Þiðr. 140, Grett. 78 new Ed.  
**fyrr-vinnendr**, part. =fyrrirvinkendr, Hm.  
**fyrr-vissa**, u, f. a foreboding, Stj. 81.  
**fyrr-viast**, f. =forysta, q. v., Sturl. iii. 270, Eg. 126.  
**fyrr-yrkjendr**, part. pl. (forverk), workmen, labourers, N. G. L. i. 98.  
**fyrr-ætlan**, f. a design, Nj. 9, Eg. 467, Bs. i. 404, Isl. ii. 355, Skálda 170.  
**FYRNASK**, d, [form], to get old, to decay, N. G. L. i. 37: as a law term, of a claim, to be lost by lapse of time, þá fyrrisk sú skuld, 24: *legorðs-sök* engi fyrrisk, Grág. i. 349; sú sök fyrrisk aldregi, 361:—to be forgotten, hans nafn mun aldri fyrrisk, Fas. i. 43:—with dat. of the person, with the notion of past evils, henni fyrrisk aldri fall Ólafs konungs, she never forgot king Olave's death, Fms. v. 126; þótti honum sér þá skjótara fyrrisk lífið Droplaugar, Dropl. 9; allitt fyrrisk mér þat enn, Korm. 172; henni mátti eigi fyrrisk við Svía konung, at..., Ó. H. 51: the saying, fyrrisk vinskapr sem fundir (mod. svo fyrrisk ástir sem fundir), Fms. ii. 62: part. *decayed*, fallinn ok fyrrisk, Stj.; kirkja fyrrisk ok fölnuð, Bs. i. 198; fölnar fold, fyrrisk allt og mæðist (a ballad). II. mod. in act. to lay up stores; fyrra hey, etc.  
**fyrrnd**, f. age, antiquity, Dipl. ii. 5, Sks. 517; esp. in the phrase, í fyrrdinni, in times of yore, 625. 170, Fas. i. 513, Sks. 67:—decay, dilapidation, Pm. 122, Bs. i. 293:—a law term, loss of a claim by lapse of time, Thom. 76.  
**fyrrning**, f. decay, Grág. ii. 267: pl. *fyrrningar*, old stores left from last year, hey-f., matar-f., etc., (mod.)  
**fyrrnska**, u, f., prop. age; slitin, fúinn af f., worn, rotten from age, Stj. 366: decay, Grág. ii. 268: at fyrrnsku, from olden times, N. G. L. i. 45; í fyrrnskunni, in days of yore, Str. 1:—a law term =fyrrnd, skal þar eigi f. fyrr ganga, N. G. L. i. 249:—old lore, witchcraft, Fb. i. 231, Fs. 131.  
**fyrrnsku-háttir**, m. old fashion, Fms. xi. 430.  
**FYRRR**, compar. adv. sooner; **FYRRST**, superl. first, soonest: [cp. Goth. *faurpis* = *πρώτος*, *πρότερον*, and *faurþize* = *πρίν*; Engl. *for-mer*; Swed. *Dan. för, först*; Lat. *prius*.] I. compar. sooner, before; því betr þykki mér er vér skiljum fyrr, the sooner we part the better, Fas. ii. 535; at vér bræðr myndim þetta fyrr gört hafa, Nj. 61; veitti Eirekr fyrr, Landn. 216: fyrr enn, before that, Lat. *priusquam*, enginn veit sína æfina fyrr en öll er (a saying); fyrr enn ek hefir eignask allan Noreg, Fms. i. 3, Nj. 5, Stj. 135, Ld. 176. 2. before; ekki hefi ek þar fyrr verit, er..., Eb. 224; sem engi veit fyrr gört hafa verit, K. A. 28; svá sem fyrr sögðum vér, Fms. x. 366. II. superl. first; fyrst sinna kynsmanna, Ld. 162; þá sök fyrst er fyrst er fram sögð, Grág. i. 79; sá fyrst (first) er hánun var fyrst (last) boðit, N. G. L. i. 14: first, in the beginning, foremost, opp. to síðarr or síðast, Eirekr veitti fyrst vel ok ríkmannliga en Hallsteinn síðarr, Landn. 216, v. l.; gókk Hrútr fyrst, foremost, Nj. 6; hrepp-sóknar-menn eru fyrst aðilar at þessum sökum, Grág. i. 295; at eigi sé fyrst (for a while) samlendir, Isl. ii. 386. Þ. sem fyrst, as soon as possible, Nj. 4, Eg. 602. 2. for that, because, as, very freq. in mod. usage, but hardly ever found in old writers; and the following passages—fyrst þín bók kemr þar til, Bárð. 171; fyrst hestunum mátti eigi við koma, Sturl. i. 19; fyrst hón er karls dóttir, Fas. i. 22—are all taken from paper MSS.; Bárð. new Ed. 20 has 'síðan þá legg þat til,' and Sturl. MS. Brit. Mus. the proper word 'er.' III. as imitations of Latin *supradictus* or *praedictus* are the following—á fyrrgreindum árum (jörðum), aforesaid, Vm. 44, Dipl. ii. 4; fyrr nefndir, aforesaid, Stj., Bs. *passim*, but never in old vernacular writings. **FYRRMEIR**, adv. 'fore-more', i. e. formerly, in former times, Isl. ii. 365, Finnab. 212, Lv. 64, H. E. i. 434.  
**FYRRA**, u, f., the phrase, í fyrrunni, formerly, Stj. 10.  
**FYRRRI**, compar. adj. former; **FYRRSTR**, superl. the first, foremost: I. compar., yðra fyrrri frændr, Fms. i. 282; fyrra sumar, the former summer, before the last, Grág. i. 38; enn fyrra hlut vetrar, in the former part of winter, Eg. 713; spurðisk eigi til þeirra hledd til enna fyrrri, Ó. H. 129; Drottins dag (annan dag viku) inn fyrra í þingi, Grág. i. 49 (the parliament lasted about a fortnight); enn fyrra sunnudag, N. G. L. i. 348; í fyrra dag, the day before yesterday, Háv. 50; í fyrra sumar, the summer before last, id.; með hinum fyrrum fótum, with the fore feet (mod. með



fram-fótunum), Bær. 9; ætla ek á engan mann at leita fyrri, Fms. vi. 109; vera e-m fyrri at e-u, to get the start of one, Hm. 122; usually verða f. til e-s, verða fyrri til högg, Úlf. 7. 56.

II. superl. the first; þær sakar skall allar fyrstar segja fram, Grág. i. 38; ef sú verðir eigi búinn til er fyrstr hefir hlotið, id.; enn fyrsta aptan er þeir koma til þings, 100; eigi fellr tré við hit fyrsta högg (a saying), Nj. 224.

fyrnum, adv. formerly, before, Fms. i. 268, ix. 422, Hkr. i. 80.

FYRSA, t, [fors], to gush, stream in torrents, Stj. 414.

fyrsl, n. gushing in torrents; hvít-fyrsl, Thom. 21.

fyrsta, u, f., in the phrase, í fyrstunni or í fyrstu, in the beginning, at first, Stj. 293, Fms. x. 265; í fyrstu, first, i. 2.

FYRVA, ð, [forve], to ebb; þaðan ór fjöru er fyrrir útast, Grág. i. 356, 380; metaph. to fall short, to lack, ok skal telja þann dag með er á fyrrir, the lacking day shall be counted with the rest, Rb. 1812. 72; gjalda þat er á furði (afurði MS.), Grág. ii. 180.

FYS, n., better fás, [Germ. fese; O. H. G. fesa; Gr. μέσος], prop. of the husks of beans, any small light substance; sem fys, Ps. i. 4.

fysa, að, in the phrase, e-m er ekki fýsað saman, a thing not put slightly together, well knit, Fms. iii. 590.

FÝ, interj. fye! skalf á hnakka bý | hverr maðr kvað fý, Sturl. i. 22.

fýla, u, f. [fúll], foulness, stink, Fas. iii. 171, Fms. x. 213; of a person, a dirty, paltry fellow, Sturl. ii. 135; fýlur enn ekki dugandi menn, Fbr. 211; helvítis-fýlur, Niðrst. 107; fýski-fýla, q. v.

fýls-enni, a nickname, prob. Gaelic, Landn.

fýri, n. fir, = fura. fýri-skógr, m. fir-wood, Karl. 326, Fms. vii. 236.

fýri, n. fire, Lex. Poët.; vide fútr.

FÝSA, t, [fúss], to exhort; fýsa e-n e-s, with acc. of the person, gen. of the thing, Fms. xi. 22; auðeyrt er þat hvers þú fýsir, Ld. 266; with infin., Nj. 47, Fb. ii. 13; absol., Eg. 242. 2. impers., mik fýsir, I wish, Fms. vi. 238, viii. 412; hverr hafr þat er hann mest fýsir til, Nj. 197; svá skjótt sem hann fýsir til, Fms. xi. 437; fýsir konung til á sund at fara, Al. 22; þik fýsi at kanna annarra manna siðu, Ld. 164; in the reflex. form the impers. usage disappears, ek fýsumk aptr at hverfa, Sks. 3, Fms. vi. 398; fýstisk Ástríðr þá at fara þangat, i. 77; fýstisk himneskra hluta, to wish for heavenly things, Greg. 31; hann kvaðsk eigi fýsask til Íslands at svá búna, Nj. 123.

3. part. fýsendr, exhorters; margir voru þess fýsendr, Sturl. ii. 175.

fýsari, a, m. a persuader, 655 ii. 8.

fýsi, f. a wish, desire, Fms. i. 184, vi. 57, vii. 281, ix. 277, Landn. 201, Fs. 23, Stj. 42, 145, Bs. i. 167, Hom. 47.

fýsi-liga, adv. willingly, Fms. ii. 239; desirably, viii. 47.

fýsi-ligr, adj. agreeable, 656 B. 5, Sks. 29; winning, winsome, attractive, Eg. 30, 116, Nj. 131, Eluc. 51, Sks. 2, v. 1.

fýsing, f. exhortation, Fas. i. 225.

fýst, mod. fýsn, f. = fýsi, Fms. i. 117, xi. 244, Fs. 22, Magn. 468, Str. 66; frá þessa heims fýstum ok girndum, Stj. 148; rangar fýstir, Fms. v. 217, Stj. 149; in eccl. sense the Gr. ἐπιθυμία is sometimes rendered by fýsn (e. g. fýsn holdisins, f. augnanna, i. John ii. 16; heimrinn og hans f., 17), though more freq. by girnd (lust); fýsn is used much like Germ. neigung = impulse, inclination: it occurs in a great many compds, as fríðleiks-fýsn, lestrar-f., lærdóms-f., náms-f., desire for knowledge, learning; andleg f., holdleg f., spiritual, carnal desire; kærleiks f.; mannelegar fýsnir, human affections.

FÆÐ, f. [fár, adj.], fewness, scantiness, Fms. i. 291. II. coldness, cold intercourse, cp. fár, Þórd. 65; fæð hefir verit á með þeim, Glúm. 373; hann góðir fæð á við Kálf, Fms. v. 126, vi. 30, 110, 243, xi. 327, passim; melancholy, en er dró at Jólum tók Eirekr fæð mikla ok var úgladari en hann átti vana til, Þorf. Karl. 404.

FÆÐA, dd, [i. e. fæða; cp. Goth. fōdian; A. S. fēdan; Engl. feed; Germ. füttern; Swed. föda; Dan. føde]—to feed, give food to, Symb. 28, Rb. 82, Fms. ix. 490, Nj. 236, Grág. i. 43, K. þ. K. 50; fæða barn á brjósti, to feed a bairn at the breast, Bs. i. 666;—to feed, of sheep, Dropl. 14.

2. to rear, bring up, N. G. L. i. 239, 351; ef maðr fæðir barn öðrum manni, Grág. i. 276; hann fæddi Helga (dat.) barn, Dropl. 14; föstra sú er maðr hefir fædda, Grág. ii. 60; Teit fæddi Hallr í Haukadali, Ib. 14; mik fæddi Gamaliel, 655 xvi. B. 3.

III. reflex. to feed, live on a thing; við hvat fæddisk Kýrin, Edda 4, Stj. 16; metaph., Bs. i. 166;—to be brought up, þat voru náfrændr Bjarnar ok höfðu með honum fæðsk, Eg. 253; esp. adding up, fæddusk þar upp synir Hildiríðar, 25, Fms. i. 4, 187, Edda 18;—to be born, frétt in mod. usage; fæddr, part. born, 625. 93; þar var Krístr fæddr, Symb. 29.

fæða, u, f. food, Stj. 19, 29, 149, Fms. ii. 139.

fæði, n. food, Fms. vi. 164, Stj. 22.

fæðing, f. birth, delivery, Stj. 198, 248, passim.

fæðingi, a, m. a native, Fms. i. 130, x. 225, Ld. 24, Þiðr. 123, Karl. 434, Róm. 184.

fæðir, m., poët. a feeder, breeder, Lex. Poët.

fæðsla and fæzla, u, f. food, 625. 91, Fms. iii. 136, viii. 31, x. 367, Greg. 64, Sks. 20, 784, Sturl. i. 20 (Ed. fetlima, q. fetzluna), Stj. 29, 52,

61. COMPS: fæðslu-lauss, adj. without food, Hom. 101. fæleysi, n. want of food, Fas. iii. 8.

fægi-ligr, adj. [fága], neat, polished, Stj. 22, 42, Bret. 24.

FÆGJA, ð, [Germ. fegen], to cleanse, polish, Sks. 43, 234, Fms. 416; medic., fægja sár, to cleanse a wound, Rd. 283, Glúm. 383, Fbr. eldr var á gólfi ok velgildi hón vatn til at fægja sár, O. H. 222, Hom. fækka, v. fætta.

FÆZLA, d, [fála], to frighten, drive away by fright, Grág. ii. 110, f. þá í braut, Nj. 104; reflex. to be frightened, of horses or the like; landvættir fældisk við, Landn. 258; ef menn skaka eðr skella at hr svá at þau fælist við, Grág. ii. 234, Fms. vi. 335; fældusk hestar Gr. Al. 142, Bs. i. 8; þetta fælask Skrælingjar, Þorf. Karl. 424.

FÆZLA, ð, [i. e. fæla from fól], to fool, mock, Clem. 44; þeir n skjótt hafa fælt þik ok svá verit, El. 14, 18; lesi hann, fyrr er librum Machabaeorum, Al. 22.

fæling, f. a frightening, Fms. xi. 160.

fælinn, adj. shy, of a horse, Gret. 25 new Ed.; myrk-f., afraid of the fælni, f. shyness, fright, of a horse; myrk-f., fear of darkness, of child.

FÆR, f. a sheep; in Swed.-Dan. faar and fār are the usual word sheep; but in Icel. it is almost unknown; it occurs in Skálda 162 now and then in the compd fær-sauðr, m., spelt fjar-sauðr, T (prop. a 'sheep-sheep' saudr being the common Icel. word for sheep 45: 177, 235, N. G. L. i. 75, K. þ. K. 130; from fār is also derived name Fær-eyjar, f. pl. the Færoe Islands (Sheep-islands); Fær-e-adj., and Fær-eyingar, m. pl. the Færoe Islanders; described by as plenae innumerabilibus ovibus, p. 30 (Ed. 1807): fær is a Scand. word, and seems to be formed from the gen. of fé (fjár).

FÆRA, ð, [from fār, n., different from the following word, havin root vowel], to slight, taunt one, with dat.; ok færa þeim eigi í orð verum, offend them not in words nor acts, Hom. 57; mod., færa at e- FÆRA, ð, [i. e. færa, a transv. verb formed from the pret. of fār not in Ulf.; A. S. fergan or ferjan; Engl. to ferry; Germ. führen; fore; Swed. föra]—to bring; a very freq. word, as the Germ. and 'bring' was unknown in the old Scand., as in mod. Icel.; the Dan. and Swed. bringa are mod. and borrowed from Germ.; færa fé til Nj. 4; færa barn til skírnar, K. þ. K. 2 passim; ef þorvaldr væri þangat, if Th. could be carried thither, Sturl. i. 157. 2. to present; hafði þórfólf heim marga dýrgripi ok færði föður sínu móður, Eg. 4; þér munst f. mér höfuð hans, 86; færa e-m höfuð surrender to one, Fms. x. 261; færa fórn, to bring offerings, Stj. þ. færa tak, to offer, give bail, Gpl. 122; the phrase, koma færandi to come with bringing band, i. e. to bring gifts. 3. phrases: ómaga á hendr e-m, of forced alimentation, Grág. Ó. þ. passim; f. þýðfár, to bring an action for theft, Grág. i. 429; færa e-t til sanns to make a thing right, assert the truth of it, 655 xxviii. 2; færa alla til betra vegar, to turn all things to the best account; þat er gjörte færir til meira máls, and leads to a more serious case, Grág. i. 429; færa til bana, to put to death, Rb. 398; færa í hljóðmæli, to bush a 51; færa í útleög, to bring to outlawry, banish, Rb. 414; færa til K to bring to Christ, convert, Fms. xi. 408; færa sik í ætt, to vindicate kinslip (by a gallant deed), Sturl. ii. 197; er þú færðir þik með skap í þína ætt, shewed thee to be worthy of thy friends, Glúm. 338.

special usages; færa frá, to wean lambs in the spring, Vm. 13, henn færur, q. v.; færa e-n af baki, to throw one, of a horse, Grág. ii. 95; niðr korn, sæði, to put down corn, seed, i. e. to sow, Nj. 169; tíu sál færð, Vm. 55; sálds sæði niðr fært, D. I. i. 476, Orkn. 462; færa e- to keep one under, in swimming, Ld. 168; færa upp, to lift up, Nj. færa upp, a cooking term, to take out the meat (of the kettle), 247; sundr, to split asunder, Gret. 151 (of logs); færa til, to adduce as a færa við bakið (síðuna, etc.), to present the back (side, etc.) to a blow vi. 15, Korm. 6; færa e-n fram, to maintain, feed, Grág. passim; færa to utter, pronounce, Skálda 178; as a law term, to produce (færa fram vörn), Grág. passim; færa fé á vetr, to bring sheep to winter, i. them in fold, Grág. ch. 224; færa e-t á hendr e-m, to charge one a thing, 656 A. 1. 3; færa skómm at e-m, to sneer at one, Eg. 210; færa to mock one, Fms. v. 90, but see færa (from fār); færa e-t saman, to a thing about, Sturl. i. 139 C; færa kvæði, to deliver a poem, Ld. Landn. 197, 199.

5. to remove, change; færa kirkju, to remove church, in rebuilding it, K. þ. K. 38, cp. Eb. fine; færa bein, Bj. Lat. translatio; færa mark, to change the mark on cattle, Grág. i. færa landsmerki, to remove the landmarks, ii. 219; metaph., færa til máls, to turn into plain language, viz. into prose, Edda 126; færa i sitt, to change one's abode, Grág. i. 146; færa út búðarveggi, large the walls, Ísl. ii. 293.

II. reflex. to bring, carry, hann gat færsk þar at, he dragged himself thither, Fms. vi. 15; við, to strain, exert oneself, Eg. 233; færask í aukana, to strive with and main, vide auki; færask at, to bestir oneself, Fms. vii. 243; ekki at færask, to be unable to do anything, 220, 265; svá hræð þeir máttu ekki at f., so frightened that they could do nothing, 655 22; færask e-t ór fangi, to withhold from, vide fang; færask uno withhold; færa undan sökum, to plead not guilty, Fms. xi. 251; þer



ferask undan, to carry iron (as an ordeal) in order to quit oneself, v. 7; ferask á fætr, to grow up, Ld. 51; aldr færisk (passes) e-n, one grows up, Fs. 3, Rb. 346; tvmælit færisk af, is removed, Lv. 52.

færð, f. the condition of a road, passage, from snow, rain, etc.; ill f., url. iii. 22; þung f., Fms. ii. 75, freq.

færi, n. a being within reach; and as a shooting term, a range, Fms. 12, viii. 49, Nj. 63, Eg. 115, Ver. 26: a match for one, Ld. 116, Fms. 27; ekki barna f., no match for bairns, Háv. 52: in pl. allit., fé r f., money or means, Grág. i. 62, 252: the phrase, vera í færum til e-s mod. um e-t), to be able to do a thing, Grett. 110 C, Fms. xi. 265;

þd-færi, e. g. það er ekki mitt með-færi, it is no match for me:—söng-færi, hljóð-f., a musical instrument; veidar-f., fishing gear; verk-f., tools; úl-f., organs of speech; tæki-f., occasion.

COMPS: færi-leysi, n. out of means, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 12. færi-vandr, adj. cautious, Rd. 4.

færi-ván, f. opportunity, Gísl. (in a verse). færi-veðr, n. ather fit for a journey, Eb. 482, 485, Fms. xi. 374.

færi, n. a fishing-line, Vigl. 46, freq. in mod. usage. færi-kvjar, f. pl. movable pens (of sheep).

færi-ligr and færi-ligr, adj. practicable, easy to do, Fms. vii. 335, viii. 1:—færiligr hestr, a strong, serviceable horse, Ld. 276.

færing, f. a freight, Jb. 393. 2. translation, 415. 14. 3.=færi, al. 201: better farming, q. v., Bjarn. 73, Sturl. i. 74, bad readings.

er-leikr, m. ability, strength, esp. in bodily exercise, Fs. 3, Finnb. 242, kn. 114, Grett. 149 C, Fas. i. 331.

er-leikr, m. a horse, freq. in mod. usage, akin to fær (?). arr, adj. able, capable; færri til e-s, capable of, or with infin., able to a thing, Nj. 215, Fms. i. 284, v. 71, xi. 24; vel fær, doing well, strong, li. 357; hress ok vel f., Eg. 84:—able, strong, in travelling, manna t færir bæði á fæti ok á skíðum, 73; færir hvert er þú vilt, Ld. 44;

mundr görisk færir (able-bodied) maðr mjök, Fær. 77; færir hestr, a strong, serviceable horse, Grág. i. 46, 328; búfé færir at mat sér, Gpl. 1. 2. of things, fit for use, safe; of a ship, sea-worthy, opp. to url, Eg. 114: of weather, fært (úfært) veðr, weather fit (unfit) for travelling, Gpl. 31, freq.; þegar fært var landa milli, when the passage was from one land to another (of the sea), Fms. ii. 232: of roads, rivers, etc., safe, passable, Petlands-fjörðr var eigi f., i. 200; vegir færir at na ok ríða, Gpl. 411; al-f., ú-fært, ill-f., etc.: the law phrase 'eiga fært út hingað,' not to have leave to return thither (i. e. to Icel.), is third degree of outlawry, Grág. i. 119, p. p. ch. 60:—neut. with denoting safe, unsafe, er þér at síðr fært með þessi órðsending, at ek g. ..., it is so far from safe for thee to go with this errand, that ..., Fms. 131; freq. in mod. usage, þat er ekki fært (ófært); mér er ekki fært (ert): in many compds, þing-f., able to go to parliament, Grág. i. 1. Icel. also say in neut., þing-fært, messu-fært, when so many people gathered together that a meeting or service can be held; bænabókar-able to read one's prayer-book, i. e. not quite óles.

ÆTTA, a, tt, a dubious word, in the phrase, eiga um vandræði at f., to be to grapple with bardships, Glúm. 374; er hann svá í öllu sínu athæfi trautt megu menn um hann fæta, such in all his doings that people ill hardly manage him, Fb. i. 167; menn megu trautt heima um þik li, 173, (tæla, Fms. xi. 78, 92): Icel. now say, það verðr ekki við hann t, there are no ways with him, of an unruly person.

þlingar, m. pl. [fótr], the ends formed by the feet, in a skin.

ÆTTA, mod. fækka, which form occurs in MSS. of the 14th century, also fætka; but in a poem of 1246 ti-rætt and fætta are made to me: [fær]—to make few, reduce in number, in old writers with acc., mod. with dat.; at fætta skyldi húskarla, Ó. H. 113 (Fms. iv. 255); li. 183 fækka less correct; ok fætta svá líð þeirra, Fbr. 74 new Ed., fækka in Fb. ii. 164, l. c.: reflex. to grow fewer, less, en er Hákon jarl fættask líðit á skipum sínum, Fms. i. 174; þegar grjótið fættask, xi. þá er fættask tók föng, Sturl. i. 135; at eldivíðrinn tæki at fættask, n. 112; fækkuðusk skotvápni, Eb. 248. 2. to grow cold, un-

ndly, (fær II); heldr tók at fækka með þeim, Vápn. 9, Fs. 149.

gnúðr, v. fagnaðr.

n, [fölr], a thin covering of snow, Fb. ii. 149, 154, Fbr. 31 new Ed.

l-leitr, adj. looking pale, Nj. 39, Fb. i. 545, Vápn. 29.

l-litaðr, part. pale, Nj. 183.

lma, að, to grow pale, Edda 36, Ld. 224, Fas. i. 189, Sks. 466 B;

to wither, of grass, gras fellr allt ok fölnar, Edda (pref.); fölnanda li. Sks. 608 B; eldr fölnaðr (of fire), Eb. 100 new Ed., v. l.:—rarely, less correctly, of other things, kirkja fyrnd ok fölnuð, decayed, Bs. i. 173, (tæla, Fms. xi. 78, 92): Icel. now say, það verðr ekki við hann t, there are no ways with him, of an unruly person.

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ndly, (fær II); heldr tók at fækka með þeim, Vápn. 9, Fs. 149.

fólakaðr, part. pale, burnt out, of fire, Fs. 6, Eb. 100 new Ed., Ísl. ii. 135.

fólaki, a, m. [O. H. G. falavizga: mid. H. G. valwische; Swed. falaska; the word is composed from fölr and aska]—the pale, white ash spread over burning embers; so Icel. call the ashes while they still keep their shape before crumbling in pieces; þeir sá á eldinum fölskann er netið hafði brunnið, Edda 39; fölski var fallinn á eldinn, Fas. ii. 388; fölskar, Stj. 58, Mar. (Fr.): metaph. in mod. usage, fölska-lauss, adj. without f., sincere, real, e. g. fölskalaus elski, sincere love.

föngur-ligr, adj. [fang], stout-looking, in good condition, Sturl. i. 159 C.

FÖNN, f., gen. fannar, pl. fannir, [cp. Gael. feonn = white], snow, esp. a heap of snow, Landn. 154, Fms. iii. 93, Sturl. ii. 118, Sd. 164, Karl. 441, 501, N. G. L. i. 291; fannir, heaps of snow, Grett. 111 C, cp. fenna, fann-. In Norway Folge-fonn is the name of a glacier.

FÖR, f., gen. farar; old pl. farar, later and mod. farar; the acc. with the article is in old writers often contracted, föra = förina; [fara, cp. far, ferð] :—a 'fare', journey, Nj. 11; er þeir váru komnir á för, when they had started, 655 iii. 3; vera heim á för, to be on the road home, Ísl. ii. 362; vera í för með e-m, to be in company with one, Eg. 340; var brúðrin í för með þeim, Nj. 50: a procession, Lex. Poët.; bál-för, lík-f., funerals; brúð-f., a bridal procession. 2. chiefly in pl. journeys; hvað til tíðinda hafði orðit í förum hans, what had happened in his journeys, Eg. 81:—of trading voyages (far-maðr), vera í förum, to be on one's travels, Ld. 248, Nj. 22; eiga skip í förum, to own a trading ship, Fb. i. 430, (cp. fara milli landa, to fare between countries, i. e. to trade, Hkr. pref.): fara frjáls manns förum, to fare (live) about free, to live as a free man, N. G. L. i. 32; svefn-farar, sleep, Gísl.; að-farir, treatment. 3. in law, of vagrants (vide fara A. I. 2); dæma för úmögum, Grág. i. 87; dæma e-m för, 86; dæma úmaga (acc.) á för, to declare one a pauper, order him to 'fare' forth, 93, passim in the law (förumaðr). 4. a basty movement, a rush; þá sýndusk þar miklir hundar ok gördu för at Petro, 656 C. 29; var för (MS. for) í sortanum, the cloud was drifting swiftly, Fms. vii. 163, cp. far:—the phrases, vér munum fara allir sömu förina, all the same way, in a bad sense, xi. 154; munt þú hafa farar Hákonar jarls, x. 322; vera á föru (mod. förum), to be on the wane; lausafé hans er mér sagt heldr á förum, þorf. Karl. 366; þá var nokkt á föru (förum, pl.) virkit Bersa, there was something wrong with B.'s castle, it was going into ruin, Korm. 148. 5. an expedition, in compds, Vatns-dals-för, Apavatns-för, Grímseyjar-för, Reykhóla-för, Kleifa-för, the expedition to Vatnsdale, Apavatn, etc., Sturl., Ann. COMPS: fara-bók, f. an itinerary, a book of travels, Clem. 38. farar-bann, n. = farbann, Fas. ii. 494. farar-beini, a, m. murdering one's journey, Eg. 482 (v. l.), Grág. i. 226. farar-blómi, a, m. travelling with pomp, Orkn. 370, Fms. xi. 438, Fas. iii. 376. farar-broddr, m. the front of a boat, Al. 56, Hkv. 2. 17. farar-búinn, part. = farbúinn, Fms. i. 3. farar-dvöl, f. delay, Grág. i. 441, 436. farar-efni, n. pl. outfittings, Eg. 169, 194, Ísl. ii. 204, Lv. 23. farar-eyrir, m. money for travelling, Gpl. 8. farar-fé, n. id. farar-gögn, n. pl. necessities for a journey, Nj. 259, v. l. farar-greiði, a, m. a conveyance, K. Á. 70, Fms. ii. 234, Fs. 24, Eg. 541, Gpl. 369. farar-hapt, n. a bindrance, stoppage, 625. 184. farar-hestr, m. a nag, (Fr.) farar-hlass, n. a wagon-load, N. G. L. i. 240. farar-kaup, n. on board-wages, N. G. L. i. 98. farar-leysi, n. leave to go, Eg. 424, Fbr. 91 new Ed., Hom. 141. farar-maðr, m. = far-maðr, N. G. L. i. 199. farar-mungát, n. a bout before going, Eg. 88, Fas. i. 396. farar-nautr, m. = förunautr, O. H. L. 78. farar-orlof, n. = fararleyfi, Bs. (Laur.) farar-skjótr, m. (-skjóti, a, m.), a means of travelling, esp. a horse (or ass), Stj. 610, Fas. i. 126, Fms. iv. 38; hest, hinn bæsta fararskjóta, Sturl. ii. 145 C. fararskjóta-laust, n. adj. without a horse, Fms. viii. 31, Bs. i. 349. farar-stafr, m. a walking-stick, 656 B. 1. farar-tálmi, a, m. bindrance, Jb. 283, 400, Orkn. 396.

förla, að, to grow faint, weak; ef hann of förlar, if he fails, (the passage is dubious, and something seems left out), K. p. K. 42; reflex. to fall into ruin, ef förlask reiðir, svá at um bæta þarf, Gpl. 77; þá mun brátt f. afl ráða-görðar, Sks. 331:—impers., e-m förlask, one grows weak, esp. from age, Krók. 40; in mod. usage, finn eg að augum förlast sýn, I feel my eyes grow dim, Hallgr.

förnuðr, v. farnaðr.

föru-kona, u, f. a vagrant woman, þiðr. 226.

förull, adj. rambling, strolling about, Nj. 131; víð-f., wide-travelling.

föru-maðr, m. a vagrant man, a pauper, Gpl. 432, Jb. 183.

föru-mannliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), beggarly, Vigl. 60 new Ed.

föru-nautr, m. [Germ. fabr-genosse], a companion, fellow-traveller, Ísl. ii. 336, Sturl. i. 116, ii. 21, Fms. ii. 8, Nj. 14, Vápn. 29, passim.

föru-neyti, n. a company of travellers, Clem. 32 (spelt förunauti), Edda 108, Jb. 380, Eg. 23: a retinue, Fms. iv. 82, x. 102, Nj. 37: a company, 280, Sks. 579, Grett. 139 C.

FÖSULL, m., pl. föslar, [Germ. fasel; O. H. G. fasal; A. S. fæsel]:—a brood; gljúfra f., the brood of the chasms, a dragon, poet, Nj. 109 (in a verse), an ær. ley.

föxótttr, adj. [fax], a horse with mane differing in colour from the body, Landn. 195, Fas. ii. 168, Rd. 299, Karl. 151, 350; gló-f., Bs. ii. 261.



## G

**G** (*gē*) is the seventh letter. In the old Gothic Runic alphabet (Golden horn) it is represented by **X**, which was probably taken from the Greek **X**. The later common Runic alphabet had no *g*, and made the tennis *k* (*ƿ*, called *Kaun*) serve for both; still later, *g* was distinguished simply by a dot or stroke, **ƿ** or **ƿ̇**, and this character was called 'Stunginn *Kaun*', i. e. *dotted or cut Kaun*, just as the name of Stunginn Týr was given to cut or dotted *t*.

**A.** In Scandinavia the letter *g* begins many fewer words than in German or Saxon, mainly because the prefixed particle *ge-* is absent. In the fragments of Ulf., although so little is left, *ga-* is prefixed to about three hundred words, mostly verbs and nouns; in the Anglo-Saxon at least three or four thousand such words are recorded, and in modern German still more: indeed the number is so to say endless, as it can be put to almost any verb. In Icel. the only traces of this prefix are, **I.** in a few words retaining *g* before the liquids *l* and *n* (*gl* and *gn*): **a.**

*gl* in the word *glíkr*, *similis* (and derivatives); *glíkr* is now obsolete, and even in very old MSS. of the 13th or even the 12th century both forms, *glíkr* and *líkr*, *glíkendi* and *líkendi*, *glíkjast* and *líkjast*, occur indiscriminately; but in older poems *gl* is the only form. **β.** *gn* in *gnadd*, *gnaga*, *gnauda*, *gnegg*, *gneisti*, *gnípa*, *gnista*, *gnolla*, *gnógr*, *gnúa*, *gnúpr*, *gnyðr*, *gnæðingr*, *gnöllra*, *gnöttra* (q. v.), and some poet. words, as *gnat*, etc. But in mod. usage, in *gn* and *gl*, the *g* is dropped both in spelling and pronunciation, *nadd*, *naga*, *nauda*, *hnegg*, *neisti*, *nípa* . . . *núpr*, *nyðr* or *níðr*, *næðingr*, *nöllra*, *nöttra*; the *gn* in these words is almost constantly used in very old MSS., but even at the end of the 13th and in the 14th century the MSS., e. g. Hb., begin to drop the *g*, vide p. 206 sqq.: the exceptions are few, e. g. Icel. never say *nyja* for *gnyja*, but the word itself, although known, is almost obsolete; so also in modern writers *gnótt* and *gnægtir* (*abundance*) often occur: but the sound *gn* may be said to be almost extinct. The Danes, Swedes, and Norse still keep the *g* before *n*, e. g. Dan. *gnaue*, Swed. *gnaga*; whereas in *glíkr* the *g* has been dropped, and the word has become in Swed. *lík*, etc.; in Dan. *lig*, *lige*, *ligning*, etc. **II.** in two Icel. words the prefixed *g* has hardened into a radical consonant, so that its proper sound is no longer perceived, viz. *granni* (and compds), *a neighbour*, prop. *one of the next house*, Goth. *garazna* = *γάρων*, qs. *g-ranni*, from *rann*, *domus*; and *greiða*, *explicare*, = Goth. *garaidian*. The Scandinavian tongues have furthermore done away with the Saxon and German prefix to passive participles, and no trace of them remains even in the earliest writers or poems. The modern English has followed the same law as the Scandinavian in *gn*, for though it still appears in Engl. words (as *gnaw*, *gnash*), it is hardly sounded. The participial prefix remained long in southern England (see Morris's Specimens), but weakened into *y* or *i* till at last it dropped altogether.

**B.** PRONUNCIATION.—It is sounded hard, soft, or aspirate; hard, as in Engl. *gate*, *gold*; soft, as in Swed. *dag*, Germ. *tag*, or mod. Gr. *γ*, but lost in Engl.; aspirate also lost in Engl. **I.** hard, **1.** as initial before a hard vowel, *garðr*, *gull*, *gott*, etc.; and before a consonant, *gláðr*, *gráta*; but the prefixed *g*, in the instances **A.** above, was prob. always sounded soft. **2.** as final after consonants, as *sorg*, *belg*, *ung*, *höfgr*, or if double, as in egg. **II.** soft, never as initial (unlike mod. Greek, in which *γ* is sounded soft throughout), but only as final or sometimes as medial: **1.** if single after a vowel, as *dag*, *hug*, *log*, *veg*, *stig*. **2.** between two vowels if the latter is hard, *lega*, *ligum*, *vega*, *vegum*, *dögum*; but in case both the vowels, or even only the last, are soft (an *i* vowel) the *g* sound is lost, and it is eliminated altogether or assimilated to the preceding vowel, which thus becomes a diphthong; the same is the case if *j* follows *g*; thus syllables and words such as *bagi* and *bæi*, *dagi* and *dæi*, *degi* and *deigi*, *eygia* and *eyja* or *eya*, *lagi* and *lægi* or *læi* are all sounded alike; in olden times there must have been a difference of sound, as old MSS. never confound the spelling in words like those above, whereas in modern letters written by uneducated people, nothing is more frequent than to see, um *dæinn* for um *daginn*, or *á* *definum* for *á* *deginum*, and the like; the poets also rhyme accordingly, e. g. *segi*—*hneigi*, Pass. 38. 13; *segja*—*deyja*, 25; *segja*—*beygja*, 25. 12; *drygja*—*nyja*, 30. 3; *eigið*—*dregið*, 7. 10; *deyja*—*teygja*, 16. 13, etc.; even MSS. of the end of the 15th century frequently give *seigja* for *segja* (to say), e. g. Arna-Magn. 556 A, see the pref. to Ísl. ii. p. vi: as a medial, before *d* the *g* is sounded hard almost all over Icel., and the *d* soft (*sagði*); yet in the peninsula of Snæfells Sýsla many people still reverse this rule, and say *sagdi*, *lagdi*, *bygdi*, *byggd*, sounding the *g* soft but the *d* hard; in the east of Icel. people say *bregða*, *sagði*, pronouncing *gð* both soft; this is no doubt the best pronunciation, and accords well with the modern English *said*, *taid*, and the like. **III.** the aspirate *g* is sounded, **1.** as initial before a soft vowel or *j*, *gefa*, *gæta*, *geyma*, *geir*, *gjöld*. **2.** as final, a double *g* (*gg*) or *g* after a consonant is sounded as aspirate in all instances where a single *g* is lost (vide above), thus *laggir*, *leggja*, *byggja*, *byggji*, *veggir*, or *margin*, *helgir*,

*göfgr*, *engi*, *mergjar*, *elgjar*, *engja*. Between two consonants the *g* is pronounced, thus *fylgdi*, *morgna*, *fylgsni*, *bóligna* are sounded as *morna*, *fylni*, *bólnar*.

**C.** SPELLING.—Here is little to notice: **I.** in old MSS. aspirate *g* as initial is frequently marked by the insertion of *f* after *th* thus *giæta*, *giefa*, = *gæta*, *gefa*, but this is not now used. **J.** in old Norse MSS.,—and, by way of imitation, in some Icel.,—the *s* before a vowel is frequently marked by inserting *b* after it, thus *deggi*, *veggi*, *sagga*; in the Middle Ages many foreign MSS. express sounds in this way, and so they wrote *db* = *d*, *gb* = soft *g*, *tb* = *p*, *w* comes the *th* in modern English; we also find *gb* in words *u* *Helgi*, *Fb.* pref.; probably the *g* was in olden times sounded soft *lg*, which agrees with the change in English into *boly*, *sorrow*, *ngb* = *ng* also occurs, e. g. *erlinghi*, *Fb.* i. 537, denoting a soft sound *ng* as in modern Danish and Swedish. In MSS. we now and then find spurious *g* before *j* and a vowel, e. g. *deygja*, *meygja*, for *deyja*, *j* because the sound was the same in both cases.

**D.** CHANGES.—The hard and aspirate *g*, especially as initial, *u* remains in modern foreign languages, *gate*, *ghost*, *give*, *get*, *exc.* Engl. *yard*, *yarn* (Icel. *garð*, *garn*), etc., where the Anglo-Saxon had *g* sound. Again, **1.** the soft *g* after a vowel takes a vowel *u* and is in English marked by *w*, *y*, or the like, *day*, *say*, *saw*, *law*, *way*, *low*, = Icel. *dag*, *segja*, *sög*, *lög*, *bogi*, *veg*, *lág*, etc.: and *e* double *g*, as in *lay*, *buy*, = Icel. *leggja* or *liggja*, *byggja*. **2.** *s* before or after a consonant, thus, Engl. *said*, *rain*, *gain*, *sail*, *tail*, *fowl*, etc., = Icel. *sagði*, *regn*, *gagn*, *segl*, *tagl*, *hagl*, *fugl*; Engl. *follow*, *fellow*, *worry*, *borrow*, *belly*, = Icel. *sorg*, *fylgja*, *félagi*, *vargr*, *belgr*. In Dan. *lov*, *skov*, *vej* answer to Icel. *lög*, *skóg*, *veg*, whereas *S* and Norway have kept the *g*, Swed. *lag*, *skog*, *väg*.

**E.** INTERCHANGE.—Lat. *b* and Gr. *χ* answer to Icel. and *T* but the instances of such interchange are few, e. g. Lat. *hostis*, *lomo*, *bomo*, *boedus*, *heri*, = Icel. *gestr*, *garðr*, *gumi*, *geit*, *gær*; Lat. *bu* *χáos*, cp. Icel. *gjá*, *gina*; Gr. *χθής* = *gær*; *χῆν* = *gáss*, *χολή* = *gall*, e.

**GABB**, *n.* *mocking*, *mockery*, *Fms.* vii. 17, 59, ix. 385, *Sturl.* 85. *Sks.* 247, *Karl.* 474, *Grett.* 101.

**gabba**, *ad.* [*Scot. gab*], to mock, make game of one, *Fms.* i. 72, vi. 112, ix. 385, *Stj.* 609, *Mag.* 68, *Ísl.* ii. 165, *Fs.* 159; *gabb* ok *g* *O. H.* 78: reflex., *Bs.* i. 319.

**gadda**, *ad.* to goad, *spike*, *Str.* 25, *Karl.* 172: *gaddaðr*, part., *Sam.* *gaddan*, *n.* a kind of head-gear, an *ām*. *Λεγ.*, *Orkn.* 304; perh. *G.*

**GADDR**, *m.* [*Ulf. gads* = *κέντρον*, *1 Cor.* xv. 55, 56; *A. S.* Engl. *gad*, *goad*; Swed. *gadd*]:—a goad, *spike*, *Str.* 77, *Gisl.* 159 sword's hilt); *gadda*-*kylfa*, *u. f.* a 'gad-club', *club with spikes*, *Fms.* 329; *gadd*-*hjalt*, *n.* a 'gad-bilt', *bilt studded with nails*, *Eb.* 36 *Gisl.* 159, *Fas.* iii. 288, cp. *Worsaae* 494, 495, as compared with metaph. phrase, var mjök i *gadda* *slegit*, 'twas all but fixed with nails', *settled*, *Nj.* 280.

**II.** a sting, *Al.* 168; (cp. Engl. *gad-fly*.) perhaps a different root, *bard* *snow*, also spelt *gald*r (*Fms.* vii. v. 1, cp. *gald*, *Ivar Aasen*); the phrase, *troða gadd*, to tread *th* down *bard*, *Fms.* vii. 324, viii. 413, ix. 364, 490; en *er* *Birk* *vóru* *komnir* *up* *á* *galdinn* *hjá* *þeim*, *Fb.* ii. 688: even used as *gaddit*, *Fms.* viii. 1. c. (in a vellum MS.); *gaddit*, *id.* (also vellum MS.); *gadd*-*frosinn*, part. *bard*-frozen; *gadd*-*hestr*, *m.* a jade turn in the snow.

**IV.** a 'gad-tooth', a disease in cattle, one of grinders growing out so as to prevent the animal from feeding, *de* in *Fél.* xiv. note 250; *gadd*-*jaxl*, *m.* a 'gad-grinder.'

**gaffal**, *m.* [*Germ. gabel*], a fork to eat with, (mod.)

**GAFI**, *a. m.* [*A. S. gafel* = *funny*], a gaff; *fregna* eigum *langt* *t* *Mkv.*: a saying, cp. *spyrja* *er* *bezt* *til* *válgra* *pegna*.

**GAFI**, *m.* [*Ulf. gibla* = *πρεβύριον*, *Luke* iv. 9; Engl. *gable*; *giebel*; Dan. *gavl*; Swed. *gafvel*]:—a gable-end, *gable*, *Sturl.* ii. 209, *Ísl.* ii. 74.

**gafi**-*hláð* (*gaffað*), *Nj.* 203, 209, *Orkn.* 244), *n.* a gable-end 88: in pl. *gaflið*, *Orkn.* 470; *eystra* *g*, 244; at húsendanum *u* *hláðit*, 450; *gaflið* *hvar* *t*-*veggja*, *Ísl.* ii. 352; *selit* *var* *gört* *u* *ás* *ok* *lá* *hann* *á* *gaflið* *öðum*, *Ld.* 280.

**gafi**-*stokkr*, *m.* a gable-beam, *Eg.* 90.

**gafi**-*veggr*, *m.* a gable-end, *Nj.* 107.

**gaga**, *ad.* to throw the neck back, *Flor.* 18.

**gagarr**, *m.* a dog; *gagarr* *er* *skaptr* *því* *at* *geyja* *skal*, *a dog* *is* *s* *as* *to* *bark*, *Mkv.* 4: used as a nickname, *Landn.* 145: in a verse *a shell* is called 'the ever mute surf-dog' (*síþögull* *brimróta* *gagarr* from a custom of Icel. children, who in play make shells represent fish herds, *kú*-*skeljar* (*cow*-shells), *gymbr*-*skeljar* (*lamb*-shells), and put o for a dog. *gagara*-*ljóð*, *n. pl.* 'dog-song' (?), a kind of metre in *R*

**GAGG**, *n.* onomatop. the fox's cry.

**gagga**, *ad.* to bowl (of a fox), metaph. to mock at one, 689, 66.

**gag**-*háls*, *adj.* [*gagr*], with neck thrown back, epithet of a stag, *G*

**GAGL**, *n.* [*Ivar Aasen* *gagl* = *wild* *goose*, cp. the *Scot.* *a gale* = *a flock* of geese]:—a wild goose, *Edda* (Gl.); *gagl* *fyrir* *gás*, *a* *O. H.* 87: in poetry, of any bird, *hræ*-*g*, *blóð*-*g*, etc., a carrion-cro



is not used in Icel. except in the saying above; *the gosbawk* is *gagl-fár*, n. and *gagl-hati*, a, m. *goose-destroyer*.

*gagl-bjartir*, adj. *bright as a goose*, an epithet of a lady, Akv. 39; the goose is here made to serve for a swan!

*gagl-víðr*, m. an *á. ley*, Vsp. 34; explained by the commentators, *where there are wild geese*, but perhaps better as the name of a *st*, the *sweet gale* or *bog-myrtle*.

**GAGN**, n. [a Scandinavian word, neither found in Saxon nor Germ.; only has the root verb *gagaign* = *κερδαίνω*; Swed. *gagn*; Dan. *gavn*; *gain* is prob. borrowed from the Scandin.]: 1. sing. *gain*, *antique, use, avail*; hluti þá er ek veit at honum má gagn at verða, *that can be of use to him*, Nj. 258; er oss varð at mestu gagni, Ísl. 75; er eigi mun vera gagn í, *that will be of no use*, Fms. iii. 175; það d lítlu gagn, *of little avail*, etc., passim.

2. *gain, victory*; sigr gagn, Orkn. 38; hafa gagn, *to gain the day*, Rb. 398, Hom. 131, s. vii. 261; fá gagn, *id.*, Fas. i. 294, freq. in poetry; gagni feigninn, *impudent*, Fm. 25; gagni lítt feigninn, *i.e. worsted*, Hbl. 29.

3. *juice, revenue*, chiefly of land; jarðir at byggja ok vinna ok allra na af at neyta, Eg. 352; hence the law phrase, to sell an estate 'með m gögnum ok gæðum.'

4. *goods*, such as *luggage, utensils*, or like; síðan fór hann norðr & Strandir með gagn sitt, Sturl. i. 10; ker svá annat gagn sitt, Grág. ii. 339; bæta garð aprt ok öll gögn ok lívirkir, Gpl. 421; þeir héldu öllum farmi ok öllu gagni (*luggage*), því skipinu var, Bs. i. 326.

5. in mod. usage almost always in pl. gögn = *bold implements, esp. tubs, pots, etc.*; bú-gögn, heimilis-gögn, *household*; far-g, farar-g, q. v.

6. in pl. a law term, *proofs, evidence* produced in court; at eigi veit það gögn fyrir mönnum, Grág. i. 25; nefna a at öllum gögnum þeim er fram vóru kominn, Nj. 87; eptir gögnum ok um skal hvert mál dæma, a law phrase, *upon evidence and witnesses* every case be tried, Gpl. 475; öll gögn þau er þeir skulu hafa at dómi, St. ii. 270; þeir menn allir er í dómi sitja eðr í gögnum eru fastir, i. 488, and passim; *gagna-gögn*, vide below.

7. n. pl. a *holding back of proofs, evidence*, Grág. ii. 273. *gagn-gagn*, f. *wealth*, Fms. ii. 215. *gagn-audigr*, adj. *wealthy, well* d, Stj. 361, Ld. 38, Bs. i. 643. *gagn-ligr*, adj. *useful*. *gagn-ligr*, adj. (*-liga*, adv.), *profitable*, Bs. i. 690, 770. *gagn-samr*, *useful, profitable*, Sturl. i. 74, Hrafn. 23, Landn. 83, Ísl. ii. 62, Stj. 92.

8. n. *semd and -semi*, f. *usefulness, profitability*, Hrafn. 24. *gagns-agn*, adj. *useless*. *gagns-litill*, adj. *of little use*. *gagns-mikill*, *of great use*. *gagns-munir*, m. pl. *useful things*, Fbr. 22; veita g., *to help one*, Hkr. ii. 251; mod. *gain, profit*, eigin g., Pass. 28. 6.

**GAGN**, an adverbial prefix:

**A**. [Cp. the adv. *gegn*], *gain* (in *gainsay*), *counter*, esp. in law s:—hence *gagna-gögn*, n. pl. *counter-proofs*, Grág. i. 106. *gagnu*, n. pl. *counter-eyes, temples*. *gagn-dyrtr*, n. adj. *with doors* site one another, Fas. ii. 181. *gagn-gjald*, n., prop. a '*counter*'

*antidote*, a Norse law term, which seems identical with *mundr* or *lif*, opp. to *heiman-fylgja*, *dowry*, which in case of the husband's death divorce was to be the wife's property; gjöf and *gagngjald* are distinguished, N.G.L. i. 29; þá skal hon þarnast gagngjald ok gjafar, 51.

*gagn-görð*, f. *transgression*, 15. I (MS.). *gagn-hollr*, adj. *kind to one* ber, Hm. 31. *gagn-kvöð*, f. a *counter-summons*, Grág. ii. 102.

*gagn-mælendr*, part. pl. *gain-sayers, opponents*, Mart. 114. *gagn* ali, n. *gain-saying, contradiction*, Fms. x. 403, Stj. 331. *gagn* aia, u, f. a *mutual nomination*, of arbitrators, Grág. i. 495. *gagn* la, u, f. '*gain-staying*', *resistance*, Fms. x. 387, Hom. (St.) 43.

*gagnstöðu-flokkir*, m. the *opposite party*, Fms. viii. 323; *gagnstöðu* r, m. an *opponent, adversary*, 623. 12, 655 xvi. B. 3: *gagn-stað* r (*-leiki*), m. the *contradictory, reverse*, Stj. 263. *gagn-staðligr*, (*-liga*, adv.), *contrary, opposed to*, Fms. i. 263, viii. 326, v. 233, 99, 73, O. H. 195, Sks. 576. *gagn-staðr*, adj. *id.*, Stj. 163, Fms. 323. *gagn-stæðligr* and *gagn-stæðiligr*, adj. = *gagnstæðligr*, i. 528, Sks. 111, 130, 337, Stj. 335, Fs. 172. *gagn-sök*, f. a *counter-action, counter-charge*, a law term,—the defendant brought forth

*counter-charges*, to be set off against those of the prosecutor, vide Nj. p. m. Grág. i. 294, K. p. K. 160, Fs. 74, 125, Gret. 151, Valla L. 204, 300. *gagn-tak*, n. a '*bolder against*', the strap to which the girth

is laced, Fms. vii. 170, Sturl. iii. 114, Glúm. 393, Hkr. iii. 283, Karl. Flor. 78; also called *mót-tak*. *gagn-vert* and *gagn-vart*, n. adj., as prep. and adv. *over against*, with dat., Eg. 206, Fms. vi. 32, vii. xi. 34, Nj. 34, Sd. 163; sitja g. e-m, Fs. 148; g. sóluinni, 1812. 133; sum, Gulp. 26, Fbr. 37, 64, passim:—as adv., Landn. 62, Fms. ii. 125.

B. [Cp. *gegnum* and the adj. *gegn*], *through, right through, straight*; also *through, thoroughly*, very (in which sense *gay* or *gey* is still used in Scot. and North. E., Jamieson Suppl. s. v.):—hence *gagn-drepa*, adj. *through*.

*gagn-færligr* and *gagn-færr*, adj. *through-going*, as transl. of the Lat. *penetrans*, Stj. 80, 656 A. i. 34, 655 xxxii. 19. *gagn-görtr*, n. adj. *straight*, Fb. iii. 206, Gisl. 38. *gagn-hræddr*, *gay* (i. e. *very*) *frightened*, Fms. iv. 147, 625. 18. *gagn-kunnigr*, *knowing thoroughly*. *gagn-leið*, n. the '*gayest*' (i. e. *shortest*)

way, Al. 92. *gagn-orðr*, adj. '*gay-worded*', speaking shortly, to the point, Nj. 38; (opp. to *marg-orðr* or *lang-orðr*). *gagn-akeyttligr*, adj. to be shot through, Sks. 398 B. *gagn-skorinn*, part. scored through, i. e. cut through by fjords, rivers, etc., Fas. iii. 511; also thoroughly scored, i. e. carved all over, Vigl. 48 new Ed. *gagn-stigr*, m. a '*gay*' way, short cut, Al. 109, Sks. 2, Fms. vii. 82 (in a verse). *gagn-sæll*, adj. *through-seeing, penetrating*, Sks. 208, (rare.) *gagn-sær*, adj. *transparent*, Rb. 354; *gagnsett* gler, Hom. 128. *gagn-vátr*, adj. *wet through*. *gagn-vegr*, m. [Swed. *genväg*] = *gagnstigr*, Hm. 33. *gagn-purr*, adj. *dry all through, quite dry*.

*gagna*, ad, to help, be of use to one, Bs. i. 799; ok lætr sér vel gagna, 655 xxxii: reflex. to avail, be of use, Bs. ii. 141, 143, Vigl. 30, Dipl. i. 6, Jm. 20.

*gagn-dagr*, *gagn-fasta*, vide *gangdagr*, *gangfasta*.

**GAGR**, adj. *bowed back*; this obsolete word is still used in Norway, e. g. *gag ljaa*, of a scythe; *gagt meneska*, a *conceited man*; cp. *gaga*, to throw the head back: in compds as *gag-háls*, q. v. People in Icel. say, *hnakka-kertr*, one who throws the neck back, but keikr of bending the backbone back; e. g. *standa keikr*, where the Norse say *standa gag*. The explanation in Lex. Poët. is guess-work, as the word is not in use in Icel., vide remarks on the word by Bugge in Oldn. Tidsskrift.

*gag-vigr*, adj. an *á. ley*; g. *bardagi*, *wanton strife*, Fb. (Sverr. S.) ii. 553.

**gal**, n. *crowing*; hana-gal, *cock-crowing*.

**GALA**, pres. gelr, Hm. 28, 150, Vsp. 35; pret. gól, pl. gólu; pret. subj. goeli, Hausti. 20; in mod. usage, pres. *galar*, ádr en hanninn *galar*, Matth. xxvi. 34, 74, 75, Mark xiv. 30, cp. Pass. 12. 7; but fyrr en hanninn *gelr*, Luke xxii. 61; in pret. the old form is preserved, ok jafnsnart gól hanninn, Matth. xxvi. 74; þá gól nú hanninn fyrst, Pass. 11. 5; gól hanninn annað sinn, 11. 8, Luke xxii. 60; og strax gól hanninn, John xviii. 27; but elsewhere in mod. usage weak, *galaði*: [not recorded in Goth., as Ulf. renders *φωνεῖν* l. c. by *brukjan*; A. S. *galan*; Old Engl. and Scot. to *gale* = to cry; Dan. *gale*; Swed. *gala*]:—to *crow*; hún heyrir hana *gala*, Stj. 208; gól um Ásum Gullinkambi, Vsp. 35; en annarr *gelr*, sótrauðr hani, *id.*: of a crow, Hm. 84.

II. *metaph. to chant, sing*, used trans.; *gala sér úgott*, Hm. 28, Ls. 31; afl gól hann Ásum, Hm. 161; þann kann ek *galdr* at *gala*, I can *chant* that song, with the notion of spell, Hm. 153; svá ek *gel*, 150; hón (the sibyl) gól *galdra* sína yfir þór, Edda 58: *ironic*, gólu þeir eptir & staðnum, O. H. L. 17; *gala* at um e-t, to beg blandly, Fms. xi. 113; Herodias gól at um lífát Johannes, 625. 96:—with acc. to gladden, cheer, Sl. 26.

*galarr*, m. an *enchanter*, the name of a dwarf, Vsp.

*gald*, n. *hard snow*, = *gaddr*, q. v.

*galdr* or *galdr*, m., gen. *galdrs*, pl. *galdrar*, [from *gala*; A. S. *gealdor* = *cantus, sonitus*]:—prop. a song, hence in names of old poems, *Heimdalargaldr*, Edda 17; but almost always with the notion of a *charm* or *spell*, vide *gala* II above; hón kvað þar yfir *galdra*, Gret. 151, Hkr. i. 8; kveða *helgaldra*, Fbr. 24; *gala galdr*, Edda 58, Hm. 153; með rúnnum ok ljóðum þeim er *galdrar* heita, Hkr. i. 11; *galdr* ok kvæði, Stj. 492; hence

II. *witchcraft, sorcery*, esp. in pl.; *galdrar* ok fjölkyngr, Fb. i. 214, K. p. K. 76, Gret. 155; *galdrar* ok gjómingar, Anal. 244; *galdrar* ok fornescjia, Gisl. 41, Gret. 155; með göldrum, 180 (in a verse); sjá við göldrum, Hom. 86, Ísl. ii. 77: a *fiend* (= Icel. *sending*), reka þann *galdr* út til Íslands at þorleifi ynni at fullu, Fb. i. 213, (rare.)

COMPS: *galdra-bókr*, f. a *book of magic*, 655 xiii, Ísl. þjóðs. i. 514. *galdra-fluga*, u, f. a '*witch-fly*', a kind of fly, *tipula nigra subhirta*, Eggert Itin. 604; cp. *flugu-maðr*. *galdra-fullr*, adj. *full of sorcery*, Fas. i. 108. *galdra-hríð*, f. a *magic storm, hurricane* raised by spells, Fas. i. 108. *galdra-kind*, f. a *foul witch*, Fas. i. 97. *galdra-kinn*, f. a '*spell-cheek*', a nickname, Eb. *galdra-kona*, u, f. a *witch, sorceress*, Ísl. ii. 73, Stj. 491, v. 1. *galdra-ligr*, adj. *magical*, Stj. 91. *galdra-list*, f. *magic art*, Stj. 100, Fas. iii. 237. *galdra-læti*, n. pl. *magical mummeries*, Fas. ii. 373. *galdra-maðr*, m. a *wizard*, Fms. xi. 435, Fas. i. 5, Barl. 102, 149. *galdra-meistari*, a, m. a *magician*, Stj. 437. *galdra-raumr*, m. a *great sorcerer*, Fas. ii. 375. *galdra-samligr*, adj. *magical*, Stj. 91. *galdra-smiðr*, m. a '*spell-smith*', sorcerer, magician, Hkr. i. 10. *galdra-snápr*, m. a *wizard-impostor*. *galdra-stafir*, m. pl. *magical characters*. *galdra-sögur*, f. pl. *tales of witches*. *galdra-vél*, f. a *magical device*, Post. 80.

**GALEIÐ**, f. [a for. word; *galea, galio, galeida*, Du Cange], a *galio*, Fms. vi. 134, 168, vii. 78, 179, Ísl. ii. 394.

*gal-gopi*, a, m. a *coxcorn*.

*galinn*, prop. a part. from *gala*, *enchanted*, but used in the sense of *mad*, Fms. i. 44, vii. 187: *frantic*, Gisl. 138: *voluptuous, sensual*, Stj. 55; þú er *galin* í girnd sem svín, Úlf. 3. 57.



Hom. (St.) 64, 72: gallaðr, part. *vicious, guileful*.  
name, Bs. i. Laur. S.

gall-opnir, m., poet. *a cock*, Lex. Poët.

gall-sótt, f., medic. *atra bilis*.

gall-súrr, adj. *sour or hot as gall*.

**GALM**, f. or galmr, m., only in local names, *Galmar-strönd*, [cp. A. S. *gealm=din*], prob. called so from the roaring of the surf.  
galpín, mod. galapín, n. [for. word; Scot. *galopin=lackey*], *a merry fellow*; þú ert mesta galapín!—a nickname, Sturl. iii. 209 C.

galsi, a, m. *wild joy*; galsa-ligr, adj. *frolisome*.

galti, a, m. (vide göltr), *a boar, bog*, Fms. iv. 58, Fas. i. 88, Gullþ. 15, Fs. 71, 141; Galt-nes, n. 'Hog's-ness', a local name; Galt-nesingr, m. *a man from G.*, Sturl.

gal-tómr, adj. *quite empty*, of a tub.

Gal-verskr, adj. *from Galilee*, Mar.

gamal-dags, as adv. *old-fashioned*, (mod.)

gamal-karl, m. *an old man*, Fms. ii. 182.

**GAMALL**, contr. forms, gamlan, gamla, gamlir, gamlar, gömlum, etc., fem. sing. and neut. pl. gömul; neut. sing. gamalt; the compar. and superl. from a different root, viz. compar. *ellri*, superl. *ellztr*, mod. *eldri*, *eldstr* or *elztr*: [not recorded in Ulf., who renders ἀρχαῖος by *alpeis*; but in A. S. *gamol* and *gomel* occur, although rarely even in Beowulf; in mod. Engl. and Germ. it is lost, but is in full use in all Scand. dialects; Swed. *gammal*; Dan. *gammel*; Norse *gamal*, fem. *gomol*, Ivar Aasen]:

I. *old*, Lat. *senex*; in the sayings, *þeygi á saman gamalt og ungt*, Ulf. 3. 44; opt er gott þat er gamlir kveða, Hm. 134, Fb. i. 212; fílt að kenna gömlum hundi að sitja; gamlir eru elztr, *old are the eldest*, i. e. *the most cunning, clever*; tvisvar verðr gamall maðr barn; engi verðr eldri en gamali; en þótt konungr þessi sé góðr maðr... þá mun hann þó eigi verða ellri en gamall, Fms. iv. 282; faðir minn var gamall, Nj. 31; g. spámaðr, *an old spae-man*, 656 B. 12; hence *gamals-aldr*, m. *old age*, Ld. 4, Fms. ii. 71: compds. af-gamall, fjör-g., eld-g., q. v.; cp. also ör-gemlir=Germ. *uralt*, a giant in Edda.

2. *grown up, old*, of animals; arðr-uxi gamall, Grág. i. 502; gamlir sauðir, *old rams*; gjalda grís fyrir gamalt svin, Ó. H. 86; fyrr á gömlum uxanum at bæsa en kálfinum, a pun, Fms. vi. 28.

3. *old*, of things, freq. in mod. usage, but the ancients use gamall of persons or living things, and distinguish between gamall and forn (q. v.); a man is 'gamall,' but he wears 'forn' kleði (*old clothes*), thus in the verse Fms. xi. 43 gamall prob. refers to Gorm and not to land; Merl. i. 61 is corrupt; vide gjallr (below); gamall siðr, Anal. 187, does not appear in Fb. iii. 401 (the original of the mod. text in Anal.).

II. *old, aged, of a certain age*; nokkurra vetra gamall, *some years old*, Fms. xi. 78; fjögurra vetra gömul, Þiðr. 221; hve gamall maðr ertu, *how old art thou?* Isl. ii. 220; tólf vetra gamall, 204; fimmi, sex, vetra gamall, Grág. i. 502; vetr-gamall, *a winter old*; árs-gamall, *a year old*; misseris-gamall, *half a year old*; nætr-g., *a night old*, etc.

III. in pr. names, hinn Gamli is added as a soubriquet, like 'major' in Lat., to distinguish an older man from a younger man of the same name; hinn gamli and hinn ungi also often answer to the Engl. 'father and son'; thus, Hákon Gamli and Hákon Ungi, *old and young H.*, Fms.: also, Jörundur Gamli, Ketilbjörn Gamli, Örylgr Gamli, Bragi Gamli, Ingimundr hinn Gamli, etc., vide Landn.; Ari hinn Gamli, Bs. i. 26, to distinguish him from his grandson Ari Sterki; cp. the Lat. *Cato Major*: in some of the instances above it only means the *old*=Lat. *priscus*.

B. The compar. is *ellri* and superl. *ellztr*; eigi ella en einnar nætr, 1812. 57; fjórtan vetra gamall eðr ellri, K. Á. 190; enir ellri synir Brjáns, Nj. 269; inn ellzti, 38; ellztr bræðranna, Grág. i. 307; hann var ellztr, Eg. 27, Fms. i. 20, passim.

gamal-ligr, adj. *elderly*, Fms. ii. 59.

gamal-menni, n. *an aged person*, Eg. 89, Orkn. 78, Rd. 302.

gamal-órar, f. pl. *dotage from age*, Eb. 318.

gamal-ærr, adj. *in dotage*, Nj. 194, Fb. 322, Gret. 116, Fas. ii. 93.

**GAMAN**, n., dat. gamni, (gafni, Fas. i. 176, Fms. x. 328, Bær. 9); [A. S. *gomen, gamen*; Engl. *game*; O. H. G. *gaman*; mid. H. G. *gamen*; Dan. *gammen*]:—*game, sport, pleasure, amusement*; in the sayings, litid er ungs manns gaman; maðr er manns gaman, Hm. 46; and in the phrases, göra e-t að gamni sínu, or sér til gamans, *to do a thing for amusement*; mart er sér til gamans gert, Tíma R.; jötni at gamni, þkv. 23; var þá mest g. Egils at ræða við hana, Eg. 764; þykja g. at e-u, *to make game of*; þá mun Rútr hlæja ok þykja g. at, *Rut will then laugh and be amused by it*, Nj. 33; gaman þykir kerlingunni at móður várr, 68; henda g. at e-u, *to make game of*, Bs. i. 790, Þiðr. 226, Gret. 142 new Ed., Fms. xi. 109.

β. in proverbial sayings; kalt er kattar gamanið, *cold is the cat's play*, i. e. *she scratches*; þá ferr að grána gamanið, *the game begins to be rather rude*; or, það fer að fara af gamanið, *the game fares to be serious*—*love, pleasure*, poet., in the allit. phrase, hafa geð ok gaman konu, Hbl. 18, Hm. 98, 162; gamni mæt undi, Hbl. 30; unna e-m gamans, Skm. 39, Fsm. 43, 51; *coitus*, er hann hafði-t gygjar g., Vpm. 32.

gaman-ferð, f. *a pleasure-trip*, Fas. ii. 77.

gaman-fundr, m. *a merry-making*, Nj. 113.

gamau-leikr, m. *a game*, Gret. 107, Mag. 30.

II. a nick-

gaman-mál, n. *merry talk, joking*, Fms. xi. 151, Ld. 306, Karl. 5.

gaman-rúnar, f. pl. *merry talk*, Hm. 122, 132.

gaman-ræða, u, f. *merry talk*, Sks. 165, Fs. 72.

gaman-samligr, adj. *amusing*, Sks. 118, 621, Fas. i. 332, ii. 450.

gaman-samr, adj. *gamesome, merry*, Fms. ix. 249, Sks. 634.

gaman-vísa, u, f. *a comic ditty*, Hkr. iii. 71.

gaman-vrði, n. *playful words, fun*, Sks. 433.

gaman-þing, n. *a meeting of lovers*, Lex. Poët.

gamban-, a dubious word, perh. *costly*; in A. S. poetry *gamban* c twice or thrice in an allit. phrase, *gamban gyldan*=*to pay a fee* (Gr. *gamban-reiði*, f. *splendid gear* (?), Skm. 33; *gamban-sumbl* *sumptuous banquet*, Ls. 8; *gamban-teinn*, m. *a staff*, Skm. 32. poems seem to be by one hand, and the word occurs nowhere in the northern languages.

gambr, m.=gammr, Barl. 39, Þiðr. 92, D. N. ii. 255, iv. 457; *gam* kl6, f. *a griffin's claw*, used as a pedestal for a drinking-horn, D. N.

gambr, n. *wanton talk, boasting*.

gambra, að, to brag, bluster, Glúm. 332, Al. 138, 655 xiii.

Grett. 134 A, Fms. xi. 147:—to prate, Stj. 401, Judges ix. 38; við h

tíðum gambrað Geir, um götu kræktir saman, Sig. Pét. Ny Fél. vii.

gambrari, a, m. *a bragger, blusterer*.

gambr-mosi, a, m. *a kind of moss*, Hjalit.

gamladr, part. *very aged*, Hkr. i. 148, Fas. i. 372, Ver. 15, Ld. 1.

gamli, a, m., poet. *an eagle*, Edda (Gl.): a pr. name, Landn.

gammi, a, m. (a Fin. word), *the dwelling of a Finn*, Fms. i. 8, x.

Fas. ii. 174: of a dwarf's abode, Þiðr. 21; dwarfs were often founded with Finns.

gammi, a, m. *the gamut* in music, Skálda.

GAMMR, m. *a vulture*, Fms. iii. 207, Nj. 123, Fas. ii. 151, 221, 210, 366, 612, Karl. 527, 544.

gamna, að, with dat. *to amuse, divert*, Fms. viii. 4.

GAN, n. *frenzy, frantic gestures*; fara með hlátri ok gani, Nj. 101, hon hljóp með öpi miklu ok gani, Fas. iii. 177.

gana, ð, mod. að, to rush, run frantically; hann spurði hvi hann svá, Sturl. ii. 177; ganaði hann langt undan hernum, Fas. iii. 422; at honum ok högg, Jónsv. 49; þótt þú ganir galinn, Skáld H. of wildfire, Skálda 202 (in a verse); in Fbr. 162 (in a verse) it has notion to glare in one's face; akin is góna (q. v.), to stare.

GANDR, m.:—the exact sense of this word is somewhat dubious mostly used in poetry and in compds. and denotes anything enchan an object used by sorcerers, almost like zauber in Germ., and he monster, fiend; thus the Leviathan of northern mythology is Jörmundr-gandr, the great 'gand'; or Stordar-gandr, the 'gand' of the a snake or serpent is by Kormak called gandr or gandr, Korm. wildfire is hallar g., a warrior of balls, and selju g., a willow-w Lex. Poët.: the wolf Fenir is called Vonar-gandr, the monster of th Von, vide Edda.

compds: Gand-álfr, m. a pr. name, a wizard, bew demon.

gand-fluga, u, f.=galdrfluga, a 'gand' fly, gad-fly, of tipula, Eggert Itin. 604.

gand-rekr, m. a gale brought af witchcraft, Bs. i. 647 (in a verse), Edda (Gl.)

Gand-vlk, f. a bay, i. e. Magic bay, the old name of the White Sea, for the Lapp famous sorcerers.

gand-reið, f. the 'witches' ride'; in nursery a witch is said to ride on a broomstick, Germ. *besenstiel*; in old lore were said to ride by night on wolves, which are hence in poetry 'the steeds of witches'; fá þú mér út krókstaf minn ok bandvetilinn at ek vil á gandreid fara, Fms. iii. 176; ekki skorti gandreidir í ey

nóttina, Fas. ii. 131; hann kvað hann séð hafa gandreid, ok er þat fyrir stórtíðindum, Nj. 195; cp. also on this subject Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 44.

renna göndum, to slide on 'gands,' ride a witch-ride; víða hefi ek g rennt í nótt, of a witch in Fbr. 124; víta ganda, to bewitch 'gana to deal in sorcery, Vsp. 25, cp. the passage in Þiðr. S., for Ostracia

reorði gand sinn, then O. (a witch) went out (cp. útiseti) and rean

'gands,' i. e. raised ghosts, or gener. exercised her black art,—the have here even neut. gaud (gönd) sín. The compd spá-gandar i seems to mean 'spae-ghosts' or spirits of divination.

Some commentators render gandr by wolf, others by broom the sense no doubt lies deeper. Gunnar Pálsson (died 1793) sa: gandr is used in Icel. of the helm of a ship; but no such word is at least in the west of Icel.

**GANGA**, pret. gekk or gékk, 2nd pers. gékkt, mod. gékst; pl. geingu, or géngu, and an old poet. gingu; gengengu in Vsp. 18 mere misspelling (vide Sæm. Möb. 258); pres. geng, pl. göngum subj. gengi (geingi); imperat. gakk and gakkú; with the neg geng-at, geng-at, gekk-at, gakk-attu, passim; a middle form g gang, go from me, Gm. 1: a contracted form gá occurs now and in mod. hymns; it is not vernacular but borrowed from Germ. and [cp. Ulf. gaggan; A. S. and Hel. gagan; Scot. and North. E. ganga; Icel., Scots, and Norsemen have preserved the old ng, w Germ. and Swed.-Dan. only remains in poetry or in a special sense, Germ. compds.]



mér bað hugr um, Eg. 21, Fms. x211 :—g. fram, to go on well in a battle, Nj. 102, 235. Háv. 57 (framgangr) : to speed, Nj. 150, Fms. xi. 427 : to grow, increase (of stock), fé Hallgerðar gekk fram ok varð allmikil, Nj. 22; en er fram gekk mjök kvífké Skallagrims, Eg. 136, Vigl. 38 : to come to pass, skal þess bíða er þetta gengr fram, Nj. 102, Fms. xi. 22 : to die, x. 422 :—g. frá, to leave (a work) so and so; g. vel frá, to make good work; g. illa frá, to make bad work; það er illa frá því gengið, it is badly done :—g. fyrir, to go before, to yield to, to be swayed by a thing; heldr nú við hót, en ekki geng ek fyrir sílku, Fms. i. 305; þó at vér gangim heldr fyrir blíðu en stríðu, ii. 34, Fb. i. 378, Hom. 68; hvárki gekk hann fyrir blíðyrðum né ógnarmálum, Fms. x. 292; hann gekk þá fyrir fortölum hennar, Bs. i. 742 : in mod. usage reflex., gangast fyrir illu, góðu : to give away, tók hann þá at ganga fyrir, Fb. i. 530 : leel. now say, reflex., gangast fyrir, to fall off, from age or the like (vide fyrirgengiligr) : to prevent, skal honum þá eigi fyrnska fyrir g., N. G. L. i. 249; þá er hann sekr þrem mörkum nema nauðsyn gangi fyrir, 14; at þeim gangi lögleg forföll fyrir, Gpl. 12 :—g. í gegn, to go against, to meet, in mod. usage, to deny, and so it seems to be in Gpl. 156; otherwise in old writers it always means the reverse, viz. to avow, confess; maðr gengr í gegn, at á braut kveðsk tekil hafa, the man confessed and said that he had taken it away, Ísl. ii. 331; ef maðr gengr í gegn legðorinu, Grág. i. 340; sá goði er í gegn gekk (who acknowledged) þingfesti hans, 20; hann íðraðisk úráðs síns, ok gekk í gegn at hann hefði skálaušan selt herra sinn, Sks. 584, : this agrees with the parallel phrase, g. við e-t, mod. g. við e-u, to confess, both in old and mod. usage, ið. :—g. hjá, to pass by, to waive a thing, Fms. vi. 168 :—g. með, to go with one, to wed, marry (only used of a woman, like Lat. nubere); þú hefir þvert tekil at g. með mér, Ld. 262, Sd. 170, Grág. i. 178, þíðr. 209, Gkv. 2, 27, Fms. xi. 5 : medic., g. með barni, to go with child, i. 57; with acc. (barn), Bs. i. 790, and so in mod. usage; a mother says, sama sumarið sem eg gekk með hann (hana) N. N., (meðgöngu-) milli; but dat. in the phrase, vera með barni, to be with child; g. með burði, of animals, Sks. 50, Stj. 70; g. með máli, to assist, plead, Eg. 523, Fms. xi. 105, Eb. 210; g. með e-u, to confess [Dan. medgaae], Stj., but rare and not vernacular :—g. milli, to go between, intercede, esp. as a peacemaker, passim (milli-ganga, meðal-ganga) :—g. í móti, to resist, Nj. 90, 159, 171 : of the tide, en þar gekk í móti útfalls-straumur, Eg. 600 :—g. saman, to go together, marry, Grág. i. 324, Fms. xi. 77 : of a bargain, agreement, við þetta gekk saman sættin, Nj. 250; saman gekk kaupit með þeim, 259 :—g. sundr, to go asunder, part, and of a bargain, to be broken off, passim :—g. til, to step out, come along; gangit til, ok blótið, 623. 59; gangit til, ok hyggit at, landsmenn, Fms. iv. 282 : to offer oneself, to volunteer, Bs. i. 23, 24 : the phrase, e-m gengr e-ð til e-s, to purpose, intend; en þat gekk mér til þess (that was my reason) at ek ann þér eigi, etc., Ísl. ii. 269; sagði, at honum gekk ekki trúnaðr til þessa, Fms. x. 39; gekk Flosa þat til, at . . . Nj. 178; gengr mér meirr þat til, at ek víða firra vini mína vandræðum, Fms. ii. 171; mæligi gengr mér til, 'tis that I have spoken too freely, Orkn. 469, Fms. vi. 373, vii. 258 : to fare, hversu hefir ykkir til gengið, how have you fared? Grett. 48 new Ed.; Loka gekk litt til, til fared illt við L., Fb. i. 276 : mod., þat gekk svá til, it so happened, but not freq., as vera við is better, (tilgangr, intention) :—g. um e-t, to go about a thing; g. um sættir, to go between, as peacemaker, Fms. v. 156; g. um beina, to attend guests, Nj. 50, passim : to manage, fékk hón svá um gengit, Grett. 197 new Ed.; hversu þér gengið um mitt góðs, 206 : to spread over, in the phrase, má þat er um margan gengr; þess er um margan gengr guma, Hm. 93 : to veer, go round, of the wind, gekk um veðrit ok styrmdi at þeim, the wind went round and a gale met them, Bs. i. 775 :—g. undan, to go before, escape, Vær. 15, Fms. vii. 217, Blas. 49 : to be lost, wasted, jafnmikit sem undan gekk af hans vanrækt, Gpl. 338 : to absent oneself, eggiðusk ok báðu engan undan g., Fms. x. 238 :—g. undir, to undertake a duty, freq. : to set, of the sun, Rr. 468, Vigl. (in a verse) : to go into one's possession, power, Fms. vii. 207;—g. upp, to be wasted, of money, Fær. 39, Fms. ix. 354 : of stones or earth-bound things, to get loose, be torn loose, þeir glámuð svá at upp gengu stokkar allir í húsinu, Landn. 185; flest gekk upp at þess fyrir þeim varð, Háv. 40, Finnb. 248; ok gekk ór garðinum upp (was rent loose) garðtorfa frosin, Eb. 190 : to rise, yield, when summoned, Sturl. iii. 236 : of a storm, gale, to get up, rise, veðr gekk upp at eins, Grett. 94, Bárð. 169; gengr upp stormr hinn sami, Bs. ii. 50 : of an ice-bound river, to swell, áin var ákaflega mikil, vöðu höfuðisar at báðum-megin, en gengin upp (swollen with ice) eptir miðju, Ld. 46, Fbr. 20 new Ed., Bjarn. 52; vötnin upp gengin, Fbr. 114; áin var gengin upp ok ill yfirferðar, Grett. 134 :—g. við, in the phrase, g. við staf, to go with a staff, rest on it : with dat., g. við e-u, to avow (vide ganga í gegn above) :—g. yfir, to spread, prevail, áðr Kristinn gengi yfir, Fms. x. 273; hétu á heidin góð til þess at þau léti eigi Kristnina g. yfir landit, Bs. i. 23 : the phrase, láta eitt g. yfir báða, to let one fate go over both, to stand by one another for weal and woe; hefi ek því heitið honum at eitt skyldi g. yfir okkr bæði, Nj. 193, 201, 204, Gullr. 8 : so in the saying, má þat er yfir margan gengr, a common evil is easier to bear, Fbr. 45 new Ed. (vide um above); muntu nú verða



at segja slíkt sem yfir hefir gengið, *all that has happened*, Fms. xi. 240; þess gengr ekki yfir þá at þeir villi þeim lengr þjóna, *they will no longer serve them, come what may*, Orkn. 84: *to overrun, tyrannize over*, þeir voru ójafnaðar menn ok ganga þar yfir alla menn, Fms. x. 198 (yfirgangr): *to transgress*, Hom. 109: *to overcome*, þótti öllum mönnum sem hann mundi yfir allt g., Fms. vii. 326: a naut. term, *to dash over*, as spray, áfall svá mikitt at yfir gekk þegar skipit, Bs. i. 422; hence the metaph. phrase, g. yfir e-n, *to be astonished*; það gengr yfir mig, *it goes above me, I am astonished*.

C. Used singly, of various things: 1. of cattle, horses, *to graze* (haga-gangr); segja menn at svin hans gengi á Svinanesi, en saudir á Hjarðarnesi, Landn. 124, Eg. 711; kálfrinn óx skjótt ok gekk í túni um sumarit, Eb. 320; Freyfaxi gengr í dælum fram, Hrafn. 6; þar var vanr at þ. hafir um túnit, Nj. 62; þar var til grass (görs) at g., Ld. 96, Grág. passim; gangandi gripr, *cattle, beasts*, Bjarn. 22; ganganda fé, id., Sturl. i. 83, Band. 2, Ísl. ii. 401. 2. of shoals of fish, *to go up*, in a river or the like (fiski-gangr, -gengi); vötn er netnæmri fiskar g. í, Grág. i. 149; til landaðunar horfði í Ásafirð áðr fiskr gekk upp á Kvíarnibði, Sturl. ii. 177; fiskr er genginn inn ór álum, Bb. 3. 52. 3. of the sun, stars, vide B. above, (sólár-gangr hæstr, lengstr, and lægst skemstr = the longest and shortest day); áðr sól gangi af þingvelli, Grág. i. 24; því at þar gekk eigi sól af um skamdegi, Landn. 140, Rb. passim:—of a thunder-storm, þar gekk reiði-duna með eldingu, Fb. iii. 174:—of the tide, stream, water, vide B. above, eða gangi at vötn eða skriður, K. þ. K. 78.

4. of a ship, gekk þá skipit mikitt, Eg. 390, Fms. vi. 249; létu svá g. suðr fyrir landit, Eg. 78; lét svá g. suðr allt þar til er hann sigldi í Englandshaf, Ó. H. 149; réru nótt ok dag sem g. mátti, Eg. 88; gekk skipit brátt út á haf, Ó. H. 136. β. *to pass*; kvað engi skip skyldi g. (go, pass) til Íslands þat sumar, Ld. 18.

II. metaph. *to run out, stretch out, project*, of a landscape or the like; gengr haf fyrir vestan ok þar af firðir stórir, Eg. 57; g. höf stór ór útsjánum inn í jörðina; haf (the Mediterranean) gengr af Njörva-sundum (the Straits of Gibraltar), Hkr. i. 5; nes mikitt gekk í sæ út, Eg. 129, Nj. 261; í gegnum Danmörk gengr sjór (the Baltic) í Austrveg, A. A. 288; fyrir austan hafs-bötn þann (Bothnia) er gengr til móts við Gandvík (the White Sea), Orkn. begin.: frá Bjarmalandi g. lönd til úbyggða, A. A. 289; Europa gengr allt til endimarka Hispaniae, Stj. 83; öllum megin gengr at henni haf ok kringir um hana, 85; þessi þinghá gekk upp (extended) um Skriðudal, Hrafn. 24: of houses, af fjósi gekk forskáli, Exl. 28. 2. *to spread, branch out*; en af því tungumnar eru ólíkar hvár annarri, þær þegar, er ór einni ok hinni sömu hafa gengit eða greinzit, þá þarf ólíka stafi í at hafa, Skálda (Thorodd) 160: of a narrative, gengr þessi saga mest af Sverri konungi, *this story goes forth from him*, i. e. *relates to, tells of him*, Fb. ii. 533; litlar sögur megu g. af hesti mínum, Nj. 90; um fram alla menn Norræna þá er sögur g. frá, Fms. i. 81.

III. *to take the lead, prevail*; gekk þaðan af í Englandi Valska, *thereafter* (i. e. *after the Conquest*) the Welsh tongue prevailed in England, Ísl. ii. 221; ok þar allt sem Dönsk tunga gengi, Fms. xi. 19; meðan Dönsk tunga gengr, x. 179:—of money, *to be current*, hundrað aura þá er þá gengi í gjöld, Dropl. 16; eigi skulu álmar g. aðrar en þessar, Grág. i. 498; í þenna tíð gekk hér silfr í allar stórskuldir, 500, Fms. viii. 270; eptir því sem gengr (the course) flestra manna í millum, Gpl. 352:—of laws, *to be valid*, ok var nær sem sín lög gengi í hverju fylki, Fms. iv. 18; Óðinn setti lög í landi sínu þau er gengit höfðu fyrr með Ásum, Hkr. i. 13; þeirra laga er gengi á Úppsala-þingi, Ó. H. 86; hér hefir Kristindóms-bálk þann er g. skal, N. G. L. i. 339; svá fínd er þá gekk, Fb. i. 71, (vide ganga yfir):—of sickness, plague, famine, *to rage*, þá gekk landfarsótt, bóla, drepsótt, hallari, freq.; also *impers.*, gekk því hallari um allt Ísland, Bs. i. 184; mikitt hallari ok hart gekk yfir fólkid, 486, v. l.; gekk sóttin um haustið fyrir sunnan land; þá gekk mest plágan fyrri, Ann. 1402, 1403.

IV. *to go on, last*, in a bad sense, of an evil; tókst síðan bardagi, ok er hann hafði gengit um hrið, Fs. 48; *impers.*, hefir þessu gengit (*it has gone on*) marga manns-aldra, Fms. i. 282; gekk því lengi, *so it went on a long while*, Grett. 79 new Ed.; gekk þessu enn til dags, Nj. 273; ok gekk því um hrið, 201; ok gekk því allan þann dag, Fms. vii. 147; lét því g. í allt sumar, xi. 57; gengr þessu þar til er..., Fb. i. 258.

V. denoting violence; létu g. bæði grjótt ok vápn, Eg. 261; létu þá hvárir-tveggju g. allt þat er til vápna höfðu, Fms. ix. 44; láta högginn g., *to let it rain blows*, Úlf. 12. 40; háðung, spottyrði, hróp ok brizl hver lét með öðrum g. á víxl, Pass. 14. 3, (vápna-gangr); Birkibeinar róa þá eptir, ok létu g. lúðrana, and sounded violently the alarum, Fms. ix. 50, (lúðra-gangr); láta dæluna g., *to pour out bad language*, vide dæla.

VI. *to be able to go on, to go, partly impers.*; ef þat gengr eigi, *if that will not do*, Fms. vi. 284; svá þykt at þeim gekk þar ekki at fara, *they stood so close that they could not proceed there*, Nj. 247; þá nam þar við, gekk þá eigi lengra, *there was a stop, then it could go no farther*, Fms. xi. 278; leiddu þeir skipit upp eptir ánni, svá sem gekk, *as far as the ship could go, as far as the river was navigable*, Eg. 127: esp. as a naut. term, *impers.*, e. g. þeim gekk ekki fyrir nesid, *they could not clear the ness*; þá gengr eigi lengra, ok fella þeir þá seglið, Bs. i.

423; at vestr gengi um Langanes, 485, v. l. VII. with adv. g. lét, fljótt, *to go smoothly*; g. þungt, seint, *to go slowly*; oss 1 öll vápna-viðskipti þungt g. við þá, Nj. 201; þungt g. oss nú mála; 181; gekk þeim lítt atsóknin, Stj. 385; at þeim feðgum hefði þá hlutir létast gengit, Bs. i. 274; seint gengr, þórir, greizlan, Ó. H. g. betr, verr, *to get the better, the worse*; gekk Ribbungum betr í f. Fms. ix. 313; gengu ekki mjök kaupin, *the bargain did not go* Nj. 157, cp. ganga til (B. above):—*to turn out*, hversu g. mundi orrn 273; gekk þá allt eptir því sem Hallr hafði sagt, 256; ef kvíði hag sækjanda, *if the verdict goes for the plaintiff*, Grág. i. 87; þetta mál hafa gengit at óskum, Dropl. 14; mart gengr verr en a saying, Hm. 39; þykir honum nú at synu g. (*it seems to him ev. at hann hafi rétt hugsað*, Fms. xi. 437; g. andærir, *to go all w. Am. 14*; g. misgöngum, *to go amiss*, Grág. i. 435; g. e-m í ta to turn false (crooked); þat mun mér lítt í tauma g. er Riútr segi 20; g. ofgangi, *to go too high*, Fms. vii. 269.

VIII. of a or the like; hafði gengit upp á miðjan fetann, *the ase went in the middle of the blade*, Nj. 209; gekk þegar á hol, 60; gekk í ge skjöldinn, 245, Fb. i. 530.

IX. of law; láta próf g., *to an enquiry*; láta váttu g., *to take evidence*, D. N. X. *to be lost*; gekk hér með holdit niðr at beini, *the flesh was torn off*, 530: esp. in pass. part. genginn, dead, gone, eptir genginn guma 71; moldar-genginn, buried, Sl. 60; hel-genginn, 68; afti genginn. from strength, i. e. powerless, Skv. 3. 13. β. gone, past; gengið það görðist fyr, a ditty; mér er gengið heimsins hjól, gone for me world's wheel (luck), a ditty.

XI. used as transit. with hann gengr björninn á bak apr, *he broke the bear's back in gra with him*, Finnb. 248; ok gengr hana á bak, ok brytr í sundr í hrygginn, Fb. i. 530. 2. medic. with dat. *to discharge*; ganga to discharge blood (Dan. blodgang), Bs. i. 337. 383; Arius varð dauðr ok gekk ór sér öllum idrum, Ver. 47.

D. REFLEX.: I. singly, gangask, *to be altered, to change, corrupted*; gangask í munni, of tradition; var þat löng ævi, ok v sögunnar hefði eigi gengisk í munni, Ó. H. pref.; má því eigi þetta munni gengisk hafa, Fb. ii. Sverr. S. pref.; ok mættim vér ráða um ne at málit gengisk, *that the case could miscarry, be lost*, Glúm. 3; láta gangask, *to let pass, waive*; lét Páll þá g. þá hluti er áðr h millum staðit, Sturl. i. 102; ef þú lætr eigi g. þat er ek kref þik, Fb. 61. 2. e-m gengsk hugr við e-t, *to change one's mind*, i. e. *to be to compassion, yield*; sótti hón þá svá at honum gekksk hugr við 264; þá gekksk þorgerði hugr við harma-tölur hans, Ld. 232; ok honum g. hugr við þat, svá at hann mun fyrirgefa þér, Glsl. 98; 1 hann grét, gekksk Ísák hugr við, Stj. 167; er sendimaðr fann at gekksk hugr við féit, Ó. H. 194; við slíkar fortölur hennar g. Einarir hugr (E. was swayed) til ágirni, Orkn. 24.

II. prepp. (cp. B. above); gangask at, *to 'go at it', engage in a* nú gangask þeir at fast, Dropl. 24, Ísl. ii. 267; gengusk me sveitum, of wrestlers, *they wrestled one with another in sections* flokkevis, Glúm. 354; þeir gengusk at lengi, Finnb. 248:—gangask vide B. above:—gangask í gegn, at móti, *to stand against, fight ag* áðr létim ok eigi þá ráða er mest vilja í gegn gangask (i. e. the e on each side), Íb. 12, cp. Fms. ii. 241; at þeir skipaði til um fyl sínar, hverjar sveitir móti skyldi g., i. e. *to pair the combatants off*, þeir risu upp ok gengusk at móti, Stj. 497. 2 Sam. ii. 15:—g. nær, *to close quarters* (Lat. *cominus gerere*), Nj. 176, Fms. xi. 240:—g. á, *to dash against one another, to split*; á gengusk eidar, the oak broken, Vsp. 30: *to be squared off against one another*, sú var görd á á gengusk vígin húskarlanna, Rd. 288; ekki er annars getið léti þetta á gangask, i. e. *they let it drop*, Bjarn. 47; gangask fyrir, off, Fms. iii. 255:—gangask við, *to grow, gain strength*; aðr en við hans bæn, before his prayer should be fulfilled, x. 258; ef þat er at trúa þessi skuli við g., Nj. 162; hétu þeir fast á guðin, at þau eigi láta við gangask Kristnið Ólafs konungs, Fms. ii. 32; gekksk við um öll þau fylki, vii. 300; mikitt gekksk Haraldr (grew fast) um vöxt ok afl, Fb. i. 566; Eyvindr hafði mikild við g. um menntir, E. bad much improved himself in good breeding, Hra vildi hann prófa hvár þeirra meira hafði við gengisk, *which* (b) had gained most strength, Grett. 107: *to be in vogue*, in a bad se löngum við gengisk öfund ok rangindi, Fms. i. 221, cp. Pass. 3; gangask ór stað, *to be removed*, Fms. xi. 107.

III. in the e-m gengsk vel, *it goes well, ill with one*, Hom. 168, Am. g. gengsk þér aldri, nema..., *the evil will never leave thee, thou wilt be happy, unless...*, 65.

ganga, u. f. a walking, Bs. i. 225, Vpm. 8; tóku heyrn daufr, haltir, 625. 82, cp. Marth. xv. 31; nema sýn eðr göngu frá m. Post. 645. 70: *the act of walking*, Korm. 182, Fms. vi. 325; göngu, *to take a walk*, Korm. (in a verse):—a course, ganga tun course of the moon, Edda 7; hvata göngunni, id.; ganga vinds, *the of the wind*, 15, Rb. 112, 476:—a procession, Fms. x. 15, Fs. 85 251; vera saman í göngu, *to march together*, Band. 11; löbbergi procession to the bill of laws, Grág. þ. þ. ch. 5, Eg. 703; kirkju-g.,



*herb*; her-g., a *war-march*; hól-m-g., a *duel*, q. v.; fjall-g., a *walk to* (to fetch sheep)—of animals, hrossa-g., *grazing*, pasture for horses, l. v. 14; sauð-g., *sheep-pasture*: esp. in pl. *fetching sheep from the pastures* in autumn (fjall-ganga), Grág. ii. 310, cp. Korm. ch. 3, Vd. 14, Vápn. 22; 6-göngur, *straits*. COMPS: göngu-drykkja, u, f. *drinking-bout*, Fms. viii. 209. göngu-færi, n. = gangfæri, Fms. viii. 209. göngu-kona, u, f. a *vagrant woman*, Grág. i. 349, Nj. 142, Bs. 341, K. þ. K. 34, 80, Gisl. 54-56, 141. göngumanna-erfð, n. *the inheritance of a vagrant*, Grág. i. 190. göngumann-liga, (-ligr, adj.), *beggarlike*, *beggarly*, Fms. iii. 209, Fas. iii. 202. göngu-móðr, adj., *weary from walking*. göngu-stafr, m. a *walking-stick*. göngu-sveinn, m. a *beggar-boy*, Korm. 192. gangari, a, m. [Dan. and Scot. *ganger*, a transl. of the mid. Lat. *amator*]:—an *ambling nag*, a *palfrey*, Sturl. iii. 117; spelt *gangvari* in r. 16, 23; passim in the romances. gang-dagr, freq. spelt by metath. *Gagn-dagr*, m. [A. S. *Gang-dæg*], *Rogation-days*, called 'Ganging days' from the practice of going in procession round the boundaries on those days, K. þ. K., Rb., N. G. L. i. 10: the 25th of April is called *Gangdaginn eini*, the *minor Rogation-day*, K. þ. K. 106, Rb. 46, 544; in pl., Grág. i. 325, Fms. vii. 228, i. l. 1. 24, 348, K. þ. K. 102, vide Bs. ii. 247. COMPS: Gangdaga-helgr, f. *Rogation-holidays*, N. G. L. i. 10. Gangdaga-vika, *Rogation-week*, K. þ. K. 100, 102, Rb. 544, 558. Gangdaga-g, n. a *meeting during Rogation-week*, Fms. vii. 217, 347. In all e comps spelt variously 'gagn-' or 'gang-'. The word *Gangdagar* doubtably borrowed from the A. S. gang-fagr, adj. *with a graceful gait*, Eb. (in a verse). gang-fasta (Gagn-f.), u, f. the *Rogation-fast*, in the Rogation-week, N. G. L. i. 17. gang-færi, n. [Dan. *føre* or *gangføre*], the *condition of a road*; illt g., *bad (good) walking*, Fms. viii. 400. gang-færr, adj. *able to walk*, Hom. 152. gang-lati, a, m. a 'lazy goer,' an *idler*; and gang-löt, f. *id.*, pr. *the* of the servants in the hall of Hela, Edda. gang-leri, a, m. obsolete, except as a pr. name of the mythical wanderer, Edda; in Scot. still found as an appell. in the true sense, a *gangrel*, *vagabond*. gang-limir, m. pl. 'gang-limbs,' *shanks*. gang-mikit, n. adj. a *great crowd*, *tumult*. gang-prúðr, adj. *with stately gait*, Sks. 291. gang, m. [A. S. *gong*; Scot. *gang* = a *walk*, *journey*; Dan. *gang*; l. *gáng*; cp. Germ. *geben*]:—a *going*, *walking*, Sks. 370; vera á gangi, *to be walking to and fro*, Grett. 153; metaph., röng eru mál á gangi, *bad reports are going about*, Bs. i. (in a verse); vápn á gangi, *weapons clashing* (vide II. 2. below), Grág. ii. 8; þá var hvert jarn á gangi, Fb. i. 212;—gefit mér gang, *give me way, passage, let me go*, Fms. vii. 347;—pace, a horseman's term, engan (hest) hafa þeir slíkan séð sakir gangs ok vaxtar, Róm. 422; Icel. say, það er enginn g. í gangi, *he has no pacing or ambling in him*; or gang-lauss, adj. *not pacing*;—grazing, úti-g., úti-gangs-hestir, opp. to a stall-fed horse;—of the sun, stars, moon, gangr himin-tungla, Edda (pref.), hence gang-g., the *course of the sun* above the horizon = day; stuttur, lítill, gang-g., a *short, long day*;—course, of money. II. 1. a *going onward*, *prevailing*, *being in vogue*; hafa gang, *to be much in vogue*, Al. 87; heldr er vaxandi g. at þeim, *there rather on the increase*, Gisl. 66; þótti þeim hann hafa ofmikinn (favour) af konungi, Fms. ii. 54; með-g., *good luck*; mótt-g., *city*; upp-g., *thrift*; á-gangr, *inroad*; yfir-g., *tyranny*. 2. *rapid*, *serious going*; þá var svá mikill gangr at um aprt-göngur þórlófs, *the burnings of Th. (a ghost) went so far, that...*, Eb. 314; ok þrískir svá mikill g. at, Gisl. 151; svá gördisk mikill g. at þessu, Eb. 17; svá mikill g. var orðinn at eldnum, *the fire had got to such a height*, 445; elds-g., *fire*; vápn-g., a *clash of weapons*; vatna-g., a *rush*; of water; öldu-g., sjáfar-g., *big waves*; brim-g., *furious surf*; u-g., *desolation from earth-slips*; berserks-g., *berserker fury*;—tramp-horns g. ok hófs, Grág. ii. 122. 3. *law term*, a *process*; gang, Skálda 201, rare in old writers, but freq. in mod., Dan. *retterment*; þarfa-g., *urine*; þeir vóru sumir er drukku gang sinn, Al. 6; niðr-g., *diarrhoea*; upp-g., *expectoration*:—a *privy*, ganga til gangs, r. ii. 119; þeir skyldu hafa búðar-tópt Skutu fyrir gang, Rd. 305; nú undr bundinn í gangi, Grág. l. c. III. *collective*, a *gang*, as gangl; drauga-g., a *gang of ghosts*; músa-g., a *gang of mice*; gaura-g., *gang of roughts*; tröll-g., a *gang of trolls (giants)*; þjófa-g., a *gang of thieves*.—Vide göng, n. pl. a *lobby*. gang-rúm, n. a *passage-room*, *lobby*, Grett. 99 B. gang-silfr, n. *current money*, Sturl. iii. 307, Fms. ix. 470, Jb. 157, N. G. L. passim. gang-skör, f., in the phrase, göra g. at e-u, *to make steps in a thing*.

gang-stigr, m. a *footpath*, Sks. 4, Greg. 59. gang-tamr, adj. *pacing* (of a horse), Hdm. 3. gang-varí, a, m. (gang-ari, gang-verja, u, f.), collect. a *suit of clothes*, Grág. i. 299, Sks. 288, Bs. i. 876, Ann. 1330. gang-verja, u, f. = gangvari, Stj. 367, 616. GAF, n. [A. S. *geap*; Engl. *gap*; Dan. *gab*; cp. *gapa*], prop. a *gap*, empty space, whence Ginnunga-gap, the *Chaos* of the Scand. mythol., Edda, Vsp. 2. metaph. *gab, gíbes*; óp ok gap, *háreysti ok gap*, Fb. iii. 425, cp. Nj. 220. gapa-maðr, m. a *gaping fool*, a *gaby*, Fbr. 12. gapa, pret. gapði, Edda 20, Mart. 118; and gapti, pres. gapi, Bs. i. 647; sup. gapat, imperat. gapi, Skm. 28; [Dan. *gabs*; Germ. *gaffen*]:—to *gape*, open the mouth wide, Edda l. c.; með gapanda munn, of a wolf, 41, Fms. iv. 57; með gapandi höfðum, Þórd. 94 new Ed. gapaldr, m. a *Runic character* used as a spell, Isl. Þjóðs. gapi, a, m. a *rash, reckless man*, freq.; Icel. say, angr-gapi (q. v.), sólar-gapi, hann er mesti sólargapi, perhaps with reference to the Wolf and the Sun, Edda 7. COMPS: gapa-leggr, adj. (-lega, adv.), *bare-brained*. gapa-muðr, m. a *gaping, beedless fellow*, a *nickname*, Fms. gapa-skapr, m. *recklessness*. gapa-stokkr, m. the *stocks* or *pillory*. gap-uxi, a, m. a *blusterer*, a *bully*, Fs. 71. gap-lyndi, n. *bluster*, Karl. 493. gap-lypur, f. pl. or gap-riplur, m. pl. an *απ. λεγ.*, for the reading vide Johnson, Nj. Lat. l. c., *gaping, staring with open mouth*, Nj. (in a verse). gap-þrosnir, m. = gapi, Edda (Gl.), an *απ. λεγ.* garð-bót, f. *reparation of a fence*, Grág. ii. 263 sqq., Gpl. 454. garð-brjót, m. (-brytill, Gpl. 388), a *fence-breaker*, N. G. L. i. 41. garð-brot (garða-brot), n. *breach of a fence*, Gpl. 350, 391. garð-fóðr, n. *hay for fodder in a farm-yard*, N. G. L. i. 38. garð-hlið, n. a *gate*, Fms. ix. 414. garð-hús, n. a *privy*, Fms. iv. 169, vi. 15, Stj. 629. garð-hverfa, u, f. a *fence*, *pinfold*, Bs. i. 46. garði, a, m. the *wall in a stall* supporting the manger (in western Icel.) garð-lag, n. the *laying of a fence*, Grág. ii. 262 sqq., Sd. 180; a *pound*, Vm. 87. garðlags-önn, f. the *work (season) for fencing*, Grág. ii. 261. garð-lauss, adj. *fenceless*, N. G. L. i. 8. garð-leiga, u, f. *house-rent*, Gpl. 93. GARÐR, m. [Ulf. *gards* = *oikos*; A. S. *geard*; Engl. *yard*, *garth*, *garden*; O. H. G. *gart*; Germ. *garten*; Dan.-Swed. *gård*; Lat. *bortus*]: I. a *yard* (an enclosed space), esp. in comps, as kirkju-g., a *church-yard*; vin-g., a *vineyard*; stakk-g., a *stack-yard*; hey-g., a *hay-yard*; kál-g., a *kale-yard*; urta-g., a *kitchen-garden*; aldin-g. and gras-g., a *garden*; dýra-g., a 'deer-yard,' a *park*:—garðr, alone, is a *hay-yard* (round the hayricks); hence garðs-seti or garð-seti, q. v. 2. a *court-yard*, *court* and *premises*; þeir ganga út í garðinn ok berjask, Edda 25, a paraphrase from 'tünun' in Gm. 41; þeir Grímr hittu menn at máli úti í garðinum, Eg. 109; þá sá hann at öðrum-megin í garðinum brunaði fram merkit, O. H. 31; ganga til garðs, 71; mikill kamarr (privy) var í garðinum, id.; en er þeir Hrærekrs sátu í garðinum, 72; fóru þegar pangat í garðinn sem líkin vóru, id.; er hann kom heim í þorpit ok gekk um garðinn, Fms. x. 218; gengið hef eg um garðinn móð, gleðistundir dvína, a ditty; innan stokks (within doors) eða í garði úti, Gpl. 136; eigi nenni ek at hann deyi undir gördum mínum, Lv. 59;—a *fish-yard*, Vm. 14. 3. esp. in Norway, Denmark, and Sweden, a *house* or *building* in a town or village, [Dan. *gaard* = Icel. *bær*]; hann var í Hróiskeldu ok átti þar garð, Bjarn. 6; Egill spurði hvar g. sá væri í borginni (in York) er Arinbjörn átti, Eg. 407; hann var í garði þeim er Hallvarðs-g., var kallaðr, Bs. i. 634; í garði Arons, 636; konungs-g., the king's yard, Fms. passim and in records referring to Norway. garða-leiga, u, f. *house-rent*, H. E. i. 394. garða-sól, f., botan. the orach, Hjalt. garðs-bóndi, a, m. a *house-owner*, Grett. 103, Jb. 157. garðs-horn, n. a 'yard-nook,' *cottage*, Fas. iii. 648; esp. in tales, in the phrase, kongur og drottning í ríki sínu og karl og kerling í Garðshorni, Ísl. Þjóðs. passim; the saying, þá er ekki krókr að koma í Garðshorn, garðs-húsfreyja, u, f. a *town-lady*, Grett. 158 A; in Icel., where the whole population are country-folk, this sense of garðr is only used in metaph. phrases, saws, = *home*, *house*; kemr engi sá til garðs (to the house) at viti hvat í sé, Band. 13; fátækum manni er til garðs kemr, Dipl. ii. 14; hyggjum vér at í yðvarn garð hafi runnit, into your bands, your possession, Ld. 206; helmingr skal falla í minn garð, the half shall fall into my share, Fær. 117; skal aukask þriðjungi í þínum garði, in thy keeping, Nj. 3; þótt nokkurt komi þat ór várum garði, 54; leggja málaferli í garð e-s, to bring a case home to one, Sturl. ii. 27; þess alls ens illa sem þá var honum í garð borit, all the evil that was brought to his door, Hom. 119; Guð í garði ok góð Jól, a greeting, Grett. 99 (MS.); líðr vetr ör garði, the winter passed by, Nj. 112; ríða í garð, to arrive (of a rider), Sturl. iii. 185; ríða ör garði, to depart, Ld. 96; ríða um garð, to pass by; vísa gestum á garð várn, Fas. iii. 5; göra e-n af garði (mod. ör garði), to equip one when departing, e. g. a son, a friend, or the like; eigi ertú svá af garði gört sem ek vilda (a mother to a departing son), Grett. 94; hversu herralega keisarinn gördi hann af garði, Karl.



148; ok hefða ek gört þik af garði með gleði ok fagnaði, Stj. 181; but esp. to endow a daughter when married, göra dóttur sína vel (illa) ór garði, etc.; búa í garð, to prepare; hann hefir svá í garðinn búið, be has made his bed so: the phrase, það er allt um garð gengið, all past, done, bygone; föður-g., father house, paternal house; bú-garðr, an estate: also in poets, í Eyjafríði upp á Grund á þann garðinn fríða, a ditty:—a local name of several farms in Icel., Garðr, sing., or more usually Garðar, Landn., prob. from corn-fields: the saying, víðar er Guð enn í Gördum, addressed to presumptuous people who think God is God only for themselves.

4. denoting a strongbold; tann-g., the 'tooth-wall,' the teeth and gums, Gr. ἑρκος ὀδόντων; Ás-garðr, the bold of the gods, Edda; Mið-garðr, Middle-bold, i. e. the earth; Út-garðar, Outer-bold, where the giants dwell, Edda: the phrase, ráðast á garðinn þar sem hann er lægst, to assault the weakest part, to encroach upon the weak and helpless.

5. in western Icel. a heavy snow-storm is called garðr. II. in Icel. sense a fence of any kind; garðr of þjóðbraut þvera, Grág. ii. 264: in the law phrase, garðr er granna sættir, a fence (yard) is a settler among neighbours (i. e. forms the landmark), Gbl., Jb. 258; leggja garða, to make fences, Rm. 12, Landn. App. 325; þeir biðu hjá garði nokkurum, Nj. 170: esp. the fence around the homefield, also called tún-g., Grág. i. 82, 453, Nj. 83, 114, Eg. 766, Ld. 148, Isl. ii. 357, passim; skíð-g., a rail fence; grjótt-g., a stone fence; torf-g., a turf fence; haga-g., the hedge of a pasture, Eb. 132; tún-g., a 'tún' fence; virkis-g., a castle wall, Fb. ii. 73 (in a verse); stíflu-g., a ditch; rif-g., a swathe.

COMPDS: garðs-endi, a, m. the end of a fence, Grág. ii. 263. garðs-hlið, n. a gate, = garðhlið, Eg. 713, Fms. vii. 245, viii. 170, N. G. L. i. 290. garðs-krókr, m. a nook of a fence, Sturl. i. 178. garðs-rúst, f. the ruin of a fence, Sturl. ii. 227. garðs-önn, f. = garðönn.

III. Garðar, m. pl. (í Gördum), Garða-ríki or Garða-veldi, n. the empire of Gardar, is the old Scand. name of the Scandinavian-Russian kingdom of the 10th and 11th centuries, parts of which were Hólm-garðar, Kænu-garðar, Nov-gorod, etc.; the name being derived from the castles or strongholds (gardar) which the Scandinavians erected among the Slavonic people, and the word tells the same tale as the Roman 'castle' in England; cp. the interesting passage in Ó. H. ch. 65—ok má enn sjá þar jarðborgir (earth-works, castles) ok önnur stórvirki þau er hann góðrði.—K. þ. K. 158, Fms., Ó. H. passim, (cp. Munch Det Norske Folks Hist. i. 39 sqq.); the mod. Russ. gorod and grad are the remains of the old Scand. garðr = a castle; cp. Gerzkr, adj. from Gardar, i. e. Russian.

β. Mikli-garðr = the 'Muckle-yard,' the Great town, i. e. Constantinople, passim. COMPDS: Garðaríkis-menn, m. pl. the men from G., Russians, Fas. iii. 314. Garðs-konungr, m. the Greek emperor, Fms. vi. 167, Fas. iii. 671, Mar. 141.

garð-rúm, n. a court-yard, D. N. garð-saurr, m. sewage, N. G. L. iii. 14. garð-seti, a, m. a 'yard-sitter,' the end of a bay-rick, Eb. 190. garð-skipti, n. partition by a fence, Js. 100. garð-smugall, adj. creeping through a fence, N. G. L. i. 41. garð-staðr, m., mod. garð-stæði, n. the place of a fence or bay-yard, Dipl. iv. 9, v. 16.

garð-staurr, n. a stake for fencing, 623. 58, Eg. 80, Fms. ix. 56: the phrase, enginn skal öðrum at garðstauri standa, no one is bound to stand up as a rail stake for another, i. e. an inroad into an unfenced field is no trespass, the owner must fence it himself, N. G. L. i. 40.

garð-sveinn, m. a 'yard-boy,' valet, hence Fr. garçon, Þiðr. 230. garð-torfa, u, f. a slice of turf, a sod, Eb. 190. garð-virki, n. fencing materials, Grág. ii. 263. garð-vörðr, m. a 'court-warder,' overseer, Karl. 10. garð-önn, f. the season of fence-work, Grág. ii. 261.

GARG, n. a shrieking, bowling; and garga, að, [from Gr. γαργαρίζω through Ital. gargagliare, Engl. gargle], to shriek with a coarse voice. gargan, n. a serpent, Edda (Gl.); a nickname, Sturl. ii. 142. garland, n. (for. word), a garland, Fms. x. 149.

GARMR, m. the name of a dog in the mythol. Edda, Vsp. 2. a tatter, rag, pl. garmar, rags; so also fata-garmar, hence metaph. in addressing any one, garmrinn, poor wretch! cp. tetrið! ræfillinn!

GARN, n. [A. S. gearn; Engl. yarn; Dan.-Swed. garn]; spinnar yarn, to spin yarn, Eb. 92; ek hefi spunnit tólf álina garn, I have spun yarn for a twelve ells web, Ld. 224; lín ok garn, Js. 78; silki-garn, silk yarn; tvinnar-garn, twine yarn, twisted yarn; opp. to ein-gerni, q. v.

II. the warp, opp. to vipt, the weft, Nj. 275. garn-dúkr, m. a cloth of yarn, D. N.

garnir, f. pl. guts, vide görn; garn-engja, u, f. constriction of the bowels; garn-mórr, m. suet.

garn-vinda, u, f. a skein of yarn.

garp-ligr, adj. martial, Eg. 16, Ld. 274, Hom. 143.

garp-menni, n. a martial man, Ld. 42, Fms. iii. 83.

GARPR, m. a warlike man, but often with the notion of a bravo, Grett. 155; g. eða afreksmaðr, Nj. 261; mikilúðligr ok g. enn mesti, Fms. xi. 78; garpar miklir ok afstefir, III, Fb. ii. 72, Vápn. 19, Bjarn. 34: even of a woman (virago), hón var væn kona ok g. mikill í skapi,

Sturl. i. 148. β. the name of an ox, Gullþ. 23, whence Garps-dalr, the name of a farm, Landn.: of a horse, hvat mun garprinn vilja er er heim kominn, Hrafn. 8. γ. the Hanseatic traders in Sweden Norway were in the Middle Ages called Garpar, D. N., Boldt, V. hence Garpa-skuld, n. a debt due to the Garps, D. N.

garp-skapr, m. bravery, Korm. 142, Fms. ii. 151, Grett. 131, Þórð. garri, a, m. in compds, garra-legr, adj. [from Ital. garrulo], garrul, gaskóna-háttir, m. (for. word), gasconade.

gaspr, n. gossip, prating.

gaspra, að, to gossip, a mod. word, prob. from the Engl.

gassi, a, m. a gander: metaph. a noisy fellow, a 'goose,' Gisl. 10, 18 (in a verse), Karl. 474; g. ok glópr, El. 15.

COMPDS: gassa-gl, m. a law term, a 'goose's crime,' such as biting one person when on thrown at another, N. G. L. i. 72. gassa-ligr, adj. (-ligr, -lig), boisterous, wagging.

gassa-skapr, m. waggery.

GAT, n., pl. göt, [A. S. geat and Engl. gate = entrance; Hel. foramen], a hole, Fms. iii. 217, Fas. iii. 486; skrár-gat, a key-lúku-gat, a trap-door; cp. the following word.

GATA, u, f. [Ulf. gata = πλῆμα; Old Engl. and Scot. gate = O. H. G. gaza, mod. gasse; Swed. gata; Dan. gade]—prop. a thoroughfare (cp. gat above), but generally a way, path, road, Nj. 75, Gr. 89, 93, Fms. ix. 519, Ld. 44, Ver. 21, passim; á götu e-s, in one's Blas. 40; þótt slíkir sveinar væri á götu minni, Nj. 182; alla gö adv. 'algates,' always; ek hefi verið alla götu (throughout) lítill skoðr, Bs. i. 297, Stj. 119, 164, 188, 194, 252; götur Guðs, the ways of Post. 656 C. 14; gata til Guðs, 655 iv. 1; ryðja götu fyrir e-m, to the road for one, Hom. 146; búa götu e-s, 625. 96. Mark. i. 2.

name of a farm, Fær.; Götu-skeggjar, m. pl. the name of a farm in the Faroes, Ld., Fær.; reið-gata, a riding road; skeið-gata, a course; hlemmi-gata, a broad open road; fjár-götur, a sheep path;

gata, a zigzag path; kross-götur, four cross roads, for popular tales them vide Ísl. Þjóðs.

COMPDS: gatna-mót, n. pl. junction of Grág. ii. 161, Landn. 306, Stj. 197, Fms. viii. 171, Karl. 456, Finn. götu-breidd, f. the breadth of a road, Eg. 582.

götu-garðr road fence, D. N.

götu-nisti, n. the Lat. viaticum, Bs. i. 249.

skarð, n. a slip in a road, Fs. 90.

götu-stigr, m. a foot-path.

iii. 279. götu-þjófr, m. a law term, a thief who has to run the gauntlet through a defile, Swed. gatu-lopp, N. G. L. i. 334.

GAUÐ, f. [geyjá], a barking, Rb. 346; hunda-gauð né ulfa-þyr 645. 73.

II. neut. a poltroon, Bb. 3. 47.

gauða, að, to bark at, scold one; út-gauða e-m, to out-scold one.

gauð-rif, n. abuse, barking, Sks. 435.

GAUFA, að, (and gaufr, n., gaufrari, a, m.), to saunter, be sluggish, freq. akin to gafi, cp. Goth. gepanta in a reference by Jornandes to lingua eorum 'pigra' gepanta dicitur, whence 'Gepidi,' the name of an ancient Teut. people.

GAUKR, m. [A. S. gēac; Scot. gowk], a cuckoo, Edda 79, 77; hrossa-g., the horse cuckoo, a name given to the green sand-piper, base of its neighing cry.

COMPDS: gauk-mánuðr, m. cuckoo-mon the first summer month, about the middle of April to the middle of May, Edda 103.

gauk-messa, u, f. cuckoo-mass, = the 1st of May, N. G. L. i.

GAUL, n. a lowing, bellowing, Fms. iii. 201, passim:—medic., gaul, 'stomachus laetrans.'

II. fem. a river in Norway, hence Gaulr, m. the name of a county; Gaul-verjar, m. pl. the men fr. Gaulverja-bær, m. a farm in Icel.; Gaul-verskr, adj., Landn.

gaula, að, to low, bellow, Ó. T. 70, Rev. 22, Fms. iii. 201, Hom. gaulan, f. a lowing, bellowing, Fms. v. 90, Ó. H. 135, 222, 183, Róm. 234.

gaum-gæfa, ð, to observe, give heed to, Str. 37, Rb. 4.

gaum-gæfð, f. attention, heed, 625. 166, Str. 24.

gaum-gæfi, mod. gaum-gæfni, f. a bedding, attention, Barl. 7.

gaum-gæfi-leysi, n. heedlessness, Anecd. 18.

gaum-gæfi-liga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), carefully.

GAUMR, m.; fem. gaum also occurs, góða, litla gaum, Hom. 60, and so sometimes in mod. writers; [A. S. gēame and gymen, Ormul. —heed, attention; only used in the phrase, gefa gaum at e-u, to heed to a thing, Nj. 57, Eg. 551, Fms. viii. 18, Hom. 69; var enginn gefinn at því, Ó. H. 71, 116; gefa góða, litla (fem.) g. at e-u, Hom. 65; litla gaupnir, poet. the hollows in the soles of the feet, Þd. 3; litla gaupnir sér (better reading greipum), to have a person in one's hand, Ó. H. L. i. c.

2. as a measure, as much as can be taken in it, and



together, as in Scot. 'goud in goupins;' gaupnir silfrs, goupens of Fas. ii. 176; gaupnir moldar, goupens of earth, id. gaupna- f. a looking into one's palms, covering one's face, O. H. L. l. c. URB, m. [Ulf. gaur = sad], a rough, a 'sad fellow,' used in mod. 240, but esp. freq. in old romances translated from French; m used in genuine old writers; in exclamations, gaur! vándr g.! Flóv., Art., Str. passim, Fas. iii. 6. gaura-gangr, m. a gang of gaur, Gisl. 53.

gata, ad, to prate, brag, Fas. i. 485; still used in the east of Icel. atan, f. prating, Lv. 53, Gd. 16.

UTAR, m. pl. a Scand. people in western Sweden, called in A. S. es, and to be distinguished from Gotar, Gotbs; hence Gaut-land, the land of the Gauts; Gaut-Elfr, f. the river Gotla, the 'Elbe of Gauts'; Gauta-skær, n. pl. the Skerries of the north-western coast of Sweden; cp. also the mod. Göteborg, O. H., Fms., passim.

gaur, m., a poet. name of Odin, Vtkv., Edda; it seems to mean father, gíóta: poet. a man, sá ógæfunnar gaur, that hapless man, Hallgr.; gautslegr, adj. miscreant-like.

gautskr, adj. from Gauland, Fms. passim.

gæð, pres. gá, part. gæð; pret. subj. gæði, Am. 70: [cp. Lat. caveo]:— gæð, mark, with infin. or gen., Landn. 30, Fb. i. 210; jarl gæði varla tra málum sínum fyrir tali þeirra, Orkn. 300: with gen., er miklu hans ofsi, en hann mun nú þess gæðr geyma, Ísl. ii. 239, Sks. Hm. 115; Guðs hann gæði, he gave heed to God, Sl. 4; gá sín, to heed to oneself—gá til e-s, to mark, Fb. ii. 193:—in mod. usage, gá, to heed, observe; gef mér Jesú að gá að því, Pass. i. 27; freq. in such as, gáðu að þér, take heed! beware! gáðu að Guði, take heed! I take care what thou art doing! with infin., eigi mun gáð hafa verið á fyrir lokurnar, they have not taken care to lock the door, Lv. 60, vi. 368: without the mark of infin., gylja þú né gáðir, thou didst care to be gleeful, thou wast sorrowful, Hm. 7.

gæ, f. barking; hund-gæ, Lv. 60; goð-gæ (q.v.), blasphemous.

gæ, m. a scoffer, mocker, Edda (Gl.), Korm. 172 (in a verse).

GA, u, f. [from Germ. gabe], a gift in a spiritual sense; skáld-gáfa, a poetical gift: esp. in pl. gifts, wit.

gæ, part. gifted; flug-g., vel-g., clever; illa-g., treg-g., dull-witted.

gæ, u, f. a lively girl, Lex. Poët.

gæ, ad, dep. to make jokes.

gæsligr, adv. heedlessly, Grett. 93 A.

gæsligr, adj. heedless, wanton, Fms. viii. 4, Hom. 57.

gæsligr, adj. wanton, careless, Hom. 73, Eluc. 28, Sks. 301.

gæsligr, n. heedlessness, Gpl. 162, Bs. ii. 172.

GÁ, a, m. [Ulf. renders σταυρός by galga; A. S. gealga; Engl. s; Hel. galgo; Germ. galgen; Dan.-Swed. galge]:—the gallows; in times they were worked by a lever, and the culprit was hauled

yma galga, Fms. vii. 13; hence also the phrase, hængja á hæsta festa upp, and the like, vide Gautr. S. ch. 7; an old Swed. allit. rase, á galga ok gren, on gallows and green tree (Fr.), as trees were or gallows (cp. the Engl. 'gallows-tree'); reisa, höggva galga,

436, O. H. 46, Am. 37, 55, Grett. 128: in poetry (vide Lex. Poët.),

gallows are called the borse of Sigar, from the love tale of the Danish

of that name: the cross is now and then called gálgi, e. g. Mar. S.,

then in mod. eccl. writers (Vidal.), but very rarely, and only in the

phrases. COMPS: galga-farmr, m. load of the gallows, refer-

to the myth told in Hm. 139 sqq., of Odin hanging in the tree

meid or Ygg-drasil. galga-gramr, -valdr, m. the king, ruler

allows, poet. names of Odin, Lex. Poët. gálga-tré, n. a gallows-

tree, Ísl. viii. 261, Fas. i. 215. A book is poet. called agn-gálgi,

allows, Lex. Poët.

gá, n. 'gallows-carrion,' the corpse of one bung in chains, a law

Grág. ii. 131.

GA, a, m. a wag. COMPS: gála-ligr, gála-samligr, adj. wag-

gála-skapr, m. waggery.

GN, n. [prob. a Fin. word; Lap. galco = a beast], a monster; in

try weapons are called hlífa-g.; randar-gálkn, the beast of shield

mour, Lex. Poët.; else in prose, finn-gálkn, q. v.; hrein-gálkn, a

pl. gjas; A. S. gós, pl. gés or gees; Engl. goose, pl. geese; O. H. G. ganzo; Germ. gans, pl. gänse; cp. Lat. anser, dropping the initial; Gr. χήν:— a goose, Grág. ii. 346, 347, N. G. L. i. 211 (Js. 78), Korm. 206, O. H. 86, Gkv. i. 16; heim-g., a tame goose; grá-g., a 'grey goose,' wild goose; brand-g., q. v.

COMPS: gása-flöri, n. a goose feather, D. N.; mod. gæsa-flöðir, etc. 2. gás, cunus, Fms. xi. 52. II. Gásir,

f. pl. the local name of a harbour in Icel., Landn.

gás-samr, adj. (-semi, f.), attentive, Hom. (St.) 62.

gás-haukr, m. a gos-bawk, Edda (Gl.), N. G. L. i. 242, Str., Karl., passim.

gáski, a, m. wild joy.

gás-veidr, f. goose catching, Vm. 140.

GÁTT, f. [gá, gæta], heed, attention, Pass. 21. 4; í ógáti, inadvertently.

gát, n. [gæta], a dainty, Lex. Poët.; mun-gát, q. v., Dan. mundgodt.

GÁTA, u, f. [gæta; Dan. gaade; Swed. gäta], a guessing; til-gáta, a suggestion; get-gáta, guess-work, but in old writers scarcely used in this sense.

II. a riddle, Stj. 411, Fas. i. 464 sqq.; Icel. bera upp gátu, to ask a riddle; ráða gátu, to read a riddle; hence the saying, myrk er óráðin gáta, mirk (dark) is an unread riddle, cp. Bs. i. 226; koll-gáta, in the phrase, eiga kollgátuna, to guess the riddle; cp. gæta í kollinn.

GÁTT, f. [gaatt, Ivar Aasen], the rabbet of a door-sill, against which the door shuts; hann gengr þá útar frá konungi til gáttar, to the door-sill, Jónsv. 12; hence such phrases as, hurð hnigin á gátt, a door shut but not locked, Gisl. 29, Fas. ii. 345; sá gegðisk út hjá gáttinni, Bárð. 171; cp. gætti; hurð á hálfa gátt, a door half open, = á klofa in old writers; innan-gáttá, in-doors, Eb. 302; utan-gáttá, out-of-doors, Stj. 436. gáttar-tré, n. a door-post, Gpl. 345.

II. in pl. the door-way, the place nearest to the door, Hm. i; hón lauk upp hurðinni ok stóð í gáttum stund þá, Fb. i. 547.—Gátt is now in Icel. esp. used of the space (esp. in stalls) between the door-post and the wall, hence troða upp í gáttina, to fill up the 'gátt.'

GÆÐ, n. [a Scand. word, neither found in Ulf., Saxon, nor Germ.; lost in mod. Dan. and Swed.; gje, Ivar Aasen]:—mind, mood; the old Hm. often uses the word almost = wits, senses; hann stælr geði guma, he steals the wits of men, sleeps them in leibargy, 12; vita til sins geðs, to be in one's senses, II, 19; heimta aprt sitt geð, of a drunkard, to come to one's senses again, to awake, 13; vera gættinn at geði, to be on one's guard, 6; cp. gá (geyma) sín geðs, Fms. vii. 133, x. 10: in pl., lítill eru geð guma, many men have little sense, Hm. 52:—this meaning is obsolete.

3. spirits; uppi er þá geð guma, then folk are in high spirits, Hm. 16. 2. mind; hverju geði stýrir gunna hverr, Hm. 17; ok þér er grunr at hans geði, and thou trustest not his mind towards thee, 45.

4. in prose, favour, liking; at þorgilsi var eigi geð á, whom Th. liked not, Ld. 286; féllsk hvárt öðru vel í geð, they liked one another well, Band. 3, 9; ok þat geð at ek görða mér visa fjáðr at vilöndum, and such grace (engaging mind) that I made open foes into well-wishers, Stor. 23; blanda geði við e-n, to blend souls with one, Hm. 43; hann var vel í geði til Freysteins, he was well disposed to Fr., Fb. i. 255:—6-geð, dislike:—in mod. usage also vigour of mind; Icel. say of a boy, það er ekkert geð í honum, there is no 'go' in him, he is a tame, spiritless boy.

COMPS: 1. denoting character, temper, or the like; geð-fastr, adj. firm of mind; geð-góðr, adj. gentle of mood; geð-flr, adj. ill-tempered; geð-lauss, adj. spiritless, tame, Rd. 241, Stj. 424, v. l.;

geð-leysi, n. fickleness, Hom. 24; geð-mikill and geð-ríkr, adj. choleric; geð-stirðr, adj. stiff of temper; geð-styggr, adj. hot-tempered;

geð-veykr, adj. brain-sick, of unsound mind; and geð-veyki, f. hypochondria; geðs-lag, n., and geðs-munir, m. pl. temper:

or adjectives in inverse order, bráð-geðja, fljót-geðja, of hasty temper; harð-geðja, bardy; laus-geðja, fickle; lin-geðja, weak-minded, crazy;

stór-geðja, proud; þung-geðja, hypochondriac. 2. denoting grace, pleasure; geð-feldr, adj. pleasant; 6-geðfeldr, unpleasant: geð-ligr

or geðs-ligr, adj. engaging, Sks. 407, Fas. i. 233; geð-þekni, f. good-will, content: geð-þekkr, adj. beloved, dear to one: geð-

þokki, a, m. loveliness, engaging manners. 3. rarely of wit; geð-spakr, adj. witty (better get-spakr).

4. in many poet. compd adjectives, geð-bjartr, -framr, -frákn, -horskr, -hraustr, -rakkr, -skjótr, -snjallr, -strangr, -svinnr, bold, valiant, and the like, Lex. Poët.

GEDDA, u, f. [cp. gaddr; Swed. gädda; Dan. gjæde], a pike, Edda (Gl.), Fas. i. 152, 489, Sæm.

geð-fró, f. heartsease, Sks. 114: the name of an Icel. poem.

geðjask, ad, dep. to be pleased with, like, Fms. iii. 97; e-m g. vel at e-u, to be well pleased with, Vigl. 25.

GEFA, pret. gaf, 2nd pers. gaft, mod. gafst, pl. gáfu; pres. gef; pret. subj. gefi; part. gefinn; with neg. suff. gef-at, gaft-attu, Fm. 7; mid.

form gáfumk (dabat or dabant mibi, nobis), Stor. 23, Bragi, Edda: [Goth. giban = δίδόται; A. S. gifan; Engl. give; Dutch geven; O. H. G. gepan; Germ. geben; Swed. gifva; Dan. give.]

A. To give, with acc. of the thing, dat. of the person; g. gjafar, to give gifts, Fm. 7, Fms. vii. 40, Nj. 29, Hm. 48; mikit eitt skala manni gefa, 51; hann kvæðsk eigin yxn eiga þau áðr at honum þætti honum



gefandi (gerundial, *worth giving to him*), Rd. 256; hann gaf stórgjafir öllu stórmenni, Ld. 114; hann gaf þeim góðar gjafir at skilnaði, Gisl. 9; Rútr gaf henni hundrað álma, Nj. 7; viltú g. mér þá, 73, 75, 281, passim.

II. *to give in payment, to pay*; gefa vildim við þér fé til, *we will give thee money for it*, Nj. 75; yðr væri mikitt gefanda (gerundial) til, at þér hefðit ekki illt átt við Gunnar, *you would have given a great deal not to have provoked Gunnar*, 98; ek mun g. þér til Guðrúnu dóttur mína ok féit allt, id.: *to lay out*, hann gaf sumt verðit þegar í hönd, Gisl. 12; gefa e-t við e-n, *to pay for a thing*; at þér gefit mjök margra Kristinna manna líf við yðvarri þrályndi, *that you will cause the loss of many Christian lives with your stubbornness*, Fms. iv. 195; þat er líkara at ek gefa mikitt við, Nj. 53; gefa sik við e-n, *to give oneself to a thing, attend to, be busy about*, mod.: gefa í milli, *to discount*; hygg at hvat þú gefir í milli tveggja systra, Fms. iv. 195 (hence milli-gjöf, discount).

III. *in special sense, to give in matrimony*; Njáll bað konu til handa Högna ok var hon honum gefin, Nj. 120; Vigdís var meir gefin til fjár en brautargengis, V. *had been more wedded to the money than to her advancement*, Ld. 26; segir at dóttir þeirra muni eigi betr verða gefin, 114:—gefa saman, *to betroth*, Fms. x. 381:—in mod. sense *to marry*, of the clergyman.

2. *to give as a dowry, portion*; búum þeim er Sveinn hafði gefit til hennar, Fms. x. 310 (hence til-gjöf, dowry); eigi skal ok í klæðum meira heiman gefask með konu en þriðjungur (hence heiman-gjöf, dowry), Gpl. 212:—so also, gefa í erfðir, *to give as inheritance*, Bs. i. 285:—gefa ölmusu, *to give alms*, Bs. passim; gefa fátækum, *to give to the poor*, passim.

IV. *to give, grant*; hann gaf honum vald yfir öllu landi, Fms. i. 18; gefa heimleyfi, *to grant 'home-leave', furlough*, ix. 474; gefa orlof, ii. 64; gefa gríð, *to grant a truce to one, pardon*, Nj. 165, Fms. ix. 479; gefa e-m líf, *to grant one his life*, 470.

V. *in various phrases*; gefa e-m nafn, *to give one a name*, Nj. 91, Fms. i. 23, Grág. ii. 146; gefa þakki, *to give thanks*, Fms. i. 231; gefa e-m tillit, *to indulge one*, Nj. 169; gefa e-m rúm, *to give place to one*, Fms. ii. 254, vi. 195; gefa ráð, *to give counsel, advice*, Nj. 75, 78; gefa góð orð, *to give good words, answer gently*; gefa e-m stór orð, *to give one big words*, Fms. v. 158; gefa slög, *to deal blows*, ix. 313; gefa gaum at, *to give heed to*, Nj. 57, Eg. 551; gefa hljóð, *to give a bearing*, in public speaking, Nj. 230; gefa tórn, *to give time, leisure*, 98; gefa ró reiði, *to calm one's wrath*, 175:—gefa e-m sök, *to bring a charge against*, complain of, 82; ok gaf ek þó hlálmunum enga sök á því, *I did not like the helmet less for that*, Ld. 128; at eigi sé mælt, at þú gefir dauðum sök, *that thou bringest a charge against a dead man* (which was unlawful), Nj. 82; en hvárki okkatt gefir þat öðru at sök, *neither of us likes the other the less for that*, 52; ekki gef ek þér þat at sök þótt þú sér engi bleyðimaðr, 54; engi þorði þó sakir á at gefa, *none durst complain*, Al. 123; Sigurðr jarl bað konung eigi gefa þrændum þetta at sök, Fms. i. 57; gefa kærú upp á e-n, *to give in a complaint against one*, Dipl. ii. 13.

2. gefa sér um . . . , *to give oneself trouble about, take interest in*, mostly followed by a noun; gefa sér fátt um e-t, *to take coolly*; gefa sér mikitt um, *to take great interest in*; þorfinnr lét gefa honum mat, en gaf sér lítið at honum, *but else took little notice of him*, Grett. 96; ekki er þess gefit, at hann gefi sér mikitt um, *that he shewed great interest*, Fms. i. 289; mun ek mér ok ekki um þetta gefa, *I will let this pass, not take offence at it*, Boll. 354; en ef til mín kæmi tveir eða þrír, þá gaf ek mér ekki um, *then I took no notice of it*, Fms. ii. 151; konungr gaf sér fátt um þat, Fb. i. 261; hann þóttisk vita hvat keisaranum mislíkaði ok gaf sér þó ekki um at sinni, Fms. vi. 71; ok gáfu sér ekki um viðbúnaðinn, vii. 87; so also, Skúli gaf sér lítið at hvat biskup sagði, S. *troubled himself little at what the bishop said*, Bs. i. 873:—akin is the mod. phrase, eg gef ekki um það, *I do not want it*; gefðu ekki um það, *do not care for it, mind it not*; eg gaf ekki um að sjá það, *I did not want to see it*, etc.

3. gefa staðar, *to stop*; lét hann þá staðar gefa róðrinn, *be stopped rowing*, Fms. vi. 384; konungr gaf staðar ok hlýddi til frásagnar þeirra, viii. 400; ok þá er sá íss gaf staðar ok rann eigi, Edda 3; ok þeir gefa eigi stað ferðinni fyrr en þeir kómu norðr, 151 (pref.); svá at staðar gaf (MS. naf) höndin við spordinn, 40.

VI. *to give out, deal out*; hön bað gefa sér drekka, *baðe give him to drink*, Eg. 604; *to give a dose*, gefa e-m eittr, Al. 156:—absol. *to give fodder to cattle*, gefa göltum, Hkv. 2. 37; gefa nautum, kúm, hestum, Sturl. ii. 42. Gisl. 28:—gefa á, *to dash over*, of sea-water, cp. ágjöf: *to pour water on*, var gluggar öfinnum svá at útan mátti á gefa, Eb. 134; síðan lét hann gefa útan á baðit í glugg, 136; gefa á ker, *to fill a goblet*, Clar.: metaph. *to press on*, gefr Ormr þá á, Fb. i. 530 (in wrestling).

VII. with prepp., fyrir-gefn, *to forgive*, freq. in mod. usage, but scarcely found in old writers; so also gefa til, cp. Dan. *tilgive*, D. N., vide Safn i. 96 (rare and obsolete):—gefa upp, *to give up*; gefa upp gamalmenni, *to give old people up, let them starve*, Fms. ii. 225; gefa upp föður eða móður, 227; bændr báðu hann gefa upp eyna, Grett. 145; *to remit*, en þó vil ek nú upp gefa þér alla leiguna, Nj. 128; gaf honum upp reiði sína, Fms. x. 3, 6; ok gefit oss upp stórsakir, ii. 33; Brján konungr gaf upp þrysvar útlögum sínum inar sömu sakir, Nj. 269; absol., hvárt villit þér gefa honum upp, *pardon him*, 205; gefa upp alla mótsöðu, *to give up all resistance*, Fms. ix. 322; gefa sik upp, *to give oneself up, surrender*, i. 198; þá gefum vér upp várn

stað, 104; gefa upp ríki, konungdóm, *to give up the kingdom, abd. resign*, x. 4, xi. 392: *to give up, hand over to one*, Magnús konungur honum upp Finnferðina með síkum skildaga, vii. 135; ek vil gefa upp búit at Varnalek, Nj. 25; allir hafa þat skaplyndi at gefa þat upp er stólit er, 76: *to give up, leave off*, gefa upp leik, *to give up*, Fas. iii. 530; gefa upp horn, Fms. vi. 241: *to exhaust, empty*, ætlu vér nú gefnar gessimar yðrar, vii. 197.

B. IMPERS., a naut. term; e-m gefir byri, byr (acc. pl. or sing. gets a fair wind; gaf þeim byr ok sigla þeir í haf, Nj. 4; gaf þeim byri, 138; er þeir vóru búnir ok byr gaf, Eg. 99: so also absol. w. without dat. of the person, gaf kaupmönnum burt af Grænland sailors got a wind off Greenland, so as to sail from it, Fb. iii. 454 at eigi gaf suðr lengra, Fms. ii. 185; gaf þeim vel, ix. 268; gaf þeim illa, x. 4; gaf honum eigi austan, Nj. 63: so in the saying, ef hverjum sem hann er góðr.

2. in other phrases, to get a chance, efri (acc.) gefir á, *if you get a chance*, Nj. 266; halda njósum, næ gefi færi á honum, *to keep a look-out, when there was best chance to him*, 113; til þess gefr nú vel ok höglga, 'tis a fair and easy opportunity for that, Al. 156; mæltu menn at honum haði vel gefit til (bad luck) um hefndina, Fms. vii. 230; ef yðr (dat.) gefr eigi missýni í máli, *if you are not mistaken in this matter*, Fbr. 32; gaf þeim glö (q. v.) er til vóru komnir, Sturl. i. 179, Stj. 401; þá gaf mér syn, bebed (in a vision), Fms. vii. 163; þat gaf öllum vel skilja, *it was for all to understand, it lay open to all*, vi. 70; e-m gefir á það lítið can see, i. e. it is open and evident.

C. REFLEX., gefask vel (illa), *to shew oneself, prove good* (ill) það sé ván at þú gefisk honum eigi vel, er þú gefisk öllum öðrum með illa, Nj. 32; eigi deilir litr kosti ef þú gefisk vel, 78; hversu gefisk þér, Kári, 265; opt hafa mér vel gefisk yðr ráð, *your counsels have proved good to me*, Ld. 252; hefir þeim þat ok aldri vel gefisk (it turned out well) í þessu landi, Fms. vii. 22; illa gefask ílls ráð, á Nj. 20; hétu allir göð um at gefask vel (i. e. to fight manfully), Fms. 262:—to happen, turn out, come to pass, sem síðan gafsk, x. 410; honum gafsk, *so it turned out for him*, Sl. 20; ok svá gefisk, ef eigi Guð þá sína miskun til sent, and so it would have come to pass, um Fms. x. 395:—gefisk mér svá, *it seems to me so, methinks it is so*, Karl. 308 (vide A. V. 2. above); þat allsherri at undri gefisk, *to all people's wonder*, Ad. 18; e-m er e-t svá gefit, *to be so and so disposed, to think so of a thing*; ef þér er þetta svá gefit sem þú segir, Fms. v. 236; mér gefit, son minn, at ek em þér fegin orðin, O. H. 33; sagði hann mundi jarli gefit, Fms. ix. 244; en svá ætla ek flestum lendum m. gefit, at eigi munu skiljask frá Skúla jarli, 429, v. l.; þyki mér e. svá minni flestum gefit, at fé sé fjörvi firr, Ld. 266; en þat mun þessu um stýra hversu þórdisi er um gefit, 302; síðan talaði konung at mál við systur sína, ok spurði hversu henni væri um þetta gefit, 1. 221: of the gifts of nature, mikill máttir er gefinn goðum váru Nj. 132; ok er þat mál manna, at henni hafi allt verit illa gefit þat emmi var sjálfrátt, i. e. *that she was a bad woman in everything of her own making* (but well gifted by nature), 268; ok svá er sagt at honum hafi hlutir höfðinglegast gefnir verit, 254.

2. with prepp., gefask upp, *to give up, give in, surrender*, Nj. 64, 124, Eg. 79: mod. *to lose one's* up gefinn, upset; eigi þykjunn ek upp gefinn þó at ek sjá smáfofni, 112; eigi þyki mér vit upp gefnir, ef vit veitumk at, 131; en þó þér fedgar sé rikir menn, þá eru vér þó ekki upp gefnir fyrir þeim, Fb. 99; in mod. usage, exhausted, having lost one's breath, eg er uppgfeinn af a horse, hann gafsk upp, hann er stað-uppgfeinn:—e-m gefsk yfi wrong, commit a fault, fail; þat mæla menn at þessi hlutr hafi kmeinum yfir gefisk helzt, Fms. xi. 283; ef göfgum mönnum gáfusk hlutir yfir, *if the noble gave gross offence, did evil things*, Bs. 07; engi er svá vitr at eigi gefisk yfir nokkat sinn, Karl. 451:—to give self to one, gefask Kristi, N. G. L. i. 339; gefsk þú hánum þá í d Guði, Nj. 157; gefask á vald e-s, *to give oneself into another's* Fms. ix. 479.

II. recipr. *to give to one another*; gefask Bret. 48; gáfusk þeir gjöfum áðr þeir skildu, Bs. i. 274: part. gefinn, *given to a thing*, in a spiritual sense, devout; g. fyrir lestr, smíðar, etc., *given to books, reading, workmanship*, etc. gefendr, part. pl. givers, Hm. 2, Grág. ii. 169.

gefnis, adv. gratiis, (mod.)

gefja, u. f. [Gael. *gwayw*], a missile, Edda (Gl.)

Gefjon, f. the name of the goddess, Yngl. S. ch. i. Edda ch. 1 the Middle Ages the Icel. used to render Diana by Gefjon, e. g. G. gyða, great is the goddess Diana, 655 xvi. B. Acts xix. 2 Gefjonar=Lat. *templum Dianae*, Bret. 20 note, passim: rarely=Stj. 90, or=Minerva, Bret. 20:—name of a woman, Dropl. 36.

Gefn, f., poet. name of the goddess Freyja, Edda 21; prop. in poet. periph. descriptions of women, Lex. Poët.

gefn-gæðr, n. even temper, good temper, Sks. passim.

geggjast, að, dep. to get out of joint; geggjadr, part. disordered.

GEGN, adv., old form gðgn, with dat. [not found in Ulfr. and and vípra; A. S. *gegn* in compds; Engl. *gain* (in gain-say), Germ. *gegen*; Dan. *igjen*; Swed. *gen*: cp. the adj. *gegn*]:—again



site; í gegn vindi sem forvindi, Bs. i. 22; gegn veðri, Bjarn. 52; sjá n. sölu, to look straight at the sun, Fms. viii. 114; þeir áttu at vega í jelinu, xi. 136.

2. metaph. against, contrary to; Örn var til móts, estr hluti manna honum í gegn, voted against him, Ld. 74; rísa í gegn Fms. i. 221; í gegn slíku ofrefli, vii. 29; í gegn eðli, against nature, 335; þat eitt er eigi mæli því í gegn, which is not contrary to it, i. 7; ok mælti því manni í gegn, lb. 17, Anecd. 72; in medic. þ. par eru alls-kyns tré ok aldin í gegn (against) meinum manna, 24, (rare.)

β. absol. or ellipt., svá þjartar at þeir þorðu eigi í at vega, Fms. v. 161; þó vörðusk þeir eigi né í gegn hjöggu, 655; so the law phrase, ganga í gegn e-u, to avow or meet a charge; to gainsay, deny, vide ganga.

γ. þar er vigt í gegn þeim öllum, ii. 9; skalat húsum skipta í gegn land, i. e. land shall not be exchanged against houses, 256.

8. [Engl. again], in turn; hann sendi þrottni ok tók við í gegn af honum, 623. 52; en þeir hétu honum í gegn, Sl. 21; þar í gegn (again, Germ. dagegen), Stj. 76; grát at ai skaltú í gögn hafa (in turn), Skm. 30.

GEN, adj. [North. E. and Scot. gane; Swed. gen; Dan. gjen;—to the adv. gegn; cp. gagn-, gegnt, gegnum]—prop. 'gane', short; gegnsta veg, Mar. 545; a 'gane' way, the 'gane' road are found in Engl. and Scot., and still remain in the northern provinces; cp. the g. gagn- signif. B. and gegnt.

II. metaph. 'gane', i. e. ready, ready, kindly, a usage also found in old North. E. and Scot., vide eson; gegn ok sannorðr, Band. 10; gegn ok örugg, 'gane' and y. Fs. 129; gegn ok vitr, Fms. v. 194; gegn ok úskapráðr, 'gane' good-temperd, Sturl. iii. 126; gegn ok geifr, 'gane' and gentle, . 90; gegn ok góðfengr, 92; in poet. compds, bráð-gegn, fjöl-g., hvar-g., hyggju-g., ráð-g., i. e. good, wise, gentle, Lex. Poët.; n. 'ungainly', ungentle.

na, d. [Germ. begegen, cp. gegn, the adv.], to go against, meet, nter; hann hafði þar mikitt lið ok skyldi g. Birkibeinum, Fms. vii. g. þeim er á sund hlaupa, ix. 22; skyldu þeir g. um njósnir ok k. vegu alla, Sturl. iii. 236.

II. metaph., 1. to meet gagement, to pay, discharge; ef hann á bú, þótt hann gegni eigi um, though he pays no rates, Grág. i. 160; þá á hön at g. þröjungu the third part of the charges) fyrir ómaga þeirra, 337; ok skal hann (account, redress) við hinn ef landsleigr væri minni en verðit, ii. as a law term, of a duty, to meet, discharge; but also of rights, to killed to; þá g. börn beggia arfi, N. G. L. i. 33; ok g. réttum öllum, g. kostnaði, Fms. viii. 371; to pay, g. þingfarar-kaupi, Grág. pass. ii. 344, lb. ch. 10; g. skyldu sinni, to do one's duty—g. líkum, ngja sálu-messu, to meet the bodies, of the officiating clergyman, L. i. 390.

2. to suit one, be meet for one; velit þat er yðr gegnir, what best suits you, 623. 30; leyfi þér honum at fara sem honum bezt, Nj. 10, Fms. viii. 102; þat man bezt g. (be meetest) at þín höfð, Nj. 24, Fs. 155; kjöri hann þat af er betr gegnir, Fms. i. mun þat betr g. it will do better, iv. 209; ok mun mér þat allvel 7; hve illa mönnum gegndi (how ill it suited men) at fara, lb. 8; kost er þér gegnir verr, Fs. 134; þá gegnir þat, it is fit, Sks.

3. to signify, mean, matter; ok spurði, ef hann vissi nökkurt gegndi, if he knew what was the matter, Eg. 53; spurðu hverju at i um ferðir hans, Rd. 237; spurði, hverju gegndi úgleði sú er hann asked, what his sadness meant, Eg. 518; spyrr, hverju gegndi þyss a klíðr, Gisl. 56; sumir mæltu í móti, ok kváðu öngu g., some it, and said it went for nothing, Nj. 25; Háls kváð þat mundu g., Rd. 237; það gegnir furðu, it means a wonder, it is astonishing, vi gegnir (what means?) þetta atkvæði? 656 B. 5; er helzt sá at egndi, i. e. where be saw that there was reason in it, Fms. vii. 257; ndum, to be of importance, of great consequence; séð hefi ek þat etla tífendum muni g., Ld. 272; meir en hófi gegnir, more than is ebove measure, Fms. vii. 132; er viti gegnir, which has sense or i, Al. 6; um hluti þá er íþróttum gegndi, which imply or can be art, Ö. H. 102;—of numbers, to amount to, svá at mörgum hundregndi, so that it amounted to several hundreds, by many hundreds, 356; svá náttum gegndi, i. e. several nights, Ld. 304, v. l.; at um vas fleira en heilum vikum gegndi í tveim misserum, i. e. that ar there is one day over the complete number of weeks, lb. 7; with are), mér þyki tvennra vandræða g., it is a double difficulty, i. e. sides, Grett. 143 A.

4. to answer, reply, freq. in mod. usage, lat. of the person and the reply; hann gegnir öngu, he gives no hann gegnir mér ekki, he does not answer me. β. to yield, be n. hann gegnir öngum, he obeys none, is cross and disobedient, freq. n. usage.

d. f. moderation, reason; það er engi gegnd í því, 'tis unreasonable, excess; í ó-gegnnd, excessively; það er mesta ó-gegnnd, id. : lar-ligr, adj. (-ligr, adv.), =gegniligr; gegndar-lauss, adj. i. n.), unreasonable, exorbitant.

-görd, f. a Norse law term, 'barbouring the king,' a tax, D. N. i-ligr, adj. (-ligr, adv.), 'gainly', meet, due, Vigl. 32, Sturl. ii. 63; e adj. gegn.

ing, f. =gegnnd, Band. 3, Fms. ii. 88.

gegn-ligr, adj. straight, Sks. 4; metaph. = the adj. gegn II, Hom. 69. gegnt, adv.: I. almost like a prep. with dat. opposite to, = gagnvart, q. v.; Laugabær stendr gegnt Tungu, Ld. 122; í öndvegi gegnt konungi, Eg. 304; yfir gegnt þeim á brekkunni, Ísl. ii. 200; gegnt rekkuju þeirri er Kjartan var vanr at liggja í, Ld. 202; í öðru öndvegi g. honum, Ö. H. 43; gegnt Hofi, Sd. 142; vóru þá komnir mjök svá þar gegnt, Nj. 247.

II. really as adv. straight; svá gegnt (so straight, with so good an aim) at í sitt auga kom hver örin, Fas. i. 271.

3. compar. gegnra or gegnara, more straight; gegnra skauztu í sumar, Fms. viii. 140; hann mun miklu lengra skjóta ok gegnara, ii. 266.

3. superl. gegnst, [Swed. genast = at once; Dan. gjennest], the 'gane', shortest way; hann stefnir þegar et gegnsta, the 'gane' way, Ld. 240; ok it gegnsta reið hann til þýrils, Ísl. ii. 109; ok skal gerða it gegnsta þar, Grág. ii. 264; fór Öngull þar á land sem honum þótti gegnast ('gane', shortest), Grett. 155 A.

β. metaph. meetest, most right or just; spyrrja vitrir menn hvat gegnast muni í þessu máli, Ld. 80; cp. the adj. gegn.

GEGNUM, adv., old form gögnum rhyming to Rögn, Orkn. 80; [this word seems not to be found in Germ. and Saxon, but Dan. igennem, Swed. genom; cp. gagn-, gegn]—through, with acc.; laust gögnum súluna, gögnum Geirróð ok gögnum vegginn, Edda 61; holtriða hver í gegnum, Hým. 27; súlur í gögnum, 29; hann hljóp báðum fótum gögnum skipt, Edda 36; gögnum hellu mikla, 20; ok renndi svá í g. hann, El. 15; Gerzkan mann skýr hann í gegnum með gáfloki, Al. 40; ef þú leggir í gögnum báða skjölduna, El. 12; flaug skotið í gögnum hann, Edda 37; brjóta nýja ósa í gögnum fjöru manns, Grág. ii. 354; í gegnum skjöldinn, Nj. 84; en ek þykjumk sjá allt í gegnum þá er ek kem í land, 134; ok gókk þegar í gegnum, 262; í gegnum eyjarnar, Eg. 251; út í g. vegginn, 398; ef hval rekr í g. merkíósa, Grág. ii. 353, Fms. i. 217; ganga gegnum fylkingar, to go right through the ranks, Fms. xi. 131; í g. Danmörk, through Denmark, A. A. 288; settar gullknöppum í gegnum njör, all through, Eg. 516; ek vil ísinn láta höggva í g. út, all along, all through, Fms. viii. 416; hence adverb, út í gegn, all through, from beginning to end.

II. temp., allan dag í gegnum, all the day long, Fms. xi. 27; allan vetr í gögnum, all the winter long, Orkn. 80; haustnött gögnum, all through the autumn night, Fms. vi. (in a verse).

GEIPLA, að, [cp. A. S. geafas = grinders], to mumble with the lips; gömlum kennu vér nú Goðanum at g. á saltinu, see how we teach the old Goði to mumble the salt, Bs. i. 25;—it was usual to put salt into the mouth of neophytes when baptized as a symbol of the words (Matth. v. 13) 'ye are the salt of the earth,' vide Bingham's Orig. iv. 39;—metaph. to mutter, þótt þú gefilr slíkt, Grett. 116 (MS.);—geifla sig, to make a wry mouth as if about to cry.

geiga, að, to take a wrong direction, to rove at random, of a bolt or the like; ok geigaði á fluginu, Grett. 124; hann skaut tveimr örum eðr þremr ok geigaði þat allt, Sturl. ii. 135; eigi veit hvar óskytja ör geigar, none can tell where a shaft ill-shot may stray to, Fms. vii. 262, Fas. ii. 358, (a saying.)

2. láta augun g., to look askance, Hom. (St.)

geigr-örðr, adj. caustic, sarcastic, Nj. 38, v. l.

GEIGR, m. a scathe, serious hurt; ef þeir fá geig af vápnum sínum, Nj. 115; vinna, veita, góra e-m geig, to hurt one, 253, Fms. xi. 119; at óstyrk kona skyldi geig góra mega svá miklum sel, that she should have been able to cause death to so big a seal, Bs. i. 335; eigi vilda ek þér geig hafa gört, Njard. 378; en þess varð aldregi víst, hver honum hafði geig veittan, who had slain him, Orkn. 376, Fbr. (in a verse); ef kirkju verðr geigr af eldi, K. þ. K. 48.

2. danger; er þat enn mesti geigr, Ld. 238, Fms. vii. 270; en mér þótti þú stýra oss til ens mesta geigs, Hkr. ii. 222; at eigi veitti hann þau áhlaup í braði sinni er geig setti, 686 B. 1; sagði at þá væri búit við geig mikinn með þeim feðgum, Eg. 158.

3. a squint, a leer; geigr er þér í augum, Nj. in a ditty.

COMPDS: geigr-ligr, adj., poet. dangerous, Lex. Poët.

geigr-skot, better geig-skot, n. a deadly shot; in the phrase, at skjóta g. í móti e-m, to shoot the death bolt against one, i. e. to seek to take one's life, Fb. ii. 353, Fms. v. 76.

geigr-þing, n. a dangerous meeting, battle, Halldr.; better in two words.

geig-vænliga, adv. dangerously, Bs. i. 343.

geig-vænlig, adj. dangerous, fatal, Fas. iii. 123, Hom. 39, Fms. xi. 132, Finnb. 346.

GEIL, f. [cp. gil, a chasm]—a narrow glen; geilar þær sem ganga fyrir framan Titlingshól, Vm. 156, Fms. viii. 409, Nj. 114, Gisl. 136; geilar þreyngar at ríða at bænum, Orkn. 450; gras-geilar, grassy 'gills', Hrafn. 20; Hrossa-geilar, id.

II. any narrow passage, e. g. a shaft through a bay-rick or the narrow lane between bay-ricks or bouses.

COMPDS: geila-garðr, m. a 'glen-formed' fence, a walk, id.; geilagars-hlið, n. a gate in a fence, Sturl. ii. 247; skál geilar góra af mönnum (defile of men) heim at kirkjugarðs-hliði, Bs. i. 201; góra e-m geilar, a law phrase, to let (a thief) run the gauntlet, N. G. L. i. 253, passim; hafsgel, the sea-lane, through which the host of Pharaoh passed, Stj. 287, cp. Exod. xiv. 23.

GEIMI, a, m., mod. geimr, m., poet. the main, the sea, Edda (Gl.); skaut jörð ör geima, Edda Ht. 13; in mod. usage geimr means a vast empty space; himin-geimr, the universe, the air, ether; háfa skilr hnetti



hímingeimr, Jónas 167: the popular phrase, *spyrja e-n úti alla heima og geima*, to *peer (ask) freely about everything*.

**GEIP**, *n.* idle talk, nonsense, in mod. usage esp. foolish exaggeration, Nj. 214, Fms. ii. 286, Karl. 478.

*geipa*, *ad.* to talk nonsense, Fms. v. 333, 341, Sturl. i. 206, Gisl. 99.

*geipan*, *f.* brag, nonsense, Sturl. i. 207, Lv. 60, Glúm. 342.

*geir-fálki*, *a. m.* [a fr. word; mid. Lat. *gyrfalco*], *a. gerfalcon*, H. E. i. 391, N. G. L. ii. 471.

*geir-flugl*, *m.* *alca impennis*, Edda (Gl.); hence *Geirflugla-skær*, *n.* a local name in Icel.

*geir-hvalr*, *m.* a kind of *whale*, Sks. 124, Edda (Gl.)

**GEIRI**, *a. m.* [Engl. *goar* or *gore*; Germ. *gebire*], *a. goar* or *triangular strip*, Orkn. 374 (in a verse), freq.; *land-g.*, *a. goar* of *land*; *gras-geirar*, *grass strips* among rocks; *set-g.*, *a. goar* let into *breeches*. II. *a. pr. name*, Landn.

**III.** *fire*, poet., Edda (Gl.)

*geir-laukr*, *m.* *garlic*, Edda (Gl.), Gkv. i. 18.

*geir-nagli*, *a. m.* the nail fastening a spear's head to the shaft, Grett. 123, Gpl. 105, Fas. i. 239, Gisl. 11.

*geir-nefr*, *m.*, and *geir-nytt*, *f.* a fish, *chimaera monstrosa* Linn.: *a. sea-rat*, Eggert Itin. 598.

**GEIRR**, *m.* [A. S. *gār*; Hel. *gēr*; O. H. G. *keir*, whence *kesja*, q. v.; cp. also Lat. *gaesum*, a Teut.-Lat. word]:—*a. spear*, Edda 41, Fms. i. 177, Hm. 15, 37, Hkv. i. 15, Hbl. 40; Odin is represented wielding a *geir*, called *Gungnir*, as are also the *Valkyriur*; *marka sik geirs-oddi*, to mark oneself in the breast with a spear's point, so as to make blood flow, was a heathen rite whereby warriors on their death-bed devoted themselves to Odin; it was the common belief that a man who died a natural death was not admitted into Valhalla after death; this rite is only mentioned in mythical Sagas such as *Yngl. S. ch. 10*; cp. also *Gautr. S. ch. 7*, —*pá stakk Starkaðr sprotanum & konungi ok mælti, nú gef ek þik Óðni*: the origin of this rite is in Hm., where Odin himself is represented as hanging on the tree *Yggdrasil* 'wounded with a spear and given to Odin, myself to myself'; 'some trace it to a Christian origin, which is not very likely. Again, the cruel blóðörn (q. v.) is no doubt connected with this kind of sacrifice to Odin.

II. *a. pr. name*, and also in many compds, *Sig-geirr*, *þór-geirr*, *Ás-geirr*, *Vé-geirr* (the *boly spear*), and *Geir-hildir*, *Geir-ríðr*, *Geir-mundur*, *Geir-laug*, *Geir-röðr*, and many others, vide Landn. *Geira*, *u. f.* *a. pr. name*, Landn.

*geir-sil*, *n.* a kind of *bering*, Edda (Gl.)

*geir-skaft*, *n.* a *spear-shaft*, N. G. L. i. 144.

*geir-varta*, *u. f.* the nipple, of a man, Rb. 346, Sturl. i. 41, Ld. 136, 140, Fs. 145: of a woman, less correctly, Mar. 603.

*geis*, *n.* [M. H. G. *gis*=*yeast*], *boasting*, Fbr. 99 new Ed.

**GEISA**, *ad.* [Ulf. *gaisjan* or *usgaisjan* means to be alarmed, astonished; mid. Germ. *gise* and Swed. *güsa*=to ferment; cp. Engl. *yeast*]:—to *chafe*, *rage*, of fire, Vsp. 57; *lata gráðugan loga geisa*, Mar. 530; *hón* (an excited lady) *geisaði mjök*, Nj. 57; *látum Gamminn geisa*, of a ship under sail, 135 (in a ditty); *þeirra ofsi geisar hátt, their insolence runs high*, Edda 146 (pref.); *hversu sunnarlega geisar ríki föður þíns*, Bær. 13; *ofarr lét Grettir g. saxit í fyrra*, Grett. 99 new Ed. Cod. Ups. II. to be panic-stricken, a notion which only appears in the word *geiski*: cp. *geysask*.

*geisan*, *f.* *impetuosity*, Band. 9.

*geiski*, *a. m.* *panic*, *fear*, Fas. i. 193, where spelt *gyzki*. *geiska-fullr*, *adj.* *frightened*, of a hunted deer, Hkv. 2. 35.

**GEISL**, *m.* (*gisli*, Fb. ii. 273, less correctly), [cp. O. H. G. *geisila*, mid. and mod. Germ. *geissel*, *a scourge*]:—the staff used by men sliding in snow shoes, O. H. L. 153. 2. the short ribs, *costae*, Björn.

*geisla*, *ad.* to shed rays, Sks. 206, Fms. iii. 51, v. 341, Sl. 42; *geislaði af meyjunn*, it beamed from the maid, she shed rays of light, Mar. 618: metaph. to shed, Magn. 428.

**GEISLI**, *a. m.* 1. prop. a beam, staff, = *geisl*; but only used, 2. metaph. a beam, ray, of the sun, Rb. 472, Fas. i. 516, Hkv. i. 15, Hom. 128; *sólar-g.*, *a. sun-beam*; *ár-g.*, *morning-beam*, poet.: the eye is called *brá-geisli*, *brow-beam*, Korm. *Geisla-dagr*, *m.* 'Beam-day'; it is prob. a rendering of Epiphany, though it is not used of that very day, which is called *Þrettándi*, but of the seventh day after, viz. the 13th of January.

*geislung*, *f.* = *gisling*, Fas. i. 5 (badly).

**GEISPA**, *ad.* [Engl. to *gasp*; Dan. *gispe*; Swed. *güspa*], to *yawn*, Nj. 20, Fas. i. 11, Fms. x. 204, Fb. i. 259.

*geispi*, *a. m.* a *yawn*, Fms. vi. 199.

**GEIT**, *f.* gen. *geitar*, pl. *geitr*, [Goth. *gaiti*; A. S. *gāt*; Engl. *goat*; Germ. *geiz*; Swed. *get*; Dan. *geed*; Lat. *boedus*]:—*a. she-goat* (the he-goat is *hafri*), Grág. i. 418, 503, Hkv. i. 42, 2. 35, Skm. 35, Rm. 12, Gm. 25, Edda 24, 46, passim; *stein-geit*, the *steinbock* or *wild goat*. 2. metaph. a coward (cp. Engl. *bare*); *hann er mesta geit, he is a 'frightened bare'*, cp. Grett. ch. 8, Valla L. 212:—this metaphor is taken from the skógar-geit or *roe-buck*, Fms. ii. 309, Hkv. 2. 35.

*geitar-hár*, *n.* *goat's hair*, Stj. 306. *geitar-horn*, *n.* a *goat's horn*, Fms. vii. 156.

*geitar-hugr*, *m.* a *she-goat's courage*, *cowardice*, Fms. x. 351.

*geita-hús*, *n.* a *goat's fold*, O. H. L. 15, Njard. 374, Grett. 150 A. *geita-kúgildi*, *n.* a *cow's value paid in goats*, Am. 50.

*geitar-akegg*, *n.*

*a goat's beard*, Fms. iii. 94. *geita-sveinn*, *m.* a *goat-boy*, *goat*, Fas. i. 139.

*geit-belgr*, *m.* a *goat-skin* (blown up), Rd. 245 (a name).

*geit-bjálfi*, *a. m.* a *goat-skin coat*, Fas. iii. 621.

*geit-héðim*, *n.* collective noun, like Lat. *pecus*, Fas. iii. 383.

*geit-héðim*, *a. goat-skin jacket*, Nj. 211; a *pr. name*, Bs. i. *geit-sauðr*, *m.* the same as *geitfé*, Grág. i. 503; gener. *she-goats*, Stj. 45.

*geit-sk*, *n.* a *goat-skin*, Stj. 470: *goat-skins* were used by sorcerers, Nj. 20; the phrase, *vefja geitskinn* at höfði e-m, to *boodwink one*.

*geit-sil*, *u. f.* a *goat-skin*, Fas. iii. 502. II. botan., *geitna-njóli*, *aegopodium*.

*geitna-skóf*, *n.* *lieben proboscideus*, Hjal. skór, *m.* 'goat-shoe', the *willow-weed*, *epilobium*, Ivar Aasen: a name, Ib. ch. 2.

III. medic. *geitr*, only in pl., *scurvy* in the from vermin, Fas. i. 9.

*geitir*, *m.*, poet. *a. giant*: a *pr. name*, Landn.

*geitla*, *u. f.* *angelica sylvestris*, Hjal.

*geitlung*, *m.* [Swed. *giting*; Dan. *geding*], *a. wasp*; in Edda wrongly rendered as a bird.

**GEILDA**, *d.* mod. t. [root in Goth. *gilpa*=*a sickle*], to *geld*, G. 301, Edda 149 (pref.), Sturl. ii. 69, 181, Fms. vii. 185, H. 39.

II. part. *geldr* (*geltr*), Hkv. Hjörv. 20.

*geldask*, *t.* dep. to become barren, yield no milk.

*geld-fé*, *n.* a barren sheep (cp. *geldar*), Grág. i. 416, 421, Eg. 74c.

87. compds: *geldfjár-afretr*, *-hagar*, *m.*, *-höfn*, *f.* *pasture* *geldfé*, Vm. 60, 80, Grág. ii. 326. *geldfjár-kúgildi*, *n.* a *cow's* *paid in geldfé*, Vm. 34, Jb. 361.

*geldfjár-rekstr*, *m.* = *geldfjár*, Grág. ii. 327, Jb. 284, Dipl. iv. 9. *geldfjár-sammaðr*, *m.* a *fi* *geldfé*, Grág. i. 416.

*geld-fénaðr*, *m.* = *geldfé*, Dipl. v. 7.

*geld-hestr*, *m.* a *gelded horse*, *gelding*, Vm. 18.

*gelding*, *f.* a *gelding*, Grág. i. 419. *geldinga-maðr*, *m.* = *ge* *geldingr*, *m.* a *wetber*, Grág. i. 502, 503, Nj. 26, Ísl. ii. 330, V. 60, Sturl. i. 81, Band. 4, Rd. 299, Þorst. Stang. 51, passim; a local names, Landn., Bs. *geldinga-hús*, *n.* a *fold* for *wetber* 235.

II. an eunuch, K. Á. 120, Al. 57, Stj. 195.

*geldir*, *m.* a *gelder*; *hesta-g.*, a nickname, Landn.

*geld-mjólk*, *f.* adj.; g. kýr, a barren cow (Swed. *gall-ko*), Grág. i. *geld-neyti*, *n.* barren neat (cattle), Ld. 98, Vm. passim.

**GEILDR**, *adj.* [Swed. *gall*], barren, yielding no milk, Grág. i. 50: Vm. 33.

*geld-ær*, *f.* a barren ewe (Scot. *gelt gimmer*, Jamieson), Vm. 16.

**GEILGJA**, *u. f.* [akin to *gálgi*], the cheek bones of a fish; g. bein, *n.* the small bones in the *gelgia*; hence *gelgu-legr* or *ge* *leitr*, *adj.* *baggard-looking*, *pinched in the face*. II. *n.* the name of the tack or pin belonging to the chain whereby the Fenrir was fastened, Edda 221, cp. 20.

**GEILLA**, *d.* [A. S. *gellan*], to yell, esp. of wild beasts, Hkr. i. 2: ii. 170, Karl. 140, Bs. ii. 10.

*gellini*, *a. m.* a nickname, Ó. H.

*gellir*, *m.* a *yeller*, a nickname, Landn.: a bull, Edda (Gl.)

*gellungr*, *m.* = *geldingr*, D. I. i. 257.

*gelt*, *n.* *barking*.

**GEILTA**, *t.* (cp. *gella*), to yell; prop. of dogs, to bark; þeir gjöll hundar, Fas. iii. 623: *getla* and *gelt* are now the current words in Icel scarcely occur in old writers, as Hm. 86 is a mod. interpolation.

**GEMLA**, *u. f.* a stump, worn out tooth, in the mouth of old Bjarn. 186; but also of teeth in the mouth of new-born babes.

*skálda-gemlur*, *post-grinders*, from the old saying that a child's teeth will become a poet, Ísl. Þjóds. ii. 5.

*gemlingr*, *m.* (dimin. *gemsl*, *a. m.*), a year old (gamal) sheep, Sd. 64: 64:—*þelp*, support, vart g. eðr liðsmni, Fb. ii. 126, 131;

*gengis*, to gather troops, Fms. x. 394; g. þrænzkra drengja, g. Norðmanna, Hallfred, Hkm. 3, 10; vígs-gengi, helping sword i. Ld. 224; heita e-m gengi sínu, Fms. viii. 151: victory=gagn, Lex the saying, vex (göfgask) hvern af gengi, good luck makes a man Edda Ht. 26, Mk. 12: Icel. also say, vera í göðu (miklu) g. enjoy fame, popularity; vera í litlu g., to be of small reputation.

*gengi-legr*, *adj.* passable, Vellekla.

*gengr*, *adj.* able to walk, Grág. ii. 33, Fms. vii. 208, Landn. 31: passable, fit to walk, Bs. i. 322; g-gengr, unfit to walk or impassable.



pass, of ice, crags, or the like:—the phrase, eiga hefman-gengt, to go from home, i. e. to have leisure, Fbr. 17 new Ed.; eg & ekki an-gengt, illa heiman-gengt, etc.:—of money, good, D. N.

ja, u, f. [gana], an æp. ley.: poet. an axe, Edda (Gl.): the name ship, Branda-genja, Sturl. ii. 166: the nickname of a woman, id.

NTA, u, f. a girl; a special Norse word not used in Icel. and not in old writers earlier than the 14th or 15th century, unless 'getta' in verse in Hálf's S. be the same or kindred word; hvað líðr nú grautum, Fas. iii. 382, 389, 393 (Eg. Einh. S.), is the only passage where it is used in Icel. writers. In many languages the equivalents are curious, girl, Swed. flicka, Norse genta (proncd. yenta, vide Asbjörnsen's), Icel. stálka, Dan. pige,—all words that baffle etymologists. The ans seem to have no such word, as mädchen and mädcl are plain. The Lapps have ganda=a girl, which may be the origin of

ill, m. a little ill-shaped spoon, spón-gepill; akin to geifla.

R, n. [Dan. gjær], yeast, vide gör.

, in compds, vide gör-, görsemi, etc.

RA, ð, to do, vide göra.

, g, gernergr, etc., vide görð, görnring, doing.

RÐ (and görð less correctly), f. yeast, ferment; ok kom þó ekki mungát, Bs. i. 339; þá kom þegar görð í keran gnóg ok góð, id.; brásk aldregi þá er gerðar beiddi, 394; ok lét í kerinu sem þá er geri í, Mirm. β. medic., í-gerð, suppuration in a wound, (mod.)

RÐ, f., used to rhyme with e (verðung—gerðar), Fms. vi. 448:—harness, and in pl. esp. armour; sú gerð (fashion) var mönnum tíð, iv. 110; klæði með slíkrí gerð, sem ..., Al. 121:—armour, ok allar gerðar, Skáld H. R. 5. 43; gerðar hans er hann hafði, feld jót, Glúm. 344; Hárs gerðar, war-gear, Fms. l. c.; gerðar várar, armour, Hkm. 33.

II. girð; digrask í gerðum, to become in the waist, euphon. of a woman, to be with child; Icel. now say, farin að þykkna undir belti.

GA, ð, [garðr], to gird with a fence, hedge, Lex. Poët.

ÐI, n. [cp. garðr], a place girded round, a bedged or fenced field, hann ferr til gerðisins ok sár niðr korninu, Nj. 170; ok snúa upp þat er heitir á Örylgstöðum, sauda-hús stóð í gerðinu, Sturl. ii. Finnþogi kvaðsk eiga gerði eitt, það hann þangat fara ok leggja röu um, Finnb. 336: a pinfold, láta smala sinn í gerði, Gl. 406: a field. compds: gerðis-beiti, n. the 'bite' or pasture in, Gpl. 406. gerðis-tún, n. a garden, Matth. xxvi. 36. gerðis-, m. fence-faggots, Gpl. 379.

ing, f. a girding, fencing, N. G. L. i. 41, Fb. ii. 7.

r, f. a pr. name of a goddess, Edda; also of a woman, Eb., Landn.; many compds, Ás-gerðr, Hall-g., Ing-g., Val-g., Þor-g., etc., Landn. a, m. [gerð], 'ravenor,' the mythol. wolf of Odin, Gm., Edda.

árn, n. a gridiron, Fas. iii. 240, an æp. ley.

ligr, gerpi-ligr, m. [garpr], martial, Nj. 72, Fb. ii. 204; g. ráð, circumstances, Þorst. Síðu H. 178.

R, adj. [akin to gjarn, q. v.], greedy; eigi ofdrykkju-maðr né gerr, 686 B. 2, i Tim. iii. 8: gluttonous, opp. to neyzlu-grannr, mod. usage.

adj.=perfect, vide görð, göra.

mi, vide görsemi.

STA or gesta, t, [A. S. gæstan], to annoy; g. hug e-s, to tease eg. 64, Pr. 442, 623. 54; vér skulum g. hug hans, eigi sem þeir orðum & eyðimörkinni er Moysi fylgd, Mart. 132: this word is obsolete, and chiefly used in old translations of legends.

II. garst, [Germ. garstig=bideous; O. H. G. garst=sour, barsb; cp. lastly, agast], sour, dismal; gerstan dag, Skm. 30, Rm. 9:—sulky, it gerst við mér, be looked sulky on me, Sighvat, Ó. H. 81 (Ann. d. Oldk. 1866, p. 196).

, n. gear, vide görv.

cr, adj. from Gardar, Nj. 46, Fms. passim.

Al. 26, 40.

peinlign, adv. hospitably, Vápn. 23.

orð, f. inheritance after a stranger (guest) who dies in one's N. G. L. i. 51.

ðori and gest-ferðrungr, m. a law term, defined in N. G. L. i. 5; a man who dies leaving no heirs and whose property lapses to the king and partly to the owner or landlord of the house in he dies (or to the captain if he dies on board ship), N. G. L. i. 5. Js. 74.

élagi, a, m. a guest-friend, rendering of Gr. févos.

gjafi, a, m. a host; góðr g., a good host, Gisl. 47.

kominn, part. come as a guest, a stranger, Stj. 152: a guest, xxv. 38.

tvæmt, n. adj. much visited by strangers.

TR, m., gen. gests; pl. gestir, acc. gesti; [Ulf. gasts=févos; st; Engl. guest; Germ. gast; Dan. gjæst; Swed. gäst; Lat.

I. a guest; the original meaning of this word is a alien, cp. Lat. bostis. B. the Guests, one division of the king's

men; the Guests were a kind of policemen, and had not the full privileges of the king's guardsmen or hirmenn, although they were in the king's pay; they had their own seats in the king's hall, the guests' bench, gesta-bekkr, m., Fb. i. 347; their own chief, gesta-höfðingi, a, m., Nj. 7, Hkr. ii. 69, Fms. vii. 35; their own banner, gesta-merki, n., Fms. ix. 489; their own meeting, gesta-stefna, u, f., Fms. viii. 250; they formed a separate body, gesta-sveit, f., Fas. i. 318; skulu þar fylgja hirmenn ok gestir, O. H. 204, in the battle at Stiklastað: a guests' hall, gesta-skáli, a, m., is mentioned in Eg. 28, Fas. ii. 93: a ship, gesta-skip (gesta-fley), n., Fms. viii. 139; cp. the Sagas passim, esp. the Konunga Sögur, Fms. x. 147, Hkr. passim, but esp. N. G. L. in the section Hirds-skrá, or the law (rules) for the king's men, and Sks. 257 sqq. As the gestir were lower in rank than the hirmenn, a recruit had often to serve his apprenticeship among them, e. g. var hann í gesta-sæti, he was seated among the guests, i. e. was held in small repute, Fas. i. 51.

II. a stranger, guest, Lat. hospes, but keeping the old notion of a stranger, prop. an accidental guest, chance comer, and is distinguished from bost-maðr, an invited guest, or the like; hence the allit. phrase, gestr ok gangandi, a guest and ganger, since with the ancients the poor had to go from house to house (cp. gangleri); this is to be borne in mind, if one would understand old sayings such as, Guð elr gesti, God feeds guests, Bs. i. 247; or many passages in the old heathen poem Háva-mál, e. g. örir gestr við gest, guest quarrels with guest, Hm. 31; gestr at gest hæðinn, guest mocking guest, 30, which reminds one of Hom. Od. xviii. 1-33; gest þú né geyja né á grind hreikir (scoff not at a guest, nor drive him to the door), get þú váluðum vel, Hm. 136, where gestr (a guest) and válaðr (a vagrant) are used synonymously; ganga skal, skala gestr vera æ í einum stað, 34. In olden times there were no public hosteleries, and all entertainment was (as it still is in Icel.) private bounty; a fine instance of a munificent hostess of the heathen age is recorded in Landn.—Geirríðr sparði ekki mat við menn, ok lét göra skála sinn of þjóðbraut þvera, hón sat á stóli ok laðaði úti gesti, en bórð stóð inni jafnan ok matr á, 2. 13. After the introduction of Christianity, when churches were built and endowments given, the donors often imposed the duty of 'feeding guest and ganger for a night' (ala gesti ok ganganda), Dipl. i. 169, 174; or, þar er ekki gesta eldi skylt (it is not required to feed guests), ala hvern at ósekju er vill, 200; ala þurfa-menn ok þá er fara skylda-erinda, 201, cp. 273 passim:—gener. a visitor, guest: gesta-eldi, n. shelter for guests, D. I. (vide above): gesta-fluga, u, f. a guest-fly, a moth, Isl. þjóðs. i. 558: gesta-herbergi, n. a 'guest-barbour,' hostel, inn, Gr. karaláma, Luke ii. 7: gesta-hús, n. a guest-room, Sturl. i. 216, ii. 191: gesta-koma, u, f., gesta-naud, n. a coming, crowding of guests: gesta-maðr, m. a guest-man (bishops had a special servant so called), Bs. i. 850, 876: gesta-rúm, n. a guest-bed: gesta-skáli, a, m. a guest-chamber, Hom. 36: gesta-spjót, n. pl., a cat is said to raise the 'guest-spears' when it lies on its back and cleans itself with its hind legs, which is a token that a stranger is at hand, Isl. þjóðs. i. 558.

III. as pr. names, Landn., freq.; also in compds, Þor-gestr, Heim-gestr, Goð-gestr, Hleva-gastir on the Golden horn (Bugge's reading), and Gr. Ξενο-φών, Ξενο-φάνης. Gestr is a name of Odin=the Traveller, Edda, Vfm., Gm., Hervar. S. ch. 15 (Gestum-blindi). It is curious to notice that whereas with the Romans bostis came to mean a foe, with the Teutons (as with the Gr. ξένος) the equivalent word became a term of friendship, used of a friend staying at one's house.

gest-risinn, adj. hospitable, Greg. 32, Bs. i. 101, i Tim. iii. 2, Tit. i. 8, i Pet. iv. 9, passim.

gest-rismi, f. hospitality, 655 v. 2, Bs. i. 81, 830, Rom. xii. 13, Heb. xiii. 2, passim.

gest-vænliga, adv. hospitably, Vápn. 23, (prob. a false reading.)

GETA, pret. gat, 2nd pers. gatz, pl. gátu; pres. get; pret. subj. gæti; sup. getið, but getað in the mod. sense of could; part. getinn; reflex. pres. and pret. getsk or gezk, gatsk or gatzk, mod. gezst and gatzst; with the neg. suff. gátu-ð, Korm. 224, Sighvat; gat-at, Lex. Poët.

WITH ACC.

Å. [Ulf. begitan=εὐρίσκειν; A. S. getan; Engl. get; O. H. G. gezan]:—to get; this use of the word, which is so common in Engl., is dying out in Icel.; it is found in the old poems, esp. in the old Hm.; it is used in law phrases, but is rare in common prose, even in the oldest Sagas; geta þögn, to get silence, a bearing, Höfuðl. 3, Hm. 8; geta orðstír, to get fame; en orðstír deyr aldrið heim sér góðan getr; 75; orðstír of gat, Eirekr at þat, Höfuðl.; ey getr kvíkr kú, Hm. 69; sjaldan liggjandi úlfir lær um getr, né sofandi maðr sigr, 57; ef hann sylg um getr, 17; né þat máttu ... geta hvergi, they could nowhere get it, Hým. 4; gambantein at geta, gambantein ek gat, Skm. 34; hvar gatzú vára aura, Vkv. 12; geta gjaforð, to marry, Alm. 6: geta sér, to get for oneself; hættr er heimis-kviðr nema sér góðan geti, Sdm. 25; sú er sæll er sér um getr lof ok líknstafi, Hm. 8; er sér getr slíkan sefa, Hkm. 19; góðs um gesti, ef sér geta mætti, if he could get it, Hm. 4; geta gjöld, laun e-s, 64, 124, Gm. 3; geta gott af e-m, to get good of one, Hm. 43, 44:—in law, nema hann geti þann, at .... unless he can get that verdict, that ...., Grág. i. 17; goðinn seksk ef



hann getr engi (acc.) til at nefna fótánsdóm, 95; ella skal hværr þeirra geta mann fyrir silk, 26.—in common prose, biðja konu þeirrar er honum væri sömi í, ef hann gæti, Fms. xi. 47; veit ek eigi hvar sú kona sitir er mér sé mikitt happ í at geta, Ld. 88: to get, earn, svá at hann megi sér mat geta af sínu fé eðr verkum, Grág. i. 293:—to get, learn, fátt gat ek þegjandi þar, Hm. 104; lengi man þat er ungr getr, an old saying, Isl. ii. 248; þá skal hann eiga stefnu við fimm lögmenn, þá er hann má helzt geta af (five lawyers of whom he can best learn, i. e. five of the wisest men of law) áðr hann segi hvern þátt upp, Grág. i. 3. 2. with dat. of the person added, mostly in reference to feeding or entertaining; get þér vel at borði þínu, keep a good table, Sks. 20; get þú váluðum vel, entertain well the poor, Hm. 136; nú er honum vel getið (be has good cheer) af góðgum mat ok góðum drykk, Str. 7; geta e-m sumbl, to give a feast to one, Ls. 8; geta e-m fótlaug, to get him a foot-bath, Hkv. 2. 37; geta e-m drápu, to entertain one with a poem, Sighvat: the phrase, geta sér (e-m) vel, illa, to do, cause good or evil to one; ofrmæligi hygg ek sér at illa geti hveim er..., a loose tongue will bring evil to any one that..., Vfm. 10; en ef hann fordask minn fund þá mun hann sér illa geta í því, if he be shuns me he will do worse to himself, Orkn. 252 (in a verse).

III. joined to an infinitive, a participle, or a supine, to get to do (fá, q. v.), is used in a similar sense,—hence to be able: 1. almost like an auxil. verb, α. with infin. but without 'at'; ek gat'k unna Gunnari, I got to love G., Ög. 21; en sá gat taka við syndum, Sl. 6; ek gat líta, I got to see, bebold, Korm. 14 (in a verse); ek gat blóta, Hallfred (Fs. 94); getum hræra, we do rear, Edda; geta sjá, to get to see, Hkr. i. 205 (in a verse); hann gat teygja at sér, he did draw to himself, Edda 65 (in a verse); geta fæða, to give birth to, Am. 103; ef hann eignask getr, Hm. 78; hveim er eiga getr, Hkv. Hjórv. 9.—with 'at', esp. in the phrase, geta at sjá, líta; þá geta þeir Hákon jarl at líta, earl H. got to see, bebold, Fms. xi. 131; þá gátu menn at sjá land fyrir stafni fram, 656 C. 22; Sölvi gat at líta hvar þeir flyðu, Nj. 247; Enok gat at eiga þann son, Stj. 45; gat at heita, Rm. 42.

β. with part. acc., with a notion of being able, Lat. posse; Gýðingar gátu enga sök sannaða, the Jews could not prove any of their charges, 656 C. 19; því mér lízt svá, sem vér munum þá aldri sóttá geta, Nj. 197; ef vér getum Harald Gráfæd af lífi tekinn, Fms. xi. 21; ok geta rétta fylking sína, 131; mikinn fisk ok fagran ok gátu eigi veiddan, iv. 89. γ. so also with sup.; gekki þeir ekki at górt, Nj. 115; ok hættá á hvárt ek geta keypt (kaup, v. l.) fyrir yðr, if I can get a bargain for you, 157; Björn gat séð (bebold) manna-reiðina, 260; ef ek geta vel fyrir mér séð, 22; sem mest gat hann flutt eptir sér, Ó. H. 85; eigi at heldr gat hann veitt þann íkorna, id.; ef ek get eigi fylgt yðr, Fms. vi. 211.

2. absol. in old writers geta seems never to occur in the sense of to be able, but only periphrastically as above; but in mod. usage geta has almost displaced the old verb kunna in this sense, e. g. eg get það ekki, I cannot; getr-þú komið, canst thou come? ef hann hefði getað, if he could have; gekki þurfti, eg gat, I could, and endless other instances.

III. impers. there is got, there is, cp. Germ. es giebt; eigi getr slíkan (there is none such) í konungs herbergjum, Fms. vii. 148; þar getr stein (acc.) er asbestos heitir, there is got the stone asbestos, 415; eigi getr vitrara mann, no wiser man is to be got; slíka menn getr varla til vitreiks, Lv. 54; þar getr reykelis, Hb. 8.

IV. reflex., in the phrase, e-m getsk at e-u, one is pleased at a thing, one likes it; því at mér gekk vel at þér, because I like thee well, Fms. i. 66; ok mun mér ekki at getask, nema hann sé sámilega af höndum leyst, and I shall not be pleased, unless..., Ld. 298; at þú fengir mér konu þá er mér getisk at, Fms. i. 289; honum getsk illa at þessu, Ld. 104; eru þeir nokkurir hér at þér getisk eigi at, Fms. vii. 104; konungr sagði at honum getsk eigi at þeirri sett svá búit, ix. 486; haf þökk fyrir, ok getsk mér nú vel at, vi. 372; segir, at henni getsk eigi at þessi ætlan, Finn. 312; þorgrímur bað hann til hætta hve honum getisk at, 336; svá hefir þeim at getisk vápnum Franceisa, so they have tasted thus far the weapons of the French, Karl. 184: with sup., láta sér getið at e-u, to take interest in, be pleased with; eigi læt ek mér at einu getið, 'tis not my taste to have always the same, I want some change, something new, Grett. 149 new Ed.; lát þér at góðu getið, rejoice in the good, Hm. 129.

B. To get, beget, engender, used alike of both parents, severally or jointly; fótr gat son við fæti, Vfm. 33; hve sá börn gat, 32; þá ek mög gat, Ls. 35; við systur þinni gætu slíkan mög, 36; hann gat son er Guðröðr hét, Fms. i. 11; þat barn er þau geta, Grág. i. 178; ef austmaðr getr barn með konu, ef skógarmaðr getr launbarn með konu, 352; svein þann sem hón hafði getið með Abram, Stj. 114; dróttning gat son við Ívari, Fms. vii. 230; sonu marga Öndurðis við Óðni gat, Ht.; þau gátu sér son er Mördur hét, Nj. 38; fillinn getr eigi optarr en um sinn, Stj. 70; þegar sem þeir getu börð saman, 97; hann var getinn (born) austr, Landn. 148; throughout Matth. i. the Icel. text renders begat by gat, cp. Mar. S. 19, Luke i. 35:—to conceive, þú munt verða getandi í kvíði, Stj. 409. Judges xiii. 5; fyrir sinn erfingja getinn ok ógetinn, Grág. ii. 170; þú munt son geta ok fæða, Mar. 18; gefr hann son at geta þann er hon fæðir síðan, Mar.: reflex. to be engendered, þaðan getsk löngunin, 656 B. 7: to be born, Mar. 19.

WITH GEN., of the same form throughout, though different in construction and sense.

A. [Engl. guess (from the Scand. ?); Swed. gissa; Dan. gja; not in Germ. nor Saxon]:—to guess; geta gátu, to guess a riddle, F. 465; in the saying, opt verðr villr sá er geta skul, Fb. iii. 384; þá getr þú þessa, eðr veitstu með sannindum, Fms. ii. 260; ef þik lík svá dreynt sem áðr gat ek, xi. 7; ok gat þess til, at þú munt, Nj. 90; þess munda ek geta, at..., Lv. 104; þá fór sem hann at..., Fms. xi. 22; ek get verit munu hafa Gunnar á Hlíðarenda, 35; sendimenn sögðu at hann gat rétt, Eg. 541; ef ek skal geta til ætla ek..., Nj. 134; eptir því sem Halldorr gat til, Ld. 324; sem ek konungr gat til, Fms. vii. 104, x. 354; get þú til (guess) I segir þér, rétt getr þú (thou guessest right) segir Stúfr, vi. 390; gat síns hve hvar skipum vera mundi, viii. 213; nú geta menn þess til at Gíslu druknað vera, Gísl. 46, (tilgáta); þá get ek at á sína hönd mér er hvárr þeirra, Ld. 324: so in the phrase, geta til launanna í knefa e-u, guess for the reward into another's sieve (closed band), Sturl. iii. 1; geta í kollinn, to guess, guess right, passim. 2. to think, to almost like the American I guess; ekki get ek at hón sálug sé ok djarftæk, I guess that she, poor thing, will..., Stj. 422; ek get hana þessa eina hjálp okkr veita, 423, passim: recipr. getask, pronounced, getr.

B. [Found neither in Engl., Saxon, nor Germ.; lost in mod. and Dan.]:—to speak of, mention; þess er getið sem górt er, G.; gettu eigi vafurleysu þeirrar, Band. 28; öngra manna gat Kári þess sem Njáls, Nj. 211; konungr þagnar hvert sinn er þórolf er þá, Eg. 54; þá þarf þess eigi at geta ef sættask skal, Fms. iv. 130; ætla, geta um e-t, to speak about; Gunnarr reið heim ok gat fyrir þann mann um, Nj. 82; ok gátu fyrir henni um bónoðit, Fms. xi. 2; ok er ekki getið um ferð þeirra fyrir en þeir kómu til hárðar Rognvalds, iv. 130. 2. to tell of (in records etc.); þess getr Glúmr Gen. í Gráfædru drápu, Fms. i. 25, 30, 38, 50, 55, 65, 91, iv. 62, 63, passim; en í annarri sögu er þess getið, at..., xi. 14; enn getr Einarr um Hákon jarl hefndi föður síns, i. 56; sem síðarr mun getið verða, will be told later (i. e. below), 230; sem fyrr var getið, as is told above, 24: impers., e-s getr, it is told, recorded (in books, poems); þess er Hrunhendu, at..., opt skal góðs geta, a saying, the good shall be spoken of, Hm. 102.

geta, u, f. a guess, mostly in pl.; leiða getum um e-t, Nj. 14; margar getur, guess-work, Fms. iv. 288, vi. 400, xi. 244, Eg. 766; eiga í sing-, to get verðir eða frásagnar, worth mentioning, Sks. 180; ok eigi þat til getu, at hann sé þar, it is not likely that he is there, Fb. 110; vandast oss nú getan, Mork. 167: cp. the saying, spá er spakinn the spae (prophecy) is the wise man's guess, Fms. xi. 154. getu-1, u, a doubtful case, Fs. 59.

getara, u, f. one who gives birth to, Mar. passim. get-gangr, m. guessing, Fb. iii. 385. get-gáta, u, f. guess-work. getnaðr, m., gen. ar, conception, Mar. 33, K. Á. 104, passim: ríð, foetus, vera með getnaði, Sks. 689, Stj. 159. Gen. xxv. 24. c. getnaðar-frjó, n. seed, Stj. 80. getnaðar-liðr (-limr), m. talia, Bs. i. 310, 644, Stj. 63, 80, 326, Fms. ix. 414. getnaðar-tími, a, m. (-tíð, f.), the time of conception, K. Á. 18, Mar. 345.

getning, f. = getnaðr, Str. 52. getrask, að, dep. to play at guessing with small shells in the Icel. a favourite Icel. child's play.

get-sakir (proncd. gessakir), f. pl. 'guess-charges,' i. e. imputations, insinuations without evidence, in the phrases, fyrir getsakir, Fms. 181; sækja getsakir, to prosecute one upon loose imputations, Gísl. 1: the mod. phrase, gera e-m getsakir, to make insinuations; gerðu mig getsakir, make no insinuations to me.

get-spakr, adj. wise at guessing, prophetic. get-speki, f. 'guess-wisdom,' gift of prophecy, Rb. 394, Pr. 8; Geyja, pret. gó, Orkn. 114, 150, Nj. 74, Rd. 302, Fas. ii. 1; pres. pl. gó, Fms. xi. 12; pret. subj. gœi, 10; pres. indic. gey (sp. gey), Clem. 44: [Dan. gjo; Swed. gjo]—to bark; er vér heyrðum þessa g., Fms. xi. 12, passim (above):—metaph. to scoff at, blaspheme, acc., vil ek eigi gó geija, Bs. i. 17: in a ditty of the year 99, hann gœr Gefjon (acc.), Clem. l. c.; g. gest, Hm. 136; also, g. abuse one (á-gaúð); geyr hón á þá, Gísl. 139; geija at e-m, to abuse one, Nj. 106: reflex. recipr. geyjask, to abuse one another, N. G. l. 333.

This word is now obsolete in Icel. and replaced by getla, q. v. GEYMA, d, [Ulf. gaimjan = óþáv, βλέπειν, etc.; A. S. gyme in Germ., but gaume = to keep house, in the Zürich idiom, De F. fesser by August Corrodi; Dan. gjemme; Swed. gömma]; to watch, heed, mind; and with gen. to take care of; at allir geytu sem bezt, Nj. 14; ok g. eigna várra, Fms. i. 156; hann hafði hlutverka (not hlut verks) sinna, he had minded his work, Gísl. 9: tungu sinnar, to keep a guard on one's tongue, Th. 78; góra hann lögrétu-menn mega eigi g. dóma sinna, to make a noise (in court) the judges cannot mind their duty, Gpl. 16; g. þess (to watch) komizt í braut, Nj. 198, Fms. vi. 390; g. at e-u, id.; nú geyi þú þessa.



*B. beeded not*, iv. 110; *geyma til, id.*; *geymit þér til vel* (*mark*) of þér verðit við nokkura nýbreytni varir, i. 71. *Þ. with dat.*, *g.* *to watch sheep*, Stj. 177; þú skalt g. minum skilmála, 115, and þú þeim síðan, 81, 99. *v. absol.*, Fms. i. 126; hann geymdi eigi hvat at var, Grett. 151 A, Stj. 365, 486. *8. with acc.*, hvárt hann vildi g. (*watch*) bæinn eðr ganga at jarli, Grett. 85 A; g. heilæðit, xli. 433, both of them late MSS.; það hann þá hlífa sér ok g. skot-  
*ill*, Fb. ii. 43; but gætum vápna vára, Ó. H. l. c.; cp. Stj. 231, *9. dat.* in text, but acc. in v. l.; þó treystisk hann eigi at g. þá, Sd. paper MS.), Bev. 16. The acc. seems not to occur in very old MSS., in mod. usage it is very freq., although the gen. is not quite obsolete: still say, *geyma Guðs boðorð*, to keep God's commandments, N. T., Vidal. passim:—to keep a thing for another, eg skal g. bókina fyrir meðan, geymdu það fyrir mig: reflex. to be observed, of law, H. E. i. N. G. L. i. **II. part. geymdr**, observed, retained, Rb. 202.

*marl*, a, m. a *keeper*, Fms. iii. 158, Stj. 9. *md, f.*, only in pl., gefa geymdir at e-u (= gefa gaum at e-u), Lv. 44, 160, Sks. 564 B; haft g. á hvar þessi hinn vándi maðr er, Stj. (MS.) *miliga*, adv. *heedfully*, Grett. 150, Stj. 150. *minn*, adj. *heedful*, Bs. i. 48, Fms. v. 240. *msla*, u, f. *guardianship, watch*, Stj. 8, 177, Fms. vii. 25, Sd. 160, 112 (*vigilance*); fjár-g., *sheep-keeping*. **COMPS:** *geymslu*, m., a *guardian angel*, Stj. 8. *geymslu-lauss*, adj. *unguarded*, i. 138, Karl. 161. *geymslu-leysi*, n. *carelessness*. *geymslu*, m. a *keeper*, Stj. 42.

*pná*, að, [gaupn], to encompass, Geisl. 16, Hs. 29, Lb. 25. **YSA**, t, [from gjósa, q. v., and different to geisa]:—to *rush* *slly, gush*, = Lat. *grassari*, of fire, the sea, etc.; hann lætr g. eld ok Fms. xi. 42:—usually dep., geysask vötn at þeim með forsfalli, Ó. H. þá geysisk haft á löndin, Edda 41; geystisk at því allr lands-múgr, 34; múgrinn flötans geystisk inn á stórskipin, Fms. vii. 227: part. *ir, gushing, rushing forth*, Nj. 247, Fms. vii. 326, Fb. i. 253: *h. enraged*, Fms. vii. 230, viii. 202, Hkr. ii. 356: *big, enormous*, vii. 99:—neut. *geyst*, as adv. *furiously, violently*, i. 165, Finnb. 352. *geysi*, a prefix, *exceedingly, greatly*; *geysi-tjáfnt*, Edda 11; *geysi-exceeding glad*, Stj. 478; *geysi-mörg*, *very many*, Edda 14; þat er geysi-haglig geit, *what a wonderful goat*, 24; *geysi-illa*, *very badly*, ii. 295; g. kallt, *piercing cold*, viii. 306; g. feginn, *uncommonly* Barl. 85; g. mjök, *very much*, Fb. i. 210; g. mikill, *very much*, g. fagr, *wonderfully fair*, Úlf. f. 31, and many others:—with nouns, *fól*, a *big fool*, Flóv.

*siliga*, adv. *enormously*, Fas. i. 64. *siligr*, adj. *enormous*, Fas. ii. 243, Mar. 166, 423. *vingr*, m. *impetuously*, Finnb. 354, Fas. i. 157, Ísl. ii. 347, Fms. xi. 81. *Gsir*, m. the name of a famous hot spring in Iceland. Foreign *is* often use *geysir* as an appellation; but the only Icel. words for hot *is* are *hver* (a *cauldron, hot well*) and *laug* (a *hot bath*). The *geysir* is never mentioned in old writers, and it seems from a record in Icel. Annals that the great hot wells in the neighbourhood of Hauka-*ver* due to the volcanic eruptions of 1294, when old hot springs *is* ceased and those now existing came up,—hjá Haukadál kómu upp stórir en sumir hurfu þeir er áðr höfðu verit; unfortunately the *nef* Anna S. (the bishop), the sole historical work of that time, is lost. *Þorvord* *geysir* = a *gusher* must be old, as the inflexive *-ir* is hardly used in obsolete words (*læknir* a *leach*, *hellir* a *cave*, etc., are exceptional); *v* probably borrowed from some older hot spring. A pretty legend, *ing* to the 'moving' of springs when defiled with innocent blood, is *ed* in Ísl. Þjóðs. ii. 112, 113; this tale could not have sprung up *ed* a change in the place of the hot springs had been observed.

*glan*, f. *gluttony*, Róm. 306, (an *ἀπ. λεγ.*)

(-or -ki after t or s), a particle suffixed to nouns and adverbs.

A. In a positive sense [Lat. -que], *ever*, Lat. -que, -cunque: 1. with *onoun* *hverr* (*quie*) through all cases, answering to the Lat. *quis-que*: the Laws we can nearly make a full paradigm:—nom. *hverr-gi* or *vi*, Lat. *quis-que, qui-cunque*, Grág. Kb. i. 14, 31, 45, 85, 171 (twice), 8, 95, 221, ii. 7, 23, 82, 101: nom. and acc. neut. *hvat-ki* (*quod-que*), 155, 162, 183, 244, ii. 77, 140, 154, Jómásv. 15, 1b. 3; also *hvart-ki*, Grág. Kb. i. 61 (twice): gen. *hvers-ki* (*cujus-que*), 238: dat. *n-gi* (*cui-que*), 31, 156: acc. masc. *hvern-gi* (*quem-que*), 147, 155, 125, 245, ii. 47, 66: abl. *hve-gi* or *hví-gi*, *however*, i. 147, 195, ii. 41, 128, 151, Jómásv. 14:—plur. acc. neut. *hver-gi* (*quae-que*): dual *atg*, *hvárung-gi* *meigin*, on both sides (of a river), Grág. Kb. ii. 93:—in historical prose, því at hit næsta sumar gat hvergi ber á Íslandi, *flowing summer every man gathered berries in Iceland* (to make some *of wine*), Bs. i. 135, (or are we to read *hvar-gi*, *everywhere*?). 2. in adverbs; *hvert-ki* (*quocum-que* *módo*), Grág. i. 50; *nær-gi*, *when-  
ubi-cunque*), i. 191; *hvar-gi*, *wherever*; 25, 166, 240, ii. 128, 212. 3. In a negative sense, with a few pronouns, adjectives, adverbs, *rely* in old poems with substantives: 1. with nouns, in the pr. *Lopt-ki*, an *ἀπ. λεγ.*, Ls. 19: with appellatives, þórf-gi, *no need*, an *7*, Hkv. Hjörv. 39; freq. in *mann-gi*, *no man*, cp. Lat. *nemo*, Íb.,

which is even used in mod. writers and poets; *væt-ki*, *naught*; *vettu-gi* (*dat.*) and *vetter-gis* (*gen.*), Vsp.: with adjectives, ein-gi (q. v.), *none*, a common word; otherwise rare, sjálf-gi, 'self-not,' i. e. *not oneself*, Ls. 29, an *ἀπ. λεγ.*: with a dat. case of langr, þá löngu-gi, *then not for a long time*, Konr. (MS.): with pronouns, in the dual, hvárr-gi, *neither*, Lat. *neuter*, Grág. Kb. i. 46, ii. 93, 151; gen. *hvárrs-kis* (*neutrius*), freq.; dat. *hvárung-gi* (*neutri*), i. 215; *hvárung-gi*, ii. 63: neut. *hváru-gi*, 216; *hitt-ki*, *ne illud quidem*, Hm. 21, 23; *þat-ki*, Hbl. 6: *þat-ki* at ek fú (*not even that I get*) mála minn falslausan, Mork. 83. 2. with adverbs, only in poetry or laws or very old prose; *svá-gi*, *not so*, Grág. Kb. ii. 99, Mork. 83; *þá-gi*, *then not*; *þey-gi*, *though not*, qs. þó-gi; *æva-gi*, *never*: again, *hver-gi* (q. v.), *nowhere*; *ei-gi* (q. v.), *not*; *aldri-gi* (q. v.), *never*; *hvár-ki* (q. v.), *neither*, are common words in prose and in speech. The negative -gi can never be suffixed to verbs (vide 'at,' p. 2); therefore *byð-gi*, *non jubeo* (in Íslands-vaka 61, a poem of the last century, Fól. i. 236), is a spurious imitation of the old idiom; neither can -at be put to nouns; *ráð-at* hann kunni, Jónas 105, ought therefore to be *ráð* hann kunni-t, *issue he knew not*.

C. In an indefinite sense; in a few instances -gi seems to be used almost like Latin *quidem* with a preceding negative; *eigi miklo-gi minna*, *ne multo quidem minus*, Heiðar. S., Ísl. ii. 360; *eigi stóru-gi meiri*, *ne multo quidem majora*, 386; *engi miklo-gi görr...*, *nemo multo quidem plus...*, Grág. i. 209; cp. also the adverbs *öllum-gis* or *öðlun-gis*, *quite, altogether* (allr, -gi); *einun-gis*, *only, solely* (einn, -gi), both formed from dat. sing.: the obsolete *vel-gi* (qs. *vel-gi*) is ambiguous, being used both in a neg. sense = *not well*, and posit. = *well, bene quidem*, cp. Bs. i. 393, note; Hm. 66, *málun-gi*, is doubtful;—prob. þyrftig-at *málun-gi* *mat* should be read, -at being taken not as a prep. but as a negative verbal suffix, and -gi as a positive suffix; Icel. now say, hann á ekki *málungi* *matar*, *he does not know where to look for his next meal*.

The negative -gi is peculiar to Scandin., and no traces of it are found in any Saxon nor German idioms; whereas, as a positive suffix, it is common to all Teutonic tongues, and remains in the Engl. *many* and *any*; 'many' being qs. *man-y* = *man-ever*, 'bomo-cunque,' Goth. *manags*, and 'any' qs. *an-y* = *every-one*; so also is the g in Icel. *margr* and *hvárrgr*, which are remnants—the former of the positive, the latter of the negative -gi.

*gift*, *gifta*, u, f. *gift*, vide *gipt*, *gipta*.

**GIKKR**, m., pl. ir, [Dan. *gjæk* = *jester*], a *pert, rude person*. **COMPS:** *gikkis-háttir*, m. *pert manner*. *gikkis-ligr*, adj. *pert, rude*; the saying, hver sem glettist við *gikkinn* fær af honum hnykkinn, *who meddles with a 'gik' will get a kick*.

**GIL**, n., gen. pl. *gilja*, dat. *giljum*, [Gbyll or Gill in North. E. and Scot. local names]:—a *deep narrow glen with a stream at bottom*, like the Gr. *χαράδρα*; brooks and tributary streams flowing through clefts in the fell side to the main river at the bottom of a vale are in Icel. called *gil*; very freq. in local names, Ísfríðingá-gil, Branda-gil, Hauka-gil, Hrafná-gil, Hellra-gil, Gilj-á, þver-gil, vide Landn.; (a chasm without water or with stagnant water is not *gil*, but *gjá*; also *gljúfr*, a deep chasm forming the bed of a river), Valla L. 223, Hrafn. 7, Eg. 766, Ld. 218, Krók. 64, Fms. vii. 149, passim. **COMPS:** *Gils-bakki*, a, m., prop. *Gill-bank*, a local name, Landn., whence *Gils-bekkingar*, m. pl. the name of a family, Landn. *gils-botn*, m. a *gill bottom*, Sturl. i. 82, 84. *gils-gjá*, f. a *chasm with a gill* (rare), Grett. 111. *gils-þróm*, f. the edge of a gill, Ld. 218, Dropl. 23, Grett. 111.

*gilda*, t, to be worth so and so, only in mod. usage, esp. in metaph. and impers. phrases, mig *gildir einu*, I do not mind; láttu þig einu g., *never mind*: hvað sem *gildir*, at any price; hirt aldrei hvað sem *gildir*, at hætt á ósatt mál, Pass. 13, 2.

**GILDI**, n. [gjalda; Ulf. *gild* = *tribute*, Luke xx. 22, Mark xii. 14; A. S. *gild*; Hel. *geld*; Frank. *chalta*; Germ. *geld* = *money*; it remains in Old Engl. *weregild*]:—*payment, tribute*; this sense is very rare, as *gjal* (q. v.) is the common word; chiefly used in compds, as *nef-gildi*, *head-tax*; *baug-gildi*, q. v.; *skatt-gildi*, a *tax*; *skulda-gildi*, *payment of debts*, Grág. i. 302. 2. *recompense*; in the saying, æ sér til *gildis* *gjöf* (mod. æ sér *gjöf* til *gjalda*), Hom. 146. 3. *value*; al-gildi, full-g., *half-g.*, *whole, full, half-value*; ið-gildi or í-gildi, *equivalence*; hón er karlmanns-*ígildi*. *Þ. worth, value, esteem*; the phrase, vera í miklu, litlu, engu *gildi*, to be in great, small, no repute; án Drottins réða er aðstoð manns í engu minsta *gildi*.

Pass. 9, 2: freq. in mod. usage, but rare in old writers, þegar er komizt í *gildi* við höfðingja eðr kærleika, Finnb. 266. **II. a banquet, feast**, [cp. Dan. *gilde*; so called from the fee paid?], Eg. 20 sqq., Edda 45, 57, Fb. i. 283, Gpl. 178, freq. in old poems; the poetical mead is called *Gauta g.*, *Kormak*; or *gildi* Grjótdaldr, the cheer of the Giants; gefa úlfum *gildi*, to feast the wolves, Lex. Poët.; to this seems to belong the passage in Vsp. 27, hvárt skyldi Æsir afrað *gjalda* eðr skyldi *goðin* öll *gildi* eiga, where the eiga *gildi* means to hold a feast, with the notion of making a league or peaceful agreement, as opp. to *gjalda afrað* (q. v.), to pay tribute as a badge of submission.

**III.** in a technical sense, a *guild*, throughout England and Scandinavia during the Middle Ages; the first guilds in Norway were instituted by king Olave (1066–1093),



Ólafur konungr lét setja Mikla-gildi í Niðarósi, ok mörg önnur í kaupstöðum, en áðr vóru hvirfings-drykkjur (but before there were drinking-bouts), Fms. vi. 440: the guilds were secular brotherhoods or trades-unions (and often became political clubs); they assumed the names of saints or sacred things, as Kross-g., Cross-guild; Ólaf's-g., St. Olave's guild (in Norway); Knúts-g., St. Canute's guild (in Denmark), and so on: in Icel. this sense rarely occurs, mælti at einhverri vildis-manna ætti at hefja gildit, Sturl. i. 20; ok var gildit at Ólafs messu hvert sumar, 23; cp. also gildis-fundur, m. a guild-meeting, mentioned in Sturl. i. 58; and gildis-bændr, m. pl. guild-franklins, guild-brothers, 23, (about the middle of the 12th century); but guilds never took root in Icel.: gildiskáli, a, m. a guild-ball, Fms. viii. 160, ix. 22, D.N. passim: gildistíð, n. a guild-term, Fms. viii. 151.

**gildingr**, m. a thing rated at its full worth, fully measured, Grág. ii. 357, 380: *pride, pretension*, án gildings, 655 xxvii. 2.

**gildir**, m., in poetry a payer, contributor, Lex. Poët.: a feaster, poet. the wolf that feasts in blood: a guild-brother, öld Ólafs gilda (gen. pl.), the host of St. Olave's guild-brothers, Geisli 10; Hropts gildar, the champions of Odin, Hd.

**gild-leikli**, a, m. strength, full size, Gret. 148: mod. stoutness.

**gild-liga**, adv. stoutly, metaph. with a grand air, Korm. 60.

**gildna**, að, to become stout.

**GILDR**, adj., neut. gilt, [cp. gildi, gjalda; Swed., Dan., and Norse gild]:—of full worth, full:

I. a trade term, of full measure, size, quality, and the like; gillt fé, Grág. i. 503; gildir skal tréskjöldur, ef, Gpl. 105, cp. 104; bolóxar gildar, N.G.L. i. 126; þeim manni er bæði hefir gildar (full-measured) álnar ok faðma, Grág. ii. 262; gild dagleioð, Bs. ii.

2. valued at, with dat., gildir tveim mörkum, Grág. ii. 86; g. átt aurum, id.; svá gildir, id.; hversu þau sár eru gild, at bow much those wounds are rated, N.G.L. i. 172; tvi-gildir, hálf-g., al-g., of double, half, full worth.

II. metaph. complete, absolute, great; g. konungr, Fms. ix. 69; g. höfðingi, xi. 18; gild húsreyja, Glúm. 349; gildir maðr, Eg. 182; flestir enir gildari menn (honorary), Ld. 106; Hallfreðr var þá sem gildastr, H. was then at his best, Fs. 100; á gildasta aldri, id., Stj. 230: so of things, honum var þat gildir þykkir, a great shock, Ísl. ii. 321; með gildum sóma, with great fame, Fms. xi. 18; gild hefn, Ísl. ii. 116; gild ferð, a famous journey, Fs. ii. 513.

III. in mod. usage, stout, brawny, cp. Gret. 148; Icel. now say gildir of a man, digr of things; but in compds, mittis-digr, not mittis-gildir; to use digr and digrask (q.v.) for gildir and gildna is now thought rude; but in olden times only digr was used in that sense, e.g. Ólafr Digri, Þorbjörg Digra (a lady); the passage referred to, Gret. 148, comes near the mod. sense of that word, but is not to be so understood.

**GILDRA**, u, f. a trap, Gpl. 445, Niðrst. 3; sem melrakki í gildru, 4; vide knatt-gildra: gildru-merki, n. a trap mark, Gpl. 444: metaph., Fms. i. 221, ii. 48, vi. 145, Mar. 506.

**gildra**, að, to trap, Gpl. 444: metaph. to contrive, g. til e-s, ef maðr gildir til þess at vápn skuli sjálf falla á menn, Grág. ii. 117, Fms. ii. 294, vii. 202; g. til veiða, viii. 63, 80; g. svá til, at ..., to contrive so, that ..., Stj. 451, Þidr. 242, Róm. 257.

**gildri**, n. the laying a trap, N.G.L. i. 341, 379.

**gildri**, n. = gildi, [Ulf. gilst, Rom. xiii. 6; O.H.G. gelstar], payment, Grág. Kb. ii. 204.

**gilja**, að, [Ulf. gailjan = εὐπαίειν; Swed. gilja], to beguile a woman, Gret. 161, Krók. 64 (a pun), Bs. i. 238.

**Gilli**, a, m. [Gael. gillie = a servant], only in Irish pr. names, Fms., Landn. gil-maðr, m. a libertine, Blanda.

**GIM**, n. [in A.S. gim is masc., and so it seems to be used in Vkv. 5; A.S. gim from Lat. gemma]:—in poetry a gem, a jewel; the sun is called fagr-gim, the fair gem; gims gerðr, a lady, Lex. Poët. 2. in poets metaph. fire, Edda (Gl.): never used in prose.

**Gimli**, a heavenly abode, sal sá hón standa sólu fegra gulli þakðan á Gimli, Vsp. 63; it occurs only there, whence it came into Edda 12; even the gender is uncertain, whether n. or perhaps better dat. of a masc. gimill = himill = himin, n. heaven.

**gim-steinn**, m. a 'gem-stone,' a jewel, Edda 147, Greg. 27, Fms. i. 15, vi. 3, Stj. 191, 254; a name of a poem: gim-steinaðr, part. set with gems, Karl. 284.

**GIN**, n. [A.S. gin], the mouth (Germ. rachen) of beasts, Edda 42, Al. 37, Fms. vi. 165; úlf-gin, Bs. i. (in a verse), passim. COMPS: gin-faxi, a, m. a magical character, Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 446. gin-fjara, u, f. a very low ebb.

**gin-kefli**, a, m. a mouth-piece, a gag, put in the mouth of animals, Fas. iii. 314. gin-keypt, adj., in the phrase, vera ginkeypt eptir e-u, to be eager for a thing, prop. open-mouthed as a fish for bait.

**gin-klofi**, a, m., medic. spasmus cynicus, Fél. gin-ljótr, adj. with a hideous mouth.

**gingi-braud**, n. ginger-bread, H.E. ii. 91.

**gin-hafri**, a, m. a kind of oats, Edda (Gl.)

**ginn**, ginnr, or ginnir, m. a juggler, jester, Fms. vi. 295, viii. 307 (in a verse).

II. a magical character, Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 446.

**GINN-**, or perhaps better ginn-, [cp. A.S. gin or ginn=vast, wide;

it seems however better to derive it from the verb *beginnan*, Engl. *begin*, a word used in all Teutonic languages, except the old Scandinavian tongue, where it is unknown, unless in this mythological prefix]:—used as a prefix:

I. in old mythol. words, great, boly: **ginnheilög** (adj. pl.) *god, the most holy gods, the supreme gods*, as opposed to Asir and Vanir, the lower gods, Vsp. passim: **ginn-regin**, n. pl. 'ma numina', Hm. 143, Haustl. 13, in the same sense as ginnheilög god in V in Hym. 4 opp. to tivar (*dii*); in Alm. god and ginnregin are distinguishable. cp. also Hm. 79: **ginnungar**, m. pl., seems used in the same sense ginnregin, whence **Ginnunga-gap**, n. *chaos, the formless void*, in which abode the supreme powers, before the creation, Edda, Vsp.: later, in 11th century, the sea between Greenland and America was called Ginnunga-gap, A.A. 295: **Ginnunga-himin**, m. of the heavenly vault Ginnunga-gap, Edda 5: **Ginnunga-vé**, n. pl. the holy places of Ginnungar, the universe, Haustl. 15: **Ginnarr** (Ginnir), m., is a name of Odin, prop. = *aetherius*, and also used of the eagle, the falcon. in an intensive sense only in poets; **ginn-viti**, a, m. a large fire, Sighr perhaps also we may read, Vkv. 5, **ginn-fasti**, a, m. a great fire smithy, for gim fasti.

**GINNA**, t, to dupe, fool one, Nj. 225, 263, Band. 5, 27, 69, Fms. 205, Edda 36; g. e-t af e-m, Fms. iii. 98; g. e-n at sér, to fall out: Vápn. 7:—to intoxicate, lát af at drekka vín, svá at þú gerir ginnna, Stj. 428; ferr þessi maðr í tavernis hús, ok ferr eigi fyrr bur hann er ginntr, Mar.; drykkja var þar óstjórnleg, svá at þeir urðu ginntrir, Bárð. 26 new Ed.: intoxicating, of liquor, hennar vatn er ginntr ok galit, Stj. 84.

**ginning**, f. imposture, fraud, Fms. vi. 205, Ld. 322, Stj. 267: **ginnar-fífl**, m. a fool, one who runs a fool's errand, Nj. 160; **Ginning**, the Fooling of Gylfi, a part of the Edda, vide Edda Ub. beginning.

**ginnungr**, m. a juggler, jester, Fs. 87, Edda (Gl.)

**GIPT**, gift, f. [gefa], a gift, 656 C. 12, Greg. 37, Hom. 62; Hei. Anda gipt, 625, 30, 655 A. 13, 3: a gift of nature, endowment, Fm. 314, Eluc. 27, Edda 144 (pref.): income, N.G.L. i. 345, 347: a wedding, A.S. gifla, giptar-gáfa, u, f. a wedding gift, D.N.: giptar-jörð, dowry farm, N.G.L. i. 356: giptar-kveld, n. a wedding eve, cp. b. gjöf and bekkjargjöf, N.G.L. i. 356: giptar-mál, n. [Dan. gifter-mægling, D.N.: giptar-örð, n. marriage, El. 10: giptar-vitni a wedding witness, N.G.L. i. 356.

**gipta**, u, f. [A.S. gifeðe=fatum, Beowulf], good luck, Ld. 104, 17, Fms. vi. 299, Fs. 27, 97, Stj. 198, passim; cp. auðna, hamir. COMPS: giptu-drjúgr, adj. lucky, Fs. 142. giptu-fátt, n. luckless, Fær. 154. giptu-liga, adv. happily, boding good luck, iii. 174, Fas. ii. 429. giptu-ligr, adj. lucky, auspicious, Fms. 9.

**giptu-maðr**, m. a lucky man, Gret. 163, Fms. vi. 274, Fs. 80.

**giptu-munr**, m. the turn of the scale, the crisis of one's fate, Fas. iii. 312. giptu-ráð, n. a good, auspicious match, Vigl.

**giptu-samliga**, adv. auspiciously, Fms. i. 214, Sturl. ii. 78. gipsamligr, adj. = giptuligr, Fms. x. 31. giptu-skortir, m. bad luck, 265.

**giptu-tómur**, adj. luckless, Al. 95. giptu-vænigr, adj. missing good luck, auspicious, of a man, Njarð. 344, Fs. 10. marriage (rare); giptu-mál, n. a marriage, Landn. 110 (v.l. in MS. Melabók).

**gipta**, t, to give a woman in marriage; fyrr skulu grónir gildar dilaðir á halsi þess, en ek muna gipta þér systur mína, Eb. 210; Höskuldr Gró systur sína, Ld. 24, Nj. 17, Eg. 5, Rm. 20, 37, sim.

II. reflex. to marry, of both man and wife; in old w. the man 'kvángask', i. e. takes a wife, the woman is 'gipt', i. e. given a wife, Fms. ix. 269, Ld. 128 passim; in the course of time the primitive of the word was lost, and it came to mean to marry: the saying grár áðr en þú giptist, i. e. never mind, it will be healed before thou riest, addressed to a boy or girl about to cry for a slight hurt.

**gipting**, f. marriage, in old writers only of a woman, Js. 63, ix. 269. COMPS: giptingar-dagr, m. a wedding day, Gpl.

**giptingar-maðr**, m. one who gives away (parent, warder), Gpl. 212, 229. giptingar-örð, n. = gjaðorð, marriage, Fms. x. 87.

**giptingar-veð**, n. wedding-security, i. e. for the dowry, N.G.L. ii. 305. giptingar-vitni, n. a wedding witness, N.G.L. ii. 305.

mod. usage marriage, applying both to man and wife, passim, at many compds.

**GIRÐA**, ð, mod. t. older form gerða, [Ulf. gairdan = περιζώνω to fence, Fms. x. 211, Gret. 168, Grág. ii. 263; cp. gyrða, which is to tie up, gird.

**girdi**, n. materials for fencing, Jb. 100: wood for making hoops.

**girding**, f. fencing, Fms. x. 212: mod. fences.

**Girkir**, m. pl. the Greeks; Girkland, n. Greece, mod. Grikkland.

**GIRNA**, d, [Ulf. gairnan = ἐμμοθεῖν; A.S. girnan; Engl. to yearn to desire, in act. used impers., e-n (acc.) gimir til e-s, 655 xxxviii cp. fýsa.

II. reflex. gimask, to desire (personally), Stj. passim 105, 623, 21, Fs. 4: absol., Fms. i. 262, Sks. 152, Band. 3, Bs. i. 691,



**gnd**, *f. desire*, *Iust. Fms. ii. 238, x. 373, passim.* **COMPDS:** *girndar-* *girndar-bruni*, *br.* *-logi*, *a. m.* *the burning (fire, flame) of lust*, *i. e. ardent lust*, *Greg. Vigl. 22.* *girndar-grafar*, *f. pl.*, *Stj. 324*, rendering of 'Kibroth-kavah', *Numb. xi. 34.* *girndar-hugr*, *m.* *amour*, *Stj. 7.* *girndar-n*, *a* (*foolish*) *love match*, *Ld. 128, Fms. iv. 194*; *veit ek at báðum þetta girndaradr, ye are both mad with love*, *Nj. 49*; *vide fýsn.* *gnd*, *f.* *gírr*, [*Ulf. gairne*], *yearning, desire*, *esp. in compds*, *met-a-g*, *drottunar-g*, *ambition*; *fó-g*, *avarice*; *heipt-g*, *spite*; *ú-girni*, *sin-g*, *selfishness*; *eigin-g*, *id.* *gnd-liga*, *adv.* *desirably*, *Th. 75.* *gnd-ligr*, *adj.* *desirable, to be coveted*, *Sks. 499*; *girnilegt til fróðs*, *Gen. iii. 6, passim*, *Fms. v. 259* (*pleasant, engaging*). *grskr*, *adj.* *Greek*, *Skálda 160*, *Greg. 75, K. Þ. K. 74, Fms. vi. passim*; *grskr*: *Girska*, *u. f.* *the Greek language*, *Stj. 70, Fms. vii. 96, Skálda 1. passim.* **II.** = *Gerzkr*, *i. e.* *from Garbar, Russian*, *passim.* **ISINN**, *part.* [*Swed. gisten*; *Scot. and North. E. geizened*], *leaky*, *ubs.* *wooden vessels*, *freq. in mod. usage.* *anna*, *ad.* [*Swed. gisna*], *to become leaky (gisinn).* **ISTA**, *t.* [*gestr*], *to pass the night*; *g. at e-s* (*etc.*), *Eb. 222, Nj. 15, Ld. 130, Al. 40, Fs. 138*: *with acc. of the host, g. e-n*, *to spend a night with one*, *N. G. L. i. 51, 623. 14.* *istennr*, *part.* *with teeth far apart, not closed.* *isting*, *f.* *a passing the night as a guest at a place, or the place in which one stays, night quarters*, *Eg. 37, Nj. 258, Ld. 46, Eb. 266, Sturl. i. 91, Isl. ii. 10, Grett. 149 new Ed., Fbr. 14, Lv. 92, passim.* **COMPDS:** *gistingar-ból*, *n.* = *gistingarstaðr*, *Fbr. 55 new Ed.* *gistar-astaðr*, *m.* *night quarters*, *Isl. ii. 23, 25, 343, Bs. i. 140, Fms. viii. 6, passim.* *giska*, *ad.* *to guess*; *g. á e-ð*, *to guess at a thing*; *ú-gizkan*, *a guess*. *giski*, *a. m.* *a kind of kerchief (of goat-skin?)*; *hón horfði upp í fjallit með gísku eðr duki*, *Fs. 59*; *síðan veifði hann gízka til fjalls ok þá af veðrit*, *78*:—*mod. a scarecrow.* **II.** *an island in Norway*, *Fms. i.* **FR**, *n. pl.* [*A. S. gífre* = *rapacious*, *used as an epithet of the devil, fire, etc.*, and as noun, *a glutton*, *vide Grein*]:—*witches, fiends*, = *Gen. unbold*, *Vsp. 52, Hkv. Hjörv. 15*; *freq. in poetry, al-gífr, pandeum*, *Bragi*; *gífrs grand*, '*witch-bane*' = *the god Thor*, *Eb. (in a verse)*; *gífrs* are *gífrs* *hestar*, '*witch-horses*', *Jd.*, and *hrá-gífr*, *carriage beasts*, *2. 29, Lex. Poët.*: the simple word is never used in prose, but in compds; it however remains in prose in the following adv. *gífr-liga*, *adv.* *savagely*; *líta gífrliga*, *Sturl. ii. 238, Fas. ii. 424* (*of a*); *mod. exorbitantly.* *gífr-ligr*, *adj.*, *prop. savage*: *mod. immoderate, exorbitant.* **GJA**, *u. f.* [*Germ. geige*; *mid. H. G. gíge*; *old Fr. gigue*; and *to* *in Scot. means to play the fiddle*, *while in Engl. a jig is a lively dance*];—*a fiddle*, *Stj. 181, Hkr. ii. 136, cp. Yngl. S. ch. 25, Fms. vii. 97* (*in a verse*); *this instrument was known at an early age, as a lawyer in the first part of the 10th century was called gíja, prob. because of his eloquent pleading or his clear voice*, *Nj., Landn.* *gjari*, *a. m.* *a fiddler*, *Hkr. i. 30.* *gjanna*, *u. f.* *a vast opening*, *Fb. i. 210*; *in mod. usage also gímalld, n. id.* **GN**, *pret. gein*, *pl. gín*; *pres. gín* (*Edda 101*); *sup. gínit*; *in old times a weak pret. gínð also occurs*, *Arnór, Orkn. 90*; *pl. gínud*, *Geisli 20, Fms. iii. 4* (*in a verse*); [*A. S. gínan*: *Engl. to yawn*; *Germ. gähnen*; *Griek. γαῖω*]:—*to gape, yawn*, *esp. of wild beasts*; *gínandi úlfir*, *Hm. 84*; *hann brá linduk um hödduna ok gein yfir*, *Fms. i. 36*: *of wounds, en er gí tóku sár hans*, *Bjarn. 10*; *gína við agni, to snap at the bait*, *Hým. 2*; *gína við flugu, to snap at a fly*; *þóttisk Sigmundur nú yfir flugu gínit*, *Isl. ii. 25*; *Míðgorðs-ormr gein yfir oxa-höfuðit*, *Edda 36*; *vide fýsn.* **GL**, *m.* [*A. S. gísel*; *lost in Engl.*; *Germ. geissel*; *Swed. gislan*; *D. gisd*]; *to be distinguished from geisl*; *mod. Germ. and Dan. confound the two forms, one of which has ei and the other i as root vowel*; *mod. H. G. retained a distinction*]:—*a hostage*, *LS. 39, Fms. v. 171, ix. 3, passim.* **II.** *a king's officer, a bailiff*; *gísl keisarans*, *Fms. i. 1, cp. Bs. i. 9, i. e.* *of the German emperor*:—*a warrior, watchman*, *þeir höfðu sett til gísla at gæta hans (of a prisoner)*, *Fms. viii. 23*; *konungur tók til höfuðs honum ok setti hvervetna fyrir hann gísla (viz. to catch him) hvar sem hann kynni fram at koma*, *vi. 16*:—*this sense is rare, and in Icel. never occurs except in metaph. phrases.* **III.** *a name*, *Gísl and Gísl*; *in many compds, þor-gísl, Spá-gísl, Auð-gísl, Gísl*, but usually by metathesis *-gíls*, *e. g. þor-gíls*, *etc.* *gjala*, *ad.* *to give as hostage*, *Edda 15, Fms. ix. 447, N. G. L. i. 103*; *hann höfðu gíslat Knúti konungi sonu sína*, *Hkr. ii. 385*; *hann hafði ve gíslaðr (taken as hostage) af Skota-konungi*, *Orkn. 418 old Ed.* *gjalaðr*, *N. G. L. i. 103*; *gísla sér land, to take possession of the land as a hostage*, *Fagrsk. 158.* *gjalar*, *pl. pl. sureties, securities*; *hann tók gíslar af honum ok bóndum*, *LS. 89*; *hann tók gíslir (v. l. gíslar, gísla) af bóndum*, *Fms. ix. 313*, *passim*; *gísla (the persons) and gíslar (the things) are often used*

indiscriminately.

**II.** *metaph. security, guard*, *in the phrase, setja gíslar fyrir, to guard, secure (vide gísl II)*; *Hjalti bað hann gæta sín, ok setja þær gíslar fyrir sem honum þætti vænst at þeim mundi duga*, *Sturl. iii. 7*; *þá var svá gíslum skipat fyrir at á Heiðmörk vóru áttján skip í Mjör, Fms. viii. 45.*

*gísling*, *f.* *bostage*, *Gpl. 81, Fms. ii. 43, vi. 240, ix. 447, passim*; *guard*, *setja gíslingar fyrir = to guard (vide gíslar)*; *setti þórir þá gíslingar fyrir Gretti (an outlaw) hvar hann kæmi fram*, *Grett. 139 C*: *in the old Swed. law gíslunga-lagh = the section of law respecting bail and mainprise*, *Verel.*

*gjafar*, *vide gjöf.*

*gjafari*, *a. m.* *a giver*, *K. Á. 76.*

*gjaf-erfð*, *f.* *a bequest*, *Fms. vii. 124, N. G. L. i. 50.*

*gjaf-falr*, *adj.* *to be bad for a trifle*, *Fms. vii. 124.*

*gjaf-göltr*, *m.* *a fat bog*, *Gpl. 396.*

*gjaf-laust*, *n. adj.* '*gift-less*', *without gift*, *Sturl. ii. 145, Fms. vii. 106.*

*gjaf-lendingar*, *m. pl.* *feudatories*, *Fms. viii. 244.*

*gjaf-lyndi*, *n.* *open-handedness*, *Fms. v. 188.*

*gjaf-mildi*, *f.* *liberality*, *Thom. 6 (Ed.)*

*gjaf-mildr*, *adj.* *open-handed*, *Karl. 170.*

*gjaf-orð*, *n.* *a match*, *of a woman to be married*, *Fr. partie*, *Eg. 36, 598, Nj. 38, Fms. i. 298, Lv. 38, Alm. 6, passim.*

*gjaf-stóll*, *n.*, *poët. a throne*, *Lex. Poët.*, *cp. A. S. gífstol.*

*gjaf-vaxta*, *adj.* (*a maid*) *grown up, of marriageable age to be given away*, *Grett. 118.*

*gjaf-vinnr*, *m.* *an open-handed friend, benefactor*, *Fbr. 204, Sturl. i. 89.*

*gjald*, *n.* [*vide gildi*]:

**I.** *sing. tribute, payment*; *því er gjöf gjaldi betri*, *at...*, *N. G. L. i. 54*; *gjald þat er Finnar skyldu reiða*, *Eg. 67*; *seint gengr gjaldit*, *Fms. iv. 329*; *þá héldu bændr gjaldinu, they kept back the payment*, *vii. 302*; *beiddi nokkurra fresta um gjaldit*, *viii. 174*; *hann lagði gjald á borgina*, *Ó. H. 22.*

**II.** *usually in pl.*; *hann tók stór gjöld af sumum*, *Fms. i. 28*; *til gjalda ok til útgöngu, payment*, *Grág. i. 184*; *lýsti hann til gjalda ok útgreizu*, *Nj. 15*; *stefna til tveðra gjalda, double payment, i. e. double the value*, *Grág. ii. 188*; *gjalda einum gjöldum, the actual value*, *132*; *fullum gjöldum*, *Ó. H. 86*: *a fine, mabr á at taka gjöld um konu*, *Grág. i. 278*; *mánn-gjöld, were-gild*.

**2.** *metaph. retribution*; *Drottinn sýndi hver gjöld koma munu fyrir ofstapa*, *655 xxi. 3*: *rarely in sing.*, *ella mun þér gjald at verða, thou shalt pay dear for it*, *Nj. 126*:—*freq. in eccl. use*, *synda-gjöld, ill-verka-gjöld*, *Pass. 32. 11*: *so in the phrase, góðra gjalda vert, e. f.*, *i. e. one must even be thankful, if not...*; *ok góðra gjalda vert ef ekki eru drepnir sumir*, *Sturl. iii. 266*:—*reward, compensation*, *in a good sense, æ sér gjöf til gjalda, gift calls for gift*, *Gísl. 28.*

**GJALDA**, *pret. galt*, *2nd pers. galt*, *mod. galzt*; *pl. guldur*; *pres. geld*; *pret. subj. gyldi*; *imperat. gjalt* or *giald þú*; *sup. pret. goldit*, *goldinn*; *with neg. suff. gjald-atu*; [*Ulf. us-gildan* = *ἀποδοῦναι*; *A. S. gyltan*; *Engl. yield*; *O. H. G. geltan*; *old Fr. ielda*; *Germ. gelten*; *Dan. gjælde*; *Swed. gälla*]:—*to pay money, pay a fee, duty, or the like, the person in dat., the money in acc.*, *Grág. i. 87, 408, passim*, *Fer. 120, Fms. iv. 346, xi. 81, Nj. 58, K. Þ. K. 162, passim*:—*to yield, repay, return*, *g. gjöf við gjöf*, *Hm. 42*; *gjaldit engum íllt móti íllu*, *Rom. xii. 17*; *sakir þær er ek á at g. Ólafr*, *Ó. H. 213*; *sögðu, at þeim var sín óþamingin miklu íllu goldin*, *232*; *skal ek g. þeim svá útrúleik sinn*, *58*:—*þér eigit at g. aprt (to restore) sendimenn hans manngjöldum*, *Eg. 575*:—*g. leiðangr, to yield a levy*, *Fms. viii. 173.*

**II.** *metaph. to yield or yield up, deliver*; *þá guldur þeir Guði andir sínar, they yielded up their souls to God*, *Blas. 36*; *gíalt mik líferidrum mínum*, *656 B. 5*; *væri hann þá andaðr goldinn sínum borgar-mönnum*, *10.* **β.** *so in the phrases, g. skynsemi við e-n, to give (yield) reason for*, *Skálda 205, Sks. 787, Johann. 28*; *g. samkvæði, to yield, give consent to*, *Fms. v. 70, Nj. 233*; *also to vote for*, *Grág. i. 2, 43*; *g. varúð, varhuga, við e-n, to be on one's guard against, beware of*, *Isl. ii. 369, Fms. ii. 166, vi. 42, Hkr. i. 50*; *g. e-m fjandskap, to shew ill-will towards*, *Ld. 134*; *g. öfund, Ls. 12.*

**2.** *with gen. ellipt.*, *the fine being understood, to pay for, suffer on account of*; *ok munu margir þess g.*, *Nj. 2*: *njóta e-s* *denotes to profit*, *gjalda e-s to suffer on account of another*; *þar munuð þit mín gjalda*, *Vigl. 28*; *sú harma-bylgjan djúpa, gékk yfir þig þá galztu mín*, *Pass. 41. 4*; *svá mun ok vera, segir Njáll, ef þú geldr eigi annarra at*, *Nj. 147*; *Helga (gen.) hefir þú goldit at í þessu*, *Fas. i. 28*; *hugði, at hann mundi þess viðar koma at hann mundi njóta föður síns en gjalda*, *Gísl. 73*; *heldr geldr Leifr þrándar en nýtr frá mér*, *Fms. ii. 116*; *geldr at nýbreytni (gen.) konungs ok þessa ens nýja sálar*, *i. e. it is a just punishment for the innovation of the king and the new creed*, *Ld. 168*; *konungr sagði, at hún skyldi eigi gjalda frá honum tiltektja föður síns*, *Fms. ix. 477*: *part. gjaldandi, a payer*, *Grág. i. 394.*

*gjald-dagi*, *a. m.* *pay-day*, *Grág. i. 199, ii. 235.*

*gjald-fang*, *n.* *payments, equivalents*, *Sturl. i. 182.*

*gjald-gengr*, *adj.* *taken in payment*, *Grág. i. 502, Fms. v. 346.*

*gjald-keri* or *gjald-kyri*, *a. m.* *the king's rent-master or steward*, *N. G. L. i. 311, 335, Fms. vi. 12, Grett. 158 A, Jb. 173, Orkn. 204*:—*mod. a treasurer*: the word is prob. of foreign origin.

**GJALL**, *n.* *cinders* from a smith's furnace,



**GJALLA**, pret. gall, pl. gullu; pres. gell, pl. gjalla; pret. subj. gylli; sup. gollit; mod. infin. gella; [A.S. *giellan*; Engl. *yell*; Dan. *gjalde*; Swed. *gälla*]:—to yell:—of birds of prey, to scream, shriek, hrafnar tveir ok gullu hátt, Fms. i. 131; ernir gjalla hátt, Sighvat; fuglar syngja, gjalla eðr klaka, Skálda 170: of a bull, to bellow, Fb. i. 545: of things, as of a bow-string, to twang, strengir gellr, Fbr. 206; strengir gullu, Arnór; gjallandi geir, Eg. (in a verse): of a man, to yell, shout, hann stökk þá upp ok gall við, Fms. vii. 171: mod. to shout out (in reply), hún er gjöf dóna fyrir austan, gall einhver við af Neðri-bekkingum, Piltir og Stúlka, p. 73: of an echo, to ring, svá gall í hverjum hamri, Fms. ix. 513, v. l.; so of a blacksmith's hammer, Eg. (in a verse).

**gjallr**, adj., also spelt **gallr**, ringing, poet. epithet of gold, a shield, weapon, horn, Fs. 111 (in a verse), Vsp. 42, Haustl. i, Fm. 9, 20; gallir gearar, Ó. H. 23: of a person weeping, Skv. 3. 33: as the word is rare and obsolete, esp. in the form gallr, transcribers and editors have in some passages wrongly put the well-known gamlir (old) where that word yields no sense, as in Vsp. l. c., Ó. H. l. c. 2. as subst., the sea, a sword, shield are called gjallr, the resounding, Edda (Gl.)

**gjalti**, vide gölir.

**gjarda**, u, f. a bood, Edda (Gl.)

**gjardari**, a, m. a cooper, N. G. L. iii. 2, 10.

**GJARN**, adj., compar. gjarnari; superl. gjarnastr; [Ulf. *gairns*, only once; A.S. *georn*; Germ. *gern*; lost as adj. both in Dan. and Swed.; cp. gert above, which is only used in a limited sense]:—eager, willing, Fms. iv. 81, Dropl. 19; a saying, gjörn er hönd á venju, Grett. 130: with gen., gjarn e-s, 656 C. 24, passim; used in a great many poet. compds, but also freq. in prose, as in góð-g., gentle; ill-g., malevolent; öfund-g., envious; metorða-g., ambitious; væru-g., loving rest; á-gjarn, avaricious; fé-gjarn, covetous; sín-g., and eigin-g., selfish; óbil-g., unyielding; nám-g., eager for learning; háð-g., scoffing; ó-gjarn, unwilling; sátt-gjarn, peaceful; vide Lex. Poët. p. 246.

**gjarna**, mod. gjarnan, adv. willingly, Nj. 57, Lv. 20, Eg. 234, Fms. i. 79, Ísl. ii. 441, Bret. 34, Sks. 241, Örkn. 158.

**gjarnliga**, adv. willingly, Bs. i. 355.

**gjarn-samliga**, adv. = gjarnliga, Sks. 221.

**GJÁ**, f., gen. gjár, acc. and dat. gjá; pl. gjár, gen. gjá, dat. gjám, mod. gjáar; [a Scand. word, akin to gina; found in the north of Scotland in the form *geo*, *geow*: cp. Gr. *χάσμα*]:—a chasm, rift, in fells or crags; hrinda þeim fyrir björg eðr í gjár, Fms. ii. 238; til þess er hann kemr at gjá einni, en sú gjá gengr um eyna þvera, fyrir annan enda gjárinna, hinu-megin gjárinna, yfir gjána, etc., Fær. 170, 171; kasta hringinum í gjár eða vötn, Bs. i. 329; milli gjá ok gljúfra, Stj. 90; at enni efri gjánni, Nj. 224; also freq. in local names, Almannagjá, the famous rift in Thingvalla, Nj. 113, 246, 247, Sturl. i. 206, Landn. 312, v. l.; Hrafnagjá, Brimilsgjá, Kötlugjá; it often denotes a rift with a tarn or pool at bottom, whereas gil is a rift with running water. COMPDS: gjár-bakki, a, m. a rift brink (that of the Almannagjá), Nj. 224. gjár-barmr, m. the edge of a geow, Fas. iii. 414. gjár-munni, a, m. the mouth of a geow, Fas. iii. 415. gjár-skáti, a, m. a geow-nook, Bárð. 166.

**gjá-hamarr**, m. the upper wall of the Almannagjá, Grág. i. 26.

**GJÁLFR**, m., gen. rs, poet. the din of the sea, the swelling waves, Sks. 148:—the sea, freq. in poetry and in poet. compds, vide Lex. Poët.; in prose Icel. say, orða-gjálfr, 'word-din,' empty sounding words, flood of phrases. gjálfr-ligr, gjálfr-samr, gjálfrugr, adj. noisy, roaring, Sks. 192. Ships are gjálfr-dýr, gjálfr-marar, gjálfr-stóð, steeds of the sea, Lex. Poët.

**gjálfr**, að, to roar, of the sea: to chatter.

**gjálgrun**, f. [cp. *gjelg* = din, Ivar Aasen], idle talk, prating, Ísl. ii. 139.

**gjá-lifi**, n. = gjólin.

**Gjálpr**, f. [A.S. *gealp*; Hel. *gelp*; Engl. *yelp*], Yelper, name of a giantess, Edda; from gjálpa, að, to yelp.

**gjár**, yesterday, vide gær.

**GJÓ**, f. [cp. Engl. *gay*], enjoyment, esp. in a bad sense, sensuality, Sks. 435. COMPDS: gjó-lifi, n. a 'gay,' i. e. vain, life; g. eðr ofdrýkkjur, Fms. viii. 106 (v. l.), Stj. 161. gjólfis-menn, m. pl. vain persons, Fms. viii. 238, v. l. gjó-menn, n. pl. id., Sks. 366; in mod. usage gjá-lifi, n. (and gjá-lifr, adj.), a life of pleasure, a gay, idle life, Vídal., Pass. 4. 10.

**GJÓÐR**, m. [gjo, Ivar Aasen], a bird, falco baliæetus, Edda (Gl.), Stj. 316, Rom. 382, Þiðr. 93.

**gjóla**, u, f. a gust of wind.

**GJÓSA**, pret. gaus, mod. gaus, pl. gusu; pres. gýss, mod. gýs; pret. subj. gysi; part. gosinn; [a Scand. word not found in Saxon nor Germ., cp. Engl. *gush*]:—to gush, break out, of a furnace, volcano, or the like; þar gaus upp stundum eldr, Nj. 204; hann sá eld mikinn g. upp, Grett. 96; gaus öf honum spýja (a vomit) mikil, Eg. 216; froða gaus öf krapti þeim, Fas. i. 425; svá sem þar gjósi upp svartr reykr, Sks. 203; gaus upp grátr, Rom. 234.

**gjósta**, u, f. a gust, Edda 99, Bs. i. 667 (in a verse).

**gjós-æðr**, f. a 'gush-vein,' an artery, Sturl. iii. 97.

**GJÓTA**, pret. gaut, pl. gutu; pres. gýtr; pret. subj. gyti; part. gotinn; [Ulf. *gutan*; A.S. *geotan*; O. H. G. *giuztan*; Germ. *giessen*; Dan. *gy*

Swed. *giuta* = to cast (of metal), but this sense is not found in the Ice. —to drop, throw, cast one's young, with dat.; Icel. say kefla or k. (kálfir), of a cow, whale, deer; kasta, of a mare; kæpa, of a seal (k. a young seal); hrygna, of a fish; gjóta, of a cat, dog, fox, mouse, of a fish, to spawn; whence gota, spawn; got-rauf, q. v.; þá gjóta hrognum sínum, Sks. 46; nýgotiun hvölp, a new-dropped cub (d. kitten).

2. in the phrase, gjóta augum, to twinkle, Fas. iii. 4; gjóta hornauga, to look askant.—That gjóta was originally used in a nobler sense may be inferred from the fact that the names of two Teute people, the Gautar (*Gauts*) and Gotar (*Goths*, = the born, Lat. *nati*) in all likelihood derived from the same root.

**gjóta**, u, f. [Dan. *gyde*], a narrow lane.

**GJÖF**, f., gen. gjafir, pl. gjafir, later gjafir; dat. gjöfum; [Ulf. *gi* A.S. *giftu*, *geofu*; Engl. *gift*; Germ. *gabe*, whence mod. Swed. *gå* Dan. *dave*, and Icel. *gjafa*]:—a gift, Nj. 7, 163, Eg. 33, Fms. i. 296, 105, x. 47, Bs. i. 76, 143, N. G. L. i. 8, passim; in mod. usage Icel. distinguish between gjöf and gáfa, using the latter of the gifts of nature, gifts of mind, cleverness, but gjöf in a material sense. The ancients v. fond of exchanging gifts, which were either a part of hospitality or tokens of friendship; the former were munificent, the latter might be small, l. 51: at a feast (wedding, funeral, or the like) the host used to make to all his more honoured guests at departure; the technical phrase for this was, leysa menn út með gjöfum, to dismiss with gifts; vóru menn með gjöfum brott leystir; hence útlasniur, departure from a feast, Sturl. iii. 268: a departing friend or visitor had to be dismissed with a gift (kyunnis-gjöf, Fms. vi. 358). The gifts consisted chiefly of weapons and costly clothes; but favourite gifts were a steed (Bs. 55, 58) or oxen of a fine breed (Sturl. i. 106), hawks, tents, white bears (Ó. H. ch. 114, Fms. vi. ch. 72–75, 100, Hung. ch. 2), short anything that was rare and costly, görsimi, metfé. Again, friends had to exchange gifts, so as to cement their friendship, cp. Háva, passim.—vápnum ok vábum skulu vinir gleðjask; gefendr ok endrgef erusk lengst vinir, 40; gjalda gjöf við gjöf, 41; geði skaltú við l. (viz. the friend) blanda ok gjöfum skipta, 43; glúk skaltú gjöld gjöf, 45; sýtir æ glöggir við gjöfum, 47. Gifts were obligatory, and were token of grace and goodwill on the part of giver and receiver. A when received was called the 'nautr' of the giver, e.g. a ring or sword presented by a king was konungs-nautr. The instances in the S. are very many, e.g. Eg. ch. 36, 81, Ld. ch. 7, 27, 43, 45, Sturl. passim. Glúm. ch. 6, 25, Vápn. p. 19, Hrafn. 23, Lv. ch. 14, 15, Ó. H. ch. Har. S. Gilla ch. 16, Hung. ch. 13, 17, Páls. ch. 16, and last, not least, the curious Gautr. S.; the remark of Tacit. Germ. ch. 21, gaud muneribus, sed nec data imputant nec acceptis obligantur, is only p. true; ást-gjafir, love-gifts; vin-gjafir, friend-gifts, cp. Gr. *étiva*, C. 125; hefndar-gjöf, a fatal gift; jóla-gjöf, a Yule present, Eg. ch. summer-gjafir, summer-gifts, on the day when summer begins. COMPDS: gjafa-laust, n. adj. dismissed without gifts, Nj. 167, Fms. vii. 106, l. iii. 268. gjafa-leysi, n. scanty gifts, Fms. v. 188. gjafa-skifti and gjafa-víxl, n. exchange of gifts, Glsl. 13, 96, Bs. i. 82:—in a nical sense, brúð-gjöf (q. v.), bekkjar-gjöf (q. v.), morgun-gjöf, a bride gift, beinb-gift, morning-gift, cp. N. G. L. i. 27, 29, 51, passim; til-gjöf, dowry,—all referring to a wedding: með-gjöf = fulga, q. v.; á-gjöf, milli-gjöf, discount; lif-gjöf, pardon; ofani-gjöf, rebuke: Icel. also the name to foddering, setja á gjöf, hence gjafir-mál, n. foddering, Gbl. 442.

**gjöfull**, adj., pl. gjöflir, munificent, Eg. 42, Fms. v. 240, Bs. i. with gen., g. síns fjár, Hm. 38; stór-gjöfull, q. v.

**GJÖGE**, f. a cleft, rift; gljúfr ok gjögrar, Bs. i. 200; rare, but existing as the local name of a fishing-place in north-western Icel. (C. or á Gjögri), used as neut.

**gjöggra**, að, to reel, stagger (now skjöggra), Fas. ii. 550 (in a verse).

**GJÖLL**, f. [vide gjalla], din, alarum (poët.) COMPDS: Gjallar-á, n. the bridge leading to Hel, vide Edda. Gjallar-horn, n. the horn of Heimdal, Edda, Vsp.

**GJÖLNAR**, f. pl. [Engl. *gills*; Dan. *gjæller*; Swed. *gål*]:—the gill of a fish, Edda (Gl.); elsewhere rare, tálkn (q. v.) being the common word.

**GJÖLNIR**, m. a kind of fish, Edda (Gl.)

**GJÖRD**, f., pl. gjardar, mod. gjardir, [Ulf. *gairda* = *ḡaird*; Engl. *girdle*; Dan. *gjord*]:—a girdle, Ísl. ii. 340, Sks. 403, freq.; söðul saddle-girt; megin-g., main girdle, the belt of Thor, vide Edda: the sea is called jarðar-g., earð-girdle:—a boop on tubs, botn-g., a boop:—a kind of lady's head-gear, in western Icel. a kerchief worn round the head.

**gláða**, að, = gleðja, to gladden, but only in pres., Hkv. i. 44, Hm. 17, Fsm. 48: in prose, Fas. i. 221, Barl. 60.

**gláðel**, n. [from Lat. *gladiolus*], a kind of sword, Ld. 330, Þiðr. 96.

**gláð-látr**, adj. cheerful, Grett. 140 A, Fas. iii. 219.

**gláðliga**, adv. gladly, friendly, Nj. 177, Fms. xi. 376: gladly, will, i. 102, ix. 254, Fas. i. 218.

**gláðligr**, adj. glad, bright, cheerful, Fms. vi. 357.



glæð-mæltr, adj. *talking cheerfully*, Fms. i. 19, ii. 109.

glæðna, að, to be gladdened: esp. of the sky, to brighten, clear up, það glæðnar til; and of a face, það glæðnar yfir honum, his face brightens.

glæðning, f. *gladdening*, Mar.: *good cheer*.

GLÆÐR, adj., fem. glöð, neut. glatt, compar. gladari, superl. gladastr; [A. S., Engl., Swed., and Dan. *glad*]; it does not occur in Ulfr. nor in Germ.; in Hel. *gladmod* = *glad-mood* (twice), vide Schmeller; cp. also [Lat. *laetus*]:—*glad, gladsome*: glæðr ok reifr skyli gumna hvert unni sinnu þíð bana, Hm. 14; ek vera gladari ef þú værir með hundrað manns, Lv. 80; snotts manns hjarta verðr sjaldan glatt, Hm. 54; Gunnarr varð g. við þat, Nj. 42; Flosi var allra manna gladastr ok bestir heim at sækja, most cheerful of all men and the best to visit, 154, cp. Eb. 88, Fms. i. 31; glæðr í máli, vi. 59; hraustr ok g., x. 420; glæðr ok spurall, iv. 82; glæðr, heilhugaðr, vitr, Fagrsk. 14; glöð trú, *cheerful faith*, Lex. Poët.; drekka glæðr inn göða mjöð, Gm. 13; drekka glöð ok gullnum kerum, 7; ek þótti gladari (*pleasanter*) at tala við Helgu en vera í starfi með kaupmönnum, Ísl. ii. 212: acc. adverb., taka glæðan á e-n, to take it gladly, Fms. xi. 112; 6-glæðr, sad, moody.

II. *glad, bright*, of the sky, weather; tunglið skín glatt, Fs. iii. 622; veðr glatt, Þjal. 47; þat ljós saf glæðan veg, Bs. ii. 109; eldarnir vóru sumir sem gladastrir, Gisl. 126: of gold, Bs. ii. 142: freq. in mod. usage, glæða sólskin, *glad sunshine*; glæða tunglskin, *bright moonshine*; loga glatt, to blaze merrily; eldrinn ogar þess gladar, Vídal. i. 145: the phrase, sjá aldregi glæðan dag, never to see a sunny day, be dull and downcast; Glöð, f., pr. name of a bell cp. Engl. *a merry peal*, Fms. vi.

GLÆÐR, m., poet. a horse, Edda (Gl.), Gm. 30, vide Lex. Poët.

glæð-væri, mod. glæð-væðr, f. *gladness*, Sturl. i. 206, ii. 125.

glæð-værr, adj. *gladsome, cheerful*, Bs. ii. 89, Magn. 474.

GLAM, mod. glamr, m. [cp. glamr], a tinkling sound, Finn. 348, Fms. xi. 129: noise, Hom. 34; gny ok glamm, a clasp of weapons, Fms. i. 156; ára-glamm, a dash of oars; orða-glamm, tinkling words; Skálaglam, a nickname, 'Tinkling-scale,' xi. 128, 129. Glammaðr or hlömmuðr, m. a nickname, *Tinkler*, Landn.

glama, ð, to twaddle, talk idly, Hm. 30.

glampi (or glampi?), a, m. a ray of light; akin to glenr.

glanni, a, m. a reckless jester, Edda (Gl.) COMPS: glanna-legr, adj. boydenish. glanna-skapr, m.

glansi, a, m. [mod. from Germ. *glanz*], glitter.

GLAP, n. *hallucination*, seems only to be used in pl. glöþ, as elli-glöþ, *totage*: a law term, *flaws* in law proceedings, Grág. i. 10.

glap-máll, adj. *speaking vainly of*, Ad. 1.

glapna, að, to grow blunt or dim; glapnaði honum heyrn ok sýn, Eg. 754; hversu honum glapnaði sona-eignin, Fms. iv. 321.

glapp, n., pl. glöpp, only in the phrase, höppum og glöppum, by 'baps and gaps,' by hapzard; and in compds, glappa-skot, n. as a law term, a chance shot, a misap (shooting one inadvertently), N. G. L. i. 157, cp. § 27:—in mod. usage, a blunder, slip: glappa-verk, n. accidental mischief done, Fs. 160.

glappast, dep. to blunder.

glap-ræði, n. a blunder, Band. 4.

glap-skuld, f. a fool's fine for pranks or foolish acts, Hallfr.

glap-stíg, m. a fool's path, a stray path, cp. the Dan. saying, gjensti bliver ofte glapsti.

glap-víg, n. accidental manslaughter, Landn. 180.

GLAS, n. glass, vide gler. glas-ker, n. a glass vessel; glaskeri ber g minn fésjóð í, Pass. I. 27, cp. 2 Cor. iv. 7.

Glasiir, m. the Glassy, name of a grove with golden leaves, Edda.

GLATA, að, (the old pres. glatir, K. þ. K. 66, Sks. 700; mod. glatar), with dat. to destroy, slay; at glata manndráps-mönnum, Hom. 43, Stj. 643; ella mun ek g. þér, 656 B. 4: with acc. a Latinism, 673. 55.

Mar. passim: to ruin, esp. in mod. sense, glata önd ok líkama, Blas. 48: to lose, til þeirra óðala er nú glatar hann, Sks. 512; þá glatisk þau auðen fyrir honum, 700; hverfir fé þat eðr glatizt á annan veg, K. þ. K. 66; ef maðr finnr fjárhlut manns ok hefir eigandi glatað, Gpl. 546; górla þú nem ok glata (imperat.) eigi, Sl. 32.

glatan and glötun, f. *perdition*, esp. in eccl. sense, 671. I., 625. 75. Sks. 654, 661, freq. in N. T., Vídal., Pass.

GLAUMR, m. [glam, cp. Scot. *glamer* = noise], a merry noise, esp. at a banquet; var þar inn at heyra glaumr mikill, Ld. 170; glaumr ok horna-skol, Eb. 28; sat við drykkju, þar var g. mikill, Eg. 303; glaumr mikill ok fjölmenni, Fms. xi. 108; g. ok gleði, Sturl. i. 23, 24, Fms. iv. 48; gny ok glaum herlidsins, Hkr. iii. 65: freq. in mod. usage, g. heimsins, g. veraldar, the noise and bustle of the world, Vídal. 2. in old poetry joy, merriment; glaums andvana, *cheerless*, Gkv. 2. 41; bella glaumi, 29; manna g., joy (society) of men, Skm. 34; glaumr þverr, the cheer (the heart) sinks, Glúm. 339 (in a verse). 3. a lusty crowd of men; val-glaumr, a host of warriors, Gm. 21.

GLAMR, m. a poet. name of the moon, Edda (Gl.):—the name of a ghost in Grett. S., see the famous ghost story in that Saga, ch. 34–37; the word is interesting on account of its identity with Scot. *glamour*, which shews that the tale of Glam was common to Scotland and Iceland,

and thus much older than Grettir (of the year 1014, cp. *glam* = a *ghastly-looking man*, Ivar Aasen). glám-sýni, f. (in mod. usage also glám-skygni, f. and glám-skygn, adj.), 'glam-sight,' *glamour, illusion*, Grett. 115 A, Sturl. i. 179, Stj. 401. Judges ix. 36, Ölk. 36 (*blunder*), þorst. Síðu H. 178: Icel. also say, glám-bekkr, m., in the phrase, að flýgja e-n á glámbekk, to throw a thing on the 'glamour-bench,' i. e. to fling it carelessly about where it can be taken by any one, or lost. glám-blesóttir, adj. a horse with a moon-shaped blaze on the forehead. GLÁMA, u, f. the name of a glacier.

glápa, t, to stare vacantly; gláþ, n. a stare.

GLEÐA, u, f. [A. S. *glida*; Engl. *glead*; Scot. *gled*], a kite, Brest. 50.

GLEÐI, f. [glæðr; Swed.-Dan. *glæde*], gladness, merriment, good cheer; in old writers esp. of enjoyment at a festival, story-telling, music, sport of any kind; leikar ok allskyns gleði, Fs. 25; gleði ok gaman-ræður, 72; g. ok göð fylgd, 130; lítill var gleði manna at boðinu, Ísl. ii. 251; var þar þá gleði mikil, Nj. 254; eptir þat fór fram g. ok skemtan, Ld. 202; kvaðsk mundu undir standa með þeim um hverja gleði er þeir vildu fram hafa, Sturl. i. 20; tóku þeir þar veizlu göða ok höfðu gleði mikla, Eg. 371; gleði ok göð Jól, Grett.; þar var gleði mikil, leikar ok fjölmenni, Sturl. iii. 258; gördi hann sik létan við alþýðu ok átti alþýðugleði, Bs. i. 680; gördisk þá gleði mikil í hallinni, Fms. i. 162; drukkun með mikilli gleði ok skemtan, iv. 82; glaumr ok g. (vide above); vilda ek nú til þess mæla at ér tækt upp nokkura gleði nýja til skemtunar mönnum, xi. 109; eptir þetta vóru leikar upp teknir, gengu Fossverjar fyrir gleðinni, Vígl. 24: in the Middle Ages the wakes were often called gleðir (pl.), Jóna-gleði, Christmas games, etc. COMPS: gleði-bragð, n. merry looking, Nj. 118. gleði-búnaðr, m. festival gear, Stj. 52, Sks. 39. gleði-ðagar, m. pl. days of merriment, happiness, Grett. 151 A. gleði-fullr, adj. joyful, Fb. ii. 331. gleði-hljómr, m. a merry peal. gleði-kendr, part. merry, i. e. tipsy, Stj. 424. gleðiligr, adj. happy, Stj. 33. gleði-maðr, m. a cheery man; Ingimundr var hinn mesti g. ok fékk sér allt til skemtunar, Sturl. i. 19, Eg. 3, 146, Lv. 74. gleði-mót, n. = gleðibragð, Nj. 118. gleði-orð, n. words of joy, Vígl. 89 new Ed. gleði-raust, f. a merry voice. gleðis-spell, n. a kill-joy, Mag. gleði-stundir, f. pl. merry, happy hours, Vígl. 23. gleði-söngvar, m. pl. glad songs, hymns, Stj. 50. gleðivist, f. a merry sojourn, Lv. 75.—Gleði in the sense of Lat. *gaudium* is freq. in mod. use, but old writers prefer fögnuðr in the abstract sense; 6-glæði, sadness, despondency, Lv. 75: medic. ailment, cp. the phrase e-m er glógt, one is ailing.

gleðill, m. a nickname, Landn.

gleðja, pret. gladdi; pres. gleðr; part. gladdr; sup. glatt:—to gladden, enliven, make glad, Hom. 18, 159, Fms. v. 49, Fas. i. 122: reflex. to be glad, rejoice, Eg. 55, Ísl. ii. 300, Fms. i. 261, vi. 60, Sks. 551, Fb. i. 405: to brighten, sem daginn gladdisk, Verel.

gleðir, adj., neut. gleittr, [glíða, q. líða, cp. glíðna], standing astraddle, with one's legs wide apart, Sturl. ii. 106, freq. in mod. usage.

gleipnir, m. the Lissom, name of the mythol. fetter in Edda 19.

Glenna, t, to open wide the mouth, fingers, or the like (a slang word); greipa-glennir, a nickname, Ísl. Þjóðs.

glenna, u, f. mummery, N. G. L. ii. 424: a nickname, Sturl. ii. 192.

Glenr, m., mythol. the husband of the Sun, Edda.

GLENS, n. gíbing, fun, a gibe, jest, Fms. ii. 279, Ld. 220, Ísl. ii. 393. COMPS: glens-ligr, adj. gíbing, Fms. ii. 182. glens-mikill, adj. full of gibes, Háv. 4. glens-yrði, n. pl. (and orða-glens), gibes, fun, Fms. iii. 80.

glensa, að, to jest, gibe, 655 xxxii. 2, Sturl. iii. 170.

glensan, f. gíbing, Sturl. iii. 265.

GLEPJA, pret. glapði; sup. glapið or glapt; pres. glep; [glap]:—to confuse one in reading, speaking, or the like, Nj. 33: as a law term, to confound, glepja sókn, vörn, görd, Grág. i. 60, 382; g. þingföng, þingreið, ii. 78; ok varðar þeim fjörbaugs-garð ef þeir göra eigi ok hvegi er þeir glepja, i. 485: to beguile, Fms. i. 7, ii. 7, vi. 163, vii. 113, viii. 391, Eg. 587, Ls. 20, Eb. 252. 2. reflex. to be confounded; hugði hann at glepjask mundi þerrinn (of weather), Eb. 152; hversu honum glapðisk sona-eignin, Ld. 236, Ö. H. 145 (vide glapna).

glepsa, að, an iterat. to snap, bite, 655 xxxi. 7, Al. 144.

GLER, n. [A. S. *glæs*; Engl. *glass*; Germ. *glass*; early Dan. *glar*; the mod. Dan. and Swed. *glas* seem to be borrowed from Germ.; Icel. distinguish between gler (glass) and glas (a small glass bottle); but s seems to be the original consonant, and the word is akin to Glasiir, glys, glæsa, q. v.]:—the word originally meant amber, 'succinum' quod ipsi (viz. the Germans) *glæsum* vocant, Tacit. Germ. ch. 45; glass beads for ornament are of early use; quantities are found in the great deposits (in cairns and fens) of the earliest Iron Age, but only in a single instance in a deposit of the Brass Age (which ends about the beginning of our era), vide Ann. for Nord. Oldk. 1868, p. 118; and such is the sense of the word in the three places that it occurs in old heathen poems: magical Runes were written on glass, Sdm. 17: metaph., nú er grjótt þat at gleri orðit, now those stones are turned into gler, of an altar 'glassed' with sacrificial blood, Hdl. 5; cp. also the curious reading,



brestra í gleri, to be shivered, to break into shivers, Hým. 29,—the reading of Kb., 'í tva', is a gloss on the obsolete phrase:—*glas* also occurs twice or thrice in A. S. poetry, but not in the oldest, as Beowulf, vide Grein. For window-panes glass is of much later date, and came into use with the building of cathedrals: a Danish cathedral with glass panes is mentioned in Knyttl. S. ch. 58 (year 1085); in Icel. the first panes brought into the country were probably those presented by bishop Paul to the cathedral at Skalholt in the year 1195; the ancient halls and dwellings had no windows in the walls, but were lighted by louvres and by round openings (gluggar) in the roof, covered with the caul (of a new-born calf, called skjall or líkna-belgr) stretched on a frame or a hoop and called skjár: these are still used in Icel. farms; and Icel. distinguish between the round small cauld windows (skjár or skjár-gluggar) and glass windows (glér-gluggar):—háll sem glér, *slippery as glass*, of ice, Nj. 144: in eccl. and later writings, Hom. 127, Sks. 424, Vm. 21, Fas. iii. 393: in the saying, sjaldan brýtr gæfu-maðr glér. COMPS: glér-augu, n. pl. 'glass-eyes', *spectacles*. glér-gluggur, m., vide above, Fms. iii. 187, xi. 271–276, Bs. i. 131, B. K. 98, Vm., Pm. passim. glér-háall, m. a glass stone, agate. glér-hálka, u, f. (glér-háall, adj.), *slippery as glass*, of ice. glér-himinn, m. a sky-light, Hom. 130, Mag. 5. glér-kaleiðr, m. a glass calice, Hom. 138. glér-ker, n. a glass vessel, Mar. 603, Am. 58. glér-lampur, m. a glass lamp, Vm. 129, 162. glér-pottur, m. a glass pot, Þidr. 164. glér-steinar, m. pl. glass stones, agates, Edda 68. glér-tölur, f. pl. glass beads, Þorf. Karl. 374, belonging to the gear of a heathen prophethess. There is a curious Icel. local name Glér-á, f. Glass Water, Eb.,—perhaps from the Gaelic *glas*, dark-gray.

gletta, u, f. banter, Fms. iii. 9, x. 141, Sturl. i. 69. gletta, u, f., or glettun, f. banter, railery, Fms. ii. 9, Sturl. i. 69. glettun-atsókn, f. a feint or ruse to provoke the enemy to attack, Fms. x. 141.

glettask, tt, dep. to banter, rail against one; g. við e-n, Fms. ii. 180, Fær. 51, Grett. 101 A: milit. to taunt, provoke the enemy, Fms. vi. 151, viii. 49, 405.

glettiliga, adv. tauntingly, Fms. ii. 13. gletting, f. banter, railery, Fær. 109: gen. as adv. glettingar-bára, u, f. a splashing (no trifling) wave.

glettinn, adj. (glettni, glettun), bantering, Sturl. i. 69 C. glettunar-maðr, m., engi g., not a man to be trifled with, Nj. 105.

GLETTIR, m. banter, railery, taunting; and as a milit. term, a feint or ruse to irritate or provoke the enemy; þeir létu vakka við skipin ok höfðu nokkurt svá í glett, Fms. viii. 289; munum vér ganga í glett við borgarmenn, ok vita ef vér getum ginn þá frá borginni, Stj. 364. Josh. viii. 5; ekki mun ek eggja þik at fara í glett við þá Svía, to provoke the Swedes, Fær. 88; eigi leiðisk þeim enn at vit eigimk við glettur, Sturl. i. 69; igr ekki í glett við oss, því at úsýnt er hvárt vér þolum þér þat, ii. 52.

GLEÝMA, d, [glaumr, q. v.; Swed. *glömma*; Dan. *glemme*; but unknown to Germ. and Saxon]:—prop. to make a merry noise; this sense is almost obsolete, but occurs in Bret., þeir gleymdu þar yfir, they held a bout around the borse, 94: reflex. to be merry, Merl. I. 52.

II. metaph. to forget, with dat.; at hann gleymi öllum Guðs boðorðum, Fms. v. 217, xi. 235, Barl. 7, 56, Al. 12, Sks. 743, passim: absol., Edda 154 (pref.), Sks. 238: with acc., Karl. 524 (rare): with infin., freq. in mod. usage, eg gleymdi að taka það við gen., a Latinism, Stj. 78. 2. in a pass. sense, to be forgotten, Th. 79.

gleyming, f. forgetfulness, Stj. 212, Hom. 125, Barl. 130. gleymr, m. pranks, jollity, Bjarn. (in a verse); vide glaumr.

gleymsamlig, adj. forgetful, Sks. 451 B. gleymska, u, f. forgetfulness, H. E. 494, Stj., N. T., Vidal., Pass.

GLEÝPA, ð and t, [cp. Dan. *glube*, *glubsk* = voracious], to gulp down, swallow, Stj. 193, Barl. 56, Edda 8, Fms. iii. 216, Eluc. 10.

gleypping, f. a gulping down, swallowing, Stj. 236. gleyppi-næmr, adj. quick at learning (of children); hann er g. gliðna, að, to fall asunder, go to pieces; því at bótin gliðnar frá fatinu aþtr, Matth. ix. 16.

GLINGR, m. [A. S. *gleng* = showy things], a toy, Fas. iii. 219; barna-glingr, a child's toy, freq. glingra, að, to toy, trifle with.

GLISSA, t, [Norse *glisa*], to grin, Hm. 30, but obsolete in Icel. GLIT, n. 'glitter', used of brocades or rich tissues; ofit í glit af gulli, Gisl. 21; dúkr hálf með sprang, hálf með glit, Pm. 123. COMPS:

glit-ábreiða, u, f. a brocade cover. glit-dúkr, m. a brocade stuff. glit-öfnun, part. brocade. glit-vefnaðr, m. brocade weaving.

glita, að, [Ulf. *glitmunjan* = στίλβειν, Mark ix. 3; Hel. *glitan*; O. H. G. *glizan*]:—to glitter, Fms. viii. 350 (v. l.), ix. 301, Sturl. i. 21 (in a verse); glitar á vápnin, Karl. 254. glitaðr, part. issued, Vm. 5.

glitnir, m. a mythical name of the Golden Hall in heaven, Gm. 15. glitra, að, = glita, Barl. 74, Karl. 358, Fms. viii. 350.

glit-rauðr, adj. gleaming red, Fas. iii. 491.

glitsamlig, adj. glittering, Sks. 530.

glitta, tt, = glita; það glittir í e-ð, a thing glitters far away.

glíka and líka, adv. also, freq. in mod. usage and always without the g. glíkindi and líkindi, n. pl. likelihood; skaði meiri en ek mætta at glíkindum ráða, Ld. 126, Band. 10; ef at glíkindum færi, Bs. i. 338; b at líkindum, 337, 529; Halli þóttisk sjá at glíkindum, at . . . Glúm. 37 þótti honum frá líkindum (beyond likelihood, extraordinary) hversu þur hann var, Eg. 769; ok er þat at líkindum, it is as could be expected, Nj. 18 eptir líkindum, Fms. x. 208; glíkindi, Gisl. 137; engi líkindi til, F. viii. 147; meiri, minni, engin líkindi, more, less, no probability, id., p. 5; ef þetta mætti verða með nokkrum líkindum, Sks. 149; allt með líkindum færr ok eðli, Edda 69; þeir sögðu Jakob þess líkindi at.

Ver. 16; þeir gördusk nú mannvænligir sem líkindi er á, Sturl. i. hégömlig líkindi, vain forecast, Stj. 142; til líkinda við, in comparison, Barl. 55:—as a law term, fara þangat er hann veit mest líkindi N. G. L. i. 255; gefa sök þeim er í líkindum þykkja vera, bring a case against those who are likely to have done it, 351, 362; at þeir mætti í heldr kenndir verða at líkindum, from likeness, appearance (of detecting criminals), Gbl. 18.

II. semblance, remains; svá at morguninn eptir sá menn engin líkindi Dana-virkis nema grjótið, so that the morning after one saw not a remnant of the Danish wall but a bed of stones, Fms. i. 128; snúask í kvikindis líkindi, Barl. 135; ólíkindi læti, feint, dissimulation.

glíking and líking, f. likeness, image; glíking Guðs, Eluc. 18; glíki góðs verks, 655 xxvi. 4: líking, imitation, í líking Tróju, Bret. 98; lík djöfuls, Best. 54; til þeirrar sömu líkingar, Fms. ii. 89; ok af þeir líkingu mun hann fremjast, v. 345; gerðu þó í líking annarra manna, of the liking of other people, Edda 37; svá sem með nokkurri skynsemlíking, with some shade of reason, Stj. 143:—eptir-líking, a parable.

glíkja and líkja, ð and t, to make like; Clemens glíkið atferð s eptir Petro postula, Clem. 39; glíkir sik gömlum karli, Stj. 475: imitate, with acc., a Latinism, Hom. 57; g. eptir, to imitate; er gill sé gott eptir at glíkja, Bs. i. 140; þat skyldi eptir öðru líkja er go átti rammari, Fms. v. 319; hinna höfðingja dæmi, er betra er eptir líkja, viii. 296, Magn. 504; kölluðusk þat allt líkja eptir biskupi, St. ii. 12, (líkea, Bs. i. 500, l. c.); líkja alla sína dóma eptir Guðligum dæmu Sks. 599.

II. reflex. to be like, resemble; mun ek glíkjask fögl þeim er . . . 623. 53; nú glíðusk menn Guði, Greg. 21; líkjask í e-s, Ld. 24; at þú skyldir nú meir líkjask í ætt Haralds ens Hárfra um skaplyndi en Rana Mjónef móður-föður þínum eðr Nereid jarli en Gamla, Ó. H. 31; Haraldr líktisk í móður-ætt sína, Fas. (Hb.) i. 3; nú líkjisk barn þat honum, N. G. L. i. 30; at líkjask þeim, Sks. Magn. 466.

glíkleikr, m. (glíkleiki, a, m.), likelihood, Sks. 195, 565.

glíkliga and líkliga, adv. favourably, esp. in the phrase, taka líka á e-u, to give a favourable answer to; því máli var vel tekit ok svá líkliga, Eg. 26; Tryggvi tók því vel ok líkliga, Fms. i. 59, iii. 78; fór allt tal þeirra líkliga ok sáttgjarnliga, ii. 36, x. 132; skiljask þau drottning ok konungr heldr líkliga, they parted on friendly terms, Fas. 33: in mod. usage, probably:—the spelling with g scarcely ever occurs glíkligr and líkligr, adj.; in old poets with gl, geta þykkjast mér gott glíkligs, Hallfred; but usually with l only, e. g. Nj. 49, Fms. xi. 87, Hk. 261, where Mork. gl:—likely, probable, þótti mönnum glíkligast at st mundi vera, Bs. i. 348; gör af drauminn slíkt er þér sýnisk líklígl Ísl. ii. 196; at honum þatti Rauðs-synir líklígstir til at valda, Fms. 380, Hom. 115:—fit, promising, nú þykkir Eyjúlfi þetta et glíklígl Gisl. 148; göra sik líklíglan til e-s, to shew oneself inclined to, countenances Fms. x. 334.

GLÍKR, adj., mod. líkr; in old poems in alliteration the g always sounded, e. g. glíkr er geira sækir í gunnsterk . . . Bjarn. urðu-a it glíkr í þeim Gunnari, Gh. 3; glík skulu gjöld gjöfum, Hm. 2 Baldri glíkan bur, Ls.; but the vellum MSS. use both forms, though g is more freq. in the older, líkr in the later; sometimes false readings arose, e. g. ólíkt (unlike) hafa gört þeir menn, Bs. i. 140, where sense requires glíkt, but the lower part of the g having been obliterated the transcriber read it as o; or Fs. 22, where ugglíkt (suspicious) yet no meaning, and is to be read úglíkt (different, quite another thing) [Ulf. *galeiks* = ὁμοιος; A. S. *gelic*; Engl. *alike*; O. H. G. *glí* mod. Germ. *gleich*; Swed. *lik*; Dan. *lig*]:—like, alike; with dat., s er feðr glíkrari en dóttir, Eluc. 10; annarr atburðr varð enn þess glíkr, Bs. i. 346; ekki því grjóti glíkt öðru er þar er, Eg. 142; glíkt, as adv. such-like, in like manner, Post. 686 C. 2; lífoi því lík sem hann væri illdrýgr, Ísl. ii. 481; fríðr sýnum ok mjök líkr föður sínu Fms. i. 14, x. 265; ok er Kári öngum manni líkr, K. has no mate, 265; skal ek eigi göra þik þeim líkastan er þú vill líkast vera en er Öðinn, Sturl. i. 101; þat þótti mér líkara harmi en skaða, Ld. 1; landi líkari en fiski, Sks. 139; þá munu þit verða Guði lík, 503; sem þeir menn verða líkastir er tvíburar eru, Rb. 100; hnot eða n eða líkt, or the like, Edda 109; líkt ok ekki, like nothing, Guðl. 54; ok eigi líkt (i. e. it is beyond comparison) hvárt sannari er sú saga, hin, Fms. viii. 1; cp. ok er þat úglíkt hvárt þú ferr í lofi mínu, eðr.



22 (vide above):—at glíku (líku), adv. *all the same, nevertheless*; því at hefir at líku líf vart, ef hann vill eptir því leita, Nj. 267; þykki þat at glíku, *it seems to me all the same*, Ísl. ii. 483: so in the phrase, *glíða til líka, to settle*; at þeir vildi allt til líka leggja með góðra manna, Dipl. ii. 11; því-líkr, *'that-like, such*; ó-líkr, *unlike*; slíkr, qs. svá-líkr, Germ. *solch* = *so like*.

II. *metaph. likely, probable*, Fs. en þó er þat líkast at hann snúisk til várrar ættar, Nj. 38; þat er líkara fyrir öðru þurfi ráð at göra, 261; þat er ok líkast at þeir komist þar áceptu, Eg. 64; Björn segir þat líkast at hann mundi fara af landi á þat, 156; þat var líkara, Ísl. ii. 141: neut. líkt, *likely*; ok líkt at þér gípta, Fms. vi. 8; hann kallaði þá líkasta til slíkra illfragða, 379; líkara at hann mundi koma í Þórarinsdal, Bjarn. 61; þá þyki mér líkt, at... Sks. 52.

2. *likely, promising, to the purpose*; taka þar fari hver sem líkast þykkir, Nj. 259; nær líkast væri til at veita þar jarli, Fms. i. 54; þá leitduðsk þeir um hvar líkast var út at þásk, Eg. 233; mér þykir eigi til líkt (*it looks not well*) um ferð þra bræðra, Vigl. 25; sá hann eigi annan líkara útveg, Bs. i. 690; því þeir sá þá sinn kost engan annan líkara, Fb. i. 405; kann vera at þeirinn verði líkari (*better*) en upphátt, Bs. ii. 64; at þat væri líkast til þa sáttu, Fms. iv. 139; til þeirrar stundar sem mér þyki nokkuru líkast þam megi komask þetta cyrendi, 133.

GLÍMA, u. f. [this word occurs neither in Germ. nor in Saxon, nor in the mod. Scand. tongues (of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark), the origin is not known]:—*wrestling*, a favourite national sport with the Icel. people, in old as well as in modern times, answering to the *Glím*; glímu-brögð, n. pl. *wrestling-tricks*, vide brögð II. 2: to the technical terms there mentioned, add, hnykkir, hælkrókr, sveifla, etc.: *glímu-félagi*, a, m. a *wrestling-match*, Háv. 41: *glímu-færr*, adj. *bodied as a wrestler*, Finn. 328: *glímu-galdr*, m. a *'wrestler'*, to charm one's legs and make them steady, Ísl. þjóðs. i: *glímu-dr*, m. a *wrestler*: *glímumann-liga*, adv. *like a good wrestler, nimbly*, Ísl. 502: *glímu-völlr*, m. *the wrestling-ring*. The earliest match recorded is that of Thor and the giantess Elli (Age),—for the tale vide Eg. 33; freq. in the Sagas, Sturl. iii. 20, 268; glenz ok glímur, Fms. i. 9 sqq., 182, iii. 187, 188, Grett. and Finn. b., Kjalm. passim, Eg. ch. 14: leikr (*sport*) and glíma are often used synonymously, as Ld. ch. 14.

The glíma was a popular game at any meeting or festival, where many young and active men met together: thus at the banquet in Ríkshóli (1119) the guests amused themselves by dancing, glímur, and story-telling, Sturl. i. 23; at the parliament (*alþing*) there was a *glíma*, Fanga-brekkja (*'wrestling-brink'*) in Glíum. ch. 13 a fight is recorded between the Northerners and Westerners assembled there; as in Grett. ch. 75 (in the parliament at Hegrans); in Gunnl. ch. 11 the crew of the ships in harbour made up a glíma. The mod. Icel. glíma-glíma is just the same, as it was practiced in the college at Hólar, later in the school at Bessastaðir, as also at fishing-stations and wherever young men came together; the young men are divided by lot into parties, which are then drawn up in a row, each having their leader *glímubóndi* (whence the name); the bændr pair off their men against one another to wrestle in the arena or defile between the two ranks, one after another; if the one side was weaker in number, or the one bóndi had lost all his men, he might challenge his antagonist, and their match decided the game, Eggert Itin. ch. 518. The bændra-glíma at college and school was by far the best-played, and much stress was laid on nimble and graceful movements. *Glíma* in Hom. 24 *scurrilitas* is rendered by glíma.

*glíma*, d, *to wrestle*, Landn. 185, Fms. iii. 187, Sturl. iii. 268, Finn. 222. *glíminn*, adj. *able or alert as a wrestler*.

*glíma*, u. f. [cp. *glire* = *to blink with the eyes*, Ivar Aasen], in a nickname in Vápn., Glíru-Halli.

*glíma*, d, *to glitter*, Lat. *nitere*; það gljáir á það.

*glíma*, f. a *spot glittering* against the sun: the name of a river.

GLJÚFR, m. almost only in pl. [A. S. *glōf* = *cliff*], an abrupt descent or *scarp*, esp. in the bed of a river, ár-gljúfr; hvar hin litla áin féll ór gljúfrum, Eg. 134; eru gljúfr mikil upp með ánni, Fær. 62, Landn. 251, G. 362, Al. 92, Fms. viii. 51, Gullþ. 8; en tveim-megin gengu at gljúfr, ok hin brattastu björg, Stj. 452. I Sam. xiv. 4: sing., Grett. 142 (in verse): so the mod. phrases,—*glæfra-ferð*, f. a *neck-breaking, dangerous exploit* (as among precipices); *glæfra-göng*, n. pl. *straits*, Þíðir er kominn í g., a ditty of Pál Valdinn; *glæfra-ligr*, adj. *dangerous, horrible*,—are all derived from gljúfr.

*glöppa*, u. f. a *big hole*, a nickname, Fms. x. 142; *glöppu-gat*, id.

*glöppa*, að, with dat. *to drop, lose a thing heedlessly*.

*glöppungraðr*, part. *very hungry*.

*glösti*, a, m. [*glousse* = *a spark*, De Professor], a *blaze*.

*glötti*, n. a *grin*; draga glött at, Ó. H. 151, Bs. i. 647.

GLÖTTA, tt, *to grin*: absol., g. at e-u, *to grin at a thing*, Fbr. 160, (in a verse); hón (the witch) glötti við sónni, Fas. ii. 127; so also, Stj. 27; g. við tönn, *to smile scornfully, sarcastically*, so as to show the teeth, Edda 30, Nj. 182 (of Skarphéðinn), and passim; Erlingr glötti hans, ok glötti við tönn, ok mælti, Ó. H. 114.

GLÓ, að, [A. S. *glowan*; Engl. *glow*; Germ. *glühen*; etc.], *to shine*,

*glitter* (of metals or bright things); er vápnin glóðu, Fagrsk. 138, Bs. i. 348, Rb. 358; hón glóði af gulli, Stj. 206, Fas. i. 333; hann glóar sem eldr, Hb. 544. 39: *red-hot*, járn-sla glóandi, a *red-hot iron*, Edda 61, Fms. viii. 8; glóandi hitti = Germ. *glühend*, Greg. 36: *scalding hot*, of broth or the like.

gló-barr, n. *the glowing bud*; pöst. *the gold of the tree* Glasir, Bm.

gló-bjart, adj. *light blond*, of hair.

GLÖÐ, f., pl. glæðr (glóðir, Post. 656 C. 5), [A. S. *glêd*; Germ. *gluth*; Dan. *glød*]:—*red-hot embers*; taka glöð af eldi, Eb. 278; þeir höfðu reykelsi á glöð, *burning incense* (at mass), Bs. i. 22; hann lét glöð undir fætr sér, Fs. 176; hafði glöð í hendi, Hom. 156: esp. in pl., hón tók glæðr af arni, Sturl. ii. 101, Fas. ii. 182; sitja við glæðr, *to sit at the fireside*; Pétur sat við glæðr ok vermdi sik, Post. 656 C. 4, Clem. 25; ganga yfir glæðr, Hom. 17; munnlaug full af glöðum, Fms. ii. 167, v. 324: the metaph. phrase, vera (ganga) á glöðum, *to be as on glowing coals*.

COMPDS: glöðar-auga, n. a *black eye*. glöðar-járn, n. an *iron plate* for baking, a *girdle* (*griddle*), Am. 92, Vm. 65. glöðar-ker (glöð-ker), n. a *fire-pot*, Fms. v. 106, Vm. 21, 83, Stj. 316, 319.

glöð-rauðr, adj. *red as embers*, Fm. 9.

glöð-volgr, glöð-heitr, adj. *ember-hot*.

GLÖF, a, m. [A. S. *glōf* occurs as early as Beowulf], a *glove*, Nj. 46, Fms. i. 246, Dipl. v. 18, Bs. i. 342, Gullþ. 6, 8, Fb. i. 529. glöfaðr, part. *gloved*, Karl. 288. The word is no doubt borrowed from the English, and is used in the Sagas chiefly of costly embroidered gloves; another word is *handski* = *'band-sboe'*, prob. from the Germ. *handschube*; the popular words are *vöttur* and *vetlingr*.

glöf-foxótt, adj. *light-maned*, of a horse, Bs. ii. 261.

glöfi, a, m. the name of a dwarf, Vsp.: in mod. usage freq. the name of a light-coloured dog.

glöfaldi, a, m. an *idiot*, Glúm. 342.

glöfpr, m. an *idiot, baboon*, Glúm. 358, Finn. 298, Háv. 41, Bær. 5, Gisl. 53.

glöfska, u. f. *foolishness*.

glóra, d, [glüürle, De Professor], *to gleam, glare* like a cat's eyes; það glórir í e-ð.

glósa, u. f. (for. word), a *gloss, explanation*, Sks. 552, Bs. i. 737: a *banter, taunt* (Dan. *glose*), mod.

glósa (glósera), að, *to explain by a gloss*, Bs. i. 737, Sks. 7: *to chatter*, Fas. ii. 110.

gluggaðr, part. *with windows*, Ísl. ii. 402.

GLUGGE, m., and gluggi, a, m., Stj. 171, 207, Fms. ix. 427, and so always in mod. use; (glyggr, m., pl. ir, Sks. 427 B, rare):—a *window*, Nj. 114, Eg. 420, 421, vide *glær* above; according to Nj. ch. 78 the windows were placed above the wall plate in the roof; glær-gluggi, skjá-g-, baðstofu-g-, skemmu-g-, stofu-g-, búr-g-, eldhús-g. COMPDS: gluggagrind, f., and glugga-kista, u. f. a *window-frame*, (mod.) gluggatjald, n. *window-curtains*. glugga-tópt, f. a *window-sash*.

II. prop. *an opening, a hole*, Ó. H. 152; inn um þann glugg er hann hafði rofit, Fbr. 66 new Ed.; einn laup ok skar allan gluggum, *he took a box and cut holes in it all over*, Fms. viii. 342; var gluggur yfir ofninum, Eb. 136; léttu steini af brunnsins glugga, Stj. 171. Gen. xxix. 10 (*'the well's mouth'*); marga glyggi (acc. pl.) ok smá, Sks. i. c.; höfðu þeir brotið á stóran glugg, Bárð. 180: metaph., glugga-pykn, n. *dense clouds with openings in them*, Grett. 114 A.

glugg-stúka, u. f. a *window-sash*, Bev.

glumra, að, *to rattle*, Fas. i. 91, ii. 492, Hkm. 5, Sks. 229.

glumra, u. f. a *masc. nickname*, Landn. glumra-gangr, m. *rattling*.

glundra, að, *to turn topsy-turvy*. glundroði, a, m. *topsy-turvy*.

glutra, að, (glytra, Fms. xi. 439), *to squander*, Þíðr. 143, Th. 6.

glutran, f. (glutr, n., Fms. xi. 439, Bs. i. 907), *squandering, extravagance*.

COMPDS: glutr-maðr, m. a *spendthrift*, Bs. i. 581. glutr-samligr,

glutrunar-samr, adj. *dissolute*, Al. 6. glutr-samliga, adv., Mar.

glúmr, m. a *bear*, pöst., Edda (Gl.) a pr. name, Landn.

GLÚPNNA, að, [a Scand. word found in Ormul. *forr-glöppnedd*, and Scot. and North. E. *gluppen*]:—the radical sense was prob. *to become soft*, but in usage *to look downcast, let the countenance fall, as one about to cry*, Fm. 31, Am. 73, Gisl. (in a verse), Eb. 60, Ó. H. 63.

glúpr or gljúpr, adj. *soft, porous*, esp. of sponge or sponge-like things.

glyðra, u. f. a *barlot*, Edda (Gl.)

glygg, n., dat. glyggvi, *the opening of a visor*, Al. 39, Karl. 473: pöst. *wind, gale*, Lex. Pöet.

GLYMYJA, glumdi, pres. glym, *to rattle, clash, plash*, Str. 46: freq. in poetry of the sea or waves, vide Lex. Pöet.: in prose esp. of an echo, það glumdi í klettunum, það glymr undir, or the like.

glymr, m. a *clash, plashing*, Edda 110, Skálda 169: freq. in pöet. compds, esp. of wind or waves, Lex. Pöet.

glypsa, að, vide glepsa, *to snap*, Sturl. i. 128 C.

glyrnur, f. pl. [glóra], *cat's eyes* glittering in the dark, Fas. iii. 385: in mod. usage as a cant name for eyes red or blood-shot.

GLYS, n. *finery*, and as a trade term *millinery*, Fms. vi. 263, x. 30, Barl. 6, Al. 34, Stj. 78, 188, passim; gull ok glys, Edda 220; kaupá glys, Fb. iii. 175; glys fjandans, Greg. 15; glys heimsins, Hallgr., Vídal.



COMPS: **glys-gjarn**, adj. *fond of finery*, Eb. 256 (of a lady), Fas. ii. 182. **glys-ligr**, adj. *showy, specious*, Fms. i. 74, ii. 135. **glysmang**, n. *millinery*, N. G. L. iii. 159. **glys-mangari**, a, m. a 'finery-monger', *milliner*, N. G. L. ii. 246. **glys-mál** (**glys-mæli**), n. pl. *specious, vain words*, Bjarn. 19. **glys-máll**, adj. *flattering in one's speech*. **glys-samligr**, adj. *specious, vain*, Sks. 528.

**GLÝ**, n. [A. S. *gleow*; Engl. *glee*], *glee, gladness*, poet., Edda (Gl.) **glýja**, u, f. *dazzling from whiteness*. **glýju-skin**, n. *dazzling light*. **glýfja**, að, to be *gleeful*, Hðm. 7. **glýfjaðr**, part. *gleeful*, Vsp. 39; fá-glýfjaðr, *dismal*, Eyvind.

**glýjari**, a, m. a 'gleeman,' *jester*, Str. 68, Barl. 4. **glýra**, u, f. *glitter*, Sks. 229. **glý-stamr**, adj. añ απ. λεγ., *glee-steaming*, epithet of tears, Hðm. I, cp. Homer's θαλερόν δάκρυ.

**GLÆÐA**, dd, [glóð], to *sparkle*; sá þeir at glæddi ór forsinum, Gullþ. 9: in mod. trans., esp. in eccl. writers, to *kindle*. **glæja**, dd, to *glow*; glæjanda frost, a *sharp frost*, Sks. 229. **glæ-napask** (qs. **glæ-gnapast**), að, to go *thinly clad in blast or cold*. **glæ-nýr**, adj. *clear*, opp. to clouded, of eggs.

**glæpask**, t, dep. to *transgress, do foolishly*, Stj. 454, 577, Greg. 38: the phrase, g. á e-u, to do *amiss in a thing*, Stj. 469: mod. to make a *foolish bargain, buy a pig in a poke*. **glæpi-liga**, adv. *wickedly*, Fas. iii. 664, Fb. i. 206. **glæpi-ligr**, adj. *wicked*, Fms. x. 334, Stj. 584, Mar. passim.

**GLÆPR**, m., gen. s, pl. ir, [glópr], *crime, wickedness*, Fs. 178, 180, Hkv. Hjörv. 32, Stj. Sks. passim, and freq. in mod. usage, Vidal., Pass. COMPS: **glæpa-fullr**, adj. *full of wickedness, ungodly*, Stj. 457, Mar. 449, Barl. 107. **glæpa-maðr**, m. a *wisecrunt*, Fms. ii. 85, Skálda 204. **glæpamann-ligr**, adj. *ruffianly, ill-looking*, Band. 7. **glæpa-verk**, n. a *crime*, Stj. 91. It is worth notice that in the heathen morals (as in the Old Test.) 'foolish' and 'wicked' are kindred words: glæpr, the derivative with changed vowel, means *an evil deed*, the primitive word glópr a *fool*; cp. also glap, gleþja, which are from the same root.

**glæpska**, u, f. a *foolish, evil act*, Fms. iii. 112, Hkr. ii. 395, Stj. 622. **glæp-varr**, adj. *righteous (sceleris purus)*, Fms. v. 240, Sks. 355. **glæp-yrði**, n. pl. *foul language*, Porf. Síðu H. 177.

**GLÆR**, m., poet. the 'glaring,' i. e. the sea, Lex. Poët.: in prose in the phrase, kasta á glæ, to *throw into the sea, squander*, Bjarn. 57, Ó. H. 38, Finnþ. 250, Fms. vii. 62 (in a verse), cp. Ad. 13; hlaupa á glæ, to *run in vain*, Al. 181.

**glær**, adj. *clear*, e. g. of a fresh egg, = glænýr, q. v. **glæra**, u, f., in regn-g., *drops of rain*, Sks. 227; vide *eld-glæringar*.

**glæ-ræði**, n. = *glapræði*, a *job*, Band. (MS.) 9. **GLÆSA**, t, to make *shining, embellish*, Fms. iv. 247, Bs. ii. 10: part. **glæstr**, *splendid, embellished*; gulli g., *embellished with gold, gilded*; halli g., *painted, etc.*, vide Lex. Poët.

**glæsi-ligr**, adj. *shining, splendid*, Fms. ii. 300, Ó. H. 161, passim; g. orð, *specious words*, Fb. i. 76, 374.

**glæsi-maðr**, m. a *bright, illustrious man*, Edda (Gl.) **Glæsir**, m. a pr. name; of an ox (because of the horns), Eb. **Glæsisvellir**, m. pl. a mythical local name, Hervar. S. ch. i, Fms. iii. 183 sqq.

**glæsurr**, f. pl., in orða-glæsurr, *fine phrases*, Thom. 297. **glöggr-leikr**, adj. *sharpness of sight, acuteness*, Stj. 12.

**glöggr-liga**, adv. [cp. Ulf. *glaggnubis* = ἀκριβώς, ἐπιμελώς], *clearly, distinctly*, Eg. 54, Fms. ii. 102, vi. 36; spyrrja g. at, Fb. i. 253.

**GLÖGGR**, adj. (also spelt *gleggr* and *gleggr*), acc. *glöggvann* with a final v in the weak cases; compar. *glöggra* and *glöggrvari*; superl. *glöggst* and *glöggvast*; [the prob. Goth. form is *glaggnus*: A. S. *gleaw*; Hel. *glau*; Scot. *gleg* = *quick, clever*; O. H. G. *glaw*]:—*clear-sighted*, and in metaph. sense *clever*, of things *clear, distinct*; ok hafa þat allt er hitsug leifir eðr glöggra er, Grág. i. 7; glöggt er gests augat, *sharp (prying) is the stranger's eye*, a saying; skyring eðr glöggrvari greining, a *clearer distinction*, Skálda 205; Stjórnu-Oddi er gleggst var í allri tölu ok himintungla-gangi, Rb. 90; glöggr til brjósts ok bækr, Thom. 12:—neut., skyra glöggt frá e-u, to *expound distinctly*, Hom. 47; eigi þarf glöggra at skýra, 52; eigi er mér þat glöggt, 'tis not *clear to me*, Grett. 108; vera glöggrar greinar, to *distinguish sharply*, Bs. ii. 11; hön kenndi hann glöggt, *she knew him well*, Fms. iv. 131; þorgnýr föður-faðir minn mundi glöggt (*remembered clearly*) Eirik Uppsala-konung, 162; mun ek glöggt vita hvárt rétt er ráðit eðr eigi, vii. 107; víðast af löndum spurði hann um síðu manna þá menn er glöggst vissu, Hkr. ii. 61; vita gleýgt, id., 625. 96.

2. metaph. *stingy*; sýtir e glöggr við gjöfum, a saying, Hm. 47; glöggr við gesti, a *stingy host*, Hým. 9; glöggr flugar, poet. *unflinching*, Skv. I. 7; fé-glöggr, *stingy of money*; matar-g., *stingy of meat*; hugar-g., *mean*, Fbr. 162 (in a verse).

**glöggr-rýnn**, adj. 'clear-rouning,' Fas. i. 212.

**glöggr-skygn**, adj. (**glöggr-skygni**, f.), *sharp-sighted*, Nj. 77, Stj. 228. **glöggr-sýnilliga**, adv. *distinctly*, Str.

**glöggr-sýnn**, adj., Stj. 228, v. l.: *sharp-witted*, Bs. i. 272, Eluc. 16.

**glöggr-sær**, adj. *clear-sighted*, Bs. i. 808, v. l.: *manifest*, Porf. Karl. 380.

**glöggrvingr**, m. a *stingy man*, Edda (Gl.), Ad. i.

**glöggr-þekinn**, adj. *clear-sighted, quick to know or discern*, Ísl. ii. 2. Vápn. 24, Ld. 274, Fb. ii. 288.

**glöggr-þekni**, f. a *clear sight*, Sks. 559 B.

**glöggr-þekkr**, adj. = *glöggrþekinn*, Barl. passim. **glömmungr**, m. a kind of *fish*, Edda (Gl.)

**glöþ**, n. pl. *blunders*, as a law term, Grág. i. 10; vide *glap*, *elli-glö*. **GNADD**, n. a *grumbling, muttering*, Bjarn. 18, Fms. x. 342, Stj. 326, 330, 453, Fbr. 27 new Ed.

**gnadda**, að, to *murmur*, Stj. 327, Grett. 98 A (where nödduðu stann to vex, hön gnaddar hit sama bæði dag ok dægr, 'she pressed him with her words,' Stj. 417. Judges xvi. 16.

**GNAGA**, að, mod. *naga*, but in allit. and old writers with *g*, as ok grjótt gnaga, Hm. 106: it was originally a strong verb, pret. *gnóg*, a *ól*, and is still used so in some provincial dialects of Norway, vide Aasen; hence part. *gnagit*, Barl. 56 (Norse); in old Icel. writers it remains in poetry, viz. pres. *gnegr*, Fms. vi. 310 (in a verse of the century); *gengr*, i. e. *gnegr*, Edda (A. M.) i. 68, note 12: [Engl. *gr* Sweden. *gnaga*; Dan. *gnave*]:—to *gnaw*; en Níðhöggur gnagar n rótna, Edda 10, Gm. 33; hestar gnöguðu beizlin, Karl. 376; þeir gnó skjaldar-rendr, Fas. i. 425; myss tvær gnagaðu um rætr trésin, Barl.

**gnap**, n., poet. *high places, the high sea*, Edda (Gl.): in poet. con. **gnap-hjarl**, -sálr, -stóll, -turn, Lex. Poët.

**GNAPA**, t, to *jut out, stoop forward*; hann (the ghost) gnapti yfir dýrnar, Grett. 114 A; fjallit sýnisk mjök yfir gnapa öðrum fjö, Fms. x. 313; ef hön sæi háska eðr skada yfir gnapa (*impedere*) ríki, 223: to *droop with the head*, snapa ok gnapa, to be *snubbed*, droop the head, Hm. 62; gnafir grár jór yfir gram dauðum, Bk skóltar gnöfðu, Fms. ii. 259 (in a verse); hann gnafir með hettu, iii. 494 (in a verse).

**gnarr**, n., poet. the sea, Edda (Gl.); prop. the 'gnarrr,' *murmur* **gnastan**, f. a *gnasbing*, Hom. 70.

**gnat**, n. a *clash* (of weapons), Höfuðl.; the Engl. *gnat* is so called the sound of its wings.

**gnata**, að, to *clash*, Vsp. 51.

**gnaud** (**gnaudan**, Bs. i. 206), f. a *rustling noise*, Fas. iii. 129, Ó. H. 38, metaph. a *murmur*, Grett. 98.

**GNUAÐA**, að, mod. *nauda*, to *rustle, ring*; hann lætr g. broddi jöklinum, of the sound of a mountaineer's staff, Bárð. 171; gnaudað at skjálfa þóttu húsin, of troops riding over the ice, Sturl. iii. 147; mod. *nauda á e-m*, to *din in one's ear*.

**gnaust**, n., and **gnaustan**, f. a *clash, tinkling*, Hallfred, Lex. Poët. **GNUA**, f. the name of a goddess, Edda: freq. in poetry, of women.

**gnegg**, n., mod. *hnegg*, *neigbing*, Hrafn. 7, Al. 67, Karl. 282.

**GNEGGJA**, að, mod. *hneggja*, to *neigh*, Hrafn. 8, Rd. 267, Stj. Karl. 376, Hkv. Hjörv. 20.

**gneista**, að, [mid. H. Germ. *ganeiste*], to *emit sparks*, Fms. viii. 161.

**GNÉISTI**, a, m., mod. *neisti*, [mid. H. Germ. *ganeist*; Dan. *gnist*; Swed. *gnista*; cp. the mineral *gneiss*, so called from its sparkling articles]:—a *spark*, Edda 4, Fms. iii. 193, v. 175, Sks. 204, Skálda 5; metaph. g. lífsins, Fms. x. 368. **gneista-flaug**, f. a *shower of sparks*, Bs. i. 44, Fms. iii. 180.

**gnella**, gnall, gnullu, to *scream*; haukar þeirra gnullu leiðiliga, Karl. 16.

**GNERR**, m. [Chaucer's *gnarr*], a *knot or knob*: metaph., stóð við gner nokkra daga, it *stopped at that 'gnarr,'* i. e. it lasted, for many days, Fms. viii. 263, v. l.

**GNESTA**, pret. *gnast*, pl. *gnustu*, [A. S. *gnaestan*], to *crack* *gnast við hlíf*, Skálda (in a verse); viðir brotna eðr gnesta, 169; þat gnustu, Hallfred; gnestr hann (the sword) hátt í þeirra hausum, Al. 102: the phrase, g. í eyrum e-s, to *tinkle in one's ears*; múgrinn gnó svá at gnast í eyrum borgar-manna, Stj. 360, 647. 2 Kings x. 22 þessi ódæmi sem öllum mönnum gnestr í eyrum, Mar.; gnustu þá vápnin, Sturl. iii. 174; ok gnestr í steininum, Bs. i. 601; gnast í jönni, Karl. 175.

**gneypr**, adj. *jutting, bent forward*; stóð höfuðit gneypt af bolnu, 244; Egill sat upprétt ok var gneypr mjök, Eg. 304, Fas. iii. 117.

**gniða** or **niða**, að, [Dan. *gnide*], to *rub*; þat var sem sviðit ok öðru-megin, hön lét telja á lítinn flatveg þar sem gniðat var, Grett. new Ed.

**gnissa**, u, f. a *spectre*, Edda (Gl.); cp. Dan. *nisse* = a *bobgoblin*.

**gnit**, f., mod. *nitr*, f. pl. [Dan. *gnid*; Ivar Aasen *gnið*], a *nit*, Lat. *nit*.

**GNIPA**, u, f., not *gnýpa*, (*rip* í bratta *gnípu*, Rekstefja 28), of Fms. ii. 154, Sks. 171 C, Greg. 62, Bs. i. 360, Róm. 352.

**gnist**, n. a *gnasbing*, Nikulás-d. 56.

**GNÍSTA**, t, mod. also *nista*, to *gnasb the teeth*; g. tönnum far freq., Greg. 55, Mart. 118, Fas. iii. 629 (where *nista*, paper MŠ þeir nistu tönnum yfir honum, Acts vii. 54:—trans. to *tease*, mun þeir gnist hafa yðvarn biskup með svá skarpi meingörðar ör, 457.

2. to *snarl* as a dog; þeir yldu ok gnistu, Fms. vi. 101 við þetta spratt hundrinn upp gnistandi, iii. 13; hans hundar hver gnistu, Þjóð. 368; gnistandi frost, a *biting frost*, Fms. ii. 225. or *nista* (q. v.), to *pin*, is a different word.



gnístan, *f. gnashing of teeth*, in the phrase, *óp ok tanna g.*, Post. C. 30; spelt *gnístran*, Matth. viii. 12, xiii. 42, 50, xxii. 13, xxiv. 51, 30, Luke xiii. 28.

gnístingr, *m. a creaking*, Stj. 71.

gnjóðr, *m. a kind of seed*, Edda (Gl.)

gnjóstr, *m.*, Tann-g., *Teeth-gnasher*, one of Thor's he-goats, Edda.

gnolla, *d. to shiver*; impers., *tekr þeim at gnolla*, Fms. xi. 136.

gnóð, *f.*, poet. name of a *ship*, Edda (Gl.); properly a mythical ship like the Greek *Argo*, Fas. iii. 406, 407, (Eg. S. Einh. finc.)

gnóð-leikr, *m. abundance*, Magn. 450, Rb. 110.

gnóð-liga, *adv.* (mod. *gnóð-liga*, and so Stj. 30, Fms. vi. 15, MSS. of 14th century), *abundantly*, Edda 9, Fms. i. 77, Hom. 37, Stj. 414.

gnóð-ligr, *adj.* (mod. *gnóð-ligr*, and so Fms. ii. 228, Sks. 134 B. new MSS. of the 13th century), *abundant*, Stj. 428, Mar. 474.

GNÓB, *adj.*; in old alliterative poets *gn*, *þess var grams und gram* | *gnóð rausn*, Arnór, and so in very old MSS.; but even vellum

as old as Hb., Stj., Ama-Magn. 66 (vide below), begin to drop which was either lost or replaced by *i* (*i-nógr*) as in Engl. *e-nough*: declension also is interesting; in old writers it has regular neut. *gnógt*

but later the *t* was dropped; an Icel. says, *það er nógr rúm* (*room*), the old form being *gnógt rúm*; the gen. has also been dropped, so the word has become an irregular though not indeclinable adjective

again, an indeclinable *nógu* has been formed, *nógu margr*, mikill, answering to Engl. *enough* after an adjective: [Ulf. *ganóbs* = *gnóð*; A.S. *genób*; Engl. *enough* and *enow*; O.H.G. *ganab*; Germ.

*gag and genung*; Dan. *nok*; Swed. *nog* and *noga*]:—*enough, sufficient*, useful, of stores; *þar er sændar ván er nógr er til*, Nj. 21; selveidrar ok fiski-fang mikill, Eg. 130; mundu þar fá gnógt lið, Fms. vii.

ok svá nógt er í fjöllum þeim gull sem grjótr, Pr. 400; þat it *ja* er nógt var, *which was enough by itself*, Bret. (Hb.) 66; þeim með *ann* hefir gnógastan til, Sks. 229 B; hafa gnógan liðs kost, Fms. viii.

því at þar nógt búfé Dana til strandhöggva, i. 128; gaf hann *lið* nóga skotpenninga, xi. 202; honum mun gefast svo hann gnógt hafi, *with* xiii. 12; skógar-dýr er jafnan voru gnógt, Stj. 560 (nóg and i nóg,

með svá nógu gny (so great a din) ok vápna-braki, at ..., Stj. 127;—of persons (rare), nú var hann nógr orðinn um kvikfé, *he was well stocked with cattle*, Bjarn. 39; nú muntú ok vera þér *einn* (= einhlitr, q. v.) um þetta mál, Band. 6.

II. adverbial at nógu, *sufficiently, plentifully*; þat sem at nógu döggyr allan *viðinn*, Stj. 68; ok vinnsk oss þat at nógu, *it is enough for us*, Fms. 3 (but at nógu, O.H. 202, l. c., and so Fb. ii. 329); i-nóg, *enough*;

(the cypress) er þar i-nóg, Stj. 88, Al. 171; þar til er þeir allir hafa *lið* i-nóg, Stj. 136; fóðr höfum vér i-nóg, id.; allt var i-nóg þat er *þurfti*, 203; biskup sagði at þeir hefði i-nóg at geyma, Bs. i. 866:—

indecl. *enough*, only in the later Sagas, þreif Öngull til saxins, ok hann nógu lengi (*long enough*) borit hafa, Grett. 154; því at nógu *þeir* munu vera mótsstöðu-menn þínir, 156; nógu mikill, *mickle enough*,

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gnóti, *f.* [A.S. *genibe*], *abundance, plenty*; ærin gnótt vista, Fms. xi. gnótt fjar, Band. 9; aura gnótt, *plenty of money*, Greg. 39; gnótt

nyðgi (gen.), Am. 1; þau áttu gnótt í bú, Nj. 257; en svá mikill *at* sólunni um sumarit, *so great plenty of sun during the summer*,

71; hljóta sumir mikla gnótt af þessum gjöfum, 561; hann mun þér gnótt allra hluta, Blas. 43; þar voru gnóttir hvers-vetna, Fs. *en* at ek gæra gnótt spurning þinni, *that I give sufficient answer to* *question*, Fas. iii. 665.

COMPS: gnóttu-brunnr, *m. the well of abundance*, Stj. 164. Gen. xxvi. 22. gnóttu-maðr, *m. a wealthy man*, *Stj.* 127 (MS. A. nóttu-maðr).

(Ulf. *mod. núð*, pres. gny; pret. gneri, gnöri, or neri; part. gnúit; Dan. *gnide*):—*to rub*; hann tók til orða, ok gneri nefit, *and rubbed*

ose, Orkn. 394; gnera ek vátum höndum um augu mér, O.H. *guera* (gnóga, v.l.) ek í sundr öll málhlið sterka borga, Sks.

13, Mirm. 31: with dat., hón rakaði af honum allt hárit ok neri *þr* MS.) í tjöru (dat.), *and rubbed it with tar*, Fas. i. 18; hann gnyr

öð bakinu þar til er boga-strengirn skarsk, ii. 547; þat þér sveinar *at* því, at þú sitir mjótt ok gnúir saman lærum þínum, Band. 13,

539; nokkurir fiskar gnúa sér svá fast við kvíðinn, at ..., Stj. 77. *gnífa*, *ð.* (qs. gnúpa), *to droop, stoop*; skalf hón öll af hræðslu ok

þi hón með höfði sínu, Str. 76. *gnífa*, *adj. drooping, stooping*; hann sat gnúfa hryggur... typti upp *þi* sínu, Str. 73.

gnúpa, *u. f.* = gnúfa, a nickname, Landn.

gnúp-leitr, *adj.* = gnúfa, Edda 19.

GNÚP, *m. a peak* (= gnúpa); þá gékk maðr út ór gnúpinum, Nj. *andir* gnúpinum, Landn. 277, v.l.: freq. in local names, Lóma-g.,

gnúpar, pl., and Gnúpr, names of farms, Landn.: a pr. name, Bs. *GNÚPA*, gnúddi, *to mutter, grumble*; herrinn gnúddi nú illa, Fms.

6 (nuddi, v.l.); en þó gnúddi þetta mest á Sturlu, *they grumbled against Sturla*, Sturl. 157: *to scream, grunt*, gnyðja mundu nú *þi* *þeir* vissi hvat hinn gamli pyldi, Fas. i. 282.

gnör, *m.*, pl. ir, mod. nyör, or even spelt niör, *a murmur*; þykki

mér illt at heyra gnyð ykkar yfir mér, Fas. iii. 124; gördisk þá mikill *gnýr* ok gnyðr af öpi ok hlaupum, Stj. 453, v.l. II. in mod. usage freq. *the murmur* of a river or brook, ár-niör, lækjar-niör.

gný-fari, *a. m.*, poet. *the wind*, Edda (Gl.)

GNÝJA, pres. gnyr, pret. gnúði, *to sound*, of wind and sea; derived from *gnúa*, with the notion of a *grating* sound, as of a stream over pebbles, the tide against the beach, etc.; brím gnyr Kormak, vide Lex.

Poët.; breki gnúði á stafni, Höfuðl. ix; gnyr allr Jörun-heimr, Vsp. 53; gnyjanda gjálfr, Sks.; útan gnyr á eyri Ýmis blóð, Edda (in a verse); vindar eru þá úkyrrir ok gnyja heðan ok handan, Edda 8; þar

megu vér nú heyra gnyja bana þorkels frænda, Ld. 326; gnúði á hallari mikit ok veðráttu köld, Bs. i. 171; þá gnúði á hin snarpasta hrið, Fms. ii. 225; þótti honum görask mikit vandkvæði í þessu er á gnúði, iv.

145; hvat sem á gnyr, Thom. 114.

gný-mikit, *n. adj. stormy, windy*, Grett. 111 A.

gnýpr, *m.*, mod. nypr, = gnúpr, a local word.

gnýr, *m. a clasp, din*, as of wind, waves, weapons, etc., Nj. 272, Edda 41, Mag. 6, Skálda 169, Fms. vi. 156, x. 264, Sl. 57: esp. freq. in poet. compds referring to the din of war, Lex. Poët.: metaph., gnyr ok ótti,

*alarm and fright*, Niðrst. 5.

gnæða, *dd*, mod. næða, *to feel a draught*, það næðir um þig.

gnæðingr, *m.*, mod. næðingr, *a gust of wind*, Bárð. 171.

GNÆFA, *ð* and *að*, *to project*, Lat. *eminere*; af Gnár nafni er svá kallat, at þat gnæfi sem hátt ferr, Edda 22; merki mörg óðfluga ok gnæðu fyrir ofan brekkuna, Hkr. i. 150; engi sá fyrr en þar gnæfði merki

yfir þeim, Fms. viii. 62; en er bændr sá þat í móti dags-brúnni at merki konungs gnævaði hátt, 126; ok gnæfar yfir líðinu sem einn hár turn, Al. 141; hans bust næfði (sic) nálíga við límar uppi, Fb. ii. 27; g- við himin, Fas. i. 185 (in a verse); hann gnæfði ofarlíga við ráfrinu, Grett.: metaph., Lat. *impendere*, hvíflíkr háski at yfir gnæfir þeirra

sálm, H.E. i. 514:—very freq. in mod. usage.

gnæfr (gnæpr, Fb. i. 258), *adj. floating high*, of a banner, Hd. 40.

GNÆGJA, *ð*, [gnógr], *to endow, bestow upon*; gnægð með góðum hlutum, Stj. 421; hve hann yrþjóð (acc.) auði gnegir, *how he endows men with bliss*, Ad. 18; and gnegðr at fjárafli, *endowed with wealth*, id. In mod. usage *nægja*, það nægr, 'tis enough, e.g. sá hefir nógr sér nægja lætr, a saying, freq.

gnægr, *adj.*, mod. nægr, = gnógr; þú hefir þat gnægara, er meira þarf við, Lv. 43; því at lands-fólkit var gnægt til, i. e. *populous*, Hkr. i. 45; hann á nægri börm en kýr, *he is better stocked with bairns than kine*, Bs. ii. 141; skaupi gnegr, *full of contempt, scoffing*, Ad. 2.

gnægt, *f.* (nægt, nægð, Stj. 235, freq. in mod. usage), = gnótt, *abundance*: esp. in pl., eiga alls nægtir, *to have one's fill of all good things*, freq.

gnægta, *t.* = gnægja; Dróttinn mun þik g. öllum góðum hlutum, Stj. 421.

GNÖLLRA, *ad*, (nöllra, Karl. l. c.; hence the mod. nöllra *to grumble, nöldr grumbling*):—*to bowl, bark*; hundrinn hljóp upp gnöllrandi, Fas. iii. 545; haukar þeirra gnöllraðu, Karl. 376, v.l.; við þessi orði spratt hundrinn upp ok gnöllraði hátt, Fms. iii. 13; hjarta hans gnöllraði í honum innan-brjósts eins og greyhundr, rendering of Od. xx. 13, 14; þar eru tveir hundar ok nöllra þeir ok grenja, Þiðr. 245.

gnöllran, *f.* *bowling*, Mar.

GNÖTRA, *ad*, [gnat], *to clatter, rattle*; gnötrar (gnöttir, Verel.) sverðit hvárt yfir annat, Bret. 55; menn þóttuð heyra at beinin gnötruðu við hræringamar, *bis bones clattered*, Bs. i. 69: esp. of the teeth, skelfr hann svá mjök at gnötrar í honum hver tónn, Háv. 54; tenmr hans nötruðu, Fbr. 149: metaph., þar hlaut at nötra um, Sd. 169:—in mod. usage freq. *to shiver, shake*, as with cold.

GOD, *n. pl.* [all the Teutonic languages have this word in common; Ulf. *gupa*, *n. pl.*, Gal. iv. 8; *guda*, id., John x. 34, 35; and *Gup*, *m.*; A.S. *godu*, *n. pl.*, and *God*, *m.*; O.H.G. *Cot*: in mod. languages masc.; Engl. *God*; Germ. *Gott*; Dan.-Swed. *Gud*].

A. HISTORICAL REMARKS.—In heathen times this word was neuter, and was used almost exclusively in plur., as were also other words denoting Godhead, e.g. *regin* or *rögn* = *numina*, q. v.; and bönd, höpt, prop. = *bonds*, and metaph. *gods*:—this plur. usage seems not to refer to a plurality of gods, but rather, as the Hebrew אלהים, to the majesty and mystery of the Godhead; it points to an earlier and purer faith than that which was current in the later ages of the Scandinavian heathendom; thus the old religious poem Völuspá distinguishes a twofold order of gods,—the heavenly powers (*regin* or *ginn-heilög goð*) who had no special names or attributes, and who ruled the world, like the *Moipa* or *Aiða* of Gr. mythology;—and the common gods who were divided into two tribes, *Æsir* (*Ases*) and *Vanir*, whose conflict and league are recorded in Vsp. 27, 28, and Edda 47.

II. after the introduction of Christianity, the masculine gender (as in Greek and Latin) superseded the neuter in all Teutonic languages, first in Gothic, then in Old High German and Anglo-Saxon, and lastly in the Scandinavian languages; but neither in Gothic nor in Icel. did the word ever take the masc. inflexive *r* or *s*, so that it remains almost unique in form.

2. in Scandinavian the root vowel was altered from *o* to *u* (*goð* to *gud*), [Swed.-Dan. *gud*], yet in old poems of the Christian age



it is still made to rhyme with *o*, *Gods*, *boðnum*; *Goð*, *roðnar*, *Sighvat*; as also in the oldest MSS. of the 12th century; sometimes however it is written *gþ*, in which case the root vowel cannot be discerned. 3. in Icel. the pronunciation also underwent a change, and the *g* in *Guð* (*God*) is now pronounced *gv* (*Gwud*), both in the single word and in those proper names which have become Christian, e.g. *Guðmundr* pronounced *Gwudmundr*, whence the abbreviated form *Gvendr* or *Gvöndr*. The old form with *o* is still retained in obsolete words, as *goði*, *goðorð*, *vide below*, and in local names from the heathen age, as *Goð-dalir*; so also *Gormr* (q. v.), which is contracted from *Goð-ormr* not *Guð-ormr*. On the other hand, the Saxon and German have kept the root vowel *o*.

III. in old poems of heathen times it was almost always used without the article; *gremdu eigi goð at þér*, *LS.*; *áðr vér heilög goð blótum*, *Fas. i.* (in a verse); *ginnheilög Goð*, *Vsp. passim*; *goðum ek þat þakka*, *Am. 53*; *með goðum*, *Alm.*; in prose, *en goð hefna eigi alls þegar*, *Nj. 132*.

2. with the article *goð-in*, *Vsp. 27*: freq. in prose, *um hvat reiddusk goðin þá er hér brann hraunir er nú stöndu vér á*, *Bs. i.* (*Kr. S.*) 22; *eigi eru undr at goðin reiðisk tölum slíkum*, *id.*; *Hallfreðr lastaði eigi goðin*, *þó aðrir menn hallmælti þeim*, *Fms. ii. 52*; *allmikin hug legger þú á goðin*, *Fs. 94*; *eigi munu goðin þessu valda*, *Nj. 132*, *passim*.

3. very seldom in sing., and only if applied to a single goddess or the like, as *Öndor-goðs* (*gen.*), *Haustl. 7*; *Vana-goð*, of *Freyja*, *Edda*; *enu skirleita goði*, of the *Sun*, *Gm. 39*.

IV. after the introduction of Christianity, the neut. was only used of false gods in sing. as well as in pl., *Sólar-goð = Apollo*, *Orrostu-goð = Mars*, *Drauma-goð = Morpheus*, *Bret. (Verel.)*; and was held up for execration by the missionaries; *gör þik eigi svá djarfa*, at þú kallar goð hinn hæsta konung er ek trú á, *Fb. i. 371*. Yet so strongly did the neut. gender cleave to the popular mind that it remains (*Grág. Kb. i. 192*) in the oath formula, *goð gramt = God gramr*; and Icel. still say, *i Guðanna* (*pl.*) *bænnum*. 2. *guðir*, *masc. pl.*, as in *A. S. gudas*, is freq. in eccl. writers, but borrowed from the eccl. Lat.

B. IN COMPOUNDS:

I. with nouns, *goða-blót*, *n. sacrifice to the gods*, *Fb. i. 35*. *goða-gremi*, *f. a term in the heathen oath, wrath of the gods*, *Eg. 352*. *goða-heill*, *f. favour of the gods*, *Þorst. Síðu H. 9*. *goða-hús*, *n. a house of gods, temple*, *Dropl. 11*, *Nj. 131*, *Fb. i. 337*. *goða-stallar*, *m. pl. the altar in temples*, *Fas. i. 454*.

*goða-stúka*, *u, f. the sanctuary in heathen temples, answering to the choir or sanctuary in churches*, *Landn. 335* (App.) *goða-tala*, *u, f. in the phrase, i gobatölu, in the tale (list) of gods*, *625. 41*. *goð-borinn*, *part. διογενής, god-born*, *Hkv. i. 29*. *goð-brúðr*, *f. bride of the gods* (the goddess *Skadi*), *Edda* (in a verse).

*Goð-dalir*, *m. pl. a local name, hence Goð-dælir*, *m. pl. a family*, *Landn. goð-gá*, *f. blasphemy against the gods*, *Nj. 163*, *Ld. 180*. *goð-heimr*, *m. the home of the gods*, *Stor. 20*, *cp. Ýt. goð-konungr*, *m. (cp. Gr. διογενής βασιλεύς), a king,—kings being deemed the offspring of gods*, *Ýt. goð-kunnigr*, *adj. skilled in the lore of the gods*, *Hým. 38*. *goð-mögn*, *n. pl. divine powers, deities*, *Edda i*; *biðja til þinna goðmagna*, *Bret. (Verel.)* *goð-reið*, *f. 'a ride of gods' through the air, a meteor, thought to forebode great events*, *Glúm. (in a verse)*, *cp. the Swed. åska*. *goð-rif*, *n. scorn of the gods*, *Sks. 435*. *goð-rækr*, *adj. 'god-forsaken, wicked'*, *623. 30*. *goðum-leiðr*, *adj. = goðleiðr*, *Landn. (in a verse)*. *goð-vargr*, *m. a 'god-warrior, sacrilegus, lupus in sanctis'*, *Bs. i. 13* (in a verse). *goð-vefr*, *vide guðvefr*. *goð-vegr*, *m. the way of the gods, the heaven, the sky*, *Hdl. 5*. *Goð-þjóð*, *f. the abode of the gods*, *Vsp.*:—but *Goth. þjóð = the land of the Goths*, by assimilation *Goð-þjóð*, *passim in old poems and the Sagas*.

II. with pr. names, originally *Goð-*, later and mod. *Guð-*; of men, *Guð-brandr*, *Guð-laugr*, *Guð-leifr*, *Guð-mundr*, *Guð-röðr*, *Guð-ormr* or *Gutt-ormr*, etc.; of women, *Guð-björg*, *Guð-finna*, *Guð-laug*, *Guð-leif*, *Guð-ný*, *Guð-ríðr*, *Guð-rún*, etc.; cp. the interesting statement in *Eb. (App.) 126* new Ed. (from the *Hauks-bók*), that men of the olden time used to call their sons and daughters after the gods (*Goð-*, *Þór-*, *Frey-*, *Ás-*); and it was thought that a double (i. e. a compound) name gave luck and long life, esp. those compounded with the names of gods; *menn höfðu mjök þá tvau nöfn, þótti þat líkast til langlífis ok heilla, þótt nokkurir fyrirmælti þeim við goðin, þá mundi þat ekki saka, ef þeir ætti eitt nafn, though any one cursed them by the gods it would not hurt if they had 'one' name, i. e. if they were the namesakes of the gods*, *Eb. l. c.*:—we read 'eitt nafn' for 'eitt annat nafn' of the Ed. and MS. In *Fb. i. 23*, the mythical king *Raum* is said to have had three sons, *Alf*, *Björn*, and *Brand*; the first was reared by the Finns, and called *Finn-Alf*; *Björn* by his mother (a giantess), and called *Jötun-Björn*; and *Brand* was given to the gods, and called *Goð-Brand* (*Guð-brandr*, whence *Guðbrands-dalir*, a county in Norway); cp. also *Eb. ch. 7*.

For the Christian sense of *God* and its compds vide s. v. *Guð*. *goddi*, *a, m.* [*cp. Germ. götze*], a nickname, *Ld.*

**GODI**, *a, m.* [*Ulf. renders λεπός by gudja (ufar-gudja, abumima-gudja,*

etc.), *λεπρέλα by gudjinassus, λεπρέβειν by gudjinón*: an Icel. *gyði*, *gdyða*, would answer better to the Goth. form, but it never occurs, except that the fem. *gyðja = goddess and priestess* points not to *goði*, but to *masc.* with a suppressed final *i*, *gyði*; a word *coting* occurs in O. H. glossaries, prob. meaning the same; and the form *gupi* twice occurs in Danish-Runic stones in Nura-gupi and Saulva-gupi, explained as *goði* *P. G. Thorsen, Danske Runem.*; (*Rafn's explanation and reading Nura-gupi qs. norðr á Gauði*, is scarcely right): with this exception *god* is nowhere recorded till it appears in Icel., where it got a historical bearing]:—prop. *a priest, sacerdos*, and hence *a liege-lord chief of the Icel. Commonwealth*.

A. HISTORICAL REMARKS.—The Norse chiefs who settled in I. finding the country uninhabited, solemnly took possession of the land (*land-nám*, q. v.); and in order to found a community they built temple, and called themselves by the name of *goði* or *hof-goði*, 'temple priest'; and thus the temple became the nucleus of the new community which was called *goðorð*, *n.*:—hence *hof-goði*, *temple-priest*, and *hingi*, *chief*, became synonymous, vide *Eb. passim*. Many independent *goðar* and *goðorð* sprang up all through the country, until about year 930 the *alþingi* (q. v.) was erected, where all the petty sovereign chiefs (*goðar*) entered into a kind of league, and laid the foundation of a general government for the whole island. In 964 A. D. the constitution was finally settled, the number of *goðorð* being fixed at three in *þing* (*shire*), and three *þing* in each of the three other quarters, (but in the north); thus the number of *goðar* came to be nominally thence, really thirty-six, as the four in the north were only reckoned three, vide *Íb. ch. 5*. On the introduction of Christianity the *goðar* lost their priestly character, but kept the name; and the new bishops obtained seats in the *Lögretta* (vide *biskup*). About the year 1000 there were created new *goðar* (and *goðorð*), who had to elect just to the Fifth Court, but they had no seats in the *Lögretta*, and at that time the law distinguishes between *forn* (*old*) and *ný* (*new*) *goðar*:—in *Glúm. ch. 1* the word form is an anachronism. It is curious, especially in the 12th century, the *goðar* used to take the lesser Oaths from political reasons, in order to resist the Romish clergy, who claimed the right of forbidding laymen to be lords of churches or to deal in church matters; thus the great chief *Jón Loftsson* was a sub-deacon; at last, about 1185, the archbishop of Norway forbade the *bishop* of Icel. to ordain any holder of a *goðorð*, unless they first gave up a *goðorð*, *fyrir því bjóðum vér biskupum at vígja eigi þá menn er goð hafa*, *D. Í. i. 291*. In the middle of the 13th century the king of Norway induced the *goðar* to hand their power over to him, and thus the union with Norway was finally brought about in the year 1262; since that time, by the introduction of new codes (1272 and 1281), the named dignity of *goðar* and *goðorð* disappeared altogether, so that the *goðar* begins and ends with the Commonwealth.

B. DUTIES.—In the *alþingi* the *goðar* were invested with the *þing-rétta-skipan* (q. v.), that is to say, they composed the *Lögretta* or Legislative consisting of forty-eight members—on the irregularity of the number vide *Íb. ch. 5*), and were the lawgivers of the country; secondly, they had the *dómfegna* (q. v.), or right of naming the men who were to sit in the courts, vide *dómr*:—as to their duties in the quarter-paments (*vár-þing*) vide *Grág. þ. þ.* and the *Sagas*. The authority of the *goðar* over their liegemen at home was in olden times somewhat patriarchal, vide e.g. the curious passage in *Hænsþ. S. ch. 2*; though no section of law relating to this interesting part of the old history on record, we can glean much information from the *Sagas*. It is to be borne in mind that the *goðar* of the *Saga* time (10th century) and those of the *Grágás* and *Sturlunga* time (12th and 13th centuries) were very different; the former were a kind of sovereign chiefs, who of free will entered into a league; the latter had become officials, who for neglecting their duties in parliament might be fined, and even forfeit the *goðorð* to their liegemen, vide *Grág. þ. þ.* Neither *þing* (q. v.) nor *goðorð* was ever strictly geographical (such is the opinion of *Konrad Maurer*), but changed from time to time; the very word *goðorð* is defined as 'power' (*veldi*) and was not subject to the payment of tithe, *K. þ. K. 142*. The *goðorð* could be parcelled out by inheritance or by sale; or they might, as in the case in the latter years of the Commonwealth, accumulate in one hand, vide esp. *Sturl. passim*, and *Grág.* The liegemen (*þingmenn*) were fully free to change their lords (*ganga í lög með goða, ganga ór lög*); every franklin (*þingmaðr*) had in parliament to declare his *þingfest* to name his liegship, and say to what *goði* and *þing* he belonged; the *goði* had to acknowledge him; so that a powerful or skillful *goði* might have liegemen scattered all over the country. But the nomination to the courts and the right of sitting in the legislative body were always bound to the old names, as fixed by the settlement of the year 964; and any one who sought the name or influence of a *goði* had to (by purchase, inheritance, or otherwise) to become possessor of a *goði* or one of the old traditional *goðorð*; see the interesting chapter *Þing*. The three *goðar* in one *þing* (*shire*) were called *sam-goðar*, *joint-goðar* for the sense of *allsherjar-goði* vide p. 17.



**G. NAMES.**—Sometimes a chief's name referred to the god whom especially worshipped, as Freys-Góði, Hrafn., Gisl., whence Freys-blíngar, q. v.; (the *ör-góði* is dubious); more frequently the name referred to the liegemen or county, e. g. Ljósveitinga-Góði, Tungu-Góði, ; but in the Saga time, *góði* was often added to the name almost a cognomen, and with some, as Snorri, it became a part of their name (Cato Censor in Latin); hann varðveitti þá hof, var hann þá laðr Snorri Góði, Eb. 42; seg, at sú sendi, er meiri vin var húsfreyjar at Fróða en Goðans at Helgafelli, 332. Names on record in the sagas:—men living from A.D. 874 to 964, Hallsteinn Góði, Landn., Eb.; Erla Góði, Landn. 65; Jörundur Góði and Hróarr Tungu-Góði, id.; Tólfir Góði, Sd.; Hrafnkell Freys-Góði, Hrafn.; Oddr Tungu-Góði, Landn.; Þormóðr Karnár-Góði, Vd.; Áskell Góði, Rd.; Úlfir Örg-Góði, Landn.; Grimkell Góði, Harð. S.; Þorgrímur Freys-góði, Gisl. 100, 110; 164 to 1030, Arnkell Góði, Landn., Eb.; Þorgrímur Góði, Eb.; Geirr Góði, Landn., Nj.; Runólfir Góði, id.; Þóróddr Góði, Kristni S.; Þorbr Alsherjar-Góði, Landn.; Þorgeirr Góði, or Ljósveitinga-Góði, Landn.; (Þorkell Krafra) Vatnsdæla-Góði, Vd.; Helgi Hofgarð-Góði, Landn., Eb.; Snorri Hlíðarmanna-Góði, Lv.; Þórarinn Langdæla-Góði, Heiðarv. S.; and last, not least, Snorri Góði:—in the following god *góði* appears, though very rarely, as an appellative, e. g. Þormóðr Góði-Góði (about 1100):—of the new *goðar* of 1004, Höskuldur Hvítal-Góði, Nj.:—used ironically, Ingjaldur Saudeyya-Góði, Ld. 2. Góð mentioned by name, —in the south, Allsherjar-góðorð, Landn. (App.). Dalverja-góðorð, Sturl. ii. 48; Lundarmanna-góðorð, i. 223; Reykhylt-góðorð, 104, iii. 166, 169; Bryndæla-góðorð, Kjaln. S. 402; in the h. Ljósveitinga-góðorð, Lv. ch. 30; Möðruvellinga-góðorð, Bs. i. 488; Vindæla-góðorð, Fs. 68; Fljótmanna-góðorð, Sturl. i. 138; in the west, Runga-góðorð, 55; Jökullmanna-góðorð, iii. 166; Rauðmelinga-góðorð, 288; Reyknesinga-góðorð, Sturl. i. 9, 19; Þórsnesinga-góðorð, 198; the new *godors* of the Fifth Court, Laufásinga-góðorð, Nj. 151; Melanma-góðorð, id., Band., Sturl. i. 227. Passages in the Sagas and Laws relating to *goðar* and *góðorð* are very numerous, e. g. 1b. ch. 5, Nj. ch. 13, Grág., Lögrétta-þáttur, and Þ. Þ. passim, esp. ch. 1-5, 17, 35, 37, 39, 44, 50, 61, Lv. ch. 4 (interesting), Vd. ch. 27, 41 (in fine), and 42, Vápn., Hla. ch. 2, Eb. ch. 10, 56, Sturl. iii. 98, 104, passim; for the accumulation of *godors*, see i. 227 (3. 22), Bs. i. 54; for the handing over of *godors* to the king of Norway, D. I. i; and esp. article 3 of the Sáttm. D. I. i. 631, 632. The *godors* were tithe-free, ef maðr á *góðorð*, maðr eigi þat til tundið at telja, vald er þat en eigi fé, K. Þ. K. 142. *Goða*: *goða-kviðr*, m. a law term, the verdict of a jury composed of *ve* *goðar*, commonly called *tylfstar-kviðr*, a '*twelve-verdict*,' fixed for special cases, defined in Grág.; the *goða-kviðr* was opposed to *þúfa-kviðr*, vide búí, Grág. i. 168, passim. *Goða*-lýrtir, m. a law term, a protest or interdict, Grág. i. 112, ii. 97, passim; but it is uncertain whether it is derived from *góði*, i. e. the protest of a *góði*, or *göð*, i. e. the great ban, a protest in the holy name of the gods. *Goða*-þáttur, m. a section of law about the *goðar*, Grág. i. 73. II. *Góð*, i. e. good genius, in the Icel. game at dice called *goða-tafl*, with formula, heima ræð eg *goða* minn bæði vel og lengi, . . . og kasta eg svoir þig, cp. also ást-góði. *Góð-orð*, n. (seldom spelt *guðorð*, as in Grág. ii. 154); hann var m. féllitil en átti stæfustu *góða* í Skálholti ok *góðorð*, Bs. i. 54; this word vide *góði*. COMPS: *góðorðs-lauss*, adj. without a *goð*, Nj. 149, Band. 2. *góðorðs-maðr*, m. a '*godord-man*,' = *þi*, Hrafn. 13, 14, Fs. 67, Glúm. 324, Sturl., passim. *góðorðs-mann*, n. an action concerning a *godord*, Sturl. ii. 89. *góðorðs-tilkall*, m. claim to a *godord*, Sturl. ii. 88: *erfða-góðorð* (q. v.), Sturl. i. 198; *erfð-góðorð*, vide above: *forráðs-góðorð* = *manna-forráð*, a *godord* to *erfð-forráð* (power) is attached, an *am. ley*, in Ísl. ii. 173 (Hænsa Þ. S.) *Ggr*, m. a gag or book: *brýna gogginn*, to whet the beak, of a raven: *ggr*, m. of abuse, Edda (Gl.) *Gli*, a, m. ooze, mud, Mork. 13; cp. *blóð-gögl*, blood-ooze, Björn. *Gla*, n., mod. *gola*, u, f. a breeze; metaph., Al. 99; fjalla-g., q. v. *Grenn*, adj. yellow-green, epithet of the sea. *Gir*, m. [Old Engl. *golf*], the talon or claw of a hawk, esp. of artic-kind; in N. G. L. i. 242 a man has to return to the owner a *gos* if found astray with the goll fastened to him, but he may claim *annam*, i. e. compensation for damages done on the land. *Gungur*, m. [gollr], poet. a kind of hawk, Edda (Gl.) *Gurr*, m. the pericardium, Edda (Gl.) *gollur-hús*, n. id., Ísl. Þjóds. *Gur*; hence *gollur-heimr*, m., poet. the breast. *Gumrauðr*, adj. yellow-brown. *Gul*, a, m., *golsóttur*, adj. a sheep with a dark yellow belly. *Gorskr*, m. '*yellow-cod*,' a cod-fish so called from its colour. *Gul*, a, m. a vain person, Edda (Gl.) *Gupa*, adj. [Dan. *gumpe*; Engl. *jump*], to skip, (rare.) *Gur*, n. [A. S. *gor*; Engl. *gore*; Swed. *gårr*], whence *Gor-mánuðr*, the first winter month, about the middle of October to the middle of November, so called from the slaughtering of beasts for winter food, Edda 103; vetr ok g. kemr laugardag, Rb. II. the cud in animals,

but also used of *chyme* in men, e. g. *spúa grænu górinu*, to vomit the green g., of one far gone in sea-sickness. COMPS: *gor-blautr*, adj. clammy, of the hide of a fresh slaughtered animal. *gor-geir*, m. impudence. *gor-kúla*, u, f. a fungus, *lypoperdon*. *gor-vargr*, m. a law term, [early Dan. and Swed. *gornibing*; Ivar Aasen *gortjuv*], a '*gore-warrior*,' one who feloniously destroys another man's cattle, liable to outlawry, defined in N. G. L. ii. 523. *gor-vömb*, f. the first stomach, Ísl. ii. 375. **GORMR**, m. ooze, mud, grounds in coffee and the like:—a local name of a muddy creek at the bottom of Gils-fjörðr in the west of Icel. II. name of an old Danish king, prob. contracted from *Goð-ormr*, cp. *Guibrum* in the Saxon Chronicle. *gort*, n. bragging, fanfaronade, and *gorta*, að, to brag. *gosi*, a, m. [Swed. *gossa* = a boy], the knave in cards. *got*, n. spawning. *gota*, u, f. spawn. *Goti*, a, m., pl. *Gotnar*, the *Gotbs*; hence *Gotland*, n. *Gotland*; *Gotneskr*, adj. *Gotbic*, Lex. Poët.; *Gota-veldi*, n. the *Gotbic empire*, (of the island *Gotland*, A.D. 1319.) The name of the *Gotbs* with *comps* occurs freq. in Scand. history, esp. in Sagas referring to the mythical age; and distinction is made between *Ey-Gotar*, the *Island-Gotbs*, i. e. the inhabitants of the Danish Isles, and *Reið-Gotar* or *Hreið-Gotar* in the south of Sweden. According to Jorandes and the late Norwegian historian P. A. Munch, a race of Gothic origin, speaking a dialect closely akin to that of Ulfilas, lived in parts of Scandinavia during the 3rd and 4th centuries of our era; Munch even supposes that Ermanarik (*Jörmunrekr*) was a Scandinavian-Gothic king, and lived in the 4th century, and that the Runic monuments on the Golden horn, the stone in Tune, the Bracteats, etc., are of this and the subsequent period; on this interesting question see Munch's *Norske Folk's Hist.*, vol. i, and several essays by the same. II. poet. a horse, Lex. Poët. *got-rauf*, f. the spawn hole in female cod-fish or salmon. *gotungur*, m. young fish, fry. *góð-brjóstaðr*, part. kind-hearted, Glúm. 308. *góð-fengr*, adj. good-natured, Grett. 92 A, 107, Fms. iii. 107. *góð-frægr*, adj. of good repute, famous. *góð-fúsliða*, adv. willingly, Fms. ii. 204, Stj. *góð-fúss*, adj. benevolent, 655 xxx. 10, Fms. ii. 238, Th. 12, Stj. 154. *góð-fýsi*, f. goodness, Sks. 12, Fms. i. 304, v. 239, xi. 297, Mar. *góð-fýst*, f. good-will, Fms. ii. 225. *góð-gengr*, adj. going well, smooth-going, of a horse, opp. to *harð-gengr*. *góð-girnd* and *góð-girni*, f. goodness, kindness, Fms. x. 368, Nj. 250, Grett. 106 A, Clem. 51, Fs. 29, 38. *góð-gjarn*, adj. benevolent, kind, Nj. 30, Fms. i. 76, ii. 19, Bs. i. 61, 66. *góð-gjarnliða*, adv. kindly, Fms. iii. 48, vii. 148. *góð-gjarnligr*, adj. kind, kindly, Nj. 255, Fms. viii. 101. *góð-granni*, a, m. a good neighbour, Sks. 226. *góð-gripr*, m. a costly thing, Fms. ii. 61, iii. 134, Fas. i. 394, Thom. *góð-gæfliga*, adv. gently, quietly, Str. *góð-gæt*, f. good cheer, good fare, cp. Dan. *mundgodt*, Str. 21. *góð-görð*, f. charity, Barl. 60, 71: mod. in pl. good cheer, hospitality. *góðgörða-samr*, adj. charitable; *góðgörða-semi*, f. charitableness. *góð-görning*, f. = *góðgörningr*, Hom. 128. *góð-görningr*, m. a good deed, charity, 655 xxiii. 1, Fms. i. 142, vi. 272, Hom. 70, Stj. 25, 399, Bs. i. 109. *góð-háttaðr*, part. well-mannered, Bs. i. 38. *góði*, a, m. a boon, Fms. xi. 72. *góðindi*, n. pl. boons, good things, Barl. 6, 190, 193, Stat. 289. *góð-kunningi*, a, m. a good acquaintance. *góð-kunnugr*, adj. on good terms. *góð-kvendi*, n. collect. a good, gentle woman. *góð-kvennska*, u, f. goodly womanbood, Jb. 64. *góð-látr*, adj. good-natured, gentle, Pr. 429. *góðlát-samr* (*góðlát-semi*, f.), adj. id. *góð-leikr*, m. (*góð-leiki*, a, m.), goodness, Fms. i. 141, 258, ii. 152, vii. 118, Stj. 374. *góð-lifnaðr*, m. a good life, Stj. 120, Bs. i. 46. *góð-lífi*, n. a good life, 625. 183, Bs. i. 109. *góð-lyndi*, n. good nature, Str. 21. *góð-lyndr*, adj. good-natured, Str. 21, Fas. i. 3. *góð-mannliða*, adv. like a good man, Fms. vi. 304, Bs., passim. *góð-mannligr*, adj. gentle, Bs. i. 874. *góð-málugr*, adj. = *góðorðr*, Hým., or better *goð-málugr* (?). *góð-menni*, n. a good, gentle man, Sturl. i. 211, Fms. viii. 136. *góð-mennska*, u, f. goodness, gentleness, Barl. 60 (freq.). *góð-mennt*, n. adj. good people, Eg. 201, Fms. ix. 293; vide *fámennt*. *góð-mótliga*, adv. (-ligr, adj.), kindly, gently, Sturl. 14. *góð-orðr*, adj. gentle in one's words, Nj. 147. **GÖÐR**, adj., neut. gott with a short vowel; but that the ancients, at least in early times, said *gótt* is clear from the analogy with *óðr* neut. ótt, fróðr neut. frótt, and from rhymes such as *gótt, dróttmi*; [Ulf. usually renders *καλός* by *góþs*, but *ἀγαθός* by *þuþþigs*; A. S. *gód*; Engl. *good*; P



O. H. G. got; Germ. *gut*; Dutch *goed*; Swed.-Dan. *god*]: 1. *good, righteous*; góða frá illum, Eluc. 37; góðan mann ok réttlátan, Ver. 7; góðr ok réttlátr konungr, Fms. vii. 263; góðir ok ágætir, Alex. 65; góðr maðr, Sks. 456; góð kona, 457; er hón góð kona, er þú hefir svo lofat hana? Bs. i. 799; góð verk, Hom. 97; góðr vili, *good-will*: allit, Góðr Guð; biðja Góðan Guð; Guð minn Góðr! and the like: also as a term of endearment, *my dear!* Elskan mín góð! barnið gott, *good child!* M. N. minn góðr! 2. *good, honest*; drengir góðr, passim; góðir vinir, *good friends*, Ísl. ii. 393; góðir menn, *good men*, Grág. i. 301; aðrir góðir menn, Fms. ix. 268; Guð ok góðum mönnum, Grág. ii. 168; góðr vili, *good will, honest intention*, Bs. i. 746: in addressing one, góðr maðr! Sks. 303, passim; góðir hálsar! 3. *kind*; góð orð, *good, kind words*, Fms. vii. 40; vera í góðu skapi, *to be in good spirits*, Sturl. ii. 178: with dat. *kind towards one*, þá er þú vart honum illr þá var hann þér góðr, 655 xii. A. 4.

4. *good, gifted*; gott skáld, a *good poet*, Nj. 38; góðr riddari, a *good knight*, Fms. vii. 56; góðr þrautar, *enduring*, Sks. 383:—*good, favourable*, góra góðan róm at e-u, *to applaud*; gott svar, and many like phrases. II. *good, fine, goodly, rich*; góð klæði, Fms. v. 273; góðar gjafir, vii. 40; góðr mjóðr, Gm. 13; góða hluti, *good things*, Nj. 258; góðr hestr, a *fine horse*, 90; hafir forkunnar góðan, Fms. x. 224; af góðu braudi, Sks. 321; gott veðr, *fine weather*, Fms. v. 260; góðan kost skipa, a *goodly host of ships*, vii. 40; með góðu föruneyti, *with a goodly suite*, x. 224; fá góða höfn, *to make a good harbour*, Ísl. ii. 398; mikil ey ok góð, a *nuckle island and a good*, Eg. 25; í góðri virdingu, *a good renown*, Fms. vi. 141; góðr sómi, Ísl. ii. 393; góð borg, a *fine town*, Symb. 21; góðr beini, *good cheer*, Fms. i. 69; góðr fengr, a *good (rich) baul*, Ísl. ii. 138; gott ár, a *good year, good season*, Eg. 39; góðir penningar, *good money*, Fms. vii. 319; góðr kaupyrir, *good articles of trade*, vi. 356:—*wholesome, medic*, hvat er manni gott (best)? Fas. ii. 33; úgott, *unwholesome*.

2. the phrases, góra sik góðan, *to make oneself good, to dissemble*; heyr á endemi, þú görir þik góðan, Nj. 74. β. in the phrase, góðr af e-u, *good, liberal with a thing*; góðr af gríðum, *merciful*, Al. 71; góðr af tíðindum, *good at news, communicative*, Grett. 9 A; at þú mundir góðr af hestinum, *that thou wast willing to part with (lend) the horse*, Nj. 90 (cp. af C. VII. 2); góðr af fé, *open-handed*, Band. 2: with gen., góðr matar, *good in meat, a good host*, Hm. 38. III. neut. as subst.; hvárki at illu né góðu, *neither for evil nor good*, Sks. 356; eiga gott við e-n, *to deal well with one, stand on good terms with*, Stor. 21; fara til góðs eðr ílls, *to turn to good or bad account*, Grág. ii. 144; fátt góðs, *little of good*, Hom. 38; fara með góðu, *to bring good*, Ísl. ii. 136; enda mundi eigi gott í móti koma, Ld. 150; gott gengr þér til, *thou meanest it well, dost it for good*, Nj. 260; gott var í frændsemi þeirra, *good was in their kinship, i. e. they were on good terms*, Hrafn. 2; vilja e-m gott, *to wish one well*, Fms. ix. 282; vilja hverjum manni gott, i. 21: with the notion of *plenty, bountifulness*, in the phrase, verða gott til e-s, *to get plenty of*; var þá bæði gott til fjár ok mannvirðingar, *there was ample wealth and fame to earn*, Eg. 4; ok varð ekki gott til fjár, *they got scant booty*, 78; var þar gott til sterkra manna, *there was plenty of able-bodied men*, 187; ok er gott um at velja, *plenty to choose from*, Nj. 3: the phrase, verða gott við e-t, *to be well pleased with a thing*, Al. 109; verði þér að góðu, *be it well with thee!* IV. compds, eygóðr, *ever good*; hjarta-góðr, *kind-hearted*; skap-góðr, geð-góðr, *good-tempered*; skyn-góðr, *clever*; svip-góðr, *engaging, well-looking*; sið-góðr, *moral, virtuous*; hug-góðr, *bold, fearless*; lið-góðr, a *good helper, good band*; vinnu-góðr, a *good workman*; sér-góðr, *odd, selfish*: as a surname, Hinn Góði, *the Good*, esp. of kings, Fms. For compar. betri and superl. beztr, vide pp. 61, 62.

góð-ráðr, adj. *giving good counsel*, Landn. 239, Fms. iv. 82, x. 266. góð-ræði, n. *goodness*, Lv. 108, Fms. ii. 150.

góðs and gózs, n. *goods*; prop. a gen. from góðr, hvat góðs, *quid boni?* Nj. 236; allit þat góðs sem hann átti, 267, Hrafn. 29; sá er síns góðs minsti optlaga, Thom. 2 (Ed.); esp. freq. in later writers, Ann. 1332, 1346, Stj. 135, Bs. passim, H. E. i. 432; cp. Dan. *gods*=*property*. góð-verðr, adj. *worthy of good*, Rd. 242. góð-viðri, n. *good, fine weather*, 623. 21. góð-vild, f.=góðvili, Nj. 15, Fms. i. 159, x. 234. góð-vili, a, m. *good-will*, Eg. 411, Fms. i. 74, 281, Sturl. i. 210; friðr á jörðu og mönnum góðvili, Luke ii. 14, in the text of 1540, but góðr vili (in two words) in the later texts. compds: góðvilja-fullr, adj. *benevolent, kind*, Fms. i. 219. góðvilja-maðr, m. a *benevolent man*, Sturl. ii. 14, Orkn. 50. góðvilja-mikill, adj. *full of good-will*, Gisl. 87. góð-viljaðr, part. *benevolent*, Barl. 200: *willing*, Fms. ii. 37. góð-viljuglaga, adv. *willingly*. góð-viljugr, adj. *kind*, Magn. 474, Fs. 9: *willing, ready*, Anecd. 96. góð-virkri, n. *good work*, Anecd. 96. góð-virkr (göð-yrkr), adj. *painstaking, making good work*, Nj. 55. góð-vænligr, adj. *promising good*, Band. 5. góð-vættlaga, adv. *amicably*, Sturl. i. 14. góð-vættaðr, adj. *of good family*, Grett. 93 A.

GÓI, f. indecl., always so in old writers, (góe, i. e. góe, Bs. i. 9, v. 1.),

mod. góe, u, f.; the month Góí has thirty days, from the middle February to the middle of March; for the mythical origin of this vide Fb. i. 22, Edda 103, Landn. 154, 225, Rb. 48, 50, Ann. 1276, 13 Bs. i. 9, Ó. H. 64:—in Icel. the names of the winter months Þorri Góe are still very common. compds: Góí-beytiar, m. pl., *bo equisetum vernum byemale*, Landn. 222. Góí-blót, n. a *sacrifice the month Góe*, Fb. i. c. Góí-mánaðr, m. the month Góe, Lar 256, Rb. 516. Góí-þræll, m. the last day of the month Góe, see Icel. almanack.

GÓLF, n. [Dan. *gulv*; Swed. *golf*], a *floor*, Vpm. 9, 11, 13, N. Eg. 217, Fms. vi. 365, passim; stein-gólf, a *stone floor*; fjala-gólf, a *floor*: gólf-stokkar, m. pl. *floor beams*, Eg. 90; gólf-þili, n. *deals*, Eg. 236, Hkr. i. 17, Hom. 95. 2. an *apartment*, Edda 2, 56, Dipl. v. 18, Gm. 24, Clar. 134, Mar.; this sense, which is more preserved in the Icel. staf-gólf, a *room formed by a partition, an apartment*; a room is divided into two, three, or more stafgólfr.

gó-ligr, adj. *gay, joyful*, Eluc. 35, Hom. 50, 152, Fms. viii. 23; g. fong, *good cheer*, Lex. Poët.

GÓMR, m. [A. S. *gōma*, whence Engl. *gums*; O. H. G. *guoma*; G. *gaumen*; Dan. *gane*], the *palate*, Edda 20, Sks. 178: in the phrase, þerr mart á góma, *to talk freely of many things*, Fms. vi. 208, Grett. compds: góm-bein, n. os *palati*, Fas. iii. góm-sparrir, a, m. a, Edda 20. góma-spjót, n. pl., *metaph. the tongue*, Anal. 177.

GÓMR, m. a *finger's point*, Edda 110: freq. fingrar-gómr, a *finger*, end, Fs. 62.

GÓNA, d, *to stare sillily*.

gráðall, m., Bk. 83, Vm. 6; or grallari, a, m., Am. 10, 40, Dig. 18 (grallari), Fm. 24, 80, Jm. 8, passim, which also is the mod. f. a *gradual, a choral book*.

graddi or griddi, a, m. a *bull*, Fas. iii. 212, 499.

GRÁÐR, adj. *entire, of cattle*, Grág. i. 502, Gpl. 392, Lv. 18, 187. compds: gráð-fé, n. *entire cattle*, Grág. i. 426, Fb. i.

gráð-hafir, m. a *be-goat*, Grág. i. 503. gráð-hestr, m. an *entire horse*, a *stallion*. gráð-rót, f., botan. *mandrake*, Hjalt.

gráð-smali, a, m.=gráðfé, Jb. 431. gráð-uxi, a, m. a *bull*, Boldt. 10.

gráð-ungr, mod. and less correct gríð-ungr (both forms occur e. a. Stj.), m. a *bull*, Grág. i. 426, ii. 122, Landn. 245, Eg. 506, Jb. 276, 8, Edda 148 (pref.), Stj. passim.

GRAFA, pret. gróf; pres. gref; part. grafinn, with neg. suffix gr. Fas. i. 436 (in a verse): [Ulfr. *graban*=*skánneiv*; A. S. *grafan*; Nor. *to grave*; Germ. *graben*; Swed. *gräva*; Dan. *grave*]:—*to dig*; fa engi sitt, *to drain one's field*, Grág. ii. 181; jörðin var grafin í hantindum, Edda 144; en er vatnið gróf tvá vega þá féllu bakkarnir, 18; grafa til vatns, id.; grafa út ósinn, Bs. i. 331; þá er þeir höf grafit fitna (*dug through it*), Ó. H. 18; g. gróf, *to dig a grave*, 62; Eg. 300; grafa niðr, *to dig down*, Grág. ii. 351; hann (the horse) var kyrr, sem hann væri grafinn niðr, *as if he had been rooted in the ground*, Hrafn. 7; g. torf, *to dig peat*, Njarð. 370, Rm. 12; g. upp, *to dig*; þeir grófu upp líkamina, Nj. 86; g. upp bein, K. þ. K. 40, N. G. L. grafa alone, Fms. iv. 110: reflex. *to bury (bide) oneself*, hann grófsk í b. he bide himself in the seaweed, Njarð. 380; var grafinn lykill (he bide) í dyra-gætti, Störnu-Odd. 20. 2. *to earth, bury* (Old Engl. *eng-voru* þá allir ríkis-menn í hauga lagðir en öll alþýða grafin í jörð, (pref.); var hann grafinn (*buried*) hjá leiði Kops biskups, Bs. i. 64, þ. grafa lík, g. niðr, etc., Bjarn. 19, Eb. 338, K. þ. K. passim. carve, engrave; grafa innsigli, Mar., Sturl. ii. 222; krismu-ker grafið tónn, Vm. 117; g. fellsbein í eik, Edda 151 (pref.); Margret gróf of til ágæta-vel, Bs. i. 143; grafa, *steinsetja ok amalera*, Fms. xi. 427.

metaph. *to enquire, dive deep into*, Hom. 84: *to unearth, find out* the kveða má svá, at vísan sé fegri þá grafin er, Grett. 94 A; nú festir sér konu, ok grefsk upp skylda með þeim, *and relationship is found afterwards*, N. G. L. i. 350; þá grófsk þórir eptir (Th. *enquired*) e segir at lyktum, Gullp. 5; gróf hann vandlega eptir (he made *an enquiry*) þess manns atferð, Fms. viii. 15; gróf hann svá undir þe sounded them so), at hann varð margra hluta viss, 16; hann g. vandlega, ok bað hana segja sér, Dropl. 4; g. um e-t, id., Hom. 4; grafa eigi um þat er vér megum eigi skilja, Greg. 75; g. upp, *to make out*; gátu menn þá upp grafit, at ..., Grett. 162; grafask i come to the light, Orkn. (in a verse). III. *medic to supp* impers., lærit (acc.) tók at grafa bæði uppi ok niðri, ... var læ grafit upp at smá-þörnum, Grett. 153, 154.

grafar-, *vide gróf, a grave*.

grafgangs-maðr, m. a *Norse law term*; if freed slaves married their master's will, and became paupers, the master might put them in an open grave till one died, when the survivor was taken out. T of Svadi digging a grave for the poor, Fms. ii. 222, refers no do this cruel law, which is described in N. G. L. i. 33, but not recorded where.

II. generally a *proletarian*, N. G. L. i. 97.

graf-götur, f. pl., in the phrase, ganga í grafgötur um e-t, *to close enquiry about*.

grafjurr, m. an *engraver*, Stj. 158.



raf-kyrr, adj. *quiet as if rooted to the spot*.

raf-letr, n. an *epitaph*.

raffingr, m. or f. *expounding*, Stj. 412.

caveling, in Flanders, Thom.

raf-silfr, n. a *buried treasure*, Landn. 146, 243.

raf-skript, f. an *epitaph*, (mod.)

raf-svin, m. a *battering swine* = a *battering ram*, Sks. 412.

raf-tól, n. pl. *digging tools*, Eg. 398, Eb. 176, Bs. i. 331, Fms. vi. 271.

raf-vitr, m., poet. a *serpent*, Lex. Poët.

ram-fullr, adj. *dire*, Art. 109.

ram-ligr, adj. *venacious*, Hom. 143.

RAMR, adj. [mid. H. G. *gram*; Dan. *gram*; *gramr* and *grimmr*

(v.) are kindred words from a lost strong verb, *grimman*, (*gramm*) =

*trib*, esp. of the gods, in the heathen oath formula, *sé mér goð holl ef*

*egatt segi*, *gröm ef ek lýg*, whence the Christian, *Guð sé mér hollr ef ek*

*segi*, *gramr ef ek lýg*, N. G. L. ii. 397, 398, (cp. the Engl. *so help*

*God*); *goð gramt*, Grág. i. 357: *sep* in poetry, *gramr* er yör Öðinn,

i. 501; *mér skylji Freyr gramr*, Fs. 95; *Dönun vóru goð gröm*, Fms.

185.

II. *gramir* or *gröm*, n. pl. used as subst., *fiends*, *demons*;

*gröm við þik*, Hkv. Hund. i. 40; *taki nú allir* (allar MS.) *gramir*

*hönun!* (a curse), Fs. 147; *gramir munu taka þik*, *segir hann*, er

*gengr til banans*, Mork. 43; *farþú nú*, þars þik hafi allan *gramir*,

(fine); *mik taki hárgi ok allir gramir ef ek lýg*, Fas. i. 214;

*þe gramendr*, f. pl., qs. *grama hendr*: *farð ér í svá gramendr allir!*

Pl. 23, (vide tröll, tröllendur); *glama með grömum*, Hm. 30.

III.

*poetry*, *gramr* means a *king*, *warrior*, Edda 104, Hkr. i. 25, Lex. Poët.:

name of a mythical sword, Edda.

GRAN, n. a *pine-tree*, Lex. Poët.; but better fem. *grön*, q. v.

an-bein, n. the *bone of a fish's gills*, Bs. i. 365.

an-bragð, n. *grinning*, *moving the lips with pain*, N. G. L. i. 67:

*abragðs-eyrir*, m. a law term, *a fine for an injury causing the pain*

*anbragð*, 172.

GRAND, n. a *grain*, Thom.; ekki *grand*, not a *grain*.

ph. (prop. a *mote*?), a *burt*, *injury*, Fms. iii. 80, viii. 112, xi. 228.

2. N. G. L. i. 74 (freq.) 2. in poetry freq. *that which causes evil*,

Lex. Poët.

3. *evil doing*, *guile*, Symb. 19, Skv. 3. 5: *granda-*

*laug*, adj. *guileless*, Lex. Poët.

4. medic. *mortification*, Al. 120.

GRANDA, að, to *burt*, *damage*, with dat., Fms. i. 31, Sks. 69, Fas. iii.

2. Bs. ii. 111 (freq.)

GRAND-GEILLIG, adj. (-liga, adv.), *minute*, (mod.)

GRANDI, a, m. an *isthmus*, a *strip of beach above the water at ebb tides*,

at the edge of the snow, Gpl. 419, Stj. 14, Mar.

GRAND-LAUSS (mod. *grann-lauss*), adj. *guileless*, Bær. 21, Al. 106:

*suspecting no evil*, *single-minded*, eg var *grannlaus*, etc.; hence

GRAN-LEYSI, n. *singleness of heart*, eg gerði það í *grannleysi*.

GRAND-LIGR, adj. *dangerous*, Grett. 145.

GRANDVAR-LIGA, adv. *without guile*, Hom. 141.

GRAND-VARR, adj. *guileless*, 656 C. 30, Pr. 133, Mar. 291.

GRAND-VERI, f. *guilelessness*, Róm. 332, Bs. ii. 40, Stj. 302, Hom. 17.

GRANNA, v, f. a *female neighbour*, Str. 16, 23.

GRAN-FENG, adj. *slender*, *tiny*, Korm. (in a verse).

GRAN-HYGGINN, adj. *silly*, of *weak understanding*.

GRANNI, a, m. [for etym. see p. 186 A. II.], a *neighbour*, N. G. L. i. 11,

*granna-stefna*, a *meeting of neighbours*, Gpl. 363; *granna sætt*, 380:

*þeyging*, *garðr* er *granna sættir*, N. G. L. i. 40, cp. Jb. 258, (freq.)

GRANNA-KONA, v, f. = *granna*, N. G. L. i. 340.

GRAN-LEIKR (-leiki), m. *slenderness*, Bs. ii. 164.

GRAN-LEITR, adj. *thin looking*, Ld. 274, Fms. i. 185.

GRAN-LIGA, adv. *tenderly*, Skálda 198.

GRAN-LIGR, adj. *slender of build*, Edda 81, Ld. 274, Eg. 486, Eb. 42.

GRANNR, adj., compar. *grennri* and *grannari*, [as to etym., *grannr*

is akin to *grein*, a *branch*, hence the long vowel (vide II); but both

different from *grönn*, *green*, which is from *gróa*]:—*thin*, *slender*, very

in mod. usage, = Lat. *gracilis*, epithet of a lady, Edda 85 (in a verse);

*grannr*, *thin in the waist*: in gramm. *single*, of vowels, opp. to

of diphthongs; þat hljóð er *grannara*, Skálda 177: neut. *grannt*,

*grönn*; ör-grannt, id.

II. it appears with a long vowel in

(or *grónn*, qs. *grönn*) *ván*, *thin*, *slender hope*, Gísl. 66 (in a verse);

*grönnu segi gróna* (*granna*), Sturl. iii. 216 (in a verse); and perhaps also

in *lind*, a *thin*, *slender shield*, Edda 106 (in a verse).

GRAN-VAXINN, part. *slender of stature*, Fms. vii. 175, Bs. ii. 164.

GRAN-VITR, adj. *thin-witted*, *silly*.

GRAN-RAUÐR, adj. [grön], *red bearded*, a nickname = *Barbarossa*, Fms. xii.

GRAN-SELTR, m. a kind of *seal*, Sks. Fms. ii. 270.

GRAN-SIÖR, adj. *long bearded*, Akv. 34.

GRAN-SPRETTINGR, m. [cp. Dan. *grønsskilling*], = Lat. *puber*, Róm. 304.

GRAN-STÖÐI, n. the *lips*, where the beard grows, Eg. 304.

GRAS, n. [Ulf. *gras* = *χόρτος*, *λάχανον*; A. S. *gras* and *gars*; Engl.

*grass*; Swed. and Dan. *gras*]:—*grass*, *herbage*, opp. to

Fs. 26; svá er sagt, at á Grænlandi eru grös góð, *good pastures*, Sks. 44

new Ed.; reyta *gras*, to *pick grass*, Nj. 118; þar var nálíga til *gras*

at ganga (better görs), Ld. 96; blíta *gras*, to *graze*, Grág. ii. 299; *gras*

*grær*, *grass grows*, Edda 145 (pref.); tak af reibinginn ok far hestinn

á *gras*, Sturl. iii. 114; þú ætlaðir mik þat lítillenni at ek munda hírða

hvar hestar þínir bitu *gras*, Fs. 57; þar þótti Grelöðu huanags-ilmr ór

grasi, Landn. 140: *vegetation*, in such phrases as, þar sem mættist *gras* ok

fjara, *grass and beach*, Dipl. iii. 11: *the grassy earth*, opp. to a wilder-

ness or the sea, þat var í ofanverðum grösun, *big up*, near the wilderness,

Dropl. 33; allt austr undir jökla sem grös eru vaxin, Landn. 65:—

phrases, hniga í *gras*, to *bite the dust*, Isl. ii. 366; mun ek hafa mann

fyrir mik áðr ek hniga at grasi, Njard. 378; lúta í *gras*, id., Fbr. 90 new

Ed.; heyra *gras gróa*, to *bear the grass grow* (of the god Heimdal),

cp. Edda 17: sugared language is said to make the *grass grow*, við hvert

orð þótti grös gróa, Clar.; þau vóru orðin, at gróa þóttu grösin við,

Mirm.: ganga eptir e-m með *gras* í skónum, to *go after one with grass*

in one's shoes, i. e. to *beg hard*, *intercede meekly* with one who is *cross*

and *angry*.

2. a *verb*, a kind of *grass*; ek hefi þat eitt *gras*, etc.,

Fms. ix. 282; af grasi því er vér köllum hvann-njóla, x. 336: esp. in plur.

*berbs* with *healing powers*, þau grös sem *mandragre* heita, Stj. 175; að

dauðfærandi *grasa*, Johann. 26; með göðum grösun, Blas. 43; ilmud

grös, *sweet herbs*, Bb. 2. 20; tína grös, to *clean grass*, *pick the moss clean*:

—botan. in plur., *Iceland moss*, Jb. 310; and in composition, brönu-grös,

*mandrake*; esp. of *licbens*, fjalla-grös, fell *licben*, *Licben Islandicus*;

fjörur-grös, *seaweeds*, *sea-wrack*; Gvendar-grös, id.; Mariu-grös, *licben*

*nivalis*; Munda-grös, *licben coacervatus edilis*; trölra-grös, *licben albus*.

COMPS: *grasa-fjall*, n., in the phrase, fara á *grasafjall*, to *go gathering*

*moss*. *grasa-fólk*, n. *folk gathering moss*. *grasa-grautr*, m. a

*porridge of Iceland moss*. *grasa-leit*, f. *berb-gathering*, Pm. 7.

*grasa-mjólk*, f. *milk cooked with Iceland moss*. *grasa-poki*, a, m. a

*grass-poke*, of Iceland moss. In derivative comps, blá-gresi, *geranium*;

star-gresi, *sedge*; ill-gresi, *evil grass*, *weeds*; blóm-gresi, *flowers*, etc.

*grasa*, að, to *collect moss*.

GRASARÖR, part. *prepared with herbs* (of mead), Ó. H. 71, Barl. 136.

GRAS-BITR, m. a 'grass-biter,' a *beast*, *brute*, Nj. (in a verse), freq.

GRAS-BLETR, m. a *grass-plot*.

GRAS-DALR, m. a *grassy dale*, Karl. 14.

GRAS-GARÐR, m. a *garden*, Hkr. i. 71, Gpl. 178, Fas. i. 530: *bortus*,

þat köllum vér g., Stj. 68, Bs. i. 698, N. T., Pass. (Gethsemane). *gras-*

*garðs-maðr*, m. a *gardener*, D. N.

GRAS-GEFINN, part. *grassy*, *fertile*.

GRAS-GEILAR, f. pl. *grassy lanes*, Hrafn. 20.

GRAS-GEIRI, a, m. a *grass goar*, *strip of grass*.

GRAS-GOTT, n. adj. a *good crop of grass*, Fb. i. 522.

GRAS-GRÖNN, adj. *grass-green*, Sks. 49.

GRAS-HAGI, a, m. a *grass pasture*.

GRAS-KYN, n. *grass kind*, the species 'grass,' Stj. 389.

GRAS-LAUKR, m. a kind of *leek*, *garlic*, Hom. 150.

GRAS-LAUST, adj. *without grass*, *barren*.

GRAS-LEYSA (-laus), u, f. 'grasslessness,' *barren ground*; í *graslausu*,

Grág. i. 383, Sturl. i. 121, 127, ii. 128, Ann. 1181.

GRAS-LEYSI, n. *barrenness*, Sturl.

GRAS-LIGR, adj. *grassy*, Hom. 37.

GRAS-LOÐINN, adj. *rich in grass*, Ld. 156, Fas. iii. 276; mýrar víðar ok

grasloðnar, Bs. i. 118; but *gras-loðnar*, f. pl. a *rich crop*, 306, l. c.

GRAS-LÆGR, adj. *lying in the grass*, *touching the grass*, Hkr. i. 293, (of

a ship's keel); a scythe is called *graslægr*, if it cuts too close.

GRAS-MADKR, m. a *grass maggot*.

GRAS-MIKILL, adj. *rich in grass*, Konr. 56.

GRAS-NAUTN, f. the use of *grass* (*grazing*), Grág. ii. 222, Jb. 215, Vm.

48, 79.

GRAS-RÁN, n. *grass-stealing*, N. G. L. i. 40. *grasráns-baugr*, m. a

law term, a *fine payable for grazing one's cattle in another's field*, N. G. L.

i. 40, Js. 99.

GRAS-RÆTR, f. pl. *roots of herbs or grass*, Bs. ii. 81, Sks. 48.

GRAS-SETR, n. 'grass-farming,' opp. to *sowing and tilling*; þrjú ár seri

hann jörðina ok fjórða sat hann *gras-setri*, D. N. ii. 248.

GRAS-SKAÐI, a, m. *loss in crop*, D. N.

GRAS-SÓTT, f. *grass-fever*, in a pun, Fb. ii. 365.

GRAS-SVÖRÐR, m. *greensward*.

GRAS-TOPPR, m. *grass-top*, Bb. 2. 23.

GRAS-TÓ, f. a *strip of grass among rocks or in a wilderness*, Fbr. 156.

GRAS-VAXINN, part. *grown with grass*, Str. 4, Gpl. 405.

GRAS-VERÐ, n. a *fine for grazing*, = *grasránsbaugr*, Gpl. 405.

GRAS-VÍÐIR, m. a kind of *willow*, *salix herbacea*, Hjalt.

GRAS-VÖLLR, m. a *grassy plain*, Str. 4, Art.

GRAS-VÖXTR, m. *growth of grass*, *crop*.

graut-nefr, m. a nickname, *porridge nose*, Sturl.

GRAUTR, m., gen. *grautar*, [A. S. *grut*, *gryt*; Engl. *groats*; Dan.

*grød*; Swed. *gröt*; Ivar Aasen *graut*; hence Germ. *grütze*]:—*porridge*,

a favourite mess with Scand. peasants, see the tale of *Grautar-Halli*,



answering to Germ. *Hanswurst*, N. G. L. i. 349, Korm. 150, Eb. ch. 13, 39, Fas. iii, Eg. S. Einh. ch. 5, Fms. vi. 363 sqq. (porridge eaten with butter) : a *pudding*, Fms. ii. 163 : the phrase, gera graut, to make porridge, Eb.; hefja graut, to lift (i. e. to eat) graut, Fms. vi. l. c. : a nickname, Dropl. 3. compds : **grautar-keittill**, m. a *porridge-pot*, Fbr. 209. **grautar-sótt**, f. *porridge fever*, a pun, Fms. v. 93. **grautar-trog**, n. and **grautar-trygill**, m. a *porridge trough*, *masb trough*, Fms. vi. 364, Eb. 36. **grautar-þvara**, u, f. a *ladle to stir the porridge in cooking*, Eb. 198 : töðugjalda-graut, a *harvest porridge*, *supper of porridge*. **grá-bakr**, m. 'grey-back', poet. a *dragon*, Edda. **grá-bardil**, a, m. *grey-beard*, a cognom., Fms. ix. **grá-beinn**, adj. [*graa-bein* in the Norse tales], 'grey-leg', i. e. the wolf, D. N. i. 199. **grá-bildóttir**, adj. *with grey-spotted cheeks*, of a sheep, Rd. 240. **grá-björn**, m. a *grey bear*, opp. to white bear, Fb. i. 257, Fas. i. 51. **gráða**, u, f. [*Lat. gradus*], a *step*, Stj. passim, Fms. vi. 267, vii. 97, Skálda 209 : in mod. usage esp. the steps round the altar in a church : metaph. *degree*, Stj. 8 : *mathem. a degree*, Rb. 458, 460 : í gráðu eru sextigi minúta, Hb. 732. 7. **gráði**, a, m. [*grár*; Ivar Aasen *graae*], a *breeze curling the waves*, Edda (Gl.) : in mod. usage fem. **gráð**, það er gráð á sjónum :—bad grey butter is called gráði, borinn var innar brúðningr og gráði, Snót 216. **GRÁÐR**, m. [*Ulf. grēdus = λυμός*; Engl. *greed*], prop. *hunger*, freq. in Lex. Poët.; úlfa gráðr = úlfa sultr : *greed*, *gluttony*, Bs. ii. 137, Róm. 184, Sks. 113 B (gráði); hel-gráðr, voracity presaging death; ok er nú kominn á þik helgráðr er þú hyggsk öll ríki munu undir þik leggja (of insatiable ambition as presaging downfall), Fas. i. 372; cp. hel-fíkr, id., 385; (these passages are paraphrases from old lost poems.) **gráðugr**, adj. [*Ulf. grēdags*; A. S. *grædig*; Engl. *greedy*; O. H. G. *grātig*]:—greedy; g. logi, Stj. 385; g. elska, Hom. 84; g. ágirni, id.; g. halr, a *glutton*, Hm. 19; g. búkr, a *glutinous belly*, Bb. i. 5; g. vargar, Bs. ii. 134. **gráðu-liga**, adv. (-ligr, adj.), *greedily*, Mar., Magn. 420. **grá-eygr**, adj. *grey-eyed*, Grett. III A. **grá-feldr**, m. a *grey furred cloak*, Hkr. i. 176 : a nickname, id., whence *Gráfeldar drápa*, name of a poem, id. **grá-fygil**, n. and **grá-fygla**, u, f. = grágás II. 2. **grágás**, f. a 'grey goose', a wild goose, Edda (Gl.), Þiðr. 347. II. metaph. the name of a Norse code of laws in Drontheim (Frostapings-lög), prob. from the grey binding or from being written with a goose quill, Fms. viii. 277 (Sverr. S.), Hkr. iii. 23; cp. *grýfjörðr*, gold feather, gold quill, name of an eccl. code; or *hryggjar-stykk*, a kind of duck, but also the name of a book. 2. in later times (in the 16th century) the name *Grágás* was misapplied to an old MS. of Icel. laws of the Commonwealth time, the present Cod. Arna-Magn. 134 folio, or Sb., and has since been made to serve as a collective name for all Icel. laws framed before the union with Norway, sometimes including, sometimes excluding the eccl. law (Kristinna-laga þáttir = K. þ. K.); the whole matter is fully treated by Maurer, s. v. 'Graagaas', in Ersch and Gruber's Encyclopedia; he makes out that the Icel. of the Commonwealth, although they had written laws, had no code, and that the passage in Íb. ch. 10 does not refer to codification, but to the committal of oral laws to writing; the two vellum MSS., the Kb. and Sb., are merely private collections of the 13th century, and differ very much one from the other. Upon the union with Norway, Iceland was for the first time blessed with a code, which they called Ironside (Js.); and a second code, the Jon's Book, was introduced A. D. 1281. **grá-hæðr**, adj. *boary*, with grey hairs. **grá-jurt**, f. *gnaphalium montanum*, Björn. **grá-klæddr**, part. *grey-clad*, Sturl. ii. 190. **grá-kollóttir**, adj. *grey and 'bumble'* (i. e. without horns), of sheep, Gullþ. 19. **grá-kolla**, u, f. a *grey bumble ewe*. **grá-kúfi**, m. a *grey cowl*, Fb. ii. 333. **grá-leikr**, m. *malice*, *trickery*, Bs. i. 809, Fb. i. 408, Barl. 117. **grá-leitr**, adj. *pale-looking*, pinched, Bs. i. 797. **grá-liga**, adv. *spitefully*, with malice, Nj. 71, Mar. **grá-ligr**, adj. *malicious*, *cruel*; g. leikr, *rude play*, Stj. 497. 2 Sam. ii. 16, Fms. x. 445. **grá-lyndr** and **grá-lundaðr**, adj. *pettish*, *malicious*, Bs. i. 646, Valla L. 205, Nj. 38. **grá-magi**, a, m. 'grey-maw', a stone grig, cyclopterus, Bjarn. 42, 43. **grá-munkr**, m. a *grey friar*, Fms. ix. 377, x. 127, 128, Sturl. iii. 209. **grána**, að, to become grey, metaph. to be coarse and spiteful; tekr at grána gamanit, the play began to be coarse, Sturl. i. 21, (gráðna, v. l.) **Grána**, u, f. a *grey mare*. **Gráni**, a, m. a *grey horse*; the mythol. horse of Sigurð Fáfnis-bani is prob. to be pronounced thus, not Grani. **GRÁP**, n. a *storm*, *sleet*; grund var grápi hrundin, Haustl. 15; Egils hryn-gráp, the hail of Egil, poet. arrows; Egil, brother of Völund, is the Tell of the northern mythology, vide Lex. Poët.; in prose this word seems not to occur, whereas krap, n. *sleet* (q. v.), and krap, a, m. *id.*, are common words; cp. the mod. *grape-shot*.

**grápa**, að, [*grípa*], to *pilfer*, Stj. 78, 154, 167. **grá-peningr**, m. a 'grey penny', a false coin, Karl. 247. **GRÁR**, adj., contr. acc. grán, dat. grám, etc. [A. S. *græg*; Eng. *gray* or *grey*; O. H. G. *graw*; Germ. *grau*; Dan. *graa*; Swed. *grå*]:—grey, grám vaðmálum, Fms. i. 118; í grám kyrtli, Ísl. ii. 218; gjalda þan belg fyrir grán, Nj. 141; grár fyrir hærum, grey, boary, Fms. vi. 9, Fas. ii. 557; grár fyrir járnnum, mailed in grey steel, of armour, Mag. 9; grá þoka, grey fog : of silver, grátt silfr, grey, false silver, opp. to skírt silfr, whence the phrase, elda grátt silfr, to play bad tricks. II. metaph. *spiteful*, Bjarn. 3; þó at í brjósti grátt búi, although b malice in the heart, Str.; cp. grá-lyndr, as also grá-beinn, grá-dýri, the wolf : neut. grátt, basely, Ísl. ii. 467. **grá-rendr**, part. *grey-striped*, Gisl. 156. **grá-silfr**, n. *grey (bad) silver*, brass; bera af e-m sem gull af grá silfri, Gkv. 2 : cp. the mod. phrase, sem gull af eiri,—the old language has no special word for brass, eir being derived from Latin. **grá-síða**, u, f. name of a spear, *grey steel*, Gisl. **grá-skinn**, n. *grey fur*, Fms. vii. 74, Grett. 61, Jb. 187. **grá-skinnadr**, part. *lined with grey fur*, Sks. 228. **grá-skýjaðr**, part. *covered with grey clouds*, Sks. 228. **grá-slappi** or **gró-slappi**, a, m., mod. *grá-sleppa*, u, f. a *femal stone grig*, cyclopterus : a nickname, Ld. **grá-stóinn**, m. *grey-stone*, Bjarn. 64 : a kind of stone, Ivar Aas. **GRÁT**, grét, grátid, pres. græt, with neg. suff. grátt-at-tu, u, not thou, Hkv. Hjörv. 41; [*Ulf. grētan*; A. S. *grætan*; Hel. *greetan*]; in mod. Engl., but used in North. E. and Scot. to *greet* or *greet-weep*; Swed. *gråta*; Dan. *græde*; Ivar Aasen *græata*]:—to *greet*, *weep*; þórir, en Sigmundur mælti, grátum eigi, frændi, munum lengr, F. 33; Freyja grætr eptir, en tár hennar eru gull rautt, Edda 21; hón er gráta ok svaraði engu, Nj. 11; hvárt grætr þú nú Skarphéðim, 102; hón greiddi hárit frá augum sér ok grét; Flosi mælti, skappit er þér nú, frændkona, er þú grætr, 176, cp. Edda 38, 39; fár er grætr, Fb. i. 566; hversu bersk Auðr af um bróður-dauðann, grá hon mjök? Gisl. 24, 62; gráta sáran, to 'greet sore', Ísl. ii. 103; grá hústöfum, to *weep aloud*; hón mátti eigi stíla sík ok grét hástöfu, Nj. 27; gráta beiskliga, to *weep bitterly*, N. T.; gráta fögrum tár, to *weep fair tears* (cp. θαλερόν δάκρυ), to 'greet sore'; gráta fegins-tár, to *weep tears of joy*. II. trans. to *bewail*, *weep for* one, 677; þú er þat vel er þú grætr góðan mann, Nj. 176; gráta Baldr ór Helj, Edda 139; ef allir hlutir í heiminum kykvir ok dauðir gráta hann, 38 : 1 sagðu, sá grét aldrei fyrir gull sem ekki átti það, be never wept for gold who had it not, Vídal. i. 286, ii. 84. III. part. **grátinn**, m. *tears*, Stj. 385, Am. 94; hón var löngum grátin, Bs. i. 193; a vat grátin mjök, Vigl. 28. **grát-bæna**, d, to *implore*, beg with tears. **grát-fagr**, adj. *beautiful in tears* (epithet of Freyja), Edda 63. **grát-feginn**, adj. *weeping for joy*, Ld. 82, Fms. vi. 235, Bs. ii. 32. **grát-gjarn**, adj. *prone to weeping*. **grátinn**, part., vide gráta III. **grá-titlingr**, m. 'grey-tiling', a kind of sparrow. **grát-kjöktr**, n. *sobbing*, *choked tears*. **grát-liga**, adv. *piteously*. **grát-ligr**, adj. *pitiable*, Hom. 11 : *piteous*, Fms. ii. 223. **grátr**, m. [Dan. *græd*; Swed. *gråt*], 'greeting', *weeping*, Edda 3, Fas. i. 138, Rb. 332, Bret. 68, Mar. **gráta-guð**, n. the *weeping goddess*, Freyja, Edda. **grát-raust**, n. a *weeping voice*, Nj. 82, Fms. vii. 38. **grát-samligr**, adj. *piteous*, Mar. 12. **grát-stafir**, m. pl. *weeping*, *crying aloud*. **grát-stokkinn**, part. *bathe in tears*; g. augu, Bs. ii. 28. **grát-sök**, f. a *cause of tears*, Mar. 28. **grát-þurfa**, adj. *needing tears*, *needing repentance by tears*, Hb. 38. **grá-valr**, m. a *grey falcon*, H. E. i. 391, Art. **grá-vara**, u, f. *grey fur*, Eg. 69, 575. O. H. 134. **grá-víðir**, m. 'grey-witby', a kind of willow. **greðgi**=reður (?), Sturl. ii. 39. **grefill**, m. a *little boe*, Landn. 293, v. l. **greifa**, u, f. a kind of *bier* (?), Sturl. ii. 223. **gref-leysingr**, m. a law term, a kind of *freedman*, intermediate between a freedman and a slave, a *freedman*, but whose freedom is not published in the thingvold and who has not been 'leiddr í lög', defined in Grág. i. 38. **greft**, m., grefi, acc. pl., Róm. 167, [grafa], 'a digger', a boe, Lan. 147, 293, Vm. 87, Stj. 451, N. G. L. iii. 2, 10, Bk. 83 : the phrase, lú grefi fyrir sík, cp. hafa e-n fyrir grjótpál, to have another for one's use him as a tool, Róm. l. c. : in mod. usage called járn-karl or f. **grefsi**, m.=greffill, Landn. 293, v. l. **grefta**, t, [gröft, grafa], to *earth*, *bury*, Fms. i. 241, Karl. 55, 14 : part. **greftr**, Bs. i. 426, Stj. 112, 228. **greftr**, m.=gröftir, *burial*, Karl. 263. **greftra**, að,=grefta, Fms. x. 208, Fær. 187, Sturl. i. 112 : part. **greftradr**, *buried*, Mar. passim.



grefftran, *f. burial*, freq. in mod. usage, Pass. 50.

GREIFA, dd, [Ulf. *garaidjan* = *διατάττειν*, 1 Cor. xvi. 1, Tit. i. 5, and *πορεύεσθαι*, Ephes. i. 9; A.S. *gerædan*; North. E. (see Atkinson's Cleveland Glossary) to *gratit* = to furnish or equip; in Icel. greiða and greiða seem to be only a double form of the same word, the former having kept the prefixed *g*; in sense they are akin, cp. Dan. *rede*, Swed. *reda*, and see greiðr]:—to arrange, disentangle; greiða hár, to comb or dress the hair; Hildigunnr greiddi hárít frá augum sér, *H. combed or stroked back her hair from her eyes*, Nj. 176; þá tók konungur þar laugar, ok lét greiða (comb) hár sitt, Fms. i. 189; en hón hafði hendr at, ok greiddi lokka hans, Karl. 532; sem fyrst er hann var greiddr (combed), Mar. 161; ógreitt hár, *unkempt hair*; greiða ull, to comb or card wool, Bret. 30, 32. 2. to make or get ready; greiða segl, to make the sail ready, Sturl. i. 118; i. vad, to make the fishing-line ready, Edda 36; g. net, a fishing term:—also intrans. to get ready, g. til um e-t, to get ready for a thing, i. e. get ready; g. til um vápn sín, to get the weapons ready, Eg. 220; sagði at ann skyldi til g. at verðir væri óruggir, *that he should take it in charge*, bat ..., Fms. ix. 22; g. til frásagnar, to make ready for the story, 655 xvii. 6. 3. to speed, further; g. ferð e-s, Fms. ii. 16; greiðit brottins göttur, *make straight the way of the Lord*, 625. 90. Luke iii. 4: flex, greiddisk honum vel, it speeds well with him, he speeds well, Eg. 80; honum greiddisk vel ferðin, Ísl. ii. 393; greiddisk ferð hans vel, g. 140; ef henni greiddisk seint, if she speeds slowly, Fms. iv. 8.

II. [Ulf. *garapjan* = *ἀρῶμεν*, Matth. x. 30; Dan. *rede*, *rede*, to pay; hann skal honum greiða í slíku fé sem hann hefir, Gbl. 305; nú vil ek at þú greiðir óxar-verðit, Fs. 68; fé þetta cyldi greiðask á þremur vátum, Fms. ii. 114; hann skyldi heimta land-yldir ok sjá yfir at allt greiddisk vel, x. 227; Mördur greiðir fram (paid out) heimanfylgu á drott sinnar, Nj. 11; g. aprt, to pay back, H. E. 460; to discharge, annan dag eftir greiðir Þóroflr skattinn af hendi, g. 64; þeir leggja féð fram þóat ek greiða af hendi, they find the money alibough I pay it, Fms. v. 293. 2. to discharge, perform; greiða vörð, to keep watch, Fms. ix. 23; g. út-vörð, hest-vörð, viii. 90, url. iii. 241; g. röðr, to pull, Fms. ii. 178; g. at-röðr, to attack (in a fight), vii. 264; g. til at-lögu, id., 290; merely circumlocutory, g. s, to run, Rb. 210; g. göngu, to proceed, walk, Stj. 566; g. skírslu höndum, to perform the ordeal, Fms. vii. 230; g. ok gjalda leiðangr, perform (of personal duty) and pay the levy, 173.

III. metaph. to interpret, make out; at þeir gangi í lögréttu ok í setur sínar, greiða lögmál þetta, to expound the law, Grág. i. 7; en þat eru stórgur, ef þær eru greiddar út í gegnum, if they are told to the end, 36; hann ræddi um við Árna at hann skyldi greiða (settle) mál hans andans, Orkn. 336; það þorstein eiga í allan hlut at þetta mál eiddisk, Boll. 352; því gengr eigi fram málit? Guðmundr kvað brátt eiddisk munu, Fs. 74; greiða fyrir e-m, to entertain one, or the like. greiða, *v. f. a comb*; hár-greiða, *a hair comb*.

reið-fara, adj. walking with speed, Ísl. ii. 469. reið-færr, adj. speeding well: neut. passable, of a road, Ísl. ii. 410, 239; easy, Fms. ii. 84.

reið-gengr, adj. = greiðfærr, Eg. 239.

reiði, *a. m.* [Ulf. *garaidens* = *διαταγή, κανών, δόγμα*], *disentangle-ment, arrangement, ordering*; mun hann ekki fyfa Ónund at göra greiða nálinu, to put the case right, Eg. 366; þau tóku lítt af hans máli til greiða, Fms. viii. 17; skipaðisk lítt til greiða með þeim, nothing was settled upon them, Bs. i. 752, Sturl. i. 239 C; ok er honum þótti ráð hennar ok seinkask til greiða, there was no change for the better in her state, i. 158; fara at greiða, to go on well, N.G.L. i. 137; þrándr segir þat var skylt ok heimilt, at hann gerði þann greiða á fyrir konungs þ sem hann mátti, that he discharged it for the king's sake as well as be-ild, Fms. iv. 344; bændr gerðu þar engan greiða á, vi. 333; Leifr spurði eftir greiði á mundi verða um slífr þat, L. asked if the money would be paid, Fær. 215.

2. entertainment; vera má at þér þyki alkeypit, at vildir engan greiða göra oss, that thou wouldest give us no entertain-ment, Eb. 266; þar höfðu þeir greiða-dvöl, they baided there, waited for refreshment, Eg. 564, v. l.; þorkell fagnar þeim vel, ok býðr þeim greiða, Fbr. 97 new Ed.; þeir heilsuðu þorgilsí, en bjóða honum engan greiða, Sturl. ii. 140; það hann göra göðan greiða Gauti, Fb. i. 505, m. 210; Starkaðr fór inn ok kvaddi sér greiða, Bs. i. 544. greiðr, *m.* = greiði, N.G.L. ii. 431: *a furtherer*, Lex. Poët.

reið-liga (greiðu-liga, B.K. 118), adv. readily, promptly, North. E. *readily*, Sturl. i. 155, Fms. v. 306, Hkr. iii. 6: quite, downright, actually, þeir eru eptir tveir menn þeir er g. (actually) vóru at víginu, Bjarn. i. g. berr, quite stripped off, Fb. ii. 139; þó at engir menn bæri vápn ok g. (downright), Bs. i. 580; ekki vígi ek vótinn g. (really), 575; er ek g. í heyproti, I am not actually without bay, Ísl. ii. 137.

reið-ligr, adj. ready, prompt; var söngurinn eigi g., the song did not smoothly, Fms. vii. 152; greiðlig kaupstefna, Þorl. Karl. 402; ok er þu greiðligr, at ..., more to the purpose, that ..., Nj. 92, v. l.; görit þú greiðr mér (speak out plain to one) hvat yðr býr í skapi, Grett. i.; göra e-m greiðr orð, to make plain words of it, Fb. i. 64. reið-mæltr, part. of ready speech, Þidr. 175.

greiðr, adj. [cp. North. E. *gradely*], *ready, free*; vísa e-m á greiða götu, to lead one in the straight path, Fms. i. 304; lá honum þat greitt fyrir, it was ready at hand, Fær. 257; verða má, at leiðin verði eigi svá greið sem þeir ætla, that the passage will not be so free as they think, Sturl. i. 18: as adv., skip þat fór greitt, that ship speedeth well, Clem. 28; í greiða, 45; hit greiðasta, straight, with good speed, Fms. i. 292; hann er góðr ok greiðr (expedite) við alla sína nágranna, Band. 3; g. ok góðviljugr, D.N. i. 88; úgreiðr, unready, entangled.

greið-skapr, *m.* readiness, promptness, Nj. 18, Fms. ii. 287, Jb. 12: entertainment, Korm. 68, Fms. iii. 61.

greiðsla (greizla), *u. f.* payment, discharge, Sturl. ii. 203, iii. 265, Ám. 40; ef þat væri til greiðslu með þeim, if that could do them good, Sturl. ii. 239.

greið-talaðr, part. = greiðmæltr, Stj. 253.

greið-ugr, adj. = greiðvikinn.

greið-vikinn, adj. serving, obliging; greið-vikni, *f.*

greifi, *a. m.* [A.S. *gerêfa*; Engl. *reeve* (shire-reeve = sheriff); Germ. *graf*; the word is not Scandian, and for the etym. see Grimm's Rechts-alterth. 752 sqq.]:—an earl, count; Edda 93 states that *gerêfas* in Saxony (i. e. Germany), barons in England (after the Conquest), and *lendir menn* in Norway are all synonymous; Nj. 157, Fms. vii. 59, 60, Mar. passim; Stj., Al., and Róm. render Lat. *praefectus* by greifi: as a nickname, Bs. i. 555. greifa-dómr, *m.* an earldom, county, Ann. 216, Stj.

GREIN, *f.*, pl. ar and ir; the mod. pl. greinar means branches, in other senses greinir: [Dan. *green*; Swed. *gren*; not found in Germ., Saxon, nor Engl.]:

I. prop. a branch of a tree, 'lim' is the foliage; af hverri grein draup hunang sætt, Pass. 32. 4; vinnviðar-greinir, vine branches, Stj. 200; pálmavíðar-g., a palm branch; kvíslask með stórum greinum, spread with large branches, Sks. 441, 443; þar vex fyrst upp einn bulr af rótunum, ok kvíslast síðan með mörgum greinum ok limum, 555.

II. metaph. a branch, arm: 1. hafs grein, an arm of the sea, Stj. 287; í sjau staði er skipat þessarar listar greinum, Alg.; vísindna grein, branch of science (Germ. *fach*); lærdóms-grein, branch of doctrine; sundr-skiptingar grein, subdivision, Stj. 287; tvívaldleg grein, double kind, N.G.L. ii. 352; þessi er grein (particulars) á kaupeyris tiund, id.; sannkenningar hafa þrenna grein, Edda 122; Guð er einn í Guðdómi en þrennir í grein (of the Trinity), Fas. iii. 662; einkanligr í grein, Bs. ii. 21; allar greinir loptsins ok jarðarinnar, Edda 144 (pref.); hann greindi í tvær greinir ok tuttugu, Rb. 78; í þessi grein, on this head, in this case, Band. 11. β. denoting cause, reason; fyrir þá grein, therefore, Stj. 124; fyrir sagða grein, for the said reason, Mar., Sks. 682; fyrir þá (þessa) grein, Stj. 22, 23, 167, passim; finnr hann til þess þrjár greinir, Grett. 208 new Ed.; at þér upp líkist nokkurri grein fyrir mér, at þat megí skilja, Sks. 660. γ. a point, head, part; meðr samri grein, under the same head, Dipl. i. 521; í annari grein, in the second place, iv. 7, Grett. 156, Fb. i. 216; með slíkrí grein sem hér segir, K. Á. 82; í öllum greinum, Mk. 9; sagða grein, the said point, head, Dipl. iii. 13; í nokkurum greinum, in some points, i. 3; hverja grein, in every point, Gbl. 177; fyrir allar greinir, in all respects, Mar. 616; en er biskup vissi þessar greinir, the points, particulars (of the case), Bs. i. 727.

2. denoting distinction, discernment, division; höggva svá títt at varla mátti grein sjá, Bret. 64; sjá grein handa, to discern one's bands, Bs. ii. 5; fyrir utan alla grein, without exception, i. 281; hver er grein setningar háttanna, disposition of the metres, Edda 120; hljóðs grein, distinction of sound, accent, id., Skálda 182; göra grein góðs ok ills, Eluc. 20; setja glögga grein, to make a clear distinction, 677. 5; fyrir greinar sakir (for the sake of distinction) er diphthongus fundinn í norrænu, Skálda 178; sundr-grein ok saman-setning, 177; ok veit ek þó grein allra stunda, Fms. v. 335; lítill greinir ok tengingar höfum ver konungs-málanna ór flokki yðrum, i. e. you take little notice of the king's errand, Mork. 138; bera grein á e-t, to discern a thing, Mar.; þar kann ek at göra grein á, I can explain that, Fb. i. 419. β. understanding; þau (the idols) hafa enga grein, Fms. x. 232; vitr ok frábærrar greinar, xi. 429; glöggtr greinar, sharp-witted, Bs. ii. 11; sumum gefisk anda-grein, spiritual discernment, Greg. 20.

γ. a record; þessa grein konungsdóms hans ritaði fyrst Ari, this record of the king's reign was first written by Ari, Ó. H. 188; í greinum ok bóklegu námi, Mar. δ. a part, bead, paragraph, in a book (mod.); ritningar-grein, a quotation from Scripture.

3. denoting diversity, difference; en þó er hér, herra, grein í, Fb. ii. 78; en þó er þar grein á, hvárt ..., K. Á. 124; ok völdi því grein tungna þeirra er hann var konungr yfir, Sks. 458; at grein var á trú þeirri er hvárt þeirra hafði til Guðs, 470; sú er grein á sylsu biskups ok konungs, at ..., 803. β. dissent; brátt gördusk greinir í um samþykki konunganna, Fms. vi. 185; varð mart til greina með þeim, 195; greinir ok sundrþykki, ix. 428; var þá grein mikil með fölkum konungs-tekjuna, x. 41; vald fyrir utan alla grein, power without dissent, i. e. absolute, undisputed power, Bs. i. 281; grein eða úskilnaðr, Stj. 298; en ef verri menn gengu á milli þá vóru jafnir greinir talaðar, Fb. ii. 411; urðu margar greinir með þeim Kolbeini Tumasyni, Sturl. ii. 1. ... COMPS: greinar-laust, *a. adj.* indiscriminately, Bs. ii. 96, Stj. 272: unconditionally, Bs. i. 736, 767. greinar-mál, *m.* a reasonable case, Bs. ii. 96.



**greinar-mikill**, adj. *discerning, clever*, Stj. 95. **greinar-munr**, m. *discrimination, distinction*; göra g. góðs ok illis, *to know good and evil*, Gen. iii. 5. **greina-vænn**, adj. *likely to cause a difference*, Fms. x. 107.

**GREINA**, d, to branch: I. *to divide into branches*; veröldin var greind í þrjár hálfur, Edda (pref.); sá er greinir ok sundr skilr, Stj. 95; greina í sundr dag ok nátt; greina tíma, daga, 15; skaltú hana (the ark) með gólfum greina, 56; hann greindi skepnuna í tvær greinir, Rb. 78; var þá engi skepna greind önnur frá annarri, Ver. 1; hann greindi (set apart) þá tíð (viz. Lent) meirr til meirlæta en aðrar, 625. 93; heimrinn allr greindir í þrjá þriðjunga (of a map), Al. 117. 2. *to discern, distinguish*; máttir þá greina þann Guð, er á himnum er, frá þeim guðum, er ..., 625. 65; ef greina má þeirra bein frá annarra manna beinum, N. G. L. ii. 351; þá skilr hann ok greinir alla hluti górr, Skálda 169; at greina hvern lim eða kvist þeirrar ræðu, Sks. 568; greina gang himintunga, Fms. v. 334; hljóð þat sem eyru megu greina, Skálda 173; grein þér vitrlega hversu ..., *discern wisely for thyself how* ..., Mar.; til þess er konungr ok erkebiskup greina (*discern, settle*) allt þat er milli manna stóð, Bs. i. 727.

3. *to expound, tell, record*; sem áðr er greint, *as is told above*, Fms. ii. 168; þó at ek greina þat eigi at sinni, i. 223; til greindrar bænar, Magn. 532; eptir greinda sýn, Mar. 471; í greindri sæmd, 617; áðr greindum mönnum, Dipl. ii. 19; impers., sem fyrr greinir, *as above mentioned*, Rb. 232; at hann skyldi svá greina frásögu (*tell his story*) um atburð þenna, Ld. 58; greindi Órnúlfir þessi landa-merki, Dipl. iv. 17; vitnin kunnú eigi at greina með hverjum hætti, *the witnesses could not tell how* ..., Mik. 79; nú skal greina framkvæmd þessa hlutar, Bs. ii. 163.

II. reflex. *to branch out*; svá sem tungunar greindusk, Edda 145; en af því at tungunar eru þegar úlfkar, þær þegar er ór einni ok enni sömu tungu hafa gengið eða greinzk, Skálda 160; hennar efni leiðisk ok greinsk af fyrir-farandi frásögn, Stj. 246; hanga sumar limarnar niðr en sumar greinask (*branch*) úti frá tveim-megin, Róm. 148; sumar (arms of water) greinask ok renna mjök grunnt, Barl. 72. 2. *to be separated*; ok greindusk sér hvar skipin, Fms. vii. 289; síðan greinsk tígn ok vald með þeim, Sks. 249.

3. *to differ, disagree*; menn greinask at því, hvárt ..., O. H. 219, cp. Fms. v. 83; greinask menn at (*there are different records*) hvárt fyrri áverkri varð, Sturl. iii. 249; greinask menn á fyrir því hvárt tíguligra þótti, Fms. xi. 316. β. *to disagree, fall out, become enemies*; var þá skipuliga með þeim í fyrstu en greinskíð brátt, Sturl. ii. 1; en þá meirr tók at greinask með þeim komþánum, Bs. i. 620; var þá sámliga með þeim í fyrstu, en þó greinskíð (MS. greinskíð) brátt, 489; friðr greinsk (i. e. greinskíð), *the peace is broken*, Sturl. i. 458 (in a verse); vánir greinsk, *the hope is broken up*, Hkv. 2. 49; (the explanation of this passage given in Aarbøger for Nord. Oldk. 1866, p. 384, where it is derived from grár, grey, qs. græ-na, does not hold good either in sense or form, as the inflex. inchoative-na causes no umlaut, and grár, grey, when metaph. only denotes spite.)

III. impers. *to fall out, discord*; spurði Helgi at kistlinum en Geitir í mót at hringnum, ok greindi þá (acc.) sýnt um, Vápn. 9; en ef nokkura menn greindi á (*quarrelled*), þá þótti engi maðr skjótlegr til stórræða en Ögmundur, Fms. ii. 68; þat höfum við atlat at láta ökkir (acc.) ekki á greina, Nj. 58.

**greind**, f. *discernment*, freq. **greindrar-liga**, adv. (-ligr, adj.), *cleverly*. **greini-liga**, adv. *distinctly*, Eg. 55, 271, Nj. 235. Fms. i. 300, Fb. i. 503; *quite, sheer*, Stj. 10.

**greini-ligr**, adj. *distinct, articulate*, Skálda 174 (of sound). **grein-ing**, f. *distinction*; glöggvari g. = *epexegesis*, Skálda 205; grein-ingar-vit, *the senses*, Bs. i. 785; að-greining, *distinction*.

**GREIP**, f., pl. greipr, [A. S. *grǣp*], *the space between the thumb and the other fingers, a grip, grasp*, Edda 110; at hin hægri greip spennir um hinn vinstra úlflið, Sks. 291; ok rann upp á greipina, Fms. v. 85; þrekligar greipr, Sd. 147; því næst brestr fram ór bjarginu greip eigi smáleit, Bs. ii. 111; metaph., ganga í greip e-m, *to fall into one's clutches*, Fs. 37. Fms. vi. 210; meirr fyrir þat at vér vorum þá komnir í greipr honum, Orkn. 88; ganga ór greipum e-m, *to slip from one's grasp*; spennna greipr, *to clasp the bands*; the phrase, láta greipr sópa, um e-t, *to make a clean sweep*, Grett. 127; the name of a giantess, Edda. Icel. distinguish between greip and neip (qs. gneip, *the interval between the other fingers*).

**greipa**, að or t, *to grasp, comprehend*, Edda (in a verse): metaph., g. glæp, *to commit*, Am. 82.

**gréla**, u, f. *a rusty, blunt knife*, Snót 70. **gre-ligr**, adj. = greiðligr, Sks. 407 B. **gröll-skapr**, m. [Germ. *groll*], *spite*, Edda 110.

**gremi**, f. [gramr], *wrath, anger*; gremi Óðins, Hkv. i. 11: esp. of the gods, in the allit. phrase, goða gremi legg ek við, lögbrot ok goða gremi ok gríða rof, Eg. 352; hann skal hafa goða gremi ok gríðniðis-nafn, Fs. 54; gremi Guðs, Isl. ii. 382; Guð Drottins gremi, Grág. ii. 382, 383.

**GREMJA**, gramði, [vide gramr; Ulf. *gramjan* = *παροργίζω*; A. S. and Hel. *gramian*; Dan. *græmme*; Swed. *gräma* = *to grieve*]; *to anger, provoke*, esp. the wrath of the gods (God), *to offend the gods* (by perjury or wickedness); gremdu eigi goð at þér, Ls. 12; sá gremr Guð at sér, Hom. 86, 159; þú hefir gramit at þér Maumet, Karl. 434; ok gremja svá Guð at sér ok alla goða menn, Fms. xi. 364; þú ert hér kominn at

óleyfi bræðra minna ok gremr svá goð at þér, Fas. ii. 69, else: gremr hann konunginn at sér ( *vexes the king*) með vápna-gangi, Al. hvat gremr þik líf þitt, *quid te offendit vita tua*, Hom. 12; goða lífi gáfum hans, gremja svo mildi skaparans, Bb. i. 8. II. reflex. *get angry, be grieved*; en ef þit vildut þat göra, þá munda ek gremjask ykkir, Fms. v. 238; fagna þeirra fagnaði er fögnuð göra (en gráta hina er við hann gremjask (*those who provoke him*)), D. I. i. (to render the Lat.  *flere cum flentibus*): mod., mér gremisk að sjá þu; *grieves me to see it, etc.*

**gremja**, u, f. *fretting, annoyance*. **gremju-verðr**, adj. *annoying*. **GRÉN**, n., gen. pl. grenja, *a lair*; gren eðr holur (of a snake) 93; varga gren, hafði ulfrinn dregit eitt lík inn í grenit (*lair*, of a wolf), Mirm. 36: in Icel. only of a fox's lair, sem melrakki í greni, Nj. Karl. 144, Sturl. i. 88; hann mun bíta kunna nær greninu, Ld. i. compounds: **grenja-leit**, f. *seeking a fox's lair*. **grén-smogin**, f. tóa grensmogin, *a fox with cubs*.

**greni**, n. [grön], *pine timber*. **greni-borð**, n. *a pine-wood board*. **grenja**, að, to bowl, *below*, Eg. 486, Bs. i. 42, ii. 49, Fms. iii. 17, 150, Korm. 82, Fas. ii. 484, Edda 20, Mar. 116.

**grenjan**, f. *bellying*, Fas. ii. 481; g. inna úörgu dýra, Post. 64; **grén-lægja**, u, f. = *grenskolli*.

**grenna**, d. [grannr], *to make thin, slender*; reflex. *to become thin*; **grénna**, f. [granni], *vicinity*, Gpl. 393, Js. 98, 100. **grenndar**, n. = búnsjár, q. v., N. G. L. i. 40.

**grenni**, n., in ná-grenni, *neighbourhood*, D. N.: the phrase, svá e með grenni (mod. svo er mál með vexti), Fas. iii. 59. **grén-skolli**, a, m. *a fox in its earth*, Fas. 48.

**grenslan**, f. *enquiry*; eptir-grenslan, *investigation*. **grenslask**, að, dep. [granni], *to pry into, enquire*, Grett. III. **greppi-liga**, adv. = *greypiliga*, Fb. i. 530.

**grepp-ligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *frowning, ugly*, Fær. 9, Fs. 142. **GREPPR**, m. [perhaps akin to garpr], *a poet*; g. enn ungi, the; *bard*, Lex. Poët.; bjóðandi hjartans grepp minn göðan, göra fyrir drápu-korn, Jón Þorl.; skáld heita greppar, ok rétt er í skáldskap at sá svá hvern mann, Edda (Arna-Magn.) ii. 528. **greppa-minni**, a kind of metre, Edda (Ht.); a kind of memorial verses, the questions the first half stanza, the responses in the second, Edda (Ht.) 40.

**grepp**, m. *a monster*; sér hann þá hvar gengr greppr mik (of a giant), þykist hann þá kenna Dofra tröll, Fb. i. 565; þá sá þeir litinn grepp (of a ghost) suðr við garðinn, ok var þar Klaufi ok höfuðit í hendi sér, Sd. 160.

**grér**, m. [gróa (?)], *a twig* (?), only used in mod. poët. circumlocution of a man; geira grér, örva grér, etc.

**gresja**, að, [gras; Dan. *græsse*], *to graze*; in the saying, þar er ek þú audugan garð að gresja, i. e. *there is little to be had*.

**gres-járn**, n. *a kind of iron*, Edda 34, Fas. iii. 240.

**GRETTA**, tt, esp. reflex. *grettask, to frown, make a wry face*; hann skaut marga vega augunum ok gretti sík, Fb. i. 541: *to frown*, Fb. 355, Stj. 459 (of a lion), Bárð. 35 new Ed.; g. um tenur, *to grin*.

**grettinn**, adj. *making wry faces*, freq. in mod. usage.

**grettir**, m., poët. *a 'frowner'*; dragon, Edda: pr. name, Landn., 100. **Grettis-færsla**, u, f. name of a poem; **Grettis-haf**, n. *Grettis* is in Icel. the popular name for giant boulders.

**grettur**, f. pl. *wry faces*: metaph., búa-grettur, *quarrels among neighbours* (cp. mod. búa knitr), 655 xxi. 3; vana-grettur, *quarrels among friends*, Frump.

**GREY**, n., pl. greyja, *a greyhound*; greyjum sínum gullbönd þkv. 6, Hm. 100 (of a lap dog); grey (*a bitch*) þykki mér Freyja, etc. 10: metaph. *a paltry fellow, coward*; grey þitt, Gísl. 68; grey bleyðimaðr, Fagrsk.; grey eðr ættar-skömm, Mirm.; greyja atgæta, dog-fight, Fms. viii. 308.

**grey-baka**, u, f. *a bitch*, Þiðr. 106.

**GREYFA**, að, [grúfa], *to grovel, bow down with the face to the earth*, Fms. viii. 333 C: reflex., Eg. 508, Fms. iii. 127, Fas. ii. 251.

**grey-hundr**, m. *a greyhound*, Fms. xi. 10.

**grey-karl**, m. *a dogged churl*, Bær. 2.

**grey-liga**, adv. *meanly, poorly*, El. 101.

**grey-ligr**, adj. *paltry*.

**grey-mennska**, u, f. and **grey-skapr**, m. *paltriness*, Fas. iii. 10. **GREYPA**, t, *to groove*, Fb. i. 258, Isl. ii. 462.

**greypi-liga**, adv. *fiercely*, Fms. vi. 367, vii. 134, Sturl. i. 44 (cp. 26, Fas. iii. 123).

**greyping**, f. *a groove*, N. G. L. ii. 110 (freq.). **greyp-leikr**, m. *fierceness*, Róm. 298.

**greyp-ligr**, adj. *fierce, fearful*; g. langræki, Hom. 143, Stj. 10: sár, *fearful wounds*, Fas. iii. 126.

**GREYPR**, adj. *fierce, cruel*, Róm. 333, 346, Fms. x. 380, 383, 304; g. glæpr, *a fearful crime*, Bs. ii. 117; g. úhlýðni, 112.

**grey-skapr**, m. *paltriness*, Fms. ii. 61, Fs. 99, El. 580. 1, Al. **grey-stóð**, n. *a couple of bounds*, Akv. 11.

**GRÍÐ**, n. [a Scand. word, found in the Saxon Chron. year 10 and



the A.S. poem *Byrnoth*, but in both passages it is a Danish, not a Norse word].

**A.** Prop. a domicile, home, with the notion of service; segja mann gríð, to give one notice to leave, Grág. i. 146; fá e-m gríð, to get one notice, id.; ef maðr hefir sér eigi gríð (if a man has no home, no notice), ok varðar þat útleð, id.; koma til gríðs, to come to (take notice), 147; þiggja gríð með e-m, to lodge with one, 160; taka með e-m, id., 149; vera í gríði með e-m, to be in lodgings with one, N. G. L. i. 210; lög-gríð, a lawful home, id.; búi sínu eðr gríði, housed or abode, Grág. i. 163; fara ór gríði, to leave service, il.

**COMPDS:** gríð-fang, n. the taking a dwelling, Grág. i. 20. fanga-dagr, m. = skildagr, Grág. ii. 468. gríð-fasti, adj. having a Lex. Poët. gríða, u. f. = gríðkona, Grätt. 148 A. gríð-kona, a housemaid, Nj. 118, Fms. viii. 243, Fs. 51, Grätt. 148 A, Hrafn. gríð-lauss, adj. homeless. gríð-maðr, m. a servant, Lex. Poët. gríða, u. f. = gríðkona, Grätt. 148 A. gríð-taka, u. f. taking of servants, Grág. i. 153. gríð-vist, f. lodging, Njarð. 366.

**B.** In pl., metaph. a truce, peace, pardon; friðr is the general word, the special, deriving its name from being limited in time or space (um); rjúfa gríð, spilla gríðum, to break truce; setja gríð, to make truce; halda gríð, to keep truce; mæla fyrir gríðum, to say the truce (um), etc., Grág. ii. 165 seq.: the phrase, gríð ok frið, fé-gríð ok gríð, truce for money and life, 168; segja í sundr gríðum, to declare truce to be at an end, Sturl. iii. 317; lífs gríð ok líma, safety for life (um), Eb. 310; biðja gríða, to sue for quarter (in battle), Nj. 45; beidda Baldri fyrir allskonar hásku, Edda 36; gefa e-m gríð, to give one quarter (a battle), Nj. 265; ganga til gríða, to sue for (take) pardon, Fms. ii. 45; þeir beiddu gríða (truce) einn dag til heimreiðar, Eg. 279; kom þá gríðum á ok því næst sættum, Fms. i. 81: a sanctuary, asylum, er á gríð kirkjunnar flýr, K. Á. 34. COMPDS: gríða-beiðandi, m. who sues for peace, Grág. ii. 23. gríða-bræk, n. pl. breach of truce, Grág. ii. 22. gríða-gjöf, f. a granting truce (life), Orkn. 456, Fms. ix.

gríða-lauss, adj. truceless, Germ. vogelfrei, Edda 40, Fas. iii. 391: er allt var gríðalaust (truceless) með mönnum, Eb. 234. gríða-mál, n. pl. truce formularies, Grág. ii. 379, Grág. ii. 165 seq., Fms. vii. 62. gríða-rof, n. pl. breach of truce, Grág. ii. 22, Eg. 342, Fas. i. 72. gríða-sala, u. f. a granting of truce, N. G. L. i. 177, Eg. 232. gríða-setning and gríð-setning, a making, Sturl. ii. 159, Grätt. ch. 77. gríða-staðr, m. a sanctuary, asylum, Edda 37, Gpl. 179, Fas. ii. 63. gríða-stund, f. a truce, Grätt. ch. 77. gríða-tíð, f. id., v. l. gríð-bitr, m. a truce-breaker, Grág. ii. 166, O. H. L. 75. gríð-níðingr, m. a law term, a truce-breaker, Grág. ii. 167, Nj. 102, Orkn. 430. gríð-samr, adj. faithful, merciful, Fms. viii. 234. gríð-spell, n. pl. breach of truce, N. G. L. i. 254.

**Gríði, a, m. a houseman, servant, Fb. ii. 335. gríð-mál, gríð-sala, gríð-setning, etc., vide gríða- above. Gríkkir, m. pl. Greeks; Gríkk-land, mod. Griek-land, n. Greece; Gríkkja-konungur, m. the Greek king; Gríkklands-eyjar, f. pl. the Greek Isles, 625. 64; Gríkklands-haf, n. the Grecian Archipelago, N. G. L. i. 254.**

**Grískr, m.** [prob. from Engl. *grig*, cp. Johnson on this word], a juggler (trick word); göra e-m gríkk, to play one a trick. Grískr, adj. Greek, passim; Grískra, u. f. the Greek tongue; in old texts usually by metathesis, grískr, etc.

**Grímd, f. grimness, fierceness; sakir grímdar eðr illvilja, Fms. i. 71; en grímskorti hann spækt né grímd, 117; grímdar-andi, breathing wrath, Stj. 38; grímdar-mála dagar, days of wrath, Stj. 642. 2 Kings xix. 3; grímdar-náttúra, savage disposition, Mar. 604: grímdar-fullr, adj. angry, Fms. i. 207, Stj. 469: grímdar-hugr, m. fiery mood, Fms. v. 177.**

**II. metaph. a biting frost; var grímd svá mikil at klæði þess freri, Fas. ii. 427: grímdar-frost, n. id., Bs. i. 381. grímsk, d. (and ad. Háv. 39), dep. to chafe, be furious; g. móti grímsk, Fms. viii. 240; g. upp á heilaga kirkju, Thom. 6 (Ed.); hann sá silkt ok grímsk mjök (of a wild bear), Finn. 248, Mar. 563; þorbjörn, hann grímsk við hann fyrir allt saman, Háv. l. c.; hvárt þín reiði grímsk í gegn öllum mönnum, Stj. 329; grímsk á e-m, to rage against one, Pr. 402.**

**gríms-eygr, adj. fierce-eyed, Fms. ii. 20; better grunneygr, q. v. gríms-hugaðr, f. in a grim, fierce humour, Fas. i. 178, Stj. 187. gríms-leikr (-leiki), m. savageness, cruelty, Eg. 255, Nj. 176, Fms. i. 20, Hom. 42, Sks. 496, Stj. 256, Mar. passim.**

**gríms-leitr, adj. grim, stern-looking. gríms-liga, adv. grimly, fiercely, sternly, esp. in the phrase, hefna g., to take a fearful revenge, Fms. i. 266, vii. 157, x. 221, Fas. i. 13; g. reiðr, eðr gríms-liga, Anal. 240; gráta g., to 'greet' sorely, Skv. 3. 25. gríms-ligr, adj. 'grim-like,' fierce, Eg. 305, Nj. 104, Hkr. i. 10, Fms. i. 20, vi. 131: savage, Edda 19; g. atganga, a furious onslaught, Mar. 567, g. orrosta, Bret.; g. dómr, Fms. ii. 223: fearful, Fs. 17; g. gnyr, a fearful crab, Sl. 57.**

**gríms-lundaðr, adj. of grim temper, Fagrsk. 24.**

**GRIMMR, adj.** [A.S., Engl., and Hel. *grim*; Dan. *grim* = ugly; in old Icel. writers this word implies the notion of ferocity, sternness, wrath, but not of wanton cruelty, and seldom of ugliness as in Engl., Dan., etc.]—grim, stern, horrible, dire, sore; grímt er fall frænda at telja, 'tis grim to tell of a kinsman's death, Stj. 10; grímt várumk hlið, a sore gap it was to me, 6; gráta grímmum tárum, to weep grim, bitter tears, Hkr. 2. 43; fimn grímmar nætr, five grim, miserable nights, Korm. 184 (in a verse); grímm orð, lamentation, Gh. 1; hugðak mér grímt í svefni, I had a fearful dream, Hkr. 16.

**2. stern, savage, Lat. ferus; hón var allra kvenna grímmust ok skaphörðust, Nj. 147; ákafa-maðr mikill í skapi, grímmr, úþýðr ok fátálr, Fms. i. 19; gládmælt, undirhyggju-maðr mikill, ok hin grímmasta, 20; fyllask ens grímmasta hugar, to be filled with rage, 623. 25; g. hildbjörn, a grim bear, Grätt. 100.**

**3. with dat. wroth; svá var hón orðin grímm Brjáni konungi, at ..., she bated him so much, that ..., Nj. 269; hence in poet. phrases, baugum, vellum grímmr, fé-grímmr, hodd-g., bating, wasting gold, munificent, Lex. Poët.: neut., með grímmu, grimly, Fms. ii. 9; gjalda e-t grímmu, to take grim revenge, 223. II. metaph., I. with the notion of ugly, hideous; ljótt andlit ok grímt ok andstygt mannligu kyni, Sks. 539. (rare.) 2. piercing, of cold; svá sem kalt stóð á Niflheimi ok allir hlutir grímmir, Edda 4.**

**grímm-úð, f. ferocity; grímm-úðigr, adj. furious, Fas. i. 32, Am. 55. GRIND, f., pl. grindr, a lattice door, gate; lék þar grind á járnnum, Fms. v. 331; eru garðar hennar forkunnar háfir ok grindr stórar, Edda 18; forn er sú grind, en þat fáir vitu hve hón er í lás um lokin, Gm. 22; gest þú né geyja né á grind hreikir, Hm. 136, Am. 36, Fm. 9; láta hlið á ok grind fyrir eðr hurð, Grág. ii. 228; nú ganga menn í gegnum garðs-hlið þá skal sá ábyrgjask er upp lýkr grindum, N. G. L. i. 41; hestrinn hljóp svá hart yfir grindina, at hann kom hvergi niðr, id.; var grind fyrir borghliðinu ok lokin apr, þórr gekk á grindina ok fékk eigi upp lokit, þá smugu þeir milli spallanna, 30; Hel-grindr, the gates of Hel, Edda 38; As-grindr, the gates of the Ases, id.; ná-grindr, the gates of death, Skm.**

**COMPDS: grindar-hlið, n. a gate with a lattice, Fms. ii. 148. grindar-hæll, m. a peg to keep the gate fast, Gpl. 383. grinda-sög, f. a saw (in a frame). grind-garðr, m. a lattice fence, Fs. 183.**

**grind-hlið, n. = grindarhlið, Lv. 19. II. an enclosure, a. for ships, docks; liggja (of ships) í grindum, Hkr. i. 49; pens for catching whales, hence the Dan. grinde-bval, grinde-fangst, of catching whales by penning them in; esp. veiða elgi (to catch elks) í górdum eða grindum, Gpl. 449: of store-houses, folds, fullgrindir, full-stocked folds, Hm. 77; fé byrgt í grindum, sheep penned, Eg. 375; honum var sagt at fé allt væri heilt í grindum ok úsákat, Fas. i. 71: lattice work, fjórar grindar lætr hann göra með fjórum hornum, ok níu reita rístr þrándr alla vega út frá grindunum, Fær. 183, 184; lét göra grind um útan um legsteininn, Fms. viii. 237: in compds, beina-grind, a skeleton; dún-grind, q. v.: a gridiron, grinda-brauð, n. bread baked on a gridiron, Dipl., Vm.**

**grip, n. a grip, grasp; upp-grip, plenty to take, abundance; á-grip, q. v.; yfir-grip, compass: medic. spots on the skin, believed to be the finger-prints or marks of goblins or demons, Fél. grip-deildir, f. pl. rapine, robbery, N. G. L. i. 20, Gpl. 473, Fms. i. 221, vi. 218.**

**gripla, að, to grope; fara griplandi hendi eptir, Gpl. 46. griplur, f. pl. groping; henda griplur til e-s, to grope after, Ehuc. 22; griplur er sem hendi þá, Mk. 2: gloves without fingers, mittens.**

**II. name of an epic Rímur in parchment, a dimin. = Rímur af Hrómundi Gripssyni.**

**GRIPR, m., gen. ar, pl. ir, [akin to gripa, to hold, seize, cp. A.S. gripe = manipulus]:—prop. anything possessed; nú hafa tveir menn veð-mæltan einn grip báðir, Grág. i. 412; hross eðr skip eðr aðra gripi, 437; alla þá gripi er menn eiga saman, hvárt sem þat er akr eða eng eða aðra hluti, Gpl. 505.**

**2. value, money's worth; hann kvað þó verra grip í (of less worth) enn hann zettaði, Nj. 73; yðr er ekki happ at drepa hann, ok engi gripr at hafa hann brott, not worth one's while to drive him away, Fms. vii. 218; enn þriðja hlut á hann þann er mikill grip er í, Edda 15; epli þau er henni munu gripi í þykkja, 46; í gripum sámi-ligum ok löndum, ... í þeim gripum er engi væri minna en tíu aura verðr, Sturl. iii. 293: gripa-tak, n. seizure of property, Grág. ii. 196, Gullþ. 19.**

**3. esp. in pl. costly things, pretiosa; klæðnaðr þóru ok gripi, Eg. 158; hann skyldi ok kaupra gripi til handa henni svá at engi jafnfrjð kona ætti betri gripi, Ld. 132; klæði, vápn, ok annars-konar gripi, Fms. vi. 182; hann gaf sinn grip hverjum þeirra, Gullþ. 9, 19; húsúnaðr ok klæðnaðr ok góða gripi, Fb. ii. 186; kost-gripir and kjör-gripir, a costly thing, Fs. 43; dýr-gripir, a jewel; spilla gripum sínum, to spoil one's own things, 51: gripa-kista, u. f. a jewel chest, Sturl. ii. 108 C: grip-aúðgr, adj. rich in precious things, Ld. 154.**

**II. in mod. usage esp. of cattle, stock; gangandi gripi, live stock, Bjarn. 22; stór-gripur, great cattle (cows, horses), opp. to smali, small cattle (sheep).**

**III. a pr. name, Landn. grip, m. [Germ. griff], a vulture, Þiðr. 92.**

**GRÍÐ, f. frantic eagerness; í gríð, eagerly: gríðar-liga (gríðu-**



liga, Mag. 99, Ed.), adv. *eagerly*: gríðar-ligr, adj. *eager*.  
 mythol. Gríðr, f. a *giantess*; Gríðar-völur, m., Edda 60.

GRÍMA, u. f. [A.S. *gríma*; Dan. *grime*=a horse's halter], a kind of hood or cowl covering the upper part of the face, Edda (Gl.), Sks. 304, Þórð. 30; ríðr Barði at Snorra Goða ok hefir grímu á höfði sér, Isl. ii. 378, Mírm. 58. *β. armour covering a horse's breast, a poitrail*; en utan yfir beisi ok um allt höfuð hestsins ok um háls framan ok til söðuls þá skal vera g. gúr á panzara lund, Sks. 405: *the beak on a ship*, gylðar grímur, Gkv. 2. 16: *grímu-eiðr*, m., a Norse law term, a kind of oath taken by six compurgators, an *ἀν. λεγ.*, N. G. L. i. 56 (vide eiðr); the origin of the name is uncertain, perhaps the compurgators had to appear in court in cowls: *grímu-maðr*, m. a cowed man, a man in disguise, Fb. i. 509, Fas. iii. 321, N. G. L. i. 175.

II. metaph. *the night*, poet., Alm. 31, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët.; óróar gríma, a night of woe, Stor. 18; so in the saying, hverf er haust-gríma, *shifty is the autumn night*, Hm. 73: curious is the phrase, það renna á e-n tveir grímur, *one wavers, is uncertain*, það runna á mig tveir grímur; the metaphor is either derived from a horse's halter or hood=*doubly hoodwinked* or from the night=*in double darkness*. Grímr and Grímanir are names of Odin from his travelling in disguise, Edda: Grímr also is freq. a masc. pr. name, and in compds, þor-grímr, Ásgrímr, Stein-grímr, Hall-grímr, etc.; and of women Gríma, Hall-gríma, etc.; prefixed in Grím-kell, Grím-úlfr, etc.: a *serpent* is in poetry called grímr.

GRIPA, greip, gripu, gripit, [Ulf. *greipan*=*κραίνειν, λαμβάνειν*; A.S. *gripan*; Engl. *grip, gripe, grapple*; O.H.G. *grīfan*; Germ. *greifen*; Swed. *gripa*; Dan. *gripe*]:—to grasp, seize: 1. with the notion of suddenness or violence; hann greip skjóld sinn ok sverð, O.H. 117; konungr greip til sverðs þess er stóð hjá honum, Fms. i. 16, vi. 159; Egill kastaði þegar niðr horninu, en greip sverðið ok brá, Eg. 215; Egill greip þá skjótt meðalkafra sverðsins, 379; síðan greip hann til Egils, 192; hann greip upp þórð ok keyrði niðr, id.; Ormr gripir þá í móti fleininum, Fb. i. 530; hann greip upp beiti-ásinn ok barði með, 491; hann greip til hans (the dog snaps at him) um sinn ok reif kvíðinn, Fms. ii. 174; hann gripir náðann, Anal. 122. 2. to capture, seize; grippinn, and gripinn höndum, captured, Hom. 131, Pass. 6. 12, g. 1, 11. 1.

β. to seize upon, rob; þat er mér sagt at þú farir heldr óspaklega ok gripir fyrir mönnum góðs sitt, Grett. 130 (grip-deildir). γ. to grasp; hann greip á stafni, Hym. 27. 3. phrases, gripa gulli á við e-n, to coax one; at svá þykki (lest it shall seem) at ek gripa gulli á við þá, Nj. 6; ok grip niðr gulli á við konunginn, ok lát sem þú þykisk þar allt eiga er konunginn er, Fms. xi. 112; gripa á kýlinu, to touch upon the sore place; Eysteinn konungr svarar, nú greiptu á kýlinu því er ek hugða at fyrir löngu myndi springa, vii. 121: gripa í tómt, to grasp the air (cp. when the bird is flown): gripa á e-n, to decide; hann kvaðsk ekki mundu svá skjótt gripa á slíku, he said he would take time to consider, xi. 362. 4. medic. of fits or sickness, to seize upon; þitt gæð gripi, seize thy senses (of insanity!) Skm.; þá var hann gripinn af æði mikillíki, 623. 12.

II. metaph. to understand, very rare and borrowed from Lat. *comprehendere*, Sks. 559 C, Eluc. 21: in mod. usage, to grasp, encompass with the mind; but nema, to learn.

III. reflex., gripask þeir þá til (they grasped at one another) ok glíma lengi, Fb. i. 530. GRÍSS, m., pl. ir, gen. ar, Odd. 28, [Swed.-Dan. *gris*; Scot. *grice*], a young pig; gyltar gríss, a sucking pig, Fs. 107; gyltr ok gríss, Gullþ. 60, Fs. Vd. ch. 44, Grág. i. 504, Jb. 287, Sd. 163: the saying, grísir gjalda þess er gömul svín valda, cp. *quidquid delirant reges placentur Achivi*, Stj. 63; gnyðja mundu grísir ef þeir vissi hvat hinn gamli pylði (ef galdar ból vissi, v. l.), Fas. i. 282: of a young wild pig, Fb. ii. 25: grísa-gyltr, f. a sow with pigs, Vm. 85; grísar-höfuð, n. a pig's head, Odd. 28. 2. a pr. name, Landn.; cp. Grísar-tunga, name of a farm, 71.

II. [as in Norse, vide Ivar Aasen], gener. a pig; er gamlir grísir (old swine) skyldi halda mér at höfuðbeinum, Grett. (in a verse); as also the Icel. *gris-eiðr*, adj. *strong* as a gris (a hog?), i. e. *prodigiously strong, of great muscular strength*; this word however, which is freq. in mod. usage, is not recorded in old writers, but it occurs in Lex. Run.

GRJÓN, n. pl. [Swed.-Dan. *gryn*], groats, Edda (Gl.), Gpl. 524: grjóna-grautr, m. a porridge of groats.

grjón-bakr, m. 'groat-back', a nickname, Fms.

GRJÓT, n. [A.S. *grēot*; Engl. *grit*; Hel. *griot*; O.H.G. *grioz*; Low Germ. *grott*=gravel; Germ. *greis*, meaning gravel, shingle, pebbles, or the like; cp. also Engl. to grout=to build a wall of rubble with liquid mortar poured in; the Icel. *graut* (q.v.) and *grútr* (q.v.) are also kindred]:—stones, but chiefly with the notion of rough stones or rubble in a building, etc.; grjót, like Engl. *grit*, is a collective word, and is consequently never used in plur.; a single stone is called steinn, not grjót; velta grjóti, to roll stones, Gs. 12; nú er grjót þat at gleri orðit, Hdl. 10; grjót (quarry) þat er til kirkna þarf at hafa, N. G. L. i. 240; hann lét ok göra há-altarit með grjót, Bs. i. 830; telgt grjót, cut stones, Stj. 564; rata munu lánamk grjót gnaga, Hm. 106; hljóp ofan skriða mikil með grjóti, Ál. 64; verða at grjóti, to be turned into stones, Edda 89; þeir báru grjót á rótina, Gullþ. 50; torf eða grjót,

Grág. ii. 262; þeir ruddu hitt ok báru þar í grjót (sinking a ship), Eg. 1 dys or grjóti, Ld. 152; berja grjóti, to stone, Gisl. 34; vóru þau barin gí hel, id.; sá engin líkindi Dana-virkis, nema grjótið, but the beaps of st. Fms. i. 28; konungr hugði at grjótnu ok sá þar rautt allt, xi. 239; sv þess mætti eigi sjá merki, nema þat eina er grjótið var rautt eptir, 240 the shingle on the beach); hvárt sem vill, af heitu grjóti eðr köldu, 421; limsett grjót, lime-set stones in a wall, Orkn. 352 (in a verse); jarl bera vatn í at kæla grjótið þat er brunnit var, id., (in a siege in order make the walls crack, see Notes and Queries, Nov. 21, 1868); þerjask skotum ok grjóti (in a battle), Fs. 14; grjót ok skot, stones and missiles, Fms. vii. 82; þeir höfðu borið at sér grjót ok báru á þá, biða þess er gr eyddisk, Sturl. ii. 59: of bricks, Stj. 264: in poetry, ölna grjót, the st of the wrist, = jewels; skýja-grjót, 'cloud-stones', bail; grjót orða, m. the stones of words, of the mouth, i. e. the teeth: giants are called gr niðaðr, grjót-móði, grjót-öld, the stone people, people of the 8 Age, Lex. Poët.; Grjót-unn, name of a giantess (cp. Steinunn, a female name), whence Grjótunnar-garðar, a giant's castle, Edda; collective compds, -grýti, blá-grýti, stór-grýti, rough stones; hraun-grýti, 1 compds: grjót-berg, n. quarry, Fms. viii. 278, Bs. i. 890. grjót-bj, n. pl. rocks, Vsp. 52. grjót-björn, m. a pun, = Arinbjörn, Ad. gr brot, n. a stone boe, Vm. 92, 117. grjót-burðr, m. throwing sho of stones (in a fight), Sturl. ii. 136. grjót-fall, n. raining stones, 1362. grjót-flaug, f. a stone sower (in a fight), Fms. vi. 151, 361, Fas. ii. 449, Fs. 17, Al. 46, Bs. i. 412. grjót-flutning, f. a ing stones, Fms. viii. 279. grjót-garðr, m. a stone fence, Gr. 282, Jb. 242: a pr. name, Fms. grjót-hagl, n. stone-bail, Stj. grjót-haugr, m. a heap of stones, a cairn, Stj. 364. Josh. vii. 26, xiv. B. 2. grjót-hlað, n. a stone pavement, Hkr. ii. 5. gr hlasi, n. a load of stones, N. G. L. i. 415. grjót-hóll, m. a mound, stone heap, Hrafn. 21, Finnb. 314. grjót-hríð, f. a sh of stones (in battle), Fms. ix. 514, xi. 95. grjót-hörgr, m. a altar (heathen, vide hörgr): a stone heap = grjóthaugr, Sturl. ii. 22 where Ed. grjóthaugr. grjót-kast, n. throwing stones, Fas. iii. Bs. i. 412. grjót-klettr, m. a boulder, Bs. ii. 134. grjót-ligr, stony, flinty, Fms. x. 445, Mar. 609. grjót-meistar, a, m. a mason, B. K. 124. grjót-möl, f. 'stone-grit', gravel, pebbles, Stj. grjót-páll, m. a stone boe: metaph., vera e-s g., to break stones for do a stone-breaker's work; þeir vóru knáligr menn ok vóru mjök grjóti fyrir búi Ósvífrs, Ld. 122; en Halli var grjótþáll fyrir málum hans, Val 205. grjót-skriða, u. f. a stone slip, Ann. 1337. grjót-smíð, a stone-mason, B. K. 124, Bs. i. 830. grjót-smíð, f. stone mason. grjót-starf, n. stone work, Stj. 562. grjót-sveinn, m. a mason's lad, D. N. grjót-sýsla, u. f. = grjótstaf, D. N. grjót adj. stony, Barl. 18. grjót-varði, a, m. a stone pile, obelisk, Dropl. grjót-varp, n. = grjóthríð, Lex. Poët.

grjúpan, n. a sausage, Orkn. (in a verse), still in use in the east of Icel., [cp. *grupa*=to batch or grind, Ivar Aasen.]

grobba, að, (grobba, n.), to boast: grobbari, a, m. a boaster.

Grotti, a, m. the mythical mill in Edda; whence Grotta-söngur, name of a poem; also in local names Grotti, a current near Reykjavík; akin to Engl. *grit, groats*, cp. also Ivar Aasen s. v. *grötte* (the mill in a mill-stone); the tale of the enchanted mill grinding gold and silver at the bottom of the sea is common to all Teutons (vide Edda) and survives in popular tales of Germany, Norway, and Iceland: the said called Skerja-grotti, Skerry-grinder, Edda (in a verse).

GRÓA, gleri, gróinn, pres. græ (grœ), [A.S. *growan*; Engl. *grow, grow*; Dan. *gro*; cp. Lat. *cre-scere, crevi*]:—to grow: grass, trees, vegetation; þá var grund gróin grænum lauki, Vsp. 4; gróin, grown with wood (of the earth), Edda 65 (in a verse); jörð græ earth grows, Eg. (in a verse), Isl. ii. 381; gras græ, grass grows; grá grös, Sks. 728 B; þá græ gras á þeirri moldu er eist er á jörðinni, 145 (pref.); gróa ok ávaxtask (of the earth), Stj. 38: absol. to grow, þann vetr var veðráttá góð, ok greyri ennema um vátit, the winter is mild, and early crops in the spring, Fms. ii. 244; er illu korni niðr enda mun illt af gróa, Nj. 174.

II. to grow together, to close, einart þak á húsinu ok ekki gróit, a fresh thatch (of turf) and not yet, Ld. 280; en um morgunninn var hann gróinn aprt sem áðr, the opening a cairn) had grown together as before, Bárð. 180; ok æ sem annarr (unites, joins to) við meginland, þá kemr annarr hólmur, 1, Sks. 94; þá konungsins var gróit við bolinn, Nj. 275. 2. to be healed, of wounds, sár hans gréru seint, Korm. 130; tóku sár þórólfis at gróa, Eg. 34; sár greri svá, at..., Fs. 153; en hann lá lengi í sárum ok greri sein rifnuðu aprt þá er gróin vóru, Gullþ. 31: cp. the saying, betra heilt en better bale than healed: absol., ok greyri þegar fyrir stuðinn, Nj. grær fyrir tungu-stuðinn, Fms. v. 152; Ingólfr lá í sárum vetr þann greri yfir at kalla, Ingolf's wounds were outwardly healed, Fs. 67: gen., gróinn sára sinna, healed of one's wounds, Fms. iv. 164, Grett. 1 the phrase, gróa um heilt, to be quite healed; þá skera þeir af gróit allt at um heilt megi gróa, Al. 120: metaph. to be reconciled, a man heilt mætti gróa með þeim, Fms. xi. 57; hédan frá greri aldrer um heilt með þeim Glúmi ok Espahalingum, Glúm. 348.



**gróa** or **Gró**, f. a pr. name, Landn., cp. Edda 58 (the giantess mother of Irvandil, Orion); cp. Swed. *gröda*, Norse *gro* = a toad, paddock.

**gróandi**, f. the growing one, poet. the earth, Alm. 11.

**gróði**, a. m. 1. = gróðr; þess vöndr skyldi gróða taka, Post. B. 13. 2. increase; þá skal gróði (swell, flood) koma bæði í ok vötn (vatna-vöxt), Rb. 104: mod. usage distinguishes between *gró*, growth, and *gróði*, gain, increase of wealth. **gróða-maðr**, m. a prosperous, wealthy man.

**gróðr**, m., gen. gróðrar, [Dan. *afgrøde*; Swed. *gröda* = crop], *growth*, *crop*; þá fundu þeir Góibeytla ok annan gróðr (vegetation), Landn. 226; *gróðr* = gróðr á sínu landi, Grág. ii. 291, cp. Jb. 248 C. (Ed. vöxt); *gróðr* = gróðr á milli vatna, Hkr. i. 13; gróðrum ok grænum um, Stj. 276: metaph., andlegs gróðrar, Hom. 45: *summer*, Edda (Gl.)

**gróðr-samr** (gróðrsam-ligr, Barl. 10), adj. *fertile*, Sks. 40, Ver. 2.

**gróðr-setja**, tt, to plant; g. vingard, Stj. 344, Greg. 10, Mar. 12.

**gróðr-vænligr**, adj. *bealable*, Fas. iii. 139.

**grófi**, f. [grafa; Ulf. *grōba*; Germ. *grube*], a *pit*, Nj. 153, Grett. i. 10; *grófi*, an *ash-pit*, Eb. 99 (v. l.) new Ed.; *hnakka-grófi*, the *pit in the neck*; hljóp hann síðan með reykinum í grófi (grófi?) nokkura

**grófi**, adj. [from Germ. *grōb*], *coarse*, of clothes, linen, (mod. and rare.)

**gróm**, m. (mod. *gróm*, n.), *grime*, *dirt*; metaph. a *blot*, *dirty spot*; menn hugðu at eið þeim, þótti sem g. (blot) hefði í verit, Grett. 161 A.

**gróm-lauss**, adj. *spotted*, *single-bearded*, Greg. 19; heyrir ér karlinn segir, eigi er hann grómlauss, *he suspects something*, Nj.

**gróm-tekinn**, part. *soiled with dirt*, of linen or the like.

**gróna**, ad, to become green, Bb. I. 21.

**grópa**, f. a groove.

**grópa**, ad, to groove, a joiner's term.

**gróskja**, u, f. [Germ. *grüsch*], a kind of barley, Edda (Gl.)

**grótt**, n. grovelling.

**gróttla**, ad, (grœtla, Mar.), to grovel on all fours; Jónathas gróttlaði en gekk, Stj. 452. I Sam. xiv. 13; gróttla hón af læknum, Ísl. ii. Bs. i. 331, Pr. 412; Grímur gróttlaðr eptir knettinum, Fas. iii. 530:

a gróttlaði ad e-u, to grovelling, *groping after a thing*.

**grugg**, n. mud, dregs. **grugg-óttur**, adj. *muddy*, Fas. i. 142.

**GRUNNA**, ad, to suspect; þá mun Hrútr hlæja, ok mun hann þá ekki

grúna þik, Nj. 33; vera grunadr um svik, Fms. i. 59; engi maðr frýr

grunna um meirr erntu grunadr um græsku, Sturl. i. 105; grunadr var

um þat at hann mundi blóta mönnum, Fs. 28; Grettir grunadr

G. trusted him not, Grett. 138 A; ætla ek at þeir hafi grunat mik,

1. eigi skulu þér gruna oss, 656 C. 39; þá var móðir grunadr

1. 56; nú grunar hann þat at þeir villi eigi heilar sáttir við hann,

Stj. ii. 21; en eigi gruna ek þat, þótt ..., Ísl. ii. 183; ætla ek at

þú hafi grunat mik, Lv. 81; sem þú skalt eigi g., *as thou shalt not*

1. 10, Fb. i. 34; ekki grunum vér (*we doubt not*) illvilja yðvarn, 412:

þess at þú megir eigi gruna sögn mína hér um, Fms. i. 192; þorkell

grunar nokkuð hvárt þannig mun farit hafa, Ld. 58.

2. *grunna*, grunar mik enn sem fyrr, at ..., Eg. 76; nú em ek at raun

son um þat er mik hefir lengi grunat, Nj. 17; en hann grunadr þó,

1. Ld. 306: with gen. of the thing, slíks grunadr mik, *I suspected*

1. 10, Fb. i. 81: with acc. of the thing, hvat grunar þik (*what thinkest thou*),

1. skóp Adam? Mirm.; grunar mik um (*I doubt*) hversu heilla-drjúgr

1. verðr, Grett. 72 new Ed.

**GRUNNA**, f. suspecting one, Lv. 21; (grununa, qs. grununina.)

**GRUNUSLIGR**, adj. *suspicious looking*, *ill-favoured*, Finn. 338 C.

**GRUND**, f. [prob. to be derived from gróa, qs. gróandi, and different

etymology from grunn and Engl. *ground*, etc.] — a green field, grassy

1. a grundunni, Sd. 165; þar heitir Haugsnes er bardaginn var ofan

grundinn, Sturl. iii. 84, Clar. 134; nú setjask þeir niðr á grundina,

1. 107: poet. the earth, the green earth, grund gróin grænum lauki, Vsp.

1. 16, Haustl. 15: the name of a farm, Grenfield, Sturl., Landn.

**GRUNDA**, ad = gruna, to suspect, Gisl. 133. 2. [Germ. *ergründen*],

to litate, (rare and mod. in that sense.)

**GRUNN**, f. meditation, Fas. iii. 247.

**GRUNDR**, n. = grunn; in the phrase, grafa grund at e-u, to enquire into a

1. 10; því gref ek svá mikinn grund hver þú ert, Konr. (Fr.); hann lét

1. grund at grafa (Ed. gefa) um eptirleitina, Fas. iii. 300.

**GRUNÐ-VALLA**, ad, to found, Fms. i. 139, Mar. 12, Stj. 26, Fb. i. 513.

**GRUNÐ-VÖLLR**, m. [cp. Goth. *grundvaddjus* = θεμέλιον; mid. H. G.

1. 10; Dan. *grundvold*]: 1. prop. ground marked out for a

1. 10; marka grundvöll til húss (kirkju), Ld. 298, Fms. i. 203, Korm.

1. 110, Orkn. 286, Stj. 134. 2. metaph. ground-plan, Mar. 12;

1. grundvöll Kristni sinnar, Hom. 147; tólf postular eru grundvöllr

1. 10; trú, Mar. 12; er lítillatir sannr grundvöllr undir öllum mann-

1. 10; Kristiliga trú vera grundvöll ok upphaf góðra verka, Gbl.

1. 10; þann grundvöll, er upphaf er allrar speki, Sks. 4; af þessum

1. 10; öllum timbrask enar mestu höfuð-úgfær, 26; orð eðr erendi, er

1. 10; af mannvits grundvelli, which are founded on good sense, 438;

1. 10; af grundvelli, to raise a building from the ground, Fms. vi. 440.

**GRUNN-MAÐR**, m. a founder, Anecd. 66.

**grun-lauss**, adj. *unsuspecting*; grunlaust æði, a *guileless mind*, Ad. 2; eigi er mér þat grunlaust, *I am not without misgivings*, Grett. 159 A, Fas. i. 129; trúa Guði grunlaust, to put one's trust in God, Ö. T. 37; vera grunlauss af e-u, to be unsuspected, above suspicion, Mar.

**GRUNN**, n. [A. S. *grund*; Engl. *ground*; Germ. *grund*, whence mod. Swed.-Dan. *grund*]: — a *shallow*, *shoal*; á grunn, *aground*; en er þeir Erlendr voru mjök svá komnir at landi, þá réru þeir á grunn, Fms. i. 212; skip Gregoríu sveif upp á grunn; hann kom akkeri í skip þeirra ok dró þá af grunninu, vii. 264, 265; gengu skipin mikinn út yfir grunnit, Ö. H. 17; ok er þeir komu út yfir grunn öll, undu þeir segl, Grett. 94 A; standa grunn, to be *aground*, Stj. 59, Grág. ii. 358; ganga á grunn, to come to an end (metaph.), Fms. xi. 439; silfr þat gekk aldri á grunn, Fær.; fundning þessi reis af gömlu grunni völlumnar, Karl. 548.

**grunn-eygr**, adj. *goggle-eyed*: mod. úteygðr, 'out-eyed', opp. to inn-eygðr, 'in-eyed', Fms. ii. 20.

**grunn-fall**, n. a breaker on a shoal, Nj. 267, Eg. 405, Bs. i. 453, ii. 50.

**grunn-fastr**, adj. *fast aground*, Bs. ii. 48.

**grunn-fíri**, n. shoals left by the ebb tide, Nj. 124 (Lat. Ed.), v. l.

**grunn-færi**, n. pl. anchor-tackle, a cable; draga upp g., to weigh anchor, Fms. ii. 17; þurfti hit mikla skip góðra grunnfæra, vi. 310; skip þau er fest voru með grunnfærum, x. 68.

**grunn-hygginn**, adj. *shallow-minded*, silly, Fas. ii. 337.

**grunn-hyggni**, f. silliness, Fas. ii. 354.

**grunn-lauss**, adj. *boundless*; grunlaust grepps æði, a *boundless poetical mind*, (or grunlaust, q. v.), Ad. 2.

**grunn-lendi**, n. a thin or shallow soil, Barl. 18.

**grunn-mál**, n. shallow soundings in the sea.

**grunn-mið**, n. pl. fish marks upon shoal places or near the shore.

**GRUNNE**, m. [the Goth. form would be *grundus*; Ulf. *afgrundipa* = ἀβυσσος; akin to grunn, n.]: — the bottom of sea or water; draga e-n til grunns, to drag one to the bottom, Al. 174; fórguðlinn til grunns, Edda 36; langskipin sukku í grunn niðr, Anal. 203; plur., síðan fór hann niðr til grunna, then he sank down to the bottom, Bs. i. 355; en jafnskjótt er hann kom til grunna, id.; niðr á grunnum í sjálfu sjávar-djúpinu, Stj. 288; hann kafaði niðr til grunna, Eg. 142; sökkva til grunna (metaph.), to come to naught, Symb. 19; segja menn at hann lýsti af honum höfuðit við grunninum, Edda (Arna-Magn.) i. 170, is a false reading instead of við hrönnunum (Ub.), cp. hlusta grunn við hrönnun, Hd. (Edda 54), of which poem the prose is a paraphrase.

**grunnr**, adj., compar. *grynri* (gryðri), superl. *grynstr*, [Swed.-Dan. *grund*], *shallow*; vaðil-sund nokkut grunnr, Eg. 362; sögðu hafit bæði grunnr ok myrkt, Al. 170; gryðra, *shallower*, Bs. i. 342; vatnfóll trau hvártki gryðra en tók í miðja síðu, 349: metaph., standa grunnr, to be shallow; vinátta okkur stendr grunnr, Eg. 520; grunuðu at vinátta þeirra mundi vera heldr grunnr, Fms. xi. 108: in local names, *Grunna-vík*, f. whence *Grunna-víkingr*, m. a man from G., Landn.

**grunn-slóðir**, f. shoals.

**grunn-stiglaðr**, part. *bard frozen*, Fbr. 36: mod. botn-frosinn.

**grunn-sæliga**, adv. *foolishly*, Fms. vi. 295.

**grunn-sæligr**, adj. *shallow-sighted*, *foolish*, Hkr. iii. 112.

**grunn-sær**, adj. *shallow-witted*, *foolish*, Bjarn. 39; opp. to djúpsær.

**grunn-sævi**, n. shallow water, Fas. ii. 316, Nj. 124, Fb. i. 539, 541.

**grunnungr**, m. [Germ. *gründling*; Ivar Aasen *grunning*; from grunnr]: — a *groundling*, a fish that lives in shoal water, Edda (Gl.); in mod. usage called *para-fiskr*.

**grunn-úðigr**, adj. *shallow-minded*, Ísl. ii. 339.

**grunn-úðligr**, adj. *thin-witted*, Niðrst. 7.

**grunn-yðgi**, f. shallowness, credulity, Fas. ii. 354, Am. 70.

**GRUNR**, m., pl. ir, [the forms *grundr* (q. v.) and *grunda* (q. v.) seem to indicate a double final, viz. *grunnr* and *grunna*; as to the sense, *suspicion* may be metaph. derived from a *shoal* or *ground*, and *grunnr* may be akin to *grunn*, *grunnr*; else phrases such as *grafa grun* could scarcely be explained: no special word answering to *grunnr* appears in the Saxon or Germ.]: — *suspicion*, Grág. i. 263, Ld. 262, Lv. 21, Fms. i. 58, ii. 87, x. 335, Hkr. ii. 267: the phrase, *grafa grun* á um e-t, to 'dig the ground' for a thing, to suspect, Bs. i. 871.

**grun-samligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *suspicious looking*, Fms. ii. 84, vii. 2; g. meðferð, Mar. 34.

**grun-samr**, adj. *suspected*; hafa e-n grunsaman, Fms. vi. 20.

**grun-semð** (-semi), f. *suspicion*, H. E. i. 506, Magn. 484, Orkn. 162, Bs. i. 871, Str. 8, 13. **grunsemðar-lauss**, adj. *free from suspicion*, H. E. ii. 111.

**grúa**, ð, to swarm; in the phrase, það úir af grúir af e-u, it swarms and crowds.

**GRÚFA**, ð, [Swed. *grufva*; Ivar Aasen *gruva*; and metaph. the Dan. *gru* = *borror*, cp. Germ. *gräulich* = *sbocking*]: — to grovel, crouch or cower down, lie on one's face; hann grúfði at eldinum, Fs. 100; hann grúfir niðr at þorgrími, Háv. 56; látum oss ei sem yltur grúfa, let us not grovel as swine, let us go upright, Bb. 3. 92; Dagon grúfði á gólfi frammi fyrir örkinni, Stj. 435. I Sam. v. 3: denoting fear, to crouch, cower, heidungjar allir hrökkvask saman, ok grúfa í skjöldu sína, and cowered beneath



*their shields*, Karl. 246; grúfa þeir niðr undir hjálma sína ok brynjur, 188; tóku þeir at grúfa undir hjálmum ok skjöldum, 296.

grúfa, u, f., in the phrase, *to lie grovelling, to lie face down, on one's belly*; symja & grúfu, *to swim on one's belly*, Sks. 177, Eg. 107, Fms. vii. 250, Fas. iii. 573, N. G. L. i. 80, Stj. 435, v. l., Art. 73, opp. to opin (mod. upp í lopt, *face up*); liggir & grúfu ok horfir upp nef, a riddle of a 'ladle'; opin eða & grúfu, Karl. 259.

2. [cp. *gruvesten* = *beartstone*, *gruva* = *the hearth, chimney*, and *gruve-hynna* = *the chimney-corner*, Ivar Aasen]: whence *ös-grúi*, an *ash-pit*, Fas. i. (in a verse).

GRÚL, a, m. [grúa], a *crowd, swarm*, prob. akin to grúfa; metaph. from ants, insects, maggots, or the like: in compds, mann-grúi, a *crowd of men*.

grútr, m., gen. ar, *thick gruel-like oil*.

grybba, u, f. an *ugly bag*: grybbuligr, adj.

grýfja, u, f. a *bole, pit*, Sturl. i. 83 C, Þorst. Síðu H. 176.

grýlla, t, to see dimly, as through a cloud, það grýllir til lands: impers.

to recollect dimly, mig grýllir til þess.

grýnna, t, [grunnr], impers. to become shallow; grynna dalinn (acc.), the dale became shallow, less deep, in advancing higher up in a dale, Bárð.

173: reflex, *id.*, Bs. i. 355; þá er grynntisk yfir at landinu, Fms. viii. 170: metaph., köstr okkarr grynntisk, Bs. ii. 133: in mod. usage freq. act. and absol., það grynna, fir að grynna.

grynningar, f. pl. *shoals, shallows*, Sks. 224.

grýfna, ð, = grúfa, Fms. viii. 332.

grýfl-liga, adv. [grúfa; Germ. *gräulich*; Dan. *gruelig*; Swed. *grulig*; Ivar Aasen *gruvalæg*]:—prop. 'grovellingly', metaph. *shockingly*, Fb. ii. 26.

grýða, ð, [Swed. *grya*; Dan. *grye* = *to dawn*], to dawn: in Icel. the verb grýða is not used, but can be supposed from the following grýjandi; cp. the Germ. *der tag graut*, Göthe's Faust.

grýj-andi, f. [Dan. *gry* = *dawn*; Swed. *gryning*], dawn, the first grey of daylight; í grýjandina, in the grey of morning, an *ἀπ. λεγ.*, Fms. (Sverr. S.) pref. xxii. to p. 398.

GRÝLA, u, f. an *ogre*, answering to the Gr. *μοῦσα*, Lat. *lamia*, used to frighten children with, represented as an old hag with a bag kidnapping and devouring naughty children—over the good she has no power: the songs *Grýlu-kvæði*, n. (vide Snót 286–298, 2nd Ed.), are great favourites in popular lore: in olden times grýla was sometimes described as a fox with many tails; the fox is in Edda (Gl.) called grýla; a giantess also in Edda (Gl.) is so called; cp. the rhymes in Sturl. i. 59.—hér fer Grýla í garð ofan | ok hefir á sér hala fimtán; and the mod.—Grýla reið fyrir ofan garð, hafði hola fimtán | en í hverjum hala hundrað belgi, en í hverjum belgi börn tuttugu, etc.

II. a *bugbear*; ekki hirði ek um grýlur yðrar, Þórð. 26 new Ed.; þótti þeir hafa gört sér grýlur um sumarit, Sturl. iii. 244; hví mun ek eigi fara hina skemri leiðina ok hræðask ekki grýlur Bruna, Fas. ii. 118; kölluðu menn því enn fyrra hlut (of a book) grýlu, at margir töluðu at þá efnaðisk nokkurr ótti eðr hræðsla, ... en mundi skjótt niðr falla ok at alls engu verða, Fb. ii. 534. For the mod. popular tales of Grýla see esp. Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 218–221.

GRÝTA, tt, [grjót], to stone; g. e-n, to stone one to death, Landn. 236, Fms. v. 222, vi. 408, Stj. 256; g. at e-m, á e-n, to pelt one with stones, Fs. 36, 37, Eg. 581, Fms. i. 218, vii. 82, Hðm. 26, Stj. 402.

grýta, u, f. [grjót; Dan. *gryde*; Swed. *gryta*], a *pot* (earthen), Stj. 317, Fms. vii. 232; the MS. Gloss. 1812 renders the Lat. *olla* by grýta.

grýtu-ker, n. = grýta, Greg. 34, Hom. 83.

grýting, f. a *pelting with stones, stoning*, 415. 13, Mar. 17.

grýttir, adj. *stony*, Hrafn. 4.

grýðr, f. [grár], *malice*, Sturl. ii. 178.

GRÆÐA, dd, [gróðr]:

I. to make grow, to plant, Barl. 99; græða tönnina í hundinn, Bs. ii. 148: to produce, jörð sú er græddi þorna ok þistla, Eluc. 45; marga mjök góða hluti græðir heimur sjá til várar nytja, 677, 11.

2. to gain, make money; hann græddi þar brátt mikil fé, Ld. 100, 102, Band. i, Grett. 61 new Ed.; þá græddi hann fé, Landn. 141.

3. reflex, to increase; Guð lét alla hans eigu mikilliga græðask, Stj. 198; græddisk heldr vindrinn, the wind increased, Grett. 113 new Ed.; hafði mikil & græðsk (the money had much increased) meðan hann var í brottu, Nj. 10, Fs. 131: in mod. usage also absol., græða, to make money: a dairy term, græða and græða sik, to give more milk; or adding the measure, hón (the cow) hefir grætt mörk.

II. to heal; konungur lét g. menn sína er lífs var auðit, Eg. 34; g. sjúka, Post. 686 B. i, Niðrst. 2; síðan græddi þórr Bersa, Korm. 132, Fms. viii. 120, x. 263: reflex, to be healed, Greg. 15: græðandi, part. *bealable*, Fms. viii. 120.

græð-ari, a, m. a *healer, saviour*, Fms. iii. 166, x. 374, Hom. 36, 52, Mar. 2, Stj. 144, 241.

græðgi, f. *greediness, gluttony*, Stj. 161.

græði-fingr, m. the *leech-finger, digitus medicus*.

græði-ligr, adj. *bealable*, Bs. ii. 182.

græðing, f. *growth*, Hom. 24: a *healing, cure*, Greg. 20, 45, H. E. i. 476; ný-græðingr, the *green crop* in the spring.

græði-súna, u, f., botan. the *plantain, plantago*.

græðsla, u, f. *cure, healing*, Grett. 73.

græstr, adj. [grafa], *fit to be buried* (according to the eccl. law), K. Á. 48; kirkju-græstr, *having a right to burial at a church*.

græna, d, to paint green, N. G. L. i. 104.

græn-fáinn, part. *green-stained*, Sks. 188 C.

græn-gola, að, to be yellow-green, of deep water; grængolandi by grænka, að, to make green, Lex. Pöet.: to become green, freq.

græn-leikr, m. *greenness, verdure*, Orkn. 172.

Græn-lenskr, adj. of or belonging to Greenland; vide Grænn.

græn-ligr, adj. *greenish*, Sks. 499.

GRÆNN (i. e. grønn), adj. [not recorded in Ulf., as Luke xlii and Mark vi. 39 are lost; A. S. *grêne*; Engl. *green*; Hel. *gröni*; O. F. *kruoni*; Germ. *grün*; Swed.-Dan. *grön*; derived from *gráa*, to grow

green, of verdure; grænn laukr, a *green leech*, Vsp. 4; er hugar hans & grænn vetr ok sumar, Landn. 86; græn jörð ok fögr, Edda 44; g. sumar, a *green summer*, Anal. 217; grænir dalar, *green dales*, Karl. 1.

grænt klæði, H. E. i. 492; grænn sem sjór, Rb. 354. 2. *fresh*; grænti *fresh meat*, Stj. 493; grænn fiskr, *fresh fish*, Þiðr. 70, Bs. ii. 144.

metaph. *green, hopeful, good*; þá er hóf at, ok vantum at nokkut g. mun fyrir liggja, then it is well, and let us hope that some green may lie ahead, Fs. 24; sá mun nú grænstr (the most hopeful choice)

segja satt, Finnþ. 226; flyt þú mik aprt til eyjar minnar, ok mu grænstr, and that will be the best thou canst do, 258; þeir leitaðu b. síðan þeir sá engan annan grænna, Karl. 212.

III. in local names. Græna-land, n. the *green land, Greenland*, Íb. ch. 6, whence G. lendar, m. pl. *Greenlanders*, i. e. the Norse or Icel. settlers; b. mod. usage the *Esquimaux*, who only came into Greenland about

14th century: Græn-lenskr, adj. of *Greenland*; Atlamál hin Grænlenzku, Atlatkvíða hin Grænlenzka, the names of two poems, prob. in their being composed in Greenland; the name is not to be derived

from the Norse county *Grænland*, as the old writers make a strict distinction using the adjective *Grænsk* of the Norse county.

grænska, u, f. *verdure*, Stj. 29.

græn-tó, f. a *green spot*, Glsl. 158.

græn-tyrfa, ð, to cover with green turf, Þjal. 36.

græska, u, f. [grár], *malice*, Sturl. i. 105, v. l.; Sighvatr tók ur gamni, ok með nokkurri svá græsku (mockingly), ii. 178.

grælauss, adj. *without malice*: in the phrase, græskulaust gaman, a *jest without malice*.

GRÆTA, tt, [grátr], to make one 'greit' or weep, *distress one*, Fb. 174, Stj. 323; þú lézt grætta Gunnlöðu, Hm. 110; grættir, *grieved*, Sl. 1.

græti, n. pl. *tears, sorrow*, Hðm. i. Skv. 3. 61, Gkv. 2. 10.

græti-liga, adv. *sadly*.

GRÖF, f., gen. grafar, [Ulf. *graba* = *χαράξ*, Luke xix. 43], a *pit* dug; setti í gróf, *put into a pit*, Grág. ii. 131; þar var undir gróf dju g. 234; illvirkja gróf, a *den of thieves*, Greg. 40. Matth. xxi. 13; ör h. m. ok grófum, 623, 58: in the saying, sér grefr gróf þó grafi, Sams. 19, K. v. ii. 193; ef blindr leiðir blindan þá falla þeir báðir í gröfina, Matth. x.

a *charcoal pit*, Grág. ii. 297; kola-gróf, a *coal pit*, peat pit, Vm. 156.

gróf, torf-gróf, *burning charcoal*, Grág. ii. 298, Jb. 239, pl. v. 3; grafar-menn, *pitmen*, Hkr. ii. 249: freq. as a local name, Grönd. Grafr, prob. from charcoal pits. grafar-lækr, m. a *brook which be dug itself a deep bed, a hollow brook*, Sturl. iii. 257.

II. [Engl. *grave*; Germ. *grabe*; Dan. *grav*; Swed. *graf*], a *grave*, Ld. 286, and in countless instances. grafar-bakki, a, m. and grafar-barnir, m. pl. *verge of the grave*: in the phrase, vera kominn & grafar-bakka standa on the edge of the grave.

gröftr (and gröpfr less correctly), m., gen. graftar, dat. grefti, the *shovel* with radical r; in gen. and dat. graftar, greftir, but acc. gröft (never g. r. the ancients use both forms, graftar, Eb. 176, Fms. vii. 174, viii. 21 x. 175, xi. 17; greftir, vi. 401; grefti, viii. 236, ix. 4; greftar, N. G. L. i. 345, 347, 368: [A. S. *græft*]:—a *digging*; fauska-g., Landn. 303; ei græft, Stj. 45.

2. *burial*, Hom. 97, K. þ. K. 24, passim (vide above); a *tomb*, Fms. xi. 307. compds: graftar-dagr, n. a *burial day*, 621; 34 graftar-kirkja, u, f. a *church with a burying-ground*, K. þ. K. 24, 18.

i. 464, H. E. i. 474, N. G. L. i. 345. graftar-reitr, m. a *burial-place*, Stj. 134. graftar-staðr, m. *id.*, Stj. 421, N. G. L. i. 368. graftar-tyll, m. *burial time*, 1812, 48.

II. *medic. matter* (of a sore); v. e. graftar-kyli, n. a *running sore*; graftar-nagli, a, m. the *core in a sore*.

GRÖN, f., gen. granar, [mid. H. G. *gran*], the *moustache*; skeggi þitt barð, grön eðr kanpar, Edda 109; líttu á ljúfan, legg þú munn þinn við Grön. i. 13; hann var ungligr maðr svá at honum var ekki grön s. m. Ld. 272; láttu grön sína, sonr, sif, sifst it through the beard, My son 148: in the phrase, e-m bregðr vá fyrir grön, a *danger passes one's face*, i. e. one is startled, alarmed, Fms. viii. 350, 417, Grett. 165 new Ed.; lík yfingr skýra um grön, I sifst the drink through my beard, Eg. (in a 9. e.) ef maðr höggir nef af manni, ... en ef svá er at grön fylgir, N. G. L. i. 71.

kápu þeirri er gör var af grön jöfra, the *cap which was made of grön beards*, Fas. i. 284, cp. the tale in Trist. S.; konaðr vín & grön mín ne never wetted my beard, Þorfr. Karls. 418: it is used in plur. denot. the beard of the upper and lower lips: in the saying, nú er svo gamall maðr grönnum má sjá, in the nursery tale of the changeling, answering the Germ. 'nun bin ich so alt wie der Westerwald,' see Grimm's Märchen.

the phrase, bregða grönnum, to draw back the lips, grin, so as to show the teeth.



leeth, Nj. 199; cp. granbragð. 2. *esp. in plur. the lips of a cow* full; Egill hljóp þar til er blótneytið stóð, greip annarri hendi í granar en annarri í hornið, Eg. 508; Europa klappar um granar hans (love in the shape of a bull), Bret. 12. *grana-hár, n. the whiskers* of a man and other beasts, Edda 73 (of an otter); in this sense still in use: *grana-hár*, benmás granar, Höfuð.

GRÖN, f., gen. granar, [Dan.-Swed. *gran*; Ivar Aasen *gron*], a *pine-tree* en grön er vex á hesta fjalli, Hom. 152.

GRÖN-SPRETTINGR, m. = *gransprettingr*, Clem. 30, Róm. 308.

GRUGR, adj. *grassy*, Hrafn. 27, Stj. 325.

GRUBBA, að, (gubb, n.), to vomit.

GRÖÐ, m.; the plur. used to render the Lat. *dii* is *guðir*; [for etymology changes of this word see p. 207].—*God*.

A. Though the primitive form *Guð* rhymes with *boð* (*bidding*), (*help*), and many other words, the second form *Guð* rhymes with no other word, so that in hymns the poets are wont to use incomplete rhymes, as *brauð* (*bread*), *nauð* (*need*); and exact rhymes can only be obtained by the last syllables of derivatives, e.g. *Íðranin* blíðkar aptur | ef verður syndin tilreiknuð, Pass. 40. 4; or Upphaf alls mesta nauðs | áklögum ströng og reiði *Guðs*, 3. 14; Svo er nú syndin inn- | íðrandi sála kvitt við *Guð*, 50. 14; but these rhyme-syllables only occur in trisyllabic words (Gramm. p. xv):—the following examples of incomplete rhymes, Vinir þér enga veittu stoð | svo þap fengi eg við sannan *Guð*, Pass. 3. 7; Föðurlegt hjarta hefir | við hvern sem lífr kross og nauð, 3. 16; Herra minn þú varst | þu *Guð* | þá hæðni leiðst og krossins nauð, 40. 16; as also in the hymn, Til þín Heilagi Herra *Guð* | hef eg lypt sálu minni | af hug og lífa í hverri neyð | hjástöð treystandi þinni, Hólabók 108, rendering Ps. xxv; *Lord's* hymn, Ein feste burg ist unser *Guð*, is in the Icel. *Guð*, Övinnanlig borg er vor *Guð* | ágæta skjöldur og verja | hann er oss af allri nauð, Hólabók 182; Fyrir valtinn veraldar *Guð* | set þu á sannan *Guð* | sem allt skapafi fyrir sitt boð, 208 (in Hans' hymn); hugsjúkir eta harma *brauð* | hollari fæðu gefr *Guð* | sér þu þá þeir sofa, 124, Ps. cxvii. 2.

B. PHRASES:—*Guðs ást*, *Guðs elska*, the love of God; *Guðs gata*, way of God, 625. 87; *Guðs gæðska*, *Guðs náð*, the grace, goodness of God; *Guðs miskunn*, *Guðs mildi*, the mercy of God; *Guðs ótti*, the fear of God; *Guðs gjöf*, *Guðs gift*; *Guðs friðr*, the peace of God; *Guðs heim*, the house of God; *Guðs musteri*, the temple of God; *Guðs orð*, word of God; and in popular usage, *Guðs orða-bók*, 'God's word', i.e. a religious book, not only of the Bible, but generally of sermons, etc., opp. to historical or secular books, sögu-bækur; *Guðs maðr*, a man of God, Stj. passim; *Guðs ríki*, the kingdom of God; *Kristni*, the Church of God, 625. 82; *Guðs vin*, God's friend, Fms. 3; *Guðs þjónn*, God's servant; *Guðs þræll*, the thrall of God, Greg. 14. 638; *Guðs Sonr*, the Son of God; *Guðs trú*, faith in God; *Guðs þjónusta*, Divine service (in Papal times the mass), K. Á. 36; of the *ment*, Bs. i. 638; *Guðs akr*, Germ. *Gottes acker*, 'God's acre,' a *byland*; *Guðs kista*, *Guðs chest*, the temple-treasury, Mark xii. 41; *Ílkami*=*Corpus Domini*, K. Á. 38; *Guðs móðir*, God's mother (Virgin Mary):—in Papal times, *Guðs eign*, God's property = church; *Guðs lög*, God's law, i.e. the ecclesiastical law, as opp. to lands *lög*, the law of the land, i.e. the secular or civil law, K. Á. ch. 9, (for an interesting note upon this subject vide H. E. i. 133, note b); *Guðs réttur*, God's right, i.e. ecclesiastical right, Fms. vii. 305; *Guðs þakkr*, 'God's thanks,' charity, Grág. i. 222, K. Þ. K. 142, Hom. 34; whence the popular contracted form *gustuk*, a charity, *þittance*, in such phrases as, það er ekki *gustuk*, 'tis no charity, 'tis a pity, e.g. of dealing harshly with the poor; *gustuka-verk*, a work of charity; *göra e-t í gustuka skyni*, to do a thing as charity; in former times the phrases *Guðs þakkr* and *sálu-gjafir* (*soul's gift*) were synonymous, including not only gifts to churches, clergy, and poor, but also the building of bridges, erecting hostelries, especially in desert places, and the like, whence the words, *sælu-brú*, *soul's bridge*; *hús*, *soul's house*.

2. in Icel. many sayings referring to the name *Guð* are still household words, e.g. in entering a house, as a greeting, *hér er *Guð* be here!* (from Luke x. 5): in returning thanks, *Guðs ást*, *God's love!* *Guð laun* or *Guð laun* fyrir mig, *God's reward!* Germ. *verge Gott!* or *gefið þið í *Guðs* friði!* to which the reply is, *Guð blessi þið!* *God bless thee!* (which is also the answer to a greeting or to thanks); *Guðs friði!* or *vertu í *Guðs* friði*, *be in God's peace!* is the usual farewell; the answer is, *Guð veri með þér*, *God be with thee!* *Guð hjálpi þér*, *God help thee!* Germ. *helf Gott!* Engl. *God bless you!* (to one sneezing); *varðveiti þig*, *God ward thee!* (to one playing with dangerous things); *Guð fyrir þér!* (denoting wonder), *pray God!* *gáðu að *Guði**, *God! take heed!* fyrir *Guðs* skuld, *for God's sake!* ef *Guð* lofar, if *God* promises, as one word (ef-guðlogar, changing f into g), *God willing*, a common phrase when speaking of plans for the future, eg skal koma á morgun, ef-guðlogar, I will come to-morrow, *God willing* (from James 1. 3-15), occurs in Skálda (Thorodd) 165, as also, ef *Guð* vill, if *God* will, less freq.; *Guði sé lof*, *God be praised!* *Guð gefi*, *God grant!* *Guði sé lof*, *by God's grace!* það var mesta *Guðs* mildi hann alsaði sig

ekki; *Guð* gefi þér *góðan* dag, *Guð* gefi þér *góðar* nætri, whence abbreviated *góðan* dag, *good day*; *góðar* nætri, *good night*: the saying, *sá er ekki einn sem *Guð* er með*; and þann má ekki kefja sem *Guð* vill hefja, Fb. iii. 408; eithvað þeim til líknar legst, sem ljúfr *Guð* vill bjarga.

*guða*, að, to shout 'God'; in Icel. it is the custom for a stranger arriving at a house at night after 'day-set' (dagsetr, q. v.), instead of knocking at the door, to climb to the louver and shout, *hér sé *Guð**, *God be here!* this is called *að guða*; the dialogue is well given in a ditty of Stefán Ólafsson, Hott, hott og hæ! *Hér sé *Guð* í bæ!* sælt fólkið allt! mér er sárkalt.—Svörðu heima-hjú, Hvað heitir þú?—Eg heiti Jón, Jóhannes þjón, etc.; or in another ditty, *Hér sé *Guð* á göðum bæ!* gestir er á ljóra | andsvörin eg engin fæ | ekki vaknar þóra; or *Guðað* er nú á glugga | göðvinn kominn er, Jónas 119.

*guð-bláðr*, adj. *godlike*, of the sun, Edda (in a verse): of Christ, Lb. 24. *guðdóm-liga*, adv. *divinely*, Karl. 341, passim.

*guðdóm-ligr*, adj. *godlike*, *divine*, Sks. 601, passim.

*Guð-dómr*, m. *Godhead*, *Divinity*, Rb. 338, Gþl. 40, Fagrsk. 11, Clem. 54. COMPS: *Guðdóms-ast*, n. *godlike*, *divine power*, Hom. 66. *Guðdóms-kraptr*, m., id., Isl. i. 386, Mar. 5. *Guðdóms-sól*, f. *the sun of the Godhead*, Hom. 47. *Guðdóms-veldi* (-vald), n. *the kingdom of God*, Mar. 47.

*guð-dóttir*, f. a *god-daughter*, K. Á. 216.

*Guð-Dróttinn*, m. *God the Lord*, Grág. ii. 167, Mar. 613, Sigvat.

*guð-faðir*, m. [A. S. *godfæder*], a *godfather*, Fs. 96, Hallfred.

*guð-fæðgin*, n. pl. *god-parents*.

*guð-fjón*, f. *ungodliness*, Orkn. (in a verse).

*guð-fræði*, f. *theology*, *divinity*, *guð-fræðingr*, m. a *theologian*.

*guð-gefinn*, part. given by God, inspired, Bs. ii. 179.

*guð-gjöf*, f. a *gift of God*, Mar.

*guð-hræddr*, adj. *God-fearing*, Fbr. 89, Bs. i. passim, Fms. xi. 221, Barl. 32.

*guð-hræðsla*, u, f. *fear of God*, Fms. iii. 168, Rb. 80, Sks. 477, Mar. 484, passim. *guðhræðslu-loysi*, n. *contempt of God*, Mar. 472.

*guð-lasta*, að, [Germ. *Gott lästern*], to *blaspheme*, Bs. i. 16, Mar. 39, Stj. 320, Fb. i. 371.

*guð-lastan*, f. *blasphemy*, 625. 49, Bs. i. 10, 450, Stj. 14.

*guð-latr*, adj. *ungodly*, Bs. ii. 160.

*guð-lauss*, adj. *godless*, *reckless*, *cruel*.

*guð-leiðr*, adj. *God-forsaken*, Lex. Poët.

*guð-leti*, f. *godlessness*, *impiety*, Stj. 51.

*guð-leysi*, n. *godlessness*, *recklessness*, *cruelty*, Fms. ii. 162.

*guð-liga*, adv. *after a godly sort*, Stj. 250 passim: *christian-like*.

*guð-ligr*, adj. *godlike*, *divine*, Sks. 559, Stj. 45, 189, Bs. passim; 6-guð-ligr, *ungodly*.

*guð-móðir*, f. a *godmother*, K. Á. 216.

*guð-mæli*, n. *Divine saying*, *word of God*, Sl. 47.

*guð-niðingr*, m. a *traitor to God*, a *renegade*, Nj. 272, Fms. i. 84, viii. 308, xi. 41, 274, F. 173; e.g. Julian the Apostate is rendered by Julianus Guðniðingr. *guðniðings-skapr*, m. *apostacy*, Fms. iii. 89.

*guð-réttligr*, adj. 'God-right', *righteous*, Fms. v. 219, viii. 258, xi. 279.

*guð-rífi*, n. *wickedness*, Sks.

*guð-rúnar*, f. pl., poet. *the doom of the gods*, Gisl. (in a verse).

*guðræki-liga*, adv. *recklessly*, Mar. 561.

*guðræki-ligr*, adj. [reka], *driving God away*, *ungodly*, *wicked*; g. glæpr, Stj. 385. Judges xx. 13, Mar. 147.

*guð-rækin* (qs. *guð-rækin*, from *reka*), adj. *God-serving*, *pious*.

*guðrækn*, f. *piety*, freq. in mod. usage. Neither of the two words is recorded in old writers; on the other hand, in mod. usage *guðrækilegr* = *wicked* is disused, to avoid a painful ambiguity.

*guð-rækr*, adj. *wicked*; *guðrækir* mem. 623. 30; g. glæpamaðr, Mar. 431; g. manndrápari, 434; enn kunngi ok enn *guðræki*, 623. 11.

*guð-sefi*, a, m. a *gossip*, *godfather*, N. G. L. i. 392, Stj. 15.

*guð-sifja*, adj. *god-relatives*; *guðsifja* þeir eigu ór dómi at rísa, Grág. (Kb.) i. 47; but *guðsifjar*, 158.

*guð-sifja*, u, f. a *female gossip*, *godmother*, N. G. L. i. 16, 350.

*guð-sifjar*, f. pl. [A. S. *godsebi*, whence Engl. *gossip*; O. H. G. *gotsip*; eccl. Lat. *cognatio spiritualis*]:—*sponsorship*; veita e-m *guðsifjar*, eiga, *göra* g. við e-n, Grág. i. 50, N. G. L. i. 16, 350, Nj. 235, Fms. i. 130, Fs. 115, Hkr. i. 220. *guðsifja-spell*, n. *incestuous connection of god-relatives*, Fr.

*guð-sifjask*, að, dep. to enter into *sponsorship* with one, N. G. L. i. 426.

*guð-skírsal*, n. *ordeal*, N. G. L. i. 211.

*guð-spjall*, n., the form *göðspjall*, Greg. 24; *guðspillum*, 656 A. i. 10; [A. S. *godspell*; Engl. *gospel*, i.e. *gōð spell*, a translation of the Gr. εὐ-αγγέλιον; Ormul. *godd-spell*—*godspell* onn Ennglish nemmedd iss god (i.e. good) word and god tipesend, god ernde... godspell and forþi ma3; itt wel, god ernde ben zehatenn, Introd. 157 sqq.; (the form *godd-spell*, not *godspell*, shews that at the time of the Ormulum the root vowel had become short in Engl. pronunciation.) The word was in Icel. borrowed from English missionaries, and Icel. remains the only Scand. country where the Evangel is called *Gospel*; Danes, Swedes, and Norsemen, as well as Germans, use the Greek word. The true etymological sense, however, was lost, probably because the root vowel had



become short in Engl. by the time that the word was transplanted to Icel., so that guðspjall was understood to mean not *good spell*, but *God's spell*:—*gospel*; í þann tíma er lokið var guðspjalli, Ó. H. 119 (the gospel in the service-book); pistlar ok guðspjöll, *epistles and gospels*, Vm. 1; með tíu laga boðorðum ok fjórum guðspjölum, Mar. 13. COMPS: guðspjalla-bók, f. [Ormul. *goddspellboc*], a 'gospel-book,' *evangelistarium*, Vm. 6, 7, Dipl. v. 18, K. Á. 88, Mar. 1 passim, Barl. 31. guðspjalls-kross, m. 'gospel-cross,' Vm. 66, 73, 109. guðspjalla-lektari, a, m. a 'gospel-stand,' *lectern*, Vm. 108. guðspjalla-maðr, m. a 'gospel-man,' an *evangelist*, Stj. 144, Barl. 49, Skv. 562; at frásögu Mathias (Johannes, Markus, Lukas) guðspjallamanns, Mar. 1; still used so in Icel. guðspjalla-saga, u, f. *the gospel history*. guðspjalls-historia, u, f. *id.*, Pass. 11. guðspjalla-skáld, n. a 'gospel-poet,' *evangelist*, Clem. 52; Johannes Postuli guðspjallaskáld, Jóhann. 11; (this word is not used.) guðspjallari, a, m. a *gospeller, evangelist*, Játv. 18. guðspjall-ligr, adj. *evangelical*, Hom. 39, 655 vii. 2, Bs. ii. 91; guðspjallig kenning, Skálda 210. guð-vefr, m., old form *godvefr*, [A. S. *godweb*; O. H. G. *cotaweppi* and *gotoweppi*]:—*good or costly weaving*, i. e. *velvet*; ok góðbornir smugu i godvefi, Hdm. 17; gulli ok guðvefjum, Ghv. 16; purpura ok tilvitlaðin guðvef, Stj. 307. Exod. xxv. 4 (purple and scarlet); eina festi af guðvef, *funiculus coccineus*, 351. Josh. ii. 15; kantara-kápa af guðvef, Vm. 68; tvö pells altaris-klæði ok hit þriðja hversdagligt með guðvef, 80; skikkju nýskorna af hinum dýrasta guðvef, Fms. vi. 52; silki ok pell ok guðvef, xi. 385; vefa guðvef, iii. 178; á dúni ok á guðvefi, x. 379; var kistan sveipð pelli ok tjaldat allt guðvefjum, Ó. H. 229; guðvefr, of a cloak lined with grey fur, Rekst. 30. COMPS: guðvefjar-hökull, m. a *cape of velvet*, Vm. 93. guðvefjar-klæði, n. a *suit of clothes of g.*, Ld. 28, Fas. ii. 528. guðvefjar-kyrtill, m. a *kirtle of g.*, Fms. v. 160, Fas. ii. 97. guðvefjar-möttull, m. a *mantle of g.*, Stj. 355. Josh. vii. 21 (a *goodly garment*). guðvefjar-pell, n. a *pallet of g.*, Fms. v. 274, vi. 2, Fas. i. 274, Karl. 470. guðvefjar-poki, a, m. a *bag of g.*, Ld. 188. guðvefjar-skikkja, u, f. a *kirtle of g.*; þá skal dóttir taka i arf móður sinnar ef bróðir lífr, klæði öll nema guðvefjar-skikkjur ok ó-skorin klæði öll, þat á bróðir, N. G. L. i. 210, Stj. 363, Fms. vi. 186. guðvefjar-taug, f. a *cord of g.*, *funiculus coccineus* of the Vulgate, Stj. 377. GUFA, u, f. [gou and gova, Ivar Aasen; Scot. *gow*], *vapour, steam*; þeir leggja eld í víðinn, en þeir vakna við gufuna er inni eru, Fas. i. 135; annarr reykr stóð i lopt upp við annan, ok svá mikil gufa varð af þeim ókryrleik, að varla sá þá hæstu turna borgarinnar, Konr. 35: as a nickname, Landn.: in local names, *Gufu-nes, Gufu-dalr, Gufu-skálar*, prob. from the steam of hot wells; in mod. usage also, *gufu-skip, -bátur, m. a steam-boat, -maskína, -véli, f. a steam-engine*. 2. metaph. a *slow fellow, a gow, creeping about like a mist, hann er mesta gufa*. gugginn, part. *quailing*. gugna, að, to *quail*, Sturl. i. 2, Fas. ii. 59. GULA, u, f. *yellowness, medic. jaundice*, and *gulu-sótt, f. id.*, Fms. xi. 202. gula (gola), u, f. a *fair breeze*, metaph. *opportunity*, Al. 99. Gula, n. and Guley, f. a local name in central Norway (Sogn): Gula-þing, n. the *parliament in Gula*; Gulapings-bók, f. the *code of laws for Gula*; Gulapings-lög, n. pl. the *law of Gula*, N. G. L., Eg. ch. 57, Fms. passim; Gulapings-menn, m. the *men of Gula*; Gulaþing-staðr, m. the *place of G.*, Gpl. 6. gul-brúnaðr, adj. *yellow-brown*, Þiðr. 181. gul-grár, adj. *yellow-grey*, Ld. 272. gul-grænn, adj. *yellow-green*, Ld. 272. GULL, n., in the oldest MSS. spelt *goll*, *Eluc.*, Hom., and this is the rhyming sound in old poems; *bolan, goll, Sighvat*; *finger-goll, troillum, Kormak*; *golls and polli, id.*: [Ulf. *gulþ*; A. S., Engl., Germ. *gold*; Dan. *guld*; Swed. and Norse *gull*]:—*gold*; varf hárl hans gulli keypt, *Eluc.* 48; ór silfri eða ór gulli, Hom. 138, Al. 116; it *gialla gull*, Fm. 20, Vsp. 8: *gold as payment*, told by weight, Fms. i. 15, ii. 76, vii. 235, xi. 77; rautt gull, *red gold*; bleikt gull, *yellow gold*, v. 346; gull brennt, *refined gold*, Dipl. iii. 4; skírt gull, *hrent gull, pure gold*, Stj. 563; allit., gull ok gimsteina, Al. 170, Bs. i. 134; gull ok gersemar (freq.): in the saying, það er ekki allt gull sem glóir, 'is not all gold that glitters': *gulls-litr, m. gold colour*, Fms. vi. 143, Magn. 514:—as to the value or course of gold, átta merkr gangsilfrs er mörk gulls, þrem tiggum sinna skál blásilfr vega móti gulli, tíu sinnum skírt silfr móti gulli, 732, 16, Fas. 8-10, passim: metaph., gripa gulli á við e-n (vide gripa):—*finger-gull*, Ulf. *fingra-golþ, a finger ring*, Stj. 254, Bs. i. 877, Nj. 16, 146:—in plur. *jewels, pretiosa*, cp. *gull-hús, a jewel chest*, Sturl. ii. 108: *barna-gull, playthings*:—in metaph. phrases, mikit gull ertu, *what a jewel thou art!* COMPS: gull-aldr, m. the *golden age*, Edda 9. gull-ari, a, m. the *banner of Charlemagne*, N. G. L. passim. gull-augigr, adj. *rich in gold*, Edda 49, Fms. vii. 145, 146, Fas. iii. 284, Clar. 130. gull-audr, m. *wealth in gold*, Fms. vii. 145. gull-augu, n. pl. *golden eyes*, Fas. iii. 384 (in the tale of the giant, similar to the Greek tale of Polyphemus). gull-band, n. a *golden head-band*, Lv. 21, Edda 21, Ísl. ii. 206. gull-baugr, m. a *gold ring*, Edda 72, 75, Gullþ. 23, Fas. iii. 44. gull-beinar, m. pl. *gold-legs*, a

nickname from wearing gold lace, Orkn. 418 old Ed. gull-beri, a *gold mine*, Stj. 85. gull-beri, a, m. *gold-bearer*, a nickname Landn.; or perh. = *goldkind* in the German tales (?). gull-bítl, part. *gold-bitted* (a horse), Hkv. i. 41. gull-bitull, m. a *of gold*, Hkv. 2. 34. gull-bjart, adj. *bright as gold*, Hbl. gull-borði, a, m. *gold lace*, Vm. 21. gull-bóka, að, to *embroider in gold*, Gkv. 2. 14. gull-bóla, u, f. a *gold boss*, Konr. 57; ge bull, *bull aurea*, Fms. viii. 301. gull-brá, f. *gold-brow*, nickname of a lady-love. Gullbrár-skáld, n. the *poet of Gullbrá*, a nickname Fms. gull-brynja, u, f. a *golden coat of mail*, Skv. 3. 45. gull-búinn, part. *ornamented with gold*, Eg. 180, 726, Karl. 226. gull-bölr, m. a *golden ball*, Karl. 474. gull-dálkr, m. a *gold buckle*, 55. gull-dreifrar, n. pl. a *golden chain*, MS. 4. 32. gull-dr, a, m. *drops of gold*, Bret. 14. gull-epil, n. a *golden apple*, 30, 40. gull-falligr, adj. *fair as gold, charming*. gull-a, m. *gold-mane* (name of a horse), Edda. gull-fágaðr, stained with gold, Fas. ii. 370. gull-festr, f. a *gold chain*, El. gull-fingr, m. = *finger-gull*, D. N. gull-fjallaðr, part. *golden, dyed in gold*, Nj. 46, Fas. ii. 239. gull-fjóðr, f. *gold-quill*, nan a code of laws, Fms. viii. 277. gull-fugl, m. a *bird of gold*, Karl. gull-góðr, adj. *of pure gold*, Fas. i. 316, Fb. i. 347. gull-görð, golden *girth*, Karl. 312, Bær. 2. gull-görp, part. *made of gold*. 4. gull-hagr, adj. *skilled in working gold*, Bs. i. 325. hamrar, n. pl., in the phrase, slá e-m gullhamra, *to work one with gammers*, i. e. to *flatter one*. gull-hálsar, m. pl. *gold-necks, lings*, Fms. vii. 127, viii. 230. gull-hárr, adj. *golden-haired*, i. 457. gull-heimr, m. the *golden world, the golden age*, Br. gull-hella, u, f. a *bar of gold*, Fas. iii. 10. gull-hirsala, u, f. a *treasure*, Hom. 58. gull-hjalt, n. a *bill of gold*, Karl. 286. hjálmr, m. a *golden helmet*, Edda 36, Fms. i. 44: a nickname, gull-hlað or gull-lað, n. *gold lace*, esp. to tie up the hair with 35, Ld. 272, Hkr. ii. 28, Orkn. 370; altara-klæði með gullhlöðum, 26; kross með gullhlað, altaris-dúkr ok er þar á g., höfuðlin með g. altara-klæði fjögr ok á einu stórt g., 54. gull-hlaðinn, part. with gold, Nj. 169. gull-hnot, f. a *golden nut*, Fas. iii. 227. hringr, m. a *gold ring*, Nj. 10, 35, Fms. i. 51, Boll. 356, passim. hús, n. a *treasure house*, Fms. x. 172: a *jewel chest*, Sturl. ii. 108 lady), Stj. 438. 1 Sam. vi. 15. gull-hyrndr, part. *golden-borned*, Hjörv. 4. gull-hött, m. *gold-bat*, a nickname. gull-ka (-kalikr), m. a *golden chalice*, Bs. i. 83, Vm. 52, Dipl. ii. 11, iii. 4. kámb, m. a *golden comb*, Fas. iii. 480. gull-kálfr, m. the *golden*, Stj. Exod. xxxii. gull-ker, n. a *golden vessel*, Symb. 22, Karl. 324. 437. gull-kista, u, f. a *gold chest*, Fms. vii. 249, xi. 85: in peror of popular tales, þar vóru gullkistur um gólf dregnar, Ísl. Þjóðs. kitni, f., Bs. i. 818 (dubious). gull-knappr, m. a *gold button*, 516: a *gold knob*, Fms. iii. 136: a nickname, Harð. S. gull-knappr, part. *gold buttoned*, Eg. (in a verse). gull-knútr, m. a *gold knob*, 46. gull-knött, m. a *gold ball*, Fms. iii. 186. gull-kóróna, f. a *golden crown*, Fas. iii. 213, Stj. 206. gull-kranz, m. a *garland*, D. N. gull-kroppr, m. *gold-body*, a nickname, Fm. 361. gull-kross, m. a *golden cross*, Nj. 256, Fms. x. 15. leggja, lagði, to *lace with gold*, Fms. vii. 245, ix. 276, x. 120, Vm. 139, Boll. 356. gull-ligr, adj. *golden*, Fms. i. 15, Skv. 39. mál, n. pl. *ornaments of gold*, Þiðr. 110, cp. 30, 364. gull-mát, m. *gold ore*, Bret. gull-men, n. a *gold necklace*, Hkr. i. 20, i. 216, v. 271, Stj. 203. gull-merktr and gull-merkadr, marked with gold, Karl. 415. gull-munnr (-muðr), m. a *mouth, Chrysostom*, Fas. iii. 592, Mar. 37. gull-nagli, a, m. a *gold nail*, Stj. 563, 1 Kings vi. 21. gull-nisti, n. a *locket of gold*, A. gull-ofinn, part. *gold-woven*, Stj. 206, Fms. ii. 254, iii. 194, v. 280, 288, Ld. 188. gull-ormr, m. a *golden serpent*, 655 ii. 7. gull-pingr, m. a *gold penny, piece of money*, Fms. i. 1, v. 319, Rb. 508, 203 new Ed., Bret. 4. gull-rekendi, n. a *gold chain*, El. rekinn, part. *inlaid with gold or gilded* (of weapons, spear-heads, etc.), Eg. 726, Nj. 103, Ld. 112, Fms. xi. 28, Fb. ii. 238. gull-rei, part. *id.*, Fas. i. 138. gull-reyfi, n. a *golden fleece*, Hb. 73. gull-ritinn, part. *written in gold*, Symb. 56. gull-röðinn, q. s. *broðinn*, part. [A. S. *broðan* = *pingere*], *gilt* (of helmets, shields, etc.), Eg. 726, Ld. 78, Fms. i. 43, v. 194, Orkn. 74. gull-sandr, m. sand, Rb. 350. gull-asumaðr, part. *embroidered with gold*, Eg. Fs. 7, Fms. x. 329, Vm. 83. gull-settr, part. *laid with gold*, g Karl. 173 (impers. as in Icel., or else settr applies to gems). skál, f. a *gold basin*, Bret. 59. gull-skegg, m. *gold-beard*, a name, Fagrsk., Sturl. iii. 111 C. gull-skilligr, m. a *gold shi*, Hkr. ii. 17. gull-skotinn, part. *woven with gold*, Fms. iii. 12. 164, x. 16, Konr. 33, Mar. 458, Clar. 135. gull-skór, m. a *shoe*, Sturl. iii. 291: name of a ship, Ann. 1300. gull-skrif, a *gilded tablet*, Róm. 382. gull-skrín, m. a *gold shrine*, Lex. gull-smelttr, part. *gold-enamelled* (of a shield), Str., Karl. 226. smelttr, part. *id.*, Fas. iii. 610, Karl. 516, Mag. 7 (Ed.). gull-smíðr, m. (pl. *gollsmíðar*, 655 ii. 7), a *goldsmith*, Fms. ii. 129, xi. 427.



a gold-beetle, lady-bird (opp. to jarnsmíð, a black beetle). gull-  
f. the goldsmith's art, working in gold, Bs. i. 483. gullsmíð-  
adj. belonging to the g., Karl. 286. gull-spánn, m. a gold  
net on ships, O. H. L. 67: a golden spoon, Mött. 3. gull-  
a, m. a gold spur, Fas. i. 185, Karl. 334. gull-sproti, a, m.  
d sceptre, Karl. 395. gull-spuni, a, m. gold-spinning, Bret.  
gull-spöng, f. a gold spangle, Rb. 384, Stj. 284. gull-  
ör, part. gold-striped, woven with gold, Clar. gull-stafr, m. a  
letter, Greg. 75, Fms. vii. 156, viii. 448. gull-staup, n. a  
stoup or cup, Fas. i. 175. gull-steindr, part. gold-stained,  
283. gull-stóll, m. a gold chair, Fas. i. 36, Karl. 471. gull-  
u, f. a golden sleeve, Karl. 405, Art. gull-stöng, f. a bar  
d, Bård. 179. gull-sylga, u, f. a gold brooch, Nj. 167, Sturl.  
2. gull-tafia, u, f. a gold brick (used in playing), Edda 44, Fas. ii.  
gull-tanni, a, m. gold-tooth, a nickname, Fms. iii. 74. gull-  
n, m. a gold pole, Fas. iii. 213. gull-toppr, m. gold-tuft, name  
mythical horse, Edda 10, 17. gull-vaðr, part. wound with gold,  
356. Gull-varta, u, f. a local name, the Golden Horn in  
Constantinople (?), Fms. vii. 94. gull-vegg, m. a golden wall, Fms.  
5. Gull-veig, f. a mythical proper name, Vsp., prop. 'Gold-  
Gold-thirst, cp. Lat. *auri fames*. gull-víðjur, f. pl. gold withies,  
49. gull-vippaðr, part. whipped or wrapped in gold, Dipl. iii. 4.  
vegr, adj. 'gold-weighty,' precious, dear. gull-vöndr, m. a gold  
Fms. viii. 193, 623, 23. gull-práðr, m. gold thread, Dipl. iii. 4.  
ann, adj. golden, hardly used save in poetry; gullnar töfurr, Vsp. 60;  
ker, Gm. 7; gullnum stóli á, seated in a golden chair, Hm. 105;  
lma sali, the golden balls, Fms. 5; g. gullnáni, Hkv. 2. 17;  
simu, golden thirums, 1. 3 (the thirums of the Norns). compds:  
-bursti, a, m. gold-mane, name of the hog of Frey, Edda,  
-gullin-horni, a, m. golden-born, name of an ox, Edda; the  
used to ornament the horns of the finest of their cattle (metfé),  
url. i. 106; ganga hér at garði gullhryndar kyr, yxn alsvartr, þkv.  
v. Hjörv. 4. gullin-kambi, a, m. golden-comb, a mythol. cock,  
gullin-stóla, u, f. rendering of the Gr. χρυσόθρονος, Od. gullin-  
a, m. gold-teeth, name of the god Heimdal, Edda. gullin-toppa,  
otan. gold-tuft, the sea-pink or thrift, *statice armeria*.  
maðra, u, f., botan. *galium verum*.  
B. ad. [A. S. *geolu*; Engl. *yellow*; Germ. *gelb*; Dan.-Swed. *gul*],  
gult silki, hárf, Fms. vii. 69, 239, x. 381, Ld. 272, Orkn. (in a verse).  
nd, f. a kind of duck.  
n. exaggeration, fuss; gumari, a, m. a fop.  
ad, in the phrase, guma yfir e-u, to make a great fuss about a  
n exaggerate. II. [geyma], guma at e-u, to take heed to a  
eg hei ekki gumað að því.  
I. a, m., pl. gumar and gumnar, Hm. 14, 17, 31, 130; [Ulf. guma  
Luke xix. 2, Nehem. v. 17, and gumein, adj. = *ἀππν*, Mark x.  
B. guma; Hel. *gomo*; O. H. G. *gumo*; Germ. in *bräuti-gam*;  
-ud-gom; Swed. *brud-gumme*; the r in Engl. groom is corrupt,  
uðgumi. The quantity is doubtful; in the A. S. *guma* was prob.  
p. Engl. *groom*; the Ormul. spells *bridgume* as having a long  
but the short vowel is favoured by the mod. Icel. pronunciation,  
mod. Dan.-Swed.; so in Lat. we have *būmo* and *būmannus*]:—a  
it scarcely occurs in prose: allit., Guðs hús ok guma, Grág. ii.  
the old Hm. it occurs about a dozen times as a common expres-  
man; heima glaðr gumi ok við gesti reifr, Hm. 102; því at færa  
t, fleira drekkir, síns til geðs gumi, 11; glaðr ok reifr skyli gumna  
4; því er gengr um guma, what passes among men, 27, 93; eptir  
guma, 71; gumna synir, the sons of men, 130; at sá gengr gumi  
nir við mik, 158: the saying, litil eru geð guma, little is the human  
2; geð ok guma, gods and men, Ls. 55: gumna-sættir, m. a  
cker, Lex. Poët.: gumna-spjalli, a, m. a friend of men.—brúð-  
nir bridegroom; hús-gumi, a 'house-master,' husband, Rm.  
ur, m. the bottom, Lat. *podex*, Stj. 426, 437. 1 Sam. vi. 5; svartr  
it eld ok ornar sér, a riddle of a pot.  
n. [cp. Swed. *gumse* = a ram], mockery, raillery, Nj. 220.  
ara, ad, to mock; g. ok spotta e-n, Glúm. 317; gapa þeir upp ok  
start, ok geyma varla sín, Sörla R. i. 7.  
u, u, f. [from gugna by way of metath.], a weakening. compds:  
negr, adj. faint-hearted. gungu-skapr, m. cowardice.  
fáni, a, m. a gonfalon, Hkv. 2. 16, Hbl. 38, Hkm. 2: in a  
re for processions, Ám. 76, D. I. passim.  
N. B. f., older form guðr, [A. S. *gud*; O. H. G. *gundia*], war,  
ly used in poetry, Lex. Poët. passim. compds: gunnar-fúss,  
-ör, tamdr, adj. warlike, Lex. Poët. gunnar-haukr, m.  
gunn-blíðr, -bráðr, -djarfr, -fíkinn, -hagr, -hvatr,  
-rakkr, -reifr, -snarr, -sterkr, -tamiðr, -tamr, -þorinn,  
-örðigr, adj. all laudatory epithets = *valiant*, Lex. Poët.: of  
and armour, the shield is called gunn-blik, -borð, -hörgr,  
-rann, -tjald, -veggr, n.; the sword and spear, gunn-logi,  
-sproti, -avell, -viti, n.; of the battle, gunn-el, -hrið, -þing,  
-rioncrow, gunn-gjóðr, -már, -skári, -valr, n.; of the warrior,

gunn-nórung, -slöngvir, -stórandi, -veitir, -viðurr, -þeysandi,  
n. etc., vide Lex. Poët. II. in pr. names; of men, Gunn-arr,  
Gunn-björn, Gunn-laugr, Gunn-ólfr, Gunn-stein, etc.; of  
women, Gunn-hildr, Gunn-laug, Gunn-löð; and in the latter part,  
þor-gunnr (-guðr), Hlað-gunnr, Hildi-gunnr, etc.  
gurpr, m. a nickname, Dipl. ii. 5.  
gusa, ad, [gjósa], to gush, spirt out.  
gusa, u, f. a spirt: blóð-gusa, a gush of blood; vatns-g., a spirt of water.  
gussa, ad, [gyss], to make a fuss and noise, þorst. Síðu H.  
gusta, ad, to blow in gusts, Sks. 230.  
gust-illr, adj. gusty, chilly, metaph., Grett. 77 new Ed.  
gust-kaldr, adj. gusty, cold, Fas. ii. 394.  
gust-mikill, adj. making a great gust, gusty, Grett. 111.  
gustr, m. a gust, blast, freq. in mod. usage, Edda 4, Sturl. i. 101, Sks. 212.  
gustuk, n. a pittance, a charity, vide Guð.  
gutla, ad, [gutl], to gurgle, used of the noise made by a liquid when  
shaken in a bottle.  
gúl, m. blown cheeks, puffing out cheeks. gúl-sopi, a, m. a gulp.  
gúpa, ad, to be puffed up, blown up.  
gúlpr, m. a puff: also of wind, norðan-gúlpr, a northern blast.  
Gvendr or Gvöndr, m. a pet proper name from Guð-mundr: *sanitary*  
wells are in Icel. called Gvendar-brunnr, m., from bishop Gudmund's  
consecrating wells, Bs. i. 450, Isl. þjóðs. ii. 27. Gvendar-ber, n.,  
botan. *equisetum arvense*. Gvendar-grös, n., botan. a kind of weed.  
Gyðingar, m. [Pál Vídal. in Skýr. truly observed that this word is formed,  
not from Guð, but from Lat. *Judei*, through the A. S. form *Gjudeas*]:  
—the Jews, Stj., Sks., etc. passim, as also in mod. usage. compds:  
Gyðinga-land, n. Jewry, Palestine. Gyðinga-lýðr, -þjóð, -fólk,  
n. etc. the Jewish people. Gyðinga-veldi, n. the Jewish empire, Stj.,  
Sks. Gyðing-ligr, adj. Jewish.  
Gyðja, u, f. 1. [goð], a goddess, Edda passim. 2. [goði],  
a priestess, Hdl. 12, Yngl. ch. 7; þá kreppi goð gyðju, Kristni S. (in a  
verse): in nicknames, þuriðr gyðja, Tb. the priestess, Landn.: in compds,  
blót-gyðja, hof-g., a temple priestess.  
gyfingr, m. a kind of stone, Edda (Gl.)  
GYGGJA or gyggva, prob. an old strong verb of the 1st class, but  
defect. to quail, lose the heart; ef vér nú gyggjum, in a verse written on  
a leaf of Cod. Ups. of Edda, prob. from the lost Skáld Helga S.: impers.  
in the saying, sjaldan hygg ek at gyggi vörum, the wary seldom quails,  
Mkv.; oss gyggvir geigvænliga, er vér erum áðr óvarir, Hom. (St.) 49:  
part. gugginn, quailing, fainting, is still used in Icel., as also gugna, q. v.;  
akin perhaps is geggjask, q. v.  
gyldir, m., poet. a wolf, Lex. Poët.  
Gylfi, a, m. the mythol. king. Gylfa-ginning, f. the Delusion of  
Gylfi, name of the mythol. tales of the Edda.  
gylfnn, adj. a term of abuse, a dub. ær. læy., being a werewolf(?);  
kveðr hann vera konu niundu hverja nótt ok hefir barn borit ok kallar  
gylvin, þá er hann útlagr, N. G. L. i. 57; cp. gylfra.  
gylfra, u, f. (gylfa), an ogre, a beast, a she-wolf(?); skal þá reyna  
hvárt meira má veita mér Pétr postuli ok hinn Helgi Hallvarðr, eðr hön  
gylfra in Gautska er þú trúir á, Fms. viii. 308, v. l. (the others read  
kýfla):—in the phrase, ganga gylfrum, to 'go to the dogs,' er þat helzt  
við orði, at gylfrum gangi vináttan, it is rumoured that your friendship  
is all gone to pieces, Band. (vellum MS.), where the Ed., ok er þat hætt  
við orði, at úmerkiliga þykki verða, 12 new Ed.  
gylfi-gjöf, f. [cp. Engl. *gewgaw*], gewgaws, showy gifts, Nj. (MS.) 142,  
(Ed. sæmiligum gjöfum.)  
GYLLA, ð or t, [gull], to gild, Nj. 123, 125, Hkr. ii. 32, Fms. x.  
320, xi. 128, Stj. 306; gylla hólí, to flatter, Finnb. 340, Fms. iv. 103:  
metaph. of the sun's rays, Bb. 2. 30: part. gylðr, golden, Fs. 90, 122.  
gylting, f. gilding, Vm. 47, Fb. i. 507: in pl. vain praise, Fær. 120.  
gyllini-æð, f., medic. *hemorrhoids, vena cures*, Fél.  
GYLTR, f., mod. gylta, u, f., Bs. i. 417, [Old Engl. *yelt*]:—a young  
sow, Jb. 289, Grág. ii. 307, Landn. 206, Gullþ. 17, 27.  
gymbill, m. [gymbr], a be-lamb; Guðs gymbill, agnus Dei, Hom. (St.);  
gymbill gúla þembir, Jónas 139.  
gymbing, f. mocking, Sturl. iii. 171.  
GYMBR, f., pl. gymbrar, [North. E. and Scot. *gimmer*], a ewe lamb of a  
year old; g. sú er lamb leiðir, Grág. (Kh.) ii. 147, Stj. 516, (one MS. spells  
gimbr, which is also the mod. spelling, but false); lamb-gymbr, Grág. i. 502.  
gymbr-lamb or gymbrar-lamb, n. a gimmer lamb, Gullþ. 19, Stj. 129.  
GYRÐA, ð or t, [A. S. *gyrðan*; Engl. *gird*; Dan. *giorde*; gerða  
(q. v.) and gyrða are kindred words, both formed from the Goth. *gair-*  
*dan, gard, gurdun*; gerða, as also garðr (q. v.), from the pret.; gyrða  
from the participle]:—to gird oneself with a belt or the like; eptir þat  
gyrðir Klaufi hann svá fast (*girded his belt so tight*) at hált við meisl,  
Sd. 143; síðan gyrði mærin sik með einu ríku belti, El.; hann gyrði sik  
með dúki, Fms. x. 314; gyrði í brækr, with breeks girt up, vii. 143;  
gyrða sik, to fasten the breeks, as the ancients used belts instead of  
braces; gyrða lendir sínar, to gird up one's loins, Hom. 84, Stj. passim;  
fésjóð er hann var gyrðr með, girt with a purse, from wearing the purse



fastened to the girdle, Fms. vii. 142. **β.** to girth or saddle a horse; hann hefir ekki svá vel gyrt hest þinn, at þat muni duga, gyrtu þá betr, Ísl. ii. 340; þá setti hann söðul á hest sinn ok gyrdi hann fast, Str. 47; to secure a cart load by girding it, með hlasi því er hann gyrdi eigi reipum, N. G. L. i. 379; g. hlass, taug eða reipi, 349; hann gyrdi at utan, he girded it well, Fs. 66; Icel. say a horse is laus-gyrtr, fast-gyrtr, bas its girths loose or tight: edged, bordered, bolli gyrdi með silfri, Hkr. iii. 81. **γ.** to gird oneself with a sword; konungr steypir brynju á sik ok gyrdi sik með sverðinu Kvernbit, Hkr. i. 155; hann gyrdi sik með búna sverði, Ó. H. 31.

**II.** part. **gyrdi**, girt with a weapon; g. saxi, Nj. 54, Fms. ii. 83, Grett. 126; g. sverði, Eg. 285, 374, Fms. ii. 111, iv. 58, x. 201, 415, Ó. H. 116; g. skálmum, Gkv. 2. 19.

**gyrdill**, m. [A. S. *gyrdels*; Engl. *girdle*; O. H. G. *karzil*; Germ. *gürtel*]. — a girdle, purse, from being worn on the belt, Gisl. 149, Post. 656 C. 18. **gyrdil-skaggi**, a m. 'girdle-beard,' a nickname, Landn.

**gyrja**, að (?), to gore; spjóti þat er g. mun granir þínar, an æp. ley., Fas. ii. 29 (in a verse).

**GYSS**, m. *mocking*; gys ok gabb, Fas. iii. 115; með mikinn gys, Bs. i. 427, ii. 147; göra gys at e-u, to mock at a thing, Sturl. i. 21, Fms. ix. 494; þungan gys, Mar.; cp. gussa.

**gyzki**, a m. *panic*, Fas. i. 193; vide geiski.

**GÝGR**, f. gen. sing., and nom. pl. *gygjar*, dat. and acc. sing. *gygi*; [cp. Scot. *gow*; *gyure* in the Norse tales, Asbjörnsen]. — an ogress, witch, Vsp. 34, Vbm. 32, Helr. 13, Hým. 14, Fsm. 29, Sæm. 33, Edda 8, 37, 58, 60, Fas. i. 333; freq. in poetry, vide Lex. Poët.; *mar-gýgr*, a mermaid: of a weapon, Rímmu-gýgr, a 'war-ogre,' i. e. axe, Nj.; *gygjar-sól*, f. 'a gow sun,' a mock sun, Sl. 51: in local names, *Gýgjar-fors*, *Gýgjar-hamarr*, etc., referring to popular tales.

**gýgr**, m. an abyss; eld-gýgr, a crater of a volcano: to this perhaps belongs the saying, vinna fyrir gýg, to labour in vain, answering to the Lat. 'oleum et operam perdere,' hvað gagnar svo fyrir gýg að vinna, Bb. 3. 98; og vann eigi fyrir gýg, and got his reward, Snót 319 (Ed. 1866); or is gýg (qs. gýgi), to labour for an ogre or witch, the metaphor being taken from popular tales?

**GÝLL**, m., or perhaps *gill*, [gill, Ivar Aasen, akin to gjöll], a mock sun, *parbelion*, Scot. *gow*, conceived to be a wolf preceding the sun: when the sun is surrounded by mock suns he is said to be in 'wolf-stress,' úlfakreppa; the phenomenon is called *gýla-ferð*, f. 'wolf-gang,' cp. also the saying, sjaldan er gýll fyrir göðu nema úlfir eptir renni, a gýll bodes no good unless followed by a wolf (a sign of weather), Ísl. þjóðs. i. 658, 659.

**Gýmír**, nī, name of a giant, answering to Gr. *Ἄγκυρας*, Edda.

**GÆÐA**, dd, [göðr], to bestow a boon upon, endow, enrich; gæða e-n fé ok virðingu, Hkr. i. 253, Fms. x. 192; þá er rétt at hann gæði þær (the daughters) sem hann vill, then he may endow them at pleasure, Grág. i. 204; gædda ek gulli ok guldvefnum, Gh. 16; gæðask bókligum listum, Mar. 469; hann gæddi gjöfum göða menn, Fms. iv. 111, Bs. i. 815; þá gæddi hann (endowed) frændr sína með auðæfum, 269; en Allsvaldandi Guð gæddi hann því meir at auðæfum ok mann-virðingum, 137; alla lenda menn gæddi hann bæði at veizlum ok lausa-fé, Ó. H. 179; þá skal ek g. yðr hvern eptir sínum verðleikum, 209; bauð þrándr at gæða (to better) hluta Leifs með miklu fé, Fær. 180; en Allsvaldandi Guð gæddi svá hans virðing, at..., but God Almighty bettered his reputation so that..., Bs. i. 333.

**2.** in the phrases, gæða rás, ferð, reið, to quicken the pace; þá gæddi hann rásina, then he quickened his pace, Eg. 378; en þegar hann sá björnina, gæddi hann ferðina, Fms. ii. 101, v. 165; konungs-menn gæða röðrinn, they quickened the stroke, pulled quicker, 180. **β.** adding á, svá miklit gæddi þetta á, it increased so much, went to such a pitch, Konr.; ok var þá nokkuru heimskari en áður, ef á mátti gæða, she was if possible sillier than before, i. e. though it could scarcely be worse, Gisl. 21; á mun nú gæða, Am. 71: in mod. usage, e-t á gæðisk, it increases, esp. in a bad sense, of sickness or the like.

**gæði**, n. pl. *good things, boons*; hann sló öllu við því er til gæða var (be spared no good things), at þeir mætti báðir göfastir af verða, Bs. i. 129, Fb. i. 434; þat eru mest gæði (blessings) þeim er eptir lífa, Bs. i. 140; — *uealib, profits*, in trade, mikil gæði vins, hunangs, Sturl. i. 127; þeir höfðu þaðan mörg gæði í vinnvið ok berjum ok skinna-vöru, Fb. i. 546; kaupferða ok aftrútinga, þeirra gæða sem vér megum eigi missa, Fms. i. 284; hann fann þar stórar kistur ok mart til gæða, Fs. 5; *emoluments*, mörg gæði önnur lagði Gizurr biskup til þeirrar kirkju bæði í löndum ok lausa-fé, Bs. i. 67; var hann (the brook) fullr af fiskum, ... ráku þeir hann á brott, ok vildu eigi at hann nýti gæða þessa, Landn. 52; á kirkjan fugla, fiska ok allt þat er gæða er, í jörðu ok á, í þessu takmarki, Jm. 14; hafði hann þar mikinn ávöxt af sterkuum trjáum ok öðrum gæðum, Stj. 134; taka erfiðir, ok þau gæði er því fylgja, Grág. i. 226; konungr vill þar veita í mót þau gæði af sínu landi, er menn kunna honum til at segja, Ó. H. 126; nema hann hafi keypt með öllum gæðum rekann af landinu, Grág. ii. 383; bað Skota-konungr hann fá þau gæði öll á Katanesi, er hann hafði áður haft, Orkn. 388: so in the phrase, to buy a thing, með öllum gögnum ok gæðum, *with scot and lot*, gæða-lauss, adj. *void of good things*; of a country, barren, Fb. i. 539. **gæðindi**, n. pl. *good things*, H. E. i. 526.

**gæðingr**, m., prop. a man of property; among the Norsemen in Orkney and Shetland *gæðingr* was used synonymously with *lendir* men Norway, *landlords*, *barons*, *nobles*, *chiefs*; góð gæðings ætti, the nobleman's fair daughter, Jd. (an Orkney poem); gæðinga-skip, a ship Orkney chiefs on board, Ann. 232; þetta eru allt Jarla ættir ok kunga í Orkneyjum, Orkn. ch. 39; hurfu gæðingar mjök í tvá á 178, 380; adding the name of the liege-lord, þeir vóru allir gæði Páls jarls, 186; þeir vóru vitrir menn, ok mörgum öðrum gæðingum stefndi hann til sín, 232, 242, 262, 330; stallarar konungs ok aðrir ingar, Fms. vi. 442; á konungs bórð ok hans gæðinga, x. 303; borinna manna ok gæðinga Jezraels-borgar, Stj. 600. 1 Kings xxi. 8 the elders and nobles'; gæðingar af Galaad, 405. Judges xi. 5 400 elders of Gilead'; gæðingar Gaze-borgar, 418, cp. 'the lords of Philistines,' Judges xvi. 23; eigi gæðingar heldr undirmenn hans andgír synir, Mar. 203, passim. **II.** mod. a racehorse.

**gæðir**, m. an endower, Lex. Poët.

**gæðska** and **gæzka**, u. f. *goodness, kindness, mercy*, Am. 100, Stj. Fms. x. 280; engi frýr þér vits en meir ertú grunaðr um gæzku (i. græzku, q. v.), Sturl. i. 105: *grace, boliness*, Bs. i. 63; tign ok gæð, 65, Karl. 452; í réttlati ok g. Stj. 54; esp. Guðs gæzka, the grace, i. of God, eccl.: *good things* = gæði, Fms. vii. 285, x. 18, 418, Stj. 202, 205, Sks. 181. **COMPS.** gæzku-fullr, adj. *full of goodness, graceful*, Fms. x. 232. gæzku-lauss, adj. (-leysi, n.), *merciless*, Stj. 462, 464. gæzku-samligr, adj. *good*, Bs. i. 75. gæsemi, f. *grace, goodness*.

**GÆFA**, u. f. [from gæfa, as gipt], *luck*; þar gördi gæfu-munnir 141: the sayings, annað er gæfa ok görvileiki; and geft sér engi g. gildir þó feginn vildi; bera gæfu til e-s, to have luck in a thing; hann engi gæfu til at þjóna þér, Eg. 112; sagði, at þat var hans hug, at vér feðgar munum ekki bera gæfu til þessa konungs, 17; en þó þá vel búinn at hreysti ok atgörfu, þá hefir þú eigi til þess gæfu, at þú til jafns við Harald konung, 82; gipt ok gæfa, Bs. i. 132; reyndr á ok gæfu, Anal. 57; ef gæfa vill til, Fs. 131; eigi ertú nú einn at þú konungs-gæfan fylgir þér, Fms. ii. 60; gæfumadr ertú mikill, Sighv. 38; þat eigi undarlegt at gæfa fylgi vizku, hitt er kynligt sem stundum verðað, at sú gæfa fylgir úvirkum manni, at úvitirli ráð snúask til þú, Ó. H. 123; því at ek treystumk minni hamingju bezt ok svá gæði, Fms. vi. 165. **COMPS.** gæfu-drjúgr, adj. *lucky*, Fms. vi. 116. gæfátt, n. adj. *unlucky*, Fms. v. 170, Korn. 76. gæfu-ferð, f. a journey, Fbr. 234. gæfu-fullr, adj. *full of luck*, Str. 10. hlutr, m. a lucky lot, share of good luck, Bs. i. 137. gæfu-luckless, Isl. ii. 97. gæfu-leysi, n. *lucklessness*, Grett. 128, 130. gæfu-litill, adj. *having little luck*. gæfu-madr, m. a man, Nj. 129, Fms. ii. 73, Bs. i. 60, Fs. 7, 115, Ó. H. 123, passim; (d-madr, a luckless man). gæfumann-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), as a man, Fms. xi. 232. gæfu-mikill, adj. *having great luck*, Fm. 328. gæfu-munnr, m. a turn or shift of luck, Nj. 141. gæfu-skipt, f. a trial of luck, Grett. 113 A, Ó. H. 74. gæfu-samliga, adv. *luckily*, Fms. iii. 53, xi. 32, Grett. 85 A. gæfu-samligr, adj. *lucky*, Stj. 119 A. gæfu-skipti, n. a turn or change of luck, Fms. x. 213. gæfskortir, m. *want of luck*, Fas. iii. 563. gæfu-vant, n. adj. *wanting in luck*, Valla L. 222.

**gæfast**, ð, dep. to become quiet and calm, Bb. 2. 35.

**gæfð**, f. *meekness*.

**gæfi-ligr**, adj., gramm. rendering of Lat. *dativus*, Skálda.

**gæfr**, adj. *meek, quiet*, Sturl. iii. 71, Hrafn. 24, Grett. 107 A; þat mér ok gæfast, that is pleasant to me, Fms. ii. 261.

**gæftir**, f. pl. [gæfa B], *weather fit for fishing, fine weather*.

**gægjask**, ð, dep. [gægle, De Professor; Germ. *gucken*], to be all eyes, to bend eagerly forward and peep, Eb. 272, Bárð. 171, Grett. 114 8; g. yfir herðar e-m, Konr.; ok þá hann gægðisk þar inn, John xx.

**gægjur**, f. pl., in the phrase, standa á gægjum, to stand agog, a tíj gæll, n. *entertainment*; gæl of margt mun ek nú mælt hafa, MSS. 4.

**GÆJLA** (gæla), d. [gala, gól; Ulf. *góljan* = *χαίρειν*], to comfort, to appease; verð ek mik gæla af grimnum hug, Skv. 3. 9; þat gæli þú Band; gæla gjöfum ok fagrmæli, MSS. 4. 6; eigi mun hann gæla með sáttar-böðum, Fms. x. 221; gæla grætinn, Stj. 26, (better than gæla, u. f. *entertainment, soothing*; esp. in pl. gælar, lullaby songs; gælar, nursery songs; hefir brag þenna ok barnagæl, ort ódmilga Fóstri, a ditty; frið-gælar, q. v. — a breeze = gól, Edda (Gl.).

**gæling**, f. *fondling*, Barl. 55, 150; gælingar-órð, Fms. viii. 23. **GÆR**, adv., also spelt *gór* and *gjar*, esp. in Norse MSS., but als in Fb., Stj., D. N. passim; [A. S. *gestran*, *gestran dag*; Engl. *yesterday*; O. H. G. *gestar*; Germ. *gestern*; Dan. *gaar*; Swed. *går*; Lat. *besternus*; Gr. *χθές*; cp. also Engl. *yore*, answering to the form *gi yesterday*; only with the prep. *á*, i gær, Fms. vii. 168, passim.

[Ulf. renders *apíow*, Matth. vi. 30, by *gestradagis*, and that this mistake or corruption in the Gothic text is shewn by the fact that the old Icel. or Scand. poems *gór* occurs two or three times in the very same sense]. — to-morrow; in the phrases, nú eða í gór, now or to-morrow; í dag eðr gúr, to-day or to-morrow: hvárt skoli



gör deýja, *whether we are to die now or to-morrow*, Hdm. 31; *varat mér ráðinn dauði í dag eða gör, I was not fated to die to-day*, *to-morrow*, Landn. (in a verse composed in Icel. about the middle of 10th century). Uppström, the learned Swedish editor of Ulfilas, has noticed the passage in Hdm. as corroborative of the Gothic text.

GÆRA, u. f. a *sheepskin with the fleece on*, K. P. K. 148, Stj. 306, Sturl. 139 C, Bs. i. 606, Rd. 240, Pr. 78, 625, 22. gæru-skinn, n. = gæra. gædagr, m. (gjár-dagr, þiðr. 10), *yesterday*, Ísl. ii. 413, Hkr. ii. 68, gædagr, Ó. H. 87: mod. only with the prep., í gærdag. gækveld, n. (gjár-kveld, Str. 4. 30, Fb. ii. 150), *yesterday evening*; gækveld, Ld. 44, Fms. vii. 168, Fas. ii. 284, Fbr. 63. gæmorgin, m. *yesterday morning*.

gæna, adv. = gær, Fms. vi. 254. gælingr, m. [gás], a *gosing*, Fms. viii. 42, D. N. i. 7. gæm, proncd. gæxni, f. [gás], *illness*, Edda 110: mod., neut. a *lean, al person*. gæsnis-ligr, adj. *spectre-like*.

GÆTA, tt. (gjáta), Hom. 34, 156, esp. in Norse MSS., [gate = to keep, Ivar Aasen] :—to *watch, tend, take care of*, with gen.; at gæta sinna, Fms. i. 245; gætum vandliga þessa burðar, viii. 8; Guð mín, *God protect me!* ix. 482; gæta skipa sinna, 484; þá látum en gæta vár, Orkn. 108; þeir létu myrkir gæta sín, Fms. 85; þórir bað menn hlifa sér ok gæta sín sem bezt, Gullþ. 24; ok báðu hann lífs sín, Orkn. 164; gjáta laga ok landsréttar, Hom. 34; þá er at ráðsins, *then take heed to the advice*, Nj. 61; gæta dóma, to *observe*, Sks. 658:—to *tend* [cp. Norse *gæta*], gæta kúa, to *tend cows*, Fms. 6, Ld. 98; gæta hesta, to *tend horses*, Fb. ii. 340, Fs. 88; hón gætir Valhöllu, Edda 21; Móðguðr er nefnd nú sér gætir brúarinnar, hann sitir þar við himins-enda at gæta brúarinnar fyrir bergisum, 17; segis, to *take care of the sail*, Fms. vii. 340 (in a verse); gæta skips, 101:—*absol.*, stofan gætti (gættu) at baki þeim, Eg. 91; því at þeir gættu fyrir utan, Fms. vii. 184; gættu (*take care*) ok vinn eigi 14, Fb. ii. 360; gæta sín, to *be on one's guard*. β. with prep., gæta, *take care of, mind*; var eigi betr til gætt en svá, at..., Orkn. 210; gættu þeir til, at ekki varð at, Nj. 57; gætið hér til Ónundar húsbónda sín, at eigi sliti dyr né fuglar hræ þeirra, Eg. 380; hann skyldi til gæta at regisprti liðið, Ó. H. 215; sá er til saka gætir, Sks. 28, Rb. 396; þannant til at gæta, if thou be aware well, Eg. 96; mun ek þá ekki þér eignir þínar, ef þu kannt til gæta, id., Fms. ii. 178: in mod. also, gæta að e-u, to *observe a thing*: to *beed*, Guðs vegna að þér gæt liði, Pass. 8. 16.

II. reflex., þorleikr kvaðsk ekki mundu hafa til f6, því at úsýnt er hversu mér gætisk til, because it is uncertain if I may keep it, Ld. 300: cp. gæta A. IV.

III. [cp. gæta A. IV.], signif. B., getask um e-t, to *deliberate or take counsel about*...; þat gættusk, hvárt..., and took counsel together, whether..., Vsp. 7, 29; gætask e-s, to *tell of, mention a thing*; gættisk ok Glaumvör, við grand svefna, G. told that she had dreary dreams, Am. 20; gættisk lögni, at árna ánaudgum, H. spoke of interceding for the bondsman.

IV. part. gætandi, a *keeper*, Edda 94. gæta-liga, adv. *beedfully*, Al. 147, Fms. viii. 201.

gættinn, adj. *beedful*, Hm. 6; ó-gættinn, *beedless*; að-gættinn, *beedful*.

gættur, m. a *keeper, warder*, Lex. Poët.

gættur, f. *beedfulness*; að-gættur, *circumspection*; nær-gættur, *equity*.

gættur, adj. *good*, Sks. 633 B; á-gættur, *good*; fú-gættur, *rare*; nær-gættur.

gættur, f. pl. [from gát, q. v.], in the phrase, gæta gætt at e-u, to *mind a*

beed, Ld. 204, Hkr. iii. 203.

gættur, n. pl. [gátt], *door-posts*, Rm. 2, Fms. ii. 161, Ó. H. 154, Fas.

dyri-g, q. v. gætti-tré, f. a *door-sill*, N. G. L. i. 38.

gættur, vide gæðska.

gættur, u. f. *watch, keeping*, Grág. i. 147, Fms. xi. 246; svína-g, *tend-*

gættur, Fs. 71: metaph., Fms. vii. 187, Sks. 675. COMPS: gættu-

gættur, m. a *guardian angel*, Nj. 157. gættu-kerling, f. *an old*

servant, Str. 75. gættu-lauss, adj. *unguarded*, Fas. ii. 467.

gættur, n. carelessness. gættu-maðr, m. a *keeper*, Grág. i. 12.

Fms. x. 469, xi. 402, Sks. 273, 472. gættu-sótt, f. *sickness*

quires *guarding, lunacy*, Grág. i. 287; að-gættu, *attention*.

GÆ, að, [göng; cp. Ulf. gabigjan = πλοῦν(ειν), to honour: 1.

(or gods), to *worship*; þau guð er þú göfgar, Fms. i. 97; eigi eru

annlíkum þau er þér göfgit, Blas. 44; hann göfði hof þau, er...

1; nú skulum vér fyrir því g. einn Guð, Sks. 308; engum guði

blót færa þeim er nú g. menn, Fagskr. 11; Guð at g. ok Jesum

Barl. 1; hann er síðan göfðið í kirkju heilags Laurentii, Rb.

honum var göfget skurgoð þat er Bal heitir, 400. 3. to

bless; svá hefir Drottinn göfðið hann, at hann göfði hann höfð-

krístni sinnar, 655 iii. 4; honum þótti því betr er fleiri tignuðsk

guðusk af honum, Bs. i. 141.

gættur, f. *worshipping*, 677, 9, 655 ix. 2, 623. 12, Fb. i. 408.

gættur, f. nobility; ætt-g, noble extraction.

gættur, n. a *noble woman, lady*, Eb. 18, Ld. 334.

gættur, adj. *worshipful, generous*, Fms. viii. 2, Fas. ii. 105: as the

of a king (=gætt), Yt. 25.

gættur (-ki), m. *worshipfulness*, Fms. i. 295, x. 280: *bigness*, 310.

göfug-ligr, adj. *worshipful, glorious*; fagr ok g. álitum, Hkr. i. 10, 223, Fms. vii. 63, x. 234, 289, 294, Th. 22: *magnificent*, Edda 12; kirkja g., Bs. i. 645; g. veizla, a *grand banquet*, Þiðr. 220; g. sigr, a *glorious victory*, Stjórnu-Odd. 16.

göfug-menni, n. a *noble, worshipful man*, Fms. vi. 269, viii. 136, x. 323, Landn. 278, Eb. 14, Fs. 20, Þorf. Karl. 364.

göfug-mennr, adj. *with many worshipful men*, Mirm.

GÖFUGR, adj. [Ulf. gabigs = πλοῦσιος], *worshipful, noble*; göfugr maðr, a *worshipful man*, by birth, etc.; til göfugs manns er Skeggi hét, Nj. 270; g. maðr ok stórrættadr, Eg. 16, 97, freq. in Landn.; Herraðr Hvíta-ský var g. maðr, 156; Hrafn enn Heimski hét g. maðr, 59, 213, 244, 277, 283; þessir landnáms-menn eru göfgastir í Vestfirðinga-fjórðungi, 167; at Erlingr Skjálvgsson hafi verit maðr ríkistr ok göfgastir í Noregi, Ó. H. 184, Fms. i. 61; ríkr maðr ok g., Hkr. i. 136; sjau prestar ok allir göfgir, Bs. i. 79; enum göfgasta konungi, Post. 656 C. 33; g. maðr ok ágætr, Eg. 98; vóru þeir Björgólfr í gildinu göfgastir menn, the *foremost men*, 22; Hrafn var göfgastir sona Hængs, 102; því heldr er göfgari vóru, Bs. i. 129; göðir menn ok göfgir, Grág. ii. 168; Ingólfr var göfgastir allra landnáms-manna, Fms. i. 241, (Landn. 36 l. c. frægastir); at þeir mætti báðir sem göfgastir af verða, Bs. i. 129:—of things, göfugr bær, Eg. 477; g. sýsla, Hom. 4.

göll, f. a *sbriek*, Edda (Gl.) 110.

GÖLTR, m., gen. galtar, dat. galti, [Swed. and Dan. *galf*]:—a *boar, hog*, Grág. i. 427, Landn. 177, Sks. 113, Fas. i. 87, 88, iii. 405; sónar-göltr, a *sacrificial hog*, i. 331, 332.

2. an old dat. gjalti only occurs in the old metaph. phrase, verða at gjalti, to *be turned into a bog*, i. e. to *turn mad with terror*, esp. in a fight; stundum æpir hón svá hátt at menn verða nær at gjalti, Fms. iv. 56; sá kraptr ok fjölkyngi fylgði þeim Nor, at úvinir þeirra urðu at gjalti þegar þeir heyrðu heróp ok sá vápnum brugðit, ok lögðu Lappir á flóta, Orkn. 4; en er hann sá at þeir ofruðu vápnunum glúpnáði hann, ok hljóp um fram ok í fjallit upp ok varð at gjalti, Eb. 60; urðu göngu-menn næsta at gjalti, Gísl. 56; en þér ærðisk allir ok yrðit at gjalti, Fs. 43.—cp. Yngl. S. ch. 6, where this power is attributed to Odin; gjalti glíkir verða gumna synir, Hm. 130; Nero hljóp burt frá ríki ok varð at gjalti, Post. 656 C. 39; at konungur mundi ganga af vittinu ok at gjalti verða, Rb. 394 (of king Nebuchadnezzar); þeir menn er gæltir eru kalláðir, Sks. 113 sqq.

II. metaph. a *hog's back or ridge* between two dales; in local names, Galtar-dalr, Galtardals-tunga, n., of farms situated at the foot of such a ridge.

göltra, að, to *rove about in cold and blast*, from göltr (2).

göndull, m. a *clue*; það er komið í göndul, of *entangled things*.

göng, n. pl. [gangr], a *passage, lobby*; en úr kastala vóru göng upp í kirkju, Fms. ix. 523; freq. in mod. usage, of a *narrow passage*, baðstofu-göng, esp. when leading from the door to the sitting-room: metaph., gefa e-m göng, to *give one free passage*, xi. 283; kunna göng at orustu, to *know the ways of fighting*, vi. 387.

göngull, adj. *strolling*; mér verðr göngull, Lv. 33; nær-göngull, *near-going, exacting*; hús-göngull, *strolling from house to house*.

göngur, f. pl. [gana], *wild wanderings, eccentricities*; in the phrase, hlaupa út í göngur, to *rove wildly about*.

GÖR and ger, n. a *flock of birds of prey*; þar var hrafna gör, Höfuðl. 9; hraeva gör, *carion crows*, Merl. 2. 68, (in both passages rhyming with a word having ø for root vowel); opt er fiskr í fugla geri, there are often *fish where gulls gather*, Hallgr. in Snót 212 2nd Ed. (for the gulls guide the fishermen to the shoals of fish); þá fylgir því gör mikil ok áta, Sks. 140.

GÖR- (also spelt gjör-, ger-, geyr-), the complete old form is görv-, which remains in görv-allr, q. v. [cp. görvá below; mid. H. G. gar, garwe; O. H. G. garo; N. H. G. gar]:—as adverb. prefix, *quite, altogether*: gör-audr, adj. *quite empty*; gör-bænn, adj. *begging bard, importunate*, Sighvat, Fb. ii. 80: gör-eyða, dd, to *lay quite waste*: gör-farinn, part. *quite gone, quite lost*, of a game, Fms. vii. 219: gör-hugall, adj. *very beedful, mindful*, Eg. 14: gör-kólfir, m. = for-kólfir, q. v.: gör-slokinn, part. *quite slaked*, Hólabók 103: gör-spiltir, part. *quite corrupt*.

GÖRA, ð, also spelt görva, gjörva, geyra, giora, gera: prop. görá, not góra (the ø was sounded nearly as y or ey), so that the g is to be sounded as an aspirate, however the word is spelt; and the insertion of i or j (gjóra, gjöra), which is usual in mod. writing, and often occurs in old, is phonetic, not radical, and gjöra and gjöra represent the same sound. The word in the oldest form had a characteristic v, and is spelt so on the Runic stones in the frequent Runic phrase, gaurva kubl, Baut., and Danske Runemind. passim; but also now and then in old Icelandic MSS., e. g. the Kb. of Sæm. (cited from Bugge's Edit.), gorva, Am. 75, Skv. i. 34, 3. 20, Hm. 123, Ög. 29; gerva, Am. 64, Bkv. 3; gjörva, Rm. 9; gjörfa, 28; gorvir, Hkv. Hjörv. 41; görvom, Hým. 6; gorviz, Am. 35; gerviz, Merl. 2. 89:—this characteristic v has since been dropped, and it is usually spelt without it in MSS., gora, Hým. i. Ög. 23, Ls. 65; gera, Am. 85; gorir, Hm. 114: the pret. always drops the v, gorpi, Hým. 21; gordo or gorpo, fecerunt, Hm. 142, Am. 9; gordumz, Hdm. 28; gerpi, Am. 74; gerpit, 26:—with i inserted, Rm. 9, 22; giordu, 11; in the Mork. freq. giavra. The ö is still sounded in the east of Icel., whereas gera is the common form in speech, gjöra in writing:—the old pres. indic. used by the



poets and in the laws is monosyllabic *görr*; with suffixed negative, *görr-a*, Hkr. i. (in a verse); mod. bisyllabic *görir*, which form is also the usual one in the Sagas—the old part. pass. was *görr* or *gerr*, *geyrr*, Fms. ix. 498, x. 75, where the *v* was kept before a vowel, and is often split with *f*, *gorvan*, *gorvir*, and *gorfan*, *gorfir*: dat. so-goro or so-guru adverbially = *sic facto*: the mod. part. *gjörðr*, *gerðr*, *göðr*, as a regular part. of the 2nd weak conjugation, which form occurs in MSS. of the 15th century, e. g. Bs. i. 877, l. 21. [This is a Scand. word; Dan. *gjøre*; Swed. *göra*; Old Engl. and Scot. *gar*, which is no doubt of Scand. origin, the Saxon word being *do*, the Germ. *thun*, neither of which is used in the Scand.; the word however is not unknown to the Teut., though used in a different sense; A. S. *gerwan* and *gearwan* = *parare*; O. H. G. *karwan*; Germ. *gerben*, *garben*, but esp. the adj. and adv. *gar*, vide above s. v. *gör*.] To make, to do; the Icel. includes both these senses.

**A. To make:** I. to build, work, make, etc.; göra himin ok jörð, 623, 36, Hom. 100; göra hús, to build a house, Fms. xi. 4, Rb. 384; göra kirkju, Bjarn. 39; göra skip, N. G. L. i. 198; göra langskip, Eg. 44; göra stóipa, Al. 116; göra töl (= smíða), Vsp. 7; göra (finger)-gull, Bs. i. 877; göra haug, to build a cairn, Eg. 399; göra lokhvílu, Dropl. 27; göra dys, Ld. 152; göra kistu (coffin), Eg. 127; göra naust, N. G. L. i. 198; göra jarðhús, Dropl. 34; göra vegg, Eg. 724; also, göra bók, to write a book, Ib. 1, Rb. 384; göra kvíðing, to make a song, Nj. 50; göra bréf, to draw up a deed (letter), Fms. ix. 22; göra nýmæli, to frame a law, Ib. 17.

2. adding prep.; göra upp, to repair, rebuild, restore, Fb. ii. 370; göra upp Jörsala-borg, Ver. 43; göra upp skála, Ld. 298; göra upp leiði, to build up a grave. II. to make, prepare, get ready; göra veizlu, drykkju, brúðkaup, erfi, and poet. öl, öldr, to make a feast, brew bridal ale, Fs. 23, Fms. xi. 156, Dropl. 6, Am. 86; göra seið, blót, to perform a sacrifice, Ld. 152; göra bú, to set up a house, Grág. i. 185, Ld. 68; göra eld, to make a fire, Fs. 100, K. þ. K. 88; göra rekkju, to make one's bed, Eg. 236; göra upp hvílur, Sturl. ii. 124; göra graut, to make porridge, Eg. 196, N. G. L. i. 349; göra drykk, to make a drink, Fms. i. 8; göra kol, or göra til kola, to make charcoal, Ölk. 35.

III. in somewhat metaph. phrases; göra ferð, to make a journey, Fms. x. 281; gördi heiman för sína, be made a journey from home, Eg. 23; göra sinn veg, to make one's way, travel, Mar.; göra upp-reisin, to make an uprising, to rebel, Rb. 384, Fms. ix. 416; göra úfrið, to make war, 656 C. 15; göra sátt, göra frið, to make peace, Hom. 153, Bs. i. 24; göra féskipti, Nj. 118; göra tilskipan, to make an arrangement, Eg. 67; göra ráð sitt, to make up one's mind, Nj. 267, Fms. ix. 21; göra hluti, to cast lots, Fms. x. 348. 2. to make, give, pay, yield; göra tíund, to pay tithes, Hom. 180; hann skal göra Guði tíunda hlut verðsins, id.; göra ölmusu, to give alms, 64; göra ávöxt, to yield fruit, Greg. 48; gefa nó göra ávöxt, Stj. 43; göra konungi skatt eða skyld, Fms. xi. 225.

3. to contract; göra vináttu, félagskap, to contract friendship, Nj. 103, Eg. 29; göra skuld, to contract a debt, Grág. i. 126; göra ráð með e-m, to take counsel with, advise one, Eg. 12; göra ráð fyrir, to suppose, Nj. 103, Fms. ix. 10; göra mun e-s, to make a difference, l. 255, Eb. 106.

4. to make, make up, Lat. *efficere*; sex tigr penninga göra eyri, sixty pence make an ounce, Grág. i. 500, Rb. 458. 5. to grant, render; göra kost, to make a choice, to grant, Nj. 130, Dropl. 6, Fms. xi. 72, (usually ellipt., *kostr* being understood); vil ek at þér gerist kostinn, Nj. 3; ok megist þér fyrir því gera (*grant*) honum kostinn, 49, 51; göra e-m lög, to grant the law to one, 237; göra guðsfjár, to make 'gossip' with one, to be one's godfather, Fms. ii. 130. 6. special usages; göra spott, háð, gabb, . . . at e-u, to make sport, gibes, etc. at or over a thing, Fms. x. 124; göra íðran, to do penance, Greg. 22; göra þakkir, to give thanks, Hom. 55; göra róm at máli e-s, to cheer another's speech, shout hear, hear! var górt at máli hans mikill róm ok góðr, his speech was much cheered, Nj. 250,—a parliamentary term; the Teutons cheered, the Romans applauded (with the hands), cp. Tacit. Germ. 7. with prepp.; gera til, to make ready or dress meat; láta af (to kill) ok göra til (and dress), K. þ. K. 80, Ísl. ii. 83, 331, Fs. 146, 149, Bjarn. 31, Finnb. 228; göra til nyt, to churn milk, K. þ. K. 78; göra til sverð, to wash and clean the sword, Dropl. 19; máttu þeir eigi sjá, hversu þorvaldr var til gerr, how Tb. got a dressing, Nj. 19.

β. göra at e-u, to mend, make good, put right (at-görð), ek skal at því gera, Fms. xi. 153, Eg. 566, Nj. 130; to heal, Bárð. 171, Eg. 579, Grág. i. 220; göra at hesti, K. þ. K. 54, Nj. 74; göra við e-u, vide B. II.

8. adding acc. of an adj., part., or the like; göra mun þat margan höfuðlausan, Nj. 203; göra mikit um sik, to make a great noise, great havoc, Fb. i. 545, Grett. 133, Fms. x. 329; göra e-n sáttan, to reconcile one, Grág. i. 336; göra sér e-n kærán, to make one dear to oneself, Hkr. i. 209; göra sik líkan e-m, to make oneself like to another, imitate one, Nj. 258; göra sik góðan, to make oneself good or useful, 74, 78; göra sik reidan, to take offence, 216; göra sér dælt, to make oneself at home, take liberties, Ld. 134, Nj. 216; göra langmælt, to make a long speech, Sks. 316; göra skjót-kjör, to make a quick choice, Fms. ii. 79; göra hólpinn, to 'make helpen', to help, x. 314; göra lögtekt, to make a law, issue a law, xi. 213, Bs. i. 37; hann gerði hann hálshöggvinn, be bad him beheaded, Fms. ix. 488, v.l.; ok görðu þá handteknalla alla at minsta kosti, Sturl. i. 40; vörir

vörskustu ok beztu menn eru görðr handteknir, 41. β. göra sér mi e-t, to make much of, admire, Eg. 5, Fms. x. 254, 364; göra e-t ágætum, to make famous, extol a thing, vii. 147; göra at orðum, to no as remarkable, Fas. i. 123; göra at álítum, to take into consideration, Nj. 3; göra sér úgeitð at e-u, to be displeased with, Ld. 134; göra við sik, to make one's presence noticed, Eg. 79; göra sér mikilt, lítit fy til make great, small efforts, Finnb. 234; göra sér í hug, to brood on, hann gerði sér í hug at drepa jarl, Fs. 112; göra sér í hugar land fancy, think: göra af sér, to exert oneself, ef þú gerir eigi meira af um aðra leika, Edda 32; hvárt hann var með Eiríki jarli, ok görði hann annat af sér, or what else he was making of himself, Fms. xi. 157. phrases, gera fáleika á sik, to feign, make oneself look sad, Nj. 14; adding upp, gera sér upp veyki, to feign sickness, (upp-gerð, dissimulation) göra sér til, to make a fuss, (hence, til-gerð, foppishness.)

**B. To do:** I. to do, act; allt þat er hann gerir sí (whatsoever he does), þat á eigandi at ábyrgjask, Gpl. 190; þér mun fátt mæla eðr gera, áðr yðr munu vandræði af standa, i. e. whatsoe you say or do will bring you into trouble, Nj. 91; göra e-t með h fengi ok kappi, 98; ger svá vel, 'do so well,' be so kind! 111; gerist svá, góði herra (please, dear lord!), þiggist mitt heilræði, Fms. vii. 1; and in mod. usage, gerið þér svo vel, gerðu svo vel, = Engl. please do! sagði, at hann hafði með trúleik görð, done faithfully, Eg. 65; g gott, to do good; göra illt, to do evil, (góð-görð, ill-görð); ok var vel görð, well done, 64; geyrða ek hotvetna illt, I did evil all things, Níðst. 109; hefir hann margu hluti görð stór-vel til me be has done many things well towards me, I have received many gr benefits at his hands, Eg. 60; with dat., svá mikitt gott sem jarl h mér gert, Nj. 133; þér vilda ek sízt illt göra, I would least do ba to thee, 84; göra fúlmennsku, to do a mean act, 185; göra vel við to do well to one, Fs. 22; göra stygð við e-n, to offend one, Fms. 98; göra sæmliða til e-s, to do well to one, Ld. 62, Nj. 71; göra st e-s, to do honour to one, Fms. vii. 155; göra e-m gagn, to give l to one, Nj. 262; göra e-m sæmd, skómm, to do (shew) honour, disbon to one, 5, Fms. x. 43; göra háðung, xi. 152; göra styrk, to strengt one, ix. 343; göra e-m skapraun, to tease one; göra ósóma, Vápn. göra skaða (scathe), Eg. 426; göra óvina-fagnað, to give joy to o enemies, i. e. to do just what they want one to do, Nj. 112; göra til sk e-m, to conform to one's wishes, 80; gerum vér sem faðir vár vill, le do as our father wishes, 198; vel má ek gera þat til skaps föður m at brenna inni með honum, id.; göra at skapi e-s, id., x. 3; var þat m gert móti mínu skapi, Fms. viii. 300; gera til saka við e-n, to offend, against one, Nj. 80; gera á hluta e-s, to wrong one, Vigl. 25; göra fyrir sér, to behave badly, Fms. vii. 103.

II. adding prep.; g til e-s, to deserve a thing (cp. til-görð, desert, behaviour); hvat hafðir til görð, what hast thou done to deserve it? Nj. 130; framarr en ek til görð, more than I have deserved, Fms. viii. 300; ok hafist þér D heldr til annars görð, ye Danes have rather deserved the reverse, xi. 1 Hom. 159;—göra eptir, to do after, imitate, Nj. 90;—göra við e-u við-görð, amendment), to provide for, amend, ok mun úhægt vera göra við forlögum þeirra, Ld. 190; er úhægt at göra við (to re atkvæðum, Fs. 22; ok mun ekki mega við því gera, Nj. 198;—g af við e-n (cp. af-görð, evil doing), to transgress against one, ek engan hlut af görð við þik, Fms. vii. 104, viii. 241; ok iðrask nú er hann hefir af gert, 300; göra af við Guð, to sin against G Hom. 44.

2. special usages; göra . . . at, to do so and so; spu hvat hann vildi þá láta at gera, be asked what he would have done, 100; hann gerði þat eina at, er hann átti, be did only what be ou 220; þeir Flosi sátu um at rengja, ok gátu ekki at gert, F. tried, could do nothing, 115, 242; þér munut ekki fá at gert, fyrr en 139; Flosi ok hans menn fengu ekki at gert, 199; mikitt hefir þú nu gert, much hast thou now done (it is a serious matter), 85; er nú mikitt at gert um manndráp síðan, 256; hann vildi taka vörð at lán, göra mikitt at, and do great things, Ld. 70; Svartir hafði höggit s ok gert mikitt at, Nj. 53; slíkt gerir at er sölin etr, so it happens to those who eat seaweed, i. e. that (viz. thirst) comes of eating seaweed, 605.

β. göra af e-u, to do so and so with a thing; hvat hafðir þú ger Gunnari, Njarð. 376; ráð þú draumana, vera má at vér gerim af noki may be that we may make something out of it, Ld. 126; gör af draumir slíkt er þér þykki líkligast, do with the dream (read it) as seems to likeliest, Ísl. ii. 196; göra við e-n, to do with one; þá var um rætt, hvað þá skyldi göra, what was to be done with them? Eg. 232; ærnar eru s til við Egil, hvat sem eg læt göra við hann, 426; eigi veit ek hvat hafa síðan við görð, 574; göra fyrir e-t, to provide; Jón var vel sjá gandi, ok at öllu vel fyrir görð, a wealthy and well-to-do man, Sturl. 195; þótt Björn sé vel fyrir maðr, þá er þat fyrir görð, því at . . . that is made up, because . . . fyrir göra (q. v.), to forfeit.

**C. METAPH. AND SPECIAL USAGES:** I. to do, help, avail; skulum vér ganga allir á vald jarlsins, því at oss gerir eigi annat, not else will do for us, Nj. 267; þat mun ekki gera, that wont do, 84; ek kann ekki ráð til at leggja ef þetta gerir ekki, Fms. ii. 326; konu vill þat eigi, því at mér gerir þat eigi (it will not do for me) at þér ga



pp. x. 357; þat gerir mér ekki, at þér gangit á Orminn, ... en þú vera at mér komi at gagni, ii. 227; þöttisk þú vita, at honum i ekki gera (i.e. *it would do nothing*) at biðja fyrir honum, Fb. i. engum gerði við hann at keppa, 571; ekki gerði þeim um at sk, Bård. 10 new Ed.; sagða ek yör eigi, at ekki mundi gera at hans, Sks. 625; hvat gerir mér nú at spyrja, Stj. 518; ekki gerir þú, *no use biding it*, Fbr. 101 new Ed.; ætla þat at fái þori, enda engum, Band. 7; bæði var leitað til annarra ok heima, ok gerði *but did no good*, á; hét hann þeim afarkostum, ok gerði þat ekki, *did no good*, Fms. ii. 143.

III. *to send, despatch*, cp. Engl. *to do a message*; hann gerði þegar menn frá sér, Eg. 270; haðri gort menn sex á skóginum fyrir þá, 568; þá gerði Karl lið þeim, Fms. i. 108; jarl gerði Eirík at leita Ribbunga, ix. 314; gerði fram fyrir sik Álf á njósn, 488; hann gerði menn fyrir sér at konunginum kvámu sína, x. 10; hleppi-skúta var gör norðr til theims, vii. 206; jafnan gerði jarl til Ribbunga ok drap menn af ix. 312; vilja Ösvifrs-synir þegar gera til þeirra Kotkels, *despatch to slay K.*, Ld. 144; skulu vér nú göra i mót honum, ok láta hann njósn koma, 242;—göra eptir e-m, *to send after one*, Nero bað göra þostulunum ok leida þangat, 656 C. 26; nú verð eigi eptir gort þum vetri, Grág. i. 421; frændr Bjarnar létu göra eptir (Germ. n) líki hans, Bjarn. 69; síðan gerðu þeir til klausturs þess er jómr- arí, Fms. x. 102;—gera e-m orð, njósn, *to do a message to one*; hann orð jörum sinum, Eg. 270; ætluðu þeir at göra Önuði njósn um Egils, 386, 582; vóru þangat orð gör, *word was sent thither*, Hkr.

IV. *with infin. as an auxiliary verb, only in poetry* (prose (laws); ef hön gerði koma, *if she did come*, Völ. 5; gerðit lægja, Am. 25; gramr gorr-at sér hlífa, *he does not spare himself*, (in a verse); gerðut vægjask, id., Fs. (in a verse); hann gerðisk lga, Jb. 41; górdi at hegja, Bkv. 15; górdisk at deyja, Gkv. i. 1; eigi gerir hugr minn hlægja við honum, Fas. i. 122; góðir menn ytra sitt mál með sannsögli, 677, 12; Aristodemus gördi eigi enn at tyst: esp. in the laws, ef þeir göra eigi ganga i rúm síð, Grág. i. góðinn gerr eigi segja, 32; ef hann gerr eigi i ganga, 33; ef þeir gi hluta meðr sér, 63; ef dömdur göra eigi dæma, 67; ef dömd- ura eigi við at taka, id.; ef góðinn gerr eigi (*does not*) nefna mótm, 94; nú göra þeir menn eigi úmaga færa, 86; ef þeir göra tina kvöðina af búanum, Kb. ii. 163; ef þeir göra eigi segja, f. 11, Sb. ii. 52; nú gerr sá eigi til fara, Kb. ii. 96; göra eigi koma, ef hann gerr eigi kjósa, § 113.

IV. a law term, göra um, only, *to judge or arbitrate in a case*; fékksk þat af, at tólf menn göra um málit, Nj. 111; villt þú göra um málit, 21; bjóða mun göra um, ok lúka upp þegar gördinni, 77; mun sá mála-hluti várr tót góðir menn geri um, 88; málin vóru lagð i gerð, skyldu gera tótt menn, var þá gert um málin á þingi, var þat gert, at ... (follows verdict), 88; vil ek at þú sættisk skjótt ok látir góða menn gera tótt, at hann geri um ok enir beztu menn af hvára liði lögliga til ne 188; Njáll kvaðsk eigi gera mundu nema á þingi, 105; þeir ok þat halda mundu, er hann gerði, id.; skaltú gera sjálfir, 58; gert var áðr um hitt málit, 120; ek vil bjóðask til at göra milli þá þóðard um mál yðar, Bjarn. 55; þorsteininn kvað þat þó mundi tina, at þeir hefði góða nefnd um sættir þótt hann gördi, 56; nú þér sleig i sætt málinu með því mótti, at Áskell skal göra um þeirra ill R. 248; er nú leitað um sættir milli þeirra, ok kom svá at þeir tina um málin þorgeirr goði frá Ljósa-vatni ok Arnórr ór Reykja- va, var görd þeirra at ..., 288; svá kemr at Ljótr vill at Skapti lið hans hendi, en Guðmundr vill sjálfir göra fyrir sína hönd, skyldi gerð upp segja, Valla L. 225; eigi hæfir þat, leitum heldr um tinn þer þorgeirr um mál þessi, Lv. 12; var jafnt górt sér þóðard þá þóðrðs, Eb. 246; þær urðu mála-lyktir at þóðrð skyldi göra 24; ok vóru þá gúrvar miklar fésektir, 128; var leitað um tinn varð þat at sætt, at þeir Snorri ok Steindórr skyldi göra um tinn erut gerfir héraðs-sekir sem illræðis-menn, Fs. 58; göra görd, 153, 105; adding the fine, *to fix the amount*, þat er gerð mín, at gerð huss ok matar, *I fix the amount of the value of the house and food*, Jb. 80; gerði Njáll hundrað silfrs, N. put it at a hundred silvers, 58; margir mæltu, at mikít væri gert, *that the amount was* slíkt félgald sem gert var, 120; villit ér nokkut héraðs-sektir utanferðir, 189; hann dæmdi þegar, ok gördi hundrað silfrs, þau bað Bjarni þorkatli sætt ok sjálfðæmi, gördi Bjarni hundrað þn. 31; ek göri á hönd þóri hundrað silfrs, Lv. 55; ek göri á hundrað silfrs, id.; villt þér, at ek göra millum ykkar; síðan ungr konuna til handa þórdi ok öll fé hennar, Bjarn. 17; Rafn mikít fé annat af sér hafa górt, at eigi þætti honum þat betra, þellir gördi átta hundrað silfrs, Lv. 97; fyrir þat gerði Bórk af honum eyjarnar, B. took the isles from him as a fine, Landn. ing the case as object, Gunnarr gerði gerðina, G. gave judgment de, Nj. 80; fyrr en gert var áðr um hitt málit, *till the other case* ded, 120; þá sætt er hann gördi Haraldi jarli, *that settlement* made for earl Harold, Fms. viii. 300; Flósi var gört utan ok allir emm, F. was put out (banished) and all the burners, Nj. 251;

metaph., nema þau vill annat mál á gera, *unless they choose to settle it otherwise*, Grág. i. 336.

2. in the phrase, göra sekð, *to make a case of outlawry*, Grág. i. 118; eigi um görir sekð manns ella, *else the outlawry takes no effect*; en hann um görir eigi ella sekðina, *else he cannot condemn him*, 119.

3. *to perform*; eptir-gerðar þeirrar sem hverr nennti framast at gera eptir sinn náung, Fms. viii. 103; en þat grunaði konung, at hann mundi ætla at göra eptir sumar sættir, i. e. *that he had some back door to escape by*, Orkn. 58 (cp. O. H.); allt þat er þér gerit nú fyrir þeirra sálum, id.

V. special usages, *to make allowance for*; gera fódur til fjár, *to make an arbitrary allowance for*, Isl. ii. 138; hence, *to suppose*, en ef ek skal göra til fyrir fram (suggest) hvat er hön (the code) segir mér, þá segi ek svá, at ..., Fms. ix. 331; gera sér i hug, Fs. 112; göra sér i hugar-lund, *to fancy*; göra e-m getsakir, *to impute to one*; gera orð á e-u, *to report a thing*; þat er ekki orð á því geranda, *'tis not worth talking about*; eigi þarf orð at göra hjá því (*'tis not to be denied*), sjálfan stólkonunginn blindaði hann, Mork. 14 (cp. Fms. vi. 168, l.c.); gera sér létt, *to take a thing lightly*, Am. 70; göra sér far um, *to take pains*; göra sér i hug, hugar-lund, *to suppose*.

D. IMPERS. *it makes one so and so, one becomes*; hann gördi fölván i andliti, *he was turned pale*, Glúm. 342; leysti isinn ok gördi varmt vatnið, *the water became warm*, 623. 34; veðr gördi hvast, *a gale arose*, Eg. 128; hrið mikla gerði at þeim, *they were overtaken by a storm*, 267; þá gerði ok á hrið (acc.) veðrs, 281; féll veðrit ok gerði logn (acc.), *and became calm*, 372; gördi þá stórt á firðinum, *the sea rose big*, 600; til þess er veðr lagði ok ljóst gerði, *and till it cleared up*, 129; um nóttina gerði á æði-veðr ok útsýnning, 195; görir á fyrir þeim hafvillur, *they lost their course* (of sailors), Finnb. 242; mér gerir svefnhöfugt, *I grow sleepy*, Nj. 264; þá gördi vetr mikinn þar eptir hinn næsta, Rð. 248.

E. REFLEX. *to become, grow, arise, and the like*; þá gördisk hlátr, *then arose laughter*, Nj. 15; gördisk bardagi, *it came to a fight*, 62, 108; sá atburðr gördisk, *it came to pass*, Fms. x. 279; þau tíðendi er þar höfðu görst, Ld. 152; gerðisk með þeim félagskapr, *they entered into fellowship*, Eg. 29; gerðisk svá fallit kapr, Dipl. ii. 10; Sigurðr konungr gerðisk (*grew up to be*) ofstopa-maðr ..., gördisk mikill maðr ok sterkr, Fms. vii. 238; hann gördisk brátt ríkr maðr ok stjórnsamr, xi. 223; Unnr gördisk þá mjök elli-móð, *U. became worn with age*, Ld. 12; sár þat er at ben gördisk, *a law term, a wound which amounted to a bleeding wound*, Nj. passim;—*to be made, to become*, görask konungr, *to become king*, Eg. 12; ok gördisk skáld hans, and became his skáld, 13; gördisk konungs hirðmaðr, 27; görask hans eigin-kona, *to become his wedded wife*, Fms. i. 3; at hann skyldi görask hálf-konungr yfir Dana-veldi, 83; vill Hruðr görask mágr þinn, Nj. 3; hann gerðisk síðan óvarari, *he became less cautious*, Fms. x. 414.

2. with the prep. svá, *to happen, come to pass so and so*; svá gördisk, at ..., *it so happened, that* ..., Nj. 167; gördisk svá til, at ..., Fms. x. 391; þá gördisk svá til um síðir, at ..., *at last it came to pass, that* ..., 392; enda vissi hann eigi, at þingförr mundi af görask, *in case he knew not that it would entail a journey to parliament*, Grág. i. 46; with at added, *to increase*, þá gördisk þat mjök at um jarl (*it grew even worse with the earl*) at hann var úsiðugr um kvænna-far, gördisk þat svá mikilt, at ..., *it grew to such a pitch, that* ..., Hkr. i. 245; hence the mod. phrase, e-ð á-görst, *it increases, gains, advances*, esp. of illness, bad habits, and the like, never in a good sense.

3. impers. with dat., honum gerðisk ekki mjök vært, *he felt restless*, Ld. 152; næsta gerisk mér kynlegt, *I feel uneasy*, Finnb. 236.

4. *to behave, bear oneself*; Páll gördisk hraustliga i nafni Jesu, Post. 656 C. 13.

5. *to set about doing, be about*; fúm vetrum síðan gördisk hann vestr til Íslands, Fms. x. 415; maðr kom at honum ok spurði, hvat hann gerðisk, *what he was about*, Ö. H. 244; gördisk jarl til Ribbunga, Fms. ix. 312, v. 1; tveir menn gördusk ferðar sinnar, *two men set out for a journey*, x. 279; gördusk menn ok eigi til þess at sitja yfir hlut hans, Eg. 512; at þessir menn hafa görzk til svá mikils stóræðis, Fms. xi. 261; eigi treystusk menn at görask til við hann, Bård. 160.

6. (mod.) *to be*; in such phrases as, eins og flestir menn gerast, *as people now are*; eins og flestir menn gerast.

F. PART. PASS. gör, geyrr (Fms. ix. 498, x. 75), gjörtr, gerr, as adj., compar. görvari, superl. görvastr; [A. S. gearu; gare, Chaucer, Percy's Ballads; O. H. G. garwe; Germ. gar];—*skilled, accomplished*; vaskligt, at sér görtr, Ld. 134; vel at sér görtr, Isl. ii. 326, Gisl. 14; gerr at sér um allt, Nj. 51; hraustir ok vel at sér görtr, Eg. 86; at engi maðr hafi gervari at sér verit en Sigurðr, Mork. 221; allra manna snjallast i máli ok görv- astr at sér, Hkr. iii. 360; the phrase, leggja görva hönd á e-t, *to set a skilled hand to work, to be an adept, a master in a thing*; svá hagr, at hann lagði allt á görva hönd, Fas. i. 391, (á allt görva hönd, iii. 195).

2. *ready made, at hand*; in the saying, gott er til geysr (i.e. görs, not geirs) at taka, *'tis good to have a thing at hand*, Hkm. 17; ganga til görs, *to have it ready made for one*, Ld. 96; gör gjöld, *prompt punishment*, Lsk. Pöet.:—with infin., gerr at bjóða, *ready to offer*, Gh. 17; gervir at eiskra, *in wild spirits*, Hóm. 11; görvar at riða, Vsp. 24; with gen. of the thing, gerr ílls hugar, *prone to evil*, Hým. 9; gerr galds, *prone to sorcery*, þd. 3; skulst þess görvir, *be ready for that*! Am. 55.

III. [cp. görvi, Engl. gear], done, dressed; svá görvir, *so 'geared'*, so trusted, Am. 40.



adverb. phrases, so-gurt, at soguru, *so done*; verða menn þat þó so-gurt at hafa, i. e. *there is no redress to be had*, Hrafn. 9; hafi hann so-gurt, N. G. L. i. 35, Nj. 141; kvað eigi so-gort duga, 123, v. 1.; at (með) so-guru, *this done, quo facto*, Skv. i. 24, 40; freq. with a notion of *being left undone, re infecta*, Germ. *unverrichteter sache*, Eg. 155, Glúm. 332, Ö. H. 202; enda situ um so-gort, and now let it stand, Skálda 166; við so-gurt, *id.*, 655 vii. 4; á so-gurt ofan, *into the bargain*, Bs. i. 178, Ölk. 36, Fas. i. 85.

görandi, a, m., part. *doer*, Kb. 4: gramm. *nominative*, Skálda.

GÖRÐ, gjörð, gerð, f. [göra]: 1. used of making, building, workmanship; görð ok gylling, Vm. 47; kirkju-görð, church-building; húsa-g., house-building; skipa-g., ship-building; garð-g., fence-making: —of performance, vigslu-g., inauguration; messu-g., saying of mass, divine service; þjónustu-g., embettis-g., *id.*; þakkar-g., thanksgiving; bænar-g., prayer; lof-g., praise; ölmusu-g., alms-giving; frið-g., peace-making; sættar-g., settlement, agreement, arbitration: —of working, akr-g., tillage; ú-gerð, bad workmanship, patchwork; við-gerð, mending: —of yielding (of duties), tiundar-görð, *tribute*; leiðangrs-g., *paying levy*: —of cookery and the like, öl-görð, ale-making, brewing; matar-g., cooking; brauð-g., baking; sundr-gerð, *show*: til-gerð, *ubims*: upp-gerð, dissimulation: eptir-görð, q. v.: i-görð, *suppuration*. 2. a doing, act, deed; the phrase, orð ok görðir, words and deeds, Fms. iii. 148; ef þú launar svá mína görð, Ísl. ii. 141, Stj. 250, 252, Dipl. i. 7: so in the phrase, sóm þín gerð, as good as the deed (in declining a kind offer); göð-görð, vel-görð, a good deed, benefit; ill-görðir (pl.), evil doings; mein-görðir, transgressions: in gramm. the active voice, Skálda 180.

II. a law term, arbitration; the settlement was called sætt or sættar-görð, the umpires görðar-menn, m., Grág., Nj. passim; and the verdict gerð or görð, cp. görð C. IV: —the technical phrases were, leggja mál í görð, to submit a case to arbitration, passim; vóru málin í gerð lagin með umgangi ok sættar-boðum göðgjarna manna, Eb. 128; or slá málum í sætt, Rd. 248, Eb. ch. 56; leggja mál undir e-n, Lv. ch. 27: nefna menn til görðar (ch. 4), or taka menn til görðar, to choose umpires; vóru menn til gerðar teknir ok lagðr til fundr, Nj. 146: skilja undir gerð (sátt), or skilja undan, to stipulate, of one of the party making a stipulation to be binding on the umpire (as e. g. the award shall not be outlawry but payment), en þó at vandliga væri skilt undir görðina, þá játaði þörð at gúra, Eb. 24, cp. Ld. 308, Sturl. ii. 63; göra fé slíkt sem hann vildi, at undan-skildum hérað-sektum ok utanferðum, var þá handsalat niðrfall af sökum, Fs. 74; líka upp gerð (to deliver the arbitration), or segja upp gerð, to pronounce or to give verdict as umpire; skyldi Skapti gerð upp segja, Valla L. 225; hann lauk upp gerðum á þórsness-þingi ok hafði við hina vistrustu menn er þar vóru komnir, Eb. 246; þeir skyldi upp líka görðinni áðr en þeir færi af þingi, Bjarn. (fine); Þorsteinn kvaðsk ekki mundu görð upp líka fyr en á nokkuru lögbingi, Fs. 49: —as to the number of umpires, —one only, a trustworthy man, was usually appointed, Eb. ch. 10 (Thord Gellir umpire), ch. 46, Lv. ch. 27 (Gellir), Valla L. ch. 6 (Skapti the speaker), Rd. ch. 6 (Áskell Goði), Sturl. 2. ch. 103 (Jón Loptsson), Sturl. 4. ch. 27 (Thorvald Gizurason), Bjarn. 17 (the king of Norway), Flóam. S. ch. 3, Hallfr. S. ch. 10, Bjarn. 55: two umpires, Rd. ch. 10, 16, 18, 24, Valla L. ch. 10 (partly a case of sjálfðæmi), Bjarn. (fine): twelve umpires, Nj. ch. 75, 123, 124 (six named by each party): the number and other particulars not recorded, Vd. ch. 39, 40, Nj. ch. 94, Rd. ch. 11, 13, Eb. ch. 27, 56, Lv. ch. 4, 12, 30, Glúm. ch. 9, 23, 27, etc.: —even the sjálfðæmi (q. v.), self-judging, was a kind of arbitration, cp. Vápn. 31, Vd. ch. 29, 34, 44, Lv. ch. 17, Band. pp. 11–13, Ölk. ch. 2–4: curious is the passage, ek vil at vit meinn menn til görðar með okkr, Hrafnkell svarar, þá þykisk þú jafnmennt mér, Hrafn. 10: —görð is properly distinguished from dómr, but is sometimes confounded with it, vóru handsölud mál í dóm ok menn til görðar nefndir, Lv. 13; málin kómu í dóm Vermundar, en hann lauk gerðum upp á þórsness-þingi, Eb. 246; as also Nj. (beginning), where lögligr dómar no doubt refers to görð. A section of law about görð is contained in the Grág. at the end of Kaupa-þáttur, ch. 69–81 (i. 485–497), where even the curious case is provided for of one or all the umpires dying, or becoming dumb or mad, before pronouncing their verdict. This was a favourite way of settlement at the time of the Commonwealth, and suited well the sagacious and law-abiding spirit of the men of old: nor did the institution of the Fifth Court make any change in this; the görð was even resorted to in public matters, such as the introduction of Christianity in A. D. 1000. Good and leading men acted the part of public peacemakers (e. g. Njál in the 10th, Jón Loptsson in the 12th century); until at last, in the 13th century, the king of Norway was resorted to, but he misused the confidence put in him.

görla (gerla, gjörla), adv. quite, altogether, clearly, Nj. 5, 104, passim. görliga, adv. = görla, Skv. i. 36.

GÖRN, f., old pl. garnar, Grág. ii. 361, 371, usually and mod. garnir, [akin to garn, yarn], the guts, Landn. 217, Grág. ii. 361, Jb. 320, Ls. 50.

GÖRNING (gjörning, gerning), f. (in mod. usage masc. -ingr, Sturl. i. 217): —a doing, deed, act, Sturl. i. c., Hom. 106; göð-g., well-doing, a good deed; mis-g., a mis-deed: a written deed, freq. in plur., Postulanna Görningar or Gjörninga bók, the book of the Acts of the Apostles,

freq.; kirkja á messu-bók ok görninga, Ám. 4.

II. only in sorceries, witchcraft, Fs. 37, Fms. ii. 134, v. 326, x. 136, Hom. 53, N. G. L. i. 351, passim; esp. in the allit. phrase, galdrar ok görninga-hríð, f., -veðr, n. a witch storm, Fs. 56, Fas. iii. 279. görninga-maðr, m. a sorcerer, Js. 22. görninga-sótt, f. sickness caused by sorcery, Fas. i. 344. görninga-stakkr, m. an enchanted jar, Fs. 33. görninga-vættir, f. a witch, Gret. 151 B, Fs. 166. gör-óttir, adj. poisoned, Sæm. 118.

görr, vide gar.

gör-ráðr, adj. arbitrary.

gör-ræði, n. a law term, an arbitrary act; taka skip manns at görru, Grág. ii. 396.

gör-samliga, adv. altogether, quite, Bs. i. 322, Fms. vii. 11, Magn. Fas. i. 287, Hom. 44, Skv. 327, 347, passim.

gör-samligr, adj. together.

gör-semi, gör-symi, giavtr-simi, f., Mork. 61, 64; but usually semi, f. indecl. sing., but þessarar gersemar (gen.), Fms. vi. 73; Dan. görsum; gersuma in A. S. laws is a Scand. or Dan. word, a gör- and sama, ubat besems; or perhaps better from gör- and sima, wire, coils of wire being used as money] —a costly thing, jewel; getu trú (ubat a treasure thou art!), hversu þú ert mér eptirlátr, Nj. 68; slátt ok var hann en mesta gersemi, Eg. 698; gullhring ok nokkrar gersemi, Bs. i. 130; gaf keisarinn honum margar gersimar, Fms. ii. 328; digran gullhring ok var þat g. sem mest, Fær. 6; með stórum gersemi ok fjár-hlutum, Fms. x. 417: of a living thing, þeir hafa drept ym (y) mitt er mest gersemi var, Sd. 158; var þat dýr en mesta gersemi þess, Fms. vi. 298 sq.; konungs-gersemi, a 'king's jewel,' of a dwarf, —a man being the 'king's plaything' allit., gull ok gersimar, passim: —Gersemi were the daughters of Freyja, Edda.

gör-simligr, adj. costly, Edda 21, 151.

gör-toeki, n. a law term, any unlawful seizure or holding of another man's property without positive intention of stealing, therefore felony: it is thus defined, ef maðr tekr þat er annarr maðr á, glöfað maðr at færa þat til görtoekis er penningar er vert eðr meira, Grág. i. 8; þjófsök and görtoekis-sök are distinguished in 190; the penalty was the payment of twice its value, as fixed by the neighbours, and a fine of 10 marks, i. 401, ii. 188, 396: pilfering could be prosecuted either as theft or as görtoeki, i. 430, ii. 295, and passim.

görva, gjörva, gervar, geyrva, adv.; compar. görr, gjörr, superl. görst, gerst: [A. S. gearwe, gearu; O. H. G. garwe; Germ. gear, quite, clearly; ef þú görva kannar, if thou searchest closely, Hrafn. Ls. 52; muna g., to remember clearly, Am. 78; reyna g., 77; þú getur g., to know exactly, Ö. H. 62, Sturl. iii. 220 C: compar., seg enn g. til þínar, speak out! Nj. 13; þvíat nú vita menn görr en fyrr görva skal, Bjarn. 58; um þá hluti er ek hann görr at sjá en þú 186; þó veiztu görr ef þú ræðir þetta mál fyrir konungi, Fms. i. 81; more, farther, ok skilja þeir þat eigi görr en svá, Grág. i. 136; þá ann eigi görr at neyta, en fjögurra missera björg sé eptir, not beyond point, 235; lögsögu-maðr skal svá görla (so far, so minutely) allu upp segja, at engi viti einna miklogi görr, 2; görr meir, still more, i. 48: superl., ek veit görst (I know best) at þér þurft brýnningi, Ld. 240: sá veit görst er reynir, a saying; sauda-maðr fór ok sagði um sem görst (he told G. minutely) frá öllu, Nj. 104; er þat bæð ek þykjikkjum svá görst vita hver þú ert, Fms. ii. 269; þóttisk hön görst vita, hvernig honum mun farask, Rd. 246.

görrv-allr, adj. whole, entire, quite all, = Gr. ἅπας, Hm. 147, 262, Fms. vi. 444, viii. 261, xi. 67, 186, Ld. 202, Skv. passim, both old and mod. usage.

görrvi, görrvi, gervi, f. indecl. sing., pl. görrvar, [A. S. gearw, gear, garb; Hel. gerui; Germ. garb] —gear, apparel; kraptr og hugar, 'virtus est animi habitus,' Hom. 27; fóru hendr hvítar he þessar gervar, Fas. i. (in a verse); brautunga-gervi, a beggar's gear, 6; kaupmanna-g., a merchant's gear, Fms. v. 285; far-görrvi, handa-gervi, 'bands' gear, gloves, Sd. 143, 177, Fbr. 139; eyk borse barness, Yt. 10; at-görrvi (q. v.), accomplishment. görv, n. a store-house, Ld. 134, Þorst. Síðu H. 7, Fs. 40.

görrvi-leikr (-leiki), m. accomplishments, Gret. 113, Fms. iv. 8.

görrvi-ligr, adj. accomplished, doughty, able, Eg. 3, 98, Nj. i. 4, 61, Fas. i. 58, Bs. i. 130, passim.

görrvir, m., poet. a doer, maker, Lex. Poët.

götóttir, adj. [gat], full of holes.

GÖTVA, adv. [akin to gata, a way dug or bored through; the characteristic v is preserved in Goth. gatwo = platea] —to dig, bury; (part.), buried (in a cairn), Ísl. ii. 280; götva þeir hann þar í they cast stones over him, Gísl. 72, Gkv. 18: in mod. usage, u to discover, (freq.)

götvaðr, m. one who buries, i. e. a slayer, Bkv. 10, (dub.)

götvan, f., in upp-götvan, discovery, (freq. in mod. usage.)

götvar, f. pl. [A. S. gearwe, Grein], a board (?); geirrótu götvar, sure of Bellona, armour, weapons, Edda (in a verse), Yt. 21: götvar prop. to mean hidden treasures, board.



## H

**H** (*há*) is the eighth letter. In the old Runic alphabet it was represented by **N** and **H**, which are used indiscriminately (but never **H** or **I**): **N** and **H** both occur on the Golden horn, the former once, the latter twice. This Rune was no doubt borrowed from the Greek or Latin. In the later common Runic alphabet this character was replaced by \* (arely \*), which we may infer was taken from the Greek  $\chi$  (the  $\gamma$  of the Runic alphabet) marked with a perpendicular stroke down the middle, rather than from the Latin **X** (see Ritschl's essay in the *Rheinisches Museum*, 1869, p. 22); yet the old form **H** is now and then found on the west of the later monuments, e.g. the stones from Snoldelev, Højeto-up, and Heltæs (Thorsen 15, 17, 335), on which monuments the \* is used for *a*: in some inscriptions \* serves both for *b* and soft *g*. The line of the Rune *b* was Hagall or Hagl, an Anglo-Saxon form, explained as meaning *bail*, *hagl* or *kaldast korna* (*bail is the coldest of corns*), in the Norse Runic poem; cp. *bägl* byð hvitust korna in the Anglo-Saxon poem, which is the prototype of the Norse. These names of the Anglo-Saxon and Norse poems are in no way derived from the line of the Rune, but are merely alike to the modern rhymes in English 3 C books, 'B is a Baker' or the like. The Hagall was the first of the second group of Runes, *Hnias*, which was therefore called Hagals—the family of Hagall (cp. introduction to F).

**A. PRONUNCIATION AND SPELLING.**—*H* is sounded as in English *h*, *hous*: the aspirate is still sounded in *hl*, *br*, *bn* much as in the English *ll*, *rb*: the *bv* is in the west and north of Icel. sounded as *kv*; but in the south and east the distinction is kept between *bv* and *kv* (hver *a kettle*, hver *a quire*, hvölum *ubales* and kvölum *torments*), as also in writing; and *bv* is sounded like *ub* in Northern English; in a small part of eastern Icel. it is sounded like Greek  $\chi$  (hvalr as  $\chi$ alr, hvað as  $\chi$ ), and this is probably the oldest and truest representation of the *bv* sound.

**II.** the *b* is dropped, 1. in the article inn, in, it, for hin, him, hit, which is often spent so in old MSS.  $\beta$ . in the personal pronoun hann, hún if following after another word, e.g. ef 'ann (ef hann), ein (ef hún), þó 'onum (þó honum), látt 'ann vera (láttu hann vera), eð 'enn að koma (segðu henni að koma); this is the constant pronunciation of the present time, but in writing the *b* is kept: whereas, at the beginning of a sentence the *b* is sounded, e.g. hann (hón) kom, þu (þú) came, but kom 'ann? (if asking the question).  $\gamma$ . in a few words as álfa and hálf, óst and hóst (cp. hósta), ökulbrækr and hökulbrækr.

2. in the latter part of such compounds as have nearly become monosyllables, as ein-ardr for ein-hardr: in -að, -þógi, -yð (Gramm. p. xxxiii, c. 1); elsk-ogi, var-ugi, öl-ogi, from hugr; örv-endr, tröll-endr, gram-endr, from hendr; litar-apt = litar-hapt: in -ald = hald, handar-ald, haf-ald; hlámr = lík-hámr, hér-amr = hér-hámr; skauf-ali, rang-ali, from hali; afi = at-hæfi, and perhaps in auð-œfi, ör-œfi, from hóf or hœfi; and -œfa = end-hœfa, to respond; hnapp-elda = hnapp-helda: in pr. names in -arr, -eiðr, -ildr, for -harr = herr, -halli, -heiðr, -hildr, (Ein-arr, þór-ali, Rín-eiðr, Yngv-ildr, etc.) In a few words, as hjúpr, and derivatives like hjúpr, hlímr and hlímr, hóp and opa, *b* seems to have been added. In some of the cases above cited both forms are still heard, but the *b* is more usual.

**III.** *b* is neither written nor sounded initial or medial, and has in all such cases been absorbed by the preceding vowel or simply dropped (see Gramm. p. xxx, col. 1).

**IV.** old MSS., especially Norse, use a double form *gb* and *tb* to mark a *g* or aspirate sound, e.g. sagha and saga, thing and þing; especially in inflexible syllables, -itb = -it, etc. **V.** a curious instance of *gb* (as in Welsh) *rb* for *br* is found occasionally in Runes, e.g. Rúnulfr for Hríulfr, Thorsen 335; to this corresponds the English spelling *ub* for *bu*, in *ubite*, *ubeat*, *ubale*, *where*, *ubence*, *uby*, *ubelp*, *ubet*, *ubirl*, *ubarf*, *ubel*, *ubile*, *ubim*, = Icel. hvitr, hveiti, hvalr, hvi, hvaðan, hvé, hválp, hvína, hvetja, hvirfill, hvarf, hvel, hvíld, hna, etc.

**B. REMARKS, CHANGES, ETC.**—In Icel. *b* is used as an initial letter only largely next to *s*; in modern Teutonic languages it has been greatly reduced through the dropping of the aspiration before the liquids *l*, *n*, *r*, at least before *v*, whereby all words in *bl*, *bn*, *br*, and *bv* have been transferred to the liquids and to *v* (see Gramm. p. xxxvi, signif. II.  $\beta$ ); the *b* in these words is essential to the etymology, and was in olden times common to all Teutonic languages, but in Scandinavia it was lost about the 11th or 12th century, so that not a single instance of *bl*, *bn*, *br*, or *bv* is on record in any MS. written in Norway; though old Norwegian poets of the 10th century used it in alliteration, so it must have been sounded at that time; *b* in *bl*, *bn*, *br* is therefore a test of a word being Icelandic and not Norse. In modern Icel. pronunciation the *b* has been lost in two or three words, as leiti for hleyti, *a part*, and rót which was borrowed from Norway about the 14th century; rót = root, *a roof*: it is a matter of course that the *b* is dropped in words which were borrowed from the English not earlier than the 12th century, as lávarðr, Early Engl. *lauerd* (*lord*), but A.S. *bláfard*. **II.** the

*b* has been added in a few words to which it does not rightly belong, viz. in hneiss and hneisa for neiss and neisa; hnýsa for nýsa; hreifr (*glad*) for reifr; hnibra (*to lower*) for niðra (niðr); hlykkir (and hlykkjótr), *a curve*, for lykkir (cp. lykkja, *a noose*); hrjóta for rjóta, *to snort*; hlað, *a lace*, cp. Lat. *laqueus*; hnestla for nestla, *a loop*.  $\beta$ . in a few instances both forms are used to form double words, in hrifa and rifa, Lat. *rapere*; hraasa and rasa, *to stumble*; rata (= Goth. *uraton*), *to find the way*, but hrata, *to fall* (cp. Vsp. 52); hrjá and rjá, *to vex*.

2. the *b* seems to be a substitute for *g* in the words hneggja, hnegg, for gneggja, gnegg; þver-hnípt for þver-gnípt.  $\gamma$ . for *k* in hneif, hnúi, hnefi, hnótr, hnútr, hnórr, hnakk, hnjúkr, hnoða, hnapp, for knifr, knúi, knefi... knoða, knapp; this spelling is found in MSS. of the 15th century, e.g. the Hrokkinnskinná passim (see letter K). In all these cases the *b* is etymologically wrong; in some of the words above (as in hneisa) it is found even in very old MSS., e.g. the Mork.; but the true etymology is seen from the alliteration in old poems, e.g. Hm. 48, 140, Hm. 26 (raut, reginkunni); Stor. 13 (Nýsmuk hins | ok hygg at því); Edda 105 (reifr gækk herr und hlífir | híziz...); but not so in modern poets, e.g. Hröktu því svo og hrjáðu þig | Herra minn ílsku-þjóðir, Pass. 9; Forvitinn holdsins hnýsir þrátt | i Herrans leyndardóma, 21. 2; Nær eg fell eðr hrasa hér | hæstur Drottinn vill reidast mér, 5. 6.

**III.** the Gothic has a special sign for *bv*, viz. *w*, which thus answers to *ub* in English, e.g. *wan* = *when*. 2. when followed by an *o* or *u*, the *v* in *bv* is dropped, e.g. hót booting, hóta *to boot*, cp. Goth. *wota* and *woitan*; as also in hót = hvat *ubar*, höll from hváll, hjól and hvel, hólf and hválf, horfinn, hurfu, hyrri for hvorfinn, hvurfu, hvyrri.

**C. INTERCHANGE.**—Latin *c* and Greek  $\kappa$  answer to the Teut. and Icel. *b*; thus Lat. *cāper*, *cāpus*, *cānis*, *carbasus*, *centum*, *cervus*, *cōr* (*cord*); *collum*, *corvus*, *cūtis*, = Icel. hafr, höfuð, hundr, hörr (hörr-), hundrað, hjörtr (hirtu) and hjarta, háls (hals), hrafn, húð; *calx*, cp. hæl; *cardo*, cp. hjartir; *claudius*, cp. haltr; *clivus*, cp. hlíð; *corpus*, cp. hræ (hræ-); *cerebrum*, cp. hjarni; *crater*, cp. hurð; *cūs*, cp. hein; *clāmo*, cp. hljómr; *cēlo*, cp. hylja and Hel; *coelum*, cp. holr (*hollow*); *cāpio* (-cāpio) = hefja; *prin-cipium* = upp-haf; *cēteri*, cp. hindri; *co-* and *con-*, cp. hjá; *citra*, cp. hédra (hér is a contracted form); *clānis*, cp. hlau; *clīno*, cp. hlein, Engl. *to lean*; *cāleo*, cp. hlé, hlýr; *cōlo*, cp. hald; *custodio*, cp. hodd, Engl. *to board*; *cella*, cp. hellicr *carcer*, cp. högr; *circus*, cp. hringr; *cōrium*, cp. hörrund; *curvus*, cp. hverfa (*to turn round*); Gr. *καλλίαν*, *κάλιστος*, = Icel. heltri, helltr (höltr); *καλαμος*, *κεφάλη*, *κέρας*, *κύνων*, *καρδία*, = Icel. hlámr, höfuð, horn, hundr, hjarta; *κύνος*, cp. hún; *κλήρος*, cp. hlutr; *κυκλός*, cp. högl-d, hvel, hjól; *κόϊλος*, cp. holr; *κόραξ*, cp. hrafn; *κρέας*, cp. hræ; *κράνιον*, cp. hjarni and hvorn or hvörn (the two pebble-like bones in a fish's head), cp. also Goth. *waipnis*; *κρίος*, cp. Icel. hrútr; *κράτος*, *κράτερός*, cp. harðr, hraustr; *κείρω*, cp. herja; *κάλυπτω*, cp. hylja; *κλίνω*, cp. hlín, hlein; *κλύω*, cp. hlýða; *κρίω*, cp. hrika; *κηρύττω*, cp. hringlingr, hrifa; *κώμω*, cp. heimr; *κῆμα*, cp. hüm; *κοινός*, cp. hjú-, hjú-n: Lat. *quis* = hverr; *qui* = hve; *quies*, cp. hvíld, etc.: some of these words may be dubious, but others are evident.

**HAÐAR**, m. pl. the inhabitants of Haða-land, a Norse county, Fms. xii. **HADDA**, u. f. (*halda*, Rd. 315, l. 14), [Ivar Aasen *bodda*, *badde*, *bolle*]—*a pot-book* or rather *pot-links*, for the hadda was a chain of rings rather than a mere handle, as is seen from Hým. 34—en a hælum hringar skullu—compared with, heyrði til höddu þá er þórr bar hverinn, Skálda 168; hann kastaði katlinum svá at haddan skall við (*rattled*), Fms. vi. 364; hann dró á hönd sér höddu er ífr var bollapur, Ö.H. 135; ketill var upp yfir rekkjuna ok reist upp haddan yfir katlinum, ok vóru þar á festir hringar... þá féll haldan á katlinum því at hann hafði komit við festina, Rd. 314, 315; hann krækti undir hödduna hinum minsta fingri ok fleytti honum (the kettle) jafnhátt ökla, Fb. i. 524; at konungr mundi gina yfir ketil-hödduna... ok var haddan orðin feit... konungr brá lindúk um hödduna ok gein yfir, Fms. i. 36.

**HADDR**, m. [Goth. *bazds*; A.S. prob. *beard*, v. infra], *hair*, only in poetry *a lady's hair*; haddr Sifjar, the gold-hair of the goddess Sif, Edda 69, 70; hár heitir lá, haddr þat er konur hafa, 109; bleikja hadda, *to bleach*, *dress the hair*, 75, Korm. 26, Gkv. i. 15; bleikir haddar, Fas. i. 478; grass is called haddr jarðar, Bm.; hadds höll is the *bead*, Eb. (in a verse). **HADDAÐR**, part. *bairy*, Lat. *crinitus*; barr-h., *barley-haired*, an epithet of the earth; bjart-h., *bright-haired*; bleik-h., *blond-haired*; hvít-h., *white-haired*, Lex. Pöet. **HADD-BJARTR**, adj. *bright-haired*, *blond*, Hornklofi. **HADD-BLIK**, n. *bleaching the hair*, Edda 77. **HADDINGR**, m. a pr. name of a mythical hero, = *comatus*, cp. A.S. *bearding*, Goth. *bazdiggs*, Engl. *Harding*, Lex. Pöet., Munch i. 217. **HADDINGJA-SKATI**, a, m. a nickname, Sæm.

**HAÐNA**, u. f. (not haudna, for the pl. is hoðnor, Grág. i. 503), [cp. Lat. *boedus*], *a young sbe-goat* (one year old), Grág. i. 503, Bk. 20. COMPOUNDS: hoðnu-kið, n. (= haðna), *a young kid*, Gullp. i. 28. 267. hoðnu-leif, f., poet. '*kid's food*,' *a withe* or *suithe*, used as a *halter* (f), Yt. 12 (from goats feeding on branches and withes?) **Q** 2



**HAF**, n. [Swed. *haf*; Dan. *hav*; formed from *hefja*, to lift; a Scand. word, which seems not to occur in Saxon or Germ.]—the sea, Hdl. 38; esp. the high sea, the ocean; sigla í (á) haf, láta í haf, to put to sea, Eg. 69, Nj. 4; fimmm (sex) dægja haf, five (six) days' sail, Landn. 26; koma af haf, to come off the sea, i. e. to land, Eg. 392; en haf svá mikitt millum landanna, at eigi er fært langskipum, Hkr. i. 229; hann sigldi norðr í haf um haustið, ok fengu ofviðri mikitt í haf, O. H. 26; sigldi þórarinn þá á haf út, 125; sigldu síðan á haf út þegar byr gaf, Eg. 125; en byrr þar þá í haf út, id.; en er sóttisk hafit, 126; liggja til hafs, to lie to and wait for a wind, Bs. i. 16; hann dó í haf, he died at sea, Landn. 264; þeir vissusk jafnan til í hafinu, 56; veita e-m far um hafit, Eb. 196; fyrir austan mitt haf, beyond the sea (i. e. between Iceland and Scandinavia); en er inn sækir í fjörðinn þá er þar svá vitt sem mikitt haf, Fms. vi. 296 (for the explanation of this passage see Aarbøger for Nord. Oldk. 1868); úti fjarðar-kjapta þar til er haf tekr við, Bs. i. 482; in plur., ganga höf stór of útsjánum inn í jörðina, Hkr. (begin.); út-haf, regin-haf, the ocean; Íslands-haf, the sea between Iceland and Norway, Fms. vi. 107, Band. 9; Grænlands-haf, the sea between Greenland and America, Fms. iv. 177; Englands-haf, the English Sea, i. e. the North Sea, between England and Norway, 329, x. 272, 398, xi. 201, Fær. 88; Írlands-haf, the Irish Sea, i. e. the Atlantic, Þorf. Karl. 390; Álanz-haf, the gulf of Bothnia, Orkn. (begin.); Söluðar-haf, the sea of the Sulin Island (Norway), Fms. x. 34, 122; Grikklands-haf, the Grecian Archipelago, vi. 134, 161, vii. 85, passim; Svarta-haf, the Black Sea, Hkr. i. 5, Fms. vi. 169; Jótlands-haf, the Cattagat, 264; Jósala-haf, the sea of Jerusalem, i. e. the Mediterranean, x. 85, Fb. iii; Rauða-haf or Haðð Rauða, the 'Red Sea,' i. e. the Ocean (mythol.), nú heldr jörð gríðum upp, en himininn varðar fyrir ofan, en Haðð Rauða fyrir utan, er liggur um lönd öll þau er vér höfum tíðendi af, Grág. i. 166; in mod. usage the Red Sea = *Sinus Arabicus*; Dumbs-haf, the Polar Sea, Landn.; Miðjarðar-haf, the Mediterranean; Atlants-haf, the Atlantic; Kyrra-haf, the Pacific (these three in mod. writers only). COMPS: hafs-afl, n. the main, Sks. 606, v. l. hafs-auga, n., see p. 33, col. 2 (C). hafs-botn, m. a gulf; firðir ok hafs-botnar, Sks. 199; of the Polar Sea, as the ancients supposed a continuity of land between Greenland and Europe, Fms. xi. 411; hafs-botn er heitir Svarta-haf, Hkr. i. 5. hafs-brún, f. the 'sea-brow,' the sea-line on the horizon, cp. lands-brún, s. v. brún, p. 84. hafs-flóð, n. a deluge, Rb. 444. hafs-geil, f. a sea lane, i. e. a narrow strait, Stj. 287. Exod. xiv. 22, 23. hafs-geimr, m. = hafsmeigin. hafs-megin, n. the main, the high sea; sakir hafsmeigin, storma ok strauuma, Fms. i. 153; þótti þeim illt at eiga lengr við hafsmeigin, i. e. they longed for land, Eb. 120; allmikill harmr er þat, er vér eigum svá langt hingað at sækja, fyrst hafsmeigin mikitt, etc. (i. e. between Iceland and Sweden), O. H. 57. haf-alda, u, f. a roller, wave. haf-átt, f. = haf-gola. haf-bára, u, f. a wave, Stj. 26. haf-bylgja, f. id., Bs. ii. 50. haf-fugl, m. a sea-bird, Stj. 78. haf-færr and haf-færandi, part. sea-going, sea-worthy, of a ship, Eg. 364, Hkr. ii. 183, Krók. 42. haf-för, f. a sea voyage, Landn. 174. haf-gerðingar, f. pl. 'sea-fens,' portentous waves mentioned by old sailors in the main between Iceland and America, described in Sks. 171, Bs. i. 483; hann fór til Grænlands ok hom í hafgerðingar, Landn. 319 (10th century), whence Hafgerðinga-drápa, u, f. the name of a poem (a votive poem composed during a tornado), Landn. 320. haf-gjálfr, n. the rear of the sea, Bs. i. 119, ii. 50, Róm. 369. haf-gola, u, f. a sea breeze, Eb. 8, Eg. 370, 373, Sturl. iii. 70. haf-gúfa, u, m. a mermaid, Sks. 138, Fas. ii. 249, Edda (Gl.) haf-hallit, adj. standing seaward, Fms. i. 62, 63. haf-hrútr, m. a sea ram, Fms. viii. 373. haf-iss, m. 'sea-ice,' i. e. drift ice, Landn. 30, Bs. ii. 5, Eb. 292, Ann. 1233, 1261, 1275, 1306, 1319, 1375. haf-kaldr, adj., poet. cold as the sea, Lex. Poët. haf-kóngr, m. a kind of shell, Eggert Itin. haf-lauðr, n., poet. sea foam, Lex. Poët. haf-leið, f. standing seawards, Fms. i. 59. haf-leiðis, adv. seawards, Hkr. i. 181. Haf-liði, a, m. 'Sea-slider,' a pr. name, Landn. haf-ligr, adj. marine, Sks. 605. haf-nest, n. provisions for a voyage, Gret. 94 A, Eb. haf-nýra, n., poet. a 'sea-kidney,' a pearl, Hd. haf-reið, f., poet. a ship. haf-rek, n. a wreck, Gpl. 519. haf-rekna, adj. indecl. wrecked, tossed about, Ann. 1347. haf-rekinn, part. shipwrecked, Bs. i. 819. haf-rekstr, m. wreck, jetsum; með öllum gögnum ok gæðum, með flutningum ok hafrekstri, Dipl. iii. 10. haf-ræðr, adj. sea-worthy, able-bodied, of a sailor, B. K. 20. haf-ræna, u, f. a sea breeze. haf-rænn, adj. blowing from the sea, haf-sigling, f. a voyage. hafsiglingar-maðr, m. a seaman, mariner, Landn. 28. haf-skip, n. a sea-going ship, Landn. 47, Grág. ii. 397, Eg. 130, Fms. ii. 219. haf-skíð, n., poet. a ship. haf-skrimsl, n. a sea-monster, Sks. 86. haf-sleipnir, m. a sea-horse, poet. a ship. haf-stormr, m. a storm at sea, Bret. 98, Sks. 227. haf-strambur, m. a fabulous sea-monster, Sks. 166, Ann. 1305. haf-straumr, m. a sea current, Lex. Poët. haf-súla, u, f. a kind of bird, bassanus. haf-tyróill, m. uria alla, a sea-bird, Edda (Gl.) haf-velktr, part. sea-tossed, Krók. 75. haf-víðri, n. a sea breeze, Landn. 225, Eg. 373, Bárð. 6 new Ed. haf-villr, adj. having lost one's course at sea, Nj. 267, v. l. haf-villur, f. pl. loss of one's course at sea, Finn. 242; rak þá

viða um hafit, vóru þeir flestir innanborðs at á kom hafvilla, Ld. 7, koma nú á fyrir þeim myrkr ok hafvillur, Fms. iii. 181, Þorf. Karl. 37 haf-þrunginn, part. sea-swollen, Mar.

B. *Lifting*; hann hnykkir upp steininum, sýndisk flestum mönnum úllíkligr til hafs fyrir vaxtar sakir, Finn. 324; cp. Grettis-haf, the lift Gretir, of a heavy stone.

II. *beginning*; upp-haf, *incipium*. **HAF**, pret. hafði; subj. hefði; pres. sing. hefi (less correctly hefir, hefir; plur. höfum, hafit, hafa: the mod. pres. sing. is monosyllabic hefur, or hefur, and is used so in rhymes—andvara engan befur | ... við glys hefi gálaus sefur, Pass. 15, 6, but in print the true old form hefi is still retained the monosyllabic present is used even by old writers in the 1st pers. before the personal or negative suffix, e. g. hef-k and hef-k-a ek for hefi-g and hefi-g-a ek, see e. g. Grág. (Kb.) 79, 82, in the old oath formula, hef-k ei Hallfred; hef ek, Fms. iii. 10 (in a verse); but not so in 3rd pers., e. hefir-a or hefir-at, Grág. l. c.: imperat. haf, hafðu; part. pass. hafðr, ne haft;—hafat is an ár. λεγ., Vsp. 16, and is prob. qs. hafit from hefa, beave, lift: [Ulf. baban; A. S. babban; Engl. bave; Hel. bebben; Ger. baben; Dutch bebben; Dan. bave; Swed. hafva: it is curious the L form habere retains the consonant unchanged, cp. the Romance for Ital. avere, Fr. avoir, Span. haber, etc. Hafa is a weak verb, a thus distinguished from hefa (to lift, begin), which is a strong verb answering to Lat. capere, incipere; but in sundry cases, as will be seen below, it passes into the sense of this latter word; as also in some instances into that of another lost strong verb, hafa, hóf, to be have, and hefa, bit:—to have.

A. *To have*; hann hafði með sér ekki meira líð, Fms. i. 39; ha hverr hirð um sik, 52; höfðu þeir áttján skip, viii. 42; Sverrir ha tvau hundrad manna, ... þeir höfðu annan samnað á landi, 328; ha hafði mikill líð ok frítt, x. 36; þeir höfðu sjau skip ok flest stór, 10 hafa fjölmennar setur, Eb. 22; hann hafði menn sína í sildverji, Eg. 1 mun ek naut hafa þar sem mér þykkir hagi beztr, 716.

II. *bold*: 1. to keep, celebrate; hafa ok halda, Dipl. i. 6; hafa ástrún 10; hafa dóma, 12; hafa blót, Fms. iv. 254; hafa vina-veizlu, id.; h. vina-boð, Nj. 2; hafa Jóna-boð, Eg. 516; hafa þing, Fms. ix. 4. hafa haust-boð, Gisl. 27; hafa drykkju, Eb. 154; hafa leik, Fms. 201, passim. 2. to bold, observe; hlýðir þat hvergi at hafa lög í landi, Nj. 149; skal þat hafa, er stendr ..., Grág. i. 7; skal allt hafa er finsk á skrá þeirri ..., id.; en hvatki es mis-sagt es í fræð þessum, þá es skylt at hafa þat (to keep, bold to be true) es sant reynisk, Íb. 3; ok hafða ek (I kept, selected) þat ór hværri er fran greindi, Landn. 320, v. l. 3. to bold, keep, retain; ef hann vill í hann til fardaga, Grág. i. 155; skal búandiinn hafa hann hálfan márg 154; ok hafði hvár þat er hélt á, Nj. 279; hitt skal hafa er um f. er, Rb. 56; kasta á burt þrjátígi ok haf þat sem eptir verðr, 494.

to hold an office; hafa lögsögu, to hold the office of lögsaga, Íb. pass hafa jarldóm, konungdóm, passim; þat höfðu haft at fornu Dana-konun Eg. 267; þér berit konunga-nófn svá sem fyrr hafa haft (have had) for yðir, en hafit lítið af ríki, Fms. i. 52; hafa ríki, to reign, Hkr. pref. phrases, hafa elda, to keep a fire, cook, Fms. xi. 129; hafa fjárgæzlu tend sheep, Eg. 740; hafa embætti með höndum, Stj. 204; hafa gæf e-u, Fms. ix. 313; hafa ..., vetr, to have so many winters, be of s. an age (cp. Fr. avoir ... ans), Íb. 15; margir höfðu lítið fátt þúsund Ver. 7; hafa vörn í máli, Nj. 93; hafa e-t með höndum, to have in h. Fms. viii. 280, ix. 239; hafa e-t á höndum, Grág. i. 38; hafa fyrir to bold for true, Fms. xi. 10; hafa við orð, to intimate, suggest, 160; hafa e-t at engu, vettugi, to bold for naught, take no notice Fas. i. 318. 6. with prep. or infin., a. with prep.; hafa til have, possess; ef annarr þeirra hefir til enn annarr eigi, þá er sá skyld at fá honum er til hefir, Grág. i. 33; ef annarr hefir til ..., id.; þér a at ek muna eigi átt hafa, Ld. 28. 6. with infin.; hafa at varðv. to have in keeping, Eg. 500; lög hafit þér at mæla, you have the law your tongue, i. e. you are right, Nj. 101; hörd tíðindi hefi ek at segja 64; sá er gripinn hefir at halda, Grág. i. 438; hafa at selja, to have on Ld. 28.

III. to use; var haft til þess sker eitt, Eb. 12; þá ha þeir til varnar skot ok spjót, Fms. vii. 193; er þín ráð vóru höfð, thy advice was taken, Fs. 57; Griss hafði þessi ráð, Fms. iii. 21 vil at þat sé haft er ek legg til, x. 249; þykki mér þú vel hafa (good use of) þau tillög er ek legg fyrir þik, xi. 61; til þess all er þótti skipta, þá hafði hann þessa hluti, 129; trau ný (net), ok hafa höfð verit (which have not been used), haf þú (take) hvárt er þú vilt, 46; þér vil ek hafa enar nýju, en ek vil ekki hætta til at hafa formu, id.; önnur er ný ok mikil ok hefir (has) til einskis höfð (is) verið, id.; buðr er fyrir húslær er hafðr, Vm. 171; gjalda væpn þat höfð eru, N. G. L. i. 75; þat hafði hann haft (used) fyrir skála, 29; þeir vóru hafðir til at festa með hús jafnan, Nj. 118; sá hólm hafðr til at ..., Fms. i. 218; hann skyldi hafa hinn sama eið, x. 7; þau sem hann hafði (bad) um haft (used), Nj. 56; öðr þau er hafði (made use of) í barnskír, K. þ. K. 14. 2. more special phrases; hafa fagrmæli við e-n, to flatter one, Nj. 224; hafa hljóð við e-n, to speak secretly to one, 223; allmikill fjölkyngr mun ver höfð áðr svá fái górt, Edda 27; hafa mörg orð um e-t, Ld. 268; ha



ímæli á e-u, to discuss, doubt, speak riskily of a thing, Lv. 52; á viðmæli um e-t, to use mocking words, Nj. 89; hafa nafn Drottins hégóma, to take the Lord's name in vain, Fms. i. 310; (hann var) jók hafoir við mál manna, much used to, versed in lawsuits, Dropl. 8; áfa sik til e-s, to use oneself to a thing, i. e. to do a mean, paltry thing; áir er til þess vilja hafa sik, at ganga í samkundur manna úboðit, Gpl. 60; ef hann vill sik til þessa hafa, Fms. i. 99; hafa sik við, to exert oneself; skaltu ok verða þik við at hafa um þetta mál, ef þú getr þat af er fært, Grett. 160; hafa e-n at skotspæni, to use one as a target, Nj. 222; áfa e-n at hlíf-skilði sér, to use one as a shield, 262; hafa e-n at ginningarhlíf, auga-bragði, háði, hlátri, Hm. 133, Nj. 224, passim.

IV. have, bold, maintain, of a state or condition; hafa vináttu við e-n, to maintain friendship with one, Sks. 662; hafa vanmátt, to continue sick, 565; hafa hættu-mikit, to run a great risk, Nj. 149; hafa vífirring, be insane, Grág. i. 154; hafa heilindi, to have good health, 26, Hm. 67; áfa burði til e-s, to have the birthright to a thing, Eg. 479; hafa hug, heil, hyggindi, to have the courage..., Hðm. 28; hafa vit (to know), yn, greind... á e-u, to have understanding of a thing; hafa gaman, heil, skemtan, ánægju af e-u, to have interest or pleasure in a thing; áfa leida, ógeð, andstyggð, hatr, óheiti á e-u, to dislike, be disgusted with, áfa a thing; hafa elsku, mætr, virðing á e-u, to love, esteem... a thing; áfa allan hug á e-u, to bend the mind to a thing; hafa grun á e-m, to suspect one; hafa ótta, beyg af e-u, to fear a thing; and in numberless other phrases.

2. with prepp.; a. hafa e-t frammi (fram), to try out, bold forth; hafa frammi róg, Nj. 166; hafa mál fram, to proceed with a suit, 101; stefnu-för, 78; heitstrengingar, Fms. xi. 103; ok lögmælt skil frammi hafa, and discharge all one's official duties, 232; e-m búið en ekki fram haft, all was made ready, but nothing done, 113; beini má varla verða betri en hér er frammi hafoir, xi. 52; fði í frammi (use) kúgan við þá uppi við fjöllin, Ísl. ii. 215; margir titr, þó at hann hafi í frammi, Sks. 276. β. hafa mikit, litid fyrir e-u, to have much, little trouble about a thing; (hence fyrir-höfn, trouble). γ. áfa við e-m (að or the like understood), to be a match for one, Fms. vii. 60, Lv. 109, Nj. 89, Eg. 474, Anal. 176; hafa mikit, litid við, to make great, little display; (hence við-höfn, display, pomp); hann söng messu hafoir mikit við, be sang mass and made a great thing of it, Nj. 157; hefir mikit við, thou makest a great show of it, Boll. 351; hann bað í leita, hann hafoir litid við þat, he did it lightly, Nj. 141; haf ekki tit við, do not say so, Ld. 182.

B. To take, carry off, win, wield, [closely akin to Lat. capere]: I. catch, take, esp. in the phrase, hafa ekki e-s, to miss one, when kemsk okög undan, ok höfðu þeir hans ekki, be took to the forest and they missed him, Nj. 130; ekki munu vér hans hafa at sinni, we sha'n't catch him at present, Fms. vi. 278; hafoir ek þess vætiki vífs, Hm. 101; þigi ek hana at heldr hefik, 95; in swearing, tröll, herr, gramir hafi þi, the trolls, ghosts, etc. take thee! tröll hafi lif, ef..., Kormak; tröll þi Trefót allan! Grett. (in a verse); tröll hafi þína vini, tröll hafi hafi þi, Nj.; herr hafi þóri til slægan, confound the wily Thorir! Fms. vi. 13, v. l. (emended, as the phrase is wrongly explained in Fms. xii. Gloss.). gramir hafi þik! vide gramm.

II. to carry, carry off, bring; hafoir en hjartað í munni sér, one carried the heart off in his mouth, Nj. 95; hann hafoir þat (brought it) norðan með sér, Eg. 42; hafoir þórlöfr heim til dýrgripa, 4; hann hafoir með sér skatt allan, 62; skaltu biðja hennar á hafa hana heimingat, Edda 22; fé þat er hann hafoir (bad) út haft (brought from abroad), Gullp. 13; á fimmm hestum höfðu þeir mat, Nj. 15; bókina er hann hafoir (bad) út haft, Fms. vii. 156; konungr hafoir kaup norðr til Björgynjar með sér, viii. 296; biskup lét hann hafa með kirkju-við ok járn-klukku, Landn. 42; hann hafoir með sér skulda-lið ok búferli, Eb. 8; hann tók ofan höfit, ok hafoir með sér flesta við, 10; ok hafa hana í brott, Fms. i. 3; tekur upp barnit, ok hefir heim með sér, Ísl. ii. 20; hann hafoir lög útingat ór Noregi, be brought laws hither from Norway, Ib. 5; haf þú heim hvali til bæjar, Hým. 26; ok hafa þu til Valhallar, Nj. 119.

III. to take, get; hann hafoir þá engan vin, né drykk, be took no food nor drink, Eg. 602; hann hafoir eigi sín, be got no sleep, Bs. i. 139. 2. to get, gain, win; öfudu sér, ok höfðu hlutskipti mikit, Eg. 4; eigi þarftu at biðja viðsmjör, 16; þvitat hann mun þat alls ekki hafa, né þú, for neither be nor thou wilt get it, Blas. 28; jarl vil hafa minn fund, be will have a meeting with me, 40, Skv. i. 4; the sayings, hefir sá jafnan er hættir, be wins that risks, a thing venture, nothing have, Hrafn. 16; sá hefir krás er krefir, Sl. 1.

3. phrases, hafa meira hlut, to get the better lot, gain the day, 190, Fms. xi. 93; hafa gagn, sigr, to gain victory, ix. 132, Eg. 7, Hkr. i. 15, Ver. 38; hafa betra to get the better; hafa verr, miðr, to have the worst of it, Fms. v. 86, Þorst. S. St. 48, passim; hafa mál sitt, to win one's case, Grág. i. 7, Fms. vii. 34; hafa kaup öll, to get all the bargain, Eg. 71; áfa tafi, to win the game, Fms. vii. 219; hafa erendi, to do one's errand, 190, Fms. xi. 93; hafa bana, to have one's bane, to die, Nj. 15; hafa usgr, to be worsted, passim; hafa útríð, to have no peace; hafa gagn, áfa, heidr, neisu, óvirðing, skómm, etc. af e-u, to get profit, gain, honour, grace, etc. from a thing; hafa e-n í helju, to put one to death, Al. 123; áfa e-n undir, to get one under, subdue him, Nj. 95, 128; höfum eigi

sigrinn ór hendi, let not victory slip out of our hands, Fms. v. 294. 4. to get, receive; hann hafoir góðar viðtökur, Nj. 4; hón skal hafa sex-tígi handraða, 3; skyldi Högni hafa land, 118; selja skipit, ef hann hafoir þat fyrir (if he could get for it) sem hann vildi; Flösi spurði í hverjum aurum hann vildi fyrir hafa, hann kvæðsk vildu fyrir hafa land, 259; hafa tíðindi, sögur af e-m, to have, get tidings of or from one, Ld. 28; hafa sæmd, metorð óvirðing, to get honour, disgrace from one's hands, Nj. 101; hafa betra, to get compensation, Grág. i. 188; hafa innstæðuna eina, id.; hafa af e-m, to have the best of one, cheat one.

IV. to carry, wear, of clothes, ornaments, weapons: 1. of clothes, [cp. Lat. *habitus* and Icel. *höfn* = gear]; hafa hatt á höfði, Ld. 28; hafa váskufi yztan klæða, ... þú skalt hafa undir (wear beneath) hin góðu klæði þín, Nj. 32; hann hafoir blán kyrtill, ... hann hafoir svartan kyrtill, Boll. 358; hafa fald á höfði, to wear a hood; hón hafoir gaddan rautt á höfði, Orkn. 304; hann hafoir um sik breitt belti, be wore a broad belt, Nj. 91; hafa fingr-gull á hendi, 146; to have about one's person, vefja saman ok hafa í pungi sínum, Edda 27; hlutir sem mönnum var titt at hafa, Fms. xi. 128. 2. of weapons, to wield, carry; spjót þat er þú hefir í hendi, Boll. 350; hafa kyflu í hendi sér, to have a club in one's hand, Fms. xi. 129; hafa staf í hendi, to have a stick in the hand, Bárð. 1; Gunnarr hafoir atgeirinn ok sverðið, Kolskeggr hafoir saxit, Hjörtr hafoir alvæpni, Nj. 93; hann hafoir öxi snaghyrnda, Boll. 358; hann hafoir kesjuna fyrir sér, be held the lance in rest, Eg. 532.

V. here may be added a few special phrases; hafa hendr fyrir sér, to grope, feel with the hands (as in darkness); hafa vit fyrir sér, to act wisely; hafa at sér hendina, to draw one's hand back, Stj. 198; hafa e-t eptir, to do or repeat a thing after one, Konr.; hafa e-t yfir, to repeat (of a lesson); hafa sik, to betake oneself; hafa sik til annarra landa, Grett. 9 new Ed.; hann vissi varla hvar hann átti at hafa sik, be knew not where (whither) to betake himself, Bs. i. 807; hefir hann sik aptr á stað til munklífisins, Mar.

C. Passing into the sense of hefja (see at the beginning); hafa e-t uppi, to heave up, raise; hafa flokk uppi, to raise a party, to rebel, Fb. ii. 89; hafa uppi færi, net, a fisherman's term, to heave up, take up the net or line, Háv. 46; Skarphéðinn hafoir uppi (beaved up) öxina, Nj. 144; hafa uppi tafi, to play at a game, Vápn. 29; þar vóru mjök töfl uppi höfð ok sagna-skemtan, Þorf. Karl. 406, v. l.; hafa e-n uppi, to bold one up, bring him to light; svá máttu oss skjótaskast uppi hafa, Fær. 42: metaph. to reveal, vándur riddari hafoir allt þegar uppi, Str. 10.

2. with the notion to begin; Bárðr hafoir uppi orð sín (began his suit) ok bað Sigríðar, Eg. 26, Eb. 142; hafa uppi stefnu, to begin the summons, Boll. 350; hafa uppi ræður, to begin a discussion; ræður þær er hann hafoir uppi haft við Ingigerði, Fms. iv. 144, where the older text in Ó. H. reads umræður þær er hann hafoir upp hafit (from hefja), 59; cp. also Vsp., þat langniðja-tal mun uppi hafat (i. e. hafit) meðan öld lifir, 16; cp. upphaf, beginning; þó at ek hafa síðarr um-ræðu um hann, better þó at ek hafa (i. e. hefja) síðarr upp ræðu um hann, though I shall below treat of, discuss that, Skúlda (Thorodd) 168; er lengi hefir uppi verit haft síðan (of a song), Nj. 135; cp. also phrases such as, hafa á rás, to begin running, take to one's heels, Fms. iv. 120, ix. 490; næsta morgin hefir út fjörðinn, the next morning a breeze off land arose, Bs. ii. 48: opp. is the phrase, hafa e-t úti, to have done, finished; hafa úti sitt dags-verk, Fms. xi. 431; hafa úti sekt sína, Grett. 149.

D. Passing into the sense of a lost strong verb, hafa, hóf (see at the beginning), to behave, do, act:

I. with an adverb, hafa vel, illa, or the like, to behave, and in some instances to do well or badly, be happy or unhappy, a. to behave; en nú vil ek eigi verr hafa en þú, Fms. iv. 342; þeir sögðu at konungr vildi verr hafa en þeir, 313; hefir þú illa ör (málum or the like understood) haft við mik, Fs. 140; ólíkr er Gíslir öðrum í þolinmæði, ok hefir hann betr en vér, Gísl. 28.

β. to do so and so (to be happy, unhappy); verr hafa þeir er trygðum slitu, Mk. v. 3; illa hefir sá er annan svíkr, 18; vel hefir sá er þat líða lætr, 6; vel hefir sá (be is happy) er eigi biðr slíkt lítt þessa heims, Fms. v. 145; hvílikt hefir þú, þou dost thou? Mar.; hafa hart, to do badly, to be wretched; at sál þorgils mætti fyrir þær sakir eigi hart hafa, Sturl. iii. 292, Mar.; Ólafr hafoir þá hölztu illa, O. was very poorly, D. N. ii. 156; þykisk sá best hafa (happiest) er fyrstr kemr heim, Fms. xi. 248; þá hefir hann bazt af hann þegir, i. e. that is the best he can do if he holds his tongue, Hm. 19; þess get ek at sá hafi verr (he will make a bad bargain) er þik flytr, Nj. 128; úlfgr hefir ok vel, the wolf is in a bad plight, Ls. 39; mun sá betr hafa er eigi tekr við þér, id.; betr hefir þú, ef..., thou wouldst do better, if..., Akv. 16.

γ. adding sik; hafa sik vel, to behave well, Fms. x. 415, Stj. 436. II. with the prep. at, to do, act, (hence at-höfn, at-hæfi, act, doing); hann lét ekki til búa vigs-málit ok engan hlut at hafa, Nj. 71; en ef þeim þykkir of lítið féit tekit, þá skulu þeir hafa at hit sama, to act in the same way, Grág. ii. 267; hvatki es þeir hafa at, Fms. xi. 132; hann tók af þér konuna, en þú hafoir ekki at, but thou didst not stir, didst take it tamely, Nj. 33; bæði munu menn þetta kalla stórvirkir ok illvirkir, en þó má nú ekki at hafa, but there is no help for it, 202; eigi sýnisk mér meðal-atferðar-leysi, at vér höfum eigi at um kvámur hans, i. e. that we submit tamely to his coming, Fs. 32; absol., viltú þess freista, ok vita þá hvat at hafi, wilt thou try and



see how it will do? Bjarn. 27; en nú skaltú fara fyrir, ok vita hvat at hafi, Bs. i. 712. III. phrases, hafa hátt, to be noisy, talk loud, Fms. i. 66; við skulum ekki hafa hátt (do not cry loud) hér er maðr á glugganum, a lullaby song; hafa lágt, to keep silent; hafa hægt, to keep quiet; hafa sík & (i) hófi, to compose oneself, Ls. 36; hafa í hötum við e-n, to use threatening (foul) language, Fb. i. 312; hafa í glett við e-n, to banter one, Fms. viii. 289; hafa illt at verki, to do a bad deed, Ísl. ii. 184.

El. Passing into the sense of the verb hafa (see at the beginning), to aim at, hit, with dat. I. to hit; svá nær hafði hausinum, at ..., the shot so nearly hit the head, that ..., Fms. ii. 272; þá sama forað, sem henni hafði næst váða, those very precipices from which she had so narrow an escape, Bs. i. 200, Fms. ix. 357; nær hafði nú, at skjótr mundi verða okkarr skilnaðr, Al. 124; nær hafði okkr nú, it struck near us, it was a narrow escape, Fms. viii. 281; kvaðsk svá dreynt hafa (have dreamed), at þeim mundi nær hafa, ix. 387, v. l.; ok er nær hafði at skipit mundi fjóta, when the ship was on the point of floating, Ld. 58; ok hafði svá nær (it was within a hair's breadth), at frændr Þorvalds mundu ganga at honum, Nj. 160; ok hafði svá nær at þeir mundi berjask, Ib. 11, cp. Bs. i. 21: the phrase, fjarrí hefir, far from it! Edda (in a verse).

2. to charge; eigi em ek þar fyrir sönnu hafðr, I am not truly aimed at for that, 'tis a false charge, Eg. 64; þeim manni er fyrir sökum er hafðr, i. e. the culprit, Grág. i. 29; cp. the mod. phrase, hafa á e-u, to make a charge of a thing; það varð ekki á því haft, they could not make a case for a charge of it. II. metaph. to be the ground or reason for, (hence til-hæfa, reason, fact, foundation); til þess ætla vitir menn þat haft at Ísland sé Tile (i. e. Thule) kallað, at ..., learned men suppose that is the reason that Iceland is called Thule, that ..., Landn. (pref.); mikit mun til haft, er einmæli er um (there must be some reason for it, because all people say so), Þorgils segir, eigi er fyrir haft (there is no ground whatever for it), at ek mæla betr fyrir gríðum en aðrir menn, Ísl. ii. 379; vér hyggjum þat til þess haft vera, at þar hafi menn sésk, we believe the substance of the story is that men have been seen there, Fms. xi. 158; hvat er til þess haft um þat (what is the truth of the matter?), hefir sundrþykki orðit með ykkur? Boll. 364: in the saying, hefir hverr til síns ágætis nokkut, every one gets his reputation for something, Nj. 115.

2. to happen, coincide; hefir svá til, at hann var þar sjálf, Fms. xi. 138, v. l. β. the phrase, hafa mikit (litit) til síns máls, to have much (little) reason for one's tale, i. e. to be much, little, in the right, Fms. vii. 221, xi. 138 (v. l.), Nj. 88: um þenna hefir svá stórum, it matters so much with this man, (v. l. for mun stórum skipta), Fms. xi. 311.

Γ. REFLEX. to keep, dwell, abide, but only of a temporary shelter or abode, cp. Lat. *habitare*, (cp. also *hōin*, a haven); hann hefsk á náttartíma niðri í vötnum, at night-time he keeps down in the water, Stj. 77: to live, þeir höfðusk mjök í kaupferðum, they spent much of their life in travelling, Hkr. i. 276; hann hafðisk löngum í bænum, Bs. i. 353. β. with prep. við; hér mun ek við hafask (I will stay here) en þú far til konungs, Fb. ii. 125; hafðisk hann við á skógum eðr í öðrum fylgnum, 302; því at hann hafðisk þá á skipum við, Fms. viii. 44; hvílsk heldr ok hafsk við í því landi, rest and stay in that land, Stj. 162; Asgeirr hafðisk við uppi í dalnum, St. 154; hafask lind fyrir, to cover oneself with a shield (?), Vsp. 50; hafask hlífar fyrir, to be mailed in armour, Hkm. 11.

2. hafask at, to do, behave (cp. D. above); vóru þeir þá svá móðir, at þeir máttu ekki at hafask, Fms. ii. 149; en síðan skulst þér at hafa slíkt sem ek kann fyrir segja, i. 158; þat eitt munu við at hafask, at ek mun betr göra en þú, Nj. 19; Lambi sá hvat Steinar hafðisk at, Eg. 747.

3. hafask vel, to do well, thrive; vaxa ok vel hafask, to wax and do well, Hm. 142; nú er þat bæn mín, at þér hafisk við vel, that you bear yourself well up, Fms. ix. 497; Jungfrúinn hafðisk vel við í ferðinni, x. 86; at fé hans mundi eigi hafask at betr at meðal-vetri, Grág. ii. 326.

4. recipr., hafask orð við, to speak to one another; ok er þat ósiðlegt, at menn hafisk eigi orð við, Fs. 14; þar til er þeir hafask réttar tölur við, N. G. L. i. 182. II. part. hafandi is used in the sense of having conceived, being with child; þá verit hann varr við at hún var hafandi, 656 B. 14; hún skyldi verða hafandi at Guðs syni, id.; generally, allt þat er hafanda var lét burð sinn ok ærðisk, Fms. vii. 187; svá sem hún verðr at honum hafandi, Stj. 178; (hence barns-hafandi, being with child.)

G. The word hafa is in the Icel., as in other Teut. languages, used as an auxiliary verb with a part. pass. of another verb, whereby a compound preterite and pluperfect are formed as follows: I. in transitive verbs with acc. the participle also was put in acc., agreeing in gender, number, and case with the objective noun or pronoun; this seems to have been a fixed rule in the earliest time, and is used so in all old poems down at least to the middle of the 11th century, to the time of Sighvat (circ. A.D. 990-1040), who constantly used the old form,—átt is an apostrophe for áttá in the verse Ó. H. 81:

1. references from poets, Gm. 5, 12, 16; þá er forðum mik fædda höfðu, Vsp. 2; hverr hefði lopt lævi blandit eðr ætt jótuns Óðs mey gefna, 29; þar's á árdaga áttar höfðu, 60: ek hafða fengna konungs reiði, Ad. 3; en Grjótbjörn um gnegðan hefir, 18; mik hefir marr miklu

ræntan, Stor. 10; þó hefir Míms-vinr mér um fengnar böiva bætr, 2; gaupur er Haraldr hafi sveltar, Hornklofi: Loka mæz hefir leikið allvald, Yt. 7; sá hafði borinn brúna-hörg, 14; jarlar höfðu veginn hann 15: ek hef orðinn (found) þann guðföðr (verða is here used as trans. Hrafn. 15; höfum kera framðan, id.: hann hefir litnar, sénar, hátr bærn Ísl. ii. 223, thus twice in a verse of A. D. 1002; göngu hefðik of gengr Korm. (in a verse); hann hafði farna för, Hkr. i. (Glum Geirason); hefi talðar nú orustur, Sighvat; þú hefir vandán þik, id.; ér hafit rek þá brant, Ó. H. 63 (Óttar Svarti); hann hefir búnar okkr hendr skrautlig Sighvat (Ó. H. 13); þeir hafa færð sinn höfuð Knúti, id.; hvar hafit hugðan mér sess, id.; hafa sér kenndan enn norðra heims enda, id.; Sighv. hefir lattan gram, id.; hefir þú hamar um fölginn, þkv. 7, 8; þú he hvatta okkr, Gkv. 6; þú hefir yðr brennda, Am. 39, cp. 56; hefi ek þ minntan, 81; hefir þú hjörtu tuggin, Akv. 36; hefir þú mik dvalð; Hbl. 51; ek hefi hafðar þrær, I have had throes, Fms. 51; en ek ha görvan hef-k, svá hefi ek studdan, 12 (verse 13 is corrupt); hann he dvalda þik, Hkv. Hjörv. 29; lostna, 30; mik hefir sóttan meiri gle 32; ek hefi brúði kerna, id.; þú hefir etnar úlfa krásir, opt sár sog Hkv. i. 36; sá er opt hefir örnú sanna, 35; hefir þú kannaðu óni óne 23; þá er mik svikna höfðu, Skv. 3, 55; hann hafði getna sonu, Bkv. þann sal hafa halir um görvan, Fm. 42; bróður minn hefir þú benjað 25; er hann ráðinn hefir, 37; sjaldan hefir þú gefnar vargi bráðir, 1 (in a verse).

2. references from prose; this old form has since been turned into an indecl. neut. sing. part. -it. The old form was lost in the strong verbs and the weak verbs of the first conjugation in the earliest prose both forms are used, although the indecl. is more freq. even in the prose writers, as Íb., the Heiðarv. S., the Mirac. book in Bs., Njála, Ó. H., (Thorodd seems only to use the old form as may be seen from the following references, Björn hafði særða þá menn, Nj. 262; hann mundi hana hafa gipta honum, 47; hann ha þá leidda saman hestana, 264: ek hefi sendan mann, Ísl. (Heiðarv. ii. 333; ek hefi senda menn, id.: hafa son sinn ór helju heimt Bs. (Miracle-book) i. 337; en er þeir höfðu niðr settan sveini 349; hann hafði veidda fimm tegu fiska, 350; er þér hefir neisu görra, Ó. H. 107: þá hefi ek fyrri setta þá í stafrófi, Ská (Thorodd) 161; þar hefi ek við görra þessa stafi fjóra, id.; hafa ha samsettan, 167: góða fylgd hefir þú mér veitta, Þorst Síðu H. sagði, at Ólafr konungr hafði sendan hann, Bs. i. 11: Þyri, er hert hafði festa nauða, Fms. x. 393 (Ágrip); hefi ek þá svá signaða magnaða, v. 236: hefir sólin gengna tvá hluti, en einn únginginn, K. p. 92 (Lund's Syntax, p. 12).

β. again, neut. indecl., hana hafði átt í þorðdr, Ísl. ii. 192: hún hafði heimt húskarl sinn ..., Ísl. (Heiðarv. ii. 339; hann hefir ekki svá vel gyrt hest minn, 340; hefir þú eigi mik, 341; hve hann hafði lokkat hann, id.; gistingar hefi ek yðr fén, 343: þeir höfðu haft úfríð ok orrostur, Íb. 12; hann hafði tekið lögsö 14: stafr er átt hafði þorlárk, Bs. (Miracle-book) i. 340; er þar hö uppteki ketilinn ok hafit ..., 342; göngu e hann hafði gíngit, 3. e. sleiggiuna hafði niðr felit, 346; sem maðr hefði nýsett (hana) n id.; jartein þá er hann þóttisk fingit hafa, 347; hafði prestrinn í fram sveininn, 349: hjálmar er Hreiðmarr hafði átt, Edda 73: hafa e sína heitstrenging, Fms. (Jónsv. S.) xi. 141: slíkan dóm sem hann he mér hugat, Ó. H. 176, etc. passim:—at last the inflexion disappeared altogether, and so at the present time the indecl. neut. sing. is used throughout; yet it remains in peculiar instances, e.g. konu hefi eg mér festa, L. xiv. 20, cp. Vidal. ii. 21. This use of the inflexive part. pass. is often serve as a test of the age of a poem, e.g. that Sólárljóð was composed at a later date may thus be seen from verses 27, 64, 72, 73, 75; but this test is to be applied with caution, as the MSS. have in some cases changed the true forms (-inn, -ann, and -it, -an being freq. abbreviations in the MSS. so as to render the reading dubious). In many cases the form is no doubt to be restored, e.g. in *vegit* to *vegin*, Fm. 4, 23; *þ* to *þúinn*, Hkv. Hjörv. 15; *borit* to *borinn*, Hkv. i. 1; *beðit* to *beðinn*, Fms. 48; *orðit* to *orðinn*, Og. 23; *roðit* to *roðinn*, Em. 5; *brotið* to *brottinn*, Hkv. 24, etc.: but are we to infer from Ls. 23, 26, 33, that a poem is of a comparatively late age?

II. the indecl. neut. sing. is, both in the earliest poems and down to the present day, used in following cases:

1. with trans. verbs requiring the dat. or gen.; hefi fengit e-s, hann hafði fengit konu; hafa hefit e-s, Fms. xi. 25; er hafði beðit fjár, þkv. 32; stillir hefir stefnt mér, Hkv. Hjörv. 33, so in endless cases. 2. in the reflex. part. pass.; þeir (hann) h (hefir) látisk, farisk, sagisk, etc. 3. in part. of intrans. neut. v. e.g. þeir þær (hann, hún), hafa (hefir) setið, staðit, gengit, legið, fí komit, verit, orðit, lifað, dáið, heitið ..., also almost in every line of prose and poetry. 4. in trans. verbs with a neut. sing. in oblique case the difference cannot be seen.

The compound preterite is common to both the Romance and Teutonic languages, and seems to be older in the former than in the latter; Grimm suggests that it originated with the French, and the spread to the Teutons. That it was not natural to the latter is shown by the facts, that a. no traces of it are found in Gothic, nor in the earliest Old High German glossaries to Latin words. β. in



est Scandinavian poetry we can trace its passage from declinable to declinable.

y. remains are left in poetry of a primitive uncommanded preterite infinitive, e.g. stóðu = hafa staðit, mundu, skyldu, vildu, see Gramm. p. xxv, col. 2. We may here note a curious dropping of the verb hefir, at ek em kominn hingat til lands, ok verit (having been) langa hríð utan-lands, Ó. H. 31, cp. Am. 52; barn at ..., en vegit slíka hefir sem þorvaldr var, Glúm. 382. On this interesting matter see Grimm's remarks in his Gramm. iv. 146 sqq.

fald, n. (gs. hafhald), the perpendicular thrusts that hold the west.

Idi, 2, m. name of a giant, Edda (Gl.)

afna, að, to forsake, abandon, with dat.; hafna blótum ok góðum, Fms. i. 33; h. fornum síð, Eb. 12; h. fornum átrúnaði, 141; h. fjándanum, K. Á. 74; h. líkamligum lystingum, 671. 4; bótum e-s, to disobey one's orders, Andr. 65; h. ráði e-s, Al. 166; hafnaði ástinu, the cow left off eating, Bs. i. 194; ef hann hafnaði in úkygnum, Fms. v. 218; opt hafnar mér manni fyrir litla sök, 6; ádr ek þér hafna, lest I forsake thee, Korm. 50 (in a verse); h. rí, poet. to feast, Fms. xi. 138 (in a verse); h. fjörvi, to die, Hkr. i. (in a verse); h. nafni e-s, to disown one, Halfríð; hafnið Nefju nafna, ye (disgrace) the namesake of Nefja, Hkr. i. (in a verse); fyrir-litinn hafnaðr, Stj. 157, 173; part. hafnandi, forsaking, Skis. 3.

afnaðr, Stj. 157, 173; part. hafnandi, forsaking, Skis. 3.

afnaðr, Stj. 157, 173; part. hafnandi, forsaking, Skis. 3.

afnaðr, Stj. 157, 173; part. hafnandi, forsaking, Skis. 3.

afnaðr, Stj. 157, 173; part. hafnandi, forsaking, Skis. 3.

afnaðr, Stj. 157, 173; part. hafnandi, forsaking, Skis. 3.

afnaðr, Stj. 157, 173; part. hafnandi, forsaking, Skis. 3.

afnaðr, Stj. 157, 173; part. hafnandi, forsaking, Skis. 3.

afnaðr, Stj. 157, 173; part. hafnandi, forsaking, Skis. 3.

afnaðr, Stj. 157, 173; part. hafnandi, forsaking, Skis. 3.

afnaðr, Stj. 157, 173; part. hafnandi, forsaking, Skis. 3.

afnaðr, Stj. 157, 173; part. hafnandi, forsaking, Skis. 3.

afnaðr, Stj. 157, 173; part. hafnandi, forsaking, Skis. 3.

afnaðr, Stj. 157, 173; part. hafnandi, forsaking, Skis. 3.

afnaðr, Stj. 157, 173; part. hafnandi, forsaking, Skis. 3.

afnaðr, Stj. 157, 173; part. hafnandi, forsaking, Skis. 3.

afnaðr, Stj. 157, 173; part. hafnandi, forsaking, Skis. 3.

afnaðr, Stj. 157, 173; part. hafnandi, forsaking, Skis. 3.

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afnaðr, Stj. 157, 173; part. hafnandi, forsaking, Skis. 3.

langvistum í mínu ríki, Eg. 227; hagaðu svá til, at þú vitir vist at Hrærektr komi aldregi síðan lífs til Noregs, Ó. H. 75; haga svá (til) sem Jökull vildi, Fs. 10.

2. absol., haga e-m, to turn out so and so for one; en þetta sama hagaði honum til mikils háska, but this turned out to his great peril, Fms. viii. 17; þat hagar okkr til auðar, it falls luckily for us, Gisl. (in a verse); ok hagar þá síðleysi eigi vel fyrir manni, Skis. 280; oss þætti sem þér só lítt til gamans hagar, Fas. ii. 225; ok hefir vætr meir til únydis hagar, en þá, i. e. it was a sore calamity, Bs. i. 79; er sálinni hagar til mikils háska, which is fraught with much peril to the soul, Al. 163; þat hagaði Ólafi til mikils harms, Fms. x. 239; í þeim eyri sem okkr bezt hagaði, in the money which suited us best, D. N.; vil ek gefa þér skip þetta með þeim farmi, sem ek veit vel hagar til Íslands, with a cargo which I know is suitable for Iceland, Fms. vi. 305; en mér er eigi um at finna hann, þannig sem til hagar er, as matters stand, Orkn. 428.

II. reflex. (rare), en það hagað svá til (it so happened) at þeir gengu út fjörir, Sturl. i. 129 (where Bs. i. 434, berr svá til, at ...).

III. part., at höguðu, meet, sitting; eigi skiptir þá at höguðu til, ef ..., 'tis not fitting, if ..., Fms. ii. 61; cp. at högum, Fs. 99, l. c., and 79 (bottom).—van-haga, impers. to lack, want.

Hagal, m. a mythical pr. name: the name of the Rune b, whence Hagals-tett, f. the second part of the Runic alphabet, vide introd. p. 227.

hagan, högum, f. management; til-högum, arrangement.

Hag-barðr, m. name of a Danish mythical hero, 'with the fine beard,' Saxo, Grett. (in a verse): a name of Odin (cp. Harbarðr, Síð-grani, Síð-skeggr), Edda.

hag-beit, f. pasture, Jm. 26.

hag-faldin, part. booded with hedges, poet. of the earth, Fms. vi. 140.

hag-fastr, adj. of cattle, grazing constantly, Rb.

hag-fátt, n. adj. short of grazing, Fms. vi. 103.

hag-feldr, adj. fit, meet, suited for; ek mun þér h., því at ek em verk-maðr góðr, en þú ert öðju-maðr sjálf, Njard. 366; h. eyrendi, a meet errand, Ísl. ii. 458; allir hlutir hagfeldir ok farsælligir, Ó. H. 195.

hag-fella, u, f. a field. hagfelli-garðr, m. a field fence, Gpl. 381.

hag-fræði, f. agricultural statistics, (mod.)

HAGGA, að, to put out of order, derange, with dat.; e-t stendr ó-haggað, to remain unmoved: reflex. to be put out of joint.

hag-genginn, part. grass-fed, fattened in the pastures, of cattle, Stj. 560. 1 Kings iv. 23.

HAGI, a, m. [A. S. hage = a fence; Dan. have = a garden; Swed. hage; North. E. bag; Engl. hedge; cp. Old Engl. bay, Hayes as local names; the word still remains as an appellative in haw-thorn = hedge-thorn; haw-baw = a sunk fence] —a pasture, prop. a 'bedged field,' Grág. ii. 227, Nj. 33, Fms. vii. 54, Ísl. ii. 330, Karl. 133; var hestum hagi fenginn, the horses were put out to grass, Fb. ii. 340; fjár-hagi, sauð-hagi, sheep pasture; fjall-hagar, fell pastures; heima-hagar, home pastures; út-hagi, out pasture (far from the farm); Ícel. distinguish between tún and engjar for hay-making, and hagar for grazing.

compds: haga-beit, f. grazing, Eg. 718, Grág. ii. 224. haga-ganga, u, f. grazing. haga-garðr, m. a field fence, Fm. 88, Eb. 132, Fs. 47: Hagi is freq. the name of a farm, Landn.

Haga-land, n. the estate of the farm Hagi, Sturl. ii. 171.

haga-spakr, adj. = hagfastr.

hagi, a, m. [hagr], only in compds, þjóð-hagi, a great artist.

hagindi, n. pl. comfort, advantage, B. K. 110, H. E. ii. 165; vide hægindi.

hag-jörð, f. pasture land, Stj. 168, Sd. 167.

hag-keypi, n. a good bargain, Fb. ii. 75, iii. 450.

hag-kvæmr (hag-kvæmiligr), adj. meet, useful.

HAGL, n. [A. S. hagal; Engl. hail; Germ. hagel; Dan. hagel; Swed. hagel] —bail, Fms. i. 175, Nj. 232, Ann. 1275, Glúm. 342, Bs. i. 698, passim.

compds: hagl-dropi, a, m. a bail-stone, Stj. 274. hagl-hríf, f. a bail-storm, Stj. 274, 275, Fms. iii. 180. hagl-korn, n. a bail-stone, Fms. i. 175, xi. 142.

hagl-steinr, m. a bail-storm, Ann. 1275. hagl-vindr, m. a bail-storm, Pröv. 454.

II. in plur.

grapes, (mod.)

hagla, að, to bail.

hag-laust (hag-leysa, u, f.), n. adj. barren, without grass.

hag-leikr (-leiki), m. skill in bandicraft, Bs. i. 138, 681, Skis. 443, 633, Stj. 519, Al. 93, Barl. 167, Fb. ii. 296, passim.

hagleiks-görð, f. fine workmanship, Bs. i. 681. hagleiks-maðr, m. a bandicraftsman, an artist, Fas. ii. 463, Barl. 167.

hag-lendi, n. [hagi], pasture land.

hag-liga, adv. skilfully, bandily, Fms. vi. 217: conveniently, suitably, meitly, v. 43, Sl. 72, þkv. 16, 19 (neatly).

hag-ligr, adj. fine, handy, skilful, Mar.: fit, meet, proper, convenient, h. ráð, Fms. vii. (in a verse), K. þ. K. 100; furða h. geit, a very proper goat, Edda 24; ú-haglig, troublesome, Bs. ii. 115.

hag-mýrr, f. [hagi], a pasture marsh, Sd. 167.

hag-mæltr, part. well-spoken, Fms. iv. 374: a kind of metre, Edda 138; in mod. usage only of one who has skill in verse-making, hann er hagnæltr, a happy verse-maker, but not yet a skáld, poet.

hagna, að, e-m hagnar, to be meet for one; hvárum ykkrum hefir betr hagnað, which of you has had the best luck? Fms. v. 193, xi. 212 (in a verse).



**hagnaðr**, m. *advantage*, Hkr. ii. 85.

**hag-nýta**, tt, *to make use of*, Rb. 42, D. N., freq. in mod. usage.

**hag-orðr**, adj. *well-spoken*, Fms. iii. 152.

**HAGR**, adj. *bandy, skilful*, opp. to *bagr*, q. v.; *hagr á tré*, Bs. ii. 146; *hagr á járn*, Gisl. 18; *hagr maðr á tré ok járn*, Eg. 4, Ölk. 34; hann var *hagr maðr*, Ísl. ii. 325; hann húsar upp bæinn, því at hann var allra manna *hagast*, 171; því at þú ert umsýslu-maðr mikill ok *hagr vel*, Fms. i. 290; Hreiðarr bað Eyvind fú sér silfr nokkut og gull, Eyvindur spurði ef hann væri *hagr*, vi. 214; þann mann er *hagast* var á öllu Íslandi á tré, Bs. i. 132; hann valdi þann mann til kirkju-görðar, er þá þótti einn hvern *hagast* vera, sá hét Þórðr Gamlason, 163, 235; Völundr var *hagast* maðr svá at meðn viti í fornum sögum, Sæm. 89: of a lady, hún var svá *hög* (so *bandy at needlework*) at fár konur vóru jafnhagar henni, Nj. 147; hún var væn kona ok *hög á hendr*, Ísl. ii. 4; Margrét hin *haga*, Bs. i. 143: of dwarfs, *hagir dvergjar*, Hdl. 7; whence *dverg-hagr, skilful as a dwarf*. 2. = *haglig*, of work; sem ek *hagast* kunna, as *bandily as I could*, Vkv. 17: skurð-hagr, skilled in carving; orð-hagr = *hagorðr*; þjóð-hagr, a great artist.

**HAGR**, m., gen. *hags*, pl. *hagir*, [as to the root vide *haga*, cp. also the preceding word] = *state, condition*; honum þótti þá komit *hag* manna í únytt efni, Jb. 12; hefi ek sagt þér allt er yfir minn *hag* hefir gengit, Mar., Hom. 126, 155; at njósna hvat um *hag* Ástríðar mundi vera, Fms. i. 68; annan vetr eptir var Halldóra með barni, ok lauksk seint um *hag* hennar, and she got on slowly, of a woman in labour, Sturl. i. 109; hann sagði með undrum hans *hag* fram fytjask, be said that his affairs went on in a strange way, Fb. i. 380; en nú tekr *hag* minn at úhægjask, þorf. Karl. 370.

β. in plur. *affairs*; hversu komtu hér, eðr hvat er nú um *hag* þína? Fms. i. 79; hversu hann skyldi nú með fara eðr breyta högum sínum, Nj. 215; var þat brátt auðséð á hennar högum (*doings*), at hún mundi vera vitr, Ld. 22; ef þér segit nokkrum frá um *hag* vára Rúts, Nj. 7; lands-hagir, public affairs.

II. *metaph. means*; ef hann hefir eigi *hag* til at fara þau fram, Grág. i. 232; hann skal fara þeim manni er nánast er, þeirra manna er *hag* á til viðtökunnar, 248; en ef erfingi hefir eigi *hag* til framfærslu, 250; ef maðr týnir svá fé sínu, at hann á eigi *hag* at gjalda alla landaura, ii. 410; ráða-hagr, a match; fjár-hagr, money affairs. 2. *advantage, favour, gain*; svo eru hyggindi sem í *hag* koma, a saying; bera kvíð í *hag* e-m, to pronounce for one, Grág. i. 176; hallat hefi ek vist, segir konungur, ok þó í *hag* þér, Fms. ii. 272; greiddisk eigi byrinn mjök í *hag* þeim, Fb. iii. 446; hrolldi hvatvetna þat er til *hags* skyldi, Am. 95; ó-hagr, disadvantage.

3. *adverbial phrase*, at högum, suitably; eigi skiptir þat högum til, 'tis not meet, 'tis a shame, unfair, Fs. 79; eigi hefir hér at högum verit til skipt, 99; Kormakr kvað eigi at högum til skipta, ef hann sparir eigi við þik sverðit, en hann sparir við oss, Korm. 80; the mod. phrase, fara sínum högum ok munum, to do at one's leisure, as one is pleased. **hags-munir**, m. pl. *profit*; at hann gerði hinum hagsmunum, fimm ára eðr meira fjár, í kaupinu, Grág. ii. 241 (freq. in mod. usage).

**hag-rád**, n. an opportunity, O. H. L. 33.

**hag-ráðr**, adj. *giving wise counsel*, Nj. 2.

**hag-ræða**, dd, to put right, put in order, with dat., Fas. iii. 10.

**hag-ræði**, n. comfort, Hom. 19: service, Band. 4; en fðbur sínum görði hann aldri *hagræði*, 6; leggja til *hagræðis* með e-m, to do service to one, Bs. ii. 179.

**hag-ræðr**, adj. = *hagræðr*, N. G. L. ii.

**hag-skeytr**, adj. a good shot, Edda (Ub.) 270.

**hag-skipti**, n. fairness, a fair bargain, Þórð. 21.

**hag-smíðliga**, adv. *bandily*, Jb. 218.

**hag-smíðr**, m. an artist, adept, Edda 96 (in a verse).

**hag-spakligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *practically wise*, Sks. 627.

**hag-spakr**, adj. sensible, practical, Ver. 17.

**hag-speki**, f. forethought, good sense, Fas. iii. 7, Sks. 50.

**hag-stæðr**, adj. fair, favourable, of wind and weather; h. byrr, a fair wind, Eb. 332; veðr hagstætt, Eg. 390; stór veðr ok hagstæð, Fms. ii. 64, þorf. Karl. 372.

**hag-virki**, n. master-work, Ísl. ii. 252 (in a verse), Od. xix. 227 (δαίδαλον).

**hag-virk-liga**, adv. in a workmanlike manner, to the purpose, Grág. ii. 338.

**hag-virkr**, adj. workmanlike.

**hag-þorn**, m. [hagi], the bawtborn, 'bedge-born,' Edda (Gl.), Stj. 395. **hai**, interj. alas! Stj. 649, the rendering of *heu heu!* in the Vulgate, cp. ai, Sæm. 118.

**hak**, n. a little book, such as the barb of a hook.

**HAKA**, u, f. [Swed. *haka*; Dan. *bage*], the chin, Eg. 305; skeggit við hökuna, 564; höku ok kjálka, Fms. ii. 59, xi. 139, N. G. L. i. 339, Edda; undir-haka, a double chin. COMPS: höku-bein, n. the chin bone, Sd. 169.

**höku-langr**, adj. *baving a long chin*, Bárð. 165. **höku-mikill**, adj. *baving a large chin*, Sd. 147. **höku-skarð**, n. a cleft in the chin. **höku-skegg**, n. the beard on the chin, Fas. ii. 434, Hkr. ii. 176.

**haki**, a, m. [Dan. *bage*; Swed. *bake*; Germ. *baken*; Engl. *book*], a book, (rare): a mythical pr. name, Edda, Fas.

**hakka**, að, to devour, eat ravenously, as a beast, (cant word.)

**hak-langr**, adj. = *hökulangr*, a nickname, Hkr. i.

**HALD**, n. (vide *halda*), bold: 1. a bold, fastening; nýtr bón afis ok kippir vaðnum, þvíat hann hugði haldit annan veig eigi bi Fms. xi. 442. 2. a law phrase, withholding; gagna-hald, Grág. 273; þá á hann kost hvárt er hann vill at hætta til haldsins eðr eigi, en ef hún er login, þá verðr eigi rétt haldit, i. 312; stefna um fund hald, ok telja hinn sekjan um, K. þ. K. 46.

II. *uphold maintenance*: 1. *reparation*; fyrir hald á kirkju, Vm. 12; segja halds kirkjunni (to defray the repairs of the kirk) þann jarðaleik, Dipl. 12. 2. a law term, possession; sögðum vér með fullum laga-örskum Guðmundi til halds sagða jörð, Dipl. iii. 5; hafa vald eðr hald e-s hlut Bs. i. 720; hún á tveggja króka hald í vatnið, sbe (the church) has the be (right) of two books in the lake, Pm. 41. 3. *possession*; fénaði beit hald (bite and occupation) fyrir sunnan á, Dipl. v. 10. 4. *suppo backing*; við tókum okkr hald þar er Guð var, Hom. 154; hann he nú hald mikitt af konungi, he has much support from the king, Eg. 33 so in the phrase, hald ok traust, help and support in need; hún hafði þen mann sent honum til halds ok trausts, Ld. 46; in the phrases, kon e-m at haldi or i hald, to prove true to one, be of use, help to one; ok i hann enn vel koma þér at haldi, Ísl. ii. 329; illa koma honum gó frændr i hald, Fms. x. 413, Greg. 22; eigi veit ek mér verr i hald ok úknálek minn en þér afi þitt, Fms. vi. 203, Fs. 182; kemr oss þat ekki at haldi, Fms. viii. 214, xi. 31; þvíat vér höfum ærit mart (lið) oss kæmi þat vel at haldi, Nj. 192; hér kemr illa i hald, this comes illi help, is a great shame, Lv. 95. 5. *custody*; Ólafir konungur tók við haldi Hræreks konungs, Ó. H. 73; hafa e-n i haldi, to keep one custody, freq. = *hence varð-hald, custody*.

6. *a course, a naut. term*; ef stýrimenn vilja báðir fara, skilr þá um hald, Grág. ii. 398; hence áfram-hald, going on; aptu-hald, return. 7. *holding, meaning, suggestion*; það er hald manna, fi in mod. usage, but no reference to old writers has been found. *keeping, tending, of cattle*; góð höld á skepnum, góð skepnu-hi freq. III. *a holding, keeping, observance*, of a feast, holiday; alþótt it be a holiday of first degree, Grág. ii. 360; var þá þegar tekinn i m hald hans lífáts-dagr, Fms. xi. 309; i borg þessi var þórs-hof i mi haldi, in high worship, Al. 19; hence hátíða-hald, keeping high hold. Jóna-hald, Fms. i. 32; Drottins-daga-hald, Nj. 165; af-hald, upp-á-hald, esteem, uphold; ártíða hald, B. K. 25; níu lestra-höld, reading the legends, Vm. 51, 64.

IV. in plur., höld, bandles; klukkia líti höldin, Vm. 42; handar-hald, a handle; cp. also haf-ald: á-höld, uten halds-maðr, m. a keeper, guardian, Gþl. 258, 501, Is. 121. **HALDA**, pret. hélt (= Goth. *baibald*), and pers. hélt, mod. hélt. héldum; pres. held, pl. höldum; pret. subj. héldi; part. haldinn; imper. hald and haltú: [Ulf. *balðan* = βαλδαν, ποικιλαίνω, whereas he ren to keep, bold by other words; Hef. *balðan* = *alere, fovere, colere*, wh thus seems to be the primitive sense of the word, and to be akin to *colō*; again, A. S. *bealdan*, Engl. *bold*, O. H. G. *baltan*, Germ. *bal*, Swed. *bälla*, *balda*, Dan. *bolde*, are all of them used in a more gen sense] — to bold.

A. WITH DAT. to hold to: I. to bold fast by; with the no of restraint or force, tók Gízzurr förunaut Ögmundar ok hélt honum, S. i. 150; Gunnarr var kyrr svá at honum hélt einn maðr, Nj. 92; en f heldr manni ..., varðar fjörbaugs-garð, Grág. ii. 110; h. e-m undir d. 17; h. skipum (to grapple the ships) með stáinljám, Fms. ii. 315; to back, Hrafn fékk eigi haldit henni heima þar, Ísl. ii. 249; ok halda þ veðr i enni sömu höfn, Grág. i. 92; h. (sér) i e-t, to bold oneself fas gras, þú skalt h. i hurðar-hringinn, Dropl. 29; heldr sér i fagit, 177.

β. so in the phrases, halda barni (manni) undir skírn, vatn, p signan, biskups hönd, eccl. to bold a bairn (man) at baptism, prima sign confirmation, Grág. i. 29; h. vatni (tárum), to bold one's tears, 623, Fms. viii. 232, vi. (in a verse); halda munni, to bold one's tongue, be si vii. 227; halda tungu sinni, Þórð. 2. to withhold; þá megu þe tiundum hans i móti, K. þ. K. 62; h. vætti, Grág. i. 42; h. gögnum, ef goði heldr tylftar-kvið, er hann heldr kviðnum, 58; halda mati fyrir honum, 47; h. skóttum fyrir e-m, Nj. 8; h. skógar-manni fyrir Finnþ. 334; um þat er hann hefir konunni haldit, Grág. i. 313; h. bændr gjaldinu, Fms. vii. 302; hélt ek því (i. e. the money) fyrir hor i. e. paid it not, Ísl. ii. 244.

II. to bold, of a rope or the like maðr hugði h. mundu er festi, ... ok h. mundu i slíku veðri, Grág. ii. reip þau tíu er tveggja manna afli haldi hvert, id.; skal hann svá gú haldi fyrir fyrmsku, 268. β. to bold, hold out, last; optast halda þar illi litla hríð, Sks. 212; sunnudags-helgi riss upp á laugardegi, ok heldr (I) til mánadags, N. G. L. i. 138.

III. to keep, retain, Germ. *beba*; fá-ein skip héldu seglum sínum, Fms. x. 143; þú skalt jafnan þessu h. h. Nj. 6; h. bústað sínum, Ld. 26; h. ríki sínu, Al. 58, Fms. i. 12; öllum Noregi, viii. 155; h. frelsi ok eignum, vi. 40; h. hlut sínu; upbold one's right, Eg. passim; halt sömum vinum sem ek hefi t.



s. i. 375; h. hreinleiki sínum, Al. 58. **β. to bold, keep safe, preserve;** hlut sínum, Ld. 54; h. heilsu, Grág. i. 145; h. virðingu sinni, Ld. 16; heldr hann kosti sínum, Grág. ii. 209; h. tíma (*honour*) sínum, Al. 9; h. lífi ok línum, Eg. 89; h. lífinu, Fj. 111; h. trúnaði sínum, 9; vináttu sinni, Ld. 200; einorð sinni, Fb. ii. 265; h. sér réttum, *keep oneself right*, Ld. 158; h. e-m heilum, Odd. 30; h. ríki fyrir m, Fms. v. 279; h. manna-forráði fyrir e-m, Hrafn. 19; h. réttu máli fyrir e-m, Fms. vii. 64. **2. to continue to keep, keep all along;** h. e-m hætta, Fms. iv. 254; h. vöku, *to keep oneself awake*, Ld. 152; t h. vöku fyrir e-m, *to keep another awake*; halda sýslu sinni, Fs. 36; högum, *to keep grazing*, Eb. 104, Ld. 148. **3. to hold, keep one's** *ok*; ellipt., vetr var lílir ok héldu menn illa, *the winter was cold and was ill to keep live stock*, Sturl. ii. 143, (cp. fjár-höld); hann hélt í svá at nær lífoi hvat-veitna, Hrafn. 22: metaph., illa hefir þinn fadri haldit, Fms. xi. 144; öld hefir illa haldit, *the people have had a sad*, vi. (in a verse); h. fangi, and also ellipt. halda, of sheep and cattle, *to 'to go back'*. **4. phrases, halda njósum, to keep watch, to**, Fms. viii. 146, Nj. 113; hann hélt njósum til Önundar, Landn. 287; ok konungur njósum til, ef ..., Fms. vii. 128; hann skyldi h. njósum ok gera orð konungi, i. 54; h. njósum til um e-t, iv. 119, Nj. 93; halda njósn (sing.) um skip þat, Eg. 74; þér haldit njósum nær færi fyrir á Arnkati, Eb. 186; hann lét h. njósum uppi á landi, Fms. vii. 6; hann hélt fréttum til, ef ..., iv. 349. **β. halda (hendi) fyrir auga, bold (the band) before the eyes, shade the eyes**, Nj. 132, Fms. v. 196; fyrir munum e-m, *to hold (the band) over one's mouth*; h. hendi yfir m, *to hold the band over one, protect one*, Hfr. 266, Fbr. 22, Korm. i. hendi um háls e-m, *to clasp the bands around one's neck*, Fms. i. 9; h. lídi fyrir e-m, *to hold the shield for one as a second in a duel*, Isl. ii. 257, 33; h. e-m til náms, *to hold one to the book, make one study*, K. þ. K. 66; h. e-m til virðingar, Ld. 98. **IV. ellipt. (líði, skipi, för, fínu, etc. understood), to bold, stand in a certain direction, esp. as a naut. m;** þeir héldu apr (*stood back again*) um hausti, Eg. 69; treystisk þu eigi á haf at halda, Eb. 6; héldu þeir vestr um haf, id.; stigu þeir skip sin, ok héldu út (*stood out*) eftir firði, Fms. i. 63; þeir héldu þá á sumar til Íslands, Ld. 6; hann hélt upp eftir hinni eystri kvísl, Fms. vii. 55; h. heim, *to bold one's course, stand homewards*, Odd. 30; á braut, Grág. i. 92; Hrútr hélt suður til Eyra-sundar, Nj. 8; h. eftir m, *to pursue one*, 7; h. undan, *to fly*, Fms. x. 396, Nj. 98 (on land); þu móti þeim sunnan-veðr með myrkri, ok urðu þeir fyrir at h., *to one's course for the wind*, A. A. 271; h. útleið, *to stand on the outer* k, Eg. 78; h. til, *to turn against, attack* (on sea), Fms. xi. 72; hélt þu líði sínu suðr á Mæri, i. 62; þeir héldu líði sínu norðr til þránd-miss, id.; Haraldr konungur hélt norðan líði sínu, Eg. 32; héldu þeir þá því suðr með landi, 69; skipi því lét hann halda vestr til Englands; Unnr hélt skipinu í Orkneyjar, eftir þat hélt Unnr skipi sínu til Greijar, Ld. 8. **β. to graze, put in the field, of sheep, cattle; þykkir** þeir þat miklu skipta at þeim sé vel til haga haldit, Eg. 714; hvert einarr hafði látið nautum sínum halda, 715; ok bað hann h. nautunum hann veg, 716. **γ. phrases, halda kyrru fyrir, to bold still, remain** þæt, Ld. 216, þórd. 30 new Ed., Nj. 223, 258; Hálfr heldr nú til fangs (*ent fishing*) sem ádr, Ld. 38. **V. with prep.; halda á e-u, to bold,** *bold in the band, freq. in mod. usage, h. á bók, penna, fjöðr, hníf, skærum, i. etc.*; hafði hver þat er hélt á, Nj. 279; h. á sverði, Fb. i. 33; hann k víð öxinni ok hélt (viz. á), ok sá á, Eg. 180: *to bold fast*, heldr nú ádr á manni, Fas. i. 12; eigi máttu helvitis byrgi h. á honum, 656 C. 6; hann heldr á fenu (*withholds it*), Grág. i. 427. **β. [Germ. anhalten], bold to a thing, go on with, be busy about;** h. á sýslu, *to be busy*, Rm. 14; á keru, qs. halda á drýkkju, *to go on drinking, carousing*, Hm. 18; h. hinni sömu bæn, Stj. 417; h. á fyrrsáttum við e-n, þórd. 51 new Ed.; á búnaði sínum, Ld. 164; hélt hann þá á búnaði sínum sem skjótligast, Fms. ix. 215, x. 119, Sturl. ii. 245; þegar á bak Jóhann hélt Ólafir konungur þingi, Fms. v. 41; hann heldr nú á málinu, Nj. 259; nú heldr þórd nálinu ok verðr Oddný honum gipt, Bjarn. 11, Konr. (Fr.); h. á tilkalli, Fms. i. 84; h. á þessum skóð, xi. 41; h. á för, *to go on with one's journey*, þvat; gengu síðan brott ok héldu á ferð sinni, and went on their journey, Sturl.;—whence the mod. phrase, halda áfram, *to go on*, which does not occur in old writers. **2. halda e-u fram, to bold up, the much of;** bróðir minn mun mér mjök hafa fram haldit fyrir ástar þir, Nj. 3. **β. to bold on doing, (hence fram-hald, continuation);** halda fram upp-teknu efni, Fms. i. 263; slíku hélt hann fram meðan hann þá, iv. 254; hélt hann (fram) teknum hætti um veizlurnar, id., Grett. 3. halda saman, *to bold together*, Eluc. 6, Fms. vii. 140, Rb. 10. **4. halda e-u upp, to bold aloft, Yngvarr hélt upp visu þeirri,** 152; steinninn heldr upp annarr öðrum, Kb. 390; h. upp árum, *to bold up the oars, cease pulling*, Fas. ii. 517, N. G. L. i. 65. **β. to uphold, maintain, support;** halda upp hofi, Landn. 64, Eb. 24; h. upp hofum ok blót, Fms. i. 91; h. upp kirkju, K. þ. K. 52; h. upp Kristinninn, Fms. i. 9; *to keep going*, h. upp bardaga, orrostu, xi. 66, 188, 340. **γ. to dis-urge;** h. upp feras-dómi, Grág. i. 120; h. upp lögskilum, 145; h. upp árum, Ó. H. 174; h. upp kostnaði, Eg. 77; h. upp gjaldi, Grág. i. 384; áldum, Fms. i. 81; h. upp bót, Grág. ii. 182; bótum, Eb. 100, 162,

N. G. L. i. 311; ef hann heldr upp yfirbót (*penance*) þeirri, Hom. 70; h. upp bænum fyrir e-m, *to pray for one*, Fms. xi. 271; hélt hann því vel upp sem vera átti, *discharged it well*, x. 93. **8. halda sér vel upp, to bold oneself well up, Sturl.** **α. metaph., skal-at hann lögvillir verða, svá at** honum haldi þat uppi (i. e. *went unpunished*), Grág. i. 316; ok heldr honum þat uppi (*that will save him*), ef hann er rétt-hafi at orðinu, ii. 242. **5. halda e-u við, to maintain a thing, Hkr. i. 195. VI. impers., 1. to continue, last;** hélt því nokkura stund dags, Fms. x. 125; hélt því lengi um vetrinn, Ld. 288; regni hélt haustnótt gegnum, Fms. vi. 83. **2. with prep. við, to be on the brink of;** hélt þá við atgöngu, *they were within a hair's breadth of coming to fight*, Hkr. i. 143; hélt þá við vand-ræði, Fms. ix. 434; heldr við bardaga, vi. 8; heldr nú við hót, *it is little short of a threat*, i. 305; hélt við blót, x. 106; ok hélt við flotta, i. 174; hélt við meidingar, Nj. 21, Sd. 143; henni hélt við, at hón mundi drepa hana, Nj. 118; þeim hélt við vada sjálfan, Ó. H. 168; konungi hélt við, hvárt hann mundi standask eðr eigi, Mag. 100; honum hélt við kafnan, Bs. i. 18; hélt þó við at þeir mundi berjask, Fs. 53. **B. WITH ACC. to bold:** **I. to bold in possession, a fief, land, estate, office, or the like;** þeir héldu alla hina beztu staði með sjónum, Fms. xi. 131; þeir er ádr höfðu haldit land af Dana-konungi, i. 232; Eirekr skyldi h. land af Aðalsteini konungi, 23; Vemundr hélt Firda-fylki, Eg. 12; hélt hann þat ríki undir Knút konungi, Isl. ii. 242; í þeirri borg héldu þeir langfedgar fömmtan konungdóma, Ver. 37; h. land sem leigu-land, Grág. ii. 278; konunginn heldr af Guði nafnit, Sks. 599 B; prestar er kirkjur halda, H. E. i. 486; sá prestur er heldr Péturs-kirkju, N. G. L. i. 312; presta þeirra er kirkju halda, 346; skal sá maðr ráða er kirkju heldr, K. þ. K. 60; Ólafir kirkju þá er Væringjar halda (*the parish church of W.*), Hkr. iii. 408. **2. halda ábyrgju, ábyrgð á e-n, to have the responsibility of a thing, Grág. ii. 399, K. þ. K. 66; h. grip, to be in the possession of, Grág. i. 438, ii. 190; h. skóla, to keep a school, Mar.; h. fylgd, to perform, Fms. ix. 279; eiga vandræði at h., to be in a strait, difficulty, Eb. 108. **II. to bold, keep, observe, a feast, holiday, or the like;** halda kirkju-dag, K. þ. K. 42; í hvers minning heldr þú þenna dag? Nj. 157; h. helgan þváttdag hvern, Pr. 437; h. helga daga, Sl.; h. Jóla-dag, Páska, Hvíta-sunnun, Rb. 134; minnstu að h. helgan hvíldar-daginn Drottins Guðs þins (the Fourth Commandment in the Icel. version); h. heilagt, *to keep holi-day*, Dipl. ii. 14; í dag þá hátíð höldum vér til himna sté vor Herra, Hólabók 54; er Júdar héldu hátíðligt, Stj. 110; (hence forn-haldinn, time-honoured); of the day-marks (vide dagr, p. 95), er þaðan haldinn miðr-morgin, Hrafn. 9. **2. to keep; halda orð sín, to keep one's word, Fms. x. 95; höldum öll einka-mál vár, vii. 305; h. sættir, Nj. 57; gerðu svá vel, félagi, at þú halt vel sætt þessa, 111, Sturl. iii. 153, Fs. 65, Gullp. 20; hann kvaðsk vilja hafa svardaga af þeim ok festu, at halda, Nj. 164; h. eið, Sturl. iii. 153; h. frið, *to keep peace*, Greg. 7; ef þú vilt nokkura hluti eigi h. þá er ek hef á lagt við þik, Eg. 738: *to observe faith, law, rite, etc.*, halda átrúnað, Fms. i. 34, x. 277; h. Guðs lög ok landsins, vii. 305; h. lands lög, viii. 155; h. ein lög, 625, 52; hafa ok halda þau lög, Fms. i. 34; h. Kristilega trú, K. A. 74; h. mál (orð) e-s, Greg. 17; h. alla hluti með athugasamlegu minni, Sks. 439. **3. to keep, tend; halda geitr, Hkv. 2. 20 (exactly as in Gothic).** **III. to uphold, maintain, support;** þykkir mér þér sé nú ísár-vert, hvárt þú munt fá haldit þik eðr eigi, Nj. 155; munu vér þó ekki einhlitir at h. oss eptir þessi verk, Háv. 50; at hón mætti með valdi h. sik ok menn sína, Fas. i. 375; þat væri nokkurr vörkun, at þú heldir frænda þinn eðr fóstbróður, en þetta er alls engi (at) halda útlaga konungs, Ó. H. 145; enda ætla ek lítinn viljann til at h. vini þína, Fms. vii. 244; því at Eysteinn konungur kenndi Inga konungi, at hann héldi þá menn, 248; ef þú heldr hann (*upholdest him*) til þess at ganga á vini mína, Eg. 339; viljum vér allir fylgja þér ok þik til konungs halda, Fms. i. 34; Stephanus skyldi h. hann til laga ok réttinda, Sks. 653; h. e-n til ríkis, Fb. i. 236; vinsæld föður hans hélt hann mest til alþýðu vináttu, Fms. vii. 175; þeir sem upp h. (*sustain*) þenna líkama, Anecd. 4. **β. phrases, halda e-m kost, bórð, to keep at board, entertain, Fms. ix. 220, x. 105, 146, Nj. 6; or, halda e-n at klæðum ok drykk, Ó. H. 69; h. stríð, bellum gerere (not class.), Fms. x. 51; h. úfrið, Fas. ii. 539. **2. halda sik, to comfort oneself, Sks. 281, Hom. 29; kunna sik með hófi at h., Sturl. iii. 108; h. sik ríkmannliga, to fare sumptuously, Ld. 234; hann hélt betr húskarla sína en aðrir, Fms. vii. 242; h. mjök til skarts, to dress fine, Ld. 196; þar var Hrefna ok hélt allmjök til skarts, id.; hann var hægr hversdagliga, ok hélt mjök til gleði, Sturl. iii. 123; hélt hann hér mjök til vinsælda ok virðinga, *he enjoyed much popularity and fame*, Ld. 298. **β. ellipt. (sik understood), at h. til jafns við e-n, to bear up against one, to be a match for one, Ld. 40; ef þér hefir eigi til þess hug eðr afl at h. til jafns við e-n húskarl þorsteins, Eg. 714; h. til fullnaðar, to stand on one's full rights; ef þér taka eigi fullrétti, eðr h. eigi til fullnaðar, Grág. ii. 109; h. fullara, to bold one above other men, Ó. H. (in a verse); lét konungur þá h. mjök til (*make great preparations*) at syngja messu hátíðliga, Hkr. i. 287. **3. to bold forth, put forward;** at þeim myndi þungbylt vera í nánd honum, ef þér héldi nokkurn annan fyrir betra mann en hann, Ld. 26; síðan**********



hélt konungr Erling fyrir tryggvan mann, Fms. ix. 399. **β. to bold, deem, be of opinion;** the old writers seem not to use the word exactly in this sense, but near to it come such phrases as, *hón hélt engan hans jafningja innan hriðar hvárki í orðum né öðrum hlutum, i. e. she held him to be above all men*, Ld. 60; *halda menn hann fyrir konung*, Fb. i. 216; still closer, *halda menn at Oddný sé nú betr gipt*, Bjarn. 12 (but only preserved in a paper MS.); this sense is very freq. in mod. usage, *to bold, mean, eg held það; eg held ekki, I think not; (hence hald, opinion.)* **γ. phrases, halda mikit upp á e-n, to bold one in much esteem, love**, Stj. 33; *halda af e-m, id.*, Fas. i. 458, ii. 63, 200, iii. 520, esp. freq. in mod. usage, (upp-á-hald, af-hald, esteem.) **4. to bold, keep up; halda varnir, to keep up a defence**, Sks. 583; *halda vörð, to keep watch*, Eg. 120, Grág. i. 32, 264; *halda njón, Eg. 72, 74, Fms. xi. 46; halda tal af e-m, to speak, communicate with one*, ii. 88. **5. to bold, be valid, be in force**, a law term; *á sú sekt öll at halda*, Grág. i. 89; *á þat at h. allt er þeir urðu á sáttir*, 86; *enda á þat at h. með þeim síðan*, ii. 336.

**IV. to bold, compel, bind** (with the notion of obligation or duty); *heldr mik þá ekki til utan-ferðar*, Nj. 112; *þó heldr þik várkunn til at leita á, i. e. thou art excused, thou hast some excuse in trying*, 21; *var auðsagt hvat til hélt um sættir*, Bjarn. 70; *þik heldr eigi hér svá mart, at þú megir eigi vel bæga héraðs-vist þinni*, Eb. 252; *þar mælir þú þar, er þik heldr várkunn til at mæla*, Nj. 227; *ek mun vera vinn hans, ok alla þá, er at mínum orðum láta, halda til vináttu við hann*, i. e. *I will be his friend, and all those who lend ear to my words I will bold to friendship with him*, Eg. 18. **2. halda sik frá e-u, to keep oneself from, to refrain from a thing**, Sks. 276 B; *h. sik frá munadlífi*, Post. 656 A. ii. 16, Hom. 53, 135; *h. sik aptr af e-u, to abstain from*, Hkr. i. 512. **V. absol. to be the cause of, be conducive to a thing**; *heldr þar margt til þess, there are many reasons for this*, Nj. 192; *viðlím vér vita hvat til heldr*, Fms. vii. 106; *en hann vissi eigi hvat til hafði haldit, er hann kom eigi*, xi. 11; *margir hlutir héldu til þess*, Eg. 38; *þat hélt til þess, at...*, Al. 94; *hélt til þess (conduced to it) göðgírnir hans, stórmennska ok vitsmunir*, Fs. 29; *hefir þat mjök til haldit, er ek hefi svá lengi dvalist, at ek ætlaða*, Ld. 32; *hann lét bæði til h. vingan ok mágsemd*, Fs. 24; *heldr þat mest til at þá var komit útfall sjávar*, Ld. 56; *hélt þat mest til þess, at hann gafsk bezt í öllum mannaunum*, 60; *þat eitt hélt til, at þeir fóru eigi málum á hendr þórdi, at þeir höfðu eigi styrk til*, 138.

**VI. to bold, comprise**; *sólar-öld heldr tuttugu ok átta ár*, Rb. 510; *h. skor (of weight)*, Grág. i. 500.

**7.** In some instances the use of dat. and acc. wavers, e.g. *halda húsum, to keep up the houses*, Grág. ii. 278, 335; *h. hliði, to keep the gate in repair*, 265; but *halda hlið (acc.)*, 332; *to keep, observe*, h. lögm, gríðum, boðorðum, Glúm. 333, Grág. i. 357, ii. 166, 623, 28; *hélt hann þessu sumu*, Fms. x. 416 (Agrip); *halda illa orðum*, vii. (in a verse); *þeir er því þingi áttu at h.*, Glúm. 386; *h. sáttum*, St. 17; *h. eiðum*, Bkv. 18; *Gizuri þótti biskup h. ríkt (protect strongly) brennu-mönnum*, Sturl. i. 201 C; *Guð er sínum skepnum heldr (keeps, protects) ok geymir*, Mar.; *þá hélt engi kirkju mönnum...*, kept no man safe, Fms. ix. 508; *h. njón (acc.) um e-t*, Eg. 74; *h. til njóns*, 72; *njónir*, Fms. xi. 46. In most of these instances the acc. is the correct case, and the dat. is due either to careless transcribers or incorrect speaking; in some instances an enclitic *um* has been taken for a dative inflexion, thus e.g. *sáttum haldi* in Stor. l. c. is to be restored to *sátt um haldi*; *eiðum haldit* in Bkv. l. c. to *eið (for eiða) um haldit*; in others the prep. *um* has caused the confusion, as '*halda njón um at*' has been changed into *halda njónsum at*. But in the main the distinction between the use of dat. and acc. is fixed even at the present time: the acc. seems to represent the more primitive usage of this verb, the dat. the secondary.

**C. REFLEX.** **I. to bold oneself, to stay**; *hældusk þeir þá ekki fyrir norðan Stað*, Fms. i. 63; *mátti hann eigi þar haldask*, Landn. 246; *h. á baki, to keep oneself on horseback, keep one's seat*, Grág. ii. 95; *munu þeir skamma stund hér við haldask*, Nj. 247; *to be kept, remain*, þá skal hann h. með Helju, Edda 39; *to resist, megu vér ekki við h. fyrir ofreisni-mönnum þessum*, Nj. 254; *hélzk þá ekki við honum*, Eg. 289; *mann er svá hefir haldisk við höfuð-syndum*, Hom. 157. **β. to bold out, last, continue**; *ok hélzk ferillinn*, Eg. 579; *hélzk undr þetta allt til dags*, Nj. 272 (twice); *hélzk konungdómur í kyni hans*, Rb. 394; *lengi síðan hélzk bruna-öld með Svium*, Yngl. S.; *lengi hélzk þat í ætt þeirri*, at... Eg. 770; *hélzk vináttá með þeim*, Nj. 66; *þat hefir enn haldizk í ætt hans*, Fms. iv. 8; *ok hefir þat haldizk (it has continued to be so) síðan er ek hefi hann séð*, Ld. 174; *honum haldisk (imperat.) sigr ok langt líf*, Ver. 57; *þeir þætti mér, at hún hældisk þér, íbat it (the luck) would hold out for thee*, Fb. ii. 74; *ef hann hélzk í útrú sinni, if he perseveres in his untruth*, 623, 26. **γ. to be kept safe and sound**; *menn allir hældusk (all hands were saved) ok svá fé*, Ld. 8, Fs. 143; *þar hældusk menn allir ok mestr hluti fjár*, Eg. 405; *hafði fé vel haldizk, has been well kept, done well*, Ld. 34. **δ. to be valid, stand**; *eigu þau handsöl hennar at haldask*, Grág. i. 334; *engi má haldask dómr hans*, Edda 15; *skyldu þau (the truce) haldask um þingit*, Nj. 248. **2. imperis.** *mér hélzk, e-m hélzk vel, illa, á e-u, to have a good bold, have luck with a thing*; *mér hélzk lítt á sauda-mönnum*, Grett. 110 A. **3. recipit.**

**4. to bold out, to pull one against another, wrestle**, (hence *á-höld* var sagt Magnúsi, at þeir hældisk á úti, that they were fighting outside, Sturl. ii. 44. **II. part. pass. haldinn**, [Dan. bolden], so '*bolde in such and such a state; vel haldinn, in good condition, faring well to do*, Eg. 20, 234; *hugðusk þar ok haldinr (safe) mundu vera*, V. 34; *þungliga h., very sick*, Eg. 565, Hkr. ii. 199; *vel haldinn, doi well; tak heldr annat fé, svá mikit, at þú þykisk vel haldinn af, i. fully satisfied, having got full redress*, Boll. 350; *Sveinn sagði, at ha vill hafa tvá hluti fjárens*, Hrani sagðisk ekki af því haldinn (satisfie vera, Fms. iv. 31: in the phrase, *heilu ok höldnu, safe and sound*, Bs. 191, Fms. xi. 376, Hkr. i. 319; *með höldnu hljóði, preserving the son*, Skálda 175. **2. ok mun þykkja sér misboðit ef þú ert haldinn (he protected), Finnb. 344. **β. kept, observed**, Fms. xi. 99. **γ. held custody, in prison**, Bs. i. 419, Sturl. i. 151. **III. gerund.** *haldin bolding good, valid; sá dómr er eigi haldandi, is not valid*, K. Á. 30 af öllu aðri er friðr haldandi, Hom. 5. **2. part. act.** *með upp haldan höndum, with uplifted hands*, Bs. i. 684.**

*halda, u, f. = hadda, q. v.*  
**hald-góðr**, adj. of good bold, durable, of clothes, etc., Sks. 403.  
**haldinn**, part. pass. in the compds, *haldin-orðr*, adj. discreet, etc. Fms. ii. 18, x. 326, Eg. 51; *haldin-vrði*, n. keeping close, Sks. 31. Sd. 169; in mod. usage these words mean the keeping one's word.  
**hald-kvæmsk (hall-)**, d. dep. to avail, suit; *nægjask eðr h.*, Stj. 14.  
**hald-kvæmd**, f. convenience, comfort, Sturl. i. 212.  
**hald-kvæmligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), convenient, comfortable, Sks. 37.  
**hald-kvæmr**, and assimilated *hall-kvæmr*, Nj. 265, Fas. ii. 2. Sks. 505; or *hall-kvæmr*, 380, 505 B, [cp. koma at haldi], adj. fit, m. convenient, Hom. 141, Sturl. i. 45, Fms. ii. 261, Grett. 106 A.  
**hal-dreki**, a, m. a 'tail-dragon', scorpion, Stj. 578, Hb. 732, 18, Ant.  
**hald-samr**, adj. holding close, Stj. 635; *vera h. á e-u, to keep it close*, Fms. vi. 440, x. 170; *e-m verðr ekki haldsamt á e-u, it slips out of one's hands*.  
**hald-semi**, f. closeness, Greg. 24.

**HALLI**, a, m. [Dan. hale, cp. Lat. cauda], a tail; *kýr-hali, a cow tail; nauts-h., ljóns-h., etc.; skauf-hali, reynard, a fox*, whence Ska hala-bálkr, the name of an old poem, an Icel. Reineke Fuchs. I use hali properly of cattle, and lions, wolves, bears; tagl of horses the hair, but stert of a caudal vertebra; rófa of cats, dogs; skott of fox; sporð of a fish; stél or véli of birds; dyndill of seals. The writers do not make these nice distinctions, and use hali of a horse and t of a cow, which a mod. Icel. would not do; *hylr öll kykvendi hár hali*, Sks. 504; in Gpl. 398 of cattle, cp. N. G. L. i. 24; *ef maðr hō, hala af hrossi svá at af rófu fylgir*, Gpl. 399; *ef maðr höggur hala af hrossi neðan rófu*, id.; *nú skerr maðr tagl af naðrum, id.*; *eru þeir málum mestir sem refr í halanum*, Fms. viii. 350; *ef maðr skerr hrossi manns tögl, þá gjaldi aura þrá*; *en ef hala höggur af, þá á meta hross*, N. G. L. i. 228; *ok svá ef hann höggur hala af hrossi at rófa fylgir, id.*; of a lion's tail, Stj. 71. **2. phrases, nú er hali einn á króki, a wolf's tail is all that is left, Band. (in a verse) a proverb from the notion that wild beasts devour one another so t only the tail is left, cp. *etask af ulfs-munni*, vide eta: *leika lausum h. to play with a free tail, to be unrestrained*, Ls. 50; *veifask um lans hala, id.*, Sturl. iii. 30; *bretta halann, or bera brattan halann, to lift tail, cock up the tail, to be vain or baughty*, Hkv. Hjörv. 20; *en eigi er unnit, þá muntú reyna hvár halann sinn berr brattara þá þá frá*, Ísl. ii. 330; *sé ek at þú heldr nokkru rakkara halanum en stundu áðan*, Ölk. 36; *draga halann, to drag the tail, sneak away, the coward*; *dregtr mællakinn eptir sér halann sinn nú—Svá er segir þa at ek dreg eptir mér halann minn, ok berr ek lítt upp eðr ekki, en þar var mik at þú dragir þinn hala mjök lengi áðr þú hefirí Halls bróþins*, Ísl. ii. 329; *sveigja halann, id.*, Hkv. Hjörv. 21; (cp. Ital. codard whence Engl. coward): *spjóts-hali, the butt-end of a spear*, Eg. 289, 132, Hkr. iii. 159; *snældu-hali, a staff's end*. **II. metaph.** *a brave few followers*, Sturl. (in a verse). **COMPS.** *hala-ferðr, f. the rear*, St. iii. 23. *hala-rófa, u, f. 'tail-row', i. e. a string one after another*, i. geese; *ganga í halarófu, to walk in h.*; cp. Dan. gaasegang, Fr. en qui hala-stjarna, u, f. a 'tail-star', comet, (mod.) *hala-tafl, n. a kind game, used synonymous to hnef-tafl, q. v., prob. similar to the Engl. 'and goose'*; *hann tefldi hnef-tafl, þat var stórt hala-tafl (having a with a big tail), hann greip þá upp töfluna ok setti halann á kinnb þorbirni (prob. of the brick representing the fox)*, Grett. 144 A; *v. Skýrsla um Forngripa-safn Íslands by Sigurd Gudmundsson, Reykja 1868, pp. 38, 39; cp. also hali á hnefa-töflu in Vilmundar S. Viðut ch. 8.***

**III. a nickname**, Fb. iii.  
**hall, f. a ball; vide höll.**  
**HALLA**, að, [Dan. bæle; Swed. bälla], to lean or turn sideways with dat., esp. of a vessel, ship, or the like; *halla kerí, fötu, stat skipi*; but also of anything else, h. borði, stóli; Icel. distinguish betw. *halla* and the derivative *hella*, to pour out; *hann hallar skipinu á yf vega*, Fbr. 100 new Ed. **II. metaph.** *to sway to the wrong side*.



ords or acts; halla dómi, to give an unfair judgment, Gpl. 174, Fs. Sks. 662; h. sögu, to give an unfair report, Fms. vi. 261; ok um gagnir hallaði hann mjök til, *id.*, Nj. 270; h. orðum til, to impute, ix. 332; h. eptir e-m, to be swayed, biased in one's favour, 59; þykir þér hafa hallað til—hallat hefi ek víst [no doubt have I] segir konungr, ok þó í hag þér, ii. 272; halla sænd e-s, to do his honour suever, do it injury, Orkn. 240; h. undan e-u, to avoid, Orkn. Al. 83; h. sér, to lean with one's body, seig at honum svefn, hallaði hann sér í kné henni, Fb. i. 280: with acc., h. sik (less correct), 292.

III. *impers.* to swerve, with dat.; taka stór tré ok Ormínn, svá at honum halli til, so that she (the ship) swerved on one side, Fms. ii. 326; skip sveif upp á grunn ok hallaði (viz. því) mjök, vii. 386; hallaði honum svá at sjór féll inn á annat borð, Eg. 386.

IV. *line.* of the day; þegar er út hallaði á kveldum, Lv. 43; hence day of the day-marks, hallandi dagmál, hádegi, nónn, . . . náttmál, dagmál, i.e. when the sun has just passed the day-mark in the sun; sólu hallar, the sun sinks, þjal. Jón 28; or degi hallar, the sun is sinking, Luke ix. 12; or hallar út degi, as Til háls sól hraðar hallar út degi, Hymn-book, No. 294; vetri, sumri hallar, the winter, the summer is declining, Fas. ii. 552.

V. *3.* of a river-basin, to slope; skildi eigi fyrr við þá en hallaði af norðr, Boll. 348; stigum þeim lúðu frá þjóðgötum, Sks. i. 1: the phrase, það hallar undan fæti, it is coming down hill.

VI. *4.* tafi hallar á e-n, the game turns against one, 205. IV. *reflex.* to lean with the body; Bolli hallaðisk upp á vegginn, Ld. 244; hann hallaðisk ok lagði höfuð (be nodded and laid his head) í kné Finni Árnasyni, Ó. H. 210; lengi ek hölluðumk, long have I been nodding (from sleep), Sl. 36; hann hallaðisk undan högginnu, ix. 66.

VII. *2.* to swerve; þá tók mjök at hallask Ormínn, the ship swerved much on one side, Fms. ii. 229; to be turned, tók þá at hallask svá at öðrum var komit at máti, Bs. ii. 186; á þá hallaðisk barnið, the battle turned against them, O. H. L. 20; hallask eptir e-u, to swerve towards a thing, Fms. ii. 32; h. til vináttu við e-n, Fs. 116; þá, at mín virðing mundi halla (that my honour would be tarnished) til tilstilli, Lv. 34.

VIII. *1.* a swerving, Stj. 65.

IX. *2.* hallandi, a, m. = hall-lendi.

X. *3.* hall, m. [cp. Fr. *ballier*; Swed. and Norse *byll*; Dan. *byld*], a kind of ball, Edda (Gl.).

XI. *4.* hall-skíði, a, m., poet. a ram, Edda (Gl.): name of the god Hvaldr, Edda, vide Lex. Poët.

XII. *5.* hallkvæmr, etc., vide hall.

XIII. *6.* hallendi, n. a slope, declivity, Orkn. 244.

XIV. *7.* hallendr, adj. sloping, Sturl. i. 85.

XV. *8.* hallmæla, t, to speak ill of one, with dat., Nj. 53, Fms. iv. 81, xl. 442, passim.

XVI. *9.* hallmáli, n. pl. blame, reproach, Fas. i. 106, Str. 71, Fs. 15, Edda 8.

XVII. *10.* halli (ókla), adj. indecl. [aka höllu], suffering defeat, worsted, Orkn. 244; in the phrase, vera, fara, h. fyrir e-m, Ld. 146, Fær. 229, Bárð. 141, 91 (v.l.), Hsm. 18. 3.

XVIII. *11.* hall, adj., fem. höll, leaning to one side, swerving, sloping; jakarnir hallir út af skerinu, Eb. 238; jakarnir voru bæði hálr ok hallir, Orkn. 244; hann (the ship) ferra jafnan hallir, it beeled over, Fb. i. 520, Fms. x. 182; h. í göngu, limping, Vápn. 6; bera hall höfuðið, to bear the head on one side, Fms. ii. 70; hallt ker, a half-filled cup, Hm. 51; standa hallt fæti, to stand slanting, Nj. 97; þar hallan skjöldinn, the shield is slanting, Eg. 378; láta verða hallt á e-n, to overmatch one, metaph.

XIX. *12.* hallandi, n. a slope, declivity, Orkn. 244. hallandi, n. a slope, declivity, Orkn. 244. hallandi, n. a slope, declivity, Orkn. 244. hallandi, n. a slope, declivity, Orkn. 244.

XX. *13.* hallandi, n. a slope, declivity, Orkn. 244. hallandi, n. a slope, declivity, Orkn. 244. hallandi, n. a slope, declivity, Orkn. 244. hallandi, n. a slope, declivity, Orkn. 244.

XXI. *14.* hallandi, n. a slope, declivity, Orkn. 244. hallandi, n. a slope, declivity, Orkn. 244. hallandi, n. a slope, declivity, Orkn. 244. hallandi, n. a slope, declivity, Orkn. 244.

XXII. *15.* hallandi, n. a slope, declivity, Orkn. 244. hallandi, n. a slope, declivity, Orkn. 244. hallandi, n. a slope, declivity, Orkn. 244. hallandi, n. a slope, declivity, Orkn. 244.

XXIII. *16.* hallandi, n. a slope, declivity, Orkn. 244. hallandi, n. a slope, declivity, Orkn. 244. hallandi, n. a slope, declivity, Orkn. 244. hallandi, n. a slope, declivity, Orkn. 244.

XXIV. *17.* hallandi, n. a slope, declivity, Orkn. 244. hallandi, n. a slope, declivity, Orkn. 244. hallandi, n. a slope, declivity, Orkn. 244. hallandi, n. a slope, declivity, Orkn. 244.

Hall-fríðr, Hall-gerðr, Hall-gríma, Hall-katla, Hall-veig, Hall-vör; suffixed in þór-hallr and þór-halla: in local names, Hall-land, a county in Sweden; Hall-lendingar, Hallanders, Fms. xii. III. metaph. a stain, colour, meton. from steinn, Orkn. (in a verse).

hall-sperra, u, f. stiffness in the limbs, = harðsperra.

hall-æri, n. [ár], a bad season, a famine, dearth, Nj. 73, Fms. ix. 48, Bs. i. 200, Ísl. ii. 58, Ó. H. 102, Hkr. i. 21, 56.

halmr, m., vide hálmr.

HALTR, m., pl. halir, [no doubt an apocopated form, akin to A. S. *baled*, Germ. *beld* = *bero*, as also to höllr or höldr, q. v.] — a man, only used in poetry; halr er heima hverr, a saying, Hm. 36; gráðigr halr, 19; hálgrá sá halr fyrir hjörum, 159; halr hugfullr, Hm. 19; halr enn hugbládr, Hbl. 49; úkristinn halr, Sighvat: in plur. *men*, tróða halir helveg, Vsp. 52, 56: used of the dead inmates of Hel, Alm. 29, cp. Vþm. 43, which seems to be a pun, as the word itself is not akin to Hel.

hals, m. neck; vide hál.

HALTR or halltr, adj. [A. S. *bealt*; Engl. *balt*; O. H. G. *balz*; Dan.-Swed. *balt*; cp. Lat. *claudus*; prob. akin to hallr] — *balt*, lame, limping, Hm. 70, 89, Fms. vi. 322, Nj. 209, Landn. 100, Ísl. ii. 219, Edda 28; haltir ganga, Matth. xi. 5, xv. 31, xxi. 14, Luke vii. 22, xiv. 13, Acts iii. 2, viii. 7: haltr at máli, *balting* in speech, stammering, Barl. 15, (whence mál-haltr): as a nickname, Eyjólfir Halti, Lv.; Hrómundr H., Vd., Fs. 39, 48: metaph., h. í trúnni, *balting*, unsound in faith, Karl. 279; hand-haltr, q. v.

haltra, að, to halt, limp, Grett. 151, Fbr. 179, Bs. i. 321, Stj. 592, Hebr. xii. 13.

halzi, qs. haldzi, adj. indecl. *bolding*, Fms. x. 396: with dat., haldzi e-u, þiðr. 172.

HAMA, að, [cp. höm = *shanks* in animals, whence Engl. *ham*], of cattle or horses in a storm, to stand and turn tail to wind, leaving off grazing.

hamal-kyrni, n. a kind of seed, N. G. L. i. 385, 401.

hamalt, m. a pr. name, Landn., Hkv.; see the following word.

HAMALT, n. adj., only in the old phrase, fylkja hamalt, synonymous with svinfylkja, to draw up a wedge-shaped column in the form of a hog's snout; thus defined, hann hefir svinfylkt hir sinum—Hver man Hringi hafa kennt hamalt at fylkja? (who has taught king Ring to draw up the pbalanx of hamalt?) . . . Hringr hafði svinfylkt öllu liði sínu, þá þótti þó svá þykkt fylkingin yfir at sjá, at rani var í brjósti, Ring had drawn all his troops up in a hog-shaped column, so that the ranks looked like the deeper for the snout-formed shape of the front, Fas. i. 380; hildingr fylkti hamalt, a paraphrase from hann fylkti liði sínu svá, at rani var framan á fylkingar-brjóstinu, Fms. xi. 304: used of a column of ships in a sea-fight, vi. 314 (in a verse), cp. also Skv. 2. 23, Fas. ii. 40 (in a verse); a description of the cuneiform column is given in Sks. 384; in Skjöld. S. its invention is attributed to Óðin himself, and it was a favourite battle array with the men of old.

HAMARR, m., dat. hamri, pl. hamrar, [A. S. *hamor*; Engl. *bammer*; O. H. G. *hamar*; Germ. and Dan. *bammer*; Swed. *bammare*] — a hammer; h. töng, steði, Edda 9, Vkv. 18, Landn. 212 (in a verse); the thunderbolt was in the northern mythology represented as a hammer, — the hammer Mjölnir, Edda (Sksm.) 15, 26, 28–30, 58, 70, passim, þkv. passim, Hbl. 47; hann (the idol) var merkr eptir þór ok hefir hamar í hendi, Ó. H. 108, O. T. 44; þrúð-hamar, the mighty hammer, Ld. 57, 59, 61, 63: the hammer was the holy sign with the heathens, answering to the cross of the Christians, hann görði hamar yfir, he made the sign of the hammer over it, Fms. i. 35; þórr tók hamarinn Mjölni ok brá upp ok vígði haf-stökurnar, Edda 28, cp. also þkv. 30, where the bride and bridegroom were to be marked with the holy sign; hence þórs-hamar = the character  $\mathfrak{H}$ , which occurs on a few of the earliest heathen Runic stones (e.g. Thorsen, pp. 17, 329), cp. also Ísl. þjóðs. i. 446; this  $\mathfrak{H}$  is evidently an imitation of the thunderbolt.

II. metaph. a hammer-shaped crag, a crag standing out like an anvil; þar stendr hamarr mikill fyrir þeim, Bs. i. 601; þeir leggja skip sín millum hamra veggia, Grett. 83, Fas. iii. 37; þritugr, fertugr . . . hamarr, a crag thirty, forty . . . fatombs big, i. 159: so in the saying, kljúfa þritugan hamarinn til e-s, to split a thirty fatombs' rock, to make great efforts, to make Herculean efforts in a thing, metaph. from cutting roads through rocks: in pl. hamrar, crags; fluga-hamrar, sjávar-hamrar, sea-crags; ogres were believed to live in crags, hence the phrase, sem genginn út úr hömrum, i.e. looking as wild as a crag-ogre, svá flilligr sem genginn sé út úr sjávar-hömrum, Nj. 182.



COMPS: (hamar- and hamra-), hamar-tröll, n. a crag-ogre, Grett. (in a verse).

hamar-dalr, m. a ravine, Karl. 292.

hamar-gnipa, u, f. the peak of a crag, Stj. 134, Fms. v. 323, þorf. Karl. 414.

hamar-klettir,



m. a *crag* (isolated), Fms. ii. 92, Nj. 264, v. 1. **hamar-klif**, n. a *craggy cliff*, Gisl. 137. **hamar-rífa**, u. f. a *rift in a crag*, Fb. iii. 447. **hamar-skarð** and **hamra-skarð**, n. a *scour, cleft or ravine*, Grett. 132, Gisl. 51, Grág. i. 17. **hamar-skúti**, a, m. a *jutting crag*, Nj. 264; gjá-h., q. v.: esp. freq. in local names in Icel. and Norway, **Hamarr**, **Hamrar**, **Hamra-endar**, **Hamars-á**: in compds, **Smáhamrar**, **Ein-hamarr**, a *single crag*, Gisl., etc., vide Landn., Fms. xii, Fb. iii. 2. a kind of *mark on sheep's ears*, prob. of heathen origin, denoting the holy mark of the hammer of Thor: cutting the top of the ear thus  is called **hamar**, whence **hamar-skora**, u. f. a *cleft hamar* ; cp. the ditty of Stef. Ól., **Hamarrinn mér í greipar gékk | þá gæfu-markið fina**, and **hamar-skornu** og **glöppu-gat** | **görðu í hægra eyra**. 3. a kind of *fish*, Edda (Gl.): prop. a false reading for **humarr** (q. v.), a *lobster*.

**hamask**, að, dep. *to rage, to be taken by a fit of fury* in a fight, synonymous to *ganga berserks-gang* (see p. 61): the word is derived from **hamr**, prob. owing to a belief that such persons were possessed by a strange spirit or demon; cp. **hamr**, **hamstoli**, **hamramr**, all of them words referring to a change of shape:—svá er sagt, at þá **hamaðisk** hann, ok fleiri vóru þeir föru-nautar hans er þá hömuðusk, Eg. 122; **hamask** þú nú, Skallagrímur, at syni þínum, 192; Þórir hljóp þá af baki, ok er svá sagt, at hann **hamaðisk** þá it fyrsta sinn, Gullþ. 30, Fas. iii. 343, Landn. 119; Fránmarr jarl hafði **hamask** í arnar líki, Sæm. 95: the word is still used, *to work as hard as a giant*.

**ham-farir**, f. pl. a mythical word, the '*farir*' or travelling in the assumed shape of an animal, fowl or deer, fish or serpent, with magical speed over land and sea, the wizard's own body meantime lying lifeless and motionless; graphically depicted in Yngl. S. ch. 7, Vd. ch. 12, Hkr. (O. T.) ch. 37; hann sendi Finna tvá í hamförum til Íslands, Landn. 174; Haraldr konungr bauð kunngum manni at fara í hamförum til Íslands, sá fór í hvals-líki, etc., Hkr. i. 228.

**ham-frær**, f. pl., from hamfrú (?), *witches*, an *ām. ley.*; leirblót gört í manns-líki af leiri eðr deigi, er hamfrær, N. G. L. i. 383, v. 1.

**ham-föng**, n. pl. *frenzy, fury*, Sturl. ii. 137.

**ham-hleypa**, u. f. a '*ham-leaper*', a *witch that travels in hamfarir*, Eg. 421, Fas. ii. 80, 390, Gullþ. 64: in mod. usage Icel. say, hann er mesta hamhleypa, þe is a great h., *works like a giant*, of one who does great work in little time; hann er hamhleypa að skrifa, hamhleypa að vinna, etc.

**hamingja**, u. f. *luck, fortune*; prop. in a personal sense, a *guardian spirit*, answering to the guardian angel of Christians; derived from **hamr**, for the guardian spirits of men—and every man had his *hamingja*—were believed to take the shape sometimes of animals, sometimes and more commonly of human beings, esp. that of women; but they were themselves supernatural beings; that the *hamingjur* were giant-females proceeding from the great Norns—who were the *hamingjur* of the world—is borne out by the passage in Vpm. 48, 49. **Hamingja** and *fylgja* or *fylgju-kona* (Hallfred S. ch. 11) seem to be nearly synonymous, as also *gefa*, *gipta*, *auðna*, *heil*; but *hamingja* is the most personal word, and was almost symbolical of family relationship. At the hour of death the *hamingja* left the dying person and passed into a dear son, daughter, or beloved kinsman; cp. Hallfr. S. ch. 11, and esp. the charming tale in Glúm. ch. 9. One might also impart one's own good luck to another, hence the phrase *leggja sína hamingju með e-m*, almost answering to the Christian, 'to give one's blessing to another.' Examples: sögðusk mundu leggja til með honum *hamingju* sína, Ld. 74; h. ok *gefa*, Fms. vi. 165; þú en ústöðuga h., Al. 23; h. konungsins, 22; ok mun kona sjá hans h. vera er fjöllum hærra gékk, Glúm. 345; etja *hamingju* við e-n, Fb. ii. 65; ok reyna hvat *hamingjan* vill unna þér, Fs. 4; vilnask (*bope*) at h. mun fylgja, 23; vera má at þat sé til h. várrar ættar, 11; langælígar nytjar munu menn hafa hans *hamingju*, Bs. i. 229; forlög ekki forðumst ill | fram kemr þá *hamingjan* vill, Úlf. 3. 69; meiri í hreysti en *hamingju*, Gullþ. 21; sigri eðr *hamingju* manns þessa, Fs. 10. It is still used in Icel. almost as *Heaven, Providence*; þad má *Hamingjan* vita, *God knows*; eg vildi *Hamingjan* gæfi, *would to Heaven!* Guð og *Hamingjan*, *God and Good Luck*; treysta Guði og *Hamingjunni*; eiga undir *Hamingjunni*, *to run the risk*; and in similar phrases.

**hamingju-drjúgr**, adj. *lucky*, Fs. 34. **hamingju-hjól**, n. the *wheel of fortune*, Fas. iii. 470. **hamingju-hlutur**, m. a *lucky chance*, Fms. x. 180. **hamingju-lauss**, adj. *luckless, hapless*, Stj. 464, Fms. viii. 93. **hamingju-leysi**, n. *want of luck*, Fms. i. 286.

**hamingju-madr**, m. a *lucky man*, Fms. xi. 205, Fs. 21. **hamingju-mikill**, adj. *mighty lucky*, Fms. ii. 31, Ld. 170, Eg. 46: compar. *hamingju-meiri*, Fb. i. 301. **hamingju-mót**, n. *lucky appearance*; h. er á þér, Fs. 11. **hamingju-raun**, f. a *trial of fortune*, Fms. xi. 244, Ó. H. 195. **hamingju-samligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *lucky-looking*, Fms. i. 96. **hamingju-skipti**, n. a *shift or turn of fortune*, Sturl. iii. 73. **hamingju-skortur**, m. *lack of luck*, Fms. xi. 260. **hamingju-tjón**, n. *bad luck*, Al. 56.

**HAMLA**, u. f. an *oar-loop* made of a strap or withe fastened to the thole-pin (háur), into which the oar was put, the oarsman pulling the oar against the thole, as is still done in the fjords of Norway; hence is called

**lata síga á hömlu**, *to pull slowly towards the hamla*, i. e. stern foremost, i. 172, vii. 213; **lata skip síga á hömlum**, Hkr. iii. 336; á hömlu, M. l. c.; lét hann leggja fimm skipum fram í sundit svá at mátti þegar síga hömlu, Grett. 83 A; hömlur slitaðu, háir brotnuðu, the h. were torn, the boats broken, Am. 35; leggja árar í hömlur, they put the oars in the l. Fms. iii. 57. In Norway the levy or conscription was counted by hömlur, cp. Ó. H. 227, where one *hamla* (i. e. man) was to be levied every seven males over five years old, and so 'til hömlu' means *nautsman, per oar*, Gpl. 99, N. G. L. i. 98; thus, gera mat í hömlu, *to contr provisions by the head*, 201, cp. D. N. passim and Fritzner's remarks the metaph. phrase, *ganga e-m í hömlu um e-t*, *to go into one's h. take one's place, to be one's match*; sem Sigvalda myni fæst til skorti ganga mér í hömlu um ráða-gerðir ok dæma hér um mál manna, fyrir vizku sakir ok ráðspeki, Fms. xi. 98. COMPS: **hömlu-b**, n. an *oar strap* (=hamla), Eg. 390, Fbr. 181. **hömlu-barði**, a dub. *ām. ley.*; má þat ríki kalla hömlu-barða eða auðnar óðal, 333: the word is prob. taken from a ship defeated in a fight and ing or drifting stern foremost. **hömlu-fall**, n. an *illegal breu up of a ship*, a Norse law term, no king's ship might be demol unless the keel had been laid for a new ship; hömlufall was liat a fine of three marks for every *hamla*, N. G. L. i. 101. **hömlu-m**, m. a Norse term answering to Icel. há-seti, an *oarsman, sailor*, N. i. 99.

II. mod. a *short oar* with which the boatman paddles, ing the body forwards and with his face towards the stem, using th partly instead of a rudder; hence *stýris-hamla*, a '*rudder-oar*'.

**hamla**, að, *to pull backwards*, stern foremost (=lata síga á hömlu); Hákon jarl lét ok h. at landi, Fms. i. 93; höfðu menn hans þá um hamlat, 174; gátu þeir eigi svá skjótt vikit þó at þeir hamlaði á at borð en reri á annat, viii. 386; hömluðu þeir skipunum at þnesi, Fagrsk. 254; vér skulum sýna þeim sem mestan undanróm vér skulum þó raunar *hamla*, O. H. L. 69, cp. Þiðr. 61: in mod. *to paddle with a short oar, turning the face towards the stem*. 3. metaph. *to stop, binder one*, with dat.; nú búask þeir bræðr í buk stoðar ekki at h. þeim, Fas. i. 42; hamlaði þat mjök afa þorgri at frændr hans kómu eigi, Eb. 48.

II. [A. S. *hamelan*, cp. *hamstring*, O. H. G. *hamal-stat*=*locus supplicii*, and Germ. *bam*=*vervee*], *to maim, mutilate*: with dat. and acc., sumir vóru harir at höndum eða fótum, Eg. 14; sá er manni hamlaði á hendi eðr eðr veitti önnur meidsl, Fms. xi. 226, 298; hann drap suma, sunnir hann *hamla*, Hkr. i. 258; lét hann suma drepa, suma *hamla*, en rak hann ör landi, Ó. H. 105.

**ham-leðr**, n. the *shank leather of a bide*; cp. *höm*.

**hamn**, vide hafn, from höfn, a *baven*.

**hampa**, að, *to toss one in the arms*, with dat.

**HAMPR**, m. [this word, like all words in *mp* (*np*), is of for. c. m; cp. Gr. *kánnabís*, whence Lat. *cannabis*; Germ. *hanf*; Engl. *bemp*; an. *bamp*: it scarcely occurs before the middle of the 13th century; q. v., is the genuine northern word]:—*bemp*, Sks. 287, H. E. i. 195, N. G. L. ii. 355.

**HAMR**, m., pl. *hamir*, dat. *hami*, Vsp. 36, but *ham*, Höfuðl. (i. e. *ham, gram, and fram* form a rhyme), as also Haustl. 2, Hkr. i. 2. All of them poems of the 10th century; [A. S. *hama, boma*; Hel. 107; O. H. G. *benedi*, whence mod. Germ. *bend*; Dan. *bama*; akin to *h* in Ital. *camisa*, Fr. *chemise*, with a final *s* answering to *hams* below]:—*ham*, *skin*, the skin of birds flayed off with feathers and wings; álptar-*ham*, a *we skin*; fugls-*ham*, a *bird's skin*; arnar-*ham*, an *eagle's skin*; gúsar-*ham*, a *goose's skin*, etc.; *hams*, q. v., of snakes: *ham* bera svanir hvítfa þan (of a swan's skin), Fas. i. 471 (in a verse); hleypa hömum (of a swan), to cast the slough, Konr. 34; hláttra *hamr*, poet. *laughter's cov the breast*, Höfuðl. 19.

II. *shape*, esp. in a mythol. sense, connected with the phrase, *skipta hömum*, *to change the shape*, described in Y. S. ch. 7, Völs. S. ch. 7, 8, and passim; cp. also the deriv. ein-*hamr*, *ham-farir*, *ham-ramr*, *ham-stola*, *hamingja*, *hamask*, etc.—an old and de-spread superstition found in the popular lore and fairy tales of almost every country;—Öðinn skipti hömum, lá þá búkrinn sem sofinn eðr dör, en hann var þá fugl eða dýr, fiskr eða ormr, ok fór á einni svið á fjarlæg lönd, Yngl. S. l. c., Fas. i. 128 (Völs. S. l. c.); it is de-bed in Völs. S. ch. 8.—þeir hafa orðit fyrir úsköpum, því at álfa-*hamir* (coats) hengu yfir þeim; it tiunda hvert dægr máttu þeir kom hömum, etc.; þeir fundu konur þrjár ok spunu lín, þar vó þeim álptar-*hamir* þeirra, Sæm. 88 (prose to Vkr.); fjölkynnis-ke þar komin í álptar-*ham*, Fas. i. 373, cp. Helr. 6; víxla hömum, *to ge skins, assume one another's shape*, Skv. i. 42; Úlf-*hamr*, *Wolf-sh*, the nickname of a mythol. king, Hervar. S., prob. from being har manns-*hamr*, the *human skin*, Str. 31; hugða ek at væri *hamr* At thought it was the form or ghost of *Atli*, Am. 19; jötunn í arn, a giant in an eagle's skin, Vpm. 37, Edda; í gemis-*ham*, id. E. H. fjaðr-*hamr*, þkv.; í faxa-*ham*, in a horse's skin, Hkr. i. (in a se); í tröls-*hami*, in an ogre's skin, Vsp. 36; vals-*hamr*, a falcon's skin (of the goddess Freyja); it remains in mod. usage in metaph. 1 að vera í góðum, illum, vondum, *ham*, *to be in a good, bad, mal*



of mind or mood; vera í sínum rétta ham, to be in one's own good  
of mind; færast í annan ham, to enter into another frame of mind:  
western Icel. an angry, ill-tempered woman is called hamr, hún er  
hamr (=vargr): **hama-lauss**, adj. *distempered, furious*, esp. used  
el. of a person out of his mind from restlessness or passion, the  
phor from one who cannot recover his own skin, and roves restlessly  
arch of it, vide Ísl. Þjóðs. passim. COMPS: **ham-döskir**, adj.  
skinned, of dark hue, Edda (Ht.), of the raven. **ham-fagr**, adj.  
hue, bright, Ad. 7. **ham-ljótr**, adj. *seraggy, ugly*, Haustl. **ham-**  
adj. *skin-wet*, i. e. *drowned*, Landn. (in a verse): freq. in foreign  
and Germ. pr. names and local names; **Hamðir**, m. a pr. name,  
am-þér, cp. A. S. *Hama-beow*.

**ham-rámr**, part. = hamramr, Fas. iii. 424, (bad.)  
**ham-rámr**, adj. a mythical term, able to change one's shape; in the  
it is esp. used of berserkers,—men gifted with supernatural  
th or seized with fits of warlike fury (berserks-gangr), vide  
sk; but also, though less frequently, referring to hamfarir; hann  
mjök, he was a great wizard who changed his shape, Landn.  
99; hann var h. mjök svá at hann gékk heiman ór Hraunhöfn  
cveidit en kom um morgininn eptir í Þjórsár-dal, Landn. 236,  
306, Gullþ. 30; þat var mál manna at hann væri mjök h., Eg. 3;  
hinnir sterkustu menn ok margir hamramir, 109; þeim múnnum er  
hamir vóru eðr þeim er berserks-gangr er á, 125; eigi var þat ein-  
at hann væri eigi h., 514;—as a nickname, Víkell hinn hamrami,  
h. 191; Vígi hinn h., Korm. 58; Tanni er kallaðr var hinn hamrami,  
h. 360,—the MS. has handrami, which is no doubt wrong, as also in  
name of the mythical king Hávarðr handrami, Fb. i. 26; cp. hinn  
ni and ramaukinn, Landn. 107, 249, 277, Hdl. 34.  
**ham-remi**, f. the state of being hamramr, Eg. 125.

**ham**, m. (=hamr), a snake's slough; ormar skríða ór hamsi á vár,  
fj; kalla sverðit orm, en fetlana ok umgörd hams hans, Edda  
123; metaph., göðr (illr) hams er á e-m, one is in a good (bad)  
of mind; hams er göðr á fjöðum, Hallfr. Icel. say, vera í  
hafa, vondum hamsi, id.: allit. phrases as, hafa hold og hams, 'to  
flesh and skin,' i. e. to be hale and hearty, to be in a good  
II. in plur. hamsar means particles of suet. In Norway

means the husks of beans and grains: in Dan. a kind of beetle  
ed gjedebams. The s in hams is curious; it is kept through-  
out cases; it is either a remnant of the old masc. mark s for r as in  
hóc, or perhaps the s answers to the inflex. d as in O. H. G. bamedí,  
bemd; but still more closely to the inflex. final s in Ital. camisa,  
hemise.

**ham-skarpr**, adj. [höm], thin in the flank, of a horse: the name of a  
Edda (Gl.)

**ham-skriptask**, t. dep. = skipta hömum, Str. 30.  
**ham-stoli**, mod. **ham-stola**, adj. 'ham-stolen,' prop. a wizard whose  
has been stolen, and hence metaph. frantic, furious, Eg. 565, Fms.  
i. 8, Barl. 56, Karl. passim, cp. Völs. S. Fas. i. 130.

**ham-stolinn**, part. = hamstoli, Karl. 243, 352, El.  
hafa and hana-nú, interj. see here! vide Gramm. p. xxviii, col. 2.  
h. a band; vide hönd.

**handa**, adv. with dat. for one, to one, prop. a gen. pl. from hönd, q. v.  
h. a band and handar- in compds, vide s. v. hönd.

**hand-afl**, n. *band-strengib*; lesa sik upp með handafl, to baul oneself  
strength of band, Fas. iii. 283.

**hand-afl**, a, m. the produce of one's hands; lifa á handafla sínum,  
by one's bands.

**handan**, adv., 1. denoting from the place, from beyond, beyond;  
um, and in mod. usage handan yfir, á, fjöðr, sund, fjall, from  
a river, firth, sound, fell, or the like; hann sá mann ríða  
um Vabla, Ld. 148; skip reri handan um fjörðinn, Eb. 292;  
um ör, af frá, from the side beyond, the land being in dat.; kom  
umginnunni ör Dölum handan, Sturl. i. 88; er þeir koma handan  
umgunni, ii. 216; þeir sá at þeir menn hleyptu handan frá Akri,  
handan af Nesinu, i. e. from Caithness to the Orkneys, Orkn.  
2. absol., vindar gnyfja héðan ok handan, henceforth and

forth, Edda 8; Þóðr andar nú handan, from the opposite bench,  
Sturl. i. 21, Fms. v. 176 (in a verse); vestan Vatnsskárd ok handan,  
from the west of the fell W. and beyond, Sturl.; Íslands Hínalands  
Danmarkar handan, i. e. Iceland as well as Hínaland and Den-

markar beyond the sea, Korm.  
**handan**, with acc.; þar vörum vér allir fyrir handan á upp frá Akri,  
Sturl. i. 210; hér fyrir handan ána, Ísl. ii. 260; fyrir handan ver, beyond  
bea, Gkv. 2. 7; fyrir handan sundit, Hbl. i.—adverb., vera má nú  
trúi sé fyrir handan, Ísl. ii. 387; Sódóma fyrir handan en Gomorra  
vithóðan, Symb. 30.

**hand-bani**, a, m. a law term, an actual slayer, homicide; opp. to  
ani, hald-bani, Hdl. 28, (aðróxep.)  
**hand-bjalla**, u, f. a band-bell, Pm. 90.

**hand-björg**, f. 'band-supply'; esp. in phrases, lifa við h. sína, to live  
band to mouth, Fas. iii. 538; eiga allt undir h. sinni, id., Róm.

290; færa e-n fram með h. sinni, to support a person by one's labour, Jb.  
267; whence **handbjargar-úmagi**, a, m. (-maðr, m.), a person sup-  
ported by another's labour, id.

**hand-bogi**, a, m. a band-bow, Landn. 288, Sks. 390, 626, Orkn. 148,  
Fms. vii. 45, Fb. i. 486; opp. to lásbogi, a cross-bow.

**hand-bók**, f. a handbook, Vm. 52, Hom. 29.

**hand-bragð**, n. *bandicraft, manner of work*, gott, fílt h.: of needle-  
work, það er handbragðið hennar á því, and the like.

**hand-byndi**, mod. **hand-bendi**, n., prop. a handcuff: metaph. a  
bindrance, bothr, e-m er (verðr) h. at e-u, to be bothered with a thing,  
Karl. 234; það er h. að honum; hann ekki nema til handbendis.

**hand-bærr**, adj. ready at hand, Greg. 7, Hornklofi.

**hand-fagr**, adj. having fair bands, Korm.

**hand-fang**, n. 'band-grip,' a span, Gisl. 23.

**hand-fara**, fôr, to touch with the bands, Bs. i. 460.

**hand-fátt**, n. adj. lack of hands, having too few bands, Fb. i. 521.

**hand-festa**, t, a law term, to strike a bargain by shaking hands, to  
pledge; h. heit sitt, Fms. vi. 145; Ásgrímur handfesti at greiða þriggja  
vetra skatta, Bs. i. 740; handfestir eidar, Dipl. ii. 19; biskup handfesti  
(betrotted) jungfrú Ingilborg, Fms. x. 103, H. E. i. 248; handfest mér  
upp á trú þína, at . . . Stj. 629, 2 Kings x. 15.

**hand-festa**, u, f. (hand-festning, f., H. E. i. 251), = handfestr, Dipl.  
iv. 11, Fb. i. 366, Bs. ii. 61.

**hand-festr**, f. striking a bargain, the joining bands; þá ferr hand-  
festr um allt skipit þeirra í millum at þessu heiti, Bs. i. 421; áttu þeir  
at handfesti ok vápna-tak at þessu heiti, Fms. viii. 55; tóku þeir heit  
sitt með h., v. 138; sira Oddr tók þá ok þetta skilorð með h., Bs. i.  
746; við vitni ok h., Fb. i. 366: it answers to the signing one's name  
in mod. law. In the early Dan. and Swed. laws the stipulation  
to be given by the king at his coronation was called *baand-festning*.  
In Scotland marriage used often to be preceded by a preliminary union  
called *band-fasting*, see Jamieson s. v. II. a rope by which to

baul oneself up, Jm. i.

**hand-fjatla**, að, = handvætta.

**hand-fyllr**, f. a handful, Ó. H. 211.

**hand-færi**, n. an angling line.

**hand-ganga**, u, f. surrender (cp. ganga á hönd e-m), also submission  
to one as liege-lord; veita e-m handgöngu, Ó. H. 97; þá varð ekki af  
handgöngu við konunga, 163, Róm. 124, 134.

**hand-genginn**, part. [Dan. *baandgangen*], a king's officer, belonging  
to the king's household; görask h. e-m, Eg. 29, 197, Sks. 249, Eb. 110,  
Fs. 70; synonymous to hirðmaðr, Fms. iv. 122, Al. 27, N. G. L., Jb.  
passim.

**hand-góðr**, adj. bandy, adroit, Valla L. 223.

**hand-grannr**, adj. having a thin band.

**hand-grip**, n. = handrán, Bs. ii. 45.

**hand-hafa**, ð, to have in band, possess, Gpl. 313.

**hand-hafa**, a, m. having in band, Fb. 329; vera h. at e-u, to get into  
one's bands, clutch a thing (as a law term less than to own); vera h. at  
jörðu at úleyfi konungs, Gpl. 452; ef sá kallask keypt hafa er h. er at,  
N. G. L. i. 249, Sturl. i. 56 (of unlawful seizure).

**hand-haltr**, adj. having a lame, bad band, Sturl. i. 189.

**hand-heitr**, adj. having a warm band.

**hand-hæfi**, n. and **hand-höfn**, f. a band instrument, Þjal. 8.

**hand-högg**, n. a backing off one's band, Sturl. iii. 116.

**hand-höggva**, hjó, to back one's band off, Eb. 58, Fms. viii. 167.

**hand-iðjan**, f. = hannyrd, Bs. i. 619.

**hand-kaldr**, adj. having (usually) a cold band.

**hand-kista**, u, f. a band-box, D. N.

**hand-klukka**, u, f. a band-bell, Vm. 114, 117, B. K. 83.

**hand-klæði**, n. a band-towel, N. G. L. ii. 443, Nj. 176, Fms. iii. 194;  
for use in church, Vm. 15, 104, 117, Dipl. iii. 4, B. K. 83.

**hand-krakkar**, m. pl. a kind of crutches, Mar. 69, 70.

**hand-kriki**, a, m. an arm-pit.

**hand-krókr**, m. a game, 'band-crook,' pulling with crooked bands.

**hand-krökjask**, t. recipr. to try the strength by pulling with crooked  
bands, Fms. vi. 203, Fs. 78 (where it is used of hooking hands together  
and standing in a circle as in a dance).

**hand-kvern**, f. a quern, band-mill, B. K. 81.

**hand-lag** or **hand-lög**, n. [cp. mid. Lat. *andilago*, *andilangus*, per  
festucam et per andilangum tradere, Du Cange]:—joining bands, a  
pledging, = handfestr, Eb. 128, Sturl. iii. 233, D. N. i. 134: in sing., Dipl.  
i. 11.

**hand-laginn**, part. adroit; **hand-lagni**, f. adroitness.

**hand-lami**, adj. indecl. with a lame, bad band, Bs. ii. 29, Karl. 547.

**handlan**, f. working, MS. 4. 10.

**hand-latr**, adj. lazy, Sturl. iii. 200.

**hand-laugar**, f. pl. washing the bands, a custom with the men of old  
after as well as before meals; gefa e-m h., Fms. vi. 321, Stj. 153; taka  
h., Fms. vii. 85; ganga til handlauga, v. 317; bera inn h., Nj. 220  
(after dinner); Bergþóra gekk at bordinu með handlaugar, Nj. 52, cp.



Nj. ch. 117, Lv. ch. 13, Har. S. Harðr. ch. 79: in sing. of the basin = mundlaug, Fms. vi. 199, Fb. iii. 467.

hand-lauss, adj. without hands, Gisl. (in a verse).

hand-leggja, lagði, = handfesta; h. e-m e-t, to pledge, confirm by handlög, Dipl. ii. 5; h. e-m land, til eignar, to sell an estate by handlög, Dipl. ii. 8, Thom. 298; handlagði Sophia kirkjunni til eignar þrjá tigi hundraða, Fm. 9: to seize, Post. (Fr.).

hand-leggr, m. the 'hand-leg,' the arm, Landn. 119 (v. 1), Bjarn. 65, Grett. 140, Nj. 199, 116, Ld. 220, Sturl. i. 85, ii. 104, Bs. i. 640, ii. 29, Fms. i. 16, ii. 264, vii. 226, Bárð. 169; cp. fötlegg: Icel. distinguish between upp-h., the upper-arm, and fram-h., the fore-arm; in mod. speech this compd word has almost superseded the old armr, q. v.

hand-leiðsla, u, f. guidance.

hand-leika, lék, to wield in one's hand, have in the hand.

hand-leikinn, part. nimble-handed.

hand-lektari, a, m. a hand lecturer or reading-desk, Vm. 110.

hand-léttir, m. lending a hand, Fbr. 93.

handligr, adj. manual, K. A. 120.

hand-lín, n., eccl. sleeves, 625, 184, Fms. iii. 168, viii. 308, Vm. 30, Dipl. v. 18, B. K. 83, D. I. i. passim.

hand-ljótr, adj. having a loutish, clownish band.

hand-megin and hand-megn, n. strength of hand, clasp, = handafi, Rb. 378; af handmagni, with the clasp of the hand, 625. 26: strength to work, working power, Grág. i. 237, 240: work = handbjörg, færa e-n fram á fé sinu eðr handmagni, 292. handmegins-úmagi, a, m. = handbjargar-úmagi, Grág. i. 289.

hand-meiddr, part. with maimed hands, Sturl. i. 189 C.

hand-mjúkr, adj. having a soft hand.

hand-numinn, part. seized, caught, Grág. ii. 136, 195, N. G. L. i. 61.

hand-öðr, adj. fumbling about and touching everything with the hands, esp. of children.

hand-pundari, a, m. a band steel-yard, Gpl. 523, Jb. 373.

hand-raði, a, m. a drawer in a chest, 677. 9; freq. in mod. usage, kistu-handraði, kistils-handraði, etc.

hand-rámr, adj., vide hamramr.

hand-rán, n. a law term, 'band-robbery,' wresting a thing out of another's hand, a kind of frumhlaup (personal assault), defined in Grág. Vsl. ch. 3, liable to outlawry, Grág. ii. 191, N. G. L. i. 58, Gpl. 408, Jb. 426.

hand-reip, n. a rope for hauling, Sks. 414.

hand-ríð, n. a band-rail, of a staircase or the like, Fms. viii. 375 (of a bridge), Sks. 414.

hand-rif, n. [cp. bandsyfte, Ivar Aasen], 'band-reefing,' a naut. term, in the phrase, svipta h., to reef a sail: síga skyldi láta seglin, ok heldr seint, en svipta af handrifi, Ó. H. 182, (svipta af neðan handrifi, Fms. iii. 44.)

hand-rit, n. 'band-writ,' manuscript, (mod.) handrita-safn, n. a collection of manuscripts.

hand-sal, n. [Scot. bansel; Dan. bandsel], a law term, usually in pl. handsöl, 'band-selling' or banselling, i. e. the transference of a right, bargain, duty to another by joining hands;—hand-shaking was with the men of old the sign of a transaction, and is still used among farmers and the like, so that to shake hands is the same as to conclude a bargain, cp. Lat. mandare = manu-dare, mancipium from manu capere; jafnt þykkja mér þín leit sem handsöl annarra manna, thy word is as good as the h. of other men, Lv. 65: a trust, charge, Grág. i. 190; þetta handsal líkadi illa þorbrands sonum, Eb. 156; er hjá vóru gjöfinni ok handsalinn, Anal. 293; biskups handsöl, Vm. 66; taka við handsölum á e-u, to undertake the trust, charge of a thing, Nj. 257; ek vil gjarna at þú takir handsölum á öllu fénu, Ld. 50; taka við fé með handsölum, Fs. 125; eiga handsöl við e-n, to make a bargain with one, Hrafn. 21, Rd. 243, Fb. i. 109; gefa e-m handsöl yfir e-u, Bs. ii. 64; bjóða h. fyrir e-n, to offer bail for one, Fs. 87; ganga til handsala fyrir e-n, Eb. 128, 148, Grág. and Sagas passim.

COMPS. handsals-band, n. a bond of handsal, N. G. L. i. 223. handsals-maðr or handsala-maðr, m. a bail, surety, Grág. i. 295, 363, 655 iii. 1, Sturl. iii. 43. handsals-rof, n. a breach of h., N. G. L. i. 365. handsals-slit, n. a breach of h., Grág. i. 384, 385, Gpl. 517.

handsala, að, to make over by bansel, cp. Lat. mancipare; tak nú í hönd mér ok handsala, Nj. 21; rétt fram höndina ok h. mér nú landit, Eb. 38; h. sekð, sát, Nj. 111, Grág. i. 118, 119; h. niðrfall at sökum, Nj. 21; h. e-m fé sitt, Glúm. 364, Eb. 156; h. sjálfðsemi, Bs. i. 286; h. löggrið, Grág. i. 19; fé handsalat, 399; h. kaup, to strike a bargain, N. G. L. i. 24; þá skal hann krefja hann verka slíkra, sem hann handsalaði honum, as he stipulated with him, 35: recipr., handsalask e-t, to stipulate with one another, Grág. i. 116; takask þeir í hendr ok handsalask við sættina, Sturl. ii. 252: part., handseld sök, etc., a suit conducted by proxy, Nj. passim.

hand-sama, að, to gather together, keep, catch.

hand-sax, n. a short sword, dirk, Fms. ii. 169, 268, 274, viii. 224. handsaxa-leikr, m. playing with dirks, by throwing them in the air and catching them by the hilt, Fb. i. 463.

hand-seinn, adj. slow with the hand, Isl. ii. 84.

hand-seld, f. making over by handsal. handseldar-vitni, witness to a handsal, Grág. ii. 203.

hand-selja, d, = handsala, Nj. 33; h. e-m e-t, Gpl. 513: to stipulate, make a bargain, h. sér konu, 229; h. e-m vitni, verk, D. N. i. N. G. L. ii. 163.

hand-síðr, adj. long-armed, Fb. iii. 416.

hand-skjálfti, a, m., medic. a trembling of the hand.

hand-skot, n. a throwing by hand, opp. to bogaskot (shooting from a bow), Eb. 308, Fas. ii. 513, Fms. vi. 84, Bs. i. 621, Fb. i. 485.

hand-sleggja, u, f. a hand-sledge, Sks. 415.

hand-slóngva, u, f. a hand-sling, Sks. 380.

hand-smár, adj. small-banded.

hand-sterkr, adj. strong-banded, Eb. 166.

hand-stinnr, adj. with brawny hand; róa handstinnan, to pull by, Finnb. 250.

hand-stirðr, adj. stiff-banded, awkward.

hand-stór, adj. big-banded.

hand-stuttur, adj. short-banded.

hand-styrkja, t, in the phrase, h. sik upp, to baul oneself up, 96, 141.

hand-styrkr, adj. = handsterkr, Fms. i. 305, x. 172.

hand-styrkr, m. strength of hand, Ber. 9.

hand-sök, f. = handseld sök, Nj. 230 (MS.).

hand-tak, n. = handlag, Nj. 113, Sturl. i. 118, Bs. i. 771, Vm. 71.

hand-taka, tók, to seize, capture, Nj. 136, Sæm. 33, Fb. i. 391, 102, Fbr. 54 new Ed. 2. hand-tekin, part. stipulated, Fs.

hand-tygill, m. a lace-tag, Fms. vi. 140.

hand-únytr, adj. quite worthless.

hand-válka (-volka), að, to squeeze or crumple up with the hand

hand-vega, vá, to weigh in the hand, Fb. i. 370.

hand-vegr, m. a shoulder-seam, Fms. ii. 70, Thom. 41, Flov. 3.

hand-verk, n. a bandiwork, trade, profession, (mod.) handvermaðr, m. a bandicraftsman.

hand-verkr, m., medic. chiragra, gout in the hand.

hand-viss, adj. in band, quite certain, Karl. 175, 212, Thom. 63, 118.

hand-vætta, tt, = handvega, Fms. ii. 129.

hand-vömm, f. 'band-slip,' maladroitness, clownishness, blundr, Grág. i. 383, N. G. L. i. 22, 25, Gpl. 501, Js. 121.

hand-æði, n. fidgeting with the hand, being handóðr.

hand-öx, f. a band-axe, Nj. 27, Glúm. 329, Eg. 769: used as a simile, Ó. H. 217.

hang, n. the coil of a serpent; beygja hangit, of a cat, Edda 33.

HANGA, pret. hékk, 2nd pers. hékkst, mod. hékst, pl. héngu; subj. hénnga, mod. hénghi; part. hanginn; pres. indic. irreg. hangi; provincial weak pret. hangði also occurs a few times in old writers, e. g. 76, which form is still heard in southern Icel. (in and about Reykjavík [Ulfr. baban; A. S. bæ; Engl. bang; O. H. G. baban; Germ. bang; Dan. bange; Swed. bänge];—to bang, Lat. pendere: a. to bang, suspended; hvers manns alvæpni hékk yfir rúmi hans, Eg. 88; vápnar þar hénnga hjá þeim, 377; þetta it stóra sverð er uppi hangir, Fb. 120; hann hefir nú tvá daga á krossi hangit, 625. 79. β. to elect; svá hanga þykt á þeim skotin, Al. 138; ok hangði hón á lifrinni, til er hann dó, Edda 76; en ef við hangir, if it bangs fast to, N. G. L. 66. γ. to hang up, for smoking; eða tvau lær hénghi, Hm. 66; hanginn, bung, smoked; hangði kjöt (proncd. hangi-kjöt), bung, smoked meat.

2. to be banded, executed; annarr skyldi hanga, en um steypa í forsin Sarp, Fms. vii. 181; at eigi væri hverr yðvarr mang at hanga, 13; gengir þú at hanga, Am. 22, cp. Hm. 139, Fms. v. 3.

hangí, a, m. a law term, a body hanging on a gallows, Fms. v. 31: mythol. phrase, sitja, setjask undir hanga, to sit under a gallows, of him in order to acquire wisdom or knowledge of the future;—for this stition see Yngl. S. ch. 7;—whence Odin is called hanga-guð, h. dróttinn, hanga-týr, the god or lord of the banded, Edda 109. Lex. Poët.; varðat ek fróðr und forsum | fór ek aldregi at göllum ... nam ek eigi Yggjar feng und hanga, I became not wise under falls, I never dealt in witchcraft, I did not get the share of Odin the poetical gift) under the gallows, i. e. I am not adept in poetry, 3 (MS., left out in the printed edition). According to another it seems, a truer and older myth, Odin himself was represented as hanging on the tree Ygg-drasil, and from the depths beneath took the hidden mystery of wisdom, Hm. 139; so it is possible that his names refer to that; cp. also the curious tale of the blind man Grimm's Märchen, No. 107, which recalls to mind the heathen the one-eyed Odin sitting under the gallows.

hangi-kjöt, n. bung, smoked meat.

hangin-lukla, u, f. epithet of a housewife whose keys hang by her belt, Rm.

hangr, m. a bank, coil; það er hangr á því, there is a coil (diffy) in the matter.



**HANI**, a, m. [Ulf. *hana*; A.S. *hana*; Engl. *hen*; Hel. *hano*; Germ. *Hahn*; Dan. and Swed. *hane*; cp. Lat. *cano*].—a cock, Fms. v. 193, 194, 34, 35; passim; veðr-hani or vind-hani, a weathercock; Óðinshani, a kind of sandpiper, *tringa minima*; þórs-hani; Óðinshani and shani are distinguished, Þjóðólfr, May 15, 1869, p. 124. 2. as a nickname, Fms. xii, Fb. iii, Landn.; whence in local names, Hana-hana, Hana-fótr, etc., Landn. COMPS: hana-gal, n. or hana-an, f. cock-crow, *gallicinium*, Fms. viii. 56. hana-ötta, u, f. cock-crow, N. G. L. i. 9.

**hankask**, að, dep. to be coiled up, Fms. vi. 312; vide áhankast, p. 41. **HANKI**, a, m. [Dan. *banke*; Engl. *bank*], the *basin* or *clasp* of a chest, 132; naut. *pulies* or *blocks* for brailing up a sail, N. G. L. i. 101; whence *hanka-gjald*, n., 199.

**HANN**, pers. pron. masc. *he*; fem. *HÓN* or *HÚN*, *sbe*; for the pronunciation of this word see introduction to letter *h*; as to the inflexion Gramm. p. xxi; in the MSS. the word is usually abbreviated *h* = hann; *h* = hön; *hm* = hánun; *har* = hennar; *hi* or *he* = henni: the old dat. was hánun, as shewn by rhymes, *mána vegr* and *hánun*, Haustl.; in Icel. it was no doubt sounded hánun, by way of umlaut; it was then added hönun with a long vowel, and lastly honum with a short vowel, which also is the mod. form; the old MSS. often spell hánun in full; spelling hönun in old printed books recalls the old form hánun; from 9, 7 it may be seen that in the middle of the 17th century the dative was sounded precisely as at present. 2. sing. fem. hön (*ho* in mod. use, *boo* in Lancashire) seems to be the older form; the MSS. use both *h* = hön and hún, but the former is the usual one; it was prob. sounded *hön*, which again points to a long root vowel, hánna, hána? [Cp. Ulf. Germ. *er*; A.S., Engl., and Hel. *be*; old Fris. *bi*; in the Scand. forms with a suffixed demonstrative particle, vide Gramm. p. xxviii; Dan. and Swed. *han*, *bun*, etc.]

B. As this word appears almost in every line only special usages are mentioned, as, e.g. maðr færir ómaga fram ok berir fé undir hann (sc. ómaga), eðr eigi hann (nom., the same) fé, þá skal hann (nom., maðr) beida hann (acc., sc. ómaga) með vátta, at hann (nom., the same) seli hánun (dat., sc. maðr) fjár-heimting á hönd þeim mönnum hann (nom., sc. ómaga) á fé undir, Grág. i. 279; here the context is perplexing, chiefly owing to the identity of acc. and nom. sing. masc., also because the pron. is sometimes demonstr., sometimes reflexive; in the latter case an Icel. would now say sér instead of hánun; so also, þá skal hann beida sámpingis-goða, at hann fái honum (i. e. síb) mann, again, skal hann selja sókn ok vörn ef hann vill, ok svá varð-luðin fjár síns þess er hann á hér eptir, 146; þá skal hön ráða við frænda síns (ber) nokkurs, 307; Gunnarr kenndi féit at þat var sama sem hann (i. e. Njal) hafði honum (i. e. to Gunnarr) greitt, N. 56.

II. the pers. pron. is often prefixed to a pr. name, as a sign of familiarity; farit upp til hestsins ok gætið hans Kols, Nj. 5; eðr hverr maðr er hann Gunnarr, *what sort of a man is Gunnarr?* ok hleypr á hann þorkell upp, 114; ok leitið eftir at honum Höskuldi, *and look after Höskuld*, 171; sæmd er ek veitta honum þórólf bróður þum, Eg. 112; segir hann Pálmir, Fms. xi. 47; hön Ingibjörg, 49; þá Gísl, Grett. (in a verse); ok þerjask við hann Ólaf, Fagrsk. 86; þá Vigólf, Sól.; svá er, segir hann Þórðr, Ísl. ii. 329;—this has become v. freq. in mod. conversational usage, so that a person (nay, even an animal or a ship that has a name) is scarcely ever named without the pron., bl'ann Jón að koma, segð' onum Jóni, vekt' ana Sigríði; hún Sigga li, hann Jón litli, etc.; or of ponies, sækt' ann Brún, legð' á ana Skjónu; the dialogue in Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 612,—ég skal fylla mína hl, segir 'ún Ht, ég ét sem ég þoli, segir 'ann bóli, etc.; or Kvöldv. ii. 197,—taktú þá frá 'enni Reyðr ok gefð' 'enni Hymru, hún Húfa hefir flækt sig í unbandinu.

III. er hann = *who, that*; sá maðr er hann vill, Gg. i. 19, 27, 36, vide p. 132. 2. answering to Fr. *on*, Germ. *ni*, Engl. *one*; væri sverðit til tækt er hann vildi, *when one wished*, E 505; but this use is very rare.

**hannar-mæli**, f. 'skilful speech', *eloquence*, Róm. 301.

**hannarr**, m. the *Skilful*, the *Artist*, name of a dwarf, Vsp.

**HANNR**, adj. *skilled*; sú var mar hanarr (i. e. hönnust) á Hapalandi, *she was the most skilled maid in Hapaland*, on a Norse Runic stone, cp. by Bugge in Tidskr. for Philol. vol. vi. p. 90; hence sjón-hannr or sjá-hannarr, 'skill-sighted', *one whose eyes are cultivated, having the eye of an artist*, Ó. H. 16.

**hannörð** or **hannyrð**, f., esp. used in pl. and sounded **hannyrðir**; [the word is formed from *hannr* or *hannarr* in the same way as *einörð* or *einörð* from *einarrðr*]:—*bandiness, skill, fine work*, esp. used of ladies' *new-work, embroidery*, or the like, and freq. in mod. usage; enda er *hannörð* (*skill, beauty*) á hviðvetna því er þú tekr þinum höndum til at gyl. Clem. 24; hannörðir (pl.), 25; svá skyldi hans kona bera af öllum kóm hannyrðir sem hön var hverri þeirra fríðari, Vigl. 48 new Ed.; kúll gullöfn ok gerr hannyrðum, hannyrð vefnaðar, Konr. (MS.); þá saumaði ok teiddi eða vann aðrar hannyrðir, Bs. i. 241; kenna konu hannyrðir, Edda ii. 513; merkit var gert af miklum hannyrðum ok veltum hagleik, Orkn. 28; hafa á skriptum ok hannyrðum, Gkv. 2. 15;

hön hafði heima verit ok numit hannörðe (i. e. hannörð), Völs. S. 135 new Ed.; hön vandisk við borða ok hannyrðir, Fas. i. 523. **hannyrðakona**, u, f. a woman skilled in needlework. This word is to be distinguished from *hönd* as it is spelt and sounded *nn* not *nd*, cp. Bugge's interesting remarks in Hist. Tidskrift.

**hanzki**, a, m. [O. H. G. *bant-schub* = *band-shoe*, Germ. *band-schub*; Dan. *bandske*]:—a glove, Ls. 60, Hbl. 26, Edda 29.

**HAPP**, n. [cp. Engl. *hap*, *bappy*], good luck, but with the notion of *hap*, *chance*, as is well said in the ditty, hamingjan býr í hjarta manns í höpp eru ytri gæði, Núm. 2. 87; þá varð minna happit en ek vilda, Fms. i. 182; happa fullting, 'hap-belp', *Deus ex machina*, vi. 165; happ sótti þik nú en brátt mun annat, gættu at þér verði þat eigi at úhappi, Landn. 146; til happs ok heilla sátta (allit.), for good hap and bealib, Grág. ii. 21: in the saying, sá skal hafa happ er hlotið hefir, Eb. 24; úhapp, *misbap*. COMPS: happa-drjúgr, adj. lucky, Fas. iii. 619.

**happa-mikill**, adj. *having great luck*, Hkr. iii. 422. **happa-ráð**, n. *bappy counsel*, Ísl. ii. 159, Hkr. ii. 88. **happa-verk**, n. a *bappy deed*, Fms. vii. 293.

**happ-audigr**, adj. *wealthy, bappy*, þorf. Karl. 378. **happ-fróðr**, adj. *wise in season*, þorf. Karl. 378. **happ-leuss**, adj. *hapless, Egi*, (in a verse).

**happ-samr**, adj. *bappy, lucky*, Fas. iii. 427. **happ-skeytr**, adj. a *bappy shot*, Edda 17. In poetry, **happ-mildr**, -*kunnigr*, -*reynir*, -*vinnandi*, -*viss*, adj. *bappy, fortunate*: **happ-snauðr**, adj. *hapless*, Lex. Poët.

**hapr-task** (*hafr-task*), n. a *baversack*, Snót 163.

**hapt**, n. a *bond*; vide *haft*.

**HARA**, ð (?), [cp. Germ. *barren*], to wait upon (?), an ðn. ley., Skm. 28; or perhaps the same word as the mod. *hjára* (q. v.), *vitam degere*.

**Haraldr**, m. a pr. name (from *herr*, q. v.), Fms. COMPS: **Haralds-slátta**, u, f. the *coinage of king Harold Harðráði*, Fms. vi. **Haralds-stítkki**, a, m. name of a poem, Fms.

**harða**, adv. = *harða*, chiefly used in poetry, Al. 84, Fms. x. 101, Stj. 8, 452, Pr. 97, Lex. Poët.

**harðindi**, n. pl. *hardness*; *harðindi* hafða ek þar í hendi því at bein er hart, Bs. i. 874. II. metaph. *bardship, severity*, K. Á. 54, Sks. 351, Fms. i. 220, vi. 110: esp. in mod. usage, a *bard season, bad weather*, **harðinda-ár**, -*vetr*, -*sumar*, *vetrar-harðindi*: **harðindis-maðr**, m. a *stern man*, Sks. 803.

**harða**, and assimil. **harla**, adv. *very, greatly*, Fms. v. 255, vi. 217, Bs. i. 189, ii. 45, Stj. 58, Al. 156, Sturl. i. 159, Finnb. 232, passim.

**harðliga**, adv. *forcibly, sternly*, Fms. i. 71, vi. 44, Nj. 123, Gpl. 54: *swiftly, fast*, *ride harðliga*, Karl. 58, Bær. 16; stíga h., Sks. 629.

**harðliggr**, adj. *bard, metaph. bard, severe*, Nj. 181, Fms. ix. 291, v. 1. **harðna**, að, to *barden*. II. metaph. *to be barded*, Stj. 261.

Exod. vi. sqq., K. Á. 54, Fms. vi. 37, 153, vii. 30: *to become severe*, ii. 30, Sturl. ii. 255: of weather, Grett. 152, Fms. ix. 502, v. 1.: of scarcity, *harðnaði matlífi þeirra, they ran short of provisions*, viii. 435: *to be hard tried*, tók þá at harðna í skapi sveins, the lad began to feel *unbappy*, Bs. i. 350: part. *harðnaðr, barded*, i. e. *groun up*, Sturl. iii. 11: opp. to *blautr*; Grettir var lítt settir at klæðum, en maðr lítt harðnaðr, tók hann nú at kala, Grett. 91; ú-harðnaðr, *unbarded*, still a *tender boy*.

**HARÐR**, adj., fem. *hörd*, neut. *hart*, [Ulf. *bardus* = *σκληρός, ασθενής*; A.S. *beard*; Engl. *hard*; Germ. *hart*; Dan. *baard*; Swed. *bard*].

I. *hard to the touch*; eptir hördum velli, Íl. ii. 333; *hardr skafi*, Fb. ii. 103; *hardr götur, bard, stony paths*, Fms. x. 85; *stokka eðr steina eðr hvargi þess er hart er fyrir*, Grág. ii. 132; *sjóða egg hart (hard-soðinn)*, Lækn. 472; af harðasta járn, Stj. 461: *tempered, of steel*, Gpl.

II. metaph., 1. *bard, stern, severe*; *hörd* í skapi, Nj. 17 (skap-hardr); *hörd orð, bard words*, Fms. v. 106; *hardr í hjarta, bard of heart*, Flov. 38: with dat., *hardr e-m, bard on one*, Fb. i. 71.

β. *bardy*; fólk hart ok illt at sækja, *bardy and ill to fight against*, Fms. i. 85; eiga harðan son, vi. 105; hinn vaskasti drengir ok hinn harðasti karlmaðr, Ísl. ii. 264; þeir eru harðir ok hinir mestu bardaga-menn, Karl. 282; *hardr í horn at taka* (metaph. from a bull), *bard to take by the horns*, Fms. xi. 221: *bard, gloomy, i. hördur skapi*, Bs. i. 351, Fas. iii. 522; með harðri hendi, *with big hand*.

γ. *hard, sad*; *hörd tíðindi*, Nj. 64; hér hafa orðit harðir atburðir, *hard things have happened*, 248. δ. *bard, dire*; *harðr* (kostr), Fms. v. 235; gera harðan rétt e-s, to deal hardly with one, i. 66; *harðr dauði*, ii. 173; *hörd sætt*, Nj. 254; hafa hart, to have a bard lot, Sturl. iii. 292; *hardr bardagi*, *hörd orrosta*, Fms. ii. 323, passim.

2. neut. *hard, adv. bardly, barsbly*; leika e-n hart, Fms. xi. 94. β. *bard, fast*; *ríða hart, to ride bard*, Sigþvat, Ó. H. (in a verse), Nj. 82; en nú renn eigi harðara en hann, 248; *ganga hart ok djúpt*, Edda 1; *flyja sem harðast, to fly one's hardest*, 261; þeir fóru harðara en þeir vildu, Fms. x. 139.

γ. *hart illt* (qs. *harða illt*) erindi, Fb. ii. 393; *hart nær, bard by*. COMPS: **Harð-angr**, m. name of a firth in Norway; whence **Harðengir**, m. pl. the *inhabitants of H.*, Hkr., Fms. xii. **harða-fang**, n. a law term, an *execution for payment*, Grág. i. 384, 398, 438. **harð-beinn**, adj. *bard-foot*, a nickname, Ld. **harð-brjóstaðr** (*harð-brystr*, adj., Greg. 41, Stj. 484), part. *bard-bearded*,



Flov. 36. **harð-byll**, adj. *a hard householder*. **harð-dreginn**, part. *hard to draw, difficult*, Nj. 100, v. l. **harð-drægi**, n. *being h.*, Hkr. iii. 185. **harð-drægr**, adj. *hard to draw, hard to manage*, Nj. 90, 192. **harð-eggjaðr**, adj. *sharp-edged*, Grett. (in a verse). **harð-eygr**, adj. *hard-eyed*, Njarð. 364. **harð-fang**, n. *'bard wrestling'*, force, Sks. 782, v. l. **harð-fari**, a, m. *one who travels bard, a quick traveller*, Sturl. iii. 122: as a nickname, Eg. 72. **harð-farliga**, adv. *barsbly*, Eb. 93 new Ed. **harð-fengi**, f. *bardibood, valour*, Nj. 98, Fms. ii. 28, Fs. 13, Anal. 169. **harð-fenginn**, adj. = **harðfengr**, Fas. i. 260, Ann. 1362 (in a verse). **harð-fengliga** (-fengiliga, Fms. iii. 143), adv. *bardily, valiantly*, Bær. 8, Fms. xi. 131, x. 355. **harð-fengr**, adj. *bardy, valiant*, Eg. 710, Nj. 192, Fas. ii. 525. **harð-fenni**, n. *bard snow*, Fbr. 39. **harð-fótr**, m. *'bard-leg', a tempered bar*, poet. of a sword, Hkni. **harð-færi**, n. *stubbornness*, Ld. 176. **harð-færr**, adj. *hard to overcome*, Edda 27. **harð-geðr** (-geðjaðr), adj. *hard-minded*. **harð-gengr**, adj. *hard-going, rough*, of a horse, opp. to *góðgengr*. **harð-greipr**, adj. *hard-clutched*, Lex. Poët. **harð-görgr**, adj. *bardy, stout*, Nj. 30: of things strong-built, Fms. x. 355 (a ship), Fas. i. 273 (a tower). **harð-hendliga**, adv. *with bard band*, Eg. 720. **harð-hendr**, adj. *hard-banded, strong-banded*, Stj. 553, Sks. 753. **harð-hugaðr**, adj. *hard-bearded*, Hom. 101, 108, Gh. i. **harð-jaxl**, m. *a grinder (tooth)*, a nickname, Rd. **harð-kljæðr**, part. *hard-stretched*, of a weft, Darr. **harð-leikinn**, part. *playing a bard, rough game*, Sturl. i. 23; *verða e-m h.*, to play roughly with one, Fms. ii. 182, Stj. 463; *fá harðleikit*, to be roughly treated, Fms. vi. 210, ix. 449; *göra e-m harðleikit*, Grett. 127. **harð-leikni**, f. *a rough game*, Fms. vi. 37, Karl. 456. **harð-leikr**, m. *bardness*; *hjärtans h.*, Stj. 87: *barsbness*, Fms. ii. 161, ix. 449. **harð-leitr**, adj. *hard-looking*, Eg. 305, Fms. x. 173. **harð-líf**, n. *a bard life, chastisement*, Bs. i. passim, Barl. 210: *medic. bardness of bowels, constipation*, Fél. **harð-lundaðr**, adj. *hard-tempered*, 655 B. xiii. **harð-lyndi**, n. *a bard temper*, Fms. vi. 45. **harð-lyndr**, adj. *hard-tempered*, Nj. 16, Sturl. ii. 185. **harð-magi**, a, m. *'bard-mau'*, a nickname, Fms. vii. 217. **harð-mannligr**, adj. *bardy, manly*, Fb. i. 168, Krók. 68. **harð-menni**, n. *a bardy man*, Edda (Gl.). **harð-móðigr**, adj. *hard of mood*, Lex. Poët. **harð-mynntr** (Grett. in a verse) and **harð-múlaðr**, part. *hard-mouthed*, Germ. *bartmäulig*, Sturl. (in a verse). **harð-mæli**, n. *bard language*, Sturl. iii. 201, Bs. i. 766. **harð-mæltr**, part. *hard-spoken*, Sturl. ii. 143, v. l.: *gramm. pronouncing bard*, opp. to *linmæltr*. **harð-orðr**, adj. *hard-spoken*, Fms. iii. 152. **harð-ráðr**, adj. *hard in counsel, tyrannical*, Nj. 2, Fms. vii. 280, xi. 18; *ríkr maðr ok h.*, Ver. 42: *nickname of king Harold given him in Fagskr.* 106. **harð-réttili**, n. *bardsbip*, Rd. 249, Al. 82, Andr. 74: *bard fare, sultr ok h.*, Stj. 257. **harð-ræði**, n. *bardness*, Fms. viii. 448, Nj. 258, 263: *bard plight*, Fms. i. 251: *bardness, barsbness*, x. 401. **harð-skeytil**, n. *bard shooting*, Fms. iii. 18. **harð-skeytr**, adj. *shooting bard*, of an archer, Fms. ii. 320, Karl. 244: *metaph. bard, severe*. **harð-skipaðr**, part. *manned with bardy men*, Bs. ii. 30, Fms. ii. 183. **harð-egum**, rt. *bard-battered*, of iron, Hým. 13. **harð-slægr**, adj. *hard to mow*, Glúm. 383, Fms. v. 203. **harð-snúinn**, part. *hard-twisted*, *metaph. staunch, stalwart*, Nj. 178. **harð-sótttr**, part. *hard to get, difficult*, Fms. v. 169. **harð-sperra** or *hall-sperra*, u, f. *stiffness in the limbs*. **harð-spori**, a, m. *bard-trodden snow*. **harð-steinn**, m. *a bard stone, a kind of wet-stone*, Ísl. ii. 348, Glúm. 375, Fms. xi. 223. **harðsteina-grjótt**, n. *a quarry of h.*, Fms. viii. 224. **harð-sviraðr**, adj. *hard-necked, stiff-necked*. **harð-tenntr**, part. *baving bard teeth*, Sks. 753. **harð-tækr**, adj. *bard, exacting*, Háv. 40. **harð-úð**, f. *bardness of heart*. **harð-úðigr**, adj. *bard-minded*, Fms. iii. 95, Fs. 23, Fas. i. 217, Lex. Poët. **harð-vaxinn**, part. *bardy of limb, brawny*, Fms. vii. 321, viii. 238. **harð-velli**, n. *a bard, dry field*. **harð-verkr**, m. the name of a giant, Edda. **harð-vitugr**, adj. *bardy*, (cant word.) **harð-yrði**, n. *bard words*, Sturl. iii. 238, Hom. 144. **harð-yrki**, a, m. *a bard worker*, Fms. ix. 435. **harð-yrkr**, adj. *bard working*. **harð-fógi**, f. *bardness of heart, severity*, Fms. viii. 232, x. 217. **hark**, n. *a tumult*, Fs. 6, Fms. vii. 168, 321, ix. 288, 516 (*barsbness*), Fb. ii. 191, Finnb. 144; *hark ok háreysti*, Ísl. ii. 344. **harka** (qs. *hárka*), u, f. *bardness*, and *metaph. bardiness*, Fb. i. 521; freq. in mod. usage: also of a *bard frost*, mesta harka: the phrase, með hörku-munum, *with utmost difficulty*. **hörku-veðr**, n. *bard frosty weather*; *vetrar-hörkur*, *winter frost*. **harka**, að, to scrape together, with dat., Fms. viii. 73; *munu þeir hafa harkat saman líði sínu*, Mork. 90: *impers. e-m harkar, things go ill with one*, Finnb. 38, Fas. ii. 239; *það harkar um e-t, id.*, Bjarn. 62. II. reflex. *id.*, Fas. ii. 307: to make a *tumult*, Finnb. 224; *Ljótr vaknaði ok spurði hvern harkaðist*, Háv. 31 new Ed. **HARKI**, a, m. *rubbish, trash*, (= mod. skran); *kistur ok annar h.*, Karl. 554, Bs. i. 830, Fs. 44. COMPS: **harka-börn**, n. pl. *rabble of children*, Þrymlur 1. 3, (not *háskabörn*). **harka-geta**, u, f. *coarse food*, Sturl. i. 166. **harka-lið**, n. *rabble*, Ísl. ii. 91. **harka-maðr**, m. *a tramp, scamp*, Sturl. i. 175. **harka-samliga**, adv. *coarsely*, Sturl. ii. 163.

**harla**, adv., *vide harðla*.

**harma**, að, to bewail, with acc., Nj. 20, Fms. i. 47, ii. 229, Hom. Bs. i. 105, passim; *h. sik, to wail*, Fms. iii. 8: *impers. e-m harma vexes one, one is vexed*, Blas. 41, Háv. 44.

**harm-bröðr**, n. pl. *mischiefs*, Akv. 15.

**harm-dauði**, adj. *indecl.* (and **harm-dauðr**, adj., Fms. ix. 39) *lamented, of one departed; vera harmdauði*, Fms. vi. 232, ix. 421 406, Orkn. 88, Fb. i. 28.

**harm-dögg**, f., poet. *sorrow-dew, i.e. tears*, Hkv. 2. 43.

**harm-fenginn**, adj. *bowled by grief*, O. H. L. 46.

**harm-faug**, f. *a baneful shaft, of the mistletoe*, Vsp. 37.

**harm-fullr**, adj. *sorrowful*, Fms. v. 214.

**harm-kvæli**, n. pl. *torments*, 623. 35, Fms. iii. 217, Magn. 530, i. 325, ii. 107.

**harm-kvæling**, f. = **harmkvæli**, Matth. xxiv. 8.

**HARMR**, m. [A. S. *bearm*; Engl. *barm*; Dan. *barne*], *grief, sorrow* hann mátti ekki mæla fyrir harmi, Fms. vi. 228: in plur., með hörmum 368; mikill harmr er at oss kvæðinn, Nj. 201, passim. COMPS: **harm-bylgja**, u, f. *a billow of sorrow*, Pass. 41. 4. **harma-grátr**, m.

*Lamentations*, of Jeremiah. **harma-raust** (-ródd), f. *lamental*, Pass. 41. 7. **harma-tölur**, f. pl. = **harmtölur**. **harm-sauki**, a, addition to one's grief, Fms. vi. 237. **harm-fullr**, adj. *sorrowful*, Fms. vi. 261, Edda 22, Fas. i. 456. **harm-léttir**, m. *relief*, i. iii. 5.

II. in old poetry harmr often conveys the notion of *barburt*, Skv. 2. 10, 11, Sdm. 12, 36, Yt. 19. III. a kind of *bar* Edda (Gl.).

IV. name of a fjord in Norway, Fms.

**harm-saga**, u, f. *tidings of grief*, Stj. 522, Eb. 98, Lv. 64, Fms. xi.

**harm-sól**, f. *sun of grief*, name of an old poem.

**harm-sök**, f. *a sad case*, Nj. 221, Eb. 34 new Ed., v. l. to *harmsa*

**harm-söngtr**, m. *a song of sorrow, dirge*, Stj. 349, Bret. 68.

**harm-tíðindi**, n. pl. = *harm-saga*, Gísl. 109.

**harm-tölur**, f. pl. *lamentations*, Hkr. ii. 107, Bret. 70.

**harm-vesall**, adj. *wretched*, Lex. Poët.

**harm-vitegr**, adj. = *armvitegr*, *compassionate*, Mart. 123, Bs. i. 33

**harm-prunginn**, part. *'grief-swoln', filled with sorrow*, Stj. 520,

50, Fms. iii. 11, iv. 32, Pass. 2. 11.

**harm-prúttinn**, part. = *harmprunginn*, Fms. ii. 95.

**harneskja**, u, f. *barness, armour*, Bret. 60, Fms. x. 140: *metaph. barsbness*.

**HARPA**, u, f. [A. S. *hearpe*; Engl. *barp*; O. H. G. *harpha*; Ge. *barfe*; Dan. *barpe*] — *a barp*, it occurs as early as Vsp. 34, Akv. 31, 62, Og. 27, Bs. i. 155, Fms. vi. 203, vii. 97, Sks. 704. COMPS:

**hörpu-leikr**, m. *playing on a barp*, Hkr. iii. 246. **hörpu-maðr**, a, m. *a barper*, Bs. i. 866, 909.

**hörpu-slágr**, **hörpu-slátr**, striking the barp, Bs. i. 202, Str. 83.

**hörpu-stokkr**, m. *a barp-c*

**hörpu-strengtr**, m. *a barp-string*, Eluc. 45, Skálda: the harp was in olden times used in churches in Icel. is seen from Lau ch. 59.

II. *metaph. a shell*; *elr hrams vant kvæð refir*, hörpu at ísi, a saying, Fms. vii. 19: whence **hörpu-diskr**, m. *a 'be disk'*, a kind of shell: **hörpu-skel**, f. *a barp-shell*, Eg. 769, Eg. Ítin.

III. the first month of the summer, from the middle

April to the middle of May, is called Harpa.

**harpari**, a, m. *a barper*, Str. 57.

**harpeis**, m. *resin*, (mod.)

**harp-slágr**, a, m. = *hörpuslágtr*, Stj. 460, Bret. 10.

**harp-slátr**, m. = *hörpuslátr*, Eluc. 53, Bær. 4, Orkn. (in a verse)

**HARRI**, a, m. [akin to the mod. *herra*, q. v.], *a lord, king*, only 1

in poetry, Edda 104, Gloss.: *hann heimti þangat Valerianum harra* s Greg. 75: as a pr. name, Landn.; as also the name of an ox, Ld., whe

local names such as **Harra-staðir**, m. pl., freq. in western Icel.

**HASA**, að, in ofhasa, e-n hasar á e-u, to be surfeited with a th.

of food.

**HASL**, m. [A. S. *basel*; Engl. *basel*; Germ. *bessel*], the *basel*, Str. (

*hasla*, in pl. **hösulur**, f. *pegs or poles of basel-wood*, a technical t

for the four square poles that marked out the ground for a pit

battle or a duel, described in Korm. 86, Eg. 277; *undir jarðar hi*

poët. *within the pale, on the face of the earth*, Edda (in a verse by a f

of king Canute).

**hasla**, að, in the old phrase, *hasla* (e-m) *völl*, to 'enbase' a b

*field, to challenge one's enemy to a pitched battle (or duel) on a*

*marked out by basel-poles*, Korm. 46, Hkr. i. 150, Eg. 273, 275, 276

the battle of Brunanburgh).

**HASTA**, að, the mod. form of the old *hersta* (q. v.) in the phrase, h

á e-n, to rebuke one to silence, command one to bold his peace, c-ē

children: used of Christ in the Gospel, þá reis hann upp og hasta-

vinninn og sjóinn, þá varð lofn mikitt, Matth. viii. 26.

**hastar-liga**, adv. *basily, suddenly*.

**hastar-ligr**, adj. *basly, sudden*.

**hast-orðr**, adj. = *herstr*, *barsb-spoken*, Ísl. ii. 158.

**hastur**, adj. = *herstr*, *barsb*, esp. of speech: of a horse = **harð-gengr**.



**HATA**, að, [Ulf. *batan* = *ματίν*; A.S. *batjan*; Engl. *bate*; O. H. G. *baten*; Germ. *bassen*; Dan. *bade*; Swed. *bata*]:—to bate, with acc., 688. Germ. 656 C. 27, Hom. 159, Fms. vi. 5, passim. 2. reflex., *bak* við e-n, or móti e-m, to breathe *batred* against one, Fb. ii. 339, i. 37, vi. 9, 186, viii. 238, xi. 259, Fs. 31, Eg. 139: recipr. to *bata* another:—part. *hatendr*, pl. *baters*.  
 dat. in the sense to *shun*; eldr ok vatn hatar hvárt öðru, *fire and shun one another*, Edda 126 (Ht. 17); hata gulli, to spend gold, i. 258; hata baugi, *id.*, Fas. i. 259 (in a verse); á er brott verðr öðr, *forsaken or driven away*, Anecd. 26; this is prob. the original of the word, vide *hati* below. But *hatta* (double *t*, qs. *hvata*) is a better reading; at least, Sturl. in a verse of A. D. 1207 makes *hatt* and *hattar* rhyme.

**HATI**, a, m. one who *shuns*; baug-hati, gull-hati, a liberal man, Lex. passim. 2. the name of the mock sun (wolf) which is in front of the sun, Edda (Gl.), Gm. 39: the name of a giant, Hkv. Hjörv. *r*, n. [Ulf. *batis* = *βῆρ*; A.S. *bete*; Engl. *bate*; Germ. *bass*; Dan. *bad*; *r*. *bat*]:—*batred*, *spite*, *aversion*, Hm. 154, Post. 645. 64, Magn. 470, 92, Fms. viii. 26, xi. 437, passim; mann-hatr, *misanthropy*; trúar-religious fanaticism; þjóð-hatr, (mod.) compds: *hatrs-fullr*, *bateful*, Skálða 199. *hatrs-sök*, f. cause of *batred*, Stj. 192. *r*-lauss, adj. *spiteless*, free from *spite*. *r*-leysi, n. *freedom from spite*, Mar. *r*-liga, adv. *batefully*, Fms. i. 270, Bs. i. 45. *r*-ligr, adj. *bateful*, Bs. ii. 126. *r*-samligi, adj. (*-liga*, adv.), *bateful*, *rancorous*, Mar. *r*-samr, adj. *rancorous*, H. E. i. 501, Karl. 127. *r*-semd, f. *rancour*, Fr.

**HATT**, m. a bat, Nj. 32, Fms. i. 74, Eg. 407; vide *hött*. *t*-staup, n. poet. the bead, Ad. 7. *t*, interj. *bo* *bo* of shouting, = *hó*, Karl. 321.

**HÖNN**, vide *hána*.  
**HÖNN**, n. [the etymology of this word is not known], poet. *earth*, 97, Hdl. 48, Lex. Poët. passim: allit., *haudr* ok *himin*, Sól. 54. *os*: *haudr-gjörfir*, f., -men, n. the *earth-girdle*, i. e. the sea, Lex. *haudr-gjörfir*, m., -tjald, n. the *helmet*, tent of the *earth*, i. e. *heaven*, Lex. Poët.

*ing*-brot, n. the *breaking of a cairn*, Sturl. i. 23, Bárð. 180. *ing*-búi, a, m. a *cairn-dweller*, a *ghost*, Fb. i. 214, Grett. 38 new Ed. *ing*-færa, ð, to bury in a *cairn*, Fms. x. 212. *ing*-ganga, u, f. the *breaking into a cairn*, Ísl. ii. 50, Fb. ii. 8. *ing*-göðal, a, m. a Norse law term, the *manorial right to treasures dug from cairns*, defined in Gpl. 310. *haugöðals-maðr*, m. an owner of a *ödal*, *id.*

**HUGR**, m. [akin to *hár*, *bigb*; Dan. *bøj*; Swed. *bög*; North. E. *—a bow*, mound; haugr eða hæð, Mar., Fms. ix. 382, Stj. 260; was usually a *how* near the houses, from which the master could over his estate, þkv. 6, Skm. 11; hann gekk nú at bæ þorleifs ok úgi þeim er hann sat á, Fs. 98; þorleifr var því vanr, sem mjök þrommenns hátt, at sitja löngum úti á haugi einum ok eigi langt frá heim, Fms. ii. 59; þar er h. nokkurr er hann er vanr at sitja, v. 160; hann sat á haugi sem konungur, Hkr. i. 136, Stjörn. Odd. ch. 5. 2. *ing*-beap, *midden*; fjós-h., a *byre-midden*; ösku-h., an *ash-beap*; myki-muck-beap; draga myki út ok færa í haug, K. þ. K. 100, Al.

II. a *cairn*, over one dead; the cairns belong to the burnt as well as to the later age, when the dead were placed in a ship out in the *how* with a horse, hound, treasures, weapons, or the like, 6, 7, 768, Hkr. (pref.), Landn. 62 (twice), 81, 82, 86, 125 (lagðr í 169, Gisl. 23, 24, 31, 32, Ld. ch. 8, 24, Nj. ch. 79, Eb. ch. 9, 34, Hm. (fine), Hervar. 13 sqq. (1847), Fagrsk. ch. 4, 5, Hkr. (pref.), Hkr. i. 2, Har. S. ch. 45, 152 (Hák. S. ch. 27), 160 (ch. 32), Har. Hárf. ch. 8, Hl. S. ch. 9; names of such cairns, Korna-haugr, Landn. 87; Hildis-17; Hálfðanar-haugr, Hkr. i. 74; Tréfróts-h., Grett. 87; Melkorku-óskols-h., etc.: freq. in local names, Haugr, Haugar, Haugs-1, Landn., Eb.; Hauga-þing, n. an assembly in Norway, Fms. viii. 109. There is an historical essay on Icel. cairns by old Jónson in Arna-Magn. Additum. (autogr. MS. and interesting). β. *id.* of *sacificial mound*, Edda 83 (Hölg), Yngl. S. ch. 12, Ó. H. 12; hauga né hörga, hlaða hauga ok kalla hörð, N. G. L. i. 430; q. v.: for tales about the breaking open of cairns, wrestling with ghosts, and carrying off their weapons and treasures, see Landn. 6, Harð. S. ch. 15, Grett. ch. 20, Sturl. i. 23, Bárð. ch. 20 new Ed.: carrying in cairns was typical of the heathen age, whence such law tales as, frá heidnum haugi, from *beaten bow*, i. e. from time immemorial, D. N. passim, vide Fr.; telja langfeðr frá haugi, or til haugs ok, to count one's forefathers up to bows and beaten times, Rétt. 48, iii. 122: in early Dan. laws unbaptized children were called *bögbeap* = *bow-men*.

compds: *hauga-brjótr*, m. a *cairn breaker*, a name, Landn. 278. *hauga-eldr*, m. a *cairn fire*, a kind of ignis fatuus, said to burn over hidden treasures in cairns, Eg. 767, Grett. i. c., 518. Hervar. S. *hauga-herr*, m. the *host of cairns*, fiends,

*ghosts*, demons, Sighvat. *hauga-öld*, f. the *cairn age*, opp. to *bruna-öld*, Hkr. (pref.), Fms. i. 34. *hauga-dyrr*, n. the *doors of a cairn*, 655 xiv. *haugs-gólf*, n. the *floor of a cairn*, Fms. x. 213. *haugs-görð*, f. *cairn-making*, Fms. x. 212, Fas. i. 429. *haug-staðr*, m. a *cairn-place*, *beaten burial-place*, Hkr. i. 2. *haug-tekinn*, part. taken from a *cairn* (weapon), Ld. 78. *haug-þak*, n. the *roof of a cairn*, Edda 68. *haug-ey*, f. *hawk island*, Sighvat; the old poet calls Norway the hawk island of the Danish king Harold, because he got a tribute of hawks from that land, Fms. vi. 44 (v. l.), cp. x. 341. *haug-ligr*, adj. *hawk-like*, of the eyes, appearance, Fms. x. 383, Lex. Poët. passim.

**HAUKR**, m. [A. S. *beafoc*; Engl. *hawk*; O. H. G. *habuch*; Germ. *babicht*; Dan. *bøg*; Swed. *bök*]:—a *hawk*, Fms. i. 119, xi. 21, Jb. 542: metaph. a *hero*, vera haukar görvir, Fms. vi. (in a verse); eiga sér hauk í horni, to have a *hawk in the corner*, to have one to back one; or perhaps the phrase is, hrók í horni, a *rook in the corner*, borrowed from chess. Hawks were in olden times carried on the wrist, whence in poetry the *hand* is called the *seat*, *cliff*, land of the *hawk*, *haug-borð*, -klif, -land, -mærr, -storð, -strönd, -vöðr, the adjectives *hauf-fránn* (of the eye, *flashing as a hawk's eye*), *hauf-ligr*, -lyndr, -snarr, -snjallr are all of them epithets of a bold man, Lex. Poët.: *hauka-veiði*, n. *hawking*, Gpl. 429: *hauf-nefr*, m. *hawk-bill*, a nickname, Landn.; sparr-h., a *sparrowhawk*.

II. as a pr. name, Landn.; and in local names, *Hauka-gil*, *Hauka-dalr*, whence *Haukdælir*, m. pl. name of a family, Sturl.; *Haukdæla-ætt*, f. *id.*; *Hauk-dælskr*, adj. *belonging to that family*. *hauf-staldar*, or *hauf-stallar*, is a corrupt form of the A. S. *beage-steald* = *young man*, Og. 7, Skv. 3. 31, Edda (in a verse by a poet of the time of king Canute).

*haua*, adj. indecl. *ruptured*; eins er gangr auia | og þeir vagi um *haua*, Hallgr.

**HAULL**, m., acc. *haul*, a *rupture*, *bernia*, Bs. i. 208, Fél. ix. 218, where a distinction is made between *kvíðar-haul*, *nafla-h.*, *nára-h.*, etc.: the passage höll við hýrógi, Hm. 138, is no doubt corrupt for við *haulvi* hýrógr, or hýrógr við *haul*, i. e. *spurred rye* (*ergot of rye*) against *bernia*:—the sense is clear, though the exact wording is not; the whole verse is a rude old medic. receipt, and the explanation of this passage as given by translators and commentators is no doubt erroneous.

**HAUSS**, m. [cp. Dan. *isse*], the *skull*, *cranium*, Vþm. 21, Gm. 40, Grág. ii. 11, Fb. i. 235, ii. 79, Eg. 769, 770, Nj. 253, Landn. 51, passim. compds: *hausa-kljúfr*, m. *skull-cleaver*, a nickname, Orkn. *hausa-mót*, m. pl. *sutures of the skull*, Fas. iii. 214. *haus-brot*, n. *skull-fracture*, Bs. ii. 18. *haus-fastr*, adj. *seated in the skull*, Bs. i. 641. *haus-filla*, u, f. 'skull-film,' scalp, Tristr. 3. *haus-kúpa*, u, f. 'skull-basin,' skull. *haus-skel*, f. *skull shell*, (Germ. *birnschale*); in the Icel. N. T. Golgotha is rendered *Hausaskelja-staðr*, m., Matth. xxvii. 33; in poetry the *heaven* (vault of heaven) is called the *skull of the giant Ymir*, undir gömlum Ymis hausi, under the old skull of Ymir, sub *divo*, Arnór, see Edda, Vþm., Gm. l. c. II. the *bead*, of beasts, fishes, þorsk-hauss, hross-h., hunds-h., nauts-h.; of men only as in contempt = *blockhead*.

**HAUST**, n.; that this word was originally masc. (as vetr, sumarr) is seen from the other Teut. idioms, as also the Norse form *haustar*—(for *haust*), which occurs in *haustar-tími*, Stj. 14, and *haustar-dagr*, D. N. (Fr.), = *haust-tími*, *haust-dagr*; [A. S. *berfest*; Engl. *harvest*; O. H. G. *berbist*; Germ. *berbst*; Dan. *bøst* = *barvest*; Swed. *bøst*: *haust* is in Icel. only used in a metaph. sense]:—*autumn* (*barvest season*), for the extension of that season see Edda 103, Nj. 9, 168, Fb. ii. 185, passim. compds: *haust-blót*, n. a *sacificial feast in autumn*, Eg. 5. *haust-boð*, n. an *autumn feast*, Gisl. 27, Fb. i. 302, Ld. 194, þorf. Karl. 368. *haust-bær*, adj. *calving in autumn*, of a cow. *haust-dagr*, m. *autumn days*, Eg. 12, Fms. x. 188. *haust-gríma*, u, f. an *autumn night*, Hm. 73. *haust-heimtur*, f. pl. *getting in lambs in autumn*, Band. 11 new Ed. *haust-hold*, n. pl., in the phrase, í *haustholdum*, a farmer's term for cattle in a fat condition in autumn. *haust-kveld*, n. an *autumn evening*. *haust-lag*, n., in the phrase, at *haustlagi*, of paying debts in cattle in autumn. *haust-langr*, adj. *lasting all the autumn*, Eg. *haust-leiðangr*, m. an *autumn levy*, D. N. *Haust-löng*, f. (viz. *drápa*), the name of an old poem (Edda), prob. from being composed in autumn. *haust-mánuðr*, m. an *autumn month*, September, Edda 103. *haust-myrrkr*, m. *autumn darkness*, a nickname, Landn. *haust-nótt*, f. an *autumn night*, Fms. vi. (in a verse), Konr. 22. *haust-skuld*, f. in a pun, vide Sturl. iii. 216. *haust-sól*, f. an *autumn sun*. *haust-veðrátt*, u, f. *autumn weather*. *haust-víking*, f. a *freebooting expedition in autumn*, Orkn. 462. *haust-þing*, n. the *autumn assizes*, Nj. 251. *haust-öl*, n. an *autumn banquet*, Fms. x. 393.

*hausta*, að, to draw near autumn, Eg. 18, 251, Fms. ii. 29, 127. *haust-magi*, *haust-mögötr*, vide höss. *há*, mod. *ha*, interj. *eb?* (what did you say?), Sks. 304, 365; in the last century the long vowel was still sounded in the east of Icel. *HÁ*, f. after-math, N. G. L. i. 40, cp. 289, freq. in mod. usage, whence







*bt, a personal affront or injury of the second degree, liable only to a fine; e.g. hálfrettis-örð is a calumny in words that may be taken both senses, good and bad; whereas fullrétts-örð is downright, untakable abuse, Grág. ii. 144; hence the phrases, mæla, göra hálfretti e-n, i. 156, 157, ii. 153. hálfrettis-örð, m. an oath of compulsion to be taken in a case of h., N. G. L. i. 352. hálfrettis-maðr, a man that has suffered hálfretti, Gpl. 105, 200. hálfrettis-mál, suit of a case of h., N. G. L. i. 314. hálf-rönn, part. having half the way, half-way, Fms. vii. 312. hálf-róteldi, n., prob. capt, Fms. xi. 139. hálf-rými, n. a naut. term, half a cabin, side of a ship's cabin, Fms. viii. 138, ix. 33, x. 157, Hkr. i. 302. hryms-félagar, m. pl. messmates in the same h., Edda 108. hálf-ris-kista, u, f. a chest or bench belonging to a h., Fms. viii. 85. hálf-rökkit (-rökvit, -rökvat), i. adj. half twilight, in the evening, Gt. 137, 140 A; hálf-rökvat is the mod. form, which occurs in Grett. new Ed., Jb. 176, Al. 54; vide rökvit. hálf-sagðr, part. half said, in the saying, jafnan er hálsögð saga ef einn segir=audiator altera pars, Grett. 121. hálf-sextugr, see hálf II. hálf-sjörður, adj.=hálsjötugr, Stj. 48. hálf-sjötugr, see hálf II. hálf-skipt, part.=háflitr, Fms. ii. 170, Sturl. iii. 112. hálf-sinn, part. half mown, of a field. hálf-slitinn, part. half worn. hálf-sofandi, part. half asleep. hálf-sótt, n. part. half passed; sótt haf, a half-crossed sea. hálf-systkin, n. pl. half brother and sister, cp. hálfbróðir. hálf-systur, f. pl. half sisters. hálf-tréður, see hálf II. hálf-tröll, n. half a giant, Eg. i. Nj. 164 (a nickname). hálf-tunna, u, f. half a tun, Vm. 44. hálf-unninn, part. half done, Fas. ii. 339. hálf-vaxinn, part. half grown. hálf-vís, adv. by halves. hálf-virði, n. half worth, Jb. 403, Glúm. Sturl. ii. 132. hálf-visinn, part. and hálf-vista, adj. half cured, and medic. falsed on one side. hálf-viti, a, m. a half-man. hálf-votr, adj. half wet. hálf-vætt, f. half weight (measure), Dipl. iv. 8, Fas. iii. 383. hálf-prítugr, see hálf II. hálf-þrítugr, Js. 79. hálf-þurr, adj. half dry. hálf-þverrandi, part. half waning, Js. 732 (of the moon). hálf-þynna, u, f. a kind of small axe, Gpl. 103, 104, Lv. 35. hálf-ærinn, part. half sufficed, Fms. viii. 440. hálf-ærr, adj. half mad, Sks. 778. II. in usage hálf is freq. used=rather, e.g. hálf-kalt, adj. rather cold; hálf-gegninn, adj. eg er hálfgegninn, I am rather glad: e-m er hálf-illt, -þumult, hálf-öglatt, n. adj. one feels rather ill: hálf-hungraðr, -svangr, hálf-soltinn, hálf-þyrstr, adj. rather hungry, rather dry, etc., and in endless compds. hálf-ka, u, f. slippiness; flug-hálka, gler-hálka. hálf-leikr, adj. fem. hálf, neut. hált, [different from hallr, q. v.; O. H. G. mid. H. G. *hālī*]=slippery, of ice, glass, or the like, Eb. 120, Fms. viii. 405, Nj. 144, Fb. ii. 327, Fs. 38, passim. hálf-leikr, m. gliding, slippiness, Clar. hálf-LMR, m. [A. S. *bealm*; Engl. *baulm*; Germ. and Dan. *balm*; Gr. *δαλμος*; Lat. *calamus*]=straw, Stj. 201, 390, 560, N. G. L. i. 38, 105, 213, 560, Fms. ii. 3, 208, vi. 153, ix. 44; mar-hálmr, seaweed. hálf-m-strá, n. baulm-straw, Fas. iii. 112. hálf-m-visk, f. a wisp of straw, Fms. ii. 208, vi. 212. hálf-m-þúst, f. a flail, Þorf. Karl. 422. hálf-LMS, m., prop. hals, [Goth. A. S., etc. *hals*; North. E. *hause*; cp. *collum*]=the neck; dúkr á hálsi, Rm. 16; bjartir háls, 26, Fms. viii. 11; fella um háls e-m, to fall on one's neck, embrace one, Luke xv. 20; á hendr um háls e-m, or taka höndum um háls e-m, id., Nj. 10, passim; þess, beygja háls fyrir e-m, to bend the neck to one, Fms. ix. 446; leggja á hálsi, to bang upon one's neck, i. e. to reprove one, xi. 336, O. H. L. 26; standa á hálsi e-m, to put the foot on one's neck, Hkv. 2. 28; and mod.; tapa hálsi, to forfeit one's neck, Rétt. 61. COMPS: háls-bón, n. the neck-bone, Fb. iii. 195. háls-björg, f. a gorget, Sturl. ii. 19. háls-bólga, u, f. bronchitis. háls-brotna, að, to break one's neck, Fms. iii. 171. háls-digr, adj. thick-necked, Eg. 305, Fms. 19. háls-faðma, að, to embrace, Str. 31. háls-faðman, f. embrace, Str. 53. háls-fang, n. embracing, Bret. 116, Sks. 513, Stj. 1. háls-fengja, að, to embrace, Barl. 29. háls-gjörð, f. a necklace, Edda. háls-högg, n. a cut or stroke on the neck, Fms. viii. 318, Bs. i. 174, 139. háls-höggva, hjó, to behead, Stj. 265, Hkr. i. 8. háls-ir, n. a neck-iron, iron collar, Stj. 519, Dipl. v. 18, Fb. iii. 560. háls-litr, m. a neck cloth. háls-langr, adj. long-necked, Fms. vii. 175, Sd. háls-laun, f. 'neck-loosing,' i. e. giving a bondman freedom, (cp. frihals), the rite is described in N. G. L. i. 212. háls-liðr, m. vertebra, Finnb. 344. hálsliða-mjúkr, adj. smooth-necked, men, n. a necklace, Am. 44. háls-sár, n. a neck wound, Sturl. iii. háls-slag, n.=hálshögg, Fms. viii. 318. háls-spenna, t, to the neck of another, Stj. 53. háls-stefni, n. the throat; hann lagði stefni framan fyrir höstin, Finnb. 314. háls-stig, n. treading on neck, Anecd. 30. háls-stuttur, adj. short-necked. B. Metaph., I. naut. part. of the fore-castle or bow of a ship ut, (höfuð, barki, háls, the head, weasand, neck, are all naut. terms); þá reri í hálsinum fram, Edda 35; þóðr Köttr sat á hálsi ok*

hált vörð, Isl. ii. 76; reri þormóðr í hálsi en þorgeirr í fyrir-rúmi en Grettir í skut, Grett. 125; þorkell reri fram í hálsi en þóðr í miðju skipi, Fálgeirr í austr-rúmi, Fbr. 158; hence háls-rúm, n.=háls, Fms. ii. 252. 2. the front sheet of a sail, the tack of a sail, (cp. Swed. *bals på ett segel*):—Edda (Gl.) distinguishes between heflr (q. v.), háls, hanki, höfuðbændur (stays); þá kom áfall svá mikil at frá laust vígin ok hálsana báða (brustu báðir hálsar in the verse), Fas. ii. 77; en ef sax brotnar, bæti tver ertogar, ok svá fyrir háls hvern, ok svá tver ertugar, N. G. L. ii. 283: in mod. usage, in tacking, the fore-sheet is called háls, the other skaut,—háls heitir á seglum skautið eðr skaut-klóin (sheet clew) hvor um sig, sú er niðr liggr í hornunum, ok venjulega er fest í skipinu þar sem hentast þykkir fram eðr aftur, svo sem nú kalla sjómenn horn segla þau sem niðr horfa hvort sem aftur eptir skipinu er borit og þar fest, skaut (i. e. sheet), en hitt seglsins horn, sem fram eptir skipinu borit verðr, báls (i. e. tack), Skýr. 214. háls-a-skaut, n. pl. the front sheet, the tack, Vtkv. II. the end of a rope; þar sem jörðin lægist millum hálsanna, leitar vaðrinn at jörðinni, Fms. xi. 441. 3. the tip of a bow to which the string is attached, Gr. *κωπύρη*; þeir höfðu handboga, en jörðin var svá blaut, at bogahálsinn beit í jörðina niðr, Al. 142; báðir hrukku í sundr bogahálsarnir, Fas. ii. 88; hann dregr svá bogann, at saman þótti bera hálsana, Fb. iii. 406. 3. one end of a drag-net (net-háls). 4. the neck of a bottle, mod. III. the phrase, góðir hálsar, fine fellows / good men / is almost synonymous with dreng, q. v.; no doubt analogous to frijals, frihals, see p. 174, q. v. *freemen, gentlemen*; vil ek nú biðja yör, góðir hálsar! at þér leggit til þat er yör þykkir ráðligast, Sturl. iii. 71; séð nú, góðir hálsar! Fms. viii. 116; gefit til gott ráð, góðir hálsar! Stj. 437; hugsit um, góðir hálsar! 460; munda ek heldr þegja, góðir hálsar! Al. 97; sigrat hafit ér Serki, góðir hálsar! 119. IV. a bill, ridge, esp. in Icel. of the low fells dividing two parallel dales, cp. Lat. *collis*, Nj. 21, Eg. 544, Hrafn. 7, 11, Al. 93, Róm. 134, very freq.: as also in local names, Háls, Hálsar, Glýstaða-háls, Reynivalla-háls, Landn.: háls-brún, f. the edge of a bill, Eb. 176; cp. Fr. col. V. a pr. name, Landn. hálsa, að, poet. to embrace, Gkv. i. 13, 3. 4. II. to clew up the sail (cp. hálsan); þá mælti hann til sinna manna, at hálsa skyldi seglin, Fagrsk. 86. III. to cut boards uneven so as to leave waves (hálsar) on the board. hálsaðr, part. billy, Stj. 94. hálsan, f. a clewling up the sail, N. G. L. ii. 282 (Jb. 400). háls-bók, f. a book to swear upon; the commentators explain it from its being worn round the neck, but no doubt erroneously; it is derived from A. S. *bæls*=salus, qs. *bæls-bœc*=healing book, boly book, Grág. i. 70, Fms. ix. 219, Nj. háls-stefni, n., naut. term, the prow, Edda (Gl.): metaph., Finnb. 314. hámetta, u, f. (for, word), an amice, in church service, Vm. passim. HÁR, adj., fem. há, neut. hátt, vide Gramm. p. xix; compar. hærri or hærri, superl. hæstr; hæðstr and hæstr, which are found in old printed books, are bad forms; for the inflexions, (which vary much, sometimes inserting f or v, sometimes not,) see the references below; in mod. usage the v is usually dropped, but the cases are bisyllabic, e.g. háir, háar, háa, háum, instead of the old hávir, hávár, háva, háfum or hámm; the definite form in old writers is hávi or háfi, in mod. há: [Ulf. *haubs*=*ὕψηλός*; A. S. *beab*; Engl. *bigb*; O. H. G. *bob*; Hel. *bob*; Germ. *hoch*; old Frank. *bag* or *bach*; Swed. *bög*; Dan. *bøj*; all of them with a final guttural, which in mod. Dan. has been changed into j; the final labial f or v, which in olden times was so freq. before a vowel, may be compared to *laugh, rough*, etc. in mod. Engl.; the g remains in the cognate word haugr]:—*bigb*; stiga sex álina háfan, Vm. 129; í hámm fjalla-tindum, Edda 144 (pref.); á háfum fjöllum, Skálda 181; há fjöll, Getsp.; á hámm gálga, Fms. 45; á bekk hámm, Ákv. 2; hárr bylgjur, Edda (Ht.); á borg inni há, Am. 18; á há fjalli, Gm. 17, Bs. i. 26 (in a verse); enar hæstu fjalla hæðir, Stj. 59; hárt tarn, Hkr. iii. 63; skautið var eigi hæra, en ..., Eg. 285 (of a spear); hátt laup, a *big leap*, i. e. from a high place, Fms. i. 166; hærri en grön er vex á hæsta fjalli, Hom. 152; hávar báur, Gh. 13; hávar unnir, Skv. 2. 16; háfan garð, Fms. vi. (in a verse); hávu grasi, Hm. 120; but há grasi, Gm. 17; upp-háfa skúa, *big boots*, Fms. vii. 321; phrases, bera hæra skjöld, hlut, to carry the biggest shield, Íol, Fas. i. 383, Ld. 322. 2. tall; hárr maðr vexti (tall of stature), manna hæstr, very tall, Fms. i. 155; hárr maðr ok harðvaxinn, vii. 321. 3. a metrical term; syllables in rhyme having the same consonants and quantity of vowels are jafn-háfar, in the same strain; kvattu svá? 'gröm skömm' eigi eru þær hendingar jafn háfar; 'hrömm skömm' þat væri jafn-hátt, Fms. vi. 386. II. metaph. *bigb, sublime, glorious*; hærri tign, Fms. i. 214; enir hæstu Guðs postular, 625, 82; í hærri haldi, Fms. vii. 112; margar ræður þvilíkar eða enn hærri, or still sublimer, Sks. 635; hljóta háfan sigr, a glorious victory, Merl. 2. 69; háfan ávöxt, Mar. kv. 17; hæstu daga, hæstu hátíðir, the biggest days or feasts (hátíð), Fms. x. 22. 2. at the highest pitch; meðan hæstir eru stormar um vetrinn, Sks. 46; at hann væri kyrr meðan hæst væri vetrar, in the depth of winter, Fms. ix. 480; meðan hæst væri sumars, in the height of summer, Lv. 43; hátt vetrar megin, Sks.; cp. há-degi, há-vetr, há-sumar



(below). **3. loud**; blása hátt (a trumpet), Vsp. 47; brestr há, Fms. xi. 10, Glúm. 375; mæla hátt, to speak loud, Nj. 33; ok söng i hátt, it gave a loud sound, 83; kveða við hátt ok öskurliga, Fms. v. 164; þó þetta væri eigi hátt talat i fyrstu, ix. 250; æpa hátt, Skv. 653; hafa hátt, to make a noise; cp. gráta hástöfum (below), há-vaði (below); hón verðr há við, she became clamorous, excited, Ísl. ii. 350; hlæja hátt, to laugh loud, Skv. 2. 15.

**III. a mythol. pr. name**, both Hár and Hávi, Edda; Hávi and Hár are names of Odin the High, whence Háva-mál, n. pl. the name of a poem, the Sayings of the High.

**2.** prefixed in the pr. names Há-kon, Há-lejgr, Há-rekr, Há-mundur, Há-steinn, Há-varðr, Há-varr; and in local names, Háfa-fell, etc.

**IV. neut. as adverb**; geisa hátt, Edda 146 (pref.); skín hann nú því herra, Fms. v. 241; unna e-m herra en öðrum, to love one bigger (more) than another, Sturl. i. 198; taka e-n hátt, to make much of one, Bs. i. 727; stökkva hátt, to make a big leap, look big, Fær. 57; sitja skóir herra en aðrir, a step bigger, Fms. i. 7.

**B. COMPS.** há-altari, n. a big altar, Symb. 24, Hkr. iii. 293, Fb. ii. 376, Fms. v. 107, Dipl. iii. 4, v. 18, passim. há-bakki, a, m. a big bank: hábakka-flæðr, f. a 'big-bank tide,' very big tide. há-beinn and há-beinðtr, adj. big-legged, long-legged, Ísl. ii. 194, v. 1. há-bjarg, n. a big rock, Bs. i. 49. há-bogaðr, adj. big-curved, as a saddle, Skv. 403. há-borð, n. a big table; in the phrase, eiga ekki upp á há-borðið, not to be up at the big table, to be held in small repute.

há-brók, f., poet. name of a bank, Edda (Gl.), Gm.: a nickname, Hkr., Eb. há-brókan, f. prudery, Karl. 239. há-brókask, að, dep. to puff oneself up, Fms. x. 200, Karl. 181. há-degi, n. big day, about twelve o'clock (vide dagr), Nj. 208, Grett. 121, Landn. 94 (v. l. to midgei), Stj. 447; hádegis sól, the midday sun, Pass. 37. 13. hádegis-skeið, n. the midday time, Sturl. ii. 199; in many local names, hádegis-varða, -bunga, denoting the point in the horizon under the hádegi.

há-eyrr, f. big-bank, a local name, Nj. há-feti, a, m. a big-stepper, poet. a racehorse, Edda (Gl.). há-fjall, n. a big fell, Eg. 58, Stj. 87, Pm. 45, Hým. 22, Róm. 129, Bs. ii. 5. há-flæðr, f. a big flood-tide, Fær. 181, Þorl. Karl. 420. há-fæta, u, f. big-leg, a nickname, Hkr. há-fættr, adj. big-footed, Konr. há-hestr, n. a big, tall horse. há-kirkja, u, f. a 'big-kirk,' cathedral, Magn. 420. há-leggr, adj. big-leg, a nickname, Fb. iii. há-leiðr (há-leiki), m. beight, Skv. 47, 173. há-leitiga, adv. bigly, gloriously, Skv. 623, Stj. passim, Fms. i. 331, Barl. 6.

há-leitligr, adj. sublime, Bs. i. 48. há-leitr, adj. big-looking, looking upwards; metaph. sublime, Fms. i. 96, Sturl. ii. 15, Th. 21. há-liga, adv. bigly, Hom. 21, O. H. L. 7. há-ligr, adj. big, sublime.

há-limar, f. pl. the big branches, Stj. 534. há-messa, u, f. big-mass, Fms. ii. 37, vii. 144, 188. hámessu-mál, n. big-mass time, Fms. viii. 291, Bs. ii. 24. há-mæli, n., in the phrase, komask i hámeili, to get out, of a rumour, Fms. iv. 80. há-mælttr, part. loud-voiced, Sturl. i. 167. há-nefjaðr, adj. big-nosed, Fas. i. 73. há-nefr, m. big-nose, a nickname, Rd. há-pallr, m. the dais in a hall, Fms. vi. 440. há-reysti, f. a din, noise, Nj. 83, Fms. i. 34, Gpl. 16. há-reysstr, adj. loud speaking, Greg. 54.

há-segl, n. the 'big-sail,' mainsail, Fas. ii. 494, Hkv. i. 29. há-seymdr, part. studded, of a bridle, Grett. 129, Stj. 564. há-skeptr, part. big-banded, of an axe, Eb. 186, Fbr. 14. há-skóli, a, m. a big school, (mod.) há-staðr, m. a big place, Fms. x. 417. há-stafr, m. pl., in the phrase, gráta, hljóða . . . hástöfum, to weep, cry aloud, Nj. 27, Stj. 421, Grett. 171 new Ed. há-steint, n. adj. (= staksteinótt), with rough boulders; var hásteint i ánni, Fms. ix. 404. há-stigi, a, m. = háfeti, Edda (Gl.). há-sumar, n. 'big-summer,' midsummer, Bs. 5, 32, Grett. 156 new Ed., Skv. 200. hásumar-tími, a, m. midsummer time. há-sesti, n. a 'big-seat,' Dan. børsæde, throne, for a king or earl; the high-seat at a commoner's table was called öndvegi, q. v., cp. Nj. 175—hvárki em ek konungr né jarl, ok þarf ekki at gera h. undir mér, ok þarf ekki at spotta mik, Eg. 43, Nj. 6, Fms. i. 7, iv. 108, vi. 439, ix. 254; in a ship, iv. 39. hásetis-borð, n. a big-seat table, Hkr. ii. 188. hásetis-kista, u, f. a 'big-seat chest,' a dais or chest near the big-seat, in which weapons and treasures were kept, Fms. vii. 185, viii. 444, x. 360, xi. 220. hásetis-maðr, m. the man in the chair, Ísl. ii. 438. hásetis-stóll, m. a throne, Stj. há-talaðr, part. = há-mælttr, Bs. i. 819. há-timbra, að, to build big, Vsp. 7, Gm. 16. há-tíð, f. [Germ. hochzeit; Dan. bryd], a 'big-tide,' a big day, festival, Bs. i. 38, passim, Nj. 157, Fms. ix. 425, K. A. 164; proverb, hátíð er til heilla bezt, Ld. 176 (Fms. ii. 39); very freq. esp. in eccl. sense, Jóna-h., Páska-h., Hvítasunnuh.-h., fæðingur-h.; í dag þá hátíð höldum vér, Hólabók. hátíðar-aptan, m. the eve of a feast, Bs. i. 170. hátíðar-dagr, m. a big day, Fms. ii. 198, Sturl. i. 130. hátíðar-hald, n. the holding a feast, Hom. 83, Fms. i. 260; gen. hátíðis also occurs in compds, hátíðis-dagr, m., Fms. x. 13 (v. l.), Sturl. i. 30; hátíðis-kveld, n. = hátíðaraptan. hátíð-liga, adv. with festivity, Hkr. i. 287, Fms. x. 149, Skv. 48. hátíð-ligr, adj. festive, Skv. 465, Stj. 48, 110, 471, Hom. 97, 145, Fms. x. 280. há-vaði, a, m. a noise, tumult, Bs. ii. 182, Fas. ii. 230; í hávaða, aloud, Rd. 252, Fms. i. 289, Sturl. ii. 246;

the greatest number, main part of a thing, hann náði hávaðanum, he caught the main part; missa hávaðan af því, to lose the main part.

hávaða-maðr, m. a baughty person, Ísl. ii. 203, Nj. 61, passim. háva-mikill, adj. baughty, boasting, Fms. ii. 154, vi. 106, Finnb. 292. háva-samr, adj. boisterous, Dropl. 7. há-varr, pronounced háværr, adj. noisy: há-væðr, f. noisy, making a noise. há-vegir, m. pl. big-broes in the phrase, hafa e-n í hávegum, to make much of one.

há-vella, f. a sea-pleasant, phasianus marinus. há-vetr, n. 'big-winter,' n. winter, Orkn. 110, Thom. 333, Hkr. ii. 47, Bs. ii. 22, 27. há-vetri, n. hávetr, Fms. viii. 247 (v. l.), Fb. iii. 231, Stj. 78, Fas. iii. 371.

HÁR, mod. háfr, m. [Germ. hai], a dog-fish, squalus acanthias, Skv. 162. In compds há-marks fish of the shark kind, as há-karl (q. v. shark, carcharias, Ann. há-kerling, f. = hákarl: há-meri, f. squalus: há-mús, f. chimæra monstrosa, Linn.; also called geir Eggert Itin. 360: há-skerðingr, m. = hákarl, Edda (Gl.), Grág. ii. 359, Pm. 69: háskerðinga-lýsi, n. shark's oil, H. E. i. 395: há-roð, n. shark's skin, sbagreen.

HÁR, m., acc. há, pl. háir, a thole, Am. 35, Grett. 125, Fas. i. 1. Þiðr. 313; whence há-benda, u, f. = hamla, q. v.; há-borur, f. q. v.; há-reiðar, f. pl. rowlocks, prop. 'thole-gear,' synonymous with hamla; inn flet (sjór) um söxin ok háreiðarnar, Sturl. iii. 66, (Cd. i. Mus., Cd. Arna-Magn. háborurnar); leggja árar í háreiðar, to lay the in the rowlocks, Fms. vi. 70 (v. l. to hömlur), Lx. x. 285; lágu þar í háreiðum, Eg. 360 (v. l. to hömlu-böndum), Grág. Poët.: há-seti, a 'thole-sitter,' oarsman, opp. to the captain or helmsman, Grág. i. N. G. L. i. 98, Landn. 44, Fbr. 62 new Ed., Fms. vi. 239, 246: stokkar, m. pl. the gunwale, Bs. i. 385, 390.

β. in poetry a sk called há-dýr, n., há-sleipnir, m. the horse of rowlocks.

HÁR, n. [A. S. hær; Engl. hair; Germ. bar; Dan.-Swed. hår; caesaries]:—hair, including both Lat. crines and capilli, Skálda 162, 2, Skv. 288; fara ór hárum, to change the hair, of beasts, passim; hárf hvít eðr svart, Matth. v. 36; höfuð-hár, the hair of the head; lík the hair on the body, breast, or bands of men, opp. to the head; úlf-hár, iii. 4; hross-hár, horse-hair; hunds-hár, kattar-hár.

hára-lag, n. the fashion of the hair. hárs-litr, m. the colour of hair, Nj. 219, Fms. xi. 8, Ld. 274. For the hair of women Nj. ch. x, 78, 117, Landn. 2, ch. 30, Edda 21, passim; of men, Nj. 121, Ld. ch. 63, and passim.

háramr, m., pronounced háramr = hárhaur (cp. Ivar Aasen baar = the hairy side of a skin, Fas. i. 289.

háreitr, adj. = hárhvass.

hárbjarttr, adj. bright-haired, Fas. ii. 365.

hárdregill, m. a hair ribbon, Stj.

háreiðar, f. pl. rowlocks; see above, under há, a thole.

hárfagr, adj. fair-haired, a nickname of king Harold.

hárfæðr, f. the fashion of the hair, Sturl. iii. 83.

hárfletta, u, f., and hárflettingr, m. a plait of hair, Str. 40.

hárgreidda, u, f. a wide-toothed comb.

hárhvass, adj. hair-edged, as a razor, Eg. 715.

hárkambr, m. a hair comb.

hárlæði, n. a hair cloth, Fms. v. 160, Rb. 368, Hom. 105.

hárlknifr, m. a hair-knife, razor, Bs. i. 306, Dipl. v. 18, Fms. v. 3, Stj. 409, 418, Þiðr. 122, Str. 77.

hárr, adj. [A. S. bear; Engl. boar], boary; hárr ok gamlir, Haustl. háran ok skeggjaðan, 655 xiv. B, Fms. vii. 321, Yt. 13, Fm. 34, 16; hárr i skeggi, Ld. 274; hárr pulr, Hm. 135; hárr menn, old.

Sighvat: in compds, fagr-hárr, fair-haired; dökk-hárr, dark-haired; rauð-hárr, red-haired; hvít-hárr, white-haired; punn-hárr, thin-haired; strý-hárr, bristly-haired; hrokkinn-hárr, curly-haired; slétt-hárr, straight-haired; mjúk-hárr, soft-haired; laus-hárr, loose-haired, with flowing hair, of women: in mod. usually hærðr (q. v.), fagr-hærðr, etc.

hárrætr or hárs-rætr, f. pl. the line on the scalp, esp. on the forehead, where the hair begins, [cp. Ivar Aasen baargard]; upp i hárr upp i hársrótum, Eg. 305, Sturl. iii. 283.

hársárr, adj. having sensitive hair.

hárskurðr, m. the cut of the hair, N. G. L. i. 345, Fms. ii. 189.

hártaug, f. a string of horse-hair, Sturl. iii. 206.

hártoga, að, to pull by the hair: metaph. to twist or split a hair.

hárr-vara, u, f. fur, Fms. x. 202.

hárvöxttr, m. hair-growth.

há-seti, a, m. a mate; see above, under há, a thole.

há-sin, f. [the há- answers to A. S. bōb, Engl. bough; cp. A. S. bōn, Engl. bough sineu, O. H. G. balsa or basina, Bavar. bāchsen, mid. bāse, Dan. base, with a dropped n; see Grimm's Grammar. iii. 40] a bough sineu or tendon, Hrafn. 20, Eb. 242, passim.

HÁSKI, a, m. [akin to hætta, q. v.; in North. E. bask is used for a cold, stormy wind], danger, K. þ. K. 82, Al. 50, Fms. vii. 220, 227, passim; lífs-háski, life's peril; sjávar-h., danger on the sea; sál-háski, soul's peril.

COMPS. háska-för, -ferð, f. a dangerous exploit, viii. 50. háska-lauss, adj. without danger, 623, 40, Hkr. i. háska-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), dangerous. háska-samliga, adv.



agerously, Fms. ii. 16, ix. 512, Stj. 189. háska-samligr, adj. <sup>Ⓢ</sup>  
 ilous, Fig. 73, Fms. i. 76, viii. 328, Gpl. 199. háska-tími, a, m.  
 of danger, Sks. 45. háska-ván, f. danger to come, Sks. 182.  
 ás-mæltir, adj. boarse speaking, lb. 13.  
 ASS, adj. [A. S. *bæs*; Engl. *boarse*; O. H. G. *beis*; Germ. *beiser*;  
 in *bæs*]:—boarse, Fms. i. 283, passim.  
 á-stokkar, m. the *thole-beam*; *gunwale*; see *hár*, a *thole*.  
 á-sæti, n. a *high-seat*; see *hár*, *bigb*.  
 á-tíð, f. a *feast*; see *hár*, *bigb*.  
 ÁTTA, að, [akin to *hagr*, *haga*, q. v., qs. *hagta*], to *dispose*, *con-*  
 vey, with *dat.*, Bs. i. 170, Fms. vi. 149, Hkr. i. 120, Sks. 286; with  
 acc., háttu svá, þannig, Al. 104, Fms. i. 57. 2. impers. *it happens*;  
 star svá, at hann kom, Fms. x. 404; so also in neut. part., with the  
 auxiliary verb, Dana-virki er svá háttad, the *Danneverk* is so constructed,  
 that nature, Germ. so *beschaffen*, Fms. i. 123; hversu háttad er, iv.  
 4; honum er svá háttad, at hann fjarar allan at þurru, Eb. 236; svá  
 háttad, at þú ert með barni, Anal. 137; þar er svá háttad lands-legi,  
 as. vii. 56; yðr frændum er svá háttad, you are of that mould, Nj. 252;  
 þu er háttad, 73; hvernig var jörðin háttuð, how was the earth shapen?  
 la 6.  
 3. háttadr, part. *mannered*; vel, illa h., Mar.: *treated*,  
 hann hve bogi hans var til háttadr, Fb. i. 532.  
 B. To go to bed; þar vóru góð hábyli ok heldr snemma háttad,  
 131; hann háttar snemma, ok er þeir höfðu softr svefn, 143, Fas.  
 128, freq. in mod. usage; cp. hætta, to leave work.  
 hátt-góðr, adj. well-mannered, Eb. 258, Fms. ix. 4.  
 hátt-lausa, u, f. a kind of metre, Edda 137.  
 hátt-prúðr, adj. well-mannered, Fms. viii. 4.  
 hátt-prýði, n. good manners, courteousness, Fms. x. 75.  
 ÁTTA, m., gen. háttar, dat. hættri, pl. hættrir, acc. háttu, [akin to *hagr*,  
*hagtr*], *manner*, *habit*: I. a mode of life, *habit*; ríkra manna  
 hátt, Nj. 268; fara vel með sínum háttum, to conduct oneself well, Eg.  
 6; ríða sjálfir háttum sínum, to be one's own master, Fms. vii. 199;  
 smennis-háttir, ii. 59; riddaraligr háttir, x. 230; víkinga-háttir, Fb. i.  
 2; þat er háttir skálda at (it is the fashion of poets to) lofa þann mest  
 þá eru þeir fyrir, Hkr. (pref.): háttu-góðr, adj. well-mannered, Eb.  
 13; halda teknum hátti, to go on in one's usual way, persevere, Fb. ii. 85,  
 177. 2. conduct; vanda um háttu manna, Fb. ii. 37. II.  
 mode, way of doing a thing; kunna hátt á e-u, to know how to do  
 a thing, Barl. 101:—answering to Lat. *boc modo*, *bunc ad modum*,  
 in reist örn á baki honum með þeim hátti, at ..., Hkr. i. 108; hann  
 11 upp ok svaraði erendi konungs með þessum hátti (as follows), Fms.  
 13; með hverjum hátti, in what manner? how? með ymsum hátti,  
 2. appearance, manner; hversu vóru þeir menn í hátt, how  
 those men look? Stj. 306; jörðin ok dýrin ok fuglarnir höfðu saman  
 í sumum hlutum, en þó ólík at hættri, but unlike in manners, Edda  
 13 (pref.): *manner*, *kind*, sá er annarr háttir jarldóms, N. G. L. ii.  
 21. 3. moderation, measure; ágirni kann engan hátt, Hom.  
 11; höfsemi er háttir alls lífs, 28. 4. adverbial usages answering  
 Lat. *modi* in *huiusmodi*, *eiusmodi*: a. gen., mikils háttir, Fms.  
 120, 144, 229, viii. 198, x. 234; lítill háttir, insignificant, vi. 7, 229,  
 198; minna háttir, i. 160; alls-háttir, of every kind, iii. 184;  
 þess háttir, in some way, Stj. 178; þess-háttir, of that kind, Edda  
 13 (pref.), passim; engis-háttir, in no wise, Stj. 81; margs-háttir, of  
 many kinds, Stj. passim. β. acc., á allan hátt, in every respect, Bs. i.  
 8; á engan hátt, by no means; á ymsan hátt, in various respects; á  
 þrigan hátt, etc. γ. eptir hátti, duly, tolerably, as may be ex-  
 pected. III. a metre; þenna hátt fann fyrst Veili, Edda (Ht.)  
 1; þeir létu vera fimm visur með hverjum hátti, Orkn. 304, cp. Edda  
 13; passim; eptir hátti, in the proper metre, Edda 131. Names of  
 metres, Kvíðu-háttir, the epic metre (as the *Völuspá*), Skálda; Ljóða-h., or  
 Ljóðs-h., the trimeter in old saws and didactic poems (as the *Háva-mál*);  
 Laga-h., Ref-hvarfa-h., Orðskviða-h., Draugs-h., Flagða-h., Dýri-h., Nýli-  
 lags-h., Hátt-lausa: derived from the names of men, Egils-h., Braga-  
 lforé-Binars-h., Fleins-h.; Núfu-h., Edda; of countries, Grænlenzi-h.,  
 founded in Edda (Ht.) and Háttat. Rögnvalds, Skálda: a saying is  
 called máls-háttir. COMPS: háttu-föll, n. pl. a flaw in a metre, Edda  
 13; 134, 135, Skálda 210. háttu-lykill, m. a key to metres, the name  
 of an old poem on metres, Orkn. 304 (printed at the end of the Skálda,  
 1849). háttu-skipti, n. a shifting of metre, Edda 129.  
 Háttatal, n. a number of metres, the name of a poem on metres, =  
 Háttu-lykill, Edda 192; also in the title of Edda (Ub.) ii. 250.  
 hátt-samr, adj. conducted, Stj. 206.  
 hátt-semi, f. conduct.  
 háttung, f. danger, risk, Fms. vi. 206, Fas. i. 178, Bs. ii. 120; cp.  
 háttung.  
 hávði, a, m. a noise; see *hár*, *bigb*.  
 hávarr, adj. loud, noisy; see *hár*, *bigb*.  
 hávan, adv., héðan in an old vellum, 655 x. 2, which shows that the  
 pronunciation was the same then as now, [A. S. *beonan*; North. E. *bein*  
 a *bine*; cp. Germ. *bin*]:—hence, from this place, Gm. 28, Ls. 7, Skm. 38,  
 13, Am. 36, Nj. 32, Jb. 10, Grág. i. 150, Edda 8; fyrir héðan e-t,

on the *bitter side*, Symb. 30; fyrir héðan hátt, on the *bitter side* of the  
 sea, Fas. ii. 240. II. temp. henceforth, Fms. vi. 279, xi. 84;  
 héðan frá, héðan í frá (mod. héðan af), hereafter, Nj. 83, Isl. ii. 237.  
 héðan-kvama, u, f. departure from hence, Fas. ii. 121 (in a verse).  
 HÉÐINN, m., dat. héðni, [akin to *háða*, q. v.], a jacket of fur or  
 skin, Hm. 72; úlf-héðinn, wolf-coat, Fs. 77, the name of a berserker, 17;  
 geit-héðinn, a goat's skin coat, Nj. 211; bjarn-héðinn, a bear's skin coat;  
 the phrase, veifa héðni at höfði e-m, to wrap a skin round one's head,  
 to hoodwink one, Eb. 32 new Ed., Grett. ch. 66, Ó. H. 139; héðin-  
 stykki, n. a piece of fur, D. N. II. a mythical pr. name, Edda,  
 Lex. Poët.: in compds, Bjarn-héðinn, Úlf-héðinn, Skarp-héðinn, Bs.,  
 Landn., Nj.  
 héðra, adv. [Ulf. *bidre* = *wðe*], *bitber* or *bere*; héðra nær, Landn. 146;  
 mönnum héðra, the men bere, Dropl. 22; hann ferr héðra at heimboðum,  
 Boll. 346, Fms. vi. 428 (in a verse).  
 HEFJA, f. [hafa, to take, = Lat. *usu-capere*], a law term, loss or gain  
 of claim by lapse of time; hefð ok land, Bs. i. 689; hefð lands-laga, 730;  
 með réttir ok löglegrí hefð, 730, Rétt. 230, D. N. passim, H. E. i. 456,  
 cp. Jb. s. v. *tuttugu ár*, pp. 142, 251, 351. COMPS: hefðar-maðr,  
 m. a claimant by possession, Bs. i. 731. hefðar-vitni, n. a witness  
 in a case of hefð, Gpl. 300. hefðar-skipti, n. a change of hefð,  
 D. N. II. [hefja], reputation: hefðar-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.),  
 fine, grand: hefðar-maðr, m. an eminent man, Fms. iii. 134.  
 hefða, að, to take, by way of usucaption, D. N., Mar.  
 HEFILL, m. [from hefja, to heave; from this Norse word are no doubt  
 derived the Engl. *to baul* and *balyard*, 'bel' or 'bal' being contracted  
 from hefill], a naut. term, the clew-lines and bunt-lines of a sail; láta síðan  
 síga ór heflum (to unfurl the sail), ok sækja eptir þeim, Fb. iii. 563; lét  
 hann þá hleypra ór heflunum segli á skeiðinni, Ó. H. 182 (Fb. i. c. homlu  
 wrongly); N. G. L. i. 199 distinguishes between hefill, sviptingr (reefs),  
 hanki (blocks): hefl-skapt, n. a boat-book to pull the sail down; þá  
 preif Ingimundur heflskapt ok víldi kippa ofan, Bs. i. 422: hefla-skurðr,  
 m. = hefla, q. v.; minka skal sigling með hálsan ok heflaskurð, N. G. L.  
 i. 282. II. a plane, (mod., from Germ. *obel*).  
 HEFJA, pret. hóf, pl. hófu; part. hafinn, but also hafidr (weak);  
 pres. indic. hef; pret. subj. hæfi, with neg. suff. hóf-at, Korn.; [Ulf.  
 hafjan; A. S. *hebban*; Engl. *heave*, pret. *hove*; O. H. G. *bafan*; Germ.  
*beben*; Dan. *bæve*; Swed. *bäfva*; cp. Lat. *capere*, *in-cipere*.]  
 A. To heave, lift, raise; hefja stein, to lift a stone, Eg. 142; ok munu  
 nú ekki meira hefja fjórir menn, 140; (hón) hóf hann at lopti, hove him  
 aloft, Yt. g; hefja e-n til himins, Edda 61 (in a verse); hóf hann sér af  
 herðum hver, Hým. 36; þá er hefja af hvera (mod. taka ofan pott, to  
 take the pot off), Gm. 42; hóf sér á höfuð upp hver Sifjar ver, Hým.  
 34; hón hófat augu af mér, she took not her eyes off me, Korn. 16;  
 hann hóf upp augu sín, he lifted up his eyes, 623. 20; hefja sik á lopt,  
 to make a leap, Nj. 144. 2. phrases, hefja handa, to lift the hands  
 (for defence), Nj. 65, Ld. 262; h. höfuðs, to lift the head, stand upright,  
 be undaunted; sá er nú hefir eigi höfuðs, Nj. 212; h. sinn munni í sundr,  
 to open one's mouth, Sturl. iii. 189; hefja graut, skyr, etc.; to lift the por-  
 ridge, curds, etc., eat food with a spoon, Fms. vi. 364; Rindill hóf (Ed.  
 hafði wrongly) skyr ok mataðisk skjótt, Lv. 63. 3. hefja út, to lift  
 out a body, carry it from the bouse (it-hafning), Eg. 24; er mik út hefja,  
 Am. 100; var konungr hafidr dauðr ór hvílanni, Hkr. iii. 146. The cere-  
 mony of carrying the corpse out of the house is in Icel. still performed  
 with solemnity, and followed by hymns, usually verses 9 sqq. of the 25th  
 hymn of the *Pássu-Súlmar*; it is regarded as a farewell to the home in  
 which a person has lived and worked; and is a custom lost in the remotest  
 heathen age; cp. the Scot. *to lift*. β. hefja (barn) ór heidnum dómi,  
 to lift (a bairn) out of *beathendum*, is an old eccl. term for to be sponsor  
 (mod. halda undir skirn), Sighvat (in a verse); N. G. L. i. 350 records  
 three kinds of sponsorship—halda barni undir primsginn, önnur at hefja  
 barn ór heidnum dómi, þriðja at halda á barni er biskup fermir: to  
 baptize, skal þat barn til kirkju fara ok hefja ór heidnum dómi, 12;  
 barn hvert er borit verðr eptir nótt ina helgu, þá skal haft vera (bap-  
 tized) at Páskum, id. 4. to exalt, Ad. 20, cp. with Yngl. S. ch. 10;  
 hóf hann Jóseph til sæmdar, Sks. 454; hafðr til ríkis, 458; upp hafðr,  
 451; önd hennar var upp höfð yfir öll engla fylki, Hom. 129; hann  
 mektaðisk mjök ok hóf sik af hátt af þeim auðæfum, Stj. 154; at hann  
 hæfi upp (exaltaret) Guðs orð með tungunni, Skálda 208; konungr hóf  
 hann til mestu metorða, 625. 35; er hans ríki hóf, 28. II.  
 impers., 1. to be heaved, burlled, drifted, by storm, tide, or the like;  
 þá hóf upp knórr (acc.) undir Eyjafjöllum, a ship was upheaved by the  
 gale, Bs. i. 30; hóf öll skipin (acc. the ship drifted) saman inn at landinu,  
 Hkr. i. 206; þetta hóf (drifted) fyrir straumi, iii. 94; þeir létu hefja  
 Ofan skipin forstreymis, let the ship drift before the stream, Fms. vii. 253;  
 Birkibeina hefr undan, the B. went back, ix. 528. 2. medic., en  
 er af henni hóf öngvit (acc. when she awoke, of one in a swoon), Bjarn.  
 68; þá hóf af mér vámur allar (acc. all ailments left me), svá at ek kenni  
 mér nú hvergi íllt, Sturl. ii. 54; ek sé at þú ert fölr mjök, ok má vera,  
 at af þér haf, I see thou art very pale, but may be it will pass off, Finnb. 236;  
 hóf honum heldr upp brún (acc. his face brightened), Eg. 55. III.



reflex, *to raise oneself, to rise*; hefjask til ófriðar, *to raise war, rebel*, Eg. 264. **β.** *to be raised*; hefjask til ríkis, *to be raised to the throne*, Fms. i. 99; hefjask hátt, *to be exalted*, Fs. 13; hann hafði hafísk af sjálfum sér, *he had risen by himself*, Eg. 23; féll Hákon en hófsk upp Magnúss konungur, Sturl. i. 114; Þórr hófsk (róse) af þessu, Landn. 305, Hom. 152. **2.** phrases, hefjask við, *to lay to*, a naut. term; lét þá jarl hefjask við ok beið svá sinna manna, Fms. viii. 82; hefjask undan, *to retire, draw back*, Sd. 144; in the phrase, hefjask af höndum e-m, *to leave one*; hefisk nú aldregi af höndum þeim, *give them no rest*, Fms. xi. 59. **3.** part., réttnefndir ok hafit upp í framanvert, Nj. 29.

**B.** Metaph. *to raise, begin, Lat. incipere*: **1.** *to raise*; hefja flokk, *to raise a party, a rebellion*, Fms. viii. 273; h. rannsókn, *to raise an enquiry*, Grág. ii. 193; h. ákall, *to raise a claim*, Eg. 39; h. bríð, *to make a reclamation*, Gpl. 295. **2.** *to begin*; hefja teiti, Fms. vii. 119; h. gildi, Sturl. i. 20; h. jóla-hald, *to begin (keep) Yule*, Fms. i. 31; h. boðskap, ii. 44: of a book, þar hefjum vér sögu af hinum helga Jóni biskupi, Bs. i. 151; h. mál, *to begin one's speech*, Ld. 2; h. ferð, *to start*, Fb. ii. 38; h. orrustu. **β.** with prep. upp, (hence upp-haf, *beginning*); hóf Helgi upp mál sitt, Boll. 350; Egill hóf upp kvæðið, E. began his poem, 427; hann hefði messu upp hafna, Fms. v. 225; hefja upp sálm, *to begin a hymn*, 623. 35; Flosi hóf upp suðröngu sína, F. started on his pilgrimage, Nj. 281; h. upp göngu sína, *to start*, Rb. 116. **γ.** hefja á rás, *to take to one's feet*; síðan hefir hann á rás ok rann til þearjaris, Eg. 237; hinir Gautsku höfðu (thus weak vide hafa C. 2) á rás undan, Fms. iv. 120. **δ.** absol., hann hóf svá, *he began thus*, Fms. i. 33; þar hef ek upp, vii. 146; þar skal hefja upp við arftöku-mann, *start from the a.*, Grág. i. 62. **II.** impers. *to begin*; hér hefir þingfara-bólk (acc.), Gpl. 5; hér hefir upp Kristindóms-bólk, 39, 75; hér hefir Landnáma-bók, Landn. 24; hér hefir upp landnámi í Vestfirðinga fjórðungi, 64, 168 (v.l.), 237 (v.l.); hér hefir Kristni-Sögu, Bs. i. 3; nú hefir þar hversu Kristni kom á Ísland, id.; hér hefir sögu af Hrafini á Hrafnseyri, 639; hér hefir upp ok segir frá þeim tíðindum, er ..., Fms. viii. 5; áðr en hefi sjálfa bókinna, Gpl.; hér hefir sögu Gísla Súrs-sonar, Gísl. (begin.), v.l.: with upp, ok upp hefir Skáldskapar-mál ok Kenningar, Edda (Arna-Magn.) ii. 427; hér hefir upp Konunga-bók og hefir fyrst um þriðjunga-skipti heimsins, Hkr. Cod. Fris. 3; hana kom til Tínsbergs er upp hóf Adventus Landinn, Fms. ix. 338. **III.** reflex. *to begin*; þar hefisk saga Harðar, Domn. 62; hvaðan hefir hafizk sú þrótt, *whence originates that art?* Edda 47; hér hefisk upp landnám, Landn. 275; hófsk ríki Haralds konungs, *king H.'s reign began*, Ld. 2; áðr Rómverja-ríki hófsk, Rb. 402; hófusk (hófskud, E. wrongly) þá enn orrostur af nýju, Fms. xi. 184; hvernig hafizk hefir þessi úhafá, Al. 125; nú hefisk önnur tungl-öldin, Rb. 34; þá hefisk vetr, 70-78, 436.

**HEFLA**, að, *to furl the sail by hauling in the bunts and clews*; látum vér Hrapp nú í seglit, þat var hefat upp við rána, Nj. 135; þá lét hann h. ok beið liðs síns, Ó. H. 182; síðan var hefat á konungs-skipinu, ok var sagt á önnur skipin, at öll skyldu sigla jafn-framt, Fms. ix. 285; þá bað jarl hefja ok biða þeirra er sóðarr færi, Fb. ii. 563; þá hafði Erlingur hefat á skeið sinni, at eigi skyldi hön ganga hvatara en önnur skip, Fagrsk. 86, (hefið á skeiðinni, at hön gangi eigi undan öðrum skipum, v.l.). **II.** *to plane*, (mod.)

hefian, f. *a hauling in the clews and bunts of a sail*, N. G. L. i. 282, v.l.

**HEFNA**, d, also spelt **hemna**, N. G. L. i. 19, [Dan. *bævne*; Swed. *bämma*]:—*to revenge*, with dat. of the person and gen. of the thing, or ellipt. omitting either the gen. or the dat., or adding an adverb: **I.**

gener. *to avenge, take vengeance*; hefna Grími sinnar svívirðingar, Fms. ii. 172; vildi jarl nú gjarna h. þorleifi þessar smánar, Fb. i. 213; á ek at h. honum mikillan snyppu, Fms. x. 341; sagði hvers honum var at hefna, Bret. 50; áttu honum at hefna frænda-láts, Fb. ii. 350; at hann mundi henni þess sárliga h., 381; eða hvern er hér sá ríkis-manna, er eigi muni honum eiga at h. stórsaka? Ó. H. 213; ek skal fara með þér ok skulu vit hefna honum, Eg. 189; því mæli ek eigi í móti, at þér farit við liði ok hefnit þeim, Fms. ix. 306; hön hefnir ok þeim er brígaða, Edda 21. **β.** with gen., þó skal ek þessa hefna, Nj. 19; Guð hefnir svá reiði sinnar, Sks. 338; goð hefna eigi alls þegar, Nj. 132; h. sín, *to avenge oneself*; sá maðr er á er unnit á at hefna sín, Grág. ii. 117; hefnit yðar eigi sjálfir, Rom. xii. 19; ok blóðs sinna þjóna hefir hann hefnit, Rev. xix. 2; þeir menn, er þeir áttu minna í at hefna, *those men who had less to avenge*, Eg. 86; verðr þeim því ekki skjótt hefnir sinn ósömi, Fbr. 22. **γ.** with prep. á; hefna e-s á e-m, *to avenge a thing upon one*, Eg. 425, Fb. i. 471, Sks. 719, Sturl. ii. 148; this also is the mod. usage, og hefnir vors blóðs á þeim, Rev. vi. 10; siugly, hefna á e-m, en ef hann vill eigi bæta, þá megi frændr hins dauða h. á honum, N. G. L. i. 122. **II.** with a single gen. and referring to the blood revenge; hversu Hákon jarl hefði föður síns, Fms. i. 56; hefna Rögnvalds, ix. 306; h. myndi Höskuldr þín, Nj. 176; at þú hefnir þeirra sára allra, er hann hafði á sér dauðum, id.; hefnadi (imperat.) vár, en vér þín ef vér lifum eptir, 198; þat hlægir mik, segir Skarphéðinn, ef þú kemsk brott, mágr, at þú munt h. mín, 202; sverja þann eina, at hvern skal annars h. sem bróður síns, Gísl. 11; nú vilda ek til þess mæla, at hvárt okkarr hefndi annars, sá er lengr lifði, ef vit höfum lifátt af vápnum eðr manna-völdum,

þjarn. 58; þó er þér meiri nauðsyn at h. föður þíns en spá mér slíkar Nj. 182; en þó væri honum eigi úskyldar at h. föður síns, en at lá únytum orðum á mik—konungur mælti, er þat satt, Halli, at þú hafir hefnit föður þíns? Fms. vi. 367; þat var þá mælt, at sá væri skyldr at er vápni kipti ór sári, Gísl. 22. For the old blood revenge see the *Sa passim*, e. g. Ld. ch. 60, Gísl., Fbr., Grett. (fine), Heiðarv. S., Orkn. 8. But even in the Saga time a more law-abiding spirit began prevail, and a settlement (görd) took place in many cases instead the old practice of taking life for life; and so the law distinguishes between mann-hefnir and sektir, i. e. blood-vengeance and temporal exile or the like; indicative of this better spirit is the old saying, jaf orkar trímælis þó at hefnit sé, *revenge always causes dissension*, 139: revenge amongst kinsmen was forbidden, síðr þú hefnir, þótt sakar göri | þat kveða dauðum duga, Sdm. 22, cp. ætt-víg, cp. also ch. 53 sqq. and many other passages; a touching instance is recorded in Nj. ch. 146, p. 248; it is characteristic of the old times, that blood might be atoned for, but not slander, calumny, or imprecation cp. annars dags láttu hans öndu farit, Sdm. 24, 25, and many passages in the Sagas, e. g. Glúm. ch. 7, 18, Lv. ch. 13, Nj. ch. 44, 92, þó Síðu H., cp. also Hom. 82, 72. **III.** impers., e-m hefnir e-t *pay dearly for*; svá hefndi honum þat mikla mikillæti, at hann g. í braut fullr af harmi, Edda 22; þá hljóp Ólafur í fen eitt báðum fótum því þar svá til, at mér hefndi, Fms. x. 261. **IV.** reflex. *to revenge*; at hefnask á e-m, *to take revenge on one*, Bær. 5; leit Norðmenn at hefnask, Fms. i. 108; fóru þau orð um, at Dana-kont mundi þess hefnask, 29; hefnask sinnar svívirðingar, Gpl. 183; hefnir sín, hefna sín, 184; with gen. of the person, ok svá þeir er hemi þessara úbóta-manna, as also the persons who take revenge on these creatures, N. G. L. i. 19 (rare). **2.** reflex. impers. (see III. above) *come to make retribution* (of Nemesis); e-m hefnisk e-t or e-s, hvárt er Gunnari aldri hefnask þessi újafnaðr? eigi mun þat segir, segir R. hefnask mun honum vist, the day of retribution will come to him, Nj. very freq. in mod. usage of just retribution, mér hefnisk fyrir það; hefnist fyrir það, used even of slight matters. **V.** part. as hefnir, *revenged*; compar., era slíks manns at hefnra sem Gregs var, þótt þeir komi allir fyrir, Hkr. iii. 399; þótt föður várs sé eigi hefnra (viz. though he be slain), Fs. 40. **2.** hefnandi, part. as a *revenger*, Greg. 41: poet. = sons, as the duty of revenge devolved to the nearest heir, Lex. Poët.

**hefnad**, f. *revenge, vengeance*; mun oss verða í því engi hefnad frami, Nj. 38; mikil, lítill hefnad í e-m, Fas. i. 523; guðlig hefnad, *divine vengeance, Nemesis*, Fms. v. 224; drepa menn í hefnad eptir e-n, Ld. 118. **2.** esp. in plur. *blood revenge*; leita hefnada, Ld. 260, passim; mann-hefnir, *life for life revenge*; bróður-hefnir, föður-hefnir, *revenger for a brother's or father's slaughter*. COMPS: hefnada-laust, n. *without retribution*, Fms. x. 33, Sturl. i. 153. **hefnar-dagr**, m. *day of vengeance*, Barl. 37. **hefnar-dómur**, m. *Nemesis, retribution*, Greg. 24. **hefnar-gjof**, f. *a gift of revenge, ill-fated gift*, do Danaorum. **hefnar-hönd**, f. *a hand of retribution*, Pass. 37. **hefnar-maðr**, m. *an avenger*, Bær. 3. **hefnar-orð** and hefnar-yrði, n. pl., read hermar-yrði, q. v.

**hefni-leið** (hefnileit, Fær. 254, wrongly), f., in the phrase, róa e-s, *to set about taking revenge, to take vengeance*, Sturl. iii. 118, 149, iii. 540, Fær. 254. **hefnir**, m. *an avenger, heir, son*, Lex. Poët. **hefni-samr**, adj. *revengeful*, Hkr. ii. 96, Bs. i. 810. **hefni-semi**, f. *revengefulness*, Hom. **Heffing**, f., mythol. one of the northern Nereids, Edda. **hegat**, vide hingat. **HEGÐA**, að, [hagr]; hegða e-u, *to arrange a thing* (=haga Stj. 131, Mar.: hegða sér, *to conduct oneself*, Bs. i. 149).

**hegðan**, f. *arrangement*, H. E. i. 246: mod. usage eccl. *conduct*, 6 hegeitill, m. *a flint*; spelt hegeitell, Bs. i. 674, ii. 56, 134, Karl. Barl. 181 (see note); hegeitill, Flov. 41; the true form is prob. heitill, Ivar Aasen *beggeitell*, which in Norway is used of nodules (q. v.) in stones; the word is still used in western Iceland (Ísafjardar-sýsl). **Heggir**, m. pl. *the men of the county Heggir in Norway*, Fms. **HEGGR**, m. [Ivar Aasen *begg*; Swed. *bägg*], a kind of tree, the *cherry*, Edda (Gloss.); freq. in old poetry, Lex. Poët.: whence *bægge-bær, bægge-blomst*, etc. **hé-gilja** (or *hé-gylja*), u. f. a 'vain song,' nonsense, title-tatt. Lat. *nugae*; þeir tala drambösm orð hegýljunnar, 2 Pet. ii. 18. **hegja**, u. f. [from hagr], *fate, condition*, Ó. 20, Rekst. 23, Merl. 2, as also Orkn. 188, v.l., where the probable reading is *emk hegja* traubr at segja, *I am unwilling to tell the earl's fate*. **hegla**, ð, [hagl, cp. Dan. *begle*], *to bail, Art.*, Lex. Poët. **HEGNA**, d, [A. S. *begnan*; Engl. *bedge*; Germ. *begen*; Dan. *beg*];—*to bedge, fence, with acc.*; allt þat aldin er menn hirða ok hegna gördum eðr gæzlum, Jb. 429. **2.** metaph. *to protect*; at h. lönd sín, Fas. i. 376 (Skjöld. S.); allir menn eru skyldir við at h. Kristni, N. G. L. i. 352; þá hegna þeir selver sín, sem menn hegna e-t



ar á land upp, með laga-kefi, 252;—in this sense the word is obsolete in Icel., but 9. is freq. in eccl. usage, a. hegna líkam sinn frá trúðum, to keep one's body from lusts, Hom. 85; h. oss (acc.) at syndum, keep us from sin, 74. ß. to punish; hann hegndi harðliga allar lögsjur ok úsiðu, Magn. 472.

II. to chastise, with acc., but in mod. usage with dat.; hegna illþýði ok ráns-menn, Fms. vii. 16, (but c. v. l. of the Hrokkinninn, a MS. of the 15th century); the dat. is to be due to an ellipse, e. g. Haraldr Hárfagri fór á einu sumri vestr haf at h. víkingum (for hegna land víkingum, to clear the land of Vikings, pacify it), Orkn. 10.

hegnaðr, m. defence, Gbl. 56: *chastisement*, hegnaðar-hamarr, *hammer of punishment*, Mar. 200. hegnuðr, m. a *chastiser*, is the name of a staff borne in court, Vd. ch. 44.

hegnari, a, m. an avenger, Fms. v. 241.

hegnd, f. *castigation, punishment*, Stj. 40, 67, Bs. i. 288.

hegning, f. = hegnd, K. A. 46, Valla L. 209, Fms. iii. 89, v. 320.

hegningar-vöndr, m. a *rod of chastisement*, Stj. 653.

hegnir, m. a *defender, chastiser*, Lex. Poët.

hégóma, að, to speak falsely, vainly; Þorbjörn kvað eigi hégómað frá, said it was not untrue, Háv. 45; h. ok ljúga, Stj. 34, 131, 150, Bs. i. 37; h. á e-n, to slander one, Mag.

hégómi, a, m. [the prefixed syllable hé- in hégómi and hégilja has no independent existence, but seems to be identical with Goth. *bīvi* (by which word Ulf. renders the Gr. *μύρωσις*, a Tim. iii. 5), A. S. *biv*, Engl. *bi*, denoting outward appearance, with a notion of falseness; thus hégómi literally denotes whatever is false to the touch or taste, hé- and *tr. q. v.*]

I. a *cobweb, litter, dust*, esp. within doors; reykr, hégómi, fólksli, fýs, fjúkandi lauf og strá, Hallgr., freq. in mod. usage; it is only by accident that the word is not found in old writers.

II. *aph. falsehood, folly, nonsense*; var þat ekki nema hégómi vándra rima, Fms. ix. 449 (v. l. to lygi ein); sumir lásu bæk fyrir honum til á hégóma (*nonsense*), 460, v. l.; en Svíar mæla þessu í mót ok telja koma at þar hafi menn farizk, Ó. H. 18; en vér höfum setið hér at koma hans ok ginningum, Ld. 322; mikill h., *great nonsense*, Fms. 445; af alvöru eðr af hégóma, Eg. 729; mæla tál ok hégóma, Nj. 437; h. ok uppplátta, Fms. ix. 285; þú segisk elska mik, en þat er þat nema h. þinn, Stj. 417; hyggja hégóma, to think foolishly, Hom.

Ekki sinni ekk hégóma þínu, Ísl. ii. 214; verða at hégóma, to be out-naught, Barl. 8, 19, Stj. 433; heimisins h., Barl. 91; segja hégóma þínu, to slander one, Karl. 57; eigi skal þú hafa nafn Drottins í hégóma, 437; mod. þú skalt ekki leggja nafn Drottins Guðs þíns við h., Vd. xx. 7.

2. mod. *vanity, vain things*; hégómi hégómans og ær h., Eccles. i. 2, 14; skepnan er hégómanum undir gefin, Rom. viii. 2; í hégóma sins hugskots, Ephes. iv. 17.

COMPS: hégóma-dýrð, *vain-glory*, Bs. i. 373, Stj. 146. hégóma-líf, n. a *vain life*, Hom. hégóma-maðr, m. a *charlatan, liar*, Karl. 274; mod. a *vain person*. hégóma-mál, n. a *vain speech*, Fms. iv. 258, xi. 248.

hégóma-nafn, n. an *empty name, sham name*, Hkr. ii. 268. hégóma-rf, n. *vain labour*, Stj. 298.

hégómiga, adv. *vainly*. hégómiligr, adv. *vain, false*, Stj. 142; h. dýrð, Al. 130; h. kenning, 19, Skv. 620; h. guðir, Stj. 449; h. fortala, Anecd. 3; heimsk ok MS. 673. 46; h. draumar, Bret.: h. viðrlgning, *superfluous addition*, Skálda 187.

EGRI, a, m. [A. S. *bigora*; Germ. *beber*; Dan. *bejre*; Swed. *bügar*], iron or bern, Lat. *ardea*, Edda (Gl.), Hm., Fms. ix. 9: in local names, *granes*, Landn.; *Hegranes-þing*, Fms. x. 113.

ei, exclam. *ey!* Sturl. iii. 188.

HEIÐ, n. *brightness of the sky*; heið ok sólskin, Ó. H. 108, Bs. i. 37; sólina, ef í heiði mætti sjá, K. Þ. K. 96: in plur., *öst fylgdi mikitt vinu, ok vöru stundum heið í himininn upp, the gale was followed by frost, and now and then there were bright spots in the sky*, Bjarn.

veðr var bjart ok skein sól í heiði, Fms. v. 77; tunglið þá það skin heiði, Rb. 108; sem þá er roðar fyrir upprennandi sólu í hinu fegsta heiði, Hl. 117, v. l.; sem röðull renni upp í heiði, Arnór: in poetry the heaven is called heiðs há-rann, the high hall of brightness, Lex. Poët.

HEIÐ, f. a *fee, stipend, payment*, an obsolete word only found in old times; the phrase, *haptænisi heið, the atoning fee of the gods = poetry*, *aug*, in a verse of Kormak, seems to refer to the tale in Edda 47 (Skálda-spar-mál, ch. 3); whence heið-fé, n. a *fee, stipend*, Edda (Gl.): heið-fundr, m. an epithet of a king; heið-gjöf, f. a *gift of fee*: heið-maðr, part. paid, granted in fee, N. G. L. i. 91: heið-maðr, m. a *man, who holds land in fee from the king*: heið-menningr, m. a *nickname*, Landn.: heið-mærr, adj. *open-handed*: heið-sær, adj. *giving gold, open-handed*, Lex. Poët.: heið-þegi, a, m. = heiðmaðr, e of a king's man, answering to the mod. *soldier*; for all these words see Lex. Poët.

II. hence metaph. *worth, value*; litils heiðar, small worth, of small repute, Fms. vi. 130 (in a verse); Daniel sá einskis þar á Bel, D. sá naught of worth in Bel, Blanda: whence the mod. compds, heiðar-liga, adv. *worthily*; heiðar-ligr, adj. *worthy, honourable*; vide heið below.

HEIÐA, dd, to brighten, dispel the clouds, Skáld-H. R. 3. i. heið-birta, u, f. *brightness of the sky*.

heið-bjartir, adj. *serene*, Lex. Poët., freq. in mod. usage. heiðin-dómr, m. *beatbendom*, Hkr. ii. 65, freq. in mod. usage, but originally in two words.

heiðingi, a, m. [heiðinn], a *beaten, gentle*, Ó. H., Nj., Bs. (Kristni S.) passim. II. poet. a *wolf*, either metaph. from heiðingi, or from heiðr, a *beath*, one who lives on *beaths* and *wildernesses*, Edda (Gl.), Akv. 8; it occurs besides twice or thrice in poems of the time of king Harald Harðráði, 11th century.

heiðingligr, adj. *beaten*, Fms. i. 137, passim. HEIÐINN, adj. [A. S. *bæðen*; Engl. *beaten*; O. H. G. *beidan*; Germ. *beide* and *beidnisch*; Dan. *bedensk*; this word is prob. derived not from heiðr, a *beath*, but from Gr. *ἐθνικός* as used in the N. T.; Ulf. in a single passage, Mark vii. 26, renders γυνή Ἑλληνία by *gino baiþno*; it is even possible that the eccl. *paganus*, which, according to Du Cange, only appears after A. D. 365, may be merely a translation of the Teutonic word under the notion that *baiþan* was derived from *baiþi* = a *beath, open country* (Gr. *ἀγρός*, Lat. *pagus*); then, as *baiþi* was pronounced much like *ēthvos*, the true etymology of heiðinn was lost; and so the long vowel and the aspirated initial may be accounted for. To the worshippers of Thor and Odin the name *beathen* was unknown; Christians were the first that used the word, and we meet with it first in Hkm. of Eyvind, who speaks of heiðin goð, *beathen gods*; heiðinn stallr, a *beathen altar*, Kristni S., by the missionary Þorvald, A. D. 982; it is also used by Hallfred and Sighvat; heiðinn dómr, *beatbendom*, Sighvat; heiðnar stjörnur, *beaten stars*, Sól.: the verse in Ísl. ii. 50 is spurious (as are all the verses of that Saga); so also the verses in Landn. 84 (Hb.), and in Bergþúa-þáttur, where the word heiðinn is put into the mouth of a ghost and a giant, in songs which are merely a poetical fiction of later times. The word *heiðingi* for *wolf* is curious: probably it is merely a metaph. phrase from heiðinn, *gentilis*, and if so, it gives an additional evidence to the age of the poem *Atla-kviða*; which poem, from its nickname the 'Greenlandish,' cannot be older than the discovery of Greenland, A. D. 985.] = *beathen, gentilis, ethnicus*, the Sagas passim, esp. Nj. ch. 101–106, Kristni S., Ó. T., Ó. H., etc.: a child not christened was in olden times called *heathen*, N. G. L. i. 340; heiðit morð, the murder of an infant not christened, 339: in mod. Icel. usage, a boy or girl before confirmation is called *heathen*; this improper use of the word is caused by a confusion between baptism and confirmation: so in Norway a woman between child-birth and churching is called *heathen* (Ivar Aasen).

heiðir, m., poet. a *hawak*, Edda (Gl.). heiðnask, að, dep. to become *beaten*, Fms. x. 313. heiðneskr, adj. *beaten*, H. E. ii. 91 (rare). II. from HEIÐ-mörk, f. a county in Norway, D. N.

heiðni, f. *beatbendom*, Fms. i. 47, passim: *beathen worship, beathen practice*, fremja h., N. G. L. i. 182; en síðar fám vetrum vas sú heiðni af numin sem önnur, Íb. 12, Nj. 160; the *beathen age*, Friðrekr kom í heiðni hér, Íb. 13: a *beathen country*, Fb. i. 343.

HEIÐR, adj. [vide heið, n.; Germ. *beiter*], *bright, cloudless*, only of the sky, in the allit. phrase, *heiðr himin, a clear sky*, Hbl. 19, Stj. 305, Eb. 48 new Ed., Fms. v. 81: in poetry, *heiðar stjörnur, bright stars*, Vsp. 57; *heiðr dagr, a bright day*, Skv. 3. 53.

HEIÐR, f., dat. and acc. heiði, pl. heiðar; mod. nom. heiði, vide Gramm. p. xxvii, col. 2, and p. xxviii; [Ulf. *baiþi* = *ἀγρος*; A. S. *bæð*; Engl. *beath*; O. H. G. *baida*; Germ. *beide*; Dan. *bede*; Swed. *bed*]; = a *beath*; in Icel. particularly *heiðr* (or *heiði*) is chiefly used of a low barren *beath* or *fell*; thus in local names *heiðr* is a common name for the barren tracts of fell between the foot of one fjord or dale and another, see the map of Icel. passim, Nj. 158, Eg. 137, 275, Grág. i. 440. COMPS: heiðar-brekka, u, f. and heiðar-brún, f. the *brink* or *edge of a beath*, Hrafn. 28, Fbr. 39, Sturl. i. 32, 84. heiðar-hæna, u, f. a *beath-ben, moor-fowl*, Orkn. (in a verse). heiðar-vegr, m. a *road through a beath*, Bs. i. 318. HEIÐARVÍG, n. a *fight on the beath*, Ísl. ii. 259, Landn. i. 70; whence HEIÐARVÍGASAGA, u, f. the name of a Saga, Eb., cp. Sturl. i. 122: freq. in local names, HEIÐA-BÆR, Fms. xii.

II. a pr. name of a sibyl, Vsp., as also freq. in compd names of women, usually dropping the *b*, Ragn-eiðr, Baug-eiðr: HEIÐ-REKR, m. name of a king.

heiðr, m., gen. heiðrs, [akin to heið, f. above, q. v.; Dan. *hæder*; Swed. *bäder*]; = *honour*; it does not occur in very old or class. writers; til heiðrs ok sæmdar, Stj. 95; stórr heiðr, Fs. (Vd.) 21; heiðr ok tign, Fb. i. 564; h. ok hamingja, 566; Guðs heiðr, Fms. vii. 172 (v. l. of the Hrokkinn-skinn), Mar. passim: freq. in mod. usage, halda í heiðri, to honour, etc. COMPS: heiðrs-maðr, m. a *man of honour*, Bs. i. 823. heiðr-samligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), *worshipful*, Stj. heiðrs-vel, adv. *honourably*, Stj. 26.

heiðra, að, to honour, Bs. i. (Laur. S.); freq. in mod. usage, heiðra skaltú föður þinn og móður, the Fifth Commandment.

heiðran, f. *worship, honouring*, H. E. i. 477. heið-rikrja, u, f. *brightness of the sky*.

heið-rikrja, adj. *bright, serene*, of the sky; h. veðr, Ísl. ii. 409, Gisl. 33.



heiðr-ligr, adj. (-ligr, adv.), *honourable, befitting*, Stj., Mar., H. E. passim, Fs. 5.

heiðr-samligr, adj. (-ligr, adv.), = heiðrligr, Stj. passim.

heið-skírr, adj. *brilliant, cloudless*, of the sky, = heiðrkr; h. veðr, Stj. 17; h. himinn, Art.; í heiðskiru, in *brilliant weather*, Bret. 46.

heið-vanr, adj. epithet of a tree, *shady* (?), Vsp.

heið-verða, ð, [heið, f.], *to honour*, Hom. 160; this and the following three words are derived from heið, f., q. v.

heið-verði (heið-virði), n. *honour*; dýrð ok h., Hom. 157, 160.

heið-verðliga (mod. heið-virðiliga), adv. *respectfully*, Hom. 150.

heið-viðri, n. *brilliant weather*, Nj. 143, Fms. iv. 246, ix. 482, xi. 132.

heið-virðiligr and heið-virðr, adj. *honourable, worthy*.

heið-pornir, m., poet. *the sky*, Edda (Gl.)

heigull, m. a kind of *onion* growing on the thatches of houses, Norse *taklög*, Björn. II. metaph. a *laggard*. heiguls-ligr, adj., heiguls-skapr, m.

heikil-nef, n. 'book-nose' (?), a nickname, Fms., Fb. iii.

heila, að, *to make whole*; h. e-m skaða sinn, *to make good one's scathe*, N. G. L. i. 387.

heilag-leikr, m. *holiness*, Fms. x. 319, xi. 207, Bs. passim.

heilag-liga, adv. *holily, inviolably*, 623, 53, Magn. 480, passim.

heilag-ligr, adj. 'boly-like', *boly*, Bs. i. passim, Hkr. ii. 338.

HEILAGR, adj., usually contracted before a vowel, whereby the root vowel becomes short, thus helgan, helgir, helgum, helgar, and the definite helgi, helga; but also uncontracted, esp. in mod. usage, heilagir, heilagan, heilögum, definite heilagi; [Ulf. seems not to have known the word, and renders *áγιος* etc. by *veibs*; so also in Dan. and Swed. local names, holy places and temples are marked by a prefixed or suffixed *vi-*, e. g. *Vi-borg*, *Odens-e* (= Öðins-vé); heilagr is derived in a metaph. sense from heill, *whole*, and is consequently not so old as the primitive *vé, veibs*; so A. S. *bālag*; Engl. *boly*; Hel. *bēlag*; Germ. *beilig*; Dan. *bellig*; Swed. *belig*]. I. *boly* in heathen usage, helgar kindir, *boly beings*, Vsp. 1; hár baðmr helgar, 19, v. 1; heilög goð, *boly gods*; ginnheilög goð, Vsp.; heilakt land, Gm. 4; heilög (grind) fyrir helgum dyrum, 22; heilög vötn, 29, Hkv. 2. 1; heilög fjöll (hélug?), Fm. 26; helgu fulli, *the boly toast of Odin*, i. e. *song, poetry*, Edda (in a verse); af helgu skutli, *from the boly table*, Haustl. 4; þat vatn er svá heilakt, at ..., Edda 11; brunnr mjök heilagr, 10; in local names, þat fjall kallaði hann Helga-fell, *Holy-fell*, Eb. 10; at þeir görði lönd sín helgari en aðrar jarðir, 20; ok kallar þá jörð nú eigi helgari en aðra, 24;—heilagr fiskar (mod. heilag-fiski), a *balibut*, Dan. *belle-flynder*, Bs. i. 365.

2. as a law term (and this is no doubt the original sense of the word), *inviolable, one whose person is sacred, who cannot be slain with impunity*, esp. within certain boundaries; hann (fjórbaugs-maðr, q. v.) skal heilagr vera at þeim heimilum ok í örskots-helgi við á alla vega, etc., Grág. i. 89; hann er heilagr á þeirri götu ok í örskots-helgi við þá götu, 132; hann verðr eigi heilagr ef eigi var sagt til heimilis hans at séráns-dómi, ok eigi verðr hann heilagr ef eigi gelzk fé þat er þar skyldi gjaldask, 133; hann er jamheilagr á götu er hann ferr til skips, 90, vide þ. þ. ch. 33 sqq.; falla óheilagr, *to fall un-boly, to be slain as an outlaw for whom no weregild was to be paid*, Grág. and Sagas passim, cp. the interesting passages in Landn. 5. ch. 4. Sturl. i. ch. 14; frið-heilagr, 'peace-boly', *protected*, a term for birds and animals protected by law; útheilagr, *outlawed, exlex*: closely akin are the above phrases, in which heilagr is used as an epithet of places, h. land, fjöll, etc.

II. eccl. *boly*, Lat. *sanctus*, Bs. passim, N. T., hymns, sermons, etc.; Heilagr Andi, *the Holy Ghost*; helgir dagar, *boly days*; halda heilagt, *vide halda*; helgir dómar, *boly relics*; but helgi-dómr, *balidom, sanctuarium*; heilög orð, *boly words*; helgir siðir, *boly rites*; helgar bækur, *boly books*; helgar tíðir, *borae canonicae*; helgir menn, *saints* of the Roman church; Heilagir = *ἅγιοι*, i. e. *Christians*, N. T.

2. of special feast, Helga Vika, *the Holy Week, the week after Whitsuntide*, Dipl. iii. 10; Nótinn Helga, *the Holy Night*, cp. Germ. *Weihnachten*; Helgi þórs-dagr, *Holy Thursday*, Fms. ix. 531.

heilán, f. *bealing*, Fms. v. 217.

heil-brigði, f. [bragð], *health*, freq. in mod. usage.

heil-brigðr, adj. *bale, healthy*, Fas. iii. 319, 644, freq. in mod. usage.

heil-brjóstaðr, adj. 'bale-breasted', *sincere*, Fas. i. 23.

heild, f. *wholeness, totality*, (mod.)

heil-eygr, adj. 'bale-eyed', Nj. 165, Grág. i. 433, Fms. v. 143, Bs. i. 376.

heil-fættr, adj. 'bale-legged', *sound*, Grett. 83.

heil-hjartaðr, adj. 'bale-bearded', *sincere*, Sks. 90, v. 1.

heil-hugaðr, adj. 'bale-minded', *sincere*, Sks. 90, Fagrsk. 14.

heil-hugi, a, m. *sincerity*; heilhuga ráð, Fms. vii. 319; heilhuga friðr, Orkn.

2. a *sincere person*; þetta líkaði Magnúsi jarli sem full-komnum heilhuga, Orkn. 162; þviat hann er heilhugi, Fms. v. 32; nú skal af slíku marka hversu mikill h. hann var, Sks. 730.

heil-hugliga, adv. *sincerely*, Barl. 10, Str. 87.

HEILL, a, m. *the brain*, Gm. 40, Edda 6, Hkr. i. 42, Grág. ii. 11, Nj. 114, Fbr. 137, passim. COMPS: heila-brot, n. *beating the brain*, (mod.) heila-bú, n. *the cerebellum*, (mod.) heila-böst, n. pl.

medic. *the brain membrane*; fyrir framan ok aptan h., denoting *the forehead and occiput*, N. G. L. i. 172; þá er maðr heilundi er kora (a pre-kennir inn til heilabasta, Grág. ii. 91. heila-köst, n. pl. = heilabrot.

heilindi, n. *health*, Hm. 67 (heilyndi), Hom. 149, 160, K. p. K., Gm. i. 278, ii. 134. COMPS: heilindis-far, n. *state of health*, Mar. i. heilindis-kvæða, u, f. a *wisbing one health*, Stj. 482, Karl. 93, v. van-heilindi, *bad health, illness*.

heilindr, adj. *wholesome*; vötn hrein ok heilend, Stj. 609; vaxir heilendr sem Moyses, Eluc. 49.

heili-vágr, m. *healing liquor, balm*, Trist.

HEILL, n. and f. [Dan. *held*], *good luck*; the gender of this word var

A. Neut., which seems to be the older gender, an *omen, auspice, foreboding*; hverr bözt heill (pl.), *which are the best auspices*? answer, mörg eru góð heill, *there are many good auspices*, Skv. 2. 19, cp. 22; giptusamlegt heill, a *favourable omen*, Al. 13; the neut., which obsolete elsewhere, has remained in the phrases, góðu heilli (*bono augurio*) illu heilli (*malis augurio*), in a *good, evil hour*; illu heilli bað ek barnfóðr, Ísl. ii. 141; illu heilli vartú skapað, Hom. 153; illu heilli ver hér dvalitz, Nj. 241; fórtú fá heilli heiman, *with small luck*, Ó. 107; verstu heilli, Helr. 4; góðu heilli, in a *good hour*, Fms. ix. 1; x. 18 (in a verse) = *talismans*, of hidden magical runes written on 'gu-heillum' (on *talismans*?), Sdm. 16.

B. Fem. *good luck, happiness*: 1. plur., with the notion of *the gift of auspices or of an oracle*, esp. in pl., so that the gender is dubious fékk Ingólfr at blóti miklu ok leitaði sér heilla um forlög sín, Landn. skal þórlófr blóta ok leita heilla þeim bráðrum, Eg. 257; hefir í flokkir leitað sér heilla at tilvisan fjölkunniga manna, at þeir skyldi nætr berjask, Fms. vii. 296; Hallsteinn skaut setstokkum fyrir bo-hafi til heilla sér eftir fornum sið, F. 123, Landn. 34; þá skaut Stein-spjoti at fornum sið til heilla sér yfir flokk Snorra, Eb. 228 (an old he-rite); þótti þat líkast til langlífis ok heilla, 126 new Ed.; ok var bru-heillum sverðsins, *the spell of the sword was broken*, Korn. 84; í Sigmundr, af þeim hring heillir at taka, Fær. 103.

2. esp. (also pl.) with the personal notion of a *good spirit or angel*, cp. *hamingja*; veit ek hvárt vit eignum heill saman, i. e. *if we shall have luck together* of two persons having one life and one heart, Nj. 3; þótti stór til hans horfit hafa, Fs. 194; Leifr kvað hann enn mundu mestri styra af þeim frændum, Fb. i. 538; hann bað þeim heill duga, *be with them good speed*, Gullp. 14; fær þú braut þú þitt ok vestr yfir La-fjót, þar er heill þín öll, Hrafn. 1; heillum horfian, *forsaken by* Grett. 150.

3. sayings, illt er fyrir heill at hrapa, *'tis ill to rush and leave one's good luck behind*, Skv. 2. 25; hátíðir eru til heilla þar (mod. hátíð er til heilla bezt), denoting that high feasts ought to be chosen for momentous affairs, Ld. 176 (of one being christened at the time); fall er farar-heill, a *fall is a good omen* (in departing), Fms. 414: the phrase, vera e-m lítil heilla-þúfa, *to be a stumbling-block to* the metaphor prob. taken from the popular lore as to mounds with high boards, ek hefi orðit lítil heilla þúfa um at preifa flestum mönnum, Gm. 143.

4. in mod. usage as a term of endearment, heillin, heillin dear! my dear! the address of a husband to his wife; the bride to her husband; hverjum ætlaðrú at bjóða í veizluna okkar, hjartað mitt? the bridegroom answers, eg veit það nú ekki, heillin mín! Ísl. þjóðs. i. 243; getrú þú gefið mannum hressing, heillin? Hrólfr. 8; hann (our son) er ok kargr, heillin mín! hann nennir ekki neitt að gera, látum við stráka stúdiera, Grönd. 72; cp. Bb. 3. 21—hún (the wife) kyssir og með k. segir, komdu blessaðr, heillin mín!—heilinn góð! is in many Icel. the address of the servants to the mistress: æ! hvernig getið þá farið að tala, heillin góð? Piltur og Stúlka, 36; sælir og blessaðir, Á. minn! sælar og blessaðr, heillin góð! Hrólfr. 6.

COMPS: heil-brigði, n. pl. a *turn of luck*, Fs. 151. heilla-drjúgr, adj. *fortunate*, Grett. 150.

heilla-lauss, adj. *luckless*. heilla-leysi, n. *ill luck*, Nj. 206.

heilla-maðr, m. a *lucky man*. heilla-ráð, n. *advice or a lucky deed*, Sks. 670, Fms. ii. 208.

heilla-vænigr, (-ligr, adv.), *hopeful, promising*, Grett. 93 A.

heilla-vænn, n. *promising*, Fms. xi. 235: mann-heill, orð-heill, q. v.

HEILL, adj. [Ulf. *bails* = *βρύχis, βρύχων, χαίρε*, etc.; A. S. Engl. *bail* and *bale* are of Scandinavian origin, *whole* of Saxon; O. I. *beil*; lost in mod. Germ.; Dan. *beel*; Swed. *bel*]:—*whole*: 1. *sound*; illa heill, in *ill health*, Hm. 68; heilir hildar til, heilir hildar fara þeir heilir hvaðan, *bale, unscathed*, 157; heilir hendr, Gkv. 3; heilar sjónir, *bale eyes*, Lex. Pöet.; spurði þorsteinn hvernig þar þu heilt, hann sagði at þar var vel heilt, *Th. asked how they were in battle and he said that they were well*, Eg. 743; heilir, opp. to sárir, Am. heilan (*unbroken*), Hým. 29; heill hjálmstofn, *bale skull*, 31; hvergr heilt hold á líkam hans, 623, 44; græða at heilu, *to cure so as to be hale and well*, 655 xi. 3; Óundr var svá frækinn maðr at fáir stóðusk honum þótt heilir væri, *that few men were a match for him, though they were hale and sound*, Grett. 87; sjórinn var hvergi heill, *the sea was nowhere* i. e. *the waves rose high*, Vigl. 22; silki-ræma heil ok ú-sökud, Fm. v. 140. 2. *healed*, of wounds, illness, in gen. pl.; verða heil sára s. Eg. 35; Helga dóttir bónda var þá á fótum ok heil meina sinna, 586



er þó eigi heill sársins, Fbr. 164. 3. phrases, gróa um heilt (see gróa),  
ms. xi. 87; binda um heilt, to bind up a bale limb; er um heilt bezt  
binda, 'tis better to bind a bale than a hurt limb, Ld. 206; betra heilt  
gröð, better bale than healed; með heilu ok höldnu, safe and sound,  
ms. x. 376; þar skal hverr heill verða sem haltr varð, be that was halt  
must be made hale, a law phrase, be that has a blemish upon him must clear  
himself of it, N. G. L. i. 326; cp. the phrase, svelta heill hungri (mod. svelta  
silu hungri), to starve, Ls. 62: a guest is asked, hvað er í fröttum,  
that news? to which the reply is, mannheilt ok ósjúkt, all bale and  
unsick, i. e. all well! eigi heil, not hale, i. e. enceinte, þú ert kona eigi  
heil, Fas. i. 52; húsfreyja þín er eigi heil, ok mun hón fæða mey-  
arm, Ísl. ii. 196; Freydis vildi fylgja þeim ok varð heldr sein, því at hón  
er eigi heil, þorf. Karl. 428. 4. answering to Gr. χαίρει, in excla-  
mation; njótið heilir handa, 'bless your hands! well done! Nj. 71; mæl  
reingja heilastr, well spoken, Fms. viii. 97; báðu hann tala konunga  
vilstan (i. e. cheered him), vi. 240; mæltu, at hann skyldi mæla allra  
föðungja heilastr, viii. 290. 5. in greeting, Vpm. 4, 6, Sdm. 3, 4;  
þu heill, welcome! bail! Blas. 42; far heill, farewell! Fms. vii. 197;  
heil, Magnús frændi! 171; sit heill, sit bail! Glúm. 391, Fms. x. 201;  
heil svá! Stj. 621; heilir svá! 475; heilar svá! 124, Karl. 507; ek svá  
heil, by my soul! forsoðu! Fms. v. 230; svá vil ek heill! Grett. 170 new  
Ed.; það þá heila fara ok heila hittask, Fms. iv. 171. 6. whole,  
intire, Lat. integer; sjau hundruð heil, full seven hundred, Íb. 16; heil  
ka, 7, K. þ. K. 102; heil dæg (opp. to half), Rb. 16; heil alin, N. G. L. i.  
Silt ár, Bs. ii. 152. II. metaph. true, upright; allit., heilt ráð  
ok heimilt, a bale and good bargain, without fraud or flaw, Grág. i.  
17; með heilum fortölum, Dipl. i. 3; ráða e-m heilt, to give wholesome  
good, wise) advice to one, Nj. 31, (heilarði); með heilum hug, sincerely,  
Hm. 106; heilum sáttum, Háv. 50 new Ed., Al. 60. 7. safe;  
restinum þótti eigi heilt at setja hann annat sinn undir sama váða,  
ms. x. 417. heilla, að, [heill, f.; cp. Dan. bilde = to allure], to bewitch, enchant,  
ell-bind one; Ketill kvað þær heillaðar, Fms. vi. 110; síðr þik (?) um  
helli halir, Hm. 130; ok muntú vera heilluð af úvætti þessum, Fas. iii.  
77; heilluð ertu (thou art infatuated) ef þú ætlar minn hug grimman við  
k. i. 194; sprota er hann heillar með augu þeirra manna er hann vill,  
d. v. 47. heilleikr (-leiki), m. bealib, Fms. ii. 230: uprightness, Fas. iii. 160,  
arl. 213. heilliga, adv. fairly, candidly, Sturl. ii. 67, Bs. i. 736. heilligr, adj. looking hale, whole. heil-mikill, adj. considerably great. heil-næmi, f. wholesomeness. heil-næmiligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), wholesome, Hkr. i. 269. heil-næmr, adj. wholesome, Fas. i. 411. heiló, f., qs. heiló-ló, [heidelo, Ivar Aasen], a sandpiper. heil-ráðr, adj. giving wholesome counsel, Nj. 30, Fms. ix. 262, Grett. 10. heil-ráðugr, adj. = heilráðr, Hom. 109. heil-ræði, n. wholesome, wise counsel; ráð þú mér h. nokkur, segir Gunnarr, Nj. 85 (Gunnar to Njal); Gunnarr mælti til Njals, heilræði em k kominn at sækja at þér um eitt vanda-mál, —Makligr ertú þeirra, egir Njáll, ok ráð honum ráðin, vii. 1, Landn. 117, Sks. 548, Fb. ii. 52. heilsa, u, f. [Dan. helsen; Swed. halsa], health, Fms. vii. 241, x. 215, ks. 620, Al. 24, Hom. 10, Bs. i. 337; sterk, góð h., strong, good health; eyk, lin, tæp h., poor, weak health, passim. COMPS: heilsu-bót, f. health-bettering, healing, Hkr. ii. 386; til heilsubótar, Magn. 414, Bs. heilsu-bragð, n. a cure, ek skal sýna þér öruggt h., Fb. i. 439. heilsu-rykkir, n. a potion, draugbt, Al. 24, 656 B. 12. heilsu-far, n. fate of health, Grett. 153. heilsu-gjafari, a, m. a healer, eccl. heilsu-gjörf, f. a gift of health, cure, Fas. iii. 277, Magn. 532: eccl. salvation, Stj. 141. heilsu-góðr, adj. in good health. heilsu-gæði, n. strong health. heilsu-lauss, adj. 'health-less,' in bad health. heilsu-leysi, n. bad health, Mar. heilsu-linnr, adj. = heilsulitill. heilsu-litill, adj. in weak health, Sturl. iii. 34. heilsu-orð, n. a word of salvation, (MS.) 656 and 555 heilsu-ráð, n. counsel whereby to recover health, Fms. ii. 229. heilsu-samligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), wholesome, salutary, Bs. heilsu-samr, adj. wholesome, Sks. 96. heilsu-sterkr, adj. strong in health. heilsu-tapan, f. perdition, eccl., K. Á. 76. heilsu-tæpr, adj. in poor health. heilsu-veiki, n. weak health. heilsu-veykr, adj. having weak health. heilsa, að, [Dan. bilse], to say bail to one, greet one, with dat.; it was an ancient custom for the host to welcome (heilsa) the stranger, as may be seen from the following references: —Ósvifr (the guest) kvæddi út Röskuld ok Rút (the master of the house), þeir gengu út báðir ok heil- uðu Ósvifr, Nj. 21; hann (the master) gengr út ok heilsar Gísla (dat. the stranger), Gísl. 83; kona ein gekk til húðar ok heilsar þeim ok spyrr á at nafni, Fbr. 44 new Ed.; þorsteinn gekk þegar til búðar Þorkels, n hann (Thorkeil) heilsar honum vel ok spyrr hvat hann árnar, Lv. 33; þlafr gengr inn á gólfit... en enginn heilsar honum ok þögðu allir, Háv. 39: in case the host was a great personage (a king, earl, or the

like), the stranger used in token of honour or homage to walk up to him and greet him, 'sit bail!' ok er hann kom inn, heilsaði hann konungi, konungur tók kveðju hans, Eg. 63; jarlinn (the guest) gekk fyrir hann (the host in his high-seat) ok heilsaði honum, O. H. 66; Haukr heilsaði konungi, Fb. i. 47: h. á en, id.; Ásgrimr (the guest) gekk at honum ok heilsaði á hann, Nj. 182, Fms. i. 16; ok er hann kemr á fund Knúts konungs, gekk hann fyrir hann ok heilsar upp á konunginn, konungur tók ekki kveðju hans, xi. 264. In mod. usage a coming guest is said 'heilsa,' a parting guest 'kveðja,' q. v. heil-samligr, adj. wholesome, salutary, Stj. 69, K. Á. 20, Fms. i. 141. heil-samr, adj. salutary, Sks. 96, Skálda 210. heilsan, f. [Dan. bilsen], greeting, salutation, Fb. iii. 309, Fbr. 62, Hkr. iii. 79, Bs. i. 755. COMPS: heilsanar-kveðja, u, f. greeting, Stj. 482. heilsanar-orð, n. id., Bs. i. 707. heil-smíðliga, adv. uprightness, Bs. i. 522. heil-spen and heil-spenuð, f. adj. 'bale-teated,' of a cow, Gpl. 503. heil-und, f. a law term, a brain wound, Grág. ii. 11, passim. heil-undar-sár, n. = heilund, Nj. 217. heilundi, a, m. one with a brain wound, Grág. ii. 91. heil-vita, adj. indecl. 'bale-witted,' sane, Greg. 45, Bs. i. 755, N. G. L. i. 145. HEIM, adv. (prop. an acc. of heimr), bome, homewards, Lat. domum, Nj. 4, 11, Fms. i. 51, Hrafn. 20; fara heim, to return home, Bs. i. 337; síðan fóru þau heim á leið, id.; en er hón var kominn nálíga heim, 341, and in endless phrases. 2. in phrases as, bjóða e-m heim, to bid one to a feast, heimboð; sækja e-n heim, to visit, attack one, in a hostile sense, passim: bæta heim fyrir sér, to make for one's soul's weal, Fms. iv. 63. HEIMA, adv. I. neut. [Engl. home; Germ. heimath; Dan. hjem and hjemme] = bome, = heimili; en er kaupmenn drifu af skipi hverr til síns heima, Fms. vi. 109; skulu hvárig öðrum þar illt gera at heima minnu, Nj. 256; urðu þeir at ganga langa leið til síns heima, Bs. i. 47, Korm. 222, Stj. 393; til þíns heima, 484; ef eigi kemr tröll milli húss ok heima, Fms. viii. 41. 2. the phrase, eiga heima, to have a home, live; Halfræðr átti heima at Haukagili, Fms. ii. 9; þeim megin árinna sem hann átti h., Bs. i. Hkv. 2. 4, and passim. II. at home; var Rútr h. at Rútsstöðum til sex vikna, Nj. 10; heima hafðir þú vit þitt, er þú sagðir mér til, Hrafn. 8; fást var manna heima, Landn. 152; heima glaðr, cheerful, gladsome at home, Hm. 102; h. í gördum góða, Vpm. 2, passim: sayings, dælt er h. hvat, Hm. 5; halr er h. hverr, 35. 3. phrases, standa h., to square, be all right, of a measure or the like: the phrase, sitja heima sem mætr til kosta (heima-sæta), to stay at home as a maid, Sams. S.; þat þykkjumk ek vita, at eigi munum vit allan aðr okkar úgiptar heima sitja, Sturl. i. 206. B. COMPS: heima-alinn, part. home-bred. heima-alnigr, m. one home-fed. heima-ból, n. a homestead, mansion, Fms. ii. 90. heima-bóndi, a, m. a franklin or yeoman in a heimból, H. E. ii. 114. heima-brunnr, m. a home well, Glúm. 390, Sturl. i. 191. heima-bær, m. the home-buildings, homestead, opp. to outlying storehouses and byres, Ann. 1319. heima-dýrr, n. pl. the 'home-doors,' the entrance to dwelling-houses, Fær. 264, Grett. 121 A, Fs. 42 (= mod. bæjardyr). heima-dýr, n. domestic animals, Barl. heima-elskr, adj. 'home-loving,' a laggard, afraid to go out in the world, Fs. 4. heima-fastr, adj. having a fixed home, H. E. ii. 85. heima-fólk, n. home folk, Fms. ii. 160, Grett. 140. heima-fríðr, m. home-peace, Js. 95. heima-graundgr, m. (heima-naut, n.), a bull kept at home, Vápn. 46, Sturl. i. 78. heima-hagar, m. home-pastures. heima-hestir, m. a 'home-horse,' stallion, opp. to úti gangs-hestir, a working horse, Hm. 82. heima-hús, n. pl. dwelling-houses, opp. to out-buildings, Fær. 264. heima-jörð, f. = heimból, Pm. 53. heima-kominn, part., in the phrase, göra sik h., to make oneself as at home. heima-kona, u, f. = gríðkona, a house-maid, Sturl. i. 73, iii. 193, Njarð. 370: medic. erysipelas, cp. farkonu-sótt. heima-land, n. home-land, the home estate, Fms. ii. 90, Bs. i. 287, 841, D. i. 240, Vm. passim; an estate on which a church is built. heima-lið, n. = heima-fólk, Sturl. i. 196. heima-maðr, m. = gríðmaðr, a 'home-man,' dweller, servant, Eg. 52, 60, 165, Sturl. i. 72, Nj. 11, Stj. 482, Vm. 23. heima-prestr, m. a resident priest, the parson, Fms. iv. 265, Bs. i. 652, Jm. 24. heima-ríkr, adj. tyrannical at home, Bjarn. (in a verse). heima-sæta, u, f. sitting at home, Grág. i. 41. heima-sveit, f. = heimafólk, Sturl. ii. 53. heima-sæta, u, f. a maid 'sitting at home,' unmarried. heima-taða, u, f. the bay from the home-field, Finnþ. 340. heima-tiund, f. 'home-tithe,' i. e. the tithe of the estate on which a church is built, to be paid to the lay landlord, Vm. 19, Am. 90, D. N. heima-vist, f. staying at home, Bs. i. heima, d and að, to take one in, in the allit. phrase, hýsa ok heima e-n, ef maðr hýsir ok heimir útlagan mann, Gpl. 144; hafa hýst þá ok heimat, N. G. L. i. 123, (rare). heim-alinn, part. = heima-alinn. heim-alnigr, m. = heima-alnigr. heiman, adv. from home, Hbl. 2, Nj. 11, 142, passim; cp. heðan, handan, þaðan. 3. in the phrase, henni fylgdi heiman Breiðabólstaðr, the estate B. went with her from home, i. e. was her dowry, Landn. 61, 177;



gefa heiman, *to give from home*, i. e. *give in marriage*, D. N. i. 723; göra heiman, *to endow*; ek gördi þik heiman í þá ferð sem dóttur mína, Fms. vii. 121, Band. 31 new Ed., *passim*.

heiman-búnaðr, *m. preparation for a journey from home*, Stj. 366. heiman-ferð (heiman-för), *f. a going from home*, Nj. 195, Eg. 10, Jb. 388; = heimanfylgja, Stj. 175, N. G. L. i. 233.

heiman-fylgð, *f. = heimanfylgja*, N. G. L. i. 233. heiman-fylgja, *u, f. the dowry which a bride brings with her from home*, opp. to mundr, Grág. i. 174, 313, Nj. 11, Sturl. iii. 179, Korm. 134, Stj. 570, N. G. L. i. 232, Gisl. 16, Ísl. ii. 9, 378, *passim*.

2. metaph. of a son, Dipl. iv. 5; but mostly of a church, cp. Engl. *endowment*, the church being regarded as the bride of Christ; h. kirkjunnar, Bs. i. 287, K. Á. 24. Fylgja is here prop. akin and another form of the word fylga, q. v., and heiman-fylgja, qs. heiman-fylga.

heiman-för, *f. = heimanferð*, Grág. i. 147, Eg. 23. heiman-förull, *adj. strolling from home*, Fas. i. 525.

heiman-gengt, *n. adj. in the phrase, eiga ekki h., to be bound to stay at home*.

heiman-gjöf, *f. = heimanfylgja*, Jb. 118.

heiman-görð, *f. an endowment, endowment*, Grág. i. 336, D. N. *passim*.

heiman-kvöð, *f. a summoning of neighbours*, Grág. i. 130.

heim-boð, *n. a 'home-bidding', invitation, a feast*, Nj. 51, Fms. i. 54, Eg. 66, Orkn. 320: a law phrase, *reclamation*, N. G. L. i. 41, Gpl. 406, Grág. i. 381, *passim*.

heim-bölur, *m., Lat. orbis terrarum, the globe, world*, Eluc. 19.

Heim-dalr, *m., with single l*, not Heimdallr, as shewn from the gen.-dalar, not -dalls; a later form used in the Rímur was Heimdal-l, þýmurlur 1. 8:—the god Heimdal, Edda, whence the poem Heimdalar-galdr, m. id. The etymology has not been made out: Heimdal was the heavenly watchman in the old mythology, answering to St. Peter in the medieval legends; respecting him vide Edda 17 (Sksm.) and *passim*, Gm. 13: he was also regarded as the father and founder of the different classes of mankind, see Rm. and Vsp. 1.—meiri ok minni mögu Heimdalar, *the bigger and lower sons of H., i. e. all men*.

II. a ram in Edda (Gl.) is called heimdali.

heim-dragi, *a, m. a 'home-dragger', laggard*, Fms. vii. 121, Fs. 177 (in a verse), Art. 89, Konr. 10, Lex. Poët.

heim-ferð, *f. a going home*, Eg. 66, Fms. iv. 269, ix. 474, Jb. 8: an *inroad into one's home* = atförr, heimsókn, Ld. 262, Eg. 73, Fms. viii. 9, xi. 239.

COMPS: heimferðar-dagr, *m. the day for returning home*, Magn. 512. heimferðar-leyfi, *n. 'home-leave'*, Fms. ix. 318.

heim-fríðr, *m. a law term, home-peace, home security*, D. N. i. 215, 245. heim-fúss, *adj. longing for home*, Fms. vii. 48, vi. 238, Sturl. i. 84, Fb. ii. 360.

heim-fýsi, *f. a longing for one's home*.

heim-för, *f. a going home, return home*, Fms. vii. 48, xi. 60, Hkv. 2. 34: an *inroad*, Eg. 12, v. l.

COMPS: heimfarar-leyfi, *n. 'home-leave', leave to go home*, Eg. 31, Fms. viii. 395, Orkn. 284. heimfara-þing, *n. a law term, a meeting to settle terms in case of distress for payment of debt*; cp. the mod. phrase, undir atförr at lögum, D. N. v. 424 (Fr.)

heim-ganga, *u, f. a going home*, Sturl. i. 43.

heim-gás, *f. a home goose, a tame goose*, Grett. 90, Korm. 206, Edda (Gl.)

heim-hagi, *a, m. [cp. átt-hagi, Dan. hjem-stavn], a home-field*, D. N. i. 581; in Hm. 156 we propose to read heimhaga for heimhuga.

heim-hamr, *m. 'home-skin', one's own skin*, Hm. 156; vide hamr.

heimila, *d and að, to give a title to a thing*; þá hefir maðr heimild til ef maðr heimilar honum er forráð á aura sinna, Grág. ii. 191; hvárt sá maðr heimildi honum landit eðr eigi, 209; ef maðr selr manni eðr gefr þat er hann veit at þjófstolit er, ok villir hann heimild at, þó at hann vissi eigi þá er honum var heimildr, ok varðar skóggang, 190; hvar sem þeir kæmi við, heimilaði jarl þeim þat er þyrfti at hafa, Nj. 122; ábúð heimilar tekju, en landskyld heimilar löð, N. G. L., Gpl. 329.

heimild (heimold, Stj. 134), *f. [Dan. hjemmel = authority; undoubtedly derived from Goth. baimopli, by which Ulf. renders áþrós, Mark x. 29, 30, and thus nearly akin to heimili and heimoll; in Icel. only used in law phrases]:—a title, right, jus possessionis; hann seldi síðan þann sama graptar-reit ok heimoldir, Stj. 134; stefna til heimildar, to summon one for h., Grág. ii. 205; villa heimild at e-u, to give out a false account of one's title to a thing, of stolen things, 190; nú ferr maðr á jörð manns ok tekr eigi heimild af þeim er á, N. G. L. i. 39; þau ríki er konungur hafði þá heimildum á tekit, to which the king had got the title, Fms. x. 45; heimild skal hvern maðr taka af sínum dróttni verka-sveins síns, Anal. 278; en veit ek at hann hefir eigi réttar heimildir á skóginum, Eb. 170.*

COMPS: heimildar-kviðr, *m. a verdict of neighbours as to right of possession*, Grág. heimildar-maðr, *m. a man from whom a title is derived*, Grág. ii. 205, Gpl. 537. heimildar-tak, *n. a taking possession, title*; honum þótti eigi at lögum hafa farit heimildar-tak á skóginum, i. e. he thought it was a bad, unlawful bargain, Eb. 178, N. G. L. i. 324. heimildar-taka, *u, f. id.*, Gpl. 493, 537. heimildar-taki, *a, m. = heimildarmaðr*, N. G. L. i. 324, Jb. 356. heimildar-

vátt, *m. a witness in case of disputed title*, Grág. ii. 319. heimill

vandr, *adj. fastidious in regard to title*, Sturl. ii. 146.

II. in m usage gener. authority; það er engin heimild fyrir því, there is no authority for it. heimildar-laust, *n. adj. without authority*.

HEIMILL, *n.*; for an older form heimi see the comps with heimi [originally a compd from heima, home, and óðal, heimíðli, as seen fr Ulf. baimopli = áþrós, Mark x. 29, 30]:—a house, homestead, domicile Eg. 535, Fms. vi. 358, xi. 18, Grág. i. 99, 146, Hkr. i. 184, Nj., *passim* in old and mod. usage. COMPS: heimilis-bragr, *m. home-l*

heimilis-búi, *a, m. a law term, a homestead neighbour summoned for the same house*, Grág. i. 26, 191. heimilis-fang, *n. a law term*

domicile, Grág. i. 19, 146, 147, Nj. heimilis-fastr, *adj. having fixed homestead*, Grág. i. 52, ii. 45, Vm. 97, D. I. i. 277, 303. heimil

fólk, *n. folk of the same homestead*. heimilis-hús, *n. a closet*,

151, 199, Am. 37: a privy, Fb. i. 416, ii. 87, Fs. 183. heimil

kviðr, *m. a verdict given by heimilisbúar*, Grág. i. 145, Fas. i. 38 also called heimiskviðr, q. v.: heimiliskviðar-vitni, *n. the evidence*

h., N. G. L. i. 140, 160, 316. heimilis-njóli, *a, m., a botan. ter*

rumex acutus, Hjalt. heimilis-prestr, *m. a chaplain*, Vm. 15, D

*passim*. heimilis-ök, *f. a law phrase, a 'home-charge', a cha*

that can be brought home to one, Valla L. 226. heimilis-tíðr, *f.*

home-service, Am. 37. heimilis-vist, *f. a domicile*, Hkr. iii. 3,

Stj. 94.

heimill, vide heimoll.

heimis-búi, *a, m. = heimilisbúi*, Grág. i. 191.

heimis-garðar, *m. pl. 'home-yards', a homestead*, Hm. 8.

heimis-haugr, *m. a 'home-bow', Hbl. 45 (Bugge's Emend.); v*

haugr. heimis-kviðr, *m. = heimiliskviðr*, defined in N. G. L. ii. 505 sq a home-verdict, report made by one's mates and fellows; in the sayi

hættir er h. nema sér góðan geti, Sdm. 25; eigi skal heimiskvið ann at henda eðr ílltýngdir, no notice is to be taken of house-talk or

tongues, Grág. i. 361. heim-kváma (heim-koma), *u, f. return home*, Fms. i. 290, Stur

213: the phrase, missa heimkvámu, to miss one's return, be slain

foreign parts, answering to ἀπολέσαι νόστιμον ἡμαρ, Od.; misti

margr maðr heimkvámu, Fas. i. 385, (Skjöld. S., which is a paraphr

from an old lost poem); at margr missi heimkvámu í þeim styr, Sighv

Hkr. iii. 40 (in a verse). heimkvámu-dagr, *m. the day of com*

home, νόστιμον ἡμαρ, Lex. Poët.

heim-kynni, *n. a home, household*, Ísl. ii. 392, Magn. 484, Hkr. ii. 2

heim-leið, *f. 'home-way', going homewards*, Mart. 129, Hom. (St.)

heim-leiðis, *adv. homewards*, Eg. 589, Fms. iv. 278, xi. 55, Fs.

Ld. 48, *passim*.

heim-lenzkr, *adj. native*, Sks. 375.

heim-leyfi, *n. = heimfararleyfi*, Fms. vi. 445, vii. 182, xi. 248, Hkr

261.

heim-ligr, *adj. worldly*, Magn. 466, Stj. 546, Bs. i. 97.

heim-nár, *m. a law term, 'home-corpse', thus defined, sá maðr he*

h. er dreginn er til stokks eða til stumns (=stofns) ok höggna af b

hendr ok fætr, en um þat verk verða þeir menn útlagar nema hann

færum kenna, N. G. L. ii. 506; cp. gálgárn etc.

heimoll, *adj., so spelt in Nj. 220, Eg. 163, 199, Fms. vi. 161, i*

Fs. 154, etc.; heimholt (wrongly), Sks. 60 new Ed.; heimull, F

vi. 207, vii. 160; later and usually heimill; [cp. Goth. baimopli

Icel. heimili]:—prop. 'housebold', homely, domestic, of a thing or p

erty, cp. Germ. 'heimisch, einheimisch'; hann lét öngu tortyna þar ne

kvíkté heimilu (home cattle); but this sense is rare and obsolete.

metaph. as a law term, property in one's full possession, at one's free

posal; heimöl jörð, appropriated land, Fms. vi. 161 (in a verse);

varð jörð heimöl, 185 (in a verse):—in the phrase, vera e-m heimill; ei

er eigi mundrinn heimill, sá er hann handsalar hinn heimski maðr, i

it is not a good, lawful bargain, it is not valid, Grág. i. 177; en h

hirdir aldri, at hverjum hann keypti, ef honum var heimilt selt, Ó.

114; því eru borð sett at heimoll er matr þeim er hafa þurfu, the m

is at the free disposal of those who wish to have it, Nj. 220; ok vera öll

matr heimill (heimöll, Hb.), Landn. 193; kvað honum heimilan sky

sinn styrk nær sem hann þyrfti, his help should be at his disposal wh

soever he stood in need of it, Orkn. 86; en heimil munu þar til

orð, Lv. 36; heimull skal þórði at vera með mér, Fms. vi. 207; s

þér ok heimilt vera, at hafa fé mitt til styrks þér, Ó. H. 33; þá

heimilt þeim er fara vilja með mér, Fs. 23; nú er þat heimilt at þú

hér af þú vilt þat, Fbr. 37 new Ed.; segir at þat var skylt ok heim

due and just, Ó. H. 156; segir svá, at þat var skylt ok heimolt at h

görði slíkan forbeina sem þyrfti, Eg. 163; allt mitt góz er þér heim

Fs. 154; allt mitt skal yðr jafnheimolt sem mér, 182; þórir segir

þat var heimolt þó at þórólfur vildi fleiri menn hafa með sér þangat, i

in a bad sense, at honum sé heimill hæðlegr dauði, i. e. it serves i

right, Sks. 280: eiga heimilt, to have a right to, to have at one's

posál, etc.; mik áttu heimilan til fylgda við þik ok ráða-görðar, F

xi. 29; en heimilt á Glúmr at lofa þat, Nj. 23; þvíat konungu



smult at drepa mik, Fms. vii. 165; hans menn trúðu því at hann ætti smilan sigr í hverri orrostu, Hkr. i. 6; heimilt á biskup at taka tíund ír kirkjum, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 214; nú á ek hér nokkuru heimilla (comp.) at veita nokkura fríon, Ó. H. 205; þat muntú eiga allra heimilast (perh.) at veita öðrum þitt 'en ekki mitt, Ísl. ii. 137; láta, göra e-m heimilt, to allow, give a right to another; þá þorvaldr honum heimilan st sinn, Tb. made him free of his horse, placed it at his disposal, Gisl.; ok lét honum heimilan sinn vinskaf, Fms. v. 183; hann gördi sér ar konur jafnheimilar, i. 207.

III. cp. Germ. heimlich = private, secret, only in the following derivatives.

heimolleikr (heimull-), mod. heimugleikr (-leiki), m. privacy, intimacy; kærleiki með h., Bs. i. 809; h. ok vinátta, Fms. v. 176 (v. l.), (Laur. S. passim), Mar. 2. mod. secrecy; þeir töluðu milli sín argan heimuleik, Bs. ii. 54.

heimolliga (heimull-), mod. heimugliga, adv. duly, with full title possession; hvert er þat land er ek má fá Haraldi heimolliga, ef ek útskert Dana-veldi? Fms. i. 85, cp. Hkr. (l. c.) 197; at þér mættuð egga h. ok einslga í þessari landsins hálfu, Stj. 223. 2. privately, i. 83, Bs. ii. 28. 3. mod. secretly, Fms. xi. 443 (MS. of the 15th century).

heimolligr, mod. heimugligr, adj. intimate, Bs. i. 801 (Laur. S. passim); kærast ok heimolligastr, Mar. 2. private; h. hús ok rbergi, a private closet, Stj. 105; hans h. fólk, his household folk, id.; klerkr, a private clerk or chaplain, Fms. xi. 443; h. vinr, Fas. ii. 490; hús, a privy, Grett. 98 A. 3. mod. secret, Germ. heimlich.

HEIMR, m. [Ulf. heimos (fem. pl.) = wūp; A. S. bām; cp. Engl. bome, d in local names -bam; O. H. G. haim; Germ. heim; Dan. hjem; Swed. m.] —prop. an abode, village, and hence land, region, world: I. ode, land, 1. partly in a mythol. sense, each heimr being peopled with one kind of beings, gods, fairies, men, giants, etc.; nú man ek ima, I remember nine abodes, Vsp. 2, and also Alm. 9 sqq., Vpm. 45, ter to the mythol. conception of nine heavens, nine kinds of beings, d nine abodes, cp. Goð-heimr, God-land, Yngl. S. Stor.; Mann-heimr, Man-land, the abode of men, Yngl. S.; Jötun-heimr, Giant-land; Álf-heimr, Elf-land, Fairy-land; Nið-heimr, Mist-land, the world low, Edda, Gm.; Undir-heimr, the nether world, Fms. iii. 178, Fas. iii. 17; Upp-heimr, the 'Up-land,' Ether, Alm. 13; cp. also Sól-heimr, Sun-bam, Sunnisdie, freq. as a local name, Landn.; vind-h., 'wind-m,' the heaven, Vsp. 62; sá heimr er Múspell heitir, Edda 3; heyrir ástr hans í alla heima, 17: the phrase, spyrgja einn í alla heima, to ask freely; er slikt harla úhöfðinglegt at spyrgja úkunna menn í hvern heim, m. i. 211.

2. the region of the earth or sky; Austr-heimr, the East; orðr-h., the North; Suðr-h., the South; Vestr-h., the West; Jórsla-heimr, alatine; poët., dvalar-heimr, a dwelling-place, Sól. 35; ægis-h., 33; da-h., the abode of men, 41; heimar goða, the abode of gods, Hkm. 13; auar-h., a place of bliss, Hkv. Hjörv. 42; ljóð-h., the abode of men, Gg.; myrk-h., the mirky abode, Akv. 42; sólar-h., the sun's abode, heaven, eisl. 3. a village, in local names, Engl. -bam, Germ. -beim; but in mod. Dan., Norse, and Swed. local names contracted to -om or -um, so that in many instances it is doubtful whether it is from heim or a dat. pl. um, thus Veom, Viom may be Véheimr or Véum; Sæ-heimr = mod. orse Sam; Há-heimr = Ham; Fors-heimr = Forsum, Munch, Norge's eskr. Pref.: in Icel. not very freq., Sól-heimar, Man-heimar (cp. Safn 353 note), Vind-h.: the mythical Glads-h., 'Brigð-bam,' þrym-h., nið-h., Gm. 4, 8, 11.

II. this world, opp. to Hel or other worlds; trst fólkvíg í heimi, Vsp. 26; segðu mér ör heimi ek man ör Helju, 6, Hkv. Hjörv. 40, Skv. 3, 62, Vpm. 49, Am. 83, Stor. 19, Vsp. 6, Helr. 4; koma í heimina, to be born, Fas. ii. 513; þessa heims, in this world, 623, 48, Gpl. 42, Hom. 48; opp. to annars heims, in the other world; þessa heims ok annars, Nj. 200, Sks. 354; kringla heimsins, the globe, orbis terrarum, Hkr. (init.); um allan heim, Grág. i. 169; heimr er bygd, Ísl. ii. 381; spor þín liggja lengra út í heim en ek e séð, Orkn. 142; var heimirn allr greindr í þriðjunga, Al. 117, Sks. 104, Rb. 134; al-heimr, the universe; minni-h., microcosmos, Eluc. 1.

2. phrases, liggja (vera) milli heims ok Heljar, to lie between life and death, in extreme illness, Fb. i. 260 (of a swoon); lá þorsteinn þá milli heims ok heljar ok vætti sér þá ekki nema dauða, as. ii. 437; þá sigaði svá at honum, ... ok lá náliga í milli heims ok heljar, Grett. 114; sýna e-m í tvo heimana, to make one look into two worlds, i. e. to treat a person roughly; cp. laust hann svá at hann vissi tíð í þenna heim, he struck him so that he nearly swooned, Karl. 5.

3. ecel. the world, mundus; heims ágrini, Hom. 73; stíga yfir himinn, to overcome the world, 49, N. T. passim, e. g. John xvi. 8, 11, 2, 33; heims börn, the children of the world, Pass.; heims dýrd, the glory of the world, Post.; heims skraut, the pomp of the world, Hom. 83; öld ok heimr, the flesh and the world, N. T. 4. denoting people, only in the compd þing-heimr, an assembly, cp. Fr. monde. COMPS: heims-aldur, m. aetas mundi, Stj. 25, Rb. 392, Fas. ii. 13. heims-lfa, u. f. a quarter of the world, Edda 151 (pref.). heims-brestr, i. crash of the world, Nj. 272. heims-bygd, f. the peopled world, b. 380, Stj., Hom. heims-endi, a, m. the world's end, Stj. 68, 92.

temp. the end of the world. heima-kringla, u. f. orbis terrarum, Sks. 606, Trist. 7: the name of the work of Snorri, given it by Thormod Torfæus (died 1719), from the first words in one of the vellum MSS., 'Kringla heimsins,' etc., whence Heimskringla; as the old name of the Aeneid was 'Arma.' This name was for the first time used in the Edit. of Peringsköld 1697.

heims-skapan (-sköpun), f. creation, Stj. 279. heims-skaut, n. pl. the poles, Fs. ii. 97 (in a verse); the earth being conceived as a sheet stretched out (mod.), Norðr-h., the North pole; Suðr-h., the South pole. heims-slit, n. pl. the end of the world, Bs. i. 432, Stj. 124. heims-sól, f. the sun, Fms. vi. 422. heims-staða, u. f. aetas mundi, 625, 178, Rb. 82, 84, 88, Fb. i. (pref.), Bs. ii. 3. heims-stjórn, f. the ruling of the world, Mar. heims-stýrir, m. the ruler of the world, Lex. Poët. heims-vist, f. living, dwelling, 625, 93, Magn. 428, Fms. ii. 239; dwelling in a place, N. G. L. i. 391, Hom. 115. heims-þriðjungur, m. = heimsálfa (in the old sense), Hkr. i. 5.

heim-reið, f. a 'home-raid,' inroad, attack, Eg. 279. heim-röst, f. a lane leading up to houses (Icel. traðir), Gpl. 414, 445.

heimska, u. f. folly, Am. 83, Fbr. 142, Fms. ii. 156, Ó. H. 109, Anal. 246, passim. COMPS: heimsku-liga, adv. foolishly, Sks. 685.

heimsku-ligr, adj. foolish. heimsku-tal, n. foolish talk. heimsku-verk, n. a foolish deed, Karl. 20.

heimska, að, to mock one, 656 C. 35, H. E. i. 505 (impers.)

heimskingi, a, m. a fool, simpleton.

heimsku-liga (proncd. heimsliga, Fb. i. 259), adv. foolishly; láta h., to play silly pranks, behave like an idiot, Fms. iii. 179, vi. 217, Fas. i. 9, Fs. 32, 150; fara h., Boll. 352; hlupa hart ok heimska, Fb. i. 259.

heimsku-ligr (proncd. heimslig, 623, 19, Sturl. ii. 34 C, Fas. ii. 326), adj. foolish, silly, Sks. 73, 302, Fms. vi. 208; h. orð, foolish (foul) language, Sturl. ii. 34, passim; h. gaman, Fs. 71.

heimsku-máligr, adj. foolish-spoken, 686 B. 2.

heimsku-orðr, adj. = heimskmáligr, Pass. 13, 2.

HEIMSKR, adj. [heima], foolish, silly, prop. 'bomisb,' of one who has never been from home, as in the saying, heimskt er heimalit barn, bomisb (silly) is the home-bred bairn: heimskr, dull, is opp. to horskr, Hm. 93; h. maðr, 19; heimskir halir, fools, bad men, Sdm. 24: the saying, verðr opt heitum heimskr maðr fegin, fair words make a fool's heart leap for joy, Þorst. St. 55; heimskir menn, Nj. 33: an idiot, Grág. i. 177; h. ok úráðvandr, Fs. 51; sá skal hyðing valda er heimskastr er á þingi, N. G. L. i. 349: nicknames, Ketill Heimski, Hrafn H., Hreiðarr H., Ottarr H., Landn., Hdl., Fms.; cp. Lat. Brutus.

heim-sókn, f. [cp. Scot. bamesucken], an inroad or attack on one's home, Nj. 197, Fms. iii. 23, vii. 299. COMPS: heimsóknar-vargr, m. one who makes an inroad, a burglar, N. G. L. i. 405. heimsóknar-vitni, n. a witness in a case of heimsókn, Gpl. 155.

II. a visit, Sturl. i. 72. heim-speki, f. philosophy, Col. ii. 8; and heim-spekingr, m. a philosopher, now freq. and prob. formed in the 16th century from the Germ. welt-weisheit; a poem Heimspekinga-skóli exists, written at the end of the 17th century.

heim-stefna, u. f. a law term, a citation served at one's home, Gpl. 264.

COMPS: heimstefnu-váttir, m. a witness in a case of h., N. G. L. i. 217.

heimstefnu-vitni, n. testimony in a case of h., Gpl. 475.

heim-stöð, f. a homestead, Vsp. 56.

heim-sækja, sötti, [Dan. bjemsige], to visit, Lv. 108, Fms. v. 236, Valla L. 218, Ghúm. 354 (better in two words).

HEIMTA, t. [Swed. bämta; akin to heim, prop. to fetch home] —to fetch:

1. to draw, pull; þá bauð jarl at h. þá at landi, to pull them ashore, 623, 35; taka hendi sinni í stúfnn tungunnar ok h. (to pull) hana, Fb. ii. 386; þá heimtir hann togit hart, Konr. 31 (MS.), 33; þá vildu þeir h. snórna at hálsi honum, Mar.; metaph., heimti hann sik fram með féggjufum við konunginn, he made his way with the king by money, Fms. xi. 325; Einnar kom á fund konungs, ok heimti sik fram með féggjufum, Fb. iii. 445; h. sik í vinátta við e-n, to contract friendship with one, Fms. vi. 52; h. nyt af fé, to milk cattle, K. þ. K. 78, Bs. i. 189; impers. (rare), þegar er saman heimtir með þeim, when they come up to one another, Al. 143; sliks var ván eigi lítill, at þik mundi þangat heimta (v. l. langa, Fs. 104), that thou shouldst be drawn thither, long to go thither, Fms. ii. 212.

2. to call on one; konungr heimti til sín Sigurð ullstreng, Fms. vii. 17; þá heimtu þeir konung á tal, they had an interview with the king, 273, Lv. 42; þá var Jóseph heimtr ör myrkva-stofu, Ver. 17; þá skal hann h. til skipverja, ok segja þeim, Grág. i. 210.

II. to claim, crave; mikitt var heimt at þeim fyrir sakir föður þeirra, Sturl. ii. 127: to claim a due, debt, or the like, h. föður-arf, Ó. H. 32; móður-arf, Ld. 62; h. fé at e-m, Ísl. ii. 224; h. toll, Gullþ. 11; h. skipfoll, Fs. 153; hann mun ætla at h. erfð sína, Nj. 5; um eignir þær er Ólafir konungr heimti, Fms. i. 287; Rútr átti fœr í Vestfjörðu at heimta (to claim payment) fyrir varning sinn, Nj. 11; h. verð, fé, Fb. i. 434; skuld, skatt, mund, ii. 49, Fs. 153; —to crave, without the notion of getting, þá heimti hann set-stökkana ok náði eigi, Landn. 104; gaf hann þá sök Sigurði, at hann hefði heimt fjárlut konunganna, Fms. vii. 128; ok á hann þó at h.



þingfarar-kaupit, Grág. i. 24; en nú var þar komit, at Steinn heimti þessi vilmæli at Ragnhildi, *now St. called on R. to make good her promises*, Ó. H. 144; ok mun heimt annat ef annat er veitt, Þorst. Stíðu H. 172; þeir heimtu munn móður sinnar, en hann vildi eigi gjalda, Hkr. i. 21.

2. *to get back, recover, regain, get in*; nema þú þinn hamar þér um heimtir, þkv. 18; also, h. aprt. 8, 11; h. e-n ór helju, Eg. 533, Grett. 83, Konr. 35. 3. *esp. to bring home the sheep in autumn from the summer pastures*; nú heimtir annarr-tveggi þeirra fleira en ván átti, . . . nú heimtir annarr betr en annarr, . . . hve mart hann hafði óheimt, i. e. *how many sheep were still at large, not got in*, Grág. i. 424, 425.

III. reflex., þá er synir Haralds konungs heimtusk fram at aldrí, *advanced in years*, Fb. i. 576; þá heimtusk Birkibeinar ór þys búandmanna, ok upp í eyrna, Fms. viii. 68; h. saman, *to gather together, join*; heimtusk brátt skip hans saman, x. 396; ok heimtusk svá allir saman, *joined to one another*, viii. 357; vil ek at menn skiptisk í sveitir ok heimtusk saman frændr ok kunnmenn, Ó. H. 204; of sheep, láta skipta at jafnaði svá sem heimtz hefir til, Grág. i. 424. IV. part. heimtandi, a claimant, Grág. i. 495, K. p. K. 154.

heimta, u. f. a claim, demand, of payment due to one, or the like, Sturl. i. 113, Grág. ii. 379, K. Á. 84, Fb. i. 471, (fjár-heimta, arf-h.) 2. *esp. in pl. (heimtur), a bringing home sheep from the summer pastures*; þat var eitthvert sinn um haust at heimtur vóru illar á fé manna, ok var Glúmi vant marga geldinga, Nj. 26; haust-heimtur, Band. 4; skaut mjök í tvaum horn um heimtur Odds frá því er verit hafði, id.; ok er á leidd haustið ferr hann á fjall, verða heimtur góðar, ok missir engis sauðar, 3; al-heimtur, *gathering in all one's sheep*, cp. Glúm. ch. 7, Rd. 4, Eb. ch. 18, Nj. ch. 16; very freq. in mod. usage.

heimtari, a. m. a usurer, Stj. 304.

heimting, f. a claim, demand, Grág. i. 97, 334, Ld. 50, Fms. ii. 287.

heimul-leikr (leiki), heimolleikr, vide heimoll.

heim-ván, f. expectation of coming home; hann sagði sína heimvæn í eftzu viko Föstu, Sturl. i. 25.

2. *eccles. departure, Germ. ableben*; þat get ek ekki merkja heimvæn þína, Fms. vii. 108, cp. Fél. vii. p. xiv. pref.; hann svaraði, mér lízt, herra, sem þér munid eigi lengi hér eptir þurfa at berjast við heiminn.—Biskup mælti, því er gott at taka, eg á góða heimvön, taken from Jón Halldórsson's Lives of Bishops, referring to the death of Jón Vídalín (A.D. 1720).

heim-þegi, a. m. a 'home-dweller,' a member of one's household; this word occurs several times on Danish stones, vide Rafn 184, 185, 197, 217, 218.

heim-þingaðr (-uðr), m. a visitor; hanga h. = Odin (vide hangi), Ísl. ii. 353 (in a verse); herju h., *the husband of the ogress*, i. e. the giant Hrungnir, Haustl. 19.

HEIN, f. [A.S. *bān*; Engl. *bone*; Dan. *been*], a bone, Edda 48, 59, Sturl. ii. 62, Fms. vi. 374; a nickname of the Danish king for his meekness, Knytling. S.

COMPS: heinar-brýni, n. = heinbrýni, Fas. iii. 43. heinar-sufl (heinar-smjör), bone-grease, Fb. iii. 425, n. the liquor in which mowers dip the whetstone, Fms. vi. 374; in poetry the sword is called hein-flet, hein-land, hein-vandill, the flat, land, rod of the bone, Lex. Poët. hein-pynntr, part. bone-whetted, of a sword, id.

hein-bergr, n. a bone-quarry, Edda 58.

hein-brýni, n. a bone, whetstone, Fas. iii. 43.

Heinir, m. pl. the inhabitants of the Norse county Heimsmörk, Fms. xii.

Hein-verskr, adj. from Haðaland, Hkr. i. (in a verse).

HEIPT, better heift, f. [Ulf. *baifsts* = *ἐπις, ἐπιθεία, ἀγων*, cp. *baifstjan* = *ἀγωνίζεσθαι*; akin is Germ. *heftig*, whence mod. Dan. *heftig*]:—the earliest sense is *feud, deadly war*; vinna e-m heipt, *to wage war (do battle) against one*, Vkv. 10; deila heiptir, *to wage deadly feud*, Hkv. i. 44; senda e-m heiptar-boð, *to challenge one to combat*, Fas. iii. 27 (in a verse); hereto belong such poet. epithets as, heiptar-nýtr, heiptar-strangr, heipt-bráðr, heipt-fikinn, heipt-gláðr, heipt-míldr, heipt-minnigr, heipt-móðr, heipt-ðrr, heipt-snarr, = *mighty in war, warlike*, all of them used as 'ornamental' epithets of praise, vide Lex. Poët.: as also heiptar-hvessir, m. a war kindler, id. β. bane; heipt hrisings, the bane of a copse, i. e. fire, Ýt. 19; in the old poems Hm. and Sdm. heipt seems used in a peculiar sense, viz. an imprecation, spell, Hm. 136, 152, Sdm. 12, 36, and perh. Eb. in the Máhlöf-ingavísir.

2. *evil doings, injury*; eiga e-m heiptir at gjalda, Hkr. i. 85, Korm. (in a verse); gjalda e-m harma ok heiptir, Ó. H. 214.

II. *deadly hatred, spite*; halda heift í hjarta, Hom. 50; heipt ok harðindi, *ill-will and tyranny*, Fms. vi. 42; meir af h. en ást, xi. 310; hafa heift á e-m, *to hate one*. 2. *fury*; þá svall heift í Högna, H. *swelled with fury*, Bragi. COMPS: heiptar-blóð, n. a law phrase, bloodshed; sarga í heiptarblóði, *to stain (a holy place) with bloodshed*, Eb. 12; þá kom heiftarblóð fyrst á jörð, Ver. 6 (the blood of Abel).

heiptar-fenginn, adj. *breathing hatred against one*, Ld. 232. heiptar-hugr, m. *wrath*, Fb. iii. 320. heiptar-hönd, f. a foe's hand; léggja heiptar hendr á e-n, Stj. 486; með sinni heiptar hendi, 436. heiptar-mál and heiptar-orð, n. pl. words breathing hatred, Karl. 438, Fas. i. 191, ii. 358.

heipt-gjarn, adj. *spiteful*, Bkv. 10.

heipt-kviðr, m. *unkind, evil words*, Ad. 22.

heipt-mógr, m. a foeman, adversary, Hm. 149.

heipt-rækni, f. (heipt-rækninn, adj.), *vindictiveness*, Hom. (St.) 49.

heipt-rækr, adj. *vindictive*, Bs. i. 8.

heiptugr, adj. *baneful*: in the allit. law phrase, heiptugri hendi, *infernal man*, K. Á. 36, 40, Gpl. 378.

heipt-uðf, f. *deadly hatred*, Ver. 26.

heipt-uðigr, adj. *vindictive*, Eb. 17 new Ed., Fbr. 35, Fms. vi. 42, 29.

heipt-yrði, n. pl. words of hatred, Edda 77, Am. 85, Fm. 9.

HEIT, n. pl. [cp. Ulf. *uota* = *ἀεικέλις*], *threatening words or gestures, threats*, Lat. *minae*; standa undir heitum ok illyrðum, Bs. i. 728; h. ok harðyrði, Barl. 194; köld heit, Edda (Ht.); þeirra heit dvinuðu, Ed (in a verse); af heitum, *from his threatening gestures*, Am. 19.

heit, n. a solemn promise, vow; munu yör heit hans öll föst, Eg. 2 Þorst. St. 55; efnit þykkisk þú hafa heit þín, en nú eru eptir mín he Nj. 59; en í engum heitum (*engagement*) vil ek bindask, Ó. H. 32; sing. a vow, boly vow, kvað engan hlut batna munu við þat heit, R. 248; er honum þótti sem þegit mundi heitið, Glám. 348; eða heit, make a vow, Gísl. 90; stofna heit, id., Fms. ii. 16, Sturl. i. 222; se heit, id., Bs. i. 184; but esp., strengja heit, *to make a solemn vow* (in the heathen time, whence heit-strenging), Fs. 122, Ísl. ii. 166, Fms. i. 3, 26, Fb. ii. 353, Hrafn. 5; enda heit sitt, Fb. ii. 371; eccles. a vow, of Drottini heit sin, Stj. 429; heit öll ok testamenta, K. Á. 216; a promise (in marriage), hann bað konunnar ok fékk heitið hennar, Edda 23; bregg föstu heiti, *to break a promise*, Alm. 5.

HEITA, pres. heit, heitr, and in A. II. heiti, heitr (bisyllabic), mod. usage heiti through all significations; pret. hét, hétu, 2nd pe hézt; part. heittinn.

A. [Ulf. *baitan* = *καλεῖν*; A.S. *bátan*; Old Engl. *bigbt*, pret. *be* O.H.G. *baizan*; Germ. *beissen*; Swed. *beta*; Dan. *bede*]: I. *tra with acc. to call, give name to*; hve þik hétu hjú? Fsm. 47; Urð hétu ein Vsp. 20; Heiði hana hétu, 25; Grimmi mik hétu, Gm. 49; hve þik heit halr, Hkv. Hjörv. 14; Hnikar hétu mik, Skv. 2. 18; hétu þræl, Rm. hétu Erna (Ernu?), 36; the naming of infants was in the heathen accompanied by a kind of baptism (*ausa vatni*), vide *ausa*, p. 35.

metaph. *to call on one*; in the phrase, heita e-n á brott, *to turn one on call on one to be gone*; þá er maðr á brott heittinn ef honum er eigi deit matr at málu, Grág. i. 149; Vermundr hét hann á brott ok kvað ha eigi þar lengr vera skyldu, Sturl. ii. 230; so also, ef bóndi heitr gríðma sinn af vist foráttalaust, Grág. i. 157; eða heitið mik héðan, Ls. 7; ek í heittinn út (*turned out*) fjórum sinnum, Sighvát:—with prep., heita á e to call upon one (for help); hón hét á konur at skilja þá, Landn. 49; exhort one (in battle), hét á Hólmrygi, Hkm. 2; Ýfir hét á oes, Hkr. (in a verse); Gíslil spratt upp skjótt ok heitr á menn sína, at skýli, Gí. 22; to invoke one (a god, saint), hann trúði á Krist, en hét á þor sjófara ok harðræða, Landn. 206; hann heitr nú á fulltrúa sína þorgei ok Irpu, Fb. i. 213; ef ek heit á guð minn, Mar.; á Guð skal heita góðra hluta, Sól. 4.

3. *part. pass. bigbt, called*; sú gjöf var heit gulli betri, Ad. 9; löskr mun hann æ heittinn, Am. 57, Fms. vi. 39 (in a verse); sú maðr mun eigi illa heittinn (*will not get a bad report* atterð sinni, Sks. 55 new Ed. β. heittinn, the late, of one dead; ep Odd heittinn föður sinn, Dipl. iv. 13; Salgerðr h., the late S., Vm. 37; ve freq. in mod. usage, hann Jón heittinn, hún Guðrún heitin, etc.

I absol. or intrans., in which case pres. bisyllabic heiti (not heit), to bigbt, be called, as in Goth. the pass. of *baitan*; Andvari ek heiti, am I bigbt, Skv. 2. 2; Ólafur heiti ek, Fms. x. 226; ek heiti Ari, (fine); Jónu vatni, Jarl létu heita, Rm. 31; Óðinn ek nú heiti, Yg ek áðan hét, Gm. 54; Gangráðr ek heiti, Vpm. 8; Ask veit ek stanc heitr Yggdrasil, Vsp. 19; esp. freq. in an hist. style in introducing person for the first time, Mördur hét maðr, hann átti dóttur eina er Un hét, móðir hennar hét þorgerðr, Rútr hét bróðir hans, Nj. i. 2; þ áttu eptir dóttur er þurird hét, hinn elzti son Bjarnar hét Grimke Ísl. ii. 4; Oddr hét maðr, son Ónundar breiðskeggs, hann átti þá ko er Jórunn hét; annarr son þeirra hét þoroddr en annarr þorvaldr, þari hét dóttir Odds en ónnur Jórfrí, 121, 122; þorsteinn hét maðr, ha var Egilsson, en Ásgerðr hét móðir þorsteins, 189; þau gátu son, var vatni ausinn ok hét þorólf, 146, etc.; and in endless instances answering to Engl. *there was a man, and his name was (he was bigbt)* so a so. The ancients said, hve (or hversu) heitr þú, 'bow' art thou named?

Germ. *wie heisst du?* thus, hve þú heitr? hve þik kalla konir? answ. Atli ek heiti, and hve þú heitr, hálá nágráðug? Hrimgerðr ek heit Hkv. Hjörv. 14–17; hve sú jörð heitr, hve sú himinn heitr, hversu maðr heitr, hve sjá sól heitr, etc., Alm. 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 30, 32, 34, Vpm. 11, 13, 15, 17; the northern Icelanders still say, hve (i. e. hversu) heitr maðrinn, sælir verið þér, hvörs heitr maðrinn? answ. Hrólfr heitr hann, Ásgrímsson að norðan, Sig. Pétr. in Hrólfr (a play), p. in mod. usage, hvat (*what*) heitr þú? hvað heitr þú? Eg heiti Jón, Stef. Ó the same phrase occurs now and then in old writers, hvat heitr þer sjú Ld. 234; hvat heitr hón? Helga heitr hón, Ísl. ii. 201 (Cod. Holm. hva = hversu?); as also in the poem Fsm. (but only preserved in paper MS 9. 11, 13, 19, 23, 31, 35, 37; but hve, 46, 47. β. of places, oft



th dat. and prep. of the place; á þeim bæ er á Brjámslæk heitir, Bs. 179; land þat er í Hvammi heitir, Gisl. 121; bær hans hét á Stokkum, i. iii. 324; á þeim bæ er at Hóli heitir, Hrafn. 5; ok því heitir þat síðan heitdal, 3; bær heitir á Bakka, á Meðalhúsum, at Búrfelli, á Auðúlfsdum, at Svinavatni, í Vestrhópi, í Sléttadal, Ísl. ii. 322–325. 2. be called, reckoned so and so; þá heitir hón sónn at sök, then she was convicted, N. G. L. i. 351; þú skalt fá þessum degi frjáls maðr ita, Ld. 50; heit hvers manns niðingr ella, Nj. 176; heldr en h. kotr, eigi er þat nafn fyrir-litanda, at heita húskarl konungs, Skv. 270; er vill heitinn horskr, Hm. 61. 3. reflex., hétomc, to name oneself or to be called; hétomc Grímnir, hétomc Gangleri, einu nafni hétomc Iregi, hétomc þundr fyrir þat, Hm. 46, 48, 54.

B. With dat., [cp. Goth. *fauraga heitan*; A. S. *bātan*, pret. *bet*; Germ. *verbeissen*]:—to promise, with dat. both of the person and thing, or the thing in infin., or absol.; heita höfuð, to threaten, Am. 78; h. göðu, i. h. bölví, Hdl. 49; afarkostum, Fms. i. 75; hann heitir þeim þar í þat fornum lögum, Ó. H. 35; engu heit ek um þat, 167; mantú nokkurt er þu þú hétst mér í fyrta, Anal. 190; at lítið mark sé at, hverju þú heitir, ms. vii. 120; fyrir þau hin fögru fyrirheit er þú hétst þeim manni, er maðr hans yrði—þat skal ek efna sem ek hét þar um, i. 217; kom þarsteinn þar, sem hann hafði heitið, as he had promised, 72; þú munt þu okkr slíka sæmd sem þú hefir heitið, Nj. 5; Njáll hét at fara,

II. to make a vow, the vow in dat., the god or person invoked with prep. and acc. (h. á e-n), cp. A. above; þat sýndisk þinum ráð á samkomunni, at h. til verðr-bata, en um þat urðu menn ra úsáttir hverju heita skyldi, vill Ljotr því láta h. at gefa til hofs, en þá út börn en drepa gamal-menni, Rd. 248; þá heitir Ingimundr prestur bóka-kista hans skyldi á land koma ok bækr, Bs. i. 424; ok skyldu menn taka at heita, þeir hétu at gefa ..., 483; hét Haraldr því til sigrs, at hann skyldi taka skírn, Fms. i. 107; eftir þat hét hón miklum jófum á hinn helga Jón biskup, Bs. i. 201 and passim, esp. in the miracle-books.

III. reflex. and pass. to plight oneself, be betrothed; þá sá hón þat at ráði ok með henni vinir hennar at heitask við, Eg. 36; þeim hétumk þá þjóðkonungi, Skv. 3. 36: to betroth, ekat ek heima þá er (hón) þér heitir var, *when she* (the bride) *was given to thee*, Alm. 4; kom svá, at Bárði var heitið meyjunni, *that the maid was betrothed to B.*, Eg. 26. 2. to vow, plight one's faith; þeir hétusk á Hákon ór landi, Jd.: to vow one's person to one, at hann heitisk um heilaga Ólafi konungi, Hkr. iii. 288; to bind oneself, þá menn er num höfðu heitisk til fóruneytis, Fms. vii. 204.

heita, t. [heitir], to beat; hón heitti steinana, Lv. 70; hann lét taka nent ok heita í katli, Fms. vi. 153; h. spjót í eldi, Fas. ii. 29; sólin titir hafit, Rb. 444. 2. to brew; heita mungát, Bs. i. 339, 340, þ. K. 100, Finnb. 294, Eg. 88; heita öl, 148, Hkv. 3; heita til fanna, to brew for Yule, Orkn. 112;—the ancients used to drink fresh-brewed ale.

heita, u. f. brewing, N. G. L. ii. 249, iii. 197; öl-heita, ale-brewing, Ldn. 215. COMPS: heitu-gagn, n. a boiler, D. N. heitu-hús, n. brew-house, Fms. viii. 329. heitu-kerall, n. a brewing-vat, Dipl. 18. heitu-ketill, n. a boiler, Dipl. iii. 4, Fb. iii. 447. heitu-ma, u. f. a woman brewer, Rétt. 6. 3. heitu-maðr, m. a brewer, Ld. ii. 44. heitu-viðr, m. fuel for brewing, Rétt. 59.

heitan, f. a booting, threatening, Fms. vi. 371, 437, Sturl. ii. 57, Fs. 31.

heitanar-örð, n. pl. menaces, Fms. vi. 118, Sturl. iii. 141.

HEITASK, að, dep.; [in mod. usage this word is often used as a strong verb, as if it belonged to the great verb heita above; but wrongly, as they are widely different, the former referring to Goth. *baitjan*, the latter to *hit*. *wótjan*, answering to Icel. *hóta*, *hæta*, q. v., Old Engl. *to wite*]:—boot, threaten, abuse one; heitask við e-n, with infin. or absol., hann er reiðan mjök ok heitask við Odd, Korm. 142; aldrei hallmætti hann sinum ok aldri heitaðisk hann við þá, and he never spoke evil or abused his enemies, Nj. 211; hann settisk í bú hans en heitaðisk þá bónda, Fs. 157; hverr ert þú svá djarfr, at þú þorir at heitask við öðringa várn? Fms. i. 75; with infin., heituðusk Danir mjök at fara út her í Noreg, 160; h. e-s, viii. 167; þeir heitaðusk at verja hann, i. 290; Knútr heitaðisk jafnan at herja til Englands, Ísl. ii. 241; hónin heituðusk við í öðru lagi at hlauða á brott, Bjarn. 27; hann itask at brjóta þau, O. H. L. 23; h. til e-s, muntú ná goðborði þínu þó þú heitisk eigi til, Þorst. Síðu H. 173; absol., segir at konungi mundi t eigi duga at heitask eðr herja á innan-lands fólk, Hkr. i. 144. In old language heitast is chiefly used of those who shortly before death see a man, and after death haunt him, see Ísl. þjóða. i. 222.

heita-bundinn, part. bound by a vow, Sturl. iii. 240, Rd. 246.

heita-dagr, m. a votive day; heitaðagr Eyfirdinga, the first Tuesday in month Einmánuðr (April), a 'day of vow' at the end of the winter when fodder and food began to run short, vide Rd. ch. 7.

heita-fastr, adj. true to one's word, Sturl. ii. 133, Hkr. iii. 252.

heita-fengi, n. a being heitfengr, Lv. 70.

heita-fengr, adj. able to eat one's food burning hot, Gret. 91.

heita-fé, n. votive money, Bs. i. 308, 450.

heita-guð, n. a god to whom one makes a vow, Bárð. 168.

heit-hleifr, m. a votive loaf, Vm. 33.

heiti, n. a name, denomination, 623, 62, Fms. i. 23, Hkr. i. 320, Orkn. (begin.); úkennd heiti, simple nouns, opp. to kenningar, circumlocutions or metaphors, Edda (Sksm.); heiti and nafn are used almost synonymously, lands-heiti, staða-heiti.

heitingar, f. pl. threats, imprecations, Lat. *diras*, Fas. i. 39, iii. 533, Gret. 203 new Ed., cp. Ísl. þjóða. i. 222.

heit-kona, u. f. one's promised spouse, distinguished from festar-kona, in whose case the ceremony of betrothal has taken place (vide festar); hón skal vera heitkona Gunnlaugs en eigi festar-kona, Ísl. ii. 217, 239, 255, Fb. i. 372, Sturl. iii. 179.

heitleikr, m. beat, Mar.

heit-örð, n. a promise, Sturl. i. 34, ii. 167, Bs. i. 682, Þórd. 21 new Ed.

HEITR, adj. [cp. Ulf. *beito*=fever, Matth. viii. 14; A. S. *bāt*; Engl. *bat*; Hel. *bēt*; Germ. *beiss*; Dan. *beed*; Swed. *bet*]:—hot, burning; heitan eld, Ísl. ii. 152; eldi heitari, *botter than fire*, Hm. 50, Gret. 134; heit skin, *bot sunshine*, Fms. i. 118, vi. 411; heitt veðr, *bot weather*, Nj. 165; veðr heitt af sólu, Ísl. ii. 193; skaltú eigi þurfa heitara at baka, Nj. 199; heitt siment, *bot mortar*, Fms. vi. 153; eða hellir hann á hann því nokkvi er svá heitt er, at (of a fluid), Grág. ii. 129; heit mjólk, Lv. 70; heitr grautr, Eb. 198; ekki er heitt, 'tis not hot, Lv. i. c.; e-m er (verðr) heitt, to be warm, Skv. 63; mér er heitt, I am hot; eld-h., *bot as fire*; glóð-h., *glowing hot*; brenn-h., *burning hot*; fun-h., *sjód-h.*, etc., q. v.; heitt blóð, heitr sveiti, Korm.

II. metaph. *bot, ardent*; heit ást, *bot love*; unna (elska) heitt, to love dearly, Lex. Poët., and in mod. usage. 2. *bot, angry*; göra sik heitan, Bs. i. 717, Stj. 181; verða h. við e-n, 719.

heit-rámr, adj. boasting, braggart, Bs. i. 649.

heit-rofi, a. m. (heit-rofa), a promise-breaker, Fms. ii. 55, Fs. 96.

heitsi, adj. indecl.; verða e-s h., to engage oneself to a thing, þíðr. 151.

heit-strenging, f. a solemn vow of the heathen kind (cp. strengja heit), Fms. i. 4, Hrafn. 8, Ísl. ii. 42, Fms. xi. 26, 109–113, 152, Fs. 122. For descriptions of this heathen custom, esp. at festivals (at Yule time, at funerals), see esp. Hænsa þ. S. ch. 12, Jónsv. S. ch. 8, 37, cp. Hkr. Ó. T. ch. 39, Hervar. S. ch. 4 (Fas. i. 417), Hkr. Har. S. Hárf. ch. 4, Yngl. S. ch. 40, Harð. S. ch. 14, Flóamanna S. ch. 2 (cp. Landn. i. ch. 3), Hrafn. ch. 2, Hkv. Hjörv. (prose).

heit-strengja, d, to vow, Fms. xi. 110, Str.; (better in two words.)

heit-söngur, m. a votive song, Bs. i. 307, 354.

heit-yrði, n. = heitörð.

HEKLA, u. f. [akin to hökull, q. v.], a kind of couled or hooded frock, knitted of divers colours, see Fms. ii. 72, viii. 106; hekla flekkótt, Fas. i. 120, Landn. 319; blárend h., Ísl. ii. 44; h. af skarlati ok samuð öll brögðum, Fms. ii. 70; græn h., Ó. H. 158.

COMPS: Heklu-fjall, n. 'Hecla-fell,' the name of mount Hecla, Bs., Ann. passim; in mod. usage abbreviated Hekla, prob. called so from its frock or hood of snow. Fourteen eruptions of mount Hecla are recorded, of A. D. 1104, 1158, 1206, 1222, 1300, 1341, 1389, 1440 (the exact year uncertain), 1510, 1597, 1636, 1693, 1766, 1845, besides earthquakes or partial eruptions in the immediate neighbourhood in 1294 and 1554, see Ísl. Ann., Jón Egilsson (Annals), Björn á Skarðsá (Annals). In the Middle Ages Hecla became mythical in Europe, and was regarded as a place of punishment for the damned; the Danes say 'begone to Heckenfjeld,' the North Germans 'to Hackelberg,' the Scots 'to John Hacklebirnie's house,' cp. the Skv. 154. heklum-maðr, m. a hooded man, Fms. ii. 70.

Heklungar, m. pl. 'Frockmen,' the name of a political party in Norway in the days of king Sverri, Fms. viii. 106 sqq.

HEL, f., gen. heljar, dat. helju or hel (less correct); a nom. helja never occurs in old writers, although a gen. helju is used in the mod. phrase, milli heims ok helju (old and better heljar); [Ulf. *balja*=*ādēn*, Matth. xi. 23, Luke xvi. 23, I Cor. xv. 55; A. S. and Engl. *hell*; Hel. and O. H. G. *bellia*; Germ. *bölle*; cp. Dan. *i hæl*]:—the abode of the dead: 1. in a heathen sense answering to the Greek Hades, and distinguished from Valhalla; í Helju, Alm. 15, 19, 21, 27, 33; til Heljar, Skm. 27, Vtkv. 6, Vpm. 43; ok létta ekki fyrr en vér höfum Sigmund í Helju, Fær. 166; væntir mik, at hann sé nú í Helju, Fas. i. 233; at þau undr beri fyrir þik at þú sér brátt í Helju ok víst mun þetta þín furða vera, Ísl. ii. 351; fara til Heljar, to fare to Hel, to die, Gisl. 107.

2. phrases or sayings, heimta e-n ór Helju, to draw one out of Hel, i. e. to rescue him from imminent death or peril; þóttusk þeir hafa hann ór Helju heimtan, Eg. 533, Fs. 8, Fms. iii. 80; cp. gráta Baldr ór Helju, Edda 38, 39, Bs. i. 648 (in a verse); búask til Heljar, to busk one for a journey to Hel, i. e. to put him in a shroud; ok er þat því mælt at maðr þykki til Heljar búask, sá er sik klæðir mjök, þá er hann gengr út eðr klæðir sik lengi, Gisl. 107; liggja (vera) milli heims ok Heljar (see heimr II), Gret. 114, Fas. ii. 437, Fb. i. 260; liggja á Heljar premi, to lie on the threshold of Hel, O. H. L. 71; eigi eru vér svá á Heljar þróm konnir, at þú hafir allt ráð vart í hendi þér, 655 x; rasa í Helina opna, to rush into open Hel, i. e. to seek death, Fms. viii. 437; leysa höfuð ór Helju, to release one's head out of Hel, Skv. 2. 1.

II. death; unnusk þeir Hákon mikit, svá at þá skildi ekki nema hel, Fms. vii. 233; högr á tvær



hendr ok þykkir eigi betra líf en hel, *without caring for his life*, Ísl. ii. 368; mér er verra líf en hel, Stj. 495; bíða heljar, *to bide for death*, Stor. 24; nema þeim liggi við hel eða húsangr, N. G. L. i. 54; þat er vant at sjá, félagsmaðr, hvárt fyrr kemr, hel eðr langframi, Orkn. 466. 2. abverb. phrases, a. til heljar, *to death*; hafðr til heljar, *put to death*, Grág. i. 34; drepa mann til heljar, 161; bíta e-u til heljar, N. G. L. i. 341; svelta til heljar, *to starve to death*, Bret. 8; færa e-n til heljar, *to slay one*, Fms. vi. 166. ß. í hel, *to death* (Dan. i. hæl); sofa í hel, *to sleep oneself to death*, Rb. 356; vella möðkum í hel, 141; berja grjóti í hel, *to stone to death*, Landn. 236, Eb. 98, Ld. 152, Gísl. 118; berja e-n í hel, Fms. v. 181; drepa e-n í hel, Hbl. 27, Am. 38.

III. the ogress Hel, the Proserpine of Scandin. mythol., Edda 18, 37-39, Gm. 31, Vtkv. 3; með Helju, id.; bjóða Helju útlausn, etc., id.; haldi Hel því er hefir, Edda 38 (in a verse): Hel was represented as of a black, livid hue, whence the phrase, blár sem Hel, *black as Hel*, Nj. 177; blár sem Hel ok digr sem nauf, Eb. 314: **Heljar-skinn**, n. 'Hel-skin,' *Black-skin*; hann lézk eigi slík Heljarskinn séð hafa, Landn. 121; also as a nickname, id. The inmates of Hel (ghosts called up from below) were supposed to be endowed with a supernatural strength, whence the phrases, **heljar-afl**, n. *strength of Hel*, **gigantic strength**; tók hann þá á sinn heljarafli, Od. ix. 538 (ἐνέπεισε δὲ τὴν ἀνέλεσπον): **heljar-karl**, m. a 'hell-carle,' *a person of gigantic strength*, Fb. i. 212: **heljar-maðr**, m. (**heljar-menni**, n.), *a man of Hel*, like **heljar-karl**, Ld. 160; er þat jafnan reynt, at heljarmaðrinn er harðr við at eiga, Al. 109; Oddr kvæð eigi högligt við heljarmann þann, en við fjölkyngi móður hans, Fs. 32; ok er illt at fásæk við heljarmanninn, Gret. 134; gördu eigi þat at hætta þér einn undir vápn heljarmannsins, Þorst. S. St. 52; hann er h. ok ván at illt hljótask af, Fs. 36; ekki mun heljarmaðr þessi láta hér við lenda, Od. xxii. 70: **Heljar-sinnar**, m. pl. *the champions of Hel*, **demons**, **ghosts**, Edda (Sksm.) 41; salir Heljar, *the balls of Hel*, Vsp. 35; cp. also **Heljar-grind**, f. *the gates of Hel*; **Heljar-meyjar**, f. pl. *the maids of Hel*; **Heljar-reip**, n. *the ropes of Hel*, Söl. 37-39; **Heljar-rann**, n. *the ball of Hel*, Vtkv. 6; **Heljar-diskr**, m. *the dish of Hel*, Edda (Gl.), Sturl. (in a verse); **Heljar-epli**, n., Ísl. ii. 351 (in a verse); **Heljar-askr**, m. *the ash of Hel*, Sturl. (in a verse), cp. Vsp. 2.

**HÉLA**, u, f. [Lat. *gelu*], *boar frost*, *rime*, Hkv. 2. 42, Edda 85, Stj. 292, Barl. 198. COMPS: **hélu-fall**, n. *a fall of rime*, Gísl. 67. **hélu-frost**, n. *a rime frost*. **hélu-kaldr**, adj. *rime cold*, Skis. 41. **hélu-skúr**, f. *a rime shower*, Stj. 292. **hélu-þoka**, u, f. *a rime fog*, mist, Sturl. i. 179.

**héla**, d, to be covered with rime, Edda 3; hlýr hélar, Lex. Poët.: part. **héldr**, icy, poet. epithet of ships, the sea; héldir húfar, hélt haf, Lex. Poët.

**hel-blár**, adj. *black as death*, Fas. iii. 653.

**Hel-blindi**, a, m. a name of Odin, Edda.

**HELDRI**, adv. compar.; superl. **HELTZT**; [Goth. *baldis*; Dan. *beller*; Swed. *bellre*, *beller*: only Scandin., not being found in the Teut. dialects.]

A. COMPAR., I. *more*, rather: 1. with the particle en (an) *rather*..., *than*; hann var heldr ljótan gólgir, Eluc. 55; kjós hann heldr til en frá, Bs. i. 480; umbeygilega hljóðs-grein heldr en hvassa, Skálda 182; með margföldu atkvæði heldr en einföldu, Sks. 311; hygg ek at heldr hafi hann helvíti en þessi maðr, Fms. vii. 118; vill hón at honum sé eigi frá vísat... heldr en þeir gefi upp borgina, Fms. i. 157: with a comparative, *less than*, *more than*; er þeim sé eigi minni kunnleikr á heldr en náðium, Grág. ii. 343; það hann skipa eptir konung-legri miskunn meirr, heldr en eptir hóflausri reiði Amans, Sks. 467. 2. hvárt heldr..., eða, *either*..., or; *whether*..., or...; hvárt sem þat yrði heldr kü illi eðr vaðmál, Dipl. iv. 13; en nú vitum vér eigi hvárt heldr er..., eða muntú..., *now we know not which is the case*, *whether*... or..., Fms. i. 33: eða being understood, Gunnlaugi kveðsk vel líka hvárt at heldr er, *G. said he should be well pleased whatsoever was done*, Ísl. ii. 267.

3. at heldr, *not merely*..., but *rather*, *all the more*, or after a negative, *any more*; at heldr tveimr, at ek munda gjarna veita yðr öllum, *not merely for two*, but *I would gladly yield it to you all*, Nj. 117; ok þótti ekki hans heftit at heldr, þótt (*the more*, *though*) þetta væri at gört, Ísl. ii. 273; en eigi er at heldr heftit göfugra frænda varra, Fms. viii. 136, Hm. 95; ok at heldr þótt (*even though*) þeir væri frjálsir menn, þá væri þeir þó (*yet*) óbóta-menn, Eg. 737.

II. intens. *very*; systur fríða heldr, *a very pretty sister*, Hom. 115; heldr hljóðr, heldr fámálugr, Fms. xi. 78; var brúðrín döpr heldr, Nj. 11; þær voru málgr ok heldr illorðar, 66; heldr eðr fámennr, Glúm. 377; tala heldr harðfariða, Eb. 256; konungur var h. úkáttr, Eg. 44; mér er heldr kalt, *I am very cold*, Orkn. (in a verse); þat mun mál manna, at görd sjá sé heldr skökk, Eg. 738; þorólftr fýsti heldr uppgöngu, Eg. 242; var þá svá komit deginum, at heldr tók út eyktina, *that the hour of eykt was just passing*, Fb. i. 192.

III. *but*, on the contrary, Germ. *aber*, *vielmehr*, esp. after a negative; eru þat ekki engla nöfn? answer, heldr (*no*, *but*) kenningar-nöfn, Eluc. 12; eigi mælist hann svá..., heldr (*but*), 40:—eigi...nema enn heldr, *but on the contrary*, Stj. 409, 412, 428, 442; hann rak eigi erendi bróður síns, heldr það hann þeirrar konu sé til handa, Fms. vii. 103; at hyggiandi sinni skyit maðr hræsin vera, heldr gætinn

at geði, Hm. 6; ekki er þat, heldr vill faðir þinn, at..., Glúm. 379; 1 þeir sér þat eigi einhlítt, heldr hafa þeir tekið..., Ó. H. 32; hæfir ekki..., heldr er yðr þat sámd, at..., Fagrsk. ch. 16; með lítilli gl heldr með miklu angri, Barl. 144. ß. *but*, Lat. *sed*, at; Rútr n árnæla þér í öngu, heldr mun hann bjóða at allir geymi þín sem bezt, 14; eru þeir eigi einir saman í ráða-görð sinni, heldr hafa þeir með marga vitra menn, Sks. 313: very freq. in mod. usage, *but*, þar er hvo kafald né vetrar-riki né steypir-regn, heldr..., Od. ix; öngvar hafa ráðs-samkomur eða lög, heldr búa þeir í víðum hellrum, 112; ekki h hjardmenn þar yfirförr, eða akryrkju-menn, heldr er eyin ávalt óbygt mönnum, 123; ekki bjuggu Lótofagar bana-ráð mönnum mínum, heldr 92; hann vildi ekki atpr snúa... heldr vildu þeir eptir verða, 95; h var hið mesta tröll, og ekki menskum manni líkr, heldr skógþöktum tí hárra fjalla, 191; grát eigi lengr svo ákafliga, freista heldr (*but try*). Od. iv. 544.

IV. with adverbs; ekki heldr, *neither*; ekki allna og ekki h. mjög langt undan landi, Od. ix. 117; né heldr, *nor either*; e er þar heldr umgangur af veiði-mönnum, *neither is there*..., 120; hvo gróðr-setja þeir nokkra plantan með höndum sínum né heldr (*neither*) plægja jörðina, 108; ekki... auk heldr, *not to speak of*, *still less*, far hann vill ekki ljá mér það, auk heldr gefa, *he will not lend it to me, less give it*: hitt-þó heldr, *rather the contrary*! pronounced, *hitt-þó heldr*! ironically, e.g. tarna er fallett, hitt-þó heldr, *how fine*, or *rather the contrary*, i. e. *what a shame!* with adverb. datives, öngu heldr, *no more*; heldr, *much sooner*.

B. SUPERL., I. *soonest*; hefi ek þat heldr í hug mér, 21; kunnu þeir þat heldr at segja til Ástríðar, at..., Fms. i. 68; þyökkjask nú heldr mest, Nj. 66: *most*; nú er þetta fylskni heldr, I sem ek veit sannast ok réttast ok heldr at lögum, Grág. i. 75.

freq. in mod. usage, *soonest*, *best*, *most*, Germ. *am liebsten*, *am best*; eg vildi það heldr, þat væri heldr reynanda.

II. with adverb. *especially*; þeir er Guði þjóna einkum heldr, 625; 1 hóti heldr, nökkvi heldr; þeir áttu hóti heldr sér nokkura kosti í fémum Ísl. ii. 134; ok þat hefir hann nökkvi heldr, er Búi mælist fyrir honum, Fms. xi. 78; þá hafði nú heldr nökkut manr á fengizt, Edda 32; h., *above all*; allra heldr í lögum, Skálda 162; hvar heldr, *wheresoe* Hom.

III. *helzti* or *hölzti*, with an adjective, *very much*, often with the notion of *far too*; hólzti varr, Fms. viii. 91; h nær oss! Eb. 133; hólzti vaskligir, Al. 37; hann lézk við hólzti mik hraustleik, 41; ok kvæð Guðrúnu hólzti gott at vefja honum at h sér, Ld. 188, cp. Fms. ii. 255; helzti fíráðir, Fær. 37; helzti lengi (*too long*) hefir svá farit, Fms. vi. 393; þér sitði heima ok látið vænl ok eruð á hólzti margir, Ld. 216; þorólftr kvæð þræl þann heldr auð; Eb. 154; hólzti miklir úgæfu-menn, Nj. 191; hólzti höfum vér v auðtryggr, Fas. i. 531; þyki mér nú sú ræða heldr löng orðin, Sks. 3 ok er þér hvárt-tvegi heldr göðr, Fms. i. 75; kvæð konung hólzti la þar hafa krotit um lyng, Hkr. iii. 376.

**heldri**, adj. compar. *the better*; and **heldrtr**, superl. *the best*, *forem* í heldra lagi, *in high degree*, Fms. ix. 262, Alex. 92; í heldrum lög id., Fas. iii. 551; þykkir mönnum sá heldrtr kostur, *the best choice*, Hkr. 76; finnsk mér þat ráð heldr til..., *the best step to be taken*, *metbinks* is Fb. i. 83; beztrar vináttu ok heldrtr, *of the best friendship and tr* Bs. i. 708; er einn hefir verit heldrtr lendra manna í Noregi, Eb. 334 mod. usage, heldra fólk, heldr menn, *better sort of people*, *gentle* opp. to almúgi; heldri manna börn, and the like: heldrtr menn, *best men*.

**helfingr** or **helfingr**, m., D. N.; vide **helfingr**.

**Hel-fíkr**, m. = **helgráðr**, Fas. i. 385.

**helftr**, f. [hálftr], *a half*, D. N., Landn. 218, v. 1. (paper MS.), freq. mod. usage: **halftr**, H. E. ii. 41.

**hel-fúss**, adj. *eager for death*, Akv. 43.

**hel-för**, f. 'Hel-faring,' *death*, *burial*, Blas. 44.

**HELGA**, ad, **hælg**, a Norse form, Bret. 34, 96, [heilag], *to n* boly, ballow, sanctify:

I. a law term, *to appropriate* land or like, by performing some sacred rites; komit hefi ek nú eldi á þve land ok er helgat landit Einari syni mínum, Glúm. 391; hann skaut ána með tundr-öru ok helgaði sér svá landit fyrir vestan, Landn. i; hann gerði eld mikinn við hvern vatns-ós ok helgaði sér svá allt h 207; svá helguðu þeir sér allan Öxarfjörð, 234 (interesting): *to adj* cate to one, hét hann því at h. þór allt landnám sitt ok kenna við h Landn. 97; hann gördi þar hof mikit ok helgaði þór (dat.), id.; Ásb helgaði landnám sitt þór ok kallaði þórs-mörk, 280: hence in n usage, helga sér e-ð, *to prove a thing to be one's own*, *make one's right* thing good, e.g. hann skal hafa það ef hann getr helgað sér það, *he s* have it if he can prove it to be his, e.g. M. N. er fundinn, ... rétt eig má helga sér og vitja, Þjóðólfr, *passim* of property lost and found.

helga sik, *to clear oneself of a charge*; þóat hinn helgi sik með heim kvíðar-vitni, N. G. L. ii. 69. 2. helga þing, h. leið, *to proclaim* solen the sanctity of a meeting, fixing the pale or bounds (þinghelgi, q. goði sá er þinghelgi á, hann skal þar þing helga enn fyrsta aptan, G i. 100; með þessum orðum ok þingmörkum helguðu langfögar, G alþingi, Landn. (App.) 335; Glúmr átti ok at helga haustþing, G



hann sendi Þórd at helga þverár-leið, Sturl. iii. 169; leið skal svá h. þat sem þing; & leið helgaðri, Grág. i. 122, Band. 2. of a person (acc.), to proclaim a person's inviolability; ek helgaða þik á þingskálalangi, Nj. 99 (of an outlawed person); hann keypti at þormóði, at hann helgaði Örn, Landn. 288, i. e. to make out that an outlaw had been slain within a bowshot (örskots-helgi), he being inviolable (heilagr) within that distance. 3. in mod. usage, to protect by law; helga varp, æðarfl., etc., = fríða, q. v.

II. eccl. to hallow, sanctify; helga þú þá þinum sanneleika, John xvii. 17; fyrir þá helga eg sjálfan mig, svo þeir sé og helgaðir í sanneleikanum, 19, Ephes. v. 26, i. Thess. v. 2 Hebr. xiii. 12, i. Pet. iii. 15; meðal þeirra sem helgaðir verða, Acts 32; helgat fyrir Heilagan Anda, Rom. xv. 16; þér eruð helgaðir, eruð réttlátir, I Cor. vi. 11, passim; hvort er meira? gullit eða muste- e hvert er helgar gullit, . . . eða altarið það sem ofrit helgar? Matth. xvi. 17, 19.

III. reflex. to be sanctified, Hom. 96, Fms. iv. 111; fisk og styrkisk þessar hendr, Fms. viii. 26.

Hel-galdr, m. a death-dirge, Fbr. 24.

Hel-gan (helgun), f. sanctification, Hom. 160, Mar. 13, Stj. 141, 149, for. i. 30, i. Thess. iv. 3, 2 Thess. ii. 13, Pass. 24. 2: sacramentum, þar helganir, skirn ok ferming, K. Á. 20: consecration, h. holds ok þús várs Herri Jesu Christi, H. E. i. 463.

Hel-genginn, part. 'Hel-gone,' dead, Eg. (in a verse).

Helgi, f. I. a law term, security, inviolability; nema honum vi helgi meiri mælt en fjörbaugs-manni, Grág. i. 98; engir hundar el helgi á sér, ii. 119; hann skal segja til þess í þingbrekku hverja hvi hann leggur á, 267; ú-helgi, loss or forfeiture of one's personal security, i. e. outlawry; fríð-helgi, security; mann-helgi, sacredness of the person; also in a local sense, a holy place, sanctuary; örskots-helgi, sanctuary within bowshot; þing-helgi, the holy boundary of a meeting within pale fixed in the formulary, helga þing; fisk-helgi, the limits within which the right of jetsum is valid, thus a whale is recorded to have been found outside fisk-helgi, Þjóðólfr, July 28, 1869, p. 162. II.

business, sanctity, 625. 12, Bs. passim, Hkr. ii. 371; helgi Ólafs konungs, Fbr. 359, passim. COMPS: helgi-dagr, m. a holiday.

Helgi-dagr, m. a holiday, sanctuary, N. T. helgi-hald, n. holiday-keep-

ing, N. G. L. i. 348, Valla L. 213, Fb. ii. 232. helgi-spjöll, n. pl. =

helbrot. helgi-staðr, m. a holy place, Eb. 12, Edda 10, Landn. 98.

Helgi, a, m. (Norse form Hcelgi), the Holy, a pr. name; as also Helga,

u, Landn.

Helgr, f., dat. and acc. helgi, pl. helgar, [Swed. helg], a holiday, feast,

Sabbath; hann vildi eigi berjask um Jóln fyrir sakir helgar, Fms. vii.

1; hefisk sú helgr þváttdag, K. Á. 152; halda Jóna-helgi, id.; hringja

helgar, to ring the bells at a feast, Ó. H. 118; Sunnudags-h., Páska-h.,

J.-h., Hvítasunnun-h.; eptir helgina, after the Sabbath, Orkn. 268.

COMPS: helgar-brigði, n. = helgibrot, Valla L. 209. helgar-brot

(ligi-brot, K. Á. 174), n. Sabbath-breaking, N. G. L. i. 371. helgar-

þing, m. a holiday-truce, Fms. vii. 32.

Hel-gráðr, m. voracity betokening death (in the case of one who is fey),

F. i. 372 (in a paraphrase from a poem); cp. hel-bungr, Ivar Aasen.

Hel-grindr, f. pl. the gates of Hel, Edda.

HELLA, u, f., gen. hellna, Bs. i. 204, [hallr, m.; Swed. häll], a flat

stone, slate, Þjóð. 36 new Ed., Fs. 66, Fms. viii. 9, xi. 241, Orkn. 246:

bleið-land of rocks, leiddum síðan skiptit upp á hellurnar, Fms. xi. 241;

ól þóra barn uppi á hellunni, Hkr. i. 118, (Hákonar-hella, the name of

a place); sumt féll á hellu ok þornaði, Hom. Matth. xiii. 5; hjálpar-

brok of salvation; hneyklunar-h., rock of offence, Rom. ix. 33; þvát

þ var grundvallat á hellu, Matth. vii. 25: a tablet of stone (= stein-

tablett), Ver. 22; gull-hella, q. v.: a local name, Landn.; also Hellu-

ld, n. the Polar-land north and east of Greenland. 2. metaph.

figurative of a tumour, hard to the touch; var þrotinn hlaupinn sundr í

þr hellur, Bs. i. 178. COMPS: hellna-grjóti, n. slate stones, Bs. i. c.

Helu-berg, n. a slate quarry. hellu-bjarg, n. a slate rock. hellu-

fla, u, f. a thin slate. Hellu-flagi, a, m. id., a nickname, Landn.

Helu-hnoðri, a, m., botan. the biting stone-crop, sedum acre, Hjaltr.

Helu-nám, n. a slate quarry, Vm. 36. hellu-steinn, m. a flat

stone, slab, Eg. 181, 579, Þorl. Karl. 428, Vápn. 4, Fas. ii. 238: a rock,

math. vii. 24.

HELLA, t, [halla], to pour out water or the like, with dat.; hella vatni,

Grág. i. 129, 133, K. þ. K. 12, 623. 54; h. silfri yfir höfuð e-m,

Fs. vi. 375; h. í kné e-m, Fbr. 33; var helli í þik mjólk, milk was

shed into thy mouth, Fms. vi. 32; hella út, to pour out, spill, Fs. 147;

h. a niðr, to spill, Al. 55; h. út tárur, to shed tears, 623. 17; h. út

blót, to shed blood, Blas. 47, Nj. 272, Sks. 782; h. í sik, to gulp, guzzle

(gar), Fas. i. 296.

2. reflex., hellask fram, to be poured forth, to

forth, Rb. 438.

elling, f. pouring, shedding; blóðs út-helling, bloodshed.

Ellin-hagra, u, f. a kind of thyme, Hjaltr.

ELLIR, m., gen. hellis, pl. hellar, (mod. pl. hellrar, hellrum, etc., vide

Comm.): [akin to hallr]—a cave (in rocks), Orkn. 4, 28, Fs. 66, 73, Grág.

131, 134, Fms. vii. 81, Gretti; hann fór upp til hellisins Surts (mod. Surts-

Landn. 199, (nauta-hellir, Bs. i. 320,) passim. COMPS: hellis-berg

(-bjarg, Gretti. 164), n. a cavernous rock, Fms. x. 174, Fas. iii. 401.

hellis-búi, a, m. a 'cave-dweller,' a giant. hellis-dyrr, f. pl. the

doors of a cave, Fms. i. 211, vii. 82, 83, Orkn. 428. hellis-gluggi,

a, m. the window of a cave, Fas. iii. 413. hellis-gólf, n. the floor of

a cave, Fas. iii. 414. hellis-menn, m. pl. cave-men, outlaws, Landn.

61, 67, 182. Hellismanna-saga, u, f. the story of the cave-men,

Isl. þjóðs. ii. 300 sqq., cp. also 104 sqq. hellis-munni, a, m. the

mouth of a cave, Orkn. 428, Fb. i. 245. hellis-skúti, a, m. a jut-

ting cave, Glúm. 363, Eb. 206, Bret. 104, Fas. ii. 354, Gretti. 101, Stj.

124. II. in local names, Hellis-dalr, m., Hellis-áttjar, f. pl.,

Hellis-hraun, n., Hellis-ey, f., Hellis-fjörðr, m., Orkn., Landn.:

Hellis-firðingar, m. pl.

helli-skúr, f. a pouring shower. helli-rumba, helli-domba, u, f. id.

helma, u, f. [hálmr], a baulm, straw, Stj. 397 (ax-helma).

helminga, að, to bave a thing, Karl. 56.

helmingr, m. and helming, f., Grág. ii. 370; helmingr, Anecd. 102;

helmingr, D. I. i. 280, [hálf] — a half, Nj. 189, Fms. i. 22, Anecd. 102;

at helmingi, by half, Nj. 98, Fms. vi. 183, Grág. i. 171, D. I. l. c.; skipta

til helmingar, to share in two equal portions, Grág. ii. 370; or skipta í

helminga, id., Fms. viii. 43. COMPS: helmings-auki or helm-

ingar-auki, a, m. a doubling, N. G. L. i. 328, Fms. viii. 270. helm-

inga-ávöxt, m. id., N. G. L. i. 328. helmingar-félag, n. a law

term, a joint company with equal rights (e. g. between husband and wife),

Nj. 3, Ld. 164, Sturl. ii. 83. helmings-kaup, n. a bargain by way

of helmingarfélag; jörð er fallit hafði henni (the widow) í h. eptir Skapta

bónða sinn, Dipl. v. 7. II. poet. a host, Lex. Poët. passim, Edda (Gl.)

hel-nauð, f. = helstrið, Lex. Poët.

hel-pallr, m. the dais of Hel, Lex. Poët.

hel-reið, f. 'Hel-ride,' name of a poem, Sæm.

HELST, n. [háls], a collar, Grág. ii. 119, Hkr. i. 136, Þjóð. 16, Korm.

helsingr, m. the barnacle or tree-goose, so called from its white collar

(helsi), anas erithropus L., Edda (Gl.), Eggert Itin. 548: a nickname,

Fms. iv. 314. For the popular tales of this bird see Max Müller's

Lectures, and Series. Helsingjar, m. pl. the name of the people of

Helsingja-land in Sweden, Ó. H.

hel-skór, m. pl. 'Hel-shoes,' put on the dead to enable them to walk

to Hel; for this heathen burial rite see Gisl. 24 (107).

hel-sótt, f. [Dan. belsot], the last sickness, Grág. i. 201.

hel-stafr, m. pl., poet. baneful characters, Hkv. Hjörv.

hel-stríð, n. the death-strife, last agony, Greg. 31; hann bað Gest at

hann legði ráð til at föður hans bættisk helstríð, er hann bar um Ögmund

sinn sinn, Landn. 146; þá féllu honum þau (the tidings) svá nær at hann

dó af helstríði, Fær. 271.

heltask, t, [haltr], to become halt, Fas. iii. 204, freq.

helti, f. lameness, Bs. ii. 184, Hm. 86 (Bugge).

hélug-barði, a, m. a 'boary-prow,' poet. a ship, Edda (Gl.): of a horse,

Nj. (in a verse).

hélugr, adj. [hela], boary, Lex. Poët., freq.

Hel-vagr, m. 'Hel-way,' the way to Hel (Hades), Edda, Fas. i. 333:

mythol., Sæm. 156 (Helr. prose).

hel-víti, n. [from A. S. bellewite, whence Swed. belvete, Dan. belvede,

prop. the fine (viti) of Hel, q. v.] — bell, the abode of the damned, Stj., Rb.,

N. T., Pass., Vidal. passim, but only in Christian writers; it appears first

in Hallfred. COMPS: helvítis-búi, a, m. an inmate of hell, Niðrst.

4, 5. helvítis-byrgi, n. pl. the gates of hell, Rb. 380. helvítis-

eldr, m. bell-fire, Hom. 35. helvítis-kvalir, f. pl. bell-torments, Nj.

273, Hom. 35. helvítis-logi, a, m. the low (flame) of bell, Al. 154.

helvítis-maðr, m. a man doomed to hell, Bs. i. 111. helvítis-

myrk, n. bell-darkness, Post. helvítis-pína (-pínsl, -písl), u, f.

'bell-pine,' bell-torments, Stj., Hom. helvítis-virki, n. the stronghold

of hell, Niðrst. 107.

hel-vízkr, adj. bellish, infernal, cursed, Th. 16.

hel-vænn, adj. fast sinking, = banvænn, Jb. 324 B.

hem, n. [bim, Ivar Aasen, and North. E. ime = a boar frost], a thin

film of ice.

hema, að, impers. to be covered with rime; það hemaði ekki á poll.

hemill, m., prob. a leg-tether, only used in the phrase, hafa hemil á

e-m, to restrain one.

hemingr, m. (hömungr, N. G. L. ii. 511), [höm = a shank], the skin

of the shanks of a hide; eigi vilda ek sjá þá húð er þú ert einn h. af,

Fb. iii. 405; in N. G. L. i. 208 referring to a curious old ceremony of

adoption:—the adopted son himself and his nearest heirs were to put their

feet into a shoe made from the skin of the right leg of a three years old

ox, cp. Ruth iv. 7, and Deut. xxv. 9. II. a pr. name, Fb. iii,

prob. derived from this mode of adoption.

HEMJA, hamdi, to restrain one, bold one back from roving about,

freq. in mod. usage; eg gat ekki hamði þær, I could not bold them to-

gether; óhemjandi, unruly; cp. also óhemja, a wild and furious person.

hemlir, m. a kind of boat, Edda (Gl.)

hemnd, f. revenge, and hemna, að, vide hefn, hefna.



**hempa**, u. f. [hamp], a priest's gown; missa hempuna, to be unfrocked, forfeit one's priesthood. **hempu-lauss**, adj. without a priest's gown.

**HENDA**, d, mod. henti, [Old Engl. *bente*, to seize; cp. hönd], to catch with the hand:

1. to catch; hann kastaði heininni í lopt upp, en allir vildu henda, Edda 48; hann lék at þremr handsöxum senn, ok hendi æ meðal-kafann, Fms. ii. 169; Grímur hafði þá hent böllinn, Eg. 189; en hón hendi allar með hváptunum, Fb. i. 530.

2. to pick up or out, of sheep, deer, etc.; hann var verra at henda en aðra sauði, Ísl. ii. 330; menn fóru ok vildu henda skjarrar sauði, Bs. i. 330, Fms. vii. 218; h. svin, Fs. 26; h. hrein í fjalli, Hm. 89; in pursuing one, en er Egill hafði hent þá sem hann vildi, Eg. 300; þeir henda þrælana enn fleiri, 596; hendu þá hvarir menn fyrir öðrum, Fms. viii. 168; hann lét eigi henda börn á spjóta-oddum sem þá var víkingum títt, Landn. 308; hann hendi þá sker frá skeri þau er á leiðinni voru (of one swimming), Fr. 183; þessir stafir góra allt mál ok hendir málit ýmsa, Skálda 172; fara eptir sem vör skerum akrinn, ok henda (to pick up, glean) ef nokkut stendr eptir, eðr fykr frá oss, Stj. 422; henda mula, to pick up crumbs, Mk. v. with prep., h. saman, to pick up and put together; h. saman orð, to compound words, Anecd. i. Sk. 637.

II. metaph., 1. phrases, henda e-t augum, to catch with the eyes, Fms. v. 140; h. reiður á e-u, to take notice of, Nj. 133; h. mörk af e-u, to draw an inference from a thing, Sk. 498; h. mið á eu, to observe; spakir menn henda á mörgu mið, the wise catch many things true, a saying, Fs. 140; henda griplur til e-s, to fumble after a thing, Eluc. 22; henda til smátt ok stórt, to pick up small and great alike, look closely after, Glúm. 390; henda smátt, to pick up every grain, to keep one's ears and eyes open; hér er maðr á glugganum, hann er vanr að h. smátt, og hylja sig í skugganum, a ditty; h. gaman at e-u, to take interest in a thing; hann var gleðimaðr mikill ok hendi at mörgu gaman, 385; hann hendi skemtan at sögum ok kvæðum, ok at öllum strengleikum, ok hljóðfærum, Bs. i. 109; h. atvinnu af e-u, to live away from a thing, Fs. 143; h. sakir á e-m, to pick up charges against one (cp. Engl. to pick a quarrel), Lv. 40.

2. to touch, concern one; þú sagðir tíðindi þau er mik taka henda, í aftöku frænda míns, Fms. vi. 370; en mik taka henda (not enda) þung mein, Edda 94 (in a verse); skal ek sjá um fémál hans ok þat annat er hann (acc.) tekr at henda, and whatsoever concerns him, Nj. 5; tíðindi þau er bæði okkr henda, Fs. 10.

3. e-n hendir e-t, to be caught in, be overtaken by a sin, by ill luck, or the like; mik hefir hent mart til afgerða við Guð, I have happened to commit many sins against God, Fms. vii. 108; þá hafði hent glæpska mikil, they had committed great folly, Ó. H. 232, Fb. ii. 233; ef hana hefir fyrr slíkr glæpr hent, N. G. L. i. 233; mun engi sá hafa verit er jafnmikilt happ hefir hent sem hann (acc.), Fms. vi. 328; hvat illt sem mik hendir, Fs. 93; hann kvæð þat dugandi menn henda (it happened to brave men) at falla í bardögum, 39; sú skömm skal oss aldrégi henda, Fms. xi. 270; má, at hana hendi eigi slíkr úgipta annat sinn, Nj. 23; sometimes, but less correctly, used impers., the thing in acc., hverja skyldu þá henti at (how they were committed to) taka við konungi, Fms. viii. 238, v. l., cp. þá skömm (=sjá), Eg. 237; glæp mikinn, Fms. v. 113 (but nom. Ó. H. v. l.), iv. 367 (but nom. F. l. c.), cp. also Stj. 454 (v. l.), 471.

III. recip. to bandy; hendusk heiptyrði, Am. 46.

B. To fling, throw, with dat.; it seems not to occur in old writers, (for in Anal. 193 the original vellum Fb. iii. 405 reads hann 'skytr'; but freq. in mod. usage, hann sveifði honum (the stone) í kring og henti, Od. ix. 538; thus tvihenda, to hurl with both hands: reflex., hendask, to throw oneself forward, rush forward, to dart; hendast ör háa lopti.

**henda**, u. f., metric. a metre, in compds, Aðal-henda, Dun-h., Lið-h., Skjálf-h., Rún-h., all names of metres defined in Edda (Ht.) 121 sqq.

**hendi-langr**, adj.; vera e-m h., to be one's band-servant, cp. Dan. *baandlanger* = Lat. *calo*; allt þat lið er biskupi var hendi-langt, Sturl. ii. 49; þeir skyldi honum fylgja ok vera honum hendi-langir bæði um þjónustu ok svá ef hann vildi þá senda, Hkr. ii. 80, cp. 283 (in a verse).

**hending**, f. a catching, in the phrase, var í hendingum með þeim, they came to close quarters, of pursuit, Sturl. ii. 66; varð hann skjótast ok var þá í hendingum með þeim Sveini, Orkn. 336, Gret. 136 new Ed.

2. adverb. hendingum, by chance; veita ansvör sem hendingum væri, Barl. 143; whence the mod. af hendingu, by hap, by chance, cp. Dan. *bændelse* = a chance, hap.

II. metric. *rymes*; the ancient double rhymes were both placed in the same line, so as to 'catch' one another: distinction is made between an aðal-henda (a full rhyme) and a skot-henda (a half rhyme), thus in *Fastorðr skily fyrða* | *fengsall vera þengill*,—"orð fyrð" are half rhymes, "feng þeng" full rhymes; the first rhyming syllable in the verse (as *orð feng*) was called from-hending, *head-rhyme*, the second (as *fyrð þeng*) viðr-hending, *after-rhyme*; if the head-rhyme (as *feng* in the second verse line above) was placed as the initial syllable it was called odd-hending, *edge-rhyme*; if in the middle (as *orð* in the first line), hlut-hending, *chance-rhyme*, see Edda (Ht.) 121, Skálda 178; the phrase *jafn-háfar hendingar* refers to the final consonants, Fms. vi. 386, Skálda 190: end rhymes, as in mod. poetry, were called Rún-henda (or Rím-henda?), but they are extremely rare in old poets: alternate end rhymes began to appear in the Rímur or Rhapsodies of the 14th century, and since that time in hymns.

β. verses gener.; mælti hann (Odin) allt hendingum,

svá sem nú er þat kveðit er skáldskapr heitir, Hkr. (Yngl. S.) 10: in mod. usage hending often means the line of a verse or stanza, and hence *poë verses*; héðan fagna eg hendingar heim að senda yðr, Núm. 8. 8: names: metres, odd-hending, al-h., used differently from the old sense. compds: **hendingar-laust**, n. adj. blank verse, Edda 138, Skálda 192. **hendingar-orð**, n. a rhyming syllable, Edda 134. **hendinga-skípti**, change of rhyme, Edda 129.

**hendi-samr**, adj. picking (i. e. *thievish*), Glúm. 364.

**hendr**, adj. only in compds: I. mod., fagr-hendr, fair-banded; hard-h., bard-banded; lag-h., bandy, etc. II. metric. in this case *ibat metre*; neut. al-hent, skot-hent, hrynn-hent, draug-hent, nú-hent, hnugg-hent, stúf-hent; or masc., háttir being understood, skot-hend, dett-hendr, rún-hendr háttir, etc.: see Edda (Ht.), where these metres are defined.

**hengi**-, a prefix, *banging*: **hengi-flug**, n. a precipice: **hengi-kjöf**, m. bang-jaw, name of a giant, Edda (Gl.): **hengi-skafl**, m. a jutted beap of snow, Bs. i. 640: **hengi-tjöld**, n. bangings, Jm. 21: **hengvagr**, m. a kind of bird, prob. the kittysake: **hengi-vígskörð**, n. a jutting ramparts, Sk. 417.

**hengill**, m. a pendulum, (mod.) 2. name of an overhanging mountain, a beetling crag: also **Hengla-fjöll**, n. pl., Fb. iii. 555. **hengil-mæna**, u. f. a 'droop-cbine,' laggard: **hengil-mænuleg** adj.; **hengilmænu-skapr**, m.

**HENGJA**, d, [hanga], to bang up, suspend, Sk. 406, Am. 5: bang (on a gallows), Grág. ii. 131, Fms. passim; h. sik, to bang oneself, Landn. 64: pass., Hom. 23: phrases, h. hálsinn, to bang the neck, Fb. 52; h. höfuðið, to bang the head, Bs. ii. 178.

**henta**, t, (mod. hentaði, hentar, Fb. i. 434, Trist. 14, Ísl. ii. 12), [iter. from henda], to fit; eigi hentir svá, it will not do so, Nj. 4; sáru mönnum hentir betr mjólk en mungát, Fms. iv. 82, 147; ok miklu á le koma því er þar hentar til, Ísl. ii. 12; hentar annat en dvelja við, Trist. 100 A.

**henti-liga**, adv. in fitting manner, Gret. 100 A.

**henti-ligr**, adj. befitting, Fms. v. 346, Gret. 111 A, H. E. ii. 201.

**henti-semi**, f. convenience, opportunity.

**hent-leikr**, m. opportunity, Bs. i. 218.

**hent**, adj. fit, suited for one; eigi eru mér fjárleitir hentar, Nj. 26, Gret. 23 new Ed.; hvat er þér hentast at vinna? Nj. 54, Fms. i. 127; er slíku mönnum bezt hent þar, there is the right place for such men, Orkn. 322.

**hentug-leikr**, m. opportunity, Fb. iii. 254.

**hentug-liga**, adv. (-ligr, adj.), fitly.

**hentugr**, adj. befitting, convenient, Ísl. ii. 13, Fb. i. 209; ó-hentugr.

**heppi-fengr**, adj. making a good catch, Gret. 138 A.

**heppi-ligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), fortunate; ó-heppilegr.

**HEPPINN**, adj. [happ, cp. Engl. *bappy*], lucky, Symb. 14, Gret. 1 new Ed., Fb. i. 541; orð-h., ready-tongued.

**heppnað**, að, [Engl. *bappen*], to have good luck, freq. in mod. usage.

**heppni**, f. good luck, freq. **heppnis-maðr**, m. a lucky man.

**HEPTA**, better hefta, t, [hapt or haft], to bind, fetter, Grág. ii. 13. h. hross (hesta), to tether a horse, i. 383, Glúm. 368, Fs. 5, Vápn. 1, Féll. xxi. 123: metaph. to binder, impede, h. ferð (för) e-s, Lv. 7 Grág. ii. 110: to hold back, restrain, Fær. 239, Nj. 141; h. fyrir e-ð, Gret. 134 A. in the saying, illt er áfjanda at hepta, Fms. i. 370, cp. Sturl. iii. 23; en lendir menn hepta þá, Fms. ix. 389; ve heptr, to be hindered, iv. 132; h. sik, to restrain oneself, forbear; at hept þik at (forbear) héðan af at gleþja þurfið, Eb. 252; hann þó jókul h. sik (be quiet), Fs. 37, Karl. 54: reflex. to be thwarted, heptir ferð þeirra, Fms. x. 291, Fs. 4; ok heptusk Skotar við þat, 120.

**hepti**, n. [Germ. *heft*], the haft or bill of a dirk, Gisl. 18, Fas. i. 56, 358, Eb. 250, cp. Gret. 153 new Ed., Landn. 248. **hepti-sax**, n. kind of dagger, Gret. 141; knifa-h., Sk. 127.

II. [Germ. *heft*], a part, fasciculus of a book, (mod.)

**hepting**, f. a tether, Gpl. 395: *tethering*, freq.: *impediment*, Sturl. iii. 22.

**HÉR**, adv. (spelt hier, Greg. 79). [Ulf. *ber* = *ðde*, *birjip* = *ðde*; *bidre* = *ðde*; A. S. *be*; Engl. *bere*; Germ. *bier*; Dan. *ber*; the long *re* vowel indicates a contraction, cp. heðra, Engl. *bilber*] = *here*; mun þú sæmd þar meiri en hér, Nj. 10; á landi hér, in this country here, Íb. 12, 14-16; as also, hér í sveit, hér í bæ, hér á þingi, etc.; hér í héra Fs. 33; þeir vildu eigi vesa hér við heiðna menn, Íb. 4; vetri fyrr Kristni væri hér lögtekin, 15; mönnum hér, people here, 10; áðr var hér slíkr lög of þat sem í Noregi, 13; hér út, out here, i. e. *here in I land*, Grág. i. 215; hér ok hvar, here and there, Fms. ix. 362, Sk. 10 Fs.; hér eru nú höfðingjar margir á þingi, Nj. 3.

2. for *þú* cp. Engl. *come here!* nú er hann hér kominn, Niðrst. 6; fyrr en Krist kom hér á Ísland, Íb. 9; margir þeir er hér koma, Fs. 100; hér ok tignarklæði er hón sendi þér, Nj. 6; er þér hér nú minja-gripur 203.

II. metaph. *here, in this case*; hér er þó betr á komit, 191; mun hér ok svá, 76.

2. with prep.; hér af, *here-from*, *ben forþ*; at þú mundir unna öllum hér af göðs hlutar, Ld. 206; en þó nér hljótask af margs manns bani,—mun nokkut hér minn bani af hljask, Nj. 90; hér at, með öðru fleira gabbi er þeir gördu hér at, Sturl. 155, Fs. 9; hér eptir, *hereafter*, Fms. ix. 313; according to *this*, 1







herfa, u, f., prop. a *skein*, Swed. *bärfua*. 2. metaph. a *limp*, lazy fellow, a *coward*; hann er mesta herfa. herfu-skapr, m. *cowardice*.

HERFI, n. [Dan. *barv*; Engl. *barrow*], a *barrow*, Akv. 16 (hervi), Gpl. 358, 359.

herfi-liga, adv. 'barrowingly,' wretchedly, Fms. x. 253, Fb. i. 93.

herfi-ligr, adj. 'barrowing,' wretched, ragged, Eluc. 21, Fms. vii. 157, x. 222, Stj. 20, 39, Nj. 197.

her-fjöturr, vide herr.

HERI, a, m. [A. S. *bara*; Engl. *bare*; Germ. *base*; Dan. *bare*]:—a *bare*, Karl. 518, Pr. 479, Orkn. 426, Sks. 186, MS. 1812. 18: in the phrase, hafa héra hjarta, to be bare-hearted, Fms. ii. 68, viii. 314, Bs. i. 782. héra-fótr, m., prop. a *barv*, *bar's foot*, *trefoil*: nickname of a Danish king, *Harefoot*. II. in the saying in Fms. vii. 116 the word héri seems to be = hegri (q. v.), a *heron*.

HERJA, að, [A. S. *bergian*; Scot. to *herry* or *barry*; Dan. *bærg*]:—to go *barrying* or *freebooting*, Nj. 127, Eg. 78, 228, Fms. i. 10, Grág. i. 135, passim.

II. trans. with acc. to *barry*, *despoil*, *waste*: Haraldr konungr herjaði landit ok átti orrostur, Fms. i. 5; herja land, Mirm.; at herjuðu helviti, *having barried hell*, Karl. 279; borgir ok þorp er aðrir höfðu herjað (*barried, taken by force*) af hans eign, Fms. x. 231; (whence the mod. phrase, h. e-ð út úr e-m, to *barry a thing out of one*, *press him till he yields it up*); herja mönnum til Kristindóms, to *barry, drive people to Christianity*, N. G. L. i. 344; Fjandinn herjar menn ór Kristinni, Rb. 400.

III. reflex., herjask á, to *barry (wage war on) one another*, Hkr. ii. 75.

herjan, f. a *barrying*, Magn. 464.

Herjan, m. [herr], *Lord of Hosts*, a name of *Odin*, Edda. II. the evil one, a term of abuse. COMPS: herjans-kerling, f. a *bag*, Bs. ii. 134. herjans-liga, adv. *wickedly*, Clar. Herjans-sonr, m. a 'Devil's limb', Lv. 58, Fb. i. 256, Fas. i. 107, iii. 607, 655, þidr. 106, 111.

herkinn, adj. *enduring hardness*, 2 Tim. ii. 3.

herkja, t, to do with the utmost difficulty; herkja þeir pá í annat sinn norðr fyrir Langanes, Bs. i. 483.

herkja, u, f. [hark], *dearthy* (?), a nickname, Landn.: the name of a giantess, Edda (Gl.): in the phrase, með herkjum or með herkjumunum, with the utmost difficulty.

her-ligr, adj. [from herja; Germ. *herrlich*; Dan. *berlig*], *lordly*; herlegra mann undir vápnum né tíguligra, Fms. vii. 69; h. höfðingi, 603 (non habent isti dominum, of the Vulgate); h. kerrur (*currus*), Stj. 573. 1 Kings x. 26; herligt kaprínn (*stuff*), Sturl. iii. 306, v. l.: unclass. and not much used, except in poetry, háðir eitt herligt stríð, Pass. 19. 13; herligt er æ hermanns stand, Bjarni.

HERMA, d. [the root uncertain], to *relate*, prop. perhaps to *repeat*, report; en ef nokkurr maðr hermir þessi orð eðr vísur, Nj. 68; hann spurði þá, hvárt hann hermdi rétt, *whether he reported true*, 24; h. frá orðum e-s, Fms. vii. 73, Sks. 557; h. orð e-s, id.; hann hermdi hversu hann hafði talat, Stj. 65. β. herma eptir e-m, to *imitate another's voice*, to *mimic*, esp. in a bad sense, Gisl. 49, Ísl. ii. 346; cp. the saying, sjaldan lætr sá betr er eptir hermir.

HERMASK, d, dep. [harm], to *wax wroth*, *be annoyed*; henni hermdisk við líkaminn ok blótaði honum, Hom. 150. II. n. part. hermt; e-m verðr h. við e-t, to *wax angry with a thing*; bóndi sprettir þá upp ok verðr hermt við, Ísl. ii. 175; honum góðri mjök hermt við þessu, it annoyed him much, Grett. 23 new Ed., þidr. 115, 355; for the mod. phrase,—e-m verðr hverft (hermt) við e-ð, to be startled, mér varð hverft við, to *excite emotion* (fright or the like),—see hverfr.

hermd, f. *vexation*, *anger*, Barl. 115 (v. l.), Hkv. i. 47. COMPS: hermdar-orð (Fagrsk. 153) and hermdar-vrði, n. *angry words*, *spiteful words*, Nj. 281. hermdar-verk, n., dub. a *deed of revenge*, or perhaps rather a *deed of renown*, a *feat*; mikil verða hermdarverk, ek hef spunnit tólf álga gamn en þú hefir vegit Kjartan, Ld. 224; vide herma.

hermi-kráka, u, f. an 'aping-crow,' a *mimicker*, Gisl. 51.

hermi-liga, adv. (*hermila*, Hallfred), *right angrily*, Barl. 184, Al. 144, Fms. ii. 279, Clem. 36; hefna hermila, to *take a fierce revenge*, Hallfred.

herming, f. [hermask], *indignation*, Lv. 75. II. [herma], a report, D. N. (Fr.)

hermaskr, adj. *Armenian*, Grág., Bs.

hermsl, n. = hermd, Barl. 115.

hermur, f. pl., in eptir-hermur, q. v., *aping*, *mimicry*.

hérna, adv., herno, Fms. (Ágrip) x. 409:—*here* (see Gramm. p. xxviii, col. 2, signif. II), Fms. vii. 197; sé hérna, see *here now*! behold! Ísl. ii. 364, Stj. 22, 62: hérna, instead of hér, is very freq. in conversation; herno, konungr (*behold, O king*!), fögnuðr er oss á, attú ert svá kátr, Fms. x. 409.

hernaðr (*hernuðr*), m. a *barrying*, *plundering*, as a law term, Grág. ii. 134–136; hefja hernað ok rán, Bs. i. 493; hafa e-t at hernaði, to *rob*, N. G. L. i. 344.

II. *warfare*, a *raid*, *foray*: fara í hernað, Nj. 41, Fms. i. 144; hefja hernað, to *wage war*, vii. 7, passim. COMPS: hernaðar-fólk, n. pl. *plunderers*, Hkr. iii. 67. hernaðar-menn, m. pl. *forayers*, Fms. vii. 18, xi. 226. hernaðar-ráð, n. pl. a *planning for plunder*, Grág. ii. 135. hernaðar-sök, f. a *case of raid*, Sturl. ii. 79.

hernesktja, u, f. [from the Fr. *barnois*, Engl. *barnes*], *armour*, Stj. 28, 466, Gullþ. 11, þidr. 100, Barl., N. G. L. ii. (Hirðskrá, ch. 32): *men of war*, Barl. passim.

HERPA, u, f. [harpa II], in munn-herpa, *moult-cramp*, a *contracture of the lips by cold*.

herpast, t, to be contracted as with *cramp*.

herpingr, m. *chilling (cramping) cold*. herpings-kuldi, herpingr frost, n. a *nipping*, *bitter frost*.

HERR, m., old gen. herjar, pl. herjar, herja, herjum; later gen. her dropping the characteristic *j* and without pl.; the old form however often occurs in ancient poets, herjar, Hkr. i. 343 (in a verse), Fms. xi. 31 (in a verse), Fas. ii. 38 (in a verse); eins herjar, Hm. 72; as also, al herjar, Hom. 39; herjum, in herjum-kunnr, *famous*, Háttat. R.; in pro the old *j* has been preserved in alls-herjar, Fms. v. 106, see pp. 16, 17; the pl. *jar* occurs in Ein-herjar, see p. 121: in compd pr. nam with initial vowel, Herj-ólfr (A. S. *Hereulf*), Herjan; [Got barjis, by which Ulf. renders λεγών, Luke viii. 30, and σπαράτ, ii. 1; A. S. *here*; O. H. G. and Hel. *heri*; Germ. *beer*; Dutch *beir*; Swed. *bä* Dan. *beer*]:—prop. a *bost*, *multitude*: 1. a *bost*, *people* in general like σπαράτός in Homer; herr er hundrað, a *hundred makes a herr*, Edd. 108; all herr, *all people*, Fms. i. 194, vi. 428 (in a verse); aldri he unni Ólafi konungi hugástum, vi. 441; whence in prose, alls-herjar, *toti populi*, *general*, *universal*, passim; dómr alls-herjar, *universal consent*, 106; Drottinn alls-herjar, *Lord of Sabaoth (bosts)*, Stj. 428, 456; a herjar, adv. *everywhere*; lýsti of allt herjar af ljósinu, Hom. 39; Sæms herr, the *Swedish people*; Danskr herr, the *Danish people*; Íslenzkr he the *Icelandic people*, Lex. Poët.; land-herr (q. v.), the *people of the land* en nú sé ek hér úttaligan her af landsfólki, a *countless assembly of men*, Fms. xi. 17; þing-herr, an *assembly*, Sighvat; Einherjar, the *chosen people* (rather than *chosen warriors*); þegi herr meðan, Eb. (in a verse); herju kunnr, *known to all people*, Lex. Poët.; and in compds, her-bergi (q. v.) etc.

2. a *bost*; með her manns, *with a bost of men*, Eg. 71, 277; úr herr, an *overwhelming bost*, Fms. viii. 51; himin og jörð ok allr þeg her, Gen. ii. 1, passim; cp. her-margr, *many as a bost*, *innumerable*. an *army*, *troops*, on land and sea, Fms. i. 22, 90, Nj. 245, and in endl instances; cp. herja, to *barry*, and other compds: of a *fleet*, þrjú skip sem hann keyri ór herinum, Fms. x. 84; cp. hers-höfðingi: so in the phrase hers-hendr, leysa e-n ór hers-höndum, to *release one out of the bands of w* N. G. L. i. 71; vera í hers höndum, *komast í hers hendr*, to *come into foe's hands*.

3. in a bad sense, the *evil bost*, the *fiends*, in swearing, C. 119; her hafi e-n, *fiends take him*! Fms. vi. 278; herr hafi höndir ok sva hagvirki! Ísl. ii. (in a verse); hauga herr, *vide haugr*; and in comp her-kerling, her-liki. II. in pr. names: 1. prefixed, men, Her-brandr, Her-flinnr, Her-gils, Her-grímr, Her-ól Her-laugr, Her-leifr, Her-mundr, Her-rauðr, Her-steinn, H varðr; of women, Her-borg, Her-dis, Her-gunnr, Her-ri Her-vör, Her-prúðr, Landn.: in Har-aldr (*Harold*) the *j* is dropped without causing umlaut. Herjan and Herja-fóðr, m. the *Father bosts* = *Odin*, Edda, Hdl. 2. suffixed, -arr, in Ein-arr, Agn-arr, C. arr, Böðv-arr, Úlf-arr, etc., see Gramm. p. xxxii, col. 1, signif. B. 1.

B. COMPS: her-baldr, m. a *prince of bosts*, Bkv. her-bei see the words. her-blástr, m. a *blast of trumpets*, Eg. 88, 284, F vii. 70, 288, Stj. 394. Her-blindi, a, m. one who strikes the bosts blindness, a name of *Odin*, cp. Yngl. S. ch. 6. her-boð, n. a *war s mons*, Eg. 9, Fms. xi. 244; herboðsr = herör, Gpl. 83. her-bc f. a *castle*, Hervar. (in a verse). her-brestr, m. an *explosion* chically contrived, Bs. i. 798 (Laur. S.), mentioned or perhaps invented Albertus Magnus. her-búðir, f. pl. a *camp*, Al. 4, Eg. 291, Fms. 51, xi. 85, Róm. 265, Stj. passim. her-búinn, part. armed, Str. her-búnaðr, m. an *armament*, Eg. 286, Nj. 273, Fms. iv. 82, x. her-drengr, m. a *warrior*, Edda (in a verse). her-drótt, f., p war-bosts. her-fall, n., poet. an *onslaught*, Sighvat. her-fa n. *booty*, Nj. 43, Fms. ii. 2, vii. 8, Fb. ii. 46, Rb. 386, Sks. 782, pas her-fenginn, part. captured, 625. 66, Hom. 118, Sks. 631. ferð, f. *warfare*, a *military expedition*, Róm. 264, Fms. vi. 148, xi. 2 a *bost*, Mar. her-fjöturr, m. a mythical term, 'war-fetter' a val man who in the stress of battle feels himself spell-bound, and unable stir, was in old lore said to be caught in a 'war-fetter'; this was attrib to the weird sisters of battle (the Valkyrias), as is shewn by the fact one of them was called Herfjöturr, *Shackle*, Edda (Gl.); they were messengers of *Odin*, by whom the warriors were doomed to d (kjósa val); the passages referring to this lore are Fms. viii. 170, Stu 233, Ísl. ii. 104 twice (Harð. S.):—a similar belief appears in the Gr see Od. xxii. 297 sqq., Iliad xiii. 358–360, xxii. 5 sqq. her-flokt a *battalion*, Fms. i. 92, ix. 379. her-floti, a, m. a *war-fleet*, N. G. 103. her-foringr, a, m. a *commander*: her-fólk, n. *war-p men of war*, Bs. ii. 106, Stj. 295. her-fórufr, f. pl. *barness*, Stj. Mag. 82, 92, 97. her-fær, adj. *able for war service*, Gpl. 260, Fms. xi. 291, Ó. H. 87. Her-fóðr, m. *Father of Hosts*, a name of C. Edda. her-för, f. = herferð, Eg. 5, Fms. i. 151, Fb. ii. 84. gammr, m. a *bird of prey*, *vulture*, poet. the *eagle*, Yt. her-ganga,



*arch*, Fms. v. 74. **Her-gautr**, m. a name of Odin. **her-gjarn**, a. *warlike*, Bkv. 2. 20. **her-glötuðr**, m., poet. a *destroyer of hosts*, *her-gopa*, u. f. a *bondswoman*, Hornklofi, an æm. æcy. **her-gjarn**, adj., poet. *fierce*, Edda. **her-hlaup**, n. a *rushing to arms*, 265, Eg. 10, Fms. i. 55, 210, vii. 270, x. 180. **her-horn**, n. a *trumpet*, Al. 35, Stj. 394. **her-kastali**, a, m. a *castle, stronghold*, i. 113, Mar. **her-kerling**, f. a *monster-bag*, Sturl. i. 36. **her-kleppa**, u. f. an *alarm bell*, Fms. ix. 369, 510, 529. **her-klæða**, h. sik, to *put on armour*, Bar. 13: reflex., Fms. i. 43, Eg. 287, O. H. 17. **her-klæði**, n. pl. *armour*, Eg. 49, Fb. ii. 71, Bar. 98, passim. **her-konungr**, m. a *king of hosts*, in old writers almost used = *sea-king*, *warrior-king*, Eb. 4 (of king Olave the White), Fms. i. 24, Fb. ii. 282, La 105, Magn. 412. **her-kumbul**, n. a *war-taken, arms* (on shields), Fms. i. 231, Fms. v. 53. **her-land**, n. a *barriered land, invaded in a state of war*, Fms. vi. 38. **her-leiða**, dd, to *lead off into captivity*, Stj. 49, 385, 489, Mart. 130, Ver. 30. **her-leiðing**, f. *captivity*, Fms. x. 224; esp. of the *Babylonian captivity*, Al. 166, Rb. 2, 386, Ver. 30, Stj. 26, 49, passim. **her-leiðsla**, u. f. = *herleið*. **her-lið**, n. *war-people, troops*, Eg. 10, Fms. i. 98, iv. 23. **her-liki**, n. a *monster*, N. G. L. i. 376, 395. **her-ljóðr**, m. *trumpet*, Stj. 392. **her-maðr**, m. a *man of war, a warrior*, Fms. i. 160, 373, Nj. 268, passim. **hermann-liga**, adv. *gallantly*, 383. **hermann-ligr**, adj. *warlike, gallant*, Ld. 110, Nj. 39, Fms. i. 436, xi. 245, Stj. 495. **her-margr**, adj. *like a host for number*, 1. 40. **her-megir**, m. pl., poet. *warriors*, Hkv. 2. 4. **Her-mjóðr**, m. a *mythol. pr. name*, Edda. **her-naðr**, see the word. **her-nam**, n. = *herfang*, Skts. 614. **her-numi**, adj., 655 x. 2, Greg. 17, and **her-numina**, part. *captivity*, Eg. 41, 343. **her-næma**, d, to *capture*, 13. **her-öp**, n. a *war-whoop, war-cry*, Eg. 80, Nj. 245, Orkn., 312, Ö. H. 107, Fb. ii. 125, passim. **her-saga**, u. f. *war-news*, i. 41, N. G. L. i. 102; *hersögu-ör*, f. = *herör*, Gpl. 82, v. l. **her-skrá**, m. *warfare, barrying*, Fms. v. 344, x. 231, 234, 392, xi. 226, i. 375, Fs. 4, Stj. 385, Róm. 264, passim. **her-skári**, a, m. *post*. **her-skár**, adj. (*herská, herskätt*), a *land exposed to raid in a state of war*; *landit var þá herskätt, lágu víkingar úti*, Eg. 241, xi. 217, Hkr. i. 44; *í þann tíma var mjök herskätt (unruly time)*, 64; *þar var herskätt af víkingum*, Hkr. i. 106, Bjarn. 15, Ld. 82, i. 374: of a person, *martial, warlike*, Fms. i. 198, vii. 16, x. 413, 42, 22. **her-skip**, n. a *ship of war*, Fms. i. 7, Nj. 8, Ö. H. 16, 3. L. i. 100, 102. **her-skjöldr**, m. a *war shield*, a red shield, opp. the white shield of peace (*fríðar-skjöldr*), used in phrases as, *fara (land) skjöldi, to barry (a land)*, Eg. 246, Fms. i. 62, 116, 131; *fara við herði, id.*, Hkr. i. 233, cp. Stj. 542, 619 (2 Kings vi. 14), 641. **her-skrúði**, n. (*her-skrúði*, a, m., Fms. x. 234, Stj. 570), *barness*, Bjarn. 11. **her-spori**, a, m. a *'war-spur', caltrop*, Fms. vii. 183, Al. 74, Skts. 392. **her-stjóri**, a, m. a *commander*, Edda 93. **her-stjórln**, f. *command of troops*, Hkr. i. 211. **her-sveitir**, f. pl. *hosts, margfjöldi himneskra sveita*, Luke ii. 13. **her-taka**, tók, to *capture*, esp. in part. pass., Fms. i. 28, vii. 129, Eg. 234, 344, Stj. 495. **her-taka** and **her-taka**, u. f. *captivity*, Stj. 75, Bar. 114. **her-tekning**, f. *captivity*, 52. **her-togi**, a, m. [A. S. *beretoga*; Germ. *berzog*], originally *leader, commander*, and often used so in old poets, Lex. Poët.: as a surname, Guthorm hertogi, Hkr. Har. S. Hárf.: as a title, a *duke* (e. g. of Normandy); the first Norse duke was the earl Skuli, created duke A. D. 1237, vide Edda 104, Skts. 788, Gpl. 364: eccl. = *prince*, hertogi þrákranna, *Satan*, 623, 31. **hertoga-dómr**, m. a *dukedom*, Fms. x. 12, 326. **hertoga-dæmi**, n. a *duchy*, Fms. i. 319, Fas. ii. 475. **hertoga-efni**, n. a *duke to be*, N. G. L. ii. 399. **hertoga-inna**, u. f. *duchess*, Ann. 1326. **hertoga-nafn**, n. the *title of a duke*, Fms. ix. 46. **her-turn**, m. a *turret on wheels, a war engine*, Fms. x. 358. **her-týgi**, f. = *hertýgi* (?), an æm. æcy., Hallfred. **her-týgi**, n. pl. *armour*, *ness*, Germ. *beerzeug*. **her-týgja**, að, to *put armour on*, freq. in old usage. **her-váðir**, f. pl. *'war-weeds', armour*, Hkm., Konr. 39. **her-vápn**, n. pl. *weapons*, Hkr. ii. 7, Fms. vii. 147, Jb. 389. **her-verk**, m. pl., poet. *war-paths*, Gh. 2. **her-verk** or **her-verki**, n. *plunder*, Stj. 598, Hkr. i. 85, Fms. ii. 156, ix. 396. **her-vígi**, n. *deceit and ravage*, thus defined: it is hervigi when three or more persons slain or wounded on each side, Grág. ii. 114, 124, Fms. viii. 300: mod. *stronghold*. **her-víkingr**, m. a *plunderer, pirate*, Fms. i. 225, v. 26, x. 282, Fas. i. 449, Stj. 573. **her-væða**, dd, to *put armour on*, La 25. **her-ping**, n. a *council of war*, Eg. 357, Finnb. 262; but *húping* is better. **her-purft**, f. *want of troops*, Fagrsk. ch. 32. **her-ör**, f. a *'war-arrow'*, to be sent round as a token of war: the *use, skera upp h., to summon to arms*, Eg. 9, Fms. i. 92, vi. 24, x. 388, i. 172, 188, Gpl. 82, cp. 433: for these customs see the remarks s. v. *her*, p. 71, as also Scott's Notes to Marmion, Canto III, on the Fiery Cross of the Scottish Clans. **HERRA**, m. (**herri**, a, m., Clem. 36), irreg. and indecl. in sing., pl. *herrar*, [derived from *herr*, as *dróttinn* from *drótt*, *þjóðan* from *þjóð*; *m. herr*; Dan. *herre*, etc.]:—gener. a *lord, master*, Fms. i. 218, x. 45, xi. 381; in olden times *herra* was used in addressing a king or earl,

as Fr. *sire*, Engl. *sir*, see the Sagas passim:

I. as a title: in A. D.

1277 knights and barons were created in Norway, to whom the title of *Herra* was given; *Herra Rafn*, *Herra Þorvarðr*, *Herra Sturla*, etc., Árna S., Laur. S., Ann. passim: the bishops and abbots were also so styled, e. g. *Herra Arngrímur* (an abbot), Bs. ii. After the Reformation, *Herra* became an integral part of the style of bishops, as *Síra* of priests, *Herra Guðbrandr*, *Herra Þorlákur*, *Herra Oddr*, etc., and can only be applied to the Christian name; cp. the ditty in which the old woman addresses the bishop by *Síra*, and is rebuked for her rudeness, *Sælir verid þér, Síra minn, | sagða eg við Biskupinn; | ansaði mér þá aprt hinn, | þú áttir að kall'* 'ann *Herra þinn*. In mod. usage *Herra* is often applied to any person whatever, but only in writing; for in conversation the *Ícel* has no equivalent to the Engl. *Mr.* or Germ. *Herr*, and a person is simply addressed by his name or other title, *Síra* if a clergyman, and the like. In the N. T. *dróttinn*, *hera*, and *lávaur* (from Engl.) are used indiscriminately.

II. COMPS: **hera-dómr**, m. *dominion, lordship*, Bs. i. 728, Fb. i. 81; *yðarr h.* in addressing, as *your lordship* in Engl., D. N. passim. **hera-dæmi**, n. = *heraðóm*, H. E. ii. 73, Fb. i. 247. **hera-liga**, adv. in *lordly fashion*, Karl. 148. **hera-ligr**, adj. *lordly*, Fb. i. 90. **hera-maðr**, m. a *lord, a knight, a lordly man*, Fms. x. 445, Bs. i. 736, 780 (Lv. 59 looks as if corrupt). **hermann-liga**, adv. in *lordly manner*, Finnb. 276. **hermann-ligr**, adj. *lordly*. **hera-nafn**, n. the *title of a herra*, Ann. 1277. **herasam-ligr**, adv. in *lordly way*, Fas. iii. 70. **hera-setti**, n. a *lordly seat*, Magn. 502.

**hera**, að, to *confer the title of herra upon a person*, Ann. 1294.

**heran**, m. = *hera*, a name of Odin, vide *Herjan*, Edda.

**hers-borinn**, part. *born of a hersir*, Hdl.

**hers-höfðingi**, a, m. a *commander*, Stj. passim, Fms. vi. 151.

**HERSIR**, m. [akin to *herað* and *herr*], a *chief, lord*, the political name of the Norse chiefs of the earliest age, esp. before the time of Harold Fairhair and the settlement of Iceland: respecting the office and authority of the old *hersar* the records are scanty, as they chiefly belonged to the prehistorical time; they were probably not liegemen, but resembled the *godar* (vide *goði*) of the old *Ícel*. Commonwealth, being a kind of patriarchal and hereditary chiefs: in this matter the old *Landnáma* is our chief source of information:—*Björn Buna hét hersir ágætr í Noregi*, son *Veðrar-Gríms* *hensis í Sogni*, móðir *Gríms* var *Hervör dóttir Þorgerðar Eylaugs-dóttur hensis ór Sogni*, Landn. 39; *Arinbjörn h. ór Fjörðum*, 66; *Ási h.*, 76, 303, and another of the same name, 109; *Ketill Veðr h. af Hringaríki*, 94; *Hrólfr h. af Ögðum*, 48, 126; *Ketill Raumr hét h. ágætr í Raumsdal*, 173; *Gormr h. ágætr í Svíþjóð*, 195; *Grimr h.*, 204; *Þorsteinn Höfði h. á Hörðalandi*, 228; *Þórir Haukefr h.*, 237; *Úlfr Gildir h. á þelamörk*, 292; *Veðr-Ormr h.*, 314; *Arinbjörn h.*, Eg. Ad. 3; *Vigfúss h. af Vörs*, Glúm.; *Klyppr h. á Hörðalandi*, Fb. i. 19; *Dala-Guðbrand h.*, Ö. H. 106; *Björn h. á Örlandi*, Eg. 154; *Þórir h. í Fjörðum*, 155, cp. Rm. 36; *hann var sem konungr væri yfir Dölunum*, ok var þó h. at nafni, Ö. H. l. c., cp. Fb. i. 23; *hersar hafa verit fyrri frændr minir*, ok vil ek ekki bera *herra* nafn en þeir, Fms. i. 299: it is also prob. that by *ágætr* and *göfugr* (q. v.) the *Landnáma* means a *hersir*. At the time of Harold Fairhair the old *hersar* gradually became liegemen (*lendir menn*) and were ranked below a *jarl* (*earl*), but above a *höldr* (*yeoman*), the scale being *konungr*, *jarl*, *hersir*, *höldr*, *þiandi*, see the record in Hkr. i. 80 (Har. S. Hárf. ch. 6), as also Edda 93: the name then becomes rare, except that *hersir* and *lendr maðr* are now and then used indiscriminately, *heita þeir hersar eða lendir menn*, Edda l. c. The old Norse *hersar* were no doubt the prototype of the barons of Normandy and Norman England. COMPS: **hensis-heiti**, n. the *title of a h.*, Edda (Ht.) **hensis-nafn**, n. *id.*, Fb. i. 23.

**her-skapr**, vide *herr*.

**her-skár**, vide *herr*.

**herstask**, t. dep. [= mod. *hasta*, q. v.], to *speak barsbly to one*; *hann herstisk á fjándann með reiði ok mælti*, Greg. 50, Eb. 118 new Ed., Hom. 16 (= Lat. *exasperare*), Blas. 31.

**hersti-liga**, adv. *barsbly*, Greg. 55, (mod. *höstuliga*.)

**hersti-ligr**, adj. *barsb-spoken*; *h. mál, sermo durus*, Hom. 22.

**her-togi**, vide *herr*.

**HES**, f. (spelt *his*, Gpl. l. c.), pl. *hesjar*:—a *wooden frame* attached to the tether of an animal, to prevent it from strangling itself; *þat er ok hans handvömm ef af ofmegri verðr dautt eðr klafi kyrkir, en ef hæs* (his, Gpl.) *er í bandi... þá er þat eigi hans handvömm*, N. G. L. i. 25, (Gpl. 502, Jb. 364, Js. 121.) 2. metaph., in mod. usage, a *cow's dewlap*.

3. in mod. Norse usage *hæsj* (*hesjar*) are *frames or rails* on which hay or corn is put for drying; and *hæsja* is to *dry on hæsj*, vide *Ivar Aasen*, cp. *Ný Fél. xv. 33*; hence comes the provincial *Ícel. hæsja* (a verb): *hísjungr* and *hísjungs-þorrir*, m. of a *soft air* good for drying hay spread out on *hesjar*.

**hesja**, að, mod. *hisja*, to *dry bay on a hes*: *það hísjar í það, to be aired*. **heskr**, adj. = *hastr*, *haughty, harsh*, Band. 31 new Ed.: [in parts of North. E. they speak of a *bask*, i. e. *barsb*, wind.]

**HESLI**, n. [hasl], a *basel*, Str. 20. COMPS: **hesli-kylla**, u. f. a *basel-club*, Hkv. 2. 20. **hesli-skógr**, m. *basel-wood*, Art. **hesli-**



stöng, f. a *basel-pole*, Str. 66.  
Str. 66.

HESPA, u, f. a *wisp* or *skein* (of wool), Grág. ii. 401, K. þ. K. 140. II. a *basp*, *fastening*, Fms. ii. 84, v. 120, Grett. 98, Sturl. i. 120, Bs. i. 424.

hesta, að, to *mount one*; vel, illa hestaðr, well, badly *mounted*.

hest-bak, n. *horse-back*, Grág. ii. 171, Ísl. ii. 382, Fms. xi. 400.

hest-birgr, adj. *provided with a horse*, Sturl. iii. 238.

hest-brynja, u, f. *horse harness*, Sks. 403.

hest-búnaðr, m. *horse gear*, Sks. 374.

hest-færr, adj. *able to ride*, Gpl. 269, Fms. x. 73.

hest-gangr, m. *horse-shoes*, Fms. ix. 55.

hest-gjöf, f. a *gift of a horse*, Njarð. 368.

hest-hús, n., proncd. hestús (as fjós=fé-hús), a *horse-stall, stable*, Karl. 3, Grett. 113 A, Þorst. S. St. 50, and in many compds.

hest-höfði, a, m. *horse-head*, a nickname, Landn.

hest-klárr, m. a *back*, Glúm. 356.

hest-lauss, adj. *without a horse*, Sturl. iii. 293.

hest-lán, n. the *loan of a horse*, Bs. ii. 30.

hest-leysi, n. the *being without a horse*.

HESTR, m. a *horse*, [this word is a contr. form of hengist, qs. hengstr; A. S. *bengest*; O. H. G. *bengist*; Germ. *bengst*, whence Swed.-Dan. *bings*; again, contr. Swed. *bäst*, Dan. *best*: in old writers hestr mostly means a *stallion*, whereas hross (Engl. *horse*) denotes a *gelding* or any horse]—a *stallion*, opp. to *mare*, Grág. i. 503, Gpl. 190, Hrafn. 5, Ám. 98 (hestrar þrír ok mer-hross eitt); h. grár með fjórum merum, Ísl. ii. 213; sá hestr var sonr Hvítungs, var alhvitr at lit en merarnar allar rauðar, en annarr sonr Hvítungs var í Þórarinsdal, ok var sá ok hvitr en merarnar svartar, Bjarn. 55: a *steed*, Fms. ii. 224: a *horse* gener., Nj. 4, 74; lið á hestum, *horsemen*, Fms. x. 31, passim. The ancients valued high breeding and variety of colour in their horses, which were favourite gifts, see Gunnl. ch. 5, Bjarn. l. c., Finnb. ch. 23, Fms. vi. 383, 384; for steeds and horsemanship see þkv. 6, Yngl. S. ch. 23, 33, Landn. 3, ch. 8, Gullp. S. ch. 9, Harð. S. ch. 3, 4, Rm. 32, 34, cp. also Lv. ch. 6, 7, Grett. ch. 16, Dropl. 13, Finnb. ch. 23, Fms. vi. 323: mythol. the horse was sacred to Frey (the god of light and the sun), Hrafn. 5, Vd. ch. 34, Fb. i. 401 (Ó. T. ch. 322), cp. Freyfaxi: for the steeds of the Sun, Day, and Night, see Gm. 37, Vpm. 12, 14: for the steeds of the gods, Gm. 30: for poetical and mythical names, Edda (Gl.) and the fragment of the poem Þórgímþula, Edda, Bugge 332-334: for Sleipnir, the eight-legged steed of Odin, Edda, Gm. 44: for horse-fights see the references s. v. etja, to which add Grett. ch. 31, Sd. ch. 23: vatna-hest, a *water-horse*,=nykr in popular tales, Landn. 2, ch. 5, and Ísl. þjóðs.; but also a *good swimmer*, góðr vatna-hest; skeið-h., reið-h., a *riding horse*; klár-h., púls-h., áburðar-h., a *back, cart-horse, pack-horse*; stóð-h., a *stud-horse*: sækja, beizla, gýrða, súðla, jarna hest, to *fetch, bridle, gird, saddle, shoe a horse*; also, leggja á, to *saddle*; spretta af, to *take the saddle off*; teyma hest ok hafa hest í togi, to *lead a horse*; flytja h., to *put a pony out to grass*; hepta h., to *teiber a pony*: a pony is góðgengr (q. v.), vakr, þýðr; and the reverse, illgengr, hastr, klárgengr, harðgengr.

II. metaph. phrases, há-hest, a *high horse*; riða háhest (a child's play), also called riða hákúk, to *ride on one another's shoulders*, ride 'pick-a-back'; kinn-hest, a 'cheek-horse', a *box on the ear*; lýstr hana kinnhest, hón kvaðsk þannu hest muna skyldu ok launa ef hón mætti, Nj. 75; þá skal ek nú, segir hón, muna þér kinnhestinn, þann er þú laust mik, 116, cp. Gisl. 27: the gallows is called the *horse of Odin*, whence gefa e-m hest, to *give one a horse, hang one*, Fb. i. 238, cp. the verse in Yngl. S. ch. 26. β. the local name of a horse-shaped crag, see Landn.; cp. Hest-fell in Cumberland.

compds: either hesta- or hesta-: hesta-at, n. a *horse-fight*, see etja. hesta-bein, n. *horse bones* (cp. Engl. *horse-flesh*), Grett. 96. hesta-fóðr, n. *horse foddering*, a law term, Gpl. 77. hesta-fætr, m. pl. *horses' feet*, Edda 77, Fas. i. 226, Fms. iii. 111. hesta-garðr, m. a *horse-pen* close to a churchyard, wherein the horses of the worshippers are kept during service, D. N. hesta-geldir, m. *horse gelder*, a nickname, Landn. hesta-geymsla, u, f. *horse keeping*, Fas. i. 80. hesta-gnegg, n. a *horse's neigh*, Stj. 621. hesta-gnýr, m. *noise of horsemen*, Fms. iii. 74. hesta-hlið, n. a *horse gate*, Stj. hesta-járn, n. pl. *horse-shoes*, Sturl. iii. 152. hesta-keyrsla, u, f. *driving the steed in*, in a horse-fight, Rd. 261. hesta-korn, n. [Swed. *hesta-korn*=oats], a nickname, Fb. iii. hesta-lið, n. *horsemen*, Fms. vii. 188. hesta-maðr, m. a *horse boy, groom*. hesta-rétt, f. in Icel.,=Norse hestagarðr. hesta-skál, f. a *stirrup-cup*. hesta-skipti, n. a *change of horses*; hafa h., Ld. 202, Fs. 51. hesta-stafr, m. a *horse staff*, to be used in a horse-fight, Nj. 91, Þorst. S. St. 49, cp. Rd. ch. 12, Arons S. ch. 18. hesta-stallr, m.=hesthús, Flóv. hesta-steinr, m. a *stone to which a horse is tied* whilst the horseman takes refreshment. hesta-sveinn, m. a *horse boy, groom*, Sturl. ii. 218, Fas. i. 149, Þiðr. 205, Þorst. S. St. 50. hesta-vig, n. a *horse-fight*, Nj. 90, Sturl. ii. 100, Glúm. 366, Rd. 261. hesta-þing, n. a *meeting for a public horse-fight*, Glúm. 366, 367, Nj. 92, Lv. 37, Sd. 176, Fs. 43, 140.

hest-skeið, n. a *race-course*, Bs. ii. 182.

hest-skór, m. a *horse-shoe*, Fms. ix. 55, 56. hestskó-nagli, a, m. a *horse-shoe nail*.

hest-tönn, f. a *horse's tooth*, Vigl. 20.

hest-verð, n. a *horse's worth*, Karl. 10.

hest-verk, n. *work done by a horse*, Gpl. 392.

hest-vig, n.=hestavíg, Rd. 177.

hest-vörðr, m. a *mounted guard*, Fms. vii. 178, ix. 350, 351.

HETJA, u, f. a *hero, champion, a gallant man*, Nj. 64, Lv. 36, Ld. 26, 132, Fms. xi. 89, Glúm. 367, Jd. 40. compds: hetju-diktr, m.

hetju-ljóð, n. a *heroic poem*, Jón. þorl. hetju-móðr, m. *heroism*

hetju-skapr, m. *championship*, Fas. i. 24, Ld. ch. 11; this word, which is old writers is rather scarce, is freq. in mod. usage; also eccl., trúar-hetja, a *champion of faith*; hetja Guðs, a *champion of God*; stríðs-h., a *hero*.

hetju-ligr, adj. *heroical*.

HETTA, u, f. [hött], a *bood*, Grett. 139, Fms. iv. 359, Band. 16 new Ed., Finnb. 216, Mar.; (koll-hetta, flóka-hetta, lambhús-hetta, a *bood to wear in a bard frost*.) compds: hettu-lauss, adj. *without a bood*, Grett. 151 A.

hettu-sótt, f., medic. *chicken-pox*, Dan. faare syge, Sturl. i. 128: hydrocephalus, Fé. ix. 222. hettu-strátr, m. a *cowl*, H. E. ii. 113. hettu-sveinar, m. pl. 'bood-boys', a nickname, Hkr. iii. 449.

HEY, n., old gen. heyvi, also spelt heyfi, mod. heyi; e. g. heyvi, Grág. i. 438; heyfi, Eb. 94 new Ed. note, and passim; but heyi, Sks. 416, and so in mod. usage; gen. pl. heyja; [Goth. *bavi*=*xépros*; A. S. *bæg*; Eng. *bay*; Hel. *bouwe*; O. H. G. *bawi*; Germ. *beu*; Swed.-Dan. *bø*; Norse *böy*, Ivar Aasen; akin to höggva, Germ. *bauen*; thus hey prop. means *cu grass*];—bay; mat eðr hey, hey ok matr, Nj. 73, Grág. i. 195, 438, ii. 277, Ísl. ii. 137, Sks. 416, Lv. 18 passim; also used in plur., stores o bay, fodder; beita upp engjum ok heyjum, Fms. vi. 104; gáðu þeir eigi fyrir veiðum at fá heyjanna, Landn. 30; hann hefir rænt mik öllum heyjum, Ísl. ii. 140; hann hefir eingin hey til sölu, 138; en hey fask lítill 132: Icel. say, slá, raka, þurka, rifja, sæta, hirlða, binda hey, to *mow, rake dry, turn, cock, get in, bind the bay*.

compds: hey-annir, f. pl. bay making time (July, August), Edda (Gl.), Hrafn. 25. hey-band, n. a binding bay into trusses. hey-björg, f. *stores of bay*, Ísl. ii. 131, 138.

hey-bruni, a, m. a *burning of bay*, Ann. hey-deild, f. a *distribution of bay*, Grág. ii. 275. hey-ðes, f. a *bay-rick* (vide des), Sturl. i. 83, 195 Bs. i. 54. hey-fang, n. *produce of bay*, Sturl. iii. 271. hey-fátt n. adj. *falling short of bay*, Rd. 211. hey-fok, n.=heyreki. hey-garðr, m. a *stack-yard*, Grág. ii. 249, Njarð. 384, Fb. i. 523.

hey-gjald, n. *payment in bay*, Grág. ii. 276. hey-gjöf, f. *bay fodder* Boll. 348, Sturl. iii. 292. hey-hjálmr, m. a *bay-rick*, Fms. vii. 298.

hey-hlað, n. a *bay-cock*, N. G. L. i. 256, Jb. 256. hey-hlass, n. a *load of bay*, Eb. 188, K. Á. 176. hey-kleggi, a, m.=heydes, Fb. i. 523, Háv. 53. hey-kost, m. *stores of bay*, Ísl. ii. 136. hey-lauss, adj. *short of bay*.

hey-leysi, n. a *failure in bay*, Krók. 37. hey-litill, adj. *short of bay*, Bs. i. 873. hey-meiss, m. a *bay box*, D. N. hey-nál, f. a *bay-hook*, used instead of a hay-knife.

hey-rán, n. *plunder of bay*, Eb. hey-reki, a, m. the *tossing of bay by the wind*,=mod. heyfok, Grág. ii. 275. hey-rúm, n. a *bay-loft*, Grág. ii. 340. hey-sala, u, f. *sal of bay*, Jb. 223. hey-skapr, m. *baymaking*.

hey-skipti, n. *sharing of bay*, Grág. ii. 259. hey-slátt, m. *baymaking*, Gpl. 410. hey-sótt, f. *bay-fever*, a horse's disease. hey-stakkr, m. a *bay stack*. heystakkr-garðr, m. a *stack-yard*, Grág. ii. 340. hey-stál n. the *middle of a bay-cock*, Ísl. ii. 69. hey-tak, n. and hey-taka u, f. *plunder of bay*, Eb. 154, Gpl. 545. hey-teigr, m. a *strip of a bay field*, Sturl. ii. 29. hey-tjúga, n. [Dan. *bötyu*], a *pitch-fork*, Hkr. i. 24.

hey-tollr, m. a *bay toll*, to be paid to a church, Dipl. v. 12, Vm. 115. hey-tópt, f.=heygarðr. hey-verð, n. *compensation for h.*, Fms. iii. 210, Eb. 154. hey-verk, n. *baymaking*, Gull. 21, Eb. 152, Nj. 103.

Bs. i. 46, Glúm. 343. hey-vöndull, m. a *wisp of bay*, Boll. 348. hey-þerrir, m. a 'bay-breeze', air for drying bay. hey-prot, n. *wan of bay*, Ísl. ii. 132. hey-proti, m. a *being short of bay*, Ísl. ii. 133.

hey-þurkr, m. a *drying of bay*. hey-önn, f.=heyannir, Grág. ii. 261 Edda 103. For haymaking and hay stores see the Sagas passim.

Hensap. ch. 4, Eb. ch. 30, 37, 51, 63, Grett. ch. 50, Orms þ. Fb. i. 522. Heidarv. S. ch. 25, Háv. pp. 46, 47, Gisl. 14, 22, Nj. ch. 47, 77, and p. 192, and Mr. Dasent's remarks on Icel. 'hayneed', Burnt Njal cxii Grág., esp. the Landbr. þ. passim.

heygja, ð, [haugr], to *bury in a bow*, Nj. 98, Fms. i. 18, x. 328 passim; vide haugr.

heyja, að, [hey], to *make bay*, Bs. i. 913, freq. in mod. usage; h. ve (illa), to *get in a good (bad) crop of bay*; h. fyrir kýr, ær, hesta, to *make bay*, as fodder for cows, etc.; and metaph., heyja af fyrir sér, to *support oneself, live from hand to mouth*.

HEYJA, pres. hey, heyr, heyr, mod. heyi, heyrir; pret. háði; pret. pass. háðir (háinn, Glúm. 394), neut. háit, contr. hát, mod. háðr, háð:—to *boia perform*:

1. a law term, to *discharge a public duty*; heyja þing dóm, sókn, etc., of any lawful and public duty, as goði, judge, neighbour witness, and the like, whence every franklin is styled þing-heyjandi



or *lifted* in the air, e. g. of an object (a person, tree) seen on the edge of a hill against the sky, e. g. það hillir undir hann á brúnni.



**hillingar**, f. pl. *upheaving*, esp. of a mirage, when rocks and islands look as if lifted above the level of the sea.

**hilmir**, m., poet., prop. a *helmsman*, whence a *ruler, king*, *Ÿt.*, *Hkv.*, *Lex. Poët. passim*.

**hilmr**, m. a *smell*, = *ilmr*, q. v., *Hom.* p. 58, *Fms.* (Ágrip) x. 280 sqq.

**hilpir**, m. a *belper*, *N. G. L.* ii. 343, of a midwife.

**himbrin**, mod. **himbrimi**, m. the *ember goose*, *colymbus glacialis*, *Edda* (Gl.), *Eggert Itin.*; cp. *Norse Hymbern*, *Faroic imbrim*, *Shetl. immer*.

**himin-baugr**, m. = *himinhingr*, *Jónas* 53.

**himin-belti**, n. a 'belt of heaven,' zone.

**Himin-björg** and **Himin-fjöll**, n. pl. a mythical local name, *Gm.*, *Hkv.*, *Ÿt.*

**himin-blámi**, a, m. the *blue sky*, *Jónas* 64.

**himin-blár**, adj. *sky-blue*, *Jónas* 137.

**himin-blær**, m. a *breath or whiff of air*, *Jónas* 120, cp. *Pass.* 25. 10.

**himin-bogi**, a, m. the *arch or vault of heaven*, *Jónas* 99.

**himin-bora**, u, f. = *himinrauf*, *Skálda* 209.

**himin-borinn**, part. *beaven-born*.

**himin-brjótr**, m., mythol. name of an ox, 'beaven-breaker,' *Edda* 35.

**himin-búi**, a, m. a *beaven-dweller*, an angel.

**himin-fastr**, adj. *fixed in heaven*, of stars, *Stj.* 12.

**himin-geimr**, m. the *void*, the *universe*, *Jónas* 167.

**himin-geisli**, a, m. *beavenly beams*, *Söl.* 72.

**Himin-glæfa**, u, f. one of the northern *Nereids*, *Edda* 101.

**himin-hringr**, adj., poet. the 'ring' of heaven, *Jónas* 53.

**himin-hvolf**, n. the *vault of heaven*, the *sky*.

**himin-jöðurr**, m. the *corner, brim* (jadrar, jöðurr) of heaven, = *himin-skaut*, *Vsp.* 5 (Á. ley.). This, no doubt, is the correct form, not *himin-jö-dýr* (*beaven-horse-beasts*) or *himin-jö-dur* (*beaven-horse-doors*).

**himin-knöttur**, m. a *beavenly globe*.

**himin-kraptr**, m. pl. the *props, pillars of heaven*, *Ó. H.* (in a verse).

**himin-ljómi**, a, m. *beavenly light*, *Lex. Poët.*

**HIMINN**, m. [the form *hifinn* occurs rarely, *Fms.* x. 10 (v. l.), *Hb.* (1866) thrice; the mod. form is *himin*, without the inflexive *n*; the root consonant varies between *m* and *f* (or *v*), the final between *n* and *l*, cp. Goth. *bimins*, A. S. *beofon*, Engl. *beaven*, Hel. *bimil*, O. H. G. *bimila*, Germ. as also mod. Dan. and Swed. *bimmel*; this interchange of *f* and *m* is analogous to 'of' and 'um' (umb), 'sofa' and 'sömn' (i. e. svefn), 'kufl' and 'kumbl,' Lat. *sopio* and *somnus*, etc. The mythol. *Gimle* (*Vsp.* 63) is probably dat. of an obsolete *himil* derived from the time when the initial *b* was still sounded gutturally]:—*beaven*; in the old heathen creed the heavenly vault was the skull of the giant *Ymir*, *Gm.* 40, *Vpm.* 21, *Edda* sub init.; and is called by the poets 'the giant's skull,' 'the burden of the dwarfs' (vide *dvergr*), etc.; the heavens were nine, the names of which are recorded in *Edda* (Gl.):—*Niu eru himnar á hæð taldir*, cp. *Alm.* 12, 13; *upp-h.*, the *ether*, *Vsp.* 3; nú heldr jörð gríðum upp, en himinn varðar fyrir ofan en hafit Rauda fyrir útan er ligger um lönd öll, *Grág.* i. 166; jafnhætt upp sem himinn, *Edda* 60 (in a verse); leikr hár hiti við h., sjálfan, *Vsp.* 58; himn slétti h., *Vpm.* 46: allit., heidr himin, *Hbl.* 19, *Eb.* 48 new Ed., v. l.; haf og h., sea and heaven; himin ok jörð, *beaven and earth*, *Nj.* 194; áðr stjarna komi á himin, ere the stars came up in heaven, *Grág.* ii. 322. β. phrases, undir berum himni, under the bare sky, freq.; hann ann mér eigi at efka himininn jafnan yfir höfði sér sem hann hefir sjálf, *Vápn.* 20; þykjask taka h. höndum, to think one grasps beaven with one's hands, of high fantastic hopes; þat hugðum vér bændr... at vér hefðim þá höndum himin tekit, en nú..., *Hkr.* i. 141, *Sighvat* (*Bersögl. vísur*), *Al.* 118; himins-endi, the end, border of beaven, *Vpm.* 37, *Edda* 12. 2. the heathen conception of a plurality of heavens caused the plural to be mostly used by Christian writers, esp. after the Reformation, also, *Guð á himnum, God in the heavens*; *Faðir á himnum, Gr. év τοῖς οὐρανοῖς*, *N. T.*, following the Gr. text; himnum að, towards the heavens, *Pass.* 34. 1; hér og á himnum bæði, 24. 7; himna-Guð, God in the heavens, *Söl.* 6, *Stj.*; stiga til himna, to ascend to the heavens, *Gl.* 40; himna-fagnaðr, *beavenly joy*, *Hom.* 30; himna-brauð, bread from the heavens, *manna*, *Post.*; himna-fæsla, id., *Stj.*; himna-för, ascension to the heavens; himna-ljós, the light of the heavens, *Pass.* 3. 3; himna-hallir, the halls of the heavens, 25. 13; himna-konungr, the king of the heavens, *Hom.*, *Fms.* i. 141; himna-mjöl, the flour of the heavens, *manna*, *Stj.*, *Al.* 64; himna-sjón, *beavenly sight*, *Grög.* 35; himna-vist, an abode in the heavens, *Hom.*; himna-riki, n. the kingdom of the heavens, *N. T.*, in old writers *himin-riki*.

II. metaph. (like Gr. *οὐρανός*), a canopy, covering, cp. Germ. *trag-bimmel*; sængur himinna, a bed canopy; poet., brúna-himinn, beaven of the brows, the forehead, *Kormak*; ál-himin, the beaven or covering of the deep, the ice, *Eyvind*. himin-raufar, f. pl. the sluices of beaven, *Skálda* 210, *Mar.* 10. himin-riki, n. [Dan. *bimmerige*; Germ. *bimmelreich*], the kingdom of beaven, *Gpl.* 42, *Edda* 149 (pref.), *Th.* 28; himinríkis-dýrr, -hírd, -höll, -innganga, -vist, *Hom.*, *Mar.*, *Bs.* passim; himinríkis maðr, an heir of the kingdom of beaven, 677. 3; but in mod. usage *himnaríki* (see *himinn* 2) is more usual.

**himin-roði**, a, m. the redness of the sky, *Matth.* xvi. 2.

**himin-runinn**, part. = Gr. *διήνης*, *Od.*

**himin-röðull**, m. = *himinsól*, *Lex. Poët.*

**himin-skaut**, n. the sheet of beaven, a quarter of beaven, Lat. *plaga caeli*, *Hdl.* 14, *Skv.* i. 10, passim.

**himin-skin**, n. a *beavenly shining*, *Jónas* 115.

**himin-sól**, f. the sun in beaven.

**himin-stjóri**, a, m. (-stýrir, m.), the ruler of beaven, *God*, *Lex. Poët.*

**himin-stjörnur**, f. pl. the stars in beaven, *Jónas* 122.

**himin-targa**, u, f. the targe of beaven, the sun, *Þd.* 4.

**himin-tjald**, n. a canopy, *Am.* 106.

**himin-tungi**, n. pl. the beavenly bodies, *Hkr.* ii. 288, *Rb.* 66, 108, passim; himintungla far, h. gangr (ganga), *Stj.*, *Rb.*

**himin-vangi**, a, m. the mead of beaven, the sky, *Hkv.* i. 15.

**himin-vist**, f. dwelling in beaven, *Lex. Poët.*

**himneskr**, adj. (*hifneskr*, *Fms.* x. 392), *beavenly*, *Sks.*, *Ba.*, *N. T.*, *Pass.*, *Vidal.* passim.

**HIND**, f. [A. S. *bind*; Engl. *bind*; Germ. *binde*; Dan. *bind*]:—a bind, Lat. *cerva*, the female of *hjörtr*, *Karl.* 45, freq.; **hinder-kálfr**, m. a bind's calf, a fawn, *Bret. ch.* 10; **hinder-fjall**, n. *Hind's-fell*, a mountain, *Fas.*, *Fm.*

II. [prob. a different word, akin to Goth. *binjan*, Swed. *binna* = to find], skill, grace; in the phrase, með hind, artfully, gracefully, as in the ditty: Það er að segja af Sigurði Blind | samdi hann ljód um hverja kind, | sá hann hvorki sól né vind, | seggjum þótt' ann kveða með hind; esp. freq. in poets of the 16th and 17th centuries.

**hinder-dags**, gen. as adv. the day after to-morrow, *N. G. L.* i. 23; see *hindri*, *hindr*, n. = *hindran*, *Stj.* 262.

**HINDRA**, að, [A. S. *binderjan*; Engl. *binder*; Germ. *bindern*; Dan. *bindra*; Swed. *bindra*]:—prop. to keep behind, binder, *Stj.* 138; h. ör tálma, *Dipl.* i. 4, *Bs.* i. 689.

II. pass. to be impeded, *Fms.* vii. 144, xi. 423. 2. to balt, loiter, *Stj.* 172, *Mar.*: to go astray, to be wrong, *Fbr.* 78 new Ed., *Bs.* i. 820: to lose time, loiter about a thing, meira mun nú annat til framkvæmdar en hindrask eptir þessu, *Sturl.* iii. 157; cp. *hindravitni* below.

**hindran**, f. a *bindrance*, *Stj.* 9.

**HINDRI**, compar., superl. **HINZTR**, [cp. *Ulf. bindar* = *δένωω, νέπωω*, A. S. and Engl. *binder*, O. H. G. *bintar*, Germ. *binter*; cp. also A. S. *bindan*, Engl. *be-bind*]:—the binder, *bindmost*, *latter*, *latest*, only in poetry: I. the compar. occurs only as an Á. ley. in *hindra dags*, the day after to-morrow, *Hm.* 109, and *hinder-dags*, *N. G. L.* i. 23.

II. superl., *hinnta sinni*, for the last time: in prose, vér gengum á land innsta (i. e. hinnta) sinni, *Fms.* vii. 149; þá er hann fór innsta sinni til Jörðala, 625. 191: in poetry, *Söl.* 41, *Fas.* i. 428; *hinnt fundr*, the last meeting, *Hkv.* *Hjörv.* 40; *hinnt kveða*, *Am.* 45; *hinnt bæ*, *Skv.* 3. 62.

**hindr-vitni**, f. 'binder-knowledge', idolatry, superstition, nonsense, *Bs.* i. 165, *Hkr.* ii. 176; *fiærð heidingsligar hindrvitni*, *Fb.* i. 513; ef hann trúir á þat heldr en annat fé, eða ferr hann með h., *K. þ. K.* 78.

**HINGAT**, also spelt *higat* (*Eg.* 51, *Nj.* 227, *Fms.* i. 189, *Stj.* 27, 33) and *hegat* (*Isl.* ii. 270, *Gpl.* 272), prob. only by dropping the mark of abbreviation (") above the line (*higat, hegat*), as seen from old rhymes such as *hingat fyrir konu þing*, *Eb.* 73 new Ed.:—*bitber*, Lat. *buc*, *Íb.* 5, *Nj.* 2, *Grág.* i. 189, *Fms.* i. 72, x. 18; *hingat ok þangat, bitber ana thitber*, to and fro, *viii.* 39, *Stj.* 35, 284, *Blas.* 40; hón vissi löngum efka himin, i. e. she was in a senseless state, *Bs.* i. 384. 2. temp. *hingat til, bitberto*, 619. 73.

B. COMPS: **hingat-burðr**, m. the birth of Christ, 625. 82, *Skálda* 210, *Fms.* i. 109, xi. 468, *Stj.* 27 (*hegat-burðr*), passim. **hingat-ferð** and *hingat-för*, f. a journey *bitber*, *Eb.* 144, *Fms.* x. 17, xi. 105. **hingat-flutningr**, m. carrying *bitber*, Fr. **hingat-kvama**, u, f. a coming *bitber*, arrival, *Fms.* vi. 394, v. 291: eccl., of Christ, *Rb.* 84, *Stj.* passim. **hingat-spaning**, f. = *hingatkvama*, *Niðrst.* 6.

**HINKA**, að, [Germ. *binken*], to limp, bobble, *Fs.* 159; see *hvilka*.

**hinkr**, n. a limping, bobbling, *Ísl.* ii. 147.

**hinkra**, að, to balt, stop a bit; h. við, to balt, freq. in mod. usage.

**HINN**, **HIN**, **HIT**, the article, an enclitic, which therefore can never serve as an accented syllable in a verse, either as rhyme or i. alliteration. In good old MSS. (e. g. Cod. Reg. of Sæm.), it is hardly ever spelt with the aspirate, but is written *inn*, *in*, *it* or *id*, or *enn*, *en*, *et* or *ed*, and thus distinguished from the demonstr. pron. *himn*; but in the Editions the prob. spurious aspirate has been generally prefixed: an indecl *inn* or *hinu* occurs often in later MSS. of the 14th century, e. g. the *Fb.* but as it has not been heard of since and is unknown in the modern language, it simply seems to be a Norwegianism, thus, *inn sömu orð*, *Th.* 2 *hinna fyrri biskupa* (gen. pl.), *H. E.* ii. 79; *enn instu luti* (*res intimas*) *Hom.* 57 (*Norse MS.*); *hinu ágæztu menn* (nom. pl.), *id.*; *innu farg* *dýra*, 657 A. ii. 12: [cp. Goth. *jains* = *ἐκείνος*; A. S. *geond*; Engl. *yon* Germ. *jener*.]

A. The: I. preceding the noun: 1. before an adjective standing alone or followed by a substantive; *inn mæri*, *inn ríki*, *inn dimm* *dröki*, *inn mikli mögr*, *Vsp.*; in *aldna*, *id.*; *inn góða mjöd*, the good mead, *Gm.* 13; *inn mæra mjöd*, *Skm.* 16; *inn helga mjöd*, *Sdm.* 18; in form fold, *Hým.* 24; in *fríða frilla*, 30; *inn fróði jötum*, *Vpm.* 20; *inn gam*



9; inn hára þul, Fm. 34; inn fráni ormr, 19; opt inn betri bilar  
 inn verri vegr, Hm. 127; in alsnatra ambátt, in arma, þkv.; enn  
 afi, Skm. 2; in illa mæra, 32; enn fráni ormr, 27; eð manunga  
 Hm. 163; enn aldna jötun, 104; en horska mæz, 95; it betra,  
 Sk. 22; en þriðju, *the third*, Vsp. 20; inn móður-lausi mögr, Fm. 2;  
 íjalla gull, ok it glöðraða fé, 9; ið fyrsta orð, Sdm. 14; enu skir-  
 lea goði, Gm. 39; in glýstömu græti, Hdm. 1; in svásu goð, Vpm.  
 enum frægja syni, Hm. 141; at ins tryggva vinar, 66; ennar göðu  
 þu, 100; ins svinna mans, 162; ens dyra mjaðar, 141; ens hindra  
 ds, 109; ens unga mans, Skm. 11; ens deykkva hrafn, Skv. 2. 20; æ  
 ins eina dags, Fm. 10; ens níundu hverja nótt, Skm. 21: with the ordinals,  
 fyrsti, þriði ..., Gm. 6 sqq., Sdm. 21 sqq. 2. so also before an  
 verb; it sama, *likewise*, Hm. 75, Fm. 4, Vpm. 22, 23, Gm. 15, Hdl.

3. as an indecl. particle 'in' or 'en' before a comparative; in  
 þu, *the more*, Hm. 60, Sdm. 36, Hkv. 1. 12, Skv. 1. 21, Gh. 3, Nj.  
 2; in lengr, *the longer*, Am. 58, 61; this has been already mentioned  
 en (p. 127, B. at bottom, and p. 128), but it is almost exclusively  
 ical.

II. placed between a pronoun and an adjective in the  
 definite form: 1. after a demonstr., sá inn fráni ormr, Fm. 26; sá  
 inn harði hallr, Gs. 10; sá inn aldni jötun, Skm. 25; sá inn ámtákti  
 inn, 10; þat ið mikla men, þkv. 13; þat ið litla, *that the little*, i. e.  
*little thing*, Ls. 44; þann inn alsvinna jötun, Vpm. 1; þann inn aldna  
 jö, Fm. 29; þann inn hrimkaldna jötun, 38; þess ins alsvinna jötuns,  
 V. 5; þat ið unga man, Alm. 6; þann inn aldna jötun, Gm. 50; þau  
 innar móðgu sky, 41; sá inn máttki moun, 93; mönnum þeim enum  
 alenum, Hbl. 44; börn þau in blíðu, Og. 9; hris þat ið mæra, Akv. 5;  
 þrose, fjölmenni þat ið mikla, Eg. 46; þetta ið mikla skip, Fms. x. 347,  
 þinn: with ordinals, segðu þat ið eina, *say that the first*, Vpm. 20; þat  
 ið ríðja, fjórða ..., 20 sqq. 2. after a possessive; sins ins heila  
 har, sins ins svára sefa, Hm. 105; þins ins hvassa hjörs, Fm. 29; minn  
 ins hvassa hjörr, 6; mins ins hvassa hjörs, 28; þær þínar inar bláhvítu,  
 Hm. 1.

3. after a pers. pron.; þú hinn armi, *thou wretch*! Ld. 326;  
 þú þingast hinn mikli maðr! Eg. 488. III. placed between  
 nouns in apposition: 1. between a proper name and a title or  
 epithet in the definite form; Sigurðr inn Suðræni, *Sigurd the Southerner*,  
 Sk. 4; Atli inn Ríki, Akv. 29; Högna ins frækna, Hjalla ins blauða,  
 Guðröðr inn Góðfuglári, Yt.; Hamðr inn hugumstóri, Hdm. 25;  
 Kva'nn (=Kjötva enn) Auða, Hornklofi; Svan enum Rauða, Álfir  
 Gamli, Hdl.; as also in prose, Ívarr inn Víðfaðmi, Haraldr enn  
 Hagri, Ólafr inn Digri, Knútr inn Fundni, Auðr in Djúpaúða, Þor-  
 ing in Digra, Hildir in Mjófa, Steinólfr inn Lági, Þorkell inn Hávi,  
 Þakr inn Gamli, Björn inn Austræni, Ólafr inn Hvíti, Hálfðan inn  
 Sæti, Sighvatr inn Rauði, Eyjólf inn Grá, Gestr inn Spaki; Ari inn  
 Fíli (Aren Frode contr. =Are enn' Frode, Ö. T. 23, line 1), Ketill  
 in Heimiski, Knútr inn Ríki, Eadvarðr inn Góði, Hálfðan inn Mildi,  
 Álfdr inn Illráði, Helgi inn Magri, Úlfir inn Skjálgi, Landn., Fb. iii;  
 Gr. Νέστωρ ο γέρον, Σακράτης ο φιλόσοφος, Germ. *Nathan der*  
 *Weise*, Engl. *Alfred the Great*, etc.: of ships, Ormr inn Langi, Ormr inn  
 Snirni.

2. between an appellative and an adjective; sveinn  
 inn hvíti, Ls. 20; hendi inni hægrí, 61; þengill inn meins-vani, Gm.  
 11; seggr inn ungi, Skm. 2; skati inn ungi, Hdl. 9; brúðr in kapp-  
 vana, Am. 75; hest inn hraðfæra, Gh. 18; varr inn vígfrækni, gumi  
 inn gunnhelgi, Hdm. 30; auð inn fagra, Skv. 1. 13; orrn inn frána,  
 11; fjánda inn fólkská, Fm. 37; konungur inn Húnski, Skv. 3. 8,  
 63, 64; orð ið fyrra, Og. 9; mál ið efsta, 16; seggr inn suðræni,  
 A. 3; seggr inn æri, 6; mar'inn málgreypa, 3, 13; borg inni há, 14;  
 3. inn suðröhöllu, 30; veðrs ens mikla, Hkv. 1. 12; handar ennar hægrí,  
 L. 38, 61; vífs ins vegliga, Am. 54; konung inn kostsama, Hkm.;  
 gar inn gláðværi, ið; hlut inn mjóvara, Yt. 13; konungr inn kyn-  
 sigi, fylkir inn framlyandi, hilmí'nom hálsdagra, konu'ná Dönsku, hverr'  
 Heinversku, Hornklofi, Sæm. (Möb.) 228-231; við arm inn vestra,  
 Silvat; so also in prose passim.

B. When there was no adjective the article became a suffix to  
 the noun (see Gramm. pp. xix, xx), a usage common even in early  
 poetry, but extremely rare in prose; the reason is, not that the poems  
 were composed before the suffixed article had come into use, but that  
 the metres themselves in which all the old poems were composed are  
 other than that usage, and are not well adapted to it, so that the absence  
 of the article became traditional. The old poem Harbarðsljóð makes an  
 exception, no doubt not from being later than all other poems, but from  
 being composed in a peculiar metre, half verse and half prose; thus in  
 the single poem alone there are nearly twenty instances, or about twice  
 as many as in all the other poems together:—váginn, Hbl. 2, 13,  
 11; sundit, 1, 3, 8, 13; verðinum, 4; eikjunn, 7; skipit, ið; stöðna, landit,  
 leiðina, 55; höfuðit, 15; bátinum, 53; veggins, stokksins, steinsins,  
 5; matrinn, 3; other solitary instances are, göðin öll, Vsp. 27 (prob.  
 somewhat corrupt); eiki-köstinn, Gh. 20; vömmín vár, Ls. 52.

II. In rose, old and modern, the suffixed article occurs at every step; only  
 or two instances are worth noticing as peculiar to the Icelandic: 1.  
 creative in addressing; konan, *O woman!* mjöðnannan, ið., Sighvat  
 (verse of A. D. 1018, and so in mod. usage); elskan! hjartað! heillin!  
 ástin, *my love! dear! heart!* þursinn! Fas. i. 385; hundarnir! = *the* *kóves*,  
 Od. xxii. 35: also with another word, barnið gott, *good child!* þrúðna-  
 þussinn, *thou monster giant!* Miðgarðs-orminn! Fas. i. 373. 2.  
 esp. if with a possessive adjective following, as in Gr. *ὁμός, τοῦμόν, τὰμά*,  
 etc.; elskan mín, ástin mín, hjartað mitt, góðrinn minn! hér er nú ástin  
 minn, *here is my darling!* Sturl. ii. 78, of a father presenting a darling child  
 to a friend; and so in mod. usage: as abuse, hundrinn þinn, *thou dog!*  
 Ísl. ii. 176; þjófrinn þinn! Fms. vii. 127; dyðrillinn þinn! ii. 279; hund-  
 unum þínum! vi. 323: this use is not confined to the vocative, e.g. konan  
 mín biðr að heilsa, *my wife* (kona mín is never used); maðrinn minn,  
*my husband*; biðdu foreldrana þína (*ask thy parents*) að lofa þér að fara;  
 augun hans, *his eyes*, Pass. 24. 4; hugrinn vor og hjartað sés, *our mind*  
 and *heart* (cp. Gr. *τῷ ἐμῷ θυμῷ*), 43. 5; svo hjartað bæði og málið  
 mitt! mikli samhuga nafnið þitt, 10. 7; gef þú að móður-málið mitt, 35. 9;  
 bókin mín, *my favourite book*, *my own book*; as also, fáðu mér hattinn  
 minn, vellingana mína, skóna mína, *give me my hat, gloves, shoes*; tungan  
 í þér, augun í þér, *thy tongue, thy eyes*; höfuðið á mér, fætrir á mér,  
*my head, my feet*; hendrnar á þér ('á mér, á þér' are here equivalent  
 to a possessive, see p. 37, C. IV), *thy hands*, cp. Homer, *τὰ δὲ γούνατα*;  
 hestana þína, Gr. *ἵππους τοὺς σούς*: similar is the instance, vömmín vár,  
*the sins of ours*, Ls. 52; this may be a remnant of a time when the  
 article was used separately, even with an *indefinite adjective*. 3. a  
 double article, one suffixed to the noun and the other prefixed to the  
 word in apposition; hirðin sú in Danska, Fms. vi. 323; þau in stóru  
 skipin, viii. 384 and passim: again, when a noun is put in the genitive  
 after another noun the former has no article; as the Engl. phrase 'the  
 fish of the sea and the fowl of the air' is in Icel. 'fiskar sjávarins og fuglar  
 loftins'; but this belongs to the syntax; see also Grimm's D. G. iv. 432.

C. SPECIAL CHANGES, in mod. usage: I. the demonstr. pron.  
 sá, sú, það has in speech generally taken the place of inn, in, it; thus,  
 sá gamli maðr, sú gamla kona, það gamla skáld; sometimes the article  
 is dropped altogether, e.g. á fimta degi, *on the fifth day* (=á enum fimta  
 degi); á sómu stundu, *in the same hour*; even in old writers this is found,  
 með sómu ætlan, Bs. i. 289; á níundu tíð dags, Stj. 41, (but rarely);  
 yet the old form is often retained in writing. II. in case A. II. the  
 article may be dropped; þann gamla man, þá gömlu konu, það gamla  
 skáld, þú armi, etc.; sá ráða-góði, sá goðum-líki, sá ágæti Odysseifr, sú  
 vitra Penelopa, sá Jarðkringjandi Pósidon, Od. passim (in Dr. Egilsson's  
 translation). III. in case A. III. 1. the article is also dropped, Knútr  
 Ríki, Haraldr Hárfagri; even old writers (esp. in later vellums) omitted it  
 now and then, Hálfðan Svarta, Fms. i. 1; Haraldr Grænski, 90; Haraldr  
 Hárfagri, 192; Óttarr ungi, Hdl.: even in the Sæm. Cod. Reg., Völs-  
 ungr ungi, Skv. 3. 1, 3. IV. in case A. III. 2. the pronouns sá, sú,  
 það, and hinn, hin, hit may be used indiscriminately, although the former  
 is more usual. V. lastly, in case B. the suffixed article has gained  
 ground, and is in modern prose used more freq. than in ancient.

CONCLUSION.—The old poetical language, with the sole exception  
 of a single poem, had no article in the modern and proper sense; in every  
 instance the 'inn, in, it' bears the character of a demonstrative pronoun,  
 preceding an adjective and enhancing and emphasising its sense, like the  
 pers. pron. hann, q. v.; but it is never attached to a single substantive;  
 when the adjective was placed in apposition after a noun, the pronoun  
 came to stand as an enclitic just after the noun, and was sounded as if  
 suffixed thereto; at last it was tacked as an actual suffix to single nouns  
 standing without apposition, and thus the true suffixed article gradually  
 arose, first in speech, then in writing; whereas at the same time the old  
 pronominal enclitic (A. I-III) gradually went out of use, and was either  
 dropped or replaced by the stronger demonstrative pronoun 'sá, sú.'

HINN, HIN, HITT, demonstr. pron., prob. identical in etymology  
 with the preceding word, from which it is however distinguished, 1.  
 by the neut. hitt, Dan. *bint*; 2. by the initial aspirate, which is never  
 dropped; 3. by being a fully accented pronoun, so that the *b* can  
 stand as an alliterative letter, e.g. bandar ennar bægrí | mun ek binnar  
 geta, Ls.; veitkat ek þitt hvart Heita | þungr ..., Hallfred; Hitt kvæð þá  
 Hamðir, etc., Hdm. 23, 25, Korm. 40; Raun er þins at Heinir | þæ ...,  
 Skáld biðr þins at baldi | þjálm ..., Sighvat, Hkv. Hjörv. 26: [Ulf.  
 jains = *ékeivos*; A. S. *geond*; Engl. *yon*; Germ. *jener*.]

A. This pronoun is used, I. in a demonstr. sense, emphati-  
 cally and without being opp. to a preceding demonstr.; raun er hins  
 at ..., it is *proved* that ...; skáld biðr hins, at ..., Sighvat; veitkat ek  
 hitt hvat (hvárt) ..., Hallfred; hitt ek hugða, emphatically, *that was what*  
*I thought, I thought forsooth*, Hm. 98; hitt kvæð þá Hröðgrlóð, Hdm. 13;  
 hitt kvæð þá Hamðir, 25; hitt vil ek vita, *that I want to know*, Vpm. 3,  
 6; þó ek hins get, ef ..., *yet I guess, that if ...*, Skm. 24; vita ská hitt,  
 ef ..., Korm. 40 (in a verse), Ísl. ii. 225 (in a verse); hitt var fyrr = *in*  
*former times, formerly*, Yt., Fs. 94 (in a verse); hinn er sæll, er ..., *he is*  
*happy, that ...*, Hm. 8; maðr hinn er ..., 'man he is *that*' = *the man who*,  
 26; hinn er Surts ór Sökkdölum, Edda 51 (in a verse); veitat hinn er tin  
 tannar, hinn er um eyki annask, Kormak (in a verse); handar innar hægrí  
 mun ek hinnar geta, er ..., *the right hand, that hand namely, which ...*, Ls.  
 38; this usage scarcely occurs except in old poetry. II. demonstr.



referring to another pronoun, denoting *the former, farther, the other*, = Dan. *hin, hint*, Germ. *jener*, cp. Gr. *ἐκεῖνος*, Lat. *ille*; freq. in prose, old and mod.; fóru þeir með þau skip er þeim þóttu bezst en brenndu hin, Fms. v. 8; Kimbi bar sár sitt engan mun betr en hinir, er hann hafði áðr á fært, 92; en hitt er meira, at hann lætr sér annarra manna fé jafnhelmt, Eg. 47; kemr örvar-oddrinn í strenglag hinna örvarinnar, Fb. iii. 405; er þú hefir mik fyrir lagt á hinu áðr, 407; hinir frændr þínir, ii. 425; á hinn fóttinn, on that, the other leg, Nj. 97; þat er vátidit, ... hitt er undr ..., Ls. 33; hinir hlada seglum ok bíða, Fms. x. 347; ef hinn (*the other part*) er eigi þar við staddr, Grág. i. 52; hvárt hinn (*the other one*) hefir jafnmikilt fé hins (*of the other one*) er austr er, 220; rétt er at kveðja frá hennar heimili ef hann veit hvártki hinna (gen. pl.), 339; ok vill annarr hluta en annarr eigi ... ok verðr sem hinn mæli ekki um er eigi vill hluta, 393; ef maðr sendir annan mann til eindaga, ok erat hinn skyldr við at taka, id.; þess á milli er hón fór at sofa á kveldit, ok hins er hón var klædd, Ld. 14; ærit fögr er mæðr sjá, ... en hitt veit ek eigi hvaðan þjófs-auðu eru komin í ættir várar, *forsooth she is a beautiful girl, but yet I know not*, Nj. 2; —demonstr. in the sense of *this* (but rare), stjörnur þær er nær eru leiðar-stjörnu ganga aldri undir með oss, en í Blálandi eðr Arabia ganga hinar stjörnur, *these very stars*, Rb. 468: phrases, hitt ok annat, *this and the other*, Rb. 235; mod. hitt og þetta.

**B. COMPOUND FORMS, hinn-ug, hinn-og, or hins-ig, mod. hins-egin, also hizig, q. v.** [from *vegr*], adv. *the other way*; þótt Gísl þyrki hinsig (hinn *veg*, v. l.) eigi síðr til vísa, Fms. vii. 46; hinnig værr þú undir brún at líta sem ..., Nj. 55; locally, *there, in the other place, illic*, ok láta bera vætti þat hinneg var nefnt, Grág. i. 90; heimta af erfingja ef hinnig er eigi til, K. þ. K. 28; brenndi þat ok gördi hervirki eigi minna enn hinneg, Fms. vi. 340; ef hinnig mundi kostr, K. þ. K. 24; eigi er hægra undir þeim at búa fyrir kulda skir, enn hinnog er fyrir ofritha sakir, Sks. 196; því at hón er kaldari hér en hizug, 70: temp. *the other day, formerly* (rare), er ek hinnig mæltá, Og. 11. 2. denoting motion, *thither, thither*; hinnig deyja ör Helju halir, Vpm. 43; renna hinnig, Gh. 18; ríða hinig, Fm. 26; koma hinig, Gs. 18.

**HINNA**, u, f., mod. *hinna*, [Dan. *binde*; Swed. *binna*], a film, a membrane, Grág. ii. 91, Edda 12, Clem. 25, Bs. ii. 180, Vigl. 31.

**hipsium-haps**, adv. *by mere chance*, from Dan. *bips baps*.

**HIRÐ**, f. [akin to A. S. *byrd*; cp. also Engl. *bire*], a king's or earl's body-guard, the king's men of olden times: for the hirð, their rights, duties, statutes, see the Laws and Sagas passim; among the Laws, specially the Hirdskrá, N. G. L. ii. 390-450, Sks. ch. 24 sqq.; among the Sagas, the Fms. and Hkr. passim, Eg. 4, 8, Fagrsk. ch. 5, the poem of Hornklofi, and 216, Ó. H. ch. 200 sqq., passim: hann hefir ok hirð um sik sem konungr, Eg. 47; ok hafði sína hirð hvár þeirra, Fms. vi. 185; þá skipar hann hirðinni í eina fylking (opp. to bændr), Hkr. i. 155.

**COMPDS: hirðardómr**, m. a king's court; synja eiði eptir hirðardómi, N. G. L. ii. 437. **hirð-biskup**, m. a king's bishop, Fms. i. 229. **hirð-bróðir**, m. a comrade among king's men, El. 14, Barl. 94, Hirdskrá ch. 41. **hirð-búnaðr**, m. apparel for king's men, Skálda 181. **hirð-drengr**, m. a king's valet, Rétt. 61.

**hirð-hestir**, m. a king's horse, N. G. L. i. 227. **hirð-kona**, u, f. a king's woman, daughter of a king's man, Fas. i. 193, Art. **hirð-lið**, n. the king's troops, Str. 3. **hirð-lög**, n. pl. the laws and statutes of the king's men, their community, fellowship, Fms. v. 52; taka e-n í hirðlög, Ó. H. 204; ganga í h., Eg. 29, 112; vera í or segja sik ór hirðlögum, N. G. L. ii. 437. **hirð-maðr**, m. a king's man, Hirdskrá, Fms. Eg., Sks. passim, Ó. H. ch. 70, 113, Har. S. Harðr. ch. 110, Hkr. Ó. T. ch. 90, Lv. p. 112 (far þú á fund Eyjólfssonar Guðmunds sonar, vinar míns ok hirðmanns), Nj. ch. 3, Fbr. **hirðmanns-eiðr**, m. the oath taken by the king's men, Fms. ix. 437. **hirðmanna-lúðr**, m. a trumpet belonging to the king's men, Sturl. i. 129, Fms. ix. 417. **hirðmanna-nafn**, n. the name of being a king's man, Sks. 275. **hirðmanna-stefna**, u, f. a bustings of king's men, Fms. ix. 306. **hirð-mær**, f. = hirðkona, Art., Karl.

**hirð-pallr**, m. the dais where the king's men sat, N. G. L. ii. 447. **hirð-prestr**, m. a king's chaplain, Fms. i. 151, Fb. ii. 337, N. G. L. ii. 409. **hirð-prúðr**, adj. *courteous*, Fms. v. 191, viii. 447, ix. 4. **hirð-prýði**, n. royal pomp, Fms. iii. 182, x. 178. **hirð-riddari**, a, m. a king's knight, Barl. 176. **hirð-siðir**, m. pl. the customs of the king's men, Eb. 200, Sks. 320, Hkr. iii. 181. **hirð-skip**, n. a king's ship, N. G. L. i. 227, passim. **Hirð-skrá**, f. the statutes or section of law relating to the king's men, published in N. G. L. ii. 390-450. **hirð-stefna**, u, f. a meeting of the king's men, Fms. ix. 215, 250. **hirð-stjóri**, a, m. the captain of the king's men, Fms. iv. 364, ix. 250, 496, Gpl. 58, Eg. 280, Hirdskrá ch. 8, 24; in Eg. 280 used in a peculiar and Engl. sense; in Icel. the governor was, from the 14th to the 16th century, called hirðstjóri, Ann., Espól. passim. **hirð-stjórn**, f. the dignity of hirðstjóri, Fms. ix. 250; in Icel. sense, Ann. passim, Dipl. ii. 15. **hirð-stofa**, u, f. a king's hall, Ó. H. 43. **hirð-sveinn**, m. = hirðdrengr, Stj. 482. **hirð-sveit**, f. the host of king's men, Hkr. i. 24, Fms. i. 36, ii. 17, vi. 46, vii. 279, ix. 244. **hirð-vist**, f. the being a king's man, Fms. ii. 55, v. 315, vii. 196, xi. 18, Nj. 6.

**HIRÐA**, ð, mod. t. (Fms. vii. 290), to herd, tend, keep; hirða fé, to herd sheep, Grág. i. 401. 2. to keep in a box, chest; þá hirði

Ásgerðr slæðurnar, Eg. 703; hann tekr burt örina ok hirðir hana sv búa, Fms. xi. 64; ok hirt (imperat.) þat í glerkeri, Pr. 472. **hirða hey**, to gather in hay, Eb. 150, 152, Gullþ. 20, Sks. 325. **to keep safe, bide, conceal**; ok er hann (Eliah) nú hirðr öðrum mönnum (*bidden from them*), Ver. 29; hirða höfuð, to bide one's head, Grett. (i. a verse); þeir vissu eigi hvar Guð hirði andir þeirra, 623. 60; h. sik djúpum, of fishes, Sks. 47, 49: reflex. to lock oneself up, bide oneself, gangit upp í turn minn ok hirðisk þar, Bær. 2, Fas. i. 8; var hann n hirðr (save) fyrir öllum úfriði, Fms. xi. 322; hirðir ok haldnir, safe an sound, Karl. 3.

**II. to mind, care for**; eigi hirði ek at líf. Stj. 168; þótt þeir hirði þat eigi, even though they care not for it, Grág. i. 468; aldreigi hirði ek þat, Hrafn. 19; þeir einir munu vera at ek hiri aldri þótt drepski, Nj. 85; h. um e-t, to care about; ok hirtu ekki um l sitt, Fms. iv. 147, vii. 290, ix. 243, Ó. H. 114, Þiðr. 142. 2. impera with a neg. and an infin. do not! Lat. *noli*! hirði eigi þú at hræðask 656 C. 37; hirði eigi þú at þræta, *noli contendere*, Skálda 164; hirði eigi er at hafa illmæligi, 623. 30; hirði eigi þú at hoga á hæl, Hvítanar góði! Nj. 170; hirði eigi at óttask, Stj. 220 passim: esp. in poet with a neg. suff., hirðattu, Korm. ch. 26; hirða-þú, Gkv. v. 28, 31, An 38; hirðum-at fælsk, let us not shudder, Fas. i. 519 (in a verse).

**hirði**, -a, prefix, tending, keeping, wearing, in poet. compds, hirð-áss, -bil, -dís, -draugr, -nauma, -njótr, -sága, -sif, -týr, -þoll: all epithets in poetical circumlocutions of men and women.

**hirði-ligr**, adj. pastoral, Th. 12.

**hirðing**, f. a tending, keeping.

**hirðingi**, a, m. a herd, herdsman, Stj. 106, Gén. xiii. 8.

**hirðir**, m. [Ulf. *bairdeis* = ποιμήν; A. S. *byrde*; Engl. *berd*; Da *byrde*; Swed. *berde*; Germ. *birf*]: a herd, herdsman, shepberd, Gpl. 400, Grág. ii. 224, Barl. 35, Bs. ii. 91, Stj. 106 (hirðanna, gen. pl. eccl., Hom., Mar., Bs., Stj. passim, as also N. T. in mod. usage; hirð is used in a sacred and metaph. sense, small or small-maðr only in t proper sense; eg em góðr hirðir, John x. 14; heilagir hirðar, Stj. 106. **hirðis-lauss**, adj. shepberdless; sauðir h., Stj. 603. **hirðis-lig** adj. pastoral, Stj. 235. **hirðis-nafn**, n. a shepberd's name, Bs. i. 28. **hirðis-rísmál**, n. a shepberd's rising time, a term for day-break; er s er í miðju austri, i. e. six o'clock, Grág. ii. 224, cp. Hrafn. 20.

**hirð-ligr**, adj. belonging to the king's men, Barl. 176, Str. 40; h. má snild, courtly eloquence, Skálda 199: pastoral, Stat. 281.

**hirðu-lauss**, adj. careless, freq. in mod. usage.

**hirðu-leysa**, u, f. (mod. -leysi, n.), carelessness, Bs. ii. 91.

**hirðu-samr**, adj. (-semi, f.), careful.

**hirsra** (mod. *hissa*), adj. indecl. stunned, amazed, astonished; ve (verða) h. þeir urðu h. við þessi stórmerki, 655 v. 2; very freq. in mo usage, eg er öldungis hissa, bráð-hissa, quite astonished.

**hirsir**, n. [Swed. *birs*], millet, Edda (Gl.)

**HIRTA**, t, to chastise one, freq. in mod. usage; hirta sik frá e-u, refrain from, Hom. 108: reflex., Stj. 23 (twice); hirttr, chastised, Fms. 216; hirtask e-s, to refrain from a thing, H. E. i. 236.

**hirting**, f. chastisement, Hom. 43, Al. 129, Fas. ii. 447, Bs. passim freq. in mod. usage. **COMPDS: hirtingar-lauss**, adj. unpunished N. G. L. ii. 419. **hirtingar-leysi**, n. want of punishment, Fms. 191. **hirtingar-orð**, n. severe words, H. E. i. 250. **hirtinga-samr**, adj. severe, Bs. i. 164. **hirtingar-vöndr**, m. a wand (rou for punishing, Pass. 34. 5.

**hirtinn**, adj. [hirða], keeping safely, careful: hirtini, f. carefulness hirtla (hirðsla), u, f. a keeping, keeping safe, Grág. i. 400, Stj. 445, F ii. 312, (rare). 2. a box, chest, 656 B. 1, Ld. 56, Sturl. ii. 11, Ft 85, Pm. 10: hirtlu-hús, a store-house, H. E. i. 457, Dipl. v. 10; hirtla maðr, a keeper, Sks. 273; fjár-h., a treasury.

**his**, hisja, vide hes, hesja.

**hismi**, n. cbaff, bran; létt sem h.; akin to hé-, hý-, q. v.

**hispr**, n. foppery: hispr-lauss, adj. without foppery, plain, straight forward; eg segi þér það hisprslaut, I tell it you plainly.

**historia**, u, f. history (for. word), Nik. dr. 75, Pass. 11. 1, and now at then in mod. usage, although saga is the usual vernacular word.

**hita**, u, f. a beating, Fbr. 149. **COMPDS: hitu-eldr**, m. a fire for beating, Sturl. iii. 147. **hitu-hús**, n. a brew-house, Fms. iii. 211. **hitu-keil**, m. a boiler, Fms. iii. 211, Safn i. 70. **hitu-vatn**, n. a hot spring, Mar.

**hita**, að, to beat.

**hitann**, f. a beating, Fas. ii. 377.

**HITI**, a, m. [Engl. *beat*; Dan. *bede*; Germ. *bitze*], beat, Vsp. 51; frosti í hita, Edda 39, Sks. 60, Fms. v. 350: metaph. ardour, Mar.

**hitna**, að, to become hot, Magn. 468, Fms. x. 264, Stj. 648: imper. e-m hitnar, one gets hot, Sturl. iii. 20.

**HITTA**, tt, [akin to Goth. *binhan*, Swed. *binna* = to find; Engl. *bin*; Dan. *bitte*; Swed. *bitta*]: to hit upon, meet with one, Fms. i. 129, 124, v. l.; en er þeir hittu menn at máli, Eg. 405, Fs. 29: hitta ráð, hit upon a device, Fms. vi. 152; h. á e-t, to hit or light upon, hitti hann þar á þórólfi, iv. 309: to find one's way, time, opportunity, hann hitti all leiðir, Fs. 101; h. vel leiðina, 141; at eigi villumk ek ok hitti apr þeirra, 623. 62; þar til er þér hittið inn í váginn, Fms. xi. 124 (twice



hittu þér nú í tíma til, er þér komut svá at borðin vóru uppi, vii.  
 ok vita ef þú hittir í þann tíma, at vild þín megi fram ganga, *bit*  
*the proper time*, Skss. 294; sjaldan hittir leiðir í lið, Hm. 65; —also,  
 h. i. vandræði, etc., *to get into scrapes*; hér  
 ek með son minn er hitt hefir í vandræði, Fms. vi. 107; þú hefir  
 hi fjártjón, Fs. 100; h. i. stórræði, Ísl. ii. 391. 2. *to hit*; hittu  
 an sik fyrir, *to bit oneself, make oneself smart, for a thing* (metaph.),  
 Fb. 75; spjótið hitti (*bit, struck*) í brjóst hestsins, Flóv. 16; skýtur  
 is-spjóti, ok hittir milli herða þeim er stýrði, Fagrsk. 50. 3. *to*  
*call on*; fóru þá margir menn at hitta Hákon konung, Fms. i. 21;  
 ok hitt (imperat.) Magnús konung, v. 198; gakk at hitta hana,  
 i. 193; Auðr gekk út ok hittir Ranveigu, Gísl. 105, Fs. 51; hittu  
 (verat.) föður Magna, Hbl. 51; ok nú hittr (sic) konungr drottning,  
 F. x. 202. II. reflex., 1. recip. *to hit on or meet one*  
 ber, Vsp. 7, Fms. vi. 107, x. 292; hann bað þá vel fara ok heila  
 usk, Eg. 22; hittumk (*let us meet*) í vik Varins, Hkv. Hjörv. 22; þeir  
 usk þar sem heitir í Minni (of a battle), Fms. vii. 208; hittask á  
 vandræðum, Js. 40. 2. pass. *to be found*; hann hittisk við  
 hungsey, Ld. 326.  
 titir, n. a *finder*, Lex. Poët.  
 sta, t, [no doubt onomatopoeic, *to say 'bick'*, cp. Dan. *bikke*, Swed.  
 i] —*to biccough*, Str. 27, Am. 38.  
 LXTI, qs. hiksti, a, m. a *biccough*, Bs. i. 847, Mag. 103; it is a  
 plar saying that when people are slandering or gossiping about a  
 on behind his back, he biccoughs every time his name is mentioned,  
 nce the saying, þar er eg nú að orði sem eg er ekki að borði, *about me*  
*the word, when I'm not at the board*; þann sama dag sem biskup las  
 bit at Hölum, þá kom svo harðr hiksti at honum (viz. Daði), svo hann  
 ræði, ok þat var úr hófi, svo at hann hugsaði að öndina mundi slíta af  
 Daði mælti þá, nú er eg þar at orði sem eg er ekki at borði, Safn i. 90,  
 ie bishop was at that moment excommunicating him; cp. the saying,  
 an kemr hixti af huga göðum, Ísl. þjóðs. ii. 552 and 557, l. i.  
 ige, hitzig, hizug, adv., in N. G. L. i. 242 hizcu = hizug, [hinnevegr]:—  
 yer, there, Lat. *illic*, heima at erfingjum, ef hitzig var eigi til, K. þ. K.  
 983), hitze, v. l.; við Útstein hitzig, yonder at U., Sighvat; hitzig  
 (der) er heitir Helgans, Fms. vi. 84 (in a verse); hizug i Hafsfirði,  
 sk. 8 (in a verse):—*above*, sem hizig vas tint, as told above, Grág.  
 i. 22 A; ok hafa þat allt er hitzig leifr, *whatsoever is left in the other*  
 (i the former code, the code of Hafiði), i. 7; en hafa ómagann sjálfir,  
 unn festir eigi hizig framfærsluna, *unless be shifts the alimentation on*  
*the other part*, 254; at hann vill hitzi (= hitzig) i þingi vera, 159;—cp.  
 sig, hinnig, s. v. hinn.  
 býli, n. pl., usually spelt thus or even hífili (esp. in Cd. B. of Sks.  
 96, 127 new Ed.); hýbýli, Fms. vii. 148, Fb. i. 254, ii. 238, 314,  
 i. 104; [the hi- answers to Germ. *bei*-in *beirath*; Ulf. *beiv*-in *beiva-*  
*fra*=a *house-lady*; A. S. *biwa*; Engl. *bive* (in *bee-bive*); cp. O. H. G.  
*biwan* and Hel. *biwa*=a *wife*]:—a *homestead, home*; hér eru þrjú i  
 his manns hífýlum, Grág. i. 459, ii. 196, 371; heima at hífýlum  
 sínu, Js. 78; þar i hans hífýlum, Eg. 156, 194; ef þér eru hér kunnig  
 hífli, 236; i annarra manna hífýlum, Nj. 52; ganga um hífýli, *to*  
*walk again*, Landn. 107; allit, hús ok hífýli, *house and home*, Sks. 454;  
 þar þar hífýlum á leið snúit, ok fara þeir til hvílu, Fb. iii. 404; þar  
 va hífýli heldr dauflig eptir, Eb. 100 new Ed. COMPS: hífýla-  
 þig, f. *bettering of one's homestead*, Bs. i. 129, Gpl. 376. hífýla-  
 þgr, m. *home manners, domestic life*. hífýla-brestr, m. a *home*  
 i Glúm. 375, Gísl. 79. hífýla-háttir, m. *home affairs*, Fms. ii.  
 21, Bárð. 176, Fs. 131. hífýla-prúðr, adj. *gentle and well-mannered*  
*at home, in one's daily life*, Eb. 88, Grett. 96.  
 [Eð, n. [bi, Ivar Aasen], a *lair*, den, esp. of a bear, N. G. L. i. 45, 46,  
 Gt. 100, Glúm. 330, Gpl. 444, Korm. (in a verse, of a sword's sheath).  
 COMPS: hífð-bjórn, m. a *bear in his den*, Grett. 100, Fms. ii. 100,  
 F. i. 50, Glúm. l. c. hífð-byggvir, m., poët. a *den dweller*, a *bear*,  
 K. m.  
 II. Hiði, a, m. a pr. name, Fms. viii.  
 MA, d, *to saunter, loiter*.  
 naldi, a, m. a *laggard*, almost like Germ. *aschbrödel*, Fas. iii. 18;  
 a *nickname*, Fb. iii.  
 EA, ð, [bira, Ivar Aasen, *statt ikke dar aa bir!* and *biren*=*lazy*]:—  
 við, *to stand idle, tarry, loiter*, Grág. i. 6, 65; öllu var honum betra á  
 St. heima að hira, Jón Arason: in mod. usage a reflex., *húfast, to sit*  
*at home*; það er og vel að þú hirist (hyrist is a wrong spelling) hér  
 ef þar sem þú ert nú kominn og etir þar og drekkir, Od. x. 270, 271.  
 sing, f. name of an island, Fms.  
 T, f. a *scrip or bag made of the skin of a beast*, Sd. 157, Fb. i. 220,  
 Gt.: as a *nickname*, Fb. iii: metaph. a *vast belly*, Ísl. þjóðs. i. 612;  
 name of a giantess, Bárð.: the local names *Hítar-dalr*, *Hítar-nes*  
 (Landn.) were still at the beginning of this century in that neighbour-  
 hood sounded *Hítar-dalr*, *Hítar-nes*, with a short *i*, the original  
 being *Hítar-dalr*, *Hítar-nes*, the *dale and ness of the Hot river*  
 (volcanic river), opp. to *Kaldá*, the *Cold river*, in the same county.  
 T derivation from a giantess *Hít* is a mere fiction, and not older than  
 Bárðar S. *Hitnesingr*, m. *one from Hítarnes*, Sturl.

hjaðna, að, *to sink, dwindle*, of froth and the like.  
 Hjaðningar (Héðningar, Fb. i. 282), m. pl. *the champions* of the  
 mythol. hero Héðinn, Edda 90; whence Hjaðninga-víg, n. *the battle of*  
*Hedin and his men*, supposed to go on for ever; see the tale in Edda 89,  
 90, and Fb. i. 278–282.  
 hjakka, að, *to back*; akin to höggva, q. v.  
 hjal, n. *cbatter, talk, tittle-tattle*, Edda 110, Fbr. 58, Fms. x. 333, xi.  
 19, Vápn. 16, Sturl. i. 22, Niðrst. 4: the saying, opt stendr illt af kvenna  
 hjali, Gísl. 15. hjals-kona, u, f. a *courtesan*, Dropl. 19.  
 HJALIA, að, *to cbatter, talk*, Ísl. ii. 330, 332, Ld. 214, Sturl. i. 22;  
 hjala við e-n, Nj. 203, Ísl. ii. 349, 378: recip., *hjalask við, to talk*  
*together*, 321.  
 hjald, n. = hjal, Edda 110.  
 hjaldr, m., gen. rs, [cp. hildir, hjala, as galdr from gaja], poët. a *din*,  
 whence a *fight, battle*, Lex. Poët. passim: as also in poët. compds,  
 hjaldr-reifr, -gegninn, -móðr, -örr, -ríkr, -snjallr, -striðr,  
 -þorinn, adj. = *martial, warlike*; the sword is hjaldr-blik, -iss,  
 -kyndill, -linnr, -skíð; the battle, hjaldr-el, -drif, -ganga; the shield,  
 hjaldr-ský; a raven, hjaldr-gagl, -trani; a warrior, hjaldr-gegnir,  
 -magnaðr, -remmir, -snerrandi, -týr, -viðurr: hjaldr-goð =  
 Odin; vide Lex. Poët.  
 hjal-drjúgt, n. adj. *cbattering*; verða h., *to be cbattering all along*,  
 Eb. 200, Vápn. 7, 12.  
 HJALLI, a, m. [akin to hilla, Engl. *shelf*; cp. also Engl. *bill*]:—a  
*shelf or ledge in a mountain's side*, Hrafn. 9, Gullp. 19, Fb. iii. 408,  
 Dropl. 33, Sturl. iii. 246, very freq.: as also in local names, Deildar-  
 hjalli, Landn.; Viðir-hjalli, þver-h., Litli-h., Langi-h. II. a local  
 name, Landn.  
 hjallr, m. [akin to hjalli], a *scaffold, a frame of timber*, Gísl. 31, Mar.  
 557, Hkr. ii. 175 (of a pedestal); seið-hjallr (q. v.), the *scaffold on which*  
*witches sat*. 2. a *shed*, esp. for drying clothes, fish, N. G. L. i. 137,  
 H. E. i. 396, Vm. 174; fisk-h., a *fish-shed*; grinda-h., a *shed of rails*.  
 COMPS: hjall-grind, f. the frame of a shed. hjall-viðr, m. *timber*  
*for a shed*, Pm. 133.  
 HJALT, n. [A. S. and Engl. *hilt*], the boss or knob at the end of a  
 sword's hilt; also the guard between the hilt and blade; the former  
 being sometimes distinguished as the epra or efra hjalt (*binder or upper*,  
 accordingly as the sword was held), and the latter as fremra h., the fore  
 part or guard, where blade and hilt join; or else the plur. hjölt is used;  
 i því gekk hjaltið af sverðinu hit efra ok hljóp þá brandinn fram ór  
 meðalkafa umgördinni, Sturl. iii. 283; hjölt ok meðalkafi, þiðr. 114;  
 efra hjaltið, opp. to fremra hjaltið, Karl. 124, Korm. ch. 9, Ld. ch. 57,  
 Eb. ch. 13, and Gísl. 72, vide gadd-hjalt, cp. Hkv. Hjörv. 9, Sdm. 6;  
 hjölt ör gulli, Akv. 7; sverð með gullgum hjöltum, Fms. i. 15; nema  
 hjöltin við neðra gömi, Edda 20; sverðið brotnaði undir hjaltinu, Nj.  
 43, Fms. ii. 484, Gullp. 18; skaltú nú vera þegn hans er þú tókt við  
 sverði hans at hjöltunum, Fms. i. 15; Helgi hnað hjalt á sverð, Nj. 66;  
 hann leggir sverðinu á þessum sama flekk ok fellir á hjöltin, Fb. i. 258.  
 The Engl. hilt is in Icel. called meðal-kafi, 'middle-piece': the Engl.  
 word is derived from the Scandin., but in a different sense.  
 hjaltaðr, part. with a hjalt; gull-h., þiðr. 80.  
 Hjalta, m. pl. *Shetlanders*, Orkn. (in a verse), Sturl. i. 94 C, ii. 44.  
 hjalti, a, m. [hjalt], a *nickname*, Landn.: as also a pr. name, id.;  
 Horn-h., name of a sword, Gullp.  
 Hjalt-land, n., later Hetland, which occurs in the Fb.; in Engl. cor-  
 rupted into *Shetland* or *Zeland*. COMPS: Hjalteningr, m. a  
*Shetlander*, Fms., Fb. Hjalt-lenazkr and Hjalt-neskr, adj. *one*  
*from Shetland*, Ld. 26, Grág. i. 299.  
 hjalt-uggaðr, part. with 'boss-fins', poetical epithet of a sword, metaph.  
 from a fish, Ísl. ii. (in a verse).  
 hjalt-vöndr, m. a 'bilt-wand', sword, Lex. Poët.  
 hjara, u, f., pl. hjörur, mod. = hjarri, a *binge*.  
 HJARA, ð, pres. hjari, part. hjarað, [no doubt akin to hira], *to linger*,  
*to live (poorly)*, Pass. 33, 12.  
 hjarð-hundur, m. a *shepherd's dog*, Hkr. i. 226.  
 Hjarð-hyltingar, m. pl. the men from Hjarðar-holt, Landn., Ld.  
 hjarð-reki, a, m. a *drover*, Stj. 257, Mar.  
 hjarð-rækr, adj. *able to drive a drove*, of one half blind, Bs. i. 307.  
 hjarð-sveinn, m. a *shepherd boy*, Fms. ii. 156, Stj. 482.  
 hjarð-tík, f. a *shepherd's tyke*, Eg. 375.  
 HJARNI, n., only poët. a *land, country*, Lex. Poët. COMPS: hjarl-  
 striðandi, part. a *champion fighting for the land*, Lex. Poët. hjarl-  
 þvengr, m., poët. a *snake*.  
 HJARN, n. *hard frozen snow*, as also frozen earth covered with snow,  
 Sturl. iii. 147, Fms. i. 8, ii. 228, Lil. 10, Bb. 3–35.  
 hjarna, að, [hjara], in the phrase, hjarna við, *to shew signs of life*, *to*  
*revive*, Lat. *vivescere*; at kýrin skyldi við h., Bs. i. 335; barn hjarnar  
 við, N. G. L. i. 340; veyklegt afkvæmi við þó hjarni | vilja þau helzt  
 það deytr strax, Bb. I. 14.  
 HJARNI, a, m. [Dan. *hjerne*; Germ. *ge-birn*], prop. the brain, Edda  
 (Gl.); whence hjarna-mœnir, m. the skull, Haustl.



**hjarn-skál**, f. [Germ. *hirnschale*], the brain pan, the skull, Sturl. iii. 283, cp. Vkv. 2. 33.

**HJARRI**, a, m. a bing, Stj. 565, Korm. (in a verse). **hjarra-grind**, f. a gate on binges, Grág. ii. 264.

**HJARSÍ**, pronounced *hjássi*, a, m. [Swed. *hjesse*; Dan. *isse*], the crown of the head; frá hjassa til ilja, Karl. 342, N. G. L. i. 339, Gisl. (in a verse); hann þreif í hjarsann á Kolbrinni en setti knéit í bakit, Bárð. 177, (obsolete.)

**II. a fabulous beast**, whence the saying, verða aldráðr (gamall) sem h., to be as old as a h., Fas. iii. 365; or, hann er afgamall hjassi, an old decrepid h.

**HJARTA**, n., gen. pl. hjartna, [Goth. *hairto*; A. S. *beorte*; Engl. *beart*; Hel. *berta*; O. H. G. *berza*; Germ. *berz*; Dan. *hjerter*; Swed. *hjerter*; Gr. *καρδια*; Lat. *cor*, *cord-is*]:—the heart, Fbr. 137, Nj. 95, passim.

**II. metaph.**, gott hjarta, góð hjörtu, með bezt hjarta, ört h., snart h., dyggt h., frækít h., a bold, stout, true heart, Lex. Poët.; glatt h., a glad heart, Em. i.; milt h., a mild heart, id.; hrætt h., a timid heart, Söl.; sárt h., a sore heart; blóðugt h., a bloody or bleeding heart, Hm. 36; viðkvæmt h., a tender heart; denoting courage, Þórr á afi ærit en ekki hjarta, Hbl. 26; h. ok hugr, heart and courage, Ísl. ii. (in a verse):—phrases, hjarta ór leiri, to have a heart of clay, be a coward, Kormak, referring to the tale in Edda 57, 58; or merar-hjarta, the heart of a mare; hjarta drepr stall, the heart beats (see drepa A. 4) or sinks, rudely expressed in Sturl. ii. 42 (in the verse); hjartað berst, beats; but the subst. is hjart-sláttir, q. v.

**2. the heart, mind, feeling**; snotts manns hjarta verðr sjaldan glatt, a wise man's heart is seldom glad, Hm. 54; hugr einn þat veit hvat býr hjarta nær, einn er hann sér um sefa, 94 (cp. i Cor. ii. 11): allit., hold ok hjarta, flesh and heart, body and soul, i. e. all, hold ok h. var mér in horska mætt, Hm. 95; hugr ok h., soul and heart, Pass. 43, 5; also, minni og h., mind (memory) and heart, 8. 12; h. og hugskot, heart and mind: phrases, af öllu h., with all one's heart; unna e-m (elka e-n) af öllu hjarta, Lv. 37, Mar.; eg hefi ekki hjarta til e-s, I have no heart for it: the gen. as adverb, hjartans feginn, heartily glad, Pass. 4. 15; h. gláðr, göra e-ð í hjartans grannleysi, in the simplicity of heart; hjartans harðuð, hardness of heart.

**3. in addressing**, hjartað, hjartað gott, sweet heart! dear love! **4. mythol.**, Hrungnis hjarta, the stone heart, of the giant Hrungnis: the name of a magical character, perh. = Germ. *Druiden fass*, see Edda 58: sea pebbles are called the heart of the sea, Yt.

**B. COMPOUNDS**: **hjarta-blaudr**, adj. cowardly, Karl. 124. **hjarta-blóð**, n. heart's-blood, Edda 74, Fbr. 108, Bær. 11, Fas. i. 163. **hjarta-daudr**, adj. dead at heart, Stj. 484. **hjarta-fríðr**, m. heart's-ease, peace of heart, Mar.

**hjarta-góðr**, adj. kind-hearted, Bs. ii. 178. **hjarta-gróinn**, part. rooted in the heart. **hjarta-hreinn**, adj. pure in heart, Pass. 2. 8.

**hjarta-prúðr**, adj. stout-hearted, generous, Eb. 194. **hjarta-prýði**, f. stoutness of heart, generosity, Bær. 20, Sks. 274.

**hjarta-ragr**, adj. cowardly, Fas. iii. 100. **hjarta-rætr**, f. pl. the 'heart-roots', heart-strings, Fbr. 216: the phrase, e-m hitnar um hjarta-rætrnar, to be deeply moved, alarmed, or the like, to feel the blood rushing to one's heart.

**hjarta-taugar**, f. pl. the heart-strings. **hjartaðr**, part. bearded so and so, Bær. 9.

**hjarta-ligr**, adj. (-līga, adv.), bearty, Bs. ii. 156, Fms. iii. 53, Mar. **hjartan-ligr**, adj. (-līga, adv.), bearty, Stj. 186, Th. 7, freq. in mod. usage.

**hjart-blóð**, n. = hjarta-blóð, Fm., Sæm. 156 (prose), Gkv. 2. 29. **hjart-fólginn**, part. heart-felt, cherished in the heart, Vigl. 22, N. G. L. ii. 481, Col. iii. 12, Vídal., freq. in mod. eccl. usage.

**hjart-höfði**, a, m. [hjört], a hart's (stag's) head, Lex. Poët. **hjart-kolla**, u, f. [hjörtr], a bind, Str. 3, Bret.

**hjart-kærr**, adj. beloved. **hjart-lauss**, adj. disheartened, Orkn. 408 old Ed.

**hjart-mörr**, m. the fat about the heart, Stj. 310, Exod. xxix. 22. **hjart-næmiligr**, adj. (-līga, adv.), with hearty feeling.

**hjart-næmr**, adj. heart-touching, 625. 87, freq. **hjart-sára**, adj. heart-sore, broken-hearted, Bs. i. 354.

**hjart-skin**, n. [hjörtr], deer-skin, Fms. ii. 148. **hjart-skjálfti**, a, m. heart-trembling.

**hjart-sláttir**, m. a beating of the heart. **hjart-verkr**, m. heart-ache.

**hjart-veyki**, f. heart disease. **hjart-veykr**, adj. having a heart disease.

**hjart-æð**, f. the 'heart-vein', vena mediana, Fél. xi. 142.

**HJA**, prep. [this prep. is peculiar to the Scand. languages, which in their turn lack the Germ. and Saxon *bei*, *by*; the Dan. and Swed. add an *a*, *bos*, *qs. baa's*, *baa's*; *hjá* may be akin to Goth. *beiva* and Icel. *hjú*, q. v., cp. Lat. *cum*]:—by, beside, with dat.: **1. by, near, at hand**, Lat. *juxta*; setjask niðr *hjá* e-m, to take a seat by a person's side, Nj. 3, Fs. 83; Egill setti hana niðr *hjá* sér, Eg. 249; liggja *hjá* e-m, to lie by one, Nj. 94; rekkja *hjá* konu, Ld. 30; hvila *hjá* konu, Hbl. 17; sofa *hjá* e-m, to sleep in the same bed with one, Korm.; hann var jarðaðr (earied, buried) *hjá* föðr sínum, Fms. x. 111; sverðit stóð *hjá* honum, i. 16; næsta bæ *hjá* Rúts-stöðum, Nj. 32; þótti þeim í hönd falla at taka upp land þetta

*hjá* sér sjálfum, this land lying close at hand, Ld. 210.

**2. near close to**; gluggar voru *hjá* brúnásum, Nj. 95; hann var heygðr *hjá* Höf, 163; *hjá* þreskeldi, Korm. (in a verse); þar *hjá* gárdinum, Fs. 56; *hjá* brjóstinu, id.; *hjá* hvilu búanda þins, Nj. 19; spjót komu upp *hjá* hönum, 95; í *hjá* Ölvosvatni, Íb. 11; *hjá* dyrunum, O. H. L. 72; í *hjá*, *hjá*, hann stóð í hjá vandálki nokkurum, id.; þar í *hjá*, close by, Grág. i. 338.

**3. by, with, Lat. apud**; vera *hjá* e-m, to stay with one; ver í gistingu *hjá* e-m, to lodge with one, Dropl. 9; þau voru þar *hjá* konungr í góðu yfirlæti, Bárð. 178; þeirra manna er í *hjá* oss voru, Gpl.; tal upp giptu *hjá* e-m, Fms. xi. 426; maðr einn var eftir *hjá* honum, L. 63; eru þeir hér ódáða-menninir *hjá* þér, Hlenni? 64.

**4. the presence of, Lat. coram**; svá at Flösi var *hjá*, in the presence of Flösi, Nj. 259; móðir þeirra var *hjá*, 214; þeir voru þá í *hjá* ok heyrðu, Ans. 294; vera í *hjá*, Gpl. 287 passim.

**5. passing by, Germ. vorbei**; mánaði síðar fóru þeir *hjá* mér kátir, Fb. ii. 288; sneiða *hjá*, to pass by, Fbr. 70; hann þóttisk eigi sneiða mega *hjá* slíkum málum, Háv. 5; farask *hjá*, to pass by one another, Eb. 270; sitja (kyrr) *hjá* e-u máli, n. to stir, remain neutral, 124, Fms. xi. 83; absol., Nj. 97; láta menn sitja *hjá* kyrra, to let them be unmolested, Ld. 258; vilja e-ð at þú léttir ver ok *hjá* líða (to let it go by, notice it not) þetta vandræði, 206; leiðir har *hjá* sér þessi mála-férl, Eb. 38 new Ed.; annan veg mun reynask e hann Hrói láti *hjá* sér líða þat (leave undone) sem hann er heitbundinn við vini sína, Rd. 246; fara *hjá* sér, to go beside oneself, go out of one's mind, Eb. 270; hleypa þeir upp *hjá* þeim, Nj. 107.

**6. besides, gefa aðrar sak bómund *hjá* fram, Bs. i. 496.**

**II. metaph. in comparison with, h. retlátir *hjá* illum, Eluc. 16; lítils verðr *hjá* sínum göfgum frændum Skálda 176; þeim þykir allt lágt *hjá* sér, Ld. 214; þótti allt barna-vi þat er aðrar konur höfðu í skarti *hjá* henni, 122; hin stóru skipin Bag urðu ekki mjúkras *hjá* þeim er Birkibeinar höfðu, Fms. vii. 384; þá sykn dagr *hjá* því sem nú er, iv. 265; höfðu þeir fátt kvikfjár þ því sem þurfti, Eg. 134; þó at Ólafir konungur hafi eigi líð mikitt *hjá* þ þeim er vér höfum, O. H. 214; hefir hann nú lítið fjölmenni *hjá* þ sem hann hafði í sumar, 168; þykir yðr allt lágt *hjá* yðr Vatnsdælu, Fs. 53; þórr er lágr ok lítill *hjá* stórmenni því er hér er með os Edda 33.**

**hjá-bröð**, n. pl. tricks, devices; h. heimsins, Mar.

**hjá-bú**, n. an outlying estate, opp. to heima-ból, Sturl. ii. 229.

**hjá-félag**, n. an extra partnership, N. G. L. ii. 285 (Jb. 404, 405).

**hjá-hliðran**, f. a going aside from, evasion.

**hjá-hvíla**, u, f. concubinage, Fas. ii. 341, iii. 657.

**hjá-kátligr**, adj. (-līga, adv.), out of the way, odd, queer.

**hjá-kona**, u, f. a concubine, Karl. 66.

**hjá-land**, n. an outlying estate, opp. to heimaland, Am. 41, 95.

**hjá-lega**, u, f. concubinitas, N. G. L. i. 357.

**hjá-leiga**, u, f. = hjáland, freq. in mod. usage.

**hjá-leikr**, m. = hjábragð, Grett. 146 new Ed.

**hjá-lenda**, u, f. = hjáland: mod. a colony, Germ. *beiland*.

**HJÁLMR**, f. [A. S. *bealme*; Engl. *belm*], a belm, rudder; **hjálm** skíðr, n. the tiller, Korm. (in a verse); otherwise only occurring in **hjálm** völr and **hjálmur-völr** (q. v.), m. = hjálm-völr, q. v., N. G. L. ii. 28 v. l.: **Hjálmur-dalr**, m. a local name, Orkn.

**hjálmadr**, part. belmed, Hkm. 11, Fms. vii. 242, 243, Karl. 328.

**hjálm-barð**, n. [mid. H. G. *belmbarte*], a helmet-rim, Fas. iii. 355.

**hjálm-bönd**, n. pl. helmet-strings, Fas. ii. 430, Bret. 56.

**hjálm-drótt**, f. a belmed host, war host, Gkv. 2. 15.

**hjálm-gjörð**, f. the rim of a helmet; gylt h., Fms. vii. 323, v. l.

**hjálm-hús**, n. [hjálmr II. 1], a bay-bouse, barn, Fb. iii.

**hjálm-höttir**, m. a belmed-hood, a kind of cowl put over the helmet þíðr, 9, 285, Eg. 407.

**hjálm-laukr**, m. a kind of leek, garlic, Fs. 146.

**HJÁLMR**, m. [Goth. *bilms*; A. S., Engl., Hel., O. H. G., and Gen. *belm*; Dan.-Swed. *hjal*; Ital. *elmo*; old Fr. *beaume*; a Teut. word derived from *hyla*, to bide]:—a belm, helmet; distinguished from *stálbú* a steel hood; luktr *hjálmr*, a closed, shut belm, only occurs in very late writers, e. g. D. N. i. 321; steyptr *hjálmr*, Gkv. 2. 19, cannot be cast-iron helmets, but must be helmets coming over the face, as cast-iron was unknown in the Middle Ages, see Aarb. for Nord. Oldk. 1868, p. aringreypr *hjálmr*, belms shaped like an eagle's beak, Akv. 3; gull-h. gilt *belm*; ár-hjálmr, a brazen helmet, Hkm.: the word ár is A. S., sin helmets were of English workmanship, as is seen also in Valskr *hjálm* foreign helmets, which are mentioned by Sighvat.

**2. in the mythology** Odin is called **Hjálm-beri**, a. m. *belm-bearer*, Gm.; he and the Valkyr were represented as wearing helmets, Edda, Hkm. 9, Hkv. i. 15; when the poets call the helmet the hood of Odin (Hropts höttir): the vault heaven is called the 'helm' of the wind, sun, etc., lopt-h., vind-h., sól-h., Lex. Poët.: the head is called **hjálm-stofn**, **hjálm-staup**, **hjálm-stallr**, **hjálm-setr**, the stem, knoll, seat of the belm: the weapo.



**hjálm-angr**, -grand, -gagarr, -gríðr, -reyr, -skass, -svell, are called the *bane*, *ogre*, etc. of the *helm*: *battle is hjálm-drifa*, -grap, -hð, -rödd, -skúr, -prima, the storm, gale of the *helm*: a warrior is *hjálm-lestir*, -njótr, -njörðungur, -rækjandi, -stafr, -stýrandi, -t, -pollr, -prótr; it appears in adjectives, *hjálm-faldinn*, *belm-beld*; *hjálm-göfugr*, -prýðr, -samr, -tamiðr, *decked with, wearing a (m. Lex. Poët.*

3. *metaph. and mythol.*; *hulðs-hjálmr*, a '*biding-bell*' cap of darkness, *Germ. tarn-kappe*, which in the popular tales makes the wearer invisible, in *Alm.* the clouds are so called; *ægis-hjálmr* (ys-h.), cp. the *Allys* of the Greek, *helm of terror*, properly used of centaurs, *Sæm.* 13 (prose), *Edda* 73, *Fas.* i. 175; in the phrase, *bera ægis-lýn yfir e-m*, to bear the *ægis* over or before another, i. e. to bold him in and submission, *Fm.* 16, 17, *Ld.* 130, *Fms.* viii. 101, *Fas.* i. 162, *Sd.* 11, *Hrafn.* 19, cp. *Ad.* 4; in mod. usage, *hafa ægis-hjálm* i augum, to be an *ægis* in one's eyes, i. e. a magical overawing power of eye; cp. *hinn = horror*, *Ivar Aasen*: in pr. names, *Hjálmr*, *Hjálmarr*, *Hjálm-r*, *Hjálm-grimr*, *Hjálm-gunnarr*, *Hjálm-týr*, *Hjálmr-gerðr*, *Hrafn.*, *Landn.*, *Fbr.* iii, *Edda*; suffixed in *Vil-hjálmr*, *William*. II. helmet-shaped things: 1. a rick of barley, bay, or the like (bygg-h., h., korn-h., q. v.); *hlaða korni í hjálma*, *Ó. H.* 30, *Stj.* 413, *N. G. L.* ii. 3; also a bay-house, barn, *hjálm* ok *hús*, i. 38; cp. *hjálm-hús*. 2. *hjálm-hjálmr*, *ljósa-h.*, a *candelier*.

**hjálm-ræða**, u, f. *pales or fences for bay-ricks (?)*, *N. G. L.* i. 38, (*Gpl.* 3)—nú skal hann eigi grafa upp *hjálmræðr* eptir fardaga, höggva má hann fyrir ofan jörð ok færa í brott.

**hjálm-röðull**, m. = *hjálmbarðr*, *Höfuðl.*

**hjálmum-völtr**, m. = *hjálmvöltr*, *Orkn.* 8, *Fms.* i. 212 (v. l.), vii. 47, x. 21, *Sks.* 479.

**hjálm-vitr**, f., qs. *hjálmvættir*, a '*helm-wight*,' a *Valkyria*, *Hkv.* i. 53.

**hjálm-völtr**, m. a '*helm-wand*,' '*helm-bundle*,' the tiller of a *helm*, *Orkn.* 1, *Korm.* 230, *Fms.* i. 212.

**hjálm-pörnaðr**, part., of corn dried and stacked, *Sighvat.*

**hjálp**, f. (*hjól* with umlaut, *Fms.* x. 397, 404), *hjálp* (esp. in old writers in a stronger sense, *saving, help, bealng*, see *hjálp*), *Clem.* 58, *F.* vi. 106, *Fb.* i. 337, *passim*; so in *Hm.* 147; *biðja e-n hjálpar*, 200; *va e-m hjálpar*, *Rd.* 309; *hjálp*ar drykkur, a *bealng draught*, *Mar.*: *hjálp*, *Fms.* ii. 227, *Og.* i: eccl. *hjálp*, *salvation*, *D. I.* i. 231; *hjálp* ok *hjálp*, *Fb.* i. 404, *Bs.* i. 199; *sálu-hjálp*, '*soul's-help*,' *salvation*: in mod. use, *hjálp* in a general sense. COMPS: *hjálp*ar-fúss, *adj. willing to help*.

**hjálp**ar-gata, u, f. a way to *help*, *Fms.* i. 142. **hjálp**ar-hátt, f. a *helping band*; með *hjálp*arhendi, *Stj.* 202; rétta e-m *hjálp*ar-hátt, to reach one a *helping band*. **hjálp**ar-lauss, *adj. helpless*. **hjálp**ar-leysi, n. *helplessness*. **hjálp**ar-maðr, m. a *belp*er in need, *S.* 448, *Orkn.* 460: one wanting *hjálp*, *Fms.* vii. 33. **hjálp**ar-ráð, n. *helping advice*, *Fb.* i. 404: eccl. *hjálp*, *salvation*, Nú kom heiðinna *hjálp*-ráð, *Hólabók* i. **hjálp**ar-maðr, m. = *hjálp*ar-maðr, *Sks.* 451 B, *100*, 207.

**JÁLPA** (prop. *hjalpa*), in old usage strong; pres. *help*, pl. *hjalpa*; p. *halp* or *hjalp* (as in mod. Dan.), *N. G. L.* i. 303, *Fms.* viii. 129, 306; h. and *hjalp*, ix. 288; pl. *hulpu*; subj. *hylpi*, *Bs.* i. 703; *helpi*, *Fms.* x. 3; imperat. *hjálp*, *Sighvat* and *Arnór*; part. *hólpinn*: in mod. usage *vik* (að) and of the 1st conjugation, as it also occurs in old writers, *hjálp*u, *Fms.* vii. 290, and *Mork.* l. c.; *hjálp*a (imperat.), *Stj.* 122; *hjálp*ar (part.), id.; *hjálp*at, *Fs.* 92: in mod. usage *hólpinn* still remains an adjective, cp. *Engl. holpen*: [*Ulf. bilpan = βοηθεῖν*; *A. S. belp*an; *El. belp*; *O. H. G. belfan*; *Germ. belfen*; *Dan. hjælpe*; *Swed. hjälpa*].

I. to *help*, in old writers always denoting to save, *save alther's life*, but in mod. usage to *help* in a general sense, with dat.; ok *hjálp* þeim þat mjök *Birkibeinum*, at svá var myrkt at þeir kendusk þá, *Fms.* viii. 306; *kirkjur vóru allar læstar ok hjálpar þeim þat ekki*, 129; *þá fæzlu ok drykk ok hjálpa* (inf.) svá yörum líkama, x. 368; *muntú þú þér í því ok svá mörgum öðrum h.*, 392; ok svá ef nokkurr *help* þú, xi. 192; en hinn er má ok vill eigi h. hinum náðustum frændum, xi. 438; hann *hjálp* með því lífi sínu at sinni, *Hkr.* iii. 323 (but *hjálp*aði, *Ork.* and *Fms.* vii. l. c.); ok *hjálp*uðu svá lífi sínu, *Fms.* vii. 290 (*hulpu*, *l.* iii. 420, l. c.); sá *hólp* (*helped*) *Inga* konungi er hann svamum yfir ána þá, *Fms.* ix. 288 (*hjalp*, v. l.); ef *maðr* stél mat ok *help* svá lífi fyrir *lgrs* sakir, *N. G. L.* ii. 168 (*Js.* 128); *hjálp*a (imperat.) nú lífi þínu, *Stj.* 122; but *hjálp* þú, *Sighvat* in *Fms.* v. 177 (in a verse), *Edda* i. 318, *Gísl.* (a verse); Guð *hjálp* mér en fyrirgefi yör, *Nj.* 170; konungurinn sjálfir *hjálp*at þeim, *Fs.* 92; en hön *helpi* svá lífi sínu með einu epli, *l.* x. 368: in the oath, svá *hjálp* mér *Freyr* ok *Njörðr* ok hinn *hjálp*ti Áss, *Landn.* 335, whence the Christian '*so help me God*,' svá *þú þér* hollar vættir, *Og.* 10; ok *help* honum eigi sá lengr enn it *þá* alþingi, *Grág.* i. 380; enda *help* honum þat ekki, *91*: of mid-very, to *beal*, skal sú kona vitni um bera er *hjálp* henni, at barnit var ott alit, *N. G. L.* i. 303; vittu ef þú *hjálp*st, *Og.* 5: in mod. usage to *help*, hann minnst miskunnar og *hjálp*ar á fætr sínum þjón *Israel*, *Luke* 14, *passim*. 2. adding prep. við; hön báð konung *hjálp*a við *þungs*-syni þessum, *Fms.* i. 81, *Bs.* i. 349; hét hann á menn sína at *þá* til ok h. við *hofinu* (of a house burning), *Ísl.* ii. 410; en þat þér

h. (*beal*) mun við sökum ok sorgum, *Hm.* 147.

II. reflex. to *be saved*; þá munu vér *hjálp*ask allir saman, *Fms.* v. 59; þeirra er *hjálp*ask í dómi, *Eluc.* 37; sálir *hjálp*isk, *H. E.* i. 257; þú vilt at allir *hjálp*isk, *Barl.* 100; *David* flýði ok gat *hólp*it sér, *Stj.* 469.

2. part. pass. *hólpinn*, '*holpen*,' *saved, safe*; ef þú mátt út komask þá ertú *hólpinn*, *Hom.* 120; en *Bjarni* hefir sik í skóginn ok er nú *hólpinn* fyrir þorkatli, *Vápn.* 25; hann skal vera *hólpinn* á dóma-degi, *Karl.* 342; eru þeir þá *hólpnir* ef þeir fá hann, *Fs.* 66; væntu þeir at þeir mundi *hólpnir* verða ef flóð yrði eigi meira en *Nóa-flóð*, *Rb.* 402; eigi er þér at *hólp*na þó at þú sért hjá mér, *Grett.* 130; heill ok *hjálp*aðr, *safe and sound*, *Stj.* 123.

**hjálpandi**, part. a *belp*er, saviour, *Greg.* 33.

**hjálpari**, a, m. a *belp*er, saviour, *Fms.* i. 77, x. 224 (of Christ), *Stj.* 50, 241, *Mar.* 5.

**hjálp**-lauss, *adj. helpless*, *Rd.* 308.

**hjálp**-leysi, n. *helplessness*, *Barl.* 147.

**hjálp**r, m. = *hjálpari*, *N. G. L.* i. 317: **hjálp**s-maðr, m. = *hjálp*ar-maðr. **hjálp**-ráð, n. *hjálp*, *salvation*, *Stj.* 233, 240, *Fms.* x. 238 (means of saving); min augu hafa séð þitt *hjálp*ráð, *Luke* ii. 30.

**hjálp**-reip, n. a *saving rope*, *Edda* (Gl.); en ef h. brestr, gjaldi tvær örtogar, *N. G. L.* ii. 283: the *hjálp*reip (*GL.*) resembled the *Boθηεῖα* in *Acts* xxvii. 17.

**hjálp**-ríkr, *adj. rich, mighty in belp*, *Bs.* i. (in a verse).

**hjálp**-ræði, n. = *hjálp*ráð, 655 xv. A. 1; biðja e-n *hjálp*ræða, *Fms.* ii. 132: *helping advice* (*bealng*), vi. 198; með dýrd ok *hjálp*ræðum, with *glory and belp*, x. 338.

**hjálp**-samliga, *adv. helpfully*, *Str.* 65, *Stj.* 23.

**hjálp**-samlgir, *adj. helpful, salutary*, *Stj.* 54, *H. E.* ii. 164, *Magn.* 492, *Bs.* ii. 156, *Fms.* v. 224.

**hjálp**-samr, *adj. helping, helpful*.

**hjálp**-semi, f. *helpfulness*.

**hjálp**-vænlgir, *adj. (-liga, adv.), salutary, promising belp*, *Fms.* xi. 334, *Bs.* i. 648, *Fb.* i. 510.

**hjálp**-vænn, *adj. = hjálpvænlgir*, *Bs.* i. 202.

**hjálp**-vættir, f. = *bjargvættir*, *Gullk. C.*

**hjá**-máll, *adj. speaking-beside the mark, absurd*, *Skálda* 164.

**hjá**-róma, *adj. singing out of tune*.

**hjá**-róna, u, f. a *queer, odd fellow*; hann er mesta h. COMPS:

**hjá**rænu-lögr, *adj. strange, beside oneself*. **hjá**rænu-skapr, m.

**hjá**-seta, u, f. sitting by sheep, watching or tending sheep (from sitja *hjá*), *Pilt* or *Stúlka* 12.

**hjá**-staða, u, f. a standing by, assistance, *Fms.* iii. 187, 190, *Fas.* iii. 548.

**hjá**-staurr, m. a supporting stake, prop. *Gpl.* 380.

**hjá**-stigr, m. a by-path, *þorst.* *Síðu* H. 10.

**hjá**-stoð, n. [*Germ. bei-stand*], *belp*, assistance.

**hjá**-stælt, n. *adj. a kind of metre*, the intercalary sentence (*stál*) being placed at the end of the verse, *Edda* (*Ht.*)

**hjá**-trú, f. '*by-faith*,' *superstition*, (mod.)

**hjá**-tækr, *adj. missing one's bold*, *Nj.* 263.

**hjá**-vera, u, f. a being by or near, presence, *H. E.* i. 420, *Stj.* 219.

**hjá**-verandi, part. being present, *Skálda* 202.

**hjá**-verk, n. by-work; göra e-ð í *hjá*verkum, to do a thing in one's spare time.

**hjá**-vist, f. presence, *Bs.* i. 351, *Barl.* 158.

**HJÓL**, n., a contr. form from *hvel*, q. v.; *hjól* rhymes with *stól*, *Hkr.*

iii. 238 in a verse at the beginning of the 12th century; [*Swed. and Dan. hjul*]:—a wheel, *Sks.* 412; *vagnar* á *hjólum*, *Fms.* vi. 145, *Stj.* 71, 288; *vagna-hjól*, 287; *brjóta í hjóli*, to break on the wheel, *Fms.* xi. 372, *Skálda* 204 (in a verse); & hverfanda *hjóli*, on a rolling wheel, *Grett.* 97 new Ed. (*Hm.* 83, *hvel*); *leika á hjólum*, to turn upon wheels, metaph. of a shifting or sanguine character, hann leikr allr á *hjólum*: so in the saying, valt er *hamingju-hjólið*.

**hjól**-börur, f. pl. *wheel-barrow*.

**hjól**-nóf, f. the nave of a wheel, *Lex. Poët.*

**hjól**-vagn, m. a wheel-cart, cart on wheels, *Fms.* vi. 145.

**hjól**-vakr, *adj. running softly as a wheel*, of a pony.

**hjól**-viljugr, *adj. easy as a wheel*, of a pony.

**HJÓM**, n. [*cp. Ulf. hjubma = δῦλος*; akin to *hé-in* *hégómi*], any frothy-like substance, e. g. the frothy film of half-thawed ice and water.

**hjó**n, see *hjú*n.

**hjó**na, n. = *hjón or *hjú*; this form seems to be a nom. sing., and not gen. pl., in *N. G. L.* i. 340 (v. l.), *Grág.* i. 212, 287, *Am.* 94, *Bs.* i. 60, and perh. in *Nj.* 57; for the references see *hjú*n below.*

**HJÚ**, n. [for the etymology see *híbyli*, p. 265; the fundamental notion is *family, bouse*]: I. man and wife; hve pik hétu *hjú*, *þóv* *dið* *thy parents call thee?* *Fsm.* 46; *hjú* gördu *hvílu*, *Am.* 9; er hver heil *hjú* heima várum, *Vkv.* 14; bæði *hjú*, man and wife, *Pd.* 5, 56; ef *hjú* skiljask (*are divorced*), *Grág.* i. 239; ef frændsemi eða sífjar koma upp með *hjú*m, 378; þau *hjú* (*Herod* and his queen) *ollu lífáti* *Jóans* *Baptizta*, *Ver.* 40.

II. the domestics, family, bousebold; mér ok mínum *hjú*m, *Glúm.* (in a verse), *Grág.* i. 473; lét *Kodran* þá skíra sik ok *hjú* hans öll nema *Ormr* son hans, *Bs.* i. 5; *hjú* ok *hjó*rd, *bouse-people* and



*cattle*, þorf. Karl. 376; slikt er mælt um hjú at öllu, Grág. i. 143; auka hjú sín, 287; þá skulu þeir ala jafnvel sem hjú sín, 445; Hildir ok hjú hans öll, Nj. 158; tók hann við trú ok hjú hans öll, id. The mod. usage distinguishes between hjú, *domestics, servants, and hñón*, Lat. *conjuges*: even in sing., dyggt hjú, *a faithful servant*; ódyggt hjú, *a faithless servant*; öll hjúin á heimilinu, *all the servants of the house*, etc.; vinnu-hjú, *servants*; vinnuhjúá-skildagi (= the 14th of May).

**HJÚFA** or **hjúfra**, [Ulf. *biufan* = *θηρνεύει*, Matth. xi. 17, Luke vii. 32; A.S. *beofan*; Hel. *biowan*; O.H.G. *biufan*; and no doubt also Engl. *to beave* = *to pant, breathe with pain*, which is not to be confounded with *beave* = *to lift*]:—*to pant, beave*, Gkv. i. i. 2. 11 (obsolete). II. in provincial Icel. *to drizzle*; and *hjúfr-skúrir*, f. pl. *a drizzling shower*, Lex. Poët.

**HJÚKA**, mod. **hjúkra**, að, in the phrase, h. at e-m, *to nurse, cherish* (a baby, a sick person), 623. 36, Fms. ii. 59, Pass. 44. 6, where it rhymes with sjúka; lífinu hjúkrar hönd, 47. 6: reflex., hón hjúkaðisk lítt við þessa fæðu er til var, Fs. 174.

**hjúkan** and **hjúkran**, f. *a nourishing, nursing*, Fms. vii. 444, Háv. 43. **Hjúki**, a, m. a mythical name of the man in the moon, Edda 8. **hjúka-timbr**, m. a nickname, Grett. 20 new Ed. (hjúki, v. l.)

**hjúkólfr**, m. [the latter part is prob. borrowed from the Engl. *club*, qs. *hjú-kólfr* = *people's club*, and is not to be derived from *hjúka*]:—*a club-house, inn*, Fms. ix. 453, Sturl. ii. 124: metaph., Bs. i. 137.

**HJÚN** and **hjóñ**, n. = **hjú**: I. usually in pl., *man and wife*, Rm. passim; skylt er hvárt hjóna at færa annat fram á fé sínu, ef annat hjóna fær gæzlu-sótt, ef því hjóna batnar heilsa, Grág. i. 287; ok eru þau tvau ein hjún (þau tvau hjón, v. l.), N.G.L. i. 340; annat-veggja hjóna, Grág. i. 212; um hjón tvau erlendis, id.; Höskuldr bað hana vinna þeim hjónum, Ld. 34; skamliga stöndum vit nökvíð hjún, Sks. 504 (Adam and Eve): in the saying, hús skal hjóna (dat.) fá, i. e. *there must be a house for a wedded pair, first a house then a household*, B. i. 60. COMPS: **hjóña-band**, n. *matrimony*, H. E. i. 453, 463, passim in mod. usage. **hjóña-hatr**, n. *disagreement between married people*, 655 xxi. 3. **hjóña-ligr**, adj. *connubial*, H. E. i. 475. **hjóña-rúm**, n. = **hjóña-sæng**. **hjóña-rýgr**, m. = **hjóñahatr**. **hjóña-samband**, n., = **samvist**, f. *living together in wedlock*, H. E. i. 458, Gpl. 230. **hjóña-skilnaðr**, m. *a divorce*, Gpl. 224, Grág. i. 325. **hjóña-sæng**, f. *a conjugal bed*. **hjóña-vígsla**, u, f. *a wedding* (in church), H. E. i. 474. **hjúña-lag**, n. = **hjóñaband**, N.G.L. i. 340, 350, H. E. ii. 75.

II. *domestics, household people*; Hallr ok hjún hans, Hallr spurði hjún sín hversu þeim póknadisk athæfi Kristinna manna, en þau létu vel yfir, Hallr var skírðr ok hjún hans öll, Bs. i. 12; at hjón mín hafi hart, svelta hjón sín, Band. 38; var hann nú í Hólmi ok hjón hans (Ed. kona wrongly), Bjarn. 39; hjónin (*the servants*) heituðusk við at hlauða í brott, þá líkar hjónum vel, 27; þóðr ok hjón hans öll, Landn. 134; búandinn ok öll hjónum, Edda 28; hann ok hjún hans öll, Eb. 108 new Ed., Skálda 163; ek em kona Njális ok ræð ek eigi síðr hjónin en hann, Nj. 54; þenna aptan enn sama mælti Bergþóra til hjóna sína, 196; Njáll ræð honum hjón öll, 151; hann hafði ekki fleiri hjón en þrjú, Fbr. 35: sing., ræðsk hann þá þar at hjóni (hjóña?), *then he took service there*, Nj. 57. COMPS: **hjóña-lið**, n. *household folk*, Grág. i. 154. **hjóña-tak**, n. *a biring of servants*, Nj. 104. **hjóña-tal**, n. *a tale or number of servants*, N.G.L. i. 349, Gpl. 358. **hjóña-val**, n. *a choice of servants*, Fas. ii. 351. **hjúña-fóstr**, n., = **fæzla**, u, f., = **framfærsla**, u, f. *the maintenance of a household*, Gpl. 351.

**hjúñ-margr**, adj. *having many servants*, Ld. 124. **Hjúpa**, að, *to sbroud* (a corpse), Fas. i. 456.

**HJÚPR**, m., older form **júpr**, Fms. x. 415, [a word of for. origin, cp. Germ. *joppe*, Fr. *jupe*]:—*a doublet*, Fr. *pourpoint*; hafði rauðan hjúp yfir brynju, Fms. vii. 55, 56, viii. 404; silki-h., *a silk doublet*; skinn-h., q. v.

II. in mod. usage freq. in metaph. = *dress, clothing*. **hjúp-roði**, a, m. [from A.S. *beope*, Engl. *beps* or *bips*, Dan. *byben*], *a hectic red colour caused by blood between the skin and flesh*, Fé. ix. 223; —so called from the colour of these berries.

**hjú-skapr** (**hjúñ-skapr**, MS. 671. 6, Gpl. 230, N.G.L. i. 150, 151, 376), m. *matrimony*, Grág. i. 287, Sturl. ii. 128, Barl. 158: = **hjúskapar-far**, þyrmskr frá hjúskap, N.G.L. i. 376, Str. 10, 19. COMPS: **hjúskapar-band**, n. *the bond of matrimony*, K. Á. 16, H. E. i. 523. **hjúskapar-far**, n. *the 'knowing' one's wife, cohabitation*; eiga h. við konu sína, Fas. i. 250, Fms. ii. 73, Mar. 10. **hjúskapar-mál**, n. pl. *cases referring to marriage*, H. E. i. 458, Bs. i. 718. **hjúskapar-ráð**, n. pl. *the contracting of matrimony*, K. Þ. K. 164. **hjúskapar-samlag**, n. *wedlock*, Stj. 426. **hjúskapar-slit**, n. *a divorce*, N.G.L. i. 151.

**HJÖRÐ**, f., gen. **hjarðr**, dat. **hjørðu**, pl. **hjarðir**, [Ulf. *bairda* = *ἀγέλη*, *ποίμνη*; A.S. *beord*; Engl. *berd*; O.H.G. *barta*; Germ. *beerde*; Swed. Dan. *hjord*]:—*a herd, flock*, Hm. 20, 70, Hým. 17 (of oxen), Gpl. 400, Fms. vii. 54, N.G.L. i. 146, Fb. i. 151, þorf. Karl. 376; gæta hjarðar, *to tend flocks*, Stj. 460, 462, passim; eccl., Guðs h., Hom. 85, Mar., Post. COMPS: **hjarðar-hundur**, m. *a herdsman's dog*, Fms. i. 152. **hjarðar-sveinn**, m. *a herd-boy*, Fas. i. 518, Stj. 464. **hjarðar-tröð**, f. *a sheep-fold*, Magn. 494: in local names, **Hjarðar-holt**, **Hjarðar-dalr**, **Hjarðar-nes**, Landn.

**HJÖRR**, m., gen. **hjarar** and **hjörs**, dat. **hjørvi**, dat. pl. **hjörum**, I. 159, Hkv. 2. 22; gen. pl. **hjörvá**; nom. pl. does not occur; [Ulf. *bairu máxapa*; A.S. *beor*; Hel. *beru*]:—poët. *a sword*, Vsp. 55, Ls. 49. *a battle* is called **hjør-dómr**, -drifa, -dynr, -él, -flaug, -flun, -galdr, -göll, -gráp, -gráð, -hrið, -leikr, -mót, -regn, -röð, -senna, -sálmr, -skúr, -stefna, -veðr, -þeyr, -þi, -þrima; *a warrior*, **hjør-drótt**, -drífr, -gæðir, -lundr, -móði, -njörðr, -njótr, -runnr; and adjectively, **hjør-dja** etc.; *the blood*, **hjør-dögg**, -lögr; *a shield*, **hjør-vangr**, -la -þilja: from some of these compds it appears that 'hjør' was also i. as a kind of *missile*; in adjectives, **hjør-undaðr**, part. *wounded* i. sword; **hjør-klufðr**, part. *clef by a sword*: in poetry the *bead* is ca. **hjør** Heimdala, *the sword of H.*, Landn. 231 (in a verse). in pr. names; of men, **Hjör**; and in compds, **Hjør-leifr**: of won **Hjør-dírs**.

**HJÖRT**, m., gen. **hjartar**, mod. **hjórts**, dat. **hirti**, acc. pl. **hjó** mod. **hirti**; [A.S. *beort*; Engl. *bart*; O.H.G. *biruz*; Germ. *birsch*; I. **bjort**; Lat. *cervus*]:—*a hart, stag*, Gm., Sól., Nj. 143, K. Þ. K. i. Edda 11, Fas. i. 205, Pr. 410, passim; **hjartar-horn**, n. *a hart's horn*, Edda 23, Str. 3, Sól. 78: metaph. in the phrase, **riða á hirti**, *to be of portance*; hvé mjök þat er kallat at á hirti riði, hversu til fátækra ma var gjört í þessu lífi, Bs. i. 104, (= **riða á miklu**). II. a pr. na Landn.

**HLAÐ**, n. [North. E. *lad*; cp. **hlaða**], *a pile, stack* (= **hlaði**), N.G.L. i. 136, 257. 2. *a barn* (= **hlaða**), N.G.L. i. 137: but in I. usually, 3. *the pavement or court-yard* in front of a homeste Nj. 197, Ísl. ii. 204, 252, Bs. i. 66, Sturl. iii. 141, 279.

**HLAÐ**, n. [this word is freq. used in poems and in pr. names of heathen time, and although it is aspirated (as shown by allit. in verses) has a final ð, yet it may be derived, prob. through A.S., from Lat. *laque* Ital. *lazio*; old Fr. *lacs*; Span. *lazo*; Engl. *lace*]:—*lace, lace-work*; f. **biúinn** **hlöðum**, *a laced cloak*, Fas. ii. 70; kyrtill hlaði biúinn, O.H.I. and passim; it is also used of *bracelets* worn on the arms, so in Bj. (in a verse), cp. the compd **hlað-hönd**. From wearing lace and brace a woman is in poetry called **hlað-grund**, **hlað-nipt**, **hlað-no** **hlað-guðr**; a distinction is made between *gull-hlað*, *gold lace*, wh was worn round the head, esp. by ladies, but also by men, Orkn.: old Ed., Fms. ii. 264, iv. 72, vii. 34, and *silki-hlað*, *silk lace*, a ribbon hlað belongs also to a priestly dress, Vm. 31, 38, 77, Dipl. iii. 4.

**HLAÐA**, hlóð, hlóðu, hlaðit, [Ulf. *hlaþan* = *σπείνειν*, 2 Tim. iii. A.S. O.H.G., and Hel. *hlaðan*; Engl. *load, lade*; Germ. *laden*]: *to load, esp. to lade a ship*; **hlaða skip**, Nj. 19; **hlóðu skipit** með hveiti hunangi, Eg. 69; **skip hlaðit** kvikfé, Landn. 194; **hlóð** hann skip sit korni ok malti, Fms. iv. 258, Höfuð. i.; **kistur hlaðnar** af gulli, **ek laden við gold**, Fms. ix. 85; **hlaðinn íþróttum**, Fer. 157.

II. *build up, lat. struere*: 1. *prop. to pile*; **hlaða korni** í hjálma hlóður, O.H.L. 30; **skera ok h.**, *to cut and stack* (corn), Gpl. 406: *to up, h. köst*, Orkn. 112; **þeir sá hlaðit skíðum, logs piled up or stacked**, 42; **settu hann þar niðr ok hlóðu at grjóti**; h. **valköstu**, O.H.L. 302 (i. verse); **reynt mun slíkt hlóð hvár grjóti hleðr at höfði öðrum**, Nj. i. má þat eigi vist vita hvár hellum hleðr at höfði öðrum, Þórð. 367 Ed. 2. *to build*; **Kormakr hlóð vegg ok barði með hnyðju**, Kon. 60, Jb. 212; **þeir hlóðu þar varða er blótið hafði verit**, Landn. 28, G 60; **hlaða vita**, Orkn. 242, v. l.; **var hón (the bridge) með lím hlað** Karl. 410; **hlóð ek lofköst**, Ad.; **hlaðinn steinum**, Hdl. 10.

I. *to fell, lay prostrate, slay*, with dat.; **gátu þeir hlaðit honum um síðir bundu hann**, Grett. 118 new Ed.; **drífa þá til verkmennt ok gátu hlað erinnum**, Bs. i. 350; **félkk hann hlaðit selinum**, Bjarn. 31 (MS.); **þeir b vápn á Finnana ok fá hlaðit þeim**, Fms. i. 10: freq. in poetry, Ísl. ii. 2 (in a verse), Orkn. 366, Hkr. i. 131, Eb. 208; **frá ek hann at hleðið** (sul Arn móði, Jd. 29.

2. *naut., h. seglum, to take in sail*; **nú sig þeir at hömrum nokkurum, hlóðu seglum við mikinn háská**, Korm. 16; **hlóðu þeir þá seglumum sem tíðast**, Fms. viii. 134, x. 347, Hkr. i. 3, 336, Sæm. 112 (prose), Sól. 77.

IV. reflex., **hlaðask** at e-m, *to e-s, to pile oneself on*, i. e. *to throng, crowd, mob one*; þeir hlóðask hann margir ok báru at honum fjórtunn, Fb. i. 564; **vér viljum eigi fjölmenni hlaðisk** at (*þröng* to see) **er vér erum afklæddir svá gam**, Fms. ii. 152, v. l.; **ok laðask** (sic) **allir til Broddhelga**, Vápn. 19: —**al** **hlaðask** á mara bógu, *to mount a horse*, Gh. 7.

B. [hlað, *lace*], **hlaða** spjöldum (cp. mod. *spjaldavefnaðr*), *to la* **embroider**, Gkv. 2. 26.

**hlaða**, u, f. [Old Engl. *lathe* in Chaucer, still used in North. E.; D. *lade*]:—*a store-house, barn* (also, hey-h., bygg-h., korn-h.), Eg. 235, Gr. ii. 286, Dropl. 18, Eb. 190, 318, Rm. 19, Rdr. 284, 285, Glúm. 357, Ó. 30, Sturl. i. 95; **hlóðu dyrr**, Grett. 112, Ísl. ii. 60; **hlóðu-kálfr**, for the p see Glúm. 359; **hlóðu vindauga**, Sturl. ii. 43; **bók-hlaða**, *a library*, (mod

**hlað-beðr**, m. *a bed or pillow with lace-work*, Fas. i. 427.

**hlað-berg**, n. *a projecting pier, a rock where a ship is laden*, D. iv. 180; cp. the mod. phrase, **hafa e-ð á hraðbergi** (sic), qs. **hlaðber** *to have a thing ready at hand*, Lat. in promptu.

**HLAÐ-BÚÐ**, n., see **búð**, Sturl. ii. 82, Nj. 223.



**hlá-búinn**, part. ornamented with lace, laced, Nj. 48, 169, Vm. 129, 223, Rd. 261, Fms. vii. 225, passim.

**hlá-garðr**, m. a wall surrounding the hláð, Fas. ii. 419, Safn i. 76.

**hlá-hamarr**, m. = hláðberg: a local name.

**hlá-hönd**, f. lace-hand, name of a Norwegian lady living at the end of the 9th century, Eg.

**hlá-i**, a, m. a pile, stack; mó-hláði, torf-h., skíða-h., fisk-h., skreidar-stack of peat, turf, logs, fish, Gpl. 378, N. G. L. i. 420, Eb. 266, Háv. s. 5, 42, Stj. 270; kláða-h., Grett. 160; ullar-h., Fs. 45. 2. = hlá, a barn, Fb. ii. 228.

**hláir**, f. pl. a local name in Norway, the seat of a noble family.

**hlá-jarl**, m. earl of H., surname of earl Hakon, Fms.

**hlá-kross**, m. a lace-cross, made of lace, Pm. 124 (in a church).

**hlá-la**, u, f. a loading, lading, of a ship, N. G. L. ii. 275.

**hlá-varpi**, a, m. the grass slope nearest to the court-yard, liggja í hlávarpanum.

**hlákka**, að, [qs. hlág-ka from hlája], to cry, scream, of the eagle, Vsp. freq. in mod. usage, cp. Landn. 162, where it is used in verse improperly for hlaup, for the eagle screams (hlakkar), the raven croaks (krunkar):—**hlákka**, the phrase, h. yfir e-u, to exult over a thing, as an eagle over its prey, Th. 5; ok hlökkudu nú mjök yfir þessu, Grett. 128; h. yfir sigri, Al. 178; þú mátt ekki hrína upp yfir þig, það er synd at hlakka regnum mönnum, Od. xx. 412; hlakka til e-s, one screams with joy in prospect of a thing (of children, young people); eg hlakka til að sjá eg hlakka til að fara; cp. börnin hlakka þá ok huggask, Bs. ii. 135; jartað mitt er hlámagað, | hlakka eg til að finna það, Bb. 3. 17.

**hlakkan**, f. a screaming with joy; til-hlakkan, joyous expectation.

**hlám**, n. a dull, heavy sound, Mork. 81, 100, Lex. Poët.; see hlóm.

**hlámma**, að, to give a dull, heavy sound; áttu hafnarir at renna í þér honum, ok hlámmaði mjök við á hellis-gólfinu, Fas. iii. 386; this is a tale is a pendant to that in Od. ix. 404-460.

**hlámmann** and **hlámmun**, f. a crash, din, Hornklofi.

**hlámmandi**, a, m. a clash, a nickname, Landn. 60.

**HLAND**, n. [A. S. *hlond*; Old Engl. *land or land*], urine, Nj. 199, Fs. N. G. L. i. 29, Grág. ii. 132, Skm. 35. COMPS: **hlánd-ausa**, a urine trough, Edda ii. 430. **hlánd-blaðra**, u, f. the bladder. **hlánd-for** and **hlánd-gröf**, f. a sewer, Dropl. 20, Bs. i. 369. **hlánd-la**, u, f. = hlándausa, Edda ii. 634. **hlánd-trog**, n. = hlándausa, s. 4.

**hlána**, að, [hlenni], to pilfer; h. e-n e-u, Fms. vii. 114 (in a verse).

**HLASS**, n. [hláðs; Dan. *lass*], a cart-load, Ísl. ii. 182, Grág. ii. 337, s. 10, Karl. 196, Fb. i. 522 (hey-h., víðar-h.): the saying, opt veltir þúfa þungu hlassi, a little mound often overturns a cart-load, Sturl. i. 10, C.

**hláss-hvalr**, m. a cart-load of blubber, Grág. ii. 362, Vm. 130, 143, s. 99.

**hláunn**, f. [Lat. *clūnis*], a buttock, haunch, Edda 238.

**hláup**, n. a leap; hann komsk með hláupi undan, Eg. 12, Fms. xi. 247; hlátok hláup heim til herbergis, i. 80; hark ok hláup, Anal. 81: a leap, Egill hljóf yfir díkít, en þat var ekki annarra manna hláup, Eg. 13; mældu þeir Kári lengd hlaupsins með spjótskæptum sínum ok fórðulnar, Nj. 145, v. l.; hljóf hann þá út af múrinum, þat var fórðu-hátt hláup, Fms. i. 104; h. kattarins, the bound of a cat, Edda 19: in local usages, a leap, Flosa-hlaup, in the chasm in Alþingi, Völks. i. 220; flogs-hlaup, Grett. 149:—höfrunga-hlaup, playing like a dolphin; hláup-hlaup, band-hlaup, using the hands and feet like a wheel (a boy's leap), Ísl. þjóðs. ii. 243, 246.

II. special usages, a sudden rise or flood, of rivers flowing from glaciers, see Eggert Itin.; af Höfðárláti, því at hón hafði tekit marga bæi, Bs. i. 283; hláup kom í ána, 16 jökul-hlaup, an ice stream or avalanche. β. coagulation, curds; hláup-hlaup, curdled milk; blóð-hlaup, curdled blood. γ. procession or lullap or brúðlaup, a bride's leap, bridal procession, see brúðlaup. δ. a law phrase, an attack, Grág. ii. 7; frum-hlaup, q. v.; áhlaup, an burst; áhlaups-veðr, a sudden gale; áhlaupa-verk, q. v.: **hlaupa**-**la**, n. = frumhlaup, Bs. i. 658: **hlaupa-för**, f. an uproar, Sturl. ii. 104, 11. **hlaupa-piltur**, m. an errand boy, Bs. ii. 108. III. in mod. freq. = running, but seldom so, or not at all, in old writers.

**HLAUPA**, pres. hleyp, pl. hlaupum; pret. hljóf, hljópt, hljóp, pl. hljópum, mod. hlaupum; pret. subj. hlypi, hleipi, Fms. x. 364, hljópski, Ó. H. 14 part. pass. hlaupinn: [Ulf. *hlaupan* = *ávamþáð*, Mark x. 50; A. S. *hlæpan*, pret. *hlæp*; Scot. *loup*, part. *loppen*; Engl. *leap*; Hel. *blöpan*; G. *blausen*; Germ. *laufen*; Swed. *löpa*; Dan. *løbe*]:—to leap, which, as in Engl., is the proper meaning of the word, and hence of sudden motion, to leap or start up; hann hljóf meir en hæð ok eigi skemra apr en fram fyrir sik, Nj. 29; hann hleypir ór þu ofan ok á strætíð ok kemr standandi niðr, Fms. xi. 117; hljóf þá út af múrinum, i. 104; hlaupa yfir háfar stengr, viii. 207; þeir þá á hesta sína, they leaped on their horses, Nj. 263; Atli leup á skip at Rúti, q; ef fé hleypir löggáð, if cattle leap over a Grág. ii. 262; Kári hljóf upp við lagit ok brá í sundr við fótunum, 53; h. fyrir borð útbýrðis, to leap overboard, Eg. 124, Fms. x. 363,

364; Egill hljóf yfir díkít, Eg. 530; þat segja menn at á sitt borð hlæpi hvárir þeirra Ólafs konungs, Fms. x. 364; Hrungrinn varð reidr ok hleypir upp á hest sinn, Edda 57; hljópu þeir til vápna sinna, Eg. 121; Kjartan hljóf á sund (leaped into the water) ok lagðisk at manningum, Bs. i. 18; Kári hljóf á spjótskaptíð ok braut í sundr, Nj. 253; en þriði hljóf (leaped) á skipit út, Eg. 220; var þar at hlaupa (to climb) upp á bakka nokkurn, id.; hann hljóf at baki Kára, Nj. 253; hann kastar verkfærunum ok hleypir á skeið, and took to his heels, Nj. 370; hann hljóf báðum fótum í gögnum skipit, Edda 36: of a weapon, bryntröllit hljóf út um bringuna, Ld. 150; hljóf þá sverðit (it bounded) Kára á síðuna Móðólfi, Nj. 262. β. with prepp.; h. upp, to spring to one's feet, start up; þá hlupu varðmenn upp, Eg. 121; þá hljóf Kjartan upp ok afklæddisk, Bs. i. 18; ok eptir örvar-bóði hljóf upp múgr manns, Fms. i. 210; h. yfir, to jump over, metaphor. to skip, Alg. 262; hlaupa yfir eða gleyma, H. E. i. 486; h. frá e-m, to run away from, desert one, Grág. i. 297; h. af, to be left, remain, Rb. 234, 494 (afhlaup). 2. special usages; a law term, to assault; hlaupa til manns lögmætu frumhlaupi, Grág. ii. 7: of fury, sickness, pain, to burst out, í hvert sinn er æði eðr reiði hljóf á hann, Fms. i. 15; en er hann var búinn hljóf fæli-sótt at honum, iv. 284: of pain, hljóf blásti í búkin, Grett. 137 new Ed.: of fire, sagði at jarteldr var upp kominn, ok mundi hann h. á bæ þórodds goða, Bs. i. 22: of a river, to flood, áðr Almanna-fjót leypir (i. e. hleypir, hlypi) var þat kallat Rapta-lækr, Landn. 266; þessa sömu nótt kom þeir mikill ok hlupu vötn fram ok leysti árnar, the waters rose in flood and the ice was broken, Sturl. iii. 45: of ice, mikill svei var hlaupit upp öðru megin fjótsins ok hált sem gler, a great hummock of ice rose up, Nj. 144; hljóf upp kúla, a wheel sprung up from a blow, Il. ii. 267; h. saman, sundr, of a wound; var skeinan saman hlaupin svá nálaga þótti gróin, Grett. 152; sárið var hlaupit í sundr, the wound had broken out again, id.: of a gale, þá hljóf á útsynningr steinóði, Eg. 600:—of milk, blood, to curdle, coagulate, (cp. North. E. *loppert* = coagulated; so, leper-blode = clotted blood in the Old Engl. poem Pricke of Conscience, l. 459.) II. to run, but rarely in old writers, [Dan. *løbe*; Germ. *laufen*]; eigi hljóf hann at seinna, Ásbjörn hljóf heim, id. (but from a paper MS.); þeir hlaupa eptir en hann kemsk á skóg undan, Nj. 130; jarl eggjar menn at h. eptir honum, 132: freq. in mod. usage. III. reflex. to take oneself off, to run away; ef þræll leypsk, N. G. L. i. 34; þá vildi Uni hlaupask á braut með sína menn, Landn. 246; við þann mann er hleypsk frá ómaga, Grág. i. 297; ef maðr hleypsk á brott af landi er sekr er orðinn, 96; þat var á einhverri nátt at Steinn hljópsk á braut ör bænum, Fms. iv. 317; þar er menn hlaupask til (came to blows) eða verða veginir, Grág. ii. 83; nú er þat vart ráð at vér hlaupimk með yðr ok sömnum líði, Fms. ix. 248; var hann í fjötri, at hann hljópski (lypist, Hom. 158, l. c.) eigi frá honum, Ó. H. 246; hlaupask braut, id.: part., hlaupandi menn, h. sveinar, 'landloupers,' Finnb. 344, Mag. 6; cp. hlaupangi.

**hlaupari**, a, m. = hlaupangi, Fas. i. 149: a charger (horse), Gullþ. 13.

**hlaup-ár**, n. [from A. S. *hlæp-geār*], leap-year, Grág. i. 122, Rb. 8, 108, K. þ. K. 104, Íb. 7, 8, Sks. 56, Bs. i. 85. COMPS: **hlaupárs-dagr**, m. leap-year day, the 29th of February, Rb. 90. **hlaupárs-messa**, u, f. leap-year mass (= Feb. 24), Rb. **hlaupárs-nótt**, f. an intercalary night, Rb. 88. **hlaupárs-stafr**, m. an intercalary letter, Rb. 518. **hlaupárs-tungl**, n. an intercalary moon, Rb. 522. **hlaupárs-vika**, u, f. feria bissextilis, Rb. 564.

**hlaup-framr**, adj. precipitate, Sks. 32, v. l.

**hlaupangi**, a, m. a landloup, Barl. 114; cp. the Anglo-American loafer.

**hlaup-móðr**, adj. exhausted from leaping.

**hlaup-óðr**, adj. in a great flurry, Fms. iii. 146.

**hlaup-rífr**, adj. = hlaupframr, Sks. 32.

**hlaup-stigr**, m. 'leap-path,' 'land-louping,' vagrancy; taka e-n af hlaupstigi, á þeim hlaupstigi, Hkr. iii. 290; cp. hlaupangi.

**hlaup-styggr**, adj. 'leap-shy,' wild, of a horse.

**HLAUT**, f. (not n.); the gender is borne out by the genitive tein hlautar, Vellekla; as also by the dat. hlautinni, Landn. (App.) 336, in an old transcript of the lost vellum Vatnsdyrna (see Kjáln. S. Ísl. ii. 403, where hlautinn):—the blood of sacrifice, used for soothsaying; this word is prob. to be derived from hlutr (hlautr), as an abbreviated form, for hlaut-blóð = sanguis sortidicus, and refers to the rite, practised in the heathen age, of enquiring into the future by dipping bunches of chips or twigs into the blood, and shaking them; those twigs were called teinar, hlaut-teinar, hlaut-viðr, blót-spánn, q. v.; the act of shaking was called hrista teina, to shake twigs, Hým. 1; kjósa hlautvið, to choose lot ebips, Vsp. In Vellekla the true reading is prob. hann (earl Hakon) valdi (from velja, MS. vildi) tein hlautar, meaning the same as kjósa hlautvið in Vsp., an emendation borne out by the words 'felldi blótspán' (Fagrsk. l. c.) in the prose text, which is a paraphrase of the verse; the explanation of the passage in Lex. Poët. is no doubt erroneous. It was also called fella blótspán, see that word, p. 71. The walls of the temple inside and out, the altars, and the worshippers were sprinkled with the blood, the flesh of the slain cattle was to be eaten (whereas the blood was a sacrifice, as well as the means of augury, and was not to be eaten);



this rite is described in Hkr. Hásk. S. Góða ch. 16: en blóð þat allt er þar kom af (i. e. from the slain cattle) þá var þat kallat hlaut ok hlaut-bollur þar blóð þat stóð í, ok hlaut-teinar, þat var svá górt sem stóklar (*bunches*); með því skyldi rjóða stallana öllu saman, ok svá veggi hofsins útan ok innan, ok svá stökkva á mennina; en slátr (*the meat*) skyldi hafa til mann-fagnaðar: the passages in Eb. ch. 4. p. 6 new Ed., in Kjaln. S. ch. 2, and in Landn. (App.), are derived from the same source as the passage in Hkr., but present a less correct and somewhat impaired text; even the text in Hkr. is not quite clear, esp. the phrase, þat var górt sem stökkull, which prob. means that the hlaut-teinar were bound up in a bunch and used for the sprinkling. *The blood-sprinkling* mentioned in Exod. xii. 22 illustrates the passage above cited; cp. hleyti, hljóta, and hlutr.

hlaut-bolli, a. m. *the bowl* in which the hlaut was kept, Eb. 10, Hkr. l. c., Landn. l. c.

hlaut-teinn, m., see above, Hkr. l. c., Eb. l. c.; cp. tein-hlaut.

hlaut-víðr, m. '*lot-twigs*,' '*rami sortidici*' (= hlaut-teinn), Vsp. 62, cp. also Eb. 132, note 3, new Ed.

HLÁKA, u. f. a *thaw*, Grett. 140.

hlána, að, to *thaw*, Fbr. 59, Bs. i. 86.

HLÁTR, m., gen. hlátrar, Dropl. 31; mod. hlátrs: [A. S. *blætor*; Engl. *laugbiter*; O. H. G. *blabiar*; Germ. *laebter*; Dan. *latter*; Swed. *löje*]:—*laugbiter*, Nj. 16, Fbr. 137, Dropl. 31, Fms. iii. 182, passim; hafa (vera) at hlátri, to be a *laugbing-stock* (at-hlátri), 623. 35, Hm. 41: sayings, opt kemr grátr eptir skelli-hlátri; skelli-h., *roaring laugbiter*; kalda-hlátr, *sardonic laugbiter*: for characteristic traits from the Sagas see esp. Glúm. ch. 7 (end), 18, Nj. ch. 12, 117, Dropl. 31, Hálsf. S. ch. 7, etc.

hlátr-míldr, adj. *prone to laughing*, *merry*, 686 B. 2.

HLEI, n. [Ulf. *hlēja* = σκηνή, Mark ix. 5; A. S. *hlēa*; Hbl. *blea*; Engl. *lee*; Dan. *læ*]:—*lee*, used (as in Engl.) only by seamen; sigla á hlé, to stand to leeward, Jb. 400: *sblætr*, standa í hlé, fara á hlé, to seek shelter: *mod. a pause*, það varð hlé á því. hlé-borð, n. *the lee side*, freq., Lex. Poët.

hlé-barðr, m. a *leopard* (Old Engl. *libbard*), from the Greek, but used indiscriminately of a bear, wolf, etc., Edda (Gl.), Fas. i. (Skjöld. S.) 367; the word occurs as early as Hbl., of a giant.

hleði, a, m. a *shutter*, Ísl. ii. 113; see hleri.

HLEIÐR, f. [Ulf. *hleipra* or *hlepra* = σκηνή], prop. *a tent*; it exists only as the local name of the old Danish capital, Fas., Fms., and in Hleiðrar-garðr, m., Landn.

HLEIFR, m. [Ulf. *blaiis*; A. S. *blāf*; Engl. *loaf*; O. H. G. *blaiβ*; Germ. *laib*; Ivar Aasen *leuse*]:—*a loaf*, Hm. 51, 140; af fimm hleifum brauds ok tveimr fiskum, Mirm.; hleifar af Völsku braudi, Bev.; hleifa þunna, ökvinnu hleif, Rm. 4, 28, N. G. L. i. 349, Fb. ii. 190, 334 (in a verse), D. I. i. 496; brauð-h., *a loaf of bread*; rúg-h., *a rye loaf*: of cheese, Nj. 76, ost-h.: *the disk of the sun* is called hleifr himins, *the loaf of heaven*, Bragi.

HLEIN, f., pl. ar, [Goth. *blains* = βουνός, Luke iii. 5; akin to Engl. *lean*, Gr. *κλίνω*]:—*a rock projecting like a pier into the sea* (= *hláðberg*), freq. in western Icel.; lenda við hleinina, festa skipið við hleinarnar. hleina-kræða, u. f. a *crust of moss on sea rocks*, Bb. 2. 13.

[Engl. *loom*, qs. *loon*? the A. S. form would be *blān*, which however is not recorded]:—*the loom* in the old perpendicular weaving, Björn.

hleina, d, to *save*, *protect* (?), an ἀπ. λεγ., [A. S. *blænan*; Engl. *lean*; O. H. G. *bleinjan*; mid. H. G. *leinen*; Germ. *lebben*; Gr. *κλίνω*]: þaðan af er þat orðtak at sá er forðask (forðar?) hleinir, Edda 21.

hlekkjask, t, in the phrase, e-m hlekkisk á, *one gets impeded, suffers miscarriage*, Grág. i. 281; ef allt fer vel og mér ekki hlekkist á.

HLEKKR, m., gen. hlekks and hlekkjar, pl. hlekkir: [A. S. *blenca* (thrice in Grein); Swed. *länk*; Dan. *lænke*; Engl. *link*]:—*a link, a chain of links*, Bs. i. 341; handar-hlekkir, a '*hand-link*,' i. e. a *bracelet*, Edda (Ht.): freq. in mod. usage, járn-h., *iron chains, fetters*.

hlemmi-gata, u. f. a *broad road*.

HLEMMR, m. a *lid, cover*, as of a pan, cauldron, as an opening in a floor, a *trap-door*, Eb. 96, 136, Rd. 315, Eg. 236, Sturl. ii. 124, Fas. iii. 415, Grett. 199 new Ed.

HLENNI, a, m. [cp. Ulf. *blifan* = κλέπτειν, *blifus* = κλέπτεις; perh. also Scot. *to lift*, = *to steal cattle*, belongs to this root, and is not the same as *lift* = *tolle*]:—*a thief*; hlennar ok hvinnar, *thieves and pilferers*, Sigvat: a king is in poetry called the foe and destroyer of hlennar, hlenna dólgir, etc., see Lex. Poët.

II. a pr. name, Landn.

hlenni-maðr, m. a '*lifter*,' hlennimenn ok hrossa-þjófar, Hbl. 8.

Hlér, m., gen. hlés, [hlé]; cp. Welsh *Llyr* = *sea*], a mythol. name of a giant of the sea, 'Hleavós, Fb. i. 21. Hlės-dœtr, f. pl. *the daughters of H., the Nereids*, Edda.

hler, see hleri below.

hléra and hlóra, að, prop. to *stand eaves-dropping*, (putting one's ear close to the hleri), Bjarn. 24: to *listen*, hón lagði eyra sitt við andlit honum ok hlóraði hrátt lífs-andi veri í nösnum hans, Greg. 74; hann hlórar við hliðskjáinn er á var stofunni, Bs. i. 628; at hlýða eðr hléra til þess máls sem hann er eigi til kallaðr, N. G. L. i. 438.

HLERI, a, m. or hlóri, but hleði in Korm. 10, Ísl. ii. 113; hleri or hlóri is the better form is borne out by the mod. usage as well by the derived hler and hléra:—*a shutter or door* for bedrooms and elsewhere in old dwellings, which moved up and down in a groove or rabbit, windows in Engl. dwellings, and locked into the threshold: the sage in Korm. S. is esp. decisive, where Kormak sees Steingerda's outside between the half-shut door (hleri) and the threshold,—hann kefi fyrir hleðann svá at eigi gekk apr, viz. *between the threshold the shutter*, Ísl. ii. 113; hence comes the law phrase, standa á hleri (hle) to stand at the shutter, i. e. to stand listening, eaves-dropping, Bjarn. freq. in mod. usage, as also standa of hleðum, *id.*, Hóm. 23: in usage a shutter for a window is called hleri.

hler-tjóld, n. pl. '*ear-lids*,' poet. *the ears*, Ad. 9.

hléssa, adj. indecl. [hláss], prop. '*loaded*,' i. e. *amazed, wondering*.

hléssa, t, to *load, weigh*; h. sér niðr, to sit down heavily.

hléssing, f. a *freight, loading*, N. G. L. i. 410.

HLEYPJA, t, [causal of hlaupa], to make one leap, make one run, burst forth, to start or put into motion, Fms. vi. 145; þeir skáru þá ok hleypu á braut fólki því öllu, Ó. H. 168; Öundur hleypu njó mönnum á land upp, to put them ashore, Fb. ii. 280; hleypu (*pulled, sink*) hann annarri brúnni ofan á kinnina, Eg. 305; h. brúnum, to kn brou; h. hurð í lás, to shut a door, Fms. ix. 364; var hleypu fyrir í stórum járnhurðum, i. 104.

2. to make to escape, emit, of any confined or compressed, e. g. hleypa vindi ór belg, to force air out bellows; h. vindi ór segli, to shake the wind out of the sail; h. fé, sau kúm ór kvium, to turn out sheep, cows; h. til ánnu, to put the rav the eves: medic., hleypa vatni, vág, blóði, to emit matter out of a etc.; hann hleypir út vatni miklu ör sulinum, Vápn. 17; h. ór e-m áge to poke the eye out, Fs. 98: to lead a stream of water or the like, hleypu saman fleirum vötnum, Fms. iv. 359; h. ánni í farveg, F 280; landsfólk var á fjöllum uppi ok hleypu ofan (*rolled*) stóru G. Al. 92; h. skriðu á e-n, an avalanche, Fs. 194.

3. special phrase, h. upp dómum, a law phrase, to break up a court by violence, Landn. Hrafn. 18, Fb. 61, Eb. 48, 58, Lv. 31; h. berki af trjáum, to cut the off the trees, Hkr. ii. 220; h. heimdraganum, to throw off slot, take it Fms. vii. 121: naut, to run before a gale, þeir hleypu upp á M. Barðaströnd; h. akkerum, to cast anchor, Fms. xi. 439; h. stjóra, *id.*, hesti, or absol., to gallop, ride swiftly; hesti hleypu ok hjörvi brá, 34; Hrungrir varð reiðr ok hleypir eptir honum, Öðinn hleypu svá m. at ..., Edda 57, Nj. 59, 82, 107, Fms. ix. 364.

4. hleypa mjóir curdle milk; hann hleypu helming innar hvítu mjólk, Od. ix. 246.

hleypu-, in COMPS: hleypu-dómr, m. *prejudice, basty judgment* (mod.). hleypu-fífi, n. a *headlong fool*, Nj. 224. hleypu-fla, m. a *band of rovers*, Sturl. iii. 171, 269.

hleypu-för, f. a *roving*, Sturl. i. 80. hleypu-hvel, n. a '*roll-ubeel*,' war engine, 420.

hleypu-kjóll, m. = hleypiskúta. hleypu-klumbr, m. ram on wheels (war engine), Sks. 419. hleypu-maðr, m. a *landlouser*, Lv. 75.

hleypu-piltir, m. a *landlouser boy*, Finn. hleypu-skip, n. (Hkr. iii. 388) and hleypu-skúta, u. f. a *swift*, Fms. i. 167, vi. 177.

hleyping, f. a *galloping*, Fms. ix. 357, Gullþ. 31; um-h., a *swift turn of wind*.

hleypingl, a, m. a *landlouser*, Grett. 106; cp. hlaupingl.

hleyp-bolli, hleyp-teinn, m. = hlaut-bolli, hlaut-teinn, see hlaut. HLEYTI, n., hleti, or hleoti, in Norse MSS. spelt leyti, when mod. Icel. usage leiti:

I. plur. [for the root see hlaut, hlutr], consanguinity; jófra hleyti, royal blood, Fms. xi. (in a verse); górvu h við e-n, to marry into another's family, Skv. i. 34; hvárgi þeirra S né Arnkels þótti bera mega kvíðinn fyrir hleyta sakir við sækjand vagnar-áðila, Eb. 50, viz. Snorri being the brother-in-law to the plai Arnkel to the defendant; ef hann fengi hennar, heldr en þeim man ekki var við þá hleytum bundinn, Sks. 760; nauð-hleytamaðr (q. v. near kinsman); eiga hleyti við konu sína (= eiga hjúskap 689).

2. a *tribe, family*; hann var af því kennarnaf at sínu hl 625. 88, 'in ordine vicis suae ante Deum' of the Vulgate, Luke þá kom at hleyti Zacharias at fremja biskups embætti, Hom. (St.) ek at þú gangir í mitt hleyti þó at ek sé nánari, Stj. 425, rendering o meo utere privilegio' of the Vulgate, Ruth iv. 6.

II. sing. [hl a share, usually spelt leiti]; in the phrase, at nokkru, engu, öllu leiti some, none, every part; að mínu, þínu ... leiti, for my, thy part, fre mod. usage, dropping the aspirate; at sumu leiti, Fas. iii. 159; at leiti, Fb. ii. 204; at nokkuru leiti, iii. 575.

2. of time, a *season* the year, mod. leiti; um vetrnáttu-leytið, D. N. i. 609; um Hallv. vöku-leytið, 392, iii. 206; um Jóna-leiti um Páska-leiti, um Jóns-m leiti; annat leiti, another time; sögðu at honum þótti annat leiti (s times) ekki úfært, en stundum (sometimes) var hann svá hræðr, at Orkn. 418; um sama leiti, about the same time; um hvert leiti, at time? when? COMPS: hleyta-menn, m. pl. *kinsmen*; mágur, ungar, hleytamenn, Edda (Gl.). hleytis-maðr, m. a *disciple, apprentice*, opp. to meistari, analogous to Goth. *siponeis*, from sifjar, Skálda 180. hlezi or hlezi, u. f. a *freight*, Jb. 379: a *building* (of a wall)



**HLÍÐ**, f., pl. hlíðar (hlíðu dat. obsolete, Gm. 35):—*a side*, Lat. *latus*; á hlíð e-m, *to stand beside one*, Stor.; komask á hlíð e-m, Nj. 363, Ad. 10; á báðar hlíðar, á tvær hlíðar, *on both sides*, Fb. ii. 351; á hlíð, *on the left hand*, Eg. 213, Fms. i. 16; á hægri hlíð, *on the right hand*; snúask á hlíð, *to turn oneself* (in sleep), Fm. 6; skjöldur, sverð á hlíð, 64; á allar hlíðar, *on all sides*; veltask á fmsar hlíðar, *to toss to and fro*, Bs. ii. 171. Od. xx. 24; leggja e-t fyrir hlíð, *to lay beside*, Al. 151.

**HLÍÐ**, n. [A. S. *hlith*; O. H. G. *hlit*; Dan. *led*; root no doubt akin to *hlé*, etc.]:—*a gate, gateway*; hlíð á garði ok hjarra-grind fyrir, Fm. ii. 264, Fms. 10, 44, Rb. 380, Edda 110, Eg. 244, Fms. i. 104, i. passim.

**HLÍÐ**, n. *a wide gap*, Stor. 6, Fms. i. 105, Gpl. 391, L. i. 344, Orkn. 350, Sks. 398; in law *a gap* in a fence not sixty feet long was hlíð, if more it was *a breach* (bálka-brot), Fm. 1.

**HLÍÐ**, metaph. *a space, interval* (= *bil*); hann hafði fyrir rugðit svá at hlíð var í milli þeirra, Fms. vii. 171; þeir gördu hlíð um skipanna, Nj. 42; ok var hvergi hlíð í milli, Ld. 96; hann ríði þeirra ok nokkuru harðara svá at hlíð var á millum þeirra, Isl. ii. 6; hús ok hlíð í milli ok heima-dyranna, Fs. 42; horfði hann á hlíðit (empty space) þar sem skjöldurinn hafði hangit, Fas. iii. 42; ok nú hann á hlíð mjök langt, Fms. ii. 302, x. 346; temp., síðan varð á hlíð (a stop, halt) nokkvot, 345; eptir þat varð hlíð (*a stop, halt*) á orrostunni, 39; hvíldar hlíð, Fb. iii. 567 (in a verse).

**HLÍÐ**, ad, *to give way, go aside, recede*, Fas. i. 106, 338, Bs. ii. 132, 233.

**HLÍÐ**, reflex. *to become open*, Sks. 384.

**HLÍÐLAUSS**, adj. 'gateless,' without a gate, Bret. 34.

**HLÍÐMÆLT**, part. a kind of metre, Edda (Ht.) 186.

**HLÍÐMÆLT**, m., poet. an ox, Edda (Gl.)

**HLÍÐRÚM**, n. *open space, free passage*, Fms. 43.

**HLÍÐSÍÐ**, f. *a side glance*; hafa h. af e-u, *to take a look at*.

**HLÍÐSKJÁLFR**, f., old dat. hlíðskjálfru, Gm. (prose): [prob. rather to be read from hlíð, *gate*, than hlíð, *side*; the initial *h* is borne out by alliteration. Sagði bitt er bugði | Hlíðskjálfr gramar ..., Edda (in a verse); in 14 the sense and alliteration alike require höll, *hall*, instead of hlíð.]

**HLÍÐSKJÁLFR**, a name for the seat of Odin, whence he looked over all the worlds, Edda 6, 12, 22, 30, Gm. l. c.; Óðinn ok Frigg Hlíðskjálfr ok sé um heima alla, Gm. l. c. The heathen Hlíð-skjálfr to mind the legend in Grimm's Märchen of the Tailor in Heaven.

**HLÍÐAKJÁR**, m. *a side window*, originally a window or opening from which to keep a look out, Sturl. ii. 85, Bs. i. 628.

**HLÍÐVEGG**, m. *a side wall*, Nj. 202, Orkn. 244, Fb. i. 413.

**HLÍÐVÖRÐ**, m. *a porter*, Stj. 622, Gkv. 2. 35.

**HLÍÐ**, f., in mod. usage pl. hlíðar, but hlíðir in old writers, e. g. Landn.

Fms. vi. 197 (in a verse), Hkv. i. 43, Sigvat: [A. S. *hlith*; Norse st in Dan.; cp. Lat. *clivus*; akin to Gr. and Lat. *clivus*, *clino*]:—

*one, mountain side*, Edda 110; svá at sær var í miðjum hlíðum

tundum vatnaði land, Ó. H. 149, Landn. 25, v. l.; út með hlíðum,

Stj. 68; fjalls-hlíð, *a fell-side*, q. v.; fagar hlíðir grasi vaxnar, Grett.

3 ek mun ríða inn með hlíðinni, Glúm. 361, 362; út með hlíð-

upp í miðjar hlíðar, etc., passim: hlíðar-brún, f. *the edge of*

hlíðar-fótr, m. *the foot of a h.*: hlíðar-garðr, f. *a fence on*

*a side* dividing the pastures of two farms, Dipl. v. 25.

**HLÍÐ**, names; Fljóts-hlíð and Hlíð, Landn. passim; Norse *Lier, Lie*,

ca. n. Nj.: Hlíðar-sól, f. *sun of the Hlíð*, nickname of a fair

Landn.: Hlíðar-menn or Hlíð-menn, m. pl. *the men from Hlíð*,

ca. n.

**HLÍÐ**, freq., in poet. circumlocutions, of a woman; hringla-

falda-h., banga-h., and then in dat. and acc. hlíði, e. g. falda hlíði,

hlíði (*feminae*), Skáld H. 5. 24, and in a mod. ditty: heðan ekki

er fet | frá þér silki-hlíði.

**HLÍÐPANG**, n., poet. 'fell-tang,' seaweed of the hills, Alm., where the

traces of Hel are made to call the trees by this name.

**HLÍÐ**, f., pl. hlífur, *a cover, shelter, protection* (esp. of a shield, armour),

Ld. 44, Eg. 507, Barð. 165, Hm. 81, passim: esp. in pl. hlífur, Nj. 262,

Stj. 319, Fb. 230, Rm. 39. hlífur-lauss (*hlifa-lauss*), adj.

careless, uncovered, Fms. ii. 205, vi. 70, vii. 192, Isl. ii. 226.

**HLÍÐA**, f. [Ulfr. *bleibjan*, Luke i. 54; O. H. G. *hliban*]:—*to give cover*

to one, with dat.; sem ræfrit hlífir kirkjunni við regni, Hom. 95;

hlífir sér ekki, *gave himself* (*bad*) *no shield or armour*, Fms. i.

hlífir at bæði hlífir (*shelters*) innan ok útan, x. 319, Fs. 66; h. e-m

to give one shelter against a thing, Gullþ. 48; ok hljópu í skóginn,

ok tu hann hlífa sér, Fb. ii. 88; hlífa sér með skildi, en vega með

ve, 92.

**HLÍÐ**, 2. *to spare one*, Grág. i. 163; síðan hlífði hann messu-

laus heilaga Ólafs konungs, Fms. v. 217; þorgils hlífir sér ekki, Isl.

mun ekki hlífa þér í gördinni, Nj. 21, Finnþ. 262.

**HLÍÐ**, m. *to cover oneself*, Eg. 581, Sks. 430.

**HLÍÐ**, 2. *to refrain, hold back*,

Stj. 135; hann hlífðisk þá við engan mann, Nj. 26; þiðrandi það

sína hlífask við fóstura sinn, Njarð. 370; þorgils hlífisk ekki við,

Stj. 368.

**HLÍÐ**, f. *protection, defence*, Fms. ii. 331; hlífðar vápn, *a weapon of*

legr, Ó. H. 79, Fms. x. 407, K. Á. 40, Al. 46, Sks. 329. hlífðar-

adj. = hlífurlaus, Fagrsk. 144.

**HLÍF**-skjöldr, m. (hlífi-skjöldr, Nj. 262, Sks. 472), *a shield of defence*; esp. metaph., vera h. fyrir e-m, 655 A. ii. 5, Fms. viii. 63, 239, Bret. 104; halda h. fyrir e-m, Hom. 42.

**HLÍF**, f. the goddess of that name (the wife of Odin), *she that defends*, [for the etym. see hlein], Edda, Vsp., Lex. Poët.: freq. in poet. phrases, hringa-hlín, banga-h., *a lady*.

**HLÍF**, f. (hlífa, Fms. viii. 91, v. l., Hkr. i. 199), [Dan. *lid*], *sufficiency, full warranty, security*; nú skal ek sjálfir halda vörð, hefði þat fyrr þótt nokkur hlíf, Fms. viii. 91; ek mun hafa landráð meðan, ok vættir mik þat sé nokkur hlíf slíka stund, xi. 22; bar hann sik at nokkurri hlíf (*tolerably well*) meðan vér ruddum skipit, iv. 261, Hkr. i. 199; þann er biskupi þykki full hlíf, K. þ. K. 18 (1853); hlíf var at því lítil, of small matter, Dropl. (in a verse).

**HLÍF**, adv. phrases; til hlítar, *tolerably, pretty well*; áferð var þá til nokkurrar hlítar, Fms. i. 86, vii. 237, Fær. 257, Ó. H. i. 116; til góðrar hlítar, *pretty good*, 110, Eg. 590; at góðri hlíf, *very well indeed*, Fms. iv. 250; hlítar vel, *well enough*, Fas. ii. 268; hlítar fagr, *passably fair*, Mírm.; skip skipat til hlítar, *a ship well manned*, Fms. i. 196; in mod. usage, til hlítar, adv. *sufficiently, thoroughly*, freq.

**HLÍTA**, tt, [Dan. *lide*], *to rely on, trust, abide by*, with dat.; gakk með mér jafnan, ok hlít (imperat.) mínum ráðum, Nj. 62, Fms. i. 116, Fs. 84; ef hann vill eigi þeim vátum hlíta (*abide by*) er hinir hafa, Grág. i. 114; þá skal hinn hlíta því at lögum, N. G. L. i. 346; þetta þá Guðrún ok kvæðsk hans forsjá hlíta mundu, Ld. 144, Fs. 80, Fas. iii. 70; ek mun hlíta búum mínum ok fara eigi til Hofa, Vápn. 29; hann var kvæntur, ok hlítir þó ekki þeirri einni saman, i. e. *he had paramours besides*, Dropl. 15; ok hlítir Ástríðr eigi öðrum konum í því at þjóna honum í lauginni, A. *trusted not to other women*, i. e. *would let no one do it but herself*, Fms. xi. 157; ok skal ekki öðrum mönnum nú at h. at reka nautin, i. e. *I will do it myself*, Eg. 720, Valla L. 224; þeir hlittu mér (*used me*) til bréfa-görða, Fms. ix. 262; ef þú mátt eigi öðrum þar til hlíta, *if thou bast no one else to do it*, Grett. 107; so in the saying, eigi má því einu h. er balt þykkir, *one must put up with something short of the best*, Grett.

**HLÍTA**, 2. with prep.; en þó sýnisk mér, sem eigi muni minna við hlíta, *less than that will not do*, Isl. ii. 358, Fs. 13; vér höfum skip svá mikilt ok líð-skyft, at þar má ekki litlu líði við hlíta, *so large a ship that it requires no small crew*, Fms. iv. 297; eigi muntu því einu fyrir hlíta, *that is not a sufficient answer, thou shalt not get off with that*, Hkr. iii. 256; cp. einhlítar, adj.

**HLÍF-STYGG**, adj. *trusting to no one but oneself, daring*, Lex. Poët.

**HLJÓÐ**, n. [Ulfr. *hljóð* = *ἡσυχία*, i Tim. ii. 11, in Upström's edition; cp. A. S. *bleoðor* = *sound*; mid. H. G. *lüt*; cp. O. H. G. *blodur*; Germ. *laut*; Dan. *lyd*; Swed. *ljud*; akin to it are several Gr. and Lat. words with an initial *hl*, *cl*; the original meaning is *bearing or the thing heard*, like Gr. *ἀκοή*, and hljóð, hljómr, hlust (q. v.) are kindred words; hence comes the double sense of this word in Icel., *sound and silence*.

**A. Hearing, a bearing, listening, silence**; biðja (kveðja) hljóðs, *to beg a bearing*, chiefly as a parliamentary term, of one about to speak, to recite a poem before a prince or the like; Njáll kvæddi sér hljóðs, Nj. 105; kvæði hefi ek ort um yðr, ok vilda ek hljóð fá, *I wished to get a bearing*, Isl. ii. 229; Egill hóf upp kvæðið ok kvæð hátt ok fékk þegar hljóð, Eg. 427, cp. Vsp. i. Höfuðl. 2; vilja ek hljóð at Hárs líði, *I ask a bearing for my song*, Ht. 1; ek hefi ort kvæði um yðr ok vilda ek fá hljóð at fytja, Fms. ii. 15; gefa h., *to give a bearing*, Leidarv. 5; haft hljóð, *be quiet!* 625. 72; þá er bæði gott hljóð ok góðir síðir í konungs húsi, Sks. 367;—the ancient meetings were in the open air, amid the hum of voices, loud cries, and the clash of arms, þá var fyrst gnyr mikill af fjölmenni ok vápnum, en er hljóð fékkssk, mælti þorgnýr, Ó. H. 68; en er hljóð fékkst, þá stóð jarl upp ok mælti, 67, cp. lb. ch. 4; varð at þessu mikitt háreysti, en er hljóð fékkssk, mælti Sigurðr jarl, Fms. i. 34.

**B. Adverb. phrases**; í heyranda hljóði, see heyrar, Nj. 230, Grág. i. 19, passim; af hljóði and í hljóði, in all stillness, silently, Nj. 5, 103, Eg. 723, Ld. 162, Fms. iv. 79, Stj. 355; berjá harm sinn í hljóði, *to bear one's grief in silence*, a saying; ein kvinna læri í hljóði með altri undirgefni, i Tim. ii. 11, where the Gothic text has *in bliaha*: þegja þunnu hljóði, *to listen in breathless stillness*, Hm. 7; í einu hljóði, *unanimously*, a parliamentary term.

**B. The thing heard, sound**; allt er hljóð þat er kvikindis eyru má skilja, Skálda 173, 174; greina hljóð, id., 169, 170; í hljóði síns gráts, Mar. 28; þorfinnr kom öngu hljóði í húðinn ok komsk eigi upp blástrinn, Fms. ix. 30; ganga á hljóðið, *to walk* (in the dark) *after a distant sound*; klukkukv-hljóð, *the sound of a bell*, v. 133; þrumu-h., *a clap of thunder*; brim-h., *the roaring of surf*.

**II. Special usages**: 1. gramm. *a sound, tone*; með löngu hljóði eða skömmu, hörðu eða línu, Skálda 159, 160; *a musical sound, tune, song* fagran, hljóð mikitt ok dýrligt, Bs. i. 454; slá hljóð á hörpu, 155.

2. phrases, koma á hljóð um e-t, *to catch the sound of, become aware of*, Bs. i. 165; vera í hinar hljóði, *to be within a bind's bearing*, i. e. *to be whispered about*; vera ór hinar hljóði, *to be out of a bind's sound*; drepr hljóð ór e-m, *to become dumb, lose the wind*, Fms. xi. 115; það er komit annað hljóð í strokkinn (metaphor from churning), *there is another sound in the churn, of a sudden turn*, e. g. from high to low spirits; the ancients also seem to have said, 'there is another



sound in the fells,' of one who is crest-fallen; see verses in Nj. 249, Háv. 34 new Ed., Dropl. 31, nú kná þjóta annan veg í fjöllum, *now the fells resound with another tale*; nú þykir henni eigi batna hljóðið í sögunni, *the tale began to sound dismal*, Clar.: so in the phrase, það er gott (slæmt, dauft) hljóð í e-m, *to be in a good (or moody) state of mind*.

III. plur. esp. in mod. usage: a. *crying aloud, a cry*, of a child or one in paroxysms of pain; Heyr mín hljóð, *bear my cry*! Hólabók 276; hljóðin heyrðusk út fyrir dyr (of a sick person); það linnir ekki af hljóðum (of a baby). *b. bowling, screaming*; og þeirra hljóð (pl.) og höfuð-prestanna tóku yfir, Luke xxiii. 23; ó-hljóð, *dissonance*, i. e. *screaming, howling*. *γ. music, voice*; hafa fögr hljóð, *a sweet voice*; há, mikil, veyk, dimm, hvell hljóð, *a big, strong, weak, deep, pealing voice*; Syng þú ungr mest sem mátt | meðan hljóð þín fagrt gjalla, . . . eintóm hljóð úr forfeðranna gröfum, Bjarni 142: the same distinction is sometimes observed in old writers, syngja með fögnum hljóðum, Stj. 606, Bs. i. 155; þar gengr hæst í hljóðunum, *there the tune reached the biggest pitch*, Mar.

hljóða, að, [Germ. *lauten*; Dan. *lyde*], *to sound*; hversu hvern stafr hljóðar, Skálda 159, Mar., Bs. ii. passim; rödd hljóðar í hans eyra, Mar.: *to run*, of speech and writing, eptir því sem letrið hljóðar, Stj. 29; réttarbót er svá hljóðar, *a writ which runs thus*, Bs. i; whence the phrase, svo hljóðandi, *to this effect*, as follows.

2. *to scream* with pain, of horror; þeir hljóðuðu og fórnudu til mín höndunum, Od. x. 255; þeir hljóðuðu afskapliga, xxii. 308: also of a child, see hljóð above; farðu að hugga barnið, það er að hljóða.

hljóðaðr, part. *sounding*, Stj. 90.

hljóðan, f. *a sound*, Stj. 4, 45, 80, 334: *a tune*, með fagrlegri h., Bs. i. 155; sam-h., *harmony*, Stj.: *wording, utterance*, freq. in mod. usage; eptir orðanna h., *according to the exact words, the sound (run) of the words*.

hljóð-bjalla, u, f. *a tinkling bell*, Karl. 157.

hljóð-bærr, adj. *rumoured abroad*.

hljóð-fall, n. *consonance (metric)*, Edda 121.

hljóð-fegrð, f. *euphony*, Skálda 178.

hljóð-fylling, f., hljóð-fyllandi, a, m., *better ljóð-fylling*, q. v.

hljóð-færi, n., *a musical instrument*, Fms. iii. 184, Fas. iii. 220, 221, Vigl. 16.

hljóð-góðr, adj. *well-tuned*, Bs. ii. 39.

hljóð-greipr, f. pl., poet. '*sound-tongs*,' i. e. *the mouth*, Lex. Poët.

hljóð-kyrr, adj. *still, quiet*, Fms. ix. 23, v. l.

hljóð-lauss, adj. *soundless*, Pm. 106 (of bells).

hljóð-látr, adj. *still, taciturn*, Sturl. ii. 185, Dropl. 7.

hljóð-leiki, a, m. *silence, sadness*, Fbr. 142.

hljóð-liga, adv. *silently, in all stillness*, Eg. 261, Nj. 33, Fms. i. 204, vi. 179, Fas. ii. 517.

hljóð-ligr, adj. *silent*; þung ok h. sótt, *a heavy and creeping sickness*, Sturl. ii. 186.

hljóð-líftill, adj. *faintly sounding*, Pm. 61 (of bells).

hljóð-lyndr, adj. *taciturn*, Eb. 42, Nj. 91, Fms. vi. 189, Bs. ii. 155.

hljóð-læss, n. *stillness, silence*.

hljóð-mikill, adj. *sbrill-sounding*, Grett. 111.

hljóð-mæli, n. *whispering, secrecy*; fara í h., *to busb up*, Ld. 206, Nj. 51.

hljóðna, að, *to become silent, dumb*, born surprise, Sturl. ii. 151 (v. l.), Fas. iii. 311: impers., þá hljóðnar um hann, *he became silent*, ii. 433; þar til hljóðnar um mál þessi, *till the noise about it subsides*, Grett. 125 A.

hljóð-ólfr, m. *name of a dwarf*, Lex. Poët.

hljóð-pípa, u, f. *a flute*, (mod.)

HLJÓÐR, adj. [cp. A. S. *bláde*, Engl. *aloud*, mid. H. G. *lúte*, Germ. *laut*, but all in the opp. sense of *aloud*; cp. hljóð]—*silent, taciturn*, 677, 12, Sks. 367, 370, Hom. 129; menn þrúða ok hljóða, Fb. ii. 288. *β. melancholy, sad*; var hann h. ok mælti ekki við aðra menn, biskup spurði hvat hann hugsaði er hann var svá hljóðr, Fb. ii. 329, Eg. 95, Fms. i. 208, Nj. 9, passim.

2. *neut. hljótt, stillness, silence*; er hann settisk niðr þá var hljótt, Ó. H. 68; er hljótt var orðit, Fms. xi. 85; göra h. um sik, *to keep quiet*, Grett. 198 new Ed.; tala hljótt, *to speak in a low voice or secretly*, Nj. 118.

hljóð-samliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.)=hljóðliga, Hkr. ii. 220.

hljóð-samr, adj.=hljóðr, Fms. viii. 81, Hkr. ii. 252.

hljóðs-grein, hljóða-grein, f. *distinction of sound or a kind of sound*, Edda 120, Skálda 160, 170, 175, 179, Stj. 45.

hljóð-skrafr, n. *whispering*.

hljóð-stafr, m. *a vowel, litera vocalis*, Edda 121, Skálda 161.

hljóma, að, *to sound*, of a musical voice, Pass. passim.

hljóman, f. *sound, tune*, Skálda 179.

hljómfagr, adj. *sweet sounding*; h. harpa, Bs. i.

HLJÓMR, m. [Ulfr. *bluma*=*ákoð*; cp. A. S. *blýmman*=*sonare*; Lat. *clāmor*], *a sound, tune, voice*, Gs. 2, Hkr. ii. 393; h. engla Guðs, Post. 645, 73; h. ok rödd, Isl. ii. 170, Rb. 380: chiefly of tunes in music, as in the ditty, Held eg sem helgan dóm | hörpunnar sætan róm | þann til að heyra hlóm | hlýpi eg suðr í Róm.

HLJÓTA, pres. hlýtr, pl. hljótum; pret. hlaut, hlauzt, hlaut, pl. hlutum; subj. hlýti; part. hlötinn, neut. hlötið [A. S. *hlōtan*; O. H. G. *blīuzan*; mid. H. G. *liuze*; Ivar Aasen *liota*]:—*to get by lot, have allotted*

to oneself; þeir tóku at herfangi Álfu konu hans ok Arneiði dóttur hana ok hlaut Hólmastr hana, Landn. 314; hón hlaut at sitja hjá Björgu Eg. 23; þeir lögðu hluti á ok hlaut þrándr, Fær. 3; var svá til syst. Sighvatr skáld hlaut at segja konungi, Fms. vi. 38; (Loki) hlaut blá at helgum skutli, Haustl. 4; skal sá reifa mál hans er hlýtr, *who gets lot, whom the lot falls on*, Grág. i. 63.

2. *to get*; vér munum hlý þunnar fylkingar, Fms. v. 53; menn veginr eða sárir þeir eða fleiri ok hlöttnir í hvárn-íveggja flokk, Grág. ii. 114.

3. *to undergo, suffer, be*, hljóta högg, Fms. xi. 151; úðof, 113; harm, i. 21; vel er, at þú hlaut slíkt af konungi, Hkr. ii. 319.

II. metaph., absol. *must needs be*, with infin.; svá mun nú hljóta at vera at sinni sem þú vill, F. i. 159; hefir margr hlötíð um sárt at binda fyrir mér, Nj. 54; hér mun vera hljóta, 129; þú munt ríða h., Fær. 48; en fara hlýtr þú með n til Jónsborgar, Fms. i. 159; yðart atkvæði mun standa h., Fas. i. 2 passim; þar hlaut at nötra um, Sd. 169.

III. reflex. *to be allotted fall by lot*; var síðan reynt lið þeirra ok hljótast af því liði áttatíu manna, Fms. xi. 89; at þess þeirra, er ómaginn hlautsk til handa, Gr. i. 266; Kaleb fór til þeirrar borgar er honum hafði hlötisk, Stj. 361; hlautaði með lýðnum um stuldinn, ok hlautsk í kyn Jótka, 356. metaph. *to proceed or result from*, esp. in a bad sense; en þó mun hljótast af margs manns bani, Mun nokkut hér minn bani af hljótá, Nj. 90; kann vera at af hljótisk þessu tali, sem þá verst hefir af hlöt, Sd. 172.

hlötusk, að, dep. *to fall to one's lot*, with dat.; en ef hon hlötusk herteignir menn, Fms. i. 258: freq. in mod. usage, Pass. 10; ok þá honum hlötadist að hann skyldi veifa reykelisinn, Luke i. hlötusk til, *to turn out*; hlötadisk svá til, Vigl. 57 new Ed.

hlotr, see hlutr, Fms. xi. 128.

HLÓA, ð, [A. S. *blowan*; Engl. *low*], *to bellow, roar*, of streams cascades, Gm. 29, an *ἀπ. λεγ.*, but no doubt to be thus explained, not as in Lex. Poët.

HLÓÐ, n. pl. [hláða], *a hearth, chimney-place*, freq. in mod. us. (it can only be by chance that no old reference is on record); setja hlóðir, *to set the pot on the fire*. hlóða-karl, m.=hadda, q. v.

HLÓÐYR, f., gen. hlóðynjar, the mythical name of the Earth, p. beartb (?), *homestead* (?), and akin to hlóð, Edda, Lex. Poët.

HLÓRA, u, f. the mythical name of the foster mother or nurse of Tl Edda.

HLÓRÍÐI, a, m. [hlóa and reið=thunder], one of the names of Thor *Bellowing Thunderer*, Edda, Hým., þkv., Ls., Vellekla.

HLUMR, m., pl. ir, proncd. *hlummr*, the *bundle of an oar*, Fa 215 (hlumir), ii. 355 (where hlummar pl.), Edda (Ht., where hlumr sumri are rhymed), Sturl. iii. 68, Glúm. 395.

HLUNKA, að, [hlymr], *to give a dull, hollow sound*, Fms. xi. Skáld H. R. 4. 19.

hlunkr, m. *a dull sound, a thump*.

hlunnindi, n. pl. [hlunnr], prop. '*launching*,' but only used metaph. *emoluments*, esp. attached to an estate or possession, Gpl. 68, 293, 55, Eb. 40, Fms. ix. 95.

HLUNNR, m. [Shetl. *linn*; cp. Engl. *to launch*, which is derived from the Scand. word]—*a roller for launching ships*, Edda 38, Fms. vii. viii. 45: also of the pieces of wood put under the keel of ships when ashore (during the winter ships used to be dragged ashore, called ráða ský hlunns), Grág. i. 92, 209, N. G. L. i. 26, Eg. 515, Nj. 10, Lex. F. passim: in poetry a ship is called *hlunn-dýr*, -fákr, -goti, -vigg, -vitnir, -visundr, = the deer, steed, bison of h., Lex. Poët.

hlunn-roð, n. *reddening the h.*, so called when a person was killed launching a ship (in the spring), Fas. i. 264, N. G. L. i. 65: this taken to be a bad augury, see Ragn. S. ch. 9 (Fas. i. 259, 260).

HLUST, f. [A. S. *blýst*; Hel. *blust*=*hearing*; cp. Gr. *ἀλίσω*], the prop. *the inner part of the ear, cochlea auris*, Ad. 6, 9, Nj. 210 (v. l.), ii. 100, Edda 109, Band. 36 new Ed., Sturl. ii. 85, Eg. 758 (in a v. passim: the ears of beasts, e. g. seals, bears, birds, or the like are called hlust, not eyra, Merl. i. 38, Fb. i. 133, Eb. 99 new Ed. (v. l.), ii. 237, Fs. 149, 179. hlustar-verkr, m. *ear-ache, otalgia*, Fél.

hlusta, að, [A. S. *blýstan*; Engl. *listen*; cp. hlust], *to listen*; h. til 623, 34: in mod. usage, h. á e-ð, freq.

HLUTA, að, [A. S. *bluton*; Engl. *lot*; Germ. *loosen*], *to draw lot a thing, obtain by lot*, the thing in acc. or infin.; þar var hlutað tvím ingr, Eg. 22; þar skyldi sæti (acc. pl.) hluta, *the seats were allotted*, þeir eigu at h. með sér hverr reifa skal mál hans, Grág. i. 63; þar skal eigi hluta er um vefng er sótt, 74; þá eigu þeir at h. með hvárr þeirra annask skal (the ómagi), 266; svá list mér at annarr hló okkarr sæki málit, ok munu vit þá verða at hluta með okkr, Nj. 3; þá vóru hlutaðar framsögur, ok hlaut hann fyrst fram at segja sína 232; vóru menn hlutaðir til skip-stjórnar, Fb. ii. 317; urðu þeir státtir um síðir, at hlutað var hverr þetta eyrindi skyldi fram segja, vi. 38; skyldi . . . hluta með Grikkjum ok Væringjum, hvárir fyrri s ríða eðr róa, etc., 136; þat mál samdisk á þá leið, at konungar s hluta um, hvárr ráða skyldi þaðan í frá, vii. 170: mæltu þá konung sín í milli, at þeir skyldi hluta um eign þá ok kasta teningum, Ó. H.



ver eigi þenna kyrtil heldr hlutum vér hann, Greg. i. II.

1. to be allotted, to fall out, turn out; ok hlutaðisk svá til, it so out, Bs. i. 433. 2. with prep.: hlutask til e-s, to meddle with

eigi hlutum ek til málsverða, Eb. 36; en þú veizt, frændi, at þú fás hlutask síðan ek kom til Íslands, Hrafn. 17; en þat varð koma er þorgerðr vildi til hvers er hón hlutaðisk, Ld. 94; ekki hlutask til málaferla yðvarra, en nú vil ek vita ..., Nj. 101, þóðr. at er bæði, at ek hefði lítt til ráða hlutask, ok vill þú at ek ráða hlutum. 324; hlutask til með e-m, to assist one in a case, Lv. 40; haldi þér sæmdum nema til hlutisk yðr tignari menn, 76, Fas. iii.

β. skiptum vér eigi þenna kyrtil, hlutumst heldr um hvers hann róa, John xix. 24.

α. f. a drawing or casting of lots, Grág. i. 38, 493; N. G. L. i. 145.

burðr, m. a chance, lot, D. N.

deila, d. to meddle, Sturl. i. 196, ii. 42.

deillun, adj. meddlesome, Fs. 123; 4-hlutdeillun, passive.

deilni, f. meddlesomeness, Rd. 255, Karl. 123.

drjúgr, adj. lucky, getting the better share, Lv. 24.

fall, n., chiefly in pl., a casting of lots; leggja til hlutfalla, Fs. 67,

147; fara at hlutföllum, to go by lots, Ver. 4; bjóða til hlut-

law term, to bid one proceed to cast lots, Grág. i. 37, Nj. 232;

til hlutfalla, to divide into lots, Gpl. 341. 2. mod. proportion

Rb. 460.

fellun, f. proportion, Alg. 372.

gegnr, adj. capable, up to the mark, Fb. ii. 329.

gjarni, f. meddlesomeness, Glúm. 353.

gjarn, adj. meddlesome, Ld. 248.

henda and hlut-hending, f. a kind of metre or rhyme, see and henda, Edda 121, 123, 136.

α. m. a part; í þeim hluta veraldar, Edda (pref.); mikinn hluta landa, Eg. 270; mikinn hluta Skotlands, Ó. H. 131; mikill (mestr, líðs, Fms. i. 110, Eg. 269, Edda 82, Fb. ii. 283; bleikt silfr ok a meiri hluti silfrs, Grág. i. 500: adverb. phrases, at öllum hluta, at öðrum hluta, for some part; at mínum (sínnum) hluta, for my (her) part, Fms. vii. 176 (v. l. hlut better).

β. hlut, in this sense, as in the phrase, góða á hluta e-s, to encroach upon one's share, Fms. vii. 219, Vigl. 25; eptir er enn yðarr hluti, part, portion of the work, Nj. 144; ok undi hann þó verr sínum hluta, Fms. vii. 176 (v. l. hlut better).

γ. casti, n. a casting of lots, N. T.; but does not occur in old

α. auge, adj. 'lot-less,' not partaking in, Lat. *expers*; at yður bók er á umbóta eigi h. vera, Gpl. iv: having taken no part in, h. eðr manndrápi, Fms. ii. 225; h. ok afskiptir e-u (void of), Stj. 155; hlutir undir-hyggiu, Bs. i. 723: neut., veidda hlutlaust, to fish without a share, D. I. i. 497; ríða hlutlaust, to pass free, unmolested, Stj. 39. In mod. usage, hlutlaust means passive, neutral, of a person; eð hlutlaust, to leave a thing alone, not meddle with it.

β. HLUT, m., the original form was diphthongal, hlautr, like the h. as is borne out by the kindred and derivative words hlut, hlutir; the acc. was weakened into o, hlutr, Fms. xi. 128; and lastly hlutur; old nom. pl. hlutar, Jónsv. S. l. c., but commonly hlutir; α. hlutr: [Goth. *hlauts* = κληρος, Mark xv. 24, Col. i. 12, Ephes. i. 9; A. S. and Hel. *blot*; Engl. *lot*; Germ. *loos*; Dan. *lod*; Goth., Germ., and earliest Scand. have a long vowel, also A. S. and O. H. G. (*blōt*, not *blot*); the Ormul. spells *lott* for short vowel, as is the case also in Icel., Dan., Swed., and Engl.]

γ. A lot; the ceremony of drawing lots was like that described in the Bible; each party marked his lot (skera or marka hluti), which was thrown into a sheet (lap of a garment, bera or leggja hluti í skaut), and the person came and drew a lot out; (it was not thrown out by shaking.)

δ. Drawing of lots was originally a sacred ceremony; it was used in sacrifice (way of augury, see below), in sharing booty or an inheritance, and in order in which suits came on was decided by lot, in banquets the honour were so assigned (e. g. who was to sit next to the daughter of the king, etc.). Many words in the language refer to this old rite, and the ceremony is thus described: en hluti skyldi skera ok í skaut bera, Fms. i. 140; kom þat ásamt með þeim at hluti skyldi bera í skaut, ... hluti hvárir-veggju una sem hlut segði, vóru þá hlutir markaðir; Norðbrikt til Gyrgis: 'lát mik sjá hversu þú markar þinn hlut' ... hluti eigi báðir einn vegg; hann gerði svá; síðan markaði Norð- ... hlut, ok kastaði í skaut ok svá báðir þeir; síðan gekk sá maðr upp, v. l.) skyldi taka, ok tók upp annan hlutinn milli fingra ... hlutan var at hugat þeim hlutinum ok kenndu þar allir mark Gyrgis, ... hlutir: hvern maðr er sök hefir með at fara í dóm, þá skal hlut skera, einn, þótt hann hafi fleiri sakar í dóm þann, hvers maðr hluti hlut sinn ok bera alla saman í skaut, ok skal maðr taka ... hlut sinn upp, Grág. i. 37; bjóða til hlutfalla ok bera þar hluti í ... hlut, menn báru þá hluti sína í skaut ok tók jarlinn upp; ... svá hlutir til, at Egill skyldi sitja hjá jarls-dóttur um kveldit, Eg. 247; en

þá er tólfmenningr var skipaðr til at sitja ok settir hlutir til hvers næst skyldi sitja Ástríði, dóttur Vigfúss hversis, ok hlaut Eyjólftr ávalt at sitja hjá henni, Glúm. 331: nú ræða þeir um góðorðit ok verða eigi ásáttir, vildi hvern sinn hlut (*case*) fram draga; þá leggja þeir hluti í skaut, ok kom jafnan upp hlutir Silfra, Fs. 68; þeir lögðu hluti á, ok hlaut þrándr, Fær. 2. of sacrifice; vóru þá görvir hlutir af vísinda-mönnum (*soothsayers*), ok feldr blótspánn til, en svá gekk fréttin, at ..., Fas. i. 452; cp. hristu teina ok á hlaut svá, Hym. i.; and, þá kná Hæmr hlautvið kjósa (= taka upp hluti), Vsp. l. c.; see also hlaut, hlauttein, p. 270.

II. the hlutir were talismans or little images, which people used to wear on their persons; síðan tekr jarl skálar (*scales*) góðar ... ok fylgðu trau met (*weights*), annat af gulli en annat af silfri; þar var á líkn-skjala manns, ok hétu þat hlutar (hlotar sem fornamönnum var titt at hafa, add. in v. l.), ok fylgði sú náttúra, at þá er jarl lagði þá í skálar, ok kvað á hvat hvástr skyldi merkja, ok ef sá kom upp (*turned up*) er hann vildi, þá breytli sá í skálinni svá at varð glamm af. Jarl gaf Einari skálar ok varð hann glaðr við ok síðan kallaðr Einarr Skálarglam, Jónsv. S. (1824) 37, 38; hlutr er horfinn ór þússi þinum sá er Haraldr konungr gaf þér í Hafstríði, ok er hann nú kominn í holt þat er þú munt byggja, ok er á hlutum markaðr Freyr af silfri, Fs. 19; ok vili Freyr þar láta sinn hlut niðr koma er hann vill sitt sæmdar-sæti setja, 22; cp. Landn., hann sendi Finna tvá í hamföllum til Íslands eptir hlut sínum, 174; hann hefir líknesci þórs í pungi sínum af tönn gört ...; nú fannsk engi sá 'hlutr' í hans valdi, Fs. 97: the 'gumna heillir' or talismans, mentioned in Sdm., were prob. hlutr.

B. Metaph., without the actual drawing of lots:

I. a share, allotment, portion; skal þat þeirra er biskup lofar skinað, hafa sílikan hlut fjár (*portion*) við annat, Grág. i. 329; of booty, hann færði Öli skip sín ok kallar þat vera hlut haas, Nj. 46: of a finder's share, heimtir hlut af sauðunum, Háv. 40; halda til hlutar, id.

β. esp. of a fisherman's share of the catch, Band. 4, cp. Höfuð. 1; a fishing boat has one or two hundred ... í hlut, each of the crew (*hásetar*) taking his 'hlutr,' and besides this there was a færir-hlutr (*line share*) or netja-hlutr (*net share*), skips-hlutr (*ship's share*), and lastly for-manns-hlutr (*foreman's share*, he getting double); see the remarks on aflausn.

γ. a share, lot, portion, of inheritance, often in early Dan. law, where the daughter received a half, the brother a whole portion, sun til ful lot, oc dotter til half lot, Wald. Sjæll. Lov., p. 1;—whence in Dan. *broder-lod*, *søster-lod*, = a brother's, sister's portion; en komi jafnumikitt fé á hlut hvers þeirra, Grág. (Kb.) i. 220: of duty, kom þat hlut Andreas postula, 625. 64.

2. metaph. phrases; láta hlut sinn, to let go one's share, be worsted, Fms. i. 74, Fb. ii. 62; þeirra h. brann við, got singed, Hkr. ii. 178; þinn hlutr má ekki verða betri en góðr, *thy case cannot be better than good, is as good as it can be*, Nj. 256; ella muntú finna á þínum hlut, *thou shalt find it to thy cost*, Ld. 98; þeirra h. varð æ minni ok minni, *their lot grew ever worse and worse*, Fms. x. 250; eigi skyldi hennar h. batna við þat, *her case should not mend with that*, Nj. 52; sitja yfir hlut e-s, to oppress, weigh a person down, Eg. 512, Nj. 89, Fb. iii. 450; minka sinn hlut, to yield one's lot (*right*), 451; láta sinn (hlut) undir leggja, to let one's lot be the neibermost, Bárð.; leggja hlut sinn við e-t, to throw in one's lot with a thing, to espouse a cause, run a risk, Lv. 45 (twice), Fb. iii. 166, Sturl. i. 162 C; eigi mundi svá Sverrir gera, ef hann ætti vörn hlut, *S. would not do so if he had our lot, our cards in his hand*, Fms. viii. 392; eigi mundi þú svá renna frá þínum manni, ef þú ættir minn hlut, xi. 72; hafa (fá) herra (meira, lægra) hlut, to get the better (less) share, to get the best (worst) of it, to win or lose, Eb. 194, Fs. 32, 113, Nj. 90, 224, Fas. i. 252, Fms. vi. 412, viii. 284, Hkv. 2. 19; hafa allan hlut mála, Bs. i. 82; eiga hlut at e-u, to own a share in, take part (interest) in, interfere (meddle) in a thing, be concerned about, Eb. 124, Nj. 27, 101, 119, Fms. xi. 83; þar er þú ættir hlut at, *wherein thou wast concerned*, Nj. 54; nú mun eigi mega sitjanda hlut í eiga, to take a sinner's part in it, i. e. not stir in the matter, 110; hér munu eigi gæfu-menn í hlut eiga, 179; hafa inn vesta hlut af, to behave meanly, Eg. 271.

III. a part, Lat. *pars*; enn efra hlut Hrunamanna-hrepps, Landn. 312; mestr h. líðs, the most part of the body, Eg. 275; meiri hlutr, búa, dómanda ..., the majority of the neighbours, judges ..., Nj. 237, Grág. i. 79; tíundi h. eyrir, a tenth part of an ounce, 357; byggja jörð til hlutar, to lease an estate in shares, N. G. L. i. 137; sjau hlutum ljósari, seven times brighter, Eluc. 44; tveim hlutum dýtra, twice as dear, Landn. 243; eins hlutr (on the one hand) ... annars hlutar (on the other hand), 625, 172.

III. a case, thing, Lat. *res*; hvern hlut, everything, Nj. 53; á engum hlut, in nothing, Fms. ii. 27; í öllum hlutum, in everything, passim; allir hlutir, all things, Edda 147 (pref.); aðra hluti, other things, Fms. i. 213; alla hluti þá er ..., all things whatsoever, Ld. 18; allir þeirra hlutir, all their things, Fms. x. 250; fjórir eru þeir hlutir (*cases*) er menn ber í átt, Grág. i. 361; hvernigi hlutr (*reason*) er maðr vill til þess færa, 179; fyrir-tengda sakir ok annarra stórra hluta er hér hvarfla í milli, Nj. 147; undarleggr, kynleggr h., a strange thing, Ld. 200, Fms. x. 169; iðna slíka hluti, Grág. i. 149; eru þér stórir hlutir á höndum, Fms. vii. 30; a deed, fact, orðinn h., a bygone thing, Fr. *fait accompli*, Nj. 20; einn litill h., a little thing, small matter, Fms. ix. 448.

β. with neg. adv. = Engl. *naught*; góðrít



hlut þiggja, Am. 94; ekki lyt (lyf MS.), Skv. I. 9; engi hluta(r), *noways*, 656 C. 25.

hlut-ræningi, a, m. *one robbed of his share*; verða h. e-s, or fyrir e-m, *to be unfairly dealt with*, Eg. 525 (v. l.), Fb. ii. 379, Gullþ. 12; góra e-n h., Orkn. 306, 318.

hlut-samr, adj. *meddlesome*, Fms. ii. 68, Lv. 27, Karl. 386.

hlut-seigr, adj. *holding fast one's share, tenacious*, Bs. i. 716.

hlut-semi, f. *meddling*.

hlut-skarpr, adj. = hlutdrjúgr.

hlut-skipta, t, *to share by lots*, Stj. 375.

hlut-skipti, n. a *sharing*, Eg. 280, Fms. i. 183; a *share, lot*, of inheritance, Fs. 18, Ld. 222; of *booty*, Eg. 4, 57, Fms. vi. 86, vii. 278, Bs. i. 37, Barl. 188.

hlut-sæll, adj. *getting the best share, lucky*, Fs. 143.

hlut-takandi, part. *partaking, a partaker*, 623. 28, 45, Greg. 12.

hlut-takari, a, m. a *partaker*, 655 xiv. A. 2, Magn. 432, Greg. 23, Bs. i. 744, Stj.

hlut-tekning, f. a *partaking: proportion*, Alg. 372; gramm. *the participle*, Skálda 180.

hlut-vandr, adj. *fair about one's share, upright, honest*, Band. 35 new Ed., Lv. 48, Thom. 396, Rétt. 5. 5; 6-hlutvandr, *dishonest*.

hlut-verk, n. *work allotted*, Fbr. 130, Háv. 56, Gret. 125.

HLÚKI, a, m. a term of *abuse*; hrímugr hlúki, Korm. in a verse. (Is the Scot. *lucky*, used of an old woman, akin to this word?)

hlykkjóttr, adj. *crooked*, Stj. 78, freq. in mod. usage.

hlykk-lauss, adj. *'bend-less', unbent, straight*, Al. 173.

HLÝKKR, m., pl. ir, better lykkr (see p. 227), a *bend, curve*, Sturl. iii. 37, Hom. 115, Fms. i. 145.

HLÝMJA, pret. hlumdi, pres. hlymr, *to dash*, Hým. 24; sær hlymr, *the sea dashes against the boards*, Edda 100 (in a verse).

hlymr, m. [hljómr], a *clash*, as of hoofs, Skálda 169, Skm. 14, Og. 28.

HLÝNNA, t, [hlunnr], prop. *'to launch'*, but only used metaph. *to help a person on*; h. fyrir e-m, Fms. viii. 239, v. l.: very freq. in mod. usage, h. að e-u, *to cherish, foster*, and of persons *to nourish*.

hlynninn, f. a *fostering*; að-hlynninn, *id.*

hlynninn, adj. *fostering*; h. á, *sign, victorious*, Lex. Poët.

HLÝNE, m., pl. ir, [Ivar Aasen lön; Swed. lönn], a *maple tree*, Lat. acer, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët. passim.

HLÝ, n. [Dan. ly = *shelter*], *warmth*, as of a bed; þviat konungr þóttisk þá þurfa hlýs, Fms. vi. 251, Fagrsk. 49 (in a verse).

HLÝÐA, dd, [hljóð A]: I. prop. *to bearken, listen*; eyrum hlýðir en augum skoðar, Hm. 7; with dat. *to listen to one*, 623. 27, Fms. vii. 245, Eg. 694; var hann ekki svá mikillátr at eigi hlýddi (*to give ear to*) hann mönnum er skylt áttu við hann at ræða, Ó. H. 68; h. messu, tíðum, lestri, *to bear mass, attend service, go to church*, 671 B, 655 xi. 4, Bs. i. 131 passim.

2. with prep.: hlýða á e-t, *to listen to a thing*, Fms. ix. 472; h. til e-s, a law term, *to listen to a pleading*, Nj. 36, Grág. i. 76; h. til tals e-s, Fas. ii. 517; sitja menn þar umhverfis ok hlýða til sögunnar, Fbr. 87 new Ed.; h. e-m yfir, *to bear a pupil's lessons*, of a teacher holding the book whilst the pupil recites the lesson; hlýða yfir Fræðin, Fábir Vor, Kverði, Lektúna, etc.

3. *to yield to*; glóddusk allir er þeir höfðu hlýtt því ráði, Fb. i. 439; þeim er eigi vildu h. hans orðum, ii. 64; *to obey*, as children their parents, h. föður, móður sinni, h. Guði, freq. in mod. usage, but it seems not to be used in old writers exactly in this sense.

II. metaph. *to be due, to do, to be proper*; hlýðir þat hvergi (*it will not do*), at hafa eigi lög í landi, Nj. 149; má eigi vita hvat helzt hlýðir, Fms. vii. 105; *to do, suffice*, eigi man h. svá búið, *it will not do, something must be done* (in an extreme case), Eg. 507, Fms. i. 104; hlýðir þó þeir sé þrír, *three will do*, Grág. ii. 139; nú hlýðir þat eigi, *but if that will not do*, K. þ. K. 88; en með því at þeir höfðu liðs-kost góðan, þá hlýddi, *it went off well*, Fms. i. 66; e-m hlýðir e-t, *it does, is possible for a person*, Snjófjötla hlýddi þat, Fas. i. 130.

β. *to be allowed to a person*; engum öðrum skyldi þat h., *nobody else should dare to do so*, Hkr. i. 209; Einarr lét öngum h. móti at mæla, *E. would not bear of any one's gainsaying, let nobody contradict*, Orkn. 40; er þat undir er þér látið honum hvatvætna h., Eg. 71; ella eru mjök aldaða várir foreldrar er eigi létu konungum h. slík útlög, Fms. vi. 37.

III. reflex. *to listen*; hann hlýðisk um hvárt nokkurir vektu, Gisl. 29; þá héldu þeir upp árum ok hlýddusk um, Fas. ii. 517; nema þeir staðar undir búðar-veggnum ok hlýðask þaðan um, Fbr. 87 new Ed.; Sturla bað menn hlýðask um, Sturl. i. 82; *to be allowed, dare to do a thing with impunity*, margir munu hér eptir taka ef þessum hlýðsk, 36; konungr sagði þeim skyldi þat ekki hlýðask, Fas. i. 45.

hlýða, u, f. [A. S. *bleowd*; provinc. Dan. *lude* = a *shed*], a *shed*; a part of a ship, a *cabin* (?); hlýðan skalf, Knytl. S. (in a verse).

hlýðinn, adj. *giving ear to one*; hann var h. vinum sínum um öll góð ráð, Fms. vi. 30; meek, obedient, hlýðinn syni ok litilátum, Sks. 11; and so in mod. usage of children, pupils, þjónum þeim og hlýðnir séum, elskum þau og virðing veitum, Luther's Catech. on the 5th Comm.; var þeim og hlýðinn, Luke ii. 51; 6-hlýðinn, *disobedient, naughty*. β.

yielding borage to one; h. konungi sínum, Sks. 269; áðr en landst hafði honum hlýðit orðit, Hkr. ii. 212.

hlýði-samt, n. adj. *proper for one to do* (see hlýða II. β); vera h., *do for one*, Ísl. ii. 198, Ld. 154, Fms. vi. (in a verse).

hlýðnask, að, dep. *to obey one*, with dat., Fms. i. 281, Fgr. I. Str. 20.

hlýðni, f. *obedience, borage*, Sks. 269, Fms. iii. 12, vi. 29, Bs. i. 7, Orkn. 394, Stj. 117; 6-hlýðni, *disobedience*.

hlýðugr, adj. = hlýðinn, N. T.

hlýðindi, n. pl. *warmth, snugness*, Snót (1866): of weather, mild.

HLÝÐJA (mod. hlúa), pres. hlýr, pret. hlýði (mod. hlúði), cp. t from týja; part. hlúð:—prop. *to cover, shelter*, with dat.; hlýrat henni bór né barr, Hm. 49; to this belongs the poet. pret., serkir hlóðut þeim Homer's of ἡπκεσε θώρηξ, Il. xv. 529 (cp. óð' ἡ. θ., xiii. 371, gave them shelter against the blow), Edda i. 418; in mod. usage, hlúa að e-m, *to clothe with clothes* (Lat. *fovere*), *to make one warm and snug*; hér er sjór kall hlér, þviat hann hlýr allra minzt, Skálda 198; hlúðu að þér betri, þú ekki hlúð vel að þér, *thou art too thinly clad*.

hlýna, að, *to become warm*.

HLÝR, adj. *warm, mild*; hlýtt veðr, *mild weather*; hlý húsa-ky, *warm, snug rooms*: metaph. e-m er hlýtt til e-s, *to have a warm be affection for a person*; see hlær below.

HLÝR, n. pl. [A. S. *bleor*; Hel. *blear*; Engl. *leer*], a *cheek*, Edda hlýra skúrir, *tears*, Ísl. ii. 352 (in a verse): metaph. of things, e. vessel, the *bows* (cp. Gr. *napéla*, and kinnungr from kinn, a *cheek*), E (Gl.), Fms. iv. 277, Lex. Poët. COMPS: hlýr-birtir, adj. *stained the bows*, Orkn. 332. hlýr-roðinn, part. = μολτοπαρρος, Od. ix. 1 = hlýrbirtir: the shield is called hlýr-garðr, hlýr-sól, hlýr-tun hlýr-vangr, from the gunwale being fenced with a wall of shield.

Lex. Poët.: the cheeks of an axe, Nj. 28, Gret. (in a verse), Edda i. (in a verse): in mod. usage the sides of a knife are called hlýrar, as the two sides of a bodice.

hlýri, a, m., poet. a *brother, frater germanus*, only in poets, Lex. P. passim; perhaps orig. a *'twin-brother'*.

hlýrn, n. (?), poet. a certain time of day, dæg, hlýrn, röckr, Edd. 569; the exact meaning is not known, cp. Bjarn. 59 (in a verse).

hlýrnir, m., poet. the sky, beaven, Alm. 13, Lex. Poët. passim.

hlæða, i. e. hlæða, ð, [hlæða, hlóð]; h. skip, *to lade a ship*; h. heil load, saddle a horse, Fb. i. 193, Skv. i. 13, Hdl. 5; hlæðendr, part. Orkn. (in a verse).

hlæðir, m. a *loader*, Sighvat.

hlægi, n. *ridicule*, Hm. 19, Fms. vi. 151, Clem. 36, 42. COM

hlægi-orðr, hlægi-máll, and hlægi-máligr, adj. *burlesque, Fms. 241, 249. hlægi-skip, n. an odd, curious ship*, Sighvat.

hlægja, ð, properly hlægja, [causal of hlæja], *to make one laugh* hundi elskar Andaðr... ok jöfur hlægir, Fagrsk. 6 (in a verse); at maðr mundi sá vera at hann mundi eigi hlægja með sínum gamansamle orðum, Sks. 118 B; at Ægir skyldi þat gera, er hón hugði at þeir sl eigi mega, at hlægja hana, *to make her laugh*, Edda 46: metaph. *to gladden one, make one's heart leap for joy, cheer one*; þat hlægir mik, segir Sl héðinn, áttu munt hefna mín, Nj. 202; þat hlægir mik nú, at ek sé nafni, at þinn sigr mun eigi langr vera, Fms. xi. 23; oss hlægir þat Korm.; drottins-svikar er Djöful hlægðu, Fms. v. 126 (in a verse).

hlæg-liga, mod. hlægi-liga, adv. *ridiculously*, Fms. vi. 141.

hlæg-ligr, mod. hlægi-ligr, adj. *ridiculous, laughable*, Am. 53, Hjörv. 30, Glúm. 351 (hlæg-ligr), Band. 38 new Ed. (see note).

HLÆJA, pres. hlær, pl. hlægjum; pret. hló (qs. hlóg), 2nd pers. I. mod. hlóst; pl. hlógu, mod. hlóu; pret. subj. hlægi; imperat. hlær, hlær part. hleginn; [Ulfr. blabjan; A. S. bliban; Engl. laugh; Hel. bla O. H. G. blabban; old Frank. blaka; Germ. lachen; Dan. le]—to laugh. Höm. 20, Skv. 3. 30, Am. 61, Akv. 24; h. hátt, *to laugh loud*, Skv. 1. Grímur var ekki kátt, ok aldri hló hann síðan Helgi var fallinn, I. 27; Grímur skellti upp ok hló, 31; hvi hlóttu nú? Fms. vi. 390.

Vígúss at? Halli mælti, þat er vani þeirra fægja at hlæja, þá er hugr er á þeim, Glúm. 367; hón hlær við hvert orð, Nj. 18; h. dá hlæg heartily; skelli-hlægja, *to roar with laughter*; h. hlátr, Hildr hló kalda-hlátr, Nj.: phrases, þá hló marmennill, then the merman laughed of a sudden, unreasonable burst of laughter, Fas. Hálf. S. ch. 7, Ísl. i. 133; as also Merlin (1869), ch. 23; hugr hlær, one's heart laughs minn hugr hlægja við honum, Fas. i. 195; hlær mér þess hugr, En 96; þau tíðendi er þeim hló hugr við, ix. 494, v. l.; föngum hlær vit, long laugh, little wit; hleginn, laughed at, Niðrst. 6.

2. prep.; hlæja at e-u, *to laugh at a thing*; Hrútr hló at ok gekk í Nj. 10; allt fólk hló at þeim, Fms. ix. 494, Glúm. 366, passim (hlægi).

II. metaph. of a country, the hills are said to be in welcoming a guest and to droop at his going away; Drápr hló dauðr er þengill, hlægja hlýðir við Hallstein, Landn. (in a verse) þóttu mér hlægja... of Noreg allan | kið meðan Olafir lifði, Sig the blunt edge is said to laugh in one's face, síðan tók ek hein or mínun ok reið ek í eggina, svá at exin var svá slæ, at hón hló móti áðr en við skildum, Sturl. ii. 62.



**hinn**, adj. [akin to hlúki], *mean, filthy*, Fms. ix. 32: as also **hinn**, part. pl. *id.*, see Eb. 132, note 4 new Ed.

**hinn**, adj. (hlætt, n.), [akin to hlé, hláka, q. v., cp. hlýr], *warm, mild*; **hinn**, Fms. ii. 228; blifari ok hlætti en aðrir vindar, Sks. 219; var þykkt ok hlætt, Fbr. 13; en Ginnunga-gap var svá hlætt sem vindlaust, Edda 4.

**hinn**, v. *mild weather, a thaw*; heiði ok í hlaðvæðri, Hom. 127.

**hinn**, m. (hlada), *a destroyer, vanquisher*, Lex. Poët.: a pr. name, Fas.

**hinn**, f., gen. Hlakkar, [perh. akin to A. S. *blanc*, Engl. *lank* = *thin*, *one of the heathen Valkyriur*, Edda, Gm. passim; and in **hinn**, Hlakkar, Lex. Poët. passim.

**hinn**, f. [hlam], *a thump*, Fms. vi. (in a verse), Höfuðl.

**hinn**, m. ('thumper'), poet. *the wind*, Edda (Gl.)

**hinn**, f. *a thumping*, = *hlamman*.

**hinn**, n. (see hnakk), *an anchor cable*; heimtu þeir upp í sín ok brast (sic) hnakkböndin, Lv. 99.

**hinn**, a, m. [Dan. *nakke*; Swed. *nacke*; cp. A. S. *bnecca*; Engl. *neck*], although in a different sense:—*the nape of the neck, back of the neck*, N. G. L. i. 339, Fms. ii. 272 (v. l.), vii. 192, viii. 77, Nj. 96; (snúa) hnakka við e-m, *to turn the back on one*, Sighvat, Hom. 68; hnakkann á bak sér apt, áðr þeir fengu séð upp yfir, Edda 30; hnakka dyttir, Orkn. (in a verse). COMPS: **hnakka-bein**, n. *the nape of the neck*, Orkn. 50. **hnakka-dramb**, see **dramb**. **hnakka-**u, f. *the flesh on the nape*, Gullþ. 27. **hnakka-gróf**, f. *the hollow in the nape of the neck*. **hnakka-kúla**, u, f. *the ball on the head of a fish*.

**hinn**, m. *a saddle-horse*, Yt. 10.

**hinn**, m. *a buoy fastened to an anchor (?)*; ef menn draga upp í með sínu akkeri, ok fylgir hvártki strengr né hnakkniði, Jb. 403; hnakkniði, *to move the anchor, change a ship's berth*, Fs. 92 (in a verse of A. D. 996).

**hinn**, m. *an anchor-stone*, similar to the mod. dreki and stjóri (in Homer), whence hnakk-band, hnakk-mið. II. *a man's name*, freq. in mod. usage, which distinguishes between a söðull (*a side*) and hnakk, but it seems not to be found in old writers, except in **hinn** above.

III. = **knakk**, q. v.; stólar fjórir, **knakk**, Pm. 17 (in a church's inventory).

**hinn**, m. *a club or cudgel* used by fishermen in killing sharks.

**hinn**, að, *to buddle together* (e.g. of sheep).

**hinn**, m. [cp. Engl. *nape*; A. S. *cnæp*; Germ. *knopf*], *a button*; **hinn** form is **knapp**, q. v. COMPS: **hnappa-gat**, n. *a button-hole*.

**hinn**, m. *a nickname*. II. *a bevy, cluster*, esp. of birds, sheep, **hnappa**. COMPS: **hnapp-sitja**, sat, *to keep the sheep buddled together*, instead of being spread over the pasture, of a bad shepherd; þú skalt sitja, það, því þá dettr úr því nytin, Piltir og Stúlka 9; a local name, **hnappa-fell**, n., Landn.: **Hnappfellingar**, m. *men from H.*, id.

**hinn**, reistr, part. *rising high*, as the stem of a ship (knör, q. v.)

**hinn**, adj. [cp. A. S. *bræse*], *brisk, alert*; hann er hnaskr (convers.)

**hinn**, n. *turnout*; bú-hnauk, *household bustle*, Bb. 2. 5.

**hinn**, að, *to bustle*, (slang.)

**hinn**, m. *a sod, a flag of turf*, Lat. *cespes*; torf-hnauss, *tuft*, sníð-h.

**hinn**, að, *to clasp with the fist*, Eb. 90 new Ed., Karl. 356.

**hinn**, a, m., nefi, N. G. L. ii. 223; [Scot. *neif* or *nieve*; Dan. *neve*; *neife*], but the word is not found in A. S. or Germ.;—*the fist*, réið. 14, 133, Stj. 597; reiða hnefann, *to clench the fist*, Edda 36; hnefa skjalla e-m, 54 (in a verse); þá setti Ófeigr hnefann á borðit sítt, hversu mikill þykki þér hnefi sjá, Guðmundr? Lv. 67; geta til hnefa e-m, Sturl. iii. 151;—*a nieveful*. COMPS: **hnefa-högg**, *a blow with the fist*, Fms. iii. 78, Fas. i. 446, N. G. L. ii. 223. **hnefa-**stíll, n. *a writing-tablet*, *mnemonic*, Luke i. 63.

**hinn**, a, m. *the king* in a kind of chess played by the ancients, Fas. i. 68: the game was called **hnefa-tafl**, n., which is variously **hneftafl**, Gullþ. 20, and **hneftafl**, Grett. 144 A (which are contracted or assimilated forms); **hneftafl**, Mork. 186, Fms. vi. 29, Fas. 2; **hneftafl** (a bad form), Fas. i. 476 in a spurious verse, and in **hneftafl**; **hneftafl** (the true form), Fas. i. 67. The game is best recorded in Friðp. S. ch. 3, and in one of the riddles in Hervar. S. (where the rhymed replies are not genuine): 'Who are the maids that about their unarmed lord, the dark all day defending, but the fair play?' The players were two, as in chess; there was only one king here called the 'unarmed lord'; the pieces (töflur) were white and black, the white attacking, the red defending the hnefi; þat er hneftafl, þat er hneftafl, en hinar hvítari sækja, Fas. i. 474; þat er hneftafl, 476: pieces made of silver are recorded in Gullþ. S., *silver-bone* in Krók. l. c. For the general use of this game, cp. the difference between the two brother kings, Mork. l. c.—*teflig hneftafl* betr, minna vert en að þitt; Sigurðr Ormr í auga ok Hvítserkr hvati sitja hneftafl, Fas. i. 284: whenever tafl is mentioned, this particular game is to be understood, e.g. the gullnar töflur and teflu í túni of the Vsp; Rögnvald's verse in Orkn. ch. 61; and the fatal game of chess

between king Canute and earl Ulf in Roeskilde A. D. 1027 was probably a hneftafl. We see from Mork. l. c. that it was still played at the beginning of the 12th century, but in after times it was superseded by the true chess (skák); both games were probably of the same origin. COMPS: **hnefa-tafl**, u, f. or **hneftafl**, f. or **hneftafl**, f., Fas. i. 463, v. l., or **hneftafl**, u, f. *the piece of the hnefi*. See the remarks s. v. halatafl, p. 234, and hún, p. 293, but the whole passage in Grett. is obscure.

**hneggja**, að, *to neigh*; see **neggja**.

**hneiging**, f. *a bowing, bending*, Rb. 474: *gramm. inflection*.

**hneigja**, þ, [Goth. *bnaiwan*; A. S. *bneagan*; Germ. *neigen*; Dan. *neje*];—*causal from hniga, to bow, bow down, bend, incline*; h. höfuð, Ísl. ii. 274; h. sik, *to make a bow*; h. sik fyrir e-m, *to bow oneself before a person* (in greeting), 625. 86, Stj. 185; h. eyru sín, *to incline one's ear*, Sks. 275, Ps. xl. 1; h. sik til við e-m, *to bow down, pay homage to one*, Fms. vii. 17; h. sik ok sveigja, *to bow oneself and sway*, Stj. 61; h. hugi sínum, *to incline one's mind*, Hom. 53; víkja eðr h. hendi né fæti, Stj. 204; h. e-m (sik understood), *to bow down to one*, Fms. ii. 133, Sks. 291; with prepp., h. af, *to decline from, swerve from*, Stj. 332; h. eptir e-m, *to be biased towards*, Orkn. 134. II. reflex. *to lean*; konungur hneigðisk at hásetinu, Fms. ii. 139; h. frá e-m, *to go away from*, Stj. 497; h. undan, *to escape*, 625. 68; h. til e-s, *to lean towards a person, side with him*, Fms. vii. 18; h. frá réttum dómi, *to deviate from*, Hom. 135; h. af villu, *to forsake beres*, Fms. x. 301; h. fyrir fortölur e-s, *to be swayed by another's persuasions*, Sturl. iii. 136. 2. pass., *gramm. to be declined, inflected*; grammatica kennir hve öll orð hneigjask, Clem. 33. 3. part. **hneigðr**, as *adja. inclined to*, hneigðr fyrir þær.

**hneigjanlegr**, adj. *declinable*.

**hneisa**, u, f., but better **neisa** (q. v.), see Hm. [Swed. *nesa*];—*shame, disgrace*, Fms. viii. 20, x. 223, 346, 394, xi. 86, Ö. H. 107. COMPS: **hneisu-liga** (neisuliga), adv. *disgracefully*, Ísl. ii. 367, Fms. vii. 20, x. 222. **hneisu-ligr**, adj. *disgraceful*, Ísl. ii. 384.

**hneisa**, t, *to disgrace one*; níðra ok neisa e-n, Stj. 67, 248, 512, Fms. x. 256, Bs. i. 392; but **hneist**, 106.

**hneisi**, n. = **hneisa**, Mork. 58.

**HNEITA**, t, *causal from hnita, q. v., to cut or wound (?)*; síðan kallaði Ólafur sverðit Hneiti, þvíat honum þótti þat hneita önnur sverð fyrir hvassleika sakir, i. e. *it was keener than other swords*, Fms. iv. 58: the same word is prob. the true reading in Fas. ii. 131 (viz. hneittir for kvettir).

**hneita**, u, f. *the white saline dust* covering a kind of seaweed (söl) when dried.

**Hneitir**, m. [hneita, the verb], *Cutter*, name of the sword of St. Olave, Lex. Poët. passim, but only after St. Olave's time; neither can the verse in Gisl. 65 have been composed before that time: *a vanquiser*, þd.

**hnekking**, f. *a check, rebuff*, Am. 56, Glúm. 337, Greg. 19, Bret. 62, Sturl. i. 217.

**hnekki**, m. *one who checks another*, Lex. Poët.

**hnekki-stikill**, m. *a bump on the head*, in a pun, Glúm. 383, Fas. ii. 407.

**HNEKKJA**, t or ð, [hnakki], *to throw back, check*; síðan lét Egill hnekki nautunum út á myrar, *he had the neat-cattle driven back*, Eg. 711, 712, Grág. i. 293, Landn. 281, Sturl. ii. 176, Gþl. 460, N. G. L. i. 59; h. fór sinni, *to halt and go back again*, Sturl. i. 167; hnekbumk heidnir rekkar, *the beaten riches turned me out*, Sighvat. 2. *to thwart, prevent*; Andreas það lýðinn at þeir hnekki eigi písl hans, 656 B. 1; h. vándu ráði, *to prevent an evil deed*, Fms. v. 198, viii. 60 (*thwarted it*); mun þat eigi hér h., iv. 194; ok hnekði þat, 15. 3. *with prep*; h. e-m frá, *to repel a person*, Fms. x. 100, Ld. 186 (of a wooer). II. *to fall back, bobble back*; hann féll eigi við höggit ok hnekkti þá í mót þeim, Gullþ. 29, Landn. 153 (of one maimed in battle); hnekki Írar nú frá, Ld. 78, Sturl. iii. 205: part. **hnektr**, *abashed, checked*; h. ok lútr, 656 B. 1.

**hnellinn**, adj. [hnallr], *brawny*.

**HNEPPA**, t, [Engl. *to nip, knap*], *to cut short, curtail*; vilja heldr hneppa við sik þann eina búninginn, *to curtail oneself in dress*, Hom. (St.): also, *hneppa e-n undir sik, to keep one under, a wrestler's term*, Fas. iii. 353; h. í þrældóm, *to keep bound in thraldom*, Sks. 405:—*stöðu* upp og hnepptu hann út af borginni, *thrust him head-foremost out*, Luke iv. 29: metric. *a monosyllabic end syllable* is called hneppt, Edda (Ht.): part. **hneppt**, *crippled*.

**HNEPPA**, t, different from the last word, *to button*; see **knappa**.

**hneppa**, u, f. *a being bent or bowed down*. **hneppu-sótt**, f. *a kind of disease*, Féll. xiv. 100.

**hneppiliga**, adv. *too sparingly*, Stj. 25, Ld. 106.

**hneppr**, adj. [Dan. *knap*], *scant*, Hkr. i. 154, Grett. 169; ætla hneppt til Jólanna, *to make scant provisions for Yule*, Fb. ii. 185, Fms. iv. 235.

**hnepta**, t, = **hnippa**; h. höfðum, and stínga saman nefjum, Sighvat.

**hnerra**, að, *to sneeze*.

**HNERRI**, a, m. (older form **hnöri** or **hneri**, with a single r, Edda ii. 430; **hneyri**, Thom. 308), *a sneeze*, Orkn. 448. A plague is said to have set in once upon a time with sneezing, therefore when a person sneezes an Icel. says, Guð hjálpi þér! cp. Germ. *belf Gott! Engl. Bless you!* see Ísl. þjóðs. i.

**hneyki-ligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *shameful*, Mar.



**hneyking**, *f.* **shame, rebuff, disgrace**; *h.* eðr svirðing, Stj. 67, 68 (v. l.); hneyking ok niðran, 25; göra e-m h., Fms. iv. 243; hneykingar staðr, as a rendering of the word *Babylon*, Mar. 10.

**HNEYKJA**, *ð* or *t*, *to put to shame, defeat, confound*, with acc.; at berjask við þá er yðr hafa hneykt, Fms. x. 231; þá er hann hafði herjað ok hneykt grimmleik heiðinna þjóða, iv. 66; andskotann hneykðir þú, 623, 35; eigi munu vér þá hneykðir, *we shall not then be confounded*, 34; hneykjask ok svirðask, *to be confounded*, Stj. 241; hverr vætti um aldr í þinni miskun ok hneykðisk síðan, Th. 25. 2. with prep.; hneykja at e-u, *to scoff at a thing*; sá er hneykir at því er allir leyfa mun göra sik at fíflí (—lastar það sem allir lofa), *he who scoffs at what all folk praise is a fool, a saying*, Sighvat.

**hneykja**, *u, f.* **shame**. **hneykju-för**, *f.* **a journey of disgrace, defeat**, Hrafn.

**hneyxla**, often spelt **hneixla**, *ad, to offend*, eccl., the rendering of Gr. *σκανδαλίζω* in the N. T.; en ef þitt hægra auga hneyxlar þig, Matth. v. 29, 30, xviii. 6, 8; h. sik, xi. 6, Luke xvii. 2: *pass. to be offended*, xiii. 21, xv. 12, xxiv. 10, John vi. 61, xvi. 1; hneyxlast á e-m, Matth. xiii. 57, xxvi. 31, 33. 66 The spirited etymology given by Vídalín in his Michaelmas Sermon, comparing the metaphors of the Greek and Icel. words, is true in sense but not to the letter: þetta á vel saman á vora tungu, því 'hneixli' drögum vér af því orði að 'hníga' eðr 'hneigja', því sá sem hneixli af sér gefr, hann kemr öðrum til að hníga eðr rasa, og hneigir hann til vondra verka, Vídal. ii. 153, 154.

**hneyxlan**, *f.* **an offence**, = Gr. *σκανδαλον*, Matth. viii. 7, xvii. 27, Luke xvii. 1, Rom. ix. 33, I Cor. i. 23, Gal. v. 11.

**hneyxlan-ligr**, *adj. (-ligr, adv.)*, **offensive**, Matth. xvi. 23.

**hneyxlari**, *a, m.* **an offender**, Matth. xiii. 41.

**hneyxli** or **hneyxl** (qs. **hneyksli**), *n.* **disgrace, dishonour**; metnaðr snýsk í hneyxl, 677, 7; af sekdinni getask hneyxlin, 656 B. 7; mál hvert er maðr mæli við annan mann svá at honum horfir til hneyksla, *defamation*, Gbl. 197 (Jb. 108 A); h. (hneyxl) ok niðran, Barl. 20:—in mod. usage = Gr. *σκανδαλον*, Rom. xi. 9.

**hneyxli-yrði**, *n. pl.* **calumny, foul language**; glott ok h., Ó. H. 151. **hneizla**, better **neizla**, *u, f.* **a button-loop**.

**hniðra**, *ad, = niðra* (q. v.), **to disparage, pull down**.

**Hníftungar**, *m. pl.* a mythical pr. name, = Niflungar, Germ. *Niebelungen*, with an aspirate in alliteration, Hkv. i. 47, Stor., Gh. 11, Am. 45, 86.

**hnígna**, *ad*, [hníga], **to begin to sink, decline**: *impers.*, e-m hnígna, or e-m fer hnígnandi, *to be in a decline*, Grett. 151; þóat honum væri nokkut hnígnandi, *though he was somewhat stricken in years*, Ísl. ii. 29.

**hnígnan**, *f.* **a declining, decline**.

**Hnikarr** and **Hnikaðr**, *m.* a name of Odin, Edda 38, Gm.

**hnipin**, *n.* a kind of barley, Edda (Gl.)

**hnipinn**, *adj.* **drooping, desponding**; see hnípa.

**hniplingr**, *m.* a kind of bird, a pelican, Björn.

**HNIPNA**, *ad*, [Ulf. *ga-nipnan*, Mark x. 22; A. S. *hnipian*], **to droop, despond**, Gkv. 2, 5, 7, Skv. 3, 13; in Shetl. *neebin* is *nodding drowsily*.

**hnippa**, *t*, **to poke one in the side**: in the phrase, *hnippa kolli hver at öðrum, to nod with the head one to another, nod significantly*, Grett. 147; hnippa í e-n, *to poke a person in the side*, so as to wake him from a doze, hnippask, *to elbow one another*, Gullþ. 61, Fs. 152, 153; h. við e-n, *id.*, Fms. vii. 243; lengi hafa vórir frændr við hnippask, Valla L. 210.

**hnipping**, *f.* **puny quarrels**, Fas. i. 92; orða-h., *a bandying of words*.

**hnípr**, *n.* **a crouching position**; in hnípri.

**hnípra**, *ad, h. sig.* **to crouch**.

**hnissa**, *u, f.* [cp. Gr. *κνίσσα*], **steam or smell from cooking, esp. an ill flavour**. **hnissu-bragð**, *n.* **disflavour**.

**hnit**, *n.* **forging**: poet. *the clash of battle*, Höfuðl.

**hnita**, *ad*, [cp. Dan. *nitte sammen*; akin to *hníta*], **to clasp or weld together with a hammer**, Gísl. 14, Fas. i. 316.

**hnitan**, *f.* **the act of welding**.

**Hnit-björg**, *n. pl.* *the 'climbed crags'*, the mythol. name of the crags where the poetical mead was kept, Edda.

**hnit-bróðir**, *m.* a 'clasp-brother', an adversary, Hým. 23, (poët.)

**hnitlast**, *ad, dep.* **to quarrel, kick one another**, Rb. 360.

**hnit-míða**, *ad*, **to take near aim at**.

**hnittinn**, *adj.* **bitting, facetious**: **hnittni**, *f.* **a bit, piece of wit**, (mod.)

**HNÍGA**, *pres. hníg*; *pret. hnétt*, *hné*, *pl. hnígu*; *sing. hníga* is very rare in old vellum, e. g. Sks. 112, Fms. vi. 280, viii. 21, Mork. 60, Fb. i. 106, Ó. H. 89, else always *hne*, as also in mod. poets.—Jesú blóð hér til jarðar *hne*! jörðin aptur svo blessuð sé, Pass. 3.10; part. *hninginn*: with neg. suff., *pret. hnék-at*, Og. 11; *pres. hnígr-a*, Hm. 159, Eg. (in a verse); [Ulf. *hneivan* = κλίνειν, Luke ix. 12; A. S. *hneigan*, *pret. hnāb*; O. H. G. *hneigan*; cp. *hneig-ja*] —*to bow down, sink, fall gently*; of a stream, the sun, a felled tree, a dying man, etc., heilög vötn hnígu af fjöllum, Hkv. i. 1; fóru þar til er vötn hnígu til vestr-ættaf af fjöllum, Orkn. 4; tré tekr at hníga ef höggtr átt undan, Am. 56; *to sink, fall dead*, h. at velli, Hkv. 2, 8; Baldr er *hne* við bana-þífu, Hdl.; Hamðir *hne* at húsbaki, Hðm. 32; hnígra sá halr fyrir hjörum, Hm. 159, Skm. 25, Hkm., Nj. 191; *hninginn* fyrir oddum, Darr.; *hninginn* í hadd jarðar, Bm.; *hne* hans um dólgr til

hluta tveggja, hendr ok höfuð *hne* á annan veg, Skv. 3. 23; *ók kv. annan-hvárn verða at h. fyrir öðrum*, Ísl. ii. 263; *sinn veg *hne* hafa þeirra af húsmæninum*, 195; *síðan *hne* hann aprt ok var þá dauðr*, Ó. 223; þá *hne* (hneig Ed.) hann á bak aprt ok var þá andaðr, Lv. 7; Hjalmarr hnigr at (þífunni) upp, Fas. ii. 216; þá *hne* hann aprt sprakk af harmi, i. 357 (Fb. i. 106); *hne margr maðr fyrir honum lét sitt líf*, Fb. i. 193; the phrase, *hníga at velli*, h. í gras, h. at grasi, *sink to the ground, bite the grass*, Hkv. 2, 8; *áðr en ek hníga í gras*, i. 366; *mann mun ek hafa fyrir mik áðr ek hníg at grasi*, Njard. 37; *mannfólkitt greips í bráða-sótt, svá at innan fárra náttu hnígu (died) sj menn*, Bs. ii. 35; *Einnarr sat svá at hann hníg upp at dýnumum*, ok þá sofnaðr, Fms. vi. 280, (hneig, Mork. 60, l. c.); *hann *hne* niðr hö sínu, he drooped with his head*, Karl. 489; þá *hne* Guðrún höll við bólst G. sank back in the bed, Gkv. i. 15. 2. poet., a. of ships, *to rise and fall, toss on the waves*; skip hnígu um lög, Lex. Poët., Fms. vi. (in verse).

β. *hníga at ránum*, Gkv. 3. 4; h. at armi e-m, *to sink into arms*, Hkv. 2. 23. 3. with prep.; h. til e-s, *to swoer towards*; þe er hníga vilja til hans vináttu, Fms. viii. 239; sá er yður þjónosta hn til, *whom you served*, 21; var jafnan þeirra hlutr betri er til hans hn, 47, vi. 414; ok því á hann heldr til vár at hníga en yðar, Stj. 540; a konungur þeirra landa hnígu undir hans vald, 560; *to bow down, homage to another*, allir menn er þar vóru hnígu þeim manni, Eb. 3; Emundr gekk fyrir hann ok hneig-honum ok kvaddi hann, Ó. H. 85; h. hæstu turnar hafa nú numit honum at hníga, Al. 90; hann hnigr (ýsl. eigi fyrir blíðu né stríðu, 625, 95. II. metaph., h. til liðs, hníg við e-n, *to side with one*; þessir hnígu allir til liðs við Karl inn Rá, Lv. 137; hnékat ek af því til hjálpar þér, Og. 11; hneig mikill stj engla til hans, Sks. 112 new Ed.: *to incline, turn, of a scale in balance*, þá hnigr mannfallit í þeirra lið, of a battle, Al. 134; ok var lengi at eigi mátti sjá hvernig hníga myndi, *whic way the scale would turn* (in a battle), Orkn. 70, 148; hnigr nú synt á Frankismenn, *the turns visibly against the F.*, Karl. 193.

III. part. act., at hníga degi, *at the fall of day*, Sks. 40; vera hnígandi, *to be failing, on the decl* Karl. 162; með hníganda yfirbragði, *with a falling, drooping f* 542. 2. pass. **hnígninn**, *stricken in years*; þorsteinn var þá hníg Ld. 24; mjök h., *well stricken in years*, Fms. ix. 501; hann góti þá heldr hnígninn at aldri, Eg. 187; *hnígninn á aldr, id.*, Orkn. 216, 3; h. í efra aldr, Fb. i. 346. β. of a door, *shut*: the word *hnígn* sh that in olden times the door was shut up and down, as windows at present time, and not moved on hinges; var hurð hnígn, Rm. 23; hn á gátt, *sunk in the groove*, Gísl. 16; h. á hálfá gátt, *half shut, half d the groove*; hurð h. á miðjan klofa, *id.*, Fms. iii. 74; h. eigi allt í kl 125; *hnígn er helgrind*, Fas. i. (in a verse).

**HNÍPA**, *t*, [in Ulf. *ganipnan* = στυπνάειν, Mark x. 22; A. S. *b ian* = *to bow*]: *to be downcast, droop*; hnípdí drótt ok drúpdí, *pe were downcast and drooping*, Ód. 25; haukar þínir hnípa, Fas. i. 1; hann (the horse) hnípti í jörðina, 205; hnípaði, *pret.*, 197, (better *h naði* or *hnípaði*, part.) II. the part. *hníppinn* (*stíja* or *hníppinn*, *to sit drooping and downcast*; döpr ok h., Ísl. ii. 195, Edda Fms. vi. 236 in a verse, Sól. 43) refers to a lost strong inflexion (hu hneip, hnípu).

**HNÍSA**, *u, f.*, gen. pl. *hnísna*, Pm. 69:—*a dolphin, delphinus pboea* Grág. ii. 337, 358, Gbl. 456, Sks. 121, Hkr. iii. 279, Fms. vii. 161. a kind of *weathercock* on a ship; en þat hefir at gengit um daginn á Odds at hnísa hefir gengit af (v. l. to húsa-snotra), Fas. ii. 210.

**HNÍTA**, *pres. hnít*, *pret. hneit*, *pl. hnitu*, a defect. verb: [aki hnita; A. S. *hnutan* = *tundere*; Dan. *nitte*]:—*to strike, wound to the de lér (the scythe)* hneit við Hrungnis fóta-stalli (*bis shield*), Korm. but chiefly used in emphatic phrases, of a heart-wound, hneit við hneit þarna! Gísl. 22, 106; en er hón þreifaði um síðuna þá n hón, þar hneit viðna! Fms. iii. 73; hón kvað hvergi stórum við h Korm. 6; hvergi þykki mér við hníta, Ísl. ii. 343; the last three sages refer to a superstition that the touch of a wise woman made body 'wound-proof'; in Rd. ch. 5 (at end) the words 'ok henni þar við hníta,' or the like, have been dropped by the transcriber in poetry the allit. phrase, hjórr hneit við hjarta, *the steel touched heart*, Korm. ch. 17 (in a verse); or, egg hneit við fjór seggia, Fm. 71; hneit mér við hjarta hjórr Angantys, Fas. i. 427; hvast hneit MS.) hjarta ið næsta hettligi járn, Fbr. (fine); þar hneit við, *set it cut him to the quick, that* ... Thom. 397; hnitu reyr saman *weapons clashed together*, Ísl. ii. 353 (in a verse), Fms. ii. 318 verse).

**HNJÓÐA**, *pres. hnyð*, *pret. hnauð*, *pl. hnuðu*, part. *hnoðinn*; [cp. *hnyðo* = σκόλοψ, 2 Cor. xii. 7]:—*to rivet, clinch*; Helgi hnauð hjalt á Nj. 66; hann þrífr upp nefsteðja einn mikinn, þar hafði Vigfús áðr h við sverðs-hjólit sín, Fms. ix. 133; hnjóða rauða, *to forge iron*, Fs (in a verse), cp. Fms. i. 177; spjót ok tveir geirnaglar í, eða sá ei í gegnum stendr, ok hnoðit (noðin, v. l.) at báða vega, N. G. L. ii. ási hnauð hjarta (acc.) við síðu, *the yard has clinched ribs and together*, Fs. 113 (in a verse); marr hnauð mínum (munar?) knerri, hnjóð-hamarr (mod. hnoð-h.), *m. a rivetting hammer*, Fb. iii. 4



names, Hof, Hof-garðr, Hof-staðir, Hof-sfell, Hof-s-teigr, Hofsvágr, Landn., Munch's Norg. Beskriv.; and as the temple formed the nucleus of the old political life (see *goði* and *godorð*), all these names throw light on the old political geography; cp. Hofland near Appleby in Engl.:—*a temple*; distinction is made between *hof*, *a temple* (*a sanctuary with a roof*), and *hörg*, *an altar, holy circle, or any roofless place of worship*: passages referring to *hof* and worship are very numerous, e.g. for Norway, Hkr. Yngl. S. ch. 12, Hák. S. Aðalst. ch. 16, Ó. T. ch. 76 (by Odd Munk ch. 41), Ó. H. (1853) ch. 113–115, O. H. L. ch. 36, Fær. ch. 23, Nj. ch. 88, 89, Fas. i. 474 (Hervar. S.); for Iceland, Landn. 1. ch. 11, 21, 2 ch. 12, 3. ch. 16 (twice), 4. ch. 2, 6 (interesting), 7, 5. ch. 3 (p. 284), 8 (interesting), 12, Eb. ch. 3, 4, 10, Glúm. ch. 25, Harð. ch. 19, 37, Vd. ch. 15, 17, Hrafn. ch. 2, Eg. ch. 87.



Gullp. ch. 7, Vápn. pp. 10, 11, Dropl. pp. 10, 11, Kristni S. ch. 2, etc.; cp. also Vsp. 7, Vpm. 38, Hkv. Hjörv. 4: poet., ord-hof, *the word's sanctuary* = *the mouth*, Stor. 2. a *ball* (as in Germ. and Saxon), Hým. 33 (ár. λεύ.)

COMPS: I. with gen., **hofs-dyrr**, n. pl. *temple-doors*, Fms. i. 97. **hofs-eiðr**, m. a *temple-oath*, Glúm. 388. **hofs-goði**, a, m. = *hof-göbi*, Eg. 754. **hofs-helgi**, f. = *hofhelgi*. **hofs-húrd**, a, m. a *temple-door* (*janua*), Fms. i. 302. **hofs-höfðingi**, a, m. a *temple-lord*, Post. 645. 90. **hofs-mold**, f. *temple-earth*, *boly mould*, see Landn. 254. **hofs-teigr**, m. a *strip of temple-land*, *glebe*, Landn. 241. II. **hof-garðr**, m. a *temple-yard*, a local name, Landn. **hof-goði**, a, m. a *temple-priest* (see göði), Landn. 254, Hkr. i. 6, Eb. 12, 14, 16 new Ed. **hof-grið**, n. pl. *asylum in a sanctuary*, Landn. 80, v. l. **hof-gyðja**, u, f. a *priestess*, Vápn. 10, Landn. 265, v. l. **hof-helgi**, f. a *temple-holiday*, *feast*; halda h., Ísl. ii. 15: *the sanctity of a hof*, Brét. 38, Eg. 251. **hof-prestr**, m. a *temple-priest*, Stj. **hof-staðr**, m. a *'temple-stead'*, *sanctuary*, Eb. 26, Fms. ii. 73. **hof-tollr**, m. a *temple-toll*, *rate*, Vápn. 10, Eb. 6, 12 new Ed., Bs. i. 6, Gullp. 11, answering to the modern church-rate.

B. A *court*, almost solely in compds, and not earlier than the 14th century, from Romances: **hof-ferð**, f. *pride*, *pomp*, Bs. ii. 122. **hof-ferðugr**, adj. *proud*. **hof-fólk**, n. pl. *courtiers*, Thom. 322, 479, Grett. 161, Karl. 51, Pass. 21. 8. **hof-frakt**, n. *pomp*, Fas. i. 46, Snót 86. **hof-garðr**, m. a *lordly mansion*, Thom., Bév., Rétt. **hof-list**, f. *pomp*, Thom. 479. **hof-lýðr**, m. = *höfólk*, Clar. **hof-maðr**, m. a *courtier*; in pl. *hofmenn*, *lords*; hertogi greifi ok aðrir hofmenn, Ann. 1303; *gentry*, chiefly in the ballads of the Middle Ages, Ungan leit eg hofmann, Fkv. In the old dancing parties the leader of the gentlemen was styled hofmann (cp. Germ. *Hoffmann*). Before dancing began, men and maids having been drawn up in two rows, he went up to the ladies, and the following dialogue ensued: Hér er Hofmann, hér eru allir Hofmanns sveinar.—Hvað vill Hofmann, hvað vilja allir Hofmanns sveinar?—Mey vill Hofmann, mey vilja allir Hofmanns sveinar. Then each dancer engaged his lady for the dance; það var hlaup, og það var hofmanns hlaup, Safn i. 689. A plain in the neighbourhood of the alþingi, where the people met, is still called Hofmanna-flöt, f. '*Gentry's Lea*'. **hof-móðugr**, adj. *haughty*, Pass. 18. 5. **hof-tyft**, f. *urbanity*, Clar. **hof-verk**, n. a *great feat*, Safn i. 71. **hof-pénari**, a, m. a *court servant*, Fas. iii. 408.

**hoferi**, að, for. word, [Germ. *hofiren*], *to be proud*, *haughty*. **hoferan**, f. *haughtiness*. **hogr**, m. = *hugr* (q. v.), *mind*, occurs in some compds, as **hog-værð** and **hog-væri**, f., **hogvær-leikr**, **hogvær-ligr**; see *hög*. **hoka**, að, = *hvilka* (q. v.), *to waver*; við hokit þér enn, Glúm. 380. **hokinn**, part. (of a lost strong verb), *bowed*, *bent*, Fas. iii. 501. **HOKRA**, að, [North. E. *to bocker*], *to go bent*, *crouch*; h. eða skríða, *to crouch* or *creep*, Mirm.; hægt hokrar þú nú, Hornskeggi, sagði jötunn, Fas. iii. 386; h. at honum, Fbr. 12; þat verðr at hann hokrar undir klæðin hjá henni, Háv. 54; h. undan, *to slink away*, Fms. xi. 61; eigi stoðar at h. undan í hyrningar, Fbr. 168; h. at e-u, Ísl. ii. 405:—in mod. usage hokra also means *to live as a small farmer*; whence **hokr**, n., in *bú-hokr*, *small farming*.

**HOL**, n. [A. S. *bol*; Engl. *bole*, *bollow*; Dan. *bule*; Swed. *båla*; Germ. *böble*, etc.]:—a *bollow*, *cavity*; lýstr vindinum ofan í holtit verplanna, Fms. xi. 34, Boll. 340 (of a shield), but esp. a *cavity* of the body, Bs. i. 385; í hol, (*piercing*) *to the inwards*, Nj. 60, Fb. i. 146; ef blóð má falla á hol ör sári, *if it bleeds inwardly*, Grág. ii. 11, Gullp. 66, Band. 42 new Ed.; í hol, *id.*, 91; inn í holtit, of the chest, Edda 76, Fs. 65; hit efra, neðra hol, *the upper and neither bollow* (i. e. the chest and stomach), N. G. L. i. 172, Sturl. iii. 54: a *bole*, = *hola*, *stór hol*, Bs. i. 321, Rb. 440; grafinn með hol, Thom. 468.

**hola**, u, f. a *bole*, Fms. viii. 39, Gullp. 22, Bs. i. 329, Sks. 148; botn-hola, q. v.; jarð-hola, *an earth-bole*; moldar-hola, *músar-hola*. **hola**, að, *to make bollow*, Al. 168, Mar. freq. **hol-barki**, a, m. a *bollow throat* (= *holgöma*), a nickname, Landn. **hol-blóð**, n. *blood from the inwards*, Eb. 242.

**HOLD**, n. [A. S. *hold*; Dan. *hold*; Swed. *hult*], *flesh*; Ýmis hold, Vpm. 21; svörð ok hold, *skin and flesh*, Eg. 770; þá var allt hold hans fútt ok öll klæði, Fms. iv. 110; þrútnar höndur eðr stekkr undan hold, Grág. ii. 15; hold né bein, Ephes. v. 30, Luke xxiv. 39; hold ok bein, *flesh and bone*; hold af minni holdi, Gen. ii. 23: phrases, hold ok hjarta, *flesh and heart*, Hm. 95; hold ok hams, q. v. 2. *edible flesh*, *meat*=kjöt; beru hold, *bear's flesh*, Vkv. 9; bjarnar hold, Sks. 191; lambs hold, *lamb's flesh*, Hom. 82; hnúsi hold, Fms. vii. 161. 3. plur. *fleshiness*, *stoutness*, *fatness*, esp. of cattle, Fbr. 17 new Ed.; ala fé svá at úhætt sé fyrir holda sakir, Grág. i. 431; at þat standi eigi fyrir holdum, 140; vera í góðum holdum, *to be in good condition*, freq.; góðu holdi (sing.), Bs. i. 350; hann er mesta holda hnyðja, of a fat person.

II. eccl. *the flesh*, rendering of Gr. *σάρξ* (whereas *κρέας* is rendered by *kjöt*); og þau munu eitt hold vera, Matth. xix. 5, 6; holds breiskleiki, Rom. vi. 19; vera í holdinu, *to be in the flesh*, vii. 5, 18, 25, viii. 1, 3, 9, 12, 13: opp. to andi, John iii. 6, vi. 63, I Cor. i. 26, 29; andinn er fúss en holdið er breískt, Matth. xxvi. 41; eptir holdinu, *after the flesh*, John viii. 15, Acts ii. 30, Rom. i. 3, iv. i.

ix. 3, 8, I Cor. x. 18, 2 Cor. v. 16, Gal. vi. 12, Ephes. ii. 11; allt hold all flesh, Luke iii. 6 John xvii. 2; hold og blóð, Matth. xvi. 17; *kin*, mitt hold, Rom. xi. 14, Fms. x. 110:—in mod. usage also distinctive is usually made between hold, *flesh*, and *kjöt*, *meat*. COMPS: hold-veiki, f. *leprosy*. holds-veikr, adj. *leprosy*.

hold-borl, a, m., poet. a *raven*, Edda (Gl.) hold-borinn, part.; h. bróðir, a *natural brother*, Flóv. 52. hold-fúi, a, m., medic. *mortification*, Bs. i. 190. holdgagn, f., eccl. *incarnation*, Fms. i. 107, Rb. 84, N. T., Pass., Vidal. holdgask, að, dep., eccl. *to take flesh*, *be incarnate*, Rb. 80, Mar., St. N. T., Vidal., Pass. passim: in a profane sense, ok holdguðumk ek s með þessum hætti, Fms. x. 307.

hold-grannr, adj. *lean*. hold-gróinnr, part. *grown to the flesh*, Hðm. 15, Edda 70, Fms. v. 34 Fas. i. 165: metaph. *incarnate*, *inborn*, Stj. 87. holdigr, adj. *fleshy*, *stout*, Eb. 258. hold-ligr, adj. (*-liga*, adv.), *caral*, 677. 6, Barl. 142, 185, Bs. i. 85 in N. T. = Gr. *σαρκικός*.

hold-litill, adj. = *holdgrannr*, Bs. i. 312. hold-mikill, adj. *fat*, *stout*. hold-mímir, m. a *'flesh-cutter'*, *chopper*, poet. a *sword*, Edda (Gl.) holdr, adj. *fleshy*; vel holdr, *well-fleshed*, fat, Grett. 125, Vm. 28. hold-rosa, u, f. (*hold-rosi*, a, m.), *the flesh side of a bide*, Fas. i. 289. hold-tækja, u, f., eccl. *incarnation*, Hom. 137, 141, Stj. 149. hol-fenni, n. [*fönn*], *bollow snow*, such as has melted from beneath Sturl. i. 85.

hol-geyða, u, f. a *bollow wave*, *breaker*, Hom. II. xiii. 798. hol-gómr, mod. *holgöma*, adj. *with bollow gums*, *mumbling*, Skálda1 hol-grafa, gróf, *to suppurate*, of a boil. hol-höggva, hjó, *to smite to the inwards*, Fas. i. 506. holla, d, with dat., *to help*, Lat. *favere*, Eg. 480 (in a verse); a *ðw*, *æ* whence the participle pl. *hollendr*, *helpers*, *followers*, Grág. ii. 20, 21. holl-liga, adv. *faithfully*, Sks. 371, Hom. 63.

holl-ligr, adj. *sincere*. HOLLR, adj. [*hollari*, *hollastr*; Ulf. *bulps*, Luke xviii. 13; A. S. *bol*, O. H. G. and Germ. *bold*; Dan.-Swed. *buld*]:—of kings and chieftains; holl regin, Ls. 4; hollar vettir, Eg. 10, Lex. Poët. passi holl frændsemi, Eb. 116; vingaðr ok hollir e-m, Fs. 123; of subje and followers, *faithful*, *loyal*; þú ert hollari Agli en Eireki konungi. 424; e-m hollost, Al. 71; sé Guð hollr þeim er heldr gríðum, Grág. ii. 1 in the oath formula, where opp. to gramr; vera e-m h. ok trúr, Bs. i. 8 Lex. Poët. passim; vin-h., vil-h., *favouring one*. II. of things, *wh some*; heil ok holl ráð, 4. 11; hafa skál holl ráð hvaðan sem þau koi a saying, = *fas* est et ab hoste doceri; holl forsjá, Fms. vi. 343; hirtung, Al. 129; sjálfs hönd er hollost, a saying, Hkr. ii. 259. 2

in medic. sense, þat er ekki holt; ó-hollr, *unwholesome*. holl-ráðr, adj. *giving unwholesome counsel*, Fms. ix. 462. holl-ræði, n. *wholesome counsel*, Sks. 329 B. hollusta (*hollosta*), u, f. *faith*, *loyalty*; vil ek hafa þar til hollr þína í mótt, Fms.: esp. *loyalty* to a liege lord, h. við konung, Fb. 265, passim. 2. *wholesomeness*, a *wholesome thing*; vil ek at þiggr at mér litla gjöf, en h. fylgr, Korm. 68. COMPS: hollus eiðr, m. an *oath of fealty*. hollustu-maðr, m. a *friend*, part. Gpl. 61.

hol-muðr, adj. '*bole-mouth*,' = *holgöma*, a nickname, Nj. HOLE, adj. [A. S. *bol*; O. H. G. *boli*; Engl. *bollow*; Dan. *bul*; Sv. *bol*; Gr. *κολλός*]:—*bollow*; var leikitt undan bökkunum svá at holt með landinu, Grett. 131 A; holt steinn, Str. 32; holt innan, *bol within*, Ó. H. 108, Njarð. 378; klappa eigi holan baug um e-t, *no hammer a bollow ring*, i. e. *to be quite in earnest*, Fb. iii. 404; cp. *hulda*. holt-sár, n. a *wound in a vital part*, Fbr. 211, N. G. L. i. 67.

HOLT, n. [A. S. *holt*=*sylva*; Germ. *holz*=*lignum*; in E. Engl. North. Engl. *holt* means *copsewood*, and the word often occurs in 1 names]:—prop. *wood*, *copsewood*, a *coppiece*; but this sense is alr obsolete, though it remains in the saying, opt er í holti heyrandi *in a bolt* a *bearer is nigh*, answering to the Engl. *leaves have ear*. Germ. *die blätter haben oren*, Grett. 133: as also in old poems, holt hrár viðr, Skm. 32; ösp í holti, Hðm. 4; Hoddmímis holt, Vpm.; ór holti, *to go from the woods*, Vkv. 15; whence holt-skriði, a '*bolt-creeper*,' poet. for a *snake*, Edda: holta-þór, m. *reynard the fox* laws, yrkja holt né haga, Gpl. 315; h. eða haga eða veiði-staði, 362; otherwise rare in common prose, hold er skógar, Eg.; smákjör ok i Fms. vi. 334: in local names, Holtsetar (*Holsetar*), m. pl. '*holt-sit the men of Holsten*'; Holtseta-land, n. *the land of the Holtsetar* (*Hol land*), whence the mod. Germ. *Holstein*. In barren Icel., *Holt*, *Ho* are freq. local names, as also in compds, e. g. Lang-holt, Skálda-Geldinga-holt, Villinga-holt, Reykja-holt, *Holta-vað*, see Landn. olden times all these places were no doubt covered with copse (of *d* birch).

2. in common Icel. usage *holt* means *any rough stony or ridge*, opp. to a marsh or lea, Fms. v. 70, 97, Ld. 96, Eg. 713, Fs. 22, 67, passim, as also in mod. usage. COMPS: holta-rót, f., b.



**hampa**, *silene acaulis*, Hjalt. **holta-sóley**, f., botan. mountain *dryas*. **holt-barð**, n. the rim of a holt (*bill*). **holts-gata**, f. path through a holt, Fms. iii. 22. **holts-hnjúkr**, m., *holts-lá*, m. a crag, Sturl. ii. 210. **holts**, a, m. a nickname, Bs. **hrið**, n. a 'bolt-ridge', Hým. 27. **hrið**, f. [cp. Ulf. *bulund* = *σφιλαιον*], a wound reaching to the *lo* of the body, a mortal wound, = *holsár*, Grág. ii. 11, Nj. 217. **holsár**, n. = *holsár*, Nj. 110. **holund** (*hol-unda*), adj. wounded to the hollow of the body, Grág. ii. 172. **hóla**, adj. spelt *opa*, Korm. 60, Ísl. ii. 253 (see v. l.), Bs. i. 551, *to bound backwards, to draw back, recoil*; þá hopuðu þeir, ii. 254; sumir hopuðu sumir flýðu, 324: with prepp., hopaði þu þá upp á borgar-vegginn, i. 104; hoga aptr, to draw back, vi. 296; hoga á hæl, id., Al. 5, Nj. 170, Fms. viii. 134: hoga til, to *cap*, = skopa skeið, ix. 56; hoga undan, Ísl. ii. 253, Fbr. 66 new i. 551; undir stóðu upp en hann hopaði út undan, Nj. 130; hoga þu hestinum undan, *be backed the horse*, 305. **2.** *to bound, of* hestir opaði undir Narfa, Korm. 60; konungur hopaði þá hestinum aði fótum sínum, Fb. ii. 27. **II.** metaph. phrase, hoga þu vánar, *it bounds for me to a hope, i.e. I hope or believe*, Fms. whence prob. Engl. *hope*, Germ. *hoffen*, which word is otherwise to the old Scandinavian tongue. **III.** reflex. *hopask, to hope*, hoggas, D. N. iv. 493 (Norse); unknown in the Icel. **hoppa**, n. a *hopping, skipping*, Mar. **hopp-danz**, m. 'skipping-dance,' **hoppa**, adj. [Engl. *hop*], *to hop, skip, bound*, Stj. 249, þiðr. 151 (of a passim in mod. usage; h. yfir, *to skip over*, Alg. 368. **hopp**, adj. *fair-skipping, springy*, epithet of a girl, Eb. (in a verse). **hopp**, part. *pinched, starved*; grind-h., *skin-h., skin and bone*. **hopp**, adj. dep. *to become lean and pinched*. **hoppa**, u, f., botan. *menyanthes, buck-bean*, Hjalt. **hoppull**, m., see *dígull*, Fas. ii. 149. **hoppa**, n. a naut. term, *direction, course*; halda í horfinu, *to keep the road to the wind, etc.*, opp. to letting her drive. **hoppa**, ð, subj. *hyrði*, Rb. 470, Skáld. H. 4. 21, Fms. xi. 76, [akin a, q. v.]: *to turn in a certain direction*, Lat. *vergere*; horfði upp jörlinn, *the edge, keel, turned uppermost*, Nj. 136, Ld. 142; h. frá *the ship turns towards the sea*, Fms. xi. 101; er eigi veit hvárt skil fram h. á hrossi eðr aptr, eða hvárt hann skal h., Grág. ii. orfa bókum við e-m, *to stand back to back*, Hkr. iii. 384; orfa jarðar en fótum til himins, Post. 656 C. 37; hann hljóp ærði, *he ran ever beadlong on*, Bret. 90; súðr horfðu dyrr, *the crooked south*, Vsp., Fb. ii. 138; horfði botninn inn at höfðunum, 34; þótti honum illa af sér h. fóttrinn, i.e. *the leg was awry*, Ld. 63; hann horfði í lopt upp, Fs. 7. **II.** *to turn so* look on, behold; hann horfði út ór hringinum, Ld. 276; with *to look on, hón horfði þar á löngum*, Ísl. ii. 274, passim; h. við *face one*, Eg. 293; þeir bleyðask skjótt ef vel er við horft, Fms. x. 214; h. önduðr við, O. H. 183: metaph. *to set oneself against* a þeir er heldr höfðu við honum horft í sínum huga, Bs. i. 81; þeir hinir mestu órskipta-menn er þeim tók við at horfa, i.e. *they seekers were great ruffians if any one opposed them*, Eb. 38 new orfa ekki í e-t, *not to turn away from, not to shrink*, eg horfi ekki þá það. **2.** metaph. *matters take a turn, look so and so*; þetta lífa úefna, Ísl. ii. 239; at þar horfti til gamans mikils, *that things towards great joy*, Fas. i. 317; horfði til landauðnar, 526; h. fast-look bad, difficult, Lv. 94, Ld. 92; h. þungliga, Ísl. ii. 19; h. Nj. 139; h. úvænt, *to look unpromising*, Eg. 340, Fms. xi. 76; horfir vænna, *who is more likely to get the better*, Nj. 45; e-m þr, Lv. 54; ok horfir mjök í móti oss, 10; h. til handa e-m, *to upon one*, Grág. i. 269. **III.** reflex., with prepp.; horfask þu look so and so; betri sætt en nú þykir á horfask, Eg. 113; þu eigi skörluga á, Fms. vii. 33; Hjalta þótti þá úvænt áhorfask, x. 214; horfask vel á, *to look well, promise well*; horfisk á með þu, idr en eigi, i.e. *it looked rather good than not*, Bjarn. 56; h. til ok as if...; eðr til hvers váða horfisk, Fms. vii. 125; með fífsku n hér horfisk til, Eg. 729, Lv. 10. **2.** recipr., horfask á, *to another*, Sturl. i. 176; horfðusk þeir Gizurr at höfðunum, *turned as together*, iii. 189. **hóla**, -heilla, u, f. *loss of luck*; h. er mér, *luck has left me*, Fs. 98; þeim h. at þykkja, Fms. vii. 272. **hóla**, að, *to disappear*, O. H. L. 11, (spelt *hormna*). **hóla**, a, m. *dropsy caused by scanty food*. **hóla**, n. [A. S., Engl., O. H. G., Germ., Dan., and Swed. *born*; Lat. Gr. *κῆρας*]: *a born (of cattle), antler (of deer)*, Gm. 26, Hkv. 61. 55, Barl. 135, Ld. 120, Fas. ii. 506, Grág. ii. 122, N. G. L. i. *metaph. phrases, vera harðr í horn at taka, to be hard to take* *horns, hard to deal with*, Fær. 159, Fms. viii. 435, xi. 221, Hkr. ii. 411; hlaupa um horn e-m, *to leap round or by one's horns*, i.e.

*to evade*, metaph. from a bull-fight, Sturl. iii. 256, Boll. 346; setja (hafa) horn í síðu e-m, *to put one's horn into a person's side, i.e. to treat him spitefully*, Gd. 49, passim: the phrase, gefa þræli frelsi frá horni ok knappi, *to release a thrall from born and clasp, i.e. to set him free*, N. G. L. i. 228, prob. from the thrall's neck-collar being of horn: *horna-brækla*, u, f. = brák, q. v., Finn. ch. 29; *horna-flátr*, m. *slaying a bide with the horns*, Fb. iii. 400; *horna-tog*, n. *to round the horns*, Fb. i. 320. **II.** *the back-fin of a whale*, Sks. 128; skera hval frá horni ok aptr í síðu, N. G. L. i. 252, Gpl. 463. **III.** *a drinking horn*, Fs. 152, Eg. 206, Edda 32; drekka horn, Hkr. i. 35; *horna skvol, a bout*, Eb. 28, and passim in the Sagas, see Worsaae, Nos. 319, 320. **IV.** *a born, trumpet*; *horna blástr*, *horna þytr*, *the blowing, sound of a born*, Stj. 621. **B.** *A corner, nook, angle*; *lands-horn, the outskirts of a county*, Grág. ii. 223; fara lands-horna á milli, *to run from one corner of the land to the other*: *a nook in a house or building*, Lv. 61, Fms. vii. 230, Anal. 186; mathem. *an angle*, 415. 18, Rb. 470; rétt horn, *a right angle*. **2.** phrases, skjóta í tva horn, *'to shoot between two horns'* of a wide difference; skauzk mjök í tva horn um búnað þeirra, Eb. 32, Band. 11 new Ed., Fms. vi. 202, Mag. 39; eiga í mörg horn að líta, *to have many nooks to look at, have many things to heed*. **β.** when parents get old and infirm, and yield up their fortune and estate to one of their children, they are in popular Icel. phrase said 'to go into the corner,' to take their seat in the chimney-corner, fara upp í hornið hjá syni sínum, (dóttur sinni); many sayings refer to this, eigi munu vér eiga úvænna en horn-ván, *if the worst happens, we shall have a 'corner-chance'*, Sturl. iii. 279, cp. Eg. ch. 83 (begin.), and the Sagas passim; Grimm R. A. 489 mentions the same in the Germ. law, and it is touchingly introduced in the Märchen, No. 78; *horna-kerling* (q. v.) refers prob. to the same. **II.** freq. in local names, *Horn, Cape Horn; Hornstrandir, Horna-fjörðr* (whence *Hornfjörðingar*), see Landn. *horna*, u, f. *a female hornungr* (q. v.), N. G. L. i. 206. *hornauga*, n. a *wry look*; líta h. til e-s. *horna-blástr*, m. *a sound of trumpets*, Fms. vii. 202, Rb. 376, 380. *horn-bogi*, a, m. *a born bow*, Sks. 408, Karl. 352, þiðr. 283, Fas. i. 502. *horn-fiskr*, m. [Dan. *hornfisk*], *a garfish or green-bone*: a nickname, Sturl. *horn-glói*, a, m., poet. *a ram*, Edda (Gl.) *horn-gæla*, u, f. *a kind of fish, esox belone*, Dan. *borngjæle*, Edda (Gl.) *horn-göfgr*, adj. *proud of his horns*, epithet of a he-goat, Hým. 7. *horn-hagldir*, f. pl. *born buckles*. *horn-ístöð*, n. pl. *born stirrups*. *horn-ker*, n. *a born cup*, Dipl. iii. 4. *horn-kerling* (*horn-kona, horn-oka, horn-reka*, u, f. all various readings), *f. an old woman in the corner, a term of contempt*, Nj. 52: mod. *horna-skella*, u, f. *a term of contempt, one who is pushed about from one corner to another*. *horn-klofi*, a, m., poet. *a raven*, Edda (Gl.): as the name of a poet, Hkr. *hornótttr*, adj. *borned*, Stj. 132, passim; *hornótt tungl* (*moon*), id. *horn-sil*, n. *a kind of fish, the stickle-back*, Ld. 76. *horn-skafa*, u, f. *a scraper made of born*, used in the game called *skófulleikr* (q. v.), Ísl. ii. 71. *horn-spensl*, n. *a born buckle*, Gpl. 359. *horn-spónn*, m. *a born spoon*, Fms. vi. 364 (in a verse), Hungrv. (pref.); mod. Icel., like the ancients, use horn spoons, and the handle is often ornamented with carved work. *horn-stafir*, m. *a corner pillar in a building*, Sturl. iii. 279, Landn. 42, Ld. 326, Hom. 95. *horn-steinn*, m. *a corner stone*, Post. 645. 69, N. G. L. i. 345. *hornum-skali*, a, m., poet. *a ram*, Edda (Gl.) *hornungr*, m. [A. S. *bornung* = *bastard*; Lex Romana *ornongo*; cp. Germ. *winkel-kind* and *winkel-ebe* = *concubinitus*; cp. bæsingr and Engl. *bastard*]:—all of them with the notion of a corner for the illegitimate and outcast son, see Grimm R. A. 476]:—an old law term, a *bastard son*; in the Norse law the son of a freeborn wife, whose mundr has not been paid, and who is therefore illegitimate, N. G. L. i. 48, 228, cp. Hdm. 12; h. ok þýjar-barn, Fas. i. 495. **β.** in Icel. law the son of a freeborn woman and a bondman, Grág. i. 178. **2.** metaph. *a scamp, outcast*; vera hornungr e-s, Fms. xi. 7; munu margir verða þess hornungar er eigu, hann var görr h. bróður síns, i. 255; nú, emk h. hylli hennar, *I am her outcast*, Kormak (in a verse). *horn-ván*, f., Sturl. iii. 279; see horn above. **HOBB**, m., **I.** *starvation*; detta niðr í hor, *to starve to death*, Bs. i. 875; deyja úr hor, id. *hor-dauðr*, adj. *starved to death*. *hor-ke*, n. *meat of a starved beast*. **II.** [A. S. *boru* = *sordes*], *mucus from the nose*, N. G. L. i. 351, Fas. iii. 653: in the saying, aptr sækir horr í nef. *hor*, see hross. *horsk-leikr*, m. *an accomplishment*, Hom. 144, Fms. xi. 439. *horsk-ligr*, adj. (-ligr, adv.), *brave, wise, noble*; h. orð, Hom. 143. **HORSKR**, adj. [A. S. *borse*], *wise*; thus in the old Hm., horskr and



heimskr, *wise and foolish, good and wicked*, are opposed, 19, 92, 93; horskr is opp. to ósvíðr, Fm. 35, 36, cp. 37; h. ok þógull, *the wise and silent*, Hm. 6 (cp. σοφὸς καὶ σιωπῶν of Pythagoras); sá er vill heitinn h., Hm. 61; horskr hugir, *wise minds*, 90; en horska mætr, *the wise maiden*, 95; it horska man, *id.*, 101; horskar konur, Hbl. 17; h. halr, Skv. 3; heill ok h., Akv. 12, see Lex. Poët.; hvít ok horskr, of a maid, Rm. 36. This word is almost obsolete in prose, Sks. 207, Str. 31.

horti, a, m. a *ruffian*, a nickname, Fms. xii.

hor-tittir, m. a *stop-gap*, Germ. *Lücken büsser*, Dan. *fyldekalk*, Fél. x. 286.

hortugr, adj. *impertinent, saucy*, Fas. ii. 333: esp. used of boys who give rude replies, þú ert hortugr, strákr!

HOSA, u, f. [A. S. *bosa*; Engl. *bosc*; Germ. *bosen*; Dan. *bosc*]:—prop. *the bosc or stocking* covering the leg between the knee and ankle, serving as a kind of *legging or gaiter*; the hose were often of fine stuff. hosna-reim, f. and hosna-sterta, u, f. a *garter*, Gret. 101, Nj. 214, Orkn. 404, Al. 44, O. H. L. 45, Eg. 602, Sks. 286, 405, Fms. vi. 381, viii. 265, þiðr. 358, Fb. ii. 34: compds, skinn-hosa, dramb-hosa, leðr-hosa.

hosadr, part. *wearing bosc*, Sks. 286.

hossa, að, to *toss in one's arms or on one's knees*, e. g. a child, with dat.; hossa barni, freq.

hott, an interj. used in driving horses. hotta, að, to *say 'bott'*.

HÓ, interj. *ho!* Fms. x. 338, Stj.; also a shepherd's call.

hóa, að, to *shout 'bo' or 'boy'*, of a shepherd, Gret. 111, Glúm. 311, Snót 221 (1860): also with dat. to *call to the sheep*, to *gather them*, þegar forslænar er kominn ofan í slakkann þarna, þá er tími til fyrir þig að fara að húa því (fénu) saman, Piltir og Stúlka 10.

HÓF, n. [from a lost strong verb, hafa, hóf], *moderation, measure*; hóf ok stilling, Fms. ii. 38; kunna hóf, to *show moderation*; allt kann sá er hófitt kann, a saying, Gisl. 27; görir þeim þá ina fyrstu hríð, at þeir kunni hóf sín, i. e. *give them a good lesson!* Fms. xi. 94; Klaufi, kunnu þú hóf þitt, K., *be not so mad!* Sd. 147; ætla hóf fyrir sér, Eg. 211; þeir eru ofsámen svá at þeir hafa ekki hóf við, 175:—*proportion*, at því hófi, in the same proportion, equal degree, Grág. ii. 177, Al. 131, Fms. vi. 225; slíkt viti... á sitt hóf, in his turn, Ld. 136; vel er þessu í hóf stillt, 'tis fairly done, fair and just, Nj. 54; e-t gegnir hófi, it is fair, Fms. vii. 132; þá er hóf at, then it is all right, Fs. 25; nú er nær hófi, 15; at hófi, tolerably, Fms. vi. 102; vel at hófi, pretty well, ix. 11, 48; við hóf, reasonable, Edda 48:—a rule, standard, at þú hafir þar einskis manns hóf við nema þitt, Eg. 714; ó-hóf, excess, intemperance. hófsmaðr, m. a *temperate, just man*, Hkr. i. 309, Eg. 50, Ísl. ii. 190. II. a feast, banquet; hóf eðr hátíð, Stj. 186; halda mikitt hóf, 188, Fas. i. 420, 462; drekka hóf, Fms. xi. 436: in mod. usage esp. of a wedding.

hóf-hvarf, n. the *setlock or pastern of a horse*.

hóf-klæði, n. a *festive dress*, Stj.

hóf-langr, adj. *pretty long*, Sturl. iii. 44.

hóf-lauss, adj. *immoderate, boundless*, Sks. 467, 733, Al. 156.

hóf-látr, adj. *moderate*, Edda i. 116, v. 1.

hóf-leysa, u, f. *excess, intemperance, licence*, Stj. 626, Bs. ii. 98, 115.

hóf-liga, adv. *with moderation, fitly, justly*, Fms. viii. 373: *fairly, tolerably*, Nj. 105, Sturl. iii. 169, Róm. 353 (*cautiously*).

hóf-ligr, adj. *moderate*, Fms. x. 265, Barl. 9, Róm. 302.

HÓFR, m. [A. S. *bōf*; Engl. *boof*; O. H. G. *buof*; Germ. *buf*; Swed. *bof*; Dan. *bov*]:—a *boof*, of a horse, opp. to klaufir = *cloven hoof*, Fms. xi. 280, Gret. 91, N. G. L. i. 41; hófs gangr, a *clash of boofs*, 341.

hófr, m. = húfr (q. v.), a *trunk*; whence hóf-reginn, Haustl.

hóf-samliga, adv. = hófliga, Orkn. 274 (*cautiously*), Gpl. ix.

hóf-samligr, adj. = hófsamr, Mar. passim, Barl. 161.

hóf-samr, adj. *moderate, temperate*, Sks. 355, 454, Sturl. i. 107 (v. 1), Orkn. 252, Barl. 142: *thrifty* (mod.); ó-hófsamr, *intemperate*.

hóf-sæmd, f. *moderation, temperance*, Hkr. iii. 179, Th. 77, Grág. lxxvii, Barl. 85.

hóf-semi, f. *temperance*, Fms. ii. 238, Hom. 27; ó-hófssemi, *intemperance*.

hóf-skegg, n. 'boof-tuft,' the tuft on a horse's pastern, Karl. 426, Landn. 94.

hóf-stilling, f. *moderation*, Fms. iii. 45.

hóf-tunga, u, f. 'boof-tongue,' the frog of a horse's hoof.

hóf-tölt, n. 'boof-tölt,' a *slow trot*.

Hóf-varpnir, m. name of a mythical horse, Edda.

HÓG-, [akin to hagr and hegr, easy; from a lost strong verb, haga, hóg], only found in compds, denoting *easy, gentle, soft*: hóg-bærr, adj. *easy to bear*, Bs. i. 94.

hóg-dægr, n. *gentle deer*, poet. name of a ship, Lex. Poët.

hóg-látr, adj. *of easy temper*, Sks. 355.

hóg-leiki, m. *meekness*, Stj. 71.

hóg-liga, adv. *calmly, meekly, gently*; taka h. á, to *touch gently*, Fb. i. 467, Hkr. ii. 63, Fms. vii. 158, Nj. 219; hóg-ligr, *more fitly*, Fms. vii. 258; ríða h., to *ride gently*, Korm. 60; fara h. með, Fms. vi. 353.

hóg-ligr, adj. *easy*, Gisl. 143: *gentle*, Fs. 32, Fms. vi. 274: *meet*, hóglig bið, 623, 60.

hóg-lífi, n. *an easy, quiet life*, Ó. H. L. 214, Fb. i. 37.

hóg-lyndi, n. *an easy-temper, gentleness*, Mar.

hóg-lyndr, adj. *easy-tempered, peaceable*, Eb. 258, 656 B. 6, Fms. iv. 214.

hóg-læti, n. *gentleness*, Hkr. iii. 169.

hóg-reið, f. *the easy wain*,

the wain of Thor, Haustl. hóg-samliga, adv. *calmly*, 656 A. ii.

hóg-samr, adj. *gentle*, Fms. x. 415.

hóg-seta, u, f. = hóglifi, Fas. i.

hóg-settr, adj. *modest*, Lex. Poët.

hóg-stýrt, part. *easily steered*, Eg. 762.

hóg-sætr, adj. *living at ease*, Greg. 49.

B. In a few words hóg- is no doubt of a different origin, fr

hog- = hogr or hugr, *mind*: these words are, hóg-væra, ð, to *ease*

mind, Sks. 40, 591, Mag. 7.

hóg-værd and hóg-væri, f. *calm*

of mind, equanimity, Bs. i. 45, Fms. x. 408, Hom. 43, Mar. passim, P

6, 5, 34, 4.

hógvæ-leikr, m. *modesty*, Stj.

hóg-værliga, a

meekly. hóg-værligr, adj. *meek, gentle*, Mar. passim.

hóg-væ

adj. *gentle, pious, meek of mind*, Nj. 2, Eg. 702, Sturl. i. 139, Anecd.

Ó. H. 92, Hom. 8, 129, Fms. x. 419, Pass. 13, 2, passim: of *bea*

gentle, 673, 56, Stj. 83, Karl. 277. In all these words the notion

'quietness' is contained in the latter part of the compd.

HÓL, n. [A. S. *hól*], *praise, flattery*, Hkr. ii. 88, Edda ii. 544, Pr. i

boasting, vaunting, Nj. 237.

hól-beri, a, m. a *flatterer*, Greg.

Fms. v. 194, v. 1.

hólfr, n. = hválfr (q. v.), a *vault*, Thom. 472: a *compartment in a draw*

hólfa, ð, = hválfa, q. v.

hólfinn, adj. [hválfr], *hollow*, Stj.

HÓLKR, m. [prop. holkr, cp. Engl. *bulk*], a *ring or tube of metal*, L

iii. 4, Fas. ii. 259; kníf-h., *the ring on a knife's handle*; skúf-h., *járn*

*an iron tube*.

HÓLL, m. contracted for hváll (q. v.), and the usual form in

MSS.:—a *bill, billock*, Eg. 744, Fms. ii. 197, vii. 71, Orkn. 300, Nj.

Ld. 154 (see dalr), Gullþ. 28, Al. 28, Karl. 211, Fb. i. 421, Róm.:

Fs. 27: the phrases, dal og hól, *dale and bill*; hólár og hæðir; álfr

an *elf-bill, fairy mount*; orrostu-hóll, vig-hóll, a *battle-bill*; sjávar-h

sand-bills (*dunes or dunes*) on the shore; grjót-hóll, a *stone heap*, pass

freq. in local names, Hóll and Hólár; Hóla-biskup, Hóla-sta

etc., the *bishop*, see of Hólar, Sturl.; Reykja-hólur, Staðar-hóll, Lau

passim. The older form remains in a few instances, see that word.

hólm-ganga, u, f. 'bolm-gang, bolm-going,' a *duel or wager of b*

fight on an islet or 'holm,' which with the ancients was a kind of

appeal or ordeal; and wherever a Thing (parliament) was held, a p

was appointed for the wager of battle, as the holm in the Axe River

the alpingi. The hólmganga differed from the plain einvigi or due

being accompanied by rites and governed by rules, whilst the latter

not,—þviat á hólmgöngu er vandhæfi en alls cigi á einvigi, Korm.

The ancient Icel. Sagas abound in wagers of battle, chiefly the Korm

ch. 10 and passim: some champions were nicknamed from the cust

e. g. Hólmgöngu-Bersi (Korm. S.), Hólmgöngu-Starri, Hólmgöngu-M

Hólmgöngu-Hrafn, Landn. About A. D. 1006 (see Timatal), the h

ganga was abolished by law in the parliament, on account of the unha

feud between Gunnlaug Snake-tongue and Skald-Hrafn, Gunnl. S. ch.

cp. Valla L. ch. 5 (þá vóru af tekin hólmgöngu-lög öll ok hólmgöng

referring to about A. D. 1010; a single instance however of a challe

in the north of Icel. is recorded after this date (about the year 10

1040), but it was not accepted (Lv. S. ch. 30); the wager in Lv. ch

was previous (though only by a few years) to the fight between Gunn

and Ráfn. It is curious that Jón Egilsson, in his Lives of Bishops (vri

about A. D. 1600, Bisk. Ann. ch. 36, Safn i. 64), mentions a wage

battle between the parties of the two bishops, Jón Arason and Ögm

on the old holm in the Axe River A. D. 1529; but the whole is evide

a mere reproduction of the tale of the Horatii in Livy. Maurer th

that the two important acts of legislation, the institution of the I

Court in 1004 and the abolition of the ordeal of hólmganga a few y

later, are closely connected, as the institution of the new court of ap

made the decision by battle superfluous. In Norway, if we are to be

Grett. S. ch. 21 (þá tók Eiríkr af allar hólmgöngur í Noregi), the h

göngur were abolished about the year 1012. It is very likely that

tournaments of the Norman age, fought in lists between two set

champions, sprang from the heathen hólmganga, though this was alv

a single combat. For separate cases see the Sagas, Korm. S. l. c., Gunn

l. c., Eg. ch. 57, 67, Nj. ch. 24, 60, Landn. 2. ch. 13, 3. ch. 7, Rd. ch.

19, Gisl. init., Glúm. ch. 4, Valla L. l. c., Hallfr. S. ch. 10. A cur

kind of duel in a tub is recorded in Flóam. S. ch. 17, called keiga

perhaps akin to the mod. Swed. fight in a belt. For England see

Edmund Head's interesting notes to Glúm.

compds: hólmgöng

boð, n. *challenging to h.*, Valla L. 214, Fas. ii. 475.

hólmgöngu-

n. pl. the law, rules of h., Korm. 86, Valla L. 213.

hólmgöngu-mi

m. a *champion of h.*, Korm. 54, Fms. i. 149.

hólmgöngu-staðr

a *place where h. is fought*, Fms. i. 150.

hólmgöngu-sverð, n. a *sword*

used in h., Fas. i. 515.

HÓLMR, prop. holmr, also hólmi, a, m. [A. S. *holm*; Nord

*holm and boum*]:—a *holm, islet*, esp. in a bay, creek, lake, or ri

even meadows on the shore with ditches behind them are in Icel. c

holms, Haustl. 18, Hkv. Hjörv. 8, Vkv. 38, Fms. vi. 217, Hkr. i.

Sd. 181; í vatninu er einn hólmi reyri vaxinn, Fms. i. 71; undir

hólma, Fas. ii. 535; uppi á hólmanum, Orkn. 402.

B. refer

to the hólmganga (q. v.), Dropl. 36; falla á hólmi, to *fall in a c*



80; skora e-m á hólum, to *challenge one*, Nj. 15, passim; ganga á hólum, to *fight a wager of battle*; skulu vit berjask í hólma þeim er í Oxará, Nj. 36; leysa sik af hólmi, to *release oneself off the wicket*, the vanquished party has to pay the ransom stipulated in the löngu-lög, Glúm. passim.

II. freq. in local names, Borg-hólmr, Hólmr, Hólmar, Landn.; Hólmgardr, the county of bordering on the lakes Ladoga, etc.: Hólmgardr, m. pl. a in western Norway: pr. names of men, Hólmgæll, Hólmgællsteinn; of women, Hólmgæll, etc., Landn. COMPS: Hólmbúar, m. pl. the men from Bornholm. Hólmdælir, m. pl. from Holm, Sturl. hólmsærr, adj. able to fight in a duel, 169, v.1. APPELL. COMPS: hólmganga, q. v. hólmgæll, a circle marked for a duel, Eg. 492. hólmlausn, f. releasing one paying the ransom after a duel, Dropl. 36, Korm. 88. hólmm. = hólmgöngustadr, Eg. 486. hólmsæfna, u. f. a meeting on a holm, Eg. 485, 490, Fas. i. 419. hólmsverð, n. = hólmsverð, Fas. i. 416. hólmsök, f. = hólmgöngusök, Bjarn. 66. þry the sea is called hólmsfjóturr, m. 'holm-fetter,' and the rocks í legg, m. the leg of the holm, i. e. rocks, Lex. Poët.: the sea is í-negldr, part. studded with holms, id.

III. n. [A. S. *bop*; Scot. *bope* = *baven*; perhaps connected with A. S. *bop*, with reference to a curved or circular form]: a small hooked bay or inlet, connected with the sea so as to be salt at flood and fresh at ebb, Þorfr. Karl. 420, freq. in mod. usage.

II. name, Hóp, Hóps-ós, Vestr-hóp, Landn., Ísl. ii. 387: in Engl. names as Stanbope, Eastbope, Kemble's Dipl.; Ellesboop in Holstein

Kirkbope, St. Margaret's bope, etc., in Orkney. 2. n. [Dan. *bob*; Swed. *bop*; the Engl. *beap*, Germ. *baufen*, would be to Icel. *haupr*, which does not exist]: a troop, flock, bevy; mannþrost of men, Bjarn. 52, Skáld H. 6. 47, Pass. 21.10: freq. in mod. e. g. í sinn hóp, among one's own equals; fjár-hópr, a flock of sheep; hópr, a bevy of birds.

hópa-kaup, n. a purchasing in lots. 3. m., acc. hó, gen. hós, [the same word as Goth. *boba* = a plough; Engl. *boe*, though different in sense]: a pot-book (= *hadda*, q. v.), a nursery rhyme bidding one who has sore lips go into the kitchen, to get a pot-hook thrice (kyssa hóinn þrýsvar), and say these words:

Þú sæll hór minn, | eg skal kyssa snös þína, ef þú græðir vör mína, 1. 505. ii. 553, which throw a light on the passage in Hbl. 48 (Sif á hólma), insinuating that Thor busied himself with cooking and dairymaking.

The hós in Ls. 33 seems to be a gen. = *hvers*, *cujus*, answering to hveim, abl. hvi. COMPS: hó-band, n. a pot-book string, Björn.

4. n. the 'nose' or loop into which the hór is hooked, Björn.

5. n. [Goth. *borinassus* = *μολχία*; Engl. *wboredom*], adultery, Jb. N. G. L. i. 70, Sks. 693, v.1.

6. ad, to commit adultery, Stj. 197, Gpl. 136; hóra undir bónda b. 448 B, D. I. i. 262: with acc., K. Á. 122, Sks. 455, 575: reflex, 1. 8, Jb. 124, Grett. 204 new Ed.

7. u. f. [Germ. *bure*; Engl. *wbore*, *barlot*], Fas. i. 99, N. G. L. i. 70.

8. n. f. adultery, K. Á. 28, Stj. 517, Sks. 702.

9. n. a child begotten in adultery, Gpl. 171, Al. 1, Grág. ch. xviii.

10. m. n. [wboredom], adultery, Stj. 301, K. Á. 132, 218, Barl. 134, 1. Hom. 86, 154. hórðóms-maðr, m. an adulterer, 625. 15.

11. getinn, part. begotten in adultery.

12. karl, m. an adulterer, H. E. i. 54.

13. kerling, f. a strumpet, Stj. 405, Barl. 137.

14. kona, u. f. an adulteress, Jb. 161, Bs. i. 283.

15. RR, m., gen. hós, [Ulf. *bórs* = *μολχία*; A. S. *boring*; Engl. *wbore*, etc.], an adulterer, Ls. 30.

16. hvætina, adv. = *hvarhvætina*, everywhere.

17. a, ad, [Germ. *busten*; Dan. *boste*; North. E. and Scot. *boast*], to boast, Bs. i. 347, 382.

18. i, a, m. a cough, Eluc. 19, Nj. 201, Fms. i. 282, x. 279, Pr. 474, 308.

19. STE, m., usually spelt óstr, without aspiration, Fms. vi. 419, 13. ix. 311, Sturl. iii. 251: in mod. usage óst, f.; but the aspirated initial is borne out by the kindred words hósta, hósti:—the throat, upper part of the chest and the lower part of the throat, Bs. i.

20. Fms. ix. 311, v.1.; var Haraldr konungr lostinn öru í óstinn at þegar stóð blóðbogi út um munninn, v. 419; í hálstennit ni fyrir hóstinn, Finnþ. 214; hafðu ekki bera óstina! (fem.)

21. T, n., contr. from hvat (q. v.), a *whit*, *bit*; hótí heldr, a *bit* i. e. a good deal more, Fms. vii. 141; hótí ráðhollari, a good deal

22. Ísl. ii. 347; hótí neðar, Hrafn. 18: hótí mun, a *whit*, a grain, a breadth; hótí mun skjótara, a *bit* swifter, Rb. 106, Fms. vii. 170, 1812. 66: with superl., hótí helzt, a *whit* better, Ísl. ii. 134; hótí most likely, Fms. vi. 351; þat er hótí úmaklegast, i. e. that is undeserved! iii. 265; endisk því þetta hótí helzt, þótt ekki væri illu, Gísl. 136, denoting a slight difference: gen. plur., er nú lítilla vant, Karl. 96: dat. plur., hótum framat, Clar.: gen., hótis annan úte the other way, Nj. (in a verse).

2. the phrase, ekki hót, ubit.

hót, n. pl. [Ulf. *hwota*], threats, Fms. ii. 32, Sks. 525, Fs. 31, Bs. i. 100, Fb. i. 297.

II. in the compds, flsku-hót, wickedness; ástar-hót, marks, expressions of love; vinar-hót, marks of friendship.

HÓTA, ad, older form hœta (q. v.), to boot, threaten, with dat., Hkr. ii. 260, Fms. viii. 359, passim.

II. hóta e-u fram, to bold forth (a weapon or the like) with threatening gestures, Rétt. 71; cp. ota and hvata.

hótan, f. a threatening, Fas. iii. 445, Stj. 150.

hót-findinn, adj. 'whit-finding,' i. e. *hair-splitting*, captious; hót-findni, f.

hót-samr, adj. menacing, Karl. 490.

hót-vitna, gen. pl. = *hvatvitna*, every wight; see *hverr*, hvat.

hraða, ad, to hasten, speed, with dat., Þórð. 77, Fms. xi. 438.

hrað-berg, n. [hroði], medic. tartar on the teeth, Féll.

hrað-byri, n. a fresh fair wind, Fms. i. 19, iv. 14, vii. 94, viii. 253.

hrað-byrja, adj. sailing with a strong wind, Eg. 94, Bs. i. 121.

hrað-fara, adj. hurrying, Sturl. i. 84.

hrað-feigr, adj. doomed to instant death, Nj. 60.

hrað-fleygr, adj. swift-flying.

hrað-færr, adj. 'quick-faring,' fleet, Gh. 18.

hrað-geði, n. a basty temper, Edda (Gl.)

hraði, a, m. fleetness, swiftness, freq. in mod. usage.

hrað-kvæðr, adj. swift-singing, Ad. i.

hrað-liga, adv. swiftly, Sks. 629.

hrað-mæltr, adj. quick of speech, Hm. 28, Fms. iv. 91, 374, v.1.

HRAÐR, adj. [A. S. *bræð*, *brad*; Engl. *rathe*, *ready*]:—swift, fleet; h. byrr, Symb. 15, Bs. ii. 82, Fms. vii. 340; hjálpar hraðr, swift to help, Pass. 15. 17.

2. neut. hratt, as adv. swiftly, Fas. ii. 87; sem hraðast, quickly, Háv. 48, El. Pass. 23. 3; fara hratt, Lv. 63; lífið manns hratt fram hleypr, Hallgr.; hratt úlíkligt, quite unlikely, Band. 25 new Ed.

hrafia, ad, to scrape together, (slang.)

HRAFN, often spelt hrann, m. [A. S. *brafn*; Engl. *raven*; Germ. *rabe*; Dan. *ravn*, etc.; cp. Lat. *corvus*, Gr. *κόραξ*]:—a raven, Nj. 119, Grág. ii. 246, Fms. i. 131, Hkr. iii. 11, Stj. 59, Orkn. 28, 38: allit, bíða hunds ok hrafns, Fms. viii. 210: in the sayings, sjaldsénir hvítir hrafnar, white ravens are not seen every day, of a strange appearance; þá er hart þegar einn hrafinn krossar augun úr öðrum, it is too bad when one raven picks another's eyes out; Guð borgar fyrir hrafnin, God pays for the raven, perhaps referring to 1 Kings xvii. and Job xxxviii. 41.

The raven was a favourite with the Scandinavians, as a bird of augury and of sagacity, víða flýgr hrafn yfir grund, the raven is a far traveller; cp. the wise ravens Huginn and Muninn, the messengers of Odin, Gm., Edda; whence Odin is called hrafn-blætr, m. raven worshipping (Hallfred), and hrafn-áss, m. (Haustl.); hrafna-dróttinn or hrafna-goð, hrafnstyrandi, 2, m. lord or god of ravens; hrafna-freistaðr, m. raven friend, Húsð., Edda 126; cp. also the interesting story of the ravens of Flóki, Landn. 28 (v.1.),—hann fékk at blóti miklu ok blótadi hrafna þrjá, þá er honum skyldu leið vísa. A raven was the traditional war standard of the Danish and Norse vikings and chiefs, see Orkn. ch. 11, Nj. ch. 158, Þorst. Síðu H. ch. 2, as also the A. S. Chroniclers, e. g. the Saxon Chronicle, Asser, A. D. 878, etc. The croaking of ravens was an omen, Fagrsk. ch. 48, Sturl. g. ch. 19, cp. Háv. 47: when heard in front of a house it betokens death, Landn. 2. ch. 33, Maurer Volksagen 170, 171: the ravens are said to hold a parliament, hrafna-þing; and metaph. a disorderly assembly was called by that name, see Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 616-621. A black horse is called hraf, Edda. In popular lore the raven is called krummi, q. v. Botan., hrafna-blaka and hrafna-klukka, u. f. *cardamine pratensis*, the ladies' smock or cuckoo-flower, Hjalt. Pr. names of men, Hrafn, Hrafn-kell; of women, Hrefna, Hrafn-hildir: local names, Hrafna-björg, Hrafna-gjá, Hrafna-gil (whence Hrafn-giligr, a man from H.), Hrafn-hólar, Hrafn-ista (whence Hrafn-istu-menn, an old family), etc., Landn.: in poetry a warrior is styled hrafna-fæðir, -gæðir, -gællir, -gredðir, -þarfr, = feeder of ravens, etc.: the blood is hrafna-vín, Lex. Poët.: a coward is hrafna-sveltir, m. raven-starver, Bs. i.

hrafn-blár, adj. raven-black, Bragi.

hrafn-hauss, m. raven-skull, a nickname, Sturl. iii. 176.

hrafn-hvalr, m. [A. S. *bran* or *bren* = a whale], a kind of whale, Sks. 123, Edda (Gl.), N. G. L. i. 330.

hrafn-ligr, adj. raven-like, Hom. 13.

hrafn-reyðr, f. a kind of whale; also called hrefna, balaena (medió) ventre plicato, Edda (Gl.), Eggert Itin. 542.

hrafn-svartr, adj. raven-black.

hrafn-tinna, u. f. 'raven-flint,' a kind of obsidian or agate, Fas. i. 470; called *gagates Islandicus*, Eggert Itin.

hrafn-önd, f. a kind of duck.

hragla, ad, of the weather; það hraglar úf honum, it sleets; whence hraglandi, a, m. sleet, a drizzling shower.

HRAK-, in compds, denoting wretched, wicked, [for the etymology see hreka]: hrak-auga, n. evil eye, a nickname, Sturl. hrak-bú, n. a wretched household, Band. 37 new Ed. hrak-dýri, n. a poor,



*bunted deer*, Korm. 60. **hrak-fall**, *n. a wreck, disaster*. **hrak-för**, *hrak-ferð*, *f. a journey ending in disgrace and disaster*, Fær. 166, Grett. 153, Mag. **hrak-liga**, *adv. wretchedly, disgracefully*, Fs. 35. **hrak-ligr**, *adj. wretched, disgraceful*, Korm. 62, Sturl. i. 24, ii. 273, Glúm. 387. **hrak-magr**, *adj. wretchedly thin*, Bs. i. 389. **hrak-mann-ligr**, *adj. wretched, mean*. **hrak-menni**, *n. a wretched man, wretch*. **hrak-ólar**, *f. pl.*, in the phrase, vera á hrakólum, to be as on the rack. **hrak-spá**, *f. evil prophecy, croaking*. **hrak-viðri**, *n. wretched weather*. **hrak-vörð, *n. foul language*, Gisl. 86. **hrak-æfi**, *f. a wretched life*, cp. Gisl. 63.**

**hrakning**, *f. wretched treatment, insult, injury*, Korm. 158, Nj. 136, Sturl. ii. 38, Sd. 167, Fms. viii. 78, 136, Grett. 203 new Ed., Hrafn. 20: in mod. usage, **hrakningr**, *m. a being tossed or wrecked at sea*; also sjó-hrakningr.

**HRAUMMR**, *m. [cp. Goth. braman = to nail to the cross], that with which one clutches, a bear's paw*, Finnb. 248, Grett. 101, Ld. 52, Am. 17, Ver. 80, Fb. ii. 289: *the palm of the hand*, Edda (Gl.); whence **hramm-pviti**, *a m.*, poet. for gold, Höfuðl. 17.

**hrandlan**, *f. tossing about*, N. G. L. i. 157.

**HRANG**, *n. a noise, din, tumult*, as of a crowd, Grág. i. 5; spelt **hrong**, Mork. 110 (in a verse).

**hrani**, *a m.*, *a blusterer*; hann er mesti hrani. **COMPDS**: **hrana-legr**, *adj. rude*. **hrana-skapr**, *m. uncivil behaviour*. **II. a pr. name**, Sturl.

**hrap**, *n. ruin, falling down*, freq.; stjörnu-hrap, *a shooting star*.

**HRAPA**, *ad. to fall, tumble down*, Fs. 70, Ann. 1339, Th. 76, Al. 76: *to fall into an abyss*, down a precipice, hröpuðu þeir af hæðinni, Landn. 147; h. til helvitis, Hom. 87; eg sá Satan svo sem eldingu h. af himni, Luke x. 18; hann hrapar í pyttinn, Fs. 158; h. ofan, Al. 146; hrapaði hann niðr í fjöruna, Fms. viii. 75; hann er að h. klett af klett, a ditty: of a shooting star, stjörnur munu af himnum h., Matth. xxiv. 29, (stjörnu-hrap.) **β. to fall in ruin**; hvort hús mun yfir annat h., Luke xi. 17, xiii. 4; but not usual, 'hrynja' being used of a house, wall, tower, rock which falls; hrapa of a man who falls from them. **II. to rush headlong, hurry**; hrapa á fund e-s, Fms. i. 303; er þú hrapar svá til banans, vi. 115: h. í e-t, to rush into, H. E. i. 469; h. at e-u, to hurry on a thing, Fs. 41; ef maðr hrapar svá at grepti at kvíðr berr at önd sé í brjósti, K. p. K. 26: with dat., eigi skulu þér h. því svá, Ölk. 36; hitt mundi mitt ráð at h. eigi ferðinni, Eg. 577, Fms. v. 43; ok hrapaði þeim svá til helvitis, vii. 123.

**hrapaðr**, *m. hurry*; at hrapaði, *hurriedly*, Fms. ix. 377, Sturl. i. 83, Ann. 1417.

**hrapa-ligr**, *adj. (-liga, adv.)*, mod. **hrapar-ligr**, *hurried, disastrous*; mæla h., *to bluster*, Ísl. ii. 350, Sturl. i. 166 C; fara hrappalliga, *to rush headlong like a fool*, Hrafn. 15.

**hrapan**, *f. downfall*, Fms. ii. 276, Al. 40.

**hrap-orðr**, *adj. using blustering language*, Sturl. iii. 113, v. 1.

**Hrappr**, *a m. pr. name*; see hreppr.

**HRASA**, but better **rasa** (q. v.), where the references will be given in full, see introduction to letter H:—*to stumble*; the aspirated form is only used in a few cases, og hrasaði bland ræningja, Gr. ληστῆς περιπέσεν, Luke x. 30; hrasaðr, 36: eccl. *to stumble in sin*, Pass., Vidal. passim.

**hrasan**, *hrösun*, *f. stumbling, sinning*, N. T., Pass., Vidal.

**hrat**, *n. [var Aasen raf], refuse: esp. the skins, stones, etc. of berries* (berja-hrat) which one spits out: the droppings of birds, það er eins hrát úr hrafini.

**HRATA**, *ad. better and older rata* (q. v.), vrata: [in mod. usage the aspirated form is used in the sense to stagger, stumble, but rata in the sense to find one's way; but that in both senses rata is the true form is shewn by alliteration, as in Skv. i. 36, cp. also Vsp. 51; also by the form rati, a headlong fool]:—*to stagger, fall, tumble*; ok hrataði hann ofan af þekjunn, Nj. 114; þau hrata í gil nokkurt ofan, Bs. i. 442, Sturl. ii. 137; hann hrataði af ok kom niðr standandi, 138; þá reið at honum brúnássinn ok hrataði hann inn apr, Nj. 202; nema menn rati (hrati?) á eðr hrindisk á, Grág. ii. 96: *to stagger*, Önuðr rataði (hrataði, v. l.) við lagit, Eg. 379; hann hrataði við en féll eigi, Fms. vi. 66; hann var hrúmr ok hrataði áfram, vii. 22, Fs. 38, 52.

**hrati**, *a m. rubbish, trash*, Bs. i. 601.

**HRAUKR**, *m. [A. S. bræc; Engl. rick], a small stack, turf-h.*; cp. hroki.

**hrauk-tjald**, *n. a rick-formed tent*, Fas. ii. 273, Bárð. 178.

**hraumi**, *a m. [A. S. bræm], a noisy fellow*, Edda (Gl.)

**HRAUN**, *n. [akin to hrani, hrjóna, and hrynja (q. v.)]*, and thus from a lost strong verb jó, au, u; hrjúfr, hrúðr, hreysi, hrjóstr (q. v.) seem all to be akin]:—*prop. a rough place, a wilderness*, and is used so esp. by Norse writers and in the oldest poems: in Norse local names, Raunen, bare rocks in the sea, as opp. to hölmr, a grassy islet, Fritzner s. v.: a giant is in poetry called **hraun-búi**, -drengr, -hvalr, -skjöldungr, = the dweller, hero, wale, king of the wilderness, Hým., Hkv. Hjörv., Haustl., Fas. ii. 306.

**B.** In volcanic Iceland the word came to mean a lava field when

cold, a burnt place (not the fresh glowing lava), freq. in the Sagas well as in mod. usage, Bjarn. 36, 52, Nj. 248, Grág. ii. 282, Landn. 28 Hrafn. 26, Eb. 132–138, Bs. i. 540; um hvat reiddusk goðin, er hér brau hraunir en nú stöndum vér á (Bs. i. 22), the famous words of Snorri in the parliament of A. D. 1000: the place of the alþingi being a burnt o lava field. **II.** In Icel. local names freq., **Hraun**, **Hraun-dal**, -fjörðr, -gerði, -holt, -höfn, etc., Landn.: esp. in relation to fields lava, Borgar-hraun, id.; Berserkja-hraun, Eb.; Beruvíkr-hraun, Bjarn Stabur-hraun in Mýra-sýsla; Garða-hraun near Reykjavík, etc.: Óðal-hraun, the wilderness in the inner part of Icel. (see Ísl. Þjóðs.), which was supposed to be peopled by miscreants and outlaws.

**Hraun-dælir**, *m. pl. the men from Hraundalr*. **Hraun-fróðingr**, *m. a man from Hraunfjörðr*, Landn.

**Hraun-gerðingr**, *m. a man from Hraungerði*, id.

**Hrauns-verjar**, *m. pl. the men from Hraun*, Bs. i. 643.

**2.** as appell., **hraun-gata**, *u, f. a path through a hraun*, Bjarn. 36, Pr. 411.

**hraun-gjóta**, *u, f. a lava pit or hole*. **hraun-grýti**, *n. lava rocks*. **hraun-klettur**, *m. a lava crag*, Sks. 12.

**hraun-skeggi**, *a m. a hraun dweller*, Fs. 155; cp. eyjarskeggi.

**3.** The whole of Icel. may be said to be a burnt out lava field, fire eruptions previous to the peopling of the country. The following eruptions which have happened since the settlement, beside those:

Hekla (q. v.), are mentioned in writers previous to A. D. 1430: an eruption in Borgar-hraun in Mýra-sýsla about the beginning of the 10th century, Landn. 2. ch. 5; in Ólfus A. D. 1000, Kristni S. ch. 11 in the sea about Reykjanas A. D. 1211, 1226, 1238, 1240, 1422, Al. s. a.: but esp. in the southern glaciers in Trölladingsjör A. D. 1111, 1188; in Sólheima-jökull A. D. 1245, 1262; in Síða A. D. 1332; Hnappafells-jökull A. D. 1332, 1350; in Herðubreið etc. A. D. 1340; three places in Skaptafells-sýsla A. D. 1362,—the great eruption which destroyed the church in Rauðilækur; in Höfðar-jökull A. D. 1416, see Ann.

In later centuries the greatest eruptions are those of the Kötugjá in 1755, and esp. the terrible eruption of Skaptar-jökull on the 20 of June, 1783. In this century that of Eyjafjalla-jökull, 1821.

**hraung**, *f. = hrang*, q. v.

**hraunóttir**, *adj. rugged*, Orkn. 208 (in a Norse landscape).

**hraust-leikr**, *m. and hraust-leiki*, *a m. prowess, gallantry*, Bær. Fms. iii. 3, xi. 375; frægða, frama-verka ok hraustleika (gen.), Fb. 136, passim.

**hraust-liga**, *adv. valiantly, doubtfully*, Fms. i. 88, v. 318, Post. 645.

**hraust-ligr**, *adj. bold, valiant, manly*, 655 ii. 1, Nj. 204: met strong-looking.

**hraust-mannligr**, *adj. = hraustligr*, Hkr. iii. 427, v. 1.

**hraust-menni**, *n. a stout, strong man*, Fs. 128, Finnb. 326.

**HRAUSTR**, *adj. [Germ. rüstig], strong, valiant, doubtful, of a war*, Ísl. ii. 264, 366, Fms. i. 52, iv. 122, vi. 3, vii. 4, Ld. 46, Ó. H. 218, Al. 169, Eb. 148, and passim.

**2. strong, hearty**; hann var þá hugr nokkurt ok þó hinn hraustasti ok vel hress, Ld. 56; gamall ok þó Fs. 156; heill ok h., hale and hearty, Grág. i. 163, Fb. ii. 383; var þá enn hraust kona, Ísl. ii. 453; mun þá eigi hraust kona illum ma gefin, Sd. 150; ú-hraustr, weak, invalid.

**hrá-blautr**, *adj. raw, of hides or the like*, Fms. iii. 18, Stj. 416.

**hrá-fiskr**, *m. a raw fish*, Br. 348.

**hrái**, *a m. crudeness*.

**HRAKI**, *a m. [cp. A. S. braca = throat; Germ. raschen; also A. bræcan, Engl. to reach in vomiting, bawle in spitting]:—spittle*, Edda 47 (mythical), Sks. 540, N. G. L. i. 339, K. Á. 6, Stj. 37, Mar. pass.

**hráka-skírn**, *f. baptism with spittle in lieu of water*, 671. 16.

**hrá-leikr**, *m. rawness*, 677. 15.

**HRAR**, *hrá, hrátt*, *adj. [A. S. brew = crudus, whence Engl. raw and raw; Germ. raub; Dan. raa]:—raw, only of meat or food*; hrátt, Hkv. 2. 6, Hom. 84, Fbr. 97, Karl. 426; hrán fisk, Al. 171.

**raw, fleshy, sappy**; góð jörð ok hrá, Edda 150 (pref.); hrár víðr, a ling, young plant, Grág. ii. 298, Fb. ii. 342, Skm. 32.

**hrá-skinn**, *n. 'raw skin'*:—but used (it is hard to say why) in sense of a shelter, refuge; höfðu þeir hráskinn hjá feðrum sínum (hald ok traust), Fbr. 8; Guð, drottinn er minn styrk ok stuðning, mitt ráskinn ok frjalsari, Stj. 51.

**hráskinns-leikr**, *m. a kind game, 'hide and seek' (?)*, Bárð. 174.

**hrá-slagi**, *a m. dampness in houses*.

**hrá-viði**, *n. saplings, young plants*; höggva sem h., Fas. i. 451, þ Karl. (A. A.) 198; allt eins ok kvistir af hretviðri hristir, á hráviðar-lá Hallgr.

**hrá-þeifr**, *m. the smell of a carcase*, Barl. 151.

**hrá-æti**, *n. raw food*, Fbr. 72.

**HREÐA**, *u, f.*, mod. form **hreða**, *a bugbear, bogle*; at jafnan my vera nokkurar hreður í Miðfirði... hefir þar jafnan verit deilu-gjarnar í öðrum hreðum, Þórð. 59 new Ed.; svá segir mér hugr um, at sjá muni hreðu-laust í þessu hreði, 22.

**2.** in mod. usage in w. Icel. hreða or hreða means a scarecrow, whence metaph. hreða, a harmless creature; as also, það sást eingin hreða, not a soul was seen.

**II.** a nickname, Þórð.



a, m., mod. *hroði*, *offal*, *rubbish*, *refuse*, Eluc. 41 (spelt II. [A. S. *bryðer* = a *beifer*], poet. a *bull*, Edda (Gl.): names, *Hreða-vatn*, Landn.

BJAR and *hroðr*, f. pl. [A. S. *breder* = *viscera*], the *scrotum*, i. 81, Edda 46, Grett. (in a verse); *hest-reðr*, Fms. vi. 194 (in a

u, f. [hrafni], prop. a *sbe-raven*.

2. a *whale*, = hrafneirðr,

3. a part of a ship, Edda (Gl.)

II. a pr. name, Landn.

and *hremni*, n. a *plank* in a ship, viz. the fifth from the keel, i. 11; ef (skip) brotnar fyrir ofan hrefnis-skor (spelt refnis skor v. reifning, renni skor), N. G. L. i. 283; in poetry a ship is hrefnis

hreis stóð, the *steed* of the h. The *b* is warranted by alliteration.

GG, n. *storm and rain*, Edda 99, Am. 18, Fs. 129; var bæði

regn, Eb. 266, Fms. vii. 195; h. ok sjádrif, ii. 177; kastaði

hreggi á móti þeim, Fas. ii. 80; h. eða rota, Bs. i. 339, N. G. L.

hrið með hreggi, Eb. 206, Lex. Poët.; kulda-h., a *chilly*, in

afalds-h., *snow and wind*: in poetry the *battle* is the hregg of

Valkyriur, Odin, etc., see the compds in Lex. Poët. compds:

bláinn, part. *blown by the gale*, Hallfred. hregg-mímír, m.,

name of one of the heavens, Edda (Gl.) hregg-nasi, a, m. a

ne, Eb. hregg-rann, n., hregg-salr, m., poet. 'gale-house',

sky, Leiðarv. 17, 25, Geisli 61. hregg-skár, adj. stormy,

65. hregg-skúr, f. a *tempestuous shower*, Sks. 227. hregg-

'gale-tent', i. e. the *beaven*, Lex. Poët. hregg-viðr, m. a pr.

as. hregg-viðri, n. a *tempest*, Fms. ii. 177. hregg-vindr,

tempestuous *gale*, Grett. (in a verse). hregg-þjálmí, a, m.

ap, i. e. the *beaven*, poet., Leiðarv. 4.

IBB, n. [Dan. *rede*, prob. akin to Ulf. *vriþus* = ἀγέλη; A. S.

Engl. *wreatb*; Swed. *vrad*; Dan. *vraad*;—all meaning a *wreatb*,

da, to *wreatb*];—a *bird's nest*, Grág. ii. 346, Gpl. 542, Greg. 55,

153, Merl. i. 26, Stj. passim; ara h., an *egg's nest*, Fagrsk. 146:

ng, sá er fuglinn vestr er í sitt h. drítr: hreiðr-bólfr, m. a

ll, an *egg*, Krók. 64 (in a pun), and hreiðr-balla, að = eggja

or on, id. (a pun).

ask, að, dep. to *nestle*, Stj. 81, Fms. vi. 153; mod. hreiðra sig.

LEI, a, m. the *wrist*, Edda 110, Fms. i. 167, Sturl. ii. 104, Bs. i.

sels-hreifi, a *seal's fin*, Eb. 272; and so in mod. usage.

engr, m. *good cheer*, *high spirits*; better reifingr.

LEFR, adj., old form reifr (q. v.), merry, *gladsome*.

IMR, m. [cp. A. S. *brēam* = noise, *brēmig* = noisy, *brēman* = to

el. bróm, to *cry out*; *ream* or *reem* is still used in Lancashire; cp.

-ream];—a *scream*, *cry*; óp né (h)reimr, Hom. 29; illr h. armra

i; illr h., Fms. vii. 84 (in a verse); orða h., Lil. 72: a nickname,

hrein-samr, adj. noisy, *peevish*, Fas. iii. 156.

a, d, causal from hrína: to *make to squeal*, of swine, Al. 171; ef

hreiðr, made to *squeal*, Konr.

ask, að, to *be cleaned*.

-bjálbi, a, m. a *reindeer's skin*, Fær. 42, Ó. H. 198, 218.

-braut, f. the *reindeer's track*, Egil; see hreinn, m., sub init.

-drif, n. a *snow-drift*, Sks. 230, v. l.

-dýri, n. a *reindeer*, Fær. 42, Sks. 62 new Ed.

-ferðugr, adj. *pure and chaste*, Bs. i. 241, ii. 43, Karl. 553, Lil.

-gálkn, n. a *ðip*, Λεγ. Hým. 24; no doubt falsely for hraun-

a monster of the wilderness: hraun and hölkn are twin words

iteratively.

-getning, f. the *immaculate conception*, Magn. 468.

-görr, part. made *bright*, of a shield, Bragi.

-hjartaðr, adj. *pure of heart*, Sks. 90, Bs. ii. 61, Matth. v. 8.

-látr, adj. *cleanly*, *clean*: metaph. *pure*, Sks. 435, Barl. 18.

-leikr (leiki), m. *cleanliness*: metaph. *purity*; h. hjartans, Hom.

l. r.: *chastity*, Al. 58, K. Á. 74.

-lign, adv. *cleanly*, Bs. i. 711, Sks. 134, 436: metaph. *with*

*sincerity*, Fms. v. 241, Hom. 86, Best. 48: *with chastity*, 671. 6.

-ligr, adj. *cleanly*, *clean*, Bárð. 171, Dipl. v. 10, passim: metaph.

*aste*, Mar.

-lifi, n. a *clean*, *pure life*, *chastity*, Hom. 67, Lil. 27, N. T., Vidal,

assim. 2. in Roman Catholic times esp. of *monastic life*,

3. Bs. i. 269, passim. compds: hreinlífis-kona, u, f. a *nun*,

hreinlífis-maðr, m. a *friar*, Sks. 96, Fms. x. 408, Hom. 3.

-lifr, adj. *clean-living*, *pure of life*, Bs. i. 275, Hom. (St.) 3,

4, passim; opp. to *saurli* and *saurli*.

-lyndr, adj. (hrein-lyndi, n.), *upright*, Leiðar. 4.

-læti, n. *cleanliness*, Edda ii. 246, freq.

-mannligr, adj. *clean and manly*, of *noble bearing*, *stout-looking*;

sti, Karl. 234:—mod. hreimannligr, adj., in the same sense.

INN, adj. [Ulf. *brains* = καθάρσις; A. S. *brân*; lost in Engl.,

in the verb to *rinse*; O. H. G. *breini*; Germ. *rein*; Dan.-Swed.

*clean*; h. lindúkr, Hom. 138, Fs. i; hrein klæði, Fms. vi. 207;

m ok hreint, Sks. 326; hreint vatn, Gd. 22; h. lögr, Alm. 35;

unnlaug, H. E. i. 489; h. mjöll, *fresh snow*, Rm. 26. β. *bright*;

hreinn kyndlar, *bright candles*, Sól. 69; hreint bál, a *bright flame*, Lex.

Poët.; h. sól, the *bright sun*, id.; h. ok gagnsar, Hom. (St.) 15, 13; hreint

sverð, hrein vápn, Fms. x. 360, Rétt. 120; h. rönd, a *bright shield*, Lex.

Poët. γ. eccl., hrein kvikendi, *clean beasts*, Hom. 29. II.

metaph. *clean*, *pure*, *sincere*; hreint hjarta, h. hugr, hrein iðran, hreint lif,

Bs. i. 270, Sól. 7, Barl. 93, N. T., Vidal, Pass. passim. β. = Gr. καθάρσις in

the N. T. of the cleansed leper; ú-hreinn, *unclean*; tá-hreinn, *quite clean*.

HREINN, m. [the word is prob. of Finnish origin. From the words

of king Alfred, (þa deor he hātað hrānas, Orosius i. 1, § 15, Bosworth's

Ed.), it seems that the king knew the name only from Othhere's tale; and

when Egil in his poem on king Atheistān (if the verse be genuine) calls

Northern England hreinbraut, the *reindeers' track*, the phrase is prob.

merely poet. for a *wilderness*. There is however a curious passage in

Orkn. (448) where the hunting of reindeer in Caithness is recorded; the

Icel. text is here only preserved in a single MS.; but though the Danish

translation in Stockholm (of the year 1615) has the same reading, it is prob-

ably only a mistake of the Sága; for it is not likely that the Norsemen

carried reindeer across the sea; the present breed was introduced into Icel.

by the government only a century ago];—a *reindeer*, Hom. 89, K. Þ. K. 132,

Fas. iii. 359; hreins fit, Hkr. ii. 250; hreins horn, Ann. Nord. Old. 1844,

1845, p. 170; hreina hold, Sks. 191. The finest deer were called stál-

hreinar (the *stal-brānas* of king Alfred), cp. tálhreinn, Haustl. In northern

poetry, ships are freq. called hreinn, see Lex. Poët., byr-hreinn, haf-h.,

hún-h., unnar-h., hlýrvangs-h., Gylfa-h., all of them meaning *ships*, Lex.

Poët.: a *giant* is called gnúpu-h. = 'crag-rein,' þd.: the *wilderness* is

myrk-rein hreins = the *mirk-field* of the *reindeer*, Haustl. Hreinn is an

old pr. name, Landn. compds: hrein-braut, f., hrein-vastir, f. pl.,

hrein-ver, n. a *wilderness*, Edda (in a verse).

hreinsa, að, [Ulf. *brainsjan*; Engl. *rinse*; Dan. *rense*], to *make clean*,

cleanse, Sks. 583, 605, Fms. ii. 261, Nj. 270, passim: to *purge*, *cleanse*,

h. land af víkingum, Fms. i. 93, vii. 18, Anal. 249; h. líkþrá, to *cleanse*

(beal) *leprosy*, Post., N. T.; líkþráir hreinsast, Matth. xi. 5, Johann. 95,

Fms. xi. 309: metaph. to *purify*, Post. 645, 77, 94, Hom. 97, N. T.,

Vidal, Pass.

hreinsan, f. *cleansing*, *purification*, K. Á. 20, Hom. 64, 65, passim.

hreinsunar-eldr, m. the *cleansing fire*, *purgatory*, Fms. vii. 38; land-h.,

clearing the *land* of *miscreants*.

hrein-skilinn, adj. *sincere*: hrein-skilni, f. *sincerity*, *uprightness*.

hrein-staka, u, f. a *reindeer cloak*, Hkr. ii. 250.

hrein-viðri, n. *bright*, *clear weather*.

HREISTR, n. *scales*, of fish, 656 C. 13, Sks. 168, Anecd. 6, passim.

hreistr-kambr, m. a *scaly comb*, Stj. 98.

hreistra, að, to *cover with scales*: hreistraðr, part. *scaly*.

HREKJA, pret. hrakti; part. hrakiðr, Orkn. 424, mod. hrakinn,

neut. hrakt, Sturl. ii. 169: [akin to Goth. *vrikan*, A. S. *wreacan*, Engl.

*wreak*, *wreck*, see introduction to letter H]:—to *worry*, *ves*; h. e-n í

orðum, to *scold and abuse one*, Fms. vii. 319, Fs. 173; þau bityrði er

Skarphéðinn hrakti yðr Ljósvetninga, Nj. 223; á mæla þær honum í

hverju orði ok hrekja, Finnb. 228: to *confound*, mér þætti bæzt við þann

at eiga, er allir hrekjask fyrir áðr, by *whom all people are confounded*,

Hrafn. 16; Sigmundur sagðisk heldr vilja h. þá sem mest, Fær. 165, Fs.

33, 129, Sturl. ii. 169, Bs. ii. 143; hann eyðir málit fyrir Erni ok hrekr

hann sem mest af málinu, Fs. 125; víghestrinn hafði hrakit hrossin, Eb.

36 new Ed. β. a *naut.* term, of ships driven out of their course, freq.

in mod. usage; either impers., e-n hrekr, *one is driven and wrecked*; or

reflex., þeir hröktust fimm vikur sjávar, *they were driven for five miles*

on the sea: also of a ship, skipið (acc.) hrekr, *the ship has drifted*, cp.

Bs. i. 817; of sheep in a snow storm.

hrekka, t, to *tease* or *play tricks on one*.

hrekkiðjóttr, adj. *tricky*, *mischievous*, e.g. of a bad boy; hann er h.

bæði við menn og skepnur.

HREKKR, m., pl. ir, gen. pl. ja, [Dan. *rænke*], a *trick*, *piece of mis-*

*chief*, Mag. 9, Fas. ii. 372, Nikd. 40; hrekkiðr ok slægðir, Stat. 273.

hrekki-vísi, f. *trickiness*, *mischievousness*, Róm. 254, 347.

hrekki-vísigr, adj. = hrekki-víss.

hrekki-víss, adj. *tricky*, *mischievous*, Eluc. 28, Fs. 46, Róm. 293, 299

(= *fractiosus* of Sallust).

HRELLA, d, [cp. slang Engl. to *rile*], to *distress*, with acc., Bs. i. 438,

Stj. 364: pass. to *be distressed*, *grieved*, 625, 75, Stj. 325.

hrella, u, f. a nickname, Rd.

hrelling, f. *anguish*, *affliction*, Hrafn. 17, Bs. i. 184, Ísl. ii. 417, Rom.

ii. 9, N. T., Vidal.

HREMMMA, d, [hrammr; Ulf. *bramjan* = σταυροῦν, i. e. to *nail to the*

*cross*; cp. O. H. G. *ramen*; Dan. *ramme* = to *bit*];—to *clutch*, Bjarn. 12,

Sturl. ii. 203, Fas. ii. 231, Or. 35: part. hremmdr, Sturl. iii. 90, 103.

hremsa, að, = hremma, Fs. 45.

hremsa, u, f. a *clutch*, Konr. 25: poet. a *shaft*, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët.

hreppta, t, [A. S. *breppan* = *tangere*], to *catch*, *obtain*; nú fæ ek eigi

þat af þér teklið er þú hefir hreppt, Grett. 114 A; þá hét hann á hinn

sæla þorlák biskup at hann skyldi skipit hreppta, *that he might catch*

up the *lost boat*, Bs. i. 338; en er hann hreppti áverkann, *when he*



*caught the blow, was bit*, Gullþ. 51; margr veit hverju hann sleppir en ekki hvað hann hreppir, a saying.

**HREPPR**, m.;—this word remains in 'the Rape of Bramber' in Sussex, and is undoubtedly Scandinavian, being probably derived, as Pal Víðalinn suggested, from hreppa, and thus originally meaning a *share*, *allodium*; it may be that the proper name **Hrappr** (Landn.) is akin (= a *yeoman*, *master of a Rape*); for the bad sense of that name (= a *traitor*) is a metonymy, borrowed from the person of that name in the Njála. After the introduction of Christianity, all Icel. was, for the maintenance of the poor, divided into *poor-law districts* called hreppar, which still exist, being in most cases, though not always, identical with the *sókn* or *parish*; and it is remarkable that the district round the Bishop's seat at Skalholt bears the local name **Hreppar**, indicating that this division had the Bishop's house as its nucleus. The occurrence therefore of this name in the Landn. is an anachronism; as probably are also the few instances in which hreppr is used as an appellative in records of the heathen age, e.g. Lv. l. c. It is not known when the division into Rapes took place; perhaps it took place gradually during the 11th century; vera á hrepp, koma á hreppinn, to be or become a *pauper*. In the Grágás a special section (and as it seems one of the oldest) is called 'um Hreppa-skil,' Kb. ii. 171-180; 'um Hreppa-lög,' Sb. i. 443-458. Twenty franklins at least constituted a lawful Rape, Kb. ii. 171. (These remarks are partly due to Konrad Maurer.)

**COMPDS:** hreppa-dómr, m. a *Rape court*, Grág. i. 245, 448. hreppa-lög, n. pl. the laws and rules of a *Rape*, Grág. i. 443. Hreppa-maðr, m. a *man from the district Hreppar*, Sturl. ii. 248. hreppa-mál, n. *Rape affairs*, Grág. ii. 178 new Ed. hreppa-mót, n. pl. the *marcb* or *border* of two *Rapes*, Grág. i. 444. hreppa-skil, n. pl. *Rape business*, Lv. 17; in mod. usage, the autumn meeting held in every Rape. hreppa-tal, n. the *census* of a *Rape*, Grág. i. 443. hrepps-fundr, m. a *Rape meeting*, Grág. i. 296, 446, 448. hrepps-maðr, m. a *franklin* of a certain *Rape*, Grág. i. 248, 256, 262, 295, 445. hrepps-sókn, f. the *management* of a *Rape*, the *office* of the *Rape councils*, = mod. hreppstjórn, Grág. i. 445. hrepps-sóknar-menn, m. pl. the *members* of the *five Rape councils*, Grág. i. 295, 455, passim. hrepps-stjóri, a, m. = hreppstjóri, Grág. i. 262. hrepps-úmagi, a, m. a *pauper*.

hrepp-stefna, u, f. = hreppsfundr, Sturl. i. 185. hrepp-stjóri, a, m. á 'Rape-steerer,' overseer, Jb. 186, Vm. 116: in each Rape in Icel. the best yeoman is chosen as hreppstjóri by the sheriff (amtmaðr) or, as in former days, by the parishioners, but he is not paid; he has, jointly with the parish priest, to manage the business of the Rape, esp. to see to the maintenance of the poor, fix the poor-rate of each franklin, and, as there are no poor-houses, to arrange the distribution of the poor (úmagar) among the parishioners. In the days of the Commonwealth there was a committee of five members, called hreppstjórnarmenn (q. v.), which discharged the duties of the present hreppstjóri; með ráði heima-prests ok hreppstjóra, Vm. 116. This word does not occur in the Grágás, but only after A. D. 1281; for the reading hreppstjóri in the D. I. i. 199 (in a deed supposed to be of A. D. 1150) is only found in a mod. transcript, and the original prob. had hreppstjórnarmenn (pl.)

hrepp-stjórn, f. the *office* of a hreppstjóri, Jb. 184: the *management* of a *Rape*, K. Á. 96, Jb. 178. hreppstjórnar-þing, n. = hreppa-skil or hreppsfundr, Jb. 182.

**HRESS**, adj. [cp. A. S. and Hel. brōr, and prob. akin to hraustr, qs. 'hrrs,' cp. Germ. rübrig, rüstig]:—*bale*, *bearty*, in *good spirits*; hann var af æsku-aldrí ok þó maðr inn hressasti, Eg. 202; en þó var Kveldúlfir hress maðr ok vel fær, 84; hraustr ok vel hress, Ld. 56; en er allr hressinn hafði drukkit, þá vórum vér hressir, Al. 167; hann var hinn hressasti, he was quite well (after a sickness), Sturl. ii. 182; ú-hress, low, sickly, Stj. 374.

hressa, t, to *refresh*, *cheer*; hressa kararmenn, 655 xiii. B. 3; h. halta, Mar.; hón lét gera honum laugar ok h. hann, Bret. 164; tókum nú til fæðu ok hressum oss, 656 C. 22; hann báð hann hressa sik, þe báðe bim þe of good cheer, báðe bim cheer up, Eg. 102: with prepp., h. upp, to *restore* a building, 623. 14; at hann skyldi ráðask norðr til Múnka-þverar ok h. staðinn, Sturl. i. 223.

II. reflex. to *recover one's strength* or *spirits*, þe refressbed, Fms. ii. 59, 270, vi. 303, Finnb. 234, Bs. i. 319, Fas. ii. 356, Eg. 645.

hressing, f. *recovery* of *strength*, *refreshment*.

hress-leiki, a, m. *good health*, *heartiness*, Fms. iv. 13.

**HRET**, n. a *tempest*, *storm*, Edda 99, Hkr. i. 282: freq. in mod. usage, esp. of a lasting storm and tempest, viku-hret, hálfis-mánaðar-hret, a *tempest* lasting a week or fortnight; þorra-hret, Jónsmessu-hret, a *tempest* in the month of Thorri, on St. John Baptist's day; kafalds-hret, a *snow storm*.

hret-viðri, n. a *tempest*, þd., Sturl. (in a verse).

**HREYFA**, þ, [Ivar Aasen royva], to *stir*, with acc., (but in mod. usage, with acc. of a person, and dat. of a thing); nú varðar eigi þótt sá seyðr rjúki er þeir hafa hreyft, Fms. vi. 105; engi knútt fékk hann leyst ok engi álar-endann hreyft, Edda 28.

II. reflex. to *put oneself into motion*, *stir*, Mag. 93: of a bird (= beina flug). royfðisk inn hösfjæðri, Fagrsk. (Hornklofi), of the raven, to *shake* his feathers, cp. Fms. x. 130 (in a verse); hann hreyfðisk at fjúga, Konr.; feldr nokkurr ligger þar—

mér þykkir sem hræfisk (i. e. hrœfisk) stundum er ek lít til, Fas. 167.

2. metaph., heftisk upp ok hreyfisk í farsælligum hlutum, 376. III. this word, which in old writers is of rare occurrence and limited in sense, has in mod. usage become one of general terms for *to move*, *stir*, and is usually, though erroneously, with ei, hreifa; hreifa við e-u, to *touch* on a thing; hreifa sig, to *stir* limbs; hann hreifir sig ekki, be does not stir:—also with dat., h. máli, to *move*, *bring forward* a case; hann hreiðir því ekki, be did even mention it; hvar sem ófriðr hreifir sér, Pass. 21. 13.

hreyfing, f. *motion*, *movement*, (mod. and spelt hreifing.) hreyrar, see heyrar.

**HREYSI**, n. and hreysar, f. pl., Fms. v. 70, Jb. 211, N. G. L. i. 431; [Ivar Aasen rös; cp. Dunmail Raise (i. e. Dunmail's Cairn Westmoreland):—a *heap* of stones (= Icel. urð), where wild beasts ab. Hým. 35; holt ok hreysar, Fms. v. 70; hölkn eða hreysar, Jb. 2; haugar eðr hreysar, N. G. L. i. 14, 431; þeir drógu í burt líka hans ok reyðu í hreysi nokkuru, Fms. vii. 227; skriða í hreysi slink into a den, Hkv. i. 33, Lv. 61; í hreysum eðr holum, Bård. i. liggja í hreysum, Fms. vi. 425; þú liggir þá í hreysum eðr fylgum vii. 157, Konr. 22.

2. in mod. usage = a *poor wretched cottage* *bovel*. **COMPDS:** hreysi-köttur, m. a *wild cat*, Stj. 93. hrey

visla, u, f. a *weasel*, Rb. 356.

hreysingr, m. in ill-hreysingr, a *savage ruffian*.

hreysta, t, to *make* *valiant*, Finnb. 332; h. sik, to *comfort* one's

cheer oneself up, Grett. 138.

**HREYSTI**, f. [hraustr], *valour*, *prowess*, Eg. 16, Nj. 266, Fs.

Gullþ. 65, Fms. i. 34, vi. 58, vii. 326, Eb. 116, Fas. iii. 144, pass.

**COMPDS:** hreysti-bragð, n. a *feat* of *prowess*, Karl. 417, 451. hreyi

maðr, m. a *valiant man*, Eg. 73, Edda 16, Fb. ii. 72. hreyi

mannliga, adv. *gallantly*, Fms. vii. 289. hreysti-mannligr,

*gallant*, bold, Fms. ii. 120. hreysti-orð, n. a *word* of *prowess*, Fm.

180. hreysti-raun, f. a *trial* of *valour*, Fms. vi. 260. hreyi

verk, n. a *deed* of *prowess*, a *deed* of *derring-do*, Fms. ii. 105, Finnb. 3.

hreysti-liga, adv. *stoutly*, *boldly*, Fms. i. 42, Ísl. ii. 369.

hreysti-ligr, adj. *stout*, *bold*, Nj. 200.

**HREYTA**, t, [hrjóta], to *spread*, *scatter*, *throw* about, with dat, R

35, Am. 43; Sks. 226, 229, Eb. 200 new Ed.

hreyting, f. a *spreading*, Lv. 75.

hreytir, m. a *sprinkler*, Lat. sparsor, Lex. Poët.

hreyti-speldi, n. a *top*, as a child's toy, Fms. iii. 227.

hrifingr, m. a *kind* of *shoes* or *stockings* (?), Parc. (thrice), a part

Percival's dress when he left his mother. hrifinga-björg, f. a *be*

to *mouth* life, Fas. iii. 538.

hrifs, n. *robbery*; rifs ok rán, Stj. 236, Fms. xi. 252, Fb. i. 363.

hrifsa, að, or older rífsa, [cp. A. S. reafian; Engl. to rob, rifle; Scot. r

reff = plunder, reiver = robber; Germ. rauben, etc.]:—to rob, pillage; d

ok grápa, Stj. 78, 154; rænt ok rífsat, 236; hripsa ok ræna, Thom. 53

hrifsan, f. a *robbing*, *pillaging*, Fb. ii. 412.

hrifsing, f. = hrifsan, Fas. i. 92.

**HRIKI**, a, m. a *huge fellow*, Fas. ii. 378, freq. in mod. usage: a *gio*

Edda (Gl.) **COMPDS:** hrika-legr, adj. (-lega, adv.), *huge*. hrik

leikr, m. a *game* of *giants*, Bjarni 34.

hrikta, t, to *creak*, Am. 36 (of door hinges), where spelt hriþo, a

from hrika, which seems the true old form; but the mod. form is hrik

hrina, see hrinur.

**HRINDA**, pres. hrind; pret. hratt, 2nd pers. hratt, mod. hra

hraztu, Ó. H. (in a verse); pl. hrundu; subj. hryndi; imperat. hri

hritt; and hrittu, Fsm. 43; part. hrundinn; in mod. usage pres. we

hrindi, and even a pret. hrinti is in use: [A. S. brindan]:—to push, þ

throw, with dat.; ef hann hrindr manni í eld, Grág. ii. 129; þok

hratt Knúti af baki, Fb. ii. 23; hann hratt hestinn í vök eina, Fms

211, Nj. 91; skaut hann við honum hendi ok hratt honum, Fms. vi

þá höfðu þeir út hrundit skiptum, Hkr. i. 153; h. skipi fram or í va

to launch a ship, Eg. 142, Nj. 18, Fms. i. 58, Ó. H. 109, Fas. iii. 4

var þá hrundit bátum, the ship's boat was put out or off, Grett. 9

h. e-m í eld, to kick him into the fire, Akv. 20; h. hurð, to push

door open, Eg. 560; h. á hurð, Fsm. 43; h. í myrkva-stofa, to o

into prison, Post. 656 C. 33; h. á braut, to drive away, Fms. ix. 38

brot hrundinn or sæti, Sks. 623; hratt (threw) á völl brynju, Hk

4; að þeir hryndi honum þar af fram, Luke iv. 29.

metaph., er hann fékk öndinni frá sér hrundit, when he could draw

breath, Eg. 553; þeir hrundu frá honum (kicked away from him)

fólki flestu er þá var með honum, Bs. i. 554; þat hrindr eitri er, 6

xxx. 12:—phrases, h. harmi, to cast off one's grief, Fms. vii. 153; ugg ok ótta, vi. 63; hrindum þessu af oss ok verum kátir, let us thr

tbis off and be glad! 127; h. illu ráði, Merl. i. 64; h. e-u af e

to defend one from one, Fms. v. 113; hann hratt þeim útdrifi af í

Ó. H. 34; til þess at h. þessu ríki af landsmönnum, 232; h. máli, to thr

a case back, make it void, Landn. 89; hefir þú drengiliga hrundit þ

máli, i. e. thou hast cleared thyself of it, Fb. ii. 195; at ek gæta þessu í

máli sem skjótast rutt ok hrundit, Fms. iv. 310; eins þeirra vitni sky



ordmanna, x. 398; villa aptr hrundin, Anecd. 104: absol. or  
hratt stundum fyrir en stundum frá, the clouds were drifting off  
so that the moon was hidden one moment and seen the next.

III. reflex. and recipr. hrindask, to push, kick one another,  
96: part., grund grapi hrundin, the storm-beaten earth, Haustl.  
am, f. a pushing, kicking, N. G. L. i. 157.  
ad, to furnish with a ring, to book, Stj. 644 (2 Kings xix. 28,  
cherib): to coil into rings, h. sik, of a serpent.

danz, m. = hringleikr.

eygr, adj. wall-eyed, of a horse.

horni, a, m. a mythol. ship, Edda.

ida, u, f. a whirling eddy.

ng, f. a bell-ringing, Fms. iii. 60, Hkr. ii. 111, N. G. L. i. 381,

GJA, d, [A. S. bringan; Engl. ring; Dan. ringe]:—to ring  
189, Grág. i. 27, Fms. iii. 60: act. with dat., K. p. K. 48:  
ringdask klukka sjálf, Bs. i. 443.

a, u, f. a buckle, Fas. i. 319, 331, Landn. 87, Fb. i. 354.

a, d, [hringr], to encircle, surround; also kringja (q. v.), Fms.  
rinctu mik, imperat. surround me! a dub. reading, Gkv. 3-5.

a, ad, to clatter, rattle.

leikr, m. a game in which the players stood in a ring, a ring-  
um kveldit eptir náttverð mælti Sturla við Guðnýju húsfreyju, at  
i hringleik, ok fara til alþýða heimamanna ok gestir, Sturl. i. 82;  
leik, Stj. 400, 466; gera h., id., Landn. 470.

læginn, adj. coiled up, of a serpent, Hm. 85.

ofinn, part. woven with rings, of a coat of mail, Lex. Poët.:  
with rings, of a stuff, Vm. 22, Am. 33.

IGH, m., pl. hringar, in mod. usage sometimes hringir: [A. S.,  
O. H. G. bring; Engl., Germ., Dan., and Swed. ring,  
I. a ring, circle; tungl hvert gengr sinn hring, Rb.

h. jarðar, the earth's circumference, Hom. 20; slá hring um  
take a ring around one, Stj. 312, Fms. viii. 67; hann hefir lykkju  
hringinn af ói, of the circle or bight of the letter ó, Skálda 161;  
hisk sjá pangat hring ok elds-lit á, Nj. 194.

3. i hring, adv.  
or circle; þeir lögðu þann sjá i hring utan um hana, Edda; sól  
rúhverfis i hring, Rb. 66 (1812); standa umhverfis i hring, to  
and in a ring, Fms. iv. 160, (mann-hringr, a ring of men); hann  
sverðinu i hring um sik, he swept with his sword all round him,

220; hann fór i hring um (swam in a circle around) skipit, Ld.  
steinar i hring utan um, Eg. 486; nú sníask þessi merki í  
heiminn á hverjum tveim dögum, Rb. 104; hann gekk þá í  
i konungi, Fms. vi. 206.

3. as an adverb. phrase, með (at)  
all around, altogether, taka allt með hringum, Arnór; hann lét  
ad i kirkju ok bæinn ok brendu upp með hringum, Fms. vii. 212;  
meinn upp at hringum, x. 389 (Agrip).

II. a ring, Lat.  
1. a ring at the end of a chest, Fms. i. 178, kistu-h.; in  
Rm. 23; hurðar-h., Ísl. Þjóðs. ii: the ring at the end of the hilt  
hi the friðbönd (q. v.) were fastened, Hkv. Hjörv. 9: the chain or  
in kettle chain (hadda), Hým. 33; an anchor ring (akkeris-h.)

β. in a coat of mail, the Sagas and Lex. Poët. passim, whence  
brynja, u, f. a coat of ring-mail, see brynja, Fms. i. 43, vi.  
ix. 27, Karl. 542, the Sagas passim, see Worsaae, No. 474;

koß, m., hring-skyrta, u, f., hring-serkr, m. a shirt of  
pat of ring-mail, Lex. Poët.: a coat of mail is called hring-  
j. woven with rings.

2. but esp. a ring on the arm, finger  
silfr-h., jarn-h.), passim; rauðir hringar, the red rings, Þkv.  
men ok hringar, Vsp. 23, passim; and hence gener. = money,  
A. lordly man is in poetry called hring-berandi, -bjóðr,

-broti, -drifr, -hreytandi, -lestir, -mildr, -miðlandi,  
skati, -skemmir, -snyrtir, -striðandi, -stýrir, -tælar,  
tr., -viðr, -þverrir, the bearer, breaker ... or spender of rings,  
lit.: a woman from wearing rings, hring-eir, -skögul, -pöll,

and a man, hring-póllr, etc.  
III. a ship is called  
also in present use, Eg. (in a verse); hringir Ullar, the ship of Ull,  
bield, Akv. 30; cp. Hring-horni, the mythol. ship of the Edda:

the pr. name of a man, Fb. iii, Landn.

smúa, sneri, to twirl or turn round.

cr, f. pl. [hrína], a bowling, Sturl. iii. 176, Fas. iii. 149, Konr. 29.  
n, a box of latbs or a basket to carry peat and the like on horse-  
with a drop at the bottom, Lv. 65, (mó-hrip, torf-hrip.) hripa-

lit.: the frame of a h., id. Hence the phrase, það er eins og að ausa  
hrip, it is like pouring water into a sieve, (cp. Lat. 'Danaidum  
plere'), of useless efforts: burried work, e.g. burried writing, as  
ced out of the quill.

A, að, to leak much; þá hripa allt, or það hrip-lekr, it leaks  
etaph. to writhe burriedly, h. bréif; það er hripað í mesta flýtri.

n. and hrísa, að, see hrísa.

Dr, m., poet. a fire, Edda (Gl.), Gm. i.

TA, t, [Ulf. brisjan = to shake; A. S. breosan; Hel. brisjan;  
te]:—to shake, Ld. 148, Hým. 1; h. höfuðit, to shake one's head,

Fms. iii. 192; h. skegg, to shake the beard, Þkv. 1; h. e-t af sér, to shake  
it off, Sd. 158, Fms. vii. 186; hann hristi at honum stuðinn, v. 184;  
hann hristi bótann af fæti sér, vii. 186; h. vönd yfir e-m, Sks. 700;  
h. teninga i hendi sér, Fb. ii. 174; hrista sik, to shake himself, of a dog,  
lion; þeim hristusk tennr i höfði, the teelh chattered in their mouth,  
Fas. i. 78; marir hristusk, the horses shook their manes, Hkv. Hjörv. 28;  
darradr hristisk, the shafts shook, Hkm. 2; björg hristusk, of an earth-  
quake, Haustl.: also freq. in mod. usage, hið græna tréð var hrakið ok  
hrist, Pass. 32. 13.

hristir, m. a shaker; h. hjálms, helm-shaker, κορυθαίολος, Lex. Poët.  
hristi-sif, f., poet.; h. háls-hringa, the shaker of the necklace, epithet  
of a lady, Bragi.

HRÍÐ, f. [A. S. brēð a ἄπ. λεγ. in the poem Widsith; Scot. and North. E.  
snow-wreath]:—a tempest, storm, in old writers only of a snow storm, as  
also in present use, except in western Ícel., where rain and sleet are also  
called hríð; hríðir ok illviðri, Rb. 102; hríð mikla gördi at þeim, Nj. 263;  
hríð veðrs, 282; önnur hríð kom þá menn riðu til alþingis (A. D. 1118)

ok drap fé manna fyrir norðan land, Bs. i. 74; i ógurligum hríðum, 656 B.  
12; þá gördi á harða veðráttu ok hríðir á sjáliu, ok hinn sjötta dag  
Jóla höfðu þeir hríð, Sturl. iii. 215; þá gerði at þeim hríð svá mikla, at  
hríðin drap til dauðs son hans frumvaxta, Fms. vi. 31; þá létti hríðinni, a  
violent snow storm, Bjarn. 55; síðan létti upp hríðinni, Fb. ii. 194; laust  
á fyrir þeim hríð mikilli, Dropl. 10; en hríðin hélt hálfan mánuð ok  
þótti mönnum þat langt mjök, 11; þá kom hríð sú á Dymbildögum at  
menn máttu eigi veita tíðir i kirkjum, Bs. i. 30; hríð með frosti, Fas. iii.

318. 2. metaph. a shock, attack, in a battle; hörd, snörp, hríð, Fms.  
ii. 323, viii. 139, Hkr. iii. 158, Nj. 115, Eg. 492, passim; þá lét jarlinn  
benda postulann ok berjja svipum, en er gengnar vöru sjau hríðir (rounds)  
bardagans, 656 B. 4; Dags-hríð, Orra-hríð, Ó. H. ch. 227, Fms. vi.  
421.

3. medic., in plur. paroxysms of pain, of fever; hafa harðar  
hríðir, sóttar-hríðir, paroxysms of fever: but esp. pangs of childbirth  
(fæðingar-hríðir); Forðum lögðust fjöll á gölf fengu strangar hríðir,  
rendering of 'parturiunt montes' of Horace, Grönd.

II. the nick of  
time: 1. a while; nókkura hríð, for a while, Nj. i; langa hríð, a  
long while, Ó. H. 31; litla hríð, a little while, Fas. iii. 48; langar hríðir,  
for long spells of time, Fms. vii. 199; þessar hríðir allar, all this while, Hkr.

i. 211; á litilli hríð, in a short while, Sks. 232 B; um hríð, or (rarely)  
um hríðir, for a while, Ó. H. 32, Fs. 8, Eg. 59, 91, 95; enn of hríð, Ísl. ii.  
360; um hríðar sakir, id., Fs. 134; orrin er um hríð (a while ago) var  
nefnd, Stj. 77; sem um hríð (for a while) var frá sagt, 104: in plur., þau  
vandæði er á þetta land hafa lagzt um hríðir, N. G. L. i. 445; höfu vér  
nú um hríðir iðuliga skoðat hana, Gpl. v.

2. adverb. phrases, a.  
hríðum, frequently; at þeir væri hríðir at Staðarhóli, Sturl. i. 62;  
stundum i Hvammi en hríðum at Stað, 193; hann mælti allt til andláts  
sins ok söng hríðum ór psaltera, Fms. vii. 227, cp. Hdl. 38.

β. i hríðinni, immediately, at once; hann fór i hríðinni upp til Hofis, Fms. ix.  
520; báru þeir hann þá i hríðinni ofan i Naustanes, Eg. 398; þegar i  
hríðinni (= Lat. jam jam), Stj. 7; þásk hans bæn þegar i hríðinni, 272,  
274; þá bað Sveinn at þeir færi til Sandeyjar, ok fyndisk þar, þvíat  
hann lézk pangat fara mundu i hríðinni, Orkn. 388; létusk þá enn sex  
menn i hríðinni, Eb. 278; þrem snum i hríðinni, thrice in succession,  
D. N. ii. 225; so also, i einni hríð, all at once, Tristr. 6.

III.  
local (rare), space, distance; Erlingr riðr mest, þar næst Ubbi, ok var þó  
hríð löng á millum, Mag. 9; stuðar-hríð, Hkr. i. 150.

hríða, d, to excite, Th. 3.

hríð-blásinn, part. storm-blown, Hallfr. (epithet of the waves).

hríð-drepa, adj. killed by a snow storm, 656 B. 12.

hríð-fastr, adj. beid fast by a storm, Sturl. ii. 235, Fms. ii. 239.

hríð-feldr, adj. stormy, epithet of the clouds, Gm. 40, v. l. (Edda).

hríðir, m., poet. a sword, Edda (Gl.)

hríð-lyndr, adj. distressed, agitated, Víg. l. (in a verse).

hríð-mál, n. the nick of time, Edda i. 332 (Ob.), where Kk. himrdal  
(wrongly); cp. the words, en jöfnuðr var milli prestanna samt annarra göðra

bænda þar i Fljótnum, sem gáfu ánum heilýllan vetrinn, ok mín á Okrum  
i miðveitinni, sem ekki gaf hey nema at taka úr hríðmál, Fé. iv. 198,  
where hríðmál and allan vetrinn are opposed to each other.

hríð-tjald, n., poet. the heaven, Harms. 28.

hríð-viðri, n. a tempest, Eb. 204, Sturl. iii. 215.

hrífa, u, f. a rake, Eb. 258, Fms. iii. 207, Háv. 47. COMPS: hrifu-  
tindr, m. the teeth of a rake; hrifu-skapt, -höfuð, n. a rake-handle,  
bead of a rake, freq. in mod. usage.

HRIFA, hreif, hrifu, hrifinn, [prob. from the same root as hrísa, cp.  
Engl. to rive]:—to catch, grapple; kasta akkerum, ok hrífa þau við um  
siðir, Bs. i. 423; en nokkuð bæði allstaðar svá at hvergi hreif við, Gisl.  
125; þá hét hann á heilagan Jón biskup ... ok hreif þegar við, Bs. i. 197;  
hann reist þeim seiðvillur með þeim atkvæðum, at þeim hrífi sjálfum seið-  
mönnum, Fas. iii. 319; hann hrífi þá til hlustanna, Fs. 146: rare in old  
writers, but freq. in mod. usage: also in a metaph. sense, to affect, to  
move, touch, stir into a passion, hrifinn, part. moved, enthusiastic, etc.

HRÍM, n. [A. S. brīm; Engl. rime; Dan. rim-frost; cp. Germ. reif]:  
—rime, boar frost, Edda 4, Vpm. 31, Korm. (in a verse), Fms. vi. 23 (in



a verse), Merl. I. 51, freq. in mod. usage.

**COMPDS:** **hrím-dríf**, n. a *drift of rime*, Sks. 230. **Hrím-faxi**, a, m. *Rime-mane*, a mythol. horse, Edda 56, Vpm. 14. **hrím-fextir**, part. *rime-maned*, of the waves, Fas. ii. (in a verse). **hrím-frossinn**, part. *rimy*, Sks. 230. **hrím-steinar**, m. pl. *rime stones*, Edda 38, 48. **Hrím-pursar**, m. pl. 'Rime-giants' the Titans of the Scand. mythology were so called, as opposed to and older than the common Jötnar (*Giants*), Vpm. 33, Hm. 109, Gm. 31, Skm. 34; **hrímpursar** ok **bergisrar**, Edda 10, 15, 25, 38.

**II.** the *black soot* on a kettle, ketil-hrím. **COMPDS:** **Hrím-gerðr**, f. name of a giantess, Hkv. Hjörv. **hrím-kaldur**, adj. *rime cold*, Vpm. 21, Ls. 49, Fm. 38. **hrím-kalkur**, m. a *rimy cup*, from the froth on the mead, Ls. 53, Skm. 37.

**hrím-aldi**, a, m. a *lazy lout*, who lies on the hearth black with soot, cp. kolbitr, Fas. iii. 18.

**hrímandi**, see hrynjandi.

**hrími**, a, m. = **hrím**, Lex. Pöet.

**Hrímnir**, m. the name of a giant, Edda.

**hrímugr**, adj. *sooty, black*, Korm. (in a verse).

**HRÍNA**, pres. hrín; pret. hrein, pl. hrinu; part. hrinið:—

**A.** *To squeal like swine*; stundum jarmaði hann sem geit eðr hrein sem svin, Greg. 50, Fas. iii. 148; hani, krummi, hundr, svin... | galar, krunkar, geltir, hrín, a ditty, passim. **B.** of an animal in heat; þá hljóf merr at hestinum ok hrein við, Edda 26; hrein hænna við hnanum, Fs. 156.

**B.** [A. S. *brinan* = *tangere*], to cleave to, stick; það hrín ekki á, it will not stick, e. g. of throwing water on a duck's back; það hrín ekki á svörtu, i. e. *black (spots) on black will not be seen*. **2.** metaph. to take effect, hurt, esp. of curses or imprecations; mjök þykir þetta atkvæði á hafa hrínit, Ld. 154; ella mun ek mæla þat orð er alla æfi mun uppi vera í knérinni yðrum, ok mun á hrína, Anal. 186; ellegar hríni þat allt á þér sem ek hefi þér verst beðið, Fas. iii. 206, 390; þótti þat mjök hafa hrínit á er Ósvífr hafði spáð, Ld. 230; cp. áhrins-orð, *curse* that take effect.

**HRÍS**, n. [A. S. *bris*; Old Engl. *ris* or *rys* (Chaucer); Dan. *riis*; Swed. *ris*; Germ. *reis*]:—a collective noun, *sbrubs, brushwood*; hrís ok hátt gras, Hm. 120; smá hrís ok þá enn holt, Fms. vi. 334 (v. l.), vii. 31, Eg. 220; hann fannsk í hrísnum nokkurum, Fms. vii. 31, 68, Fs. 155; hörfuðu þeir þannig um hrísinn, Sturl. i. 150: *fagots*, Ld. 214, 216, Rm. 9; til hrísa ok haga, Jm. 7; brjóta hrís, to break *fagots*, D. N. i. 215: so in the phrase, brjóta hrís í hæla e-m, to break *fagots* on another's heels, give him a thrashing, Fms. vi. 339 (in a verse): rífa hrís, to make *fagots*: the saying, þjókkva skal hræssinn við (nið?) með hrísi, *Sighvat*, is dubious, perh. við = nið, i. e. a proud son wants the rod, cp. Prov. xiii. 24.

**II.** local names, **Hrísar**, **Hrís-hóll**, etc., Landn. **COMPDS:** **hrís-bitr**, m. *twig-biter*, a nickname, Fms. ix. **hrís-brot**, n. *breaking wood for fagots*, D. N. **hrís-byrdur**, f. a load of *fagots*, Fbr. 47, Pm. 423. **hrís-fleki**, a, m. a *burdle of brush-wood*, Rd. 240. **hrís-högg**, n. = **hrísbrot**, Vm. 96. **hrís-kjörur**, n. pl. *brushwood*, Ld. 204, Landn. 68, Fms. vii. 31, 123, Þidr. 67. **hrís-magi**, a, m. a nickname, Ld. 216. **hrís-rif**, n. = **hrísbrot**, Grág. ii. 263, 264, Dipl. v. 10. **hrís-runnr**, m. a *busb*, Eb. 200, Rd. 250, Fms. vii. 250, Thom. 473.

**hrísa**, u, f. a female *hrisungr* (q. v.), N. G. L. i. 206.

**hrísi**, a, m. = **hrisungr** (?), a nickname, Landn.

**hrísla**, u, f. a dimin. a *twig or sprig of a branch*, Ísl. ii. 356, Rd. 240, Ld. 52, N. G. L. i. 270, Fb. iii. 453, Barl. 56.

**hrís-óttur**, adj. *grown with sbrubs*, Eg. 219, Fb. iii. 453.

**hrísungr**, m. a law term, a kind of bastard, one begotten in the woods, but of a free mother, N. G. L. i. 48, 228: in the Grágás, a son born of a free woman, but begotten whilst she was a bondswoman; he could not inherit, and, though called free born, had to be declared free personally (*pro formâ*), Grág. i. 178; cp. *risbófe* in the old Swed. law. The heipt *hrisungs* = *stones*, Yt. 19, refers to the tale of the Sons of Jormunrek, of which one (Ehrp) is in Hm. called *hornungr*.

**hrjá**, f. a *roul*, (cp. slang Engl. *roul*), struggle, Fms. vi. 212, Fas. ii. 505.

**HRJÁ**, ð, to vex, distress, harass a person, Fms. vi. 204 (v. l.), viii. 78, Th. 77: neut. to struggle, wrestle, hann kvæðsk af hafa lagt at rjá (sic), Grett. 146 A: freq. in mod. usage and with the *þ*, Pass. 9. 9; hrjáð er holdið líka, Stef. Ól.

**HRJÓÐA**, pret. hrauð, pl. hroðu, part. hroðinn:—to strip, disable, esp. a ship in a sea-fight; hann hrauð öll víkinga-skipin, Fms. i. 27; var þá hroðit þat skip stafna á meðal, 178; þau skip er þeir sjálfir ynni ok hryði af Ólafi konungi, ii. 303; hroðu þeir öll Dana skip þau er þeir fengu haldit, 314; hrauð Magnús konungr þat skip ok síðan hvárt at öðru, vi. 78, 84; þeir hroðu sum skipin Birkibeina, viii. 290; létu þeir fæðgar eigi fyrr en hroðit var skipit, Eg. 122. **2.** of ships, to unload; þeir hrjóða skip sín ok setja landfestar, Al. 13; ok er rétt at h. skip ok bera farm af þótt Drottins-dagr sé, af . . . K. þ. K. 82; skip skal eigi h. um helgi nema skips-háski sé, N. G. L. i. 142. **3.** to be cleared; var þá enn hroðinn valrinn, the battle-field was cleared of the slain, Fms. v. 97; mun hroðit myrkvanum (the fog has cleared away) þar sem þeir eru, Hkr. iii. 94. **II.** impers. to belch or vomit forth, of steam, fire, expectoration, or the like; kongrinn hjó með Hneiti þá svo hrauð af eggjum báðum, so that both edges struck fire, Ör. 48; eldi hrauð ór hlunni,

Lex. Pöet.; kvað hann þat vera svelg ok hrauð stundum svá hátt up sem fjall væri, Bret. 49 (1845); hrauð upp ór honum miklu vatni brought up much water) er hann hafði drukkit, Mag. 76; hrauð í hi upp glóðum, Edda (in a verse); hryðr um krápt, Finnb. 310 reflex. hrjóðask, to be cleared, stripped, Jd., Hkm., Lex. Pöet.

**hrjóðr**, m. [A. S. *broder*], poet. one of the heavens, Edda (Gl.); wh. **hrjóðr-leika**, u, f. the sun, id.

**hrjóðr**, m. a destroyer, Lex. Pöet.

**hrjóða**, u, f. [Old Engl. *roynne* = a scab; *roynous*, *roynish* = scab (Chaucer and Shaksp.); cp. also *ronyon*]:—roughness, Edda (Lauf), **hrjóðungr**, m. id., esp. from flaws in ice. The word, which is although not recorded in ancient writers, is interesting on account of being akin to hraun, q. v.

**hrjóðr**, adj. rough; h. íshrufa, Edda.

**HRJÓSA**, hraus, hrusu, subj. hrysi, a defect. strong verb: [A. S. *bro* = to shake; Ivar Aasen *rysa*; Swed. *rysa*; akin to hrista, q. v.]; *shudder*; ok hraus þeim mjök hugr við hánun, Grett. 78 new Ed. 1866. **ávallt** hrys mér hugr við er ek sé þik, Krók. 7 new Ed. (1866).

**hrjóstr**, m. a rough place, barren rocky place, Grág. ii. 282, Jb. 2 **hrjóstrugr**, adj., mod. **hrjóstrugr**, rough, barren, Bs. i. 674.

**HRJÓTA**, pres. hryt, pl. hrjóta; pret. hraut, 2nd pers. hrauzt; hrutu; subj. hryti; part. hrotinn:—to rebound, fall, fly, be flung, the notion of shaking or violence; óxin hraut ór hendi honum 28, Fs. 101; björg hrutu ór stað, Rb. 318; hrutu fyrir borð höfu limir, Fms. i. 171; hraut upp hurðin, vi. 121; annarr hraut í sundr, asunder, Hkr. ii. 143; barrarnar hrutu í sundr, were crushed, Stu. 49; hamrar sprungu en hrutu steinar, Krosskv. 13; vápnin hrutu af af skallanum, the swords rebounded from his skull, without hurting Fms. xi. 132; fórunautar hans hrutu frá, they started back, Fbr. hann blæss í nafars-raufina ok hrjóta spænnir upp móti honum, 149; en þó hraut þat upp fyrir þorgrími, at . . . that (word) broke, from Th., he was heard to say, that . . ., Grett. 120 A. **2.** met. eldr hraut ór torgunni, fire started from the target, Korm. 88; eldr ór hlunnunum ok lönd öll skúluf, Edda 38, Gullp. 9; hryti hárlög mín í gögnum, Am. 15; svá sýndist sem dust hryti ór hreinþjáfa the dust flew out of the cloak, Fb. ii. 356; hrytr (sparkled) ór skalla við högginn, Fms. xi. 132; hraut ör af vætu, it drizzled into a shower, 112; hrytr blóð ör munni eða nösom, Grág. i. 149 new Ed.

**B.** To snore, a different word, of which the older and better was *hrjóta*, as shewn by alliteration in old poems, see p. 227: [brútan; Old Engl. *rou* or *row*; Swed. *ryta*]:—þá raut við reginkunni Baldr í brynju sem björn ryti, Hm. 26; hann svaf ok í sterkliga, Edda 29; sofnar Skrímrir ok hraut fast, id., Grett. konungr hraut mjök, Fms. ii. 139; flögðit hraut ógurliga hátt, Fb. i. sofnar, hann þegar fast, ok hraut mikinn, Finnb. 336; hann hraut n. Fas. ii. 133, Sturl. ii. 50.

**HRJÚFR**, adj. [A. S. *breaf* = scabby; Engl. *rough*], rough, rugged the touch; hrjúfr háls, Fas. iii. 37 (in a verse). **2.** scabby, so líkþráir ok hrjúfr, 655 xi; þeir eru sem hrjúfr sé, er orðmargir eru hendr hans höfðu hryfar (i. e. hrjúfar) verit ok fætr ok vall hvárt-tv. vági, Greg. 75, Ld. 232, v. l.

**hroða**, að, to buddle up; h. e-u af.

**hroði**, a, m. [hrjóða II], refuse, offal, Fær. 186; dún-h., refuse of down; medic. excretion. **2.** = hrjá, a *roul*, riot, Fbr. 8; cp. also in **hroða-vænligr**, adj. likely to cause a row, Njard. 366. **II.** me a rough, brutal man. **COMPDS:** **hroða-lega**, adv. coarsely, badly (d. **hroða-legr**, adj. coarse, bad (workmanship): brutal. **hroða-me** n. a brutal person. **hroða-skapr**, m. brutality.

**hroðinn**, **hroðit**, part. of a lost verb [= A. S. *breoðan*, to paint, stained, only found once, hroðit sigli, Skv. 3. 47; and in compd gull-roðinn, q. v.

**hroð-virkr**, adj. doing hurried and bungling work, (hroðvirknir, f.) **HROGN**, n. pl. [Engl. *roe*; Dan. *rogn*; Swed. *rom*], roe, spawn 48, Landn. 117 (as a nickname), freq.

**hrogn-kelsi**, n., proncd. hrokkelsi, the cyclopterus, lump-sucker lectively; but the male fish is called *rauðmagi*, the female gráma grásleppa, Bjarn. (in a verse), freq. **hrokkelsa-fjara**, u, f. cat lump-suckers on the beach.

**HROKA**, að, (see hraukr), to fill a vessel above the brim; h. hrokuð af gulli, Hkr. iii. 245; hrokaðr (brimful) af úlfjfan, Th. metaph., h. sig upp, to puff oneself up with pride: also hroka-fyl to fill over the brim.

**hroki**, a, m. the beat above the brim of a full vessel; með færdæmingar, covered with disgrace, H. E. i. 514. **II.** me insolence, overbearing manners, freq. **COMPDS:** **hroka-fullr** full of insolence. **hroka-legr**, adj. (-lega, adv.), overbearing. **hroka-yrði**, n. swelling words, Jude 16.

**hrokk-áll**, m. a kind of eel, old form hrokkvi-áll, Bragi. **hrokkinn**, part. (see hrokkva), curled: hrokkinn-hárr, -hárr curly-haired, Fms. vii. 101, Fbr. 5, 176, Bs. i. 127, Þidr. 176; hrokkinn, u, f. 'wrinkle-skin,' term of abuse for an old woman, Fb.



neð hrósanda sigri, *triumphant*, Sks. 631; þvi herfangi er þeir áttu opt  
at h., *to boast of*, Fms. x. 253; Saul hrósaði (*boasted*), at hann hefði vel  
gört, Sks. 702.



**hrósan**, *f.* praise, boasting, Str. 74, N. T.  
**hrósari**, *a. m.* a boaster, Karl. 165, 283.  
**hrós-verðr**, *adj.* praiseworthy.  
**HRÓT**, *n.* [Ulf. *brót* = *στέγη*, Matth. viii. 8, etc., = *δωμα*, ib. x. 27, Luke v. 19, xvii. 31]:—a roof, only in poetry; hjarta hrót, *poët.* the 'heart's-roof'; the breast, Landn. (in a verse); hreggs hrót, the 'gale's-roof'; the sky; leiptra hrót, the 'lightning-roof'; the sky; heims hrót, the 'world's-roof'; the heaven, Lex. Poët. **hrót-gandr**, *m.* 'roof-wolf', fire; or **hrót-garnr**, *m. id.*, Lex. Poët. 2. the roof near the outer door is in mod. usage called *rót*, *f.*  
**hrúðning**, *f.* a challenging of neighbours, judges, Grág. i. 39, 127, 178, ii. 85 (Kb.).  
**hrúfa**, *u. f.* [hrjúf], a crust, the rough surface of a stone. **β.** the crust or scab of a boil or the like; h. á sári, N. G. L. i. 162, 305, Stj. 345, Bs. ii. 23.  
**hrúfa**, *að*, to scratch, Karl. 202, Mar.: reflex, to be scratched, of the skin, þar heðir hann hrúfast og beinbrotnað, ... eins hrúfuðust hans áraðnu hendr á klettunum, Od. v. 426, 435.  
**hrufóttr**, *adj.* rough, rugged to the touch, e.g. of a stone.  
**HRUKKA**, *u. f.* [Engl. *ruck*, wrinkle; Dan. *rynke*; Swed. *rynka*; Lat. *ruga*]:—a wrinkle on the skin, but also of cloth, Barl. i. 174, Bs. i. 377, Thom. 518, Mar.: freq. in mod. usage, enga flekkan né hrukku, Ephes. v. 27.  
**hrukkast**, *að*, dep. to be wrinkled.  
**hrukkótttr**, *adj.* rugged, wrinkled, Lat. *rugosus*.  
**hruma**, *ð*, to enfeeble, make infirm; þorvarði hrumði sárit, Lv. 86. II. reflex. to become old and infirm, Fas. iii. 204 (in a verse).  
**hrumaðr**, *adj.* infirm, worn by age, Sturl. i. 57, Al. 55, Fms. vii. 12 (v. l.)  
**hrum-ligr**, *adj.* (-liga, adv.), infirm, Mork. 92, Fb. iii. 376.  
**HRUMR**, *adj.* infirm, staggering, esp. from age, Thom. 464; hrumr í göngu, Band. 28 new Ed.; stíðr ok h., Bs. i. 344; h. af vási, Fms. ii. 59; haltr ok h., Stj. 501; h. at fótum, Fms. vii. 12; h. af elli, Eg. 393, Pr. 194.  
**hrun**, *n.* [hrynja], ruin, collapse. 2. = hraun, Skáld H. 2. 32.  
**Hrund**, *f.* name of a Norse island; freq. used in poetry of women, bauga h., hringa h., Lex. Poët.  
**hrundning**, *f.* [hrinda], kicking, pushing, Eg. 765, Vígl. 19.  
**Hrungnir**, *m.* the name of a famous giant, Edda; prob. akin to A. S. *brung*, Germ. *runge*, = *perlica*: a shield is called the pedestal of the giant H., from the tale told in Edda 56–59. **Hrungnis-hjarta**, *n.*, see hjarta.  
**hrun-henda**, *u. f.* = hrynheða.  
**hrunki**, *a. m.* [akin to Hrungrí?], a clown, brute; skal sjá við mik berjask hrunkinn, Glúm. 332.  
**hrun-sær**, *m.* a breaker, Haustl. II.  
**hrunull**, *adj.* (?); h. þeir, a bad smell, Sturl. i. 27 (in a verse).  
**HRÚÐR**, *m.*, gen. hrúðrs, a crust, scab on a sore, Bs. i. 182, freq.: crusty, of moss on rocks. COMPS: **hrúðr-karl**, *m.* crusted moss on rocks, Bb. 2. 13. **hrúðr-urt**, *f.*, botan. scabiosa, the scabious, Hjalt.  
**hrúðra**, *að*, to become crusted, of sores.  
**HRÚGA**, *u. f.* [Shetl. *rudge*], a heap, Fs. 42, Stj. 628, Nj. 190, Glúm. 327, Fms. viii. 206, Fb. ii. 8; beina-h., Fas. i. 66; peniga-h., Mar.; fata-h., Grett. 151. II. a nickname, Glúm., Orkn.  
**hrúga**, *að*, to heap, pile up, with dat.  
**hrúgald**, *n.* a heap, mass, Fas. ii. 134.  
**hrúkr**, *m.* a nickname, Landn.  
**HRÚTR**, *m.* a ram, Grág. i. 427, 502, 503, Grett. 148, Rd. 260, Fs. 25, Stj. 580, Pr. 478, Fms. xi. 149; the zodiacal sign, Rb. 1812. 17: spec. phrases, svá sem börn göra hrúta með fingrum sér, as children make rams with their fingers, i. e. by twisting their fingers into the shape of rams' horns, Fms. v. 348, a child's game still well known in Icel.; skera hrúta, to snore aloud (cp. hrjóta B), Stef. Ól.; so, ic hrúti = sterto in king Alfred's Gr. II. as a pr. name **HRÚTR**; in local names, **HRÚTS-staðir**, **HRÚTA-fjörðr**, **HRÚT-ey**, Landn. COMPS: **hrúta-ber**, *n.*, botan. *rubus saxatilis*, the stone-bramble. **hrútaberja-lyng**, *n.* the rubus ling. **HRÚT-fróðingr**, *m.* a man from **HRÚTA-fjörðr**. **hrút-lamb**, *n.* a ram lamb, Jb. 294. **hrút-mál**, *n.* and **hrút-mánuðr**, *m.* 'ram months', the winter months, when sheep are at heat; frá vetrnóttum til hrútmáls, Vm. 7; in Edda 103 the ram month is the 3rd month of winter. **hrúts-fall**, *n.* a ram's carcase, Stj. 483. **hrúts-gæra**, *u. f.* the skin and fleece of a ram, Stj. 306. **hrúts-horn**, *n.* a ram's horn. **hrúta-höfn**, *f.* pasture for rams, Vm. 7. **hrúts-höfuð**, *n.* a ram's head, Rd. 260, 281. **hrúts-mark** (-merki, -líki), *n.* the sign Aries, Rb. **hrúts-reyfi**, *n.* a ram's fleece, MS. 732. **hrúts-svið**, *n. pl.* a roasted ram's head, the Scot. 'singed head'.  
**hrúsi**, *a. m.*, dimin. from hrútr, a ramkin; hvað kemr til, hrússi minn, (κρίε νέμον), að þú fer síðastr af fenu út úr hellinum, Od. ix. 447.  
**hryða**, *u. f.* [hroði], excretion, Edda ii. 430.  
**HRÝÐJA**, *hruddi*, = ryðja, [cp. hrjóða], to clear; hryðja dóm, h. kvið, a law phrase, to challenge, Grág. ii. 85, 237 new Ed.  
**hryðja**, *u. f.* [hroði and hrjóða II], rough weather, sleet, tempest; mörg er hryðja móttælis um aldr, Stef. Ól.: medic. fits of coughing with

excretion, of a sick person: metaph. an outrage, foul deed. **hryðja verk**, *n.* a foul, brutal deed, Fas. iii. 445.  
**hryfi**, *n.* [hrufa], a scab, Bs. i. 181, ii. 23.  
**hrygg-afl**, *n.* strength of the back, Fas. ii. 345, Greg. 22, MS. 655 xi. 2.  
**hrygg-boginn**, *part.* bowed, bent, Thom. 356.  
**hrygg-brjóta**, *braut*, to break the back.  
**hrygg-brotinn**, *part.* broken-backed, Fms. x. 240, Greg. 48: metaph. an unhappy wooer is said to be hryggbrotinn.  
**hrygg-brotna**, *að*, to break one's back, Bård. 177.  
**HRÝGGÐ** or **hrygð**, *f.* affliction, grief, sorrow, Fms. i. 135, vi. 61, 237, ix. 494 (v. l.), Johann. 97, N. T., Pass. Vidal. passim. COMPS: **hrygðar-búnaðr** and **hrygðar-búningr**, *m.* a mourning dress, Stj. 504, 642. **hrygðar-dagr**, *m.* a day of mourning and sorrow, Fms. vii. 18. **hrygðar-efni**, *n.* matter, cause of sorrow, Bs. i. 301. **hrygðar-fullr**, *adj.* sorrowful, rueful, Fms. ii. 162. **hrygðar-grátr**, *m.* weeping, lamentation, Mar. **hrygðar-klæðnaðr**, *m.* a mourning dress, Stj. 173, 207. **hrygðar-lindi**, *a. m.* a mourning belt, Stj. 20. **hrygðar-mark**, *n.* a token of sorrow, Bs. i. 144. **hrygðar-mál**, *a sad case*, Thom. 452. **hrygðar-raust**, *f.* a cry of sorrow, Fas. 41. 9. **hrygðar-samligr**, *adj.* mournful, Mar. **hrygðar-svipr**, *a mournful look*, 625, 96. **hrygðar-söngr**, *m.* a dirge, 625, 195. **hrygg-dreginn**, *part.* bowed, bent, Thom. 478.  
**hryggi-ligr**, *adj.* (-liga, adv.), mournful, sad, Fms. vi. 229, Skv. 22 Stj. 573, Róm. 239.  
**HRÝGGJA**, *ð*, older form **hryggva**, hryggvir, Harms. 60; hrygg ask, Pd. 36; hryggvisk, Fms. ii. 42: [A. S. *breowan*; Engl. *rué*]:—distress, grief, with acc., Post. 645. 82, Karl. 481, Fas. i. 178, Isl. ii. 231 impers., Fms. iii. 164, Band. 12 new Ed., Thom. 456, passim. I reflex. to become grieved, Pd. 36, Fms. ii. 42, Skv. 225, N. T., Vida Pass., and in hymns; Mitt hjarta hvað svo hryggist þú? (= Wara betrúbt du dich, mein herz?) Hólabók 208.  
**hrygg-knýtttr**, *part.* bumpbacked, Karl. 547.  
**hrygg-leikr**, *m.* (-leiki), affliction, grief, sorrow, 623, 57, Fms. 357, 368, Skv. 228, Bs. i. 78.  
**hrygg-lengja**, *u. f.* the back of a bide.  
**hrygg-ligr**, *adj.* = hryggiligr, Al. 59, 60.  
**hrygg-lundir**, *f. pl.* the loins, Fms. ii. 82, Eb. 109 new Ed.; in t. Sdm. i. 1, 'hærlundir' is no doubt a false reading for hryggglundir, the loins.  
**HRÝGGR**, *m.*, gen. hryggjar, pl. hryggir, [A. S. *brýcg*; Engl. *ridge* (but only in the metaph. sense); O. H. G. *brucki*; Germ. *rücken* Dan. *ryg*; Swed. *rygg*]:—the back, spine, vertebrae dorsi, in men and beasts, the spine of a fish being called *dálkr*, q. v.; and even used of serpents, orma-h., Vsp. 44, Fms. v. 157, vii. 208, Nj. 129, 155, Gbl. 45 Karl. 426, Bs. i. 354, ii. 167, Grett. 90, 112. II. metaph. a ridge. Gísl. 34, Landn. 115; fjall-h., a mountain ridge; in local names, as Óld hryggir: the middle of a piece of stuff or cloth, opp. to jaðar (the edge) mæla (klæði) at hrygg eða jaðri, Grág. i. 498; hryggir bréðsins, the back of a letter, D. N. i. 593, v. 839: of an edge of a stud, þiðr. 73. COMPS: **hryggjar-liðr**, *m.* a vertebra. **hryggjar-stykki**, *n.* a kind of da (from a spot on the back), the *sheldrake* (?), Edda (Gl.): metaph. the name of an old Icel. historical work, Fms. vii. (Mork.).  
**HRÝGGR**, *adj.*, old acc. hryggvan, with a characteristic *v*; comp. hryggri, Finn. 224, and hryggvari; superl. hryggvastr: [A. S. *breow*; Engl. *rueful*]:—afflicted, grieved, distressed, Ls. 31, Gkv. 3. 1, Fms. 290, v. 210, 239, ix. 500, Al. 56, Stj. 520, N. T., Pass., Vidal. passim.  
**hrygg-spenna**, *u. f.* a wrestling term, 'back-spanning', clasping arms round one another's back, Fas. iii. 414.  
**hryggving**, *f.* = hryggð, Mar.  
**hrygla**, *u. f.* [Dan. *rallen*], medic. a rattling in the throat or bronch tubes; hósti og h., a cough and h.; daða-h., the death-rattle.  
**hrygna**, *u. f.* [hrogn], a fish which has roe, Fas. ii. 112, Edda (Gl.).  
**HRÝLLA**, *t.* [hrollr], to shudder; mig hryllir við því, I shudder at it hrylli-legr, *adj.* (-lega, adv.), ghastly, horrible.  
**hrylling**, *f.* horror.  
**HRÝMASK**, *ð*, [hrumr], = hrumast, Pr. 409, Bs. ii. 155, Rb. 3. 346: hrymðr, *part.* infirm from age, Dropl. 15, Hrafn. 15.  
**hrymja**, *ð*, = hruma, Hb. 28.  
**Hrymr**, *m.* name of an old giant, Vsp., the old, infirm (?).  
**hryn-henda**, *u. f.* a kind of metre, the dróttkvæði (q. v.), contain eight syllables in each line instead of the usual six, Edda (Ht.) 62–6 name of poems composed in this metre, Fms. vi. 26.  
**hryn-hendr**, *adj.* composed in the metre hrynheða, Edda (Ht.).  
**HRÝNJA**, pres. hryn, pret. hrundi, part. hrunit:—to fall to tumble down; björgin hrynja, Edda 41; vegginn var hruninn (dile dated), Fær. 111; vegginn hrundi fyrir eldnum, Orkn. 350; hve múrar hafa niðr hrunit, Karl. 130; grjótt eða björg eða jörð hryn, Skáld. 169; þá munu þeir taka at segja fjöllum, hrynir yfir oss, Luke x. 30; og stjörnur himins hrundu á jörðina (better hrjóðu), Rev. vi. cp. Matth. vii. 25, 27, where hrundi would be the right word, althoú féll is here used in the Icel. version. II. metaph. to stream, flow of garments, jafnskjótt sem klæðit hrundi ofan um hann, Orkn. 11.



and hánúm hrynja lukla, Vkv. 16, 19: of fluids, to stream, pour  
er þeir vóru í brjósti hennar (of a wave), þá hrundi hún öll,  
4; hrynja hafbáurr, Fas. ii. 75 (in a verse): of blood, tears,  
ryrur blóðit ofan á kápu-skautið, Háv. 45; hvat ber nú þat  
minn, at þér hrynja tár? Ld. 132, cp. the verse in Gísl. 2; sem  
þaðrast hrundi, himins í dimmu skúr (of rain), Pass. 23. 3; of  
hair, Edda ii. 500 (in a verse): of a song, hrynjandi hátt,  
ring, flowing metre, = hrynhenda, Edda (Ht.) 136.

2. of  
hrynja á hæla e-m, to be shut on one's heels, of one who is turned  
doors, Skv. 3. 66, (in prose, skella á hæla e-m.)

andi, a, m. (or f.?), a streamer fastened to a staff, Gísl. 103,  
veras the other Recension (20, 21) has hrímandi, which appears  
error; see Mr. Dasent's Gísl the Outlaw, p. 39.

u, f. [hross], a mare; and hryssi, n., in compds, mer-hryssi,  
hi.

ngt, m. coarseness, brutality; see hreysingr.

m. a 'routting,' snoring, Fas. i. 232, Bs. ii. 230.

ð, [hrúga], to heap together, Lat. *culmare*, Karl. 259.

ngar, m. pl. descendants of Hrítr (II), Landn.

ð, n., old dat. hrævi or hræfi, (spelt hreifi, Hkv. 2. 23), gen. pl.

ræfa), Lex. Poët. passim: [Ulf. *brav* in *brav*a-dub = *τρωγ*ων,

24; A. S. *brecu*; O. H. G. *brēd*]—a dead body, carrion, Grág.

lj. 27, Bret. 68, Stj. 201, Sturl. i. 28, Fms. iv. 244: carrion,

ist, x. 308, passim.

II. the wreck, fragments of a thing;

n brutu þar skip sitt, ok gördu ör hrænum (the wreck) skip

eir kölluðu Trékylki, Landn. 157: scraps or chips of trees or

þá á hann at höggva til þess er hann þarf at bæta þat, ok láta

l, Grág. ii. 205; þá eigu þeir at taka við af fjöru manns, ok

cost sinn, ok láta liggja eptir hræ, 356; en ef hann vill bæta

ati sína, þá á hann at hafa við til þess, hvárt sem hann vill ör

ör fjöru, ok láta eptir liggja hræ, 339; cp. hrávið and hrár

ais sense still remains in the mod. hræði! hræði mitt, hræ-tetrið,

tebl poor fellow! as also in hró, n. a mere wreck, ruin, an

ridated thing; skips-hró, kistu-hró, etc.; and metaph. hróði,

gl hún hefir aldrei verið heima, hróði! það getr aldrei orðið

henni, hróinu, Piltz or Stúlka 26.

compds: hræ-barinn,

II], *crusbed*; hræbarnar hlímar, felled saplings, Stor. 2.

yrugr, adj. bloody, Akv. 36. hræ-dýri, n. a carrion beast,

l. 80.

hræ-fasti, a, m. = hrælog, Mork. 142 (in a verse).

l, m. a carrion bird, fowl, bird of prey, Stj. 464, Bret. 68, (raven,

hræ-gifr, n. = hrædyri, Lex. Poët. hræ-kló, f. the claw

fugl, K. þ. K. 132.

hræ-kvikindi, n. (hræ-kind, f.), a

east, K. þ. K. 132, Fas. iii. 265, Stj. 52.

hræ-köstr, m. a

tim, Fms. vi. (in a verse).

hræ-ljómi, a, m. = hrælog, Bs. ii.

hræ-ljós, n. = hrælog, Sturl. iii. 215.

hræ-log, n. a 'carrion-

light which gleams round decomposing matter, hrælog brunnu

þeirra, svá at af lýsti, Sturl. ii. 50: mod. hrævar-eldr.

hræ-

carrion swallower, name of a giant, Edda, Vpm.

hræva-

þeifr, m. a smell as of carrion, Fms. viii. 230, x. 213.

grautr, m., poet. a sword, Edda (Gl.)

hræva-kuldi, a, m.

lyld, Gg. 12.

hrævar-eldr, m. = hrælog.

hrævar-lykt,

as of carrion. In poetry blood is called hræ-dögg, -lekr,

ollr, -vín: *weapons*, hræ-frakki (see frakka, p. 169), -gagarr,

-leiptr, -linnr, -ljómi, -máni, -naðr, -seiðr, -síkr, -silmr,

þeinn: a shield, hræ-borð, -net: carrion *cross*, hræ-gafl,

tr, -skúfr, -skærr, Lex. Poët.

DA, d, [Engl. *dread*], to frighten, with acc., Fms. iii. 48, vi. 147,

passim.

II. reflex. hræðask, to be afraid of, to dread,

with acc.; h. e-n, to fear one, Nj. 57, Fms. ix. 242; h. Guð, to fear

vi. 656 C. 4; hræðumk ekki hót þín, Skv. 2. 9: with prep., h.

Fms. x. 358, Sæm. 131 (prose); hræðumk ek við reiði Óðins,

h. fyrir e-m, Bær. 2: with infin. *not to dare*, hræðask at ljúga,

A. 16; h. at gjalda, Fms. viii. 252.

adj. (prop. a participle, like Old Engl. *adred*), afraid, fright-

ed, Nj. 105, Sd. 144, Fms. vi. 118; manna hræðastr, i. 216; h.

lightened at a thing, Nj. 205; vera h. um e-t, to fear, be alarmed

thing, Fms. vii. 156, x. 18: it seems to be used as a subst. in Al.

fa i. 531; ú-hræddr, fearless.

iga, adv. dreadfully, fearfully, Fms. i. 202, Fb. i. 417.

igr, adj. dreadful, fearful, terrible, Fms. i. 138, ix. 489, Ísl. ii.

22, 477, Al. 37.

u, adj. timid, Fms. vi. 155.

or hræsla, u, f. *dread*, fear, Nj. 142, Eg. 41, Sturl. ii. 5, passim.

hræðslu-fullr, adj. in great fear, Sól.

hræðslu-lauss,

pass.

ð, (hræifa, Fas. i. 220, Fms. xi. 90), to tolerate, bear with; in

h. um e-t, menn þóttusk trautt mega um h. hans skaplyndi ok

xi. 90; ok mátti um h. meðan Högni lifði, Fas. i. 220, Am. 67;

si um þat hræfa lengr, it is no longer tolerable, Fs. 31.

adj. cadaverous, Yt. 15.

g, f. *spitting*, Hom.

HRÆKJA, t, [hráki], to hawk, spit, Bs. i. 347, Fb. i. 330, Stj. 325,  
Róm. 240, Landn. 247; h. út, to spit out, N. G. L. i. 11, Mark vii. 33;  
h. á e-n, to spit on one, Matth. xxvii. 30.

hræla, að, older ræla, to beat a loom with a weaver's rod; hún  
hrælaði vefinn með gullhræl, Od. v. 62, hrælaðr örur, Darr.; h. dún,  
to shake eider-down on a frame to cleanse it.

HRÆLLI, m., but ræll seems the true form, the ð being spurious,  
[cp. A. S. *reol*; Engl. *reel*, = Gr. *κερῖς*, Od. v. 62]—a weaver's rod or  
sley, Nj. 275; dún-hræll, a stick to clean eider-down.

hræmug-ligr, adj. (-līga, adv.), hideous, disgraceful.

hræpa, t, [hróp], to libel, defame, with acc., Niðrst. 6; h. Guð, to  
blaspheme, Mar. (655 xi. B. 1); hræpir hann Heimdól, Frump. (pref.)

HRÆRA, ð, i. e. hrcera: [A. S. *bræran*; Engl. *rear*; O. H. G. *bruo-*  
*rian*; Germ. *rübrén*; Dan. *røre*; Swed. *röra*]—to move:

I. with acc., Hým. 33; h. herbúðir sínar, Stj.; þeir fluttu burt þá er  
hrærandi vóru, Fms. v. 97; þær gátu öngan muga hrært, Fb. i. 522;  
ef vér hrærum hann, ii. 129; h. tungu, to move the tongue, Stor. i; Guð

hrærir alla stjörn hugar þeirra, Sks. 479.

II. to stir, so as to

mix; hrærdi allt saman mold ok silfr, Fms. iv. 298 (Hkr. ii. 220): to

stir with a ladle in cooking, hræra í katiuum, Eb. 70 new Ed.; h. í

pottinum, h. í graut, súpu, to stir in the kettle, to stir the porridge, broth,

etc.; vindir hrærir stór höf, Edda: metaph. to stir in a matter, Bs. ii.

115, Róm. 257; also, h. um e-t, þorst. Síðu H. 6; h. e-t, id., Karl. 187,

Bs. ii. 35; h. við e-u, to touch a thing, Þiðr. 165.

III. reflex.

to stir, move oneself; þá hrærisk heinin í höfði þór, Edda; því at ek ætla

heðan hvergi at hrærask hvárt sem mér angrar reykr eðr bruni, Nj. 201;

þau sjálf megu hvergi hrærask ór stað nema þau sé af öðrum borin eðr

dregin, Fms. i. 139, x. 373; allt þat er kvíkt hrærisk, Sks. 715; limarnir

hræðusk, Eg. 377; hvat ligr þar, mér þykkir sem þat hrærisk stundum?

Fas. ii. 507; mátti hann þaðan hvergi hrærask, Nj. 203.

2. metaph.,

af þessum hlutum hrærisk (*arises*) heipt ok hatr, Al. 6; tunga hrærisk

til únytra orða, Greg. 25.

HRÆRAR, m. pl. [Ivar Aasen *röyr*; cp. Lat. *crus*], the groin, reins;

hróra (acc.), Edda (Lauf.); hann hafði steinsótt, ok lá steinninn í hræ-

unum, sá er stemdi þurftina, Bs. i. 310; kom spjótið upp í hrærana, ok

renndi ofan í lærit, Sturl. iii. 14.

hræri-grautr, m. a mess of porridge, the Scot. 'stirabout.'

hræri-ligr, mod. hræran-ligr, adj. movable; ú-hræriligr, immovable,

Skálda 173, 204, Stj. 18.

hræring, f. motion, stir, Edda 52, Bs. ii. 159; h. líkamans, Greg. 72;

h. hafsins, Rb. 438; sjóvar h., Sks. 51; h. tungls, 438; bíðandi eptir vatn-

sins hræringu, John v. 3 (= Gr. *κίνησις*).

II. metaph. emotion; girndir

ok hræringar, Stj. 35; úleyfðar hræringar, Magn. 468; af sjálfra sinna hræ-

ringum, of their own impulse, H. E. ii. 75; geðs hræringar, emotions.

hræringr, m. 'stirabout,' cp. hræringatr.

hræsi-brekka, u, f., in the phrase, færa e-t á hræsiþrekku, to expose to

scorn and ridicule; see rækibrekka.

hræsin, adj. boasting, vaunting, Sighvat, Hm. 6.

hræсна, að, to feign; h. fyrir e-m, to act hypocritically before one.

hræsnari, a, m. a hypocrite, Matth. vi. 2, 5, 16, vii. 5, etc., Pass., Vidal.

HRÆSNI, f. [hrós], vanity, self-esteem, self-glorification, Stj. 644;

sjálfhól ok h., Fms. ii. 267, Bs. ii. 16, Barl. 51, Róm. 267; göra e-t

til hræsn, Fs. 88; fyrir tíma h., 'pro vanā humanæ laudis jactantiā,'

Hom. 22; always so in old writers, but at the time of the Reforma-

tion it assumed the sense of

II. *hypocrisy* (ὕποκρισις of the

N. T.), and is constantly with its compds used so in the N. T., Vidal,

Pass., etc.

HRÖKKVA (also spelt hreyqua), pret. hrökk, pl. hrukku; pres.

hrekki or hrökk, pl. hrökkva; subj. hrykki or hreykki; part. hrokinn;

with neg. suff. hrökkvat, Km. 23:—to fall back, recoil, be repelled, with

the notion of a shrinking or reeling motion; Jarl hrökk ofan á Barðann,

Fms. ii. 324; Hallvarðr hafði hrokkit fram ör lyptinguuni ok á mitt skipit,

viii. 388; with prep., þá gerðu þeir hrið en þriðju ok vóru við lengi, eptir

þat hrukku þeir frá, Nj. 115; kappa tvá þá er flestir urðu frá at hrökkva,

Fms. v. 162; h. fyrir, to give way to a shock; gekk konungr svá hart

fram, at allt hrökk fyrir honum, i. 45; ok sýndisk þegar sú fylking h.

fyrir, viii. 14; ok svá ryðjask þeir nú um at allt hrökkri liðit fyrir, xi.

132: h. til, to suffice, cp. Dan. *slaa til*, of means, money; h. undan (to

draw back) hrukku Baglar þá undan, ix. 30; h. við, to give way; ok

verðr Sigvaldi nú við at h., xi. 95; ok muntú ekki annat mega en h.

við, Nj. 90: to start up, from fear; h. upp, to be thrown open, of a door;

to start up from sleep, h. upp með andfælum.

2. metaph., nær þótti

hvert tré h. fyrir, every rafter seemed to give way, creak, Gísl. 31; at nær

þótti skipit h. fyrir ok braka þótti í hverju tré, 115; til þess er hrökk

undir miðdegi, till it drew nigh midday, Fas. i. 506 (where better rökki,

from rökva); hrökk hræfrakki, Gísl. (in a verse).

II. to curl,

of hair; hár hans ok skegg er gult sem silki ok hrökkkr sem lokar-spánn,

Þiðr. 20; hann hafði gult hár ok hrökk mjök, Fms. vii. 239; dökk-

jarp á hár ok hrökk mjök, Ld. 274; part. hrokinn, curled; hrokkit hár,

Sturl. iii. 122; hrokkin-hárr and hrokk-hárr, q. v.; með hrokknun

(wrinkled) kinnun, Sks. 170.



**hrökkva**, *ð* and *t*, causal of the last verb, *to drive back, beat, whip*; ok beit *þ* *eigi heldr á enn tálknskíði væri hrökt um, than if it had been beaten with a reed*, Fas. ii. 534, 556: *to spur or whip* a horse, *eptr þat hrökti hann hestinn*, Sturl. iii. 50; þá hrökði þórr hestinn undir sér ok kvað þetta við raust, 317; Eldgrímur vill nú skilja ok hrökkr hestinn, Ld. 150; þeir hrökkva hann síðan brott, *they whipped him off*, Mar.

**hrökki**, *þ* and *t*, reflex. *to fall back*, hann skyldi geyma at engir hreykisk *aptr, that none should lag behind*, Sturl. ii. 211; þeir hröktusk (*staggered to and fro*) þar í lengi dags, Grett. 147 new Ed.

**hrökki**, *þ* and *t*, reflex. *to coil, wriggle*, of the movement of a snake; ormr hrökvisk (*hroquesce*) ok es háll, Eluc. 28, Stj. 96; undan honum hrökðisk ein naðra at Oddi, Fas. ii. 300; ormrinn víldi eigi inn í munninn ok hrökðisk frá í brott, Fms. ii. 179; genu menn *eptr* orminum þar til er hann hrökðisk í jörð niðr, vi. 297; þá skreidd hann í munn honum ok hrökðisk þegar niðr í kviðinn, x. 325; hrökkvisk hann um hans fótleggi, Stj. 96, cp. hrökkvi-áll.

**hrökkvi-áll**, m. a *wriggling eel*, poet. for a snake, Bragi: **hrökkvi-skafi**, m., poet. = brák (q.v.), a *tanner's tool*, Fms. vi. (in a verse): **hrökkvi-vöndr**, m. a *whip*, Lex. Poët.

**hrökkvir**, m. a *giant*, Edda (Gl.)

**hröklast**, *að*, *to reel*, Mag. 158, freq.: used also of a snake.

**HRÖNN**, f., gen. hrannar, pl. hrannir, a *wave*, esp. used in poetry, Stor. 6, Hkv. i. 26, passim: a *ship* is called **hrann-blakkr**, -valr, *the steed, hawk of the wave*, (also hranna elgr, hranna hrafn, *the elk, raven of the wave*); gold is called **hrann-blik**, -eldr, *wave-fire*, Lex. Poët.

**hrann-garðr**, m. a *wall of waves*, id. II. in prose, old and esp. mod., **hrannir**, f. pl. *the beaps or swatbes* of seaweed and shells along the beach; hræs hrannir, *beaps of slain*, Edda (Ht.)

**hrönnun**, adverb. in *beaps*, Lat. *catervatim*, = unnvörpum, drepr hann hironnenn konungs hrönnun niðr, Fas. i. 105.

**HRÖB**, spelt hreyr and reytr, n. [A.S. *bryre* = *ruina*], a *corpse*, Lat. *cadaver*, Glv. i. 5, 11; köglar frændra hrörs, Stor. 4; sækja um hrör, Grág. ii. 141; ekki skulu þér taka á hrörum þeirra, því at þau kvikendi eru úhreinn, Levit. xi. 8; alla fugla þá er fjóra fætr hafa, skal ekki eta, ok hvergi maðr er tekr á hrörum (not hræjum) þeirra, þá sargask hann, Stj. 316. Levit. xi. 20.

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**hrörask**, *ð*, = hröna (?); fár er hvatr er hrörask tekr, ef í barneskum er blautr, Fm. 6, a saying.

**hrör-ligr**, adj. *'corpse-like', ruinous, dilapidated*, Fms. iv. 93 (of houses): of men, *infirm, worn by age*.

**hrörna**, *að*, *to fall into decay*, of buildings or the like, K. þ. K. 54, Fms. iii. 147, xi. 311, Eb. 6 new Ed.; heimr hrörnar, Hom.; þótt landit hrörni, Landn. 168, v.l.: *to wither*, tré hrörnar, Sks. 144, 665 6 A. ii. 11; hrörnar blóm, Eluc.; hrörnar þöll, Hm. 49; eigi losnuðu hans tennt né hrörnuðu, Stj. 348.

**hrörna**, *Stj. 332*; mér gömlum karli, hröranda á hverjum degi, Sks. 730; mannsaldrar vóru þá meiri en nú, ok hrörnuðu menn seinna, Mag. 89.

**hrörnan**, f. *decay, dilapidation*, Fm. 33.

**hu** or **hú**, interj. *ho!* Sks. 304, 365.

**HUGA**, *að*, or better hugði, (as from hyggja, q.v.), *to mind*, Lat. *excogitare*, *to make out, think out*; ráðit er nú hugat, Fms. xi. 21; hugat hefi ek mér ráð, Gisl. 15; Fátt er of vandlega hugat, a saying.

**HUGA**, *e-m* *e-t*, *to keep in store for one*; verk hefi ek hugat þér, Nj. 53, Róm. 211; hverjar föðurbætr hann hefir hugat Hákonni konungi, Fms. vii. 261.

**HUGA**, *3* with prepp.; *e-m* er umhugat um *e-t*, *one is concerned about*; mér mun mest um hugat, Ísl. ii. 150; allt skulda-lið hans þat er honum var mest um hugat, Al. 21; svá at eigi þurfi um at huga félat, Vápn. 30; huga at *e-u* (see athuga, athugi), *to attend to, look after*; þá var at hugat sárum Kormaks, Korm. 244, Fms. vi. 137; ef rétt er at hugt, *if it is rightly considered*, Al. 86; huga fyrir *e-u*, *to provide for*, Fms. vi. 127; *i-huga*, *at-huga*, *to consider*.

**hugaðlát-liga**, adv. *amiably, lovingly*, Bs. ii. 49.

**hugað-látr**, adj. *engaging, amiable*; h. ok veglátr, O. H. L. 22, Fms. vii. 321, x. 152, v.l.; h. ok þokkasell, ix. 246, v.l.

**hugað-liga**, adv. *attentively*; heyra h., Hom. 86; **boldly**, Fms. vi. 141.

**hugaðr**, adj. *mindful, disposed*, Stor. 14; vera *e-m* vel h., Fms. x. 267; görðisk þá fólkitt honum lítt hugat, 264, Þiðr. 311.

**hugað-samliga**, adv. *kindly*, Stj. 6; *carefully*, Fas. i. 363.

**hugað-samligr**, adj. *devout*; h. bænn, *devout prayer*, Greg. 49.

**hugað-samr**, adj. *gentle, engaging*, Fms. viii. 447.

**hugall**, adj. *mindful, attentive*, Hm. 14; *kind, charitable*, Skálda 163; and so in mod. usage, **hugull** = *attentive to the wants and wishes of another*; gör-h., Band. 4; neut. *hugalt, carefully*, Fas. i. 8. COMPS: **hugul-samr**, adj. *charitable in small things*. **hugul-semi**, f. *charitableness*.

**hugan**, f. a *mind*; hafa h. fyrir *e-u*, Fms. xi. 238; *attention*, Rd. 280.

**hugð**, f. and **hugða**, u, f. [A.S. *hyð* and *hygð*; Engl. *heed*]:—*interest, affection*; leggja hugðu til *e-s*, *to take interest in, feel love for* on Fms. vi. 280; at konungr leggir enga hugðu til hests síns, *be heeded not*, Bs. i. 633; mæla, ræða af hugðu, *to speak from one's heart*, Bjarn. 40, 58.

COMPS: **hugðar-erendi**, n. = *hugðarmál*, Skálda 1.

**hugðar-mál**, n. *matters which one has at heart*, Ísl. ii. 98.

**hugðmaðr**, m. (**hugðar-maðr**), an *intimate friend*, Bs. i. 175; frændr hugðar-menn, Fms. viii. 103, 231, ix. 525, Bs. ii. 156.

**hugga**, *að*, *to comfort*, with acc., Bs. i. 238, 318, ii. 149, Fms. v. 23 vi. 234, x. 367, Greg. 22: *to soothe one crying or weeping*, esp. hug barnið; óhuggandi, *crying bitterly*; reflex. *to be comforted*, Fs. 38, l. 286, Fas. i. 205, Hom. 49, Hkv. 2. 27, N. T., Pass., Vidal. passim.

**huggan**, f. *comfort, consolation*, 623, 13, 52, Eb. 44 new Ed., Fms. 173, v. 241, vi. 234, 371, Sks. 106, freq. COMPS: **huggunar-lau**

adj. *'comfort-less'*, 623, 56. **huggunar-orð**, n. a *word of comfort*, Stj. 195, Greg. 39.

**huggunar-sýn**, f. a *comforting sight*, Po. **huggunar-ván**, f. *hope of comfort*, Fms. vi. 234.

**huggandi**, a, m. a *comforter*, Stj. 511.

**huggari**, a, m. a *comforter*, 656 C. 42, Barl. 181, Th. 77, Stj. 3 eccl. = Παράκλητος, *the Holy Ghost*, Sks. 132, N. T., Pass., Hólabók, Víða.

**hugi**, a, m. = *hugr*, Hbl. 21, Edda 24, Glúm. 323, Hkr. ii. 243, Stj. and passim, the weak and strong forms being used almost indistinctly both in old and mod. usage, as also in the compds, **huga**;

**huga-fullr**, = **hug-góðr**, **hug-fullr**, q.v.; **á-hugi**, *zeal*; **var-hugi**, *caution*; **at-hugi**, *attention*.

II. a pr. name, Fms.; cp. mid. Lat. *Hugb*.

**Huginn**, m. the wise raven of Odin, Gm., Edda.

**hugna**, *að*, *to please*; *e-m* **hugnar** *e-t*, *something pleases one, one is pleased, satisfied with it*; h. vel, ílla, Eg. 395, Lv. 34, Fs. 27, 152, Fas. i. 220, Glúm. 355, 365, Orkn. 14, Korm. 154, Ld. 338, Ba 7 new Ed.: reflex., *e-m* **hugnask** *e-t*, *id.*, Ld. 50, Ó. H. 43, Eg. 96 (v. Sturl. i. 24, Str. 19).

**hugnan**, f. a *pleasing, comforting*, Háv. 57.

**HUGR**, m., gen. **hugar**, dat. **hugi** and **hug**, pl. **hugir**; an older *h* **hogr** occurs in very old MSS., e.g. *hog-gaði*, 655 xxv. 2, and remains in the compds *hog-varr* etc., see p. 280: [Ulf. *hugs* = *h* but only once, in Ephes. iv. 17, whereas he usually renders *vous* etc.

Other words, as *frapi*, *aba*, *muns*; A.S. *byge*; Hel. *bugi*; O. H. G. *bu*, *dan*, *bu*; Swed. *båg*; *hyggja*, *hugga*, *hyggð*, -*úð* (q.v.) are all kin words and point to a double final] — *mind*, with the notion of *thought*, answering to Germ. *gedanke*; *hugr* er býr hjarta nær, Hm. 94; engi þá hyggja, Fms. v. 241; enn er *eptr* efi *i* hug mánum, 623, 26; *i* eða verki, *in mind or act*, Fms. vi. 9; koma *e-m* *i* hug, *to come into a mind*, *to betink one*, iv. 117, Fb. ii. 120, 325; vera *i* hug *e-m*, *to be one's mind*; þat mun þér ekki *i* hug, *thou art not in earnest*, Nj. 46, i. iv. 143; hafa *e-t* *i* hug, *to have a thing in mind, intend*; renna hug sin *to run in one's mind, consider*, vii. 19; renna hug ok hugum til *e-s*, H. 114; koma hug á *e-t*, *to call to mind, remember*, 623, 16; leidda hugum, *to consider*, Sks. 623; leidda at huga, Skv. 1; ganga, líða, *h* *e-m* *ör* hug, *to forget*, Ó. H. 157, Fms. vi. 272; snúa hug sinum (at, frá) *e-u*, *to turn one's mind after (to, from) a thing*, iv. 87, Eb. 2 mæla um hug sér, *to feign, dissimulate*, Fær. 33 new Ed., Hkv. 2, 15, 70; orka tveggja huga um *e-t*, *to be of two minds about a thing*, þjal. orkask hugar á *e-t*, *to resolve*, Grett. 207 new Ed.; ef þér lér nól tveggja huga um þetta mál, *if thou be of two minds about the matter*, 112 new Ed.; ok ljær mér þess hugar (thus emend.) at né einn fái far honum, *I ween that none will be a match for him*, Fms. xi. 96.

denoting mood, heart, temper, feeling, affection; góðr h., a good, heart, Hm. 118; illr h., ill temper, spite, id.; heill h., sincerity, Sö. hroskr h., Hm. 90; *i* góðum hug, *in a good mood*, Fms. vi. 110, ix. (v. l.), Stj. 453; in plur., vera *i* hugum góðum, Fas. i. 441 (in a ve or simply, *i* hugum, *'in one's mind', cheerful*, Hkm. 9, Hym. 11; reidr ok *i* hugum, *both when angry and when glad*, Post. 168; *i* rei hug, *in angry mood*, Fms. vi. 4; *i* hörðum hug, *in hard (sad) mood*, tressed, 655 xii. 3; *i* íllum hug, *in evil mood*; af öllum hug, *from all*, 686 B. 2 (Matth. xxii. 37), cp. Hm. 125; and adverb., *ails h* from all one's heart, Hom. 68; all hugar feignin, Hom. (Stj.); rey hugi við, *to try one another's mind, make close acquaintance*, Fb. iii. l. því at hón víldi reynask hugum við hann (*examine him*), Fs. 128; l. þeirra fóru saman, *their minds went together, they loved one another*, 138.

III. denoting desire, wish; leggja hug á *e-t*, *to lay to take interest in*, Nj. 46; leggja mikinn hug á *e-t*, Eg. 42; leggja hug á *e-t*, Ó. H. 44, 55; leggja lítinn hug á *e-t*, *to mind little*, Fms. x. 6 neglect, 96; leggja hug á konu, *to love a woman*, Fs. 137, Fb. i. 303; hugr á *e-u*, *to long, wish for a thing*, hón er svá af konum at mér kær hugr á, Fms. vii. 103, Rd. 254; hugir þínir standa til þess mik, l. 53; *e-m* rennr hug til *e-s*, *to have affection for one*, Fb. i. 279; *e-m* er á *e-u*, *to have a mind for a thing, be eager for, have at heart*; mér er hugr á at selja hann, *I have no mind to sell him*, Fms. i. 80, iv. 30, vi. er þér nú jammikill hugr á at heyrja draum minn sem í nótt? Drop Nj. 11.

2. in plur., personified, almost like fylgja or hamingja,



his ill-will or good-will being fancied as wandering abroad and their object; for this belief see the Sagas passim, esp. in dreams; Torf mik, ok veit ek vist, at þetta eru manna hugir, Háv. 55; þu illra manna hugir þin þin, Þórð. 65; hvárt syfjar þik, Jám-faðir? Eigi er, Járndís dóttir, liggja á mér hugir stórra manna, sleepy, father? Not so, daughter, but the minds of mighty men upon me, Fb. i. 258; popular sayings referring to the travelling kind, e.g. fjótrir sem hugr manns, swift as thought (Germ. gedanken-), ep. the tale of the race of Hugi and Thjalfi, Edda, and of Odin's Hugin and Munin.

IV. with the notion of foreboding; mér mér hugr um, 'so says my mind to me,' I forebode, Fs. 127; svá hugr um segja, sem konungr myndi úmjúklegra taka því, kváð sér illa hug sagt hafa um hennar gjaforð, þer wedlock bid bim evil, Ísl. ii. 19; en kváðsk þó úvist hugr um segja, hver..., bad little hope, bow..., Fb. i. 360; e-m býr e-t í hug, it bodes i. ii. 32; bað konungi þat helzt í hug, at..., Ó. H. 195, Eg. 21 (ba IV); göra sér í hug, to imagine, Fms. viii. 338; telja sér í Fb. ii. 322, Eb. 204.

V. denoting courage; hugr ræðr, a stout heart is half the battle, a saying, Fms. vi. 429 (in a) hugr ok áráði, Stj. 71; með hálfum hug, half-heartedly, faintly; egum hug, fearlessly; herða hugina, Eg. 407, Ó. H. 241; engi er í önum, Hkr. i. 338; treysta hug sínum, Odd. 112 new Ed.; hugar bold, Fas. i. 522 (in a verse), Korm. 200; bregðask at hug, Þórð. segi þér, at mér fylgi engi hugr, Fms. vii. 297; engi hugr mun hláum, 356, passim.

VI. COMPS: hugar-angr, n. heart's al. II. hugar-beiskleikr, m. bitterness of mind, Stj. 290. hug-þót, f. comfort, Dropl. 11. hugar-burðr, m. fancy. hugar- m. distress of mind, Fas. i. 171, iii. 81. hugar-far, n. state esp. in a moral sense, Bs. i. 317, 716, ii. 33, Thom. 40, N. T., hugar-fýst, f. desire, Magn. 468. hugar-glöggv, adj. narrow-minded, Fbr. (in a verse). hugar-góðr, adj. good of d. Sk. 437. hugar-hræring, f. emotions, Bs. i. 703. hugar-frowardness of mind, Barl. 4. hugar-kraptr, m. strength Stj. 173. hugar-látliga, adv. = hugalátliga. hugar-fancy, disposition of mind; eptir sinni h., after one's own fancy, Stj. 451, Barl. 25, Fms. vi. 109; göra sér e-t í hugarlund, to fancy, freq. hugar-ótti, a, m. fright, terror, Fms. vi. 353. hugar-ruglan, -ruplan, f. wandering of mind, insanity, Al. 55, Pr. 131, 256. hugar-speki, f. wisdom, Hsm. 33. 3. hugar- n., hugar-styrkt, f. strength of mind, Stj. 132. hugar-válaðr, pondria, despair, Bs. i. 366, 368, 644. hugar-vil, n. = hugar-hugar-æði, n. fury, Stj. 344.

COMPS: hug-ást, f. in the phrase, unna hugástum, to love one's heart, Hkr. iii. 194, passim. hug-blauðr, adj. timid, Km. hug-bleyði, f. cowardice, Hbl. 26. hug-blíðr, adj. Bs. i. (in a verse). hug-boð, n. foreboding, fancy, Fs. 18, 2, Nj. 212, Fær. 202, Fms. viii. 118, Fb. ii. 38, passim. hug-part, what bodes one, Rd. 308. hug-borð, n. courage, metaph. lip, Fms. vi. 143, Lex. Poët. hug-borg, f., poet. the breast, P. hug-bót, f. comfort, mind's release, Hom. 104, Stj. 466.

gór, adj. fickle, Hm. 101. hug-dírfó, f. courage, Karl. hug-dírfi, f. id., Karl. 346. hug-djarfr, adj. stout-hearted, Karl. 312. hug-dyggr, adj. steadfast, Mar. hug-féllsk, dep., láta h., to lose heart, despair. hug-fast- r. steadfast, Stj. 20. hug-fastr, adj. steadfast, El. 24. adj. gloomy, Fms. v. 169. hug-feldr, adj. agreeable, Barl.

hug-festa, t, to fix in one's mind, Ld. 88, Sk. 237, Orkn. i. 133; reflex., Fb. ii. 88. hug-fróum, f. hug-fró, hug- the mind's ease, relief. hug-fullr, adj. full of courage, Fms. xi. 270, Mart. 107. hug-góðr, adj. kind-hearted, D. H. L. 30, Fms. ii. 94, Bs. i. 166; cheerful, Sk. 446. hug-goodness of heart, mercy, 655 xxv. 2, Bs. i. 174, ii. 149, Stj. v. 326, Þórð. 28 new Ed., Fagrsk. 29. hug-hraustr,

of mind, of good cheer, N. T. freq. hug-hreysta, t, to cheer one's heart. hug-hreysti, f. a being of good com- 54, El. 5, Fas. i. 159. hug-hryggv, adj. sorrowful, Stj. 42. ref., n. change of mind; telja e-m hughvörf, to persuade a person bis conviction, Fas. i. 530, Ld. 306. hug-hægr, adj., e-m gt, easing one's mind, Glúm. 348, Bs. i. 358, Fas. ii. 91. mál, f. a 'coming to one's mind,' ingenuity, Hom. (St.) hug- r, adj. ingenious, Fms. vii. 225; -liga, adv. ingeniously, 351. mr (-kœmr), adj. ingenious; h. ok margbreytnin, Vápn. i. St. 46, Fms. vi. 217; of things, recurring to the mind, kváð emra Vatnsdals-meyjum ef hann væri svá nær götu, i.e. they never recollect him, Fs. 67; helztu hugkvæmt er um þau tíðendi,

6, Valla L. 218, Bjarn. 7 (dear); hversu h. hann var eptir at sína hvat þeim væri at harmi, Fms. vii. 103. hug-lauss, n. faint-hearted, Ld. 232, Fbr. 35, Nj. 217, Fas. i. 192, iii. hug-leggja, lagði, to lay to mind, consider, Fas. iii. 527. hug, d, to consider, reflect, 655 xi. 3, Ld. 204, Eg. 70, Fs. 69, i. vi. 280, vii. 30, Stj. 25, Barl. 115, 122, Sk. 3, Grettl. 161,

passim. hug-leiðing, f. reflection, Gisl. 16, Barl. 113, freq. hug-létt, n. adj. light-hearted; e-m er huglétt, Stj. 290, 428, Edda 218. hug-léttir, m. mind's ease, comfort, Bs. ii. 225. hug-leikr, n. part., e-m er e-t h., with heart bent upon a thing, Fas. iii. 268. hug-leyaa, u, f. timidity, Karl. 339. hug-leyal, n. id., Nj. 264, Fms. ii. 68, Karl. 318, passim. hug-litill, adj. little-minded, timid, Rb. 348, Ísl. ii. 102.

hug-lúfi, a, m. a darling; vera h. hvers manns. hug-ljúfr, adj. engag- ing, kind. hug-maðr, m. a bold man, Þiðr. 174. hug-mannliga, adv. boldly, Fms. vii. 164. hug-móðr, m. moodiness, Safn i. 33, 116. hug-mynd, f. 'mind's-shaping,' a mod. rendering of idea. hug-prúðr, adj. stout-hearted, Fbr. 5. hug-prýði, f. courage, Fms. ii. 69, vi. 418, passim. hug-rakkr, adj. stout-hearted, Sk. 437, Al. 33. hug-raun, f. 'mind's-trial,' a trial, Sturl. iii. 145; trial of courage, Fms. v. 165. hug-reifr, adj. cheerful, Lex. Poët. hug-rekki, f. courage, Fms. ii. 322. hug-renning, f. 'mind's-wandering,' thought, meditation, Sk. 559, Hom. 47, 54, Greg. 13, Post. 656 C. 28, Barl. 32, 86, 180, N. T., Vidal. passim. hug-reynandi, part. a trusted, tried friend, Haustl. hug-ró, f. peace of mind, Str. 88: the name of a ship, Fms. viii. 385. hug-rúnar, f. pl. 'mind's-runes,' magical runes with a power of wisdom, Sdm. hug-sjó, f., Thom. 2, and hug-sjón, f. vision.

hug-sjúkr, adj. 'mind-sick,' distressed, anxious, Nj. 9, Fms. i. 205, vi. 69, vii. 104, viii. 8, Hkr. ii. 11, Al. 73. hug-skot, q. v. hug-snjallr, adj. doubtful, Lex. Poët. hug-sótt, f. sickness of mind, care, anxiety, concern, Bret. 24, Str. 4, Róm. 297, Mar. hug-spak- ligr, adj. sagacious, Sk. 627. hug-spakr, adj. wise. hug-speki, f. sagacity, foresight, Sturl. i. 206, Orkn. 166. hug-spæi, f. 'mind- spæing,' prophecy, Sturl. i. 206 C. hug-steinr, m., poet. the heart, Lex. Poët. hug-sterkr, adj. strong-minded, Al. 8, MS. 4. 28. hug- stiginn, part. in bigb spirits, Grettl. 177 new Ed., Mart. 100. hug- stoltz, adj. baughty, Pass. 21. 7. hug-stórr, adj. bigb-minded, Fs. 129.

hug-styrkr, adj. = hugsterkr, Karl. 345. hug-stæðr, adj. steadfast; e-m er e-t hugstætt, fixed in one's mind, Fs. 180, Grettl. 151 A; vera hugstætt til e-s, to busy one's mind with a thing, Ísl. ii. 19, where used of antipathy. hug-svala, að, to refresh the soul, comfort, Vidal, Pass. hug-svalan, f. consolation. hug-svinnr, adj. wise, Sighvat. Hug-svinnis-mál, n. the name of a didactic poem. hug-sýki, f. anxiety, Luke xii. 25, Pass. 36. 6. hug-sýkja, t, to dishearten, Al. 6. hug-tregi, a, m. bereavement, grief, affliction, Bs. i. 645, Fms. v. 208. hug-trúr, adj. true, faithful, Nj. 258. hug-veikr, adj. weak-minded, Fas. i. 418. hug-vekja, u, f. 'soul's-waking,' the title of a religious tract.

hug-vit, n. understanding, sagacity, Fms. ii. 286; hugvit til bóknæmis, Bs. i. 793; hvass í hugviti, Mar.; skilning ok h., Stj. 12; djúpsá ok h., 560; skilja af sínu hugviti, Hom. 84; í hugviti smíðsin, Eluc. 7; mod. genius. hug-vitr, adj. clever, Mar. hugvits-maðr, m. a man of genius, esp. of an artist, mechanic, or the like. hug-værr, adj., see högværr, Hom. 8, 129. hug-þekkliga, adv. engagingly; h. ok lítillátliga, MS. 15. I. hug-þekkr, adj. endeared to one, after one's heart; h. hverjum göðum manni, Bs. i. 72, Fms. i. 140; h. allri alþýðu, vii. 102; álur var hann h., x. 151. hug-þokkaðr, part. well disposed; var hvárt þeirra Hallfréðar öðru vel hugþokkat, Fms. ii. 88; vel er mér hugþokkat til Magnúss hins Góða, iii. 58. hug-þokkan, f. = hugþokki, Eg. 47, v. I.

hug-þokki, a, m. mind, disposition, judgment; eptir hugþokka sínum, Eg. 47, Sk. 197; hefir þetta farit eptir hugþokka mínum, Fms. xi. 288; = hugskot, rannsaka vandliga í hugþokka þínum, Sk. 444 B; Saul mælti í hugþokka sínum, 706; meðalorþning (interjection) sýnir hugþokka manns, Skálda 180. hug-þótti, a, m. disposition, with the notion of self-will, opinionativeness; eptir h. sínum, following one's own opinion, (mod.) hug-þungt, n. adj., e-m er h., to be depressed, Ld. 160. II. in pl. in a few words, mostly poetical: hugum-prúðr, adj. = hugprúðr; Hjalmar inn h., a nickname, Fas. hugum-sterkr, f. stout, -strangr, adj. = hugstórr, etc., Hkv. i. 1, Korm., Jd. 38, Fas. i. 418.

hug-ró, f. = högró, Fms. i. 177, Hkr. i. 238, Þórð. 44 new Ed. HUGSA, að, [early Dan. hugse, mod. buske = to remember; for the mod. Dán. tænke and also Icel. þenkja were borrowed from the German, and do not occur until the time of the Reformation]:— to think: I. absol. to think; því hefir oss þat geit verit at hugsa, Dipl. ii. 14; þó at eigi megia auga sjá eðr eyra heyra né engi manns hugr hugsa, hversu..., Fms. i. 229; h. til Guðs, Stj. 138; þeir hugsuðu því þat mundi gegna, Edda (pref.); ek víska hvat Simon hugsaði, Post. 656 C. 28.

II. with acc. to think out, Lat. excogitare; ek mun hugsa yðr konung, Stj. 441; hugsuðu vandliga hvar hann liggir, 424; hugsat hefi ek kostinn, Nj. 3; to intend, þér hugsuðut mér ílt, Stj. 239; sagði at hann hafi þat helzt hugsat, Fms. i. 83; h. sik, to betink oneself, ii. 133, Karl. 15, Bs. ii. 121. 2. with prepp.; h. sik um e-t, to take counsel with oneself (um-hugsan); h. sik fyrir, to have forethought, ponder over, Fms. xi. 442; h. fyrir sér, to ponder over, vii. 88, 289; h. um e-t, to think about a thing, Stj. 423, passim; h. eptir um e-t, Fms. x. 6. III. reflex., hugsadisk honum svá til, at..., Fms. vii. 88; e-m hugsast e-t, a thing occurs to one's mind.

hugsan, f. thought, thinking, Sturl. iii. 242 (opinion), Fms. i. 185, Al. 163; bera h. fyrir e-u, Sturl. i. 206; h. ok ætun, 656 A. i. 31, N. T., U 2



Pass., Vidal., very freq. COMPS: **hugsunar-auðu**, n. 'eyes of thinking', intellect, Skálda 160; umhugsan, meditation. **hugsunar-lauss**, adj. thoughtless. **hugsunar-leysi**, n. thoughtlessness.

**hugsandi**, part. gerund. conceivable, possible; ú-hugsandi, impossible. **hugsanlegr**, adj. attentive, Sks. 6: conceivable, Lat. *cogitabilis*, (mod.) **hugsi**, adj. ind. thoughtful, meditative; sem hann væri hugsi, Bjarn. 40; Gestr sitr nú hugsi um sitt mál, Ísl. ii. 294; fámálugr ok nokkut hugsi, 156; um slíkt liggir hann hugsi, Al. 15, 70; hann fór jafnan sem hugsi væri, as vacant, wandering, Bs. i. 170.

**hug-skot**, n. [properly either *mind's-recess*, from skot, a recess, or rather 'mind's-shooting', analogous to hugrenning]—mind, soul; hryggst h., a bereaved mind, Sks. 24, Fms. x. 151; með réttu hugskoti, Blas. 41; hugskots-eyru, Hom. 53; hugskots hendr, 54; hugskots augu, the mind's eye, 47, Stj. 20, 132, Rb. 380; mitt h., my mind, Fms. i. 140; fjarlægir mönnum í hugskotinu, 272; vitnisburð hugskotsins, K. Á. 50; blindr á hugskotinu, viii. 294; at fadir hann skyldi við hans h. sem síðast verða varr, Barl. 16; hreinsna h. sitt með íðran, Hom. (St.), Thom. 9, 13; freq. in the N. T. as to render *voûs* or *νόημα*, e.g. elska skaltú Drottinn Guð þinn af öllu hjarta, af allri sálu, ok af öllu hugskoti, Matth. xxii. 37, Luke i. 35, Rom. xiii. 2, 1 Cor. ii. 16, 2 Cor. iii. 14, iv. 4, xi. 5, 2 Tim. iii. 8, Tit. i. 15, Vidal. passim.

**HULD**, f. the name of a giantess, cp. Gr. Καλυψώ. **Huldar-Saga**, u. f. the story of the giantess Huld, Sturl. iii. 304.

**HULDA**, u. f. hiding, secrecy; drepa huldu á e-t, Fms. xi. 106; með huldu, in secret, i. 295; cover, nokkur hulda lá ávalt yfir, Fs. 22; mikil h. ok þoka liggir yfir eyju þeirri, Fas. i. 5; þeir vóru komnir á einn lítinn skóg ok var þá lítill h., Fms. x. 239: a cover, hafa huldu fyrir andliti eðr augum, 625, 23.

**II. hollowess**; in the phrase, á huldu, illa brotna bein á huldu, Ísl. Þjóðs.; brast sundr hulda í hrauninu, Pr. 411. COMPS: **huldu-fólk**, n. pl. the bidden people, fairies, in the mod. Icel. lore; for the origin of this name see Ísl. Þjóðs. (begin.) i. 1, 2. **huldu-maðr**, m. a fairy, Fms. iii. 177 (in a tale of the 15th century). **huldar-höttir**, m. a hood of disguise, Fbr. (in a verse).

**hulfr**, m. dogwood, = beinvíði (q. v.), Sks. 90 B. **huliðs-hjálmr**, m., and **hulins-hjálmr**, less correct, Fms. iii. 184, Fas. iii. 219: a bidden helm (see s. v. hjálmr), Fms. ii. 141, Gullþ. 27, Fbr. 34 new Ed.

**hulning**, f. concealing, Stj. 12, 127, 315, Mar. **hulstr**, m. [Goth. *bulistr*; A. S. *beolster*; Engl. *bolster*; Dan. *bolster*, from hylja; cp. Germ. *bilse*]: a case, sheath.

**huma**, að, prop. to hum: in the phrase, huma e-ð fram af sér, to put a thing by.

**HUMALL**, m. [Germ. *bummel*; Dan. *bumle*; Fr. *boublon*; Engl. *bop*]: —the *bumulus*, *bop-plant*, Nj. 2 (v. l.), N. G. L. i. 244, Bs. i. 441, Boldt., D. N. passim: **humla**, u. f. a nickname, Sturl. i. 18; vall-humall, the wild bop. COMPS: **humla-garðr**, m. a bop garden, Boldt. 41. **humla-keittill**, m. a bop boiler, D. N. **humla-mungát**, n. bop beer, D. N. **humla-stæði**, n. a place grown with bops, D. N. **humla-stöng**, f. a bop pole, Boldt. **humla-tekja**, u. f. bop-picking, Boldt. 53.

**HUMARR**, m. [Dan. and Germ. *bummer*; Fr. *bomard*]: a lobster, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët. **humar-klöf**, f. a lobster claw, Mag.

**humött**, see húm.

**HUNANG**, n. [A. S. *hunig*; Engl. *boney*; Germ. *bonig*; Dan. *boning*; Ulf. renders μέλι by *milip*]:—boney, Gpl. 491, Bs. i. 103, 433, Eg. 69, 79, 469, Fms. vii. 173, viii. 258, Stj. 309, 411. COMPS: **hunang-bakaðr**, part. baked boney, Stj. 193. **hunangs-dögg**, f. boney dew, Pr. 401. **hunangs-fall**, n. boney dew, Edda 12. **hunangs-fjötbandi**, part. flowing with boney, Stj. 642, Eluc. **hunangs-illmr**, m. a smell of boney, Landn. 140. **hunangs-lækr**, m. a stream of boney, Fas. iii. 669. **hunangs-seimr**, m. [Germ. *bonig-seim*=virgin boney], a boneycomb, Stj. 210, N. T. **hunang-sætr**, adj. sweet as boney. In olden times and throughout the Middle Ages, honey was one of the chief exports from England to Scandinavia (Norway and Iceland), see the passages above; as sugar was then unknown, the export of honey far exceeded that of the present day.

**hunang-ligr**, adj. boneyed, Sks. 630, Bs. i. passim, ii. 131, Mar.

**HUND**, [Goth. *hund* only found in pl. *bunda*], a form of hundræð, only used in poet. compds, many, very, like Lat. *multi*, Germ. *tausend*: **hund-forn**, adj. very old, þd. 14; in mod. conversation **hund-gamall** and **hund-margr**, adj. hundred-fold, innumerable, Hkv. i. 21; h. víkingr, Sighvat (Ó. H. 190); h. herr, Hallfred, Fms. xi. 208 (in a verse), Sighvat (Hkr. iii. 3), Hm. 17; hundmörg hof, Vpm. 38. **hund-villr**, adj. utterly lost, quite astray, Eb. (in a verse): esp. of sailors, fóru þeir þá hundvillr, Nj. 267. **hund-viss**, adj. very wise, esp. used of giants and partly as a term of abuse; hundviss jötunn, Hým. 5, Hkv. Hjörv. 25, Fas. iii. 15; hann var jötunn h. ok illr viðreignar, Edda; at jötnar hundvísir skulu þar drekka, 57. The similarity of hundr, a dog, seems here to have given a bad sense to the word (= dog-wise, cunning), which etymologically it did not deserve.

**hund-fiskr**, m. a dog-fish.

**hund-gá**, f. barking, Lv. 60, 655 xxxii. 9.

**hund-ligr**, adj. dog-like, Clem. 55, 656 C. 29.

**HUNDR**, m. [Ulf. *hundis*; A. S. O. H. G., Germ., Dan., and Swe. *hund*; Engl. *bound*; Lat. *canis*; Gr. *κύων*]:—a dog, Hm. 82, Gm. 4, Orkn. 150, Grág. ii. 119, Fms. ii. 224, iv. 314, Nj. 74, Stj. 464, passim the shepherd's dog, watch dog, and deer hound were best known; —small h. and fjár-h., a shepherd's dog; dýr-h., a fox bound; búr-h., varð-h., watch dog; grey-h., a greyhound; spor-h., a slot bound, Orkn. 150, Ó. H. mjó-h., Dan. mynde, a spaniel; [skikkju-rakki, a lap dog, Orkn. 114 dverg-h., q. v.; hunda-gá, gnaud, gelt, gnöll, barking, bowling, 656 ii. 12, Fas. i. 213; vera ór hunda hljóði, to be out of the dog's bark, as made one's escape, Orkn. 212, Gisl. 126; cp. hljóð B. 2; hunds hann höfuð, a dog's head (also as an epithet of abuse), Stj. 68, 498, R. 346; hunds eyru, dog's ears, in a book; hunds kjaptr, trýni, löpp, ró há, a dog's mouth, snout, foot, tail, hair; hunda sveinn, a dog-keep. Lv. 100: phrases and sayings, það er lítið sem hunds tungan finar eðr opt hefir ólmr hundr rifð skinn; as also hlaupa á hunda-vaði yfir e-t, slur a thing over, scamp work; festa ráð sitt við hunds hala, Mag. 6 —a dog's age is, partly in fun, partly in contempt, counted by half years átta vetra á hunda tölu = four years; whence, ek em maðr gamall, ok vi leggt at ek eiga hunds aldr einn ólífat, Fb. ii. 285: —allan sinn hunds aldr throughout all his wicked, reprobate life.

**II. metaph.** 1. abuse; hundrinn þinn, kýon Ísl. ii. 176; eigi af hundinum þínum, Fm. v. 233; drepm þenna hund sem skjótast, xi. 146; mann-hundur, a wicked man; hunds-verk, a dog's work, Sighvat: **hund-eygr**, adj. *hundis eygr* *εἶχα*, Grett. (in a verse): **hund-göðjaðr**, adj. *currish*, Hallfred.

an ogre, destroyer, = vargr, Gr. *κύων*; hundr segls, víða, as, herkie Lex. Poët., Edda ii. 512. 3. a nickname, Þórir Hundr, Ó. H.: **Hundi-fótr**, m. a nickname, Fas.; cp. also the pr. names **Hundi**, **Hundin** Landn., Sæm.: **Hunda-dagar**, m. the dog-days: **Hunda-stjarna**, the dog-star, Sirius.

4. botan. = *vulgaris*; hunda-hvingras, hun sóley, etc., Hjalt.: **hund-bitr**, m. a biter, Bjarn. (in a verse): **hun heiðinn**, adj. 'dog-beatben', *beatbenis*, Fms. ii. 130, Fas. ii. 186, K. 138, Flöv. 23. Favourite dogs recorded in the Sagas, king Olave's Vígi, the Argus of the northern Sagas, Fms. Ó. T. ch. 82, 208, 2 Gunnar's dog Sam, Nj. ch. 71, 77, 78; the dog Flóki, Rd. ch. 24; Hálf's S. ch. 7, 8, —þá ina sömu nótt gó hundr hans Flóki er aldr, nema hann vissi konungi ótta vánir: mythol. the dog Garm, Vsp. G the dog Saurr, who was made king over the Thronds, (þeir létu í hundinn þrjú manns-vit, ok gó hann til tveggja orða, en mæl þriðja), for this curious tale see Hkr. Hásk. S. Göða ch. 13: pet nat seppi, rakki, grey; and pr. names, Vígi, Snati, Loddí, Lubbi (a ro dog), Stripill (smooth), etc.

**HUNDRÆD**, n. pl. hundræð; the form **hund-** (q. v.) only occurs few old compd words: [Goth. *hunda*, pl.; A. S. *hund*; O. H. G. *h.* the extended form in Hel. and old Frank. *hundered*; Germ. *bun* Dan. *hundrede*; Swed. *hundra*; the inflexible syllable is prob. alci -ræðr in átt-ræðr]:—a hundred; the Scandinavians of the heathen (and perhaps also all Teutonic people) seem to have known only a decimal hundred (= 12 × 10 or 120); at that time 100 was expressed tíu-tíu, cp. Ulf. *taibun-taibund* = ten-teen; Pal Vidalin says,—hun tólfætt er sannlega frá heiðni til vor komið, en hið tíræð er líka; Norðrönd hafi ekki vitað af fyrr en Kristni kom hér ok með henni dómr þeirrar aldar, Skýr. s. v. Hundræð (fine): but with the introduction of Christianity came in the decimal hundred, the two being distinguishable adjectives,—tólfætt hundræð = 120, and tírætt hundræð = 100. Butsi old popular duodecimal system continued in almost all matters connected with economical or civil life, in all law phrases, in trade, exchange, perty, value, or the like, and the decimal only in ecclesiastical or scho matters (chronology, e.g. Íb. ch. 1, 10). At the same time the wo speech and writing was commonly used without any specificatio tírætt or tólfætt, for, as Pal Vidalin remarks, every one acquainted the language knew which was meant in each case; even at the p time an Icel. farmer counts his flocks and a fisherman his share (l by the duodecimal system; and everybody knows that a herd or sh one hundred and a half means 120 + 60 = 180. In old writers the po way of counting is now and then used even in chronology and in putation, e.g. when Ari Frode (Íb. ch. 4) states that the year cons three hundred and four days (meaning 364); the census of fr given by the same writer (where the phrase is hundræð heil = w full hundreds) is doubtless reckoned by duodecimal, not decimal hund. Íb. ch. 10; and in the census of priests and churches taken by bisho (about A. D. 1200) 'tíráð' is expressively added, lest duodecimal hund should be understood, Bs. i. 136. The Landn. (at end) contains a ment (from Ari?) that Iceland continued pagan for about a hundred i.e. from about 874–997 A. D. In the preface to Ólafr S., states that two duodecimal hundreds (tvau hundræð tólfæð) elapsed the first colonisation of Iceland before historical writing began (i.e. about A. D. 874–1115): levies of ships and troops are in the law Sagas counted by duodecimal hundreds, e.g. the body-guard of Olave consisted of a hundred híd-men, sixty house-carles and sixty in all 'two hundred' men, i.e. 240, Mork. 126; the sons of earl Strútl-



hundred men, of whom eighty were billeted out and forty returned, 88, 89; hálf hundrað, a half hundred = sixty, Mork. l. c. 2. of troops = 120; hundraðs-flokkur, Fms. vi. (in a verse). II. sense, hundreds, a host, countless number, see hund-, as also in verb. phrase, hundruðum, by hundreds (indefinitely), Fms. vi. 407, 75, 524: in mod. usage as adjective and indecl., except the pl. in hundruð ásaðum, Dipl. iv. 10.

As value, a hundred, i. e. a hundred and twenty ells of the wadmal, and then simply value to that amount (as a pound sterling worth). All property, real as well as personal, is even at present taxed by hundreds; thus an estate is a 'twenty, sixty, hundred' and a franklin gives his tithable property as amounting to so and so many hundreds. As for the absolute value of a hundred, a few examples are sufficient, thus e. g. a milch cow, or six ewes with lambs, for a hundred, and a hundrað and a kúgildi (cow's value) are the charge for the alimentation of a pauper for twelve months by law (Jb. 165) fixed to four hundred and a half for a male person, three hundred and a half for a female; cp. also the phrase, það hundrað í hettunni, there is no hundred at stake, no great risk! In times a double standard was used,—the wool or wadmal standard, hundrað talið = a hundred by tale, i. e. a hundred and twenty ells above, and a silver standard, called hundrað vegit, a hundred by weight or hundrað silfrs, a hundred in silver, amounting to two marks. Half = twenty ounces = sixty örtugar; but how the name hundred came to be applied to it is not certain, unless half an örtug was taken as a unit.

It is probable that originally both standards were identical, denoted by the phrase, sex álfa eyrir, six ells to an ounce, or a hundred and twenty ells equal to twenty ounces (i. e. wadmal and silver standard); but according as the silver coinage was debased, the phrases between nine, ten, eleven, twelve ells to an ounce (N. G. L. i. 80, 81, 82, passim), which denote bad silver; whereas the phrase 'three ells to an ounce' (griggja álfa eyrir, Sturl. i. 163, passim, or a hundred in equal to half a hundred in silver) must refer either to a double ell or silver twice as pure: the passage in Grág. i. 500 is somewhat obscure, as also Rd. 233: the words vegin, silfrs, or talin are often omitted in most cases no specification is given, and the context must decide which of the two standards is there meant; the wool standard is the older one, but in cases of wergild the silver standard seems always to be understood; thus a single wergild (the fine for a man's life) was valued, Njálá passim.

2. the phrases, hundrað frítt, a hundred free, Fms. i. 226; tólf hundruð mórend, twelve hundred in dark wadmal, Nj. 225; hundrað í búsgögnum ok í húsbúningi, Vm. hundraðs-gripir, hestir, hross, kapall, hvíla, sæng, rekkja, psaltari, etc., a horse, a bed, etc., of a hundred's value, Am. 2, 10, Vm. 25, 53, Jm. 3, 30; hundraðs-úmagi, a person whose maintenance is valued, Vm. 156; hundraðs virði, a hundred's value, 68. For the use of the Sagas and laws passim, and for more information see Dr. Jón's Essay in Burnt Njal.

A hundred, a political division which in olden times was common to Teut. nations, but is most freq. in old Swedish laws, where hundreds made a hérað or shire; cp. the A. S. and Engl. hundred, a hundredredum; old Germ. hundredti, see Grimm's Rechts Altertümer; the centum pagi of Caesar, Bell. Gall. iv. ch. 1, is probably the writer's misconception of the Teut. division of land into hundreds; cp. the case with Tacit. Germ. ch. 12: cp. the Swed. local names, Åttundal, Åttundaland, and Tiundaland, qs. Fjadr-hunda land, Åttundaland, Tiundaland, i. e. a combination of four, eight, ten hundred. The original meaning was probably a community of a hundred free franklins or captains. This division is not found in Icel.

hundraðasti, adj. an ordinal number, the hundredth.

hundrað-falda, adj. to 'hundredfold,' Stj. 545.

hundrað-faldiga, adv. hundredfold, Barl. 200: -ligr, adj., 19.

hundrað-faldr, adj. hundredfold, Stj. 94, Bs. ii. 157, Matth. xiii. 8.

hundraðs-höfðingi, a m. a centurion, Stj. 630, N. T., Fms. i. 142, B. 2, Róm. 260. hundraðs-blót, a becatomb, (mod.)

hundrað-ligr, adj. currisb, Barl. 160.

hundur, m. a hunter, (Engl. word,) Thom. 16.

húfr, f. a 'she-tyke,' bitch, Fas. 71, Fas. iii. 231.

húfr, m., but in mod. usage neut., as in Bs. ii. 135; [Ulf. bubrus = R. m., Engl., Dan., Swed., and Germ. hunger; O. H. G. hunger:]—

hunger vörn, Greg. 58; mikinn hunger, Sól. 50; fyrir hunger sakir, 52; seðja fenginn hunger, Al. 83; svelta hungeri heill, to starve, Ls. 53; hann hunger, Gd. 49; sinn sára hunger, Fas. ii. 222; svelta hungeri to starve, Ls. 62.

húfr, adj. [Ulf. buggrjan], to be a-bungred, to hunger, impers., þá hann (acc.), Stj. 144, Greg. 30; oss hungerar, 28; hungerandi = hungry, Sk. 632.

húfr, adj. hungry, Stj. 145, 152, Sk. 632, Hom. 18, Bs. i. 46, 47, n. f. = hunger, Bs. ii. 135.

húfr, adj., verða h., to die of hunger.

hunger-vaka, u, f. the hunger-waker: the name of an old historical work, from its exciting hunger (thirst) for more knowledge, Bs. i. 59.

HUPPR, m. [Ulf. hups = rib; A. S. hype; O. H. G. huf; Engl. hip; Germ. hüfte] :—a hip, Vígl. 21, passim: the joins of a carcass, as in the ditty, þegar eg ris aptr upp ei mun kjöt að fá, fáð þér mér heitan hupp, hólþinn verð eg þá, Jón Þorl.

HURÐ, f. [Goth. baurds = óþpa; A. S. byrdal; Engl. burdle; O. H. G. burt] :—a door, = Lat. janua; drepa, berja á hurð, Th. 3, Ísl. ii. 31, Hom. 96, Vm. 34, Jm. 8, Stj. 402; reka aptr hurð, Ísl. ii. 158, Korm. 10, Eg. 749; úti-hurð, stofu-hurð, búr-hurð, eldhús-hurð, N. G. L. i. 38; hurð er aptr, sbut, Ísl. ii. 31, passim: a burdle, Grág. ii. 328: a lid, Eg. 234.

II. metaph. phrases, eigi feltr honum þá hurð á hæla ef ek fylgi honum, the door shuts not on his heels if I follow him, i. e. I go in with him, he is not alone, Fas. i. 204; ef hér hafa hurðir verit loknar eptir þessum manni, if he has been taken in-doors, Ld. 42; hurð hnigin, a shut door, for this phrase see hniga; at seilask um hurð til lokunnar, to stretch oneself across the door to the latch, to try to reach farther than one can, Grett. 67 new Ed. COMPS: hurða-naust, n. a shed of burdles, Háv. 26 new Ed. hurðar-áss, m. a 'door-beams;' hurðar ok hurðásar were the roof-rafters nearest the door, where things (weapons, fish, meat) were hung up, almost answering to the rót or dyra-lopt in mod. Icel. dwellings, cp. Eg. 182, 183, Bs. i. 209, N. G. L. i. 349, 397; the phrase, reisa sér hurðarás um öxl, to carry the door-beam on one's shoulder, to undertake a thing one is not equal to. hurðar-bak, n. the back of a door; ab hurðar-baki, behind the door, Stj. 118, Fms. vi. 188, Ísl. ii. 45, Fas. ii. 115, Barl. 70.

hurðar-bora, u, f. a key-hole, Grett. 137 A. hurðar-flaki, a, m. a burdle, Grett. 114 A. hurðar-hringir, m. a door-ring, Ísl. ii. 158, Pm. 113, El. 26.

hurðar-hæll, m. = hurðás, N. G. L. i. 349, v. l. hurðar-járn, n. a door-binge, Am. 16, Þiðr. 364, Rétt. 2, 10, Fms. ii. 163.

hurðar-klofi, a, m. a door-groove, = gátt, q. v., Eb. 226. hurðar-lauss, adj. 'doorless,' without a door, Pm. 14, 66.

hurðar-loka, u, f. a door-bolt, MS. 4. 29. hurðar-olki, a, m. a cross-plank joining the boards of the door, Eb. 182.

hurð-áss, m. = hurðar-áss.

hurð, m. [cp. Engl. burry], a burley-burley, noise, Thom. (Ed.) 96, 97, 103.

hussun or hoson, interj. of dislike, cp. Engl. hiss! Dan. bysse! o hoson yðr er hlæði! þvíat ér monað syta ok gráta, Hom. (St.); hussun þér gömlum! Karl. 532.

hutututu, interj., to express shivering from cold, Orkn. 326.

HÚÐ, f. (húðna, acc. with the article, Edda i. 370); [A. S. bōð; Engl. bide; O. H. G. büt; Germ. baut; Dan.-Swed. bud; Lat. cutis] :—a bide, of cattle; húð af nauti (neat), en skinn at sauði (sheep), N. G. L. i. 420; nauts-húð, but sauð-skin; höfund, of a man; há (q. v.), of a horse; skráp, of a shark; roð, of a fish; hvelja, of a whale, cyclopterus, etc., Eg. 69, Nj. 201, K. þ. K. 38, Grág. ii. 403, Sturl. ii. 59, Dipl. v. 18; of a seal's skin, Sks. 168, 179; húða-vara, Eg. 69; húða-fang, a supply of bides, N. G. L. i. 101.

II. metaph. as a law term, of flogging or 'biding' (as the phrase still is in vulgar Engl.); fyrirgöra húð sinni, to forfeit one's bide; leysa húð sína, to redeem one's skin from flogging, N. G. L. ii. 133, 168; berja húð af e-m, to flog, i. 10, 85.

COMPS: húðar-laun, f. saving one's bide, N. G. L. i. 349. húð-fat, n. naut, a 'bide-vat,' i. e. a hammock, Sturl. ii. 50, Fms. vi. 168, 244, vii. 166, viii. 316, Fb. i. 539, Boll. 344, Fs. 64, Finnb. 232, Gpl. 94, Orkn. 274: the hammocks were leather bags, and sailors used to bring them ashore and keep them in the harbour-booths (see búð).

húðfats-beðr, m. a hammock bed, D. N. iv. 475. húðfats-félagi, a, m. a hammock mate, Fms. ix. 321.

húð-keipr, m. a canoe of skin, such as is used by the Esquimaux and savages of Vinland (America), Þorl. passim, Fas. 145, Fb. i. 541.

húð-lát, n. loss of one's bide, i. e. a flogging, Grett. 161, Bs. i. 792.

húð-sekkur, n. a bide-bag, Jb. húð-skór, m. a shoe of a raw bide, Hbl. 35.

húð-stroka, u, f. a 'biding,' flogging, Grett. 135, Thom. 331, Mar.

húð-strokinn, part. flogged. húð-strýking, f. flogging, Pass.

húð-strýkja, t, to flog, flagellate, Clar., Bar. 20, N. T.

HÚFA, u, f., pronounced húa, [Scot. bow; O. H. G. hūba; Germ. haube; Dan. bu] :—a hood, cap, bonnet; húfa hlaðbúin, Fms. vii. 225; höttir né húfa, Sks. 290; bar kona vatn í húfu sinni, Bs. i. 461, Gisl. 24, Bs. ii. 21, Dipl. v. 18 (belonging to a priest's dress), passim; stál-húfa, a steel hood; skott-húfa, a tasseled cap; koll-húfa, a cowl or skull-cap; nátt-húfa, a night cap.

2. the name of a cow with a white head; heimsk er hann Húfa, Stef. Ól., Kveld. ii. 197; Skinn-húfa, a nickname.

húfu-lauss, adj. hoodless, bare-beaded.

II. (= húfr), part of a church, in the old timber churches, Ísl. ii. 402 (of a temple); hann lét færa innar háltarit í húfunu, Bs. i. 830, 890, D. N. v. 586.

húfu-viðr, m. timber for the húfa, Bs. i. 144.

HÚFR, m., an older form hófr, Fms. i. 176 (in a verse), as also in hófregin (q. v.), and in the phrase, eiga mikid í hófi (below):—the bulk or bull of a ship; hann þríftr upp fork ok rekr út í húfinn á skipi þeirra, hann ferði forkinn í þann húf skipsins er seglit hafði ofan farit ok seglit hallaðisk áðr, Fær. 165; upp í naustið ok settu undir húfinn á skipi Orms, Ísl. ii. 81; kjöli eða stafna, húf eða hálsa, N. G. L. i. 100, freq. in Lex. Poët.; skeiðar-húfr, a ship's bull, Arnór; stiga fyrir húf,



to go overboard, Jd.; hafskips húfar, Fms. vi. (in a verse); héldir húfar, the frosted ships, Jd.; skórum hvelðir húfr, Arnór; svelldir húfr; breið-húfaðr, broad-bulled. COMPS: húf-langr, adj. long-bulled, of a ship, Lex. Poët. hóf-regin, i. e. húf-regin, m. and húf-stjóri, a, m. the guider or steerer of the bull = Thor the Thunderer driving through the air, Haustl., Jd.

II. metaph. phrases, vera heill á hófi, to be 'bale in bull', i. e. to be safe and sound; eiga mikít í hófi (húfi), to own much in a ship, to have much at stake, metaph. of a merchant. húka, t, to sit on one's bams, Sturl. ii. 220, Mag. 64, Art.; see hokra. húkr, m. a nickname, Fb. iii.

HÚM, n., poët. the sea, from its dusky colour; salt húm, the salt sea, Lex. Poët., Edda (Gl.), also in poët. compds. II. in prose, twilight, dusk; um kveldit í húmi, Fb. iii. 333; en húm var á mikít, Fas. ii. 284, Grett. (in a verse); í húminu, in the dusk of evening, Gisl. 138, Thom. 308: of the grey dusk in the morning, Fms. vi. 284; hence comes prob. the mod. phrase, að koma, fara í humótt (hámóti) á eptir, to lag behind, sneak behind another. humóttu-legr, adj. sneaking and ashamed.

húma, að, to grow dusk; var nú mjök húmat, Fas. iii. 223, 545; meðan lífs ei húmar húm, a ditty; see hýma. Húmar, m. pl. (but also Hýnir), the Huns, and Húna-land, Húnmörk, f. the land of the Huns; Húnlennkr and Húnskr, adj. Hunnish: the words occur in several of the old poems, esp. Kormak, Akv., Hóm., Og., Gkv. i. Hornklofi, but only in mythical songs or tales, Fas. passim; the word is derived from the Tartar Huns. COMPS: Húna-herr, m. a host of Huns, Hervar. S. Húna-kappi, a, m. the champion of the Huns, the nickname of the mythical hero Hildebrand, Fas. ii.

hún-bogi, a, m. a kind of bow, Sks. 408: a pr. name, Landn. HÚNN, m. [Gr. κῶνος], a knob: naut. the knob at the top of the mast-head; draga segl við hún, or í hún upp, or vinda upp segl við hún, to hoist a sail to the top, Ó. H. 17, Trist. 8, Fas. iii. 410. COMPS: hún-bora, u, f. the hole in the mast-head through which the balyard went; vinda segl við húnboru, to hoist the sail, Fær. 203. hún-dreginn, part. hoisted to the top, Sks. 394. hún-kastali, a, m. the crow's nest or 'castle' at the mast-head, Sks. 393, Fms. vii. 256, 262. hún-spénir, m. pl. ornaments at the mast-head, Edda (Gl.) 2. the knob at a staff's end; stafs-húnn, the knob on a door handle etc.: a slice, skera svá breiðan hún til beins er bast er langt, of a whale's blubber, N. G. L. i. 59. 3. a piece in a game, prob. from its cone-like shape: from the phrase, verpa húnum, to cast (throw) the piece 'hún,' it seems to follow that this game was either similar to the Gr. δίσκος or rather to the mod. nine pins; þeir í Haralds túni húnum verpa, Hornklofi, Fagrsk. 5 (in a verse); in Rm. 32 the 'hundum verpa' is no doubt a false reading for 'húnum verpa'; the riddle in Hervar. S., (where the answer is, þat er húnninn í hnettafi), is obscure and corrupt in the text, for the hnettafi or hnettafi (q. v.) was quite a different game.

HÚNN, m. a young bear, Kormak, Fas. i. 367, Fb. i. 253, Nj. 35, Landn. 176, Fs. 26, Stj. 530, passim; bjarnar-húnn, a bear's young: in local names, Húna-flói, Húna-vatn, Húnavatns-þing, -sýsla, Landn.; Húnavatns-leið, Fms. iii. 21. II. metaph. an urchin, boy, Vkv. 22, 30, 32, Gh. 12.

HÚS, n. [Ulf. renders okia by gards and razn, and δῶμα by brót, whereas hús only occurs once in the compd gudhus = ἱερόν, John xviii. 20; in all other Teut. languages, old and new, hús is the general word; A. S., O. H. G., Dan., and Swed. hús; Engl. house; Germ. haus; Dutch huys]—a house; hús eru þrjú í hvers manns hýbýlum, . . . eitt er stofa, annat eldhús, þriðja búr, Grág. i. 459; leita nú um hvert hús á þeim bæ, 215, x. 270; þeir fara til bæjarins ok hlaupa þar inn í hús, Eg. 385; í næsta húsi, Ld. 318; af hverju húsi, from every house, Fms. x. 226; eitthvert mikít hús, Sks. 62; eitt fagrt hús, Fb. i. 467; at húsinu, nær dyrum hússins, id.; bænhús, a prayer-house, chapel; söng-hús, a choir; eldhús, fjós (fé-hús), hest-hús (qq. v.) 2. a house, family, rare in old writers; sonr húss, the son of the house, Rm. 11: freq. in eccl. writers, í húsi Heber, 625, 11; af annars-háttar ættum ok húsi, Stj. 246: freq. in the N. T., af húsi Davíðs, Luke ii. 4: a religious house, monastic order; af Prédikara húsi, from the house of the Preaching Friars, the Dominican order, Bs. passim. 3. a case = húsi (q. v.), corporeal með húsi, B. K. 84, Vm. 83, 189, Pm. 73, Rb. 358. II. in pl. = bæ, the group of buildings of which a bouse consists, built in a row, the front (hús-bust) facing the sea, or a river if in a dale, or looking south; the back (húsa-bak) turned to the mountain; the pavement along the front is in Icel. called stétt, the open place in front hlað, q. v.; the buildings are parted by a lane (sund, bæjar-sund); the whole surrounded by a wall, called húsa-garðr; a lane, called geilir or tröð, leads up to the houses and house-yard, see Eggert Itin. 22; distinction is made between bæjar-hús or heima-hús, the 'home-houses', homesteads, or úti-hús, the out-houses, and fjár-hús, sheep-houses, which are at a distance from the homesteads; geymslu-hús, store-houses. That this was the same in olden times is borne out by the freq. use of the plur., even when referring to a single house (cp. Lat. aedes, tecta); konur skulu ræsta húsin ok tjalda, Nj. 175, 220; þeir sóttu at húsunum, 115; þeir hlaupa upp á húsin, Eb. 214; biðjast húsa, skipta húsum, ræða sínum húsum,

N. G. L. i. 109; hér milli húsa, Ld. 204; taka húsi (pl.) á e-m, to tap a person by surprise in his houses, Fms. viii. 172; inni í húsum, Sturl. 181; þeir stigu af baki fyrir sunnan húsin . . . ok gengu þá í einum d, heldr hjóðliga heim at húsum, iii. 185; varð þá brátt reyrk mikill húsunum, 189; tóku þá húsin mjök at loga, 186; nú tóku at loga öll húsin nema elda-hús brann eigi ok litla-stofa ok skrybúr, 191; þar vóru öll h-mjök vönduð at smíð, 193; hann hljóp upp á húsin ok rífu þakit, 218 rofin húsin yfir þeim, 220. Passages in the Sagas referring to buildings are very numerous: for Iceland, esp. in Sturl. 4. ch. 33, 50, 5. ch. 3-6. ch. 31, 32, 35, 9. ch. 1-5, 8, 20, 52, Nj. ch. 34, 48, 78, 80, 117, 128, 133, 137, Gisl. 28 sqq., Dropl. 28 sqq., etc.; for the Orkneys, Ork. ch. 18, 33, 34, 70 (interesting), 105, 113, 115; for Norway, Eg., Hli. O. H. passim. COMPS: I. in plur., húsa-bak, n. the back, the houses; at húsa baki. húsa-búnaðr, m. = búsbúnaðr, Ó. H. 17 húsa-bær, m. buildings, farms, Rm. (prose), Nj. 130; mikill húsa-bær, Ork. 244; góðr h., Fms. xi. 192, Fas. iii. 20; lítill h., Ó. H. 152. húsa-garðr, m. = húsa-bær, the yard-wall, Nj. 120, v. l. húsa-gras, n. ber growing on a bouse roof, such as bouse-leek, Stj. 644. húsa-hagi, m. bome pasture, Gpl. 404. húsa-kostir, m. lodgings, a mean dwelling, Isl. ii. 139. húsa-kot, n. a cottage, Sturl. ii. 50, Ó. H. 13 húsa-kynni, n. a dwelling; mikil, góð húsakynni, Bs. i. 700, Fms. ii. 8 h. ok borðbúnaðr, Ó. H. 175. húsa-leiga, u, f. bouse rent, Barl. 10 húsa-mót, n. pl. the joining of buildings, Sturl. ii. 59, Fms. ix. húsa-skildagi, a, m. a contract for the tenure of a bouse, Gpl. 38 húsa-skipan, f. the order, arrangement of buildings, Gisl. 28, Eg. 13 Post. 656 B. 8. húsa-skipti, n. a sharing of houses, Gpl. 341. húsa-skjól, n. bouse shelter. húsa-skygni, n. a 'bouse-sbed', shelter, S. 121. húsa-smíðr, m. a bouse-wright, Post. 153. húsa-smíð f. bouse-building, Post. húsa-smótra, u, f. a 'bouse-neat', house cleaner; the exact meaning of this word is dubious; Finn Magnúss suggested a broom: the word only occurs in Fas. ii. (see húsia) and Fb. i. 548 (Symb. 14, Ant. Amer. 291); the latter instance is interesting, as the 'house-neat' which is there mentioned (about A. 1002) was made from an American tree. húsa-staðr, m. a bousestead, the site of a building, Post. húsa-tímbr, n. bouse timber. húsa-torf, n. bouse turf for walls and roof, Dipl. v. 5. húsa-töf f. bouse walls, without the roof, Lat. rudera, Fs. 158 (a local name húsa-umbót, f. bouse repairs, Jb. 215. húsa-viðr, m. bouse timber Grág. i. 200, Nj. 82 (v. l.), Ld. 32, Bs. i. 144. húsa-vist, f. abode an abode, Fb. ii. 456. II. in local names, Húsa-fell, Hús-garðr, Húsa-vaðill, Húsa-vík, Landn., Dipl. i. 7: Hús-víking Hús-fellingr, m. a man from H.

húsa, að, 'to bouse', build houses; húsa konungs garð, Ó. H. 43; hú land, Grág. ii. 211; þann hluta landsins er ekki var húsaðr, Glúm. 33 Uni húsaði þar, Landn. 246; húsa ok göra kirkju, Fms. vii. 110; þu upp, to repair, Fas. ii. 342. 2. to shelter (= hýsa), N. G. L. 322. 3. [húsi], to case, B. K. 34, of laths. húsan, f. bouse-building, Sd. 180: a casing, B. K. 17 (twice). húsa-bak, n. = húsbak, Hóm. 32, Nj. 28, Sturl. i. 63. húsbóndi, a, m., pl. húsbændir; in mod. usage the æ is kept through out the plural, but not so in old writers; húsbóndi is prop. a particl contracted from húsbóandi or húsbúandi; [see bóndi, p. 74, and b of which the older form is bóa, Dan. boe, p. 86; Engl. husband; Sw. busbonde]—prop. a bouse-master, master, the Scot. good man (= Sw busbonde); sínum húsbónda, Hom. 121; þann klæðnaðr er húsbóndi Grág. i. 460; ek hefi áðr verit missátt við húsbónda minn, Ld. 278, 1 ii. 385, Nj. 97; hann var með þeim húsbónda lengi, he served that man long, Fms. i. 78: a household word in Icel., where the plural húsbændir used collect. even of master and mistress = Germ. herrschaft, and is opp. hjú, servants; biddu húsbændrna; húsbóndi góðr! is an address of vants to the house-master. In Norway the húsbóndi as the landlord opp. to the húsmáðr or garðsmáðr or cottager, N. G. L. ii. 207, D. N. v. a host, Fms. vii. 30. II. a husband, answering to húsfreyja II; ef h bóndi hennar er í brottu, Jd. 372; minn húsbóndi, Stj. 119; see bónd 2; but not freq. in mod. usage in that sense: the household phrase bei maðrinn, or maðrinn minn! COMPS: húsbónda-hollr, adj. faithful to one's master. húsbónda-lauss, adj. without a master. húsbót, f. bouse repairs, Ám. 110. húsbrenna, u, f. bouse-burning, arson, Grett. 103 new Ed. húsbrot, n. a law term, bouse-breaking, burglary, N. G. L. i. 38, C. 345, H. E. i. 496: in pl. ruins, Ann. 1390. húsburni, a, m. bouse-burning, Bs. i. 78, Rb. 572. húsbust, f. a bouse front. húsbúnaðr and húsbúningr, m. bouse furniture, esp. hangings tapestry, Js. 78, Fms. vii. 148, Ó. H. 175, Eg. 94, Sturl. ii. 35, Fb. i. Vm. 65. Hús-drápa, u, f. name of an old poem describing the mythical representation on the wall of an old hall, Ld. 114, Edda. húsdrottinn, m. the master of a bouse, 656 C. 16. húsdýrr, n. pl. bouse doors, Sturl. ii. 222. húsendi, a, m. a bouse end, gable, Orkn. 450.



**húsfadir**, m. *the house father, master*, Matth. xiii. 27, 52, xxi. 33.  
**húsfadr**, adj. 'house-fast,' domiciled, Grág. i. 207, ii. 409, N. G. L. Fms. vi. 13.

**húsfreyja**, u, f., and by way of popular pronunciation **huspreyja**, f. 35, Glúm. 349, N. G. L. ii. 6; or **húsfri** (Swed. *busfru*), indecl. freq. in Stj. 123, Orkn. 326, Fms. vi. 166, xi. 437; whence by pronunciation **hústrú** (Dan. *busfru*), which form is freq. in late eds, Dipl. iv. 1, 3, v. 15, Vm. 31, 52, Bs. i. 117, 119:—a *housewife, mistress*; bóndi ok húsfreyja, Bs. i. 535, Grág. i. 157; Unn frjá, Orkn. 210; Gyða h., Eg. 478; ein rik húsfri, a great lady, 166; húsfri Geirdis, h. Salgerðr, Dipl. iv. 3, Vm. 52; see frú, and the references there given.

**húsi II**; sér ok húsfreyju sinni (*his wife*), Ísl. ii. 201, Stj. 123, Dipl. Ólmundr ok hústrú hans, Vm. 31, Dipl. v. 15; leitandi hvar húsfri fa, where *his wife would be sleeping*, Fms. xi. 437.

**húsvillir**, m. a *houseful*, of guests at an inn.

**húst**, m. a *house gable*, Ísl. ii. 20, Þórst. Síðu H. 15.

**hústanga**, u, f. 'house-walking,' visits, Fs. 32, Glúm. 372, Bjarn. 61.

**hústangr**, m. a *begging from house to house*, Grág. i. 301; fara á hústangr, av. 54, passim: a *beggar*—**húsgangs-maðr**, m., Grág. i. 163.

**hústisting**, f. a *lodging*, Greg. 50.

**hústrind**, f. a *house frame*.

**húsumi**, a, m. *the master of a house, the good man*, Rm. 25, Gkv.

**húsongull**, adj. *making many visits*, Grett. 96.

**hústörð**, f. *house-making*, Js. 92, Fms. ii. 230, Jb. 211, Odd. 18, Stj.

**hústerra**, m. *lord of the house*, Mar., Art., Pr. 416, Mag. 150.

**hústara**, a, m. a *case*, Gullþ. 22; skæriss-húsi, a *scissors-case*, id.

**hústarl**, m. a *house-carle, man-servant*, opp. to húsbóndi, a *master*;

húskarl undir Felli, Sturl. i. 55; hann kvaddi húskarla sína með

18; var skipat verkum með húskörum, Ld. 58, Grág. i. 435.

Ísl. 21, Eg. 4, 52, 565, Bs. i. 645, passim; but in mod. usage

**hústr**. II. *the king's men, his body-guard*, Sks. 249 B;

þenn er handgengir eru konungi þá eru húskarlar hans, þeir

menn... þá hafa þeir auknað með húskarla-nafni at þeir heita

272; enn eru þeir húskarlar konungs er heita gestir, 249, 257,

górðusk sumir hirðmenn hans en sumir gestir, sumir húskarlar,

24. COMPS: húskarla-hvöt, f. name of a poem, Ó. H.

húskarla-lið, n., and húskarla-sveit, f. a *body of house-*

Ísl. i. 294, Fms. vi. (in a verse), Ó. H. 67.

2, a, m. a *niggard*. húska-legr, adj., húski-skapr, m.

óna, u, f. a *housewife, lady of the house*, Rm. 25.

veðja, u, f. 'house-farewell,' at Icel. funerals of persons of

brief sermon is delivered at the home of the deceased when

is removed from the house (see hefja A. 3); this sermon is

diskveðja, and a brief account is therein given of the life, character,

pedigree, etc. of the deceased; when the 'house-farewell' is ended,

is carried out of the house, the last verses of the 25th Passion

En með því út var leiddr), and the following verses on John

eing sung; after which the coffin is carried to the church, which

times a long way off. See a description of the funeral of an Icel.

þjóðblfr, 17th Aug. 1869, p. 166.

syttja, u, f. a *cottage, bovel*, Fms. v. 95.

Li, n. [Ulf. *húsl* = *θυσία* and *λατρεία*, John xvi. 2; A. S. *húsl*;

*húsl*; Swed. *husl*]=*the bousel, Corpus Domini*, a word only

ing the Roman Catholic times, never in heathen rites, although

is Teutonic; and at Reformation it was disused, Hom. 34, 157;

sl, N. G. L. i. 144, Karl. 27, passim. COMPS: húsl-ker,

sel box, Vm., Pm. húsl-pungr, m. a *bousel bag*, Vm. 129.

ka and húsl-tekja, u, f. *taking the bousel, the communion*,

i. 144, Hom. (Stj.) 15.

ad, to *bousel*, to give the Corpus Domini to a sick person;

hann Ásgrim ok húslaði, Bs. i. 746; hann var húslaðr ok dó síðan,

7; húslaðr ok oleaðr, 150, Bs. ii. 70; láta húsla sik, N. G. L.

only used of the Roman Catholic service.

a, f. *the Holy Communion*, Hom. (St.) 68.

ungr, adj. 'house-long,' nickname of a man who built a long

ldn. (App.) 324.

uss, adj. *homeless*, D. N.

str, m. a *house-reading, home-service, family prayers*, at which

are sung and a sermon or lesson read; such services are held in

Sundays all the year round, in the middle of the day, for the

who cannot get to church; the húslstr consists of the Gospel for

and a printed sermon (Vidalinn Postilla), a short prayer, the Lord's

and a hymn before and after. During the winter an evening ser-

held every week day (from November to April), which consists of

sermon (hugvekja), a prayer, the Lord's Prayer, and a hymn:

ús-lestrar-bók, f. a *house-reading-book*, a postil or the like;

rar-fær, adj. *able to read a húslstr*, of one who has learnt to

vera við húslstr, to attend a h. During Lent the Passi-

re by popular consent appointed for the húslstr. This old and

pious custom is entirely spontaneous, and not ordered by any church authority.

**hús-leysi**, n. *being homeless*.

**hús-móðir**, f. a 'house-mother,' *housewife, mistress*; servants address

their mistress as 'h. góð.'

**hús-mæninir**, m. a *house ridge*, Ísl. ii. 196.

**hús-næði**, n. a *lodging, shelter*.

**hús-prúðr**, adj. = *húbyla-prúðr* (q. v.), Fms. v. 191.

**hús-rúm**, n. *house-room, lodging, shelter*, Grág. ii. 333.

**hús-vegg**, m. a *house wall*, Eg. 187, Fms. viii. 347.

**hús-verð**, n. *the price of a house*, Js. 92.

**hús-vitja**, að, to go on a *húsvitjan*.

**hús-vitjan**, f. a 'house-visitation,' a circuit which the parish priest has

to make every winter from farm to farm in his parish, to enquire into

the religious state of his people, the education of children, and so on.

**Hús-víkinngr**, m., **Hús-víkinngr**, adj. a man from Húsavík, Landn.

**hús-vörðr**, m. a *house-ward, 'house-keeper'* of Shaksp., Gr. *οικονόμος*,

i. e. *the house dog*, N. G. L. i. 235.

**hús-þekja**, u, f. *house-itch*, Hkr. iii. 61, Fbr. 24, Stj. 402.

**hús-þing**, n. [cp. Engl. *bustings*], a *council or meeting*, to which a king,

earl, or captain summoned his people or guardsmen; skaut konungr á

húþingi ok segir fyrirætlan sína, Eg. 357; Ásbjörn jarl skaut þá á hú-

þingi, Fms. xi. 267; þá lætr Pálnatóki kveðja húþings, 67; Sigurðr

konungr... ok áttu þar húþing; talaði Sigurðr konungr, vii. 151, Ó. H.

45, 155; þá átti Ólafir konungr h. í garðinum ok stóð upp á stein þann inn

mikla er þar stóð, Hkr. i. 252; Eysteinn konungr hafði þá h., Fms. vii.

249; keisariinn hafði h. við ráðgjafa sína ok aðra höfðingja, hann sagði

svá, i. 126; þá átti Arinbjörn húþing við lið sitt, ok sagði mönnum fyrir-

ætlan sína, Eg. 533; hann kvaddi þá húþings (rendering of Sallust's

'concionem populi advocavit'), Róm. 146.

**hús-þjófr**, m. a *house-breaker*, Yt. 20.

**hús-þröng**, f. 'house-þröng,' a *house-full*, Jb. 264.

**hvaða**, pron., indecl. throughout all cases and genders [see *hverr*],

*what, which*, but only as a subst. pronoun, never as a subst. pronoun, e.g.

hvaða menn, hvaða konur, hvaða skip? whereas *hverr* (q. v.) is used

as a substantive; hvaða is a mod. form from the old *hvat* or *hvatva* (q. v.),

and is hardly found in old vellums, except with a dat.; hvaða snúð (dat.),

Sks. 266; hvaða burði, Fms. viii. 8; whereas in mod. speech hvaða as

an adj. pron. has almost displaced the old *hverr*, which is at present only

used in the substantive sense.

**hvaðan**, adv. interrog. [Ulf. *waþro* = *πόθεν*; A. S. *hwanon*; Engl. *whence*;

Germ. *wober*]:—*whence*, Nj. 2, 125, Fms. ix. 55: absol. of the wind, hvaðan

er hann? *whence (from what quarter) is the wind?* the answer, sunnan,

norðan; þóttisk engi vita, hvaðan veðr var á, *whence the wind blew*, Fms. viii.

55; h. af löndum? Ísl. ii. 222, Vpm. 22, 24, 26, Pr. 416, passim. β.

spec. usage; meðan ek veit eigi víst hvaðan Guðmundr hinn ríki stendr at,

mágr minn (as long as I know not *what side G. takes*), því at ek ætla

honum at veita, hvaðan sem hann stendr at, Nj. 214.

II. indef. = *undecunque*, koma þeir heilir hvaðan, Hm. 157; hvaðan sem, *whenceso-*

*ever*; hann siglir hvaðan sem á er, *he sails whencesoever the wind may*

*blow, whatever wind may blow*, Fms. x. 204; blóðrás hvaðan sem

renn, Pr. 473; hvaðan af sem hann hafði þann spádóm, Hkr. i.

224.

III. as relative, Stj. 1.

**hvaðan-æva**, adv. [æva answers to Engl. *ever* in *wherever, whenever*,

*whatever*, but in Icel. only remains in the adverb denoting the place from

which]:—*from whencesoever*, Fms. vii. 75 (in a verse); drífa h., to

*throng together from every side*, Hkr. i. 54; þustu þá borgarmenn h. at

þeim, Fms. i. 104; þar drósk saman miklit lið ok kom h. til, viii. 411; þá

gaf þeim glámskygni, sýndisk þeim sem menn færi h. at þeim, Sturl. i.

179; úvina er h. herja á oss, Stj. 398, 444:—phrases, þótti konungi sem

h. væri augu á honum, of a wild, fugitive look, Fms. ii. 180; ok hvaðan-

æfa aðgals á sem á hrakdyri, *with a look as wild as a hunted deer (as if*

*be had eyes all over him)*, Korm. 60; hann vann svá at h. vóru á honum

hendmar, *be worked as if he had bands all over him*, Grett. 101 new Ed.

**HVALR**, m., pl. *hvalar*, Sks. 180 B; *hvala*, acc. pl., K. þ. K. 138;

*hvalana*, Grág. ii. 387; *hvala alla*, 359; mod. *hvalir*: [A. S. *hwæl*;

Germ. *wall-fisch*; Dan. *hval*]:—a *whale*, Hým. 21, Rb. 1812, 17, Grág.

i. 159, ii. 337: as to the right to claim whales as jetsum, see the law

in Grág. and Jb., the Reka-bálkr and the Sagas passim, e.g. Grett.

ch. 14, Eb. ch. 57, Háv. ch. 3, Fbr. ch. 9:—there was always a great

str when a whale was driven ashore, flýgr fiskisaga ferr hvalsaga; í

hvals líki, Fms. xi. 182, Fas. ii. 131; hvals aukir, *amber*, old Dan. *hwals-*

*öky*, Sks.; hvals hauss, a *whale's head*; hvals ván, *expectation of a whale*

*being drifted ashore*, Vm. 174; hvals verð, a *whale's value*, Grág. ii. 373;

*hvala blástur, the blowing of a whale*; hvala-kváma, *arrival of shoals of*

*whales*, Eg. 135; hvala-kyn, a *species of whale*, Sks. 121; in Edda (Gl.)

and in Sks. l. c. no less than twenty-five kinds of whales are enumerated

and described; hvala-skúfir, *whale guts*, a nickname, Landn.; hvala-

vetr, a *winter when many whales were caught*, Ann. 1375; in local

names, Hvals-á, Hvals-nes, Hval-fjörðr, Hvals-eyrr, Landn. etc.

COMPS: hval-ambr, m. *whale amber*. hval-fiskr, m. a *whale*.



hval-fjara, u. f. a *whale beach*, on which a whale has drifted and is cut up. hval-fjós, f. *whale blubber*, Ám. 83, Rd. 251. hval-flutningur, m. *carrying blubber*, Ám. 78. hval-flystri, n. = hvalfjós, Rétt. 10, 11. hval-fundur, m. *the finding of a (dead) whale*, N.G.L. hval-föng, n. pl. *stores of whale (blubber)*, Bs. i. 549, Fbr. 41. hval-grafr, f. pl. *whale pits* where blubber was kept, Sturl. i. 136: a local name in western Icel. hval-gæði, n. pl. = hvalgögn, H.E. ii. 130. hval-gögn, n. pl. *gain derived from whales*, Ám. 111. hval-járn, n. a *whale-iron, barpoon*, Sturl. iii. 68. hval-kaup, n. *purchase of whale-blubber*, Lv. 59. hval-kálfur, n. a *whale-calf, young whale*, Fas. iii. 546. hval-klippe, u. f. = hvalfjós, Grett. (in a verse). hval-kvæma, u. f. a *drifting of whales ashore*, Sturl. i. 190, Bs. i. 665. hval-látr, m. 'whale-liter', a place where whales cast their young: a local name in Icel. hval-magi, a, m. *whale-maw*, a nickname, Landn. hval-mál, n. 'whale-case', i. e. a claim to whales as jetsum, Bs. i. 666. hval-reið, f. = hval-reki, Lv. 58. hval-reki, a, m. a *drift of whales*, Grág. ii. 210, 366, Ld. 4. hval-rekstr, m. *whale hunting* (as described by Sir Walter Scott in the *Pirate*), Gpl. 458, Ann. 1296, Bs. i. 801, Boldt. 143. hval-rétti, n. 'whale-right', as to jetsum, N.G.L. i. 59. hval-rétr, m. *whale hunting*, Ám. 1296. hval-rif, n. a *whale's rib*, Háv. 48, Grett. 89. hval-ró, f. a nickname, Landn. hval-saga, u. f. *whale news*, Bs. i. 463. hval-skipti, n. *whale sharing*, Grág. ii. 381, H.E. ii. 126. hval-skíð, n. *whale gills*. hval-skurðr, m. *whale carving, cutting up whales*, Fbr. 41, Bs. i. 666, Ám. 36. hval-skyti, a, m. a *whale barpooner*, Grág. ii. 377, Jb. 326. hval-taka, u. f. *taking, stealing blubber*, Sturl. ii. 29, Rd. 251. hval-tíund, f. a *tithe paid from whales*, Vm. 76, B.K. 53. hval-vágr, m. a *whale creek*, where whales are caught, Gpl. 464. hval-ván, f. a *whale expected to be driven ashore*, Vm. 174. In poetry the sea is called hval-frón, -jörð, -mœnir, -tún, = the abode... town of whales, Lex. Poët.

HVAMMR, m. [Ivar Aasen *kvam*] = a grassy slope or vale; þar var byggilegr hvammr, Fs. 22; kaus hann sér bústað í hvammi einum mjök fögrum, 26; sá var einn h. í landi Geirmundar, at hann kvaðsk vilja kjósa í brott ór landinu, —varð búfé hans státt í hvamminum, —hann eltir fœð ór hvamminum, Sturl. i. 5; með þeim víði er í þeim hvammi er vaxinn, 6; þeir kómu at því síki er leið ligger til Kirkjubæjar ok skamt var frá þeim hvammi er þeir Ögmundur sátu í, Sturl. iii. 112: very freq. as an appellative in every Icel. farm or as a local name, Hvammr, Landn.: the best known is the seat of the Sturlungar in Broadfirth, Hvammsdalr, Hvamms-fjörðr, Landn.; Hvamms-land, Hvamms-verjar, or Hvamms-menn, m. pl. *the men from Hvam*, Sturl.; Hvamm-Sturla, m. *Sturla from H.*, the father of Snorri.

hvaun-garðr, m. [hvönn], an *angelica garden*, N.G.L. i. 38, 241, 253, Gpl. 347, Js. 134.

hvaun-jóll, a, m. (see jóll), a *stalk of angelica*, Fms. ii. 179, x. 336, 337. hvann-kálfur, m. a *young angelica*, Hervar. (Hb.) hvann-stöð, n. a *bed of angelica*, Vm. 143: as a local name.

hvaup, n. [cp. Goth. *hwapjan* = to suffocate, extinguisb], *dropsical flesh*, holda-hvaup. hvaup-lígr, adj. *dropsy-like, dropsical*.

HVAR, adv. interrog. and indef., [Ulf. *hvar* = *wo*; A.S. *hwar*; Old Scot. *qubar*; Engl. *where*; Germ. *wo*; Dan. *hvor*]: I. interrog. *where?* direct and indirect; in endless instances indirect after the verbs *vitá*, *sjá*, *heyrá* *spyrja*... hvar, to *know*, *see*, *hear*, *ask*... Vsp. 5, 22, Hm. 1, Ýt, Hfuðl. 3; kveða á, hvar koma ská, Grág. i. 46; hvar við skyldi auka, Íb. 5; þeir fundu hvar upp var rekin kista Kveldúlf, Eg. 129 and prose passim. β. followed by a subj., hvar viti? hvar hafi? hvar muni? Lex. Poët.

γ. with a prep.; hvar skulum vit á leita, *where shall we go and seek?* Nj. 3; greina hvar þetta heyrir til, *where to*, Fms. ii. 260. 2. with the notion of *whither*; eigi vitum vér hvar hann fór, N.G.L. i. 218; hvar hann skyldi stefna, Fas. iii. 543; sé ek nú hvar sök horfir, Hrafn. 11.

3. with particles; hvar fyrir? *wherefore?* why? Fms. iv. 47; þeir spyrja, hvar til þessi svör skulu koma, i. 3, passim; hvar kvömu feðr okkri þess (staðar understand) at... hvar nema alls hvergi, Ísl. ii. 236; hvar landa ertu þess fæddr, *where in the world art thou born?* Lat. *ubi terrarum?* Fas. ii. 534.

II. indef. *anywhere*; allir hlutir verða bjartari á glerinu í sólskinu en hvar annarstaðar, Hom. 128; hér eru vötn verri en hvar annarstaðar, Stj. 609; hér framir enn hvar annarstaðar, Fb. i. 236. 2. in each place; urðu þrjú þing í hverjum fjórðungi ok skyldu þingu-nautar eiga hvar (in each) saksóknir saman, Íb. 9; Duná (*Danube*) kemr í sjau stöðum mikil hvar (in seven arms, each of which is great) saman í sjó, Rb.; turturur eru fáir hvar saman, Hom. 65.

3. hvar sem, hvar es, and in old MSS. and poems contracted hvars, *wheresoever*; hvar sem hann fór, hvar sem þeir kvámu, Fms. i. 62, vii. 21: with a local genitive, hvar lands er kom, *wherever he came*, Ód. 8; hvar þess er (*wheresoever sbat*) maðr hefir þann eðl unninn, Grág. i. 56; hvar landa sem þú ert, Fs. 23; hvar þess er aðrir taka fyrst arf, 191; hvar helzt, *id.*, Hom. 155. 4. hér ok hvar, *here and there, now here now there*, Nj. 142, Fms. i. 136, vii. 294, 301, 324, viii. 61, ix. 362, Sks. 566; víða hvar, *far and wide, in many places*; víðast hvar, *in most places, in most instances*, Skáld. H. 3. 42, freq. in mod. usage.

5. ever so, very; hvar fjarri, *ever so far, very far off*; en þegar er Arnjótr laust við geislinum þá var hann hvarr fjarri þeim

O. H. 153; honum kastaði mjök upp ór húsunum svá hátt at hvar fjar kom niðr, Sturl. i. 161 C, Orkn. 114; hann laust hann svá mikil bögg hann kom hvar fjarri niðr, El. 100; hugr þinn er mér h. fjarri, Stj. 41 Hom. (St.) 43: with a compar., um allt Hálogaland ok þó víðara hvar in all H. and ever so much farther, Fas. ii. 504; hvar meiri, *evermore* ek skal þó hvar meiri stund (*with ever more zeal*) á leggja hennar men en ek ætlaða, Fms. x. 106. III. relat. only in later writers, Dý v. 3, Mar. passim; hvar til (*whereunto, to which*) Bjarni bauð ekki fre en áðr, Dipl. iii. 11.

B. IN COMPS. intens. = *ever*, mostly in poetry: hvar-brigðr, *ever ever shifty, fickle*, Fms. x. (in a verse). hvar-dyggr, *adj. ever faithful*, Lex. Poët. hvar-gegn, *adj. 'ever-gain,' straightforward* upbrigt, Fms. xi. 314 (in a verse). hvar-góðr, *adj. ever good* Lb. 13. hvar-grimmr, *adj. savage*, Lex. Poët. hvar-kunn adj. 'ever-known,' famous, Hallfred. hvar-kvænt, part. *polygamous*, having 'a wife in every port,' a rendering of 'gentem prociat mam,' of the Vulgate, Deut. xviii. 50, Stj. 345. hvar-leiðr, a 'ever-loathed,' detested, Hkv. 1. hvar-lofaðr, *adj. ever praised* Geisli 16. hvar-mikill, *adj. ever great*, Clem. 47.

HVARF, n. [hverfa], prop. a 'turning away,' disappearance: of thing being stolen, hvörf ok stuldr, Fbr.; hvarf lönnunr, Edda 46, 206, Band. 12 new Ed.: cp. sól-hvörf, *sun-turn*, i. e. the solstice. β. 7. hann þeim þar hvarf (mod. á hvarf), *he ran out of their sight*, Sturl. ii. 14 hlaupti í burt með ok runnit þeim skjótt hvarf, Bs. i. 704: in mod. usage a bill on the horizon is called hvarf; á hvarf, *to go to the other side of bill so as to be out of sight*: vera á hvörfum, *to waver*, Skv. 3. 38. shelter; því ek hefi nú leitat áðr allra hvarfa, Barl. 59; ef björn horfinn í hildi, lýsi því í fjölda manna at þat er hans hvarf (*lair*), N.G.L. i. 46; at-hvarf, *shelter*; göra sér e-n at hvarfi, *to call on a friend*, Fbr. iv. 292.

II. a local name for Cape Wrath in Scotland, Bs. i. 48 Hvarfs-gnípa, u. f. *Cape Farewell* in Greenland, A.A.

hvarfa, að, [Ulf. *hvarþon* = *περιπατέιν, περιάγειν*], prop. *to turn round* lét hann sér í hendi h. hér gullit, Hdm. 21, obsolete. 2. *to wander* stroll about, Fms. x. 412, Eg. (in a verse), Pr. 136. β. metaph.

í millum, *what is between*, as a matter of dispute or dissent, Gpl. 36 sakir stóra hluta er hér h. milli, Nj. 177, v. 1.; ok h. þar í millum, 7 on these numbers, i. e. between the length of ten and twenty ells, Sks. 12 Anecd. 16: e-m hvarfar hugr, *one's mind wavers*, Fms. x. 270.

hvarfan, f. *strolling*, Skv. 3. 38.

hvarf-fúss, *adj. shifty*, Hel. 2.

hvarfla, að = hvarfla, Eg. 766, Lv. 54, Sks. 141, Bs. ii. 62, Fs. 15 to waver, Aroni hvarflaði hugrinn, Sturl. ii. 84.

hvarf-lauss, *adj. 'suverless,' unsuerving*, Barl. 146.

hvarf-semi, f. *shelter, refuge*, Clem. 44.

hvargi, adv. indef. (for the particle -gi see p. 199); a clear distinction made in the MSS. between hvargi, *everywhere*, and hvergi (q. v.), *nowhere* (Hkr. i. 269, 278, ii. 208 in the folio Ed. are misprints): *wheresoever* with the particle er (es) or sem; hvargi sem menn verða staddir, 655 4; hvargi er hann kvángsk, Grág. i. 181; hvargi er maðr drepr m ok varðar þat skóggang, ii. 14; hvargi er menn eru staddir, 20; h. hann tók, i. 210; h. er þú tekr land, Landn. 43, v. 1.; h. sem þeir he N.G.L. i. 103; h. er hann fór, Fms. xi. 40, Hkr. i. 100, 269; h. s. vér komum, Post. 645. 71; h. er þjóð heyrir, Ám. 103. 2. in every place, without the particle; sýna mér, af hverju gefit er hvar *what is given in each place*, Nj. 76; en þá hit næsta sumar gat i hvargi (*almost everywhere*) ber á Íslandi, Fms. i. 135, (the MS. has been erroneously, cp. the Annals of the year 1203.)

HVARMR, m. the *eyelid*; brú eða brúna, hvarma ok ennir, Fm. ii. 499, Róm. 326; hann þenn upp hvarmana, Stj. 475, i Sam. 1 13; hann lét leggja lit í augu sér ok sneri um á sér hvörmunum, 98; þá skautu hælirinn af auga-steininum ok sleit af honum hvarmi síðan tók Einarr hvarminn með hendi sinni, ok sá at auga-steininn þar, Hkr. iii. 365; greri ör hvítt á hvarmi hvárum-tveggja, 367; u á hvarmana, 655 xxx. 4; in the poets the eye is called stjórntur, tugi geisli hvarma, the stars, moon, beam of the h.: tears are hrynregn hvarm eyelashes, skógr hvarma etc., Lex. Poët. COMPS: hvarm-rauðr, *with red eyelids*, Korn. hvarm-skógr, m. 'eyelid-shaw,' eyelas Lex. Poët. hvarm-tengr, f. pl. 'eyelid-tongues,' drooping eyel. Egil. hvarm-þeyr, m., poet. 'eyelid-tbaw,' tears, Edda (in a verse).

hvars, adv. = hvar es, *wheresoever*, freq. in old poetry and MSS.; er, p. 131, and Lex. Poët.

hvar-vetna, adv., *hórvetna*, Grág. ii. 282, Post. 686 B. 2, Fms. 269; but usually, as also in mod. usage, though less correctly, *hvar vetna*, Nj. 32, Fms. vi. 16, 296, Karl. 534, and passim; [from h and vetna, a gen. pl. from an obsolete vetta = *weight*]: *everywhere*; herr hans hvarvetna at láta undan síga, Fms. i. 174; hvarvetna u steinnarna, 230. 2. with a local gen., h. þess er, *wheresoever that*, Gi i. 36, ii. 292, 342, N.G.L. i. 42, cp. 74, where the gen. is dropped; m þér hljóta at ráða okkar í millum h. er, *in every case where*, Fms. ii. 2 (thus Fb. l. c., cp. Cd.)



i. e. were scattered in all directions, Fms. x. 268. 3. hvat af öðru, from one to another, in succession, Fms. i. 128; hvat af hverju, 'what from which,' i. e. soon; hans er von hvaf af hverju, he is expected every moment, (mod.) 4. with compar. ever so much; hann var til hans hvat betr enn til sinna barna, he was ever so much kinder to him than to his own children, Ld. 304. II. as interj., hú, há, eðr hvat! Sks. 365 B; vaknaði hann alltrautt ok mælti nær í úvitinu, hvat! hvat! Fms. ix. 24.

**HVATA**, að, to make speed, hasten with a thing, with dat.; hvata för sinni, h. ferðinni, to hasten one's journey, 655 iii. 3, Fms. iv. 144; hvata göngunni, to quicken one's pace, Edda 7; h. þessu, Lv. 20; h. báli, make speed with the bale-fire, Fms. x. 379: absol. to hasten, speed, hann eggjar at menn skulu hvata, Fær. 262; hvata til skipa, Eg. 357; hvata heim, Ísl. ii. 387; h. í brott, Rd. 16: with prep., hvata at e-u, to make haste with a thing, Hkr. i. 103. II. also spelt hvöta, Band. and Thom. l. c., cp. hóta (II): to stretch forth with, with dat.; hvata hnefa at e-m, to threaten a person with the fist, but without striking, Grág. ii. 14; hvöta skálm at e-m, Band. (in a verse); hvotandi sverðinu ofan í tóman hauginn, Thom. 442: in mod. usage öta.

**Hvata-buss** (-bussi), m. a busybody, Fbr. 191, v. l.; gættu hans þá, þórarinn, at hann komizk eigi í brott, ok ertú jafnan hvatabuss mikill, Fms. iv. 266.

**hvat**, f. an urging on, pushing on, Skv. i. 50.

**hvat-færr**, adj. quick, Eg. 73.

**hvati**, a, m. burry, Mork. 110. 2. an inciter, Lex. Poët.

**hvatki**, pron. indef. [see -gi, p. 199]: 1. each thing, every thing for itself; munu þér þá vita til hvers hvatki kemr, Fms. xi. 103; því at h. var þar, gnógar vistir, etc., Karl. 203; hversu hann vill h. göra, Eluc. 56; at skynja hverja jartein hvatki hefir, Hom. 139. 2. with er; hvatki er, *whatsoever*, Sighvat, Lex. Poët.; hvatki er yfir fjóra fætr gengr, þat skulu þér eta, Stj. 416; hvatki es missagt es í fræðum þessum, Íb. (pref.); h. es honum var í hug, Hkr. ii. 156; hvakki er lífi hans hefir lukkt, Fms. x. 395; hvatki máluu er lýzk hafa, N. G. L. i. 250; h. mönnum sem inni eru, 61; hvatki er þess þyrir, er honum er á hendi, Grág. i. 94; hvatki er maðr görir, id., Am. 20. II. **hveskis**, gen. of or for *whatsoever*, *cujuscunque*; hveskis er vér biðjum, Hom. (St.). III. **hvígi**, dat. to *whatsoever*, *cuiusque*; skynja hvaðan af hvígi er nafn gefit, Hom. 139. 2. = hvegi, q. v.

**hvat-látr**, adj. quick, Fms. ix. 489, v. l.

**hvat-leikr** (-leiki), m. boldness, energy, alacrity, presence of mind, Sturl. iii. 42, Fms. vi. 166, Sks. 59 new Ed.; h. ok ársði, Nj. 271; vitsmunir ok h., 262.

**hvat-liga**, adv. quickly; ríða h., Nj. 192, Sd. 156; búask h., Ísl. ii. 338; fara h., Rd. 277, Th. 77.

**hvat-ligr**, adj. quick, brisk; hvatlegt lið, *active troops*, Fms. xi. 33; verjast et hvatligsta, 142; hvatligt verk, a *manly feat*, x. 391.

**HVATR**, adj., fem. hvört, neut. hvatt, *bold, active, vigorous*, in the saying, engi er einna hvatastr, Hm. 63; h. maðr, Fms. vii. 160, Fm. 6. 24, 30, 31; ef engi hefði verið hvatari höfðingi í her þessum en þú, Fms. vi. 160; hvatr hugr, Fm. 26: acc. as adv., ríða hvatan, to ride at a quick pace, Ld. 260: neut. hvatt, id.; ríða hvatt, Fb. ii. 125, Sighvat; hann bað menn sinna fara sem hvatastr, Eg. 217. II. *male*, opp. to blautr, *female*, of beasts; h. köttur, freq. in mod. usage.

**hvat-ráðr**, adj. beadlong, Lex. Poët.

**hvat-ræði**, n. quick action, Glúm. 377.

**hvat-skeyti**, f. precipitancy, Karl. 393.

**hvat-skeytliga**, adv. precipitately, Stj. 4, K. Á. 202, Fms. ii. 33.

**hvat-skeytligr**, adj. hurried, beadlong, K. Á. 202.

**hvatt**, n. [hvetja], a cut or mark on a sheep's ear, a slice cut off one side of the ear; hvatt framman, aptan hægra, vinstra; whence **hvat-rifað**, n. adj. a hvat with a rift: when the slice is cut on both sides of the ear so as to make it like a spear's point, it is called fjöður, a feather.

**hvattdá**, adv. or interj. = hvatþá, *what! what then!* Fms. xi. 118; hvatt! láttu góðra gjalda verð ef þú kómsk með fjörvi á braut, Mork. 139.

**hvat-vetna**, hvat-vitna, pron. used as subst. (hvetvetna is a false form), in old MSS. often spelt hötvitna, Hm. 47, Am. 67, 95, Skm. 28, Níðrst. 6, Fms. xi. 36, 68, 78, 122; [from hvat and vetna, q. v.]—*anything whatever*; vex þér hvatvetna í augu, Nj. 53; h. íllt, Fms. vi. 283; þér látið honum h. hlyða, Eg. 71; hann kvaðsk h. mundu til vinna, Fs. 59; eigi eru búar slyðir at bera um hvatvetna, Grág. i. 167; h. var upp brotið, Fms. vi. 381; hvatvetna þar nokkvat es, Greg. 12; Guð leysir hötvetna, Níðrst. 6; fyr hötvetna fram, *above all*, Fms. xi. 68. II. dat. hví-vetna, to *anything whatever*, *cuiusvis*; réntu þar hvívetna, Orkn. 294; var Hrafn fyrir þeim í hivetna, Ísl. ii. 208; hivetna (hívítinu MS.) er ílt er, Hom. 35; miklu er sjá frammar at hivetna, Fms. vii. 148; görir í hívítina hornungr bróður síns, i. 255; fyrir h. fram, *above all*, xi. 28.

III. gen. **hvers-vetna**, of *anything whatever*, *cujusvis*; hann kann til hversvetna ráð, Nj. 67; ok sýnir sík svá vera hversvetna Dróttinn, Greg. 4; fyrir hversvetna sakir, Fas. i. 188, Fms. xi. 104.

**hvat-vísi**, f. temerity, Fms. vi. 8, vii. 124, xi. 98.

**hvat-vísiga**, adv. recklessly, rashly, Fms. ii. 33, v. l.



hvát-viss, adj. *headlong, reckless, foolhardy*, Hkr. iii. 225, Fms. ii. 211, xi. 12, 75, Bjarn. 14.

hvaz, pron. = hvat es, *whatsoever*; see hvat (II), and er, p. 131.

hvá, 8, to say *what!* (há, q. v., eð), of one not hearing; eins ok ganti roðið hvert við hváði, Snót 214.

HVÁÐA, u, f., not kváða, [Ulf. *hwaþo* = ἀφρός, Luke ix. 39, and *hwaþ-jan* = to froth] — *glue, lime, resin*, esp. from trees, freq.

HVÁLFI, n., mod. form *hólf*, [A. S. *hwælf*], a vault, Bs. i. 177, Sks. 633, Al. 89; gufu-hvolf, or damp-h., 'steam-vault,' the atmosphere, (mod.): of the concavity of a shield, Boll. 340; vera á hválfi, *keel uppermost*, of a boat or vessel; see hólf.

hválfa, d, in old writers spelt *hólfa* or *hólfa*; but *hvólfa* is the mod. form: — to turn upside down, keel uppermost; sjá at þar hólfr skip á sjónum, Fb. ii. 223, as also Hb. l. c., Fbr. 103 new Ed.; þar hvólfr skip, Njard. 376 (paper MS.); hóf upp knötr ok sneri á lopti ok kom hólfrandi niðr, Bs. i. 30; ok hugðu nú mundu fullkomlega yfir hólfa, it would be overwhelmed, 769.

HVÁLL, m., mod. *hvoll*, [akin to Gr. κύμαλος; also akin to hvel, hválf, prop. denoting what is convex, cp. Germ. *bügel*] — a bill; not much used, hóll (q. v.) being the common word; but it is still used of a 'dome-shaped' hill; and in local names of farms lying under such hills, as Hváll in Saurbær in the west, Berg-Þórs-hváll and Stórhólfshváll in the south, Beigaðar-hváll in the north, Landn.; Kálfs-hváll in the east, Dropl.; Orrostu-hváll, Eg.: Hváls-maðr, m. a man from H., Sturl.; þeir stefna upp á hválinn, Nj. 69; dæl var í hválinum ok riðu þeir þangat, 197; vér vildum á hválinn ok kómunum ekki, Dropl. 22; hvála eðr hálsla, Róm. 35.

hváma (hvoma), að, to swallow, devour.

hvámr (hvomr), m. a glutton.

HVÁPTR, m., mod. *hvöptr*, the cheek, Lat. *bucca*; kemr á kinnina ok í hváptinn, Ísl. ii. 399; mér renna hróðmál um hvápta, Húsd.; úrakaða hváptana, Orkn. 288, Fb. i. 395: the mouth, gape, Lat. *riectus*, of a beast, 416, 417, 530, Sks. 52, 53 new Ed.: the phrase, gott er at hafa tvá hváptana ok sitt með hverjum mæla, Fas. ii. 429, Þorst. S. St. 51; cp. *kjaptr* or *kjöptr*.

hvárgin-ligr, adj. *neuter*, Skálda 185.

hvárigr, m., mod. *hvorrgr*, *either*, each; see hvárrgi.

hvárki, see hvárrgi.

HVÁRR, pron. interrog. and indef., contr. from *hváðarr*, which is obsolete, but occurs thrice in poets of the 10th century, Kormak, Fas. i. 297 (in a verse), Hkr. i. 205 (in a verse): mod. form *hvorr*, still so pronounced in the south of Iceland: [Goth. *hwaþar*; A. S. *hwæðer*, cp. Engl. *whether*; Hel. *hwæðar*, cp. Germ. *whether*]: I. interrog. direct and indirect, *whether*, *which of two*, Lat. *uter*, in a dual sense, distinguished from *hverr* in plur.: in plur., like Lat. *utri*, of two parties, hvárir sigrak, *either*, *which of both* (bosts) will gain the day, Nj. 198, Fms. x. 199; hvárir ná máli annarra, Nj. 8; in sing., hvárr þeirra, each of them, *both*, Grág. i. 120: with a possess. pron., hvárr okkar, Nj. 202: hvárr—annarr, one—another, *either*... the other; hvárr sem (*either*) annars frændkonu á, Grág. i. 29; hvárr við annan, Fms. ii. 366; hvárr okkarr við annan, one to another, Fær. 174; annarr hvárr (q. v.), *either*.

II. indef., each of two; hvárir við aðra, Fms. x. 299, Grág. i. 70; hvárir til annarra, Eg. 126; selja gríð hvárir öðrum, Grág. ii. 20; tveggja (gen.) hvárr, *either of the twain*, 623, 24, Blas. 40, Fms. vii. 157; hvárt... eða, *either*... or; hvárt er þú vill láta okkr lifa eðr deyja, Fms. i. 205; á hvára hlið, Rm.; sextigu barna, jafnmart hvárt, syni ok dætr, Stj. 408; hætt er þeirra hvárt, Hm. 87; sinn dag hvárir, Fbr.; sinn veg hvárr, Róm. 347; á sínum stól hvárr þeirra, Stj. 602; mánaðar mat hvárr, N. G. L. i. 67, 98, 99; hann kastaði á öxl sér hvárum tveimr, two on each shoulder, Grett. 134 A. 2. adverbial, at hváru, *yet, nevertheless*, *however*, often spelt at-vóru, Hom. 116, 119, cp. Hkr. iii. 288; at varu, Al. 30, 137, Hom. 158; sár mun gramr at hváru, but *however* that may be... Halfred; þó at hváru, yet, N. G. L. i. 48; þá á hinn þó at hváru at skuldfesta hann, Grág. i. 233; en hinn selr þó at hváru, yet *nevertheless*, ii. 253; þót hváru (= þó at h.), 313; þá freistum attvóru, Al. 137, this phrase is now obsolete, and is rare even in old writers.

B. Neut. hvárt, interrog. adverb, *whether*, direct and indirect; commonly in the first of two correlative clauses, hvárt... eða or eðr... hvárr... or..., Lat. *utrum... an...*, Nj. 205, etc., passim; hvat?... hvárt mæðg eðr frændsemi, *what?... whether is it affinity or kin?* Fb. i. 328; hvárt (better hvat) segi þér til? hvárt skal ek fara eðr eigi, *whether shall I go or not?* Stj. 602; fæk ek nú varliga séð, hvárt Hrærekr mun fá nauðgat mál til eða eigi at ek láta drepa hann? Ó. H. 74;—but the latter of the two clauses is often dropped; hvárt grætr þú, *whether dost thou weep (or not)? what! art thou weeping?* Nj. 202; hvárt er rétt, bóndi, *whether is it true (or not)?* 79; eld kveyki þér nú sveinar, eða hvárt skal nú búa til seyðis? 199; hvárt er Flósi svá nær, at hann megí heyrá mál mitt? 200; hvárt er nú engi kona sú er þér er eigandi? Stj. 411, 602; hvat sagðir þú? hvárt eigi þetta? Þiðr. 59; hann vildi vita hvárt hann var í brynju, Ó. H. 74. 2. with adv. er (es, sem), *either*... or; hvártz sem (sic) maðr verðr sekr at sátt eða á váringi,

Grág. i. 121; hvárt er Hákon Gamli vill eðr eigi, Fms. i. 74; hvat sem þat er at lögbergi eða í lögrettu, *whether it be at the bill of laws in the legislative chamber?* Grág. i. 11; hvárt sem þat var í löndum eða lausa-aurlat? Íb. 16; hvárt er friðr er betri eða verri? Ó. H. 208, Fb. iv. 79; hvárt sem þat er heldr í þessari eðr annarri bók, Stj. 3.

HVÁRRGI or hvárgi, pron. indef.

A. Forms:—the older form was *hvárrgi*, Grág. i. 114, ii. 38, Eg. 286, Ísl. ii. 354: neut. nom. and acc. hvártki, or with elided *t*, hvárki mod. hvorki, Fms. i. 68, passim: gen. hvárskis, Grág. i. 494, N. G. L. 350, Fms. viii. 163, Rd. 292; hvárkis, Sks. 558: dat. m. hvárrugi, Gr. i. 10, ii. 266; neut. hvárgi, i. 11, 131: acc. m. hvárrgi, Grág. (Kb.). -gi, signif. B, p. 199.

II. afterwards it changed into a regular adjective, *hvárrgr*, mod. *hvorrgr*, pl. hvárgir, Gpl. 114; but *hvorrgr* uncontracted, and so in mod. usage, *hvárrugi*, Grág. ii. 51, Ísl. ii. 21, Fms. i. 36, viii. 193, Hkr. iii. 243, Sks. 650, passim: dat. sing. f. hvárrugi, Fms. iii. 214, passim: acc. m. pl. hvárruga, passim: irreg. intermediate forms *acc. acc. masc. sing. hvárngan*, Egill tekr því in hvárngan veg, Sturl. iii. 99 C, Fms. viii. 88, Thom. 111.

B. Usage: I. *neither*, of two, Lat. *neuter*. The old *hvárgi* is usually substantival; with gen., *hvárrgi* or *hvártki* þeirra, *neither of them*, Eg. 286, Grág. i. 237; miklu meiri sök en hvárgi hinna var, Nj. 655, passim: with a possess. pron., hvártki okkarr, *neither of us*, Nj. rarely adjectival, hvártki sverðit, Korm. 112: on the other hand, the *hvárrgr* is used indiscriminately as substantive or adjective; for reference see the Sagas passim.

II. special usages; with *annarr*, *neither other*, hvárrgr at öðrum, Landn. 57; hvárrgr kunnu öðrum þar tíðendi segja, Ísl. ii. 349; réð hvárrgi á annan, Lv. 3; svá hvárrgr réð at öðr Fas. i. 506; sem hvárgi tryði öðrum, Fms. i. 217; hvárrgr skildu ann mál, Fb. i. 545; ok heri hvárrgr á aðra, Eg. 282; því at hvárrgr við öðrum samneyta, Kristnir eða heidnir, Fms. i. 265.

III. as adv. *hvárki*, mod. *hvorki*; hvárki... né, *neither*... nor; hvárki laga né til úlaga, Grág. i. 75; hefir h. heyrt til hans styn né hósta, 201; ok var málit hvárki sótt né varit þaðan af, 37, Fms. i. 27, N. G. i. 61, Hkr. i. 196, Sturl. iii. 99, 236, Grett. 94 B, Sks. 356, pass. hvárki... né... né, Sks. 157 new Ed.; hvárki... né... eða, Sks. 36, H. E. i. 419; hvárki... eða (less correct), Sks. 719.

HVÁRR-TEGGI or HVÁRR-TEGGJA; an older form, *hváðar-tvegg* occurs in Hkr. i. 205 (in a verse), and acc. m. *hváðar-tveggja*, Korm. (middle of the 10th century).

A. Forms:—the older declension is *hvárr-tveggja*, original two words, of which the latter is a gen. of *tveir*, literally = *uter duos* *whether of twain*; this form freq. occurs in old writers, the latter part being indecl., thus, neut. *hvárr-tveggja*, *utrum duorum*, Grág. i. 113, Hom. i. Eg. 61, v. l.: gen. *hvárr-tveggja*, Fms. i. 19, Grág. ii. 144: dat. *hvárr-tveggja*, *hváru-tveggja*, Fms. ii. 310, vii. 251, x. 304, Hkr. iii. 8, Grág. 113, Nj. 64, Eg. 181, Ísl. ii. 332; dat. fem. *hvárr-tveggja*, Sks. 214, acc. *hvárr-tveggja*, Nj. 145, Fms. i. 12, 13, K. p. K. 158: nom. pl. *hvárr-tveggja*, Sks. 272: gen. pl. *hvárr-tveggja*, Fms. x. 276.

II. *tveggja* afterwards took a kind of weak inflexion, viz. *tveggi* in nom. sing., *tvegi* in the oblique cases and in plur., in dat. *tveggja*, but these forms are applied with great irregularity; nom. sing. *hvárr-tveggi*, Grág. i. Fms. i. 17, 265, x. 249, Nj. 39, 55, 59, Ld. 290, Landn. 47, Ísl. ii. 366, 369, Eg. 765, Js. 8, Hkr. iii. 8, passim: gen. fem. *hvárrar-tveggi*, Boll. 326 C: dat. fem. sing. *hvárrar-tveggju*, Grág. ii. 228, Nj. 210, acc. fem. *hvárrar-tveggju*, Fms. i. 62: pl. *hvárrar-tveggju*, 655 xvii. 1, G. i. 69, 107, Fms. i. 38, Eg. 267, Fb. ii. 103, 211, Fbr. 98, passim: acc. *hvárrar-tveggju*, Grág. i. 78, Ld. 210: gen. pl. *hvárrar-tveggju*, Eg. 32, i. ii. 14: dat. pl. *hvárrar-tveggju*, Grág. i. 30, ii. 44, Fms. i. 114, Ld. 160, passim.

2. mixed irreg. forms, nom. pl. *hvárrar-tveggi*, Grág. 69; *hváru-tveggju* (as nom. pl.), Ísl. ii. 254, scarcely occurs in good MSS., but is freq. in mod. usage even as an indecl. form.

B. Usage: I. *either*, each of two, *both*, Lat. *utroque* *utrumque*, used both as adjective and substantive: 1. as adjective *hvárrar-tveggju* hlustinni, Nj. 210; 6r *hvárrar-tveggju* liðinu, Hkr. ii. *hvárrar-tveggju* leysingjunum, Fms. i. 114; 6r *hvárrar-tveggju* því v. vii. 251; *hvárrar-tveggju* herrinn, Hkr. iii. 8; um *Mari hvárrar-tveggju*, i. 62; at *hvárrar-tveggju* tiltekju þessi, Grág. ii. 228; á *Bákkastöðum hvárrar-tveggju*, Landn. 160. 2. as substantive, with gen.; *hvárrar-tveggju* þeirra, Grág. i. 61; *hvárrar-tveggja* þeirra, Nj. 64; hugr *hvárrar-tveggju* þeirra, Fms. i. 19; with a possess. pron., *hvárrar-tveggi* okkarr, Nj. 55. absol., til *hvárrar-tveggja*, góðs ok ills, Grág. ii. 144; *hvárrar-tveggja*, hugaðr skæpnur, Sks. 103 B; við skaplyndi *hvárrar-tveggju*, Fms. ii. 14; h. *tveggja*, ok þó..., Sks. 351 B; at *hvárrar-tveggi* nemi orð annarra, Gb. 69.

II. the neut. *hvárrar-tveggja*, used as adverb, *both*; þá þat h. týnt góðum síðum ok dugandi mönnum, Sks. 348; very freq. mod. usage with the particle *enda* ironically expressing dislike, þá *hvárrar-tveggja* hann kann mikit, enda veit hann af því, *'tis true be it much, but he lets it be seen*.

HVÁRZ = hvárts, = hvárt es, = hvárt er, pron. neut. from *hvárr*, q. v., used adverbially; *hvárz*... eðr, *either*... or; *hvártz* hann hefir fát þessa eðr eigi, Grág. i. 48; h. er til sóknar eða varnar, 56; hvárr þat



ör gríðmenn, 57; hvárz hverfa til lofs eðr löstunar, Greg. 10; rit hafa góð eðr ill; hvárz hann er lærðr eðr úlarðr, h. hann svimr vatni, Hom. (St.) passim: adding a superfluous sem, hvártz sem iðr sekt at sátt eðr á várpingi, Grág. i. 121.

adv., hvegi, Gpl. 495 A; the vowel was prob., as in all similarables, sounded long, qs. hve; prop. an old instrumental case ut: [Ulf. *hwaiva*; A. S. *hwi*; Engl. *bow*; Germ. *wie*; Swed. *buru*; *hur-ledes*]:—*bow*, interrog.; ok freista hve þá hlýddi, Íb. 7; bera fyrir sekð hans var mælt, Grág. i. 83; hve fór með þeim, Ísl. kveða á, hve þing heitir, Grág. i. 100 (see heita A. II); hve þú art þou named? hve margir, *bow many*? Ld. 74; hve mjök, Nj. 24; hve mikill? Fms. vi. 286, Þiðr. 273, Hom. 35; eigi, hve fram var (mod. hvað framorðir var), *they knew not the day*, K. þ. K. 90; spurði, hve gamall maðr hann væri, Ld. 74; með miklum úlíkindum hve (*bow violent*) stormr var eðr snefíall, 12: hve nær, *when*? Stj. 339, Fb. ii. 394, Nj. 142, Hom. 9, but see hvenar below.

ir, m. a kind of *fish*, Edda (Gll.) adv., qs. hve-gi; hvigi, Grág. (Kb.) i. 144, 147, N. G. L. i. 71; = hvegi, Skálda 169 (Thorodd), see p. 199:—*howsoever*, always following particle er (es) or sem; hvegi er mál fara með þeim, 330; hvegi er um hlaup bersk, Kb. i. 147; h. vandr sem væri, 53, Am. 33; hvigi mikinn rétt sem erfini hennar á á henni, i. 71; hvegi er margir viðtakendr eru, Grág. (Kb.) i. 195; hvegi um eru, N. G. L. i. 79; hvegi er síðan görsik, 19; h. skyllir er, *howsoever important it may be*, Post. 686 C. i; hvegi er fundr vii. 118 (in a verse); h. úvant sem þeim hyrfði, xi. 76; hvegi n. h. víða sem, x. 392, 395; h. litla hríð sem, H. E. i. 243; at frændsemi er, Grág. i. 227: a kind of gen., hvegis lítt sem af óskunni, þá stóð ljós af mikit, Blas. 37.

at, to *ubom*, = Lat. *cui*: I. interrog.; direct, hveim er baugum sánir? Vtkv. 6: indirect, æsir vitu hveim . . . , Ls. 8; reiðr, Skm. i. 2; hann skal segja hveim á hendr var, Grág. i. him ek hefi þá jörð seldu, N. G. L. i. 88. II. indef. to any, hveim hólða, to any, every man, Skv. 3. 12; manni hveim, Skm. manna hveim, 27; hveim snotum manni, Hm. 94; hón hratt hálsl, Skv. 3. 42. 2. with er; hveim er, to *ubomsoever*, Lat. e; nefni ek þetta vætti hveim er njóta þarf, Grág. i. 7; hveim dan getr, Hm. 75; hveim er þær kná hafa, Sdm. 19; hveim er 34; hveim er sína mægi né manað, Ls. 47; hveim er sér tr, Hm. 75; hveim er við kaldrifjaðan kemr, Vpm. 10. This mains in the mod. *hveim-leiðr* or *hveum-leiðr*, qs. *hveim-leiðr*, *loathsome to everybody, detested, hateful*.

TI, n. [Ulf. *hwaiteis* = *aitos*, John xii. 24; A. S. *hwate*; Engl. Hel. *hweti*; O. H. G. *hwaizi*; Germ. *waizen*; Swed. *hwete*; Dan. *hwæt*, Eg. 69, 79, 469, Stj. 255, 413. COMPS: hveiti- a *wheat field*, Stj. 413, Fas. iii. 373, Fb. i. 540. hveiti-ax, of *wheat*, Þorí. Karl. 412. hveiti-bráud, n. *weaten bread*, hveiti-bleifr, m. a *weaten loaf*, Bev. hveiti-korn, n. of *wheat*, Stj. 99, Hom. 37, Pass. xvii. 27. hveiti-mjöl, n. *flour*, K. þ. K. 74, Fms. xi. 157. hveiti-salli, a, m. the *str.* Stj. 294, 309, 318. hveiti-sekk, m. a *wheat sack*, Stj. 217.

ja, t, to *tease, vex*. er, m. a *bad trick*, of an *urchin*. er, n., later form hjól, q. v.; the vowel was prob. long, qs. hvél, Engl.; for in þd. 6 hvél and hál form a half rhyme; a weak neut. occurs, Rb. 1812, 92, MS. 415. 8: [A. S. *hweowol*; Engl. *wheel*; *Strophos*]:—a *wheel*; á hverfanda hveli, on a *turning wheel*, Hm. 119 A, Fms. i. 104, Skv. 338: of the moon, Alm. 15; á því snýsk and reið Rognis, Sdm. 15; mörg hvel ok stór, Bret. 90; á þela sólarinnar, Rb. 112; með fjörum hvelum, Skv. 421; hann hjó um skipi sínu, Krók. 59; þar sem hón velti hveli sínu, Al. 23; brjóta á break on the *wheel*, Hom. 147: an orb, geislanda hvel, a *beaming sun*, Skv. 94; fagra-hvel, *fair wheel*, poet. the sun, Alm.; himins *sun's orb*, the sun, Bragi; hvela sólarinnar, the *sun's disk*, MS. 8 hvel á tungli, Rb. 452: a *circle*, vofit (*woven*) með hvelum ok Str. 17. COMPS: hvel-gör, part. *circular*, Str. 80. hvel- a *wheel wain*, Akv. 28. hvel-vala, u, f., poet. a *pebble*, þd. 6.

IFA, ð, causal from hválfa: to *arch, vault*, with acc.; allt hlöfi hann innan, Stj. 563; var þar upp af hvelft ræfrit, Fms. i. ræftr, vaulted, Stj. 12. II. proncd. hvólfa, to *turn* (a vessel) *upside down*, with dat.; ef maðr hvelfir skipi undir manni, 130; hann kastaði árunum ok hvelfði nökkvanum undir sér, Fms. i. hann hvelfir skipinu undir þeim, Fb. ii. 220. 2. impers. to hvelfði þar skipinu undir þeim, Fms. i. 293; hallaði því næst hválfa at inn féll sjórinn ok því næst hvelfði, ix. 320, v. l.; réru þeir á boða ok hvelfði skipinu, Edda 47; þá laust hviðu í seglit skipinu, Ld. 326; þá rekr á hvassviðri mikit ok hvelfir skip- 5. 150. 3. to *pour out of a vessel*; h. vatni úr fötu, to *pour out of a bucket*; tveir vóru at hvólfa elfum ölva í iðra sá, cp. Engl. to *ubelm, overubelm*, which may be a kindred word.

hvelsing, f. a *vault*.

HVELJA, u, f. [hvalr, cp. Engl. *whale*], the *skin of a cyclopterus* or *whale*, etc.: in pl. the metaph. *supa hveljur*, to *sup* on hveljur, i. e. to *lose the breath, to gasp* as when about half drowned; ekki þurfti hann Oddr staup, hann ýmist sökk eða hveljur saup, Stef. Ól.

hvellr, m. a *brill sound*.

HVELLR, adj. [cp. Germ. *hell, ballen*], *abirilling, ibirilling*, of sound as from an explosion; hvellr hamarr, Thom. 325; hvellr lúðr, Karl. 359; hvellast óp ok skjál, Bær. 18; hvell rödd, Fas. i. 272; hvellar hurðir, Al. 70; hvellr hneri, Orkn. 448; tala hvelt, Fms. i. 215; hátt ok hvelt, Thom. 451, 478.

HVELPR, m., not hválpr, but proncd. hvolpr; [A. S. *hweolp*; Engl. *whelp*; Dan. *bvalp*]:—a *whelp*, Fms. xi. 10, 12, Gkv. 2. 41, passim: metaph. an *urubin*, cp. himn, Fms. vi. 323, Nj. 142: of a lion's, *tiger's whelp*, Stj. 71, 80, 572, Al. 3, Fas. ii. 165; a *wolf's*, Al. 31: a *nickname*, Orkn.: the phrase, bera hvelpa undir höndunum, to *pull with the elbows stuck out*, of awkward rowing.

hvenar or hvenær, spelt hvenar in Dropl. 20, 21, and proncd. so at the present day; [hvenar seems to be the true form, as the word is prob. derived not from hve and nær, but is like Engl. *when-er*, from Goth. *hwan* = *poré*; A. S. *hwænne*; Engl. *uben*; Hel. *huan*; Germ. *wann*]:—*when*, Nj. 142, Ld. 204, Grág. i. 103, 350, passim.

hvepsa, að, [hváptr], to *snap, snap at, bite*.

hvepsinn, adj. *snappish*, of a dog: hvepsni, f.

hveregi, see hvegi.

hver-einn, pron. *every one*; see hverr.

hverf, n. a *scoop* or *basket* for herring-fishing; með hverfum ok röð-háfum, Gpl. 497; en hverr er síld fiskir . . . greiði hann hverf af lest hverri, N. G. L. i. 140.

HVERFA, pret. hvarf, pl. hurfu; subj. hyrfi; part. horfinn; in mod. pronunciation inserting the *v* throughout, hurfu, hyrfi, hvarfinn; akin to horfa, q. v.: [Ulf. *hwaiban* = *περιπατεῖν*; A. S. *hweorfan*; O. H. G. *hwerban*; Germ. *werben*]:—to *turn round*; hverfanda hvel, Hm. 73 (see hvel); nú mátt þú engi veg þess hverfa (*thou canst turn to no side*) at Guðs miskunn sé ekki fyrir þér, Hom. 156; h. í móðurátt, föðurátt, to *devolve upon*, of right or duty, Grág. i. 177, 237; hafa horfít í Guðdóm, 625, 59; hverfa af lífi, to *depart from life, die*, Stor. 10: with acc. of place, himin hverfa þau skulu hverjan dag, *they shall pass round the heaven every day*, of the sun and moon, Vpm. 23. 2. with prep.; h. aprtr, to *turn back, return*, Fms. vii. 298, x. 231, Stj. 606, Hom. 98; to *recoil*, aprtr hverfr lygi þá er sönnu mætr, a *lie recoils before the truth*, Bs. i. 639; h. aprtr til sín, to *recover one's senses*, Mar.; hurfu at því ráði allir þrændir, all the *Tb. turned that way, took that part*, Fms. i. 18, vii. 206; þá hurfu menn þegar at honum, *thronged around him*, xi. 193; h. af, to *leave off*; þá hvarf af Pálnatoka þyngd öll, i. e. *P. recovered*, Fms. xi. 69; þegar er þú vilt af h. at unna Ólafi, Hkr. ii. 322: h. frá e-u, to *turn from, cut short, leave off*; þar var fyrr frá horfít Konunga-tali, Fms. i. 139; nú verðr þess at geta er vér hurfum frá, Rd. 171 (of episodes in a story); taka þar til er hinn hvarf frá, Grág. i. 139; áðr frá hyrfi, áðr sundr hyrfi, *before they parted*, Am. 34, 35; h. eptir, to *follow*; frændr hans ok vinir þeir er eptir honum hurfu, Fms. iv. 287; eptir honum hurfu margir menn, Ver. 47; h. með e-m, to *turn with one, follow*, Grág. i. 8, 9; þá hurfu sanna fjórir tigr, *gathered together*, 655 xvi. B. 4; h. til e-s, to *turn towards a place*, Hým. 17, Gh. 7; to *turn to one and take leave*, Fms. vii. 224, Am. 44; h. undan, to *be withdrawn, lost*; hvarf ríki í Noregi undan Dana-konungum, Fms. xi. 183; þat ríki er undan var horfít, 42; h. um, to *encircle, surround*, (um-hverfis = *all around*); innan garðs þess er hverfr um akr eða eng, Gpl. 136; þar hverfa um hodd goða, Gm. 27.

II. metaph. to *turn out of sight, disappear, be lost, stolen*, or the like; maðrinn hvarf þar, *there the man was lost from sight*, Nj. 95, 275; stjörnur hverfa af himni, Vsp. 57; to *disappear*, skip hvarf, Landn. 305; ef skip hverfr, Grág. i. 215; hverfi féit ór hirtlu hans, 401; motrinn var horfinn (*stolen*), Ld. 206; Steinólfi hurfu (*St. lost*) svín þrjú, Landn. 126; Ingimundi hurfu svín tíu, 177; see hvarf.

III. part. horfinn: I. surrounded; björn horfinn í híði, much the same as híðbjörn (see híð), Gpl. 444; horfinn foldar beinum, Ýt. 19; bærinn var h. mönnum, *surrounded by men*, Sturl. ii. 144, Orkn. 112. 2. vera vel vinum horfinn, to *be well backed by friends*, Nj. 268; vel um horfít (*in good condition*), þar stóð naust ok var vel um horfít, Háv. 48; whence the mod. phrase, vel um-horfs, in a good state.

2. abandoned, forsaken; heillum horfinn, forsaken by luck (horfin-heilla), Fs. 48; héraði horfinn, *bereft of a dwelling in the district*, Sturl. iii. 255; sök horfinn, *having lost the suit*, Nj. 234; mun hann eigi horfinn heimsöknum við mik, *he has not left off attacking me*, Sturl. iii. 228; eigi ertú enn horfinn í fyrirsátunum við mik, Þórð. 41 new Ed.; þögn horfinn, *bereft of silence*, i. e. *noisy*, Gs. 3.

hverfa, ð, causal of the last verb: I. to *make to turn, turn*, with acc.; h. e-m hugi (acc. pl.), to *turn a person's mind*, Hm. 162; sneru þeir Krossinum, ok hverfðu (*turned*) hendr hans niðr, ok hófuð til jarðar, 656 C. 37; hann sneri sverðinu í hendi síri ok hverfði fram eggina, Fas. ii. 139; hann ofrar vápni sínu at manni, ok hverfir hann fram hamar, N. G. L. i. 67; h. at sér hinn mjóvara hlut, Ýt. 13; vér hverfum oss í



austr (*we turn our faces towards the east*) þá er vér biðjum fyrir oss, Hom. 156, 158.

II. to enclose; h. garði um e-t, to enclose with a fence, Gpl. 407 (garð-hverfa); himinn þann er hverfið er útan um lopt öll, Fms. v. 340; hverfið við e-t, stirred so as to be blended with, Sdm. 18.

hverfi, n. a cluster of farms, such as almost to form a village, freq. in Icel. local names, Fiskilækjar-hverfi, Skóga-h., Rangár-h., Ingólfsstöða-h., Fljóts-h., Landn.; metaph., vizku-h., the abode of wisdom = the breast, Fbr. (in a verse); tanna-h., the 'tooth-abode,' i. e. the mouth, Kristni S. (in a verse); a shelter, verða e-m at hverfi, Sturl. i. (in a verse).

hverfi-legr, adj. ugly, Nj. 147, v. l.; whence mod. herfilegr (-liga), q. v., wretched, miserable.

hverfing, f. turning, in sjón-h., eye-deceit, glamour.

hverfingi, a. m. a froward person, Post. 201.

hverfi-steinn, m. a grindstone, Vm. 177.

hverfi-lyndi, n. 'turn-mind,' fickleness, Str. 61, Róm. 305.

hverfi-lyndr, adj. shifty, fickleness-minded, Rd. 295, Str. 26.

hverfr, adj. shifty; hverfr haustgrima, Hm. 73; hverfr hugr, a shifty mind, Sól. 31: crank, of a ship, freq. in mod. usage: also in the phrase, styra hverft, to steer wrong, Fas. ii. 178. 2. metaph., ráða hverft, to give false counsel, Karl. 111; fara hverft, to start, stagger, as if frightened, Nj. 197, Sd. 154; whence the mod. verða hverft, to be startled, be frightened: of clothes, rétt-hverfr, turning right; út-hverfr, turning outside; as also út-hverfa, rétt-hverfa, u. f.

hverfr-ráðr, adj. fickle, wavering, Fms. viii. 447, v. l.

hverfull, adj. shifty, changeable, of things, Barl. 32, 97; ú-hverfull, not shifty, abiding firm. hverfull-leiki, a. m. shiffulness, freq.

hvergi, pron., see hverrigi.

hvergi, adv. [see -gi, p. 199], nowhere; hann undi h., Landn. 174, Vsp. 3; áðr var h., before there was none anywhere, Íb. 16; sá þeir h. konung, Fms. ii. 332; hvergi á bæjum, Sturl. iii. 55; h. annarsstaðar, nowhere else, passim: with gen., hvergi lands, Helr. 9; hvergi jarðar né upphimins, Þkv. 2; moldar h., Fas. i. 521 (in a verse), Merl. i. 59. II. metaph. in no manner, by no means, not at all; uggum hvergi, be not afraid! Kormak; varðar honum slíkt sem hvergi sé léð, Grág. i. 438; ef þú bregðir h. af, Nj. 31; at þeir skyldu h. at göra, 189; hvergi á fé at taka frá kirkju, K. þ. K. 20 new Ed.: fara hvergi, to 'fare nowhere,' to stay at home, 9 new Ed., Fms. i. 10; ek vil hvergi fara, I shall not go at all, Ísl. ii. 32; vil ek at hvergi sé eptir riðit, no pursuit, 358; vera hvergi færr, to be quite unable to go, Eg. 107, Hkr. i. 269, Ó. H. 128.

2. with compar., þat þykki mér hvergi úvænna, Fms. xi. 94; h. úftamar, noways inferior, 48; h. betr, no better, Bs. i. 633; hvergi nær (mod. hvergi nærri), nowhere near, far from it, Eg. 111. 3. alls hvergi, not at all, Grág. i. 141; hvar nema alls hvergi, where but nowhere, Ísl. ii. 236.

hverigr, adj., see hverrigi.

HVERN or HVÖRN, f. [proncd. kvörn or kvörn, but distinction is to be made between kvörn, mola, and hvern, cerebrum; for in the latter word b is the true initial, as is shown by comparison with Ulf. hværinn = kparlov, Mark xv. 22; Scot. barns; Germ. birn; Swed. bjerna; Dan. bjerne, which stand in the same relation to hvern as hjól to hvel]:—the two boat-formed white bones embedded in a fish's brains. These bones, as well as shells, are in Icel. collected and used by children in the game of guessing, as nuts etc. are in England; hann lauk þá upp höfuðskeljum mannanna, og tók hnæfa-fylli úr hverju höfði og hugði vandliga að; eintómur hvarinn, og ekki nema tvær í þorsk-kindinni, Fjölhnir (1845) 52. hvarnar-skeljar, f. pl. = hvarnir.

hverna, u. f. [hverr, m.], a pan, basin, Nikd. 28.

hvernig, qs. hvernveg, [see hverr], interrog. direct and indirect; the forms vary, hverneg or hvernig, Eg. 19 A, 106, 123, 292, 394, Hkr. i. 170, 287, Korm. 130, 148, Glúm. 327, Band. 18 new Ed., passim: hvernog or hvernug, Orkn. 83 (v. l.), Hkr. i. 120, 347, Al. 63, 65, and passim in old MSS.: the mod. form is hvernin, proncd. hvurninn or kvurninn, qs. hvernveginn, from vegr with the article, which form is also now and then found in old MSS., Fs. 105 (MS. Arna-Magn. 132), Bs. Hungrv. passim, as also later MSS.:—how? in what way? the references passim.

HVERR, m., pl. hverar:

I. a cauldron, boiler; hver kringlótta af eiri, Stj. 564; heyrði til höddu er þórr bar hverinn, Skálda 168, Hým. 1, 3, 5, 9, 13, 27, 33, 34, 36, 39 (of a boiler); hefja af hvera, Gm. 42, = mod. taka ofan pottinn; in Gkv. 3, 6, 9, 10, ketill and hver are synonymous: hver-gætir, m. a cauldron-keeper, cook, Am. 58: hvera-lundr, m. a cauldron groove, Vsp. 39: Hver-gelmir, m. local name of the northern Tartarus, the abyss, Edda.

II. metaph. in volcanic Icel. this word was taken to express the hot springs, and it is so used to the present day (in pl. often hverir), Sd. 191, Grett. 141 (hverar), Bs. i. 322, Ann. 1294, and freq. in local names. In the west the largest hverar are those in Reykjahólar, Eggert Itin. 382; in the north the Reykja-hver; Hvera-vellir in the wilderness Kjöl, 637; Reykjadal's-hverar, among which the largest is the Uxa-hver, and Badstofu-hver, 640, 641. In the east there are only a few, see Itin. 798; whereas the south is very rich in such springs, especially the neighbour-

hood of Haukadal (Geysir, Strokkur), see Ann. 1294; Grafar-hver, 8; Reykjaness-hverar, 895, (whence Hver-hólmr, the name of a hold the springs in Krisuvík, 897; the hverar in Reykja-holt and Reykja-dalur are found even in glaciers, as in Torfa-jökull, 766.

hverar-fuglar, m. pl. fabulous birds, Eggert Itin. 890. hvera-hel u. f. = hverahrúðr, Itin. 142. hvera-brúðr, m. the topbus or tuff deposited by hot springs, Itin. 145. hvera-leir, m. a kind of leir, Itin. 127. hvera-sly, n. the soft pulp deposited by hot springs, 109. hvera-steinar, m. pl. a kind of tuff-stone, Itin. 660.

hver vatn, n. water from a hver. For old dried up hverar see Itin. 295; also the remarks s. v. Geysir and Ann. 1294. From hvera-lundr Vsp. an Icel. origin of this poem is suggested by Prof. Bergmann in Poèmes Islandaises, Paris 1838, p. 183, as the verse seems to refer volcanic agencies.

HVERR, pron. interrog. and indef.; at the present day proncd. hv with u throughout, and in mod. printed books usually spelt hvör, a no doubt derived from the dual hvár (hvorr), used in a plur. sense: its declension, see Gramm. p. xxi; an acc. hverjan, Hým. 39; hver morgin, Vsp. 22, Fb. ii. 71 (in a verse); hverjan dag, Vpm. 11, 18, 23, Gm. 8, 14, 20, 29; hverjan veg, Vpm. 18; whence the contracted hværn. [The Gothic has a threefold interrog. pron., a sing. hwas, b hwa; a dual, hwarar; and a plur. hwaris, hwarja, hwarjata. To first of these pronouns answers the old Icel. form hvar, A. S. hwa, S. wba, Engl. who, Swed. ho, Dan. hvo, cp. Lat. quis; but this pronoun is dative, and remains only in the neut. hyat, q. v., Ulf. hwa, A. S. hwa, Germ. was, Dan.-Swed. hvad, Lat. quid: the dat. masc. hvær obsolete, Goth. hvamem, Engl. whom, Dan. hvem: the dat. hvi hvat II, III): a nom. masc. hvar (hvarr) seems to be used a times in old MSS. (e. g. Kb. of the Grágás), but it is uncertain, as word is usually abbreviated hfr or hr: a gen. sing. hves (Goth. h North. E. wese) occurs, hves lengra, how much farther? Hom. (St.) til hves, to what? 65: possibly the Æn. l. 47. hós, Ls. 33, is a remnant the old gen. To the Goth. dual answers the Icel. hvár (hvarar). To the Goth. plur. answers the Icel. hværr, with characteristic j, w is used in sing. and plur. alike. In the neut. sing. the two forms, hvær and hvort, are distinguished thus, that hvat (hvad) is interrog. h indef., e. g. hvað barn, what bairn? but hvert barn, every bairn.]

A. Interrogative, = Lat. quis, quae, quid? who, what, which? as: stantive and adjective, direct and indirect; hvers fregnit mik? Vsp. hverjar ro þær meyrar? Vpm. 48; hverir æsir? 30, Fms. 8, 34; hver sá enn eini? Fas. ii. 529; hverir hafa tekið ofan skjöldu vára? Nj. hverju skal launa kveðit? Ísl. ii. 230; hvert er sá maðr? Fms. ii. 2 telja til hvers hann haði neytt eðr hvers úneytt, Grág. i. 155; sp hverja þeir vilja kveðja, ii. 24; kveða á þingmörk hver eru, i. 1 (segja) hverjar guðsifjar með þeim eru, 30; hugsa til hvers þú munt verða, Fms. i. 83; vita hverr þú ert, ii. 269; vita hvert biðja skal, Ed. þeir þóttusk sjá til hvers ætlað var, Fms. ix. 461; eigi veit ek til h ek má ætla, Bs. i. 541; hón segir honum hvers efni í eru, bow ma stood, 539; þeir vissu hverju hann ætlaði fram at fara, Fms. i. 2 hann segir hværrar ættar Ólafir var, 81; sögðu með hverju (erendi) höfðu farit, Eg. 281. 2. with the notion of Lat. qualis; en kemr þér í hug, hverr (qualis) ek muna vera þeim frum, ef?... Fas. 529; þeim þótti úsýnt hverr friðr gefinn væri, Fms. v. 24; sá einn hverju geði stýrir gunna hverr, Hm. 17.

B. Indefinite pronoun, = Lat. quisque, every one, each, used both substantive and as adjective: 1. as subst.; with gen., þat sæti ætlað hværr sona hans, Fms. i. 7; manna, seggja, lýða, gunna hverr, every one the men, every man, Hm. 14, 17, 53-55, Sól. 49; fróðra hverr, every man, Hm. 7; ráðsnotra hverr, 63: absol., as in the sayings, hverr er sjál sér næstr; bærr er hverr at ráða sínu; djarfr er hverr um deildan verð; hverr fregniss; hverr er sinnar hamingju smiðr; dauðr verðr hverr, Halli halr er heima hverr, Hm.; kveðr hverr sinnar þurftar: lét hann þat um hvær þat er vildi, Eb. and passim: with a possess. pron., ef sér hverr vatr, each of us, Glúm. 329. 2. as adj., á hverju þingi, Hkr. 300; hverjan dag, every day, Vsp., Vpm., Gm.; í hverri tíð, at any t Hom. 112; hver undr, Fs. 115; hverjum manni, Nj. 6; meiri ok ster hverjum manni, Hkr. i. 148; hver spurning lítr til svara, Sks. 307; h gummi, Hm. 13, passim. 3. as adv., í hverju, evermore; veðrit hverju, Fms. vi. 379; þykir harðna sambúðin í hverju, grew ever u and worse, xi. 441; veðrit óx í hverri, Skáld. H. 4. 14.

II. fyrir utan hverja hjálp, Hom. 159: esp. if following after a compar meiri fögnuðr boðinn á þessi tíð en á hverri annarri, Hom. (St.); þetta með meirum fádæmum gengit heldr en hvert annarra, Band new Ed. III. adding the relat. particle er or sem, ubosoever, ub soever, ubatsoever; hvers sem við þarf, Fms. i. 306; þá á þá sök h er vill, Grág. i. 10; hverr er svá er spakr, Hom. 2; hverju sinn ubosoever, Str. 27 and passim. IV. with another pron. or hværr at öðrum, one after another, Eg. 91, Fs. 158; hvert at öðru, ii. 556; hvert sumar frá öðru, Grág. i. 92; hverja nótt eptir aðra, 53, 150; at öðru hverju, now and then, adverbially; hverir tveir, two and two, by twos, Fms. iv. 299; þriðja hvert á, every three y



4; á hverjum þremur árum, *id.*, Stj. 573; dag inn sjaunda hvern, *id.*, þriðja hvert sumar, Landn. 299; annan hvern dag, nýndu þótt, Skm. 21, Nj. 190. 2. hverr... sinn, *every... his*; það er sínu rúmi, Nj. 51; hverr sér, *each separately*; sér hverr, *particular, every one*; at sérhverju hofi, *at every single temple*, 336 (App.); þó at ek greina eigi sér hvat, *though I do not tell in detail*, Bs. i. 64; sérhverja atburði, 134; sérhverjum hlut, 333; sérhverjum þeirra, Nj. 256, Landn. 35, Sturl. ii. 175; sérhver, Fas. iii. 345; sérhver mann, Fms. i. 149; allir ok sérhverir, *several, i.e. every one*, Grág. ii. 36, 140, Eluc. 43, H.E. i. 468; sérhverr, *one and all, every one*, Skálda 161; hverr sem einn, *one, all like one man*, 165, Al. 91, 93, Barl. 40, Stj. 4; hvareinn, *every*.

Relative, = Lat. *qui, quae, quod*, Engl. *who, which*, only in later of the end of the 13th and the 14th centuries, and since freq. in *íðal*, Hymnas; at first it was seldom used but with the particles in Engl. *who that... which that...*; þat herbergi, í hverju *in which that...*, Stj.; takandi vátta, hverir at sóru fullan bóka-pl. ii. 2; með fullkomnum ávexti, hverr at þekkr mun verða, 159 and passim: singly, tveir jarðir, hverjar svá heita, Dipl. v. 27; 80, hver frjófgask munu, Fms. v. 159; Gerhardus, hverr með píslar-sigri fór brott, Mar.; með hverjum hann hugar-prýði vann, 167.

**HVERGI** or **hvergi**, indef. pron. *each, every*, Lat. *unusquisque*.

Forms: I. declined like hvárgi, viz. nom. hvergi, passim; erkis, N. G. L. i. 126; dat. masc. hverjungi, Grág. (Kb.) 14; rrgi, 655 iii. 4; acc. masc. hvergi, Grág. passim; neut. hvertki, passim; see more references s. v. -gi, p. 199 A. II. de- as an adjective, *hvergir*; acc. sing. fem. hverga, Thorodd; dat. i. hvergeri, N. G. L. i. nom. plur. hvergir, Grág. i. 392; hverigar, rígra (gen. pl.), ii. 20; hveriga (acc. pl.), Nj. 101; hverigar (acc. pl.), 623, 48, Ó. H. 74. 2. mixed forms, acc. hverngan, Grág. hvernegan, Hkr. ii. 79; hvergei handsöl (acc. pl.), Grág. i. 140.

Usage: I. *alone*, mostly as subst.; hvat hverigum hentir, 147; hvat hverrigi hefir, Skálda 160; hverr hvergi er, Fms. viii. verr hvergi sé, xi. 152; hvat sem h. segði, ix. 256; hvat hverrigi 67; hverju heilli hvergi kemr, Fas. iii. 41; Njáll vissi þá görla ergi hafði verit, Nj. 104; hann sagði fyrir heima-mönnum sínum ergi skyldi starfa meðan hann væri í brottu, 106; hvat hverrigi af sér tekit, Skálda 159; vant er þat at sjá hvar hverrigi berr til, Orkn. 474; skipar jarl til hvar hverrigi skyldu at leggja, 360; angþi bæt til hverrar kirrkju, K. þ. K. l. c.; hvar hverrigi þeirra mundi verða, Al. 14, Fms. x. 323; ok eigi vitu hvar hverkis skulu leita, i. 126. 2. as adj., hvernig dag, *every day*, Rb. 1812, 57; hvar ús höfðu stöðit, Fas. ii. 558.

II. adding *er, wbosoever*, Lat. *que, ubi*, subst. and adj.; hverrigi er þá beidir, Greg. 53; hvertki þess er rág. i. 48, 277; hvengig veg (*bowsower*, Lat. *quocunque modo*) er þeir setið, 69, 174, ii. 13; hvengig er fyrr lét göra, Kb. 14; hvengigan hann vill svara, Hkr. ii. 79; hvengig (staf) er ek rít, Skálda 165; nú hvengigan veg sem aðrir vilja, Hkr. iii. 370; hvengiga maðr skal rita annarrar tungu stöfum, þá verðr sumra stafa tálða (Thorodd) 160; á hvengiga lund er, K. þ. K. (Kb.) 23; helgi sem hann vill á leggja þingit, Eb. 24; þá skalt þú aldri vera stér, við hvengiga sem ek á um, Nj. 101; hvengig avar, sem..., 392; hvengig annarra sem hana berr, Rb. 46; hverigar úhæfur n tekr til, Fms. iv. 259; með hvengig skepu sem er, N. G. L. i. dagliga, adv. *every day*, Fms. ix. 267, 384, Skálda 199, Eb. 2, Gullþ. 20, Jb. 33, Eg. 598, Ld. 22, of week days. dagligr, adj. *daily, every day*, Gpl. 42, Greg. 42, 625, 178; r, Bs. i. 164; h. búningr, *a dress to be used on week days*, K. þ. K. 46; h. maðr, Nj. 258.

-dags-, mod. pronunciation *hverdags, every day*: in compds, dags-búningr, m. (-föt, n. pl.), *one's every-day dress, work-clothes*, K. þ. K. 140; hversdags-hökull, m., -klæði, n., Vm. 52, 333; -leika, n., Sturl. iii. 127; -maðr, m., Nj.: in mod. usage, dags-, búningr, -föt, etc., Vm. 38; opp. to spari-föt. -konar, adv. *of every kind*, Hom. 87, 91, passim.

-kyndis = hverskyns, Thom. 113.

-kyns = hverskonar, Fms. x. 379, passim.

u-, adv., pronounced hvursu, (*hversug*, N. G. L. i. 27, 91, qs. *hversat way*, = hve) = *how*, Nj. 2, 68, Al. 10, Fms. x. 404, Ísl. ii. G. L. i. 91, Hom. 103, passim; for *hversu* is the common word, hve is obsolete. u-gi, adv. *bowsower*, = hvegi, q. v.; with the particle sem or er, i. 59; h. mikit fé er þeir gefa með sér, Grág. i. 223; h. margar fyrir eru, Alg. 360.

pronounced hvurt, neut. sing. of hverr, used as adv. *whither*, Germ. interrog.; Gunnarr sagði þeim hvert hann ætlaði, Nj. 76; Jarl vert hann færi þaðan, 132; gera ráð hvert hann sneri þaðan, Fms.

II. hvert er *whithersoever*; hvert er hann ferr, Nj. 129; rekla skipit hvert er villi, Fms. i. 293; hvert er hann ferr fullum

dagleiddum, þá er... Grág. i. 93; gefi gaumi at, hvert er hann er (*in what direction*) frá merki því er hann skal fylgja, Ó. H. 204.

hvertki, adv. *whithersoever*; h. sem hann fór, Greg. 53, þjal. 351.

hver-vetna, see hvarvetna, *everywhere*, passim.

HVESSEA, t. [hvass], *to sharpen*; hvessea ok hvetja, Fms. vii. 37; hvessea sýn, Pr. 474; h. augu, *to look with a piercing glance*, Hkv. i. 6, Edda 36, Eg. 44, 457, Fms. ii. 174, vii. 172: *to make keen for a thing, encourage*, Al. 33, Fms. vii. 37, Bs. i. 750: *of weather, to blow keenly, blow up a gale*, impers., veðr (acc.) tók at hvessa mjök, Ld. 326; hvesti veðrit, Fms. ix. 21; þá hvesti svá, at..., 387, freq.; það er farit að hvessa, það fer að hvessa, *it 'fares to blow sharp'*.

hvesser, m. a *whetter, sharpener*, Lex. Poët.

HVETJA, hvatti, hvatt, pres. hvet, part. hvattr, Gh. 6; a middle form hvöttomc, Hóm. 29; [A. S. *hwettan*; Engl. *whet*; Germ. *wetzen*; cp. hvass] = *to whet, sharpen* a cutting instrument; h. sverð, Kormak; h. spjótt, Fb. i. 189; Skarphéðinn hvatti óxi, Nj. 66, Fs. 72, Landn. 293; h. gadd, Stj. 77. II. metaph. *to make one keen, encourage*; þats mik hvatti hugr, Ls. 64; síðan hvatti hann lið sitt, Fms. ix. 509, Hóm. 2; hvat hvatti þik hingat, *what urged thee to come here?* Nj. 6; h. ok hvessea, Fms. vii. 37; hugr mik hvatti, Fm. 6; heilög ritning hvetr oss opt at fara, Hom. 9, Fs. 6, passim: part. hvettjandi, *an inciter, instigator*, Mar. 656 A. i. 12: pass. hvatinn, *cut*; hvatinn spjótti, *pierced with a spear*, Fas. ii. (in a verse), a ḡ. Λ. 9; cp. hvatt (q. v.), of the sheep mark, which seems to point to an affinity between Engl. *to cut* and Icel. *hvetja*.

hvet-vetna, adv. = hvatvetna, q. v. HVIÐA, u, f. [A. S. *hwida*], *a squall* of wind, Ld. 326, freq.: *medic. a fit*; hósta-h., *a fit of coughing*. hviðuðr, m. the 'squatter', poet. *the wind*, Alm. 21.

hvik, n., mod. hika, *a quaking, wavering*. COMPDS: hvik-eygr, adj. *with wandering eyes*, Bs. i. 671 (in a verse, v. l.) hvik-lyndi, n. *fickleness*. hvik-lyndr, adj. *fickle*. hvik-mál, n. pl. *slander*, Bjarn. 57 (in a verse), emend. MS. hvitmál, qs. hvicmál. hvik-saga, u, f. *an idle tale, nonsense*, Al. 4, Sturl. iii. 125. hvik-tunga, u, f. *a slander-tongue, tale-bearer*, N. G. L. ii. 437.

HVIKA, að, mod. hika (*a strong pret. hvak occurs in Fms. x. (Ágrip) 383*); = *to quail, shrink, waver*; ok hvikaði (Ed. *hinkaði* wrongly) hestrinn undir honum, Fs. 159: *of ranks in battle*, Karl. 364; hvika undan, *to quail*; konungurinn hvak undan lítt þat, *sbrank from the blow*, Fms. x. 383; hefir þú jafnan undan hvikat, Korm. 202; þat er nú ráð at h. eigi undan, Vígl. 72 new Ed.; hvikit er allir, Nj. 78, Bs. ii. 229; Sigmundr kvað nú ekki göra at h. um þetta, Fb. i. 148: impers., hvi hvikar þér svá, *why quakesst thou thus?* Nj. 143. hvikan, f. *a quaking*, Lv. 54: *wavering*, Bs. i. 654 (in a verse).

hvikari, a, m. a *coward*, Karl. 363.

hvikr, adj. *quaking*, epithet of a stag; hviks í hjartar líki, Pd. 7.

hvikull, adj. *shifty, changeable*; ú-hvikull, *firm*.

HVILFT, f. [Ulf. *hwilftri* = *σῶψ*, a *coffin*, Luke vii. 14]: = *a grassy hollow, acombe or corrie*, Edda ii. 482; 566, l. c., spells *hvilmt*; freq. in mod. usage. II. a local name in western Icel.

HVIMA, að, [cp. Engl. *whim*], *to wander with the eyes*, of a fugitive look, as of one frightened or silly; hvima og skima í allar áttir.

hvím-leiðr, adj. *loathed, detested*, Bjarn. 71 (in a verse); see hví.

hvimpin, adj. *shaking the head* from fright, of a horse.

hvimsa, adj. [cp. hvima], *blank, discomfited*, Grág. ii. 55, Fas. iii. 290: freq. in mod. usage, and pronounced hvumsa.

hvinaand-orði, a, m. 'whining-speaker', a nickname, Fms. vii.

hvininn, m., poet. a *stealer*, i. e. the wolf, Edda (Gl.).

HVINNR or hvinn, m. a *pilferer*, Fbr. (in a verse); distinguished from a *thief*; ef maðr stell örtug eða örtug meira, þá er sá þjófr;... enn ef maðr stell minna en örtug, þá er sá torfs-maðr ok tjörur;... en ef minnr steln en þveiti, þá skal sá heita hvinn um allan aldr síðan ok eigi engan rétt á sér, N. G. L. i. 253, Edda ii. 495; ef maðr stell einhverju þessu (viz. a plough, harrow, etc.), þá heiti á hvinn at úskju, Gpl. 359; ef maðr steln hundi manns, eða ketti, knífi eða belti ok öllu því er minna er vert en eyris, þá er hvinnska, N. G. L. ii. 172; hvinnna-ætt, Sigvatr. Hvinn-gestr, m. a pr. name, Fms. vi. (in a verse).

hvinnska, u, f. *petty theft, larceny*, Gpl. 197, cp. Jb. l. c., N. G. L.

HVINR, m. (hvinnr in Eb. 182, but wrongly, as hvina is the root word), *a cracking, whizzing, whistling*, as of a whip or missile; hann heyrir hvinninn af högginu, Fms. vii. 230; hvinn örvarinnar, ii. 272; Arnkell heyrði hvinninn (of a stroke), Eb. 182; hann heyrir hvinninn af för þorgeirs, Fbr. 40.

Hvin-verskr, adj. *from the county Hvin* in Norway, Fms.

Verjanr, m. pl. *the men from Hvin*: Hvinverja-dalr, a local name, Landn.

hvirfíl-byrl, m. *a squall of whirlwind*.

HVIRFILL, m., dat. hvirfi; [Engl. *whirl, whorl*; Germ. *wirbel*; Dan. *buirvel*]; = *prop. a circle, ring*, = *whirling*; þeir ráku saman í einn hvirfíl heiðingja, Karl. 360: but esp., II. *the crown of the head*, where the hair turns all ways as from a centre, Lat. *vertex*, Germ. *wirbel*, (cp. Icel. *sveipr*); frá iljum til hvirfils, Sks. 159; milli hæl ok hvirfils,



Stj. 617; frá hvirfi til ilja, Job ii. 7; lýstr ofan í miðjan hvirfil, Edda 30; dreyrði ór hvirfinum, Fms. ii. 272, Fb. iii. 406, Ísl. ii. 343, Bs. i. 190; fyll skóinn af blóði ok set í hvirfil mér, 229. 2. a top, summit, Skv. 728; hvirfar heimsins, the poles, Fr. 476; h. fjallsins, Stj. 306, Mar. hvirfil-vindr, m. a whirling, Fms. x. 201, Ld. 156, Bs. i. 724, ii. 5, Stj. 114, Barl. 162.

**hvirfing**, f. or **hvirfingr**, m. a circle of men; setjask í hvirfing, to sit in a circle, Fms. vi. 279; þeir sömnuðu þeim saman í eina hvirfing, Karl. 249; Helgi spurði hvárt þeir sæti í hvirfingi eðr hverr út frá öðrum, Ld. 272; þeir setjask niðr í einn stað í hvirfing, Band. 33 new Ed.; síðan voru goð hennar sett í hvirfing úti, Fms. v. 319.

**II. a drinking match**, at which the cup was passed round, cp. the Engl. *loving cup*; it is opp. to *tvinningur*, when two persons pledged one another in the same cup; drekka hvirfing, Ó. H. 61. **COMPDS:** **hvirfings-bróðir**, m. a club-mate, club-brother, Fms. vi. 440. **hvirfings-drykkja**, u. f. a drinking bout, a kind of club in Norway in olden times as opposed to the later gildi, q. v.; hann kvað þá engar veizlur hafa haft þat haust nema gildi sín ok hvirfings-drykkjur, Hkr. ii. 165; Ólafur konungr (who died A. D. 1193) lét setja Mikla-gildi í Níðarósi, en áðr voru þar hvirfingsdrykkjur, Fms. vi. 440. **hvirfings-klukka**, u. f. a bell in such a club, Fms. vi. 440.

**hvirfla**, að, to whirl; h. heyt, Fb. iii. 522, in mod. usage with dat.

**hviiss**, interj. *whew!* to imitate the sound of whistling, Bs. i. 420.

**hviissa**, að, [Engl. *biss*], to run with a hissing sound, e. g. of a stream; þáð hviissar í honum.

**HVÍ**, prop. a dat. of an old and partly obsolete pron. *hvat*, [see *hvat* and *hverr*]:—Lat. *cui*, for *what*: **I.** interrog., þá var séð yfir hví stafrinn hafði búið, 655 iii. 2; kvíðr þerr hví hann orkar, of *what it is capable*, Grág. i. 252; at hví neyt sé, *what it is good for*, ii. 260; þá spurði Hallr hví þat sætti, *H. asked what was the matter*, Fms. ii. 193; hví sætir hark þetta ok hlauþ? Ó. H. 109; fyrir hví, *wherefore?* (in vulgar Engl. still, *for why?*), fyrir hví biðr þú eigi lækningar? 222; spurði hann fyrir hví þeir væri þar? Eg. 375, Eluc. 4: with compar., hví verri, þóu mekkar the worse, quanto pejor; skulu búar telja hví hann var þá verri at hafa er hann var sjúkr en þá er hann tók vistinna, Grág. i. 155, 475.

**II.** indef. any; Guð mun við hví (=hverju) faðerni ganga, er hann játar oss í skírninni, 655 i. 2. **B.** Adverb interrog., prop. ellipt. [cp. Goth. *du bwe*=*diari*; A. S. *hwí*; Engl. *why*; Germ. *wie*]:—*why?* (see fyrir hví above); hví freistið mín? Vsp. 22; hví þú einn sitr? Skm. 3; hví sitir? Gk. 2; hví þá, *why then?* Vpm. 9, Ls. 47 is dubious; hví þykkir dóttur minni svá illt vestr þar? Nj. 11; hví skal eigi þegar drepa hann? Eg. 414; eigi veit ek hví þú gengir með slíku máli, 523; mun ek ákveðið gera hví þannig er til skipt, Ísl. ii. 346: **hví-ligr**, adj. (q. v.), Fms. x. 107: **hví-líkr**, adj.=Lat. *qualis*, (q. v.) 2. with subj., hví um segjak þér? Skm. 4; hví þú vitir? Vpm. 42; hví sé drengur at feigri? Km. 22. 3.=hve, instrumental, Skm. 17, (q. v.)

**hví**, interj. imitating a gull's cry, Bb. **hvíá**, að, to squeal, of a vicious horse when fighting. **HVÍLA**, a, to rest, esp. to rest, sleep in a bed; í hvílu þar er hón hvíldi, Eg. 567; h. í rekkju sinni, Fb. ii. 195, Sturl. iii. 282, Fms. vii. 222; h. tveim megin bríkar, Korm.; the old beds stood with the side to the wall, hence the phrase, hvíla við stokk, or þil, cp. Sturl. i. 207, 208; see also brík; h. í sama sæng konu, Grág. i. 329; h. hjá e-m, Hbl. 17. 2. metaph. of the dead, to rest, sleep, Fms. vii. 240, N. G. L. i. 348, Sighvat, but only in a Christian sense, so that 'hér hvílir' (=Dan. *her builer*) on Runic stones is a sure test of a Christian age. 3. hvíla sik, to take rest, pause, Eg. 492, 586; h. lið sitt, to let one's troops rest, Karl. 370.

**II.** reflex., hvílast, to take rest, pause, 623. 11, Vkv. 28, Nj. 132, Lv. 59, Fms. v. 64, vii. 193, Skv. 550: to pause, við ek nú láta þá ræðu hvílast, Skv. 240; nú verðr þar at hvílast, Gisl. 18. **HVÍLA**, u. f. [Ulf. *hveila*=*ῥῆπα, ῥῆπος*; A. S. *hwil*; Engl. *while*; O. H. G. *huila*; Germ. *weile*; Hel. *huila*]; all of them in a temp. sense,=*a while, an hour*; whereas the Scand. word has the notion of *rest*, making a distinction between *hvíla* in a general, and *hvíla* in a special sense; Dan. *huile*; Swed. *huila*]:—a bed, Sturl. i. 207, 208, iii. 282, Nj. 14, Eg. 567, Fms. xi. 290, Gisl. 16, Am. 9, Sól. 72; vers-hvíla, Grág. ii. 183, passim. **COMPDS:** **hvílu-ábreiða**, u. f. a bed-blanket. **hvílu-bróðr**, n. pl. cohabitation, Fas. iii. 305, 470. **hvílu-félagi**, a, m. a bed fellow, Fms. ix. 321. **hvílu-gólf**, n. a bed closet, Fms. ii. 85, 197, Eg. 603, Dropl. 49, Háv. 31 new Ed., Gisl. 30, Ld. 138; also called lok-hvíla, cp. Gisl. 29, Eb.; *thalamus* is rendered by *hvilugólf* in Hom. (St.) 101. **hvílu-hóll**, f.=*hvilugólf*, Karl. 20. **hvílu-klæði**, n. pl. bedclothes, Vm. 109, Finn. 216, N. G. L. i. 358. **hvílu-neyti**, n. the sleeping in one bed, Stj. 197, Bær. 17. **hvílu-stofa**, u. f.=*hvilugólf*, D. N. **hvílu-stokkr**, m. the outside edge of a bed, 623, 52, Fr. 439. **hvílu-tollr**, m. *bire* of a bed, Fas. iii. 372. **hvílu-váðir**, f. pl. bed sheets, (mod. rekkváðir or rekkjóðir), Vm. 177. **hvílu-pröng**, f. the taking up one's bed, Gisl. 16; lok-hvíla, q. v. **hvíl-beðr**, m. a bed of rest, Akv. 31.

**hvíld**, f. rest, repose, Nj. 43, Eg. 492, Fms. v. 307, vi. 420, vii. 193, Skv. 235, Stj. 613, passim: *pause*, Nj. 248; í hvíld, in *baiting*, in v. Hbl. 2. **COMPDS:** **hvíldar-dagr**, m. a day of rest, Magn. 502; *eccl. the Sabbath*, halda skaltú helgan hvíldar-daginn Drottins Guðs þess the Fourth Commandment, Stj., Vidal. passim. **hvíldar-hestur**, m. relay horse, Sturl. iii. 23. **hvíldar-lauss**, adj. *restless, without rest*, Skv. 235. **hvíldar-staðr**, m. a place of rest, Stj. 155, Pass. 10, 3. **hvíld-dagr**, m.=*hvíldardagr*, Rb. 1812. 48. **hvílig-leikr**, m.=Lat. *qualitas*, Alg. 372, Edda ii. 90. **hví-ligr**, adj.=Lat. *qualis*, Fms. x. 107. **hví-líkr**, adj. interrog. [Ulf. *hweileiks*; A. S. *hwile*; Engl. *which*; E. Engl. and Scot. *while, while*]:—*what like?* (as still used in North. E. of *what kind?*), Lat. *qualis*, Fms. ii. 220, v. 302, Nj. 269, passim in and mod. usage. **II.** relative, Stj. 85. **HVÍNA**, pret. *hvein*, *hvinu*, *hvinít*, [A. S. *hwinan*; Engl. *whine*; D. *hvine*; Swed. *hviná*]:—to give a whizzing sound, as the pinions of a bird, an arrow, shaft, gust of wind, or the like; hein *hvein* í hjarna er the bone whizzed into his skull, Haustl. 5; örvarnar flugu hvinandi höfuð þeim, Fms. viii. 39; örvar hvinu hjá þeim öllu megin, 179; fóll at landi hvinanda, Clem. 48; láta hein-pynnntan hrynd h., Edda (in a verse). **hvískra**, að, [Dan. *bviske*; Swed. *bviska*], to *whisper*, Karl. 211. **hvískran**, f. (*hvískr*, n.), a *whispering*, Karl. 236. **hvísl**, n. (and *hvisla*, u. f., Thom. 535), a *whispering*, Thom. 44. **HVÍSLA**, að, [A. S. *hwíslan*; Engl. *whistle*]: to *whisper*; h. við Fms. v. 201; h. með e-n, Karl. 53; h. sín í millum, Karl. 356; m. *hvisla* at e-m: recip. *hvislask*, to *whisper to one another*, Fms. xi. 425. **hvíta**, u. f. the *white* in an egg. **hvíti**, f. *whiteness, fair hue*, Ísl. ii. 211. **hvitill**, m. (Ivar Aasen *kvitel*, the Engl. *quilt*), a *white bed-cloth*, N. D. **hvitíngur**, m. a kind of *whale*, Skv. 123, Gkv. 2. 42; mod. *mja* name of horses, Bjarn. 20: of drinking horns, Fms. iii. 189. **hvit-leiki**, a, m. *whiteness*, Stj. 92, Mar. **hvit-mata**, að; þáð hvítmatar í augn á honum, of milky white c. **hvitna**, að, to become *white*, Edda 28, Str. 64. **HVÍTR**, adj. [Ulf. *hweits*=*λευκός*; A. S. *hwit*; Engl. *white*; Hel. b. O. H. G. *hwiz*; Germ. *weiss*; Swed. *hvít*; Dan. *hvid*]:—*white*; skinn, *white fur*, 4. 24; h. motr, a *white cap*, Ld. 188; h. skjöld *white shield*, Fms. x. 347; hit hvíta feldarinn, Fbr. 148; hvít bl *white blossom*, 4. 24; hvítt hlot, *white flesh (skin)*, id.; hvít h. a *white band*, Hallfr. 5; h. háls, a *white neck*, of a lady, Rm.; h. hes *white horse*, Fms. ix. 527; hvítr á hári, *white-haired*, vi. 130; h. n. (*fair of hue*) ok vænn í andliti, x. 420; hvítan mann ok huglausan, 232; hvít mörk, *white money*, of pure silver, opp. to grátt (*grey*) sil. B. K. 95; hvítr matr, *white meat*, i. e. milk, curds, and the like, op. flesh, in the eccl. law, K. þ. K. 126; hvítr dögurðr, a *white day* N. Sighvat; hvíta-matr, id., K. þ. K. 102; mjall-hvitr, fann-h., snj drift-h., *white as driven snow*; al-h., *white all over*. **B.** Eccl. use of the word *white*: **I.** at the introduction Christianity, neophytes in the week after their baptism used to wear white garments, called **hvíta-váðir**, f. pl. *white weeds*, as a symbol baptism cleansing from sin and being a new birth; a neophyte was a **hvítr-váðungur**, m. a '*white-weedling*', one dressed in *white weeds*, Nj. 111: the Sagas contain many touching episodes of neophytes, esp. sw. were baptized in old age, and died whilst in the white weeds; þat er flestra manna at Kjartan hafi þann dag górrt handgenginn Ólafi koner hann var færðr ór hvítaváðum ok þeir Bolli báðir, Ld. ch. 40; 5 hafði konungr þá í boði sínu ok veitti þeim ena virðuligustu veizlu m. þeir voru í hvítaváðum, ok lét kenna þeim heilög fræði, Fms. i. 2 Glúmr (Viga-Glúmr) var biskupaðr í banasótt af Kól biskupi ok aðisk í hvítaváðum, Glúmr. 397; Bárðr tók sótt litlu síðar en h. var skíðr ok andaðisk í hvítaváðum, Fms. ii. 153; Ólafr á Hauk var skíðr ok andaðisk í hvítaváðum, Fv. (Vd.) 77; var Tóli s. skíðr af hirðbiskupi Ólafs konungs, ok andaðisk í hvítaváðum, F. 138; síðan andaðisk Gestr í hvítaváðum, Bárð. (sub fin.) Sweden above all Gothland, remained in great part heathen throughout the w. of the 11th century, after the neighbouring countries Denmark and Norway had become Christian, and so we find in Sweden Runic stones referring Swedes who had died in the white weeds, some abroad and some at home varð dauðr í hvítaváðum í Danmörku, Baut. 435; hann varð d. í Danmörku í hvítaváðum, 610; þeir dó í hvítaváðum, 68; sem hvítaváðum, 271; hann varð dauðr í hvítaváðum, 223, 297. Chur when consecrated used to be dressed out with white; var Kjarta Borg grafinn, þá var kirkja nývígð ok í hvítaváðum, Ld. 230. the white garments gave rise to new words and phrases amongst the generation of northern Christians: **1.** **Hvíta-Kristr**, m. '*White Christ*,' was the favourite name of Christ; hafa láti mik heitan Hvíta-K at viti eld, ef..., Sighvat; another poet (Edda 91) uses the word; in prose, dugi þú mér, Hvíta-Kristr, *help thou me, White-Christ!* F. ok þeir er þann sið hafa taka nafn af þeim Guði er þeir trúu á kallaðr er Hvíta-Kristr ok því heita þeir Kristnir, mér er ok sagt a



iskunsamr, at . . . , Fms. i. 295; en ef ek skal á guð nacquat trúa, þér þú verma at ek trú á Hvíta-Krist en á annat guð? Ó. H. 204; svarar, heyrst hefi ek getið Hvíta-Krists, en ekki er mér kunnigt þin haus eða hvar hann ræðr fyrir, 211; en þó trúir ek á Hvítan, ii. 137. 2. the great festivals, Yule (see Ld. ch. 40), Easter, Pentecost, but especially the two latter, were the great seasons for feasting; in the Roman Catholic church especially Easter, whence in usage the first Sunday after Easter was called Dominica in Albis; in the northern churches, perhaps owing to the cold weather at Easter, Pentecost, as the birthday of the church, seems to have been specially observed for christening and for ordination, see Hungry. ch. 2, Thoma. Hence the following week was termed the Holy Week (Helga Vika). Hence, Pentecost derived its name from the white garments, called Hvíta-dagar, the White days, i. e. *Whitsun-week*; frá því innum fyrsta skulu vera vikur sjau til Drottins-dags í Hvítadagum, Drottinsdag í Hvítadögum skulu vér halda sem hinn fyrsta dag, K. þ. K. 102; þváttdag fyrir Hvítadaga = Saturday next before day, 126, 128; Þáskadag inn fyrsta ok Upptigningar-dag ok Hvítadag, Orkn. 438: Hvítadaga-vika, u. f. *White-day week* = *Whitsun-week*, K. þ. K. 126: in sing., þeir kómu at Hvítadegi (= *Whitsunday*), Björgvinjar, Fms. x. 63, v. l.: Hvítadaga-helgi, f. the day feast, *Whitsuntide*, Fms. viii. 373, xi. 339, Sturl. iii. 206: Hvítadaga-hríð, a snow storm during the White days, Ann. 1330: Hvítadaga-dagr, m. the White Lord's day, i. e. *Whitsunday*, the northern name in Albis, Br. 484, Fms. vii. 156, Bs. i. 62, where it refers to the day of May, 1056, on which day Isleif the first bishop of Iceland was consecrated. The name that at last prevailed was *Hvítasunna*, i. e. *Whitsun*, D. N. ii. 263, 403: Hvítasunnudagr, m. the *Whitsunday*, Fb. ii. 546, Fms. viii. 63, v. l.: Hvítasunnudags-vika, *Whitsun-week*, Fb. ii. 546; Þáskaviku, ok Hvítasunnudagsvikur, ok fyrir Jónsvöku, ok svá fyrir Michials-messu, N. G. L. i. 150; Hvítadagshátíð, Thom. 318. As the English was the mother-church of Norway and Iceland, the Icelandic eccl. phrases are derived from the English language. See Bingham's *Orig. s. vv.* White Garments, Dominica in Albis, where however no reference is given to Iceland. In modern Denmark and Norway the old name has been preserved by *Pindse*, i. e. *Pfingsten*, derived from the Greek word, *Pentecost*, in Icel., as in Engl., only the name *Hvítasunna* is known. In Denmark the people make a practice of thronging to the woods sun morning to see the rising of the sun, and returning with branches in their hands, the trees being just in bud at that season. COMPOUNDS: hvíta-björn, m. the white bear, K. þ. K. 110, Skis. 191, 74; see björn. hvíta-dagar, see B. II. 2. hvíta-grúpa, f. the white peaks, the foaming waves, Lex. Poët. hvíta-logn, n. a white log, the sea. hvíta-matr = hvítatr, K. þ. K. Hvíta-sunna, f. the white-váðir, see B. I. hvíta-valr, m. a white falcon, Skis. 180. hvít-adj. white-armed, Hm. 162 (epithet of a lady). hvít-adj. white-browed, Fas. iii. (in a verse). hvít-brúnn, adj. white, Fms. x. 321. hvít-dreki, a m. a white dragon, Merl. Hvít-drottins-dagr, see B. II. 2. hvít-faldaðr, part. covered, of the waves, Fas. i. (in a verse). hvít-fjæðraðr, part. gathered, of a swan, Fas. i. (in a verse). hvít-flekkótt, adj. spotted, white-spotted, Stj. 93, 250. hvít-fyrsta, t. to be white first, of a current, Fas. ii. 252. hvít-fyssi, n. a white foaming wave, Thom. 303. hvít-haddaðr, part. white-haired, Lex. Poët. hvít-hærðr, adj. white-haired, 4. 25, Skis. 92. hvít-hærðr, adj. white-brown, blond, of a woman, Fms. (in a verse). hvít-hærðr, part. clad in white. hvít-melningar, f. pl., poet. arrows, Hvít-röndótt, adj. white-striped, Stj. 93. hvít-skinn, n. white fur, hvít-vöðungur, m., see B. II. II. as pr. names, Hvít, Hvít, Dan. *Hvid*, Landn.; esp. as a surname, Hvít, the White, Hvít, Þorsteinn Hvít, Landn.: Hvít-beinn, m. White-bone, a name, Landn.; as also Hvíta-skáld, Hvíta-ský, Hvíta-leðr, Hvítcollr, Landn.: in local names, Hvíta-býr, *Whitby*; Hvíta-nes, Hvítaldr, Landn.: Hvít-á, the White-water, a name of several Icel. rivers flowing from glaciers, Hvítár-vellir, Hvítár-síða, Landn.: Hvítanna-land, *White-men's-land*, old name of the southern part of the present United States, Landn. Hvíta, t. [Engl. *biss*; Dan. *bvase*; akin to *hvísla*]:—to *biss*; h. hvítormr, to *biss* like a serpent, Greg. 50, Róm. 238; þá nam jötunn h. hvítorm, f. *bissing*, Al. 168. Hvít, f., gen. hvannar, pl. hvannir, [Norse *kvanne*], angelica, hvítaldr, Grág. ii. 348, Fms. ii. 244, Fr. 87, 88: wild angelica, hvít, common in Icel., the word is freq. in local names, Hvann-á, Hvítá, Hvann-dalr, Landn. In olden times the angelica seems to have been much used to give flavour to ale; see jöll. Hvít, f., gen. hvatar, pl. hvatir, *instigation, impulse*, Al. 119, passim,

as also in mod. usage, fram-hvöt, q. v.: *alacrity*, Lex. Poët.: names of poems, Guðrunar-hvöt, Sem.; Húskaða-hvöt, Ó. H. COMPOUNDS: hvata-buss, m., q. v. hvata-maðr, m. an instigator, Ld. 240, Fms. xi. 263. hvötuðr, m. an instigator, author, Lex. Poët. chiefly in poet. compds. hvötun, f. = hvatan. hyggiliga, adv. wisely, with circumspection, Hkm. 11, Ld. 178, Glúm. 337, Karl. 442. hyggilligr, adj. wise, circumspect, Bs. i. 294, Niðr. 3. hyggindi, in mod. usage a n. pl., but in old writers often a f. sing. and spelt *hyggjandi*, Edda (Gl.), Hm. 6, Skv. 3. 49, Fms. iv. 132, Hdm. 28, Hom., Grág. i. 176:—*circumspection, wisdom*, svo eru hyggindi sem i hæg koma, a saying; at viti ok hyggindi, Fms. v. 342; at hyggindum, Landn. 259; at hyggindi ok réttlæti, Fms. iii. 106; vill hyggjandi (gen. sing.), out of one's senses, Fas. i. 436 (in a verse); hyggindi-munr, Gret. 147 A. hygginn, adj. clever, intelligent, discreet, Ísl. ii. 341, Fms. v. 221, xi. 17, 33, Sd. 178, Grág. i. 175, N. G. L. i. 231; hygginnir menn, Post. 33, Karl. 352, 359. HYGGA, pres. hygg, pl. hyggjum; pret. hugði; part. hugt or hugat; pres. reflex. hyggjumk, Stor. 13; pret. hugðumk, Em. 1; pres. 1st pers. hykk = hygg ek, Lex. Poët. passim; and with neg. hykk-at, id.; [Goth. *bugjan*]:—to think, mean, believe; hugðu þó mjök sér hvárir-íveggju, were of different opinions, Fms. vii. 176; ek hygg at á ekki kaupskip hafi komit jafnmikit fé, Eg. 72; ferr þetta mjök annan veg en ek hugða, 127; minni þurðr en hann kvaðsk hugat hafa, Bs. i. 778; hugði (suspected) því hefstörðinn úfríð, Fms. ix. 351: to guess, fá hyggir þegjanda þörf, a saying, none can make out the wants of the silent, Sól. 28; þær of hugði, made out, Sdm. 13: to observe, muse, sat ek ok hugðak, Hm. 111. 2. to intend, purpose; sóknar-gagna þeirra sem hann hugði fram at fara, Nj. 110; at hann hafi fram færða sókn sem hann hyggir, Grág. i. 60; mæla fagrt en h. flátt, Fms. ii. 91, Hm. 44, 90. 3. to imagine, apprehend; fleiri en þat of hyggi hverr ósviðra apa, Gm. 34; er eigi má eyra heyrna né hjarta manns hyggja, Blas. 44; máka ek hyggja hvé . . . , Korm., Am. 12; þat hugðum vér, at vér hefðim þá höndum himin tekit, Fms. i. 33; hyggja e-m vel, to be well-disposed towards a person, Sturl. iii. 150; h. e-m gott, Am. 33; h. vel ráði e-s, to be pleased with, Eb. 206 (in a verse); h. vel, to be of good comfort, Gisl. 71 (in a verse); ok munu þau vel hyggja (they will be glad) er þau hafa akrinn, Glúm. 343; h. e-u illa, to be ill-disposed, dislike, Fas. ii. 486, Skv. i. 24, 40: with infin., er hann hyggði úhætt fjörvi sínu vera munu, Grág. ii. 32. II. with prepp.; hyggja af e-u, to 'think off' a thing, i. e. leave off thinking of it, drop or forget it; h. af heimsku, Hkr. i. 103; h. af harmi, Fms. vi. 389; hann hugði seint af andlátí hans, vii. 17; af hyggja um e-t, to give up, vi. 381; hyggja at, to 'think to,' attend to, mind, behold, Rm. 25, Am. 3, Hým. 3, Hm. 23, Stor. 13, Höfuðl. 3; hugði hann at vandliga hvat þar var á markat, Fms. i. 134; konungur hugði vandlega at manninum, Nj. 6; var þá vandliga at hugt síðum allra þeirra, Skis. 245 B, 278 B; Flosi gekk í lögrétta at hyggja at fénu, Nj. 190; hón hugði at spámannna bókum, Mar.; hón hugði at sér vel um messuna sem hón var vön, Bs. i. 435; h. at eigi spilltisk, Fms. ix. 308; hugðu þeir at eldinum, Bs. i. 669:—hyggja á e-t, to 'think on' (as in North. E.), attend to a thing; hyggja á flóttu, to think of flight, Fms. ii. 306, Am. 101, Ed. 88 (in a verse):—hyggja fyrir e-u, to take thought for; eiga þú ok börn fyrir at h., Fms. v. 24; h. fyrir orði ok eiði = Lat. *mentis compos*, Grág. i. 461:—hyggja um e-t, to think about a thing; h. um með e-m, to deliberate with one about a thing, Fms. vii. 139; h. um sik, to think about oneself, Fm. 35; e-m er um hugat um e-t, to have a thing at heart, be concerned about it, Glúm. 332. III. reflex., hyggjask, to betink oneself, suppose, deem; ek hugðumk rísa, met thought I rose, Em. 1; einn rammari hugðomk öllum vera, Fm. 16, Ísl. ii. 249 (in a verse); hann hugðisk við Esau mæla, 655 vii. 2; ef maðr er kvaddr þess vættis er hann hyggsk eigi í vera, Grág. i. 44; hann hugðisk eiga, 415; hyggstú þetr göra munu, dost thou think that thou canst do it better? Nj. 19; hugðusk menn þaðan mundu fong fá, Fms. i. 86: to intend, þú hugðisk ræna mundu þorstein landeign sinni, Eg. 737; hann hugðisk til áreiðar, Fms. x. 413; hyggjask fyrir, to think on before, premeditate, Ls. 15:—impers., hugðisk honum svá, it appeared to him so, Landn. 57. IV. part. hugðr, as adj.; naubleytar-manna, eðr annarra hugðra manna, or other beloved person, 625. 192; af hugðu, intimately, Bjarn. 58; hann ræddi ekki af hugðu, 40; ræða hugat mál, to speak what one has at heart, Korm. (in a verse); mæla hugat, to speak sincerely, Skv. i. 10, Höfuðl. 13; hugðan hróðr, a song of praise, encomium, Jd. 1. hyggja, u. f. thought, mind, opinion; h. ok hugleiðing, MS. 4. 7; at sinni hyggju, N. G. L. ii. 173; Guðleg h., Róm. 308: understanding, mannleg h., Stj.; fyrr fullkominn at hyggju en vétr-tölu, Ld. 18: á-hyggja, care, anxiety; fyrir-h., forethought; van-h., want of forethought; um-hyggja, concern. COMPOUNDS: hyggju-lauss, adj. thoughtless. hyggju-leysi, n. thoughtlessness, Ld. 60. hyggjaðr, part. minded, intending, Gh. 16. hyggjandi, f., see hyggindi. hyggjask, ad., to give an insight, þjal. 20. hygli, f. consideration, K. Á. 104.



hyl-bauti, a, m. 'depth-beater,' poet. a ship, Edda (Gl.)

HYLDA, d, [hold], to slash, N. G. L. i. 381, Am. 55; h. hval, Fms. v. 178 (in a verse).

II. reflex. to grow fat, get fleshy, K. þ. K. 130:

hyldr, part. fleshy, Grett. 91.

hyldga, að, to get fleshy.

hyldgan, f. getting fleshy; of-hyldgan, medic.

HYLJA, pres. hyl (hyll = hyl ek, Hbl. 11), pl. hyljum; pret. hulði (huldi); part. huliðr, huldr, and hulinn; [Ulf. *buljan* = καλύπτειν; A. S. *belan*; Old Engl. to *bele*, *bull*; O. H. G. *buljan*; Germ. *hüllen*; Swed. *bölja*; Dan. *bylle* and *bæle*] = to bide, cover; hylja hann allan, Edda 72; hann hulði höfuð sitt, Fms. x. 255; huldi andlit sitt, 361; hón huldi dúk, bjóð, Rm.; hann huldi hræ hans, Nj. 27, Grág. ii. 88; ok svá mikitt hárit at h. h. sök mátti h. sik með, Nj. 15; to bury, jörðu hulinn, buried in the earth, Magn. 506; hylja auri, Korm. (in a verse); huliðr sandi, Geisli 25; to conceal, limi okkra hyl ekki, Sks. 504; part. huldr or huliðr, id.; fara huldur höfði, to go with the head covered, i. e. in disguise or by stealth, Eg. 406, Fms. i. 222; cp. huliðshjálmr.

hyljan, f. a covering, biding, Sturl. iii. 234.

hylli, n. a bulk, of an old tub or vessel.

HYLLA, t, hylða in N. G. L. ii. l. c.; [cp. hollr; Germ. *buldigen*; Dan. *bylde*] = to court a person's friendship; h. sik fjádmönnum e-s, Fms. vi. 174; h. h. sök svá við menn, Gþl. 25; h. fyrir e-m, to recommend one, Lv. 6; h. ok samþykkja, N. G. L. ii. 65, 220; h. hug með e-m, to consent, 183.

II. reflex., hyllask e-n at (athyllask, q. v.), to cultivate, pay homage to, F. 130, Fms. iv. 448; eccl. to worship, hyllask at Guð, hyllisk nú at Thomas biskup, pray to bishop Thomas! Sturl. iii. 234.

hylli, f. favour, grace, þkv. 29, Fas. ii. 69; Guðs h., Grág. ii. 167, Ísl. ii. 382, passim.

hylling, f. homage.

HYLMA, d, [akin to hylja], to bide, conceal; used only as a law phrase, and with the prep. yfir; yfir h. verk sitt, Stj. 42; nú mundi elligir yfir hylmask mál Odds, Fms. vi. 384; þarf ekki lengr yfir þessu at hylma, vii. 20, Fas. i. 195.

hylming, f. a concealing, of a sin, Pass. 5. 3.

HYLR, m., gen. hyljar, pl. ir, [akin to holr], a bole or deep place in a river, e. g. places where trout and salmon lie hidden, Bs. i. 46, Hrafn. 23, Fs. 48; freq. in local names, Skip-hylr (a dock in a river), Þúfu-h., Hórgs-h., D. I.

hyltir, m. [from holt; cp. *bultigir* in the Golden horn], the 'bolt-dwellers,' in compds, Hjarð-hytingar, etc.

hymni or ymni, proncd. himni, a, m. [a for. word], a hymn, Ám. 54, Bs. hymna-bók, -skrá, f. a hymn book, B. K. 83, Fm. 24, 29; but out of use except in the word hymna-lag, n. a hymn, melody; með hymnalag, Pass. (begin.)

hyndask, d, [hund = hundred], to be multiplied, a. æp. ley.; unz fé hyndisk, till the money increases, N. G. L. i. 23.

hyndla, u, f. [hundr], a little dog, doggie, Mar. 494, v. l.: name of a giantess, whence Hyndlu-ljóð, n. pl. the name of an old song.

hypja, að, [hjúpr], to buddle the clothes on; h. sig í fötin, to dress oneself in a hurry.

hypja, að in tötrug-hypja (q. v.), Rm.

HYRJA, pres. hyrr, [hurr], to knock at; hann hyrr hurðir = impingeat in ostia portae of the Vulgate, Stj. 475 (v. l.), I Sam. xxi. 13.

hyrja, u, f. name of a giantess, Edda.

hyrna, u, f. [horn], one of the horns or points of an axe-head, öxar-h., Bjarn. 36, Fms. vii. 191, Nj. 198; of a mountain, a peak, freq.; of a house, Hornklofi; a horned ewe is called hyrna; Mó-hyrna, Grá-h.

II. a nickname, Landn.: in compds, Vatns-h., the book from Vatnshorn, etc.

hyrndr, adj. horned, Rb. 356, Grág. i. 501, Fms. xi. 6, Stj. 314; angular, mathem., þri-h., fer-h., átt-h., Alg. 195.

hyrning, f. a corner, nook of a house, Skálda 162, Stj. 152, Eg. 91, Fbr. 168, Grett. 57 new Ed., Fas. ii. 427, Thom. 80.

hyrningr, m. a horned man, used mockingly of a bishop with his crozier; margt mælir h. hjá, Ó. H.; karp þess hymnings er ér kallit biskup, id.

2. a pr. name, Fb. iii.

II. an angle, mathem.

þri-hyrningr, a triangle; fer-h., a square; átt-h., an octagon.

HYRR, m., gen. hyrjar, [cp. Ulf. *bauri* = embers, John xviii. 18, Rom. xii. 20] = embers of fire, but only in poetry, Vpm. 31, Hdl. 45, Yt. 20, Hausti. 14. Vellekla, passim, as also in a great many compds denoting weapons (= the fire of the battle or of Odin), or gold (= the fire of the sea), see Lex. Poët. pp. 431-433. Hyrr-okin, the name of a giantess, from hyrr, and rokinn from rjúka, Edda.

HYSKI, n. [better hýski, from hús], a housebold, family, cp. hjú, Edda 5, Hkr. 197, Fms. vi. 368, Al. 21, N. G. L. ii. 473, Hom. 152, Stj. 57; but, in mod. usage at least, used almost exclusively in a low sense, of beggars and low people.

hyskinn, adj. slothful.

HÝ, n. the down of plants, hair, feathers, Lat. lanugo; skalf á hnakka hý, Sturl. i. 22 (in a verse); hý-ðr fithr, Stj. 40. hý-nefr, m. downy nose, a nickname of one with a tuft of hair on his nose, Landn.

hýaðr, part. fledged, Bb. 2. 26.

hý-býli, n. pl. bome; see hýbyli.

hýða, d, [húð], to flog, Fms. vi. 187, ix. 349, N. G. L. i. 13, 85.

hýði, n. a busk, shell, pod, Lat. legumen.

hýðing, f. a 'biding' (slang Engl.), flogging; sá skal hýðing valda

heimiskastr er á þingi, a saying, N. G. L. i. 349, Grág. i. 456, Stj. 396.

hýi, a, m. [hjú], a domestic, servant, Grág. ii. 40, a. æp. ley.

hý-jafn, adj. quite even, Lex. Poët.

hýma, d, [húim], to sneak in the dark, Fas. ii. 284; but see hima.

HÝMIR, m. [húm], name of a giant, Edda; Hymis-kviða, u, f. t. name of a poem.

hý-nótt, f. [hjú], the 'wedding-nights,' i. e. the three nights with just before or rather just after the wedding (Sk. 42): that they were three is stated in Fas. i. 250 (in a verse), where hýjar-nætr = hýnætr seen to be the true reading; the same number is hinted at in the Skm. l. c. have um preyjak 'þrjár.' May not the Engl. boneymoon be derived from this old word, qs. hýnóttar mánuðr = the wedding-night month?

HÝNSKR, adj. [Húnar], Hunnish, Fas. i. 207.

hýra, u, f. a mild expression, sweetness; hýran af henni skein, Stef. Ó. má ek vel lofa mína hýru (my love), Bb. 3. 27; from the saying, hv. lofar sína hýru, every one praises his love.

hýrask, d, dep. to be gladdened, brighten up; hýrðisk hann skjótt viðbragði, Fs. 184, freq. in mod. usage.

hýring, f. a kindling, Mar. 23.

hýrlega, adv. sweetly, with a smiling face, Fas. i. 57, iii. 209, Bs. ii. 52.

hýrli, adj. smiling, sweet, of the eyes, face, Bs. i. 217, freq. in mod. usage.

hýrna, að, to brighten up.

hý-rógi, n., qs. hýrárg, [hý-], bearded rye (?), Hm. 138; see haull.

HYRRE, adj. [O. H. G. *ga-biuri*; Germ. *ge-beuer*], sweet, smiling, mild Vkv. 15; hægr ok hýrr, Bs. i. 345; þessi dyr vóru hýrr, Fas. iii. 7 hýrr ok hug-þekkr, Stj. 588, Bs. ii. 13; hægt og hýrr, Pass. 12. i. huga-h., 23; þæn af iðrandi hjarta hýrr, 40. 6: the saying, vera ald með hýrrí há, to be never in good cheer, always melancholy: in mod. usage bright, sweet, of the face.

hýsa, t, [hús], to bouse, harbour, Stj. 152, Gþl. 144.

hýung, m. [hý, n.], downy hair on the chin.

hý-víg, n. [hjú], a law term, homicide, where the person slain is another person's bondsman, Grág. ii. 152.

hæ, an interj. of shouting from exultation.

HÆÐ, f. [Ulf. *bauþa* = ύψος and τὰ ὑψηλά; A. S. *heaðo*; En. beight; Dan. *bøjde*; Germ. *böhe*; Swed. *böjd*] = beight; hlauþa h. sína, Nj. 29; hæð trjáanna, Stj. 74; breidd, lengd, þykkt, hæð, Al. 3; passim; manns-hæð, a man's beight; fjalls-hæð: of hair = lengd, Fms. 177, etc.

2. a beight, bill; hæðir þær er nú heita Hallbjarn vörður, Landn. 152; þeir fóru á hæðina, í ena syðri hæðina, því þrjár vörður á þeirri hæðinni, 153; sat Ljótr á hæð einni, 147; get þeir upp á hæð nokkura, Nj. 267; dalr ok hæð, Fms. ix. 490; hæ eða haugar, Ó. H. 67; er þeir ganga ofan ór hæð, Stj. 444; skaltú ganga upp á hæð með mér, 443; hólar, hæðir, Núm. 2. 100; leiti ná hæð Grág. i. 433.

β. a top, summit, Stj. 66; í hæð borgarinnar: of heaven, Hom. 90; hæðir himna, Hólabók; Faðir á himna hæð, id.; níu himnar á hæð talðir, Edda (Gl.); hæða blót, fórnfering, göfgan, h. sacrifice, worship, a temple on the high places, Stj. 635, 640, 641.

metaph. bigbness, shrill tone, of the voice, Skálda 175; tala í hæð í leynd, to speak aloud or secretly, Sks. 365.

2. amount, of pri kaupna með sama hæð, Dipl. v. 21; upp-hæð, amount: bigbness, exaltation, Hom., Mar.

HÆÐA, d, [háð], to scoff at, mock, with acc., Al. 170, Fms. ii. Stj. 411, 583; also, h. at e-m, Eg. 755; hæðit þit nú at mér, Fms. 101, Flóv. 34, Karl. 477.

hæði-liga, adv. mockingly, scornfully, Fms. vi. 110, 152, viii. 171, 395, 418.

hæði-ligr, adj. ludicrous, Fms. i. 14, vii. 210, Sturl. ii. 90, Fs. i. Orkn. 240, Stj. 396, 431.

hæðing, f. a scoffing, Bret. 36, Barl. 125.

hæðinn, adj. scoffing, Hm. 30.

hæði-yrði, n. pl. taunts, Nj. 27, Korm. 34.

hæðni, f. mockery, scurrility, Fms. iii. 21, Hom. (St.), Pass. 14.

hæðnis-gjarn, adj. scoffing, Pass. 27. 3.

HÆFA (hœfa), d, [hóf and hafa], to hit, with acc.; hann hæfði þat er hann skaut til, Nj. 29, Fms. i. 9, viii. 140; þeir hæfa aldri Fas. ii. 543, Fms. viii. 385, Grág. ii. 7, passim; hæfa á e-t, hæfði h. eigi á spjótið, Fms. ii. 250; á sama hæfi ek um draumana, Ld.; h. skoti sínu, to take an aim, Þiðr. 94; hæfa til, to aim at, aim; svá h. smiðrinn til hæft, so well bad be aimed, Fms. x. 321; svá hæfði hann gl. liga til hæft um gröftinn, vi. 149.

II. with dat., mostly meta to moderate, mete out justly; hæfa refsingum, Stj.; hæfa hóf e-s hluta bit the right mean, Grág. xvii, cxv; ek skal þat (því?) hæfa, I will that right, Lv. 8.

III. to fit; hæfa e-m, hæfðu Kjtartani they (the clothes) fitted K., Fms. ii. 79.

2. to behave, be meet; h. oss þá eða vel at halda, Fb. ii. 119; segir varla h. minni fávizku, Fm.



ú vitr sem spökum konungi hæfði at vera, 259; hvat yðr hæfir  
281; eigi hæfir at drepa svá fríðan svein, 80; svá hæfir eigi, *it*  
do, xi. 123; skyldir þú kunna þér hóf, hvat þér hæfir, iii. 330;  
er honum (*it is meet for him*), at sverðit er fast í umgöðinni, Fas.  
þess hlutar sem þeim hæfir til, *which is due to them*, K. Á.

IV. reflex. to correspond; spjótið mun hæfask ok sár þat  
and the wound will correspond, Hkr. ii. 203; vilda ek at þat  
mjök á, at lið þat kæmi, ok vér slitim talinu, Ld. 320; ef mjök  
með munnnum um búa-kvöð, Grág. ii. 52.

II. a, f. a foundation; það er engin hæfa fyrir því, *there is no founda-*  
tion; ú-hæfa, *what is shocking*; til-hæfa, *a foundation*.

III. fitness; vera við e-s hæfi, *to fit one, be convenient, what one can*  
109, Fas. ii. 521; ú-hæfi, *what is unfit, monstrous*. hæfis-  
fily, Flóv. 22.

IV. adj. meet, moderate, Sks. 435, Sturl. iii. 169, Þiðr. 131.

V. adv. fitly, Grág. i. 441; ú-hæfiliga, *unfitly*.

VI. adj. fit, due, Anecd. 58, 66, Fs. 46, Ísl. ii. 369, Fms. ii. 86,  
Sks. 13; ú-hæfiligr, *unfit*.

VII. n. pl. *what fits, beboves*, Fms. vi. 121, Sturl. i. 60 C.

VIII. f. aiming at; göra h., *to aim at*, Fas. ii. 344.

IX. adj. aiming well, making a good hit, Sturl. ii. 135.

X. f. being hæfinn, Fb. i. 463.

XI. adj. fit, proper, Fms. ii. 94, Stj. 92; fit for use, Germ. *brauchbar*.

XII. opp. to fánýtar, Am. 73; vaðmál hæft til klæða, Grág. ii. 341 B;

III. useless, worthless, Fms. ii. 123; ú-hæfr, *unfit, useless*, Karl.

IV. f. [hög-], ease, facility; með hægð, *with ease, easily*; in pl.  
medic. stools. hægðar-leikr, m. *an easy game*; það er enginn  
leikr, *'tis no easy game*.

V. n. pl. relief (e.g. for the sick and poor); vitja sjúkra ok leita  
hinda, 686 B. 2; þá var hægenda leitað jarli, 623. 31; ú-hægindi,

i. 69, 70; e-m til hæginda, 655 xi. 4; göra e-t til hæginda, *to*  
eg so as to make matters easier. 2. comforts; auðræði

i. 68; skiljask við svá mikil hægindi, Sturl. i. 97 C; snúask til  
to turn to advantage, for the better, Fms. vii. 263; með hægindum,

(better hægindum, C.) II. sing. a bolster, pillow, cushion;

innbeðir, hálfir fjórðir tigr hæginda, Dipl. iii. 4; undir hægindit

Eg. 567; hón vildi vekja hann ok tekr eitt h. lítið ok kastar

onum, Ísl. ii. 393; dýnur ok h., Eb. 96, 264, Fms. vii. 197,

290, Hom. 95; hægindis-ver, a pillow case, Dipl. iii. 4, v.

III. eccl. hægindi or hægindis-kirkja, u. f. a private

G. L. i. 8 distinguishes between a fjórðungs-, áttungs-, héraðs-,

hægindis-kirkja; ef maðr görir sér hægindis-kirkju á jörð sinni,

hægindis-prestr, m. a priest in such a chapel, N. G. L. i. 136;

h., n. a local name, D. I. i: cp. also hæginda-hús, n. a bouse

enant builds at his own expense on the estate of his landlord,

h., to abate, with dat.; hægja rás sinni, *to slacken one's course*,

h., i. passim. 2. metaph. to relieve; h. válaði sitt (sínu),

to seek relief for one, of a sick person, var þeim hægt í öllu

h., Fms. xi. 290. II. impers. of a storm or high sea,

hæðrið hægir, það er farið að hægja; as also, III. reflex.

sjór tók at hægjask, Fms. x. 150; to get smothered, kann vera

ráðit, Band. 8; er Guð vill láta nokkum veg hægjask um hans

viii. 19; impers., eptir allt þetta hægisk Fróða lítið, F. became

ase, Fas. i. 5.

IV. adv. with ease, gently, Karl. 508, Odd. 2; lífa h., Hom. (St.);

h., readily, Lv. 75; sem hægilgast, Finnb. 336. 2. easily;

h., freq. in mod. usage.

V. adj. easy, convenient; h. umbúnaðr, Odd. 2, 4, Barl. 9; h.

Sturl. ii. 148; h. færi, Fms. vii. 30.

VI. n. an easy life, Str. 36, Stj. 36, 423, Barl. 9, Hkr. ii. 38; ár

oh., Orkn. 6 old Ed.

VII. adj. [hög-], easy, convenient, Germ. *bebaglich*, Fms. vi. 240,

54; e-m er e-t hægt, Eg. 507; h. ok mjúkr, Fms. ii. 201; sem

er hægt, at bis ease, Sturl. i. 197 C; hæg hvíla, Fms. xi. 290;

Þiðr. Stj. 420; taka hægja hvíld, Sks. 42; ef honum þykir sér

Grág. i. 355; er þeim þykir sér hægst, 486; ykkir er þat hægst

it is most at hand for you, Nj. 25; hægir byrt, a gentle, fair

gja byrt, Fms. ix. 497, Fas. ii. 520; hafa útivist skamma ok

is. i. 285; ekki var samlag þeirra hægt, *they were not on good*

St. i. 139 C; hinn síðara vetrinn var hægja með þeim = *they*

better terms, id. = medic. painless, hæg sótt = gentle, hægir sem

F. 11; hæg ok hírr, Bs. i. 345; hægir ok högvær, Fms. x. 409;

um, long-suffering, Lv. 75; hægir viðskiptis, Fms. xi. 91.

IX. compar. hægri, [Dan. *bøjre*; Swed. *bögtra*]:—the right band,

þstri, the left; skógrinn var til hægja vegs, on the right band,

hægri hendi, Far. 76, Ls. 61, Fms. vi. 165, Nj. 28; hægri

om. 102; hægri fótr, N. G. L. i. 209; hægja auga, hægja eyra,

hægja megin, on the right side, passim.

X. adj. = högvær, Barl. 119.

XI. adj. bowed, crouching, Band. 8.

hæki-liga, adv. [hákr], voraciously, savagely, Róm. 353.

HÆKILL, m. [bykjel, Ivar Aasen], a 'bough' or hind-leg, of a hide;  
flá af héming fyrir ofan hækilinn, N. G. L. i. 209; freq. in mod. usage,  
but only of a skin: a nickname, Fms. ix.

hækja, u. f. a crutch, Grett. 161, Mag. 66, Fb. i. 210, Fas. iii. 154;  
ganga á hækjum, to go on crutches.

hækka, að, [hákr], to become bigger, to rise, of a hill; fjallið hækkar,  
opp. to lækka, to become lower, to drop. 2. causal, to heighten.

hæla, d, to kick with the heel, N. G. L. i. 164. 2. to secure by a peg.

HÆLA (hæla), d, [hól], to praise, flatter, with dat., Eb. 164; hrósa  
ok hæla e-u, Karl. 438: to glory, boast, hann hældi, at Haraldr hefði  
heft Gamla, Fms. i. 48; eigi má ek af því hæla, Lv. 10, passim. II.

reflex. to boast, vaunt; hælumk minnst í máli, Fms. viii. (in a verse):  
hælask e-u, to glory in a thing, 85, Karl. 412, Fagrsk. 93, Nj. 204, 237:

hælask um e-t, to brag about, 54, Grág. ii. 145, Karl. 372, Valla L.

212: hælask af e-u, to boast of, 655 xx. 8: absol., Grág. ii. 145, Thom. 84:

hælask við e-n, to boast over one, Grett. 128, Fms. vi. 399.

hæli, n. a shelter, refuge; leita sér hælis, eiga hæli, Fms. i. 210, vi.

74, xi. 367, Eg. 139, Barl. 118, Rd. 258. hælis-lauss, adj. homeless,

helpless.

hælinn, adj. boasting, Sks. 383, Þórð. 29 new Ed.; sjálf-h., id.

HÆLL, m. [Engl. *heel*; cp. Lat. *calc*: this is a Scand. word, for the  
A. S. term is *bōb*, the Goth. *fairzna*, the Germ. *fersen*]:—the heel, Bs. i.

423, Hým. 34, N. G. L. i. 339, Stj. 37, passim. 2. in phrases, hlaupa

á hæla e-m, to follow at one's heels, Nj. 202; falla á hæla e-m, to sbut

upon one's heels, of a door; fara, ganga á hæla e-m, Edda 2, Fms. v. 316,

viii. 36; fara aþr á hæli, to return immediately, like the Gr. *κατὰ πόδας*,

Gisl. 27; mod. um hæl, adverb., in return, e.g. skrifu um hæl aþr, to

write by return of post; hopa, fara (undan) á hæli, or á hæl, to recede,

draw back, Eg. 296, 506, Fms. vii. 70, 298, viii. 134, x. 139, xi. 95, Bret.

46, Nj. 258, Karl. 375; milli hæl ok hnakka, between heel and neck:

brjótast um á hæl ok hnakka, to struggle heel and neck, of one restless

in sleep:—proverb. phrases, hann stigr aldrei þangat tánum sem hinn hafði

hælaða, he will never reach with his toes where the other had his heels, i.e. he

is far inferior to his predecessor: það er undir hælinn lagt, it is laid under

one's heel, i.e. 'tis very uncertain. II. metaph., kjalar-hæll,

'keel's heel', the bindmost part of the keel; stýris-hæll, 'rudder's heel',

the bindmost point of the rudder. COMPS: hæl-bein, n. the heel bone,

Fms. vi. 15, Fas. ii. 354, Þiðr. 86. hæl-bitr, m. a heel biter, Hbl.

hæl-drepa, u. f. a kicking with the heel, Mag. 63. hæl-drepa, drap,

to kick with the heel, Stj. 431. hæl-krókr, m. 'heel-crook,' back-heel,

a trick in wrestling, Fas. iii. 392, 547. hæl-síðr, adj. 'heel-long,' of

a garment, 625, 183, Stj. 194. hæl-staðr, m. the place of the heel,

N. G. L. i. 339.

B. A peg fastened in the earth, either for mooring a vessel (festar-

h.) or by which a tent-rope is fastened (tjald-h.); jarðfastr hæl, Stj. 417,

Korm. 86, Fms. vi. 334, Hkr. iii. 365, Blas. 48: the handle in a scythe

shaft (orf-hæl), Fb. i. 522; hurðar-hælar, door pegs, N. G. L. i. 397, v. l.:

belonging to a ship, Edda (Gl.)

C. Prob. a different word, a widow whose husband has been slain in

battle, Edda 108, cp. the pun in Eg. 763 (in a verse).

hælni, f. vain-glory, boasting, Sks. 703, Str. 74, Karl. 367, Hom. 24,

86; sjálf-hælni, self-praise.

HÆNA (hæna), u. f. [hani, formed on the same analogy as dal and

dæl, hag and hóg]:—a hen, Al. 160, Fms. vii. 116, Fs. 156, Stj. 3, passim:

in pr. names, Lopt-hana, Skálp-h., Landn.

hæna, d, to allure, attract; hæna e-n að sér: reflex., hænast að e-m,

to take a liking for one; a mod. word.

hængi-vakr, m. a bird, the kittywake (?), Edda (Gl.)

HÆNGR, m., older and better hængingr, m. a male salmon, called

bungell in Shetl., Edda (Gl.), Fb. ii. 520 (in a verse) spelt hængs, Fas.

ii. 112, freq. in mod. usage: a nickname, Landn.

Hæinir, m. the name of the mythol. god Hæinir, Vsp., Edda, Clem. 44.

hæns (hæns), n. pl., mod. hænson or hænani, also spelt hæn, K. p. K.

34 new Ed., Hkr. iii. 62; [Dan.-Swed. *böns*]:—hens, fowls, poultry, Bret.

32, K. Á. 196, Ísl. ii. 124, Karl. 472, Rétt. 70, passim; Hænna-þórir,

Þborir the poullerer, a nickname, Ísl. ii, whence the name of the Saga.

hænsa-fldri, n. feathers of poultry, Þorfr. Karl. 374.

hæpið, n. adj. doubtful: in the phrase, það er hæpið, 'tis very uncer-

tain: prop. scanty, a corrupt form for hneppt, qs. hept, as the word is

indeed spelt in Grett. 169 new Ed., whence hæpið.

HÆRA, u. f. grey hair, boariness; ok hæra nekver í hári hans, Post.

645, 66; skegg hvitt af hæru, Ísl. ii. 438; fá elli ok hæru, to live to a

boary old age, Hkr. i. 123: in plur., hafa hæru í höfði, Grett. 16, 20 new

Ed.; hvitar hæru, Barl. 119: esp. in pl., in phrases as, grár, hvitr, snjó-

hvitr fyrir hærum, Fas. ii. 557, Fms. viii. 25, Eb. 330, Stj. 447; hár hvitt

af hærum, Karl. 280; hvitr af hærum, Fms. vii. 321 (v. l.), Barl. 15: the

phrase, kempa ekki hæru, to comb no grey hairs, of one who dies in

the prime of life; hann kemdbi ekki hæru í húsi sínu, Od. viii. 226.

COMPS: hæru-karl, m. a boary carle, Grett. 143, Barl. 94. hæru-

kollr, m. boary head, a nickname, Grett. hæru-langr, adj. 'long-



*boary*, a nickname, *Grett.* **hæru-skeggi**, a, m. a *boary beard*, *Clem.* 32.

**II.** = *hár*, *bair*, esp. the long hair of wool, whence **hæru-poki**, a, m. a *bair-poke*, bag made of hair.

**hærd**, part. *baird*, *bairy*; *hærd kvenna bezt*, *Korm.* 24, *Landn.* 151; vel h., *Fms.* vii. 199, *Nj.* 39.

**hæringr**, m. a *boary man*; *svá öttum vér hæringinum nú at hann lá eptir*, referring to the death of earl *Erling*, *Fms.* viii. 104, v. l.:—a pr. name, *Landn.*

**hæsi**, f. [*háss*], *boarseness*, *Mar.*

**HÆTA** (*hœta*), t. [*hót*; *Ulf. bœðian* = *ἐπιτιμᾶν*; early *Dan.* *bøde*]:—to threaten, with dat. of the person and thing; h. e-m e-u, *Is.* 62, *Fms.* vii. 220, ix. 18, x. 316, *Fs.* 35, 165, *Karl.* 397, 437, *Þiðr.* 225, *Al.* 47, *Ölk.* 35; see *hóta*.

**hæting**, f. a *threat*, *Stj.* 35: *taunts*, *Hbl.* 53, where *masc.*

**hættinn**, adj. *threatening*, *Karl.* 491.

**hætta**, u, f. *danger*, *peril*, *Fms.* iv. 122, 132; *leggja á hætta*, to run a risk, *Eg.* 86, 719; *leggja sik, líf sitt í hætta*, *Fs.* 4, 21, 41, *Fms.* iv. 86; *eiga mikitt í hætta*, to run a great risk, *Nj.* 16, *Fms.* x. 232.

COMPS: **hættu-efni**, n. a *dangerous matter*, *Fs.* 57. **hættu-ferð**, -fór, f. a *dangerous exploit*, *Fs.* 50, *Fms.* iv. 135, viii. 431, *Nj.* 261.

**hættu-lauss**, adj. *free from danger, without danger*, *Fms.* iii. 155, *BS.* i. 286. **hættu-ligr**, adj. (*hættu-liga*, adv.), *dangerous*. **hættu-litill**, adj. *with little danger*, *Sturl.* iii. 68, 71. **hættu-mikill**, adj. *very dangerous*, *Nj.* 149. **hættu-ráð**, n. a *dangerous plan*, *Lv.* 22.

**HÆTTA**, t. to risk, stake, with dat., *Hm.* 106; *hætta út mönnum sínum*, *Sd.* 153; *hætta til þess virðing þinni*, to stake thy honour on it, *Eg.* 719; *hættid þit ok mestu til hversu ferr*, *Nj.* 49; *litu hættir nú til, there is but small risk*, *Fms.* vi. 243; *absol.*, *hefir sú er hættir, be wins who risks, 'nothing venture nothing have'*, *Þjarn.* 7, *Hrafn.* 16. 2. with prepp.; *hætta á e-t*, to venture on a thing (*áhætta*, q. v.), *Nj.* 48; *hætta á vald e-s*, *Fms.* xi. 285; h. til e-s, *id.*, *Eg.* 57, *Nj.* 73; *eigi veit til hvers hættir hættir*, *Sturl.* iii. 228; *kvæð þar hóflangt til hætta*, 44.

**HÆTTA**, t. to leave off, with dat.; *hætta seið*, to leave off *witchcraft*, *Fms.* i. 10; *hann bað bændr h. storminum*, 36; h. *heyverkum*, *Nj.* 103; h. *máli*, 10; *absol.* to leave off, *desist*, *Hákon bað hann h.*, *Fms.* vii. 154; *heldr vildu vér h.*, *N. G. L.* i. 348; with *infin.*, h. at tala, *Fb.* ii. 83:—*impers.*, *hætti þysnum*, the tumult ceased, *Fms.* vi. 16.

**hætting**, f. *danger*, *risk*, *Fms.* viii. 431, *Hkr.* ii. 79, *Lex. Poët.*

**hættingar-ferð**, f. = *hættuferð*, *Fms.* viii. 431.

**hættinn**, adj. [*hættir*], *behaving so and so*; *ílla h.*, *Sks.* 239.

**hætt-leggja**, lagði, to risk, *BS.* i. 66.

**hætt-leikr**, m. *danger*, *Grág.* i. 383.

**hætt-liga**, adv. *dangerously*, *Fms.* viii. 144, *Stj.* 189.

**hætt-ligr**, adj. *dangerous, serious*, *Fær.* 263, *Fms.* viii. 98, ix. 291, xi. 367, *BS.* i. 536, 766, *Edda* 36, *Stj.* 604; *pá er ok hættligt, 'tis to be feared*, 686 B. 5; *í hættlagra lagi, in a dangerous case*, *Lv.* 86:—*medic.* = *hætt*, *kolluðu hættligan mátt hans*, they said that he was sinking fast, *Fms.* ix. 390.

**hætttr**, adj. *dangerous*; *slíkr maðr er hættastr*, ef hann vill sik til þess hafa at göra þér mein, *Fms.* i. 199; *grýttu þeir þaðan á þá*, var þat miklu hættara, *Eg.* 581. 2. *exposed to danger*; *hest þarf svá at búa*, at ekki sé hann hætttr fyrir vápnum, *Sks.* 403. 3. *medic.*, *hætttr við dauða, dangerously ill*, *Jb.* 406; *pá er herra Rafn var mjök hætttr, when R. was sinking fast*, *BS.* i. 784; *hón lá hætttr*, *Korm.* 164, (*ein-hætttr*, q. v.): in mod. times *hætt* is used indecl., *hann, hón, liggtr hætttr*;

*þeir, þær liggja hætttr, be, she, they lie dangerously ill*. 4. *neut.*, e-m er hætttr e-u, to be in danger of; var þuríði við engu meini hætttr, *Tb.* was out of danger, *Ísl.* ii. 340; mun þorkatli bróður þínum við engu hætt? *Gisl.* 28; nú hyggtr maðr sér hætttr við bana, *Grág.* i. 497; öðrum ætlaða ek þat mundi hættrara en mér, *metbought that would be more dangerous to others than to me*, *Nj.* 85, 260.

**hætttr**, part. of *hætta*, *baving left off, baving done*; *eg er hætttr að lesa*, I have left off reading.

**hættur**, f. pl. [*hætta*], the time of leaving off work and going to bed, used chiefly of dairy and household work (cp. the Homeric *βουλνρός*); *hafa góðar hættur*, to go early to bed; *seinar hættur*, being late at work.

**hæveska**, u, f., *höveski*, *Sks.* 273, 274, 276 B; also spelt *höverska*; [a for. word from mid. H. G. *hovesch*; Germ. *höflich*, etc.]:—*courtesy*, good manners, esp. in regard to behaviour at table and the like; *íþróttir ok h.*, *Fms.* i. 78; *siðir ok h.*, vi. 71; *þat er h. at hann kunni hversu hann skal haga klæðum sínum*, *Sks.* 433; *þat er h. at vera blíðr ok léttlátr*, 264, 432; h. eða góðir siðir, 266; in mod. usage, of priggish ceremonies: *fashion*, *hötttr uppá hövesku Franseisa*, *Karl.* 178. **hæversku-lauss**, adj. *rude*, *Sks.* 246.

**hævesk-liga**, adv. *courteously, politely*, *Fas.* i. 460, *Odd.* 30: *fashionably*, h. klædd, *Fms.* ii. 187.

**hævesk-ligr**, adj. *well-mannered, polite*, *Fms.* vi. 131; h. siðr, *Al.* 4.

**hæveskr**, adj., also spelt *heyveskr*, *Str.* 75, or *heyskr*, *Art.* — *well-mannered, polite*, *Fms.* ii. 133, vi. 1, *Sks.* 246, 276, 277; h. siðir, *polite manners*, *Sks.* 8.

**HÖÐ**, f. [*A. S. beaðu*—in several poet. compds; cp. *Sansk.* *çatru* and

*çatayāmi*; *Lat.* *caedo*; *Gr.* *κότος*]:—*war, slaughter*, but only in comp. names, *Höð-broddr*, *Fb.*; *Höð*, f. the name of a Valkyria (Geira-höð), *Gm.*: as also of a woman, but mythical, *Fas.*: the name of an island in Norway: *Höðr*, m., gen. *Haðar*, dat. *Heði*, the name of blind brother and 'slayer' of *Baldr*, the 'fratricide' or 'Cain' of *Edda*, *Vsp.* 37, *Vtkv.* 9, *Edda* 17, 56: also the name of a mythol. whence *Heðir*, pl. a Norse people; and *Haða-land*, the county, iii. **Haðar-lag**, n. the metre of *Höð*, a kind of metre, *Edda*.

**höfða**, að, [*höfuð*], to 'bead', but esp. used as a law term, to sue, *secute*; h. máli, sök á hönd e-m, to bring an action against, *Grág.* i. 81, 142, *Nj.* 234, *Fms.* vii. 133, *passim*. **II.** to behead (= *höfða*); h. fisk, *Fas.* i. 489: to execute, *Karl.* 371.

**höfðaðr**, part. *beheaded so and so*; h. sem hundr, 310. 99.

**höfði**, a, m. a *beadland*, *Landn.* 54, *Fb.* i. 541, 542, *Eb.* 62, *Rd.* Krók. 46, 52.

**II.** local name of a farm, whence *Höfða-me* m. pl. the men from *Höfði*, *Landn.*

**III.** a carved head, *skipshamb-höfði*, *hjárt-h.*, *arn-h.*, *hest-h.*, *karl-h.*, *orkn-h.*, *svin-h.*; wh. *höfða-skip*, n. a ship with beaks.

**HÖFÐINGI**, a, m. a *bead, chief*; *Þórðr Gellir varð h. at sökkinn*, 8; *formaðr eða h.*, 671. 5; *sá er h. göriski i* (*ringleder*), *N. G.* 313, *Gpl.* 387; h. ráða-görðar, *Eg.* 48; h. fyrir öttuðr *Gerharðr* á *Mar.*

2. a *captain, commander*; *setti konungr þar yfir höfði Þórólfr ok Egil*, *Eg.* 272; *víkinga-höfðingi*, *Fms.* vi. 389; at allir h. ingjarnir fari frá löðinu, xi. 134; ok kvæð Ketil Flatnef skyldu höfði vera yfir þeim her, *Eb.* 2; *hers-h.*, *hundraðs-h.*, *sveitar-h.*, q. v.

3. a ruler, used of all governors from a king downwards; esp. in pl., the gen. opp. to *almúgi*, the common people; *höfðingar ok góðir menn*, *Lb.* 14; *ingjar ok ríkis-menn*, 13; *Ísleifr átti þrjá sonu*, þeir urðu allir höfðingyr, 14, 17; *hann lagði undir sik Suðreyjar ok gördisk h. yfir*, sá hann þá við hina stærstu höfðingja fyrir vestan háfit ... at Ketill var Suðreyjum, *Eb.* 4; *Hrólfr var h. mikill*, 6; *pá er Gizurr biskup anda vóru þessir mestir höfðingar á Íslandi*, *BS.* i. 31; *þessir vóru þá sta höfðingar á landinu*; 4; *hann var ríkr h.*, *Nj.* 1; *biðja alla höfði liðsinnis*, 213; *auðigr at fé ok h. mikill*, *Ísl.* ii. 290; *Bárrr gördisk brá mikill*, *Eg.* 31; *einn hverr konunganna*, eða einhver höfðingja ann *Sks.* 278; *Erkibiskup þeirra hefi ek séð ok þykki mér hann líkle*, góðs höfðingja, *Fms.* x. 9; *Þorsteinn gördisk h. yfir Vatnsdælum*, *Fi.* Snorri gördisk þá h. mikill, en ríki hans var mjök öfundsam, *Eb.* Brúsi var h. yfir dalnum, *Hkr.* ii. 310; *pá vóru höfðingar í Nö Tryggvi konungr* ... *Fms.* i. 47; *er þetta ákafr höfðingja*, ok þar alls fólks, 35; *urðu þeir höfðingar heims*, *Augustus ok Antonius*, 412; h. lifins, lord of life, *Sks.* 160; h. dauðans, prince of d. id.; *heims h.* = *Satan*, *Niðrst.* 1; *myrkra h.*, prince of darkness, 623.

*Greg.* 42: with the article, the great, hvað höfðingjarnir hafast að ætla sér leyfist það, *Pass.* 22. 10; *í yztu myrkrum enginn sér*, aðgrei höfðingjanna, 8. 20. COMPS: *höfðingja-ást*, f. love for one.

*Fb.* i. 499. **höfðingja-bragð**, n., -bragr, m. the manners of *Ísl.* ii. 204: a noble feat, *Orkn.* 144.

**höfðingja-djarfr**, adj. and bold in one's intercourse with the great, *Fms.* ii. 15, vi. 205, vii. 169, *Hom.* 2.

**höfðingja-efni**, n.; gott h., *Nj.* 174.

**höfðingja-fundur**, m. a meeting of chiefs, *Fms.* ix. 324.

**höfðingja-hlutr**, chief's lot or share, *Orkn.* 306.

**höfðingja-kyn**, n. a noble kin. *höfðingja-kærr, adj. in favour with the great, *Ó. H.* 59.*

**höfðingja-la**, adj. *chiefless*, *Fms.* i. 220, vii. 182.

**höfðingja-merki**, n. a d. standard, *Fms.* viii. 356.

**höfðingja-nafn**, n. a chief's title, *Rk.* 195, *Fms.* xi. 62.

**höfðingja-skapr**, m. = *höfðingskap*, *Sks.* 610.

**höfðingja-skipti**, n. change of chief or king, *German.* *Thronus* *Nj.* 41, 156.

**höfðingja-son**, m. the son of a h., *Hrafn.* 14.

**höfðingja-stefna**, u, f. = *höfðingjafundur*, *Hkr.* iii. 146.

**höfðingja-styr**, m. the support of great folk, *Fms.* i. 221.

**höfðingja-val**, n. a people, *Stj.* 628.

**höfðingja-veldi**, n. power, empire, rule, *Rb.* 655 xiv. 3.

**höfðingja-ætt**, f. noble extraction, *bigð birth*, *Magn.* *Sks.* 616.

**II.** with gen. sing.: *höfðings-maðr*, -kona, etc., a man, woman, people of noble extraction, as also *generous, magnificent people*. **höfðings-gjóf**, f. a princely gift, and many sim. compds.

**höfðing-liga**, adv. in princely wise, nobly, generously, *Eg.* 410, *Nj.* 254, *Orkn.* 144.

**höfðing-ligr**, adj. princely, noble, magnificent, *Fms.* vi. 206, vi. ix. 277, *Stj.* 207, *passim*.

**höfðing-skapr**, m. power, dominion, *Sturl.* i. 213, *Sks.* 610, *Fms.* xi. *authority, prestige*, *Nj.* 33, 266: *liberality, magnificence*, *Fms.* vii. 65.

**höfga**, að, to make heavy, weight, *Greg.* 80; *þeir höfðu þá þeirra með grjóti*, 656 B. 1.

**II.** *impers.*, e-m höfga, to grow heavy, increase, 655 vii. 4.

**höfgi**, a, m. *beaviness, weight*; h. jarðar, *Sks.* 627; h. *krossins*, 103; *gefa e-m höfga*, to weigh upon one, *Anecd.* 20.

**II.** *meu* sleep, nap, *Fb.* i. 542; létttr h., *Th.* 77; *rann h. á Svein*, *Fms.* xi. *svefn-h.*, ómegins-h. **höfga-vara**, u, f. *heavy wares*, *Grág.* ii. 40



**ÞEIT**, adj. *heavy to bear*, Greg. 43.

**ÞEIKR**, m. *heaviness*, Edda 4.

**ÞEIR** or **ÞEIRUGR**, adj., acc. contr. *höfgan*, *höfgr*, *höfgum*, [A. S. *heavy*, Hkr. iii. 199; h. steinn, Bs. i. 640; *höfug byrðr*, Grág. ii. s. x. 203, Hkr. iii. 184: neut. hann kvað svá höfugt á sér, at tit hvergi hrærsak, Sturl. i. 119 C. 2. *heavy with sleep*, *sleepy*; *höfugt*, Fms. vii. 89, 655 iii. 2; *svefn-höfugt*. II. metaph.

*þe*: *höfugt orð*, Bs. i. 341: *heavy, difficult*, 169: *irksome*, 155.

*þ*, f., also spelt *hömn*, gen. *hafnar*; [hafa]: 1. a *holding*,

*þ*, esp. *tenure of land*; þá skal þeim dæma eingis-höfnina er

temr til, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 86; jarðar h., *tenure of land*; at jarðar-

til fjár-megni, N. G. L. ii. 38; nú skal görðum skipta eptir jarðar-

þillum áverka, 122; hafnar-vitni, *testimony as to tenure of land*,

þals-vitni, N. G. L. i. 246, 247: the allit. phrase, hönd ok höfn,

*holding, absolute power*; nema þeim sem hann leggur hendr

þem hann vill, cp. Dan. 'skalte og valte med' Bs. i. 706, v. l.,—

seems necessary. 2. a *foetus*; lýstr maðr kvíðuga konu,

þín sú deytr, er hón ferr með ok skilsk höfn við höfnina, Stj.

á við höfn, Lat. *conspicere*, Flóv., Bs. ii. 173, Hom. (St.): *the time*

*þe*, á enum níunda mánaði hafnarinnar, 686 B. 14. 3.

saða-höfn í Múla-fjall, Vm. 64; nauta tröð ok hömn, N. G. L.

N. ii. 146, iii. 120. 4. a *coat*, cp. Lat. *babitus*, esp. a

unn tók af sér höfnina ok sveipaði um konunginn, Fms. ix. 25;

*cloak*, cp. Ísl. ii. 245 (in a verse): a kind of *stuff*, Grág. i. 504,

N. i. 134, ii. 6, iii. 8, 451, Vm. 103, 117, Pm. 57; hence hafnar-

hafnar-vaðmál, n., hafnar-vað, f. denoting a *plain stuff*,

sold in trade. 5. skips-höfn, a *ship's crew*; munns-höfn,

*throat, language*.

**ÞEINGL** and **ÞEINGL** *baven*; Germ. *bafen*; Dan. *bavn*; Swed. *bamn*:

*barbour*, Fms. xi. 74, Eg. 79, Hkr. iii. 248, Grág., etc.: eccl.,

liffs-h., *passim*: sometimes spelt *hafn*, Ísl. ii. 398: as also in

*þe*, Höfn, Landn.: **Hafnar-menn**, m. pl., Sturl. ii. 91; Kaup-

þn, *Copenhagen*; Hraun-höfn, Eb., etc. COMPS: hafnar-

*pumping in barbour*, Jb. 407. hafnar-búi, a, m. a law

*barbour-neighbour*, i. e. the member of a kind of naval court

of persons summoned from a barbour, Grág. ii. 401. hafnar-

*doors, entrance of a baven*, Fms. xi. 88. hafnar-kross,

*shaped hafnarmark*, q. v. hafnar-lykill, m. 'baven-key',

*Landn.* hafnar-mark (and -merki, Fas. ii. 336), n. a

*mark*, a kind of beacon, being a pyramid of stone or timber, or

carved figure in the shape of a man, Bjarn. 33, Hkv. Hjörv.,

3, Rb. 468; or in the shape of a cross, Bs. i. 607, ii. 80.

*þan*, n. a law term, *thronging or annoying one in barbour*,

Jb. 396. hafnar-tollr, m. a *barbour toll*, Grág. ii. 401,

Idn. S. 157. hafnar-vágr, m. a *creek*, Str. 4.

*þ* f. = hafnan, q. v.

*þ*, m. a *dolphin*, prop. a 'be-goat', from hafr, because of the

umbling; the word is not found in old writers. höfrunga-

a kind of *athletic sport*, 'dolphin-leap', a kind of *leap-frog*.

*þ*, n., dat. höfði; gen. pl. höfða, dat. höfðum; in Norse MSS.

hafuð, Anecd. 4 (without umlaut); the root-vowel seems in

times (8th century) to have been a diphthong; thus Bragi

þymes, lafni—hafuði, and rafni—hafuði, Edda; the old ditty

þ rhyme, höfðu vér í hafuði, Hkr. i. 104, would be faulty unless

a diphthong in the latter word: in good old MSS. (e. g. Sem.

Ri) the word is always spelt with *av* or *au*, never *o*, and probably

hava a diphthongal sound; the Norse spelling hafuð however points

to *av*; and later Icel. MSS. spell *o* or *au*, e. g. Hb. in Vsp. i. c.

reble that the short vowel originated in the contracted form, as

sends hard; [cp. Goth. *baupip*; A. S. *beafod*; Engl. *bead*; Hel.

H. G. *boupit*; mid. H. G. *boubet*; mod. G. *baupt*; Dan. *bóved*;

*blind*; Ormul. *bæfædd* (the single f marks a preceding long vowel);

all Lat. Teut. languages except the Icel. agree in the length of the

veras Lat. *caput*, Gr. *κεφαλή* have a short root vowel.]

*þ*, *bead*, Vsp. 38, Sdm. 14, Vpm. 19, þkv. 16, 19, Skm. 23, Nj. 19,

ii. 11, Fms. x. 381, Eg. 181, Edda 59, *passim*; mátti við á

álaga væri tvau höfuð á hverju kvikendi, Hrafn. 22 (of a great

se stock); Grímur rakaði bratt fé saman, vóru tvau höfuð á hví-

þv hann átti, Ísl. ii. 14. II. phrases and sayings, láta höfði

*make one a bead shorter, behead*, Hým. 15, Fm. 34; strjúka

höfði, *to stroke never a free bead, be never free, never at*

(þ) at þeir mundi aldreí um frjálat höfði strjúka, er vinir hans

þórðr væri höfðingi í Ísafirði, Sturl. ii. 124; eg má aldreí um

höfði strjúka, I never have any time to spare; sitja aldreí á sárs höfði,

*to quarrelling*; skera e-m höfðu, *to make a wry face at one*,

heita í höfuði e-m, *to be called after a person*; hón jóð svein-

þ kvað hann skyldu heita í höfuð föður sínum, ok var hann

str. Bárð. 24 new Edd.: the mod. usage distinguishes between

þ á e-m, when a person is alive when the child was born, and

þ e-m, when that person is dead; halda höfði, *to hold one's head*

þ. Og.; bera hátt höfðu, *to bear one's head high*, Sturl. iii. 147.

Sighvat; hefja höfuð, *to lift one's head*, Thom. 535; drepa niðr höfði, *to droop one's head*, Bs. i. 625; þoku hóf af höfði, *the fog lifted*, Ld. 74; búa hvár í annars höfði, *to be at loggerheads*, Sks. 346; fara huld höfði, *to go with a hidden head, in disguise*, to *bide oneself*, Fms. vi. 13; færa e-m höfuð sitt, *to surrender oneself to an enemy*, Eg. ch. 62, 63, Fms. x. 261; stiga yfir höfuð e-m, *to pass over one's head, overcome one*, 304; er á engri stundu örvænt nær elli stígr yfir h. mér, Eb. 332; hlada hellum at höfði e-m, *to leave one dead on the spot*, Dropl. 18; ganga milli bols ok höfuðs, *to gang between bole and head, i. e. to kill outright*, Eb. 240; hætta höfði, *to risk one's head*, Hm. 106; leggjask e-t undir höfuð, *to lay under one's pillow, to put aside*; leggjask ferð undir höfuð, Fær. 132, Orkn. 46; þú munt verða fátt undir höfuð at leggjask ef ek skal við þér taka, Sturl. i. 27; vera höfði hærri, *to be a head taller*, Fms. x. 381; setja höfuð á höfuð ofan, *to set head upon head*, Bs. i. 73, (viz. to consecrate a second bishop to a see, which was against the eccl. law); cp. kjósa annan konung í höfuð Davíð, Sks. 801.

III. in a personal sense, in poets, a *person*, = Lat. *caput*, Gr. *kápa*, *κεφαλή*; fargjarnt höfuð, *ibou fearful woman*! Fas. ii. 556; hraustara höfuð, a *bolder man*, 315; þerjask við eitt höfuð, 49; heiptrákt höfuð, Yt. 25; andrútt höfuð, *big-minded man*! Sighvat; tírar h., *glorious man*; leyfðar h., *id.*, Geisli 56; vina höfuð = *cara capita*, Bm. 2; frænda höfuð, *kinsmen*, Skáld H. 3. 40; hvarfúst h., *ibou fickle woman*! Hel. 2. 2. a *number, tale, head*, of animals; fádygt höfuð, of a fox, Merl. i. 39: *bead*, of cattle, þeir eiga at gjalda þingfarar-kaup, er skulda-hjóna hvert hefir höfuð, kú skulda-lausa eða kúgildi, Grág. (Kb.) i. 159, referring to the old way of taxation, which is still the law in Icel., that a freeholder has to pay tax (skattr) only if he has more head of cattle (kúgildi, q. v.), than persons to support. IV. a *bead, chief*; höfuð lendra manna, Fms. vii. 273; h. ok höfðingi, Stj. 457; þrándheimr er h. Noregs, Fms. vi. 38; höfuð allra höfuð-tíða (gen.), Leidarvís. 23. V. of *bead-shaped things*: 1. a *beak*, of a ship; með gylltum höfðum, Fms. vii. 385, x. 10, 417, *passim*; dreka-höfuð, q. v.: the beak was usually a dragon's head, sometimes a bison's, Ó. H.; a steer's, Landn. 5, ch. 8; or it was the image of a god, e. g. of Thor, Fms. ii. 325, (Ó. T. ch. 253); or of a man, Karl-höfði, Ó. H., the ship of St. Olave; cp. the interesting passage, þat var upphaf enna heiðnu laga, at menn skyldu eigi hafa höfuðskip í hafi, en ef þeir hefði, þá skyldi þeir af taka höfuð áðr þeir kæmi í lands-sýn, ok sigla eigi at landi með gapandum höfðum eðr ginandi trjónum, svá at landvættir fældisk við, Landn. (Hb.) 258, Fms. vi. 180 (in a verse), vii. 51 (in a verse). 2. the *capital* of a pillar, Al. 116, Fb. i. 359 (of tent poles): of carved heads in a hall, sér þú augun útar hjá Hagbarðs-höfðinu? Korm. ch. 3: heads of idols carved on chairs, Fbr. ch. 38: carved heads on high-seats, Eb. ch. 4: that these figures sometimes represented fairies or goddesses is shewn by the word brúða (q. v.) and stólrúða; heads of bedsteads seem to have been carved in a similar way; cp. also Korm. 86, see tjásna. 3. the *head-piece* of a bridle; týndi maðr höfði á beisli því er gorsema-vel var gört, Bs. i. 314, v. l.; the *head* of a rake, hrifu-h., etc. COMPS:

höfða-búza, u. f. name of a ship, Fms. viii. höfða-fjöl, f. the *head-board* of a bedstead, Sturl. ii. 50, Fas. i. 489, Fb. ii. 297; opp. to fótá-fjöl, q. v. höfða-lag, n. the *head* of a bedstead, Fas. iii. 543; brast upp þilfjöl at höfðum þorsteins, Fms. iii. 196. höfða-skip, n. a *ship with a beak*, Fms. ii. 302, Fb. iii. 448. höfða-tal, n. a 'tale of heads', Gpl. 396, Al. 75, Sks. 340. höfða-tala, u. f. = höfðatal. höfuð-band, n. a *bead-band, snood*, Edda 71. höfuð-bani, a, m. (and höfuðs-bani), 'bead's-bane, death, destruction; tunga er h., a saying, Hm. 72, Landn. 307, Edda 73, Nj. 68, 71, Ld. 132, 246. höfuð-bein, n. *bead-bones*, Fms. vi. 30, Bs. i. 178, Grett. höfuð-burðr, m. the *bearing* of the *bead*: metaph. *help, backing, support*, lízt mér sem lítill h. muni mér at því, it will be of little avail for me, Ísl. ii. 125, Bs. i. 464, ii. 156, Sturl. i. 209, Fms. x. 170, Fs. 123, Mar. höfuð-búnaðr, höfuð-búningr, m. *bead-gear*, Stj. 627, Sks. 225. höfuð-dagr, m. 'Head-day', i. e. Aug. 29, the Beheading of St. John Baptist. höfuð-dúkr, m. a *bead-kerchief, hood*, Nj. 200, Stj. 208, Gísl. 21, þiðr. 226, D. N. iii. 106, iv. 217. höfuð-faldr, m. = höfuðdúkr, Str. 82. höfuð-fatnaðr, m. *bead-gear*, D. N. v. 263. höfuð-fetlar, m. pl. the *bead-piece* of a bridle, Yt. 10. höfuð-gerð, f. (Dan. *boved-gjerde*), the *head* of a bedstead, Mar. höfuð-gjarnt, n. adj. *fatal, dangerous to one's life*; at honum mundi h. verða, Fb. iii. 550; segir mér svá hugr um, at h. (höfuðgrant, Ed.) verði nokkurum vina Páls, ef..., Sturl. i. 104. höfuð-gull, n. 'bead-jewels', Stj. 396, Bs. ii. 142, Art., Mar. höfuð-hlutr, m. the 'bead-part', upper part of the body, opp. to fótahlutr, Eg. 398, Fms. v. 352, xi. 277. höfuð-högg, n. a *blow on the head*, Grett. 119. höfuð-lauss, f. *bead's lease*, is the name of three old poems, Ad. 8, where this is the true reading, see Eg. ch. 62, 63, Fb. iii. 241-243, Knytl. S. ch. 19. höfuð-lauss, adj. *beadless, without a bead*, Nj. 203, Fær. 185, Stj. 93, Rb. 344: *without a leader*, Fær. 169, Fms. viii. 264; h. herr, i. y. 253; dauðr er höfuðlaus herr, a saying. höfuð-leðr, n. the *bead-piece* of a bridle, Bs. i. 314. höfuð-lín, n. a *linen hood*, belonging to a priest's dress, Vm. 26, 29, 70, 73, Dipl. v. 18. höfuð-mein, n. a *boil or sore on the head*, Bs. i. 196. höfuð-mikill, adj. *big-*



**beaded**, Bárð. 165. **höfuð-mundr**, m. *head-money, blood-money*, for the slaying of an outlaw, Sturl. ii. 2. **höfuð-órar**, f. pl., *medic. delirium*, Sks. 703, Post. 656 C. 11, Mirm. ch. 20. **höfuð-rót**, f., botan. *rose-root*, a kind of *sedum*. **höfuð-sár**, n. a *head-sore, wound in the head*, Gpl. 180, Isl. ii. 269, Fbr. 211. **höfuð-skell**, f. the 'head-shell', skull. **höfuð-skip**, n. = *höfaskip*, Landn. 258. **höfuð-skjálfti**, a, m., *medic. a trembling of the head, palsy*, Stj. 43. **höfuð-smátt** (*smátt* from *smjúga*), f. [*höfuð-smotla*, Ivar Aasen], an opening for the head, in a coat, Ld. 134, 136, Fas. i. 165, Sæm. 139. **höfuð-snaudr**, adj. *headless*, Bjarn. **höfuð-sótt**, f. the *turning disease, falling sickness*, of sheep. **höfuð-steypa**, u, f., *farra höfuðsteypu*, to be *overset*, Fas. i. 272. **höfuð-sundl**, n., **höfuð-svimi**, a, m. *dizziness in the head*. **höfuð-svörðr**, m. the *head skin, scalp*; in the phrase, standa yfir e-s höfuðsvörðum, to have an enemy's head at one's feet, slay one, Fms. iii. 104, Ld. 132, 172, Al. 106, 116. **höfuð-tiund**, f. a *tithe from stock or investment*, opp. to *ásváxtar-t.*, that on interest, K. Á. 58, N. G. L. i. 346. **höfuð-verkr**, m. *head-ache*, Bs. i. 179, 183, 253, Lækn. 471. **höfuð-viti**, n. *capital punishment*, Sturl. (in a verse). **höfuð-vörðr**, m. a *body-guard*, Stj. 488, Al. 103, Sks. 258, Fms. vii. 203, x. 150, Hkr. i. 244. **höfuð-þváttr**, m. *head-washing*, Lv. 84, Vígl. 30. **höfuð-þyngsl**, n. pl. *beaviness in the head*. **höfuð-ærr**, adj. *insane*, Mar., Art. **höfuð-ærsi**, n. pl. = *höfuð-órar*, Sks. 703.

**B. Chief, capital**, found like the Gr. ἀρχι- in countless compounds: **höfuð-atríði**, n. a *chief point*. **höfuð-á**, f. a *chief river*, Stj. 68. **höfuð-árr**, m. an *archangel*, Greg. 35, Hom. 145. **höfuð-átt**, f. one of the cardinal points, Rb. 440, Hkr. i. 49. **höfuð-barmr**, older **höfuð-baðmr** (Ad. 19, Eg. 316 (in a verse), Edda Ht.), m. the *head stem*, a Norse law term of an *agnate lineage*, opp. to *kvennsift* (q. v.), N. G. L. i. 49, 52, Edda. **höfuðbarms-maðr**, m. an *agnate*, N. G. L. i. 28, Js. 61. **höfuð-baugr**, m. the *head-ring*, in wergild, see *baugr*, a law term in Grág. ii. 171. **höfuð-benda**, u, f. 'head-rope', naut. the stays, Bær. 5, Fær. 164, Fas. iii. 118, N. G. L. i. 199, ii. 283, Krók. 59: metaph. a stay, *beip*, Fms. vii. 362, Finnb. 298; fá sér nokkura höfuðbendu, Fms. iv. 79. **höfuð-biti**, a, m. the *chief cross-beam in a ship*. **höfuðbita-rúm**, n. the *place of the h.*, N. G. L. i. 335. **höfuð-blót**, n. the *chief sacrifice*, Hkr. ii. 97, Rb. 412. **höfuð-borg**, f. a 'head-burg', metropolis, Fms. i. 101, Rb. 398. **höfuð-ból**, n. a *manor, domain*, Gpl. 233, N. G. L. i. 43, Fms. x. 393. **höfuð-bæli**, n. = *höfuðból*, Gpl. 387, Fagrsk. 57. **höfuð-bær**, m. = *höfuðból*, Fms. x. 265, xi. 422. **höfuð-drottning**, f. a *sovereign queen*, Sks. 759. **höfuð-efni**, n. = *höfuðskepna*, Hb. **höfuð-engill**, m. an *archangel*, Nj. 157, Hom. 133. **höfuð-faðir**, m. a *patriarch: a father of the church*, Stj. 87, 132, Al. 64, Nj. 181, Fb. i. 264. **höfuð-firn**, f. a *great scandal*, Fb. iii. 327. **höfuð-fól**, m. a *great fool*, 4. 20. **höfuð-gersemi**, f. a *great jewel*, Hkr. i. 264. **höfuð-gjöf**, f. a *capital gift*, Sks. 609, 738. **höfuð-glæpr**, m. a *capital sin*, Sks. 332, Mar. **höfuð-góð**, n. a *principal god*, Fms. xi. 386. **höfuð-grein**, f. a *chief article*, Barl. 167 (of faith). **höfuð-gæfa**, u, f. *capital luck*, Fms. vii. 88, x. 185. **höfuð-hátíð**, f. a *principal feast*, Fms. ii. 38, Mar. **höfuð-hetja**, u, f. a *great champion, chief*, Fas. ii. 242. **höfuð-hof**, n. a *chief temple*, Eg. 256. **höfuð-innihald**, n. *chief contents*. **höfuð-ísar**, m. pl. *great masses or clumps of ice* (on a river), when a channel is open in the middle, Fs. 52, Ld. 46, Nj. 142, 144, Sturl. i. 14. **höfuð-íprótt**, f. a *principal art*, Mar. **höfuð-kempa**, u, f. a *great champion*, Sturl. iii. 65. **höfuð-kennimaðr**, m. a *great clerk or scholar, ecclesiastic*, Bs. i. 153. **höfuð-kirkja**, u, f. a *big-church, cathedral*, 623. 15, Fms. viii. 126, ix. 369, Bs. i. 48, Karl. 545, N. G. L. i. 7, D. N. ii. 4, Al. 10. **höfuð-klerkr**, m. a *great clerk or scholar*, Sturl. i. 95. **höfuð-konungr**, m. a *sovereign king*, Fas. ii. 11, Edda (pref.), Karl. 410. **höfuð-kostur**, m. a *cardinal virtue*, Hom. 134. **höfuð-kvöl**, f. a *great torment*, Mar. **höfuð-list**, f. = *höfuðíprótt*, Sks. 633. **höfuð-lýti**, n. a *capital fault*, N. G. L. ii. 417. **höfuð-læknir**, m. a *chief physician*, Hkr. iii. 35. **höfuð-lærdómur**, m. a *chief doctrine*. **höfuð-löstr**, m. a *cardinal sin, deadly sin*, Sks. 609. **höfuðs-maðr**, m. a *head-man, chief, leader*, Fms. x. 40, xi. 243, Hkr. i. 139; in Iceland in the 16th and 17th centuries this was the title of the governor, see *hirdstjóri*. **höfuð-meistari**, a, m. a *head-master*, Sks. 634, Stj. 564, Bs. ii. 223. **höfuð-merki**, n. the *chief mark, characteristic*, Rb. 80: the *chief standard*, Karl. 158. **höfuð-musteri**, n. = *höfuðkirkja*, Lex. Poët. **höfuð-nafn**, n. the *principal name*, Rb. 112. **höfuð-naudsyn**, f. *big need*, Ld. 296, Fms. ix. 509, Karl. 140. **höfuð-niðjar**, m. pl. the *head-kinsmen, agnates* = *höfuðbarmsmenn*, Bragi, Gkv. 3. 5. **höfuð-prestr**, m. a 'chief priest', the priest of a *höfuðkirkja*, H. E. i. 474, 655 ii. 1, D. N. passim, N. G. L. i. 378, 390: a *chief priest, big priest*, N. T. **höfuð-ráð**, n. a *head-council, chief council*, Gpl. 61, Fms. viii. 438, ix. 240. **höfuð-ráðgjafi**, a, m. a *chief adviser*, Barl. 109, Fms. ix. 293. **höfuð-skáld**, n. a 'head-scald', great poet, Fms. vi. 386, Fbr. 116, Edda 49, 154, O. H. L. 57, Geisli 12. **höfuð-skepna**, u, f. a 'head-creation', prime element, Bs. i. 145, Skálda 174, 175, Barl. 131, Eluc. 8; himnarnir munu forganga með stórum brestum, en höfuðskepnurnar bráðna, 2 Pet. iii. 10. **höfuð-skutilsvein**, n. a *head cup-bearer*, Karl. 84. **höfuð-skömm**,

f. a *chief shame, scandal*, Fms. vi. 262, Al. 147. **höfuð-skörung**, a great and noble person, of a woman, Sturl. iii. 6. **höfuð-smíðr**, a *chief workman, architect*, 656 B. 8, Stj. 23, Bs. i. 81, Fms. x. Fbr. 12. **höfuð-spekingr**, m. a *great, wise man*, Sks. 14. **höfuð-staðr**, m. a 'head-stead', *capital, chief place*, Fms. iv. 236, vii. 15, 202, 299, Eg. 267, Sks. 647, Edda 10, Bs. i. 90. **höfuð-stafn**, 'head-stem', raven's beak, Höfuðl. **höfuð-stafr**, m., gramm. a 'stave', *head letter, capital, initial*, used freq. in this sense by Thor but grammarians use it specially of the letters b, g, v, þ, which can only at the beginnings of syllables, (see Gramm. p. xv, col. 1 at the top; Skálda 165-171):—in prosody, the third of the alliterative (ljóðstafir) standing 'ahead' of the second verse line, the preceding being called *staðlar*; thus in 'þá var grund gróin | grænum lauki', in 'grænum' is a *höfuðstafr*, but in 'grund' and 'gróin' a *staðill*. 120: in mod. usage *höfuðstafr* in pl. is used of all the alliterative skáldskapir pinn er skothent klúðr | skakl-settum höfuðstafum. Jón Þorl. **höfuð-stjarna**, u, f. a *chief star*, Rb. 440. **höfuð-s**, n. a *chief seat*: a trade term, *capital*, opp. to *interest*. **höfuð-st**, a, m. a *chief girder*, Sks. 633. **höfuð-styrkr**, m. *principal strength*, N. G. L. ii. 416. **höfuð-synd**, f. a *deadly sin*, Hom. 33, 74, 67. **höfuð-sæti**, n. a *chief seat*, Sks. 108, 460. **höfuð-tunga**, a *chief language*, Edda (pref.). **höfuð-vápn**, n. a *principal weapon*, Sks. 430. **höfuð-veizla**, u, f. a *chief banquet*, Fms. xi. 422. **höfuð-vél**, f. a *chief device*, Sks. 528, 633. **höfuð-vindr**, m. a *wind one of the cardinal points*, Rb. 438. **höfuð-vinr**, m. a *bosom friend*, Fms. ix. 308, 451. **höfuð-þing**, n. a *great jewel: a chief member*, **höfuð-sætt**, f. a *chief family*.

**HÖFUNDR**, m., gen. ar; the masc. inflex. -undr reminds one of Gothic (Gramm. p. xxxii. B. V); in old writers the word is only four times, always in the sense of a *judge*, and ref. chiefly to Gothland in Sweden; Höfundr (a mythol. pr. name manna vitrastr, ok svá réttðæmr, at hann hallaði aldri réttum dóm ok af hans nafni skyldi sá höfundr heita í hverju ríki er mál dæmði, Fas. (Hervar. S.) i. 523, cp. 513: as also in Hrólfs S. Krakfering to Gothland), höfundr einn var þar til settr at skora þeim með sannindum, settuss margir í þetta sæti, ok kallaði höfundr í sæma, þórir gengr seinast ok sezk hann þegar í stólin; höfundr þér er sætið hæfligast, ok muntu dæmðr til þessarar stjórmar, Fas. sigr-höfundr, the judge of victory, the Lord of battle, a name given Odin by Egil, Stor. 21: lastly in Thorodd, skáld er höfundar allrar eða máls-greina, sem smíðir málmgripa (?), eðr lögmenn laga, the are judges in all matters of grammar and syntax, as smíðs in *manship, and lawyers in law*, Skálda (Thorodd) 164; this passage as the preceding is erroneously rendered in the earlier translations, in Lex. Poët. II. an author, originator; the revival of ancient word, in quite a different sense, is curious; it does not occur of the earliest glossaries of the 17th century nor in the Bible. Víðalín, but, as it seems for the first time, in the Lexidion Islandicum, published at Copenhagen A. D. 1734, as a rendering of the auctor, and was probably inserted by some learned philologist (Jón son?) from the passage in Skálda, by a mistake. 2. by the end of the century it came to be used = a *writer*, and is now freq. in sense, either rit-höfundr or singly; but still in 1781, in the preface of that year, ritsmíðr (*writ-smith*) and höfundr are both used, so that the latter was not yet settled, though at present the use of the word is quite fixed.

**HÖGG**, n., old dat. höggvi, Ó. H. 184, Fms. vii. 230, Nj. passim pl. höggva; [Shetl. *buggie*; Scot. *bag*; Dan. *bug*; Swed. cp. the verb *högga*]:—a *stroke, blow*, esp. a *stroke with an weapon*, but also with a *blunt one*, Fms. vii. 191, 230, 297; laus selinn í svima eftir fyrsta högg, Bs. i. 342; ljósta högg á dyr, to Fs. 131, Nj. 28; í einu höggvi, of throwing a stone, Edda 71; loptsins, Skálda 174: sayings, skamma stund verðr hönd höggvi Nj. 64, 155, 213; eigi fellr tré við it fyrsta högg, Nj. 163, 224; höggvi við e-n, to have a quarrel, come to blows with a person; ekki högg á vatni, a stroke in water is not seen, leaves no marks efforts without effect. 2. *slaughter, a beheading*; leiddr til Greft. 85, Karl. 518, Clem. 58; dæma e-n til höggs, Blas. 49; sl. of cattle, yxn er hann atlaði til höggs, Eg. 181; strand-högg, q. v. a *beheading down of trees*, Dan. *bugst*, Grág. ii. 297; skógar-högg, högg ok höfn, D. N.: a *gap*, kom þá skjótt högg í líðit, F. 305. 4. of an instrument; þela-högg, q. v.; saum-högg fjál-högg, a *chopping-block*. 5. a *ravine or a cut-like ground*. **höggva-skipti**, -viðskipti, n. *exchange of blows* i. 38, v. 165, Eg. 581, Korm. 212, Fs. 48. **högg-eyx**, f. a *beheading axe, hatchet*, Fbr. **högg-ferri**, n. the *being within sword's reach*, so as to have a of striking, Nj. 97, Gulþ. 30, Al. 33, passim. **högg-járn**, n. a 'beheading iron', *chopper*, Ld. 38, K. þ. K. *chisel*. **högg-ormr**, m. [North. E. *bagworm*; Swed. *buggorm*], a *viper*



176, Edda 37, Stj. 28, passim. COMPS: höggorma-bit,

bite. höggorms-tönn, f. a viper's tooth.

rosta, u, f. a close fight, Eg. 231, Fms. vi. 78, passim.

5, usually spelt hugró, f. a clinch on a sword's hilt, Edda (Gl.),

7, Hkr. i. 238, Þórd. 75: name of a ship, Fms. viii: in Hkv.

the true reading is prob. hugró í hjalti, . . . önn er í oddi, for the

ing 'hugr er í hjalti' yields no meaning; hugró and önn (q. v.)

of the sword.

im, n. room to draw a sword, Þórd. 47, Eg. 492.

ax, n. a kind of batcub, Fbr. 58.

ógr, m. [Dan. skovbugst], felled trees; þat er h. er menn

þp, Grág. ii. 264.

edda, u, f. = höggsax, Safn i. 689.

þót, n. a kind of balberd, Fms. iv. 338, vi. 113, vii. 143,

Eg. 374, 378, = kesja.

aðr, m. a place for a blow, Eg. 507, Fms. vi. 99, vii. 290,

Hkr. iii. 165.

okkr, m. a chopping-block, Ó. H. 117: a block for execution.

VA, also spelt heyggva, Sæm. (Kb.); pres. höggr, mod. also

höggum, mod. höggvum; pret. hjó, hjótt, hjó, mod. hjó, hjóst,

joggum and hjuggum, mod. only the latter form; a Norse pret.

jó, D. N. ii. 331; pret. subj. hjöggi and heyggi, mod. hjyggi;

inn, mod. but less correct, höggvinn, which also is freq. in the

but in the MSS. usually abbreviated, högg, högg, = högginn,

not recorded in Ulf.; A. S. beawan; Engl. bew, back; Hel.

O. H. G. bouwan; Germ. bawen; Dan. bugge, Swed. bugga:—

notes to strike with an edged tool, slá and drepa with a blunt

1. to strike, smite with a sharp weapon; höggr sá er hlífa skyldi,

hann ought to shield, a saying: to deal blows with a weapon, hann

st hjó eða lagði, Nj. 8; hann hjó titt ok hart, passim; höggva

adum, 20; h. sverði, öxi, strike with, i. e. to brandish, a sword,

v. 168, Gs. 6; h. til e-s, to deal a blow to one, smite, Grág. ii. 7,

en bana-högg, to smite with a deathblow, Eg. 220: to cut down,

er hjuggu drekann mjök, Fms. vii. 249: to maim, ef maðr höggr

örjörn til háðungar manni, Grág. ii. 121; h. rauf á hjálmi, Al. 78;

s. h. sik í lends manns rétt, Fms. ix. 399: spec. phrases, höggðú

armastr, nú hjóttu Noreg ör hendi mér! Ek þóttumk nú Noreg

höggva, Ó. H. 184. 2. to put to death, behead, Fms.

51, xi. 148-152: to kill, högg þú hestinn, Nj. 92: to kill

ughter, h. bú, búfé, kýr, geitr, naut, Landn. 293, Eg. 532,

5, xi. 123, Fb. i. 186: höggva strandhögg, Eg. 81. 3. to

höggva skög, Grág. ii. 294; h. keyrivönd, id.: absol., hann

it í skógi minum, Nj. 98, passim: to cut grass (rarely), ef

hey á hlut annars manns, N. G. L. ii. 112; upp höggvit gras,

Dipl. iv. 9, Jm. 7, (else always slá of mowing.) 4. to

skes (högg-ormr); Miðgarðsormr hjó hann til bana, Edda 155;

fyrir flagbrjóskat, 76: of a wound from a boar's tusk, ef svin

gn, Gpl. 190: the phrase, h. hest sporum, to prick a horse with

lag. 9. II. with prepp.: höggva af, to hew or cut off; h.

pk skegg, to cut off the beard, K. þ. K.; h. af lim, Sks. 555; to

uter, h. af fé, Ld. 64; höggva af sér, to parry off, Fms. v. 13:—

ut down, i. 38; to kill, butcher, vii. 261, Orkn. 120; hjuggu þeir

sitt (by cutting casks to pieces), Fms. vii. 249:—h. upp, to cut

ae, Greg. 48, Matth. iii. 10; h. upp skip, to break a ship up,

ii. 28, ix. 381; h. upp hús, to break a house up, viii. 166:—h. ör,

metaph. to make even; vóru margar greinir þær er ör þurfti at

ikups ok leikmanna, Bs. i. 751; láta konung ok erkibiskup ör

00) sagðar greinir, 773. III. reflex. to be cut, backed;

sládr Helga, Dropl. 24. 2. recip. to exchange blows,

hjuggusk nokkura stund, Háv. 56; þeir h. til í ákafa, Bret.

3. metaph., höggvask í mitt mál, to begin abruptly, in the

ca sentence; taka heldr at upphafi til, en höggvask í mitt mál,

2, v. 1; ef enn höggusk nokkurr í ok mælir svá, cuts in, objects,

1. þótti honum nú taka mjök um at höggvask, things looked

3. 142; þótti honum hart um höggvask, Bs. i. 423.

vidi, a, m., part. a beaver, as a nickname, Fms. xi. 115: a beads-

065. 65.

pn, n. a cutlass, Eg. 580, Fms. vi. 158.

kinni, a, m. cut cheek, a nickname, Landn.

Þ), f., pl. hagldir, a kind of buckle (shaped like ∞), commonly

orn, used to run the rope through with which hay is trussed:

reip á tíu hesta ok leysir af hagldir, Fb. i. 523: in metaph.

nn þóttisk nú hafa hagldir fengit á sínum málum, Bs. i. 730;

od. phrase, hafa bæði töglin ok hagldirnar, to have it all one's

9. haglda-brauð, n. buckle-gingerbread.

gr, m. = högl. höglungs-reip, n. a rope with buckles;

höglungsreip, Vm. 177.

1. a tom cat, freq. in mod. usage. II. a pr. name,

Hagene, Landn.

to limp, Bárð. 167; h. kyrr, Fas. ii. 369.

06 haka.

hökul-brækr, f. pl., also by dropping the aspirate, ökul-brækr, Fas. iii.

41:—'cloak-breaks', a kind of dress, perhaps like a Highlander's kilt,

prob. derived from hökull, hekla, and not from ökla, an ankle; it is used

of beggarly attire, Ísl. (Kjaln. S.) ii. 417, Fas. iii. 41.

HÖKULL, m., dat. hökli, [Ulf. renders by bakul the Gr. φαλόνη, i. e.

φαλόνη, Lat. paenula, a mantle, 2 Tim. iv. 13; A. S. bacela; O. H. G.

bacbul; old Fr. bekil; Dan. messe-bagel; akin to hekla, q. v.]:—a

priest's cope; purpura-h., Bs. i. 67; hann hafð ok út pell þat er h. sá er

úr görr er Skarbendingr heitir, 77, Vm. 13, 92, Fms. iii. 168, viii. 197,

D. l. passim.

hökul-lauss, adj. 'cope-less', without a cope, Vm. 22.

hökul-skúaðr, part., prob. wearing a kilt and brogues like a Highlander,

Fms. ix. 512; this word is also, in the various MSS. to l. c., spelt with or

without the b, see Fb. iii. 151 (ökulskódr).

höku-nótt, f. mid-winter night, about the time of Epiphany, when the

heathen Yule began; a ðr. λεγ.: hann setti þat í lögum at hefja Jóla-

hald sem Kristnir menn . . . en áðr var Jóla-hald hafit Hökunótt, þat var

miðsveitar-nótt (thus in Fms. i. 32, l. c.), ok haldin þriggja (þrettán?)

nátta Jól, Hkr. i. 138 (Hák. S. Adalst. ch. 15). The Scot. bogmaney,

is the last day of the year or a feast given on that day, is a remnant of

this ancient word. The heathen Yule seems among the Scandinavians

to have been celebrated about three weeks later than Christmas; but

the Norse king Hakon, who had been brought up in Christian England,

altered the time of the festival, so as to make it correspond with the

English Yule or Christmas; and so the heathen hökunótt came to repre-

sent our Christmas Eve. The etymology is not known.

höld-borinn, part. born of a höld (see höldr), enjoying a höld's right,

Hdl. 11, 16, N. G. L. i. 346.

höld-maðr, m. = höldr, N. G. L. i. 44, 55, 71, 175.

HÖLDR, m., in old MSS. spelt hælðr or hælpr, denoting that the d

is inflexive, not radical; [the word therefore is not to be derived from

halda, but is identical with A. S. hælð, Germ. held, whence mod. Swed.

and Dan. hjalta and held, see halr]:—a Norse law term, a kind of bigger

yeoman, like the statesman of Westmoreland, i. e. the owner of allodial

land, mod. Norse odelsbonde; the höld is to be distinguished from a

hersir (q. v.) or a lendr maðr, who held land in fee from the king, see the

interesting story in Har. S. Harðr. ch. 62 (Fms. vi. 278); the höld is thus

defined, sá er hælðr er hann hefir óðil at erðum tekit bæði eptir föður

ok móður, þau er hans forellrar (forefathers) hafa átt áðr fyrir þeim,

N. G. L. ii. 146; hölda tvá eða bændr ina beztu, i. 251. In old Nor-

way the churchyards were divided into four parts; in the first were buried

the lendir menn, next them the hölds and their children (hölds-lega), then

the freed men (leysingjar), and lastly the thralls (man, q. v.) nearest to the

wall; the höld had right to twice as much as the simple franklin, and half

as much as the lendr maðr, e. g. bóandi hálfan annan eyri, höldr þjá ára,

lendr maðr sex ára, jarl tólf ára, konungr þrjár merkr, N. G. L. i. 45,

cp. 55, 71, 81; þegnar ok hælðar, svá eru búendr kallaðir, Edda 107;

hauðlar, þat er búendr þeir, er gildir eru af ættum eða réttum fullum, 94;

Björn hlaut annan bústað góðan ok virðlegan, görðisk hann ekki hand-

genginn konungi, því var hann kallaðr Björn höldr, Eg. 108; lends manns

son skal taka hölds rétt ef hann fær eigi lönd, N. G. L. i. 71; hann

veltisk ör jarldóminum ok tók hölds rétt, Orkn. 12: for the were-

gild to be paid for a höld (hölds-gjöld) see N. G. L. i. 81: a law

of king St. Olave ordered that Icelanders whilst in Norway should

enjoy the right of a höld; Íslendingar eigu at hafa hölds-rétt í Noregi,

D. l. i. 65. 2. in poetry, a man, Hm. 41; hölda synir, the sons of

men, 93, Fm. 19, Hkr. i. 101, where the mother of Ganger-Holf calls

him 'the kinsman of the hölds', cp. also Rm. 21, Gs. 17; h. inn hviti,

Ísl. ii. 251 (in a verse): in mod. Icel. usage it remains in bú-höldr, q. v.

höifa, að, see hválfa.

Hölgi, a, m. a pr. name, in the Hb. spelt Hœlgi; this is the old Norse

forth, whereas the old and mod. Icel. form is Helgi, and of a woman,

Helga, u, f., Landn.; prob. contracted from Hælogi, cp. the Dan.

Holger and Russian Olga: Hölgi was the name of a mythol. king, Edda

83, whence Hölga-brúðr, f. the bride of Hölgi, or Hölga-brúll, n.

(Skálda 168, Fms. xi. 134), the giantess of H.: hölda-brúðr and

hörga-brúðr are less correct forms, Nj. 131 (v. l.), Fb. i. 213; for the

various readings in different MSS. see Jóns S. ch. 44, Nj. ch. 89: this is

the name of two weird sisters worshipped by the earls of Hlaðir; the pas-

sage in Skálda l. c. refers to some lost myth concerning these sisters.

HÖLKN, n. a rough stony field, almost = hraun, q. v.; á hölkni einu,

Fas. iii. 625; hann setsk niðr á hölkni fyrir ofan búðinar, Ld. 290

(v. l. hraunitt); þá er undir svá hart sem hölkn, Hrafn. 26; hölkn eða

hreyrar, N. G. L. i. 38; í fjöru eða á hölkn, ii. 111, 146, Hým. 24; um

hölkn ok skóga, Karl. 243: in local names, Hölknna-heiðr, see the

map of Icel.

hölkvir, m., poet. a borse, Edda (Gl.); h. hvilbeðjar, poet. a clothes'

borse, cp. Dan. sænge-best (?), Akv. 31; gólf-h., a 'closet-borse', poet.

a bouse, Bragi; bórð-h., a 'board-bobby', a ship, Lex. Poët. II.

the name of a mythol. steed, Edda.

HÖLL, f., gen. hallar, often spelt hall without umlaut, Fb. i. 212,



l. 26, Fas. iii. 42, 87, Fms. viii. 191, v. l.; as also rhymed so in poets, e. g. Geisli 11; [A. S. *beal*, gen. *bealle*; Engl. *ball*; Hel. *balla*; but not found in old and mid. H. G., the mod. Germ. *balle* being a borrowed word, Grimm's Gr. iii. 427]:—a *ball*, but in the Norse only of a king's or earl's hall, whereas a private dwelling is called *skáli*, *eldhús*, q. v.; and thus 'hall' never could be used of an Icel. dwelling. In earlier times it seems to have had a more general sense, which remains in a verse of Kormak, Korn. 42:—in the mythology and old poems 'hall' is also used of the hall of gods, giants, Vpm., Hým., Lv.; Val-höll, *Valballa*, the hall of the slain, of Odin, Grn., Edda: as also Guds höll, *God's hall*=the heaven, Geisli; dags höll, *days' hall*, the sky; höll fjalla, *mountain hall*, the sky; lifs höll, *life's hall*, the breast, Lex. Poët.:—in prose constantly, konungs-höll, a king's hall, or hall simply, passim. For the building, structure, seats of a hall, see the Sagas passim, Fagrsk. ch. 219, 220, Hrólfs S. Kr. ch. 34, 40, Jónsv. S. ch. 5, 22, Völs. S. ch. 3, Hálfs S. ch. 12, Eg. S. ch. 8, Edda 2, 30–33, 82. As all heathen Scandinavian buildings were of timber, the hall of stone of Nj. ch. 6 is no doubt an anachronism. COMPS: *hallar-búnaðr*, -*búningr*, m. the bangings of a ball, Fms. x. 235, xi. 16. *hallar-dyrr*, n. pl. ball-doors, Edda 2, Fas. i. 15, Al. 70. *hallar-gólf*, n. a ball-floor, Edda 31, Fms. iii. 188, vii. 157, Fas. i. 284. *hallar-vegg*, m. the wall of a ball, Fms. iv. 189, Sks. 709: *Höll*, name of an Icel. farm, Skáld H., whence *Hallar-Steinn*, a pr. name.

*hólsti*, see heldr B. III.

**HÖM**, f., gen. *hamar*, [A. S. and Engl. *ham*], the ham or haunch of a horse; Grettir hljóp undir hömina á hesti sínum, Grett. 108; kom á hömina hestinum, Karl. 124; skjóta þeir upp höminni allir í senn, Od. xiii. 83; standa í höm = hama, q. v., of horses in a tempest.

**hömul-grýti**, n. [provinc. Norse *bumul*, Shetl. *hammers*], heaps of earl-fast stones; í klungri eða humulgrýti, Barl. 19.

**hömungr**, m. = hemingr (q. v.), N. G. L. ii. 511.

**HÖND**, f., gen. *handar*, dat. *hendi*, acc. *hönd*, pl. *hendr*, mod. pronounced *höndur*, gen. *handa*; [Goth. *bandus*; A. S. and Engl. *band*; O. H. G. *bant*; Germ. *band*; Dan. *baand*; Swed. *band*]:—a *band*; beit höndina þar er nú heitir úllfiðr, Edda 17; armleggir, handleggir ok hendr, Anecd. 6; kné eðr hendi, Grág. ii. 8; ganga á höndum, Fms. vi. 5; með hendi sinni, K. þ. K. 5 new Ed.; taka hendi á e-u, to touch with the band, Fms. x. 110; taka höndum um hals e-m, Nj. 10; hvítri hendi, Hallfred; hafa e-t í hendi, to hold in band, wield, Eg. 297, Nj. 84, 97, 255; hrjóta ór hendi e-m, Fms. xi. 141; hafa fingrull á hendi, Nj. 146; handar-högg, Fms. xi. 126, Fas. ii. 459; sjá ekki handa sinna skil (deili), not to be able to see one's bands, of a dense fog. 2. the arm and band, the arm, like Gr. χεῖρ, Nj. 160, 253; á hendi heitir alnbogi, Edda 110; hendr til axla, Fas. i. 160; leggir handa ok fóta, Magn. 532; hönd fyrir ofan úlnið, Nj. 84; hafa hring á hendi, of an arm-ring, Nj. 131; hring á hægri hendi fyrir ofan ölnboga, Fms. iv. 383:—the arm and arm-pit, ná, taka undir hönd (arm-pit) e-m, Gpl. 380; var eigi djúpara en þeim tók undir hendr, the water reached to their arm-pits, Ld. 78; taka undir hönd sér, to take hold under one's arms, Eg. 237, Nj. 200; sjá undir hönd e-m, Fas. ii. 558; renna undir hendr e-m, to backspan one, Háv. 40, 41; þykkr undir hönd, stout, Ld. 272. 3. metaph. *banduríting*, *band*; rita góða hönd, to write a good band; snar-hönd, running band, italics. II. the band, side; hægri hönd, the right band; vinstri hönd, the left band; á hvára hönd, on either band, each side, Landn. 215; á vinstri hönd, Nj. 196; á hægri hönd; á tvær hendr, on both bands or sides, Ísl. ii. 368, Fas. i. 384; á báðar hendr, Grág.; hvat sem á aðra hönd ber, whatsoever may happen; á aðra hönd... en á aðra, Ld. 46; til hvárigrar handara, Fms. x. 313; til annarrar handar, Nj. 50, 97; til sinnar handar hvárr, 140; til beggia handa, Eg. 65; til ýmsa handa, Bs. i. 750; þvær-hönd, a band's breadth; örv-hönd.

III. sayings and phrases referring to the hand: 1. sayings; sjálfs hönd er hollust, one's own band is best, i. e. if you want to have a thing well done, do it yourself, Glúm. 332, O. H. 157; blíð er þætandi hönd, blessed is the mending band; gjörn er hönd á venju, Grett. 150, Nj. (in a verse), and Edda (Ht. 26); margar hendr vinna létt verk; fiplar hönd á feigu taffi; betri ein kráka í hendi en tvær á skógi, Ld. 96; skamma stund verðr hönd höggvi fegin, see högg. 2. phrases; drepa hendi við, to refuse, Nj. 71; halda hendi yfir e-m, to hold one's band over, protect, 266, Fbr. 22, Anecd. 14; taka e-n höndum, to take hold with the bands, seize, capture, Fms. x. 314, Nj. 265, passim; eiga hendr sínar at verja, to act in self-defence, 84, 223; hefja handa, to lift the bands, stir for action, 65, Ld. 262; bera hönd fyrir höfuð sér, to put one's band before one's head, stand on one's guard, defend oneself; vera í hers höndum, óvina höndum, to be in a state of war, exposed to rapine; vera í góðum höndum, vina-höndum, góðra manna höndum, to be in good bands, among friends. β.

lækni-hendur, 'leech bands,' healing bands; pains and sickness were believed to give way to the magical touch of a person gifted with such hands, Sdm. 4, Magn. S. Góða ch. 36 (Fms. vi. 73), cp. Rafns S. ch. 2; hönd full, a bandful, Fms. ii. 302, vi. 38, viii. 306; fullar hendr fjár, bands full of gold;—kasta hendinni til e-s, to buddle a thing up; með harðri hendi, with hard band, barbsly, rudely; með hangandi

hendi, with drooping band, slothfully; fegin hendr, with glad band joyfully; sitja aðum höndum, to sit with empty bands, sit idle; but tómar hendr, empty-banded, portionless, Thom.:—láta hendr standa úr ermum, to work briskly; víkja hendi til e-s (handar-vík), to move hand to do a thing; það er ekki í tveim höndum að hafa við e-n double handed (i. e. faltering) half measures, when the one hand undo what the other has done; kann ek þat sjá at ekki má í tveim höndum við slíka menn, Band. 3; láta hönd selja hendi, of a ready bargain; e-t ganga hendi firr, to let go out of one's bands, lose, Ld. 202; ok sér eigi hendi firr ganga, and never lost sight of him, 656 ii. 4; fallask hendr, to be discomfited, lose one's head (see fall); leggja g hönd á allt, to be a ready band, adept in everything, Thom. 300 göra F. 2); taka í hönd e-m, to join bands, Nj. 3; takask í hend join, shake bands, Grág. ii. 80; leggja hendr saman, id., Gpl. 18, shaking hands as symbolical of a bargain, see the compds hand-hand-festi, handa-band; eiga, taka, jöfnum höndum, to own, take even bands, i. e. in equal shares, Grág. i. 171, ii. 66, Hkr. i. 318; jöfnum höndum, to work even-banded, to help one another; e-m eru lagðar hendr, one's bands are amiss, when bad work is done by one whom better was expected; honum hafa verið mislagðar hendr, etc.

B. Metaph. usages: I. dat., sverja sér af hendi, to forsake. Fms. vii. 176; færa af höndum sér, to dismiss, Grág. i. 248; hefja höndum e-m, Fms. xi. 59;—af hendi e-s, on one's behalf, part, Landn. af hendi Hákonar, Fms. i. 20, iv. 118; af hendi landsmanna, ix. af sinni hendi, of one's own band, for one's own part, Grág. i. 392; greiða, gjalda, inna af hendi or höndum, to discharge, pay off, Fms. 230, Nj. 146, 190, 232, 239, 257, 281, Grág. i. 82, ii. 374; selja, lí hendi (höndum), to part with, dismiss, Nj. 186, 231, Fms. vii. 173, 12; lífa af hendi, to pass, of time, Ísl. ii. 144, Fms. iv. 83; koma at hendi, to happen, Nj. 71, 177; at hendi, as adv. in turn; hve hendi, each in turn, Fms. i. 150; þar næst Gunnarr, þá Lóðinn, þá at hendi, Nj. 140; hvert segir at hendi þat er frá honum hefir stólt Mar.; felask á hendi e-m, to be under one's charge, protection, Nj. Bs. i. 167, 173; vera e-m á hendi, id., Fms. vii. 243; vera bund hendi e-m, Sturl. i. 57; hafa e-t á höndum (hendi), to have a thing band, of duty, business to be done, Grág. i. 38; eiga ferð á hönd Ld. 72; hvat er þér á höndum, what hast thou in band? for what thou concerned, distressed? Nj. 133, Ld. 270; ella eru þér stórir hl höndum, Fms. vii. 30; ef honum væri ekki á höndum, if he had not in band, if his bands were free, Ld. 42; eiga e-t fyrir hendi (hönd) to have in band (duty, business, engagement), Fas. ii. 557; farvegr fyrir hendi, Fms. xi. 316; tveir kostir fyrir höndum, Nj. 264, Gpl. 279; hafa ýslyr fyrir höndum, Ísl. ii. 344; eiga vanddröfi fyrir hönd Ld. 4; eiga gott fyrir höndum, Hkr. iii. 254; vera í hendi, to be at witbin reach, at one's disposal, in one's power; hann er eigi í hendi, vi. 213; þat er eigi í hendi, 'tis no easy matter, v. l.; hafa raut (vigi) í hendi, Bs. i. 708; hafa ráð e-s í hendi sér, Ld. 174, Fas. i. 260; vel, illa í höndum, to behave well, badly, Ísl. ii. 387, Eg. 158; honum þat vel í höndum, 50; hafa e-t með höndum (fé, a embætti, etc.), to have in band, manage, discharge, Grág. ii. 389, 25, Stj. 248, Hkr. iii. 131; to design, hafa ráð, stórræði með hönd 623, 51; hljóta undan hendi e-s, from one, at one's bands, Fas. i. undir höndum, eigi lítill undir höndum, not a small man to handle vii. 17; vera undir höndum e-m, to be under or in one's bands, under protection, in one's power, Sks. 337, Fms. i. 7, 13; sitja undir hendr Hkr. i. 166,—um hendr, Fms. iv. 71, is prob. an error = undir hendi, absol., annarri hendi, on the other band, Fms. vii. 158; en annarri vildu þeir gjarna veita konungi hlýðni, ix. 258.

II. acc. prepp.; á hönd, á hendr, against; höfða sök, lýsa vígi (etc.) á hönd to make a suit... against, Grág. i. 19, Nj. 86, 87, 98, 99, 101, 110, 230; hyggja e-t á hendr e-m, to lay a thing to a person's charge, Hom. 115; reynask á hendr e-m, to have a charge brought upon one, Fms. xi. 76; snúa vanda á hendr e-m, to throw the respon upon..., Nj. 215; færa, segja stríð á hendr e-m, to wage, war against one; fara geystur á hendr e-m, to rage against, Fms. 230; færask e-t á hendr, to undertake, Nj. 126; ganga á hönd e-m, one, 625, 33; sótt elnar á hendr e-m, Eg. 126; leggja e-t á hendr to lay (a burden) on one's bands, Fms. xi. 98; in a good sense, g hönd, to pay homage, to submit, O. H. 184; dreif allt fólk á hönd submitted to him, filled his ranks, Fms. i. 21; bjargask á sínar he one's own handwork, Vápn. 28; (for at hönd, Grág. i. 135, read á selja, fá, gefa e-t í hönd, hendr e-m, to give into one's bands over; selja sök í hönd e-m (handsöl), Grág. ii. 80, Nj. 4, 98, 11, so, halda e-u í hönd e-m, Ísl. ii. 232, Fms. vii. 274; búa í hendr make it ready for one, Ld. 130; veiði berr í hendr e-m, Nj. 252; til e-s í hendr e-m, to lay claim to a thing at the bands of another 300, Eg. 350, Fms. iv. 222, ix. 424; þegar í hönd, off-band, immo Bs. i; þá sömu nótt er fór í hönd, the following night, Fms. vii Glúm. 341; gjalda í hönd, to pay in cash, Vm. 16; veðr óx í hönd wind rose bigger and bigger, Fb. i. 432; undir jafna hönd, equally iii. 243; standa óbrigðiliga undir jafna hönd, Dipl. v. 26; vær



d, to be easy in band, Nj. 25; þegar eg vil er hægt um hönd, Fróni að vera, Núm. i. 10; but mér er e-t um hönd, it is trouble; hafa við hönd sér, to keep at band, Fms. x. þú konur manna ok dætr ok höfðu við hönd sér viku, Grett. i. c-t við höndina, to have it at band.

III. gen., with til handa e-m, into one's bands; fara Guði til handa, to go to one's bands, Blas. 51; ganga til handa e-m, to put oneself in one's bands, submit to him, Rb. 404, Eg. 12, Fms. vii. 234, Fas. ii. þat ber þér til handa, if it befalls thee, i. 135; þá skömum mér eigi til handa, I will not have that shame at my door, for one, on one's behalf, biðja konu til handa e-m, 120, 180, 353; i þeirri bæen er hann orti oss til handa, for us, for our sake, 655 i. 2; hann hélt fénu til handa þrándi, Landn. 214, Nj. þar konungr liði (til) handa Oddi, Fas. ii. 553; til handa þorkatli, 3. dropping the prep. til; mikitt fé handa honum, Rd. 195 (late whence handa has become an adverb with dat., handa e-m, for *alicui*, which is freq. in mod. usage.

2. adverbial; allra an, allebaande, of every kind; allra handa árgæzka, Edda (pref.); til handa ganganda fé, Þórd. 51 new Ed.; fjögurra handa, of a fourfold E. i. 525. 3. absol., minnar handar, for my part, Ísl. ii. 356; handar, for your part, Fms. ix. 498; hvárrar-íveggju handar, on ed, Skálda 164; innan handar, within one's bands, easy, Ld. 112; þinn innan handar falla at taka land þetta hjá sér sjálfum, 210.

COMPS: I. plur., handa-efni, n., Edda, = handafi, p. 237. hand, n. a joining or baking of bands, as a law term = handlag, Dipl. i. a, Vigl. 23; in plur., Bs. (Laur. S.); heilsa, kveðja með handa-handa-festi, f. a bold for the bands, Fms. ii. 276. handa-grasping after a thing with all bands, Fas. iii. 345. handa-

'band-gear', gloves, Sd. 143, Fbr. 139. handa-hóf, n., in the, af handahófi, at random. handa-kenning, f. band touch-20. handa-klapp, n. a clapping of bands, Skálda 174. handa-mál, n. pl. gestures with the arms, Sks. 116. handar-mál, n. phrase, at handarmáli, in beaps; var þá drept lið hans at handar-máli, Fas. i. 41. handa-saumr, m. tight gloves, Bs. ii. 10. handar-ör, adj. = handsör. handa-skil, n. pl., in the phrase, handa-skil, n. pl. not to see one's own bands, as in the dark, in a dense handa-skol, n. pl. maladroitness; það er allt í handaskolum. handa-tak, n. f. shameful work, a scandal; það er mesta h.!

handar-tak, n. the print of the bands, Fas. i. 285. handa-tak, n., -tekja, u. f. a taking of bands, as a bargain, Háv. 42, H. E. ii. i. 308. handa-tæki, n. pl. a laying bold, a fight, Bs. i. a pledging of bands, Dipl. ii. 6, D. N. passim. handa-upp-á, a lifting the arms, Stj. 296. handa-verk, n. pl. one's doings, N. G. L. i. 76, Fms. vii. 295, Stj. 198; í handa-örða bókfærði, 46; handaverk manna, men's bandiwork, Blas. 47; í lek em þín h., Sks. 610; hans h., Fms. viii. 406. II. handar-bak, n. the back of the band, Sdm. 7. handar-gagn, n. ready to the band; leggja e-t til handargagns, to lay it so as to at band, Hkr. ii. 158, 249. handar-grip, n. a measure, =, Gpl. 481. handar-hald, proncd. handarald, n. a bandle, 55. handar-jaðarr, m. the band's edge; in the phrase, handar-jaðri e-s, to be in one's bands, in one's power, Fær. 201. handar-kríki, a, m. 'band's-creek,' the arm-pit, Eg. 396, Fms. vi. 348, 37. handar-mein, n. a sore in the band, Bs. i. 115, 187; handar-stúfur, m. a 'band-stump,' stump of the arm, being hacked off, Fms. x. 258, xi. 119. handar-vani, a, at in band, Hm. 70, Matth. xviii. 8. handar-veif, n., í, in a 'wave of the band,' in a moment. handar-vik, n. nds' reach, movement, work; lítið handarvik, a small work. handar-væni, a, m. want of bands (?), Hm. 72.

For the comps in hand- see pp. 237, 238. I. A. að, (handla, Stj. 22, 47), to handle; h. heiðarliga, Karl. arliga, Stj. 22: to manage, Gkv. i. 8; h. e-n illa, to treat one; h. um e-t, Mar.; h. kaup, to strike a bargain, to bandsel (h.), Gpl. 493. II. as a law term, to seize, catch, Hrafn. 7, 4. to arrest, 623. 62, Nj. 267, Symb. 59, Pass. S. i; h. glæpa-s. ii. 85.

dega, adv. adroitly; honum fórst það hönduliga. I. f., gen. hankar, pl. henkr, hankar, Fs. 132, i. 12, mod. hankir; ank, cp. Germ. *benker*.—a bank, coil, skein; toga hönk, Fms. 2 s. 146; þar var hönk í meðalkafanum, ok dró hann hana á Eg. 378, Grett. 101; henkr tver af viðjum, Gpl. 413; festa um, 381; sterkar henkr (clasps), Fs. 132.

III. m. pl. the Hords, a people of Norway; whence Hördá-land, land of the Hords; Hördá-konungr, -kappi, m. the king, of the Hords, Fms. passim: Hördá-ból, n., Hördá-dalr, name in Icel.: Hördá-dælir, m. pl. the men from H., Sturl. Hördá, m. Herði, Hörd, a pr. name, Landn. Harðar-saga, u. f. Hörd.

A. að, [akin to hvarfa, q. v.], to retire, Fas. iii. 34; h. frá í 216; hvárt sem þeir h. með ánni norðr eða suðr, 228; h. fyrir, to give way, Grett. 114; h. undan, Sd. 175, Fbr. 41 new Ed., Fs. 45; nú h. þeir innar eptir höllinni, Fas. ii. 261; hann höfðaði at bordinu út, Fms. vii. 264; þá skal ganga á feld þó áðr hafi af hörtat, Korn. 86: to pass round, hefir þat (viz. the moon) höfðat bring sinn, Rb. 116: reflex., láta hörfask undan, Ísl. ii. 447.

hörfan, f. retrogression; h. heimsins, Mag. 69. hörgr-brjótr, m. a breaker of borgs, of a missionary king, Hallfred.

HÖRG, m., never f., for the form hörg (Landn. 111) is merely an error; [A. S. *bearg*; O. H. G. *baruc*]:—a beaten place of worship. Distinction is to be made between hof (temple) and horg; the hof was a house of timber, whereas the horg was an altar of stone (the hátimbraðir in Vpm. is not literal) erected on high places, or a sacrificial cairn (like haugr), built in open air, and without images, for the horg itself was to be stained with the blood of the sacrifice; hence such phrases as, to 'break' the horgs, but 'burn' the temples. The horg worship reminds one of the worship in high places of the Bible. The notion of a 'high place' still remains in the popular Icel. phrase, það eru ekki uppi nema hæstu hörgar, only the highest borgs jut out, when all lies under a deep snow. In provincial Norse a dome-shaped mountain is called borg (Ivar Aasen). The worship on horgs seems to be older than that in temples, but was in after times retained along with temple worship, and then, it seems, specially reserved for the worship of the goddesses or female guardians (disir), Hervar. S. ch. i, Hdl. i. c., Edda i. c., cp. also Hörga-brúðr, f. the bride of the borgs, see Högli. Many of the old cairns and hows are no doubt horgs or high places of worship of the heathen age. A third way of worshipping is recorded, viz. a portable booth or tabernacle in which the god was carried through the land, mentioned in Tacit. Germ. ch. 40; traces of this ancient worship were still found in Sweden at the close of heathendom, see the interesting tale of Gunnar Helming in Fms. ii. 73-78.

II. references; hörg hann mér görði hlaðinn steinum, nú er grjótr þat at gliori orðit, etc., Hdl. 10; hofum ok hörgum, Vpm. 38; þeir er hörg ok hof hátimbruðu, Vsp. 7; hof mun ek kjósa, hörga marga, Hkv. Hjörv. 4; hátimbraðr h., Gm. 16; hamra ok hörga, skóga, vötn ok tré, Fms. v. 239; brjóta ok brema hof ok hörga, Fms. i. 283, ii. 41; Oddr brenndi hof ok hörga braut, Fas. ii. 288 (in a verse); hauga-né hörga, en ef maðr verðr at því kunnr eða sannr, at hann hleðr hauga, eðr gerir hús, ok kallar hörg, eða reisir stöng, N. G. L. i. 430, cp. ii. 496; höfðu frændr hennar síðan mikinn átrúnað á hóla, var þar görr hörgir (er) blót tóku til, trúðu þeir at þeir dæi í hóla, Landn. 111; þar vóru áðr blót ok hörgar, Kristni S. ch. 11; eitt haust var gört disablót mikitt hjá Álfri konungi, gekk Álfhildr at blótinu, en um nóttina er hón rauð hörginn . . . , Fas. (Hervar. S. i.) 413; þat var hörgir er gyðjurnar áttu, Edda 9, a paraphrase of the passage in the Vsp. i. c.; blóthús ok hörga, Rekst. 2. poet., brúna-högr, the 'forehead-borg' or peak = the horns of a steer, Ýt.; gunn-högr, a 'war-borg' = a helmet (not a shield), Hkr. i. 135 (in a verse); hörga herr, the host of the borgs = the beaten host, Knytl. S. (in a verse).

III. in Icel. local names, but not so freq. as Hof; Hörg-á and Hörgá-dalr, in the north; Hörga-eyrr, in the west; Hörgs-dalr and Hörgs-land, in the east; Hörgs-holt and Hörgs-hlíð, in the west, Landn., Kristni S., map of Icel.; Hörgs-hylr, Dipl., Ísl. Hörg-dælir, m. the men from Hörgá-dalr, Sturl. In Norway, Hörg-in, Hörga-setr, Munch's Norg. Beskr.

hör-hnoða, n. a clew of flax, Fms. vi. 296. hörkla, að, [hark and harki], to bobble, go with difficulty, as if walking on rough ground; hann hörklar af heiðinni ofan, Bs. i. 443. hörkn, n. = hölkn, Bs. i. 452, v. 1. hörkull, m. roughness; hann segir svá með hördum hörkul, 732. 15; skal ek góra þeim mikinn hörkul, I will work them much annoyance, MS. 4. 16: noise, din, hófsk þá bardaginn með miklum hörkul, Karl. 289; mátti þá heyrja mikinn gný ok ógurligan hörkul, 307; þeir heyrðu hörkul ok stór högg Frankismanna, 354: hence comes prob. the mod. hörgull, meaning dearth; það er mesti hörgull á því: as also in the phrase, spyrrja e-n út í hörkul, or segja e-t út í hörkul, to ask or tell minutely.

hormugr, adj. afflicted, Gkv. 3. hormuliga, adv. sadly, 4. 15, Gpl. 45, Stj. 51, Hom. 116, passim. hormuligr, adj. sad, distressing, Sturl. i. 13, þjódr. 174; h. tíðindi, Nj. 170; h. villa, Stj. 250; h. hrygð, 494; h. glæpr, Fms. i. 205: neut. a distressing thing, Fms. vii. 160, x. 400: also with the notion of indignation, það er hormulegt að sjá það!

HÖRMUNG, f. [harmr], grief, affliction, Fms. vi. 94, Str. 24, 453, Fas. iii. 303; hörmungar tala, lamentation, Fms. iv. 165; hörmungar orð, H. E. i. 255; hörmungar víg, Fs. 8: freq. in mod. usage, N. T. = θλίψις, esp. in plur., Mark xiii. 19, Acts vii. 10: in sing. with the notion of indignation, það er hörmung að vita til þess.

Hörm, f. one of the names of the goddess Freyja, Edda. hörpu-, see harpa. HÖRR, m., old dat. hörvi, mod. hör, pl. hörvar, Höfuðl. 12:—flax, but also = linen, Lat. *linum*, Sks. 287, Rm. 28; dúkr hvitr af hörvi, a white linen table cloth, id.; hörfi glæst, clad in linen, of a woman, Kornak; from the wearing of linen a lady is in the poets called hör-bil, -brekka, -flit, -gefn, -gerðr, -nauma, -skorða, -veig, -þella, Lex. Poët. 3.



a cord of hemp, as a bowstring or the like, Höfuðl. 12; boga fylgði hörr, to Gunn hörr, Edda (in a verse); höfða sleipnir, the hemp horse = the gallows, Yt. 12. **hör-dúkr**, m. a linen cloth, Hallfred.

**hör-skrydd**, part. f. clad in linen, Skv. 3. 49.

**hörtl**, n. [qs. hörkl or hörkull?], the roughness of frozen ground; það er hörtl í götunum, hörtl að ríða.

**hör-týgill**, m. a bempen cord, Stj. 416. Judges xv. 14.

**HÖRUNÐ**, n. the skin, of a person, prop. the cuticle or inner skin, as shewn by the phrase, milli skinnis ok hörunds, between the skin and hörund, Bs. i. 252; verðr hörundit ok skinnit allt blátt sem drep, Mar.; e-m rennr kalt vatn milli skinnis og hörunds, one feels a cold chill between the skin and hörund; allt hans hörund er svá hart sem horn, Þiðr. 183 (of the 'Gehörnet', Sigfried); þá koma bláir flekkir í hörundit, Bs. i. 611; þá kom hrollr á hörund honum, Orkn. 182; allir synir hans stóðusk eitir á hörund utan, Sæm. 118; var allr proti ör hans hörundi, Bs. i. 644; sár voru mörg fallin á hörund hans, 298; h. ok líkamr, Mar., Karl. 524, v. l.; ef þrútnar hörund, Grág. ii. 129; hence skin, complexion, bert hörund, 129, Fms. vi. 143; svartir (hvítir) á háir ok hörund, swart (fair) in hair and skin, vii. 157; allra manna fegstrir á hörund, viii. 446: the flesh, var sem elds-hiti kæmi í h. honum, Hkr. i. 102; nálgadist kuldi hans hörund, Sks. 758; meyjar h., id., 1 Kings i. 1, 2; vatn þat rennr í h. sem mungát, Sks. 164; allar æðar ör hans hörundi, Fbr. 149: genitalia, euphemistically, þegar hann kemr við mik þá er hörund hans svá mikit, at hann má ekki eptirlæti hafa við mik, Nj. 13. COMPS: **hörunds-bjartir**, **hörund-hvítir**, **hörund-ljóss**, adj. of bright complexion, Hkr. iii. 179, Landn. 120, Bs. i. 127, Bret. ch. 9. **hörunds-litr**, m. complexion, Bs. ii. 180, Fb. ii. 300.

**B. Fem. the flesh**; svá sem hörundin dró oss í glæpin, Stj. 149; hörundar hungri, the lusts of the flesh, Sól. 50; fara hungri hörund, 71; kipp svá ör sárinu at eigi slái hörundinni saman, O. H. L. 73; hörundar litr, complexion, Edda 49, Fms. v. 347.

**hörund-fall**, n. impotentia (?); þat má skilja festar-mál, ef h. kemr á annat-tveggja, N. G. L. i. 27, cp. ii. 320, H. E. i. 247, (a lawful cause for divorce.)

**hörund-kuldi**, a, m. coldness of the skin, chill, Sks. 758.

**hörund-mjúkr**, adj. soft-skinned, of a woman, Orkn. (in a verse).

**Hörzkr**, adj. from Hörðaland, Landn.

**hör-práðr**, m. a linen thread, Bs. i. 644.

**hösmagi**, a, m. a sheep with a gray, dusky belly, Grett. 154: the spelling haustmági is caused by a false pronunciation.

**hösmögóttir**, adj. gray on the belly, Grett. 148.

**HÖSS**, adj., acc. hösvan, with a characteristic v: [A. S. basu, gen. basweg and baswig; Engl. bazy; Lat. caesius]:—gray, of a wolf; úlfir enn hösvi, Em. 6; hösvan serk hrisgrísins, a gray wolf's coat, Hl., Edda 86; höss örn, a gray eagle, Fms. vi. 159 (in a verse); and höss sverð, a dusky sword blade (or = hvöss?), Lex. Poët.: in pr. names, **Hös-kollr**, in common pronunciation **Höskuldr**, the gray Coll; the old form is freq. presented in good MSS., e. g. Arna-Magn. 468, as also in the old ditty, trautt man ek trúá þér | tröll kváð Höskollr, Sturl. ii. 136; but that even in the 13th century the name was pronounced as at the present day is shewn by the pun in the words **Höskuld** and **baustskuld**, Sturl. iii. 216. The word is quite obsolete, and does not occur elsewhere in prose.

**höstugr**, adj. [hastr, herstr], barsbly, Pass. 40. 4.

**hösvask**, að, dep. to slink (as a wolf?), sneak, Fms. iii. 189.

**hösvir**, m. a gray wolf, Edda (Gl.): name of a slave, from his dress, Rm.

**höttóttir**, adj. booded, of cows or sheep with heads differing in colour from the body.

**HÖTTR**, m., hattar, hetti, acc. pl. höttu, a later form **hatt**, Dropl. 13, Eg. 407, Nj. 32, 46, Gísl. 55, O. H. L. 46, as also in mod. usage; [the A. S. **bōd**, Engl. **bood**, O. H. G. **buot**, Dutch **boed**, Germ. **but** may perhaps be identical; but A. S. **bæt**, Engl., Dan., and Swed. **bat** certainly answer to the old hötttr, cp. also hetta, q. v.]:—a bood, in olden times only a cowl fastened to a cloak, as is seen from numerous instances, Fms. i. 149, ii. 72, viii. 368, x. 225, 229, 301, Eg. 375, 407, Grág. ii. 132: a cowl of fell, þófa-hötttr, Dropl. 13, Nj. 179.

2. of a gorgeous foreign bood or turban from the east, Fms. xi. 77, 85; called Gerzkr (Russian) in Nj. 46, Gísl. 55, or Girskr (Greek) in O. H. L. 46; Danskr hötttr, a Danish bood, Ó. H.: a hat in the mod. sense was unknown to the men of old; even the hat-like helmet was called stál-húfa, a steel cap, not stál-hötttr.

**II.** in poetry the head is called hattar land, -hauðr, -stallr, -fell, -steði, the land, knoll, fell, stibby of the bood; or hatt-staup, n. a hat-knoll, A.: Odin is represented wearing a hött, and so the helmet is called the bood of Odin, etc.; as also Ála hötttr: the vaulted sky is foldar hötttr = earth's bood, Lex. Poët.: dular-h., huldar-h., a biding bood, bood of disguise. hattar-maðr, m. a booded man, man in disguise, Rd. 272; Slö-hötttr, 'Deep-bood,' was a favourite name of Odin from his travelling in disguise, cp. Robin Hood.

**III.** a pr. name, Fas.

**hötuðr**, m. [hata], a bater, Lex. Poët.

# I I J

**I** is the ninth letter; in the old Runic alphabet it was called **fis** or (Skálda 176), and represented by **l** (is köllum brú breiða of the Rm poem), a form borrowed from the Greek or Latin: but 'stunginn' (þ) was in later Runes used to represent **e**.

**A. PRONUNCIATION, SPELLING.**—**I** is either a vowel (i), or consonant (j), called **jod**: these are here treated separately: 1. the vowel **i** is sounded either short (i) or long (i), the short (i) like Engl. **i** prolonged with a breath; but it is almost certain that in olden times it was sounded short, as in Engl. **wit**.

2. the long (i) is sounded Engl. **e** or **ee** in evil, feet. 3. the **j** is sounded as Engl. **y** before vowel, **jata**, **jarð**, **jól**, as **yata**, **yard**, **yole**. The oldest writers witness to the use of **j** as a consonant; thus Thorodd says, — þu hann verðr fyrir samhljóðanda settr, Skálda 164; and the second grammarian, — en ef hljóðstafr (vowel) er næstr eptir hann, þá skiptisk hann málstafr (consonant), svo sem **já, jörð** eða **jör**, 170; and Olave Hvítak — i ok u hafa því fleiri greinir, at þeir eru stundum samhljóðendr, se þessum orðum, **iarl** and **uitr**, 176; but in syllables beginning with **j**, **jo**, **ju** in old alliterative poetry it always stands for the **v** from the earliest poems down to the 15th century, e. g. **jörð** or **eiðja-græna**, Vsp. 58; viltu nokkut jötunninn **eiga** | **y**tum görir hann **seiga**, Þrymlur 2. 2; Ölmðr hafði annan dag | **járnið** þetta at Skíða R. 64, which, as now pronounced, would sound harsh, **i** in modern poetry syllables beginning with **j** cannot be used alternatively with any other letter, cp. Pass. 37. 1, 10, 40. 8, 46. 3, 11, only in such words as **eg** (jeg), **eta** (**jeta**) can **i** serve both as a vowel and consonant, see Pass. 6. 2; but **jeg** in 5. 5, 10, (the verse 6 of same hymn is a poetical licence); so also the name **Jesús** is now then used alliteratively with a vowel, 47. 18, 21; the hymns of Reformation follow the same usage. The pronunciation of **j** therefore to have changed: in early times it was probably similar to Engl. **e** in **ear**, **tear**, **bear**; an additional proof of this is, that the spelling was, as in Anglo-Saxon, **ea**, **eo** . . .; and Thorodd himself wrote **ea**, e. g. **eafn**, **earn**, **earl**, for **jafn**, **járn**, **jarl**, see his words: old poets **e** sometimes makes **two** syllables, e. g. in the verse cited Skálda 164 (of A. D. 1018); as also in the name **Njáll** (Niel), **v** is dissyllabic in the verses, Nj. ch. 136, 146. At a still earlier **j** was probably sounded purely as a vowel.

**II.** in an MSS. **i** serves for both **i** and **j**; in MSS., esp. of the 15th century used ornamentally for initial **i**, e. g. **jnn** = **inn**, as also in the double **i**, e. g. **tíjd** = **tíð**, **mítt** = **mítt**, the **j** was introduced into print only in last year of the eighteenth century. 2. an **i** is often inserted in **g**, esp. after **g**, **k**, so as to mark the aspirate sound, e. g. **gieta** = **geta**, **giæta**, **kíær** = **kær**, etc.: in inflexions it is also more correct to write **e** bæjar, than **eyar**, **bæar**:—**ji** is not written, but pronounced, e. g. **víljí**), but **vilja**.

**B. CHANGES.**—The **i** and **e** are exchanged in many root syllables, but **i** is usually the older, **e** the later if not the modern form; if and ef, brinna and brenna, tvinnr and tvennr, þrimr and þremr, and meðal, snemma and snemma, gingu and gengu, fingu and fengu and tegr: the article varies between **enn** and **inn**:—the inflex. **-endi**:—Norse MSS. spell mek, þek, sek, = mik, þik, sik (e. g. T. Cd. Holm.); **-ligr** and **-legr**, gagligr and gaglegr: for the inflex. and **i** see introduction to letter **E** (signif. B), p. 114:—**i** for **y** in old: in firir, lífr, mindi, skildi, minni (moutb), minnast (to kiss, moutb):—**u** are interchanged in inflexion, as, morginn and morgun, vandröndull; but esp. in the adjective inflexions **-igr** and **-ugr**, blóðigr blóðugr, auðigr and auðugr.

**II.** the **j** in most instances originates from an **e**, either through absorption or contraction, as in **jör** (q. v.) through the dissolution or breaking of **e**, as in **jörð** (q. v.); again, the initial **i** is in most instances caused by absorption; as of **n** in **i** (in compds; of **v** or **b** in lífr (evil) and compds; of **d** in some compds in **i**:—in Gothic there is only a single word (eisarn, i. e. isarn = iron) long **i** initial.

**III.** by comparison with other Teutonic languages it is seen that a radical initial **i** or **j** has in the Scandinavian been dropped in a few words, while it has been kept in Gothic, Saxon, and German Icel. ár, Goth. **jēr**, Engl. **year**, Germ. **jahr**; Icel. ungr, Goth. **juggs**, young; Icel. ok, Goth. **juk**, Engl. **yoke**, Germ. **joeb**, Lat. **jugum**; ami, ómurligr, and O. H. G. **jamar**, Germ. **jammer**; Icel. upp, Goth. **up**; Icel. ér (ye), Goth. **jár**; Icel. ostr (a cheese), cp. Engl. in two words, jarteign and jurt, both of them probably foreign, stands for **w**: on the other hand, because of the resolution or breaking of vowels (Gramm. p. xxix, bottom), words which in Engl. and begin with **e** are in Icel. often to be found under **j**, thus Icel. **jör** Scot. **yerib** = Engl. **earth**, Germ. **erde**: there are also a few stray — **jata** (a manger) for **eta**, **jeta** for **eta**, **jeg** for **eg** (ek).

Icel. **i** answers to Ulf. **ei** (risa, Goth. **reisjan**), to mod. Germ. **ei** in Engl. **i** as in **time**, Icel. **tími**; in early German the diphthongs **ei** and **i** as in Icelandic, distinguished (**zeit**, **isarn**, = mod. **zeit**, **eisen**).



un. in a few words the Icel. short *i* is represented by an *e*, thus *p. líðr, víðr, síðr, biðja, límr, vinnr, sinn*, = Dan. *ved, led, ved, sed, ven, sene*, probably owing to the fact that the old Danish pronunciation of *i* was not the same as the present Icelandic.

## I

the gen. *iðjar*, Hkr. ii. 227, points to a root *iði*; [this root word has derivatives, which in cognate languages is of rare occurrence, seems to mean a *perpetual motion*, cp. Swed. and poet. Dan. *id*]:—a word ok *iðir*, *words and deeds*, Nj. (in a verse); *ymissar iðir*, and *leyð ið*, *id*; *tregnar iðir*, *sorrows, tears*, Hðm. i; *þjóð veit iðir*, *thy feats*, Edda (in a verse); *því verðr eigi til iðjar né verðs* *it can neither be worked nor sold*, Hkr. l. c. *a restless motion*; vera allr á *iði*.

*iðja*, Vsp. 58), a particle only used in compds, chiefly poetical, as Goth. *ib-*, = Lat. *contra*, O. H. G. *id-* and *ida-*, A. S. *ed-*, = *but* in Icel. esp. in an intensive sense. compds: *ið-gjöld*, *precompense*; *ill iðgjöld*, Hm. 106; *sonar iðgjöld*, Stor. 16; *iðs*, of one dead, Fs. 13, 61; en þat kom ásamt með mönnum, *þóttusk aldrei iðgjöld fá*, Bs. i. 70; *höfum vér þá nokkurt svá iðgjöld þins*, Ísl. ii. 175. *ið-glíki*, n. a *counterpart*, Eb. (in *ið-glíkr*, adj. *exactly like*, Fms. vi. 180 (in a verse). *ið-*adj. *abundant*, Hkr. i. 21. *ið-gnótt*, f. *abundance*, Ad. 19. *ið-*adj. = *iðglíkr*, Mag. 580. 9. *ið-vandliga*, adv. *honestly*, *ið-vandr*, adj. *guileless*, Geisli 4. Rekst. 24. II. *ið* used in a few words, even in mod. usage; *i-líkr*, *much like*; *i-nough*, *plentiful*; *i-líttill*, *very small*.

on. dual = *it*, *pit*, q. v. *ið*, an eddy, whirlpool, Grett. 141 A; ok muntú finna saman eina iðu, 623. 37, passim; hring-iða, q. v. *iðu-kast*, n. a *eddy*, Mag.

*ið*, to move to and fro, be restless, like an eddy or mercury; eg iða efti, Snót; fram og aptur iðar, út á báðar hliðar, Sig. Pétr.; þetta þe smíðir, því er von þú iðir, úr einum í annan stað, Jón Þorl.; mod. usage.

*iðr*, adj. *eager for*.

*iðr*, m., gen. *iðja*, name of a giant, Edda.

*iðr*, adj. [Scot. *iband, ythen*], *assiduous, steady, diligent*, Sks. 437.

*iðr*, Fas. i. 85, freq. in mod. usage; iðinn að lesa, læra, vinna.

*iðr*, [Old Engl. *ithe* = *thrive*, Chaucer]:—to do, perform, be active, þeir skyldu engan hlut eiga at iðja, Lv. 13; veit engi maðr hvat iðja iðjat, Fas. i. 71; víst ávalt þeim vana halt, vinna, lesa og iðja, segðu þegar þú iðja átt, illt sé þér ið hendi, a ditty.

*iðja*, f. [Dan. *id* = a pursuit]:—activity, doing, business, profession, C. Hrafn. 5, Fas. i. 244, Bs. i. 83, Fms. ii. 199, Þiðr. 25.

*iðju*-fullr, adj. *hard-working*, Njard. 366. *iðju*-lauss, adj. *idle*, Grett. 123. *iðju*-leysi, n. *idleness*, Rb. 196.

*iðr*, m. a *hard-working man*, Eg. 134, Fas. iii. 205. *iðju*-adj. (*iðju*-semi, f.), *assiduity*.

*iðr*, adj. [Dan. *idelgrön*], *ever-green*, Vsp. 58.

*iðr*, f. = *iðn*, Skáld H. 7. 53.

*iðr*, to study, cultivate, Rb. 312, Thom., freq. in mod. usage.

*iðr*, f. a *studying, performing steadily, cultivating*.

*iðr*, occupation, business, = *iðja*, Fs. 35, 72, Bjarn. 12, Fms. x. 233, 205 (v. l.), 217, Fms. iii. 102, MS. 4. 6: in mod. usage, *bandi*-profession. *iðnar*-lauss, -maðr, = *iðjulauss*, Fms. iv. 35.

*iðr*, = *iðja*, to work, Grág. i. 147–150, Str. 2; illt iðnandi, Stj. 132; ekki munu vér hér iðna at sinni, Eg. 351.

*iðr*, m. *handicraft, profession*. *iðnaðar*-maðr, m. a *workman*, 50.

n. pl.; [this word cannot be derived from inn (*ð* = *nn*), for even the *idreiga* and *idreigon* have the *d*; O. H. G. *in-adiri*; the word is suggested by Grimm, akin to Germ. *ader*, Icel. *æðr* (a vein)]:—

*idreiga*, *entrails* (see *innýfi*), Grág. ii. 371, Bs. i. 346, Orkn. 458, Landn. 1. 222, Gullp. 23, Fbr. 208, Fms. iii. 77, viii. 326; iðr ok innýfi, Post. 238.

II. metaph., freq. in eccl. usage like *σπλάγχνα*; *iðr*, *idreiga*, *bowels of mercy*, N. T.; skalka ok skelfa iðr ok alvöru síns Stj. 132. *iðra*-kveisa, u. f., *iðra*-verk, m., North. E. and *elly-wark*, a pain in the bowels, 655 xii. 3, Al. 23, Stj. 436.

*iðr*, ad, usually dep. *iðrask*, [Ulf. *idreigon* = *μετανοεῖν*]:—to *repent inwardly* (from *iðr*), but only used metaph. like Gr. *μετανοεῖν*, to repent:

I. act., impers. with gen. of the thing, of; hvers engan iðrar, 2 Cor. vii. 10: with acc. of the person, the thing, Guðs gjafir og kallan kunna eigi að iðra hann, Rom. 2. pers., það (sic) iðrar mig ekki, 2 Cor. vii. 8; eigi iðra þar görðir, Mar. i. absol., heldr en þik iðri eptir, Sks. 250.

II. ten in reflex. form, *iðrask* e-s, to *repent of, rue*; opt ætla ek at iðr þessa, Eg. 732; iðrumk ek þess mjök, Sks. 720, Nj. 78, 176, Fs. 8, Fms. iv. 369, viii. 54, Barl. 172, 180, N. T., Pass.,

Vidal. passim.

III. part. *iðrandi*, *repentant*, Magu. 430, Mar.: as subst., Greg. 39; iðrandans, Hom. 78.

*iðran*, f. [Ulf. *idreiga* = *μετανοεῖν*], *repentance*, 623. 23, Greg. 20, 38, 45, Fms. x. 327, K. Þ. K. 36, H. E. i. 585; iðranar grátr, tár, iðranar tími, Stj. 55; iðranar skirn, 656 C. 14; iðranar mark, a *mark of repentance*, H. E. i. 486, Stj., Greg. 38, Mar., Pass. passim:—in the N. T. = *μετανοεῖν*, Mark i. 4, vi. 12, Luke iii. 3, 8, v. 32, x. 13, xv. 7, 2 Cor. vii. 9, 10, Pass., Vidal. passim. compds: *iðranar*-lauss, adj. *unrepentant*, Sturl. ii. 12, Fms. vii. 118. *iðranar*-leysi, f. *impenitence*.

*iðrar*, f. pl. *bowels*, = *iðr*, Gkv. 2. 23; metaph. *ruth, repentance*, Am. 65.

*iðri*, see *innri*.

*iðula*, adv. = *iðurliga*, Lex. Poët.

*iðuliga* and *iðuligr*, see *iðurliga* and *iðuligr*.

*Iðunn*, f., pr. name of the goddess, Edda: she was the wife of Bragi (the god of poetry), Edda 17; for tales about her, see Edda 46 and Haustl.: hence in mod. poetry a poet is called the husband of Iðun, —Sjálfir Iðunnar annar ver, Snót.

II. a pr. name. *Góth. id-*; O. H. G. *it-, ita*; A. S. *ed-*, answering to Lat. *re-*; cp. Lat. *iterum, iterare*, Grimm's Gramm. ii. 757]:—frequently, passim.

*iður*-liga, adv., *iðrliga*, O. H. L. 78; *iðuliga*, Hom. 113, Sks. 66, 174. 231 B, Barl. 93, Anecd. 24, Fms. x. 392: mod. *iðugliga*, Bs. i. 849, Sks. 121, 359; *iðula* or *iðola*, Hom. 140, Pr. 471:—frequently, passim.

*iður*-ligleikr, m. *repetition, frequency*, Barl. 196.

*iður*-ligr, adj. *frequent, continuous*, Barl. 94, 100; *iðuligr*, H. E. i. 511, Stj. 71, Barl. 93.

*iður*-mælt, n. adj. a kind of *metre*, repeating the same syllable, Edda (Ht.) 47, Skálda 210.—e.g. *seim-þverrir gefir seima* | *seim-ört liði beima*.

IF, ifa, and derivatives, see ef, efa, p. 115.

ifill, m., pl. iflar, a kind of *bawk*, Edda (Gl.), see Lex. Poët.

ifjunngr, m., poet. a bear, Edda (Gl.).

if-röðull, m., poet. the sun, Edda (Gl.).

IGÐA, u. f. a kind of bird, the nutcatch, Norse egde, sitta Europaea L., Edda 74, Fas. i. 164, 332, Sæm. 136.

ikt, f. the gout. ikt-sýki, f. *id*. mod. ikt-sjúkr, adj. *gouty*.

IL, f., pl. iljar, the sole of the foot, planta pedis, Edda 110, Stj. 160, Hom. 17; hann steiptisk fyrir borð, ok sér í iljar honum, Edda 36, Grett. 141, Fms. iii. 101; millum hvífrils ok ilja, Sks. 159; undir ilinni á hægri fæti, Fms. viii. 265; neðan í ilina, Sturl. iii. 68, passim: in poetry, ilja gaupnir, the 'goupens,' i. e. soles, of the feet, þd.: the toes were in poetry called *il-kvistir*, m. 'sole-twigs,' and *il-þörn*, m. 'sole-thorns,' Am., Lex. Poët.

il-band, n. a strap under the foot. ilbanda-brækr, f. pl. a kind of breeks, Hkr. iii. 282.

il-breiðr, adj. having a broad sole, flat-footed, a nickname, Fms.

ilki, a m. = *il*, Orkn. (in a verse).

ILLR, illa, and derivatives, see illr.

ILMA, ð, (irma, Sks. 633 B), to smell sweet; þú ilmir alla, Hom. 153; ilmdi allskonar sætum grósum, Str. 69: to scent, þeir megu eigi ilma af aldinu, Rb. 346; þessja ok ilma, Anecd. 4: part. ilmandi, sweet-smelling, ilma grös, Sks. 48, 633, passim in mod. usage.

ilmadr, adj. sweet-smelling; þar þótti Grelðu illa ilmat, Landn. 140; sett ok ilmat vel, Fb. i. 544.

ilman, f. smell, scent, (mod.)

ilming, f., spelt hilmning in Best. 20, smell, scent; ilming ens sætasta grass, Mar.: ilmingar vit, the sense of smell, Hom. 53, Best. 20.

ILMR, m., spelt hilmr in Hom. 28, Fms. x. 241; hilmr in Sks. 632 B: —a sweet smell; ilm af eplum ok grasi, Rb. 346; dyrdligr ilmr, Fb. ii. 375; himneskr ilmr, Orkn. 174; daun en eigi ilm, Anecd. 8.

ilm-sætr, adj. sweet-smelling.

il-sporna, að, to tread, Lat. *calcare*, Lex. Poët.

ilstri, n., the Swed. *jolster* = *salix pentandra*, a kind of willow, Edda (Gl.).

IM and derivatives, see ím.

Imbru-dagar, m. pl. = *Ember-days*, corrupted from *tempora* (i. e. *quatuor tempora*), the seasons set apart for Ordination (as is seen more plainly in the Dan. *Tamper-dage*), K. Þ. K., K. Á., Rb., N. G. L. passim: Imbru-dægr, n. = *imbrudagar*, Fms. viii. 396: Imbru-nátt, f. *Ember-night*, K. Þ. K.: Imbru-vika, u. f. *Ember-week*, D. N. The word was no doubt borrowed from the English along with the eccl. rule; but the etymology was lost, so that the ancients derive it from Lat. *imber*, see Lex. Poët. (pref.), or even trace it to an old woman called Imbra.

in, part., see en, the temp. adv. (2. β), pp. 127, 128.

India-land, n. India, passim: also in mod. usage Ind-land or Indin, n. pl.: India-maðr, m. an Indian, 655 xiii. B: Ind-verskr, adj. Indian, Al. 147, Stj. 70: Ind-verska, u. f. the Hindu tongue, Al. 172.

Ingi, a, m. a pr. name: freq. also in compds; of women, Inga, Ingi-björg, Ingi-leif, Ing-veldr, Ingi-ríðr, Ingi-gerðr, Ing-unnr or Ing-uðr; and of men, in Ingi-marr, Ingi-mundur, Ingi-aldr,



**Ing-6lfr**, Landn.: many more compds are found in the Swedish-Runic stones, as this name was national among the ancient Swedes; cp. also **Yngvi** and **Ynglingar**.

**INN**, adv., compar. **innar**, superl. **innst**, [Ulf. *inna*; A.S. *in*; Engl. *in*; Germ. *ein*; Dan. *ind*; Swed. *in*; Lat. *intus*]:—into, in, denoting motion towards the place; *ganga inn í búðina*, Nj. 3; *ganga inn, to go in-doors*, Rm. 2; í *búð inn*, Grág. i. 31; út ok *inn*, Nj. 104, Vkv. 4; *setja inn, to shut in*, Grág. i. 418, 436; *hafa e-n inn, to take a person in, give him lodging*, Grág. i. 229 new Ed.; *kasta inn, to cast into prison*, Fms. x. 155; *leggja inn skipi, to berth a ship*, xi. 323.

**II.** with prep., *inn at*, *inn á*, *inn eftir*, *inn um*, etc., denoting direction; *hann nam land*, ... *alt hit ytra*, *inn*, öðru-megin, at *perunessi*, Fb. i. 250, cp. Landn. 253; *land inn til Leirulækjar*, Eg. 140; *hann sigldi inn á Borgarfjörð*, ok *inn í Langá, he stood into Borgfirðir*, id.; *inn á meginland*, Fas. ii. 517; *bergsnös þá er vissi til lands inn*, snúa e-u *inn á land*, Eg. 389; *miklar bygðir vóru inn á landit*, Fms. i. 226; *var þar glaumur mikill inn at heyrta*, i.e. *into the bouse*, ii. 30; *inn í Þrændheimi*, i. 55; *inn í Naumudal*, Eg. 53; *inn við sjá*, Ld. 130; *inn við Vágsothn*, Fms. x. 30; *riða inn til Borgar*, Eg. 394; *inn til Veradal*, Anal. 91; *inn eftir firði, inwards along*, Eb. 254; *inn um, in through*, Vsp. 44; *inn undir, in and under* (as in North. E.), Njard. 378; *inn undir virkit*, Fms. xi. 34; *inn yfir, to pass inwards, over, through*; *inn yfir háls, fjöru, heiði*; út ok *inn með (along) hverjum firði*, Eg. 48; *fram ok innar, out and in-doors*, Bs. i. 343;—**innar** [Old Engl. *ynnere*], *more inward, farther in*; *innar af (frá) seti*, Ísl. ii. 262, Bs. i. 523; *innar í húsinu*, 342; *innar frá, farther in*, Nj. 50; *innar í bænin*, Fms. ii. 71;—**innst** [Old Engl. *ynneste*], *innermost, inmost*; *innst sat Auðunn*, Eg. 27; *innst í vökkinni*, Hkr. iii. 140.

**INN**, the article, see *hinn*.

**INNA**, t, to do, perform; *inna íþrótt*, Edda 31; *inna skýrslu*, Ld. 60; freista ef hann megí þessa dagleið upp *inna*, Str. 51; er hann útlagr ef hann innir eigi máldaga, Grág. ii. 267; hafði hann þá af hendi innt alla sett sína, Nj. 281; öll lögmælt skil af hendi *inna*, 232; *inna af hendi suðröngu*, Fms. vi. 36. 2. to pay, discharge; *inna fúlgu*, Grág. i. 154; *inna tífund af hendi*, Grág.; *inna gjald af hendi*, K. þ. K. 152; *inna kirkjunni fé sitt*, id.; *inna e-m kostnað sinn*, Js.; *hvat áttu mér íllt at inna, what evil hast thou to repay me? what evil have I done thee?* Fas. ii. 204; hence the mod. phrase, *eiga e-m gott (íllt) upp að unna, to have an account of good (evil) against one*.

**II.** to relate, tell; *inna sín vandræði*, Fms. viii. 154; *tekr Kolbera at líta á rúnarnar, ok innti stafina, and told, read the Runes*, Fas. i. 211; er hann hafði þetta mælt ok innt allan veg þenna, Hkr. ii. 206; minnisk á ok innir vandlega, Bs. i. 198; innti hann ok þat, hversu ... Fms. vii. 101; hann innti svá eiðstafinn, vi. 53; *inna spurning, to answer a question*, Sks. 686; eru mörg hans verk góð at *inna*, Fms. x. 409.

2. with prep.; *inna e-t til, to hint at, allude to, mention*; en er þú innir til þessa, as thou alludest to it, Valla L. 209; þá skatta sem nú mon ek til *inna*, Fms. xi. 21; *konungur innti til (the king replied)*, hví kvattu svá at? v. 318: *to utter, say*, þá innti Sigurðr konungur til þess, at hann vildi ekki ... vii. 140; þá innti Antenor til þess fyrst, hverja ... Bret. 80; þú skalt fyrst inna til máldaga við Svein, þou shalt first remind Sweyn of the agreement, Fb. ii. 8; litlu síð inntu þeir til við Ketil, Nj. 139; nú innir konungur til um heitstrengingar þeirra, Fms. xi. 113; *inna upp (to expound, sum up) allan málavöxt*, Eg. 473; má ek þat eigi nú upp *inna* í skömmu máli, Fms. i. 89.

**III.** reflex., recipr.; *inntuss þeir til um kaupakosti, they discussed the bargain*, Ld. 322; við skulum innask þá til nokkut ádr um þat mál, Fms. vi. 205; mun þá ok samþykki okkat vera mest, at vit inntimst lítt til um þann hlut landa, Orkn. 88; við skulum enn innask orð við ádr, exchange words, Fms. xi. 29.

**innan**, adv. [Ulf. *innana*=*ἐσωθεν*], from within, from an inner part; Ólafur hélt útan í fjörðinn ..., þar reri innan í móti Erlendr, Hkr. i. 251; réru þeir innan í móti þeim, Fms. vii. 201; adv. from the inside, læsti hón loptinu innan, Nj. 7.

**II.** [A.S. *innan*; Dan. *inden*], within, chiefly with a prep., *innan um*, i, etc., with or without motion; *láta boð fara hérað innan*, N.G.L. i. 352; *inwardly, within, inside*, Greg. 19; *within*, sitja í dómrhring innan, Grág. i. 78; *um veröld innan, in all the world*, 625, 163; *senda um heim innan*, Hom. 149; örkina reiddi um haf innan, Ver. 8; í valhnotar skurn innan, Fms. vii. 225; ok fannsk þar í innan eirteinn, ii. 129; hón sner því um gamman bæði útan ok innan, i. 9; rak þau síðan um haf innan, 226;—*fyrir innan*, see *fyrir*, p. 182, C. xi; *fyrir innan Agðanes*, Fms. i. 12; *fyrir innan Þórsbjörg*, iv. 12; *fyrir innan Skarðsheiði*, Eg. 754; svá mikít átti kirkjan fyrir innan sik, Vm. 36; *fyrir innan stokk, in-doors, opp. to útan stokks, out-of-doors*, Nj. 11, Grág. i. 333, Ísl. ii. 401; dropping the prep., *kirkja á innan sik* (i.e. as *in-door's inventory*) *krossa tvá*, Vm. 1; þat sem henni (viz. the church) innan sik ok útan til heyrir, Dipl. ii. 13.

**B.** With gen. *within*; *innan lítils tíma, within a short time, presently*, Fms. iii. 133; *innan mánaðar, within a month*, Ann. 1362; *innan þrjá tigi daga*, Sks. 592; *innan fára ára*, Landn. 271, v. 1.

**II.** but esp. in a great many adverbial compds, followed by a genitive, *within, inside of*: **innan-borðs**, [Dan. *inden-bord*], on board, Eg. 161, Fms. iii. 181, Gisl. 49. **innan-borgar**, within the town, Fms. xi. 74, 76, Stj. 505.

**innanborgar-maðr**, m. a townsman, 655 iii. 4. **innan-brjóst**, within one's breast, inwardly. — **innan-búðar**, within the bouse, K. þ. K. 26. **innan-bæjar**, **innan-býjar**, [Dan. *ind-byggr*], within town, in-doors, (see *bær*), Gpl. 139, Fms. ix. 465. **innan-dur**, in-doors, Gg. 15. **innan-fjarðar**, within the fjörð (district), Gpl. 1. **innan-fjórðungs**, within the quarter, Grág. i. 470. **innanfjórðung** maðr, m. the inhabitant of a fjórðung, Grág. i. 351, ii. 198. **innar fylkis**, within a fylki (q.v.), Gpl. 289. **innan-garða**, [Dan. *inde-gierds*], within the 'yard,' inside the fence, Pm. 102. **innan-garð** [Dan. *inden-gaard*], within doors. **innan-gátta**, within the do groove, in-doors, Vm. 95. **innan-gengt**, n. adj. having a thorough fare from within; var innangengt öf stofunni í matbúr; innangengi í fjósi, Valla L. 218, Gisl. 28. **innan-hallar**, within the hall, Fas. 60. **innan-héraðs**, within the hérað, Jb. 75, 338, 363, 422. **innan-hérað** maðr, m. an inmate of a hérað, Grág. ii. 405. **innan-hirðar**, within the hirð, Sks. 249, Nj. 6, Fms. xi. 72. **innan-hrepps**, within a Ra **innan-hrepps-maðr**, m. the inhabitant of a Ra, Grág. i. 2. **innan-hússa**, within the bouse, in-doors, Fms. xi. 438, Gpl. 376, K. þ. K. **innan-kirkju**, within church, Fms. xi. 429, Vm. 6. **innan-land** [Dan. *inden-lands*], within the land, at home, opp. to abroad, Fms. i. Hkr. i. 175. **innanlands-fólk**, n. the people of the land, opp. foreigners, Fms. i. 37. **innanlands-höfðingi**, m. a native ch. Fas. i. 341. **innanlands-menn**, m. pl. natives, Fms. xi. 2. **innan-ríffa**, within the ribs, inwardly, Bs. i. 305, Th. 15, Fas. i. 2. **innan-skamms**, yet a little while. **innan-sóknar**, within parish. **innasóknar-maðr**, m. a parishioner. **innan-sta** within a pasing, N.G.L. i. 244, Gpl. 437. **innan-stokks**, in-door, Vm. 177 (of movables). **innan-veggja**, within the walls, Ann. Sd. 179, Vm. 108, Dipl. v. 12. **innan-pinga**, pl. within the par Vm. 92. **innan-pinga**, within a þing (jurisdiction). **innanþing** maðr, m. the inhabitant of a þing, Grág. i. 101.

**innan-mein**, n. an internal complaint, 655 xi, Bs. i. 323. **innan-tökur**, f. pl. medic. colic. **innan-vátr**, adj. 'in wet,' hafa innanvát, a naut. term, to have sea washing over, Fær. 256; þeir fengu mjök innanvát, they had a passage, Háv. 48.

**innan-verðr**, adj. inward, inner, interior; í innanverðri búð Nj. 3; í innanverðum firðinum, Fms. ix. 429; at setum innanverð. Eg. 397; í innanverðum skála, Eb. 256; í innanverðri hendinni, Fms. 165.

**innar-liga**, adv. far inward, Ísl. ii. 156.

**inn-blástr**, m. inspiration, Fas. iii. 491, Vidal. passim.

**inn-borg**, f. the inner castle, keep, Fms. viii. 178.

**inn-borinn**, part. in-born, Stj. 87, 253; innbornir menn, natives, a. **inn-búi**, a, m. an inhabitant.

**inn-byggjandi**, part., and **inn-byggjari**, a, m. = innbúi.

**inn-byrðis**, adv., naut. on board, Gisl. 46, Eg. 358, Fs. 143; m. metaph. [Dan. *indbyrdis*], amongst one another; á meðal vor i, amor ourselves, N. T., Vidal, Pass. passim.

**inn-drótt**, f., poet. a king's body-guard, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët.

**inn-dælgirni**, f. an easy life, Hom. (St.)

**inn-dæli**, n.; this and the following word are derived not from but from ein-, qs. eindæli, eindæll, ease, comfort; skemtan eðr i. F vii. 277; með inndæli (pleasure) líkams-losta, Hom. 159; mod. dæli, charm, mesta inndæli, delightful. **inndælis-lega**, adv. (-legtr, a delightfully.

**inn-dæll**, adj., qs. eindæll (q.v.), quite easy; þat mun þér inndæll, at fáir munu gera móti þér, Fms. iii. 161; nema sé vilji inndælla; honum, unless he will make it still easier for him, Js. 9, Gpl. 28, N. C. i. 19; eindæll, Fas. ii. 492; mod. delightful, charming.

**inn-eygr**, adj. in-eyed, hollow-eyed, Háv. 53, Barl. 199.

**inn-fall**, n. [Germ. *einfall*], fancy, (mod.)

**inn-firðingr**, m. a man from the inner part of a fjord (district), S i. 176, 178.

**inn-fjálgr**, adj., see fjálgr, Hkv. 2. 43.

**inn-fæddr**, part. native, in-born, D. N. ii. 95, freq. in mod. usage.

**inn-ganga**, u, f. going in, entering, Fms. i. 16, Hom. 51, Nidst inngöngu-leyfi, leave to enter, Fms. ii. 160; mánaða inngöngur, entrance, beginning of a month, Rb. 56; kirkju-i, a going into ch. kvenna-i, the churbing of women; klaustri-i, the entering a cloister, monk.

2. an entrance, door-way, Stj. 41.

**inn-gangr**, m. = innganga, Eg. 519, Bs. i. 783. 2. = Lat. *intro* inngangr messunnar, Hom. (St.); Föstu-inngangr, the beginning of i Bs. i. 744;—introduction, to a book etc. (mod.)

**inn-gerðis**, adv. within the pales, D. N.

**inn-gipta**, u, f. endowment (of a monastery), D. N.

**inn-gjald**, n. an income; biskups rentur ok inngjöld, H. E. i. i. paying in, opp. to útgjald, an outlay, Bs. i. 751; a tax, hann tók af stór inngjöld, Stj.

**inn-gróinn**, part. in-grown, inveterate, (mod.)



inngröptr, m. *an engraving*, Bs. i. 791 (on a seal).  
innhallt, n. adj. *standing near the shore*, Fb. i. 475.  
innlaup, n. *a refuge*; eiga i. hjá e-m.  
innrysa, t. *to bouse, barbour*, Fms. vi. 14, Sturl. ii. 83; vera inn-  
stæða *be an inmate of a bouse*, Bs. i. 350.  
innrysingar, m. pl. *a housebold*, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët.  
innrysis, adv. = innanhúss, 671. I.  
INN, adv. *in-doors*, denoting remaining in a place; bæinn ok lið  
er inni var, Fms. i. 12, Fs. 42; úti eðr inni, Grág. ii. 19, Eg.  
brenna inni, *to be burnt to death in a bouse*, Nj. 285; in one's  
hof göngumadr verðr dauðr inni at manns, Grág. i. 191; hafa  
inn, veizlu inni, *to hold a wedding, a feast at one's bome*, 333; hafa  
inn, id., Nj. 24, 152.  
INN, n. [Engl. inn], *an inn, abode, home*; engin hendi né hitti sitt  
er inni, 390; gengu síðan aprt í bæinn, ok til sama innis, and to the  
bouse, Fms. viii. 108; ná sínu inni, *to get bome*, Fas. ii. 327; til þess  
er heilagr Blasius var í, Blas. 39; ek hefð gort þat, at brenna innin  
inn, Hkr. ii. 343.  
innhald, n. *contents of a book*.  
innhús, n. *a dwelling-bouse*, opp. to úti-hús, Grág. ii. 333 (v. l.),  
Fb. i. 320.  
innhöfn and innhöfn, f. *a barbouring, bousing*, Grág. i. 73, Nj.  
281, Þorst. Síðu H. 6.  
innliga, adv. *exactly*; muna i., *to recollect exactly*, Sks. 236; at  
ta i. skilart, 685; skýra e-t i., 487; segja i. (*minutely*) frá, Fms. x.  
i. 282; marka örn á baki honum sem innilíkast, *nicely, exactly*,  
292. 2. [cp. Dan. inderlig], *intimately*; taka vel ok i. við  
inn, *receive one in a friendly way*, Stj. 85; as also in mod. usage.  
innigr, adj. [Dan. inderlig], *kind, hearty*.  
innlykja, d., *to encompass, enclose*.  
innlyg, f. [inna], *a discharge*; innung ok efning máldaga, Grág. i. 316.  
innm, m. *a performer*, Lex. Poët.  
innrist, f. *a dwelling in, abiding*, Greg. 50, Grág. ii. 158, 333, Þorst.  
6.  
innlaup, n. pl. *buying in*, Rétt.  
innulsa, adj. *catching cold*, (mod.)  
innváma, u, f. *a coming in, arrival*, Fms. ii. 72 (Fb. i. 337), Fs. 174.  
innvæmt, n. adj. *passable into*, Ísl. ii. 414.  
innland, n. *the inland*, Fms. viii. 305.  
innliss, m. *a lock on the inside*, Vm. 129.  
innlög, f. *a naut. term, a coasting along, course along the shore*,  
innleið, Fms. iii. 43, passim. II. = innlyfi, innleið dýra, a  
Gkv. 2. 22.  
innleiða, d., *to introduce, lead in*.  
innleiðsla, u, f. *introduction*, Bs. i. 700, Th. 19.  
innlendr, adj. *native*, opp. to útlendr, Sks. 375, N. G. L. i. 170: re-  
nu one's country, Bs. i. 76.  
innlönkr, adj. *indigenous*, Eg. 264, Hkr. i. 212, Gpl. 490.  
innlkr, adj. *similar, alike*, K. A. 216; cp. iðglíkr.  
innlani, a, m.; i. ennis, '*forehead moon*', poet. *the eye*, Hd.  
innlanta, að, *to plant*: mod. esp. in a metaph. sense.  
innlapt, m. *an inner rafter*, Ld. 280.  
innlög, f. *a riding in*, Flov. 28: eccl., innreið Krists, on Palm  
d.  
innlenta, u, f. *income*, Bs. i. 844, D. N., Thom.  
INN, a compar., in old MSS. almost always spelt *idri*, and so used  
; lóðhraustr konungs sár in *idri*, Fms. xi. 314 (in a verse of the  
ing of the 12th century); superl. innstr:—*the inmost*, Lat. in-  
en *idri* sundin, Eg. 358; í Eynni *idri*, Hkr. i. 144; at Hólmi  
ra, Landn. 52; hann bjó undir Felli eno *idra* = the present Staðar-  
rel. i. 9 (MS.); fara hit *idra*, *to go by the inner road*, Eg. 13, Rd.  
idra, *inside the bouse*, Kormak; konungs skip lágu innst (*inner-*  
völkinni, Fms. vi. 337; sitja *idri*, *to sit innermost*, Konr.; þeir  
innstir & hirðpall, N. G. L. ii. 447. II. metaph., ens  
nus ok ens *idra*, Hom. 53; hin innri augu, H. E. i. 513; ens *idra*  
reg. 25; ef eigi er kennandi innra, sem læri hjartað, 19; af enum  
leik hjartans, Hom. 11; enu innstu hluti himins, 57.  
innræta, t. *to root in one's breast*: metaph., part. innrættir, *rooted*.  
innsetning, f. *putting in*, Gpl. 386: *installment*. inn-setningar-  
pl. *the words of consecration in the Holy Communion*, see  
i. 22-24.  
innsgla, að, [for. word, Lat. insigillare], *to seal*, Hkr. ii. 267, Fms.  
i. 641, N. G. L., passim in mod. usage, Matth. xxvii. 66.  
innsglan, f. *sealing*, B. K. 126.  
innsgli, n. [A. S. insegl], *a seal, a seal-ring*, as also *the wax* affixed  
d, Sturl. ii. 222, Mar., Eluc. 18; bréf ok i., Fms. vii. 104, Ó. H.  
érf með i., Bs. i. 61; rit ok i., K. Þ. K. 74. Gpl. 133; inn-siglis  
reg. 158: freq. in mod. usage, undir beggia inniglum, Bs. i. 751.  
innsteifr, adj. '*in-legged*', *bandy-legged*, Lat. varus; opp. to útskeifr.  
innstefa, að, *to matriculate, put into a book, inscribe*, (mod.)  
innstefr, m. *an inner pillar*, Fms. x. 16, v. l.

innsteri, n. pl. = innlyfi, Hom. 82, 84, Pr. 186.  
innstofa, u, f. *the inner part of a stofa (chamber)*, Fms. x. 16.  
innstólpi, a, m. = innstafir, *a pillar*, O. H. L. 9.  
innströnd, f. *the inner strand*, Grett. 86.  
innstæða, u, f. [inn, standa], '*in-standing*', *investment, capital*, opp.  
to rent or interest, Grág. i. 188, 195, Vm. 97, Bs. i. 725, N. G. L. ii.  
353, 380. COMPS: innstæðu-eyrir, m. *an investment*, Gpl. 258.  
innstæðu-kúgildi, see kúgildi.  
innstæði, a, m. = innstæða, Grág. i. 182, 184, 189, 408, N. G. L. ii.  
485.  
inn-tak, n. *the contents of a book, letter*, Bs. i. 729.  
inn-tekja, u, f. '*in-taking*', *income, revenue*, Bs. i. 752, D. N. ii. 63, 93.  
inn-tekst, f. = inntekja, Dipl. v. 18, Stj. 157.  
inn-viðr, m., usually in pl. *the 'in-timber', timber for the ribs of a ship*,  
Fms. i. 293, vii. 82, ix. 33, 447, Lv. 100, Ld. 326, Greg. 59, 60; inn-  
viðar tré, id., N. G. L. i. 100: cp. Gr. ἐντεπίερα, Lat. interamenta.  
inn-virðiliga and inn-virðuliga, adv., q. s. *in-virðiliga, closely, minutely*,  
strictly; rannsaka i., Gpl. 33; spyrja i., Stj. 215; undirstanda i., Mar.;  
geyma, haldra i., K. A. 202, Mar., Stj. 264; skoða i., Dipl. v. 16; sem  
hann hefði i. sét ok heyrt, Stj. 6; hugsa i., H. E. i. 470; telja i., 487;  
segja i. frá e-u, Bs. i. 9.  
inn-virðilligr, adj. *seeming*, Al. 155.  
inn-vortis, adv. [from Germ. inwärts], *inwardly, internally*, opp. to  
út-vortis, (mod.)  
inn-vörðr, m. *a keeper, porter*, Al. 72, 106.  
inn-yfir, prep. '*in-over*', *through*, = inn yfir.  
inn-yfli, n. pl., spelt innlyfi, Fms. ix. 467 (Cod. Fris.), El. (twice);  
[A. S. inelfe; O. H. G. inuovili and innōdi, in-adiri; cp. Germ. ein-  
geweide; Grimm, Gr. iii. 407; originally a distinction seems to have  
been made between innlyfi, *the bowels*, and idr, *the nobler parts, viscera*,  
the seat of feeling and sense, see idr]:—*the entrails, bowels*, Ld. 216, Stj.  
77, MS. 4. 20, 22, Al. 34, Sks. 135, Fms. ix. 467.  
Inn-þrendir, m. pl. (Innþrenzk, adj.), *the Inner Thronds*, people  
of Norway, Fms., N. G. L., Ann.  
instr, see hindri.  
Irpa, u, f. *the Brown*, from jarpr, a mythical name, Fb. iii.  
isja, u, f. *a nickname*, Sturl. ii. 108.

## Í

Í, prep., often used ellipt. or even adverbially, [Goth., Saxon, and Germ.  
in; contracted to í in the Scand., but in earlier times pronounced with  
a nasal sound, as seen from Thorodd's words, 'í sá ísa', Skálda 162]:—  
in, denoting *the inside of a thing* (for the comparison with prep. á see  
p. 36 sqq.), with dat. and acc.; in the first case denoting remaining in  
a place, in the latter denoting motion towards a place.

### WITH DAT.

A. Loc. I. in, *within*, generally; fela fé sitt í jörðu, *to*  
*bide it in the earth*, Fms. i. 50; fastir í vellinum, *fast in the ground*, Ld.  
58; í steini, *in the stone*; í hendi, *in the hand*; í skógi, *in the wood*,  
Nj. 98; í götunni, *in the road*, 75; í mörkinni, 625, 93. 2. vera  
í sveit, *to be (live) in a parish or district*, Nj. 81, (but vera á sveit, *to be*  
*a pauper*, a '*burden*' on the parish); í héraði, *in a district*, Fms. xi. 43;  
hér í þingbrekkunni, Eg. 727; sér var í miðjum hlöðum, *the moun-*  
*tains were half below the sea*, a naut. term denoting distance off land,  
Hkr. ii. 244; setja lög í landi, Eg. 400; í öðrum löndum, *in foreign*  
*lands*, Nj. 107; í várum lögum, *in our law-district*, Grág. i. 181; í  
þrændalögum, Fms. i. 13. II. with local names, denoting  
low land, firth or inlet, dale, island, holt, wood, haven; í Borgarfirði,  
Vestfirðum, Laxárdal, Hrapsey, Víðey, Orkneyjum, Suðreyjum, Saub-  
eyjum, í Trollaskógi, Mörk, Skáláholti, Lundi, í Höfn, Kaupmanna-  
höfn, Fms. x. 2, Landn., Nj., Fms. passim; í Hvammi, í Vestr-húpi, í  
Eyrarsundi, í Fljótshlíð, passim; í Vági, Vík, Ósi, í Elliðar-vík, í  
Rögnvalds-vági, í Salteyrar-ósi, í Laxár-ósi, í Elfhni, Fms. x. 101, 124,  
125, Eb. 54, Ld. 32; í Lóni, Landn., Am. 135; í Körmt, í Myl, í Stórð  
(islands), Fms. passim; í Víkinni, i. 28; í Hólmi, Bjarn.: of towns, í Lund-  
unum, *in London*; í Jörvík, Túnbergi, í Björgyn, passim: circumlocu-  
tory, heitir þar síðan í Geitdal, Hrafn. 3; þar er síðan heitir í Hvammi,  
Ld. 10; þær heitir í Vestrhópi, Ísl. ii. 325; þrír bæir er í Mörk heita  
allir, Nj. 257; kaupstaðr er heitir í Lundi, Eg. 241; staðinn í Lybiku,  
Fms. x. 48; at staðnum í Skáláholti, vii. 198: of countries, í Noregi,  
Svíþjóð, Danmörku, *in Norway, Sweden, Denmark*, passim; í Austríki,  
*in the East*, Niðrst. 4; í Englandi, *in England*, Fms. i. 26, ix. 373, (but  
á Englandi, i. 15, 20); í Skotlandi, Nj. 281, (but á Skotlandi, Fms. iv.  
229). III. with words denoting a hall, inn, vessel; í turn einum,  
Fms. ix. 3; í húsi, Bs. i. 182; í litlu húsi, Fms. i. 35; í loptinu, Nj. 7;  
í eldhúsi, skála, höll, etc., passim; í kerum eða kistum, í byrðum eða í  
örkum, N. G. L. i. 383; hús í lási, *a locked-up bouse*, Mar.; ef fundit  
er í lásum, *under lock*, N. G. L. i. 158; í kili niðri, *in the keel*, Fbr. 131;



hann var í stafni á skipi hans, *he was an inmate of the stern of the ship*. Eg. 177: as also local names, í Þrándheimi, í Bæ, Kirkjubæ, Landn. passim: of a river, sea, lake, í ánni, *in the river*, passim; í læknun, *in the brook*; er mikill fjöldi eyja í því vatni, *there are many islets in that water*, Fms. x. 134; fengu þeir í hafi storm mikinn, vii. 51; skiljask í hafi, x. 122; leggja í lægi, *in barbour*, Grág. i. 92: of a place, í einum stað, í þeim, hverjum stað, *in one, that, every place*, Nj. 3; í heimi, *in the world*; leggja í valnum, Vigl. 26; standa í höggfæri, *within sword's reach*, Nj. 97; í miðri fylkingu, 274. IV. ganga allir í einum flokki, *all in one flock*, Nj. 100; í bókum, *in books*, Fms. xi. 49; (á bókum, Landn. 23); í Aldafars-bók, Landn. 23. 2. in, among; í Gyðinga-fólki, *among the Jews*, Ver. 12; var þá illr kurr í Böglum, Fms. ix. 45; engi í kvenmönnum, *not one of the women*, Str. 18. V. in, within; hafa, halda í hendi, *to wield, hold in the hand*; hafa staf, spjót, vörn, sverð, etc., í hendi, Nj. 91; reida í knjám sér, *to carry on one's knees*, Eg. 396. 2. of dress, clothes; vera í ..., *to be in, wear*; hann var í blám stakki, treyju, kyrtli, skarlats-klæðum, geithéðni, litklæðum, Nj. 48, 83, 91, 143, 175, 211, Fms. xi. 85.

B. TEMP. in, during; þenna vetr í Jólum, *during Yule*, Fms. x. 159; í Jóna-föstunni, *in Advent*, Dipl. ii. 14; í hinna fyrri æfi, *in olden time*, Ver. 59; í fyrsta heims-aldri, 7; aldrei optar í öldinni, *never more during the period*, Rb. 78; í hverri tíð, *at any time*, Hom. 112; í fornöld, *in days of yore*; í ári, *this year*, Sighvat, Lex. Poët.; í sumri, *this summer*, Bjarn. 7; í hausti, *this autumn*, Fms. vii. 70 (in a verse); í vetri, *this winter*, Eb. (in a verse); í degi, *to-day*, Fas. ii. 33 (in a verse); í kveldi, *to-night*, (mod. í kveld), Skíða R. 108, Sturl. iii. 275, see p. 37 (B. IV); í fyrstu, *at first*, Fms. i. 147, x. 4; í upphafi, *in the beginning*; í því bili, *in that moment*, 389; í þessu bili, 103; í því sinni, *at that time*, Sturl. ii. 3; í fyrsta ..., *öðru sinni, the first ... second time*, Ísl. ii. 211, v. 1.; í því (bili understood), *adverb. in the very moment*, then, Nj. 114; í því er Gunnarr stendr upp, *riðr ... 82*; í þessu, *in the same moment*, 125; Drottins-dag hinn fyrri í þingi, *during the 'Thing-time'*, Grág. i. 48; also, fyrsta, síðasta dag í sumri, vetri, viku, mánaði, *the first, last, day of summer, winter, week, month*; í augabragði, *in a moment*, Barl. 124.

C. METAPH. in various relations: I. denoting action, engagement, condition, often in Engl. to be rendered by a participle; vera í för með e-m, *to be in the suite of another, travelling in his company*; þar var ok brúðr í för, *the bride was also in the party*, Ld. 94; Skammkell var í för með Oddkati, Nj. 81; ef maðr andask í þingför, *on the way*, Grág. i. 138; hafa kaupskip í siglingu, í förum, *to have a ship in trade*, voyage, Nj. 3; vera í vikingu, *to be engaged in freebooting*, Eg. 178; vera í bardaga, *to be in the battle*, Nj. 97; ef hann hittir hann í verki (*working, at his work*) úti ..., ef hinn er í verki (*at work*), Grág. i. 244; vera í smíð, *tiutugi vetra, to be a hundred years in building*, of a house, Ver. 8; vera í gæzlu, *to be in custody*, Fms. ix. 3; vera í góðu yfirlæti, *to be in good quarters, live well*, x. 63; vera í boði e-s, *to be in a person's invitation, bidden by him, his guest*, ix. 497; í trausti, í nafni e-s, *to do a thing in one's confidence, in one's name*, passim; í minni eigu, *in my possession*, Ld. 30; eg á það ekki í eigu minni, *ala barn í ánaud*, Grág. i. 363; vera í skuld, *to be in debt*, id.; sitja í festum, Nj. 4; í trausti e-s, *in his trust, under his protection*, Eg. 465; gora e-t í banni, leyfi, orlofi e-s, *to do a thing with the ban, leave, consent of one*, passim; í nafni Guðs, *in God's name*, Niðrst. 8, N. T.; sitr Gunnarr nú heima í sæmd sinni, *in all his glory*, Niðrst. 88; eiga mikitt í ábyrgð, *to have much at stake*, passim; í hljóði, *in silence, in bearing*, (see hljóð); hafa e-t í hug sér, *to have in mind*, Ld. 40. 2. denoting state; leggja í víviti, *to lie in a swoon*, Nj. 97; í sárum, Eg. 34; í helsótt, Grág. i. 201; menn vóru í svefni, *asleep*, Hrafn. 26, Barl. 66; láta illa í svefni, Nj. 94; sofa í ró, *to sleep in peace*, Fms. vii. 317; vera í blíðu, góðu, illu skapi, *to be in a blithe, good, ill humour*, Sks. 285; í reiði, *in anger*, Barl. 86; í hörðum hug, 655 xii. 3; vera í valdi e-s, *in one's power*, Barl. 86; í kafi, *under water*.

II. denoting capacity, regard to, quality, in; hinir mestu illvirkjar í ránum, *great evil-doers in robbery*, Fms. ix. 372; roskinn í orðum, *mature in words*, 241; léttr í máli, *cheerful in speech*, Ld. 228; þótti sem engi hestr mundi hafa við þeim í vgi, Nj. 89; hann gafsk bezti í öllum manna-raunum, *in all trials*, Ld. 60; ef þér þrettíð hann í engu, *in naught*, Nj. 90; í öllum hlutum, *in everything*, Barl. 115; í allri atferð sinni, *in all their ways*, Dropl. 7.

3. by means of, through; opt kaupir sér í litlu lof, Hm. 51; hann sveik tvá sveina í fjölkyngi sinni, 623, 49; hvárt sem þeir gora þat í ráðum eðr í öðrum hlutum, Grág. i. 314; sakir þær er þú hefir gjört á hönd þér í björgum við Þórólfr, Ld. 44; fannsk þat á í öllu, at ..., Nj. 90.

III. denoting substance, matter, value, in; það er gott efni í e-u, *it has good stuff in it*; gott silfri í hring, gott manns-efni í e-m, *the stuff of a good man is in one*; varat (var Ed.) fills þegn efni vaxit í syni mínum, i. e. *my son would have made no badthane*, Stor. 11; hafa góða forystu í e-m, *to have a good leader in a person*, Skálda 200 (in a verse); at eigi hafi komit meiri gersemi í skikkju (*never had come such a jewel of a cloak*) til Noregs, Fms. x. 200; fé er í því, *there is value in it*, vii. 107; Hallr kvað góðan kost í henni, H. said she was a good match, Nj. 180; í þessu var þeim skömm, *it was*

a disgrace to them, Barl. 139; meiri er veidr í Flosa, en mörgum sörum, *there is more in F. than in many of the rest*, Nj. 232; hefnd væri í honum, *he would be a fit object for one's revenge*, Hrafn. 26; það er gagn, lið e-u, *a thing is of use*; ekkert gagn, lið, i. e-u, *useless*; spyrr þórófr eptir hvat veidr hefir í erendum þeirra, Th. asked what their errand had been, Eg. 19; hvat er í því, *how is that? what is the matter?* Nj. 67; þat væ mest í því (*that was the chief reason*) at allir vildu leita þér veg 78. 2. mikitt í sér, *much, good in itself*, Fms. ix. 227, Hkr. i. 275 góðr í sér, H. E. i. 517.

3. denoting payment, in; var þat sun í silfri, sumt í grávörum, *some in silver, some in fur*, Eg. 375; í löndum eðr í lausum augum eðr í kirkju-búnaði, K. p. K. 40; skal gjalda þá fé í vaðmálum ok varar-feldum, í gulli ok í brendu silfri, 44; í jörðum in land, Bs. i. 853; lausa-fé í gulli ok silfri, Nj. 257; skal lögaur v bjóða, en ekki í landi, Grág. ii. 245; í hverjum augum hann vildi fyr hafa, Nj. 259; inna alla sekt sína, bæði í utanferðum ok féggjöldur 281. IV. denoting specification; bjúgr í hrygg, *bowed in the back*, Barl. 175; fót í ristar-lið, *the joint in the foot*; Nj. 70; hönd í olboga-bæ, 97; í miðju, *in the midst*, Eg. 212; spjótið brotnað í fálum, Nj. 108.

circumlocution for a gen. or possess. pron. with the parts of the body see p. 37. C. IV; augu, tunga, tennt, hjarta, bein, hrygg, iðr, eðr í e-m, *one's eyes, tongue, teeth, heart, bones, back, bowels, veins*, (the Engl. phrase 'the spirit within me' hann braut hrygg í he, *he broke her back*, Bárð. 170; í sundr gékk í Hrafini handleggir Rafns arm broke, 169; hann knýtir saman alla halana í nautunum, *all the cows' tails*, Gísl. 27.

V. denoting parts of the whole ellipt.; sá maðr er hlut á í úmögum, *who has a share in the*, Grág. i. 242; eiga fjórðung í viðreka, Am. 135; ellipt., hlutr or the li being understood, þeir meunn er í hvalnum eigu, Grág. ii. 378; svá s þeir eigu í skipi, i. 186.

VI. the prep. can also be put after case, esp. in poetry, old as well as mod.; Háva höllu í, Hm. 112; si hans lægi svo hylming í, Pass. 2. 3; vingarði Drottins í, 15. 8; himnes sælu í, Hallgr.

VII. either the noun or pronoun is dropped, and the sentence becomes elliptical; hann þóttisk þar sjá helvitis ku í niðri, *beneath* (in the river), Nj. 275; hann fann stóran ás ok eld í, *fire in it*, Ísl. ii. 462; engi ván í (viz. því) at, *it was not to be expected*, Fms. ix; ef engra ráða er í leitað, *if no steps are taken*, i. 1; fás þykki mér í leitað, Bs. i. 352; góðusk þá í (*there arose*) fálcaur þeirra hendi til Hóskuldur, Nj. 169; segja konungi, hvat er þá þef górsk, *they told the king what had happened*, Fms. xi. 26; missa, sal e-s í, *to miss a thing*, where 'i' has almost become an adverb in an intensive sense.

WITH ACC. in, into, towards.

A. Loc.: I. (answering to dat. A. I-V, see above), into; spjótið fló niðr í völlinn, Nj. 84; ganga í spor e-m, *to tread in o steps*, 108; þeir kómu í túnit, 79; í skögin, *into the wood*, Eg. 2; ganga upp í þingbrekku, 727; berit söðla yðra í haga, Nj. 33; riða í at Rangá, í nesit, 95; fóru þeir norðr í Víkina, Fms. x. 101; nor Noreg, 160; koma í England, *to come into E.*, 254; fara allir í Saxi as far as S., 100; suðr í Mön, 159; settisk konungr í borgina, Eg. 2; koma í þann stað, er ..., Grág. i. 485; koma í skottári, Nj. 1; koma í augsyn e-m, *to come before one's eyes*, Eg. 458; in, among, e-kóm í fé manns, Grág. ii. 305; nú koma hrútar eða hafir í s manns, 310; þeir festa skjöldu sína í limar, Nj. 104; þeir settusk n búðar-dyrnar, Ísl. ii. 194; hús er þeir kómu í, Eg. 234; riða heim í riða í garð, Fms. iv. 77; færa í naust eða í sel, N. G. L. i. 38; leggi kistu, *to put into a coffin* (chest), Eg. 127; hann verpr sér í söðulinn, *into saddle*, Nj. 83; hann stakk sverðinu í bug hringnum, Eg. 306; stein kom í höfuð bóandannum, *hit him in the head*, Nj. 96; tros féll í h mér, Edda 30;—sigla, láta í haf, *to stand out to sea*, Fms. x. 76, Ld. 72 514; halda skipi í höfn, *to stand into barbour*, 515; koma í Hvít land in Whitewater, Fms. x. 12; leggja (to land) í Laxavág, 106; dress, fór konungr í annan búnað, *he got into another dress*, 16, Barl. fara í brynju, kyrtli, fót, yfirhöfn, *to put on, dress*.

II. come with adverbs denoting direction, -wards, (southwards, etc.); stefna í land, Eg. 32; riðu sex í suðr (southwards), sex í norðr (northwards), Nj. 279; snúa fram í nesit, 96; fellr áin sun í austur, sum í land 263; sá dalr gengr vestr í fjöllin, Ld. 138; sá fjórðr skersk í norðr, 20; þeir ísar leggja meir í landnorðr, Sks. 173; ör útsu norðrætt, ör austri ok í vestr, Fms. x. 272; lýsti í lopt ok á lö beamed into the sky, Edda 22; at í austur höftr botninn á Hjórn vági, Fms. xi. 125; sex dægna sigling í norðr frá Bretlandi, Ld. 36.

2. with a fancied or indirect motion; tekr veðrit at yli í norðr, Fms. xi. 136; hón veifaði kofra sínum í austrætt, Vigl ganga e-m í drauma or svefna, *to appear to in a dream, in one's of a vision*, Lex. Poët.

III. even with verbs not denoting motion, e.g. such as signify to be drawn up in ranks, to see as also to see, to hear 'towards' a place, and in many of wh modern language would use dat.; var þat sagt Gunnari inn í búðin news was told G. 'into' the booth, reported into the booth to G., Nj. giptask í önnur lönd, *to marry into other countries*, marry an alien 264; deyja í Þórisbjörg, Mælfell, *to die into, pass into after death*



b. 7 (v. l.) new Ed.; deýja í helvíti, to die 'into hell,' Níðst. 9; þann arminn, the ships were placed on that flank, Fms. i. 174; var í amnan fylkingar-arminn en Sigtryggur í amnan, Nj. 274; í enda hússins var lopt, in (towards) the other end of the house was a window, H. 153; í þann hóp, among those, Skáld H. 6. 47: this remains in mod. phrase, sofa upp í þann arminn, to sleep turning one's back to end of the bedstead; hann sá eyjar liggja í útsuðr til hafs, Nj. 36; getr Stigandi sít öðru-megin í hlíðina, Ld. 156; þóðr svarf í hól í lopt upp, turning the face uppermost, 140; heyrðu þeir hark í bírit, Eb. 266; ef lögsögu-maðr kann þar eigi mann fyrir í þá Grág. i. 10; beiða mann í annat þing ok et þriðja, id.; taka með annarra aðra fjórðunga, Nj. 181: the acc. is here caused by the notion of 'seeking.'

TEMP. in, during; í þat mund, at that hour, Korm. 128, Fms. i. Lv. 74, Níðst. 3, Ld. 104; í þar mundir, Fms. iii. 223; í þann tíð, 15; í þenna tíma, Fms. x. 27; í annan tíma, a second time, Nj. 10; þann tíð, Blas. 43, Jb., Grág. i. 500; í mál, each meal, i. e. morn meal, Dipl. v. 28; í nefndan dag, the appointed day, Mar.; þá í miðja nótt, in the middle of the night, Hom. 30; miðvikumitt þing, the Wednesday in the midst of the parliament, Grág. i. morgin, this morning, Bs. i. 810, Fms. vi. 254 (in a verse); í skulu þeir koma til mín, 655 ix. A. 2; í miðjan morgin, at six o'clock, K. p. K. 40; í kveld, this evening, Nj. 252; í nótt, this night, Grág. i. 16, 18, Nj. 36; enn í dag, Barl. 65, passim; í gær-dag, yesterday, í fyrra-dag, the day before yesterday, Háv. 50; í vetr, this winter, Nj. 4; í allan vetr, all this winter, Ld. 42; í allan dag, all the day, Nj. 252; í alla nótt, all this night, Eg. 418, Nj. 55; í vár, spring, Eg. 235; í sumar, this summer or the coming summer, Ld. i. 113, Eg. 74, Fs. 51; í haust, last autumn, Nj. 168, (but á hausti, this year, Fkv.); í fjórtán vetr, for fourteen winters, Hkr. iii. 9; nokkurar vikur, for some weeks, Bárð. 173; thus also in mod. use, nokkra dag, mánuði, í nokkur ár, for some days, months, years, without the prep.

METAPH. and various usages: I. denoting entrance into condition, in, into; kom honum í málit með þér, bring him into me, Nj. 102; ganga í lið með e-m, to help another; ef fé kemr í för Grág. i. 262; hversu marga menn munu vér þurfa í fyrirsát? ganga í bönd ok eida, to enter into bonds and oaths, Band. 20 new; festa e-n í öngvit, i rot, to strike a person into sorrow, so that be Grág. ii. 16; falla í úvit, to fall into a swoon, Nj. 91; berja, hel, to smite to death, Eb. 98, (see hel); mæla sik í úferu, to cast oneself into destruction, Boll. 352; þegja sik í fjórbaugs-garð, to go to outlawry by default of silence, Grág. i. 69; höggva sik í hölds e-n; taka e-n í frið, to pardon one, Fms. x. 161; taka í vald e-n, to confiscate, 23.

2. law phrases, bera vætti í dóm, to produce witness in court, Grág. i. 22; sækja sök í dóm, Nj. 225; skal í mál sækja, sem frumsökin er í sótt, in the same court in which the case first brought, Grág. i. 56; festa mál í konungs dóm, Fms. x. 8; þúum í setu, to call on the neighbours to take their seats, Nj. 87; þú er vátta í þat vætti, at ..., to call on witnesses to testify, that ..., Nj. 77; nefna Guð í vitni, Fms. x. 246.

II. denoting into; skjöldrinn klofnaði í tvá hluti, split in twain, Nj. 108; í twain, passim; í þrennt, into three pieces; brotna í spán, to be split, Eg. 405, Nj. 267, 282; í mola, id.; rísta í sundr klæði sín í to cut one's clothes into strings, Fms. ix. 3; skipta illu í gott, 19; snúask í súk ok grát, to be turned into woe and wailing, Fms. 4.

2. denoting investment, payment, discharge, into; mæla orðum í sinn frama, Hm. 104; verja fé sínu í lausa-eyri, to convert one's money into movables, Eg. 139; þiggja e-t í vingjafir, as a friend's gift, 116; gefa í mála, í kaup, to give in pay, wages, Fms. i. 1; gjalda í vetr, paid in the son's wergild, Nj. 102; játuðu upp í jarðir sínar, payment for their estates, Bs. i. 853; þá skal skeytt þangat Hernes proventu hans, Fms. vii. 196; taka fé í skuld, Hkr. ii. 136; taka, í gjöld, í sakfé, í skatt, N. G. L. i. 75, Sks. 104 new Ed.; kaupá skuld, to buy on credit, Hrafn. 22, Band. i; skyldi horn drekka í hvert, a horn should be emptied to every toast, Eg. 206; hefir an dugat í nauðsynjar, Fms. iv. 242; í mun e-m, to one's delight, the one, Korm.; göra e-t í hag, vil, skada e-m, in one's favour, to hate; í engan mun, not a bit, by no means, Fms. iv. 254; stór-í-móður-kyn, high born on his mother's side, Ld. 102; þrælborin settir, Ó. H. 112; óðalborin ok lendborin ok tiginborin fram í g. 343.

III. with verbs, langa í e-t, to long after; sjá, e-t, to grudge, (i-*langan*), etc. IV. ellipt., þeir gáfu hey- ok létu hestana grípa í, Boll. 348: adverb., þótt bresti í nokkurt, something should fall short, Nj. 102; hér vantar í, here something is wanting; vantar mikið í, Lat. multa desunt.

Used before or after adverbs or prepositions: I. prefixed;

í hjá, besides, aside, Jb. 11, passim, (see hjá); í gegn, against, Bs. i. 22, passim, (see gegn); í braut, í burt, away, passim, (see braut); í frá (cp. Swed. *ifrån*), from, passim, (see frá); í fyrir, in front, Fms. iv. 137; í framan (q. v.), in the face; í frammi (q. v.); hafa í frammi, to hold forth, í meðal and í milli (q. v.), among, between; í kring, í kringum (q. v.), all around; í mót (q. v.), í móti, í móts, against, towards, passim; í samt, together, continually, Fms. xi. 4. 73; í sundr (q. v.), in sunder; í senn (q. v.), at once, Gpl. 354, Isl. ii. 378. 2. after local adverbs, towards or into a place; niðr í, aprt í, fram í, upp í, downwards, afterwards, forwards, upwards; or niðri í, aprt í, frammi í, uppi í (pronced. niðr' í, frammi' í, uppi' í), framan í, aptan í, all pronced. as one word.

II. prefixed to nouns and verbs, í-blástr, see the following list of words. 2. in a few instances this í- conveys a diminutive notion, esp. in mod. usage, e. g. í-beiskr, í-bjúgr, í-boginn, í-litill, pronced. ei-litill; this í- is no doubt etymologically different, perhaps qs. *id-*. β. in other cases intensive or iterative, as in í-grænn, ever-green, contracted from *id-grænn*; í-nógr, qs. *id-gnógr*; í-prótt, q. v.; as also í-treka, q. v., etc.

í-beiskr, adj. a little hot to the taste.  
í-bjúgr, adj. a little crooked.  
í-blár, adj. a little blue, Bs. ii. 182.  
í-blástr, m. 'in-breath,' inspiration, Fas. iii. 237, Hom. 123, Bs. i. 231.  
í-boginn, part. = íbjúgr.  
í-brosliqr, adj. ludicrous, to be smiled at, Sturl. i. 23.  
í-búa, u. f. a female inmate, Lex. Poët.  
í-búð, f. in-dwelling; til íbúðar, Stj. 487, 609.  
í-bygginn, adj. brooding over, conceited.  
í-byggjari, a, m. an inmate, inhabitant, Mar., Lil. 71.  
íðrótt, see íþrótt.  
íðus-dagr, m. (Lat.), the Ides of a month, Fms. iii. 11.  
í-endr, adj. [önd], 'in breath,' still breathing, Fms. xi. 141.  
í-fang, n. an undertaking, grappling with, Bs. i. 757, Mar.  
í-fellt, n. adj. of the wind, filling the sails, Sturl. iii. 59.  
í-ferð, f. a 'faring into'; íferð í fjöru, gathering weeds, Vm. 97, Jm. 20, Pm. 38.

í-fjörvan, adj., acc. m. = iendan, 'in-life,' living, Yt. 20.  
í-frá, see frá.  
í-færa, u. f. a kind of fisherman's book or boat-book, Sks. 30, v. l.  
í-ganga, u. f. an entering, undertaking, Sturl. iii. 3, Grág. i. 485: *introtius*, föstu-í = inngangr; ígangs-fasti, id., D. N.  
í-gangr, m. a wearing of clothes, a suit; ígangs-klæði, wearing apparel, Eg. 75, Orkn. 462, K. A. 166, Hkr. ii. 280.  
í-gegn, prep. through; see gegn.  
í-gerð, f. suppuration of a sore.  
í-gildi, n. = iðgildi, Sks. 262; hún er karlmanns í, she is a match for a man, as strong as a man.

í-gjarn, adj. = iðgjarn.  
í-grár, adj. grayish.  
í-gróðra, adj. in blossom; jörð var ekki ígróðra at várpingi, Bs. i. 172.  
ÍGUL, m. [Gr. *ἐχῖνος*; Lat. *echinus*; A. S. *igol*; Germ. *igel*], a sea-urchin, *echinus esculentus*, Eggert Ilin. 612: also called ígul-ker, n. from its ball-formed shape. ígul-köttir, m. a bedgebog, Art.: a kind of war engine, Sks. 418.

ígul-tanni, a, m., poet. a bear, = júgtanni, q. v.  
í-hlutan, f. meddling. íhlutunar-mikill, -samar, adj. meddling, Fms. ii. 69, Eg. 512, Boll. 346.

í-hræddr, adj. a little timid, Nj. 210.  
í-huga, að, to consider, Rd. 303, Fms. vi. 191, viii. 101, xi. 20: to muse over, x. 259, Sks. 594: absol. to mind, Ld. 260.

í-hugan, f. a minding, consideration, Fms. viii. 358, Barl. 157.  
í-hugi, a, m. a minding, = íhugan, Fas. i. 69, Hom. (St.): *sympathy*, O. H. L. 35; mjök var Hárekr þó raunar með íhuga sínum með Knúti, 51. COMPS. íhuga-fullr, adj. full of care, Mar.; hugsjúkr ok í, Fms. x. 25, viii. 25. íhuga-verðr, adj. worthy of consideration, doubtful, Valla L. 236.

í-hvolfr, adj. a little convex.  
í-íhyggja, u. f. consideration. íhyggju-samar, adj. = íhugasamar, Lv. 91.  
í-högg, n. striking in, Sturl. iii. 66.

ÍKORNI, a, m. a squirrel. This word is undoubtedly, as Grimm suggests (s. v. *eichhorn*), not of Teut. origin, but a popular corruption of the Gr. *σκίουρος* (= *shade-tail*), from which word all modern European languages have borrowed the name of this animal; A. S. *æcurn*; early Dutch *encoren*; Dutch *eekboren*, *eikboren*, *inkboren*; O. H. G., mid. H. G., and Germ. *eichborne*, *eichborn*; Dan. *egern*; Swed. *ickorn*, *ekorre*; in the Romance languages, old Fr. *escuriere*; Fr. *écureuil*; Ital. *sciriuolo*; whence Engl. *squirrel*. The word íkorni occurs in the heathen poem Gm., but the word is outside the metre, spoiling the flow of the verse, and was no doubt added afterwards; therefore, instead of 'Rata-töskr heitir íkorni | er renna skal,' read 'Rata-töskr heitir | er renna skal.' Perhaps the ancient Scand. name of the animal was *töskr*, akin to Engl. *tusk*, A. S. *tux*, from its sharp teeth, and then *Rati* (= *the climber*?) would in the verse be the pr. name, *töskr* the appellative



of that animal; and thus Rata-töskr would stand for Ratitöskr = Rati the squirrel; see also Edda, O. H. 85, Sks. 115, Gpl. 448.

**i-kyndask**, d, dep. to be kindled, take fire, Fms. x. 29.

**i-lag**, n. a mortgage, Bs. i. 876, H. E. i. 195, 220; tíu hundraða ílag, sem staðinn & Möðruvöllum átti í jörð & Ásláksstöðum, Dipl. v. 9.

**i-lát**, n, a vessel, cask into which a thing is put, Bs. i. 461, Korm. 154; sekkir er ílát, Skálda 168; mælir eða annat ílát, Mar.

**i-leiða**, d, to lead into, induce, H. E. i. 490.

**i-leiðing**, f. introduction, H. E. i. 190, 490.

**i-lenda**, d, to make ilendr, to naturalise, a law term, N. G. L. i. 170: reflex. to settle in a country, Fas. ii. 395, Þorst. Hv. 46.

**i-lendr**, adj. naturalised, settled in a place, Gpl. 89, Eg. 346, Fms. i. 257, vi. 254.

**i-lengjast**, d, to make a longer stay, settle in a place.

**i-lit**, n. the looking to a mark; at hvárki verði at örkuml né ílit, Grág. i. 347; ef hundr bítir svá at örkuml verði eptir eðr ílit, ii. 120; meta ílit ok lemd alla, N. G. L. i. 67.

**i-líkr**, adj. = iðglíkr; nokkut ílit því sem Gyðingar gerðu við Dróttinn vóru, O. H. L. 37.

**i-líttill**, adj. very little; pronounced in the south of Icel. eilíttill.

**ílla**, d, to harm one; íllir engi maðr farar hans, N. G. L. i. 32.

**ílla**, adv., compar. verr, superl. verst (see verr), badly, ill; líka ílla, to like ill, dislike, Hkr. ii. 138; þeir kváðu sér við Örn verst líka, Landn. 287; kurra ílla, to grumble sorely, Fms. vii. 151; heyrja, sjá ílla, to bear, see badly, Fb. ii. 171; var hann ílla til frænda sinna, beðavæð ill to his kinsmen, Nj. 38; ílla Kristinn, an ill Christian, Fms. vii. 151; ílla xrt, a bad year, Nj. 10; það er ílla farið, it is a great pity; ílla heill, in ill health, Hm. 68; ílla ok úmannliga, Fb. i. 280.

**íllendi** or **íllindi**, n. pl. spite; til áleiti eðr íllenda, Fb. iii. 248; en er Brandr varð varr við fímtan þeirra, það hann þá eigi fara með slík íllendi, Sturl. iii. 80; vera hér við íllindi (Eð. íll-lyndi) sona þinna, Fs. 34; at sjá þik í íllindum (in troubles) ok erfðis-munum, Fb. i. 280, 2. medic. gangrene; þat sár greri ílla svá at blástr hljóp ok íllendi í, Þórð. (Ed. 1860) 96.

**ílli-liga**, adv. bideously; láta í., Fms. vii. 102; grenja í., Grett. 101 A. **ílli-ligr**, adj. grim, frowning; íllileg (bideous) gaulan, O. H. 135; mikill vexti ok ekki íllilegr, ill-looking, Fb. i. 254; uxi ógurliga stór ok í., 257, 261; svá íllilegr sem genginn sé út ór sjávar-hömrum, Nj. 182; dökk ok íllilegr í ásjónu, Bs. i. 40; fann hann á fæti hans flekk ílli-legan, fullan af citri, Fms. x. 332.

**ílling**, f. evil, calamity; nauð ok í., Fms. x. 399, O. H. L. 61.

**íllingr**, m. a bad man. **íllinga-seta**, u, f. a set of rogues, Bs. i. 142.

**ÍLLR**, adj., compar. verri (q. v.), superl. verstr; íllr is still often pronounced with a long vowel, esp. in the forms íllt, ílls, as also íllr and íllr, although it is usually in mod. books spelt with i; the long vowel is a remains of the contraction which in the Scand. languages has taken place in this word: [Ulf. ubils; A. S. yfel; Engl. ill, evil; Hel. ubil; O. H. G. ubil; Germ. übel; Dan. ild; Swed. ill-; in mod. Engl. ill is of Scand. origin] — **íll**, evil, bad, in a bodily and moral sense: in sayings, íllt er at eiga þræl at einga-vin, Grét. 154; íllt er at eggja óþilgiarnan, or íllt er at eggja íllt skap = πῶρ μαχαίρα μὴ σκαλεῖν; erat maðr svá íllt at einugi dugi, Hm. 134; fætt er svo fyrir öllu íllt, að ekki boði nokkuð gott, = 'tis an ill wind that blows nobody any good; ílla gefask íll ráð, Nj. 20; opt stendr íllt af kvenna tali, Gisl. 15; opt hlýtr íllt af íllum (or íllt má af íllum hljóta), Ísl. ii. 151; festir eru ílls bezt, Fms. v. 294. 2. **íll**, bad, of quality, capacity; íllr búgegn, a bad farmer, Fms. i. 69; íllr hestr, a bad horse, Þiðr. 191; íllt skáld, a poetaster. 3. **íll**, evil, wicked; góða frá íllum, Eluc. 37; íllr maðr, Hm. (íll-menni); íll ráð, evil counsel, 9; til góðs ok ílls, for good or evil, Grág. ii. 144; sjá við íllu, beware of evil, Sdm. 39; íllt eitt, all wickedness, as a nickname, Fms. ix. 419 (423 sqq.). 4. **íll**, bad; íllum huga, an evil mind, spite, Hbl. 21; ílls hugar, Hym. 9; íllt skap, ill humour; vera í illu skapi, to be in an ill mood; það er íllt í mér, to be angry; mæla íllt, to use foul language, Bjarn. 32; íll orð, evil words, Skm. 2; varð honum íllt til liðs, Fms. i. 22; íll öld, evil times, vi. 96; íllt veðr, ill weather, v. 295; íllar álögur, evil, oppressive burdens, vii. 75, v. l.; íll heilsa, ill health; íllt, unwholesome; er þat íllt manni, Eg. 604; medic., e-m er íllt (mér er íllt), to be ill; íllt er ('tis a pity) at eiga dábólusa sonu, Ld. 236; honum þótti íllt (he was sorry) at heyrja læti þeirra, Fms. iv. 368; denoting harm, hurt, grunaði at mikil íllt mundi af þér hljótask, Ísl. ii. 151; verðr hann þeim stórhögg, ok fá þeir íllt af honum, Fms. xi. 135.

5. with gen. illr, difficult; íllr víðr-eignar, ill to deal with, Nj. 18, Eg. 147; íllir heimsóknar, Fms. vii. 299; flestir verða íllir apthvarfis, 315; with dat. ill to one, íllr e-m, (cp. Scot. 'ill to his friend, waur to his foe'), 655 A. 4.

6. close, stingy, cp. góðr (II. 8); íllr af aumum, Jd. 35; íllir af mat, Hkr. i. 140; hinn matar-ílli, a nickname, Hkr. COMPS: **íll-brigði**, n. pl. a bad trick, Hkr. ii. 287, Grett. 111 A. **íll-býli**, n. a wretched bome; göra e-m í., Ísl. ii. 141. **íll-deildir**, f. pl. and **íll-deillur**, ill-dealings, hostilities, quarrels, Ld. 158, Fms. vii. 144, Nj. 77, Vígl. 29. **íll-dýri**, n. an ill beast, noxious animal, Ísl. ii. 300.

**íll-felli**, n. mishap, Barl. 115. **íll-fengr**, adj. ill-natured, Fms. ii. 14.

**íll-ferli**, n. pl. ill doings, evil ways, Bs. i. 279. **íll-fón** adj. ill-willed, Ld. 258. **íll-fygli**, n. an ill bird, noxious bird, 186.

**íll-fýstr**, part. bent on evil, Nj. 72. **íll-gengr**, adj. rough of a horse, opp. to góðgengr. **íll-geta**, u, f. 'ill-guess,' imputative

**íll-girnd** and **íll-girni**, f. ill-will, ill-nature, wickedness, Fms. vii. 3. Rd. 236, Grág. i. 131, Bs. i. 45. **íll-gjarn**, adj. ill-willed, ill-natured, Nj. 38, Hom. 19, Bs. i. 40: superl., Fms. ii. 46, x. 327. **íll-gjarnligr**, adj. ill-natured, spiteful, Hom. 19, 53, Sks. 445.

**íll-grass**, f. tares, Magn. 502, Sks. 549, Barl. 34, N. T., Vidal. p. sim. **íll-grunaðr**, part. suspected of evil, Mar.; vera íllgrunaðr e-t, Bs. i. 264. **íll-gæfa**, u, f. ill-luck, Barl. 55. **íll-gæti**, n. ill fate, Barl. 55. **íll-görð**, f., esp. in pl. ill doings, Fms. vi. 291, Sks. 58 Stj.

**íllgörða-flokk**, m. a gang of rogues, Fms. viii. 232. **íllgörða-maðr**, m. an evil-doer, of thieves, robbers, Eb. 300, Fms. i. 4, N. T., Vidal. **íllgörða-samr**, adj. (-semi, f.), evil-doing, Fms. 90.

**íll-hreysingr**, m. (see hreysi), a savage, miscreant, Sturl. i. 111. 26. **íll-hveli**, n. an evil whale, Fas. iii. 507. **íll-ikvendi**, n. an evil beast, e. g. a snake, toad, etc., 655 xii. 2, A. 284.

**íll-íll**, adj. ill-looking, Fms. ii. 185, viii. 41. **íll-íllfær**, m. evil life, lewdness, Stj. 386. **íllíllfærðar-maðr**, m. a man of an evil life, Fb. i. 233. **íll-lífi**, n. a wicked life, Barl. 138, Fms. v. 54.

**íll-lífr**, adj. wicked, Þiðr. 69. **íll-lyndi**, n. an ill temper. **íll-lyndr**, adj. ill-tempered. **íll-læti**, n. pl. bideous grimaces, Korm. 11.

**íll-mannliga**, adv. wickedly, cruelly; ílla ok í., Fms. v. 265; íll-grímmilla, Ld. 246, Mar. **íll-mannligr**, adj. ill-looking, rogue-like, cruel, wicked, Fas. ii. 84, Fms. iii. 116: neut., Mar.: compar., Fas. 534: superl., Nj. 78. **íll-máligr**, adj. foul-mouthed, slanderous, Finnb. 280, Háv. 38, Str. 15.

**íll-menni**, n. a knave (of thieves a robbers), a wicked, cruel man, Fms. ii. 4, vi. 60, Symb. 59, Nj. 1. **íll-mennska**, u, f. wickedness, cruelty, Háv. 44. **íll-mæla**, t, w acc., in mod. usage with dat., to libel, slander, talk evil of, Str. 15, H. iii. 262; vera íllmæltr af e-u, to have evil reputation from, Bs. i. 7.

**íll-mælg**, f. slander, calumny, 623. 30. **íll-mæli**, n. a libel, 183, Lv. 53, Boll. 350, Dropl. 11, Krók. 7. **íll-orðr**, adj. 'ill-words abusive, Fms. iii. 143, Nj. 66.

**íll-ráðigr**, adj. giving wicked counsel, Fms. x. 380. **íll-ráðr**, adj. wicked, Sturl. iii. 281: a nickname, 111. **íll-ræða**, u, f. bad language, Sks. 25. **íll-ræði**, n. evil doin crime, Fms. x. 390, Róm. 256.

**íll-ræðis-maðr**, m. an evil-do criminal, Sturl. i. 137, Fms. iii. 155, Fs. 20. **íll-ræmdr**, part. evil report. **íll-sakar**, f. pl., in the phrase, troða íllsakar við e-n, have a rough fight with one, Nj. 219.

**íll-skái**, a, m. the less of evils; hvárt þykkir þér betr?... þat þykkir mér íllskáinn at þá þa Band. 21 new Ed. **íll-skárri**, compar., **íll-skárst**, superl. the of two evils; það er íllskárri, lílkást.

**íll-skeptr**, part. 'ill-shap' i. e. ill-natured, Stj. 42: uroth, Th. 76. **íll-skelda**, u, f. a poet's Eg., Hkr.; a nickname given to a poet for having stolen the burden another poem, see Fms. iii. 65.

**íll-spár**, f. pl. evil prophecy, crings, Glum. 354, Fas. i. 372, Bret. 38. **íll-svipligr**, adj. ill-looking, Fb. i. 260. **íll-tíðindi**, n. pl. evil tidings, bad news, Sturl. 210.

**íll-tyngdgr**, f. pl. [tunga], 'evil tongues,' slander, Grág. i. 3. **íll-ugi**, i. e. illhugi, a pr. name, cp. hugr (II). **íll-úð**, f. ill-nati Vkv. 19, 22. **íll-úðigr**, adj. evil-boding, Am. 13, Hkm. 15, Fas. i. 1.

**íll-úðligr**, adj. ill-looking, grim, Bárð. 167. **íll-verk**, n. an evil d. Háv. 38. **íll-víðri**, n. bad weather, Fms. i. 275, ix. 233, Rv. 1 Str. 88, Sks. 211.

**íllvíðris-klakkar**, m. foul-weather clouds, 234. **íllvíðris-kráka**, u, f. an evil crow. **íll-vili**, a, m. ill-w. Fms. i. 71, vii. 312, xi. 250, Orkn. 264. **íll-vilja**, adj. = íllvilj.

**íllvilja**, fullr, adj. ill-willed, Bs. i. 45. **íllvi-maðr**, m. an ill-wisher, Sturl. iii. 227. **íll-viljaðr**, part. ill-w. Fms. ix. 335, Sks. 160, Barl. 38.

**íll-virkir**, n. a cruel, evil-do crime, Háv. 38: as a law term, an outrage, done with an evil intent defined in Grág. i. 130, 131: robbery, ravage, Fms. vii. 18, xi. 57.

**íll-virkir**, a, m. an ill-doer, criminal (thief, robber), Grág. i. 130, Grég. Fas. i. 56 (Ed. íllvirkir), Fms. xi. 445, Al. 108. **íll-vitir**, a, m. a boder, a nickname, Bjarn.: name of certain crags, among which sounds heard when a storm is coming.

**íll-vært**, n. adj. what is not to be sto þá kom regn svá mikil, at í var úti, a pelting rain, so that one could but stay out-of-doors, Bs. i. 172.

**íll-yrði**, n. pl. foul language, 111. 229, Finnb. 228, Stj. 529. **íll-yrmi**, m. [ormr], vermin, Fms. 380.

**íll-yrmis-legr**, adj. (-lega, adv.), like vermin. **íll-yð** = íllúð, Hom. (St.). **íll-polandi**, part. intolerable. **íll-præði** a wretched thrall, Am. 59.

**íll-pýði**, n. [þjóð], a rabble, gang thieves and robbers, Fms. vii. 8, 16, Bs. i. 142, Hkr. iii. 208, Fb. ii. 1. **íllþýðis-fólk**, n. = íllþýði, Hkr. i. 36, Fms. vi. 162, ix. 384, v. l.

**þýðis-maðr**, m. a thief and robber, Fms. viii. 73, v. l. **íllska**, u, f. ill will, wickedness, cruelty, Fms. x. 304, xi. 445: Ft. 388, Nj. 82, Js. 27, Hom. 4, 151, Stj. 314, Sks. 606, N. T., Pass. V.



as also *fury, rage*, það er illska í honum: illsku-fullr, full of  
 Fms. ii. 137; illsku-limr, a limb of wickedness; illsku-kraptr,  
 þrótt, 188, 6; 6 B. 1, Hom. 27; illsku-verk, a wicked work, 14;  
 þettir, an evil wight, Str. 43; illsku-maðr, a wicked, cruel man,  
 illsku-prá, doggedness, Stj. 268: mischief, evil, Fms. i. 184: as  
 mod. usage, illsku-veðr, a fiery gale.  
 isk, að, dep. to wax wroth and furious, Fas. iii. 657.  
 gun, f. longing after.  
 n. [no doubt akin to *eim* in einyrja, Engl. *embers*], dust, ashes,  
 þ: hann hreinsar þat skjótt af, þóat nokkut ím hafi á oss dregit  
 þeyti annarlegs siðferðis, Fms. ii. 261; hann brennir af oss synda  
 geg. 19, 46; nú tók ím af honum, at hann var sannr propheta,  
 392.  
 u, f. = ím; elds íma, embers, Harms. 39: poet. a she-wolf, from  
 ber-like colour (?), Edda (Gl.): a giantess, id.  
 f. name of an ogress, Edda, Hkv. i. 39.  
 erðr, f. name of a giantess.  
 m. (imarr, imr, m.), a giant, Edda (Gl.), Vpm. 5: a pr. name,  
 istr or ímu-gustr, m. 'giant's-gush': disgust, in the metaph.  
 hafa ímigust á e-u, to feel dislike, abhorrence for a thing.  
 itr, adj. dusky, gray-coloured, of a wolf, Lex. Poët.  
 f. poet. a fight, battle, Lex. Poët., Ól. 33, Hkv. i. 49. COMPS:  
 þorðr, n. a shield, Vellekla. Eyvind-dís, f. a war-goddess,  
 ímun-laukr, m. a sword, Eyvind.  
 ad, f. the very image.  
 ida, að, to imagine; eg ímynda mér, I fancy.  
 ndan, f. imagination, fancy.  
 ala, u, f. participation in; ineyzla í jörðu, Gpl. 367.  
 m. pl. Irishmen; Írland, n. Ireland; Íra-konungr, m. the king  
 Irish; Írskr, adj. Irish; Írška, u, f. the Irish tongue, Ld. 72,  
 Bs. i. 227, the Sagas passim. II. Írland it mikla,  
 Ireland, was the name of Southern America, just as Eastern  
 was called Great Sweden.  
 ad, dep. to be rumoured abroad; mætti ok þá þat írask, at (then  
 e that people would say, that) þær eignir fylgði henni þá heiman,  
 þátti í Noregi, O. H. L. 30.  
 ra, adj. reddish, a little red, Mar.  
 ra, m. gossip, rumour, tattle; höfum vér heyrtr nokkurn íra á, hvárt  
 konungsson eðr eigi, Fms. ix. 278, v. l., a *ἀρ. λεγ.*, hence prob.  
 d. íra-fár, burly-burly; í mesta írafári.  
 d. íra-ísa, freeze; þá ísaði þegar sem áðr, Fms. ix. 400; ísaðr,  
 386, Rd. 277.  
 n. iron; see járni.  
 t, n. broken ice, Fas. ii. 501.  
 in, f. the edge of an ice-field, Fms. i. 211, Grág. ii. 386, Jb. 330.  
 o, u, f. a sitting in judgment; íseta í dómi, Grág. i. 78: occupation,  
 vil, rán ok íseta, Jb. 159, N. G. L. i. 53. ísetu-arfr, m. in-  
 te by right of occupancy, N. G. L. i. 207.  
 ll, adj. dub., Bárð. 34 new Ed.  
 dr, part. [hela], covered with rime, Sks. 229.  
 gg, n. ice breaking, Hkr. iii. 140, Vigl. 26.  
 f. fleet, Stj. 14.  
 if. attention, Konr.  
 erðr, adj. worth looking after, Ld. 66, Nj. 155, Karl. 547: mod.,  
 ósjávert, 'tis rather dangerous.  
 i, f. a looking into, Fbr. 147.  
 dr, adj. ice-cold, Al. 51, Sks. 153.  
 la, d, to bargain, stipulate, Dipl. i. 5.  
 an, f. a putting in or upon a place, Vm. 87.  
 gilegr, adj. dark-looking, suspicious.  
 d, f. = ítak, q. v.; svá margar ískýldir á kirkjan í Odda, Vm. 27;  
 d með öllum ískýldum, Dipl. v. 26.  
 gr, m. pl. ice-legs, shin bones of sheep used for skates, Fms. vii.  
 n, pl. layers of ice, Fs. 26, Eb. 186, Fms. vii. 246, ix. 368, Ld.  
 tt, f. [smjúga], a cloak with a bole for the head to pass through,  
 new Ed.  
 n, f. ground ice, broken ice; sem á ísmöl sæi, Fms. vii. 18, xi.  
 r allt at sjá sem á eina ísmöl sæi er vápnin glóðuðu, vi. 412.  
 a, m. [for. word], byssop, Bær.  
 f, pl. ísþenjar, a kind of sausage filled with lard and suet.  
 n, a, m., and ís-rek, n. an ice-drift, ice-floe, Fms. ix. 350.  
 n. [A. S. ís; Engl. ice; O. H. G. is; Germ. eis; Swed. and Dan.  
 ís is ice on sea and water, well on a plain or meadow; klaki =  
 round, etc.; distinction is made between hafiss, drift ice or  
 e, and lagnaðar-íss, 'lay-ice,' common ice; in plur. ísar, of large  
 ice; en er ísa lagði á vötn, Fms. vii. 54; ísa leysir, the  
 55; íss var lagðr á Hofstaða-vág, Eb. 236; á ísinum (mod.  
 Nj. 143: for sliding, á ísi skriða, Hm. 82; see also ísleggr.

Severe winters are marked in the Annals by the extent of frozen water;  
 A. D. 1047 (a sheet of ice between Norway and Denmark), 1306 (ice from  
 Rostock to the Sound), 1126, 1197; Polar ice in Iceland in 1145, 1233  
 (hafissar allt sumar), 1261 (hafiss umhverfis Ísland), 1275 (kringdi þá  
 hafiss nær um allt Ísland), 1306 (hafiss fyrir norðan land nær allt sumar),  
 1319 (ísa-vár, hafissar lágu umhverfis Ísland fram um mitt sumar), 1348  
 (snjóar svá miklir ok íslög at fraus sjóinn umbergis landit, svá at ríða  
 mátti umbergis landit af hverju annesi um alla fjörðu), 1375 (hafissar  
 framan til Bartholomeus-messu), cp. also Vd. ch. 15, Eb. ch. 57, 61:  
 for later times and for the currents driving the ice around Icel. see  
 Eggert Itin. ch. 645, 853:—the name of the Rune *l*, Skálda 176.  
 COMPS: ísa-fjöldi, a, m., ísa-för, f., ísa-gangr, m. drifts of ice, Sks.  
 192, Grett. 133, Bs. i. 338 (of a river). ísa-lauss, adj. ice-free,  
 Landn. 26, v. l. ísa-lög, n. pl. layers, strata of ice, Fs. ísa-válk,  
 n. being tossed about in ice, Sks. 174. ísa-vár, n. an icy spring, cold  
 spring, Ann. 1319. ísa-vök, f. an open hole in ice, Sks. 174: in local  
 names, Ís-eyri, in Denmark; Ísa-fjörðr, m. in Denmark and Iceland;  
 Ís-firðingr, m., Ís-árkr, adj. from Icefjord; Ís-land, n. Iceland, for  
 the origin of the name see Landn. 30,—hann á norðr yfir fjöllin fjörð  
 fullan af hafissum, því kölluðu þeir landit Ísland. Ís-lendingr, m. an  
 Icelder, Landn. etc. passim. Íslendinga-bók, f. the Icelanders'  
 Book, the historical work of Ari, Íb. (pref.), Ó. T. (1853) 33. Ís-  
 lendinginga-saga, u, f. the old name of the Sturlunga Saga, as opp. to  
 Konunga Sögur or Histories of the Kings, Sturl. i. 107, Bs. i. 589, 591:  
 in mod. usage Íslendinga Sögur means the Lives of Icelanders, recorded in  
 the Index D. ii. Íslendinga-skrá, f. the Icelandic scroll, prob. =  
 the Landnáma, Fb. i. 526. Íslendinga-pátrr, m. a section or chapter  
 treating of Iceland, Fms. x. 294. Íslenzkr, adj. Icelandic, passim.  
 Íslenzka or Íslenzk tunga, u, f. the Icelandic tongue.  
 í-stað, n., usually in pl. ístöð, a stirrup, Sks. 372, freq. in mod. usage,  
 but stigeip (q. v.) is older, being of rope, whereas the ístöð are of  
 metal.  
 ístaða, u, f., in ístöðu-lauss, Fas. iii. 548; ístöðu-líttill, adj. who  
 stands but little, delicate, sensitive, esp. of children who cry readily at  
 harsh words; hann er svo ístöðulíttill.  
 í-stangan, f. instigation, pricking, Karl. 197, Mar.  
 í-stig, n. = ístað, Flóv. 24, Str. 39, Thom. 208.  
 ístr, n. = ístra, Þiðr. 341 (v. l.), Hb. (1865) 22.  
 ÍSTRA, u, f. the fat of the paunch, of persons, Stj. 383, Þorf. Karl.  
 432, Þiðr. 341. ístru-magi, a, m. paunch-belly, a nickname, Fms.  
 ísugr, m. an ice-bear (?), a nickname, Sturl. iii. 270.  
 í-tak, n. a law term, a partial right of property in another's estate, esp.  
 of glebes (Kirkju-ítök), Grág. ii. 207, D. I. i. 522, passim. ítaka-  
 lauss, adj. without ítök, i. e. full possession, Vm. 108, D. I. i. 507.  
 í-tala, u, f. a proportionate share in a right or in an estate, Grág. ii.  
 254: = ítak, Vm. 164, Dipl. ii. 10, Fms. vi. 103, v. l. ítölu-lauss,  
 adj. = ítakalauss; ítölulauss eign, unshared, full possession, Am. 99,  
 Dipl. ii. 3.  
 Ítalía, u, f. Italy, passim: Ítalía-land, n. id., Ver. 37, Bret. 108:  
 Ítalskr, adj. Italian.  
 ítar-legr, adj. fine, glorious; dýrleg ok ítarleg kirkja, Symb. 10; þat  
 hús er balt hefir verit ok ítarlegast, Ver. 27; ítarleg fæðsla, lordly  
 fare, Greg. 22, 97; þessum enum ítarlega Guðs vin, Clem. 48; allt var  
 ítarlegt um órar ferðir, Am. 91; í at álitu, Lex. Poët.; í himlir, a lordly  
 king, Merl. 2. 34.  
 ítar-liga, adv. exquisitely; í búinn, fine dressed, Fms. xi. 85; her-  
 bergi í búin, well furnished, iv. 194; klæðask í, to dress fine, Hom. 98;  
 búa í um e-t, Ver. 56.  
 ÍTR, adj., the r is radical, [this word is hardly to be found in any other  
 Teut. language]:—glorious, excellent, mostly in poets; ítr álitu, beautiful  
 to behold, Sks. i. 7; ítr konungr, ítr yngvi, a great king, 10, Fms. vi. 87  
 (in a verse); inn ítri óðlingr, Skv. i. 23; ítrum Ólafi, ítr Haraldr, epithet  
 of kings, Lex. Poët.; ítran ættbæti Einaris, Arnór; í ítru líði, in the  
 valiant host, Ó. H. (in a verse): of things, ítr rönd, a fine shield, Edda (Ht.);  
 ítran sal fjalla, of the sky, Edda (in a verse); til ítrar elli, to a glorious,  
 golden age, Edda (Ht.); ítr lausn, glorious redemption, Líkn. 39. In  
 COMPS, only in poets, = glorious: ítr-borinn, part. big-born, Am.,  
 Hkv. ítr-ból, n. the glorious abode, Rekst. 33. ítr-geðr,  
 adj. gentle, Geisli. ítr-hugaðr, adj. big-minded, Geisli 10. ítr-  
 laukr, m. garlic, Hkv. i. 7 (ímun-laukr?). ítr-maðr, m., ítr-menni,  
 n. a noble man, Lex. Poët. ítr-mannligr, adj. of stout, noble bearing,  
 Hkr. iii. 160. ítr-skapaðr, part. beautifully shaped, Hkv. 2. 36.  
 ítr-tunga, u, f. epithet of a sword, Landn. (in a verse). ítr-vaxinn,  
 part. of beautiful stature, epithet of a lady, Kormak. ítr-þveginn,  
 part. clean-washed, bright, clean, epithet of a lady's arms, Ls. 17.  
 ítreaka, að, (qs. ið-vreka = to wreak again?); this word seems not to  
 occur in old writers, but is freq. in mod. usage:—to iterate, repeat.  
 ítreakn, f. repetition.  
 Ívaldi, a, m. a mythical name of a dwarf, Edda.  
 í-vasan, f. bustle, fuss; varaldar í, worldly affairs, H. E. i. 255.  
 ívið-gjarn, adj. [Hel. invid = fraud], wicked, evil, a *ἀρ. λεγ.*, Vkv. 26.



ívíði, n. a dub. word, Vsp. 2, prob. *an ogress* = ívíðja, which is the reading of the Hb. l. c.; see Sæm. (Möbius), p. 265.

í-víðja, u. f. *an ogress*, prob. from *invid*, and not from í and víðr, Hdl. 44, Edda (Gl.); see the preceding word.

í-víst, f. *an abode, in-dwelling*, N. G. L. i. 47.

II. a local name,

Vist, one of the Hebrides, Fms.

ÍÞRÓTT, f., also spelt ídrótt, prob. from íð- and þrótt or þrótt, power, qs. íð-þrótt; the long vowel seems due to absorption, analogous to Svipjóð = Svíð-jjóð; the rhyme, íþróttir... níu, Orkn. l. e., shows that the vowel was sounded long: [Dan. *idret*; Swed. *idrott*; but not in Saxon nor Germ.]:—*accomplish, art, skill*, in olden times esp. of athletic exercises, but also of literary skill; king Harold (in the verse in Mork. 15, ídróttir kann ek átta) counts eight ídróttir,—poetry, riding, swimming, sliding in snow-shoes, shooting, rowing, playing the harp, and versification; earl Rognvald (in the verse in Orkn. ch. 61) counts nine,—chess playing, Runes, 'book,' smíð, sliding on 'skíð,' shooting, rowing, playing the harp, and versification; cp. also the tale in Edda of Thor and Útgarda-Loki, where running a race, eating fast, drinking, lifting the cat, and wrestling are among íþróttir. In mod. usage the word is applied especially to the fine arts (painting, sculpture); kann ek þá íþrótt, at engi er hér sá inni er skjótara skal eta mat sinn en ek, Edda 31; vel búinn at íþróttum, Nj. 61; vel at sér görr um íþróttir, Eg. 111; hann lét Gunnar reyna ymsar íþróttir við menn sína, ok vóru þeir engir er né eina íþrótt hefði til jafns við hann, Nj. 46, Edda 31; nú sýnir Sigmundur íþrótt sína, Fær. 76; inna íþrótt, Edda 31; góð íþrótt, id.; með ágættri ídrótt, of music, Bs. i. 155; ídrótt sú er Grammatica heitir, 163; ídrótt þá er grammatica heitir, Clem. 33; af ídrótt þeirri er dialectica heitir, Al. 3.

COMPDS: íþróttalauss, adj. *unskilled*, Sks. 25; úfróðir menn ok íþróttalausir, Clem. 33. íþróttamaðr, m. *a man skilled in exercises*, Fms. i. 17, Eg. 199, Finnb. 336; í ok vítr, Bret. 8; hann görðisk enn mesti ídróttamaðr (*master*) í þess-konar námi (viz. in grammar), Bs. i. 163.

Íþrótt-ligr, adj. *skillful*; í fimleiki, a *dexterous feat*, Fms. vi. 225; torvelt er at týna öll ágæti íþróttligrar læknningar hans, Bs. i. 646.

## J

J is really the tenth letter of the alphabet, but since it is usually regarded as another form of I, K is commonly reckoned as the tenth letter.

jaðar-flár, adj. *loose in the edge*, of stuff, Grág. i. 498.

JADARR, m., dat. jaðri, pl. jaðrar; a form jöðurr (as vaðall and vöðull) occurs in Vsp. 5: [A. S. and Hel. *edor* = *septum*; provinc. Bavarian *ettor*, Schmeller]:—*the edge, selvaie*, of cloth, Grág. i. 498, Nj. 176, v. l.; of a tent, Stj. 307, Str. 40: of a sail, Mag.: of the limb of the moon, Rb. 34: *the edge-beam or rail* of a paling, sá garðr er gildir, er öin er á meðal staurs hvers, en hjástaur enn þriði, ok jaðarr er yfir, N. G. L. i. 246: poet., himin-jöður, the 'sky-border,' horizon, Vsp.; ský-jaðarr, 'cloud-border,' the heaven, Geisl. 2; sólar-jaðarr, id.: *the edge of the hand* (handar-jaðarr); Edda 110: *the border along the shore*, með Blálands jaðri, Lex. Poët.; fróns jaðarr, id.; Eylands jaðarr = *ora maritima*, Merl. 2. 5: whence a local name of the Norse district, Jaðarr, m. *Jaðeren*; also Jaðar-byggð, f., and Jaðar-byggjar, m. pl. *the men of the county* J., Fb., Fms. passim.

II. metaph. [A. S. *eodor*, Beow.], *the foremost, best*, with gen.; Ása jaðarr, *the best of all the Ases*, Ls. 35; fólks jaðarr, *the best of men*, Hkr. 2. 40; goðs jaðarr, *the biggest god* = Odin, Stor. 22; hers jaðarr, Fm. 36, Merl.

jaðar-skegg, n. *whiskers*, Sks. 288, (recorded as a German fashion.)

jaðra, að, *to brim, border*; jaðraðr, part. *bordered*, Gpl. 308.

jaðrakan, n. a kind of Icel. bird, *numenius*: mod. *jaðreka*, Edda (Gl.).

JAFN, adj., also spelt jamn, f. jöfn, neut. jafnt, often spelt as well as pronounced jant; compar. jafnari, superl. jafnastr: [Ulf. *ibns*, Luke vi. 17; A. S. *efen*; Engl. and Dutch *even*; old Fr. *ivín*; O. H. G. *eban*; mod. Germ. *eben*; Dan. *jevn*; Swed. *jenn*; akin to Lat. *aequus* by interchange of palatal and labial, see Grimm's Dict. s. v. *eben*]:—*even, equal*, but, like Lat. *aequus*, mostly in a metaph. sense, for slétt (q. v.) answers to Lat. *planus*; often followed by a dat., jafn e-u, *equal to a thing*, in comparison: I. *equal, equal to*; jöfn eyri (dat.) gulls, K. p. K. 72; jafn Guði, *equal to God*; jafn mér, passim. 2. *equal, the same*; enda er jöfn helgi hans meðan hann ferr svá með sér, Grág. i. 93; ella er jöfn sök við hann fram á leið, 322; at ek verða jafn drengi í hvert sinn, Sd. 188; þínar verða flestar jafnastrar, *thy acts are mostly the same*, i. e. *all bad*, Fms. viii. 409.

3. *fixed, unchanged*; með jafnri leigu, jöfnum kaupum, jöfnum skildaga, Rétt. 2. 7, Stat. 264, Fb. ii. 137; hann var ellefu vetra eðr tíu, ok sterkur at jöfnum aldri, and strong for his age, Eg. 188, 592; eiga þeir jöfnum höndum (see hönd) allt þat er þeir taka, Grág. ii. 66. 4. *even, even-tempered*; jafn ok úmislyndr, Mar.: of numbers, jöfn tala, *even in tale, equal*, opp. to odda-tala, Alg. 356.

II. neut. jafnt or jant, almost adverbially, *equally, just*;

jafnt utan sem innan, Grág. i. 392: *as, just as*, ok hafa eitt atferli báð jant, *both together, both alike*, Fms. xi. 137; jafnt er sem þér sýnist, *as it appears, indeed*, af er fótrinn, Nj. 97; jafnt þrælur sem frjáls menn, Fms. i. 113; jant sem, *just as, equally as*; jafnt sem í fjörðung dómi, jant skal eiga ferasdóm eftir fjörbaugs-mann sem eftir skuga mann, Grág. i. 87; skal hann láta virða fé þat jant sem úmagáey 189; menn skulu svá sakir hluta, jant sem á alþingi, 122; jant þat komit er þú spáðir, *it has happened just as thou didst foretel*, Niðst. ellipt., ok skal hann þá jant (sem þeir) allri bót upp halda, Grág. 182. 2. *temp. at the same time, just*; ek skirri þikk, ok nefna þá í nafni Föður, ok drepa barninu í vatn um sinn jafnt fram fyrir sik, a *dip the bairn each time into the water*, K. p. K. 10: *just, precisely, the very moment*, þat var jant Jóna-aptan sjálfan er þeir börðusk, Fm. xi. 15; jant í því hann stakaði, 133. 3. *adverb.*, at jöfnu, *equal in equal shares*, Fms. xi. 131. 4. *til jafns*, *vóru þeir engir at eina íþrótt hefði til jafns við hann*, Nj. 46; halda til jafns við e-n, l. 40; komask til jafns við e-n, Fb. i. 261.

B. COMPDS: I. *such a, so... a*; Karvel jafn-frægum drengi, *fine a fellow as K.*, Karl. 103; er þat skömm jafn-mörgum mönnum, *so shame for so many men*, Gisl. 51: with the particle sem, jafn-ungur s hann var, *young as he was*, i. e. *so young as he was for his age*, Nj. 5; vel hafi þér mínu máli komit, jafn-úvænt sem var, Þiðr. 136; þat ekki hæfa á jafn-mikilli hátíð sem (in such a feast as) í hönd Fb. i. 376; at eigi skyldi Hugon keisari yfir þá stíga jafn-reiðr s hann varð þeim, Karl. 478; undraðisk önn hversu fríðr ok sagr ha var jafn-gamall maðr (*for his age*), Stj. 215; mikill maðr ertú þú þó jafn-gamall, Ó. H. 176; Þórir Oddsson var sterkastr jafn-gamall, Gu. 4.

II. *mod. phrases such as*, það er jafngóðr jafn-gamill, *it is so good, bim right*; hann er jafngóðr fyrir því, *it won't hurt him*; or *housum*, það jafn-gott, *it will do him good, serve him right*; vera jafn-nef þu er ég, *be equally near*, i. e. *none the better*; hann fór jafnunar, *it was all of use*. III. in countless compds (esp. adjectives) with almost: participle or adverb, rarely with verbs and nouns, and denoting *equal, the same*; as seen from the context often followed by a dat., e. g. j. gamall e-m, *of the same age as another person*:—of these compds some can be noticed: jafn-aldr, a, m. *one of the same age*, Fm. 13, vii. 199, Bs. i. 179, Eg. 25, 84. jafn-augðigr, adj. *equally well*, Band. 2: *equally bappy*, hann setr hund sinn jafnaugðigan okkr undir þe Bjarn. 27. jafn-aðsær, adj. *as perspicuous*, Eluc. 41. jafn-a-veldr, adj. *as easy*, Ld. 78. jafn-ágestr, adj. *as good, as noble*, Nj. 1 jafn-ákafr, adj. *as impetuous*, Fms. xi. 137. jafn-beinn, adj. *straight*, Sturl. i. 196. jafn-berr, adj. *equally bare*, Fas. i. 67. j. bitinn, part. *evenly bitten or grazed*, of a field, Gpl. 407. jafn-bitr, ja beittir, adj. *as sharp, keen*. jafn-bjartir, adj. *as bright*, Nj. 208; u Sks. 69. jafn-bjóða, bauð; j. e-m, *to be a match for one*, Finnb. 260: *equal to, contest on equal terms with one*, Fms. ii. 27, vii. 22; griptu betri þeim peningum jafnbjóði, 655 xxx. 10. jafn-blíðr, adj. *equally n*, Fær. 154. jafn-borinn, part. *of equal birth*, Ld. 332, Fms. x. 79 v. Gpl. 133; j. til e-s, *having equal birthright to*, Fms. vii. 8, x. 407. j. brátr, adj. *as steep*. jafn-brátt, n. adj. *as soon, at the same mon*, Hom. 114. jafn-breidr, adj. *equally broad*, Edda 28, Gpl. 355. j. búinn, part. *equally 'boun' or armed*, Fms. ii. 165: *ready, prepared*. jafn-deildir, part. *equally shared*, Hom. 148. jafn-digr, adj. *as Sturl. iii. 63. jafn-djúpr*, adj. *as deep*. jafn-djúpvitr, adj. *deep-scheming*, Orkn. 214, Hkr. iii. 95. jafn-drengilegr, adj. *gallant*, Isl. ii. 446. jafn-drjúgdeildir, part. *going as far*, of st Sturl. i. 166. jafn-drjúgr, adj. *keeping as long*, Sturl. i. 216, Rb jafn-dýrligr, adj. *equally splendid*, Bs. i. 454. jafn-dýrr, ac costly, glorious, of the same price, K. p. K. 28, Nj. 56, Grett. 10 N. G. L. i. 150, 348. jafn-dægri, n. (mod. *jafndægri*), *the equ both dægr* (q. v.) being equally long, Edda 103, Rb. 454, 456, 472 passim: *equal length*, of day and night, Fb. i. 539; see eykt. jafn-do n. *equal judgment, justice*, Fms. vi. 431, P. 413. jafn-dæmr, just, giving equal judgment, Rb. 364. jafn-einfaldr, adj. *as si guileless*, Hom. 50. jafn-fagr, adj. *as fair*, Nj. 112. j. fallgr, adj. *as handsome*. jafn-fastr, adj. *equally firm*, G i. 7, K. p. K. 166: *as adv.*, Fms. x. 270, Finnb. 338. jafn-fair as few. jafn-feigr, adj. *as fey*. jafn-feitr, adj. *as fat*. j. fimlega, adv. (-ligr, adj.), *as alert*, Fms. ii. 273. jafn-fimr as alert, Fær. 272, Hkr. i. 291, v. l. jafn-fjær, adv. *as far*. j. fjölmennr, adj. *with as many men*, Nj. 222. jafn-flatt, n. fara j., *to fare so ill*, Fms. vi. 379; see flatr. jafn-flótr, adj. *as jafn-fram*, adv. *equally forward, side by side*: with dat., jafn-fram Rúts, Nj. 8: locally, of places, *over against*, (= gegnt and gagn-vart, with dat., er hann kom jafnfram Borgund, Hkr. ii. 309; j. Eidsvelli, v. Fms. ix. 408; j. gagntaki konungs sonar, j. bóðanum, vii. 170, ix. 387) as adv., standa jafnfram, *to stand evenly, in a straight line*; standa fyrir konungs börðinu, i. 16, Eg. 581, Nj. 140, Rb. 466, Sturl. iii. temp. *at the same moment*, of two things happening together, Fms. v. þeir riðu til þings jafnfram Skeggja, Þórd. 18 new Ed.; hann ferr jafnfram í frásögn æfi Guðs-sonar, *follows parallel in the story*, 62;



of a year, *anniversary*, skal eigi brúlaup vera fyrr en at jafnlangd, Grág. i. 311; tíu aurar sé leigðir cyri til jafnlangd (*a year's rent*), 390; at jafnlangd ei síðasta, 487; eigi síðar en fyrir jafnlangd, Fms. ii. 397; halda hátíð at jafnlangdum, Greg. 13, Hom. 98; jafnlangd-dagr, 129, Fms. v. 214, Dipl. v. 8; jafnlangd hátíð, an *anniversary*, Greg. 13. jafn-lengi, adv. as long, Grág. i. 423, Fms. iii. 9, MS. 733. 7. jafn-léttmæltr, adj. *equally easy, just as pleasant in one's speech*, Fms. vii. 227. jafn-létttr, adj. as light, as easy, Sturl. iii. 90: neut. (adverb.), Kjartani var ekki annat jafnléttjhalat, K. liked not to speak of anything so much, Ld. 214. jafn-léttvigr, adj. as ready in wielding arms, Sturl. iii. 90. jafn-líða, adj. with an equal number of men, Eb. 144. jafn-líga, adv. *equally, fairly*; sýnisk mér eigi j. á komit, Bs. i. 531, Vm. 169; skipta j., Fb. ii. 300: *perpetually, all along, always, usually*, Fms. i. 19; x. 88, 99, Dipl. v. 8, Rb. 348, 472, Stj. 77. jafn-ligr, adj. equal fair, Hkr. ii. 149, Háv. 57, Eg. 488; er þat miklu jafnligrá, a more equal match, Fms. vii. 115. jafn-líkligr, adj. as likely, Sturl. iii. 7, Lv. 77. jafn-líkr, adj. as like, Lv. 58, Fas. ii. 478: equal, alike, j. sem hornspónar efni, Bs. i. 59. jafn-lítil, adj. as little, Fas. iii. 487. jafn-ljóss, adj. as bright, Bret. 62. jafn-ljótr, adj. as ugly, Fms. iv. 175. jafn-ljúfr, adj. as willing. jafn-lygn, adj. as 'loun', as calm, of the wind. jafn-lyndi, n. evenness of temper, Stj., Fagrsk. 132, Bs. i. 141, Mar. passim. jafn-lyndr, adj. even-tempered, Fms. vi. 287, viii. 447 (v. l.). jafn-lyðskjldr, adj. equally bound, as liegemen, Sks. 270. jafn-lærðr, adj. as learned. jafn-magr, adj. equally meagre. jafn-maki, a, m. an equal, a match, Sks. 22, 255. jafn-mannvænn, adj. equally promising, Þorf. Karl. 382. jafn-margr, adj. as many, Nj. 104, Grág. ii. 210, 403, Fms. i. 152, ii. 34. jafn-máttugr, adj. as mighty, Fms. ii. 157, Eluc. 6. jafn-máttuligr, adj. equally possible, 655 xxii. B. jafn-menni, n. an equal, a match, Ld. 132, Ísl. ii. 358, Fms. vi. 345, vii. 103. jafn-menntr, adj. of equal rank, Hrafn. 10. jafn-merkiligr, adj. equally dignified, Bs. i. 148. jafn-mikill, adj. as great, Grág. ii. 264, 403, Fms. i. 1, Gpl. 363: *equally big, tall*, Fms. x. 202, Nj. 11: neut. as much, Fms. vii. 240, Skálda 168. jafn-míldr, adj. as mild, as gracious, Rb. 366. jafn-mínnigr, adj. baving as good a memory, Bs. i. 681. jafn-mjúkliga, adv. as meekly, as gently, Lv. 50. jafn-mjúkr, adj. equally soft. jafn-mjóðr, adv. as much, as strongly, Grág. ii. 140, Skálda 168. jafn-myrkr, adj. equally dark, Skálda 209. jafn-mæli, n. fair play, equality, Fb. i. 407, Fms. vi. 206, Grág. i. 88, 200, Ld. 258, H. E. i. 247, Karl. 99. jafn-naumr, adj. as close. jafn-náinn, adj.; j. at frændsemi, equally near akin, Grág. i. 171, ii. 67, Eb. 124, Ísl. ii. 315, (Jafnan, Ed.) jafn-nær, mod. jafn-nærri, adv. equally near: loc., er Ólafur mark j. báðum, Fms. vii. 64, 268, Sks. 63, 216: as near, at honum væri úvarligt at láta jafnmarga heiðna menn vera j. sér, Fms. ii. 34: *equally near* (by birth), i. 123: metaph., eigi hefir honum jafnnærri gengit újafnaðr þeirra sem mér, Sturl. iii. 238: also jafn-nær, adj. equally nigh, not a whit the better, see (II) above. jafn-nætti, n. the equinox, 673. 54, Stj. 15. jafn-oki, a, m. = jafnmaki, an equal, a mate for one, Sks. 22: a play-fellow, Stj. 497, Þiðr. 213. jafn-opt, adv. as often, Nj. 211, Rb. 566, Grág. i. 186. jafn-ótt, adj., neut. as adv., at the same time, immediately, Pass. 20: 2: one after another, taka e-ð jafnótt og það kemr. jafn-rakkr, adj. as strong, as straight, Ld. 168. jafn-ræmr, adj. as mighty, as great a wizard, Vpm. 2. jafn-rangr, adj. as wrong. jafn-ráðinn, part. equally determined, Grett. 149. jafn-reiðr, adj. equally angry, Háv. 52. jafn-rétti, n. an equal right. jafnréttis-maðr, m. a man with equal right, N. G. L. i. 31. jafn-rétttr, adj. as right, as lawful, Edda 93, Grág. i. 18: of equal authority, Hkr. iii. 79. jafn-réttviss, adj. equally just, Sks. 670. jafn-rifligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), as large, Lv. 75. jafn-rikr, adj. as rich, equally mighty. jafn-rjóðr, adj. as ruddy, Hkr. i. 102. jafn-rúmr, adj. equally large, Bjarn. jafn-ræði, n. an equal match, Fms. ii. 22, Glúm. 350, Nj. 49, Gpl. 215. jafn-röskr, adj. as brisk, as quick, Fms. iii. 225, v. 96. jafn-saman, adv.; fyrir þessa hugsan alla jafnsaman, all at once, all together, Fms. i. 185, Ld. 326, Ó. H. 46, Stj. 86, 121, Barl. 191. jafn-sannr, adj. equally true, 671. 1, Edda 19, Stj. 471. jafn-sárr, adj. as sore, as smarting, Mar. jafn-seinn, adj. as slow. jafn-sekr, adj. just as guilty, Grág. ii. 64, 89. jafn-síðis, adv. along with. jafn-síðr, adj. as long, of a garment (síðr), Stj. 563. jafn-sjúkr, adj. as sick, Fms. v. 324. jafn-skammr, adj. as short, Al. 129. jafn-skarpliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), as briskly, Nj. 199, v. l. jafn-skarpr, adj. as sharp, as keen. jafn-skripti, n. equal, fair dealing. jafn-skriptiliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), equally, mutually, Stj. 159. jafn-skripttr, part. equally shared. jafn-skjótr, adj. as swift, Fms. vii. 169, Rb. 454: —jafn-skjótt, neut. as adv. immediately, at once, Eg. 87, 201, 492, Fms. ii. 10: jafnskjótt sem, as soon as, Nj. 5, Barl. 176, Karl. 409, 441. jafn-skygn, adj. as clear-sighted, 655 xiii. A, Bjarn. 59. jafn-skyldiga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), as dutifully, Ver. 3. jafn-skyldr, adj. equally bound or obliged, Grág. ii. 362, 403, Gpl. 70, 477, Fms. vii. 274. jafn-skrúrliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), equally bold, Nj. 199. jafn-slétta, u, f. even, level ground. jafn-sléttr, adj. equally level, Stj. 79: as easily, Fas. ii. 48.



jafn-slægr, adj. as cunning, Fær. 99. jafn-snarpr, adj. (-snarpligr, adj., -liga, adv.), as sharp, Fms. vi. 156. jafn-snarr, adj. as alert. jafn-smart, adj., neut. as adv., as soon, instantly, Fas. iii. 434, Matth. xxvii. 48. jafn-snuður, adj. as poor. jafn-snuemma, adv. at the very same moment, of a coincidence, Eg. 425, Nj. 253, Fms. vi. 221; allir j., all at once, ix. 506, ix. 368 (both together); vóru þessir atburðir margir jafnsnuemma, en sumir litlu fyrr eðr síðar, Hkr. ii. 368. jafn-snjallr, adj. equal, Glúm., Bjarn. (in a verse). jafn-spakr, adj. equally wise, Hm. 53. jafn-sparr, adj. as saving, as close, Grág. i. 197, 222. jafn-sterkr, adj. as strong, Fms. i. 43. jafn-stirðr, adj. as stiff. jafn-stórlátr, adj. as proud, Ld. 116. jafn-stórliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), as proudly, Ölk. 34. jafn-stórr, adj. as big, as great. jafn-stórrettaðr, adj. of equally high birth, Fms. iv. 26. jafn-stríðr, adj. as hard, severe, Sks. 639. jafn-stuttur, adj. equally short, brief. jafn-syndigr, adj. as sinful, Sks. 674. jafn-sætr, adj. as sweet, Fb. i. 539. jafn-sætti, n. an agreement on equal terms, Nj. 21, Sturl. ii. 253, Fb. i. 126. jafn-tamr, adj. equally alert. jafn-tefi, n. an equal, drawn game, Vigl. 32. jafn-tengdr, part. in equal degrees of affinity, Grág. ii. 183. jafn-tíðhjalat, n. part. as much talked about, Nj. 100. jafn-tíðrætt, n. adj. = jafntíðhjalat, Nj. 100. jafn-tíguliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), equally lordly, Fms. x. 109. jafn-títt, n. adj. as often, as frequent, Níðr. 10. jafn-torogætr, adj. as rarely to be got, eboice, Bs. i. 143. jafn-torsótligr, adj. as hard to get at, Fms. x. 358. jafn-trauðr, adj. as unwilling. jafn-traustr, adj. as much to be trusted, Fms. vi. 244. jafn-trúr, jafn-tryggr, adj. as faithful. jafn-undarligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), as strange, Sks. 80. jafn-ungtr, adj. as young, Fms. iii. 60, iv. 383. jafn-úbeint, n. adj. as far from the mark, of a bad shot, Fms. viii. 140. jafn-úfærr, adj. as unpassable, Sturl. iii. 163. jafn-úfensismar, adj. as tame, Rb. 366. jafn-úrðinn, part. as irrelative, Grett. 153. jafn-úspakr, adj. as unruly, Sturl. ii. 63. jafn-útlagr, adj. having to lay out the same fine, N. G. L. i. 158. jafn-vandhæfr, adj. as dangerous to keep, treat, Grág. i. 89. jafn-vandliga, adv. as carefully, Grág. ii. 249. jafn-varliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), as warily, Fms. vii. 127. jafn-varmr, adj. as warm, Sks. 217. jafn-varr, adj. as well aware, as much on one's guard, Dropl. 28. jafn-vaskliga, adv. as gallantly, Fms. vii. 127, Ld. 272. jafn-vaskligr, adj. as gallant. jafn-vaskr, adj. as bold, Str. 3. jafn-vátr, adj. equally wet. jafn-vegin, part. of full weight, Stj. 216. jafn-vegtr, n. a law phrase, used when an equal number has been slain on both sides, in which case there were no further proceedings, Glúm. 383, Fas. ii. 208. jafn-vel, adv. as well, equally well, Nj. 48, Eg. 111, Gbl. 354; likewise, hafa fyrirgört fé ok friði ok jafnvel óðals-jörðum sínum, 142; en þenna eið skulu jafnvel biskupar ábyrgjask við Guð ..., jafnvel sem (as well as) hinir úlarðu, 57; jafnvel af sönnum sem af landinu, Al. 2; ok jafnvel sendir jarl þeim mönnum orð, sem ..., Fms. xi. 120: even, döggföll um nætr jafnvel at heiðskirum veðrum, Stj. 17; jafnvel eptir þat er þau misgörðu, 40; jafnvel sýniliga, j. oss ónduðum, 9, Bs. i. 549, Barl. 170, 176, Gisl. 83; this last sense is very freq. in mod. usage. jafn-velviljaðr, part. as well wishing, Sks. 312. jafn-vesallr, adj. as wretched, Krók. 54. jafn-virði, n. equal worth, Bs. i. 9, Al. 48. jafn-vægi, n. equal weight, equilibrium, Hkr. ii. 250, Fas. i. 121; bóandi ok húsfreyja j. sitt, i. e. both of them equally, N. G. L. i. 6. jafn-vægja, ð, to weigh the same as another, Fms. iii. 120. jafn-vegr, adj. of equal weight, Sks. 644. jafn-vænn, adj. equally fine, handsome, promising, Fms. x. 429, Sturl. iii. 67. jafn-vætta, t, to weigh against, counterbalance, Stj. 13, Þorst. Síðu H. 14. jafn-vrða, ð, with dat. to altercate, bandy words, Sturl. iii. 213. jafn-þarfr, adj. as useful, Arnor. jafn-þétt, adj. pressed as closely together. jafn-þjófgefninn, adj. as thievish. jafn-þolinmóðr, adj. as patient, Rb. 366. jafn-þolinn, adj. as enduring. jafn-þreytt, part. as weary. jafn-þríflinn, adj. as cleanly. jafn-þröngtr, adj. as tight. jafn-þungtr, adj. as heavy, pressing, Fms. v. 264, Stj. 278. jafn-þurr, adj. equally dry. jafn-þykktr, adj. as thick, Hkr. iii. 159. jafn-þyrstr, part. as thirsty. jafn-þætr, adj. as impetuous. jafn-sæstr, part. equally excited, Band. 34 new Ed. jafn-ðrr, adj. as eager, as liberal. jafn-ðruger, adj. as firm, steadfast.

JAFNA, að, jamna, [Ulf. *ga-ibjan*; cp. *jafn*], to make even, but seldom in its original sense, see *sleitta*: to cut even, Katla lék at hafri sínum ok jafnaði topp hans ok skegg, Eb. 94; mörum sínum mön jafnaði, Þkv. 6.

II. metaph. to make equal; svá sem skálir jafna (make to balance) tvær vágir, 732, 18; en í arfinum megi jafna hlut þeirra, Grág. i. 173; búa skulu j. hlut manna, ii. 343. 2. with dat. and with a prep.; jafna e-u saman, to compare, to set off one against the other; var þá jafnað saman vígum, Nj. 250; búa skulu jamna þar nesjum saman, Grág. ii. 262; jafna e-u við e-t, to compare one thing with another; en hvat af jafni öðrum mönnum við hana, Mar.; er hinum fornum lögum jafnað við blót, Eluc. 39; jafnað er auðæfum yðrum við sönn auðæfi, Greg. 27; jafna e-u til e-s, to liken one thing to another; því hefi ek jafnað þessu til hornspónsins, at ..., Bs. i. 59; Gunnhildr þótti hyggjuleysi til ganga, eðr ófund, ef nokkurum manni var til Hrúts jafnað, Ld. 60; svá má ek

helzt til jafna þessum konungum, Fas. iii. 60: absol., svo til að jafna sem ..., so for example, as if ...

III. reflex. to compare oneself to be equal to, call oneself a match for another; nú veit ek eigi hvat er mætta þá við þik jafnask, Glúm. 337; segir at þeir hafa of dregit frak þræla, er slíkir skulu honum jafnask, when such fellows presume to be equals, Fms. x. 421; jafnask til við e-n um e-t, to compare oneself with another in a thing, Fb. i. 261: with dat., hann rak englinn frá sér e honum vildi jafnask, Fms. viii. 240: jafnask í orðum við e-n, to band words with one, 308, v. l. 2. pass. to become equal; kvað jafnask með þeim, then would all be made straight among them, Sturl. i. 77.

jafna, u, f. [O. H. G. *epani*; Germ. *ebene*], level ground, a plain, Lat. *planities*; hann flýði af hálsum ofan á jöfnu, Hkr. i. 151; er þá briggja milna fór af jöfnu til þorsins, Greg. 80; kona niðr á jöfnu Stj. 380, Róm. 272.

jafnaðr, m. and jöfnuðr, gen. ar, [Ulf. *ibnassus* = *ισότης*], an equal share; en þaðan af höfum vit jafnað af báðir, Hrafn. 17; slíkt se honum sýndisk jöfnuðr milli þeirra, Fms. xi. 87; skyldi finnum þig hundrða í jafnað Sigríðar, Dipl. v. 3; í jafnað við þat góð, sem ..., id.; at jafnaði, in equal proportion; eiga e-t at jafnaði, Grág. ii. 7; skipta e-u at jafnaði, i. 442, Fms. xi. 401, Fb. ii. 55, 256; in temp. sem usually, ekki að jafnaði, Fas. iii. 226, Mar.; með jafnaði, id., Mar. the dat. plur. jafnóðum (in mod. pronunciation jafnóðum) is used in sense; hann maðir sik í föstum ok vökum ok á þænum at legg ok jafnóðum svá talandi, Th. 7; in mod. usage, bit by bit, one one, each in its turn ..., eg vil spyrja þá jafnóðum ok þeir kon I will ask them one by one as they come in; as also jafnaðr, i. jafn B.

II. metaph. equity, fairness, justice, Karl. 554, freq. in mod. usage. COMPS: jafnaðar-boð, n. a fair offer, Fas. ii. 4. jafnaðar-dómr, m. a law term, arbitrium; leggja mál til jafnaðar to put a case for an umpire, Nj. 101; tvennir kostir ..., bjóða þórg jafnaðarðóm, ok mundi hann svara féggjöldum eptir því sem dómr í, 4, sá annarr at unna þorgils sjálfðæmis, Sturl. iii. 170 (where jafnað dómr is opp. to sjálfðæmi), Sks. 736. jafnaðar-eiðr, m. a law term, Gpl. 199; for this word see eiðr. jafnaðar-fundr, m. a meet for making an agreement, Sturl. ii. 134. jafnaðar-geð, n. an temper, Sks. 448. jafnaðar-gjöf, f. a law term, an equal portion; gaf hann henni tuttugu hundrð af sínu góði, reiknaði þat j. við Halldóru dóttur sína, Dipl. iv. 7. jafnaðar-hl skipti, n. an equal share, equal portion, Dipl. v. 3. jafnaðar-höf; leggja e-t undir jafnaðarhönd, to share a thing in common, N. G. L. 220. jafnaðar-kaup, n. an equal bargain, Ld. 96. jafnaðar-leiga, u, f. a fair rent, Jb. 392. jafnaðar-maðr, m. an equal mal taka sér jafnaðarmenn, Fms. vii. 119, Band. 37 new Ed.; as a law te an umpire, Fms. ix. 327: a fair, forbearing man, vitzkumaðr m ok jafnaðarmaðr, x. 170; ofsa-maðr mikill ok ekki j. (overbearing Sturl. ii. 143; lítill j., Fb. i. 520; jarl þótti engi j., Orkn. 44. jafnaðar-máli, a, m. a law term, an agreement, Dipl. iv. 2. jafnaðar-samr, adj. (-semi, f.), fair, Sturl. ii. 143. jafnaðar-skipti, n. a dealing, Grett. 105 A. jafnaðar-pokki, a, m. mutual affection: á með ykkir, ye love one another, Korm. 26, Grett. 162 A, Fas. i. 176.

jafnan and jamnan, adv. constantly, always, Fms. ii. 37, Barl. sem þú sagðir jafnan, as thou didst say always, Nj. 17; næsta jafn Sks. 18; æ jamnan, ever and ever, Sks. 193 B, passim. JAFNI, a, m. an equal, a match for one: of a thing, mæla til i (= til jafna) við e-n, Fb. i. 250: mathem. an even number, i odd eigi i jafna, Hom. (St.)

JAFNI, a, m., botan. *Lycopodium clavatum*, a herb used by d Hjalt, mentioned in Sd.; jafna-baggi, jafna-belgr, a bag full of d Landn. 208. COMPS: jafna-bróðir, m. = jafni, Hjalt. jafn-kollr, m. a nickname, from hair as dyed (?), Landn.

jafnindr (jamyndir menn), prop. a part. pl., a law term, 'day's umpires'; in Norse law, these day's men served as a kind of jurors or jurors in matter of compensation; bæta ... sem jamyndir (as adj.) meta, N. G. L. i. 75; en ef hins verðr lóð, er lög festi fyr skolu jamyndir menn meta, hve mikitt hann neytti til laga stefnu, bæta munda-baugi, sem jafnindr umbo, þeir er okkr vilja setta, Hbl analogous to the Icel. law phrases, sem þeir meta, of the Grágas.

jafningi, a, m. an equal, a match, Nj. 29, Fms. vi. 104, xi. 76 saying, æ kemr maðr manns í stað, en ei jafningi jafnan, passim: in and Karl. the peers of Charlemagne are called jafningjar.

jag, n. a quarrel, squabble, Lat. *rixia*.

JAGA, að, [O. H. G. *jagon*; mid. H. G. *jage*; Germ. *jagen*; w mod. Dan. *jagen*, pret. *jog* = to drive, whence to hunt, but in Icel. a particular sense]: to move to and fro, e.g. as a door on its hinges. metaph. to harp on one string; hvat þarf ek um slíkt at jaga, 8 jaga ávallt á enni sömu sök, to be harping all along on the same Mork. 183. 3. reflex. jagast, to altercate, Lat. *rixari*; cp. jag.

to hunt; jaga dýr, Fas. iii. 273; in this sense however the word hardly be said to be Icelandic.

jagt or jakt, n. [jaga], a yacht, (mod.)



m. [cp. A. S. *gicel*], a piece of ice, broken ice, Fas. i. 472, 40, Grett. 140, passim. COMPDS: *jaka-för*, f. and *jaka-broken ice in a river*, Grett. l. c.; see *jökull*: *bel-jaki*, a bulge, metaph. a rough strong man; hann er mesti beljaki.  
n. *James: Jakobs-land*, n. St. James' land, Compostella in Föls-messa, -vaka, St. James' mass, vigil, Fms.: botan., fill, m. *erigeron Alpinus*, Alpine flea-bane, Hjalt.  
u, f. [provinc. Swed. *jälda*], a mare, only in poetry, gömul, Kormak (twice); i *jöldu líki*, Fms. xi. 42 (in a verse); Grett. (in a verse). *Jöldu-hlaup*, n. Mare's-leap, a local north of Ireland, Landn.

*jammn*-, see *jafn*-.  
to grumble, (slang.)  
pl. men from *Jamtaland* in Sweden, Fms.  
to mumble, as with a toothless mouth.  
to barp on the same thing.  
[Norse *jever*], poet. a kind of snake, Edda (Gl.)  
f. = *japr*, Edda (Gl.)  
f., poet. a fight, battle, Edda (Gl.), Ísl. ii. 353 (in a verse);  
a 'war-tablet', i. e. a shield; *jöru-pollr*, a warrior, Lex.

II. in pr. names; of women, *Jar-brúðr* (mod. *Jarðs*. vii; of men, *Jör-undr*, Landn.  
[Engl. to earth], to earth, bury, Bjarn. 69, Nj. 99, Eg. 130, (ar.: reflex, H. E. i. 510.  
*earþing*, H. E. i. 493.  
e *jörð*.  
n., 'earth-ban,' when, from the earth being frozen or covered here is no feed for cattle, Eb. 290, Fb. i. 522, Bs. i. 873.  
f. *earth-works*, an earth stronghold, Hkr. ii. 69.  
m. the earth's convexity, Rb. 474.  
m. an earth-dweller, a dweller in underground caves, Fms.

*jarandi*, part. a tenant, Gísl. 83.  
vir, m. = *jarðbyggjandi*, Vellekla.  
n. an earth-dyke, Stj. 194, v. l.  
di, part. a landowner, Gpl. 348.  
f. landed property.  
m. 'earth-fire,' volcanic fire, Landn. 78, Symb. 27, Bret. 8, 141 new Ed.  
pl. [Germ. *erd-appfel*, Fr. *pommes de terre*], potatoes, (mod.)  
pl. = *jarðneskr*, Barl. 36.  
an earth-slip, Gísl. 33, Glúm. 341, Sk. 50, Pr. 381, Ísl.

adj. earth-fast, fixed in the earth; j. steinn, Fms. xi. 442, 461, innb. 324; j. hæl, Stj. 417, v. l.  
treasure hidden in the earth, Grág. ii. 403, Hkr. i. 12.  
n. a snow-drift, Valla L. 218: mod. skafrenningr.  
n. part. bidden in the earth, Gpl. 310, Barl. 199.  
an earth-pit, Stj. 193.  
n. part. = *jarðfastr*, Eg. (in a verse).  
adj. 'lord of earth,' epithet of a king, Eg. (in a verse).  
m. an underground cave, Stj. 89.  
f. = *jarðhiti*, Stj. 82, Bs. i. 306.  
m. subterranean, volcanic heat, Bs. i. 118, Grett. 136.  
m. a land-allotter, liege-lord, Kormak.  
f. an earth-bole, Eg. 767, Edda (pref.), Al. 166, Stj. 89.  
m. wild bops, Hjalt.

an earth-house, underground bome, Landn. 32 (in Ireland), in besieging, Eg. 234, Fær. 169; or an underground passage into a dwelling house, and used for hiding or as a means of escape, mentioned in the Sagas, Dropl. 28, Gísl. 44, Háv. 49, *jarðhús-nautr*, m. a sword taken from a j., Fs.  
n. a large vat fixed in the floor, for keeping butter or the mod. birda.  
pl. fossil coal or saltpetre (?), Sk. 392; *jarðkol ok brennu-efni* (?) and brimstone.  
m. a choice of land, land to be bad, Stj. 190.  
m. a cross-shaped sod, cut so as to serve for a mark or K. 90, Valla L. 208, Dipl. i. 7.  
adi (-*vikendi*), n. a land animal, Ver. 2.  
a bath in a warm spring from the earth, Ísl. ii. 412.  
adj. furnishing no grazing; cp. *jarðbann*.  
f. land-rent, Js. 83.  
m. = *jarðbann*.  
j. earthily, Lat. *terrestris*, Edda (pref.), Fb. iii. 465, Fms. 6, Greg. 44, Hom. 38, Hem. 33, 2.  
earth colour, dark colour, MS. 544. 39.  
m. 'earth-louse,' *pediculus calcaricus* (Mohr), or rather a  
cp. A. S. *earðwige*, Engl. *earwig*: used in contempt, muna  
Gríms, verða mér at bana? Landu. 146.  
adj. lying on the ground, of a keel, Fms. x. 319.

*jarð-munr*, m. [Dan. *jords-mon*], a strip of land, portion, D. N.  
*jarð-neskr*, adj. earthily, esp. in an eccl. sense, Fms. x. 342, Stj. 14, 20, O. H. L. 11, Játv. ch. 3, N. T., Vidal, Pass.  
*jarð-næði*, n. a bome, tenancy. *jarð-næðis-lauss*, adj. homeless, of a tenant.  
*jarð-plógr*, m. ploughing, Stj.  
*jarð-ríki*, u. the earth, the world, Edda (pref.), Sk. 491, Fms. i. 225, Barl. 84, etc.: esp. the kingdom of earth, eccl., opp. to himinríki, N. T., Vidal.  
*jarð-setja*, t, to bury, Pr. 413.  
*jarð-skjálfti*, u. m. an earthquake, Sk. 142, Hom. 139, Mar., freq. in mod. usage; cp. *landskjálfti*.  
*jarð-stofa*, u. f. = *jarðhús*, Fms. vii. 32: the floor = Germ. *erdgeschoss*, D. N. i. 350, iv. 395, (Fr.)  
*jarð-varp*, n. the act of throwing to the earth.  
*jarð-varpa*, ad, to throw one to the earth, a law term.  
*jarð-vegr*, m. the earth, Mag.: in mod. usage a soil, góðr j., illr j., sendinn j., etc., good, bad, sandy soil.  
*jarð-yrkja*, u. f. agriculture, (mod.)  
*jarðanlega*, adv. querulously, (mod. and slang.)  
*JARKI*, a, m. [akin to *jaðarr*, qs. *jaðrkí*], the outside of the foot, Edda 110, freq. in mod. usage; hoppa út á jörkum, to walk on the jarki: in the Feroic dialect jarki is used of the hand = handar-jaðar.  
*jarkna-steinn*, m. [prob. a for. word derived from the A. S. *eorcnan-stán*]:—a gem, it occurs only in the following poems, Vkv. 23, 33, Gkv. i. 18, 3, 9, which may all have been composed by one man, who borrowed the word from the A. S.

*JARL*, m., older form *earl*, [Hel. *erl*; A. S. *eorl*; Engl. *earl*]: this word had a double sense, one old and common to the Saxons as well as the earliest Scandinavians, one later and specifically Norse, which afterwards became English through the Norse and Danish invasion, and was finally established by the Norman Conquest.

A. A gentle, noble man, a warrior, and collect. *gentlefolk*, as opp. to the *churl* folk or common people (*karlar*, *búendr*); thus the old poem *Rígs-mál* distinguishes three classes, *earls*, *churls*, and *thralls* (*jarla-ætt*, *karla-ætt*, *þræla-ætt*); so also in A. S. *eorl* and *ceorl* are almost proverbially opposed; in the old Saxon poem *Heliand*, 'erl' is used about a hundred times = a man. Prof. Munch suggested that the name of the Teutonic people *Eruli* or *Heruli* simply represents an appellative (*warriors*), which the Roman writers took to be a proper name. In the Scandin. countries this use of *jarl* is rare and obsolete, but remains in poet. phrases, in old laws, and in law phrases; oddar görva jarli megin, spears make the earl's might, Mk. v.; rudda ek sem jarlar forðum mér til landa, I won me lands like the earls of yore, Glúm. (in a verse): jarls yndi, an earl's delight = a man's delight, Hm. 96; jörlum öllum óðal batni, Gh. 21; hlaðit ér, earlar, eikiköstinn, 20; ítrar jarla-brúðir, 'earl's-brides,' ladies, Gkv. i. 3; alsnottir jarlar, the gentle earls, 2; eggja ek yðr, jarlar, Am. 54; jarla einbani, 'earl-slayer' = *ἀνδροκτόνος*, Em., Hkm.; karl-fólk ok jarla, *churl folk and earl folk*, Sighvat; eitt mein sækir hvern jarl, every earl (man) has his ill luck, Fb. ii. (in a verse): in the law, jarls jörð, an earl's estate, is opp. to konungs jörð, a king's estate, in the phrase, hálfan rétt skal hann taka er hann kömr á jarls jörð, en þá allan ok fullan er hann kömr á konungs jörð, Grág. (Kb.) i. 192, for this is undoubtedly the bearing of this disputed passage; jarlmaðr is opp. to búkarl, Fms. vii. (in a verse); so also karlmaðr (q. v.) in its oldest sense is opp. to jarlmaðr, = *churl-man* and *earl-man*; hirð-jarl = *hirðmaðr*, Fms. xi. 302, v. l.; berg-jarl, poet. a 'crag-earl' = a giant, Edda (in a verse); bak-jarl, a 'back-earl,' an enemy in one's rear; of-jarl (q. v.), an 'over-earl,' an over-bearing man.

B. A chief, as a title, specially Norse and Danish. The Landnáma, which is almost our only source for the political and personal history of Norway before king Harald Fairhair and the settlement of Iceland, records several chiefs of the 8th and 9th centuries who bore an earl's name as a family dignity; Ívarr Upplendinga-jarl (Upplönd, a Norse county), Ásbjörn jarl Skerja-blesi, Eyvindr jarl, 317; Atli jarl Mjóvi af Gaulum (a Norse county), Þorkell Naumdala-jarl (earl in Naumdale, a Norse county), 281; Grjótarðar jarl í Sölva (a county), 297; and as a family title, the famous Háleygja-jarlar (the earls of the Norse county Hálogaland, whose pedigree from Odin was drawn out in the old poem *Háleygja-tal*; Hákon jarl Grjótarðarson, etc.): so also the Mæra-jarlar, the earls of Mæri (a Norse county), the foremost of whom was Rögnvaldr Mæra-jarl, the forefather of the earls of the Orkneys (Orkneyja-jarlar) and the earls of Rouen (Rúðu-jarlar = the dukes of Normandy).

II. along with the Danish and Norse invasion the name appears in England, Bjartnár jarl in Ireland, Landn.; Hunda-Steinarr, an earl in England, id.; see also the Saxon Chronicle passim, where the very name indicates a Danish or Norse connexion. It is very likely that many of the earls of the Landnáma were sovereign chiefs, differing from kings only in title, for in old poetry a king and an earl were addressed in the same way.

III. about the time of Harald Fairhair all the petty chiefs became liegemen under one king, the earl being in dignity nearest the king, answering to comes

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in mid. Lat. and *graf* in Germ. In Scandinavia both name and office became extinct about the 13th century: in Iceland, being a commonwealth, it never took root; see however Gizur jarl (died A.D. 1268) in the *Sturlunga*.—For references see the *Sagas* passim, esp. *Har. S. Harf.* ch. 6.

IV. in eccl. translation the Roman *procurator provinciae* is often rendered by *jarl*, e.g. *Pilatus jarl*, *earl Pilate*, *Ver. 67*, *Pass. 20. 2.* COMPS: *jarla-kappi*, a. m. *champion of earls* (of Orkney), a nickname, *Landn.* COMPS: *jarla-skáld*, n. *poet of earls*, a nickname of the poet Amór for his poems on the earls of Orkney. *Jarla-sögur*, f. pl. *Earls' Sagas* (earls of Orkney), the old name of the present Orkneyinga Saga, *Fb. ii. 347*, *Ö. H. 100*. *Jarls-efni*, n. a *young earl*, *earl's heir*, *N. G. L.* *Jarls-maðr*, m. an *earl's man, follower*, *Nj. 127*. *Jarls-nið*, n. *earl's libel*, name of a poem, *Fb. i.* *Jarls-ríki*, n. an *earldom*, *Hkr. i. 101*, *Fms. xi. 179*. *Jarls-sæti*, n. an *earl's seat*, *Hkr. i. 81*.

*jarl-borinn*, part. *earl-born*, *Fs. 125*.

*jarl-dómr* or *jarls-dómr*, m. an *earldom*, *Landn. 260*, *Fms. i. 6*, *vii. 315*, *Hkr. i. 263*.

*jarl-dæmi*, n. = *jarldómr*, *Fms.*

*jarl-maðr*, m. an *earl*. COMPS: 2. freq. as a pr. name on Swed. Runic stones, *Baut. passim*. II. an *earl's man*, *Lex. Poët.*

*Jarma*, ad, to *bleat*, of sheep and goats, *Grett. 137 A*, *Greg. 50* passim.

*JARMR*, m. [prob. identical with A. S. *geomor*; *Hel. jamar*; *North. E. yammer*; *O. H. G. jamar*; *Germ. jammer*, which words are else alien to the Scandin.]:—a *bleating*, *Gullp. 19*; *saða-jarmr*, the *bleating of sheep*, *Hrafn. 7*; *fugls-jarmr*, the *bleating*, *crying of birds*, as the giantess calls the birds' song, *poët.*, *Edda* (in a verse), *passim*.

*jarpi*, a. m. a kind of *bird*, *tetrao bonasia* (2), *Norse jerpe*, *Edda* (Gl.)

*JARPR*, adj. *fem. jörp*, *brown*, of the hair; *jarpr á há*, *jarpt há*, *Fms. vii. 112*, *238*, *x. 397*, *Nj. 39*; *jarpa skör*, *Hdm. 21*; *skarar jarpar*, *Gkv. 2. 19*: as epithet of a lady, *Fms. vii. 62* (in a verse); *hvit-j.*, id.: of horses, *jarpr hestr*, *Flov. 33*; in mod. usage, of horses only, *Jarpr* of a stallion, *Jörp* of a mare.

*jarp-skamr*, *Hdm.* (doubtful).

*jarp-skjóttir*, adj. *skew-ball*, i. e. *pie bald*, *Sturl. ii. 177*.

*jartegn* or *jartein*, later form *jarteikn* or even *jarðteikn*, but not so in good MSS.; in *Thom. S.* even spelt *hjarategn*; *jartegn* (badly), *Fms. xi. 38*: that the syllable *tein* was sounded guttural is also shewn by the rhyme, *slífs eru jarteignir*, *Eb.* (in a verse); and *fregnar jartegnir*, *Leiðarv. 6*; but also *hrein . . . jarteinir*, *36*: in the *Rekst.* the former syllable *jart* is rhymed on *bjart*: [*Hel. word-tékan*, *O. H. G.* and *mid. H. G. wort-zeichen* shew the true etymology to be *word-taken*, whence, by a false etymology, arose the *mid. H. G.* and *mod. Germ. war-zeichen*; in the *Scandin.* the *w* was changed into *j*, *Dan. jertegn*, *Grimm's Gramm. ii. 481*, note; the word is however scarcely genuine Scandinavian, although it occurs in poems of the former part of the 11th century, e.g. the *Rekst.*, as also in *Eb.* in the *Hrafnsmál*; but it is freq. used in the *Sagas*]:—I. a *token*, a *ring*, *knife*, *belt*, *sword*, or the like; properly, 'a word's token,' which a messenger had to produce in proof that his word was true; *orð ok jartegnir*, *orðsending ok jartegnir*, *Fms. i. 21*, *Eg. 36. 167*, *467*, *477*; *erendi ok j.*, *472*; *bréf ok j.*, *Fms. vii. 47*. (see *bréf*); með *skilríkum vitnum ok jartegnum*, *Gpl. 60*; *senda menn með jartegnum*, *Eg. 67*; *fi e-m jartegnir sínar*, *þera fram jartegnir e-s*, *96*; *þera upp örendi sín ok sýna jartegnir*, *Ö. H. 53*; *fingerull þetta fær þú Ragnvaldi jarli*, þær *jartegnir mun hann kenna*, id.; *þar hann fram orðsendingar konungs ok sýndi þat með jartegnum*, *Eg. 38*; *þeim er taka vilja við vináttu minni ok jartegnum*, *Ö. H. 75*; *vera til jartegna*, *to be a token or proof of a thing*, *Eg. 49*, *768*; *hafa e-t til jartegna*, *use as a token, proof*, *Sks. 725 B*, *Fms. viii. 197*, *Gisl. 97*; *nú tak hér gullit ok haf til jartegna*, *Fs. 8*; *nú er hér gull er þú skalt bera til jartegna*, *at ek sendi þik*, *7*; *fluttu sendimenn hér með konungi þegar jarteignir af jarli at þeir fóru með sönnum hans eyrendum*, *Hkr. i. 327*; *sannar jarteignir*, *til sannra jartegna at þú segir satt*, *þá fær þú honum*, *Fms. iii. 61*, *Eg. 28*, *476*; *þat eru miklar jartegnir*, *hve hlýðnir . . . it is a great token, bow . . .*, *16*; *þat vóru jarteinir*, *at herr var í landi, it served as a token, that . . .*, *Fms. i. 167*. II. in sing. as well as plur. a *miracle*, esp. as a *token or proof* of the holiness of a saint, *Nj. 162*, *Clem. 47*, *59*, *Fms. vii. 251*, *xi. 38*, *Rb. 374*, *418*, *Hkr. ii. 393*; *þat mun þér þykja jartein*—*þat kalla ek atburð*, *segja hann*, *en eigi jartein*, *Sturl. ii. 54*; *þáru jarteinir vitni heilagleik hans*, *Greg. 57*; *Guðs jarteinir*, *Fms. i. 133*. COMPS: 2. a *mystery*; *vita jartegnir ríkis Guðs*, *Hom. 67* (*Mark iv. 11*): in mod. usage, *N. T.*, *Pass.*, *Vidal.*, *krapta-verk*, and not *jarteikn*.

III. gramm. *token*, *value*, of a letter; *hafa eitt hljóð ok jartein*, *Skálda 166* (*Thorodd*); *þeirra stafa má þarask ef vill í váru máli*, *þvíat engi er einka jartein þeirra*, *167*; *líkneski, nafn ok j.*, id. COMPS: *jarteina-bók*, f. a *miracle-book*, *Bs.*, *Orkn. 174*, v. l. *jarteina-görð*, f. the *working of miracles*, *Stj.*, *Hkr. ii. 328*, *Fms. xi. 207*, *Orkn. 174*. *Jarteina-kraptr*, m. the *power of working miracles*, *Greg. 54*. *Jarteina-maðr*, m. a *worker of miracles*, *Greg. 55*. *Jarteinar-samliga*, adv. (-ligr, adj.), *wonderfully*, *Stj.*

*jarteina*, d. *earteina*, *Skálda 166*; *jartegna*, *jartengna*, *59*, *Cod. B.* (badly); *mod. jarteikna*:—to *betoken*; *mun sá síðr en fögru epli*, *Fms. xi. 12*; *jarteindu þat þau in miklu slátrín*, *er lét þangat færa*, *Ísl. ii. 342*; *þat jartegndi blóma ríkis hans*, *Hkr. i. David konungr jartegnir Krist*, *Rb. 390*: gramm. *to represent*, of a *hann* (the character) *lét ek jarteina jafnt sem hina tvá*, *Skálda 166* *stafr jarteinir tuttugu*, id.; *ok skolu tvá stafr earteina*, id.

*JASTR* or *jast*, n. [*Engl. yeast*; *mid. H. G. jest and gest*; *G. gischt*; *Ivar Aasen jest and jestr*; *akin to ostr* (q. v.) = a *cheese*, *yeast*, *leaven*; *jastri*, *dat.*, *Nikd.*: *jast-ostur*, m. a kind of *cheese*, vi. (in a verse): *jast-rín*, f. *poët. the 'yeasting-stream' = poetry*. *Kormak*: in mod. usage *jastr* means *the skin on curdled milk*, *vi jastr-súr*, *adj. curdled*, *acid*, of milk, *Lex. Poët.*; hence the *hjastr*, n. a *frothy, light work*; *það er mesta hjastr*.

*jata*, u, f. a *manger* (mod. = *eta*, q. v.), *Gisl. 131*, *Luke ii. 7*, *passim* in mod. usage. *jötu-band*, n. a *manger rail*.

*JAUR*, adv., also spelt *júr*, *Skálda 163* (*Thorodd*), *Art. 126*: in usage proncd. double, *jur-jór* or *jir-jór* (sounded *yer-yor*), which was at the end of the last century still used in the north of *Ís.* (*Thingeyjar-sýsla*): [it is a compd particle, from *já* = *yes* and *er*, may be a pers. pron., analogous to the early Germ. *jā ich!* *jā du!* *jā ir!* *Grimm's Gramm. iii. 765*; other Teutonic languages have served this particle, although in a somewhat different sense, *mid. jara* or *jār-ia*, *jāra-ja*]:—*yea, yes!* with emphasis, *yea, in fact*, *indeed, yes certainly*, as a reply to an expression of doubt or Of this interesting particle only six instances are found in old w.—three in *O. H. L.*, *biskup leit útar í kirkjuna ok sá hvar Ólafur ok mælti*, *nú er konungr úti kominn*, *þeir sögðu at hann var kominn*.—*Answer*, *Jaur*, *sagði biskup*, *sá er sannr konungr*, *er út kominn*, *10*; *hvat er nú um félag þat er konungrinn yðr?* *þeir drápu niðr höfði ok kváðusk ekki hans félag hafa*, *sagði hann*, *þeir sögðusk víst vera hans félagar*, *45*; *Maðr svar mæltir þú þat?*—*Jaur*, *segir hann*, *þat var mér þá í hug*, etc., *6*; in *Thom.* (the *Norse Recension*), *ekki var ek þar nærri*, *ok því engi þessa hluti*, *ekki heyrða ek ok þat er þú segir í frá*.—*Jaur* *hann*, *Guð þat veit*, *at ek em uruggur um þat at ek sá þik þar*, *24*; in *Valv. S. 126* (spelt *júr*); and lastly, one in *Thorodd*, *austri, 4*; *júr*, *eyrir*, *vin*, *Skálda 163*. *Gudmund Andree* mentions this particle in use in his time, and as sounded *jör-jur*, e.g. *er ekki dagr?*—*jör-jur!* *viltu ekki þetta?*—*answer*, *jör-jur!* but his derivation *Lat. jure* is erroneous.

*JAXL*, m. [*Shetl. yackle*], a *jaw-tooth*, *grinder*, *Lat. dens* i. *Am. 79*, *Eb. 60*, *Nj. 144*, *203*, *Fas. i. 331*, *Stj. 414*, *N. G. L. i. 80* ok *jaxlar*, *Edda 5*, *Háv. 43*, *49*; *jaxla verk*, *tooth-ache*, *Bs. i. 19* *jaxl-bróðir*, m. = *jaxl*, *Eg.* (in a verse).

*jaxl-garðr*, m. the *jaw-bone*, *Fas. i. 331*.

*JÁ*, adv. [*Ulf. jái* and *já*; *O. H. G.*, *Germ.*, *Dutch*, *Swed.*, and *Old Engl.* and *North. E. aye*; *A. S. gea*; *Old Engl. yea*: the Sax Germans however prefer a compd; thus the *A. S. ge-se*, from *ge* and the subj. *se* (= *Lat. sit*), whence *Engl. yes* (qs. *ye-s* = *yea be*); *Germans say ja wohl!* *ja freilich!* in preference to *ja singly*; *Dan. ja-vist*; analogous is the *A. S. ne-se* = *no* (*Grimm's Gram. 764*); as also *jaur* above]:—*yea, yes*; *já*, *sagði Kári*, *Nj. 263*, *even*, *höfðingja*, *minni menn*, *já*, *hverja herkerlingu*, *Sturl. i. subst.*, *já sem já er*, *nei sem nei er*, *K. Á. 200*: *fá já e-s*, *to get a 'yes'*, *bis assent*, *N. G. L. i. 33*; með *jám* (*dat. pl.*) *ok handsölu*, *ii. 101*. II. as interj. *aye!* *yes!* *já*, *segir hann* (*hón*), *144*, *348*, *353*. *Band*, *passim*, esp. in *Cod. Reg.*: *doubled*, *a yes, yes!* *já, já!* *segir Hermundur*, *Band. 33* *new Ed.*, *Trist. 12* *vel*, *vel!* *Bs. i. 421*; *já, já!* *sagði hann*, *kaupmaðr víst*, *O. H. L. já, ó, part. jáð*, *to say yes, assent, consent*, *Lat. aio*, with *da* sem *honum þótti biskup sér jáð hafa*, *Fms. ix. 378*; *frekara jáð*, *52*; *hann jáði því*, *Finnb. 224*; *ok hann jáð* (*pres.*) *hald*, *Bs. i. 281*; *þann kost er mér var jáð*, *Fms. vi. 160*; *ge bændr undir þorgils*, *ok jáðu honum* (*confessed him*) *til yfman*, *iii. 270*: with prep., *já e-u undan sér*, *to yield up*, *Bs. i. 281* *upp*, *to yield up*, *Fms. vi. 194*; *alla þá hluti sem nú eru upp jáð*, *i. 398*.

*já-eiðr*, m. = *jáorð*, *H. E. i. 465*. *já-kvæða*, ó, *to say yes*, with *dat.*, *Sks. 772*, *Fms. vii. 280*. *já-kvæði*, n. *assent, consent*, *Orkn. 50*, *Fms. iv. 87*, *Anecd.*

*já-kvæðr*, adj. *assenting, consenting*, *623*, *24*.

*jálfaðr*, m. a name of *Odin*, from *jálmr*.

*JÁLKUR*, m. [*Norse jalk*; *Dan. vallak*], a *gelding*; *ef gr bítir jálk*, *Gpl. 392*: in mod. usage a *backney*, *freq.* II. a name of *Odin*, *Gm.*, *Lex. Poët.*

*jálma*, ad, to *clatter*, *Lat. stridere*, *Fb. i. 405* (in a verse).

*JÁLMR*, m. a *noise*, *bustle*, *poët.*, *Landn. 162* (in a verse); *a clash of weapons*, *Fms. v.* (in a verse); *geira j.*, the *clash of spears*, *Orkn. 76* (in a verse).

*jánka*, ad, *to say yes*; *hann jánkaði því*, (*convers.*)



n. a 'yea-word,' assent, consent, Fms. vii. 305, Sturl. i. 141.  
n., in older spelling *earn*, Thorodd; járn is a contracted form;  
poët. form is *isarn*, which occurs only five times in old poetry,  
w Ed. (in a verse of A. D. 981); *isarn* gullu, Horniklofi: *isarn-*  
*iron play*, Haustl.: *isarn-meidr*, m. a blacksmith, Eg. (in a  
dda (Gl.) distinguishes between *isarn* and *járn*. The contracted  
or *earn* however occurs even in the oldest poems, (járnviðr,  
is dissyllabic in such verses as gunnings *earn*-hringar (a verse  
gunning of the 11th century), Skálda (in a verse); but mono-  
járn, rhyming with *orna*, Fms. vii. 35 (in a verse); fókst arnar  
um, Skálda: [Goth. *isarn*; A. S. *isen*; Engl. *iron*, still often  
*iern*; O. H. G. *isen*; Hel. *isarn*; mod. Germ. *eisen*; Dan.  
d. jærn]:—*iron*; þú ritaðir *earn* þar sem ek munda járn rita,  
4; hagr maðr & tré ok járn, Eg. 4; ór jární, of *iron*, Nj.  
en.

2. in the phrase, *bera járn* (as an ordeal), to bear  
til járn, etc., Fms. ix. 280; for references see *bera* A. III. 1,  
II. in plur. *irons, fetters*; setja í járn, Fms. ii. 143, xi. 246,  
i járnnum, 287, passim: *iron spikes*, þar voru járn & trjárn fyrir,  
*iron chains, irons*, hann hafði járnnum komit fyrir Stokksund,  
*iron binges*, lék þar grind & járnnum, Fms. v. 331: *horse-shoes*,  
or *hesta-járn*, (mod.): *arms, weapons*, Edda (Gl.) passim:  
g., Nj. 193.

III. in pr. names, *Járn-gerðr*, Landn.,  
m., id. COMPS: *járna-far*, n. an *iron-boat*, a mark of  
as. ii. 400: *iron-plating* on a ship, Orkn. 362. *járna-*  
*the clasp of arms*, Fms. xi. 288. *járna-lauss*, adj.  
nges (a chest), Pm. 6: *unbod*, of a horse. *járna-*  
*a mark, print of irons*, Hkr. iii. 290. *járns-litr*, m. *iron*

endless COMPS: *járn-auga*, n. 'iron-eye,' a nickname, Sturl.  
*járn-band*, n. an *iron borer*, Barl. 179. *Járn-barði*, a,  
arder', name of a battering ram, Ó. T. *járn-benda*, d,  
rd, *boop with iron*. *járn-borg*, f. an 'iron castle,' used  
iron-clad ships, Hkv. Hjörv. *járn-brandr*, m. an *iron*  
106. *járn-broddr*, m. an *iron prod or spike*. *járn-*  
part. *iron-bound*, of a shield, Karl. 240, 262, 349. *járn-*  
*iron-bearing*, the ordeal of carrying hot iron, mid. Lat. *ferrum*  
references see *bera* A. III. 1. *járn-bútr*, m. an *iron stump*,  
H. 10: a nickname, Sturl. iii. 217. *járn-dragi*, a, m. an  
ar', magnet, Konr. 33. *járn-drepsleggja*, u, f. an *iron*  
ner, Eb. 272. *járn-faldinn*, part. *hooded in mail*, Eb.

*járn-festr*, f. an *iron bond*, Vm. 70, 165, Greg. 54.  
*járn-fjöturr*, m. an *iron fetter*, Edda 20. *járn-*  
an *iron bar*, Fas. iii. 125. *járn-gaddr*, m. an *iron*  
a. 212, Fb. iii. 300, Bs. i. 820. *járn-gerð*, f. an *iron*  
F. v. 345. *járn-glöfi*, a, m. an *iron glove*, Edda 15 (of  
*járn-glumra*, f. f. name of an ogress, Edda (Gl.) *járn-*  
ad of good iron, Fas. ii. 466. *járn-grár*, adj. *iron-gray*,  
i of stuff; in Edda (Ht.) of a coat of mail. *járn-greipr*,  
166, Edda 60, 61. *járn-grind*, f. an *iron grate*, Nidrst.

*járn-görð*, f. *iron-forging*. *járn-görðar-maðr*,  
nib, Gret. 129 A. *járn-hanki*, a, m. an *iron boop*, Sd.  
*járn-hattr*, m. an *iron bat*, a kind of helmet, Ann. 1394, D. N.  
*járn-haus*, m. *Iron-skull*, a nickname, Fær. *járn-hespa*,  
i basp, Fas. iii. 383. *járn-hlekk*, m. an *iron link*, cbain,  
i. an *iron gate*, Lil. 61. *járn-hosa*, u, f. = *brynghosa*,

*járn-hólk*, m. an *iron tube*, þjal. 8. *járn-hringr*, m.  
ri, Hkr. ii. 12 (in a verse), iii. 266, þidr. 187: spelt *earnhringar*,

16. *Járn-hrygg*, m. *Iron-back*, a nickname, Fas. *járn-*  
a *iron burdle*, door, Fms. i. 104, xi. 74, þidr. 169. *járn-*  
ubale found with a barpoon in it, Jb. 108, 312, Js. *járn-*  
an *iron comb*, Fas. iii. 612, Blas. 46. *járn-karl*, m. an

N. 177, passim in mod. usage. *járn-kertistika*, u, f. an  
Hk. Vm. 34. *járn-ketill*, m. an *iron kettle*, Grág. i. 501.  
d, an *iron claw or fang*, Ísl. ii. 195. *járn-klukka*, u, f.  
Landn. 42. *járn-klæddr*, part. *iron-clad*, Hkr. iii. 201.  
la, f. a small *iron lamp*, Jm. 31, Vm. 177. *járn-krókr*,  
r, Fms. v. 157. *járn-kylla*, u, f. an *iron club*, Fas.

*járn-lampr*, m. an *iron lamp*, Pm. 126. *járn-leikr*, m.  
a, poët. a *battle*, Höfuðl. 8. *járn-ligr*, adj. of *iron*, Lat.  
15. *járn-litr*, m. *iron colour*. *járn-loka*, u, f. an  
i. iii. 380. *járn-lurkr*, m. an *iron cudgel*, Hbl. *járn-*  
an *iron clasp*, Gisl. 88. *járn-meiss*, m. an *iron basket*:  
s. Nj. 163. *járn-mél*, n. pl. the *iron mouth-piece* of a bride.

adj. of solid iron, Fb. i. 524. *járn-milti*, n. an *iron bar*.  
n. m. an *iron mouth*, poët. of a beak, Lex. Poët. *járn-*  
an *iron nail*, Bs. i. 860, passim. *járn-nef*, n. an *iron*  
as. iii. 507. *járn-nökkvi*, a, m. an *iron boat*, used of a  
ing in a boat of iron, Landn. 78. *járn-ofinn*, part. *iron*  
at of mail, Fas. i. (in a verse). *járn-port*, n. an *iron*

*járn-rekendr*, part. pl. *iron chains*, barring a strait,  
i, xi. 322: *spackles*, Sks. 416; þá svaf Petrus bundinn

vennum járnrekendum, Post. 656 C. II. *Járn-rending*, f. [rönd],  
an *iron brim*, Korm. 120. *Járn-rendr*, part. *bordered with iron*,  
Korm. 68, Gret. 119 A. *Járn-saurm*, m. *iron nails*, N. G. L. i. 101.  
*Járn-sax*, n. an *iron cutlass*, Lex. Poët. *Járn-saxa*, u, f. *Iron-chop-*  
per, name of an ogress, Edda: a nickname, Nj. *Járn-serkr*, m. an  
*iron sark*, coat of mail, Lex. Poët. *Járn-sía*, u, f. a *red-hot iron bar*,  
Edda 61. *Járn-síða*, u, f. *Ironside*, nickname of a mythical warrior  
king, Ragn. S.; cp. the A. S. king Edmund *Ironside*: name of an Icel.  
code of laws (1271-1280), prob. from being cased in iron, Ann. Resen.  
1271. *Járn-skip*, n. a *ship's model in iron*, Pm. 51, 79. *Járn-*  
*skjöldr*, m. *Iron-shield*, a pr. name, Fb.: as also a nickname, Hdl.  
*Járn-skór*, m. an *iron shoe*, Bárð. 179, Edda 56, (of the mythol. shoe  
of the god Vidar.) *Járn-slá*, f. an *iron bar*, Fms. i. 129, Gisl. 88,  
Sks. 631, Fas. i. 415. *Járn-sleggja*, u, f. an *iron sledge-hammer*,  
Bs. i. 120, Karl. 338. *Járn-sleginn*, part. *mounted with iron*.  
*Járn-smiðr*, m. a *blacksmith*, Eg. 141, Landn. 118, Fms. vi. 361, Stj.  
451: metaph. a *black insect*, so called as opp. to *gullsmiðr*, q. v.  
*Járn-smið*, f. the *forging of iron*, Fms. xi. 427. *Járn-smiði*, n.  
*smith's work*, Sturl. i. 47. *Járn-spjót*, n. an *iron spear*, Karl. 365.  
*Járn-spöng*, f. an *iron clasp*, Gpl. 105: *iron-plating*, Fms. ii. 310.  
*Járn-stafr*, m. an *iron staff*, Nj. 211, Hkr. i. 229, Landn. (in a verse).  
*Járn-stika*, u, f. an *iron candlestick*, Vm. 2, 6, Dipl. iii. 4. *Járn-*  
*stóll*, m. an *iron chair*, Dipl. v. 18, D. N. *Járn-stólpi*, a, m. an  
*iron post*, Sks. 631. *Járn-stúka*, u, f. the *sleeves of a coat of mail*,  
Sighvat. *Járn-stöng*, f. an *iron bar*, Bárð. 164. *Járn-súla*, u, f.  
an *iron column*, Edda 61, Fb. i. 527. *Járn-svipt*, u, f. an *iron lash*,  
Clem. 57, 656 C. 36. *Járn-teinn*, m. an *iron prong*, Eg. 285,  
Bs. i. 854: *iron wire*, Fms. ii. 129, v. 1.: an *iron fork*, Fas. iii. 123.  
*Járn-tiund*, f. a *tax on iron*, N. G. L. i. 462. *Járn-vaðinn*, part.  
wound round with iron, Eg. 285, Sturl. i. 63, Krók. *Járn-varðr*,  
part. *mounted with iron*, Darr. 2, Stj. 387, Fms. vi. 145. *Járn-vápn*,  
n. an *iron weapon*, Fas. ii. 178. *Járn-víðjar*, f. pl. *iron withes*, *iron*  
*wire*, Fas. iii. 211, Symb. 57, Gullþ. 52. *Járn-viðr*, m. the *Iron*  
*Wood*, a mythical wood with iron leaves (Vsp. 32), peopled by ogresses,  
called *Járn-víðjar*, f. pl., Edda, Eyvind (Yngl. S. ch. 9): also the  
local name of a wood in Holsten,—den stora Holstenska skov *Isarnbou*,  
der af de Danske oversættes *Jarnwith*, Nord. Tidskr. for Oldk. i. 272.

*Járn-völfr*, m. an *iron bar*, Bev. *Járn-vörð*, f. *iron vein*, ore, 544, 39.  
*Járn-ör*, f. an *iron shaft*, N. G. L. i. 102: also = *herör*, q. v. (sub  
herr Ba, at end).

*Járna*, að, to mount with iron; járnaðir vagnar, wains mounted with iron,  
Stj.; járnud kerra, 386; járnaðr skjöldr, Valla L. 213; járnud hurð,  
Bær. 15; röðgöltr með járnudum múla, Sks. 395: with binges, járnaðr  
kistill, kista, D. N. iii. 421, Pr. 413; járna kistu, Rétt. 2. 10, Pm. 120, Vm.  
121. II. spec. usages, to put in irons, Fms. xi. 445: to be  
mailed, 365. 2. to shoe a horse; járna hest, Boll. 346, Fms. viii. 182;  
hann léði honum hest járnaðan öllum fötum, Sturl. ii. 145; hann lét sér  
til ferðaginnar járna tvau hross, Bs. ii. 184; al-járnaðr, sbod on all the  
feet; illa, vel járnaðr; blóð-járna, to 'blood-shoe,' shoe to the quick: the  
ancients usually said skúa (to shoe) hest, but járna is the mod. term.

**JÁTA**, að, or **JÁTTA**, t: it varies between the 1st and 2nd conjugation,  
the older forms being, pres. *játi*, *játir*, as still used in the north of Icel.,  
pret. *játti*, part. *játt*; the later, pres. *játa*, *játar*, pret. *játaði*, part. *játtað*:  
[mid. H. G. *jaze*]:—to say yes: I. with dat. or absol. to say  
yes, assent; allir játtuðu því, Fms. vii. 281; þessu játtar þrándr, vi.  
190; þessu játti hann, Glúm. 360, 361: to acknowledge, confess;  
játtu ek því, at ek hefí ..., Fms. vii. 305; sagði at Erkbiskup hafði  
því játtað (v. l. jáð), viii. 258; nú játar ek Dróttni, Stj. 174; ef þeir  
göra iðran játandi þínu nafni, 567; játa Guði, Greg. 20; hann neitaði  
Guðs nafni en játaði guðum sínum, Fms. x. 324: to consent, þóat  
játtat hafi verit, Sks. 776 B; eptir lögum ok því sem þá var játtat,  
Gpl. 47; játtuðu ok samþykktu allir, at ..., id.; ek mun játa (consent)  
at görask hans eigin kona, Fms. i. 3; þeir beiða þess at Sturla játaði í dóm  
Jóns Loptssonar um málit, Sturl. i. 105; Dana-konungr játtaði gjöfinni,  
Fms. x. 84; nú játti jarlinn hváru-tveggja, Kristinninn ok vingan konungs,  
277; játta e-u undan sér, to yield up, Orkn. 52; játaði biskup ok  
(yielded up) öllum stöðum, Bs. i. 730: to promise, þann Finninn er hann  
hafði játt (jatt), at ..., Fms. x. 379; mun ek þessu játa fyrir mik ok  
heimamenn mína, Nj. 162; játtir þú ferðinni, didst thou promise to go?  
Fms. iii. 72; játa skuldar-stöðum, Ld. 212.

II. with acc. of the thing, to acknowledge, confess; játa syndir, Fb. ii. 434, Sks. 129 new Ed.,  
Th. 23, 625. 92: to grant, játtuðu allir þér konungdóm, Fms. vii. 153;  
Jesús Christ sá er ek trú á, ok játi með munni, Blas. 41: to yield, give, játa  
konungi þat alt er hann beiddi, Fms. xi. 224; konungr bað bandr játa sér  
reiðskjóta, 223; játa sik, to confess one's sins, Bs. i. 121; þann tíma er  
herra Gyrdr hafði sik til játtat (promised), H. E. i. 528; játta sik undir  
e-t, to engage oneself, Dipl. ii. 11, Fms. ii. 238.

III. reflex., játask undir e-t, to engage oneself to, accept, profess, Nj. 122, Fms. x. 24, xi.  
38: to promise, hvárt-tveggja játask öðru til hjúskapar, H. E. i. 247.

*Játan* and *játtan*, f. *confession*, Edda ii. 192, H. E. i. 484.  
*Játari*, a, m. a *confessor*, Hom. 147, Bs. i. 48.



**játning**, f. = *játning*, Hom. 4.  
**játning**, f. *confession*, esp. in an eccl. sense; *játning* heilagrar trúar, Fms. i. 142; Trúar-játning, the Creed, *confession of faith*; Augsborgar-trúarjátning = the *Augsburg Confession*, *Confessio Augustana*. Vidal. passim: *synda-játning*, *confession of sins*, H. E. i. 476, Bs. i. 746, 846, passim.  
**játsli**, adj. indecl. *saying yes, confessing*; konungr varð honum þess játsli, Fms. x. 379.  
**já-yrði**, n. = *jaörð*, Fms. ii. 291, vii. 359, xi. 218, Sturl. iii. 315, K. Á. 112.

**JÓÐ**, n. [this interesting word is prob. akin to *óðal*, *aúðr*, *éðli*, referring to an old lost strong verb, *jóða*, *aúð*, throwing light upon the sense of these words]:—a *baby*, Edda 108, Rm. 38; *jóð* ól Edda, *jósu vatni*, Rm. 7; *ól ek mér jóð*, Gh. 14, Skv. 3. 60 (Bugge); *eiga jóð*, Vkv. 31; *fæða jóð*, Am. 103; *jóðs aðal*, a *baby's nature*, poet. of one sucking like a baby, *Ýt. 13*: poet., *arnar-jóð*, *úlfs*, *gyldis*, *ömis jóð*, an *eagle's*, *wolf's*, *giant's* kin, Lex. Poët.; *hauk-jóð*, a *hawk's offspring*, Rekst.; *hún* (the fox) *á sér í holu jóð*, *hvað eiga þau að eta?* Snót.

**jóð-dís** or **jó-dís**, f. a *sister*, poet., Edda 109, *Ýt. 7*: as a pr. name, of women, **Jó-dís**, **Jó-fríðr**, **Jó-reiðr**, **Jó-runni**; of men, **Jó-steinn**, see the remarks under *dís*.

**jóðla**, að, [jóð], to *drawl like a baby*.

**jóð-ligr**, adj. *blooming like a baby*; *hón mun barn fæða ok mun þat sveinn vera bæði mikill ok jóðligr*, Fb. ii. 9; *hón fæddi meybarn bæði mikilt ok jóðligt*, Isl. ii. 19.

**jóð-móðir**, f. [Dan. corrupt *jorde-moder*], a *midwife*.

**jóð-sjúk**, f. adj. 'baby-sick', in labour, Ann. 1371.

**jóð-sótt**, f. the *pains of childbirth, travail-pains*, Fms. iv. 32, Mar. passim.

**jóð-ungr**, adj. 'baby-young', *infantile*, Skv. 3. 37.

**jóð-verkr**, m. = *jóðsött*, Mag. 95.

**JÓL**, n. pl., in rhymes, *gölg*, *Jóla*, Ó. H. (in a verse); [A. S. *geól*, sometimes used of the whole month of December, whereas December is also called *æra geola* = *fore Yule*, and January *æftera geola* = *after Yule*; the plur. in Icel. perhaps refers to this double month. The origin and etymology of the word *Yule* is much contested, and has been treated at length by Grimm (Gesch. der Deutschen Sprache), who tries to make out a relation between the Lat. *Jūlus* or *Jūlius* and the Teut. *Yule*, the one being a midsummer month, the other a midwinter month; like former etymologists, he also derives the word from *hjól*, a *wheel*, as referring to the sun's wheeling round at midwinter and midsummer time. The resemblance of the words is striking, as also the old northern celebration of the midsummer feast *Jónsvaka* (see below), which was in fact a kind of midsummer Yule.]

**B. Yule**, a great feast in the heathen time, afterwards applied to *Christmas* (as still in North. E.) In Icel. popular usage *Yule-eve* is a kind of landmark by which the year is reckoned, so that a man is as many years old as he has passed *Yule* nights, *hafa lifað* (so and so) *margar Jóla-nætr*; for the year counts from *Yule* night, whence the phrase, *vera illa* or *vel á ár kominn*, to *become well or ill in the year*; thus a person born shortly before *Yule* is 'illa á ár kominn', for at next *Yule* he will be reckoned one year old, whereas one born just after it is 'vel á ár kominn'. The heathen *Yule* lasted thirteen days, whence are derived the names *Þrettándi*, the *thirteenth* = *Epiphany*, i. e. the 6th of January, as also the Engl. 'Twelfth-night'; it is however probable that the heathen feast was held a little later than the Christian (see *höku-nótt*). The heathen *Yule* was a great merry-making, and tales of ghosts, ogres, and satyrs were attached to it, esp. the *Jóla-sveinar* or '*Yule-lads*', a kind of goblins or monster satyrs, thirteen in number, one to each day of the feast, sons of the kidnapping hag *Grýla* (q. v.), whose names were used to frighten children with, see Isl. þjóðs. i. 219, 220. As the night lengthens and the day shortens, the ghosts gain strength, and reach their highest at *Yule* time, see *Grett. ch. 34-37*, 67-70, Eb. ch. 34. Flóam. S. ch. 22. The day next before *Yule* is called *atfanga-dagr* (q. v.) *Jóla*, when stores were provided and fresh ale brewed, *Jóla-öl*. Passages in the *Sagas* referring to *Yule* are numerous, e. g. *Hervar. S. ch. 4*, *Hálfð. S. Svarta ch. 8*, *Har. S. Hárf. ch. 16* (in a verse), *Hák. S. Góða ch. 12*, 15, 19, Ó. H. ch. 151, Eb. ch. 31, Landn. 3. ch. 15 (in the Hb.), Bjarn. 51 sqq., Sturl. iii. 127. As for *Yule games* cp. the Norse and Danish *Jóla-buk*, *Jóla-geit* (Ivar Aasen) = a *Yule goat*, Dan. *jule-leg* = a *Yule game*.

**II.** in poetry a *feast* (generally); *hugins jóla*, a *raven's feast*, Fms. vi. 255 (in a verse), cp. Bjarn. 36. COMPS: **Jóla-aptan**, m. *Yule-eve*, Landn. 215, Fms. vii. 183, ix. 480, xi. 15. **Jóla-bál**, n. a '*Yule-bale*', *Yule-fire*, a *bright blazing fire*, Skýr. 265. **Jóla-boð**, n. a *Yule banquet*, Eg. 516, Fms. ii. 39, Hkr. ii. 70. **Jóla-bók**, f. a *Yule book*, *lessons for Christmas Day*, Am. 30, Pm. 14. **Jóla-dagr**, m. a *Yule day* (first, second, etc.), K. þ. K., Nj. 165, 270, Rb. 44, 436. **Jóla-drykkja**, u. f. *Yule drinking*, Landn. 216, Fb. 138, Bjarn. 51, Fms. vii. 274. **Jóla-fasti**, u. f. *Yule-fast*, the preparation for *Christmas* = *Advent*, K. þ. K., Rb. Eb. 272. **Jóla-fríðr**, m. *Yule-peace*, *sanctity*, Sturl. iii. 127. **Jólafostu-bók**, f. *lessons for Advent*, Pm. 79. **Jólafostu-tíð**, f. (-tími, a, m.), *Advent time*, K. Á. 188. **Jóla-gjöf**, f. a *Yule gift*, *Christmas box*, Eg. 516, Hkr. ii.

70: a *tax paid to the king*, N. G. L. i. 58, Fms. vii. 1, x. 410. **Jóla-grið**, n. pl. = *Jólafríðr*. **Jóla-hald**, n. a *keeping of Yule*, Fms. i. 70. **Jóla-helgi**, f. *Yule holiday*, K. þ. K. **Jóla-höll**, f. a *ball*. **Jóla-hvél**, f. *Yule* is held, Fms. ix. 372. **Jóla-kveld**, n. *Yule-eve*, Fms. i. 70, 82, vii. 161. **Jóla-les**, n. a *Yule lesson*, Pm. 31. **Jóla-mor**, m. *Yule morning*, Fs. 143. **Jóla-nótt**, f., see above, Fms. i. 3, 296, K. þ. K. 126. **Jóla-skrá**, f. a *Yule scroll*, see Isl. þjóðs. ii. a kind of almanack with weather prophecies. **Jóla-sveinar**, m. see above. **Jóla-tíð**, f. *Yule-tide*, N. G. L. i. 350: in plur., *Jóla-Christmas service*, Fms. ii. 37. **Jólatíða-bók**, f. *lessons for Christmas*, Am. 72. **Jóla-tungl**, n. the *Yule moon*. **Jóla-veizla**, f. a *Yule banquet*, Fms. i. 31, x. 178. **Jóla-vist**, f. *holding, staying*, *Yule*, Eb. 236, Hkr. i. 72, Fms. ix. 290, x. 410, Sturl. i. 216. **Jól**, n. *Yule* ale, Eb. 274.

**Jólfuðr**, m. a name of *Odin*, Edda; as also **Jólfr**, a pr. name, Fas. ii. **JÓLL**, m.; the mod. form *njóll* is no doubt a corruption from *njóll* (q. v.), by dropping the former part of the compd, but retaining the final *n*, which was transferred to the latter part of the compd, just as in Dan. *paa = opp-aa*: [*jól* = *angelica sylvestris*, Ivar Aasen] = *angelica*; the word is recorded in the Edda Lauf, and occurs in *Isl. jöl* (acc.) ok áfu færi ek Ása sonum ok blend ek þeim svá meini; denoting that *Loki* threatened to poison their ale with ill-flavoured *angelica* (the passage must certainly be so taken, and not as suggested s. v. p. 40).

**Jól-mánuðr**, m. the *Yule month*, Rb. 556, Fms. x. 222.

**Jólnir**, m. a name of *Odin*: in plur., *jólnar*, the gods, Edda (Gl.).

**JÓM**, n. a county in Pomerania, where the Danes had an ancient colony and stronghold called *Jóms-borg*, f. and *Jóms-víkingar*, the Vikings of *Jóm*: *Jómvíkinga-bardagi*, a, m. the battle of in the year 994), Fms. passim: *Jómvíkinga-saga*, u. f. the *Saga of Jómalí*, a, m. [a Tchadic word], the idol of the Finns at the Sea, Ó. H. ch. 122.

**jóm-frú**, f. a *maid, miss*; see *jungfrú*.

**JÓN**, m. (*Jónn*, Fb.), a pr. name, contraction of the older *Jóhann*, *Jóhn*, *Johannes*, see *Íb. 17*: of the same origin are *Jóla*, *Jóhannes*, *Jens*, which have come into use since the Reformation, whereas *Jón* or *Jóan* appears in Icel. at the middle of the 11th c., and soon afterwards became so popular that in the K. Á. (of 1212) it is made to serve for M. M. (N. or M.) in the baptismal formula, as in the law formula, *yfir höfði Jóni, against M. M.*, see *Njála*. **Jónsbók**, f. *John's book*, the code of laws of 1281, named after *John*, the lawyer (*lögmaðr*), who brought the book from Norway to Icel. in 1281, Árna S.

**II.** *St. John Baptist's Day* (June 24) is the northern countries a kind of midsummer *Yule*, and was in Norway and Sweden celebrated with bonfires, dances, and merriment; and tales of fairies and goblins of every kind are connected with *St. John's* summer as well as with *Yule-eve* in winter. The name of the feast varies.—**Jóns-dagr**, m., **Jóns-messa**, u. f., **Jónsvöku-dagr**, the day, *mass of St. John* = the 24th of June; **Jóns-nótt**, f., **Jóns-nætr**, u. f., *St. John's eve*, '*John's-wake*', Rb. 530, Sturl. iii. 59, N. G. L. i. 340, 343, Fms. viii. 357, ix. 7: *Jónsvöku-skeið*, Fms. x. 49: *Jónsvöku-leyti*, id. In Norway the feast is at present called *Jónsoka* = *Jónsvak* and the fires *Jónsoku-brising* (cp. the *Bisinga-men* of the Edda). The origin of this feast is no doubt heathen, being a worship of light and the sun, which has since been adapted to a Christian name and the Christian calendar. For the fairy tales connected with this feast, see Isl. þjóðs. which tales again call to mind Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream. **Jónsmessu-öl**, n. ale brewed for *St. John's day*, N. G. L. i. 13: *var sumar-tíð ok hátíð mikil Jónsvöku-nótt*, Bær. 17.

**Jóns-dagr**, **Jóns-messa** are also used to signify the day or mass of the Icel. bishop *John* (died A. D. 1121), April 23 and March 3, see Bs.: **höfuð**, **Jóns-skript**, f. the *head, tablet of St. John*, B. K., Vm. 125.

**JÖR**, m., gen. *jós*, Ls. 13; dat. *jó*, Hm. 89; acc. *jó*, Hkv. 2. 47, 15, Kormak. plur. *jóar*, dat. *jóm*, Gm. 30, Hóm. 3; acc. plur. *jóar*, 2. 38, but *jói*, 39; gen. plur. *jóa*, Gm. 43: [O. H. G. and Hel. 4. Goth. prob. *aiwus*; but as the Acts, Apocalypse, and Epistle of St. John are lost in the version of Ulf., we do not know the exact Goth. for a horse: the Gr. *ἵππος* (*hikos*) and Lat. *equus* represent the contracted, the Teut. *ebu*, *ed-* (*jór*) the contracted form]:—a *stallion*, b used in poetry; in mod. poets the *r* is wrongly kept as radical i. *jórar*, dat. plur. *jórum*: poet. also, *borð-jór*, *siglu-jór*, '*board-steed*', *steed*, = a *ship*.

**jór-bjúg** or rather **jór-bjúga**, n. [from *jöfur*, a *boar*, and *bjúga*. —a kind of *sausage* (?), a *är. ley.*, Gkv. 2. 24, referring to *jórar* and *svíns-lifr* *sóðin* in the preceding verse.

**jó-reið**, f. *borsemen* (?), Hkv. i. 47.

**jó-reykr**, m. the *cloud of dust* seen afar off above a body of horses, Fms. vi. 411, vii. 68, Al. 31, Fas. i. 497.

**Jór-salir**, m. pl. *Jerusalem*. COMPS: **Jórsala-borg**, f. *Jerusalem*, **Jórsala-fari**, a, m. *Jerusalem-traveller*: as an appellation.



rör J., Fms. vii; Björn J., Ann. Jóršala-fé, -gjöf, -tfund, f. a *saleum fee, penny, tithe* (referring to the Crusades), Fms., Ann., Bs., Rb., Hom. passim. Jóršala-ferð, -föör, f. a *journey to J.* Jóršala-haf, n. the *sea of J.* = the *Mediterranean*. Jóršala-land, -ríki, n. the *land of J.* = *Palestine*. Jóršala-ungur, m. the *king of J.* Jóršala-menn, -lýör, m. the *people*

tr, m. *rumination*, of animals: jórtr-dýr, -kvikendi, n. *rumination*

UTRA, að, prob. qs. jóttra, from jóttr (q. v.), to *ruminate*, Stj. 316:—að húð, a *rugged bide*, rough as an animal's maw, Fas. iii. (in a r.).

-vík, also in later writers Jórík, contr. from A. S. *Eoforwic*, *York* (Eboracum), Fms.

ar, m. pl. the *Jutes*, a Dan. tribe. Jótland, n. *Jutland*: Jótlands-land, n. the *Cattagat*: Jótlands-síða, u, f. the *west coast of Jutland*, Eg.

TR, m., gen. jóttr, þd. 17, a *canine tooth*, Edda (Gl.): medic., its mein (*face disease*) þat er menn kalla jóttr, similar to gaddr (j) in sheep, Bs. i. 611.

skr, adj. *Jutish*, from *Jutland*, Fms.

u, n. a *maundering*.

u, að, to *maunder*; vertu ekki að juða! (slang.)

uk, n. a *mess, medley*; allt í jukkí, *all in a mess*.

u, u, f. a *yawl*, (mod.)

g-frú, f., *junk-frú*, Fms. x. 86, v. 1; *jung-frúva*, Mork. 14; whence *jóm-frú*, Dan. *jomfru*; both words are foreign and derived from *jungfrau*, as is shown by the initial *j*; the word however appears in the 13th century, mostly in the sense of a *princess*, esp. those of birth, as in Fms. vi. 59, 132, of a Saxon and Russian princess;

so *jungfrú Margrét*, of a daughter of Skúli hertogi, ix. 292, 412; Kristín, 220, of an earl's daughter; but esp. in the Hák. S. (Fms. ix, x), passim: of the Virgin Mary, Dipl. ii. 14, B. K. 83.

frú-aldr, m. the *maiden age*, time of *maidenhood*, Stj.

frú-dómr, mod. *jómfrú-dómr*, m. the *maidenhood*, Clar.

frú-ligr, adj. *maiden-like*, Mar.

herma, m., or *junker*, i. a, m., the Germ. *jungberr, junker*, prop. *young lord*, in old writers esp. used of a *prince*, Fms. vi. 51, Magn.

Ann., Fms. ix. passim, Fas. iii. 358.

ligr, adj. = *ungligr*, Fb. ii. 538.

menni, n. a *young man*, Barl. 112, 156.

gr, adj. *young* (= *ungr*); this Germanized form is freq. in some of the 14th and 15th centuries (see Fb. pref. xxii), as also in ballads (ir) of that time (Skíða R. 199, þrymlur 7), but was afterwards

lost, and never took root in the spoken language.

UT, f., later *urt*, which forms also occur in old writers, Al. 85, 53, no doubt a borrowed word from the Germ. or Saxon; the *j* being

substitute for the Germ. *w*, which cannot be sounded in Icel. before the *t*;

[A. S. *wyr*t; Engl. *wort*; O. H. G. *wurz*; Germ. *würze*; Dan. *ur*—*aromatic herbs*, used to season wine, dishes, ointment; in old writers

that sense, whereas in mod. usage = a *verb*; smyrsl ok jurtir, Magn.

30 smyrja með dýrustum jurtum, Al. 30; skaltú laugask ok smyrja þætum jurtum, Stj. 423; dýrliga urta, Euc. 53; dýrar jurtir, Fas.

9; allar þær urtir er bezt ilma, Al. 85; ágætast jurtir, Bs. i. 258; ok jurtir, Stj. 194; ilmandi urtir, Hom. 53.

grósin og jurtir grænar, Halgr. COMPS: jurtar-garðr, m. a *vegetable garden*, a garden of herbs, a kitchen-garden. jurtar-klefi, n. a *room for spices*, Stj. 205. jurtar-legr, adj. *spicy*, Stj. 74.

teinungr, m. a *stick of spice*, Stj. 74: but, mat-jurtir, herbs, stuff (mod.); matjurtar-bók, a *book about herbs*.

u, u, f. [for. word; *justa*, Du Cange], a kind of *measure* for liquids, jarstur making a bolli (q. v.), Gbl. 525, MS. 732. 16 (of a vessel),

ius, m. [for. word], *justice*, H. E. i. 503, Thom.

iv. [cp. Dan. *jó*; O. H. G. *jú*; Germ. *je*], yes; jú jú, *yea yea*; júl. (convers.)

u, a, m. a *Jew*, Lat. *Judaus*, (rare); cp. Gyðingr.

UR, n. [Engl. *udder*; North. E. *yure* or *yower*; Germ. *euter*; Dan. *Swed. jur*; Gr. *oûdpar*; Lat. *uber*]:—an *udder*, Bs. i. 194, Fb. ii.

5, eq. in mod. usage; þviad stálmi var farinn að koma í jugin, Od.

4. jügr-bólga, u, f., jügr-mein, n. an *udder disease*.

anni, a, m., qs. jóttr-tanni (?), 'tusk-tooth,' poet. for a *bear*, Korn., x. 2.

ies, Skálda 163, Art. 126; see *jaur*.

ti, z, m. [for. word], a *lawyer*, Bs. i. Laur. S.

er, interj. *aye aye!* yes! denoting hesitation, Piltir og Stúlka S.

ör, m. *equity*; see *jafnaðr*.

URR, m., dat. jöfri, pl. jöfrar

I. [A. S. *eofor*; O. H. G. Germ. *eber*; Lat. *aper*]:—a *wild boar*; but it occurs in this sense

vice or thrice in poetry, Merl. i. 39, Gkv. 2. 24. II. a *king, warrior*, prob. from the custom of wearing boar's heads

as helmets, cp. A. S. *eofor-cumbol* and *Hildigölr*; jöfur in this sense is not used in prose, but is freq. in old poetry, even in poems as old as the *Yt.*, see Lex. Poët. Sense I. is unknown to the Scandin., and sense II. to the Teut. languages.

jöklaðr, part. covered with *icicles*, Sks. 229, of the beard.

jökul-barinn, part. storm-beaten, stiffened with *ice*, Lv. 86.

jökul-hlaup, n. an 'ice-leap,' ravine.

jökul-kaldr, adj. *ice-cold*, Flöv.

JÖKULI, m., dat. jökli, pl. jöklar, prop. a dimin. from *jaki*, q. v.;

[A. S. *gicel*, i. e. *ts-gicel*, whence Engl. *icicle*; Low Germ. *jokel*]:—an *icicle*; gékk inn í sal, glumdu jöklar, var karls er kom kinnskógr

frörinn, Hym. 10, of the *icicles* in the giant's beard; síðan tóku þeir jöklana ok bræddu, Fms. ix. 155: so also in poet. phrases, where *silver* is

called *jökull* handar or mund-jökull, the *icicle of the hand*, Hallfred, Lex. Poët.: as also böðvar-j., the *war-icicle* = the *sword*, or sár-j., the *wound-icicle*, see Lex. Poët.

II. a metaph. sense, *ice*, gener.; vatnið snýsk í jökul, Sks. 196; settu þeir þat upp með öllum sjánum sem í

var ok jöklinum, en þat var mjök sýlt, i. e. they launched the ship with all the ice in it, Gret. 125; snjó ok jökull, Sks. jökla-gangr, m. an

ice-drift, Gret. 132 new Ed. 2. in specific Icel. sense, a *glacier*; this sense the Icelanders probably derived from the Norse county Hard-

anger, which is the only county of Norway in which *Jökul* appears as a local name, see Munch's Norg. Beskr.; in Icel. it is used all over the country both as an appellative and in local names, whereas the primitive

sense (*icicle*) is quite lost, Fs., Fb., Eg. 133, Nj. 208, passim. 3. in local names, Ball-jökull, Eyjafjalla-j., Snæfells-j., Vatna-j., Myrdals-j., Örfæa-j., Dranga-j., Langi-j., Eireks-j., etc., see the map of Icel.; the

glaciers of the Icel. colony in Greenland are also called *jökuls*: of rivers, Jökuls-á, f. *ice-water*; Jökuls-dalr, m. *ice-water-dale*; Jökla-menn, m. pl. the men from the county *Jökul* (i. e. *Snæfells-jökull*), Sturl. ii. 158;

Jöklamanna-búð and goðorð, see *búð* and *goðorð*.

jökul-vatn, n. *ice-water from a glacier*, Fas. iii. 570, Mar.

jökul-vetr, n. an *icy, bard winter*, Ann. 1233.

JÖRD, f., gen. jarðar; dat. jörðu, mod. also jörð; pl. jarðir; in old writers dat. and acc. are carefully distinguished; in mod. prose and conversation the apocopated dative is mostly used, whereas the poets use

either form, as is most convenient for the flow of the verse and the metre, as in the Passion hymns, a. the full form; og hindra gjörðu, | Guðs

dýrðarljós svo lýsi mér á lifandi manna gjörðu, 9. 9; merk að úr jörðu mátti ei neinn, 46. 10; hróp og háreysti gjörðu... | kringum krossinn á

jörðu, 39. 7; nakkinn Jesum á jörðu... | með heiptar sinni hörðu, 33. 4; Lausnarinn niðr á jörðu, 34. 1; blóðsveitinn þinn eg bið mér sé, | blessan

og vernd á jörðunni, 3. 12; eins hér á jörðu upp frá því, 21. 10; þó leggst lík í jörðu... | hún mættir aldrei hörðu, Hallgr. b. the apocopa-

ted form; en Jesú hlýðni aptr hér, allri jörð blessan færir, Pass. 24. 6; heiðr, lof, dýrð á himni og jörð | hjartanleg ástar þakkar-gjörð, 3. 18; þó

heidarlag sé hér á jörð | holdi útvaldra líkfró gjörð, 49. 14; ef hér á jörð er hróp og háð, 14. 16; hvað göra þeir sem hér á jörð | hafa að

spotti Drottins orð, 10: [Goth. *airpa*; A. S. *eorde*; Hel. *ertha*; old Scot. *yearthe*; Engl. *earth*; O. H. G. *erda*; Germ. *erde*; Dutch *aarde*; Fris. *arib*; Swed.-Dan. *jord*.]

A. The *earth*; jörð ok himin, Nj. 194; jörð ok upphimin, Vsp. 3; jörð iðja-græna, 58; ilt er á jörð of orðit, Glúm. (in a verse), Hm. 138,

and prose passim; jarðar yfirbragð er böllótt, Rb. 460, 465; jarðar bugr, böllr, hringr, hvel, mynd, endi, bygð, the *earth's* *bigbt, ball, ring, wheel,*

*shape, end, habitation*, 440, 466, 472: for the mythol. genesis of the earth see Vsp. l. c., Vpm. 20, 21, Gm. 40: as a mythical goddess, the

Earth was daughter of Ónar (Ónars-dóttir) and Nótt (the night), and sister of Day on the mother's side, Edda 7: Thor was the Earth's son,

Jarðar-sonr, m., Haustl. II. the surface of the *earth, earth*; falla til jarðar, Nj. 64; koma til jarðar, to throw down, Fms. v. 348; falla

frjáls á jörð, N. G. L. i. 32, Grág. ii. 192; á jörðu ok í jörðu, Finnþ. 290; bíta gras af jörðunni, Fms. xi. 7; skeðja jörðu, K. þ. K. 22; jörð

eða stein, Sks. 88; erja jörð, to 'ear' the *earth, plough*, Rb. 100; flestir menn séru jarðir sínar, Fms. i. 92; jarðar aldin, ávöxtr, blómi, duptr,

dust, dýr, kvikendi, skriðdýr, etc., the *earth's* *fruit, produce, blossom, dust, deer, beasts, reptiles*, etc., H. E. ii. 188, Grág. ii. 347, Ver. 17, Fas. iii.

669, Sks. 527, 628, Stj. 18, 77. 2. *pasture*; gördi kulda mikla með snjóum ok ilt til jarðar, Gret. 91 A; taka til jarðar, to graze, Skm. 155;

freq. in mod. usage, góð jörð, lítill jörð, jarð-leysi, jarð-laust, jarð-bann, q. v.

3. *mould*, Lat. *humus*; jörð sú er á innsigli er lögð, Lækn. 472: soil, sand-jörð, sandy soil; leir-jörð, clayey soil, etc. COMPS:

jarðar-bei, n. pl., Germ. *erd-beeren*, *strawberries*. jarðar-för, f. *burial*. jarðar-megin, n. 'earth-main,' power, in a mythol. sense, Hm. 138,

Hdl. 37, Gkv. 2. 21. jarðar-men, n. [Dan. *jordsmon*], a *sod, turf*, Lat. *caespes*, Landn. 293 (in a verse), Eb. (in a verse); ganga undir

jarðarmen: for the heathen rite of creeping under a sod partially detached from the earth and letting the blood mix with the mould, see Gisl. 11,

Fbr. 6 new Ed.: as an ordeal, Ld. ch. 18: as a disgrace, similar to the Lat. *jugum subire*, Nj. 181, Vd. ch. 33.

B. Land, an estate, very freq. in Icel., answering to Norse *bol*, Dan.



*gaard*; thus, *tólf, tuttugu, sextiu, ... hundraða jörð, land of twelve, twenty, sixty, ... hundreds value*; *byggja jörð, to lease a farm*; *bia á jörð, to live on a farm*; *leigja jörð, to hold land as a tenant (leigu-liði)*; *góð bú-jörð, good land for farming*; *harðbala-jörð, barren, bad land*; *plögs-jörð, land yielding rare produce, eider-down or the like*; *land-jörð, an inland estate, opp. to sjóvar-jörð, land by the sea side*; Benedikt gaf síra Þórði jarðir út á Skaga hverjar svá heita ..., Dipl. v. 27. COMPS: *jarðar-, sing. or jarða-, pl.: jarðar-brigð, f. reclamation of land, N. G. L. i. 238, Jb. 190. jarðar-bygging, f. a leasing of land. jarðar-eigandi, part. a landowner, Gpl. 337. jarðar-eign, f. possession of land, Pm. 45: an estate, Dipl. iii. 10, iv. 9. jarðar-hefð, f. a bolding of land, tenure, Jb. 261. jarðar-helmíng, m. the half of a land or farm, Dipl. iv. 2, v. 24. jarðar-hundrað, n. a hundred (q. v.) in an estate. jarðar-höfn, f. = jarðarhefð, Gpl. 91. jarðar-llag, n. mortgaged land, Dipl. v. 9. jarðar-kaup or jarða-kaup, n. the purchase of land, Dipl. iii. 8. jarðar-leiga, u, f. rent of land, Gpl. 260. jarðar-lýsing, f. the publication of a conveyance of land, Gpl. 307. jarðar-mark, n. a landmark, march or boundary of land, Dipl. v. 7. jarðar-mat, n. a survey of land for making a terrier: jarðamats-bók, the terrier of an estate:—so also jarða-mál-dagi, a, m. jarðar-máli, a, m. a lease, MS. 346, 167. jarðar-mögin, n. a certain portion of land; þá skulu þeir svá halda garði upp sem þeir hafa j. til, N. G. L. i. 40; halda kirkju-góðs eptir jarðarmagni, H. E. i. 459; sá leiðangr er görisk af jarðarmagni, Gpl. 91. jarðar-partir, m. a portion of land, Dipl. iv. 13. jarðar-rán, f. seizure (unlawful) of land, Gpl. 357. jarðar-reitr, m. a parcel of land, Jm. 8, Pm. 52. jarða-skeyting, f. escheatage of land, N. G. L. i. 96. jarðar-skipti, n. a parcelling of land, Gpl. 286, 287: mod. jarðar-skipti, n. pl. = exchange of lands, Dipl. i. 12. jarðar-spell, n. damage of land, Rd. 274, Gpl. 311. jarða-tal, n. a 'land-tale', a register of farms. jarðar-teigr, m. = jarðarreitr, Dipl. iii. 12. jarðar-usli, a, m. = jarðarspell. jarðar-verð, n. the price of land, Dipl. v. 17, 22. jarðar-vígsla, u, f. consecration of land by sprinkling holy water, N. G. L. i. 352. jarðar-þjófr, m. a 'land-thief', a law term of a person who removes the mark-stones, N. G. L. i. 44.*

**JÖRFI**, a, m. gravel; hann jós á þá jörfa ok moldu, Stj. 529, 2 Sam. xvi. 13, 'lapides terramque spargens' of the Vulgate:—*gravel, gravelly soil*; þar var þá víða blásit ok jörvi, er þá voru hlíðir fagrar, Fas. ii. 558; þorsteinur gekk frá á jörva nökkurum, Þorst. Síðu H. 183; in local names, *Jörfi* (Eh.) in the west, and in the south Klífs-jörfi, also called Klífs-sandr, Bjarn. (in a verse). *Jörva-sund*, n., Hkv. i. 24 (Bugge), Vidal., Skýfr. 302.

**JÖRMUN-**, a prefix in a few old mythical words, implying something huge, vast, superhuman: [cp. the A. S. *eormen-* in *eormen-cyn*, -grund, -láf, -strind, -þeðð; and Hel. *irmin-* in *irmin-got* = the great god, *irmin-man* = the great man, *irmin-sul* = a sacred column or idol, *irmin-thiod* = mankind, see Schmeller]:—*great*; the comps. of this word, which occur in old Scand. poets only, are, *Jörmun-gandr*, m. the Great Monster, a name of the northern Leviathan, the Midgard Serpent, Vsp. 50, Bragi (Edda i. 254); *Jörmund-grund*, f. = A. S. *eormen-grund* (Beowulf), = the earib, Gm. 20: *Jörmun-rekr*, m. a pr. name, A. S. *Eormenric* (the Goth. form would be *Airmunariks*), Edda, Bragi: *Jörmun-prjótr*, m. the Great Evil One, of a giant, Haustl.

*jörmunr*, m. a name of Odin, Edda (Gl.): name of an ox, id.

*jöstr*, m., gen. *jastar*, [ister, Ivar Aasen], a kind of willow, Bragi (Edda) twice.

*Jösur*, m. a pr. name, Hdl.; perhaps derived from Norse *jase* = a bare, Ivar Aasen.

*jötun-bygðr*, part. peopled by giants, Yt.

*Jötun-heimar*, m. pl. Giants'-land, Edda, Haustl., Vsp., Stor., Sæm. 70.

*jötun-kuml*, n. the giant-badge, the stamp of the giant, Fas. iii. (in a verse).

*jötun-móðr*, m. giant's mood, giant's fury, a kind of berserks-gangr, Vsp. 50; *þerask í jötunmóð*, Edda 136, Fms. iii. 194; opp. to *Ás-móðr*.

**JÖTUNN**, m., dat. *jötni*, pl. *jötnar*; [this word, so popular in Icel. and still preserved in the form *jutel* of the Norse legends, hardly occurs in Germ. or Saxon, except that A. S. *eoten*, *ent*, and *entise* occur perhaps ten or a dozen times, see Grein]:—a giant, Vpm. passim, Vsp. 2; *jötuns brúðr*, a giant's bride, Hdl. 4; *jötna synir*, the giants' sons, opp. to 'sons of men,' Vpm. 16; *jötna vegir*, the giants' ways, the mountains, Hm. 106; *jötna rúnar*, the giants' mysteries, the mysteries of the world, Vpm. 42, 43; *jötna garðar*, the giants' yard or home, Skm. 30; *jötna mjöðr*, the giant's mead, poetry, see Edda 47, 48; *jötuns hauss*, the giant's skull = the heaven (cp. Vpm. 21), Arnór; *jötuns und*, the giants' wound = the sea, Stor. 2; gold is called the speech of giants (orð, munntal jötna), Lex. Poët.; Thor is the bane of giants, *jötna-bani*, -dólg, Lex. Poët. For the genesis of the Jötnar see Edda. Famous giants of whom the Edda records tales were, Ymir, Hýmir, Hrungnir, Þjazi, Órvandil, Gýmir, Skýrimir, Vafþrúðnir, Dofri, see Edda (Gl.): for appearances of giants in the Sagas see Nj. ch. 134, Hkr. i. 229, Landn. 84, Fb. i. ch. 453-455.

*jötun-uxi*, a, m. 'giant-ox,' a kind of beetle, scarabæus,

## K

**K** (ká) is the tenth letter of the alphabet; in the common Runes was represented by **P** (kaun); the Anglo-Saxon *k* was called *cæn* (cæn = Germ. *kien*, a pine or fir-tree; but as this was not a Norse word the Scandinavians represented it by the Norse word nearest in sound to it, *kaun* (a boil or scab), which bears witness of the Anglo-Saxon origin of the old Norse Runic poem.

**B. PRONUNCIATION.**—The *k* is sounded hard or aspirate, the pronunciation varying as that of *g* does, see p. 186; it is hard in *kaldr*, *kunna*, aspirate in *kel*, *kem*, *kenna*, *kið*, *kyssa*, *kæti*, *keyri*, *veikja*, etc. the only difference is that *k* has the same sound, whether initial, medial, *kaka*, *kíkir*, just as in English: in modern Danish the medial has been softened into *g*, e. g. Icel. *sök*, *vaka*, *líka*, Engl. *sake*, *wal like*, are in Danish sounded *sag*, *vaage*, *lige*, whereas Sweden and Norway as well as Iceland have kept the old pronunciation.

**2. t** letter *k* before *t* and *s* is sounded as *g*, thus *okt* and *ogt*, *þykkt* and *þysliks* and *sligs* are sounded alike; and so *k* is now and then misplaced. MSS., e. g. *lakt* = *lagt*, *heilakt* = *heilagt*. The spelling and other points referring to *k* have already been treated under *C*, p. 92; for *gu* = *kv* s. Gramm. p. xxxvi. (II. i. 5).

**C. CHANGES.**—The change of initial *kn* into *bn* has been mentioned in the introduction to letter *H* (B. II. 2. 7), where however 'hnefi' ought to be struck out of the list: for the changes of *nk* into *kk* see the introduction to letter *N*.

**II.** according to Grimm's law, the Teut. answers to the Gr. and Lat. *g*; thus Lat. *genus*, *genu*, *gentis*, Gr. *gḗnē* = Icel. *kyn*, *kné*, *kind*, etc.: but in borrowed words no change is taken place, as in Keisari, *kista*, *kerti*, *kjallari*, = Lat. *Caesar*, *cista*, *cella*; the words borrowed in that way are very numerous in this letter but there are some slang or vulgar words, which seem not borrowed and yet no change has taken place.

*kaðall*, m., dat. *kaðli*, [prob. like Engl. *cable*, borrowed from m. Lat. *capulum*, *caplum*; the word perhaps denotes twisted ropes, for olden times the Scandinavians made their cables of walrus skin, *svörð* — a cable, esp. as a naut. term, Fms. ii. 279, vii. 82, 283, Ó. H. 28, F. ii. 543, Gullþ. 8, passim.

**KAF**, n. [akin to *kvef*, *kóf*, *kæfa* (q. v.), dropping the *v*]:—a *plunge into water*, a *dive*, *diving*; *far hann þá annat kaf at öðru*, one after another, Fb. ii. 215; á kaf and í kaf, into water, under water *hlaupa á kaf*, to plunge into water, *dive*, Fs. 48, Eg. 123, Fms. vi. 3, vii. 224, passim; *sigla skip í kaf*, ii. 64; *fara í kaf*, to go under water, *duck*, Bs. i. 355; as also of land covered with water or flooded, or covered with snow, passim; *falla í kaf*, *færask ymsir í kaf*, they *duck* one another, Fb. ii. 215; á kafi and í kafi, under water, *diving*, *swimming* Bs. i. 355, Eg. 387, Fms. iii. 4, vii. 232, xi. 383, Grág. ii. 399; of sná lágu hestarnir á kafi í snjónum svá at draga varð upp, Eg. 546; a metaph. *standa á kafi*, to sink deep, so as to be hidden, of a weapon a wound; *öxin stóð á kafi*, Fms. vi. 424; *kom annat hornit á knúð* svá at þegar stóð á kafi, Eb. 326: opp. to these phrases is, *koma upp kafi*, to emerge, Stj. 75: plur. *köf*, *gasping for breath*, Bjarni 142, (a *köf*, *choked breath*).

**2. poet. the deep**; *kafs hestr*, the horse the deep, a ship, *Sighvat*; *kaf-sunna*, the sun of the deep = gold, Eb. a verse).

COMPS: *kafa-fjúk*, n. a thick fall of snow, Fms. ix. 2.

Bs. i. 442, Fs. 54. *kafa-hríð*, f. id., Sturl. i. 212, Fas. ii. 133.

*kafa*, að, to dive, swim under water, Jb. 403, Eg. 142, Fs. 92, Fms. 4, Stj. 75, Fbr. 100 new Ed., Grett. 131, 141; *kafa upp*, to emerge, 249, passim: of a ship, to be swamped in a heavy sea, *siglaun kafaði sí* Fas. ii. 492: reflex. to plunge into water, Skfs. 116, N. G. L. ii. 284.

*kafald*, n. a thick fall of snow, freq. in mod. usage; *mold-k.* *alds-fjúk*, n. id.

**kaffe**, n. coffee; *kaffe-kvern*, *kaffe-bolli*, *kaffe-ketill*, a coffee-mill, *cup*, *coffee-pot*; derived from the Fr. *café* through Dan. *caffé*, and older than the 18th century, for the satirical poem *Þagnarmál* of 1 and Eggert Ólafsson (died 1768) mention tea and tobacco, but coffee, which came into use in Icel. as a popular beverage not earlier than the end of the 18th century.

*kaf-færa*, ð, to duck another, Mag. 77.

*kaf-för*, f. a ducking, Þórð. 11 new Ed.

*kaf-hlaðinn*, part. deep-laden, of a ship, Ó. H. 115, Bs. ii. 87.

*kaf-hlaup*, n. a deep snow-drift, Eg. 74, Fms. viii. 400, ix. 366, v.

*kaf-hleypr*, adj. impassable, of snow, Fagrsk. 186.

**KAFLLI**, a, m. [akin to *kefli*, q. v.]; Swed. *bud-kaffe*, a piece cut esp. a buoy fastened to a cable, net, or the like, Gpl. 427, 428; *meðal-k.* a mid-piece, a sword's hilt. **2. metaph.** *tók at leysa ísum köf* the ice began to thaw into flocs, Þórð. 11 new Ed.: in mod. usage, *ko* and *með köflum* (adverb.), now and then, 'in bits.'

**II. mod. af bit**, episode, and the like; *lesa lítinn kafa*, *mikskafi*, a mid-piece.

*kafna*, að, (older form *kafna*, Skfs. 108), to be suffocated, choke in water, steam, or the like; *kafna af sandfoki*, Al. 50; *söguð at K.* heðfi *kafnat* í mannviti, Edda 47; *k.* í stofu-reyk, Grett. 116: of *k.* to be extinguished, Skfs. 208: of a horse, *kafna eðr springa*, Fas. iii.



nan, *f. suffocation*, Bs. i. 18.

kríðr, adj. *crimson red*, of the cheeks.

setja, *t. = kaffera*.

steyting, *f. a diving*, a plunge, Gpl. 174, Mar.

sund, *n. a dive*, Hkr. iii. 323, v. 1.

syndi, *n. a plunge into deep snow*.

seyndr, adj. *good at diving*, Fms. vii. 120.

þykk, adj. *thick, foggy*; veðr þykk ok drifanda, Sturl. iii. 50.

GA, að, [kaga, Ivar Aasen; cp. Old. Engl. *kyke* (Chaucer); Scot.

Germ. *kucken*; Dan. *kige*]:—to bend forward and peep, pry, gaze;

þegar hjá gáttinni, Fbr. 18, v. 1.; kom út maðr ok kagaði hjá dyrrum,

kaga upp í himin, Hom. 89; hjartans augum til hans kaga, 90;

gu til hans óframliga, Níðrst. 5; see kögla.

gi, a, m. [Engl. *cag* or *keg*; Swed. *kage*; mid. Lat. *caga*, whence *cage*; the Dutch and Low Germ. *kaag* and *kag* = a ship used in canals]:—a *keg*, *cask*, Bs. i. 790, freq.; a nickname, Bs.

KA, u, f. [Engl. *cake*; Dan. *kage*; Swed. *kaka*; Germ. *kuchen*]:—freq. in mod. usage.

liði, a, m. a nickname, Sturl.; [cp. Germ. *kachel*, O. H. G. *cbachala*]: *ariben pot*; whence the mod. *kakal-ofn*, m., Germ. *kachel-ofen*, an *oven*, of clay.

ri, a, m. a *potter*, Germ. *kachler*; kakari minn ertú ok skjól þuð minn, 623. 30, with reference to Rom. ix. 20, 21 (?).

ca, að, [Germ. *kachen*], to *heap up in a mess or lump*, e. g. of wet mud *kakka* saman blautu heyi; cp. kökk, a *lump*.

ildi, *n. a lump*.

JA, pret. kól, kólu; pres. kell, mod. kelr; part. kalinn; [cp. *bill*, cool; Germ. *kühl*]:—to freeze, esp. impers. of limbs to be

and dead from frost; ok er sveininn (acc.) tók at kala, Landn.

1.; ok kól hana í hel, *she froze to death*, Sd. 143; svá at þik

as. i. 30; alla kól þá um nóttina, 78; kell mik í höfuð,

9; mik tekr nú at kala, en mér var heitt fyrir stundu, Fb.

9; var bæði at hann kól mjök ok hungraði, en veiddi ekki, Bs. i.

hann var kalinn á fótum svá at af leysti sumar tærnar, Orkn. 432,

ii. 108; hann kól sem aðra hundtík, Fs. 71; ok mun þik kala ef

svá lengi ok útarliga sem ek em vanr, Edda 35; dyrt var kalit á

reiti, Fs. 179; kalit í hel, *frozen to death*, Fær. 185; sveinar tveir,

liar, kalnir ok máttregnir, 42; á kné kalinn, Hm. 3; kalinn ok

ess, Fas. iii. 8; klæða kalna, O. H. L. 22:—part. kalinn [= Germ.

II. naut., of a sail, to

wind; seglið (acc.) kelr, whence kalreip, q. v.

a, að, to become cold, Bs. ii. 148; to blow cold, án dvöl kaldar

á-fallinu, a gust of cold air arose, Bs. ii. 49; en þar kaldar í mót

Si vati, 112.

u, f. a fever with cold fits, an *ague*; also köldu-sótt, f., N. T.

þrjóstaðr, part. malignant, cunning.

hamra, að, to hammer (iron) cold.

liga, adv. coldly, Sks. 230.

ligr, adj. cold, Sks. 230.

munnr, m. cold-mouth, a nickname, Landn.

nefr, m. 'cold-nose', poet. an anchor fluke, Fms. vi. (in a verse).

DR, adj., köld, kalt; compar. kaldari; superl. kaldastr; [from

aldr from ala, galdr from gala, stuldr from stela; Goth. *kalds*;

S. ald; Engl. cold; Dutch *kalt*; Germ. *kalt*; Swed. *kall*; Dan.

common to all Teut. languages; cp. Lat. *gelu*, *gelidus*]:—cold;

it n, cold iron, Fb. ii. 197; kalt veðr, Fms. v. 178, viii. 306; kaldr

ss. 44. 7; ef maðr grefir lík aðr kalt er, K. þ. K. 26; líkin vóru

ri köld, Fms. iv. 170; svá sem kalt stóð af Niflheimi, Edda; köld

ld coals, ashes, = kalda kol, Fb. i. (in a verse); brenna at köldum

to be burnt to cold ashes, utterly destroyed, Fms. xi. 122,

2. impers., e-m er kalt, one is cold; mér er kalt á hönd-

fótum ..., Orkn. 326 (in a verse); konungi gördi kalt, the king

to get cold, Fms. v. 178.

3. acc., kaldan as adv.; blása

to blow cold, Sks. 216: ís-kaldr, ice-cold; hel-k., death-cold;

burning cold; ú-k., not cold; hálf-k., half cold; sár-k., sorely

II. metaph. cold, chilling, baneful, fatal, Lat. *dirus*, in-

heðan skulu honum komna köld ráð undan hverju rið, Ó. H. 132,

5 Vkv. 30; so in the saying, köld eru opt kvenna-ráð, women's

are oft-times fatal, Nj. 177, Gísl. 34; kann vera at nokkurum

þyrkari eðr kaldari ráð Haraðs konungs en mín, Fms. vi. 229;

und, envy, Geisli; köld rödd, an evil voice, Akv. 2.

2. some- translations in the metaph. sense of cold; kalt hjarta, Greg. 19;

afskipt, Stj. 195. COMPS: kalda-hlátr, m. sardonic

Nj. 176; see hlátr. kalda-kol, n. pl. a law phrase, 'cold-

göta kaldakol á jörðu, to make the heart cold, to desert a farm,

sole on the part of a tenant, Gpl. 339, Jb. 210, cp. Hænsa þ. S.

kalda-ljós, n. cold light, ignis fatuus (?), a nickname, Sturl.

ráðr, adj. cunning, Sturl. i. 104, Hkr. iii. 452.

riðjaðr, part. 'cold-ribbed,' scheming, cunning, Vpm. 10.

kúfaðr, part. 'cold-curbed,' covered with icicles, Sks. 230.

róði, n. 'cold-words,' sarcasm, Fb. i. 214, ii. 78.

kalokr, m., Fms. iii. 28, vii. 198, Dipl. ii. 11, Fs. 115, Bs. i. 76; kalokr, Hom. 139, B. K. 83; mod. kaleikr, the *chalice*, Matth. xxvi. 27, Mark xiv. 23, Luke xxii. 20, 1 Cor. xi. 24-27, Vidal. passim; see kalk below.

kalendis-dagr, m. [Lat. *calendae*], the kalends, Stj. 471.

kali, a, m. a cold gush: metaph. coldness, unkindness.

kalk, n. [A. S. *ceale*; Engl. *chalk*], *chalk*, (mod.)

kalka, að, to chalk, lime: kalkaðr, limed, Konr.

KALKR, m. [borrowed from Lat. *calix*; A. S. *calic* and *cale*; Engl.

*chalice*; O. H. G. *chelib*; Germ. *kelk*; Dan.-Swed. *kalk*; the word came

in with Christianity from the Engl.; for, though it occurs in ancient

poems, none of these can be older than the Danish settlement in Eng-

land: the form kalkr is used in a heathen sense, whereas the later form

kaleikr is used in the ecclesiastical sense only]:—a *chalice*, *cup*, *goblet*,

it occurs in the poems Hým. 28, 30, 32, Akv. 30, Rm. 29, Skv. 3. 29;

hrím-kalkr, Ls. 53; silfr-k., a silver cup, Hkr. i. 50; nú er hér kalkr,

er þú skalt drekka af, eptir þat tók hann kalkinn, þá var enn eptir í

kalkinum, er hann hafði af drukkit kalkinum, Gullþ. 7; nú tók hann

kalkinn ok hönd hennar með, Hkr. i. 50.

kall, n. a call, cry, shouting; óp ok kall, Nj. 236; heyra kall mikit,

Fs. 179; með hátíðligu kalli, Sks. 748; kall ok eggja, Ó. H. 215;

kall ok lúðra-þytr, Þiðr. 324. 2. a calling on; Eyjólfir heyrir kallit,

ok lítr við, Fbr. 61 new Ed.; eigi skaltú herastask á annan mann í kalli

þínu, Hom. 16. 3. a call, name; nefna jarl enn ílla ... var þat kall

hafi lengi síðan, Hkr. i. 254; þessi eru at kalli (are by name, are called)

in mestu ref-hvörf, Edda (Ht.) II. eccl. a call, cure of souls,

(cp. Scot. 'call' of a minister); kjól ok kall, Dan. *præste-kald*,

mod. 2. a claim; kalls-lauss, adj. free from claim, Fms.

ix. 409.

KALLA, að, with neg. suff., pres. kalliga, I call not, Gkv. 3. 8; kallar-a,

Akv. 37; [an A. S. *ceallian* occurs once in the poem *Byrnoth*, and *bilde-*

*calla* in Exodus, but in both instances the word is Danish; the word

however occurs in O. H. G. *cballon*, mid. H. G. *kalle*, but only in the

sense to talk loud, and it is lost in mod. Germ.]:—to call, cry, shout;

hver er sá karl karla er kallar um váginn? Hbl. 2; kallaði konungr ok

báð létta af, Eg. 92; þá kölluðu allir ok mæltu, 623. 26; bónda-múgrinn

æpti ok kallaði, Fms. i. 21; kalla hátt, Sturl. ii. 203; ek em rödd

kallanda í eyðimörk, *φωνή βοῶντος ἐν τῇ ἐρήμῳ*, 625. 90; kalla kaldri

röddu, Akv. 2: of the raven's cry, hrafn hátt kallaði, Bkv. 11; hann

kallaði þegar, þá þá eigi flýja, Fms. viii. 142; þórir kallaði út á skipit,

Ó. H. 136; þá lét hann kalla skip frá skipi, 182; þá kallaði Erlingr ok

hét á lið sitt, id. 2. to call, send for; síðan lét konungr kalla bændr,

ok sagði at hann vill eiga tal við þá, Ó. H. 109; gekk hann til húþings

síns ok lét þangat kalla menn Svía-konungs, 45; um kveldit kallaði

konungr Áslák, Fms. vii. 161; konungr lét kalla til sín þá bræðr, Eg.

73; eccl., til þess er Guð kallaði hann af heiminum, Fms. ix.

383. II. to say, call; þat kalla menn at ..., people say that ...,

Fms. x. 277; Svíþjóð ena miklu kalla sumir eigi minni en ..., Hkr. 5;

at blótmennt kalla eigi, at ..., Fagsk. 18; en ef lands-dróttinn kalli

svá, at ..., N. G. L. i. 249; þér kallit guð ykkam margar jartegnir göra,

O. H. L. 108; kalla ek betra spurt en úviss at vera, Sks.; sumir menn

kalla at eigi sé sakleysi í, þótt ..., Ld. 64; þótt þeir kallí fé þetta

með sínum föngum, 76. 2. at kalla, so to say, nominally, not

really; sáttir at kalla, nominally on good terms, Fms. vii. 246; ok vóru

þá sáttir at kalla, Ó. H. 112, Gullþ. 66; létu sér líka þessa tilskipan

at kalla, Ísl. ii. 355; þóat menn væri skírðir ok Kristnir at kalla, Eb. 274;

Helgi var Kristinn at kalla (Christian by name) ok þó blandinn mjök í

trúnni, Fms. i. 251; greri yfir at kalla, Fs. 67; menn héldusk at kalla, ok

gengu á land, Fb. ii. 73; þóat þeir hefði lif at kalla, Stj. 436.

3. to assert; skal þess at biða, ok kalla hann rjúfa sætt á yðr, Nj. 102; eru synir

þínir heima? þat má kalla, segir hón, Fær. 264.

III. with prepp.; kalla á, to call on; hann kallaði á Karla, Ó. H. 136; Höskuldr kallar á

hana, farðu hingat til mín! segir hann, Nj. 2: to call on, invoke, þá kallaði

hann á Guð ok hinn helga Ólaf konung, Ó. H. 242; kallaði hann þá til

fulltings sér á Bárð, Bárð. 16. 13 new Ed.: to lay claim to, Snækillir kallaði

á bú nokkur þar í eyjunum, Fms. ix. 423:—kalla eptir, to protest; en

Kolbeinn kallar eptir ok vill eigi biskups dótt, Sturl. ii. 4:—kalla til e-s,

to lay claim to (til-kall, a claim), to claim, demand; þótti nú sem dælt

mundi til at kalla, Eg. 264, Fms. ix. 327; þessar eignir er hann kallaði

ádr til, x. 414; kallaði hón til alls þess er aðrir áttu í nánd, Nj. 18; hann

kallaði til fjár í hendr þeim, Ld. 300: to invoke, Bárð. 173:—kalla áptir,

to recall, revoke, N. G. L. iii. 150, H. E. i. 477.

IV. to claim for oneself; kalla sér e-t; konungr kallaði sér allar Orkneyjar, Fms. i. 201;

ok kallaði sér þá landit allt, vii. 180; at jarl kalli sér þat, Fs. 132; ef

menn skil á, ok kallaþ annarr sér, en annarr almenning ..., hann er jörð

þá kallar sér, Gpl. 451; kallaði Grímr hersir konungi allan arf hans,

Landn. 213. V. to call, name; kölluðu Karl, Rm. 18; skal þar

kirku kalla ella hann vill, K. þ. K. 42; köllum karl inn skegglausa, Nj.

67; Mörðr hét maðr er kallaðr var gigja, 1; Einarr er þá var kallaðr

Skjaldmeyjar-Einar, Fms. xi. 127; þessir menn vóru kallaðir skírðir, bap-



þórr, Edda; ok má þat kalla háttu-fall, Skálda 210; þeir taka hann ok kalla njósnar-mann, Sturl. ii. 247; ef maðr kallar annan mann tröllríðu, N. G. L. ii. 326.

VI. reflex. to call, tell, say of oneself; kallask sumir hafa látið fé, Ó. H. 58; hón taldi upp harma sína þá er hón kallaðisk hafa fengit af Ólafi konungi, 191; konungr kallaðisk hann reynt hafa at góðum dreng, Ld. 60, Geisli 2. 2. recipr., kallask á, to shout to one another; er okkr þá alhægt at kallask á fyrir tíðindum, Fas. ii. 65, Skálda 210.

3. pass. (rare), to be called; speki hans kallask sonr hans, Eluc. 4; er at réttu má kallask postuli Norðmanna, Fms. x. 371; þat er kallat, it is said, 656 C. 1; ok visar svá til í sögu Bjarnar, at þeir kallaðisk jafnir at íþróttum, Grett. 133, cp. Bjarn. 38,—þeir lögðusk ofan eftir ánni, ok vóru 'kallaðir' jafnstærkir menn.

kallan or köllun, f. a call, vocation, freq. in mod. and eccl. usage. kallari, a, m. a crier, herald, Stj. 604: as a law term, a kind of beadle or town clerk, N. G. L. i. 306, ii. 251.

Kall-bak, n., qs. kaldbak, Cold-back, name of a mountain, whence Kall-baklingar, m. pl. the men of C., Landn.

kaldýr, m., mod. kaldór, a kind of iron, Merl. 2. 95.

Kall-grani, a, m. Cold-beard, name of a giant, Edda (Gl.)

kall-rani or kald-rani, a, m. a taunt, sarcasm. kaldrana-legr, adj. sarcastic.

kall-sókn, f. a calling to service, H. E. i. 392.

KALLZ, n. [kaldz II], taunting, sarcasm, raillery, Bs. i. 793, ii. 93. þorst. St. 49, Fms. ii. 268, v. 231, Pass. 30. 7, Stj. 163, 218, Barl. 60: vituperation, Bs. i. 686.

II. [kalla], a claim, Dipl. ii. 13, Karl. 52, Fms. vi. 371. kallz-yrði, n. pl. gibes, Fms. vi. 194.

kallza, að, to taunt, mock, Barl. 60, Bs. ii. 37, Stj. 16, 216, Fas. ii. 344: to vituperate, Stj. 254: to molest, Dipl. i. 3, Stj. 199.

II. [kalla], to call on; hvi kallast þú eða kallast upp á mik? Stj. 286: to claim, demand, hinn kallsaði þá fæðsluna at fá, 161.

kal-reip, n. [kala II], a rope attached to a sail, so as to prevent it from shaking out the wind.

kamarr, m., dat. kamri, [O. H. G. chamara; Gr. καμρα; whence Engl. chamber, etc.];—a privy, Eb. 120, Grág. ii. 119, Sturl. ii. 95, 101, Landn. 247, Fb. iii. 567 (in a verse), Þiðr. 77, Mar.

kamban, a, m. a nickname, prob. Gaelic, Landn. 47.

kambari, a, m. a comb-maker, N. G. L. ii. 204, iii. 2, 10: a nickname, Fb. iii.

kamb-hötttr, m. a nickname, Fær. 14.

kamb-pungur, m., proncd. kampungr, a 'comb-purse' in mod. usage, a letter-bag.

KAMBR, m. [A. S. kamb; Engl. comb; O. H. G. chambr; Germ. kamme; Dan. kam];—a comb, Dipl. iii. 4; ladies used to wear costly combs of walrus-tusk or gold, whence the place in Icel. at which Audá lost her comb was called Kambsnes; þau lendu við nes þat er Auðr tapaði kamb sínum; þat kallaði hón Kambsnes, Landn. 111; eigi berr hann kamb í höfuð sér, Þiðr. 127; see Worsaae, No. 365.

2. a carding-comb (ullar-kambr), Grett. 91 A, Fb. i. 212.

III. a crest, comb, Al. 171; hreistr-k. (q. v.), hana-k., a cock's crest, cp. Gullin-kambi, Gold crest, Vsp.

2. a crest, ridge of hills; malar-kambr, a ridge on the beach, Háv. 48 (where spell kampr), Grág. ii. 354; as also bæjar-kambr, the front wall of a house.

III. freq. in local names, Kambr, of crags rising like a crest, Landn., Finnb. ch. 27.

kamb-staðr, m. a law term, a scar in the head, such as to cause pain when the hair is combed, N. G. L. i. 68.

kamelet, n. [for. word], camelot or camlet, Karl. 60.

kamell, m. [for. word], a camel, Karl. 502; usually útfaldi, q. v.

kampa, að, to devour, used of a whiskered wild beast.

kamp-hundr, m. a dog with whiskers, Sturl. i. 139.

kamp-höfði, a, m. a 'whisker-head,' Fagrsk. § 174, v. l. knapp-höfði, q. v.

kampi, a, m. a bearded person, Sturl. ii. 50 (Bs. ii. 109): as a nickname, Sturl. iii. 185, Fs.

KAMPR and kanpr, m. a beard, moustache; stutt skegg ok snöggvan drap, Sks. 288; skegg heitir barð, grön eða kampar, Edda 210; hendi drap á kampa, Hóm. 21; hann hafði bitíð á kámpinum, Nj. 209; höggva kampa ok skegg, K. þ. K.; hann (the idol) hafði kampa af silfri, Fms. x. 386; af kónpunum, langa kampa, hár ok kanpar, Ó. H. 229; efri ok neðri kampar, Fas. ii. 253; því næst hvetur hann that (the spear) svá þat stóð á kampi, i. e. till it was as keen as a razor, Krók. 49: the whiskers of a seal, cat, and lion, Fb. i. 462 (of a seal). kamp-loðinn, adj. with long whiskers, of a lion. kampa-siðr, adj. long-bearded, Skálda R. 90, Þryml. 41.

II. a crest or front wall=kambr; var Aron úti hjá durunum, ok stóð við kámpinn er hlaðinn var af veggnum, Bs. i. 544 (Sturl. ii. 86): mod. bæjar-kampr, id.; malar-k.

kangin-yrði, n. pl. jeering words, Hbl. 12.

KANK, n. (kank-yrði), gibes, as also kankast, dep. to jeer, gibe (mod. conversational), akin to kanginyrði.

kank-viss, adj. jeering, gibing.

KANNA, u, f. gen. kanna, Snót 172, [A. S. canne; Engl. can; O. H. G. channa; Germ. kanne; Dan. kande; from Lat. cantarus];—a

can, tankard, jug; vín var í kónnu, Rm. 29, Stj. 207, Fms. viii. 41 (v. l.), Dipl. iii. 4; kónnu-brot, Pm. 137, Dipl. iii. 4; kónnu-stóll, can-stand, Pm. 113: a measure, Rétt., D. N.

kanna, u, f. a mark on cattle; oxir er hans k. væri á, Fs. 173; allt þ sem þeirra kanna leikr er á, D. N. i. 80, 91, iii. 144; see einkanna and einkunn.

KANNA, að, [kenna=to know, but kanna=to enquire]:—to search, kanna land, of an explorer, to explore a land; þeir kónnuðu landit fy austan ána, um vátir kannaði hann austr landit, Eg. 100, Landn. p. 51m; þykkir maðr við þat fáviss verða ef hann kannar ekki víðarr en h Ísland, Landn. 310; fara víða um heim at kanna helga staði, Fn i. 276; kanna heim allan, to travel through all the world, Edda: t phrase, kanna ókunna stigu, to 'try unknown ways,' to travel where o has never been before; kanna ríkra, annara, manna síðu, i. e. to tra abroad, Ld. 164, Fms. i. 276; kanna lið, to review, muster troops, 478, Hkr. i. 23, 30; kanna val, to search the field for slain, Nj. a Fms. i. 182.

II. with prep.; kanna e-t af, to find out, make o know; konungr spurði Ólf hvat hann kannaði af um síðferði Eindríða, Fms. 193; spurði, hvat hann kannaði af um Rögnvald, iv. 193; þat kanna ek af, at sá hvar myndi kallaðr vera Jónsvíkingar, xi. 119; ferr Brac biskup norðr á Völlu, ok kannar þat af, at . . . Bs. i. 450.

II reflex., kannask við e-t, to recognise, know again, recollect; kannaði hón við hann ok kynferði hans, Hkr. ii. 129; Sigurðr kannaðisk þá í ætt hans, Fms. i. 79, þorst. Síðu H. 169; þá kannaðisk hann við mælti, nafnfrægir eruð þeir fæðgar, Nj. 125; þórólfur hitti þar ma frændr sína þá er hann hafði eigi áðr við kannask, whose acquaintance he had not made before, Eg. 30; kannask þá margir við ef heyrir þ nefni mitt, Finnb. 338; sögðu þessir menn öll sönn merki til hvar þ höfðu barninu komit, svá at hínir þrælarnir kónnuðusk við er svein höfðu fundit, Fms. i. 113; hefi ek hér gull er hann kvað yör munu kannask, Fs. 9: to recognise as one's own, kannask við skot, fé, sa Grág. ii. 312, 352, 374; með því at engi kannask við svein þenna, F i. 294; to remember, vóru þar þeir menn er við kónnuðusk, at Hallfr hafði til góða við gört, ii. 55.

2. recipr., kannask við, to recogn one another, make one another's acquaintance; hafi þeir þá við kanna Grág. i. 224; síðan kónnuðusk þau við, then they knew one anothe Fms. i. 186; kónnuðusk menn hugi við, Fs. 11; féll mart áðr kannaðisk við, Ó. H. 216; ok eftir þetta þá kannask þeir við n öllu, Bs. i. 228.

kannaðr, kónnuðr, m. an explorer, Lex. Poët.; land-k., q. v.

kann-ske, adv. [Dan. kanske], may be! (mod.)

kanoki and kanuki, a, m. [mid. Lat. canonicus; Dan. kanik; Ei canon];—a canon of a church, Fms. viii. 376, ix. 532, Bs. i. H. E. I passim; kanoka klaustr, setr, lífnaðr, vígsla, búningr, a canon's clois seat, order, ordination, dress, Ann. 1295, Bs. passim.

kansellera, að, [for. word], to cancel; k. hendr sínar, Stj. 229.

Kantara-borg, f. (-byrgi), [A. S. Cantuarbyrig], Canterbury, Bs. kantari, a, m. in kantara-kápa, u, f. [eccl. Lat. cantare], a bish gown, Fms. viii. 197, Hkr. ii. 175: a priest's gown, Am. 95, Bs. i. 3 847. kantara-sloppr, m. id., Bs. i. 324, v. l.

kanzellari, kanselleri, a, m., canceller, m. [mid. Lat. cancellarius], a chanceller, Ann., Bs. Fms. ix, x, Thom.

kapalín, m. (mod. kapellan), [mid. Lat. capellanus], a chapl Landn. 172, Fms. vii. 311, Bs. passim.

KAPALL, m., pl. kaplar, [Lat. caballus; whence Fr. cheval]; nag, hack, in mod. usage also a mare; naut ok kapla, Rd. 284, Pd. þrjú hundrad í köplum, Vm. 32; lífði engi kvik kind eftir nema öld kona ok kapall, D. I. i. 246; lestferan kapal jórnaðan ok alfaran, H ii. 505; kapal-lán, lending a k., id. kapal-hestr, m. and kex hross, n.=kapall, Eg. 730, Fms. ii. 231.

II. in mod. us a truss of hay; fimtán kaplar heys, five trusses, of a known weigh bulk.

kapella, u, f. [for. word], a chapel, K. Á. 36, Symb. 31, Bs. i. 8 H. E. i. 241, Fms. x. 153, Hkr. ii. 390, iii. 69. kapellu-prestr, m. priest of a chapel, H. E. i. 477, Stat. 247, 266, 307: a chaplain, Bs. i. 798.

kapituli, a, m. [Lat. capitulum], eccl. a chapter, Mar., Dipl. iii. 5 chapter of a book, Grág. i. clxviii: freq. in mod. usage, kapitula-sk a new chapter.

KAPP, n. [a word common to all Teut. languages; A. S. camp; O. H. chambr; Germ. kampf; Swed. and Dan. kamp; in the Icel. the assimilated; and in Danish also kapp];—contest, zeal, eagerness, ene but throughout with the notion of contest, which is the old se even in early Germ. kamp is still duellum, whence it came to n bellum: deila kappi við e-n, to contend, contest with one; megu vér deila kappi við Hrafnkel, Hrafn. 10; pungt get ek at deila kappi Hrafnkel um mála-ferli, 11; er hann deildi kappi við þorgrim go þórness-pingi ok við sonu hans, Ísl. ii. 215; deila kappi við konu Fagrsk. 10; mikitt er upp tekit, ef þú vill kappi deila við Ólaf konung ok við Knút, Ó. H. 33; ok ætla þér aldri síðan at deila k við oss bræðr, Fs. 57, cp. deila I. 4: brjóta kapp við e-n, to wage against; hæfir þat ekki konungdómi yðrum at brjóta kapp við kv



man, Fagrsk. 10, Fms. vii. 45 (in a verse): at halda til kapps ok þús við þá höfðingjana, Fb. ii. 46; sögðu honum þat betr sama, at hla eigi til kapps við þá Hofsmenn, Fs. 35; kosta kapps um e-t, to save.

2. a race, in the phrase, það hann renna í köpp við (u a race with) Þjálf, Edda 31; at vit at köppum kenndar vörum, were noted for our matches, Gs. 14; ekki dýr er þat, at renna mætti í köpp við hann, Karl. 514, cp. Dan. löbe omkaps med en—to run a race.

II. eagerness, vehemence; er konungi mikitt kapp á því, 16; eigi veit ek hvar kapp þitt er nú komit, Ld. 166; hann lætr ei mann þora at mæla við sik nema þat eitt er hann vill vera láta, e hefir hann þar við allt kapp, Ó. H. 68; mæltu þá sumir at honum þat kapp í kinn, Sturl. iii. 232; at þat væri konungi vegsemd en eigi f. r kapps sakir við hann, Eg. 44; honum gördisk svá mikitt kapp á því veidi, at hann skreið þar eptir allan dag, Ó. H. 85; kapps lýstr, er, Hornklofi; löðu þu á þat it mesta kapp hver þer reid eðr hla hesta átti, Hkr. i. 27; Ónundur konungr lagði á þat kapp mikitt okostnað, at ryðja markir ok byggja eptir ruðin, 44; með kappi ok ánd, D. N. i. 3; berjask af miklu kappi, þiðr. 326; gangask þær tinn fylkingar at móti með miklu kappi, 328; verja með kappi, E. 720; þessi ætlan er meir af kappi en forsjá, Ó. H. 32; var sú veizla með enu mesta kappi, 31; hön gekk at með öllu kappi at veita Ólafi kungi, 51; meir sækir þu þetta með sjár-ágrind ok kappi (obstinacy) hær en við göðvild ok drengskap, Nj. 15.

III. gen. kapps, vinnu, kapps-vel, mighty well, Bjarn. (in a verse), Fms. vii. 45 (in a verse); kapps-audgr, mighty ualiby, Merl. i. 9; kapps-hár, mighty bigb (Dan. kjeppb), Lex. Poët.; kona kapps gálíg, a very gentle woman, A. 6; or even singly. COMPS: kapps-fullr, adj. full of energy, vigorous, impetuous, Lv. 32; harðr ok k., Bjarn. 48, Sks. 649. kpps-maðr, m. a man of energy, Eg. 9; beadröng, 710.

kpps-alinn, part. well fed, of a horse kept in a stall. kpps-dregit, n. part. bard to pull, difficult, Nj. 100, v. l. kpps-drykkja, u, f. a drinking-match, Ó. H. 151. kpps-drægt, adj. bard to pull; varð þeim k. í leiknum, it was a bard test, Bs. i. 620; kvað þeim þetta mundu k., it would be a bard task, N. 100.

kpps-fúss, adj. = kappgjarn, Lex. Poët. kpps-girni, f. energy; hreysti ok k., Fbr. 116, Fas. i. 119. kpps-gjarn, adj. full of energy and zeal, Fms. vi. 105. kpps-góðr, adj. very good, Merl. 2. 79.

1. PPI, a, m. [a Teut. word, noticed by Plutarch, Marius ch. 11—*ποῦρος ὁνομάζονσι Γερμανοὶ τοὺς ἀγροτάς*; see also kapp]:—a hero, champion, man of valour; konungr sá er kappi þykkir, Hkm. 14; ólusk i þar settir kappar, Hd. 17; átti áðr kappi, Am. 98; þá bjó Arnórr í skjallhö, kappi mikill, . . . ok má af því marka hverr k. hann var, Lv. 3; þessa búið á þorkell hákr, kappi mikill (cp. Germ. baudegen), Nj. 18; eru í Reykjadal kappar miklir? 32; gislinn var kappi mikill, ok þa þangbrandi á pataldr, Bs. i. 9; hverjir berjask skulu móti þessum k. um af þeirra líði, Fms. x. 126.

2. in a special sense, an elect champion, answering to the knight of the Middle Ages; þessir kappar vó með Haraldi konungi, Fas. i. 379; því var Björn síðan Kappi karðr, Bjarn. 11; Hrólf Kraka ok Kappa hans, Fb. ii. 136; með honum (king) ok hans Köppum, Fas. i. 35; Kappar konungs, 69; Hrólf karðr ok allir hans Kappar ok stórmenni, 76, 79, 91, 95, 101, 102, 108; Hrólf konungr býsk nú til ferðar með hundrad manna, ok þu Kappar hans tólf ok berserkir tólf, 77; upp upp, allir Kappar! 100, Skd. S. ch. 8, 9 (Fas. i. 379–385); kappi-lið, a troop of champions, v. 108; Grett. 84; kappi-tala, a tale or roll of champions, Fms. iii. 15; kappi-val, choice of champions, ii. 315.

II. even as a nickname of some choice champions; Björn Breiðvíkinga-kappi, Eb.; Björn Hla-kappi, Bjarn.; Vébjörn Sygna-kappi, Landn.; Hildibrandr Húna-kappi; Ásmundur Kappa-bani, a slayer of champions, Fas.

kppi, a, m. the band at the back of a bound book.

kpps-kosta, að, to strive, endeavour, Bárð. 176.

kpps-leikr, m. a fighting-match, Róm. 269 = Lat. certamen.

kpps-mella, u, f. a loop.

kpps-mæli, n. a dispute, Ísl. ii. 236, Fms. i. 11, x. 312, Fb. ii. 271.

kpps-mógr, adj. plentiful, Sturl. iii. 88.

kpps-orðr, adj. wrangling, Flóv. 44.

kpps-róðr, m. a rowing-match, Fms. x. 312.

kpps-samliga, adv. impetuously, with energy, Fms. x. 356, Sks. 572;

abundantly, gefa k. mat, Ísl. ii. 337, Fb. i. 374; gríðungr k.

(= kappalinn), Hkr. i. 37.

kpps-samligr, adj. impetuous, vehement: k. reiði, Sks. 227; rich,

veizla fögr ok kappsamlig, Fms. vi. 182.

kpps-samr, adj. pushing, eager, impetuous, Ó. H. 27, Nj. 51; höfð-

mikill, manna kappsamast, 147; k. ok reiðinn, Eg. 187; k. ok

vinn, Ó. H. L. 35.

kpps-semd, f. = kappsemi, Eg. 257.

kpps-semi, f. energy, beadröng character; k. ok fræknleikr, Bret.

íðr. 207.

kpps-sigling, f. a sailing-match, Fms. x. 278, xi. 360.

kapp-svinnr, adj. very noble, Am. 74.

kapp-svinnr, adj. more than sufficient, abundant; k. lið, Bjarn. 71.

kaprún, n. [for. word], a kind of coul or cap, Jb. 187, Sturl. ii. 145, iii. 306, E. K. 98, Stat. 299, D. N. passim.

kar or karr, n. the mucus or slime on new-born calves and lambs: metaph., kar er á kampi vorum, kystu mæf þú lystir, a ditty in a ghost story.

KARA, að, to clean off the kar, as ewes and cows do by licking their young. II. metaph. to finish off; það er allt ókarrat, 'tis all unlicked into shape, in a rough state; or, það er ekki nema hálf-karrat, it is but half finished.

karar-, see kór.

karbunkli, a, m. [for. word], a carbuncle, Flóv.

kardinali, a, m. [for. word], a cardinal, Ann., Bs., Fms. vii, x.

karfa, u, f., or kórfa, f., [Lat. corbis], a basket; akin to kerfi (q. v.), a bunch, a mod. word, the old being vand-laupr.

karfasta, u, f. = karina, Sturl.

KARFI, a, m. [Byzant. Gr. κάραβος; mid. Lat. carabus; Russ. korabl]:—a kind of galley, or swift-going ship, with six, twelve, or sixteen rowers on each side, esp. used on lakes or inlets, Grett. 95, 97; k. fimtán-sessa, Ó. H. 42, 62 (to be used on the lake Mjörð); þeir höfðu karfa þann er réru á borð tólf menn eðr sextán, Eg. 171; Rögnvaldr konungs son átti karfa einn, réru sex (sextán?) menn á borð, 371, 386; karfar þeir sem til landvarnar eru skipaðir, Rétt. 42, Fms. ix. 408, Fb. i. 194; síðan tók hann karfa nokkurn ok lét draga út um eyjarnar þverar, Fms. viii. 377, 424; eikju-karfi, q. v.; they were long, narrow, and light so as to be easily carried over land, valtr karfi, a crank, unsteady karfi, Sighvat; whence the phrase, karfa-fútr, of reeling, tottering steps, Ó. H. 72.

karfi, a, m. [Engl. carp; O. H. G. charpbo; Germ. karpfe], a kind of fish, a carp, Edda (Gl.): so in the phrase, rauðr sem karfi, red as a k., Flor. 71; karfa-rjóðr, blushing like a goldfish.

karfi, a, m., botan. cumin, freq. in Norway, Ivar Aasen, but in Icel. this old word appears to be lost.

kargr, adj. [mid. H. G. karc; Germ. karg; Dan. karrig], lazy, stubborn, as an ass; hann er svo kargr, heillin mín, hann nennir ekki neitt að gera, látum við strákinn stúðiera, Grönd.

kar-koli, a, m. a kind of fish, a sole.

KARL, m. [a word common to all Teut. languages, although not recorded in Ulfr.; A. S. carl, ceorl; Engl. carle, churl; Germ. kerl, etc.]:—a man, opp. to a woman; brigðr er karla hugr konum, Hm. 90; kostum drepr kvenna karla ofríki, Am. 69; often in allit. phrases, karla ok konur, konur ok karlar, etc.; bæði karlar ok konur, Fms. i. 14, Eb. 276, 298; kvenna ok karla, Edda 21; drápu þeir menn alla, unga ok gamla, konur sem karla, Fms. ii. 134, viii. 432; er þat ekki karla at annask um matreiðu, Nj. 48; taldi hön afleiðis þoka kurteisi karlanna, er þá skyldi heita verða fyrir þeim sem óhraustum konum, Bs. i. 340; karlar tólf vetra gamlir eða eltri eru lög-segendr eða lög-sjændr, Grág. ii. 31; yngri menn en sextán vetra gamlir karlar, eða konur yngri en tuttugu, K. þ. K.; samborin systir, bæði til karls ok konu, a sister on the father's and mother's side, D. N. ii. 528; spurði hvat konu varðaði ef hön væri í brókum jafnan svá sem karlar, Ld. 136; svá er mælt um karla ef þeir klæðask kvenna klæðnaði, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 204. COMPS:

karla-fólk, n. male folk; brenndu hann inni ok allt karla-fólk en konur gengu út, Dropl. 4. karla-föt, n. pl. men's attire, Bs. i. 653, Sturl. i. 65, Ld. 276, v. l. karla-siðr, m. habits of men, Grág. i. 338.

karla-skáli, a, m. a room for men, Dipl. v. 18. karla-vegr, m. the male side, side where the men sit, the right hand in a church, etc., i. e. opp. to kvenna vegr, D. N. iv. 283.

karls-efni, n. a nickname, one who promises to be a doughty man, Landn.

karls-ungi, a, m. a nickname, Sturl. iii. 258.

B. In a political sense, the common folk, opp. to great folk, see jarl; vér karla'born ok kerlinga, we bairns of carles and carlines, Hkr. i. (in a verse), öpp. to hróðmógr Haralds, the king's son; þaðan er komnar Karla ættir, Rm. 22; era þat karls ætt er at kvernum stendr, Hkv. 2. 2; kölluðu Karl, Rm. 18; ek em konungs dóttir en eigi karla, I am a king's daughter and not a carle's, Fas. i. 225; skyldi hön gata hjardar ok aldri annat vitask, en hön væri karls dóttir ok kerlingar, 22 (of a king's daughter in disguise): in the allit. phrase, fyrir konungr ok karl, for king and churl, D. N. i. 523, ii. 747, Gpl. 137; so in the saying, þat er margt í karls húsi sem eigi er í konungs garði, there are many things in the carle's cottage that are not in the king's palace, Gisl. 79, Fas. iii. 155, Mag. 73: mod., það er mart í koti karls sem kongs er ekki í ranni; so also in the popular tales, which often begin with the phrase, that there was a Kongr og dróttning í ríki sínu og karl og kerling í Garðs-horni, and have as a standing incident that the churl's son marries the king's daughter, Ísl. þjóðs. ii, cp. also Ó. T. (1853) pref.; svo byrjar þessa sögu at karl bjó ok átti sér kerlingu, Parc. (begin.); karl hefir búið ok kona öldruð, Fb. ii. 331 (in a verse); karls son, a churl's son, Fms. ix. 509. karla-ættir, f. pl. the churls, Rm.

II. a house-carle, servant; hrundu þeir fram skútu, ok hlupu þar á sex karlar, Nj. 18; hön



hafði á skipi með sór tuttugu karla frjálsa, Landn. 109, cp. Fb. i. 265; hús-karl, bú-karl, salt-karl, q. v.; Slóttu-karlar, Fbr.; cp. Swed. *Dalekarlar*.

III. in contempt; fret-karl, q. v.; staf-karl (Norse *stakkar*, Dan. *stakkel*), a 'staff-churl'; *beggar*: in the phrase, karl ok kýll, *beggar and bag*, Nj. 274; bragða-karl, a *cunning fellow*; litill karl, *you little wretch!* þú þorðir ekki, litill karl, at segja satt til, Fbr. 39 new Ed.: in mod. usage also in a good sense, góðr karl, a *good fellow*; harðr karl, a *hardy carle*: as also with the article, karlinn=Germ. *der kerl*.

C. An old carle, old man, opp. to kerling; svá skal kórlum skipta ok kerlingum, sem öðrum skuldum, N. G. L. i. 51; heyrir þér hvað karlinn mælir, Nj. 143; karl inn skegglaus; þorbjörn karl, the old carle *Tb.*, Eb. 176; Arngeirr karl, Bjarn. 59, 69, 71; einn gamall karl, Barl. 74; karl afgamall, a *decrepit old carle*, Eg. (in a verse); hann glíkir sík gömlum karli, Stj. 475, passim in old and mod. usage.

Karla-magnús, m. *Charlemagne*; Karlamagnús Saga, the *History of Charlemagne*, Jm. 32.

Karl-askr, m. a *full measure*, opp. to kvennaskr, a kind of *half measure*, Jb. 375.

Karl-barn, n. a *male child*, Stj. 248.

Karl-dyrr, n. pl. the *men's door*; in ancient dwellings the wings (skot, set) were occupied, the one side by the men, the other by the women; hence the door leading to the men's side was termed *karldyrr*, as opp. to the entry leading to the females' side, Nj. 14, K. þ. K. 9, 14 new Ed., Grág. ii. 228.

Karl-dýr, n. a *male beast*, Stj. 71.

Karl-erfð, f. a *male inheritance*, of agnates, N. G. L. i. 49.

Karl-fátt, n. adj. *wanting in males*; var k. heima, Sturl. i. 142.

Karl-fjöldi, a, m. a *multitude of male persons*, Sturl. ii. 144.

Karl-fólk, n. *common folk*, *Sighvat*.

Karl-fugl, m. a *male bird*, Stj. 77, Pr. 409.

Karl-föt, n. pl. *male attire*, Ld. 276, Grág. i. 338.

Karl-gildir, adj., a law-term, meaning *full, complete*; thus *karlgildir úmagi* means, not a 'male-úmagi,' but a 'complete invalid,' one who can contribute nothing towards his sustenance, e. g. an infant, a sick or aged person, male or female. The word is a standing term in the old church deeds, where the donor charged the gift with the support of a *karlgildir úmagi* for ever, D. I. passim. The old Swedish laws present the same use of the word, e. g. *karlgildir mark*=good money, money of full value, see Verel. s. v.

Karl-höfði, a, m. a *carved man's head, figure head*; það hann þorgeir reisa þar upp ás, ok skera á karlhöfða á endanum, an effigy 'in contumeliam,' Rd. 305; cp. Fs. 56.—Jökull skar karlhöfuð á súlu-endanum ok reist á rúnar; as also Landn. 4, ch. 4: name of a ship with a man's head carved on her prow, Ó. H.

Karlinna, u, f. a *woman*; þar fyrir skal hún k. kallask af því hún er af karlmanni tekin, Gen. ii. 23.

Karl-kennr, part. *masculine*, Edda 68.

Karl-kind, f. the *male sex*, Stj. 74, 115, 283.

Karl-klæði, n. pl. *men's clothing*, Grág. i. 338, N. G. L. i. 75.

Karl-kona, u, f. false reading for *karlmenn*, Ld. 136.

Karl-kostr, m. a *(good) match*, of a man, Sturl. i. 207.

Karl-kyn, n. the *male kind*, Stj. 56.

Karl-leggr, m. the *male lineage, the agnates*, Gpl. 244, passim; opp. to kvennleggr.

Karl-ligr, adj. *masculine*, Al. 172.

Karl-maðr, m. (spelt *karmaðr*, N. G. L. i. 50, Eluc. 4), a *man, male*, opp. to kvenn-maðr, a *woman*; Karlmaðr eða kona, N. G. L. i. 51; sambúð milli karlmanns ok konu, Stj. 21; karlmaðr ok kona, Eg. 247, Ó. H. 152; skal karlmann tólf vetra gamlan eða ellra nefna í dóm, Grág. i. 16; karlmaðr sextán vetra gamall skal ráða sjálfir heimilis-fangi sínu, 147; hann er karlmaðr, því at hann hefir sonu átt við konu sinni, 190; er hann lét eigi ala í skegg sér, at hann væri sem aðrir karlmenn, ok köllum karl inn skegglaus, 67; slíkt víti á honum at skapa fyrir þat á sitt höf, sem karlmanni, ef hann hefir höfuð-smátt svá mikla at sjái geir-vörtur hans berar, Ld. 136; skerskr í setgeira-brækr sem karlmenn, id.; gefa karlmanns-verð, a *meal for a man, a full meal*, D. I. i. 201, Vm. 169.

2. metaph. a *man of valour*; styrkr ok fálátr ok inn hraustasti karlmaðr, Nj. 177; svá sé ek fara, at flestum bílar áráðit, þóat góðir karlmenn sé, Fms. ii. 31; ef hann þorir, ok sé hann úragr karlmaðr, xi. 94; vér skyldim hafa karlmanns hjarta en eigi konu, 389; k. at lunderni, Bs. i. 709.

III. in a political sense=karl, a 'churl-man,' a *churl, companion*; cp. jarl and jarlmaðr: this sense is obsolete, but is represented in the Frank. pr. name *Karloman*, Latinized *Carolus Magnus*, whence *Charlemagne*, Germ. *Karl der Grosse*, without regard to the true etymology.

Karlmann-liga, adv. in a *manly way*, Nj. 144, Fb. ii. 674.

Karlmann-ligr, adj. *masculine*, Th. 23, Skálda 185. 2. *manly, bold*, Fms. vi. 209, Nj. 70, Eg. 322; k. kappi, 623, 33; k. skap, 36, passim.

Karl-menni, n. a *stout, valiant man*; hann er mesta k.

Karl-mennska, u, f. *manhood, valour*, Nj. 176, Fs. 4, Fms. vii. 168, xi. 80, 110, passim; karlmennsku bragð, *proweiss*, iii. 134.

Karl-sift, f. 'carle-sibness,' *relationship by the father's side*, Lat. *agnatio* opp. to kvenn-sift, Grág. ii. 176, Fms. i. 220. karlsiftar-maðr, m. an *agnate*, N. G. L. i. 78.

Karl-sköp, n. pl. *genitalia*, Ver. 70, Mar.

Kar-maðr, m.=karmaðr, *bedridden*.

Kar-mannliga, adv. *uretedbedly*, Nj. 229, v. l. (Johnson.)

KARMR, m. [Dan. *karm*=a *frame*; *vindues-karm*, *dör-karm*=*window-frame, door-frame*]:—a closet; slæðu-karm=vestiarium, Hall fred; öl-karmr, an *ale cask*, Landn. (in a verse); mjöð-k., a *mead cask* Lex. Poët.; bekk-k., a *bench frame, couch*=Lat. *triclinitum*, id.; kastala ok karmar, Fms. iv. 49.

2. a *cart*, B. K. 20, still used in that sense in Dan. and Norse.

karn (?), a kind of *bird*, Edda (Gl.)

karnaðr, m. [kōr=a *bed* (?)], *concubinage*; kaupambátt til karnaðr Grág. i. 358.

KARP, n. *bragging*; var minna karp þitt meðan Hákon konungur fósti minn, lifði, Mork. 139; sýnisk mér sem minna sé nú karp þitt held en inn fyrra daginn, O. H. L. 27.

karpa, að, to *brag, boast*.

karp-málugr, adj. *bragging*, Karl. 429.

karp-yrði, n. pl. *bragging words, boasts*, Flóv. 29.

karta, að, to *card wool*:—karra kalí, see kara.

KARRI, a, m. in rjúp-karri, a *male ptarmigan*.

karri, a, m. a *card*, for combing.

karsk-liga, adv. *briskly*, Fas. iii. 625.

karsk-ligr, adj. *brisk, doughty*.

KARSKR, adj., fem. kōrsk, karskt, pronounced kaskr; [from karl ok karr, qs. *Kariskr*; Germ. *karsch*, a north Germ. word, Grimm's Dict. b. Hildebrand; Dan.-Swed. *karsk*]:—brisk, bold, Nj. 120, v. l.: bale, bearly era karskr maðr sá er..., be is not a *bale man*, i. e. *be suffers much* who..., Stor. 4: freq. in mod. usage.

karta, u, f. a *short born*: metaph., þín krakka karta, þóu urðin Grönd.

Karl-nagl, m. a *bangnail*, Nj. 52, Snót 209, passim.

KARTR, m. a *cart*; karta at görva, Rm. 19; sá er áðr sat í gylu kerru er nú settir í hervilegan kart, Al. 107; fjögr hundruð vagna ok þúsund karta, 166.

KASA, að, [kös], prop. to *heap earth or stones upon*, to *earth*, com. monly used of witches, miscreants, carcasses of men or beasts, Grág. ii. 15 (of an outlaw); lík þóris var upp rekit ok kasa þeir hann hjá Sigmundi, Fær. 177, Fs. 62; vóru þeir færðir út í hraun ok kasaðir í de þeim er þar var í hrauninu, Eb. 138; þar heitir Knarrarnes er hann var kasaðr, Ld. 156; vildu þeir eigi jarða hann at kirkju ok kösðu han utan-borgar, Mar.: to *bury in snow*, eru þeir kasaðir í mjöllinni, Fs. 142; Stj. iii. 215; báru síðan at stórt grjótt ok kasaðu þá, Stj. 370: metaph. þeir kasaðu þetta með sér, Fms. iv. 284, v. l.; kváðusk hlaða mund vegg í dalinn ok kasa þar metorð Guðmundar, Sturl. i. 155.

II. i mod. usage, to *pile in heaps*, esp. of the blubber of whales or sharks. kass, m., mod. kassi, a, m. a *case, large box*, Stj. 253, 357, v. l.; kast kóssunum, to *take to the heels, run*, Fms. viii. 421, v. l.; komi þér eigi þeim kassa á mik, you *shan't lay this box on my back*, Grett. 127: *fishing case*, ker ok kassa, D. N. ii. 35; kassa-fiski, *fishing with creel* (mod. silunga-kista, laxa-kista), D. N.

kassaðr, part. *cased*, Pm. 103.

kast, n. a *cast, throw of a net*; eignask þeir síld alla er kast áttu, Gþ 427, Boldt. 53; um kast ef menn hitta í storma, N. G. L. ii. 278:—in the phrase, koma í kast við e-n, to *come in collision with one* (Dan. *komme kast med en*), Nj. 260; koma í kast saman við e-n, H. E. i. 524. β. throw of dice, Sturl. ii. 159, Ó. H. 90, Sks. 26. 2. köstur saman, by *heaps, pôrd*, 62; at seinustum köstum, at the *last moment*, D. N. ii. 535: metaph., kemr til e-s kasta, *one's turn comes*, mun þ þykkja koma til váttra kasta, at veita lið málum yðrum, Valla i. 122; nú hafa kappar kveðit í hring, kemr til minna kasta, ísl. þj. d. ii. 7.

II. a kind of *cloak, a dust cloak*; hlógu at honum er hann var í kasti mórendu, Nj. 179: in mod. usage, a *cloak worn by milk maids whilst milking*.

KASTA, að, [a Scand. word; Dan.-Swed. *kaste*, not found in Saxon and Germ., so that Engl. *cast* must be of Dan. origin]:—to *cast throw*, with dat. of the thing (to *throw with* a thing), but also absol. Egili kastaði þegar niðr horninu, E. flung the horn away, Eg. 215 smala-maðr kastar höfðinu niðr, Nj. 71; en er skjöldur Atla var únytt þá kastaði hann honum, Eg. 507; hann kastar aprt öllu ok vill ekk þiggja, Mar.: kasta byrju, Hky. 2. 42; kasta alkerum, to *cast anchor* Eg. 128; k. farmi, to *throw the cargo overboard*, 656 C. 21, Sks 231 B kasta verplum, to *cast with the dice*, Grág. ii. 198; Suðrmenn tve köstuðu um sílfr (gambled), Magn. 528; hann kastaði, ok kómu up tvau sex, Ó. H. 90: to *throw, toss*, ef gríðingr kastar manni, Grág. i. 122; k. e-m inn, to *cast into prison*, Fms. ix. 245.

II. wit prepp.; kasta um hesti, to *turn a horse at full gallop*; ven þú hest þin góðan um at kasta á hlaupanda skrefi, Sks. 374; Jóns-synir köstuðu þin hestum sínum, Sturl. ii. 75: metaph., biskupi þótti hann hafa kasta



Fms. x. 320; fara með kaup sín, to let oneself for hire, Grág. i. 468; prests-kaup, a priest's pay for singing mass, Bs. i. 759; hann gælt engum manni kaup, Grett. 109. COMPS: kaup-a-bálkr, m. a section of the law referring to trade and exchange, Grág., Gpl., Jb. kaup-bréf, n. a deed of a bargain, D.N. kaup-a-jörð, f. purchased land, opp. to óðalsjörð, N.G.L. i. 75. kaup-a-kostir, m. pl. terms of a bargain, Ld. 322, R.D. 260. kaup-a-land, n. = kaup-a-jörð, Bs. i. 684. kaup-a-maðr, m. a hired labourer during haymaking in the summer, opp. to vinnu-maðr = a servant hired for the whole year. kaup-a-mang, n. barter, Sturl. ii. 125. kaup-a-mark, n. a purchased mark, opp. to one inherited (in cattle), Grág. ii. 307. kaup-a-vátrr, m. (and kaup-s-vátrr, Grág. ii. 204), a witness to a bargain, Dipl. v. 26. kaup-a-vinna, u, f. working for wages, of mowers. kaup-s-vætti, n. id. Grág. ii. 272.

**KAUPA**, kaupir, pret. keypti, part. keypt; [Ulf. *kaupaþjan* = *κολαφίζειν* and *kaupon* = *πραγματεύεσθαι*, Luke xix. 13; A.S. *cēþian*; Old Engl. *cþop*; North. E. *coup*; cp. Engl. *cheapen*, *chaffer*, *couper*, *chap-man*, etc. (see augr); Germ. *kaufen*; Dutch *koopen*; Swed. *köpa*; Dan. *kjøbe*; a word common to all Teut. languages. The derivation from Lat. *caupona* is hardly admissible, whereas Grimm's ingenious suggestion (Dict. iii. 198) connecting it with Goth. *kaupaþjan*, which Ulf. uses = to strike in the face, is strongly borne out by the very form of the Icel. word;—since, first, this word, although having *au* as its root vowel, follows the 2nd and not the 1st weak conjugation; secondly, the vowel changes in preterite and participle, which is characteristic of a verb with an inflexive or characteristic *j*; thirdly, the *t* in the preterite (so far as is known) is never spelt with *ð* or *p*.—keypti, not keyptði or keyptþi (see introduction to letter D, C. III. 2),—which indicates that the *t* is here radical and not inflexive. The Icel. word therefore represents in its tenses both the Gothic words,—*kaupan* in the present tense, *kaupaþjan* in the preterite: the bargain was symbolized by 'striking,' hence the phrase 'to strike' a bargain, Dutch *koopslagen*.]

**B. To buy**; magran mar kaup, Hm. 83; kaup a frið, Skm. 19; opt kaupir sér í litlu lof, Hm. 51; vel-keyptr, 107; allan þann varning er þú kaupir ok selr, Sks. 20; hann keypti skip til ferðar, Mar. passim; keypti Njáll land í Ossabæ, Nj. 151, Grág. ii. 243; Vill Rútr gúðrask mágr þinn ok kaup a dóttur þína, Nj. 3;—the bargain or price in dat., skál óln (dat.) kaup a geymslu á kú, Grág. i. 147, 466; kaup a land verði, ii. 243; k. sex álnum, i. 466; kaup a mey (konu) mundi, þá er kona mundi keypt, er mörk sex álna aura er goldin at mundi eðr hand-sóluð, eðr meira fé ella, 175; gulli keypta léztú Gýmis dóttur, Ls. 2. 2. absol. to make a bargain; þótt vér kaupim eigi, Nj. 49; kaup a kaupi, to bargain; eigi kemr mér þat í hug at Snorri kaupi sínu kaupi betr þótt hann gefi þér mat, Eb. 182; k. dyrt, to buy dearly, metaph., Parc. St. 50. II. with prepp.; kaup a saman, to bargain, Hkv. Hjörv. 3; kaup a braut, to buy one off; þess væntir mik, at þú sér vel þessu á braut kaupandi, well worth being bought off at this price, Fms. xi. 56;—k. við e-n, to make a bargain, come to terms with one, Nj. 40, Fb. ii. 75;—k. um, to barter, exchange; keypti hann um lönd við Guðrúnu Ósvífrs-dóttur, Eb. 282; kaup a klæðum (klæði um?) við e-n, to exchange clothes with one, Fms. ii. 156; mælt var at þau mundu kaup a lönd, Snorri ok Guðrún, Ld. 248; drottning keypti um sonu við ambátt, Fas. ii. 59;—k. e-t at e-m, to buy of one; hann keypti at þorgeiri, Íb. 11 (capiti MS.); þat er mitt eyrendi at k. á þér kvikfé, Fms. vi. 103, Ld. 96, Fb. ii. 75. III. reflex. rétt er at maðr láti kaupask verk at, hire oneself out, Grág. i. 468; svá mikit sem mér kaupisk í, as much as I gain by it, Band. 31 new Ed.; ef ek víska, at þat keyptisk í, at . . . , that it would be gained by it, Fms. v. 138; mikit kaupisk nú í, much is gained, vii. 116; slikt sem mér kaupisk í, xi. 285. 2. recipr., þar sem menn kaupask saman at lögum, to bargain with one another, Gpl. 477; á þat urðu vit sáttrir er vit keyptumk við, Fb. ii. 78; þegar er ér kaupisk við, Eb. 112; öðrum-tveggja þeim er við hafa keyptk, Grág. i. 227: the phrase, komask at keyptu, to pay dearly for, smart for it, Eg. 64, Háv. 46, Karl. 401. 3. pass., ekki minn frændr Grettis ausa út fé fyrir verk hans ef honum kaupisk enginn friðr, Grett. 126 A; sem í þessi ferð muni mér þá engi frami kaupask, St. Odd. 10.

**kaup-angr**, m. [kaup and vandr, dropping the *v*, rather than *angr*, q. v.]:—a market-place, village, town; ef maðr á hús í kaupangi en bú í héraði, Gpl. 93; í kaupangi sem í héraði, N.G.L. i. 303; allt þat sem í kaupangi er gört, þat skal at kaupangs-rétti skipta, 53; þá skal hann fara til kaupangs með föt sín, 304. II. it is also freq. in Scand. local names denoting old market-towns, Dan. *Kjøbing*, *Nykjøbing*, *Kjöben-bavn*, Swed. *Köping*, *Norköping*, Engl. *Cheap-side*, *Chipping-Ongar*, *Chipping-Norton*, etc.: the Norse town Niðaróss was specially called **Kaupangr**, Fms. ii. 232, iii. 40, iv. 314, 340, v. 104, 117, x. 448, xii. passim, Ísl. ii. 391; also as a local name in northern Iceland, Lv., Rð. 274. COMPS: Kaupangs-fjall, n. a local name in Norway, Fms. viii. kaupangs-konur, f. pl. town-women, the women of Niðaróss, Fms. vi. kaupangs-lýðr, m. town-folk, Fms. x. 411. kaupangs-menn, m. pl. town-men, people, Fms. viii. 35. kaupangs-



manna-lög, n. pl. = kaupangrsréttr, Gpl. 263. kaupangrs-réttr, m. *town-law*, Gpl. 264, N. G. L. i. 53.  
 kaup-bréf, n. a *deed of purchase*, Dipl. v. 16.  
 kaup-brigði, n. a *breach of contract*, Þorst. hv. 40.  
 kaup-bær, m. = kaupangr, Hom. 118, Fms. iv. 93, vii. 112, 151, Ísl. ii. 391.  
 kaup-dreng, m. = kaupmaðr, Fms. vi. 36, Ísl. ii. 126.  
 kaup-dýrr, adj. *exorbitant, demanding a high price*, Ld. 176.  
 kaup-eyrir, m. *articles of trade, wares, cargo*; kaupskip ok kaupeyri, *ship and cargo*, Eg. 157; hann fór með kaupmönnum vestr til Englands ok hafði góðan kaupeyri, Orkn. 204, Fs. 131, Ld. 254 (*money*); af kaup-eyri ok garðleigum í kaupstað, Gpl. 93; fá e-m kaupeyri, Fs. 84. kaup-eyris-tíund, f. a *tithe or tax on trade, excise*, H. E. ii. 98.  
 kaup-fang, n. a *purchase*, Nj. 131, v. 1.  
 kaup-ferð, f. a *journey*; sigla kaupferð, Eb. 140; stundum í víking stundum í kaupferðum, Eg. 154; optliga í kaupferðum en stundum í hernaði, Fms. i. 185; hitt hafða ek heldr nú ætlað at hætta kaupferðum, Nj. 22; hann rak kaupferðir til ymissa landa, Ó. H. 50; Loðinn fór kaupferð í Austrveg, Fb. i. 207; þá settisk fríðr ok kaupferðir ör þrándheimi til Jamtlands, Ó. H. 142; metaph. phrases, ok munu þessir hafa þvilika kaupferð sem hinir fyrri (= fara sömu för), Fms. viii. 405; ok enginn sækir sá at honum, at eigi hefir þvilika kaupferð, Þiðr. 326.  
 kaup-fox, n. *cheating, fraudulent dealing*, Gpl. 496, Jb. 359.  
 kaup-fríðr, m. 'trade-peace', *security for trade*, Fms. vi. 7, O. H. L. 39.  
 kaup-för, f. = kaupferð, esp. in pl.; fara kaupförum ok afila sér svá fjár, Sks. 251; er hann rænti mik skipi því er eitt er best haft í kaupförum, Ó. H. 215.  
 kaup-gegn, adj. *good at trading*, Fb. ii. 138.  
 kaup-gjald, n. *wages, pay*, Stj. 182.  
 kaup-hlutr, m. a *bargain*, Mar.  
 kaup-hús, n. a *shop*, Symb. 23.  
 kaup-höndlan, f. [Germ. *handlung*], *trade*, (mod.)  
 kaupr, a, m. a *buyer*, Jb. 56, Pr. 128; báðir, kaupr ok sali, N. G. L. ii. 100; = kaupnautr, Þiðr. 104.  
 kaup-lag, n. a *tax, price*, Grett. 95.  
 kaup-laust, n. adj. *without charge, gratuitously*, 656 B. 2, Fs. 92, Fb. i. 122, Al. 135, Korm. 68; *without bargain, profit*, Germ. *unverrichteter sache*, Ld. 322, Konr. 38.  
 kaup-lendingr, adj. a *law term, owner of purchased land* (opp. to an allodial owner), N. G. L. i. 247.  
 kaup-ligr, adj. *mercantile*, Fms. iii. 159.  
 kaup-löstr, m. a *flaw in a bargain*, N. G. L. i. 75.  
 kaup-maðr, m. [cp. Engl. *chapman*; Germ. *kaufmann*; Dan. *kjøbmand*; Swed. *köpmän*]:—a *merchant, traveller*; in old times, trade was held in honour, and a kaupmaðr (*merchant*) and farmaðr (*traveller*) were almost synonymous; young men of rank and fortune used to set out on their travels which they continued for some years, until at last they settled for life; even the kings engaged in trade (see e. g. the pref. to the Hkr., of king St. Olave and Hall i Haukdale); whence in after-times arose the notion of royal trade monopoly. Numerous passages in the Sagas refer to journeys taken for trade; kaupmaðr ok smíðr mikill, Ó. H. 5, 214, Nj. 124, Fms. viii. 234, 303, Ísl. ii. 126, Fs. 24, Eb. 140; kaupmanna görfi, a *merchant's attire*, Fms. v. 285; kaupmanna-lög, a *league of merchants*; kallaði hann þeirra manna auðgastan er verji höfðu í kaupmanna-lögum, Ld. 28.  
 kaup-manga, að, to *bargain*, Sturl. i. 171.  
 kaupmannliga, adv. in a *merchant-like manner*, Fb. ii. 75.  
 kaupmannligr, adj. *merchant-like, mercantile*.  
 kaup-máli, a, m. a *bargain, contract*, Grág. i. 225, Nj. 17, Fms. x. 12, 300, Th. passim; kaupmála-bréf, a *deed*, Dipl. iii. 4.  
 kaup-rein, f. a *market-place*, N. G. L. i. 26.  
 kaup-rof, n. a *breach of bargain*, N. G. L. i. 237.  
 kaup-sáttir, adj. *agreed to as a bargain*, Sturl. iii. 133.  
 kaup-skapr, m. *stores of merchandise, wares*, Eg. 41, Fms. i. 185; hafði hann með sér hans ok seldi þau með öðrum kaupskap, Ísl. ii. 124; —mod. *trade, trading*.  
 kaup-skattr, m. = kaupskapr, H. E. i. 492, ii. 72.  
 kaup-skil, n. pl. *dealings*; fara með réttum kaupskilum, *bargains*; þeirri eigu er þá kom í kaupskil þeirra, D. N. i. 83.  
 kaup-skip, n. a *merchant ship*, Ó. H. 215, Eg. 81, Nj. 3, Fær. 249, N. G. L. i. 48, Eb. 49 (v. l.) new Ed., Fs. 70, 85, 92.  
 kaup-slag, að, [Dutch *kopslagen*, whence Dan. *kjøbslaae*], to 'strike a bargain', to *bargain*, Ann. 1414, Fb. i. 209.  
 kaup-staðr, m. a *market town, a town*, Ísl. ii. 232, Eg. 119, 241, Fms. ii. 27, vi. 440, vii. 235, Fær. 5.  
 kaup-steina, u, f. a *fair, a market*, Eg. 41, 69, 599, Ó. H. 64, 134, Grág. i. 463, Fms. i. 185, x. 227, Ísl. ii. 126, 192, Fs. 100; a *bargain*, Ó. H. 114.  
 kaup-sveinn, m. = kaupdreng, Fms. vi. 238, Fas. iii. 165.  
 kaup-tíð, f. *market time or season* (July and August).  
 kaup-tún, n. a 'cheap or chipping town', *market town*, Fb. ii. 122; þorp eðr k., Stj. 183, 570, O. H. L. 13.

kaupu-bréf, n. = kaupbréf, D. N.  
 kaupu-nautr, m. a *customer*, Fms. iii. 91, Sd. 186, O. H. 114, Fb. i. 209.  
 kaupungr, m. a *nickname*, Sturl. iii. 226.  
 kaup-varningr, m. *merchant wares*, Dropl. 9.  
 kaup-váttir, m. a *witness to a bargain*, Dipl. iv. 4, N. G. L. i. 223, B. K. 124.  
 kaup-verzlan, f. *trade*, (mod.)  
 kaup-vitni, n. = kaupváttr.  
 kaup-þorp, n. = kaupþinn, Fms. x. 67, v. l.  
 KAUSI, a, m. [kause, Ivar Aasen], a *cat*, = kisa, q. v.; Snorri mælti við son sinn Þórð kausa, sér kotttrinn músina, *sees the cat the mouse?* Ísl. ii. 309; —a *nickname*, Eb.  
 KÁ, ð, to *barass*; enna grimmustu úvina er kallaða oss ok ká, Barl. 60 reflex., kásk í e-u, to *meddle in a thing*, Str. 24.  
 ká-beinn, m. a *nickname*, Fb.  
 káf, n. a *stirring about*; metaph. *pretence of work, no real work*, það er ekki nema káf.  
 káfa, að, to *stir*; káfa í hey, to *stir the hay with a rake*.  
 kák, n. *bungling*; það er ónýtt kák.  
 kákka, að, [from Engl. *quack*], to *bugle, play the quack*; kákka við e-t.  
 káklast, að, dep. to *pick up quarrels*; þér mun kostr at káklast um komir þú austr þangat, Skíða R. 61.  
 KÁL, n. [A. S. *cawl*; Engl. *cole*; Scot. *kale*; Germ. *kohl*; Dan. *kål*]:—a *cabbage*; mun hann einn ætla at éta allt kál á Englandi? Ó. H. 131; græn kál, Stj. 61: *kale broth and bacon*, Fas. iii. 381; e-m fell flesk í kál, Bs. i. 717, Fms. x. 348, see flesk; in the saying, ekki e sopit kálit þó i ausna sé komit, *the kale is not supped though it be in the ladle*, i. e. there is many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip, Grett. 132 A er þat vel at vér deilim kálit, 168 new Ed. COMPS: kál-fræ, n. *kale seed*. kál-garðr, m. a *kale garden*, Bs. i. 765, D. N. kál-meti, m. *kale food*. kál-súpa, u, f. *kale broth*.  
 kálf-bær, f. adj. a *cow that will bear calves*, Grág. i. 501, N. G. L. i. 75.  
 kálf-full, adj. *with calf*, of a cow.  
 KÁLFI, a, m. the *calf of the leg*, Orkn. 12, Eb. 60, Nj. 247, Fas. i. 61, ii. 343, 354, N. G. L. i. 339, Bs. i. 229. kálfa-bót, f. = the ban = knésbót, Þiðr. 86.  
 KÁLFR, m. [Goth. *kalbo* = δάμαλις; A. S. *cealf*; Engl. *calf*; O. H. G. *chalbā*; Germ. *kalb*; Dan. *kalv*; Swed. *kalf*]:—a *calf*; kýr ok kálfr Fms. i. 168, vi. 260, 368, Njarð. 374, Gisl. 80, Eb. 316, 318, Fas. ii. 34, Grág. i. 502, N. G. L. i. 25; the phrase, ala öðrum þræl kálfs-eldi to feed a thrall for another man as a calf, i. e. to feed a person who does nothing but eat, 31; hindar-k., a *fawn*, Str. 3: a *whale-calf*. II metaph. of a small island near a large one, eyjar-k.; Manar-k., the *Calf of Man*, at its southern extremity; Rastar-kálfr, the *Calf of the island Rost*. β. hvann-kálfr, *young angelica*, Hervar. (Hb.) Gsp cp. Gr. μῶσχος; kálfa-kjöt, n. 'calf-flesh', *veal*, Stj. 91: kálfs-belgr m. a *calf's skin*, Gisl. 118, Fas. iii. 621: kálfs-fetr, m. pl. a *calf's legs*; fleagnar kálfs fætr, *flayed calves feet*, of the stockings hangin about one's legs. III. metaph. a *calf*, i. e. a *silly person, dunce* þú ert mesti kálfr!  
 kálf-skinn, n. a *calf-skin*; kálfskinns skór, Sturl. iii. 199: the phrase eigi þótti honum meiri himinn en kálfskinn, svá þótti honum konung ógurdr, the heaven seemed to him not bigger than a calf-skin (he was so dazzled), so frowning seemed the king, Hkr. iii.  
 kálf-suga, u, f. the *caul of calves*, Björn; tregar kálfsugur, Hallgr. Snót (1866).  
 KÁM, n. [West Engl. *keem* = *scum on cider*; Germ. *kabm, kabn, keim grime, film of dirt*. kám-leitr, adj. *grimy in the face*. kámugr, ad 'keamy, grimed'.  
 KÁPA, u, f. [A. S. *cappe*; Engl. *cape, cope*; O. H. G. *chappa*; Germ. *kappe*; Dan. *kaabe*; also the Romance languages, from the mid. La *capa*]:—a *curled cloak, cloak with a hood*, Fms. iv. 166, Nj. 143, E. 726, Jb. 187; blá kápa, Gisl. 37; kápu-ermr, -höttir, -skaut, -grima, *cape's sleeve, hood, lap*, Eb. 250, Bs. i. 623, Band. 33 new Ed., Fa. i. 143, ii. 133, Gisl. 37, Háv. 45; loð-kápa, a *furred cloak*, Fm. vii. 19; tvíbyrð kápa, Rétt. 2. 10; kantara-kápa, q. v.: the phrase honum verðr ekki kápan úr því klæðinu, *he will never get a cloak (that cloth) = he will fail, be disappointed in that*. 2. the cover of book, (mod.)  
 kár-höfðaðr, part. *curled*, Þiðr. 175, 181.  
 kár-höfði, a, m. one with *curled hair*, a *nickname*, Bs.  
 kári, a, m., poet. *the wind*, freq. in mod. usage: a pr. name.  
 kárína, u, f. [through Fr. *carême*, from Lat. *quadragesima*], a *fast of forty days*, ordered as a penance in the old eccl. law, H. E. i. 521, 189, 191. kárinu-fasta, u, f. = kárína, Sturl. ii. 231.  
 kárna, að, [either from the preceding word or rather from Got. *kauris* = *heavy, kaurains* = *heaviness*]:—to become distressed; heldr tó að kárna fyrir Árna, Jón Arason.  
 KÁRR, m. [A. S. *cerre*; Ivar Aasen *kaara*], a *curl or curls in the hair* svart á hárlit ok kárr í hári hans mikill, Post. 645, 66; rendering



lo nigro et crispo: a pr. name, *Kárr*, Landn.; and as a nickname  
 in-kárr, *thin-baired*; gull-kárr, *gold curl*; örðlu-kárr, Landn.  
 ka, u, f. a mess, muddle; allt í einni kássu.  
 kast, að, dep.; k. upp á e-n, to pick a quarrel with.  
 ka, u, f. merriment, merry pranks.  
 ka, adv. in an odd, funny manner, Bar. 74.  
 ka, adj. cheerful; k. ok með gleði-bragði, Nj. 118; funny, comic,  
 127 A, Bs. ii. 148; all-k., Grett. 112.  
 ka, adj. [Dan. kaad], merry, cheerful, in good spirits, of mood,  
 Eg. 44, 483, Fms. i. 202, vii. 152, 157, 175, ix. 477, Ó. H. 70;  
 ka, in excellent humour, 57; ú-kátr, downcast.  
 ka, f. archness, Karl. 123.  
 ka, adv. archly, Stj. 16.  
 ka, adj. wily; k. orð, Pr. 166.  
 ka, adj. arch, wily, Fms. ix. 304.  
 ka, u, f. [Germ. kette; Lat. catena; Dan. kjede], a chain, (mod.)  
 ka, older form of kefja, Sks. l. c.; pres. kefr, pret. kaði, part.  
 ka, [ka; mid. H. G. quebe]:—causal, to dip, put under water;  
 hversu fór um sundit með okkr, ek máttu kefja þik ef ek vilda,  
 vii. 119; sem þat kefði (kvæði, new Ed.) reyrk eða mjörkvi, Sks.  
 þa kaði hún höfuðit svá at þar dó hann, Hkr. Yngl. S.; er ríki  
 landar ok sjálfan þik vill kefja, MS. 4. 26: the saying, þann má  
 kefja er Guð vill hefja, Fb. iii. 408. II. impers. to be  
 ed, founder, sink, of a ship; skipit kaði undir þeim, Eg. 600;  
 þi skipit undir þeim ok létusk þar allir, Hkr. i. 115, Mar.; svá  
 þetta miklit at við því þótti búit, at kefja mundi skipin undir  
 Fas. ii. 180. III. reflex. to dip oneself, duck, dive; þat  
 ef þessa skrimsl, at þat hefir opt kafs, Sks. 170:—to be quenched,  
 þa því líkast at ljósit kvæfisk þá í þeim reykt, 47 new Ed.; at  
 í kefjast (old Ed.) 2. part. kaðr, drowned; sumir voru  
 kaðir, Hom. 147: metaph. overwheled, kaðr í áhyggjum,  
 önnum kafinn, overwheled with business.  
 ka, to gag a lamb, so as to prevent its sucking; sagði at lömbunum  
 egiast um átið fyrst er þau eru nýkefð, Eb. 244. II. to  
 kefa; kefa þvætt, to mangle linen, freq. in mod. usage; 'þar vartu  
 egið kefði þvætt' is prob. the true reading of the corrupt passage  
 'þar kleði þvætt' in Skálda 162 (Thorodd); the MS. prob. had kelpi  
 (as the word is sounded), and Maþr, which two words the  
 number mistook for kelpi and peap.  
 ka, n. [kafli], a cylinder, stick, piece of wood; álnar löng kefi öll  
 ka, Jb. 317; víðar-kefi fylgir allr nema kefi reki, Vm. 130, Grett.  
 ka, Fms. vii. 170, xi. 347, Fs. 137; rista rúnar á kefi, to  
 kefa (magical characters) on a k., Gisl. 67, Eg. 605, Grett., Sd.  
 ka, i. a gag, Fms. ii. 179. II. a mangle; svá eru Flösa ráð  
 ka, F's plans are a rolling cylinder (= Gr. οὐ δὲ κυλινδρῶς  
 λέειν ἀλλὰ φέρονται), the metaphor being probably taken from a  
 ka:—laga-kefi, see lög.  
 ka, f. gagging, Bs. i. 528.  
 ka, völr, m. a cane, stick, Fms. vii. 193, N. G. L. i. 334.  
 ka, m. = Germ. kebs-man, Edda (Gl.)  
 ka, m. a nickname, Sturl.  
 ka, n. a nickname, Fb. iii.  
 ka, t, to bend backwards, Eg. 397, v. l. to knejka; Flösi keiktist  
 ka, of a wrestler, = kikka or lykna (q. v.), Fms. iii. 188.  
 ka, adj. bent backwards, the belly jutting forwards; svá at  
 ka, gekk heldr keik, Bjarn. (in a verse); stendr heldr keikari,  
 i, Fas. iii. 557; k. í hálsi, Mag.  
 ka, u, f. a fish, gadus longus, Edda (Gl.): ref-keila, a female fox.  
 ka, m. a wedge (cp. Germ. keil); ef maðr brýtr há af skipi manns  
 ka, N. G. L. i. 325, Edda (Gl.) keili-selgr, keilis-múli, a m.  
 ka, Landn.: a cone-formed mountain, a local name in the south  
 ka, m. flavour, taste; bera keim af e-u, to have a taste of; illr  
 ka, a bad flavour. keim-líkr, adj. of like flavour.  
 ka, að, to pull an angler's line up and down, with dat.; forgefnis  
 ka, keimann, færinu keipat lengi dags, Jón Þor.: metaph. to fret, be  
 ka, adj. fretful, fickle, shifty.  
 ka, m. a rowlock, Edda (Gl.), Fms. vii. 66, freq. II. =  
 ka (q. v.), a canoe, Fb. i. 525, Skáld H. 4. 17, 20. keip-nagli,  
 ka, m. a rowlock thrall, a rower. III. metaph.  
 ka, of children; seldu mér hana keipa-stelpu þína, Snót 298.  
 ka, m. a kind of boat, the coble of the north-east coast of Eng-  
 ka, south-eastern of Scotland, Ib. 9.  
 ka, f. [akin to keikr], a round belly, freq. in mod. usage; a nick-  
 ka, i. 225.  
 ka, t, to jut out; keisti fald, perhaps keikti fald, Rm. 26.  
 ka, i. 2, m. Caesar, Germ. Kaiser, an emperor, Ver. 40, Hkr. iii. 343.  
 ka, keisara ríki, an empire; keisara garðr, höll, stóll, vigsla, the  
 ka, residence, ball, cbair, consecration, Ver. 47, Fms. vii. 94, Stj. i.  
 ka, Fas. i. 323. COMPS: keisara-dómr, m., -dæmi, n.

an empire, Fms. xi. 329, 417. keisara-inna, u, f. [Germ. kaiserin],  
 an empress, Ann., Thom. 162.  
 kekka, u, f. [køkkr], a nickname, Fas.  
 kektunar-maðr, m., Nj. 105; see klektun.  
 KELDA, u, f. [mid. H. G. qual and quäl; Germ. quelle; Dan. kilde;  
 Swed. källa; cp. Engl. well, North. E. keld = a spring]:—a well, spring;  
 krjupa at keldu (mod. vatna lömbum), Þorf. Karl. (in a verse); kelda  
 er ok þar nær hellinum, ok þó konungr sér í, Ó. H. 187; af sannri lífs  
 æð sem lífs keldu, Bar. 84; í læk þann eðr keldu er féll ór brunnum,  
 Bs. i. 462; um ker ok keldur, þar skal ker vera í garði sem eigi er kelda  
 til ok vatn í, N. G. L. ii. 248, Sks. 91, Bret. 30; utan garðs ok innan  
 með keldu, D. N. i. 527; at keldunni þeirri er mitt er í garðinum, ii.  
 498, iii. 98; keldu-lækr, a stream from a well, Karl. 266; and so in  
 Dan. and Swed. local name, Roes-kilde, as also in mod. Dan. and  
 Swed. II. specific Icel. a stagnant pit in a swampy ground, Eb.  
 266, Ld. 204, Lv. 5, Jb. 278, Dipl. ii. 1, Fb. i. 231. COMPS: keldu-  
 skitr, m. = myri-skitr, a snipe: a nickname, Fms. vii. keldu-sog,  
 n. the outlet of a k., Dipl. v. 19. keldu-svín, n. a hedge-bog: local  
 names, Keldur, f. pl., Keldu-hverfi, n., Landn.; whence Keld-  
 hverfingar, m. pl. the men from K., Grett.  
 keldóttir, adj. miry, marshy.  
 KELFA, d, to calve, Gpl. 504, see Pal Vídal. Skýr. s. v. kelft.  
 kelfing, f. calving, Gpl. 498.  
 kéli-, [Swed. kel; Dan. kjelen, kjele = to fondle; cp. also ein-kili]:—it  
 occurs only in COMPS: kéli-sjúkr, adj. hysterical; fyrir kelisjúkar  
 konur, Fsm. 23. kéli-sótt or kéli-sýki, f., Swed. kelenbet = hysterics,  
 Fél.  
 kelkinn, adj., in þrá-kelkinn, obstinate, and þrá-kelkni, obstinacy.  
 kelli, kella, see kerli, kerla.  
 kelpa, u, f. a trap for otters, Fms. vii. 21; see kilpr.  
 KEMBA, d, [kambr], to comb; skera hárt sitt né k., Eg. 6; k. höfuð,  
 Vsp. 38, Vltkv. 11; kembdr ok þvegin, Skv. 2. 25; laug skal göra  
 hveim er lítkinn er, hendr þvá ok höfuð, kempa ok þerra ádr í kistu fari,  
 Sdm. 34 (Bugge); k. sik, Stj. 138; usually k. sér, Karl. 409, Sturl. i.  
 168, Bs. i. 560; megi þér k. þeim eigi hagligar tjaldkúlur, Fas. ii. 448;  
 k. háru, to comb gray hairs, see hæra. II. to card wool; kempa  
 ull, Bret. 32, Stj. 78.  
 kempa, u, f. a skein of carded wool.  
 kembir, m. a comb, a nickname, Fb. iii.  
 kempa, u, f., spelt kenpa: I. [kappi], a champion, Dan. kjempe,  
 Þiðr. 123, Stj. 384, Fms. viii. 158, x. 383, xi. 97, 389, 439. II.  
 [kampr], plur. kempur, the gunwale of a boat.  
 keng-boginn, part. crooked.  
 KENGGR, m. [cp. Sheil. keeng = a brook; North. E. and Dutch kink =  
 a creek, fold; mod. Engl. kink or twist in a rope]:—a borseshoe-formed  
 crook of metal, Safn 67, 84, Munk. 103, hurðar kengr; Vm. 56 (of a bell):  
 a bend, bight, en köttinn beygði kenginn, Edda (Ub.) ii. 285; beygja  
 sik í keng, to crouch; þó var upp ór kryppu kengr, Skíða R. 8: a nick-  
 name, Landn.  
 kenjar, f. pl. freaks, whims: kenjóttir, adj. whimsical.  
 KENNA, d, kennig, Hm. 164; part. kennandisk, Bs. i. 322, H. E. i.  
 499, Dipl. iv. 8; [Goth. kunnan; A. S. knáwan; Old Engl. and Scot.  
 ken; Dan. kjende; Swed. känna]:—to ken, know, recognise; þú kennir  
 konu þá er heitir Oddný, Fms. vii. 103, Hkr. 2. 12; hann kenndi hann  
 þegar, Nj. 9; Flösi kenndi Kára er hann kom í stofuna, 282; hann  
 kenndi skipit, því at hann hafði þat skip séð fyrr, Eg. 120; þar kenndi  
 Ingimundr lönd þau er honum var til vísat, Landn. 175, Sd. 186; þóttisk  
 hann kenna sitt mark á vísu þessari, Fms. iii. 20: with infin., þeir  
 kenndu at þat var Eirekr víðsjá, Ísl. ii. 335; er þetta hann Skalla-grímr?  
 Grímr sagði at hann kenndi rétt, Eg. 112; kennir þú nokkut til gripa  
 þessara! Nj. 75. II. kenna sér e-t, to know as one's own, claim;  
 kenna sér land, Grág. ii. 204; hann á eigi þat er hann kennir sér, 219;  
 Ingimundr kenndi sér fimm vintunur... þú munt kenna þér þat er  
 aðrir menn eigu, Bs. i. 433; því kenndi hvárr-tveggja sér nautin, Landn.  
 47; at enginn dirfi sik at kenna sér þat er hann görir eigi, Al. 88; ek  
 spyrr hverr sér kenni M. M. at þingmanni, Grág. i. 19. III.  
 to acknowledge as belonging to another, attribute to him; öll vár göð-  
 verk eru honum at kenna ok eigna, Stj. 25; þá var ok ár um öll lönd,  
 kenndu Svíar þat Frey, Hkr. i. 16; hér er tunglun kennt embætti  
 sólarinnar, Skálda 211; k. e-m barn, to father a child upon one, Bs. i. 807,  
 K. A. 16; var sveinn sá kenndr Jóni er þórarinn hét, Sturl. i. 223; þó at  
 hann sé kenndr nokkurum manni at syni, Grág. ii. 113, (kenningar-son, a  
 natural son): cp. the phrase, þar er enginn kenndr sem hann kemr ekki,  
 no one is known where he comes not, i. e. men bad better keep aloof from  
 where they have no business to be. 2. to lay to one's charge, impute;  
 Ásbjörn kenndi sér völd um þat harðrétti, Rd. 249; Eva kenndi sína  
 synd orminum, Stj. 37; ef þeim eru engir laga-lestir kenndir, Grág. ii.  
 41; ef meiri eru ráð kennd um konu-nám þeim manni, i. 335; ef hann  
 væri sannr verks þessa er honum var kennt, Fms. ii. 73; Sigurðr taldi  
 þat ússat sem Ingí konungr kenndi þeim, vii. 242; þeir kenndu honum,  
 at hann hefði verið at vígi Benteins, 224; kenndi þat hvárr öðrum, at



ekki hólði þat er mælt var, 248; það er mér að kenna, *it is brought home to me*; yðr er þat kenna, Am. 51: k. e-m um e-t, *to charge one with a thing*; þorgeir vildi ekki at bræðrum hans mætti um kenna, hvat sem í gördisk, Nj. 252; kenndu þeir því mest um, at Kjartan hafði þegit skikkjuna, Fms. x. 295.

IV. *to know, perceive, feel, taste, scent*; þegar hirdin hafði kennt (tasted) fyrsta rétt, Fas. iii. 302; þeir kenna svá sætan ilm at þeir höfðu aldri fyrr slíkan kenndan, Fms. i. 228; kenna fúlt, *to perceive a foul smell*, Hallfred; kenna daun, Fms. viii. 230; þeir brugðu í munn sórk ok þóttusk ekki jafnsætt kennt hafa, Fb. i. 539; hundarnir rökta sporin, þvát þeir kenndu (*got scent of*) af hreinstökunum, O. H. 152; kenndi djákninn ekki (*he felt not*) at þeir lægi á honum, Bs. i. 464; hón kenndi (*sbe felt pain*) í meira lagi, þá er nálgadisk hátíð þorlaks biskups, 323.

β. kenna niðr (or niðri), *to touch the bottom*; en er skipin kenndu niðr þá gekk jarl á land, Hkr. i. 206; ok er skipit kenndi niðr, hlupu þeir fyrir borð, Grett. 97, Fms. viii. 317, ix. 23; svá var djúpt á bæði borð, at forkarnir kenndu eigi niðr, *it was so deep that the boat-books did not reach the bottom*, Ld. 56; þá er skipit flaut ok eigi kenndi niðr, 78.

γ. absol., þá er þeir kómu upp í heiðina, kenndi at brá lit, *the colour was felt to change*, i. e. *it began to darken*, Sturl. iii. 217 C; þá kenndi (*one could scent*) ór laukinum, Fbr. 215; þá er maðr heilundi er kóra (acc. or gen.?) kennir inn til heila-basta, Grág. ii. 91.

2. with prep.; kenna af (á, at), *to perceive, see*; þess kennir nú at (af?) at þér þykkir ek févni, *it is clear that ... I see that ...*, Eb. 38; kenndi þess mjök á (*it was much to be seen*) um marga Upplendinga, at illa hafði líkát aftaka þóris, O. H. 188; þess kenna margir af, at þú ert frændstórr, Fb. ii. 270; þegar allt þat er af kenndir (*all die that taste or smell of it*), þeir deya þegar er þeir kenna af, Rb. 352:—kenna til, *to smart, feel pain, ache*, freq. in mod. usage.

3. with gen. *to have feeling of, feel*; kenna mæði, *to be exhausted*, Eg. 124; hjarta manns kennir alls, Skálda 169; kenna sóttar, *to feel sickness*; kona kennir sér sóttar, of child-birth, Fs. 26, Fas. ii. 504, Sd. 176; kenna karlmanns, *to 'know' a man, cohabit with*, Mar.; ek kennda eigi karlmanns, barn at bera, Hom. 30; kenna afsmunar, líðsmunar, ríkismunar, *to feel the odds, be overmatched*, Hkr. i. 286, Fms. iv. 331, Ld. 38; kenna harðinda, Fms. vi. 110; kenna kulda af e-u, *to feel cold from*, Eb. 42; k. hita af e-u, Bs. i. 42; k. odds, benja, *to feel the point, the wound*, Am. 59, 88; virðisk mér ákall þetta meir kenna ranglætis en réttvísi, *it is more prompted by overbearing than by justice*, Fb. i. 19; hón kenndi þess at þar stóð ör í, ii. 365; nú má vera at mér kenni heiptar við sumna menn, *that I feel hatred against somebody*, Sturl. iii. 233; tók þá at kenna annars litar, *it began to grow dark*, 171; vínvíðr var efst þar sem holta kenndi, *the bolts were covered with vines*, Þorf. Karl. 420; kenna fæðu, *to taste food*, Stj. 490, 492; but also k. á fæðu, 453, 517; kenna grunns, *to touch the bottom, of a ship or anything afloat*, Grág. ii. 353; k. endi-skeiðs, Bragi.

V. *to call, name*; kenna e-t við e-n, *to call after one*; Helgi trúði á Krist, ok kenndi því við hann bústað sinn, i. e. *called it after Christ* (Christness), Landn. 207; í þeim fjórðungi er dómrinn er við kenndr, *in the quarter by which name the court is called*, Grág. i. 65; at helga þór allt landnám sitt ok kenna við hann, Landn. 97; k. mánuðinn við þann mann sem vatnissins gætir, Rb. 104; við þann er kennt Gunnars-holt, Nj. 29; Oddbjörn er Oddbjarnar-leið er við kennd, Eg. 102; Fleiri hlupu þeir fyrir berg, þar sem við þá er kennt síðan, Landn. 36; kenna þá með margfjölda atkvæði, *address them in the plural*, Sks. 312; sá var kenndr (*nicknamed*) Knarrar-smiðr Ór, 43; Nótt en Nörvi kennda, i. e. *Night, the daughter of Norvi*, Alm. 30; hvar eru Hjörvarði haugar kenndir, *where are the bows called Hjörward's?* Fas. i. 519 (in a verse); Mæring mér of kenndr, *my own sword's*, Bjarn. (in a verse); hlutir er þú skal varask, at þú verðir eigi við kenndr, Sks. 358, 780; kenndr við styr, morð, *connected with*, Korm.

2. in poetry, *to call by a periphrasis or descriptive name*; rétt er at kenna (*to call*) hana (a woman) svá, at kalla hana selju þess er hún miðlar, Edda; hværnig skal kenna þór?—Svá at kalla hann son Óðins ..., *how is Thor to be called?*—Thus, call him the 'son of Odin', 53; hværnig skal kenna mann?—Hanna skal k. við verk sín, 67; with prep., kona er kennd við stein, Edda; ok kenn þó hvárm til sinnar iðnar, Fms. vi. 362; konu skal k. til alls kvænn-búnaðar, Edda, etc., see Edda (Skáldsm.) passim; hence kennd heiti (*compound or circumlocutory names*), opp. to ókennd heiti (*plain appellatives*), Edda 49.

B. In a causal sense, [Goth. *kannjan* = γνωρίζειν]:—*to teach*, with acc. of the thing, dat. of the person, or with infin. of the thing or absol.; kenna e-m íþróttir, Fms. v. 334; kenna e-m rétta trú ok góða síðu, i. 17; kenn mér engan sann, iii. 85; Gunnarr fór með öllu sem honum var ráð til kennt, *as he was taught*, Nj. 100; kenn þú ráðit til, Fms. x. 334; kenna e-m at flýja, Hkr. i. 149; ek hefi kennt þér Írsku at mæla, Ld. 72; kenna helgar ritningar, 623. 18; þing-kenna, *to proclaim in public*, N. G. L. i. 7; far sem ek kenni þér, *as I tell thee*, Sd. 182; ek em sunn Áka, svá er mér til kennt, *so I am told*, Fms. xi. 153.

2. *to teach in school*; Andresi syni þeirra lét Herra biskup kenna ok vágði síðan, Bs. i. 716; kenna kenningar, *to preach*, 140; þá heyrði hann til er prestlingum var kennd íþrótt sú er grammatica heitir, 163; k. prestlingum, id.; þat kann ek it áfjanda er

ek æva kennig meý né manns konu, Hm. 164; ungr kenndak mér ann *I was taught otherwise when young*, Fms. vi. 401 (in a verse); all kennir mér at sofa litíð, Fas. ii. (in a verse).

3. *to teach, make to do*; kenna e-m falda rauðu, Edda (Ht.); kenna e-m bíta, lít, gras, Lex. Poët.; kenna e-m at drúpa, Sighvat; k. e-m brautir, *to ab one the way*, Hóm. 12, Hbl. 56; ek mun þér stúðna kenna, 6, *to tell*; kennit mér nafn konungs, Hkv. Hjörv. 12.

C. REFLEX. *to feel, seem to oneself*; þar er hann lætr kennask á ágætun ilm, Fms. i. 229; Úlfir kennisk mér (*appears to one to be*) maðr, v. 334—with prep., kennask við, *to recognise*; kenndisk hann því þegar við mennina, Nj. 267, Bret. 48; ef engi kennisk viðr, N. G. i. 345; dilkunum þeim er eigi kennask ær við, Grág. ii. 312; *to conf* kennask við sannan Guð, 625. 66; þeir eigu at kennask við sik, at í hafa vald af Guði, Gþl. 43; at þeir mætti við kennask sinn lítile Edda (pref.); ekki kennumk ek við þetta, segir Hrói, Fb. ii. 76; nef Skeggi viðr-kenndisk, at ..., Dipl. ii. 8; nú em ek eigi svá heim maðr, at ek kennumk eigi við at ek hefi talat illa, Fms. ii. 33; go var honum þetta svá, at hann mun lengi kennask, *feel it, remember* Edda 30; kenndisk svá Kálfr, at Vm. 48; ek kennumst með þe mfnu bréfi, at ..., Dipl. v. 5.

2. *to feel, taste, touch*; mold sýn mér, ok svá kennisk (*tastes*) mér eigi síðr ostrinn er ek et, Ísl. ii. 3; hón þreifar um hann,—Barði mælti, hvé kennisk þér til, *bow is it to touch?* 342; slíks ek mest kennumk, Am. 52.

II. recip. *to recognise one another*; svá var myrkt at þeir kenndusk eigi, Fms. 50; ef þeir höfðu hér ádr við kennsk, Grág. ii. 72.

III. þá kenndust (*were taught*) margar ástir, Edda pref. (rare).

1 part. kenndr, vinsell ok vel kenndr af sínum undirömnum, Mar.; kenndr, *having ill report*, Fs. 49.

2. *tipsy*; kenndr af drykk, 172; hann er dálítið kenndr.

kenndandi, part. a teacher, Greg., Post., passim: as a law term, a *ness* for recovering and identifying a lost thing; sá maðr er kenndr færa til fjár síns, hann skal vinna eið at því at hann átti fé þat, Grág. 424; þá á sá, er fé átti, allt þat er hann kennir ..., nema kenndr k til, N. G. L. ii. 46.

kennanligr, adj. *to be felt, tangible*, Mar.

kennari, a, m. a teacher, tutor, master, Bs. i. 733, 625. 79, Greg. barna-k., skóla-k., passim.

kenni, n. a mark, Germ. *kennzeichen*; þeir mörkuðu kennum Ó þetta fé, Bs. i. 748; ein-kenni, q. v.

kenni-dómr, m. doctrine, Stj. 2, 671. 22: mod. a body of *learn men, the clergy*.

kenni-faðir, m. a teacher, Stj. 5; esp. *patres ecclesiae*; heili manna ok kennifædra, Mar.; kennifædr Kristinnar, 671. 22.

kenni-maðr, m. a teacher, but only used of a cleric or priest, to leikmenn (*laymen*), Rb. 396; biskup ok aðrir kennimenn, Fms. i. þriðja hlut (of the tithe) skyldu hafa kennimenn, Bs. i. 68; ok sagi í loðréttu af kennimönnum sumarit eptir, Íb. 17; ganga til skriptar kennimann, K. þ. K. 33, Bs. i. (e. g. Arna S.) passim; kennima búningr, -klæði, a priest's dress, 655 xiv, Stj. 110; kennimanna fu an oecumenical council, Ann. 485, Mar.; kennimanna setr, skyld, a priest's maintenance, residence, Fms. x. 317, Vm. 5, 108, Stj. pas. kennimanna kór, the choir, Bs. i. kennimanns-dómr, m. priest's Anecd. 12, Th. 52, Fms. viii. 9.

kennimann-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), clerical, 625. 85, Sks. 490: the air, dignity of a priest, Bs. i. 183.

kennimann-skapr, m. priesthood, 415. i, Sturl. i. 100, Stj. 241, 301, passim.

kenni-mark, n. a mark (=kenni), Fas. ii. 300, Sd. 137.

kenni-nafn, n. a surname, Yt. 27.

kenning, f. doctrine, teaching, lesson, esp. of preaching, Fms. i. i kenna kenningar, *to teach, preach*, 625. 24, K. Á. 22, Bs. i. 140, Nj. Vidal.; tíðagörd ok k., passim; á-kenning, q. v.; viðr-k., *acknowled ment*.

2. a mark of recognition, Grett. 132 A; kenningar-ord, u of admonition, Hkr. iii. 23, Fb. iii. 279; kenningar-maðr = kennimaðr 366; kenningar-sveinn, an apprentice, N. G. L. ii. 204.

II. a periphrasis or descriptive name (see kenna A. V. 2), Edda passim, opp. ókennd heiti (*simple appellatives*); a kenning is either simple (ke double (tví-kennt), or triple (rekrit)). The ancient circumlocutions either drawn from mythology, as to call Thor the son of Earth (J. sunr), and the heaven the skull of Ymir; or from the thing itself (kenning), as to call the breast the mind's abode: similar phraseology found in all ancient poetry, but in the old northern poets it was ca farther and was more artificial than in other languages.

kenningar-faðir, m. a father by name, Joseph var k. Jesu, Hóm. kenningar-nafn, n. a surname, Ld. 52, Nj. 22, Ó. H. 139, Fms. i. Fbr. 80, Stj. 139, Bs. i. 589, Eluc. 12.

kenningar-son, m. a son (see kenna A. III. 1); Freysteinn var fóstri þorbrands ok k., þat var flestra manna sögn at hann væri hans son, en ambátt var n hans, Eb. 156, Fms. xi. 162.

kennir, m. a knower, Lex. Poët.

kenni-semi, f. sense, Hom. (St.)



verses of the beginning of the 11th century, although the old form still occurs now and then. The freq. use of these names is no doubt derived



from the holy *cauldron* at sacrifices, as is indicated by such names as *Vé-kell*, *Holy kettle*; cp. *Ketilby* in Yorkshire.

**ketla**, u, f. a kind of small boat, Edda (Gl.)

**ketlingr**, m., dimin. a kitten, Fms. vii. 219.

**ketta**, u, f. a she-cat: cf. a giantess, Fb. i. 526, Grett. 151 new Ed.:

**kettu-hrygg**, m. a nickname, Bs. i.

**keypilla**, adv. bargain-like, business-like, Grett. 120.

**KEYRA**, ð, [Dan. *kjøre*], to whip, lash, prick on; hann keyrði þá hest sinn, Nj. 55; villt þú at ek keyra hest þinn? 91; k. hest spurum, Edda 38; k. jóa oddum, Hkv. 2. 38; ok hördum mik höggum keyrði, Gkv. 1; látið þá keyra upp (whip up, raise) fólkit, Fms. vii. 182; hann hafði svipu í hendi ok keyrði hana, Sd. 185; hann stígr á stafinn ok keyrir sem börn eru vön at göra, Fms. iii. 176.

**2. to drive, ride; keyrir** síðan sem harðast til sinna manna, Karl. 241; keyra plóg, to drive a plough, Rm. 10. **II. to drive; högg** ok leggit til þeirra ok keyrir þá í brott héðan, Nj. 247. **2. to fling; þá greip** bæjar-maðrinn Kjartan, ok keyrði í kaf, Fms. ii. 28; bregðr honum á lopt ok keyrir hann út á Rangá, Nj. 108; keyra e-n útbýrðis, to fling overboard, Fms. vi. 16; Grímr greip upp þórd ok keyrir niðr svá hart, at hann lambdi allr, Eg. 192.

**3. to drive, thrust, of a weapon; hann keyrði** til spörðu, Ó. H. 95; hann skal taka knif þann ok keyra í gegnum hönd þess er lagði, Gpl. 165; keyra nagla, to drive a nail, Lín. 16; prestir keyrði bæ. á bjarginu (drove a peg into the rock) ok bar á grjóti, Grett. 141 A; k. sverð í höfuð e-m, Gísl. 51; fundu þeir reyði nýdauda, keyrðu í festar (forced ropes through it) ok siglðu með, Glúm. 391; eða ek keyri öxina í höfuð þér ok klýf þik í herðar niðr, Nj. 185; Jörunn tók sokkana ok keyrði um höfuð henni, J. struck her about the head, Ld. 36.

**III. impers. it drives one, i. e. one is driven, tossed by the wind, waves; lýstr vindinum** í hólit verplanna, ok keyrir (þá) út at virkinu, Fms. xi. 34; veðr stóð at landi, keyrir þar at skipit (acc.), Finnb. 242; keyrir skipit vestr fyrir Skálmarne, Ld. 142; fundu þeir eigi fyrr en þá keyrði á land upp, Nj. 267: the phrase, e-ð keyrir úr hófi, it exceeds all measure, Fb. i. 417; veðrit keyrði úr hófi, it blew a violent gale: part., hreggi keyrðr, storm-beaten, Jd. 32; þjósti keyrðr, driven by anger, Glúm. (in a verse).

**keyri**, n. a whip, Sturl. iii. 105; keyris-högg, 117; keyris-vöndr, a 'whip-wand', Grág. ii. 295.

**keyrsla**, u, f. driving, D. N.

**keyta**, u, f. foul water (=veisa), Konr. 39: mod. stinking urine.

**KID**, n., gen. *kiðja*, þorf. Karl. l. c.; but better *kiða*, dat. *kiðum*, Grág. i. 503; [Engl. and Swed. *kid*]—a kid, Fms. vi. 260, Barl. 53, Mork. 227; geitr með kiðum, Grág. i. 503; kið eðr kálfr, Fms. i. 53; kiðja-mjólk, *kid's milk*, þorf. Karl. 376; þar lágu kið tvau bundin, Gullþ. 63: in local names, **Kið-ey**, **Kiða-fell**, etc., Landn.

**Kiðlingr**, m. a *kidling*, young kid, Mork. 227, Pr. 472, 477, Stj.: a nickname, Sturl. iii. 209. **Kiðlings-munnr**, m. a nickname, Fms.

**Kið-skinn**, n. a *kid-skin*, Stj. 165, Rétt. 2. 10.

**Kikini**, a, m. a nickname (cp. Engl. *Kitchin*), in *Kikina-skáld*, the poet of K., Fms. vi.

**KIKNA**, að, [cp. *keikr*], to sink at the knees through a heavy burden; kíkna í knésbótum, Fbr. 159, v. l. (but lyknan, Fb. l. c.); rekr klærnar framan í fangit svá at Orrn kíknanr við, Fb. i. 530; ok er hann bar af sér lagit kíknaði hann við, Grett. 3 new Ed.; lá við at hann mundi kíkna, Fms. iii. 187.

**kíkr**, m. a nickname, Fms. ix. 326.

**kili**, a, m. [cp. Dan. *kjelen*], only in the compd ein-kili, q. v.

**kilja**, að, to fondle (?); kiljar kván ok elja, Edda ii. 491 (in a verse).

**kilpr**, m. a handle of a vessel (=hadda); mösurbolli ok yfir gylltr kilpr, Fagrsk. 115; ok yfir kilpr gyldr af silfri, Mork. 19: in mod. usage kilpr is a loop of whalebone fastening the handle to the bucket.

**KILTING**, f. [Scot. *kilt*], a skirt; hann hafði lnga konung í kiltung sér, Fms. vii. 208 (i kiltungu sér, Mork. 208), xi. 346; þórólfur bar hann í kiltungu sinni til skógar, v. 325; steypði hann silfrinu í kiltung sína, Ó. H. 125; í kjöltungu sér, Fb. iii. 365; see *kjalta*.

**kimbi**, a, m. a nickname, Eb.

**kimbill**, m. [kumbil], a little trunk, a bundle (=auka-pinkill); kimbill næfra, N. G. L. i. 101. **kimla-bönd**, n., prop. *trusses*, a metrical term, in which a foot is added (trussed) to the end of each line, Edda 135, 136; brands hnigþili randa stranda, where 'stranda' is the additional foot (kimbill).

**kimbla**, að, to truss up; at k. yðrum vandræðum á mínar áhyggjur, to make your troubles into a truss with my cares, Fms. viii. 20, v. l.

**KIND**, f., pl. *kindir*, mod. *kindr*; [A. S. *cind*, *gecynd*, Engl. *kind*; cp. Lat. *gent-em* (*gens*)]—*kind*, *kin*, *kið*, of men and beasts; helgar kindir, 'boly-kind'=the gods, Vsp. 1, opp. to mann-kind, *mankind*; ok ólusk þaðan af mannkindir, Edda 6; bæði karl-kindar ok kvenn-kindar, both of male kind and female kind, 79; melli kind, the giantess kind, Nj. (in a verse); Hrimnis kind, giant kind, Hdl.; Fenris kind, the *kið* of F.=the wolves; Ellu kind, the *kið* of Ella=the English; Gamla kind, Fjölnis kind, the kindred of G. (Fjölni); Jamta kindir, the *Jamt* people; Bjarnskar kindir, the *Perms*; Syslu kind, the *Osel* people, Vsp. 32, Ó. H. (in a verse), Fagrsk. (in a verse), Hallfred, Hkr. i. (in a verse),

Yt.; Svía kind, the Swedish people, id.; mann-kind, q. v.; frða ki virða, ljóna, skatna, seggia, gunna, ýta kind or kindir, the kind (sons) men=mankind, Sól. 1, Rekst. 4, Vsp. 14, Lín. 35, Lex. Poët. passi þær kindir, those people, Gkv. 2. 31; hver kind, what kind of people who? Kormak; því fólki er svá háttáð at þat er miklu stærra ok sterkari en nokkur kind önnur, than any other creature, Fas. ii. 234; hver kindir etar eru, what kind (of beasts) may be eaten? K. p. K. 130; 1 engi kvik kind eptir (no 'quick kind,' living creatures, lived after), á ein öldruð kona ok kapall, D. I. i. 246; allar konur sem annars k. ok kindar eru en hann, Stj. 207; allir ok sérhverir klerkar, hver stéttar, vígslu eða tignar sem hverr er, N. G. L. iii. 280: a child, Ge kind, leysa kind frá konum, of a midwife, Sdm. 9.

**II. in mod. usage, sheep**, plur. *kindur*, ellipt. from sauð-kind, 'sheep-kind'; sá ein smalamadr fé, þó enga eigi hann kindina, the shepherd calls the sheep own, though he owns no sheep thereof, a saying; kindnar hlupa a saman í einn hnapp, ... kindnar liðu hægt og hægt og smábitandi um piltinum, ... nú verð eg að fara og húa kindunum dálítið lengra f eptir, Piltur og Stúlka 9-13; þessa kind veit eg ekki hver á, 19; hvaða smali er það skratinn sá arna, að þekjia ekki kindnar í föður síns! 20, 21:—hence, kind-lauss, sheepless, 15; kind-a-höpr, a f of sheep, etc.

**2. þorsk-kind**, a cod-fish; ó-kind, a nasty thing, n ster; kindin þín, thou wretch! þú verðr hydd, kindin þín! ef þú k of snemma heim í kveld, Piltur og Stúlka 9.

**KINGA**, u, f., also spelt *qinga*, [kengr; Shetl. *keungs*, a pe brooch]:—a brooch worn on the breast by ladies, so called from the (kengr) by which it was fastened; kinga var á bringu, Rm. 26; þ skal dóttir hafa eða kingu, hvárt sem hón vill, eða brjóst-búnað inn be ef eigi er ór gulli gör, N. G. L. i. 211 (Js. 78); þar fannsk k. ok staðr mikill, Ld. 328. As foreign coins, or copies of them, were as brooches (Worsaae, Nos. 398-409), δραχμή (Luke xv. 8), drac of the Vulgate is rendered in an old version of the 12th cent. kinga, ef kona nequer á tio qingor, ... fagníð ér með mér, þvía fann kingo mína; leita kingo, ... en líkneski es merkd á kingo kinga fannk es umb var snúit, Greg. Frump. 82, 83.

**kingála**, u, f. the name of a mare, Grett.

**kingi**, n., snjó-kingi, a heavy fall of snow.

**kingja**, d, to swallow; k. e-u niðr, hann getr ekki kingt: to fall of snow; það kingir niðr snjó.

**kings**, in the phrase, koma til kings, to come to kicks (?), Skíða R. 13; **kingsa**, ð, = *kinka*.

**kinka**, að, to nod archly with the head; kinka kollinum: cf. ken.

**KINN**, f., gen. *kinnar*; pl. *kinnr*, old *kiðr*, Lb. 18, Ísl. ii. 481, 686 [Ulf. *kinnus*=*συνάριον*; A. S. *cin*; Engl. *chin*; O. H. G. *kinni*; Dan. etc.; Gr. *γένυς*; Lat. *gena*]:—the cheek; hleypti hann annarrí brú ofan á kinnina, Eg. 305, 564; kómu rauðir flekkir í kinnr honum, N. roði í kinnunum, 30; kenna við höku, kinnr eða kverkr, Edda véatar kiðr af gráti, Lb. l. c.; báðar kiðr, Ísl. ii. l. c.; ljós beggia k. poët. the 'cheek-beam'=eyes, Kormak. COMPS: **kinnar-bei** pl. = *kinnbein*, Hkr. iii. 365, Sd. 147, Bjarn. 36, Skíða R. 9. **kin kjálki**, a, m. the jaw-bone, 623, 31, Stj. 77, Sturl. ii. 95, iii. 186, Rd.

**kinna-sár**, n. a cheek wound, Landn. 54.

**kinn-bein**, n. pl. cheek-bones, Bárð. 176, Fms. iii. 186.

**kinn-björg**, f. the cheek-piece, of a helmet, Sturl. ii. 220, Grett.

**kinn-286**.

**kinn-filla**, u, f. the 'cheek-flesh,' cheeks, Fas. i. 88, Gullþ. 27.

**kinn-fiskr**, m. 'cheek-fish,' the cheek-muscles. COMPS: **kinnf**

**mikill**, adj. with full cheeks. **kinnfiska-soginn**, part. with s

**tbín**, baggard cheeks.

**kinn-grár**, adj. gray-cheeked, Skálda 193 (in a verse).

**kinn-hestr**, m. a 'cheek-horse,' box on the ear, 623, 56, Ld. 13

75, 116, Finnb. 322, Fms. vii. 157, Pr. 445.

**kinn-höggva**, hjó, to beat or back the cheek, Landn. 54, v. l.

**kinn-kjálki**, a, m. the jaw-bone, Lex. Poët.

**kinn-leðr**, n. the leather cheek-piece of a bridle, Grett. 129.

**kinn-rífa**, u, f. 'cheek-crease,' a nickname, Fb. iii.

**kinn-roði**, a, m. 'cheek-blushing,' blush of shame, 655 xx. 3, Hov.

Anecd. 6, Stj. 325, Bs. i. 856, Mar., passim; göra e-m kinnroða, to

one to shame, Stj. 423.

**kinn-skjóni**, a, m. a horse with a piebald head, Sturl. i. 40, v. l.

**kinn-skjótt**, adj. with piebald head, of a horse, Gullþ. 13.

**kinn-skot**, n. a kicking in the face, Fas. iii. 502.

**kinn-skógr**, m. the 'cheek-shaw,' poët.=the beard, Hým. 10.

**Kinn-skær**, m.=kinnskjóni, Gullþ.

**kinnungr**, m. the bow of a ship, Fms. viii. 139, x. 78.

**kinn-vangi**, a, m. the cheek, Eg. 386, Fms. x. 78, v. l.

**KIPPA**, t and ð, [Scot. to kip, see Jamies.]:—with dat. to pull or

hann kípði honum upp at pallinum, Ó. H. 95; þá tók konungr

sveininum ok kípði, 63; k. bryggjum af landi, to pull in the gangways

weighing anchor, Fms. x. 286; kippa af (kippa út) þeirri bryggi

þar var í meðal skipanna, i. 158; kippa ofan seglinu, to pull the sail

Bs. i. 422; k. skóm á fætr sér, to slip on shoes, Nj. 28; Egill kípði



u, *E. drew the sword in*, Eg. 379; hann kippir mönnum at sér, *he draws together*, Ld. 64; Guð kipti honum frá ríki ..., Sks. 714; k. apr. sinum, *to retract one's words*, 680; má því engu upp kippa, *it cannot be retracted*, 655 xx. 6.

II. impers., in the phrase, *e-m kippir um eit*, 'to turn into one's kin' (= bregða í kyn), *to be 'a chip off the block'; resemble one's kinsman*; er þat eigi örvænt at honum kynn, Glúm. 346; at honum mundi í kyn kippa um údaleik, 15; vera má at oss fslendingum kippi í kyn, þó at vér gangimur blöðu en stríðu, Fms. ii. 34.

III. reflex., kippask, *to struggle*; kippask um e-t, *to 'pull caps'; struggle with one another about*; kippask þeir um lengi, Sturl. i. 15; þau öll kiptusk þá enn um Fms. x. 390; nú er eigi allhöflegt at kippask um við hann, þar til kippask þau um kertið at þat stökki sundr í miðju.

2. kippask við, *to make a sudden motion, quiver convulsively* meðan drypr eitrið í andlit honum, þá kippisk hann svá at jörð öll skelfir, Edda 40; þá at eins sá menn at Gíslu kiptisk öf ltt, Fms. vii. 35.

3. recipr., Eindriði segir, at þeir hefði kippisk (*struggled*) nokkut svá, er hann vildi eigi at þeir hefði þit, Bs. i. 799.

u, f. a bundle drawn upon a string; fisk-k., korn-k., Nj. n. a sheaf, Barl. 34.

ag, f. a pulling, snatching, N. G. L. i. 157.

m. a pull, shock, spasm; sina-kippir, nervous spasms; verðr nú er mikill, Mar. 1056; metaph. a pull, a distance; góðan kipp, *it of the way*.

ad, [kippa], *to wrinkle, draw tight*, of a slight spasmodic contraction, m. a slight spasm, such as to form a fold or wrinkle.

na. a bunch.

in, [Kúpi], *to chant, intone*; k. upp söng; hann var að kirja in, Stef. Ol.

ax, m. a pr. name = Κύριος Ἀλέξιος, Fms.

le, m. = Κύριος Ἐλέησον in the Litany, Fms. viii. 227, Pm. 29, Jm. 34.

le, m. pl. the people on the Finnish Gulf, Careles.

JA, u, f., gen. pl. kirkna; [Scot. kirk; Dan. kirke; Germ. out Engl. church] :—a kirk, church; timbr-k., a timber church; stein-k., a stone church; the earliest Scand. churches were all built of

the doors and pillars being ornamented with fine carved work, see 22 Nos. 505–508; in the 12th and following centuries the old timber churches were one by one replaced by stone buildings. In Denmark the

er church was demolished at the beginning of the 17th century, in Norway some old churches (called stav-kyrkior) have remained

to the present time, see an interesting essay in Nord. Aarb. 1869, 1871.

Many passages in the Sagas refer to the building of churches, in records of the years following after 1000, see esp. Ld. ch.

19, a curious legend, for the purpose of encouraging men to build

is told in Eb. ch. 49,—that a man could grant as many souls at

heaven as the church which he built held persons; at þegar er

lokit (the summer of A.D. 1000) lét Snorri góði gora kirkju

gelli, en aðra Styrr mágr hans undir Hrauni, ok hvatti þat mjök

gördar, at þat var fyrirheit kennimanna, at maðr skyldi jafn

veiga heimolt rúm í himinríki, sem standa mætti í kirkju þeirri

lét göra, Eb. l. c. For the removal of a church, when all

was to be dug up and the bones 'translated' to the new

place Eb. (fine), Bjarn. 19. For references see the Sagas passim;

görd, atbót, uppgörd, church reparation, Vm. 12, 118, N. G. L.

kirkju brjóst, gólf, dyrr, horn, hurð, láss, lykkill, ráf, stigi, stoð,

1. lla, vegg, a church front, floor, door-way, corner, door, lock,

stair, pillar, steeple, sill, wall, K. þ. K. 168, 170, 186, Fms. vii.

22 viii. 285, 428, ix. 47, 470, 524, Landn. 50, Pm. 5, Vm. 46,

19, iii. 221, 228, K. Á. 28, N. G. L. i. 312; kirkju sár, a church

in, 35, Ám. 6; kirkju kápa, ketill, kola, kross, mundlaug, Sturl.

i. 1, 6, 34, 99, 149, Dipl. v. 18; kirkju mark (on sheep),

1. 4, Bs. i. 725; áttung-k., fjórðung-k., fylkis-k., hérads-k.,

hægindis-k. (q. v.), þriðjung-k., veizlu-k., heima-k., etc.: in

used in a profane sense, trolle-k., álfa-k., a trolls' and elves'

place where they worship. 2. eccl. the Church = Ecclesia, very

Kristni and siðr are the usual words; kirkjan eðr Kristnin, Stj.

II. in local names, Kirkju-bær, Kirkju-ból, Kirkju-

kirkju-fell, Landn. and maps of Icel. passim, cp. Kirkby or

the north of England. COMPS: kirkju-bann, n. the ban of

St. i. 749. kirkju-bók, f. = kirkjumáldagi, H. E. ii. 207;

church book. kirkju-ból, n. a church estate, an estate on which

was built, K. þ. K. 170. kirkju-bólstaðr, m. id., K. þ. K. 48,

kirkju-bóndi, a, m. a church-statesman, f. church-franklin,

kirkju-búningr or -búnaðr, m. church hangings, Vm.

K. 154, Hom. 97. kirkju-bær, m. = kirkjuból, K. þ. K.

1. 351. kirkju-dagr, m. a church-day, anniversary,

búveib, Sturl. i. 35, 106, K. þ. K. 42, Bs. i. 77, Hom. 97, Pm.

judags-hald, n. a keeping church-days, Hom. 93. kirkju-

na. a church lord, church patron, Sturl. iii. 197. kirkju-

eign, f. church property, Bs. i. 689, H. E. i. 458. kirkju-embætti,

n. a church office, K. Á. 232. kirkju-16, n. church property, K. þ. K.

48, Sturl. ii. 4, Bs. i. 748. kirkju-fólk, n. church-people.

kirkju-frelsi, f. church-freedom, privilege, K. Á. 216, H. E. i. 459.

kirkju-fríðr, m. church-peace, sanctuary, K. Á. 46, Sturl. i. 30, Fms. ix.

524; kirkju-fríðbrot, a breach of church sanctuary, H. E. i. 242. kirkju-

fundr, m. an ecumenical council. kirkju-ganga, u, f. church going,

Sturl. i. 168; churching after childbirth, H. E. ii. 86. kirkju-garðr,

m. a church-yard, K. þ. K. passim, Eg. 768, Am. 89, Sks. 95. kirkju-

garðs-hlið, n. a church-yard gate, Fms. ix. 517. kirkju-gengt,

n. part, an eccl. term; eiga k., to be allowed to go to church, not being

under ban, Sturl. ii. 42, K. þ. K. 26. kirkju-gjöf, f. a donation to a

church, K. þ. K. 166. kirkju-góz, n. church property, glebes, H. E.

i. 529. kirkju-grið, n. pl. = kirkjufriðr, Sks. 770, Fms. ix. 478,

Sturl. i. 30, iii. 71. kirkju-græfr, adj. who can be buried at a church,

not being under ban, K. Á. 6, N. G. L. i. 4. Gpl. 58. kirkju-görð, f.

church-building, Rb. 396, Bs. i. 163, Fms. ix. 236, N. G. L. i. 344.

kirkju-helgi, f. church service, Hom. 93, Sturl. i. 29. kirkju-hluti, a,

m. a church portion, Bs. i. 748, Ám. 222. kirkju-land, n. church-land,

glebe, K. þ. K. 170. kirkju-ligr, adj. ecclesiastic, H. E. i. 501. kirkju-

lægr, adj. fit for a church, of timber, Pm. 106; neut., eiga kirkjulægt = to

be kirkjugræfr, Grág. ii. 62, K. þ. K. 34. kirkju-lög, n. pl. church-law,

ecclesiastical law, Bs. i. kirkjulög-bók, f. a church-law book, book of

the canons, Bs. i. (Laur. S.) kirkju-mál, n. a church cause, church ques-

tion, K. Á. 216. kirkju-máldagi, a, m. a church deed, written, Vm.

7. kirkju-menn, m. pl. churchmen. kirkjumanna-fundr, m.

= kirkjufundr, Mar. kirkju-messa, u, f. = kirkjudagr, Fms. viii. 46.

kirkju-naðir, f. pl. = kirkjugrið, Jb. 93. kirkju-prestr, m. a church

priest, parson, Grág. i. 73, Vm. 166. kirkju-rán, n. sacrilege, Bs. i. 775.

kirkju-reikningr, m. a church account, Vm. 69. kirkju-reki, a, m.

jetsum belonging to a church, Jm. i. kirkju-réttr, m. a church-right, Sturl.

iii. 267. kirkju-skot, n. the wing of a church, Fms. vi. 302, ix. 492, v. l.

kirkju-skraut, n. a church ornament, Ám. 7. kirkju-skráðr, n.

(-skráði, a, m.), a church ornament, Vm. 5, 8, 108, Landn. 389 (App.).

B. K. 82. kirkju-skyld, f. (-skylda, u, f.), a church claim or right,

Dipl. v. 5, 28, Vm. 113. kirkju-smíð, f. = kirkjugörð, 656 A. ii. 14, Bs.

i. 81. kirkju-sókn, f. church-worship, attendance at service; at kirkju-

sóknun eða mannfundum, Grág. i. 419; þeir höfðu k. til Burakirkju, Fms.

xi. 159; með rettlæti, k. ok bænum, Hom. 31, 65; mod. a parish, freq.,

Sks. 94, Fms. x. 66. kirkjusóknar-maðr, m. a parishioner, K. Á. 40,

N. G. L. i. 14. kirkjusóknar-þing, n. a parish meeting, Gpl. 389.

kirkju-stétt, f. a church pavement, Sturl. iii. 221 C. kirkju-stóll, m. a

church pew, Sturl. iii. 182, Vm. 5. kirkju-stuldr, m. sacrilege, Hom.

33. kirkju-söngr, m. church music. kirkju-tfund, f. a church

tiðe, K. þ. K. 152, K. Á. 98, Pm. 35, Bs. i. 749. kirkju-tjóld, n. pl.

church hangings, Vm. 11, Grág. i. 460. kirkju-varðveizla, u, f. church

keeping, Bs. i. 129. kirkju-vegr, m. the church path, way to church, D. N.

kirkju-viðr, m. church-timber, Landn. 54, Vm. 53, Ld. kirkju-

vist, f. a being in church, Bs. i. 902. kirkju-vígsla, u, f. consecra-

tion of a church, K. Á. 28, 102, Sturl. i. 121. kirkju-vörðr, m. a

churchwarden, 655 xiii. B. kirkju-þjófr, m. a church thief. III.

in plur. kirkna-fríðr, -góz, -görð, -mál, -sókn, etc. = kirkju-, Fms.

ix. 236, 478, K. Á. 216, Bs. i. 689, Isl. ii. 380.

kirk-messa, u, f. = kirkjumessa, Vm. 35. kirkmessu-dagr, m. =

kirkjudagr, Dipl. i. 5.

KIRNA, u, f. [North. E. and Scot. kirn] :—a churn. kirnu-askr,

m. a churn-pail; þeir er heiman hafa hlaupt frá kirnuaskinum, Fms.

viii. 350, xi. 272, Boldt. 167.

kirningr, m. = kjarnhafr, Grág. ii. 194.

kirn-samr, adj. quibbling, Krók. ch. 6.

kisi, kisi! interj. puss, puss!

kisa, u, f. puss, the pet name of a cat. kisu-gras, n., botan. *ecbium*

vulgare, viper's bugloss.

kisi, a, m. = kisa, kótt ok kisi, Fas. iii. 556: the name of a giant,

Edda (Gl.): a nickname, Ann. 1362, 1382.

KISTA, u, f., gen. pl. kistna, Nj. 20; [A. S. *kist*; North. E. and

Scot. *kist*; Engl. *chest*; Dan. *kiste*; from Lat. *cista*] :—a chest, Eg.

310; í kerum eða kistum, N. G. L. i. 383; kómu til kistu kröfðu

lukla, Vkv.; kistur ok hirzlur, 656 B. i, passim; kistu lok, botn, lykill,

the cover, bottom, key of a chest, Nj. 94; kistu-fjöl, a chest board, Hom.

155; kistu-hringr, a ring in a chest, Fms. x. 258; kistu-þrum, the old

shell of a chest, Pm. 64, 73; a coffin (usually lík-kista). Eg. 126, 127,

Grág. i. 207, Bs. i. 337, Fs. 132; kamba ok þerra áðr í kistu fari, Sdm.

34; knörr mun ek kaupá ok kistu steinda, Am. 101, see Worsaae, No.

504: the seat in the poop of a ship (cp. hásetis-k.), Orkn. 400, Fms. vii.

201: the word, although foreign, is old, as it occurs in old poems such

as Vkv., Sdm., Am. kistna-smiðr, n. a joiner, Rétt. 2. 10, N. G. L.

ii. 246. kistu-leggja, lagði, to lay in a coffin.

kistill, m., dimin., dat. kistli, a little box, Vm. 29, 655 xiii. B. 2, Fms.

iii. 126 Fas. iii. 296.

KITLA, að, [A. S. *citlan*; Scot. *kittle*; Germ. *kitzeln*] :—to tickle,



with acc., Mar. 1057; kitlaðu mig ekki! impers., mig kitlar, *I feel ticklish*; kitlar þig? etc.

kitlur, f. pl. a *feeling ticklish*.

kílf, n. [O. H. G. *kíp*; Germ. *keib*; Dutch *kijf*; Swed. *kif*]:—a *quarrel, strife*, Art.

KÍFA, að, [Germ. *keifen* or *keiben*], to *strive, quarrel*, Stj. 159, 255.

kífan, f. a *quarrel, quarrelling*, Stj. 163, 295.

kífinn, adj. *quarrelsome*, Gret. 116 A, 120, Ísl. ii. 62.

kíkja, m. [Dan. *kikkert*], a *telescope*.

kíkja, t. [Scott. *keek*; Dan. *kige*], to *stare*; see kaga.

KÍLL, m. [*kil*, Ivar Aasen; mid. H. G. *kil*; cp. the Germ. prop. name *Kiel*]:—an *inlet, canal*; íða, fors ok kill, Edda (Gl.); þar skarsk inn vík ein eigi mikil, fundu þeir þar andir margar ok kölluðu Anda-kíl, Eg. 131; at læk þeim, er ofan felir í kíl þann, er felir út í ána, Vm. 162.

Kípr, f., gen. Kíprar, *Cyprus*, Symb. 27.

kíta, t, to *quarrel*; see kíta.

kjafall, m. a kind of *garment* worn by the Indians in America, Þorfr. Karl. 412.

kjagg, n. in axar-kjagg, an *old, blunt batchet*.

Kjalarr, m. a name of Odin, Edda (Gl.), Gm.

Kjallakr, m. a pr. name, from Gaelic *Cealloc*, Landn.; whence *Kjallekingar* or *Kjalleklingar*, m. pl. the *men or family of K.*, Eb., Landn.

kjallandi, f. the name of a giantess, Edda (Gl.)

kjallari, a, m. [from Lat. *cella*, as are Engl. *cellar*, Germ. *keller*, etc.]:—a *cellar*, Bs. i. 840, Fms. xi. 425, Gret. 98 A, Sturl. ii. 152, 242, iii. 228, passim.

Kjalnesingr, m. a *man from Kjalarnes* (see kjölr), Sturl. ii. 192.

kjal-sog, n. the *bottom of a boat*, in which the bilg-water is; no doubt derived from kjólsýja, q. v.

kjalta, u, f. [from kilting, q. v.], the '*kilt, lap*'; hann greip tafit ok steypr í kjöltu sér, Fas. iii. 629, Skáld H. 6. 37: esp. of a woman, hafa barn í kjöltu, kjöltu-barn, a '*lap-bairn, a baby*'; kjöltu-rakki, a *lap-dog*.

kjal-tré, n. a '*keel-tree, keel-umber*'.

kjal-veggr, m. '*keel-way*,' local name of a *high ridge of mountains*, = kjölr (II), Fas. i. 56.

kjammi, a, m. = *kjannr*, a *cooked sheep's head*.

kjanta, að, to *maunder*.

kjannr, m. [kinn], the *side of the head*, Edda 109.

kjappi, a, m. pet name of a *be-goat*, from the '*chopping*' of his teeth, Edda (Gl.); brakir í klaufum á kjappa mínun, Fas. iii. 305.

kjapta, að, to *chatter, gabble, tell tales, use scurrilous language*, Fas. iii. 305.

kjapt-áss, m. a *gabbler*; hann er mesti kjaptás.

kjapt-forr, adj. *scurrilous*.

KJAPTR, m., older form *kjöptr* or *keyptr*, in *ginkeyptr*, q. v.; [Germ. *kiefer*; Dutch *kiewu*; Dan. *kjæft*]:—the *mouth, jaw*, of beasts or in a vulgar sense; Davíð tekr sinni hendi hvern kjöptinn, Stj. 459; hann reif í sundr kjapta ins úarga dýrs, Rb. 382; er inn efri kjöptr við himni en inn neðri við jörðu, ... hann stigr öðrum fæti í neðra keypt úlsfins, annarri hendi tekr hann í enn efra keypt úlsfins ok rifir sundr gin hans, Edda 41, 42; ef maðr bindr tagl í munni á hrossi manns, eða bindr kept við fót, Grág. i. 383; opt í Ágis kjöpta, Edda (in a verse); skjöldrinn gekk upp í munni svá at rífaði kjaptrinn en kjálkarnir hlupu ofan á bringuna, Gret. 95 new Ed.; skeggstaðinn, hökuna, kjaptana báða, Fb. i. 531; in abuse, halda kjapti, as in Engl. slang, *hold your jaw*, Germ. *maul halten*; skrokkaum lífir ekkert á [utan tómr kjaptir, a ditty. COMPOS. kjapta-skúmr, m. a *gabbler*. kjapts-högg, n. a *box on the ear*, vulgar.

kjapt-vík, n. pl. the *creek or corner of the mouth*, of a beast, = munni-vík, of a person.

kjapt-œði, n. *loquacity, slander*.

kjarf, n. = *kerfi*, a *bundle*; spjót bundin í kerfi, tied in a *bundle*, Sturl. iii. 101 C; kjarf ríkinga, N. G. L. i. 143: *kærfr ríkinga*, 304.

kjark-lauss, adj. (*-leysi*, n.), *weak, faint*.

kjark-leysi, n. *lack of vigour*, Sturl. i. 162 (in a verse).

kjark-maðr, m. an *energetic man*.

KJARKR, m. *vigour, piib, energy*; ör þér er barðr kjarkr allr, Fb. ii. 189; gat hann þá talit kjark í Berg rindil, Bs. i. 808; þat segi þér at mér fylgi engi kjarkr, Fagrsk. 176; þela knell ok kjark (kirk, MS.) í þá, 655 xxvii. 24, Bs. i. 654 (in a verse).

kjarn-góðr, adj. *fat, good*, of milk, pasture, or the like; það er kjarn-gott, cp. *kjarni* and Engl. *churn*.

kjarn-hafr, m. a *be-goat, ram*, Grág. i. 503.

KJARNI, a, m. [Germ. *kern*; Dan. *kjerne*; cp. also Engl. *kernel*]:—a *kernel, nucleus*, esp. of berries, *Mar.*; or metaph., k. landsins, the *best of the land*, Stj. 221; Látinu-k., *Nucleus Latinatis*; Bibliu-k., etc.

KJARR, n., pl. *kjör*; [Dan. *kjær*; Ivar Aasen *kjær* and *kjorr*]:—*copsewood, brushwood*; kjör ok skóga, Rm. 43; smávið ok kjör, Eg. 580; ok stingir niðr í jörðina undir eitt kjarr, Þiðr. 68; hann lét líðið fara í kjör nokkur, Fms. viii. 79; þá er þeir riðu um kjör nokkur,

Orkn. 80; ok reið ek þér þar knút á kjarrinu, Hkr. iii. 265, Fms. 123; fram um kjörin, viii. 414; hris-k., q. v.

kjarr-mýrr, f. a *marsh grown with brushwood*, Hkr. iii. 138.

kjarr-skógr, m. *copsewood*, Eg. 546, Fms. vii. 68, viii. 172.

kjassa, að, to *coax*.

kjass-mæli, n. *coaxing*: kjass-máll, adj. *coaxing*.

kjæ, ð, to *grin, make grimaces, look stupid*; sér þú at hverr kjær er at öðrum, Gret. 147 A; eins og ganti orðið hvert við hváði [æði] framan í mig kjáði, Snót 215.

KJÁLKI, a, m. [Engl. *cheek*; O. H. G. *chelch*; mid. H. G. *kelch*]:—the *jaw-bone*; höku ok kjálka, Fms. ii. 59, vii. 141, passim.

kind of *sledge*; draga kjálka, Gm. 47; gördi Bárðr kjálka hverju endi, ok lét hvert draga sitt fóðr, Landn. 226.

kjánka, að, = *kjá*, q. v., (slang.)

kjóí, a, m. a *sea bird of the tern kind*, Hill's sterna 3, *coproth*; kjóa-egg, n., -hreidr, n., -ungi, a, m. the *egg, nest, young of the*

KJÖLL, m., in sense and declension to be distinguished from *keel*; [A. S. *ceol*; North. E. *keel* = a flat-bottomed boat for carrying coals; O. H. G. *cheol, cbel*]:—a *keel, barge, ship*: this word is found in old poetry, even in such as Vsp., but in prose it only occurs twice in both instances of English ships; whereas in A. S. it is freq. even in pr. and local names, as *Ceolmund, Chelsea*: it was prob. borrowed from the English: a. in poetry; kjöll ferr austan, Vsp.; snefir jar, Hkr. i. 48; kjóla-valdi, a *keel-wielder*, Hým. 19; riða kjól, Rm. 43; kjóla keyrir, a *keelman*, Landn. 223 (in a verse); hæls hleypir, in poët. the *leaping keels of the heels = the feet*, Fms. vi. (in a verse) arin-kjöll, '*heart-keel*' = a *house, Yt*; Ullar kjöll, the *keel of the Ull* = the *shield*, Rekst. 6; kjöl-rönnir, m. a *keel-runner, sailor*, (in a verse).

β. in prose; en hón (the lightning) laust sígu-tré kjölinum, er flaut fyrir bænum, einn hlutr af trénu varð at skáða maðr kominn var á kjólinn at kaupa glys, en enga sakaði aðra þá er á kjólinum voru, Fb. ii. 175; sigldu þar af hafi kjólar tveir er komnir voru á landi ok ætluðu til Dyflinnar, ... þeir Sveinn lögðu at kjólinum, hann hafði tekit af kjólinum vín mikit ok mjöð Enskan, Orkn. 464 (ch. 116).

kjóll, m. [from Dan. *kjole*; contr. from *kyrtill*]:—a *frock, coat*, (n.)

KJÖS, f., also *kvos*, a *deep or hollow place* = *dæl*, q. v.: a local name.

Kjós, Kjósar-sýsla, in the south of Iceland, Landn. Kjós-vör, m. pl. the *men of Kjós*, Sturl. i. 199.

KJÓSA, pres. *kyss*; pret. *kauss*, 2nd pers. *kauss-þu*, Gs. pl. *kaussu*; subj. *kysi*; part. *kosinn*; but also as *frjósa* (q. v.), pret. *köri* (köri, keyri), pl. *kuru*, *kjöru*, Fms. vi. 420, subj. *kyri* or *keyri* til kjörinn, *keyrinn*: with neg. suff. *kjós-at-tu*, imperat. (*choose not*) Hvör. 3: the forms *kaus*, *kusu*, *kysi*, *kosinn* are very rare in writers, see the following references, whereas in mod. usage the *ku* in *r* are all obsolete: [Ulf. *kiusan* = *δοκιμαζειν*, 2 Cor. viii. 8, (n.) 4; A. S. *ceðsan*; Engl. *choose*; O. H. G. *kiusan*; Germ. *kiesen*, cp. Dan. *kaare*; Swed. *kära*]:—to *choose, elect*, with acc. or absol., e. g. þeim mönnum er hann kjöri til með sér, Bs. i. 84; þær lif kuru, Vsp.; kuru þat þaðra, Am. 97; segja honum hvat þér kuru af, Fms. 67; kuru þeir þat af ganga til handa konungi, Hkr. ii. 41; keyr þann af er betr gegndi, Fms. i. 202, Bs. i. 37; Sigurðr konungur kjör (kaus, Mork.) heldr leikinn, Fms. vii. 96; þeir kjöru at fara heit strandar, Fb. ii. 25; minni slæga en þeir ætluðu er keyru þor eptirmáls, Glúm. 383; skipta í helminga landi, en Magnús kjör kyri (keyri), Fms. viii. 152; eðr þrjú skip önnur þau sem hann kjör herinum, x. 84; þat kuru allir Birkibeinar, viii. 186; en þeir kjör við Odd, Fas. ii. 190; hann spyr hvern ek kjöra (subj.) af þeim komnir voru, i. 191; þat kjöra ek (subj.), *I would choose* at konung, ii. 233; ok nú höfu vér kjörir sem Guð kenndi oss, F. 89; nú hafi þér þat kjörir (kosit, Fms. viii. l. c.) er mér er skap Fb. ii. 611; at þeir höfðu keyrit í hans stað ábóta, Fms. ix. 3 var keyrinn (kosinn, v. l.) í hans stað sira Þórir, 412, x. 50, 9 hefir þu þat keyrit mann til, Ld. 258 C; en þeir kuru hundinn, þv þóttusk þá heldr sjálfdráfi mundu vera, Hkr. i. 136; kuru heldr rather) at drepa hina, Rom. 295; kjöri hann heldr at halda gætt en þeir væri útsáttir, Fms. ii. 114; hann keyri heldr at leysa líf 114; allir keyru honum at fylgja, 280; þá er kjörir er hands Grág. i. 198; þetta er keyrit hyggiliga, Ld. 178; er hinn skyldr kjörir sumardag fyrsta, Grág. ii. 244: in the phrase, hafa kjöma have the choice things; var þá dæmt, at Væringjar skyldu hafa kosti af öllu því er þeir höfðu þrætt um, Fms. vi. 137. β. þau er kosinn er til veganda at lögum, Grág. ii. 41; skalt þu kjösa veganda at vígi Hjartar, Nj. 100; margir kjósa ekki orð á sik cannot help how they are spoken of, 142; kjósa sik í annan hrepi i. 444; vildi Hallr bæði kjósa ok deila, Ld. 38, (see deila); þeir urðu skyldi kjósa mann til, ... at hafa annan vegg kosit, ... ok ví þá heldr hafa annan til kosit, Glúm. 383, 384; hálfan val h Gm. 8, 14; kjósa hlutvið, Vsp.; kjós þu (imperat.), Hm. 138 maðr frá mögum, Fm. 12; ok kusu (kjöru, v. l.) ina vildustu best 328; hann kaus heldr brott verpa stundlegum metordum, Ma



stgripi þá er hann kaus, (kjöri, v. l.). Edda i. 394; hón bað hann þá hvárt heita skyldi Glúmr eða Höskuldr, Nj. 91. II. ex., recipr., skyldi annarr hanga en öðrum steypa í forsn Sarp, ok þá kjósask at, draw lots, Hkr. iii. 302.

KJÚKA, u, f. a kind of fresh soft cheese, ost-kjúka: blautr einsog kúka, soft as a k., of a horse's hoof; whence hóf-kjúka, the soft part of a hoof.

KJÚKLINGR, m. [A. S. cícen; Engl. chicken; Dan. kylling; Swed. kjukl-ling]:—a chicken, young of birds, Grett. 90, as also the verse.

KJÚKR, n. a voice stifled by tears, a choking voice.

KJÚKRA, að, to wane, to speak with a broken, faltering voice; kveða skrandi, Sturl. ii. 214, freq. in mod. usage.

KJÚFAR, n. the 'keel-print,' ship's wake.

KJÚFARI, a, m. a nickname, Landn.

KJÚLB, m., kjalar, dat. kili, mod. kjöl, plur. kilir, acc. kjölu; [Engl. which seems to be of Norse origin, as the A. S. uses quite a different word for carina; Dan. kjøl; Swed. köl]:—a keel; kjölkr Lex. Poët.; langir, svalir kilir, id.; rísta kaldan sjá kili, Edda (i. 101); brotnaði kjölinn undir skipinu, Fs. 152; laust skipit svá árgar horfði upp kjölinn, Ld. 142; höggva skip í sundr ok auka atili, Fms. viii. 372; koma e-m or komask á kjöl, to get on the

when a boat is capsized, ix. 320; þeir létu fallask í kjölinn vii. 288; ok er niðr hlaupinn drykkir allir í kjöl & skipinu, xi. 28; land Ránar, kjalar, stála..., Edda 66; þeir segjask eigi fá tré

stórt né gott at heyrir til kjalarinn, Fb. i. 433; 'ok hvefir svá skvart, at hón ríðr um þveran kjölinn, ii. 26; rífaði skipit neðan, okar skjótt undan kjölinn, Bs. i. 842; phrases, sigla lausum kili, to

with a loose keel, with an empty ship, Ó. H. 115: in poetry, kjalar-land, kjalar stigr, keel-track, keel-path = the sea; kjalar-land, id., Lex.

II. metaph. a keel-shaped range of mountains; há fjöll eptir endilangri mörkinni ok eru þat kallaðir Kilir, Eg. 58: esp. as a

name of the mountain Kiölen between Sweden and Norway, Eb. 2, 4, iii. 137, passim; as also in Iceland, Landn., Sturl. 2. the back of

þá; biskup lét búa ok líma öll blöðin í kjölinn, Ísl. ii. 460; bók gyllt í kjölinn, a gilt book, freq. in mod. usage: as also the inner margin of a book

open, whence the phrase, lesa ofan í kjölinn, to read closely; hann leste ekki lesit ofan í kjölinn, of superficial, loose reading. compds:

KJÚK-HALL, m., see hall, Fas. ii. 589. kjalar-leið, f. = kjalveg, Sturl. iii. 278. kjalar-tré, n. = kjal-tré, Fb. i. 433.

KJÚK-SJÁ, u, f. the keel suture, the boards nearest to the keel, Edda (Gl.)

tr, n. [qs. kjötl, from kila, q. v.], in hósta-kjötl, a tickling cough.

KJÚTUNG, f., see kiltung.

KJÚTR, adj. loquacious, scurrilous, tale-bearing.

KJÚR, n., also spelt keyr, [kjósa; cf. Germ. kur in kur-fürst, to— a choice, decision; ef undir oss bræðr skal koma kjörir,

2; vér viljum hugsa fyrir oss um kjörir, Fms. vii. 88; verðr at kjörum (the final choice) at þeir fara allir samt, Fs. 120; at öru allra kjöri, at menn kjöru til biskups Norðlenzkan mann,

30; þá skyldi eigi fyrir þá sök skipta keyrinu, alter the choice, 383; enda hafi hann engi þann mann fengit til kōrs (=kjörir)

ik, Grág. ii. 240; þá vandaðist kerit (keyrit), Sturl.; ganga at kjöri, and ganga í kjör, to go as one wishes; hann kvæð þat hafa gengit

31 Fas. ii. 371; falla í kjör, id., Skíða R. 104; ganga allt við kjör, id., 37.

II. in plur. cheer; mikil kjör, mickle cheer, abundance; a bad lot (to choose from): used in the west of Icel. of bad weather,

6-kjör, a pelting rain; vil-kjör (Dan. vilkaar), bliss, wealth.

KJÚGRIPR, m. a choice or costly thing; ek vil taka þrjá kjörgripi af þessu herfangi, Fms. vi. 148.

KJÚLIGR, adj. fit to be chosen; þótti honum hinn eigi kjörligri, Fms. 2.

KJÚÞÓTR, adj. overgrown with copsewood, Eg. 580.

KJÚSKÓGR, m. = kjarrskógr.

KJÚTRÉ, n. a choice piece of timber, in jetsum the best log of wood ashore; kirkja & kjörtré af Kirkjuból, Vm. 75.

KJÚVÁP, n. a choice weapon, Fas. iii. 387.

KJÚVIÐR, ker-viðr, m. = kjörtré, Rd. 251, 252; kjörviða-taka, 254.

KJÚVILT, part. having chosen amiss; kjörviltvartu, Kristín! Safn 671.

KJÚVÍSILGR, adj. acceptable; þótti þeim sá þó eigi kjörvísilgr, at eiga þann sjálfir til ettleiðar sinnar, Orkn. 58, Fb. ii. 180, Karl. 152.

KJÚT, n., also pronounced ket, dat. kjötvi, mod. kjöti; a Scand. word; neither in Saxon nor Germ.; Scot. ket = carrion; Dan. kjød; Swed.

flesh, meat, Lat. caro; heitt kjöt, Fms. vii. 159, 160; ok suðu með öðru kjöti, Fb. ii. 376; eta kjöt, K. Þ. K. 130, 136; þat er

days on which flesh was allowed; fugla þá er kjötétir eru, K. Þ. K. 132, Sks. 180; á þeim tíðum er kjötéttr er, id.

KJÖT-LIGR, adj. carnal, Stj.; kjötligt barn, K. Á. 146.

KJÖTVI, a, m. the fleshy, a nickname, Hkr.

KLAFI, a, m. a kind of fork, put on the neck of cattle; þat er klafi kyrkir, N. G. L. i. 19, 341. compds: klafa-kerling, f. a kind of two-pronged stick, Bárð. 17 new Ed. klafa-stafr, m. = klafaker-

ling, Bárð. 19, 29 new Ed.

KLAGA, að, [Germ. klagen], to complain, accuse, (mod.)

KLAGAN or KLÖGUN, f. a complaint.

KLAK, n., see klök.

KLAKA, að, [Dan. klukke], to twitter, of a swallow; to chatter, of a pie; hann heyrði at igður klökuðu á hrjóinu, Sæm. 136, Eg. 420, Stj. 80,

þiðr. 168, Karl. 544: of an eagle, Ísl. ii. 195: metaph., of a person, ok und kvernum klaka, Ls. 44:—reflex., klakask við, to have a dispute about; við biskup munum klakask við um kirkju-bann, Bs. i. 749.

KLAKA, u, f. a pr. name. Klöku-ætt, f. the family of K., Landn.

KLAKI, a, m. bard-frozen ground, Finn. 282, Vígl. 24, passim: the phrase, koma e-m á kaldan klaka, to put one on a cold ice-field, to bring one into distress; það hefir komið mörgum á kaldan klaka.

compds: klaka-hross, n. a jade, a poor horse left to feed on a frozen field, Band. 37 new Ed. klaka-högg, n. a crowbar to break the frozen ground, Vm. 80, (for a grave-digger.) klaka-torf, n. frozen turf, Vígl. 71 new Ed.

KLAKKR, m. a peg, prop. the peg of a pack-saddle on which the packs are hung; setja, lypta á klakk, to lift to the k.; hrökka upp af klökkunum, to be flung down from the k., freq.:—metaph. heavy, peaked clouds (sky-klakkar, klakka-sky), illviðris-k., q. v.: in local names of peaks (two and two), Dimunar-klakkar in Breiðfjörðr.

klakk-sekk, m., pronounced klassekk, a heavy trunk: a heavy, unwieldy thing, mesti klassekk.

KLAK-LAUST or KLAKK-LAUST, n. adj. [A. S. clacleas = free], scatless, unburt; komask k. af, to come off unburt, Finn. 262; at vit mundum eigi klakklaust skilja, Fb. i. 417; ef ek komumk nú á brott klakklaust at sinni, Fms. iv. 312; ok verð þvi feginn at þú komisk klakklaust á brott, Fas. iii. 98; þar sem aðrir komask eigi klakklaust þó nauðsyn beri til, Fms. vi. 299, (klaclost, Mork. 61, l. c.)

KLAK-SÁRR, adj. touchy, feeling sore; e-m verðr heldr klaksárt, to be ruffled, rudely handled, Grett. 110 A.

KLAMBRA, að, to clamp or pinch together.

KLAMBRA, n., mod. klándr, dat. klándri, Fb. ii. 388: [perh., through Lat. scandalum, from Gr. σκάνδαλον]:—calumny, molestation; yðr hefir leyst af öllu illu klándri, Stj. 445; komask ór klándri sinna mótstöðumanna, 415; búand-karl varð fyrir klöndum ríkra manna, Hom. 117, (klándum, O. H. L. 80); hann kom þeim ór klándri víkinga, Greg. 52; tóku hann burt ór öllu klándri Odds ok hans manna, Bs. i. 707: bindrance, af klönd kom á mál þeirra fyrir brúllaup, N. G. L. i. 148. klándra-lauss, adj. free from molestation, Str. 74, Fms. ix. 409.

KLÁNDRA, að, mod. klándra, to molest, Stj. 216, Greg. 65; meiddir eða drepnir eða klándr, Sturl. i. 41.

KLÁNDAN, f. calumny, Stj. 163, (calumnia of the Vulgate); ver frjáls af allri k. minni, Art.

KLAPP, n. clapping the bands; handa-klapp, Skálda 174.

KLAPPA, að, [Engl. and Scot. clap; Germ. klopfen; Swed. klappa]:—to pat, stroke gently; kyssa ok k., to kiss and stroke, 655 xxxi; cp. Scot. to clap a cat; þá klappaði hón um granirnar, Edda (pref.); jarlinn klappaði hendi sinni á bak honum ok bað hann vaka, Fms. viii. 88; maðr hefir staf í hendi ok klappar á lend hestinum, Bs. i. 633; þá kallar konungr til sín hund sinn Víga ok klappaði um hann, Fms. x. 327; hón spyrt hvárt hann etlar þá enn í Máfahlíð at k. um kerlingar-náran, Eb. 44, Grett. 33 new Ed.; þoroddr klappaði um hann (the calf), Eb. 320.

2. to clap the bands; fleistir æptu ok klöppuðu, shouted and clapped, D. N. i. 168: the phrase, k. lofi í löfa, to clap, exult; klappa á dyrum, to rap at the door, Eg. 409, Fms. xi. 425; klappa á hurð, Fas. iii. 583.

II. a stone-mason's term, to chop stone with a hammer; hann klappaði rauf í hellu, Grett. 137 A; þessi steinn var útan sem klappað væri gráðum eðr pöllum, Fms. i. 137; vóru klappaðir á steinvegginn krossar þrír, vii. 64; í þeim steini vóru klappaðir fjórir koppar, Bs. i. 640; rúnar klappaðar á steini, 655 xiv. B. 2; spor vóru klöppuð í berginu, Fas. iii. 569.

3. to hammer; þarf eigi holan baug um þat at klappa, Fb. iii. 404; ok klappaði um hans hjarta, Bs. heart clapped, throbbled, Fbr. 37; þeir sögðusk mundu k. um (they would clench it, make it right) ef málin kæmi heim í hérað, Sturl. i. 134; mun ek nú k. um apr, I will make it good, ii. 38.

KLARET, n. claret, Fas. iii. 359, Flóv. 22 (for. word), Karl. passim.

KLASI, a, m. a cluster, bunch, esp. of berries; berja-klasi, vinberja-k., a cluster of grapes: metaph., eyja-klasi, skerja-k., a cluster of islands, skerries.

KLASTR, n. (klastra, að), an entanglement, tangle, bunch.

KLATR, n. a clatter; svá mikit k. at varla fékk hljóð, Bær. 12, Al. 12: a toy, trifle.



klatra, *ad*, to waste on toys and trifles.

**KLAUF**, *f*, pl. klaufir, [A. S. *clēaf*; Engl. *cleft, clove*; Germ. *klauē*]:—*a cloven foot*, Stj. 316, 317; göltrinn svamm þar til af gengu klaufirnar, Landn. 177; þeir rökðu þangat sem klaufirnar höfðu vitjað af hreinsitjunum, Ó. H. 152: *the cleft between the toes* (=neip between the fingers), sár neðan í ilina ok skar út í klaufina við þumaltána, Sturl. iii. 68. 2. *a beast, a bead of cattle*; allar vórar hjardið, svá fram at eigi skal nokkur klauf eptir vera, Stj. 276; hjoggu á skip sín hverja klauf, Fms. viii. 380. 3. gramm. *an asyndeton*, viz. two adjectives attached to one noun without a copula, Skálda 193. COMPS: *klaufa-gangr*, *m*, the tramp of cattle, Fas. iii. 386. *klauf-lax*, *m*, see *lax*. *klauf-rak*, *n*, a driving of cattle, D. N. ii. 146. *klauf-troð*, *n*, a track made by the hoofs of cattle, D. N.

*klauf-hamarr*, *m*, a cloven hammer.

*klaufi*, *a*, *m*, an awkward, clumsy boor; þú ert mesti klaufi! a nickname, Landn. COMPS: *klaufa-leggr*, *adj*. (-liga, adv.), clumsy, awkward. *klaufa-skapr*, *m*, clumsiness, want of skill.

*klausa*, *u*, *f* (for word), a clause, passage, Skálda 174, 191; k. í bréfi, Bs. i. 706, 707.

**KLAUSTR**, *n*, [like A. S. *clāstor*, Engl. *cloister*, Germ. *kloster*, from Lat. *claustrum*]:—*a cloister*, Fms. i. 147, x. i, xi. 343, Bs. passim. COMPS: *klaustr-búnaðr*, *m*, a convent dress, Mar. *klaustr-frú*, *f*, a convent lady, Mar. *klaustr-ganga*, *u*, *f*, entering a convent, Mar. *klaustr-haldari*, *a*, *m*, a convent steward. *klaustr-hlaupari*, *a*, *m*, one who elopes from a convent, Mar. *klaustr-hús*, *n*, a convent house, Bs. i. 293. *klaustr-jörð*, *f*, a convent glebe.

*klaustri*, *a*, *m*, = *klaustr*; yfir klaustranum, klaustra sínum, Sks. 694 C, þiðr. 368; helgum klaustra, Bær. 8. COMPS: *klaustra-bróðir*, *m*, a friar, Fms. i. 148. *klaustra-fólk*, *n*, convent folk, Fms. x. 10. *klaustra-færsla*, *u*, *f*, removing a convent, Bs. i. *klaustra-garðr*, *m*, a cloister yard, 645. 120. *klaustra-innganga*, *u*, *f*, entering a convent, Mar. *klaustra-lifnaðr*, *m*, convent life, Mar. *klausturmenn*, *m*, pl. convent people, K. Á. 42, 58, Sks. 694, Fms. ix. 372. *klaustra-staðr*, *m*, the glebe-land of a convent, K. Á. 38.

**KLÁ**, pres. klái, pret. kló, klótt, kló, pret. kleginn, [Scot. *claw*]:—*to scratch or rub an itching spot*; var fengin kona at klá honum fót sinn, Sturl. i. 189; hann kallaði á mik ok bað mik klá fótinn, Fms. ii. 187; síðan gekk konungr til svefnis, ok kló ek fótinn, x. 331; ok vænti ek at nokkurir klái sárt síður, áðr vit Aron látimk báðir, Bs. i. 538; var þar fengin til kona um aptaninn er hann var kominn í rekju, at klá fót hans, en er honum þótti of kyrt kleggt, 462; ok þá er fótr minn hafði kleginn verit, Fb. i. 400,—the ancients seem to have had their feet rubbed in bed in order to bring on sleep. II. reflex., þar mundi eigi þykkja við kollóttan at klásk, Sturl. iii. 238, v. l.

*kláði*, *a*, *m*, the itch, Fms. ii. 187, x. 331; brá kláða á hvarmana, Fb. ii. 367; augna-k., fóta-k., a scab, fjár-k., scab on sheep. *kláð-sjúkr*, *adj*, scabby, 655 xi. i.

*kláðugr*, *adj*, scabby.

*kláfr*, *m*, a kind of rough box carried on horseback, Lv. 59.

**KLÁM**, *n*, [akin to A. S. *clæman* = to daub], filthy, obscene language; in mod. usage only in that sense, klám ok nið, Skáld H. 5. 24; visur fullar af fúlu klámi, 26. COMPS: *klám-fenginn*, *adj*. (-fengni, f.), foul-mouthed. *klám-högg*, *n*, a 'stroke of shame', a law term, a wound or stroke behind, Bjarn. 66, Grág. ii. 12, Fas. iii. 102. *klám-orð*, *n*, a libel, Eb. (in a verse). *klám-visa*, *u*, *f*, an obscene song.

*klám-yrði*, *n*, foul language, Fb. iii. 415, 417. *kláp-eygr*, *adj*, goggle-eyed, Bær. 10.

*klápr*, *m*, = *kláfr*, a nickname, Sturl. ii. 212.

*klára*, *u*, *f*, or *klárr*, *m*, a kind of coarse rake used to spread dung.

*klár-hestr*, *m*, a back.

**KLÁRR**, *m*, a back, cart-horse; þat er újamligt, hestr sá ok klárr þinn, Glúm. 356; klárr úkostuligr, Fs. 128, Nj. 55, Fas. ii. 252; hest-klárr, húðar-k., a back.

*klárr*, *adj*, [like Germ. *klar*, Engl. *clear*, etc., from Lat. *clarus*], clear, bright; klár kenning, Pass. 10. 12; blóminn fagr kvenna klár, Fkv.; ú-klárr, Sks. 135.

*klár-vígr*, *adj*, clumsy, awkward.

**KLÉ**, *m*, gen. kljá (kléa), pl. kljár, qs. kléar; [cp. Gr. *λαία* or *λεία*, qs. *γλαία*?]:—*one of the stones to keep the warp straight in the old upright loom*; þá er ek sló vefinn, þá féll af einn kléinn af miðjum vefnum ok tók ek upp, ok þá sá ek at kljár þeir vóru ekki nema manna-höfuð, Fms. xi. 49; manna-höfuð vóru fyrir kljána, Nj. 275. *kljá-grjótt*, *n*, a weaver's stones, Nj. 275, v. l.

**KLEFI**, *a*, *m*, (klífi, Greg. 49. Mart. 120), [A. S. *cleofa*], a closet; heimulegr k., Stj. 205; hón var lukt í litlum klefa, Clem. 51; hann fór eptir brauðdiski í klefa, 656 B. 4; útar af elda-skálanum vóru klefar tveir, sinn á hönd hvára, ok hlaðit skreið í annan en mjölvi í annan, Eb. 268, 272; litla-stofa ok klefi are distinguished, Sturl. iii. 187; var sét of ljós til klífa þess er-inn ungi maðr var í, Mart. 120; þá skal klífi sá allr, Greg. 49; svefu-k., a sleeping closet, bedroom, Stj. 204.

**KLEGGI**, *a*, *m*, [klegg, Ivar Aasen; cp. North. E. and Scot. *cleg* = a

horse-fly]:—*a cleg or horse-fly*, Stj. 481. i Sam. xxiv. 14; mý eða kleg Eluc. 22; flugur þær er kallask af alþýðu kleggjar, Best. 2. *a cock of bay* (hey-kleggi), Háv. 53, Fb. i. 523.

**KLEIF**, *f*, plur. kleifar, [from klífa, to climb], a ridge of cliffs, shelves in a mountain side; hljópu sjau menn ór skóginum ok up kleifina, Eg. 581; skógar-kjörð ok kleifar nökkurar, Fms. vii. 56; kösuðu hann þar við kleifina, Eb. 166 (klíft, v. l.); þar sem helzt i kleifar ok skógar þröngvastir, Fms. ix. 359; svðr undir kleifarum, 67, 70: poet. the bead is called hjarna kleif, 'barn-cliff', Km.: *Kleif* f. pl. a local name in western Iceland, Sturl., Landn., Ann. 1238.

*kleims*, *d*, [kleima, Ivar Aasen; akin to klám], to daub, smear, dab þó at ek gæta kleimt einhvær þeirra, Fas. iii. 544, (conversational.)

*kleima*, *u*, *f*, a blot, dab: name of an ogress, Fas.

*kleisask*, *t*, to become inarticulate; tunga kleisisk, Anecd. 3.

*kleiss*, *adj*, kleiss í máli, inarticulate in one's speech, Fms. x. 39.

**KLEKJA**, pres. klekk, pret. klakði, part. klakinn, klaktr, [Ulf.

*klabs* = *rhymos*; Dan. *klække*; Swed. *kläcka*]:—*to batch*; *klekja á batch out*; klekr þau út, Stj. 78; ungar út klaktir, id.; sem hann i á eggjunum ok hann skal út klekja, id.; hæna klakði dreka, Al. 16.

*klekking*, *f*, in the compd klekkingar-maðr, see klectan.

*klekkja*, *t*, in Icel. only used in the phrase, klekka á e-m, to smart, punish; eg skal k. á honum, (conversational.)

*klektan*, *f*, = *klekking*; [klectan and klekking are prob. akin to G.

*-klabs* in *niu-klabs*; cp. also *klekkjen* = brittle, Ivar Aasen]:—*chubby* or *beardedness*; so in the phrase, hann er engi klectunar maðr, i. e. he is a derring, dangerous man, Sturl. iii. 282; ok sé þú sá at hann er engi klectunar maðr, Eb. 90 new Ed., Nj. 105; for the va

readings (klectun, klectun, klecting, klectun) see Nj. Johnson. 214.

*klembra*, *ad*, [Germ. *klemmen*], to jam or pinch in a scold's vice, kl

q. v.; klýptir ok klembraðir, Stj. 285.

**Klement**, mod., proned. Klémus, *m*, a pr. name, Clement; Kle

kirjja, messa, dagr, saga, the church, mass, day, Saga of St. Clem.

Clem. 48, K. Á. 18, Vm. 6.

*klenging*, *f*, the picking up a quarrel; þó hann tæki af mön

slíkar klengingar, Sturl. i. 76.

*klengi-sök*, *f*, a law term, picking up a quarrel; þykkir honum

klengisök vera, Ölk. 35; eigi vilju vér at þegnir várir sé taksetti

stefndir fyrir fíðretta sakir eðr nokkura klengisaka, for the sake of

ing or chicane, N. G. L. ii. 482.

**KLENGJASK**, dep. [perh. akin to A. S. *clingan*, Engl. *cling* = to

to]:—*to pick up a quarrel*; ok varð Áskatli illa við, ok þótti hann

klengst (MS. kleins) hafa til þessa máls, Rd. 272; ok á þat með

móti í erfð at ganga, þóat sumir hafi ranglega við klengzt, N. G. L. ii.

*klénna*, *adj*, [for word; from A. S. *clæn*; Engl. *clean*; Germ. *klei-*

*snug*; klénna koss, Fas. iii. (in a verse of the 15th century); k.

Úlk. 4. 44: little, puny, klén tign, Pass. The word first occurs in

the 15th century, but it never took root.

**KLEPPR**, *m*, [cp. Dan. *klippa* = a rock; Germ. *klumpen*; S.

*clympre*]:—*a plummet, lump*, Bs. i. 806 (of a comet's tail), Konu

bly-keppr, q. v. II. a local name in Icel.

*klepra*, *u*, *f*, or *klepr*, *m*, pl. kleprar, a clot, icicle-like, of fat

hair, wool, Jónas.

*klepróttir*, *adj*, clotted, of hair, wool, beard.

*klerk-dóm*, *m*, learning, Bs. i. 793, Sturl. i. 125, Al. 42, Bal

nema klerkdóm, Fms. vii. 327: the clergy, (mod.)

*klerkliga*, *adv*, learnedly; prédika k., Bs. i. 846.

*klerkligr*, *adj*, clerical, scholarlike, Th. 79; klerkligr listir,

680; klerkligr bækir, Skálda (pref.)

**KLERKR**, *m*, [from Lat. *clericus*], a cleric, clerk, scholar; góðr

(beau-clerk), Fms. ix. 531, x. 111; Ríkini var klerkr góðr (a good

bæði diktaði hann vel ok versaði, Bs. i. 239; Aristoteles með klerk

sína, Al. 8; hann skildi görla Völsku þvíat hann var góðr k., El.

klerkr, a Paris clerk, one who has studied in Paris, Fb. ii. 475; vitr o

gjarn ok k. mikill, Fms. i. 229; Eiríkr konungr var vitr maðr ok

ok kunni margar tungur, xi. 298; svá görir ok inn skilningslaus, e

kemr frá skóla, þá hyggsk hann þegar vera góðr k., Sks. 247.

*clergyman*, clerk, esp. of the minor orders; klerk eðr klaustra-manni

40; fjórir tigr presta ok mart klerkar, Sturl. ii. 6. 3. a

clerk as in Engl.; messu-prestr skal engi leiðangr göra, né kon

né klerkr hans, N. G. L. i. 97, iii. 77, D. N. passim: a nickname,

COMPS: *klerka-fólk*, *n*, the clergy, Fms. i. 147. *klerka-lý*

id., 623. 15. *klerka-mál*, *n*, pl. clerical, ecclesiastical matters,

389. *klerka-siðir*, *m*, pl. clerical customs, Fms. vii. 199. *K*

*sveinn*, *m*, a clerk. *klerka-sveit*, *f*, the clerical body, Sturl. i.

*body of scholars*, Al. 8. *klerka-söngur*, *m*, church music, Fms. i.

*klessa*, *t*, to clot, daub: reflex. klessa at talk thick, Anecd. 10

*klestr* = *kleiss* (q. v.), Fms. x. 39, v. l.

*klessa*, *u*, *f*, [kleksa, Ivar Aasen], a clot; blek-k, an ink-clot, e

*klessa-mæltir*, *adj*, talking thick, Fms. x. 39, v. l.

*kletti*, *n*, a lump of fat in the loins of meat.

**KLETTIR**, *m*, [Dan. *klint*], a rock, cliff, Fær. 29; þar stendr



við Hafslæk, þorsteinn gekk upp á klettinn, Eg. 717, Bs. ii. 111.  
 iii. 104, Gísl. 147; hár k., Grett. 101; þeir sjá hvar klettur tveir  
 upp ór hafinu, Fas. ii. 248: in plur. a range of crags: poet.,  
 e. k., 'shoulder rock,' i. e. the head, Ls.; hjarna k., 'barn rock,' i. e. the  
 head; hjálma-k., helmet crag, cp. Helm-crag in Westmoreland, Lex. Poët.  
 os: kletta-belti, n. a belt of crags. kletta-frú, f., botan. the  
 crage. kletta-skora, u, f. a scour. kletta-smös, f. a jutting  
 freq. in mod. usage.

kylligla, adv.; vera k. kominn, to have got into bad scrapes, Th. 76.  
 kykir, m. a nickname, Landn.

ka, að, to murmur inarticulately.  
 KÆR, m. a din, the murmur in a great assembly when no articulate  
 is to be heard; þyss eða k., Gísl. 56; k. ok háreysti, Fms. vi.  
 7, Bs. ii. 129; skilr þú hér nokkuð mál manna? eigi heldr en fugla-  
 Fas. ii. 175; í einum klíð = í einum dunni,—allt var senn í einum  
 upp vatt trúss meðal herða, Skíð. R. 28.

KLÍF, n. [A. S. *clif*; Engl. *cliff*], a cliff; klif and kleif are used in-  
 finitely in Eb. and Eng. l. c.; þeir fengu tekit hann út við klíf er  
 þörð ór fjörinni, Eb. 166; ok kösudu hann þá við klíft, id. v. l.;  
 þatt ok einstigi yfir at fara, Eg. 576; þá var þar undir niðri skógr  
 íglautt upp á klífinu, 580; ok er Egill kom upp ór klífinu, id.; í  
 nokkur, Bs. i. 200; var í brattasta einstigi upp at ganga ok í  
 há klíf (plur.), Stj. 452. 1 Sam. xiv. 4 (*eminences petrae* of the  
 mte); síðan gekk hann til klífs þess er þjóðgata lá yfir, þeir stefndu  
 tasta til klíffins, Korm. 146: poet., harka klíf, *hawke's cliff* = the  
 Hallfred; klíf, a big cliff, Sighvat: local names, Klífs-jörð,  
 -sandr, Klífs-dalr, Bjarn.; Klífs-lönd, Cliffland or Cleveland,  
 Island, Fms. vi.

klí, að, prop. to climb, but only used metaph. —to repeat, to harp on  
 ne thing; það þá eigi klífa svá ey ok ey, Ísl. ii. 349; klífar þú  
 at jafnan, mannfyla þín, Nj. 85; kerling klífaði allt sumarit  
 tuna at inn skyldi bera, 194; vér kumpánar lærðum þik eitt vers,  
 þat nú þegar þér svá kært sem þú kunnir engan hlut annan, klífa-  
 þat jafnan æ fram, Mar.; klífar svá margr kvæðin lín, Skáld H.  
 2. reflex. to wrangle; töluðu menn at sjá maðr væri it mesta  
 þessu heimsliga hann klífsk við konung, Fb. iii. 381.

klíð, n. part. a kind of metre, where the same rhyme-syllable is repeated  
 about the half of a verse, a specimen of which is Edda (Ht.) 48.

klífgata, u, f. a 'cliff-gate,' way along a cliff, Ísl. ii. 176.

klí, að, to climb, Kb. 102, Fagrsk. 125; usually as dep. klífrask,  
 Bs. iii. 443.

klí, kling, kling, kling! interj., of bells or a tinkling sound, Jónas.

KLINGJA, d. [Germ. *klingen*; Dan. *klinge*; cp. Engl. *clink*]:—to ring,  
 hugsar at hér muni k. til upphafs, Fms. xi. 434; hlýr at klingja

and dyngja dúkinn á, Snót 99; klingir mér fyrir eyrum ómr, Bjarni 136.

KLIPPA, ð, to clip; k. með söxum, Str. 9; klípti negl hans ok há, 204;  
 k. hár, to clip, cut the hair, Stj. 202; k. sauði, hjörð, to

clip sheep, K. þ. K. 104, Stj. 482, 484.

klípa, u, f. a clipping, sample; af-klípa.

KLARI, a, m. a hair-cutter, Stj. 524:—a dealer, monger, Rétt. 2. 10.

klí, a clipping, shearing.

KLINGR, m. a scorn sheepskin, Grág. i. 501, Bs. i. 834, H. E. iv. 131.

KLÍFA, pres. klíf, pret. kleif, pl. klífu; [A. S. *clifjan*; Engl. *cleave* to  
 cleven; Germ. *kleben*]:—to climb; Jónathan kleif ekki síðr með

ad. en fóttum um einstigi, Stj. 452; konungr kleif upp í einn  
 Fms. viii. 75; en sumir klífu svá bratta brekku, 401; þá kom

alaupandi ok kleif upp yfir köstinn ok þaðan upp yfir húsín, ix.

svá at hann mátti klífa upp í virkit af skildinum, Sturl. ii. 33;  
 klí einn í höku mér, Dropl. 22; því er kænlegra at k. skemra, ok

gra, Al. 145; þeim er áðr höfðu klíft, Hkr. i. 290; klífa á kjöl,  
 id. 224 (in a verse).

KLÍJA, ð, mod. klíá, að, [province. Norse *klíde* and  
 pres. *klír*, see notes to Al. 186]:—to feel nausea; hón klígr

klí. 153; þeirra áðr klígr í mót inum hinneska mat, Mar.:—  
 pers., mig klíar, or mig klíar við því.

klí, u, f., mod. klíá, nausea, Mag. 89.

KLÍVA, d. to smear; klína brauð, to butter bread, Fms. ix. 241;  
 klíri, Best. 673. 53: mod. to daub, esp. with ordure.

KLINGR, m. [Klíngr, Ivar Aasen], buttered bread; kasta klíngrum ok  
 ni, cp. the Engl. proverb 'to throw the helve after the hatchet,' Fms.

4, v. l.: as a nickname, Orkn.: the word is still used in the old sense  
 Nýay.

II. in Icel. it is only used of cakes of cow-dung.

klí, að, to glue, paste.

KLÍ, ð, [klí, pl. kljár], to fix the weights to a loom (see klé); mér

áðr vera veftrinn, Fms. xi. 49; harðkljáðr, harð streitþé, Darr.:—  
 vera á enda kljáðr, to be fini-bed, done; það er ekki á enda kljáð,

to end off it as yet; vera út kljáðr, done; það er út kljáð um þau  
 þá á enda, to wind up, to have done; er ek á enda kljáðr at pola

Ísl. ii. 420.

KLÍFA, pres. klýf; pret. klauf, klauft (klaufst), klauf, pl. klufu;  
 klí; part. klofinn; [A. S. *cleofan*; Engl. *cleave*; O. H. G. *chlio-*

ban; mid. H. G. *klieben*; Dan. *kløve*; Swed. *klyfva*]:—to cleave, split;  
 hann hjó á skjöld Rúts ok klauf allan niðr, Nj. 95; elda er rétt at göra  
 ok k. torf til, K. þ. K. 88; ætluðu at flá hann kvikan ok klufu svörðinn  
 í höfðinu, Fms. vii. 227; era sem kolvið kljúfi, karl á er vegr at jarli, viii.  
 (in a verse); eða ek klýf þik í herðar niðr, Nj. 185; kom í höfuðit ok  
 klauf öfán í jaxlana, 144; skildir 'ro klofinn, cloven, cleft,' Vsp. 46: metaph.

to split, ek klýf ór þessum sex greinir ins fjórða tigar, Skálda 162. II.

reflex., þar at sem björgin kljúfask, are cleft, branch out, Finnb. 242. 2.

recipr., þó at þeir klýfisk í herðar niðr, Fas. i. 404. 3. part. klofinn,  
 as adj. klofinn; langt upp klofinn, i. e. long-legged, Bárð. 165.

klof, n. the cleft between the legs, the fork, Fas. ii. 346. COMPS:

klof-langr, adj. long-forked, long-legged. klof-snjór, m. snow  
 reaching to the klof. klof-stuttur, adj. short-forked.

klofa, að, to stand or stride with the legs apart; klofa snjó.

KLOFI, a, m. a cleft or rift in a hill closed at the upper end; metaph.,  
 þeir vóru komnir í svá mikinn klofa, at Ingjaldr var á aðra hönd, en  
 Laxá á aðra hönd, i. e. they were 'in a cleft stick,'—the enemy on one  
 hand, the river on the other, Ld. 46; so also as a military term; at samnaðr  
 væri á Rangár-völlum ok væri sú ráðagörð, at þeim sé ætlað at verða  
 í klofanum, 'were in a cleft stick,' 'caught in a trap,' Sturl. i. 201; mun  
 ek ok senda lið til fulltings við yðr, ok skal þat koma á bak þeim,  
 svá at þeir verði í klofanum, Fas. i. 33; ok var svá stefnt at hann skyldi  
 þaðan at koma, ok skyldi þorfinnr verða í klofanum, Orkn. 68: fjalla-  
 klofi, a ravine with a bottom, Stj. 87, Al. 26: landa-klofi, a delta at  
 the fork of a river, Sks. 194, 199; lausa-klofi, gramm. a *diphibong*  
 (au, ei, ey), Skálda 170: medic., gin-klofi, q. v. 2. the groove

(hurðar-klofi) in which the door moves up and down instead of moving on  
 hinges (see hniga III); hence the phrases, lúka upp hurðu, or lúka apr  
 hurð á miðjan klofa, to open or shut the door to the middle of the groove,  
 i. e. shut it half way, Bárð. 171, Fb. i. 547; hurð hnigin á miðjan klofa,  
 half shut, Fms. iii. 74, Fas. iii. 546; hann gengr þar til er hann kemr  
 at hurðu, hón var greipt í stokk ok hnigin eigi allt í klofa, Fb. i.

258; hann svarar illa ek rak apr hurðina í klofa, Gullþ. 15; eptir  
 þar opar þorbjörn inn undan, ok lauk hurðinni í klofa, 18. 3. the

forks to support tents on board a ship, Edda (Gl.); þá bað hann með  
 sína ganga ytra með bórðum, ok höggva tjöldin ór klofum, Eg. 122:

a place in a ship = klofa-rúm, því skal hlada í klofarni við siglu, Jb.  
 ii. 276. 4. a forked mast, used in boats on the west coast of

Icel. 5. snuffers; göra skaltú klofa af gulli ljós at slökkva, Stj.  
 306. Exod. xxv. 38, Vm. 36; kertaþápa í staf ok klofi, Pm. 103; kerta-

klofi, q. v.; horn-klofi, q. v. COMPS: klofa-kerling, f. and klofa-

stafr, m. a cleft stick or staff, Bárð. 170, 171; see klafi. klofa-rúm,  
 n. a ship's cabin near the mast; því skal hlada í klofarni við siglu, Jb.

386. klofa-sigling, f. sailing with a forked mast. klofa-stef,  
 n. a metric. term, a 'cleft-burden,' a kind of refrain, consisting of several

lines inserted separately in different lines of a stanza, Sturl. ii. 59.

klofna, að, to be cloven, Vsp. 52; í þessum gny klofnar himininn,  
 Edda 41; klofnaði hann í tvá hluti, Nj. 108; skildirnir klofnuðu, Eg.

507, v. l.; jörðin skalf og björgin klofnuðu, Matth. xxvii. 51.

klofnigr, m. anything cloven, cp. the Engl. *clove* (of garlic); the  
 name of a mountain in western Iceland, Landn.

KLÓ, f., gen. kló, N. G. L. i. 100, mod. klóar, pl. klær, i. e. klær;  
 [A. S. *claw*; Engl. *claw*; O. H. G. *chlawa*; mid. H. G. *klā*; Germ.

klau; Dan. *klo*, pl. *kløer*]:—a claw, talon, of beasts of prey, kattar-  
 klær, ljóns-klær, arnar-klær, krumma-klær, vals-klær, the claws of a cat,

lion, eagle, raven, falcon; gambts-kló, q. v.; brá henni í hnotar líki ok  
 hafði í klóm sér, Edda 46; fugu at þeim hrafnar, ok syndusk þeim ór

járni nefin ok klærnar, Nj. 272; hann (the crocodile) hefir stórar tenn  
 ok klær, Stj. 77; með hvössum klóm, 80: metaph. a claw, of the hand,

klórnar nú á klónum, Grett. 94 B: as also in the ditty, kalt er mér á  
 k. l. ó. kenni eg þess á s. i. ó. . . (i. e. kalt er mér klónum, kenni eg þess

á sjónum. . .): a nickname, Orkn. klón-gangr, m. a fight with the  
 claws, Fas. iii. 210. II. naut. the claw of a sail, Edda (Gl.);

eyri fyrir hanka hvern, eyri fyrir kló hverja, N. G. L. i. 101; en fyrir  
 smáreip hvert er á segli er ertog silfrs ok svá fyrir kló hverja, ii. 283;  
 eyri fyrir krapta hvern, eyri fyrir at einnar klóar missi, i. 100, ii. 283: the

cleat = kolla (q. v.), N. G. L. l. c.

klóask, dep. to fight with claws: in the saying, öndurðir skolu emir  
 klóask, O. H. 183, Fas. ii. 495.

kló-bjúgr, adj. an epithet of an eagle.

kló-dýr, n. a beast with claws, K. þ. K. 134.

kló-festa, t, to clutch.

kló-fugl, m. a bird with claws or talons, opp. to fitfugl (q. v.), K. þ. K.

132.

klókindi, n. pl. cunning, cleverness, Fas. iii. 267.

klók-leiki, a, m. craft, cunning, Karl. 130, Mar.

klók-liga, adv. cleverly, cunningly, Stj. 167, Pass. 15. 5.

klók-ligr, adj. cunning, crafty, Fms. x. 172.

KLÓKR, adj. [perh. not a genuine Scand. word, but, like Dan. *klog*,  
 Swed. *klok*, borrowed from Germ. *klug*]:—arch, clever, Fms. xi. 227,  
 Stj. 160, 223: arch, wily, 34, 70.



**klók-skapr**, m. *archness*, Stj. 75, 91, 178, Bs. i. 767: *williness*, Stj. 37, 416, Fms. xi. 445, Grett. 162 A; klókskapar list, -vél, a device, Stj. 177, 178, 247.

**klór**, n. a *scratching*, Fas. iii. 502; kattar-klór, a cat's scratch: bad writing, a scrawl, þetta er ljóta klór.

**klóra**, að, to *scratch* like a cat, Stj. 77, 80, Fas. ii. 370: to *scrawl*, write badly, klóra bréf.

**kló-segi**, a, m. *claw-like streaks of clouds*, Björn.

**klót**, n. [Germ. *klotz*; Dan. *klode* = a ball]:—the knob on a sword's hilt, Ann. 1405, Fas. iii. 472.

**klóunger**, m. a kind of *lichen*, Björn.

**kló-vara**, u, f. *bides with the claws left on*, N. G. L. i. 257.

**kló-þang**, n. a kind of *seaweed*, *kelp*, *fucus vesiculosus*, Hjalt.

**kluft**, f. a *cleft*: **kluftir**, f. pl. a local name, Sand-k., Sturl.

**KLUKKA**, u, f., gen. pl. *klukkna*, older form *klooka*, Fms. vi. 147, Hom. 9, 68, 69, Bs. i. 38; [A. S. *cluge*; Engl. *clock*; Germ. *glocke*; Dan. *klokke*]:—a bell, Grág. i. 460, Bs. i. 65, K. Þ. K. passim.

COMPDS: **klukku-hljóð**, **klukkna-hljóð**, or **klokkna-hljóð**, n. a *peal of bells*, Bs. i. 38, Fb. i. 417, Fms. vi. 63, xi. 341. **klukk-hringr**, m. a *bell-ring*, Fm. 103. **klukkna-hús**, n. a *bell-chamber*, *belfry*, Fm. 60, Sturl. ii. 119, Hom. 68, D. N. **klukku-málmr**, m. [Dan. *klokke-malm*], *bell-metal*, Am. 29, Pm. 124. **klukku-strengir**, m. a *bell-ropes*, Fb. i. 354, Jm. 32.

**II. metaph.**, botan. a bell: a short cloak.

**klukkari**, a, m., old form *klokkari*, Str. 18, Fms. iv. 171, [Dan. *klokker*]:—a *bellman*, Fms. xi. 256, Ó. H. 72, D. N. passim; *klukkara-hús*, -stofa, a *bellman's room*, D. N.

**KLUMBA**, u, f. and *klubba*, Fagrsk. 49, O. H. L. 70, Hkr. ii. 175, Rb. 1812, 18: a *club*, Fms. iv. 246, xi. 129, Sd. 147, Bévn., El. (Fr.); *klumbu-fótr*, a *club foot*; *klumbu-nef*, a *snub nose*.

**klumsa**, adj. *lock-jaw*, Germ. *maulklemme*, a disease of horses.

**KLUNGR**, m., the *r* is radical, [klungr, Ivar Aasen]:—a *bramble*; millum klunga ok hagpyrna, Barl. 18, 139; þorn ok klungr, Stj. 38; milli þorna ok klunga, 47; með klungum ok hvössum hagnornum, 395; ('spinis tribulique' of the Vulgate); þyrni, klungr, ok allt annat ilgresi, Fms. v. 159; rósan vex upp á milli klunga ok þyrna, Hom. (St.); sem rós hjá klungum, Gd. 6: poet., hræk-, *carion-born*, poet. for a *weapon*, Merl. 1. 36, Lex. Poët.

**II. metaph.**, in Icel., where there are no thorns, any rough ground is called *klungr*; hraun ok klungr (klungr ok hörkn, v. l.), Bs. i. 452: allit., *klettar ok klungr, crags and rocks*.

**klungróttir**, adj. *grown with bramble*, Stj. 45, Art.:—*stony, rough*.

**klunna**, t, to *cling to*, in a rude sense; hann sitr ok klunnir á skógar-trjá, Stj. 80, v. l.; en hin klunna við bakit, of an ape and her young, 95.

**klunni**, a, m. a *clumsy, boorish fellow*. **klunna-legr**, adj. (-lega, adv.), *clumsy in shape*.

**klúka**, u, f. a local name in the west of Icel., see Björn.

**klúrr**, adj. *coarse*, esp. in language and manners; the word is now freq., and although not recorded in old writers, it must be old, as one of the thralls in Rm. is called *klúrr*.

**klúsa**, að, [for. word], to *make intricate*: **klúsaðr**, part. *intricate*; ú-klúsaðr, *unbampered*, Fær. 265.

**KLÚS-Petrús**, m. *St. Peter with his keys*, 'Key-Peter,' Ó. H. (in a verse).

**klútr**, m. [for. word; A. S. *clút*; Engl. *clout*; Dan. *klud*; it appears in writers of the 14th century]:—a *kerchief*, Bs. i. 791; ok þar um vasit einum hreinum klút, 829, ii. 170; lín-klútr, i. 790; vasa-klútr, a *pocket-handkerchief*, (mod.)

**KLÝF**, f., gen. sing. and nom. pl. *klyfjar*; [Dan. *klöv*]:—a *pack* or *trunk* on a *pack-horse*; leggja upp klyf, to *pack* a horse, N. G. L. i. 349; ef maðr ekr eða berr klyfjar, . . . þótt eigi sé klyfjar á hrossi manns, Grág. i. 441; taka af klyfjar af hesti, Grett. 119 A; þat var nóg klyf, it was a full weight for a horse, Fas. iii. 401; hrindr ofan reiðingium með klyfjunum, Sturl. iii. 114; hrossum með klyfjum, Ó. H. 187. COMPDS: **klyfja-band**, n. the *pack on a horse*, Nj. 56. **klyfja-burðr**, m. *carrying packs on horseback*, Fbr. 65, Nj. 56, v. l. **klyfja-hestr**, m. and **klyfja-hross**, n. a *pack-horse*, K. Þ. K. 86, Nj. 264, Landn. 152, Grág. ii. 279, Fbr. 41, 42 new Ed., Eb. 296, Þorst. Síðu H. 13.

**klyf-ber**, a, m., proncd. *klybber*, and spelt thus, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 109, l. 21:—a *pack-saddle*, K. Þ. K. 86, Sturl. iii. 114. **klyfbera-band**, n. and **klyfbera-gjörð**, f. a *pack-saddle girth*, Lv. 91.

**klyf-bærr**, adj. *fit to carry a burden*, of a *pack-horse*; sjau kaplar klyfbærir, Vm. 177; fola klyfbærrar ósnu, Matth. xxi. 5.

**klyfja**, að, to *load a pack-horse*, Nj. 74, Eg. 593, Stj. 460, 483, Ó. H. 170, Ver. 124, Fbr. 17 new Ed., passim.

**klyfja**, klufði, [kljúfa], to *split, cleave*, Vm. 53; segja sumir menn at þeir klyfði hann til hjarta, Fbr. 57 new Ed.: part. *klufðr*, *cleft*; hjör-klufðr, a *cleft with a sword*, Lex. Poët.

**klykkja**, t, [klukka], to *ring*; þar er klykt, 671. 16; klykkir til fórnar upphalds, Mar., N. G. L. ii. 242, D. N. ii. 77; but in Icel. *hringja* is the common word.

**klymta**, t, [A. S. *clumjan*], to *maunder, murmur*; ok vil ek at þú klymtir nú eigi á móti mér, Háv. 17 new Ed.

**klyppr**, m. a pr. name, Fb. iii.

**KLÝPA**, klýpði, later *klypti*, but pres. *klypr*, mod. *klypir*; in usage this word has (except in pres.) been turned into a strong *v*. **klípa**, kleip, klipu, klippinn; [Engl. to *clip* = to *clasp*]:—to *clip*, þá tók Laurentius í síðu Stephani ok klypti fast, Sks. 652; ef maðr mann eða hrifr eða klypr, Grág. ii. 133; síðan klypðo þeir tungu-stí með tóng, Ó. H. 250: to *squeeze in*, *klyptir* ok *klembraðir*, Stj. i. hefir eyðimörkin svá klypt þá, id.

**klýpa**, u, f. a *bit pinched out of another*; smjör-k., a *bit of butter* **klyping**, f. a *clipping, pinching*, Grág. ii. 133, Sks. 652.

**klypi-töng**, f. a *smith's tongs or clippers, nail pincers*.

**klæða**, d, to *clothe*; klæða sik, to *dress oneself*, Nj. 171; klæða nök kalna, Hom., O. H. L. 22; afklæddi hann sik (*be put off*) sínum k Stj. 466; í öttu fyrir dag stóð hann upp ok klæddi sik, Edda 28.

reflex. to *dress oneself, to rise in the morning*; afklæðask, to *undress*, Fms. x. 16; klæðask pells-klæðum, Ó. H. 31; mál mun vera upp standa ok klæðask, Edda 30; hvern dag er þeir hafa klæðsk, 25;

dagan stóð Ymir upp ok klæðdisk, 35; Snorri stóð upp ok bað rín klæðask, ok er þeir vóru klæddir, Eb. 188; en síðan klæðisk hann klúskarlar hans ok fór ofan til vatns, Ó. H. 62; síðan stóðu þeir upp klæddusk, Ld. 44.

**III. part. klæddr**, *clad, dressed*; á maðr er þú ert klæddr, Fs. 110; svart-klæddr, *clad in black*; hvít-k., *clad in white*; raud-k.; þunn-k.; al-klæddr, *quite dressed*; spa in one's 'spared' clothes, i. e. in one's best clothes.

**klæð-fár**, adj. 'few-clad,' *thinly clad*, Bs. i. 442, Bret. ch. 34. **klæð-hæfir**, adj. *fit for clothes, fit for wear*, Grág. ii. 247.

**KLÆÐI**, n., irreg. gen. pl. *klæðna*, Barl. 80, 83, Str. 21; [A. S. *clæd*; Engl. *cloth*; O. H. G. *chleit*; Germ. *kleid*; Dutch *kleed*; Swed. and *klæde*].

**I. cloth, stuff**; mæla vaðmál ok lérept ok klæði, Grág. i. 497; vestr til Englands at kaupá sér klæði ok önnur . . . hlada skipit með hveiti ok hunangi, vini ok klæðum, Eg. 69;

klæði með mörgum litum, 517; gaf konungr þorgilsi laufgrænt fímtán álina langt, Sturl. iii. 131; vel þér þau klæði til hosna er þú se at lit, en ekki önnur klæði nema skarlat sé, Sks. 286; skaltú þér klæði er vér eigum bezt, Fas. iii. 265; fímtán álín klæðis brú lit, en klæðit var gersemi, Bs. i. 433; kennir hann klæði þau í kyndir höndanna, er hann hafði rænt vestr, 434; þrjátígi stíkur klæðis, tvíbreitt, þríbreitt klæði, tvíeln klæði, N. G. L. iii. 205, 208; hálfít klæði, *chequered cloth*, Fms. ii. 70: in mod. usage distinction is made be-

the foreign machine-made klæði and the home-made vaðmál, q. v.; *klæð-treyja*, *klæðis-fat*, opp. to *vaðmál-treyja*, *vaðmál-fat*.

**garment**; Arinbjörn hafði látið göra klæði þat við vöxt Egils, Eg. 69; eitt gullhladh, ok rautt klæði, Nj. 35; maðr í rauðu klæði, Fms. x. 17; ef klæði rifnar af manni, K. Þ. K. 88:—*fjaðr-k.*, *dún-k.*, *feather or*

*cloth*; *söðul-k.*, a *saddle cloth*. **2. esp. in plur., clothes, apparel, dress**; váskufil yztan klæða, Nj. 32; laza klæði sín, Anal. 292; við öll klæði, Eb. 34; hvar fyrir berr þú rauð klæði, þar sem þau klærkum fyrirboðin at bera? því, sagði hann, at ek hef engi önnur klæði, hann kom inn litlu síðar með brún klæði er erkbiskup hafði borit,—Ber þessi klæði hátíðis-daga, Bs. i. 800; kasta klæðum ra klæði á vápn, to *throw clothes over the weapons*, in a brawl, to *throw bloodshed*, Vápn. 28: *bedclothes*, hann lét bera í vind klæði þau ok hafði haft áðr, Eg. 567; und klæðum, Ísl. ii. 252 (in a verse); á flát, klæða örk, a *clothes chest*, 655 xxx. 7, Js. 78; klæða hirðir, *clothes of a wardrobe*, Stj. 649; klæða hláði, a *pile of clothes*, Grett. 160; klæða kaup = klæðaskipti, Fbr. 94 new Ed.; klæða spell, *spoiling, damaging*, dress, N. G. L. i. 163; klæða verð, the *price of clothes*, Gpl. 259; klæði, *over-clothes*; rekkju-klæði, *bedclothes*; her-klæði, *armour*; klæði, *linen clothes*; lit-klæði, *chequered clothes*, all of them in ut.

COMPDS: **klæða-búnaðr**, **klæða-búningr**, m. *apparel*, Bs. i. 134, l. 69, Stj. 697; þeir höfðu mjök líkan klæða-búnað ok vápna, Nj. 344.

**klæða-faldr**, m. *the hem of a garment*, N. T. klæða-föll, n. pl. *the folds of a garment*, Mar.: medic. = *kvennatíðir*.

**klæða-mangari**, a, m. a *clothes-monger*, Rétt. 13. 9. **klæða-skipti**, n. *change of clothes*, Stj. 518, Fbr. 161, Sturl. iii. 100, Ld. 44.

**klæða-skurðr**, m. *the cut of clothes*, Rétt. klæða-snið, n. *the fashion of clothes*, Hkr. iii. 181, Fas. ii. 344.

**klæð-lauss**, adj. 'clothes-less,' *naked*, Stj., Fms. ii. 174, vi. 302.

**klæð-leysi**, n. *nakedness*, Barl. 61.

**klæð-margr**, adj. *baving many clothes*, opp. to *klæðfár*, Sturl. ii. 28.

**klæðnaðr**, m. *clothing, apparel*; húsbúnaðr, *boordúnaðr* ok *klæðnaðr*, Eg. 94; k. þóru ok gripir, 158, Grág. i. 299, 460, Karl. 545.

**klæð-sekkr**, m. a *clothes-bag, knapsack*, Fms. iii. 178, Grett. Stj. 214, v. l.

**klæð-ylr**, m. *clothes-warmth*, of *bedclothes*, Sks. 758. **I Kings i. 10** klæsingr, m., contr. *klængr*, a name of a raven, poet., Edda (Gl.)

a pr. name, *Klæsingr*, Landn.

**KLÉJA**, að, to *itch*; nú kléja oss lófarnir, *our palms itch*, 42; gnú þú um háls mér þerrunni þvíat mér kléjar mjök, ii. 11; þeim mun í brún bregða ok ofarliga kléja (*it will itch sorely*) þú berr fram vörnina, Nj. 239.



**KLÆKI**, n. (in mod. usage *klækr*, m.), [perh. akin to *klekja* and *Ch. klæbi* = *pusillanimity*]:—*disgrace, cowardice*; *kvað mönnum klæki í vera*, ef einn Vikverskr maðr skal yfir oss ganga hér í frændha várum, Hkr. iii. 395; oss er þat klæki, segir hann, ef... Fms. v. 269; at honum væri hvárki at síðan skömm né klæki, Sturl. iii. 17; allir verðum vér þá at klækjum, Fms. v. 204; haf nú þetta, ok þu bæði skömm ok klæki, Gísl. 63; en nú hafit é ánaud ok þrælkon þar með stórklaeki ok niðingskap, Ó. H. 227; bera æfinlegt klækisni at þora eigi at hefna þín, Fms. ii. 69; klækis högg, *a dastardly blow*, Bjarn. 66, (a pun.) COMPS: *klækis-efni*, n. *a mean, dastardly feeding*, þorst. Síðu H. 49. *klækja-fullr*, adj. *disgraceful*, Stj. 406. *klækis-laust*, n. adj. *blameless*, 'sans reproche', Sturl. i. 221. *klækis-nör*, m. *a dastard*; *kvað þá eigi meðal-klækismenn vera er þeir þyrði e at hefna sín*, Ísl. ii. 71, Fms. xi. 270, Sturl. ii. 170. *klækis-ni*, n. *a name for cowardice*; see above. *klækis-orð*, n. in same sense, Hom. 111, Fms. v. 136, Hkr. iii. 114. *klækis-skapr*, m. *base-ness, cowardice*, Fms. xi. 270, Lv. 50. *klækis-verk*, n. *a base work*, L. 282.

*klæki-liga*, adv. in *a dastardly way*, Fs. 41, Vápn. 27. *klæki-ligr*, adj. *dastardly, cowardly*, Bs. i. 165, Ísl. ii. 451. *klæki-skapr*, n. *baseness, meanness*, Fbr. 74, Nj. 32. *klækja*, t. *to put to shame*; *sanna hafi hön látið klækja á nokkurn h. Fas. iii. 75*; ok telt þat manngi munu górt hafa at klækjask á við h. Ísl. ii. 319; hence the mod. *klækja á e-m*, *to punish one*; engi skilfarsk at göra henni kinnroða eðr klækja hana um, at hún fari flögja, Stj. 423. *klæma*, d. [klám], *to fall foul of*; *klæmdu mjök í orðum sínum* met ok Terrogant, (as Spenser, 'Mauget and Termagant'), Flóv. 41—mod., reflex. *klæmast*, *to use obscene, filthy language*. *klæminn*, adj. *using obscene, filthy language*. *klæk*, n. pl. [Dan. *klukken*], *the chirping of birds*, Rm. 41. *klækna*, að, *to become klökkur*, Karl. 545, freq. in mod. usage. *klökkur*, adj., with a characteristic *v*, acc. *klökkvan*, etc., prop. *bending, plie*, as of a reed; *klökkur kjör*, Bs. i. 483 (in a verse); varð Marius klökk mjök ok skaut lykkjunum, Fms. viii. 199; klökk stál, of 219, Edda (Ht.); á klökkva saumför, Orkn. 104 (in a verse). II. *klæk*, m. ph. *soft, crying faintly, moved to tears*; hann varð við þetta klæk mjök... ok segir honum til vandræða sinna, Rd. 50; Jón elaði enum fyr biskup með kúgan klökkann at göra, Bs. i. 289; *broken-hearted*, Eb. 78 (in a verse); þá urðu þeir klökkvir (*they lost heart*) yðfu frá þóri, Hkr. Cd. Fr. 264; at hann skyldi gráta sem barn, ok till þrótt munda í honum vera, at hann varð svá klökkur við þetta, Ó. 300; konungs-dóttir varð klökk við orð hans ok bliknaði, Karl. 10.

**KLÖKKVA**, pres. klökkur, pret. klökk, pl. klukku, also spelt with *y*, *kyqqva*, Kb. of the Sæm.; [A. S. *cloccan* and Engl. *cluck*, limited in use, like Lat. *glocire*; Dan. *klynke*]. I. *to soften*; klökkvandi klækjörð, Mar. (rare). II. metaph. *to sob, wbine*; kostir 'ro betri en at klökkva sé, Skm. 13; klukku þeir karlar er kunnu górst vera, Am. 62; af sonaregri ást klökk nú Josaphat mjök, Barl. 187; klökk konunginn ok allir þeir er honum fylgðu, 211; þá klökk klækja af harmi hugar, Sks. 226; er Davíð heyrði þessi tíðindi, þá klökk klækja, 716; einn af gestum Magnúss konungs gekk til ok kysti líkit ok slæk við, Fms. viii. 236, v. l.; honum fannsk svá mikil til vígslunnar at klökk, x. 109, v. l.; sumir klukku en sumir grátu, Barl. 190; sýta klökkva, Hom. (St.): part. klökkvandi, *with fainting voice*; síðan klökk þeir við Karl klökkvandi, Karl. 2, 180, 288; þótti honum klökkvandi kveða, Sturl. ii. 214 C; biðja, mæla klökkvandi, passing the word is obsolete except as a participle. *klökkvng*, f. *emotion*, Mar.

**KLÖMBR**, f. [akin to a well-known root word common to all Teut. languages, cp. Germ. *klam*, *klemmen*]:—*a smith's vice*, of which a drawing is given in the old edition of Glúm. (1786). 2. metaph. of *træ* drawn up in a similar shape; í klömbrina miðja millum þessara gluga, Stj. 512; skulu vér nú renna at ok hafa spjótn fyrir oss, ok klambrak-veggirn ganga ef fast er fylgt, Glúm. 386; losnaði þá jóf (tylking Skagfirðinga sem klambrak-veggir væri rekin, Sturl. iii. 24—*a local name in Icel.*, see the poem in Fjölnir (1836), p. 31.

**KLÖPP**, f., pl. klappir, [klappa], *a pier-like rock projecting into the sea and looking as if shaped by art*; lenda við klöppina, ok klappinnar, in western Icel.; as also of *stepping stones* over a stream, leiðin er mýrar ok fen, ok vóru þar höggnað yfir klappir, Fms. vii. 68; *klappar-nef*, n. *a projecting rock*. *klappar-nef*, n. *jutting rocks*, Ó. H. 182 (Fb. ii. 309); lítið klöppurnes fram fyrir utan hjá skipum þeirra, ok sá þeir því nær ekki út, Fms. viii. 217; gekk klapparnes fyrir utan þá, Ó. H. 182. *klæfa*, að, *stuprare*, only occurring in the form *knafat*, as a various way to sorðit, Nj. 15.

**KLAKKR**, m., different from *hnakkr* and *hnakki*, q. v., [cp. Engl. *knack* = *trifle*]:—*a kind of little chair, high stool*; skaltú gera kistu áður þinni ok undir knakka, *make a coffin and a barse*, Fs. 132; 3

hann settisk niðr á einn knakk, Bs. ii. 186; stólar fjórir, knakkr, lectari, Fm. 17; lang-knakkr, *an oblong bench*; eldar voru stórir í elda-skálanum, ok sátu þar nokkurir menn á langknökkum, Finnþ. 310; hand-knakkr (q. v.), *a kind of crutches*.

**KNAPI**, a, m. [A. S. *cnapa*; Engl. *knave*; Germ. *knabe*]:—*a servant boy, the valet of a king or great man*, Js. 14, N. G. L. ii. 434, Ó. H. 70, 71, Karl. 331, þiðr. 141.

*knappa*, að, *to furnish with studs*; *knappaðr, studded*, of a garment, Rétt. 120; gull-k., Eg. (in a verse).

*knapp-höfði*, a, m. *a knob-head, ball-bead*, Hkr. iii. 80.

*knappi*, a, m. *a nickname*, Landn.; whence *Knappa-dalr*, m. *a local name, id.*

*knapp-járn*, n. *iron with a knob at one end*, Bs. i. 379, used for surgical operations.

*knappr*, adj. [Dan. *knep*], *scanty*.

**KNAPPR**, m., mod. *hnappr*, [A. S. *cnæp*; Engl. *knop* (Chaucer), later *knob*; Germ. *knopf*; Dutch *knop*]:—*a knob*; staf í hendi ok knapp á, þorf. Karl. 374; *the knob or head of a pole or the like*, Fms. viii. 428; þá skyfðu þegar knappinn ok hrips-grindinn, Lv. 65; stöng mikil upp ór ok knappar á ör gulli, Fb. ii. 128; upp af hornstöfunum voru stórir knappar af eiri görvir, 297; á ofanverðri þeirri stöng er einn mikill gullknappr, þiðr. 189; stöng gulli búin upp at knöppunum, id.; hringr eða knappr, Grág. ii. 232: the phrase, gefa frelsi frá horni ok knappi, from the clasp and neck-collar being a badge of servitude, N. G. L. i. 228; ríða knapp á e-t, *to furnish a thing with the knob, i. e. finish it*, Ísl. ii. 102.

2. *a stud, button*; kjafal knoept saman milli fóta með knappi ok nezlu, þorf. Karl. 412. *knappa-svipa*, u, f. *a kind of lash* = Russ. *knut*, Bs. ii. 10.

*knapp-tjald*, n. *a tent*; see *knappr*, D. N.

*knarri*, a, m. = *knörr* (q. v.), Arnór.

*knarr-skip*, n. = *knörr*, Fms. vi. 305, v. l.

*knatta*, að, *to lift to the level of one's head*; also *járn-knatta*.

*knatt-drepa*, u, f. *a 'ball-smiter'*, *a bat*, Vigl. 69 new Ed.

*knatt-drepill*, m. = *knattdrepa*, Grett. 92.

*knatt-gildra*, u, f. *a trap to catch the ball in the knattleikr*, Grett. 92 A.

*knatt-högg*, n. *a blow with a ball*, Vigl. 69 new Ed.

*knatt-leikr*, m. *playing at ball*, *a kind of cricket or trap-ball*, *a favourite game with the old Scandinavians*, Sturl. ii. 190; described in the Sagas, Grett. ch. 17, Gísl. pp. 26, 32, Eg. ch. 40, Vigl. ch. 11 (13 new Ed.), Hallfr. S. ch. 2 (Fs. 86), þorst. S. Vík. ch. 10, Gullþ. ch. 2, Harð. ch. 22; the ice in winter was a favourite play-ground, see Gullþ. etc. l. c.

*knatt-tré*, n. *a bat-trap*, Eg. 188, Fas. ii. 407, Gísl. 32.

*knauss*, m. *a knoll, crag*, D. N. v. 620; whence the mod. Dan. *knøs* and *bonde-knøs* = *a 'boor knoll', a boorish youth*.

**KNÁ**, a defect. verb, for the conjugation of which see Gramm. p. xxxiii; the pres. infin. *knegu* nowhere occurs, whereas a pret. infin. *knáttu* occurs in *Sighvat* (Fms. vi. 40); a subj. pres. *knega*, *knegi*, *knegim*, Hkv. 2. 34, Fms. 22, 25, 41, Stor. 15, N. G. L. i. 89; pret. *knáði* for *knátti*, Fms. xi. 296 (in a verse), Rekst.; with a suff. neg. *kná-at*, *non potest*, Gm. 25; *knák-a*, *non possum*, Hým. 32, Am. 52; *knegu-t*, plur. *non possunt*, Hkv. Hjörv. 13; [A. S. *cnáwan*; Engl. *know*]:—*I know how to do a thing, I can*, or quite paraphrastically like Engl. *do*; *ek kná sjá, I can see, i. e. I do see*, freq. in poetry, always followed by an infinitive, but very rare in prose: I. in poetry; öllu gulli kná hann einn ráða, Fm. 34; hver er þær kná hafa óviltar, Sdm. 19; knáttu sjá mey und hjálmi, Fm. 44; melta knáttu, Akv. 36; er vörðr né verr vinna knátti, Gkv. 33; ef ek sjá knátti, 22; ef hann eiga knátti, Skv. 3. 3; ok knáttu ek þér í fadmi felask, Hkv. 2. 27; knáttim hefna, Gh. 5; kneguð oss fara, *ye cannot confound us*, Hkv. Hjörv. 13; *knega ek grami fagna*, Hkv. 2. 34; *knegi hniga*, Fms. 25; *knegi sofa*, 41, 42; *sá er trúa knegim*, Stor. 15; skjöldu knegut þar velja, Akv. 4; knákát ek segja, *I can never say*, Hým. 32; knáka ek þess njóta, Am. 52; *ek hykk þá knáttu* (pret. infin.) *kjósa, Sighvat; ginnunga-vé knáttu brinna, did burn*, Haustl.; *knáttu drúpa, they did droop*, Eg. (in a verse); *knátti svelgja*, Yt. 4; unnir knegu glymja, Gm. 7; bjöllur knegu hringjask, Ó. H. (in a verse); hann kná kjósa, *he does choose*, Vsp. 62; knáttu sporna, *they did spur*, 28, Og. 9; hann knáði velja, Rekst.; knáði lenda, Fms. xi. 296 (in a verse); hann knátti vakna, *did awake*, Bragi; *ér knáttuð skipta, ye did spare*, Edda (in a verse); *ek kná stýra*, Landn. (in a verse); kná-at sú veig vanask, Gm. 25; kná snúa, Vsp. (Hb.).

II. in prose; þá kná þá grafa í kirkju-garði, *then it can be buried in a churchyard*, N. G. L. i. 12:—*I shall*, in law phrases, *várr kná eigi blandask við búfé*, N. G. L. i. 18:—*I can, I do*, þá skulu þingmenn veita honum vópatak til þess at hann knegi verja jörð sína lögum at dómi, N. G. L. i. 89; hann knátti engu bergja (*he did not taste*) af himneskum sætleik, Eluc. 59; þeir báðu at þeir knætti sjá líkama Clement páfa, Clem. 47.

*kná-leikr*, m. *prowess, pithiness*, Sd. 138, Bjarn. 48.

**KNÁLIGA**, adv. *desfly, doughtily*; þeir sækja k. ferðina, Ld. 226;



stöndum mót þeim k., Fms. i. 303; skipaði jarl Ormínn sem knáligast, iii. 12; hann keyrði nautin k., Glúm. 342.

**knáligr**, adj. *def, brisk-looking*; þeir vóru knáligir menn ok vóru njókr grjótpálar fyrir búi Ósvífrs, Ld. 122; miðaldra menn ok inir knáligustu, Sturl. i. 99.

**KNÁR**, adj., fem. kná (knó, Bs. i. 345), neut. knátt, [cp. Lat. *gnavus*]:—*pitby, vigorous*; hann var mikill maðr vexti ok knár, ok inn vaskasti um alla hluti, Sturl. ii. 38; þorbjörn var knástr maðr, Lv. 27; þá var gott til knárra manna í Miðfirði, Þóroð. 15; var Karl knástr, Sd. 138; varð síðan til kona vel tvítog, en knó, Bs. i. 345; knáir menn ok úlatir, Fbr. 50 new Ed.; ok óðr ókóm mönnum, Bs. i. 349; skal ek fá til kná menn at fylgja þér, Þorst. Síðu H. 181; vita mátti þó þat, segir Grettir, at ek munda eigi slíku til leiðar koma, sem ek hefí unnit, ef ek væra eigi all-knár, Grett. 97 new Ed.; margr er knár þó hann sé smár, a saying; eigi mátti hann styrkvan kalla at afi en þó var hann hinn knásti ok inn fimasti, Sturl. iii. 221; í þessi skríðu týndisk Markús, en sá komsk í brott heill er óknástr var, Bs. i. 640; líkar þeim vel við Brand, þviat hann var bæði knár ok líðvaskr, Lv. 24; þórarinn var knástr maðr annarr en Þorgils, Fs. 143.

**KNÉ**, n., gen. pl. knjá, dat. knjámm, and older kníóm; [Goth. *knú*; A.S. *cneow*; O.H.G. *cnriu*; Germ. *knie*; Dan. *knæ*; Lat. *genu*; Gr. *γόνυ*]:—*the knee*; hrynja í kné, Þkv. 30; á knjánum, Fms. i. 182; á bæði kné, Nj. 70; setja á kné e-m, Fms. i. 16; andaðisk Kjarntan í knjámm Bolla, ii. 257; á kné kalinn, Hm. 3; þat er fall, ef maðr styðr niðr kné eðr hendi, Grág. 2. phrases, ganga, koma (fara, hvarfa) fyrir kné e-m, to go, come, before another's knees, approach as a suppliant, Nj. 212, 229, Fbr. (in a verse), Fms. viii. 299; leiða e-n fyrir kné e-m, id., Sks. 650; láta kné fylgja kviði, let the knee follow the belly, plant the knee on the belly, in wrestling, Grett. 28 new Ed.; koma e-m á kné, to bring one to his knees, overcome; öllum kenur hann (the death) á kné, Al. 132; henni (Elli = the Age) hefir engi á kné komit, Edda ii. 286, Karl. 421; tala um þvert kné sér, to 'talk across one's knees', to gossip, chatter, Sturl. iii. 150; rísa á kné, to arise, Hým. 51; sitja fyrir kné, knjómm e-m, to sit at one's knees, feet, Og. 8 (of a mid-wife); en þjóustu-kona hennar sat fyrir knjómm henni, ok skyldi taka við barninu, Fms. viii. 7; falla á kné, to fall on one's knees, Edda 33; þá steig hann af baki, féll á kné ok baðsk fyrir, 92; leggjask á kné, id., 95.

3. *knee-timber*, in boat-building; engi var saumur í, en víðjar fyrir kné, Fms. vii. 216; ok eigi var meiri sjór á en í mitt knámm, Bs. i. 390; ertog fyrir kné hvert, krapta hvern ok kollu hverja, N.G.L. ii. 283. COMPS: knés-bót, f., pl. knésbætr, (but knésfótum, Sæm. 91), the boughs, Lat. *poplites*, Fms. iii. 188, Fbr. 159, 179, Al. 43, Fas. ii. 354, Edda 40. knjá-dúkr, m. a knee-cloth, cushion, Vm. 52, Dipl. iii. 4, v. 18. knjá-líðr, m. the knee-joint, Fas. iii. 329. II. [A.S. *cneow*; but cp. also Ulf. *knods* = γένος, Phil. iii. 5; O.H.G. *knót*; Hel. *cnosus*]:—*a degree in relationship or lineage, spec. a degree of cognate relationship*, a Norse law term, (höfuðbádm is the agnate); at sjaunda kné ok sjaunda líð, in the seventh cognate and agnate degree, N.G.L. i. 15; at fimta kné ok fimta líð, id.; at fimta kné ok fimta manni, to the fifth degree of relationship by the female and the fifth by the male side, 350; til níunda knés, 49, 50; af kné hverju, at setta kné, 148; nú skal engi maðr fá frændkoma sína skyldir en at fimta kné, ok at fimta manni frændleif, 350; kvenn-kné (q.v.), cognate lineage.

B. COMPS: kné-beðr, m. a knee cushion; falla á knébeð, to kneel, Greg. 67, Hom. 75, Ld. 328, Nj. 132, Fms. viii. 95; leggjast á k., Bs. i. 352; knébeðja-fall, kneeling, H.E. ii. 188. kné-beygjask, ð, to bow the knees, Mar. kné-björg, f. a knee-piece, Sks. 405. kné-fall, n. kneeling, Th. 16, Barl. 25, Stat. 299. kné-falla, féll, to fall on the knees, Stj. 204, Fms. i. 147, Bs. i. 684. kné-kast, n. (?), kné-kast, festar-fé ok morgungjöf, D.N. i. 356. kné-krjúpa, kraupa, to kneel. kné-líðr, m. the knee-joint, Sturl. iii. 116. kné-runnr, m., see below. kné-setja, tt, to set on one's knees, a kind of adoption; hann knésetti þann svein ok fósttraði, Hkr. i. 97; þá tók Haukr sveinin ok setr á kné Ádalsteini konungi... Haukr mælti, knésettr hefir þú hann nú ok máttu myrða hann ef þú vill, 120. kné-setningr, m. a 'knee-set', a foster son, Fms. i. 85. kné-sig, n. a sinking on one's knees, metaph. fá knésig, Fas. iii. 430. kné-skél, f. the knee-pan, Fær. 269, Nj. 205, O.H.L. 73. kné-skot, n., see below. kné-sól, f. the name of the Rune 7, Skálda 177.

knéfa, að, to determine; er þar nú knéfat um annat ráð, Sturl. ii. 181; er þat nú knéfat at ek vil hafa Skagafjörð, iii. 232.

knéfan, f. determination (?); má eigi þat þá mæla at þér takti knéfanar kost, Sturl. iii. 276.

knéfill, m. a post, pole; búað með fjórum knéfum, Gpl. 499.

knéif, f. [cp. Engl. *nip*], a kind of nippers or pincers, Björn; hreifa knéif, 'palm-pincers', poet. for the hand, grasþ, Gísl. (in a verse): a nickname, Landn. 278.

knéiking, f. a grasping, embrace; kossa ok knéikingar, Fb. i. 411.

KNÉIKJA, t. [Dan. *knække*], to bend backwards with force; hann knéikti hann aprt á bak, Eg. 397; tók í axlir honum ok knéikti hann upp at stófum, 552; síðan þú knéiktir hann Kállrana, Fas. ii. 131.

knell, m. courage, kjark ok knell. 655 xvii. 24.

KNÉPPA, t. [knapp], to stud; hettu knepta niðr millum fóta sér, Bárð. 179, Þorfr. Karl. 412; kneptta skúa, nailed shoes, Fas. i. 34.

knerra, u, f. = knórr, a nickname, Fms. viii.

kné-runnr, m. [A.S. *cneow-rim* and *cneoures*, see kné II. above; knérunnr (if referred to runnr = a grove) gives no adequate meaning, whereas the A.S. *rím* = number is just the word we should expect; and as the identity between the A.S. and Norse law terms can scarcely be doubted, it is likely that the Norse or Icel. form is simply a corruption of the A.S. form. Probably, as the A.S. *rím* was unintelligible to the Norsemen, they took the Norse word nearest in sound; the word was probably borrowed from the A.S. through the eccl. law, so that its use in Nj is an anachronism]:—*lineage*, as also *degree in lineage*; þat er k. at telja frá systkinum, Grág. i. 171; telja knérunnnum, 254; veg þú aldre meir í enn sama knérunn en um sinn, Nj. 85; allt til hinnar sjaundi kynkvíslar eða knérunn, Stj. 54; ella mun ek mæla þat orð, Yngveldir at uppi mun vera alla æfi í knérumi yðrum, Þorst. Síðu H. 186.

kné-skot, n. a dishonour, humiliation, of a member of a family; at verðr knéskoti í erfum, þá skal sá hafa er nánari er, N.G.L. i. 49 koma knéskoti á e-n, to bring one to his knees, Barl. 53.

knéyfa, ð, a false form; see kvefya.

knéytir, m. a ravisser (?), Bjarn. (in a verse).

KNÍÁ or KNÍÁ, ð:

I. to press, urge, debate; eigi kunnu vér a segja hve lengi þeir kníðu þetta, Fms. xi. 48; en er þeir kníðu þetta má milli sín, Ó.H. 127, (Hkr. ii. 207, Fms. iv. 284 wrongly kníðu). II most freq. in poetry, but only in the pret. kníði, to knock, strike, press hamri kníði háfjall skarar, Hým. 2.1; kníði grindr, Am. 35; höpnu kníði Akv. 32; hrið kníði árar, Rekst.; kníðum unnir, we rowed, Akv. 36 hinn er kjölslóðir kníði, Fms. xi. 196 (in a verse); þeir kníðu þer báðir pressed the vine, Skálda (in a verse); þeir kníðu hjálma, Fas. ii. 549 (in a verse); þeir kníðu blá borð, Sigvat; atróðr mikinn kníðu (guð MS.), Jd. 22.

III. reflex. to struggle, fight bare; harðir kníðus menn at, Fms. xi. 305 (in a verse). 2. part. kníðr, kníðan kjapt, Fms. viii. 208 (in a verse); foldar síðu brimi kníða, a surf-beaten coast xi. 307.

kníar, m. pl. champions; seggir, kníar ok líðar, Edda (Gl.)

KNÍFR, m., mod. hnifr; [Dan. *kniv*; Swed. *knif*; Engl. *knife*]:—*knife or dirk*, such as the ancients were fastened to their belts; and a knife with a belt is freq. mentioned as a gift; the handles of these knives or dirks were neatly carved of walrus' tusks; see Landn. l.e., Skl. l.c., Am. 55, 59, Gpl. 164, Eg. 210, N.G.L. i. 39, Bs. i. 385; kníf of belti, Nj. 73, Fs. 98: metaph. in the phrase, kaupna um knífa, to exchange knives, to change one's state, Korm. 238; skar Tjörfi þau á knífeskipp sínu, T. carved their images on his knives' handles, Landn. 248; hafi þeir hvalir tennt ekki stærri en göra má nokkr stór knífa-heppi af, Skl. 127.

COMPS: knífa-dúkr, m. a napkin (?), Vm. 109, D.N. ii. 202, iv. 217. knífs-blað, n. a knife's blade, Rétt. 2. 10. knífs egg, f. a knife's edge. knífs-hepti, n. a knife's handle, Landn. 248 Sks. 127. knífs-oddr, m. a knife's point, Fs. 144. knífs-skap (-skepti), n. = knífsskepti, Fms. iii. 358, 391, Landn. 248.

KNÓÐA, að, mod. hnoða, [A.S. *cneðan*], to knead; knóða sama mjöl ok smjör, Landn. 34; þeir höfðu knóðat saman deig við súg, Am. 1337; mólu þeir þat í sundr sem smæst, knóðaðu síðan saman, Stj. 293; þá bað Sigmundur hann knóða ör mjölvi því... í mjölinu, er ek tók á knóð, ok hér hefi ek með knóðat þat er í var, Fas. i. 129.

KNOKA, að, [A.S. *cneucian*], to knock, thump; þeir höfðu áðr þar höfuðit allt á honum ok knokat, Hom. 120; þorvaldr knokaði (foree) sína menn til ljúgvitna, Bs. i. 665; ok hygg ek at menn minir hefði hann mest knokat, Karl. 399.

KNOSA, að, [Ulf. *knusian* = to kneel; A.S. *cnyssian*; Dan. *knuse*]:—to bruise, beat; þeir höfðu áðr barit höfuð hans ok knosat, Fms. v. 148 senda mun Drottinn yfir þik hungur þar til er hann knosar þik, Stj. 34 345; skal ek með miklum ok margföldum kvölum knosa yðra líkam Fas. i. 404; tekr hann at knosa hjarta Theophili, Th. 14; knosóð bóm Líkn. 30: knosaðr, often eccl., in the sense of bruised, contrite; sundr knosað hjarta, a contrite heart, Vidal. passim.

KNÚT, a, m. a knuckle, Rm. 8; hann herði hendmar at hama skaptinu svá at hvítuðu knúarnir, Edda 28, Fms. vi. 106; á knúam c knúum, v. 140. II. a kind of ship, Edda (Gl.) 2. a p name, Gs. 13.

knúska, að, to knock, ill-treat, Fms. vii. 269, ix. 468, Fas. iii. 497.

knúskan, f. knocking. Fms. ii. 87, viii. 41.

KNÚTA, u, f., mod. hnoða:—a knuckle-bone, joint-bone, bead of bone (lar-knúta, the bip joint); blóð hljóp milli leggjarins ok knútunnar Bs. i. 179, 253; hann tekr svá við knútunni, þar fylgir leggriinn með Fas. 67. knútu-kast, n. a throwing with knuckle-bones, a gam Bárð. 176.

knútóttir, adj. knotted, Berl. 147.

KNÚTR, m. [Engl. *knot*; Dan. *knud*; Swed. *knut*], a knot, Stj. 9 Bs. ii. 170; leysa knút, Edda 29, Fms. i. 112; ríða knút, to tie a knú iii. 97, vii. 123; knýta knút, to knit a knot, Fb. i. 97; ef knútr loms



á er knútt knýtti, N. G. L. ii. 281: metaph., reið Nichulás knútt á hann mundi aldri lausar láta þær eignir, Sturl. iii. 144; rembi- a kind of knot; reipa-h.,—some of these references, esp. Fms. vii. also several phrases, refer to a tale akin to that told in Arrian 2. 3.

II. medic. a bump, protuberance, after a bone frac- the like, 655 xi. 1, Bs. i. 328, Bárð. 174; tóku at losna þeir sem sínarnar höfðu saman dregit, Mar.

III. a pr. name, m. Cnut, Canute, Fms.: mar-knútr, q. v.

knútr, m. = knýkr (q. v.), Barl.

knúlla, t. [A. S. cnyllan; Engl. knell], to beat with a blunt weapon; knýlltu hann með keyrinu, Sturl. iii. 212.

knýpri, n. a cowering; vefja sik í knýpri, to crouch together, Konr.; knýpr.

knýking, f. = knúskan, Háv. 41.

knýja, að, mod. hnyttja, [knýtt], to knit together, truss; nú knýttja man yxinnu, Bret. 26; á sumri hey hnyttja, Hallgr., Snót.

knýttlingar, m. pl. the descendants of Cnut, the old royal family of Denmark. Knýtlinga-Saga, u. f. the Saga of the K.

knýttr, m., see úknýtttr.

knýtill, m., mod. hnyfill, a short born, Hkr. i. 72, Fms. x. 170.

knýttr, adj. short-borned, Fms. viii. 243, Thom. 473.

knýttr, pres. knýtr, pl. knýttum; pret. knýði and knýði; part. pass. knýtt; [Scot. know, knuse, = to press down with the fists and knees; Swed. knuge] = to knock, press; tvær kistur fullar af gulli, svá at knýttu tveir menn meira k. (carry?), Fms. xi. 24; knýði á, ok mun knýtr upp loknið verða, Matth. vii. 7; hann knýði hurðina, he knocked the door, Fms. vi. 122; knýtr hausmagi hurð, bróðir, ok knýtr heldr st. rett. 154; eptir þat knýttja þeir þar á ofan stórt grjótt, Fas. ii. 508; þat knýtr hann þá þar til er þeir segja, Bs. ii. 227; páfinn knýtr hann eistafnum, 52; þeir knýðu fast árar með stórum bakföllum, Fas. i. 4; hann staðfestisk fyrir hellis-drym, knýði fast ok kallaði, Barl. 199; knýtr hann fast ok mæl þetta, . . . ok í því er Einarr var knúinn, Fms. i. 2.

2. esp. in poetry, to press on, urge onwards; hann gat knýtt henni, svá knúði hún fast reiðina, Ld. 138; knýttja merki, knýttja, Fms. vi. 87 (in a verse); knýttja vé, id., Orkn.; skúr knýttja brand frá landi, Fms. vi. 134; sverðálfir knýði lagar stóð ann. Ht.; þeir knýðu blá bórð, Sighvat; ormr knýtr unnir, Vsp. 50; afknýtr Visund (the ship) norðan, Ó. H. (in a verse); knýttja bardaga þar gerere, Lex. Poët.; kappar knýðu hildi, Fas. ii. 276 (in a verse); knýttja, to press on the flying, Fms. x. 424 (in a verse); haus knýtr knýttja, Eb. (in a verse).

II. reflex, to struggle on, press on; þat knýttja er þótt knúðisk at fanginu, Edda 33; knýttja þeir at þat Bret.; hann laust fjöturinn í jörðina ok knúðisk fast at, spyrnir knýttja, aut fjöturinn, Edda i. 108; knýttja þeir fast, ok verðr þak knýttja þá, Gret. 107; knúðusk Baglar þá á eptir, Fb. ii. 659; ok þessari ættan knúðisk fram alþýðan, Fms. xi. 269; lendir menn knýttja líð sitt, ok knúðusk til framgöngu, Ó. H. 216.

2. part. pass. knýttja, bard driven, bard pressed; til knúinn af þessi nauðsyn, Stj. 450; knýttja af Guðs hálfu, Bs. ii. 38, freq. in prose.

knýttr, t. [knýttr; A. S. cnyttan; Engl. knit; Dan. knytte] = to knit, to tie, to bind, tie; ok knýtt silki-dregli um höfuð barninu, id., Knýttr, 2; leggr á ok knýttir við vagn, Bret. 26; knýttja saman, to tie together, Skálda 180; hann knýttir saman halana í nautunum, Gisl.

2. of a purse (knýtill-skauti); fingurgullit hafði knýtt verit í einum, Fms. xi. 2; hún hafði knýtt í dúkinn gull mikit, Fs.

II. impers. in a medic. sense; knýttir hrygginn (acc.), he knotted up, became crooked, Fms. vii. 208; þó lá mestr verkir í hennar þar til er þær (acc.) knýttir, Bs. i. 328; þá er sínar knýttir, 2; knýttir, knotted, crippled; knýttir var hann á herðum ok bringu, 239; knýtt ok bömluð, þryml. 71; var ekki bein brotið ok Bs. i. 347; var hryggur ok lendar knýttir en fætrnir kreptir, 1.

knýtt, n. a bag, purse; hún tekr upp grösin ok leggtr knýttið undir knýtt, Fas. iii. 580, Bs. ii. 170; see knýtti-skauti.

knýttr, m. knittir, a nickname, Landn.

knýttr-skauti, a, m., prop. a knotted sheet or kerchief, a bag, purse; ancients used to keep money and precious things in kerchiefs used up and used as a purse, Bs. i. 337, 340, Ó. H. 148, Gisl. 19; knýtill-skauti, a, m.; tók einn knýtillskauta ok leysir til, Ölk.

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í þrjá knóttu, Bs. i. 178, v. l.

II. a cricket-ball, Sturl. ii. 190, Gret. 92, Vigl. 24, Gisl. 26, Fs. 60, 86; betra þykkir Hrafnai at herða knúta at knetti en hefna föður síns, H. is fonder of playing at ball than of revenging his father, Fms. vi. 106.

kobbi, a, m. popular name for a seal, kópr: a nickname, Fas. ii. 439.

II. a pet name for Jacob.

KODDI, a, m. [Scot. and North. E. cod; Swed. kudda] = a pillow, Str. 5, Dipl. iii. 4, v. 18, Vm. 109; koddavér, a pillow-case, freq. in mod. usage; silki-k., a silk pillow.

koðri, a, m. the scrotum, of animals; cp. A. S. codd = a bag.

kofa, u, f. a young puffin; teisti-k., lunda-k.: kofna-far, n., -tekja, u, f. catching young puffins.

kofan or kofarn, n. and kofarn-rakki, a, m. [cp. early Dan. kofen-rakke] = a lap-dog, N. G. L. i. 234 (spelt kofan): metaph. a snappish person, hann var et mesta kofarn í skapi, Finnb. 280.

koffort, n. [for. word], a coffer, (mod.)

KOFI, a, m. [A. S. cōfa], used of a convent cell, 673. 55, Bs. i. 204, Landn. 50, Stj. 227, 471, D. N. passim, Mar.: a but, shed, freq. in mod. usage.

kofi, m. a cow; see kuði.

kofr, n. [for. word], a coffer; skrin ok kofr, Pm. 19.

kofri, a, m. a hood or bonnet of fur, Ölk. 34; svartr lambskinna-kofri, Sturl. ii. 154, þorl. Karl. 374, N. G. L. i. 211, Vigl. 22.

kofr-málugr, adj. testy, snappish, Fas. ii. 233.

kofr-menni, n. a snappish, testy person; k. í skapi, Finnb. 280.

kogla, að, [kaga], to goggle, Fs. 48.

KOK, n. the gullet, esp. of birds; ok viðka kokin vesallig, víandi láta mata sig, Bb. 2. 25, freq. in mod. usage.

kok-mæltr, adj. speaking in the gullet.

koka, að, to gulp like a gull.

kokkáll, m. = Dan. baurej, from Lat. cuculus, a cuckold.

kokkr, m. [for. word], a cook; kokks-hnífa grélur, Hallgr., (rare.)

kokkr, m. a cock, occurs as a ἄν. λέγ. in Edda (Gl.) ii. 488.

KOL, n. pl. [A. S. cōl; Engl. coal; O. H. G. and Germ. koblen; Dan. kul] = coals, charcoal; kurla, kvista, sviða kol, brenna kol, Grág. i. 200, ii. 295, Nj. 57, Ölk. 34; göra kol, Grág. ii. 297; leiri ok kolum, Fms. ii. 59; elda við ok hafa til kola, Grág. ii. 211; brenna at köldum kolum (see kaldr), Fms. iii. 92, passim; kalda-kol (see kaldr), cold ashes.

II. metaph., in compds, kol-svartr, kol-dimmr, coal-black; in pr. names (of dark skin, hair, beard), of men, Kolr, Kol-beinn, Kol-grímr, Kol-björn, Kol-finnr, Kol-skeggr; of women, Kol-finna, Kol-brún (q. v.), Kol-gríma, Landn.

compds: kola-gróf, f. a charcoal-pit. kola-karl and kola-maðr, m. a charcoal-maker, Vápn. 16, Rétt. 59, Art.

kola-meiss, m. a box of coals, Art.

kola, u, f. a small flat open lamp, Sturl. ii. 117, Vm. 8, Gisl. 29, D. N. iv. 457; í kolum af steini eðr eiri, N. G. L. ii. 247, (stein-kola, q. v.)

kol-bitr, adj. 'coal-biter,' coal-eater, a popular name of an idle youth sitting always at the fireside, cp. Dan. askefis, as also askebröðel in the German legends; Starkaðr var hímaldi ok kolbitr ok lá í fleti við eld, Fas. iii. 18; hann hefir upp vaxit við eld ok verit kolbitr, ii. 114; Beigaldi var kolbitr, Eg. 109.

kol-blár, adj. 'coal-blue,' dark blue, lívid, Eb. 172, Bs. i. 354, (from a blow): esp. of the sea, sjór kolblár, Fm. 19, Ld. 118, Fms. iv. 309.

kol-brenna, u, f. hot charcoal, Eb. 120, Ölk. 34.

Kol-brún, f. 'Coal-brow,' nickname of a lady, Fbr.; whence Kol-brúnar-skáld, n. nickname of a poet, id.

kol-dimmr, adj. dark as coal, of a dark night.

kol-gróf, f. a charcoal pit, Grág. ii. 333, Nj. 58.

kol-görð, f. charcoal-making, Vm. 80.

koli, a, m. a kind of fish, a sole.

kolka, u, f. a nickname, Landn.

kol-krabbí, a, m. the 'coal-crab,' i. e. cuttle-fish.

KOLLA, u, f., prop. a deer without horns, a bumble deer, a bind; féll hann þá á grasvöllinn hjá kollunni, Str. 4, 7; hirtir allir ok kollur, Karl. 476, (hjart-kolla, q. v.)

2. a cow; kollu hali, a cow's tail, Bjarn. (in a verse); þat heita Kollu-vísur, er hann kvað um kyr út á Íslandi, Fms. vi. 366, Bjarn. 43, cp. 32.

3. in mod. usage, esp. a bumble ewe; æ, þarna er hún Kolla mín blessuð komin af fjallinu! Piltur og Stúlka 20; Mú-kolla, Gret.

4. of a girl; frið-kolla, a 'peace-maid,' Swed. Dal-kulla = the maid of the Dales.

II. a pot or bowl without feet.

III. naut. one of the cleats in a ship (?), N. G. L. ii. 283, v. l.

kollu-band, n. the stay fastened to the kolla.

kolla, að, to hit in the head, metaph. to harm; þykkir nú sem þeim muni ekki kolla, Sturl. iii. 237.

kol-laupr, m. a coal-box, Vápn. 16.

kollektá, u, f. [for. word], a collect, eccl., Ám. 45.

koll-gáta, u, f. a right guess; eiga kollgátuna, to guess rightly.

koll-grýta, u, f. a pot without feet, D. N. v. 586.

koll-heið, n. bright sky overbead; kollheið upp í himininn, Bárð. 20 new Ed.

koll-hetta, u, f. a kind of cap, Sturl. ii. 9, Gisl. ii. 417.



**koll-hnis**, m. [kollr and hnisa = a dolphin, = Dan. *kolbötter*], a somersault; stingast kollhnis, to make a somersault, a game.

**koll-hríð**, f. the paroxysm in childbirth when the head appears, of men and beast: metaph. the biggest pitch, meðan kollhríðin stendur á.

**koll-húfa**, u, f. a skull-cap: the phrase, leggja kollhúfur, to butt with one's head, of a vicious horse.

**koll-höttur**, m. = kollhetta, Bs. i. 497.

**kollóttur**, adj. without horns, bumble, of a cow or sheep, Gpl. 401, Sturl. i. 159; hann tók á kollóttu af hverjum bónda, Landn. 147, 148, Sturl. iii. 238; Auðunn var þá kollóttur (with shaven crown) ok klæðlauss, Fms. vi. 302; hann var þá kominn frá Rúmi ok var stafkarl, k. ok magr ok nær klæðlauss, viii. 206; having the hair cut short, sveina trúa kollóttu, Fær. 34; kollóttar meyjar, of nuns, Orkn. (in a verse).

**KOLLR**, m. [Scot. coll = a bay-cock], a top, summit; ok mældu upp ór kollarnir, of hayricks, Sturl. i. 179; á kolli fjallsins, Stj. 399, þúfnakollur.

**II. the bead, crown**; ungr maðr, vaxit hár af kolli, Fær. 9; piltar tveir léku á gólfinu, þeim var spröttið hár ór kolli, Fb. i. 258. 2. a shaven crown; hann rakar af þeim hárit, ok górdi þeim koll, Háv. 56; górdur þú þér þá koll, Nj. 181, Fas. i. 234; honum skal raka koll; bræða skal koll hans, N. G. L. i. 334. 3. phrases, ok lát hans vándskap koma honum í koll, let his wickedness fall on his own pate, Stj. 485; geta í kollinn, to guess true (koll-gáta); koll af kolli, from head to head, one after another; það gekk svo koll af kolli; kinka kolli, to nod; hnippa kolli hvár at öðrum, Grett. 166 new Ed.: um koll, Dan. om kuld, head over heels; þeir rótuðu um koll tafinu, Vigl. 17, (rótuðu fyrir honum tafinu, new Ed. l. c.); hrinda e-m um koll, Fas. iii. 545.

4. a pet name, a boy, my boy! hví vildir þú, kollr minn! ljúga at okkr Máriu? cp. kolla, Bs. i. 600; gló-kollr, a fair-haired boy. 5. a ram without horns; Mó-kollr, Grett., (kolla, a ewe). 6. a nickname, hæru-kollr, boary head; æði-k., downy bead, Landn.: a pr. name, Kollr, id.: in compds, Koll-sveinn, Hös-kollr, q. v.; Snæ-kollr, Landn.

**koll-steypa**, t. = kollverpa.

**koll-sveinn**, m. a boy with a flat cap, = kollóttur sveinn, Fms. iii. 178.

**koll-verpa** or **koll-varpa**, að, to overbrow, (= varpa um koll, Bs. ii. 71.

**kol-merktr**, part. black as jet; kolmerkt klæði, Sturl. ii. 32, Vm. 126.

**kol-múla**, u, f. 'coal-mouth,' black mouth, poet. a goat, Edda (Gl.)

**kol-múluqr**, adj. black in the mouth; komi þá engi kolmúluqr úr kafi, þá er örðeyða á öllu norðr-hafi, of fishes, Ísl. þjóðs. ii. 130 (in a ditty).

**Kolnir**, f. Cologne, Fms. passim. **Kolnis-meyjar**, f. pl. the eleven thousand virgins of Cologne.

**kol-niða-myrkr**, n. pitchy darkness, Dan. bælg-mörke.

**kolorr**, m. [for. word], colour, Stj. 72.

**kolr**, m. black tom-cat: a pr. name, Nj.

**kol-reykr**, m. coal reek, smoke from burning charcoal, Nj. 58, Bjarn. 42.

**kol-skeggr**, m. coal-beard, black-beard: a pr. name, Landn.

**kol-skógr**, m. a wood where charcoal is made, Vm. 168.

**kol-skór**, f. a poker, see Ísl. þjóðs. ii. 459 (in a verse).

**kol-svartur**, adj. coal-black, jet-black, Fb. i. 526, Sks. 92, Bs. i. 670, Fas. iii. 12.

**kol-trýna**, u, f. coal-snout, Ísl. þjóðs. ii. 463.

**Kolumba**, m. St. Columba. **Kolumba-messa**, -kirkja, u, f. the mass, kirk of St. Columba, Landn., Fms.

**kol-viðr**, m. 'coal-wood,' wood for charcoal, Nj. 58, Grág. ii. 298, Jb. 237; era sem kolvið kljúfi | karl sá er vegr at jarli, Fms. viii. (a ditty).

**KOMA**, pres. sing. kem, kemr, kemr; an older form kóm is used constantly in very old and good vellum MSS., as the Kb. of Sæm.; and even spelt keomr or ceomr (in Eluc., Greg., etc.); reflex. kómks, 2nd pers. kómztu (pervenis), Sdm. 10: pret. kom, kom-k, I came, Skm. 18; 2nd pers. komt, 17, mod. komst: the pret. plur. varies, kvámu being the oldest form; kvómu, often in the MSS.; kómu, as it is still pronounced in the west of Ícel.; the usual and latest form is komu, with a short vowel; the spelling of the MSS. cannot always be ascertained, as the word is usually written kmu or qmu: pret. subj. kvæmi and kómi (kæmi): imperat. kom, kom-ðu, proncd. konu, come thou! pret. infin. kómu (venisse), Fms. i. 224 (in a verse), Geisli 62:—with suff. neg., pres. kóm-at or kóm-at, Akv. 11, Grág. ii. 147, Gkv. 3, 8; pret. kom-a, kom-at, came not, Ls. 56, þorl. Karl. (in a verse), þd. 18; 2nd pers. komtaðu (non venisti), Am. 99; subj. kómi-a (non veniret), Gs. 10: reflex., pres. kómks-at, Grág. ii. 180; pret. kómks-at (could not come), Am. 3:—a middle form, pres. 1st pers. komum-k (komumsk), Ó. H. 140, 214, Skm. 10, 11; subj. pres. komimk, Ó. H. 85; pret. kómomc, Hbl. 33 (Bugge); part. pass. kominn, see Gramm. p. xix. The preterite forms kvam and kváminn, used in the Edition of the Sturl. and in a few other mod. Editions without warrant in the MSS., are due to the fact that the Edition of Sturl. was published from a transcript now in the Advocates' Library in Edinburgh, made by the learned priest Eyjólf á Völlum (died A. D. 1745), who used this spelling: in prehistoric times, before the age of writing, it may be assumed for certain that this verb had a *v* through-

out, as in Gothic: [Ulf. qiman, i. e. *qiman*, = *ἐρχομαι*; A. S. *cuma* Engl. come; O. H. G. *queman*; Germ. *kommen*; Dutch *komen*; Dan. *komme*; Swed. *komma*; Lat. *venio*, *qs. gvenio*; the Ormul. spells *cumen* indicating a long root vowel; cp. North. E. *coom*.]

**A. To come**; sá þeirra sem fyrr kæmi, Fms. ix. 373; konungr kom norðr til Túnbergs, 375; kómu Finnar heim, i. 9; þeir mágur kómu hjúkólfi, Sturl. ii. 124; kómr hann á konungs fund, Fms. ix. 221; þá vó þeir norðan komnir, 308; hér er nú kominn ær ein kollótt, Sturl. i. 15 passim.

**2. to be come, arrive**; bréf kómu frá Skúla jarli, Fms. ix. 37; ef svá síðarliga kómr skip til hlunnis, Sks. 28; en er vár kom, Eg. 16; koma at máli við e-n, to have an interview, talk with one, 467; konungr kom njósn, Fms. vii. 57; þá kómu honum þau tíðendi, i. 37; þei kom allt fyrir Ingimar, vii. 114; kom honum þat (it came to him, got it) fyrir útan fé, en engum kom fyrr, x. 394; hvat sem á bak ken ubatsover may befall, Nj. 193; koma e-m at haldi, or í hald, to aw oneself, 192, Fms. x. 413; koma at gagni, to 'come in useful,' be of u Nj. 264; koma at úvörum, to come at unawares, Ld. 132; koma e-fyrir úvart, id., Fms. xi. 290; koma á úvart, Nj. 236; koma í þörf koma í gagn, Fms. vii. 14; hvar kom kapp þitt þá? Bs. i. 18; *π* koma í dóm, to be brought up for judgment, Fms. vii. 115; líðr vetrir kemr þar (that time comes) er menn fara til Gulapings, Eg. 349; þá svá komit, at allir menn vóru sofa farnir, 376; kom svá (it came pass) at Bárði var heitið meyjunn, 26; svá kemr, kemr þar, at, it can to pass, Fb. i. 174, ii. 48, 68; láta koma, to let come, put; síðan lé þeir koma eld í spánuna, Fms. xi. 34.

**3. in greeting**; kom he welcome! kom heill ok sæll, frændi! Nj. 175: mod. komdu (komdu)sz komið þér sælir!

**II. with prepp.**; koma á, to hit; ef á kón Grág. ii. 7:—koma at, to come to, arrive, happen; láttu at því koma, it be so, Dropl. 24; kom þat mjök optliga at honum, of sickness, Fo vii. 150; kom at þeim svefnhöfgi, sleep came upon them, Nj. 104; kom at hendi, to happen; mikill vandi er kominn at hendi, 177, Hom. 80; kol at e-u, to come at, regain, recover; koma at hamri, þkv. 32:—komi fram, to come forth, appear, stund var í milli er þeir sá framstafinn ok í eptri kom þat, Fms. ii. 304; engin kom önnur vistin fram, Eg. 549; eru öll sóknar-gögn fram kominn, Nj. 143; to emerge, hann kom fram Danmörk, Hkr. i. 210, 277, Ísl. ii. 232, Eg. 23, Landn. 134, Orkn. 15; to arrive, sendimenn fóru ok fram kómu, Fms. xi. 27; reifa mál þ fyrst er fyrst eru fram kominn, each in its turn, Grág. i. 64: to be filled, happen, því er á þínum dögum mun fram koma, Ld. 132; mun þat fram komit sem ek sagða, Eg. 283; kom nú fram spásag Gests, Ld. 286; öll þessi merki kómu fram ok fyllduks, Stj. 444; ald skal maðr arf taka eptir þann mann er hann vegr, eðr ræðr bana frá kominn, whom he has slain, or whose death he has devised with effe Grág. ii. 113; staðar-prýði flest fram kominn, Bs. i. 146; vera langt frá kominn, mod. áfram kominn, to be 'in extremis,' at the point of death 644; er sú frásögn eigi langt fram kominn, this story comes from far off, i. e. it is derived from first, not second hand, Fms. viii. 5:—komi fyrir, to come as payment, tvaug hundrað skyldu koma fyrir víg Sno (of weregild), Sturl. ii. 158; henni kvaðsk aldri hefnt þykkja Kjarta nema Bolli kæmi fyrir, Ld. 240; allt mun koma fyrir eitt, it will come the same, Lv. 11, Nj. 91, Fms. i. 208; koma fyrir ekki, to come to naug be of no avail, Ísl. ii. 215, Fms. vi. 5:—koma í, to enter, come in, a fish man's term; koma í drátt, to book a fish; at í komi með ykkir þorbran sonum, that ye and the Th. come to loggerheads, Eb. 80:—koma með, come with a thing, to bring; konuð með það, fetch it! to co to; vera kann at eigi spillisk þótt ek koma til, Eg. 506; nú er rétt lögr ning til ykkar kominn, Nj. 236; koma til ríkis, to come to a kingdo Eg. 268; þeir létu til hans koma um alla héraðs-stjórn, Fs. 44: to befi kom svá til enfis, it so happened, Mar.; þeim hlutum sem hafnu ku opt til at koma, Stj. 105, Sks. 323: to mean, signify, en hvar kom þat er hann sagði, Ó. H. 87; ef þat kom til annars, en þess er hann mælti, to cause, hygg ek at meir komi þar til lítilemniska, Eb. 172; konu spurði hvat til bæri úgleðið, hann kvað koma til mislyndi sína, Fv. vi. 355, Fb. ii. 80, Band. 29 new Ed.: to concern, þetta mál er eigi kú síðr til yðvar en vár, Fms. vii. 130; þetta mál kemr ekki til þín, Nj. 23; þat er kemr til Knúts, Fms. v. 24; þat er til mín kemr, so far as I concerned, iv. 194; hann kvað þetta mál ekki til sín koma, vi. 10; þeir eru orðmargir ok láta hvervetna til sín koma, meddle in all thín 655 xi. 2: to belong to, skulu þeir gjalda hinum slíka jörd sem til þei kemr, proportionally, Jb. 195; kemr þat til vár er lögin kunnum, 149; sú sök er tylptar-kviðr kómr til, Grág. i. 20; tylptar-kviðar jafnan á þingi at kveðja, þar sem hann kómr til saka, ii. 37; þá komit til þessa gjalds (it is due), er menn koma í akkeris-sát, 408; belp, avail, koma til lítils, to come to little, be of small avail, Nj. i. Fms. vi. 211; at göra lífla fésékt, veit ek eigi hvat til annars kemr am not aware what else will do, I believe that will meet the case b Band. 36 new Ed.; koma til, to 'come to,' of a person in a swoon, ek veit ek eigi til hvers koma mun sú tiltekja Fb. i. 177, Fms. xi. 10; hvar til þessi svör skulu koma, i. 3; það kemr til, it will all co right; kom þar til með kóngum tveim, two kings came to a quarrel, Ski R. 48: to be of value, importance, authority, þótti allt meira til h







Ld. 110; kominn á sik manna bezt, Ísl. ii. 203: vera á legg kominn, to be grown up, Fms. xi. 186; vera svá aldrs kominn, to be of such an age, Fs. 4, 13, Sturl. iii. 100, Fms. xi. 56; hér er allvel á komit, it suits well enough, Bs. i. 531; hann sagði henni hvar þá var komit, how matters stood, Nj. 271, Fms. ii. 152; hann undi vel við þar sem komit var, as it stood, in statu quo, Nj. 22; Sveinn segir honum sem komit var þessu máli, Fms. ii. 159; at svá komnu, as matters stand, Bs. i. 317; málum várum er komit f únytt efni, Nj. 164, 190:—vera kominn til es, to be entitled to, have due to one; ef hann fengi þat er hann var eigi til kominn, Fms. x. 7; þeir er til einskis eru komnir, ix. 248; fá þeir margir af yðr sæmd mikla er til minna eru komnir, en hann, Eg. 111; þeim til sæmdar er til þess er kominn, Sks. 311; rétt komnir til konungdóms, rétt kominn til Noregs, right heir to the kingdom, to Norway, Fms. ix. 332; lézk Sigvaldi nú kominn til ráða við Ástriði, xi. 104: fit for, entitled to, hann þótti vel til kominn at vera konungr yfir Danmörk, i. 65; sköpin, þetta mál er svá til komit, vii. 130; sagðisk hann eigi verr til manns kominn en Sturla bróðir hans, Sturl.; eigi þóttusk þeir til minna vera komnir fyrir ættar sakir, entitled to less, Eb. 17.

II. part. pres. komandi, a new comer, stranger, Fbr. 168, Stj. 525: one to come, future generations, verandum ok víðr-komendum, N. G. L. i. 121; allir menn verandi ok eptir-komandi, D. I. i. 3; komendr, pl. guests, comers.

koma, u, f. = kváma, arrival. komu-maðr, m. a guest. kommun, n. [for. word], a commune, guild, H. E. i. 504, D. N. passim. kommun-stofa, u, f., kommun-hús, n. a guild-house, D. N. kompa, u, f. the copy-book in which schoolboys write their Latin compositions, Piltur og Stúlka 71. 2. a small closet.

kompán, m. [for. word], a companion, fellow, Edda ii. 497.

kompás, að, [for. word], to compass, Mag. 13, Sks. 16 new Ed.

kompás, m. a compass, sketch, Stj. 62, Pr. 436: mod. a ship glass.

kompilera, að, [for. word], to compile, Stj. 131, Skálda 177.

kompon, n. a composition in Latin, Bs. ii. 77.

kompona, að, Lat. componere, to compose, in Latin, Fb. i. 516.

KONA, u, f., kuna, Fms. vii. 106; gen. pl. kvinna, 109, 274, Hdl. 15, but usually kvenna, which form is a remains of an older obsolete kvina: [Goth. gino = γυνή; Hel. quena; Q. O. H. G. chiona; Swed. kána; Dan. kone; again, the forms of the Goth. quens or queins, A. S. cwen, Engl. queen, Scot. quean = Engl. wench, Dan. kvinde answer to the obsolete kván, q. v.]: —a woman; karl ok kona, man and woman, passim; brigrð er karla hugr konum, Hm. 90; kona ok karlmadr, Grág. i. 171; kona eða karlmadr, Nj. 190; hón var kvinna fríðust, Fms. vii. 109; henni lézt pykkja agasamt, ok kvadr þar eigi kvinna vist, 274; konor þær er dargengjar eru, Grág. i. 228; mun þat sannsak sem mælt er til vár kvenna, Fms. iv. 132; kveðr hann vera konu níundu nótt hverja ok eiga þá viðskipti við karlmann, N. G. L. i. 57: sayings, köld er kvenna ráð, Gisl.; meyjrar orðum skyli manngi trúá, né því er kveðr kona, Hm. 83; svá er fríð kvenna, 89; hón var væn kona ok kurteis, Nj. 1; ok var hón kvenna fríðust, she was the fairest of women, 50; hón var skörungur mikill ok kvenna fríðust synum, hón var svá hög at fár konur vóru jafnhugar henni, hón var allra kvenna grimmust, 147; fundusk mönnum orð um at konan var enn víðuleg, Ld. 16; Unnr var vegg-kona mikil (a stately lady), Landn. 117; konur skulu ræsta húsin ok tjalda, Nj. 175; konu-hár, -klæði, -föt, woman's hair, attire, Fms. iii. 266, Greg. 53; konu bú, woman's estate, Grág. ii. 47; konu-líki (liking), woman's shape, Skálda 172, Grett. 147; konu-nám, konu-tak, eloping, abduction of a woman, Grág. i. 355, Bjarn. 17; konu-mál, rape, fornication, = kvenna-mál, Eb. 182, Fs. 62, Stj. 499; frænd-kona, a kinswoman; vin-kona, a female friend; múg-kona, a sister-in-law; álf-kona, an 'elf-queen'; troll-kona, a giantess; heit-kona, a spouse; brúð-kona, a bride-maid; vinnu-kona, gríð-kona, a female servant; ráðs-kona, a stewardess; bú-kona, hús-kona, a house-mistress, bouse-wife; spá-kona, a prophetess, Scot. 'spae-wife'; skáld-kona, a poetess.

II. a wife; ek em kona Njáls, Nj. 54; Eru Adams konu, Hom. 31; við hans konu Sophram, Ver. 52; af konu minni eða sonum, Nj. 65; en ef þú þeirra standa, þá munu þeir vitja þeirra ok kvenna sinna, 207; messu-djákn enginn, né kona hans né klerkr hans, N. G. L. i. 97.—The word is now almost disused in sense I, kvenna-madr being the common word, whereas in sense II it is a household word. konu-efni, n. one's future wife, bride: konu-fé, n. a marriage portion, Js. 80: konu-lauss, adj. wifeless, unmarried, Fs.: konu-leysi, n. the being konulauss: konu-ríki, n., see kvánríki.

B. COMPOUNDS, with the gen. plur. kvenna: kvenna-askr, m. a kind of half measure, opp. to karlskr, q. v.; hálfir annarr k. í karlski, Jb. 375. kvenna-ást, f. amour, R. 1282, Fms. v. 341. kvenna-búnaðr, m. a woman's attire, Skálda 334. kvenna-far, n. love affairs, Lat. amores, Fms. i. 187. kvenna-ferð, f. a journey fit for women, Ld. 240. kvenna-fólk, n. woman-folk, Nj. 199. kvenna-fríðr, m. sacredness of women, N. G. L. ii. kvenna-fylgjur, f. pl. female attendants, Grág. i. 342. kvenna-gipting, f. marriage, N. G. L. i. 343, Jb. 6. kvenna-giptir, f. pl. a giving in marriage, N. G. L. i. 27, 343. kvenna-hagr, m. woman's condition, Rb. 414. kvenna-heiti, n. names of women, Edda (Gl.) kvenna-hjal, n. women's gossip, Gisl. 15. kvenna-hús, n. a lady's bower, Fas. ii.

162. kvenna-innganga, u, f. entrance of women into the church, B. K. 110. kvenna-klæðnaðr, m. a female dress, Grág. 338.

kvenna-land, n. the land of the Amazons, Rb. 348, Fms. 414.

kvenna-leiðir, m. 'women-guide,' a law term used of a chi as the sole witness to lawsuit for a rape; barn þat er heitir k., N. G. L. 357, 367. kvenna-lið, n. woman-folk, Nj. 199, Lv. 38.

kvenna-maðr, m. a woman's man, given to women; mikill k., Hkr. i. 208, R. 414; litill k., chaste, Fbr. 12. kvenna-mál, n. love matters, Orkn. 33 rape, fornication, 444, Lv. 3. kvenna-munr, m. distinction of women, Fms. x. 387. kvenna-nám, n. a rape, Grág. i. 353. kvenna-ró, n. pl. women's counsel, Nj. 177.

kvenna-siðr, m. habits of women, Grág. i. 338. kvenna-skap, n. a woman's temper, Nj. 68. kvenna-skáli, a, m. a woman's apartment, Sturl. iii. 186. kvenna-skips, f. arrangement of the ladies (at a banquet), Ld. 202.

kvenna-sveit, f. a bevy of ladies, Fms. vi. 1. kvenna-vagn, m. 'woman wain,' a constellation, opp. to karlsvagn, Rb. 1812, 16. kvenna-vís, f. women's abode, fit for women, Hkr. iii. 339.

konfirmera, að, [for. word], to confirm, H. E. i. 477.

konfirmeran, f. confirmation, eccl., Mar.

kongr, m. a king; see konungr.

kongr, m., qs. kúfungr (q. v.), a concubine, Lat. concuba, Eggert Itin.

kongur-vofa, see kóngurváfa, Eluc. 23.

konr, m. kind, an obsolete noun only existing in gen. sing. -konar as suffixed to adjectives, as Lat. -modi; alls-konar, of all kinds; hve konar, of every kind; ymiss-konar, of sundry kind, Mar.; nokkurs-kon of some kind; margs-konar, of many kinds; sams-konar, of the same kin pess-konar, of that kind; einskis-konar, of no kind;—see these words.

KONR, m., pl. konir, acc. pl. koni, the gen. is not recorded; the word is solely poetical, and used by poets of the 10th and 11th century but since disused; it is the masc. answering to kona (q. v.):—man of gentle or noble birth; hve þik kalla konir? how do men call thee? Hkv. Hjörv. 14; koni (acc.) óneisa, the gentle men, Hkr. i. 2 dula kon, Yt. 2; of mæran kon, of a valiant man, Edda (in a verse) átt-konr, q. v.

2. a royal kinsman; konungmanna konr, h man of kings, Ísl. ii. 229 (in a verse); hildinga konr, siklinga konr kinsman of heroes, Lex. Poët.; Yngva konr, kinsman of Yngvi, Skv. 14; rögnar konr = Gr. διογενής, Vellekla; bragna konr, Ó. H. (in a verse) Ellu konr, kinsman of Ella, Fms. vi. 64 (in a verse); hauksalla konr Edda (in a verse); sælinga konr, kinsman of the wealthy, Fms. xi. (ii verse); Heita konr, kinsman of the sea king H., Arnór, cp. Orkn. ch. konr Sigmundur, son of S., Skv. 2. 13.

II. as a pr. name, Km.

konst, f. [from Germ. kunst], art, (mod.)

konstafill, m. [for. word], a constable, Karl. 10.

konstr, n., Germ. kunst, a device, Fgs. iii. 293, 308.

konunga, að, to address as a king, Fms. viii. 75. See under konungr.

konung-borinn, part. king-born, Fms. i. 81, vii. 8, Hkv. Hjörv. 46, Ó. H. 16.

konung-borligr, adj. of royal birth, Fms. vi. 159.

konung-djarfr, adj. speaking boldly to kings, Fms. xi. 203.

konung-dómr, m. a kingdom, Skv. 3. 14, Fms. ix. 334, Fb. ii. 2

Sks. 620, Nj. 271, Ld. 84, Eg. 7, 263, Gpl. 60, 157, passim.

konung-lauss, adj. kingless, without a king, Hkr. ii. 266.

konung-liga, adv. kingly, beseming a king.

konung-ligr, adj. kingly, royal, Fm. 40, Fms. i. 4, vii. 70, ix. 2

x. 322, xi. 114, Stj. 208, passim.

konung-maðr, m. a royal person, a king, Eg. 415, Hkm. 20, Yt

Ó. H. 230 (in a verse), Ísl. ii. 229 (in a verse).

konung-menni, n. a kingly person, Fms. ix. 235 (in a verse).

KONUNGR, m.; since the 14th century in a contracted form kón and so in the poems and ballads of that time, Lil. Ól. R., Skálda Völs. R., as also in the best mod. poets, Hallgrím, Eggert, cp. P. xxvii. 8, 9, 13, 15, Bb. 2. 15, 3. 96, 100, passim: the old vellums may abbreviate thus, kgr, kgs, kgs; the contracted form occurs in MSS the 14th century or even earlier, e. g. Cod. Fris., and this is also the mod. pronunciation: [this word is common to all Teut. languages ext Goth., where þiudans = Icel. þjóðan is used; A. S. cynig; Engl. kin; O. H. G. chuninc; Germ. könig; Swed. kung and konung; Dan. kong the word is prop. a patronymic derivative from konr, = Gr. ἀνὴρ γενναιός = a man of noble extraction; the etymology Konr ungr (young k given in the poem Rm. is a mere poetical fancy]:—a king; hve em ek k. né jarl, ok þarf ekki at göra háseti undir minn, Nj. 176; ok konungr, N. G. L. i. 44; Dyggvi var fyrstr k. kallaðr sína ettmur en ádr vóru þeir dróttnar kallaðr, Hkr. i. 24, passim: the saying frægðar skal konung hafa, meir en til langlífs, Fms. iv. 83, vii. 73; fylki skal til frægðar hafa, Mk. v; mörg eru konungs eyru, Hkr. i. 2 langr er konungs morgin, Sighvat; þjóð-konungr, a king of a þjóð, = βασιλεὺς μέγας; sæ-konungr, a sea king; her-k., a king of hosts, t used of the kings of old, whose sole kingdom was their camp or fi and who went out to conquer and pillage,—þat var siðr, víkinga konunga synir réðu fyrir herliði, at þeir vóru kallaðr konungr, Fm. 98; lá hann þá löngum í hernaði ok var kallaðr konungr af liðsmönnum



kinga síðr var, 257; þá er Ólafur lök við líði ok skipum, þá gáfu honum konungs-nafn, svá sem síðvenja var til, at herkonungar í víking vóru, ef þeir vóru konungsbörnir, þá báru þeir konungs-nótt þeir sæti hvergi at löndum, Ó. H. 16; Konungur konunga, *King of Kings*, the Lord, 656 C. 32: also of an emperor, Nero k., *king Nero*, kirka-k., the king of the Greeks = the Emperor of Constantinople, passim; Karlamagnús k., *king Charlemagne*, etc.

3. COMPS: Konunga-bók, f. the Book of Kings, the history of Kings of Norway, also called Konunga-æfi, originally a work of Ari, once applied to later recensions of the same work; hér hefir upp konungabók eptir sögn Ara prests Fróða, inscription to Hkr., Cod. Fris. also, *Æfi Noregs-konunga*, Knytl. S. ch. i, 21, 100; Bók Noregs-konunga, Fb. i. 152. konunga-fundr, m. a meeting of kings, Ann.

Konunga-hella, u. f. name of a place, Fms. konunga-hús, the king's house, palace, 625, 95. konunga-kyn, n. royal kin, royalty, Fms. 107. konunga-móðir, f. mother of kings, a nickname, Fms.

konunga-skipti, n. change of kings, succession, Germ. thronwechsel, Ver. 1. 70. konunga-stefna, u. f. a congress of kings, Fms. vii. 62, 1. Edda 89. konunga-sett, f. peace among kings, Fms. v.

konunga-tal, n. a series of kings, Fms. x. 378: the name of a book, Fb. ii. 520. Konunga-æfi, f. the Lives of Kings, the name of a historical work, Ib. 3. konunga-sett, f. = konungakyn, Fms. i.

279. konungs-atsetr, n. a king's residence, Finn. 270. konungs-borg, f. a king's castle, Stj. 519. konungs-bréf, n. a warrant, Fms. ix. 443. konungs-bryggja, u. f. a king's brewery, Fms. vii. 183. konungs-bú, n. a royal estate, Eg. 372, Fms.

konungs-bær, m. a king's residence, Hkr. i. 40. konungs-dómr, m. = konungdómr, Gpl. 185. konungs-efni, n. a king's subject, Fms. viii. 332, Js. 15. konungs-eiðr, m. a king's oath, Eg. 372, Fms. viii. 332, Js. 15. konungs-eign, f. a king's property, Gpl. 338.

konungs-eigur, f. pl. royal property, Hkr. ii. 20. konungs-ferð, n. a royal errand, Fms. vii. 19. konungs-fundr, m. a meeting of kings, Fms. vii. 19. konungs-garðr, m. a king's garden, Fms. vii. 159, 207, Sk. 669; er konungarðr rúmr inngangs en þröngr brottfarar, Eg. 519. konungs-gata, f. the king's highway, Stj. 333. konungs-gipta, u. f. a king's good luck, cp. Lat. fortuna Caesaris; k. fylgir þér, Fms. ii.

konungs-gjöf, f. a king's gift, Eg. 183. konungs-gæta, f. = konungsgæta, Fms. ii. 60. konungs-görsemi, f. a king's good will, see görsemi, Fas. ii. 349. konungs-heiti, n. a king's name, Fms. vii. 314. konungs-herbergi, n. a king's cabinet, Fms. vii. 314. konungs-hirð, f. a king's hirð (q. v.), Fbr. 116. konungs-húsn, f. a king's house, Grág. ii. 170. konungs-höfn, f. a king's hall, Fms. ix. 447. konungs-höll, f. a king's hall, Fms. ix. 447. konungs-jörð, f. a king's estate, Gpl. 79. konungs-löng, u. f. an address to a king, Bárð. 180. konungs-lauss, adj. free, Fms. iv. 355. konungs-leyfi, n. a king's leave, Fms. vi. 183. konungs-lið, n. the king's troops, Fms. viii. 70. konungs-ljóf, f. the king's trumpet, Fms. vii. 287, Hkr. iii. 325. konungs-löng, n. a Norse law term, the king's key = an axe, which opens all doors, muni þeir bera konungslöng til húsinu, they will break it by the key, Fms. vi. 188; ek hef at varðveita konungslöng þann er at öllum dörum engi ok lásum... Veggjagr sér at hann mun upp höggva kistuna konungar eigi upp lokin, Fbr. 46 new Ed. konungs-lægi, m. the king's bed, Fas. i. 528, Hkr. iii. 79, 83. konungs-maðr, n. a king's mother, Eg. 17, Sk. 253, 341, Fms. i. 10, 280, Ó. H. 216, passim. konungs-mörk, f. a royal forest, Grág. ii. 408, Gpl. 79. konungs-nafn, n. a king's title, Eg. 590, Fms. i. 6, vii. 1. konungs-nautr, n. a king's gift, Isl. ii. 226, Ld. 204, Hallfred. konungs-níðingr, n. a traitor to the king, Fms. viii. 387. konungs-orð, n. the king's word, order, Fms. ix. 443. konungs-reiði, f. the king's anger, Fms. ix. 454. konungs-réttir, m. the king's right, Fms. vii. 305. konungs-ríki, n., mod. kónigs-ríki, Germ. königsreich, a kingdom, Fms. xi. 30, Ant. 289, Sk. 464, passim. konungs-setr, n. a king's residence, Fms. ix. 330. konungs-skip, n. a king's ship, Fms. vii. 183. konungs-skrúði, a, m. king's apparel, Stj. 601. konungs-smíðr, m. the king's smith, Fas. i. 15. konungs-sómi, a, m. king's dignity, Hkr. iii. 240. konungs-steði, a, m. the king's stithy, Fms. ix. 157, Fms. viii. 166. konungs-sveit, f. the king's guard, Fms. ix. 22. konungs-sverð, n. the king's sword, i. e. the secular sword, Fms. ix. 19. konungs-sýsla, u. f. a royal office, district, Eg. 27, 36, 62. konungs-sæti, n. the king's seat, residence, Fms. vi. 439, Stj. 76. konungs-tekja, u. f. election of a king, Bret. 70, Fms. ii. 20, iii. 146. konungs-tign, f. royal dignity, Fms. iii. 48. konungs-umboð, n. royal commission. konungsumboðs-mann, n. the king's commissary, Gpl. 20. konungs-vald, n. royal power, Gpl. 533. konungs-vinnr, m. a king's friend, Fms. ix. 368. konungs-vígsla, u. f. a coronation, Fms. vii. 306, x. 14, Hkr. iii. 146. konungs-þing, n. the king's assembly, = húsping (q. v.), Gpl. konungs-þrell, m. the king's thrall, a term of abuse, Ó. H. 120, Ld. 4. konungs-æfi, f. a king's life or reign, Gpl. 70.

konung-ríki, n. a kingdom, Fms. x. 273. konung-sæll, adj. lucky as to kings, blessed with good kings, Fms. xi. 217.

konvent, n. [for. word], a convent, Sk. 96. konventa, u. f. a convent, Vm. 109; konventu-bróðir, -systir, Dipl. iii. 6, 9; konventu-hús, D. N.

kopa, adj. in the phrase, e-m kopar, or honum er farið að kopa, one begins to fall off, from age or the like; perhaps the passage in Hm. 16 belongs to this, but see kópa. KOPARR, m. [Engl. copper; Germ. kupfer; Dan. kobber] = copper, Stj. 88, Fms. v. 344. COMPS: kopar-bagall, m. a copper crosier, Dipl. v. 18. kopar-böllr, m. a copper ball, Dipl. iii. 4. kopar-hringja, u. f. a copper buckle, Vm. 177. kopar-kanna, u. f. a copper can, Boldt. kopar-ker, n. a copper vessel, Vm. 25. kopar-kross, m. a copper cross, Fm. 120, B. K. 83. kopar-ligr, adj. of copper. kopar-peningr, m. a copper penny, Stj. kopar-slagari, a, m. a coppersmith, D. N. kopar-spónn, m. a copper spoon, Fm. 5. kopar-stika, u. f. a copper candlestick, Vm. 20. kopparðr, part. spotted; handklæði koppat, B. K. 84. koppari, a, m. a turner, joiner, N. G. L. ii. 241; koppara-járn, a turner's chisel, Fms. v. 339.

KOPPR, m. [Engl. cup; Dan. kop; cp. also W. Engl. cop = a round bill, and Germ. kof = head, which prop. mean a cup, analogous to Icel. kolla and kollr, q. v.] = a cup, small vessel, esp. in dairy-work; koppar ok keróð; í koppum ok keróðum, Bs. i. 721; trog, dall, eyssil, ask né kopp, Snót; viðsmjör í koppi, Stj. 590; fæði ok láta fylgja kopp, N. G. L. i. 131 (418): a chamber pot, Bs. ii. 345: a cup-shaped hole, í þeim steini vóru klappaðir fjórir koppar, síðan er hann hafðr til þvátsteins, Bs. i. 640; segja menn at enn sjái í berginu svá sem smá-koppa, þar sem konungsmenn settu örfalina, Fms. i. 280: of the eye-socket, Bs. i. 177; spé-koppar (Dan. smilebuler), a dimple in the cheeks. II. = knappr, the bell-shaped crown of a helmet, Fas. iii. 535, Karl. 355. koppis-tröð, f. a local name, Sturl. i. 63.

kordúna-hosur, f. pl. hose of cordovan leather, Fms. iv. 77. korrgr, m. grounds, dregs; kaffe-k, blóð-k. korka, u. f. a pining or wasting away; það er korka í honum. korku-legr, adj. pining, perhaps a corruption from kraki, kroklegr, legr, q. v.

korki, a, m. [from Gael. coirce], oats, a άπ. λεγ., Edda (Gl.) korkna, adj. to dwindle away. korkr, m. cork, (mod. and for.)

KORMAKR, m., KORM-löð, f., pr. names of Irish origin, Laddn., Nj. KORN, n. [Goth. kaur = σῖτος and kaurð = κόκκος; A. S. and Engl. corn; O. H. G. chorn; Germ. and Dan. korn] = corn, grain; ellefu korn, ok ellefu pipar-korn, 655 xxx. 8; leynisk í litlu korni af trésin, Greg. 14; hleifr er görð af mörgum kornum, 625. 90: seed, grain, korn eðr malt, Ó. H. 113; hann skal honum greiða kýr ok korn, smjör ok vör, Gpl. 305; sumir skáru korn, sumir bundu, sumir óku heim korninu, Ó. H. 30; þar var hallari á korni (a bad crop) en gott korn (a good crop) austr í land, 102; korn (crop) var heldr úrvænt, 113; færa menn niðr korn sín, Nj. 169; hann sár þar niðr korninu, 82; er ok illu korni til sáð, enda mun illt af gróa, a saying, 174; sá himnesku korni í hjörtu manna, H. E. 500: flour, tak rúgbrauð, eigi blandat við annat korn, Lækn. = in plur. stores of grain, hann flutti með sér mikil korn, Fms. vii. 173; þar vóru forn korn, Ó. H. 102, 113: = oats, corn, (Swed. besta-korn, cp. 'a feed of corn'), gefa hestum korn, 31; hann var Gauzkr hlaupari ok alinn á korni vetr ok sumar, Gullþ. 12: = Mikkjals-korn, Ólaf's-korn, Michael's corn, St. Olave's corn, a kind of tithe paid to the church in Norway, Fr.

II. metaph. a bit, grain; ok þar kemr litíð korn niðr af þeim bita, of a bit of meat, Fas. i. 54; hákarls-korn, Snót 226; sand-korn, a grain of sand. 2. in mod. usage freq. as a diminutive suffix to a noun; það var máltak hans við hvern mann, bróðir! karl-korn mitt! of bishop Sweyn, who died A. D. 1476, Esp. Árb. 1475; barn-korn, a bit of a bairn = τέκνιον; stundar-korn, a little while; hús-korn, a scrap of a house; bú-korn, a small household; orð-korn, a little word: this use, however, scarcely occurs before the 15th century (unless it be in the passage Fas. l. c., which, however, is only found in a paper MS.), and it may be a kind of imitation of the Germ. -chen. COMPS: korn-amstr, n. a corn-stack, Orkn. 448. korn-ár, n. a 'corn-year,' crop, Fas. ii. 126. korn-bingr, m. a 'corn-bin,' heap of corn. korn-deild, f. a kind of contribution or tithe paid in corn, N. G. L. i. 142. korn-feitr, adj. 'corn-fat,' of a horse, Fms. xi. 280. korn-frjó, n. seed-corn, Pr. 448. korn-garðr, m. a corn-shed, Vm. 18. korn-gildir, adj. payable in corn, D. N. korn-gyðja, u. f. the corn-goddess = Ceres, Stj. 83. korn-görð, f. corn-produce, Stj. 164. korn-hjálmr, m. a corn-stack, Stj. 424, Fb. i. 541. korn-hlaða, u. f. a 'corn-lathe,' barn, Eg. 43, 49, 235; Ó. H. 30. korn-hús, n. a 'corn-house,' barn, 656 C. 31. korn-jörð, f. corn-soil, arable land; sá í góða k., Hom. 67. korn-kaup, n. purchase of corn, Ó. H. 113, Gpl. 352. korn-kippa, u. f. a corn-sieve, Nj. 82, 170. korn-kýrlag, n. a cow's value in corn, B. K. 55. korn-sala, u. f. sale of corn, Ó. H. 114. korn-sæð, n. flour, rendering of polenta, Stj. korn-skrappa, u. f. a 'corn-scrip,' corn-sieve, Nj. 82, v. l. korn-skurðr, n. shearing



(as it is called in North England and Scotland), *reaping*, Stj. 422, 438, Clem. 30, Magn. 502. **kornskurðar-maðr**, m. a *shearer, reaper*, Stj. 422, Greg. 69. **kornskurðar-mánuðr**, m. the *shearing month*, Edda. **kornskurðar-tími**, a, m. *shearing time*, Stj. 61, 354. **korn-slátta**, u, f. a *reaping*, N. G. L. i. 254. **korn-tiund**, f. a *tilbe paid in corn*, B. K. 53. **korn-ungr**, adj. *quite young*. **korn-virkir**, n. a *corn shed*, Gpl. 454. **korn-vist**, f. *stores of corn*; bannat at selja k., O. H. L. 35. **korn-vín**, n. a *kind of wine*, B. K. 64. **Korn-bretar**, m. pl. the *Britons of Cornwall* (**Kornbreta-land**), Fms. korpa, u, f. *pinning away*, Björn. **korþna**, að, to *fall off*. **korþoral**, n. [for word], a *corporal*, Hom. 138, Pm., Vm., B. K. **korpr**, m. [Scot. *corbie*; Swed. *korp*], a *raven*, Edda (Gl.): a nickname, Fb. iii.

**korpu-legr**, adj. *falling off*, tbin, Björn. **korra**, að, older form *kvarra*, q. v.; það *korra* í honum. **korri-ró**, interj. (qs. *kúrð-i-ró*, *sleep in rest!*), a lullaby, Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 209.

**kort**, n. a *map*, mod. Dan. *kort*, Germ. *karte*. **kortir**, adj. [Germ. *kurz*], *short*, Úlf. 7. 133, is scarcely an Icel. word. **kos-eyrir**, m. *choice things*, = *kjörfé*, Sturl. i. 77. **kos-girni**, f. a *caprice, whim*; þat er ekki nema k. ein, N. G. L. i. 384. **kosning**, f. [kjósa], an *election*, Fms. viii. 268, ix. 227, Sks. 748, Bs. passim. **kosningar-bréf**, n. the *writ for an election*, Ann. 1321. **kosningi**, a, m. the *chosen or elect one*; þú ert konungur ok k. þessa ríkis, El.

**kosningr**, m. = *kosning*, Sturl. i. 214, Fms. vi. 93, viii. 259, x. 58: a *franchise*, 96.

**koss-orð**, n. an *election*, Fr. **KOSS**, m. [cp. Úlf. *kukjan*; A. S. *cyss*; Engl. *kiss*; Germ. *kuss*; Dan. *kys*; Swed. *kyss*]:—a *kiss*; fylgja skal kveðju koss, a saying, Fms. 48; eptir tárbláðinn koss skilja þau, Fms. xi. 425; eigi tjáðu eidar oss eða margir kossar, Vigl. (in a verse); hann sveigir hana at sér ok verða þá einstaka kossar, Fs. 88; með ástsamlegum kossi, Barl. 186; gefa e-m koss, Greg. 46; friðar-koss, a *kiss of peace*, Nd. 59; Júdas-koss, a *Judas-kiss*; ekki, Lafranz, vill ek kyssa þik, þvitat þat má vera, ef stundur líða, at þat kallir þú Júdas-koss, Bs. i. 842; in Hm. 81 kossa is corrupt for kosta (see *kost* l. 4), for in law, kissing a maiden by stealth was a finable offence,—as in the case of the poet Kormak, Korm. ch. 24,—and if against her will it was liable to fjörbaugs-garðr, Grág. i. 337; cp. teygjattu þér at kossi konur, Sdm. 28; laun-koss, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 47. **COMPDS**: **kossa-flens**, n. *kissing, licking*, in a bad sense, Snót. **kossa-gangr**, m. *much kissing*, Art. 100.

**koss-mildir**, adj. *'kiss-mild', fond of kissing*, Art. 108, Fas. iii. 483.

**KOSTA**, að, [akin to *kjósa*; A. S. *costjan*; Germ. *kosten* = *to taste*; Lat. *gusto*; Gr. *γεύομαι*]:—to *try, tempt, strive*: with gen., *kosta afis, to try one's strength*, Vsp. 7; k. magns, id., Rm. 9; k. megins, Gs. 22; k. sunds, Fms. vii. 351 (in a verse); k. rásar, þorf. Karl. (in a verse); (til) rásar kostar þú nú, Fs. 45; k. vigs, to *fight*, Ó. H. (in a verse); kosta mans, to *fall in love*, Hbl. 15; Bárðr þurfti alls at kosta, B. *bad to exert all his strength*, Bárð. 166; kosta kapps, to *strive hard*, Grett. 202 new Ed.: to *risk*, vil ek þar til kosta fjár föður míns, Fms. ii. 63; hvárt þeir færir til þings, ok kostim at því allra vinnu várra, Eb. 98; verja fé yðvart ok frelsi, ok kosta þar til allra þeirra manna er yðr er líðs at ván, Eg. 8; ætla ek at sækja oddi ok eggju frændleifð mína, ok kosta þar at allra frænda minna ok vinnu ok allra þeirra er ..., Ó. H. 32.

2. to *tempt*; at vér fyrir-farimk eigi í kosta þeirri er djöfullinn kostar vár, Hom. 158; í því er hann kostar (*tries*) upp at rísa, Al. 144; þeir sögðu hann fullu kostað hafa, *he had taken pains enough*, Odd. 18; skal hann kosta at koma, N. G. L. i. 348. 3. as *imperat.* giving emphasis to the verb, like Lat. *age, come!* kostið svá keppa, *fight so hard!* Am. 54; kostum flærð at forðask, Leidarv. 39; kostum (not kóstum) at æsta, 40; kostaðu at vinna vel margar íþróttir, Hsm. 29; kostaðu hug þinn herða, Sturl. iii. (in a verse); kostaðu hins, at haldir fast hesti ok skjaldi, Korm., Líkn. 11; en hinn er fallinn er, kosti hann ok rísi upp sem sjífast, Blanda (MS.); nú kostit, bræðr, ok verit hraustir, *come, brethren, be of good cheer!* 656 C. 22; en þér kostið ok górit svá vel, at þér leggið ráð á með mér, Karl. 484; við þat er kostaða (*exert thyself*), at yfir verði stígit af þér með andans afli, MS. 677. 5; því kosti hverr sem æ staðfastlegast at göra gott, Hom. 24.

II. *impers.* with acc. it *strains a thing*, i. e. it is *strained, damaged*; þó at kjóli kosti, *though the keel is sorely strained*, Fms. vii. 59 (in a verse); hvárki var þeim at meini hungri né kuldi, heitt né kalt, hvárki kostaði þau, *neither of them was hurt, suffered from it*, Blanda (MS.); þat fall var svá mikit, at kostaði lærlegg hans, Fms. ix. 219. 2. *reflex.*, *kostast, to suffer a bodily or inward injury*; þat var máð manna, at þorfinnr mundi eigi lifað hafa, svá mjök var hann kostaðr af eldinum, Sturl. i. 162; mjök kostaðr af hita, 161; mjök var kostað hold hans ok bein, Greg. 80; kostaðr hestr, a *broken-winded horse*; sakir fyrnsku voru baramar mjök kostaðar, *dilapidated*, Bs. ii. 146.

III. [Engl. *cost*; Germ. *kosten*], to *cost*, with acc. of the person and price; mik (acc.) kostaði fimm merkr (acc.) gulls, *it cost me five gold marks*, El.; þat

kostar líf (acc.) hans, *it cost his life*, Fas. i. 532; líkneski sem til kostaði tíu aura, Vm. 101; get ek at þér þykki mikit (acc.) k. at kaupa hann, Fm. i. 79; sem búar virða at dómi, at mik hafi kostað fyrir þau, Grág. i. 366; slíkt sem þá (acc.) hefir kostað, K. þ. K. 54; spurði hvat (acc.) kostað hafi þórarinn (acc.), Fms. v. 315; with acc. of the thing and price, keisarar kostaði eigi minna fé leikinn (acc.), *the play cost the emperor not less*, v. 97; þá kerru (acc.) kostaði sex hundruð (acc.) skillinga, *the car cost*, v. 573; einn riddara (acc.) kostar átta merkr, Fms. xi. 331.

2. to *defray the expenses of*, with acc.; þat boð kostaði Unnr, Ld. 10; þau hin sönn klæði sem þeir höfðu kostað (*purchased*) með kirkjunnar gózi, Mar. i. to *spend, lay out*, with acc., hvat viltú til kosta; at hann skyldi þess nafnbót engum peningum kosta, *that he should be at no expense for* Fms. x. 93, v. l.; þat friða líkneski hafði prestrinn kostað á sína pening Mar.; þú hefir kostað oss (*entertained us*), bóndi, Fs. 150; allt þat hann leggir til ok kostar, *lays out*, N. G. L. ii. 354; er svá mikit lét s kosta oss til lausnar, *who let it cost himself so much*, Barl. 114; hal hann setu á Grund ok kostaði einn allt fyrir, *and defrayed all the cost* Sturl. i. 155;—in mod. usage with dat., k. miklu til eins, hann hefir en til þess kostað, *he has invested no money in it, done nothing for it*; miklu upp á e-ð, to *spend much money on a thing*.

**kostall**, adj. *costly, expensive*; e-m verðr kostallt, Bs. i. 722.

**kostan**, f. *cost, pains*; leggja kostan ok stund á e-t, Fms. x. 39 *temptation*, k. fjandans, Hom. 33, 158.

**kost-góðr**, adj. of *good quality*, Grág. i. 498; esp. of milk, pastu jarðir kostgóðar ok grösugar, Stj. 341; of a horse, skjótr hestr ok kostgóðr, Flóv. 28.

**kost-grípr**, m. a *costly thing, choice thing* (see *kjörgrípr*), Fs. 40, 4. Fms. x. 215, Bs. i. 37, Edda 15, 82.

**kost-gæfa**, ð, to *push on with a thing*; kostgæfa eptirfórna, to *push bard*, Ísl. ii. 360; k. undanórðinn, Fb. i. 396; k. e-s nauðsyn, ii. 91. to *strive, take pains*, with infin.; k. at fremja, Bs. i. 42, Magn. 468, Fr. i. 184, vii. 31, Eb. 39 new Ed.:—*reflex.*, H. E. i. 249, Barl. 78.

**kost-gæfð**, f. *painstaking*, Bs. i. 273, Mar. 1067.

**kost-gæfl**, n. and f. *painstaking, care*: a. neut., allt k., Hom. 4 með miklu k., *with mickle pains*, Fms. x. 277; með öllu k., *with diligence*, 656 A. i. 17, Fms. i. 260, Bs. i. 38, Al. 163, Stj. 595.

fem., sakir kostgæfi þeirrar, Bs. i. 166.

**kost-gæfligr**, adj. *painstaking, diligent*.

**kost-gæfninn**, adj. *painstaking*, (the mod. form.)

**kost-gæfliga** and **kost-gæfliga**, adv. *with pains, diligently*, H. E. i. 263.

**kost-gæfni**, f. = *kostgæfi*, N. G. L. ii. 481, freq. in mod. usage.

**kost-gæfr**, adj. *painstaking, diligent*, Sturl. i. 90, Greg. 27; ver sem kostgæfstir, 55; k. athugi, Hom. 52; k. á e-t, Fms. ii. 145.

**kost-görð**, f. the *state of affairs*, Finnb. 318.

**kost-hald** and **kost-heldi**, n. *entertainment*, D. N. ii. 393, 482.

**kostigr**, adj. *costly, choice*; kostig lönd, *fine pasture*, Ld. 124; 4g; hagar, kostigr ok löndir, Stj. 258; *chosen*, of a person, Hd.; ú-kost

*mean, common*, Fs. 128.

**kost-illr**, adj. *bad, common*, Fas. ii. 111.

**kost-lauss**, adj. *'cost-less', bad, vile*, Fms. v. 14.

**kost-ligr**, adj. *costly, choice, desirable*, Ó. H. 98.

**kost-móðr**, adj. *'meat-weary', weary after a hearty meal*, Hým. 36.

**kostnaðr**, m. *cost, expense*, Eg. 43, Grág. i. 336, Fms. i. 52; í kost

þann er þú hefir fyrir mér, Eb. 262; sátu sumir á sínum kostnaði, Or. 334, Gpl. 59; lítill k., *small cost*, Flóv. 34; *living*, var þá skipt Eynun

hvar hvarir skyldu kostnað á hafa, Orkn. 272. **COMPDS**: **kostnað**

*laust*, adj. *without expense*. **kostnaðar-lítill**, adj. *of little*

**kostnaðar-mikill**, adj. *very costly, expensive*, Eg. 38, Fms. vii. 73. **k-**

**kostnaðar-samr**, adj. *expensive*, Fms. xi. 316, Bs. i. 830, Orkn. 96.

**KOSTR**, m., gen. *kostar*, pl. *kostir*, old acc. pl. *kosta*, which is still in old poets as *Sighvat* (Ó. H. 39), *Arnór* (Edda 50); but the usual form in the MSS. as well as in mod. usage is *kosti*; [Ulf. *kustus* = δουλικός, ii. 9, xiii. 3; Germ. and Dan. *kost* = *fare, food*]:—a *choice*, the fundamental notion being *trial*:

I. *condition, chance*, but mostly the notion of a *hard choice*; eru nú þeir kostir til, *sá annarr*, at ..., *annarr*, at ..., Nj. 199; sá er hinn þriði kostir, Grág. ii. 83; munu hinn sama kost fyrir höndum eiga sem vær áttum, at verja fé yðvart frelsi ... en at öðrum kosti, Eg. 8; hann sá engan sinn kost annan hann lét fallask þvers undan laginu, Nj. 246, Eg. 24; sá vær í helzt várn kost at firrask fund hans, 70; nú má Flösi sjá sinn kost, h hann vil sættast til þess at sumir sé utan sætta, Nj. 250; það er hver manni boðit, at leita sér lífs meðan kostir er, 202; einbeygðr kostir, the *choice left*, Orkn. 58.

2. *choice, terms*; hvern kost vill þér nú, Ingjaldr? Nj. 3; ek góri þér skjótan kost, Dropl. 6; göra e-m tvá k. Ld. 212, Fs. 57; tók Kali þenna kost, Orkn. 214.

3. a *chance, opportunity, possibility*; göra kost á e-u, Nj. 155, 271; mun ek öð kost á göra, *I will give no choice in the matter*, i. e. *will not do it*, i kost muntú láta at etja, 90;—kostir er á, or gen. kostir e-s, a *thin possible, there is a chance*, 254, 263; ef þess er k., Grág. ii. 56; Há var ekki við k., *there was no question as to H.*, Ísl. ii. 315; þá er mi



kost, when I am gone, Stj. 363:—eiga e-s kosti, to have a chance  
le, allowed, Grág. i. 63, 468, Ld. 84, 160, 184, Nj. 57, 132, Eg.  
531, Sks. 20 B. 4. a *match*, of an unmarried woman;  
hét dóttir hans ok þótti beztr kostur á Hálógalandi, Eg.  
hinn átti dóttur eina er Unnr hét, hún var væn kona ok kurteis  
sér, ok þótti sá beztr k. á Rangárvöllum, Nj. (begin); Hallr  
þan kost í henni, H. said she was a good match, 180, Fs.  
187; engi kostur þótti þá þvílíkur sem Helga hin Fagra í  
borgarfirði, Isl. ii. 206: *giving a woman away*, hann spyr hvern  
fyrir kosti hennar, who was to give her away, Band. 9 new Ed.  
kosta, a maid to be married, Hm. 81, (MS. kossa), cp. leggja  
m mærl til kosta, Fas. iii. 409, (ráða-kostur, a match); kvenn-  
(v.), góðr kvennkostur. 5. *choice, state, condition*; þat mun  
í hér fram draga, at þú átt ekki vald á mér, Orkn. 120; kostum  
anna karla ofríki, i. e. *the tyranny of man crushes a woman's right*,  
drap þá brátt kosti, then the state grew worse, id.; sjá fyrir sínum  
kosti *care of oneself*, Fms. x. 236; eigi mun honum þykkja batnað  
kostur, Eg. 287; eigi treystusk menn at raska kosti þeirra, *people*  
*to meddle with them, disturb them*, Ld. 146; bændr vildu verja  
sér, defend themselves, Fms. ix. 306; síðan lét Simón varðveita  
sér, guard her affairs, vii. 233; þá heldr hann kosti sínum,  
holds his place, loses not his right, Grág. ii. 209; ú-kostir, afar-  
hard, evil choice; ör-kostur, lack of choice, poverty. II. *cost*,  
allan þann kost er hann hefir fyrir haft, Jb. 321; sá er vitna  
standa þeim kost allan, 358; hver maðr er sik ok sín hjú heldr  
kost, K. Á. 78; þat skip höfðu þegar-menn lútið góra af sínum  
Fs. ix. 270; hann hélt sik ríkmannlega at klæðum ok öllum  
(e), ii. 278; hann lét alla sína félaga á sinn kost þann vetr,  
hvi hann var svá djarf at taka slíka menn upp á kost hans,  
9, v. l.; hann gaf sér mikinn kost til (he took great pains), at  
öllum í vinguin við Guð, Hom. 108; þóat hann hefði mörgu  
in kost (pains) til gefit, Al. 116; hann lézk þar vildu sína kosti til  
(his best), at þeir Hákon deildi enga úhæfu, Fms. i. 22. III.  
(e); (þeir) synja ölmusu, er kosti höfðu til, Hom. 64; hafa meira  
to the strongest, Fb. ii. 361; eiga alls kosti við e-n, to have it all  
power, i. e. to be the strongest; Jökull gaf honum lif ok átti áðr  
sér við hann, Fs. 10; eiga alla kosti, Fms. iv. 296, Stj. 481;  
eðlks átti kosti við hann er hann vildi gört hafa, Al. 101; eiga  
sér óðs kosti, 96; hafa lítills kosti, to have small chance, be little  
r. i. means, provisions, meðan mér endask fong til, þótt ek  
nína kosti, though I am left to my own supplies, Eg. 66;  
Oddi alla kosti með sér, Fas. ii. 540; ef vér hittum síðar  
hafi meiri kosti (forces), Fms. v. 87; bændr eduku þá kost  
liit, Stj. iii. 196 C: stores, tvau skip hláðin vænum kosti, Fms.  
sér sé ek beggja kosti, I see here plenty of viiher, Sighvat; mungat  
asti (fare), setjask í kosti e-s, Fms. viii. 58; bændr uggðu at  
kost þeirra, ok kurrudu ílla, Bs. i. 549: *victuals, provisions*,  
þá selja sílfir fyrir kost, Fas. i. 450; hveiti ok annarr kostur, Stj.  
þá á þetta í kosti, tveir vættir skreiðar, vætt smjör, vætt kjóts,  
vau hundruð í haustlagi, tíu aura í kosti, Vm. 42: *board*,  
sk halda honum kost, Jb. 374; þá bauð Ketill fé fyrir kost  
opl. 4; til kostar ok klæða, fare and clothing, B. K. 108; at  
sti, at the king's table, Bs. i. 782; far-k. (q. v.), a ship, vehicle;  
fles, troops. IV. *cost, quality*; af létum kosti, Fms.  
i. sax var afburðar-járn kosti, of fine steel, id. 2. good  
þi fylgja allir kostir ok öll fríðindi, Clem. 29; kyn ok kostur  
IS. 4. 9; fátt fríðra kosta, Hdl. 45; þeir kostir skulu ok fylgja,  
ldri kala í skyrtunni, Fas. ii. 529, 531; þá ferr hann ör skyrtu  
hón öllum kostum sínum, 539: *fatness*, Lat. *ubertas glebae*,  
kost ok feitleik, Stj. 167; þar vóru allgöðir lands-kostir, Hkr.  
nér sagt gott frá landa-kostum, at þar gangi fé sjálfala  
eiskr í hverju vatni, Fs. 20, 25, Landn. 225, v. l.; af kostum  
endi nafn gefa ok kalla Markland, Fb. i. 539. 3. *virtue*,  
yfir af hermönnum Krists fyrir helga kosti, Hom. 27; Kristni  
unnfjöldi ok kostum, MS. 677. 8; eigi er þat rúnanna kostur,  
þinn kostur, Skálda 162, freq. in mod. usage. 4. a good  
ve; segja kost ok löst, to tell fairly the good and bad of a thing;  
þa kost ok löst á konunni, Nj. 23; hann sagði kost ok löst  
landn. 30; löstu ok kostu bera ljóða synir blandna brjóstum  
ú-kostur, a fault, flaw; mann-kostir, virtues. 5. spec. of  
a fine pace; hestr óð kafs af kostum, Sighvat. V. spec.  
usages; til kostar, well! all right! well done! er þat til  
efi flyjum vér fyrir mönnunum, Fms. xi. 139; þat er til kostar,  
elone, if..., Hym. 33; er þat ok til kostar (it is a comfort) at  
þai þá tveir hlutir líla líka, Ld. 70: *because*, allra mest af þeim  
Hom. 33; sagði Ósvífr at þeir mundi á kostum (indeed)  
Guðrún vóru eigi jafnmenni, Ld. 122; þeim kosti, in that  
40; engum kosti, by no means, MS. 4. 21; at þeim kosti,  
rotation, Grág. ii. 239; at öðrum kosti, else, otherwise, Eg. 8,  
þa kosti, thirdly, 14, Grág. i. 395; at síðasta, efsta kosti, in  
vice, last emergency, Nj. 221; at fæsta kosti, at least, N. G. L.

i. 61; at versta kosti, in the worst case, 101; at minnsta kosti, at least:  
gen., alls kostar, quite, in every respect, Sks. 674 B, passim; eigi einn  
kostar, not very, not peculiarly, Isl. ii. 322; annars kostar, as for the  
rest, 108 B; nokkurs kostar, in any wise, Fms. xi. 79, Fb. i. 74; sums  
kostar, in some respect, Fas. ii. 547, v. 69, Hom. 89; þess kostar, in this  
case, thus, Fms. xi. 79, Rb. 36, Hom. (St.): acc., þá kostu, as adv., in  
such a manner, N. G. L. i. 327; fyrir hvern kost, by every means.  
Kostur, in sense I, is in old writers often omitted, and left to be sup-  
plied by the adjective or pronoun, e.g. þann (viz. kost) munu vér af taka,  
Ld. 188; at hann mundi verða þann upp at taka, Eg. 157, Nj. 222; er þá ok  
sá einn (viz. kostur) til, 227, Fms. vii. 265; er oss nú engi annarr til, Nj. 143,  
Eg. 405; er yðr engi annarr á görr en snúa apr, Nj. 207; Hákon jarl er  
alltrauðr undir trúna at ganga, ok þykkir vera harðr (viz. kostur) á annat  
boðr, Fms. xi. 39. COMPS: kostar-hald, n. maintenance, Stj. 184.  
kostar-lauss, adj. without provisions, Isl. ii. 463. kosta-boð, n.  
pl. a very favourable choice, Eg. 539, Vápn. 30, Stj. iii. 151. kosta-  
mikill, adj. good, fine, valuable, Stj. iii. 7. kosta-munr, m. dif-  
ference in quality, Nj. 52. kosta-vandr, adj. fastidious, Vigl. 16.  
kosta-vanr, adj. cheerless, Skm. 30.  
kost-samr, adj. fine, excellent, Hkm. 2.  
kostuligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), costly, Fas. i. 76.  
kost-vandr, adj. fastidious, Fas. iii. 115, Vigl. 48 new Ed.  
KOT, n. [A. S. cote; Engl. cot], a cottage, but, small farm; fyrir hvi  
ertu kominn í kot þetta! Clem. 25, Barl. 194, Orkn. 78, Ó. H. 208, Fms.  
ix. 359; leggjask í kot, Rétt. 10. 7: allit., karl and kot, þat er mart í  
koti karls sem kóngs er ekki í ranni, ok karl ok kerling í koti sínu, see  
karl; því er betra kál í koti en ketill stór af borgar floti, Eggert.  
kot, n. [from Engl. coat], a coat, jacket.  
kota or kotra, að; kotra sér niðr, to seek out a bole.  
kot-bóndi, a, m. a cottier, Lv. 59, Fas. ii. 46; þá ætla ek mörgum  
kotbóndum munu þykkja vera þröngt fyrir dyrum, Ó. H. 127.  
kot-bær, m. = kot, Barl. 46, Fagrsk. ch. 193.  
kot-karl, m. a cottier, cottager, a boor, Sks. 254, Stj. iii. 122, Fms.  
iv. 283, vii. 253, Glúm. 391. COMPS: kotkarla-ætt, f. poor folk,  
Fas. iii. 289. kotkarls-barn and kotkarls-son, m. a churl's bairn,  
churl's son, Fms. ix. 330, 331, Stj. 206; hinn herfilgasti kotkarls-son ok  
innar minnstu ættar, Fms. vii. 157, Thom. 401.  
kot-lifi, n. bumble life, Stat. 276.  
kot-maðr, m. = kotungur, Stj. (in a verse).  
kot-mannliga, adv. meanly, in a beggarly way, Bjarn. 29.  
kot-mannligr, adj. beggarly.  
kotra, u, f. a game, backgammon, = kvátta, q. v.  
kotroskinn, adj. prudish, Snót (1866), (conversational).  
kotung, n. cotton, = kotún. kotungs-lauf, n. and kotungs-víðir,  
m. a kind of salix, Hjalt.  
kotungur, m. = kotkarl, Fas. iii. 249, Fbr. 26, Str. 45.  
kotún, n. cotton, (mod.).  
kovertúr, n. [for. word], 'couverture,' a covering, Sks. 403.  
KÖÐ, n. the fry of trout and salmon; brand-köð.  
KÓF, n. [kaf, kefja], thick vapour, steam, mist, Sks. 204. COMPS:  
köf-sveitr, adj. steaming hot. köf-víðir, n. [Shetl. kavaburð], a  
misty sleet or snow; k. ok frostvíðir, Fbr. 112.  
kóklást, að, to bobble, get on with difficulty.  
KÓLF, m. [akin to Engl. club, Germ. kolb], the tongue in a bell,  
Fms. vi. 147: kólf-klukka, u, f. a bell with a tongue, Pm. 129; (kólf-  
lauss, adj. without a k., Vm. 9): the bulb of a plant: endi-k., a sausage,  
Isl. þjóðs. i. 177. II. a kind of bolt, Swed. kolf, Rm. 43, Þiðr.  
371, Karl. 68, 244, N. G. L. i. 69; bakka-kólfir, a bird bolt; for-kólfir,  
q. v.: the phrase, sem kólfir skyti, swift as a bolt, as lightning, Fms. ii. 183,  
vii. 343, Stj. iii. 220. kólf-skot, n. a bolt shot, of distance, Edda 31.  
kólga, u, f., poet. a wave, Edda (Gl.), Hkv. i. 25, Orkn. (in a verse),  
Fms. vii. 49 (in a verse), Bs. i. 16 (in a verse): one of the Northern  
Nereids (Fámar-dætr), Edda.  
kólina, að, to become cold, Stj. 45, Fas. i. 148; veðr tók at k., Fms. i.  
67; kólinaði veðrit ok dreif, Eb. 204; lík skal eigi grafa áðr kólnar er,  
K. þ. K. 26; dagr kólnar, Hom. (St.): impers., e-m kólnar, one gets cold;  
oss kólnar á klónum, Grett. 94 B; kulda-veðr var úti, ok tók honum  
fast at kólina, Fb. i. 276.  
kólnan, f. getting cold, Germ. abkühlung, Rb. 102.  
kómata, u, f. [for. word], a comet, Ann. passim; but in mod. usage,  
hala-stjarna, q. v.  
kóngr, m. a king, = konungr, q. v.  
kóni, a, m. a bullock (?), Stj. i. 21 (in a verse): as a word of abuse,  
hann er falleggr kóni!  
kópa, t. [kopa, Ivar Aasen], to stare, gaze; kópir afglapi, Hom. 81.  
KÓPR, m. a young seal, freq.; prob. from its round-formed head  
(see koppr, kúpa). COMPS: kóp-heldr, adj. 'seal-tight,' of a net,  
Vm. 98. kóp-skin, n. the skin of a kópr.  
kóróna, u, f., contr. króna and krúna, q. v. [Lat. word], a crown,  
Fas. viii. 193, x. 107, Gpl. 60, passim; gull-k., þyrni-k.  
kóróna, að, to crown, Ver. 57, Fms. vii. 306, Gpl. 63, Th. 20.  
A A



**KÓRR**, m., dat. kórnum, Symb. 57; kórinum, Fms. vii. 174, 291; [Lat. *chorus*]:—a choir, Vm. 171, Bs. i. 84, passim: a choir, music, Str. I, Karl. 545. COMPS: **kór-bak**, n. the back of the choir or church. **kór-bjalla**, u. f. a choir-bell, Vm. 17. **kór-bók**, f. a choir-book, hymn book, Vm. 109, Am. 47. **kórs-bróðir**, m., eccl. a 'choir-brother', a canon, Fms. viii. 269, ix. 461, Bs. (esp. Laur. S.) passim. **kór-dyr**, n. a choir-door, Fms. xi. 273. **kór-kápa**, u. f. a priest's cope, Fms. viii. 557, ix. 341. **kór-kjappi**, a, m. a nickname, Sturl. iii. 85. **kór-prestr**, m. a choir-priest, Bs. i. 876, a priest officiating at the altar. **kór-smíð**, f. a choir-building, Bs. i. 706. **kór-pili**, n. a 'choir-deal,' panel of the choir, Hom. (St.) 97.

**krabb**, n. a crabbed band.

**krabba**, að, to scrawl, write a crabbed band.

**KRABBI**, a, m. a crab; k. gengr öflugr löngum, Rb. 100, Stj. 91, Al. 168, Pr. 477; krabbinn segir sin sinn við, sífellt gengr þú út á hlið, a ditty; a nickname, Sturl. iii. 246: of the zodiac, Rb. (1812) 16; as also **krabba-mark** (-merki), n. id., Rb. 100, MS. 732. 4: **krabba-mein**, n., medic. a cancer.

**kraðak**, n. [perh. akin to A. S. *cræd*, Engl. *crowd*], a crowd, swarm, (conversational.)

**krafa**, u. f. craving, demand, Gpl. 475, N. G. L. i. 21, Fms. vi. 192.

**krafað**, að, to paw or scabble with the bands; ok krafaði fyrir (frá?) nösunum, be (an exposed infant) had pawed (the snow) from his face, Fs. 60; still used, krafa fram úr e-u, to crawl out of a strait.

**krafað**, u. f. a nickname of an infant, see the preceding word: the name of a volcano in Iceland.

**kraflandi**, a, m. the name of a hot spring in western Iceland.

**krafsa**, að, to paw or scratch with the feet, as horses or sheep when grazing on a snow field; hann krafsaði sin hross, Ld. 120; hundrinn krafsar sundr hrúguna, Fas. iii. 547; ekki þarf at k. af því ofan, er oss er í hug, Nj. 224; hann kvaðsk eigi mundu k. um þat at segja honum sannindi, Sturl. iii. 313.

**kragi**, a, m. [Swed. *krage*; Dan. *krave*; cp. Scot. *craig*=neck], the collar of a coat: a kind of short rain cloak.

**kraka**, að, to drag under the water; þér er hann krakaði þat upp, Grág. ii. 276; þeir krökuðu upp spytingana ok pakkana, . . . ok láta upp kraka þat sem fengist af gözi, Bs. i. 842; krökuðu þeir hann upp, ok fluttu til lands, 610:—to furnish with pales, allt var krakat it ytra með sjónum, Fms. viii. 177:—to touch the bottom, of an anchor or the like, tóku þá akkerin at kraka, x. 135; kraka niðri, of a horse in a deep stream only just touching the bottom with the feet: kraka hey upp, to cock hay, Grág. ii. 707.

**KRAKI**, a, m. [Dan. *krage*], a pale, stake; konungr lét setja kraka utan frá Borg it fremra með sænum, Fms. viii. 148: a drag, boat-hook, vóru þá görvir til kraka, ok varð dregit í sundr hófit, Ísl. ii. 411: prop. a looped and branched stem, used as a staircase, in which sense it is still used in Norway (Ivar Aasen); this also was the old Dan. sense, see Saxo ii. 31; hence metaph. the nickname of the famous mythical Danish king Rolf Kraki, from his being thin and tall; nú sit hér í háseti kraki einn lítill, Edda 81. 2. a kind of anchor, = Gr. *εὐρύ*.

**krakka**, að, to emit a cracking sound, to simmer.

**krakki**, a, m. [akin to kraki], a thin youth, urchin; krakkinn! krakkatetrið! þetta er nú barn enn þá, krakkinn, Píltr og Stúlka 9, (conversational, of either sex.)

**kraklegr**, adj. thin, Lat. *gracilis*; hann var kraklegr (be was thin and weak of frame) ok þótti heldr seinlegr, Glúm. 335.

**kram**, n. [for word; Engl. *eram*; Dan. *kram*; mid. Germ. *kräme*=a shop], toys, Rétt. 2. 10: **kram-vara**, u. f. id.: **kram-verk**, n., Ósv. S.

**kramari**, a, m. [Dan. *kræmmer*], a toyman.

**kramask**, ð, to pine and waste; see *krejma*.

**KRAMB**, adj. half thawed, of snow; í krömmum snjó, Fms. i. 280; ok þegar dreif í Löginn krömmu, Fb. ii. 327; also of butter, kramt smjör: bruised, of berries when the juice oozes out, and the like.

**kramsí**, a, m., poet. a raven, Edda (Gloss.)

**kranga**, að, to creep, Skm. 30.

**krangi**, a, m. [cp. krakki]. **kranga-legr**, adj. [krangled, Ivar Aasen], thin, of a boy; hann er ofboðs krangalegr!

**krangr**, adj., kröng, krankt, weak, crank, Skv. 3. 44.

**krank-dómr**, m. ailing, sickness, Mar., Bs. ii. 140, passim.

**krank-dæmi**, n.=krankdómr, Fas. iii. 642.

**krank-leikr**, m. (-leiki),=krankdómr, Fms. viii. 443, Jb. 167, Fas. ii. 394, Gret. 152.

**KRANKR**, m. [Germ. *krank*], ill, sick; krankr mjök, Fms. x. 146, Finnb. 322; k. í líkam, B. K. 97; kránkr augu, Stj. 171: sore, distressing, hin krankasta tíð, the sorest time, of a famine, 162; krankir hlutir, 150; krónkustu tilfelli, 218; inar krónkustu flugur, 271.

**kranz**, m. [for word; Germ. *kranz*; Dan. *krans*], a wreath; setjast í kranz, to sit in a ring, Mar., Úlf. 6. 19; koma saman í kranz, 5. 10.

**KRAPI**, a, m., and **krap**, n. sleet, thawed snow; vaða opt til kirkju krapa, Skálda (Thorodd) 179; leggs hann svá at hryðr um krapit, Finnb. 310. COMPS: **krapa-drífa**, u. f. a shower of sleet, Sturl. i. 50, Gisl. 118.

**krapa-för**, f. a drift of thawed ice, Finnb. 310. **krapa-hríð**, f. a sleet tempest.

**KRAPPR**, adj., kröpp, krappt, [see *kreppa*]:—strait, narrow, a road or the like; kröpp leið, Skálda 169; komast í krappan stað, to into straits, a saying, Fb. i. 311: naut., krappr sjór, a short, choppy sea: metaph., kröpp kaup, a scant bargain, Gret. (in a verse): a person, sharp, crafty, krappr var Guðrún, Am. 70. **krappa-rúm**, n. 'strait-room,' a place in an ancient ship of war, the third from the stern, Fms. ii. 252, Fb. iii. 219.

**krapta-auðugr**, adj. powerful, Gd. 38.

**krapti**, a, m. [akin to kraptr], a bar, one of a ship's timbers, a r knee, Edda (Gl.); eyri skal bæta fyrir krapta hvern, N. G. L. i. 1. **krapta-valr**, 'timber-bark,' poet. a ship, Ó. H. (in a verse); the bar of the inside of a shield, cp. Gr. *κράν*, krapti geirbrúar, Vellekla: met. krapti skóla, the main pillar of a school, epithet of a bishop, 13. II.=kraptr; hafa nokkurn krapta (acc.) aldrins, Fms. 14; hafa engu minna krapta, x. 318.

**KRAPTR** or **krafr**, m., gen. krapts and kraptr, dat. krapti; [I. craft; Germ., Swed., and Dan. *kraft*; prob. akin to krappr, prop. n. ing a crooked bar, such as ribs and knees in a ship, which sense been kept in the weak form krapti; whence metaph. it came to I. power, strength]:—might, strength, power; með öllum krapti, with n and main, Fms. vii. 305; með miklum krapti, x. 274; engi er kraptr eða styrki, Sks. 25; undir krapti hlýðinnar, Mar.; ala kröptum, 656 A. 2; gördisk svá mikill máttur at krapti hans, 654; með ljósi krapts síns, Niðst. 7; ek sári pik fyrir alla krapta í þins, Nj. 176; af Guðs megni ok krapti íns heilaga kross, Fms. x. In the N. T. *δύναμις* is often rendered by kraptr, Guðs kraptr, M. xxii. 29; kraptrar himnanna, xxiv. 29; til hægri handar Krafts, xxvi. 64. **krafta-verk**, n. (Gr. *δύναμις*), 'power-work,' a miracle, passim; for jartein (q. v.) is not Biblical, Magn. 430:—in plur. supernatural, whence **krapta-skáld**, n. a 'power-scald,' a poet whose song has a magical power, see Ísl. Þjóðs.: physical, bodily strength, mikla krafta, to be strong; litla krapta, to be weak. COMPS: **kraftlauss**, adj. weak. **krapta-lán**, n. the gift of strength, Hom. **krapta-leysi**, n. weakness, debility. **krapta-litill**, adj. weak. 185. **krapta-maðr**, m. a strong man, 656 C. 12. **krapta-m** adj. strong, Eb. 204. **krapta-skáld** and **krapta-verk**, see above. **krass**, n. a scrawl: **krassa**, að, to scrawl.

**krattans**, gen. with the article, from kratti = skрати or skratti (q. v.), swearing, Skíða R. 136. **krauma**, að, to simmer, of the sound when the water in a kettle to boil; það er farið að krauma á katlinum.

**KRÁ**, f. [Dan. *krø*], a nook, corner; krá eðr hyrning, Stj. 152, 134, Skáld H. 6. 2, freq. in mod. usage.

**KRÁKA**, u. f. [Dan. *krage*; cp. Engl. to croak], a crow, Lat. Hom. 69, Fms. vi. 446, Karl. 437, Edda (Gl.), Rm. 44; vinnu kráku, Fms. vii. (in a verse); galandi kráka, Hm. 84; illviðris-kr croaking crow, boding ill weather; sumar-k.: the saying, betri er í hendi en tvær í skögi, a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush: a nickname, **KRÁKA**, Fas., whence **Kráku-mál**, n. pl. nam poem, id.: **kráku-nes**, n. crow nose, a nickname; whence **Králingur**, m. pl., Landn. COMPS: **kráku-skol**, f. a shell-fish, i. editis, Mag. 63. **kráku-stigr**, m. a 'crow-path,' zigzag. **kráungi**, a, m. a young crow, Fms. viii. 156, Fas. i. 337.

**krákr**, m. a kind of crow or raven, Edda (Gl.); ber þú sjálf þinn, carry thou thy crow thyself! Þorst. Síðu H. 2; líka-krákr, of pole for digging graves.

**KRÁS**, f. [Dan. *kræse*], a dainty, þkv. 24, Stj. 58, Barl. 91, 656 A. 2; dyrdólgir krásir, Bs. i. 152; heiðarlegar krásir, Fs. 5; konar krásir, Fms. iii. 36; krása diskur, Ó. H. 85; sá hefir krás e a saying, Sól.

**kreða**, u. f. [perh. akin to A. S. *cradel*; Engl. *cradle*], a fondle-son. **kreðu-legr**, adj., Björn.

**kredda**, u. f. a creed (Lat. *credo*); kvaðsk numit hafa Pater no kredduna, Fær. 257, 258: a belief, fancy, hafa sína kreddu, sitja kreddu (conversational), prob. derived from the story in Fær. S. **kreðo** [for word], indecl.=kredda, Fær. 258.

**krefða**, u. f., medic. *crusta lactea*, an infant's disease, Ann. 14, x. 8, passim in mod. usage. **krefðu-sótt**, f.=krefða, Ann. 138.

**KREFJA**, pres. kref, krefjum; pret. kráði, subj. krefði; part. krafinn; [A. S. *cræfan*; Engl. *crave*; Dan. *kræve*]:—to crave, to call on one, with acc. of the person, gen. of the thing; or also e-n til e-s, krefja hann til utanferðar, Sturl. i. 214; verða sumir til at stýra, Sks. 263; ek em kominn at krefja pik at þú láttir la 501; ok kráði síra Bjarna, at lúka sér þau átján hundruð, Dipl. ella krefi Guð hann andar sinnar, Sks. 720; at neita því er ek hafa, Fms. xi. 225; ok kref ek ok bind ek álögum þriggja marka Grág. i. 384; krefja e-n mál, Fms. vii. 162; engi þorði at kref orða, no one durst speak to him, Edda 22; krefja fjár, Sturl. i. 4 hann manna, K. Á. 70; konungr kráði þá leiðangrs, Fms. viii. búendr liðs, Ó. H. 205; sá þótti mér ungr at krefja eiðsins, E hann kráði dóra, be knocked at the door, Fms. viii. 332, v. l.; kref



21: with subj., *kröfðu þeir at sveininn færi með þeim*, Fms. II. reflex. to *claim*, with gen.; *krafðisk Hávarðr torf. Háv. 47*; *pó má konungr krefjask af þeim þeirrar þjónustu*, Sks. 263.

f. or *kregða*, u. f. a *wasting, pining*, of infants:—a nickname, Gaut. (Ed. 1664), p. 76.

n. *walking, bobbling*; vera á kreiði.

KA, að, [Engl. *crouch*, cp. *crutch*; Germ. *kriechen*], to *walk* in posture, *bobble*; *kreikaðu réttir sonr minn*, a ditty; freq. in age.

u. f. [kröm], a *weak person*; hann er engin k. l. (conversational.)

STA, t. better *kreysta*, [cp. Ulf. *kriustan* = *τρίψω*; Dan. *swed. krysta*]:—to *squeeze, pinch*, press, Eb. 242, Fas. i. 285, Bret. 10, Al. 2. 30, Fas. i. (in a verse, Bm.); hann kreisti sik undir *þeir pressed himself, crouched under the wall*, Þórð. 75; *kyssa ok á and bug*, Al. 44, Þórð. 30.

ang, f. *pinching, squeezing*, Fas. iii. 502.

kr, adj. *crooked*.

llm. [cp. Germ. *kralle* = a *claw*], *spirit*; k. né dugr, Fas. i. 71; er í yðr, *there is no spirit in you*, 96.

JA, pres. kom, pl. *kremjum*; pret. *kramði*; part. *kramiðr*, raminn; [mid. H. G. *krimme*; see *kröm*, *kramr*]:—to *squeeze*, *pinch*; *krám* hold af beinum, Fas. iii. 348, passim, —esp. of berries, juicy things:—reflex. to *be pinched*, to *pine*, from a wasting *margir krömdu sk lengi þeir er lifðu*, Fms. viii. 443; eitt sinn ótt mikil á bæ þeirra, ok *krömdu sk margir lengi*, Ísl. ii. 274.

t, [krankr; mid. H. G. *krenke*; Germ. *kränken*], to *walk*, to *hurt*, H. E. i. 434, 737; erinda-fjöldinn aldrei dvín | *all mart* *kränkja*, Pál Vidal; hjartað vill hræðslan *kränkja*, Pass.

u. f. *sleeve*, = *krap*.

PA, t. [Engl. *cramp*, *crimp*; mid. H. G. *krimpe*; cf. *krappr*, *krampf*, etc.], to *clench*; Grettir hafði *kreppt* fingra at saxinu, Al. A; þá bindr hann ok *kreppir*, Stj. 96; *kreppandi* þá saman *krömu* knútim, id.; í hvers landi er hann *kreppir* (*catches*) eða *krömu*, 309; k. at e-m, to *pinch, press hard on one*; *kreppu* þeir svá *krömu*, at ..., Sd. 148.

2. impers. *medic. to become crippled*; *krömdum* hennar þar til er þær knýtti in hana *krefti*, Bs. i. 328; *hann* var *kreppt* í lófa, 313 (v. l.), 462; *kreppit* vóru fingr í lófann, *hann* hafði *kreppita* hönd, Magn. 518; *hón* var *kreppt* öll, svá at báðir *krömu* þá kné, Fb. ii. 383; *kreppit* ok knýttir, Sd. 148; saman *krömu*, 51; *kreppit* miklum sult, *pinched by hunger*, Róm. 361.

u. f. a *strait*: *medic. a being crippled*: a *scrape*, koma í slíkar *krömu*, d. 264. *kreppu-sótt*, f. a kind of *scorbutic disease*, Fél. x. 37.

kr, part. *cripple-banded*, a nickname, Fms.

gr, f. a *scrape*, Fms. iv. 147.

gr, m. a *bandful*, Eg. 10.

pret. *kratt*, a def. strong verb, to *maunder, murmur*; engi *kratt* kretta, Grett. 140 A, B; Uxi *kratt* jafnan um, Finnb. 280 C.

ol flla, en *krittu* (kruttu) um, Fas. i. 129.

si, m. [Engl. *creek*], a '*crack*,' *nook*, freq. in mod. usage; *handar-*

*kröpit*.

adj. = *krökt* (q. v.), *swarming*; mjöl var *kríkt*, the flour was as if with grubs and vermin, Völs. R. 229.

kr, = *kretta*; hann *kræð* þar skamsamlegt at k. um smáhluti, *he* *cricket* um, Fas. i. 129.

kr, t, to *utter a sound*; láta ekki á sér k., *not to stir*, (conversa-)

tion) and *kringum*, adv. [akin or a twin word to *kringr*, with an

thesis]:—*round*; ganga í *krök* og í *kring*, *all around, round and*

Ísl. ii. 141; hringinn-í-*kring*, *all around*; skoða e-ð í *krök* og í

*kringum*, *around*, with acc.; hann gengr þrysvar rangsælis

*malinn*, Fas. iii. 337; í *kringum* hann, Bárð. 180; á alla vega

*síð*, Fas. i. 105; þú skalt róa í *kringum* skútuna, Háv. 46; í

*malinna*, Fb. ii. 137.

kr, m. pl. the *pullies* of a drag net; þar til er *kringar* koma á

Ísl. 427.

kr, adj. *adroitness*, in orð-kringi, q. v.

kr, gr, adj. (-liga, adv.), *comical, funny*, (conversational.)

kr, 2. usually with prep. um, *kringja* um e-t, to *encircle, surround*,

*umhverfis*, id.; but also singly, with acc., *þeir höfðu kringt svá*

*umhverfis*, Fms. viii. 67; *þeir kringðu* um *kirkjuna*, ix. 469; at *eld*

*með hvelum* ok *kringlum*, Str. 17: the name of a MS., from its initial word, given to it by Torfaus, whence the mod. *Heimskringla, the Globe*, = the Book of the Kings of Norway, commonly ascribed to Snorri; the name first occurs in the Ed. of Peringsköld (A.D. 1697), and was unknown before that time: *skoppa-k.*, a *top*. COMPS: *kringlu-auga*, n. a nickname, Fms. vii. *kringlu-leitr*, adj. *round-faced*. *kringlu-skurðr*, m. a *shaving the crown*; k. sem *klerkar*, Fb. ii. 196. *kringlu-sótt*, f. (mod. *höfuðsótt*), the *turning sickness* in sheep, Bs. i. 465.

*kringlóttir*, adj. *round, circular*; hón (the earth) er *kringlótt*, Edda (pref.); tún *kringlótt*, Fms. vii. 97; hver *kringlóttan*, Stj. 564; k. *gluggi*, Sturl. iii. 186, Vm. 98; *kringlótt háseti*, Bær. 6.

KRINGR, adj. *easy*; svá var honum *kringr skáldskapr* sem öðrum *mönnum* mál sitt, *verse-making was as easy to him as speaking to other men*, Fb. ii. 135; neut., e-m er e-t *kringt*, a *thing is easy to him, he is adroit in it*; mun þér *kringra* at hafa ljósa-verk at búi þínu, enn ..., Nj. 185; jafn-*kringt*, *equally smooth*, Karl. 108, Sks. 381.

*kring-sólast*, að, dep. [*sól* = *sun*], to *walk all round the dial*, as if bewildered.

*krisma*, að, to *anoint*, Rb. 82, Mar., Bs. i. 575.

*krismi*, a, m., *krisma*, u, f., H. E. i. 480, 482, ii. 137, [for. word; Gr. *χρίσμα*]:—*chrism*, Fms. viii. 26, x. 372, K. þ. K. 20, 72, Bs. i. 135.

COMPS: *krisma-ker*, n. a *chrism box*, Pm. 11. *krisma-klæði*, n. *chrism*, Dipl. iii. 4. *krisma-staðr*, m. the '*chrism-spot*,' on the breast of infants, N. G. L. i. 339.

*krista*, adj. a nickname, Fms. viii. 254.

*Krist-búi*, n. '*Christ-estate*,' i. e. *glebe-land* given for the support of the poor, Vm. 169; some deeds of the 12th century referring to such lands are published in D. I., Nos. 30–34.

*Krist-fé*, n. '*Christ-fee*,' old Icel. eccl. name of property given for the support of the poor, — *Christfé* apud nos communiter dicitur quod pauperibus legatum est, H. E. iii. 98; gaf Sira þórarinn fátækum frændum sínum mikit góz, ok setti mörg *Kristfé* í mörgum jörðum um Svarfadar-dal, ok svá annars-staðar, Bs. i. 790, H. E. i. 430, Vm. 163. COMPS: *Kristfjár-jörð*, f. *glebe-land for the poor*, Vm. 152. *Kristfjár-úmagi*, a, m. a *pauper maintained on Christfé*, Pm. 21, 121.

*Kristiliga*, adv. in a *Christian-like way*, Fs. 80, Bs. ii. 81, passim; ó-*kristiliga*, *cruelly, wickedly*.

*Kristiligr*, adj. *Christian*; *Kristiligr trú*, K. Á. 74; *Kristileg fræði*, *Kristilegt lögmál*, Fms. x. 288, passim: *Christian-like*, ú-*kristiligr*, *un-Christian-like, cruel, wicked*.

*Kristinn-dómr*, m. *Christendom, Christianity*, Sturl. i. 127, N. G. L. i. 203, passim: *matters ecclesiastical*, Gpl. 487. In old writers often in two words, see *Kristinn*. *Kristindóms-bálkr*, m. the *section containing the ecclesiastical law*, N. G. L. i. 339, Jb. 5, Bs. i. 697, 698.

*Kristinn*, adj. *Christian*, K. þ. K. (init.), Nj. 158, Eg. 265, Bs. passim; vel *Kristinn*, a *good Christian*, observing the Christian rites, Eg. 265, Fms. i. 17; illa *Kristinn*, a *bad Christian*, Mork. 227 (in a verse); enn *Kristnasti* maðr í Antiochia, the *best Christian in Antioch*, Clem. 38; *Kristið morð*, the *murder of a christened child*, opp. to *heitið morð*, N. G. L. i. 340. COMPS: *Kristinn-dómr*, m. *Christendom*, Sturl. i. 127 C; *Kristins dóms*, Hom. 99. *Kristindóms-réttir*, m. the *ecclesiastical law*, Jb. 5 B. *Kristinn-lög*, n. pl. the *ecclesiastical law*, H. E. i. 437.

*Kristinnalaga-þáttir*, m. the *section containing the* (Icel.) *ecclesiastical law*, Grág. (Kb.) 3; svá settu þeir þorlák biskup ok Ketill biskup, at ráði Ózurar Erkebyskup ok Sæmundar ok margra kennimanna annarra, *Kristinna laga þátt* sem nú var tínt ok upp sagt, K. þ. K. 140. *Kristinn-réttir*, m. the *ecclesiastical law*, N. G. L. i. 352, H. E. i. 541 (note), passim.

*Kristín*, f. a pr. name, *Christina*, Fms.

*Krist-kirkja*, u, f. *Christ Church*, seems to have been a general name for cathedrals; a *Kristkirkja* is mentioned in Bergen, Drontheim, Borgund (Norway), Fb. iii, Boldt.

*Krist-maðr*, m. a '*Christ-man*,' *champion of Christ*, Ó. H. 204, 216; er nokkurr sá í þínu föruneyti, *Kristmaðrinn*, er meira hafi á degi vaxit, en vit bræðr, 202.

*Kristna*, að, to *Christianise*, Nj. 156, the Sagas passim: to *christen, baptize*, fæða skal barn hvert er borit verðr í þenna heim, *Kristna* ok til *Kirkju* bera, N. G. L. i. 339: in mod. usage to *confirm*. II. reflex., láta *Kristnask*, to *be Christianised*, Fms. i. 33, Nj. 158, Bs.

*Kristna*, u, f. = *Kristni*, Rafn 38, (Jellinge-Runic stone); this form also occurs in early Swedish.

*Kristni*, f. *Christianity*, Nj. 157, Fms. i. 31, passim: *Christendom*, Guðs K., 655 xi. 1, Greg. 44, Bs. i. 575, ii. 105: *christening*, Hom. 147. COMPS: *Kristni-boð*, n. (-boðan, f., Fms. i. 142), *preaching the Gospel*, Fms. i. 32, x. 393, Eb. 254. *Kristni-hald*, n. *keeping Christianity*, Fms. ii. 236, Fb. ii. 49. *Kristni-lög*, n. pl. = *kristinlög*, Fb. ii. 54. *Kristni-Saga*, u, f. the name of the *Saga* of the introduction of Christianity into Iceland, Fb. i. 3. *Kristni-spell*, n. *breach, profanation of Christianity*, Valla L. 209, Fms. i. 26.

*kristning*, f. *christening*, Stat. 292.

*Kristr*, m. *Christ*, see p. 93; cp. Hvíta-Kristr. COMPS: *Krists-*

A A 2



kirkja, u, f. = Kristkirkja. **Krista-minni**, n. *Christ's toast*, a toast given in great banquets, probably answering to the grace in mod. times, Fms. vii. 148. **Krista-musteri**, n. '*Christ-minster*,' = *Christ Church*, Rb. 368.

**KRIA**, u, f. [this word does not occur in old writers, and may be derived from Swed. *kry*, from the brisk and lively temper of this bird] — a sea-bird, the tern, Lat. *sterna*; from this restless and noisy bird comes the saying, vera einsof kria á steini, or, einsog kria verpi, to be restless and unsteady. **kriu-egg**, n. the egg of a k. For an account of this bird, which abounds in Icel., see Eggert Itin. ch. 675; and for the curious lawsuit called Kriu-mál, see Espol. Árb. 1692, 1693.

**kria**, að, to cry or beg; kria sér e-ð út, (conversational.) **krikar**, m. pl. [kriki], the thigbs, Fas. ii. 256. **kriki**, n. [North. E. *creel*], a small basket, creel. **krim**, n. *sod, grime*; augna-krim, xerophthalmia, Fél. ix. **krimugr** and **krimóttir**, adj. *grimy*, of sheep with black cheeks. **krista**, t, to chirp, onomatop.; það kristir í honum, of suppressed laughter.

**Krit**, f. [Lat. *creta*; Germ. *kreide*; Dan. *kridt*], chalk. **Krita**, a local name, *Crete*; **Kritar-byggi**, **Kritar-menn**, the *Cretans*, Edda (pref.), **Kritar-Pórr**, m. *Thor* (i. e. *Jove*) of *Crete*, Bret., Edda (pref.).

**KRJÚPA**, pres. krýp; pret. kraup, pl. krupu, subj. krypi; part. kropinn; [A.S. *creopan*; Engl. *creep*; Swed. *krypa*; Dan. *krybe*] — to creep, crouch; vóru dýrnar svá lágar at nær varð at k. inn, Hkr. ii. 379; hann kraup til fóta þeim, Ólk. 35; þóat ek krypa í neðstu smugur helvítis fylgna, Sks. 605; gaf Sverrir konungur þeim mikit skak fyrir þat, er þeir höfðu kropit þar um hris at nokkrum silfrpenningum, Fms. viii. 143; vér krjúpum eigi í buk skjaldi, ví. 416 (in a verse); hann kvað konung höltzi lengi hafa kropit þar um lyng, Hkr. iii. 376; fékk hann nauðula kropit til at höggva virgullinn í sundr, Hom. ii. 117; mátti hón eigi áðr krjúpa þangat áðr sem nú gékk hón, 115. **2.** to fall prostrate, kneel, esp. in an eccl. sense, to *bumble oneself*; þá er vér krjúpum til hans með iðran undir hans miskunn, Skálda 211; biskup líknaði hvervetna þeim sem til hans miskunnar krupu, Bs. i. 751; mildr öllum þeim er til hans krupu, Al. 135; krýp ek til hans, Líkn. 30; játa þær sektina ok krjúpa undir skriptina, Th. 78; gjarna vil eg að fótum þín, feginn fram flatr krjúpa, Pass. 41. 4. — eccl. to kneel in service; as also krjúpa á kné, id.

**II.** part. **kropinn**, *crippled*; see **kroppinn**. **KROF**, n. [cp. kryfja, and a lost strong verb krjúfa, krauf, krofinn, to embowel] — the cut-up carcase of a slaughtered animal; nauts-k., sauðar-k., Dipl. v. 18, Sturl. iii. 262, Fas. ii. 114. **kropana**, að, to be crippled, Hom. ii. 114, O. H. L. 84: to be clenched, stiffened, var höndin kropanað at bréfinu, Róm. 248.

**kropping**, f. a kneeling, Sturl. ii. 178. **kroppa**, að, to crop, pick; þá settisk fluga ein á hönd honum ok kroppaði, Edda 69; kroppa gras, to crop grass, graze.

**kroppa**, u, f. a nickname, Landn. **kroppin-bakr**, m. a bump-back, Fas.

**kroppinn**, adj. *crippled, crooked*; kroppinnir fætr, O. H. L. 84; kroppinnir knúar, Rm. 8.

**kroppin-skeggi**, a, m. a nickname, Landn. **KROPPR**, m. [A.S. and Engl. *crop* (of a bird); Germ. *kropf*; Dan. *krop*; Swed. *kropp*] — a bump or bunch on any part of the body; ok rekr á kroppinn erniaun... varð föst stöngin við kropp arnarins, Edda 45, Mag. 10: — in mod. usage the body, með beran kroppinn; þó kroppinn verði kaldr nár, Pass. 44. 7; passim: a nickname, Landn., Sturl.

**II.** as a local name, Landn. **kroppungr**, m. a kind of fish, shrimp (?), Edda (Gl.), D. N. v. 75.

**KROSS**, m.; the earliest poets use the Lat. form, but as masc., helgum crúci, Edda 92 (in a verse); merki crúcis, Líkn. 52, which form remains in the pr. name Krysi-vík, Kryci-vika, q. v.; [like A.S. and Engl. *cross*, Hel. *cruci*, Germ. *kreuz*, Swed.-Dan. *kors*, from Lat. *crux*] — a cross, Bs., N. T., Pass., Vidal. passim. **2.** the holy rood, crucifix, in the Roman Catholic times; Valgarðr braut krossa fyrir Merð; ok öll heilög tákn, Nj. 167; taka kross í hönd sér, of one taking an oath, Grág. i. 64; hann lét einn gullkross göra ok síðan vigja, Fms. vi. 142; í þríukum ok krossum, Bs. i. 132. These holy roods were erected on high roads, and worshipped, —hón hafði bæna-hald sitt á Krosshólum, þar lét hón reisa krossa, Landn. 111; þeir höfðu krossa tvá, þá er nú eru í Skarði innu eystra, merkir annarr hæð Ólafs konungs en annarr hæð Hjalta Skeggjasonar, Bs. i. 21; allt, kirkja eðr kross, fara til kirkju eða kross, to go to worship at church or cross, Hom. (St.); hann kom hvárki til kross né kirkju, Art. 21; hafnar-kross, Bs. i. 607. (see höfn); hinn þriðja dag í Jólum at kveldi var hón at krossi, she was worshipping at a cross, 370, cp. 607; kross-smíð, the carving of a cross, Ann. 1334. Many local names bear witness to this cross-worship, which answers to the hörgar of the heathen age, cp. the passage in Landn. l. c.; **Kross**, **Kross-á**, **Krossár-dalr**, **Kross-áss**, **Krossa-nes**, **Krossa-vík** (whence **Krossvíkingar**, Ísl. ii), **Kross-hólt**, **Kross-hólar**, **Kross-sund**, as also **Krysi-vík** (q. v.) in southern Icel., prob. from a harbour cross being erected there, Landn., Sturl., the map of Icel., cp. Engl. and

Scot. *Holy Rood*: — the name of several ancient poems, **Kross-drá**, **Kross-vísur**.

**3.** the sign of the cross (signa or signa sig); Sj. gördi skyndi-kross skjótt með sinni loppu, Skíða R. 125; í kross, adv. *crosswise, in form of a cross*; þat kallaði hann svá er í kross var sprungit, Gh. 383; ok var hvártveggj brenndr í kross, Nj. 209; þat hafði hann he til trúar, at hann blés í kross yfir drykk sínum, Fs. 103.

**4.** a used to summon people to a meeting (the Scot. *Fiery cross*), called á kross, Grág. i. 166, 446, 447, N. G. L. i. 11, 348, 378, answering to heathen her-ör.

**COMPS:** **krossa-lauss**, adj. '*cross-less*,' not mak the sign of the cross; hann drakk öll minni krossalaus, Fms. i. 37. **kro band**, n. a band cross-wise, Gpl. 382. **kross-binda**, batt, to be cross-wise.

**kross-búza**, u, f. name of a ship, Ann. kro dúkr, m. a cross-kerchief, Vm. 95. **kross-fall**, n. the dropping cross (v. supra 4), N. G. L. i. 378. **kross-fé**, n. a payment to keep a holy rood, D. N.

**kross-ferill**, m. and **kross-ganga**, u, f. the of the cross, *Christ's bearing the cross*, Pass. 11. 3. **kross-för**, f. forwarding a cross (v. supra 4), Grág. i. 446. **Kross-gildi**, **Crossgild**, a pr. name, Fms. ix. 529.

**kross-götur**, f. pl. *cross-pat* for popular tales of wizards sitting on cross-roads, where all the fa pass by, see Ísl. þjóðs. i. 436-438. **kross-hús**, n. a cross-bo

bouse with a holy rood, Bs. i. 379. **kross-maðr**, m. a cross-warrior of the cross, Ó. H. 216. **kross-maðra**, u, f. a kind madder, bed-straw, galium.

**kross-mark**, n. the sign of the c. Fms. i. 35, Magn. 512. **kross-merki**, n. = *crossmark*, Greg.

**Kross-messa**, u, f. *Cross-mass*, twice in a year, once in the sp (Krossmessa á vár), the 3rd of May (*Inventio Crucis*), and once autumn, the 14th of September (*Elevatio Crucis*), K. Á. 188, Rb.; Fms. ix. 374.

**krossmessu-dagr**, m. id., Jb. 454, 476. **kr písl**, f. the passion on the cross, Barl. **Kross-Saga**, u, f. the Star the Cross; þar eru kross-sögur báðar, Vm. 6.

**kross-skjöldr**, i shield with a cross on it, Rétt. **kross-skurðr**, m. the despatchin a cross (message), N. G. L. i. 137, 378. **kross-tákn**, n. the sign of the cross, Hom. 90.

**kross-tíðir**, f. pl. a cross-service, leg to be at a cross-worship, Ann. 1333. **kross-tré**, n. the tree of the c. 623. 20, Symb. 20. **kross-urt**, f. = *krossmaðra*.

**krossa-va**, u, f. a cross-beacon, wayside cross. **kross-vegr**, m. = *krossgata*. **kross-víðr**, m. = *krossstré*, Bév. **kross-víti**, n. a '*cross-wite*,' a for not forwarding a cross message, N. G. L. i. 11.

**krossa**, að, to sign with a cross, passim, as also to erect a cross; kr lóð, to mark a field with the cross, as a sign that it is to be put up sale, N. G. L. i. 37: reflex. to take the cross as a crusader, Fms. xi.; krossaðr til útferðar, id.

**kross-festa**, t, to fasten to the cross, crucify, 625. 76, Skálda 209 passim, N. T., Vidal.: part. **kross-festr**, crucified, H. E. I. 469, passim.

**kross-festing**, f. *crucifixion*, 623. 2, 625. 73, Fms. v. 343. **krota**, að, (*krot*, n.), to engrave, ornament, of metal; knappar

adír, D. N., and in mod. usage. **KRÖ**, f., pl. krær, [Dan. *krø*], a small pen or fence, in Icel. the in which lambs when weaned are put during the night.

**króa**, að, to pen in a krói; króa lömb, to pen lambs. **krógi**, a, m. a boy, urchin; krabbinn talar við krógan sinn, Hús

**krók-boginn**, part. bent as a book. **krók-faldr**, m. a crooked bood, Ld. 126; see faldr.

**krók-fjóðr**, f. a barbed head of a spear or arrow, Grett. 99 Worsaae, Nos. 350, 351.

**krók-loppinn**, adj. with bands crooked and numbed from cold. **krók-lykill**, m. a book-shaped key, Sd. 139, see Worsaae, No. 46.

**krók-nefr**, m. crook-nose, Bs. i. 824. **króköttur**, adj. crooked, winding; krókött á, a winding river

476: cunning, Fb. i. 208: neut. krókött, Band. 32 new Ed. **krók-pallr**, m. a crooked seat, corner seat (?), Fms. vii. 325.

**KRÖKR**, m., krákr, Am. 45, Pm. 76; [Engl. *crook*; Dan. *krø*; S. *krø*]; — a book, anything crooked; krókr þri-angdr, a three-pronged a trident, Bret. 6: a barb on a spear or arrow head, Grett. 45; new Ed.: of a fishing-book, Lil. 60, 78, 82; tveggja króka hald i

Pm. 41; nú er úlfis-hali einn á króki, a saying, Band. (in a verse) *peg*, þeir tóku reip ofan ór krókum, Hrafn. 20; þrjátá spjótr ór krók Sturl. iii. 188: a kind of crooked-formed box to carry peat in, torfkrók

the coils like a dragon's tail on a ship's stern, opp. to the 'head' (hú on the ship's stem, fram var á dreka-höfuð, en aftir krókr ok fram at spórðr, Hkr. i. 284; þat var dreki, var bæði höfuðinn ok krókr aftir gullbúit, Orkn. 332; höfuðit ok krókrinn var allt gullbúit, Fb. i.

a kind of boat-book, a brand-book, Ísl. ii. 411 (v. l.), N. G. L. ii. 44: a wrestling trick, see hæl-krókr; the phrase, láta koma krók á móti þá a game, trying the strength by hooking one another's fingers, fara í

the phrase, leggja sig í framkrók, to exert oneself, plan and do stýris-krókrar, a rudder's book, Fas. iii. 204; hence prob. the phrase reis at undir króki, there rose (a wave) under the rudder, Sturl. i. 47

ancor fluke, Fms. vi. (in a verse). **2.** a winding; Máru-*skó* ship) reist langan krók er þeir skyldu snúa henni, Fms. vii. 222; var skipat mönnum með fé þessu at þar skyldi engan krók rista, i. e.



Ld. 96; göra sér krók, to make a circuit, Fas. iii. 197. 3.  
 ok hefir hann þat í hug sér at rétta þenna krók, Ld. 40, 260, Stj.  
 öka-Refr, Ref the Wily, Krók.  
 s. 42, (krók-pallr); aka e-m í öngan krók, to put one into a corner,  
 a saying, Fms. vi. 132 (in a verse).  
 whence Króks-fjörðr, a local name, Landn. Króka-spjót,  
 a crooked spear, Ld. 78, Eg. 726, Fbr. 11, and see Worsaae, No. 350.  
 raptr, n. crook-rafters in a house, Gbl. 331.  
 spjót, n. a barbed spear, N. G. L. i. 80.  
 tafr, m. a crooked stick, Karl. 278, Fms. iii. 178; a crosier, D. N.  
 tika, u, f. a kind of candlestick, Vm. 34, 69, Jm. 2.  
 tjaki, a, m. a boat-book.  
 víða, u, f. a kind of batchet with a book, Gullþ. 14.  
 r, f. a barbed arrow, Al. 149, N. G. L. i. 80, Fas. iii. 331, Róm.  
 Cl. L. 71.  
 a, u, f. [Engl. crib; Dan. krybbe], a crib, Skáld H. 6. 19.  
 a, u, f. [A. S. crocea; Hel. cruce; Engl. crock; Germ. krug;  
 kke], a pot, MS. 1812 (Gl.), freq. in mod. usage.  
 a, u, f. (krymma, Hkv. Hjörv. 22), [Germ. krum], a crooked,  
 hand, paws, Skíða R. 8, Fms. iii. 189, vi. 206, Grett. 124 new  
 443.  
 a, m. a pet name of a raven, perhaps Crook-beak, Edda (Gl.),  
 4, 6; freq. in popular songs,—Krummi krunkar úti, | kallar á  
 en; Krumminn á skjá, skjá, | skekr belgi þrjá, þrjá, etc.; betr  
 luma klær, Jón. Þorl. Krumma-kvæði, n. Raven song.  
 m. = krummi (?), a nickname, Landn.; whence Krymlingar.  
 m. = krummi, Edda (Gl.)  
 m. a bump; krungur upp úr bakinu á honum.  
 n. = krytr, a murmur, Bs. ii. 227.  
 u, f. [Lat. corona], a crown, Stj., Fms. passim: the crown of the  
 Stj. iii. 281: the crown, royalty, H. E. i. 528: a shaven crown,  
 72, Bs. i. passim: the forehead of oxen. COMPS: krúnu-  
 dj., rendering of the Gr. εὐπυμέντος. krúnu-gull, n. a  
 ring, Játv. a. krúnu-klæði, n. coronation robes, Játv.  
 a, u, f. 'Crown-mass,' Corona Spinarum, = the 11th of  
 Ann. 1300, H. E. i. 444. krúnu-vígsla, u, f. a coronation,  
 4, 640.  
 a, u, f. to crown, Fms. vii. 308, N. G. L. i. 451: reflex., Bs. ii. 98.  
 n. onomatop. the raven's cry; krúnk! krúnk! Snót (1866) 141.  
 a, u, f. to croak, of a raven; hani, krummi, hundr svin, ... galar,  
 eltir, hrín, a ditty.  
 a, u, f. a pot, tankard, Lat. crustula, Stj. 582; krúsum eða könnum,  
 12.  
 a, u, f. [old Sax. cruci-wica; Germ. kreuz-woche], the second  
 of Whitsuntide.  
 a, u, f. [Hel. krud = berba; Germ. krauf], spice, Stj. 194, 205, Flóv.  
 leidd-jurt, f. spice herbs.  
 a, u, f. [Dan. krydre], to spice.  
 a, u, f. pres. kryf, pret. krufði, part. krufdr and krufinn, to split,  
 þá krufði hann hana sinn, Fms. v. 194, Fas. ii. 376 (of a fish);  
 gmennt at þeir kryfði þorgeir til hjarta, Fbr. 108; var kálfr einn  
 krufdr, Fas. iii. 33, Mag. 138.  
 a, u, f. = krumma, Hkv. Hjörv. 22.  
 a, u, f. [Engl. cripple; Dan. krøbling], a cripple, Hkr. iii. 116,  
 xio8, Magn. 528, Bs. passim.  
 a, u, f. [kroppr], a bump, bunch, Fas. ii. 390, Skíða R. 8.  
 a, m. a cripple, Karl. 469, Mar.  
 a, u, f. [a for. word], a crypt in a church, Thom.  
 a, u, f. a local name in Icel., no doubt qs. Kryci-vík, = Kross-  
 by-rood-wick; from the Saxon form cruci, as in Hel.  
 a, u, f. pret. krusti, defect. [cp. Dan. kryster = a coward], to cruech,  
 þeir er krustu undir garðinum urðu eigi fyrr varir við, en ...  
 38.  
 a, u, f. krutti, to murmur, = kretta; þorði nú engi at krytja eðr kveina  
 s-lýð, Stj. 370.  
 a, u, f. murmurings, ill will; nábuá-krytr, neighbour-quarrels.  
 a, u, f. to crown.  
 a, u, f. coronation.  
 a, u, f. a kind of licben, licben coralloides, Björn.  
 a, u, f. daring, (conversational.)  
 a, u, f. n. pl. the fruit of the crow-berry, empetrum nigrum, Bs. i.  
 in mod. usage. kræki-lyng, n. crow-berry.  
 a, u, f. a crooked stick, Finnþ. 216, 222.  
 a, u, f. JA, ð or t, [krókr], to book with anything crooked, the in-  
 dat; hann krækti handar-stúfnum í kistu-hringana, Fms.  
 i. 564, Fb. i. 524, Grett. 50 new Ed., Karl.; hann krækir  
 or undir kvíðinn (of a horse), Sd. 177; hékk akkeri mikit á  
 num, ok var krækt fleinum á bordit, en legginn vissi ofan,  
 a fluke booked on the gunwale, but the leg turned down, Orkn.  
 þá krækði upp öxinni, O. H. 135, Fms. vii. 264, Eb. 310, Fær.  
 t er saman beinum í þér, thy bones are booked together, i. e.

badly knit, Grett.; hann krækti sætr undan þeim með staf, he booked their  
 legs with his stick, Fms. vii. 264; hann vildi k. af honum skjöldinn, Gullþ.  
 15.  
 II. metaph. to go in circuits, in windings; þeir koma aptan  
 dags á einn fjörð mikinn, ok krækti ymsa vega í landit, a fjord whicb  
 branched, spread widely into the county, Krók. 52.  
 III. reflex.  
 to be booked, Sks. 27 new Ed.; krækjað til, to grapple in close fight,  
 Fær. 18; vera inni kræktr, to be shut in, Fms. viii. 386.  
 krækla, u, f. a crooked twig.  
 kræklingr, m. a shell, common sea snail, used for fish bait.  
 kræla, d, to stir; í fyrsta sinn með fingri mér | fann ek nokkut kræla,  
 Völs. R. 230; móð, láta ekki á sér kræla, not to stir.  
 KRÆSA, t, [krás], to make a dainty dish; kræsað, to fare sumptu-  
 ously, Stj. 514, Karl. 250.  
 kræsing, f. sumptuous fare, daintly.  
 KRÖF, f., gen. krafar, pl. krafir, [krefja], a claim, demand, Stj. 225;  
 K. Á. 220, Fms. i. 66.  
 kröggr, f. pl. [from Engl. crags?], straits; vera í kröggu, komast í  
 kröggu, (conversational.)  
 krökt, n. adj. swarming; krökt af fé, freq. in mod. usage; see krikt.  
 KRÖM, f., gen. kramar, [kremja], Ulfr. krammipa = kupa, Luke viii.  
 6:—a pining, wasting sickness; hefir hón haft langan vanmátt, ok var  
 þat króm mikil, Eg. 565; þrándr hafði augnaverð mikinn ok þó aðrar  
 kramar miklar, Fær. 213; líða svá margir dagar at herrans sjúkdóm  
 snýsk í króm, Bs. ii. 227; með leiðri króm, Od. xi. 200 (τηκεδόνι στρυγερή);  
 kuldi ok króm, króm og vesöld.  
 kröptr, m., pl. kreptir, a crypt, Thom. 543.  
 kröptugr, adj. [kraptr], strong, Str. 60, Hrafn. 27, H. E. i. 513.  
 kröptuliga, adv. with might and main, Hým., freq. in mod. usage.  
 kröptuligr, adj. mightly, strong, freq. in mod. usage.  
 KUBBA, að, [Engl. chop], to chop, cut clean; kubba e-t í sundr.  
 kubbóttir, adj. = kufóttir (q. v.), Sks. 64 B.  
 kubbr, m. a notch; tré-kubbr.  
 kuðr, adj., see kunnr.  
 kuðungr, m. a kind of shell, see kúfugr; hneppa sig í kuðung, to  
 crouch into one's shell, like a snail, cp. Safn i. 91, 97.  
 KUFL, m., older form kofi, [Engl. cowl; mid. Lat. cuculus], a cowl,  
 Fms. viii. 245, ix. 531: a cowed cloak, Landn. 218, Fas. ii. 541, Fs. 74.  
 kufls-höttir, n. (-hattir, Fms. v. 182), a cowl, Fms. iii. 162, Fas. i. 9.  
 kufl-maðr, m. a cowl-man, Fms. iii. 37, Fas. ii. 541.  
 kufungr, m. a cowl-man, Fms. viii. 245: name of a party in Nor-  
 way, Fb. iii.  
 kuggi, a, m. = kuggr (?), a nickname, Landn.  
 KUGGR, m. [Engl. and Dutch cog; by Du Cange derived from Lat.  
 concha]—a cog, a kind of ship, but originally (as is probable) a foreign  
 ship, Saxon, Hanseatic, or the like, Fb. iii. 175, 224, Orkn. 200, 298, Ld.  
 314, Fms. i. 122, viii. 249, ix. 44, Ann. 1343, 1349, 1392.  
 KUKL, n. [prob. a for. word, which occurs in no very old writers;  
 Germ. gaukel; Engl. juggler]—juggling, sorcery, Edda ii. 638 (spelt  
 kuckl), Mag. 176; kukl og fjölkyngr, Pass. 14. 11.  
 kuklari, a, m. a juggler, wizard. kuklara-skapr, m. sorcery, Bs. i.  
 237, Fas. iii. 237.  
 kul, n. a cold breeze; fagrt kul, Fms. xi. 439.  
 kula, að, to blow gently.  
 kul-borð, n. the windward or weather side, opp. to the leeward.  
 KULDI, a, m. cold, opp. to hiti; frost ok kuldar, Fms. ii. 29, 228,  
 viii. 19, Ld. 168, Gg. 12, Fs. 179, Fbr. 28. COMPS: kulda-bólga,  
 u, f. a chilblain. kulda-samr, adj. cold, chilly, Ld. 286. kulda-  
 skel, f. a kind of shell, concha orbiculata levis. kulda-strá, f. a  
 withered straw: metaph. an outcast. kulda-veðr, n. cold weather,  
 Fms. v. 178, Fas. i. 393. kulda-vegr, m. the cold zone, (mod. kulda-  
 belti, n.), Sks. 198. II. metaph. coldness, malice; kenna kulda  
 af e-m, to feel chilly, sore, Eb. 290, Ld. 106, 158, Sturl. ii. 129.  
 kulna, að, to 'cool out,' go out, of fire.  
 kul-samr, adj. = kulviss, Grett. 160 new Ed., v. l.  
 kult, n. [prob. a for. word], a quilt: a counterpane, Eb. 264, Sturl. iii.  
 165, Dipl. v. 18, Str. 5, 51, Fms. x. 16: masc., einum dýrum silki-kult, Art.  
 kul-vísi, f. the being kulviss.  
 kul-viss, adj. sensitive to cold, Dan. kulskjer, Grett. 144 A.  
 kumba, u, f. the name of a bondwoman, Rm.  
 kumbaldi, a, m. a small cairn, bovel; þið getið sofið ein í gamla kumb-  
 aldanum ykkar, Undina 7, freq. in mod. usage: a nickname, Sturl. ii. 105.  
 kumbi, a, m. a nickname, Sturl. ii. 69.  
 kumbr, m. = kubbr, a chopping, cutting; tré-kumbr, Barl. 165. II.  
 nykr, q. v., or the fabulous sea horse, Maurer's Volks. 33.  
 KUMBL, kumbl, kubl, n. This word is chiefly interesting because  
 of its frequent occurrence on the old Dan. and Swed. Runic stones, where  
 it is always used in plur.; the spelling varies, kuml, kubl, or kumbl; in  
 old Icel. writers it only occurs a few times, and they even use the sing.;  
 it is now quite obsolete: I. prop. a sign, badge, mark, [A. S.  
 cumbol; Hel. cumbal and cumb = signum], a war badge, esp. used of  
 any heraldic emblems; yet in the Scand. language this sense is rare,



—kuml konunga ór kerum valdi, Gh. 7; kumbla-smíðr, a 'cumbol' smith, Akv. 24; the compd her-kuml, the badge worn on the helmet; jótun-k., the giant's mark, i. e. the badge of being the giant's kinsman, Fas. ii. (in a verse); and lastly in ör-kuml, a lasting scar, maiming for life, cp. kumla below.

II. in Scandinavia, analogous to the Gr. *σῆμα*, kuml came to mean 'a monument', a cairn, bow; in the phrase, göra kuml (kubl), synonymous to göra mark, merki, which also occurs (e.g. Baut. 138, 214, 461, 722, 1143); kuml is the general term, opp. to stain, rúnar, which are special terms; thus distinction is made between stain and kuml, Baut. 771:

1. on Runic stones, as in Danish stones, Tulki raiðsi stain þausi ok gaurpi kubl, Rafn 213; Asfríðr görpi kumbl þann, Thorsen 43; kubl þusi, 23; þurmundr niout (i. e. njót!) kubls, Tb. enjoy thy kuml! rest in peace! 265; Ala sunir garpu kubl þausi aft faður sinn, Rafn 193; sibi sá mannr es þausi kubl upp briuti, a curse be on the man that breaks this k., 205; Usk garpi kumbl þusi, 202; Haraldr kunungr bað gaurva kubl þausi at Gurm faður sinn, 39, (Jellinge.)

β. on Swedish stones, garpi kubl þusi aftir Svin sun sinn, Rafn 35; garpu kuml sniallir sunir Hulmlaugar, Baut. 759; ma igi brautar kubl batra varpa, a better road kuml cannot be, 41, (see the remarks under bautasteinn); Ketill rispi kuml þiasi aftir Val, 1027; Finniþr garpi kuml þiasi aftir Gairbiurn faður sinn, 824; kuml garpi þatsi Ketil slagr, 771; Usk let gaura kuml, likhus ok bru at sun sinn, 735, 1100; þau rispu (raised) kuml þusi, 886.

2. in Icel. a cairn; en mannföll þessi eru sögð eftir kumlum þeim er fundin eru, þar er bardagarnir hafa verit, Gullþ. 25; þar féll þórarinn krókr, ok þeir fjórir, en sjau menn af Steinólfi, þar eru kuml þeirra, Landn. 128; þar féll Skeggbjörn ok átta menn aðrir, þar er haugr Skeggbjarnar á ftinni, en aðrir vóru jarðaðir í Landraugs-holti þar hjá ftinni, ok sér þar enn görla kumlín, Bs. (Kristni S.) i. 15; ok reimt þýkkir þar síðan vera hjá kumlum þeirra, Isl. ii. 115; in sing., þau liggja bæði í kumlum í Laxárdal, Ld. 158; Þorkell vill nú bera aptr sverðit í kumlit, ... saxit var ok upp tekitt ór kumlum Nafars, Rd. ch. 19; þá gekk hann í dalverpli litið ok fann þar kuml manns, þar preifaði hann niðr fyrir fætr sér, ok fann þar manns bein ok sverð eitt, Draum. 129. The worship of haws and cairns was forbidden even in the heathen age as being connected with sorcery, see haugr, högr, whence blætr kumbla, a worshippier of cairns, a wizard, warlock, a term of abuse, Eg. (in a verse); kumla brjótr, Korm. S., is also prob. a false reading for bljótr or blætr.

III. in provinc. Icel. a low hayrick is called kuml; cp. also kumbaldi.

kumla, kumbala, að, to bruise, wound: part. kumlaðr, bruised; sárr ok k., Sturl. ii. 71; brynja þín slitin, hjálmr þinn kumlaðr, þiðr. 110: in mod. usage esp. of scratches and bruises on the hands and face; ör-kumlaðr, maimed.

kuml-búi, a, m. a cairn-dweller, Draum. 130.

kuml-dys, f. a little cairn, Gg. 1.

kuml-mark, n. a monument, Rafn 213.

kumpánn, m. = kompánn, a companion, fellow, mate, Fær. 158, Fms. iii. 157, Vigl. 29, Fs. 14, 72: also of a woman, D. N. i. 389: this word seems in the 14th century to have been used in familiar address = dear friend! dear boy! and occurs freq. in the Laur. S. kompána-skapr, m. companionship, friendship, Laur. S., Stj. 255: in mod. usage Icel. say kompána-legr, adj. companionable, frank, merry, familiar, and kompána-skapr, m. familiarity.

kumpása, að, Sks. 64; see kompása.

kumpáss, m., Rb. 466, 472, Sturl. iii. 306; see kompáss.

kumra, að, [cp. Dan. kummer = woe, grief], to bleat, of a goat.

Kumrar, m. pl. Cumbrians; Kumra-land, n. Cumberland, þd.

Kumrskr or Kumbskr, adj. from Cumberland, Hallfred.

-kunda, from koma, only in compds, sam-k., a congregation.

KUNDR, m., gen. kundar, poet. a son, kinsman, Lex. Poët. passim.

-kunn or -kuðr, f. in compds, ein-kunn, vár-kunn, mis-kunn, q. v.

KUNNA, pres. (in pret. form) kann, kannt (kanntú), kann; pl. kunnum, kunntu, kunnu (mod. kunnum, kunnit, kunna); pret. kunni; subj. kynni; imperat. kunn; part. neut. kunnat; the pres. infin. kunnu for kunna is obsolete, whereas a pret. infin. kunna, *potuisse*, occurs, Ísldr. 9: with neg. suff. kann-at, Hm. 147; kann-ka ek, I know not, Skálda (Thorodd) 167, Hallfred; see Gramm. p. xxiii: [Ulf. kunnan = γινώσκειν, εἰδέναι; A. S. and Hel. *cunnan*; O. H. G. *kunnan*; in these old languages, the two senses of knowing how to do and being able to do are expressed by the same form, and this remains in Dan. *kunde*, Swed. *kunna*: in others, a distinction is made: Old Engl. and Scot. *ken*, *know* and *can*; Germ. *kennen* and *können*.]

A. To know, understand, of art, skill, knowledge, with acc.; hann þóttist rista henni manrúnar, en hann kunni þat eigi, Eg. 587; hann kunni margar tungur, Fms. xi. 326; þú kannt mart þat er eigi kunnu aðrir menn, v. 236; k. seið, Vsp. 25; Hann ræddi, ef hann kynni nafn Guðs it hæsta—Kann ek nókkurt nafn Guðs,—þykkja mér slíkt eigi prestar er eigi kunna it hæsta nafn Guðs—Kanntu nafnit?—Ek veit þann mann er kunna mun, ... Nefn þú þá ef þú kannt! ... Guð veit at ek vilda gjarna kunna, Bs. i. 421; engi skal sá vera hér með oss er eigi kunni nókkurs-konar list eðr kunnandi, Edda 31; ekki kann ek í

skáldskap, Fms. vii. 60; kannt þú nakkvat í lögum?—Kunna þóttu norðr þar, Nj. 33; at þetta væri at vísu lög þótt fáir kynni, 237; kann lítit til laga, 31: of sports, kunna á skíðum, Fms. i. 9; k. við sá ok boga, Ó. H. 71; k. við buklara, Sturl. ii. 44; kunna á bók, to know book, know how to read, Mar. 2. to know by memory; kunna munn kvæði þeirra, Hkr. (pref.); hvi kveðr þú flokka eina, kanntú ok en drápur?—Eigi kann ek drápurarn færi en flokkana, Fms. vi. 391; ljóð þau kann, er kannat þjóðans son, Hm. 147 sqq.; þat kann ek áttján er ek æva kenni, 164; en Konr ungr kunni rúnar, Rm. 40, 42; kunna b. id., Vkv. 26; kunna utan-bókar, to know without book, know by heart; hón kunni þær allar (Spurningar) vel, nema Sjötta kapitlann, ... Sig. kunni allar Úlfars-rímur, Píltr og Stúlka 23.

3. to know a person; face; synir Heli vóru úsiðugir ok kunnu eigi Guð Dróttinn, Stj. 429; kann þann mann, 460; ok unni honum hvern maðr er hann (acc.) k. every man that knew him loved him, Hkr. i. 121; kann kvaðsk eigi k ok eigi hírða hverir vóru, Barl. 36; þik kann ek fullgerva, I know well enough, Ls. 30; góða menn þá er ek görva kunna, Hbl. 7; ku ek báða Brodd ok Hörvi, Hdl. 24; hvern er kunni (mik), Helr. 7; h. menn eðli okkarr k., 3: to know, of the character, hann kvað þá k. úgörla, er þeir veittu honum átölur, því at ek hefi dregit yðr undan dan segir hann, Ld. 282; ek kann hvárn-tveggja ykkarn konungs, Fms. 100.

4. spec. phrases; kunna góða stilling á e-u, hversu góða hann kunni á herstjórninni, þou skilfuld be was in military th. Fms. i. 98; k. hóf at um e-t, to know one's measure in respect to thing, to behave with moderation, Finnb. 356; þorvaldr kvað þ. ekki hóf at kunna, Ld. 134; allt kann sá er hófitt kann, Gisl. 27; Griss kynni hóf sitt, Sd. 139; Klaufi, Klaufi, kunnu þú hóf þitt? kunna sér margt, to be skilled in many things; hón var væn kona kunni sér allt vel, Dropl. 7, 35; hann kunni enga leið, he knew road, Eg. 149; þeir munu eigi k. leiðina, Fs. 105; absol., uxamir ku þó heim, found their way home, Dropl. 8; k. skyn e-s, to know all about hann kunni allra skyn í borginni, Fms. vi. 410; Ása ok Álfá ek k. allra skil, Hm. 160; k. önga manna-raun, to have no experience of men, i. vi. 53; ek kann skap þitt at því, at ... Sturl. i. 30.

II. met. usages; kunna e-m þökk, to be thankful, obliged to one, Fms. ii. 29, at hann kynni þess mikla þökk ok auðusu, Eg. 521; veizla er yðr kann ek yðr mikla þökk at þér piggit, Fms. vi. 277; k. e-m úþ fyrir e-t, v. 14; k. sér þörf til e-s, to feel the want of a thing; ef þ kann þess þörf, if he knows the need of it, Grág. i. 152; at hann í fram vörna svá sem þú kannt þér þörf til, Ld. 70.

2. kunna to know oneself; sá er svinnr er sik kann, he is a wise man knows himself, a saying, Hrafn. 10: to behave, Grímur kveðsk mi meidda hann ef hann kynni sik eigi, Eg. 189; ok vita ef þeir kunna þá görr meir, Stj. 264; k. sik illa, to be naughty, Bjarn.

3. k. sér, kunna munda ek mér þat (I should know how to do that) ef k. h víg vegit, Gisl. 143; gá þess, ok kun þér (take heed, learn!) at v. annars vígkæni, Sks. 383; er þorólfr svá viti borinn, at hann mun sér (have sense enough) at vera eigi fyrir líði yðru, Eg. 134; kunni sér þann hagnað at girnask ekki Svía-konungs veldi, Ó. H. 57; en k. yðr engi forráð eðr fyrirhyggju þegar er ér komit í nokkurn v. 67.

III. denoting feeling, to feel angry or pleased; kunna e-s, to be angry with a person for a thing; þá bað þórir konungr, hann skyldi eigi fyrirkunna hann þess at hann hafði Egil með sér vetrinn, Eg. ch. 48; eigi vil ek fyrirkunna þik þessa orða, þvíat þú eigi hvat varask skól, Ó. H. 57; eigi hugða ek at hann mætti mik þess þvíat eigi drap ek son hans, Hrafn. 16; kveðr þeir eigi sik einskis at k. ii. 314; kunnit mik eigi þess er ek mun mæla, Fbr. 116; spurði hón kynni arfa-sátuna, Nj. 194, v. 1. 2. with pret.; kunna e-t, id.; eigi er hann um þat at kunna, Fs. 38; eigi munu þér kunna um þetta, Fms. i. 175; ekki áttú hann um þat at kunna, v. 22; hertogi vill þik nokkurt um þetta kunna, xi. 323; hón kunni hana í um áleitni þá, er ..., Bs. i. 340.

IV. with dat. to know; er menn kunnu eigi hér máli eða tungu við, Grág. i. 224; ef lög maðr kann þar eigi munnun fyrir í þá sveit, i. 10 B; kunni hann n. manns máli, Fas. ii. 443; hann kann eigi litilmensku várr, Bjarn. kann þjóð kerski minni, Ó. H. (in a verse); ek kann skapi Gunnh. I know Gunnhild's temper, Nj. 5; kann ek glensyrðum yðrum Gaut Fas. iii. 80; ek kann ráðum Gunnhildar en kappi Egils, Eg. 257; hann skapi Hrafnkels, at hann mun ekki göra oss, ef hann náir þér Hrafn. 27; eigi kanntú góðgímd (dat.) föður várs, ef hann hefir h. eigi undan skotið, Fs. 38.

2. to be pleased with a thing or not; m. ek kunna því, at vér hefðim manna-lát mikitt, ef ..., Eg. 585; E. lézk því nafni mundu vel kunna, E. said he should be well pleased that name, Glúm. 328; verðr hváru-tveggju at kunna, ora must one or other of the two, Ó. H. 52; vit munum því illa k. ef þú okkr eigi þat er vit beidum, Eb. 114; hann kunni því stórfilla ok í brott, Hkr. i. 36; munu synir Njáls illa k. viginu, Nj. 64; Njáll í illa láti Gunnars, 117; Ingi konungr kunni þessu svá illa at hann sem barn, Fms. vii. 273; andaðisk hann, Guðríðr kona hans kunnt litt, Fb. i. 543; til þess at hón kunni því betr andláti mínu, id. munu þeir k. höggum er heiman hafa hlaupit frá kírnu-áskinu,



3. with prep.; kann ek ekki við því at yðr þykki sumt  
in sumt ekki at manni, *I do not care for what you call* . . . , Fms.  
kannka ek mart við veifanar-órði manna, *I take no notice of idle*  
Haffred; hence the mod. phrase, kunna við e-ð, to be pleased  
eg kann ekki við það, *I do not like it*; kunna vel, illa við sik, to  
happy, unhappy in a place or condition; eg kann vel við mig þar, *I*  
place.

To be able, Lat. *posse*, (in Engl., *can*, pret. *could*, has ceased  
except in the finite moods), with infin.; the senses often run  
to the other, but the use of the infinitive shews that the sense can  
be partly implied; þá mælti konungr, ertu skáldit?—Hann sagði,  
yrkja, *I know I can make verses*, Hkr. i. 288; hann kunni górr  
sjá en aðrir menn, Eb. 150; þá hluti er þeir kunna honum til at  
12; freista hvat hann kynni segja honum, Hkr. i. 228: hón sagði  
18; þeir er midlega kunnu stýra Guðs hjörð, Hom. 37; kanntú  
yrkja? Fms. vi. 361; kunna eigi at mæla, be could not speak,  
mikil tíðendi kannþú (= kannt þú) at segja af hinnum, Edda 12;  
eigi kunna frá tíðindum at segja, *thou shalt not be able to tell the*  
shalt not escape with life, Nj. 8; um þá hluti er ek kann górr at  
er, Ld. 186; ekki kann biskup górr at sjá mann á velli en ek,  
173.

II. to chance, happen; ef Björn faðir þeirra kann  
ask, *if B. should happen to die first*, Dipl. v. 3; hvar sem þik kann  
wherever thou may happen to arrive, Fms. iv. 176; ef nokkurt  
til at bera á þinni æfi, Gisl. 25; ef hann kann lengr at dveljask í  
N. v. 43; ok hón kann af þessum heimi brott at fara, iii. 137.  
Recipr. to know one another; þeir kunnusk, Mork. 106.

kunnandi, cunning, knowing, learned, with gen.; veit ek at þú  
kunnandi, 655 xix. 3; hón var margs kunnandi, Fs. 73; Gyða  
kunnandi á fyrnsku ok fróðleik, 131.

kunni, f. knowledge, Edda 31, Bær. 19, Hom. (St.)  
kunni-leysi, n. want of knowledge, N. G. L. i. 346, 361.

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kunn-maðr, m. a friend, acquaintance, Hkr. ii. 3, Fms. viii. 15, MS.  
732. 13.

kunn-mið, n. a word of unknown sense in Orkn. 386; prob. corrupt  
from some Gaelic local name.

kunnr, adj., older kuðr, which form is freq. in poets, Hm. 56, and in old  
MSS.; dat. fem. sing. kuðri (*notas*) rhymed with Súðvík (*Southwark*).  
Ó. H. (in a verse), as in the comps t-kuðr etc.; [Goth. *kunps*; A. S.  
cuð, whence Engl. *un-couth*, prop. = *strange*; Germ. *kund*]:—known; vil  
ek góra þér kunnt, hvat vera skal um þinn hag, 655 ix. A. 2; var mér  
kunnara um Bárð, Eg. 39; þér munu kunnar leiðir, Fms. i. 71; jókk  
því es mér varð síðan kunnara, Íb. (pref.); jafn-kunnr; Björn var frægr  
maðr ok mörgum kuðr (kunnr, Ó. H. 53, l. c.) at sýn ok at máli, Hkr.  
ii. 78: *familiar*, grannar þínir ok kunnir menn, *neighbours and friends*,  
Hom. 151; vinir hans ok kunnir menn, Sks. 109; þeir voru mjök kunnir  
aðr, *intimate friends*, Ld. 166. 2. with prep.; kunnr at e-u, *known*,  
convicted of; verðr hann at því kunnr eða sannr, N. G. L. i. 16, Gpl. 17:  
in a good sense, en þú, Einarr, ert k. at drengskap, Fms. vi. 21; emk  
kuðr at slíku, Fms. vi. (in a verse); kuðr at máli = málkunnugr, 'speech  
friend,' on speaking terms, Hm. 56: nafn-kunnr, *famous*; ú-kunnr, *un-*  
known.

kunnug-lega, adv., mod. for kunnlega, q. v.

kunnug-leiki, a, m., mod. for kunnleikr.

kunta, u, f. *cunnius*.

kurfaldi, a, m. a coal cutter (?), a mean churl, cp. Dan. *kulsvier*, Fms.  
vi. 363 (in a verse).

KURFL, n., proncd. *kurl*, cuttings of wood for charcoal, Fas. iii. 356,  
freq. in mod. usage: the saying, það koma ekki öll kurl til grafar, *not*  
*all the cuttings come into the coal pit*, of waste.

kurfla, að, mod. *kurla*, to chop kurl; kurflaðr viðr, Jb.

kurfir, m. a chip, a cut-off piece; hann hafði í hendi af spjótbroti  
líttinn kurf, Karl. 329; flugu kurfarnir yfir höfuð þeim, Art. 82.

KURR, m. (kuðr, Skíða R. 34, for the sake of rhyme):—a murmur,  
grumbling, uproar; staðnaði þá kurr búandanna, Ó. H. 69, Hkr. i. 142;  
þá varð þegar kurr mikill af bóndum, Fms. i. 33; hann lét þá eigi heyrja  
íllan kurr kaupmanna, Nj. 124; kurr nokkurr hafði verit í herinum,  
Fms. ix. 497, v. l.; engi þorði þenna kurr djarflega upp at kveða, Ó. H.  
51; sögu þeir honum kurr bónda um fjár-drátt, Fms. vi. 191. 2.

rumour; þá flaug til konungs kurr nokkurr, Stj. 521; spurðisk þessi  
kurr í Vindland, Fms. x. 341; sá kurr mun loagn, Ld. 34.

kurra, að, [Dan. *kurre*, of the whirr of birds of the grouse kind], to  
murmur, grumble; hvat sem ér Danir kurrit, Fms. xi. 246; kurraði  
þat hverr í sínum hýbýlum, Sturl. iii. 127; vinnumenn ok þrælur kurruðu  
um þat, at . . . , Fms. i. 33; bændr kurruðu illa, Orkn. 40; kurruðu bændr  
mjök, Fms. vi. 191; hví sitja bændr eigi niðr ok hlýða eyrendi, en kurra  
eigi svá, Fb. ii. 393.

kurr-hugr, m. or kúr-hugr, low spirits; vera í kúrhuga, to be con-  
cerned, anxious, Fms. ix. 462; hann bað menn eigi vera í kúrhuga um  
þetta, 478, Thom. 400.

KURT, f. [for. word], courtesy, chivalry, good manners; þá kurt  
(chivalrous feat) nam ek í Húalandi, Þiðr. 57, Konr. 9; með kurt ok  
hævesku, Fas.: freq. in poets of the 15th to the 17th centuries, engar  
kurt, Hallgr.; hjartað mitt er hlaðið með kurt, a ditty, Ísl. Þjóðs. ii. 303.

kurteisí, f. (korteisí, Fms. x. 381, 393), courtesy, feat of chivalry,  
fine manners, grace; yfirlit ok k., Nj. 17, of a lady; góðra síða ok k.,  
Sks. 242; górum þá k. (good manners), segir Hrafn at vit færum þetta  
eigi í kappmæli, ok látum konung ráða, Ísl. ii. 236; kurteisí-kona, Fms.  
ii. 21: chivalry, hann lét kenna honum alls-konar k. i. 17; riddaras-  
kap ok k., x. 381; manna bezt at sér górr í allri k., 393: pomp, með svá  
miklu drambi ok k., 232.

kurteisliga, adv. *courteously, gracefully*; heilsa k., Fms. i. 78: *splen-*  
*didly, stately*, tjalda þeir búð sína vel ok k., Ld. 104; en er svá k. var  
komit ráða-hag Dagðinn, Odd. 32: *genly, with dignity*, bar hann svá  
k. sinn harm, Ld. 228.

kurteisligr, adj. *courteous*; væn kona ok k. (graceful), Fms. ii. 132.

kurteiss, adj. [Fr. *courtois*], courteous, gentle; k. maðr, Sturl. ii. 133;  
kurteisir konur, gentle ladies, Fms. vii. 105; væn kona ok k., Nj. 1,  
Fms. xi. 106: of chivalrous, stately appearance, með ágætum riddara-  
búnaði, var þessi maðr inn kurteisasti, vi. 225; hann var lítill vexti en  
þó k., be was small of stature, but yet stately, vii. 157; riddari k. ok vaskr,  
Anal. 292; með kurteisri kveðju, 235.

kurtr, m. = kurt, Karl. 168, 465.

kus, kus! cow, cow! a milkmaid's call.

kusli, a, m. = kussi; nú er kusli dauðr, dauðr er kusli! Bs. i. 610.

kuslungur, m. = kussi, Fms. ix. 493.

kussa, u, f., mod. *kusa*, a cow, as a colloquial dimin., freq. in mod.  
usage; and so *cush* is used in the north of England: as a nickname, Fms.  
viii. 247.

kussari, a, m. [for. word], a corsair, Hkr. iii. 56.

kussi, a, m., mod. *kusi*, a dimin. a calf, bullock, Bs. i. (in a verse),  
freq. in mod. usage.

kuti, a, m. a little blunt knife; cp. Engl. *cut*.



kutiza, u, f. a nickname, Fms. vii.

KÚA-, gen. pl. of kýr, q. v.

kúði, a, m. akin to kóð, q. v.: in local names, Kúða-Hjót, Landn.

kú-drekkir, m. a cow sucker (pilferer), N. G. L. i. 253.

kúfa, að, to heap, fill over the brim; kúfaðr, overfilled, of a measure.

kúfóttir, adj. convex; kúfótt hvel, Sks. 63 B.

KÚFR, m. the heap above the brim of a vessel.

kúfungr, m. the shell of the sea snail, Eg. 152: a nickname, Bs.

KÚGA, að, [Engl. cow, which is prob. borrowed from the Norse word]—to cow, force, tyrannise over, Nj. 185; ek man ekki kúga hann til nökkurra hluta, Fms. ii. 260; at sá manndjöfull kúgi oss, Fs. 36; kúga e-t af e-m, to press out of one, Ld. 146, Bs. i. 490, Band. 4; láta kúgask, to let oneself be cowed into submission, Fms. ii. 46, Hkr. i. 279: part.

kúgandi, k. högg, feeble blows, Sks. 382.

kúgaðr, m. a nickname, Sturl.

kúgan, f. tyranny, hectoring; hafðu í frammi k. við þá uppi við fjöllin, Ísl. ii. 215; þeir buðu mönnum kúgan, Bs. i. 5; með k. eða ránum, Fbr. 13 new Ed.; vil ek heldr dauða þola en nokkurs manns k., Fms. ii. 266; þingingar ok k., Fb. ii. 65; k. lífs ok líma, Karl. 551.

kúgari, a, m. a tyrant, Jón Þorl.

kúgi, a, m. a nickname, Orkn. Kúga-drápa, u, f. a poem, Skálda 198.

kú-gildi, n. a cow's value, Grág. i. 145, 502, Fb. i. 524; kúgildis-hestr, -hross, a horse worth a k., Vm. 136, 149; kúgildis skaði, the loss of a cow's value, Grág. i. 130.

kú-gildir, m. of a cow's value, Vm. 159.

kúka, að, cacare: kúkr, m. merda.

KÚLA, u, f. [Germ. kugel, whence mod. Dan. kugle], a ball, knob; tjalð-kúla, bly-kúla—the phrases, göra nú at þeim kúlur á hermanna hátt, Bs. i. 519; marka kúlur í höfði e-m, to make balls in one's head, i. e. to beat soundly, Band. 13 new Ed., prob. from some game; gor-kúla, a kind of fungus: medic. a bump. COMPS: kúlu-bakr, m. a bump-back.

kúlu-nefr, m. bump-nose, a nickname, Sturl.

kú-neyti, n. 'cow-neat', cows, opp. to gledneyti, Ld. 98, Eb. 320.

KÚPA, u, f. a 'cup', bowl, basin; smjör-kúpa, a butter box; haus-kúpa, the skull, cranium.

kúpaðr, adj. bowl-formed, convex.

kúra, að, [akin to kyrr], to sleep, doze; kæra barn mitt, korri-ró, kúróðu vært og soðu lengi! a ditty.

kú-reki, a, m. the primrose, primula, Hjalt.

Kúrír, m. pl. the inhabitants of Kurland (Courland), Fms., Eg.

kúrur, f. pl. complaints; göra kúrur sín á millum, Fms. v. 102; á-kúrur, reprimands.

kú-skel, f. the 'cow shell', cyprina Islandica, Mag. 63, see Itin. 69.

kút-magi, a, m. a fish's maw.

kútr, m. a cask for liquor, blöndu-kútr; dala-kútr, a cask of money.

kút-veltast, t, dep. to roll like a cask (slang), Jónas 196.

kvabb, n. a begging; bæna-kvabb, id.

kvabba, að, to beg, (conversational.)

kvaða, u, f. [kveða, kveðja], a request, claim, demand, esp. as a law term, Gpl. 481. COMPS: kvöðu-dómr, m. a court for settling a claim, N. G. L. i. 219. kvöðu-váttir, m. a witness in a case of claim, Grág. i. 124, N. G. L. i. 219. kvöðu-vitni, n.=kvöðuváttir, N. G. L. i. 32: testimony in a case of k., N. G. L. i. 86.

kvæðning, f. a greeting, Fms. iii. 95: order, command, Hkr. ii. 2.

kvæðrantr, m. [for. word], a quadrant, Rb. 446, 464.

kvak, n. a twittering; fugla-kvak, Bb. 2. 10: bæna-kvak, praying.

KVAKA, að, [Engl. quack], to twitter, of a swallow, Eg. 420; fuglinn kvakaði, Hkv. Hjörv. 94; örn einn settisk hjá álpitinni ok kvakaði við hana blöðluga, Ísl. ii. 195; bí bí og blaka! álpitinnar kvaka, a ditty: metaph., Rb. 174.

kvak-samr, adj. wblining, querulous, Hkr. iii. 454.

kvallari, a, m. [kvelja], a 'killer', tormenter, 623. 13, 44, Pass. 35. 1.

kvallning, f. torment.

kval-ræði, n. torments, Sól. 10, Post. 191, freq. in mod. usage.

kval-samligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), tormenting, Sks. 524.

kval-samr, adj. painful.

kvanta, að, to molest; ó-kvantaðr, unmolested, Bs. i. 806.

kvant, m. molestation; Súlla spyrr nú kvant (the massacre?) sinna manna, Róm. 158.

kvap, n. jelly or jelly-like things; see hvap.

KVARA, að, kvorra, mod. korra, to emit a rattling sound, as if about to be strangled; hann var svá rámr ok kvarraði svá at ekki nam hvat hann mælti, Fms. x. 279; hann kippir honum niðr undir sik svá at kvorir í honum, Fms. iii. 308.

Kvaran, m. nickname of a Norse king in Dublin, prob. Gaelic, Fb. iii.

kvardi, a, m. [the Dan.-Swed. kaarde = a dirk is prob. the same word; Swed. guard = selvaqe]—a yard-wand, Grág. i. 497, freq. in mod. usage: the phrase, setr nú at honum kvaraða, Skíða R.; mæli-kvardi, a measure, proportion of a map; cp. also á-kvaraða, to measure, fix, determine.

KVARTA, að, to complain; k. um e-t, to complain of, Fas. ii. 370, Háv. 52.

kvartan, f. complaining.

kvartill, m., mod. kvartél, n. [for. word; Germ. viertel], a quarter the fourth, of time in music, Rb. 460: a quarter of an ell, Dipl. ii in mod. usage, of the moon, fyrsta, síðasta kvartil.

kvart-samr, adj. querulous, wblining, Fms. vii. 322.

kvaterni, n. [Lat. quaternio], a kind of protocol, N. G. L. iii. 67, B. Rétt., Bs. i. (Laur. S.)

kváða, mod. kvoða, u, f.=hváða, resin, N. G. L. iii. 119.

KVÁMA, u, f., mod. koma, a coming, arrival; Flösi varð fr kvámu hans, Nj. 254, Fms. vii. 108, N. G. L. i. 410, Landn. 306, part. kváma, arrival; heim-k., coming home. kvámu-maðr, m. a stranger, Fms. ii. 229, Fbr. 168, passim.

KVÁN, f. (kvæn, Ls. 26, 56, þkv. 8, Am. 6, Gkv. 3. 7), [see k. Goth. quēns; A. S. cwēn; Engl. queen; Scot. quean; Hel. quān] wife, but never used in the general sense = a woman; an obsolete poetical word, a 'queen', wife, nú færit mér Freyju at kván, þkv. honum var brúðr at kván of kveðin, Fsm. 42, 46; svá beidd hann s kvánar, Vkv. 5; kván frjá sína, Skv. 3. 8; Héðins kván, the queen Hedin = Hilda, Korm. 4, Ó. H. (in a verse); Óðs kván, the queen of Hkr. i. (in a verse); kván Niðuðar, N.'s queen, Vkv. 28; bróðir kvánar = bis wife's brother, brother-in-law, Am. 28; ok kynvið k. minnar, Stor. 20: plur. kvánir, Skv. 3. 14; bið kván, a beloved Lex. Poët.; ósk-kván, id.; Viðris kvæn, Odin's wife, Ls. 26; By kvæn, 56; kvæn konungs, a king's queen, Gkv. 3. 7; nema færi Freyju at kvæn, þkv. 8, but kván, 11, 22; kvæn var hón Högn, 6.

COMPS: kvánar-efni, n. one's future wife, Fas. iii. 61, Maj. kvánar-mál, n. matrimonial affairs. kvánar-mundr, m. a d. Nj. 146, Grág. i. 172, Bs. i. 462.

kván-benir, f. pl. wooing, Ísl. ii. 215, 216, 239 (where it is s. Fas. iii. 144, 595).

kván-fang, n. 'queen-fetching', wife-taking, as also a match, leita e-m kvánfangs, Eg. 22; leita á um k., Nj. 66; fá gott k., Fb. ii. 1; virðuligt k., vi. 57; Brynjólfir hafði gefit honum þat k. er hann áðr átt, Eg. 36; Æsir tóku sér kvánföng (married) þar innanlands, 152 (pref.); gefa e-m til kvánfangs, D. N.

kvánfangs-eiðr, wedding oath, as to the forbidden degrees, Grág. i. 319.

kvánga, að, I. act. to make a man marry; eigi á faðir eða at at kvánga son sinn eðr gipta dóttur sína með meira fé heiman en komi á hlut þeirra er eptir eru, ef þá væri erfðum skipt, N. G. L. i. this form however is not usual; but, II. reflex. kvángas marry, take a wife, of a man, (but giptast, to be given away, of a woman), Nj. 39, Ísl. ii. 214; ef karlmaðr kvángask en kona giptisk fyrir frænda ráð, N. G. L. ii. 77, passim: part. kvángaðr, married, Eg. Nj. 88, passim.

kvángan, f. the taking a wife, Post. 645. 78.

kván-lauss, adj. wifeless, unmarried, Fas. i. 184, Fs. 21: við Korm. 56, Fms. vi. 104.

kván-ríki, n. uxoriousness, Nj. 214, N. G. L. i. 340, Fas. i. 232.

KVÁSIR, m. a mythol. person, the hostage given by the Vanir to Ases, whose blood when slain was the poetical mead, see Edda 47; B. dreiri, the blood of Q. = the poetry, 52.

kváttra, u, f., mod. kotra, [Fr. quatre], a kind of backgammon used in Icel. and recorded in the 13th century as a favourite game, i. 173, ii. 184, Bs. i. 596. kváttru-tafl, n. id., Karl. 470, 486.

KVEÐA, sing. kveðr, pret. kváð, 2nd pers. kvatt, kvattu, Fms. vi. pl. kváðu, kveðu, and kóðu, Ls. 24, Hðm. 12, Ó. H. 48, Fms. vii. xi. 107; pret. subj. kvæði; imperat. kveð, kveð-þú, kvettú, vi. 361, kveddu; with neg. suff., pres. kveðk-a-ek, I say not, Yt. 7: [Ulf. gip. légeu, eipeiv, epeiv; A. S. cweðan; Engl. quoth; O. H. G. quedan; quada; Dan. kvæde; Cp. Lat. in-quit]—to say; né því er kveðr nor what a woman says, Hm. 83; at þú Frey kveðir úleðastan lífa, 19; kveða (dicunt) Heimdal valda véum, Gm. 13: in an epic to say, orð kváð þá Ving, Am. 37, 38; Glaumvör kváð at 30, 32; ok hann þat orða, alls fyrst um kváð = Homer's καὶ φανήσας . . . þkv. 2, 3, 9, 12; or, þá kváð þat Heimdal; þá kváð þórr; þá kváð þat Þrymr, 15, 17, 18, 20, 22, 25, 30; Egill fékk t mikla svá at hann kváð eigi orð, Eg. 518; k. gleði-orð, to say a ch. word, Vígl. 89 new Ed.; þeir kvóðu ekki gott orð at honum, 655 v. er hann hafði þat mælt, þá kváð hann úti annat orð, Fms. xi. 16; þessa stafa, ef hann verðr í nef kveðinn, if he is nasal in sound, S. 162; lýsingar-váttar Marðar kváðu svá at orði, Nj. 233; til báls brands kveðr at fornu máli, as it is said in old saws, N. G. L. i. Rannveig kváð vel at hann færi útan, Nj. 111:—with infin., hðn þar eigi kvænna-vist, Fms. vii. 274; kveðum þá mæla (let them speak) vátur tungur, 656 C. 6: the pret. kváð (proncd. kvu) as adv. or a 'tis said, they say, þá kváð (kvu) vera, they say so. 2. with i. kveða at, adverb. so to say; svá mátti at kveða, id., Fms. xi. 72; mun mega at k. at líf manna lægi við, Nj. 78; kveðr svá at, it is so Ver. 83; þá er svá at kveðit, 3; lögsögumaðr skal ráða ok at i (determine) hvar hvergi dómr skal sitja, Grág. i. 27: gramm. to nounce, sound, Skálda 165; mikill harmr er at oss kveðinn, mickle



med us, Nj. 201; miklit er at Kjartani kveðit (*there's mickle said* of K., i. e. *he is a doomed man*), ok mun úhægt vera at göra við þetta þeirra, Ld. 190: það kveðir miklið (litlið) að e-u, to be of great influence or importance:—kveða á, to fix, determine, Grág. i. 35, Nj. 90, Ld. 74; var kveðit á brúllaups-stefnu, Nj. 40; var gort um ok kveðit á fjögöld, 111, Fs. 68: to state, kveðir þar skýrt á þetta, expressly stated there, Ld. 334: a law term, to cancel, object to, á á gögn, to cancel the evidence, Grág. i. 67, 106: to fix, make up mind, resolve, 100, Nj. 3, 252: part. ákveðinn, fixed, appointed, fated, eigi má ská þik um þetta, segir Njáll, þviat slíkt er mjök kveðit, 166: ákveðin orð, an agreement, stipulation, Hkr. ii. 372; ákveðnum orðum, in express words, Grett. 89; vant er mér þat þu með ákveðnum orðum, Sks. 660; með ákveðnu, id., K. A. 208; ek ákveðit göra, hverir þar skulu vera, Ísl. ii. 346: ákveðin orð, libellous words, Bjarn. 57:—kveða við, to reply, Hm. 26:—p, to pronounce, make known, Gisl. 10, Fms. vii. 88.

g; hón bað þorstein kveða nokkut, Grett. 159; skemti Stúfr ok flokk einn, ok er lokit var bað konungur hann enn k. Hversu hefir þú nú kvæðin kveðit? ... hvi kveðir þú flokka eina? Fms. i. 1; skyldi ok engi kveða visurnar, Nj. 71; Egill orti alla drápuna, sá fest svá at hann mátti kveða um morguninn, Eg. 421; k. kvæði, i. 232; þótt hann kveði út kvæði þetta, Fms. v. 175; konungur, tel þú oss kvæði nokkut,—þormóðr settisk upp ok kvæð hátt svá at heyrði um allan herinn, hann kvæð Bjarka-mál en fornu, Nj. 207; hann hóf upp kvæðið ok kvæð hátt, Eg. 427; slógu þá hring umhverfis hjallinn, en þorbjörg sat uppi á seiðhjallinum, Guðröðr þá kveðit svá fagrt ok vel, at engi þóttisk heyrta hafa með eðrödd kvæði kveðit, þorfr. Karl. 37: in mod. usage kveða is used of rhapsodic delivery of a ballad (ríma), half reciting half singing, hveíl. say, kveða rímur, to recite a ballad, as also kveða vel, to recite, in well; hann er góðr kvæða-maðr, he is a good ballad-singer, but he of a hymn or full melody; þeir ríðu um bygdina kveðandi um daginn, Fms. xi. 376; þú ferr hann með fjölkyngi, ef hann kveðir þat ennir, K. þ. K.; nú eru Háva-mál kveðin, Háva höllu í, Hm. 165; ok útstarr jöfrí Sænskum gýmis ljóð at gamni kveðr, Yt. 18; þar kveðna við kvern ok kvæð forkunnar fagrt, Fms. vii. 233.

2. to make a verse; kvettú nú, þjóðólfr, um deild þeirra, ... þjóðólfr kvæðir (the verse follows), Fms. vi. 361; kveða visu, to make a ditty, Fms. Njassim; kvæðit var mjök kveðit, Fms. v. 173; þessi vísa var illa ríkt skal ek kveða aðra betri, hann kvæð, vi. 416; heyr þjóðskáldit! svá svá, gróm, skóm? ekki eru þar hendingar jafnhávar, 386:—

á e-n, to challenge one in a song; kalla þar sé kveðit sik á | af kveðis elsku-fundum, Skiða R. 3. 3. kveða við, to scream; kvæðir þú er kesjan stóð á honum miðjum, Fms. viii. 354; hundrinn kvæð við hátt, Nj. 114: to sound, þvi næst kvæð lúðr við, the trumpet sounded, Fms. vi. 16, vii. 288; þeir létu kveða við lúðra sína, ix. 527; kvæð við klokka, Fb. i. 417, Fms. iii. 60, ix. 510.

III. to say of oneself; þeir er biskupar kvæðusk vera, who said they were bishops, Íb. 13; hann kveðsk eigi ríða mundu, Nj. 12; Njáll kvæðsk með þu fara myndu, 105; þeir kvæðusk eigi víta hverju gegndi, Fms. vii. 27; þeir er sést kvæðask hafa seglin, 322; þeir kóðusk koma mundu, 317; hann kvæðsk þess alþínn, Nj. 100; Ottarr kvæðsk eigi vara, 87, Fs. 87.

2. also impers., mér kveðsk=eg kveð mér; er þú kvæðsk þá þykkja gott at deylja, Fms. xi. 153; hafði hann látt fyrstr, en kvæðsk þetta (=kvæð sér þetta) þó vel líka, ix. 291; Kvæðsk (i. e. Kári kvæð sér) önnur ferð betri þykkja, K. said he would like better to take another course, Nj. 139; herfligt kvæðsk honum þá at hokra þar fyrir stokkum eða steinum, Fas. ii. 505; Glúmi kvæð þvi betr þykkja, Rd. 286; kvæðsk þeim horfin-heilla at þykkja, Nj. vii. 272; honum kveðsk vel á litask, vi. 99; þeim kvæðsk þykkja á landalaust, 107; Vigdís kvæðsk eigi vera um lygi, Ld. 44; honum kvæðsk meira um at halda fram, Fb. iii. 447; honum kvæðsk svá hugr meira, Sturl.

3. kvæðask at, recipr. to exchange songs, a game played at a wake or dance; sá leikr var mönnum tíðr, at kvæðask kyrt at karlmáðr at konu, ok kona at karlmanni, Bs. i. 165; in mod. usage, kvæðast á, to cap verses, each party in turn replying in the beginning with the letter with which the preceding one ends; kvæðu nú að kvæðast á | kvæðin okkar stór og smá, a ditty, cp. kveða i. 12. above.

Kveðandi, f. the recital of a song, singing; ok er lokit var kvæðinu, Ottarr eigi niðr falla kveðandina, heldr hóf hann upp drápuna, þá er hafði ort um konunginn, Fb. iii. 242; fígr var sú kveðandi at heyrta, 152; þar skyldi vera k. mikil sem hón (the prophetess) var, Fas. 10; þvi næst heyrðu þeir kveðandi harða ógurliga með mikilli raust, 124; heyrði hann í húsi nokkut kveðandi svá fagra, at ..., Fms. i. 33.

2. metric. rhytm, flow of a verse; hér er stafa-setning (i. e. the alliteration) sem hatti ræðr ok k. görir, Edda 120; ok görir samstafa af skamir, þviat ella helzt eigi k. rétt í visu-örði, 182; sú stafa-setning er hátt görir ok kveðandi, Edda 121; þessi er upphaf til þeirrar kveðandi, er saman-heldr Norrænum kveð-Skálda 192; en þó fagra þar mjök í kveðandi, Edda 122.

KVEÐJA, pres. kveð; pret. kvæddi; imperat. kveð, kveðþú, kveppu, Hm. 127 (Bugge); part. kvæddr: with neg. suff., pres. indic. kveð-ka, Ls. 10: [see kveða]:—to call on, address, request, summon; þorvaldr kvæddi húskarla sína, Nj. 18, Eb. 314: with gen. of the thing, acc. of the person, k. e-n e-s, ok er þess mest ván at ek kveðja þik þess eigi optar, Fms. iv. 38; k. dura, to call at the door, Skálda 163, Fms. ii. 194, vi. 21; k. matar, svefnis, to call for food, sleep, Bs. i. 366; k. sér hljóða, to call for a hearing, Nj. 105, Ísl. ii. 255, Rekst. 1; k. e-n at öði, to call one to listen to one's song, Jd. i, Leidarv. 2.

2. with prepp.; k. e-n at e-u, to call on a person to do a thing, call his attention to; þik kveð ek at þessu, Nj. 150; hann vildi, jafnan at Ólafr væri at kvæddr öllum stórmælum, Ld. 94; kvæddi hann at því Gregoríum Dagsson, Fms. vii. 256; kvæddi hann þar at Erling Skakka, 257; Björn kveð ek at þessu, Ld. 14:—k. e-n brott af, frá, to call on one to go; eigi hefir ek yðr ... brott kvætt af mínum garði, Fas. i. 71:—k. e-n frá, Nj. 170; ek hef menn optlega kvædda frá erfðum, Fms. i. 305:—k. e-n til e-s, to call on one for a thing; kveð ek hann til farar með þér, ... hann skaltú k. til föruneitis með þér ... ekki skaltú hann k. til þessar ferðar, Ísl. ii. 322, 323; þá skaltú k. menn til ferðar með þér, Nj. 14:—k. upp, to call up; k. upp alla þá menn er mikils eru virðir, Fms. xi. 120; samnaði liði ok kvæddi upp almenning, Nj. 107, Fms. vi. 179:—hann kvæddi út Höskuld ok Rútt, Nj. 21:—with dat., eigi kann ek þat at mínu ráði sjá, at kveðja í burtu mönnum þorgils, ok förunautum, Sturl. i. 22.

II. in law, a general term, to request, demand, summon, call on one to perform any legal duty, as also to challenge, appeal to, and the like, according to the context; svá skal mann kveðja, nemna mann þann á nafn, ok kveði hann gripar þess er hann á at honum, ok nemni gripinn, ok kveði hann laga kvöð ok lyrtir, N. G. L. i. 218, 219; kvæddi hann svá at vér heyrðum á, kvæddi hann um handselt mál þorgeirs, Nj. 238; gögn þau öll er áðr var til kvætt, Grág. i. 106; kveð ek yðr lögkvöð, Nj. 218; berum vér svá skapadann kvíð fram, sem Möðr kvæddi oss, 238; þeir kvöddu fjóra búa ór kvíðinum, they challenged four neighbours, 110; kveð ek yðr svá at þér heyrir á sjálfir, 218; stefna, ok kveðja til tóltar-kvæðar, Grág. i. 213, 214;—kveðja búa heiman, to summon neighbours (jurors) at their home (heiman-kvöð), a law phrase, opp. to kveðja búa á þingi, to summon them in parliament (þinga-kvöð), passim in Grág. and the Sagas, see kvöð; hann kvæddi búa til máls, Nj. 36; þú kvæddir Keisarann til þíns máls, they appealed to Caesar, Post.; kveð ek yðr um handselt mál N. M., Nj. 218.

2. with gen. of the thing, to call, summon; kveðja þings, to convoke a meeting, Fms. i. 149, vi. 12 (acc., Fb. i. 565, wrongly); k. móts, Fms. vii. 60; k. tóltar-kvæðar, Grág. i. 34; k. laga, D. N.; k. ferasdóms, 81; k. fjár, 402, N. G. L. i. 23; k. sér gríða, Bs. i. 544:—k. e-n e-s, to summon, call on a person to perform a duty; k. góða tóltar-kvæðar, Grág. i. 105; k. búa bjargkvæðar, Nj. 110; kveð ek yðr þeirra orða allra er yðr skylda lög til um at bera, 218, 238; vóru vér kvæddir at bera vitni þat, 238.

III. to welcome, greet; þeir kvöddu konung, Am. 6, Eg. 28, Nj. 3; hann var svá kátr at hvert barn kvæddi hann hlæjandi, Fms. vii. 172; kyssa ok kveðja, Hkr. 13: of one departing, hann gengr nú í brott ok kveðr engan mann, Band. 4 new Ed. 2. recipr. to greet one another; þeir kvöðusk vel, Ísl. ii. 355, passim, see heilsa and the remarks there made: k. e-n heipta, to lay imprecations on one, Hm. 152, cp. 128.

kveðja, u, f. a welcome, greeting; konungur tók kveðju hans, Eg. 63, passim, Matth. i. 29: also of one absent, hann sagði þeim kveðju Gunnhildar, Nj. 5; bar hann konungi kveðju þorólfs, Eg. 53; þeir skyldu segja konungi kveðju hans, Fms. x. 290; kveðju-sending, sending one's greeting, compliments, vi. 92, vii. 103, Sturl. ii. 149: salutation, in the formula at the beginning of a letter, Ingi konungur sendir kveðju Sigurði konungi, Fms. vii. 220; N. M. sendir N. M. kveðju Guðs ok sína, D. I. passim:—in mod. usage the address on a letter is called kveðju.

kveð-skapr, m. poetry, verse-making, opp. to prose; bæði er at þú yrkir vel, enda ert þú allvandlátir um þinn kveðskap, Fms. vi. 387; góðr k., good poetry; illr k., bad poetry: song, Signhvatr segir í sínum kveðskap, 40; finnsk þat ok í kveðskap Halfræðar, at ..., iii. 7; hann kveðsk síla una við kveðskapinn Ingólfs, Fs. 60; sú er ein tala hversu margir hættr hafa funnisk í kveðskap höfuðskálda, Edda 120; má ok eigi undrask þá at kveðskapinn sé stíðr, þviat í svefni var kveðit, Draum. 123; k. ok söngvar, Sks. 633; fellr mér svá í geð k. sá, Sd. 160, Bret. 48; níða e-n í kveðskap, Fms. vii. 60: with the notion of satire or lampoon, stefna e-m um kveðskap, to summon a person for lampooning, iii. 21; hann niddi mik í kveðskap, vi. 117.

KVEF, n. [akin to kvefja, kefia, etc.; Engl. cough; Germ. keichen; Swed. quaf]:—a catarrh, freq. kvef-sótt, f. epidemic of kvef.

kvefja, kvæði, to quench, extinguish; see kefja.

kveif, f. [from Fr. coiff], a coiff, cap; hött eðr k., Sks. 434; hött né húfa eða k., 291: esp. a mitre, Fms. viii. 378, Bs. ii. 186: in mod. usage, metaph. a feeble person, hann er mesta kveif: as also kveifara-skapr, m. feebleness; kveifar-legr, adj. (-lega, adv.), weak, faint.

kveikja, kveikr, see kveykja, kveikr, Fms. v. 25.

kvein, n. wailing, Bs. i. 40, ii. 140, Al. 55; andar-kvein, lamentation; harma-k., a dirge, in an eccl. sense.

KVEINA, að, [Ulf. qainou=νεβειν; A. S. cwānjan; Engl. wbine,



*wanion*; Germ. *weineñ*]:—either, *kveina* um e-t (mod. k. yfir e-u), to complain of a thing, or absol. to wail, mourn, lament, but not used transitively as in A.S.; er hér kveinat um eldiviðar-fæð, Fms. i. 291; görðit hón hjufrá né hündum slá, né k. um sem kour aðrar, Gkv. i. 1 (2. 11); taka nú k. um þat, er..., Al. 52, Fas. iii. 154; hón kveinaði um mjök meðan hón starfði, Hom. 113: absol., munu þér k. ok kalla til Dróttins, Stj. 441; krytja eðr k., 370, Fas. i. 200; en þeir létu sem þeir heyrði eigi hvat er hón kveinaði, Fms. vi. 352.

*kveinka*, að, to complain; k. um e-t, O. H. L. 78, Rb. 174, Bs. ii. 64: mod., k. sér, to wail, cry, from pain.

*kveinkan*, f. lamentation, Rb. 174, Bs. ii. 561, Thom. 248, Karl. 191.

*kvein-samlegr*, adj. lamentable, Al. 149.

*kvein-stafir*, m. pl. wailings, lamentations, Al. 154.

*KVEISA*, u, f. a *whirlow*, *boil*; hafa kveisu í fæti, Hrafn. 14; kveisa er komin í hönd þér, Pr. 470; kveisu-nagli, the core of a boil, Hrafn. 14, 15, Nj. 244; kveisu-sullr, a boil, Bs. ii. 168; in mod. usage, of shooting pains, íðra-k., colic: as also, flug-k., shooting pains. *kveisu-gras*, n., botan. *entiana*.

*kveistinn*, adj. touchy, tender; þú ert svo kveistinn!

*kveistni*, f. touchiness, tenderness.

*kveita*, u, f. [*kveite*, Ivar Aasen], a *balibut*, *flounder* (heilag-fiski); kalt vatn augum en kveita (kveitt or kveit, MS.) tönnum, lérept líki, in the Merman's song, Fas. ii. 33; this is prob. the meaning of the word in this much-contested passage, and not as suggested in Aarb. (1866) 377.

*kveita*, tt, a false form for *kneyta*, Fas. ii. 131.

*KVELD*, n., proncd. *kvöld*: [akin to *kvelja*, for evening is the quelling or killing of the daylight; Ivar Aasen *kveld*; Swed. *quäll*]:—evening; in Icel. as well as in Norway *kveld* is the common popular word, whereas *aptan* (*eve*) is poetical and solemn; *kveld* is prob. elliptical, from *kveld dags*, quelling of day: sayings, at *kveldi* skal dag leyfa, Hm.; allir dagar eiga *kveld*; at *kveldi*, at eve, in the evening, K. þ. K. 102; at *kveldi* dags, on an evening, Fms. vi. 83, Eg. 106; í *kveldi*, this evening, Skíða R.; í *kveld*, to-night, Stj. 121, Nj. 252; á *kveldit*, in the evening, Ld. 14; um *kveldit*, Nj. 6, 120; ok er mjök leið á *kveldit*..., þat vilda ek at þú færir eigi heim í *kveld*..., Gunnlaugr kom eigi heim um *kveldit*, Eb. 46, 48; þat *kveld* er líkmennt kómu heim, 268; á *kveldum*, Fas. 143.

compds: *kveld-langt*, n. adj. the evening long; drekka k., Fas. i. 13, Barl. 144, Sd. 141. *kveld-lestr*, m. an evening lesson, *evensong*, Safn i. 85; see *húsléstr*. *kveld-ligr*, adj. vesper time, Sks. 41. *kveld-matr*, m. = *kveldverðr*.

*kveld-mál*, n. *eventide*, Fr. *kveld-máltíð*, n. a supper, Fas. iii. 282: eccl. the Lord's Supper, Germ. *Abendmahl*, Dan. *Nadverd*, Swed. *Nattvard*: *Kveldmáltíðar-Sacramenti*, n. the Holy Communion.

*kveld-riða*, u, f. an 'evening-rider', night-bag, witch, riding on wolves in the twilight, Hkv. Hjörv. 15, Hallfred, Lex. Poët.; þorbjörn stefndi Geirríði um þat at hón væri k., Eb. 46; hón var fjölkunnig, ok hin mesta k., Fas. iii. 650; *kvelðriðu stóð*, the 'ogress-steed' = the wolves, Hallfr.

*kveld-roði*, a, m. the evening red of the sky, opp. to *morgun-roði*. *kveld-seta*, u, f. a sitting up late, Fms. vii. 126.

*kveld-stjarna*, u, f. the evening star. *kveld-svæfr*, adj. fond of sleep in the evening, opp. to *morgun-svæfr*, Eg. 3, Fms. vii. 126.

*kveld-söngur*, m. *evensong*, *vespers*, MS. 625, 178, Bs. i. 849. *kveld-tími*, a, m. *eventide*, Fas. ii. 427. *kveld-úlfr*, m. a nickname, Eg. *kveld-vaka*, u, f. *eve-wake*, the time between twilight (*rökrkr*) and bed-time, when people sit and work by candle-light, also simply called *vaka*.

*kveld-verðr*, m. a supper.

*kvelða*, að, mod. *kvölda*, to draw towards evening; er *kvelðaði*, Fms. iii. 114, v. 156, Hkr. i. 24, Fas. 14; nú tekr at k., Al. 81; þá var svá *kveldat*, at..., Fms. xi. 63; vert þú hjá oss, þviat *kvölda* tekr og á daginn líðr, Luke xxiv. 29; absol., áðr en þessi dagr *kveldi*, MS. 4. 32.

*KVELJA*, pres. *kvel*, pret. *kvaldi*, part. *kvaldr*, *kvaliðr*, *kvalinn*; with neg. suff., imperat. *kvelj-at*, Vkv. 31; [A.S. *cveljan*; Engl. to *quell*, *kill*; Hel. *quellian* = *cruciare*; Germ. *quälen*; Dan. *quæle*; Swed. *quälja*]:—to torment; mátti enga skemtan af hafa at *kvelja* þá, Eg. 232; at hann mundi svá vilja *kvelja* hana, Fms. vi. 352; ek skal alla vega láta k. Markvarðr, Mag. 2; at eigi *kveli* bruna-þeif bókanna þá menn er..., 656 B. 1; ekki má verja vera en öfund sú, er *kvelr* af annars göðum, Hom. 21; hann barðisk allan dag í gegn mér ok *kvaldi* mik, Fms. viii. 240; *kvelit* mik ekki lengr, Anal. 186; Grímhildr *kveli* bræðr sína, þiðr.

II. reflex. to be tormented; *kveljask* í vesöld, Fas. 172; muntu *kveljask* með fjándanum í Helvítis lög, Fms. i. 202; þviat ek *kvelst* þungliga í þessum lög, Luke xvi. 24; nú er hann (Lazarus) huggaðr en þú *kvaliðr*, Greg. 22; hann varð illa við ok *kveðsk* kvaldr..., er hann skyldi *kveljask* úti í hverju lílivöri, Grett. 178 new Ed., Fas. 172: to be *quelled*, þá *kvöld*-usk löf ráð fyrir konunginum, Hom. 112.

III. part. as adj.; klárinn sækir þangat mest sem hann er *kvaldastr*, Fas. ii. 252.

*kveljari*, a, m. a 'killer', tormenter, 656 B. 5, Al. 78.

*kvelling*, f. [perhaps akin to *keli*-, q. v., cp. also *kvilli*], ailment, ailing, Post. 210, Grett. (in a verse). *kvellinga-samr*, adj. ailing, valetudinarian, Eg. 126, Sturl. ii. 53.

*kvelli-sjúkr*, adj. ailing; ekki hefi ek verit k., Ld. 54, Eg. 126.

*kvelli-sótt*, f. ailment, Eg. 519.

*kvelni*, f. quailing, despondency, Hom. 86.

*kvendi*, n. a woman, womankind, Stj. 71, 257, 289, Grett. 161; kvendum ok kórlum, MS. 4. 13: in mod. usage in a low sense.

*Kvenir*, m. pl. the *Tchadic* people of Kvenland in northern Russia, Eg. *KVENNA*, gen. pl., see *kona* B.

*kvenn-borinn*, part. cognate, Fms. iv. 8.

*kvenn-búnaðr*, m. women's dress, Eb. 256, Edda 68, Stj. 186.

*kvenn-dýr*, n. a she-beast, Stj. 71, 77.

*kvenn-fat*, n. woman's attire, Landn. 119, N. G. L. i. 255.

*kvenn-fólk*, n. woman-folk, women, Fas. iii. 644, freq. in mod. usage.

*kvenn-fugl*, m. a hen-bird, Pr. 409.

*kvenn-gíldr*, adj., opp. to *karlgíldr*, q. v.: in the phrase, k. úmagi, half pauper, who can do something for himself, Vm. 52, D. I. passim.

*kvenn-gjöf*, f. a gift to a woman, N. G. L. i. 75.

*kvenn-hallr* or *kvenn-hollr*, adj. amorous, Fms. v. 341.

*kvenn-hempa*, u, f. a woman's petticoat.

*kvenn-kenna*, d, to address as a woman, Fas. iii. 75, Vigl. 24: gram.

*kvennkendr*, feminine, Sks. 103, Clem. 29.

*kvenn-kind*, f. womankind, Stj. 79.

*kvenn-klæði*, n. pl. women's dress, Grág. i. 338, Landn. 119, N. G. i. 75.

*kvenn-knæ*, n. kin by the woman's side, cognate lineage, Hkr. i. 11.

a female degree of kin, Fms. ix. 251, 327.

*kvenn-kostur*, m. a good match, of a woman, Fb. i. 407; þótti á einhverr beztur í Noregi, Fms. vi. 353; hinn beztur k., Grett. 71; u.

*kveldit* varð þeim tíðrætt um *kvennkosti*, Korm. 56.

*kvenn-kvikendi*, n. a female creature, Stj. 80, Sks. 103.

*kvenn-kyn*, n. the female sex, Hom. 31, Stj. 56, Barl. 24.

*kvenn-kyrtill*, m. a woman's kirtle, Bs. i. 506.

*kvenn-leggr*, m. kindred by the woman's side, the cognates, Gpl. 24.

Fms. i. 6.

*kvenn-legr*, n. fornication, N. G. L. i. 377.

*kvenn-liga*, adv. woman-like, lady-like, Vigl. 33.

*kvenn-ligr*, adj. woman-like, Bs. ii. 152, Fas. iii. 576, Fs. 134.

*kvenn-list*, f. female skill, Vigl. 48 new Ed.

*kvenn-maðr*, m. a woman, freq. in mod. usage (see *kona*), Ld. 8, M.

4. 23; *kvennmanna* bein, Eb. 338, and in countless compds; *kven-*

*manns-búnaðr*, *kvenmanns-föt*, a woman's dress, Bárð. 173.

*kvenn-mannligr*, adj. woman-like, Sks. 169, Fas. iii. 528.

*kvenn-nýtr*, adj. virilis, Stj. 195.

*kvenn-samr*, adj. given to women, Sturl. ii. 195, Róm. 250.

*kvenn-semi*, f. the being given to women, Hom. 86, Finnb. 300.

*kvenn-sift*, f. (*kvenn-svift*, N. G. L. i. 78, 79), kin by the woman

side, cognate lineage, opp. to *karlsift* (q. v.), Grág. ii. 176, Hkr. i. 11.

Fms. i. 6; *kvennsiftar-maðr*, a cognate relative, N. G. L. i. 79.

*kvenn-silfr*, n. the silver or jewels of a woman's dress.

*kvennska*, u, f. womanhood, Stj. 5; *cbastity*, Gpl. 140, Bær. 11.

*kvenn-skari*, a, m. a bery of ladies, Konr. 42.

*kvenn-skikkja*, u, f. a woman's cloak, Nj. 200, Fms. ii. 134.

*kvenn-skinn*, n. womankind, in a low sense, Mar.

*kvenn-skrattir*, a, m. a bad woman, *termagant*, Gisl. 52.

*kvenn-skrúði*, a, m. woman's attire, Fas. ii. 377.

*kvenn-skygn*, adj. looking after women, Fas. iii. 527.

*kvenn-skörungur*, m. a stately, great lady, Nj. 30, Dropl. 6, Fs. 102.

*kvenns-ligr*, adj. = *kvennligr*, Al. 34, 172.

*kvenn-stólar*, m. pl. women's seats or pews in church.

*kvenn-styrkr* (*kvenn-sterkr*), adj. a match (in strength) for

woman; varla ætla ek þik *kvennstyrkan*, Grett. 119 A, Fas. iii. 572.

*kvenn-svift*, m. = *kvennsift*.

*kvenn-söðull*, m. a woman's saddle, side-saddle, Fms. x. 87.

*kvenn-úmagi*, a, m. a female pauper, Vm. 117, Bs. i. 285.

*kvenn-váðir*, f. pl. 'women's weeds', petticoats, þkv.

*kvenn-vælar*, f. pl. female plannings, Gisl. 44.

*KVER*, n. [a for. word; Engl. *quire*], a sheet folded in a book; var

stólit ór (the book) einu *kverinu*, Fms. viii. 402; þar er *aspiciens* bókr

*kverum* (not bound), Vm. 122; bækr tuttugu, ok fimm *kver* at auk, Pm

5: in mod. usage a small book, volume, Bena-kver, a Prayer-book

Stafrós-kver, an a b c book; Fræða-kver, Hallgrims-kver, Þorlaks-kver

= the poems of Hallgrím, Thórlac; and esp. with the article *Kverið* = the

volume containing the *Catechism*.

*KVERK*, f., pl. *kverkr*, mod. *kverkar*: I. in sing. the angle

below the chin; hann tók undir *kverkina* ok kyssti hana, Nj. 2; ok var

allt þrútið undir *kverkinni*, Bs. i. 382; þjóðólfr laust undir *kverkina*

Fms. vii. 211: metaph. the inner bight or angle, of an axe, undir *kverki*

öxinni, Nj. 84; féll hverr boðinn í *kverk* öðrum, Fms. xi. 13; bita-k.

sperru-k., the angle under a cross-beam.

II. in plur. the throat,

konungur fór höndum um *kverkr* sveininum, Ö. H. 196; ör stóð um

þverar *kverkrnar*, Eb. 244; tekr hann þá um *kverkr* henni, Fms. iii. 224.

höku, kinnr eða *kverkr*, Edda 109; þá er hann leggur hana um *kverki*

ser, MS. 625. 183; hann laust fremri hynu undir *kverkr* þeim, Fms. vii

191; nístr tunguna við *kverkrnar*, Al. 77, Grett. 101 new Ed.; *kverkrnar*



vinu, Bs. i. 189; þat er minnr í nef kveðit en meirr í kverkr, Skálda 166. 166 verk allan ór kverkunum, Ó. H. 197. COMPS: kverka-  
væ, u, f. bronchitis. kverka-mein, n. bronchitis, Bs. i. 116, 189,  
445. kverka-sótt, f. a throat disease, Ann. 1310. kverka-  
væ, a boil in the throat, quinsy, Ó. H. 196.  
kverk-ál, f. the cheek-strap of a bridle.  
kverk-band, n. a string of a cap or hood, Grág. ii. 132.  
kverk-mæltir, adj. speaking in the throat.  
kverk-segi, a, m. a muscle in a fish's head.  
KVERN, f., gen. kvernar, but the mod. form **kvörn**, gen. kvarnar;  
Quarfnus, Mark ix. 42; A. S. *cwyrn*; Old Engl. *quern*; O. H. G. *quirn*;  
kværn; Swed. *quarn*]:—a bandmill; þar sat kona við kvern, Fms.  
i. 33; ok und kvernum klaka, Ls. 44; era þat karls-ætt er á kvernum  
Hv. 2. 2; bondwomen used to turn the handmills, and the turn-  
ing of the quern was, as it still is in Icel., where every farm has its handmill,  
accompanied by singing a song, see esp. the Millsong in the Edda (Grötta-  
söngur), 78 sqq. 2. metaph. an eddy or whirlpool in a river is called  
væn, agreeably to the legend popular among all ancient Teut. people  
of wonder mill grinding salt at the bottom of the sea, such as the  
mill Grótti, in the old Danish story of king Frode, which ground  
peace and, at last the sea salt. COMPS: kvernar-auga, n.  
'ill-eye', mill-hole, Edda, cp. also the prose to Hv. 2. kvern-á,  
mill-stream, Bret. 45. kvern-borg, n. a mill-stone quarry, D. N.,  
i. 1. 396. Kvern-bitr, m. mill-biter, a name of a sword, Hkr.  
n-foss, m. a mill-force, D. N. kvern-hús, n. a mill-box, =  
Boldt, D. N., B. K. 81. kvern-steinn, m. a mill-stone, Edda  
ms. i. 17, Sks. 420. kvern-stæði, n. a mill-place, where a mill  
was, D. N.  
KVEYFA, d, this—not kneypa or qneyfa as in the Editions—is the  
turn of the word, which has become obsolete in Icel., but remains  
in gl.; [Engl. *quaff* = to drink in large draughts till one loses breath]:  
—quaff; Egill kveyfði af horninu í einum drykk, Eg. 557; Egill  
hæfði um hrið, ok kveyfði hvert horn er at honum komi, 559, Trist.  
ok kveyfa ker, Mag. 68; hlífðið Krístr þá er kólgu hrafn kveyfði  
með stöfum, Christ helped not when the sea raven (his ship) quaffed  
from stem to stern, was swamped, Bs. i. 16 (in a verse).  
kvífr, m., poet. a quaffer, Lex. Poët.  
kveiking or kveiking, f. kindling, Stj. 6, Mar.  
KVEYKJA, t, or kveykva, Grág. (Kb.) i. 16, Hdm. i.; quøqua,  
i. 33, 34, etc.; kvøykja, Sks. 634; but also spelt kveikja, Fb. i. 203,  
3 new Ed., Fms. v. 316, x. 367, Hom. 193; gen. pl. kveykna, Nj.  
19 [Ulf. *quwian* = *quwōnēn*; A. S. *cwician*; Engl. *quicken*; Hel. *quicon*;  
Ja kveage; Lat. *vivere*]:—to quicken, kindle; kveykja ljós, to kindle a  
light, Fs. 38; k. log, id., Fb. iii. 408; kveikja eld, to kindle a fire, Ísl.  
i. 2; þessi arfa-sáta var tekin ok kveykt við eldr, Nj. 194, 199; síðan  
kvæsti þessi maðr eld, Fs. 5; með kveiktum eldi, Eb. 56 new Ed.;  
ok kék kkonungur honum ok sagði þat sjálf kveykjask mundu ef því  
er lopt drugðit, Bárð. 179; quøqua ljós í ker, Grág. 33, 34; kveykt  
öndrat, Mar.; k. lostasemi, Rb. 352; k. upp fjandskap, Valla L. 227;  
þat var mikill harmr kveikðr í hjarta, Fms. x. 367; kveykva sorg,  
Hdm. i. 2. metaph. to kindle a report; ein er sú sögn er sá kveikir,  
Mar. þeim hélt við vöðva er þetta höfðu kveikt, Fms. ix. 358, v. l.;  
þó inn bað eigi neina kvittu kveikja í hirð konungs, v. 316. 3.  
kvægi eigi skyldi kvittir kveikjask, Fb. i. 203; nú kveykir hún galdra,  
Rb. 26; stormr kveikisk, Sks. 231 B; tungl kveykisk, the moon is  
light, Rb. 122; kveykja upp kyn hins andaða, Stj. 425; þá kveiktir  
menn sá sem Guð vildi í öndverðu, Hom. 154; heldr en kveikir, MS.  
179; hann kveykði orm einn at mæla við Evu, Ver. 4; kveikjask til  
vest, Fms. i. 231.  
kveikja or kveikja, u, f. kindling, Stj. 192; öfundar k., Bs. ii. 21: in  
the east of Icel. a slight swelling of the rivers from rain or a thaw is called  
kveikja, a freshet,—það er komin k. í árnar, cp. kvikva (II). II.  
kvætur, m. and kvikur, Bs. i. 197, yeast, ferment of ale; qvey-  
tur voru lagðr undir mungáts efni, Bs. i. 339; einhverr maðr vildi  
nætt góra, ok horfðisk á úvænliga, kvikurnar (kveikarnar, v. l.) vildu  
skilguga, 197.  
kvíkr, m. [Engl. *wick*; Swed. *veke*; Dan. *væge*], a wick, of a lamp,  
Fb. i. 508, freq.  
kvæða, u, f. [kveða], an epic poem, a song or ballad composed in such  
sort of the Völuspá, and thus opp. to mál (a didactic poem, sentences),  
kvæða (heroic), q. v., and ríma (modern ballads), q. v.: the name of  
the old songs, Hymis-kvæða, Sæm. 105 (Bugge); Þryms-k., 124;  
kvæga-k., 193; Helga-k., 112 (Möbius); í þessi kvæðu, 241 (Bugge);  
kvænar-k. in forna, 241, 242; Sigurðar-k. in Skamma, 246 (Fas. i.);  
kvæða Sigurðar, Sæm. 247; k. Guðrúnar, 274; Atla-k. in Græn-  
sæm. 282; Hákonar-k., Fms. ix; Glælungs-k., v. 100, 108; í kvæðu  
Grett. 105 new Ed. kvæðu-háttir, m. the metre of a kvæða, the  
metre such as that of the Völuspá, Beowulf, and the like, opp. to  
kvæðu-háttir and mál; þvíat þá þykkir betr hljóða þessar samstöfur í  
kvæðu-hátti, Skálda 182 (Olave Hvíta-skáld); the word also occurs in  
the Háttatal Rögnvalds, verse 3, and is a more correct name than the

usual fornyrdalag, which has no old authority, except in a lemma from a  
later hand in one of the verses of the Háttatal by Snorri.  
kviðaðr, part. = kviðugr, Post.  
kvið-áll, m. the flesh of the stomach of animals, Dipl. iii. 4.  
kvið-band, n. a kind of belt.  
kvið-blástr, m. swelling of the belly, Thom. 461.  
kvið-burðr, m. [bera kvið], the verdict or delivery of the verdict of  
neighbours (búar), Grág. i. 54, 104, 168, Nj. 87, passim; þá berr norðr  
alla kviðburði = in that spot the verdict belongs to neighbours to be sum-  
moned in the north, referring to a battle fought on the northern slope of  
a wilderness, Ísl. ii. 347: metaph., rýða menn ór kviðburðinum, to chal-  
lenge men out of the k., i. e. to challenge the neighbours, Nj. 235.  
kvið-dragi, n., medic. a rupture, of a horse, Gpl. 504.  
kvið-dragi, a, m. ruptured, of a horse, Jb. 366.  
kvið-dráttir, m. = kviðdrag, Jb. 366 A.  
kvið-gjörð, f. a belly girth, of a saddle.  
kvið-hútr, m. a belly piece, of a skin, Karl. 32.  
KVIÐJA, að, [akin to kveða], prop. a law term, to banish, as in the  
saw, Úrðar orði kviðjar (MS. wrongly kveðr for kviðr?) engi maðr, no wight  
can resist the word of weird, there is no appeal against the weird of fate,  
Fsm. 47: to forbid, blót eru kviðjuð, Hallfred; blót er oss kviðjat, at vér  
skildum eigi blóta heiðnar vættir, ok eigi heiðin guð, né hauga né hörða,  
N. G. L. i. 430; en ef hinn vill kviðja haga sinn, þá seti hann garð milli,  
245; þat líkaði illa þorfinni ok nennti þó eigi at kviðja honum mat,  
Grett. 36 new Ed.; kom þar loks at kvöð (qs. kviðjuð) var bygð köppum  
þeim er mistu dygd, i. e. the evil-doers were banished the country, Skáld H.  
3. 41; jöfurr lét kviðjat öfrið, the king forbid all strife, Od. 16, Fms.  
vi. 154 (in a verse): with dat., k. e-m e-t, to forbid; móðir hans vildi  
þat kviðja honum, Bs. i. 152; sá er fyrr görði úlofaðan hlut, ok kviðjadi  
hann sér lofaðan, Greg. 38; þú neyttir kviðjaðan ávöxt jarðar, the for-  
bidden fruit, Sks. 548; úsæmleigt er at þeir göri þat sjálfir, er þeir eiga  
öðrum at kviðja, H. E. i. 457: with infin., þeim tíðum er biskup hefir  
kviðjat oss konur at taka, N. G. L. i. 16; þú skaltat af kviðja mér at  
berjask, Korm. (in a verse). II. part. kviðjandi, a banisher, for-  
bidder; stríð-kviðjandi, a 'strife-banisher,' peace-maker, Lex. Poët.  
kviðjar, f. banishment, a ban, K. Á. 202, Bs. ii. 64.  
kviðlingr, m., mod. kveðlingr, a ditty, esp. of a satire or lampoon,  
Íb. 11, Nj. 50, Eg. 124, Sturl. i. 13, Fms. vi. 193, Grett. 32 new Ed.  
kvið-maðr, m. a 'verdict-man,' juror, Grág. i. 54.  
KVIÐR, m., gen. kviðar, pl. kviðir, acc. pl. kviðu, [Ulf. *qiss* = *φῆμια*,  
-λογία, as in *ana-qiss* = *βλασφημία*; *þiupi-qiss* and *wailla-qiss* = *εὐλογία*;  
*missa-qiss* = *οὔλογία*, etc.]:—prop. a saw, saying, speech, word, and hence  
in law a verdict given by neighbours; for the Engl. 'verdict' is indeed a  
kind of rendering of the Norse term; kviðr Norna, the word of the Norns,  
weird, fate, death, kveld lifir maðr ekki eptir kvið Norna, Hdm. 31;  
orðs-kviðr, a saw, proverb; mis-kviðr, 'saying-amiss,' false pleading.  
The old law makes a distinction between vætti (a witness) and kviðr  
(a verdict).—þar er bæði fylgir einni sök vætti ok kviðr, þá skal vætti  
fara fyrr fram en kviðr, Grág. i. 47: before delivering his opinion each  
neighbour had to take an oath.—þat er mælt, áðr kviðr sé borinn, at þeir  
skulu eða vinna allir áðr at dómi, 53. The old records mention various  
kinds of neighbours and verdicts: 1. in Norse law, a. the  
heimis-kviðr (heims-kviðr, heimilis-k.), or a 'home-verdict,' a verdict of  
neighbours, bearing some resemblance to the oath of compurgators; ten,  
or in lesser cases four or six, neighbours were to accompany the accused  
to the court, two of whom had to swear on the book, and the rest  
followed,—en þat er heims kviðr er tíu menn fylgja til móts, en sverja  
tveir menn á bók, en átta sanna þat, N. G. L. i. 311, cp. ii. 505; hafa  
með sér heimiliskviðar-vátta til þings, K. Á. 214; hann hafi heiman  
heimiliskviðar-vitni, 152; nema heimiliskviðar-vitni fylgi, Gpl. 193;  
þá skal með þessu heimiliskviðar-vitni sækja, N. G. L. i. 140 (heims-  
kviðar-vitni, 337); þá skal með þessu heimiliskviðar-vitni sækja, at  
einn skal bera en tveir sanna um þriggja ára mül, en um sex ára mál  
skal einn sanna en fjórir sverja, en þeir skulu vera fylkis-menn, N. G. L.  
i. 140, 316; en ef eigi kemr saga hins sára fram á fyrsta þingi né  
heimiliskviðar-vitni, þá . . . 160: similar were the 'sandumend' (sooth-  
sayers) of the early Danish law; to this the old saw refers, hættir er heimis-  
kviðr, nema sér góðan geti, *perilous is the home-verdict, unless one gets a  
good one*, Sdm. 25. β. in Icel., unless the bjargkviðr (q. v.) be iden-  
tical to heimis-kviðr, this sort of verdict is seldom mentioned; eigi skal  
heimis-kviðr annan at henda, Grág. i. 361. 2. in Icel. law the tólfstar-  
kviðr (verdict of twelve), also called goða-kviðr (priest verdict), Grág. i.  
168, viz. a body of twelve men, of whom eleven were to be summoned  
by the goði of the district, and he, being the twelfth of the number, had  
to deliver the final verdict. The verdict of twelve was only appointed  
for certain cases defined in the law, K. þ. K. 168, v. l.; nú hefir maðr  
tólfstar-kviðar kvatt, ok skal góði nefna þriðjung-menn sína til kviðar  
þess með sér, ok er honum rétti hvárþr þeir eru bændr eða gríð-menn,  
hann skal ellefu menn nefna aðra en sík, Grág. i. 57, see the whole  
chapter 17 in þ. þ., as also the Grág. passim; ella kveðja til tylptar-  
kviðar goða þess (þann?) er sóttir er . . . , en ef sjálfir er sóttir goðinn



þeirri sök, þá skal kveðja samþingis-góðann tóltar-kviðar; tóltar-kviðar skal kveðja þann góða er sá er í þingi er sóttur er, Grág. i. 138; er góði er kvæðr tóltar-kviðar um þat er hann á eigi at skilja, þá . . ., 108, 207; nú koma menn til þings, ok málit í dóm, ok á Glúmr (in his capacity as góði) at bera tóltar-kvið, . . . Glúmr berr af honum kviðinn ok únytti málit, Glúm. ch. 18; tóltar-kviðr átti um at skilja, en hvárgi þeirra Snorra né Arnkel þótti bera mega kviðinn fyrir hleyta sakir við sektjanda ok varnar-áðila, var þá Helgi Hofigarða-góði kvæðr tóltar-kviðar, . . . eptir þat bar Helgi af kviðinn, Eb. ch. 16, cp. also the passage in Lv. ch. 4, where a verdict of twelve seems to be meant. **β.** but the common popular verdict was the *búa-kviðr* or *neighbour-verdict*, given by five, and in some cases by nine, neighbours (see *búi*), who had to be summoned either at home (*kveðja búa heiman*) or in certain exceptional instances in the court (*á þingi*); the instances in the Grág. and the Sagas, esp. the Nj., are almost endless: technical phrase, bera kvið, to give the verdict, Nj. 87, Grág. i. 57, *passim*; as also, bera af kviðinn, or, bera á kviðinn, to give a verdict for or against, (see bera B. I.); ryðja kvið or kviðu, prop. to 'clear the verdict,' i. e. to challenge the neighbours, Grág. i. 29; bjóða til rúðingar um kviðinn, Nj. 87, *passim*.

**γ.** a special kind, *egningar-kviðr*, a kind of *law quirk*, Grág. i. 56; ironical, nú er getið um fyrir þorkatli at honum þykkja ríkt bornir kviðirnir, Lv. 27. From the analogy of the Icel. customs, it can be inferred with certainty that along with the invasion of the Danes and Norsemen, the judgment by verdict was also transplanted to English ground, for the settlers of England were kith and kin to those of Iceland, carrying with them the same laws and customs; lastly, after the Conquest it became the law of the land. This old Scandinavian institution gradually died out in the mother countries, and came to an end in Icel. A. D. 1271–1281, with the fall of the Commonwealth, and the introduction of a Norse code of laws, whereas it was naturalised in England, which came to be the classical land of trial by jury.

**KVÍÐR**, m., gen. kviðar, pl. kviðir, acc. pl. kviðu; [Ulf. *qīpus* = *κοιλία*, μήτηρ; A. S. *cwið*; O. H. G. *quiti*; Swed. *qued*; Gr. *γαστήρ*; cp. Lat. *venter*]; —the womb; Ulfr reist á honum kviðinn, Nj. 275; minto styrkir kvið, Lækn.: of animals, svað allr kviðinn á hestinum, Bs. i. 345; so water reaches, upp í kvið; éta hálfan kvið, to eat half one's fill; fara siganda kvið, to go with a sinking belly, i. e. to limp, lag behind; get ek at þeim fari héðan af siganda kviði, Gret. 151 A; hann tók hendi sinni niðr undir miðjan kviðinn, Edda 33, Fms. iv. 385.

**2.** esp. the womb, Lat. *uterus*; konu er barn hefir kviknað í kviði, K. þ. K. 134, Grág. ii. 69; þat barn er eigi arfgengt, er kvikt er í kviði áðr móðurinni sé frelsi gefit, i. 178; 6x brúðar kviðr frá brjósti niðr, Bjarn. (in a verse), Fms. vi. 350–352, as also the N. T.,—þú munt getnað fá í kviði þínum, Luke i. 31; ok barnið spratt upp í hennar kviði, 41, 44; blessað er ávöðr kviðar þins, 42; áðr en hann var getinn í móður-kviði, ii. 21; allt karlkyns þat er fyrst opnaði sinnar móður kvið, 23; af móður-kviði fæddir, Matth. xix. 12, Gal. i. 15; sell er sá kviðr er þig bar og þau brjóst er þú milktir, Luke xi. 27.

**kvið-skogg**, n. *bair on the belly*, Fas. iii. 98.

**kvið-slit**, n., medic. a *rupture*; **kvið-slitinn**, part. *ruptured*.

**kvið-sullr**, m. a *boil on the stomach*, Bs. i. 353.

**kviðugr**, adj. *pregnant, big with child*, Stj. 176, 197; mæz mun kviðug verða ok mun ala son, Post. 645. 62; sú mæz ok móðir varð kviðug af Helgum Anda, Mar.—with prep., vera kviðug at barni, to be with child; hón var kviðug at barni, Bs. ii. 166; Helga kona hans var kviðug at barni þóðar, þóðr. (1860) 95; kviðug af kviknuðu jóði, Nikuld. 8; varð Loptr kviðug af (at?) konu illri, Hdl. 40, where the meaning is that Loki gave birth to an ogress (Hel?).

**kvið-verkr**, m. *colic*, Mar.

**kvið-þroti**, a, m. a *swelling of the stomach*, Bs. i. 323.

**kvíka**, u, f. the *quick* under the nail or under a horse's hoof, Bs. ii. 184, freq. in mod. usage.

**II.** *fermentation, swelling, of a fluid*; eitrukvikja, q. v.; ok af þeim kviku dropum kviknaði ok varð manns líkandi, Edda 4; see kvikva.

**kvíka**, að, to move, stir; hann kvíkar ekki; this verb is freq. in mod. usage, but is not recorded in old writers.

**kvikendilgr**, adj., mod. *kvikindisilgr*, rendering of Lat. *animalis*, of the animal kind, Eluc., Hom. (St.): mod. *snabby*.

**kvík-fé**, n., *kyk-fé*, Grág. i. 397.—*live stock, cattle*, 414, Eg. 132, 133, Eb. 40, Stj. 106, Fms. v. 315, Gullþ. 28, Fs. 128, Bs. i. 738, *passim*.

**kvík-fénaðr**, m. = *kvík-fé*, Sks. 323, freq. in mod. usage.

**kvikindi**, see kvikvendi.

**kvík-látr**, adj. *quick, lively*, Al. 38, Fas. iii. 67, N. G. L. ii. 421.

**kvík-liga**, adv. *briskly*, Karl. 86.

**kvík-ligr**, adj. *brisk, lively*, Bs. i. 80.

**kvíkna**, að, *kykna*, Hom. St.—to *quicken, come to life*; dverggar höfðu kviknaði í moldunni, svá sem maðkar í holdi, Edda 9; af þeim kviku-dropum kviknaði ok varð manns líkendi, 4; ek em einn andi kviknaðr í manns líkam, Hkr. i. 280; konu er barn hefir kviknaði í kviði, Grág. ii. 69; þann tíma sem þeir eru kviknaðir, Stj. 80: of the moon, tungli kviknar, the moon is born, is new, Rb. 130; áðr tunglit kvikni, MS. 415. 10; með kviknuðu tungli, with a new moon: of light, to *quicken*,

eldr kviknaði seint, Bs. i. 7; ljósi kviknaði apr, Bárð. 180; *kykna* ljós miskunnar, Hom. (St.): metaph. to *revive, get spirits*, þá kviknað hestr hans er fyrr var móðr, Bær. 18.

**kviknan**, f. *quicken*; dvergarnir höfðu tekit kviknan, Edda 9.

**KVÍKR**, adj., also *kykr*, with a characteristic *v*, which is often retained before a vowel, so that we have two forms, *kvikvan* or *kykvan*, *kvikvi* or *kykvir*; in mod. usage this *v* has been dropped; [Ulf. *qius* = *ζών*; A. S. and Hel. *quic*; Engl. *quick*; provinc. Germ. *quack*; Swed. *quick*; cp. Dan. *quag* = *cattle and quage*; the Lat. *vivus, vivere*, as also Gr. *βίος*, are according to comparative philologists, identical with the Teut. word]—*quick, alive, living*, chiefly with the notion of feeling, the 'quick,' as opp. to the unfeeling or dead; *kyks né dauðs, quick nor dead*, Edda 39 (in a verse); dauðan eða kvikvan, Halfréd (kykvan, Hkr. l. c., but wrongly as the syllable rhymes with *bliks*); ef allir hlutir í heiminum, *kykvir* ok dauðir, gráta hann, Edda 38; kvikum né dauðum, Hom. 59; ef hann sýni eigi at þinglausnum hrossit kvikt né dauðt, Grág. i. 140; ey getr kvik kú, Hm. 69; kvöl þótti kvikri at koma í hús Atla, Am. 98; yfir þu götu | náði engi kvikr komask (no quick, no living), Sól. 1; sem i kykum manni, Ó. H. 231 (in a verse); skera e-n kvikvan, to dissect *alive* Akv. 24, Gh. 17; yrða ek þik kvikvan, Am. 22; ok ertú kvik er konung-borna, Hkr. 2. 46; sem kykvir tívar, like *quick men*, Sigv. (Ó. H. 230 in a verse); þeir flettu hann af klæðum ok ætluðu at þá hann kvikvan, Fms. vii. 227; sem hann væri fleginn kvikr, Mork. 221 ef þá verð nokkut kvikt fyrir sjónum þeim, Fms. i. 9; þá bauð Helen at brenna þá alla kvíkva í eldi, Hom. 101; þat barn er eigi arfgengt, e kvikt er í kviði móðurinni, Grág. i. 178; hvat segir þú, kvikr Fjandi MS. 4. 15; allit., engi kvik kind, D. I. i. 246; á kykum kvisti 303.

**2.** *quick, sensitive*; kykr vöðvi, the *quick muscle*, the *quick of toe and nails*; hann batt höfuð hans við slagálar sér, ok laust kykva-vöðv sínum á töninna, er skagði ór höfðinu, Hkr. i. 100, (Orkn. 12, l. c., alter the word into 'kálfanum,' but erroneously; the legend of the death of earl Sigurd bears resemblance to that of Hannibal's death, as told in Pausan. viii. 11, —τιτρώσκειται τὸν δάκτυλον.)

**3.** *lively, glad*; sv. verð herrinn kvikr við þenna kvitt, at . . ., Al. 117. 4. in the phrase skríða kvikr, to be alive, swarming; þótti jörðin öll kvik skríða fyr mannfjölda, Stj. 598; of vermin, á þessum haug lá hundrinn Argus, ok skreid nú kvikr, Od. xviii. 300 (ἐνίπλειος κυνοραϊστῶν).

**kvík-sandr**, m. *quick-sand*.

**kvík-setja**, t. (*kyk-setja*, Fms. viii. 201), to *bury alive*, Bárð. 179 Ann. 1357, Pr. 413;—eccel., *kyksettr*, *ensbrined* as a saint; man gott orði til kyksettra í bænum í þessi hrið, Fms. viii. 101.

**kvík-silfr**, n., mod. *kvíka-silfr*, [Dan. *kvæg-sølv*], *quick-silver, mer cury*, Rétt. 39.

**kvík-syndi**, n. a *swamp, quick-sand*.

**kvík-tré**, n. a kind of *bearse* carried on horseback; reiða á kvíktrjá.

**kvíkva**, u, f., mod. *kvíka*, [Engl. *quick*; Swed. *quicka*], the *quick*, the flesh under the nails, and in animals under the hoofs; á hendi heitir . . . kvíkva, Edda 110, freq. in mod. usage; skera nögl upp í kviku, to cut the nail to the quick; járna hest upp í kviku, to shoe a horse to the quick.

**II.** *fermentation, swelling, of a fluid*; also *yeast*, see *kveykj* and *kvíka*.

**kvíku-dropi**, a, m. *drops of k.*, Edda 4.

**kvíkva-settr**, part. *ensbrined*, Ó. H. 230 (in a verse).

**kvikvendi**, n., spelt and sounded variously, *kvikvendi*, mod. *kvikindi*;—a *living creature*, of men and beasts; hón (the earth) fæddi öll kvikvendi, Edda (pref.); þau bæði (*soul and body*) eru eitt kvikvendi Hom. (St.); allt er hljóð þat er kvikvendi eyru má heyrta, Skálda 173 þar af sigrar hann öll kvikvendi, Edda (pref.); öll kvikvendi fæddu dauðar frumgetnað, Mar.; hann átti ægishjálmar er öll kvikvendi hræddusk við, Sam 131;—*animals, beasts*, as opp. to men, mennir ok kvikvendi, Skálda 180 manna eða kvikvenda, 656 C. 26; einhverju kvikvendi, Fs. 128; alla fugl ok öll kvikvendi, Sks. 499 B; þá er Guð hafði skryððan allan heim með kvikvendum eða fuglum, 498 B; þá dó öll Egipzka manna kvikvendi Stj. 272; sem þat kvikvendi var vert, Gpl. 190; hvergum kvikvendum er maðr visar eðr fælar at manni, Grág. ii. 119; hverju var líkt?—Sem kvikvendi léti, Fms. v. 202; en ekki var síðan meina at þessu kvikvendi 144, Best. 50 (of a salamander); kvikvenda kyn, *kind of beasts*, Stj. 18 skor-kvikendi, *insects*; skrið-kvikendi, *reptiles*.

**kvílla**, u, f. = *kvilli*; þurs verd kvenna kvíllu, Rúnakv.

**kvílli**, a, m. [cp. *kvelli*], *sickness, ailment*, freq. in mod. usage.

**kvintill**, m. a kind of *measure*, Rb. 460.

**kvírr**, adj. *calm*; see *kyrr*. **kvír-leikr**, m. = *kyrrleikr*, Thom. 41.

**KVÍS**, m. [kviðr; cp. Goth. *qis*], a *rumour, tattle*; nú sem konung heyrði kvís þeirra, Stj. 518, v. l., freq. in mod. usage, as in 2 Cor. xii. 2 = Gr. *ψιθυρισμός*.

**kvísa**, að, to *gossip, whisper*; nú sem hann sér sína menn kvísa með sér, Stj. 518; þér hafit kvísa í milli yðvar, at . . ., Edda 30.

**kvís-sögn**, f., mod. *kvís-sögur*, f. pl. *tale-bearing*, Sturl. iii. 125.

**kvista**, að, [Ulf. *qisþjan* = *ἀρολλάναι*], to *branch out* like a tree; sem hrátt hris nær þat er í skógi kvistað, Fas. iii. 447; k. lim af tré, Stj. 401 þeir kvistuðu þar bál mikit, they cut (wood) for a large fire, Eb. 314 metaph. to *cut down*, ef hann kvistar af mér slíka vinina sem þú ert



vera má at ek kvista einhvær yðar áðr en ek em felldr, Njard.  
kvista menn niðr sem hráviði, Karl. 155.  
kvistlingr, m. a sapling: descendants of Kvist, Landn.  
kvistóttr, adj. *twisted, gnarled*, of wood.  
KVISTR, m., pl. kvistir, acc. pl. kvistu, [Dan. *kvist*; Swed. *qvist*;  
also *kvist*]:—*a twig, branch*; tókum tvá kvistu ok leggjum á oss í  
kviss krossins, Fms. i. 136; þeir veltu við þunnum á drekanum, ok fylgir  
upp hverjum kvisti, Fas. ii. 188; á limar ok kvistu víðarins, Fms.  
i. 13; aðrir hjuggu kvistu af trjánnum, Matth. xxi. 8; sjaldan verða  
vör þetri en aðaltré, O. H. L. 5; í knó gengr hnefi af kvistir þvera,  
69; sem fura at kvisti, Hdm. 5; sem ernir á kvisti, 31; á kykum  
kvist, in a living twig, i. e. in a fair condition, D. I. i. 303; kvista fjöldi,  
41: metaph., engi kvistr þorni sá er af mér blómgað, Skva. 616 B;  
kvisti es, ok með ósins hring (of the cross stroke in the letter ø),  
161; íl-kvistr, poet. 'foot-twigs' = the toes, Am. 62, cp. *πνέροισιν*  
15. Op. 70.  
3. in mod. usage also a knot; tré fullt af kvistum,  
full of knots.  
3. a pr. name, Landn.  
kvist-skæðr, adj. 'twig-scatling,' epithet of the sun (?), Hdm. 5.  
kvistungar, m. pl. = kvistlingar, Sturl. iii. 184.  
KVITTA, adj. [a kind of iter. from *kveða*; Scot. *quitter*]:—to rumour,  
noise abroad; var þá kvittað, at mannsafnaðr væri fyrir norðan  
Sturl. iii. 19; var þat kvittað, at ..., i. 62 C; ef svá er sem sumir  
vi, Al. 134.  
kvitta, adj. [a for. word; Fr. *quitter*, from late Lat. *quietare*], to acquit,  
pay a debt, due; Gyrðr kvittaði Hall þar um, Vm. 72; hann kvittaði  
sögðu jarðar-verði, Dipl. i. 11; hefir þú kvittað fyrir mig, Pass.  
KVITTR, m., pl. kvittir, acc. kvittu, [kvíðr]:—a report, loose rumour;  
í ltr kom yfir, at ..., Eg. 164; sá k. kom fyrir þá, at ..., Fms. i. 67;  
úpp kvitt, to spread reports, Nj. 107; kveykja kvittu, Fms. v. 316;  
ánkvæð þat ekki vera nema kvitt ok pata einn, Hom. 113; eigi skulu  
arvittir ráða, Grág. i. 347, Gísl. 47; gjaltú varhuga við þeim kvitt  
er (*murmur*), Sigvatr; biðr hann ok konung varuð við gjalda þeim  
er bændr höfðu, Fms. vi. 42; þing-kvittir, þóðr þóttisk spyrja  
þeim, Hinn sagði þing-kvitt, he told him news from parliament, Sturl.  
3. Sveins menn segja apr þeim kvitt, Orkn. 404; hann heyrði þann  
kvitt Hornabóði mundi honum eigi trú, 298; þetta bær breyttiliga til,  
hefir at ganga eptir kvittum (little-tattle, kvittum MS. falsely) úvísra  
væ, Lv. 77.  
kvitr, adj. *quit, acquitted, receipted*; er hann skyldr kirkjunni sjótján  
kvitr kvitt um allt annatt, Vm. 4; göra e-n kvittan ok liðugan, Dipl.  
1. handleggja kvitt ok liðugt, v. 1; gefa e-t kvitt, Fms. v. 291: the  
kvitr, skilja kvitt við kvittan, to put clear from one another; um allt  
kvitr er, Pass., Vidal. passim: whence kvittera, to give a receipt  
kvittering).  
kvit-samr, adj. *slandrous*, Krók. 46 C.  
KVÍ, f., pl. kvíar, [quey or quoy, Orkn. and Shetl.], a fold, pen, esp. where  
one is milked; rekta fé í kvíar, Hrafn. 8; ær í kvíum, Dipl. ii. 14;  
þess hann við þann er kvína á, Grág. ii. 329; ör kví þeirri, id.; ef bú-  
grót ór kvíum, Js. 100; kvía gimbill, a young sheep, Sturl. ii. 150; sem  
ú kví, Fms. viii. 219; hugðisk munda taka þá í kvíum sem sauði til  
sturl. 60:—in mod. usage in pl. the pen where sheep are milked, moka  
kví, Bjarn. (in a verse), Ísl. Þjóðs., Piltur og Stúlka, Snót:—metaph. a  
man's men branching like a fork = klömbr, O. H. 119, Orkn. 468, Eg.  
32 Sturl. i. 29, Fms. vi. 69; in plur., Lv. 95, Glúm. 386. COMPS:  
kvíaból, n. a milking-place, Snót. kvía-garðr, mod. kvía-veggr,  
n. pen-wall, Hrafn. 8, Sturl. ii. 195. Kvíar-mið, n. a local name,  
ar.: local names, Kví-á, Kvía-bekkr, Landn.  
kví, adj. to pen sheep for milking, freq. in mod. usage: to pen, bem in,  
330, Fs. 27: to enclose, at konungr kvíu oss hér í vágs-botninum,  
vi. 66, Grettr. 83 A; kvía e-n af, to shut one up.  
KVÍÐA, pret. kvíddi, but in mod. usage a strong pret. kveið, kvíðu,  
but in pres. weak kvíði:—to feel apprehension for, with dat.; kvíað  
um kvíddi ok engu vílgi mjök, Bs. i. 393; hann kvíddi dauða,  
23. 1; kaupmaðrinn ok búandinn kvíðir sér ok sínu fé, Fms. viii.  
34 ekki kvíði ek mér, Bret. 36; menn kvíddu fjár-forráðum mínum,  
470; ok kvíða ekki hótum hans, Fær. 21; harms þess er hann  
kví, Skálda 186:—with prep., kvíða við e-u, id.; kvíddu allir við kvámu  
Gísl. 78; snemmt er þér at k. við hánun, Lv. 26; k. við harmi,  
32. 186; hann kvíddi við frostinu, Stj. 122; hann kvíddi mjök við  
kví, Hom. 118; ok kvíddu menn mjök við þeim, Fs. 76; svo kvíði  
kví við dauða, Pass. 37. 14:—k. fyrir e-u, id. (mod.)  
kvíða, u, f. *apprehension, anxiety*, Skv. 228 B; kvíðu-staðr, fear, appre-  
hension, Ld. 190.  
kvíðr, m. a dismal foreboding, Bs. i. 145.  
kvíðr, a, m. (qs. kvíðbogi), *apprehension*; bera kvíðboga fyrir e-u.  
kví, a, m. *apprehension*, freq. in mod. usage, = kvíða.  
kvíinn, adj. *timid, anxious*, Karl. 491; ú-kvíðinn, unconcerned, Eb. 88.  
kví-vænlig, adj. (-liga, adv.), *gloomy-looking*.  
KVÍGA, u, f., gen. pl. kvígna, Glúm. 340, [Scot. and North. E. *quey*  
1. e.]:—a young cow before she has calved, Lat. *juvencus*, Landn. 46,  
Grág. i. 502, Eb. 318, Sturl. i. 173, Fas. iii. 211, Bret. 10, Edda

(pref.); kvígu-kálfr, Bs. i. 368, Eb. 318, passim: a local name, Kvígu-  
vagar, Landn.  
kvígendi, n. a young cow or bullock, Fas. i. 253 (where = kvíga); in local  
names, Kvíganda-fjörðr, -nes, mod. Kvígendis-fjörðr, Landn.  
kvígildi, n. = kúgildi, q. v.  
kvígr, m. a young bullock, Lat. *juvencus*, Edda (Gl.): a pr. name, Fb.  
KVÍSL, f. a branch, esp. of a tree, a fork, Fms. i. 75 (a dung fork);  
hey-k., a bay fork: of a stag's horns, Str. 3; kvísla-tré, a forked tree, a  
fork, Rd. 296: of the letter y, Skálda 161. II. metaph. the fork  
of a river; hann hélt upp eptir inni Eystrí kvísl, Fms. vii. 55, 188, Stj. 108,  
Symb. 12; nú eru kvíslir fleiri, ok skal eigi banna fiski fór í einni kvísl,  
Grág. ii. 351; mið-k., the middle stream, Nj. 236; Elfar-kvíslir, a local  
name, the mouth of the Gota River, Fms.; Vana-k., Hkr. (begin.):—the  
stem or pedigree of a family, skal í þá kvísl óðal hverfa, Gpl. 282; milli  
fjarborinna kvísla, Skv. 330; kyn-kvísl, ætt-kvísl, mið-kvísl, lineage.  
kvísla, að, to branch; k. saman, Bs. i. 314: but esp. dep. kvíslask,  
to branch out, of a tree, lineage, stream, etc., Fms. v. 347, Fb. 146, Skv.  
441, 609.  
kvola or kvála, að, to squeeze or crumple between the bands.  
kvonstr, n. = kynstr, Ann. 1407.  
kvora, að, = korra.  
kvos, f. a little hollow place, = kjós, q. v.  
kvotla, að, to dabble, (conversational).  
KVÆÐI, n. [kveða], a poem, song; kvæði is the general name, drápa,  
ljóð, mál, kvíða, ríma, the names of special kinds; but kvæði cannot be  
applied to a hymn; yrkja kvæði, Fms. i. 12, O. H. 180; svá sem segir í  
kvæðum hans, Eg. 178; ek vænti lítil kvæðis-mynd mun þér á þykkja,  
Fms. vi. 366; í fornum kvæðum eða sögu-ljóðum, Hkr. (pref.); tel þú  
oss k. nökkut, O. H. 207; en þó rita ek flest eptir því sem finnsk í kvæðum  
skálda þeirra er vóru með Ólafi konungi, ... í kvæðum eða öðrum kvæð-  
skap, ... ef eigi væri k. bæði ný ok forn, O. H. (pref.); en kvæðin þykkja  
mér síst ör stað færð, ef þau eru rétt kveðin ok skynsamlega upp tekin,  
Hkr. (pref.); blautlig-k., love songs, Bs. i. 237; forn-k., an old song; erfi-k.,  
q. v.; lof-k., an encomium; mansöngs-k., a love song, Bs. i. 165; Grýlu-k.,  
töu-k., a fox song, etc., passim. COMPS: kvæðis-laun, n. pl. reward  
for a poem, a prize, Bjarn. 7, Ísl. ii. 231, Fms. iii. 93. kvæða-fróðr,  
adj. *knowing many songs* (by heart), Fms. vi. 392.  
kvæðinn, adj. = kvæðafroðr; ekki var hann skáld né k., Odd. 106  
new Ed.  
kvæfa, ð, to choke; see kæfa.  
kvækla, að, [kvak], to chirp, Fas. iii. 372.  
kvælni, f. = kvelni, Hom. 122 new Ed.  
kvæmt, n. adj. [koma; Scot. *queem*; Germ. *be-quem*], coming: in the  
phrase, eiga kvæmt, to have free passage to come; er engum yðrum  
mönnum kvæmt í Noreg (i. e. being outlawed), Hkr. ii. 87, Ísl. ii. 432;  
aptr-kvæmt, út-kvæmt, as also hald-kvæmr (q. v.), hug-kvæmr (q. v.)  
kvæn, f., see kván.  
kvæna, d, mod. t. (kvæntist, Fb. i. 213), to make a man marry, Grettr.  
87 A. II. reflex. kvænask, to take a wife, Glúm. 344, Fb. i. 213:  
part. kvændr, mod. kvænt, married, of a man, Sturl. i. 31, Fær. 3.  
kvæning, f. the taking a wife, marriage, Fms. x. 197.  
KVÖÐ, f., gen. kvaðar, pl. kvaðar, mod. kvaðir, [kveðja], a claim,  
demand, esp. as a law term: I. a summoning of neighbours (búa-  
kvöð), Grág. i. 36, 52, ii. 52, passim; the summons was either to be on  
a man at home (heiman-kvöð and kveðja heiman búa) or in parliament  
in special cases (þinga-kvöð and kveðja búa á þingi); the latter was the  
case in the tóltar-kvöð (see kvíðr), or in case one or more of the neigh-  
bours summoned had died, and it was necessary to make up the roll;—  
Oddr kveðr heiman búa; ... þat verðr til tíðinda at maðr andask ör  
kvöðinni, Oddr kveðr annan í staðinn, fara menn nú til þings, ... Hefir þú  
rangt til búit málit, kvatt heiman tíu búa ok er þat lögleysa, áttir þú þat  
á þingi at göra en eigi í héraði, Band. 5: a body of neighbours, þeir ruddu  
fjóra búa ör kvöðinni, Nj. 100; vanda skal búa í þinga-kvöð slíkt sem í  
heiman-kvöð, Grág. i. 142; and réttir eru þeir menn á þingi at kveðja  
ef þeir eru þar staddir, ef heiman eru réttir í kvöð, id.; sú sök er heiman  
kvöð fylgir, Grág. i. 130, 142; vera réttir í kvöð, to be duly elected a  
'neighbour,' Grág.; gagn-kvöð, a counter summons, ii. 102; tóltar-  
kvöð, Landn. 89. II. any demand, duty; þótti bændum hann yfirt  
frekt mæla í kvöðunum, Fms. xi. 225; nú á ek hróðs of kvöð, a song  
is due from me, Höfuðl. 2. in mod. usage esp. liability, burden,  
service, = Germ. *frohn-dienst*. COMPS: kvaðar-váttir, m. a witness  
duly summoned, Grág. i. 42, ii. 321. kvaðar-vætti, n. evidence of  
summons, Grág. ii. 321.  
kvöðull, m. in frum-kvöðull, q. v.  
KVÖLF, f., gen. kvalar, pl. kvalir, [kvelja; Dan. *qual*]:—  
torment, torture, Am. 61, 98, Fms. viii. 53, Stj. 157, Skv. 155; eccl. the  
Passion, Pass., Vidal. passim: in plur. esp. the torments of hell, helvitis  
kvalar, Fb. ii. 391, Nj. 273; í Helvíti ok kvölunum, Luke xvi. 23; já,  
sagði Sturla, svá má vera, þvíat allar kvalar munu honum sparðar til annars  
heims, Sturl. i. 89. COMPS: kvala-staðr, m. a place of torment, Rb.  
424, Luke xvi. 28. kvala-stund, f. the hour of the Passion, Pass.



kvöld, n. *evening*; see kveld.

kvöl-heimr, m. *the home of torment, hell*, Sól. 53.

kykr, kykvendi, kykfé, etc., see kvikr, etc.

kykva-vöðvi, a, m. *the quick*; see kvikr.

kylfa, ð, *to stammer*; k. til orðanna, Fms. vii. 165.

KYLFA, u, f. [Engl. *club*; Germ. *kolbe*; Dan. *kölle*]:—*a club*, Fms. i. 177, xi. passim, Sd. ch. 14: the saying, láta kylfu ráða kasti, *to take a chance*, metaphor from the ball and the bat. kylfu-högg, n. *a blow with a club*, Fms. xi. 144, Fas. ii. 367. II. *the club-formed beak* on a ship's stem; svartar kylfur, Sighvat.

kylfi, n. = kylfa II; þá færðu konungsmenn stafuleá & skeiðar-kylfinu, ok héldu þeim,—þá mælti jarlinn, at stafubúar skyldu af höggva kylfinu, Ó. H. 40.

Kylfingar, n. pl. *the inhabitants of a part of the ancient Garðar*, Eg. ch. 10, Rb. 320, Symb. 9.

kylja, u, f. = kylr, Úlf. 12. 52.

kylli-flatr, adj. *prostrate*; detta kylliflatr, (slang.)

kyllir, m. *the scrotum*, Dropl. 24, Edda (Lauf.): esp. of beasts, hrúts-k., nauts-k.: *a bag, skyr-k., a bag for curds*, Greit.; tóbaks-k., *a tobacco-pouch*. kylli-nef, m. *a nickname*, Orkn.

kylna, u, f. *a kiln*. kylnu-eldr, m. *a kiln fire*, Gpl. 376.

kylr, m. *a gust of cold air*, Sks. 196 B.

kylta, u, f. [perh. akin to kjöltur, q. v.], *a quibble*; var þó samt k. með þeim, Sturl. ii. 165.

kylti, n. *a bad reading for kyrtill* (q. v.), Nj. 48.

kymi, a, m. *a dark retired nook*; see af-kymi.

KYN, n., gen. pl. kynja, dat. kynjum; [akin to kœnn, kunna]:—*wonder*; en eptir þetta kyn þyngisk hönd Drottins yfir ..., Stj. 436; þótti mönnum þetta kyn mikil, Sturl.; þá urðu mörg kyn bæði í draumum ok sýnum, Bs. i. 662; þótti þeim þatt kynjum sæta, 655 xxvii. 22; mönnum þótti kynjum við bregða, Fms. vi. 95; in mod. usage, það er ekki kyn, 'tis not to be wondered at. COMPS: kyn-burðr, m. *a strange, monstrous birth*, Stj. 80. kynja-lauss, adj.; var eigi k. áður lauk, *it was not by fair means at last*, þorl. Karl. 384. kynja-læti, n. pl. *strange gestures*, Fms. vi. 218. kynja-mein, n. *a strange illness* (not natural), Bs. i. 644. kynja-menn, m. pl. 'wonder-people,' i. e. *fairies, goblins*; álfar ok aðrir kynjamenn, Bs. i. 417; uncouth people, Jörunn kvað sér eigi um kynjamenn alla, Ld. 36; hafa mér allir kynjamenn illa gefisk, Mag. 7. kynja-sótt, f. id., Ann. 1389, Hom. (St.) kynja-veit, m. *a 'wonder-winter'*, Bs. i. 417.

KYN, n., gen. pl. kynja, (but kynna less correct, Greg. 75, Sks. 450 B.) [Ulf. *kuni* = *γένος*, passim; = *φυλή*, Luke ii. 36, Philipp. iii. 5; *ἐθνημαρία*, Luke i. 8; A. S. *cyn*; Engl. *kin*; O. H. G. *kunni*; Dutch *kunne*; lost in mod. Germ.; Swed.-Dan. *kön*; Lat. *genus*; Gr. *γένος*]:—*kin, kindred*; þar átti hann kyn hálf, Eg. 288; faðir þeirra hafði kyn átt tveim megin Gautelfar, 72; Danskr, Sænskr at kyni, *Danish, Swedisch by extraction*, Ó. H. passim; e-m kippir í kyn, Fms. ii. 34, Glúm. 346; telja kyn sitt til e-s, Fms. v. 132; ek á kyn & Jamtalandi, Ó. H. 211:—in names of families = *a house*, Ólfrusaga-kyn, *the house of the Ó.*, Landn.; Mýramanna-kyn, *the house of the M.*, Eg. 770; Vatnsfirðinga-kyn, *the house of the W.*, Ld. 129; Eireks kyn, *Eirek's kin*, Ó. H. (in a verse); kyn þjóðar, *mankind*, Geisli 20, Merl. 2. 29; fira kyn, lofða kyn, Yt. 21; gumna kyn, id.; kyn beima, id.; lýða kyn, id., Edda (in a verse); kyn aldar, id., Harms. 34; gyðjar kyn, *giant-kind*, Helr. 13; gyldis kyn, *wolf-kind*, Edda (Ht.); kyn kvenna, *womankind*, Kormak; karl-kyn, *male kind*; kvenn-kyn, *womankind*; jöfra kyn, *the royal kin*, Ó. H. (in a verse); konunga kyn, *royal family*, Fms. xi. 406. 2. *a tribe*; í öllum kynjum (*tribes*) Israel, Stj. 342; allra mannlígra kynja, Greg. 75. II. *a kind, sort, species*; allir fénaðr meðr jöfnum kyni, Stj. 178; með reykelsti ok öllu kyni blóta, 656 A. ii. 14; í skyldasta kyni, *of the most befitting kind*, Landn. 168; hvalr tvisögr eða lengri eins kyns, Grág. ii. 337; alls kyns, *of every kind*, Fms. v. 345; annars kyns, *of other kinds*, viii. 251; hvers kyns, *of any kind*; engis kyns, *of no kind*, Stj. 27; margs kyns, *of many kinds*, Fb. ii. 297; þess kyns, *of that kind*, Fms. vi. 216. 2. *gender*; karl-kyn, *masculine*; kvenn-kyn, *feminine*, Skálda 185; hvárginlgt kyn, *neuter*, 185; föll, kyn ok nafn, 180; kynja-skipti, *change of gender*, 185. kyns-maðr, m. *a kinsman*; frá kynsmönnum Abrahams, 656 B. 2; fyrstr sinna kynsmanna, Eg. 263, 536, Fms. ii. 22.

kyn-borinn, part. of noble kin, D. I. i. 185.

KYNDA, d, mod. t, *to kindle, light a fire*; k. funa, eld, loga, bál, vita, Hkv. 2. 37, Am. 5, Mar.; ok skyldi þaðan vita fyrst upp k. ef herr væri sánn, Fas. iii. 18; k. ofn, Fb. i. 416: absol., skaltú eigi beiðask at baka heitara en ek mun kynda, Eg. 239: metaph., Heilagr Andri kyndi ástar-eld í brjóstum þeim, Greg. 18. II. reflex. *to be kindled*; log-brúndunum kastaði upp í borgina ok tók at í kyndask, Fms. x. 29; hugrinn kyndisk svá mörgum brúndum sem boðordum, Greg. 19; ok er þat (the bale fire) er mjök í kynt, Fas. i. 202: for Vsp. 47 see kynda and mjötuðr.

kyndari, a, m. *a kindler*, Fb. i. 416.

kyndi, n. = kyn, in the phrase, þess kyndis = þess kyns, Bs. ii. 89, 162.

kyndill, m. [cp. Lat. *candela*], *a candle, torch*, Sturl. iii. 172; hreinir

kyndlar, Sól. 69; kyndil ok kerti, Edda ii. 429; Ey-kyndill, *Island-taper* name of an Icel. lady of the beginning of the 11th century from the taper-formed figure, Bjarn. \*COMPS: kyndil-ljós, n. *candle-light* Hkr. ii. 382. kyndil-mál, n. *a candle measure, wick (?)*, Bs. i. 339. Kyndil-messa, u, f. *Candlemas, the feast of the Purification*, Ó. H. 83. Bs. i. 73, Rb. 532, Dipl., N. G. L. passim.

kyndug-liga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), *guilefully*, Bev.

kyndugr, adj. *guileful*, Sks. 320, Fas. i. 76, Karl. 63, 72, Fb. i. 77.

kyndugskapr, m. *guile, wiliness*, Fb. i. 208, Stj. 198, Mar., Karl. 71.

kyn-ferð, f. *kindred, extraction*, Eg. 22, Fms. xi. 54, Ó. H. 112: in plur., Stj. 191.

kyn-ferði, n. = kynferð, Magn. 434, Ld. 86, Fms. xi. 18, Ó. H. 81.

kyn-ferðugr, adj. of such and such extraction, Mar.

kyn-fylgja, u, f. *a family characteristic, peculiarity*, Sturl. iii. 183. Landn. 276, Bs. i. 196, Barn. passim: *a family genius*, Fas. i. 122, (see fylgja): kindred, Sks. 48; kynfylgju-spell, *a spell in a family*, H. E. 247, 248.

kyngi, f. [kunna], prop. *knowledge*, but only used of magic, 656 B. 2. Ó. T. 36, Isl. ii. 89; kyngi kraptr, *magical power*, Fas. iii. 444; kyng veðr, *a storm raised by magic*, ii. 435; see fjölkyngi.

kyn-góðr, adj. of good family, Str. 11.

kyn-góðgi, f. *nobility of birth*.

kyn-góðgr, adj. of noble kindred, Sks. 274, Mar.

kynja, að, impers., e-n kynjar, *to wonder, think strange*.

kynjaðr, part. descended, native, Fms. i. 241, Landn. 288, Str. 61.

kyn-kvial, f. *a 'kin-branch' lineage, pedigree*, Fms. i. 218, Sks. 96, Stj. 48, 54, 112, passim: kind, hljóð hefir margar kynkvialir, Skálda 173.

kyn-liga, adv. *strangely*, Hom., Nj. 130.

kynlig-leikr, m. *a strange thing*, Sturl. i. 132.

kyn-ligr, adj. *strange, extraordinary, wonderful*, Fms. ii. 154, 157 viii. 15, x. 169, xi. 9, Isl. ii. 352; e-m görisk kynligt, *to feel strange feel ill*, Finnb. 236.

kyn-líkr, adj. *resembling*, Bs. ii. 142.

kyn-lítill, adj. of low extraction, Isl. ii. 62, Barl. 169.

kyn-margr, adj. of various kinds, Sks. 86.

KYNNNA, d, mod. t, [causal from kunna], *to make known*; k. sér e-t, *to make known to oneself, study*; k. sér kaupskap, þórð. 17 new Ed.; hann kyndi sér svá síðu annarra manna, Fms. iii. 213; k. e-m e-t, *to communicate to one*, 655 xi. 3, MS. 623, 12; hvert mun kynna oss (be us the way) til konungs, Karl. 470; kynna um e-t, *to enquire into*, Sturl. i. 32. II. reflex. *to become known, come abroad*; þá þat kyndisk then it was seen, Hkm. 18, Greg. 59; e-m kynnis e-t, *to get acquainted with*, því heldr sem mér kynnis betr, Fms. ii. 37, vi. 392:—with dat., kynnask e-u, *to become acquainted with a thing*, Fs. 31:—with acc., kynnask e-t (= kynna sér e-t), *to study, teygja til þess unga menn*, at kynnask várt mál, Bs. i. 59:—with prep., kynnask við e-u, *to offend a person*; hann kyndisk við mik, (ok stakk spjóti sínu við sjóð minum ok reið á brott), Isl. ii. 498; but also, *to make acquaintance with one*, in a good sense, Stj. 422, Konr. 10, passim; perhaps also the debated passage, mjötuðr kyndisk, *the ruler enquires (?)*, Vsp. 47, belongs to this word and not to kynda, see mjötuðr.

KYNNI, n. *acquaintance, intercourse*; á ek þar slíkt k. við þórofi, Eg. 148; þat er vina-kynni, *friendly intercourse*, Hkv. Hjörv. 3; ákka ek þess kynni, i. e. *I have not deserved it*, Am. 13: *dabit, nature, kot-manna-k.*, Sturl. ii. 17 (in a verse); þat er mannsins kynni, at ..., Hom.; ú-kynni, Germ. unart, *bad manners*, Hm. 18. 2. *a friendly visit to a friend or kinsman*; þat var engi siðr, at sitja lengr en þrjár nætr at kynni, Eg. 608; Glúm. var þar þrjár nætr at kynni sínu, en þá býsk hann heim, Glúm. 344; öðru sinni mun ek hingat kynnis leita. Sturl. i. 93; koma til kynnis, Hm. 16, 29, 32; sækja kynni, *to make a visit*, Ó. H. 115; fara á kynni, id., Fb. i. 532; fara til kynnis, id., Bjarn. 59; sitja at kynni, *to stay on a visit*, Eg. l. c. 3. *domestic affairs*; þau ein eru kynni heima at þín, Band. 13; bome, mér þykkir sem þú munir eiga hér kynni, Fb. i. 253; heim-k., *home*; húsa-k., *buildings*; sala-k., id., Vpm. 3. COMPS: kynnis-ferð, f. *a journey on a visit*, Orkn. 220. kynnis-gjöf, f. *a gift to a visitor*, Fms. vi. 358. kynnis-leið, f. *a visit*, Sturl. i. 58, 655 xxvii. 4. kynnis-leit, i. (-leitán, Sturl. C. l. c.), *a visit*, Njard. 368, Sturl. ii. 25, Dropl. 9, Stj. 17. kynnis-sókn, f. *a visit*, Hkr. i. 114, Sturl. ii. 18 C, Ó. H. 114. kynnis-vist, f. *the being on a visit, a visit*, Ld. 192, Fms. iv. 256.

kynning, f. *acquaintance with, knowledge of*, esp. in an eccl. sense, Hom. 3, Greg. 22, Fms. ii. 46, Fær. 136, Stj. 377.

kyn-rikr, adj. of great extraction, Band. 29 new Ed.

kynsl, n. pl. *wonders, strange things*; mikil, stór kynsl, Fas. i. 194 iii. 7.

kyn-slóð, f. *kindred, progeny, pedigree*, Edda (pref.), Eg. 100, 709.

Stj. 314: *kindred, family*, Edda (pref.), Landn. 108, Ó. H. 189.

kyn-smár, adj. of low extraction, Sturl. i. 153 C.

kyn-stafir, m. *a scion*, Edda (Gl.)

kyn-stórr, adj. *big-b-born, noble*, Eg. 127, 137, Fms. i. 63, x. 379.

Bret. 53.

kynstr, n. pl. *strange, prodigious things*, esp. of *uitebæra*, Fms.



Fas. i. 56, 194, iii. 210, 308; kynstra-maðr, ii. 425; fá-kynstr, i. 160.

**kyssæll**, adj. *blessed with good and great offspring, a man from many great and good men are descended*; fjöldi manna er frá hinni kominn, ok er hann k. maðr orðinn, Fb. i. 549; frá Jüda er höfðingi var ok kynsælasti, Stj.

**kyvani**, adj. *'wanting in hindred'*, Fas. iii. 257.

**kyviðr**, m. = kynstafr, Stord. 20.

**kyváttr**, m. *lineage*, Sturl. i. 8, Landn. 48, Fms. ii. 89, Stj. 443, 160.

**kyrr**, or **kyrrð**, f. [Ulf. *qairrei* = *παύρης*], *rest, quietness*; i kyrrðum, Fms. xi. 90, Korm. 140; með kyrrð ok fríði, Fms. x. 404.

**kyrr-liga**, adv. *meanly, bumbly*, Úlf. 4. 44.

**kyrr-ligr**, adj. *bumble, mean*; húsabær lítill ok k., Fas. iii. 219.

**kyrr-ing**, f. *a strangling*, Grág. ii. 9.

**kyrr-ja**, t, *kyrkja* in N. G. L. i. 340, 341, [kverk], *to strangle*, Grág. i. 10; kyrr-ja eða kyrktr, 131; kyrktr eða kaðr, 34; kyrr-ja eða kvæft, 34; kyrr-ja eða kvæft, 34; kyrr-ja eða kvæft, 34.

**kyrr-ingr**, m. *a suckling* (?), of a calf or sheep; drekka sér kyrrings hjarta, 166.

**kyrr-samr**, adj. *slandorous*, Krók. 46.

**kyrr-ja**, m. [korpja], *a weakening* (?), as abuse, Edda ii. 495; aldrei góri þá kan öðrum kyrpingum, Grett. 94 A, B.

**kyrr**, adj., older form **kyrrr**, which is freq., esp. in Norse MSS., Bs. i. 18; in present pronunciation **kyrrr** or **kyrr**; both the r's on the root, and are still pronounced so; compar. **kyrrari**, superl. **kyrrast**: [Ulf. *qairrus* = *ῥῆπος*, 2 Tim. ii. 24; Swed. *quar*; Dan. *qver*; G. L. i. 397; *still, quiet, at rest*; halda á vápnir kyrru, *to hold a weapon*, Grág. ii. 64; ef þváttr er upp hengdr fyrir helgi, þá skal hanga kyrr, G. L. i. 397; sitir kyrr meðan heilagt er, id.; hlýðir þó at þeir kyrr hér á landi veri jafnan kyrrir, Grág. ii. 129; hann bað Bolla kyrran, Bs. i. 18; Hákon bað hann hætta ok vera kyrran, Fms. vii. 18; nú kyrr þar til er menn ríða til boðs, Nj. 24; lét konungr þá kyrr, E. 18; þat væri nú minni skaplyndi, at kaup þetta væri kyrr, 2; setjask um kyrr, *to take to rest* (in life), Eg. 118, Fas. ii. 530; kyrr, *to sit at rest, stir not*, Nj. 102, Ld. 84; halda kyrru fyrir, *not stir*, 16.

II. neut. kyrr, as adv. *gently*; tak þú kyrr þar á, *touch gently*, Ó. H. 176; honum þótti of kyrrt klegit, Bs. i. 462; slá þú nú kyrr, Fms. v. 152.

**kyrr**, ð, *to calm*; kyrra elda, Rm. 41; þeir æstu stundum en stundum kyrr, Fas. iii. 237; *impers. to become calm*, samdægrið ryfr þokuona ok kyrr, Fas. iii. 516.

II. reflex. *to become calm*; en er kyrrðisk kyrru, Fms. ix. 24; en er kyrrðisk yfir því, MS. 645, 120; af þess kyrrisk padda ok stöðvask öll eittrkykvendi, 623. 26; with prep., *to rest, to be at rest*; þáðan af at kyrrask um málin, Bjarn. 73; nú kyrrðisk á öðr við þetta, Sturl. ii. 16.

**kyrr-ing**, f. *calming*, Rétt.

**kyrr-átt**, adj. *calm, peaceful, gentle*, Eg. 598; vitr maðr ok k., 702, 447, xi. 223.

**kyrr-leikr**, m. *tranquillity*, MS. 674. 41, Stj. 33, Lil. i.

**kyrr-liga**, adv. *calmly, quietly*, Fms. ix. 432.

**kyrr-setr**, adj. *calm, Sturl. ii. 131.*

**kyrr-seta**, u, f. *sitting, living at rest*, Grett. 13; setjask i kyrrsetu, *to live in life*, Eg. 367, Fs. 21; sitja i kyrrsetu, Orkn. 184; hafa kyrrsetu, *to have rest*, þorst. Síðu H. 170; fáir una nú kyrrsetunni, Fms. viii. 279; plur., *medic. want of exercise*; kyrrsetu-tak, a law term, bail for release, N. G. L. i. 48.

**kyrr-setja**, t, *to sequester*, Ann. 1391, D. N. passim.

**kyrr-seti**, n. = kyrrseta, Hkr. i. 30, Eg. 367, Fms. vii. 28, viii. 279, 4 Ld. 82, Orkn. 142.

**kyrr-ey**, n., in the phrase, *i kyrrþey, silently*.

**kyrr-adv.**, qs. kyrr þat, *gently*, Skálda 188 (in a verse).

**kyrr-LILL**, m.; kyrril, Nj. 48, is a mere misspelling of a single MS.; *Engl. kirtle*; Germ. *kittel*; Dan. *kjortel*, and contr. *kjole*; *Engl. tunic, gown*; hvítan kyrril, Fms. vi. 346; rauðr k., Eb. 226, 81; sá er tvá kyrrla á, gefi hann annan fátækjum mönnum, MS. 9; setja jafnan göðan mun styttri skykkju þína en kyrril, Sks. i; höfðu stutta kyrrla ok svá yfirhafnir, Fms. vii. 63; kyrrla af vikenda skinnum, Stj. 39; hálftr k., Bs. i. 434; kyrrtill með k., 6; hálfmaðr k., Sturl. iii. 306; kyrrtill með höfðum, D. N. iv.

COMPS: **kyrrtils-bláð**, n. *the lap of a kirtle*, Sks. 718, Fms. 226. **kyrrla-klæði**, n. *cloth for a kirtle*, Bs. i. 434.

**kyrr-laus**, adj. *without a kirtle*, Mart. 122, Sks. 286. **kyrrtil** = kyrrtilsbláð, Sks. 718.

**kyrr-t**, [koss; Goth. *kukjan*; A. S. *cyssjan*; Engl. *kiss*; Germ. *kyss*; Dan. *kyss*; Swed. *kyssa*]: *to kiss*, Hkr. 2. 13, þkv. 27, Hkr. 3. 4, Grág. i. 337, Landn. 247; kyrrti Kormakr Stein- kossa, Korm. 224; k. á hönd or kné e-m, as a token of love, Fms. v. 238, vii. 314; whence the phrase, margr kyssir á þá hann vildi gjarna af væri, viii. 231.

II. reflex. in a sense, *to kiss one another*, Sd. 142, Sks. 513.

**kyssiligr**, adj. *fit to be kissed, kissable*, Fas. iii. 341.

**kyta** or **kytra**, u, f. [kot], *a cottage, bovel*, Eg. (in a verse); hús-kyta, q. v.

**kyfa**, ð, [kúfr], *to fill over the brim*.

**kyfla**, u, f. *an ogress* (?), Fms. viii. 305; perhaps better *kyflra*, q. v.

**kykja**, t, = *kingja*.

**kyla**, d, *to fill a bag, to fill one's belly with a thing*; kyla vömb sína á mið ok mungáti, Fs. 4, Fms. i. 493; kempa lömb | kylla fulla þeirra vömb, Jón þorl.; kylla öl, *to tipple ale, drink hard*, Fms. vii. 190.

**KÝLLI**, n. *a boil, abscess*, freq. in mod. usage; the phrase, grípa á kylinu, *to touch a sore place*, Fms. vii. 121.

**KÝLL**, m. [cp. Lat. *culcus*], *a bag*; var þér svá troðit í kyll sem korni í belg, Fms. vii. 21; hann bar kyll þórs, *be carried Thor's knapsack*, Edda 28; karl ok kyll, *beggar and scrip*, Nj. 274, Sturl. ii. 52.

**kýma**, d; kýma at e-u, *to make merry over a thing*.

**kýmiliga**, adv. *in a funny, facetious manner*, Grett. 200 new Ed.

**kýmiligr**, adj. *amusing, funny*; kýmiligar sögur, *merry tales*, Grett. 98 A, Mag. 15, Art. 77; freq. in mod. usage also of a person, but the etymology is not known.

**KÝR**, f., gen. kýr, dat. and acc. kú; n. pl. acc. kýr, gen. kúa, dat. kúm; and with the article, sing. kýrin, kýrinnar, kúnni, kúna, plur. kýrnar, kúanna, kúnúm; [a word common to all Teut. languages, as also Lat. *bōs*, Gr. *βοῦς*]: *a cow*, Ld. 156, Bs. i. 335; kýr sú er Audumbla hét, Edda; kýr þrævettr, Grág. i. 501; kálfr-bær kýr, 501; geld kýr, 502; kýr yxna, 426; snemmbær kýr, *an early-calving cow*, viz. in autumn or in the early winter months; Jólabær kýr, *a cow to calve at Yule time*; as also, síðbær, várbær, sumarbær, *a late-calving cow*, viz. in the spring or summer; selja kú á leigu, Gpl. 98; leigu-kýr, N. G. L. i. 24; leiga kú, id.; nú skal fé skilja at kýr, 75; eigi ellri kú en átta vetra, id.; veita vörð kú (dat.), Gpl. 500; eitt kveld var vant kýr (gen.) í þykkva-skógi, Ld. 156; ætluðu at aka heim kúnni, . . . þeir es kúna áttu, Bs. i. 335; kálfa undan kúm (kúum MS.), Grág. i. 305; fimm tigi kúa (gen. pl.), B. K. 28; allit, karl ok kýr, Fms. ii. 138, Sturl. ii. 152, (else karl ok kýll.) COMPS: kúa-lubbi, a, m., botan. *a boletus, mushroom*, Hjalt. kúa-mjólk, f. *cow's milk*. kúa-smjör, n. *cow's butter*. kýr-eldi, n. *cow's fodder*, Dipl. kýr-fóðr, n. *a cow's fodder*, a measure of hay, Bs. i. passim, Boldt 89. kýr-húð, n. *a cow's hide*, Grág. i. 505. kýr-hvalr, m. *a kind of whale*, Edda (Gl.) kýr-lag, n. = Icel. kúgildi, *a cow's value*, B. K. 8, 53, Gpl. 343. kýr-land, n. *land yielding a cow's value in rent*, D. N. kýr-leiga, u, f. *a cow's rent*, H. E. i. 519, D. N. passim. kýr-verð, n. *a cow's worth*, K. A. 206.

**kýta**, t, [kýta, Ivar Aasen], *to quarrel, quibble*.

**KÆFA** (i. e. *kœfa*) or **kvæfa**, ð, [kóf, kefja]: *to quench, choke, drown*; þeir vildu kæfa hann í lauginni, Fas. i. 377; hann kæfir hann ok drepr, Stj. 96; kæfa ljós, *to quench a light*, Gisl. 29; ok marga menn inni kæft í stofu-reyk, Sturl. iii. 261; kyrrt eða kvæft, N. G. L. i. 340; reflex. *to be suffocated*, kæfðisk þá hestrinn undir þórði, Sturl. iii. 23; metaph., *synin kæfisk*, Mar.

**KÆFA**, u, f. *a kind of seasoned, preserved meat*; in western Icel. called villi-bráð.

**kæja**, ð, *to decoy, allure* (?), a *ἀρ. λεγ.*; Magnús konungr hafði skömmu áðr komit, ok vildi ekki láta kæfa sík samdægrið, þóttisk þurfa hvíldar, Mork. 36.

**kækin**, adj. *ill-mannered*, Fb. i. 77.

**kækr**, m. *a (strange) habit, mannerism*; það er ekki nema kækr, göra sér upp kæki, *to feign*.

**KÆLA** (i. e. *kœla*), d, [causal from kala, kól; Germ. *kühlen*]: *to cool*, Edda 7, þiðr. 95, Barl. 132; lét jarl bera vatn í ok kæla grjótið, Orkn. 352; hann hafði kælt á sér marga hluti, Stj. 156; at hann kæli mína tungu, id.; at hann drepi hinu minnsta síns fingrs í vatn ok kæli tungu mína, Luke xvi. 24; part. kældr = kaldr, vóru þar þá mjök kæld hýbli, Sturl. ii. 109.

**kæ-meistari**, a, m. [for. word]: *a ruler of a feast*, John ii. 9.

**KÆNA**, u, f. [Germ. *kahn*], *a kind of boat*, Edda (Gl.): *a nickname*, Fms., freq. in mod. usage. **Kænu-garðar**, m. pl. *a part of ancient Garðar* (q. v.), Fb. iii.

**kæni**, f. = *kænleiki*.

**kæn-leikr**, m. *craft, sagacity*, Hkr. i. 254, Sturl. iii. 315, Fms. viii. 292.

**kæn-liga**, adv. *cleverly, warily*, Fms. viii. 289, xi. 326; fara k., *to go warily*, Finnb. 352.

**kæn-ligr**, adj. *clever, skilful*, Al. 145.

**KÆNN** (i. e. *kœnn*), adj., compar. *kænni*, superl. *kænstr* (*kænast*); [O. H. G. *cbuon*; mid. H. G. *kuene*; Germ. *kühn*]: *wise*; *koenna hverr, every wise man*, Skv. 2. 25; *kænir menn*, Leidarv. 40: *an epithet of God*, Bs. i. 138 (in a verse); of Christ, Od. 9, Hallfréd: *but usually*, 2. *skilful, expert*; *kænn við e-t, skilful in a thing*; *kænn við leika, orrostur, riddarskap*, Fs. 14, Fms. vi. 5, vii. 257, x. 231; *hinn kænasti at allri herstjórn*, ii. 106; *kænn við alla ríkis-stjórn, a wise ruler*, i. 218; *clever*, Hákon var kænstr ok fremstr ok gæfu-mestr, vi. 328; *kænni ok klókari*, Stj. 248; *allra kvænna var hón kænast ok orði farin*, Ld. 122, (*kænust*, Fms. ii. 21, l. c.); *víg-kænn*, her-k., stjórn-k.



**kænska**, u, f. *skill, craft*, Skálda 164; hann sló hörpuna með svá mikilli kænsku, Bs. i. 155.

**kæpa**, u, f. [kópr], a *female seal with young*, freq. in mod. usage: a nickname, Fms.

**kæpa**, t, to have young, of a seal.

**KÆRA**, ð, to accuse, complain of, also to plead, with acc.; þorsteininn kváðsk eigi vilja kæra frændr sína um þetta mál, Rd. 234; hvervetna þar sem ef er á nokkru máli, þá kærir þeir sem um þat mál eiga at dæma, K. Á. 204; hann kærði angr sinn, Str. 4; kæra vandæði sín, k. mál sín fyrir e-m, Hkr. i. 196, Fms. x. 24; er lands-naðsynjar verða fyrir honum kærðar, Sks. 496:—to plead, herra Rafn kærði krankleik sinn, Bs. i. 782; kæra mál sín, to plead one's cause, Gpl. 16; öll mál ok sakarferli skyldi fyrir dómanda kærask, Stj. 164; kæra lög eðr lof, to debate laws or licenses, Grág. i. 5; þótt þeir kærði (debated) þetta um hrið milli sín, Hkr. ii. 42. 2. to complain, with prepp.; kæra é-e-n, to make a charge or complaint against, accuse; má hún nú ekki á okkr kæra, þvíat ek senda kidið sem ek hét, Stj. 197; Sviar kærðu mjök á Hákon konung, at hann hafði brennt Vermaland, Fms. x. 2: to plead against, accuse, gékk fram síra Jón holt ok kærði á Ketils-sonu, at þeir hefði ülögla tekit fyrir honum kvikfé mart, Bs. i. 738: ef nokkurr kærir á þá jörð, Jb. 253; engi hafði á kært né at fundit, Dipl. i. 7; við hvern eiga þessir menn at kæra, against whom have these men to complain? Dropl. 16: kæra sik, to complain, murmur; þegar bændr tóku at k. sik, Fms. iv. 271, Stj. 294.

**kæra**, u, f. a complaint, esp. as a law term, a complaint made before a king or court, Fb. ii. 170, Dipl. ii. 13: a murmur, Stj. 291: a quarrel, dispute, 131. COMPS: **kæru-efni**, n. a matter for quarrel, H. E. i. 386. **kæru-lauss**, adj. quit, free; kvitt ok kærulauss, Dipl. iv. 5. **kæri**, a, m. dear; heilsa ok kalla kæra sinn, Stj. 70. **kærir**, m. an accuser, Fms. ix. 454. **kær-kominn**, part. wished for, welcome. **kærleikr**, m. (-leiki, a, m.), love, charity. 2. often in pl. *intimacy*; hann var í miklum kærleik við konung, Eg. 406; þórir var þá í hinum mestum kærleikum við konung, 171; þá gördisk kærleikr mikill með þeim, Fms. i. 57; var hann þar um vetrinn með konungi í kærleikum miklum, Ó. H. 94; eru með þeim enu mestu kærleikar, Nj. 268; komsk hann í ena mestu kærleika við konung, Eg. 12; nú er þórlfr þar í allmiklum kærleikum með konungi, 29. 3. in the N. T., ἀγάπη, *charitas* in the Vulgate, is usually rendered by kærleikr, and, if with the article, the weak form is used in gen., dat., and acc., but the strong in nom., thus, stundið eptir kærleikanum, I Cor. xiv. 1; þóad eg talaði tungum Englanna og mannanna og hefði ekki kærleikann, . . . þóad eg fjöllin úr stað hrærdi, en hefði ekki kærleikann . . . , but, kærleikrinn er þolinmóðr, kærleikrinn vandlætir eigi, . . . vonin, trúin, kærleikrinn, en kærleikrinn er mest af þessum, I Cor. xiii. Vídal., Pass. passim; kjótligr k., carnal love, Stj. 131.

**kær-liga**, adv. [Dan. *kiærlig*], *dearly, lovingly*; elska k., Mar.; kyssa k., Bárð. 176; heilsa e-m k., Ísl. ii. 465.

**kær-ligana**, adv. = kærliga.

**kær-ligr**, adj. dear, beloved, Dipl. ii. 11, v. 20.

**KÆRR**, adj., compar. kærri, superl. kærast and kærstr; [Dan. *kær*; Swed. *kär*; this word, which does not occur in old poets of the heathen time, was prob. introduced through the French from the Lat. *cārus*]:—*dear, beloved, intimate*; lengi hófu við fæðgar ekki kærir verit Noregs-konungum, Nj. 8; hinn kærasti konungi, Fms. i. 15; var með þeim en kærasta vinátta, Eg. 2: gördu þeir með sér ena kærstu vinátta, Nj. 103; verit hefir kærta við þórlf af þinni hendi, Eg. 255; allir gördu sér kærta við Hákon, Fms. i. 22; þinna kærastu vina, Stj. 539; mín kæra, my dear! 388; minn kæri, my dear!

**kærsla**, u, f. a complaint, Stj. 539; þá hófu aðrir menn sínar kærslur fyrir konungi, Hkr. ii. 136; jarl hafði miklar kærslur á Ívar boddá, Fms. ix. 260. **Kærslu-sunna**, u, f. the Sunday *judica me*, the 5th Sunday in Lent, early Dan. *Kære-Søndag*, D. N. passim.

**kæsa**, t, to make to ferment; kærstr, fermented, decomposed, esp. of the flesh of skate or sharks, kærst skata, kærstr hákarl.

**KÆSIR**, m. rennet from a calf's maw, used to curdle milk, for making cheese and skyr (q. v.), freq. in mod. usage. **kæsis-gras**, n., botan. *butterwort, pinguicula*, Hjalt.

**KÆTA**, t, [kátr], to gladden, Stj. 418: reflex. to be gladdened, rejoice, Hkr. iii. 278, Barl. 144, 208.

**kæti**, f. cheer, gladness, Fms. x. 409, Barl. 74, 134.

**KÖGGULL**, m., pl. köglar, the joints in the fingers and toes; at af skyfðum fremtum kögum fótá ok fingra, Stj. 379; skeindisk Kormakr á þumal-fingri ok klöfnaði köggullinn, Korm. 88, Sturl. i. 31; ok lodd köggullinn í sinnum, Lv. 86, Magn. 536: metaph. a small piece, mököggull, tad-k.

**kögla**, að, [dimin. from kaga], to ogle, þorst. hv. 43, Fs. 48.

**kögur-barn**, n. [Norse *koggeborn*], prop. a 'swaddled-bairn,' a bantling, infant, as a term of abuse, Fas. ii. 232.

**KÖGURR**, m., dat. kögri, pl. kögrar—a quilt with fringe, a counterpane; hann lét göra grind um legstaðinn ok breiða yfir kögur, Fms. viii. 237; er leg hans í miðju kirkju-gólfi, ok breiddr yfir kögurr, Hkr. iii.

376, Fms. x. 128, 150: of a church inventory, kögrar þrír, Dipl. iii. 4. Pm. 34: a bed-cover, hann bjó þegar rekkju ok yfir breiddi einn kagur Str. 45; sonr á setklæði öll, . . . bekk-klæði ok kögra, N. G. L. i. 211 kögur ok handklæði, Vm. 92: of dress, vaða ok væta kögur minn, Hbl. 13: in mod. usage of fringe or fringed cloth: a nickname, Landn. munu jarðlýsnar synir Grims kögurs, verða mér at bana? 146: botar the thyrus, Hjalt.

**kögur-sveinn**, m. = kögurbarn; þola þvílíkum kögursveini köpuryrd Edda 30, Mar. 1056; skylda ek launa kögursveini þínum kangnyrd Hbl. 13.

**KÖKKR**, m., dat. kekki, a lump, e. g. in badly-stirred porridge, in the throat, and the like; snæ-k., a snow-ball, Dropl.

**Kölski**, a, m. [Kölr], the Black One, the Evil One, in popular tales.

**kölzuger**, m. [kallz], pert, saucy, Grett. 116 A.

**kömbóttur**, adj. [kambr], crested, Stj. 95.

**köngull**, m. a stalk; vinberja-k., a vine-stalk, þorf. Karl.

**köngulöf**, f. = köngurváfa. **köngulöar-vefr**, m. a spider's web.

**köngur-váfa**, u, f., which is the truest and oldest spelling; kongorváfa, Eluc. 23, Barl. 195, v. 1; kavngorváfa and kaungorvofa, Mar. 153 whence köngulváfa, Barl. 195; mod. köngulöf: [the word is derive from an obsolete köngur (a texture), which has been preserved in the Norse-Finnish *kankas, kankuri*; perhaps also kögurr (above) is akin if not the same word; O. H. G. *kanker*; Norse *kaangle*]:—a spider-passim.

**köppu-steinn**, m. [North. E. *cobble*; Dan. *kampesteen*], a boulder Barl. 165.

**köpur-máll** (köpurmálugr, Fas. ii. 233, v. 1.), adj. bantering, Fa. ii. 128 (in a verse).

**köpur-yrði**, n. pl. (köpur-orð, Karl. 463), banter, Edda 30, Kar. 463, þiðr. 186.

**KÖR**, f., gen. karar, a bed in which one lies bedridden; liggja í kö to lie bedridden, Ld. 82, Hkr. i. 35, Bs. i. 351, Fms. ii. 200, Glv. 2. 43 leggjask í kör, to lay oneself down bedridden; sagði at allt var annu athæfligra en at auvirðask ok leggjask í kör, Eg. 103: mythol. the be of Hel is called kör, Edda (Gl.) COMPS: **karar-kerling**, f. an old bedridden carline, Sturl. i. 36. **karar-maðr**, m. a bedridden person Sturl. i. 190, Háv. 50, Clem. 51.

**kör**, n. choice, election, O. H. 97; see kjör.

**kör-beðr**, m. = kör, Eg. (in a verse).

**KÖRI** or **keri**, a, m., medic. a tent, probe; ef köra kennir inn í heila-basta, Grág. ii. 91: poet. a sword is called keri, Hallfr.; as also Val-keri, id.

**kör-leg**, n. the lying in a kör; körlegs-maðr = karar-maðr, Stj. 158.

**kör-lægr**, adj. bedridden, D. N.; see karlægr.

**körtur**, m. [karta], short-born (?): a nickname, Landn., Sturl.

**KÖS**, f., gen. kasar, a heap, pile, as of stones, blubber, or the like hvalr lá í kös, Eb. 292; ok er sú kös (a heap of stones) þar enn allt í þessa dags, Stj. 359, v. 1; þeir þrír fella marga riddara ok alla í eir kös, El. 16; sumir löðgusk í kös, Fms. viii. 306.

**KÖSTR**, m., gen. kastar, dat. kesti, pl. kestrir, acc. köstu; [akinn í kös]:—a pile; bera saman í köstu, Grág. ii. 297; þar féll hver um annan þveran, svá at þar var k. mikill, Fms. ix. 225; hjoggu ok bá saman í einn köst, Sturl. i. 69; val-köstr, a pile of slain; hris-k., a pile of fagots; kastar skurðr, the right of digging deep enough to make a stake Vm. 64: esp. a pile of fuel, whence poet., lífs köstr, 'life's-pile' = the bed Eb. (in a verse); kastar hel, 'pile's-bane' = fire, Lex. Poët.

**kösungr** or **kausingr**, m. a kind of jacket, Fms. vi. 422.

**KÖTTR**, m., kattar, ketti, pl. kettir, acc. köttu, mod. ketti; [A. and Engl. cat; O. H. G. *chatza*; Germ. *katz*; Dan. *kat*; Swed. *katt*]:—a cat, originally the martin cat or weasel; engi dýnr verðr af hlau kattarins, Edda 19; hross eigu menn eigi at eta ok köttu, K. þ. K. 13; myss svá stórar sem köttir ungir væri, Ó. H.; liggja hjá sem köttir hreysi, Orkn. 104; sér köttirinn músina, Ísl. ii. 309; rífast eins og grá kettir, to live a cat and dog life, a saying; hvatr, blauðr, breyma (q. v.); a tom-cat is called fress, högni, steggr; a she-cat, bleyða; a bla. tom-cat, kolr; a white tom-cat, mjaldr; the pet name is kisa, kis k. q. v.; hreysi-k. (q. v.), the ermine cat. It seems that in the Saga tin (10th century) the cat was not yet domesticated, for passages such as V ch. 28, Eg. S. Einh. ch. 10, and the story in Edda (Thor lifting the giant cat) apply better to the wild cat or the martin cat; and the saying in I. ii. l. c. (see the cat the mouse?) probably refers to the weasel and the fer mouse; but that early in the 12th century the cat was domesticated in Icel. is shewn by the story of the chess-players and the kittens leaping after a straw on the floor, told in Mork. 204, 205; for a curious legend of the genesis of the cat, see Maurer's Volks. 190; kattar sonr, a cat-son (the ermine cat), a bastard, was a term of abuse, Hkr. i. 18: a nickname, Landn.; hvers son ertú?—Ek em Kattarson.—Hvers var köttirinn? Fms. vi. 390. COMPS: **kattar-auga**, n. cat's eye, bot. forget-me-not. **kattar-röfa**, u, f. a cat's tail. **kattar-skin**, a cat's skin, Grág. i. 504. **kattar-tunga**, u, f., botan. cat's tongue the sea-plantain, plantago maritima, Hjalt.



## L

is the eleventh letter of the alphabet, and the first of the vowels. In the Runic alphabet on the Golden horn, as well as in the Old Norse, it was represented by **l**, called *lög*, q.v. (*lög* er það er falli, Runic poem; A.S. *lagu*), and was, as the form shews, drawn from the Greek or Latin alphabet. In old MSS. a *l* is often used for *ll*, see Bs. i. 333 sqq.

The *l* is in Icel. sounded as in other Teut. languages; but *ll*, as a vowel and not combined with another consonant, had a peculiar sound, *dlb*, thus, gull, fall, hella, kalla, = guld, fadh, hedliha, etc. This pronunciation is still observed in Icel. as well as in some dialects of western Norway, Vorse-vangen, Sogn, Hardanger; in other parts of Norway it is sounded as *dd*. There are no means of ascertaining with certainty whether the ancients sounded *ll* exactly as at present do, or whether it was not more aspirate than dental.

2. The peculiar aspirate sound of *l* before a radical dental consonant is Gramm. p. xxxvi. (II): thus holt, allt, gult, illt, hallt, etc. (and are still sounded) as holtht, alht, gulht, illht, hallht; as old writers before *d*, hold, kald, = holhd, kalhd, although in modern pronunciation the aspirate sound is less perceived before a media than before a tenuis.

On some Icel. words the *ll* is due to assimilation, and answers to the Saxon and Germ. *ld*, e.g. Icel. gull = Goth. *guld*, Engl. *gold*; it is however likely that originally these words were dissonant from those which had a radical *ll*, and it may be that the peculiar sound of *ll* was due to this cause—that the sound of *ll* prevailed and became universal, whilst the original sound was lost; though even in the earliest rhymes no distinction is perceived.

2. In much later times *ll* assimilated into *ll* words, *brálla* = *bráðla*; as also *lr* into *ll* in inflexions, *hóll* = *hólr*, Gramm. p. xvi. (I. 3. a): in still later times *rl* changed into *ll*, *varla*, etc., which in mod. pronunciation is sounded as *jalla*, etc.; but this is not observed in writing, although it is so in old MSS. as also in MSS. of the 15th century.

3. Words having a radical initial *b* (*bl*) are to be sought for in the introduction to that letter.

4. *slouch*; *labbaðu* veginn, Blesi, a ditty.

5. *ad*, [Ulf. *laþon* = *καλέω*; A.S. *laðjan*; Hel. *latþjan*; O. H. G. *laden*]:—to bid, invite a guest; Geirirðr sparði ekki mat ok lét góra skála sinn um þjóðbraut þvera, hón sat á stóli ok lét gesti, en bórð stóð inni jafnan, ok matr á, Landn. 100; ok lét mæla, at sá laði er ráðin á, Bjarn. 53; Broddhelgi bauð þat vera... þorsteinn spurði hví hann laðaði gesti, þorst. hv. laðaðir í höll, Edda (Ht.); ef hann er kurtseisliga laðaðr, Fms. x. laðaph, laða menn til sín, to draw one to oneself, Skálda (in a), Fms. 65, Lín. 28; laða menn til eilífrar sælu, Fb. i. 517; ok laðaskota verra Drottinn sjálfan ok Engla hans, Hom. 149; laðask, to be drawn; ok laðask allir til Broddhelga, Vápn. 19, etc. better hlaðask, see hlaða (fine).

6. *an invitation*. *laðaðs-maðr*, m. = laðmaðr; ok beið hann seil hans jarteina, Bs. i. 303.

7. *lōðun*, f. an invitation.

8. *an invitation, bidding*; þiggja laðorð at e-m, Bjarn. 53, etc. in the corrupt passage Bs. i. 142 instead of leitorð or letorð.

9. *or latrún*, m. [from Lat. *latro*, -nis], a robber, Al. 68, Stj. 91.

10. *lap*; kjól-laf, hempu-laf.

11. *pres. lafi, pret. lafði, pass. pret. neut. lafað*:—to bang, dangle, etc. *lōddi* gögullinn á sinnum—þá mælti Oddi, lát lafa, muna eftir þiggja, Lv. 86; kom á fótinn við óklát, ok tók af svá at Sturl. ii. 70; þat it litla ok vesalliga (höfuð) sem lafir á þinum stj. 68: metaph. to dangle, ok þykki mér sem ekki torfæri sé á höfuð láfir á stigum, Fs. 32; lengi hefi ek lifað í haugi mínum stj. 68, Fas. ii. 271.

12. [from Early Engl. *lefyde*; Engl. *lady*; A.S. *blæfdige*; but lost a time when the initial aspirate had already been lost in *gl*—a *lady*, Sks. 455, 457, MS. 4. 7, and now and then in mod. Engl. the word never took root.

13. *dr.* adj. *quivering, quaking from fear*, Gisl. 60, Hem.

14. *m. a pr. name = Lawrence*, Bs.: *Lafranz-dagr*, m., -messa,

15. *u, f. the day, mass, vigil of St. Lawrence*, Bs., Fms.

16. *gr.* m. 'wag-beard', a nickname, Landn.

17. *Asen laft* = the coin or joint in a wooden building, D. N.

18. *lopt. laft-steinn*, m. a laft stone, D. N.

19. *leggja*, a *stratum, layer*; vóru þá Varbelgir at taka af þau tær vóru brúarinnar, Fms. ix. 512: freq. in mod. usage, e.g. *leg a layer* or *course of masonry*.

20. *II. metaph. shape*.  
1. *a laying in order, due place, right position*; leggja á skip the rudder in its place, book it on, Fms. vii. 47; leggja á skip the rudder, Al. 67; ganga ór lagi, to be displaced,

get wrong, Fms. viii. 291; fóru nú bryn hans í lag, his brows became smooth and straight, of a man frowning, Eg. 306; koma lagi á e-t, to make a thing right, get a thing into order, Fms. xi. 28; hann kvæðsk eigi lagi mundu á koma fyrir næstu vetrætr, 67; fylkingar hans komask vel í lag, his ranks fell into good order, Al. 142; bruggit er nú lagi ór því sem vant er, i. e. matters go wrong, not as they were wont to go, Grett. 183 new Ed.; nærri lagi, pretty well.

2. *companionship, fellowship*, in an enterprise of peace or war; leggja saman lag sitt, to enter into fellowship, Orkn. 88; þeir áttu mikit lag við þverainga, Lv. 73; bundu þeir jarl lag sitt saman, Fms. i. 20; kom til laga við Sigurð jarl sá maðr er hét Rauðr, 194; þá réðsk til laga með honum Einarr þambarskelfir, v. 4; taka e-n til laga ok félagsskapar, x. 202; hann fór til laga með Sörkvi Karli ok herjafi, Nj. 183; of living together, hann réðsk til laga við Beru, Gullp. 13; fé-lag, q.v.: *cobabitation*, eiga lag við konu, to *cobabit*, Karl. 47, Þidr. 247, Ver. 27, H. E. i. 247, Fms. vi. 122; taka konu til laga, Bs. i. 852; fylgja e-m at lagi (i. e. not in wedlock), Sturl. i. 94, 97; fá lag konu, Þidr. 299.

3. *market price, tax*, as e.g. in Icel. the godi of a district had to 'lay,' i. e. set or regulate the market price, Hænsaþ. S. ch. 2; gjalda allt at því lagi sem þar gengur, Grág. i. 213; leggja lag á mjöl, ii. 404; leggja lag á varning manna, Ísl. ii. 126; sagði þann vanda at hann legði lag á varning manna, id.; hundræðs-lag, B. K. 53; fjár-lag, tax, Grág. i. 500.

4. *a thrust, stab*, Nj. 97, 253, Eg. 231, 379, Orkn. 450, Fms. ii. 94, and passim; see leggja.

5. *regular time*; árar-lag (q.v.), a boating term, time, stroke; hafðu lagið, keep time! hafa seint, fjótt lagið, kunna ekki árar-lagið: so in the saying, allt vill lagið hafa, all things require time and tact, or require to be done in a due manner; ó-lag, disorder; það er allt í ólagi, það er ólag á því:—naut., lag is the lull between the breakers, the nick of time for landing; but ólag, the wrong time, when the breakers are dashing against the shore; one of these waves is called *daða-lag*, see the interesting passage in Ísl. þjóðs. i. 660.

6. [Engl. *lay*], an air, tune; hétu þeir er bundnir vóru á himn heilaga Thorlák biskup, at þeir skyldi lausir verða, lögum nokkrum (söngum, v. l.), Sturl. ii. 33: freq. in mod. usage, esp. of hymns, hymna-lag, a hymn-tune, of the Ambrosian hymns; sálma-lag, a psalm-tune; vísnalag, a song-tune; rímna-lag, a ballad-air: also used of metres, in old metric, Haðar-lag, Edda (Ht.) 140; Togdrápu-lag, 137; tog-lag, 138; Fornyrða-lag, 142; Bálkar-lag, id.; Galdra-lag, 143; Flaga-lag, 245; it is possible that songs composed in these metres were a kind of 'airs' accompanied by singing.

II. *adverb. in layers*; í tvennu lagi, in two layers, double, Fms. i. 156; í öllu lagi, in every respect, in everything, quite, Band. 6 new Ed.; í mörgu lagi, in many respects, Fms. vi. 133, Fs. 123; í sumu lagi, in some respects, Fms. vi. 207.

2. *with compar. or superl., denoting degree*; í meira lagi, considerably, rather, Þidr. 80; í fyrra lagi, rather early, among the earlier, Ísl. ii. 126; minnsta lag, the least share, Sturl. iii. 238; í verra lagi, among the worst, Hrafn. 9; í hljóðara lagi, rather silent, Sks. 370; í fastara lagi, Str. 9; í lengra lagi, þann dag svaf Unnr í lengra lagi, U. slept that day longer than she was wont, Ld. 14; í lægra lagi, Stj. 107; í hærra lagi, í fremra, síðara lagi, passim; í mesta lagi, very greatly; sú er í mesta lagi strauma þeirra er á Breiðafirði eru, Ld. 56, Stj. 156; í heldra lagi, Fms. ii. 72, Al. 92; Helias var í fyrsta lagi spámannna, H. was one of the first of prophets, Ver. 29; í elzta lagi sona hans, among the oldest of his sons, Fagtsk. 12; í nærra lagi, rather close, Konr. 3; í flesta lagi, very numerous, Gisl. 26:—sér í lagi, laid by itself, apart, D. N. ii. 93; meðallagi (q.v.), average. COMPS: lags-kona, u, f. a concubine, Bs. i. 802. lags-maðr, m. a companion, Grág. ii. 10, Fbr. 195, Karl. 513, Fms. ii. 87, iv. 277, vii. 250, passim.

B. *Lög*, only in plur., [prop. what is 'laid,' cp. Germ. *gesetz*, Gr. *θεσμός*]; the Engl. *law* seems to be a Scand. word, for Germ. and Saxon use other words; Dan. *lov*; Swed. *lag*]:—*law*; proverbs, með lögum skal land byggja en með ólögum eyða, Nj. 106; svo eru lög sem hafa tog, Kveldv. i. 45: various law phrases, segja lög, to say the law, tell what is law, esp. technically used of the law-speaker who had to read the law in public, and who, in cases of dispute, had to say what was the law; svá er mælt at sá maðr skal vera nokkorr ávallt á landi öru er skyldr sé til þess at segja lög mönnum, ok heitir sá lögsögu-maðr, Grág. i. 1; biskup skal lög segja en eigi leikmenn, Bs. i. 720; hlýðir þat hvergi at hafa eigi lög í landi, Nj. 149; sem ek veit sannast ok réttast ok helzt at lögum, in the oath formula, 232; leiða í lög, to introduce a law; eptir þat leiddi Skapti þóroddsson í lög fimmtardóm ok allt þat er upp var talið, 151; þú hefir þú mest at gort, segir Gestr, þótt öðrum verði auðit í lög at leiða, 163; taka e-t í lög, id., Bs. i. 158; leggja lög á e-t, id.; dæma e-m lög, Eg. ch. 57; mæla lög, Fms. vii. 142; ræna e-n lögum, Ld. 102; bjóða, festa lög fyrir sik, N. G. L. passim; setja lög, Fms. xi. 75, Fb. ii. 48; halda vel lög sín, 76.

II. *law community, communion*, as also a *law-district*; þyki mér sem málum várum sé komit í únytt efni, ef eigi hafa eigi lög allir, en ef sundr-skipt er lögnum þá mun sundr-skipt fríðnum, Nj. 164; í hverri þessi deild landsins er sitt löpping ok sín lög, yfir hverjum lögum er lögmadr, O. H. 65; þælar minir eru ekki í lögum eðr landsrétt við aðra menn, id.; kaupyrri mun ek fá þér svá mikinn at þú megir ganga í hraustra manna lög, Ld. 254; þóat menn vildi þangat



ráðask er eigi vóru í þessum lögum, Fms. xi. 76; sögðusk hvárir ór lögum við aðra, Nj. 164; leiða e-n í lög, to introduce a person as a lawful citizen, naturalise, Grág. i. 357; eru þeir nú leiddir í lög með þeim Jömsvíkingum, Fms. xi. 80; lendum mönnum ok sýslumönnum í hverjum lögum (law community) sem þeir sjá at best ber ok hæfir, Gpl. 56; innan laga várra, N. G. L. i. 7; ef maðr kemr ór lögum várum í fylki annat með þú sitt, 98; en þat gördisk þar, at annarr maðr at öðrum nefndi sér vátta ok sögðusk hvárir ór lögum við aðra enir Kristnu menn ok enir heidnu, Bs. i. 22: in a geographical sense, almost as a local name, Gulapings-lög, Eidsævis-lög, Þrændalög, passim:—in nicknames of great lawyers, Laga-Eiðr, Bárð. new Ed.; Laga-Ulfjótr, Þórð. (1860) 94. compds: laga-afbrigði, n. a breach of law, contempt of law, Grág. ii. 39, 345. laga-beiðsla, u, f. a lawful demand, Jb. 250. laga-bod, n. a 'law-bidding,' statute, Grág. (pref.) laga-boðorð, n. law-commandments; Tíu Lagaboðorð, the Ten Commandments. laga-bók, n. a law-book, Rb. 420, Fms. viii. 277. laga-brjótr, m. a law-breaker, Clem. 44. laga-brot, n. a breach of law, Eb. 24, Rd. 275, Fms. vii. 172, Al. 65, passim. Laga-bætur, m. law-amender, nickname of a king. laga-deilur, f. pl. lawsuits. laga-dómr, m. a lawful judgment, Gpl. 179. laga-eiðr, m. a lawful oath, Fms. vii. 307. laga-flækjur, f. pl. law-quirks. laga-frestr, m. a lawful respite, K. Á. 22. laga-frétt, f. a legal enquiry, Fms. iv. 203. laga-gipt, f. a legal donation, N. G. L. i. 346. laga-grein, f. an article of law, Sturl. iii. 13. laga-gæzla, u, f. law-maintenance, Sks. 441, 522. laga-hald, n. law-keeping; Hom. laga-hellur, f. pl. the tables of the law, of the Decalogue, Ver. 22. laga-hlýðni, f. obedience to law, H. E. i. 434. laga-kaup, n. a legal bargain, Grág. ii. 213. laga-kefli, n. a 'law-stick' (a fiery cross), N. G. L. i. 216. laga-kvánfang, n. a lawful marriage, Sturl. i. 94. laga-lauss, adj. lawless, MS. 677. 5. laga-leiga, u, f. lawful rent, N. G. L. i. 236. laga-lyriti, n. a law protest, Nj. 187. laga-löstr, n. an evasion of law, Grág. ii. 24, 37, 41, Nj. 187. laga-maðr, m. a lawyer, a man of law; hann var svá mikill lagamaðr at engir þóttu löglegir dómarr, nema hann væri i, Nj. i; sagði Njáll mér svá, at hann hefði svá kennt þórhalli lög at hann mundi mestr lagamaðr vera á Íslandi, 237; Eyjólfur var hinn þriði mestr lagamaðr (v. l.) á Íslandi, 222, Ld. 332, passim. laga-mál, n. a legal decision, Gpl. xii. (pref.) laga-orð, n. a law word, of the Commandments, Hom. 72; Tíu Lagaorð, Pr. 437. laga-próf, n. a legal proof, Bs. i. 852. laga-refsing, f. law-punishment, Gpl. (pref.) laga-rétting, f. law-mending, Nj. 238, v. l. laga-réttir, m. a legal personal right, Fms. viii. 272: legal satisfaction, Gpl. 202. laga-ripting, f. a legal voidance; lagarípting at landi, escheatage, Dipl. ii. 6. laga-setning, f. legislation, Jb. (pref.), Fms. i. 33, v. 102, Orkn. 124. laga-skilnaðr, m. a legal divorce, Nj. 14. laga-skilorð, n. a legal provision, Gpl. 166. laga-skipan, f. an enactment, Stj. 281: ordering of the law, Sks. 665. laga-skipti, n. a change of law, Fms. ix. 336, Sturl. iii. 307. laga-snápr, m. a pettyfogger. laga-sókn, f. a legal prosecution, Gpl. 489. laga-stefna, u, f. a law summons, Gpl. 29, Jb. 302: a fixed law term, N. G. L. i. 340. laga-tak, n. lawful bail, Gpl. 124. Laga-tíð, f. the Law period, of the Jews, Hom. laga-undanfærsla, u, f. a legal plea, acquittal, N. G. L. i. 145. laga-úrskurðr, m. a legal decision Gpl. 508, Grág. (pref.) laga-vápn, n. a lawful weapon, N. G. L. ii. 246. laga-vegtr, m. course of law, fara lagaveg, Mar., Bs. ii. 125.

laga, að, [lög; Dan. lave], to mix a beverage, Am. 72, Hm. 65. II. to flow readily, esp. of blood, to bleed freely; það lagar, or það laga-blæðir, qs. lagar og blæðir.

laga, að, [lag], to shape, put right, mend, (mod.): reflex. to set right, það lagast.

lagan or lögum, f. a mending, putting right.

lag-bróðir, m. a fellow, brother, companion, MS. 4. 22.

lagða, að, to 'enwool,' enrich.

LAGÐR, m. a lock of wool (ullar-l.), Sæm. 131, Fas. iii. 386, Krók. ch. 13, passim. lagð-fagr, -göðr, -prúðr, adj. with fine fleece, of sheep.

lag-færa, ð, to mend, put right.

lag-færing, f. a mending, putting to rights.

lagga, að, [lög], to put the bottom into a cask.

laggari, a, m. [lög], a cooper, N. G. L. ii. 245.

laginn, part. skilful, expert.

lag-klauf, n. the pastern of sheep, Fas. i. 63.

lag-kænn, adj. skilful.

lag-liga, adv. meely, handsomely; skilja l., Sturl. iii. 17: mod. neatly.

lag-ligr, adj. fit, meet, l. skilnaðr, Sturl. iii. 255; Mar., Ld. 272: mod. neat, handsome, freq.

lagnaðr, m. a laying; neta-l., a laying nets. compds: lagnaðar-íss, m. smooth ice; see íss. lagnaðar-skúta, u, f. a boat for net-fishing.

lagnar-, see lög.

lag-net, n. a net to be laid, catch-net, opp. to a drag-net.

lagning, f. laying: addition, lagningar vika, extra weak, Rb. 576.

lag-vápn, n. a thrashing weapon, Eg. 580.

lak, n. = lakan; lín-lak.

lakan, n. [A. S. lacan; Dan. lagen], a bed-sheet, Boldt.

laki, a, m. the maw in ruminating animals, Fbr. 156, freq. in mod. use.

lakk, n. sealing-wax, [cp. Dutch segel-lak, Germ. siegel-lack.]

lakka, að, to seal, (mod. and for.)

laklega, adv. lacking, badly.

lak-ligr, adj. of lacking, bad quality.

LAKR, adj., lakari, lakastur, [Engl. lack], lacking, defective, of w.

measure; lakr penningr, Bs. i. 325; þrjá laupa laka, D. N. iii. 116.

mörk: lacking in quality, þat lið sem lakast var, Fms. ix. 361.

lata sinn hlut lakara verða, Bárð. 9 new Ed.; hin lakari (opp. to the better of the two) var mikils fjár verð, Str. 5; hón var eigi laka-

hundrað marka silfrs, Karl. 302.

lakra, að, to lag behind.

lalla, að, to toddle, as a child beginning to walk.

lalli, a, m. a toddler, of a child, Snót (1866) 386: of a ghost, Ísl. Þ.

lama, að, to bruise, half break, freq. in mod. usage, eg lamaði þ.

það er lamað, half broken.

lama-barming, f. a beating so as to injure one, a law term, Gr.

144, 145.

lama-sess, n. a broken state; liggja í lamasessi.

LAMB, n. [common to all Teut. languages], a lamb, Fms. viii.

Ld. 170, Hom. 82, Grág. i. 415, Stj. 279, Gullþ. 26, passim; 1.

mitt! lambið gott! my dear lamb! lambkin! an address.

lamba-flokkur, m. a flock of lambs, Bret. 115: lamba-hús,

lamb sbeds, Fbr. 77, Bs. i. 627. lamba-rekstr, m. the driving

into the mountain pastures, Am. 17. lamba-sótt, f., medic. ab.

liggja í lús og lambasótt. lamba-súra, u, f., botan. the dock, í.

lambseldi, n. lamb-keeping, an eccl. term, referring to the rule

every householder in the parish has to keep a lamb for the priest th

the winter, Dipl. v. 5, Vm. 74, 83. lambs-gæra, u, f. a sheep

Grág. ii. 401, 500, 504, H. E. i. 131, K. Þ. K. 150.

lambaðr, part. with lamb, Bs. i. 334.

lamb-burðr, m. the bearing lambs, lambing, Jb. 362.

lamb-eldi, n. = lambseldi, Vm. 75.

lamb-gymbr, f. a gimmer, a ewe that has not lambed, Grág. i.

Jb. 347.

lamb-hagi, a, m. pasture for lambs, Ld. 70.

lamb-hús, n. pl. lamb sbds, Fbr. 78.

lamb-lauss, adj. without a lamb, Grág. i. 429.

lamb-skin, n. a lamb's skin, Sturl. ii. 154.

lamb-skota, u, f. a ewe which has lost her lamb, Jb. 346.

lamb-sér, f. a ewe with lamb, Band. 38 new Ed.

lam-heyrðr, part. 'lame,' i. e. bard, of bearing, Th. 8.

LAMI or lama, adj. [A. S. lam; Engl. lame; O. H. G. lām; m.

lamb]:—a lame person; liggja lami, Hom. 116; lama eðr vaðr.

Fms. ii. 225; skakkr eða lami, 656 B. 7: maimed, Grág. ii. 86.

metaph. paralysed, Hom. 12; fót-lami, foot-lame.

lamning, f. a 'lamming,' thrashing, Mar.

lampi, a, m. and lampr, m. [for word], a lamp, Stj. 76, Bs. i.

55, and passim.

lampr, m. = lampi, Pm. 6, 73.

lam-viðri, n. a beating storm.

LAND, n. [common to all Teut. languages], land, as opp.

lands eða lagar, on land or sea, Al. 107; taka land, to land, Ísl. i.

leiða e-t at landi, metaph. to land a thing, i. e. end, finish it, 6.

phrases, nema land, to take land as a settler, Eb. passim; kanna

explore, 8; byggja land, to occupy a land, Landn.; flyja land, to

land: of a kingdom, ráða löndum, to rule; sitja at löndum, to

as a king, Fms. passim; setjask at landi, to take rest, reside at

as a king, i. 82. 2. the (opposite) bank of a river, bay, fjör

með öðru landi ok öðru út, to enter by one side and go ou

ofter, Fms. i. 167; nær hinu syðra landinu, Ld. 6; á bæði lön

411; draga vað at hváru landi sem þeir vilja, Grág. ii. 349; s

ferðina af hváruveggja landinu, Ld. 326. 3. a country; verj

fyrir Dönum, Fms. i. 23; liðit rann ór þorpinu á landit, Eg. 525

landi, opp. to abroad, Nj. 6: in plur., út í lönd, into foreign la

314; nokkurir menn höfðu kennt hann út í löndum, Fms. iii. 5

it is opp. to Norðrlönd = Scandinavia; but in Icel. all the oute

is often called útönd.

4. land, estate; sá er hverjungi megin

Grág. ii. 266; í annars manns land, 349; í landi annars manns, i

lönd eðr goborð, i. 411; dömr skal dæma landit þeim manni er b

210, 338; eyddusk fyrir henni lausafé svá at hón átti ekki nema

gripi, Nj. 29; um haustið sótti Kolskeggr til lands á Móeðarhöf

hálfir landit, Eb. 38; Arnkell hafði undir sik bæði löndin Úlfar

Örylgs-staði, 186; Helgafells-land, 38; Hjarðarholts-land, L.

þverár-land, Glúm.; sáð-land, a field; beitar-land, pasture.

local names; Land, Landn.; esp. in the latter part, Eng-

land, Skot-land, Bret-land, Vind-land, Gaut-land, Sax-land, Fra

Jót-land, Grik-land, Ís-land: of counties, Haða-land, Hála

Hörða-land (in Norway), Hall-land, Verma-land, Sjá-land, Nor

land, Hjalt-land, etc.



verð, *n. the price for land*, Dipl. ii. 10. **lands-virðing**, *f. the taxation of land*, Grág. i. 83. **lands-vist**, *f. an abode, residence in a land*, also opp. to the being exiled, Fms. ii. 112. **land-auðn**, *f. laying a land (country) waste*, Íb. 4, Þiðr. 162: *a desert*, Sks. 323. **land-aunar**, *m. pl.* [eyrir], '*land-dues*,' a tax which esp. foreign ships or travellers had to pay to the king as the lord of the land, O. H. ch. 54, 239, Hkr. ii. 46; thus an Icelandic ship sailing between Norway and Iceland had to pay this tax to the king; the amount was fixed by a law of king St. Olave, Íb. ch. i, cp. also the deed in D. I. i. 65, § 3, 8, 11, 12; gjalda landaura afknerri, O. H. 36 (Sighvat, in a verse); for Icel. it was abolished in the deed of the union with Norway, D. I. i. 620, § 5; this tax was probably the beginning of the custom dues of after times: a land tax had also to be paid to the king for license of travelling or trading abroad, landaura skal engi maðr gjalda þeirra sem í útgerðum eru, N. G. L. i. 59; reykmaela ok afráð ok landaura alla, 257; maðr hverr er til Íslands færi skyldi gjalda landaura, O. H. 227. **landaura-gjald**, *n. the tax of landaura*, Fms. vii. i, x. 410, H. E. i. 391. **land-álfr**, *m. elf of the land*, epithet of a king, Eg. (in a verse). **land-áss**, *m. the guardian god of the land*, Eg. (in a verse). **land-beiðaðr**, *m.* epithet of a king, Eg. (in a verse). **land-borði**, *a, m.* the '*landward*' side, Fms. viii. 417, Bs. i. 423. **land-bóli**, *a, m.* (land-bólari, D. N. i. 544), *a tenant*, D. N. **land-brígd**, *n.* = landsbrígd, Js. 84. **land-brot**, *n.* land slips, caused by the sea, rivers, or the like. **land-burðr**, *m.* = landgangr, of shoals of fish, Ísl. Þjóðs. passim. **land-búi**, *a, m.* = landsbúi, Grág. ii. 209, Fms. i. 24, iv. 8, Fær. 218. **land-búskapr**, **land-búnaðr**, *m.* busbandry. **land-eiga**, *u, f.* = landeign, Hom. **land-eigandi**, *a, m.* a landowner, Grág. i. 181, 279, Glúm. 393. **land-eign**, *f.*, mod. proncd. **landar-eign**, *an estate*, esp. the grounds, fields, and pastures, Krók. 39, Fs. 20; í örskots-hegli við landeign sína, Landn. 287; hann tók sér bústað á Borg, ok ætlaði þar landeign til, Eg. 735; þá er stefnu-stað á þeim bæ sem i landeign er ómaga niðr skotið, Grág. i. 297; þar at eins var þá reynivíðr vaxinn í hans landeign, Sturl. i. 6; fara ór landeign konungs várs, N. G. L. i. 82. **land-ekla**, *u, f.* lack of land, Ld. 122. **land-erfð**, *f.* a law term, if a stranger died in a place, and no lawful heir appeared for three years, the king of the land in which he died took the inheritance, N. G. L. i. 50. **land-eyða**, *u, f.* land-waster, the name of a standard, Fms. vi, viii: = landauðn, iv. 126: mod. *a tramp, scout*. **land-fall**, *n.* a land slip, Pm. 88. **land-farsótt**, *f.* an epidemic, (mod.) **land-fastr**, *adj.* '*land-fast*,' of a ship ashore, Nj. 10, Sturl. i. 224, Ver. 9, Bs. i. 526, Fb. ii. 386. **land-festar**, *f. pl.* moorings, Grág. i. 216, Fms. ii. 126, viii. 288, N. G. L. i. 50, 437, Fb. i. 281, passim. **land-fjölskyld**, *f.* public business, troubles, Bs. i. 84. **land-flótti**, -flótta, *adj.* exiled, Lat. *profugus*, Ísl. Grág. ii. 99, Fms. i. 151, x. 36, Orkn. 96, Fs. 202, Ver. 27, Stj. 488. **land-flæmdr**, *part.* driven off the land, exiled, Bret. 28, Flóv. 24. **land-fólk**, *n.* = landsfólk, Sighvat, Edda (pref.), Hom. 113. **land-fúss**, *adj.* eager to make the land, of sailors, Krók. 45. **land-ganga**, *u, f.* a landing, disembarking, Hkr. ii. 7, Fms. vi. 334. **land-gangr**, *m.* a running ashore, of shoals of fish; '*landgangr af fiski*' is used when there is a large catch of fish, K. Þ. K. 112. **land-garðr**, *m.* '*land-fence*,' poet. the sea, Fms. vii. (in a verse). **land-genginn**, *part.* pasture-baunting, of cattle, Jb. 346. **land-gæði**, *n. pl.* the good of the land. **land-gæzla**, *u, f.* defence of the land, Hkr. i. 93. **land-gögn**, *n. pl.* produce, emolument of the land, Ám. 2, Dipl. iii. 10. **land-hallt**, *n. adj.* standing along the shore, Fms. x. 347, Fas. i. 324: compar. landhallara, Fb. i. 351. **land-herr**, *m.* '*land-host*,' people of the land, Yt. 5, Hkr. i. 144, Fs. 16, Fms. iv. 180, Nj. 127; allr borgar-lýðr ok landherr, Jóhann. 24, Sighvat. **land-hluti**, *a, m.* (hlutr), *a share of land*, Jm. 25, Sd. 138. **land-hreinsun**, *f.* '*land-cleansing*,' clearing the land of miscreants, Gpl. 135, 136, Fms. ix. 302; það var landhreinsun að honum, a saying when a bad man is dead and gone. **landi**, *a, m.* a '*landsmán*,' countryman; ossa landa þá er vóru austr, Íb. 10; erlendis sem fyrir örum löndum, Grág. i. 99; vára landa fimma, 183; várr landi skal hverr friðheilagr, N. G. L. i. 158: = mörlandi, þeir söguðu at landi hefði eigi fast haldit feldinum, Ísl. ii. 39: a nickname, Bs. i. **land-jörð**, *f.* an inland estate. **land-kannaðr**, *m.* a '*land-prober*,' the name belongs to an old ceremony of taking land in possession as a settler, thus described, setti hann niðr staf nybirtkan er þeir kölluðu landkönnuð, Landn. 190. **land-karl**, *m.* the land carles, common folk, Sighvat. **land-kaup**, *n.* the purchase of land, Grág. ii. 213, Sturl. ii. 12, Ld.



210. 2. in Norse, *a fine to be paid to the king*, by one exiled or banished, N. G. L. i. 154, 156.

land-konungr, m. *king of the land*, Fas. i. 501:

land-kostir, m. pl. the *qualities, good things of the land*, Eg. 99, 116, Fs. land-kvæmt, n. adj.; eiga landkvæmt, to have free admission into a country, N. G. L. i. 171.

land-lega, u. f. *lying on land*, not putting to sea, of fishermen.

land-leigandi, part. a *tenant*, Dipl. iii. 10.

land-lyritr, m. *full possession, title of land*, see lyritr, Grág. ii. 225.

land-menn, m. pl. = landsmenn, Fms. v. 27: the name of the people of a district in Icel. called Land, D. I. i. 580.

land-munr, m., esp. in pl. *longing for land, home-sickness, nostalgia*: in the phrase, e-m leika landmunir, to feel homesick; féll honum þat vel í skap, lék landmunr mikill á at fara í Noreg ok taka þar við ríki sem frændr hans höfðu fyrr haft, Ó. H. 200; Auðunn kvaðsk vilja fylgja honum, ok léku honum landmunir, Bjarn. 16, (Ed. létu heim at landinu erroneously, see Ný Fél. xviii. 160); þá léku honum landmunir at sækja vestr til Eyja, Orkn. 136; þeir er þar höfðu átt eigur ok frændr ok vini, ok léku þeim landmunir til heimferðar, Ó. H. 194.

land-mæling, f. *geometry*, (mod.)

land-nám, n. the *taking land*, a law term: I. in Norse law, an unlawful bolding of another man's land, and hence a fine for trespassing on another man's land; nú ef hann selr, þá er honum jörð úheimil, gjaldi landnámi hvártveggja, N. G. L. i. 37; nú ef hann tekur einahverja þá huld ok færir á brott, þá skal hann aprt fara ok leggja á landnám, ef hann hefir leyst frá, 38; en ef hann greft upp, þá skal hann bæta landnámi, id.; engi skal annars hauka taka, nema landnámi villi fyrir bæta, ok fara hauka aprt, 39; ok leggi á landnám ok jarðar-spell, þeim er jörð á, Gpl. 311; ok leggi umboðsmaðr landnám ofan á, 313; um landnám ok áverka á jörðu, Jb. 232; um landnám ok skógar-högg, 234: distinction is made between the fine and the compensation, fulla skaða-bót skal greiða fyrir beit ok töðu akra ok engja landnáms-laust ... en ella fullt landnám, 258, 259.

II. in Icel. the taking possession of land as a settler, occupation, particularly used of the settlement of Iceland: in Landn. and the Sagas passim it is used in sing. of the land allotted to each settler, í landnámi sínu, í hans landnámi, etc., almost like landeign, see Landn. passim; but often in plur. of the settlement itself, nú er yfir farit um landnám þau er vér höfum heyrt at verit hafi á Íslandi, Landn. 320; nú eru rituð landnámi í Vestfirðinga- (Nordlendinga-, Austfirðinga-) fjórðungi, 167, 236, 274. COMPS: Landnáma-bók, f. (commonly called Landnáma, u. f.), the Book of Settlement, the famous historical work begun by Ari the historian, Landn. 24, Fs. 122. Landnáma-saga, u. f. the History of the Settlement, Landn. 275.

landnáma-tíð (tími, Vigl. 19), f. the time of the settlement (about A. D. 875-935), Landn. 133, Fb. i. 268. landnáms-kona, u. f. a female settler, Jb. 19: hence landnáms-maðr and landnáma-maðr, m. a settler, and in plur. the settlers, of the first generation of settlers in Iceland, Ingólfr var frægastr allra landnámsmanna, Landn. 38, 236, 320, 321, passim, Jb. ch. i. 11.

land-norðan, adv. from the north-east.

land-norðr, m. 'land-north', north-east, opp. to út-norðr = the north-west, a phrase borrowed from the Scandian continent (see landsuðr), Fs. 22, K. þ. K. 138, Grág. ii. 283, Sks. 173, Bs. ii. 48, Bjarn. (in a verse).

land-nyrðingr, m. a north-east wind, Eg. 87, Fms. viii. 254, Eb. 252, 328, Bs. ii. 48, Sks. 41, Fb. i. 539, Merl. 2. 44, 84.

land-ráð, n. pl. the 'land-rule', government of the land; hann var fyrir öllum landráðum, Fms. i. 2; hann var forstjóri fyrir landráðum, vii. 238; en Eysteinn konungr skyldi hafa landráð af hendi beggja þeirra, 75; ek mun hafa landráð meðan, xi. 22; unna honum hálfis ríkis ok landráða við sjálfan sik, Odd. 115 new Ed.; ráða landráðum, Fms. vi. 431, Ó. H. 52.

2. 'land-treason', big treason, (from ráða, to betray), N. G. L. i. 103, Fms. i. 58, viii. 196, Gpl. 57, 133. COMPS: landráða-maðr, m. a governor, Fms. vii. 280; a traitor, viii. 296, Gpl. 57. landráða-sök, f. a case of big treason, Gpl. 121, 535.

land-ráðandi, part. a ruler of the land, Lex. Poët.

land-rán, n. the barrying a land, Fms. vi. 27.

land-reki, a. m. a 'land-ureaker', protector of the land, poet. a king, Hkv. I. 32, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët.

land-rekstr, m. banishment, Eg. (in a verse).

land-réttr, m. = landsréttr.

land-rögnir, m. = landáðs, of a king, Akv. 12.

land-sala, u. f. sale of land, Landn. 317, Grág. ii. 214.

land-selr, m. a 'land-seal', the common seal.

land-seti, a. m. a 'land-sitter', tenant, Grág. i. 296, Eb. 314, Sturl. ii. 103, Orkn. 334, Gisl. 50, freq. in mod. usage.

land-seyra, u. f. public famine (seyra = starvation); var en mesta lánsóra (sic) er eigi skyldi vera kaupfríðr í milli, Ó. H. 51; ok ætla héðan at flytja smjör ok skreið, er mikil landseyra er at þeirri brottflutningu, Fms. viii. 251, v. l.

land-siðr, m. = landsiðr, Vm. 71.

land-skaði, a. m. = landskaði, Fms. i. 193.

land-skapr, m. = landsskapr, Stj.

land-skekill, m. a strip, outskirts of land, Bs. i. 739.

land-skipan, f. = landsskipan, Fms. x. 148, xi. 409.

land-skipti, n. = landsskipti, Grág. ii. 255, Fms. ix. 243, xi. 362.

land-skjálfti, a. m. an earlquake, Edda 40 (the mythical origin of the earthquake), Sks. 142, Greg. 49, MS. 655 xxvii. 22 spelt la skyliþi.

land-skyld, f. = landsskyld, B. K. 40, Fb. ii. 247; landskyldar bur Fms. iv. 258; landskyldar skrá, a rent roll, Rétt. 56.

land-stjórn, f. = landstjórn, Fms. vii. 326, Eb. 194.

land-suðr, m. 'land-south', south-east, opp. to út-suðr = south-west (land-norðr), Nj. 263, Fms. ix. 502, Rb. 90, Stj. 83, 88, Fs. 186, Gu. 11, freq. in mod. usage.

land-sunnan, adv. blowing from the south-east.

land-synningr, m. a south-east wind, Fms. ix. 387, Sks. 39.

land-sýn, f., naut. the sight of land; í landsýn, within sight of la Karl. 554; ór landsýn, out of sight of land; sigla í haf ok ór lands Fb. i. 542; vera ór landsýn, N. G. L. i. 103.

land-taka, u. f. the taking land, landing, Korm. 228, Eb. 332, Nj. 2 Eg. 159, Fas. ii. 231: mod. also a landing-place, þar er góð, ill la taka, etc.

land-tjald, n. a land tent, originally a naut. term, a tent pitched ash when in harbour, opp. to the tents on board, often in plur., Nj. 157, E. i. 26, Stj. 45; landtjald Drottins, the Lord's Tabernacle, Sks. 146, 78c land-tog, n. a towing from shore, Snót 306.

land-vanr, adj. acquainted with the country, Fas. iii. 87.

land-varða, u. f. a tax to be paid by fishermen to the landlord or king as liegelord; hverr maðr er á haf réri, skyldi gjalda konungi la vörðu, hvaðan sem færi, en þat eru fimm fiskar, Ó. H. 227 (Fms 399); at svá greiði skiparar allir ..., svá at hvárki skaði tíund konungs-skreið né landvörður né leidangr-gerðir né nokkurar a skyldir, N. G. L. ii. 475, Boldt 89, 143, cp. N. G. L. i. 257, § 2.

land-ván, f. = landsván, Landn. 43 (v. l.), N. G. L. i. 346; ok er h kom í landsván við Noreg, Hkr. i. 292.

land-veðr, n. a land wind, Landn. 225.

land-vegis, adv. by land, Fr.

land-vegr, m. a way by land, opp. to sjóvegr; fara landveg, Eg. K. þ. K. 24.

Land-verskr, adj. from the county Land, Fs.

land-viðri, n. = landveðr, Fms. ix. 49, Landn. 225, Bs. i. 483.

land-vært, n. adj.; eiga landvært, to have residence in the country to one, opp. to the being outlawed or under ban, Bs. i. 675, Grág. i. Glúm. 382, Fms. v. 265.

land-vættir, f. the guardian spirits of a country, abiding in mount rivers, etc., in the shape of giants, fairies, animals, see the interest story in Hkr. Ó. T. ch. 37, as also Landn. 258, (for the references höfuð A. V.); snýk ek þessu niði á landvættir þær er land þetta bý Eg. 389; þat sú úfreskr menn, at landvættir allar fylgðu Harðir þings en þeim þorsteini til veiða ok fiskjar, Landn. 271.

land-vörðr, m. a land-warder, poet. a king, Lex. Poët.

land-vörn, f. the defence of the land, N. G. L. ii. 199 sqq.; Guth-son sinn setti hann til landvarnar austr við landsenda, Fms. i. 6; sá Einarr jarl hafa forráð fyrir þeim ok landvörn; Orkn. 44, 160. com landvarnar-bálkr, m. the section of Norse law treating of def.

N. G. L. ii. 199 sqq. landvarnar-maðr, m. a man charged with defence of the country against freebooters and foreign invasion, Eg. 401, Fms. v. 89, vi. 295. landvarnar-segl and landvarnar-s n. a ship of war for the defence of the country, H. E. i. 419, N. G. L. 83, Gpl. 79.

land-þing, n. a kind of parliament.

langa, u. f. [Scot. laing], ling, a fish, Fas. ii. 111, Edda (Gl.), fre mod. usage. löngu-bak, n. a nickname, Landn.

LANGA, ad, to long for: 1. impers. 'it longs me', I long mik langar ekki til þess, I long not for it, Fms. i. 284; er þá (langaði ekki til fundar hans, viii. 431; þess er ván at þik mun þr. langa, Fs. 104; þótti þeim nú Kolbeinn aprt kominn ok endborin þá langaði æ eptir, Sturl. iii. 269; at Orkneyinga (but Orkneyi Fms. vii. 28, Orkn. 142, l. c.) mundi lítt langa til, at hann kæmi þangat, Magn. 446; as also freq. in mod. usage, mig langar í e-ð, I for a thing, of food; but langar til þess, of other things; mig lang að fara.

2. personal; ok langaði til hennar burðar allir rétt Hom. 130; allir hinir virtustu menn lönguðu til hans fundar, Bs. i. Orkn. 142; nú er sá dagr kominn er vér höfum allir (oss hefir alla, langat til, Fms. viii. 220; sem þeir höfðu til langat, 655 xx. A. i.

langi, a. m. one of the stomachs in sheep or cattle.

LANGR, löng, langt, adj., compar. lengri, superl. lengstr, [commu all Teut. languages] = long, of space and time; löng verð, Fas. i. af löngu skeggi, Skálda 181; lengri hina eptri fætr, Stj.; þóat lengri, N. G. L. i. 44; þeir lifa opt langan aldr er með orðum er v a saying = Engl. words break no bones, Nj. 252; hann fékk eigi tveim orðum lengra samfat, Hkr. ii. 138; Föstudagr inn langi,



lay, *Good Friday*, passim; langt líf, Hom. 12; mjök langa hrið, Nj. þá er dagr er sem lengstr, þá er nótt er sem lengst, Landn. (pref.); þér þiggja lengra líf, Fms. vi. 166; sigr þinn mun eigi langd vera, xi. höfum vér eigi heyrð þessa sögu lengi, *we have not heard this story farther*, i. e. *here ends the tale*, Njard. (fine); þat er löng saga at segja, *this a long story to tell*, Fms. xi. 99; seint er um langan veg at spyrja löngu, a saying, Edda 31; endi-langr, liggja endi-langr, *to lie at full length*; hón lagðisk sem hón var löng hjá honum, Karl. 47; *long in* dy, Skálda 175, 179.

II. neut. *long, far, distant*; langt á fjalls ok fjöru, Landn. 57; ok áttu eigi langt til eyjarinnar, Fms. i. langt í brott, *a long way off, far away*, Stj. 195; langt mun yör um til at ér veiddið svá, Ö. H. 78; fljótið var svá mikitt, at langt var ítreitt, *that it was impassable far beyond that*, Nj. 63; hann seildisk svá hátt sem hann mátti lengst, Edda 33; svá langt vestr, at engi hefir lengra eignask, Landn. 41; líð kom vel til hans ór heruðum, en fátt um lengra, Fms. iv. 385; þvát þeir ætluðu ekki lengra í kveld en þóðabrekku, Nj. 252; ok þurfti þar eigi lengra at grafa til vatns en dóm dölum, Edda (pref.); langt mun í milli vera lítimennsku minnar hins mikla áhuga er þér býr í brjósti, Fms. iv. 80; in the saying, langt um skammt, cp. Lat. *quod petis hic est*, Nj. 207.

III. bial phrases; of langt, far off; þá sá hann of langt krossinn, 656 B. langt frá, *far from it* langt-um, by far; langtum betra, *better by*

2. löngu or laugu, *long since*; sá ek þetta löngu á hans yfirbi, Fms. i. 141; svá sem ek sagða yör löngu, 139; sem mér sagði in hugr um, Nj. 191; mjök löngu, *very long ago*, Skv. 117; seg oss þendi, löngu fundumsk vit næst, *we have not seen one another for an* þjárn. 15; fyrir löngu, *long ago*; þat víska ek fyrir löngu at ek var vel þing, Gisl. 69; hann hafði tekin verit ór jörðu fyrir löngu áor, Fms. i. 51; öm, long, mostly, continuously; Eirekr var löngum með föður sínum, öm var löngum um nætr á kirkju at bænum sínum, Ld. 328; en löngum (mostly) vel stílt, Nj. 38; þeir vöru samflota, svá at hvárir löngum til annarra, Eg. 126; compar. lengrum, longer; lengrum stöðu til, Fms. xi. 99; þeir skulu skipta vikum eða smærum, ok þeir at ráða er lengrum vilja skipta, Grág. ii. 350; super. lengstum, most of the time; höfuðborg sú er Geira sat í lengstum, Fms. i. 130; hann var þó lengstum at Grjóta, Nj. 135; gamanmál er þit munut en um tala, Ld. 306.

IV. metaph. *longing, taking interest* vat er yör langt at þessum mönnum, hvárt mæðð eör frændsemi, *interest take you in these men?* Fms. ii. 211; hann lét eigi ráða, þá menn vöru tignir eða útigir, eör honum mikitt at langt eða lítið,

64. 2. neut. *long, weary*; langt þykki mér, ligg ek einn öm, Eg. (in a verse); þat vil ek, at þú komir til heimkynna minna, við þér mun langt þykja hér á heidinni, Grett. 130 new Ed. V. any local names, *Lang-ey, Langa-nes, Langa-hlið, Langa-* (the Danish island), etc., Landn.; see below.

3. COMPS: *langa-bein, n. long-bone, a nickname*, Sturl. *langa-* *lang-deacon, a nickname*, Sturl. *Lang-fasta, u. f. the long* *lenten fast*, Grág. i. 245, 246, 291, K. þ. K. 122, 124, Rb. 82, *langaföstu-igangr, the beginning of Lent*, Grág. i. 122. *Lang-* *langr, m. Good Friday*, K. þ. K., N. G. L. passim. *Langa-* *lang, n. 'Long-espée, Long-spear, a nickname*, Fms. *langa-töng,* *g-brong, the middle finger*.

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1 phrase, skjóta í langbakka, *to stave off for a long time*, Fms. x. *lang-band, n. the purlin along the roof in a house*. *lang-* *m, a balder*, Hkm. 7; Edda (Gl.) reckons it amongst swords: *of a serpent*. *Lang-barðr, m. pl. the Lombards*, *from their beard (barð) or battle axe (barða)*, Skv. 3, Greg. 63. *barða-land, n. Lombardy*, Mart. *lang-bein, n. = langabein*, *name, Ann. lang-bekkr, m. a long bench, bench lengthways*, *þverbekkr*, Fms. vi. 193, Sturl. i. 142, iii. 182. *Lang-brók,* *g-break, nickname of a lady on account of her tall stature*, Nj. *blidar, m. pl. long fires (see eldr II)*, Eb. 276, Nj. 15, Korm. 144. *ermar, f. pl. long sleeves*, Fms. vii. 321. *lang-feðgar, m. pl. forefathers, ancestors by the father's side, counted upwards*, Hkr. i. 6, 2, Nj. 158. *langfeðga-kyn, n. the lineage of langfeðgar*, *14. langfeðga-nöfn, n. pl. the name of one's langfeðgar*, *53 (pref.) langfeðga-tal, n. a tale or roll of langfeðgar*, *pedigree*, Eg. 536: the name of an old historical work containing pedigrees of kings, Hkr. i. (pref.) *langfeðga-tala,* *langfeðgatal, Nj. 25. langfeðga-ett, f. = langfeðgakyn, Fms. langfeðgin, n. pl. ancestors, agnate and cognate*. *lang-* *m. pl. = langfeðgar, and langfeðra-tal, n. = langfeðgatal*, Gpl. *331, Fagrsk. 151, Hom. 46. langfeðri, n. = langfeðgar*, *167. lang-ferð, f. a long journey*, Sturl. ii. 185, Fs. 51, Bs. *langferða-maðr, m. one who 'fares' far, a far traveller*, Fs. *grami, a, m. lasting fame*, Orkn. 466, Fb. ii. 513, Mar.; á lang-

mod, til langframa, adverb. *for good*, Rétt. 4. 25. *lang-*

fættir, adj. *long-legged*, Stj. 276. *lang-för, f. = langferð*, Eb. 298. *lang-gæði, n. long-lasting, corrupt from langæð*. *lang-gæðr and* *langgæðigr, adj. a later and inferior form for langær, langæigr*, Bs. i. 62, Fas. iii. 57. *lang-háls, m. long-neck, a nickname*, Landn. *lang-hálsaðr, adj. long-necked*, Njard. 364. *lang-hendr, adj. with* *long hands*, Ld. 298. *Lang-hliðingar, m. pl. the men from Langa-* *hlið, Sturl. lang-húfr, m. long-bulk, name of a ship*, Bs. *lang-húsa,* *að, to run, in a pun (langhús = rann)*, Krók. 63, 64. *lang-byggja, u. f. long-suffering*, Barl. 42. *lang-höfðaðr, adj. long-beaked, of a ship*, Hkv. i. 24. *lang-höfði, a, m. a nickname*, Sturl. *lang-knækr, m. a kind of bench*, Finn. 310. *lang-lega, u. f. a long stay, of a weather-* *bound ship*, Fms. ix. 296; as also of long sickness in bed. *lang-* *leggr, m. the long leg, bone of a leg of mutton*, Bárð. 176, Háv. 40. *langleggjar-stykki, n. a leg of mutton*, Háv. 40. *lang-* *leiði, n. lengthwise*; *langleiði sín á milli, at a long distance*, Stj. 73, Eg. 579. *lang-leikr, m. length*, Stj. 346. *lang-leitr, adj. long-faced*, Fms. i. 155, ii. 20, vii. 175, 321, Þiðr. 174, Bs. i. 72. *lang-liðit,* *n. part. after a long time*, Bs. ii. 133. *lang-liga, adv. for a long* *time past*, = mod. *langalengi*, Js. 24, Sturl. iii. 297, Fas. ii. 268. *lang-* *lifi, n. long life*, Fms. vii. 73, K. þ. K. 60. *lang-lifr, adj. long-* *lived*, Fs., Fms. iii. 173. *lang-loka, u. f. 'long-lock', a kind of eight-* *lined verse in which the first and the last line make a sentence, whilst the* *six between them are intercalary, of which Edda (Ht.) 14 furnishes a* *specimen: in mod. usage langloka is a poem not divided into strophes,* *for specimens of which see Snót 72, 215. lang-lund, f. long-suffer-* *ing. langlundar-gæð, n. id. lang-minni, n. a long memory.*

*lang-minnigr, adj. baving a long memory*, Nj. 30, v. l.: *long to be* *remembered*, Pr. 158. *lang-mælg, f. long-winded talk*, Fms. v. 225. *lang-mæli, n. long talk*, Hom. 125, Bs. ii. 117. *lang-mæltr, part.* *long-spoken, long-winded*, Skv. 316, Hom. (St.) *lang-nefjaðr, adj. long-nosed*, Sturl. ii. 133, iii. 105. *lang-nefjur, f. pl. rowlocks*, Edda (Gl.) *lang-nefr, m. long-nose, a nickname*, Sturl. *lang-niðjar, m. pl. a descending lineage by the father's side, pedigree of agnates, counted* *downwards*, Vsp. 16; opp. to *landfeðgar* when counted upwards in time. *lang-nætti, n. the long night*, Fr. *lang-orf, n. a long handle of a* *scythe*, Korm. 38, Sturl. i. 180, Skv. 358. *lang-pallr, m. a dais along* *(not across) the ball*, Fms. vi. 439. *lang-reið, f. a long ride*, Vigl. 61. *lang-ræða, u. f. a long talk*, Fms. ix. 252. *lang-ræðr, part. long-* *spoken, long-winded*, Skv. 316. *lang-ræki, n. rancour, an unforgiving* *temper*, N. G. L. ii. 417, Hom. 33, 143. *lang-rækr, adj. baving a long* *memory, brooding long over past wrongs*, Anal. 171, Eb. 42, Bret. 92, Þiðr. 181, Fas. iii. 520. *lang-samlega, adv. incessantly. lang-seta, u. f. a long stay*, Vm. 113. *lang-setis, adv. lengthways. lang-skepta, u. f. a long-shafted spear*, Karl. 405. *lang-skeptr, part. long-shafted*, Skv. 388, Fs. 64. *lang-skip, n. a long ship, a kind of large ancient ship of* *war, distinguished from the lesser skeið, both being distinguished from the* *merchant's knörr (cp. Gr. ναὺς μακρά, Lat. longa navis)*, Hkv. 2, 11, Ö. H., Fms. passim, Eg. 37, 42; *langskips mastr, rá, segl, a mast, yard, sail of a* *long ship*, Sturl. i. 194, Eg. 198, 515, Fms. vii. 30, passim. *langskipa-* *gröð, f. building of a langskip*, Gpl. 121. *langskips-búsa, u. f. = lang-* *skip*, Hkr. ii. 143. *langskips-menn, m. pl. the crew of a long ship*, Fms. ii. 16, Fs. 92. *lang-skör, f. the lower beam of a tent*, Fas. i. 372. *lang-* *staðinn, part. of old date, long-standing*, Lv. 77. *lang-stóll, m. a long* *seat*, Vm. 7, Fas. i. 84. *lang-stræti, n. a long street*, Fms. viii. 319. *lang-sýnn, adj. far-sighted*, Fas. i. 157. *lang-sæi, f. a far sight*, Edda i. 544. *lang-sær, adj. long-sighted, prophetic*, Lv. 81. *lang-talaðr,* *part. long-spoken*, Fms. i. 288. *lang-úðigr, adj. = langrækn, Hkr. iii.* *252. lang-vari, a, m.; til langvara, to last long*, Njard. 376. *lang-* *vaxinn, part. longish*, Fms. ii. 59. *lang-vé, mod. lang-vía, u. f. a bird, columbus troile*, Edda (Gl.) *lang-viðir, m. pl. the long tim-* *bers in a house or ship*, N. G. L. i. 65, 100, Hom. 95. *lang-viðri, n. pl. long-continued weather, heat, cold, or the like. lang-vinnr, adj. long-lasting, of sickness, bad weather, or the like. lang-vinnr, m. a* *friend of long standing*, Hm. 157, Fas. ii. 64, Bárð. 173; *langvinmir* *rjúfask siat, a saying*, Grett. 184 new Ed. *lang-vist, f. a long abode*, *Hom. 9, Fr.: adv. langvistum, staying long*, Fbr. 33, Fms. vii. 112, Eg. 227, Fs. 149. *lang-vængr, m. long wing (?)*, Vm. 27. *lang-pili,* *n. the wainscot lengthwise, opp. to þverpili*, Gpl. 346. *lang-æð, f. long-lasting*; *til langæðar eða fullnaðar*, Bs. i. 740, Ant. 112. *lang-* *æliga, adv. for a long time*, Sturl. ii. 186, MS. 625, 77. *lang-ælgir,* *adj. long-lasting*, Stj. 47, Fas. i. 171, Bs. i. 311. *lang-ær, adj. [lang* *and æ = ever, or akin to Germ. ew, ewig], long-lasting*; *langætt musteri,* *MS. 677, 6; vegsama föður þinn ok móður, svá at þú sörst langær yfir* *jörðinni*, Stj. 301 (Fifth Commandment); *hverr eldrinn mun vera heitari* *ok langærri*, Fms. vii. 37; *má vera at signinn verði ekki langær, ii. 10;* *at langær friðr standi í þessu landi*, Bs. i. 572.

*laraðr, adj. worn, weary, (conversational.)*

*larðr, m. [from Fr. and Engl. lard], lard, fat: in the phrase, e-m sigr* *larðr (cp. e-m sigr kvíðr), one's stomach sinks, one is worn out, (vulgar.)* In *Hrafnagaldr* 23 the sun is poet. called *Fenris föðr-larðr = the 'wolf's lard,*

*the bait, the prey of the wolf*, according to the tale in Edda of the wolf

4. 25. *lang-*

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mod, til langframa, adverb. *for good*, Rétt. 4. 25. *lang-*



(Fenrir) running after the sun (Edda 7) and trying to swallow him. This poem however cannot be ancient, for this French word prob. came to Iceland through the English trade of the 15th century. The explanation given in Fél. x. 10 is erroneous.

**larfr**, m., esp. in pl. *larfar*, rags, tatters.

**las-burða**, adj. *feeble, ailing*.

**lasinn**, adj. *dilapidated, half broken*, Orkn. 528: medic. *ailing*; eg er lasinn, *half lasinn*, I am not quite well.

**laska**, að, to break asunder: reflex. to be half broken: part. *laskaðr*, bruised, and of wood with flaws.

**laski**, a, m. a *flaw, fissure in wood*. II. the wrist-piece of a gauntlet beneath the thumb, (opp. to *ló* or *lób* = the finger part); the phrase, á *ló* og *laski*! The foreman of a fishing-boat divides the catch of fish into two heaps, then throws a glove between these heaps, and turning his face away shouts, á *ló* og *laski*! whereupon each man of the crew has, in his turn, to choose either the *ló* or the *laski*, and take his share according to the side to which the *laski* or the *ló* points.

**las-legr**, adj. = *lasinn*.

**las-leiki**, a, m. *ailment*.

**las-meyri**, f. *decrepitude*, Mar.

**las-meyrr**, adj. *mellow, decrepit*, Band. 28 new Ed., Stj. 98.

**lasna**, að, to decay, become dilapidated.

**last**, n. *vituperation*, Sighvat, freq. in mod. usage.

**LASTA**, að, [Germ. *lästern*], to blame, vituperate, speak ill of; löstuðu þat flestir, Eg. 106; mun sjálfst lofa sik ef vel er, enda mun sjálfst lasta sik ef illa er, Nj. 176; þorfinnr jarl kom þá at ok lastaði ekki verkit, Orkn. 114; lýta ok lasta, Stj. 135, Greg. 49; lasta Guð, to blaspheme, Fb. i. 287.

**lasta-** in compds, see löstr.

**lastan** or **löstun**, f. *slander, reproach, blame*; lof eð löstun, MS. 677. 10, Ísl. ii. 450. **lastanar-orð**, n. pl. words of blemish, Fms. vi. 33.

**lastan-ligr**, adj. (*-liga*, adv.), *reprehensible*, Mar.

**last-audigr**, adj. *vicious, evil*, 655 xi. 2, Hom.

**last-fullr**, adj. *full of evil*, Hom. 24.

**last-ligr**, adj. *slandrous*, Germ. *lästerlich*, Rétt. 61.

**last-mæli**, n. *slander*, Grág. ii. 148, Fms. viii. 252, Pass. II. 15.

**last-orð**, n. = *lastmæli*, Fas. i. 107.

**last-samligr**, adj. (*-liga*, adv.), *reprehensible*, Stj. 156.

**last-samr**, adj. *slandrous*, Stj. 8.

**last-varliga**, adv. *without guile or sin*, Bs. i. 300.

**last-varr**, adj. *guileless, virtuous*, Sks. 24, 687.

**lata**, að, to be slow, slacken, abate: impers., Helgi sækir at fast er hann finnr at þorgrimi latar, Fs. 138; þá er hann finnr at élinu latar, *abates*, (latrar Ed.), Fms. xi. 137.

**latan**, f. *slackening*:—metaph. *dissuasion*, Sturl. ii. 106.

**lat-hendr**, adj. *slow of hand*, Sturl. iii. 200.

**lati**, a, m. the late or lazy one, Edda (Gl.)

**lat-liga**, adv. *slowly*, Fms. vi. 207, Krók. 42, MS. 686 B. i.

**LATR**, adj., fem. *löt*, neut. *latt*, compar. *latari*, superl. *latastr*; [Ulf. *lats* = *δυνάτος*, *ἀργός*; A. S. *lat*; Engl. *late, lazy*; O. H. G. *laz*; Germ. *lass*; Swed. *lät*; Dan. *læd*];—*slow, lazy*, Sturl. ii. 155, Fms. xi. 256; latr ok ó-hlýðinn, 686 B. 2: so in the saying, latr sækir latan heim: with gen., latr e-s, Fms. xi. 256; ó-latr, *diligent*: passim and freq. in mod. usage, eg er latr, latr að lera, latr að vinna, etc.

**LAUÐR**, n., mod. *lōðr*, but the diphthong is borne out by old rhymes as *lauðri*, *rauða*, Fms. vi. 47 (in a verse); *naudr*, vii. 66; as also by the derivative *leyðra*, q. v.: [A. S. *leaðor* = a kind of *nitre*, used for soap; Engl. *latber*]:—the froth or foam of the sea water; *lauðr* var lagt í beði, Fms. vi. 180 (in a verse); ljótu *lauðri* dreif á lypting, id.; alda *lauðri* faldin, Orkn. (in a verse); viðr þolir *naud* í *lauðri*, Fms. vii. (in a verse); *lauðr* Óðins elda, poet. = the blood, Gísl. (in a verse); haf-lauðr, sea-scum, Lex. Poët.; vápn-lauðr = blood.

II. in prose esp. of a kind of *nitre* or soap used in cleaning, e. g. the head; cp. Swed. *loader* = a kind of soap, Engl. *latber*; ok þó hón hófuð hans, ... ok hafði hón eigi þvegit *lauðr* ór höfði honum, Ísl. ii. 333 (Heiðarv. S.); líneik (the maid) strauk *lauðri* um skóir mína, Vigl. 82 new Ed. (in a verse).

**lauðra**, að, mod. *lōðra*, to foam, to be dripping wet with salt water: and esp. of blood, löðrandi af blóði, dripping with blood.

**lauðrungr** or **lōðrungr**, m. a box on the ear, prob. metaph. from washing and lathering the head; [cp. vulgar Engl. *to latber* = to beat.]

**LAUF**, n. [Ulf. *laufs* = *φύλλον*; A. S. and Engl. *leaf*; Germ. *laub*; Dan. *löv*; Swed. *löv*];—a leaf, foliage, Höm. 5, Fs. 135; aldin eða lauf, Gret. 14, Sks. 105; rjúpa-lauf:—metaph., lauf á hjálmi, El. 17, Sturl. iii. 140: in local names, Lauf-áss, whence Laufæsingar, the men from L.

COMPS: **laufa-dráttir**, m. leaf-formed embroidery, Art. **laufa-fettir**, m. a name of a fox, Edda (Gl.) **lauf-blað**, n. a leaf-blade, single leaf, Edda 29. **lauf-göðr**, adj. leafy, abundant in leaves, Barl. 149. **lauf-grænn**, adj. leaf-green, Rkv.; laufgrænn kyrtill, Hrafn. 13, El. 12. **lauf-gyltr**, part. gilt-wreathed, MS. 4. 16.

**lauf-hús**, n. a leaf-house, Hkr. iii. 180. **lauf-segl**, n. a leaf-shaped sail; in the phrase, sigla með laufsegli at e-m, to sail leniently

with a person, Eb. 96, Fas. i. 7. **lauf-settr**, part. ornamented with leaves, El. **lauf-skáli**, a, m. a leaf-house, summer-house, Konr., Fas. iii. 303, Karl. 78. **laufskála-hátíð**, f. the Jewish feast of Tabernacles O. T. **lauf-steindr**, part. leaf-dyed, = laufgrænn, Karl. 341. **laufviðr**, n. leaf-wood (ash, elm, etc.), opp. to needle-wood (fir, pine) B. K. 55.

**laufgask**, að, dep. to be leafy, Skálda 200: part. *laufgaðr*, leaved Bær. 15, Barl. 149, Pass.: metaph., laufgaðr hjálmr, El.

**Laufi**, a, m. the name of the sword of the hero Böðvar Bjarki, Landn. **lauf-létr**, adj. light as a leaf.

**lauf-ligr**, adj. leafy, Sks. 627.

**lauf-ugr**, adj. leafy, Konr.

**lauf-viðr**, m. leaf-wood, = laufviðr, Merl.

**LAUG**, f., old dat. *laugu*; with the article *laugunni*, Rd. 276, Thom. 484, but *lauginni*, Sturl. ii. 98, Fms. vii. 150; pl. *laugar*; [cp. Swed. *låg*, Dan. *löver* in *lör-dag*, *löver-dag*, = Icel. *laugar-dagr*, q. v.]:—a bath; hó varðveitti barn drottningar óborit meðan hón var í laugu, Landn. 110 taka *laugar*, Fs. 72; þar vóru *laugar* görvar, en er konungur var í laugu var tjaldat yfir kerit, Fms. vii. 150; prestur er skyldur at víga þrjár *laugar* um dag (of baptismal water), N. G. L. i. 347; *laug* skal göra heimt löðinn er hendr þvá ok hófuð (of washing the dead), Sdm. 34 (Bogge) síðan vóru borð tekin, en Flösi tók *laugar* ok lið hans, Nj. 176, (hann *laug*, mund-*laug*, q. v.): the bath in which a new-born infant is washed called *laug*.

II. in Icel. a hot spring, which was used for bathing en Föstudags-aptan fóru biskupar báðir til *laugar* í *Laugar-ás* eptir nátt verð, Bs. i. 78; eitt hvert kveld er þeir fóru til *laugar*, ... en *laugin* (d. spring) var ekki á almanna-veg, 621; þat var eitt kveld er Snorri sat *laugu*, at talat var um höfðingja, ... Sturla Bárðarson hafði haldið vöð yfir *lauginni* ok leiddi hann Snorra heim, Sturl. ii. 98; fyrir sunnan á eru *laugar* (hot springs) ok þar hjá jarðholur stórar, Eg. 747; Kjartan fór opt til Sælingsdals-*laugar* (the well in S.), jafnan bar svá til at Guðr. var at *laugu*, Ld. 160; Gestr kemr til Sælingsdals-*laugar*, ok dvel þar um hríð, Guðrún kom til *laugar* ok fagnar vel Gestu frændu sínu 124.

III. in Icel. the hot springs were public bathing-places, a the word is freq. in local names, *Laugar*, f. pl., *Laugar-á*, *Laugar-á*, *Lauga-ból*, *Laugar-brekka*, *Laugar-dalr*, *Laugar-dælar*, *Laugar-nes*, *Lauga-land*, *Lauga-vatn*, *Lauga-fell*, *Laugar-velli*, *Lauga-skær*, *Laugar-hús*, Landn.; see the Sagas, the map of Icel Eggert Itin.; and as the latter part of a compd, *Valla-laug*, *Sælingsdals-laug*, *Reykja-laug*, etc., all indicating places with hot springs used for baths in olden times.

IV. Saturday was the day appointed for cleansing and bathing, and hence the day took its name, *laugar-aptan* m. 'bath-even', Saturday evening, Ísl. ii. 274; *laugar-dagr*, m. 'bath-day', Saturday, Grág., K. þ. K., N. G. L., the Sagas passim: *laugardag morginn*, m., -kveld, n. Saturday morning, evening, passim: *lauga-kveld*, n. = *laugaraptan*, Ísl. ii. 247; *laugar-morginn*, m. 'bath morning', Saturday morning, Ísl. ii. 232; *laugar-nátt*, f. 'bath-night', Saturday night, (the night between Saturday and Sunday, as shewn) Sturl. ii. 170; ok er lofat at eta hvítan mat miðviku-nátt ok *laugar* í Hvíta-dögum, K. Á. 188, K. þ. K. This washing and fasting had religious character, as is shewn by *laugavatn*, Sól. 50; as also by the verb in *Skíða R.*,—aldrei frá ek at aumum þrját | mun illra meina batna | f en lofar at leggja af blót | ok *laugarnætr* at vatna, 202: and that it came from the remote heathen age, when the year was still counted by pentads, a not by heptads, we may infer from the freq. use of *laug* as the latter part the compd in proper names, esp. of women, *Ás-laug*, *Guð-laug*, *Þór-laug*, *Odd-laug*, *Sigr-laug*, *Snæ-laug*, *Vé-laug* (= the Holy well, the Holy bath) and of men, *Her-laugr*, *Guð-laugr*, see Landn. and the Sagas.

COMPS: *laugar-hús*, n. a bath-house, Bs. ii. 22. *laugar-ker*, n. bathing-tub, MS. 451. *laugar-píning*, f. 'passion' in a bath, of bishop who died when in a bath, Bs. i. 78. (see the context of 1 passage.) *lauga-vatn*, n. bathing-water, Sól. 50.

**lauga**, að, [Swed. *laga*; cp. Lat. *lavare*], to bathe; þeir tóku kyn Joseph, *lauguðu* hann ok lituðu í kiðja-blóði, Stj. 194; hann laug öxina í blóðinu, Eb. 200; þvá hann ok *lauga*, Greg. 61; fór hann þá til Jórdanar ok *lauguði* sik þar sem siðr er til pálmara, Hkr. iii. 67: nurse's term, to bathe a new-born infant, performed in olden times, a perhaps still, with some ceremony.

II. reflex. to bathe; *lauguði* konungur í ánni Jórdan, Fms. vii. 87, 92; allr líkami Lausnarans *laugð* þá í blóði hans, Pass. 3. 9: metaph., *laugaðr* í leiði ok moldu, Karl. 40 silfri *laugat*, Fas. iii. 627; *laugaðr* í rauðu gulli, i. 172.

**laug-móðr**, adj. 'bath-weary', weary after having bathed, Thom. 484. **lauk-jafn**, adj. 'leek-even', straight, just, metaph. from the plant Sighvat.

**LAUKR**, m. [A. S. *leac*; Engl. *leek*; O. H. G. *lob*; Germ. *lau*; Swed. *lök*; Dan. *løg*];—a leek; hón hafði þar gört í steinkatt stapi *lauk* (onion) ok önnur grös, ok gaf at éta enum sárum mönnum, þv kenndi af laukinum út ór sári því er á hol var, Ó. H. 223. 2. in writers and in poetry esp. *garlic* (geir-laukr, q. v.), Fas. 176, 205, 44 þá var grund gróin grænum *lauki*, Vsp. 4; litíð kveða *lauki* gæft til au a saying, Sighvat, Lex. Poët., passim.

3. metaph. of sleek, tap



things; réttir sem laukr, *straight as a leek*, Játv. 4, Pr. 406 (lauk-  
lök-laukr, a sword; itr-laukr, q. v.; a mast is called the leek of a  
dda gr, Lex. Poët.; ættar-laukr, the 'leek of a family,' the best  
a family.

4. the oily skin of sea birds is called laukr, e. g.  
laukr, the skin of a young puffin. COMPS: lauka-garðr, m.  
arden, Ld. 260, N. G. L. i. 253, Mag. 171. lauks-höfuð, n.  
head, clove of garlic, Clar.

5. n. secret money: in the phrase, í laumi, by stealth.

6. MA, að, with dat. to put by stealth; eg laumaði því að honum:  
sneak, go stealthily, eg laumaðisk að honum.

7. N, f. [from ljuga, contr. from laugu; cp. Ulf. ga-laugs = κρυπτός,  
leini, f. = κρυπτός; Dan.-Swed. lön, cp. Engl. lone, lonely; the word  
fore quite different from laun = reward]:—*secrecy, concealment*,  
sögu að þeir höfðu tekit fé til launar ok lygi, that they had taken  
conceal and forswear it, 656 C. 57; þá er morð... eða ef maðr  
til launar, Grág. i. 87; dul eða laun, Edda (Ht.) 127; nú heimtir  
þeirra betr eða fleira fé en ván eigi, ok leggir laun á, Grág. i.

8. 2. esp. in the adverb. phrase, á laun, 'alone, bidden'; hann  
þangat ok var á laun, Nj. 57; þar var Kári nökkura stund á  
8; menn skýldi blóta á laun ef vildi, Bs. i. 25; mæla á laun, to  
relly, Am. 3; hann sendi mann á laun, Al. 91; Geirmundr skipar  
ir nar á laun... (leynt hefir hann þessu alla menn), Ld. 112; með  
; hann fór með laun, ok brá á sik gamals manns líki, Edda i.  
laun-barn, n. a secret bairn, natural child, Grág. i. 237, 252.

6t, n. secret (beaten) worship, Fms. ii. 162. laun-dóttir,  
natural daughter. laun-dyrr, n. pl. a secret doorway, Gullþ.

84, Nj. 198, Orkn. 430, Fms. ii. 2. laun-festar, f. pl. a  
rabal, H. E. i. 475. laun-festing, f. = launfestar, H. E. ii. 139.

ndr, m. a secret meeting, Bret. 80. laun-geitinn, part.  
begotten, illegitimate, natural, Nj. 30, Eg. 708, Grág. i. 170.

5. laun-heitr, adj. treacherously bot. laun-kárr, adj.  
in secrets, mysterious; vera úlaunkar at tíðendum, Bs. i. 621; in  
(in the verse) read launkarr for launkrar, as is shown by the sense

as the rhyme. laun-koss, m. a secret kiss, Grág. i. 337.  
-nór, m. a bidden (sbam) person, a dummy, Boll. 338. laun-

secret talk, Bs. ii. 229. laun-ráð, n. a secret device, Edda  
laun-sát (mod. laun-sátr, n.), f. a 'bidden seat,' an ambush,

365, 402, 619. laun-sátt or laun-sætt, f. a secret agree-  
i. 871, H. E. i. 561. laun-sigr, n. a victory won by fraud,

laun-sonr, m. a secret son, natural son. laun-staðr, m.  
bases, Eg. (in a verse). laun-stefna, f. a secret meeting,

34. laun-stigr, m. a secret path, Hkr. iii. 133. laun-  
dam. pilfering, theft, Fms. ix. 272. laun-tal, n. secret speaking,

þæg, Fms. vii. 128, Gísl. 54. laun-vágr, m. a bidden creek,  
n. = leynivágr, q. v. laun-víg, n. a secret manslaughter, a law

ing between full murder and manslaughter, defined in Gísl. 22.  
vis-mál, n. a case of launvíg, Lv. 109. laun-þing, n. a secret

Fms. viii. 327, Orkn. 268.  
Ulf, n. pl. [Ulf. laun = μισθός, χάρις; A. S. leân; Engl. loan; O. H. G.

Om, lön; Dan.-Swed. lön] = rewards: minni munu verða launin  
ærri, Nj. 10; at leið sé laun ef þægi, Hm. 38; góðs laun, 124;

abakkur laun, Fms. v. 192; vil ek heldr eiga undir þér launin, xi.  
ir höfðu boðit honum laun, en hann neitti, i. 12; laun munu

er, ek skal gjalda hverjum eptir sínum verkum, Hom. 144, and  
mut never in sing.; kvæðis-laun, bragar-laun, etc.; Guðs laun!

Guðs laun, Öðinn! (cp. Guð B. II), Skíða R. 109. launa-

rdj. worthy of reward.

nað, to reward, with dat. of the person, acc. of the thing for  
the reward is given, but dat. of the gift itself; þeir hafa yðr (dat.)

aco engu launat nema illu, Fms. i. 84; illum huga launaðir þú þá  
rúfr, Hbl. 21; hvi mundi hann oss (dat.) þat eigi góðu launa,

; illu mun þér launat verða, Nj. 38; ok skal ek þat vel launa  
Eo. 23; þat þarf eigi at launa sem eigi er górt, a saying, Grett.;

me, unrewarded; var-launaðr, scantily rewarded; eiga e-m vart-  
t, be indebted, be under an obligation to one, Karl. 198: to pay

þing hvern er smíðar skolu launa, N. G. L. i. 101; launa e-t af  
2 rök out, pay in work done, Fr.

ng, f. concealment, secrecy; esp. in adverb. phrases, af (á, með)  
ng secretly, Nj. 103, v. 1.; mjök á launungu, Fms. i. 66, viii. 368;

angu, Bs. i. 622: in mod. usage singly, mér er engin launung á  
this matter of secrecy for me.

UR, m. [A. S. and Old Engl. leap; still used in Lancashire for  
fishing-basket] = a box or basket, in Icel. of lattice-work, for

the back, also called meiss, q. v.; lauprinn er hann þar sveininn,  
17, Vápn. 16, Vm. 98; selja salt í laupum, N. G. L. ii. 254: in

a sp. of a measure of butter, Gpl. 491, 492, 524 (smjör-laupr), D. N.  
sol-laupr, q. v.; ef munda þú hafa upp sætt í ull-laupi mínum

ae basket) ef ek vissi at þú mundi einart lífa, Orkn. 28. 2.  
be timber frame or scaffold of a building; þá er þeir höfðu

up þá kirkjunnar, Fms. ii. 234; á öðru árinu var lauprinn reistr,  
vallir innstöplar ok sylunnar tvær, Safn i. 66.

lausa-brullaup, n. an improvised wedding, Eg. 24.

lausa-búð, f. a shed, extemporised booth, Bs. ii. 107.

lausa-eyrir, m. [Dan. løsøre], = lausafé, Íb. 16, Eg. 131.

lausa-fé, n., gen. fjár, movable property, as opp. to lands or even to  
land and cattle, Nj. 29, Eg. 13, 67, 395, Fms. i. 25.

lausa-fjöl, f. a loose board, þjal.

lausa-góz, n. = lausafé, Vm. 79, Pm. 4, Fms. xi. 441.

lausa-hross, n. a led horse, Jb. 278.

lausa-kjör, n. pl. loose conditions, a void bargain; undir mál né  
lausakjör, no false or feigned bargain, Grág. i. 225; enda skolu engi

lausakjör á vera, 268.

lausa-klofi, a, m., gramm. a dipthong, Skálda 170.

lausa-klæði, n. pl. the loose (upper) garments, Eg. 579.

lausa-leikr, m. boredom; eiga barn í lausaleik: lausaleiks-barn,  
n. a child begotten out of wedlock.

lausa-maðr, m. a law term, a 'loose-man,' able-bodied labourer who  
has no fixed home, Jb. 350, (thus opp. to gríðmaðr or maðr í vist); hann

var lausamaðr, ok var vistum (had his temporary abode) á Stokkahlöðum,  
Sturl. ii. 67; bændr ok lausir menn, Fs. 23: hence a tramp, vagabond,

strákar ok lausa-menn, Bs. i. 807.

lausa-matr, m. meat of various kinds; krof fimm ok enn lausamatr  
nökkurr, Dipl. v. 18.

lausa-mennska, u, f. the state or life of a lausamaðr.

lausa-mjóðm, f. a trick with the hip in wrestling, Bárð. 183.

lausa-penningr, m. loose money, cash, Dipl. i. 2.

lausa-snjör, m. loose snow, Eb. 236, Sturl. iii. 26.

lausa-taug, f. a loose strap to carry about one, Eg. 279.

lausa-tök, n. pl. a wrestler's term, a loose grasp, opp. to close 'back-  
spanning.'

lausa-viðr, m. loose logs, planks, Bs. i. 392, Dipl. v. 18.

lausa-vísa, u, f. a ditty, Edda (Ht.), freq. in mod. usage.

lausa-pili, n. a movable panelling, Gpl. 346.

laus-beislaðr, adj. unbridled, unhampered, let loose.

laus-eygr, adj. with unsteady eyes, Fb. i. 540.

laus-geðjaðr, adj. = lausgeðr, Ísl. ii. 418.

laus-geðr, adj. fickle-minded, Róm. 266.

laus-grýttir, adj. with loose pebbles, Glúm. 394.

laus-gyrðr, adj. loose-girted, of a horse, belt, Gpl. 540: without a  
belt, without money, Ísl. ii. 52.

laus-hárr, adj. with loose hairs, Edda 21.

laus-höfðaðr, adj. loose-headed, false, Róm. 161.

lausingi, a, m. = leysingi, q. v.

laus-leiki, a, m. looseness, a loose life, Mar.

laus-liga, adv. loosely, Orkn. 430.

laus-ligr, adj. loose, unsteady, Sturl. iii. 200, 215.

laus-lyndi, n. looseness of mind, fickleness, Fas. ii. 134, Sks. 776.

laus-lætti, n. = lauslyndi, Vígl. 26: mod. looseness, uncastity.

laus-máll, adj. loose of speech, Glúm. 372, Fms. vi. 108.

laus-mælgí, f. loose speech, Glúm. 372.

laus-mæli, n. pl. breach of word, Fms. x. 50, Hkr. ii. 122.

lausn, f. release, liberation; hann lagði á hvern þeirra verk ok lausn,  
bè put a work and ransom on each of his bondsmen, i. e. he gave them

a chance of emancipating themselves by paying a fixed sum of money,  
Ó. H. 28: eccl. redemption, til hjálpar ok lausnar öllu mannkyni, Mar.;

þat man okkr vera til engra lausna, Hom. 155; fyrir vára lausn pöldi  
hann písl, id.; áðr sú lausn kom er heitin var Abraham, 51, Stj., N. T.,

Pass. Vidal. passim; endr-lausn, q. v. = right of redemption, B. K. 40:—  
absolution from sin or ban, Bs. i. 287, Fms. ix. 524; hann tók lausn af

sjálfum pávanum, Nj. 281, K. Á. 38, 76, Bs. i. 710, passim; af-lausn, q. v. =  
release from a duty, Fms. x. 21.

II. decision, judgment; en er  
konungs son var búinn at segja fram lausnir mála, Sks. 643; þar var

lausn ok band allra vanda-mála, Fb. ii. 71; eiga lausn á máli, to decide  
in a case, Bs. i. 708:—plur. lausnir, in þing-lausnir, q. v. COMPS:

lausnar-gjald, n. a ransom. lausnar-mark, n. a badge of redemp-  
tion, Hom. 104. lausnar-steinn, m. a stone with bidden power to loose

the pains of labour, Maurer's Volkssagen. lausnar-tíðindi, n. loose  
news, Sturl. ii. 96, iii. 256.

lausnari, a, m. a releaser, 656 B: eccl. the Redeemer, Stj. 27, Hont.

36, Barl. 30, Pass., Vidal. passim.

lausn-orðr, adj. = lausyrðr, Sks. 773, Karl. 439.

LAUSS, adj., compar. lausari. super. lausastr; [Ulf. laus = λύσις; A. S.  
leās; Engl. loose, release; Germ. los; Dan. løs] = loose, opp. to fast;

fast ok laust; steinn, annarr fastr enn annarr lauss, Pm. 106; (fór) uta-  
borðs seglit ok allt þat er laust var á búlkunum nema menn, Bs. i. 422;

verða lauss, to get loose; eldr varð lauss, fire broke loose (cp. Dan. ildlös),  
Fms. x. 29; láta laust, to let loose, let slip, yield up, vi. 203, Nj. 58, Stj.

184; leggja laust fyrir, to sit loose, be easy to seize upon; þótti eigi svá laust  
fyrir liggja sem þeir ætluðu, Fms. viii. 357. II. metaph. free,

unimpeded, Germ. ledig; þar var engi maðr laust at söðla hest konungs,  
Ó. H. 15; bændr ok lausir menn, Fs. 23; þessa megin skaltú láta hest

þinn, ok gakk þú lauss yfir brúna, leave thy horse behind, and walk loose



(i.e. *unencumbered*) across the bridge, Konr.; skal þat lið á móti því er laust er ok eigi er í fylkingu, Eg. 293: riða laust, to ride (travel) *unencumbered, without luggage*, Hrafn. 27; lauss hestr, a *led horse*, Fms. v. 285.

2. *disengaged, with gen.*; en ek skal lauss allra mála ef hann kemr eigi svá út, Isl. ii. 217; vit erum lausir allra svardaga, Fb. i. 232; lauss einka-mála, Ó. H. 194.

3. *void, not binding*; nú er laus veðjan okkar, Fms. vi. 370; laus eru öll nýmæli ef eigi verða upp sögð et þriðja hvert sumar, Grág. (Kb.) i. 37; en ef Sigvaldi kemr eigi þessu fram, sem nú var skilt með þeim, þá skulu mál þeirra öll vera laus, Fms. xi. 100; kuggrinn stár á kjólum fast en kaup er laust, Stef. Ól.

4. *vacant*; viljum vér gefa yðr Ólafis kirkju, þvíat hón er nú laus, Bs. i. 800; lauss biskupsdómur, a *vacant bishopric*, Mar.; laust braud, a *vacant living for a priest*.

5. *with the notion of empty*; sigla lausum killi, to sail 'with a *loose keel*', i.e. *without a cargo*, Ó. H. 115; sigla lausu skipi, *id.*, Bs. i. 518.

6. *light, of sleep*; hann var kominn í hvílu sína ok sofaðr laust, Mar.; þá seig á hann svefn, ok þó svá lauss, at hann þóttisk vaka, Ó. H. 195, Vkv. 29.

7. *dissolved, of a meeting (þing-lausnir)*; þing skal laust segja á miðjum degi, Grág. i. 116; dag þann er sóknar-þing er laust, 117.

8. *loose, i.e. personal, property*; lönd ok lausa aura (see *lausafé*, *lauseyrir*), Eg. 34, Js. 62; lausir penningar, *loose money, cash*, D. N. v. 488.

9. *not lined, of a garment*; þrír dükur með rautt skinn ok enn fjórði lauss, Vm. 47; hökull lauss, stola laus, 15.

10. *absolved from ban*; hann söng yfir þeim miserere, ok seigr þeim þó, at þá vóru þeir eigi lausari en áðr, Sturl. ii. 11.

11. *loose, dissolve*; lauss í sínum framferðum, Mar.: *beardless*, lauss ok með litlum athuga, *id.* III. as the last part in compds mostly suffixed to a root word, often in gen., in a negative sense, in Icel. almost in endless instances, of which many remain in English, *saklauss, sleekless; auðnu-lauss, luckless; athuga-lauss, thoughtless; meinlauss, guileless; vit-lauss, witless, insane, etc.*, from which is formed the neut. subst. termination *-leysi*.

laus-tækr, adj. *easily taken*, Band. 28 new Ed. lausung, f. [A. S. *leasing*; Old Engl. *leasing*; North. E. *leesum*]:—*lying, falsehood*; gjalda lausung við lygi, Hm.; lausung fyrir staðfesti, Al. 23, Fbr. 74; með lausung, at *large*; á þeim degi sem þú gengr út . . . með lausung, Stj. 557. I Kings ii. 42; þeir stela nauti, en gefa lausungina Guðs nafni, they steal the ox, but give the *offal* to the name of God, Prov. xx. 25 in a note to the Bible of 1644; cp. 'to steal a pound and give a penny.'

II. *loose living, life of a libertine*, Mar., Hom., Fms. xi. 423, passim in old and mod. usage. COMPS: lausungar-kona, u, f. a *loose woman, harlot*, Mar. lausungar-maðr, m. a *lovel, libertine*, Mar. lausungar-orð, n. *deceit*, Jb. 385.

laus-yrði, n. *breach of one's word*, Fms. vii. 151, Sks. 776, Fbr. 64. laus-yrðr, adj. *unreal in one's words*, Sks. 773.

LAUT, f. [lúta; early Swed. *löt*=*pasture*, Schlyter], a *hollow place*, Grett. (in a verse), Lex. Poët.: the word is freq. in mod. usage, but seems not to be recorded in old prose.

LAX, m. [Scot. *lax*; O. H. G. *lachs*; Germ. *lachs*; Dan. *laks*; Swed. *lax*]:—a *salmon*, Edda 40, 72, Nj. 69, Fs. 35, 164, Fb. i. 539, passim: the male *lax* is called *hængr* (contr. *hænger*), cp. *goð-lax*, q. v. In Lent it was forbidden even to mention meat by name, and hence at that season people called it jestingly *klauf-lax*, 'cloven-boofed salmon,' see the story told in Maurer's Volks. 207, 208.

LAX-á, f. = *Laxwater*, *salmon water*, a name of many rivers; whence Laxár-dalr, m. *Laxwater dale*, and Lax-dælir, m. pl. *the men from L.*: Laxdæla-Saga, u, f. *the Saga of L.*, Eb. 334, Grett. 15 new Ed., Fms. ii. 257. COMPS: laxa-fiski, n. *salmon-fishing*, Boldt. laxa-kast, laxa-verpi, n. a *salmon casting-net*, Boldt.

lax-á, f. a *salmon river*, Gpl. 419; see *lax*.

lax-bróðir, m. a kind of *salmon*.

lax-ganga, u, f. *shoals of salmon entering rivers*, Bs. i. 595.

lax-varpa, u, f. a *salmon cast*, Boldt.

lax-veiðr, f. *salmon-fishing*, Eg. 136, Ld. 14, Bs. ii. 140, 141.

lax-verp, n. a *salmon-cast*, B. K. 29.

LAZ and latz, n. [for. word, from Fr. *lace*, Germ. *latz*, Lat. *laqueus*]:—a *lace*; kyrtla ok latz at síðu, *kirtles laced on the sides*, Eg. 602; drag-kyrtla latz, Fms. vi. 440.

laza, að, to *lace*; laza klæði sín, Str. 81.

lazan, f. *lacing*; lazan klæða sinna, Str. 82.

LÁ, f. pl. lár, the line of shoal water along the shore, edged by the surf; þekti hann at tré flaut í lánni, Mar.; hann hleypr út í lárnar ok bregðr í fiskinn öðrum enda á snærinu, Finnþ. 220; líki Pompeius köstuðu þeir á sjá út, ok reiddi þat í lánni, Róm. 232: still in mod. usage:—poët. the sea generally, Lex. Poët.; odd-lá = *blood*, Höfuðl.; járn-lá.

II. = *laz, craft*, a Æ. *ley*, in Vsp. III. *hair*, Lat. *lanugo*, cp. lóð; háir heitir lá, Edda 109.

LÁ, pres. láði, pret. láði, part. láð; [Ulf. *laian*=*λοιδορεῖν*, John ix. 28, and used strong; A. S. *lean*; Hel. and O. H. G. *laban*]:—to *blame*; lá e-m e, eg lá þér það ekki, I do not blame thee for it; or, það er ekki láandi (gerund.), it is *excusable*. It is curious that no instance is on record from old writers, although the word must be old.

LÁÐ, n. [prob. akin to lán, Germ. *lehn* (ð=u), prop. denoting a *ief*]:—land, but mostly only in poetry: in the allit. phrase, land ok láð, land and lea, Hkm. 21; fyrirgöra landi ok láði, Fms. xi. 363; láð og lög, land and sea; láðs og lagar dýr, an *amphibious animal*; hann kom fram á eitt fagrt láð, Karl. 71: freq. in poetry, see Lex. Poët.: as also in poët. compds, esp. as láð-gefandi, part. *ief-giving*: láð-göfgaðr, part. *gifted with lands*: láð-valdr, m. a *ief-wielder* = a king: láð-varðaðr and láð-vörðr, m. a *land-warder*, all epithets of a king, Lex. Poët.

lá-deyða, u, f. a *smooth, dead sea*.

láð-maðr, m. [an A. S. word, as the root vowel á=ei shews]:—a *loadsman, pilot, guide*; Keisarin sendi konungi herlið mikitt ok láðmenn af sínu ríki, Fms. xi. 313, v. 1. (cp. the verse), Fas. ii. 304 (in a verse).

láfi, a, m. a *thrashing floor, barn floor*, Stj. 397, 620, Gpl. 346; láfi filí, a *barn floor*, N. G. L. i. 38; láfa garðr, a *barn*, Stj. 392, 397.

Láfi, a, m. a pet name = Óláfr, Gramm. p. xxxv.

LÁG, f., lóg in Edda 68, 85; [Swed. *laga*; Ivar Aasen *log*; Engl. *log*]:—a *felled tree, log*; lág heitir ok tré þat er fellr í skógi, Edda 85; lág, þat er tré, 68; vóru þar fen stórk ok höggnað á lágir, Eg. 577; sátu þeir allir samt á einni lág, Fms. i. 179, xi. 64, 332; þá spurði Hávarðr hverr féll af láginni? Hkr. i. 241; ok því næst koma þeir at lág nokkurri er liggir um þvera götuna, Fb. iii. 376: the word is now obsolete in Icel. or is only used in the sense of

II. pl. lágur, a *deep, hollow place*; lág and laut are synonymous: the phrase, láta e-d liggja í láginni to let a thing lie in the hole, i.e. *bide, conceal it*.

lá-garðr, m. a 'fence of ló', the surf; þá sá þau at sylgja lá á steini lágörðunum, Bs. i. 317; kom þar um síðir at ham þreyttisk á sand var hann þá kominn í lágardá, dró hann þá niðr, í því sá hann har kerling ein stórk öð út at honum, Fas. ii. 435.

laga-söngur, m. the 'low-chant' in the Roman Catholic mass where the host was elevated, Bs., Hom., H. E. passim; lágasöngva bók, kve skrá, the book (scroll) containing the low-chants, Vm., Ám., Pm.

lág-leikr, m. *lowliness, humility*, Mar.

lág-lendi, n. *low land, flat land*, Stj. 591.

lág-lendr, adj. *low-lying, flat*, of a county.

lág-liga, adv. *lowly*, Stj. 601; secretly, Fms. x. 425, 437.

lág-ligr, adj. *low*, Fas. i. 403.

lág-mæltr, part. *low spoken, with a low voice*, Fms. i. 159, Ver. 30.

lágna, að, to become bigb, of meat: part. lágnaðr, of meat, fish.

lág-nætti, n. 'low-night', the depth of night, midnight, opp. to high d. (hádegi).

LÁGR, adj., compar. lægri, superl. lægrst; [Dan. *lav*; Swed. *låg* not found in A. S., so that probably the Engl. *low* is borrowed from Scand. word]:—*low*; lát hæl þinn síga nokkut svá lægra en tær, Sk. 372; at nú sé lægra í horninu en áðr, Edda 32; en lægrst Magnús kró Hkr. iii. 221; þá er sólin er lág um kveldit, when the sun is low on horizon, Þiðr. 338; short, þat er mitt ráð, at þú trúir aldri lágum mar ok raðskeggjum, Fms. xi. 428; öxi mikla ok lág skaptið, Sturl. 64; Þóðr enn lágí, Ó. H. 139:—*low, low-lying*, of land, þegar re koma þá er úvætt at búa þar sem lág liggir, Fms. vi. 136:—*low*, of a voice; hann svarar ok heldr lágí, i. 159; konungr tók kveðju þu lágí, Sturl. iii. 305; biðja fyrir sér lágí, Hom. (St.).

II. phras. bera lágí höfuð, to carry one's head low, bang the head, be discomf. Nj. 94; stefna þá at Birkibeinum ok standa nú engum mun lægra þeir, are no worse off than they, Fms. ix. 44; en hina lægri daga (the low boly days) þrim aurum, K. Á. 170; munda ek þat vilja áðr þessu þi er lokit, at ér færit lægra, I would like to see ye lowered, bumbled, 220; bera lægra hlut, to get the worst of it, Fms. v. 59, vi. 412.

lág-raddaðr, part. = lág-raustaðr.

lág-raustaðr, part. *low-voiced*, Bárð. 176.

lág-skepitr, adj. with a short handle, of an axe, Fms. ii. 71, 100.

lág-talaðr, adj. speaking in a low voice, Fb. i. 336.

lág-vaxinn, part. *low-grown, short of stature*, Fas. iii. 307.

Láki, a, m., contr. for Þorlákr, Gramm. p. xxxv.

Lá-land, n. Laaland, a Danish island, Fms. xi.

lámur, m. [Gael. *lamb*], a paw, of the hand, Edda 110.

LÁN, n., but an older feminine is indicated by the compd lár dróttinn; [A. S. *lean*; Engl. *loan*; Dan. *laan*]:—a *loan*; in the saying, er lán lengr en léd er; þiggja lán, to receive as a loan, Grág. i. 437; láni, as a loan, Fms. ix. 404; hafa at láni, to get on credit, Nj. 2; selja at láni, to lend, Grág. i. 400.

2. with the notion of land, a f. en ef þú vilt þrálíga halda á ríkinu, þá mun þér hinn til at fara á hans ok görask hans maðr, munu vér þá biðja með þér, at hann þér at láni þetta ríki, Ó. H. 45; á því láni, Sighvat, cp. láð; Guðs a loan from God, Hom. 149.

3. metaph. *luck, good luck*; ill-luck, freq. in mod. usage. COMPS: lánis-fé, n. *lent money*, Fb. iv. 328, Ó. H. 149, N. G. L. i. 22.

lánis-hestur, m., lánis-hross, borrowed horse, Grág. i. 433.

lánis-klæði, n. pl. borrowed clothes, 85.

lánis-maðr, m. a *lucky man*; ó-lánismaðr, an *ill-fated man*.

lána, að, to lend; þetta er lánsfé ef ymsir menn hafa lánat mér, Fb. iv. 328; en þeim lánáði hón klæði er eigi áttu sjálfir, Hkr. ii. 31;



ú fást í því sem þér er ekki lánat, at yrkja lof um mik, Fb. i.

dróttinn, m., prop. a *liege-lord*, whence generally a *lord, master*, the king or lord of a district; heit er lánardróttsins ást, a saying, þó ræð ek þér annat heilræði, at þú svík aldri lánardróttninn j. 129; hefir þú skammliga svíkt þinn lánardróttninn, þóat hann j. 608r, Grett. 184 new Ed.; hann beidd svá ens æðsta meistara dróttns, MS. 625. 63; hann þótti vel hafa fylgt sínum lánar- Fms. vii. 223: a *master*, betra þykki mér at látask í þínu húsi a um lánardróttna, Nj. 57.

l. n. = lánsef, N. G. L. i. 22.

n. a *box to keep wool in*, freq. in mod. usage.

l. m. [for. word], a *laurel*.

l. a, m. a '*latch-bow*', *cross-bow*, Fms. viii. 285, Sks. 390, Karl. i. 63.

l. adj. *unlocked, latchless*, Fms. xi. 226.

l. m. [Dan.-Swed. lds; Engl. *latch*, borrowed from the Scand. (?)],

l. lúka; lúka at lúka lásum upp, Grág. ii. 195; sýngr í lási, ...

semman í lási (*locked*), Fms. iii. 67; vera láss ok lykill fyrir e-u,

í lásum eða lokum, N. G. L. i. 84; hann flókki þá um alla lása,

6; borg vár hefir langan tíma verit svá sem láss fyrir yðru ríki,

56; þar vóru á úti-dyrr, ok stærk láss fyrir, Grett. 44 new Ed.;

fyrir kistu, 198 new Ed.; stökk þá láss af limum, Gg. 10;

er í lás um lokin, Gm. 22.

f. a *cross-bow shaft*, Sturl. i. 180.

l. like the Engl. subst. *let*, scarcely used except in compds; út-lát,

l. lát, an *inlet, a bag*; blóð-lát, *blood-letting*.

II. a *loss*;

l. konungi lát sitt, ok kölluðusk eltir hafa verit, Fms. xi. 370:

decease, ek segi þér lát Eyvindar bróður þíns, Nj. 4; lát hins

úts konungs, Bs. i. 71; lítlu síðar var mér sögð brenna hans ok

ii. 18; hann frá lát sonar síns, Gullþ., passim; manna-lát, loss

and-lát, líf-lát, q. v.; af-lát, *killing*.

III. in pl. *manners*;

l. ok lát; skipta litum ok látum, to *change shape and manners*,

28: esp. of *bad manners, bawling, uproar*, hón var svá mjök

mennt máttu eigi standask lát hennar, Fas. i. 254; skrípa-lát,

vi. 17, Fms. viii. (in a verse), see læti; en aldrei veit ek hvat látum

vi. 202; í sínum látum sumum, Skálda 170; gera spott at látum

m. j. 124; hann bað menn ekki syrgja né láta öðrum herfilegum

vi. 17. látá-læti, n. pl. *dissimulation*.

l. pres. læt, læt'k, Edda (in a verse), pl. látum; pret. lét, 2nd

(rhyming with *bristir* in Edda in a verse); subj. lėti; imperat.

l. pret. látinn: middle forms, pres. látumk, Am. 89; pret.

ok l. m. 106, Eb. (in a verse), Eg. 103 (in a verse): with neg. suff.,

l. k-að ek, *I let not*, Ó. H. 171 (in a verse); pret. lét-a, Skv.

imperat. lát-attu or lát-ðu, Sdm. 28, Líkn. 6: [Ulf. lætan =

l. a. S. lætan; Old Engl. *laten*; Engl. *let*; O. H. G. *lazan*; Germ.

l. wed. *lata*; Dan. *lade*.]

l. To *let, put, place*; bað hann at láta þá í myrkva-stofu, MS.

3, var Haraldur þar inn látinn (*shut in*), Hkr. iii. 69; látá naut

l. 'neut' in a stall, *let them in*, Gisl. 20; látá út, to *let out*, Fms.

l. II. to *let, suffer, grant*; vil ek þess biðja yðr, herra, at

l. oss mjök yðra, Ld. 112; konungr lét margar tóptir til garða

l. þakkanum, Fms. ii. 27; látá laust, to *let go, let loose*, Nj. 70,

l. 58; hann villði eigi látá þenna hest, viii. 123; látá hlut sinn,

l. góns share, *be worsted*, i. 74.

2. to *leave, forsake*; biðr

l. þeir láti blótin, Fms. x. 274; látá fyrir róða, to *throw to the*

l. róði, and látá fur líð; hann lét ok fur líð allan farangr

l. ii. 362; látá einan, to *forsake a person*; láttu mig, Dröttinn,

l. Pass.; hann ætlaði at láta eina (to *divorce*) drottningina,

l. 171.

3. to *lose*; ok létir þú hrossin eigi at síðr, Ld.

l. ef þeir verða forlióta, þá munu þeir láta líð sitt, Eg. 284;

l. em hann hafði látið, Magn. 528; látá skal hann ok féit allt,

l. 24; at ek hafa fyrir því látið manndóm eða sannindi, ix. 333;

l. einn, to *lose the game*, Edda 31; látá lífit, to *lose one's life*, Eg.

l. j. 3, Fms. xi. 3.

4. with dat. to *suffer loss in or of a thing*;

l. þar lífinu, *suffered loss of his life, perished*, Finnþ. 256; hét ek

l. heldr lífi mínu (líf mitt, v. l.), en ganga á þenna eíðstaf, Fms.

l. 5; gengu á jókla upp ok létu lífi er dagleið var til bygða, Bs. i.

l. skal ek mínu fjörvi láta, Skv. 3. 15; þú skalt láta mínu

l. and in mod. usage, látá kálfi, to *drop the calf*; and látá föstri,

l. cy. 5. to *let do or let be done*; hann lét sveininum ekki í

l. *let nothing be done to the boy, indulged him in everything*, Nj.

l. inni honum svá mikit at hann mátti ekki í móti honum

l. 566, cp. látá eptir, undan e-m, etc.

6. vóru þá látnir

mánaði er fallsótt lætr af (*ceases*), Grág. i. 458; látá af hendi, to *let*

out of one's hands, *deliver up*, Eg. 66, Nj. 186, Fms. vii. 173; látá fé

af, to *kill, slaughter* (cattle), Grág. i. 429, K. þ. K. 80, 92, Rb. 344:—

látá aprt, to *shut*; kómu Austmenn í virkit, því at Austmenn höfðu

eigi aprt látið, Landn. 162; láttu aprt dýrnar, *shut the door*:—látá at,

to *yield, comply*; mun ek látá at yðr. *I will comply with you*, MS.

623. 24; alla þá er at mínum orðum láta, Eg. 18; hann (the ship) fór

jafnan hallr ok lét eigi at stjórni, *she beeled over and obeyed not the*

helm, Fms. iii. 13:—látá eptir e-m, to *indulge*; þóðr lét þat eptir honum,

Eg. 188; þær (the scales) sýndusk honum svá vægar, at ef eitt lítið hár

væri lagt í, at þó mundu þær eptir láta, Sks. 643: absol., látá eptir, with

acc. to *leave behind*, MS. 623. 36, Eg. 87, 220:—látá fram, láti mik fram

at Kolskeggi, Nj. 97:—látá fyrir, to *let go, give way, yield*; ok sagt, at

fyrir lét annarr fylkingar-armrinn, Fms. vi. 317; þeir munu verða fyrir at

látá ef vér leggjum sköruliga at, vii. 257; hann lætr ekki fyrir járn né eldi,

Kb. 544. 39, Gbl. 285:—látá í, to *let go into*; látá í ker, to *pour into a*

vessel, *fill it* (i-lát), Konr.:—látá til, to *yield*; Einnarr villði með engu móti

látá til við Harald konung, Fms. iii. 62; þar kemr enn þófinu at konungr

lætr til, ok mælti svá, xi. 429; var þá Gunnarr við hana lengi fár, þar til

er hón lét til við hann, Nj. 59:—látá undan, to *yield to, give way*; ek skal

hvergi undan þér láta, 27:—látá upp, to *open* (opp. to látá aprt), Eg.

409, 602, Fms. ix. 26, 476; lætr Kjartan þenna upp, K. *let him get up*,

Ld. 168: látá uppi, to *lay out*; ok lætr hann rétt skrin uppi, at hann láti

at lögheimili sínu, K. þ. K. 6; ok ertú saklaus, ef þú lætr uppi (*grants*)

vistina, Glúm. 327; ef féit er eigi uppi látið, Grág. i. 384; en ef hinn

lætr honum eigi uppi mat þann, 47; látum nú þat uppi (*let us make a*

clean breast) er vér höfum jafnan mælt, Fms. ix. 333:—látá út, to *let out*,

of a thing shut in; at hann mundi brjóta upp hordina, ef hann væri eigi

út láttinn, vi. 215; naut, to *let go, put to sea*, síðan létu þeir út ok sigldu

til Noregs, Nj. 128.

IV. with infin. to *let, cause, make*; láttið mik

vita, *let me know*, Nj. 231; er ek lét drepa þóri, Fms. v. 191; fadír

Bjarnar, er Snorri Goði lét drepa, Landn. 93; Gunnarr mun af því láta

vaxa úpokka við þik, Nj. 107; lét hón þar fjandskap í móti koma, Ld.

50; hann sá engan annan kost, en látá allt svá vera sem Björgólfr villði,

Eg. 24; ef bóndinn lætr hann á brott fara, Grág. i. 157; þá létu þeir

stefna þing fjölmennt, Fms. i. 20; konungr lét græða menn sína, ... en

veita umbúð, Eg. 34; ok lét leida hann á land upp ok festa þar upp, Nj.

9; þá skal hann stefna honum, ok látá honum verða útleðg, Grág. i.

47, 385; þá lét þorbjörn vera kyrt ok fór leið sína, Háv. 46; láttu

búnaress þessar þegar er ek lætr eptir koma, *let them be ready when I call*

for them, id.; lát þér þat í hug koma! ... láttu þér því þykkja minstan

skaða um fjártjón, ok þú skalt láta þér í hug koma, at ... Sks. 446, and

in numberless instances.

2. with a reflex. infin. to *let a thing be done*

or *become*, or referring to a person himself, to *let oneself do*, etc.; láttu

nemask þat, *learn that! mark that!* Skv. i. 23; er hón lét sveltask, Og.

17, Skv. 3. 27; skulu þér þá ekki eptir ganga, ok látá þá sjálfa á sjásk,

Nj. 147; Egill mun ekki letjask láta nema þú sér eptir, Eg. 257; at

frændr yðrir ok vinir láti mjök hallask eptir þínum fortölum, Fms. ii. 32;

ef sá maðr lætr í dóm nefnask er nú var frá skiliðr, Grág. i. 16; ok hafi

hinn fellda hana, ok látið á fallask, and *let himself fall upon her*, ii. 60;

ok látið kaupask verk at, *if he lets work be bought of him*, i. e. *works*

for wages, i. 468; hann lét fallask þvers undan laginu, Nj. 246; ef hón

vill vígjask láta til nunnu, Grág. i. 307; látá sér fátt um e-t finnast, to

disapprove, Fas. i. 51; áðr hann láti af berask, Fms. ii. 12.

3. with

part. pass., in circumlocutory phrases; hann lét verða farit, *he went*,

Fagrsk. 120; létu þeir víða verða farit, *they rowed much about*, 185;

líðit skal víða verða leitað bæjarins, Fms. viii. 374; lét konungr þá verða

sagt, v. 201; hann lét hana verða tekna, *he seized her*; 'let her be

taken,' Fas. ii. 153; ellipt., omitting the infin., látá um mælt, to *let be*

said, to *declare*, Vigl. 76 new Ed.: rare in prose, but freq. in old poetry,

ek lét harðan Hunding veginn, *I sent H. to death*, Hkv. i. 10; látá

soðinn, Gm. 18; gulli keypta létztu Gýmis dóttur, Ls. 42; látá trú

boðna, Ód. 9; lét of sóttan, Haustl.

V. naut, to *stand*; látá út,

látá í haf, to *let go, put out to sea*, Eg. 370; síðan létu þeir út ok

sigldu til Noregs, Nj. 128; var honum sagt at þeir höfðu út látið, 134;

hann bar á skip ok lét í haf, 282, Ld. 50; látá til lands, to *stand*

towards land, to *put in*, Fms. i. 294; látá at landi, id., 228; vil ek ráða

yðr, at þér látið í brott hédan, Eb. 330.

B. Metaph. usages:

1. to *behave, comport oneself*, by ges-

tures, manners, or by the voice, answering to lát (III); forvitni er mér á

hversu þeir láta, Glúm. 327; látá sem vitstoli, Stj. 475; hann bað

menn eigi syrgja né láta öðrum herfiligum látum, Nj. 197; hann

sómaði fast, ok lét illa í svefni, to *be unruly in sleep*, 94, 211; fámk vér

eigi við skrafkarl þenna er svá lætr leiðniliga, Háv. 52; björn ferr at

henni, ok lætr allblítt við hana, *fondles her*, Fas. i. 51; bæði er, at þú ert

göfnilgr maðr, enda lætr þú allstórlega, *makest thyself big*, Ld. 168; jarl

lét sér fátt til hans, *the earl treated him coldly*, Fms. i. 58; lét hann sér

fátt um finnask, vii. 29; látá hljótt yfir e-u, to *keep silence about a thing*,

Nj. 232, Al. 15; látá kyrt um e-t, id.; látá mikit um sik, to *pride one-*

self, *puff oneself up*, Grett. 108; Björgólfr kallaði annat sinn ok þriðja—

þá svarar maðr, lát eigi svá! lát eigi svá, maðr! segir hann, Fms. ix.



50. 2. *lata vel, illa yfir e-u, to express approval, disapproval of a thing*; mun ek segja þeim tíðendin ok láta illa yfir verkinn, Nj. 170; Brynjólfr lét illa yfir þessi ráða-görð, Eg. 24; Kveldúlf lét vel yfir því, 115, Nj. 46; hann lætr vel yfir því, *be expressed himself favourably about it*, Ld. 50; ok létu menn hans vel yfir þessu, 168; lét hann vel yfir þeirra eyrendi, Fms. i. 16.

3. *to make as if*; hann gengr leið sína, ok lætr sem hann sjái ekki sveinana, Háv. 52; mun ek nú taka í hönd þér ok láta sem ek festa mér Helgu dóttur þína, Ísl. ii. 206; Þjóðstólfr gekk með öxi reidda ok lét þat engi sem vissi, Nj. 25; láttu sem hinn átti daga Jóna sé & Drottins-degi, Rb. 128; ok mun ek láta sem ek taka af þeim, Nj. 170; en fólk þetta lét sem ekki væri jafuskýlt sem Jóna-drykkjan þessi, Fms. vii. 274; the phrase, honum er ekki svo leitt sem hann lætr.

4. *to estimate, value*; manngjöld skyldi jöfn látin ok spora-höggit, Nj. 88; hann vildi eigi heyra at nokkurr konungr væri honum jafn látinn & Norðrlöndum, Fms. v. 191; því at þeir þöldu þat eigi, at Finnabogi var framar látinn, Finnab. 290; fátt er betr látin en emi eru til, a saying, Band. 6 new Ed.; er nú er heilagr látinn, Clem. 49.

5. *to express, say*; í fylki þat eða hérað, er sá lét sik ör vera, Gpl. 155; lætr þat (*be intimates*) at sú gjöf var gör með ráði konungs, Eg. 35; þorfinnr bóndi lét heimilt skyldu þat, 564; létu þeir (*they declared*) nú sem fyrr, at hón festi sik sjálf, Nj. 49; *to run so and so*, of writs, books, skrá er svá lét, Dipl. ii. 19; málðaga svá látanda, Vm. 47.

6. *to emit a sound, scream, bawl*; hátt kveði þér, en þó lét herra atgeirinn er Gunnarr gekk út, Nj. 83; sem kykveni léti, Fms. vi. 202; óttast ekki hvern sem sjór lét, vii. 67; at veðráttu léti illa um haustið, Ld. 50; hann heyrir ok þat er gras vex & jörðu ok allt þat er hærra lætr, Edda 17; ok einn tíma er prestir lýr at honum, þá lætr í vörðrunum—tvö hundruð í gili, tvau hundruð í gili, Band. 14; ok lét hátt í holsárum, sem náttúra er til sáranna, Fbr. 111 new Ed.

O. Reflex. I. *to be lost, to die, perish*; betra þykki mér at látask í þínu húsi, en skipta um lánar-drottina, Nj. 57; léttusk (*Jell*) fjórtán menn, 98; kómusk fimm & skóginn en þeir létusk, Eg. 585; ok létzk hón þeirra síðast, Ld. 58; hversu mart hefir hér fyrir-manna látisk—Hér hefir látisk Njáll ok Bergþóra ok synir þeirra allir, Nj. 203.

2. *to declare of oneself, feign, etc.*; lézk þar vilja sína kosti til leggja, Fms. i. 22; en allir létusk honum fylgja vilja, ix. 316; ek býð þangat þeim munnun, er fé látask at honum hafa átt, Grág. i. 409.

II. part. látinn, *dead, deceased*, Eg. 300, Nj. 112, Ld. 8, Fms. vii. 274. 2. *vel látinn, highly esteemed, in good repute*, Ísl. ii. 122, Sks. 441; við látinn; *on the alert, ready*, Fms. viii. 371, ix. 459; það er svá við látin, *it so happens*, Fb. i. 204; vel fyrir látinn, *well prepared*, Grett. 110 A.

Látaðr, part. *mannered*; vel látaðr, Stj. 588, Fms. viii. 447, Karl. 446. lát-bragð, n. *bearing, manners, deportment*, Ld. 272, Bs. ii. 78.

lát-góðr, adj. *courteous, well-mannered*, Fms. x. 152.

lát-gæði, n. *manners*, Sks. 282 B, Bs. i. 76.

látinn, part. *deceased*; see láta C. II. 1.

Látína, u. f. *Latin*, K. þ. K. 74, Sks. 23; Látínu-bók, -bréf, -skrá, -söngur, a *Latin book, deed, scroll, canticle*, Fms. x. 147, Bs. i. 869, Pm. 86, Am. 73; Látínu dikt, *Latin composition*, Fms. iii. 163; Látínu stafr, *staff*, *Latin letters, alphabet*, Skálda 170, 177; Látínu-list, Bs. i. 235; Látínu lærd, a *Latin scholar*, Grág. (Kh.) i. 22; Látínu-mál, -tunga, the *Latin tongue*, Skálda 181, Ver. 37, Hom. 139, K. þ. K. 74, 76; Látínu klerkr, a *Latin clerk, scholar*, Skálda 179; Látínu maðr, a *Latin, Roman*; Látínu skáldskapr, *Latin poetry*, 178; Látínu snillingr, a *master in Latin*, 181.

lát-prúðr, adj. *of gentle bearing*, Edda 21.

LÁTR, m., in old poetry and better láttr, [from lag, as slátr from slag, Engl. litter]—*the place where animals, esp. seals, whales, lay their young*, Gpl. 465; in poetry, Fáfnis látr, *the serpent's litter = gold*; freq. in mod. usage, as also in local names, Látr (pl. Hval-látr), Látra-bjarg, -heiðr, see the map of Iceland.

-látr, adj. *mannered*: a suffix in compds denoting *manners or qualities*, see Gramm. p. xxxiv.

látrask, að, dep. *to litter*, of seals, beasts, Fas. ii. 284, where used metaph.

látun, m., Karl. 267; [Fr. *laiton*; Engl. *latoun* or *latten*]:—*brass*; af enum bezta látuni, Vm. 41, 177, Am. 188; but neut. in mod. usage.

lát-æði, n. *bearing, deportment, manners*, Sks. 282, 370.

lávarðr, m. [like láði, borrowed from the Early Engl. *lauerd*, as it was spelt and sounded in Engl. of the 12th century; A. S. *blāford*]:—*a lord, master*, Fms. vii. 250, x. 226, Hom. 89, Mar. passim: the word is used in the N. T. along with drottinn and herra.

Ljá, m., with the article léinn, Fms. vii. 264; acc. sing. lía, Korm. 38; ljáinn, Fb. i. 522; plur. learnir, Edda 48; dat. lianum (ljánum), id.; acc. pl. lía (=ljá), id.: the mod. form is nom. ljár, gen. ljás, dat. and acc. ljá; the nom. ljár occurs in Fb. i. 522; [North. E. *ley, lea*; Dan. *lee*; Swed. *lía*]:—*a scythe*; hinn deigi lé, Mk. v; hvass lé, Fláv. 25; stæltr lé, Grág. i. 501; dengja ljá, ii. 211; orb ok nýjan ljá, Fb. i. 522; ljá í langorfi, Korm. 38; stafr-ljá (dat.), an *entering book*, Fms. vii. 264.

COMPDS: lá-dengd, f. (or lá-denging, f. Jb. 218), *the hammering,*

*sharpening a scythe*, Grág. ii. 338; see dengja. 16-garðr, m. a s Finnab. 340.

16-barn, n. *an infant*, Hkr. i. 35, Fas. ii. 115.

leðja, u. f. *mud, ooze, slab*.

LEÐR, n. [A. S. *leðer*; Engl. *leather*; North. E. *ledder*; Germ. *leder*; Dan. *læder*]:—*leather*, freq. in mod. usage, but no instance in old is recorded.

COMPDS: leðr-blaka, u. f. [Swed. *läder-lapp*], a '*leather flapper*,' a bat, Al. 168, Edda (Gl.) leðr-flaska, u. f. a *leather flask*, Grett. 88.

leðr-háls, m., a nickname, Landn., leðr-hosi, *leather hose*, gaiters, Fms. vi.

leðr-hús, n. a *leather box*, leðr-panzari, a, m. a *leather jack*, Karl.

leðra, að, *to line with leather*, N. G. L. iii. Nos. 2, 10.

leg, n. [liggia], a *burial-place*, K. þ. K. 28, Nj. 281, Fms. vii. 2; the '*lie*' position of a county, lands-leg: of grass, liggia í leg, *to lie*, of overgrown grass: liggia í leg, *to lie waste*, of land, Grág. i. 79; leggia í leg, *to desert a farm*, 278.

lega, u. f. a *lying in bed*, Al. 72: of sickness, the *lying bedridden*, being so ill as to keep one's bed, liggia langa legu.

COMPDS: legnautr, n. a *bed-mate, mess-mate*, Sturl. iii. 145, Hkr. iii. 394.

neyti, n. *companionship*, Sks. 293 B.

legáti, a, m. [Lat. word], a *legate*, Fms. viii-x.

legenda, u. f. [Lat. word], a *legend*.

LEGGJA, a causal of liggia, q. v.; pres. legg, pl. leggjum; lagði; subj. legði; imperat. legg or leggðu; part. lagðr, lagði; contr. lagðr, lögð, lagt; part. laginn, Fb. ii. 386, which form is in Icel. used as an adjective only; a part. pass. lagzt, lögzt, lagzt, 345, and in mod. usage: [Ulf. *lagjan = τιθέναι*; A. S. *leagan*; En. O. H. G. *legian*; Germ. *legen*; Swed. *lägga*; Dan. *lægge*]:—*to lay*.

A. Prop. *to lay, place*; ok lagði hann á altara, Ver. 14; var lagðr á bálit, Hkr. i. 32; á húðr lagðr, Vpm.; vóru steina gð í hring utan um, Eg. 486; Már lá útar á bekk, ok hafði lagt hð í kné Rannveigar, Sturl. i. 13; leggja net, *to lay a net*, K. þ. K. 3; *to lay down*, leggja sinn aldr, Ht.

2. *to put*; leggja báun umhverfis, *to fasten a string round the body*, Eg. 340; leggja augun, *to put the eyes together, shut them*, id.; leggja eld í, *to put*, Nj. 74, 131; leggja hendr at síðum mér, Fms. x. 331; leggja stýla, *to put it right*, Hkr. i. 32; leggja ofan segl ok við, *to baul down the sails*, Fms. iv. 372, ix. 23; l. lépur, súðul, á hest, *to put a seat on a horse*, Nj. 74, Landn. 151; l. á hest, ok leggja á (simply), *to lay*, leggja hapt á hest, Grág. i. 436; l. mark á, of sheep, 426; l. hð, *to pull it down*, Bs. i. 163; l. klyfjar ofan, *to unload a horse*, 94; l. klyfjar upp, *to pack a horse*, N. G. L. i. 349; l. árar upp, *up the oars, give up pulling*, Edda 36: the mod. phrase, leggja bát, *to give a thing up, lose heart*; l. fyrir lið, *to give up*, see lið.

3. *to lay*, lagðr, *outworn, exhausted*, Mar. 1060, Fas. ii. 278.

4. *to lay, drop, of a beast*; hvelparni vóru lagðr, Fb. i. 104.

II. metaph. in a mental sense; stund, stárf, hug, kapp . . . á e-t, *to study a thing, take pain interest in it*; as also, leggja ást, elsku, mætr á e-t, *to feel to affection, interest for*, to love, cherish a thing or person; and again fæð, öfund, hatr . . . á, *to take dislike, envy to*, Al. 95, Ísl. ii. 31, 46, Eg. 42, 418, Ld. 60, Fb. ii. 229, Fms. i. 31: freq. in mod. usage, thus, Sturla lagði mikinn hug á, at láta rita sína eptir bókum þeim er Snorri setti saman, Sturl. ii. 123; leggja til orðs, ámalis, *to put a thing to a person's blame, blame him*, Nj. 62, 85, 138, 246, Ld. 250; l. e-t til lofs e-m, *to laud or thing to a person's credit*, Fms. x. 98.

2. with prepp.; leggja á, *to impose, put upon*; leggja skyldir, skatt . . . á, Fms. x. 51, 93, Rb. 4; leggja af, *to leave off, cease doing*; legg af hðan af versa-gð erkibiskup, ok stúdera heldr í kirkjunnar lögum, Bs. i. 799; l. fyrir sik, *to set a task before one*, Fms. ii. 103, xi. 157; l. á e-t, *to add to*, xi. 51, Hom. 138; leggja undir or undir sik, *to lay oneself, conquer, vanquish*, Fms. i. 3, x. 35, Eg. 12, Stj. 46, 141; e-t undir þegnskap sinn, *to assert on one's honour*, Grág. i. 29; leggja e-t undir e-n, *to submit it to a person, refer to*, 105; l. trúnað e-s, *to trust*, Fms. ix. 397; ok er þat mjök undir hann, *depends much on him*, Bjarn. 52; leggja út, *to transcribe*; leggja við, *to add to*, Grág. i. 22, Hom. 138, 155, R. 358.

III. *to lay, place, found, build*; leggja áfla, Vsp. 1; garða, *to make fences*, Rm. 12; leggja götur, *to make roads*, D. 1; leggja húðra, *to place right, adjust the bin*, Gs. 3; leggja leið, *direction*, Fas. i. 57; hann lagði mjök kvámur sínar í Ögr, *the habit of coming to O.*, Fbr. 30; leggja e-t í vana sinn, *a habit of*.

2. metaph. *to lay, settle*; leggja sakar strífe, Vsp. 64; leggja landrött, *to settle the public rights*, m.



at; leggja lög, to lay down laws, of the three weird sisters ordering fate of men, Vsp.:—to lay down, ordain, lagt er allt fyrir, all is pre-  
 ved, Skv. i, Skm. 13, Ls. 48; era með löstum lögd æfi þér, Skv. i,  
 vat mun til líkna lagt Sigurði, 30; leggja á, to ordain, en þú hugfest  
 ati er ek segi þér, ok legg á þik, Bs. i. 199; ef þeir eru á lagðir  
 ved) fyrir vátum, Ghl. 439; þá hluti er ek hefi á lagt við þik, Eg.  
 leggja lög á, to make, lay down a law, Bs. i. 28; leggja ríkt á,  
 der peremptorily: of a spell, leggja á, to enebant; 'mæli eg um  
 eg egi á!' is in the tales the formula with which witches say the

3. to appoint, fix, a meeting or the like; eru þá leikar lagðir  
 jarnar-nesi, Ld. 196; leikr var lagðr á Hvítár-völlum, Eg. 188;  
 lögu við landsmenn hálf-mánaðar frið, 228; leggja stefnu með  
 ms. i. 36; var lögd konunga-stefna í Elfi, vii. 62; leggja bardaga  
 n. xi. 418; l. með sér vináttu, Eg. 278; Augustus keisari lagði  
 established peace) um allan heim, Edda.

IV. to tax, value  
 lag; hross eru ok lögd, hestr fjögurra vetra gamall við kú, Grág.  
 leggja lag á mjöl, ii. 404; ef fyrr er keypt en lag er á lagt, id.;  
 lag á varning manna, Isl. ii. 126; þat þykkir mér jafnligast at þú  
 land svá dyrt, en ek kjósa hvárr okkarr leysa skal, ... hann lagði  
 andit fyrir sex tigi silfrs, ... er þú leggð svá údyrt Helgafells-land,  
 3; vil ek þat vinna til sætta at leggja son minn úgildan, Nj. 250;  
 ill af Síðu hafði lagit úgildan son sinn, ok vann þat til sætta, 251;  
 at létta, to lay a tax on light, Fas. iii. 553.

V. to lay  
 ay, discharge; leggja at veði, to give as bail, Edda 17; buðu at  
 sik i veð fyrir þessa menn, Nj. 163; leggja á hættu, to risk, Eg.  
 leggja á mikinn kostnað, to run into great expences, Eg. 43; leggja  
 ör á vörslu, Ghl. 389; leggja í kostnað, to expend, Fms. i. 232;  
 sik í háska, veð, to put oneself in danger, to stake one's life, vii.  
 Nj. 163;—leggja aprt, to pay back, Grett. 174 new Ed.; leggja  
 to stake one's life on a thing, Nj. 106, 178;—l. fram, to lay forth,  
 t, exhibit (fram-lag); allan þann sóma er hann hefir fram lagit,  
 t; mikit muntú þurfa fram at leggja með honum, þviat hón á  
 lauf eftir mik, Nj. 3; l. fram líf sitt, Eg. 426;—leggja til, to  
 furnish, contribute, as one's share; hvern styrk hefir móðir min  
 til með þér, Nj. 7; hvat viltú þá til leggja? langskip tvau, 42;  
 mik eigi fé til at leggja fyrir farit, 128; kunni hann til alls  
 þó at leggja, Eg. 2; hefi ek þar til (lagit) mörg orð, 728; lét ek  
 rín-hús göra ok lagða fé til, Fms. vii. 122, Js. 4; þau ráð er Greg-  
 ingði til, Fms. vii. 258; l. fé til höfuðs e-m, to set a price on one's  
 ar Nj. 112, Grett. passim;—metaph., leggja fátt til, to say little, be  
 d, Nj. 88, 112; Gunnarr lagði ekki til, G. remained silent, 52;  
 lof til, to give praise to, Eg. 33; leggja orð í (til), to 'lay a word  
 a word in a matter, remonstrate, Grág. i. 290; leggja gott, illt  
 to lay a good (or ill) word to, to interfere in a friendly (or un-  
 friendly) manner, Sturl. iii. 151 (til-lögur);—leggja hlut sinn, líf sitt, við,  
 one's lot, stake one's life, i. 162, Nj. 113, 218; l. sik allan við,  
 s best, Eg. 738; l. sekt við, l. lögbrot við, of a penalty, Nj. 113,  
 2, H. E. i. 505;—leggja út, to lay out, pay, Vm. 33; of betting,  
 200;—leggja fé upp, to lay up, invest; l. fé upp í jörð, Dipl. v. 21;  
 lag upp við minn kera Orm biskup hálfan víðreka, I made it over  
 Ó. 4; l. upp fé, to lay up, board.

VI. of direction, esp. as  
 term, to stand off or on, lay a ship's course, esp. from or towards  
 pe to or from an attack, to sail, proceed to sea, absol., or the  
 up dat. or acc., leggja skip or skipi; þu skalt leggja fram sem þér  
 place the ship to attack), Nj. 8; ok leggð fram skeiðina jafnfram  
 þús, id.; þeir leggja út undir eina ey ok bíða þar byrjar, 133;  
 ngði skip sín inn á sundit, 271; þeir bjuggusk um sem skjótast  
 leu út skipunum, Eg. 358; en er skipit var lagit út undir Fenhring,  
 64; Sigvaldi leggð skip sitt í miðja fylking (lays his ship along-  
 35; leggja undir land, to stand in towards land, Eb. 126, where  
 a. cepha. sense=to give in; löngu þeir eigi inn í ósinn, en löngu  
 t á höfnina, Isl. ii. 126; bað hann út leiðangri at liði ok skipum  
 i (stood) út til Staðs fyrir innan Þorsbjörg, Fms. i. 12; síðan leggja  
 r löngnu upp, Hkr. i. 32; Knútr konungr lagði þegar upp í ána ok  
 lanum, Fms. ix. 23, xi. 196; réru þeir langskipinu upp í ána ok  
 til bæjar þess, Eg. 80; löngu víkingar við þat frá, Landn. 223;  
 leu þeir at nesi einu, Eg. 161; ok löngu þar at landi, 203; lagði  
 (landed) við Sundólfs-staði, Fms. ix. 483; en er þeir koma  
 út Hákonar-hellu þá löngu þeir þar at, Hkr. i. 160; leggja at, to  
 in a naval battle (ataga); löngu þeir þá at þeim, Nj. 25, Eg. 81;  
 er leggja til orrostu við þá, Fms. vii. 257; létusk allir búnir at  
 þeir þeim Hákonu, id.; ef þeir leggja at, Jónsvíkingar, xi. 134;—  
 rétt, to drift or run before the wind, skipperjar, þeir er síga  
 þeir þeir er í rétt vildu leggja skipit, Fbr. 59; mæltu þeir er leið  
 út varliga væri at lægja seglit ok leggja skipit í rétt um nóttina,  
 si til lands at ljósum degi, Fms. ii. 64; þá kom andviðri ok leggja  
 tt, Bs. i. 420; þá löngu þeir í rétt harðan, kom á stormr svá at  
 þu þeir lengi í rétti legit, ok sigldu þeir þá við eitt rí, Bær. 5;  
 þeir enn landviðri ok leggja enn í rétt ok rekr vestr í haf, Bs. i.

483; þá löngu þeir í rétt harðan, 484; féll veðrit ok gördi lögn, löngu  
 þeir þá í rétt, ok létu reiða fyrir nokkurar nætr, Eg. 372. 2. with-  
 out the notion of sea, to start; leggja á flótta, to turn to flight, fly, Fms.  
 x. 241, xi. 341, 391, Orkn. 4, Hkr. i. 319, passim; leggja á fund þeirra,  
 Fms. vii. 258; leggja eptir, to pursue, x. 215; leggja upp, to start on a  
 journey: metaph., leggja e-t ekki langt upp, Grett. 51 new Ed. 3. to  
 stab, thrust with a weapon, the weapon in dat. or absol. (lag=a thrust),  
 Nj. 8, 64, Njarð. 378, Eg. 216, 258, 298, Nj. 43, 56, Grág. ii. 7, Ghl.  
 165, passim; opp. to höggva, höggva ok leggja, hann hjó ok lagði, and  
 the like.

VII. impers. it turns, is driven in a direction, of  
 smoke, smell, fire, or the like; hingat leggðr allan reykinginn, all the smoke  
 blows thitherward, Nj. 202; en eldinn lagði at þeim, Fms. i. 266; fyrir  
 údaun er ör hauginum mun út leggja, iv. 28; varask gust þann ok  
 údaun er út lagði ör haugnum, ... af fylu þeirri sem út lagði, Isl. ii.  
 45; ok er eldinn var görr, lagði reykinginn upp í skarðit, Eb. 220; ef  
 hval leggðr út, if a (dead) whale is driven off land, Ghl. 462;—of ice,  
 snow, to freeze, be covered with snow, ice, þá leggðr snjó nokkurn fyrir þá,  
 655 xv. 12; er ís leggðr á vatnit, Grág. ii. 287; þá er ís lagði á vötn,  
 Fms. ii. 103; the place frozen in acc., vóru íslög mikil ok hafði langt  
 lagt út Breiðafjörð, Ld. 286; lagði ok Ögsvatn, Fbr. 30 new Ed.;  
 lagði fjörðinn út langt, 60 new Ed.: part., íss var lagðr á Hofstaða-vág,  
 Eb. 236;—of winter, cold, þegar er gott er ok vetr (acc.) leggðr á, Grett.  
 24 new Ed.; lagði þegar á frer ok snjófa, Bs. i. 872; but pers., leggðr á  
 hríðir ok snjóvar (better snjóva), Bs. i. 198. 2. the phrase, leggja  
 nær, to 'lie near,' be on the brink of; nær lagði þat úfaru eitt sinn, it  
 bad well nigh come to a disaster, Edda 17; lagði þá svá nær at allr  
 þingheimr mundi berjask, it was on the brink of ..., Nj. 163; lagði nær  
 at hann mundi reka í svelginn, Fms. x. 145.

B. Reflex. to lay oneself, lie; leggjask niðr í runna nokkura, Nj.  
 132; er Skálm merr yður leggsk undir klyfjum, Landn. 77; þá leggjask  
 í akrinn flugur þær, er ..., 673 A. 3;—of going to bed, þeir höfðu lagizk  
 til svefus, were gone to sleep, Nj. 155; Skarphéðinn lagðisk ekki niðr  
 um kveldit, 170;—leggjask með konu, to cohabit (illicitly), Fms. i. 57,  
 K. A. 118, Fas. iii. 390, Grág. i. 351;—of illness, to fall sick, take to  
 bed, tók hón sótt ok lagðisk í rekkju, Nj. 14; þá lét hann búa hflvu  
 sná ok lagðisk í sótt, Fms. xi. 214; the phrase, leggjask e-t ekki undir  
 höfuð, noi lay it under one's pillow, do it promptly, be mindful of a  
 thing, ii. 120, v. 264;—leggjask á e-t, to fall upon, of robbers, beasts of  
 prey, etc.; at spillvirkjar mundi l. á fé þeirra, i. 226, Grett. 125 new  
 Ed.; Vindr lögðusk á valinn ok rauðuðu, xi. 380; örm lagðisk (prayed)  
 í cyna, Bs. i. 350;—leggjask fyrir, to take rest, lie down, from exhaust-  
 ion, sickness, or the like, 387; lögðusk þá fyrir bæði menn ok hestar  
 af úviðri, Sturl. iii. 292; þá lögðusk leiðsagnar-menn fyrir, þviat þeir  
 vissu eigi hvar þeir vóru komnir, Fms. viii. 52; fyrir leggjask um e-t  
 mál, to give it up, Bs. i. 194; leggjask niðr, to pass out of use, cease, Fms.  
 x. 179, xi. 12; leggjask á, to arise, mun sá orðróm á leggjask, at ..., Nj.  
 32, Fms. i. 291; úþokki lagðisk á milli þeirra bræðra, xi. 14. 2.  
 to cease; at sá úvandi leggisk sem áðr hefir verit, Fms. i. 280.

II. to swim (partly answering to A. VI); leggjask til sunds, to go into the  
 water and swim, Ld. 46; þeir leggjask um hríð ... Sigmundr leggsk þá  
 um hríð ... hann lagðisk síðar (swam behind), Fær. 173; hann lagðisk  
 eptir geldingi gömlum út í Hvalsey, Landn. 107; Grettir lagðisk nú inn  
 á fjörðinn, Grett. 148; hann lagðisk yfir þvert sundit ok gekk þar á  
 land, 116, Hkr. i. 287, Finnb. 266; þeir koma upp ok leggjask til lands,  
 Ld. 168; for legðir read legðiz, Njarð. 378. 2. to set out; leggjask í  
 hernað, viking, to set out on a freebooting expedition, Fms. x. 414, passim;  
 leggjask út, to set out into the wilderness, as a highwayman, Odd. 8, Fas.  
 i. 154, passim (útilegu-maðr=a bigwayman); ek lögðumk út á merkr,  
 Fms. ii. 103; leggjask á flótta=leggja á flótta, to take to flight, xi. 305;  
 leggjask djúpt, to dive deep (metaph.), Nj. 102; leggjask til e-s, to seek,  
 try eagerly for, Stj. 90, Bs. i. 198; leggjask í e-t, to occupy oneself with,  
 Rb. 312.

3. á lögðusk loagn mikil, þokur ok sæljgur, Orkn. 358;  
 vindar lögðusk (the wind wafted) af hrauninu um kveldum, Eb. 218, (see  
 A. VII): the phrase, ekki lagðisk mjök á með þeim frændum, they  
 were not on good terms, Ld. 68; ok lagðisk lítt á með þeim Snorra,  
 Sturl. i. 124; þeir töluðu lengi ok lagðisk vel á með þeim, things went  
 well with them, Orkn. 408; þungt hefir á lagizk með okkr Strút-  
 Haraldr jarli um hríð, Fms. xi. 84; Steinólfr þótti þat líkt ok ekki,  
 ok lagðisk lítt á með þeim, Gullþ. 11;—lítid leggsk fyrir e-n, to come to  
 a shameful end; lítid lagðisk nú fyrir kappann, þviat hann kafnaði í  
 stofu-reyk sem hundr, Grett. 115; svá lítid sem fyrir hann lagðisk, who  
 bad been so easily slain, had made so poor a defence, Ld. 150; lítid  
 lagðisk hér fyrir göðan dreng, er þrælur skyldu at bana verða, Landn.  
 36; kann vera, at nú leggisk lítid fyrir hann, ek skal ráðinn til setja,  
 Fms. iv. 166.

III. recipr., leggjask at, to attack one another,  
 Fms. xi. 130; leggjask hendr á, to lay hands on one another, Ld. 154;  
 leggjask hugi á, to take a liking for each other, Bárð.: leggjask nær,  
 to run close up to one another, of two boats, Gisl. 51. IV. part.  
 lagðr, as adj. fit, destined to a thing, or fitted, of natural gifts; at hann  
 mundi bæði spá-maðr vesa ok lagðr til mikils þriðnaðar ok gefu Gýð-  
 inga-lýð, 628. 87; vera kann at þér sé meirr lagðr (that thou art more



*fitted for*) fésnúðr ok ferðir en tilstilli um mála-ferli, i. e. *that thou art more fitted to be a traveller than a lawyer*, Band. 5; öllu því illu sem honum var lagit, Fb. i. 215; hön var þeim til lýta lagin, *sbe was doomed to be their destruction*, Sól. 111; sem mælt er um þá menn sem mjök er sú íþrótt lagin, Fms. v. 40; þvíat þér mun lagit verða at vera (*'tis weired for thee, thou art doomed to be*) einvalds konungr yfir öllum Noregi, Fb. i. 564; þér var lengra líf lagit, *a longer life was doomed to thee*, Fas. iii. 344; allar spár sögðu, at hann mundi verða lagðr til skaða þeim, Edda 19: laginn, *expert, skilled, disposed*, freq. in mod. usage, hann er laginn fyrir að læra, hann er ekki lund-laginn á það, *he has no inclination for it*, whence lægni = skill; thus also, lagaðr from laga (q. v.), vera lagaðr fyrir e-t, lagaðr fyrir lærdóm, *given to learn*, of natural gifts. V. part. pass. lagztr; er hann var lagztr niðr, *when he had laid himself down*, Fas. ii. 345: freq. in mod. usage, hann er lagztr fyrir, lagztr niðr, and so on.

leggjaldi, a, m. a nickname, Landn., Rm.

LEGGJ, m. [Engl. *leg*], gen. leggjar, pl. leggir, gen. leggja:—a *leg, hollow-bone*, of arms and feet, Edda 110, Magn. 532, Stj. 458, Fms. iv. 110, vii. 162; lær-leggr, fót-leggr, of the legs; hand-leggr, arm-leggr (q. v.), of the arms; hann tekr svá við knútnunni, þar fylgdi legginn með, Fas. i. 67: allit, leggr ok liðr, *leg and joint*; lið kalla menn þat er leggir matask, Edda 110: phrases, komask á legg, or risa á legg, *to get on one's legs*, grow up from infancy, grow strong, Eg. 171, Fms. xi. 186, Glúm. 344, Bjarn. 4, Grett. 22 new Ed., Hkr. i. 106.

II. metaph. the stem, trunk of a tree, Fas. i. 119, Hkr. i. 71: the stock of an anchor, Orkn. 362: the shaft of a spear, Sturl. i. 63; of a column, Al. 116: of lineage, ætt-leggr, frænd-leggr, lineage.

III. a pr. name, Sturl. compds: leggja-band, n. a garter, Karl. 173. leggja-brot, n. broken legs, Sturl. i. 121. leggja-knúta, u, f. the condyle of a leg, MS. 4. 27.

legill, m. [Germ. *lägel*; Scot. *leglin*; prob. not from lögr, but through Germ. or Scot. from Lat. *lagena*]:—a cask, Stj. 128, 367, 388, Mar. 195, Sams. 28, freq. in mod. usage.

leg-kaup, n. a burial-fee, payable to a church, Grág. ii. 388, N. G. L. i. 346, Bs. i. 812.

leg-orð, n. *fornication, seduction*, Anecd. 3, Grág. i. 338, passim. leg-orðs-bök (-sekt), f. a case (fine) of seduction, Nj. 98, Grág. i. 104, N. G. L. i. 49.

legr, n. *seduction*, N. G. L. i. 350.

leg-ró, f. the rest in bed, Bs. i. 344, Mar. 112.

leg-staðr, m. a burial-place, Eb. 176, K. Á. 70, Fms. iv. 3, Bs. i. 813.

leg-steinn, m. a tombstone, Al. 14, Hkr. i. 122, Fms. viii. 237, Fagrsk. 3.

leg-stæði, n. = legstaðr, D. N.

leg-söngur, m. the burial service; leg söngs kaup, a burial fee, Vm. 47.

leg-titull, m. an epitaph, Al. 14.

LEIÐ, f. [A. S. *lād*; Engl. *lode* or *load* (in *lodestar, loadstone*):—*that which leads, a lode, way*; ríða, fara, leið sína, Fms. vi. 176, Nj. 260, Eg. 359; or gen. leiðar sinnar, Fms. i. 10; ríða leiðar sinnar, Ísl. ii. 342; inn á leið, *inwards*, Eg. 81; alla leið, *all along*, Fb. i. 442; norðan á leið, Eg. 51.

2. a way, road; var honum þar allt kunnigt fyrir, bæði um leiðir ok manna-deili, Eg. 539; á skógnum voru tvennar leiðir... var sú leiðin skemri, 576; alþýðu-leið, the high road, 579; þar er leiðir skildi, where the roads parted, id.; þeir fara sem leiðir leggja, Fb. i. 253.

3. esp. a naut. term, the course on the sea; þjóð-leið, the highway; inn-leið, the course along the shore; út-leið, djúp-leið, the outer course; segja leið, to pilot, Bs. i. 484; whence the Old Engl. *lodesman* = pilot.

II. metaph. and adverb. phrases; koma e-u til leiðar, to bring about, Nj. 119, 250, Fms. vi. 300; koma e-u á leið, id., i. 51; snúa til leiðar, id., vi. 122, vii. 136; skipask á betri leið, to change to a better way, Eg. 416; á þá leið, thus, Fms. iv. 252; hverja leið sem, bowsoever, Stj. 595: fram á leið, or á leið fram, further, all along; barnit æði sem ádr á leið fram, Bs. i. 342, Orkn. 316, Sks. 301: afterwards, for the time to come (fram-leiðis), Grág. i. 322, Sks. 480: um leið, by the way; um leið og eg kom, mod.: þegar leið sem, adverb. as soon as, Stj. 94; þegar leið sem hann var fæddr, 101, 267; þegar um leið, at once, Barl. 157; þá leið, thus, Hom. 120: in the same manner, sömu leið, likewise, Grág. ii. 134, Stj. 123; aðra leið, otherwise.

III. a levy = leiðangr; biðja leiðar, Hkv. i. 21; ríða leiðina enda gjalda þó leiðvitið, Hom. St. compds: leiðar-lengd, f. a fixed length, distance, Grág. i. 50, Gpl. 476. leiðar-lýsing, f. guidance, Stj. 83. leiðar-nesti, n. viands, Fas. iii. 673, Fms. iii. 98. leiðar-steinn, n. a loadstone; þá höfðu hafsiglingarmenn engir leiðarstein á Norðrlöndum, Landn. (Hb.) 28, Konr. 29; eptir himin-tungla gang ok eptir leiðarsteini, id. leiðar-stjarna, u, f. the lodestar, Symb. 31, Rb. 464, Fms. x. 112, Mar. leiðar-sund, n. a street, passage, Fas. ii. 249, Fms. viii. 131. leiðar-vísan, f. guidance: the name of an old poem. leiðar-visir, m. a guide, Ver. 21, Stj. 83, 285, Rom. 236: the name of an old itinerary, Symb. 32. leiðar-viti, n. (leið III), a fine for default in respect to levy, Fms. i. 87.

LEIÐ, f. [different from the preceding, and akin to if not derived

from the A. S. *Lēða*, the name of a double month, June and July, and *aftera Lēða*]; it remains in the Engl. *Leet* = the law court of hundred]:—the *Leet*, a meeting which in the Icel. Commonwealth held shortly after midsummer, fourteen nights after the dissolution of the Althing: the *Leet* was the third and last public meeting (Vár-Alþingi, *Leið*); at the *Leet* the new laws and licences of the past Al were published, as also the calendar of the current year, etc. A time of the Grágás, 12th and 13th centuries, the *Leet* was held; the vár-þing or fjórðungs-þing used to be held, and lasted a day or (tveggja náttá *Leið*, Nj. 168, Fs. 75), and was held in common in the three goðar of the quarter (sam-*leið*). But in the Saga time (century) the *Leets* appear to have been a kind of county assembly this may be inferred from the records of the Sagas, as also from names indicating small county 'Leets,' different from the same in the Grágás. For the Grágás, see esp. þingsk. þ. Kb. ch. 61 (p. 11 1853). For the Sagas, Glúm. ch. 25, Lv. ch. 2, 3; liðr nú á su-riðr hann til *Leiðar* ok helgar hana, Band. 9, 10, þorst. Síðu H. ch. 61, Sturl. iii. 169; the manna-mót, Heiðarv. S. ch. 17, also re- a *Leet*; á leiðum ok lögmótum, Fs. 43; tveggja náttá leið, 75; mót, Nj. 168, Fs. 75, Lv. 8. Special Leets named, Vöðla-leið, Heg- leið, Rd. 292; Ljósveitninga-leið, Nj. 184, Lv. 7, Rd. 292; Eyfirðing- Reykdæla-leið, Lv. 7 (þverár-leið, v. 1); þverár-leið in south-western Sturl. iii. 169.

II. local names, *Leið-völur*, *Leet-field*, H. ch. 31; *Leið-hólmur*, Korm. ch. 9, where also holmganga was held. After the union with Norway the Icel. *Leet* remained (see th and was held at intervals down to the 17th century, see Pál Vídal. s. v. leið, pp. 326, 327. compds: *Leiðar-dagr*, m. the day on the *Leet* was held, Ld. *Leiðar-mál*, n. the section of law referring to the *Leet*, Grág. l. c. *Leiðar-morgunn*, m. the *Leet* morning, Bar- *Leiðar-skeið*, n. the season of the *Leet*, the *Leet* month, Landn. 291; cp. Nj. ch. 87, 'um haustið... líka heyverkum.' *Leiðar-* m. the *Leet* field, where the *Leet* is held, K. þ. K. 29.

LEIÐA, d, [A. S. *lādjan*; Engl. *to lead*; Germ. *leiten*; Dan. *la* to lead, conduct, lead by the hand; hann tók í hönd henni ok hana eina saman, Nj. 129; of guests, hvergi mun ek leiða þik, seg- ok far nú vel ok heill! Ld. 188; Ólafur konungr leiddi Kjartan til- 190; allir leiddu hann ofan til sjófar, 655 xvi. B. 2; leiddu Hild- synir hann virðuliga brott með gjöfum, Eg. 52; ef hön fær svá- son sinn, at þat er með þvílíkri stórmensku sem nú leiðir hön hana, Ó. H. 31; þann skal út leiða, er maðr vill at aprt komi, a saying, 101; þá leiddi hann Eirík son sinn í háseti sitt, Fms. i. 18; leiðir- Nj. 91: metaph., leiða upp, to drag ashore; ætla þeir at leiða upp- undir honum, to draw it ashore, Ld. 78; ær þeir er þeir teja, þ- hafi dilkana, Grág. i. 417: leiða konu í kirkju, to church a- N. G. L. i. 384, Vm. 76.

II. metaph. phrases, leiða (sjónum), to behold, Hým. 13, Sks. 434, Fms. ii. 6, Stj. 119; hugum, to consider, meditate, Sks. 334, 368 (hug-leiðing); leiða at, to mark, note, 301, Fms. iv. 33 (at-hugi); leiða spurningum e-t, to enquire, 230; leiða getum um e-t, to guess at a thing, 205; leiða atkvæðum, to declare, Niðrst. 2, Bs. i. 295; leiða to love, Hkv. Hjörv. 41, Eb. 206 (in a verse): leiða af e-u, to from, Nj. 38, 109, 169, 171, Fms. iii. 210, H. E. i. 497 (af-leið result).

2. gramm. to pronounce; þvíat hann leiddi eigi stíðast er, Glúm. 389; opt skipta orða-leiðingur öllu máli, hvárt er hljóðstafir er leiddr skjótt eða sént, Skálda 171; hann kvæðsk H heita, ... Hvárt þótti þér hann seint leiða nafn sitt eðr skjótt?—Vi seint, segir Rafn, þá kalla ek hann Haustskuld, Sturl. iii. 216.

to bury, lead to the grave; Steinnarr leiddi hann uppi í höltunum, F. Karl. 128; hann sá þar haug mikinn, hann spurði hverir þar væri Landn. (App.) 254, 326, Bret. 166, v. 1.

LEIÐA, d, [different from the preceding word, see leiðr below *læddan* = to bate; Engl. *loathe*]:—to make a person loathe a thin dat. of the person and acc. of the thing; hafði hann þat í hug sér, smá-mönnum at sækja mál á hendr honum, Hrafn. 18; en svá sk dróttins-svikum, Fms. x. 271; ok leiða svá öðrum at brjóta lögin, ok leiddum svá öðrum frum at svíkja sína herra, Karl. 59; ok l. svá landráð ok dróttins-svik, Fb. ii. 330.

II. reflex., vi leiðask e-t, to loathe, get tired of; ungr leiddisk eldvelli, Ho leiðisk manngi gott ef getr, Hm. 13; krása, þá seðsk hann ok þær, Greg. 28; leiðask andligr krásir, 3; bóndi leiðisk konu sín 656 A. ii. 15; þá leiðisk þér þá (abbor ye them) sem villu-menn eðr he Bs. i. 105; nú vill sveinn eigi nema ok leiðisk bók, K. þ. K. 56, impers., e-m leiðisk e-ð, to become tired of; mér leiðisk at ei- höndum slíkan úfriðar-ágang, Fms. i. 188; ok leiðisk honum bó- (Kb.) i. 18; nú leiðisk mönnum hér at sitja, Fb. ii. 56: freq- usage, mér leiðist, 'it irks me,' I find the time long.

leiða, u, f. irksomeness, Sks. 325.

leiðangr, m., the r is radical, [akin to leið; early Swed. *leibunge leding*], an old Scand. law term, a levy, esp. by sea, including m and money; bjóða út leiðangri, to levy men and ships for war, bjóða út leiðangri at mönnum ok vistum, Fms. ix. 33; bjóða



skipum, i. 12; hafa leiðangr úti, *to make a sea expedition*, i. 1; Ólafir konungr fór með liði sínu ok hafði leiðangr úti fyrir 34; samna leiðangr (*sea forces*), opp. to landher (*land forces*), 12; alit phrases, lið ok leiðangr, Fms. viii. 334, O. H. L. 12, 103; the proverb, róa leiðangrinn, ok gjalda leiðvitið, *to pay the* 1, *and the fine to boot* (i. e. *to pay twice over*), Hkr. i. 200; leiðangrinn, *to break up*, of the levies or crews breaking up and 1, home, Fms. viii. 307, passim.

2. *war contributions, a* 1, *perpetual duty or tax payable to the king*; this sense of the word 1, req. in the Norse as also Dan. and Swed. law of the 12th and 1, atures; þeir tóku leiðangra ok allar konungs-skyldir, Fms. ix. 8, 1, ar tóku þeir Baglar leiðangr mikinn er Einarr hafði saman dregit 1, galand, 12, 368; biskupar báðu at kardinnallinn skyldi biðja 1, at hann gæfi nokkt af leiðöngrum til heilagrar kirkju, x. 121; 1, afði sent austr í Vik eptir landskyldum sínum ok leiðangri til 1, afar, 482.

COMPS: leiðangrs-fall, n. *a fine for default as* 1, *tax*, Gpl. 91, 92, D. N. passim. leiðangrs-far, n. *a levy* 1, *tax*, iv. 326. leiðangrs-ferð, f. *a war expedition*, Hkr. i. 391. leiðangrs-fólk, n. *levied folk*, Fms. x. 122, xi. 245. leiðangrs- 1, *the raising a levy*, Fms. vii. 19, Gpl. 75. leiðangrs-lið, n. *a* 1, *army*, Fms. i. 62, O. H. 154. Fær. 79, Orkn. 68. leiðangrs- 1, *a levied man*, Fms. viii. 312. leiðangrs-skip, n. *a levied* 1, G. L. i. 198. leiðangrs-vist, f. *the fixed time of service for* 1, N. G. L. i. 200. leiðangrs-viti, n. *the fine for default in the* 1, *levy*, (lethangs withe, Thorkel. Dipl. i. 3), N. G. L. i. 202.

leiða, d, *to guide*.

leiðning, f. *guidance*.

leiða, n. *a leading wind, fair wind*; sem leiði gaf, Fms. i. 203, Orkn.

leiði, 332, Fb. ii. 338, passim; byr-leiði, q. v.

II. leiða, *a tomb* (leiða III), Ver. 47, Bs. i. 340; mér mislíkar er 1, þín þerrir færtr sína á leiði mínu jafnan, er hón gengr frá stöðli, 1, 54; stendr þar nú kirkjan sem leiði hans er, Landn. 52; Svíar 1, hann ok grétu allmjök yfir leiði hans, Hkr. i. 15; var hann 1, leiði Kols biskups, Bs. i. 64, Fms. vii. 251, Stj. 101, 250, 1, völvu-leiði, Vtkv.

leiða, m. *irksomeness*, Háv. 40: *a feeling uneasy*, mod.

leiða, n. *a fool to be led about*, Eb. 250.

leiðarn, adj. *wearisome*, Stj. 152, 246.

leiðga, adv. *bideously*, Háv. 52.

leiðgr, adj. (mod. leiðin-ligr, Bs. i. 802, Bárð. 178), *loathsome*, 1, jót ok l., Fms. ii. 137, Stj. 417, 436; fúl ok l., 265, Hom. 143, 1, 2: mod. *tiresome, irksome*, passim.

leiði, n. pl. *loathing*, Stj. 49, Hom. 9: *an unpleasant thing*, en 1, ei gríða sér, svá at þórdi væri leiðindi í því, Sturl. iii. 39: *an* 1, *evil*, líkamás krásir gora seði ok leiðindi, Greg. 28; leggja leið- 1, á e-n, *to take a dislike to a person*, Korm. 132, Pr. 225: in 1, *age, irksomeness, tiresomeness*.

leiðir, adj. *loathsome, tiresome*, Stj. 152.

leiðir, f. *leading, persuasion*, Stat. 260. COMPS: leiðinga-maðr,

1, *simly-led person*, Fms. iv. 117, Sturl. ii. i. leiðinga-samr,

1, *litamr*, Sturl.

leiðr, n. '*leading-word*,' *walking and talking with a person*, Ld.

leiðm, a *leader*, N. G. L. i. 357. leiðis-lauss, adj. *without a* 1, *one*, id.

leiðmr, adj. *easy to be led*, Fms. ii. 112, Hrafn. 20.

leiðót, n. *a Let meeting*, Lv. 8, Nj. 168, Fs. 75.

leiðr, adj., leið, leitt, [A. S. lād], *loathed, disliked*; at öllum sér þú

1, Fas. i. 333; at leið sé laun ef þegi, Hm. 37; leið erumk fjölli,

1, (a verse); andstyggt ok leiðr, Hom. 102; mér eru allir staf-

1, dir, Fms. i. 70; e-m'er e-t leitt, *to dislike*, Ld. 44; mér er leitt

1, ik afhendan, Fs. 34: alit., ljúfr ok leiðr, *beloved and loathed*,

1, hann segir Sveini þá ljúfr ok leitt sem farit hafði, Orkn. 284,

1, v. 48, N. G. L. i. 50, 51, Js. 76; see ljúfr. 2. medic., mér

1, *feel unwell*.

leiða, t, *to put right, mend, correct, redress*, Glúm. 341, Fas. i.

1, B. 142, K. Á. 66: reflex. *to mend oneself, be mended*, Stj. 117,

1, Rb. 3, Greg. 47: passim in mod. usage.

leiða, u, f. *an amending, putting right*, K. Á. 226: *redress*, Sturl.

1, *ting*, f. leið-réttn less correct, Bs. i. 166, cp. Gramm.

1, *xi a setting right, correction*, Hom. 12. 104, Post. 656 A. ii. 7:

1, *mod. usage*.

leiða, u, f. '*lode-saying*,' *guidance*, Ld. 74, Fms. viii. 52, Bs. ii.

1, 16: esp. *piloting*. leiðsögu-maðr, m. a '*lode-sayer, guide*,

1, 5. Fms. vii. 52: esp. *a lodesman, pilot*, Gpl. 96, Jb. 386,

1, 6. 3.

leiðari and leið-sagnari, a, m. = leiðsagi, Karl. 544, Sturl. iii. 6.

leiði, a, m. *a guide*, Stj. 284.

leiða, f. *guidance, leading*, Hom. 61, Anal. 292; hand-l., passim

1, *age*: metaph. *a vision*, being '*led*' in a vision through heaven

and hell, as in Dante's *Commedia*, the *Sólarljóð*, and other works of the Middle Ages; leiðsla Rannveigar, Bs. i. 451; Duggals-leiðsla, *the Vision of Duggal*, an old legend; hence the mod. phrase, ganga í leiðslu, *to walk as in absence of mind or distraction*.

II. burial, interment, Fas. i. 204, Bret.; út-leiðsla. leiðslu-drykkja, u, f. *a parting bout*, Hkr. iii. 181.

leið-stafir, m. pl. *loathsome Runes, charms*, Ls. 29.

leið-sögn, f. = leiðsaga, Fms. ix. 233, 376, Sturl. iii. 289, Bs. i. 484.

leiðsagnar-maðr, m. = leiðsögumaðr, Fms. viii. 52.

leið-togi, a, m. *a guide*, Fms. i. 69, Stj. 347, Ísl. ii. 232, 265.

leið-vogis, adv. *upon the road*, N. G. L. i. 421.

leið-vísan, f. = leiðarvísan, 655 xxvii. 18.

leið-vísi, n. *knowing the course on the sea*, Sks. 53.

leið-víti, n. = leiðarviti, Hkr. i. 250, Hom. (St.); see leiðangr.

Leið-völlr, m. the '*thing-wall*' or *place of a Leet*, K. þ. K. 29, Ísl. ii. 92.

LEIÐ, f., pl. leifar, [Ulf. laiba, Mark viii. 8]: I. sing. a '*leav-*

ing', *patrimony, inheritance*, of an estate: freq. in Norse and Dan. local names, Haders-lev, Snolde-löv, = Höðrs-leif, Snjalls-leif, but obsolete and not used in Icel.; cp. leifð.

II. pl. leifar, *leavings, remnants*, esp. of food; hann blótaði forsin, skyldi bera leifar allar í forsin, Landn. 291; varga leifar, Gkv.; sjó karfir með afgangs-leifar, Mark viii. 8; en er þeir vóru mettir, þá hirði Arnljótr leifar þeirra, Ó. H. 153, passim.

2. metaph. *effects*; illa gefa ílls ráðs leifar, Nj. 20.

Leif, f. and Leifr, m., pr. names, Landn.; and in compds. of women,

Ingi-leif, Ás-leif, etc.; of men, Þor-leif, Hjör-leif, etc., id.

LEIFA, ð, [Ulf. bi-laibjan = περιλείπειν; A. S. lyfan; Engl. *leave*; O. H. G. liban; Germ. *b-leiben*; cp. Dan. *levne*, Swed. *lämna*, Lat. *lin-* 1, *quere*, Gr. *λείπειν*]:—to leave a heritage; hann leifði honum lönd ok lausa-fé, Rb. 318.

2. to *relinquish*; vér höfum leift fyrir þinar sakir allt þat er vér áttum, Flöv. 28; ek mun þann nokk taka, at leifa konungs-nafn heldr en berjask, Fms. xi. 222; þeir leifðu skipin í Raumsdal, vii. 291; eða sýnisk yðr at leifa skipin ok ganga á land, viii. 214.

3. to *leave out*; ef menn leifa nokkt orð í kvíðum eða vættum, Grág. i. 138; ok hafa þat allt er hizug leifr (thus the vellum, not leyfir) eðr glöggra er, and adopt *whatever has been left out in the* 1, *other book or what is clearer*, 7.

4. to *leave*, of food; fjórir hleifar ok þar með slatr, ok leifr hann þess ekki, Fms. iv. 246:—reflex., eigi skal nokkurr hlutr af lambinu leifask, ef nokkurt vætta leifisk svá at ekki verðr etið, þá skulu þér þat í eldi brenna, Stj. 280.

leifð, f. = leif (I), only in compds, föður-leiðð, ætt-l., *patrimony*.

LEIGA, u, f. *bire, rent*, Grág. i. 340, 502, B. K. 9, 41: opp. to in stæða (*capital*), byggja fé á leigu, *to let money out on interest*, Bs. i. 684; selja kú á leigu, N. G. L. i. 24; reida leigu af, *to pay the rent of*, 25; hverr á jörð þá er þú býr á? þér eigist herra, ok taktir leigur af, Fms. viii. 446, Grág. i. 188; leggja leigu eptir höfn, *to pay a barbour duty*, Fms. xi. 321: of passage money, spurði hvar þat fé væri er hann bað í leigu undir sik, Nj. 128.

2. *wages*; kallask hann engrar leigu maktigr, Fms. xi. 428, Gpl. 81: of a soldier's pay, Flöv. 30; lét biskup reida honum fyrir smíðina mikla leigu, Bs. i. 872, Stj. 561.

3. in mod. usage, leigur, pl. = a kind of *land-rent* paid in butter, as the rent of a certain number of kúgildi which belong to each farm. COMPS:

leigu-ból, n. *a rented farm*, Grág. ii. 207, 208, Gpl. 344.

leigu-burðr, m. *rent of land*, Gpl. 255, Jb. 377, Dipl. iii. 9.

leigu-fall, n. *default in paying rent*, Gpl. 332: *deduction from wages*, 514.

leigu-fé, n. *cattle (cattel) hired*, Grág. passim, Landn. 239.

leigu-færr, adj. *rentable*, Fr.

leigu-genta, u, f. *a servant girl*, D. N.

leigu-jörð, f. *a rented farm*, N. G. L. ii. 107.

leigu-kona, u, f. *a female servant*, Fr.

leigu-kýr, f. *a hired cow*, N. G. L. i. 24, Grág. ii.

430, H. E. i. 394.

leigu-land, n. *rented land*, Grág. ii. 249, 337, Nj. 118.

leigu-lauss, adj. *rent free, without interest*, Grág. i. 101,

336, 398: *gratuitous*, Vm. 29.

leigu-liði, a, m. *a tenant*, N. G. L. 354, 355, N. G. L. i. 37.

leigu-maðr, m. *a tenant*, Grág. ii. 210,

430, Ld. 2, Fms. i. 5: *a hireling*, Gpl. 107, 512, Mar., Flöv. 32.

leigu-mál, n. *an agreement (as to rent)*, Grág. ii. 332.

leigu-máli, a, m. *an agreement (as to rent)*, N. G. L. i. 24, Grág. i. 427, Gpl. 336:

of *rented land*, N. G. L. i. 242.

leigu-prestr, m. *a hired priest, a curate*, Fms. ix. 272, D. N. passim.

leigu-staðr, m. *a place where money is invested, investment*, Nj. 31, Sturl. i. 97, B. K. 41.

leiga, ð, mod. leigja, [Dan. *leje*], *to hire*; leiga e-t at e-m, *to hire from a person*, Grág. i. 427; útlegð varðar þeim er þiggr lán eða leigr, ef hann veit at fleiri eigu, 437; hinn er landit leigr, *who holds the land*, Nj. 236; hann leigði land tíu hundruðum, Bs. i. 418; leiga jörð, N. G. L. ii. 105; ok leiga (leigja, v. l.) sér til liðs þarlenzkan her, Stj. 512; hann leigði þorlaugu garð, Fms. v. 322; leiga kú, N. G. L. i. 24; leigja verk-mann, 219; leiga þræl, 35.

leiga, n. *rent*; only in the phrase, selja at leiga, *to lend on interest*, Grág.

i. 398, 427; þann er léði eðr leiga seldi, 434.

leigja, ð, = leiga, N. G. L. i. 219, Stj. 512 (v. l.), and in mod. usage.

leig-lendingr, m. *a tenant*, Grág. i. 297, N. G. L. ii. 105.

leig-lendinga-þáttir, m. *a section about tenancy*, Grág. ii. 232.



**LEIKA**, pres. leik; pret. lék, léku; part. leikinn; [Ulf. *laikan* = *σκυπῶν*; A. S. *lācan*; mid. H. G. *leiche*; Dan. *lege*; Swed. *leka*; North. E. *to lake*]; —to play, sport, Vsp. 42, Am. 76; hann leikr nú eptir magni, Lv. 28; leika leik, 68; hann lék fyrir honum marga fimleika, Fær. 66; leika at skáktafi, to play at chess, Fms. iv. 366; en þeir léku at tafinu, þá lék konungr fingrbrjót mikinn, ok sagði hann skyldi annat leika, id.; leika hörpu, to play the harp, Stj. 458; leika söngfæri, 631:—leika sér, to play, esp. of children, passim; as also, leika sér at e-u, to play at a thing, passim.

2. to delude, play a trick on; Djöfulinn leikr þá alla, Andr. 66: esp. with prepp., leika á e-n, to play a trick on a person, Nj. 155; mjök hefir þú á oss leikit, nær sem vér fám þess hefint, Grett. 149; ef aðrir leita á oss, þá má vera at vér leikim þá enn nokkurt í mót, to make a counter move, Boll. 346; lék hön feðr sinn af sér, sbe played him off, Stj. 181; svá at eins leikr þú við flesta vini þína, Fms. ii. 181.

3. ef svá illa er, at um þú sé at leika, if that is on the cards, Fms. viii. 102, Al. 132, 134; hön segir föðr sínum um hvat at leika er, sbe told her father how things stood, Ld. 206, Fms. viii. 93.

4. to perform, of a feat or act of prowess, of a play; þú fékt eigi leikit var er mjúkleikr var í, Fms. vii. 119; þeir kváðu hann verðan vera at hafa, ef hann léki þat, Finn. 220; en ek hygg at engi annarr fái þat leikit, Fms. i. 152; hann lék þat optlaga, er hann barðisk, er fáir gátu við séð, ii. 106; þat má leikask, Fas. i. 88; þessa þrjá hluti leik hann senn, Eb. 240.

5. the phrases, leika lauss við, to be free, at large, disengaged (cp. 'to play fast and lose with'); láti þu hann nú eigi lausan við leika lengi, Fms. xi. 154; en Hákon sjálfir skal leika lauss við svá, H. shall not be engaged in the battle, i. e. be in reserve, 127; leika lausum hala (see hali); leika tveim skjöldum, to play a double game, Hkr. i. (in a verse).

II. to move, swing, wave to and fro, bang loosely; leika á lopti, Hm. 156; leika á mars baki, Hdm. 12; lék þar grind á járnum, Fms. v. 331; landið skalf sem á þræði léki, Fas. i. 424; skjálfa þótti húsit sem á als oddi léki, 87; lét hann leika lauss knéit í brókinni, Fms. vii. 170; árar léku lausar í höndum honum, vi. 446; þeir steypðu golli nýteknu ór afli leikanda (melted gold) í munni honum, Hom. (St.) 69.

2. to lick, of flame, to catch, of fire = Lat. *lambere*; þeir vöknubú eigi fyrr en logi lék um þá, Fms. i. 292; hiti leikr við himin, Vsp. 57; varð eldr lauss í miðjum bænum, eldrinn lék skjótt, ætluðu þeir at verja eldinum, en þá var þar svá mjök leikit (so much burnt) at þeir máttu ekki við festask, Fb. iii. 175; eldr tók at leika húsin, Gullþ. 28; eldrinn tók at leika vatns-keröldin ok viðinn, Fms. xi. 35; heldr en þar léki eldr yfir, viii. 341; lék eldrinn skjótt tjörgaða spónu í keröldunum, i. 128.

3. of water, waves, stream, to play, wash; unnir léku, Hkv. 2. 11, Lex. Poët.; þótti honum þat helzt fró at hafa höndina niðri í læknum, ok láta strauminn leika um sárit, Fas. iii. 388; vatnit var djúpt at landinu, ok hafði leikit undan bakkanum, svá at holt var með, the water had washed the earth away, and made the bank hollow, Grett. 131 A:—of wind, veðr var kalt ok lék á norðan, 113 new Ed.: allir ketill lék utan ok innan sem ein slá, Bs. ii. 9.

4. metaph., lék þat orð á, it was rumoured, Fms. i. 288, Fs. 75; var þá vinátta þeirra kær, þótt þar léki nokkurt á fmsu, though there were ups and downs in their friendship, Fms. vi. 369; leika á tvennu, id., Mag. 33; lék á hinu sama, it went all one way, Fms. v. 252; leika á tveim tungum, 'to swing on two tongues', of various reports of the same thing, ix. 255; leikr þat slzt á tveimál, hverr fræði-maðr sem frá þeim hefir sagt, Edda (pref.) 147; ef tortrygð leikr á, if there is any suspicion, Js. 26; þar leikr þó minn hugr á, have a mind for a thing, Eg. 520; þat leikr mér í skapi (I have a mind) at kaupa Íslands-far, Fms. ii. 4; ok ef þér leikr aprt munr at, Ld. 318, v. 1.; leika í mun, id., Skv. 3. 39; leika landmunir, to feel homesick, Bjarn.; e-m leikr öfund á e-u, to envy, Fms. vi. 342; leika hugr á, to have a mind to, love; hön er svá afkonum, at mér leikr helzt hugr á, vii. 103.

III. esp. in the part. *bag-ridden*, bewitched, as madmen or people bedridden or taken by a strange illness were thought to be 'ridden' by trolls; syndisk mönnum þann veg helzt sem hann mundi leikinn, þvitat hann fór hjá sér ok talaði við sjálfan sik, Eb. 270; maðr sá er Snorri hét var leikinn af flagði einu, Bs. i. 464.

2. metaph. to ill-treat, vex; hví ertú svá illa leikin? Nj. 18, Sd. 169; sárt ertú leikinn, Sámur föstri, Nj. 114; sagði þeim engan frama at drepa fá menn ok þó áðr illa leikna, Fms. ix. 47; börðu þeir mik ok léku sárliga, Fb. i. 547; þeir tóku hann ok léku hart ok börðu, Andr. 64; Loka maðr hefir leikinn allvald, Loka's maid (Death) has laid hands on the king, Yt. —to vex, annoy, cp. at þjófar né leiki, that the thieves shall not take it, Hm.; þau á vági vindr of lék, the wind swamped them, Gkv. 1; meinit hafði lengi við leikit, the illness had vexed him a long time, Bs. i. 190.

IV. reflex. to be performed, done; ef þat má leikask, if this can be done, Fas. i. 88; sögðu at þat mætti þá vel leikask, at vinda segl á Orminum ok sigla á haf út, Fms. ii. 326:—leikask á e-n, to get the worst of it; mjök hefir á leikisk minn hluta, I have been utterly worsted, Ísl. ii. 269; ok léksk mjök á mönnum Agða jarls, Fms. iii. 187; ok þótti nú opt á leikisk í viðskiptum þeirra Grettis, Grett. 151.

2. recipr., leikask við, to play a match, to play one against another; ok er þat beztt at vit sjálfir leikimk við, Grett. 99 new Ed., Sturl. i. 23, Fms. ii. 269, Þórð. 15 new Ed.; ok höfðu þeir leikisk við

þar leikum allir þrír meðan þeir vóru ungir, they had been playing Fms. vi. 343; ef þeir skyldi tveir við leikask, Glúm. 370:—at komizt undan með lausafé yðart, en þá leikisk um lönd sem auðit escape with the movable property and leave the land to its fate, and then quarrel about the land as best they can, Eb. 98.

leika, n., pl. leiku, a plaything, doll, puppet; þú ert leikun ljó MS. 4. 9; ek skal færa þik Hildigunni dóttur minni, ok skal hön þik fyrir leika (leiku Ed.), Fas. ii. 233; þótt hann þykki trant þ barns leika vera, Fms. xi. 95; léku þeir sér um dag, ok bað Stein Arngrim ljá sér messingarghest—Arngrim svarar, ek mun gefa þér, þat er nú heldr þitt leika en mitt fyrir aldrs sökum, Glúm. 353; kum þat hverr í sínum hýbýlum, at vetrgetr Brynjólfs mundi eigi vera þ dags leika, Sturl. iii. 127: plur., fögr leiku eru þetta, O. H. L. 50; tveir trémenn er Frey höfðu fengnir verit til leikna, Fb. i. 403.

leika, u, f. = leika, n. but a later form, mín leika, Grett. 107 new cp. Fas. ii. 233.

2. a play-sister = leiksysir; vit vetr nla vi leikur, Gs. 11; Dvalins-leika, Lex. Poët.

3. cunnus.

leikandi, f. a sport, jest, Ísl. ii. 451.

leikari, a, m. [North. E. *laker*], a player, esp. a fiddler, jester, 623. 18, Fms. viii. 207, Fagrsk. (in a verse), Hkr. i. 30, Al. 41, Th compds: leikara-skapr, m. scurrility, bistrionic manners, H. E. ii. 138. leikara-söngur, m. a lay, Mar.

leik-blað, n. 'sway-blade', poet. a pinion, Haustl.

leik-blandinn, part. sportive, MS. 4. 6.

leik-borð, n. a play-board; skjóta (ljóta) leikborði fyrir e-n, to the tables upon a person, Gg. i, Grett. (in a verse).

leik-bróðir, m. a play-fellow, Fær. 58.

II. [Lat. *laicus*], a brother received into a convent, D. N. iv. 89.

leik-dómr, m. the laity, Bs. i. 750, Sturl. iii. 63.

leik-fang, n. wrestling, Jb. 83; mod. a plaything.

leik-félagi, a, m. a play-fellow, Karl. 176.

leik-ferð, f. sport, Bs. ii. 28.

leik-fólk, n. lay-folk, laity, Bs. ii. 138, K. Þ. K. 140.

leik-góði, a, m. a nickname, Landn.

leikinn, adj. playful, gay, Fms. ii. 169, vii. 175, Mar. 280.

leik-knöttur, m. a 'play-ball', top, Jón Þorl.

leik-ligr, adj. [Lat. *laicus*], lay, Bs. ii. 45.

leik-maðr, m. a layman, Sturl. iii. 60, Bs., K. Á., H. E. passim.

[leikr], a player, Gisl. 32, Sturl. i. 23.

leik-mannliga, adv. jester-like, Mar.

leik-mikill, adj. playful, merry, Ísl. ii. 439, Bárð. 8 new Ed.

leik-mót, n. a 'play-meeting', public athletic sports, Eg. 188 43.

Leikn, f. the name of an ogress, perhaps with reference to the belief that sicknesses arise from the being 'ridden' by witches, Ed. (in a verse), cp. Edda (Gl.); leiknar hestr, the 'ogress steed', þok wulf, Hallfred; the Leikin, Vsp. 25, is prob. identical, seið hön sbe (the prophetess) worshipped witches (trolls) = sbe was a sorcerer.

LEIKR, m., dat. leiki is freq. in poetry and old prose, but mod.

plur. in old usage always leikar, even in late MSS. such as Fb. iii.

but in mod. usage leikir, acc. leiki: the phrase 'á nýja leik' see point to a lost feminine leik: [Ulf. *laiks* = *χοῖς*, Luke xv. 25; A. S. North. E. *laik*; O. H. G. *leik*; Dan. *leg*; Swed. *lek*];—a game, play,

including athletics, Eg. 147, Edda 31–33, Fs. 60; ok eigi var slá leikinn, þat leikr mér í skapi (I have a mind) at kaupa Íslands-far, Fms. ii. 4; ok ef þér leikr aprt munr at, Ld. 318, v. 1.; leika í mun, id., Skv. 3. 39; leika landmunir, to feel homesick, Bjarn.; e-m leikr öfund á e-u, to envy, Fms. vi. 342; leika hugr á, to have a mind to, love; hön er svá afkonum, at mér leikr helzt hugr á, vii. 103.

III. esp. in the part. *bag-ridden*, bewitched, as madmen or people bedridden or taken by a strange illness were thought to be 'ridden' by trolls; syndisk mönnum þann veg helzt sem hann mundi leikinn, þvitat hann fór hjá sér ok talaði við sjálfan sik, Eb. 270; maðr sá er Snorri hét var leikinn af flagði einu, Bs. i. 464.

2. metaph. to ill-treat, vex; hví ertú svá illa leikin? Nj. 18, Sd. 169; sárt ertú leikinn, Sámur föstri, Nj. 114; sagði þeim engan frama at drepa fá menn ok þó áðr illa leikna, Fms. ix. 47; börðu þeir mik ok léku sárliga, Fb. i. 547; þeir tóku hann ok léku hart ok börðu, Andr. 64; Loka maðr hefir leikinn allvald, Loka's maid (Death) has laid hands on the king, Yt. —to vex, annoy, cp. at þjófar né leiki, that the thieves shall not take it, Hm.; þau á vági vindr of lék, the wind swamped them, Gkv. 1; meinit hafði lengi við leikit, the illness had vexed him a long time, Bs. i. 190.

IV. reflex. to be performed, done; ef þat má leikask, if this can be done, Fas. i. 88; sögðu at þat mætti þá vel leikask, at vinda segl á Orminum ok sigla á haf út, Fms. ii. 326:—leikask á e-n, to get the worst of it; mjök hefir á leikisk minn hluta, I have been utterly worsted, Ísl. ii. 269; ok léksk mjök á mönnum Agða jarls, Fms. iii. 187; ok þótti nú opt á leikisk í viðskiptum þeirra Grettis, Grett. 151.

2. recipr., leikask við, to play a match, to play one against another; ok er þat beztt at vit sjálfir leikimk við, Grett. 99 new Ed., Sturl. i. 23, Fms. ii. 269, Þórð. 15 new Ed.; ok höfðu þeir leikisk við

þar leikum allir þrír meðan þeir vóru ungir, they had been playing Fms. vi. 343; ef þeir skyldi tveir við leikask, Glúm. 370:—at komizt undan með lausafé yðart, en þá leikisk um lönd sem auðit escape with the movable property and leave the land to its fate, and then quarrel about the land as best they can, Eb. 98.

leika, n., pl. leiku, a plaything, doll, puppet; þú ert leikun ljó MS. 4. 9; ek skal færa þik Hildigunni dóttur minni, ok skal hön þik fyrir leika (leiku Ed.), Fas. ii. 233; þótt hann þykki trant þ barns leika vera, Fms. xi. 95; léku þeir sér um dag, ok bað Stein Arngrim ljá sér messingarghest—Arngrim svarar, ek mun gefa þér, þat er nú heldr þitt leika en mitt fyrir aldrs sökum, Glúm. 353; kum þat hverr í sínum hýbýlum, at vetrgetr Brynjólfs mundi eigi vera þ dags leika, Sturl. iii. 127: plur., fögr leiku eru þetta, O. H. L. 50; tveir trémenn er Frey höfðu fengnir verit til leikna, Fb. i. 403.

leika, u, f. = leika, n. but a later form, mín leika, Grett. 107 new cp. Fas. ii. 233.

2. a play-sister = leiksysir; vit vetr nla vi leikur, Gs. 11; Dvalins-leika, Lex. Poët.

3. cunnus.

leikandi, f. a sport, jest, Ísl. ii. 451.

leikari, a, m. [North. E. *laker*], a player, esp. a fiddler, jester, 623. 18, Fms. viii. 207, Fagrsk. (in a verse), Hkr. i. 30, Al. 41, Th compds: leikara-skapr, m. scurrility, bistrionic manners, H. E. ii. 138. leikara-söngur, m. a lay, Mar.

leik-blað, n. 'sway-blade', poet. a pinion, Haustl.

leik-blandinn, part. sportive, MS. 4. 6.

leik-borð, n. a play-board; skjóta (ljóta) leikborði fyrir e-n, to the tables upon a person, Gg. i, Grett. (in a verse).

leik-bróðir, m. a play-fellow, Fær. 58.

II. [Lat. *laicus*], a brother received into a convent, D. N. iv. 89.

leik-dómr, m. the laity, Bs. i. 750, Sturl. iii. 63.

leik-fang, n. wrestling, Jb. 83; mod. a plaything.

leik-félagi, a, m. a play-fellow, Karl. 176.

leik-ferð, f. sport, Bs. ii. 28.

leik-fólk, n. lay-folk, laity, Bs. ii. 138, K. Þ. K. 140.

leik-góði, a, m. a nickname, Landn.

leikinn, adj. playful, gay, Fms. ii. 169, vii. 175, Mar. 280.

leik-knöttur, m. a 'play-ball', top, Jón Þorl.

leik-ligr, adj. [Lat. *laicus*], lay, Bs. ii. 45.

leik-maðr, m. a layman, Sturl. iii. 60, Bs., K. Á., H. E. passim.

[leikr], a player, Gisl. 32, Sturl. i. 23.

leik-mannliga, adv. jester-like, Mar.

leik-mikill, adj. playful, merry, Ísl. ii. 439, Bárð. 8 new Ed.

leik-mót, n. a 'play-meeting', public athletic sports, Eg. 188 43.

Leikn, f. the name of an ogress, perhaps with reference to the belief that sicknesses arise from the being 'ridden' by witches, Ed. (in a verse), cp. Edda (Gl.); leiknar hestr, the 'ogress steed', þok wulf, Hallfred; the Leikin, Vsp. 25, is prob. identical, seið hön sbe (the prophetess) worshipped witches (trolls) = sbe was a sorcerer.

LEIKR, m., dat. leiki is freq. in poetry and old prose, but mod.

plur. in old usage always leikar, even in late MSS. such as Fb. iii.

but in mod. usage leikir, acc. leiki: the phrase 'á nýja leik' see point to a lost feminine leik: [Ulf. *laiks* = *χοῖς*, Luke xv. 25; A. S. North. E. *laik*; O. H. G. *leik*; Dan. *leg*; Swed. *lek*];—a game, play,

including athletics, Eg. 147, Edda 31–33, Fs. 60; ok eigi var slá leikinn, þat leikr mér í skapi (I have a mind) at kaupa Íslands-far, Fms. ii. 4; ok ef þér leikr aprt munr at, Ld. 318, v. 1.; leika í mun, id., Skv. 3. 39; leika landmunir, to feel homesick, Bjarn.; e-m leikr öfund á e-u, to envy, Fms. vi. 342; leika hugr á, to have a mind to, love; hön er svá afkonum, at mér leikr helzt hugr á, vii. 103.



tion in Copenhagen); thus, brúar-leiðr, skolla-l., rísa-l., húfu-l., and many others. leiks-lok, n. pl.; at leikslökum, finally.  
 leik, m.: an inflexion or termination, see Gramm. p. xxxiii, col. i.  
 leikáli, a, m. a play-sbed, Eb. 216. Leik-skálar, m. pl. local Landn.; see leikr above.  
 leikstefna, u, f. = leikmót, Clem. 31.  
 leikveinn, m. a playmate, Stj. 578, Fs. 130, Vigl.  
 leikvald, n. the lay-power, laity, Bs. ii. 21.  
 leikvöllr, m. a play-ground, Fas. ii. 407, Skálda 170, Bær. 7, Tistr. 3.  
 leikvotr, f., pl. leiptrir, Hkv. i. 15; gen. sing. leiptrar, 2. 29; but in usage neut.:—lightning, Sks. 203, passim in mod. usage.  
 leikvotr, hæl-l., 'carriage-lightning' = a sword; or vig-l., 'war-lightning', ar-l., 'arm-lightning' = gold; enni-leiptr, the 'brow-lightning' = Lex. Poët.; leiptra hrót, the 'lightning-roof' = the sky, Harms.: the name of a sword, Edda (Gl.) II. the name of a river, cp. the Gr. Πυριφλεγέθων, Gm.: an oath sworn by this river, 29.  
 leikvotr, m., gen. leiptrar, a kind of whale or dolphin, Dan. lyft, Edda (Gl.); leikvotr leiptr er eigi verðr lengri en sjáu álna, Sks. 203, Lex. Poët.  
 leikvotr, að, to flash, of lightning, but also of the twinkling of stars, the Edda like, Fas. ii. 368, Karl. 542.  
 leikvotr, n., as in leirinu, Stj. 72, 414; með göðu leiri ok seigu, Sks. 511, v. l. In mod. usage leirir, m., which also Fms. ix. 511 (leirinn); grár leirir, Orkn. 374 (in a verse); leirvotr, p. i. 354, Orkn. 336, but leirinu öllu two lines below; leirnum, 583; leirinn, Orkn. 374 (Fb.); thus the older vellums prefer the later the masc.; [Dan. leir; Swed. ler; Scot. lair]:—clay, leir, m., but also mud, esp. on the beach, passim, see the reference in plur. leirar = leira (q. v.) II. metaph. and poet., leir, 'eagle's mud' = bad poetry, referring to the legend told Edda 49, alluded to in Gd. 2, Sturl. ii. 56 (in a verse); as also in usage, whence leir-skáld, n. a poetaster: local names, leir-á, leir-bakki, leir-bakki, a, m. a clayey bank, Fms. v. leir-blót, n. a clay idol, N. G. L. i. 383. leir-bolli, a, m. leir-brúsi, a, m. an earthen pot. leir-burðr, leir-burðr, f. a clay boot, Bs. i. 249, ii. 157. leir-gata, u, f. a loamy path, Nj. leir-gröf, f. a loam-pit, Nj. 84, v. l. leir-jötunn, m. the clay god, Edda 58. leir-kelda, u, f. a loam-pit, Bs. i. 577. leir-ker, leir-ker, m. earthen pot. leir-keri-smíðr, m. a potter, N. T. leir-krukka, earthen 'crock', Ver. 25. leir-ljós, adj. grayish, of a horse. leir-mann, m. a clay-man, Edda ii. 298. leir-pottur, m. an earthen pot. leir-skáld, n. a poetaster. leir-sletta, u, f. a mud, Róm. 259. leir-smíðr, m. a potter, Matth. xxvii. 7. leir-skipt, part. mud-splashed, Hrafn. 7. leir-tjörna, f. a loam-pit, leir-vaðill, m. a shallow mud bank, Stj. 135. leir-vík, f. a leak, Hkr. ii. 196: a local name = Lerwick in Shetland. leir-vör, f. the name of an ogress, Edda.  
 leir, f. a 'loam field', the muddy shore at low water mark, Fms. ix. 44, 405, x. 138, O. H. L. 14, 15, Orkn. 336, Eb. 84 (v. l.) leir, a nickname, Fb. iii: local names, leiru-lækir, leiru-vágr, n. s. compds: leiru-bekkr, m. a muddy brook, Fms. viii. leiru-vík, f. = leirvík, Fms. iv. 153.  
 leir, f. the river Loire in France, O. H. L. 14, 15, Orkn. 336, Eb. 84 (v. l.) leir, adj. loamy, muddy, Fms. v. 230, Stj. 291.  
 leir, adj. of clay, Bs. ii. 157.  
 leir, m. [Ulf. laists = λῆστος; A. S. læst; Engl. cobbler's last; leir, cp. Germ. leisten, prop. = to follow in the footsteps]:—the foot, Edda 110. 2. a short sock; hefir flagnað framan öðrum skinnit með nógnum á þann hátt sem leistr, Bs. i. leir, m. a search, exploration, as also an exploring party, expedition, leir, f. var sjálfir i leitinni, Nj. 131; fóru þeir i hverja leit, Eg. 220; leir, m. seinat af hyggja um leitina, Fms. vi. 381; skipta þeir liði leinga til leitar i skógnum, x. 218; þeir spurðu at hestum þeim, leir, m. leir komnir, the horses which they were 'laiting', come in leir, m. i. 349: plur., hvers þú á leitung er, what art thou seeking: in a local sense, skulu vér fara dreift, þviat leitin er við, leir, m. in plur. leitrir, 'sheep-laiting', the search for sheep in the pastures in autumn.  
 leir, ad, prop. a causal from lita, [Ulf. wlaiton = περιβλέπεσθαι; leir, m. leir, Dan. leide]:—to seek, search, with gen. leita e-s, or with leir, m. at e-u, or absol., héraðsmenn leituðu hennar ok fundu hana leir, m. 4; leita lands, Fms. ii. 214; Hængr sigldi í haf ok leitaði leir, m. 99, Landn. 27, 32, Fms. i. 27, 71; leita e-m kvánfangs, Eg. leir, m. metaph., ef yðar er illa leitað, if you are challenged, rudely

treated, Nj. 139; þótt hans væri eigi vel leitað, Fb. ii. 73:—hón leitaði í eina hirzlu, Fms. iv. 37; leituðu þeir um skógin allan, i. 72; Njáll leitaði Höskuldi um manna-forráð, Nj. 149: leita at e-m, to seek for, Fms. ix. 218; ok leiti þér at honum Höskuldi, Nj. 171, passim in mod. usage: leita eptir e-m, id., Fms. i. 69: the phrase, leita sér staðar, to go on one's business, cacare, Hm. 113, Fær. 197.  
 II. metaph. to seek for help; vil ek at þú leitr aldri annarra en mín ef þú þarft nokkurs við, Nj. 74; leita sér heilla, Landn. 33; leita lækninga, to seek for healing, to call in a physician, Johan. 26; leita ráða, to seek for advice, Nj. 75. 2. to enquire, examine, Sks. 638, Hom. 65. 3. with prepp.; leita á e-n, to offend in word or deed, be aggressive, Nj. 16, O. H. 222, (á-leitinn); leita á við e-n, to contest, call in question, Grág. i. 36; leita á um e-t, to try, attempt; hvar skulu vér á leita? Nj. 3; en þá ræð ek, at þú leitr eigi optarr á hreysti mína, that thou dost not again question my valour, Orkn. 402: leita eptir e-u, to 'laik after', seek for, passim; leita eptir máli, to follow a case, take it up, Nj. 75; leita eptir við e-n, to entreat a person, Fbr. 117; leita eptir um e-t, to enquire into, Eg. 536: leita upp, to seek out, Germ. aufsuchen, Fms. x. 71:—leita við, to try, endeavour, Nj. 21, Sturl. i. 97, Rb. 382, Eg. 606, Jb. 382; leita við för, to try to get away, Grág. i. 91: leita til e-s, to try for, Fb. ii. 309. III. in a local sense, to try to go, make ready to go, proceed on a journey; ef Eirekr konungur leitaði vestan um haf með her sinn, Fms. i. 26; hann kvaðsk aptr mundu leita til vana sinna, ii. 214; ef hann leitaði aptr í land, v. 32; leita braut ór landi, to go abroad, Ó. H. 130; leita á fund e-s, to visit a person, Eg.; haltú vörð á, ef hann leitar (tries to escape) út um munninn, Fms. vi. 351: leita undan, to go back, fly, Stj. 479. IV. reflex. to seek; leitask um, to explore; þá leituðusk þeir um hvar líkast var út at komask, Eg. 233; leituðusk þeir þá um ok fundu hurð í gólfinu, 234, Stj. 479: leitask fyrir, id., H. E. i. 245, Sks. 706: leitast við, to attempt, mod. = leita við. The reflexive is more freq. in mod. than in old usage.  
 leiti, n. [from lita], a bill or elevation on the horizon biding the view, Eg. 220, Grág. i. 433, Fms. viii. 147, Orkn., Stj. 401; leiti berr á milli, Nj. 263, Fbr. 55 new Ed.; fara svá at á sínu leiti er jafnan hvern, Mar.; ef hann sæi nokkurn mann ríða um leitið fram, Glúm. 363, Bjarn. 25 (in a verse), Edda (Gl.); Óðinn hleypti svá miklit, at hann var á öðru leiti fyrir, Edda 57; þeir ríðu undir leiti nokkut, en þeir sásk aldri síðan, Nj. 279; varð fyrir þeim leiti nokkut mjök hátt, Fms. vii. 68: freq. in mod. usage, esp. in lcel. local names.  
 leiti, n. [hlutr], a share, part; see hleyti.  
 -leitr, adj. [lita], looking so and so, in compds, see Gramm. p. xxxiv, col. i. (IX).  
 leizla, u, f. = leidsla, q. v.  
 LEKA, pres. lek; pret. lak, láku; part. lekit; a weak part. lekat occurs, Fms. ix. 345; [A. S. leccan; Engl. leak; Dan. lække]:—prop. to drip, dribble; af þeim legi er lekit hafði ór hausi Heiðraupnis, Sdm. 13: —to leak, of a ship or vessel, en hón lak eigi heldr enn it þéttasta kerald, Bs. i. 596; var mjök lekat skipit, Fms. ix. 345; leka eins og hrip, freq. in mod. usage: of milch kine, en á öðru kvikfé ef þat lekr, Jb. 366.  
 leki, a, m. a leakage, leak; kómu þá lekar at skipinu, Grett. 96: the phrase, sjá við þeim leka, to see to a future leak (emergency).  
 lekr, adj. (compar. lekari, N. G. L. i. 199), leaky, Grett. 94, Jb. 378, Fms. ix. 381, Stj. 367, N. G. L. i. 304.  
 lek-stólpur, m. pl. 'leak-beams,' prob. a kind of pump, Edda (Gl.)  
 lektari, a, m. [eccl. Lat. lectorium], a lecturer, reading desk, Vm. 10, 52, Dipl. v. 18, Bs. i. 797.  
 lektia, u, f. [Lat. word], a lesson, 625, 169, Vm. 38.  
 lektor, m. [Lat. word], a reader, Ver. 49.  
 lé-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), vile, of little worth; this word does not occur in old writers; the etym. is dubious, cp. lémagna, lébarn, etc.  
 lembo, d, [lamb], to lamb; lembd ær, a ewe with lamb, Stj. 185, Grág. i. 502.  
 lemd, f. lameness, from a blow, N. G. L. i. 30, 67.  
 lé-meginn, adj., mod. lé-magna, indecl. faint, exhausted; lémegit ljós, a faint light, Stj. 16.  
 lem-heyrdr, part. deaf, Anecd. 2 new Ed.  
 LEMJA, pres. lem; pret. lamði; part. lamðr, Glúm. 342; imperat. lem, lemdu, Skíða R. 131; lamdr, and mod. also lamiinn, Mar. 637: [A. S. læman; provinc. Engl. lam = to thrash; Germ. läbmen]:—to thrash, flog, beat, so as to lame or disable; urðu þar áttján menn sárir en margir lamðir, Fms. ix. 355; lemjá mun ek bogann fyrir honum ef ek má, x. 362; þorbjörn bað hann starfa betr, ella kvaðsk hann mundu lemjá hann, Grett. 120; þeir lömdu hann nálaga til bótleysis, 154; lamðan til heljar, Am. 41; ok lemda (subj.) alla í liðu, Ls. 43; ok átt jötuns alla lamði, þkv. 31; munu eigi öll lámið (neut. pl.), Glúm. 340; lemjá í smátt, to smash, Mar.; lamða (lame), halta ok blinda, Greg. 28; fugli með lamðum vængjum, Hom. 142; lemjá á e-m, to 'lam into one,' give one a thrashing, Skíða R. 135.  
 II. metaph. to suppress; skulu bændr taka frá segl ok lemjá (to upset) svá för þeirra, N. G. L. i. 103; hann ætlaði svá at lemjá fyrir þeim smiðina, Stj. 312; viðvörum hræðslu lemr holtið, Hom. 14; lemjá niðr, to beat down, suppress, Fms. ii.



199. **III. reflex.**, Gunnarr hjó á hönd Hallgrími, ok lamðisk handlegrinn, en sverðit beit ekki, Nj. 45; sverðit brotnaði en haussinn lamðisk, *but the skull was fractured*, Gísl. 4; svá mikitt högg at haussinn lamðisk mjök, Fb. i. 400. **2. recipr.**, önnur efni eru nú í váru máli, en at þér lenisk róðinn fyrir, *to break one another's oars*, Fms. viii. 216.

**3. to be ruined**; allr friðr lemsk, all bappiness is destroyed, Hallfrid; landvörn lamðisk, the defence was paralysed, Sighvat.

**lempa**, að, [a mod. for. word borrowed from the Dan. *læmpe*; cp. A. S. *limpan*]:—*to temper, accommodate*; lempa sig eptir e-u.

**lempinn** ok **lempiligr**, adj. *pliable, gentle*.

**lemstr**, m., gen. *lemstrar*, a severe contusion; *lemstr* málhelti minnar, Hom. 143. **comps.** **lemstr-högg**, n. a blow causing contusion, D. N. iv. 84. **lemstrar-sár**, n. a disabling wound, Gpl. 180, Ann. 1398.

**lempstra**, að, *to contuse*.

**LÉN**, n., mod. also **léni**, [Dan. *len*; Germ. *leben*], a fief, fee; taka land í lén, Fms. i. 22, iv. 212; halda lönd ok lén af konungi, 232; hann hafði í lén hálfar Færeyjar af Harald Gráfeld, ii. 91; þat lén sem hann veitir mér, Gpl. 63 (in an oath of homage); Herra Knútr hafði þá hálft Rygja-fylki ok Sogn hálfan, ok þótti honum þat lén minna en hann vildi, Fms. ix. 428, x. 116; beiðask léns yfir fylki, Fagrsk. 7; þar sem lendr maðr hefir lén; N. G. L. ii. 407:—*a royal grant or emolument*, bæði um skyldir ok útgærdir ok mörg önnur lén, Fms. vi. 339; hann heitr yðr í mótt miklu léni ok ttausti, viii. 204; hann gaf honum mikitt lén ok land í sínu ríki, O. H. L. 18; hann hafði veitt honum mikitt lén, ok gefit honum dýrligar gjafir, 68; skyldu ok þeir sem lénin höfðu missa þeirra, ef þeir flytti eigi þessi bréf, Bs. i. 764:—*royal revenue*, þitt ríki liggir undir úfriði, ok tekr þú eigi af því líkt lén sem þú ættir at hafa, O. H. L. 30:—*an office, umboðs-lén*, D. N. v. 417; sá konungs umboðs-maðr sem þar hefir lén, N. G. L. ii. 280. **II. metaph.** the good things of this life; sumir hafa lítið lén eðr lof, Edda II. **léns-maðr**, m. a 'fief-holder', *feoffee*; in the Middle Ages the king's governor was so called:—in Norway a kind of officer, bailiff, D. N., Fr. passim.

**léna**, u, f. *to grant*, Vigl. 31.

**léna**, u, f. [cp. Germ. *lehne*; Engl. *to lean*]:—*the pad or cushion laid under the pack-saddle*; hann tók tvá hesta ok lagði á lénur (mod. reiding), Nj. 74; kómu þeir til hesta sinna, ok er þeir vildu lénur á þá leggja, Bs. i. 389; vóru lagðir út vörus-sekkar nokkurir á hlaðit, ok þar lénur með, Isl. ii. 204.

**léna**, að, *to saddle*; Bileam lénaði ösnu sína, Stj. 334.

**LEND**, f., pl. *lendir*, mod. also *lendar*; [A. S. *lenden*; Old Engl. *lendes*; Scot. *lendis*; Engl. *loins*; O. H. G. *lenti*; Germ. *lende*]:—*the loin*; the mod. usage distinguishes between the sing., *the loin or croup* of a horse and pl. *lendar* of the human loins; *lendir* yðrar skulu þér gyrða, Hom. 84 (Luke xii. 35); munu konungar út af þínum lendum fæðask, Stj., Sks. 404; undir herðum, lendum, knés-bótum, Edda 40; lenda-kláði, Fas. iii. 102:—*of a horse*, hann flær af henni alla baklengjuna aprt á lend, Grett. 91; á lend hestinn, Nj. 91; hann klappar á lend hestinn, Bs. i. 633; um höfud, lend, brjóst ok kvíð ok allan hest, Sks. 404. **lenda-verkr**, m. 'loin-wark', *lumbago*, Pr. 471, Ld. 32.

**LEND**, d, mod. t, [land], *to land*, Fms. vii. 31, viii. 33, ix. 23, Eb. 234, Ld. 32, passim; lenda skipi, Fbr. 163. **II. metaph. impers.**, e-m lendar saman, *to come into collision with, close with one another*; oss (dat.) mun nú saman lenda ef þér látið eigi lausan manninn, Fms. vii. 117; mun ek ekki letja at oss lendi saman, Ld. 324; munuð þér (=munuð yðr) saman lenda, nema miðlat sé málum, Bjarn. 55. **2. e-u lendar**, *to be landed, to come to an end*; þar lendar þessi víðræðu ok hjali, Fms. xi. 52; hér lendar með þeim, at..., Bs. ii. 72; eigi vitu vér hvar þessu máli lendar, Mar.: absol., lenda í vanda, *to be landed in difficulties, get into scrapes*, Karl. 308; svá mikitt ofreifi at eigi mátti lenda, Þiðr. 272.

**III. to give land to a person**, with acc.; en hverr sem lendar hann við minna, sekr eyri, N. G. L. iii. 37. **lenda**, u, f. *land, fields*; hann átti hundruð kúgilda á leigu-stöðum ok tfa lendar, Sturl. i. 97; víðar lendar ok fagar, Ld. 96; lendar ok lausa-fé, Fms. i. 289.

**lend-borinn**, part. 'land-born' of the landed gentry, Eg. 342, Fms. viii. 155.

**lending**, f. a landing, landing-place, Lv. 93, Fms. ii. 93.

**lendi-stöð**, f. a landing-place, N. G. L. i. 243, 380, v. 1.

**lendr**, adj. *landed*, esp. as a law term; *lendr* maðr, *lendr* menn, = 'landed-men' or the barons of ancient Scandinavia, *bolding land* or *emoluments* (veizlur) from the king, and answering to *hersir* (q. v.) of a still earlier time; heita þeir hersar eða lendar menn í Danski tungu, Edda 93; gjörði konungur þá þórólf lenda mann, ok veitir honum þá allar veizlur þær er ádr hafði Bárðr haft, Eg. 35, Sks. 5, Fms. i. 60, ix. 496, Gpl. 12, and passim in the Laws and Sagas, but never referring to the Icel. Commonwealth. **II. in comps.** **við-lendr**, i-lendr, sam-lendr (q. v.), út-lendr, outlandish.

**lend-ván**, f. *expectance of a fief*, N. G. L. i. 360.

**lengd**, f. [langr], *length* of space and time, Bret. 32, Stj. 74, Fms. viii. 88, Eg. 318, Alg. 372, Barl. 165:—*gramm.*, Skálda 175: *lengthening*,

Sks. 119. **2. adverb. phrases**, til lengdar, *long, for a long time* til lengdar, too long, Karl. 227; í bráð ok lengdar (mod. í bráð og í lang), *for now and hereafter*, Fms. vii. 88; þegar til lengdar lætr, in the run; á-lengdar, *afar off*.

**LENGI**, adv., the compar. **lengr** is used in a temp. sense, *len* a local sense, *se langr*; [Dan. *længe*]:—*long, for a long time*; len mér þat í hug vetri, Nj. 2; hversu lengi? 141; 'eigi lengi, Ld. i. lengi, too long; svá lengi sem, as long as, Rb. 64; ok eru þá miklu lengst niðri, by far the longest time, id.; ok þólin eigi inni could no longer 'bide' or endure it, Fær. 269, passim; lengr en rættir long than short, for a good while, Bs. i. 155; til þess at lú skemr frestaðisk þat niðingsverk, Al. 105; á-lengr (q. v.), her lengr er, until; lengr er lyriti er varit at lögbergi, K. þ. K. (Kb. lengr er þeir hafa sýnt biskupi, 22: with gen., lengi vetrar, for part of the winter, Fbr. i. 334; lengi æfi, during a long part of one's life, 224; lengi dags, lengi nætr, and so on.

**lenging**, f. *lengthening*, Fms. iii. 12; mála-lenging, *prolongation* lengja, d. [langr], *to lengthen*; var lengt nafn hans, there was to his name, Fms. vi. 16; lengja líf sitt, i. 126; þarf eigi at leng um þat mál, it boots not to tell a long tale, xi. 9; lengja leið, Eg. 742; orð-lengja, *to lengthen out words*; hvat þarf þat lengi need to make a long story? Karl. 374, 427.

**II. im** lengthen, esp. of days and seasons; um vetrinn er daga lengdi, 30; nótt (acc.) lengir. **III. reflex.**, e-m lengisk, *to long*, sem þessir tveir vetr vóru líðnir þá þótti Jósephat lengjask, Barl. 198.

**lengja**, u, f. *an oblong piece*, Skíða R. 27; bak-lengja, q. v.

**lengrum**, see langr III. 2.

**lengstum**, adv., see langr III. 2.

**léni**, n. [lé], a scythe, steel and iron welded together in a forge; þarf líka að því, meðan verið er að slá lénið, að..., Árm. á Alp. iv. 19.

**Lent**, f. *Lent*, in the words of John the Fleming, Nú er kominn Le Ekki skilr fölkitt hvat Lentin er, Bs. i. 801.

**lenz**, f. [for. word; Lat. *lancea*], a lance, Edda (Gl.)

**leó**, m. [for. word; Lat. *leo*], a lion, Fms. vii. 69, Fbr. 34, Þiðr. 190, Stj. 71, 411, Plac.; this Lat. form is freq. in old writ. prop. Icel. form is *ljón*, q. v.

**león**, n. a lion, Fb. i. 165, Fms. vii. 69, Stj. 71, 231, 459; hvasar sjónir, Sighvat; yet the vellums hardly ever use the mod. *ljón*, but *león*:—the word is masc., Þiðr. 190, Pr. 402, 434.

**hvelpr**, m. a lion's whelp, Stj. 231.

**leóna**, u, f. a lioness, Stj. 80.

**leopardr** ok **leopardr**, m. [for. word], a leopard, Al. 167, A. Icel. form is *hleopardr*, q. v.

**LEPJA**, pres. lep, lapiti; part. lapit; [A. S. *lapian*; Engl. *lap* like a dog; this word seems not to occur in old writers, but in mod. usage and undoubtedly old.

**LEPPR**, m. [cp. Engl. *lump*], a lock of hair; fá mér lepp hári þínu, Nj. 116; hann skar ór lepp ór hári þess manns, Fas. 228; hann hafði ljósan lepp í hári sínu hinum vinstra megin, Hrafn. 13; ek einn lepp ór tagli hans, Fb. i. 354; miðla mér í mótt lepp ok skeggi þínu, Fms. vi. 141; the word is obsolete in this sense. a rag, tatter, cp. Germ. *lump*; sem leppr rotinn, Bs. ii. 56; vanda leppa sem hann hafði, Fms. ii. 161; hverr leppr er upp váru skipi, vi. 382; freq. in mod. usage, leppr ok í-leppr, socks in shoes; bak-leppr, the pad under a saddle. **comps.** **leppi** n. *slashed clothes*, Rétt. 40, 48. **Leppa-lúði**, a m. a monster band of the ogress Grýla (q. v.), Maurer's Volks.

**lepra**, u, f. [a Lat. word], *leprosy*, Fas. ii. 390; in mod. vu *diarrbæa*.

**lepsa**, u, f. a rag, piece of cloth.

**-lera**, [cp. lara], in comps, sött-lera, ætt-leri, q. v.

**LÉREPT**, n. [Dan. *lærred*; prob. a compd, qs. *lé-ript* = soft; *linen*, a linen cloth, K. þ. K. 20, Grág. i. 213, Sks. 287, Fms. Fs. 147; also in plur., vera at léreptum, to be at one's linen, o 161; lérept is opp. to vaðmál, K. þ. K. (Kb.) 8. **lérept** hálsinn, Landn. 147; lerka ermar at öxl... drambhosur lerkaða Fms. vi. 440: metaph. *to chastise* [cp. North. E. *to lace*], lerkað Mar.; hann lerkaði sinn líkam með föstum, Thom.:—part bruised, contused; blár ok lerkað af stórum höggum, Fas. iii. 17; mod. usage feeling as if sore all over the body.

**les**, n. a lesson, in divine service; þorláks söng ok les með, at söng ok lesi, 52; með lesi ok söng, Am. 43, 74; messu-sön ok lesi, 811. **comps.** **les-bók**, f. a lesson-book, Vm. 52, 53.

**18. les-djárn**, m. a reading clerk, Bs. ii. 11, Th. 76. **les** a reading gallery or choir, Mar. **les-skútr**, f. = lesbók, Jm. 11. *knitted wares*, such as knitted gloves, drawers, socks, and the like, in mod. usage; að endingu eg óska þér | að þú fái les og smér | at Snót (1865) 330; þrjón-les, knitted wares, socks, shirts, etc.



**LESA**, pres. les; pret. las, last, las, pl. lásu; subj. læsi; imperat. les, lestu; lesium: [Ulf. *lisan* = συλλέγειν, συνάγειν; A. S. *lesan*; provincial *to leuse*; O. H. G. *lesan*; Germ. *lesen*; cp. Gr. *λέγειν*, *Lat. legere*]: — *to glean, gather, pick*, Stj. 615; lesa hnetr, aldin, Gísl. (in a verse), pl. 5; lesa ber, *to gather berries*, K. þ. K. 82; hafði hón lesit sér mikil til fæðslu, Bs. i. 204; lesa blóm, Art. 66: — lesa saman; verða nokkurt yfir saman lesin af þynnum? Matth. vii. 16; þvíat eigi lesa menn saman af þynnum ok eigi heldr vinber af pistlum, Luke vi. 44; lesit fyrst lesit saman, Matth. xiii. 30; þeir lásu saman manna um morguninn þá hafði sá eigi meira er mikit hafði saman lesit, Stj. 292; þessir þeir artículi sem hér eru saman lesnir, Fb. iii. 237; saman lesa líf e-s, *to compile*, H. E. i. 584; þeir lásu upp (*picked up*) hálm þann allan, Nt. 123; tóku þeir silfrið ok lásu upp, Fms. viii. 143. **2. to read, catch**; eldrinn las skjótt tróð-viðinn, Eg. 238: of a ship, þat má lesa leita Stigandi er svá less hafit, Fs. 28; bróðirinn less um herðar e-mann kaðals-hlutinn sem þeir höfðu haldit, *grasped it, wound it round his shoulders*, Mar.; hann greip sviðuna, ok las af höndum honum, *he held the weapon and snatched it out of his hands*, Sturl. i. 64: lesa sik *to baul oneself up*; þá las hann sik skjótt upp eptir öxar-skaptinu, F. 111; þórir gekk at skógardinum, ok krækði upp á öxinni, las sik eptir, O. H. 135. **3. to knit, embroider**; hón sat við einn gull- borða ok las (*embroidered*) þar á mín liðin ok framkomin verk, F. i. 176; typt klæði ok veigoð ok lesin (better lesni, q. v.), Js. **II. metaph. to gather words and syllables, to read, [cp. Lat. *legere*]; sem lesit er, Stj. 40; hann lét lesa upp (*to read aloud*) hverir þeir vóru á konungs-skipit, Fms. vii. 287; statuta skulu... geymask þessask, H. E. i. 509; sat konungur ok hirðin úti fyrir kirkju ok lásu aptan- þann, Fms. vii. 152, Bs. i. 155; meðan biskup las öttu-söng, Fms. xi. in endless instances, mod., lesa or lesa húlestr, q. v. This sense of *course never occurs in poems of the heathen age*, but the following sentences seem to form a starting-point, in which lesa means **2. to talk, gossip**; lesa um e-n, *to talk, speak of*; hittiki hann fiðr þótt þeir vóru fjar lesi, ef hann með snortum sitr, Hm. 23; kann enn vera þat adr vensk á at lesa of aðra, ok hafa uppi löstu manna, Hom. St. part. lesandi, *able to read*; vel lesandi: lesinn, *well read*; lesinn, *who has read many things*. **Landi**, a, m. a reader, one able to read; see above. **Lesi**, a, m. a reader. **Leskrápr**, m. a tanned shark-skin, Ísl. ii. 113. **Lesi**, n. [prob. from lesa I. 3], a kind of head-gear for women; typt þar, vægvin ok lesni (lesin) þat á dóttir, N. G. L. i. 211, cp. Js. 78: lesnis stofn, the 'stem' of the lesni = the head, Landn. 152 (in a verse); lesnis land (lesni lands MS.), *id.*, Leidarv. 24. **Leig**, a = lesni, D. N. iv. 328. **Leing**, f. reading, H. E. i. 475, Hom. 4. **Le**, f. [cp. Engl. *last*, as in Orkneys and East Angl. 'a last of herrings,' *old Engl. lastage = freight*; Germ. *last*; Dan. *last*], a last, burden, measure of ship's burden, reckoned at twelve 'skip pund', D. N. iv. 651, Fms. 545, Gpl. 371, B. K. 20, 89, MS. 732.16 (where wrongly ten for twelve); lest gulls, Fms. xi. 351, where = *talentum* (?); lest járnns, *hardsteins*, Nt.; lest sildar, N. G. L. passim; a cargo, Jb. 386. In mod. usage the weight of Dan. and Norse ships is counted by *lester*. **II.** in Icel. *a caravan of loaded pack-horses*, Grett. 119; plur. *lestir*, *the market* in June and July. **COMPDS.** lesta-maðr, m. a driver of a lest. **Le-tal**, n. 'the tale of læster', *tonnage*, Jb. 390. **Le**, f. reading, a lesson; meðan lestin verðr lesin, Stat. 299, N. G. L. i. 3. **LESTA**, t, [Lat. *laedere*, by Grimm's law, t for d], *to break up, to wreck*; lesta skip, *to wreck one's ship*, Eg. 159; lesta hús um eða viði, Grág. ii. 110: impers. *to be wrecked*, ok lesti þar þat, Fms. x. 158; þá er bæði (*both ships*) lesti Hjálpi ok Fífu, *id.* (in a verse). **2. metaph. to break, violate**; lesta lög, Skálða (in a verse). **II. reflex. to be damaged**; ef kirkja brennr upp þat, kisk, K. þ. K. 42; bogi þeirra lestisk, 623.31; þá lestisk ráin, 686; féll hann af baki ok lestisk fótr hans, Fb. i. 538; skip þat, Grág. ii. 268: part., ok lest (*broken*) svá skip hans at eigi væri þat, 116; hestr er lestr, haurk er dauðr, Maurer's Volks. 321. **LESTI**, adv., only in the phrase, *at lest*, at last; [cp. A. S. *on laste*; *er am letzten*]; it occurs in old poetry, but rarely in prose, and is now obsolete; the explanation in Lex. Poët. deriving it from *löst* (*a crime*) is erroneous: **I.** in poetry; Jórdan er á lesti, Edda (Gl.), Hallfréð 506.5; hann gekk fyrstr í hildi en ór á lesti, *he went first to battle and last out of it*, Sighvat, Korm. 128 (in a verse); st. sunnan | Sigurðr á lesti, Mork. 217: — at lesti = á lesti, Líl. 20, (in a verse); the Am. 63 is corrupt, perhaps = litu er lýsti. **2.** in prose; en fyrir þat munu vér láta fé várt ok frændr ok sjálfa oss á lest, 36; trúna hófsk á Gyðinga-landi, ok mun þangat koma á 225.189; fyrst at upphafi. I. kenningu sinni, síðan í jartegna- rök í lífáti á lesti, 655 xiii A. 27; hón var nunna á Íslandi ok koma á lesti, Ld. 338, (vellum Arna-Magn. 309), Hom. (St.) i. þú vill eigi þenna kost, þá muntú mæta kvölum á (ok MS.) lesti,**

625.74; ok gaf hann henni á lesti son sinn nju vetra gamlan, Ó. T. 15; ok á lesti helsti hann út sínu bana-blóði, 40. **lestir**, m. a breaker, wrecker, Lex. Poët. **lestr**, f. a lesson, portion for reading; Kristi mælti sjálfir enn í þeirri helgu lestr, Hom. 63; svá sem heilagr páfi Leó segir í lestinni, 671 B. 3. **II.** in mod. usage, **lestr**, m., gen. *lestrar* and *lestri*, *reading*; gekk lestrinn seint ok tregliga, Bs. i. 155; gekk fram lestrinn djákna, 871, freq. in mod. usage: — *home-service* = húlestr, q. v.; vera við lestr, *heya lestr, to attend to a lestr*; fyrir lestr, *in the forenoon*; eptir lestr, *in the afternoon on Sundays*, see húlestr. **COMPDS.** lestrar-kvor, n., -bók, f. a reading-book. **lestr-bók**, f. = lesbók, Am. 5. **lestrar-kór**, m. = leskór, Bs. i. 823 (885). **lest-reki**, a, m. a 'caravan-driver', a steward, Sturl. i. 74; sendimaðr eða lestreki, iii. 128, Bs. i. 848, 872. **leti**, f. [latr], laziness, sloth, Hom. 26, Skv. 2; leti at rita, Bs. i. 137, passim. **COMPDS.** leti-fullr, adj. slovenly, Mar. **leti-svefn**, m. a sleep of sloth, Bs. ii. 91. **letingi**, a, m. a lazy person. **LETJA**, pres. let; pret. latti; subj. letti; part. lattr; with neg. suff. pres. reflex. leti-a, Skv. 3. 44; letsk-a-ðu, Ls. 47 (Bugge, see the foot-note): [A. S. *letjan*; Old Engl. *let* (*to hinder*)]: — *to bold back, dissuade*, with acc. of the person, gen. of the thing; hvetið mik eða letið mik, Bkv. 14, Vpm. 2, Am. 29, 46, Skv. 3. 41; fýstu sumir, en sumir löttu, Eg. 242; fleiri löttu, ok kölluðu þat ráð at... O. H. 145, Fs. 108, Gkv. i. 2; sumir af löttu fyrir konungi, Fms. ix. 370; sumir löttu fyrir-sátinnar, Sturl. i. 36; aðrir góðir menn löttu fyrir-sátar, 38; Björn latti ferðar, O. H. 174; heldr löttu þeir þess, ok kváðu slíkt ekki kvænna ferð, Ld. 240; um várit vill Leifr í hernað en Ingólfr latti þess, Fs. 121; hann latti þá (*dissuaded them*) at vera með konungi, Gullþ. 5; mun ek þat eigi góra, af ek sé ek fæ eigi latti, Ld. 238. **II. reflex. to be let or hindered, slacken, desist**; hvi né letskaðú, Loki, Ls.; eigi mun ek letjask láta nema þú sér eptir, Eg. 257, Boll. 346; en þá ætla ek, at þú letisk meirr fyrir sakir hræðslu en hollostu við konung, O. H. 145; þrellinn tók at letjask mjök á starfanum, Grett. 148; herr lattið at ganga, they did not go, could not do it, Glúm. 396 (in a verse); letjask Guði at þjóna, Stj. 388. **2. part.** lífs of lattr, poet. *rest of life*, Ykt. 12. **let-orð**, n. dissuasion, Bs. i. 142. **lét-torf**, n. turf cut with a scythe; kirkja á þrjá tigu létorfs á Vestr-holtum, Vm. 29. **lét-torfa**, u, f. a turf or sod cut with a scythe, for roofing or the like; létorfa-skurðr, Vm. 140; varrar hans vóru sem létorfur, Fas. ii. 518. **LETTR**, n. [from Lat. *littera*], letters; i framflutning máls ok letri, Skálða 181; til letts ok bóka-gerðar, Bs. i. 790: type, letters, characters, Latinu-letr, Latin letters; sett-letr, múnka-letr, 'monks'-letters = black-letter; höfða-letr = the angular letters found in inscriptions on old tombstones; Rúna-letr, Runic letters; galdra-letr, magical characters: — a letter, writ, Jm. 19. **letts-háttir**, m. a mode of writing, alphabet, Skálða 160. **léttra**, að, to put into letters. **letr-görð**, f. writing, Stj. 379. **letr-list**, f. the art of writing, Skálða 160. **LÉTTA**, t: **I.** with acc. *to lighten*; hann bað létta skipin, Sturl. iii. 62; þeir köstuðu farminum ok létta skipin, 656 C. 52. **II.** with dat.: **1. to lift**; þá létta kötrinn einum fæti, Edda 33. **2. to alight from; létta ferð sinni, þeir létta eigi fyrr ferð sinni en þeir kómu norðr til þórólfs, Eg. 76, 106; létta eigi ferð sinni fyrr, en..., Nj. 61, Fms. i. 72; and absolutely, *to stop, halt*; þeir létta eigi (*stopped not, halted not*) fyrr en þeir kómu í Skaptár-tungur, Nt. 261; er nú mál at létta þessum leik, Fms. xi. 96; I. hernaði, Fær. 99: — létta af e-u, or létta af at göra e-t, *to leave off doing, cease doing, give up*; hann léttr aldregi af slíkt at vinna, Fb. ii. 391; létta af áleitni við e-n, Fms. vi. 209; létta af at drekka vín, Stj. 428; ef hann léttr af at leita okkar, Bs. i. 228; at afleita ranglætum, Mar.; létta af hernaði, *to leave off freebooting*, Fms. i. 30; létta af kvámum, ii. 13; bað þá létta af at drepa menn, Eg. 92: absol., sem þeir létta at berja hann, D. N. iv. 90: with prepp., létta á e-t, *to check, stop, make alight*; verðr nú at létta á ofan-fórna hennar, lsi. (Heiðarv. S.) ii. 339; var þat aubýnt á léttr hvártveggja, *both were clearly stopped, held in check*, Bs. i. 142 (a dubious passage): létta undan, *to draw back*, Fms. vii. 192; Sigvaldi létta undan ok flýr, xi. 95. **III. to relieve, ease**; hann léttr hans meini með mikilli þrótt, Bs. i. 644; létta sér (mod. létta sér upp), *to take recreation* (holidays), Mar. **IV. impers. to clear up**, esp. of weather; léttr upp mjorkvanum, Al. 140; síðan léttr upp hríð-inni, Fb. ii. 194; þá léttr hriðinni, Bjarn. 55; veðrit hélzk þrjár nætr, ok er upp léttr, Finnb. 312, Eb. 210; eptir þat léttr upp storminum, 50: — of illness, eptir þat léttr af sóttinni, Fs. 175; sagði at sótt (dat.) hans mundi þá létta, Skv. 25 new Ed.: with the person in dat., the sickness in gen., honum léttr brátt sóttarinnar, Ísl. ii. 175; ef þér léttr þá ekki, Háv. 44; hann spyrr hvárt honum léttr nokkurt, Gísl. 48. **V. reflex. to be lightened, cleared, eased**; hinn syðri hlutr léttsk, of the sky, Edda 4; léttsk honum heldr, ok var á fótum þrjú daga, Fms. C c**



x. 147; nú léttisk honum við þetta mikil, xi. 48; biskupi léttisk mikil um hjarta-rætnar, *he was much eased*, Bs. i. 769: *pass. to become light*.

léttá-sótt, léttá-kona, see léttir B.

létti, a, m. *alleviation, relief, easing*; e-m til léttu, Karl. 207, Mag. 160; Bósi kveðsk vænta mikils léttu af konungi, Fas. iii. 200, Bs. ii. 81; engir þeir sem upp höfðu gefit sinn part vildu hokkurn léttu undir leggja, *they would lend no help*, Grett. 153.

2. *the pulley* above the bed of a sick person is called létti. 3. in the adverb. phrase, af léttu, *outright, plainly*, Germ. *frischweg*; Grettir spurði at tíðendum, en Barði segir af léttu slík sem vóru, Grett. 73 new Ed.; spyrir hún hann af stórvirkjum sínum, en hann sagði allt af léttu, Fb. i. 278; sætt vara gör með léttu, *not straightly*, Eb. (in a verse).

COMPS: létti-byrdingr, n. a *light boat*, Fms. xi. 430. léttá-drengur, m. an *errand-boy*. létti-móttull, m. a *light mantle*, Fagrsk. 182. létti-skip, n. and létti-skúta, u, f. a *light, fleet ship*, Eg. 261, Fms. vii. 259, viii. 137, ix. 285, Hkr. i. 279. létti-vínátta, u, f. a *slight, superficial friendship*, Sturl. iii. 291.

léttir, m. *alleviation, relief*.

LÉTTIR, adj., léttari, léttastur, [cp. Ulf. *leibts* = *ελαφρία*, 2 Cor. i. 17; A. S. *leobt*; Engl. *light*; O. H. G. *libti*; Germ. *leicht*; Dan. *let*; Swed. *lätt*; cp. Lat. *levis*; Gr. *ελαφρός*]: *light*, of weight; bjórtunnu eða annað eigi léttara, Bs. i. 389. 2. of the body; manna fimastir ok léttasta á sér, Fms. x. 73; vera á léttasta skeiði (aldri), *to be at one's most active age*; þá er Haraldur var á léttasta skeiði aldrs, Eg. 536, O. H. 68; ek em nú af léttasta skeiði, ok ekki til slíks færr, *I have passed my best years*, Háv. 40:—the phrase, verða léttari, *to give birth, 'to be lightened of the womb'*, Spenser, (ú-létt = *heavy with child*); ok nú líða stundir fram til þess er hún verð léttari, ok fæðir hún sveinbarn, Fms. xi. 53, Nj. 91, Ísl. ii. 19, O. H. 144, Fs. 143, 190; verða léttari barns (=at barni), N. G. L. i. 131.

II. metaph. *light, easy*; mæðdisk hann fyrir þeim ok gekk þeim léttara, Eg. 192; þviat þat kann henda at mönnum verðr harms síns léttara ef um er talat, Fms. vii. 105:—*light*, of wind, var veðr létt ok seglþækt, 286; hann siglir út léttan landnryðing, Ld. 116.

2. *light, mild, gladsome*, of manners or countenance; var konungr þá léttir í öllum ræðum, Eg. 55; léttir í málum, Ls.; léttir ok línir í máli, *gracious*, Germ. *buldvoll*, Bs. i. 154; hann var við alla menn léttir ok kátr, Nj. 48; hverjum manni kátari ok léttari ok vakrari, Fms. x. 152; e-m segir eigi létt hugr um e-t, *to have apprehensions*, Fs. 38, Fms. vi. 211. 3. of value, *light, vile*; glitaðan dúk sémiligan ok annan léttari, Vm. 32; betri, opp. to léttari, Dipl. iii. 4; hinar betri, hinar léttari, Vm. 58; létt fæða, *light fare*, Mar.; léttir forbeini, Bs. ii. 80; leggja e-t í léttan stað, *to think lightly of*, Grett. 175 new Ed.

B. COMPS: léttá-bragð, n. *cheerfulness*, Sturl. iii. 196. léttá-kona, u, f. a *midwife*, Thom. 482. léttá-sótt, f. *child-labour*, Mar. 976. létt-brúnn, adj. *'light-browed, fair-complexioned'*, Gullþ. 9, Ld. 48, 94; spelt létt-brýnn, Grett. 160 new Ed. létt-búinn, part. *lightly-clad*, Stj. 240, Gullþ. 8. létt-bærr, adj. *easy to bear*, 625, 72, Bs. i. 105, 236. létt-feti, a, m. *'light-pacer'*, name of a horse, Edda, Gm. létt-fleygr, adj. *fleet-winged*, Sks. létt-færi, f. *alertness*, Mar. létt-færr, adj. *nimble, fleet*, Rb. 334, Þiðr. 343, Korn. (in a verse). létt-fættir, adj. *light-footed, fleet*. létt-hendr, adj. *light-banded*. létt-hjallað, n. part.; e-m verð l., *to chatter*, Fms. xi. 234. létt-hlaðinn, part. *light-laden*, Fms. ii. 188. létt-hugaðr, adj. *light-minded*, Sks. 24. létt-klæðr, part. *lightly-clad*, Hkr. iii. 281. létt-látr, adj. *light-bearded, cheerful*, Sks. 24, Fms. vii. 175, viii. 447, ix. 4. létt-leikr, m. (*-leiki*, a, m.), *lightness, agility, alertness*, Sks. 620, Fas. iii. 237, Lil. 17. létt-liga, adv. *lightly, easily*, Fms. i. 85, viii. 78, Stj. 17: *civilly*, Stj. 209, Barl. 119: *lightly*, of dress, Ld. 46: *readily*, Eg. 200: *may be, perhaps*, Stj.; léttliga hvergi, 16, 24, 35, 112; léttliga at, *may be that*, 47, 59, 106, 122, 126, 159, 400, Fb. i. 376. létt-ligr, adj. *lightly, light*, Bs. ii. 160. létt-lífr, adj. *'light-lived; living an easy life'*, N. G. L. ii. 444, Mag. 90. létt-lyndi, n. an *easy temper*. létt-lyndr, adj. *easy-tempered*. létt-læti, n. a *light life*; léttlætið-kona, a *barlot*, Stj. 350, Fms. vii. 241, Str. 9. létt-meti, n. a *poor diet*. létt-mæltr, part. *light-spoken, light-tongued*, Fms. vii. 227. létt-úð, f. *light-beardedness*, Fms. vi. 287: *mod. levity, frivolity*. létt-úðigr, adj. *light-minded*, Fms. ii. 20, xi. 5: *light, thoughtless*. létt-vaxinn, part. *slight of figure, slender*, Hem. létt-vigr, adj. *prone to fight*, Eb. 43 new Ed. létt-vísi, f. *levity*, Barl. 148. létt-vægr, adj. *light-weighted, of little value*.

LEYÐRA, að (?), [lauðr or löðr], *to wash*; leyðra borðker or bjórker, *to wash the dishes*, Em. i. LEYFA, ð, [lof; Germ. *er-lauben*]: I. *to permit, allow*; leyfa e-m e-t, leyfi þér honum at fara sem honum gegnir bezt, Nj. 10; var leyft at gefa upp gamal-menni, Fms. ii. 225; villtu leyfa nökkurum mönnum útöngu, Nj. 200, passim in old and mod. usage. II. *to praise*, with acc.; leyfa is the older, lofa (q. v.) the later form; leyfa freq. occurs in old poets, Hm. 81, 91, Gh. 4 (Hm. 5), Fms. i. 182 (in a verse), xi. 215 (in a verse), O. H. 173, Edda 65 (in a verse); in prose—þá er ek leyfi

Olaf konung ok svá háttu hans, Fms. v. 327; lítt er þessi maðr leyfir oss, vi. 108; þó er hann mjök leyfðr af mörgum mönnum, Bs. 480: the phrase, eiga fótum fjör at leyfa (mod. fjör at launa), O. H. 6; but esp. freq. in poetry is the part. leyfðr = *famed, glorious*, pass. see Lex. Poët.

leyfð, f. *praise*, O. H. 24 (in a verse).

leyfi, n. [Engl. *leave*], *leave, permission*, Fms. ii. 79, viii. 271, K. Á. i. Sks. 59, Bs. i. 500; lof eða leyfi, Fb. ii. 266; taka leyfi af e-m, *to leave*, Flóv. 32, Str. 64: of *poetical licence*, Edda 120, 124. COMP. leyfi-dagr, m. a *'leave-day, holiday'*, K. þ. K. 120. leyfis-lausn, adj. *without leave*, Bj. 398.

leyfi-liga, adv. *by leave, with permission*, Mar., H. E. i. 470.

leyfi-ligr, adj. *permitted, allowed*, Fs. 23.

LEYGR, m., gen. leygjar and leygs, [akin to logi], a *lowe, fire, fire*, freq. in old poetry, singly as well as in comps, but never used in prose; esp. freq. in poet. circumlocutions of *gold and weapons*; báru-leygr *waves' beam = gold*; arm-leygr, *the flash of the arm = a bracelet*; leygr, *the flash of a wound, of blood, of Odin, etc. = a weapon*, Lex. Poët. leyg-för, f. a *fire* (Lat. *incendium*), Fms. ix. 533 (in a verse).

LEYNA, ð, [laun; Scot. *layne*], *to hide, conceal*, absol. or with of the thing; var leynt nafni hans, Ld. 296, Grág. i. 125, Ísl. ii. Ld. 296. 2. with dat. of the thing, acc. of the person; leyna e-t *to hide a thing from one*, Og. 27, Nj. 23, Grág. i. 370, Fms. viii. 12; leynig því aldrí, Sighvat, O. H. 119: with acc. of the thing, less com. Str. 31, 50, D. N. iv. 546.

II. reflex. *to hide oneself*; leyn hann nú Norðmanna-konung, Fms. i. 44, Sks. 605:—*leynask* í l. *to steal away*, Eg. 572, Fb. ii. 367: or absol., í því ætlað búa leynask út í myrkrit, Eg. 240:—*leynask* at e-m, *to steal upon a person*, attack by stealth, Grett. 149 A.

2. part. *leynandi* = *leynendr*, in phrase, með leynanda löstum, *with hidden flaws*, N. G. L. i. 25. leynendr, part. pass. *secret, bidden*; e-t ferr leynt, *goes by stealth*, secrecy, Eg. 28; leynnd máli, *secrets*, Grág. i. 362; fór þat eigi leynt *was not hidden*, Fb. ii. 271.

leynnd, f. *secrecy, biding*; til leyndar, Fms. x. 383, Sks. 365; leynnd, *secretly*, Stj. 200, Rd. 235, Ísl. ii. 199, Fms. x. 380, pa. leynndar-bréf, *erendi, a secret letter, secret errand*, viii. 128, ix. Stj. 383. COMPS: leynndar-dómur, m. a *mystery*, N. T., i. Pass. leynndar-kofi, a, m. a *closet*, Bs. i. 253. leynndar-limur, the *hidden limb, genitalia*, Stj. 21. leynndar-máli, n. a *secret*, Fms. i. 54, viii. 342, Sks. 341. leynndar-nef, n. a *hidden*, N. G. L. i. 200. leynndar-staðr, m. a *hidden place*, Sturl. i. leynndar-tal, n. *secret talk*, Fms. x. 262, 320.

leynni, n. a *hiding-place*, esp. in pl., 623. 3: sing., leita sér leynni 267; í leynni e-n, Korn. 144: í leynni = í leynnd. COMPS: 1. bragð, n. a *secret plot*, Fms. v. 257. leynni-dyrr, n. pl. *secret*, Nj. 198 (v. l.), Anal. 186. leynni-fjörðr, m. a *hidden fjord*. leynni-gata, u, f. a *secret path*, Sól. 23. leynni-gröf, f. a *hidden*, Ísl. ii. 74. leynni-hérað, n. a *secluded county*, Róm. 260. kofi, a, m. a *secret closet*, Mar. leynni-stigr, m. a *hidden place*, ii. 44, Al. 89. leynni-vágr, m. a *hidden creek*, Nj. 280, Fs. i. 374, O. H. L. 2, 36. leynni-vegr, m. a *secret way*, Rd. 122.

leynni-liga, adv. *secretly*, Nj. 5, Gpl. 63, 65. leynni-ligr, adj. *hidden, secret*, 625, 190, Fms. x. 269, N. G. L. i. leynningr, m. a *hollow way*; skal ráða lækr fyrir ofan höl er leynningum, upp á fjall ok fram í á, Dipl. iv. 1: a local name, Rd. leyninn, adj. *biding*; l. af kröptum sínum, 625. 83.

leyra, u, f. (spelt löra, Edda ii. 464, 547), [cp. Dan. *kukke-lø* Scot. *lowry* = a fox]:—a *sneaking, worthless person*, mann-læra kisu-lóra (*the naughty puss sneaks*) latir í endann klóra, Hallgr.

LEYSA, t, [laus; Ulf. *lausjan* = *þúein*; A. S. *loosan*; Engl. Germ. *lösen*]:—*to loosen, untie*, Edda 29, Eg. 223, Fms. vii. 122 skúa, 656. 2: the phrase, þó mun einn endi leystur vera u mál, *it will all be untied, end in one way*, Gisl. 82, cp. Korn. verse); leysa til sekkja, *to untie, open the sacks*, Stj. 216; leysa til unbina a wound, Bs. ii. 180; leysa sundr, *to tear asunder*, 115.

2. impers. *it is dissolved, breaks up*; þat veðr gerð daginn, at skipit (acc.) leysti (*was dissolved*) undir þeim, hljópi í í bát, Sturl. iii. 106; sum (skip, acc.) leysti í haf undir mönnum wreacked, broken up, Bs. i. 30; bein (acc.) leysti ór höfði hen leysti fót undan Jóni, Sturl. iii. 116:—of ice, snow, *to thaw*, þ kom ok snæ leysti ok ísa, Eg. 77; kom þeir mikill, hlupu vötn leysti árnar, *the ice broke up on the rivers*, Sturl. iii. 45; þegar af vötnum, Fms. iv. 142; áin var leyst (*thawed, open*) með lör íss flaut á henni miðri, Boll. 358; vötn (acc.) mun ok skjótt le 12 new Ed.

II. metaph. *to free, redeem*; leysa líf sitt, leysa sik af hölmí, passim, see hölmr:—*leysa sik, to release or performing one's duty*, see álausn, Fbr. 154; þó mun Gunnarr af þessu máli, Nj. 64; ek mun leysa þorstein undan ferð þessi, *to redeem a vow*, leysa kross sinn, Fms. x. 92; leysa heit, Stj. suðröngu, Nj.

2. *to redeem, purchase*, as a law term;



ud, er hún hafði til sín leyst, Dipl. v. 7. 3. *to discharge, pay*; þá þat gjald sem á var kveðit, Fms. x. 112; hann leysti þá eitt (að) í kosti, fimm í slátrum, Dipl. v. 7; leysa or leysa af bendi, to *release*, Grág. i. 362. 4. *to be helped*; hann leysti hvers manns vandræði, *be loosed, cleared up all men's troubles, be helped every man in distress*, viz. with his good counsel, Nj. 18; turla skyldi fara fyrir þá báða fæga ok leysa mál þeirra, Bs. i. 554; þrættu, *to settle a strife*, Róm. 295; leysa gátu, *to read a riddle*, Nj. 1; marga hluti spyr konungur Gest, en hann leysir flest vel ok á, Fb. i. 346; leysa or e-u (spurningu), *to solve a difficulty, answer a question*, Fms. vi. 367; nú mun ek leysa or þinni spurningu, Bs. i. 797; leysti or því öllu fróðliga sem hann spurði, Fb. i. 330, Ld. 80, Hkr. 5; *to absolve*, in an eccl. sense, Hom. 56, K. A. 64, Bs. pass. 5. leysa út, *to redeem* (cp. 'to bail out'); má vera at þú náir hann út hédan, Fms. i. 79, vii. 195; leysa út, *to pay out*; leysir þú út fé hans, Ld. 68; Höskuldr leysti út fé Hallgerðar með hinum freðskap, Nj. 18, Fas. i. 455; *to dismiss* guests with gifts (see the notes to gjöf), leysti konungur þá út með samelingu gjöfum, Fms. x. 112. III. reflex. *to be dissolved*; tók hold þeirra at þrúta ok af kulda, 623, 33. 2. *to absent oneself*; leystisk þú svá hédan, at þér var engi ván lífs af mér, Eg. 411; í þann tíma er leystisk þú, 78; svá hefi ek leyst or garði láðvarðaðar, Eg. (in a verse); messudag leysti (sk) konungur or Græningja-sundi, Bs. i. 781. 3. *to redeem, relieve oneself*; en hann leystisk því undan við þá, en hann leystisk því af, at hann keypti at þorgeiri lögsögu-manni þórk silfrs, Fms. x. 299; þat land er erfingjar ens dauða leysask (G. ii. 238; megu vér ekki annat ætla, en leysask af nokkuru eptir svirkli, Ld. 266. 4. *loosening*, Skálda 203: *a thawing, melting of ice and snow*, 407. 5. *lausingi*, a. m., also *lausingi*, *leysingr*, m., esp. in gen. leysings, N. G. L. 36, 49, 238, 345, Grág. i. 185, Jb. 6:—*a freedman*, Lat. *libertus*; þórd æð leysings, Jb. l. c., Grág. i. 184, 185, 265, 266, Eb. 166, Ld. 12, 100, Landn. 111, 112, Nj. 59, Fb. i. 538, Fms. i. 114. 6. *eyrir*, m. *a freedman's fee*, to be paid to his master to the out of six ounces, N. G. L. i. 36, 39. 7. *landlouper*; in nálaga lausingi einn félauss, Ld. 38:—*lausa-maðr*. 8. *lausa*, u. f. *a freed-woman*, Grág. i. 184, 185, N. G. L. i. 33. 9. *lausa*, n. part., see hleyti. 10. *lið*, [cp. liðar], *a host, folk, people*; lið heitir mannfólk, Edda 110; *lið*, the people, Hm. 160; sjaldan hittir leiðir í lið, 65; Dvalins lið, *a people*, Vsp. 14; þrír or því liði, 17; Ásgrímur bauð því öllu fólki, Nj. 209; tyndisk mestri hluti liðs þess er þar var inni, Eg. 10; þeir brenndu bæinn ok lið þat allt er inni var, Fms. i. 12; gékk á situm mjök, *the people were much divided*, Clem. 43; liðit rann þóttu á landit þegar er þat varð vart við herinn, Eg. 528; ef þeir lið (crew) til brott at halda, Grág. i. 92; allt lið vart trúir, *the people*, 656 C. 20; yfir liði Kristnu liði, 623, 58:—*a household*, hélzk vinátta með þeim Gunnari ok Njáli, þótt fátt þal annars liðsins, Nj. 66; hafði hann þá ekki færa lið með sér eftir vetr, Eg. 77; konunginn bað mart lið þat þat ganga koma, ok liðinu með lið sitt, 656 A. ii. 15; þeir vóru allir eins liðs, *all of one*, Eg. 341; samir oss betr at vera eins liðs en þerjask, Fs. 15:—*lið*, Freyfaxi gengr í dalnum fram með liði sínu, Hrafn. 6; *lið* (a wild boar) hafði mart lið með sér, Fms. iv. 57; þá rennr þar lið sitt, Fb. ii. 27. 11. esp. a milit. term, *troops, a host*, or sea, originally the king's household troops, as opposed to leiðangr; this word and lið (q.v.) remind one of the *lið* in Tacit. Germ.; hence the allit. phrase, lið ok leiðangr, hann bæði liði miklu ok leiðangri, O. H. L. 12; Baglar tóku nú bæði lið lið, Fms. vii. 334, Eg. 11, 41; með herskip ok lið mikit, Fms. 1; ra í liði með e-m, 12, Nj. 7; skip ok lið, Orkn. 108; fjöldi liðs, 320; göra lið at e-m, *to march against*, id.; samna liði, *to gather*, 37, 121. 2. *help, assistance*; veita e-m lið, *to aid*, Fms. 1, Orkn. 224; gefa fé til liðs (sér), Grág. i. 144; með manna lið þat þat, Gpl. 411; sýsla um lið, *to treat for help*, 285. 3. *liðs*, a. m., *forces, troops*, Fms. iii. 203, vii. 207. 4. *liðs*, m. *the giving help*, Lv. 105. 5. *liðs-bón*, f. *a prayer for help*, 1. 1. 6. *liðs-dráttir*, m. *an assembling troops*, Isl. ii. 171, Sturl. i. 87; *liðs-fjöldi*, a. m. *a great host*, Fms. vii. 326, Orkn. 108, 7. Hkr. ii. 376, passim. 8. *liðs-höfðingi*, a. m. *a captain of*, 7. Hkr. ii. 376, passim. 9. *liðs-kostr*, m. *a military force*, Fms. vii. 319, 10. *liðs-laun*, n. pl. *means, forces*, Grág. i. 287, Eg. 79. 11. *liðs-laun*, n. pl. *help rendered*, Fms. vii. 146. 12. *liðs-maðr*, m. *a follower*, 13. *liðs-menn*, the men of one's army, Eg. 57, Fms. ix. 36, 47, 14. *liðs-skip*, in the pr. name *Liðsmanna-konungur* (cp. A. S. *lið*-*skip*), the surname of a mythical king, Sturl. i. 23, Fas. ii. 154, 15. *liðs-yrði*, n. *odds*, Eg. 289, Nj. 86, Fms. i. 42, Hkr. i. 115, Fs. 14, 16. *liðs-yrði*, m. *a gathering of troops*, Fms. vii. 177. 17. *liðs-yrði*, n. *to speak a good word for one*. 18. *liðs-purfi*, adj. in need

of help, Fms. vii. 265, xi. 24. 19. *liðs-purfi*, f. *need of help*, Fms. viii. 199. 20. *liðs-purfi*, f. *need of help*, Fms. viii. 140, Hkr. iii. 340. 21. B. [A. S. *lið* = *a fleet*; prob. from the same root as the preceding, cp. *lið*]:—*a ship*; lið heitir skip, Edda 110; lið flýtr, 132 (in a verse); mörg lið, O. H. 180 (in a verse), cp. 160 (in a verse); in prose only in the phrase, leggja fyr lið, *to throw overboard, to forsake*, Kormak; láta fur lið, *to abandon*, Isl. ii. 362; cp. also *Liðsmanna-konungur*, m. *a sailor-king*; see A. II. 22. *liða*, að, [liðr], *to arrange*; þá skal biskup með þeim hætti liða lausina, H. E. i. 243; *to dismember*, liða sundr ok sundr-liða, and metaph. *to expound* [cp. 'to divide,' *ὑποθεσιάζειν*, N. T.]; 6-liðaðr, *unexplained*, Hom. (St.) 87. 23. *liðask*, reflex. *liðask*, *to fall in curls*, of hair; hárit ljósjarpt ok liðaðisk vel, Fb. iii. 246; gult hár ok liðaðisk allt á herðar niðr, Ld. 272, þiðr. 174. 24. *liðan*, f. *exposition*, Hom. (St.) 51. 25. *lið-bót*, f. *addition of help*, Thom. 36. 26. *lið-drjúgr*, adj. *strong, powerful*, Fms. viii. 345. 27. *lið-fár*, adj. *short of men*, Fms. vii. 289, Isl. ii. 408. 28. *lið-fæð*, f. *a scarcity of men*, þiðr. 64. 29. *lið-færr*, adj. *able-bodied*, Eg. 117, 146, Fms. x. 399, xi. 146, Hkr. ii. 384. 30. *lið-góðr*, adj. *good at doing, handy*; kappsfullr ok l. at öllu... lið-betri, Bs. i. 655, Fms. vi. 337. 31. *lið-henda*, u. f. *a kind of metre*, Edda 134 (Ht. 53). 32. *lið-hending*, f. *liðhenda*, Edda 124. 33. *lið-hendr*, adj. *in the metre liðhenda*, Edda 131. 34. *liði*, a. m. [lið], *a follower*; liðar þat eru fylgðar-menn, Edda 107; Eysteins, þorkels, Háreks, Valbjófs liðar, *the men of Eystein...*, *Waltbiof*, Fas. ii. 50 (in a verse), Fms. v. 222 (in a verse), Lex. Poët.; Búa-liðar, *the men of Bui*, Fms. xi. 140; Langbarðs liðar, *the Lombard people*, Gkv. 2. 19; Ás-liðar, *the Ases*, Skm. 34; hans liðar, *his men*, Fas. ii. 315 (in a verse); fjándinn ok hans liðar, Hom. (St.) 77; ek ok mínir liðar, O. H. 243. 35. II. *a traveller*, esp. *a sailor*, [cp. A. S. *liða*]; and lið = *a ship*, liðsmenn = *sailors*; in vetr-liði, *a winter-sailor*; sumar-liði, *a summer-sailor*. 36. III. in a local sense, *a district*, in regard to the levy; hann lagði á bændr leiðangr, at ór hverjum liða skyldi gera mann ok um fram pund ok naut, Fms. viii. 395, D. N. ii. 614, 624. 37. *liða-gjald*, n. *the levied tax* (from liði = *a sailor*), Fms. viii. 327, 419. 38. *liðka*, að, [liðgr], *to make smooth and easy*. 39. *lið-langr*, adj.; liðlangan dag, *the live-long day*. 40. *lið-lauss*, adj. *helpless*, N. G. L. i. 211. 41. *lið-leskja*, u. f. [lōskr], *a bad band, laggard*. 42. *lið-létt*, adj. *of slight help, feeble*. 43. *lið-leysi*, n. *lack of forces*, Fms. x. 403, Jb. 392. 44. *lið-liga*, adv. *bandily, adroitly, finely*, Sturl. ii. 52. 45. *lið-ligr*, adj. *alert, adroit*, Sks. 289, Bs. i. 651, Fb. i. 167, Sturl. ii. 52. 46. *lið-lítill*, adj. *having few men*, Fms. vii. 207; *naughty*, 59. 47. *lið-mannliga*, adv. *adroitly*, Band. 5 new Ed., Fms. vi. 326. 48. *lið-mannligr*, adj. *adroit, bandy*, Fms. iii. 83, vii. 112. 49. *lið-margr*, adj. *having many men*, Njarð. 370, Gullp. 11: liðfleiri, compar., Bs. ii. 150, Stj. 588. 50. *lið-mikill*, adj. = *liðmargr*, Hkr. ii. 193. 51. *lið-mjúkr*, adj. [liðr], *liðe, slender*, of the fingers, Karl. 301. 52. *LIÐR*, m., gen. liðar and liðs, pl. liðir, acc. liðu, [Ulf. *liþus* = *μέλος*; A. S. *liþ*; Scot. *liþ*; Old Engl. (Chaucer) *liþ*; O. H. G. *liþ*; Germ. *glied*; Dan. *led*]:—*a joint*, of the body; lið kalla menn þat á manni er leggir mætask, Edda 110; á liðu, Hm. 137; ok of liðu spennu, Sdm. 9; ok lemða alla í liðu, Ls. 43; lykja e-n liðum, *to make one's joints stiff*, Hm. 114; the allit. phrase, leggr ok liðr, skalf á honum leggr ok liðr, *be shivered all over the body*, Fbr. 89 new Ed.; fóttrinn stökk ok liðr, *the foot went out of joint*, Isl. ii. 246; færa í lið, *to put into joint*, Gullp.; okkrir limir ok liðir, Isl. ii. 201; þat er liðum loðir saman, N. G. L. i. 345:—poët., liðar eldr, hyrr, 'lið-flame,' poët. *gold*, Lex. Poët.; liðar-hangi, *a 'lið-loop,' bracelet*, Eb. (in a verse); liðs snær, svell, 'joint-snow,' 'joint-ice,' = *gold, silver*, Lex. Poët. 2. metaph. *a degree in a lineage*; at fimmta kné fimta liði, N. G. L. i. 15; ætt-liðr, freq. in mod. usage. 3. of the nose; liðr á nefi, Ld. 272, Nj. 39, þiðr. 178; víf-liðr, *the wrist*; háls-liðr, hryggjar-liðr, ökla-liðr, fót-liðr. 4. *lið*, a limb, 656 B. 7: *membrum virile*, 625, 10; losta liðr, id., Pr. 71. 5. *lið*, a member; liðu Guðs, Hom. 125, Greg. 42; liðir Krists, 58; liðr Djófuls, 623, 31; þá er hún grætr dauða liða sinna, Hm. 41:—*mathem. the tens*, Alg. 356, 358. 6. *liða-lauss*, adj. *without joints*. 7. *liða-mót*, n. pl. *the joints*. 8. *lið-rækr*, adj. *rejected as not able-bodied*, Eb. 224, O. H. 202. 9. *lið-safnaðr*, -samnaðr, m. *a gathering of troops*, Eg. 98, 271, Fms. i. 117, vii. 286, Fær. 105, Nj. 105, Hkr. ii. 239. 10. *lið-samr*, adj. *ready to help*, Fms. viii. 81. 11. *lið-semd*, f. *assistance*, Fs. 18, Eg. 265, 722, 731, Fms. i. 126, Edda 35. 12. *lið-semi*, f. = *liðsemd*, Grett. 83. 13. *lið-sinna*, að, mod. t. with dat., *to assist, further*, Fms. vi. 269; with acc., *to further*, 395; liðsinnaðr, part. *helping*, Fms. iv. 308, vi. 62. C c 2



lið-sinni, n. *help, assistance*, Fms. iv. 159, Stj. 139, Fs. 33. liðsinnis-

maðr, m. a *helper*, Lv. 79, Ó. H. 34.

lið-skipan, f. an *array of troops*, Hkr. ii. 362.

lið-skortir, m. *lack of men*, Al. 41.

lið-skyllt, n. adj. *requiring many people*; vér höfum skip mikít ok liðskyllt, *requiring a numerous crew*, Ó. H. 134; cp. fé-skyllt.

liðugliga, adv. *willingly, readily*, Fms. iii. 119.

liðugr, adj. [Germ. *ledig*], *ready, willing*, 655 xxxii. 2: *free, unbind-*  
*dered*, lauss ok liðugr, Stj. 59; skal Grettir fara liðugr þangat sem hann  
 vill, Grett. 147; loðir mér liðugan gang! Safn i. 69: *unoccupied, disen-*  
*gaged*, Fs. ii. 80, Sturl. iii. 244, H. E. i. 422: *free of payment*, B. K. 119,  
 Jb. 256; kvittr ok liðugr, Dipl. iii. 1, v. 21: *easy, flowing* (of language),  
 með liðugri Norrænu, Bs. ii. 121: *yielding*, Fms. v. 299: *agile, alert*, in  
 mod. usage.

Liðungar, m. pl. *the men from Lið in Norway*, in the county Vík,  
 near to Oslo (Christiania), Ann. 1308; cp. Lið-vingas in the old Anglo-  
 Saxon poem Widsith.

lið-vani, adj. *lacking means (men)*, Landn. 84.

lið-vaskr, adj. *doughty, valiant*, Lv. 24.

lið-veizla, u, f. *the granting help, support*, Fms. i. 129, iv. 216, passim.

liðveizlu-maðr, m. a *supporter*, Nj. 178, Fms. x. 258.

lið-proti, a, m. = liðvani, K. Á., Sigvat.

lið-purfi, adj. = liðspurfi, Grett. 102 A.

lif, f., see lyf.

LIFA, pres. lifi; pret. lifði; imperat. lif, lifðu, an older form lifi,  
 655 iv. 1, Stj. 445; neut. part. lifat, masc. lifðr, Hm. 69: there was a strong  
 verb lifa, leif, lifu, lifinn, of which leifa is the causal, but of this word  
 nothing now remains except the part. acc. lifna (*vivos*), Hkv. 2. 27, and  
 dat. lifnum (*vivo*), 45: [Ulf. lifan = *ζην*; A. S. lifan; Engl. *live*; O. H. G.  
*leben*; Germ. *leben*; Swed. *leva*; Dan. *leve*; a word common to all  
 Teut. languages, the original sense of which was *to be left*, and so akin to  
 leifa, = Lat. *superstes esse*, which sense still remains in some Icel. phrases;  
 cp. also lifna.]

A. *To be left*; þóat einn hleifr lifi eptir, *although one loaf 'lives'*  
*behind*, i. e. *is left*, N. G. L. i. 349; skal þat atkvæði þeirra vera í hverju  
 máli sem þá lifir nafusins eptir, er ör er tekinn raddar-stafir ör nafninn,  
 Skáld. (Thorodd); þá er þat atkvæði hans í hverju máli sem eptir lifir  
 nafusins, er ör er tekinn raddar-stafir ör nafni hans, id. 2. of the day,  
 night, or season; þá er þriðjungur lifir dags, *when a third of the day is left*,  
 N. G. L. i. 9; þá er ellefu nætr lifðu eptir Aprílís mánaðar, 655 iii. 3; laugar-  
 daginn áðr lifa átta vikur sumars, Grág. i. 122, K. þ. K. 70; er mánuðr  
 lifir vetrar, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 186; fóru þeir brott er mikít lifði nætr, Fms. i.  
 99; en er þriðjungur lifir nætr, mun bringat þá Bura-kirkju, Fb. i. 204; en er  
 þriðjungur lifði nætr, vakti þorsteinn upp gesti sína, Fms. i. 70.

3. in old sayings this sense is still perceptible, *to remain, endure*; atkvæði  
 lifa lengst, Isl. ii. (in a verse); lifa ör lengst eptir hvern, Fms. viii. 16:  
 as also in old poems, hvat lifir manna (*what of men will be left?*), er  
 hinn mæra fimbul-vetr lifr? Vpm. 44; meðan öld lifir, *while the world*  
*stands*, Vsp. 16; líft einir ér, *ye alone are left to me*, Hdm. 4; otherwise  
 this sense has become obsolete.

B. *To live*; this sense has almost entirely superseded the old.  
 The primitive word denoting *life* or *to live* in the Teut. languages  
 was from the root of kvikr (q. v.), of which the verbal form has been  
 replaced by lifa; meðan lifir, *whilest he lives*, Hm. 9, 53; meðan hann lifði,  
*while he lived*, Nj. 45; hann hélt vel trú meðan hann lifði, Fms. xi. 418;  
 meðan þeir lifði (subj.) báðir, vi. 27; ek hefi lifat ok verit kallaðr bóndi  
 nokkurra konunga æfi, 192; at sér lifanda, Lat. *se vivo*, Ib. 18, Grág. i.  
 202; lifa langan aldr, Nj. 62; the saying, þeir lifa langan aldr (mod.  
 lengst) sem með orðum eru veginr, = Engl. *words break no bones*, 252:  
 lifi konungur, *long live the king!* (cp. Lat. *vivat rex*), Stj. 445; lifi heill  
 þú, konungur! 655 iv. 1. 2. lifa við, *to live on, feed on*; lifa við vín,  
 Gm. 19; þat eina er vér megim lifa við, Al. 133; ok lifðu nú víðr reka,  
 smádyri ok íkorna, Fs. 177: mod., lifa á e-u, *to feed on, live on*.

3. in a moral sense, *to live, conduct one's life*; hafði hann ok lifat svá  
 hreinliga sem þeir Kristnir menn er bezt eru síðaðir, Landn. 38; lifa  
 dýrligu lifi, Hom. 147; lifa vel, *to live a good, bad life*, passim: lifa  
 eptir e-m, *to indulge a person*, 656 C. 37, 42. 4. also used of fire, *to*  
*live, be quick*; svá at þar mátti lifa eldr, Fas. ii. 517, freq. in mod. usage,  
 the Icel. say, eldrinn lifir, ljósið lifir; (cp. also, drepa ljósið, *to kill, quench*  
*a fire, a light*; eldrinn er dauðr, ljósið er dauðt, *the fire, the light is dead*;  
 eldrinn lifnar, *is kindled*); for this interesting usage cp. also kvikr and  
 kveykja, denoting *life and fire*.

II. part. lifandi and lifandis, indecl. *living*; lifandi maðr, Mar.; lifandis sálar, Stj. 31; lifandis manna,  
 39; lifandis skeppu, 57; lifandis hlut, 75; but better, lifandi, pl. lif-  
 endr, *alive, as also the living*; í lifanda lifi, in *one's living life*, opp. to  
 deyjanda degi (*on one's dying day*) at vér sem dauðir heimi en lifendr  
 Guði, Hom. 79; lifendra (mod. gen. pl.) og dauðra, *the living and the*  
*dead*; dæma lifendr og dauða (*'the quick and the dead,' in the Creed*). 2.

part. lifðr; þetra er lifðum en sé úlifðum, *better to be living than lifeless*,  
 i. e. *while there is life there is hope*, Hm. 69; úlifðan, *deceased*, Hkv. 2.  
 lifna, að, [Ulf. af-lifna = *περιλείπεσθαι*; Swed. *lämna*; Dan. *leve*];

—*to be left*; en þeir er lifnaðu (*those who were left alive*) iðrúðusk  
 brota, Sks. 675 B; engir afkvistir munu þar af lifna (*to be left*) í þe  
 landi, Fb. ii. 299; en þóat einn leifr lifni eptir, N. G. L. i. 371.  
*to come to life, revive*, K. þ. K. 14, Hkr. i. 102, MS. 623. 26: *to rem-*  
 Alg. 358.

lifnaðr, m. *life, conduct of life*, Stj. 55, 223, freq. in mod. usa  
 ó-lifnaðr, *a wicked life*. 2. *convent life, a convent*, Ann. 12  
 Fms. xi. 444, Bs. i. 857, ii. 151.

LIFR, f., gen. sing. and nom. pl. lifrar: [A. S. *lifer*; Engl. *the*  
*Germ. leber*]. —*the liver*, Fbr. 137, Edda 76, Stj. 309, Grett. 137, passi  
 blóð-lifr, *coagulated blood*.

lifra, u, f., poet. a *sister*, Bragi.

lifraðr, part. *stewed with liver*, Snót.

lifri, a, m., poet. a *brother*, Edda (Gl.)

lifr-rauðr, adj. *liver coloured, dark red*.

lif-steinn, m., see lyfsteinn.

LIGGJA, pres. ligg, pl. liggja; pret. lá, 2nd pers. látt, mod.  
 subj. lægi; imperat. ligg and liggðu; part. leginn: [Ulf. *ligan* = *αἰνῶ*  
 A. S. *liegan*; Chauc. *to ligge*; North. E. and Scot. *to lig*; Engl. *to*  
 Germ. *liegen*; Dan. *ligge*]. —*to lie*; ör liggir þar úti á veggnum,  
 115, Fas. i. 284; þeir vógu at honum liggjanda ok úvörum,  
 hann liggir á hauginum, Fb. i. 215; lá hann inni meðan þeir börð  
 Nj. 85; legsk hann niðr í runna nokkura ok liggir þar um stund,  
 Rafn lá í bekk, Sturl. i. 140; sveinar tveir er lengi höfðu úti le  
 fjöllum, *to lie out in the cold*, Fms. ii. 98; sumir lágu úti á fjöllum,  
 bú sín, *lay out on the fells with their cattle*, Sturl. iii. 75: of robbers  
 úti-legu-maðr, an 'outlying-man', outlaw; l. úti á fjöllum, Ld. 250  
 freebooters, víkingar tveir, ok lágu úti bæði vetr ok sumar, Grett.  
 l. í hernaði, vikingu, *to be out on a raid*, Fs. 120, Eg. 1, Fms. xi. 44  
 lí, rest, þú skalt liggja í lopti hjá mér í nótt, Nj. 6; lágu þau þar  
 ein í loptinu, 7; þú skalt ríða um nætr en liggja (*but lie abed*) um daga  
 Gunnarr lá mjök langa hríð, 94; þeir lágu úti um nóttina, *lay o*  
*night*, Fms. ix. 364: the phrase, liggja á gólf, *to lie on the floor*, *to*  
*labour*, Fb. ii. 263: of carnal intercourse, *to lie with*, hefir Gu  
 dóttir mín legit hjá þér, Nj. 94; lá ek hjá dóttur þinni, 130:  
 með e-m, id., Grág. i. 128; hón hefir legit sekt í garð kon  
 N. G. L. i. 358: with acc., liggja konu, *stuprate*, Gpl. 203, N.  
 i. 20; at þú hafir legit dóttur Ísólfis, Lv. 78: of animals (rare  
 veðrarnir ok bukkarnir lágu þar, Stj. 178: *to lie sick*, hann  
 sjúkir heima at búð ..., lá hann sjúk um allt þingit, Nj. 80; þá  
 ok Bárðr lágu í sárum, *lay sick of their wounds*, Eg. 34; Helga t  
 ok þyngd ok lá þó eigi, *Hay sick, but not bedridden*, Isl. ii. 27  
 gríðmaðr liggir af verkum sínum, *lies sick from his work*, Grág. i. 1  
 hann liggir í helsótt, 201: *to lie, be buried*, Björn liggir í Farmanns-

Fms. i. 12; hér liggir skáld, Fb. i. 215 (in a verse): *to lie at a*  
 Bs. i. 713; þar lagði hann til hafnar ok lá þar um hríð, Fms. i.  
 lágu langskip konungs með endilöngum bryggjum, ix. 478; þeir lá  
 nokkura hríð undir nesi einu, Nj. 43; hann lá í Gautelí austri, 122  
 lá fyrir í höfninni knörr einn mikill, Eg. 79; en er hann kom fyrir  
 þá lágu þeir þar ok biðu nætr, 80; Haraldr konungur lá liði sínu ú  
 Hreinsléttu, Fms. i. 12; liggja til byrjar, *to lie by for a fair wind*  
 liggja til hafs, id., Bs. i. 66, Bjarn. 4, Gisl. 7, Landn. 223: l. veð  
 til veaþer-bound: —lágu hvelpar í hundunum, *they were bi*  
*whelps*, Fms. xi. 10: l. í kañ, *to sink deep*; þá liggir í hestrin undir  
 sank in a quagmire, Fs. 65; Gregorius lá í ísinum, Fms. vii. 273  
 lágu hestarnir á (i) kañ, Eg. 546.

II. *to be covered with*  
 bound (cp. leggia); vötnin lágu öll, Fbr. 13; til Vigra-fjarðar, ok l  
 allr, Eb. 84 new Ed.; lágu allir firðir, 306. III. *to lie i*  
 capital; enda er heimting til fjárnar, hversu lengi sem liggir, Grág.  
 enda liggir féit hér allðregi, 220; erfðir liggja sem áðr er skilt um, Gp  
 liggja úslegit, *to lie unown*, Grág. ii. 284; láta sum orð liggja (*to l*  
*lie, leave out*) þau er máli eigu at skipta, þar er ljúgvitni, i. 43; l. i  
 lie down, lie dormant, lie untold, or the like, Fagrsk. 126, Nj. 88  
 233, Grett. 192 new Ed.; opt má satt kyrt liggja, *truth may c*  
*left alone*, a saying: liggja eptir, *to be left behind, untold*, Fms.  
 spec. usages, liggja lauss fyrir, *to lie loose, lie at one's band*; fylg  
 virðing þinni er þér liggir laus fyrir, Boll. 360; þótti eigi svá lau  
 liggja sem þeir hugsuðu, Fms. viii. 357; liggja undir e-m (or  
 power, lands, *to belong to*; jörðu þeirri er legit hefir undir oss lang  
 Gpl. 296; þat er mikít ríki, ok liggir undir biskup í Skáni, F  
 231.

IV. *to take, hold, of a measure*; vatns-ker þau er  
 matskjólrur tvennar, Hom. (St.); the phrase, liggja í miklu, *lith*  
*to take a great, a little space*, metaph. *to think much, little of a thi*  
 210, Al. 152; liggja í léttu rúmi, *to care little for* — e-m liggja v  
 orð til e-s, *to speak well (ill) of a thing or person*, Konr.; honu  
 vel orð til hans, *he spoke favourably of him*.

V. *to lie, be s*  
 of a place, road, of direction; slá er lá um þvert skipit, Nj. 125  
 saman garðar, Gisl. 10; liggir sá steinn þar enn, Eg. 142, Gm  
 þar (the Scilly Islands) liggja vestr í hafit frá Englandi, Fms. i. 1  
 garði þeim sem liggir ofan eptir mýrinni, Dipl. v. 25; er sagst er  
 sex dægra sigling í norðr frá Bretlandi, Landn. (begin.); en Fi



ir ofan öll þessi lönd, Eg. 58; Ey liggir í Hítará, Bjarn. 22; eyin þjóðleið fyrir útán, O. H. 116; veiði-stöð sú liggir á Breiða-firði þeyjar heita, Ld. 38; þar liggir til hafs útver, *lies on the sea-side*, 49; veginn þann er um skóginn lá, Eg. 578; sem leið liggir, Eb. liggir gata til þæjarins, Gisl. 28; en til góðs vinar liggja gagnvegir; leiðin liggir fram með hálsinu, Eg. 582; tjaldaði þá er þeim rítr, ok hæst lágu, Fms. vi. 135; þangat sem leiðin liggir lægra, 247; of the body, lá hátt tanngarðinn, *be had prominent teeth*, of the eyes, rauðlituð augu ok lágu fagrt ok fast, Fms. viii. gu þau er liggja í ljósu líki, Kormak: ofarlíga mun liggja ú-jafnaðr rett. 135 new Ed.

Metaph. usages, esp. with prepp.; liggja á, *to lie heavy on*, *to weigh* ad metaph. *to oppress*; liggja á mér hugir stórra manna, Fb. i. 276; l. á hálsi e-m, *to bang on one's neck, blame*, Fms. xi. a fine, þar liggir ekki fjélgald á, *'tis not finable*, K. Þ. K. 164; *latched, lie under a spell*, þat lá á konungi, at hann skyldi eigi tíu vetr, Fms. x. 220 (cp. liggja á e-n and á-lög): *to pursue*, *to seek*, *to pursue wicked things*, 172; liggja á úráði, Karl. *be urgent, of importance, pressing*, kvað honum eigi á liggja á, Grett. 37 new Ed.; eigi þykki mér á því liggja, segir Járnb. i. 259; mun þar stórt á liggja, *'tis a grave matter*, Nj. 62; honum ekki á (*it does not matter for him*), þótt hann komi aldri á, Band. 10: mod., þad liggir ekki á, *it does not press, is not* mér liggir á, *it lies on me, is pressing for me*: impers. *to feel*, *sits so and so*, liggir vel á e-m, *to be in good spirits*; liggir illa á, *to be in low spirits*, the metaphor being taken from the pressure kind: leaving out the prepp., lá honum þat illa, *it weighed heavily* á, i. 775:—liggja að, in the phrase, þad lá að, *that was just* *to be expected*! an expression of dislike:—liggja fyrir e-m, *to fore* one, of things *to be done or to happen*, of what is *fated*, *see for-lög*; þetti mér þat ráð fyrir liggja, faðir, at þú sendir á, *best thing to be done would be to send men*, Eg. 167; at þat fyrir liggja at búask til orrostu, 283; en Bera kvað Egil vera gíni, kvað þat mundu fyrir liggja, þegar hann hefði aldr til, 190: á e-m, *to lie in one's way, in ambush* (cp. fyrirát), Edda 148; 240:—liggja um e-t, *to lie in wait for*, Fms. x. 287; l. um á, *seek one's life*, Stj. 550, Sks. 722:—liggja til, *to be due to*, deði, þótti þat til liggja at taka af honum tignina, Eg. 271: *to belong* nokk saður, lá þat til Atleyjar, 219: *to fit to*, til sumra meina búi (as a remedy), 655 xi. 28; bætr liggja til alls, *there is atone-* every case, Fas. iii. 522; e-m liggir vel (illa) orð til e-s, *to speak* (well) of a person, Sturl. iii. 143:—liggja undir, *to lie underneath*, ref, of wrestling, Bárð. 166; fyrir herjum liggir hlutr þinn undir, 56: liggja við, *to lie at stake*; deildi . . . ok hafði einn þat er við l. 215; en þeir köru at hætta til, er félag lá við svá mikit, Eg. sk þar liggja við mundrinn allr, Nj. 15; liggir þér nokkurt við? at liggir við, segir hann, 116; þá muntú beztr gefask, er mest við þen the need is greatest, 179; svá er ok at mikit liggir yðr þá 12: en mér liggir hér nú allt við, *it is all important to me*, 265; ekki at líf mitt liggi við, 115; lá við sjálf, at . . . , *it was on* inf. . . , Al. 79: mod., þad lá við, að . . .

C. reflex. *to lay oneself down, lie down*; þá er þat étr ok er fullt liggsk á (of cattle), Best. 58, cp. Gm. 2. e-m liggsk e-t, *to leave* l. get; sviníð lask mér eptir, Skíða R. 185; legisk hefir mér at minni venju, ek gáða eigi at taka blezun af biskupi, Bs. i. 81: l. mod. phrase, mér láðist (*I forgot*) and mér hefir láðst, which from mér lask eptir; for lá mér eptir, read lask mér eptir, neglected (?), Skv. 1. 20; láskat þat dægur háski, *it did not miss*, at, Arnór; láskat, *be failed not*, Bjarn. (in a verse).

u, f. [Lat. *lilium*], a lily, Stj. 562, Barl. 44, Trist. 7, Mag. 9: u, f. mod., whence the saying, öll skáld vildu Lilju kveðit hafa, 118:—metaph. of a lady, mín liljan frið! Fkv. ii. 52: cp. *den* ad (qs. *lily-band*), epithet of a lady in the Danish Ballads. 1: lju-grös, n. pl. *lily flowers*, Matth. vi. 28. Lilju-lag, n. *the Lilja*, the mod. name for the ancient hrynhenda (q. v.), thetre the Lilja was composed, whence the name.

E. this word is heterogeneous, neut. in sing., fem. in plur.:—*the* þs, crown of a tree, opp. to the stem; hann lætr snúa liminu rítt af borginni, Fb. ii. 124; neðarlíga af furunni stóð einn kvistr l. í limit upp, Fas. iii. 33:—*fagots*, festi brátt í liminu er þeir undir virkit, Fms. i. 128; eldr kveyktr í þurru limi, vii. 37; ríll sér nýta lim þat, Grág. ii. 297.

II. plur. *limar*; l. á baðmi víðar þeim er lúta austr limar, Sdm. ix. Fsm. 19; einn ok limum, Sks. 555; með limum ok kvistum, 444; bítur limum, Gm. 25; þeir lágu svá nær berginu, at lauf ok limar t. skipit, O. H. 36; tré mikit, öðu limarnar uppi, en rætnar í us. vii. 163; þá sá þeir at limarnar hræðusk, Eg. 377; festu sá i limar, Nj. 104; þeir köstuðu lykkyju snærins uppi i limar gu síðan, svá at konungr hékk uppi við limar, Hkr. i. b. metaph. *ramifications, consequences*; grimmar limar ganga | armr er vára vargr, Sdm. 23; orða þeirra, er á annan lygr |

oflengi leiða limar, Skv. 2. 4; af þeim úvönnum ok síðleysum leiddi svá margar limar, Thom. 4. COMPS: *lim-dólgtr*, *lim-garmr*, *lim-sorg*, f. 'rod-fiend,' poet. *fire*, Lex. Poët. *lim-margr*, adj. *having large branches*, Isl. ii. 18. *lim-rúnar*, f. pl. *bough-runes*, a kind of magical Runes, Sdm. 11.

lima, að, limðir, poet., Edda (in a verse), [limr], *to dismember*, El. i, Sturl. ii. 11, Fas. iii. 126; af-lima (q. v.), Bs. ii. 75; lima upp, *to rip up*, N. G. L. i. 381.

limaðr, part. [limr], *limbed*, esp. of the feet, hands; vel, illa limaðr, Bs. i. 127, Ld. 20, Fms. v. 238, O. H. 74; limaðr mjök, *with long limbs*, Fms. vi. 206. II. [lim], *branching*, Fb. iii. 298.

lim-byðr, f. a burden of fagots, Fms. i. 127.

lim-heill, adj. sound-limbed, N. G. L. i. 85.

lim-hlaupa, adj., prop. of a horse = bógsiga, *wrung in the withers*: metaph. *cowed, prostrate*, þér látið mikilliga, en þegar ríkra manna orð koma til yðar, þá eru þér þegar limhlaupa, Sturl. i. 14; þeir Hörgðælir vóru orðnir svá limhlaupa fyrir Guðmundi, at . . . 163.

limi, a, m., proncd. lími, [lim], a broom or rod of twigs, rod; barðr ok með lima húðstrokin, Bær. 20; hann lætr ganga limann um bak honum ok báðar síður, Grett. 135; lét taka þá Svein alla, ok leggja fast lima á bak þeim, and lay the rod stoutly on their backs, Fms. vi. 189; limi söng harðan prima, the rod sang a harsh tune (on his back), Mork. 227, cp. Orkn. 188, (in the verse in the note) = 'the waves did beat the ship': the mod. phrase, leggja sig í lima, prop. *to lay oneself under the rod, to take great pains in a thing, work hard*; súp-limi, a sweeping besom. *lima-högg*, n. a flogging, Hkr. iii. 216.

lim-lesta, t, *to maim*, Geisli.

lim-lesting, f. mutilation.

LIMR, m., gen. limar, pl. limir, acc. limu, limi, Sks. 107 new Ed., as also mod.; [A. S. *lim*; Engl. *limb*; Swed. *Dan. lem*]:—a limb; á sínum limum, Hom. 126; um nasar eða aðra lima, Bs. i. 522; manna-höfuð ok af höggur limir, Fms. i. 171; limuna, Bs. ii. 158, 168; leysa limu sína, Sturl. ii. 90: allit., líf ok limu, *life and limb*, Eg. 89; er viðr liggir líf eða limir, Gpl. 550; lífs gríð ok lima, Eb. 310. 2. metaph., limu Guðs, Mar.; limu Fjándans, *Devil's limb*, Fms. viii. 221.

II. a joint of meat; var á brautu einn limr oxans, Isl. ii. 331; þrjá limu kjöts, Vm. 119; nauta-limr, hálftr fjórði tigr, Dipl. v. 18; limr slátr, N. G. L. ii. 176.

III. = lim, n.; hvern lim eða kvist þeirrar ræðu, Sks. 568. COMPS: *lima-burðr*, m. *gait, bearing*. *lima-fall*, n., *limafalls-sýki*, f., medic. *paralysis*, Fél. *lima-gríð*, n. pl. *safety of limbs* (lífs gríð ok lima), K. Á. 36. *lima-lát*, n. *mutilation*, Fms. iii. 158. *lima-ljótr*, adj. *ugly limbed*, Bárð. 165. *lima-vöxttr*, m. *the frame of the body*, Fms. x. 151.

LINA, að, [Dan. *lindre*; see linr], *to soften, mitigate*; þat linar saur, Pr. 473. 2. metaph. *to alleviate*; Guð linadi þeirra eymðir, Stj.:—with dat., lina þvílíkum þunga, Dipl. ii. 14; lina atsókninni, Stj. 604; linit harmi mínum, Karl. 215; lina til, *to give way*, Fms. vi. 28:—*to abate*, Bs. ii. 49 (of the wind).

II. impers. *it abates*; þá er littat linadi élinu, Fms. xi. 136; við átak hans linar þegar sóttinni, Fb. ii. 145; at nokkut skyldi lina augna-verkinum, Bs. i. 317.

III. reflex. *to be softened, give way*; þá linuðusk hugir þeirra, Fms. ii. 36, Pr. 471, Rb. 440, Sturl. iii. 19.

lin-aflaðr and lin-elfdr, part. of feeble strength, Fms. iii. 206.

linan, f. mitigation, H. E. i. 259, ii. 72, 98, Grett. 117 A.

LIND, f., dat. lindi, Eg. 567 (in a verse), [A. S. *lind*; Engl. *linden*, *lime*; O. H. G. *linta*; Germ. *linde*; Dan. *lind*]:—a lime-tree, Edda (Gl.), Merl. 2, 88, Pr. 406, passim, see Lex. Poët.

II. metaph. a shield (of lime-wood), Rm. 32, Vsp. 50; steind lind, a stained shield, Lex. Poët.; as also a spear, Fas. ii. 320 (in a verse), Lex. Poët.: bauga lind, Völ. 5, is dubious, perhaps = lime-bast, on which the rings were strung.

lind, f. a well, spring, brook, freq. in mod. usage, but seems not to occur in old writers unless it be in Skv. 2. 1, (lindar-logi, 'well-loue' = gold): compds, vatns-lind, uppspretta-lind.

lind-hvitr, adj. white as bast, Lex. Poët.

lindi, a, m. [prop., as it seems, from lind = a string of lime-bast], a belt, girdle, Vkv. 17, Hkr. i. 82, Fms. i. 217, vi. 61, Bjarn. 19, 62, Rb. 438, 470, Magn. 468; eigi lagði verri maðr lindi at sér, no worse man ever belted himself, Finnb. 260; lindi af lérepti, Bs. i. 317: a belt belonging to a priest's dress, Vm. 115, = messufata-lindi, Fms. iv. 111. In mod. usage lindi is any twist of wool or hair wound round the waist, hárlindi, band-lindi, silki-lindi, hnjóskú-lindi, q. v.: poet. the sea is called Siggar-lindi, Raðar-lindi, = the belt of the islands, Lex. Poët.

COMPS: *linda-bindi*, a, m. a girdle, sabb. B. K. 105. *linda-lag*, n. *laying the lindi*, a law term; sækja e-n til lindalags, to ask one to lay down his belt, symbolical of insolvency, this done the creditor might recover his goods wherever he finds them, N. G. L. i. 214.

*linda-staðr*, m. the waist, Bær. 9, Sks. 169.

lindi, n. a lime-tree, = lind, Lex. Poët.

lindi-áss, m. a nickname, Sturl.

lindi-skjóldr, m. a shield of lime-wood, Fas. viii. 413.

lindi-tré, n. a lime-tree, Þidr. 116.



lin-geðja, adj. *faint, weak-minded*.  
 lin-hjartaðr, part. *soft-hearted*, Líl. 59.  
 linja and linka, u, f. *faintness, the feeling faint and weak*; það er linja í mér.  
 lin-kind, f. (proncd. linkinn, linkinni, Barl. 51), *mercy*, Bs. i. 765, ii. 132.  
 lin-kinnr, adj. *gentle*, Barl. 51.  
 lin-leikr, m. (-leiki, a, m.), *lenity*, Fms. i. 296, ii. 33, xi. 223.  
 lin-liga, adv. *leniently, gently*, Fms. ii. 36, v. 240, vii. 157, Sturl. i. 13, Stj. 578: *slovenly, mod.*  
 lin-ligr, adj. *lenient*, Stj. 495, Sks. 629.  
 lin-mæðinn, part. *patient, meek*, Bs. i. 579.  
 lin-mæltr, part. *drawing*, Róm. 312.  
 LINNA, t. [Ulf. *af-linnan* = ἀνοχεῖν, Luke ix. 39; cp. A.S. *b-linnan*; Shetl. and Scot. *linn*; Old Engl. *b-lin*]:—to cease, leave off, with dat. to stop; hann linnir eigi fyrr, en ..., Fb. i. 210; linna þau eigi fyrr en heima, Vígl. 81 new Ed.: absol., þá linnir þessi líkamir vist, a hymn. II. impers., with dat., it ceases, abates; en er því linnit, but when it ceased, Landn. 218, v. 1.; en er því linnit, þá greiða þeir atróðr, Fb. ii. 43; ekki linnir umferðunum um Fljótsdalinn enn, Snót.  
 linni, a, m. = linnr, Korm. (in a verse), Rekss., see Lex. Poët.  
 linn-ormr, m. a 'snake-worm,' serpent, the 'lind-wurm' of the German legends, Þidr. 167.  
 LINNR, m. [cp. Germ. *lind-wurm*], a serpent, only in poetry, see Lex. Poët. passim; as also in circumlocutions, the serpent of the shield = a sword; the serpent of the arm = a bracelet. COMPS: linn-ból, -setr, -vegr, -vengi, a serpent's lair, seat, way, field, = gold, Lex. Poët.  
 LINR, adj., linari, linast, [Lat. *lenis*], soft to the touch; linr ok slétt, Stj. 165; hér er mjúkt ok lint, Fb. ii. 359; linar hosur, Sks. 87 new Ed.  
 II. metaph. *gentle*; með linnum vindi, Bs. ii. 167; var veðrit miklu linara, i. 629: of a person, gentle, opp. to hard, exacting, mjúkr ok linr, Fms. iv. 210; linr ok léttir í máli, Bs. i. 154; svá linr ok hægr, 294; linr ok lítilltr, 72, Sks. 514; ætlið er hann nú munu yðr linna? Ó. H. 213:—weak, lenient, linr ok eigr stjórnsamr, Stj. 419; linr í lyndi, Fms. ii. 159; linr drykkir, 655 xi. 2: weak, eigi aðmiki ok linr, Sturl. i. 23: gramm. soft, weak, Skálda 159, 179. III. metaph. soft, snug; at Dönun þykki linara at reka svin til skógar, en berjask við oss Norðmenn, Fms. vi. 258; radmask lint, to embrace softly, Akv. 40.  
 LIPR, adj., the r is radical, compar. liprari, superl. liprast; [cp. Lat. *lepidus*]:—bandy, skilled, adroit; the word is freq. in mod. usage, but seems not to occur in writers before the 15th century, and may be borrowed; ertú at nokkuru lipróttu-maðr? þat ferr fjarri, sagði hann, þvíat ek em úliprari (more awkward) en aðrir menn, Fas. ii. 262 (MS. of the 15th century); also used of speech. lipr-leiki, a, m. adroitness.  
 lírla, að, [lírla or lílla, Ivar Aasen; Engl. *lull*]:—to sing a lullaby, trill, whistle; Ivar Aasen says that in Norway it is used of the shepherds; meðan lírlar | líneik veri sínum, Fms. vi. (in a verse).  
 LIST, f. [prob. derived from lera, q. v., Goth. *laisjan*, before the s was changed into r]:—art, craft; þá list sem astrologia heitir, Stj. 66; kvennligar listir, Fb. 134; klerklig list, Bs. i. 680; hann hafði þeirrar listar eigi fengit, Fb. i. 215; gör með list ok kunnáttu, Edda 8; hann fann ok margar listir, 148 (pref.) II. [Germ. and Dan. *list*; Old Engl. *liste*], craft, artifice, Sks. 689: refinement, með allri list ok kurteisi, Fas. i. 29; Ólafur fagnar honum vel ok með mikilli list, Fms. x. 226. COMPS: lista-maðr, m. a skilled workman, craftsman, artist, Fas. ii. 412, Fms. iii. 193. lista-skáld, n. a skilful poet.  
 lista, u, f., mod. listi, a, m. [A.S. and Engl. *list*], a list, a carpenter's term, as also the list, selvaige, border of cloth; spengr ok listur, Stj. 563; ok gyldar listur á, Eb. 226, Al. 35 (of a shield).  
 listi, a, m. a list, = lista. 2. a catalogue, list of books, (mod.) II. a local name in Norway, Listeren, Ó. H. (in a verse).  
 listugr, adj. skilled, Edda (pref.) 149: polite, Fms. xi. 97, Sturl. ii. 230 C.  
 listu-liga, adv. elegantly, Fas. i. 68, 184, iii. 426: cunningly, Str. 55.  
 listu-ligr, adj. magnificent, Fms. (Ágrip.) x. 377, 381, 397, 415.  
 list-vanr, adj. skilful, Fms. xi. 426.  
 LIT, n. [A.S. and Hel. *luite*, Ulf. *luite*, = πρόσμωρον], a glance; a ān. ley, augu heita lit, Edda 109; but found in compds, aug-lit, and-lit.  
 líta, að, [Shetl. to litt = to dye blue; Scot. *lit*], to dye, Stj. 72, Karl. 505; þú litadír á mér skallann, Lv. 109; hafa lítt litad sík í blóði, Fas. ii. 471; litadír í blóði, Mar.  
 litan, f. dyeing. litunar-gras, n. a dyeing herb, Stj. 81.  
 litask, dep. to look about; in the phrase, litask um, never used absol.; þá mælti Útgarda-Loki, ok listask um á bekkina, Edda 33, Eg. III, Band. 3, Fær. 71, Ld. 92; fagrt um at litask, Fs. 26, passim.  
 lit-bjartr, adj. bright of complexion, Bs. i. 127.  
 lit-brigði, n. pl. a change of colour or light, in morning and evening, Grett. 179 new Ed.  
 lit-förótt, adj. strawberry-coloured, Gullþ. 14.  
 lit-góðr, adj. of fine complexion, Fms. x. 151.  
 lit-grös, n. pl. a dyer's berbs, Stj. 157.

litka, að, to dye: litkaðr, coloured, Karl. 241; vel litkaðr, of a fine blue, Fbr. 36 new Ed.  
 lit-klæði, n. pl. coloured, chequered clothes, as opp. to the plain black dress, which was the genuine costume of the old Norsemen, Ld. 194, 294 Nj. 70, Isl. ii. 335, Grett. 134, Eb. 200, Fs. 51.  
 lit-lauss, adj. colourless, pale, Flóv. 32, Fbr. 114, Str. 13.  
 lit-mosi, a, m. a dyer's berbs, N. G. L. iii. 119.  
 LITR, m., gen. litar, pl. litir, acc. litu, [Old Engl. and Scot. *lit* = a stain; Dan. *lød*; see lit above, and líta; the original form would be *vlitr*]:—colour, blue, also countenance, complexion; litu góða, Vsp. 18; lostfagrir litir, Hm. 92; bregða lit, to change colour, Fms. vi. 178; skipta litum, to exchange colour, see the remarks s. v. hamr, Fas. i. 128; blár, grár, hvít, rauðr ..., a lit, of blue ... colour, Isl. ii. 213, Anal. 215, passim; í regnboga er þri litir, Rb. 336; allir litir eru bjartari á glerinu en hvar annar-staðar, MS 15. 3. 2. special usage, of day-break, the first dawn when the light changes; en er þeir kómu upp á heiðina kenndu þeir at lit brá, they saw the day-break, Sturl. iii. 217; vísaði hann þeim leið, tók þá at kenna annar litir (viz. in the morning), 171; ok í annan lit (the second colour, viz. the changing from dark to light in the early morning, the 'blush of morn') fó hann at sjá veiðiskap þeirra, Þorf. Karl. 396; en at öðrum lit dags, Ork. 196; litu er lýsti (when the light brightened, impers.) létusk þeir fúsir allir upp rísa, Am. 28; cp. 63, where the true reading may be,—dó þá dýrin dags var heldr snemma | 'litu er lýsti' ... (MS. letu þeir alesti). 3 dye; hann lét leggja lit í augu sér, Fms. ii. 59; sækja grös til litar, Finn. 214, v. 1. COMPS: litar-apt, n. complexion, Ld. 134, Al. 3; spel litar-átta, u, f., Clar. (Fr.) litar-háttir, m. = litapart, Fas. iii. 426, a also in mod. usage. litar-skípti, n. pl. change of colour, Sks. 526.  
 litr, adj. bued, coloured, Eg. 133, Nj. 30, Fms. ii. 71, Fs. 147, Art. 66 mis-litr, chequered.  
 lit-rækt, adj., Fas. i. 212; false for lit rækt = lítt rækt, see Bugge (Edda 294, note 16).  
 lituðr, m. a dyer, colourer, Lex. Poët.  
 lit-verpask, t, to change colour, grow pale, Bær. 12, Fms. i. 216.  
 lit-verpr, adj. pale, from fear, Edda 36, Sd. 173, Orkn. 366.  
 LÍÐ, n., not líð, see the cognate words: [Ulf. *leiþus* = σίκερα, Luke 15; A.S. and Hel. *lið*; O. H. G. *liðu*; mid. H. G. *lit*; it remains in many provinc. Germ. words,—*leit-baus* = an ale-house, a tavern; *leit-geber* = an ale-house keeper; *leit-geben* = to keep an ale-house; *leit-kauf* = earnest money, see Schmeller's *Bayrisches Wörterbuch* s. v. *liß*];—*alde* Germ. *obstwein*; líð heitir öl, Edda 110; drekka líð, Fms. vi. 439 (in verse); Hárs líð, the ale of Odin = poetry, Htt.; Yggs líð, id., Korma. The word hardly occurs in prose, and is obsolete.  
 LÍÐA, pres. líð (líð'k, Edda); pret. leið; 2nd pers. leitt, mod. leiðs pl. líðu; subj. líði; imperat. líð, líddu; part. liðinn; a weak pret. líð occurs, Am. 50, Pr. 438, Ó. H. 167, Mirm. 167: [Ulf. *ga-leiþan* = ἔρχεσθαι; A.S. *liðan*; O. H. G. *liðan*; Engl. *lithe*; Germ. and Eng. glide.]  
 A. Loc. to go, pass, move, with the notion to glide, slip, of ship passage through the air, riding, sliding on ice, and the like; ok er skiptile fram hjá flotanum, Hkr. ii. 54; er lauss Loki líðr ör böndum, Vtkv. I baðtu heilan líða, þou badest him fare (speed) well, Ó. H. (in a verse) áðr heðan líðir, er þou passast from here, Fas. i. 519 (in a verse); lí yfir úríg flóð, Hðm. II; líða lönd yfir, Gsp.; hvar þar ferr, eða at loy líðr?—Né ek ferr, þó ek flýg, ok at lopti líð'k, Edda (in a verse); líðar (sliding) um langan veg, Vkv. 8; hverjar 'ro þær meyar er líða mar yf Vpm. 48, (mar-liðend, q. v. = sea gliders); nú viltusk hundarnir fars þegar þeir líðu at honum, Hom. 120; ok er skiptit leið fram hjá flotanum Hkr. ii. 57; líða hægt og hægt, of a vapour, of a ghost in tales, and t like. II. even used as transitive, to pass, pass by, esp. as a nat. term; hann um leið (passed by) Ísraels sona hús, Stj. 281; ok er þ líðu nesit, when they slipped by the ness, Fms. ix. 503, v. 1.; ok er þeir lí (passed through) Frekneyjar-sund, Fb. iii. 85. III. impers., en er lí Euphrates-á (acc.), when one passes the Euphrates, Hb. (1865) 8; meðan líðr boðanum, þá rak skípið ákafliga, ok svá síðan boðana leið, when breakers were passed by, Fb. iii. 85;—metaph., hann var einnhvert me maðr ok ríkastr í Danmörku, þegar er konunginn líðr sjálfan, i. e. greatest man in Denmark next to the king, Fms. xi. 51; Úlfur var ríkastr í Danmörku þegar er konung liddi, Ó. H. 167; hann var einna me höfðingi er konunga liddi, Pr. 438. IV. in prose the word is e freq. in a metaph. sense; líðr at e-m, faintness comes over one; nú tók at líða at Ólvi, O began to get drunk, Eg. 213; but esp. of one in his last ga to be slipping away; Guthormr tók sótt, en er at honum leið, sendi ha menn á fund Haralds konungs, 118; Órygr tók sótt, ok er at honum t at líða, Eb. 160; leið þá bæði at kuldi ok mæði, be fainted away fr cold and exhaustion, Fms. ix. 24; nú líðr opt at barni (the infant n suddenly faint away) á vegum úti, svá at hætt er við dauða, N. G. L. i. 3; líðr at mætti e-s, one grows faint, Fms. viii. 258, Sturl. iii. 77, Bs. i. 81.—líða af, to pass; en er ljósit leið af, sá þeir hvergi Ólaf konung, Fms



þá er hugr liðr ór brjósti manns, Mar.; líða ór huga e-m, to slip of one's mind, Fms. ii. 266, vi. 272; líða ór minni, to forget:—líða utan, to slip off, pass by, K. A. 222, Fms. xi. 108:—líða um, to pass by, margir eru þér betri helgir menn, ok liðu vér um þá, and yet we pass them by, 655 xiv. B. 2; eigi hæfir þá hluti um at líða, er . . . , Fms. xi. 14: ellipt., því látu vér þat líða, at eigi verðr allt ritað, viii. 406, v:—þó lætr konungr þetta hjá sér líða, be lets it pass by unheeded, xi. 6:—líða undir lok, to pass away, die, perish, Bj. 156, Sturl. ii. 113:—lífi yfir, to pass over, happen, come to pass; hann er vinsæll ok ungr at lífi, mun fátt yfir liðit, Hkr. iii. 254; Olaf sagði honum allt um ferðir sín, þat er yfir hann hafði liðit, O. told him all that had come to pass, F. i. 79; eitt skál yfir oss líða alla, one fate shall befall us all, Nj. 10: of sleep, liðr yfir hann léttr höfði, Th. 77: hann spurði hvat liðu um liðit, be asked how it went on with the poem, Eg. 420; also, hvað liðr kinnu? fréttir hann nú hvat liði bönórðs-málum, Ld. 92; hvat mun líða, ef þú tekr kertit þitt? Fb. i. 358; hvat liðr um mál Odds er minn? Bnd. 5; síðan hón leið ór mestri barnæsku, passed out of early youth, Hom. 122; svefnhöfði leið á hann, Fms. vi. 229: to swoon, metaphor prob. from the belief that some evil spirit passed over one's head, það leið yfir hana, she swooned; also, líða í ómegni, to fall in a swoon, to faint, Fas. iii. 441.

B. Temp. to pass; liðr nú vátit, Nj. 74; liðu svá þau misseri, 94; lífa vetrinn, Eg. 340; ok er vátit leið fram, 467; lengra skaltu renna lífika sé liðin, 745; þaðan líða ellifu vetr, ár, Rb. 70; liðr nú sjá þat er þeir höfðu á kveðit, Ld. 266; liðr fram vetrinn, 298; Egill tætt hressask svá sem fram leið at yrkja kveðit, 644; leið svá fram íð þrjá vetr, Fms. i. 57; liðu nú svá fram stundir, xi. 84. 2. v. prepp.; þegar frá leið, in the course of time, after a while; hón veisk svá sem frá leið, Fms. vi. 353; þvíat at því verðr spurt, hver þá, þegar frá liðr (when time passes on), en eigi hversu lengi var at lífi, Skálda 160; en er at leið jólnum, when it drew nigh Yule, Fb. i. 36; ok er leið at þeirri stundu, Ld. 308; eigi liðr langt héðan, Fms. xi. 84; nú liðr í mót jólum, iv. 82.

II. impers., lífa e-t, the time draws to a close, is far spent; ok er á leið daginn, 333; unz miðjan dag liðdi, Am. 50; nú liðdi fram nökkurar stundir, V. n. 167; ok er á leið um kveldit, Eg. 206; er leið á vátit (acc.), Nj. 10; nú liðr á sumarit til átta vikna, 93; þeir sváfu til þess er á leið vana, Ld. 44; en er á leið daginn, 76; ok er á leið dag, úmætti þong, Fms. i. 46; en nú er á stundina liðr, x. 404; þá er á leið upp, towards the close of his life, 418; til þess er liðr fimmta dag viku, Grág. 2; þá er upp leið á ævi konunga, Rb. 388. 2. with dat.; liðr svá dögum, at . . . , the days draw on, Fms. xi. 422; hans lífum leið mjök fram, Stj. 134; söguðu at þá var liðit degi, the lewas far spent, Fms. ix. 299; ok er fram leið nóttinni, x. 271; at segir at tímanum liði, Bs. i. 910: of other things, er fram tók at liðsmíðinni, Fb. ii. 463: freq. in mod. usage, hvað liðr þér? hvað þessu? i. e. how goes it with it? how far have you got on? as also, vág liðr þér, how goes it with you? how do you do? answer, mér liðr, eðrliliga, illa, and the like.

III. part., at áliðnu, in the latter part of time; at áliðnum vetri, degi, towards the end of the winter, Ld. 23; um haustið at áliðnu, Fms. iv. 286; ok er svá var liðit (the lewas so far gone) bjósak Egill til ferðar, Eg. 394. IV. part. liðdi, passing, fleeting:—pass. liðinn, past, dead, deceased; at liðinn Hkv. Hjörv. 42; hjá oss liðnum, Hkv. 2. 44: in mod. usage, of who has just ceased to breathe, hann er liðinn, liðinn líkami, Pass. 176; in allit., lífs ok liðinn, living and lifeless, i. e. in life and in death: lea dæmi liðinna feðra, Hom. 85; sælli væri liðnir en lifendr, the dead are blessed than the living, Bs. i. 724: allit., hann er liðinn sem ljós, he is gone out like a light, i. e. quite gone.

LI, leið, liðu, liðit, [Germ. leiden; Dan. lide], to suffer, endure, late,—this sense is very rare in old writers, as, útliðndir konungar skýldu þar ekki líðask eðr vald hafa, Fms. vi. 134; but it appears after the Reformation, in the N. T. and in hymns, Pass., Vidal. 121. 2. to suffer; at svo byrjaði Kristi at líða, ok upp at rísa á lífi degi af dauða, Luke xxiv. 46. LI, n. [see lífa; A. S. lif; Engl. life; O. H. G. lif; Germ. leben; Lith. liūti]:—lífe, i. lífi ælifa, Hom. 160; endalaust lif, 107; ráða af lífi, to take away one's life, O. H.; þér skulst öngu fyrir tyna lífinu, Nj. 7; líf er í hjarta, Fbr. 137, Hrafn. 28, and passim. 2. lífs, alive; þá reis hann upp lífs ok heill, 656 A. ii. 14; meðan lífs lífs, Fms. xi. 111, Hkr. i. 141, Þiðr. 21: lífs eða liðinn, 535; lífs eða látinn, Fb. iii. 402; at þú látir okkr hvárki lífs né dauða, O. H. 208; lífs gjarna, with all my heart, Mar.; e-m sem lífi sinn, Skáld H. 7. 38: á lífi, alive; vera lífi minn, minus life, dead, Isl. ii. 315. 3. lífe, conduct of life; líf, gott líf, passim in eccl. writers.

II. [Germ. leib], the bæði til lífs ok sálu, Barl. 19, 44; lífs ok sálar, body and soul, esp. the waist, middle, hafði hann vafit klæðum um líft, Fas. i. 20; a person, at svá fagrt líf skýldi svá kveljask, so fine a man, Barl. 19; annað er þar ágætt líf (a dear body) ætli' eg hann heiti Sturl. R. 99; sótt ok skjálfti hristir þat auma líf, allt líf syktisk af upp ok

niðr (lif-sýki = diarrhoea), Thom.; ávöxt lífs, the fruit of the womb, Lex. Poët., still used by eccl. writers. COMPS: lífa-andi, a, m. the breath of life, Stj. 18. lífa-björg, f. food to sustain life, Fms. vi. 235, Stj. 420, Þorst. Síðu H. 180. lífa-blóð, n. life's blood, Stj. 61. lífa-bók, f. the book of life, Greg. 75: a biography, Bs. ii. 163. lífa-bráud, n. the bread of life, Stj. 210. lífa-dagur, m. pl. = lifdagur. lífa-dyrir, n. pl. the doors of life, Mar. lífa-dægr, n. pl. = lifdagur, Bs. i. 101. lífa-endi, a, m. a life's end, 656 B. 3. lífa-gjarna, adv. very fain, Mar. lífs-grið, n. pl. truce, safety of life, K. A. 36, Fms. vii. 294. lífs-grös, n. pl. healing herbs, Fas. iii. 396. lífa-háski, a, m. life's danger, Eg. 46, Edda 40, Bær. 16. lífs-hérað, n. 'life's county,' Paradise, Post. lífs-hjálpr, f. 'life's-belp,' deliverance, Edda 154 (pref.), Fms. viii. 441. lífs-hræring, f. vital motion, Stj. lífs-hvatr, adj. bounding with life, Gkv. 2. 31. lífs-kenning, f. 'life's-doctrine,' the gospel, Clem. 49. lífs-leiðindi, n. pl. weariness of life, Fms. ii. 201. lífs-mark, n. signs of life, in one apparently dead, Nj. 154. lífs-máli, a, m. a life contract, Boldt 103. lífs-næring, f. = lífs-björg, food, Finn. 234, Fms. ii. 227, iii. 12. lífs-saga, u, f. a biography, 625. 82, Fb. iii. 237. lífs-stundir, f. pl. 'life-days,' Fms. i. 216, ii. 2, viii. 93, Stj. 223. lífs-tími, a, m. a life-time, Fms. iii. 89. lífs-tré, n. the tree of life, Stj., Sks. 548 (of the cross). lífs-vanr, adj. bereft of life, Yt. lífs-ván, f. hope of life, hope of saving one's life, Fms. viii. 441. lífs-vegur, m. the way of life, Bs. ii. 50. lífs-æð, f. an artery, Pass. 24. 12, 48. 10.

lífaðr, adj. full of life, Hkr. i. 32. lífa-dagar, m. pl. life-days, life, Fms. i. 53, x. 270, Rb. 400, Al. 131, Karl. 101, N. G. L. iii. 99, Þorst. Síðu H. 180, Barl. 62, 91, 146, Stj. 139, Bs. ii. 148.

liferni, n. life, conduct, freq. in mod. usage. lífa, að, to call to life, revive, Barl. 84, 99, Fms. ii. 142, Stj. 78, Bs. i. 859. 2. to resuscitate, of one frozen, drowned, or apparently dead.

lifgan, f. a calling to life, Stj. 142, Stat. 300: resuscitation, of one apparently dead. lifganar-tilraun, f. an endeavour to recover one's life.

lif-gjafari, a, m. = lifgjafi, Þórð. 20 new Ed.

lif-gjafi, a, m. one who saves a person's life, Lv. 101, Fas. iii. 308, Gisl. 51.

lif-gjöf, f. the granting the life or pardon to one, Fs. 7, Anal. 201, Fms. iii. 161, vi. 224.

lif-göfugr, adj. leading a noble life, Greg. 54.

lif-hinna, mod. lif-himna, u, f. the 'life-membrane,' the peritoneum, Fas. iii. 138.

lif-hræddr, adj. fearing for one's life, cowardly.

lífi, n. = líf, conduct, Barl. 43, 69, 89, 104, 185: in compds, hrein-lífi, saur-lífi, etc.

lif-lauss, adj. lifeless, inanimate, Skálda 173, 174, Stj. 88.

lif-lát, n. loss of life, death; andlát (q. v.) is a natural, líflát a violent death, a being put to death, or death from wounds, Ó. H. 74, 219, Fms. i. 46, ii. 30, Isl. ii. 270, Ld. 8, Bs. i. 78, Fs. 61, Barl. 129.

COMPS: lífláts-dagr, m. the anniversary of any one's death, 'passio,' Fms. xi. 309, Edda ii. 287. lífláts-dómr, m. a sentence of death, 655 xiii. A. 2. lífláts-verðr, adj. deserving death, Fms. ix. 498.

lif-láta, lét, to put to death, Fas. i. 294, Fms. xi. 3, Hrafn. 28, Barl. 205, passim.

lif-ligr, adj. 'vital,' Hom. 59, Skálda 173, Fms. ii. 226, Barl. 112: alive, living, Skálda 173, opp. to lífauss: lively, full of life, mod.: as also lif-liga, adv. vigorously.

lif-mikill, adj. 'strong-lived,' dying bard, Stj. 98: full of life.

lif-oddi, a, m. the 'life-gore,' gullet in fish.

lif-seigr, adj. 'strong-lived,' tenacious of life.

Lifskr, adj. native of Lifland, Fas. i. 379.

Lífs-pund, n. [a 'lis-pound,' Orkney and Shetl. lispund, 18 lbs. Scots, qs. Lifskt pund from Lifland], a kind of weight, Gbl. 523; fjórar eru merkr ok sjautigir í lifspundi, MS. 732.

lif-steinn, m. a life stone, healing stone; see lyfsteinn.

líft, n. adj. fit to live; ekki líft, not fit to live; er at vinum líft Ingimundar, Fs. 39: of a person, worthy of life, er allir rægja, ok kveða honum eigi líft vera, 656 C. 20, Post. 645. 98.

líft-tjón, n. loss of life, Stj. 329, Fms. viii. 147 (v. l.), Bs. ii. 117.

lif-vænn, adj. with hope of life, hope of recovery, Fms. xi. 142, Glúm. 381, Alg. 149.

líft-æðr, f. a 'life-vein,' artery, Bs. i. 368, Mar.

LÍK, n. [Ulf. leik; A. S. lic; Old Engl. licb, in lyke-wake, licb-gate; O. H. G. lib; Germ. leiche; Dan. lig; Swed. lik]:—prop. the body, as in Ulf., who renders σῶμα by leik, but verkþós by nabs: I. the body, the living body, in old poems; en þat it ljósa lík, Sól. 92; nema við þat lík at lífa, Hm. 96; líki leyfa ens ljósa mans, 91; auga þat er ligr í ljósu líki, Kormak; láss hélt líki drógar, Fms. vi. (in a verse); fölgid í meður líki Jóna dólgs, bid in the body of the mother of Thor, i. e. in the earib, Eyvind; cp. also the compds, lík-amr, lík-bjarttr, lík-þrár (q. v.), etc.: it also remains in the prose phrase, í heilu líki, 'in a whole



body, whole, intact, Ó. H. (in a verse): in mod. poetry, dýrdóliga smurðu Drottins 'lík,' where = líkamr, Pass. 49. 6.

II. a corpse; þá var þvegitt líkinu ok jarðat um morguninn, Bs. i. 550; líkit var sveipat lín-dúkum en saumast eigi um, Eb. 264; þar sökk ok niðr lík þorvalds, Nj. 19; búa um lík, to shroud a corpse, Grág. ii. 388; búa um lík göfugra manna, Eg. 94; fara með lík til graftar, Fs. 153; þeir söktu líkinu í fen mikitt, 132; lík hans þeir drógu á leyni-götu ok brytjuðu í brunn niðr, Sól.; fluttu þeir nú líkin til kirkju, Nj. 209; jarða lík, Fms. x. 408. COMPS: líka-ábreizl, n. a pall, Vm. 54. líka-böng, f. 'lyke-knell,' 'mortuus plango,' the name of a famous bell, Bjarn. 136. líka-ferð, f. = líkerð, 'lyke-fare,' burial, B. K. 110. líka-færsla, u, f. 'lyke-carrying,' a funeral, Vm. 71, K. þ. K. 18. líka-gröf, f. a grave, Stj. líka-gröftr, m. grave-digging, Fbr. líka-hlið, n. the 'lich-gate,' in a churchyard, Sturl. ii. 248. líka-krákr, m. a bœ for grave-digging, Vm. 20, H. E. ii. 96, cp. Fél. viii. 71 sqq. líka-kross, n. a 'lyke-cross,' Am. 90. líka-kult, n. a pall, Vm. 139. líka-salún, n. = líkakult, Pm. 34. líka-þátr, m. the section of law on burials, K. þ. K. 18.

lík, n. [Swed. *lik*; Engl. *leeches*; Dan. *lig*]:—a naut. term, the *leeches*, leech-line, the borders of a sail, Edda (Gl.); skautin ok líkin, Hem. (Gr. H. M. ii. 662).

LÍKA, að, [Ulf. *leikan* = ἀπέκλειν; A. S. *lician*; Engl. *like*; O. H. G. *liban*; Swed. *lika*]:—to like: impers., cp. Old Engl. *it liketh me*, e-m líkar e-t, líkaði yðr vel Finniskatrinn, Eg. 61; at ek gora slíkt er mér líkar af því er ek varðveiti, 395; þetta líkaði Eiríki stórfilla, Fms. i. 18; en með því at þeim líkaði (they wished) því at hafa eðr þar við at auka, fb. (begin.); hvárt er honum líkar vel eðr illa, *whether be likes it well or not*, Ó. H. 54. 2. e-m líkar vel, illa til e-s, to like one well or not; honum líkaði til Sighvats vel, Fms. iv. 89; Svía konungi líkaði stór-illa til Ólafs digra, 107;—líka vel við e-n, id.; líkar þeim vel við Brand, Lv. 24; líkaði hverjum manni vel við hann, Fms. vi. 112; en konungi líkaði eigi betr við þenna biskup, vii. 173; Hallgerðr sat mjök á sér um vetrinn, ok líkaði (mönnum) ekki við hana illa, Nj. 25.

líka, adv., qs. *glíka*, also, Str. 72, freq. in mod. usage. líkaðr, part. painted with images; ker ok horn vóru öll líkuð, ok skygð sem gler, Hkr. i. 90.

líkami, a, m. = líkamr, Stj. 148. líkam-liga, adv. bodily, in the flesh, 761 B. 4: carnally, K. Á. 148, Sks. 785.

líkam-ligr, adj. bodily, in the body, Skálda 173, Bs. i. 550, Stj. passim. LÍKAMR, m., gen. líkams, pl. líkami, dat. líkaminum, Stj. 55; a weak form líkami, a, m., is also freq.; [A. S. *licboma*; Old Engl. *licbame*; Scot. *licama*; O. H. G. *libbamo*; Germ. *leibnam*; Dan. *legeme*]:—the body, prop. qs. 'flesh-cover' or 'flesh-frame' (lík-hamr), denoting the body, its hue and frame, but used esp. of the living body; es þræls líkam tók á sik, Greg. 49; manns líkami, Gpl. 41; sákur ok líkamir, Hom. 160, passim; when used of the lifeless body líkamr is a gentler term than lík; síðan gengu til allir menn at sjá líkami þeirra, . . . hversu lítask yðr líkamir þessir? . . . ek hefði engu dauðs manns líkama sést jafnþjartan, Nj. 208; þeir fundu líkama Skarphéðins þar, 109; þá er líkamr þessa manns var útbörinn, Fms. v. 218; slöri fnyk af líkamanum, x. 379; líkama föður síns, 408: thus in the N. T. *σῶμα* is rendered by líkami, not lík, Matth. xvii. 58, 59, Mark xv. 43, 45, Luke xxiii. 52, 55, xxiv. 3, John xix. 38, 40 (of Christ in the grave):—metaph., sólarinnar líkamr, Stj. 16; af hræring nokkurs líkama, Skálda 173; saman lesa ór líkama heilagra Guðspjalla, H. E. i. 584.

II. in a metaph. or eccl. sense = *óðf*, the flesh, in many compds, carnal: líkams aldr, a natural age, Hom. 55; líkams afl, bodily strength, 146; líkams dauði, a natural death, Stj., Greg. 42, 54; líkams freistni, carnal temptation, 51, 59; líkams fýst, carnal lust, Stj. 159; líkams liðr, a limb of the body, Greg. 25; líkams losti, carnal lust, K. Á. 28, 124, N. G. L. i. 20, Hom. 159; líkams mátt, bodily strength, 157; líkams meinalti, chastisement of the body, 48; líkams fjötrar, the fathers of the body; líkams munuð, carnal lust, 70; líkams synd, a carnal sin, Stj. 146; líkams vit, bodily sense, 625, 177; líkama líf, bodily life, 677. 4.

líkandi, f. form, shape, Edda 4. lík-band, n. a 'lich-band,' winding-sheet, 623. 14. lík-barar, f. pl. a bier, 623. 57, passim. lík-blauðr, adj. afraid of a corpse, Gisl. 22. lík-blæja, u, f. a winding-sheet, Bs. i. 529. lík-ferð, f. a funeral, funeral journey, Eb. 264, Fms. ix. 534, x. 151. lík-fylgja, u, f., mod. lík-fylgð, a funeral procession, Mar., Fms. xi. 214, 10.

lík-færing, f. = líkfærsla, K. þ. K. 18. lík-færsla, u, f. the carrying a body to a church, N. G. L. i. 135; the law ordered that a body should be brought to the church within five nights after death.

lík-bringing, f. the tolling for a funeral, death knell, Fb. iii. 452. lík-hræddr, adj. = líkblauðr.

LÍKI, n., dat. líkjum, 656 C. 26, Hom. 46, Hom. (St.), Hkr. i. 10, [from lík, not from glíkr]:—a body; líki leyfa ins ljósa mans, Hm. 91; vexa vel bláju at verja þitt líki, Am. 101; þar eptir máttu merkja hans

fegrð, bæði hár ok líki, Edda 15; líki fögr, beautiful, Bjarn. (in verse). 2. með heilu líki, whole, Lat. *integer*, Fms. xi. 308, Al. 12; see lík. II. form, shape; bera Valkera líki, Hallfred; þursa líki, Alm 2; lægjar líki, Vsp. 39; 1 steins líki, Hkr. Hjörv. 30; í dúfu líki, Greg. 19; Djöflar kómu í ýmsum líkum ok allra optast í líki þórs, Mart. 125 þá tók hann at skipta líkjum á sér ok ásjónum, 656 C. 26; hvi þeir eru í þessum líkjum sýndir, Hom. 46; hón brá sér í nauds-belgs lík vatns-fulls, Landn. 212; hann brá á sik lík gráðungs eins, Edda (pref. 148; hafa manns líki, Edda 9; hann brá á sik ymissa dýra líki, 149 fyrir hvi eru þeir í þessum líkjum sýndir, Hom. (St.); hann kunnir þáfróttir at hann skipti lítum ok líkjum, Hkr. i. 10; þá er sólin gengr hrúts líki (Aries), Rb. 478.

líki, a, m., qs. glíki, an equal, a match, Stj. 289, Fs. 56. líking, líkja, líkandi, líkleikr, líkligr, see glíking, glíki, glíkind glíkleikr, glíkligr.

lík-kista, u, f. a coffin, Hkr. iii. 14, Fms. xi. 309. lík-maðr, m. a 'lyke-man,' grave-digger, or one who carries a bod to the grave, Eb. 268.

LÍKN, f. [lækna is the healing of the body, líkn the soothing of th mind or heart; the words seem to be identical; in very early usage lík seems to denote bodily healing also, and particularly of relief in labour hence the words líknar-galdr, -spor, -lófi in the old poems Sdm. and Hm as also the líknar-belgr, although now only used of the calf animals]: 1. healing, remedy; hvat er til líkna lagt Sigurði? Sk. 1. 30; leitaða ek í líkna, at letja ykkir heiman, I sought for meat to let you from coming, Am. 46. 2. relief, mercy, comfort; sú erumk líkn, íbat is my comfort, Ls. 35; til leiðrættu ok líknar, Stj. 149; veita líkn, to relieve, soothe; hann lét þá nærna m allri líkn (mercy, tenderness), Fms. ii. 226; biðja e-m líknar el lífs gríða, vi. 113. 3. mercy, eccl.; biðja líknar sinni misgermin Mar.; synda líkn, forgiveness of sin, id.; hann báð Guð líknar þeg hann féll í nokkura sök, Sks. 734; Drottinn minn gefi dauðum ró | hinu líkn er lífa, O my Lord, grant rest to the dead, relief to the living Sól. 82.

COMPS: líkna-belgr, m. the calf, esp. of calves, lambs, us instead of glass in the windows of ancient houses, see gluggr. líkna-braut, f. the path of mercy, Bs. i. 94: name of an old poem. líkna-fullr, adj. merciful, Sks. 732. líknar-fúss, adj. merciful, Geis líknar-galdr, m. healing spells, charms, Hm. 121. líknar-gat u, f. the way of grace, 625. 19. líknar-lauss, adj. merciless, S. 511, 550. líknar-leysi, n. a hard heart, Sks. 513. líknar-spo n. 'healing-step,' a kind of charm; á lausnar lófa ok á líknarspo líknar-æðr, f. a vein of mercy, Líl.

líkna, að, to shew mercy to, with dat.; sá er öðrum vill líkna, Hm. 5; hann líknar hvers manns máli, Fms. xi. 260; ek hefði beðit fyrir þíu Guð at hann líkni þér, Orkn. 172, Rb. 310. II. reflex lík ask, sue for mercy; ef skal til blóta hverfa ok líknask við guð Fms. ii. 41.

líknar-ligr, adj. = líknasamr, Mar. líkneski, n. and líkneskja, u, f., see the references below; [from lík, not from glíkr, for glíkneski never occurs]:—shape; 8 Grikkir rita í öðru líkneski langan staf en í öðru skamman, the Gre write in one form a long vowel and in another a short one, Skál (Thorodd) 163; gjörum vér manninn eptir várrí líking ok líknesk skapadi Guð manninn eptir sjálfs síns mynd ok líkneskju, . . . heilagar þrenningar líkneskju, Stj. 19, 20. II. a graven image á hváru-tveggja metinu var gört sem væri líkneskja manns, Fms. 128 (Jómsv. S. 27); fimm líkneski af gulli, Stj. 437; Pétrus líkneski, V 19; Guðmundar líkneski, Pm. 64; lét hann gora eptir hánun eina lík eskju, Stj. 101; líkneskja várrar Frú, Mar.; þjóna dumbum líkneski dauðum ok daufum, Barl. 114; líkneski þat er Astarot heitir, Rb. 34 hann þóttisk standa fyrir líkneski því er Krístr var þindr, 370; þe sama líkneski, Stj. 102: in the mod. phrase, vera eins ok líkneski framan, to look as pale as a statue. 2. gramma, a metaphor; ok þar svá skipt líkneskjum á enum sama hlut, Skálda 187.

líkneskja, u, f., see líkneski above. líkn-fastr, adj. fast in goodwill, beloved, Hm. 124. líkn-ligr, adj. helping, comforting, Sks. 518, 728. líkn-samligr, adj. merciful, Sks. 519, Stj. 121, 156. líkn-samr, adj. gracious, merciful, Stj. 547, Edda 15. líkn-semi, f. mercy.

LÍKR, adj. alike; see glíkr. lík-sima, n., pl. líksimu, [lík = leeches], the leech line, N. G. L. i. 101 lík-strá, n. pl. [Ivar Aasen *likstraa*], 'lyke-straw,' N. G. L. ii. 2 dead bodies before being put into the coffin were put on straw hence phrase, öllum lengri var sú eina nótt, er ek lá stíðr á strám, Sól. cp. also the Icel. nástrá, q. v.

lík-sveipa, u, f. = líkblæja, a winding-sheet, Mar. 1010. lík-söngr, m. a funeral dirge, funeral service, Grág. i. 204. söngs-kaup, n., mod. líksöngs-eyrir, m. a funeral fee, K. þ. K. Grág. ii. 388.

lík-þorn, m. [Dan. *ligtorn*], a corn on the foot.



þrá, f. *leprosy*, Mirm., Magn. 517, Stj. 324, 616, Fas. iii. 642, COMPS: líkþrá-fullr, adj. *leprous*, Stj. 260. líkþrá-  
r, m. a *leper*, N. G. L. i. 97. líkþrá-sótt, f. *leprosy*, Stj. 324.  
þrá, adj. [cp. Ulf. þrutfills], 'body-rotten', *leprous*, 625. 46, Hom.  
i. 849, Barl. 35, Fms. xi. 309, Magn. 516, Stj. 616.

lí, n. [A. S. líf; Engl. *lime*; Germ. *leim*]:—*lime, chalk*; Hannibal  
ngr lét sér leir bleyta með blóði Rómverja ok góra þar af borgar-  
bret. (1849); af tigli ok lími, Stj. 67; var þat mikít musteri ok  
líterklaga at lími, Fms. vi. 267 (of the cathedral of Drontheim); Íllugi  
þeirra, hann druknaði þá er hann flutti lími til steinkirkju þeirrar  
ann ætlaði at góra á Breiðabólstað í Vestrhópi, Bs. (Krs.) i. 32,  
going to about 1130 A. D.; lím ok tjara, Mag. 9, Fms. x. 186, Al.

II. *glue, paste*, passim in mod. usage.  
lí, að, to *lime with mortar*; til steinsmiðar, at sníða, líma, ok niðr  
Fms. xi. 428. 2. to *glue*; líma skegg við höku sér, Fb. i.  
hann lét líma ok brúa öll blóðin niðr í kjólinn, Ísl. ii. 460, Flóv.  
(a shield): gramm., Skálda 170 (of two letters joined together,  
as æ).  
II. reflex. to *cleave to*, Stj. 292.

lífarmr, m. a *carriage of lime*, D. N.  
líng, f. *liming*; saman-límung, *conglutination*, Skálda 170, 177.  
língar-stafr, m. *id.*, Skálda 177.  
língur, m., gramm. 'clusters', see Gramm. p. xv, col. i bottom.  
lísetja, t, to *lime*, Hkr. iii. 62, Orkn. 352 (in a verse).  
lívatn, n. *lime-water*, Mag. 9.

lí, n. [Ulf. lein = *oñvōd*; Germ. *lein*; Engl. *linen*; Lat. *linum*; Gr.  
λίνα; spinna lín, Fas. iii. 594; drósrir súðrænar dyrt lín spunnun,  
lí; lín ok bygg, Stj.; smjör ok lín, eir, gull eða silfr, K. A. 204; af sáði  
líng ok hveiti, hampi ok líni, N. G. L. ii. 355; lín órengr (of a tax  
way payable in that kind), O. H. L. 60; dóttir á lín allt ok garn,  
lí ullar, N. G. L. i. 211.

II. [Lat. *linum*], *linen, linen gear*,  
lí, n. *bead-gear worn by ladies on the bridal day*, höfuð-lín (q. v.);  
lí-lín, þkv. 12, 15, 17, 19; hence, ganga und lín, to *wed*, be *wedded*,  
lí, where the earl's bride wore a lín, the earl's bride a rípti (of less  
stuff), whereas the thrall's bride was not wedded at all; Guð-  
lí (the bride) sat innar á þverpalli, ok þar konur hjá henni (the bride-  
ok höfðu lín á höfði, Ld. 296; ok léttliga líni verit, to *cobabit*,  
Kv. 2.

COMPS: lín-akr, m. a *flax field*. Línakra-dalr, m. a local  
Iceland from the growth of flax, Landn. 169, Band. (Cod. Reg.) fine.  
lí, n. a *linen bed*, Korm. (in a verse). lín-brækr, f. pl. *linen*  
lí, Ísl. ii. 83, Dropl. 29, Fms. ix. 24. lín-bundin, f. part. 'linen-  
swathed in linen, of a lady, Eb. (in a verse). lín-dregill,  
lí, n. *linen tape*, Fms. viii. 288. lín-dúkr, m. a *linen kerchief*, Eb.  
lí, i. 874, Fb. ii. 16: a *linen cloth*, Fms. i. 36, 113. lín-eik, f.  
lí-gefn, poet. of a *lady*, Lex. Poët. lín-erla, u, f. the bird  
lí, a *wagtail*. lín-ré, m. 'linen-fee', a *bridal gift*, given on  
líding day; hann (the bridegroom) skal ganga yfir gólf þvert ok  
líni línfé, N. G. L. ii. 305, Ld. 200, Edda 75, Fms. x. 312. lín-  
lí, n. *flax-seed*, Fr. 474. lín-garn, n. *linen-yarn*, Edda 39.  
lí-lín, u, f. a *linen cap*, Nj. 193, Bs. ii. 79. lín-hvítr, adj. *white*  
lí, of a lady (from wearing linen), Hbl. 30. lín-klútr, m. a *linen*  
lí, kerchief, Bs. i. 790. lín-klæði, n. pl. *linen raiment*, of a lady's  
lí, m. 12, Ld. 260: of men's under-clothes made of linen, Orkn. 76,  
lí, 67, Dropl. 30, Fas. iii. 4, Sk. 287. lín-klæða-lórept, n. *stuff*  
lí, Ann. 1332. lín-kyrtill, m. a *linen kirtle*, Sturl. i. 96, Stj.  
lí, lín-lak, n. a *linen bed-sheet*; plur. lín-lök, Dipl. v. 8, Fms. v.  
lí, lín-ligr, adj. *linen*, Stj. 318. lín-lindi, a, m. a *linen girdle*,  
lí, lín-refill, m. a *linen tapestry*, Vm. 82. lín-sekk, m. a  
lí, Fms. i. 9. lín-seyma, u, f. a *nickname*, Fms. x. 97. lín-  
lí, a, m. a *linen sheet, kerchief*, Bs. ii. 229. lín-sloppr, m. a  
lí, n. *apiece*, Vm. 65. lín-sokkr, m. a *linen sock*, Hom. 138. lín-  
lí, a *linen tent*, Fs. 180. lín-vefr, m. *linen tissue, linen*,  
lí, lí, in poet. circumlocutions, bauga-lín, auðar-lín, arm-lín (see Lex.  
lí, lílin, q. v.

lí, f. a *line*, and as a *naut. term*, the *bowline*, Edda (Gl.), cp. bóglína;  
lí, hann tók glófana, beldið ok knifinn ok línu mjóta, ... eptir  
lí, hann í festina ok lét línuna draga sik af berginu undir fossinn,  
lí, Norsemen mostly used ropes of walrus skin (svörðr), but ropes  
lí, are also mentioned; meðan strengr ok lína brestir eigi, Orkn. (in  
lí, 2. *mathem. a line*, Rb. 472, 474; Miðjardar-lína and  
lí, the *Line, Equator*, mod.: a *line* in a book or writing (mod.), skrif-  
lí, skelt, to *write the lines unevenly*. II. lí, a *bead-dress*;  
lí, poet. a *lady*, Kormak; línu jörð, the *earth of the lín* = the *bead*,  
lí, (in a verse); laut und línu, lysti at kyssa, þkv. 27. COMPS:  
lí, kerri, n. an *anchor with a line*, Sturl. i. 119. línu-strengur,  
lí, lí, cord, 623. 46.

lí, m. [Dan. and Norse *lire*], a kind of *tern, sterna nigra*, Edda  
lí, nickname, Sturl. i. 176.  
lí, T. pres. líft; pret. leit, 2nd pers. leizt, pl. litu; part. lítinn; imperat.  
lí, lít; [a Goth. *voleiton* may be assumed, cp. lítr, lit, leita, A. S.

*vōlitan*; Lat. *vultus*; cp. Germ. *ant-litz*]:—to *look, behold, see*; ek lít, I *see, behold*, Haustl.; hinnig værir þú undir brún at líta, Nj. 55; Sölvi gat at líta hvar þeir flýðu, 247; ok í augu leit, and *looked him in the eyes*, Vsp. 21; hón leit báða uxana váta, Ísl. ii. 89; hón leit frú sína gráta, Str. 17: freq. in old and mod. usage, þá hóf hann upp sín augu ok leit Abraham langt burt, og Lazarum í hans skauti, Luke xvi. 23:—the phrases, líta ástar, vinar, ófundar, miskunnar augum til e-s, to *cast a glance of love, friendship, envy, mercy*, Fb. i. 421, passim; hann mátti eigi réttum augum til hans líta, *he could not bear to look straight at him*, Fms. iv. 48.

II. with prepp.; líta á e-t, to *look at or on*; hann stóð nokkura stund á hinn fótinn ok leit á stúfnn ... eigi þarftu at líta á, jafn er sem þér sýnisk, af er fóttrinn, Nj. 97; til á at líta ok eptir at skoða um landa-merki, Dipl. ii. 19; þórr lítir á hornit ok sýnist ekki mikít, Edda 32; lítú á ljúfan, leggðu munn við grön ... á leit Guðrún, Glv. 1: metaph. to *consider*, er þat ekki jafnæði ... mun því ekki verða á litið, Ísl. ii. 214; eigi er á at líta, drepum þenna hund sem skjótast, Fms. xi. 146; en hvert mál er skal dæma, þá verðr at líta á tilgöð með enum, Eg. 417, (a saying); ek mun hafa skjótt á litið, ok vartú fjarri at kenna mér ráðin, Orkn. 214: líta á með e-m, to *keep an eye on, take care of*, Fb. iii. 305, Fs. 172:—líta aptr, to *look back after one*, Karl. 404:—líta til e-s, to *look towards one*; hann leit seint til þeirra ok glotti um tönn, Edda 30; þeir litu til ok kváðusk sjá hann, Nj. 70: metaph., hver spurning lítir jafnan til svara, a *question looks for an answer*, a saying, Sk. 307:—líta yfir, to *look over, look about, view*; en er þorsteinn hafði litið yfir verk hús-karla sinna, Eg. 741; kemr heim á Mel ok lítir yfir eignir sínar, Band. 3; hafa brátt yfir litið, Fb. iii. 386:—líta við e-m, to *look to one*; keisari leit við honum, ok spurði hverr hann væri, Fms. i. 125; konungur leit við þeim ok svarar heldr stutt, Eg. 95:—líta upp, to *lift the eyes*, Hm. 130; en hann leit upp ok sá þá hina ríku, Luke xxi. 1:—líta niðr fyrir sig, to *look down*.

III. reflex. *be seems, it appears to one that*, e-t líz e-t; leizk honum mærin fögr, Eg. 23; hann sér hvat leið drykkir inum, ok lízk honum svá sem allitill munur mun vera, Edda 32; svá lízk mér (*metbinks*) ... sem þessi mun mestr ætlaðr, id.; svá lízk mér, frændi, sem nú munum vit hafa gört ráð okkat, Nj. 5; lízk mér svá sem engum várum bræðrum muni trúligt, Fms. i. 53; ok lítisk þeim svá at hann villi vörn hans gleppa í því, Grág. i. 60.

β. with prepp.; e-m lítzk á e-t, *it seems, pleases me so and so*; hversu lítzk þér á mey þessa, þykki þér eigi fögr vera? Nj. 2; teksk umræða mikil hversu þeim hafði á lítisk konunginn ... svá leizk mér vel á konunginn it fyrsta sinn er ek sá hann, Ld. 174; hefir mér opt vel lítisk á konunginn, en aldri betr en nú, Fms. x. 296 (ii. 37); ok bað móður sína góra sér góð klæði, at Steingerð mætti sem bezt á sik lítask, Korm. 32; spyrr Karlir hversu Leifi lítisk á fé þetta, Fms. iv. 346. γ. *one likes to have it*, ellipt. for lítask ráð; honum leizt at fara, passim in mod. usage:—to *like*, lízk þér eigi sílfrit, does not the silver like thee? Fms. iv. 346; see lítask á. 2. recipr. to *look to one another*; fellzk hvárt öðru vel í geð, ok lítusk þau vel til ok blíðliga, Band. 3.

lítill, see lítill B.  
LÍTLIL, lítill, lítill, adj., and lítill adverb.; gen. lítils, lítillar, lítils; dat. lítillum, lítilli, lítlu; acc. lítinn, lítla, lítid; plur. lítir, lítlar, lítli; gen. lítilla; dat. lítillum; acc. lítla, lítlar, lítli; compar. minni; superl. minnstr (q. v.): [Ulf. *lētils* = *μικρός, ὀλίγος*; A. S. *lytel*; Engl. *little*; O. H. G. *luzil*; Swed. *liten*; Dan. *liden* and *lille*; in Germ. the word was replaced by *klein*, prop. = *bright* = Engl. *clean*, but *luzel* remains in local names such as Lützel-stein = La Petite Pierre in Alsace]:—*little, of stature*; lítir menn ok smáir, Landn. 145; lítid barn, a *little bairn*, Ísl. ii. 326; ok sér hvar líl maðr ... ok var sá eigi lítill, Edda 29; ekki lítill maðr vexti, 30; þórr er lágr ok lítill, 33; svá lítinn sem þér kallit mik, þá ... id.; hvat er þat it lítla (*the little puny thing*) er ek þat löggra sék, Ls. 44; inn Littli, a freq. nickname, Landn.:—*small, of things*, lítla breiðóxi, Hkr. iii. 16; fjórar lítlar munnlaugar, Dipl. iii. 47; opt veltir lítli þúfa miklu hlasi, a saying, a *little mound may often upset a big wagon load*, Al. 32; lítilla (gen. pl.) sanda, lítilla sæva, Hm. 52; opt kaupir sér í lítlu lof, 51; Birir konungur hafði lönd lítli, Fms. i. 23; en þótt einn-hverr bæri lítla byrði, þá varð þat skjótt mikill eldr, vi. 153.

II. metaph. usages; sumar þetta var lítill grasvöxtr, ok varð allitill heyrjörg manna, a *small, bad crop*, Ísl. ii. 130; landit er skarpt ok lítid matland, *bad for foraging*, Fms. vii. 78; ef atfersla þeirra væri svá lítill, at ..., K. P. K. 94:—*small in degree*, lítill var gleði manna at boðinu, *small cheer*, Ísl. ii. 251; hann er lítill blótmaðr, *no great worshipper*, 398; þat er lítid mál, *that is a small matter*, 206; lítill tíðindi, Fms. xi. 118:—*small, of value*, ok verðit þér lítir drengir af, ef þér launir engu, Nj. 68; töldu fyrir honum hversu jarl hafði hann lengi górt lítinn mann (*treated him shabbily*), Fms. i. 54; nú munt þú, segir hón, lengi lítill konungur, ef þú villt ekki atfærask, vii. 243; ok vara (*was not*) sá af lítlu skapi, Al. 2; meta lítils, to *value lightly*, Ld. 174; lítill karl, *mean churl*! Fbr. 39 new Ed.; var hans móðerni lítid, *of low rank*, Fms. vii. 63; þér munut kalla mik lítinn mann (*a puny man*) fyrir mér ok uni ek því illa, Edda 33; hann var skáld ok eigi lítill fyrir sér, Ísl. ii. 323. 2. neut. as subst.; hafa lítid af ríki, a *small portion*, Fms. i. 52; svá at lítlu loddri við, Nj. 28, Fms. xi. 102, Fs. 87. 3. temp.



*small, brief*; á litilli stundu, Al. 32; litlu síðarr, a little while after, Nj. 4. Fms. vi. 60; bíða um litla stund, vii. 141. COMPS: litla-stofa, u, f. a little parlour in ancient dwellings, Sturl. iii. 191. litils-háttar, adv. of little consideration, lowly, Fms. i. 293, vii. 160. litils-verðr, adj. little worth, Fms. vii. 105, Isl. ii. 327. litils-vægi, n. = litilvægi, Odd. 24.

B. COMPS: litil-fjörli, adj. (-liga, adv.), prop. of 'little life', small, low, of small amount, Háv. 42 new Ed., Fas. i. 96. litil-gæft, adj.; vera litilgæft um e-t, to be not much pleased with, Fb. iii. 242. litil-hugaðr, part. little-minded, Mar. litil-hæfr, adj. bumble, moderate, Vápn. 7. litil-látask, lét, to condescend, Str. 23. litil-látliga, adv. bumble, Stj. 229, Fms. i. 136, x. 261, Rb. 382. litil-látlig, adj. condescending, bumble, Fs. 72, Sturl. i. 36, Bs. i. 306. litil-látr, adj. condescending, bumble, Fms. i. 31, vii. 291, Orkn. 202 (v.l.), Band. 28 new Ed., Hom. 49, 148; af litilátu hljóði, low voiced, Skálda 175. litil-leiðr, m. lowliness, smallness, 623, 12, Barl. 100, Edda 146. litil-leitr, adj. small-faced, (mod. smá-leitr), Fms. viii. 321. litil-liga, adv. little, in a small degree, Gisl. 44, Fms. ii. 65. litil-ligr, adj. small. litil-lækka, að, to bumble; l. sjálfan sig, to bumble oneself. litil-læta, t; l. sik, to bumble oneself, condescend, Fms. x. 232, Fs. 52: reflex. Stj. 33. litil-læti, n. humility, condescension, Germ. demuth, Sks. 708, Orkn. 138, Fms. i. 147, Hom. 134, Greg. 29, Grett. 161 A, Fs. 53, Lil. 25, Mar. passim. litil-magni, a, m. a poor weak person, opp. to one strong and mighty, Stj. 652, Fms. ii. 182, Thom., Barl. 55. litil-mannliga, adv. in an unmanly, paltry manner, Fs. 111, Nj. 210, 229, Eb. 160. litil-mannligr, adj. 'mannikin-like,' unmanly, low, mean, Eb. 12, Nj. 229, Ld. 170, Eg. 407. litil-menni, n. a mannikin, small, mean person, Ld. 10, Nj. 248, Fs. 56, Band. 24 new Ed.: one of low condition, Fms. vii. 183. litil-mennska, u, f. paltriness, meanness, Eb. 170, Hkr. ii. 35. litil-mótliga, adv. in an unmanly manner, Nj. 229, v.l. litil-mótligr, adj. small, insignificant, vile, Fs. 63, þjal. 23. litil-ræði, n. smallness of estate, opp. to greatness; nú munu vér ætla oss hóf eftir váru litilræði, Fagrsk. 134: degradation, en henni þótti sér l. í því at smá-konungar báðu hennar, Fms. vi. 30, x. 283, Al. 133, Karl. 76: a trifle, Al. 153, Finn. 330. litil-sigldr, part., metaph. from sails, carrying little sail, feeble, timid. litil-skeyta, u, f. a nickname, Sturl. litil-trúaðr, part. of little faith, N. T. litil-vægligr, adj. = litilvægr, Hkr. ii. 234. litil-vægr, adj. of little weight, moment. litil-yrktr, adj. 'little-working,' clumsy, Nj. 19. litil-þægr, adj. content with little, Lv. 76, Þorst. hv. 41: easily offended (þægi = to offend), Fb. iii. 422.

Lítt, as adv. little; ok lærðr heldr lítt, a little scholar, Ó. H. 144; ek kann lítt lit laga, I know but little of the law, Nj. 31; hann kann lítt stað (made a little stand) ok hvarf þegar, Fms. vi. 60. 2. uretcebedly, poorly; lítt erú staddir, eða viltú þiggið lif at mér, Fb. i. 565; ok kveðr þá lítt vera komna, Fær. 235; fé þat er lítt var komit á skulda-stöðum, money badly invested, 241; em ek lítt leikinn, Am. 88; Ragnhildr lá á gólfu ok skyldi verða létari ok var all-lítt haldin, Fb. ii. 263.

Lítt-at, lítt-þat, adv. a little, a bit, a little way or while; hann hræðir höfuðit líttþat, Bs. i. nú verðr at víkja líttþat lit þess, 197; ær þú eftir Starkaði líttat, Fb. i. 417; hann lýkr upp hruðinni líttat, Fbr. 11 new Ed.; ok skeindisk hann þó líttat, Bjarn. 49; líttu nú at mér líttat, Fms. xi. 102; tekr hann fingr hennar ok kreistir líttat, Þiðr. 134; at blóð-reifillinn hans Vagns kæmi við mik í ger líttat, Fms. xi. 144; mælti Gísli, at þeir skyldi bíða líttat, Gisl. 157; en konungurinn hvak undan líttþat, the king drew back a little, Fms. x. 383; þér skulst nú bíða líttat, Mork. 183; þá er líttat linaði élinu, Fms. xi. 136; ýtti hann frá landi líttat, 656 C. 2. II. lítinn þann = líttat; ok brosti at lítinn þann, and smiled a little, Fb. ii. 78.

LJÁ, pres. lé, lét, mod. ljæ, lær, pl. ljám; pret. léði; pres. subj. lé (Blanda MS.), ljái, Nj. 7, Gg. 11, and mod. as the part. léinir (pl.), Fms. viii. (pref. xxv), is a relic of a lost strong inflexion; in mod. usage léðr; imperat. lé, 656 C. 35; mod. ljá or ljáðu: [Ulf. leianan, a redupl. strong verb = δαλέειν, Matth. v. 42, Luke vi. 34; A. S. and O. H. G. liban; Germ. leiben; cp. Icel. lán, lána, lén]:—to lend, with gen. of the thing, dat. of the person, but later with acc. of the thing; muntú mér, Freyja, fjaðrhams ljá? þkv. 3; Óðinn léði Dag (dat.) geirs síns, Sæm. 114; ok ljái (subj., better lé) þér ær friðrjúgrar farar, Gg. 11; nú hjálpi oss Guð, ok lé oss tóms at bæta syndir várar, Blanda (MS.); hón léði honum megin-gjarda ok járngeipa, Edda 60 (Cod. Worm.); þá léði hann þór-gesti setstokka (gen. pl.), Landn. 104; ef menn ljá göngu-mönnum fjár síns, Grág. i. 262; ljá öðrum marks, ii. 304; ljá ambáttar, id.; ef maðr lét manni skips, 394; þér létu honum hesta (gen. pl.), Ld. 136; sá er skyldr at ljá skips er beðinn er, K. þ. K. 8; lé þá mér höfuðdúks þíns, Post. 656, l. c.; at þú ljáir mér tómsundar, Nj. 77; Ingimundr lét þeim Stiganda (gen. ?), Fs. 30. 2. metaph. to grant, allow; þér ljá honum lífs, en engar annarrar miskunnar, Hom. 119; er nú lét hann vándum mönnum at ganga yfir oss, Fms. vii. 262; þeim var grunr á, at þó mundi haðir, þótt eigi væri léinir, viii. (pref. xxv); en annarr hafi léð, Grág. i. 437; þeir báðu sér skips, þeim var léð þegar, Nj. 20; hann kvaðsk hafa léð honum en eigi gefit, Eb. 168. 3. later, with acc. of the thing, and so in mod. usage; ef hann vill sik þess ljá, Hkr. i. 212; hann lét sitt góða á frest, H. E. i. 519; sem Guð læir (i. e. lét) hom framast vit til, Js. 5, Fms. vi. 144, viii. 71, Karl. 247, Gisl. 19; ha lét þeim hestana, id. II. impers., þat má vera þér ljái þ hugar at hverfa apr, may be thou art minded to return, Þorst. Síðu 176; ef þér lét tveggja huga um þetta mál, if you are of two min in this matter, Odd. 112 new Ed.; ok lét mér þess hugar, I ween, Fb. xi. 96 (emend. for læir mér hugr). III. reflex. ljásk, to le oneself to a thing, Gpl. 216.

LJÁ, f. [lé; East Angl. lay], the mown grass in a field; kona hans rak ljá eftir honum, ok bar reifa-barn á baki sér, Bs. i. 666; Stórlófr se griðkonur sínar at raka ljána eftir Ormi, Fb. i. 522, freq. in mod. usage. II. LJÁ, the name of a river in western Iceland, whence Ljáf-skógar, m. pl., Landn., but this local name is prob. of Gaelic origin, cp. Engl. Lea, Lee.

Ljár, m., gen. ljás, a scythe; see lé. COMPS: ljá-dengsla, u the whetting of scythes. ljá-far, n. the single sweep of a scythe. I. mús, f. a 'scythe-mouse,' a slice of sod cut with the scythe in mow. ljá-orf, n. a scythe-handle, Isl. ii. 329.

LJÓB, n., esp. in pl.; the spelling with b in Hyndlu-hljóð, Fb. i. 11, hljóðum, Fs. 94, note 4, is wrong and due to some transcriber who confound it with hljóð (q. v.), which is a different root word, cp. the alliteration on Hm. 163, 164; [Ulf. liup in avi-liup and liupon; A. S. leōð; Old Engl. O. H. G. liōd; Germ. lied]:—a lay, song. I. sing. a ditty, leingr en gaukrinn þagði, eðr ljóð mátti kveða, Edda 79, cp. Ed. A. Magn. i. 376, note 14; eða lengr en svá ljóð eitt kveðak, Gs. 7; þá k þursinn af bjargi annat ljóð, Fas. ii. 29; ok þá varð henni ljóð á mu 507; varð henni þá ljóð á munni, Fb. i. 525. II. plur. sá; in Hm. it is used of charms or spells, as also in Yngl. S. ch. 7—h kanni þau ljóð, at upp lausk fyrir honum jörðin ok björg ok stein allar þessar íþróttir kenndi hann með rúnum ok ljóðum, id.; hant hefgoðar hans heita ljóða-smiðir ('lay-smith') þviat sú íþrótt (i. e. poe hófsk með þeim á Norðrlöndum, Yngl. S. ch. 6; so also, fullr er h ljóða ok líkn-stafa, full of charms and healing staves, Sdm. 5; ljóð ek kann, Hm. 147, 163, 164: the saying, fram koma ljóð þau löngu v sungin, Bs. i. 766: in names of poems, Hyndlu-ljóð, Harbarðs-ljóð, S 97 (Bugge note); Sólar-ljóð: used of the lays in the Strengleikar, e. Ljóða-bók, f. a book of lays, Str. 1: ljóða-háttir, m. a kind of m such as the Hávamál; the inscription to Edda (Ht.) 100 is by R; but ljóðs-háttir occurs at the beginning of the Háttatal of earl R; vald: ljóða-töl, n. pl. instruments, Str. 37.

Ljóða, að, [Ulf. liupōn = ψάλλειν, Rom. xv. 9, and liupareis = ó fðe —to make verses, sing; þessi maðr ljóðar á oss (addressed us in ve ok kvað, Fb. i. 351; þat væri vel þóttu ættir annat at vinna en ljóða þær Baldarshaga-meyjar, Fas. ii. 73; ok ljóðaði svá nökrtr sín spáð fræði allan þann dag, Stj. 471. I Sam. xix. 24:—recipr., Fas. i. 333. Ljóðan, f. singing, verse-making; vaknat hefi ek við l. þessa, Hem. (ljóð-biskup (and ljóð-biskup, Symb. 22), m. [from A. S. leōð-bys a word adopted from England through Christianity, and derived A. S. leōð = people and byscop]:—a suffragan bishop, originally of missionary bishops who preached the gospel among the 'gentes' (gentes = leōð; Old Engl. leud people), Bs. i. 690, Fms. ix. 278, 364, Sks. 368, Hkr. iii. 362, Fms. vii. 240, H. E. i. 420, passim. ljóð-framaðr, m. a princely person, Ad. 4. ljóð-fyllandi, f. the alliterative sub-letters (else stuðlar); tveir fyllendr við höfuðstaf, Edda 138; höfuðstafur ok fylgir þeim einu fyllandi, 141.

Ljóð-fylling, f. (spelt hljóðfylling, but erroneously), the alliterative sub-letters, Edda (Ht.) 131; þar er ok skothending ok ein ljóðf við höfuðstafinn, Edda. ljóð-heimar, m. pl. the people's abode, the world, Gg. 2. ljóð-horn, n. a trumpet (?), a nickname, Fb. iii. ljóði, a, m. [ljóðr]; álfa ljóði, the elf-man, of Völund, Vkv. 10. ljóð-megir, m. pl. men, people, Hkm. ljóð-mæli, n. pl. poems, a collection of poems. ljóð-pundari, a, m. the 'song-pounder,' poet, the tongue, Stor. 1 metaphor taken from the tongue of a balance. ljóðr, m. = lýðr, Edda (Gl.), Hm. 134; see lýðr. ljóðtr, m., á-ljóðr, Ld. 30, a corruption for áljótr, q. v. ljóð-stafir, m. pl. the 'lay-staves,' alliterative letters, freq. in mod. usage, although the word is not found in old writers; ljóðstafir is distinguished from hljóðstafir = a vowel. ljóð-söngtr, m. a song, Str. 2. ljóð-sæska, u, f. = lýðska, peculiarity, habits, Edda 110: gramm. í Íslenzk ljóðeiska, Rb. 4, Fas. iii. 58.

Ljóma, að, [A. S. leoman; Engl. loom], to gleam, shine, used impers. in old writers; víða ljómaði af, er morgun-sólin sklein á þau hin ágætta ljú, Fms. i. 147; ok hversu ljómar af þeim dýrum klæðum, Al. 75. ljómaði víða af á sjáinni er sólin sklein á, Fms. ii. 303; af hennar ljómar innan alla myrkvastofuna, Mar. 2. personal, in mod. usage, e. g. sólin ljómar, dagr ljómar, the day breaks; Ljómar ljós dagr, a h part. ljómandi, shining, beaming; ljómandi fagr, beautiful.



**LJÓMI**, a, m. [A.S. *leoma*; Old Engl. *leme*; Scot. and North. E. *g-loam*; Hel. *liomo*; the Dan. *lyn* = lightning is a kindred word contracted in the Goth. *lauboma*; cp. Scot. to *leam*]:—a beam, ray, radiance, i. 15, 21; skinn sól á alla glerglugga, ok berr nú ljómánn alla höllina, Þiðr. 15, Mírm. 35: freq. in mod. usage, dags-ljómi, beam, fyrst þá dags-ljóminn lýsir, Pass. 15, 8; dýrðar-ljómi, 41.

**II.** a nickname, Fb. iii. **LJÓNS-fótr**, **LJÓNS-kló**, **LJÓNS-lappi**, all n. names for *Lady's mantle* = *alchemilla*.

**LJÓNAB**, m. pl. an obsolete law term, *daysmen* or *umpires*; ljónar þeir menn er ganga um sættir manna, Edda 107, Vsp. 14, Yt. 3; it is in Swed. local names, as *Lin-köping* = *Ljóna-kaupangr*, and *Jon-köping*, dropping the initial *l* according to the Swedish pronunciation.

**LJÓRI**, a, m. [from *ljós*; Swed. *liure*; Norse *liore*]:—a *louvre* or *awning* in the roof of ancient halls for the smoke to escape by, and also admitting light, as the walls of such dwellings had no windows; falla ljórar inn um ljóra, Vsp. 44; hann komsk út um ljórann ok svá í rúm, Hkr. i. 267; ef hús verð felda í kaupangi, ok verðr eigi logi ljórn hær, N. G. L. ii. 248; einn morgin kom hrafn á ljóra ok gall Landn. 161; hann lét snúa fjöl fyrir ljórann svá at lítið op var á, Fb. vi. 281. The men who kept watch used to sit by the *louvre*; sá er ljórann sat ok vörð hélt, ix. 364; þat var síðr hans, þá hann drakk, at skýldi sitja við ljóra ok horfa í gegn veðri á drykkju-skála hans skálda vörð, Fas. ii. 81.

**LJÓSB**, n. [Dan. *lys*; Swed. *ljus*; cp. Goth. *liubt*; A.S. *leobt*; Engl. *light*; Ger. *liebt*; Lat. *lux*]:—*light*; í ljósi, in *light*, opp. to í myrkri, Grág. i. 12; ok hefir þat ljós af sólu, Rb. 108, passim; sólar-ljós, *sun-light*; ljós, *day-light*; stjörnu-ljós, *star-light*, Lil. 40; kerta-ljós, *candle-light*; metaph., hreinlifs ljós, spektar ljós, Greg. 30, Post.; ljós heimsins, *herb of the world*, N. T., Pass., Vidal. passim. **2.** of *lamp* or *torch* (Dan. *lys*), often in plur.; með brennandom ljósom, Hm. 99; þrjú ljóglög í skálanum... manns-hönd kemr á hit þriðja ljósið, ok kæfir ljósið, Fb. 29; þar brann ljós, Ó. H. 72; þar brann ljós á kerti-stiku, Fb. 21; þeir þóttusk sjá fjögur ljós í hauginum brenna, Nj. 118; kom þá ljóstr til ok lét bera til ljós, Eg. 216; hvert þat ker eða kerti sem ljósið var, Stj. 76; kveykja, tendra ljós, to *make a light*, Es. 38, Sturl. iii. 182; ljósa ljós, to *blow it out*; but also, drepa ljósið, to *'kill' a light*, i. e. to *extinguish it*; skrið-ljós, a *lantern*; gangi brúðgumi í ljósi í sama rúmu, Grág. i. 175, N. G. L. i. 48, referring to the custom of lighting the bridegroom with lights (torches) to the bridal bed; if this was not done the marriage was unlawful.

**III.** metaph., hafa í ljósi, to *bring to light*, Gpl. 546; láta í ljós (ljósi), to *bring to light*, *manifest*, Sks. 195, Fms. ii. 275, viii. 16; koma í ljós, to *come to light*, appear, Grág. i. 177.

**2.** metaph. *the light of life*; ferr ljósið er þvísa ljósi til helvitis, Hom. 159; í þvísa ljósi ok öðru, i. e. *life and the next*, part of the ancient oath formula in the Court, Grág. i. 74, Nj. 241. As this court was founded in 1004, three or four years after the introduction of Christianity, the phrase is of Christian origin; the passage in Am. 85 (fara í ljós annat, *part to the other light* = *to die*) was prob. derived from the oath of a knight floating before the mind of the poet; poet. the eyes are called *ljósa*, 'cheek-light', Kormak; brúna ljós, hvarma ljós, Lex. Pöet. **3.** ljósa-skipti, n. pl. the 'light-shift', *twilight*; í ljósa-skiptunum, *at stjálki*, a, m. [Dan. *lyse-stage*], a *candlestick*, *candelier*. **LJÓSA-skipti**, pl. snuffers. **LJÓSA-verk**, see below s. v. *ljós*.

**LJÓSA**, u, f. [Lat. *lucina*], a nurse or foster-mother, who was usually a *ljósa* also, freq. in mod. usage, also called *ljós-móðir*, 'light-mother'; ljósa mín! hún ljósmóðir mín!

**LJÓSA-álfr**, m. the *Light Elves*, opp. to the *Dökk-álfrar*, the *Dark Elves*, 142.

**LJÓBLÁR**, adj. *light blue*, D. N., freq. in mod. usage.

**LJÓBLEIKR**, adj. *pale, fawn-coloured*, of a horse, Grett. 75, 157 new Ed.

**LJÓBRUNI**, a, m. the *burning of a light*, 623, 51.

**LJÓENGILL**, m. *angel of light*, Pd.

**LJÓEYGRÖR**, adj. *light-eyed*.

**LJÓFARI**, a, m., poet. the *ether, sky*, Edda (Gl.)

**LJÓHAMR**, adj. *light-bued*, Yt.

**LJÓHÆRÐR**, part. *light-baired*, Stj. 81, Sturl. iii. 112 C.

**LJÓHARPR**, adj. *light chestnut*, Fms. v. 238, ix. 535, Hkr. i. 320.

**LJÓNA**, u, f. a *chestnut mare*.

**LJÓKER**, n. a *lantern*, Stj. 394, 544, 565, Rb. 378, 380, Vm. 7, Pr. ii. 375, Bret. 118, Mar.

**LJÓLEIKI**, a, m. *brightness*, Fms. x. 169, Hkr. i. 72.

**LJÓLIGA**, adv. *clearly, plainly*, Skálda 168, Odd. 107 new Ed.

**LJÓLIGR**, adj. *clear, plain*.

**LJÓLITAÐR**, part. *light-bued*, Nj. 29, Eb. 42, Fms. ii. 20, vii. 321.

**LJÓMÓÐIR**, f. a 'light-mother', = *ljósa*, q. v.

**LJÓSS**, adj., compar. *ljósari*, superl. *ljóstr*; gen. fem. sing. *ljóssar*, mod. *ljóssar*; dat. fem. sing. *ljóssi*, Korm. (in a verse), mod. gen. pl. *ljóssa*, mod. *ljóssra*:—*light, bright, shining*; ljóss ok fagr, *light and bright*, Sól. 12; ganga ljósum logum (allit.),

with 'light lowes', *bright lights*; um morguninn eptir er ljóstr var, Hkr. i. 61; gera ljóst, to *dawn*, Anal. 228; verða ljóst, to *grow light, dawn*, Fms. ix. 21, Eg. 219: of metals, *ljósa exi*, a *bright shining axe*, Ld. 276; ljósan ló, a *brilliant*, Fm.; ljósið aurar, the *bright gold*, Sól. 34: of light-coloured horse, *ljóss hestr* and *Lýsingr*, but the ancients said hvítir hestr: of hue, *ljóss í andlit*, Fms. ix. 535; líki ens ljósa mans, Hm. 91; þat ljósa lík, Sól. 12; löttu ávalt ljósa, the 'bright', fair ones, i. e. the ladies, Am. 29; sinnar ljóssar kvánar, Vkv. 5: ljós vara, *light 'ware'*, ermine, Eg. 69: also of food, milk, and the like, whence *ljósa-verk*, n. *dairy work*, Nj. 185; cp. hvítir matr. **II.** metaph. *clear, evident, plain*; ljóst er boðorð Drottins, Hom. 96; en hitt er ljóst, at..., Eg. 64; Egill segir í fám orðum it ljósa um ferð sína, 409; hann kvaðsk hafa spurt af et ljósa um hans erendi, Ld. 176; mæli ek því þetta svá ljóst, at ek veit..., Nj. 102; kallaði hann þá ljóst um málefni, Fms. vii. 141:—ljóss em ek í því, ek vil at..., I am clear in that matter..., Isl. ii. 406; því vil ek ljósan gera mik, make a clean breast, Bs. i. 720: clear, easy to see, understand, and the like. **LJÓSA-VATR**, n. *Light-water, Bright-water*, a local name, whence *Ljós-vetningar*, m. pl. the men from L., Nj., Landn.

**LJÓSTA**, pres. lýstr, pl. *ljóstum*; pret. laust, 2nd pers. laust, pl. *lustu*; subj. lýsti; imperat. *ljóst* (Þiðr. 323), *ljóstú* (Kormak); part. *lostinn*:—a weak pres. lýstir, Grág. ii. 15, Rb. 356; a weak pret. lýsti, Þd. 13 (listi Ed.), Lv. 24, Post., see Lex. Pöet.:—to *strike, smite*, hann hóf upp knatt-tréit ok laust Grím, Eg. 189; ok laust hann sveininn með spota, Nj. 16; þá reiddisk þorvaldr ok laust hana í andlit dýr at blæddi, 18; ulla er þá ef ek em þjófs-nautr, ok lýstr hrana kinnhest, 75; þá skal ek nú, segir hón, muna þér kinnhestinn þann er þú laust mik, 116, Fms. vii. 157; hann laust við eyra Sámi, Sturl. iii. 123; hann laust milli herðanna Bergi með hjóltunum, Fs. 52; mun þess goldit vera, at þú lýstir mik saklausan, Post.; en þat er Jökull bróðir minn laust þik högg, þat skaltu hafa bóta-laust, Fs. 57, Sturl. iii. 26; heldr en þeir lýsti á stokk eða stein, Fms. vii. 227; ljósta á dyrr, Finn. b.; or ljósta högg á dyrr, Fs. 131; ok laust í höfuð mér svá mikitt högg, at haussinn lamdisk, Fms. ii. 188, Bs. i. 335; laust hann selinn í svíma, 342; segja menn at hann lýsti (subj.) af honum höfuðit, Edda 36; lýstr ofan á miðjan hvírlf... reidir þá hamarinn af öllu afri ok lýstr á þunn-vangann, 30; lýstr í höfuð honum, 29; ef maðr lýstir mann svá at blátt eðr rautt verðr eptir, Grág. ii. 15; slúkt er þótt knífi sé lostið eða spyrrt, 16; hann lýsti horninu í höfuð honum, Lv. 24; Rútr laust vinstri hendi utan á hlýr öxinni, Nj. 28; Egill laust skildunum við kesjunni, Eg. 378; ok lýstr við atgeirnum, Nj.: of a gale, en er þeir kómu í Veggjadar-sund, *lustu* þá veðr, Fms. ix. 21.

**II.** to *bit, strike*, with a spear or the like; hann var lostinn manns-höfði í gögnum, Edda 55; þá var Knútr lostinn öru til bana, Fms. i. 118; þjóstólfir skaut broddi, ok laust (and hit bim) undir kverkina, svá at yddi út um hnakkann, vii. 211; maðr skaut ör ór flokki Hákonar ok laust undir kverkina, 273; hann lýstir dýr með hornum sér til matar, Rb. 356; lostinn (struck) af fjanda, 623, 22; [hence the mod. Norse *ljostre* = to *spear or strike salmon* with a *fish-spear*; cp. *ljóstr*.] **III.** the phrases, *ljósta árum* í sjó, ok róa sem ákafast, to *dash the oars into the sea*, of the first stroke of the oars, Glsl. 61, Fms. viii. 144; og *lustu árum* hinn gráa sæ, Od. (in Dr. Egilsson's version): *ljósta eldi* í, to *put fire* to; báru á við ok næfar ok hálm ok *lustu* þar í eldi, Fms. ix. 44: *ljósta upp* herði, to *raise the war cry*, vii. 260, 264, Eg. 88: metaph., *ljósta e-u upp*, to *spread a rumour*, Fms. x. 120; *ljósta upp* kvitt, Nj. 107; *ljósta e-u við*, to *put forth, bring up* as a pretext, Nj. 99: to *pick, næfar* skal hann eigi ljósta til sölu, N. G. L. i. 39 (ii. 138).

**IV.** impers., of a sudden gust of wind, tempest, fire, it *blows up of a sudden*; þá laust á móti þeim útnyrðingi steinóðum, 656 C. 21; ok láta opna, til þess at þar lýsti í vindi, Fms. xi. 34; ok síðan lýstr á illvíðri fyrir þeim, 51; er élinu laust á, ok meðan þar hélz, 136; laust í móti þeim svá miklu fárviðri, ... laust vindi í móti þeim, Gullþ. 6, 8; þvíat myrkri laust yfir allt, Þótt. Síðu H. 10; þá laust eldinum af fuglunum í þekjunu, the *itatch caught fire*, Fms. vi. 153; þá laust í verkjum, be was taken with sudden pains, viii. 339; þá laust hræðslu í hug þeim, they were panic-stricken, 43: of a battle, fight, e-m lýstr saman, to *come to blows, pitched fight*; laust saman með þeim snarpi sókn, Odd. 117 new Ed.; ok lýstr þegar í bardaga með þeim bræðrum, Fms. xi. 15; ok laust í bardaga með þeim, Nj. 127; ok er saman laust löðinu, when they came to close fighting, Korm. 170, Fms. viii. 38, Stj. 604; nú lýstr þeim saman, Ísl. ii. 364.

**V.** recipr., *ljóstask*, to *come to blows*; ef þrælur manna ljóstask, Grág. ii. 155. **LJÓSTOLLR**, m. a *lighting tax*, a fee to a church for lighting, H. E. ii. 223. **LJÓSTR**, m., the *r* is radical, [Scot. *leister*; Ivar Aasen *ljoster*; Swed. *ljustra*; Scot. *leister*; cp. the description in Scott's *Guy Mannering*]:—a *salmon-spear*, Pr. 454: metaph. in *uppljóstr*. **LJÓT-leikr**, m. (-leiki, a, m.), *ugliness*, Stj. 201, 309, 319. **LJÓT-liga**, adv. in an *ugly manner*, K. A. 28, H. E. i. 407. **LJÓT-ligr**, adj. *ugly, hideous*, Sks. 528, Al. 87, F. i. 497. **LJÓT-limaðr**, part. with *missbapen limbs, ugly*, Fb. iii. 416. **LJÓTR**, adj., *ljótari*, *ljótastr*, [cp. Dan. *lyde*], *ugly, hideous, missbapen*, of the body; þórarinn var allra manna ljótast, hann hafði hendr miklar



ok ljótari ... þat er manns fótr, sá er ek hygg, at engi skal hér í kaupstaðnum ljótari vera ... at eigi muni fást jafnljótir fótr ... ok er þessi því ljótari, at hér er ef en mesta táin, Ó. H. 74, 75; Grímr var svartr maðr ok ljótr, Eg. 3; en fleiri fóru Myramenn manna ljótastir, 771; at hann mundi verða ljótr ok líkr féðr sínum, svartir á hárs-lit, 147, 459 (the verse); mikill vexti ok ljótr, Fms. vi. 200; þat ætla ek at eigi fæðisk upp ljótari maðr en þú er, 207; ljótari ok leiðiligr, ii. 137; þenna kys ek, fætt mun ljótt á Baldri, Edda 46; hann var mikill maðr ok sterkr, ljótr ok hljóðlyndr, Eb. 42.

II. metaph. *bad, sore, bideous*; et ljóta líf, Ls. 4; sé þar ljótan harm, faðir, *what a shame!* Edda 58; ljótari syndir, Bs. i. 319; ljótr í síðferði, Mar.; ljótastar sakir, rán ok stuldir, Sks. 664.

III. in pr. names, *Ljótir, Ljót-ólfr*; of women, *Ljót, Ljótunn*, Landn.; and as the latter part, *Arm-ljótr, Þór-ljótr*, id., Fb. iii. *Ljót-vaxinn*, parf. *missbapen*, Hallfred.

*Ljóf-fengr*, adj. *sweet, agreeable*, of a dish.

*Ljóf-lega*, adv. *graciously*.

*Ljúfingr*, m. [*Germ. lieblich*], a 'loveling,' an elf, fairy, freq. in mod. usage, Maurer's Volks. COMPS: *Ljúfings-lag*, n. *the fairy metre*, the mod. name of a metre like the old kvíðu-háttir. *Ljúfings-mál*, n. pl. a fairy song, Maurer's Volks.

*Ljuf-lyndi*, n. *loveliness of mind*, Pass.

*Ljuf-menni*, n. a meek, lovable person.

*LJÚFR*, adj., *ljúfari*, *ljúfastr*, [*Ulf. liubs = ἀγαπῶς*; A.S. *leof*; Old Engl. *lef*; provinc. Engl. *lieff*; O.H.G. *liub*; Germ. *lieb*]:—*dear, beloved*; Guðr ljúfr, *acceptable to God*, Hom. i. 159; áttir vildu svá sitja ok standa sem honum var ljúfast, Bs. i. (Laur. S.); líttu á ljúfan, Gkv. i. 13; hinn ljúfi lávarðr, Fms. v. 148, Fms. 50; sinn ljúfa búanda, Þiðr. 308, 318; ljúfa lávarðr, Fb. ii. 385; in addressing one, heyr minn ljúfi þungur! 329; sæll ok ljúfr, Sigurðr minn, Skíða R. 185; in mod. usage as subst., *ljúfi, my love!* or *ljúfrinn minn!* 2. *mild, gentle, kind*; hann var ljúfr ok lítillátr við alla, Bs. i. 76; and so in mod. usage, cp. *ljúfmenni*.

3. *allit.*, *ljúfr* ok leiðr, opt sparir leiðum þats hefir ljúfum hugat, Hm. 39; ljúfr verðr leiðr, ef lengi sitr annars fletjum á, 34; ljúfr ok leitt (mid. H. G. *liep unde leit*), *nice and nasty, weal and woe*, Fms. viii. 48, Orkn. 284; at ljúfu ok at leiðu, N.G.L. i. 50; gegna jafnt ljúfu sem leiðu, 51; ljúft sem leitt, *weal and woe*, Js. 76.

II. as a pr. name, *Ljúfa*, whence *Ljúfu-staðir* in western Iceland.

*Ljuf-samligr*, adj. *lovely, sweet*, Stj. 289.

*Ljuf-svelgr*, m. a *sweetheart*, Ísl. ii. 256 (in a verse).

*LJUGA*, pres. lýg, pl. ljúga; pret. laug, 2nd pers. laugt, mod. laugst, pl. lugu; subj. lygi; part. loginn; a pret. ló (qs. lóg) also occurs, Ver. 16, Nj. 270, Lex. Poët.: [*Ulf. liugan = ψεύδεσθαι*; A.S. *leogan*; Engl. *lie*; O.H.G. *liugan*; Germ. *lügen*; Swed. *luga*; Dan. *lyve*]:—*to lie, tell a lie*, þetta hefir hann logit, Nj. 80; fyrir logna sök, Al. 26; þóat hann lygi, Finnþ. 346; þú gerðir at ek laug, Hom. i. 54; drjúgr var Loptr at ljuga, Þd. i. 1; lýgr þú nú, Am. 100.

2. with prep.; ljúga at e-n, *to lie about a person, slander*; ok er hón fékk þat ekki þá ló hón á hann, Ver. 16; ljúga frá, *to tell lies*; en um allir sagnir hallaði hann mjök til, en ló víða frá, Nj. 270; ok síst sé logit frá honum, and that *what is told of him is true enough*, 32.

II. *to break an engagement, belie one's word, fail*, absol.; svá segir mér hugr um sem Brandr mun eigi ljúga stefnuna, B. will not fail to come, Finnþ. 348; þess er mér ván at þeir ljúgi hölmstefnu, Fas. ii. 477; sá er vetki laug, *who never failed, proved faithful*, Ad. 11; mundu víst vita at vetki lýgr, *it will not fail*, Skv. i. 25; sjaldan lýgr en langa kör, Skáld H. 7. 35; lýgr skjöldrinn nú, *now the shield proves false*, Fms. vii. 323, v. l.; þá var friðr loginn, *then was peace broken*, Höfuðl.; lugu þá lindiskildrinn at þeim ok dugðu eigi fyrir kesjum Birkibeina, Fms. viii. 413, v. l.; ljúgandi högg, *sham blows, taking no effect*, Sks. 382; telja á sik ljúganda lof, *to give lying praise to oneself, false boasting*, Art.; ljúga högginn þín, langi Loptr! *thy blows are a make-believe*, Safn i. 55.

2. with acc. *to belie, break, fail in*; hel ló sumum frelsi (acc.), *death cheated (broke) some of their freedom*, Fagrsk. (in a verse); Sigurðr hefir logna (*has broken*) alla eiða, Bkv. 2.

III. reflex. *to fail, miss*; þvíat eigi mun yðr eptirförin ljúgask, Ísl. ii. 347; eigi mun við ljúgask at hann Barði er kominn, 356; hefir yðr þat sjaldan logitz (*it has seldom proved false*) er ek sagði þá er várir fundir hafu at borit, Fms. viii. 134; en ef þú leitar eptir vexti sólar, þá fær þat varla svá gölgt sagt, at þat ljúgisk hvergi, Sks. 57;—with prepp., eigi má ek þá vita, at né eitt siun hafi jafnmjök logizk í um fylgdina mína, *I know not that my help has ever before proved such a failure*, Fms. vi. 248.

2. part. *loginn*; at vér félagar sém þessu máli lognir, *that we are falsely charged with this case*, Fms. iv. 310.

3. recipr., *ljúgask á, to belie oneself*; en ef maðr lýgsk sári á, *if a man pretends falsely to be wounded*; fyrir því at hann lósk (loc. MS.) öllum göddoms krapti á, Hom. (St.)

*Ljúgari*, a, m. a *liar*, Art.

*Ljúg-oiðr*, m. a *false oath, perjury*, Post. 645, 77, 656 A. 16.

*Ljúg-fengr*, m. some part of a sword, Edda (Gl.)

*Ljúg-fróðr*, adj. *untruthful, inaccurate*, Al. 25, (ó-ljúgfróðr.)

*Ljúg-gögn*, n. pl. *false evidences*, Grág. i. 117.

*Ljúg-heitr*, adj. *false to one's word*, Bs. i. 515, (ú-ljúgheitr.)

*Ljúg-kviðr*, m. a *false verdict, kvíðr* (q. v.), Grág. i. 53, 130, Nj. 150.

*Ljúg-orð*, n. *lying, mendacity*, Lex. Poët.

*Ljúgr*, m. a *liar*, in compds; vá-ljúgr, q. v.

*Ljúg-spár*, adj. *false-speaking, prophesying falsely*, Fms. x. 468.

*Ljúg-váttir*, m. a *false witness, perjurer*, Hom.

*Ljúg-vitni*, n. *false witness, perjury*, Fms. vi. 195, Nj. 150, Bs. i. 66, Th. 10.

*Ljúg-vætti*, n. = *ljúgvitni*, Grág. i. 44.

*Ljúg-yrði*, n. a *falsehood, lie*, Sks. 339.

*Ljúka*, see *lúka*.

**LOÐA**, pres. loði; pret. loddi; part. loðat; but the part. adj. *loðir* points to a lost strong verb:—*to cleave to, cling fast, stick*, the origin notion being of a *sbaggy, bairy* thing; þat er liðum loðir saman, N.G.L. i. 345; en þegar er nokkur maðr átti samlag við konu innan borgu þú loddu þau saman sem hundar, Fms. xi. 385; lát hella sílfr í hön þér ok haf slikt sem í hárinu loðir, vi. 375; hón loddi ok límsk við hendrnar, Stj. 292; hold loðir yðr í klóm, Hornklofi; loddi rá við ram; reimdu Jötun-heima, Hausti.; en svá loddi honum þat vel í eyrum, at... Bs. i. 163; Ritr hjó með hægri hendi á fót þjóstólfr fyrir ofan knéit, at litlu loddi við, i. e. *cut the leg nearly off, so that it hung by sbred*, Nj. 28; í því hvi Eyjólfir á þumal-fingrinn á honum, ok lod köggullinn á sinumum, Lv. 86; þau drögusk um einn gullhring... h loddi á hringinum eptir magni, *they pulled by a ring, and she clung to it*, i. e. *did her best to hold it fast*, Fas. iii. 387; líft loðir varla í e-Str. 56;—with the notion of *sbagginess*, þá fundu þeir at hann loð flærð einni, *they found that he was all sbaggy (clotbed) with falsebo*, Clem. 24.

*Loð-brók*, f. *sbaggy breeks*, the nickname of a mythical Danish ki Landn., Fas. i, Ragn. S. ch. 1, 2.

*Loðda*, u, f. a *barlot* (?), a word of abuse, Edda ii. 489.

*Loddari*, a, m. [*Engl. loiterer*; O.H.G. *lötter*; mid. H. G. *loter*]:—*juggler, jester, tramp*, a word of abuse, Konr. 42, Þiðr. 140, Pr. 4; *loddara-skapr*, m. *the behaviour of a loddari*.

*Loðdi*, a, m. a *sbaggy dog*.

*Loð-dúkr*, m. a *rough, bairy kerechief*, Edda ii. 494.

*Loði*, a, m. [*A.S. loða*], a *fur cloak*, Gm. i, Höm. 17; *loða rau* Gkv. 2. 19.

*Loðinn*, part. *sbaggy, thick*, of a fleece, as also of a field, crop of gra loðin sem dýr, Al. 171; loðin sem selr, Fb. ii. 26; Loppa með loðna Ísl. Þjóðs.; ær loðnar ok lembdar, *ewes in fleece and with lamb*, Grág. 502, Bs. i. 334, passim; of grass, túnit var úslegit ok gékk hestr þangat sem loðnast var, Grett. 107; var taðan svá loðin, at..., Fin 340, Stj. 258, Fb. i. 522; á grasi þóat loðit væri, Fms. ii. 278; loðinn, *very sbaggy or thick*, of grass. COMPS: *loðin-fingra*, *bairy fingered*, the nickname of an ogress, Edda (Gl.) *loðin-hófi* a, m. *sbaggy head*, a nickname, Vápn. *loðin-kinni*, a, m. *sbag chin*, a nickname, Fas.

II. in pr. names, *Loðinn*, Fms.; *Loðtr*, *Loð-mundr*, Landn.

*Loð-kápa*, u, f. = *loði*, Grett. 101, Eg. 574, Orkn. 400, Fms. i. 149.

*Loð-mæltr*, adj. *talking thick*.

*Loðna*, u, f. a *sbaggy spot, thick crop*. — 2. a kind of *berring, clavillosa*.

*Loð-ölpa*, u, f. a *large fur doublet*, Eg. 574, Mag. 63.

**LOF**, n. [*A.S. and Old Engl. lof*; Germ. *lob*]:—*praise, good report*; kaupir sér í litlu lof, Hm. 51; lof ok líknstafr, 8; lof ok vit, 9; líknstafr at lofi, 124; ok lagði þar mest lof til er honum þótti maktligri, 33; hón leit á um hríð, ok ræddi hvárki um löst né lof, Ld. 2 in plur., vár lof, Mar. (655 xxxii. 3); opt byrjuð lof, Sighvat (F iii. 13, in a verse).

2. a *laudatory poem, encomium*; hér er ok kallat skáldskapr, Edda 96; lof Sindra, Fms. iv. 13 (in a verse); v þú fáski í því sem þér er ekki lánat, at yrkja lof um mik, F 215.

II. *license, allowance, permission*; ef konungur vill þ lof til gefa, Eg. 86; en þér fengu lof til at mæla við hann, Ö. H. i konungur segir at hann mundi hvárki þar til leggja lof né bann, Eg. 2; biðja lofs til e-s, *to ask for leave*, Grág. i. 38;—allit., lof ok leyfi, a mitt lof ok leyfi sé til, Ö. H. 99.

2. in plur. a law term, *license*, in allit. phrase, lögum ok lofum; þeir (the legislative) skulu ráða lögum lofum, *they have to rule laws and licenses*, i. e. *the legislature rests them*, Grág. i. 4, passim; at þeir skulu réttir at ráða fyrir lögum ok lofum er sitja á miðjum pöllum, Nj. 150, v. l. COMPS: *lofs-orð*, n. *pr laud*, Fms. x. 179, Bret. 16. *lofs-tírr*, m. *fame, glory*.

**LOFA**, að, imperat. lofaðu, in popular pronunciation lof má lom'mér! lom'mér að fara; [cp. leyfa; both forms refer to a lost verb, *ljúfa*, lauf, lufu; A.S. *lofan*; North. E. *loave*; Germ. *loben*; *loue* or *loif*].

I. *to praise*; lofa konung þenna sem þér en lasta eigi aðra konunga, Fms. vi. 196; with gen. of the thing, Guð þess lofaðr, *be God praised that...*, viii. 219, Nj. 58, 109, 623. 19.

II. *to allow, permit*; lofa e-m e-t, Eg. 35, K. A.



Stj. 225, H.E. i. 491; lofa is in mod. usage the common word, *lofa* is obsolete.

lof, f. *leave, permission*, Hom. 144.

lofgr, adj. *laudable*, Fms. x. 87, MS. 732. 13.

lofarr, m. the name of a *dwarf*, Vsp.

lofði, a, m. the name of a mythical king, Edda:—lofðar, m. pl. *men*, Edda (Gl.), Yt., Lex. Poët.

lofdrápa, u, f. an *encomium*, Landn. 283.

lofng, m., poët. a *king, prince*, Hkv., Sighvat, passim:—in plur. *the men of king lofði*, Edda.

lofjarn, adj. *praise-worthy*, Yt.

lofjarnlig, adj. *laudatory*, Fb. ii. 200.

lofðr, f. *praise*, Fbr. (in a verse), freq. in mod. eccl. usage, Vídal.: *lofðr*, *praise*, Bs. ii. 157.

lofnginn, part. *'praise-bereft'*, *wicked*, Hallfred.

lofendr, part. *glorious*, Lex. Poët.

lofðr, n. an *encomium*, Eg. 418, Fb. i. 214, ii. 306.

lofðr, m. a *'pile of praise, a pyramid of praise'*, poët. a *poem*, Ad. 60, adv. *gloriously*.

lofgr, adj. *praising*; lofgr ræða, a *panegyric*, Skálda 197; lofgr orð, *praise*, Hkr. iii. 244: *glorious, praiseworthy*, Stj. 288, Blas. 47; i hans lif, *glorious*, Hkr. 160.

lof, f. [akin to Engl. *love*], the name of the goddess of Love, Edda 21. *lof*, n. *leave, permission*; at engu lofðr biskups-efnis, Bs. i. 475; *lofðr* til e-s, Fas. ii. 328.

lofðr, f. *promise*, II. in mod. usage, a *promise*; *lofðr* lofðr sitt.

lofamliga, adv. *gloriously*, Fms. vi. 206.

lofamligr, adj. *glorious*, Fms. i. 259, Stj. 32, 170, Bs. i. 38, ii. 3.

lofmið, f. an *encomium*, Gd. 40.

lof, f. a *glorious 'spae' or prophecy*, 656 A. 19 (of the song of m).

loftr, m. *honour, glory*; see lof.

lofala, u, f. *esteem, fame*, Str. 16.

lofall, adj. *glorious, famous*, Yt. 14, Hom. 107, Str. 19.

lofng, n. [Germ. *lobgesang*], a *song of praise, hymn*, Hom. 142, Eg. 450, Fms. xi. 308, Rb. 396, freq. in mod. eccl. usage.

lofnga, u, f. a *'praise tongue'*, soubriquet of a poet, Fms.

lofðr, adj. *praiseworthy*, Fms. v. 100.

lof, n. [Old Engl., Scot., and North. E. *love*], a *flame*; þeir gáfu honum *lof* mikil ok log á, Ó. H. 152; ef kerti er látid í vatnið, þá er log *lof*, Rb. 352; hræ-log (q. v.), *ignis fatuus*. 2. esp. in plur. *lof* (stick); vóru log upp dregin í stofunni, Sturl. iii. 182; þrjú vóru *lof* í skálanum, Gísl. 29; þá vóru log kveikt í tjöldunum, Fb. ii. 128; *lofðr* ok stangir ok log, Hom. St. (John xviii. 3).

lof, a, að, [Old Engl. *to love*], *burn with a flame*; þeim endanum er log-*lof*, 238; loganda eldi-brand, Nj. 194; hyrr sé ek brenna en haudr loga, *lof*, a *brilliant love*, Hdl. 48; ef ek sé hávan sal loga, Hm. 153; loga illa *lof* Finn. 254; runnr, sá er Moyses sá loga ok eigi brenna, 655 viii.

lof til er borgin öll logaði, Fms. vi. 154; ljósið logar, *the light loves* brightly.

lof lar á skíðum ok það skíða-logar, *the fire loves* brightly.

lof blæða, dd, [laga], *to flow profusely*, of blood; það loga-blæðir.

lofgrandr, n. a *firebrand*, Fms. i. 29, 290, Gullþ. 15, Bret. 18.

lof, m. [Germ. *lobe*; Dan. *lue*], a *love, flame*; brenna loga (dat.), *lof*, in a *brilliant love*, Gm. 29; brennandi logi, hár logi, Hm. 84.

lof, Ls. 65; Surt-logi, *the flame of Surt*, Vpm. 50; fundu eigi *lof* loginn stóð inn um ræfrin, Eg. 239; svá var at sjá í fjallit upp *lof* loga sei, er roðaði af skjöldunum, Fms. viii. 210; reykt ok loga, Hm. 21; þá var enn logi á eldinum, *there was still a love in the fire*.

II. a pr. name; of a mythical king, Logi, Yt.; cp. lof; Loga-dís, *Logi's sister*, id.

lof, n. [Scot. and North. E. *loun*=*calm*; Swed. *lugn*; Ivar Aasen *lof*, *calm, tranquil*, of weather, Alm. 23; logn veðrs, Ó. H. 36; i Fms. viii. 178; ok er þeir réru í logni ok sækyrru, . . . er boði *lof* gni, Orkn. 164; datt veðrit í logn, Bs. i. 834; hann hastaði á *lof* ok sjóinn, þá varð logn mikil, Matth. viii. 26: plur., logn mikil, Hm. 8.

lof, m. compds: logn-drífa, u, f. a *drift of snow in a calm*, Gísl. N. 374. logn-rétt, f., in the naut. phrase, *liggja í lognrétt*, *calmed on the sea*, Fas. ii. 30. logn-anjór, m. *snow fallen in* the sea.

lof, n. [lúka], a *cover, lid* of a chest, vessel; hann stakk endanum í *lof* sem lykillinn gekk at, Mag. i; ok lok yfir kerinu, Eb. 196; *lof*-skistur þeirra stóðu á skipum, en lyklar voru settir í lokin, Fms. Mag. 24, 78; kistu-lok, pott-lok: of a ship, a *locker* or *bench* of a boat, mod. stafn-lok, gekk biskup fram í lokit, Bs. ii.

2. in plur. *lockers*; þeir brutu upp hurðir ok hirzlur, lok ok lása, Hm. 11; gullhringr hvarf frá húsfreyju ór lokum (out of the lockers) er *lof* vóru læst, Bs. i. 329; í lásum eða í lokum, N. G. L. i. 84; þá *lof* þeirra óheilög við broti, Jb. 424.

lof, u, cp. Germ. *schluss*; þat fylgir ljóða lokum, Hm. 164; lok *lof* þess segja, Am. 35; fella lok á e-t, to *bring to an end*, Grág. i. 11; til loka, id., Bs. i. 132; líða undir lok, to *end, die, perish*, Nj.

156, Thom.; leiðar lok, *journey's end, conclusion*, Stj. 442; nest-lok, æfi-lok, mála-lok, leiks-lok, q. v.

III. adverb. *loka*, at last, finally, Fms. xi. 45, 86, Fbr. 23; and til loka, id., Eluc. 73, Rb. 76, 366, Stj. 417, Þorst. Síðu H. 9; loksins, adv. at last, finally, Bs. i. 443, Fbr. 23.

lok, n. [Ivar Aasen *lok*; Dan. *laag*], a kind of fern or weed; in the phrase, ganga sem lok yfir akra, to *spread like weeds over a field*; menn hans gengu sem lok yfir akra, Orkn. 4; gengu þeir einir yfir allt sem lok yfir akra, Fbr. 24 new Ed.; the mod. sem logi yfir akra is a corruption of the old phrase.

loka, u, f. a *lock (latch)*; hann rekr aptr hurð ok lætr fyrir loku, Ísl. ii. 135, Fms. vi. 189; lokur ok slagbranda, iv. 299; loka var engi fyrir hurðum, láta lokur frá hurðum, . . . Auðr lætr loku (lok MS., but loku 114. l. c.) frá hurðu, Gísl. 28-30, Fms. vi. 189, viii. 332, Eg. 601, Lv. 30: the phrase, margr seilisk um hurð til lokunnar, many a man reaches far to catch what is near at hand, (almost answering to the Lat. *quod petit hic est*), Grett. 107: prop. a peg, Jabel tók búðar-nagla sinn eða loku, ok hamar, Stj. 388, (Judges ii. 21, a nail of the tent.)

II. a kind of song, verses running on without division of strophes, lang-loka; urðar-lokur, a warlock song, a charm; for a specimen of a langloka see Snót 72 (Ed. 1850).

loku-gat, n. a *hole for a latch*, Fas. iii. 536. loku-lindi, a, m. a *belt with a lock*, Bs. i. 337. loku-rán, n. a law term, a *lock-robbery, burglary*, Gpl. 387. loku-sveinn, m. a *'lock-boy'*, porter, Bs. i. 849, Thom. 239.

loku-pollr, m. a *beam in a weaver's loom*, Björn.

LOKA, að, [Engl. *to lock*], to *lock, shut*; hann gekk inn í húsit ok lokaði innan hurðina, Fms. ii. 281; loka hús, þjal. 10:—in mod. usage with dat., loka hurðu, dyrum.

lokarr, m., dat. lokri, [A. S. *locer*], a *plane*, a joiner's term; lokrar tveir, Pm. 124; kirkjan á þrjá lokra ok felli-stokk, 13: metaph., frekr get ek at þeim þykki lokarr minn til féggjaga, I *ween they will think my plane cuts no thin shavings in the matter of fees*, Fms. ii. 65: poët., óðar-lokarr, ömun-lokar, the *'voice-plane'*=the *tongue*, Ad. 16, Edda 85 (in a verse).

lokar-spánn, m. *plane shavings*, Fms. vi. 156, xi. 34, Edda 46, þjóð. 20.

lok-hvila, u, f. a *'lock-bed'*, a *locked bed-closet*, in ancient dwellings, as a defence against night attacks, Sturl. ii. 217, Nj. 183, Eg. 603, Fms. ii. 64, Fs. 72, 102; lokhvílu-þil, the *wainscot of a bed-closet*, Sturl. ii. 228.

Loki, a, m. [perh. akin to lokka], the evil giant-god of the Northern mythol., see Edda passim, Vsp. 39. Loka-senna, u, f. the *banter of Loki*, the name of an old poem: as a nickname, Landn. The name of

Loki is preserved in a few words, Loka-sjóðr, m., botan. *rubinantbus crista galli*, *Loki's purse*, the name for cockscomb or yellow rattle; and Loka-sjóðs-bróðir, m. *bartsia alpina*, Maurer's Volks. i: Loka-brenna, u, f. fire, the *'blazing'* of *Loki*=*Sirius*, according to a statement of Finn Magnússon: Loka-ráð and Loka-heiltræði, n. pl. *Loki's advice*, i. e. *ironical, misanthropic advice*, see Snót 192; cp. the Ditmarscher-lügen in Grimm's Märchen: Loka-lykt, f. a *close smell*, as from an evil spirit haunting the room, Ísl. þjóðs. ii. 556.

II. as an appellative, a *loop on a thread*, Dan. *'kurre paa traaden'*; opt er loki á nálþræði, Hallgr.

LOKKA, að, [Shetl. *luck*; Germ. *locken*], to *allure, entice*, Am. 73, Fms. viii. 23, Barl. 107, Edda 16, Hom. 108; lokka með blíðum orðum, 623. 12; lokka e-t af e-m, Fms. vi. 201: to *pull softly and by stealth*, hann lokkar þá af henni menit, Fb. i. 276.

II. [lokkr], reflex. *lock-kast, to fall in locks*, of hair, Karl. 226.

lokkaðr, part. *with locks*, Rb. 478.

lokkan, f. an *allurement*, Stj. 38, H.E. i. 490, Barl. 129.

lokkari, a, m. an *allurer*, MS. 4. 30.

LOKKR, m. [A. S., Engl., Germ., and Dan. *lock*], a *lock of hair*, Stj. 417, Fb. ii. 563, Fs. 5, Bret. 103, the word is not freq. with the ancients, who used leppr (q. v.), which is now vulgar. lokka-maðr, m. a *man with thick locks of hair*, Sturl. i. 21.

lok-laussa, adj. *coverless, uncovered*, Vm. 167, Dipl. v. 18.

lok-leysa or lok-lausa, u, f. *'without end'*, nonsense, absurdity, Nj. 214, Sks. 620, Blas. 45, Orkn. 346 (of a promise not fulfilled), Fms. viii. 102, Karl. 50, passim; cp. endi-leysa.

lokna, að, to *drop*; láta lokna niðr mál, Band. (MS.) 13.

lokr, m. [cp. loki II, and lykka], a kind of *texture*; kyrtill hans var lokr ofinn, en eigi saumaðr, Hom. St. (John xix. 23).

lok-rekkja, u, f.=lokhvila, Ísl. ii. 262, Ld. 140, Nj. 35, Eg. 603, Eb. 118, Gísl. 115. lokrekkju-gólf, n. a *locked bed-closet*, Vápn. 4, Gísl. 115.

Lokrur, f. pl. *ballads on Loki* (in vellum).

loks and loksins, adv. at last, finally; see lok.

lok-sveinn, m.=lokusveinn, Th. 8.

lon, in the phrase, lon og don, adv. *incessantly*, Snót.

lopi, a, m. *carded wool drawn into a bank* before being spun; cp. lyppa: medic. *dropical flesb*, hor-lopi, q. v.

loppa, u, f. [cp. löpp], a *paw, band*, (vulg.), Skíða R. 125; því ein loppan fraus, Snót (of the ogress Gryla): *numbness of the bands from cold*, (mod.)

loppinn, adj. *with bands benumbed with cold*.



**LOPT**, n. 1. [Ulf. *luftus*=áhp; A.S. *lyft*; Scot. and Old Engl. *lift*; Engl. *a-loft*; O. H. G. and Germ. *luft*], the air, Eluc. 19, Skálda 174: the air, atmosphere, the sky, heaven, lopt vindlaust, Edda 4; skein sól, ok var líttr á lopt komin, Ld. 36; sól er á göðu lopti, *high in the sky*, Bs. ii. 111; þeir heyrdu klukkukljóð í loptið upp, Fms. vi. 63, Hdl. 41, Vsp. 29; lopt var mikitt (*a great height*) til jarðar at falla, Fb. ii. 389; allit, lopt ok lögr, Skm. 6; lýsti af höndum hennar bæði í lopt ok á lög, Edda 22; renna lopt ok lög, 70; hvat manna sá er með gullhjálminn er ríðr lopt ok lög, segja at hann á furðu góðan hest, 56—plur., um þver loptin, Bret. 58; hann skapaði himin ok jörð ok loptin, Edda; hann blæss eitri ok dreifir lopt öll ok lög, 41; loptin neðri, Lil. 27; loptin sungu, 34; hverfdr utan um lopt öll, Fas. 2. adverb. phrases; á lopt, aloft, into the sky; hlaupa í lopt upp, to leap up into the air, Nj. 84; hefja e-t á lopt, to hold up aloft, extol, Róm. 308, Bs. i. 284, Finnb. 296; bregða á lopt, Eg. 123; bera (færa) á lopt, to spread abroad, Fms. xi. 287, Fas. i. 363, Bs. i. 133, Fs. 9; horfa, liggja í lopt upp (or upp í lopt), to lie face uppermost, opp. to á grúfu, Sturl. iii. 282; á lopti, aloft in the air, on high, bovering; taka spjótið á lopti, to catch a spear flying, Nj. 84; hann vá svá skjótt með sverði, at þrjú þóttu á lopti at sjá, 29, þkv. 10. 3. air, space; hann flaug um alla lása ok gat hvergi lopt fundit svá at hann mætti inn komask, Fb. i. 276. COMPS: lopt-hræddr, adj. giddy with looking down from aloft. lopt-megin, n. skill in climbing, Fms. x. 314. lopt-mjóðm, f. a kind of trick in wrestling, cross-buttock. lopt-ríki, n. the realm of air, Greg. 16. lopt-vægi, n. 'air-weight,' poet.=the mouth, ? or =the voice, Stor. i.

B. [Engl., Scot., and Dan. *loft*], a loft, upper room, also of houses built on piles (stafir), and thus lifted from the ground; this may well be the primitive sense, from which that of air, sky may be derived through the notion that the heavens were a many-storied ceiling, see the remarks s. v. himinn; often used of the bedroom in old dwellings; en er þeir kómu upp á loptriðit sá þeir at loptið var opit, Eg. 236, Fms. ii. 5; þú skalt liggja í lopti hjá mér í nótt . . . ok læsti hón þegar loptinu innan, Nj. 6, 7; til lopts þess er Erlingr svaf í, Ó. H. 116; í annan enda hússins var lopt uppi á þvertrjá . . . fóru þeir Arnjótr upp á loptið ok lögðusk þar til svefnis, 153, Nj. 199; lopt þat er þar er yfir útidrym, Eb. 118; þeir gengu til svefnis ok upp í loptið, Fs. 85; Gunnarr svaf í lopti einu í skálanum, Nj. 114; var Fjölni fylgt til herbergis í hit næsta lopt, Hkr. i. 17; lopts dyrr, the loft doors, Sturl. ii. 94, Fas. iii. 500; lopts gat, an opening in a floor, trap-door. II. a balcony; þeir þorbjörn vörðusk ör lopti einu, Orkn. 443; hann var skotin í lopti einu, Fms. vii. 245; tók konungr sér herbergi í lopti einu, Ó. H. 105; in mod. usage of the ceilings or floors in many-storied houses. COMPS: lopt-dyrr, n. pl. the doors to a lopt; gekk hann fram eptir svölunum ok til annarra loptdura, Hkr. i. 17. lopt-eldr, m. lightning. lopt-gluggur, m. the window of a lopt, Fms. vii. 245. lopt-hús, n. a 'loft-chamber,' Fms. vii. 7, ix. 362, Stj. 204, 383, Judges iv. 23. lopt-höll, f.=lopt-hús, Fms. x. 149. lopt-rið, n. a staircase (outside the house) leading up to the loft or upper storey, Eg. 236, Ísl. ii. 367, Fms. iv. 169 (cp. Ó. H. 72), ix. 239. lopt-skemma, u, f. a 'loft-room,' a house built on piles, Fms. i. 166. lopt-stofa, u, f.=lopts-kemma, Fms. viii. 13; allr garðrinn með undir-búðum, loptstofum, ok öllum klefum upp á báðar síður, Boldt 115. lopt-svalir, f. pl. a balcony, gallery, lattice, Orkn. 74, Fms. vi. 270, 338, Stj. 606, (2 Kings i. 72, a lattice in his upper chamber.)

lopta, að, to lift; þat loptar undir e-t, a thing is lifted, the air being seen between it and the ground, þóðr. 64; in mod. usage, with dat. to lift slightly from the ground, eg lopta því ekki, I cannot lift it, cannot move it. loptar, m. one of the names of Loki, Edda (Gl.), þd.: for Lopt-ki, Ls. 19, see -gi (B). II. a pr. name, Landn. loptir, m. filib, Lat. merda. los, n. looseness, breaking up, Fms. xi. 340, Fas. iii. 29, Karl. 240 (breaking up of the ranks in battle). LOSA, að, [cp. lauss, referring to a lost strong verb, ljúsa, laus, losinn]:—to loosen, make loose, Fms. ii. 146, Finnb. 332, D. I. i. 233; hann losar til heyit niðri við jörðina, Fb. i. 523. II. reflex. losask, to get loose, 623, 26; losast við e-t, to get rid of a thing.

losna, að, to get loose, get free, Vsp. 50, Edda 41, Eg. 233, 298; þá réttusk fingirnir ok losnuðu (loosened the grasp) af meðal-kafanum, Grett. 154. 2. metaph., tók nú bardaginn at losna, the ranks began to get loose, in battle, Sturl. iii. 66; tekr lið hans heldr at losna, Al. 141; losna í sundr, to dissolve, break up, split asunder, Fms. viii. 290, ix. 374, Stj. 580, Hom. 83; to get free, 623, 22: sem þau koma á miðja ána losna fætr undir konunni, i. e. she slipped (cp. lauss á fótum), Bs. ii. 175; to part, leave a place, þætti mér best at losna þaðan eigi fyrr en . . . Fms. ii. 5; losna brott, id., Fb. ii. 194; áðr þeir losni ór heraði, Ld. 276; fannsk þat á hvers orðum at nauðgr losnaði, Eb. 280. II. reflex. losnask, to get loose, Grett. 135 A.

lost, n. [ljósta], a blow, stroke, N. G. L. i. 157. lost-fagr, adj. so fair as to kindle lust, Hm. 92.

**LOSTI**, a, m. [this word is, according to Grimm, derived from ljósta, to smile, so that 'lust' prop. means smiting or being smitten Ulf. *lustus*=ἐκδύπια; A. S. *lyst*; Engl., Germ., and Dan. *lust*]:—*lust*, esp. carnal lust, Hom. 16, 25, Pr. 474, Barl. 27, Orkn. 160; líkan losti, carnal lust, Magn. 466. COMPS: losta-fullr, adj. lustful, Stj. 345. losta-girnd, f. lust, K. A. 104, Al. 87. lost-líðr, m. membrum virile, Stj. 338. losta-samligr, adj. lecherous, Sks. 547. losta-semnd and losta-semi, f. carnal lust, Stj. 105, Hor. 24, Sks. 528, Mar. 75. losta-synd, f. the sin of lust, Eluc. 45.

lostigr, adj. willing, ready, with all one's heart, opp. to nauðgr Hkv. Hjörv. 42, Fms. ii. 148, Ó. H. 112, Fas. i. 135, Art. 110. lost-liga, adv. willingly, lustily, 673 A. 46. lostning, f. smiting; in upp-lostning, a pretext. lost-verk, n. pl. a labour of love: the phrase, létt eru lostverk (mo létt falla l.), a labour of love falls light, Hom. (St.)

lost-ætr, adj. dainty, of a dish. LOTA, u, f. a round, bout, continuous effort, without stopping to tal breath, or pause, in a fight, races, or the like; vóru góð víg þar til er gengnar vóru ellefu lotur, Rd. 299; síðan glíma þá þrjár lotur, Finnb. 318; gengr Ingólfrs hestr betr í öllum lotum Glúm. 356; þessir menn gördu svá harða lotu, at hverr þeirra he fyrir sik mann eða meirr, Fas. ii. 533; gengusk þeir at fast, góri langa lotu, ok féll Jökull á kné, Finnb. 328; en er eptir Steingrím lotan, var þá veitt allhörd atsókn, en Steingrímur varðisk aldreng lika ok féll þar, Sturl. ii. 60; þykki þér eigi hörd lota gengit hafa, mág 53; þóttisk Teitr hafa haft hann ærit lengi í lotu, i. 148 (lotu C). I lotum, adverb. by fits and starts; en lotum (from time to time) horðir hann á, Eg. 172, v. l.; lítr hans var stundum rauðr, en stunda blár, en lotum var hann bleikr, Fas. ii. 285; hón reis upp ór rekk lotum, Bs. i. 353. The word still remains in the mod. phrase, í strý lötu, in one start, without rest or breath; hlaupa í einni strýklötu.

lotinn, part. stooping from age or illness; lotinn í herðum, or herð lotinn.

lot-ligr, adj. bent, worn, broken down. lotning, f. [lúta], prop. a 'louing,' reverence, veneration, Stj. 59 Hkr. i. 6, freq. in mod. eccl. usage. LÓ, f., pl. lør (i. e. lør), lóu, u, f., Edda ii. 489, and in mod. usage: a sandpiper; for a pretty legend of the origin of this bird see í þjóðs. ii. 1, 2; snemma lóan litla í lopti bláu dindirndi undir sólu syni Jónas; veida smirla ok lør, Grág. ii. 346; heitir lør á leiru, Skáld 205, Edda (Gl.); hei-ló, q. v.=sandpiper; sand-ló, id. 2. metag a coward; flýðu þeir undan, lør þeir, the sandpipers, the bares! Fms. 366. 16-præll, m. 'sandpiper-brall,' the dunlin or tringa alga Edda (Gl.), so called from its following in the wake of the sandpiper Fjölnir ix. 69, 70. II.=lód, q. v.; ló á klæði; hence af-lóa, a threadbare.

LÓÐ, f. [the word is prob. akin to loðinn], the crop or produce the land, as opp. to buildings or establishments, a law term; lóð ok all áverka, the crop and all produce, N. G. L. i. 240; þá skal lög fyrir í festa, 154; ef lóð eða bú berr í erfð, 216; á landsdrottinn í löðinni mikitt sem húsit metzk, Gpl. 330, 331, Jb. passim. In mod. usage l means the ground, esp. on which houses are built, but that this was the true old sense is clear from the above passage, as is stated by í Vídal., s. v. lóð; cp. also lóð-bruni, lóð-torfa, below.

II. L lanugo, the sbagginess of cloth, proncd. 16, qs. lód, hence af-lóa, af-lóða=threadbare.—ló or lód is also a flock of wool thrown away walking or spinning; Bárðr minn á Jökli, leggstu á þóð mitt, eg á gefa þér lóna og leppana í skóna, a ditty. lóða, u, f. at beat, of a dog (from lóða saman). lóð-bruni, a, m. burning of crop, N. G. L. i. 253; opp. to húsbrenn lóð-torfa, u, f., prop. a 'crop-turf,' a sod with the grass on, a soft slice of sod to keep the fire alive on the hearth during the night, 'gathering peat' of the Scottish.

LÓFI, a, m., proncd. lói, [Ulf. *lōfa* to render pámsu and fa (šav; Scot. *loaf*):—the hollow of the band, palm, Sturl. i. 42, þjóðs. ii. 556, Fms. iii. 180; henni lágu þrír fingir í lófa, Bs. i. 4 v. l.; stakk í lófa sér, Eg. 211; mun ek bera þat í lófa mér niu fet, Fm. x. 251; klappa lófa á hurð, Fb. iii. 583; klappar á dyr með lófa; Fkv.; ok lét brenna spánuna í lófa sér, Ó. H. 197, Post. 645, 60:—phrases, hafa allan lófa við, to strain every nerve, Al. 151; legg í lófa karls, Ísl. þjóðs. i. 28, Skíða R. 114 (of a beggar's alms); það er ekk lófana lagt, 'tis no easy matter; klappa lof í lófa, to clap hands in triumph leika á lófum, to be borne on one's hands; en Leifr leikr á lófum, ok h virðing sem konungs-barn mundi hafa, of a spoiled child, Sturl. i. 2, Edda 88 (the verse).

2. a measure, handbreadth, 732 B. 5. ló tak, n. a show of bands, a division by show of hands as in England; sá þykkja með lófataki, N. G. L. iii. 10; lét hinn sami Rafn í Lögrhöndum upp taka, ok göra með lófataki útlaga alla þá menn, Bs. i. 763 lóg, n. a wasting; leggjask í lóg, to be wasted, used up, Hm. 409; hafa þeir ofrefri svá at þeir munu ekki öllu í lóg koma, they b so great a multitude that they will be unable to make use of it.



cannot come to the end of it, Fms. viii. 117, v.l.; baka tíð lóga, to *strip all one's stores*, N. G. L. i. 304.

**LÓGA**, *ad.*, to *part with*, but with the notion of *waste*, with *dat.*; *u eigi landinu*, Glúm. 335; meðan þú átt gripina, ... en þá em ek *af* um ef þú lógar þeim, 339; Glúm. hefir nú lógar þeim hlutum, ok spjóti, er Vigfúss móður-bróðir hans gaf honum, 389; er þeir *baugnum* lógar, Korm. 218; lóga löndum, Landn. 261; þessum skaltú eigi lóga, Fær. 104; at lógar væri goðorðunum, Sturl. iii. 1. þar skal maðr engu lóga af því fé áðr virt sé, Grág. i. 194; lóga *af*, O. H. L. 19; dæma gripinn aprt til kirkju ef ólógat er, K. þ. K. b. 218, 222; lóga fyrir, to *pay for*, Grág. 2. to *destroy*; lóga *kill*, slaughter, Grág. i. 426; lóga fé sínu af, *id.*, ii. 339, Jb. 148. *str.*, m. the name of the *sub-teacher* at the school of Hólar.

*tr.*, m. a *tramp*, a term of abuse, Edda (Gl.), Bjarn. (in a verse), Poët. 2. *penis*.

**LÓMR**, m. [Shetl. *loom*], the loon, ember-goose, *columbus arcticus*, (Gl.), Eggert Itin.; metaph. from the cry of these birds, a cry, *lamentation*; cp. bar-lómr: in local names, Lóma-gnúpr, Nj. II. *mess*; lómi beittir, Ýt.; ala lóm, Hallfred. COMPS: lóm-bragð, *trick*, Konr. 21. lóm-geðr, *adj.* cunning, mean, Ýt. lóm-*ör*, *adj.* vile, Hausti.

**LÓMR**, m., pl. ir, [Ivar Aasen *lemende* and *lombund*; Swed. *lemme*—*the mus lemms*, *lemmer*; kvikendi þau er locustae heita ok kalla lómundi, Fr. 436, (the Icel. writer has here confounded the *mus* with the locust.)

**LÓN**, n. [Ivar Aasen *lon*], an inlet, sea-loch, Bárð. 166, Grág. ii. 354, 4; cp. the 'lón' in Dögubarnes in western Iceland: freq. in local names, Lón, Lóns-heiðr, Landn. lóna-sóleý, f. a kind of *buttercup*, *tr.*, a, m. a *baggy long-haired dog*: botan., kúa-lubbi, q.v.

**LÚKA**, u, f. [a. for. word, from Germ. *luck*, but occurs in writers of the 17th century, e.g. Bárð. S., or even earlier], *luck*; þótti þóðr mikla *hafa* haft, Bárð. 36; eigi mun þér silfr-fátt verða til lukunnar, 254 (from Arna-Magn. 132 fol.), Skíða R. 50, 53, 57: freq. in usage, 6-lukka, *ill luck*, Fms. v. 255. COMPS: lukku-ligr, *luga*, *adv.*, lucky, bappy, Fas. iii. 457 (paper MS.) lukku-maðr, *lucky man*, Fas. i. 447.

**LÚKA**, f. [Dan. *luge*], a smell, D. N.; see lykt.

**LÚKA**, *ad.*, to *smell*; luktandi, Sks. 201, (but not in Cod. B.)

**LÚKA**, *ad.*, to *shut*, with *dat.*, Skálda 202 (in a verse).

**LÚKA**, *ad.*, to *loll*: lullari, a, m. a *lubber*, (slang, from the Engl. *lollard*.) **LUMA**, pres. lumi; pret. lumbi (?); part. lumað; imperat. lumi:—*loosely*, *bold* light; luma af e-u, to *yield up*, lumi (imperat.) *af* um, maðr, *tend me the barpoon*! Fr. 86 new Ed., cp. Fb. ii. 29. Old writers only recorded in this instance: in mod. usage, Icel. *luma* a-e-u, to *keep or board*, of money, with a notion of *stealth* or *hoarding*, hann lumir & penningum (of small savings), or hann lumaði (mó?) & því; perh. Dan. *lomme*=*pocket* is a kindred word.

**LUND**, f. [Orm. *lund*], the mind, temper, Edda (Gl.); var nú skipan *sein* um lund hans, Hrafn. 24; vera mikillar lundar, to *be of a proud* *mind*, ii. 3; ef hann fann þat í lund sinni, Fb. iii. 247; etju-lund, *quelsome mind*, Vellekla; gildir lundar, *proud*, Bs. ii. 11; leika um lund, to *have a mind for*, Al. 137; hugar-lund, fancy, *in* *II. manner*; adverb. phrases, nokkura lund (acc.), *in manner*, Hom. 55; sömu lund, in the same way, Sks. 448; & allar *und* in every way, Niðrst. 1; & þá lund, *thus*, Edda 47; & ymsar *und* in many ways, variously; & marga lund, Edda 87; & þessa lund, *thus*, ág. ii. 22; hverja lund, in what way? þóir. 337. COMPS: *lunda*-far, n. temper, disposition, Rd. 255. lundar-lag, n.=lund-

*ar*, part. disposed, minded, Hom. 151.

**LUND**, n. temper, Sks. 686, Magn. 434, Karl. 339, Stj. 548.

**LUND**, n.=lunderni, Grett. 95.

**LUND**, *adj.* good-tempered, Lex. Poët.

**LUND**, *adj.* gentle-minded, Fms. vi. 204.

**LUND**, a, m. the puffin, *alca arctica*, Edda (Gl.), freq. in mod. usage; *dein*, Sturl. ii. 62 (in a verse): a nickname, Bs. i.

**LUND**, f. pl. the flesh along the back; hrygg-lundir, q.v.: in animals *inside the back*; whence lunda-baggi, a, m. a *sausage* made *inside* and some fat.

**LUND**, *adj.* ill-tempered, Nj. 16, v. l.

**LUND**, m., gen. lundar, dat. lundi, lund, Fagsrk. 11; [Dan. and *lund*]=a grove, Skm. 39, 41; hvera-lundr, Vsp.; ok í lund *am*. 68; alir lundrinn umhverfis, Stj. 391; þóir bjó at Lundi, *í* *staði* lundinn, Landn. 224; reyni-lundr, Sturl. i. 5; einn fagr *í* *gl.* 17; ráða einum steini ok litlum lund, Fagsrk. 11: of a *ge*, taka vigflekka ok bera hann at lund þeim er stóð sunnan & *in*, Sturl. ii. 54. **II.** very freq. in Dan. and Swed. local *in*, *Gundr*, the archbishop's seat in Denmark (Sweden) in Iceland, *in*, *Lundar*, Lunda-reykir, Lundareykja-dalr, whence *in*, *men*, Lundar-manna-goðorð, Landn., Sturl.: these places *in* connected with the worship of groves, cp. Landn. l.c.: Lund also

occurs in local names in Northern England (the ancient Denelagu), as *Gilsland*, and is a mark of Norse or Danish colonisation.

**LUNDUNIR**, f. pl. London; í Lundunum, in London: also **LUNDUNA**-borg, passim: **LUNDUNA**-bryggja, London-bridge, Ó. H.

**LUND-YGR**, *adj.* savage-tempered, Nj. (in a verse).

**LUNG**, n. [perh. from Welsh *llong*], poet. a ship, Lex. Poët. passim.

**LUNGA**, n., pl. lungu, gen. lungna; it occurs only in plur., the sing. may now be used of one lung; [common to all Teut. languages]:—*the lungs*, Orkn. 18, Stj. 612, Fbr. 137, Fms. iii. 285, Sturl. ii. 150; lungun féllu út í sárít, Glúm. 381, Skíða R. 144. COMPS: lungna-bláðr, m. a lobe of the lungs. lungna-bólga, u, f. pleuritis. lungna-

sótt, f. lung-disease, Gpl. 498.

**LURKA**, *ad.*, to cudgel, *íbrash*, Stj. 464, 624.

**LURKR**, m. a cudgel, Nj. 194, Sd. 136, Gpl. 177, Vd. 77; tré-lurkr, Glúm. 342, Fms. viii. 96; járn-lurkr, Hbl.; vera alir lurkum laminn, to feel as if thrashed with cudgels: metaph. of the winter 1601 A.D., var sá vetr aftaka-harðr frá Jólum um allt Ísland, ok kallaðr Lurkr, Espol. Árb. s. a. COMPS: lurks-högg, n. a blow with a cudgel, Gpl. 177.

**LURKS-LEGR**, *adj.* clumsy, clownish.

**LUSTR**, m. [Scot. *leister*], a cudgel, prop. a salmon-spear=ljóstr, q.v.; hann hafði trélurk mikinn um öxl ok ekki vápn annat—þá mælti Özurr, hvar eru vápn þín? annan veg er at berjask við Erling jarl en at preskja korn, þar má vel hafa lust til, Fms. viii. 96.

**LÚ-BERJA**, barði, to beat till it becomes tender, beat thoroughly.

**LÚÐA**, u, f. a small flounder. Lúðu-laki, a, m. a drone (abuse).

**LÚÐR**, m., the r radical, [cp. Dan. *lur*, Shetl. *loder-born*], a trumpet, Edda 17; þeir höfðu lúðr ok blásu, Orkn. 300; lát taka lúðra ok lát blása um alla borgina, Sks. 748; blása í lúðr, Fms. iv. 300; peyta lúðr, Al. 35, Stj. 392; kvóðu við lúðrar, Fms. vi. 16; við hinn síðasta lúðr-þyt, því lúðrinn mun gella, 1 Cor. xv. 52, passim. COMPS: lúðr-blástr, m. a blast of a trumpet, Fms. iv. 300. lúðra-gangr, m. the sound of trumpets, Hkr. ii. 221, Fms. vii. 289. lúðra-ljóð, n.=lúðrþytr, Fms. vii. 289. lúðr-maðr, m.=lúðrsveinn, Fms. viii. 96. lúðr-sveinn, m. a trumpeter, Fas. i. 497, Fms. viii. 96, 213, ix. 449, 513. lúðra-þytr and lúðr-þytr, m. *id.*, Fms. viii. 226, 1 Cor. xv. 52. lúðr-þeytari, a, m. a trumpeter, Karl. 220, 525, v. l.

**B. A flour-bin**; þær at lúðri leiddar vóru, Gs. 2; leggjum lúðra, 3; steinar rifna, stökkr lúðr fyrir, þótt lúðr þrumi, Hkr. 2, 2, 3; þat ek fyrst of man er sá inn fróði jötunn | & var lúðr of lagiðr, Vfm. 35 (referring to some ancient lost myth). The word is still preserved in the south-east of Iceland,—hleypr mjólit um kring kvernina út á lúðrinn, Fé. ii. 155 (of the year 1782): poet. the sea is called ey-lúðr, island-flour-bin, Edda (in a verse); see the remarks to amlóði:—the phrase, ganga e-m í lúðr, to fall into one's bin, metaph. phrase, to fall to one's lot, Gs. 11.

**LÚÐRA**, *ad.*, to stoop, cringe, perhaps a metaphor taken from the stooping over a bin; lúðrandi lágt, Stj. 398; fara lúðrandi fyrir kné ábóta, Mar.; lúðra lágt, Thom. 535.

**LÚFA**, u, f. [Ivar Aasen *lufa*; cp. lubbi], rough, matted hair, as a nickname; Haralds hár var sitt ok flókit, fyrir þá sök var hann Lúfa kallaðr, Fagsrk. 9: cp. the vow of king Harold with that of Civilis, Tac. Hist. iv. 61.

**LÚFI**, a, m. weariness, esp. of the body from age and overwork. **LÚA**-legr, *adj.* mean, (conversational.)

**LÚINN**, part. worn; see lýja.

**LÚKA**, pres. lýk; pret. lauk, laukt (mod. laukst), lauk; pl. lukku; subj. lýki; part. lokinn; mod. ljúka, which form is not found in old writers; [Scot. *lout*; Shetl. *lock*; Dan. *lukke*]: **I.** to shut; lúka korn-hlöðum, Stj. 212: but mostly with prep., lúka upp, to open; lúka aprt, to shut, both with acc. and dat., in mod. usage with dat. solely; lúka upp mína kistu, Fbr. 46 new Ed.; but, lýk þá upp kistunni, dat. (in the same page): ok hjarra-grind, svá at menn lýki upp af hrossi ok aprt ef vill, Grág. ii. 264; eru menn skyldir at lúka löghlið aprt & löggardi, ef sá maðr lýkr eigi aprt hliðit, 265; hann lýkr aprt fjósinu ok býr svá um at ekki má upp lúka, Gísl. 29; hann lýkr aprt eptir sér ramliga, 30; lúka upp hurðum, Vall. 218: lúka upp augum, to open the eyes, Bs. i. 318; but, lúka aprt augum, to shut the eyes: tak þú nú við kistu-lyklum mínum, þvít ek mun þeim eigi lúka optar, Nj. 94; síðan lauk hann upp skemmuna, Fms. vi. 189; lúka upp dymar, viii. 332; tóku þá fré slagbranda ok luku upp hurðina, Ó. H. 135: nokkuru síðar var lokit (upp) úti-hurð, Bs. i. 627; so also, lúka sundr munn, to open the mouth, Háv. 25 new Ed.

**II.** metaph., lúka upp, to open one's mind, declare, speak out; en er jarl hafði því upp lokid (when he had made known) at hann mundi fylgja þeim, Ó. H. 54; nú skal þat upp lúka fyrir yðr er mér hefir lengi í skapi búið, 32; Guð heyrði bæn hans ok lauk upp fyrir honum öllum þessum hlutum, revealed to him all these things, Stj. 5. **2.** as a law term, lúka upp görd, to deliver a judgment, of an umpire, Fs. 49, Nj. 77; málin kómu í dóm Vermundar, en hann lauk gördum upp á þórsness-þingi, Eb. 246; vil ek nú lúka upp settar-görd milli þeirra Steinars ok Þorsteins, Eg. 735, passim; see görd. **3.** lúka við, to end; vera má at svá lýki við, áðr vit skiljum, at þér þykki alkeyp, Eb. 266. **4.** lúka yfir, to come to a bitter end; eigi vil ek við sonu þína settum taka,



ok skal nú yfir lúka með oss, Nj. 200; þar á móti freistar hinn frækni hversvetna, áðr yfir lúki, *the bold will not give up as long as any chance is left*, Al. 100; ok hugði, at þá mundi bráðast yfir lúka hans ætt ok þeirra frænda ef hann hætti til þeirra afar-kosta, *it would then come to a final issue*, Fms. viii. 24.

III. *to end, bring to an end, finish*; nú lúku vér hér Hólmverja-sögu, Ísl. ii. 118; ok lúku vér hér þessum þætti, Njardr. 384; lúku vér svá Vápnfróðinga-sögu, Vápn. (fine); líð allt mundi vera niðri í Eyjum at lúka heilverkum, Nj. 113; þá er menn höfðu lokið lögskilum at mæla, *when men had done, finished their pleading*, Lv. 52.

2. as a law term, *to bring a case to a conclusion, discharge*; vilju vér nú lúka málinu þótt þú ráðir einn skildaganum, Nj. 81; at vit Guðmundr görim um ok lúkum málinu, Ölk. 35; er hann hafði lokið erendum sinum, Sturl. iii. 280; vil ek nú svá at einu lúka málum mínum at þér líki vel ok Einari, Eg. 731.

3. the phrase, lúka vel, illa við e-n (ellipt. qs. lúka málum), *to behave well (ill), deal fairly (unfairly), with a person, with the notion of a final dealing*; at þeim mundi fjáðskapr í þykkja ef hann lýkr illa við þá, Eb. 114; at hann mundi enn illa við þá lúka, Lv. 23; Bolli fékk Sigríði gjaförð göfugt, ok lauk vel við hana, Boll. 362.

4. lúka e-u af, *to finish*: lúka við e-t, *id.* 5. in mod. usage, ljúka and ljúka e-u, *to have done eating*; ljúka úr askinum, *to eat up one's plateful, leave nothing*; eg get ekki lokið því, *I cannot eat it all*.

IV. *to pay, discharge*, with acc. of the amount; lúka e-m e-t, svá mikit fé sem vér eigum konunginum at lúka, Fms. vi. 148; ok lúka í gulli eðr brennu silfri, Bs. i. 31; nú bera þeir vitni er hann lauk skuld þeirri allri sér af hendi, N. G. L. i. 32; luku þeir jarli fé svá at honum gæzt af, Grett. 59 new Ed.; hann skal lúka Hallvarði fjóra mánaðar mati, Anal. 295: acc., hina fyrstu skuld lýk ek með þessu Grímhildi systur, Þiðr. 324: *to discharge, of duties*, Snorri kvaðsk mundu lúka erendum þeirra, Eb. 212.

V. *impers. it opens*; er í sundr lauk firðinum, *when the fird (the entrance) opened*, Krók. 59; ok er þeir kómu fyrir Reykjanes, ok þeir sá firðinum upp lúka, Eg. 128.

2. *it is at an end*; followed by dat., lokið skal nú okkarri vináttu, Ísl. ii. 238; áðr en lúki þessi stefnu, Fms. x. 358; var þess ván, at illa mundi illum lúka, *that it would end badly with a bad man*, Fas. iii. 374; ok er lokið var drápunni, Ísl. ii. 237; ok lýkr þar nú sögunni, *here the Saga ends*, 186, 276; ok lýkr þar þessi sögu, Eb. (fine) and passim; ok lýkr hér nú Laxdæla-sögu, Ld. 334; þá var lokið öllum vistum nema hval, *all stores at an end, all eaten up*, Bs. i. 208; honum lézk allokitt alli ván, *all hope gone*, 198; lauk svá þessum málum, Eg. 733; áðr þeim fundi lúki, Lv. 52.

VI. absol., svá lauk at lýktum, *it ended so that...*, Ísl. ii. 269; lýkr svá, at þeir kaupá þessu, *it ended so that they struck the bargain*, Valla L. 216; lýkr þar frá honum at segja, *there it ends to tell of him*, passim; nær munu vit gangask áðr en lýkr, Nj. 176; þú munt ærit mjök elska fétt, áðr lýkr, Gullþ. 7.

VII. reflex. *to be opened, open*; fjallit lauksk upp norðan (*opened*), Eb. 28, Krók. 52; ok þegar lauksk hurðin á hæla honum, Edda 2:—*to come to an end*, ok er um þetta allfjöltrætt á þingi hversu þessi mál mundu lúkask, Nj. 109; hér lýksk (*here ends*) sjá bók, Íb. (fine):—gækk Haldóra með barni, ok lauksk seint um hennar hag, *H. was heavy with child, and it went slowly on with her*, Sturl. i. 199; at þessarar konu eynd yfir lýksk ok einhvern hátt, *can come to some end*, Bs. ii. 173:—*to be discharged*, skal þetta fé upp lúkask (*be paid out*) af lögmanni, N. G. L. ii. 12.

Lúka, u, f. the hollow band held like a cup, and in plur. of both hands held together.

II. the lid in the opening of a loft. Lúka-

gat, n. an opening in a loft.

Lúkning, f. a discharge, payment; skulda-lúkning, discharge.

Lúnótt, adj. [Germ. laune], knavisb, Snót 210.

Lúpu-legr, adj. crest-fallen, (conversational.)

Lúra, ð, pres. lúri, to doze, nap; and lútr, m. a nap.

LÚS, f., pl. lýss, [A. S. and O. H. G. lūs; Engl. louse, pl. lice; Germ.

laus]:—a louse; lýss ok kleggjarg, Eluc. 23; leita sér lúsa=Dan.

Lýske sig: sayings, læðast eins og lús með saum; sárt bitr soltin lús;

munu jarð-lýsnar synir Gríms kógrs verða mér at bana? sárt bitr soltin

lús, kvað Gestr, Landn. 146; hann er mesta fiski-lús, of a good angler,

Hrólfr 6 (name of a play); færi-lús, a sheep louse; jarð-lús, vermin; ná-lús.

comps: lúsa-blesi, a m. a niggard. lúsa-lyng, f. the common ling,

Hjalt. Lúsa-oddi, a m. nickname of a beggar, Fbr. Lúsa-

skogg, n. lousy-beard, a nickname, Fb. iii. lúsa-sótt, f. phtiriasis.

Lús-iðinn, adj. sedulous (slang), cp. Engl. bookworm.

Lúsugr, adj. lousy, Fbr. 92 new Ed.

LÚTA, pres. lýt, pl. lútum; pret. laut, lautz (Nj. 70), laut, pl. lutu;

subj. lyti; part. lotit: a weak pres. lýti, lúti ek helgum dómi, the

Runic poem; pret. lútti, Barl. 199, Stj. 229: [A. S. lutan; Old

and North. E. lout; Dan. lude]:—to lout, bow down; konungr laut

þá allt niðr at jörðu, Fms. i. 159; hann hélt höndunum yfir höfuð sér

ok laut til altaris, ok bar yfirhöfnina apr af herðum honum er hann

hafði lotið undan, iv. 172, 173; stendr hann á knjánnum ok ölbogunum,

lýtr hann niðr mjök við, xi. 64; at eigi skal þurfa at lúta optar um

sinn í hornit, en er hann þraut erendi ok hann laut öf horninu, Edda

32; Grettir sá er hann laut ok spyrr hvat hann tók upp, Grett. 93;

hann lýtr fram yfir borðit, Þiðr. 323; þá féll niðr spónn fyrir henni, h

laut niðr eptir, Eb. 36.

2. of worship; þat er upphaf laga ván

at austr skulum lúta ok gefask Kristi, it is the beginning of our law, th

we shall all lout towards the east, and give ourselves to Christ, N. G.

i. 339; Barlaam lútti í austríð ok bað til Guðs, Barl. 199; henni

lútu hinnsta sinni, ægis-heimi í, I louted to ber (viz. the sun) the le

time in this world, i. e. it was the last day of my life, Sól. 41, (cp.

baðmi viðar þeim er lúta austr limar, Sdm. 11), referring to a heath

rite of bowing towards the east (the rising sun) during prayer, c

Landn. i, ch. 9.

3. of doing homage, with dat. of the perso

Erlingr laut konungi ok heilsaði honum, Ö. H. 119; hljópu þeir u

allir ok lutu því skrimslu, 109; lautzú mér nú, segir Skarphédinn,

þó skaltú í móður-ætt falla áðr vit skiljum, Nj. 70; Þórarinn svar:

ok laut konunginum, Ö. H. 118; þessi maðr kvaddi konung ok li

honum, Orkn. 116, and passim, cp. also Sól. 41; lútti Joseph þá li

látliga allt niðr til jarðar, Stj. 229; hann kvað fyrr myndi hann tr

taka en hann lyti honum, Fs. 53; lúta undir e-n, to be subject to,

ii. 5, Barl. 25; to belong to, bear upon a subject, þetta efni lýtr til lofs he

Guðmundar, Bs. ii. 146; hvar hann vildi at þetta ráð lyti, Ö. H. l.

hann var þar með mestri virðingu ok lutu allir til hans, paid him homa

Fb. i. 431; lúta til údendra konunga, Ö. H. 45; þangat lýtr allt rí

þar er Uppsalar, 65; en hitt mun mér örðgara þykkja at lúta til Selþe

er þrælborinn er í allar ættir, 112.

4. to give way, yield; þá lá

til ok laut ek, Mar.; er hann hafði látið lúta undan Vagni, Fms. i. 17,

hinir lægri verða at lúta, the weaker has to lout, a saying, Grett. 10

þá á þar dómmum at vægja um þess manns mál er svá er at lotinn,

is thus brought to his knees, Sks. 663; áðr Niflungar lúti, Þiðr. 3;

lúta í gras, to bite the dust, Fbr. 90 new Ed.: lúta at litlu, to be tban

for little, Grett. 134.

II. part. lotinn, 'louting,' bowed, t

down, used as adj.

Lútning, f.=lotning, Barl. 25.

Lútr, adj. louting, bowed, bent down, stooping, Stj. 20, Bjarn. 33; r

lútu höfði, 601, Mar.; fara lútri, Fs. 55; niðr-lútr, shameful.

lydda, u, f. [loddari], a naughty person, Fas. iii. 434, Krók. lyð

skapr, m., -ligr, etc.

LYF, f., pl. lyfjar, also spelt lif, see the references below; the wor

used as neut. in Bs. ii. 87, and then chiefly in pl. in Bs. i. 179, Fas. iii.

Fms. ix. 282; [Ulf. lufja-leisi=φάρμακεία, Gal. v. 20; A. S. lif; O. H.

lyfi; Swed. lyf; early Dan. løv]:—a herb, simple, esp. with the not

of healing, witchcraft or supernatural power, = Gr. φάρμακον; trúa á

kvenna eða görningar, Hom. 33; lækning, lyf eðr galldra, 121;

smýrsl ok lækning-lif, Fas. iii. 174; með heilsamligum smýrslum

lækningar-lyfum, Stj. 272; lif (not lif) með lækning, Skv. i. 17; va

menn lif, rúnir ok galdra, N. G. L. iii. 300; töfr ok lif, rúnir ok gal

286; lækningar lyf, 245; kona hver er ferr með lif ok læzk kunnar

mönnum, ef hón er sönn at því, þá er hón sek þrem mörkum, i. 3

hann tekr þá nokkur lyf af helgum dómi Jóns biskups, Bs. i. 179;

hefi þat eitt gras, er... Dagfinnr svarar, engi (=enga?) lyf eðr læk

skulu vér til þessa hafa, nema þær einar (sic), er..., Fms. ix. 282;

fullt lyf, Bs. ii. 87; litil lyf kveða höfð til lýða sona, the sons of men

made of small matter (seed, cause?), Fas. iii. 111 (in a verse); adv

ekki lyf, not a whit, Skv. i. 9, (not as explained at p. 274, col. 1, line

ú lyfjan, poison.

lyfð, f.=lyfi; oleum eðr aðrar lyfðir, Stj. 522.

lyfja, að, to heal; in the phrase, lyfja e-m elli, to cure one of old

=to kill him downright, Am. 74, Fas. iii. 155, 156; lyfja þeim

ofbeldi, to cure them of their overbearance, Al. 10; skal ek lyfja þér

íllsku, Flóv. 43.

lyf-steinn, m., also spelt lif-steinn, Korm. 80, 116, Fas. iii. 244, 30

a healing stone, stone of virtue (cp. mod. Icel. náttúru-steinn); such st

are recorded as attached to the hilts of ancient swords to rub and

the wounds with, e. g. the sword Skofnung; wounds made by this s

could only be healed by the stone grooved in its hilt, Ld. 250,

Korm. 80, cp. Þórd. (1860) 102; í eþra hjalti sverðsins vóru læstu

steinar, þeir er citr ok sviða drógu ör sárum ef í vóru skafin, Fas. iii.

307; Bersi hafði lifstein á hálsi, Korm. 116, where the stone was to

one from being drowned.

lygð, f.=lygi, Fms. ix. 401, x. 342, Bs. i. 766, Pass. 50. 9.

LYGI, f., indecl. in sing., but in pl. lygar; [ljúga]:—a lie, false

fyrir lýs L. 14; slík lygi, Eg. 59; en mesta lygi, Nj. 79, Fms. vi.

ok gáfisk ván at lygi (laygi), x. 389; plur. lygar ok drabl, Fas. iii.

aptr hverfr lygi þegir sönnu mæti, a saying, Bs. i. 639.

2. a /

en vitrum mönnum þykkir hver saga heimsliga únytt, ef hann kalla

lygi er sagt er, en hann má engar sönnur á finna, Ö. T. 2.

lygi-andi, a m. the spirit of a lie, Stj. 603. lygi-fortala, u, f.

advice, Stj. 264. lygi-grunnr, m. false suspicion, Mar.

konungr, m. a false king, pretender, Fb. i. 28. lygi-kvitt

false news, Nj. 150, Fms. ix. 350. lygi-lauss, adj. truthful, Stu

261. lygi-liga, adv. lyingly, Stj.: incredibly, Al. 21. lygi-

adj. incredible, absurd, Anecd. lygi-löstr, m. untruthfulness, Stj.

lygi-maðr, m. a liar, impostor, Sks. 75, Fms. ix. 55. lygi-o



words, Stj. 603. **lygi-saga**, u. f., mod. **lyga-saga**, a lying story, report, Fms. xi. 118: a fable as opp. to sönn saga, Hrólfr sagði af Hröngviði berserk ok frá Ólafi Lidsmanna-konungi ok haugþráins, ok Hrómundi Greipssyni, ok margar visur með. En þessi var skemt Sverri konungi, ok kvað hann slíkar lygisögur skemti Sturl. i. 23; this is also the mod. common use, see List of Authors II).

**lygi-vitni**, n. a false witness, Hom. 18, Sks. 358. **lygn**, adj. **lying**, untruthful, Nj. 73, 78, Post. 645, 65, Anecd.; ólygninn mér! Piltr ok Stúlka 34.

**lygn**, adj. [logn; Scot. loan; Swed. *lugn*; Dan. *luun*]:—calm, of wind and waves, Ld. 286, Eg. 482.

**lygni**, d. to calm, become calm: impers., **lygnði** veðrit (acc.), Sturl. iii. **lygnði** eptir storminn, Art. 85.

**lyni**, u. f. a nickname, Fb. iii.

**lyvitni**, n. = lúgvitni, Anecd.

**lyll**, m., pl. luklar, mod. lykjar, dat. sing. **lyklir**; [from loka; *nigle*; Swed. *nyckel*, changing *l* into *n*]:—a key, Grág. ii. 193, 332, Odd. 16, Skálda 172, Fbr. 46 new Ed., N. G. L. i. 131, 383; **lyskyll**, Nj. 94; **konungs-lykill**, see konungr, Fbr. i. c., Fms. vi. 188: a key of a house used to wear a bundle of keys at her girdle, hence the *ly* in þkv. 16, 19;—as a musical term, lykjar í symphonu, Skálda. **lyvald**, n. the keeping of the keys.

**lykja**, pres. **lyk**; pret. **lukti** or **lukði**; subj. **lykði**; part. **luktr**; **lykja**]:—to loka, shut in, enclose; til þess lykjar hann stundum kvíð e-a, Mar.; **sidan lukti** hann stokkinn sem bezt, id.; at luktum á, id.;—to join, konungr sá þar garða háva ok vel lukta, well *knitted*, Fms. v. 331; also, lukti hann alla lind batva vel, be *id* it well with the hammer, Vkv. 5: lykja aptr, to shut, Róm. 3: lykja e-m, himnaríki, Hom. (St.); lykja e-n úti, to shut a person out, G. iii. 230; þá bauð jarl at lykja hann í myrkva-stofu, to shut him *id* 123, 11; lykði ok innibyrðir, Fms. viii. 219; hann lukti hann í *id* ad er Florenz heitir, Bær. 20; höfðu þeir lukt um (fenced) akra sína e-a, Eg. 529.

**II.** with dat. to put an end to; hvatki er lífi þínu lyktr luktr, Fms. x. 395; fyrr en þat er lukt (*finished*), xi. 429. **III.** reflex., en hvatki málu er lyktr hafa, N. G. L. i. 250. **IV.** **lykja**, u. f. [Dan. *lökke*; Ivar Aasen *lykke*; derived from lykja, *to bend* or *ring on which a bell hangs*, Vm. 76: metaph., gera lykku *id* ni, to make a loop in one's voyage, stop, Fms. v. 197: in knitting, *id* lykku, to pick up a loop; fella niðr lykku, to drop a loop; en lykku-falli, n. the dropping a loop so as to leave a hole: **lyk-spor**, n. pl. footprints in zig-zag, Jb. 424. **II.** an *en-  
e*ld (mod. Norse *lykke* or *lökke*), a villa, e. g. the Norse villas at *id* christiania,—eptir óðra stræti ok austur á lykku, N. G. L. ii. (L.), D. N. passim.

**lyktr**, adj., mod. **hlykkjótttr**, looped, crooked, curved, Stj. 78. **lyklauss**, adj., mod. **hlykklauss**, without loop or bend, Al. 173.

**lykm**, pl. ir, mod. **hlyktr**, for this false aspiration see introduction *id* H:—a loop, bend, crook, curvature. **lykta**, to let down the knees, Fb. ii. 214: metaph., at ham muni *id* undir reglunni, Mar. **lykta**, chiefly used in plur. the end, conclusion, Fms. vii. 187, x. 282, 217, 326, Eg. 733: adverb., at lyktum, and til lykta, at *id* ly, Nj. 99, Eg. 196, Fms. vii. 232, 278, x. 409. **lykta-lauss**, *id* Bær. 142.

**lyktar**, [Dan. *lugt*], a smell, Gd. 73; ólykt, a bad smell. **lyktar**, *id* without smell.

**lykt**, to finish, end, Fms. i. 128, 141, iii. 35, viii. 152 (v. l.), Nj. i. 191, Bs. i. 771, Finnb. 342, Rb. 26, 28, 210, Skálda 198.

**lykt**, f. [lykta], payment, Gpl. 348, Dipl. i. 4.

**lykt**, u. f. *id* williness, cunning, Stj. 200, 471, Al. 153; með leynd ok *id* Mar. **lymsku-hgr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), wily.

**lymsk**, adv. dep. to act cunningly, sneak, Pr. 475.

**lymsiga**, adv. cunningly, Mar.

**lymskr**, adj. [Dan. *lymsk*; perh. derived from lómr II], wily, Sturl. ii. 117, Fas. iii. 616, Bs. i. 549.

**lyms**, impers. to agree; mér lyndir vel (illa) við hann.

**lyms**, n. [cp. lund; Swed. *lynn*], temper, disposition, Fms. i. 288; vi. 221, Stj. 554, passim; skap-lyndi, temper; þurr-lyndi, sulky-lyndi, cheerfulness; þung-lyndi, melancholy; góð-lyndi, good-lyndi, ill-temper.

**lyndis-bragð**, n. temper, **lyndis-góðr**, adj. good-tempered, Fs. 70. **lyndis-lymskr**, Grett. 115. **lyndis-líkr**, adj. of like temper, Fb. i. ii. 225.

**lyndis-temper**, Korm. 75, Fms. iii. 153: in compds, góð-lyndr, bráð-lyndr, fjót-lyndr, mis-lyndr, þung-lyndr, þurr-lyndr.

**LYNG**, n., dat. **lyngvi**, Fm. 21, 28, 29, mod. **lyngi**; gen. pl. **lyngva**, Fms. v. 234 (in a verse), Eg. (in a verse); [A. S. and Engl. *ling*; Dan. *lyng*]:—ling, heather, not only in the English sense, but also of whortle on which berries grow; *lyng* is smaller than *hris*, q. v.; skríða um *lyng*, Fms. vii. 252; *lyng* mikít var þar ok ber á, there was much bush with berries on, O. H. L. 67, and so in mod. usage; whence hrútaberja-lyng, bláberja-lyng.

**COMPDS**: **lyng-áll**, m. a 'ling-eel', poet. for a snake, Korm. **lyng-bakr**, m. *ling-back*, a fabulous sea monster whose back was grown with *ling*, Fas. ii. 249; as in the tale of Sindbad the Sailor. **lyng-fiskr**, m. *aling-fish*, poet. for a snake, Gkv. 2. 22. **lyng-hnappa**, ad. and **lyng-hnappr**, m. a bundle of *ling*, in a pun, Krók. 63, 64. **lyng-hæns**, n. pl. *beat* fowl, Orkn. 416 (in a verse).

**lyng-ormr**, m. a 'ling-worm', snake, Fms. ii. 179, vi. 296, Bs. ii. 94. **lyng-rif**, n. the pulling *ling*, for fuel, Vm. 158. **lyng-runnr**, m. a bush, Fas. i. 163. **lyng-yrmlingr**, m. a little snake, Fas. iii. 233.

**Lyngvi**, a, m. a pr. name, Sám.

**lyppa**, u. f. [lopi], wool drawn into a long bank before being spun. **lyppu-lár**, m. the chest in which the *lyppa* is kept.

**LYPTA**, t. [cp. lopt], to lift, raise, with acc.; lyptandi sínar hendr, Mar.: with dat., *sidan lypti* hón kápu-hetti hans, Fms. i. 149; gékk konungr þar til ok lypti upp tjaldinu, 158; hann lypti upp kettingu, Edda; lypta brúnum, to lift the eyebrows, shew gladness:—metaph., lypta ferð, to start on a journey, Fms. x. 6; lyptir nú Jóram sínum her, Stj. 610; má ek engum her hédan lypta, Fms. viii. 22.

**II.** impers. it is lifted up, raised; mér var þat enn mesti hamr, er þessum stormi var lypt, þidr. 326; lyptir þá mjök brúnum manna, the men's eyebrows were lifted up, their faces brightened, Fs. 26.

**III.** reflex. to move, stir; þá tók hann til hennar, ok lyptisk hón-ekki, Landn. 151; lézk hann ekki mundu þaðan lyptask fyrr en á bak Jólum, Fms. viii. 168; lyptisk þeim þá lítt reiði, their anger was raised a little, Fbr. 137.

**lypting**, f. a raised place (castle) on the poop of old ships of war, Eg. 122, 361, Fms. i. 158, ii. 305, 308, 322, iii. 1, 2, vii. 165, x. 350, Orkn. 116, passim; lyptingar tjald, a tent in the lypting, Hkr. iii. 77.

**lyrfa**, u. f. [Swed. *larf*], a caterpillar, metaph. a naughty person.

**lyrgja**, u. f. = lyrgir, a nickname, Fb. iii.

**lyrgir**, m., mod. **lyrgir**, a forelock (?); only in the phrase, taka e-m lyrg (mod. taka i lurginn á e-m), to take one by the forelock, by the ears (vulg.), Fas. ii. 341; cp. the Engl. *loggerheads*.

**lyrit-næmr**, adj. a case liable to lyrit; lyritnæmar sakar, Grág. i. 31 (bottom); vigsakar lyritnæmar, 158; en þær eru allar lyritnæmar sakar, er eyris-bót kömr til eða meiri, ii. 173.

**LYRITR**, m., or better **lyritr** or **lyrittr**, gen. **lyritar** (but **lyrits**, Grág. ii. 233), dat. **lyriti**, plur. **lyritar**, N. G. L. ii. 94, Jb. 193; the quantity cannot be ascertained because the vellums do not distinguish between long and short vowels; it is spelt with one *t* throughout the Grág. (Kb.); the alliterative phrase lagalyritr, as also the invariable spelling in the Grágás, shew that the word had no initial *b*. Former attempts at an etymology, from læ and rifta (Björn á Skarðsá), hlýrar and réttir (Pál Vídal), lygi and rift (Fritzner), must be dismissed; the spelling lyritr, which once or twice occurs in Norse MSS. of the 14th century (N. G. L. i. 394, ii. 94, v. l. 19), is probably a mere corruption. Lyritr is a compd word from lög, law, and rór or reyr, a landmark, which word in the old Swed. law exactly answers to lyrit in the Norse law; lyrit is thus qs. lýr-yr-ti, by assimilation and by weakening the *y* into *i*, lyritti; the *t* being inflexive: its literal sense, therefore, is a lawful rór or landmark. In Sweden there were often five mark-stones, but it is added (Schlyter iii. s. v. rór)—furi stenar oc þri stenar mughu rór heta=four stones and even three stones may be called rór, i. e. make a 'law-rór', a lawful landmark, a lyrit; this, we believe, is the etymology of this much-contested word. About the gender (masc., not fem.) there can be no doubt, from the numerous instances in the Grágás; but in the 13th century the word began to become neuter, thus we have lyritit, Grág. (Kb.) i. 103, lines 14 and 21, but lyritinn several times in the same page: nom. lyriti in Grág. (Sb.) ii. 226; and efalaus lyriti, Nj. passim.

**B. SENSE**: **I.** prop. when the boundary of a field or estate was to be drawn, the law prescribed that a mark-stone (mark-steinn) should be raised on the spot, and three other stones laid beside it; these three stones were called *landmark-stones* (lyrit-steinar or lyritar); by their number and position they were distinguished from all other stones in the field, see N. G. L. ii. 94, cp. note 19 (Jb. 193).

**II.** metaph. in the Icel. law, a full title of possession, lawful claim to right or property; thus defined by Konrad Maurer—'Lyrit bedeutet in der Grágás und in den ältern Sagas das volle Eigentums-recht, oder auch den Bann, der dem Grundeigentümer zum Schutze seines Eigentumes, dem Goden aber Kraft seiner Amtsgewalt zusteht.' **I.** the earliest kind was probably the land-lyrit or 'land-ban'; this law term was originally borrowed from the mark-stones themselves, and then came to mean a full title to land, field, pasture, or estate, Grág. ii. 224, 225:—eignar-lyritr, full lawful possession, a legal title of ownership; hafa eignar-lyrit fyrir landi, 204, 222. **2. a**



*veto*; Goða-lyritr, *the veto of a Goði (Priest)*, forbidding the court or neighbours to deliver a sentence or verdict in a case, and thus quashing the suit. A Goði alone, by virtue of his office, was entitled to stop a court in this way, whether personally or by one of his liegemen, so that if any one else wished thus to stop a suit, he had first to go to his lieglord (Goði) and be authorised by him to do so; cp. the phrases, taka lyrit af Goða, selja lyrit, ef Goði færir lyrit sinn sjálf fram, and similar law phrases, Grág. i. 109–111, cp. esp. p. p. ch. 38; neglect of this was contempt of court, punishable by the lesser outlawry. The word lyritr occurs at every step in the Grágas, esp. in the phrase, verja lyriti, or verja e-t lyriti, *to defend through a lyrit*, i. e. *to put under veto*, *to vindicate one's right*, *forbid*, or the like; eigi varðar hagabeit, nema lyriti sé varið, Grág. ii. 224; verja lyriti haga, 225; þótt maðr veri fleirum lyriti (dat.), 226, Nj.; láta lyrit koma fyrir sök, *to stop on a case*, Grág. i. 109; kaupa land laga kaupi ok lyritar, *to buy land by a lawful bargain and with full title of possession*, ii. 213; eptir þat nefndi þorkell sér vátta, ok setti (varði?) þeim lyriti, ok fyrirbaud þeim at dæma, Lv. 31; ok er únytt stefna hans eðr lyriti (lyritr?), Grág. ii. 226; hann (the Goði) skal nefna sér vátta, áðr hann færi lyrit fram, í þat vætti, at ek ver lyriti, goða-lyriti, löglyriti fullum dómendum at dæma um sök þá... enda skal hann svá verja kvíðmönnum lyriti, at bera kvíðu um hann, i. 111; ek ver lyriti mínum, löglyriti dómendum at dæma, id.; færa lyrit sinn fram, *to utter one's veto*, id.; fara með land-lyriti, ii. 225. COMPS: **lyritar-eiðr**, m. a 'lyrit-oath,' a kind of oath of compurgation in the Norse, but not in the old Icel. law; it was an oath of three, viz. of the person who took the oath, with two compurgators, in remembrance of the three lyrit stones, which gave the name to this oath of compurgation; nú skal lyritar-eið svá vinna, sjálf skal hann vinna, ok annarr jafnréttis-maðr, ... sá skal enn þriðji, er ..., N. G. L. i. 56, cp. Js. 30, Jb.; stendr lyritar-eiðr fyrir hvárt þriggja marka mál ok þau er minni eru, N. G. L. ii. 306; hón skal þess synja með lyritar-eiði með frjálsum konum teimr, i. 376 (394), of a compurgatory oath in the case of a still-born child. **lyritar-varsla**, u, f. a *ban by lyrit*, Grág. i. 263, 353. **lyritar-vörn**, f. = lyritarvarsla, Grág. ii. 219.

**lyrta**, u, f. [lurtr], a nickname, Fms. viii. **lyskra**, u, f. a *wisp of damp hay spread for drying in a mown field*; það er lysskrur í heyninu, *there are wet wisps in it, 'tis not quite dry*; or **lysskróttir**, adj. *full of wet wisps of hay*.

**LYST**, f. [losti], *lust, desire*, but in a good sense; þat er hvers lyst sem hann leikr, a saying: *appetite*, of food, hafa góða lyst; matar-lyst, id.; ó-lyst, *lack of appetite*. COMPS: **lystar-góðr**, adj. *having a good appetite*. **lystar-lauss**, adj. *having no appetite*. **lystar-leysi**, n. *lack of appetite*.

**LYSTA**, t, [losti], *to list, desire*: impers., e-n lystir, 'me lists,' one wishes; sem augun (acc.) lystir at sjá, Str. 45; lifði hvern sem lysti, Bs. i. 501; drekka sem lysti, Fms. ii. 135; hann (acc.) lysti at sjá Ísland, Fs. 104; laut und línu, lysti at kyssa, Þkv. 27; e-n lystir til e-s, Barl. 23, Stj. 59; lysta í e-t, id., Fb. ii. 171. II. reflex. *to be filled with delight*, Barl. 29.

**lysti-liga**, adv. *delightfully, gracefully*, Stj. 31. **lysti-ligr**, adj. *delightful*, Stj. 45, Sks. 535, Hkr. iii. 264, Barl. 148. **lysting**, f. *pleasure, delight*, Stj. 45: *desire*, 148, passim. **lysti-samligr**, adj. *delightful*, Stj. **lysti-semi** and **lysti-semð**, f. = *lysting*, Fbr. 137. **lyst-knappi**, m. a nickname, Sturl. iii. 55. **lystug-leiki**, a, m. = *lysting*, Stj. 47: *lust*, 146. **lystugr**, adj. [Germ. *lustig*; Old Engl. *lusty*], *eager, willing*, Stj. 8, 178: *charming*, lystugt er úti at vera á vori, Bb. 3. 55. 2. mod. *bearty, of appetite for food*; ó-lystugt, *of bad appetite*, also of food. **lystuligr**, adj. = *lystilligr*. **lýð-biskup**, m. = *ljóðbiskup*, q. v. **lýð-maðr**, m. a *commoner, layman*, Stj. 582, Róm. 228. **lýð-mannligr**, adj. *like a common man*, Al. 86. **lýð-menni**, n. collect. = *lýðmaðr*; svá tignir menn sem lýðmenni, Róm. 158.

**LYÞEIR**, m., gen. lýðs, pl. lýðir; but lýðar, Akv. 12, Sigkvat (Fms. vi. 40); [from Goth. *liudan* = *to grow*; cp. Ulf. *jugga-laups* = *veavíðnos*; A. S. *leod*; Engl. *lewd people*; O. H. G. *liut*; Germ. *leute*; Swed. *unglyde* = *youth*; cp. Gr. *λαός, λαός*] = *people*, esp. *the common people*; lýðr heitir landfólki, Edda 108; vera allir samt sem einn lýðr, Stj. 187; þegar lýðrinn var sjálffráða, O. H. 46; allit., stjórna lýðs ok lands, Orkn. 124; lands-lyðr, *the people of the land*; all lýðr, *all people*, Fs. 178; öllum lýð, Magn. 438; allir lýðir, 656 A. ii. 18; af lýðum sínum, *by his people*, Stj. 347; Múspells-lyðir, Vsp. 51; en er konungr heyrði ákafa lýðsins, O. H. 205; tók þar lýðr við trú... í vilð við lýðinn, Fms. x. 393; ok margr lýðr annarr, Karl. 425: *the housebold folk*, gakk þú út ok allr lýðr með þér, Nj. 200.

**lýðska**, u, f. *custom, manner*; sið ok lýðsku, 656 B. 8; ein var hón sér í lýðsku, Fs. 30; öngum manni var hann líkari í sinni lýðsku en Áka móður-bróður sínum, Fms. xi. 50; í allri lýðsku ok í öllu sínu

athæfi, 78; hann hefir sömu lýðsku sína ok áðr, O. H. L. 5; see also *æska*. 2. *dialect*, Symb. 10, Hom. (St.) 61, (mál-lyðska.)

**lýðskaðr**, part. *mannered*, Fms. i. 134. **lýð-skylda**, u, f. *homage, the duty of a liegeman towards his lord*; eptir þat veitti jarl honum önga lýðskyldu, Fms. iv. 24, O. H. 91; góðr þegn skal góðum konungi veita, skal ek honum alla þá löglýðskyldu... (in the oath of homage), Gpl. 68.

**lýð-skyldi**, n. = lýðskylda, Fms. x. 398, 399. **lýð-skyldr**, adj. *subject, yielding lýðskylda to one*, Eg. 14; v jarlar honum lýðskyldir, O. H. 91, Fms. i. 14.

**lýð-skyldugr**, adj. = lýðskyldr, Fas. ii. 458.

**lýð-skærr**, adj. [skæra], *of blubber*, of which all have a right to eat, N. G. L. i. 252.

**LYÞJA**, pres. lý, lýr; pret. lúði; part. lúinn (lúidr?) = *to be thrashed*; hann lýr ok lemr, Stj. 95; hann lagði steininn niðr fyrir dyrum, ok lúði þar við járn síðan, *to forge iron with a sledge-bear*, Eg. 142; lýja líkam sinn, *to chastise one's body*, Stj. 395; hón lýs með trénu, svá at hón lýr (Ed. wrongly glýr) alla höndina, *strikes (on the wrist) with a cudgel and disables his hand*, Gisl. 156; n lýr hann (acc.) sóttin, ok deyr hann, Fs. 195. II. *to become benumbed by a blow, of a limb*; ok varð mikitt högg svá at undir, ok brotnuðu rifin, Korm. 212. 2. *to be worn, exhausted*; tóku menn at lýjask mjök á erfið, Grett. 95; þá tók Haraldr korr eldask mjök ok lýjask, Eg. 171. III. part. lúinn, worn, exhausted, vóru ok árar mjök lúnar, *the oars were much worn by pulling*, Bárð. 171; hann brýtr upp göllit er áðr var laust ok lúit, Bs. i. 198; — *we are exhausted*, var lúinn hestr hans mjök, Bárð. 171; hann verðr ok lúit undir eina eik ok hvílisk þar, Fas. i. 131.

**LYÞR**, m., gen. lýs, a kind of fish, *gadus pollacchius*, Edda (Gl.), *lyr*; whence *lýr-gata*, *lýr-braut*, *lýr-slóð*, *lýr-teigr*, *the trout*; *lyr*, poet. = *the sea*, Lex. Poët.

**LYÞSA**, t, [ljós]; Dan. *lyse*; Swed. *linsa*], *to lighten, illumine* (the sun) skal lýsa allan heim ok verma, Sks. 38; sóll lýsir tungl, 44, passim, Hom. 128, MS. 656 C. 2; æ lýsir mön af mari, *to shine upon*, Vfm.; lýsa blinda, *to give light to the blind*, 677, 5, 656 B. 12; — *light up*, lýsa lampa, Str. 18, Sks. ii. 177; lýsa kirkju, *to light up a church*, D. I. passim, Vm. passim: *to illuminate* a book, en Magnús prefað skrifat upp þaðan, ok lýst alla, Fb. (inscription): — *of the day*, *dawn*, lítt var lýst af degi, Ld. 46; um morguninn er lýsa tók m. 111; þegar er lítt var lýst, O. H. 115. 2. impers. *it shines*; lýsti ok mjök af hjálmi hans er sólin skein á, Fms. i. 4; þínar sakar lýsir allan heim, *by thee light shines on all the world*, 31. II. metaph. *to explain*, Sks. 193, 587. 2. *to exhibit, show*, *exhibit*; lýsa ótrúleik, Eg. 64; lýsa hug sinn, *to declare one's mind*, Grág. i. 8; Heinir lýstu mikinn drengskap, Fms. ix. 344; p lýsisk í sögunni, xi. 440; hann lýsti meir í því ríki sitt ok þrúðu réttlæti, Bs. i. 17; ok sagði hvern fjandskap menn höfðu þar lýst, 19; segir at þau lýsti mikla þverlyndi ok ákaflyndi í þess O. H. 144. 3. *to proclaim, publish, give notice of*, as a law ten

ac, menn skulu í dag ok á morgun lýsa sakar þær allar, er til f dóms skulu..., ef maðr vill lýsa sök á hönd manni, Grág. i. frumhlaup, sár, eðr víg á hendr manni, *to charge a person with indictment against*, ii. 34; víg lýsir þú, Hkv. 2. 8. 4. *to be the cause of*, víg á hendr sér, *to declare oneself to be the cause of a death*, diately after the deed the slayer had to declare himself, other deed was counted for murder, see the remarks s. v. *morð*, Laws and Sagas passim. 5. *to publish, proclaim*, with dat.; því, at hón myndi til alþingis ríða, Nj. 12; Halldórr lýsir þingi Ld. 236; lýsa dómum sínum, Sks. 641: — lýsa e-u yfir, *to mal* Fms. viii. 93, xi. 6: impers., nú lýsir hér yfir því, er margir hón þótti nokkut vergjörn, xi. 25: absol., ef maðr lýsir til fimm um bjargir manna, Grág. i. 73; hann skal lýsa et næsta sumar færslu þess ómaga, 129. 6. *to publish the bans of marriage*

**lýsa**, u, f. a *gleam, shimmering light*; brá yfir blám lo spurði hvat lýsa þat væri, Gullþ. 5; ek sé lýsu (lýsa Ed.) lan haf, Fas. ii. 30 (in a verse); ek sé lýsu nokkura til hafsins, Fb. Sturlu sýndisk sem lýsu nokkurri brygð fyrir hamarinn, St lýsu-knappi, m. a nickname, Sturl. iii. II. a fish, *g. lucius*, Norse *lysing*, Edda (Gl.), Fms. vi. 376 (in a verse).

**lýsari**, a, m. an *illuminator*, Fms. x. 244, MS. 655 xiii. B. **lýsi**, n. a *lighting, brightness*, Hom. 128. **lýsi-train**, its bright colour, Stj. 154, K. Á. 206, Gpl. 524, K. Þ. K. 162; mod. usage; þorsk-lysi, *cod-oil*; hákarls-lysi, *shark-oil*; sel-oil; brætt lýsi, *sjálfrunnið lýsi*. COMPS: **lýsa-fat**, n. a *fat*, Bs. i. 842. **lýsi-mælir**, m. an *oil-dealer*, N. G. L. iii.

**lýsi-gull**, n. *brighit gold*, opp. to rauða gull, Edda 68, Fas. i.

**lýsi-ker**, n. a *lantern*, Vm. 6.

**lýsi-kista**, u, f. a *candle-box*, Am. 6.

**lýsi-kola**, u, f. a kind of *lamp*, Vm. 9, D. I. i. 270.

**lýsing**, f. *light, illumination*, K. Á. 100. 2. *the daybreak*,

í lýsing þessa dags, Hom. 80; hann andaðisk þann sama morgu



ii. 195; bíða lýsingar, iv. 151, ix. 46. II. metaph. *declaration*, Grág. i. 18, Nj. 110, Gpl. 307.  
 i. K. A. 110, Bs. i. 742. 2. the bans of  
 i. daybreak, Fms. viii. 337. COMPDS: lýsingar-skeið, n. the  
 i. a law term, Nj. 233. lýsingar-váttir, m. a witness to a  
 i. sing, Nj. 87. lýsingar-vætti, n. an attestation

gr, m. a light-coloured horse; but a light-coloured mare is called  
 q. v.

staki, a, m. a candlestick, D. N.  
 steinn, m. colour for illuminating books, D. I. i. 266.

tollr, m. = ljóstollr, K. A. 78, 102, 162.  
 i. f. [lús], the 'lousy disease,' pthiriasis, Stj. 272.

A, t. [ljót], to deform, Skálda 170, Stj. 142. II. metaph.  
 i. b; lasta ok lýfa, Barl. 184, Stj. 134, Fas. i. 330, ii. 207: to dis-  
 i. violate, Stj. 376, 502, 536.

in. a fault, flaw, deformity, Korm. 18, Grett. 158, Hkr. iii. 64:  
 i. disgrace, Grág. ii. 129. COMPDS: lýta-fullr, adj. full of

Stj. 473. lýta-lauss, adj. faultless, Str. 2.  
 i. gr, adj. ugly, Sks. 302.

u, f. = lýðska.  
 n, dat. lavi, [Ulf. lew = ἀφορμή and lewian = παραδόξου; cp.

ewa = a traitor]:—fraud, craft; ljóða læ, the treason of the  
 Hkr. i. 255 (in a verse). 2. craft, art, skill, Vsp. 18, where

lt læ; önd, ödr, and læ were the three mental gifts of the three  
 to made man. 3. bane; sviga læ, 'switch-bane,' poet. the fire,

i. frið-læ, a breach of peace, Edda (Ht.); klungrs læ, a fire, Fms.  
 (in a verse): a plague, evil, biðja e-m læs, to wish one evil, Hm.

es lauss, a release from evil, Ö. H. (in a verse); löng eru lýða  
 long are the people's woes, Sdm. 2; blanda lopt lævi, to poison the

v. 29. II. = lá, the sea, a different word, [Scot. le or lee],  
 i. quor; gríðar læ, the ogress sea = the blood, Höfuðl. (but a doubtful

na; læ-baugr, m. the sea circle = the horizon, sky = veðr metony-  
 Ö. H. 177 (in a verse). COMPDS: læ-blandinn, part. baleful,

ms, Gkv. 2. 39. læ-gjarn, adj. guileful, Vsp. 39. læ-  
 adj. guileless, Fms. vii. (in a verse). læ-spjöll, n. pl. baleful

poet., Dar. (Nj.). læ-styggr, adj. = læskjarr, Hallfred. læ-  
 adj. guileless, Sighvat. læ-vísi, f. craft, Edda 69: skill, craft,

la huta lænsk með venju, MS. 4. 7. lævis-liga, adv. art-  
 S. 4. 6. læ-viss, adj. crafty, as an epithet of Loki, Hým., Ls.,

in lævissa kona, Gg. 2: artful, skilful, læviss maðr, MS. 4. 5.  
 f, a sneaker; fjalla-læða, of fog creeping about the sides of

us but leaving the summits clear.  
 ASK, d. (qs. læðask?), to sneak, steal, slink, creep; læðisk kisu

o cat, Hallgrim: freq. in mod. usage:—also, but less correct, used  
 ith dat., læða e-u, to put stealthily.

ðir, m. (spelt levdigr in Cod. Reg.), [from læðask?], the name  
 he armed fetter with which the wolf Fenrir was bound in the

in tale, Edda 19.  
 i. [léfa], a band's breadth; læðar breitt, Flóv. 31.

20. [lágr], a hollow, low place, Nj. 61, Sks. 605, þorf. Karl. 420,  
 61 Mag. 146: lowliness, Hom. 8, Stj. 173, Bs. ii. 42, Barl. 169.

21. [from liggja or perh. better from lagn (lægi) = loun, calm water,  
 23]:—a berth, anchorage, Alm. 23, Fs. 92, 148, 151, Fms. i. 157,

7. o. x. 233, passim: opportunity, ok gaf þeim eigi lægi út ór firð-  
 i. 13 new Ed.; hence the mod. sæta lægi, to watch an oppor-

22. 2. = leg, situation, Sks. 204.  
 i. f. a lowering, degradation, Glúm. 337, Fs. 13, Hom. 46, 97.

23. (s. löggr P), m., poet. the sea, Edda (Gl.), prop. the calm sea;  
 læ and lagn.

24. A, ð, [lágr], to lower, let down; lægja segl, Fms. ii. 305;  
 i. a storma sína, Sks. 221. II. metaph. to tumble, bring

25. lægja þessa villu, Hkr. i. 102; en drap þá er móti honum vóru,  
 (bumbled) þá annan veg, Fms. x. 192; lægja sik, to lower,

26. i. self, Hom. 40, 50. III. impers. it is lowered, sinks;  
 i. gl (acc.) þeirra, Ö. H. 182; þeir sigldu svá at lönd (acc.) lægði,

27. i. so far that the land sank out of sight, Ant. Am. 271; þegar er  
 i. si, when the sun sank, Eb. 172. 3. of a storm, it abates;

28. lægja veðrit (acc.), Nj. 124; en er veðrit tók at minka ok lægja  
 i. 99; til þess er veðr lægði, 129; en þegar um vátir er sjó tók

29. 60. IV. reflex. to get lower; lönd lægjask, to sink under  
 i. Orkn. (in a verse):—to sink, fall, abate, þá lægðusk þeir

30. i. ðir, Fms. x. 324, Sks. 204; af hans tilkvámu lægðisk harkit,  
 i. 14.

31. i., only in compds, gras-lægr (q. v.), or in neut. in the phrase,  
 i. (at kirkeju), to have a right to be buried, K. Þ. K. 18, 34: in

32. i. var þá lægt viðr, at ..., it was on the point of ... (cp. lá  
 i. 79).

33. i. mar, m. [Dan. lægedom], = læknis-dómr, Bs. ii. 180, Mar.  
 i. a cure, = lækning; koma til læknar, Hkr. i. 102, Post. 248;

34. i. a læknar lifa (lyfa?), Hm. 148.  
 i. A, að, but older læknði, Fms. x. 370; spelt læcnði, whence

lækning, but mod. læknaði:—to cure, heal, Barl. 9; en Ástríð leknði  
 hann, Fms. x. 370; lækna sár, Al. 99, Bs., passim in mod. usage.

læknari, a, m. a leech, = læknir, þorf. 70, Bs. i. 294.

lækning, f. a cure, as also the art of healing, Nj. 154, Sks. 117,  
 Stj. 625, Hom. 133, Bs. i. 639–643:—medicine, göð lækning, Pr. 473;

lækningar kaup, a fee for a cure, N. G. L. i. 67; lækningar lyf, a  
 medicine, Stj. 272, see lyf; lækningar bragð, a cure, Fms. viii. 442.

lækninga-maðr, m. a leech, = læknir.  
 læknir, m. a leech, physician, Sdm. 11, Nj. 89, MS. 623, 40, Fas. iii.

644, Hkr. ii. 376, Mar., Stj., Bs. i. 640 sqq., passim. COMPDS: læknis-  
 dómr, m. medicine, Stj. 126, Barl. 17. læknis-lf, n. a leech's fee,

Gpl. 149. læknis-ánger, m. the 'leech-finger,' digitus medicinalis, Stj. 191.  
 læknis-gras, n. a healing herb, Pr. 470. læknis-hendr, f. pl.

'leech-bands,' healing bands, Sdm. 4, Fms. v. 40. læknis-lyf, f. a  
 medicine, 656 B. 11, see lyf.

LÆKR, m. [i. e. lækr; Ivar Aasen læk], the umbilical cord, navel  
 string, a midwife's term, Stj. 198.

LÆKR, m. (i. e. lækr, = lækr, ægr, því fegra þykkir hljóði en lækr,  
 ægr, Skálda 178), gen. lækjar, dat. with the article lækjar, Ísl. ii. 339,

340, Fms. vi. 351; pl. lækir, gen. lækja, dat. lækjum:—a brook, rivulet,  
 Edda (Gl.), Nj. 69, 155, 244, Ísl. ii. 339, 340, Bs. i. 196, Dropl. 34.

Lv. 85, Fms. i. 252, 253, vi. 351, Fb. i. 414, passim, esp. in mod. Icel.,  
 in which lækr is always used instead of the Dan. bæk; bæjar-lækr, and

in many local names, Brjáns-lækr, Lækjar-bugr, Bs.; Lækjar-  
 skógr, etc. COMPDS: lækjar-duðra, u, f. a bird; see dókta.

lækjar-fall, n. a running brook, Lv. 85. lækjar-far, n. or -far-  
 vegr, m. the bed of a brook, Korm. 182. lækjar-gil, n. a ghyll with

a brook, Dipl. v. 19. lækjar-öss, m. the mouth of a brook, Ll. 250,  
 Eg. 185. lækjar-rás, f. a running brook, Stj. 163. lækjar-

spræna, u, f. a little brook.  
 læ-megin, see lémeigin, Stj. 16.

læmingr, m., pl. læmingjar:—a loom (bird) = lömr, Gisl. 67, cp. 155:  
 metaph., the phrase, i. læmingi, by stealth, Gisl. 155; in Vigl. 22 the new

Ed. reads i. fleymingi.  
 læna, u, f. [lón], a hollow place, vale.

LÆR, n., mod. lært, [A. S. lere; Scot. lyre = the fleshy parts of the  
 body; Old Engl. leere = skin; Dan. laar]:—the thigh, the leg above the

knee; hjó & lærit ok undan fótinn, Nj. 97, Glúm. 380; taka í mitt lær,  
 Fbr. 53; leysti holdit allt af lærinu, Róm. 239; blés upp allan fótinn,

lærit tók þá at grafa, Grett. 153; lærit upp at smá-pörnum, 154:—  
 of a beast, & lær galtanum, Gullþ. 15. II. a ham, of meat;

eða tvau lær hengi, þars ek hafða eitt etið, Hm. 66; þó at eitt lær hengi  
 upp, N. G. L. i. 349; lær oxans tvau ok báða bógana, Edda 45; lær af

þrévetrum oxu, Ö. H. L. 60; sjaldan liggjandi úlfir lær um getr, né sofandi  
 maðr sigr, Hm. 57.

LÆRA, ð, [Ulf. laisan = διδάσκω; A. S. læran; Old Engl. lere; Engl.  
 learn = to teach formerly, and sometimes so used still; Scot. lair or lear;

O. H. G. leran; Germ. lehren; Swed. lära; Dan. lære; in all changing  
 the s into r; the word may be a derivative from lesa (l), to gather; cp.

Lat. legere, to gather and to read]: I. to teach, with acc. or absol.;  
 þeirra kenningar lærðu oss, Hom. (St.): the disciple in acc., læra annan í

stað sinn, K. Þ. K. 60; hann lærði Ara prest, Hkr. (pref.); hvert sá maðr  
 er lærir aðra, Gd. 35; hann lét læra hann & vígími ok riddara-skap ok

allsháttir íþróttir, Fms. i. 97: lærðr & Látinu-tungu, K. Þ. K. 74; vel lærðir  
 til vápna ok riddara-skaps, Sks. 381; nema hjarta heyrðans lærisk af

helgum Anda, Greg. 19; lærask at e-m, to get information from a per-  
 son, Karl. 444; cp. lærðr below. II. to learn, in mod. usage

in this sense only, but seems not to occur in old writers, for Fas. ii. 67  
 is a paper MS., but cp. læra bók, Nd. 18 (a poem of the beginning of the

15th century).  
 lærandi, part. a teacher, Stj.

lær-djúpr, adj. deep in lore, a nickname, Bs.  
 lær-dómr, m. learning, scholarship, Bs. i. 8; hann hafði höfðingskap

mikinn ok lærðóm góðan, 90, passim: of the clergy, as opp. to the laity,  
 leikdómr, Bs., H. E. passim. COMPDS: lærðóms-bók, f. a book of learning.

lærðóms-græin, f. science. lærðóms-maðr, m. a scholar,  
 Bs. i. 98.

lærðr, part., [cp. Old Engl. lered], prop. 'taught,' and then learned, a  
 scholar; næmr ok vel lærðr, Bs. i. 127, K. Þ. K. 154; lærðir menn, opp.

to leikr menn (laymen); lærðr eða leikr, Dipl. ii. 13; in mod. usage = a  
 scholar; há-lærðr, bigb learned; ó-lærðr, unlearned; litl-lærðr, vel-lærðr,

freq.; see læra (l).  
 læri-dómr, m. learning, = lærðómr, Stj. 14, 64.

læri-dóttir, f. a 'lore-daughter,' female disciple, Stj. 157.  
 læri-faðir, m. a 'lore-father,' teacher, master, Sks. 307, 803, Post. 2

of the Fathers, eccl.  
 læri-móðir, f. a 'lore-mother,' female teacher, Greg. 27.

læri-mær, f. a female disciple, Stj. 158, Greg. 27.  
 læring, f. teaching, learning, in olden times esp. for holy orders; þá

seldu honum margir sonu sína til læringar, ok létu vígja til presta, Íb. 14.  
 Bs. i. 63; til fósturs eða læringar (education) eða farar, Grág. i. 172;



hann var settir til læringar, 623. 54.—*teaching, precept*, Hom. 108, 157; læringar=kenningar, Skálda 205 (in a verse).

læri-stóll, m. a *pulpit, chair*, Mart. 113.

læri-sunr, m. a '*lore-son*', *disciple*, Bs. i. 907.

læri-sveinn, m. a '*lore-swain*', *disciple*, Fms. i. 134, Gpl. 40; Eyjólfir virði þorlák mest allra sinna lærisveina, Bs. i. 91, and *passim* in the N. T. (the *disciples* of Christ), Vidal., *Pass.*: freq. in mod. usage = *schoolboy*.

lær-knúta, u, f. a *joint bone*.

lær-loggr, m. the *thighbone*, Fms. ix. 219, Edda 28, Sks. 372, Gullþ. 15.

LÆSA, t, [láss; Dan. *laase*], to *lock, shut*, with dat., læsti hón þegar loptinu innan, Nj. 7; var þeirri hurðin læst, Fms. iii. 67; þau voru öll læst innan borgar, xi. 74; hurðin var bæði læst innan ok útan, Hom. 120; læsti síðan skrifinu, Fms. vi. 402; kirkjur voru allar læstar, viii. 229;—to *shut one in*, hón fylgði þeim í úti-búr ok læsti þau þar, Ísl. ii. 108; var hestr Grettis læstr í húsi sterkliga, Grett. 113; læsa bréf, to *seal*, Róm. 247, Bs. ii. 122;—to *groove*, í hjalti sverðsins voru læstir lýfsteinar, Fas. iii. 244. 2. of a *beast of prey*; læsa klóm, hrammi, to *pierce or clasp with the claws*; hón læsti klómum inn að beini: *reflex.*, læsast or læsa sig, to *pierce, penetrate*; klæmar læstust inn að beini (of *claws*), mjúksár um limu logi mér læsir sig fast, Snót 128.

læsing, f. a *lock*.

læstr, part. *locked, having a lock*, Dipl. iii. 4.

LÆTTI, n. pl., in dat. látum, [Dan. *lader*, cp. lát], *manner*, also including *sound*; læti er tvennt, læti heitir rödd, læti heitir æði, Edda 110, Vsp. 18; engi þau læti, hljóð eða raddir, Skálda 172; hón kveðr við svá hátt ok óskurliga at slík læti þóttisk konunginn eigi heyrta hafa, Fb. ii. 26; við askranleg læti, Al. 142; honum þótti illt at heyrta læti þeirra, *their wailings*, Fms. iv. 369; bæði handa læti ok fóta, Sks. 116; lit ok læti, Skv. i. 39.

læ-virki, a, m. [A. S. *lawerc*; Old and North. E. *lawrock*], a *lark*, Edda (Gl.).

læ-viss, adj., and læ-víst, f., see læ.

Læzkr, adj. of *Lóm*, from the county Lóm in Norway, D. N.

LÖÐ, f., gen. laðar, [laða], *bidding, invitation*; laðar þurfi, Vpm. 8; buðumk hilmir löð, Höfuðl.; bjóða liðendum löð, Fsm. 3; þjóð-löð, *hospitable reception*, Hm. 4: in pr. names, Sigr-löð, *who invites victory*; Gunn-löð, Hm.

LÖÐ, f., gen. löðar, [Engl. *lathe*], a *smith's lathe*; kenna gull til sjóðs eða díguls eða löðar, Edda 84, freq. in mod. usage. löð-hyrr, m. the *fire of the lathe*, poet. for *gold*, Ísl. ii. 372 (in a verse).

löðr, n. *froth*, (and löðra, að), see laudr and laudra.

löðr-mannligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), *cowardly*, Grett. 90 A.

löðr-menni, n. a *coward, feeble person*, Fas. iii. 437.

löðrungr, see laudrungr.

löðuðr, m. a *bidder, inviter*, Ýt. 23.

Löðurr or Löduurr, m. [cp. Germ. *lodern*], one of the names of *Loki*,—Löduurr is the *Prometheus* of the Northern mythology, see læ and ödr. Odin, Hænir, and Löduurr were the three gods who created Ask and Embla, Vsp.: vinnr Löduurr, the *friend* of Lödur, = Odin, Ht. (Hkr. i. 88).

LÖG, n. pl. *laws*, see lag B. 2. in compds as a prefix = *lawful, legal*, as defined, ordered, prescribed in law, general, or the like.

lög-arfi, a, m. a *lawful heir*, Fms. ix. 333, Js. 28.

lög-ávöxt, m. *legal interest*; tunda fé sitt ok allan lögávöxt fjár síns, Bs. i. 68.

lög-baugr, m. a '*law-ring*', cp. baugr (II), the *payment of wergild*, Grág. ii. 171.

lög-beiðing, f. a *legal demand, legal call*, in pleading, Nj., Grág.

Lög-bergi or Lög-berg, n. the *Law-hill, rock of law*, where the Icel. legislature was held, see Grág., Nj. *passim*, and Mr. Dasent's Introduction to Burnt Njál, which contains a description and drawing of the place. Lögbergis-ganga, u, f. the *procession* (of the goðar) to the *Law-rock*, Grág. i. 26, Eg. 703, Fms. ii. 172.

lög-bindu, batt, to *bind, stipulate by law*, Fagrsk. 57.

lög-bjóða, baud, to *order, prescribe by law*, Jb. 170: lög-boðit, *law-bidden, ordered*.

lög-boð, n. a *legal bid*, at a sale, Grág. i. 198: a *lawful call*=lög-beiðing, Nj. 238:—a *law, ordinance*, mod.=laga-boð.

lög-bók, f. a '*law-book*', *code of laws*, Fms. vii. 305, viii. 277, K. þ. K. 24, N. G. L. i. 378, Ísl. Ann. 1271, 1272, 1280, D. N. *passim*: 'but as the Icel. Commonwealth has no fixed code, so the word never applies to Icel. previous to the union with Norway.

lög-bót, f. an *amendment of law*, K. þ. K. 24.

lög-brigðir, m. a *law breaker*, Eg. (in a verse).

lög-brot, n. a *breach of law*, Eg. 352. lögbrots-maðr, m. a *law breaker*, Mar.

lög-bú, n. a *lawful household*, Grág. ii. 39.

lög-deila, u, f. a *law quarrel, a cause before a court*, Bs. i. 75.

lögðir, m. [leggja], poet. a '*stabber*', *sword*, only in poetry, Lex. Poët.

lög-dómr, m. a *lawful court*, Grág. i. 17:—a *legal sentence*, Bs. i. 141.

lög-dýr, n. [lögri], a '*sea-deer*', *poet. a ship*, Lex. Poët.

lög-dæma, ð, to *adjudge by law*, D. N.

lög-dæmi, n. a '*law-doom*', *jurisdiction*.

lög-eggjan, f. *full provocation*, as defined by law, Nj. 154.

lög-eiðr, m. a *lawful oath*, an oath as ordered by law, Grág., *passim*:—a *nickname*, Lög-Eiðr, Bárð.

lög-eindagi, a, m. a *legal term*, Grág. i. 132, 399, K. þ. K. 174.

lög-eyrir, m., pl. lögaurar, *legal money, lawful tender, legal coin*, Grág. i. 88, 193, 391, 392, 466, ii. 245, K. þ. K. 172.

lög-faðmr, m. a *legal father, one prescribed by law*, Grág. ii. 91.

lög-fardagr, m. a *legal time for moving one's household*, Grág. ii.

lög-fasta, u, f. the *law-fast*, ordered by law, Grág. i. 293, K.]

102; lögföstu tíð, Post. 645. 77.

lög-fastr, adj. '*law-fast*', *domiciled*, Grág. i. 243, 245, 381, ii. 3.

lög-fá, fékk, to *take, receive, legally*, Fms. viii. 295.

lög-fákr, m. [lögri], the '*sea-steed*', *sea-horse*, Hým.

lög-fé, n. a '*law-fee*', of a fine, N. G. L. ii. 306.

lög-félag, n. a *lawful partnership*, of marriage, N. G. L. ii. 305.

lög-festa, t, = festa lög fyrir e-t, see festa (II. 2), N. G. L. i. 244.

334. Jb. 250, 331.

lög-festa, u, f. a *lawful title, right* in matters of possession, Norse law term answering to *lyritr* (II) in the Icel. law, N. G. L. i. Gpl. 362, 451.

lög-festing, f. = lögfesta, Dipl. i. 7.

lög-festr, f. a *lawful mooring*, of a whale, Sturl. ii. 28:—p a *lawful betrothal*.

lög-fóstr, n. a *fostering*, as defined in law, the fostering a child from 8th to its 16th year, Grág. ii. 45; see fóstr.

lög-fóstri, a, m. one who has given lögfóstr to another, Grág. ii.

lög-frétt, f. a *lawful query*, in pleading, Grág. i. 36.

lög-fróðr, adj. *learned in law*, Bs. i. 733.

lög-fræði, f. *law, jurisprudence*, Bárð. 173.

lög-fræðingr, m. a *lawyer, a man skilled in law*.

lög-fullr, adj. *lawful, legal*, Ld. 210, Ísl. ii. 379, Fs. 159, N. G. 306, *passim*.

lög-fundr, m. a *lawful meeting, public meeting*, Ld. 62, Fs. 60.

lög-föstrnun, f. *legal espousals*, Grág. i. 316.

LÖGG, f., gen. löggvar, Edda ii. 100 (in a verse); in mod. laglaggar; [Scot. *leggin*; Engl. *ledge*]:—the *ledge or rim at the bow of a cask*, Grág. i. 501, freq. in mod. usage; also of the inside of the *pad* er dálítið eptir í lögginni. 2. a *mark on sheep*, a small piece cut out of the side of the ear. COMPS: lögg-brotinn, Stj. with the ledge broken off. lögg-stokkinn, part. = lögg-brotinn, Stj.

lög-garðr, m. a *lawful fence*, as prescribed in law as to height and thickness, Grág. ii. 262, 266, 267.

lög-gilda, t, to *give lawful currency to*.

lög-gildi, n. *validity*.

lög-gildir, adj. of *full value, current*.

lög-giptr, part. *lawfully given away*, of a lady, D. N.

lög-gjafi and lög-gjafari, a, m. a *lawgiver*.

lög-gjof, f. a *legal gift*, Gpl. 271; *lawgiving, legislation*, (mod. löggæta, að þög, from lögg; Dan. *logre*=to wag the tail, of—to crouch abjectly, like a dog; hvat er þat it litla er ek löggæta snapvíst snapir, Ls. 44, a Æ. λεγ.

lög-gríð, n. a *lawful domicile*, Grág. i. 19, 149.

lög-heilagr, adj. *holy, sacred*, of days according to the canon of Grág., K. þ. K. *passim* (alla löghelga daga).

lög-heimili, n.=löggrið, Grág. i. 150, Nj. 33.

lög-hlið, n. a *gate as prescribed by law*, Grág. ii. 264.

lög-hreppr, m. a *Rape* (hreppr) as defined by law, Grág. i. 443.

lög-hverfð, f., or lög-hverfa, u, f. a *lawful fence*, D. N. v. 11.

lög-kaup, n. a *lawful bargain*, Grág. i. 148, K. þ. K. 70.

lög-kennandi, part. a '*law-surveyor*' to declare if a thing belongs to person or not, Grág. i. 424.

lög-kominn, part. *lawfully entitled to*, Jb. 244.

lög-krókar, m. pl. *law quibbles*, Fms. vii. 142, Sks. 439.

lög-kvöð, f. a *legal summons*, Grág. i. 35, Nj. 218.

lög-kæni, f. *skill in the law*, Nj. 236.

lög-kænn, adj. *versed, skilled in the law*, Nj. 222, Fms. vii. 12.

lög-kænska, u, f.=lögkæni, Fms. vii. 142.

lög-langr, adj. of *lawful length*, Jb. 407.

lög-lauss, adj. *lawless*, Sks. 77 new Ed.

lög-leið, f. a *lawful Leet* (meeting), K. þ. K. 68.

lög-leiða, d.=leiða í lög, to *bring* (a freedman) to the *free law*, (cp. to naturalise), Grág. i. 290. II. to introduce

(leiða e-t í lög), Bs. i. 720, freq. in mod. usage.

lög-leiga, u, f. *lawful rent*, Grág. i. 196, 217.

lög-leysa, u, f. *lawlessness, a lawless state*, Gpl. 361, Bs. i. 71.

134, Magn. 472, Fms. xi. 294, Sks. 339.

lög-liga, adv. *lawfully*, Nj. 188, K. Å. 54, Bs. ii. 96.

lög-ligr, adj. *lawful, legal*, Nj. i, Eg. 725, Fms. vii. 142, x. 3.

58, *passim*; ú-lögleg, *unlawful*.

lög-lyritr, m. a *lawful lyrit* (q. v.), Grág. i. 109.

lög-lýsing, f. a *legal declaration*, in pleading, Grág. i. 18, N.



**lögmaðr**, m. [old Swed. *lagman*; the president of the supreme court held in Orkney was called the *lagman*]:—*law-man*. In the Scandinavian kingdoms each legal community or state (*lög*) had laws, its own parliament (*lögþing*), and its own 'law-man' (*lagh-maðr*); the *lagman* was the first commoner and the spokesman of the people against the king and court at public assemblies or elsewhere; he was also the guardian of the law, and the president of the legislature and of the law courts. As in the heathen time laws were not written, the *lagman* had to say what was the law of the land in any case that came before the general assemblies, at least in Iceland, he had to 'say' (from memory) to the assembled people from the Law-hill (*lögberg*); hence in the Icelandic Commonwealth he was called *lög-sögu-maðr*, the 'law-speaker', 'law-sayer', 'speaker of the law', and his law or *lög-sögn* = 'law-speaking'. I. Sweden and Gothland were the classical lands of *lagmen*, for the whole kingdom consisted of commonwealths, each with its parliament, law-courts, and laws, who were all of them united under one king; see the records in the old Swedish laws, *Sveriges Gamla Lagar*, as edited by *Unger*, as also the classical account given of *lagman Thorgny* in *Ö. H. i. 71*.—*I hverri þessi deild landsins er sitt lögþing, ok sin lög, yfir lögmen ok lögmaðr, ... þat skulu lög vera sem hann réð upp at*; *ef konungr, eða jarl, eða byskupar fara yfir land ok eigu þing við lögmaðr, svara lögmaðr af heandi búenda ...; aðrir lögmenn allir skulu lögmen þess lögmanns er á Tiunda-landi er*, *Ö. H. 65*. 2. Norway the political institutions of the old patriarchal ages were disturbed through the wars and conquest of Harald Fairhair; the laws of Norway too have been preserved in a much more complete state than those of Sweden; of some of the most interesting only the eccl. section has been preserved, often in Icelandic or abridged. The most interesting records of the *lagmen* are not to be found in the Norse laws, but in the Sagas, e. g. the *Hák. S. Gamla*, ch. 71–80, 85–97 (in the *Flatey* book), in the *Þinga-páttir* in *Fms. vii. 123–150*, and in stray passages in other Sagas, in such phrases as *lögmen ok konungr*, *lögmenn*, *lögmaðr*, *lenda menn ok lögmenn ok alla alþýðu*, *Eg. 352*. 3. The Middle Age in Norway, and in Icel. after 1280, the *lagman* is a justice, who presided in the court *lögretta*, at the *lögþing* *passim*. 4. in the Icelandic Commonwealth, the officer who has been described above was specially called *lög-sögu-maðr*; *lögmaðr* is only used = *lagamaðr* = a lawyer,—*þat er ok, at þu skal svá górla þáttu alla upp segja, at engi viti einna miclogi honum vinski eigi fróðleikr til þess, þá skal hann eiga stefnu um lögmenn (lawyers, men skilled in law), en næstu dægr áðr, eðr Gr. i. 2, 3; þat skal allt hafa er finnsk á skrá þeirri er Háfiði er þat eitt af annarra lögmanna fyrirsögn (of other lawyers) til þvi í gegn, 7; Njáll var lögmaðr svá mikill (so great a lawyer), eingi fannsk hans jafningi, Nj. 30. At the union with Norway (1272) the *lög-sögu-maðr* of the Commonwealth was replaced by the *men of the Norse kind*, so that in the Sagas composed after 1272, e. g. the *Grettla* or in Sagas preserved in later transcripts, the *lagman* now and then confounded, and 'lögmaðr' was, by way of convenience, used of the *lög-sögu-maðr* of the old Commonwealth, cp. *Gr. i. 115, 173, 191* new Ed., Nj. 24, 164, 237 (v. l.), *Eg. 597*, *Ísl. ii. 208, 238, 256*, *Ísl. i. (Hungrv.) 62*, *Fms. iv. 115, 176*, *Ísl. i. 208*. H. edition has the true reading, being made from a vellum of the Commonwealth time. 5. two instances are recorded in the 10th century in Iceland, where a *lögmaðr* occurs as a county sheriff or officer, viz. in the *Háv. S.* (begin.) and the *Gr. ch. 10*; but both records seem to be spurious and adapted to things in Norway, for neither Saga is preserved in its pure text, but remoulded after the union; see *Maurer's Entstehung d. Stes. Beiträge*, 136 sqq. In Scandinavia during the Middle Ages the power of the king increased, so that of the old *lagman* little last died away. In England it is preserved in the Speaker of the House of Commons, whose very name recalls to mind the law of the old Scandinavian communities. II. a pr. name, compds: *lögmanns-dæmi*, n. the jurisdiction of a *lagman*, *Fms. v. 266*. *lögmanns-eiðr*, m. an oath of homage to a *lagman*, *Ípl. 66*. *lögmanns-leiðr*, adj. without a *lagman*, *Ann. lögmanns-fiskurðr*, m. a *lagman's* decree, *Jb. 170*. *lögmaðr*, n. a lawful mark on sheep, *Grág. i. 416*, *ii. 308, 309*. *lögmaðr*, n. prescription, rule of the law; skulum vér þat lögmaðr útgorðir várar er fyrr hefir verið, N. G. L. i. 104; með því skulu börn hans til arfs koma, 152; greiða lögmál, to solve a law, *Grág. i. 7*; hafði þat lögmál á verit, at ..., it was the old law, 309; lögskil, mæla lögmálum sínum, *Eg. 734*. 2. *lögmaðr*, n. a law, esp. in an eccl. sense; hlyðinn Guði ok hans lögmaðr, i. 263; Guð hafði þat birt í inu föru lögmáli, Stj. 42, 210 (of the old and new covenant), *Barl. passim*: in mod. sense, the Mosaic law, *Lögmálið*, N. T. Vidal, *Pass. compds*: *lögmaðr*, f. the book of the law, Stj. *lögmaðr*, n. pl. the*

tables of the law, Th. 10. **lögmaðr-staðr**, m. a law point, Germ. *recbtspunkt*, *Grág. i. 403*; hvat viltu þá gora fyrir lögmáls-staðinn? *Ísl. ii. 149*. **lögmaðr-örk**, f. the ark of the covenant, *Rb. 374*, *Pr. 77*. **lög-máli**, a, m. a law stipulation, *Grág. ii. 234, 246*, *Jb. 201*. **lög-met**, n. legal taxation, N. G. L. i. 90. **lög-metandi**, a, m. a legal taxpayer, surveyor, *Grág. i. 88, 397*. **lög-mót**, n. a 'law-meeting,' public meeting, *Fs. 43*. **lög-mælttr**, part. defined in the law, prescribed in the law; in the old oath, öll lögmælt skil, all pleadings or proceedings as prescribed in the law, Nj. 232; see *lögmaðr* below, which seems to be the older form. **lög-mætr**, adj. legitimate, as prescribed in the law; öll lögmæt skil af hendu leysa, *Grág. (Kb.) i. 46*; ok veita honum í því lögmæta björg, 78; lögmæt sök, a lawful case, *Fms. iii. 144*. 2. in mod. usage = lawful; ó-lögmætr, unlawful, not valid. **LÖGN**, f., pl. *lagnir*, [leggja], a net laid in the sea, opp. to a dragnet, *Gpl. 421*; lagnar skip, a boat used in laying down nets, *Eg. 4*, *Ö. H., D. N. ii. 89*; in plur., *lagnir*, the place where the nets are laid; sela-lagnir, nets for catching seals. II. a neut. pl., hans menn róu á sjó at fá græna fiska með lögn, ok nú urðu lögnin svá þung, at ..., *Þiðr. 71*. **lög-prettr**, m. a quibble in law, *Fms. vii. 120*. **lög-pundari**, a, m. a legal steel-yard, *Grág. i. 499*. **LÖGR**, m., gen. *lagnar*; dat. *legi*, pl. *legir*, *Lil. 31*; acc. *lögu*, *Fb. i. 525*, (in a verse); [A. S. *lagu*; cp. Engl. *lake*; O. H. G. *lagu*; Lat. *lacus*]:—the sea; koma um lög, to come by sea, *Vsp. 51*; in the allit. phrase, lopt ok lög, air and sea, *Sks. 47*, *Sk. 6*; lands eða lagar, on land or sea; or á landi eða legi, *Grág. ii. 171*, *Al. 107*; hvergi kom ek þar lands né lagar, at ..., *Ísl. i. 721*, *ii. 5, 122*; lagar hjarta, 'sea-beat', poet. for a stone, *Yt.*; lagar stöð, the sea steeds = ships, *Lex. Poët.*; stiga land af legi, *Hkv. Hjörv. 26*. 2. a local name of large lakes, e. g. Lögr = the Melar in Sweden, *Ö. H.*; or of a great estuary, við á þá er Tanais heitir ok þann lög er þar fellr ör, Stj. II. water, any liquid; tak lög af grasi, *Pr. 471*; síðan tók hann sér lög nökkurn, kastaði þar í öskunni, ok gördi af graut, *Fms. ii. 163*; lýsi, hunang ok allskyns lögr annarr, *K. Á. 206*; í vatni vörmu eða köldu, en öngum legi öðrum eða vökva, *H. E. i. 480*; af þeim legi er lekit hafði ór hausi, *Sdm. 13*; verpa lauki í lög, 8; spræna rauðum legi, *Ö. H.* (in a verse); sár-lögr, benja-lögr = blood; hræ-lögr, hjör-lögr, *Ísl.*, *Lex. Poët.*: lögr Sónar, Boðnar = the poetical mead, *Edda*; hver-lögr *Öðins*, *id.*, *Ht.* III. the Rune **Þ**, (A. S. *lagu*.) **lög-ráðandi**, part. a legal guardian, warden, *Grág. i. 162* [cp. Germ. *vormund*, as also *vollmündig*], *K. p. K. 158*; at hann mundi réttir lögráðandi fyrir dóttur sinni, *Lv. 32*; hann lét móður sína lögráðandi, *Ld. 62*. **lög-rán**, n. loss of right, injustice, lawless dealing, N. G. L. i. 88, *Eb. 26* new Ed. (in a verse). **lög-rengd**, f. a legal challenge, *Grág. i. 17, 31*. **lög-rengja**, d, to quasb a suit; l. mál, *Þiðr. 74*, (lögrinn, qs. lögrengt.) **lög-rétt**, f. a public fold for gathering and dividing sheep when driven in from the pastures, *Grág. i. 417*, *Jb. 292*. **lög-rétta**, u, f. I. 'law-mending,' an ordinance; þat væri góð lögrétta er konungrinn gaf um konunglega refsing, *Sks. 670*. II. as a law term, the name of the legislature of the Icel. Commonwealth, either from rétta lög, to make the law right, or perh. better from rétt, a fence, qs. a law-fence, law-yard, law-court, from being held within the sacred circle, called vé-bönd; for the word is used of the place as well as of the body sitting there, e. g. ganga til lögrétts, to proceed to the l., Nj. 150. 2. in the Norse law, as also in Iceland after the union with Norway, lögrétta was the public court of law held during the general assembly (*þing*), and presided over by the *lagman*; the members (lög-rétts menn) were delegated from all the counties represented in the assembly, see N. G. L. ii. 10 sqq., as also *Jb. Þingfara-balk*, ch. 2. 3. in the Icel. Commonwealth the lögrétta was the legislative held during the althing on the lögbergi (q. v.), and consisted of the forty-eight Goðar (see goði); it was presided over by the lögsögu-maðr (see lögmadr), and controlled all laws and licences (ráða lögum ok lofum), and was the supreme power in the land; for its power, composition, and duties, see esp. *Íb. ch. 5*, *Grág. passim*, esp. the Lögrétts-páttir or section of the lögrétta, the Þingskapa-páttir, the Njála, and the Sagas passim; of mod. writers, *Maurer's Beiträge*, *Dasent's Introduction to Burnt Njál*. compds: lögrétts-fé, n. the treasury of the l., from which the lögsögu-madr was paid, *Grág. i. 3*. lögrétts-madr, n. [lagraetman, Jamieson], a member of the lögrétta, in Icel. sense, *Grág. i. 8*; in Norse sense, *Jb. 1*. lögrétts-seta, u, f. a seat in the l., *Grág. i. 4*. lögrétts-skipan, f. the order, constitution of the l., as to the number of its members, *Jb. 9*, *Nj. 150*. lögrétts-páttir, m. the section of law of the l., *Grág. i. 4*. lögréttr, m. a 'law-right,' lawful due; biskup býðr at gjalda fyrir málit sex hundruð, ok kallar biskup meir en tvá lögrétts, *Ísl. i. 492*. lög-ripting, f. = lagaripting, *Dipl. ii. 12*. lög-rjúfa, rauf, to dissolve by law, *Jb. 122 A*. lög-rúning, f. a legal challenge, of neighbours or judges, *Nj. 235*. lög-ræna, t, to deprive of law, to treat unfairly and in a lawless manner, *Gpl. 542*, *Ísl. i. 737*.



**lög-ræningr**, m. a person who has been wronged or cheated of his lawful right, Eg. 526, Fms. vii. 65.

**lög-saga**, u. f. 'law-saying,' 'law-speaking,' pronouncing the law, Fms. ix. 332; þá bað hann þóri lögmenn birta sína lögsögu, 335.

**II.** the office of the lögsögu-maðr in Iceland, and lögmadr (lagman) in Sweden and Norway (from segja lög, to speak the law): the phrases, taka lögsögu, hafa lögsögu, þar næst tók Hramn lögsögu næstr Hængi, ok hafði tuttugu sumur, Jb. 6, passim; for Norway, see Fms. ix. 330, 332; for Icel., see Íb., Kristni S., Grág., Nj. passim; as for the public reading of the law from the Law-hill (upp-saga) see Grág. i. 2, 3: (cp. the legal usage of the Isle of Man.)

COMPS: lögsögu-maðr, m. the 'law-speaking man,' the lagman or law-speaker of the Icel. Commonwealth, see the remarks s. v. lögmadr; for the office, duties, etc. see Grág., esp. the Lögsögumanns-þáttir or section of the l., the Íb., Kristni S. ch. 11, Nj., etc.; for a list of the Icel. lögsögumenn from 930–1280 A.D. and lögmenn from 1280–1800, when the office and name were abolished, see Safn ii. 1 sqq. The lögsögumadr was during the first hundred years (930–1030) elected for life, afterwards for a shorter time (three years); his tenure of office formed the groundwork for the chronology of Ari the historian in his work the Icelander Book.

**lögsögumanns-rúm**, n. the seat of the law-speaker in the lögrétta, Grág. i. 37, (the opening of the courts fixed at the hour when the sun shone on the seat of the l.) **lögsögumanns-þáttir**, m. the section of law about the lagman (see lögmadr), Grág. i. 1–4.

**lög-sagðr**, part. pronounced, declared as law, Gpl. 27.

**lög-sagnari**, a, m. = lögrétta-madr.

**lög-samðr**, part.; lögsamðr dómr, a sentence lawfully pronounced, lawful sentence, N. G. L. i. 19, Gpl. 27.

**lög-samkváma**, u. f. a lawful meeting, Grág. i. 296.

**lög-samligr**, adj. = lögligr, H. E. i. 456, Eg. 725, Hom. 33.

**lög-samr**, adj. lawful, Stj. 311.

**lög-segjandi**, part. 'law-sayer,' a person who lawfully pleads or takes part in public affairs, any free citizen of full age, Grág. ii. 31.

**lög-sektr**, adj. convicted, declared guilty, Grág. ii. 63, Sturl. i. 101.

**lög-sekt** or **lög-sekð**, f. 'law-guilt,' penalty, one of the three degrees of outlawry, Grág. i. 119.

**lög-silfr**, n. standard silver, Grág. i. 392, cp. 500.

**lög-sjándi**, part. a 'law-seer,' surveyor; hafit ér nökkut lögsjándr til kvadda! Eb. 56, Grág. i. 392, 393, 504, ii. 31.

**lög-skil**, n. pl. 'law-business,' such as pleading, or any public duties in the courts or in the lögrétta; Mördur gígja mælti lögskil af vanda sínum, Nj. 3; hverr sá maðr er þar þurfti lögskil af hendi at leysa at dómi, skyldi áðr eð vinna ..., Landn. 258; allir þeir menn er lögskil nokkur skulu mæla at dómum á alþingi, hvárt er þeir skulu sakir sækja ok verja, eðr bera vætti eðr kvíðu, ok skulu þeir vinna eiða, áðr þeir mæli þeim málum, svá at dómdend heyrir, Grág. i. 56.

**II.** a lawful procedure; ef maðr skýtr niðr úmaga með engi lögskil (unlawfully), Grág. i. 297.

**lög-skilnaðr**, m. a legal divorce, Grág. i. 367.

**lög-skipan**, f. an ordinance, Grett. 97.

**lög-skipti**, n. a lawful sharing, Grág. i. 425.

**lög-skrá**, f. a law scroll, Sks. 22.

**lög-skuld**, f. a legal debt. **lögskuldar-maðr**, m., and -kona, u. f. a male (female) legal debtor, Grág. i. 221, 233, 339, ii. 69, 70.

**lög-skylda**, u. f. a legal obligation, Grág. i. 73: = lögskuldr, Vápn. 10.

**lög-skyldr**, adj. legally obliged, bound by law, Grág. i. 280:—prescribed by law, K. þ. K. 102, 124.

**lög-skyldugr**, adj. 'law-bound,' ordered by the law, K. Á. 9.

**lög-sókn**, f. an action at law, Gpl. 217.

**lög-spakr**, adj. law-wise, learned in law, Bs. i. 640.

**lög-speki**, f. 'law-wisdom,' jurisprudence, Ísk. ii. 205.

**lög-spekingr**, m. a 'law-sage,' a great lawyer, 655 iv. 2.

**lög-spurning**, f. a lawful question, in pleading, Grág. i. 19.

**lög-stakkgarðr**, m. a stack-yard as prescribed by law, Grág. ii. 286.

**lög-stefna**, u. f. a lawful summons, Grág. i. 39, 374, Nj. 240.

**lög-sögn**, f. the jurisdiction of a lagman (see lögmadr); þessi friðr skal standa um alla þessa lögsögn, Gpl. 450.

**II.** the office = lög-saga; hafa lögsögn, Fms. ix. 332, Landn. 321. **2.** a declaration of a lagman; þér hafit optarr eggjat Skúla at kalla til Noregs en lögsögn Ámunda, 333, K. Á. 216.

**lögsögu-maðr**, see lögmadr and lögsaga.

**lög-taka**, tók, to receive by law; messu-daga lögtekná, K. þ. K. 124; alla lögtekná daga, Vm. 132; þú ert miklu ærri maðr at aldri en svá, at vér hafim hér lögtekná í Jónsborg, at vera í sveit með oss, Fms. xi. 93.

**2.** to accept as law; þá er Kristni var lögtekin, Fs. 77; lögtekin Jónsbók á Íslandi, á alþingi, Ísl. Ann. 1281, Bs. i. 720, passim.

**lög-tala**, u. f. a recital of the law (by the bishop); koma til þings ok telja þar lögtalu fyrir mönnum, N. G. L. i. 378, v. 1.

**lög-tekning**, f. the introduction of a law, Magn. 512.

**lög-tíðir**, f. pl. = the eccl. bora canonice, Grág. i. 142.

**lög-tífund**, f. a lawful tide, Grág. i. 379, K. þ. K. 140.

**lög-nautr**, m., prop. a messmate, Orkn. 442, Fms. vi. 6, Sks.

Stj. 436:—a mate, colleague, companion, Fms. vii. 268, Gpl. 20, 51.

**lög-neyti**, n. messmateship, Sks. 293.

**lög-veð**, n. a lawful bail, Grág. ii. 234, 235.

**lög-vellir**, m. [lög], a boiler, Hym. 6.

**lög-verja**, varði, to protect by law, D. N.

**lög-vernd**, f. protection by law, D. N.

**lög-villa**, u. f. a fraudulent procedure, Grág. i. 21, Nj. 235, 237.

**lög-villr**, adj. mistaken in point of law, Grág. i. 316.

**lög-vitr**, adj. = lögsprakr, Nj. 222, Bárð. 171.

**lög-vitrngr**, m. = lögspekingr.

**lög-vizka**, u. f. = lögspeki, Skálda 207 (in a verse).

**lög-vörn**, f. a lawful point of defence, in pleading; ok finna þeir lögvarnir í málinu, ok horfði til þess at þorkell mundi verða sekt, G. 347, Nj. 111, Grág. i. 41, 425.

**lög-vöxtr**, m. legal interest, = lögvöxtr, Grág. i. 198.

**lög-þáttir**, m. a section of the law, Grág. i. 2, Bs. i. 707.

**lög-þing** and **lög-þingi**, a, m., also spelt löðging, Ó. H. 64; [lagþing; Orkneys lawting, Jamieson]:—a Norse, Swed., and Dan term, a general assembly or parliament, a general assembly of community 'lög,' thus answering to alþingi, which word is peculiar to Icel., whereas löðging is not used in the Grágás or the Sagas of the Icel. Commonwealth, except in a derived sense; en er kvað var í Svíþjóð, þá hélz þar þó löðging ok markaðr, Ó. H. 64; hverri þessi deild landans er sitt löðging, ok sín lög, 65; á hana sækja á löðgingi því er hér er í þessu fylki, en þat er þráðamess, Fms. vii. 133; þvíat ek hygg þat lög vera, ... at mál yrði eytt á löðgingum, at þaðan af skyldi aldrei verða uppreist þess máls, 142; skal til vegar ganga á löðgingi einhverju, Frosto-þingi, Gula-þingi, Heiðsævis-þingi, 136, (opp. to the lesser fylkis-þingi); var hann í konungs tekinn á hverju löðgingi, Fb. ii. 369; vér skulum löðging eiga á tólf mánaðum hverjum, Bótólfs messu aptan, í Gulöy á þingi réttum, Gpl. 5.

**II.** in Norway and Sweden, in the later Middle Ages, it came to mean a law court of a district, a kind of county court, presided over by the lagman, see D. N. passim, and Schlyter s. v. löðging.

**2.** in Iceland at the union with Norway, the old althing was remodelled in Norse style, and even the old name althing was abolished and replaced by the Norse lagþing; thus in the Jb., at skulum löðgingi vart eiga at Óxará á þingstað réttum; whence löðgingis-bækkr, f. pl. the records of the lagþing. löðgingis-maðr, a member of the lagþing, Gpl. 21. löðgingis-skrifari, a, m. the secretary of the lagþing, Esp. passim.

**III.** in Iceland in the later time, a public meeting; Gunnarr reið til allra mannfunda ok lög, Nj. 113; þann þing skyldi hverr goði hafa á hendri sér til löðging, þeirra er hann skýti sjálfir heyja, Landn. 258, Fms. 139.

**LÖM**, f., pl. lamar, mod. lamir, [lama], the binges, esp. of a cheater; hjarir (q. v.) of a door; lamar á bak en hespur fyrir, of a shrine v. 120, freq. in mod. usage.

**lömbungr**, m. [lamb], a nickname, Sturl. iii. 187.

**LÖN**, f., pl. lanar, mod. lanir, a small oblong bayrick, freq. in mod. usage; poet., hræs lanar, heaps of corpses, Höfuðl. 2. [cp. löng lane], a row of houses, D. N. ii. 498, iii. 862.

**löngr** and **löngrum**, adv., see langr.

**löngrum-orðinn**, long-talker, long-winded talker, used as a verb in king Harald's parting words to the poet Arnór—kom sjá til máls löngrum-orðinn, he came for something, that long-talker! Mork. 1.

Fms. vii. 198 the passage is corrupted into kom svá næst til Noregs the transcriber who did not understand the king's banter.

**LÖPP**, f., gen. lappar, pl. lappar and lappir, a paw, of dogs and cats.

**LÖSKR**, adj., acc. löskvan, [cp. Engl. lazy; in early Swed. mader = a bachelor, loska-kona = a spinster, loska-lagbe = stupran Swed. losk, Dan. luske, and Icel. lið-leskja]:—weak, idle; löskvan mann, Fas. ii. (in a verse); löskr mun hann ær heitinn, Am. 57; þátt, the weak side (in a moral sense), Harms. 13.

**LÖSTR**, m., gen. lastar, Ó. H. 176, line 3; mod. lösts; dat. löstir; acc. löstu:—a fault, flaw; en ef löstir eru á, Gpl. 499; er vér köllum nykrat eðr finngalknat, Skálda 187; brag-löstr, a verbal fault, Sigvatr: allit., kost ok löst, Nj. 23, see kost; löstu ok Hm. 134; skap-löstr, fault of temper, Ó. H. 176:—a blunder, pentarans, Mar.

**II.** metaph. in a moral sense, misbehaviour; hann skal bæta kirkjunni löstinn (bis miseducation) tólf aurum, 126; ekki nema löstir þeir só at þeim at þau verði at verri, 275.

**2.** a vice; löstr ofdrykkjunnar, Fms. viii. 251; ek sé löstinn, Ó. H. 175, freq. in mod. usage, N. T., Vidal., Pass.

**lasta-fullr**, adj. full of flaws, Skálda 188. **lasta-lauss**, adj. guileless, in a physical and moral sense, Stor. 3, Grág. i. 501; lasta-hestr, Vm. 65.

**LÖT**, f., pl. latar, [latr], dissuasion; telja latar á e-u, to tell it to the backs, dissuade, Sturl. ii. 55; konungr fór mjök undan ok taldi á á um ferð þessa, Fas. iii. 143.

**lötra**, að, = latra, [Engl. loiter]:—to loiter, lag behind careless



## M

(mm), the twelfth letter of the alphabet, was in the oldest Runic letters (the Golden horn, the stone in Tune) figured **M**, and in the common Runes **ϥ** and **ϥ**, whence later, the top being left **ϥ** and **ϥ**; all these forms being clearly derived from the old **ϥ**. Its ancient name was **maðr** (a man)—**maðr** er moldar-auki, in a Runic poem; but the likeness of **ϥ** to a man with uplifted hands is accidental.

**SPELLING, CHANGES.**—The *m* is sounded as in English and other Runic languages: it is usually single in the words *fim*=five, *um*=from=fram, but erroneously, for it is sounded double, agreeing with the etymology. Changes: 1. peculiar to the Northern Runic is the interchange of *mn* and *fn* when both letters are radical; *mn*, *nemna*,=nafn, nefna; *smn*, *samna*,=safn, safna; *jamn*=*jumna*, *sömn*,=sofna, svefn; *hemna*=hefna; *stamn*=stafr; *stomn*=*stam*; *hramn*=hrafn: the oldest Icelandic vellums frequently use the *mn*, *namn*, *samna*, *hramn*, *jamn*, but more rarely in other instances, *Blas* 46; *emni*, *Arna-Magn.* 302. 3; *somna*, *MS.* 623. 34; *sömn*, *J. H. L.* 82, 83; *sjömn*, *Pd.* 14; it is still sounded instead of *fn* *önd*, as in *hefnd*, *proncd.* *hemd*, *Hom.* 7, 18; *stemdi*=*stefndi*: the *h* prevailed in the Icel., and is used in the Editions, as also in mod. usage: on the other hand, the Swedish has throughout adopted *m*; thus, *Swed. bamm*=Icel. höfn, *Engl. baven*; *Swed. lämna*=Icel. *þan. leyna*; *Swed. ämne*=Icel. efni; each language has taken care without regard to etymology, for in some of the words *f* is used in others *m*.

2. otherwise *m* and *f* seldom interchange, as the threefold form of the particle of, *um*, *umb*; *himinn*, *himneskr*, *lunn*, *hifneskr*; *nema* (*nisi*), *cp.* *Goth. niba*; *hvilmt* and *hvilft*, as also *Mal-kólfr*=*Mal-kolmr*, *þjálf* and *þjálm*, *skelmir* and *skelm*. II. in vellums *m* is dropped in the 1st pers. plur. of the pron. *vér*, *vit*, thus *höfu vér*, *eigu vit*, but in mod. usage *vi*; hence comes the Norse form *mér* (plur.), *mit* (dual), by an interchange of the *v* and substitution of the final *m* from the preceding *v*: in öllu-megin, báðu-megin, etc., see *megin*. In old vellums *Q* is used to mark a double *m*, thus *frammi*=*frammi*; in most medial or final *m* is marked by a stroke above the line. The *u* is often used for the word *maðr*.

*maðr*, *ad.* to become maggoty, *Stj.* 91: *maðkaðr*, part. maggoty. *KR.* m. [*Ulf. mada*=*μαδά*; *A. S. madu*; *O. H. G. mado*; *maðe*, an augmented form, *Engl. maggot*, *qs. madog*; *Dan. mak*, Norse *makk*, *Ivar Aasen*; *Scot. mauch*]:—a maggot, grub, a divergarnir höfðu kviknat sem maðkar í holdi ýmis . . . ok *maðkar*, *Edda* 9; *vall hann allr möðukm í hel*, *Rb.* 414; *maðka*, *Fb.* ii. 78; síðan hitti þorbjörn í maðka-sjó sem liggir *Vandi.* . . . ok maðkr ás smó neðan skipit til úfæru, *A. A.* 198; *er drögu vér maðka digirari manns læri*, *Al.* 174, *Stj.* 91, *Sks.* 50; of an insect; ámu-maðkr, a rain worm; sjó-maðkr, sea worms, *id.* 438; skel-maðkr, worms with shells, *id.* maðka-veita, *u.* *id.* of maggots.

*sjór*, *m.* a sea full of worms, *þorf.* *Karl.* 438. *smoginn*, part. worm-eaten, of drift timber, ships.

*A. R.* m., *qs. mann-r*, which form also occurs in old poets, *engi rannvi*, *Vellekla*, (for the change of *nn* before *r* into *ð* see the addition to letter N); *gen. manns*, *dat. manni*, *acc. mann*, *plur. menn*, *er*; with the article, *mennir*, so always in old writers, but in *mennir* erroneously, as if from *mennir*: the plur. *meðr*, answer to *sing. maðr*, occurs in old poets—*meðr vituð öðling aðra*, *Fms.* 37, *n. a verse*; *Norð-meðr róa naðri*, *vi.* 309 (*n. a verse*); *meðr úkitt veðr*, *Edda* 102; *hírd-meðr*, *veðja*, *Rekst.*, all verses of the 12th centuries; *er meðr Myrkvíð kalla*, *Akv.* 5; *meðr hlutu* *75 new Ed.* (*n. a verse*): *gen. pl. manna*, *dat. mönnum*, *acc. menn*. In Ballads and Rímur after the 15th century, and hence in eccl. of later times, a nom. *mann* is now and then used, esp. in compds and by Germ. and Engl., e.g. *hreysti-mann*, *Skíða R.* 58; or *hake of rhyme*, *ætla þú ekki*, *áumr mann* | *af komast muni* *hann*, *Pass.* 14, 17: [*Ulf. manna*=*άνθρωπος*; in other Teut. spelt *man*, or better *mann*.]

*A. man*=*Lat. homo*, *Gr. άνθρωπος*, also *people*; *eigi víl ek manninn* *þvíat mér* *er maðrinn skyldur*, *þat* *er frá manni* *at maðr* *er vel auðigr* *at fé*, *Nj.* 51; *mennskr maðr*, a manlike *man being*, opp. to giants or beings of superhuman strength, *Gm.* *er* *hér komnir* *er menn skal kalla*, *en líkari* *er* *þeir þursum* *þok sýn* *en mennskum mönnum*, *Eg.* 110; *afþjóm núl ekki* *er* *me* *um* *at eiga*, *Nj.* 97; *þat hafa gamlir menn mælt*, *at þess manns* *líf* *er* *verð* *af hann félli* *á grúfu*, *Eg.* 107; *þeir ungu menn* (*the* *ple*) *elskask sín í millum*, *Mar.*; *þótt nokkut væri þústr* *á með* *grum mönnum*, *Ld.* 200; *þjóldi manns*, *múgr manns*, *Fms.* ii. 31. 245; *þykkir mönnum nokkur várkunni til þess*, 192; var

*þat margra manna mál*, *at . . .*, *Eg.* 537, *Fms.* i. 45; *er þat lílt manni*? *Eg.* 604; *sá maðr*, *þat person*, *K. þ. K.* 4; *manna bezt*, *fríðastr . . . the best, fairest . . . of men*, *passim*; *allra manna bezt*, *beyond all men, best of all men*, *Bs.* i. 67; *kona var enn þríði maðr*, *Hkr.* iii. 184; *hvárr þeirra manna*, *each of the wedded pair*, *Grág.* i. 476; *góðir menn*, *good men*! in addressing, *passim*: *allit*, *Guði ok góðum mönnum*, *to God and all good men*, *Bs.* i. 68; sayings, *maðr skal eptir mann lífa*, *man shall live after man* (as a consolation), *Eg.* 322: *maðr er manns gaman*, *man is man's comfort*, *Hm.* 46; whence *huggun* *er manni mönnum* *at*, *Pass.* 2. 10: *maðr eptir mann*, *man after man*, *in succession*; or, *maðr af manni*, *man after man*, *in turn*: *sýndi maðr manni*, *man shewed it to man*, *it went round from hand to hand*, *Fms.* vi. 216; *nú segir maðr manni þessi fagnaða-tíðendi*, *Bs.* i. 181, *þíðr.* 142; *kunni þat maðr manni* *at segja* *at Bróðir felldi Brján*, *Nj.* 275.

2. phrases, *þat veit menn* (the verb in sing., the noun in plur.), *every one knows that* *it to be sure*! *Art.* 31, 62, *Karl.* 48; *meðr of veit*, *Sighvat*: *mod. viti menn*! with a notion of irony; thus also *menn segja*, *men say*, (in old poet. usage elliptically, *kveða*=*Lat. dicunt*, *Vpm.* 24, 26, 28, 30, *Gm.* 13, *Hdl.* 42, *Hm.* 11; *kváðu*, *people said*, *Vm.* 33): the sing. *maðr*=*Fr. on*, *mod. Dan.* *man* (in *Dan. man siger*), is not vernacular.

3. in compds, *kvenn-maðr*, a woman; *karl-maðr*, a man; of families, *Mýra-menn*, *Síðu-menn*, *Landn.*: *inhabitants*, *people*, *Norð-menn*, *Norsemen*; *Noregs-menn*, *the men of Norway*; *Athenu-menn*, *Athenians*; *Korintu-menn*, *Corinthians*: of condition of life, *leik-menn*, *laymen*; *kenni-menn*, *clergymen*; *búand-menn*, *peasants*; *valds-menn*, *rulers*; *kaup-menn*, *merchants*; *sjó-menn*, *seamen*; *vinnu-menn*, *labourers*. 4. degree in a lineage; *at þríðja*, *fjórða*, *fimta . . . manni*, *in the third, fourth, fifth . . . degree*, *Grág.* i. 321; *manni fimari en systrungr . . . one degree remoter than . . .*, used of odd degrees (e.g. four on one side and three on the other), *ii.* 172; *hann var manni firr en systrungr Bárðar*, *he was an odd second cousin of B.*, *Bárð.* 165; hence *tvi-mennningar*, *þri-mennningar*, *fjór-mennningar . . . a second, third, fourth . . . cousin*, *passim*.

II. a man, *Lat. vir*; *vér höfum þrjú skip ok hundruð manna á hverju*, *Fas.* ii. 521; *síðan fór hann til manna sinna*, *Fms.* v. 514; *greiða eyri gulls hverjum manni*, 278; *hann fór með of manns yfir landit*, *iv.* 146; and so in countless instances: *Sigurðar-menn*, *the followers of S.*; *Tuma-menn*, *konungs-menn*, *Krist-menn*, *kross-menn*, *vii.* 293, 299, *Ó. H.* 216. 2. a husband; *Guð er Kristinnar andar maðr* *er honum giptisk í trú*, *Greg.* 31: *freq.* in mod. usage, *maðrinn minn*, *my husband*!  *dóttur-maðr*, a son-in-law.

3. metaph., *vera maðr fyrir e-u*, *to be man enough for it*, *able to do it*; *eg er ekki maðr fyrir því*, *maðr til þess*, *id.*; *hann sýndisk eigi maðr til* *at setjask í svá háleitt sæti*, *Bs.* i. 743; *mikill*, *lítil*, *maðr fyrir sér*, *to be a great, strong, weak man*, and the like.

## III. the

Rune *m*, see introduction.

C. COMPS. *manns-* and *manna-*: *manns-aldr*, *m.* a man's life, *generation*, 623. 10, *Fms.* viii. 240, *Fas.* i. 406. *manns-bani*, *a. m.* 'man's bane', a man-slayer, *Js.* 49, *Nj.* 119. *manns-barn*, *n.* a 'man's bairn'; in the phrase, *hvert m.*, *every child of man*, *Sturl.* i. 47. *manna-bein*, *n. pl.* human bones, *Fms.* i. 230. *manns-blóð*, *n.* human blood, *Nj.* 59, *Fms.* iii. 125. *manna-búkar*, *m. pl.* corpses of slain, *Fms.* iii. 7, xi. 355. *manna-bygð*, *f.* human abodes, opp. to the wilderness, *Fms.* i. 215. *manna-bær*, *m.* dwelling-houses, *Ann.* 1390. *manns-bætr*, *f. pl.* *vergeild*, *Eg.* 259. *manns-efni*, *n.* a man to be; *gott-m.* (see *efni*), *Eg.* 368, *Fms.* i. 174, *Fær.* 231. *manna-farvegur*, *m.* a foot-path, *Gpl.* 539. *manns-fingr*, *m.* a human finger. *manna-forráð*, *n.* 'man-sway', rule, dominion; the godord or priesthood is often in the Laws and Sagas so called, *Hrafn.* 21, *Nj.* 149, *Grág.*, *Isl.* ii. 402, *Fms.* x. 45. *manna-forræði*, *n.*=*mannaforráð*, *Nj.* 231, *Ld.* 310. *manns-fót*, *m.* a human foot, *Hkr.* ii. 114. *manna-fundur*, *m.* a meeting of men, *Grág.* i. 420. *manns-fylgja*, *u. f.*, or *manna-fylgjur*, *f. pl.* *fetches of men*, *Lv.* 69, *Fs.* 68; see *fylgja*. *manna-för*, *n. pl.* men's footprints, *Eg.* 578. *manna-grein*, *f.* distinction of men, *Fms.* vii. 21. *manns-hauss*, *m.* a human skull, *þorf.* *Karl.* 242. *manns-háir*, *n.* human hair, *Edda* 4, *Fas.* iii. 266. *manns-hold*, *n.* human flesh, *Fms.* xi. 235. *manna-hugir*, *m. pl.*, see *hugr* III. 2, *Háv.* 55, *þórð.* 17 new Ed. *manna-hús*, *n. pl.* men's houses, *Fbr.* 77: *human abodes*. *manns-höfuð*, *manna-höfuð*, *m.* the human head, *K. Á.* i. *Fms.* x. 280, *Nj.* 275. *manns-hönd*, *f.* a human hand, *Fas.* i. 66. *manns-kona*, *u. f.* a man's wife, married woman, *Grág.* i. 335, 337, 341, 344, 380, *Bs.* i. 777, *Sks.* 340. *manna-lát*, *n.* the loss of men, loss of life, death, *Nj.* 248, *Eg.* 585, *Orkn.* 296. *manns-lát*, *n.* a person's death, decease; *heyrta mannslát*, *to hear of a person's death*. *manns-líf*, *n.* man's life, *Hom.* 6. *manns-líki*, *n.* human shape, *Edda* 9. *manna-lof*, *n.* praise of men, *Hom.* 83. *manna-mál*, *n.* human voices, human speech, *Nj.* 154; or *manns-mál*, *id.*, in the phrase, *það heyrst ekki manns-mál*, *no man's voice can be heard*, of a great noise. *manna-missir*, *m.* the loss of men, *Sturl.* iii. 7, *Fas.* ii. 552. *manns-morð*, *n.* murder, *N. G. L.* i. 256. *manna-mót*, *n.*=*mannfundr*, *Grág.* i. 343. *manns-mót*, *n.* manly mien, 'manfulness', *Fms.* i. 149, xi. 86; *þat er manns-mót* *ad honum*, *he looks like a true man*. *manna-munr*, *m.* distinction, difference of men, *Bs.* i. 855. *manna-múgr*, *m.* a crowd of people,



Fær. 12. **manns-mynd**, *f. the human shape*, Stj. 147. **mannareid**, *f. (a body of) horsemen*, Nj. 206. **mannasafnaðr**, *m. = mannsafnaðr*, Ísl. ii. 83. **mannaseta**, *u. f. men staying in a place*, Ld. 42. **mannaskipan**, *f. the placing of people, as at a banquet*, in battle, Korm. 62, Sturl. i. 20, ii. 237. **mannaskipti**, *n. pl. exchange of men*, Germ. *auswechslung*, Hkr. i. 8. **mannaslóð**, *f. 'man's sleuth', a track of men*, Sturl. i. 83. **mannaspor**, *n. pl. men's footprints*, Sturl. ii. 90, Eg. 578, Landn. 191. **mannastyrkr**, *m. help*, Þórð. 74. **mannasettir**, *m. a daysman, peacemaker*, Fms. x. 51, Eb. **mannataka**, *u. f. a reception of men, strangers*, Fb. ii. 194. **mannatal**, *n. = manntal*, Hkr. ii. 340. **mannsváði**, *a. m. danger of life*, Fms. viii. 224. **mannavegr**, *m. a road where men pass*, opp. to a wilderness, Grett. 115 A, Ld. 328. **mannaverk**, *n. pl. = mannvirki*, *man's work, work by human hands*, Fb. i. 541. **mannavist**, *f. a human abode*, Fms. i. 226, Jb. 9, Orkn. 434. **mannavit**, *n. 'man's wit', human understanding, reason*, Nj. 106. **mannavöld**, *n. pl.*; in the phrase, *e-t er af manna-völdum, it is due to human causes*, not by natural causes, e. g. of a fire, the disappearance of a thing, or the like, Nj. 76, Fms. ii. 146, iii. 98. **mannsvöxt**, *m. a man's stature*, Fas. ii. 508, Hom. 112. **mannapengill**, *m. king of men*, the name of Njörð, Gm. 16, Edda 104. **mannasæfi**, *f. man's lifetime*; *mart kann skipask á mannsæfinni*, a saying, Fms. vii. 156; *mart verðr á mannsæfinni*, úttit var þat þá er vér vorum ungr, Fær. 195.

**MAÐRA**, *u. f. [A. S. maddere], madder, rubia*, a plant, Hjalt.: freq. in local names, **Möðru-dalr**, **Möðru-fell**, **Möðru-vellir**, Landn.; **Möðru-vellingar**, the men from M.

**mag-áll**, *m. tripe of sheep, the flesh of the belly*, esp. of sheep, Fas. iii. 392, freq. in mod. usage, Norse *kviðal*.

**mag-fyllr**, *f. = maga-fyllr*, Barl. 39, Hom. (St.) 11.

**MAGI**, *a. m. [A. S. maga; Engl. maw; O. H. G. mabo; Germ. Magen; Dan. mave]*; —*the maw, stomach*, Nj. 27; þeir báru sinn varning brott í mögum sínum, Þorð. Karl. i. 242, Fbr. 56 new Ed., Fas. iii. 223, v. l.; opt fær hlægis manni heimskum magi... kunna mál síns maga, Hm. 19, 20; grá-magi, rauð-magi. COMPS: **maga-bragð**, *n. a wrestling trick*, Fas. iii. 502. **maga-fyllr**, *f. a belly-full*, Fas. iii. 101, K. Á. 78. **maga-skegg**, *n. shaggy hair on the belly*, Fms. vi. 141.

**MAGN**, *n. [cp. megin and mega], main (as in 'might and main'), strength*; hver Guð hafa þér magn gefit? Bær. 9; trúa magni, Fas. i. 438 (in a verse); þótt magnit væri lítið, Bs. i; sína-magn, the strength of the boughs, Vkv. 16; fyrir sakir magns munar, by main force, Bs. i. 679; vindur magn, Barl. 63; mátt ok magn, Fb. i. 259; meira magn, Bs. ii. 18; vera e-t um magn, to be beyond one's power, too strong for one, Stj. 395; bera e-n magni, to overpower by main force, 512; hún segir at máttir skal at magni um líðveizlu við hann, she says that might shall go with main in helping him, Ó. H. 144; af magni, with might and main, Lex. Poët.; eptir illu magni, id., Fms. viii. 104; er þat við meira magni, at þú gengr við slíkar meiðingar, it is a sorer thing that..., Bs. i. 531; magn flóttans = megin, Fb. ii. 615; magn ríkis síns, Al. 53: plur. god-mögn (q. v.), see megin.

**MAGNA**, *að, to empower, strengthen*; Guð magnar jöfur, Fms. vi. (in a verse); oss magni goð gagna, may the gods grant us victory! Eb. (in a verse); rögn magna ríki Hákonar, Vellekla; magna þrif-e-s, to give health and wealth to a person, Bs. i. 138 (in a verse); drengir magnar lof þengils, the poet magnifies the king's praise, Sighvat. II. in prose, to charm, make strong by spell; Óinn tók höfuðit, ok kvad þar yfir galdra ok magnaði svá at þat mælti við hann, Hkr. i. 8; hann magnaði með miklum blótskap líkneski Þórs, Fas. i. 295; menn skulu eigi fara með steina eðr magna þá til þess at binda á menn eðr fenað, K. þ. K. 78; þeir kölluðu hann þorgarð ok mögnuðu hann með svá myklum fjandans krapti, at hann gekk ok mælti við menn, Fb. i. 213; ok svá mjök var magnat líkneski Freys, at..., Fms. ii. 73; hefi ek þá svá signaða ok magnaða, at engan þeirra mun járn bíta, Fb. iii. 245; áðnan dag eptir en kerling hafði tréit magnat, Grett. 151; þeir tóku þá at magna fjölkyngi sína, Fms. ii. 141; fremja galdra eðr þá hluti nokkra er magnaðir sé, D. I. i. 243; hann var svá magnaðr af yfirsöngum Grímu, at hann bitu ekki járn, Fbr. 32 new Ed.; síðan er kerling hafði magnat rótina, Grett. 153; magnaði hann þá köttu mjök, Fs. 44: thus in mod. usage, magna draug, to raise a ghost.

III. reflex. to increase in power, grow strong; at vita hvernig hér hefir magnask Kristinn, Bs. i. 59; er Johannes sá magnask alþýðu-róm, 623. 26; sú er í ofmetnaði vill magnask gegn Guði, to puff himself up against God, Hom. 133; en svá kom at eldrinn magnaðisk, Fms. ix. 533; hann sigraði margar þjóðir svá at aldri mögnuðusk þær síðan, Ver. 98:—of a ghost, en Glámr tók at magnask af nýju, Grett. 112.

2. part. magnaðr, see above (II).

**magnaðr** or **mögnuðr**, *m. a strengthened*; in poët. compds, hjaldr-m., a war-maker, warrior; sigr-m., a victor, Lex. Poët.

**Magni**, *a. m.* a son of Thor, Edda, Ls.: a pr. name, Fms. xii.

**magn-lauss** and **magn-litill**, *adj. 'main-less', weak, feeble*.

**magn-leysi**, *n.*, medic. weakness, palsy.

**Magnúss**, *m.* a pr. name; for the origin of this Norse name see Charlemagne see Ó. H. ch. 111,—hvi létztu sveininn Magnús heit er þat várt ætt nafn? Sighvatr svarar, ek hét hann eptir Karla-konungi (king Charlemagne), þann víska ek mann bestan í heimi, this Magnús (king Magnús the Good, born 1024) the name aft spread to all countries in which Norsemen settled.

**MAGH**, *adj.*, fem. mögr, neut. magr, compar. megri, me magrari, -astr; [A. S. mæger; Engl. meagre; Dan.-Swed. mager; mager] —*meagre, lean*; magran mar, Hm.; mögr kýr, Eb. 31; ok máttidreginn, Fms. vi. 302; hún var mögr, Róm. 216:—*lean*, slátr er svá eru mögr, Fms. x. 303; tvá hesta aðra feita en aðra Nj. 32; verði þau mögr, Rb. 344:—as a nickname, þá var har svá at þau kenndu hann eigi, þau höfðu hann brottu með sér ok Helga enn Magra, Landn. 205.

**magrligr**, *adj. lean-looking, pinched*, Fas. iii. 178.

**mak**, *n. [Dan. mag], irksomeness; ó-mak, troubles*, (rare.) in plur. mök, q. v. [Germ. macben; Engl. make], intercourse, skipti, *n. pl. [Dan. mage-skifte], exchange of estates*.

**MAKA**, *að, [Engl. make; Germ. machen]*: a root word qu from the Northern languages, for of the three references below seem to be put into the mouth of foreigners trying to speak Norse

*make*; in the phrase, *ek skal maka honum háðung, I will 'make to him*, Ó. H. L. 45 (the persons in the story were prob. for

*maki* enginn sukk, *let none 'make' a disturbance*, the words of J

Fleming in Bs. i. 861; bytjar oss at maka þessar þjóðir í várri

nokkurri venju, *we ought to put them to some shame*, Al. 119.

*smear, grease*, freq. in mod. usage, perh. derived from *maka*

above, or it may be quite a different word.

**maka**, *u. f. a female mate*, Art.

**MAKI**, *a. m. [Dan. mage, ægte-mage = husband; Old Engl. n*

*a match* (prob. originally a customer, partner, cp. mak II), Nj

64, Eb. 86, Ó. H. 112, Bs. i. 765, Karl. 396; maki bólstis, *the*

*mate*, þótti the bead, Ad. 6; tveggja, fjögurra manna maki,

(in strength) for two, four:—*a mate*, esp. of animals, birds, B

29, 31.

**makindi**, *n. pl. friendly intercourse*; í makindum ok vinskap

fór þat allt í makindi ok vinskap, Ld. 192. 2. rest, ease

indum, at one's ease, cp. Dan. i ro og mag.

**makka**, *að, (makk, n.), to job, make and meddle*, akin to m

(conversational).

**MAKKI**, *a. m.*, qs. manki, [mön = mane; Dan.-Swed. man

upper part of a horse's neck, freq.

**makliga**, *adv. fitly, properly*, Þorst. Síðu H. 173: deservedly,

Fms. v. 70, vi. 100, x. 325.

**maklig-leikr**, *m. (-leiki, a. m.)*, mostly in pl. *what serves*

Sks. 474, Fms. vii. 312, Fs. 165; at makligleik, deservedly, Þor

55, Fms. iii. 156, vi. 342.

**makligr**, *adj. [Scot. makly], prop. well 'matched', meet, proper*,

Fms. i. 3, vi. 227, vii. 285, Þorst. Síðu H. 173, Rb. 80; com

fitting:—*deserved*, Eg. 561; væri hitt makligr, at..., Fs. 57

ing, of a person, with gen., makligr er þórarinn þess frá os

Fs. 7; mikils göðs m. 35; öllum þóttu bændr makligr til sk

205; þykki mér Njáll makligr vera at ek unna honum þess, N

**MAKR**, *adj.*, only in compar. *more suitable, easier, snigger*

berjask er þat er makara, but they fight to whom that fitted be

xi. 277; hann kvad honum makara at sitja við elda, Fas. ii. 1

kann vel kyssa, makara væri (more becoming) at hann kyn

ríða með riddara yápnun, Str. 59. 2. = Lat. *utinam*; at

ek þín ambátt mætti finna miskunn í þínu augliti, would tha

Stj. 302, 400, 428; makara, at minn herra Naaman væri nær

Guðs, 616. II. *easy to deal with*; þaðan frá var Einn

makasti, Bs. i. 709.

**mak-ráðr**, *adj. leisurely*, Fas. i. 325.

**makt**, *f. [a for. word, for the genuine form is mátt, q. v.]*

power, Bs. i. 773, Clar., and in romances of a later date, freq.

usage, Pass., Vidal. passim. COMPS: **maktar-leiki**, *a.*

H. E. i. 246. **maktar-maðr**, *m. a mighty man*.

**MALA**, pret. mólsk, Edda 78; a defect. strong verb supplied

forms, thus the strong pres. indic. sing. mel scarcely occurs

usage it is weak throughout, mala, malaði, malat, although t

pret. may still be used in writing: [Ulf. *malan* = *ἀλφειν*, Luk

and so through other Teut. languages; cp. Lat. *mola*, m

*múl*; derived are Icel. *mylja* and *melja*, q. v.];—*to grind*

náttúra fylgði kvernumum, at þat mólsk á kverni er svá m

mól, ... Fróði konungur bað þær mala gull ok fríð ok sælu Fró

mól lita hrið ádr niðr sukkur skipin, Edda 78, 79 (the tale of

the power-mill, cp. 221); auð móllum Fróða (dat.) móllum al

5; né móli svá mærl bergrisa... malit hefi ek fyrir mik,...

fóður mærl rammliga, ... mólum enn frammar, ... móli meyl

kostuðu, ... malit: höfum, Fróði, sem munum heita, 10, 599



þá meyrjar fullgólga mólu, Edda 81 (in a verse); hann tók klæði þar ok gekk at mala, Sæm. 110; mala valbygg, Hkv. 2. 2; konungr af hús nokkurt kveðandi svá fagra, at honum fannsk mikitt um, reið til hússins ok sá inn at þar sat kona við kvern, ok kvað for-  
fagrt við er hún mól, Fms. vii. 233; á þeim kvörnum mólu tólf byggekorn ok hveiti-korn til mannfæðis, höfðu hinar konurnar þá allt hveiti, Od. x. 106; at mala þeim korn eðr þaka þeim brauð, 503; þær er mólu ból Amlöða (q. v.), Edda 67 (in a verse):  
stýri mól, of a rudder in the sea, Rekst.  
of a cat, Germ. *spinnen*, freq. in mod. usage.  
malmr, *ground gold, pure gold*; roðinn gulli mölnu, Sighvat.  
in compds, see mól.

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of the first settler Geirmund, who had been a freebooter in the British waters before he came to Icel.; he may have had his household of bondmen at this farm, see Safn i. 353 (foot-note). *man-kynni*, n. pl.; *gód m.*, *luck in love affairs*, Hbl. 31. *man-manna*, n. (?) = *mansmaðr*, N. G. L. i. 345, 347; see the references above. *man-rúnar*, f. pl. 'love-runes,' *love-spells*, Eg. 587. *man-sal*, n. a 'man-sale,' *slave trade*; selja e-n mansali, Fær. 117. Fms. i. 185, Fb. ii. 79. *mansals-maðr*, m. a *bondman*, Fms. i. 78, 222. *mans-maðr*, m. [early Swed. *mans-man*], a *bondman*, Grág. i. 271, Eg. 89, K. þ. K. 58. *man-söng*, m. a *love song*, Eg. 325, Bs. i. 165, Edda 16; esp. in the old law a kind of *love libel*, liable to outlawry, Grág. ii. 150, Fb. iii. 242; in mod. usage the lyrical introduction to the epic rhapsodies or ballads (*rímur*) is called *mansöng*, for originally they were addressed to the poet's lady-love, Skáld H. 6. 1, Skíða R. 1, and in countless instances, e. g. Úlf. 1. 8, 2. 8, 3. 8, 4. 8, 5. 7, 7. 9, 9. 11, cp. 11. 10. *mansöngs-drápa*, u. f., -*kvæði*, n., -*vísa*, u. f. a *love encomium, love song, love ditty*, Eg. 5, Bs. i. 165, Fb. iii. 241, 242, Ölk. 36, Fæ. 60, 87.

*MANA*, að, [Dan. *mana* = to raise a ghost], to *provoke, challenge*, D. N.: to *challenge to fight* or to a *quarrel*, Mitum-stangi manaði Hrólfr, Skíða R. 149; freq. in mod. usage, eg *mana þig að koma!* *manaðu mig ekki*.

*manér*, n. [for. word], *manners*, Stj. 121, 159, Clar., El.

*man-frelsi*, n. *manumission*; see man.

*MANG*, n. [cp. mid. Lat. *mangonus*; A. S. *mangian*, to *traffic; mangere*, a *trader*, which survives in Engl. *iron-monger, scandal-monger*; derived from *manig*, from *traffic* in *mingled, miscellaneous* things; as *manga* is used in Kormak, and even in a derived sense, it need not be borrowed from the A. S., but may be a genuine Norse word formed from *margr* at a time when the *n* had not as yet changed into *r*]:—*monging*, 'mongery,' *barter*; allir þeir menn, bæði konur ok karlar, er með mangi fara, hvárt sem þeir hafa mang sitt í búðum eðr stræti, N. G. L. ii. 204; laxa nýja ok svá aðra nýja fiska ok ostrur þar skal kaupna á bátum eðr á bryggjum en vill, en eigi flytja í búðir til mangs, 263; prestar skulu eigi fara með mangi né okri, H. E. ii. 53. *manga-maðr*, m. a *monger*, Ld. 146.

*manga*, að, to *trade as a 'monger,' to barter, chaffer*, Str. 26, Karl. 323; þeir mönguðu (*bartered*) um hross við Skíða, Sturl. ii. 170; kaup-manga, i. 171; metaph. to *biggle, beg, manga* til við e-n, hings við hörn at manga, Kormak.

*Manga*, u. f. [cp. Scot. *Maggie*], a contr. form from *Maigrét*, as also *Mangi* from *Magnús*. 2. a *mangonel*, a war machine, Fms. ix. 10.

*gangari*, a. m. a *monger*; *gangari* verr fé sitt í marga vándra vöru, Str. 26; in a vile sense, *gangarar* eða *falsarar*, Sks. 17; *gangarar*, *mylnarar*, *sútarar*, *skinnarar*, *slátr-mangarar*, N. G. L. ii. 204; *kjöt-m.*, a *butcher*, i Cor. x. 25; cp. *Kjöldmangergade* (the present *Kjölmagergade*) in Copenhagen. *gangara-skapur*, m. *mongery*, N. G. L. ii. 417.

*mangi* = *manngi* (q. v.), see -gi:—*Mangi*, contr. of *Magnús*.

*man-manna*, see man.

*manna*, að, prop. to *make a 'man.'* 2. mod. to *man a boat*, *manna skip*.

II. reflex. to *become a man, to be brought up to manhood*; þórir var maðr ætt-smár ok hafði mannask vel, Fms. iv. 255; ætt-smár ok *mannaðr* vel, *well bred*, Ö. H. 113; var móðir mín vel *mönnuð*, of *good family*, Brandkr. 62; ef mér reynisk þórólfir jamvel *mannaðr* (if I find Tb. as accomplished a man) sem hann er sýnum full-drengiligr, Eg. 29; vil ek biðja dóttur þinnar til handa Glúmi bróður mínum, skaltú þat vita, at hann er vel *mannaðr*, Nj. 23; synir þeirra vöru Kálfr ok Grímr, *mannaðr* at höf, K. and G. were rather fine well-bred men, Fms. vi. 102; son þinn svá vel *mannaðan*, ii. 193; engar eru þat yfirbætr at hann náti at eiga dóttur þína, þvíat ekki er hann verr *mannaðr* en hún, Fb. i. 196; hann á sjau sonu ok alla vel *mannaða*, Ísl. ii. 215; maðr af góðri ætt er líttr er *mannaðr*, Skálda 176.

2. *manned*, of a ship; vel (illa) *mannað*, *well (badly) manned*, of the crew; var þar vel *mannað*, there was a good gathering of people, Grett. 78.

*mann-afli*, a. m. *strength in men (troops)*, Lv. 47.

*mannan*, f. the *breeding, accomplishment of a man*, Js. 24, Barl. 6; fullkominn til *mannanar* allrar, þeirrar er kurteisum konungi byrjar at hafa, Fagrsk. 3.

*mann-auðn*, f. *depopulation*, Fms. vi. 14.

*mann-ást*, f. *charity, love to men*.

*mann-baldr*, m. a *great, good man*, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët.

*mann-björg*, f. the *saving of men, saving of life*; brutu þeir skipit, þar varð m., Nj. 282, Ann. 1413. *mannbjargar-maðr*, m. a *rescuer*.

*mann-blendinn*, adj. *sociable*.

*mann-blót*, n. *human sacrifice*, Bs. i. 23, Fms. viii. 293, xi. 135.

*mann-boð*, n. a *banquet*, Fms. i. 161, vi. 119, Róm. 303; a *message*, 329.

*mann-borligr*, adj. (-liga, adv.), of *manly bearing*.

*mann-broddr*, m. *iron spikes to walk on ice with*, Vápn. 1.

*mann-bætr*, f. pl. *weregild* for one slain, Eg. 259. 2. sing., *manubót*, a *feat, prowess*, Gisl. (in a verse).

*mann-dauði*, a. m. = *mann dauðr*; in compds, *mann dauða-sumar*, -ár, -vetr, Ann. 1402, 1404, 1405 (of the great plague), Bs. i. 822.

*mann-dauðr*, m., later *mann-dauði*, a. m., dat. *mann dauðnum*, Fms.



x. 212:—*loss of life, mortality*, Eg. 98 new Ed., Fms. x. 211, Bs. i. 31, Ann. passim.

**mann-dæð**, f. a *manful deed, act of prowess*, in plur. *virtues*, Hom. (St.) 59, MS. 686 B. 8, 625. 184.

**mann-deild**, f. a *discussion, division*, Fms. x. 97.

**mann-djöfull**, m. a *demon in human shape, fiend of a man*, cp. Germ. *Manteuffel*, Fs. 36.

**mann-dömligr**, adj. *human*, Mar., Edda 147 (pref.), Barl. 110.

**mann-dömr**, m. *manhood, humanity, human nature*, Edda 149 (pref.), Pr. 465, Gpl. 40, Sks. 688; *taka á sik manndóm, of the Incarnation*, Barl. 27, 168.

II. *manliness, prowess*, Nj. 176, Al. 83, Fms. ix. 333. 2. *humanity, goodness, generosity*, Fms. i. 222; *engan manndóm né hjálp vildu bygðar menn sýna þeim*, 197; *sýna e-m manndóm, to shew kindness towards*, Bs. i. 35. COMPS: **manndóms-ást**, f. = *mannást*, Al. 45. **manndóms-leysi**, n. *unmanliness, meanness*, Fb. iii. 448.

**manndóms-maðr**, m. a *brave man*, Eg. 39, Fms. iv. 86.

**mann-dráp**, n. *murder, slaughter*, Hom. 86: esp. in plur. *slaughter* in a fight, Fs. 9, 135, Edda 40, Fms. iii. 11, vi. 421, Hkr. i. 290, Stj. 621.

COMPS: **manndrápa-laust**, n. adj. *without slaughter, loss of life*, Sturl. ii. 63. **manndráps-maðr**, **manndrápa-maðr**, m. a *man-slayer, murderer*, Fms. xi. 226, Stj. 517, Hkr. i. 155.

**manndráps-sök**, f. a *case of murder*, Sks. 692, 786, Stj. 467. **manndráps-veðr**, n. a *violent gale*, in which many lives are lost. **manndráps-þing**, n. an *assembly held on account of a murder*, Gpl. 438.

**mann-drápari**, a, m. a *man-slayer, murderer*, Gpl. 22, Stj. 13.

**mann-dygð**, f. *virtue*, Bs. i. 46, Fas. iii. 395.

**mann-dýrðir**, f. pl. *manly qualities*, 625, 26, Rb. 378, Róm. 302, MS. 655. vii. 2, Al. 87, Geisli 18, Edda (Ht.) 13.

**mann-eign**, f. *the having a husband*, Greg. 74.

**mann-eldi**, n. *the maintenance of a person*, Grág. i. 296, 444: *human food*, Am. 66; *gott til manneldis*.

**mann-elska**, u, f. = *mannást*.

**mann-erja**, u, f. = *mannlera*, Glúm. 341, but a doubtful passage.

**mann-eskja**, u, f. [Germ. *menscb.*, m.; cp. Ulf. *mannisks* = *ἀνθρωπίνος*; Dan. *menneke*; Swed. *menneka*; Scot. *mensk*]:—a *man* (Lat. *homo*);

from the time of the Reformation this word is freq., but it is rare in old writers; indeed, *hann tók mennesku hold*, Hom. 160, is the only instance on record, for A. A. 196 is a compilation from a paper MS.; the word is, however, a good one, and is freq. in N. T., Vidal. passim: in mod. usage it often, in both speech and writing, takes the place of *mann* (maðr).

**mann-eygr**, adj. = *mannýgr*, Bs. i. 368.

**mann-fagnaðr** (-fögnuðr), m. a *grand entertainment, the fare at a banquet*, Eg. 482, Hkr. i. 139, Ísl. ii. 403, Fas. ii. 118.

**mann-fall**, n. *slaughter* in battle, Eg. 32, 59, 298, Nj. 44, Gullþ. 24, 25, Fms. i. 24, vi. 406, vii. 57, Ó. H. 40, passim: of sickness, Sturl. iii. 279, Ann. 1349 (of a plague or sudden death).

**mann-fang**, n. = *mannkaup*; *þykist þú m. eiga í sonum*, Fas. ii. 521.

**mann-farmr**, m. a *ship-load of men*, Fms. viii. 33, 382.

**mann-fái**, a, m. [*fá* = *to draw*], a '*man-image*,' *human figure*; *rauðan skjöld ok dreginn á mannfái*, Fb. ii. 250; cp. *þar var kveiktur fái á*, Konr. 17 (vellum); *var kvíkr fái* (a '*life-image*,' *figure drawn from life*) á þeim grafinn, id.

**mann-fjár**, adj. *having few men*; *hón er mannfá, þas but few inhabitants*, Stj.: neut., *mannfátt, few people*, Fms. vi. 207, vii. 312.

**mann-fellir**, m. *great mortality*, from plague, hunger, or the like.

**mann-ferð**, f. = *mannaferð*, Sturl. iii. 132, Ísl. ii. 148.

**mann-fjándi**, a, m. a *human fiend*, Fs. 36, 44, Fms. ii. 83.

**mann-fjöld**, f. *people*, Ad.

**mann-fjöldi**, a, m. a *multitude, crowd of men*, Fms. vi. 203, vii. 161, xi. 108, Ann. 1403, passim.

**mann-fleiri**, see *mannmargr*.

**mann-fóli**, a, m. a *fool, idiot*, Boll. 352, Fs. 40.

**mann-fólk**, n. '*man-folk*,' *mankind*, Hkr. i. 5, 9, Fas. i. 391, Edda 43, Fms. i. 24, Eg. 47, Edda 147 (pref.), Hkr. ii. 267, (but *land-fólk*it, Ó. H. 162, l. c.).

**mann-frelsi**, n. *manumission*; better *man-frelst*; see *man*.

II. *freedom, rights of man*, mod.

**mann-fróðr**, adj. *skilled in mannfæði*, Hkr. iii. 250.

**mann-fræði**, f. '*man-science*,' *history*, esp. *genealogies*; at öllu fróðr, lögm, ok dæmum, *mannfæði* ok ættvísi, Fms. vii. 102; *lög eðr sögur eðr mannfæði* (*genealogies*?), Bs. i. 59; en nam, þá er eigi dvaldi annat, þat er móðir hans kunni kenna honum, ættvísi ok mannfæði, 91; Bárðr kenndi Eid lögspeki ok m., Bárð. 24 new Ed.

**mann-fundur**, m. a *meeting*, Nj. 113, Fs. 39, Fms. i. 35, Grett. 106 A.

**mann-fúlga**, u, f. *money (fúlga) for a person's maintenance* (mod. meðgjöf), Grág. ii. 343.

**mann-fýla**, u, f. a '*foul person*,' *rascal*, a term of abuse, Nj. 56, Fs. 39, 46, 51, 99, Rd. 262.

**mann-fæð**, f. *smallness of population, lack of people*, N. G. L. i. 376, Róm. 346.

**mann-fæða**, u, f. *human food*, Fms. i. 126, ii. 242.

**mann-fæði**, n. = *mannfæða*, Stj., Fb. i. 111.

**mann-færd**, f. *the condition of a road*, Eg. 546.

**mann-för**, f. *travelling*, Eg. 114, Hkr. ii. 188.

**mann-gangr**, m. a *muster of troops*, Orkn. 112 old Ed.

**mann-garðr**, m. a *ring of men*, Eg. 80, Al. 169, Fas. ii. 33.

**mann-gersemi**, f. a '*jewel of a man*,' Bs. i. 81, þiðr. 153.

**mann-gi**, oftelt spelt mangi, gen. *mannskis*, Hm. 115, 147: acc. *mann* 623, 31, Fms. vi. 196 (in a verse), Ísl. ii. 483; dat. *manni-gi*, Greg. 65; [*mann-gi*, see -gi]:—no *man, nobody*: 1. in poetry; er maðr sá er manngi ann, Hm. 49; nýtr manngi nás, 70; leiðisk n gott ef getr, 131; er m. veit, 139; svá at mér m. mat né bað, Gm. 2 m. er þér í orði vinr, Ls. 2, 35; síðan þik m. sér, 59; mun mín m. njóta, Skv. 2, 5, Sdm. 12; sköpum viðr manngi, Am. 46; baun þat m., 75; mat þú villat né mannskis gaman, Hm. 115; mannsk mögr, no *man's son*, 147; at mannskis munum, Skm. 20, 24: acc., annan, no *other man*, Fms. vi. 196 (in a verse): used as adjective, m. anna mildingr, 26 (in a verse), Landn. 197 (in a verse). 2. in prose; er sagt at m. veit hvat Guð er, Eluc. 3; ok mælti því m. í gegn, lb. 1; manngi (acc.) hyggjum vér göfgara né tignara en Krist, 623, 31; reg gördi svá mikít at manngi vas ör húsi út gengt, Greg. 65; mælti manngi í mótt honum, Fms. viii. 244, v. 1.; manngi skal kenni-mönna eigna þat, at . . . , Greg. 19; hann telr þat manngi (acc.) munu gó hafa, Ísl. ii. 483 (Heidav. S. excerpts).

**mann-girnd** (-girn), f. a *longing for a husband*, Ísl. ii. 162.

**mann-gjarn**, adj. *eager to marry*, (Dan. *giftesyg*), Fms. vi. 104.

**mann-gjarnliga**, adv. *eagerly*, Fb. i. 555.

**mann-gjöld**, n. pl. *weregild*, Eg. 575, Nj. 22, 189, Lv. 55, passim.

**mann-gæzka**, u, f. *goodness, kindness*, Nj. 282, v. 1.

**mann-görð**, f. *the contribution of a man to the levy*, as also the district which had to contribute one man, N. G. L. i. 15, 100.

**mann-görðar-maðr**, m. a *member, inmate of a m.*, N. G. L. i. 12.

**mann-hatr**, n. '*man-bate*,' *misanthropy*.

**mann-hár**, adj. of a *man's height*, Bs. i. 422, Ann. 1414, Fas. iii. 26.

**mann-háski**, a, m. *danger of life*, Fms. xi. 23, Hkr. ii. 78, Bs. i. 32.

**mann-hefnd**, f. *blood revenge*, Fs. 73, Nj. 57; *fébætr eða man hefindr*, 165, Lv. 68; *mannhefnda laust*.

**mann-heill**, f. *bliss, favour, good report*; var sá kynspátr kalla Skíðungar, ok hafði litla mannhæill, Korm. 160; hann átti lítið fé m., Sturl. i. 74; vitr ok vinsæll, ríkr ok göðgjarn, hann hafði m. mik iii. 96; svá virðisk mér, at minni m. hafir þú á Íslandi en hér með o Fbr. 91; hann var vinsæll ok mannhæilla-maðr mikill, and a very popular man, Fs. 86.

**mann-heill**, adj. *safe and sound*; to the question, hvað er í fréttun the answer is, mannhæill og ósjúkt; meðan mannhæitt var, D. N. ii. 358.

**mann-heilsa**, u, f. *good health of men*, D. N. ii. 845.

**mann-heimar**, m. pl. '*Man's-home*,' the abode of men, þiðr. 153.

opp. to *Goð-heimar*, Hkr. i. 14 (Yngl. S.).

**mann-helgr**, f., mod. *mann-helgi*, f. indecl. — *personal rights, immutability of person*, N. G. L. i. 8: the section of the law treating of *personal rights*, also called *mannhelgar-bálkr*, ii. 45; hér hefr upp mannhæ vára, þat er fyrst í mannhelgi várt, at . . . , id. — a *sanctuary*, þar mannhelgr mikil, ok miklar viðlögr við manns aftak, Fms. x. 391.

**mann-hringr**, m. a *circle, ring of men*, Orkn. 112, Eg. 88, Fms. 174, x. 229, Ó. H. 177, Stj. 415, Bs. i. 629, 633.

**mann-hundr**, m. a '*man-dog*,' *scoundrel*, Fb. i. 354, Gísl. 50, 38, Stj. 624, Karl. 502.

**mann-hús**, n. pl. '*man-houses*,' *dwelling houses*, Gísl. 29.

**mann-hæð**, f. a *man's height*, as a measure, Sturl. i. 118, Bs. i. 347.

**mann-hægr**, adj. *gentle*, of animals, opp. to *mannýgr*, Stj. 57.

**mann-hættu**, u, f. = *mannháski*, Lv. 53, Korm. 80, Hkr. ii. 26, Bs. 621; *mannhættu-laust, without danger of life*, Eb. 118.

**mann-hættliga**, adv. *dangerously*, Fms. viii. 350, v. 1.

**mann-hættir**, adj. *dangerous to life*, Ó. H. 26, Fms. ix. 516, vi. 39.

**mann-höfn**, f. *the maintenance of a person*; í viðar-föngum, smíð kaupum ok mannhöfnum, Bs. i. 81. **mannhafnar-maðr**, m. a *go* husband, Bs. i. 26.

**manni**, a, m. = *maðr*, answering to the Goth. *mannia*; sumt ekki manna (dat. ?), Fms. vi. 53: as a nickname, Maurer's *Volkssagen*.

**mann-illska**, u, f. *wickedness*, Fms. iii. 89.

**mann-jafnaðr** ok **mann-jöfnuðr**, m. a *comparison of men*, i. e. a

pute in which each contends that his hero is the greatest; þar var ölu mörg, þar var talat um mannjöfnuð, ok hverr þar væri göfgast maðr í s

eðr mestr höfðingi ok urðu menn þar eigi á eitt sáttir, sem ontast re ef um mannjöfnuð er talat, i. e. a *comparison of persons is odious*, *con*

*strife*, Eb. 184; þorsteinn svarar, ekki ferr ek í mannjöfnuð, segh ha

Ísl. ii. 214; þar var margt talat er menn vóru drukknir njök, ok k

þar at rætt var um mannjöfnuð, Orkn. 210; þeir fóru í mannjöfnuð

töluðu um þorgils ok Eirek, Fs. 149; var mart talat við drykkinn,

þar kom at farit var í mannjafnað, ok því næst var rætt um konung;

sjálfa, Fms. i. 58; for a classical instance see the dialogue between



brother kings, Mork. 186 (mannjafnaðr konunga, cp. Fms. vii. 118).  
 2. a *matching* or *pairing* of persons as to the weregilds to be paid for wounds and slaughter on both sides after a battle, Ísl. ii. 384, 453.  
**mann-kaup**, n. 'man-bargain;' in the phrase, þat er gott m. í e-m, *it is a good bargain, an acquisition*, Fms. vi. 99, Fb. ii. 289; gott m. í Vagni, fadóir, Fms. xi. 154.  
**mann-kind**, f. *man-kind*; ok ólusuk þaðan af mannkindir, Edda 6; þá fríðari en önnur mannkind af Norðrlöndum, Fas. i. 387; þessi m., *people*, Róm. 276.  
**mann-kostir**, m. pl. *human virtues, good qualities*; dýrligir menn, Orkn. 160; hann taldi upp fyrir henni mannkosti Ólafs konungs, Ld. 86, Al. 87, Mar. passim.  
**mann-kvæmd**, f. a *visit of guests*, Landn. 81.  
**mann-kvæmt**, n. adj., in the phrase, þar er m. (or ekki m.), *many come there, it is frequented by guests*; þar var ekki m., *few people there, it is a lonely place*, Gretti. 137.  
**mann-kvöld**, f. a *summons or levying of men*, Sturl. iii. 40.  
**mann-kyn**, n. *man-kind*, N. G. L. iii. 299, Stj. 41, 371, Pass., Vidal. 10; a *race, offspring*, allt þat m. er frá honum kom, Ver. 6; frá kom mart m., 19: *kind of people*, H. E. i. 526.  
**mann-lást**, n. *slander of people, defamation*.  
**mann-lauss**, adj. *without men*:—without a husband, Ld. 184, Fas. iii. 10.  
**mann-lát**, n. pl. *loss of life*, Sturl. iii. 93, Ó. H. 213.  
**mann-leysi**, n. *the being manless*:—a good-for-nothing person, mann-leysa, u. f.), Fms. ii. 62, v. l.  
**mann-liga**, adv. *manfully*, Fms. i. 263, vii. 261, ix. 471.  
**mann-ligr**, adj. *human*, Greg. 54, Hom. 23, 83, Bs. i. 181; mannligt *human nature*, Barl. 27, Eb. 110, MS. 623. 19; mannligir veykleikr, 504, passim. 2. *manly, becoming a man*; ok er þat mann-ligr fara að duga honum, Ó. H. 117; mannlig er orðin ferð þín, Lv. 10; einkar-vænn ok m. = mann-vænn, Barl. 152: compds, mikil-m., *magnificent*; lítil-m., *small*.  
**mann-likan**, n. a *human image, idol*, Ó. H. 109, Stj. 470: *beings in shape*, Vsp. 10.  
**mann-lydda**, u. f. *mannlæra*, El.  
**mann-lýti**, n. a *blemish*, Gretti. 161, Róm. 188.  
**mann-læra**, u. f. a *bad person*, Fms. ii. 62, Valla L. 218, (Ed. 106a).  
**mann-löstr**, m. a *blemish*, Gísl. 15.  
**mann-margr**, adj. *having many men*; esp. in neut., hafa mann-margt, *have many people, forces*, Nj. 254, 259, Fms. i. 290, Fs. 183; compars., hafa mannfeira, *to have more men, followers*, Glúm. 345, Fms. vi. 106, 2; hann var miklu mannfeiri þar á nesinu, Orkn. 307.  
**mann-mengi**, n. a *host of men*, N. G. L. i. 58.  
**mann-mergð**, f. a *host of people, crowd*, Fas. ii. 483.  
**mann-metnaðr**, m. *ambition*, Edda 145 (pref.), Hom. (St.) 50.  
**mann-múgr**, m. (mann-múgi, a. m., Pr. 425), a *crowd of people*, Róm. 13.  
**mann-níðingr**, m. a 'nithing', *miscreant*, Lv. 44, Ó. H. 157.  
**mann-orð**, n. *fame, repute*, Fas. iii. 533, freq. in mod. usage.  
**mann-raun**, f. a *trial*; í hverri m. ok praut, Clem. 45; Dróttinn tók skilur mannraunir, *all human trials*, 623. 19:—*trial, danger*, jafn fremstu í göllum mannraunum, *perils, dangerous tasks*, Eg. 21, Bs. 13; koma í mannraunir, *perils*, Al. 61; þú þorir lítt í nánd at koma þér nokkur er m. í, Fær. 30; röskir í öllum mannraunum, Fs. 3. 0. *experience*, lítillir skýnsemdar ætli þér mik ok enga mannraun, Fms. vi. 53:—*trial, adversity*, þá er hann misti Ljósar sonar síns, þá þó mannraun en þetta engi, Þorst. Síðu H. 174.  
**mann-ráð**, n. pl. *plots against a man's life*; þó hafa húsfreyjur átt ráð, at eigi hafi staðit í mannráðum, Nj. 53; cp. fjórráð.  
**mann-samnaðr**, m. a *gathering of men*, Fms. iv. 119, Ld. 76:—*assembly*, Fms. viii. 64, Ísl. ii. 83, Grág. ii. 165.  
**mann-sækt**, f., esp. in pl. a *penalty paid in one's person*, opp. to fésekt: the old law it signified outlawry, banishment of any of the three. Bs. i. 675; hvárki fé né mannsektir, Ísl. ii. 385, cp. Nj. 189.  
**mann-sæmi**, f. *valour*, a *ἀν. λεγ.*, Hdl. 3; or perh. = *man-sæmi, love*, or the being agreeable to women (?), see *Man*.  
**mann-skaði**, a. m. 'man-scarce', *loss of life*, Eg. 90: a *great loss in a death*, þeir sögðu honum vígit, Gunnarr sagði, at þat var lítil líf. 61; ok er þat enn mesti m. at taka þá af lífi, 136: *havoc in him* manni er þér hafði gort enn mesta mannskaða, Ó. H. 47; þeirra meir lagðr til mannskaða, Tb. was the more murderous of the two, Fbr. 23 new Ed. **mannskaða-veðr**, n. a *destructive*.  
**mann-skapr**, m. *manfulness, manhood, valour*, Fas. iii. 305; hvárki enninga né mannskap, *spare neither money nor men*, Þórð. 100:—*human nature*, 677. 12. **mannskapar-lauss**, adj. *pitiful, showing strength and manhood*, Fas. ii. 386.  
**mann-skelmir**, m. a *rascal*, Fas. i. 330.

**mann-sképna**, u. f. a 'man-creature', *poor creature*, Rb. 360, Fas. iii. 644.  
**mann-skrætti**, a. m. a *wicked man*.  
**mann-skræfa**, u. f. a *miserable coward*, Fms. ii. 61, 93; nú muntú verða at draga af þér slenit, mannskæfan, Gretti. 91, Fb. i. 523, Mag. 56.  
**mann-skæðr**, adj. 'scatbeul', *savage to man*; stór dýr ok mann-skæð, Hkr. i. 69, Rb. 344: of a battle, bloody, Fms. i. 44, ii. 316, 323, passim.  
**mann-sómi**, a. m. *honour, reputation*, Eg. 106.  
**mann-spell**, n. *destruction of life*, Eg. 278, Orkn. 108, Fms. viii. 351.  
**mann-spilla**, t; *man-spilla* sér, *to degrade oneself*; eg vil ekki m. mér á því.  
**mann-spjall**, n. = *man-spell*, Fagrsk. 64.  
**mann-stormr**, m. a *rush of people*, Bs. ii. 66.  
**mann-tak**, n. *manhood, piety*; það er manntak í e-m, *there is piety in him*, Gretti. 136 A. **manntaka-semi**, f. *energy*.  
**mann-tal**, n. a *muster, tale of men*, Grág. i. 66, N. G. L. i. 97; skora m., *to muster troops*, Ó. H. 203, Stj. 456: a *census*, at manntali, by tale, Bar. 6; Grág. ii. 381. COMPDS: **manntals-eiðr**, m. *an oath taken in a census*, N. G. L. i. 200. **manntals-þing**, n. a *county meeting in the spring*, Gþl. 438, Jb.  
**mann-tapi**, a. m. *loss of life*, Grág. ii. 130, MS. 625. 14, Bs. ii. 111, Fb. i. 70, Ver. 73; manntapa-vetr, a *winter of great mortality*, Ann. 1196.  
**mann-telja**, taldi, *to tell the people*, Stj. 546.  
**mann-tetr**, n. a 'tatter of a man', *a poor wretch*.  
**mann-tjón**, n. = *manntapi*, Fms. vii. 263, x. 418, Sks. 79 new Ed., Bs. i. 327.  
**mann-úð**, f. *humanity, goodness*.  
**mann-úðigr**, adj. *gentle*, Lat. *humanus*, Fas. iii. 219.  
**mann-úðligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *gentle, affable*.  
**mann-val**, n. *choice people, a select body of men*; þat mesta m. á landinu, *the best men of the county*, Nj. 33, 173, Eg. 38, 43, Fms. vi. 46, x. 25: mod. also of one person, a *goodly man*, hann er mesta mannvál.  
**mann-vandr**, adj. *difficult, requiring a man*, Fms. xi. 137. 2. *particular as to choice of a husband*, of a lady, Nj. 48, Band. 29 new Ed.  
**mann-veifr**, f. *the seizing, catching of a man*, Sturl. i. 166.  
**mann-villa**, u. f. *personation*, Grág. i. 353.  
**mann-virðing**, f. *rank, renown, honour*; var Leifi gott til fjár ok mannvirðing, Fb. i. 541, Þorst. Síðu H. 177, Eg. 4, Nj. 111, Lv. 89, Magn. 466.  
**mann-virki**, n. *man's work, work of human hands*, Symb. 26:—*labour*, með miklu m. ok kostnaði, Stj. 646:—a *great work, monument*, síðan tóku þeir at ryða götuna, ok er þat et mesta m., sem enn sér merki, Eb. 132; ok nu létu þeir göra þat m. er víðfrægt er ok kallat er Dana-virki, Fms. xi. 28; þeir gördu m. (of the tower of Babel), Ver. 10; sú en ágæta borg Tírus verðr at ösku ór slíku mannvirki, Al. 48.  
**mann-vit**, n. [Dan. *mande-við*], 'man-wit', *understanding*, with the notion of 'mother's-wit', *good sense*, as opp. to bók-vit ('book-wit'); úbrigðra vin fær maðr alldregi, en m. mikít, Hm. 6, 10, Hbl. 3; mál ok m., Sdm. 4; minni ok m., Fms. xi. 208 (in a verse); önd skynsamleg ok m., Ver. 2; ok urðu þeir (the dwarfs) vitandi mannvits ok höfðu manns líki, Edda 9; því at hann (the dog) hefir manns mannvit, Fms. x. 254; síðgæði þat má engi eignask nema hann hafi m. með, ok eigu þessir hlutir mannviti at fylgja, Sks. 437; mannvits ok góðrar náttúru, 475; hljóta sumir spádóms anda, sumir mannvits anda ok spektar, 561; m. ok skíling, 49; at mannviti, réttlæti eða sannsýni, 474: *learning*, þér hafit minna m. numit en ek, Mag. 3; lærðr til alls mannvits, Sks. 474. COMPDS: **mannvits-brekka**, u. f. a *nickname of a lady*, Landn. **mannvits-lauss**, -lífill, adj. *artless, with little wit*, Sks. 45, Krók. 43. **mannvits-maðr**, m. a *wise man*, Sturl. i. 9. **mannvits-samligr**, adj. *ingenious*, Sks. 620.  
**mann-vitull**, m. [Engl. *witoll*], a 'wittol' of a man, a *wittol*, as a term of abuse, a *ἀν. λεγ.*, Ísl. ii. 340 (Heiðarv. S., but undoubtedly bearing this meaning).  
**mann-vænigr**, adj. = *mannvænn*, Sturl. i. 3, Fms. iv. 179, vi. 107, Eg. 187, Gullþ. 4, passim.  
**mann-vænn**, adj. *hopeful, promising*, of a young person, Eg. 514, Fms. i. 20, vi. 443.  
**mann-værr**, adj. (qs. eiga vært hjá mönnum), *beiddu þeir lausnar (absolution) af honum*, svá at þeir skyldi vera mannværrir, Fms. ix. 534, v. l.  
**mann-yðgi**, f. = *mannúð*.  
**mann-ygr**, mod. **mann-eygðr**, adj. *vicious*, of animals, bulls, Hkr. i. 37, Bs. i. 319, Lv. 91.  
**mann-proti**, adj. *lacking men*, K. Á. 70.  
**mann-pröng**, f. a *throne of men*, Fms. ii. 172.  
**mann-purfi**, adj. *in need of men*, Mar.  
**mann-æli** (qs. -æli), n. [a *ἀν. λεγ.*, prob. identical with Ulf. *man-auli* = *σχήμα*, Phil. ii. 8], a 'man-shape', hence a *mannikin*, as a term of



contempt, cp. Germ. *weibsbild*; hann var m. mikít ok veslingr, Finnþ.

214. mann-æta, u, f. a 'man-eater,' cannibal; tröll ok m., Bret. 12, Fb. i. 526, N. G. L. i. 434, ii. 495; blóðdrekrtr eða m., Fas. iii. 573. man-sal, n. slave-selling, see man, as also for the other compds. man-skera, skar, [mön=a mane], to cut a horse's mane. man-skæri, n. pl. mane-scissors, Bjarn. 62. man-stæði, n. the place of the mane, Sks. 100. man-söngur, m. a love song; see man.

manungr, adj. youthful, epithet of a girl, Hm. 163. Man-verjar, m. pl. [Mön=Isle of Man], the Manxmen, Fms.

MARA, pres. mari; pret. marði; part. marat; only the pret. is found in old writers, but the word is still in full use except in pret. subj.: —to be water-logged, float just under the surface of the water; en fullt var skipit ok marði uppi um stundar sakar... en meðan skipit marði uppi, Bs. i. 355; marði þá undir þeim skipit (the ship was water-logged) svá at þeir fengu eigi upp ausit, 386; þá tók at kyrra veðrit en skipit marði, Fas. ii. 80; síðan kom Áki upp ok marði þar á vatni at kalla, iii. 581.

mara, u, f. [Engl. night-mare; akin to merja=to crush]:—the night-mare, an ogress; en er hann hafði lítt sofnat, kallaði hann ok sagði at mara trað hann, menn hans fóru til, ok vildu hjálpa honum, en þeir tóku uppi til höfuðsins þá trað hún fótleggina svá at nær brotnuðu, þá tóku þeir til fótanna, þá kaðði hún höfuðit, svá at þar dó hann, Hkr. i. 20; the word also occurs in one of Kormak's verses; it is freq. in mod. usage.

mar-álmr, m., qs. marhálmr, 'sea-straw,' sea-grass, Bs. i. 594: cp. Hjalt.

mar-bakki, a, m. the 'sea-bank,' the border between shoal and deep water along the coast, see Ivar Aasen; síðan málvínir mínir fyrir mar-bakkann sukku, Vigl. (in a verse), N. G. L. ii. 149, v. l.

mar-beðr, m. the sea-bed, shore, Ó. H. (in a verse).

Mar-belli, n. the local name of a farm near the sea, D. I. Mar-bælingar, m. pl. the men from M., Ld.

mar-dráp, n. a nickname, Bs.

marð-skinn, n. [mörðr], a marten's fur, B. K. 98, Dipl. iii. 4.

Mar-döll or Mar-þöll, f., gen. Mardallar, one of the names of Freyja, Edda 21: prop. a mermaid, Jónas 151; Mardallar-grátr, the tears of M.

=gold, Lex. Poët.; cp. the Mardallar-Saga in Maurer's Volksagen.

mar-flatr, adj. horizontal, on the sea.

mar-fló, f., pl. flær, an insect, 'sea-flea,' cancer pulex.

mar-flötr, m. the sea-level, (mod.)

mar-glitta, u, f. 'sea-glitter,' a kind of jelly fish, Eggert Itin.

MARGR, adj., fem. mörg, neut. margt, usually spelt and pronounced mart; compar. fleiri, q. v.; superl. flestr; [Ulf. manags=πολύς; A. S. manig; Engl. many; O. H. G. manag; Dutch menig; Germ. manche; the n is found in all South-Teutonic languages, and the word is explained by Grimm as a compd from mann (bomo) and the suffix -gi (-cunqne); the Norse margr is the same word, having only changed the n into r, for the n remains in a few derivatives, as mengi (a crowd), menga (to blend), manga, q. v.; in mod. Swed. and Dan. the n has been resumed from intercourse with the Germ.; Dan. mange; early Swed. marger, but mod. Swed. många]:—many; munu margir þess gjalda, Nj. 2; meiri er veðir í Flösa en mörgum öðrum, 232; margra þína muni, Ld. 102; særðr mörgum sárum... mörgum mönnum, ... margir menn, Fms. x. 370; margir slíkir, many such, Nj. 6; margra penninga, Dipl. ii. 10. 2. sing. in a collect. sense, both as subst. and adj.; mart man, Fms. i. 185; margr maðr, Fb. i. 241; margr sá fróðr þykkisk, Hm. 29; þviat margr man þik öfunda, þviat margr mun þar at þér víkja, Nj. 47; skipask margr vel við góðan búning, Fms. vi. 208; hefir þó margr hlótið um sárt at binda, Nj. 54; hann hafði látið slá skipa-saum margan, a great quantity of, Fms. ix. 377; margr er knár þó hann sé smár; ber mér jafnan mart á góma, vi. 208; margs vitandi, Vsp. 20; mart er mér vel hent at göra, Nj. 54; tala mart, 194; heyrta mart en tala fátt, Hallgr.; spyrja mjök margt, Ld. 88; fyrir margt sakir, for many reasons, Fms. vi. 215; ok þykkir lítt fyrir (i) mörgu þat at tala, xi. 108; mart manna, many people, Eg. 134, Nj. 194: í mörgu, in many respects, in many things, 625, 82, Fb. iii. 246; fróð at mörgu, Nj. 194; margs alls, quite great, adverb., Am. 8, 92.

III. margr is used as a subst., in the saying, eigi má við margnum, no one can stand against many, against odds; en þó mátti hann eigi við margnum um síðir, at last he was overthrown, Bær. 14; kom at því sem mælt er, at ekki má við margnum, Fs. 89, Fms. xi. 278. margs-konar and margs-kynds, adv. of many kinds, various, Fs. 63, Edda 38, Hkr. i. 5, Fms. i. 185, Eg. 517, passim.

B. COMPS: marg-breytinn, adj. variable, whimsical, Fs. 86, Vápn. I, Fas. ii. 7. marg-breytni, f. variety. marg-brotinn, cp.

part. intricate. marg-brugðinn, part. sly, Lil. 16. marg-dýrr, adj. very dear, Hallfred. marg-falda, að, to multiply, Fms. i. 137, Sks. 628, Rb. 462, Stj. 428 (repeated), Alg. 358: to address, in plur. by 'þér,' Sks. 303. marg-faldan, f. multiplication, Alg. 356. margfald-leikr, m. manifoldness, Str. 21. marg-fald-liga, adv. manifoldly, Stj. 51, Fms. i. 76, v. 346; margfaldligr (compar.), i. 184. marg-faldligr, adj. manifold, Stj. 55, Bar. 27: gramm., margfaldligr láta=plural, Skálda 186; margfaldligr blutir, nouns in plural, Edda 85, 86. marg-faldr, adj. manifold, Fms. v. 265, Sks. 312. marg-fróðgjarn, adj. eager for learning, Sks. 493. marg-fróðr, adj. learned in many things, much knowing, Hm. 102; vitr maðr ok m., Bs. i. 410, Fms. iv. 135, x. 392, Sks. 493; of a wizard, Hkr. i. 73. marg-fræði, f. varied learning, Str. i, Chas. marg-frömuðr, m. the great furtherer, Ad. marg-fæstla, u, f. the insect cancer brachyurus, Eggert Itin. 609. marg-háttatr, adj. of many kinds, Fms. i. 272, vi. 48, 145. marg-heyrðr, part. often beard, Fms. ii. 137. marg-hrossa, að, in a pun (=stóð), Krók. 63, 64. marg-kunnandi, part. knowing many things, Landn. 110, Fb. 131, Fms. iii. 90. marg-kunnigr, adj. =margfróðr, Rb. 308: =fjöl-kunnigr, fornspá ok margkunnig, Fs. 33, 54, 67, Gret. 150. marg-kunnindi, f. witchcraft, Ísl. ii. 422. marg-kvislaðr, adj. many-branched, Fas. iii. 60, Sks. 441. marg-kvislóttr, adj. id., Bård. 164, Stj. 534, Sks. 565. marg-kvæmt, n. adj. where many people come; þar var ekki m., Gret. 157 A. marg-kyndugr, adj. =margkunnigr, Fs. 68. marg-látr, adj. loose, fickle, variable; marglákona, Bær. 11, Skálda 194; aldri skal ek verit hafa marglátari (more excessive) söllum hlutum en nú, Fms. x. 290: as a nickname, Teitr inn marglátí (=superbus?), Bs. i. 27. marg-leiki, a, m. intimacy, Sturl. ii. 198. marg-liga, adv. intimately, friendly, Sturl. iii. 286. marg-litr, adj. variegated. marg-lyndr, adj. changeful of mood, fickle, Hkr. i. 16, Fms. iii. 83. marg-læti, n. wantonness; leitar hann ekki á þik, þá er þér m. at bregða vist þinni, Lv. 26, Bs. i. 530 (wanton cruelty); var þat mælt at Eyjólftr slægi á m. við hana, that E. made love to her, Sturl. ii. 39. marg-málugr, adj. talkative, Ó. H. 202, Fagrsk. 14. marg-menni, n. many men, a multitude, Th. 94, Fb. i. 241, Bs. ii. 37: the majority, i. 720 (margmengit MS.). marg-mennr, adj. with many men, Sturl. ii. 249, Fms. ii. 261. marg-mælg, f. loquacity, Th. 76. marg-mæli, n. =margmælg, Fms. vi. 209. marg-mæltr, part. many-spoken, Eb. 258: talkative, stammering, Nj. 22. marg-opt, adv. very often, Rb. 240. marg-orðr, adj. long-winded, using many words, Fær. 14, Hkr. iii. 263. marg-prettóttr, adj. cunning, Barl. 27. marg-ræða, u, f. much talk, Fms. ix. 252, v. l. marg-ræddr, part. much talked of, Fms. vii. 169, Al. 169, Glúm. 330. marg-ræðinn, part. talkative, Fagrsk. marg-sinnis, adj. many a time. marg-slægr, adj. very sly, Barl. 56. marg-smugall, adj. penetrating, subtle, Sks. 565, 637. marg-spakr, adj. very wise, Haustl., lb. 4. marg-staðar, adv. in many places, Nj. 185, Stj. 135, Bs. i. 208 (var margstaðar holdit á beinumum, thus to be emended). marg-talaðr, part. using many words, Fms. vi. 304; göra margtalað við e-n, Finnþ. 328, Band. 8 new Ed., Stj. 581; var lengi margtalað um vígit, Nj. 22. marg-teitr, adj. very cheerful, Orkn. (in a verse). marg-títt, n. adj. frequent, usual, happening often; margtítt er þat at menn deyja, Fms. vi. 105, Hom. 114; sem margtítt er, as it is usual, Stj. 411; sögðu þat sem margtítt er, Fms. vii. 309. marg-vitr, adj. of many-sided learning, Al. 6, Sks. 317 B. marg-vísliga, adv. in many ways. marg-vísigr, adj. various, of many kinds, Sks. 441. marg-víss, adj. =margfróðr, Barl. 27, Fms. ii. 183, Bård. 2 new Ed., Stj. 436, Háv. 55. marg-vrðr, adj. =margorðr, Sks. 92 new Ed.

mar-greif, a, m. [Germ. mark-graf], a margrave, marquis, [mid. Lat. marchio,] count, Þiðr., Ann. 1264.

Margrét, f. a pr. name, Margaretta. Margrét, f. adj. [cp. marigold?], epithet of a lady, Hkr. Hjört. 2 æt. ley. and poet.

mar-gýgr, f. a mermaid, sea-ogress (see gýgr), Fms. iv. 56, Ann. 1349, Sks. 169, Gret. 93 new Ed.

mar-hrísla, u, f. [provinc. Norse mare-rís], (?), Edda (Gl.) ii. 483. mari, a, m. the post of a bedstead =upp-standari.

MARK, n., pl. mörk, [a word common to all Teut. languages; Ulf. marka=μερος; A. S. mearc; Engl. march; Germ., Swed., and Dan. mark; Lat. margo; the original sense is an outline, border, whence are derived mörk, border-land; also merki, merkja, q. v.]:—a landmark; mark milli Grafar ok Bakka, Dipl. ii. 2 (landa-merki); ganga yfir þat mark er náttúran hefir sett, Mar.: a mark for shooting, skjóta til marks, Sks. 379 (mark-bakki). II. a mark as a sign of property; kenna sitt mark á e-u, to recognise as one's own mark, Bs. i. 720. 2. a mark on sheep's ears: bregða á marki á sauðum, Grát. i. 397; nú bregðr maðr búi sínu er mark á, ok er honum rétt at ljá öðrum marks, 425; ef maðr leggur alstyngna-mark á fé sitt, ok varðar fjörbaugs-garð nema honum sé lofat á lögrótu, 426; ef menn taka mark at erfið þá skulu þeir skipta því sem öðrum æri.



þat fé gekk með mörkum þóris, Gullþ. 26: phrases, erfða-mark, 'hereditary mark'; eiga mark saman, Grág. i. 423; nauta-mark, compd: marka-tafla, u, f. an entry of all the 'marks' in a using the same mountain pastures, see also the description in Stúlka, as an illustration of Icelandic life; even the church had mark, kirkja á mark, Vm. 29.

III. metaph. a mark, sign; sjeja þér eitt til marks um, at . . . Nj. 56; ok til marks, at sýna dóðvilja, Fms. i. 104; ok er þat eigi mark (that is of no mark) en er meira mark at hjörtinn Eikþyrni, 24; þat er eitt mark illti hans, 81; ok til marks, at þú hefir verið, Fs. 18; sem í marki sýndisk þeir hlutir, at . . . Bs. i. 750; dauða-mörk, lífs- . . . v.: at marki, adverb. greatly, signally, Karl. 171, 181, 196, Bs. IV. spec. usage, of embroidery, woven marks, figures; fíknýtt um sik blæju ok vöru í mörk blá, Ld. 244. compds: deili, n. landmarks, D. N. ii. 496. marka-mót, n. pl. marks, N. G. L. i. 87. marka-skra, -tafla, u, f. a scroll on the sheep marks are entered. marks-maðr, m. a man of mark, 15, v. l.

MARKA, að, prop. to draw outline of, sketch, cp. mark above, [Engl. mark; cp. also Lat. margo, a kindred word]:—to mark, draw the outline of; marka grundvöll, to mark out, draw the ground-plan of a lagði hinn helgi Jón biskup af sér skikkju sína ok markaði grundvöll undir kirkjunni, Bs. i. 171, MS. 656 B. 8; síðan markaði grundvöll til kirkju í þeim stað, Fms. i. 203; var þar markaðr, Eg. 486; hann markaði tóptir til garða, Ó. H. 42; marka, Fs. 128; oss var aldr of markaðr, Landn. (in a verse); er í mörkum mörkuð öll skepna, Ver. 1; markat (drawn) hefir ek fyrir mörkum orðum birting lopts, Sks. 236. 2. to fix; marka vera skal, to fix the price, Grág. ii. 234. 3. impers., ok svá til, at . . . it appeared as if, of the outlines, Fms. v. II. to sign, mark as one's property; þau naut vöru öll mörkuð, Fms. i. 152; nú markar maðr annars fé sínu marki, Eg. 476: metaph., hann markaði sik sjálfan því hreinlís marki, (of the circumcision); kotkar einn markaði þrettán kúlur þér, Band. 13; lét Óðinn marka sik geirs-oddi, . . . lét hann Óðni, Yngl. S. ch. 10, II. 2. to mark by an emblem; vér um marka (merkja), Ó. H. l. c.) lið vart ok góra herkuhl á hjálmum umsk skjöldum, Fb. ii. 338; er þat mitt ráð, at menn marki stál-unnar, Sturl. iii. 240. 3. to draw; hann hafði rauðan skjöld ok ríðr á hjörð, Nj. 143; þar með vöru mörkuð himin-tungl, en á neðra öru markaðar forneskju-sögur, Fms. v. 340; hann var markaðr, Ó. H. l. c.) eptir þór, Fb. ii. 190; er á hlutum markaðr Freyr, Fs. 19; gef ek þér skjöld, ok er á markaðr kross með líkneski várs, Bs. i. 8.

III. metaph. to mark, observe, infer; þar er þú marka hans feðr, Edda 15; má af því m. hvert hann er, Fb. 72; má af slíku m. hversu þungan matar-afla þeir höfðu, Fs. 1; má af því m. landskosti, 26; nú skal á slíku m. at Guð . . . 4; nú skaltú ok þat marka, at . . . 491. IV. to signify, þat er ekki at marka, that is nothing to signify; markaðu ei, heed it not, take no notice of it; marka drauma, to mind, Sturl. ii. 131. 2. to betoken; en þær marka villumenn, 1; markar þat úeinarrann mann, id.:—to shew, þeir hafa markat ufa, Hkr. i. 142.

or markar-, see mörk. MARKA, m., gen. markaðr, Fb. i. 304, l. 12; spelt marknaðr, Fms. 3 (v. l.), D. N. iii. 229; [not from marka, but like Engl. market, mark, borrowed from the Lat. merc-s, mercatus; the genuine word for market is torg, q. v.]:—a market; meðan markaðrinn . . . 185; var þar m. ok kaupstaðr, viii. 304, ix. 219, Fb. i. 204 (Engl. market):—metaph., var þeim settir inn sami m., they got treatment, Fms. viii. 41; ferr hann til annarr borgar ok settisk ok setti þeim þýllikan markaðr sem inum fyrrum, x. 237.

bygd, f. [mörk], a 'forest-country', opp. to open country made f, Hkr. i. 88, Magn. 442, Ó. H. 201, Fms. vii. 25. deili, n. a march-boundary, D. N. i. 81. gardr, m. a march-fence, boundary fence, Dipl. ii. 1. hún, n. the blubber with the barpoon's print in it, Gpl. 46a. land, n. forest-land, with the notion of march-land, border-land, 5, Eg. 58. II. a local name = Labrador (?), Fb. lauss, adj. without a mark: metaph. meaningless.

leið, f. a track through forests, Hkr. i. 76. leiði, n. = markleið, Hkr. i. 55. leysa, u, f. nonsense. nautr, m. [marr = sea], a kind of fish, cottus scorpius, Norse Edda (Gl.), Eggert Itin. 359.

mark-plógr, m. a kind of plough used in a woody county, Sks. 425. mark-rá, f. = markreina, N. G. L. i. 245. mark-rein, f. = markreina, D. N. i. 81. mark-reina, u, f. a boundary line, N. G. L. i. 42, Gpl. 460. mark-skil, n. pl. borders, marches, Gpl. 452. mark-steinn, m. a mark-stone, landmark, Gpl. 286, 543, Eg. 492 (of a battle field): stones laid to mark a spot, Bs. i. 346. mark-stika, u, f. a boundary stake, Bs. i. 329. mark-teigr, m. a border field, N. G. L. i. 42. mar-liðendr, part. pl. 'sea-sliders', sea-farers; margir eru marliðendr, many there are who slide over the sea, of witches, spirits, Eb. 44, a saying.

marmari, a, m. [Lat. word], marble, Stj. 46, Róm. 342, Sks. 188, Bs. ii. 103; marmara-grjót, -steinar, slabs of marble, Symb. 57, Str. 5, Karl. 14. mar-mennill, m., thus Landn. 76, 77; mar-mendill, Fas. ii. 31 (thrice); in popular mod. usage in Icel., mar-bendill; the Hauksbók (Landn. l. c.) spells it margmelli; whence the mod. Norse marmale, Ivar Aasen:—prop. a 'sea-mannikin', a kind of sea goblin or sea dwarf, in the Norse fairy tales. The marmennil is now and then hooked by fishermen; being a soothsayer, he tells them what is to happen. The classical passages in old Icel. writers are the Hálf's S. ch. 7 and the Landn. 2, ch. 5; for mod. times see Maurer's Volks. 31, 32, as also Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 131-134. Inseparable from these tales is the merman's 'laugbtir'; he generally laughs thrice, e.g. the king kisses the queen, beats his dog, and stumbles over and curses the mound, at each of which the merman laughs; and being asked why, he says that he laughs at the king's foolishness, for the queen is false, but the dog is true and will save his life, and in the mound there is a hidden treasure; hence, þá hló marbendill, then the merman laughed, has in Icel. become proverbial of a sudden, unreasonable, and spiteful fit of laughter. The coincidence with the English legend of Merlin the 'wild man' in the romance of Merlin, (edited by the Early Engl. Text Soc. 1869, p. 434,) is very striking; and one is tempted to suggest that the name Merlin may have been borrowed from the Norse sea goblin (who in Norwegian tales is said to be the bastard of the sea monster hafstramb and a mermaid), and tacked on to the Welsh legend: even the word has a Norse or Teutonic sound: Merlin may well be shortened from the dimin. mer-mann-lin, mer-m'lin, merlin: according to the Pref. to this Engl. romance the name is not found attached to the Welsh legend till the 12th century. compds: marmendils-smíði, n. the mermannikin's work = millepora polymorpha. marmendils-þari, a, m. the merman's weed = corallina officinalis, Maurer's Volks.

mar-nagli, a, m. in a pun, Skálda 237 (in a verse). marningr, m. [merja], a contusion. MARR, m., gen. marar; [Ulf. marei = θάλασσα; A. S. mere; Hel. meri; O. H. G. meri; Germ. meer; Lat. mare]:—the sea; sigr fold í mar, the earth sinks into the sea, Vsp. 57; mik hefir marr miklu rantan, Stor; vátr marr, Skálda (in a verse); kaldr marr, Edda 101 (in a verse); liða yfir marr, Vpm. 48: metaph., mun-strandar marr, the sea of the breast, the song, Höfuðl.; mistar marr, the sea of mist, the air, Hkv. 1. 96: in prose this old word remains in the marar-botn, m. the bottom of the sea; Páll lifði tvau dægr á marabotnum, 655 xviii. 6, and so in mod. usage; it also remains in various compds, mar-álmr, mar-bakki, mar-flátr, mar-mennill, mar-gýgr, mar-brísla, mar-knútr, mar-svín, mar-vaði, mar-rein, etc., q. v. II. in local names, Aust-marr (q. v.), A. S. Eastmere; Mar-bæli, q. v.

MARR, m., gen. mars, dat. mari, Vpm. 12; pl. marar, Hkr. i. 237 (in a verse), Skv. 2. 16; pl. marir, Fm. 15, Hkv. Hjörv. 28; but acc. pl. mara, Akv. 37, Rm. 35; marina = mara ina, Akv. 13: [A. S. mearb or mear; O. H. G. marab]:—a steed, only in poetry, whereas the answering fem. merr, a mare, has become a common word in prose as well as poetry: magran mar, Hm. 82, Og. 3, Skm. 8, 9; maðr stignin af mars baki, 15; mars bægi, Vkv. 31; mari vel tömdum, Fas. i. 491 (in a verse); mara svang-rífa, Rm. 35; marina mælgreyppu, Akv. 13; er hér sitjum feigr á mörum, Höm. 10; mörum Húnlenzkum, 11; hleða mar, to saddle, Hdl. 5; minn veit ek mar beztan, Akv. 7; hann kvað hest mar heita, en mar (mara ? q. v.) er manns fylgja, Fs. 68; hnakk-marr = a saddle-horse, back, Yt.: poet. vág-marar wave steeds, ships, Skv. 2. 16; Róða rið-marar, the beaving sea steed, Hkr. i. 237 (in a verse); ægis-marr, súð-marr, vers-marr, borð-marr, segl-marr, stjórnmarr (Hkv. i. 29), gjálfr-marr, þóptu-marr, all names of ships, Lex. Poët.

mar-rein, f. the sea line, in marreins-bakki, a, m. = marbakki, the bank where the deep and shallow water meet; nú hittir maðr sel fyrir ofan marreinsbakka, N. G. L. ii. 149 (v. l. marbakka); hann skal biðja hann heima vera meðan hann rær fyrir útan marreinsbakka eða gengr fyrir ofan garð, i. 89; þá skal hann ganga útan garðs eða fara út um marreinsbakka, ok fara aprt til húss síðan, 23.

mar-sleggia, u, f. [merja], a 'crus-sledge', Art. 78, a ð. ley. rendering of macie = mace, of the French original.

mar-svín, n. 'sea-swine', sea-bog, a kind of whale, Eggert Itin.; mar-svína-rekstr, Féi. vii. 28, the driving whales ashore.



**mar-tröð**, *f.* being 'trodden' by a *mara*, nightmare, Fél. x. 15.  
**mar-vaði**, *a, m.* [Swed. *marvatten* = eddy], sea water, shoal water (?); only in the phrase, *troða marvaða*, to tread the water, of a swimmer in an upright position; the word also occurs in Fas. ii. 83 (foot-note, in a verse)—*er marvaða mæddu Ránar jóð*, but its use there is dubious.  
**mar-pak**, *n.* 'sea-bathtub', poet. ice, Grett. (in a verse).  
**mar-práðr**, *m.* 'sea-thread', a kind of sea-weed.  
**mar-þvara**, *u, f.* a kind of crab, Eggert Itin. 99, Edda (Gl.)  
**mas**, *n.* tittle-tattle, chat, Bb.  
**MASA**, *ad.* to chatter, prattle.  
**massa**, *ad.* [prob. an iterat. from *meita*], to whittle, carve a piece of wood idly with a knife; *massa niðr spýtu*, hvað ertu að *massa*?  
**mastr**, *m.*, gen. *mastrs*, [a for. word introduced from Engl. and Germ. *mastr*], a *mastr*; the word which is now freq. is not found in old writers, who call the *mastr* *sígltré*.  
**MAT**, *n.* [meta], an estimate, taxing, Jb. 195; *epfir mati sex skynsamra manna*, Dipl. v. 3; *jarda-mat*, see *jörð*.  
**matá**, *u, f.* [matr], *proviender*, a mess; of a crew, Kolbeinn lét Hrapp þá fara í mötu til sin, Nj. 128, v. 1; the food of fishermen: a *fee to the priest* (paid in butter), called *prests-matá*. **COMPDS:** *mötu-nautr*, *m.* a messmate, N. G. L. i. 186, Eb. 194, Orkn. 118, Grág. i. 186, ii. 73, passim. *mötu-neyti*, *n.* messmateship, Nj. 128, Edda 29, Grág. i. 186, ii. 73.  
**matá**, *ad.* [matr], to feed another, as the nurse does the sick and children; hann getr ekki *matáð* sig, það verðr að *matá* hann, of a person who cannot even eat without assistance. **II. reflex. matask**, to eat, take food, take a meal, Nj. 175, Fms. i. 35, Fb. ii. 273, Eg. 232, K. þ. K. 136; spurði hvi hann *matáðisk* svá seint, *uþy* he went on eating so slowly, Eb. 244.  
**mat-annungr**, *m.* a 'meat-earner', a person who earns his food, but gets no wages, Jb. 469; mod. *matvinnungr*.  
**mat-björg**, *f.* provision from hand to mouth, Ó. H. 153.  
**mat-blót**, *n.* a 'meat-idol', an idol of dough, N. G. L. i. 383.  
**mat-borð**, *n.* a dressed table, a table at meal-time, Eg. 63, Bs. i. 669, Ó. H. 237, Fms. vi. 195, viii. 51.  
**mat-bráðr**, *adj.* eager, gluttonous.  
**mat-bræði**, *f.* gluttony, Hom. 24.  
**mat-búa**, *bjó*, to dress, meat, cook, Fms. i. 9, vii. 288, Jb. 398, Bs. i. 593, Eb. 198, 266, Bret. 102, Stj. 165.  
**mat-búð**, *f.* the dressing of food. **matbúðar-maðr**, *m.* a cook, Stj. 443, Fms. ii. 139.  
**mat-búnaðr**, *m.* = *matbúð*, Stj. 166, 280.  
**mat-búr**, *n.* a 'meat-bower', pantry, Bs. ii. 134.  
**mat-eyrir**, *m.* victuals, Rétt. 47.  
**mat-fátt**, *n.* adj. short of provisions, Sturl. ii. 43, Fs. 142.  
**mat-fríðr**, *m.* time to eat in peace; eg hef ekki *matfríð*.  
**mat-föng**, *n. pl.* stores of food, Fms. ii. 99, Ó. H. 127, Sks. 141, Bs. ii. 179.  
**mat-gerð**, *f.* cooking. **matgerðar-maðr**, *m.* a cook, Gpl. 99.  
**mat-gjafi**, *a, m.* a meat-giver, bread-giver, Fms. viii. 307.  
**mat-gjald**, *n.* a fine paid in food, Grág. i. 451.  
**mat-gjöf**, *f.* a gift in food (to the poor), Grág. i. 296, 443.  
**mat-goggr**, *m.* a 'meat-beak', nickname of a beggar.  
**mat-góðr**, *adj.* liberal as to food, Sæm. 38.  
**mat-hákr**, *m.* a glutton.  
**mat-heill**, *adj.* [North. E. *meat-bale*], sound so as to be able to eat, Sturl. i. 20.  
**mat-kassi**, *a, m.* a meat-safe, Stj. 154.  
**mat-kaup**, *n.* purchase of victuals, Orkn. 344, Fms. vii. 78, viii. 367.  
**mat-kefill**, *m.* a meat-kettle, Fms. ix. 422.  
**mat-krákr**, *m.* a meat-crow, glutton, a nickname, Sturl. iii. 51.  
**mat-land**, *n.*; gott, illt *m.*, a productive or unproductive district, Fms. vii. 78.  
**mat-langr**, *adj.*; *matlanga stund*, such a time as it takes to eat one's meal, Ann. 1294; cp. *drykklangr*.  
**mat-laun**, *n. pl.* a fee for board, Grág. i. 147. **matlauna-maðr**, *m.* = *matannungr*, Gpl. 260.  
**mat-launi**, *a, m.* = *matlaunamaðr*, Grág. ii. 43.  
**mat-laussa**, *adj.* without food, Eb. 266, Ld. 200, Gisl. 57, Fms. ii. 97.  
**mat-leiði**, *a, m.* a loathing of food, 677. 3.  
**mat-leysa**, *n.* lack of food, Fms. vi. 325, xi. 288, K. þ. K. 130.  
**mat-lífi**, *n.* board, fare, Fms. viii. 435.  
**mat-maðr**, *m.* a great eater.  
**mat-mangari**, *a, m.* a 'meat-monger', provision-dealer, N. G. L. ii. 246.  
**mat-mál**, *n.* meal-time, Grág. i. 261, Nj. 197, Sd. 144; milli *matmála*, between two meals, Bs. i. 108; lítil er líðandi stund, löng *matmál*s stund, Hkr. i. 154 (a saying):—a meal, Fms. vii. 160.  
**mat-móðir**, *f.* 'meat-mother', used of a mistress with respect to her servants and household, cp. Engl. *bread-giver*.  
**mat-níðingr**, *m.* a 'meat-nitbing', one who starves his people, Sæm. 38, Fas. ii. 133.

**MATR**, *m.*, gen. *matar*, dat. *mat*; with article *matinum*, Grág. i. (mod. *matnum*); plur. *matir*; it is twice or thrice in Fb. spelt *mát* with a long vowel, with which cp. the rhyme *máta uppsátr*, Hallfred, —*má* (gen. pl.) *viggjar uppsátr* = a pantry (the explanation given in Lex. Poët. and hence in Fs. 214, seems erroneous); for the long vowel cp. also Orm. *met* (not *mette*), Engl. *meat*: [Ulf. *mat*s = βρώσις; A. S. *mete*; Engl. *meat* O. H. G. *maz*; Swed. *mat*; Dan. *mad*]:—*meat, food*; *matar ok váða* manni þörf, Hm. 3; *matar góðr*, 'good of meat', hospitable, 38; *bjóða e-mat*, Gm. 2; *morgin-döggar þau sér at mat hafa*, Vpm. 45, Skm. 27; þar mat fram sett, Fbr. 21 new Ed.; *bera mat á borð*, to put meat on board, Nj. 50; þú skalt stela þaðan mat á tvá hesta, 74; *bera mat stofu*, *epfir þat setti hón borð ok bar þar á mat*, ... viljum vér vist get yðr mat ... síðan gengu þeir undir borð ok signdu mat sinn, ... átu ges mat sinn, Eb. 266, 268; Gunnarr vissi slíks *matar* þar ekki ván, Nj. 7; þenna aptan enn sama mælti Bergþóra til hjóna sinna, nú skulu þér kjó yðr mat í kveld, þviat þenna aptan mun ek bera síðast mat fyrri hjó min ... þykki mér blóð eitt allt borðit ok *matrinn*, 197; hann var ka aðr hinn mildi ok inn *matar-ill*, ... hann svelti menn at mat, Fms. i. stíja at mat, to sit at meat, x. 378; *beida matar*, Grág. i. 47; þóat hi haldi *matinum*, id.; *þá stóð Glámr upp snemma ok kallaði til mat sinns*, ... vil ek hafa mat minn en engar refjar, Grett. 111; þar hef minum mat orðit fagnastr þá er ek náða honum, 126; et mat þín tröll, Fas. iii. 178, 179; allit, *matr ok mungát*, meat and drink, Fb. i. 578, Fb. i. 563; hann átti fjölda barna, hafði hann varla mat í munni *þe* bad hardly any meat in his mouth, he was well-nigh starved, Bs. i. 19; menn sá ek þá er móður höfu, látið mat í munni, Sól.: eiga málungi ma mod. eiga ekki málungi *matar*, to have no food for one's neat meal, very poor, Hm. 66: the saying, *matr er mannsins megin*, 'meat is man's main', bjóða sér *matar* hvert mál, 36; þurr *matr*, dry meat; þurr ma þat er gras ok aldin, K. þ. K. 78; hvitr *matr*, white meat = milk, esp. from the dairy, passim; elds *matr*, food for fire, fly; spóna-matr, sheep meat, opp. to át-matr = dry meat. **II. in plur. stores of food provisions**; tveggja mánaða *mati*, Gpl. 99; tveggja mánaða *mat* mjóls, N. G. L. i. 172; tólf mánaðar *mati*, 346, B. K. passim. **COMP.** *matar-afgangr*, *m.* leavings from the table or of food, K. þ. K. a. *matar-afl*, *a, m.* fare, provisions, Fs. 146. *matar-ást*, *f.* 'meat love', cupboard love; hafa m. á e-m, to have 'meat-love' for a person to love him for his table's sake. *matar-ból*, *n.*, a Norse phrase, referring to the taxation of an estate, thus, hundred, sextig, mánaða *matarból*, an estate of a hundred, sixty ... months' food, Fms. 153, N. G. L., D. N., B. K. passim. *matar-búr*, *n.* a 'meat-bow pantry', whence abbreviated *búr* (q. v.), Sturl. i. 155. *matar-fyst*, appetite, a. 21. *matar-föng*, *n. pl.* = *matföng*, Isl. ii. 465. *mat-görð*, *f.* dairy work, cooking, etc., Glúm. 367, Gpl. 102. *matar-ill* *adj.* meat-stingy, of a bad master who starves his household, Fms. i. *matar-kaup*, *n.* = *matkaup*, Fms. viii. 353, v. 1. *matar-lauss*, a mealless, without food, Fb. i. 131. *matar-lyst*, *f.* appetite. *matar-neyzla*, *u, f.* the taking food, Sks. 434. *matar-skamtr*, *m.* a portion *matar-verð*, *n.* board wages, Gpl. 513. *matar-verðr*, *m.* a meal Bs. i. 122. *matar-vætt*, *f.* a weight (measure) of victuals, Sturl. ii. *matar-æði*, *n.* diet. *mat-ráð*, *n. pl.* 'meat-rule', the husbandry of food, dispensing food the household, the duty of the mistress in olden times, Bs. i. 139, Nj. ch. 128. *mat-reiða*, *u, f.* the making food 'ready', dressing food, doing dairy pantry work and the like; þat er ekki karla at annask um *matreiðu*, 75, Fs. 72, Grág. i. 459, Fas. ii. 76. *mat-reiða*, *d.* = *matbúa*. *mat-reki*, *a, m.* a jetsum of victuals (fishes, whales), Vm. 141. *mat-seld*, *f.* = *matreiða*, Eb. 266. *mat-selja*, *u, f.* a laundress, Lv. 36, Nj. 59, Eg. 759, Eb. 92. *mat-sinkr*, *adj.* stingy of food, Band. 38 new Ed. *mat-sjóði*, *a, m.* a cook, Nj. (in a verse). *mat-skapr*, *m.* victuals, food, Vm. 164. *mat-skúl*, *f.* a meat bowl, Bs. i. 703. *mat-skápr*, *m.* a meat drawer, pantry. *mat-skortr*, *m.* lack of food, Krók. 66. *mat-skreið*, *f.* dried fish for food, H. E. ii. 98. *mat-sparr*, *adj.* = *mat-sinkr*, Sd. 152, Fs. 146. *mat-sveinn*, *m.* a meat-boy, cook, esp. on board a ship, Fs. 150, 192, Þiðr. 127, Fms. x. 129. *mat-svín*, *n.* 'meat-bog', the beggar's scrip, Skíða R. 20. *mat-sæll*, *adj.* meat-lucky, Band. 38 new Ed. *mat-vandr*, *adj.* fastidious, difficult to please as to one's food. *mat-vendni*, *f.* fastidiousness as to food. *mat-vinnungr*, *m.* = *matannungr*; hann er ekki *m.* *mat-vist*, *f.* food, fare, Sks. 189. *mat-vísi*, *f.* gluttony, Hom. 24. *mat-viss*, *adj.* 'meat-scenting', greedy, term of abuse, Hallfred. *mat-vælar*, *f. pl.* petty larceny of food, Parc. 44 (Ed., rendering of *larcenii*, see foot-note); hinu þykki mér líkara at þat sé *matvælar* þ



hokra at þjóna því, Mirm. 70. 2. mat-væli, n. pl., metaph.

of subsistence, stores of food, Fas. iii. 412, and so in mod. usage; þegar þverra fara, þau kenna Guði sultar stúr, Bb. i. 7.

mat-vænn, adv. good for food, Bs. ii. 134.

mat-proti, a, m. a lack of food, Gpl. 110.

mat, n. a jelly, meat or the like cooked into a thick gruel-like mess.

MULA, að, to munch food, mumble; roðgúl harðan maula, Snót.

mat, m. a muncher (?), a nickname, Fms. x. 54.

mat-ildi, n. [Dan. morilla, a light from insects, decomposed matter, under the sea; old form mauru-eldr, q. v.]

MURR, m. [Dan. myre; Swed. myra; Gr. μύρη; Serb. mraw] — m. i. my ok maura, Eluc. 62; einn lítill maðkr er maurr heitir, Sks.

mat plur., metaph. money-bags, in a contemptuous sense. COMPS:

mat-hauge, m. an ant-mound; sem þér í maura mornit haugi, Fas.

mat (in a verse). maura-púki, a, m. a money-poke, of a person.

mat-eldr, m., qs. maura-eldr, = maurildi; hér er líking milli mauru-eldr náttúrulegs loga, Skálda 197.

mat, a, m. a nickname, Fms. ix. 28.

mat, pres. máti; pret. máði; part. máði; [the word seems to be identical with A. S. mawan, Engl. mow, Scot. maw, O. H. G. maban, Germ.

mat; but if so, that sense has been lost] — to blot out, wear out, by big or the like; másk þeir af lífs-bók ok ríttask eigi með réttlátum,

Stj. 36; at hans nafn másk af sínu húsi, Stj. 426; nú er nafn þitt á

mat manna bók skráð ok mun þat aldregi af máaz (sic), 208; braud

mat ok máð í gögnum, 367; eigi viltu vér nær hann vill þenna flekk

mat virðing sinni, Þorst. Stang. 51; af má lýti, H. E. i. 514; þá má

mat af þeirri bók er þú skrifadur, Stj. 313; and so freq. in mod. usage,

mat máð, blotted out, faint (cp. Germ. matt), of writing. 2. to wear,

mat blund from use, of tools; var ljár hans máðr upp í smíðreim, Fb. i.

mat klokka másk af optilgum hringingum, Eluc. 147 (Ed.); máðar af

mat, Lil. 94; meids kvistu má, to tear, Gm. 34. II. metaph.

mat, out, destroy; má af or af-má, at hann drepi þá ok má þá af

mat, Stj. 312; Dróttinn hefir eytt ok af máð jörðunni alla þína

mat, 472; at hann hefir látið drepa ok má af jörðunni, 492; reidinn af

mat títýni manna, Bs. i. 103; hann má svá af ok minnkar þeirra styrk

mat vega, Stj. 436; eyddir ok af máðr, Fms. ii. 238.

mat, a bud (?); pálm-kvistir með fagri næfr ok nýju máli, Bs. ii. 16.

mat-hlið, Máf-hliðingar, see máf.

mat-kona, u, f. a sister-, mother-, daughter-in-law, Fms. x. 94, Stj.

mat of a mother-in-law, Grág. i. 305.

mat, m. [Ulf. mægs = μαγιστός; Scot. mac; O. H. G. mac; Dan.

mat — a brother-, father-, son-in-law, etc.; hón bauð til sín frændum

mat ok mágum, se bade her kinsmen and mágur (brothers- and

mat-law), Landn. 117; vill Rútr görask mágur þinn (son-in-law) ok

mat dóttur þína, Nj. 3, as also Ísl. ii. 250, Eg. 37; cp. the saying, eigi má

mat mága at einni dóttur, Fas. iii. 59; ironically, Nj. 94, N. G. L. i.

mat of a father-in-law, Laban mág sinn, Stj. 172; Davíð tók konung-

mat Sál mág sinn, Rb. 382; in plur., skilmáli þeirra mága (father-

mat and son-in-law), Stj. 172, Fms. ix. 496; of brothers-in-law, en er

mat finnsk, O. H. 90; Ólafur mágur, 166. COMPS: mags-efni,

mat pure son-in-law, Stj. 122, Ann. 1309. mága-stoð, n. strength,

mat derived from one's mágur, Glúm. 334.

mat semd, f. affinity, Grág. i. 33, Nj. 130, Fms. iii. 45, vi. 173, iii. 133.

mat, n., old pl. mál, 673, 47, Greg.; [Ulf. mabl = ἀγορά; Hel.

mat speech, meeting; Dan. maal; from the old Teut. mabl or mabal

mat, the mid. Lat. mallum = parliament, public meeting (Du

mat, and mallum again was in Norman-French rendered by parlia-

mat Speech, faculty of speech; mál hefir orð... Edda 110; þau

mat máli, they are dumb, Fms. i. 97, Fs. i. 250; þröngdi þau

mat konungs at hann misti málsins, x. 148; þeir hafa

mat anna rödd né mál, Rb. 348; þeir hafa gaud fyrir mál,

mat mál, heyrn, sjón, Edda 6. II. speech as spoken, lan-

mat tongue; Norrænt mál, the Norse tongue, Fms. vii. 165; Gírskt

mat, reg. 75; í máli þeirra, til várs máls, in our tongue; í hverju

mat, skálda 161, 168; í vóru máli, 163, 166, 167, 169; í málinu,

mat ynnask várt mál at ráða þat er á Norrænu er ritað, Bs. i.

mat ma mál á Danska tungu, Grág.; rita at Norrænu máli, Hkr.

mat þeir skildu eigi hans mál, þá mælti kvinnan á Norrænu, Fs.

2. speech, speaking; hvárt er Flosi svá nær at hann megi

mat mitt, Nj. 36, 200; ver eigi nær honum en mál nemi, Fms. iv.

mat skáldskapar var honum svá tiltækr, at hann mælti af tungu fram

mat mál, 374; engi var svá vitr at snjállara mál mundi fram bera,

mat sojallr í máli ok taladr vel, ix. 535; skilr þú nokkurt hér-

mat mál, Fas. ii. 512; en er hann lauk sínu máli, Ld. 106, 130, 161.

mat fara svá öllu máli um sem hann hafir aðr ekki um mælt, Grág.

mat hann kveðr svá at ok hafði í máli sínu, 'heilt ráð ok heimolt,'

mat skálda, 317; kveðr jarl þings ok mælti þeim málum á þinginu at

mat jarl skyldi heita vargr í vöum, Fms. xi. 40; tína fyrir mér öll

mat ok athæfi er hafa þarf fyrir konungi, Sks. 301. 3. speak-

mat to another, colloquy; vera á máli, to deliberate, converse, Vtkv.

1; hann kom opt á mál við konung, Eg. 106; engi þorði at krefja hann máls, 601; þóðis gekk til máls við Egil frænda sinn, 765; þegar er þeir fundu menn at máli, Fms. i. 204; ef þeir vildu hafa hans mál, 241; síðan hættu þau málinu, Nj. 10; hann leitaði þá máls um við Ásgerði hverju þat gegndi, Eg. 703; ok spyrja hana máls hvar til þessi svör skulu koma, Hkr. i. 77; þat var karl ok kerring, mælti hann mál af þeim ok spurði, Fas. iii. 525; höfðu menn at máli (people noticed, of something extraordinary), at..., Fms. vii. 301; allir menn höfðu á máli, er Ólaf sá, hversu fríðr maðr hann var, Ld. 88; þera mikilt mál á, Fms. x. 93; þat var mál manna, people said that; or, þat er mál manna, people say, Nj. 268, Eg. 29, Fms. vii. 150. 4. a tale, narrative;

nú er þat til máls at taka (of resuming the narrative after an episode), to take up the story again, Ld. 314, Nj. 16, 29, 135, 148, 196; er fyrr var getið í þessu máli, Fms. xi. 41; þar hef ek upp þat mál, Eg. 735. 5. a saw; þat er fornt mál ('tis an old saw), at þína skal at betr verði, Fms. x. 261, Glúm. 344; á líti þeir mál in fornu, look to the old wise sayings, Sighvat (for-mæli, q. v.)

6. gramm. diction, construction of sentences; mál ok hættir, Edda 49; ef þat mál (figure of speech) er upp er tekit haldi of alla visu-lengd, 123; breyta háttum með máli einu, to vary the verses with the sentences, Edda 124 (for specimens see Ht. 9-23); tvau mál, two sentences; fullt mál, a full period; hér lýkr máli, líka heilu máli, a sentence closes; annat ok þriðja visu-ord er sér um mál, ok er þat stál kallat, of the intercalary sentences in poetry, Edda 125; þeir kölluðu at hann hafði eigi rétt ort at máli, Fms. v. 209; samhljóðendr megu ekki máðr afr atkvæði göra einir við sik, Skálda; hér er mál fullt í hverju visu-ord, Edda; Skáldskapar-mál, poetical diction, id.; bragar-mál, id., 124. 7. mál is the name of old songs containing old saws or sentences, such as the Háva-mál; as also of poems in a dialogue (mál); all such poems were in a peculiar metre called mála-háttir, which is opposed to the epic kviðu-háttir, thus, Grimnis-mál, Vafþrúdnis-mál, Alvis-mál, Hamðis-mál, Hákonar-mál, Eiríks-mál; in some instances the name has been applied erroneously, e. g. Atla-mál; the Rígs-mál is a name given in modern times, the old name was Rígs-pula.

B. As a law phrase, with the notion of public speaking, action, or the like: 1. a suit, action, cause; hefja mál á hendr e-m, Fms. vii. 130; hafa mál á höndum, Grág. i. 38; sókn skal fyrr fara fram hvers máls en vörn, nema þat sé allt eitt, ok sé þat annars máls sókn er annars er vörn, 59; Njáll nefndi vátta ok sagði únytt málit, Nj. 36; ekki á Bjarkeyjar-rétt á því máli at standa, Fms. vii. 130; þeir veittu Gizuri hvíta at hverju máli, Nj. 86; báru þeir kvið um mál Otkels, 87; fara mál fram at dómi, Grág. i. 135; sækja mál, to prosecute, Nj. 86, 99; sækja mál lögliga ok réttlaga, Fms. vii. 133; Gunnarr sótti málit þar til er hann bauð til varna, Nj. 36; en um tólf mánuðr stendr þeirra mál, the case stands over for twelve months, Grág. i. 143; sækja mál á þingi, Nj. 36; fara vörn fyrir mál, 87; mál kemr í dóm, Glúm. 365; höfða mál, to institute a suit, Grág. i. 142; búa mál, to prepare a suit, of the preliminaries, Glúm. 365, passim; leggja mál undir e-n (as umpire), Nj. 105; hafa sitt mál, to get one's verdict, win the suit, passim; vera borinn mál, to be cast, convicted, N. G. L. i. 122; to be beaten, get the worst, passim; vigs-mál, legórðs-mál, fé-mál, etc. 2. an indictment, charge; þá eru þeir varðir máli ef þeir fá þann bjargkvið, Grág. i. 54; ok versk hann þá málinu, 317; at upp skyldi vera rannsókn en þau ór málinu ef hann hittisk eigi þar, Ld. 44; ek vil svara því máli, I will answer that charge, Nj. 99; ok bað Sigurð Hranason svara þar málum fyrir sik, Fms. vii. 130; á hann kost at láta varða skóggang eða görtelci, ef hann vill til hins meira máls fara ok skal hann stefna ok láta varða skóggang, Grág. i. 430; hann spurði alla ena beztu menn, hvert mál þeim þætti Gunnarr eiga á þeim nöfnum fyrir fjörðráðin, Nj. 105; leynd mál, hidden charges, Grág. i. 362. 3. procedure, order; at alþingis-máli réttu ok allsherjar-lögum, Nj. 87; pleading, enda er svá sem þeir mæli eigi þeim málum nema þeir vinni eða at, Grág. ii. 342. 4. stipulation, agreement; mál meginlig, Vsp.; bregða máli, Grág. i. 148; ok skilja þeir eigi þat mál gör, en svá, 136; nema þau vili annat mál á göra, 336; en ek skal lauss allra mála ef hann kemr eigi svá út, Ísl. ii. 217; skulu þeirra manna mál standask, Grág. i. 296; engagement, ok vitja málanna fyrir hönd okkra beggja, Fms. xi. 104. 5. transactions; en hvert sem at þessum málum var settið lengr eða skemr, Ld. 22. 6. a case; lá ek þá í vöggu er þær skyldu tala um mitt mál, Fas. i. 340; mál hans stendr í miklum háska, Mar.; en þó skaltu svá um þitt mál hugsa, ... at þá munt þú skamt eiga úlfat, Nj. 85; at hvárir-veggju hafi nákkvat síns máls, Jb. 13; þat er mál Sigurðar konungs at mæla til Inga konungs, Fms. vii. 221; festi járnburð, at svá skyldi sanna mál hans, 230; honum eirir síla ef hann hefir eigi sitt mál, Ísl. ii. 237; þá skal sá þeirra hafa sitt mál ef eð vil at vinna, Grág. i. 393; þórólfur bað Ólvi byrja mál sitt við konung, Eg. 62; at vit fáim rétt af þessu máli, 40; flytja mál sitt, Ld. 180; muntú mér verða at trúu til málanna þinna allra, Fms. xi. 104; allir er eidsvarar erut við þetta mál, Nj. 192; eiga síðan allt mitt mál undir yðr föstbræðrum, Fas. ii. 532; þetta mál var við Jórúnni rétt, Ld. 22; þykki mér nú vandast málit, Nj. 4; svá er mál með vexti, the case is this, Lv. 43, Fas. iii. 59;



var þat annat m., *another affair*, Nj. 256; ekki eru þau efni í um vart mál, Ld. 76; konungur átti dóm á þeirra máli, id.; ber hann upp fyrir bróður sinn málit, hann berr upp málit ok biðr Unnar, ok undra ek er þú ferr með því máli, Fas. i. 364; Austmaðrinn heldr nú á málinu við bónda, Nj. 259; ef þér vilt gora málit at álitum, 3; svara þessu máli, Fms. vii. 124; miðla mál, to mediate, lb. 12; inna stærri mála, in important cases, Nj. 2. 7. special phrases, e-t skiptir miklu, litu... máli, to bear much or little upon a case, to be of great (small...) importance, Eg. 742, Ó. H. 31, passim; skiptir þá eigi máli, Grág. i. 43; varða máli, id.; ef honum þætti máli varða at hann næði því, Rd. 260; þú kvaddir þess kviðar er eigi átti máli at skipta um vig Auðúlfs, who bad no concern with the slaying of A., Nj. 87.

C. COMPS. *mála-* and *mála-*: *mála-afglöpun*, f. a false or collusive action, whereby the suit is lost, Grág. i. 494. *mála-bót*, f. an excuse, exculpation, Fms. vii. 207; esp. in plur., hafa sér e-ð til málsbóta, to use as an excuse. *mála-efni*, n. pl. a cause, its circumstances and nature, Nj. 47, Háv. 51; ill málaefni, a bad case, Fs. 41, 138, Ó. H. 150, Band. 12.

*mála-endi*, a, m., see málsemð. *mála-eyrendi*, n. a discourse, Sturl. i. 140. *mála-ferli*, n. pl. lawsuits, litigation, Fs. 47, Eg. 644, Nj. 78, Sturl. i. 105, Fær. 109. *mála-flutningr*, m. the conduct of a suit, Hrafn. 17. *mála-fylgjuaðr* (*mála-fylgismaðr*), m. a lawyer; killmál, m. a great taker up of suits, Nj. i. Bs. i. 82. *mála-fylling*, f. the conclusion of a case, Fb. iii. 451. *mála-grein*, f. a sentence, Skálda 174, 181, Bs. i. 753 (a passage in a letter) a phrase, Stj. 79, Edda 49; þartr málsgreinar = *pars orationis*, Skálda 180: *dictio, style*, Edda 220. *mála-háttir*, m. [mál, háttir], a kind of metre, Edda 142, where a specimen is given. *mála-háttir*, m. a phrase, Stj. 67, 126: = *málsgrein*, Skálda 170: a proverb, saying, Fms. ii. 33, Fas. iii. 194, Stj. 133, passim. *máls-hátta-safn*, n. a collection of proverbs.

*mála-hlutr* or *máls-hlutr* or *-hluti*, a, m. one side of a case or suit; eiga enn þyngra málahlut, Ísl. ii. 172; þá ferr illa m. várr (*our case*), Lv. 95: a share, mun sá verða m. várr beztr, Nj. 88; nú kann vera, at ek kunna ekki at sjá málahlut til handa mér, en vilja munda ek halda sæmd minni, Sturl. i. 105. *mála-kosta*, u, f. a complaint, pleading in a case, Sturl. i. 613, H. E. i. 457. *mála-leitan*, f. a negotiation, the mooting a question, Eg. 521, Eb. 130, Fms. vii. 299, Orkn. 56.

*mála-lenging*, f. useless prolongation. *mála-lok*, n. pl. the end of a case, conclusion, Eb. 106, Nj. 102, Bs. i. 68. *mála-lyktir*, f. pl. = *málaok*, Eb. 24, 36, Nj. 88, Fms. vii. 14. *máls-löstr*, m. bad grammar, Skálda 181. *mála-maðr*, m. = *málafylgju-maðr*, Dropl. 6, Ld. 298, Boll. 354. *mála-mannligt*, n. adj. like, worthy of a málmaðr, Bs. i. 751.

*máls-metandi*, part. m. maðr, a person of mark. *mála-mynd*, f.; til málamyndar, only for appearance, not seriously. *máls-orð*, n. a word in a sentence, Edda 124, 126, 128. *máls-partr*, m. a part of speech, Skálda 185: a part in a suit, mod. *máls-rödd*, f. = *málrómr*, Stj. 81. *mála-skil*, n. pl. knowledge of proceeding, Sturl. iii. 10. *mála-skot*, n. an appeal in a case, K. Á. 218. *mála-sókn*, f. a lawsuit, prosecution, Nj. 248. *máls-spell*, n. a flaw in a suit, Nj. 170, Fms. x. 12. *mála-sönnun*, f. evidence, Mar. *mála-tilbúningr* or *mála-tilbúnaðr*, m. the preparation of a suit, Grág. i. 490, Eb. 282, Nj. 36, 100. *mála-tilleitan*, f. = *mála-leitan*, þ. ö. 67. *mála-vöxtr*, m. the state of a case, Fms. vi. 11, Al. 113, Bs. i. 67, Nj. 79. *máls-þörf*, f. a wish to speak, Fms. vi. 374.

MÁL, n. [Ulf. *mæl* = *μῆλον, καυός*; A. S. *māl*; Engl. *meal*; Germ. *mahl*; Dan. and Swed. *maal*, *mål* = a mark] — a measure; hann mælti grundvöll undir hús, þat var þeirra átrúnaðr ef málit gengi saman, þá er optarr væri reynt, at þess manns ráð mundi saman ganga, ef mál-vöndrinn þyrri, en þróask ef hann vissi til mikilleiks, gékk nú málit saman ok var þrem sinnum reynt, Korm. 8; fimn álina er hátt mál hans, Fms. vi. 929; ganga undir mál, to undergo a mál (for measuring one's height); þat söguðu menn at þeir hefði jafnmiklir menn verit, þá er þeir gengu undir mál, Ld. 178; leggja, bera mál við, to measure; hann lagði mál við öll in stærstu tré, 216; með því sama máli sem þér mælit út mun yðr verða aprt mælt, Mar.; bar hón mál á, ok þurfti þá þrjár álina ok þver hönd, Bs. ii. 168; kunna maga mál, to know the measure of one's stomach, Hm. 20. 2. a length of sixteen fathoms, D. N. (Fr.)

B. Temp. [Ulf. *mæl* = *μῆλον, καυός*], a 'meal' of time, i. e. a certain portion of time: I. time, big time; skipperjum þótti mál ör hafi, Landn. 206: with infin., Vsp. 14, Hm. III, Skm. 10, Bm. I; mönnum væri mál at lýsa sökum sínum, Nj. 149; at mál væri at ganga at sofa, Fms. ii. 138; mælti biskup at mál væri at sofa, 139; sagði mál at ríða, Orkn. 48: adding a dat., mál er mér at ríða, Hkv. 2. 47: ok er mál at vit farim, Fær. 255; mál er at leita at hestum várum, Korm. 182; ok er allt mál at ættvíg þessi takisk af, Ld. 258; ok er nú mál at hætta, Fms. vi. 212: e-m er mál (of stools): — i mál, in due time; þóat í mál yrði borinn kviðrinn, Grág. i. 54. 2. the moment, nick of time (mál, q. v.); at hann var þar þá nótt, ok á því máli..., of an alibi, N. G. L. i. 309.

II. the meal-time, morning and evening, Edda 103; hence of cattle, missa

máls, to miss the time, sheep lost or astray for a day so that cannot be milked, Grág. ii. 230, 231; kvikfénaðr missir máls, hence málnyta, q. v.; deila mat at málum, to deal out meat at each, Grág. i. 149; í hvert mál, Hm. 36; í eitt mál, for one single, Karl. 347, Grág. i. 293; fæða þá í tvau mál, ii. 400; í bæði mál í B, p. 317: at því máli = Germ. *diesmál*, Korm. (in a verse); ok mitt ráð þó þat sé at fyrra máli at menn snæði nokkurt, F. i. þat vilda ek at þær æti at einu máli kyr Hálfðanar bróður míns, Ó. H. ef ættak at málungi mat, if I had meat from meal to meal, Hm. of the day marks; dag-mál = *day-meal* = 9 o'clock A. M.; and mál, night-time = 9 o'clock P. M.; í fyrra málið, to-morrow morning skal koma í fyrra málið.

III. of the seasons of the year: misseri eru mál tvau, í máli eru mánuðr þrír, Rb. 6; mál ok mál Hm.; sumar-mál, the time when summer sets in (middle of April), of vetr-nætr, when winter sets in; hrið-mál, q. v. COMPS: *mála-n* m. food every meal, N. G. L. i. 8. *mála-mjólki*, f. milk every morning and evening, Vm. 73, H. E. ii. 107. *máls-verðr*, 'a meal's food,' a meal, K. Á. 78, Eb. 36, Bs. i. 382.

MÁL, n. [Ulf. *mæl* = *μαρφή* and *μαρμα*; Hel. *mål* = *imago*, effigies, also Goth. *maljan* = *γράφειν*, whence mod. Germ. *mahlerei*, *mahl-pingere*] — prop. 'a drawing,' but it is used in old writers only of ornaments on spear's heads or on the hilts and guards of swords; þorgimr þar af spjót, mál vóru í, Gisl. 18; hann hafði krókast-hringir haugteki ok algöð mál í, Ld. 78; spjót, þá fann hann til málunum, Glúm. 344; stál bjartta mála, Korm. i; gull-mál (q. v.), 110; stála-mál, inlaid work of steel, H. R. 33. For specimens of — see Worsaae, Nos. 325, 331; a plate with inlaid work on the outside and a Runic inscription on the inside was found in Oct. 1870 in cairn Greenmount in Ireland, and is described by Major-General L. COMPS: *mála-járn*, n. an iron (weapon) inlaid with mál, Fms. 223, Fas. i. 414. *mála-sax*, n. an inlaid sax (sword), Fas. i. 414. *mála-spjót*, n. an inlaid spear, Gisl. 11. *mála-steinn*, m. = *lyfi* (q. v.), Mag. 16 (vellum 580 B).

*mála*, u, f. [mál = speech], a female acquaintance, female friend; heitir mála búanda síns, Edda (Ht.).

*mála*, að, [from Germ. *mahlen*, Dan. *målé*], to draw, paint, (mod.)

*málari*, a, m. a painter, (mod.); as also *mál-verk*, n. a picture

*mál-bein*, n. the 'talk-bone,' one of the bones in the head, Ísl. þjóð. 547; láta málbeinið ganga, to chatter glibly.

*mál-bók*, f. = *lesbók* (q. v.), or a book with drawings (?), D. I. i. *mál-bót*, f. an excuse; gora e-ð sér til málbóta.

*mál-dagi*, a, m. a covenant, agreement; at því skal virða sem dagar vóru með þeim, Grág. i. 155; sjá slíkan stað ok máldaga gríðmönnum, er áðr vóru teknir, sem þeir áttu sér mæltan, 154; máldaga, to fulfil the agreements, ii. 267, 366; ek vil setja hér til máldaga með okkr, Fms. i. 261, Orkn. 52; eptir réttum síðum ok fann máldögum, Fms. i. 257, v. 1; góra máldaga við e-n, K. þ. K. 56; sá dagi á at haldask, id.; hann góði þann máldaga of fé sitt, of a book, Mar.

2. a written deed, *ebartulary*, esp. of the rights, property and inventories of churches, *kirkju-máldagi*; the old eccl. law made incumbent on the church-lord or churchwarden to put on parchment gift or emolument made to the church by private donors; this (máldagi) might then for authorisation and publication be brought to parliament to be read in the Lögrétta or from the Law-hill. It has to be read at home once a twelvemonth at church when there are many worshippers present, see K. þ. K. 46 (ch. 10), K. Á. 190, Bs. i. A specimen of such an original scroll with successive entries in different hands is the Reykjaholts-máldagi (*the deed of Reykholt*, dating from the time of Snorri the historian). An interesting collection of the old máldagar, all in the vernacular tongue, and very illustrative of the state of the infant church of Iceland, has been published by Jón Sigurdsson in 1845, as also in H. E. passim. At a later date (13th and 14th centuries) the bishops used to make collections for their diocese of all the máldagar, entering them into one book, which was to be kept in the cathedral; for several such collections, bearing the names of the respective bishops who collected them, see List of Authors (J. I.). *mál-bók*, -*skrá*, f. a book, entry, of máldagar; jarða-máldagi, a deed of the landmarks etc. of a farm or estate.

*mál-deili*, n., in the phrase, e-m er máldeili á e-u, to be of importance, Fms. vi. 379.

*mál-djarfr*, adj. free-spoken, out-spoken, Ó. H. 55, 59.

*mál-drykkja*, u, f. 'meal-drink,' a measure of drink served for food; með sæmliðum kosti ok málrykkju annat-hvart mjúkum mungát, Bs. i. 848; var þat bæði vetr ok sumar, at þar var m. á urðar-borði, en at náttverði var úmælt drukkit, Ó. H. 29; málðr skálar, pint-cups, to measure out drink, Fms. iii. 191.

*mál-efni*, n. the circumstance of a case; gott m., a just case, Rétt. freq. in mod. usage.

*mál-eldr*, m. a 'meal-free,' Nj. 15, Eb. 120, 276; see eldr II. *máleindr*, part. pl. parties to a suit or match; ok væri jafnir mál



endi þess eigi úthefut, if we were equally matched, if the parts were equal. Njard. 378.

ál-fár, adj. ornamented with mál (q. v.), of a sword, Skm. 23, Skv. 3. 4. ál-feti, a, m. [mál = measure], a pacer, of a horse, Fms. ii. 205 (in a v.), Edda (Gl.)

ál-fimi, f. ease in speech, Bret. 148.

ál-fimliga, adj. speaking with ease, Hom.

ál-fimr, adj. lightly-spoken, Fms. iii. 8, v. 1.

ál-finni, f. = málfimi, Leidarv. 34.

ál-framr, adj. out-spoken: superl. fem. málfrömust, Fas. iii. 8.

ál-fridr, m. an outward, nominal (not real) peace; þá var m. með m. Gret. 124, Bs. ii. 147.

ál-frœði, f. the science of language, grammar, (mod.)

ál-frœðingr, m. a philologist.

ál-fundr, m. an interview, Nj. 121, v. 1.

ál-fylling, f. 'sentence-filling', gramm. name for a particle or enclitic, a 121, (see Aarb. for Nord. Oldk. 1868, p. 353 sqq.)

ál-færi, n. speech, voice, as also style of a written speech.

ál-færr, adj. able to speak, O. H. L. 71.

álga, að, to claim, Sks.; þér hafið málgað þá eign með rangyndum, Dk. i. 3; á-málga, q. v.

ál-gögn, n. pl. the speech organs, Bs. i. 372, Leidarv. 2.

ál-haltr, adj. 'speech-bald', tongue-tied, Fbr. 90 new Ed.

ál-helti, f. the being málhaltr, Hom. 14.

ál-hreifr, better málreifr, q. v.

ál-hressa, adj. 'speech-bale', well enough to speak, Eb. 240, Fms. x. 14 (of a sick person).

ál-hætt, n. adj. dangerous; e-m er m., one's affairs are in danger, H. i. 249.

ÁLI, a, m. a contract, terms, agreement (= máldagi); fá þeim (i. e. the servants) slíkan stað ok mála sem þar var er bóndi andaðisk, Grág. ii. 23; máli konu, a woman's share, dowry, Gpl. 256; handsala mála, ef þú vill eigi halda mála við leigumann sinn ..., en ef leigu-maðr vill eigi þá mála bónda, 512, 513.

II. a claim or title to an estate or property; hann átti mála á Mýralandi, Bs. i. 658; ef hann á mála á áli, en ef eigi er máli tekinn, ... ef maðr deyr ok hefir eigi inntu sinn, N. G. L. i. 241: a title, claim, Grág. ii. 234; lög-máli, leigumáli (q. v.), lands-máli, skil-máli, a stipulation.

III. a soldier's service for hire; ganga á mála, to take service as a soldier with a prince, Nj. 121; gjalda mála, MS. 4. 32; Adalsteinn konungr mála þeim mönnum öllum er þat vildu hafa til féfanga sél, Eg. 264; (the Norsemens) höfðu þar þrjú hundruð sinna manna, þeirra er mála af konungi, 266; gekk hann þar á mála með sína sveit, Fms. vi. 12; til hvers skal ek honum lengr þjóna er ek fær eigi mála minn alisan, ... fát Haldór mála sinn skíran, 245; hann (the king) var sahr hinn mildi ok hinn matar-illi, þvíat hann gaf í mála mönnum ok jafnmikla gull-penninga sem aðrir konungar sífr-penninga, en þat sálfir var kallat Haralds-slátt, þat var meiri hluti koparr, en er slátr tók málaann ..., vi. 243.

COMPDS. mála-gjöf ok mála-gjöld, f. pay for military service, Fms. v. 278, vi. 242, viii. 154, ix. 482, x. 376. mála-gjöld, n. pl. payment of wages; ek á at greiða m. í gætriknum vörum, Vala L. 203; in the phrase, fá makleg mála-gjöld, to get the wages due, to be paid in full (in a bad sense): also in comp. of military pay, fyrir fórusk málálgöldin af konungi ... ok er einungum mála gjaldsins, Fb. ii. 123. mála-gull, n. gold in payment of wages, Fms. vi. 160. mála-jörð, f. = málaland, Gpl. 309, Js. 97. mála-lá, u, f. a woman who has a title or property of her own, D. N. ii. 30.

mála-land, n. an estate burdened with a right of pre-emption, Grág. ii. 239. mála-lauss, adj. free from right of lögsmáli, of a wife, Grág. ii. 240. mála-maðr, m. a man who receives pay, Grág. ii. 240. mála-mundi, a, m. stipulation, Grág. i. 150. mála-silfr, m., cp. málagull, Fms. vi. 243.

mál, a, m. a friend, acquaintance, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët. málgr, adj., in old writers contr. before a vowel, málgr, málgan, but málugan, etc.:—talkative, communicative, ok sem hann var áðr er þó hann þögull, Karl. 338; minnir ok m., Hm. 102; hann (the speaker) brátt m. ok orðviss, Eg. 147; verit eigi málgr í kirkju, þe not þve in church, Hom. (St.); en vér munum nú þess iðrask er vér erum af málgr, too rash in speaking, Hrafn. 9; þat er rétt at kennimenn málgr (þat they speak out) um þörf þeirra manna er þeir skulu málgr, Hom. 35.

2. loquacious, chattering, in a bad sense, and in mod. usage; konungr svarar heldr styggt, verþu svá m. sem þú lát mik ná at þegja fyrir þér, Fms. vii. 119; þeir vóru málgr því at þeir vóru úvitir, Nj. 15; þeir görask dauða-drukni ... þenjök ok kátir, Fms. xi. 109; drukni af mði, þeir vóru málgr, i. e. as a nickname, þórhalla in málga, Tb. the chatterbox, Ld. málkerald, n. a liquid measure; tvau málkeröld lýsis, Vm. 172.

málkrókar, m. pl. pettifoggery, sophistry, Barl. 143, Clem. 59, Mar. 28, Olaf.

mál-kunnigr, adj. knowing one another to speak to, acquainted, Fms. ii. 71, Ó. H. 55, Fms. iv. 174.

mál-kunnr, adj. = málkunnigr, Ó. H. 74, Ld. 90, Fms. vi. 378.

-máll, adj. -spoken; in compds, glap-máll, hjá-máll, ein-máll.

mál-laki, a, m. a defect, of the speech organs; var mikill m. á ráði hennar, hón hafði ekki mál, ok var með því alin, Fb. i. 250.

mál-latr, adj. slovenly in speaking; hón var ekki til mállöt (she was a gossip) ok sagði þeim til mart, Bjarn. 60, Mork. 38.

mál-lauss, adj. speechless, of a sick person: dumb, daufr ok m., Ld. 34, Stj. 261, Fb. i. 251, ii. 382, MS. 625, 85.

mál-leysa, u, f. a sentence which has no meaning; það er m., 'tis no sense, of bad grammar or the like: of bad rhyme, gröm skömm ... hrömm skömm, þat væri jafnhátt, en hitt er m., Fms. vi. 386.

mál-leysai, n., medic. dumbness, Fél.

mál-leysingi, a, m. a dumb, speechless person: as also in the allit. phrase, menn ok málleysingar, both men and dumb creatures.

mál-lýzka, u, f. idiom, language; nemdu allar mállyzkur, en þó enn allra helst Látinu ok Völsku, Sks. 23 B; kalla þeir þann mál m rauða eptir mállyzku sinni, 162.

málmari, a, m. marble, = marmari (q. v.), Stj. 5, 75.

MÁLMR, m. (prop. malmr); [Ulf. malma = άμμος; A. S. mealn, mealn-stán = sandstone; Hel. melm = pulvis; from mala = to grind; cp. Germ. zer-malmen]:—originally sand, as in the Goth. and A. S., but only remaining in local names, as Málm-haugar = Malmö in Sweden.

II. metal, Sks. 14, 162, Fms. v. 343, 344, x. 284, Rb. 318, Stj. 45, 508, Bs. i. 134, passim in old and mod. usage; in the earliest poets chiefly of gold, höfgan málm, the heavy metal, gold, Sighvat; skírt málmr, the bright metal, Akv.; mála fergir, a gold giver, a prince, Lex. Poët.; Gnita heidar-m., gold, Edda; Rínar rauð-m., the red metal of the Rhine, gold, Bm.: of iron, weapons (?), þar er málmar brustu, Hallfred; Gota-m., the ore of the Goths, armour, Fas. i. 439 (in a verse); Húnlenzkr m., armour, weapons (?), Hornklofi; Vala-m., Welsh or foreign ore, treasures, Fas. iii. (in a verse): the battle is mála-skúr, -galdr, -hjaldr; as also málm-flaug, -dynr, -hríð, -regn, -rög, -þing, -þrima, = a clash of weapons: málm-gautr, -Óðinn, -rjóðr, -runnr, = a warrior, see Lex. Poët. COMPDS: málm-hlið, n. a brasen gate, Sks. 631. málm-logi, a, m. a magical flame over hidden treasures, Maurer's Volks., op. vafur-logi. málm-potr, m. a brasen cauldron, Bs. i. 804. málm-röðr, f. a vein of ore, Stj. 45.

mál-nyta, u, f. [mál = time], milch kine; ef hann er-at landeigandi ok hefir at málnytu, Grág. i. 158; ef maðr lætr mólka málnytu annars manns visvitandi, ii. 309; at málnytu verði hagfátt, Fms. vi. 103; reka málnytu sína, K. þ. K. 82. málnytu-kúgildi, -kýr, -kýrlag, n. milch cattle, Jb. 360, H. E. i. 395, 494.

mál-nytr, adj. yielding milk; málnytr smali, Grág. x. 158, 476.

mál-öðl, adj. jabbering in bad or violent language, Ó. H. 115, Eg. 338, Ölk. 34, Boll. 336, Gret. 91.

mál-reið, f. a rumour come abroad; var þat á m. komit, Hom. 115.

mál-reifr, adj. talkative, cheerful, Ld. 320.

mál-reitinn and mál-röðinn, adj. talkative, open; Egill var við hann m., Eg. 573; kátr ok málröðinn, Ó. H. 70; var konungr við hann málröðinn ok spurði tíðenda af Íslandi, 55; málröðinn í kyrr, ok blíðmælt, Hkr. iii. 179; málreitinn, Fms. iv. 165, vi. 438.

mál-róf, n. big talk, Skálda 164; þit erut menn grunnseir, ok meir gefit málróf (málróf Ed.) en vitsmunir, Bjarn. 39. málrófs-maðr, m. a glib talker, Skálda 164.

mál-rómr, m. the ring of the voice; eg þekki hann á málrómanum.

mál-rúm, n. a room for speaking, time for speaking, Skv. 3. 68.

mál-rúnir, f. pl. 'speech-runes', as opp. to spell-runes, the alphabet; þessi er upphaf alra háttá sem málrunar eru fyrir öðrum ránum, Edda 121:—a spell enabling one to speak, Gkv. i. 23, Sdm. 12.

mál-ræða, u, f. conversation, Fb. ii. 386.

mál-ræðinn, adj. = málrættinn, Fb. ii. 85.

mál-rættinn, adj. = málreitinn (q. v.), Ó. H. 55, 70, Þiðr. 174.

mál-semð, f. language; þóðri líkaði illa hennar málsemðir, Bjarn. 68; finnask mönnum orð um lið þeirra ok um málsemð (speech, eloquence) þorgrims ok um skörungskap hans, Gisl. 93, (málsemða, q. v., II. l. c.) mál-semði, a, m. = málsemð, Gisl. II, Grág. ii. 147, Stj. 241; allir Guðs málsemdar, id.

málsemdir, f. pl. = málsemð, Bs. i. 721: conversation, hann leitaði þeirra málsemda er hann vætti at konungi mundi beztr þykkja, Ó. H. 167; hón leitar marga vega málsemda við hana, Fas. i. 192.

mál-skálp, n. loquacity, Gret. (in a verse).

mál-skipti, n. pl. business, transactions, Fms. ii. 37, xi. 282, Stj. 579: importance (= máldeili), Magn. 444, Band. 35 new Ed.

mál-skjóla, u, f. a bucket holding a certain measure, Hom. (St.)

mál-snild, f. eloquence, oratory, Clem. 33, MS. 623, 30, Edda 17, Skálda 199, Fms. ii. 242. málánildar-list, f. rhetoric, Skálda 192.

mál-snilli, f. = málsnild, Sturl. iii. 197, Sks. 92, Bs. i. 82.



**mál-snjallr**, adj. *eloquent*, Nj. 229, Fms. i. 31, vii. 233, Róm. 324.  
**mál-spakr**, adj. *wise-spoken*, Fms. i. 190: a nickname, Fb. iii.  
**mál-speki**, f. = *málspekt*, Sks. 308.  
**mál-spekt**, f. *wisdom in speech*, 625, 176.  
**mál-staðr**, m. a *case, point of a question*; mikill m. er þetta (*it is a grave case*) sem þú vegr upp, Fas. i. 77; hann setr þvert nei fyrir mál-staðinn, segja hana ljúga . . . Karl. 552; þóat er finnit á því sanna málstaði, Hom. (St.): in mod. usage, eiga góðan, illan málstað, *to have a good, bad cause*.  
**mál-stafr**, m. a *letter of the alphabet*; rúnar heita málstafr, *Runes that are letters*, Skálda 163 (Thorodd): a *consonant*, opp. to hljóðstafr, a *vowel*, Skálda 170, 172 (the second grammarian).  
**mál-stefna**, u, f. a *parley, council, conference*, Orkn. 52, Ó. H. 43, Sks. 274; vera á tali ok málstefnu, Fms. i. 52; á málstefnu ok ráðagörðum, vii. 282.  
**mál-stofa**, u, f. a '*speech-hall, meeting hall, public hall*, esp. in houses of men of rank, of a king's hall, Fms. vi. 280, 281, ix. 476, Eg. 95; cp. þar var mjúkl stofa er konungr átti í hirdstefnu, málstefnu, ok sættar-stefnu, Ó. H. 43: of lagman Thorgny, 66: of a bishop, Bs. i. 869, Munk. 40, D. N. iv. 54, 117: of a convent, Dipl. iii. 10. In mod. usage the Engl. *House of Parliament* is often rendered by málstofa.  
**mál-svefn**, m. '*meal-sleep, due sleep*, Sturl. iii. 197.  
**mál-sönnun**, f. *evidence, argument, reason*, Greg. 43.  
**mál-tak**, n. *diction*; hvert m. er haft til skáldskapar? Edda 49: a phrase, hér eru ok önnur máltök þau er til máls skal taka, 127; leiðir í því orði m. af fyrra vísu-helmingi, *the last word from the preceding verse*, 131: a *phrase, saying*, Pass. 8, 12.  
**mál-timbr**, n. *boarding of timber*, N. G. L. iii. 219.  
**mál-tíð**, f. [Germ. *mahlzeit*; Dan. *maaltid*], '*meal-tide, a meal*, Fms. ix. 520, xi. 444, Bs. i. 848, 867, 909. **mál-tíðar-stund**, f. *meal-time*, Bs. i. 884.  
**mál-töl**, n. pl. *the organs of speech*, Geisli 19.  
**mál-tregi**, a, m. *grief, sorrow*, Fas. i. 197.  
**mál-tryggja**, ð, *to make sure*, N. G. L. i. 211.  
**mál-tæki**, n. a *phrase*, = máltak.  
**málugliga**, adv. in a *chattering manner*, Stj. 16.  
**málugr**, see máligr.  
**málu-nautr**, m. a '*speech-mate, friend*, Haustl.  
**málungi**, [from mál = a meal, and the suffixed gi, see -gi C, p. 199, col. 2]: in the phrase, eiga m. mat, *to live from hand to mouth*, Hm.; cp. mod. eiga ekki m. matar, *to starve*.  
**mál-vina**, u, f. a *female friend*, Skálda (in a verse).  
**mál-vinr**, m. a *friend, acquaintance*, MS. 4. 6, Vígl. (in a verse), Gs. 8, Gkv. i. 20, Km. 20.  
**mál-vitnir**, m. a *sword*, Edda (Gl.).  
**mál-vöndr**, m. a *measuring wand, yard measure*, Korm. 8.  
**mál-þing**, n. an *interview*, Fas. ii. (in a verse).  
**mál-þjónn**, m. *the servant of speech = the tongue*, Ad. 24.  
**mál-þurfi**, adj. *wanting to speak*, Sturl. i. 154.  
**mál-þýðr**, adj. *affable*, 655 xx. B. 3.  
**mál-þörf**, f. = málþörf, Fms. vi. 374.  
**mál-æði**, n. *much talking*.  
**MÁNI**, a, m. [Ulf. *mēna*; A. S. *mōna*; Engl. *moon*; O. H. G. *māno*; Dan. *maane*; Swed. *måne*; in Germ. the primitive word has been replaced by the derivative '*mond*,' which properly means a *moon-period, month*]:—*the moon*; the word, however, is scarcely used in prose, old or mod., but is poetical or can only be used in certain phrases, for tungl is the common word, Vsp. 5, Alm. 14, 15, Hm. 138, Vpm. 22, Anal. 177; skarðr máni, *the crescent moon*, Vkv. 6: mythol. the Moon (Máni) was brother to the Sun (Sól), and both were the children of the giant Mundilfóri (a name evidently referring to the rotation of the heavens), Edda 7, Vpm. 23. For the legend of the two men in the moon with a bucket and pole on their shoulders see Edda 7, 220 (in a verse): urðar-máni, a *weird moon*, an apparition, Eb. 270: poet. phrases, mána rann, *the moon's dwelling = the sky*, Skálda (in a verse); mána-vegr, *the moon's way = the sky*, Haustl.; mána-fold, *id.*; mána-salr, Hkv. i: brá-máni, enni-máni, *the brow moon = the eye*, Ad.: a nickname, as also a pr. name, Landn. II. in local names, Mán-á, Mána-berg, Mána-fell, Mána-þúfa, Landn. COMPS: Mána-dagr, m. *Monday* (now pronounced Mánu-dagr), Orkn. (in a verse), Fms. vii. 68, ix. 29, passim. Mána-nótt, f. *Monday night*. **mána-skin**, n. *moonskin*, Al. 174.  
**MÁNUÐR** and **mánaðr**, m., **mónuðr** with umlaut, Íb. 376; gen. **mánaðar**, nom. acc. pl. **mánuðir** (like vetr); mod. **mánuðir**, acc. **mánuði**, which form occurs in vellums of the 15th century; thus, **mánaði** (acc. pl.), Bs. i. 825, 896; even **mánuðu** (acc. pl.), 837, Fb. i. 205: [from máni: cp. Ulf. *mēnoþs*; A. S. *mōnað*; Old Engl. *moneth*; Engl. *month*; O. H. G. *mānod*; Germ. *monat*; Dan. *maaned*; Swed. *månad*; Lat. *mensis*; Gr. *μήν*]:—a *month*; á mánaði, *for a month*, Hm. 73; mánuðr níu, Rm. 6, 18, 30, Hom. 127; mónuðr tólf þritög-náttar, Jb. 376; þrjá mánaðr þrjátígu nátta, K. Þ. K. 164, Fms. ix. 239; aðra tvá mánuðr, Grág. ii. 261; tveir mánaðr, i. 420; sjau mánaðr,

fimm mánaðr, ii. 393: tólf mánuðr, a *twelvemonth, year*; á hverjum tólf mánuðum, *every twelvemonth*, Hom. 149; ok hann hefir tólf mánuðr gjöldum eðr handsölum, Grág. i. 196; halda þær tólf mánaðr þaðan er kona var föstuð, 378; hvárt þat var af hinum tuttugustum tólf mánuðum, *the twentieth year*, Gret. 173 new Ed.; kaupá þeir nú eð saman um tólf mánuðr, Fb. ii. 124. The old heathen year consisted twelve months, each of thirty days, so that a pentad (fimmt) added that number made the year complete. For the names of the economic months see Edda 103 (gor-m., frer-m., brít-m., ein-m., sól-m., and sel-n kornskurðar-m.); tvi-mánaðr (q. v.), *the 'double month'*: út-mánuðir, *the last months of the winter* (þorri, Góí, Ein-mánuðir), það er komið fram út-mánuði; see also the Ícel. Almanack, where the old months are so marked. Of the Julian Calendar we have Martius mánaðar, 623, 37, R passim; but that computation never came into household use in Iceland where the old calendar (of þorri, Góí, Ein-m., etc.) still prevails for domestic affairs: astron., tungl-m., a *lunar month*; sól-m., a *solar month*. In popular usage, as elsewhere, a month often means four weeks, a hálf mánuðr, *half a month = a fortnight*; hálfum mánaði eptir mitt sun Nj. 4; á hálf mánaðar fresti, *within half a month, a fortnight*, Fms. 411; á hálfum mánaði, Grág. i. 152. COMPS: **mánaðar-beit**, f. *month's 'bait' or pasture*, Dipl. v. 15. **mánaðar-dagr**, m. *the day the (Julian) month*, Ann. 1393. **mánaðar-frest**, n. a *month's notice*, Fas. iii. 649. **mánaðar-mata**, u, f., or -matr, m. a *month's ration*. Norse law term referring to the value of estates, an estate being valued so and so many months' mata, see mata, N. G. L., B. K., D. N. pass. **mánaða-mót**, n. pl. *the time when one month ends and another begins* mánaðar-mótið, Fb. iii. 454, where sing. **mánaðar-rekstr**, for a month's pasture, Dipl. v. 28. **mánaðar-ró**, f. a *month's rest*, Þorst. St. 55. **mánaðar-stefna**, u, f. a *summons with a month's notice*, Jb. 26 A. **mánaðar-tal**, n. a '*month's tale, computation of month*, Rb. 488. **mánaðar-tími**, a, m. *the space of a month*.  
**MÁR**, m., gen. *más*, dat. *mávi* or *máfi*, pl. *mávar*; in mod. w sounded in nom. erroneously *máfr*, gen. *máfs*; [A. S. *meaw*; Engl. *me*; Germ. *möve*; Dan. *maage*]:—a *sea-mew, gull (larus)*, Edda (Gl.), freo mod. usage; see also Lex. Poët., where the word freq. occurs; hvít-máfr, *common gull*; grá-máfr, *the grey gull, larus glaucus*; in poetry the se *máva-röst*; *má-grund*, *má-ferill*, *má-skeið*, *the land, road of sea-mews*, Lex. Poët.: *crows* are ben-már, blóð-már; *the raven* is Ygg-már, *Odin's mew*, and so on. II. as a pr. name, Landn.: in local nar **Máfa-hlið**, whence **Máf-hliðingar**, *the men of M.*; **Máf-h inga-vísur**, *the verses of the men of M.*, Edda (Ht.): *más-u* (proncd. *máfs-ungi*); also *má-skari* (q. v.)  
**-már**, m., in the latter part of pr. names, Bjart-már, Hreið-már, G már; it is derived from *mærr*, *famous*, O. H. G. *māri*, and formed time when the umlaut had not as yet taken place.  
**MÁRIA** (mod. *Maria*), u, f. *Mary*, in old writers sounded an *á*, see old rhymes, e. g. Lilja, passim; and is still sounded *Mári-atla* (= *Máriu-erla*), *the wagtail, motacilla alba*. Several flo bear the Virgin Mary's name, **Máriu-stakkr**, m. *the common le mantle, alchemilla vulgaris*; **Máriu-grös**, n. pl. *lichen nivalis*; **Má vöndr**, m. '*Mary's-wand, the field gentian, gentiana campos* **Máriu-kjarni**, a, m. *laver, fucus esculentus*, see Maurer's Volks. 195. Other COMPS: **Máriu-kirkja**, n. *Mary-church*, Fms. **Má messa**, see messa. **Máriu-minni**, n. a *hymn to the Vi Mary*; til þess er borð voru upptekin ok Máriuminni var sungit, x. 19. **Máriu-Saga**, u, f. *the Virgin Mary's Saga*, Vm. 6. **Má skript**, f. a *tablet of the Virgin Mary*, Dipl. i. 10, Vm. 6, 22, 27 Pm. 14. **Máriu-súð**, f. *the name of a ship*, Fms. viii. 199. **Má vers**, n. '*Mary's-verse = the Ave Maria*, Bs. i. 500.  
**MÁSA**, að, *to heave or pant*, Lat. *anbelare*, of a horse; nær vissul svá heimskan hest | hann mundi fyrir sverja | nær hann fram ka mäsar mest | menn séu til sem berja, Jón Þorl.  
**mási**, a, m. a nickname, Fms. vii. 239, see preceding word.  
**má-skari**, a, m. a *young sea-mew*; sköllótan mann ok hvítan máskara, Fms. xi. 155.  
**máskr**, n. [meta], *moderation*, Pass. 30. 13.  
**mát**, n. *check-mate*, Vígl. 31, Fas. i. 443, Mag.: various kinds of are peð-mát, gleiðar-mát, frestrets-mát, hróks-mát, heima-mát, máta, að, *to check-mate*, in chess.  
**mátér**, n. [for word], a *measure*, Stj., H. E. i. 476.  
**MÁTI**, a, m. [Dan. *maade*; early Dan. *mäte*; from meta]:—*no way*; í engan máta, *in no way*, Vígl. 21; í þann máta, *thus*, Bret í allan máta, *in every way*, Fs. 15. **máta-legr**, adj. (-lega, adv. *matulegr*.  
**máttigr**, adj., in old poets contr. before a vowel, and changing into k, máttkar, máttkan, máttki; compar. máttkari, máttkast, máttugri, máttugast; [Ulf. *mabetteigs = duvarós*; Engl. *migbty*; Germ. *mächtigt*]:—*migbty*: máttkar meylar, Gs. i; sá inn máttki manr. 93; máttkan moldpinur, Vsp. 59; með máttkom Kristi, Lex. F. fjögur konunga-riki hafa máttkom verit, Ver. 35:—*able, máttu*, spring at geta, Stj. 26: al-máttugr, *almighty*; ú-máttugr, *weak*; á-



q. v. (p. 43, col. 2), perhaps, however, these words are rather akin to Ulf. *mabjan* = *βιάζω*, and thus to mean *overbearing*, and then = *bideous*, *drivable*, as an epithet of trolls and giants.

**ÁTTUR**, m., máttar, dat. mætti, pl. mættir; [Ulf. *mabts* = *δύναμις*; *meab*; Engl. *might*; O. H. G. *mabt*; Germ. *maht*; Dan. *magt*]: *light, strenght*; allit., trúá á mátt sinn ok megin, Fms. i. 35: er at þu orðinn svá mikill m. (*it has come to such a pitch*) at hér eru við yfir margir ríkis-menn, Fms. xi. 264; ok allir mættir hræðask, 623, 26; *me*, Skálda 175, 176; var mér alls máttar (*I had to use might and main*) áðr ek kom henni upp, Fms. iii. 74.

**II. strenght, health**; flertú leikinn, sé ek at eigi er máttirinn mikill, Fb. ii. 388; jarl hafði séit harða sótt ok kölluðu hettlingan mátt hans, Fms. ix. 390; hann hrí mál sitt, en þó máttur sem minnst, xi. 102; hón spurði hversu þá aldi mætti manns komit vera er heita skal fyrir manni, Bs. i. 69; en þá máttirna þyrri mjök, 175; ek lá fyrr í sótt með litlum mætti eldr, 110; síðan fór hann heim með litlum mætti, 144; er at leiddi mætti hans, *when he began to sink*, Fms. viii. 258; hón svarði reiðuliga ellokurr spurði at mætti hennar, Ld. 14; hón leiddi mjök at fréttir mættir Halldóru, Sturl. i. 200; cp. van-máttur, *weakness*. COMPS: *mát-dreginn*, part. *weak, exhausted*, Fer. 42, Fms. ii. 98. **mátt-fáinn**, adj. *faint, weak*, Fms. ii. 270. **mátt-lauss**, adj. *without strenght, exhausted*, Fbr. 160. **mátt-leysli**, n. *weakness, lack of strenght, debility*, Fms. vii. 150. **mátt-litill**, adj. *of little strenght*, *etc.*, and of a sick person, *exhausted, faint*, Fms. i. 159, xi. 288, Eg. 567.

**ritu-liga**, adv. *mightily, immensely*, Stj. 383, v. l. **ritu-ligr**, adj. *mighty*, Th. 26: *within one's power*, honum er allt þannátulegt er mennirnir megu eigi, N. G. L. iii. 242.

**ritu-ligr**, adj. [máti], *meet, fitting*, Stj. 55, 97; meir en þér þykkir mættulegt, Fb. ii. 196; sveigja slíkt sem honum þótti máttulegt vera, Bs. i. 7; máttulegan (*moderate*) skatt, Fms. x. 113, v. l.; sá er þetta rúm var nátulegt, Fs. 5; ú-máttuliga, *immensely*, 383; *fitting*, of a suit, hann fór serkinn ok var hann honum m., Fms. iii. 180; máttulegt beisl, Gd. 34 *meet, due*, það er honum máttulegt, *it serves him right*.

**ÞEÐ**, prep., also *meðr*, a form common in Stj. and in legendary writers, but not in the classical writers or in mod. speech or writing; *Umb = óv and meðrá*; A. S. and Chaucer, *mid*; it remains in Engl. only in *mid-wife*, 'qs. *'with-wife*', cp. Icel. náveru-kona, nær-kona, yfirsetu-kona; *þu, mid*; Dan. *med*; Gr. *μετά*;—*with, along with*, a prep. with dat. and acc. with dat. it has the notion of *coming or going in company*, with acc. of *bringing or fetching*; thus, hann kom með honum, *he came along with*, in any *with him*; but hann kom með hann, *he brought him with him*.

**WITH DAT.** *with, along with, together with*; Þórólfr var með konungi, Eg. 29; þar var þar með Otkatli, Nj. 73; hann kvaddi hann til ferðar með eldr; hann stóð upp ok Kolskegg með honum, 58; með honum var á maðr Íslenzkr er..., 157; hann fór útan með honum, Eg. 19; Unnr dóttir hans fór með honum, Ld. 4; fara á fjall með húskóm, Korm. 10; vera með goða, i. e. *to be in his jurisdiction*, Grág. i. 10; hón hafði á skipi með sér sextigi karla, i. e. *with her, under her command*, Landn. 109; brott með sér, Nj. 114, and in endless instances.

**II.** denoting assistance, help, *with*; til umráða með sér, Th. i. 5; leggja til með e-m, *to help one by word or deed*, Nj. 7: *to give assistance*, Fms. xi. 81; sjá á með e-m, *to look after, help*, Nj. 113; vita með e-m, *to be privy to, an accomplice in a thing*, 136; bætti hann þat með mér, *he mended it for me*, Fms. vii. 158; fá menn með sér, i. e. *to get followers*, opp. to mótt, Nj. 180.

**III.** denoting instrumentality, *with*; með öxi, Fms. vi. 6; verja sik með sverðum, með skjöldum, Nj. 272; með atgeirinum, 120; skip skarat með skjöldum, 128; falda sér með motri, 202, and passim; or ellipt., the prep. understood, an instrumental dative, höggva sverði, leggja spjóti, sköndum, stíga fótum, and in endless similar instances.

**IV.** *rough*, partly denoting means, partly accompaniment, *by, through, using*; með harðfengi ok kappi, Nj. 98; með mikilli snild, með fögnum orðum, Ld. 84; með hans ráði, 58; með ráði konungs, 65; með lögum, með úlögum, Nj. 106, 234; með ráni, *by violence*, 10; með vegsemd, blíðu, Fms. x. 235; með lílyrdum, Nj. 128; með vitsum minum, 262; með hlaupi, *by running*, Eg. 12; með (*through*) gegu Gunnlaugs, Ísl. ii. 210; með vátum, Nj. 101; með einum *with one mind*, Edda 37; með gráti, Fms. x. 261; með gleði, 220; með hætta, Nj. 108; með hattu, Ld. 46; með sannmyndum, *forsooth, truly*, 175; með sönnu, *forsooth*, Fms. vii. 158, Ld. 76; með sama hatti, *the same way*, Nj. 272; með þessum hatti, Fms. x. 220; með nokkru óti, Ld. 164; also freq. ellipt., mæla fögnum orðum, þegja þunnunum, Hm., passim.

**V.** *including, inclusively*; hundráð manna á bábum Njáls, Nj. 208; ok eru þá tólf menn, ór fjórðungi hverjum þeim, *including themselves*, Grág. i. 72; sjau vetr ok tuttugu með þeim fyrsta, *including the first*, Fms. x. 410; fimmtán menn með þeim, er..., Nj. 266; þar var vinátta mikil með frændsemi, *friendship well as kin*, Ísl. ii. 209; nótt með degi, *both night and day*, C. i. passim;—ok þat með (*therewith*), at..., Nj. 5; þá veit ek mesta með-menn, ok þat með, at þeir hafa vápn svá góð, at..., 44; þann

dag, ok nóttina með, *and the night too*, Barl. 207; sagði hann þetta meðr, *he said this too, added this*, Stj. 130. **VI.** *with, among, between, amidst*;

með þeim bræðrum, Fms. vii. 240; sambisk með þeim feðgum, Ísl. ii. 210; dró seint saman með þeim, Fb. ii. 259; þar varð illa með þeim, Nj. 39; var fátum með þeim bræðrum nokkura hríð, 2; þar skilr með þeim, *there they parted*, Grett. 75 new Ed.; þat var síðr með kaupmönnum, Eg. 265; með mönnum, *among men*, Ls. 46; eigi er þó kosta-munr með ykkir Njáli, Nj. 52; með þeim Ingjaldi, Ld. 44; skipta, deila með e-m, *to share among*, Eg. 311; deila vig með verum, Ls. 22, Hbl. 25; þeir skiptu ríki með sér, Fms. i. 108; þreyta e-t með sér, *to fight it out among themselves*, Nj. 31; ef engi væri túlk með kaupmönnum, Ld. 76; var deila mikil með sonum hans, Eg. 367; var með þeim en kærsta vinátta, 2;—fara (*to travel*) með úkunnum þjóðum, Edda 21; síst ek með fólkuu fór, Gm. 48; koma með e-m, *to come among*, Vpm. 30, 39; er með horskum kemr, Hm. 19, 63; maðr er með mörgum kemr, 62; er með snotrnum sitr, 5, 23; þótt hann með gröllum glami, 30.

**VII.** denoting inward quality, *with, in*; svá hefir hann nátturu mikla með sér, Nj. 44; öllum sem lífs-andi er meðr, Stj.; flesta hluti hefir hann þá með sér, er þryða máttu góðan höfðingja, Fms. x. 535; hann hafði alla þá hluti með sér er konungur þryðir, xi. 217; svá er mál með vexti, so *shapen*, Lv. 43; limaðr vel með höndum ok fótum, Ld. 20.

**2.** skip með gyltum höfðum, Fms. x. 2; dreginn á leo með gulli, Ld. 78; hross með söðlum, *a horse with the saddle on*, Nj. 253; skip með reida, Eg. 35; klæði með mörgum litum, 517; með sinum lit hverr, Fas. i. 316; vera úti með sólfetrum, i. e. *to be out* (of a shepherd) *with sunset*, Lv. 43.

**VIII.** *along, following*, of direction, with an adverb, denoting the direction; upp með, ofan með, fram með, norðr með, út með, inn með; ofan með á, Lv. 43; upp með ánni, Nj. 253; upp með Rangá, 74; suðr með landi, Fms. i. 38, ii. 3; með endilöngu landi, ix. 33; hann gengr með reykinum, Nj. 58; með sjónum, Bs. ii. 5; með hafinu, *along the sea, on the horizon*, Fms. xi. 136; áin var leyst með löndum, Boll. 358; með eggju, Hkv. Hörv. 9.

**2.** með stöfnum, *from stem to stern, all along the ship*, Bs. i. 16 (see *kveypa*); var þá hroðit með stöfnum skipit, Grett. 81; með endum, *from one end to another*, Fagrsk. (in a verse): fara með húsum, *to go from house to house, begging*, Grág. i. 192; biðja matar með bæjum, Fas. ii. 271.

**IX.** adverbial usages; með öllu, *altogether, quite*, Ld. 4; með öllu skjótt, *all of a sudden*, Fms. x. 136; með því at, *in case that*, Ld. 44; með því at ek falla, *in case I fall*, Fms. vii. 274; en með því at yðr líki þetta, x. 261: *as, because, in consequence of*, en með því at mennu voru hraustir, þá komask þeir yfir ána, Ld. 46, passim: hér-með, *herewith, fariber*; þar-með, *therewith*, id., Skálda R. 11.

**X.** *with verbs*; ganga með barni, *to go with child*; ganga með e-n, *to confess*; taka með, *to accept*; mæla með, *to speak for, recommend*; fara með, *to treat, go with*; gefa með, *to give a fee of alimentation*; leggjask með, *to lie with*; eiga barn með konu, *to have a child in wedlock*, and so on; see the verbs.

**WITH ACC.**

*With*, with the notion of bearing, bringing, carrying, treating, conducting; fara með vápn, *to fare, go, carrying a weapon*, Fms. vii. 240; hann fór suðr aprt með miklar vingjafir, id.; þeir fóru aprt með skip þat, er, Eg. 29; með lið sitt, 11; kom með hornu fullt, 213; gekk at borðinu með handlaugar, Nj. 52; ganga út með dómdóm sína, Grág. i. 37; fara brott með fót sinn, 300; með þessa menn, Fas. i. 333; þeir hljópu á brott með konur þeirra, lausafé ok bátinn, Landn. 35; hann fór til Íslands með konu sína ok börn, 205; ef hann leitaði vestan um haf með her sinn, Fms. i. 26; fara með her á hendr e-m, 120; mjöðdrekkur er hann fór með, Eg. 240; at þeir skyldu fara með sveit sína, 74; skip þat er hann fór með, id.; ef ek mætta með þik komask, Sturl. ii. 108; farinn með erfðina, Nj. 7.

**2.** metaph., fara með sök, mál, etc., *to conduct, manage a case*, Nj. 86; fara af hljóði með þessa ráða-görð, 103; þeir fóru með þann hug, *to carry that mind, intention*, 99; með vátta, *with witnesses*; með eib, *on oath*, Grág. i. 20, 243 (but með vátum, Nj. 101); með hver skil, *by what way of proceeding*, id.; með engi lögskil, *in no lawful manner*, 206; þat varð með atburð, *by accident*, Fms. ii. 172; in regard to, ú-áskiptinn með málá-ferli, Lv. 73. (rare.)

**II.** *with, among*; kom með fríð regin, Vpm. 26; ú-snotr maðr er með aldir kömr, Hm. 21; síst Hákon fór með heidinn goð, *went among, took up his abode amongst the heathen gods*, Hlm. 26.

**III.** with an ordinal number; með tólfta mann, *with twelve men, including oneself*, Eg. 180; með tíunda mann, Ld. 140; með fimmta mann, Ísl. ii. 266.

**IV.** with verbs; tala með e-n, *to speak with*, Stj. 151, (Dan. *tale med en*); göra með e-n, *to do*, 143; lifa meðr brauð, *to live on bread*, 146; fæðask meðr mold, *to live on earth*, 37; eiga með e-t, *to possess*.

**V.** denoting materials, of; altaris-klæði með pell, Vm. 153; Máriu-skript með tönn, 22; kross með silfr, D. N.; kaðall görr með hárr, kirkja með stein, of *stone*, id.; píllár meðr kopar, Stj. 101. **2.** til alls hagleiks með málum, Fms. xi. 427; hón samdi sik með örvar ok boga, Fas. i. 531; þeir grófu hana með fagrau flúr, Skálda R. 200.

**MEDAL**, adv. with gen. and á meðal, i. meðal:—*among, between*; á



meðal vár, or vár á meðal, *among us*; á meðal okkar (dual), Bkv. 19; hann settisk niðr á meðal þeirra, Nj. 48; sat þá þorgerðr meðal brúða, 51; meðal þín ok annarra, 85; meðal Hafrafells ok Króksfjarðar-míla, Gullþ. 3; sumir verða sendir landa meðal, *from one land to another*, Sks. 54; á meðal anna, Grág. ii. 261; á meðal enna tveggja sömu samhljóða, á meðal enna líkustu greina, Skálda 162: ellipt., mál öf er meðal fóru, Vsp. 30; fannsk þat ekki í tali at þar hefði missetti verit í meðal, Nj. 48; þá gekk Njáll í meðal, *N. interceded as peacemaker*, 105.

II. metaph., at hann vill nema litla skynsemd heldr enn önga þá er á meðal verðr ennar meiri (= meðal anna?), i. e. *when there is a little leisure from graver matters*, Skálda 169 (Thorodd); þat er áðr stendr á meðal ykkar máls, *whatsoever is unsettled between you*, Fms. xi. 21.

B. In a great many compds, denoting what is intermediate, *between, in the middle, the average*; or ironically, *not over-much, middling*; or, lastly, with a negative in the reverse sense, see the following: I. meðal-

auki, a. m. (mod. milligjöf), *what is given in the bargain*, Ld. 146, Lv. 43.

meðal-dagr, m. *a day between*, Stj. 280: *a holy day of second degree*, Hom. 142; thus the sixth, the seventh, and from the ninth to the twelfth day of Yule were the middle days, in Easter the second and third day, N. G. L. ii. 358, K. þ. K. 98: the days between the two spring tides at the first and the last quarter of the moon are called meðaldagar, Rb. 444.

Meðal-fell, n. *Middle-fell*, a local name. Meðal-fells-strönd, f., a local name. Meðalfells-strendingar, m. pl. *the men of M.*, Landn., Sturl.

meðalferð, f. *intercession*, Orkn. 270. Meðalferðar-maðr, m. *an intercessor*, Stj. 243.

meðal-för, f. = meðalferð, Sturl. ii. 141. meðal-ganga, u. f. *intercession*, Lv. 71, Sturl. iii. 136: *coming between*, in a bad sense, Fms. ix. 428, v. l.: *intervention between parties fighting*, Glúm. 382.

meðal-gangi, a. m. *an intercessor*, Mar. 196, Vidal. meðalgöngu-maðr, m. *an intercessor*, Th. 24, Finnb. 312.

meðal-heimr, m. *the middle world, the air, between the sky and the earth*, pöet., Edda (Gl.) meðal-höf, n. *the right meed and measure*; in the saying, vandratáð er meðalhöfð. meðal-

kaffi, a. m. *the 'middle-piece', the bast of a sword between the two hjalt (q. v.)*, Eg. 378, 379, Fms. i. 15, iv. 38, Sturl. iii. 283.

Meðal-land, n. *a land lying between two other lands*: a local name, Landn. 267, Nj., in the south-east of Icel.

meðal-örpning, f., gramm. *an interjection*, Skálda 180.

meðal-pallr, m. *the middle benches in the lögrétta*, Nj. 190.

II. average, of extent, quality, in a great many compds: meðal-hestr, -hross, -kýr, -naut, -sauðr, -ær, etc., *an average horse, cow, sheep, etc.*, Grág. i. 504, Jb. 346.

meðal-ár, -sumar, -vetr, *an average year, summer, winter*, B. K. 20, Grág. ii. 326.

meðal-lagi, adv., see below. meðal-maðr, m. *an average man*, in height, strength, or the like, Fms. vii. 101, 239.

meðal-spakr, adj. *middling-wise, of average intelligence*, Hm. meðal-tal, n. *an average number*; in the phrase, at meðaltali, *in the average*.

III. with a preceding negation, emphasising a word of abuse, as *no common scoundrel*, i. e. *a great scoundrel* or the like; ekki meðal-atferðarleysi, *no common slovenliness*, Fs. 32: eigi meðal-farbauti, *no middling destroyer*, Fms. xi. 146: eigi meðal-fjándi, *no middling fiend*, ii. 74: ekki meðal-sól, i. e. *no slight fool*, Gisl. 139: þat ætla ek at þú sér eigi meðal-karl vándr, Band. 26 new Ed.: eigi meðal-klækismenn, Ísl. ii. 71: eigi meðal-mann-niðingr, *a great nitbing*, Fær. 216: eigi meðal-niðingr, id., Eb. 230: eigi meðal-orðskvak, Fær. 219: eigi meðal-skræfa, *a great coward*, Fms. vi. 34: eigi meðal-skömm, *a great disgrace*, Fs. 37: eigi meðal-snápr, Eb. 242: eigi meðal-úspektarmaðr, Rd. 259: eigi meðal-úvinr, Finnb. 242: eigi meðal-vesalingr, Þóroð. 52: eigi meðal-præll, Eg. 714:—rarely in a good sense, þat er ekki meðal-sæmd, *'tis not common honour, it is a great honour*, Fb. ii. 196.

meðal, n., pl. meðöl, [Germ. mittel; Dan. middel], means *medicine*.

meðal-lag, n. *an equal share*; at meðallagi, *in equal shares*, Grág. ii. 261; mitt skap er ekki betra en til meðallags, *my temper is not better than the average*, Þiðr. 319; þat var með enu betra meðallagi, *a good average*, Fs. 3; ekki stærri en í góðu meðallagi, *fully average height*, Bård. 175.

II. middling, i. e. *not very, not over well*; meðallagi er þér þat ráðligt, *'tis not very advisable for thee*, Fms. ii. 14: vitr kona ok meðallagi vinsæl, Fb. i. 250; segir mér þú í meðallagi hugr um, Fs. 47: í meðal-

lagi er oss fallit, 34, 87; var hón ödmáli ok m. vitr, Ísl. ii. 318; skipti vár hafa verit sum góð en sum til meðallags, *our dealings have been some good, some only middling*, Fms. ix. 508, v. l.: þorvarðr var vitr maðr ok þá gamall, meðallagi góðgjarn, *not too benevolent*, Glúm. 376.

MEÐAN, adv., and á-meðan, *whilst*; meðan missætti var þeirra í milli, Fms. vi. 27; meðan um sök þá er dæmt, Grág. i. 78; meðan Högni lifði, Am. 67; meðan okkat fjör lifir, Skm. 20; meðan öld lifir, Vsp. 16; er sér á lof ok vit m. lifir, Hm. 9; meðan þú lifir, 121; meðan hann væri útan, Nj. 4; meðan ek em í brautu, 40; meðan í önd hixti, Am. 39; hélzk hann í vináttu við konung meðan hann lifði, Ó. H. 12; ok hélzk þeirra vingan meðan þeir lifðu báðir, Bs. i. 24; enda er rétt at beida dóms út meðan eigi er upp sagt misseris-tal, Grág. ii. 93:—with subj., meðan þeir lifðu báðir, Fms. vi. 27; friðr skyldi haldask meðan nokkurt þeirra væri á lífi, 28.

2. as long as (*all along*), *whilst*, in this case a relative pronoun (er, es, at) is understood—meðan er or

meðan's, whence the mod. Dan. *medens*, in mod. usage meðan að; particle is, however, left out, and the sentence is elliptical; but mod. usage Icel. say, meðan að eg er í burtu, *whilst I am away*, I medens jeg er borte.

II. in the meantime; ok verðr sú at hann myndi fara meðan örðrag eða lengra, Grág. ii. 110; þegi meðan! Eb. (in a verse); hlýði mér meðan, *listen to me the w. i. e. whilst I say my song*, Leibarv. 5; jarl hafði alla skatta þá, er D. konungr átti, meðan til kostnaðar, Ó. H. 12.

með-aumkan, f. *compassion*, Vidal. passim. meðaumkunar-sa. adj. *compassionate*, Fas. iii. 644.

með-ferð, f. *management*; vandhæfi mun þér þykkja á meðferð Korm. 82; góðr meðferðar, *easy to manage*, Landn. 94, v. l.; til n ferðar, to manage, Fms. i. 256; veita e-m e-t til meðferðar, to give into one's keeping, Dipl. v. 24; þau kúgildi sem hann reiknaði í meðferð, *whicb he bad in his keeping*, iii. 13; hafa sök at meðferð have a case to manage, Grág. ii. 41; var konungi þá kunnigt hverj ek hafða, þow I did be have, Eg. 65, Barl. 90, 105; hafa meðferða have about oneself, in one's keeping, Mar., Bs. i. 715, 866.

með-ferði, n. = meðferð, Th. 77, Karl. 216; hafa meðferðis = meðferðar.

með-ferri, n. in phrases such as, kylfuna þó hún sé ekki fimligt the club, though it be not handy to carry, Fas. iii. 449; það er ekki m., 'tis beyond my strengtib.

með-för, f. = meðferð, Landn. 94, Hom. 108, Grág. i. 165, 166, Nj. 87.

2. in the phrase 'skógar-gang varðr meðföriu sem ver meðför means the spreading, carrying abroad of a libellous song fara (A. III. 4. β).

með-ganga, gekk, to confess, (mod.) með-ganga, u. f., in meðgöngu-tíni, a. m. the time of 'going to child.'

með-gangr, m. *siding with, helping*, Fms. ii. 210:—prosperity. með-gjöf, f. a fee paid for alimentation, = fúlg, q. v.

með-hald, n. *favour, partiality*. með-hjálpr, a. f. a *helpmate*.

með-hjálpari, a. m. the *helping clerk in church*.

meðja, u. f. a kind of head-gear, Edda (Gl.) ii. 494.

með-kenna, d. to confess, Sks. 615: með-kennning, f. *confession*.

með-læti, n. *prosperity, good luck*, Fas. iii. 594, passim in mod. u. opp. to mótlæti.

með-máli, n. the *speaking a good word for one*.

með-reið, f. a *riding with another person*. meðreiðar-maðr, an attendant on a traveller on horseback.

með-taka, tók, to receive, accept. með-taka, u. f. *reception*. meðtöku-maðr, m. a *receiver*, Bs. i. 12.

með-tekt, f. = meðtaka, Bs. ii. 119.

með-tækiligr, adj. *acceptable*, Mar.

með-vitund, f. *sense, consciousness*.

meðfingr, i. e. með-fingr, adj. *slim-fingered*, Hóm.; see mjör.

MEGA, pres. in a pret. form má, mátt, má; plur. megum, megum, later and mod. megit, mega; pret. mátti; subj. pres. megum; part. mátt; with suff. mák = má ek, Og. 33; mættá'k = má ek, þkv. 3; máttú = mátt-þú, passim: with neg. suff. pres. 1st mák-a, I cannot, Stor. 18; mák-at ek, Am. 12; mák-a-k, 52; mák-at-ek, Hallfrd (Fs. 107): pret. mátti'g-a-k, I could not, Og. 32: megan = δύνασθαι; A. S. *magan*; Engl. *may, might*; Germ. *mögen*; Dan. *måge*.]

B. To have strengtib to do, avail; svá at vér mættim ekki, *we availed not*, Am. 17; mega betr, to be the stronger, Karl. 42; má þú nauidgrr skyldi, a saying, i. e. *necessity is a great school*, Sturl. iii. 255; eigi megu þær minna, *they are not less powerful*, Ed. 13; hverr er sú Guð, eða hvat má hann? 2: with dat., mega við e-n ekki to withstand one; hann mun ekki mega einn við mörgum, A. 18; ekki má við marginum, none can withstand the many, Fms. x. 18; mega sér, var honum haldit til vinnu þegar er hann mátti sér nok soon as he grew strong, bad any strengtib, Bs. i. 35; skulu mikitt mega við mik, thy words shall go for much, Nj. 175; jafnmikit momentur ok tólf, Rb. 458.

2. of health, like Lat. *valere*, vel, to be well; mega illa, litt, to be poorly, and so on; Komtu í Hí segir Sturla—Já, sagði ferðamaðr—Hversu mátti þorleifr?—Veir hann, ok því var betr, at hann mátti vel, Sturl. i. 89; Hallr spurði, þær mátti,—Harða vel megum vit, Fms. ii. 201; hann var spurðr hann mátti,—Má ek harða illa, vi. 237; hann spyr at Sigvalda, he sagt, at hann mátti litíð, xi. 102; hann spurði hversu hann mátti,—Ek nú vel, sagði hann, Bs. i. 182:—to do for one, má yð þat er yfir gengr, it will do for one, what all others must bear, Eb. 168.

followed by an infinitive, to be able; mátt þú sjá hana ef þú vilt canst see her if thou wilt, Nj. 3; þóttusk menn eigi mega leit Eg. 230; at hann mátti fá sæmd sína, Fms. vi. 398; allt þat h miðla, Grág. i. 250; fé máttu þeir ekki bjarga, Nj. 267; hann ekki mæla, Band. 14; sú einn hlutr var svá, at Njáli féll svá nær, mátti aldri úklökvandi um tala, Nj. 171; þaðan sem þú mátt, etc.



litlar sögur megu ganga frá hesti mínum, 90; fá mættim vér betri  
döku, id.; í öllu er þrýða má góðan höfðingja, Fms. x. 230; dyrr þær  
ganga mátti upp í húsi, Eg. 421; svá at hann mátti kveða um morg-  
n, id.; má vera, *it may be*, Nj. 75; hvat megi! as adverb, hvat megi til  
nema þér vilt bíða vár hér, *may be ye will wait here for us*, Band. 40  
v. Ed.; hvat megi vinna okkum ástum? Kormak; and so in countless  
instances.

2. to be permitted, allowed; hann mátti aldri tala til  
hans svá at þorkell væri hjá, Ld. 232; halda máttu þessu sæti þótt  
húsi sjálf til, Nj. 6; graut má göra hvárt er syngt er eða heilagt,  
G. L. i. 349; kynfylgiu spell, svá at hann má eigi (cannot) lag eiga við  
þau sína, þá megu þau (*then they may*) skiljast, H. E. i. 248; nú man  
meiga sitjanda hlut í eiga, in that case one must not remain sitting,  
inactive, a looker on, Nj. 110; hann kvað þat eigi mega (*that would*  
do, not be lawful) er maðr var sekr orðinn, 117.

3. ellipt.,  
verb göra or vera being understood; lemja man ek bogann,  
ek má (viz. göra þat), Fms. x. 362; þat má vel, sagði Ózurr,  
as well do so, I will, Nj. 6, Barl. 2, 4, 25; ef svá má (viz. vera),  
þú be, Grág. i. 411: the saying, ungr má en gamall skal, the young  
one, the old must (die); nálgastú mik ef þú megir, if thou canst,  
G.; þeir spurðu, hversu þat mætti, Fms. ix. 239; ok má (*it may be*,  
perhaps), at hans menn fari á land, Fbr. 74 new Ed.; en þá verð eptir  
þú sem má, leave the rest to luck, Gull. 7; ferr þat sem má, fare that  
may, go that as it may, Nj. 38; en þat mætti (viz. vera) at vér  
vin þá skammt inn at leginu, Fms. vii. 361; má ok, at sumir sé vin-  
dur nokkut, ix. 331; má, at hana hendi eigi slík úgípta í annat sinn, Nj.  
2, má, at ek leiti þat vináttu, Fms. vi. 399: the ellipt. mættim (hafa),  
ix. 39 (lines 17, 18), is a mere slip.

III. part. megandi, avail-  
ing, mighty, strong; athafnarlauss ok ekki megandi, listless and of no avail,  
Fl. iii. 154; fyllti hann þat heit, er hann var megandi maðr, as soon as  
herew to be a man of might, Bs. i. 791; lítt megandi, 'of little main,'  
feeble, Vsp. 17; ú-megandi, poor, destitute; cp. ú-magi.

IV. megan, f. a doing; vel-megan, well-doing, wealth.  
Meg, f. =megan; see ú-megð.

MEGIN, n., gen. megins, Gs. 22; but else contr. in gen. and dat.  
megni, see megn; [from mega; Engl. main]:—might, main,  
strength; kosta megins, Gs. 22; þitt varð nú meira megin, Fm. 22;  
on megin, 28; hjórs megin, 30; svá at þitt minnisk megin, Hsm.  
21; oddar görva jarli megin, Mkv.; trúá mátt sinn ok megin,  
Fl. i. 35; þegar er hann vitkaðisk ok fékk megin sitt, Fb. ii. 389;  
kosta sem á leið sóttina minnkaði stórum megin (acc.) hans, Fms. ix.  
21; Medi funnu megin hans, MS. 544. 39: ú-megin, a swoon; van-  
megni, weakness.

II. [cp. Engl. mainland], the main, chief part of  
a thing; allt megin landsins, the main of the land, Fms. x. 184; Jótland  
er megin Dana-veldis, vi. 53; megin árinna, the main-stream, Þórð. 111 new  
Ed. in a more local sense, máni þat né vissi hvat hann megins átti,  
the moon knew not his main, his place in heaven, had not his fixed course,  
Vsp. 15; jarðar-megin, the earth's main, the wide earth, Hm.; vetrar-  
megni, the main part of winter, Sks. 59; veðr-megin, 'weather-main,' the  
north, but also the 'air,' direction of the weather; hafs-megin, the main,  
the sea; lands-megin, the mainland, Eg. 50.

B. COMPS: megin-af, m. main strength, Sks. 199. megin-á,  
main river, Fas. i. 388. megin-áss, m. the main or chief As,  
eddin, Lex. Poët. megin-borg, f. the main town, Fms. ix. 41.

meign-bygd, f. the main district, Fms. viii. 59. megin-dómar,  
u. the main events, world-famed events, Vsp. 59. megin-dráttir,  
u. great draught, of fish, Bragi. megin-dróttning, f. the great  
queen, the Virgin Mary, Geisl. 3, Lil. 86. megin-dýrr, adj. 'main deer,'  
beloved, Lex. Poët. megin-ekkja, u. f. the great widow, a  
widow, Fær. megin-fjall, n. the main fell, Hkv. Hjörv. 5 (=

gífall). megin-fjarri, adv. 'main far off,' very far, Fms. vi.  
(verse). megin-fjöldi, a, m. a vast multitude, Geisl. 4. megin-

leikr, m. the main body, Fms. viii. 322, v. l. megin-lötti, a, m.  
the body of a host put to flight or flying, Sturl. ii. 223, Hkr. ii. 371.

meign-gjörð, f. the main girdle, girdle of power, Fms. v. 345:  
meign-gjörðar, of the girdle of Thor, Edda 15, 29, 60. megin-

gæð, adj. 'main good,' mighty good, Fms. vi. 364. megin-göðvætliga,  
adv. kindly, Clem. 26. megin-grimr, adj. 'main grim,' very fierce,  
in a verse). megin-haf, n. the main, ocean, Rb. 438, 464.

meign-herr, m. the main army, Fms. i. 121, Orkn. 106.  
meign-hérað, n. the main district, Hkr. ii. 89. megin-húfr, m.

the bull of a ship, opp. to röðrar-húfr, N. G. L. ii. 283. megin-

vega, u. f. 'main-sense,' wisdom, Skv. i. 39. megin-höfn, f. the main  
river, Gret. 107 A. megin-kátr, adj. (-liga, adv.), 'main glad,'

glad, Gret. (in a verse), Orkn. (in a verse). megin-land, m. a  
land, continent, K. þ. K. 8, Fms. x. 412, Sks. 155, Ld. 40, Orkn. 6.

meign-lauss, adj. without strength, Barl. 162, Bs. ii.  
394. megin-leikr, m. the main of a thing, Sks. 185, v. l.

meign-leysi, n. weakness, Barl. 147, Bs. ii. 168. megin-lið, n. the  
body of an army, Fms. vii. 260, viii. 315, Sturl. i. 38 (Ed. megit

meign-ligr, adj. [cp. Engl. mainly]; mál meginlig, mighty  
words, i. e. bold oaths, Vsp. 30. megin-litill, adj. of little

might, weak, Sól. 2, Fms. xi. 103. megin-ljótr, adj. very hideous,

Lex. Poët. megin-meingjarn, adj. very mischievous, Fas. i. 435 (in a  
verse). megin-merki, n. the chief standard, Róm. 352. megin-

mildr, adj. very mild, Lex. Poët. megin-mörk, f. the main forest,  
Eg. 378. megin-njóðr, m. the mighty god, Dropl. (in a verse).

meign-rámr, adj. very strong, Sigvat. megin-rás, f. the main  
course, Sks. 196. megin-rúnar, f. pl. mighty, powerful Runes (charms),

Sdm. 19. megin-sjór, n. the main, ocean, Mar. megin-

skjótr, adj. very fleet, Harms. megin-skjöldungur, m. the mighty  
king, of Christ, Skálda (in a verse). megin-stjarna, u. f. a main

star, a star of first order, Rb. 110. megin-stormr, m. a mighty gale,  
Sks. 44, Barl. 124. megin-strauur, m. a mighty stream, current,

Mar. megin-tíðendi, n. pl. mighty tidings, Pd. 42. megin-tírr,  
m. 'main-fame,' glory, Sdm. 5. megin-trygðir, f. a firm truce,

Ísl. ii. 381. megin-veðr, n. = meginstormr, Fas. ii. (in a verse).  
meign-vegr, m. the main way, geogr. the zones, Sks. 195 (meignvegir

sem úbyggvanda er undir). megin-vel, adv. mighty well, Fb. iii.  
315. megin-verk, n. pl. mighty works, labour, Gs. 11, Ad. (fine),

Lex. Poët. megin-þing, n. a great meeting, Fms. vi. 50 (in a verse).  
meign-þungur, adj. very heavy, Sturl. (in a verse). megin-þörf, f.

great need; fá þú megn mann í megnþarf (into wedlock), Skv. 2. 11.  
meign or megnun, adv., which may be derived, not from megin,

but from vegr, veginn, with the m from the dat. of the preceding  
word; hjá altara kvenna megin, on the women's side (in a church),

Bs. i. 438; karla megin, on the men's side, Pm. 108; Hjarðarholts  
megni, on the H. side (of the river), Nj. 35; þeir sátu í öndvegi enum

úðra megin, i. e. on the left side of the ball, Fs. 72, Fms. xi. 71;  
hinum vinstra m., Hrafn. 13; hægra m., on the right side; enum syðra

m., on the southern side, Stj. 564, Fms. viii. 236; hit nýðra megin, x.  
16, v. l.; öðru-megin, on the other side, Nj. 43, 68, 144, Eg. 531; einu

meign (einum-megin), from one side only, Nj. 246, Fms. ii. 281, Ísl. ii.  
362; þeim megin, on that side, Grág. ii. 137; sinu megin hvár, Fms.

i. 305; báðu-megin, on both sides, Ld. 46; öllum megin, all around,  
from all sides, Fms. i. 149, 291, Ísl. ii. 343; hvárungi megin, on neither

side, Grág. ii. 266, 267; tveim megin bríkar, Kormak. II. megnun,  
hann bjó á Bálkastöðum hvárum megnun, Gret.; sínum megnun hvárir,

Fms. vii. 51; báðum megnun, Grág. ii. 266; öllum megnun, Eg. 288, Gg.  
7; öðrum megnun sundsins, Hbl. (prose); tveim megnun, Blanda (MS.)

meinn, adj. [Engl. main], strong; meinn ok máttugr, Stj. 26.  
megn, n. = megin, a contr. form, strengþ; líkams megn, Bs. i. 317;

megn ok frækileik, Fms. x. 256; hann hafði fjögurra manna megn, Háv.  
54; af Guðs megni ok af krapti ens helga kross, Fms. x. 417; treysta á

megn ok megn = mátt ok megn, Or. 24; deila megn við e-n, to  
contend with, Lil. 8; var í því mest megn, it went to the biggest pitch

at Yule time, Bs. ii. 21: the phrase, um megn, beyond one's strength,  
power; kasta steini um megn sér, Eg. 473; þetta mál er nokkut þér

um megn með at fara, Fms. vi. 18; þat ráð mun þér verða um megn,  
151; Guði er ekki um megn at reisa hann upp af dauða, Stj. 132; yfir

megn, id., Bs. ii. 162, 175. COMPS: megn-lauss, adj. feeble, weak,  
Bs. i. 321, Mar. megn-litill, adj. faint, exhausted, Fær. 183, Fas.

i. 556. megn, adj. main, strong, mighty; var þá megn mannfall, Sturl. iii. 63; svá  
var megn þessi rögnur, at ..., Fas. ii. 372; með megnu hugskoti, with

a strong mind, forti animo, Bs. i. 11. 2. freq. in mod. usage in the  
sense bitter, fierce; and of taste, strong, bitter: of a quarrel, megn deila,

megn hat: of illness, megn sótt, a strong fever; megn kvöl, the bitter  
pang, Pass. 41. 9: of a gale, megn stormr, megn bríð, megn kafald: of

taste, það er megn, has a hot taste, of acid or the like: of smell, megn  
lykt: of hay, megn hey: of food, megn mat, strong meat for the sick.

megna, að, [megn], to be able, have strength to do a thing; þó ek  
megni minna en einhverr yðar, Gret. 98; munu vér ekki megna at

berjask við þá tólf, Fas. i. 422: mod. with dat., eg megna því  
ekki. II. reflex. to get strength; at hans ríki mátti megna,sk,  
to wax strong, Fms. viii. 204; hversu mjök megnaðisk ok aukaðisk

Guðs rétt, x. 301; en er synir þeirra tóku at megnask, when their sons  
grew up to be men, Orkn. 132; eptir þetta megnaðisk sóttin, Eg. 264.

megna, u. f. a bitter, strong taste.  
megnugr, adj. able to do.

MEGRA, að, to make meagre, emaciate, Stj. 147; megrir öndina, Hom.  
14. 2. reflex. to wax meagre, Stj. 519.

megrð, f. [magr], meagreness, leanness, Stj. 201, passim.  
megri, f. = megrð, Eb. 150, Grág. ii. 341.

-megum, see megin.

MEIÐA, d, to hurt, of bodily injury; hann lék hann illa ok kvaðisk mundu  
meiða hann, Eg. 189; munda ek þat ok vilja, at hann meiddi ykkir eigi opt,

Fms. ii. 101; meiddu þig ekki, take heed not to hurt thee! hefirðu meitt  
þig?—esp. to maim, injure seriously, or if of things, to damage, sverðum þeir

meiddu þann er saklauss var, Sól. 22, Sturl. ii. 181; en hina rak hann ór  
landi, meiddi eðr drap, Fs. 18, 99, Ó. H. 63; ok atlaði at láta meiða eðr

drepa ossa landa fyrir, Íb. 10; meiddi hvert skipt svá at ekki sé sjófært,  
Fær. 260; finna þau land, at skipit var meitt neðan, Sturl. iii. 68:



—to *spoil, destroy*, eptir þat kom hagi stórt ok meiddi allan ávöxt jarðar, Pr. 436; nú hefir yður vangeymsla mjök meiddan várn sigr, Fms. vi. 326; ef menn skedja jörðu eðr meida lands-nytjar, Grág. ii. 216; þá tók hann at meida hof ok hörga, Bs. i. 10:—of a horse, to make it sore on the back, and part. meidr, *sore in the back*.

**II. reflex. to take hurt, be hurt, maimed**, Grág. ii. 16, Fms. i. 273; meiddusk skipin þar fyrir, Ó. H. 164; ok hafði meizk (=meiðsk) þjólleggrinn, Bs. i. 344.

**meiðing**, f. *bodily hurt, maiming, damaging*, esp. in pl. of serious bodily hurts, dangerous wounds, Bs. i. 531, Nj. 21, Fs. 34; í manndrápum ok meiðingum, Fb. ii. 64, MS. 625, 64; at hann hélt lífi meiðinga-laust, unmaimed, unburt, Sturl. iii. 132; þeim hélt við meiðingar, Nj. 21; meiðing fjár, K. þ. K. 176.

**meiðir**, m. *an injurer*, Lex. Poët.

**MEIÐMAR**, f. pl. [Ulf. *maipms* = δῶπον, Mark vii. 11; A. S. *māðm*]:—*gifts, presents*, only in poetry; þiggja meiðmar, Skv. 3, 39; meiðmar (acc.) ok músta, Km. 35; stórar meiðmar, Akv. 5; meiðma fjöld, Am. 93, Skv. 2, 2; fjöld ok meiðma, þkv. 23; en þeirrar meyrar meiðnum týna, referring to the mundr (q. v.), for if a man forsook his wife without due cause he had to pay her mundr, Skv. 3, 15.

**MEIÐR**, m., gen. meiðar, Gm. 34 (Bugge), but else meiðs, dat. meiði; [*meid* or *mei*, Ivar Aasen; Swed. *mede*; perh. derived from meiða, of a lopped and barked tree]:—*a pole or longitudinal beam*, esp. the two long beams in a sledge, also called sleð-meidr; þá reif hann meiðinn undan sleðanum, . . . en Arnkell laust af sér með meiðnum, . . . hann laust sleð-meidnum í móti honum, . . . en meiðrinn kom á garðinn, . . . en sleð-meidrinn brotnaði í fjóttar-raufinni, Eb. 190: the phrases, standa á önd-verðan meið með e-m, to stand foremost on the meið, to stand at the upcurving of the sledge-bearers, i. e. to stand in the forefront as a champion, Bs. i. 141; cp. 'staa paa meiom,' and 'meia-bals' = the rising of the meið, Ivar Aasen; mjök þótti mönnum á einn meið hallask með þeim, it went all on one side (metaphor from a sledge carrying), Bjarn. 59; váð-meidr, a pole to hang clothes on for drying; nú skulu þér hér reisa við ána váðmeið, ok er konum hægt til þvátar at hreinsa stórfót . . . þat hygg ek at við þann meið festi hann ykkar upp, Glúm. 390, 391, Rd. 296; cp. váð-áss, Hrafn. 20. 2. poet. a pole; telgja meið til rifjar, to shape a pole for a loom, to make a weaver's loom, Rm. 15: of the mistletoe, af þeim meiði er mer (i. e. mæ = mjór) sýndisk, Vsp.: of the gallows' tree, Hdm. 18, Ht. (Yngl. S. ch. 26); and of the tree Yggdrasil, Gm. 34, Hm. 139, prob. from the notion of its being the gallows of Odin: so also the raven 'á meiði' in Bkv. 11 seems to mean the gallows, cp. Germ. *galgen-vogel*; in Hkv. 1. 5. it is perh. = váð-meidr. The word can never be used of a living tree. In poetical circumlocutions of a man, vápnar meiðr, passim, see Lex. Poët.

**meiðsl** or **meizl**, mod. meiðsli, n., mostly in pl. *bodily hurts, injuries, mutilation*, Sturl. ii. 181, Korm. 216, Fms. vii. 185 (v. l.), Bs. i. 530; meizla-högg, -sár, Fas. i. 331, iii. 33; meizla-laust, Fms. ii. 276.

**meiðslur**, f. pl. = meizl, Edda 127, Ó. H. 70, Fms. vii. 185, x. 420.

**MEIN**, n. [A. S. *mān*; cp. Old Engl. (Chaucer) *meyned* = maimed; Dan. *meen*], a hurt, harm; muna þeir mein er þiggja, a saying, Lv. 86; at engum verði mein at, that it may do nobody harm, Fs. 94, Al. 98; engum manni at meini verða, Fs. 131, Fms. vi. 350; e-m verðr mein at e-u, Grág. ii. 266; göra e-m mein, Fas. i. 99, Fs. 11; hón kvað þat mein (a pity) at hón hafði eigi þá menn augum leitt, Fs. 85; mein ok tíhapp, Edda 18; geysi mikit mein var honum þat, 23; láta sér í mein, to deny to oneself, Hom.; hann lét sveininum ekki í mein, ok unni mikit, i. e. he let the boy want nothing, and loved him much, Nj. 147; taka sér e-t í mein, to part with a thing one cannot well do without. 2.

**medic. a disease, sore, &c.**; ein kona varð fyrir meini miklu, Bs. i. 309; til bótar hans meins, id., 377; þá er meinit hvarf frá honum (of epileptic fits), 380; also used of an internal organic disease, thus, innan-mein, internal disease, 323 (of *hydrides*); fingr-mein, a sore finger; handar-mein, a sore hand; fótar-mein, 321, 328; brjóst-mein, a bad chest, but brjóst-mein, abscess or cancer in the breast, of women; átu-mein, an 'eating sore'; a cancer; tungl-mein, a kind of 'tinea' or woodworm.

**II. plur. a drawback; þótti þat með stórum meinum um slíkan mann**, Fs. 50; honum sýndisk mein auðsýn á því, Ó. H. 195; ef maðr tekr sök af manni, ok verða þau mein á, at sök verðr eigi sött, Grág. ii. 81. 2. of marriage in the eccl. law, *hindrances*, such as relationship or the like, that make a wedding unlawful; hann gipti Snælaugu dóttur sína þórdi Bóðvarssyni með tvauföldum meinum, Bs. i. 427; sagði laungetin börn þeirra sem getin vóru upp frá því sem mein vóru vituð, 285 (see meinbugir); ef hin meiri mein eru, Grág. i. 365; ok varðar fjörbaugs-garð um in minni mein, 366.

**COMPOUNDS**: **meina-lauss**, adj. *blameless*, Fms. vi. 109; *unbindered*, meinbuga-lauss, Grág. i. 307; ef þeim er meinalaust, if they are *unforbidden*, 26; prestur skal syngja allar heimilis-tíðir at meinalausu, if he is *unbindered*, Am. 37; oss dugir fagna Ólafs-messu meinalaust, id., Sighvat. **meins-vanr**, adj. *guileless*, Gm. 16.

**meina**, ad, to harm, Barl. 173; sólar hiti meinar þar um sumar, Stj. 69; þau meina þér ekki vætta, 24. 2. to binder; meina e-m e-t, verðr hann sjúkr eða sár, eða meina honum vötn eða veðr eða menn,

Grág. i. 496; enda bæri eigi leitir fyrir né hæðir svá at þat meinaði, 433; hvárt sem meinar frændsemi eðr sífskapr, H. E. i. 513;—to prohibit, ekk mun ek meina öðrum mönnum at halda þá trú sem sýnisk, Fms. i. 305; faðir hennar ok móðir meinaðu þeim þat ekki, ii. 99; ok er henni va þat meinat, þá hljóf hón út á skóga, Fas. i. 517, Stj. 520, Barl. 65.

**MEINA**, irreg., pret. meinti, but pres. meina, meinar; part. meint [a for. word from the Engl. or Germ.; it first occurs about or a little before the time of the Reformation; Germ. *meinen*; Engl. *mean*];—*mean*; the passage, Landn. 333, is in the words of Björn á Skarðá; el meinti, Bárð. 6 new Ed., is from a paper MS., as are also Fas. i. 49 and iii. 488; the word, however, occurs in the Ölv. S. (a vellum of the 15th century), and is naturalised in mod. usage, Vidal., Pass., N. 1 passim.

**mein-akr**, m. a nickname, Eb.

**mein-blandinn**, part. *poisonous*, Fas. i. 181.

**mein-bugir**, m. pl. *impediments* which make it sinful or wicked to do a thing; á þessum ráðum liggja stórir meinbugir, þvíat þat er it mest Kristni-spell skírðum mönnum at eta hross, Fms. i. 126; mun hann sj alla meinbugi þá sem á eru þessu máli, at berjask við bróður sinn, x. 221. 2. esp. of marriage, the forbidding the bans; finnask nokkurir þeir menn er þar vita meinbugi á, þá skulu þeir segja til fyrir brúðlaup, seg þeir eigi fyrr til meinbuga en brúðlaup er gort, þá skal engi maðr þeir þar um trúa, nema þeir hafi svá í fjarska verit, at þau tíðendi hafi eigi þeirra komit, N. G. L. i. 333; hvernig þeirra hjúskapr var bundinn. ef þau bætti sína meinbuga, Grett. 162; en hvær sá sér vill kvánan leita, þá skal hann biðja þeirrar konu eðr meyrar, at eigi sé meinbug á svá at hann viti, K. Á. 104; þeir sem meinbugi vissu ok lýsing heyrð . . . ef meinbugir finnask engir á, 110, 114, 116; meinbuga-laust, id thus, in reading the bans, the phrase, ef nokkur veit þar meinbugi skal hann segja til þeirra í tíma eða þega síðan, Icelandic Prayer Book.

**mein-bægin**, adj. (-bægai, f.), *venustious*.

**mein-eiða**, d, to make a false oath, Hom. (St.)

**mein-eiðr**, m. [Dan. *meened*; Germ. *meineid*], perjury, K. Á. 21

Hom. 86, H. E. i. 522, Barl. 142.

**mein-fang**, n. *trouble*; leita e-m meinfanga, Ld. 28.

**mein-fretr**, m. a nickname, Landn.

**mein-fullr**, adj. *noxious*, Hb. 16.

**mein-fært**, n. adj. *dangerous to pass*, Ó. H. 57.

**mein-geft**, n. part.; e-m er e-t m., *fatally inclined to*; eigi myndi svá meingeft at ríða hestinum, at . . . Hrafn. 6.

**mein-göra**, d, to offend, harm, Bs. ii. 64, 132.

**mein-görð**, f. 'barm-doing', offence, Nj. 163, Fms. v. 14, Stj. i. passim; *bodily pains*, Orkn. 140.

**mein-hægr**, adj. *harmless, inoffensive*.

**meining**, f. *barm, injury*, Bs. i. 379.

**meining**, f. [meina], *meaning, opinion*, (mod.)

**meinka**, ad, to harm; lasta né meinka, Bs. i. 911.

**mein-kona**, u, f. a concubine; hafa at meinkonu við sína ko N. G. L. i. 16.

**mein-kráka**, u, f. *evil crow*, a term of abuse, Ls. 43.

**mein-kveisi**, n. a bitter pain, El. (?) 98.

**mein-kvikendi**, n. a harmful animal (reptile), Stj. 436, Eluc. 22.

**mein-lauss**, adj. *harmless, inoffensive*, Fms. x. 281, Stj. 41, Hom.

Bs. i. 184, passim; ætla ek mér þat meinalaust, it will do me no harm.

Fms. ix. 259; at meinalausu, without hindrance, K. þ. K. 58.

**painless**; höndin var honum aldrei meinalaus, Ld. 224; sjaldan m

laust (painless) með öllu, Bs. i. 347.

**meiðslát-samr**, adj. *chastising the body*; m. í vökum, föstum ok kla

búnaði, hann gékk opt berfættur um nætr í snjóum ok frostum, Bs. i. 8.

**meiðslát-semi**, f. *chastisement of the body*, 625, 83.

**mein-leiki**, a, m. a *hindrance*, Ld. 184, Sturl. i. 127; = meinbu

Gpl. 230.

**mein-leysi**, n. *harmlessness, innocence*, 625, 194, Al. 106, Stj. 20, 49

**mein-liga**, adv. *painfully*, Hom. 120, Bs. ii. 36, Karl. 376.

**mein-ligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *painful, troublesome; inconvenient*.

**mein-læta**, t, to chastise, Fb. ii. 24, Hom. 73.

**mein-læti**, n. *pains, trouble*, Mar., Hom. 73, Bs. i. 194; eccl.

**chastisement**, Sks. 486, Greg. 39, 70, 96. 2. *illness*, Fb. i. 2

liggr jarl í þessum meiniætum allan þenna vetr, 212; in mod. usage

of internal illness, *hydrides*, or the like: **meiniæta-fullr**, etc. m

**læta-samr**, adj. = meiniátsamr, Magn. 466, Bs. i. 134.

**mein-mæla**, t, to abuse, Mar. 207.

**mein-mæli**, n. *contumely*, Hom. 8, 76, Bs. i. 94, Str. 91.

**meinn**, adj., meinni, meinstr, [Engl. *mean*], *mean, base*; han

einkar m., he is 'unco mean', Ísl. ii. (in a verse); þat var hverju

meinna ok verra, Fas. iii. 637. 2. in neut. meint, *causing pain*

honum var meint niðr at svelga ok svá at drekka, en meinst (sup

at hósta, Bs. i. 347; fær hann svá skjóta bót, at hann kennið sér þu

meint, that he felt no pain, 179; var honum knéit harla meint ok um,

O. H. L. 89;—e-m verðr meint við e-t, or af e-u, to take hurt by it;

hestrinn undir honum, ok varð honum af því nökkut meint, Sturl. i. i.



ein-samliga, adv. *perniciously*, Fms. x. 223.  
 ein-samligr, adj. *barfoul, causing pain*, Bs. i. 42, Fas. i. 206.  
 ein-samr, adj. *evil, noxious*, of things and persons, Stj. 483, Landn. (of a witch): *vexatious*.  
 ein-semð, f. *pain, hurt*, Barl. 201, Greg. 10, Stj. 97: *illness, disease*, N. 516.  
 ein-semi, f. = *meinsemd, disease*, Eg. 587, Bs. i. 351, 352: *ill-will, enmity*, (modr.)  
 ein-staðr, part. *placed in distress*, Bs. i. 37.  
 ein-stafir, m. pl. *bauful staves, charms*, Ls. 28.  
 ein-svari, a, m. *a perjurer*, Vsp. 45, N. G. L. ii. 426.  
 ein-særi, n. [Scot. *man-sweir*], *perjury*, K. Á. 18, Gpl. 547, Fms. xi. Rétt. 85. *meinsæri-maðr* (*meinsæra-maðr*), m. *a perjurer*, H. 339, Karl. 552, N. G. L. ii. 426 (v. l.), Bs. i. 718.  
 ein-tregi, a, m. *affliction*, poet., Skv. i. 34.  
 ein-úðigr, adj. *malignant*, Fas. i. (in a verse).  
 ein-vargr, m. *a noxious beast*.  
 ein-vættir, f. *a noxious wight, an ogre*, = Germ. *unbold*, of giants, gits, monsters, or the like, Fb. i. 526: *trolla* ok *meinvætta*, ii. 314; *mann* liggja *meinvættir* nokkur, Greg. 110: fyrir þeim *meinvættum* (highwaymen) er menn hugðu úti liggja, Ps. 4; Steinrauðr enn ein er mörgum manni vann bót þeim er aðrar *meinvættir* görbuð, Landn. 212; má þar engi maðr vera um nætr fyrir trölla gangi *meinvætta*, O. H. L. 57: *metaph. a noxious creature*, tak *meinvætti* þess, Flóv. 34; var hvers-vetna í leitað at eyða þeim *meinvættum*, skóði ekki at sök (of mice), Bs. i. 194; hvat sem *meinvætta* mæltu þá, Bb.  
 ein-yrða, t, to abuse in words, Bs. i. 855.  
 ein-yrði, n. pl. *abuse*, Bs. (Laur.)  
 ein-þjófr, m. *a mean thief*; m. *markar*, 'thief of woods,' i.e. *fire*, Yt.  
 MELI, neut. meira, compar. and superl. *mestr*, answering to mikill, [Ulf. *maiza* = *μεῖζω*, *maists* = *μέγιστος*; A. S. *mære*, etc., see *ma*; Lat. *major*]:—*more* and superl. *most, greater, greatest*, and the *me* of stature, *taller, tallest*, *meiri* en önnur naut, Ld. 120; *meiri* en þeir menn, Fms. i. 44; *mesta* fingri ok lengsta, x. 398; *væn kona* *meir* en þetta, Eg. 598; hann var allra manna *mestr*, Fms. i. 2; *meira* vænst ok mest, 14; hverjum manni *meiri* ok styrkari, 17. 2. *meir*, *larger*, of quantity or quality; *meira* fé ok betra, Nj. 45; *meir* mest gæði fytja landi þessu, Fms. vii. 122; *meiri* hluti, *the more part*, Grág. ii. 60. 3. *more*, *most*, of degree or amount; *mesta* göfug-kvendi, Ld. 334; þeirra *mestr* maðr, 330; et *mesta* tenni, id.; *hverr* vildi vera öðrum *meiri*, Fms. i. 17; *inn mesti* *þessa*-maðr, id.; *meiri* ráð, Grág. i. 355; *mesta* sámd, Fms. vi. 102; *meir* mesta kærleik, ii. 295; *meiri* þökk, 296; *mesti* félagskapp, Eg. 29; *frændsems* spell en *meiri*, Grág. i. 358, 365; þær konur er enn *meir* *meirum* (nearer) þyrmslum, N. G. L. i. 75. II. as subst., *the more, the most*; ek vil hér *mestu* ráða, Ld. 212; ef þeir fengi *meira*, Fms. vi. 248; ef hún kaupir *meira* en svá, Grág. i. 334; bygðan *meiri* en þú, id.; hann var *mest* hallr at vináttu til Inga konungs, N. 233. COMPS: *meira-háttar*, adv. of greater importance, *remarkably*, Fms. v. 176 (v. l.), vii. 219. *mest-háttar*, adv. *remarkably*, Bs. i. 805, 828, Fms. iii. 45. *meir*, compar., answering to mjök (q. v.), superl. *mest*; [Ulf. *mais* = *μαῖς*, *maist* = *μαῖστος*; A. S. *mār*; Engl. *more*, *most*; Scot. *mair*, Germ. *meir*, *meis*]:—*more*, and superl. *mest*; *meirr* ok *meirr*, *more* and *more*, Stj. 468; *meirr* eptir annarra manna skaplyndi en Lauga, Ld. 212; *jafnmargir* eða *meirr*, Grág. i. 336; en þó *meirr* at, Fms. ii. 296; *meirr* en *more* than; *eigi* m. en eitt fylki, Fb. i. 2; *meirr*; *elska* *meirr* enn nokkurn mann, Fms. i. 17. 2. with comparative; *útar* *meir*, *sunna* *meir*, Fms. vii. 260, viii. 353; *meirr*, 'furthermore,' still further off, vii. 294; ok þvi þá *fjarr*-*meirr*, *meirr* sáur stökkvi á konunginn, Sks. 365; *nær*-*meirr* (cp. Dan. *nær* *more* near, Stj. 218; *nær* *meir* landi, *more* near land, Sks. 46; *meirr*, 'neither more,' *more* below, 167; ofar *meir*, *bigber* up, Fms. ix. 26; *fjarr* *meirr* (Engl. *for-mer-ly*), 'further back in time,' formerly, Sks. 363; *in* *former* times, *síðar* *meirr*, later, D. N. i. 122; *meir* verr, worse, Stj. 218; *meirr*, *Stj. i. 12*: further, enda vill hann eigi *meirr* færa til staðar, Grág. i. 27; *þökk* hann *meirr* at þat, liðu m. at þat, Rm. 2, 4, 5, etc. II. *meir*, *meir*, *meir*; þeim var ek verst er ek unni mest, Ld. 334, and in other instances.  
 meirgr, m. [A. S. *māse*; Engl. *tit*-mouse' (a different word from *meir*), Icel. *meis*; O. H. G. *meisa*; Germ. *meise*; Ivar Aasen *meis*]:—a mouse, Lat. *parus*, Edda (Gl.)  
 MELSS, m. [O. H. G. *meisa*], a wooden box, a basket (in Norway of any kind of wicker-work); *meis* hefi ek á baki, verðrat matrinn betri, Hbl. 1; *hann* hafði mikinn *meis* á baki... rótað afri í meissinn öllum fiskunum, *meissinn*, meissinn, Grett. 137; selja mjöl í meissum, Gpl. 491; hann *meir* á baki sá baki sér Örvandil... ein tó hafði staðir öf meissinum, 49; *meisa* slíð, *barrel-berrings*, N. G. L. ii. 250; kola-meiss, Art., 19. mod. usage; hey-meiss, a bay-box in which the hay is given to the cows, one meiss to each head of cattle.

meistari, a, m. [Lat. *magister*], a master, lord; þjóna sínum meistara, Ld. 26, Stj. 70, Rb. 412: a master, teacher, scholar, Sks. 244. Bs. i. 228, 229; klerkar ok meistara, Ann. 1215; m. Ovidius, Bs. i. 238; m. Gislí, 236; mikils háttar m. er Áki hét, 805; sumir meistara, Skálda 177; m. Priscianus, 160; Þóroddr Rúna-meistari, Þborodd 'Rune-master,' the Grammarian, id.: Master, of the Lord, N. T., as a rendering of Rabbi, passim: as a degree, meistari Jón, the popular name of bishop Jón Vídalín. COMPS: *meistara-dómur*, m. *mastership, great skill*, Mar., Fms. xi. 431, Fas. iii. 426. *meistara-ligr*, adj. (-liga, adv.), *masterly*. *meistara-samligr*, adj. *masterly*, Mar.  
 MEITA, t, [Ulf. *meitan* = *μεῖται*; Germ. *metzen*; cp. Germ. *meiser* = *knife*]:—to cut; meita knífi, Fb. ii. 522 (in a verse); manar meita, to cut the mane, Akv. 37; ekki hafði hann látið meita skegg sitt né skera hár fyrir hrygðar sakir, Stj. 538.  
 meitill, m., dat. meitli, [Germ. *meissel*], a chisel, Eg. (in a verse), freq. in mod. usage; whence meitill-berg, n., Grett. 141; or also meitil-stapi, a, m. a sleep precipice as if cut with a chisel.  
 meitla, að, to chisel, cut, Mar., freq. in mod. usage.  
 meizl and meizlur, see meizls.  
 mekktr, part. [makki], necked, of a horse.  
 mekt, f. [a for. word, from Germ. *mach*], might, Stj. 143; ef ek skal dæmð af Danskri slekt, ok deyrja svo fyrir kongsins mekt, Jón Arason: pomp, Fms. xi. 424.  
 mekta, að, to make mighty, Stj. 140: reflex., 154, 174.  
 mektugr, adj. mighty, Fms. v. 345, Stj. 205, Skáld H. i. 31; the passage Ad. 15 is doubtful or illegible, for such a word could not occur in so old a poem.  
 MEL, or mál, also mæl, n. [another form of mál (q. v.)], but only used in a temporal sense; Ulf. *mél* = *μαῖος* and *μαῖος*]:—time, a while; hann skal leggja á eigi skemra mel (not shorter notice than) en viku stefnu, Grág. ii. 349; in the phrase, eða meira meli, or a longer time; þrem nótum fyrr eða meira meli... fjórtán nótum fyrr, eðr meira meli, a fortnight or more, Kb. i. 85; þá skulu þeir kveðja nótt fyrr en dómur fara út, eða meira meli, Sb. ii. 105; sjáu nótum fyrr, eða meira meli, Kb. 13. 2. the nick of time, the phrase, á því meli, at that time, moment, Grág. i. 392; á því meli er hann spurði sökina, 473; á því meli dreif til hans lið, Fms. viii. 27; en á þessu meli réð Knútr fyrir Englandi, x. 397; ok á því meli (máli Eð.), er Björn var öf landi varð höfðingja skipti í Noregi, Bjarn. 13; ok vildi hann eigi útan fara á því meli (i. e. during the three years of outlawry), Glúm. 371; á vörpingi eða á því meli, ... á vörpingi eða á því meli sem nú var tint, Grág. ii. 248; á skómum mæli, within a short time, 655 xvii. 6; ok á þessu mæli, er Hákon svarfaðisk þar um á Gautlandi, Fms. xi. 40; þá er enn maðr leystir ór strenginum á því mælinu, 152; á því meli er var í milli andláts hans ok upp-tekningar hans, in the meantime between..., Bs. i. 194.  
 MEL, n. pl., in mod. usage mál and mál, járn-mál, [it remains in Scot. *mil-drop*, and perh. Engl. *mil-dew*]:—the mouth-piece, bit, only in pl., for the mál were composed of two iron pieces linked together, see Worsaae, Nos. 487, 489 (like the Engl. *snaffle-bit*), and are used so still in Icel.; gnóguðu beislin svá at niðr féllu á jörð mælin, Karl. 376, freq. in mod. usage. COMPS: *mél-dropi*, a, m. the drop or foam, from a horse's mouth, Vpm. 14, Edda 7. *mél-greypr*, adj. chafing at the mál, champing the bit, epithet of a steed, Akv. 3, 4, 13. The poet. compds *mél-regn*, *mél-skúr*, iron rain, iron shower, Vellekla, are prob. from the same word.  
 mældr, m., gen. melds and meldrar; [mala; Swed. *mäld*; Ivar Aasen *mælder*; Scot. *melder*; *Mælder-skin*, the name of a mountain glacier in Norway, from its likeness to a flour-bag]:—flour or corn in the mill: koma til melds, to go to the mill, Gs. 4; standa at mældri, 23; Fenju mældr, the flour of Fenja = gold, Lex. Poët.; græðis mældr, sea-flour = sand (?), Edda (in a verse); the word is obsolete and poet., but remains in Sweden and Norway.  
 mældum, m. a nickname, Landn., a Gael. word.  
 MELJA, pres. mel, pret. maldi, part. malidr, to pound, bray into dust; mel þat allt í dust, Pr. 475, freq. in mod. usage.  
 mella, u, f. a noose, in kapp-mella; a trigger (?) in a cross-bow, þat var lásör ok mella í, Sturl. i. 180 (but malla the vellum C). II. a giantess, Edda (Gl.); mellu-dólg, 'giantess-foe' = Thor. 2. in mod. usage the mother, of dogs, cats, or the like.  
 melligr, m. a kind of trigger (?), Edda ii. 494.  
 melnir, m. [mél], the name of a horse ( = Lat. *lupatus*), Hkr. i. 47.  
 MELR, m., pl. melar, a kind of wild oats, esp. bent-grass, arundo arenaria, growing in sandy soil; it is esp. found in Skaptafells-eysla and in Myra-sýsla (near to Hitarnes and Akra), cp. Bjarn. 23, which probably refers to cutting this grass, cp. Eggert Itin. §§ 490, 813; þeir leiddu hesta sína undir melbakka ok skáru fyrir þá mælinn at þeir dæi eigi af sulti, Nj. 265; átta tigr mels í Hátuninga mel, D. I. i. 199. II. a sand-bill grown with bent-grass (such hills are called dunes or denes in E. Anglia, links on the N.E. coast); then, generally, a sand-bank, whether overgrown or bare; ríða eptir melunum, fram melana; á melunum með ánni; þar eru melar brattir ok lausgrýttir, ... ok hrundu þeim af melunum,



Glúm. 394, 395; ok er hann kom á mela þá... þá settisk hann á melinn... þá hratt Lambi honum fyrir melinn ofan á sandinn, Eg. 746, 748; ganga fram á mel nokkurn, Ld. 62; þá ríðr hann undir melinn, Gisl. 19; á sandmel þeim er þar verðr, Ó. H. 226; þar sem sandmellar tveir rauðir stóðu, ... undir enum syðra melnum, Landn. 77, Gisl. 23.

III. freq. in Icel. local names, **Melr**, **Melar**, **Mela-hverfi**, **Mela-veit**, whence **Mela-menn** or **Mel-menn** (Nj. 151), **Rauði-melr**; **Rauðmelingar**, *the men from Mel and R.*, Landn. COMPS: **mela-sól**, f., botan. *papaver*, Hjalt. **mel-bakki**, a, m. a 'mel-bank'; *bank on which bent-grass grows*, also a sand-bank, Nj. 155, 265. **mel-dýna**, u, f. a pad or cushion filled with melr. **mel-gras**, n., botan. *elymus arenarius*, a kind of oats, Hjalt.; whence the local name **Melgras-eyri**, in western Icel. **mel-karl**, m. a nickname, Sturl. ii. 228. **mel-rakki**, a, m. the 'mel-dog', *the white or polar fox*, from its burrowing in these sand-banks, Nj. 198, Bs. i. 581, Grág. ii. 347, Sturl. i. 88. **melrakka-belgr**, m., -skinn, n. *the skin of a m.*, Grág. i. 392, 500, Fms. v. 251. **melrakka-veidr**, f. *fox hunting*, Jb. 23. In local names, **Melrakka-dalr**, -nes, -slétta, Landn., Fbr. **mel-teigr**, m. *a field of mel (oats)*, D. I. i. 199. **mel-torfa**, u, f. *turf grown with oats (melr)*, Hrafn. 27.

**MELTA**, t, [malt; Goth. *malþjan* is a conjectural verb from *gamalteins* = *ἀνάλοις*]; —to malt for brewing; engir menn skulu kaupna korn til meltingar, en ef meltir, gjaldi mörk silfrs konungi, N. G. L. ii. 249; melta korn til sölu, Gpl. 351. II. metaph. to digest, of food, Fms. vi. 351; þat smjör er rennr af þeim hvöllum megu menn eigi m. með sér, Sks. 123; melta valbráðir, Akv. 36; metaph., þér mellið slíkt ok sjóðit fyrir yör svá at ekki verðr af, Nj. 154; eigi mun ek melta reiði mína hversu lengi sem ek þarf at bera hana, Fb. ii. 295.

**melta**, u, f. a maling. **meltu-hús**, n. a malt-bouse, Rétt. 94. **melting**, f. a maling, N. G. L. ii. 249. II. digestion, freq. in mod. usage.

**MEN**, n., gen. pl. menja, dat. menjum; [A. S. *mene*; Hel. *meni*; cp. O. H. G. *mani-kold* = *necklace-gold*, as also the name of a plant, hence perhaps Engl. *marigold*; Lat. *monile*]; —a necklace, þkv. 13; hringa ok men, Vsp. 23; móður menjum göfuga, Hdl. 13; hlaðin háls-menjum, Am. 44, Yngl. S. ch. 17, 22; —they were also worn by men, hann lézk vilja færa þeim men er Björn hafði haft á sér, Bjarn. 67, Vápn. 26, 28; metaph. in plur. *treasures, jewels*, þkv. 23, Fm. 16, Akv. 26; —poët. phrases, men jarðar, *earth's necklace* = *the sea*, Orkn. (in a verse); men Karntar, *island necklace* = *the sea*; lyngva men, *necklace of the bush* = *a serpent*; men storðar, *the earth's men* = *the world serpent*, the Midgardsorm, Lex. Poët.; as necklaces were chiefly worn by ladies, a woman is called mens Syn, *the fairy of the necklace*, Edda (in a verse): **Meng-löð**, the 'necklace-glad,' is the name of a fairy woman, Fb. i. 529, Fsm.: as also **men-brekkja**, -brík, -döll, -gefn, -grund, -gunnar, -hlín, -reið, -skögl, -skorð, = *a lady*; on the other hand, a man is called **men-broti**, -brjótr, -ferg, -myrðir, -rýrir, -striðir, -vörð, -þverrir, = *the giver, breaker etc. of treasures*, Lex. Poët.

**MENGA**, að, [mangr, qs. margr; cp. Engl. *mingle*, Old Engl. *meng*]; —to mingle, mix, blend, freq. in mod. usage: in part. **mengjaðr**, mixed, variegated; blá-mengjaðr, rauð-mengjaðr, *mingled with blue, red*, D. N.; með mengdu klæði, *variegated clothes*, v. 102.

**mengi**, n. [Germ. *menge*], a multitude, Hkv. i. 26, 49, Merl. i. 49, Fas. i. 496 (in a verse), Akv. 4.

**mengr**, part. mixed, blended, Sól. 10.

**Menja**, u, f. *the giant maid who grinds gold in the charmed mill*, Edda, Gs.; hence gold is called *the flour of Menja*, Lex. Poët.

**MENNA**, t, [maðr or mannr], to make a man of, rear, breed; mun ek fylgja sonum mínum, menna þá ok hreysta eptir megni, Finn. 32.

II. reflex. to become a man, of breeding and the like; ef þeir vilja mennask, Fb. i. 509. 2. part. **mennt**, bred, accomplished as a man, esp. in a moral sense; hann átti marga sonu ok vel mennta, Eb. 10 new Ed.; vel menntu um marga hluti, Fms. xi. 322; Valþjófr var manna bæt mennt, Orkn. 242; vel mennti í alla staði, Bær. 18; ok var þóðr eigi at verr m. þótt hann leitaði sér ráðs, Ld. 52; hann var vel m., klerkr góðr ok trúmaðr, Fms. ix. 531; gildir menn ok allvel menntir, Hrafn. 26; hinn skörligasti maðr ok vel mennt, Bjarn. 4.

**menni**, n. a nickname, Glúm. 392; but esp. in compds, góð-menni, ill-m., rík-m., a bad, good, mighty man; and in a collect. sense, fjöl-menni, marg-m.

**menniliga**, adv. manfully, Fms. iv. 269, Stj. 87.

**menniligr**, adj. manly, manlike, well bred, Sturl. ii. 78.

**menning**, f. breeding; sett hans, auðr fjár ok m. góð, Ísl. ii. 239; ef hann hefir eigi kunnáttu til eða m., Gpl. 487; með litlu menningar móti, Krók. 35; koma e-m til menningar, to educate, rear into a man.

**mennska**, u, f. *humanity*; veita e-m ást ok mennsku, Hom. 47; miskun ok m., 48, Barl. 42; eptir almennilegri mennsku, in a human manner, Fms. v. 347; freq. in compds, karl-m., góð-m., ill-m.

**mennskr**, adj. human, belonging to man; at mennskum aldri, Hom. 62; mennskr maðr, a man of a man, as opp. to giants, ogres, or super-human beings, Eg. 110; þótti hann varla m. maðr at afli, Fms. vi. 212,

Ísl. ii. 360; ok er miklu betra at fásék við mennska menn en við úvætti slíkar, Grett. 113; sumar með Ásum, Álfum, Vönum, sumar hafa menn skir menn, Sdm. 18.

**mennt**, f. art, skill, accomplishment; hefir þú til ílls þína mennt, Nj. 66; ok er henni flest til mennta gefit, Fas. ii. 148; hún vildi eigi kenna dóttur sinni neitt til mennta, Vigl. 19; allan sóma, fyrst menntina, *th instruction*, Fms. xi. 430; þú hefir marga hluti til menntar umframt bræðr, Hrafn. 17; sýn mennt þína, of swimming, Þórð. 11 new Ed. mennt í sundföllum, Fms. ii. 29. 2. in plur. menntir; milding, hafði menntir þær er mestar vöru í heimi, Ór. 3; learning, doctrine arts. mennta-maðr, m. a man of big learning; lærdóms-mennt learning.

**mennta**, að, to civilise: part. **menntaðr**, learned, big bred; menn taðr þjóðir, *civilised nations*, (mod.)

**menntan**, f. culture, breeding; vel virðr sakir menntanar sinnar, of poet, Bjarn. 3; mér fór sem mörgum börnum, at ek lagða á ekki hu þat sem mér var menntan í at nema, Fms. ii. 267; nema menntanar list ok íþrótt, Stj. 151; opt er sá í orðum nýtr sem iðkar menntan kær Hallgr.: —culture, civilisation are in mod. usage rendered by mentan.

mér = vér (q. v.), we.

**MERGÐ**, f. [margr], multitude, plenty; mergð fjár, plenty of wealth Eg. 47; magn ok mergð ávaxtar, Bs. ii. 165, passim in mod. usage; th old writers prefer fjöldi, q. v.

**mergjaðr**, part. 'marrowed,' strong.

**MERGR**, m., gen. mergjar, dat. mergi, but mergi, Ls. 43; pl. mergir [A. S. *mearg*; Scot. *mergb*; Engl. *marrow*; Germ. *mark*; Dan. *marv*] —marrow, Edda 28, Grág. ii. 91; frost og fjúk er fast á bók | frosin mergir úr beinum, a ditty, passim. 2. metaph. **pið**; mergir ritning anna, Mar.; af mergjum hjartans, id.; þat er m. málsins, þat er engin m. í því, and the like. COMPS: **merg-lauss**, adj. marrowless, **piðles** **merg-leysi**, n. *pitbleness*. **merg-runí**, a, m. 'lues medullae,' wasting sickness, pining away, caeliaca, Fél. x.

**merg-und**, f. a 'marrow-wound,' a wound cutting through to the marrow, Grág. ii. 11, Nj. 217.

**merg-undi**, adj., and **merg-undaðr**, part. wounded to the marrow N. G. L. i. 68, 172.

**mer-hross** and **mer-hryssi**, n. a mare, Eb. 34, Grág. i. 504, Ís. ii. 62, Grett. 122, Nj. 167, Rd. 284, Ám. 98.

**MERJA**, pres. mer; pret. marði; subj. merði; part. mariðr, mod. marinn; —to bruise, crush; svá var mariðr hans líkami, Róm. 329; th word is freq. in mod. usage, marinn reyr mun hann eigi sundr myli; Matth. xii. 20.

**MERKI**, n., gen. pl. merkja, dat. merkjum, [mark]; —a landmark, boundary, esp. in pl., Grág. ii. 213, 216, 223, 279, 285, N. G. L. i. 4; 307, passim; also landa-merki, q. v.: sing. a mark, færa mark til sír merkis, Grág. i. 416. 2. a milit. term, a banner, standard, Nj. 12; Eg. 88, 268, Fms. vi. 334–336, 406, 407, 412, 413, 419, ix. 25; mék hann til Halldórs Snorrasonar, at hann skyldi djarfuga bera fram merki Halldórs svarar heldr styggliga, beri héri merki fyrir þér rögm! vi. 159 for a classical passage as to a charmed standard (a raven), see Orkn. ch. 11, cp. Þorst. Síðu H. ch. 2, Nj. 158 (in the battle of Clontarf); also Ó. H. (1853) ch. 201, 219, 221, 225, 227: a standard for procession in churches, Vm. 22, 52, Fm. 66.

II. a mark, token, sign ok mun þat til merkja, at þeir Grímr munu heim koma, Nj. 197; o hefir þat orðit til merkja, at Eg. 766; þessir menn er nálaga vöru me öngum merkjum, of no mark, distinction, Fms. xi. 261; merki munu þat at þykkja ef ek segi þér frá honum, Edda 47. 2. signification, in portance; mikil merki í þessi tölu, Hom. 72; þau hafa mörg merki sér, 51; þeirra manna er nokkut merki (distinction) var at, Sturl. 186. 3. remains, traces; hennar merki má hvergi sjá, Al. 93; þe lögðu ok garðinn sem enn sér merki, Eb. 132; vil ek sjá þau merki þar hafa orðit, Ó. H. 238. COMPS: **merkis-burðr**, m. the carrying of the standard, Karl. 19. **merkis-maðr**, m. the standard-bearer Þorst. Síðu H. 170, Eg. 52, Nj. 136; in later times it was a post of high rank at the king's court, stallari eða m., Gpl. 365, Bs. i. 712; whence came to mean a man of mark, a distinguished person, Ld. 10, Eg. 36, F. 20, 161; hverir merkis-menn biskuparnir hafa verit, Bs. i. 59.

**merki-á**, f. a boundary river, Grág. ii. 349.

**merki-björk**, f. a landmark-birch, Grág. ii. 297, Jb. 236, 240.

**merki-dagr**, m. a mark-day, of days by which the calendar is arranged Rb. 38, 40.

**merki-garðr**, m. a landmark fence, Grág. ii. 265, Gpl. 381.

**merki-liga**, adv. remarkably, Ísl. ii. 333, Stj. 293; svá merkiliga, *so much distinction*, Bs. i. 797; perceptibly, Fms. xi. 441; þorkell seg frá öllu vel ok m., Ld. 292.

**merki-ligr**, adj. perceptible; m. hljóðsgrein, Skálda 179; articulus of sound, 174; remarkable, noteworthy, distinguished, of men and thing ok þykkir oss hans sögn öll merkiligust, Ó. H. (pref.); at ek hafa ma merkiligt látið eptir liggja í frásögn hans æfi, Bs. i. 137; vitir maðr c m., Fs. 11; uppruni hans var m., Þorst. Síðu H. 171, Fms. x. 161, v 150, Boll. 314, Sturl. i. 95, Dipl. ii. 11, H. E. i. 523, Ld. 100.



**merki-máll**, adj. *speaking things worthy of note*, Ld. 216.  
**merking**, f. *marking, the act*, Grág. ii. 311. 2. *a mark, sign*, Skálda 79, Rb. 4; þér berit m. þess dómánda er koma mun at efsta dómi, *you see the mark, i. e. you represent on earth the judge in the day of judgment*, Fms. vii. 37; merkingar afl, *signification*, Skálda 187; merkingar klínung, Stj. 29; með merkingum eða skýringum, id. 3. *sense, signification*, passim in mod. usage.  
**merki-óas**, m. *a landmark, outlet*, Grág. ii. 353.  
**merki-spjót**, n. *a staff*, Þiðr. 289.  
**merki-staðr**, m. *a mark, print*, Karl. 543.  
**merki-stjarna**, u, f. *a 'mark-star', planet*; sól ok tungl ok fimm merkistjörnur, Skálda 174, Lil. 10.  
**merki-stöng**, f. *the standard-staff*, Eg. 289, Ó. H. 217, Fms. vi. 336, G. L. ii.  
**merki-tungl**, n. = merkistjarna, Rb. 520.  
**merki-vatn**, n. *mark-water, a lake used as a boundary*, Grág. ii. 290, 348.  
**MERKJA**, ð, [mark], *to mark*, as a landmark, boundary; merkja um, *mark round, enclose*, Stj. 409. II. *to draw*, of an image; hann r merkðr eptir þór ok hefir hann hamar í hendi, Ó. H. 108: of letters, r merkja á nagli Naðs, and mark (the character) Nað on one's nail, Im. 7; blóðgar rúnir merkðar á brjósti, Sól. 61; ok merkja ena löngu eð stryki frá enum skömmu, Skálda 163. 2. *to mark, sign, note*; erri maðr skal m. hlut sinn, Grág. i. 37; vér skulum m. lið vart allt, ra herkulm á hjálum várum ok skjöldum, Ó. H. 204: of sheep, merkja úð (of the ears), Grág. i. 415; nú merkir hann þat annars manns atki, id.; þat er lögmær er eyru eru merkt á öllu fé, nautum, sauðum (num, ok geitum, nema á fuglum, þar skal fitjar merkja, 416; dílkr merkðr, 417. 3. *to mark, note, observe*; síðan merkði (marked) hann þífu er gríðkonan þerði fætr sína á, Fms. i. 254; þá merkðu þeir at sólarngi (observed) at sumarit munaði apr til vársins, Íb. 7; ok hér er þó þór, ok merki ek at því (I infer it from the fact that) er hann kvíddi uða, Níðrst. 1; þat er merkjanda, Hom. 65, H. E. i. 513. III. *metaph. to mark*; sumir eru tungulausir ok merkja (beckon) allt af bendu, Rb. 398; nú skal í þessu m. at hvurr maðr er skyldr at sæma ok na konungljóð nafn, Sks. 488; má þat af því merkja nökkurt, Bs. i. 1: *to sbew*, merkði Sunnifá þat í þessu at hún treysti meirr almætti uðs en veraldlingar farar-beina, Fms. i. 226; þeir merkt hafa ... at hug fá, Hkv. 2. 22. 2. *to mark, denote, signify*; þat merkir lærdóm in, Bs. i. 8, Anal. 177; maðr merkir kvikendi skynsamligt ok dauðt, Skálda 174.  
**merk-orðr**, adj. *sensible in one's words*, Bs. ii. 65.  
**merkr**, adj. *of mark, noteworthy, truthful*; merkr maðr ok sannorðr, Bs. ii. 282; er bæði var merkr ok réttorðr, Bs. i. 138; sem dyggvastr merkast, Th. 18; eigi merkr ok miðlungi réttorðr, Sturl. ii. 188; merkr, *inaccurate, untrustworthy*, Ld. 232, Fms. ii. 268.  
**merla**, að, *to gleam*; fjöll gleima merluð, the fell gleaming with beams of light, Edda (in a verse); hvít-merluð, white-gleaming, of the morning dew, Grönd. 66.  
**MERR**, f., mod. meri, engl. merar, acc. and dat. meri, pl. merar; þm marr, q. v.; A. S. mere; Engl. mare; Germ. mähre]: —a mare, Grág. i. 503, 504, Nj. 185, Edda 26, 57, Fs. 56, N. G. L. i. 75, Glúm. 5, Fbr. 104, 107 new Ed., Vígl. 37; eigi var þá undarligt at þú bitisk er merrin fylgdi þér, Fms. vi. 323: as a term of abuse, ef þú hefir dr manns hug en merar, Fs. 54. COMPS: merar-leggr, m. a nickname, Sturl. merar-son, m. son of a mare, a term of abuse, Fas. i. 1: fast gyrdr merarson, for the pun see Safn i. 33.  
**mersing** or **messing**, f. *brass*, Þorl. Karl. 374; enda lögsilfr þat er riri hluti sé silfrs en messingar, ok þoli skor, Grág. i. 392; mersingar-son, a *brass spoon*, Þorl. Karl. 376, Pm. 6; mersingar-hestur, a *brass horse*, Glúm. 353; mersingar-ker, -stika, -ketill, -kola, -kross, -lampr, a *brass vessel ... lamp*, Vm. 2, 8, 35, 102, 129.  
**mersing-ligr**, adj. *brassy*, MS. 732. 11.  
**meskin**, adj. [meskjen = merry, Ivar Aasen], *sporting*, see ú-meskin, 148.  
**MESSA**, u, f. [eccl. Lat. missa], a mass, from the Roman Catholic r; syngja messu, *to chant the mass*, Bs. i. 21, K. þ. K. 56, Hom. 17, passim, Nj. 157; messu bók, a *mass book*, Vm. 17, 68, Pm. 104; messu brefer, a *brevery*, Dipl. v. 18; messu söngur, *chanting the mass*, Ld. 823, Stj. 238, K. Á. 116, Vm. 108; messu embætti, *mass service, a service*, Fms. xi. 429, Bs. i. 823; messu-fata-lindi, see lindi, Fms. iv. 111; messu klæði, messu skrüði ok skrüði, the *vestments*, P. K. 56, 57, 72, 74, Fms. ii. 177, viii. 197, Bs. i. 63, 429; messu full, a *cope*, Nj. 279, B. K. 52; messu serkr ok messu sloppr ok stakkr, aurplice, Fms. iii. 168, B. K. 83, Vm. 29, 52; messu stóll, the *mass chair*, Mar.; messu djákn, a *deacon, clerk*, Nj. 272, Vm. 5, Bs. i. 412, 8; —poët., odda messa, vápna messa, the *weapon mass*, Lex. Lex. Ft. COMPS: messu-fall, n. a *failure of service*, when there is no service from some accident. messu-fært, n. adj. *when service can be said*; þad er ekki messufært, when so few worshippers are present that a mass can be said. messu-hald, n. the *holding mass*, D. N. messu-mál, n. *mass time*, Fms. viii. 291, xi. 269. messu-prestr,

m. a *mass-priest*, N. G. L. i. 97. messu-söngs-maðr, m. a *reading clerk to chant the mass*, D. I. i. 282, 489. messu-vín, n. *communion-wine*. The word messa has in Icel. remained since the Reformation = *divine service*; fyrir messu, eptir messu, vera við messu.  
 B. A *mass-day, holiday*, also messu-dagr, K. þ. K. 44, 104, Bs. passim; messu-nátt, a *holiday night*, N. G. L. i. 343. The chief mass-days, commonly used as dates or epochs in the Sturlunga S., the Biskupa Sögur, and in similar old writers, are 1. of Norse and Icel. saints, Ólafs-messa, St. Olave's day = the 29th of July and 3rd of August; Magnús-m., St. Magnus' day of the Orkneys = the 16th of April and 13th of December; Hallvarðs-m., St. Halvard's day = the 15th of May; Þorláks-m., St. Thorlac's day of Skalholt = the 20th of July and 23rd of December; Jóns-m. (the bishop of Hólar) = the 3rd of March and 23rd of April; Eldbjargar-m. = the 7th of January. 2. other saints' days of the Roman Catholic church, Máriu-messa = the 25th of March; þing-Máriu-m. = the 2nd of July, i. e. 'Thing Mary's mass', for the alping was to meet about that time; Máriu-m. (Síðari) = the 8th of September; Kross-m. = the 3rd of May and 14th of September; Lafranz-m. = the 11th of August; Bræðra-m. = the 20th of January; Pétrs-m. = the 22nd of February; Páls-m. = the 25th of January; Pétrs messa ok Páls = the 29th of June; Jakobs-m. = the 25th of July; Kyndil-m. = Candlemas; Allra-Heilagra-m. = All Souls' day; Mikkjals-m. = Michaelmas day; Tveggja Postula-m. = the 1st of May; Seljumanna-m., the Saints'-day of Selja = the 8th of July (for the interesting record see Fms. i, headed þátr Albani ok Sunnifá); Kolumba-m., St. Columba's day = the 9th of June; Sviftúns-m. = the 3rd of July; Blasius-m. = the 3rd of February; Kolnismeyja-m. = the 21st of October; Thomas-m. = the 21st of December; Egidius-m. = the 1st of September; Tiburtius-m. = the 14th of April; Bótólfs-m. = the 17th of June, etc. 3. Hlaupárs-messa, Leap-year mass = the 24th of February. These and some others are frequent in the Bs. and writers of that kind. The time about the end of June and beginning of July is in Icel. called messur (f. pl.), kar' éf; fram undir messur, til messna, and the like.  
**messa**, að, *to say the mass, hold divine service*, Sturl. ii. 13, Ám. 14, Vm. 99: still in use, þad verðr ekki messað í dag.  
**mestr**, adj., mestr, adv. *most*; see meiri and meirr.  
**mæt**, n. pl. the *weights* of scales; einir pundarar, ein met ok mælikeröld, Gpl. 522; vega í skálum með metum, 523; vóru teknar skálir ok met, Fms. vi. 183; skálir góðar, þar fylgðu tva met, annat af gulli en annat af silfri, xl. 128; meta-skálir góðar með metum, Ám. 55: the phrase, koma sínum metum við, *to use one's own weights, one's own wages*; Ribbungar kómu þar aldri sínum metum við, could never have their own way there, Fms. ix. 367, v. l. (Fb. l. c. mætti, but wrongly); þar hefir hamhleppan Dis komið við metum sínum, Fas. ii. 395. 2. *metaph. esteem*; vera í miklum metum, in high esteem; í litlum metum, in low esteem. meta-skálir, f. pl. scales, Ám. 55.  
**META**, mat, mátu, metinn; imperat. met (mettu); pret. subj. mæti seems not to occur, but a weak metti (from metja) is used, Fas. ii. 464: with neg. suff., pret. matkat ek, Fbr. (in a verse): in mod. usage a weak pret. mætti, mattist is often used, eg mattist um við hann, ef eg metti þad nokkurs, and the like; þeir mottust um hin efstu sæti, N. T., and the like: [Ulf. mitan = μετρεῖν; A. S. metan; Engl. mate; O. H. G. mezan; Germ. messen; Swed. mäta.]  
 B. *To tax, value*, absol. or with acc.; ef þeir kynni meta silk, if they would value themselves rightly, not puff themselves up, Fms. viii. 40; hón mat silk eigi minna heldr en hón mat konunginn, Sks. 461; metaph., þá á eigi at meta kvíðburð þeirra, their verdict is void, Grág. i. 54. 2. with gen. of the price; meta mikils, litils, *to value at much, little*; mátu menn þat mikils, er Rútr hafði sett leysingjann niðr á úleyfðri jörðu Höskuldar, Ld. 102; konungur mat þá mikils, valued them much, Eg. 73; munu þín orð hér um einskis metin, thy words will be counted for naught, Sturl. iii. 139. 3. *to value money, charge for*, the price in gen.; synjat er þá fars ef leigu er metið, Grág. ii. 268; engi skal meta kaupis leg at kirkju eða líksöng, K. Á. 72; mörgum veitti Rafn smíðir sínar ok alldri mat hann þær fjár, Bs. i. 645; aldreí mat hann fjár lækning sína, 643; meta eigi leigu, D. I. i. 320. 4. meta e- við e-n, *to charge one*; met þú við mik rekkju-búnaðinn, Eb. 256; þeir spurðu hversu dyrt vera skyldi, hann kvaðsk ekki meta mundu við konung en þad þá hafa ef þeir vildi, Fb. i. 333; hafði Björn falat þessa skikkju ok var af metinn, out-bidden, 577: *to mete a thing out to one, to leave a thing to another to do*; ætla ek at vér skylium ekki við aðra meta (=metask á við aðra) at skipta höggum við Ólaf ef vér komumk í fieri um þat, i. e. we will do it ourselves, Ó. H. 214; allir mátu við Erling atkvæði um skírsluna, they all put to E. to decide about the ordeal, Fb. ii. 195; flestir munu hér meta svör við þorleif, Sturl. iii. 139; en við þorkel met ek, at fá þá hluti til er hafa þarf, but I will leave it to Tb. to provide the necessary things, Þorl. Karl. 378; þetta höfuð mundi eigi við aðra meta at mæla eptir hann, ef þess þyrfti við, Eb. 126; en allir mátu við Fjölni þviat hann var þeirra vitrast ok mest virðr, Fms. xi. 64. II. reflex., þá á lands-drottinn í lóðinni svá mikil sem húsit metzk, Gpl. 330; sem hús metzk, 333; þá



smíð er til afbragðs mettisk, Fas. ii. 464; sakir er til brautgangs mætti metask, Ld. 52. 2. recipr., metask við, to contend; ef þeir metask eða við þá skulu þeir hluta með sér, if there be a contest about taking the oaths they shall draw lots, Grág. i. 9; en ef goðarnir metask þat við, hvárr þeirra skal fá honum ok skal . . . 33; —metask um e-t, to contend who is to be the first; síðan gengu þeir at dyrrunum ok móttusk þeir um hverr fyrst skyldi inn ganga, Þorst. hv. 43 (Ed. möttust from a paper MS.) 3. part., hann var vel metinn (esteemed) hvar sem hann kom, Ld. 100, Nj. 7.

metandi, a, m. an appraiser, Grág. ii. 169.

met-fé, n. a 'prize-thing,' a thing of singular value, cattle or dead things, Grág. i. 398: of living stock, arðr-óxi gamall á vár, þat er m., 502; hrútr þrævetr ok eltri ok forystu-geldingr (a bell-wether), þat er m., 503; það er metfés-skepna!

METJA, met, matti, [Ulf. *metjan* = φαγεῖν; from matr], prop. to 'take food,' but it remains only in the special sense to lap with the tongue like a dog; þeir er sötra vatn úr lófum allt eitt ok rakkar metja með tungu, Stj. 392: in mod. usage esp. used of fishes *mumbling* with the mouth in water when feeding, þeir voru at metja stökkva ok steðja, Bb. 2. 29; metja strauminn, to gulp the stream, id. II. metaph.,

meta árum í sjó, to dip the oars into the water, to dabble with the oars; þá meta þau í árum ok róá burt slíkt er þau mega, Háv. 46; kindred is the passage Fspl. 19, Skögul at skutlum skaptker Hnikars mat af miði minnis-hornum, S. ladled the mead with the horns, filling them out of the skapker, see Dr. Schewing's note to the passage in his edition of the poem. The form mat for matti is due to a confusion with meta mat.

metnaðr or metnuðr, m., gen. ar, 'meanness,' honour, fame; fjár ok metnaðr, wealth and honour, Eg. 17; konungar gördú svá mikinn metnaðr hans (paid him that honour) at af hans bæn sættusk þeir, Fms. i. 13; var hann þar í miklum metnaði einn vetr, x. 220; Davíð fékk tildeik ok metnuð af verkuum sínum, Ver. 6; metnaðr virðing, respect of persons, Hom. 19; metnaðr kona, a lady of rank, Stj. 53; með ríkdóm ok metnaði, Fs. 21: esteem, valuing, þann metnuð hefi ek á ráða-görðum mínum, at ek vil at þat sé haft er ek legg til, Fms. x. 249.

II. pride, ambition, Fbr. 137, Edda 144 (pref.), MS. 656 C. 12; virði hann sem þorgils gengi til stærð ok m., Sturl. iii. 130; metnaðr honum þrósak en mannvit aldreigi, Hm. 78, passim, and so in mod. usage, where it is never used in a good sense: as also of jealousy, það er m. á milli þeirra, of-metnaðr, haughtiness. COMPS: metnaðar-fullr, -gjarn, adj. proud, ambitious, Hkr. ii. 234, Eg. 20, Fms. v. 71. metnaðar-leysi, n. modesty, Sturl. i. 125, v. l. metnaðar-máðr, m. an ambitious, proud man, Nj. 61. metnaðar-samr, -samligr, adj. proud, haughty, Finnþ. 354, Sks. 509, Stj. 204.

metnask, að, dep. to puff oneself up, Str. 51.

met-orð, n. an estimate, valuation; hann skal eið vinna ok meta, ok skal hans m. þá standa, Grág. i. 393, Gþl. 296, Fb. i. 563, where = taxation. 2. esteem, consideration; var svá miklit Danskra manna m. at eins þeirra vitni skyldi hrinda tíu Norðmanna, Fms. x. 398 (Ágrip); þeir gördú svá mikil metorð hans, at . . . paid him so much regard that . . . Grett. 125; þykkir mönnum mjök hallask hafa metorð Vestanmanna, Ísl. ii. 170; Guðmundr sat mjök yfir metorðum manna norðr þar, G. bore down all men there, Lv. 36. 3. rank, dignity, only in plur.; forráð bæði fjár ok metorða, Sturl. i. 4, and so in mod. usage. COMPS: metorða-girnd, f. ambition. metorða-gjarn, adj. ambitious. metorða-maðr, m. a man of distinction; hann var lögmáðr ok m. mestr, Ó. H. 151.

metr, n. [for word], a metre, Stj. 288.

METTA, að, [matr], to fill with food; Jesus mettar fjórar þúsundir manna, Icel. Almanack for the 7th Sunday after Trinity, and passim in mod. usage: reflex, mettask, to eat one's fill. II. in old writers chiefly in the part. mettr, having eaten one's fill, having done; þveginn ok m., Hm. 60; ok er Egill var m., Eg. 566; þá var Flosi m., ok af borit af borðinu, Nj. 176; gördú þeir þá eld ok matþjuggu, en er þeir voru mettr, Fms. i. 9, 209, ix. 353, Glúm. 357, Fs. 105, Eb. 20; en þeir neyttu ok urðu mettr, Mark viii. 8.

mettan, f. filling.

mey-barn, n. a female bairn, a girl, Fs. 26, Nj. 25, Ísl. ii. 198, Ó. H. 144, Grág. i. 281, Barl. 160.

mey-dómr, m. maidenhood, virginity, Fms. i. 2, Stj. 41, 116; meydóms-spell, 520. meyjja, u, f. a maid, Bs. ii. 27; see mær. meýjar-, see mær. meý-kerling, f. [møy-kerling Ivar Aasen], a maid, (rare.) meý-kongr, m. a 'maid-king,' reigning queen. meýla, u, f. a dim. [Goth. *mawila*], a little maid, a nickname, Fb. iii. meýligr, adj. maiden, Sks. 529, Gisl. 86. meý-lifi, n. girlhood, maiden life, 625, 176. meýra, u, f. = meýrleikr.

meýr-leikr, m. tenderness, rottenness, Stj. 345.

meýrna, ð, to become meýrr.

MEYRR, adj. [O. H. G. *murui*; mid. H. G. *mur* and *murwe*; Germ. *murbe*; Dan. *mør*]: —tender, of flesh, meat, or the like, or rotten of other things, Stj. 77; see meýrr bökr, Bær. 19. meý-staulpa, u, f. a girl, Sturl. i. 152, ii. 101. meý-stúlka, u, f. = meýstaulpa, Fb. i. 262. MIÐ, n., dat. pl. miðjum, 645. 100 (the older form), but commonly mið: miðum (= miðr, q. v.), the middle; í mið, or í miðið, in the middle; sá e í miðið reið, Vápn. 25, Fms. iii. 182; gengr steikari fyrst fyrir konung þá riddari í mið en konungs-son síðast, Fbr. 429; Snorri var í mið, Bs. i. 72: the phrase, spakir menn henda á mörgu mið, the wise man bits the middle of many things, i. e. makes many good bits, Fs. 140, Sturl. iii. 21 (a saying): —a mark, bit, sem ek munda hafa mið á mér ef hans lífi hefði fengit framkvæmd, Fms. i. 223. 2. metaph., kváðu þeir lítill mi at Páli ok kenningum hans, they said that Paul and his teaching were little to be relied on, Post. 656 C. 24. II. as a noun, or fishing term a fishing bank, Scot. *meib*; banks out at sea marked by prominence or landmarks on shore, described in Bs. ii. 179 (þess-háttar sjófreta kall þeir mið); bregða til miða, to seek for a fishing bank, Gisl. 49; ek mu vísa þér á mið þat at aldri mun fiskr bresta ef til er sótt . . . en er hann kom á miðit var undir fiski nógr, Bárð. 15 new Ed.; ef menn hafa hé glögg mið á, Fas. i. 27; geisa þér nú róðrinn af miðunum, Valla L. 226 en þá er þeir fundu brátt at miðjum skipti, ok þeir nálgudusk land, þ. kofstuðu þeir akkerum sínum, Post. 645. 100; hönn setti ok Kvíar-mið í Ísafjarðar-djúpi, Landn. 147; hann réri út á mið ok sat til fiski, Fas. ii. 110; mun þik kala ef ek sit lengi ok útarla á miðum sem ek em vani Edda ii. 286; djúp-mið, grunn-mið, deep or shallow banks. miða, að, to shew, mark a place; miða til, en er læknirinn miðaði tí hvar hann skyldi af skera, when the leech shewed where to make the cut Fms. iii. 31: —miða á e-t, Eymundur hafði glögg miðað á um kveldi hvar konungur hvíldi í tjaldinu, Fb. ii. 129; miðaði hann svá glögg á, a þar sem hann sagði fannsk kista, Bs. i. 829; hann miðar glögg, hversu . . . be marks closely, bow . . . Hom. (St.): —miða við e-t, to mark a distance or place by another object; hláð hér vörðu, ok miða svá við þá sem eldrinn brennr, Gisl. 147: metaph., hvað er að miða við það, 'ti no proper thing to compare with, it cannot be compared: —impers., e-miðar, a thing moves, advances; honum miðar ekki.

mið-garðr, m. [in Cumberland three farms, High-garth, Middle-garth Low-garth], the 'mid-yard,' 'middle-town,' i. e. the earth, a mythol. word common to all ancient Teut. languages; thus Ulf. renders the Gr. *κοῦμην* by *miðjungarðs*; Hel. calls the earth *miðil-garð*; the A. S. homilies instead of earth say *middan-geard* (meddler, Jamieson), and use the word as an appellation; but the Icel. Edda alone has preserved the true mythical bearing of this old Teut. word.—The earth (Miðgarðr), the abode of men, is seated in the middle of the universe, bordered by mountains and surrounded by the great sea (úthaf); on the other side of this sea is the Út-garð (out-yard), the abode of giants; the Miðgarð is defended by the 'yard' or 'burgh' Ás-garð (the burgh of the gods), lying in the middle (the heaven being conceived as rising above the earth). Thus the earth and mankind are represented as a stronghold besieged by the powers of evil from without, defended by the gods from above and from within; see Vsp. 4, Gm. 41, Edda 6, 25, 26, 35; mankind is said to abide 'undir Miðgarði,' under the Midgard, Hbl. 23; mest manna-val undir Miðgarði, Hdl. 11, 16, Fms. vi. 423 (in a verse); um allan Miðgarð, Blanda. Miðgarðs-ormr, m. the Serpent of Midgard, the world serpent of the ancient mythology hidden in the ocean, whose coils gird round the whole Midgard, Edda 18, 34–36, 41, 42; dólgtr Miðgarðs-orms, the antagonist of the M. = Thor, Edda 53; muntú vera ormr sú er verstr er til er menn kalla Miðgarðsorm, Fas. i. 373. In old Icel. translations of legends Leviathan is rendered by Miðgarðsormr, Níðst. 3, Post. 686 C. 2. The god Thor is called Miðgarðs-veórr, m. = the boly one of M., Vsp.; miðgarðs verjandi, the defender of Midgard, Edda 53; cp. þórr hefir varðan Miðgarð af þrek, Edda (in a verse). II. Miðgarðr, as a local name, Icel. map.

mið-hæfi, n. a Gr. word [prob. = imperat. *μεταβήθαι*, go away]; the Orkn. S., in a report of Earl Rögnvald's journey to Palestine in 1152, says that in Imbólar (= *ἐμπολις*) which the travellers took to be the name of a place) in Asia Minor when two persons met in a narrow lane the one used to shout, miðhæfi! miðhæfi! (answering to the Dan. *varsko* l), Orkn. 374.

miði, a, m. a mark in a book, a slip of paper, and the like.

miðil, adv. amidst; see meðal and milli.

miðja, u, f. the middle; í miðju, in the midst, Nj. 97.

miðla, að, [Engl. *middle*, cp. *miðr*], to share; miðla e-m e-t or miðla við e-n, to share with another person, use in common; hann miðlaði lönd við Örn franda sinn, Landn. 209; þeir munu hafa miðlat ykkar þat af arfi Björgólfs, Eg. 39, Fms. vi. 141; Gunnarr miðlaði mörgum mönnum hey ok mat, Nj. 73; skal ek eigi m. ríkit, I shall not share the realm, Fms. i. 84; töldu vörkun at hann vildi eigi m. ríkit, Orkn. 98; alt þat er hann má m. umfram klæðnað sinn, Grág. i. 250; eigi skulu menn tíund m. við hans líð né matgjafir, 458; árar at miðla ok austskotu, ii. 171; m. e-t við e-n, to share with one, Fms. viii. 153. 2. metaph. to mediate, with dat.; miðla dómi, to give judgment as a mediator, Sks. 657; nema miðlat sé málum, Bjarn. 55; at dómi væri svá miðlat, at



Stephano væri lofat at bæta sem brotið var, Sks. 144 new Ed.:—with acc., m. mál, to make a compromise; ok miðlum svá mál millim þeirra, Bs. i. 24: m. spor, to move, make a movement; stöndum fast ok miðlum ekki spor vár (but fótsporum, dat., Fb. iii. l. c.), Mork. 116. II. recipr., miðlask e-t við, to share with one another, Grág. ii. 333; miðlask nál við, to make a compromise, Fms. x. 300.

miðlan, f. a partaking, sharing with another, Fms. viii. 153; bauð ek trúskum m. mins auðar, Sks. 632: a compromise, göra m. & um e-t, Grett. 104 A. miðlunar-mál, n. pl. a compromise; göra m., Grett. 75 new Ed.; urðu engin m. með þeim, they came to no compromise, Lurl. i. 133.

miðlung, f., or miðlungur, m. the middle, only in adverb. phrases: miðlungar, f. gen. middling, i. e. not over-much, ironically; miðlungar not með úsnjalri tungu, i. e. middling-wise, foolish, Hom. 142: as also miðlungi, adv., miðlungi göðgjarn=wicked, Rd. 254, 275; miðlungi störför, Sturl. ii. 185; miðlungi vinsæll, Fbr. 13 new Ed.: miðlung, acc., þykkisk hann þá vera miðlung staddr (in a hard plight) slýppr haðr ok sárr mjök, 93 new Ed.; dugir miðlung þat, 'tis not worth much, wont do much, Fms. xi. 353 (in a verse).

mið-mundi, a, m. the middle, the metaphor being taken from scales: i. midway, þá er Skóðuborgarú (in Jutland) á miðmunda, the river S. is midway (between Hedeby and Wiborg), Symb. 32:—with gen., þá er sól miðmunda norðr ok landnorðr, when the sun is midway between north and north-east, Grág. ii. 283; þá er miðmunda sólhvarfanna, the middle between the two solstices, Rb. 94; lét hann sól þann dag upp koma í miðmunda-stað austr ok landsuðr, en setjask í miðmunda-stað útsuðr e vestr, id.; í miðmunda-stað vestr ok útnorðr, id. 2. moment, eight, importance; guld þeir allir nokkut er þar vóru ok nokkur miðmundi var at, all who were of any moment, Sturl. i. 181; þú skalt fá fé undir lenda menn í Noregi ok alla þá menn er nokkur miðmundi at, Mork. 4.

II. in a temp. sense, as a mark of time, when the sun is midway between midday (twelve o'clock) and nónn (three o'clock), *half-past* one, see Sturl. l. c.: this measure of time is still used in Icel., þat er nær miðjum degi (i. e. about twelve o'clock) er þeir fundusk, en fyrir miðmunda hófs orrostan, en konungr féll fyrir nónn, en myrkrit hélzk frá miðmunda til nóns, Ó. H. 223; þórsdaginn um miðmunda-skeið, Fms. ii. 210; um miðmunda-skeið miðs dags ok nóns, in the middle between midday and the 'nones', i. e. half-past one p. m., Sturl. ii. 153.

MIÐR, mið, mitt, adj. with a suppressed radical *j*, which appears for a vowel, miðjan, miðja, miðjar, miðjum; [Ulf. *miðjis* = *μέσος*; A. S. *medel*; cp. Engl. *mid*, *midst*, *middle*; Hel. *midði*: O. H. G. *mitti*; G. *Lat. medius*; Gr. *μέσος*]:—the middle; & miðjum pöllum, Nj. 9; nær miðri inni vestri bygð, Landn. 105; kom á hann miðjan, bit m in the middle (in the pit of the stomach), Nj. 96; í mitt r, Fs. 53; áin var opin um mitt, in the middle, 52; þeir stefndu itt leiðar-sundit, Fms. viii. 131. 2. in a temp. sense; miðtt, *midnight*; þá var mið nótt, Edda 30; at miðri nótt, ... of miðja tt, 29; þá er dró at miðri nótt, Grett. 140: miðjan dag, *midday*, p.; nær miðjum degi, *about midday*, Ó. H. 223; allt til dögurðar áls eða miðs dags, Sks. 20: miðr aptan, 'mid-eve', six o'clock p. m., b. ii. 128, Hrafn. 9; m. aptans tíð, 625. 177: miðr morgun, 'mid-morning', six o'clock a. m.; milli miðs morguns og dagmála; sofa fram r miðjan morgun: mitt sumar, *midsummer*, Nj. 4; at miðju sumri: dr vetr, *midwinter*, miðs vetrar nótt, a *midwinter night*, Fms. i. 33; & vetrar blót, Fb. ii; um miðjan vetr, *at midwinter*; at miðjum tri, Ó. H. 104. 3. a kind of local gen.; miðrar brautar, 'midways', the middle of the road, Rm.; miðra fletja, miðra skutla, miðrar skjú, in the middle of the bed, table, benches, id.

II. in local mes, Mið-á, Mið-berg, Mið-dalir, Mið-engi, Mið-fell, Mið-förðr, Mið-fjörull (whence Mið-firðingar, m. pl.), Mið-höf, Mið-s, Mið-jökull, Mið-skáli, etc., Landn.; Mið-bæli, D. I.

B. COMPS: mið-aptann, m. *mid-eve*, see miðr (2), Fms. viii. 89. Mið-bik, n. the middle, centre; see dik. mið-breytis, adv. in the middle of the road, Fas. ii. 181. mið-byrði, n. 'mid-board', *balk-head* (?); þit var lítið til skutanna en breitt um miðbyrði, Grett. 88 A. mið-er, m. a farm lying in the midst (of three), Nj. 257. mið-dagr, m. Fms. xi. 425; see miðr-dagr. mið-degi, n. *midday* (=hádegí=dr dagr=twelve o'clock), so always in mod. writers, and distinguished from miðmundi, q. v.; at morgunmáli milli miðdegis ok dagmála, Ísl. ii. 15; miðdegis skeið, Fms. vii. 69, viii. 374 (v. l.), Stj. 216, Hkr. ii. 175, Is. xi. 425, Gpl. 87, Jb. 200 (but better miðr dagr in two words); but in mod. usage miðdegi is used in the same sense as miðmundi, q. v.

mið-degi, adj. stout in the waist, Grett. 135, Fms. iii. 96. mið-dægri, n. miðdegi, Rb. 1812. 39. mið-fasti, u. f. *mid-Lent*, Ann. 1273, Gpl. 7. mið-firðis, adv. in the middle of the fjord, Fms. xi. 13. mið-king, f. the middle of the line in battle, Fms. x. 403. mið-rör, m., q. v. mið-heimr, m. the centre of the world, Symb. 30. mið-herðar, f. pl. the mid-shoulders, Bs. i. 453. mið-hjalli, a, m. the middle shelf on a bill-side, Finnb. 348. mið-hlðis, adv. along the middle of the mountain side, Ann. mið-hlutr, m. the middle, midst, 625. 189, Stj. 216.

mið-jarðar-haf, n. the 'Midland', Mediterranean Sea, Sym. 11, 4. A. A. 288, Al. 117, Edda 147 (pref.) mið-jarðar-sjórr, m. id., A. A. 286. mið-kafi, a, m. the middle piece, Gisl. 88. mið-kvial, f. the middle branch of a stream, Nj. 161. mið-langr, adj. a nickname, Fb. iii. mið-leiðis, adv. half the way, Eb. 94: in the middle, Ísl. ii. 347, Stj. 289. mið-lektia, u. f. the middle lesson, 625. 169. mið-messa, u. f. the 'middle mass', matins, Hom. 41. mið-mjör, adj. slender in the waist, Fms. x. 151. miðr-morgun, m., see miðr (2). mið-mundi, q. v. mið-nætti, n. *midnight*, Hkr. i. 68, Orkn. 244. Eg. 397; miðnættis skeið, Fms. viii. 229. mið-pallr, m. the middle bench in the lögrétta, Grág. i. 4, Nj. 150, 190, v. l. mið-skammr, adj. short-waisted, Eg. 710. mið-skeið, n. the middle night, Alg. mið-skip, n. the midship, waist of a ship, Fms. i. 158, xi. 102; miðskips ár, N. G. L. i. 59; cp. Engl. *midshipman*. mið-skipa, adv. *amidships*, Fms. ix. 287 (v. l.), Bær. 19. mið-sumar, n. *midsummer*, Grett. 104 new Ed., Rb. 42, 568, Grág. i. 147; miðsumars helgi, a *midsummer Sunday*, Sturl. iii. 223, Rb. 566: a feast day, miðsumars skeið, *midsummer time*, Fms. vii. 99. miðsumars-vaka, u. f. *midsummer night*, the 24th of June, D. N. mið-syndis, adv. in 'mid-sound', in the middle of the sound, Fas. ii. 355. mið-uppnám, n. a Norse law term, a second instalment, N. G. L. i. 76. mið-veröld, f. = miðheimr, Edda 147 (pref.) miðr-vetr, m. *midwinter*, in miðs-vestrar-blót, the beaten blót at midwinter, Fb. ii. 185. mið-vika, u. f. the mid-week, in miðviku-dagr (proncd. miðku-dagr), *mid-week-day*, i. e. *Wednesday*; cp. Germ. *mittwoche*, (for this use see the remarks s. v. dagr), Rb. 102, Orkn. 322, K. Á. 188, Ó. H. 223, Sturl. ii. 153, D. N. v. 505: miðviku-aptan, -morgin, -nótt, f. *Wednesday eve, morning, night*, K. þ. K. 124, K. Á. 22, Ísl. ii. 346, Sturl. iii. 83. mið-þriðjungr, m. the middle division of a thing in three parts, D. N. mið-þröngr, adj. tight in the waist, Fas. ii. 343.

miðr, adv. = minnr, less; see minni, minnr. mik, pers. pron. acc. me; see ek (B).

MIKILL or mykill, adj., mikill, mikil, mikit; gen. mikils, mikillar, mikils; dat. miklum, mikilli, miklu; acc. mikinn, mikla, mikit; plur. miklir, miklar, mikil; gen. mikilla; dat. miklum; acc. mikla, miklar, mikil; with a suff. neg. miklo-gi, Grág. i. 209, Ísl. ii. 360 (Heiðarv. S.), see -gi (C). The spelling also varies between *i* and *y*; the latter form is represented by the Swed. *mycka* and *mycket*; Ivar Aasen *mykjen* and *mygje*; A. S. *mycel*; Old Engl., Scot., and North. E. have both *muckle* and *mickle*; Engl. *much*; early Dan. *mögel*. Some Icel. MSS., e. g. the Flatey-book (first hand), make a difference by spelling *i* in the uncontracted forms, but *y* in the contracted, e. g. mikill, but myklir, myklar, myklum; this however was prob. a Norwegianism for the poets in their rhymes use *i* throughout, *sik miklu, síkling miklum*, Halldred, agreeably with the mod. pronunciation: compar. meiri, superl. mestr, see meiri: [Ulf. *mikils*; A. S. *mycel*; Hel. *mikil*; O. H. G. *mibil*; Scot. *mickle*; Dan. *megen*; Lat. *magnus*; Gr. *μέγας*.]

B. Great, tall, of stature; maðr m. ok sterkr, Nj. 2, Eg. 1; sveinn m. ok fríðr, Fms. i. 14; m. vexti, vi. 102. 2. great, large, in bulk or size; mikil ey ok göð, Eg. 25; m. nauts-húð, Fms. vi. 183; miklar hendr ok fætr, 429; jammikit, Grág. ii. 264; vatn vel mikit at vexti, Sks. 90; áin var mikil, *swoln*, Nj. 253; mikit hárr, 2; höllina miklu, Fms. vii. 122; mikit ríki, vi. 148; mikil borg, id. 3. of quantity, great, much; mikil drykkjuföng, Sturl. iii. 289; mikill víðr, Nj. 45; mikit fé annat, Ld. 84; hafði mikit á græðsk, Nj. 10; mikit hunang, Rb. 572. II. metaph. great; skörungur mikill, Ld. 120; málaflýgu-maðr mikill, Nj. 1; svá m. atgörfi-maðr ok skörungur, Ld. 84; m. drykkju-maðr, Fms. vii. 175; eigi mikill þegn, Ísl. ii. 344; miklir eptirmáls-menn, Ld. 64; miklir atgörfi-menn, Fms. i. 17; göra e-n mikinn mann, Eg. 28; þá gürði el mikit ok illviðri, Fms. i. 175; vinds gnyr mikill, Ld. 326; vetr mikill, a *bard winter*, Rb. 572, Ld. 120; mikit ár, a *good season*, Hom. 68; mikla rausn, Sturl. iii. 289; um Dofra-fjall var mikil fôr ör þránd-heimi, Fms. vii. 122; svá mikit metorð, x. 398; frost eru þá mikil, Edda 40; mikit úgagn, mikit mein, 41; með mikilli snild, Ld. 84; með mikilli vínáttu, id.; mikla vinnu, id.; mikil tíðindi, 326; mikinn trúnað, 204; mikit tilkall, Eg. 266; mikit vald, Nj. 10; mikill fagna-fundur, Ld. 330; mikit (*imposing*) er þitt yfirbragð, Fms. ii. 161; mikit mannfall, Rb. 572. 2. acc. mikinn used as adv.; hann ríðr mikinn, Nj. 55, 125, Gullþ. 64, Grett. 29 new Ed.; þeir fóru mikinn, Fms. ix. 511; mikinn tekr þú nú af, v. 206; hann tók mikinn af því at þat væri eigi, x. 148. III. neut. as subst., *músk*; skipta miklu, to be of great importance, Ld. 308; hversu miklit, *how much*, id.; vera til mikils færr, 655 xi. 3; mikils verðr, Ísl. ii. 327, Njard. 372; e-m er mikil í skapi, of emotion, anger, Nj. 38; þykkja e-t miklit, to think much of it, be sorry, angry for, or the like, Eg. 539. 2. dat. miklu with a compar. *much*, by far, cp. Lat. *multo*; muni vera miklu fleiri ván skipa, Ld. 78; miklu bettr, 84; miklu hærri, Sks. 653; miklu meiri maðr en áðr, Fms. vii. 233; miklu meira háttar, i. 295. 3. with superl., in poets; miklu mest, *much the greatest*; þá er unni mér miklu mest manna, Kormak, Hkr. i. 49; miklu beztan, Ó. H. (in a verse); miklu maklegast, Nj. (in a verse); miklu daprastr, Fas. ii. 56 (in a verse); miklu lengst, Ó. H. (in a verse); miklu fegrst, Fm. 40. γ. in



prose; miklu hollastir, Glúm. 340; miklu mest allra þeirra, Fms. ix. 54; miklu mest hyndir, xi. 6; sú borg var miklu mest, vi. 154; jarl var miklu blíðastir þann dag til konungs, ix. 282; miklu beztir, Þiðr. 183; miklu harðast ok hættulagast, 200.

IV. neut. as adv., mikil = *much, greatly*; hón unni honum mikit, Nj. 27; sá maðr eykr mikit (*greatly*) efni til skipsins Naglfars, Edda 41; honum fannsk mikit um, Fms. vii. 232; unnsk þeir mikit, Nj. 149; gékk þá skipit mikit (= mikinn), Eg. 390; en þeir sigldu mikit, Fms. vii. 214; samðisk þá mikit með þeim feðgum, Ísl. ii. 210; þessi rembisk mikit, 219.

V. pr. names; Mikla Gildi, *the Great Guild*, Fms. vi. 440; Mikla-Stofa, etc.: as a nickname, inn Mikli en Mikla, *the big*; Hrolleifr enn Mikli, Fs.: in old writers always of the body, in mod. usage = *great* as Alexander Mikli, (where formerly Ríki was used.)

2. in local names, [cp. Dan. *mögel-, magle-*]; Mikli-garðr, m. '*Mickle-garth*' = Constantinople, Fms. passim; Mikla-garðs-konung, -keisari, *the king of M.*, passim.

C. COMPS: mikil-brjóstadr, adj. '*muckle-breasted*,' stout-hearted, O. H. L. 23. mikil-fengliga, adv. *immensely*, 655 v. 2. mikil-fengligr, adj. *big*, Nj. 182, Fs. 23. mikil-gjarn, adj. *aspiring to a great thing*, Karl. 400. mikil-gesfr, adj. *considerable*, Karl. 381.

mikil-hugaðr, adj. *big-spirited*, Bs. i. 742. mikil-hæfr, adj. *stately, considerable*, Ld. 332, Rd. 282, Fs. 12, 63. mikil-látr, adj. *proud, grand* (Lat. *superbus*), Edda 108, Fms. i. 4, Hom. 34: as a nickname, Guðröðr inn Mikilláti, Hkr. i. 60; Danr inn Mikilláti, Hkr. (pref.); Targuinus inn Mikilláti, Blas. 37.

mikil-leitr, m. *greatness, largeness*, Rb. 470, Fms. ii. 231, Stj. 70, 87, Skv. 98, Greg. 17. mikil-leitr, adj. *having great* (i. e. *prominent, marked*) features, Eg. 304, Fms. ii. 20, x. 15, Þiðr. 176.

mikil-liga, adv. *greatly*, Stj. 114, Th. 78: *proudly, valis*, L. 217. mikil-ligr, adj. *grand*, Th. 22, Stj. 38.

mikil-lætask, t. dep. *to pride oneself*, MS. 4. 9. mikil-læti, n. *pride, pomp*, Sól. 66, Edda 22, Str. 82, Karl. 297, Hom. 63, 86. mikil-magnaðr, part. (*-magni*, adj.), *powerful, strong*, Hb. 544, 39.

mikil-mannliga, adv. *magnificently*, Ld. 178, Ísl. ii. 326, Fms. iv. 278, xi. 110. mikil-mannligr, adj. *grand, magnificent, great, generous*, Háv. 51, Fs. 183.

mikil-menni, n. *a great, powerful man*, Landn. 150, Nj. 51, Gret. 111 A, Fms. i. 294, vi. 7, vii. 118. mikil-mennska, u. f. *greatness, magnificence*, Fms. vi. 234, Fb. ii. 137.

mikil-mæli, n. *big words*, Hkr. i. 191. mikil-ráðr, adj. *imperious*, Gret. 103. mikil-ræði, n. *a great feat*, Ísl. ii. 215. mikil-úðligr, adj. *imposing*, Sturl. iii. 252, Fær. 45, Fms. xi. 78.

mikil-vegligr, adj. *magnificent*, Róm. 276. mikil-virkir (*-yrkir*), adj. *mightily-working, doing mighty works*, Stj. 289, Fb. i. 521, Finnb. 234. mikil-vænligr, adj. *important*, Sturl. i. 138.

mikil-vægr, adj. *exacting*, L. 77, Fms. iii. 117, Fas. iii. 52. mikils-háttar, adv. *distinguished*, Nj. 178, Fms. v. 176.

mikilsti, adv. *too much*, Hom. 66; cp. *hölzti*. mikla, að, [Ulf. *mikiljan* = *μεγαλύνειν*], *to make great, magnify*, Stj. 64, Fagrsk. 15; ok við fortölur Guðrúnar miklaði Bolli fyrir sér fjándskap allan á hendr Kjartani ok sakir, Ld. 218; hón sagði til þess fé nýtt vera, at menn miklaði sik af, 318; mín önd miklar Dróttinn, Luke i. 46 (Vidal).

2. *impers.*, konungur lætr sér mikla, *the king wondered*, Fms. xi. 428; konungi miklar þat með sjálfum sér, at hinn útlendi skal yfir bera þann er Ensikir kalla meistara, 431.

II. reflex, *to wax*; miklask í göðum verkum, Mar.: *to wax famous*, ef konungur vill miklask af þessu, þá ..., Eg. 425; at hann væri miklaðr af þessu verki, Ld. 150; þá miklomk vér allir af, Fms. xi. 21; miklaðr ok tignaðr, Skv. 485.

2. *to pride oneself*; en engi maðr miklisk eða tignast af sinni ætt, Landn. 357 (App.)

miklan, f. *waxing, growth, greatness*, Hom. (St.), Stj. 242. mild-geðr, adj. *mild, gentle*, Ad.

mild-hugaðr, adj. *mild, kind*, Fms. x. 266. mildi, f. [Ulf. *mildþa* = *σπλάγχα*, Phil. ii. 1], '*mildness, mercy, grace*'; andi vizku ok mildi, 686 B. 13; með móðurligr mildi, Skv. 549, Fms. ii. 296; biðja at Guð gefi mér slíkt sem hans er m. til, ix. 249; en þó hann gefi mönnum heimleyfi af m. sinni, x. 343; örleika hans ok m., Fb. ii. 136; m. ok miskunn, Ó. H. 109; það var mesta Guðs mildi, it was God's mercy; gjaf-m., *liberality*; hlátr-m., *tár-m.*, *being given to tears*.

COMPS: mildi-fullr, adj. *merciful*, Th. 24. mildi-verk, n. *a work of charity or mercy*, 671. 5, Fms. v. 212.

mildingr, m., poet. *a liberal man, a prince*, Edda, Lex. Poët. passim: in prose, Guðs mildingr, *a man of God*, Hom. 124.

mild-leikr (*-leiki*), m. *mildness, mercy*, Stj. 125, 157, Skv. 716, K. A. 52.

mild-liga, adv. *mildly, gently*, Hom. 37, Greg. 7, Bs. i. 279. mild-ligr, adj. *mild, gentle*, Skv. 229 B, H. E. i. 457.

MILDR, mild, milt, adj. [Goth. *milds*, in *un-milds* = *ἀσπργος*; A. S. Engl., etc. *mild*]: *mild, gentle, graceful*; mildastr ok ágætr, Íb. 14; glaðr ok kátr, m. ok lítillatr, Fms. x. 88: *gentle*, m. ok meinlauss, 281, Stj. 241, Bret. 102 (= Lat. *pius*, of Aeneas); ú-mildr, komast í ó-mildar hendr, *to come into bad hands*; —of weather, *mild*.

II. metaph. *merciful*, Hm. 38; mildir, fræknir menn bæt lifa, 47; mildir af fé, Fms. vii. 197; líll af mat en mildir af gulli, Hkr. i. 140: —hinn

mildi, as a nickname, 60; gjaf-mildr, *open-banded*; hlátr-mildr, *lau-ing*.

milkingr, m. *a suckling*, in brjóst-milkingr.

milka, t. *to suck*; sæll er sá kvíðr sem þig bar ok þau brjóst er miltkir, Luke xi. 27. 2. *to milk*, mikja fé.

milk, adj. [mjólk], *giving milk*; milk ær, *a milch ewe*, opp. to *ge* (*dry*), q. v.: mikli þinn! an abuse, *milk-sop* or the like, Nj. 182.

MILLI, prep. with gen., also *millum* or *millum*, by assimilation from *mílli*, which was prob. its early form (10th and 11th century), is shewn by rhymes, e. g. *líðs á mílli*, *Sighvat* (thrice); *fríðla mi* Fms. vi. 185 (in a verse); [Dan. *mellm*; Swed. *mellan*]: —*between* milli skógarins ok árinna, Eg. 276; m. frosts ok funa, Sól.; heima milli, Bs. i. (in a verse); sín á milli, milli sín, *among themselves*, N. G. i. 95, Ó. H. 48; binda þeir þá svarðögum sín í milli, 35; manna á mi Fms. xi. 19; milli Noregs konungs ok Svía konungs ok Dana konun Ó. H. 47; millum konunga ok landanna í millum, Fms. iii. 70; en al síðan varð vel í millum þessa konunga, 82; Einnarr komsk niðr í milli þeirra konungs, vi. 42; sigla millum landa, *from one land to another* Ld. 84; millum manna, 78; þeirra á millum, N. G. L. i. 87; ha hafði í tveimr stöðum herinn ok lét skamt milli, *at a short distance from another*, Róm. 276.

II. spec. usages; var enn meir vönd veizla en þess í milli, *more than otherwise*, Fms. xi. 19; margir vei vaskir í einangrinum, þó litt sé vaskir þess á milli, Eb. 60; um al hluti var skamt milli máls konunga, *in other things there was no great difference between them*, Fms. x. 132; þar væri langt í milli, hvárt hefðir þá með öllu eðr hefðir þú þá aldri, *there is much between you having it altogether or not at all*, Gisl. 27; búnaðr hans var þar milli, *his dress was midway, plain*, Eb. 34; standa í milli, *to stand between*, Eg.; mátti þar ekki í millum sjá hvárt of öðrum myndi be it could not be seen which of the two would get the better, so equal u the match, Fms. iii. 77, Fb. i. 138, Fas. i. 399, iii. 377, Fs. 39; alla stund varð honum ekki í milli aga ok úfríðar, *all that time there was w and fighting*, i. e. *all his reign was for him nothing but continuo war and tumult*, Fms. vi. 430; mér lætr þú ok sjálfum millum ílls líf Am. 82; leggja í millum, *to pay into the bargain*; skal ek í millu leggja vinganar þinnar, ... kalla ek mínu kaupi vel keypt ok allgóðr meðal-aukinn, Lv. 43; vili þér flensa mikli segla, *into the bargain*, Fms. 359, mod. gefa milli, *to give into the bargain* (milli-gjöf, q. v.)

II milli ok ellipt., in order to avoid repeating an immediately precedend noun, e. g. upp með ánni, milli ok skógarins, *along the river, betwee (the river) and the forest*, Eg.; hann nam land út frá Stafá milli e Hraunsfjarðar, Eb. 14; út frá Stiku, á milli ok Guðlaugs-höfða, 292; frá Sveigs-á, milli ok Hóla, 180; þar í millum ok gaffaðsins, Nj. 203.

milli-bil, n. *an interval*, (mod.)

milli-gjöf, f. (= meðal-auki), *an amount paid into the bargain*.

millum and millum, see milli above. millum-ferð, f. *interventio* as of a daysman, Fms. ix. 322.

milkska, að, *to mix*, a beverage; því var drykkir þeirra sárliga milskai í Jólaboðinu, Thom. 433.

milkska, u. f. [A. S. *milise* = *boneyed*; Ulf. *milip* = *boney*; cp. Lat. *me litus*]: —*mead*, a kind of *boneyed beverage*, Ht. R. 26; milsku drykk Gd. 71, Clar. 134 (Fr.)

milta, n. *a bar of unwrought iron*; járn-milta.

MILT, n. [A. S. *milt*; Engl. *milt*; O. H. G. *milzi*]: —*the milt, spleen* Fbr. 137, passim. miltis-bólga, u. f. *inflammation of the spleen* Fél. x.

minungur, m. the name of a sword, Þiðr.; see Mimir.

MINJAR or better minnjar, f. pl., mod. menjar, which occurs i MSS. of the 14th century, thus, menjar, Fb. i. 531, ii. 24, Gret. 96 A. Fas. ii. 326 (15th century); gen. sing. menjar, Gret. 151 A (176 net Ed.), is no doubt false for menja: [akin to minni]: —*memorials* hón tók hringinn Draupni ok sendi Óðni til minja, Edda 39.

daprar minjar, Skv. 3. 52; þessa gripi skaltu eiga at minjum, Fms. i. 246; lítid fingrull ... gott sagði mér hugr um ef ek næða nokkurum minjum Magnúss konungs, vi. 235; ok hafa menn þær minjar hans; Íslandi at hann hefir kristnað landit, x. 300; minjar várra víðskipta, F. 58; eilífar menjar ok minningar, Fb. ii. 24; hann spurði hvárt þeir hefð þess óngar minjar suðr í landit, Orkn. 218; þat sverð er þeir frændr höfðu langan tíma átt ok miklar menjar af haldit, i. e. *a family heir-loom*, Fas. ii. 326.

minja-gripir, m. *an heir-loom*, an object kept in memory of a person, Nj. 203; saxit var menjagripir þeirra, ok hafði aldri ó ætt gengit, Gret. 96 A; hann hafði einn tygil-kníf á hálsi sér er móðir hans hafði gefit honum, hón kvað þat minjagrip, ok bað hann svá t geyma sem hamingja muni fylgja, Finnb. 266, Fs. 133.

minka, að, see minnka.

MINN, f., mín, n., mitt, poss. pron.: —in the possessive pronoun minn, þinn, sinn (*meus, tuus, suus*), mod. usage pronounces i long (f) before one consonant, but short (i) before a double consonant, and accordingly all modern editions of old writers make a distinction in the root vowel, thus, minn, minnar, minni, minna, þá mín, mínar, mínar, mínun; whereas the ancients pronounced i throughout, as is seen from Thorodd,



who distinguishes between the short *i* in *minna* (*memorare*) and the long *i* in *minna* (*memorum*), Skálda 163; and still more clearly from rhymes, *mítt* and *hvíti*, Bjarn. 63; *minn* (*meum*) and *sína*, Arnór (Orkn. 104); *mítt*, *fritt*, and *mítt*, *sítt*, Völs. R. 136, 137. As late as the 14th century, in the corrections by the second hand of the Flatey-book, *míjtt*=*mítt*; the older vellums do not distinguish between *i* and *í*; cp. also the cognate languages: [Goth. *meins*; A.S. and O.H.G. *mîn*; Engl. *mine*; Germ. *mein*; Dan. *mîn*.]

**B. Mine and my**=Lat. *meus*, in countless instances: the possessive pronoun is usually put after the noun, *bróðir minn*, *faðir minn*; for the sake of emphasis only can it stand before, *minn hama*, Þkv. 3; *minn hróttinn*, Skm. 3; *minn Sigurðr*, Gkv. i. 18; *mínas málvinar*, 20; *minu þölvu*, id.; *minir bræðr*, 2, 3; *minn herra*, Fms. vii. 197; *minar eru orginar þungar sem bly*, Sturl. (in a verse): in eccl. writers, perhaps influenced by Luther's Bible, this use has increased, and is freq. in the N. T., Pass., Vidal.; in popular speech, however, the old usage still holds good, (cp. Engl. *mother mine*, etc.) **2.** in addressing, *my dear!* *Jón minn!* *Sigrífr mín!* *móðir mín!* *bræðir mín!* etc. **III.** as neut. subst. *mítt*; [Gr. *τὸ μὲν*; Lat. *meum*]:—*mine, my part*; skal ek ekki mitt til spara, *mine, all I have*, Nj. 3; *malit hefi ek mitt, I have done my share*, Gs. 16. **III.** ellipt. usage; eru slíkar minar, *such are mine* (viz. *affairs*), Ísl. ii. 245.

**MINNA**, t, [A.S. *mindjan*; Engl. *mind*; Dan. *minde*; Germ. *meinen*; ngl. *mean* is prob. of the same root]:—to remind, with gen. of the thing and dat. of the person; *minna e-n e-s*, to remind one of, Skálda 163; *hón efir minnt mik þeirra hluta er ek hefir eigi fyrr hugleitt*, Fms. i. 3; *minna e-t*, Hallgrðr minnti opt á, Nj. 71; þar er þú minntir mik at ek væri inn maðr, Hkr. i. 91. **II.** impers. '*it minds me*,'=I remember; *vallt er ek sér fagar konur, þá minnr mik þessarar konu*, ok er minn armr æ því meiri, Fms. vii. 105. **2.** to recollect; *hvers minnr þik en hversu mælt var með okkr? þá er vel ef okkr (acc.) minnr eins um etta mál, does it not occur to you what we agreed on? ... 'tis well if both of us recollect the same*, Ld. 284; *mik minnr þeirra jólaana er voru í verra vetr*, Fms. vi. 232: freq. in mod. usage, *mig minnr, it is in my mind*,=I think, with the notion of not being quite sure, but eg man, I remember.

**III.** reflex., *minnask e-s*, to remember oneself, '*mind*,' *all to mind* [cp. common Engl. '*I mind well this or that*,'=I remember], ver. 79, Fms. i. 4; *herra minnst mín*, 623. 9; ef þér vilit eigi slíks líkt Ed.) minnask, Fms. xi. 268; sú hin illa atkváma minntisk hennar, *síðer ber*, Hom. 121; *hefi ek nokkurt minnask þín*?—Ekki, herra, segir einninn, *have I remembered thee, i.e. given thee anything?* Fms. vi. 230; *gi væri allfjarri at minnask þín í nokkuru, to remember thee with some small pittance, i.e. give thee some trifle*, Fb. ii. 96; er þat ok stafarla háttir ok er einsett at minnask hans þú lítid sé, Háv. 5, 15 new 1; hann minntisk gamalla manna með spakligum ráðum, Fagrsk. 15; minnask á e-t, to remember, recollect; minnask á fornan fjáðskap, Nj. 5;—to mention, talk of, hann minntisk þá er fyrr höfðu verit, Ó. H. 70. **minnask**, t, dep., [minnask rhyming with *fimma*, Hallfred; from *munr*=a mouth, and different from the preceding]:—to 'mouth,' i.e. ss, at meeting or parting: only with prepp., m. við e-n, or m. til s hafði konan gengit inn at minnask við heira-menn, Orkn. 220; hann ratt upp í móti honum ok minntisk til hans, *be rose and kissed him, de him welcome*, Nj. 282; Bolli gekk at Kjartani ok minntisk til hans, 1. 194; gekk konungur út um bæinn ok minntisk til allra höfðu-kirkna, ns. viii. 126; einn af gestum Magnúss konungs minntisk við líkt ok lídi tár, Fb. ii. 619 (kysti líkt, Fms. viii. 232, l. c.); ok áðr hann væri hurð minntusk menn til hans, Fms. x. 148; viltu minnask til mín at illaði?—Ekki, Lafranz, vil ek kyssa þik, Bs. i. 842; gekk í móti numi ok tók hann af baki, ok minntusk þeir Kári báðir við hann, ok áddu hann á milli sín í stofu inn ok settu hann í háseti, Nj. 255; hann unntisk við son sinn með ástsamligum kossi, Barl. 186, Háv. 24, 38 w Ed.: with a play on the words, *munnr þinn at ek meina, minnist þú Jesúm bert*, Pass. 6. 9.

**MINNI**, compar. and superl. *minnstr*, answering to *litill*, q. v.; [Ulf. *niza* and *minists*; O.H.G. *mini*; Germ. *minder*, *mindster*; Dan. *mindre*, *mindst*; Lat. *minor*, *minimus*]:—*lesser, smaller*, and *perl. least, smallest*, of stature, quantity, following the same rule as *ill* (q. v.), and opp. to *meiri*; *minna lið*, Grág. i. 44; *minni laun*, Nj. 1; *máttur sem minnstr*, Fms. xi. 102; *minnstr ok vesalligstr*, Háv. 53; *er minna karp þitt*, er ..., Fms. vii. 21; *þeir áttu minna í at hefna*, Eg. 1; *leggja í minna rúmi*, Mork. 183; *svá sem hana má minnstu við ma*, Grág. i. 140. **II.** metaph., *minnstir fyrir sér*, Eg. 123; þú minni fyrir þér en ek hugða, Edda 33; þat lið er honum þótti minni göf, Fms. iv. 350; *sá er kallaðr minni maðr (lower in rank) er öðrum trar barn*, Ld. 108: hence vera minni maðr, of a person who has done *dishonourable deed, dishonoured* [cp. Lat. *capitis minor*]: eigi at minna, *veritless*, 216. **minni-háttar** and **minnst-háttar**, adv. of lesser, *at degree, the least*, Fs. 59.

**minni**, n., but also *mynni*, [munnr; Dan. *minde*, in *Kjerte-minde* and *ter* local names; *-mout* in Engl. local names; Germ. *-munde* as in *ave-munde*, *-gemünd* as in *Necker-gemünd*]:—*the mouth*, Lat. *ostium*; Mðou-minni, Fms. vi. (in a verse); *Dínu-m.*, Km. 3; austr horfir botninn á Hjörungur-vági en minnit í vestr, Fb. i. 187; fyrir minni Eireks-fjarðar, 430 (myne Ed.), Fms. xi. 125 (myne Ed.); fyrir utan minnit, Fs. 180; fjarðar mynni, Hkv. Hjörv. 18; dals-mynni, Fms. viii. 57; but dal-minni, Fb. ii. 554, l. c.: also an Icel. name, Ós-minni, 29.

**MINNI**, n. [Ulf. *ga-minþi*=*jwela*; A.S. *mynd*; Engl. *mind*]:—*memory*; minni, vit ok skilning, minni at muna ..., Skálda 169, Fbr. 137; hann misti minnis ok þótti nær sem vitastolinn, Fms. vi. 198; sumir hafa eigi m. þá er frá liðr hverig þeim var sagt, ok gengusk þeim mjök í minni optlaga, Ó. H. (pref.); leggja í minni, to keep in memory, Fb. ii. 353; því er ek má minnu minni á koma, Str. 2; reka minni til, Fms. vi. 256, Fb. i. 262; festask e-m í minni, Ó. H. 46; reka minni til e-s. **2.** *memorials*, esp. in pl.; þvíflik minni hafa menn þar Haralds konungs, Fagrsk. 127; ok settir eptir bautasteinar til minnis, Ó. H. (pref.); hann hóf þat högg er menn hafa síðan at minnum haft, Fb. ii. 23, Fms. xi. 109; *old saus* or the like, hölti eru þau minnin forn, Mk. v.; ok skal orðtak vera forn minni, Edda (Ht.) 125. **3.** *memory*, of past time; þeirra er voru fyrir vart minni, *who lived before our memory*, Íb. 16; þat er ór manna m., *beyond the memory of man*, D. N. iii. 34; ér erfðub hann, þat er í minnu m., Skálda 171; ú-minni, *letbragy*.

**4.** *mind*, *consent* (Dan. *minde*, 'give sit minde til noget'; Engl. 'give one's mind to it'); með sjálfs síns minni, K. Á. 70; utan biskup minni, D. N. i. 382. **II.** a memorial cup or toast, at old sacrifices and banquets: these memorial toasts were in the heathen age consecrated (signuð) to the gods Thor, Odin, Bragi, Frey, Njord, who, on the introduction of Christianity, were replaced by Christ, the Saints, the Archangel Michael, the Virgin Mary, and St. Olaf; the toasts to the Queen, Army, etc. in English banquets are probably a relic of this ancient Teutonic ceremony; Kristis-minni, Fms. vii. 148; Máriu-m., x. 19; Ólafs-minni, N. G. L. ii. 445, cp. in the heathen age Braga-full; þar voru öll minni signuð ásum at fornum sið, Ó. H. 102; bera minni um eld, Ó. H. L. 18; bera öl um eld ok drekka m. á þann er gegnt var, Fms. vi. 442; fóru minni mörg ok skyldi horn drekka í minni hvert, Eg. 206; drakk hann þá öll minni krossalaus þau er bændr skenktu honum, Hkr. i. 144; mæla fyrir minnum, to speak to a toast, propose, give a toast, Orkn. 246, Fs. 147; skyldi þar um gólf ganga at minnum öllum, Eg. 253; þorgils skyldi mæla fyrir minnum, en hann veik til þórdar ok bað hann ráða hver minni fyrst væri drukkin, i.e. *that Th. should be the toast-master*, Sturl. i. 20 (the banquet in Reykhólar, A. D. 1119). At a funeral banquet the minni of the deceased was proposed by the heir, who at the same time made a vow (strengja heit); this rite performed, he took his father's seat in the hall, and was henceforth the lawful heir, Fms. i. 161: a minni to a living person is nowhere mentioned. For the classical passages see Hák. S. Góða ch. 16, 17, Fms. i. 280; and for funeral banquets, Fagrsk. ch. 55.

**COMPDS:** *minnis-drykkja*, u, f. a banquet where there are minni, Bs. i. 728. *minnis-góðr*, adj. *baving a good memory*. *minnis-horn*, n. a memorial horn, cup, Fsl. 19. *minnis-lauss*, adj. *baving a bad memory*. *minnis-leysi*, n. *loss of memory*. *minnis-stöðr*, adj. *memorable*, þóðr. 74. *minnis-veig*, n. a 'toast-cup,' of a charmed cup, Sdm. (prose), Fss. iii. 309. *minnis-verðr*, adj. *memorable*. *minnis-öl*, n. = *minnisveig*, Hdl. 45, where it has some notion of a charmed drink.

**minnigr**, adj., *mingastir*, a ð. *ley*, Fms. vi. 199 (Hulda), but elsewhere uncontracted:—*mindful, baving a good memory*, Hm. 102, Fagrsk. 14; m. ok ólyginn, Íb. 15; stórvit ok minnigr, m. ok námgjarn, Ó. H. (pref.); verpu sem mingastr (contr.), Fms. vi. 199; *remembering*, ek em m. hversu ..., I remember how ..., i. 35:—with gen., vera m. e-s, Fs. 18, Fms. iii. 63, xi. 261, Ó. H. 215:—also minnigr at e-u, Nj. (in a verse). **minni-liga**, adv. *in memory*, Karl. 126. **minni-ligr**, adj. *memorable*, Stj. 67, 127, 280, Barl. 171, Bs. i. 347, Sturl. ii. 187, v. l.

**minning**, f. *memory, recollection, remembrance*; en nú ritu vér þau tíðendi með nokkurri minningu, er görðusk ..., Ó. H. (pref.); í minning e-s, in memory of, remembrance of, Rb. 336, MS. 623. 96, Nj. 157, Sks. 112; göra minning e-s, Fms. i. 31, Blas. 43, Grett. 137; góðrar, ágættrar minningar, of good, blessed memory, H. E. i. 529, Dipl. i. 3:—with a notion of vengeance, ok þótti sjá minning betri en engi, Ld. 234, Fms. xi. 443; with a notion of gratitude, a gift, present, Eg. 63; þenna varning vil ek at þér þiggist at mér, herra, þótt smæri minningar sé góðvar en vera sætti, Fms. xi. 328. **2.** *admonition, foreboding*; þessi minning varð náliga hverja nótt, Fms. vii. 187. **COMPDS:** *minningar-mark*, n. a monument, Stj. 190. *minningar-tíð*, f. a memorial feast, Mar. *minningar-verðr*, adj. *memorable*, Fms. x. 313.

**minni-samligr**, adj. *memorable*, Edda 160 (pref.), Stj. 6. **minni-samr**, adj. with gen. *recollecting, mindful*, and of things 'never to be forgotten,' Nj. 152, Ld. 242, Fms. vi. 261, vi. 295, Ölk. 37, Háv. 44. **minnka**, proned. *minnka*, að, [minni, minnr], to lessen, diminish, 732. 1, Skálda 167, Rb. 334; m. sik, virðing sína, to lower oneself, Nj. 222, Stj. 154. **2.** impers. to abate, decrease; veðrit (acc.) minnkar, Eg. 99; skóginn minnkar, Str. 4; ísa minnkar, Fms. ix. 350. **II.** reflex.

to grow less, decrease; hiti minnkask, 732. 1, Barl. 70, 180, Rb. 474,



Stj. 59: *to be lowered, disgraced*, ef Sturla er at nokkru minnkaðr, Sturl. i. 104; minnkask ekki, Hrafn. 16; minnkaðisk vár sæmd í því, Fms. x. 7.  
**minnkan**, f. *a decrease, minisbing*, Fas. iii. 266, Bs. ii. 164: gramm., Skálda 167, 188. 2. metaph. *shame, discredit*, freq. in mod. usage; þér er minnkan að því, 'tis *discreditable to thee*. **minnkunar-laust**, n. adj. *without disgrace*.

**MINNR**, adv., compar. also spelt and pronounced **miðr**, and so always in mod. usage; superl. **minnst**; answering to lítt (see lítil); [Ulf. *mins* or *minz*; cp. Lat. *minus*]:—less, with dat.; hálfum vegnum penningi miðr en hálfan sjötta eyri, Grág. ii. 175; vetri miðr en hálf-sextugt, i. e. *fifty-five years old save one* [cp. 'forty stripes save one'], Íb. 18; manni minnr en hálf sétti tigr, Sturl. iii. 37; vera lífi minnr, *to be minus one's life, lifeless*, dead, Ísl. ii. 315 (Heiðarv. S.); engu miðr Skallagrími, *no less than S.*, Eg. 334; engu minnr, *no less*, 'nibilo minus', Edda 36; sá er miðr neytir, *be who makes less use of it*, Grág. ii. 293; minnr á viðborða, Fms. vii. 292; ef maðr steli minnr en pveiti, N. G. L. i. 253; miðr vel, *less well, not very well*, Ísl. ii. 330; þeir sem vitgari vóru ok minnr druknir, Fms. i. 59; þat skipit er minnr var brotið, ii. 128; minnr mundi þjóðólfi í augu vaxa, Nj. 58; þat er minnr er fjarat, Ld. 76; ok er þat eigi minnr mitt hugboð, Fær. 202; mundi hann þá minnr saka sóttin, Sks. 704; sem minnr er at sköpuðu, Sturl. iii. 7; minnr frá líkendum, Fms. v. 86: in mod. usage, því er miðr, *alack! því er verr ok miðr = alack! I am sorry*.

II. superl. **minnst**, *least*; þá er hann varði minnst, *when he least expected*, Eg. 296; minnst mánuð, *at least a month*, Vigl. 33; minnst staddr, i. e. *in a bad plight*, Pr. 410.

**minnstr**, superl. *least*; see minni.

**minnpak**, n. [from a Gaelic word *min*=flour], *dough made of butter and flour kneaded by the Irish slaves to slake their thirst at sea when short of water*, Landn. 34: whence **Minnpaks-eyrr**, f. a local name in Icel., see Landn. l. c. and Fs.

**mint**, u, f. the herb *mint*, Pr. 272, N. T.

**mirra**, u, f. *myrrh*, Stj., Hom., N. T.

**MIS**, adv., also á mis, the older form of which was *miss*, which remains in *missa*, *missir*, *miss-eri*, and was in the earliest times sounded so, as may be seen from such rhymes as *miss-löng, vissa*, Fms. xi. 196 (in a verse of the beginning of the 11th century); [Ulf. *misso*=ἀλλήλων, prop. a subst.=Lat. *vices*]:—*amiss*, denoting to *miss one another, pass one another without meeting*; þá riðr hann undir melinn hjá Mosvöllum er þeir bræðr riða hit efra ok farask þeir hjá á mis, Gísl. 19; as also simply *farast á mis, to pass by one another so as to miss*; sverð Saul hjó aldri mis, Stj. 495. 2 Sam. ii. 22; hann ætlaði at drepa keisarann... en gripir á mis Karlamagnús, *be intended to slay the emperor Charlemagne, but missed him*, Karl. 151; gripu þeir á miss hins beztu ráðs, *they missed their opportunity*, Róm. 278; göra á miss, *to do amiss*, Hom. 14; leggja á mis, *to lay aboutwart or across*.

B. In a great number of compounds, denoting, α. *alternately*, Germ. *wechsel*, as in *mis-vefni*, *mis-vitr*, *miss-eri*, *missöng*; β. *amiss*, in a *wrong way*; and lastly, γ. *wrong, evil*, see the following compounds.

**mis-bjóða**, baud, *to proclaim amiss*, N. G. L. i. 9, 348: *to ill-use, offend*, with dat., Mar., Hom.: esp. in part. n., e-m þykir sér misboðit í e-u, *to feel offended at, take ill*, Ld. 136, Orkn. 212.

**mis-brigði**, n. pl. *deviation*, Sks. 527.

**mis-bundinn**, part. *mis-bound, unlawfully bound*, N. G. L. i. 83.

**mis-dauði**, a, m. *death at different times*: in the phrase, ef m. þeirra verðr, *if one of them should die before the other*, N. G. L. i. 48, Grág. i. 219, Fb. i. 560, Fs. 124.

**mis-deila**, d, to 'mis-deal', *quarrel*, N. G. L. i. 68.

**mis-deild**, f. a 'mis-deal', *quarrel*, Fms. x. 406, N. G. L. i. 68.

**mis-deili**, n. 'mis-dealing', *showing undue preference*, Fms. i. 17.

**mis-dýpi**, n. 'mis-depths', *now shallow, now deep*, Ísl. Þjóðs. ii. 77.

**mis-dæma**, ð, *to misjudge*, Bær. 12.

**mis-dæmi**, n. *misjudgment*, N. G. L. i. 88.

**mis-dæming**, f. *misjudgment*, Sks. 344.

**mis-eiðr**, n. 'mis-oath', *perjury*, Eluc.

**mis-eldri**, n. 'mis-age', *disparity in age*, of brothers, wedded persons, or the like, Fb. i. 123, 250, Fms. v. 318 (spelt wrongly *mis-eldi*), x. 402 (spelt *mis-heldi*).

**mis-eta**, at, to 'eat amiss', i. e. *at a wrong time*, N. G. L. i. 378.

**mis-fall**, n. a *misbap, mischance*, Art.

**mis-falla**, féll, *to happen amiss*, Str. 9, Karl. 303, Art. 52.

**mis-fangi**, a, m. a *mistake, taking one thing for another*, Grág. i. 415, Greg. 70.

**mis-fangi**, adj. *guilty of a mistake*, Grág.

**mis-fara**, fór, [Scot. *misfaer*], *to go amiss, be lost*, Gpl. 508: *to do amiss, transgress*, Bs. i. 773; misfara með e-u, *to treat amiss, outrage*, N. G. L. i. 152, Ó. H. 224, Gpl. 102, 312: *to misconduct*, Fms. vii. 142: reflex. *to go amiss*, Bret. 98; e-m misfersk, *it goes amiss with one*, Bs. ii. 18.

**mis-fari**, a, m. 'mis-travelling', of two travelling at a different speed, so that one is left much behind; mun þá svá mikill verða yðvart m.,

Fbr. 205; ok varð m. þeirra eigi allfíttill, Fær. 268; at sem minn skyldi verða m. þeirra Brúsa, Ó. H. 97.

**mis-fengr**, adj. *missing one's aim*, Gísl. 71.

**mis-ferð**, f. *misconduct*, H. E. i. 249: a *misbap*, Art. 39.

**mis-ferli**, n. a *misbap, mischance*, = *slysterli*, Gpl. 482, Sturl. ii. 5 *misconduct*, Bs. ii. 70.

**mis-fróðr**, adj. *mis-informed*, of persons hearing different accounts the same thing, Fas. iii. 237, v. 1.

**mis-fylgi**, n. *partiality*, N. G. L. iii. 77.

**mis-för**, f., esp. in pl. *misbaps, a miscarriage, accident*, Bs. i. 20, Barl. 52, Fær. 194: in Grág. i. 224 *misfarar* is used of a crew perishing one after another, a case analogous to that told in Ld. ch. 18, a bearing on the old law of inheritance, by which all persons aboard a ship were one another's heirs; so that it was important to know in what order they died, and who had been the last survivor, cp. *holsvarf* in the earl Swed. law: the phrase, *fara misförum, to have miscarried*.

**mis-ganga**, u, f. a *going amiss, straying*, of cattle, Grág. i. 435, Kró 37: *misconduct*, N. G. L. i. 63, Fb. ii. 300: *dissent*, H. E. i. 528: of tide, see *misgöng*.

**mis-gleyma**, d, *to forget*, Art. 52.

**mis-góðr**, adj. 'mis-good', *partly good, partly bad*, Fb. ii. 240.

**mis-grafa**, gróf, to 'mis-bury', i. e. *against law*, N. G. L. i. 392.

**mis-granda**, að, *to misuse, hurt*, H. E. i. 242, Hom. 155.

**mis-gruna**, að, *to suspect*, Fms. iii. 122, Fas. iii. 278, Bs. i. 810.

**mis-göng**, n. pl., **mis-ganga**, u, f., Orkn. 266: in the Rb. spelt *mis öng*, even in the very old vellums 1812 and 625; which may be true, and *misgöng* a later etymologising form, from *miss* and an inflexion -ang, cp. *hunang*, analogous to *misseri*, q. v.

B. 'Mis-tide', 'tide-change', i. e. *the spring tides* at new moon at a full moon; the spring at full moon was called *missöng* in meiri, *big spring tide*, opp. to *missöng* in minni, *the low springs* at new moon; to the seasons, the midsummer springs (the sun in Cancer) were called high, as opp. to the low spring tides at midwinter time (the sun in Capricorn), see the Rb.; *geisar þá flóðit miklu meirr en áðr köllu vér þat in meiri missöng, verða þá missöng at nýi meiri áðr*, 732. 1, 4; en ek veit at þér flytisk eigi ór höfninni fyrir *missöng* *not before the next spring tide*, Ísl. ii. 127 (where *missöngin* = *missöng* in meiri); þau flóð köllu vér *missöng* at nýi hver...köllu vér þat en meiri *missöng*,...tunga er fullt eðr ekki sýn þá er *missöng* eru ok fjara verðr nær miðdegi eðr miðnætti...verða þá *missöng* at nýi meirr en áðr, Rb. 442, 444, 448, 478: 1 vellum 732 uses mostly *missöng* or *misgöng*; thus, en þá er tung stendr gegnt sól er *missöng* af vellu sólar-hita...sól í Krabba-merki *missöng*,...sól í Steingeitar-merki ok *missöng* minni...; again, ok þ köllu vér flóð *missöng* at nýi hverju, see Ísl. ii. 512 (the foot-note þeir mundi þess bíða, þá er á stæðisk misganga straumanna (= *spring tide*), ok austan-verðr, þvíat þá er varla fært milli Vestreyjar og Hrosseyjar, Orkn. 266. The word is now obsolete, and instead of Icel. say *stór-straumur, stór-streymt*, = *spring tide*, opp. to *smá-straumur* *smá-streymt*, = *neap tide*, which words, on the other hand, do not occur in old writers: *miðs göng*, = *waning moon*, is still said to be in use eastern Iceland.

**mis-göra**, ð, *to misdo, transgress*, Nj. 176, Hom. 19, Gpl. 183, Fr. i. 47, N. G. L. i. 351, Sturl. iii. 233.

**mis-görð**, f. *transgression*, passim in mod. usage.

**mis-görningr**, f. (-*görningr*, m., Sks. 676, Fms. x. 371), a *misdeed transgression*, Hom. 152, 158.

**mis-haldinn**, part. *wronged, not getting fair treatment*, Fms. vii. x. 410, Gpl. 185, Bær. 18.

**mis-heldi**, n. *ill usage, unfair treatment*, Fms. x. 402.

**mis-hljóðan**, f. *discordance*, Stj. 45.

**mis-huga**, að, *to think amiss, think evil*, Hom. (St.)

**mis-hugi**, adj.; vera m. við e-n, *to be at variance with*, Fas. i. 171: subst. *suspicion*, Bær. 16.

**mis-hugna**, að, *to displease*, Art.

**mis-högg**, n. a 'mis-blow', *miss, striking at one thing and hitting another*, Bs. i. 428.

**mis-höggva**, hjó, *to strike amiss*, N. G. L. i. 166.

**misindi**, n., in the gen. of *mixed, bad quality*, e. g. *misindis-maðr*, m. a *person of bad reputation*.

**mis-inna**, t; e-m verðr misinnt = *mismæla* (q. v.), Dropl. 18.

**mis-jafn**, adj. 'mis-even', *uneven, unequal, of various sizes or qualities now this, now that*, Fb. i. 559, Nj. 122; í misjöfn efni, Skálda 175; misjöfn skotvápn, i. e. *both heavy and light, long and short*, Sks. 386; misjafnir elblinds manns bitar, *a blind man's mouthfuls are uneven*, either too small or too large: metaph. *not good, samfarir þeirra vóru misjafnar*, Sturl. 175; þessi ætlan þótti mönnum misjöfn, Fms. ix. 17; sá verðr at mæ misjöfnu (*hardships*) er víða ferr, Fas. ii. 74; á misjöfnu þrífask börni bezt, a saying; misjafnt hægr, *not very easy*, Band. 13.

**mis-jafna**, að, *to make unequal*; m. frásögn um menn, *to give a different account, speak well of one and ill of another*, Orkn. 46;



skurr hlutr væri misjafnaðr (shared unequally) með þeim bræðrum, Fms. 102; hefir þú, faðir, lengi mjök misjafnað með oss bræðrum, Ld. 102; hann eigi misjafnaði með þeim, Sturl. ii. 159.  
 mis-jafnaðr, m. an unequal sharing, Grág. i. 174: odds, Fms. i. 42.  
 mis-jafnan, f. = misjafnaðr, Bs. ii. 40, Mar.  
 mis-kast, n. a 'mis-cast,' farask at misköstum, to be worsted, Stj. 211.  
 mis-kaup, n. a bad bargain, Sturl. iii. 212, v. 1.  
 mis-kenna, d, to mis-ken, mistake one for another, Str. 82, Sturl. i. 160, v. 20.

mis-ki, a, m. [mis], a misdeed, offence; in the phrase, göra e-m til ska, to offend, wrong a person, Finnb. 258, Ld. 76, Hrafn. 27.  
 mis-ka-ráð, n. pl. misdeeds, Harms. 14.

mis-kunn, f., mod. miskun with a single n, [from mis- and kunna; t. mis-ken; analogous to Lat. *ignoscere* = not to know, to overlook, pardon faults, as is duly remarked in Syntagma Baptismi by Jón Ólafsson:—*forgiveness, pardon, mercy, grace*; vill Þóroldr gefask upp í mitt til miskunnar, Eg. 89; gefask upp á yðvart vald ok miskunn, Fms. 104, Greg. 48, Niðrst. 1; ok eru þeir þá í m. konungs, at the king's mercy, Gpl. 84; göra miskunn á e-m, to shew mercy to, Stj. 200; mis-kunar andi, hugr, heit, augu, brunnr, faðmr, the spirit, mind, promise, spring, bosom of grace, 242, Greg. 25, 45, 47, Fms. ii. 196, Th. 2.

mis-kunnar dómr, merciful judgment, Sks. 615; m. móðir, mother mercy, Hom. 121; miskunnar gjöf, gift of grace, Fær. 136, Bs. i. 699; freq. in eccl. usage, N. T., Pass., Vidal. COMPS: miskunnar-fer, adj. merciful, Dipl. ii. 14.

mis-kunnar-leysi, n. bard-mis-kunnar-leysi, Bs. i. 288, Stj. 481.  
 mis-kunnar-maðr, m. an act of charity, a pauper, Ld. 310.  
 mis-kunnar-verk, n. a work of mercy or charity, Hom. 67, K. Á. 76, Fms. x. 244.

mis-kunna, mod. mis-kuna, að, to shew mercy, pardon, with dat.; m.áli e-s, to pardon, deal mercifully with one, Sks. 652, Fms. ii. 119, viii. 2, Greg. 24; miskunnað mér Guð = miserere mei Deus, Fms. viii. 2; passim in eccl. usage, Guð miskuni nú öllum oss, a hymn. II.

mis-kunna e-n, O. H. L. 40, Str. 74, Sks. 255, (rare.)  
 mis-kunnari, a, m. one who shews mercy, a pardoner, Str. 81.  
 mis-kunn-lauss, adj. finding no mercy, Gs., Grett. 15 new Ed.

mis-kunn-samliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), mercifully, Fms. ix. 517, Stj. 463, Sks. 453.  
 mis-kunn-samr, adj. merciful, Blas. 42, Magn. 464, Nj. 157, Hom. 104, Fms. ix. 524, Barl. 82.

mis-kunn-semð, -semi, f. compassion, mercy, Magn. 514, Sks. 733, Bl. iv. 247.  
 mis-kviðr, m. [Ulf. *missa-giss* = *σχιζμα*], a slip in the pleading before a court; ek tek miskviðu alla or málinu hvárt sem mér verðr mismælt eða fæmælt, Nj. 232; hann sótti málit miskviða-laust, Hrafn. 18.

mis-langr, adj. of different length, Fms. xi. 196 (in a verse).  
 mis-leggja, lagði, to lay amiss; e-m eru mislagðar hendr, one bad laid bands, i.e. did the wrong thing and left the right undone, Bl. vii. 118, Þorst. Stang. 52, Finnb. 262: also of slovenly or bad work.

mis-leika, lék, to ill-treat, N. G. L. i. 169.  
 mis-lingar, m. pl., or mislinga-sótt, f. [Germ. *masern*; Engl. *measles*], the spotted sickness, measles.

mis-litr, adj. variegated, of colour, Stj. 73, Barl. 169; mislit ull.  
 mis-líka, að, to dislike, be displeased, Nj. 65, Ld. 164, Fms. i. 96, x. 12, 45, Hrafn. 17.

mis-líkan, f. misliking, dislike, Str. 42.  
 mis-litask, leit, to look amiss on a thing, misjudge; e-m mislitzk e-t, mistaken about it, Glúm. 350.

mis-lyndi, n. an uncertain temper, Fms. vi. 355, Korm. 168, Sks. 137.  
 mis-lyndr, adj. variable in temper, Fms. viii. 447, Al. 54, Sks. 24, Róm. 254.

mis-lýti, n. pl. faults, flaws, Rétt. 6, 8.  
 mis-lögur, f. pl.; leggja mislögum, to lay the feet across, Fb. ii. 300.

mis-marka, að, to 'mis-mark,' mark another man's lamb, Grág. ii. 304.  
 mis-minna, t, to remember wrong: impers., mig misminnir e-t.

mis-minni, n. recollecting wrong, N. G. L. i. 378.  
 mis-muni, a, m. = mismunr, Grág. i. 173 (the odd amount), 174 B, 18; verðr þar ein nótt at mismuna, one odd night, Rb. (1812) 52.

mis-munr, m. difference, disproportion, Fms. vii. 142, Barl. 67, 93, 373, Rb. 14.  
 mis-mæla, t, to make a slip of the tongue, Al. 102, Nj. 232: to disagree, with dat., Str. 70.

mis-mæli, n. 'mis-speaking,' a slip of the tongue; hann mun eitt m. alrí æfi sinni ok láta á sama degi sitt líf, Fms. iv. 46, Orkn. 112, 147, Karl. 437; e-m verðr m., to make a slip of the tongue, L. 14; mér varð m.:—dissent, Rétt. 73.

mis-mosi, n. (qs. *mið-snesi* f.), [from *miðr* and *snös* = *nös* (?), q. v.]:—the one between the nostrils.

mis-ráðit, n. part.; e-u er misráðit, ill-advised, Fms. x. 420, Fs. 141, 379.

mis-ræði, n. an ill-advised, ill-fated deed, Fms. vi. 19, x. 416, Bs. i. 722, Karl. 81: transgression, Barl. 73.

mis-ræða, u, f. [mis and *ræða* = Lat. *ne-fandum*], fornication, Grág. i. 338, ii. 61.

MISSA, t, infin. pret. misstu, Fms. i. 178 (in a verse); [A. S. *missjan*; Engl. *miss*; O. H. G. *missan*; Dan. *miste*]:—to miss, lose: I. with gen. to miss, not hit, lack, and the like; Kolr sveifði til hans öxi ok missti hans, Nj. 56; svá missta ek aldrj manns fyrr, Fms. ii. 331; hann lagði til hans með saxinu ok missti, O. H. 73; Philistei misa nú Samsons, found him not, Stj. 415; m. heimkvámu, Fas. i. 385, Sighvat; allt fyrir ofan þar sem missti húsanu, where the houses ended, where there were no longer any houses (for shelter), Fms. ix. 30; þau skulu eigi missa (not escape) hefndar Heilagrar Kirkju, K. Á. 116; hann missti þá fótum, he slipped with the feet, missed his footing (better m. fótta), Hkr. i. 17; m. fótanna, id., Bs. i. 369; í engum mánaði missti hennar sá útími, O. H. L. 84; m. tíða, Fms. v. 182; missta'k Ástu burs, er ..., I missed the son of Ásta, when ..., Sighvat; hann vill þrifa sverðit, ok missir, he thinks to grasp the sword and misses it, 'tis gone, Ld. 118; ef maðr misir kvaðar-váttar, bas none, lacks, Grág. i. 42; sagði hann misst hafa (he bad omitted) þeirra þriggja vátt-orða er í dóminn áttu at koma, Nj. 36; missti hann nú hers sins sem vita má, Fms. ii. 306; missum vér nú Hákonar Ívarssonar frænða míns, v. 282; Dagur var þá enn eigi kominn með sitt líð ok missti þess fylkingar armsins, O. H. 209; þviat þeir höfðu lengi matar misst, been long without food, Gisl. 57.

2. to miss, lose, suffer loss of; ek hefi mikils misst, Nj. 28, 117; þá á hann at m. þeirrar giftar, N. G. L. i. 345; missa höfðingja sinna, Þórd. 6 new Ed.; missa sinna aura (Ed. *sina* for *sinna*), Grág. i. 412; missa föður, Skv. 2. 10; maga hefir þú þinna misst, Am. 79.

3. impers. there is a lack; þar missti engir göðra grasa, there is no lack of any good herbs, Post.; kveðja búa, í stað þeirra er it síðara sumar missir, í kvið, Grág. i. 491; Gunnarr hljóp í lopt upp, ok missir hans, and so the thrust missed him, Nj. 84; ef Gunnars missi, if G. should die, Akv. 11:—m. e-s við, þá var við misst Atla hins svarta, Fms. xi. 45; ef mín missir við, if I should die, v. 325, vi. 224; ef þín missir við, 227.

II. with acc. to lose, esp. in later writers and MSS.; missa sigr, to miss victory, lose a battle, Fas. i. 96; m. vára vináttu, Bs. i. 869; vér höfum misst frændr vára, Fb. ii. 119, Fas. ii. 149, 246; hann hafði misst konu sína, Fms. v. 122 (but konu sinnar, O. H. 236, l. c.), cp. Eg. 76, Jb. 264, Ld. 291, Grág. i. 434, and so in mod. usage.

missa, u, f. a loss, Al. 56, Eg. 40, Mar.; betra er oss skarð ok missa í flota Ólafs konungs, Hkr. i. 334; aftaka ok m., Edda 37; sorg ok m., Merl. i. 39.

mis-sættir, adj. disagreeing, at enmity, Fms. i. 177, iv. 216, v. 224, vii. 64.  
 mis-segja, sagði, to 'mis-say,' relate wrongly, Jb. 3.

mis-semja, samði, to disagree; e-m missemur e-t, D. N.

MISSERI, also spelt *missari*, n., usually in pl.; [from a compd word, the former part of which is *miss*, denoting the alternation, change of the seasons, for *missari* is for the year what *mál* is for the day; the inflexive syllable -eri is uncertain, but not from ár, see Grimm's *Gramm.* ii. 471 (note): to derive this old true Teut. word from Lat. *semester* is inadmissible, for the sense of a period of six months is not the original one; A. S. *missare*.]

B. A season, or in plur. the seasons, of the year (Germ. *Jabres-zeit*); mál ok misseri, Hm. 57; sams misseri, at the same season, Gkv. 1. 8; skulu bændr timbr í tupt færa á misseri, en gör á tólf mánuðum, N. G. L. i. 387.

II. in plur. esp. with a distributive or numeral pronoun, the 'seasons,' a circuit of seasons = a twelvemonth, a year; ein misseri, Gkv. i. 9; þetta varð á einum misserum, Bs. i. 466; ein misseri stendr þeirra mál, Grág. i. 377; ok er þau höfðu ásamt verit ein misseri áttu þau son, Finnb. 294; önnur misseri, the next twelvemonth, Fms. v. 193; hver missari, vii. 129; á hverjum misserum, every season, Grág. i. 284; hann hafði þrennar veizlur á hverjum misserum, Fms. iv. 254 (vetri, O. H. 113, l. c.); tvau (or tvenn) missari, two years, Grág. i. 287; á tveim ínum fyrrum misserum, Fms. viii. 173; nokkur misseri, some seasons, some time, Glúm. 372; þat (viz. thirty-six days) er inn tíundi hlutr allra missara, the tenth part of a whole year, Hom. 73; Færeyingar hafa nýtt kjöti öllum misserum, all the year round, Fær. 248; fiska-stöð öllum misserum, at all seasons, Ld. 4; en þó muntu þessi missari (the current year) verða at búa í Tungu, 246; þá búa er þau missari hafa þau búit, Grág. ii. 124; fyrir fardaga eða á miðjum misserum, 216; hann skyldi vera þar öll þau missari, Nj. 209, Fms. vii. 137; þeir bjuggu þar fjóra vetr ..., á inum fyrstum misserum, i. 265; en er á leið misserin, when the seasons drew to a close, Fas. ii. 523; þá var svá komit misserum at nótt var farljós, Fbr. 97 new Ed.; líðu nú af misserin, ok um vátir eptir fór ..., Sturl. i. 35.

2. of a period of six months, half-year; menn höfðu talið í tveim misserum fjóra daga ens fjórða hundrads, Íb. 6; ár heitir tvau misseri, Rb. 6: the following instances may be doubtful, taka tveggja missera vint, Grág. i. 152; sex misseri = three years (or = six years?), 264; þrjú missari, three half-years (or = three twelvemonths?), Fms. vi. 341 (cp. in the verse þrjú missarin þessi, as also the context of the



passage, friðr namsk úr it þriðja, short above); fjögurra missera björg, Grág. i. 264. COMPS: missera-mót, n. the meeting, juncture of seasons, where one begins, another ends, N. G. L. i. 35. missera-skipti, n. pl. change of seasons, from one season to another. missera-tal, n. computation of the seasons, a calendar, Grág. i. 2, K. þ. K. 164, Blas. 39. misseris-vist, f. a year's service, Lv. 57. missi-fengr, adj. missing one's aim, Gisl. 71, Fms. x. 356. missir, m. = missa, a loss, Fms. vii. 124, Fær. 136, Am. 98, Grett. 98, freq. in mod. usage. mis-síðr, adj. of unequal length, of a garment, Fms. x. mis-sjá, sé, to see amiss, Bs. i. 95. mis-skakki, a, m. odds, difference; gefa ofan á í mis-skakka jarðanna, to pay into the bargain, Dipl. ii. 4. mis-skera, skar, to 'mis-cut,' cut wrong, N. G. L. i. 137. mis-skilja, ð, to misunderstand. mis-skilningr, m. misunderstanding, misapprehension. mis-skipta, t, to 'mis-share,' share unequally, Gpl. 267, Jb. 160, Fms. iii. 172. mis-skipti, n. an unequal sharing, Hom. (St.) mis-smíði, n. pl. mistakes in a work; in the phrase, sjá or finna m. á e-u, to find or see faults in a thing, see that things are not all right, Bs. i. 142, Isl. ii. 351, Eb. 168, Fs. 142. mis-snúa, sneri, to misturn, turn wrong, Hom. 19, Greg. 40. mis-stórr, adj. of different size, Fms. vii. 163. mis-svefni, n. 'mis-sleeping,' sleeping and waking alternately, Fsm. mis-sverja, sól, to mis-swear, perjure oneself, N. G. L. i. 30. mis-sýnask, d, dep. to 'mis-see,' of deception of sight: impers., e-m missýnisk, Fms. vii. 160: to be mistaken, Lv. 8; undarligt verðr um vitra menn er svá missýnisk, Glúm. 389:—act., e-m missýnir, Mag. 124, (rare.) mis-sýni, n. deception of sight, Fær. 166, Fbr. 32, Ölk. 36. mis-sýning, f. deception of sight. mis-sell, adj. 'mis-happy,' i. e. of unequal happiness, one having too much and another too little, Grett. 161. mis-sætt, f. = missetti, Hkr. iii. 101. mis-sætti, n. discord, Nj. 48, Fms. v. 224, ix. 2, Rb. 410. mis-öng, see misgöng. MIST, f. one of the weird sisters or Valkyriur of the heathen age, Gm., Edda (Gl.); prob. akin to the neut. mistr (q. v.), as is to be inferred from mistar-marr, the mist-sea = the clouds, the airy region, Hkv. i. 46. mist-taka, tók, to take by mistake, Grág. ii. 196; e-m verðr mistek til e-s, to make a slip, take the wrong thing, i. 168:—reflex. mistakask, to miscarry, Grett. 148. mis-tala, að, to make a slip with the tongue, Flóv. mis-tekja, u, f. a mistake, N. G. L. i. 20. Mistil-teinn, m. [O. H. G. mistil; Germ. mistel; A. S. mistel or mistel-tá; Engl. mistletoe]:—the mistletoe or mistle-twig, the fatal twig by which Balder, the white sun-god, was slain, see Vsp. 36 sqq., and the legend in Edda 36, 37. After the death of Balder the Ragnarök (the last day of the heathen mythology) set in. Balder's death was also symbolical of the victory of darkness over light, which comes every year at midwinter. The mistletoe in English households at Christmas time is no doubt a relic of a rite lost in the remotest heathenism, for the fight of light and darkness at midwinter was a foreshadowing of the final overthrow in Ragnarök. The legend and the word are common to all Teutonic people of all ages. MISTR, n. [A. S. and Engl. mist], a mist, a freq. word in Icel. although not recorded in old writers; þoka (fog) and mistr are distinguished. mis-trúa, ð, to mistrust, disbelieve, with dat., Fms. ix. 260, Gpl. 84, 330: with acc. a Latinism, 656 B. II, 625, 85, Art. 67. mis-trúnaðr, m. mistrust, Stj. III, Fms. ix. 281, 284. mis-trygja, ð, = mistrúa, D. N. v. 182. mis-verja, varði, to 'mis-defend,' as a law term, N. G. L. i. 89. mis-verk, n. a misdeed, Sks. 734, Stj., Mar. passim. mis-verki, a, m. mis-doing, a slip, fault in law, Grág. i. 335, Gpl. 228: a misdeed, Fms. xi. 235, Str. 18, Sks. 734. mis-vinna, vann, to work at a wrong time, N. G. L. i. 378. mis-vitr, adj. 'mis-wise,' silly and wise together; misvitr er Njáll, segir Hallgerðr, Nj. 67. mis-vígi, n. a law term for a kind of indirect or intended slaughter, defined in N. G. L. i. 80 (ch. 238). mis-pökka, að, to disparage, Fms. iv. 267, 320. mis-pökki, a, m. mislike, Ó. H. II, 119, 145. mis-pökkask, að, dep. to be misliked, Fms. i. 261, Starl. iii. 279, Fas. i. 29. mis-pykki, n. 'mis-thought,' discord, Fas. ii. 422, Bs. i. 661, ii. 149. mis-pykkja, u, f. = mispykki, Nj. 48 (v. l.), Bs. i. 724. mis-pykt, f. = mispykkja, Sturl. iii. 229, Bs. i. 701, Mar. mis-pyrma, ð, to spare not, violate, damage, with dat., K. Á. 40, Gpl. 187, K. þ. K. 168, Greg. 77. mis-pyrming, f. mis-treating, Bs. ii. 149.

mis-pyrmsla, u, f. damage, violation, K. Á. 216. mis-æti, n. 'mis-eating,' eating things forbidden by ecclesiastical law, N. G. L. i. 384. mitti, n., qs. miðli, the middle waist, Fas. iii. 481. mittis-gran-digr, slender, stout in the waist. mittum-stangi, a corruption from the Germ. 'mit dem stange' 'be with the pole,' a nickname, which the Norse interpreter did not understand, and took to be a name, Þiðr. MÍGA, part. meig, meigt, meig, mod. még, mégst, még; pl. mi part. migit; [A. S. migan; Lat. mingere], Edda 58, Grág. ii. 133, iii. 99, Ls. 34, Fs. 147, Bs. i. 457. MÍLA, u, f. [from Lat. mille], a mile, Rb. passim, Al. 109, but seldom used in good old writers or in poets, for the verse Fb. i. 214 is genuine, and the only passage from a classical Saga is Lv. 106—ok se menn at fáar miður gekk hann þaðan frá (paper MS., of a journey through Germany from Rome). MÍMIR, m. name of the wise giant of Norse mythology, the keeper of the holy well Mímis-brunnr, m. = the burn of Mimir, the well of wisdom, in which Odin pawned his eye for wisdom, a myth which is explained as symbolical of the heavenly vault with its single eye, the sun, setting in the sea, Vsp. 22. Mimir also occurs in the following compds, hregg-mí = the 'tempest-sky,' and vett-mimir = the top sky = the uppermost heaven, Edda (Gl.), which are among the nine heavens, such as the ancients fancied, which shows a connection of this name with the sky; Sökk-mimir, M. of the depth, is the name of a giant (representing the sky of the ferno?), Gm. Again, another myth says that Odin carried with him out of head of the giant Mimir (Míms-höfuð), which told him hidden things, Vsp. 47, Yngl. S. ch. 7, Edda: Odin is called Míms-vi m. = the friend of Mimir, Stor. Míms-synir, m. pl. the sons of Mimir = the winds (?), Vsp. II. hold-mímir, flesb-maimr (?), is poet. name of a sword, Edda (Gl.); cp. also Úlf. mimz = κρείας, I (viii. 13, (= a chop, butcher's meat?). Is the word to be derived from maiming, cutting, and is the likeness to Lat. memor only accidental? also the following word. mímungr, m. the name of a sword, Edda (Gl.), prop. the sword Widga in Þiðr. S. mín-ligr, adj. like mine, like me; erat minligt flugu at gina, it is like me to swallow that fly (like a fish), Bs. i. (in a verse). mínúta, u, f. a minute in time or degree, Rb. mítr, n. [from the Gr.], a metre, Fms. i. 266, viii. 308, Bs. mítra, u, f. = mítr, Bs. i. 417, Dipl. iii. 4, v. 18, Fms. iii. 167. mjað-urt, f., botan. meadow-sweet, spiræa, Hjalt. mjaka, að, to lift or move heavily, with dat.; eg get varla mjakað | I cannot move it a bit. mjaldr, m. a kind of whale, from its whiteness. 2. a white tom-mjall-hvítr, adj. white as driven snow, Alm. 7, freq. in mod. usage. mjall-roka, u, f. loose snow whirled by the wind, Fas. ii. 118. mjalta, að, [mjólk], to milk sheep or cows. mjaltir, f. pl. the milking; vóru konur at mjóltum, Eb. 316, freq. mod. usage: mjólt, sing., is used of the grime on the hands from milking, þvo af sér mjóltina. COMPS: mjalta-kona, u, f. a milk-maid. mjalta-tími, a, m. milking time. mjaltir, adj. giving milk, milch; tvær kýr mjaltar, tíu kýrlög mjalten milch kine, B. K. 20. mjetla, að, to cut, slice, a dimin.; see meita. mjá, onomatopoeitic, meowing, of a cat. mjáma, að, to mew, of a cat. mjörkvi, see myrkvi. mjóðd, f. narrowness. mjófask, að, dep. to become thin, narrow, Thom. 500. mjókka, að, = mjófask; tók þá á mjókka sundit, Sturl. iiii. 33: make narrow, thin. MJÓLK, f., gen. mjólk, prop. mjolk with a short vowel; [Γ miluks = γάλα, I Cor. ix. 7; A. S. meole; Engl. milk; O. H. G. milh Germ. milch; Dan. melk; Swed. mjölk]:—milk, Fms. iv. 81, Sks. Al. 31, Lv. 62; mjólk var heit ok vóru á steinar, 70; mjólk-gra-hlaup, milk porridge; mjólk-fata, -skjóla, -flát, -trog, -ketill, etc., a n-pail, milk trough, milk kettle, Lv. 61, Korm. 156, Fbr. 213; nýmjó new milk; spenvolg nýmjólk, milk warm from the cow; flóud m., cow milk; kúa-m., cow's milk; sauða-m., sheep's milk; brjósta-m., breast milk for suckling. COMPS: mjólk-rá, f. a river of milk, Edda. mjólk-barn, n. an infant fed on milk. mjólk-rhringr, m. milky way, rendering of Lat. via lactea, for the genuine name is vetbraut, Rb. (1812) 19. mjólk-kýr, f. a milch cow, Jb. 224. the white juice, milk, of plants or trees; mjólk ór selju börk, Pr. 473. mjólka, að, spelt mólka, Grág. ii. 309, Gpl. 400, Hkv. i. 43, Ls. 23 to milk, Grág. i. 430, Dropl. 14, Isl. ii. 181, passim. II. to g milk, of cows, Bs. i. 194; mjólka betr, Isl. ii. 180, Fas. iii. 373; kj mjólkur áttu . . . merkr í mál, and the like. mjólkr, adj. milch, giving milk, opp. to geldr, Grág. i. 501. mjóni, a, m. a thin, slim person, Björn.



**MJÖR**, adj., fem. mjó, neut. mjótt, with a characteristic *v*, which re-  
appears before a vowel, thus mjóvan, mjóvar, mjóvir, mjóvum; often  
elms with *f*, mjófan, etc.; in mod. usage by elision, mjóan, etc. The  
ems vary in three ways, **mjór**, **mjár**, **mær**, analogous to sjór, sjár,  
r, a. **mjár**, **mjá**, **mjált**; **mjá** (acc. n. pl.), Stj. 201, and foot-note  
; **mjár** farvegr, Fms. ix. 366, v. l.; **mjált**, Js. 55, Thom. 153; **míaua**  
(mjúva) vatni, D. N. i. 81. **β. mæR**; **mævar** skeiðir, *the slim, narrow*  
*ps*, Fms. i. 170 (in a verse),—certainly thus, not as explained in Lex.  
ét. p. 567, col. i; as also **mævar** hlaupsíðir, *the slim bearings*, in Eyvind's  
se (Hkr. i. 185); in me-fingr = **mæ-fingr** = **mjó-fingr**, *taper-fingered*,  
thet of a lady, Hðm.: af þeim meidi er mer (i. e. mæR) *sýndisk*, *of the*  
*g which was slim to behold*, Vsp.; in the spelling of Cod. Reg. of  
n. Edda e, g, or æ are freq. all written with the letter e, so that mér  
(*be*) and mæR (*tenuis*) would all be spelt alike; this reading was sug-  
gested as early as by Rask in the edition of 1818, see Bugge's remarks  
Philol. Tidsskr. 6th vol.: in Mæv-eið (= *the narrow isthmus*) in Shet-  
l. Mk. 98, called *Mauvid* in a Videsse of 1516 A. D.; at present *Mauvie*  
*Mavis-grind*, as opp. to another isthmus called *Brae*, i. e. Breið-eið =  
Broad isthmus; cp. also *Moorness* = *the little ness*, in Shetl.  
compar., an older form mjóvari, mjávri, Yt.; superl. mjóvastr, but  
elete, and replaced by a contracted mjóri, mjóstr, in mod. usage  
rri, mjóstr.

**B. Thin, slim, taper**; svá mjó, so *slim in the waist*, Bs. ii.  
1; mjóvar konu, Bjarn. (in a verse); mjóva mey, Korm.; mjótt  
id, Edda 20; mjór kvistr, Fas. iii. 33; með mjófu járn, Fær. 238;  
Mistilteinn, Vsp.; mjófum knífsoði, F. 144; mjófum fléttingum,  
335; yxn mjá ok mjók visin, Stj. 201; þar sem hann var mjóstr,  
vii. 264.—of cloth, stíku breið en eigi mjóri, Grág. i. 498; jaðar-  
lara eðr mjó, 499; stíja mjótt, Band. 38 new Ed.: sayings, mjór er  
mís visir, Fms. v. 176 (in a verse); mjótt er mundangs-hóf, Bs. i. (in a  
vle), Js. 55 (mjátt). **2. narrow**; stígrinn var mjór ok þröngur,  
48; skipit var heldr mjótt, Fms. ii. 50; mjótt sunn, Grett. 83;  
farvegr, Fms. ix. 366; grafr djúpari ok mjóri, Skd. 426: a nick-  
name, **Mjóvi**, *the Slim*, or en **Mjóva**. **II.** in local names,  
Mjóvi-dalr, Mjóvi-fjörðr, Mjóva-næs, Mjó-sund or Mý-syndi,  
D. Mýsunde in Slesvig; Mæv-eið, Munch's Norg. Beskr.

**C. COMPS**: **mjó-beina** or **mjó-beinn**, adj. *slim leg*, a nickname,  
Lín., Korm. **mjó-eygr**, adj. *narrow-eyed*, of one whose eyes are set  
clo together, Eb. 258, see the remarks s. v. auga. **mjóf-dœlingr**,  
man from Mjóvald, Landn. **mjó-fingraðr**, adj. *taper-fingered*,  
(Bugge), of a lady. **mjó-hljóðaðr**, adj. *thin-voiced*. **mjó-**  
**gr**, m. *the small of the back*. **mjó-hundur**, m. [Dan. mynde], a  
grubnd, Skd. 81. **mjó-leitr**, adj. *narrow-faced*, referring to the dis-  
tance between the eyes, Bergb.-p. 124, Fas. ii. 118. **mjó-nefr**, adj. *thin*  
no a nickname for a close man, Ó. H. 31. **mjó-skið**, n. *the slim*  
vel, for this must be the true reading in the verse in Bjarn., the mid-  
sk of the MSS. = *mjöscipa*; and mjóskið rökra = *the slim twilight wand*,  
= *taper*, is a poet. circumlocution of a lady's name, Ey-kyndill (= *Island-*  
*ray*). **mjó-slegin**, part. *beaten thin*, Fas. ii. 581. **mjó-syndi**, n.  
a *round sound, straight lane*, see above.

**MJÓKR**, adj., compar. mjúkari, superl. mjúkastr, in mod. usage  
ismykri, mykstr; [Goth. *muka* in *muka-modei* = *μυκρός*; Engl.  
Dan. *myg*; Swed. *mjuk*]—*soft to the touch*; mjúkt skinn, Bær.  
19; mjúka rekkju, mjúkt bað, Eg. 239; hörund-mjúkr, *soft-skinned*,  
Dr. (in a verse); m. ok hægr, Fms. ii. 201; mjúkt hár, mjúk ull, and  
heke; mjúkr í máli, *eloquent*, Bs. i. **2. agile, nimble**; mjúkr  
í glímu-fær, Sturl. iii. 123; as also mjúkr á fötum, ok föta-mjúkr,  
of wrestler; líða-mjúkr; mjúkari í orrostum, *more agile*, Fms. vii.  
3. þar byðsgil Noregr fyrst er hann er mjúkastr, of the  
mjóttast, *most fertile*, Landn. 276, v. l.; þótti mér svá at eins mjúkt at  
með ykkir enn fyrra dag, Fms. iv. 317. **II. metaph. meek**;  
mjó ok lítillátr, Fms. iii. 168; ek hefi verið yðr m. í öllum hlutum,  
1; hlýðin ok mjúk, Al. 119; svá mjúk sem eitt lamb, Clar.:—  
gracious, mjúkastr mildi, Dipl. ii. 14; hann talaði allt mjúkara  
rra dag, Fms. vi. 45; mjúk miskunn, Bs. i. 638; m. diktr, mjúk  
mjúkt lof, *flowing*, of words, speech, Lil. 4.

**C. COMPS**: **mjúk-dómr**, m. *meekness*, Bs. ii. 24. **mjúk-fingr**,  
55, and **mjúk-fingraðr**, adj. *soft-fingered*, Fas. ii. 151. **mjúk-**  
**æfr**, adj. *soft-banded*, Fms. vi. 73. **mjúk-hjartaðr**, adj. *soft-*  
*hearted*, Fb. ii. 392. **mjúk-látr**, adj. *meek, gentle*, Mar., Bs. i. 278;  
Fs. 501. **mjúk-leikr**, m. *nimbleness, agility*, Fms. vii. 119.  
līga, adv. *softly, tenderly*, Eg. 175, Orkn. 174, Fms. vii. 18, 306;  
ii. 272. **mjúk-ligr**, adj. *meek, soft*, Hom. 22. **mjúk-**  
**leikness**. **mjúk-lyndr**, adj. *meek-tempered, gentle*, Stj.  
Fs. v. 240, x. 108, v. l. **mjúk-læta**, t; m. sik, to *bumble*  
Eg. 525. **mjúk-læti**, n. *meekness*, Mar. **mjúk-orðr**, adj.  
spoken, Fms. vi. 117. **mjúk-ræss**, adj. *running smoothly*, Fms.  
4. **mjúk-tækr**, adj. *touching gently*, Fas. ii. 644.

**DM**, f., gen. mjaðmar, [Ulf. *miduma* = *μέτρον*]:—*the bip* (prop.  
dle of the body); & klæði hans yfir mjóðminni, Niðr. 3; fyrir  
aðmir, Eb. 240; hjó & mjóðmina; Nj. 253; mjóðm ok herðar-

blað, Fb. ii. 24; rist, kné, mjóðm, N. G. L. i. 312:—in wrestling, leida  
e-n & mjóðm, Bárð. 35 new Ed.; or bregða e-m & mjóðm, Fas. iii. 573,  
of a wrestling trick of throwing one's antagonist by a movement of the  
mjóðm, called *mjaðmar-bregð*, *the bip-trick, cross-buttock*, Fas. ii. 148.  
**mjaðmar-bein** and **mjaðmar-höfuð**, n. *the bip-bone*, Þiðr. 89, Finn.  
334; & náðann fyrir ofan mjaðmarhöfuð, Sturl. ii. 41. No other  
word in the language rhymes with mjóðm; see the curious ditty in  
which a man and a ghost cap verses, Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 464.

**MJÖÐR**, m., gen. mjaðar, dat. mði; in mod. usage mjöð, f.; [A. S.  
mead; Engl. mead; O. H. G. metu; Germ. meth; Swed.-Dan. mjöd]:  
—*mead*, Sturl. ii. 245, Hkr. i. 102, Fms. viii. 18, 166, Nj. 43, Edda 24,  
49, Bs. i. 77: in phrases, blanda, brugga mjöð, to *blend mead*; and  
grasaðr mjöðr, *spiced or drugged mead*, for the ancients used to spice  
or drug the mead with narcotic herbs, see the remarks s. v. jöll; mead  
was the favourite drink in the Valhalla, Ls. 3, Vtkv. 7, Vsp. 22, Gm.  
25; mjaðar-bytta, -ker, a *mead-cask*, Fms. iv. 168, ix. 329; mjaðar ístra,  
*mead-paunch*, viii. 117; mjaðar lögr, *mead-liquor*, ix. 329; mjaðar  
drykkja, *mead-drinking*, 462; mjaðar bland, *mead-mixing*, Rétt. 2. 4.  
comps: **mjöð-drekka**, u, f. a *mead-cask*, Eg. 237, 240, Ld. 188, Þiðr.  
164. **mjöð-drukkinn**, part. *'mead-drunk'*, Fms. viii. 94. **mjöð-**  
**drykkja**, u, f. *mead-drinking*, Fms. viii. 17, Sturl. i. 161, Greg. 51.  
**mjöð-kona**, u, f. a *mead-girl*, N. G. L. ii. 204. **mjöð-rann**, n. a  
*mead-ball, drinking-ball*, Akv. 9.

**MJÖK**, adv., mod. mjög, compar. meirr (q. v.), superl. mest; [Engl.  
*much*, see mikill or mykill]:—*much*; svá mjök, at ..., so *much, that* ...,  
Fms. i. 46; Væringjar alþýddusk mjök til hans, vi. 135; sem Erlingi gengi  
þar mjök til, at ..., vii. 258; hafða ek mjög fjár-varðveizlur búanda,  
Eg. 235; hann skaut mjök til ráða dóttur sinnar, Bjarn. 5:—*svá mjök*,  
*rather much*; hann var svá mjök hendisamr í afrettum, Glúm. 364;  
alls mjök, *over-much*, Stj. **2. very**; hyrdir mjök, Fms. xi. 6;  
steint mjök fyrir ofan sjó, Eg. 68; ekki mjök, not *very*, Sturl. iii.  
234. **3. much, almost, very nearly but not quite**; þeir voru mjök  
kominir at hinni meiri eyjunni, þá sá þeir ..., Fms. ii. 93; hann var  
daufðr mjök af kulda, ix. 467; þat legg ek til ráða, at verð hafim mjök  
allir eina frásögn um þenna atburð, xi. 65; mjök örend, Mar.; eitt  
mannsháð svá langt, at þat var mjök mannhátt, Fas. iii. 266; ok eru  
þeir mjök kominir at Austrey, Fær. 105; voru þá kominir mjök svá  
(almost quite) þar gegnt, Nj. 247, Fms. vi. 164; svá voru konungar,  
mjök svá allir, þeir er hans ríki höfðu hvárr eptir annan, Rb. 386.

**mjök-siglandi**, part. *'the much-sailor'*, a nickname, see Landn.  
**MJÖL**, n., dat. mjölvi (mod. mjölli), gen. pl. mjölva; in mod. usage  
also sounded *mél* (as kjöt and ket); [Engl. meal; Germ. mehl]:—*meal*,  
*flour*; fullr af mjölvi, Mar.; skip hlaðið af malti ok mjölvi, Eg. 81; var  
hlaðið skreið í annann en mjölvi í annan, Eb. 268; mjöl ok við, Nj. 4,  
Fs. 143; mjöl ok smjor, 197: poet., Fróða mjöl, *Fróð's meal* = *gold*,  
Edda (in a verse). **COMPS**: **mjöl-belgr**, -sekk, -poki, m. a *meal-*  
*bag, -sack, -poke*, Fas. i. 127, Bárð. 170, Nj. 181. **mjöl-kaup**, n. pl.  
*purchase of meal*, Fbr. 10, Gpl. 352. **mjöl-kýll**, n. = *mjölbelgr*, Nj.  
227. **mjöl-leyfi**, n. a *meal-licence*, viz. *licence to export meal*, Hkr.  
ii. 96. **mjöl-sáld**, n. a *meal-riddle*, Sturl. i. 23. **mjöl-skuld**, f.  
*rent to be paid in meal*, Sturl. ii. 64. **mjöl-vægr**, adj. *estimated by*  
*its value in meal*, Grág. i. 505. **mjöl-vætt**, f. a *weight* (40 lbs.) of  
meal, Bs. i. 137.

**MJÖLL**, f., gen. mjallar, dat. mjöllu, Rm. 26, Völs. R. 1. 3; [perh.  
akin to mjöl, although with a double l]:—*fresh powdery snow*; sá snjór  
er hvítast er, ok í logni fellr, ok mjöll er kallaðr, Bárð. 2 new Ed.;  
görskið ill færðin ok var mjöllinn djúpr, Fms. v. 179; vaða mjöll, Sigvat  
(Fb. iii. 240); mjöllinn var laus, ok rauk hón, Fb. i. 579; sjórinna rauk  
sem mjöll, *the sea 'reeked,' or broke in spray, like mjöll*, Vígl. 22; eru  
þeir kasaðir í mjöllinni, Fs. 143: poet., haus-mjöll, *floating hair*, Skálda  
(in a verse); sjóð-m., *the snow of the crucible* = *silver*; svan-m., *the*  
*'swan-drift'* = *the waves*, Lex. Poët. **II.** a pr. name of a lady,  
Landn. **mjalla-hvitr**, adj. = *mjallhvitr*, *white as drifted snow*.

**Mjöllnir**, m., in the vellums spelt mjollnir, with o and ll (see Bugge in  
the foot-note to Vpm. 51); the ll seems to indicate that the n is radical,  
for if it were inflexive, it would be mjolnir (with one l): [therefore the  
derivation from mala or mola (*to crush*), though probable, is not cer-  
tain; the word may be akin to Goth. *milbma* = *cloud*, Swed. *moln*, Dan.  
*mølme*; cp. provinc. Norse *molnas* (Ivar Aasen) = *to grow dark from bands*  
*of cloud arising*]:—the name of Thor's hammer, Edda passim, Ls.

**MJÖT**, f. [Ulf. *mitaps* = *μέτρον*; O. H. G. *mez*; Germ. *masz*]:—*a*  
*measure*; kann ek mála mjöt, *I know the measure of words, how to make*  
*a speech*, Höfuðl. 20; þess kann maðr mjöt, *a man knows the measure*  
*of that*, Bugge's Hm. 60 (see foot-note as to the reading in Cod. Reg.);  
mjötuðr, from Vsp. the preceding poem, seems to have been in the tran-  
scriber's mind, and so he first wrote mjotvpc and then dotted the v,  
denoting that the last three letters were to be struck out. A fem. mjotuð  
would, it is true, agree with the Goth. *mitaps*, but it does not suit the  
rhythm, in which a monosyllable is required.

**mjötuduðr**, m., spelt mjotviðr, Vsp. 2, which form can only be an error  
of the transcriber, for both passages, verses 2 and 47, represent the same



word; [A.S. *metoð*; Hel. *metoð*; by which word the A.S. homilies, as well as the Heliand, denote *God*, prop. the 'Meter,' Dispenser]; the word itself is of heathen origin: in the Icel. it only occurs in old poets, and there in but a few passages, all of which agree, if rightly interpreted, with the A.S. use of the word. It occurs twice in the Vsp.: in verse 47.—Leika Míms synir, en mjötuðr kyadisk, *but the meotud is kindled, lighted*, where it seems to be applied to the god Heimdal, (the dawn in the Eastern sky, the morning star? see Prof. Bergmann in his Ed. of Gm. 1871, p. 169); in verse 2,—nú man ek heima, nú iðiðjur, mjötuð mæran fyrir mold neðan, *I mind the nine abodes, the nine giants (the nine mothers of Heimdal?), the worthy Dispenser beneath earth*; this 'meotud beneath earth' seems here to represent the god of the nether world, the Pluto of the Northern mythology, with whom all things above originated (Heimdal?); somewhat similar views are expressed in the Platonic Dialogue Axiochus, ch. 12 and 13.

2. *sá er hann með mönnum mjötuðr, such a guardian (belper) is he among men*, Fsm.

II. metaph. and in an evil sense, *weird, bane*, *meotud* is glossed by *bani* (a bane), Edda (Gl.) ii. 494; *meotud* Heimdals, *the bane of Heimdal = the head*; Heimdalar höfuð heitir sverð ... sverð heitir manns-mjötuðr, *a sword is the bane of men*, Edda 55, from a myth that Heimdal was pierced by a head (used as a bolt): nema mjötuðr spilti, *unless death spoiled her, unless she died*, Og. 14; ef mér meir m. málrúm gæfi, *if death would give me more time for speech* (says the dying Brynhild), Skv. 3. 71; *sá manns mjötuðr, this bane of men*, of a charmed, poisoned sword, Fas. i. (in a verse). The word is found only in the above passages; the explanation given in Lex. Poët. can hardly be the true one. For Hm. 60 see mjöt above.

MOD, n. [Engl. *mod* is the same word], *the refuse of bay*, Háv. 44, freq. in mod. usage. COMPS: *moð-báss*, m. *the báss into which the bad bay is thrown*. *moð-hár*, n. = *moð*. *moð-skegg*, n. a nickname, Ld.

*moða*, að, *to munch the moð*, of cattle: metaph., *moða úr e-u*, *to pick out a single green blade out of a heap of refuse*.

*moðugr*, adj. *dusty, filled with moð*, N. G. L. ii. 419.

*MOKA*, að, [Scot. *muck*], *to shovel*, with dat.; *moka ösku*, Nj. 208; *moka snjó*, Grág. ii. 284; *moka moldu á*, Sks. i. 177; *siðan mokaði hann at blautri myki*, Sd. 168; *þeir höfðu mokat yfir snjó*, Fms. vii. 172: esp. *to clear away dung from a stable*, the place in acc., *moka fjós*, kvíar, flór, Bjarn. 22; *moka myki undan kúum*, K. þ. K. 98; *moka reida á völl*, 100.

*mokstr*, m. (the *r* radical), *a shovelling*, Bs. i. 315.

*mola*, að, *to crush into dust*: reflex. *to be crushed*, hauss hans molaðisk, Fas. ii. 374.

MOLD, f., *dat. moldu*; [Ulf. *mulda* = *χοῦς* and *κοινοπρός*, Mark vi. 11, Luke ix. 5; A.S. *molde*; Engl. *mould*; O. H. G. *molta*; Dutch *mud*; Dan. *muld*; Swed. *mull*]:—*mould, earth* (from *mala* and *mylja*); *jósu* at moldu, Eg. 300; *hafa legit í moldu*, Fms. v. 106; *saurig mold*, Stj. 175. Earth was symbolical of a purchase of land (cp. Lat. *mancipium*): the rite is thus described, *nú kaupir maðr jörð* ... *hann á mold at taka sem í lögum er mælt*, *taka at arins-hornum fjörum*, ok í öndugis-sæti, ok þar sem akr ok eng mætisk, ok þar sem holt ok lagi mætisk, ok njóta þeirra vátta á þingi at hann hefir mold rétt tekna, etc., N. G. L. i. 96; *þennigr gengr fyrir mofn ok man*, iii. 92, v. l.: as also in *moldrofs-maðr* (q. v.), D. N. i. 7:—*vera fyrir ofan mold, above earth, alive*, Fms. vi. 182; *fyrir mold neðan, beneath earth*, Vsp. 2; *á moldu, on earth*; *meðan mold er ok menn lifa*, Grág. ii. 169:—of burials, *syngja e-n til moldar*, *to chant one into the mould*, to bury, of a priest, Dipl. iv. 8, H. E. ii. 131; *hniga til moldar*, *to die*, Hdm. 16; *fella til moldar*, *to fell to earth*, *slay*, Fbr. (in a verse); *maðr er moldu samr*, *man is dust*, Sól. 47; *úvigðri moldu*, Landn. 117: in plur. *funerals*, *standa yfir moldum e-s*, *to attend one's funeral*: the phrase, *rigna í moldirnar*, of rain into an open, fresh dug grave, Ísl. þjóðs. ii. 55; *moldar genginn*, *buried*, Sól. 60; *maðr er moldar aukí*, 'a man is but mould eke', *is but dust*, a saying, Rkv.; *verða at moldar auká*, *to be turned into dust*, Fas. i. (in a verse), Ver. 5. COMPS: *moldar-fullr*, adj. *full of earth*, Stj. *moldar-hola*, u. f. *an earth-hole*, Nj. 83. *mold-auki*, a, m. = *moldarauki*, Gsp., Hom. 100. *mold-bakki*, a, m. *an earth-bank*, Fær. 177. *mold-búi*, a, m. *a mould-dweller*, *a ghost in a bow*, Ísl. ii. (in a verse).

*moldi*, a, m. *a mould-coloured horse*: a nickname, Landn.

2. *the name of a ring which had lain in a cairn*, Hkr. i.

*mold-kafald*, n. *a thick fall of snow*.

*moldóttir*, adj. *mould-coloured*, of a horse.

*mold-rof*, n. *the breaking a bargain*, in *moldrofs-maðr*, m. *a mould breaker*, *a man who breaks a bargain for the sale of land*, D. N. i. 7.

*mold-ryk*, n. 'mould-reek', *dust*, Al. 109.

*mold-skeyta*, t, *to 'mould-escheat', take possession of land*, referring to the rite described in N. G. L. i. 96, cp. Grimm's Rechts-alth. 116; lét hann moldskeyta miklar jarðir til þess staðar, Karl. 530.

*moldugr*, adj. *covered with mould*, like a gravedigger, Eb. 276, Sjö. 528.

*mold-uxi*, a, m. *a beetle*, 'mould-grub', *scarabæus*:—as a nickname, Dropl.

*mold-varpa*, u. f. [Germ. *maul-wurf*, corrupted from *molt-wurf*; North. E. *mouliwarp*]:—*a mole*.

*mold-vegr*, m. *the earthy path*, Og.

*mold-viðri*, n. = *moldkafald*.

*mold-pinurr*, m. *the earth-thong*, the serpent Miðgarðsormr, Vsp.

*moli*, a, m. [Scot. *mule*; North. E. *mull*], *a crumb, a small particle*, 154, Greg. 22; *engu niðr kasta af matnum hvárki beinum né m*

O. H. 153; *hann gimtist at seða sik af þeim molum sem féllu af bori* hins ríka, Luke xvi. 21; *brotna í smán mola*, *to break into shivers*, *shivered*, Edda 27; *brauð-moli*, *sykr-moli*.

*molla*, u. f. [prop. akin to Ulf. *milbma*, Swed. *moln*]:—*a lull*, close air; *byrinn misstu höldar hella hiti gördist loqn og molla*, Ulf.

*molna*, að, *to crumble into dust*, Stj. 76 (of the apples of Sodom).

*moltinn*, adj. [*melta*], *tender*, = *meyrr*, q. v.

*moltna*, að, *to become moltinn*.

*Mont*, n. *the Mount*, *the Alps*, *kar'* &c., Sighvat.

*mont*, n. [from the Fr.], *vaunting, boastfulness*; *montinn*, adj. 'meing', *vaunting*: *monta*, að, *to vaunt*, freq. in mod. usage.

MOR, n., spelt *moðr*; *hafa moðr fjár*, Al. 123, Hom. (St.), MS. 21, where it is spelt *morg* = *moðr*:—*a swarm*, prop. *a swarm of* (akin to *maurr*); *mor af myi*, *fiski*, *síld*, *a swarm of flies*, *shoe*

*berrings*:—*an atom*, *svó lítið mor*.

*mora*, að, *to swarm*; *það morar af e-u*.

MORÐ, n. [Ulf. *maurþr* = *φόνος*; A.S. *moð* and *moðar*; I. *murthr*, *murder*; Germ. and Dan. *moord*; cp. Lat. *mort-is*]:—*a murder*, Fær. 187; in ancient times *murder* (*moðr*) and *manslaughter* (*víg*) distinguished; if the killer, after the deed, had immediately, at the

or at least at the third house, confessed what he had done (*lýsa víg-lýsing*, N. G. L. i. 61), the deed was manslaughter (*víg*), and the

was liable to indictment according to the law, but the deed might, the consent of the prosecutors and relations of the slain, be atone

weregild. On the other hand, if the vig-lýsing either did not take or was stealthily performed (Glúm. ch. 27), the deed was murder;

the killer was called *moðr-vargr*, and was out of the pale of the

en þat er moðr ef maðr leynir eða hylr hræ ok gengr eigi í

Grág. (Kb.) i. 154; *drepa mann á moðr*, N. G. L. i. 158; hence

phrase *to kill a man* and then *murder him*, i. e. conceal the deed. In

instance the distinction is made threefold, viz. *víg*, *laun-víg*, and

i. e. *laun-víg* or secret manslaughter, if no vig-lýsing took place

the perpetrator left the weapon in the wound or some other evic

that he was the culprit, en þat vóru kölluð launvíg en ekki moðr

menn létu vápn eptir í beninni standa, Gisl. 22. To slay a man asle

feloniously was also called *moðr*; so also to put a man to death d

the night, nátt-víg er moðr-víg, Eg. 417; kallit ef þat eigi moðr

at drepa menn um nætr? O. H. 117; heiti þat niðings verk eða moðr

menn drepa um nætr, Fms. vii. 296: burying alive also was r

K. þ. K. 26, passim. For the formula of the vig-lýsing see Grág. V

20. In poets *moðr* is used = *slaughterer*, thus, *moðr-álfr*, -br

-heggr, etc. = *warriors*; *moðr-bál*, -linnr, -röðull, -ský, c

*weapons*, Lex. Poët. COMPS: *moðrs-eiðr*, m. *an oath of comp*

*in a case of murder*, N. G. L. i. 62. *moðr-för*, f. *death by mu*

Lex. Poët. *moðr-gjarn*, adj. *murderous*, Hým. *moðr-gyðj*

f. *a murderess*, Grett. 117. *moðr-járn*, n. *a murderous weapon*,

*moðr-röð*, n. pl. *schemes of murders*, N. G. L. i. 254. *moðr-vi*

m. *a murderer*, Vsp. 45, Edda 43, N. G. L. i. 13, Grág. ii. 86; cp. br

vargr. *moðr-verk*, n. *a murder*, O. H. 117.

'murder-manslaughter', Eg. 416, Fms. xi. 199, Hkr. iii. 425.

*moðdingi*, a, m. *a murderer*, Gpl. 154, Nj. 74, N. G. L. i. 340.

MORGINN and morgunn, m., also in old writers spelt *vi*

*myrginn*, in mod. usage *morgun*; in the contracted cases the g

old MSS. left out, thus, *dat. morni*, pl. *mornar*, *morna*, *mornum*, se

rhyme in the verse Landn. 87, v. l.: [Ulf. *maurginn* = *mpat*; A.S.

Germ. *morgen*; Engl. *morn*, *morning*, *morrow*]:—*morning*, Vsp. 6

Am. 50; er at morni kömr, *when morning came*, next mor

Hm. 22; at morni, Fms. i. 10: so in the saying, *langr er kon*

*morgun*, *long is the king's morning*, Mk. 13, Sighvat (Fms. v

passim; *miðr morgin*, *mid-morning*, about six o'clock, K. þ. K

see *miðr*; á morgun, *to-morrow*, Grág. i. 18, 26, Fms. vi. 72, Ísl. ii.

Nj. 7, 32; á myrgin, Fms. ix. 21; í nótt eða snemma á myrgin

397, v. l.; but í morgin, *last morning*, iv. 248, Nj. 203, Bs. i.

ár morgin, *in the early morning*, Am. 85; um myrgininn

Fms. vi. 45; *snemma morguns*, *early in the morning*; *áría mor*

*id*. COMPS: *morguns-ár*, n. *early morning*: in the pl

at morginsári, Stj. 122: *mod*, *með morguns-árinu*, *at the first gl*

*daylight*; *siðan kómu þeir með morgunsárinu*, Od. ix. 52 (=

ἡέριον). *morgin-drykkja*, u. f. *the morning-drink*, N. G. L. ii.

*morgin-dögg*, f. *morning dew*, Edda 44. *morgun-gjöf*, f.

*morgen-gave*, Germ. *morgen-gabe*), *a bridal gift*, made by the

groom to his bride on the morning after the wedding, Fas. i. 345

belkjargjöf. *morgun-matr*, m. *breakfast*, D. N. *morgun*

*n*. *the morning meal* (*hour*), Ísl. ii. 334, Bs. i. 137, Vm. 169. *mor*

*roði*, a, m. *morning-red*, [Germ. *morgen-roth*]. *morgun-skí*

*the morning light*, Stj. 611. *morgun-sól*, f. *the rising sun*, F



Stj. 611, v. l. **morgun-stjarna**, *u. f. the morning star*, Rb.  
**morgun-stund**, *f. the morning hour*; **morgunstund** hefir gull  
mund, a saying. **morgun-sveftr**, *adj. given to sleep in the morn-*  
**morgun-tíðir**, *f. pl. morning-tide, matins*, Sturl. ii. 246, Fms.  
341. **morgun-tími**, *a. m. morning-time*, Stj. 184. **morgun-**  
kr, *adj. early awake, early rising*; var hann kveldsveftr ok myrgin-  
kr, Eg. 3 (Cod. Wolph.); inn morginvakri, a nickname, Edda 98 (in  
verse). **morgun-veiðr**, *f. a catch (of game) in the early morn-*  
(H. 78. **morgin-verk**, *n. morning work*, Ad. 22, Fms. xi. 435.  
**morgun-ligr**, *adj. = matutinus*, Hom. 12.  
**orkinn**, *part. [akin to meyrtr, q. v.; from a lost verb; cp. Lat. ro-*  
*vere], rotten, decayed, of meat, fish.* **Morkin-skinna**, *u. f. Rotten-*  
*skin, the name of a vellum.*  
**orkna**, *ad, to become rotten, of flesh*, Stj. 185, Fas. iii. 345, Róm. 214,  
E. 19.  
**orna**, *f. a murrain*; þik morn morni, Sks. 31.  
**orna**, *i. e. morgna*, *ad, to become morning, dawn*, Landn. 161 (in a  
verse), E. 69, 203, Eg. 240, Fms. vi. 188, xi. 35.  
**ORNA**, *ad, [Ulf. maurran = μεμυρῶν; A. S. murnan; Engl. mourn;*  
*[G. mornen]:—to mourn*; in prose only used in the phrase, morna ok  
þia, *to mourn and wither away*; nú vil ek heldr bera harm ok  
þegju ok morna hér ok þorna, þann veg sem auðnar, heldr en þú sért  
er þeim stöðum sem þér þykir gott, Fas. ii. 235; hón mornaði öll ok  
þiað, ok lifði þó mjök lengi við þessi úhagindi, Bjarn. 69;—in poets,  
þeir Atla, hön skylti morna, a curse, *may she mourn!* Og. 30; at er í  
morna mornit haugi, *that ye may mourn in mounds of ants*, a curse,  
*may be tormented*, Fas. i. 436 (in a verse); þik morn morni, a curse,  
E. 31.  
**orna-land**, *n. a local name, perh. = Moravia*, Og. 1.  
**ornan**, *f. morn, dawn*, Bs. i. 539.  
**orsel**, *n. [a Lat. word], a bit, látv. 27.*  
**ortill**, *n. a mortar*, Dipl. v. 18.  
**OSI**, *a. m. [mid. H. G. mies; Germ. moos; Dan. mos; Lat. mus-*  
*ci = moss, botan. lichen.* Korn. 234 (in a verse); hrifa mosa, *to pick*  
*moss*, Bs. i. 329; reyta mosa, Nj. 267; mosa-hruga, *a heap of moss*,  
E. iii. 527.  
**II. a moorland, moss**, [= Dan. mose; North. E. and  
Sc. moss]; þeir fóru stundum mosa, myrk ok merkr eðr brota stóra,  
E. viii. 31. **mosa-vaxinn**, *part. moss-grown*, Bs. i. 329, Fas. i. 298;  
*local names, Mos-fell, whence Mosfellingar, m. pl. the men from*  
*Mos-fell.* **mos-háls**, *m. a nickname*, Landn.  
**mosk**, *n. scraps of moss in hay, fjalla-grös, or the like; tína moskið*  
*to pick the moss out*; það er fullt af moski, 'tis full of moss.  
**mosóttir**, *adj. mossy, swampy*, Orkn. 172.  
**mos-rauðr**, *adj. moss-red*, Korn. (in a verse).  
**Motr**, *f. gen. Mostrar*, an island in Norway on which the first Norse  
church was built, Fms.: in a nickname, **Mostrar-skegg**, *n. Mostrar-*  
*reef*, i. e. the man of M., esp. Eyjarskeggi, Landn. (Eb.) **Mostrar-**  
*veg*, *f. a nickname*, Fms. **Mostrar-þing**, *n. a parliament in the isle of*  
*M., N. G. L. i. 147.*  
**Motr**, *m. gen. motrs, [a for. word, akin to Germ. mütze], a kind of*  
*head-gear, cap*, Ld. 183 sqq.  
**Mra**, *u. f. a woman wearing a motr*, Edda 236.  
**MTTI**, *a. m. [Ivar Aasen mott; Swed. mått; Engl. moth]:—a moth;*  
*enþölr eða motti ettr ok eyðir*, Barl. 44; metaph. *a sluggish person*,  
*esp. provinc. Engl. a moth, drone*, Edda (Gl.), Fms. vi. 170 (in a verse).  
**mo-étinn**, *part. motb-eaten*, D. N.  
**mo-sk**, *ad, dep. [early Germ. mēwen; Ivar Aasen tygge mo = rumi-*  
*nate]—to be digested, of food in the stomach of ruminating animals;*  
*enþingl var at grasit móaðisk með honum eptir náttúru*, Bs. ii. 87.  
**mólottr**, *adj. a horse with a dark streak along the back.*  
**moberg**, *n. [mór], a kind of tufa.*  
**mo-brúnn**, *adj. dark brown*, Eb. 56.  
**MÖA**, *u. f. a large river, it may prop. have meant loamy, muddy*  
*see möðr below*; svímma í móðu marir, Fm. 15, Fms. xi. 96 (of  
the names), vi. 408 in a verse (of the Ouse), vii. 266 in a verse (of the  
River); eina nótt er veðr var kyrt lögðu þeir upp í móðu eina,  
E. 18 (in Frisland); þeir kómu at einni móðu ok steypu sér ofan í  
ok var þvilkast sem þeir væði reykt, Fms. iii. 176; einni móðu er  
lúand, Karl. 548; konungur lét leiða skip sín upp í móðu nokkura,  
E. i. 334; móða mikil féll í straumum með miklum hávaða, Fas. ii.  
30 var þar skógr mikill við móðu eina, Fb. ii. 122. **II. [cp. Scot.**  
*mo = misty], the condensed vapour on glass and the like, caused by*  
*lying on it*; það er móða á glerinu, af leiri ok af móðu, *of earth*  
*and*, Ó. H. 86, cp. Hkr. Ed. 1868, p. 315. **2. [cp. mo Ivar Aasen**  
*dan. horn-moe = the radiation or glimmer of heat in the summer]:—*  
*staziness*; það er móða í lopti, and similar popular phrases.  
**mo-rni**, *n. the mother's side, of lineage*, Fms. i. 4, vi. 223, Eg. 267,  
E. 18 *a mother, parent*, Edda 18, Fms. xi. 56; opp. to faðerni, q. v.  
**mo-na**, *ad, [möðigr], to offend, raise a person's anger or displeasure,*  
*passim.*  
**mo-an**, *f. offending.*

**MÖDIR**, *f. gen. dat. acc. möður; plur. in nom. and acc. mæðr (mæðr),*  
*gen. mæðra, dat. mæðrum.* There is also a monosyll. form **mæðr**, in-  
decl. throughout in the sing., and answering to **feðr**, **föðr** or **bræðr** (= **faðir**,  
**bróðir**); but these forms are unknown in mod. Icel., and are seldom  
used in the genuine old writers, being mostly found in legendary writers,  
who probably followed some provincial Norwegianisms; thus *passim*  
in Stjórni, af mæðr konungsins, Stj. 82; mæðrinnar kvíð, 80; [this word  
is common to all Teut. languages except Goth., which used *aipei* = Icel.  
eíða (q. v.) instead]:—*a mother*; sonr á at taka arf eptir föður sinn ok  
möður, Grág. i. 171; föður-móðir, *a father's mother*, 172; faðir ok  
móðir, id., in countless instances: as a nickname, konunga-móðir, Jarla-  
m., Fb. iii; in popular tales, *the mother of a whole brood (animals),*  
skötu-m., sela-m., laxa-m., represented as an ogre, Maurer's Volks. 34.  
**COMPS**: **möður-aðl**, *a. m. a mother's grandfather*, and **möður-amma**,  
*u. f. mother's grandmother.* **möður-arfr**, *m. maternal inheritance*,  
Ísl. ii. 29, Landn. 114, Dipl. v. 3. **möður-brjóst**, *f. pl. a mother's*  
*breasts*, N. G. L. i. 340. **möður-bróðir**, *m. a mother's brother, uncle,*  
*passim*: in the saying, möðurbæðrum verða menn líkastir, Ísl. ii. 29, Bs. i.  
134. **möður-faðir**, *m. a mother's father, grandfather*, Grág. i. 177,  
Fms. i. 223. **möður-fræendr**, *m. pl. kinsmen on the mother's side,*  
Grág. ii. 113, Fms. i. 4. **möður-hús**, *n. a mother's house, home*, Stj.  
420. **möður-kviðr**, *m. a mother's womb*, Hom. 51, Fms. i. 221, x.  
275. **möður-kyn**, *n. a mother's kin*, Eg. 267, Fms. vii. 224, Finnab.  
236. **möður-lauss**, *adj. motherless*, Fas. ii. 412. **möður-leggr**,  
*m. the mother-lineage*, Jb. 446. **möður-liga**, *adv. (-ligr, adj.),*  
*motherly*, Sks. 549. **möður-mjólk**, *f. mother's milk*, Stj. 127.  
**möður-móðir**, *f. a mother's mother*, Grág. i. 171, Fms. v. 267.  
**möður-sonr**, *m. a mother's son*: in the phrase, engi m., *not a mother's*  
*son, not a soul*, Karl. 199. **möður-systir**, *f. a mother's sister (Dan.*  
*møster)*, Grág. i. 171. **möður-tunga**, *u. f. one's mother-tongue*, Bs. i.  
906. **möður-ætt**, *f. kinsfolk on the father's side*, Grág. i. 171, 177, Eg.  
72, Fms. i. 196; falla í m., *to fall to mother-earth, to die*, Nj. 70.  
**möð-ligr**, *adj. excited, wrath*, Sks. 235.  
**MÖÐR**, *m. [Ulf. mōds = ὄργη, θυμός, Luke iv. 28; A. S. mod; Engl.*  
*mood; Germ. mutb]:—wrath*; möðr svall Meila bróður, Haustl.; þórr  
þrunginn möði, Vsp. 30; af möði, 56; en er hann (Thor) sá hræðsi  
þeirra, þá gekk af honum möðrinn, ok sefaðisk hann, Edda 28; þó  
þrúnaði honum mjök möðr til Bolla, Ld. 236; þorsteini óx möðr (Th.'s  
*mood waxed fierce)* við átekjur hans, Bjarn. 54; nú svall Sturlungum  
mjök möðr, Bs. i. 521; óx þeim mjök möðr ok kapp, Fas. i. 37; nú verðr  
þiðrekr konungur svá reiðr ok svá færr hann mikinn möð, at . . . þiðr.  
332; í möð sínum ok trölldómi, Fs. 43; Ás-möðr (q. v.), *the godly wrath*  
*of Thor*; Jötun-möðr, *giant-mood, giant-fury.* **II. moodiness,  
*heart's grief*; var möðr mikill í hug hennar, Bs. i. 199; mælti hón þetta  
af hinum mesta möð, Fms. ix. 221, Fas. i. 262 (in a verse); harðr möðr,  
Skáld H. 7; lifa við langan möð, 2. 12; möð létta svá þjóðar, Bs. ii.  
(in a verse); hug-möðr (q. v.), *moodiness.* Poët. **COMPS**: **möð-akarn**,  
*n. 'mood-acorn, i. e. the heart*, Hkv. i. 52. **möð-barr**, *-fíkin,*  
*-garn*, *-öflugr*, *-rakkr*, *-þrútin*, *adj. wrath, fierce*, Lex. Poët.  
**möð-sefi**, *a. m. [A. S. modsefa], mood*, Edda (Ht.). **möð-tregi**, *a.*  
*m. moodiness, heart's grief*, Skm. 4, Sdm. 30, Skv. 3. 44. **III.**  
*in pr. names, Möð-úlfr, whence Möðýflingar, Landn.; and as the*  
*latter part, Ás-möðr, Her-m., Öl-m., Þór-m.*  
**möðr**, *m. (= móða), in western Icel. muddy snow-banks, heaps of snow*  
*and ice projecting into the sea.*  
**möðr**, *adj. [Scot. mutb], moody*; þá er möðr er at morni kömr, Hm.  
22; sorg-möðr, Og. 13; sjá möðr konung, 16; heipt-möðr, *wrath*, Lex.  
Poët.; this sense is poet. and obsolete, but freq. in **II. weary,  
*exhausted, losing one's breath*; hann var möðr mjök af göngu, Fms. vi.  
325, Fs. 27; möðr ok sárr, þiðr. 332; möðir af erfiði, Ó. H. 187; möðr  
ok megin-lítill, Sól. 2; Kjartan var lítt sárr en ákafliga vígmöðr, Ld.  
222; hestinn var mjök möðr, Gullp. 64.  
**möðugr**, *adj., contr. möðgr, möðgan, [Ulf. mōdags = ὄργη, θυμός;*  
*Engl. Moody]:—moody, as an epithet of a giant, fierce*, Hym. 5, 21;  
*höðugr ok mjök þungyrkr*, Fs. 185;—*moody, gloomy*, Akv. 36; möðgr;  
Glh. 7; möðug spjöll, 9, Gkv. i. 2, 5, 11; harð-m., þrúð-m., *of a bard,*  
*fierce mood*: möðug á munað, *bent on lust*, Sól.  
**mö-hella**, *u. f. a slab or ledge of tufa, used of a slippery place in a*  
*river where the gravel has been washed away and the tufa underneath*  
*laid bare*, Nj. 83.  
**MÓK**, *n. dozing as half asleep; svefn-mók.*  
**móka**, *ad, to doze*: used of fishes at rest in water, þeir fóru at metja  
stökkva og steðja stundum móka því lognið var, Bb.  
**mó-kolla**, *u. f. a ewe, and mó-kollr, m. a wether of a dusky colour,*  
Grett. 137; **mó-kollóttir**, *adj. of dusky colour, of sheep, id.*  
**mómenta**, *u. f. [a Lat. word], a moment*, Rb., Stj.  
**móna**, *u. f. [The word is still said to be used in provinc. Icel., and*  
*also remains in provinc. Swed. lius-muna = ljós-móðir, q. v. (Ihre); Scot.*  
*minnie]:—mammy, of a baby*; mona mín mona, kveðr barnið, við mik  
göra verst hjóna, Skálda (Thorodd) 163.  
**MÖR**, *m. gen. mós, dat. mó, pl. mór, [akin to Engl. moor; Norse*****



*Moe*]:—a moor, *heath*, mostly used of a barren moorland, grown only with ling; en biskup dragnaði um grjótt ok móa, Sturl. ii. 50; tekr Skeggi á rás upp eptir mounum ok gripi þar upp malinn, Grett. 93: freq. in local names, *Mór*, *Móar* (*Moe* in Norway), Landn.; *Mó-berg*: in pr. names, referring to the *bue*, *Mó-gils*, *Mó-eiðr*, id.

*peat*, for fuel; skera mó, brenna mó, freq. in mod. usage; *mó-tak*, n. a *peat-field*: *mó-skurðr*, m. *cutting peat*: *mó-gröf*, f. a *peat-pit*: *mó-færsla*, u, f. *carrying peat*, Vm. 136: in old writers *torf*, q. v.

*III*. in compds, as *mó-hella*, *mó-berg* (q. v.), *tufa*: and hence of colour, *mó-kolr*, *mó-brúnn*, *mó-rauðr*, q. v.

*mó-rauðr*, adj. *yellow brown*, of sheep and wool; *mórauð hetta*, Fas. iii. 252; *mórauð augu* (as in cats), Mag. 7.

*mó-rendr*, adj. *russet, sad-coloured*, of wadmal, Finnb. 318, Fs. 141, Rd. 251; söluváðar-kyrtill mórendan, Nj. 32; mórend vara, Bs. i. 286.

*mór-ylla*, u, f. a *duky sheep*, Björn.

*mó-skjótr*, adj. *piebald*, of a horse, Ísl. ii. 62.

*MÓT*, n. [A. S. *gemot*; Old Engl. *mote* or *moot*, in *ward-mote*, the *Moot-ball* at Newcastle; Dan. *møde*; Swed. *mot* and *möte*]:—a *meeting*; mæla mótt með sér, to fix a meeting Eg. 564; þeir mæltu mótt með sér ok hittusk í Elfinni, 444; manna-mót, a *meeting*; vina-mót, a *meeting of friends*.

2. as a Norse law term; in Norway a *mót* was a *town meeting*, and is opp. to þing, a *county meeting*; á þingi en eigi á móti, þvát sökin veit til lands-laga en eigi til Bjarkeyjar-réttar, Hkr. iii. 257, N. G. L. ii. 190; móts-minni, a *toast or grace*, when a meeting was opened, Fms. vi. 52; á þingum ok á móti, Fagskr. 145; var blásið til móts í bænum, Fms. vi. 202, 238, 270; á móti í kaupang, vii. 130; móts-fjalir, a *meeting-sbed*, N. G. L. i. 224.

*II*. a *joint, juncture*; mót á hring, cp. mótauss; ár-mót, a *meeting of waters*, also a local name, cp. Lat. *Confluentia*, *Coblenz*; líða-mót, q. v.: of time, in pl., alda-mót, the *end and beginning of two centuries*; mánaða-mót, missera-mót, eykta-mót, and so on.

B. As adverb, both in dat. *móti*, *against*, on the opposite side, with dat. as also with a prep., á móti, í móti; or in gen. móts or móts við, *against*, with acc. used as prep. and ellipt. or even as adverb: I. gen.

*móts*; til móts við e-n, *towards, against*; fara til móts við e-n, *to go to meet one, encounter, visit*, Eg. 9; fara á móts við, Fas. i. 450; halda til móts við, *to march against*, Fms. ii. 217; snúa til móts við, Nj. 125; ganga til móts við e-n (= ganga til fundar við e-n), *to go to meet a person*, 100; koma til móts við, Eg. 63; eiga e-t til móts við e-n, *to own in common with another*, 101, Gpl. 506, Fms. ii. 91; vera til móts, *to be on the opposite side, opposed*, Nj. 274; miklir kappar eru til móts, *there are mighty men to meet or contend with*, 228; en þar allt er lögin skilrí á þá skulu öll hallask til móts við Uppsala-lög, *they shall all lean towards the law of Upsala*, i. e. in a *controverted case the law of U. is to rule*, Ó. H. 65.

*II*. dat. móti, á móti, í móti, and more rarely at móti e-m (all these forms are used indiscriminately), as also an apocopated mótt, qs. móti (á móti, í móti):—*against, on the opposite side, towards*, and the like; fara móti e-m, Fms. vi. 29; móti sólu, 439; snúa í móti e-m, Nj. 3, 43; 74, 118, 127, 177, Fms. i. 169, iii. 189, v. 181, vi. 3, ix. 348, 511, xi. 121, 126, Eg. 283, 284, 572, Landn. 317, Ld. 214; hann sagði at í móti vóru þeir Grjóttgarðr, Nj. 125; rísa í móti, *to rise against, withstand*, Lv. 79, and so in countless instances.—denoting reception, göra veizlu móti e-m, Eg. 43, Nj. 162, passim:—*towards*, konungur leit móti honum, *looked towards him*, Fms. i. 41.

*III*. metaph. in return, in exchange for; fór með honum sonr Guðbrandir í gisling en konungur fékk þeim annan mann í móti, Ó. H. 108; Gunnarr bauð þá at móti Geiri goða at hlýða til eiðspjalls síns, in his turn, Nj. 87; ok mæla jamlítt at móti at ósekuju, Grág. ii. 145; skulu trygðir koma hvervetna móti sakbótum, 187; þá kvað hann aðra vísu í móti, Fms. i. 48; hann hló mjök mótt atfangi manna, vi. 203; hann gaf drotningu sæmiligar gjafir ok svá drotningin honum á móti, x. 95; sendi hann konungi vingjafir ok góð orð mótt vináttu hans, i. 53; mikitt er þat í mótt (*against, as compared with*) erfðinni minni, Nj. 4; sagði at hann mundi eigi þiggja nema annat fé kæmi í mótt, 133; hvat hefir þú í móti því er hann deildi kappi við Þorgirni goða, *what hast thou to set against that as an equivalent?* Ísl. ii. 215; engar skulu gagnsakir metask á mótt þeim málum, Grág. i. 294.

2. *against, contrary to*; móti Guðs lögum, Fms. x. 21:—with verbs, göra e-t móti e-m, *to act against*, Ld. 18; mæla móti, *to contradict*; standa mótt, *to withstand*; ganga mótt, *to go against*, as also *to confess and the like*.

3. *bera at móti*, *to happen*, Fms. ii. 59 (see *bera* C. II. 2); whence 4. *temp. towards* a time; mótt Jólum, Þáskum, passim; í mótt vetri, *towards the setting in of winter*, Hkr. i. 13; mótt sumri, *towards the coming in of summer*; móti degi, *towards day*, Fms. i. 71; hann sofnaði móti deginum, vi. 62; móti þingi, *towards the opening of parliament*, Rb. 530.

*MÓTT*, n. [cp. Ulf. *mōta*=τελευτιον; O. H. G. *mūta*]:—a *stamp, mark*; spurði hann hvers mótt eðr mark var á þeim penningi, Th. 50; mótt á silfri, 623, 61; skaltú smíða hús eptir því mótti sem nú hafa ok sýna þér, Fb. i. 439.

*II*. metaph. a *mark*; máttú sjá mótt á er hón hlær við hvert orð, Nj. 18; æsku-mótt, Fms. xi. 422; settar-mótt, a *family likeness*; manns-mótt, the *stamp, mark of a true man*, Fb. i. 150; alla þá

menn er nokkut manns mótt var at, Hkr. i. 13; það er ekkert ma mótt að honum, *he is a small man, a mannikin*; er eigi ambóttar m henni, *she does not look like a bondwoman*, Fas. i. 147.

*III*. *man way*, which may, with Dan. *maade*, Swed. *måte*, be borrowed from I. *modus*; með kynligu mótti, in a *strange manner*, Fms. ix. 9; með undar mótti, Nj. 62; mikill fjöldi dýra með öllu mótti, *of every shape and man* þorf. Karl. 420; með því mótti, in *that way*, Fms. i. 48, Fær. 2; í litlu mótti, in a *small degree*, Finnb. 328; með minna mótti, in a *degree*, Sturl. i. 214; með því mótti at (in such a way that) þeir sóru e cp. Lat. *hoc modo*, Fms. vi. 27; með öngu mótti, *by no means*, Lat. n. modo, i. 9; frá mótti, *abnormally*, Grett. 92 A.

*móta*, að, *to stamp, coin*; móta penning, passim in mod. usage; mótt (marked) pundari, mótaðr penningr, Rétt., Flöv.

2. metaph. *mark*; skyldim vér þannig móta oss sem Guð kenndi postu sínum, ok kvað þá eigi ella mega komask í himinríki nema þeir þannig mótaðir, Hom. (St.), Fr.

*mót-bára*, u, f. a '*counter-wave*': metaph. an *objection*, Thom. 42, ii. 42, Karl. 543.

*mót-bárligr*, adj. *adverse*, Stj. 326, 331.

*mót-blástr*, m. a *counter-blast, opposition*, H. E. i. 516.

*mót-burðr*, m. a *coincidence*, Bs. i. 743 (v. l.), ii. 39, 113.

*mót-dráttur*, m. a *pulling against, hostility*, Bs. i. 722.

*mót-drægi*, n. = *mótdráttur*, Bs. i. 819.

*mót-drægr*, adj. *adverse, opposed*, Bs. i. 727, 816.

*mót-fallinn*, part.; mótfallinn e-u, *adverse to a thing*.

*mót-ferðir*, f. pl.; vera í móttferðum við e-n, *to go against*, Sturl. 19, Ó. H. 227.

*mót-ferli*, n. *adversity*, Bs. i. 700.

*mót-fjalir*, f. pl. [early Swed. *ibingfjalar*]:—the *bustings or sbed* w meetings were held, O. H. L. 46, Fms. vii. 39, MS. 655 xvii. 2.

*mót-ganga*, u, f. *resistance*, Fms. v. 37, vi. 30; mótgöngu-maðr antagonist, Sturl. i. 75, Hkr. iii. 104.

*II*. a *going to a meet* N. G. L. ii. 244, D. N.

*mót-gangr*, m. a *going against*, Fms. v. 189, vii. 280, Sturl. ii. mótgangs maðr, an *opponent*, ii. 185, Fb. i. 512:—*adversity*, mod.

*mót-görðir*, f. pl. *offence*, Fms. iv. 218, vii. 157, Stj. 143, Magn.

*mótgörða-samr*, adj. *offending*, Ld. 300.

*mót-horn*, n. a '*meeting-born*', *trumpet*, 645, 66.

*mót-hverfr*, adj. = *mótsúnn*.

*mót-högg*, n. a *blow in front*, opp. to bakslag, Fms. viii. 399.

*mót-kast*, n. *opposition*, Fms. iii. 165, Thom. 44, 50.

*mót-lauss*, adj. *without joints*, of a ring; hringr m., Eb. 10.

*mót-líkr*, adj. *similar*, Fs. 174.

*mót-læti*, n. *adversity*.

*mót-maðr*, m. a *man at a meeting, parliament-man*, N. G. L. i. 3.

*mót-mark*, n. a *stamp*, Rétt. 39.

*mót-markaðr*, adj. *stamped*, Jb. 376.

*mót-mæla*, t, to *contradict*, Vigl. 19.

*mót-mæli*, n. a *contradiction*, Fms. i. 299, vii. 132, Korm. 160.

*mót-möglam*, f. a *murmuring against*, Bs. i. 764.

*mót-reið*, f. an *encounter on horseback*, Sturl. i. 38.

*mót-reisn*, f. a *rising against, resistance*, Bs. i. 811.

*mót-ris*, n. = *mótreisn*, Fms. viii. 246 (v. l.), Thom. 87.

*mót-settr*, part. *opposed, adverse*, Karl. 410.

*mót-snúinn*, part. *adverse*, Bs. ii. 185, Lv. 109, Fs. 18, Gisl. 139.

*mót-staða*, u, f. *resistance*, Fms. i. 65. COMPS: móttstöðu-flöl

m. an *opposition party*, Hkr. ii. 271. móttstöðu-maðr, m. an *agonist*, Nj. 101, Bs. i. 722.

*mót-staðligr*, adj. *withstanding, opposing*, Fms. ii. 199, Stj. 23, 1.

*mót-standa*, stöð, *to withstand, resist*.

*mót-stefna*, u, f. a *meeting duly summoned*, Ísl. ii. 375.

*mót-stæðligr*, adj. = *móttstaðligr*, Bs.

*mót-svar*, n. an *answer, reply*, Sturl. iii. 138.

*mót-tak*, n. *resistance*, Karl. 160.

2. the *strap of a horse's* i

which passes through the buckle (höglid).

*mót-taka*, u, f. *resistance*, Fms. ix. 374, Orkn. 364.

*mót-viðri*, n. a *contrary wind*, Fms. ii. 127, Fbr. 22.

*mót-vindr*, m. = *móttviðri*.

*mót-völlr*, n. a *place of meeting*, Fas. i. 503.

*mót-þrói*, a, m. a *rebellious spirit*, Fas. iii. 151.

*mót-þykki*, n. *dislike*, Fas. ii. 355.

*Móveskr*, adj. *Moabitish*, Stj.

*muðla*, að, [muðr = *munnr*], *to maul*, Karl. 197; m. fyrir m sér, Fms. vi. 372, Thom. 74:—*to munch* as cattle do.

*muðlan*, f. *munching with the teeth*, Al. 168.

*muðlungur*, m. *arbutus-berries*, also of *uneatable berries*.

*MUGGA*, u, f. *mugginess, soft drizzling mist*, Edda (Gl.) ii. 486; þ mugga, Snót 20.

COMPS: muggu-kafald, n. *fog and s*

muggu-veðr, n. *muggy, misty weather*, Ísl. ii. 87.

*MUNA*, að, [the root word of *mund*, n., *mundi*, *mundanga*, m the primitive notion is from *scales, balance, weight, disparity*, or



*to move, remove, with dat.; þess er ok kostr, at muna út garði, 'eke out' a fence, remove it farther off, widen it, Grág. ii. 257; ef enn vilja muna vörpingi, if men will alter the time of the parliament, 116; prob. also, mér er ór minni munað, it is removed out of my memory, I have quite forgotten it, Bs. i. 421; þat merkdú þeir at sólarlengi, at sumarit munaði aprt til vársins, lb. 7; miðlum ekki sporum ma vér munim fram, unless we move forwards, 116; slíkt munar ok kna skógar-manns (amounts to the same thing, is equally valid) þótt hann gjálfr, Grág. ii. 159; with dat. impers., e-u munar, a thing changes place; því munar áfram, it moves forward.*

**II. metaph.** *to like a difference, with dat. of the amount of disparity; þá skulu þeir þa hvi (dat.) muna skal kaup við hverja skipkvámu, Grág. ii. 405; ef þr mæli rangar álmar, svá at munar aln eða meira (dat.) í tuttugu um . . . ef vón er at muna mundi óln í tuttugu ölmum, i. 462, 499; at um hálfri stiku í tíu stikum, . . . svá at meira muni en öln, 498; munar þat, it makes a great difference, Lex. Poët.: muna um e-t, id.; 'eptir munaði ok um digrleik, Mag. 90; munar um ætt á fimmtum, Rb. 96, mod. það munar ekki um það, it is of no effect, esp. of weight or measure; as also, þig munar ekki um það, it makes no difference, no matter, to thee; þig munar ekki um svo lítið, hvað munar þig um þat and the like.*

**B. [munr], it lists, one likes, i. e. one longs or wishes, impers.; ef þú tyggja (acc.) munar at sækja bringa rauða en hefnd fúður, if the dog longs more for, is more eager to . . . , Skv. 2. 15; it remains in the case, mig munar í það, to long for, cast longing eyes after a thing.**

**UNA**, with present in preterite form, man, mant, mod. manst, man, pl. munum; pret. mundi and mundi; subj. myndi; part. munaðr, munat; see Gram. p. xxiii: [Ulf. ga-muna = *μεμνησθεσθαι* and *μνησθῆναι*, as also *man = δοκεῖν, νομίζεῖν*; a word common to all old Teut. languages; it remains in Engl. *mind*]:—*to mind, call to mind, remember; for spjöll þau er eirtemst um man . . . ek man jótina . . . níu man ek heima, Vsp. 1. 2; þat nu hón föllrík fyrst í heimi, 26; hann mundi skjálfr er hann var sjáðr, at þangbrandr skírði hann þrævetran, Íb. 15; þorkels es langt miðli fram, 4; es mundi þórarinn lögsögu-mann ok sex aðra síðan, 16; mundi Snorra föður sinn, Ó. H. (pref.); ek má muna Eirek konung sigrsæla, 68; þorgnýr föðurfadir minn mundi Eirek Uppsala-konung, í en ef festar-váttar lifa eigi þeir er þau muni, Grág. i. 335; muna osin, Ísl. ii. 265; engi maðr mundi fyrr herjat hafa verit milli Kaupala, Fms. vii. 255; mantú nokkut hver orð ek hafða þar um? þat ek görla, ii. 110; vist þætti mér fróðleiki i, ef ek mætta alla þá hluti á, Ísl. ii. 220; verit Guð at ek ætla mik níu eigi muna, . . . ok man þóðr á muna, Bs. i. 421.*

**2.** with the additional notion of gratitude, *to thank, to be grateful, or the like; þótt nú muni þat fáir, Nj. 227; launa ok lengi má með góðu, Ó. H. 34; grátum eigi, frændi, en munum lengr, Fær. 12; nú skal ek þat muna, hversu Gunnari fór, Nj. 119; also, muna e-m e-t, to remember a person's doings, with the notion of revenge; þá skal ek þú, segir hón, muna þér kinnhestinn, 117; meiri ván at hann muni ma oss (dat.) þat er hann stökk ór höllinni, Fas. i. 87; eg skal muna þér þat I shall mind, remember it!*

**3.** part., var Noregr svá góðr, at hann vængi munaðr betri, Fms. x. 381; for Bs. i. 421 see muna (*move*).

**MUNAÐR**, m., gen. munaðar: **I. difference**, Fms. ix. 241, (r.).

**II. delight**, a prolonged form for munr (q. v.), not to be confounded with mun-uð (from mun-hygð); esp. freq. in the compds, **MUNAÐAR-LAUSS**, adj. orphaned; **MUNAÐAR-LEYSI**, n. the state of orphanhood; **MUNAÐAR-LEYSINGI**, a, m. an orphan.

**III.** in old names, **MUNAÐAR-NES**, -tunga, Landn., Icel. map.

**MUND**, heterogeneous, in sing. n., in plur. f. **MUNDIR**; [muna]:—*a moment, the nick of time; en er þú hefir gótt þetta, þá mun þér mund (bigb) áttur* ör hauginu á braut, Ó. H. L. 2: followed by a gen., í þat mund da er út tók eyktina, Fms. xi. 136; þat var mjök í þat mund dægra, er, löðst. 3; þat var miðviku-dagr ok þat mund árs, er . . . , Hom. i. 170; þat mund missera, Bs. i. 185;—single, þat mund, er Bersi var til búðar þinn, at the moment when, Korm. 128; skip kom út í þetta mund no, Lv. 74; í þat mund kemr Haukr með skikkju-verðit, Fb. i. 577; þat mund er sá andabisk, N. G. L. i. 250; var hann ágætastir víkinga í þat mund, Fms. xi. 74; þat var skírsla í þat mund, in those days, Ld. 8; þat var þá tíðska í þat (þann Ed.) mund, 104; í þat mund mun orðit þat kipti, 128; í sama mund, at the same time next day, month, year, &c.

**II. plur. mundir**; bíða til annars dags í þær mundir, at the same hour next day, Fb. i. 530; þat var þá tíðska í þær mundir, at the same hour next day, Skv. 78 new Ed., v. 1.

**MUND**, f., dat. mundu, [cp. Lat. *manus*], the band, mostly in poetry, d. (Gl.) 110; lætr hann mundum (not mund um?) standa hjör til d. Vsp. 55; at mundum, to band, Orkn. 328; frá mundum, off band, (in a verse): poët., mundar fúrr, 'band-fire', i. e. gold, Lex. Poët.; mundar vöndr, 'band-wand', i. e. a sword, spear, Kormak; mund-jökull, of the band, i. e. gold, Hallfred. The word remains in the compds, mund-ríði, mund-laug, q. v.

**II. a measure**, MS. 732. 5; mæla mundum ok spönnum, Fas. iii. 19 (in a verse).

**MUNDA**, að, [prob. from mund, n.], to aim, point with a weapon; hann munar til höfuðs á Gestu, Ísl. ii. 305; mun hann ekki lengi m. atgeir-

inum ef hann er reiðr, Nj. 78; mundum æ fram, keep the spears in rest, Fagrsk. 138 (munim, Mork. l. c.); ef maðr mundar til manns ok stöðvar sjálfr ok varðar fjörbaugsgarð, Grág. ii. 131.

**II. recipr.** *to point at one another with a weapon; ek veit beggja ykkar skaplyndi, þitt ok jarls, at þit monut skamma stund mundask til, Ó. H. 94; ok munduðusk þeir at um stund, Fms. viii. 388, v. 1.*

**mundan**, f. a pointing at; mál ok m., Mag.

**mundang**, n. the balance or the tongue of the balance; it is only used in compds: **mundangs-hóf**, n. the making a true balance, moderation; með mundangshófi, with just balance, moderately, Stj. 517, 552, Sks. 691; sjá vel með mundangshófi (minutely) hvat maðr á hverjum at gjalda, Sks. 444; eptir mundangshófi, Stj. 283; esp. in the phrase, mjótt er mundangshófi, the just balance, the true middle, is hard to hit, Gpl. 173, Js. 55, Thom. 153, Bs. i. 667 (in a verse). **mundangs-maðr**, m. a just, moderate man, Sks. 495. **mundangs-mikill**, adj. balanced, just, moderate, Bs. i. 133, Edda 165.

**mundanga**, adv. justly, in due measure; mundanga heitr, Sks. 69; eigi var möttullinn mundanga, Art. 151; m. mjök, Barl. 178; jafnufávan við þær er mundanga eru, N. G. L. ii. 243; skip mundanga hlaðit, 274.

**mundang-leikr**, m. moderation, Karl. 517.

**mundang-liga**, adv. justly, duly, Flóv. 30.

**mundang-ligr**, adj. just; m. hóf, Bs. i. 280, Barl. 148, Pr. 406.

**mundar-mál**, n. pl. = mundmál, see mundr below, Grág. i. 370.

**Mundi**, a, m. an abbreviation from the pr. names ending in -mundr, see Gram. p. xxxiv.

**Mundia**, u, f., and **Mundia-fjöl**, n. pl. the Mounts = the Alps, Symb.

**Mundil-för**, a, m. the name of a giant, the father of the Sun and the Moon; akin to möndull, referring to the veering round or revolution of the heavens, Vpm., Edda 7.

**mund-laug**, f., usually spelt and sounded **munn-laug**, Edda 40 (ii. 185, note), Fs. 5, Fms. ii. 167, Gisl. 21, N. G. L. i. 211 (Js. 78), Str. 40, Vm. 96; but mündlaug (dat.), Edda i. 184; even spelt **mullaugu** (dat.), N. G. L. ii. 443: [from mund = band; even Swed. *mullog*]:—*a basin for washing the hands, esp. before and after a meal, see the remarks s. v. handlaugar and dúkr; hann setti munnlaug fyrir sik ok þó sik ok þerði á hvítum dúk, Fs. 5; stóð hjá honum mundlaug full af blóði, Band. 42 new Ed.; munnlaugar þrjár fúðar með gulli, Gisl. 21; munnlaug eina skal dóttir hafa, nema rekendi sé fast á meðal þá skal hón hafa báðar, N. G. L. i. 211, cp. Art. 80:—poët., munnlaug vinda, the basin of the wind, i. e. the vaulted sky, Edda (in a verse).*

**mund-mál**, n. an agreement about mundr, Grág. i. 370, Ísl. ii. 318.

**MUNDR**, m., gen. mundar, dat. mundi; [cp. O. H. G. *munt*, whence low Lat. *mundium* = *tutelage* in the old Teut. laws; women are said to live 'sub mundio' of their parents and husbands, Du Cange, s. v.; cp. also Germ. *vor-mund* = a guardian, and *mündling* = a minor or a person living under tutelage; perh. akin to mund (band), as hand and authority are kindred notions. So in Lat. phrases, in manu parentis, manumissio, etc., used of minors, slaves. In Norse the word is used in a special sense.]

**B.** In the ancient laws and customs matrimony was a bargain (brúð-kaup), hence the phrase to buy a wife, kaupa konu; the wooing was often performed by a deputy, and at the espousals (festar) a sum was agreed on, which the bridegroom was to pay for his bride. This sum was called mundr; and this transaction between the damsel's father or guardian and the other party was called mundar-mál or mund-mál, e. g. Nj. ch. 2, Möðr (the father) svarar, hugsað hefi ek kostinn, hón (i. e. my daughter, the damsel) skal hafa sextigi hundraða, ok skal aukask þriðjungi í þínum garði: hence the phrases, kaup mey mund, to buy a maid by mund; mey mundi keypt; gjalda mund, Skv. i. 30, Fm. 41, N. G. L. i. 27, 48, Am. 93, and passim. No marriage was lawful without the payment of mund, for even if the wedding had been lawfully performed, without such previous payment of mund the sons of such a wedlock were illegitimate, and were called hornung (q. v.),—hann kallaði ykkir fríllu-sonu,—Hárekr sagði at þeir mundi vitni til fá at móðir þeirra var mundi keypt, Eg. 40; the least amount of mund in Norway was twelve ounces, called the poor man's mund (öreiga mundr), N. G. L. i. 27, 54; in Iceland it was a mark, sá maðr er eigi arfgegnr er móðir hans er eigi mundi keypt, mörk eða meira fé, Grág. (Kb.) i. 222. On the wedding night the stipulated mund became the wife's personal property, and thus bears some resemblance to the 'morning-gift' (morgun-gjöf) of the later legislation; þá er hjú koma í eina sæng, at þá er konu heimill mundr sinn ok svá vextir af fé því öllu er henni er mælt í mundar-málum, Grág. i. 370. The wife herself or her parents might, in case of divorce after misconduct, call on the husband to pay up the mund and the heiman-fylgja (q. v.) of which he had the charge, Grág. Festap. ch. 51; ella mun ek láta nefna mér váttu nú þegar, ok segja skilti við þik, ok mun ek láta föður minn heimta mund minn ok heiman-fylgiu, Gisl. 16 (p. 32 in Mr. Dasent's Gislir the Outlaw), cp. also Yngl. S. ch. 17; nefndi Möðr (the father) sér váttu, ok lýsti fésök á hendr Rúti (the husband) um fémál dóttur sinnar ok taldi níutigi hundraða fjár, lýsti hann til gjalda ok útgreiðslu, Nj. 15 and Dasent's Burnt Njal (l. c.), the Sagas passim, as also Grág., esp. the section Festap. ch. vii. sqq. The mundr



therefore was different to the dowry (heiman-fylgja), and has nothing answering to it in the modern law, nor perhaps in the old Greek or Roman customs; hence Tacitus speaks of it as something strange, *dotem non uxori marito, sed maritus uxori affert*, Germ. ch. 18. On the other hand, the Teutonic rites of marriage call to mind the ancient patriarchal times as described in Gen. xxiv and xxix. The etymological connection between *mundum* = *tutelage* and the Norse word is not altogether clear. In modern Icelandic usage *heiman-mundr* is erroneously used instead of *heiman-fylgja*, q. v.

**-mundr**, m. the latter part of several pr. names. *Ás-mundr*, *Ey-m.*, *Guð-m.*, *Geir-m.*, *Há-m.*, *Hall-m.*, *Her-m.*, *Lob-m.*, *Sig-m.*, *Söl-m.*, *Pór-m.*, *Ver-m.*, *Vé-m.*, *Vil-m.*, *Ög-m.*: contr. *Mundi*, whence *Munda-grös*, n. pl. a kind of *lieben*, Hjalt.

**mund-riði**, a, m. the handle of a shield, Gr. *ῥάχων* (Herod. i. 171), Nj. 66, Ld. 220, Bjarn. 65, Finnb. 286, Karl. 440, Gpl. 105, Sks. 373; þrár *mundriðar*, N. G. L. ii. 42.

**mun-gát**, n., thus spelt (and not *munngát*) in the best MSS., Bs. i. 340, etc.: [*prop.* = a *dainty*; from *munn* and *gát* (q. v.) from *geta*; Dan. *mundgodt*]:—a kind of *ale*, *small beer*, Ölk. 34, Fms. vii. 249, viii. 87, Eg. 24, 247, Sks. 163; matr ok m., Gpl. 15, Hom. 87; mjöðr ok m., Fs. 4, Fms. vii. 12; Sigurðr konungur veitti annan hvern dag fiska ok mjölk en annan-hvern slátr ok mungát, Ö. H. 33; gestum líkaði síla er hirmenn drukku mjöð en þeir mungát, Fms. viii. 166; göra m., *to brew m.*, Bs. i. 197; heita m., 340; var mjöðr blandinn ok m. heitt, Sturl. ii. 245; stúrt mungát, Bs. i. 819; mjöð eðr m., Fb. ii. 340; (öl) and mungát are synonymous, whereas beer and mungát are distinguished, B. K. 88, D. N. (see Fr.); mungáts bytta, Fms. ii. 165; mungáts efni, Bs. i. 340; mungáts görd, *brewing of m.*, Fas. ii. 25.

**muni**, a, m. the mind; see *munn*.

**Munninn**, m. the name of one of Odin's two ravens, Gm., Edda.

**munligr**, adj. *pleasant*, Barl. 71, Þiðr. 96.

**munni**, a, m. a mouth, opening, Landn. 119 (of a cave = *hellis-munni*, q. v.), Fms. vi. 189, 344; ofns m., Al. 55; grafar m., Mark xvi. 3.

**munna-laug**, f., see *mundlaug*.

**MUNNR**, m., old nom. *muðr*, in poems, but gen. *munns*, dat. *munni*; [Ulf. *munps* = *στόμα*; A. S. *muð*; Engl. *mou*; Germ. and Dan. *mund*; Swed. *mun*]:—the mouth, Edda 71, 109; hafa slíkar ræður í munni, Fms. ii. 292; leggja e-m orð í munn, Fær. 254; segja, mæla fyrir munni sér, *to say in a low voice*, Al. 2, Vigl. 31; má eigi einum munni allt senn segja, Fms. xi. 43, v. 1.; also, einum munni, *with one mouth, unanimously*; mæla feigum munni, Nj. 9; e-m verðr orð (visa) á munni, *to utter*, Sd. 139, Fb. i. 525; ferr orð er mun munn, a saying, Vápn. 15; lík heill munni sundr, *well said*! Band. 37 new Ed.; mæla af munni fram, Fms. vi. 375; mælandi muðr, a speaking mouth, able to speak, N. G. L. i. 61; halda munni, *to hold one's tongue*; það er mikit í munni, *big in the mouth (in talk)*, but really small; vera mestr í munnum, of a braggart—*of beasts*, með gapanda munni, Edda 41; þá mun hann alla yðr í munni hafa, Fagsk.; ulfs-munnr, Fms. vi. (in a verse); frá leons munni, Stj. 463, Grág. i. 383 (of a horse); of a bird, 623, 9; but commonly kjöptr, nef, goggr, q. v.

II. metaph. the steel mount of an axe or hammer, (öxar-munni, hamars-muðr); öxin hljóf niðr í steininn svá at muðrinn brast ór allr ok rifnaði upp í gögnum herðuna, Eg. 181; öx nær álnar fyrir munn, 715, Ld. 276, Gullp. 20; hann kastar frá sér öxinni, ok kom í stein ok brotnaði ór allr muðrinn, Sd. 177; hamars-muðrinn sökkr djúpt í höfuðit, Edda 30; nema Einarr kyssi öxar munn enn þunna, Fms. vi. (in a verse).

2. an opening; sekjark munnum, Stj. 214; but usually *munni* (the weak form).

III. a nickname, Fb. iii, Landn.; gull-muðr = *chrysostomus*. compounds: *munna-magi*, a, m. the maw of a cod-fish. *munni-bitil*, a, m. a bit, little mouthful. *munni-eiðr*, m. swearing, Sks. 25. *munni-fagr*, *munni-fríðr*, adj. with a fine-shaped mouth, Fms. viii. (in a verse). *munni-fyllr*, f. a mouthful, Edda 47.

*munni-harpa* or *munni-herpa*, u, f. a 'mouth-harp', cramp in the mouth from cold: the name of an ogress, Edda (Gl.). *munni-ligr*, adj. oral, and *munni-liga*, adv. orally. *munni-litill*, adj. with a small mouth, Stj. 79.

*munni-ljótr*, adj. with an ugly-shaped mouth, Nj. 39, Fms. ii. 20. *munni-mæli*, n. pl. sayings, saws. *munni-nám*, n. = *munnshöfn*, Bs. i. 241. *munni-rugl*, n. twaddle, Stj. 401.

*munni-setja*, setti, *to set the edge, sharpen*, N. G. L. iii. 198. *munni-sopi*, a, m. a 'mouth-sip', draught. *munni-stórr*, adj. large-mouthed. *munni-stæði*, n. the part of the face about the mouth, Eg. 304.

*munni-sviði*, a, m. a soreness of the mouth. *munni-tal*, n. chatter; *munntal jötna*, poet. = *gold*, see the legend in Edda 47. *munni-varp*, n. a kind of metre, Edda 137: an extemporised ditty. *munni-vatn*, n. 'mouth-water', saliva. *munni-vik*, n. pl. the corners of the mouth.

*munni-viðr*, adj. wide-mouthed, Bárð. 165.

*munns-höfn*, f. (655 xiii. 3), mod. *munnsöfnuðr*, m. language; *slítr m.*, bad language, swearing and the like.

**MUNR**, m., older form *munr*, Hom. (St.) 21, gen. *munar*, dat. *mun*, pl. *munir*; [Dan. *mon*]:—*prop. the moment or turn of the balance*; this sense, however, only occurs in phrases more or less derived or metaphorical, as in the phrase, vera mikilla (litilla) muna (gen. pl.)

vant, *to be in want of much (little)*; man yðr eigi svá mikilla muna ávant, at þér munid eigi vilja upp hefjask ok rekask af þess frænda-skömm þessa, *ye are not in want of so much, that...* you are not so deficient, *that...*, the metaphor from under-weight, G. 32, cp. Fms. iv. 79; hann spurði eptir vendiliga hvernig Kristinn væri haldinn á Íslandi, ok þótti honum mikilla muna ávant at vel 44; litilla muna vant, *lacking but little*; hygg ek at mér verði meiri vant en þóroli, Eg. 113; ok er mér mikilla muna vant at ek halda máli, ef ek skal heldr láta lausar eignir mínir aðaga fyrir þér en þerjast þik, 504; en ef við annan þeirra verðr muna vant, Grág. i. 120: fyrir mun (munum) um e-t, *to foresee how a thing will turn, what it will take*; eigi þykkjunktur ek þar sjá fyrir munum, hvárt..., 1. 529; Erlingr fékk sér eigi skaplyndi til at biðja hér neinna muna um, *was too proud to beg anything in this case*, Ö. H. 47. 2. temp. the nick of time; hann bað Hallverð ganga út til sín um litla muni, a little while, Fms. ii. 71.

II. the difference; hví görir þú mikinn mun barnanna? Sd. 141; er þess mikill munur, hvárt..., *it is a great difference, whether...* Fms. vii. 132; ef fé er verri, ok, þá er þú virðir þann mun, ok skal hann gjalda honum þann, *make good the balance*, Grág. i. 428; ok vænta þess at mála-efna munur munni síni, Sturl. iii. 241, Fb. i. 20, passim in old and mod. usage. 2. mod. importance; vil ek bjóða honum mitt lið, því at eigi er þat við huga muni, *for it will tell something in the balance*, Fs. 16; at hann sé segja honum þá hluti er honum væri munr undir at vita, Sturl. ii. 1; mun hverjum vitrum manni þykkja mikill munr undir því vera, at, *every wise man will think it of great moment, that...* Sks. 269; e-t munr at e-u, *it is of some moment*; ok mætti þér konungur verða munr, at þér væri þér heldr sinnaðir en í móti, Fms. i. 297; munr er at tús liði, a man's help is always something, Bs. i; Grímur gördi ok þann mun allan er hann mátti, G. strained every nerve, Eg. 188.

III. the difference; munir er munur before a comparative, by a little, as also considerably, a deal; ljóstu mun kyrrara, *strike somewhat more gently*, Hkr. iii. 36; þú vilt lögm at fylgja, þá er þat mun réttligast at Sigurðr njóti sínna, 257; með muni minna liði, *with considerably less forces*, Fb. 172; muni síðar, a little later, Geisli 23; hón sagði mun fleira, a good deal more, Am. 45; stundum með mjúklýndi, en stundum munur harðari, 176; muni hægri, a good deal easier, Orkn. (in a verse); gen. 118; með muns minni rá, muns tómlægri ok seinna... muns mjúkari, 172.

2. adding a pronoun; þeim mun skírlegri, Fs. 121; ek at þeim mun er betri, *it fares so much the better*, Fms. xi. 228; þeim mun fleiri gildir, all the more traps, Barl. 24; þeim mun lengr, 101; e-t miklum mun sem sól er ljósari en náttmyrk, svá myklu er ok meiri, *by so much as the sun is brighter than night-mirk, so much greater...* 6; engum mun verr en áðr, *nothing less than before*, Ö. H. 69; engum mun betri, not a bit better, 222; öngum mun betri, 113; ok var sá ö-m mun fegri, 75.

IV. the adverb. phrase, fyrir alla muni, *for all means*; fyrir hvern mun, id., Gullp. 7, Grett. 193 new Ed., Fms. i. 71; fyrir öngan mun, *by no means*, Edda 57, Nj. 200, 201, Fms. i. 9.

V. plur. means, things, objects, property; en hann átti er et fyrra vart var í þeim munum, Grág. ii. 338; at eigi monið e-t yðra muni til leggja, *to contribute all one's means, strain every...* Ö. H. 32; hefir þú, faðir, þar marga þína muni til gefna, Ld. 102; vildi, at allir landsmenn legði sína muni til at biskups-stóll væri, Fb. iii. 446.

2. biskup talaði hér um mjúkliga, *las fyrst smá smá munina fyrir þeim, expounded all the details for them*, Fms. i. 131; slíkt sem hann fékk munum á komit, *such that he could manage all he could get (metaphor from counting or balancing)*, Játv. 40; fé-mun means; vits-munir, 'wit-means', reason; geðs-munir, skaps-munir, *per*; gagns-munir, *useful things*.

**MUNR**, m., gen. *munar* and *muns*, pl. *munir*, [Ulf. *munps* = *mun*; A. S. *myrn* = *love, mind*; Engl. *mind*; mid. H. G. *minni*; Germ. *min* = *sang*]:—the mind, Edda (Gl.); af munar grunni, Höfuðl. 19; 61; öngum, the mind's straits, Kormak; munar myrk, Líkn. 4; munar the mind's distress, Skv. 3. 38; missa munar ok landa, *to lose lif* land, Hkv. 2. 44.

II. a mind, longing, delight; at mínum, *to my, thy mind*, i. e. as I like, as thou likest, Skm. 35; álfróðull lýsir of alla daga ok þeygi at mínum munum, *for the sun all day long, and yet not to my mind*, Ib. 5, in the words of the love god Frey, which call to mind Hamlet's words (this most excellent call the air, etc.); at mannskis munum, *to please anybody*, Skm. 20, 24; þú minns munar, 43; leita e-m munar, *to comfort one*, Gkv. i. 8; at mun b, according to the will of the gods, Hkr. i. (in a verse); at mun s, to one's heart's content, Fms. i. 27 (in a verse); hverr lifði at sínum mun, Bjarn. (in a verse), Ög. 34; í mun e-m, *to one's mind or liking*, Kormak (in a verse); at þú görir eptir mínum mun, Fb. i. 21: the phrase, e-m munr á e-u, *to have a mind for*; tak sjálfri við þeim ef þú þykkisk of þess, hafa eðr þér leikr munr at, Ld. 318, v. 1.; lék mér meirr í mun, I like more for, Skv. 3. 39; as also, leika at muni, Gsp.; gráta at muni, *to weep*, Vtkv. (in a verse); land-munir, q. v.; and in mod. usage, et það í mun, *I have a mind for that*.

2. love; sá inn máttki, Hm. 93; vættak míns munar, *I waited for my heart's delight*, 95.



brase, komask á muni við e-n, to insinuate oneself, vita ef ek get komisk muni við Ólöfu konu hans, Vigl. 58 new Ed. COMPS: muna-fullr, i. delightful, Sól. 35. muna-heimr, m. delight's abode, the world's pleasure, Hkv. Hjörv. 42. muna-lauss, adj. (mod. munaðar-lauss), joyless, orphaned, Gkv. i. 4. (cp. munaðar-leysi, n. orphaned, and munaðar-leysingi, a, m. an orphan, which forms are freq. in mod. usage.) mun-ligr, adj. delightful, Lex. Poët. mun-ráð, a match on which one has set his beari, Hkv. 2. 14. mun-strönd, f. 'mind's-strand,' poet. for the breast, Höfuðl. i. mun-stærandi, rt. love-awakening, epithet of a girl, Haustl. mun-tún, n. 'mind's-mun,' poet. for the breast, Fas. i. 437 (in a verse). mun-vegar, m. the ways of joy, the heavens, Stor. 16.

MUNU, a verb whose present is in preterite form, see Gramm. p. xxiii; es. man, mant (mantú, muntú), man, pl. munum, munut, munu; pret. undi; subj. pres. muni; pret. myndi; imper. mun, muntu; pres. infin. unu; pret. infin. mundu. In the oldest vellums an o is used throughout as, thus inf. monu, pret. mon, monu, and so on, whence subj. mōndi; as Thorodd, mon-a (will not) mín móna; and leka mōndi húsit (the use would leak) ef eigi mōndi (thatbed) smiðrinn, Skálda; mun'k=un ek, Ad. 14, Skv. i. 40; man'k=man ek, Fms. vii. 337 (Mork.); onak=muna ek (subj.): with neg. suff. pres. mon-a, she will not, norodd, Höfuðl. 17; monka ek, I shall not, Hkv. Hjörv. 23, Fms. x. 2 (in a verse); mon-at, mun-at (3rd pers.), shall not; monattu or mnattu (2nd pers.), Gs. 19, Ls. 49; munum-a, we shall not, Hallfred; e-at, p. 2:—a pret. pl. manu without unlaug, or even with a through-sing. and plur., is also freq. In mod. usage and MSS., as also in correct paper transcripts of vellums, and in Editions, the pret. infin. andu is freq. turned into a subj. from mundi, and ought to be restored; as in Eg.—sögðu þat vera mundu (Ed. mundi) róg illra manna, . . . þungur kveðsk því mundu (Ed. mundi) heldr af trúa, cp. Eb. (pref. xxxviii new Ed.)

B. Will, shall, as an auxiliary verb simply denoting futurity, followed by an infinitive; munu margir þess gjalda, Nj. 2; þú mant á feigr maðr, 63; sem nú man ek telja, Grág. ii. 211; aldri þú önd mín tvá líkami ok eigi mun hón hafa, heldr mun hón n líkama hafa nú, ok þann mun hón hafa á döms-degi, Fms. iv. 11; hón kveðsk hans forsjá hlíta mundu, . . . ok kveðsk ganga andu, Ld. 14; svá man móðir þín til ætla, Nj. 58; muntú ekki nú til sílfu þurfa, 55; mon ek þá görask þinn maðr, Ó. H. 47; en ek þín þik læta vera gófgastan lenda man, id.; þá man yðr eigi vera . . . eigi moned ér (subj.), 32; segir at nú man til verða sá maðr, 33; mantú konung upp fæða, móðir, 64; nú man ek koma til Uppsala-egs, 67; þá mono vér veita þér atgöngu, 69; vel man þér fara, Nj. 6; þú mant segja dauða minn, 58 (but þú munt, next line); úparfir þú þér verða frændr Hallgerðar, id.; þó man ek ekki gora hann at líli, id.; hvat ek veit, segir Gunnarr, hvárt ek man þér úvaskari maðr aðrir menn, sem . . . , whether I am, whether I should be, id.; hann þó svá búið þá mundu verða at vera (a threefold infin.), Isl. ii.

II. with a suggestive sense of may be, probably, about, answering to may be, perhaps in mod. writers; þá mundi lífa þjunngr nætr, perhaps the third, about the third part, Fms. ix. 475; þeir andi hafa nær sjau tigi manna, Sturl. iii. 239; hverr mundi þá segja? Ld. 144; ok mundi hann vita þat fyrir er hann vissi dauða sinn, Nj. 6; ok myndi þat Njáll ætla, at . . . , 93; þeir sögðu þat vera mundu rög manna, it was nothing but . . . , Eg. 55; sögðu at þórlófi mundi vera þeir konungi, that Tb. was no doubt faithful, id., passim. III.

asking and answering, corresponding to Engl. wouldst thou? I will; mantú veita mér þat er ek bið þik? Hvát er þat, segir konungur, Fms. vi. 2; muntú mér, Freyja, fjaðrhams, ljá?—þó munda ek gefa þér þótt ór gá væri, Þkv. 3, 4; mundu fleira mæla? answer, mun ek, Hkv. Hjörv. 2; muntú stefna vilja Hallvarði? Glúm. 365; mun hann dauðr, is he dead? 153.

IV. denoting injunction; hann mælti til Einars, at hann mundi (told him to) leita sér vístar, Hrafn. 5; svá hefi ek helzt ætlað at þú þitt muni vera at álönu sumri, Ld. 14 (but rarely).

V. ellipt., infin. vera being left out and understood; ærit bragð mun at því (viz. v.), Nj. 58; lítið bragð mun þá at, Ld. 136; Hálfir mundi mikill afreks-ör, Mag. 4; torsótt mun (viz. vera) at sækja, Glúm. 365.

Hardly any verb is more freq., e.g. þú munt hafa meira hlut sagði muni, en þó man hér hljótask af margs manns bani.—Man nokkurt hér nu bani af hljótask?—Ekki man þat af þessu, en þó munu þeir minnask á man fandskap ok muntú ekki annat mega en hrökkva við, Nj. 90; þessu mun nú ganga síðan? þú mant ríða til þings. þá man þú skamt e. lífið, ella mant þú verða gamall maðr, . . . Veiztú hvat þér man vita at bana . . . þat sem allir munu sízt ætla, segir Njáll, 85. In mod. usage the word munu is far less frequent, and futurity is in speech rarely expressed, as in Gothic, by the pres. indic., as, eg fer á morgun, where an ancient would have said, ek mun fara á morgun; but in solemn style munu is retained, thus, sjá, þú munt barn geta í kvíði þinum, ok munt son þæða ok hans nafn skaltú (not muntú) kalla Jesús; hann mun mull verða, ok kallast sonr hins Hæsta, og Guð Drottinn mun gefa þum sæti síns föður Davíð, og hann mun ríkja yfir húsi Jakobs að

eilífu, hans ríkis mun og enginn endir verða . . . Heilagr Andi mun koma yfir þig, og kraptr ins Hæsta mun yfirskyggja þig, af því at það hið helga sem af þér mun fæðast skal nefnast . . . , Luke i. 31 sqq. in the Icel. N. T. (Vidal.)

munuð or muntuð, f., contr. from mun-hugð (Barl. 86), mun-ugð, [munr and hugr]:—pleasure, lust; líkams or líkamlig munuð, carnal lust, Hom. 85, 128; bindask munuða sinna, . . . lífa at munuðum, Hom. (St.); draga ást þeirra saman til munugðar við sik, Bær. 14; munugðar lífi, a life of lust, 655 ix. C. 2; til munugðar sinnar, Str. 32; móti munugð sinni ok veraldar girnd, O. H. L. 86; deila munuð, Og. 24; drygja munuð, Sól. 18; fljóðs munuð, a woman's love, Hm. 78; mun-aðar ríki, sensuality, Sól. 10. COMPS: munhugð-ligr, adj. sensual, Barl. 86. munuð-lífi, n. a life of pleasure, Al. 87, Stj. 84, 119, 144.

Eluc. 27, Ver. 41, Mar. munuð-lífr, adj. sensual, Róm. 312. munuð-samligr, adj. voluptuous, sensual, Hom. (St.).

MURA, u, f. goose-grass, silver-weed, potentilla auserina, Fms. xi. 289, Hjalt; áttu börn ok buru grófu rætr og muru, Maurer's Volks.

murka, að, dimin. from morð, to mangle: in the phrase, murka lífið úr e-m, to rack the life out of one.

murnirng, m. a slow racking pain, Fél. x. 19.

murra, að, to murmur, Stj. 238, 291.

múrann, f. murmuring, Stj. 291.

murta, u, f. [Swed. mört=cyprinus rutilus, see Ivar Aasen], a kind of small trout, as also of any small fish; steldú ekki murtu mús, Snót 268; silungs-m., fisk-m.; the word seems to occur in Eyvind's verse Hkr. i. 185, vita ef murtur (not murur or mútur) verði falar vinum mínum, for the poet was going to purchase a herring: hence murtr, m. and murti, a, m. a nickname=a little fellow, Sturl., Orkn.

muskra, að, to murmur, moulder.

musla, að, [muðr=munnr], to munch.

musla or muza, u, f. [cp. muzza, Du Cange], a kind of loose jacket; eigi hafði hann plátu muzu né brynju, Bév., freq. in mod. usage.

mustarðr, m. [from mid. Lat. mustarda; Fr. moustarde, moutarde], mustard, N. T.

musteri and mustari, n., mysteri in Hom. 46, 97, [eccl. Lat. monasterium; A. S. mynster; Engl. minster; Germ. münster]:—a temple, freq. in old and mod. eccl. writers, as the translation of 'templum' in a Jewish and Christian sense, while hof is used in the heathen sense, Bs., Stj., Hom., N. T., Pass., Vidal. passim.

MÚGR, m. [akin to Engl. mow], a swathe, but only in the weak form múgi; hann hafði sleigt þúfur allar ok fært þær saman í múga, . . . ok er kallaðr ákvæðis-teigr milli hverra múga, Fb. i. 522, freq. in mod. usage.

múga-sláttir, m. mowing into swathes, Fb. i. 522. II. múgr or múgi, a, m., metaph. the crowd, common people, populace, mob; með vingan alls stórmennis, ok at samþykktum múginum, Al. 9; heimskr múgr, the foolish mob, Sks. 340; líta á múg sinn ok höfða-tal, 341; allr múgr Svía, Hkr. i. 55; múgr ok margmenni, Ó. H. 34, Bjarn. 9, Gret. 82; þar sem múgr(rinn) stóð, Eg. 532; með múga hers, Fms. vii. 183; múga manns, Or. 29; múgr manns, Fms. xi. 245; var þat enn mesti múgr manns, Ó. H. 211; lands-múgr, the people of the land; al-múgi (Dan. almue), the common people. COMPS: múga-menn, m. pl. the common people, Bs. i. 732, 735, Stj. 426, 642. múga-vetr, n. 'mob-winter,' the name of a wild winter, Fms. vii. 183.

múl-asni, a, m. a mule.

múl-binda, batt, to muzzle, Grág. i. 383, Fas. ii. 231.

MÚLL, a, m. [mid. H. G. mül; Germ. maul], prop. a muzzle, snout (=trjóna), whence the mouth of beasts; gölfr með járnuðum mulla, of a war-engine, Sks. 395; búinn múllinn með járn, Róm. 292; harð-múla, bard-mouthed, Germ. hart-müllig; kol-múlgr, black-mouthed; múlaðr, adj.=Lat. rostratus; múla-stykki, n. a smith's vice, Vm.; korna-múli, a nickname, Landn. II. [Scot. mull; Shetl. and Orkn. mule], a jutting crag, between two dales, fjords, or the like; hann snýr þegar af leiðinni ok upp á múlann ok svá eptir hálsinum milli Hrafnkelsdals ok Jökuldals, Hrafn. 20, very freq. in Icel.; fjalls-múli, a mountain peak; Digri-múli, Seljalands-múli, Landn.: as also in numberless local names, Múll, Múla-fjall, Múla-eyjar, Múla-sveit, Landn., map of Icel.; so the Múll of Cantire=Satiris-múli, Múll of Galloway, the Múll-beard in the Orkneys, and the like, local names given by the Norsemen; perh. also the island of Múll, whence Mýlskr, adj.=a man of Múll, Fms. vii. 42 (in a verse).

múll, m. a muzzle.

múll, m. [Lat. mulus], a mule, Flóv. 31, Stj., Str., Sks., Karl.

múnk-lífi, n. a monastery, Hom., Greg., Stj., Str., Bs.

MÚNKR, m., mod. also contr. múkr, m. [eccl. Lat. monachus]:—a monk, friar, Bs., Sks., Greg., etc. passim; múnka-búnaðr, -kápa, -klæði, Fms. vi. 188, viii. 357; múnka regla, a monastery, Ann. 1344; Múnka bryggja, Monk's-bridge, Fms. vii. 183; múnka klaustur, a monastery, cloister, xi. 392; Grá-múnkar, Gray-friars; Svart-múnkar, Black-friars; munki, a, m. a nickname, viii: in local names, Múnka-þvera, mod.; Múnka-þverá, Bs.:—of a game of cards, gekk þeim Indriða bettr, hver strokan og múkrinn eptir annan, Piltgr og Stúlka 23.



**múra**, *ad*, to wall, provide with a wall, Fms. vi. 152, Stj. 44, 247.

**MÚRR**, *m.* [from Lat. *murus*], a wall of brick or stone, Fms. i. 104, Stj. 70, 205; staðar-múrr, borgar-múrr, a castle-wall:—a prison, tower, Bs. i. 833. **múr-grjótt** and **múr-steinn**, *m.* bricks, Þjal. 49.

**MÚS**, *f.*, pl. *mýss*, acc. *mýs*, mod. *mýs*; [A.S. *mūs*, pl. *mýs*; Engl. *mouse*, pl. *mice*; O.H.G. *mūs*; Germ. *maus*, pl. *mäuse*; Dan. *mus*; Lat. *mus*; Gr. *mūs*]:—a mouse, H.E. i. 482, Al. 169, Stj. 23; spilltu mýsskornum ok ökrum, var þar víða jörð hol ok full af mýsum, Bs. i. 293; mýs hljóf áðan á kinn mér, Fs. 140; sér köttinn mýsina? Ísl. ii. 309; svá hræddr sem mýs í skreppu, Fms. vii. 21; hlaupa hingat ok þangat sem mýss í holur, viii. 39; veidda mýs, to catch mice; mýss svá stórar sem kettir, Ó. H. 109 (*rats*?); þá sá hann mýs tvær aðra hvíta en aðra svarta, Rbl. 56; mýss Valkar, *Welsb mice, strange mice = rats*, Fms. xi. 279; whence mod. Icel. *valska*, *q. v.*; flæðar-mús, skógar-mús, a wood-mouse, *mus sylvaticus*, Eggert Itin.: allit., maðr og mýs, thus in Danish if a ship is lost, 'med mand og muus,' i. e. *with all hands*. In tales mice are said to pass over rivers on cakes of cow-dung (skán), steering with their tails, see Eggert Itin. ch. 349, and Ísl. þjóðs., which reminds one of the witch who sails 'like a rat without a tail' in Shakespeare's *Macbeth*. For the fabulous tales of wizards keeping a flæðar-mús that it may always provide them with money see Maurer's *Volks*; when the wizard dies, the mouse breaks loose into the sea and a tempest arises, called **Músar-byllr**, *mouse-tempest*; that a similar superstition existed in olden times may be inferred from the name *Músa-Bölverkr*, Landn. 2. The name of a mouse-gray young cow, Ísl. ii. 401. **COMPDS**: **músar-bragð**, *n.* a trick in wrestling, treading on the adversary's toes, Fas. ii. 346. **músar-bróðir**, *m.* a 'mouse-brother,' the wren; also called **músar-rindill**, *m.*, Eggert Itin. ch. 678. **músar-eyra**, *m.* 'mouse-ear,' forget-me-not, a plant, Germ. *maus-öhrlein*, *myosotis*. **músa-gangr**, *m.* a gang of mice, Bs. i. 194. **músa-gildra**, *u. f.* a mouse-trap.

**B.** Metaph. the *biceps muscle* in the arm; þá flaug ör ein ok kom í hönd Hákonu konungi upp í mýsina fyrir neðan öxl, Hkr. i. 159; kom ein ör í handlegginn í mýsina, Bs. i. 781; mýs in A.S. and O.H.G. is used in a similar sense; cp. also Lat. *musculus* = a little mouse, whence *muscle*: the chief muscles of the body were named from lively animals, thus *fiskr* of the cheek (*kinn-fiskr*), *mús* of the arm, *kálf* (*calv*) of the leg.

**mús-grár**, *adj.* mouse-gray, cp. Ísl. ii. 401 (for *myrkrar* read *mýskrar*?).

**Múska**, *u. f.* a mouse-gray mare.

**Múspell**, *n.* the name of an abode of fire; in the old mythology peopled by *Múspells lýðir*, the *men of Muspell*, a host of fiends, who are to appear at Ragnarok and destroy the world by fire; the prose in Edda 3 may have been derived from some lost verses of the *Völuspá*, for the name appears at the end of that poem (Vsp. 51) as if it were already known; it occurs nowhere else in the Norse mythical songs, except in Ls. 42 (*múspells-megir*). **Múspells-heimr**, the abode of *Múspell*, Edda 4. This interesting word was not confined to the Norse mythology, but appears twice in the old Saxon poem *Heliand*—*mutspell cumit on thiustra naht*, also *thiof mer*, *m. comes in dusky night*, as a *thiof fares*, i. e. *but the day of the Lord will come as a thief in the night*, 2 Pet. iii. 10; and *mutspellis megin obar man ferit*, the *main of m. fares over men*, see Schmeller's Edition; a third instance is in an Old High German poem on the Last Day—*dár ni mac denne mac andremo helfan vora demo muspille = there no man can help another against the muspell-doom*. In these instances *muspell* therefore stands for the *day of judgment, the last day*, and answers to Ragnarok of the Northern mythology. The etymology is doubtful, for spell may be = *the weird, doom*, = Lat. *Fatum*; or it may be = *spoil, destruction*; the former part *mut* or *muod* is more difficult to explain. The Icel. *mús* is an assimilated form.

**MÚTA**, *u. f.* [Ulf. *mōta* = *τελώνιον*; O.H.G. *mūta*; Germ. *maut* (Schmeller); cp. Ulf. *mōtareis* = *τελώνις*]:—a law term, a fee, gratuity, for transacting business, as also a *pittance*, whence afterwards it came to mean *disbonest gain, a bribe, a fee given in stealth or under false pretences*; gull er grams mýta, *gold is the king's grant*, Lex. Run. 9; rétt er at þeir gull er mýtu af fénu, Grág. i. 207; ef maðr tekr dánar-fé austr, þá á hann at gefa mýtu til fjár-tökunnar ef hann náir eigi ella, ok gefa sem hann má minnst, 221; en þú munt eigi vilja selja mik fyrir mýtur, Flóv. 37; sníkja til mýtu, to go begging for a fee, Grág. (pref. clxviii); Austmaðrinn kvaðsk mundu hafa selt honum, ef hann hefði fyrr komit, með þvillku verði sem Steingrími, en segisk nú ekki mundu taka litla mýtu (a *pittance*) til at bregða þessu kaupi sínu, Rd. 251; hvat hefi ek slikt heyrð, at taka á sér mýtu sem pútur (to take fees like barlots), þar sem þú sazt til fjáns ok tókt fé-mýtu í bótna, Fb. ii. 197; þeir hafa tekit mýtur af búöndum at taka falslikt er eigi þykkir gjaldgengt, Ó. H. 157; en ek eigi vann at taka mýtur á afli minnu, to exhibit my strength for money, Fms. iii. 179; the phrase, mæla á mýtur, to be silent, as if every word had to be extorted by a fee; eigi þarf þetta á mýtur at mæla, let us make a clean breast, speak out at once, Nl. 180, 228; cp. also the old Swed. law phrase, jorp ma eighi a muto taka, *I and must not be given into mýta*, Schlyter. 2. a bribe; en selt réttlætíð í sínum dómum fyrir mýtur ok manna mun, Al. 105; eigi réði mýtan

þá svá miklu með ranglátum dómara, 115; elska sannindi en fyrir-mýtur, Stj. 299; at þeir hafi tekit fé á gipting systur hans, . . . en ef hverr verðr sannr at því, at hann hafi til þess mýtu tekit, reiði slikt í sveininum sem hann tók mýtuna ok heiti drengir at verri, N. G. L. i. 1; (Js. 63), freq. in mod. usage. **COMPDS**: **mútu-fé**, *n.* a bribe, Hk. 33, 86. **mútu-girni**, *f.* corruption by bribery, Sks. 358. **múte-gjarn** (*mútu-gjarnligr*, Sks. 451), *adj.* open to bribes, corrupt, Al. **mútu-gjöf**, *f.* bribe-giving, Fms. ix. 329;—bartering, muntú þau hvá plokka af mér með mútugjöfum nó heitan, Ld. 150.

**múta**, *ad*, to bribe, with dat. of the person and thing; múta e-m e-u. **mútaðr**, *part.* [from Old Fr. *muter*; Engl. to mule, moul; the I. *mutatus* is a hawk that has been in the *muta* (Fr. *mue*, Engl. *meu* and *bas done moulting*):—of a hawk that has moulting; einn hinn fríð gáshaukr með fögrum fótum, svá sem hann væri fimm sinnum eða mútaðr, Str. 75, where the French original has *mues*; þúsund gáshau mýtaða, Karl. 485.

**mútari**, *a. m.* a hawk, Edla (Gl.), occurs in *Sighvat*, but is never less a French word; see *mútaðr*.

**mútera**, *ad*, [Lat. *mutare*], to change, Rb. 232.

**mygla**, *ad*, [mugga], to grow muggy or musty; en er minnþakit at mygla, Landn. 34; myglat brauð, Stj. 367; myglaðr ostr, myg hey, and the like.

**mygla**, *u. f.* [Swed. *mögel*], mustiness, Stj. 567 (of blight in a crop), *f.* in mod. usage.

**myglugr**, *adj.* musty, Stj. 357.

**MYKI**, *f.* indecl., but an older form *mykr* (*mykrin*) occurs a *þn. Aey.*, Hkr. i. 73, in the transcript of the vellum *Krúgla*; but Cod. Fris. (l. c.) has *mykin*, 37; a gen. *mykjar* is nowhere recorded; *m. mykja*, *u. f.*: [Dan. *mög*; cp. Engl. *midden* = Dan. *mødding* = *qs. my dyngja*; cp. also Ulf. *maibstus* = *kompia*; A.S. *meox*; Scot. and North *muck*; Germ. *mist*; akin to *moka*, *q. v.*]:—*dung*; en er mykin (*myl v. l.*) hafði fallit á ísinn, Hkr. (Cod. Fris.) 37; brenna skinn, bein, slátr myki (acc.), Stj. 319; ok sópaði yfir moldu ok myki, Hkr. i. 251; dr myki út, K. Þ. K. 100; reiða myki, Gpl. 354; hann drap at þeim m (mykju Ed. from a paper MS.), Sd. 168. **COMPDS**: **myki-kvísl**, *dung-fork*, Fms. i. 75 (x. 222). **myki-reka**, *u. f.* a 'muck-rake,' *du shovel*, Finn. 306. **myki-skán**, *f.* a cake of cow-dung, Þorf. K. 430.

**myk-sleði**, *a. m.* (as if formed from *mykr*), *Kormak*. **mykja**, *ad*, to 'muck,' dung, manure, Gpl. 342.

**mykla** and **mykill**, see *mikla*, *mikill*.

**mylda**, *d.* [mold], to cover with mould; 6-myldr, *unburied*, Hom. (S. mod. to beat (earth or dung) into powder before spreading it as man over a field.

**mylin** or **mulin**, *m.* a luminary, the moon, Am. 15, Edda i. 472: *sun*, id.: prop. a mock sun (?), cp. Swed. *moln*.

**MYLJA**, *pres. myl*, pret. *mulði*, subj. *mylði* or *möldi*, Ls. 43; *p* muldr, and mod. *mulinn*; [akin to *mala*, *melja*, etc.]:—to shiver, *eru mylr* hann með sínum tönnum, Fas. i. 103; nú eru þeir allir muldr sundr, Karl. 352; mergi smæra mölða ek þá meinkráku, Ls. 43; *m* sundr fótlegginn annan, Bs. ii. 11; skeljarnar er muldar vóru í sm 180.

**mylkja**, *t.* [mjólk], to give suck; þú mylktir hann af þínum brjósti Mar.; see *milkja*, *milkr*.

**myln**, *m.* (?), fire, Edda (Gl.) ii. 486; akin to *Mjólnir* (?), *q. v.*

**mylna**, *u. f.* [from Lat. *mola*], a mill, Þiðr. 131, Karl. 281, 472, D. the genuine Teut. word is *kvern*, *q. v.* **mylnu-maðr**, *m.* a 'mill-miller', Fms. ix. 19.

**mylnari**, *a. m.* a miller, N. G. L. iii. 204.

**mylsna**, *u. f.* the dust, grounds of a thing, as opp. to large pieces; ] er ekki eptir nema mylsna.

**Myt-verjar**, *n. pl.* the men from the island of *Mull*, Fms. x.

**MYND**, *f.* [prob. derived from *mund*], shape, form; hverja mynd s hann hefir tekit á sik, Fms. xi. 433; myndir eða ásjónur, Stj. 91; c anna myndir, 67; nokkur elds mynd, a kind of fire, 41; í mynd kross Fms. i. 136; í bog mynd, Fas. i. 271; fjarr allri mannligi mynd, *human shape*, Grett. 113; enga sjám vér hafa þína mynd, Fas. i. 2. þá gördi hann alla mynd (all the frame) þess altaris, Stj. 638; á mynd, er . . . in the same manner, as . . . Fms. ii. 122; at nokku mynd, in some manner, Bjarn. 55; mjök á mynd ok með þeim *Sigu much in the same way*, Fer. 241. 2. a figure, image; í hús þat í myndum var gört, Clem. 50; a metaphor, með mörgum öðrum mynd ok merkingum, Stj. 420; mynd ok dæmi trúar, Fb. ii. 701; freq. mod. usage, of pictures, ljós-mynd, a photograph, and the like; 6-my a shapeless thing; fyrir-mynd, a prototype; í-mynd, the very image

**COMPDS**: **mynda-smíðr**, *m.* a sculptor. **mynda-smíði**, *n.* sculpture.

**myndar-ligr**, *adj.* well-shapen.

**mynda**, *d.* [mundr; Germ. *münden* = *discharge*], to weigh, measure of the mundr, *q. v.*; gripir metnir ok myndir í hendr þeim er k fær, N. G. L. i. 230; mynda skal meyrar-fé allt, ok koma eyrir ey gegn, 29; for in the mundmál (*q. v.*) the mundr was to be set off balanced against the damsel's dowry.



**mynda**, að, *to shape*, (form), Hom. 130; mynda e-t eptir e-n, *to shape after*, imitate, Hom. (St.): *to shape*, form, vér höfum mælt ok myndat egginn, Fms. ii. 432, freq. in mod. usage.

**myndan**, f. *shaping*; í-myndan, *imagination*; fyrir-m. = Germ. *vor-bild*.

**mynding**, f. [mundr], *balancing the mundr and the heimanfylgja*, J. G. L. i. 29.

**myndugr**, adj. [from Germ. *mündig*], *of age*, (mod.)

**mynni**, n. [munnr], *a mouth, opening*; see minni.

**mynntr**, part. mouted so and so, Sks. 170.

**mynt**, f. [a for. word], *a mint*, Rétt. 30.

**myntari**, a, m. *a minter, mint-master*, N. G. L. i. 446: a nickname, *ms. viii. 161*.

**MYRÐA**, ð, later t, [morð], *to murder*.

**II. to conceal, murder**, e the remarks on morð; skal ek eigi myrða (*to suppress*) þetta konungs-  
réf, þótt þú hafir myrt þau konungs-bréf er til þín hafa send verit,  
url. iii. 139; hann drap hann sofanda í sæng sinni ok myrði hann síðan,  
as. ii. 242; lízt mér þat ráð at vér drepim hann ok myrðim hann  
þan, mun þetta aldri vist verða, Fær. 177; hann drap sveininn ok vildi  
myrða en menn urðu þó varir við, Fb. ii. 79; síðan stefndi Helgi  
bjarnarson Helga Droplaugarsyni um þat, at hann hefði myrðan  
uðan mann ok sókt í sjó ok hult ekki moldu, *that he had 'murdered' a  
ad man, and put the corpse into the sea and not covered it with earth*,  
opl. 16; þat vissu allir at vér vildum bana Sigmundar, en hvar fyrir  
indu vér vilja myrða þá, *murder them, i. e. conceal them*, Fær. 182;  
munir hann þá hafa verit drepinn eðr myrðr, *slain or murdered*, 183;  
þan myrði Sigurð til hringsins Hakonar-nauts, 155; drepinn ok myrðr,  
in and murdered, Fb. i. 554; myrðir til hnossa, Am. 53; sofanda  
myrði, Sól. 5; um morð þau ok illvirki er sendimenn minir hafa þar  
myrðir verit, Fær. 199; knésett hefir þú hann nú ok máttú nú myrða  
þu ef þú vilt, of infanticide, Fms. i. 16; fannsk þar barns lík er myrt  
myrði verit ok fólgit þar, Hkr. iii. 184.

**myrðir**, n. *a murderer, destroyer*, Lex. Poët.

**myrginn**, m. *morning*; see morginn.

**myrk-blár**, adj. *dark blue*, 544, 39, Fms. ii. 93.

**myrk-fara**, u, f., poët. the 'mirk-farer,' i. e. the night, Edda (Gl.)

**myrk-fællinn**, adj. *afraid in the dark*, Grett. 126, Gísl. 151.

**myrk-fælni**, f. *the being afraid in the dark*, Grett. 130, Stj. III.

**myrk-heimar**, m. *the world of darkness*, Akv. 42: in plur., í myrk-  
num, Edda 70.

**myrk-hræddr**, adj. *afraid in the dark*, Fbr. 89, Gísl. 65.

**myrk-hræðinn**, adj. = myrkfællinn, Sturl. ii. 139.

**myrk-leiðr**, m. *darkness*, Edda 209.

**myrkna**, að, *to grow murky or dusk*; ef þér myrknit ok blindisk,  
241; (tunglit) vex ok þverr, myrknar optlga, Karl. 134.

**myrk-nætti**, n. [Old Engl. *mirk* *nib*, Story of Havelok the Dane,  
16], *mirk-night, the dead of night*, Sturl. iii. 227, Stj. 559, Mar. 1108.

**MYRK-R**, adj., myrk, myrkt, ok myrt, Ó. H. 216; with a character-  
ic before a vowel, myrkvan, myrkva, myrkvir; compar. myrkvari;  
erl. myrkvastr; later, as also in mod. usage, the *v* was dropped, which  
m occurs in later vellums of the 14th century, thus myrkar, Stj. 30;  
myrkari, Fms. vi. 229 (Hulda): *j* for *v*, myrkjar, Róm. 373: [A. S. myre;  
Dl. *mirk*; Old Engl. and Scot. *mirk*; Engl. *murky*; Dan.-Swed. *mörk*]:

*mirk, murky, dark*; myrkvar grinnr, Fas. i. 519 (in a verse); myrkvan  
v. Rm. 34; um myrkvan við, *through the mirk-wood*, Og. 25; myrkvan  
varloga, Skm. 8, 9; myrkt er úti, *'tis dark outside*, Skm. 10; um kveldit  
myrkt var orðit, Bs. i. 544; þeir biðu nætr, en er myrkt var, Eg. 80;  
myrkt var í stofunni, 215; gördi myrt, Ó. H. 216; myrkt, 218; um  
kveldit er myrkt var, Hkr. i. 61; aldri varð svá myrkt af nótt, at eigi  
vi ærit ljóst þar er hann fór, Edda 70, Þiðr. 326; þá var sem myrk-  
væ, nætr, Fb. iii. 410, Fms. ix. 484; gördi stundum daginn svá myrkjan  
nótt væri, Róm. 373; of aptan er myrkt var, Ó. H. 139; í myrkri  
e, Bs. i. 508; myrk augu, *dim eyes*, Pr. 473; neut., gengu þeir þann  
allan til myrks, Edda 28: of colour, var vant kvigi þrævetrar myrkar,  
hét Mús (but perh. read *myskrar* or the like), Ísl. ii. 401.

**II.** **myrk**, *dark, obscure, hard to read*; myrkvar kenningar, Gd. 78; myrk  
ok *dark sayings, riddles*; myrk stafr, þat verðr mörgum manni at  
um myrkvan staf villisk, of spell Runes with hidden powers, Eg. (in a  
v); þá mælti Ægir, myrkt þykki mér þat mælt, at kalla skáldskap  
þu heimtum, Edda 48; hér hefir upp ok segir frá því er flestum er  
myrkt, N. G. L. i. 184; bækr myrkvar ok úskiljanligar, Stj. 30; þat  
ek sýna jafnan at ek em eigi myrkt í skapi, Nj. 179; myrkari ok  
klari ráð, Fms. vi. 229.

**III.** local names, **Myrk-á**, Landn.;

**myrk-viðr**, Fms. xii. Gl.

**myrk**, n. [Dan. *mörke*; Scot. *mirk*], *darkness*; leynask út í myrkrit,  
E. 240: of the evening, allan dag til myrks, fram í myrk, and the  
n: of fog, rak yfir myrk svá mikít at þeir vissu eigi hvar þeir fóru,  
N. 24; í slíku myrkri, Glúm. 368; sjó-myrkir, Fms. ix. 506:—*an eclipse*,  
A. 1184; myrkrit mikla, on the 22nd of April, Ann. 1193, cp. 1312,  
Fb. Fms. vii. 152:—darkness from volcanic eruptions, Ann. 1158,

1226, 1262, 1300, 1341, 1350, see also Hekla and hraun.

**2.** often in plur. in an intensive sense, like Lat. *tenebrae*; þessi guðin munu eiga myrkrunum at stýra, Fms. i. 97; frá eilífðu ljósi til úendanligrar myrkra, 262; helvitis myrkra, Anal. 291; myrkra fullr, *full of darkness*, Mar.; myrkra höfðingi, *the prince of darkness*, Al. 154; myrkra hérað, myrkra staðr, *the place of darkness*, i. e. *hell*, 153, 154; cp. Pass. 8. 4, 19, 20, and N. T. passim; this use of the plur. may have been influenced by the Latin.

**myrk-riða**, u, f. the 'mirk-rider,' an ogress, witch, for witches were supposed to ride on wolves by night, Hb. 20, Edda (Gl.)

**myrkva**, ð, *to grow mirk, darken*: impers., aptan dags er myrkva tók, Eg. 405; en er myrkva tók, Fms. ix. 273, 506; þá tók at myrkva (myrkja Edd.) af nótt, Eg. 230; en er nótt (acc.) myrkti, *when night grew mirk*, late in the summer, Fms. i. 67; um haustið er nátt (acc.) tók at myrkva, Sturl. iii. 253, Grett. 115: pers., hann myrkti sólina, Barl. 168, (rare): reflex., nótt (nom.) myrkvisk, *darkens*, Sks. 231 (but less good).

**myrkva-stofa**, u, f. a 'mirk-closet,' *dungeon*, Nj. 163, Fb. ii. 384, Bs. i. 221, Grett. 195 new Ed., Fms. x. 307, Skálda 208, N. G. L. ii. 430, Stj. 200.

**myrkvi**, a, m., older form *mjorkvi* or *mjörkvi*:—*mirk, darkness, a dense, thick fog*; myrkva ok regn, Sks. 135, Hkr. i. 268; í slíkum myrkva, Glúm. 368; leggr á svá mikinn mjorkva, at . . . Al. 139; reykr eða mjorkvi, Sks. 48 new Ed.; þá var á mjorkvi mikill, Fms. ix. 39; þá gördi myrkva mikinn sælægan, vi. 261, viii. 178 (Fb. myrkvi l. c.); var veðr vátt ok mjorkva flaug nokkur, *wet and bazy weather*, Ó. H. 182; mörkva-þoka, a 'mirk-fog, bazy weather, Barl. 123, 172; þoku-myrvki, id., Fms. ii. 141.

**Myrk-viðr**, m. *Mirk-wood*, as a mythical local name of a forest, Ls. 42, Hkr. i. 50, Akv. 13, and in prose, Fms. i. 111, 113 (in Holstein), Fb. ii. 72 (in Sweden), Hervar. S. (Fas. i. 493 in a verse); cp. the Schwarzwald in Germany.

**myrk-viðri**, n. a *dense fog*, = myrkvi.

**MYSA**, u, f. [Dan. *myse*], *whcy*, milk when the cheese has been taken from it, Krók., passim in mod. usage. **mysu-ostur**, m. *cheese made of whey or goat's milk*.

**MÝ**, n. [O. H. G. *mucca*; Germ. *mücke*; Dan. *myg*; Engl. *midge*], a *midge, gnat*, esp. in a collect. sense, Stj. 567; svá margir sem mý, *swarming like midges*, Sól. 53; mý ok maura, mý ok kleggja, Eluc. 22; einn dag svaf hann úti í sólskini ok settisk mý mart á skalla honum, . . . en mýit hófsk upp, Lv. 50; sem hit þykkvasta mý, Art. 63 new Ed.; þó ver sveigim tungu og tenn | trautt vér mýit fáum, | en það er ei gott fyrir Grafnings-menn | að gapa yfir mörgum áum, a ditty: a local name, **Mý-vatn**, n., Landn., map of Iceland, whence **Mývetningar**, m. pl. *the men from M.*, K. p. K. 88. COMPS: **mý-bit**, n. a *midge-bite*, Rd. 295. **mý-fluga**, u, f. a 'midge-flea,' *gnat*, N. T. **mý-margr**, adj. *swarming like midges*. **mý-vargr**, m. a *plague of midges*, Ísl. þjóðs. ii. 2.

**mýgir**, m., prop. a 'mower,' *destroyer*, Lex. Poët.

**MYGJA**, ð, [múgr], *to destroy, defeat, put down*, prop. *to mow down* (?), with dat., með því at þínun guði verðr mýgt, 656 B. 10; því meirr óx kyn þess lýðs er meirr var við leitað at mý(g)ja, Ver. 20; er mörgum mýgir með sínu ríki, Al. 70; þeirra afkvæmi mun síðan hvárr öðrum m. ok vilja til jarðar komu, Fms. v. 348; m. lögum, *to break the law*; m. uppgang e-s, *to overbrow, put down*, Karl. 402, 548.

**mýking**, f. *softening*.

**MÝKJA**, ð, older form *mýkva*, Fms. x. 331, MS. 623. 32, Ó. H. 242; [mjúkr]:—*to smooth, soften*, Stj. 124, Fms. x. 288 (mykþi); m. sik, *to soften oneself*, i. 97; m. hug e-s, Mar., Al. 5.

**II.** reflex. *to be softened*; mýkjask í orðum, Fms. ix. 446, Bs. ii. 185; mýkjask til e-s, Mork. 25; jarl tók henni heldr seint í fyrstu en mýktisk ræðan svá sá & leið, Orkn. 304; heldr þótti mér mýkjask skaplyndi hans áðr létti, Eg. 418:—*recipr.*, mýkjumk vér til um rúmin, Eg. 759.

**mýkt**, f. *softness, kindness*, Bs. ii. 155, 228, Gd. 1.

**mýla**, d, *to muzzle*.

**MÝLL**, m. a *ball*; kalla stein eðr epli, hnot eðr mýl eðr líkt, Edda 109; hón selr Hauki mýla tvá . . . mýlamir kellingar, Fb. i. 581; herði-mýll, a 'bard ball' = a stone, Bragi: poët., mýll geðvangs, *the ball of the breast=the heart*, Ht. (R.): a *ball in the stomach of animals*, mýll er vér svá köllum, Fél. viii. 64.

**mýri-snipa**, u, f. a *moor-snip*, Edda (Gl.): also *mýri-skitr*.

**mýr-lendi**, n. a *moorland*, Eg. 130.

**mýr-lendr**, adj. *moorland*, Landn. 126, Fms. xi. 354.

**mýróttir**, adj. *swampy, boggy*, Eg. 130, Fas. ii. 553.

**MÝRR**, f., mod. *mýri*, gen. *mýrar*, dat. and acc. *mýri*, pl. *mýrar*; [Engl. *moor and mire*]:—a *moor, bog, swamp*, Hkr. i. 55, Hrafn. 27, Eg. 409, 710, Nj. 263, Fs. 50, 65, Gullþ. 14, Fms. vi. 334, xi. 26, Sks. 85, Sturl. i. 179: for the old custom of putting criminals to death in fens see Gkv. 3. 11, Jónsv. S. ch. 7, Kjals. S. ch. 2, Tacit. Germ. ch. 12:—freq. in local names, **Mýri**, **Mýrar**, whence **Mýra-menn**, **Mýrauma-kyn**, m. pl. *the men from the county M.*, name of a family; **Álpta-mýr**, **Rauða-mýr**, Landn., map of Iceland.



**Mýsingr**, m. the name of the owner of the mill Grotti, Edda.

**mýskr**, adj. *mouse-gray*, a conjectural reading in Ísl. ii. 401.

**mýsla**, u. f. [mús; Germ. *mäuselein*], a little mouse, Fas. i. 55.

**mýslingr**, m. = mýsla, Fas. i. 107.

**MÆÐA**, d. [móðr], to weary, plague:—to exhaust, Stj. 417, passim:—to chastise, 147. II. reflex. to weary oneself, be exhausted, troubled;

mæddusk þeir af kúlda ok hungri, 656 C. 21: hann var mæddr síðan við eld, Fms. x. 407:—to lose breath, Grett. (in a verse), and passim in mod. usage:—to trouble oneself, með því at vér mæðumk í athuga-samligum ræðum, Sks. 72; Martha, þú mæðist í mörgu, Luke x. 41.

mæða, u. f. a trouble, trial, Fms. v. 309, x. 147, Fas. iii. 99: distress.

compds: mæðu-lauss, adj. without trouble, Fr. mæðu-ligr, adj. sad, troubled. mæðu-mæðr, m. an afflicted man. mæðu-samligr, adj. troublesome, Bs. ii. 142.

mæddr, part. exhausted, Fms. x. 357, Fs. 49.

**MÆÐGIN**, n. pl. [móðir], a mother and son (or sons) collectively, Fs. 37, Sturl. iii. 5, Ld. 234, 260, Fms. vi. 107, ix. 233, Bær. 4.

**mæðgur**, f. pl., gen. pl. mæðgna, Bs. i. 133, 355:—mother and daughter collectively, Gisl. 88, Ld. 116, Nj. 51, Fms. i. 207, Bs. i. 62, 218, passim, freq. in mod. usage.

**mæði**, f. [móðr], weariness, exhaustion, as also shortness of breath, Eg. 125, Nj. 116, Fms. vii. 288, Fs. 146, 180. compds: mæði-liga, adv. sadly; svara m., Fms. i. 302: drawing a deep breath, verpa m. öðinni, Nj. 272. mæði-ligr, adj. troublesome, Mar., Fms. xi. 444. mæði-samr, adj. afflicting, Hom. 125.

mæðing, f. trouble, Sks. 569, Th. 78, Stj. 112.

mæðr or mæddr, in compds, sam-mæðr, from one mother; sundr-mæðr, not having the same mother.

mæðr or meyðr, f. = mey, a maid, a foreign form, which occurs in Gd. 3.

**MÆGGÐ**, f., often used in pl. [márg], affinity by marriage; at frændsemi ok at mæggum, Grág. (Kb.) i. 159, Am. 52, Skv. i. 44, Ó. H. 57, Fs. 10, 116, Eg. 37, Korm. 140, Nj. 213, Gpl. 145.

mægri, n. = mægg, Band. 3, O. H. L. 32, Fas. i. 225, Sturl. ii. 98.

mægjask, ð, dep. to marry into a family, Landn. 300, Fs. 119: part. mægðr, Sturl. iii. 9, Finnb. 252, Grett. 190 new Ed.

**MÆKIR**, m. [Úlf. meki = μάχαιρα; A. S. mece; Hel. maki]:—a kind of sword; mækis eggjar, Hdm. 16; hvassan mæki, of the sword Týrfing, Fas. i. 521 (in a verse); mæki mjófan málfán, Skm. 25; mæki til höggis, Hm. 81, Gm. 52, Ls. 12; hann hefir mæki stóran í hendi, en Þorsteininn sverð sitt, Fas. ii. 426; með trieggjuðum mæki, Ísl. ii. 54; saxinu eða mækinum, Stj. 383; hafði Yngvi um kné sér mæki... hann brá mækinum ok hjó..., Hkr. i. 29; saxit Tuma-naut... hér máttu sjá mækinum Tuma bróður þíns, Br. i. 527.

mæl, see mel.

**MÆLA**, t. [Úlf. mælian = λαλέειν; A. S. mæðlan, mædelian; Germ. mæden by way of metathesis; Old Engl. mele; the Dan. mæle as well as the Icel. are contracted forms, cp. náli from nadda]:—to speak, with acc. and absol.; mæli þarft eðr þegi, Hm. 18; mæla staðlausa stafi, id.; hví þegið ér, svá at mæla né meguð, Ls.; margir menn mæltu illa við Skamkel, Nj. 80; eigi munt þú þat vilja mæla, 85; Gizurr hvíti (Njáll)... mælti, 90, 91, 220, 228; stafnbúar mæltu, at hann skyldi mæla allra höfðingja heilastr, Fms. vii. 290; mæl þú allra drengja heilastr, viii. 97; þat þætti mér mælenda (gerund.), that is a remarkable speech, Fb. ii. 196; mæla mörgum orðum, to use many words, Hm. 104; mæla þessum orðum, to use these words, Hkr. ii. 78; mæla e-n orðum, to address, Vpm. 4; mæla í hug sér, to speak to oneself, 623, 54; mæla máli, to speak a language; hann mælti allstaðar þeirra máli sem hann vær allstaðar þar barnfæddr sem þá kom hann, Bs. i. 80. 2. special usages; mæla áljót, to speak a libel, Grág. ii. 146; mæla æðru, to express fear, despondency, despair, Nj. 199; mæla tál, hégöma, to tell tales, falsehoods, 248; mæla lög, to speak law, to have the law on one's side in pleading, Fms. vii. 142; mæla ljóst, to speak out, Nj. 102; mæla í mútur, to speak with reserve (see múta); hafa réttara at mæla, to speak true, have right on one's side, Fms. iii. 22; mæla lögskil or lögskilum, to speak or perform public duties in court or in the assembly, Nj. 3, Ísl. ii. 255; mæla helgi e-s, to pronounce the inviolability of, Grág. i. 92; mæla málum, to plead a cause, 2; en er höfðingjar höfðu þar mælt þeim málum sem þar stóðu lög til, Ld. 32; mæla e-s máli, Grág. i. 198; mæla mælt mál, to say what all the world says, Gisl. 11, Stj. 463: mod. to say a plain word, speak plainly; bréf harðlega mælt, worded, Bs. i. 554, Fms. ix. 389.

II. to stipulate; mæla e-t með sér, to fix, stipulate, appoint; fundusk þeir, sem mælt hafði verit með þeim, Nj. 256; mæla mót með sér, to fix an interview, Eg. 54; mæla sér man, to fix an interview with ber, Hm. 97:—mæla sér e-t, to stipulate, bargain for; vér höfum fund várn mæltan ár hvert hér í Gula, N. G. L. i. 4; ek hefka fé mælt nér í dóm þenna ok monka ek mæla, Grág. i. 79; slíkan stað ok máldaga sem þeir áttu sér mæltan, 154; þeir mæltu til fé mikit at lýktum, Nj. 99; mælti hann þat til at eiga dóttur hans, 271; en hón mælti þat til við konung, at hann skyldi vinna allan Noreg, Fms. x. 181; hvat er til mælt, Fs. 92; ek mæli til kaupa við þik, Nj. 3; þeir mæltu til vináttu með sér at

skilnaði, Eg. 691; þeir mæla til bardaga með sér um morguninn, Fb. 142; hygg þú at því vandliga at þú mælt til hvers-vetna illa þess er beiðir hann, Fms. xi. 58; hús þau er til skaða-bóta eru mælt, for ubi compensation has been stipulated, Grág. i. 459; mæla til friðar, to sue for peace, Fas. ii. 121 (frið-mælsk). III. with prepp.; mæla á máli, speak in a language; mæla á Írsku, Ld. 76:—mæla apt, to retract, Stj. i. 46:—mæla eptir e-m, to take one's part, excuse him, Nj. 26, 53, Fms. v. 120: to request, demand, ix. 52: but mæla eptir e-n, with acc., to lead to prosecution (eptir-mál) in the case of a slain man, Grág., Nj., Sagas passim:—mæla fyrir, to order, prescribe; sem biskup mælir fyrir, Grág. i. 37; sem Þórðr mælti fyrir, Ld. 44; allt þat silfr er hann mælti fyrir, ubi be had bargained, Fær. 6; þat bréf er konungur mælti svá fyrir, at... Fms. ix. 447: to declare, Nj. 15: to cite a formula, preamble, or title like, mæla fyrir skipi, to say the prayer when a ship first puts to sea; gélk þorvaldr til siglu ok mælti fyrir skipi eptir síð, Bs. i. 774; þu mæla fyrir gríðum, to declare a truce, by using the proper formula, Fr. ix. 53, Nj. 106; mæla fyrir minni, to propose a toast, Fms. i. 35:—ma móti, to gainsay, speak against, Eg. 72, Nj. 129, 158, Fms. vii. 290: mæla til e-s, see above:—mæla um e-t, to speak about a thing, Hom. 15; konungur varð styggur ok mælti um nokkurum orðum, Eg. 16: to use expression, utter (in an emphatic sense), of spells or the like, mikit he Jökull um mælt, svá at mér er þat eigi þólanda, Fs. 54; læt ek þat t mælt, at þú munt... Ísl. ii. 197, v. l.; þar mynda ek hafa gefit þu upp eina sök, ef ek hefða eigi svá mikit um mælt, Hrafn. 8; svá fór se vér gátum at mikil-mannliga mundi verða um mælt af þinni hendi, Fr. xi. 111; læt ek þat verða um mælt (of a spell) at þú verðir at en ljótustu trollkonu, Fas. ii. 152: cp. mæli eg um og legg eg á! in the tales of witches saying their spell:—mæla við e-n, to speak to a person address, Nj. 3, Eg. 92, passim; mæla við e-u, to gainsay, Edda 39, Fm. vii. 123, Þiðr. 253, Hkr. ii. 198:—compds, á-mæla, to blame; for-mæla to accuse; hall-mæla, to blame:—impers., mælir svá, it is said, Ho. 155.

IV. reflex. to speak, express oneself, esp. with prepp mælask fyrir, to ejaculate, say one's say; finnrinn mæltisk innan fyr og sagði svá, he spoke from the inner part of the house, Fms. x. 262; þú þu, Gangráðr, mæltisk af gólfu fyrir Vpm. 9; hann biðsk fyrir ok mæli nú fyrir sem honum þótti vænligast, Fms. xi. 134; Finnir andaðisk ór s þeirri ok mæltisk ádr vel fyrir, ii. 164; mælask vel, illa fyrir, to be well (Ísl.) spoken of, to make a good (bad) impression; górum vit góða ha ferð, hann hefir mikils miust, þat mun vel fyrir mælask, Nj. 29; Gunnars spurðisk, ok mæltisk illa fyrir um allar sveitir, 117; mælti kvæðit vel fyrir, Fms. vii. 113; illa mun þat fyrir mælask, at ganga sættir við frændr sína, Ld. 238:—mælask undan, to excuse oneself decline, Fms. ix. 227, Fb. i. 100:—mælask um, to utter, express; ei vér því at vera úkvíðnir ok mælask eigi illa um, Fms. xi. 389.

recipr., mælask við, to speak to one another, converse; ekki mæltusk þ fleira þann dag við, Fms. vii. 127; mun hvat við höfum við mælsk, l. 111; ok munu vit þess þurfa at muna þat, at vit höfum vel við mælsk 54; mælask illa við, to bandy words, N. G. L. i. 333; mælask við egi saman, to talk to oneself (soliloquize), Stj. 617; þorvaldr mæltisk mj einn við á þinginu, því at engir gengu í berhögg við hann, i. e. Tb. b alone the word, for none in the parliament opposed him, Sturl. 61. 3. impers., e-m mælsk vel, to speak well; skal eigi marka rei manns mál, kann vera at okkr mælsk betr annat sinn, Sturl. ii. 178: make a good speech, söguð menn at honum mæltisk vel, Nj. 87; at lí bergi var görri mikill rómr, at Merði mæltisk vel ok skörluga, 230. part. mæltr (q. v.), spoken.

**MÆLA**, d. [mál], to measure, Clem. 33, Sks. 629, Grág. i. 462, Fm. ii. 230, K. Á. 206, N. G. L. i. 323, passim.

mælandi, part. a pleader, Grág. ii. 112, Sturl. ii. 237.

mægli, f. [málgir], prattle, much talking, Fms. iii. 148, Orkn. 46 Greg. 25.

mæli, n. the pronunciation, voice, intonation; eg þekki hann á mæli I know him by the voice:—a saw, það er í mæli, it is rumoured; mur mæli, oral relations; bögu-mæli, bad grammar; um-mæli, utterances; v mæli, friendly words, and in several other compds.

mæli-, in compds, mæli-askr, m., -ker, -kerald, n. a measuring vessel, N. T. Matth. v. 15, Stj. 293, Gpl. 524: mæli-hlass, n. a measured cartload, Rd. 232, Am. 60.

mæling, f. a measuring, Edda 47, Stj. 211, Fms. xi. 441:—a measuring dimension, Skálda 175, Alg. 372, Stj. 292. mælingar-fræði, geometry.

mælir, m. a measure, esp. of a certain measure, a sixth of a (q. v.), Gpl. 524, Fms. x. 398, xi. 441, Stj. 621. 2 Kings vii. 17, B. 13, 16; kornid fyllir mælirinn, the grain fills the measure, a saying of fluids, N. G. L. i. 29; tveggja mæla öl, 137: of land, a field so with a mælir of grain, 240; niu mæla land, Vm. 48; whence mæli land, n. a land of one mælir, 49; it remains in the phrase, hann er el lengi á mælislandi, of a swift runner. mælis-öl, n. a measure of about six gallons and a half, Fms. i. 31, N. G. L. i. 6; skyldi þá hv mælr eiga mælisöl en gjalda fé elligar, Fms. i. 31.

mælska, u. f. eloquence, Hdl. 3, Post. 645, 90, Pr. 439, passim: idio



ema mælsku allra þjóða, Konr.: *pronunciation*, mod. mæli, hón kvaðsk tenna mælsku hans at hann var Galverskr, 656 C. 4. COMPS: mælsku-andi, a, m. *the spirit of eloquence*, Sks. 560. mælsku-naðr, m. an orator, Sks. 315, MS. 656 C. 14. mæltr, part. *spoken* so and so, Grett. 146: esp. in compds, fá-mæltr, lárð-mæltr, lín-mæltr, loð-mæltr, sein-mæltr, fjót-mæltr, hýr-mæltr, gláð-mæltr, and so on.

MÆNA, i. e. *mcæna*, d, to provide with a mænir, to roof; leka möndi úst ef ekki möndi smíðrinn, Skálda (Thorodd) 163, D. N. v. 637. 2. to reach or jut out, project, Lat. *eminere*; þeir sáu hrauka ... ok mændu þp þr kollarmir (viz. out of the fog), Sturl. i. 179; mændu þeir aþtr (they turned back, prob. erroneous = vendu) en Hákon bar í haf, Fms. vi. 49.

II. to gaze, look (stretching out the neck), esp. with the notion of supplication; mæna á e-n, mæna vonar-augum, freq. in mod. usage, where the ancients said kaga, q. v.

mæna, u, f. *the spinal marrow*, Sturl. ii. 95, freq. in mod. usage. mænu-ótt, f. *disease of the spine*.

mænir, m. i. e. *mænir*, [Dan. *mønning*], *the ridge of a house*, Fs. 42, pl. ii. 194, Sks. 146, Skíða R. 179; hús-mænir, q. v. mænir-áss, m. *the ridge-rafter*.

MÆIR, f., gen. meyrjar, dat. meyrju, acc. meyr; pl. meyrjar, dat. meyrjum: meyrja, u, f. a later form in MSS. of the 14th century, sú meyrja, meyrjan, Stj. 136, Bs. ii. 27; þú meyrja (voc.), Fb. ii. 194, Skáld H. i. 9; as so nom. meyr, Fas. iii. 177; [Ulf. *mawi* = *κοπάσιον*, *maís*; A. S. *meowle* = *meyla*, q. v.; Swed. and Dan. *mö*; the Engl. *maid* and Germ. *magd* are derivatives]; — a maid, girl, virgin; þaðan koma meyrjar, Vsp. 20; meyr, m. 81, 96; meyrjar orð, 83; mörg göð mæir, 101; en horska mæir, 95, þm. 47; meyrja, 49; meyrjar ástir, Alm. 8; mér tíða meyr, Skm. 7; ær (voc.), 23, 25, 26; meyr er mér tíðari, 7; meyr heitir fyrst hver, en erlingar er gamlar eru, Edda 108; leizt honum mærin fögr, Eg. 23; Egill þar meyr fagra, ... mærin var úkát ok grét ... Egill mælti við meyna, 81, 483; meyr tvítugt eða eltri, Grág. i. 307, 465; ekkjur ok meyrjar litga ok eltri, ii. 108; eigi mæir heldr göfuglig ekkja, Fms. x. 294: *girl*, hón lék sér á gölfu við aðrar meyrjar, hversu lízt þér á meyr þessa, ekkir þér eigi fögr í ærit fögr er mæir sjá, Nj. 2; þóra ól barn um sum-it, ok var þat mæir, Eg. 166; litlu síðarr fæddi hón barn, þat var mæir, einn hélt meyrjunnar undir skírn, hét sú mæir þóra, Steinn gaf meyrjunnar þrgull, O. H. 144; hvárt sem er sveinn eða meyr, N. G. L. i. — a virgin, efjón, hón er mæir ok henni þjóna þær er meyrjar andask, Edda 21; hón er mæir alla æfi, 655 ix. C. 1: allit., brúðr Guðs, mæir ok móðir, Mar., esp. the Virgin Mary, Lil.; mæir meyrja, *the maid of maids*, Lld. (begin.) : — the zodiac, Rb. (1812) 16. 2. freq. in poetry = a daughter, thus answering to mögr; Gymsis meyrjar, the daughter of G., Skm. 12; meyr tí hann, Rm. 36 (Bugge); hefir minn faðir heitið meyrju sinni, Hkv. i. 18; Gymsis meyrjar, Ls. 34; meyrjar Mögþrasir, Vpm. 48; Billings meyr, Hm. 6; Högna mæir, Hkv.; fögr mæir fira, Vkv. 2: allit., Loka mæir, *the daughter of L. = Hel*, Yt.; mæir ok mögr, daughter and son, Og. 9.

COMPS: meyrjar-mál, n. pl. *courtsbip*, Fas. iii. 84, 94. meyrjar-undr, m. a maid's mundr (q. v.), Fas. iii. 170.

MÆRA, ð, [Ulf. *merjan* = *μερῖαν*], to praise, laud, Ad. i, Höfuðl. 2, líali 20: — mæra e-n e-u, to bless one with a gift, Fms. vii. 152 (in a verse).

mærð, f. [Ulf. *merþa* = *φῆμη*], praise, laud, Stor. 5, Lex. Poët. passim: encomium.

2. mod. cant, flattery, hypocrisy, freq.

mæringr, m. [mærr], a noble, illustrious man, Edda passim, also in mod. usage: the name of a sword, Bjarn.

mærna, að, to become cheesy, of milk, Björn.

MÆRR, f. (i. e. *mcærr*), gen. mærar, dat. and acc. mæri: — a land, prop. order-land, only in poetry; mærar, Skálda 236 (in a verse); and in compds, mærr (q. v.), the blue land = the sea; borð-mærr, máfa m., id.; dag-err, the day-land, i. e. the beaver; hauk-mærr, the hawk-land = the land; Móins mæir, serpent-land, i. e. gold, Lex. Poët.: the word remains

landa-mæri, border-land, and II. in the local name Mæri, f. county in Norway; Sunn-mæri, Norð-mæri, Fms. passim; whence mærir, m. pl. the men of M.: Mæra-jarl, the earl of M., a name of Rögvald, the ancestor of the dukes of Normandy and the earls of

knery: Mærskr, adj. from Mæri, Fms. Mæri or Mæirini, a famed people in Drontheim in Norway: hann lagði Mærina-helgi á allan þinn ok lét engu tortýna þar nema kvikfé heimila, i. e. he made the whole fjord a sanctuary, extended the sanctuary to the length of the whole fjord, Landn. l. c.

MÆRR, adj., compar. mærrir, mæstr; [Ulf. *mers* in *waila-mers* = *μερῖος*; O. H. G. *māri*]: — famous, glorious, great, Germ. *berlich*, of sons; mjótúð mæran, Vsp. 2; mærir tívar, Hým. 4; mæran kon; inn mæri mögr Sigröðar, Kormak; ins mæra burar, Gm. 50; mærr jöfurr, Lex. Poët.: absol., báru mjóð mærar, Am. 8, 93; ena mæru Ingunni, Ls. viii. (in a verse); deyrat mildingr mæri (compar.), vi. 427: of

þings, í enum mæra Mímis-brunni, Vsp. 22; inn mæra fimbul-vetr, Vpm. 2; inn mæra mjóð, Skm. 16; mæran drykk mjaðar, Ls. 6; hrís þat et mæra, Akv. 5; inn mæri vöndr, Korm. 98 (in a verse): þjóð-mæir, serious.

MÆTA, t, [mót; Ulf. *mótjan*; A. S. *mētan*; Engl. *meet*; Hel. *mótjan*; Dan. *møde*; Swed. *möta*]: — to meet, with dat. to meet a person; mætti hann þór miðra garða, þkv. 9; mæta e-m á brautu, Hm. 88; mættu þeir Ögmundi, Nj. 5; eigi veit hvar manni mætir, a saying (= mod. eigi veit hvar manni kann at mæta), Fs. 106; ok mætir austmanninum Erni, Isl. ii. 149; þat mætti hann Grím inum rauða, Nj. 245; þá mætti þorgeirr þorvaldi, id., passim: — láta ráð ráði mæta, to pay like for like, Fms. i. 15; þá skal mæta horn horni, hófr hófi, N. G. L. i. 41; láta dal mæta hóli, Fms. vii. 2. metaph. to meet with, suffer, undergo; mæta skada, Bs. ii. 137; mæta kvölum, 623, 64; mæta görnungum, passim.

II. recipr. to meet one another; þeir mættusk á förnun vegi, Nj. 60. 2. to join; þar er mættisk Sogn ok Hörðaland, where the two counties S. and H. meet, Fms. i. 95; í flæðar-máli þar sem sær mættisk ok græn torfa, N. G. L. i. 13; ok skal þat grafa út við kirkju-garð, þar sem mættisk vígð mold ok úvigð, K. þ. K. 16; menn eigu at æja brossum sínum í annarra manna landi of sumar þar er mættisk sláttu ok sína, Grág. ii. 291.

mætask, t, dep. [meta], to make oneself costly; láta biðjask lengi ok m. ok myklask, Str. 9: act. part. in auð-mætandi, a valuer, taxer of wealth, Kormak.

MÆTI, n. [meta], good things, wealth; mörg mæti, many good things, Hým. 32; man ek at vér meiri mæti áttum, Vkv. 13; mætum ágætum, Am. 66; nökkut mæta (gen. pl.), Fsm. 29; veglig mæti, Lex. Poët.; veraldar mæti, Nikuld., Skáld H. 2, 38; hans mæti kná ek hjóta, Edda (in a verse).

2. in prose; the phrase, hafa mæti á e-u (mod. mætur), to have a fancy for, to value bigly; ok hefir Ulfir enn meiri mæti á Sig-mundi þaðan frá en áðr, Fær. 52; brandkrossarnir, þeir sem hann hafði mest mæti á, Vígl. 61 new Ed.; Gunnhildr lagði mikil mæti á Ólaf, Ld. 72.

COMPS: mæta-grip, m. a costly thing, Fas. i. 61. mæti-maðr or mæta-maðr, m. a worthy man, Sturl. i. 9, Fas. i. 28.

mæti-ligr, adj. valuable, Al. 93.

mætir, m. one who meets, Lex. Poët.

mætr, adj. valuable, excellent, of persons meet, worthy; mætr ok ágætr, El., Stj.; mætan mar, Hdl. 5; Guði ok hans mætu móður, D. N. i. 51; mættust móður, Th. 78; mætr mætr og sólu, Gkv. i. 7: — laufufl, valid, dæma sök mæta eðr úmæta, Grág. i. 67; lög-mætr, laufufl; ú-mætr, invalid.

mætur, f. pl.; in the phrase, hafa (vera) mætur á e-u, = mæti, Ld. 60, Fb. i. 262, Grett. 68 new Ed., Fas. i. 247 (in a verse), and in mod. usage; see mæti above.

mögðir, m. a peg, Edda (Gl.) 494.

mögl, n. murmuring, Stj. 324, Mar. passim.

MÖGLA, að, to murmur, Stj. 291, 322, 324, Bs. ii. 115, Fb. i. 440, Mar., N. T., Vidal. passim.

möglan, f. a murmuring, Hom. 26; möglunar ord, Grett. 153. mög-lunar-samr, adj. grumbling, 686 B. 2, Grett. 148.

MÖGR, m., gen. magar, dat. megir, pl. megir, acc. mögu; [Ulf. *magus* = *μαῖς*, Luke ii. 43, ix. 42, xv. 26; = *τεκνον*, ii. 28; A. S. *magu*; Hel. *magu*; Gael. *mac*; mögr is masc. answering to fem. A. S. *maegð*, Engl. *maid*, Germ. *magd*]; — prop. a boy, youth, and so, like *maís*, a son; mannskis mögr, no man's son, Hm. 147; allit., meyr ok mög, daughter and son, Vpm. 33; mæla við mög, Hdm. 23, Skm. 2; okkarn mög, i; geta mög, Ls. 35, 36; mögr Heimdalar, sons of H., Vsp. 1; maga þinna, Am. 79; mögr Sigröður, Vsp. 55; mögr Hlóðynjar, 56; megir heðrungs, 55; mins magar, Gm. 24; magar þóris, Ad. 16; magar Hallgarðs, Ht.: allit., mögr móður kallar, Grág. ii. 170; mögr fann ömmu, Hým. 2; ósk-mögr, a son by adoption, also a beloved son. II. a mate, a man, Fm. 33; fill-megir, Vsp. 51; vil-megir, sons of misery, slaves, Bm. 1; heipt-megir, enemies, Hm. 149; Muspell's megir, the men of Muspell = demons, Ls.; her-megir, war-men, warriors, Hkv. 2. 4; Hropt's-megir, the men of H. = the gods, Ls. 45; ljóð-megir, the people, Hkm.; sess-megir, bench-mates, Hm. 153; dag-megir, daysmen (?), Am. 61; Ás-megir, the Ases, gods, Fsm.; drótt-megir, the sons of men, Vpm. 11, 12.

III. in prose obsolete except in Mögr, a pr. name, dat. Mög, Bs. i. magar-arfi, a, m. a son's heir, N. G. L. i. 206.

mögu-liga, adv. possibly.

mögu-ligr, adj. [from Germ. *möglich*]; the word appears in the 14th century: — possible, Fms. xi. 431, Fas. i. 45, freq. in mod. usage.

Mög-prasir, m. the giant father of the weird sisters (hamingjur), Vpm.

mök, n. pl. intercourse; in the phrase, eiga mök við e-n, ef þeir eiga við hann kaup eðr önnur mök nokkur, Grág. ii. 164; see mak.

MÖKKR, m., dat. mekki, [akin to makki?], a dense cloud; upp setr mökk inn mykla, Skálda (in a verse), Fb. i. 212 (the verse), freq. in mod. usage; og hrynja lætr hvarmskúrar haglið úr mekki blám, of a cloud on a mountain top, Bjarni 58; þoku-m., ský-m., gufu-m., a cloud of fog, vapour.

Mökkur-kálfi, a, m. the name of the clay giant, Edda 57.

mökkvi, a, m. a cloud, mist, Sks. 203; ok um miðnætti máni í mökkva sig hylr, Bjarni 145.

MÖL, t., gen. malar [mala], pebbles, worn stones, i. e. the bed of



*pebbles on the beach or in a river*; annat liðit stóð niðri á mölinni, Fms. x. 138; Flosi var uppi á mölinni, er hann sá þetta, Grett. 89; eru þeir nú kasaðir þar í mölinni, 175; glymja við mól, Þd.; þar var brúk ok mól fyrir ofan, Sturl. ii. 69, passim in mod. usage: poet., hankstrandar mól = *gems*, Höfuðl. COMPS: *malar-grjót*, n. *beach-pebbles*, Eg. 141. *malar-kambr*, m. a *pebble-ridge along the beach*, Háv. 48, Finnb. 254, Grág. ii. 354.

*möl-brotinn*, part. *shivered into pieces*.

*MÖLR*, m., acc. pl. *mölu*, Fb. ii. 78; pl. *melir* or *gen. sing. malar* hardly occurs; [Ulf. *malō* = *ofo*, Matth. vi. 19, 20; O. H. G. *miliwa*; Germ. *milbe*]:—a *motb*; þá mun mölr eigi spilla, Pr. 474; eigi einn mól, 655 xiii. A. 3; mölu ok maðka, Fb. ii. 78; er eigi grandar ryð né mölr, Hom. 15; mölr né ryð, Matth. vi. 19, 20; sem mölr eða motti ert ok eyðir, Barl. 44. *möl-étin*, part. *motb-eaten*.

*mölvá*, að, [Ulf. *malwjan*, Luke iv. 18], to *shiver*, *break into fragments*, freq. in mod. usage.

*mölvir*, m. a *shiverer*, *cracker*, Lex. Poët.

*MÖN*, f., gen. *manar*, pl. *manar*, Akv. 37; [Engl. *mane*]:—the *mane of a horse*; á lýsir mön af mari, Vpm. 12; mörum sínum mön jafnaði, Þkv. 6; manar meita = to *cut the manes*, Akv. 37; hann vildi taka hesta sína ok skera mön á, Rd. 268; hann sagði at hann mundi fara á Hvítungs-hjalla ok skera mön á hestum Þorsteins, Bjarn. 62; hann sker mön á hestinum, Finnb. 282; Þórir fór at skera mön á hrossum sínum ok Guðmundr son hans með honum, Gullþ. 22. The cutting of horse's manes was a favourite amusement in olden times, cp. *man-skæri*, *man-scissors*. *mön-skurðr*, m. a *mane-cutting*, Gullþ. 22.

*Mön*, f., gen. *Manar*, the *Isle of Man*. COMPS: *Manar-bygð*, f. (Eb.); *Manar-menn*, m. pl. *Manxmen*. *Manar-konungr*, m. the *king of Man*, Fms. passim.

*mönd-laug*, f. = *mundlaug*, q. v.

*mönduðr*, m. a *sword*, from being grasped with the band, Edda (Gl.).

*MÖNDULL*, m., dat. *möndli*, [qs. *mundull*, from *mund*; cp. Engl. *mangle*, qs. *mandle*; Germ. *mangeln*]:—a *bundle*, esp. of a *bandmill*; tökum skarpara á möndli, Gs. 19; hræra möndul, Hkv. 2. 3, freq. in mod. usage. II. a pr. name, Fas. iii.; as also a nickname, Fms. viii.

*möndul-tré*, n. the *tree of the m.*, Hkv. 2. 3.

*möppurr*, m. [for. *work*], a *maple-tree*, Edda (Gl.).

*MÖRÐR*, m., gen. *marðar*, dat. *merði*, [Engl. *marten*; Germ. *marder*; Dan. *maard*]:—a *marten*; in Edda (Gl.) *mörðr* is wrongly put among the names of rams, for the *marten* is not known in Icel.

II. a pr. name, Landn., Nj.; from that Saga originated in popular usage, by way of metonymy, *mörðr* = a *backslider* (as a 'Judas'). *marðar-skin*, n. a *marten's skin*; see *marðskinn*.

*MÖRK*, f., gen. *sing. merkr*, pl. *merkr*, [a word common to all Teut. languages]:—a *mark*, in weight equal to eight ounces or half a pound; twenty merkr make a fjörðung, q. v.; eighty merkr = a vætt; þat er löppundari at átta fjörðungar eru í vætt, en tuttugu merkr skolu í fjörðungi vera, Grág. i. 499. 2. a *mark*, by weight or value, of gold and silver, eight ounces (átta aurar) go to a mark, 732. 16; mörk silfrs, mörk gulls, þrim mörkum gulls, Fms. vii. 235, Grág., Sagas passim; mörk vegins silfrs, O. H. L. 23; gullhringa ok stóð mörk hvárr, Eg. 464: often used absol. so that the standard can only be seen from the context,

verðr hann útlagr þrem mörkum, Grág. i. 16, 132; varðar honum þat sex merkr, tólf merkr, 319; varðar þat þriggja marka sekð, 499; hversu mikit fé er þetta? hann sagði hundrað marka, Nj. 4; Adalsteinn vill gefa skilling manni hverjum frjálsbornum, en mörk sveitar-höfðingja hverjum, Eg. 280; hann skal gjalda hálfa mörk fyrir eyri, Grág. i. 208; þrjú hundrað hundraða eptir forngildu marka-tali, Dipl. v. 20; svá mikit ofa-fé at traukt kom marka-tali á, Fær. 11; hann var svá auðigr af gulli at engi vissi marka-tal, Fms. vi. 176; merkr-kaup, a *purchase to the amount of a mörk*, Gpl. 497; merkr-þjófr, a *thief to the value of a mark*, N. G. L. i. 326; merkr stykki, a *piece amounting to a mark*, H. E. ii. 188. As to the standard, the value of a mörk varied at different times and in different countries, see esp. Mr. Dasent's Essay in Burnt Njal. In Icel. the confusion was made still greater, by the fact that (as remarked s. v. *eyrir*) the word *mörk* was also used of the wadmal standard (the ell of wadmal), and so the law speaks of a mörk vadmála, Grág. i. 500; mörk sex . . . álma aura, etc., K. þ. K. 70, 172, but this is a contradiction in terms, for mörk is a weight, not a measure: the real meaning is often only to be made out by the context, e. g. in questions of weregild the weighed mark is no doubt meant. II. of fluid,

a *pint*, viz. half a pottr; in mod. usage all fluids and vessels holding fluids are thus measured, tveggja, þriggja . . . marka askr.

*MÖRK*, f., gen. *markar*, but *merkr*, Fas. ii. 512; dat. *mörk*: pl. *markir*, Fms. 100, Ó. H. 80, 142, Hkr. i. 55; later *merkr*, Fb. i. 134, Fms. viii. 31; [akin to *mark*, q. v.]:—a *forest*; (prop. a *mark-land*, *border-land*, see *mark*, *marka*; in olden times vast and dense forests often formed the border-land between two countries; cp. for Scandinavia, Svrr. S. ch. 12, 13; fóru þeir nú austr á markinar, Fs. 100; austr um markir ok svá til Gautlands, Ó. H. 80; hann ruddi markir ok

bygði þar sem nú heitir Jamtaland, 142; eyða annars manns mör Gpl. 79; þeir er mörk eigu saman, 445; markar spell ok spjöll, *dama done to a forest*, 368, Jb. 235; gengu þeir til merkrinnar, Fas. 512; varð fyrir þeim mörk stór, Edda 28; á mörkinni, Fb. iii. 40; er þér ok heimil vár mörk sem þú villt höggva láta, Fs. 27; ryð markir, ryðja mörkina ok brenna, to *clear forests*, Hkr. i. 55; fundu: þá víða í mörkunum skóglaus lönd, . . . brjóta vega um markir, mýr ok fjallveg, id.; þá lagðisk hann út á merkr ok veiddi dýr, Fb. i. 13, stórar mýrar ok þröngar merkr, Fms. viii. 31; Sverrir konungr skyl fara yfir mikit vatn í einni mörk, . . . á inni mestu mörkinni, 32; eýl mörk, a *wilderness*.

II. the word is freq. in Northern names places; *Mörk* is used of Finnmarken, Finn-mörk, Eg. ch. 14; Þórófór víða um Mörkina, Eg. 41; Þórólfur fór þenna vetr enn um Mörkin ok átti kaupstefnu við Finna, 56; eru víða fjallbygðir upp á Mörkin 58; *Markir*, f. pl. the *Markland* between Sweden and southern Norway, Fb. iii; whence *Marka-menn*, *Marchmen*, Fms. passim; c. the *Marcomanni* of Tacitus, *Die Mark* in Germany. When the woodlands were cleared and turned into fields the name remained, thus Danish *mark* means a *field*, *open space*:—in local names, Dan-mör Þórs-mörk, a woodland in southern Icel. sacred to Thor; a few fann in southern Icel. are called Mörk, Nj., Landn., different from Hol in Norse counties, Heið-mörk, Þela-mörk, Vingul-mörk, Finn-mörk *marka-menn*, m. pl. *robbers*, *outlaws* (cp. Icel. skógarmaðr), Gre 118 A.

*Mörn*, f. an ogress or giantess, Edda (Gl.); the *ship* is called *mörnar val* hestr, the *steed of m.*, Halfred; the *sea*, *mörnar mör*, Lex. Poët. I the river *Marne*, Edda (Gl.).

*Mörnir*, m., as also *Mörni*, a, m. the name of an idol, þiggi M. þei blæti, Fb. ii. 334 (in a verse), Lex. Poët.

*MÖRR*, m., dat. *mörvi*, mod. *mör*, gen. pl. *mörva*, Bjarn. (in a verse): the *suet* of an animal, Stj. 430, Bs. i. 568; soðinn mörr, Kormak; fo mör, Bjarn. (in a verse); hálf vætt mörs var í dilkinum, Grett. 141 ne Ed.; skera mör, to *chop suet*, K. þ. K. 92, Vm. 119, Dipl. iii. 4, Bs. 611; netja ok mör, Sks. 129; gam-mör, nýrna-mör, the *kidney-fat* mörva migir, a term of abuse, Bjarn. (in a verse); blöð-mör, a kind black pudding. COMPS: *mör-bjúga*, n. a *sausage of lard & meat*, Korm. 34, Fbr. 193, 194, Sturl. ii. 132, Bs. i. 357 (810).

*mó landi*, a, m. (*mör-lendingr*, m., Bs. i. 222, v. l.; *mör-fjandi*, m. = *su-fiend*, Fms. vii. 35), a *suet-man*, a nickname which the Norsemen use to give to the Icelanders in consequence of their supporting their selves chiefly by their flocks and herds, viltú, mörlandi, þú ert mi biskup, Bs. i. 357, 811, see also Fms. iii. 154, vii. 114, 118, 131, 39 (read mörlandi). *mör-nefr*, n. *suet-nose*, a nickname, Fms. v. 138. *mör-strútr*, m. a nickname, Fms. vii. *Mör-sugr*, i marrow-sucker, the name of the midwinter month, Rb. *mör-vöm* f. *suet-paunch*.

*möru-eldr*, m., see *maurueldr*, Edda ii. 174.

*mörvaðr*, part. *fat*, of a beast.

*MÖSKVI*, a, m. [A. S. *mæscere*; Engl. *mesb*; O. H. G. *masca*; Gen *masche*; Dan. *maske*]:—a *mesb*; ríða möskva, hann tók net ok ga ok reið á möskva svá sem net er síðan, Edda 39 (i. 182, v. l.); seir tuttugu möskva djúpt, Grág. ii. 358, freq. in mod. usage. The two seems to be used as neut. (with the art. *moskon*) in O. H. L. 74,—mun (= munu?) eigi gott þola moskon þín (= moskvinn þinn?).

*mösar*, m. pl. *treasures*, Rm. 35.

*MÖSUR*, m. [O. H. G. *masar*; mid. H. G. *maser*; Early Eng. *maser*]:—a *maple-tree*, 'spot-wood', Fb. i. 548. COMPS: *mösur-ból* a, m., -skál, f., -ker, [Old Engl. *maser-bowl*], n. a *bowl or vessel* *maple*, Fms. vi. 184, Karl. 53, Vm. 58, Dipl. iii. 4; such bowls are mentioned in inventories of churches, Vm. 58; cp. mid. H. G., where *maser* is even used of a *calice*, a *maple-wood cup*. *mösur-tré*, n. *maple-tree*, Fms. iii. 135.

*möttul-band*, n. a *mantle-tie*, fastening it round the neck, Fb. i. 13 Fms. vii. 201, Flöv. 31.

*MÖTTULL*, m., dat. *möttli*; [no doubt from Lat. *mantile*, = a *ban towel* or *napkin*; whence the word came into the Romance languages Ital. *mantello*; Span. *mantilla*; Fr. *manteau*; Engl. *mantle*; thence in the Teutonic, O. H. G. *mantal*]:—a *mantle*; occurring as early as Kormak, but not used elsewhere by old poets, although freq. in t Sagas, Fms. i. 211, ii. 280, xi. 275, Fs. 60, Nj. 28, Fb. i. 20, ii. 13 Fær. 264, 266; the möttull was worn by both men and women; skikk which is the genuine Norse word, seems to be synonymous with möttu thus skikkja, Fagrsk. 115 (line 25), is called möttull, 117 (line 24): möttull was prob. a short light mantle, fastened by strings (tuglar) round the neck, whence it was called tugla-möttull, Fb. ii. 130, Fær. 263, möttull á tuglum, and it seems usually to have been of foreign cut and costly foreign stuff (a purple mantle is mentioned in Fagrsk. l. c.) I as a pr. name of a Finnish king, Fb. iii.

*möttul-skaut*, n. a *mantle-skirt*, Korm. 214 (as also the verse), Fb. vi. 243.

*mötu*-, see *matá*.



## N

**N** (enn), the thirteenth letter, is in the old Runes represented on the Golden Horn by the character  $\text{𐌺}$ , on the stone in Tune by  $\text{𐌺}$ , and in the later Runes by  $\text{𐌺}$  or  $\text{𐌺}$ , all derived from the Lat.-Gr.  $\text{N}$ . It was called *naud* (need, A. S. *nead*), *naud* görir neppa kosti, Runic poem. In ancient MSS. the capital **N** or the A. S.  $\text{H}$  is used to mark a double *n*, thus, *naþ, keþa, =mann, kenna*.

**PRONUNCIATION.**—The *n* is sounded as in other Teut. languages; but *n* after a diphthong has a peculiar sound like *dnb*, thus *steinn hreinn* = *seidnh hreidnh*; whereas, after a single short vowel the sound is as usual, *ann, mann*; this *ndb* sound does not seem to be ancient, as may be seen from rhymes such as, *seinn þykki mér sunnan*, *Sighvat*: a confusion between *rn* and *nn* first appears in MSS. of the 15th century; e.g. *eirn hreinn*, = *einn hreinn*, and so in early print: before *t* the *n* is spirant, *vint* = *vinht*, cp. introduction to letter *L*.

**CHANGES.**—The *nn* before *r* in olden times was often changed to *nd* and sounded as *ð*, not only in *maðr, suðr* (= *mannr, sunnr*), *öðrum, öðir, aðrar* (from *annarr*), *miðr* (= *minnr*), in which cases it is still sounded so; but also in *saðr, muðr, brúðr, fiðr, meðr, uðr, guðr, kuðr, sannr*... *kunnr*; *tveðr* = *tvennr*, *gryðri* = *grynri*, *Bs. i. 342, 349*; *ðrar* = *sannrar*, *Greg. 23, Líkn. 3*: it is so used in rhymes by the poets; in all these latter instances the *nn* has reappeared in mod. usage; e.g. *Engl. moutb* = *munnr*, but *sunna* (the sun). May not the change of the participles in *-ðr* into *-inn* (Gramm. p. xxiv, col. 2) be due to the same phonetic principle, but in inverted order? The *n* is elided in *inn-mikit*, sounded and spelt *jam-mikit*; *jam-góðr* = *jamn-góðr*: *—nn* for *nd*, in *sunz* = *sunds*, *lanz* = *lands*, *munnaug* = *munndaug*; *bundnir*, *undnir* = *bundnir* and spelt so, *Edda i. 240*. In some words the *nn* is due to assimilation, as that of *zn* in *rann*, Goth. *razna*; but often of *np* or *nd* in the cognate Teut. languages, thus Icel. *nenna*, Goth. *nannþjan*; *finna*, *Engl. find*, or the absorption of final and medial *n* see Gramm. p. xxx, col. 1.

For words with a radical *b* (*bn*) see under *H*.

**NA**, a suff. demonstr. participle, see Gramm. p. xxxviii, col. 2 (III); esp. freq. in mod. usage in the words *hér-na*, *þar-na*, *ha-na*, *nú-na*, *svá-na*, *trönd*, *svo-na* or *so-na*, *q. v.*, *Band. 18*; as also *þér-na*, *Fms. vi. 422*; *at-na*, *MS. 623, 19*; *þess-na*, *Fas. ii. 147*; *við-na*, *Fms. iii. 73*; *geri*, *vi. 254*: with verbs rarely, *var-na*, *Fas. ii. 174*: part. spurt-na, *Fb. i. 13*; and lastly in the pers. pron. *ha-nn, hó-n*.

**NABBI**, a, m. [*Engl. knob*; *North. E. and Scot. nab*], a small protuberance on the skin or on greensward; *nabba-þýti*, *fjalls-n.*, *D. N. iii. 1*, freq. in mod. usage: the name of a dwarf, *Hdl. 7*.

**NADDA**, að, to provide with studs; *naddaðr, studded*.

**NADDR**, m. a stud; *náðr*; *knébjargir með stálhjóðum nöddum*, *Sks. 5*; *nadda á umgjörðinni*, *Fms. vi. 212*; *hann hnitar saman penninginn, eru tuttugu naddar á*, *Gisl. 14*; *nadda borð*, a 'stud-board', poet. for a shield from its being ornamented with metal studs, see *Fms. vii. 323*: in poetry, *nadda el, röð*, as also *nadd-él, -fár, -skúr, -regn, -hríð, -öðr*, = a battle, *Lex. Poët.* *nadd-göfugr*, adj. 'stud-glorious', an epithet of Heimdal, *Hdl. 34*, with reference to the beams of dawn (studs of light?); as an epithet of a giant, the father of Men-glöð, *Gg. 14*.

**NADR**, m., and *naðra*, u, f.; the *r* is radical, *naðr*, *naðri*, an irreg. dat. *Þri. Edda 97* (in a verse); [*Ulf. naðrs = ǣðra*, *Luke iii. 7*; *A. S. naðre*; *H. G. natra*, f.; *Germ. natter*]: — a viper, *adder, snake*, *Edda 99*, *Hkv. örv. 9*, *Vsp. 56*; *fránn naðr*, *65*, *Edda 54* (in a verse); *eitrsvalr naðr*, *97* (in a verse); *naðrs-tunga, snake-tongue*, *Ísl. ii. (in a verse)*: the fem. *naðra*, *Edda 99*, *Stj. 97, 417*, *Fas. i. 220*; *nema sú naðra er renndi at honum*, *nöðnir* ok *ormar*, *Fms. iv. 248*: — in poetical expressions, *naðra-deyðir, snake-bane*, i. e. the winter, *Mork. 214*; *naðrs-bingr, serpent-lair*, i. e. a den; *unda naðr, wound-snake*, i. e. the sword; *rausnar-naðr* = a ship (see *sn*); *sjávar-naðr, a sea-serpent*, i. e. a ship of war; *val-naðr, hræ-naðr, serpent-serpent*, i. e. a warship, see *Lex. Poët.*: the word is never used in prose.

**2.** freq. also of a war ship = *Ormr*, *Hallfred* (*Fs. 208, 30*).

**3.** the name of a sword, *Eg. compds: nöðru-kyn, n. a generation of vipers*, *N. T. nöðru-ætt*, f. = *nöðrukyn*, *625, 90*.

**NADVERSkr**, adj. *Nazarene*, *Mar. N. T., Vidal, Pass.*

**NAF**, n. = *nóf* (q. v.), the bark of a tree, *Hkr. i. (in a verse)*.

**NAFAR**, m., dat. nafri, [from *nóf*, q. v.], prop. a 'nave-borer', an insect, whence a gimlet, *Sks. 31*, *Fs. 176*, *Ld. 116*, *Edda 48, 49*, *Vm. 1*.

**COMPDS:** *nafar-gat* and *nafars-rauf*, n. a gimlet bole, *Edda nafra-skjóða*, u, f. a gimlet case, *Fb. i. 301*.

**NAFAR-skepitr**, adj. a *ἀπ. λεγ.*; *linbrækr nafarskepitar*, *Fms. vii. 170*

(cloth of a peculiar texture); cp. *einskepitr*, *ferskepitr*.

**NAFLI**, a, m. [*A. S. navel*; *Engl. navel*; *O. H. G. nabelo*; *Germ. nabel*; *Dan. navle*; *Gr. ὀμφαλός*; *Lat. umbilicus*]: — the navel, *Fms. v. 6*, *Hb. 415, 15*.

**COMPDS:** *nafla-gras*, n., botan. *koenigia Islandica*, *Ísl. nafla-strengir*, m. the umbilical cord.

**NAFN**, often spelt *namn*, n.; [*Ulf. namo*; common to all Teut. languages without the *n*, which has been preserved in the Norse; *Dan. navn*; *Swed. namn*; *Lat. nomen*; *Gr. ὄνομα*]: — a name; af hans nafni

tók nafn Britannia, *Fms. xi. 416*; *spyrja e-n at nafni*, *Nj. 6*; *gefa namn*, *Grág. i. 101*; at nafni, by name, passim; *kalla á namn* e-s, *623. 24*; *i nafni e-s*, in one's name, id., passim; *skírnar-nafn*, a baptismal name; *auk-nafn*, a nickname. For the ancient ceremony, even of the heathen age, of sprinkling infants with water and giving them a name see the remarks and references given s. v. *ausa*, (to which add *Dropl. 25*, ok mun ek ekki við þér sjá, þvati þú jóst mik vatni.) Proper names were either single as *Steinn* or compound as *Hall-steinn*, *Þor-steinn*, *Vé-steinn*, *Há-steinn*, *Her-steinn*, *Gunn-steinn*, see *Þorst. hv. 46*, *Eb. 126* new Ed. (*Append.*); for giving names to infants see *Vd. ch. 13*, *Nj. ch. 14, 59*, *Ld. ch. 13*, *Eb. ch. 7, 11, 12*, and the *Sagas* passim. The ancient Teutons and Scandinavians used but one name, for nicknames are rare or of later date, and perh. came into use through contact with foreigners, as with the Gaelic tribes in the west, for in the *Landn.* such names abound in Icel., though they were afterwards disused; the law makes it a case of outlawry to 'give names', ef *maðr gefir manni nafn annat en hann eigi áðr ok varðar fjörbaugs garð*, ef *hann reiðisk við*, *Grág. (Kb.) ii. 182*, see however *nafn-festr* below. For illustration see lists of names subjoined to the Editions of the *Sagas*, *Landn.*, *Bs.*, *Fms.*, *Fb. iii*, *Espól. Annals*; a list of nicknames, *Fb. iii. 657–663*. Worthy of note is the desire of the men of old to live again in a new name, cp. *Vd. ch. 3*, *Fb. ii. 7–9*, and many other instances; one who falls short of the man he is named after is said to *kafna undir nafni*.

**2. gramm. a noun, Skálda 180.** **II. a name, title**; at *gípta hana tignara manni fyrir nafns sakir*, *Fms. i. 157*; *hersir at nafni*, *Ld. 8*, *Ó. H. 106*; *nafn ok veldi*, *Eg. 268*; *keisara-nafn, konungs-n.*, *jarls-n.*, passim; at nafni, nominally, not really, not well; *fontir með búnaði at nafni*, *Fm. 68, 78*. **COMPDS:** *nafná-gipt*, f. a giving of names, *Stj. 130*; in a bad sense, a calling names, mod. *nafná-skipti*, n. a change of names, *Hom. 57*. *nafná-skákr*, f. a roll of names.

*nafná*, u, f. a female namesake, *Fas. iii. 554*, *Hom. 80*.

*nafn-bót*, f. a title, rank, *Nj. 6*, *Fms. iii. 185*, *ix. 257*, *Fb. ii. 288*; *redress*, *Ísl. ii. 386*.

*nafn-festr*, f. 'name-fastening', a gift which it was usual to give when a new name was given to any one; *þú, sveinn, hefir gefit mér nafn*, at ek skal heita *Hrólfr kraki*, en þat er títt, at gjöf skal fylgja *nafnfesti*, *Edda 81*; *konungr mælti, þú ert vandræða-skáld*—*Hallfredr svarar*, hvat gefir þú, konungr, mér at *nafnfesti* ef ek skal vandræða-skáld heita, *Fs. 116*; þetta *fingr-gull* vil ek gefa þér, þormóðr, at kvæðis-launum ok at n., þvati ek gef þér þat nafn at þú skalt heita þormóðr *Kolbrúnar-skáld*, *Fbr. 37* new Ed., *Fb. i. 213, 262, 418*, *Fms. iii. 182*.

*nafn-frægr*, adj. famous, *Ld. 20*, *Nj. 125*, *Stj. 73*.

*nafn-gipt*, f. the bestowing a title, *Eg. 66*: a giving of names.

*nafn-gipta*, t, to name, *Fms. vii. 125*, *Stj. 82*.

*nafní*, a, m. a namesake, *Nj. 103*, *Fb. i. 76*, *Fs. 77*.

*nafn-kenna*, d, to name, *Stj. 140*: *nafn-kendr*, part. famous.

*nafn-kunnigr*, adj. renowned, *Grett. 87 A*, *Mar.*

*nafn-liga*, adv. by name, *H. E. i. 484*.

*nafn-lígr*, adj. fit as a name, *Fms. vi. 390*.

*nafn-toga*, að, to name, mention, *Fms. vi. 104*: to extol, laud, *nafn-togaðr*, part. famous, freq. in mod. usage.

*naga*, að, = *gnaga* (q. v.), to gnaw.

*nagga*, að, [akin to *gnúa*], to rub: — to maul, *Grett. 98 A*.

*naggr*, m. a peg: metaph. an urchin.

**NAGLI**, m., pl. negl, in mod. usage *nögl*, f., gen. *naglar*, pl. *negl*, *Fas. ii. 370* (paper MS.); [*A. S. nagel*; *Engl. nail*; *O. H. G. nakal*; *Germ. nagel*; *Dan. negl*; *Lat. unguis*; *Gr. ὄνυξ*]: — the nail, *Edda 110*; *negl ok hárf*, *Fms. vi. 402*, *Fb. ii. 375*; *nagl sinn*, *Art. 70*; *á nomar nagli*, *Sdm.*; *hans negl vóru svá sterkir*, *Bev. 20*; *blóð stökk undan hverjum nagli*, ... *hann skóf nagl sinn*, *Fas. i. 285*; *þat skip er gört af nöglum dauða manna*, ef *maðr deyr með úskornum nöglum*, *Edda 41*; *hárf eða negl eða frauðafætr*, used for witchery, *N. G. L. i. 362*; *kart-nagl*, *Nj. 52*.

**COMPDS:** *nagla-ræstr*, f. pl. the root of the nail, *Grág. i. 501*. *naglæta*, u, f. disease of the nail, *Fél.*

*nagla*, að, to nail, *Gpl. 346*.

*Nagl-far*, n. the mythical ship made of nail-parings, *Vsp. 50*; for the tale see *Edda 41*.

*Nagl-fari*, a, m. a giant, the husband of Night, *Edda 7*.

*nagl-fastr*, adj. = *naglafastr*, *Jb. 220*.

**NAGLI**, a, m. [*A. S. nagel*; *Engl. nail*; *Dan. nagle*]: — a nail, spike; *naglar í skipi*, *Skálda 192*; *eyri fyrir nagla hvern ok ró á*, *N. G. L. i. 100*; *hurðin brotnaði at nöglum*, *Ó. H. 117*, passim; *tré-n.*, *járn-n.*, *hestskó-n.* (a horseshoe-nail), *Bs. i. 382*: metaph., *var-n.*, *slá varnagla fyrir e-u*, to take precaution: — a peg, *þar vóru í naglar, þeir hétu regin-naglar*, *Eb. 10*: — medic. the core of a boil, *kveisu-n.* **COMPDS:** *nagla-far*, n. a nail-print, *John xx. 25*. *nagla-fastr*, adj. fastened with nails, *Gpl. 346*.

*nagr*, m., wrongly spelt *naðr*, *Fms. i. 178* (in a verse), a kind of bird, a magpie (?), *Edda (Gl.)*; sveita *nagr*, *blóðs-nagr*, the blood-bawk, raven, poet., *Haustl.*, *Ísl. ii. 349* (in a verse).

*nakinn* and *naktr*, adj. naked; see *nökviðr*.

*nakkvat*, see *nekkverr*.

**NANNA**, u, f. [nenna], the name of a goddess, the wife of Balder, *Edda*,



Ls.:—freq. in poet. circumlocutions of a woman, öl-nanna, beðjar n., bauga n., Lex. Poët.

**NAPR**, adj., nöpr, naprt, cold, chilly, of a piercing cold wind, whence nepja, q. v.; this word is not found in old writers; see apr.

**NABA**, pres. nari, def. to linger, lounge; með þursi þríhöfðum þú skalt æ nara, Skm. 31; enum nennu-lausa þeim er narir í heiminum, Al. 100.

**Narfi**, a, m. a pr. name, Landn., Korm.; whence Narfa-eyrr, f. a local name in western Icel.

**Narl**, a, m. the name of a giant, a son of Loki, Edda.

**Narl**, að, [akin to gnaga], to pinch slightly, as a mouse does.

**nasa-**, see nös, the nostril.

**nas-björg**, f. = nefbjörg, Flöv., Karl. 357.

**nas-bráðr**, adj. snarling, bot-headed, Fbr. 19, 41 new Ed.

**nas-hyrningr**, m. a rhinoceros.

**nas-raufar**, f. pl. the nostrils, Fr. 450, 472, 474, Karl. 298.

**nas-vitr**, adj. [cp. Germ. nase-weis], 'nose-wise', superficial and conceited.

**natinn**, adj. assiduous, painstaking; vera natinn við e-ð.

**NAUÐ**, f. [Ulf. nauþs = ἀνάγκη; A. S. neð; Engl. need; Hel. nōd; O. H. G. nōt; Germ. not; Dan. nød]—need, difficulty, distress; í hverri nauð, Hom. 34; nauð ok erfiði, Fms. vii. 208; þola nauð, to suffer need, Lex. Poët.; vetrilg nauð, Sks. 49; með nauðum, with great difficulty, Fms. ix. 387; hann var borinn með nauðum, þryml. 8.—bondage, hann var hertekinn ok síðan seldr í nauð, Fms. x. 391 (á-nauð, q. v.): höfgar nauðir, 'heavy needs', of fetters, Vkv. 11.—labour, of women, in nauð-göngull, q. v.: of spells, hvær feldi af mér fólvar nauðir, Sdm. 1; nema e-n ór nauðum, to deliver, Fsm. 40; vera í nauðum, to be charmed, spell-bound, Lex. Poët.:—the Rune þ, Sdm. 7, Rkv., see introduction:—poët., bog-nauð, dal-nauð, 'bow-need', i. e. the band, Edda ii. 429; kykva nauð, id., þd. compds: nauðar-maðr, m. a bondsman, Fs. 87.

**nauða-handsal**, n. an enforced banal, not valid in law, Grág. i. 493.

**nauða-kostr**, m. a dire choice, Stj. 368. **nauða-laust**, n. adj., or at nauðalausu, without necessity, N. G. L. i. 349. **nauða-mikill**, adj. very severe, Ísl. ii. 132. **nauða-sátt** or -sætt, f. a forced agreement, Sturl. iii. 150, Fms. vii. 248, viii. 154, O. H. L. 90.

**nauða**, að, to rustle, Sd. 160: = gnauda, q. v.

**nauð-beita**, t, to stand close to the wind.

**nauð-beita**, u, f. a standing close to the wind; leggja í nauðbeitu, Grett. 13 new Ed.

**nauð-beygrðr**, part. forced, compelled, Sturl. ii. 50, Bs. ii. 46; þat undirbrot, er Svíar hafa þá nauðbeygt, subdued them, Fb. ii. 37.

**nauð-beygja**, u, f. constraint, Halgr.

**nauð-fólr**, adj. very pale, Akv. 16.

**nauðga**, að, [nauðigr], to compel, force, 625. 71: with dat., n. e-m til e-s, nauðga mönnum til blóta, 65, Fms. i. 129, xi. 181, Nj. 134; n. e-m til sagna, Fb. 46 new Ed.:—to ravish, Lat. violare, K. Á. 214.

**II.** reflex. to be compelled, Fms. xi. 432; fyrir því nauðgumk ek til, I am compelled, 580 A. 2.

**nauðgan**, f. compulsion:—ravishing.

**nauð-gjald**, n. forced payment, Edda 73.

**nauð-göngull**, adj. 'need-going', helping in need, of a midwife; hverjar þó þær normir er nauðgönglar eru, ok kjósa mæðr frá mögum, who are the weird sisters, who assist and deliver mothers in child-bearing? Fm.

**nauð-heit**, n. a vow made in need; nauðheita maðr, a suppliant, 625. 192.

**nauð-hleyti** or **nauð-leyti**, n. close affinity, relationship; vera í nauðleytum við e-n, Glúm. 386; sakir mægða ok nauðleyta, Fms. x. 309. **nauðleyta-maðr**, m. a near kinsman, Germ. blutverwandt, Ísl. ii. 324, Dropl. 30, Stj. 427; frændr ok nauðleytamenn, frændr eðr aðra n., Ld. 330, Eg. 139, Gisl. 61; see hleyti.

**nauðigr**, adj., in old writers often contr. nauðgan, nauðgir, nauðgum, forced, unwilling, N. G. L. i. 12, Ld. 179; þyri fór mjök nauðig, Fms. ii. 132, Landn. 247; láta hann fara nauðgan, Nj. 114; ef maðr færir mann nauðgan órðrag eða lengra... varðar þat, Grág. ii. 131; af nauðgum minkum, Fms. vii. 207; með nauðgum kosti, Barl. 70; þó honum væri þetta nauðigt, Flöv.; taka konu nauðga, to ravish, Fms. ix. 451, D. I. i. 243, N. G. L. ii. 52.

**nauð-kvæn**, f. an unwilling wife, wedded to one she hates, Fas. iii. 68.

**nauð-liga**, adv. = nauðuliga:—closely, negldr n., fast nailed, Söl. 65.

**nauð-ljótr**, adj. very hideous, Fas. ii. 295.

**nauð-maðr**, m. a near kinsman, Am. 23.

**nauð-mágr**, m. an enforced mágr, Fms. ii. 291.

**nauð-oka**, að, to enforce, compel, Fas. iii. 214.

**nauð-pína**, d, to torment, Fas. i. 96.

**nauðr**, f.; this is perh. the only fem. of the 1st decl. which has retained the inflexive r as in Goth.; for the feminines with i in acc. and dat., see Græmm. p. xvii, col. 2 (III. at the bottom), are of a different declension; [Scot. neide, see nauð]:—necessity, only used in nom.; ef mik nauðr um stendr, Hm. 155; nauðr um skildi, need made them part, Vkv. 3; nauðr er at nytta eða, 'tis needful to keep one's oath, Orkn. (in a verse);

rak hann þó engi n. til þess, there was no necessity for him, Skálda 16 mun þik þó n. til reka, Nj. 61, Fs. 127; n. er á e-u, eigi drap ek Ga fyrr en mér væri nauðr á, Nj. 227; enda sé þó n. at skilja (one m. needs know) hvat þeir stöða í málinu, Skálda 165; mun eigi n. at minna jókuls frænda várs, Fs. 23; þótti þeim n. til bera, Fms. vi. 38.

**nauð-raka**, að, to shove close.

**nauð-røki**, adj. tossed or drifted by a storm, Fas. ii. 455.

**nauð-skilja**, adj. doomed to part, verða n., Bs. i. 79.

**nauð-skilnaðr**, m. a forced parting, forced divorce, Sturl. i. 96.

**nauð-sköllótt**, adj. quite bald.

**nauð-staðr**, part. needy, distressed, Fms. x. 397, K. þ. K. 82, K. 168, Þiðr. 124, passim.

**nauð-syn**, f., pl. nauðsynjar, need, necessity; er nauðsyn að drepa ni flú orði, Nj. 21; kveðr hann vel hafa víkisk við sína nauðsyn, Fms. 29; at koma þér at liði ef þú þyrftir í nokkura nauðsyn, Ísl. ii. 327; nau syn er lögum rikri, necessity breaks the law, a saying, Mar.; nauðsyn hjálp, help in need, H. E. i. 489; as a law term, lawful impede þessar eru nauðsynjar, Gpl. 290; nauðsynjar-vitni or -váttr, a witness produced to prove impediment, N. G. L. i. 32, 217, Gpl. 539; sitja heit at nauðsynjum sínum, by necessity, Grág. i. 48; ganga nauðsynja sinna ganga eyna (eyrinda sinna), Sks. 718, Eb. 270, Fms. vi. 375; nauðsyn eyrendi, -fór, -sýsla, -mál, -verk, a pressing journey, business, affair case, work, Fms. x. 335, xi. 29, 268, Nj. 145, Eg. 198, Grág. i. 78, H. i. 293, Bs. i. 170, Sks. 286, 711, Js. 6. **nauðsynja-laust**, n. adj. 1. hindered; syngja hvern dag löghelgan nauðsynjalust, K. þ. K. 50; at nauðsynjalausu, without necessity: without impediment, unbinder lögsögumaðr er útlagr þrim mörkum ef hann kemr eigi til alþingis nauðsynjalausu, Grág. i. 4, 12.

**nauð-synja**, u, f. = nauðsynjaváttr, N. G. L. i. 218.

**nauð-synja**, að, impers. to stand in need of; þann kost sem oss nau synjar, Stj. 212; kaup þá hluti sem oss nauðsynjar, 215, Mar.; nau synjaðr, obliged; vera nauðsynjaðr, to be obliged, bound to, Bs. ii. 45.

**nauð-synliga**, adv. necessarily, Fms. xi. 68, Band. 4 new Ed.

**nauð-synligr**, adj. necessary, Eg. 182, Ísl. ii. 151, Fms. i. 262, vi. passim:—compulsory, K. Á. 74:—hard, severe, Sks. 710.

**nauðu-liga**, mod. nauðugliga, adv. in need; n. kominn, stad in straits, Fms. i. 186, Sturl. i. 79, Karl. 456; kom hón n. frá, i. 318:—direly, closely, at rétta þann krók er honum var svá n. beyg Ld. 40:—with difficulty, Nj. 245; komask n. undan, á brott, to have narrow escape, 155, Fms. i. 75; hann fékk n. forðat sér, ix. 408; ha dró undan sem nauðuligast, 393; komsk hón n. frá, Fb. 318, = Dan. n. nød og neppe; er þeir megu lífa við sem nauðuligast, Hom. 87; gan n. fram, to proceed slowly, Bs. ii. 157.

**nauðung**, f. compulsion, Fms. i. 297, H. E. i. 503, Ó. H. 243, Fs. 7 göra e-m nauðung, Bs. i. 288:—unwillingness, Sturl. iii. 95. **nauðungar-eiðr**, m. an oath taken under compulsion, Fms. vii. 17.

**nauðungar-kostr**, m. a dire choice, Eg. 89. **nauðungar-laust**, adj. without compulsion, Fms. vi. 215: unarmed, 265. **nauðunge maðr**, m.; in the phrase, vera e-s n., to be under another person's thumb yield him forced obedience, Ld. 170, Fms. i. 75. **nauðungar-sæ** f. = nauðasætt, Hkr. iii. 373.

**nauð-virkar-maðr**, m. = nauðleytamaðr.

**nauma**, u, f., poët. a woman, from her tight dress (?); nála n., needle-woman, Grett. (in a verse): hriðr-n., hör-n., poët. = a woman linen-keeper, Lex. Poët.

**Naum-dæll**, adj. one from Naumu-dalr, a county in Norway, called from the river Nauma, Fms., Landn., Munch's Norg. Besl.

**Naum-dælskr**, adj. id., Fms. vi. 112.

**naumindi**, n. pl. difficulty; með naumindum, with difficulty.

**naum-látr**, adj. close, stingy, Fas. iii. 425.

**naum-liga**, adv. scarcely, hardly.

**NAUMR**, adj. [akin to nema?], narrow, close; í holdsins hri; naumu, Pass. 17. 10: close, scant, stingy, verða naumt fyrir, to run sb. as to time; hafa nauman tíma, to have a short time: superl. nauma as adv. scarcely or narrowly, eg get naumast lesið það, I can barely read it.

**NAUST**, n. [Dan. nøst; Orkn. noust; from an obsolete nó-r-skip, with which cp. Lat. navis, Gr. ναῦς]—a ship-sbed, boat-house, oft used in pl., like Lat. navalia or Engl. docks; konungur hafði látið gú hús mikít, þat er hann ætlaði til nausts, þat var nírætt at lengd en sext. álina breitt, Fms. vii. 247, x. 13, Ó. H. 62, 115, Fbr. 93 new Ed.; skýr nausti, Korm. 68; hann gengr út ór naustinu, id.; hann leynisk í nausti ofan frá naustinu, Grett. 88, 97, 99, Fs. 147, Háv. 27 new Ed., Eb. 23 passim; hurða-naust, a shed of bundles, Háv. 20 new Ed.: poët., nau blakkr, 'naust-steed', i. e. a ship, Hkr. i. (in a verse); böðvar-naust, wa sbd, i. e. a shield, Nj. (in a verse); hriðar-n., tempest-sbed, i. e. the sky, Ham 23; local name, Nausta-ræðr, Ísl. ii. compds: naust-dýrr, n. 'naust-doors', Stor. 3, Rd. 268. **naust-görð**, f. 'naust-making', N. G. i. 101, Pm. 7, Vm. 14. **naust-veggr**, m. 'naust-wall', Fær. 268.

**NAUT**, n. [from njóta; A. S. neát; Engl. neat; Scot. nout; O. H. nōz; Dan. nød]—cattle, oxen: plur., naut ok saði, Fms. ii. 92, vi. 61



Ld. 160, Fs. 26, 128; ef hann hefir oxa í nautum sínum, N. G. L. i. 25; láta inn naut, Gísl. 20; hann knýtir saman halana á nautunum, 29; gæta nauta, Bjarn. 32; hann kom til nautanna, ok stangaði hvert annat, Grett. 112; þessi vetr var kallaðr sandvetr, þá dó hundrað nauta fyrir Snorra Sturlusyni & Svignaskarði, Sturl. ii. 93 (of herds of cattle grazing in the mountain pastures during winter); kunna ek á ísleggjum, en þú kunnið þat eigi heldr en naut, Fms. vii. 120; nauta fjöldi, flokkur, *a drove of cattle*, Glúm. 342, Stj.; naut mörg, Eg. 743; nauts belgr, skinn, húð, *a neat's hide, skin*, Landn. 212, Hkr. iii. 80, Eb. 136, Sks. 184; nauts höfuð, rófa, síða, Grett. 116, Eb. 276, Fms. ii. 139; nauts fall, *a neat's carcass*, Fms. v. 21; nauts búkr, *id.*, Eb. 220, Fms. ix. 309; nauts blóð or nauta blóð, Landn. 258, Hdl. 10; nauts bein, Fms. ii. 142; nauts fjörð, *a neat's worth, price of a head of cattle*, D. N.; nauts fóðr, *'a neat's fodder, a measure of hay enough to keep one cow through winter'*, Eb. 260; metaph. *a nout, blockhead*, hann er naut, cp. nautheimskr: local names, Naut-eyri, Nauta-bú, Dan. Nøðebø, Landn. COMPS: nauta-afrettr, m. *a mountain pasture for cattle*; kirkja & n. á hötr, Vm. 115. nauta-beit, f. *grazing cattle*, Vm. 18. nauta-brunnr, m. *a well for watering cattle*, Fms. x. 377, Fagrsk. 4. nauta-daubi, m. *a cattle-plague*, Ann. 1187. nauta-ferill, m. *a cattle-track*, Njarð. 378. nauta-fjós, n. *a cow-stall*, D. N. nauta-flokkur, m. *a herd*, Lv. 91. nauta-gæzla, u, f. *the ceeping cattle*, Eg. 715. nauta-hellir, m. *a cave used as a stall*, s. i. 320. nauta-hlaða, u, f. *a cattle-barn*, Sturl. ii. 232. nauta-höfn, m. *a neatberd's dog*, N. G. L. i. 234. nauta-höfn, f. *pasture for cattle*, D. N. nauta-maðr, m. *a neatberd, berdsman*, Eb. 316, Grett. 112, Glúm. 306. nauta-mark, n. *a cattle-mark*, Grág. i. 397. nauta-matr, m. *the meat of cattle*, Sks. 191. nauta-sveinn, m. = autamaðr, Mar. nauta-tík, f. = nautahundur, Bs. i. 284; as a nickname, Sturl. iii. 35. nauta-tún, n. [Engl. *Naughton*], *'neat-town, a neat cattle pasture'*, Gpl. 433, v. l. nauta-vara, u, f. *'neat's-ware, e. hides and the like'*, Sks. 184. nauta-verk, n. *a tending cattle*, 3. 714. naut-beit, f. = nautabeit, Vm. 88. naut-daubr, m. *a cattle-plague*, Ann. 1187. naut-fall, n. = nauts fall, Hkr. ii. 311. naut-fé, n. *cattle*, Grág. i. 458. naut-fellir, m. *loss of cattle*, Ann. 1187; nautfellis vár, vetr, Sturl. i. 27, Bs. i. 488. naut-heimskr, adj. *stupid as a nout*. naut-hveli, n. *a 'sea-neat', sea-cow*. naut-högg, n. *'neat-blow, the blow which fells an ox'*; nú vil ek eigi láta nauthöggins, *I will not wait for the 'neat-blow'*, Fms. vii. 244; cp. þa einsög boli höggs, *to wait for the blow like a bull*, of a person undecided and as if in a kind of stupor. nautn, f. [njóta], *the use of a thing*; ok á sá at sækja um nautnina er oss á, Grág. i. 432; nautn á skógi, ii. 293; ef maðr neytir hross enni eiri nautn, en þat er meiri nautn ..., i. 441. 2. metaph. *enjoyment*; hafði ér járðliga hluti í nautn, Greg. 32; andleg nautn, líkamleg nautn, and the like, passim in mod. usage. naut-peninger, m. *cattle*. NAUTR, m. [Germ. *ge-nosse*; from njóta], *a mate, fellow*; bera kvíð í m fram með nauta sína, Grág. i. 369; bera kvíð at dómi með nauta þína á en þú sér sjálftr inn niúndi, ii. 39; þjófs-nautr, *a receiver of stolen goods*: in compds = Germ. *genosse, a mate*; mötu-nautr, *a mess-mate*; legu-tr, rekkuju-n., *a bed-fellow*; sessu-n., bekkju-n., *a bench-mate*; kaupju-n., *a customer*; fóru-n., *a fellow-traveller*; söku-n., *a transgressor*; ráðu-n., *councillor*. II. *a person from whom a gift is received, a donor*, þer; góðr þótti mér þá nautrinn er Hákon jarl var, Fms. ii. 171; góðr nautrinn, Ólafur konungr gaf mér hring þenna í morgin, v. 93. 2. object is called the nautr of the person from whom it comes, whether it is a gift, or even as booty; sverðit konungs-nautr, *the sword the king's*, Ld. 204; Hallfréðr var lagðr í kistu ok gripir hans með honum konungs-nautar, skikkja, hringr ok hjálmr, Fms. iii. 28; hringinn Sigváða naut, 24; the charmed ring Andvara-nautr, Edda 75; skikkjuna Þasa-naut, Nj. 176; skikkjuna Gunnlaugs naut, Ísl. ii. 274; baugin Þasu-naut, Gullþ. 23; glófana Agnars-nauta, *id.*; saxit Tuma-naut, 1. i. 527; Gamla-n., þóðr.; tórgunni Þorveigar-naut, Korm. 88; þóðni Steins-naut, Sturl. i. 63; tveir Árna-nautar, Sölmundar-n., Pétrsntr, D. L. i. 472; brynjuna Sigfús-naut, Sturl. iii. 234; sverðit Aðal-naut, Ísl. ii. 268; Jarðhús-n., *a sword taken out of a cairn*, Fms.; hogsins Hákonar-nauts, Fms. ii. 171; drekkinn Randvers-n., and Vandils-ntr. 89; blæjan Svasa-nautr, Fms. x. 207; knórrinn Sveins-naut, xi. 4; Esju-n. (a sword and kirtle), Ísl. ii. 419, 449; Hafðiða-nautr, Atladr; sverðit Jökuls-naut, Grett. 101. naut-reki, a, m. *a berdsman, drover*, Bs. i. 244, Al. 52. naut-skinn, n. *a neat's skin*, Rétt. naut-tarfr, m. *a bull*. naut-tava, prob. a false reading for naut tvau, Fas. i. 253. Á, pres. náí, náir, náí, (mod. næ, nær, nær), pl. nám; reflex. náísk, n. næst; pret. náði; subj. náði; part. náð, bettr náit; pret. infín.

náðu, Fms. vi. 409 (in a verse): with neg. suff. náði-t, *could not*, Geisli 19, Sighvat (Ó. H. 218): [Dan. *naa*, akin to *ná*, = *to come near*.]

B. *To reach, catch, overtake*, and the like, with dat.; þá mun Sveinn eptir leggja ok hans menn ok vilja ná þér, *to overtake thee*, Fb. ii. 8; þjandýri er ek náða á Íslandi, Fs. 27; þegar at ek náí honum, Fær. 94; náit þér honum eigi, Nj. 63; Sigurðr var manna fólthvatastr, fengu þeir honum ekki náit at sinni, Fagrsk. 167; allir hans menn þeir sem náit var, *who were caught*, O. H. L. 17; þótti þá ván at braut mundi ná heininni, *to get it out*, Edda 59; Helgi býr ferð sína at ná í braut Yrsu, Fas. i. 32; en er þeir náðu stokkunum, Eg. 90; ná til, *to reach*; ef höfuðit náði til bolsins, 625. 97; ná til eins með sverði, Dropl. 25.

II. metaph. *to get, obtain*; hann vill biðja sér konu ok náir hann eigi ráðinu, Nj. 259; at hann náir eigi vingarðinum af honum, Stj. 600; menn þá er eigi máttu þjónustu ná, Sól. 60; ok þó eigi ráðit hvárt vér næðim þeirri er oss er meiri hugr á, Fms. iv. 196; skal Steinþórr ná lögum, Eb. 226; vér höfum eigi náð lögum, *we have not had a lawful trial*, Eg. 353; láti hann eigi þessu ná, Gísl. 63: the saying, gott meðan göðu náir, *'tis good as long as it lasts*; ok er hann náði konungu félagi, Ísl. ii. 234; ná máli e-s, Nj. 8. 2. hann náði allt féit láta virða, þat er hann náir, *so much of it as he can*, Grág. i. 208; ef hann náir, *if he can*, Eg. 114; miklu meiri en aðrir menn, er þeir náðu framast, *much beyond those who succeeded best*, Hom. 127.

III. followed by an infin., *to be able, to be allowed*; svá at þeir náí at flytja eyrendi sín, Ó. H. 54; heilindi sitt ef maðr hafa náir, Hm. 67; ok náí hann þurfsjallr þruma, 29; ef þú segja ná náir einum allan hug, 122; enginn þeirra náði at koma inn um þrándheims-minni, Fms. i. 55; náði engi maðr at bera konungs nafn nema hann einn, 1; lát mik ná at þegja fyrir þér, vii. 119; ef sé randviðr röskvask náði, Stj. 71; ná komask, Sól. 1; svá at eigi náí nökkurr undan at flytja, Stj. 594; er oss orðinn mikill tíma-dagr er vér náðum þik at finna, Fb. i. 237; hón bað grátandi at hón náði son sinn til kirkju at færa, Orkn. 174.

2. periphrast., hann náði leggja, eyða, skina, lita, *he did lay, did waste, shine, behold*, see Lex. Poët. IV. impers., ef því um náir, *if it is possible, if that can be done*, Grág. i. 2; Ísleifr var miklu nýtri en aðrir kenni-menn þeir er á þvísá landi náði, *Ísleif was much before all other clergymen who were then to be got in the county*, lb. 14.

V. reflex. *to be caught*; fátt náðisk af kirkju-vidinum, Ld. 328; ef þat náísk eigi, *if that cannot be attained*, Fms. xi. 59; Glúmr gekk þá at ok náísk jafnaðr, Glúm. 356. 2. recipr. *to reach one another*; þar var myrlent ok máttu þeir eigi násk til, *they could not come to close quarters*, Fms. xi. 354.

ná, f. = gná (q. v.), Skáld H. passim, and in mod. poetry.

NÁ-, adv. [Ulf. *neua* = *ἐγγύς*; A. S. *neab*; Engl. *nigh*; Germ. *nabe*]:—only used in compds, denoting *nigh, near*: ná-borinn, part. *near akin, born*, Sks. 274, Hdm. 10, Skv. 3. 11. ná-búð, f. *dwelling near to*, Þóðr. 69, Sturl. i. 88. ná-búi, a, m. *a neighbour*, Grág. ii. 343, Eg. 60, 108, Ld. 26, Nj. 11, Eb. 24. ná-býli, n. *a neighbouring farm*.

ná-frændi, a, m. *a near kinsman*, Eg. 252, Ld. 258, Fms. vii. 268, Fb. i. 437, Bs. i. 133, 620. ná-frændkona, u, f. *a near female relative*, Bs. i. 288, 620. ná-granna, u, f. *a female neighbour*, Stj. 260. ná-granni, a, m. *a neighbour*, Fms. i. 294, Gpl. 107, Barl. 104, MS. 625. 86. ná-grennd, f., and ná-grenni, n. *a neighbouring wood*, Stj. 189, Bárð. 165, Gísl. 92. ná-hendr, adj. *a kind of metre*, Edda (Ht.) 75.

ná-kominn, part. *coming near one, touching one nearly*; þetta mál er mér nákomit, Sturl. i. 36. ná-kveðinn, part. = náhendr, Edda v. l. ná-kvæma, d, *to come near to*, Bs. ii. 78. ná-kvæmd, f. *a 'near-coming', coming near to, proximity*, Bs. i. 88; í n. við e-n, Mar. ná-kvæmi, f. (mod. ná-kvæmni), *exactness*, Sks. 443. ná-kvæmliga, adv. *minutely, exactly*. ná-kvæmligr, adj. *exact, minute*. ná-kvæmr, adj. *'nigh-coming', near about one's person, near to one*; þeir vóru svá nákvæmir konungi, Stj. 540; svá var Guðs miskunn honum nákvæm, Bs. i. 48; var Ólafur konungr honum svá nákvæmr, at ..., Fms. vi. 74: metaph. *attentive*, hón er nákvæmt mönnum til á heita, Edda 16: *minute, close, n.* í skriptum, Bs. i. 871: *accurate, exact, nákvæmt svar*, Sks. 94 new Ed., freq. in mod. usage. ná-lægð, f. *a lying near, nearness, proximity*, Bs. ii. 57, Rb. 478, freq. in mod. usage: *presence*, H. E. i. 246, 247. ná-lægjastr, d, dep. *to approach*, Mar. ná-lægtr, adj., superl. nálægstr, Stj. 26, Fms. xi. 33; þar nálægtr, Fs. 29: *'nigh-lying', close by, near at hand*, Ld. 184; nálægjar, *close to one another*, Hom. 55; nálæg hérud, Þóðr. 3: metaph., nálægtr, m. *a near relative by marriage*; námágar þrír, ef maðr á dóttur manns, systur eða móður, Grág. i. 29, Sks. 713, N. G. L. i. 80. ná-munda, adj., see mund and miðmunda; vera í námunda, *to be close by*, Hkr. i. 266, Stj. 189, 255; þat land sem lá í námunda við Jórdan, 107; þeirra verka er hann hafði n. sér, *which he was about doing*, Barl. 149; at þat sé allt í n. þér (at band) er þú megir gleði af taka, 14; ganga, koma n. e-u, *to come near to*, Stj. 15, 40; þat er vissi n. Múspelli, Edda 4. ná-mæli, n. *burial language*, Stor. ná-sessi, a, m. *a bench-mate*, N. G. L. i. 68. ná-setta, u, f. *a sitting near, proximity*, Dropl. 32. ná-settr, part. *seated near*, Sks. 226. ná-skyldr, adj. *nearly related*, Boll. 336. ná-stæðr, adj. = náskyldr, Thom. ná-sæti, n. = násetta, Grág. i. 51. ná-venjalaðr, part. = náskyldr, Stj. 226. ná-vera, u, f. *presence*, Stj.



10, 258. **náveru-kona**, *u. f. a midwife*, Stj. 248. **ná-verandi**, *part. present*, Bs. ii. 142, MS. 625. 191. **ná-vist**, *f. presence*, Ld. 34, Fms. ii. 229, v. 118, Hom. 124, Sks. 361. **ná-vista**, *u. f. = návist*, Al. 59, 119, Hom. 127, Gpl. 139. **návistar-kona**, *u. f. a female neighbour*, MS. 4. 5. **návistar-maðr**, *m. a person present*, Gpl. 150: *a neighbour*, 540. **návistar-vitni**, *n. an eye-witness*, Gpl. 155. **návistu-maðr**, *m. = návistarmaðr*, Fms. ix. 262.

**ná-bjargir**, *f. pl. 'lyke-help'*, see **nár**; in the phrase, *veita e-m ná-bjargir, to lend one 'lyke-help'*, i. e. *to close the eyes, mouth, and nostrils of a person immediately after death*; hvi hefir þú eigi veitt honum nábjargir er opnar eru nasirnar, *why hast thou not lent him the 'lyke-help' for the nostrils are open?* Nj. 154; hann bað hvern varask at ganga framan at honum meðan honum voru eigi nábjargir veittar, Eb. 70; hann lagði hann niðr í setið ok veitti honum þá nábjargir, Eg. 398, Bret. 32; cp. the Gr. *ἰδὼν δὲ ὁ Κρίτων ἐνέλαβε τὸ στόμα τε καὶ τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς* (but not the nostrils as in the Northern rite), Plato's Phaedo (sub fine); whereas with the Norsemen the closing the nostrils was indispensable, whence the phrase, *lúka nösúm, to bave the nostrils shut = to die*, see **nös** (nasar).

**NÁÐ**, *f.* [early Swed. *nad* = rest; cp. Germ. *gnade*; Dan. *naade*]:—*rest, peace, quietness*; this is the primitive sense of the word, and is still used, but only **I.** in the plur.; frelsi ok góðar náðir, Fms. ii. 4; í náðum, *in peace, quietness*; vera þar um nóttina í náðum, Eb. 306; sofa í náðum, 152; njótask í náðum, Vigl. 23; tala í náðum, *leisurely*; eta í náðum; drekka saman í náðum, *snuggly: protection*, tókt þú hann útlandan á þínar náðir, Fms. i. 140; nálgast hef ek á náðir þín, Skíða R. 94; taka á sik náðir, *to take to rest*, Fms. ii. 83; kómu vér hér með náðum sem fríðmenn, Stj. 213; sing., *ganga á þeirra náð* (= náðir?), Fs. 11. **náða-hús**, *n. a house of rest, closet*, Stj. I: *a privy*, Fs. 149, Ann. 1343.

**II.** sing. *grace* in an eccl. sense, and no doubt influenced by foreign writers, for it occurs first in poets of the 14th century, Líkn., Lil., Gd. (Bs. ii), and is not used in old classical prose writers. The kings of Norway in writs subsequent to 1360 A.D. are styled af Guðs 'náð' instead of the older Guðs miskunn, D.N. i. pref. xxvii, note 16; Guðs náðar, Hkr. iii. 366; N. M. biskup af Guðs náð, *bishop by the grace of God*, in greeting, Vm. 131, Dipl. ii. 4, v. 4; með Guðs náð ábóti, 5;—*χάρις* in the apostolic blessing is in the Icel. N. T. rendered by náð, náð ok friðr af Guði vorum föður, 1 Cor. i. 3; náð Drottins vors Jesu Christi sé með yðr, xv. 23, 2 Cor. i. 2, xiii. 13, Gal. i. 3, vi. 19, Ephes. i. 2, vi. 24, Phil. i. 2, etc., and hence Pass., Vídal., Hymns, passim.

**náða**, *að*, *to give peace and rest*; fríða ok náða, Magn. 464:—*to pardon: reflex. to get rest*, Fms. iii. 167.

**náð-hús**, *n. = náðahús*, Bs. ii. 136, Fb. ii. 87.

**náðugr**, *adj. merciful*, Hkr. iii. 202, Gd. 32.

**náðu-liga**, *adv. quietly*, Gpl. 16; þartil at skip kæmi at n., Rd. 245.

**náðu-ligr**, *adj. mild*, Stj. 192: *merciful*, 289.

**ná-hvalr**, *m. a narwhale*, Edda (Gl.), Sks. 130, K. þ. K. 138. **ná-hvals-tönn**, *f. a narwhale's tusk*, Bs. i. 767.

**náinn**, *adj.*, pl. **nánir**, compar. **nánari**—*near to*; náit er nef augum, Nj. 21: metaph. *náinn e-m, closely related, a near kinsman of*, Grág. i. 293; næsta bræðra eðr nánari konu, 345; systrungum eðr nánarum mönnum, 228; þótt mér sé nánastr maðrinn, Hrafn. 10; af svá nánum frænda, Gullþ. 7, Fms. vi. 172; inn nánastr niðr, Grág. i. 171, N. G. L. i. 17; inir nánostu frændr, Bs. i. 90; nánir at frændsemi, Fms. xi. 7, Grág. (Kb.) i. 29; byggja svá náit at frændsemi, *to marry one so nearly related*, Hkr. i. 8.

**NÁL**, *f.*, pl. **nálar**; [Goth. *nepla*; A. S. *nædl*; Old Engl. *neeld*; Engl. *needle*; O. H. G. *naðal*; Germ. *nadel*; in the Scand. contr. Dan.-Swed. *nål* or *naal*]:—*a needle*, Fas. i. 393, iii. 139; nál ok skreppa, Fms. vi. 374: *a kind of needle used by sailors*, Edda (Gl.); nálar margar (for repairing the sails), Sks. 30; bíta úr nálinni, *to bite off the thread*; þú ert ekki búinn að bíta úr nálinni enn, a saying, cp. the ghost story in Maurer's Volks. 60; skó-nál, *a cobbler's needle*, Skíða R.; hey-nál, q. v.; saum-nál, *a sewing needle*; nálar auga, *a needle's eye*; nálar oddr, *a needle's point*; þræða nál, *to thread a needle*; Pétr's-nál, the name of an obelisk, Symb. 24, Róm. 248 (= *Aculea Sti. Petri*). **2.** metaph. *the first sprouts of grass* in the spring; það er komin upp svo lítill nál.

**II.** the name of a giantess, Loki's mother, Edda. COMPS: **nál-bein**, *n. the needle-like bones in fishes' gills*. **nál-bugr**, *m. a needle's bend*; stökkr er n., Hallgr. **nál-dofi**, *a, m. 'pins and needles', numbness*. **nál-práðr**, *m. needle-thread: a woman is called nála-nauma*, Grett. (in a verse); **nál-grund**, Eb. (in a verse).

**nálgask**, *ad*, dep. [náligr], *to approach, come near to*; nálgask e-n, Gm. 53, Bs. i. 47, Fms. i. 76, vi. 390, passim; var för í sortanum ok nálgaskigat, vii. 163; n. til e-s, 623. 61, Sks. 614: *to come by*, n. sitt góðs, Bs. i. 329: *to touch*, þar er hann n. ok hann man, *where he touches the fact and recollects*, Grág. i. 45.

**nálgr**, *m. an urchin, hedgehog*, Lat. *echinus*, Björn. **II.** medic. *verminatio, a greedy false appetite, caused by worms*.

**nálíga**, *adv. nigh, near to, near at hand*, with dat., Sks. 782; þar var n.

til gürs at ganga, Ld. 96; um várít n. kyndil-messu, Fms. x. 411: *as ad almost, nearly, well-nigh*, Eg. 58, Nj. 219, Fms. i. 222, ii. 50, Ld. 3 Sks. 62, Bs. i. 394, passim.

**náligr**, *adj. near, close at hand*, Barl. 206, Sks. 42, v. 1.

**ná-lægr**, *adj.*, **ná-mundi**, etc., see **ná**, *nigh*.

**NÁM**, *n.* [nema], *seizure, occupation*, see landnám, obsolete in the sense; cp. also the various compds, viðr-nám, etc.

**II.** metaph. *mental acquisition, learning, study, science*; vera til náms, Mar.; minnask á nám þitt, Sks. 22; ok er hann var at námi, Fms. ix. 24; gírnillgr til náms, 8; til þess náms sem hann vildi þar nema, það fór hann til Englands ok var í Lincolni, ok nam þar enn mikit nám, I. i. 92; hann gördisk enn mesti íþróttar-maðr í þess-konar námi, *he became the greatest master in that science*, viz. grammar, 163; síðan fór hann suðr til Englands ok var þar í skóla, ok nam þar svá mikit nám, trautt voru dæmi til at nokkurr maðr hefði jafnmikit nám numit þvílíkt á jafnlangri stundu, 127; þótt hann hefði eigi mikit nám á bar aldrí, 90; nám þetta gengr fram svá greitt, Fms. xi. 427.

**COMPS** **náms-aldr**, *m. the time of learning, boyhood*, 623. 52. **náms-maðr**, *a scholar*. **nám-fúss**, *adj. = námgjarn*. **nám-fýsi**, *f. = námginni*.

**nám**, *n.* a kind of cloth or texture (?); in compds, **nám-dúkr**, *m. a kirtle*, Orkn. (in a verse): **nám-kyrtill**, *m. a kirtle of nám*, Ld. 244, I. i. 545; in poetry a lady is called **nám-eik**, **nám-skorð**, from wearing this raiment.

**nám-girni**, *f. eagerness to learn*, Hom. (St.)

**nám-gjarn**, *adj. eager to learn*, Bs. i. 90, Eb. 44, Eg. 685, Ó. (pref.)

**námi**, *a, m.*, or **náma**, *u. f. a mine*; gull-námi, silfr-námi, *a gold mine silver mine*; also kola-námi, *a coal-pit*.

**námu-liga**, *adv. peremptorily*, N. G. L. i. 459.

**nánd**, *f.* (nónd, N. G. L. i. 418, Ver. 9), *neighbourhood, nearness, proximity*; ok er ekki annarra manna í nánd, *present*, N. G. L. i. 10; koma í nánd e-m, *to come near one*, Fms. i. 9, Fs. 35; alla þá menn honum vóru í nánd, Eg. 42; betr þætta mér at ek kæma hvergi í nár to have nothing to do with it: the phrase, hvergi nándar-nærri, *from it!*

**náangi**, *a, m. = náungi*, Barl. 44, 52, 142, Hom. 62, N. G. L. i. 87.

**nánigr**, *adj. = náinn*; með þeim konum svá nángum, N. G. L. ii. 32. **nánn**, *adj. = náinn*; nán frændsemi, N. G. L. i. 91.

**NÁR**, *m.*, gen. **nás**, dat. **nái** and **nái**; pl. **náir**, acc. **nái**, dat. **nár** [Ulf. *nawus = νεκρός* and *ρεθνηκός*, Luke vii. 12, and *nawis = νεκρός*, Ro vii. 8]:—*a corpse*, as also a deceased person; nýtr manggi ná, *a dead m. is good for nothing*, a saying, Hm. 71; slítr ná níffólr, Vsp. 50; náí fra gengna, 45; náí stírdá, Fms. i. 179 (in a verse); nár varð þá Atli, A. 102; hvi ertú fölr um nasar, vartú í nótt með ná? Alm. 2; bjarga ná (ná-bjargir), *to lend the last service to the dead*, Sdm. 33; verða at nám, *be a corpse, die*, Hkv. 2. 26; hve ýta synir verða nauðgir at nám, S. 33; ok sat nár á náí, Gsp. (in a riddle); göra at náí, *to make one dead man*, Fms. x. 425 (in a verse); náí nauðfóla, Akv. 16; beida grí nás nið eðr nefá, *the kinsman of the slain*, Grág. ii. 20; ef menn se mann í útskr sá maðr heitir sæ-nár, ef maðr er setti í gróf ok heitir graf-nár, ef maðr er færðr í fjall eðr á hella sá heitir fjall-nár, ef maðr hengdr ok heitir sá gál-gnár, Grág. ii. 131; þeir menn eru fjórir kallaðir eru náir þótt lifi... heitir gál-gnár ok graf-nár ok sker-nár, fjall-nár, 185; cp. virgil-nár (= gálgnár), Hm. 158; fölr sem nár, I. 177 (v. l.), Fas. i. 426; þá bliknaði hann ok varð fölr sem nár, Ó. 70, Fb. ii. 136; nár litr, *a cadaverous hue*, Greg. 74; nár orð, *nequancy*, Vtkv. 4.

**B.** COMPS: **ná-bítr**, *m. the heart-burn*, Fél. **ná-bjargir**, pl., see above. **ná-bleikr**, *adj. pale as death*. **ná-fólr**, *adj. = bleikr*. **ná-gagl**, *n. a carrion-crow*, Eb. (in a verse). **ná-gráðig**, *adj. corpse-greedy*, of a witch, Hkv. Hjörv. **ná-grindr**, *f. pl. the ga of the dead*, mythol.; fyrir nágrindr neðan, Ls. 63, Skm. 35, Fsm. 2.

**ná-gríma**, *u. f. a scalp*, Fas. iii. 221. **ná-göbl**, *f. a death-cry, piercing, piteous sound*, believed to come from departed spirits, exposit. infants, Bárð. 3 new Ed.: in mod. usage called **ná-hljóð**, *n. pl.* Bjar 143, see Maurer's Volks. 59. **ná-hvítr**, *adj. = nábleikr*. **ná-kald**, *adj. cold as death*. **ná-lús**, *f. a kind of vermin*. **ná-lykt**, *f. smell of a corpse*. **ná-reið**, *f. a bearse*, Fms. x. (in a verse). **n-reiðr**, *adj. 'corpse-loaded'*, epithet of a gallow, Ýt. **ná-skári**, *a, m. a carrion-crow*, Lex. Poët. **ná-strá**, *n. pl.*, and **ná-strönd**, *f.*, see below.

**ná-valdr**, *m. the ruler of the dead*, Sturl. (in a verse).

**NÁRI**, *a, m. the groin*, Nj. 114, Gullþ. 21, Sturl. ii. 41, Skíða R. 14 Eb. 44, Fas. iii. 231, 391, passim.

**nári**, *a, m. a feeder, nourisher*, poet., in aldr-nári.

**nárungr**, *m.* [for word; Germ. *näbren*], *a nourisher (?)*, Edda ii. 49 in fólk-nárungr, answering to Hom. *ποιμὴν λαῶν*, as also in other poems, Lex. Poët.

**ná-strá**, *n. pl.*, in the phrase, *liggja á nástrám, to lay a corpse on straw*, Greg. 56, 57, Hom. 153; hence the phrase, er ek lá stírdá á strám, Sólr. and strá-daða, *'straw-dead'* (= *dead in his bed*), as opp. to vápn-daðr.

**NÁ-strönd**, *f. the strand of the dead*, whither the 'straw-dead' call



er death, as opp. to Val-höll, *the hall of the slain*, Vsp. 44; Nástrandir, *the strand*.

NÁTT, *f. the night*, and náttar-, see nótt.

Nátta, *ad. to pass the night*: subj. náetti, þat er mitt ráð að vér náttim þess. iii. 74. II. *to become night, grow dark*; tók þá at nátt, Hkr. ii. 373; ok er náttadi, Ó. H. 224; til þess er náttar, Isl. ii. 7; tekr at rökka ok nátt, Sks. 219. III. *impers. one is nighted*; þótt þik nátti, Fas. i. 171, Mar.; hann var þar náttadr, 45.

Nátt-björg, *f. a night's lodging*, Grág. i. 299. Nátt-blindr, *adj. blind in the dark*.

Nátt-ból, *n. night-quarters*, Edda 29, Fms. i. 11, vi. 135, Eg. 719. Nátt-ból-staðr, *m. id.*, Fb. ii. 380.

Nátt-drykkja, *u. f. a night-bout*, Hom. 144, Basil. 137. Nátt-dögg, *f. night-dew*, Gtsp.

Nátt-fall, *n. 'night-fall', dew*.

Nátt-farar, *f. pl. night-wanderings*, Sturl. i. 147, Fms. vii. 126. Nátt-fari, *a. m. a night-traveller*; fara dagfari ok náttfari, *to travel day and night*, Fms. i. 203, ix. 513, v. 1.

Nátt-fasta, *u. f. a night-fast*, K. Þ. K. 108, 122, Hom. 73. Nátt-fugl, *m. a night-bird*, Lat. *noctua*, Stj. 16.

Nátt-förull, *adj. strolling in the night (all-n.)*.

Nátt-geta, *u. f. a nightgisting*, D. N.

Nátt-gisting, *f. = nætsgisting, night-quarters*, Bs. ii. 32, Þiðr. 230.

Nátt-hrafn, *m. a night-raven, night-jar*, Stj. 86.

Nátt-langt, *n. adj. for a night*, Eg. 417, Edda 33, Ld. 196, Fms. 91.

Nátt-laukr, *m. a kind of leek*, Pr. 471.

Nátt-leiðr, *m. night-games (attracting evil spirits)*, Fs. 143 (174), Isl. Þjóðs. ii. 7, 8 (Dansinn í Hruna).

Nátt-lengis, *adv. = náttlangt, Grág. ii. 137*.

Nátt-ligr, *adj. nightly, nocturnal*, Sks. 42.

Nátt-mál, *n. 'night-meal', taken as a point of time, about nine o'clock p.m., answering to dagmál (q. v.) in the morning; ok er komit var náttmáli, Fms. vii. 89; nónhelgan dag til náttmála, Grág. i. 143; þá koma þar fyrir náttmál, Nj. 197, v. 1. (matmál Ed. less good); kom þeirðir í bæinn um náttmál, Bs. i. 78; in mod. usage only in plur., lðan náttmál, jöfnu-báðu miðaptans og náttmála (=half-past seven o'clock p.m.).*

COMPS: náttmála-skeið, *n. the hour of night-meal*, Stj. iii. 71. náttmála-varða, *u. f. a pyramid or column on the horizon, intended to shew the hour of n. by the sun's position relatively*, Þórð. 58.

Nátt-messa, *u. f. a night-service*, K. Þ. K. 70, Hom. 41.

Nátt-myrkr, *n. the darkness of night*, Orkn. 110, Hkr. i. 299, Sturl. ii. 25, Fms. ii. 185.

Nátt-serkr, *m. a night-shirt*, Fms. vii. 271, Sturl. iii. 189.

Nátt-seta, *u. f. 'night-sitting', late hours*, Fms. vii. 126, xi. 425.

Nátt-setja, *t. to keep lyke-wake, watch a corpse by night (referring to child lyke-wake)*, Fms. vii. 251, ix. 480, Fær. 198, Hkr. ii. 228.

Nátt-setr, *n. the keeping a lyke-wake, of a priest; sitja þar at náttsetri, þá fylgi líki ok fylgja því til grafar um morguninn*, N. G. L. i. 390.

Nátt-sól, *f. the midnight sun*, MS. 732. 5, 6, Rb. 454, 472, Róm. 206; nickname, Nj. 89.

Nátt-staðr, *m. night-quarters*, Edda 28, 48, 72, Eg. 299, Grág. i. 5. náttstaðar-vitni, *n. a witness about n.*, Js. 41.

Nátt-stefna, *u. f. a night-meeting*, Fms. ix. 254.

Nátt-sæta, *t. = náttsetja; náttseta lík*, Dropl. 26, Ó. H. 139.

Nátt-sætting, *f. = náttsetr*, N. G. L. i. 347: nátt-sæti, *id.*, v. 1.

Nátt-söngur, *m. a night-service in church*, Bs. i. 172, Fms. vi. 303, Stj. i. 25, MS. 655 xi. 4.

Nátt-ugla, *u. f. a night-owl*.

Nátt-urðr and nátt-verðr, *m., nótturðr*, Greg. 28, 74; [Swed. *nattur* Dan. *nadver*]: — *a. 'night-meal', supper; fara til náttverðar*, Fms. i. 105 also Hkr. and F. l. c.); fyrir náttverð ok eptir, Fms. x. 331; gefa verð, K. Þ. K. 108; ala prest at dagverði ok náttverði, 50; búa til náttverð, Edda 29; settisk þótt til náttverðar ok þeir lagsmenn, 28; af því skunda Guðs köllt nátturðr heldr en dögurðr, Greg. 28; er eigi sá sið beztr, at yör sé borð sett ok gefinn náttverðr, ok síðan fari þér at þess, 548; suppers are also meant by the meals in the poem Rm.; áttar döl, *stopping for supper*, Hkr. ii. 373. COMPS: nátt-urðar-eldi, *n.*; ala e-n náttverðar-eldi, *to give supper to a stranger*, Stj. i. 454.

Náttverðar-mál, *n. supper-time*, Sturl. i. 147, (spelt nátturðar-mál, Greg. 74.) nótturðar-tíð, *f. supper-time*, Greg. 28.

þe Holy Communion the Swed. use *nattvárd*, Dan. *nadver* (cp. *abendmahl*), but Icel. call it *kveldmáltíð* (q. v.), not náttverðr.

Náttúra, *u. f. [from Lat. *natura*], nature; eptir boði náttúrunnar*, Fms. i. 104; sjálf náttúran, Stj. 177; náttúran sjálf en fyrsta móðir vár.

II. (*supernatural*) *virtue, power*, 544. 39; svá hefir náttúra náttúru með sér, Nj. 44; fylgði þessu n. mikil, Fms. xi. 28; ef þú lætr þessar náttúru fylgja, Fas. ii. 529.

III. *quality*; náttúra jarðar, Edda (pref.); er kunni náttúru allra

strengleikja, Str. 67: — *nature, disposition*, bera náttúru á e-t, Bárð. 167; hafa náttúru til e-s, *to have inclination towards*, passim: — *potency*, náttúru-laus, *impotent*.

IV. in plur. *spirits, powers*; margar þær náttúru hafa nú til sótt er áðr vildu við oss skiljask, ok enga hlýðni oss veita, Þorf. Karl. 378. COMPS: náttúru-bragð, *n.*, Lat. *indoles, natural character*, Mag.

Náttúru-gjöf, *f. a natural gift*, Stj. 70, 254, Edda (pref.) náttúru-gripur, *m. an object possessed of virtue*, Bs. ii. 139.

Náttúru-grös, *n. pl. herbs possessing virtue*. náttúru-laus, *adj. without virtue*, Konr. 20: *impotent*. náttúru-lög, *n. pl. the law of nature*, Mar.

Náttúru-steinn, *m. a stone possessing virtue*, Pr. 423, Karl. 119, 178. náttúru-vani, *a. m. habits*, Stj.

Náttúraðr, *part. having such and such virtue*, Stj. 84, Bs. ii. 55: *given, inclined to*, n. fyrir e-ð, mod.

Náttúrliga, *adv. according to nature, properly*, Bs. i. 221, Fms. i. 102, Mirm. ch. 14, Skálda 176: — *of course*, (mod.): (? from Germ. *natürlich*.)

Náttúrligr, *adj. proper, natural; n. dagr, the natural day*, Stj., Rb. 476: *natural, carnal*, H. E. i. 523.

Nátt-vaka, *u. f. a night-wake, night-watch, sitting up at night*, Hom. 36: — *of a lyke-wake*, alla þjónustu skal hann veita mót tíund nema náttvöku, N. G. L. i. 347.

Nátt-veizla, *u. f. a night-banquet*, Thom.

Nátt-víg, *n. a putting one to death during the night*, which was regarded as murder, see the remarks s. v. *mord*, Eg. 416, Fas. ii. 400.

Nátt-þing, *n. a night-meeting*, 625, 165, Orkn. (in a verse); opp. to dagþing, q. v.: meetings during night were not thought proper.

Náungi, *a. m. a neighbour*; ef maðr kennir náunga sinn þann er upp er grafinn, N. G. L. i. 345. 2. in an eccl. sense as rendering of the Gr. ο πλησίον, elska skalt þú náunga þinn svo sem sjálfan þig, Matth. xix. 19, Luke x. 27; hver er þá minn náungi? 29, 36, N. T., Pass., Vidal. passim.

II. *ironic.*, as a fisherman's term, *the barrel containing their drink* is called náungi; í þrautumum það er plagsiðr náungann að nú á kritt, Snót.

Náungr, *m.*, older form = náungi, also contr. and with umlaut caused by the following u, náungr, acc. náong, Greg. 21; náungr annarr, Akv. 9; þá talaði hver við sinn náung, Stj. 66; Guðs ást ok náungs, 677. 3; skunda at hjálpa náungi þínum í hans þurft, Stj.

NE or né, a negative conjunction. The Goth. makes a distinction between *nī* = A. S. *ne*, O. H. G. *nī*; and the compound particle *nīb*, from *nī* + the suffix *ib*, O. H. G. *noib*, Germ. *noch*, Lat. *nec*, of which Icel. *né* is a contr. form; etymologically, therefore, the single particle ought to be written *ne* and the compound *né*; but this distinction is not made. The particle *ne* is not found out of composition except in ancient poetry; it is found as a prefix in the compounds *neinn*, *nekkverr*, *nema* (q. v.), *qs. ne-einn*, *ne-hverr*, *ne-ífa*.

A. The single particle, *not*: 1. with a verb, sól þat né vissi, máni þat né vissi, stjómur þat né vissu, Vsp. 5; óð þau né höfðu, 18; löst né vissi, Skv. 3. 5; né fá, Hm. 92; finna né máttu, 46; ek né kunna, 11; né þat máttu, Hým. 4; né sváfu, þd. 6: — *with subj.*, út þú né komir, Vþm. 7: — *ef né, if not, unless, were it not that...*; ef þú geldr né værir, Hkv. Hjörv. 20; ef þú sverðs né nytir, Fm. 29: — *with a double negation*, svá at mér mann-gi mat né bauð, Gm. 2; aþtr né komið, 20; ef föður né áttað, Fm. 3; hvi né lezkaðu, Ls. 47; né máttuð, Kormak; né hlöðut, Vellekla; þar er hrafn né svalta, Ó. H. (in a verse); sofa þeir né máttuð, Gkv. 2. 3: — *the negation is understood*, niðjar hvöttu Gunnar né náungr annarr, rýnendr né ráðendr, né (nor) þeir er ríkir vóru, Akv. 9.

2. used to begin a verse or sentence in a running narrative, answering to ok (which see A. III); né hamfagrt höldum þótti skáldfé milt, Ad. 7; né þat máttu, Hým. 2; né hann konu kyssa görði né (nor)..., Skv. 3. 4; né ek þat vilda at mik ver ætti, 35; né djúpakorn drápu, þd. 10.

II. with an adverb or noun; né sjaldan, *not seldom*, Fms. xi. 198 (in a verse); né allvel, *not over-well*, Skv. 1. 49; gumnum hollr né gulli, *fond of men not of gold*, Hkr. i. (in a verse).

3. but esp. in né einn, *not one, none* (cp. Early Lat. *noenus* = *ne unus*), also *not any*; lífa þeir né einir, Gkv. 3. 5; né einu sinni, *not once*, Fms. xi. 13; kvaðsk eigi muna at hann hefði heit strengt né eins, 112; hann lét þá af at eggja konung á né eina herferð, vii. 28; vörum vér ekki mjök við búni við né einum úfiði, iv. 73; né eina sekð, Grág. i. 136; né eitt ghréint, Stj. 409; allir duldur at né eitt vissi til Hrapps, Nj. 133; eigi finnsk svá né einn, Fas. i. 243; eigi né eins staðar, *not anywhere*, Stj. 618; eigi vill hann at né einn tortryggi, Hom. (St.); eigi... at ek hafa né eina manns konu tekit, Þorst. Síðu H. 5; hann fyrir-bauð né einum leikmönnum, at..., Bs. i. 702.

3. in composition in *ne-ikkverr* and *ne-ma*, q. v.

B. The compound particle *né* preceded by a negation, *neither... nor, not... nor*, as a disjunctive copula between two nouns or sentences; at þú gáir eigi þings né þjóðans mála, Hm. 115; skósmiðr þú verit né skeptismiðr, 127; óð þau né (not) áttu, lá né (neither) læti né (nor) litu göða, Vsp. 18; svefn þú né (not) sefr né (nor) um sakar dæmir, Skv. 1. 29; varat hann yðr um líkr, né..., 36; vilkat ek mann traðan né torbænan, 49.

2. in prose; þú skalt þá eigi með örum rauða né svefni slá, Stj. 620; höggormr hefir þar eigi vist né froskr, né ekki (nor any)

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eltr-kykvendi, 655 xii. 2; má af öngum fremjask né fullkomask, nema biskupi, K. A. 22; eigi meira né skemra, Fms. xi. 304;—irregular usage, því at eins (*only in that case*) ferjanda né (*nor*) festum helganda, nema (*if, unless*), i. e. *neither... nor... unless*, Nj. 240. 3. the negation may also be indirect or understood; né sé þess örvænt at hér verði grát né stynn, Níðst. 7; fén né forð (= fén eðr forð), Gþl. 382 A; línar lítið dag né nótt, Bs. ii. 49; fár treystisk eld at ríða né yfir stiga, Fas. i. (in a verse); síð muntu hringum ráða né Þóðuls-völlum, Hkv. Hjörv. 6, where the negation lies in örvænt, lítið, fár, síð: as also in ironical questions, hvat megi fótr fæti veita, né holdgróin hönd annarri, i. e. *what?* to which a negative answer is expected. II. in hvárgi... né, *neither... nor*; hvárrgi þeirra, Erlingr né féhirðinn, *neither of them*, E. *nor the shepherd*, Fr.; hvárgan ykkarn, Hákon né þik, Fb. i. 182:—hvárki... né, *neither... nor*, hvárki fyrir forboðan né taktakningar, H. E. i. 419; hvárki af dæmum né ástar hirtingum, 677. 6; hvárki gull né jarðir, Skv. 3. 37; hvárki styn né hósta, Nj.; hvárki gott né illt, and so in countless instances. III. if the sentence has three or more limbs; hvárki... né... né, *neither... nor... nor*; or also hvárki... né... eðr, *neither... nor... or*; thus, lá né læti, né litu góða, Vsp.; fál né flæð eða rangindi, Fms. ix. 330; the former is more emphatic, see hvárrgi B. III.

**neðan**, adv. [Engl. *be-neath*], from beneath, from below, Vsp. 65. Gm. 35. Vkv. 35. Nj. 247. Edda 58, Fms. vi. 149, passim: denoting motion, neðan ór eyjum, Nj. 107; neðan um sáðlandið, 82; neðan frá sjó, neðan úr dal, neðan af eyrum, neðan eftir ánni, Ó. H. 20: without motion, vökná, Fms. ii. 278; skipit var meitt neðan, Sturl. iii. 68:—fyrir neðan, *beneath, below*, with acc., Vsp. 2, 35, Skm. 35, Alm. 3, Fms. i. 10, Ld. 148, Eg. 596, Nj. 84, 145, 214, Gisl. 23: neðan undir, *underneath*, Fb. ii. 357:—with gen., neðan jarðar, *beneath the earth*; neðan sjóar, *beneath the sea*.

**neðan-verðr**, adj. the 'neitherward,' *neither, lower, undermost*, opp. to ofanverðr, Stj. 98, 517; rífaði tjaldrir of ofanverðu í neðanvert, from top to bottom, Hom. (St.); í neðanverðum dal, Þórd. 58; bjúgr at neðanverðu, Konr. passim.

**neðarla**, adv. = neðarliga, Nj. 82, Greg. 23, Þiðr. 114.

**neðar-liga**, adv. 'neitherly,' low down, far below, Th. 25, Stj. II.

**neðarr**, compar. *lower, farther down*, superl. *neðast* and *neðst*, *nearest, lowest down* (and so in mod. usage), adv. answering to níðr, q. v.:—nökkuru neðarr, Fms. i. 215; neðarr en hón hafði ætlað, Gisl. 72; svá sem þeir máttu neðast, Fms. iv. 50; neðst ský ok vindar... neðast jörð, v. 340, passim.

**NEÐRI**, adj., compar. *neðarri*, Stj. 76, *neither, lower*, Lat. *inferior*; superl. *neðstr* or *neðtr*, *nearest, lowest, undermost*; á neðra stræti, Fms. ix. 24; í Tungu inni neðri, Fs.; inn neðra hlut, Eg. 101; Galilea in efri ok in neðarri (neðri, v. l.), Stj. 76; in neðri leið, in the *neither world*, O. T. 45; neðri byggir, the *neither world*, i. e. *hell*: the neut. it neðra, adv. *underneath*; var ljóst it efra en dimmt it neðra, Vígl. 40: the *neither part*, fagrauðr it neðra, Fas. i. 172; sumir brjóta borgar-vegginn it neðra, Al. II; Þórr ferr it neðra, Edda; hann samnaði mönnum hit neðra um Mýrar, Ísl. ii. 168; hinn neztli hlutr trésin, Hkr. i. 71; í enu neztla helvíti, Fms. ii. 137; neztu smugur helvítis, Skálda 605.

**NEF**, n., gen. pl. nefja, dat. nefjum; [A. S. *nebbe*; Engl. *neb*]:—the nose, prop. the *beak, bone of the nose*, opp. to nasar (nös, q. v.), Grág. ii. 11; líðr á nefi, Ld. 272; þeir hafa hvárki nef né nasar, 'nef nor nose', i. e. *neither lower part nor cartilage*, Stj. 79; hann rak hnefann á nasir mér ok braut í mér nefit, Fas. iii. 392; kom á nasir þeim ok brotnaði í honum nefit, Fms. iii. 186; gnúa nefit, Orkn. 394, passim: also in the phrases, stinga nefi í feld, to *bide the nose (face) in one's cloak*, from dismay, Fms. x. 401; cp. stinga nösium í felda, Sighvat; stinga saman nefjum, to *put noses together* = *lay heads together*, i. e. *discuss closely*, ironic., Grett. (in a verse); kveða, tala í nef, to *talk through the nose*, Skálda 162; taka í nefið, to *snuff up*; sjúga upp í nefit, to *suck up through the nose*; of nær nefi kvað karl..., *too near the nose, quoth the carle*, when he was hit in the eye, Fms. vii. 288; náit er nef augum, the *neb is near akin to the eye*, Nj., cp. Fms. iii. 188; draga bust ór nefi einum, see burst.

2. as a law term in regard to tax, dues, *poll* (cp. the English phrase 'to count noses'); um alla Svíþjóð guldum menn Óðni skatt, penning fyrir nef hvert, Yngl. S. ch. 8; hefir þú nú gört fyrir þitt nef þangat út, i. e. *thou hast done thy share*, Fbr. 33; gjalda eyri fyrir nef hvert, to *pay a 'nose-tax' of an ounce, poll-tax*, Lv. 89; penning fyrir nef hvert, Hkr. ii. 231; skal göra mann út at sjaunda nefi, N. G. L. i. 97; ertug fyrir sex tigu nefja innan laga várra, 7; skutilsveinar til þriggja nefja ok hverr húskarl til tveggja nefja, H. E. i. 420; yrkja niðvisu fyrir nef hvert er á var landinu, Hkr. i. 227; skal búandi hverr augljós nef hafa af bryggju-sporði á skoru-kefi fyrir ármann, i. e. *every franklin has to shew up the poll on a score-roll before the king's officer*, N. G. L. i. 200. 3. the *neb, beak, bill*, of birds, Fms. viii. 10; nefn ok klærnar, Nj. 272, Stj. 90; fugls-nef, uglu-nef, amarr-nef, hrafn-nef, Sdm. passim; also hrúts-nef, a *ram's nose*, 1812. 66: the saying, lítið er nef vart en breiðar fjadrir, Bs. i. 676, of high aspirations and weak efforts, see fjöðr: of things, klappar-nef, a *jutting peak*; skógar-nef, q. v.; steðja nef, the *nose (small end) of a stúpy*;

keips-nef, a *thole, a rowlock pin*: cp. the riddle or pun, liggr á grúfi horfir upp nef—á ausu! of the book on a ladle's handle. II. nickname, Gisl.; = *Nosey*, cp. Lat. *Naso*. COMPS: nef-björg, a *nose-shield, part of a visor*, Fms. i. 178, Orkn. 148. nef-dreyr, m. a *bleeding at the nose*, Sturl. ii. 66, Pr. 474. nef-fölr, adj. 2. *nebbed*, Vsp., Akv. nef-gildi, n., see below. nef-glita, u, nickname, *glitter-nose*, Sd. 145. nef-langr, adj. *long-nebbed*, S. ii. 133 C. nef-lauss, adj. *noseless, without a nose*, Rb. 348. lífíll, adj. *small-nosed*, Sd. 147. nef-ljótr, adj. *with an ugly*, Fms. ii. 7, xi. 78. nef-mikill, adj. *big-nosed*, Eb. 30, Orkn. nef-mælt, adj. *speaking through the nose*.

**nef-gildi**, n. [nef], a 'nose-tax,' *poll-tax*, payable to the king; e var orðsending konungs, at hann beiddi þess Íslendinga, at þeir skildu við þeim lögum taka sem hann hafði sett í Noregi, en veita hon af landinu þegngildi ok nefgildi, penning fyrir hvert nef, þann er væri fyrir alin vaðmáls, Ó. H. 141; nefgildis-skatta þá er Haraldr hans hafði lagt á allt landit lét hann taka hit ytra með sjó ok þrænda-lög, ok leggja til skipa-görðar, Fagrsk. 20. This ancient 'tax' was also imposed by the Norsemen on conquered countries, the name gave rise to strange legends; thus, king Thorgisl, the conqueror of Ireland (A. D. 830–845), is, by an Irish chronicler, said to have levied a tax of an ounce on each hearth, the penalty for default being the loss of their nose. Prof. Munich, Norg. Hist. i. 440, has traced the origin of this legend to the simple fact that the king imposed a 'tax' or *poll-tax* on the conquered Irish, just as Harold Fairhair afterwards did in Norway.

B. [nef], a *veregild* payable to the cognates of a person, opp. bauggildi = the *agnate veregild*; þat heitir nefgildi er þeir menn tal kvænsift eru komnir, Grág. ii. 137, N. G. L. i. 185. COMPS: gildis-frændbót, f. *compensation of nefgildi*, N. G. L. i. 187.

**gildis-maðr**, m. a *cognate relative, recipient of n.*, opp. to baugg-maðr, Grág. ii. 181, N. G. L. i. 22.

**nef-gildingr**, m. = nefgildismaðr, Grág. ii. 178.

**nef-gjöld**, n. = nefgildi (II), Hkv. i. 12.

**NEFI**, a, m. [A. S. *nefa*; O. H. G. *nefo*; Germ. *neffe*; cp. Lat. *neveu*; Engl. *nephew*]:—a law term, a *cognate kinsman*; nefi j an earl's nephew, Sighvat, Edda (Gl.); nið eðr nefa, Grág. i. 137; Knúts, Canute's sister's son, Fms. vi. (in a verse). II. the name of a dwarf, Edda (Gl.); the name of a sword, id.

**nefja**, u, f. a nickname, Fb. iii.

**nefjaðr**, adj. *nebbed, beaked*: in compds, bjúg-n., of an eagle.

**NEFNA** and **nefna**, d. [nafn; Goth. *namjan*; Germ. *nennen*], to name, kona Manue fæðirson ok nefnir Samson, Stj. 410; nefndu þinn föðurl Hjörv. 16; veit ek þann mann er þora man, ... nefndu hann! Nj. 8; bréfi þessu vóru nefndir (*especially named*) hinir stærstu höfðingjar, Fag. 91; maðr er nefndr Möðr, Nj. 2; nefna sik, to *name one's name*; Hallfreðr nefndi sik, Fms. ii. 86; n. e-n á nafn, to *name by name*; kallaði á menn mína ok nefndi á nafn, Nj. 211; nefna barn á nafni christening, N. G. L. i. 339; in a narrative, maðr er nefndr Möðr man was named M., i. e. *there was a man named Mord*, Nj. 1; 'er nefndr N.' is a standing phrase in the Sagas; Oddr er maðr nefndr, of Orlygsson, Gisl. 12; tveir menn eru nefndir, Þorkatlar tveir, 8; Þórr er nefndir til sögunnar, hét einn... Nj. 22; sá maðr er nefnd sögunnar er Geirr goði hét, now the story names a man who bight G. passim, cp. N. M. hét maðr.

2. to mention by name, to name, point vóru þessir staðir á nefndir, Bs. i. 731; hann nefndi til þess skipstjó menn, Eg. 33; nefni ek til þess Björn ok Helga, Ld. 14; hann eg mága sína ok nefndi til Hjarranda, Dropl. 24; instances influence the Latin, nefndr Eiríkr, the said E., Fms. xi. 412; opt nefndir in Dipl. v. 26; fyrr-nefndr, above-named.

II. to name, appoint; nemdi konungr nökkura menn at ganga upp á eyna, Fm. 285; n. miann til skipstjórnar, Fb. i. 186; as a law term, to call, váttá, n. mann í dóm, Nj. 14, Dropl. 13, Grág. i. 15, 72, passim; rásdóm, Grág. i. 80; n. dóm á máli, Nj. passim: 40 summum, cite, aðrir þeir sem þannig vóru nefndir, Fms. ix. 279; to levy, n. lið ór uðum, vii. 299; cp. nefnd, dömnenna.

III. reflex. to name self, give up one's name; hann nefndisk Hrappr, Nj. 130; hann: hvat kvænna hón væri, hón nefndisk Hallgerðr, id.; hón nefndisk þeim Gunnhildr, Fms. i. 8; ok nefndisk Þýr, Rm. 10.

2. summoned, cited; ef sá maðr lætr í dóm nefndisk, Grág. i. 16.

**nefna**, u, f. nomination, Sturl. ii. 27; dóm-n., vátt-n., alþingis-n.

**nefnd**, f. [early Swed. *nämnd*], denomination, Stj. 11. II. as a term in the Norse (not Icel.) law, nomination, delegation: 1. a amount of levy or contribution in men and ships; hann gördi ok ne hverju fylki, hversu mörg skip... skyldi vera ör hverju fylki at mön ok vápnum ok vistum fyrir útlenzkum her, Fagrsk. 20; konungr st þing í bænum, hann gördi þá bert fyrir allri alþjóðu at hann mun angr hafa úti um sumarit fyrir landi, ok hann vill nefnd hafa ör h fylki bæði at líði ok skipum, Fms. ii. 245; stefndi hann til lær mönnum sínum ok hafði nefndir ór landi, x. 94; almenniligar nef N. G. L. i. 446.

2. a body of daysmen or arbitrators to give



ent in a case; in the old Swed. law the *nämd* was composed of twelve members (see Schlyter), cp. early Dan. *nevning*; in this strictly legal sense the word hardly occurs in ancient Icel. law, but it bears a close resemblance to old Icel. *görd* and *gördar-menn*, esp. as described Nj. ch. 75, 123, 124, see *görd* II: in the Sagas the word occurs in two instances, *kvað* þat mundi mál manna, at þeir höfðu góða um sættir, Bjarn. 56: in the old laws of Norway it is rare, except the sense of a levy, see above; at þingit sé skipat, ok nefndir skoðar, lögrétu-menn kosnir, Gpl. (pref. vii).

3. mod. a *compte*. COMPDS: *nefndar-dagr*, m. a fixed day, N. G. L. i. Orkn. 10. *nefndar-lið*, n. levied forces, Fms. viii.

*nefndar-maðr*, m. a man nominated as a member of lögbing (in the Norse sense), a certain fixed number being sent to each county, Gpl. 8-18, Jb. xi sqq.: a man named for the levy, *nefndar-stefna*, u. f. a fixed meeting of delegates; á móti eða darstefnu, N. G. L. i. 308. *nefndar-særi*, n. an oath taken by a

of delegates, N. G. L. i. 430. *nefndar-vitni*, n. the witness by a body of named men; skulu tólf frjálsir ok fulltíða menn af um bera ok eigi nefndar vitni, Gpl. 156 (Js. 34); er hann þjófr nema

syni með séttar-eiði ok nefndar vitnum, at eigi stal hann, Gpl. 538. *nefndar-vætti*, n. testimony given by a body of named men, Js. 34. *fni-liga*, adv. by name, expressly, Bs. i. 763; namely, mod.

*fni-ligr*, adj.; nefnilegt fall, *nominate*, Skálda.

*nefning*, f. a naming, nomination, N. G. L. i. 199: a law term, *levying*, (d) frjálsir af leiðangrs-görðum ok nefningum, H. E. i. 420; í engum gangum ok leiðangrs-ferðum skulu þeir vera, D. N. i. 80; vóru minnstar nefningar um Hágöland, Fms. x. 74, v. l.; almenniligr nefningar, N. L. i. 446, v. l.

*nefr*, adj. *nosed*; in the nicknames Há-nefr, mjó-nefr, etc. *nefna*, u. f. a kind of *personal fee*, D. N. v. 660.

*nefna*, t. to *chastise*, *punish*, (obsolete.)

*nefndingr*, m. *zig-zag*; fara nefnding.

*NEPST*, f. (*nepst*), [Swed. *nästa*, a penalty, *chastisement*; undir kirkgar kirkgju nefst ok refsing, Munk. 72, D. N. v. 785; en er verra, at vita þykkjunktur, niðja stríð um nept, *my mind bodes me still worse*, a sore retribution to thy sons (a bitter fratricidal strife), Skv. 2. 8, this must be the true sense of this contested passage; nept for nepst as be right by analogy of heipt and heipt; the word is altogether obsolete in Iceland, but is still in use in Sweden.

*nefsteið*, a, m. a *nebbed stithy*, Fb. i. 190.

*nefsteinn*, m. a *jutting rock*, D. N. i. 81.

*neg*, n. [it is prop. identical with Dan. *neg*=a *sheaf of corn*, which is not otherwise found in the Norse or Icel.]:—poët. *the heart*, Edda G. also written *hnegg*, in *hnegg-veröld*, *the heart's abode*, *breast*, poët.

*NEGLA*, d, [nagli], to *naile*, N. G. L. i. 111, Fbr. 133, Hom. 103, Fms. 1. 4, Skv. 707, Eb. 182, Söl. 65, Fb. i. 515, passim: to *stud*, *neglar* (Nj. 6; ey-negld, hól-m-negld, *island-studded*, *holm-studded*, an pilot of the sea, Eg. (in a verse), Edda (in a verse).

*negla*, u. f. the *bung* to close a hole in the bottom of a boat which lets out the bilge-water.

*neing*, f. a *nailing*, Str. 4.

*neingr*, m. a kind of *itobing*, as if pricked with nails, Fél. x.

*neill*, m., and *negul-nagli*, a, m. [from Germ. *nägelein*, from the nails to small nails]:—a *clove*, *spice*.

*NEI*, adv. [Ulf. *nē*; A. S. *nā*; Engl. *no*; Germ. *nein*; Dan.-Swed. *nej*]; nei sem nei er, K. Á. 200; nei, kvað Úlfhéðinn, Fs. 78; nei við, to say no, N. G. L. i. 345; þeir kveða þar nei við, Hkr. 2; setja nei fyrir, to set a no against it, *refuse*, Fms. ix. 242; setja nei fyrir, to *refuse flatly*, ii. 131, Ld. 196; segja nei móti e-n, to say no, D. N. i. 257.

*neivæða*, d, to *disown*, with dat., Str. 16; see *nékvæða*.

*NEINN*, adj. pron., prop. a compd contr. from *né einn*=*not one*, but afterwards contr.; it is, however, never used as a pure negative, only after a negative, as indef. pron.; for the older uncontr. *ne* né A. II: [cp. A. S. *nān*; Engl. *none*]:—any, Lat. *ullus*, following a negation, aldri svá at hönum væri nein raun í, never... *ne*ger, Nj. 262; varð eigi af neinni eptir-för, Valla L. 196; ekki þa furða nein, it is no apparition, Ísl. ii. 337; þess mundi eigi þurfa, at konungur mundi neina sætt göra, 84; Erlingr hafði eigi spá til at biðja konung hér neinna muna um, Ó. H. 47; aldri at neitt vápn, Fas. i. 281; kom mér aldregi í hug, at sá mundi vera, Art.; ekki neinu sinni, *not once*, Fb. i. 104; ekki neins

*noubers*—where the negation is indirect or understood, lét hann

gja konung á neinar ferðir, Fb. ii. 427, (né einar, Fms. vii. 29,

skal ek miklu heldr þola dauða en veita þeim neitt mein, Nj.

hann mundi taka úmjúkliga á því, at vægjask í neinum hlut

Ö. 51: fyrr skal hón fúna en neinn taki hana, Lv. 50:—en neinn

nekkur, *iban any*; fleira lítt gekk yfir Gyðinga-lýð en yfir neina

ra, Ver. 42. 2. as subst. *anybody*; hann tektr enga þú

til at neinn þori at... Ld. 214; ekki neitt, *nothing*, Fas. i. 17;

hvárki var neitt til, *there was not aught of either*, Gisl. 37; það er ekki til neins, *'tis of no use*. *neins-ataðar*, adv.; ekki n., *not anywhere, nowhere*.

*neip*, f., pl. *neipar*, the 'nip,' the interstice between the fingers; í neipinni; perh. better *gneip*.

*NEISA*, u. f., mod. *hneisa*, which form also occurs in old vellums, [Swed. *nesa*]:—*shame, disgrace*; this is the true form, as is shewn by the allit. in Hm. 48 and Fm. 11; and also in phrases like, *niðra ok neisa*; for references see *hneisa*. *neisu-ligr*, adj. *shameful, degrading*.

*neisa*, t, to put to shame; herfliga neist ok rangliga raskat, Bs. i. 399; for more references see *hneisa*.

*neisi*, n.=*neisa*.

*neisinn*, adj.=*neiss*; in *ú-neisinn*.

*neiss*, adj. [Swed. *nes*], *inglorious, asbamed*; neiss er nökkviðr hair, a saying, a naked man is asbamed, Hm. 48, cp. Gen. iii. 10; Norna dóm þú munt fyrr neisum hafa, thou wilt scorn the doom of the Norns, Fm. 11; þeir sendu hann til sömu eyjar nöktan ok neisan, Barl. 62.

*neisti*, a, m. a *spark*; see *gneisti*.

*NEIT*, n. pl. *flour, efflorescence*, a *δω. λεγ.*; neit Menju göð, the costly flour of Menja, i. e. gold, Skv. 3. 50; the word remains, though with a false aspirate, in common Icel. *hneita* (q. v.), the white efflorescence on seaweed (söl); alkin is the Icel. naut. phrase, það hnitir í báru (in a ditty of Pal Vidal), the waves are white-tipped (as if sprinkled with flour); the explanation given in Lex. Poët., s. v. *neit*, is prob. erroneous.

*NEITA*, að, and also *neitta*, *neitti*, [Scot. *nyte*; Dan. *negte*], to deny, refuse, absol. or with dat.; konungur neitaði þverliga, Fms. vi. 214; þeir höfðu boðit honum laun, en hann neitti, i. 12; hann neitaði með mikilli þrályndi, x. 306; hinn sem neitar, K. Á. 204; hefi ek þar göðum grip neitt, Fms. vi. 359; er nú vel þú veizt hverju þú neitaðir, 360; neita penningum, xi. 428:—with a double dat., neita e-m e-n, vii. 90: with acc. of the thing, ef nokkurr neitar kirkgju-garð, K. Á. 68; hverr sá er neitar mitt nafn, þeim (sic) skal ek neita, Barl. 122.

2. to deny, forsake; hann neitaði Guðs nafni, Fms. x. 324; Petrus hafði þryssar Kristi neitt, Hom. 81; þeir er neittu Kristi, Gd. 49; neitaði þessum nýja konungi, Al. 9; neita villu, Nikuld. 71; þeir neittuðu (v. l. neittu) þessu, Fms. vii. 54.

II. reflex., þeim mönnum skal heilagir kirkgju-garðir neittask, K. Á. H. E. i. 491; þú snerisk til Guðs ok neitaðisk Djöflinum, Hom. 151.

*neitan*, f. *denying*; af-neitan, K. Á. 204, Th. 25.

*neitari*, a, m. a *denier*, Gd. 50.

*neiting*, f. a *denial*, Hom. 11, Th. 8; gramm. the negative, Skálda 200.

**NEKKVERR**, indef. pron.; this word is a compound of the negative particle *né* (q. v.) and the pronoun *hverr*, qs. *nih-hverr*, *ne-hverr*, *nekkverr*; the double *k* (in the oldest MSS. often represented by *q*) may be due to the final *b* of the particle, as the compd was formed at a time when the final *b* had not been absorbed into *né*: [Dan. *nogen*; Swed. *någon*.]

A. THE FORMS: this pronoun has undergone great changes. The earliest declension is the same as that of *hverr*, see Gramm. p. xxi; nekkverr, nekkver, Bs. i. 353, Greg. 13, 26, 33, Grág. ii. 205, 206, 304, Fms. x. 389, 393; gen. nekkvers, nekkverrar, passim; dat. nekkverjum, nekkverju, nekkverri, Greg. 16, 79, Eluc. 27, Bs. i. 352; acc. nekkver, nekkverja, Grág. i. 41, ii. 251, 270, 313, Fms. x. 381, 390, 391, Greg. 15, Bs. i. 337, 344 (line 14), 352; nom. pl. masc. and fem. nekkverir, nekkverjar, Grág. ii. 205, Bs. i. 355; gen. nekkverra, Greg. 23, 28, and so on. The word then underwent further changes, a. by dropping the *j*; nekkveru, Grág. ii. 281; nekkverar, Fms. x. 381; nekkverum, 382; nekkvera, 393, 415. β. by change of the vowels; **NAKKVERR** or nekkvarr, or even **NAKKVARR**, *nakkvat*, see below; *nakkvert*, Bs. i. 342 (line 12); *nakkvara*, Ó. H. 62, 116; *nakkvars*, Fms. vii. 388, xi. 29, Edda 48; *nakkvarir*, Fms. vii. 337, Mork. 169; *nakkvarar*, Fms. vii. 328, Greg. 9; *nakkvarra* (gen. pl.), D. I. i. 185; *nakkvarrar*, Ó. H. 116; *nakkverrar* (gen. fem. sing.), Bs. i. 393. γ. the *a* of *nakk* through the influence of the *v* was changed into *ö* (*nökk*), and then into *o*, and the final *v* into *vo*, and in this way the word became a regular adjective, **NÖKKVÖR** or **NÖKKVÖR**, *nökkvor*, Mork. 57, Fms. x. 261; *nökkvot*, Bs. i. 393; *nökkvöð*, Mork. 62, Fms. x. 383, 391; *nökkvors*, passim; *nökkvoru*, Nj. 34, Fms. x. 393, 394; *nökkvorum*, 395; *nökkvorrar*, Edda i. 214; *nökkvorn*, 210; *nökkvorir*, Fms. vi. 5, x. 294. δ. the *v* dropped out; **NÖKKORR**, *nökkorr*, *nökkorr*, *nökkor*, Vsp. 33 (Bugge), Greg. 9, Grág. (Kb.) i. 66, 75, 208, ii. 3, Mork. 168, Ó. H. 224, Grág. i. 1, ii. 366, Nj. 267, Fms. ix. 276, x. 135; *nökköð*, Hkr. 2. 5; *nökkort*, Grág. i. 460; *nökkorum*, Skv. 3. 58 (Bugge), Grág. i. 45, 361, Fms. ix. 370, Nj. 7; *nökkoru*, Fms. i. 1, x. 420, Grág. ii. 129, Nj. 41, Eg. 394, Hkr. iii. 160; *nökkorn*, Fms. x. 409; *nökkorn*, xi. 6, Nj. 6, Mork. 205, Ld. 30; *nökkorir*, Mork. 205; *nökkorar*, Nj. 252, Fms. x. 388; see Gramm. p. xxi.

ε. finally in mod. usage we have contracted forms before a vowel, thus *nökkir*, *nökkur*, *nökkarr*, except that the gen. pl. and gen. fem. sing. are still pronounced as trisyllables, *nökkurra*, *nökkurra*; these contracted forms have erroneously crept into Editions from paper MSS. (as Vd. in the Fs.), where *nökkir* etc. should be restored to *nökkurir*. G G 2



etc. All the above forms occur confusedly even in very old MSS., and even the latest form *nokkorr* occurs in vellums as old as Cod. Reg. of the elder Edda, in the Mork., Gregg, Grág. (Kb.) In addition to the above, there are mixed forms, *nekkurr*, 623. 41; *nekkorar*, Fms. x. 388; *nekkers*, Grág. (Kb.) 22; *nökkurja*, 623. 50; *nakkor*, B.K. 124; *nökkverja*, Fms. xi. 6; *naucverjar*, *navcveriorum*, Mork. 62, 64, 65.

II. *nakkvat*, n. subst., answering to *hvat* (q.v.), Ó. H. 72, Bs. i. 344, 348, 350, 353, Am. 32, Bugge. 2. *nökkvi* (Lat. *ali-quanto*, an obsolete dat. (subst.) answering to *hví*; svá *nökkvi*, Hallfred (Fs. 80); í *nökkvi*, in *augbt*, Hom. 43; af *nökkvi*, for *augbt*, Fs. 94 (v. l.), Fms. iii. 27; noqvi, Hkv. 2. 26 (Bugge); *nökkvi* ofarr, Fms. vii. 304 (in a verse); *nökkvi* síðarr, ix. 533 (in a verse): in prose, *nökkvi* yngri, xi. 96; *neykvi* nær sanni, Hkr. iii. 360; *nekkvi* réttligar, 677. 11; *nökkvi* helst, Fms. xi. 78, MS. 677. 6; véla e-n í *nökkvi*, Grág. ii. 22, 367; því *nökkvi*, 129; nær sanni *nökkvi*, Fms. x. 420; *neykvi*, Am. 26 (Bugge); framast *nekkvi*.

III. the neut. sing. is thus distinguished; *nakkvat*, *nökkvøð*, *nökkvøð* (answering to *hvat*), are often used as a substantive, but *nekkvert*, *nökkvort*, *nökkurt* (answering to *hvert*), as an adjective. The primitive *hvert* has partly undergone the same metamorphosis as the compd *nehverr*, and in western Icel. is sounded *kvur*, and in mod. Norse dialect *kor*, shewing the complete change.

B. THE SENSE: the negative particle, the first part of the compound, has quite lost its force, as is the case with *neinn*, q.v.; but the word is used in negative sentences = *any*; á öngum bæ fannsk *nökkurr* maðr, Fms. ix. 355, and so freq. in mod. usage.

2. single and without a preceding negative; ef *nökkurr* maðr veit eigi, if anybody know not, Grág. ii. 209; er *nökkverr* Guð sem varð Guð, 623. 35; ef hann vissi *nökkurr* hest jafnskjótan, Fms. vii. 169.

3. as subst., *nökkut* = *anything*, *nökkur* = *anybody*; ef þér segit *nökkurum*, if you tell it to anybody, Nj. 7; ef *nökkurr* hefir, Grág. ii. 366; eldi eða því *nökkuru*, fire or any such thing, 129; styrkja e-n at *nökkuru*, Nj. 41; ef hann meirði í *nökkuru* lönd manna, Grág. ii. 281; kanntú *nökkut* í lögum, Nj. 33; with gen., *nekkverr* yðar, any of you, 677. 13; *nökkort* þessarra húsa, Grág. i. 460; *nakkverr* þeirra manna, 232; with prep., *nökkura* af þessum konum, any of these women, Ld. 30; *nökkut* manna, Fms. vi. 121.

II. *some*, a certain . . ., Lat. *quidam*; maðr *nökkurr*, kona *nökkur*, konur *nökkurar*, Nj. 252, passim; *nökkora* hrið, for *some time*, 2, Fms. xi. 6; *nekkverja* lund, Grág. ii. 251; *nakkvorir* stórir höfðingjar, Fms. vii. 338; *nökkvorir* Íslenzkir menn, x. 294; *nökkor* góð verk, *nekkver* ill verk, 677. 9, 25, 26; um dag *nekkvern*, a certain day, Fms. x. 391; þann bjargkvíð *nekkvern* (some such), Grág. i. 41; at þeim hlut *nökkorum*, 361; *nökkvot* þorp, Fms. x. 294; ráð *nakkvað*, xi. 16; fé *nökkvart*, Grág. ii. 262; as subst., *nökkuru* fyrir vetr, a while before winter, Eg. 394; *nökkuru* meir, somewhat more, Fms. i. 1:—of some importance, þeim er *nökkorit* eru í skapi, iv. 80; þeir einir menn ef *nökkut* var til, of any weight, Eg. 267, and so in countless instances.

III. spec. usages, added to a numeral, *about*; þrjú *nökkur*, Nj. 267; *nökkur* sex skip eða sjau, Fms. ix. 276; *braut* *nökkur* tíu skip, x. 135; með *nökkur* fimm hundrað manna, ix. 276; til *nökkurra* fjórtán hundraða, H.E. 4. 418; *nökkurum* tveim sinum eða þrim, Fms. ix. 370.

2. svá *nökkut*, *thereabouts*; líð svá *nökkuru* mart, Fms. xi. 48; svá *nökkoru* mikít, x. 4; svá *nökkuru* mjök, Nj. 228; svá *nökkvoru* mun yðar leita farit, 34; svá *nakkvarn*, Fms. v. 319; *nökkurs* til þungar, Ld. 128; *nökkurs* til seinir, Fms. xi. 29; slíkt *nökkut*, iv. 283; svá *nökkuru*, í *nökkvi* öðru, Hom. 25; svá *nökkvi*, about so, Hallfred; stórt *nökkvøð*, somewhat great, Ld. 104:—about, var *kveðit* á víku stef *nökkut*, a notice of about a week was given, Eg. 394.

IV. adverbial usages, the neuter being used as adverb; *something*, a deal, marka *nakkvat* skaplyndi hans, Fms. xi. 78; *breytast* *nökkvat*, 99; henni var skapþungt *nökkut*, Nj. 11: in some way, *somehow*, at hann skyldi *nökkot* benda *hvat* sveinninn skyldi heita, 625. 86: *nökkut* svá, a bit, *somewhat*; hann gekk um teiginn *nökkut* svá, Ísl. ii. 354; stóð höfð gneipt af bolnum *nakkvat* svá, Eb. 244; sefask konungur n. svá, Fms. xi. 129;—*neykvi* nær sanni, *somewhat* nearer the truth, Hkr. iii. 360; var þat nær sanni *nökkvi*, Fms. x. 420, see the references above (A). 2. *perhaps*, *maybe*; vilt þú *nökkut* taka við sjárfari mínu? Nj. 40; viltú n. sonu þína við láta vera, 65; ef hann hefði *nökkut* siglt til annarra landa, 41; ef Gunnarr hefði n. þess leitað, 47.

3. *nökkor*, used as neut. adv.; svá *nökkor* mikít (about so much) fólk er í eygni, Sks. 95 B. 261:—with the notion of *somehow*, *maybe*, *perhaps*, *probably*, or the like, at þeir mundu *nökkor* vera í nánd löndum, Nj. 267, Fms. i. 40; *nökkur* annars staðar, Fms. viii. 360; *nökkur* neðan á líkamanum, Stj. 98; *nökkur* námuða þessari byggð, 122; *nökkur* til heiðinna landa, Fms. ii. 16; ef vér heyrum *nökkvor* barns grát, x. 218; ef *nökkor* þess er várn, Grág. ii. 129; þú vart *nökkor* at vera, Al. 154; vera má at Guð yðvarr sé farinn *nökkvor*, Stj. 593. 1 Kings xviii. 27.

C. COMPS: *nökkurnig*, adv. in some way, Fms. xi. 110; mun hann mér n. vel taka, Nj. 255; þér mun *nökkurninn* vel fara til mín, Ísl. ii. 441. *nökkurs-konar*, adv. of some kind, Edda i. 218,

Dipl. i. 7, Stj. 177.

481.

*nekt*, f. [nökkviðr], nakedness.

**NEMA**, conj. [compounded of the negative particle *ne*, and the adv *if* or *of* (q.v.) in an older dissyllabic form *ifa*; for the change of *f* into see the introduction; cp. Ulf. *nibai*; A.S. *nemne*, *nimne*; O.H. *nibu*, *nibi*, *nubi*; Hel. *nebu*; early Swed. *nem*; cp. Lat. *ni*, see Grim Gramm. iii. 724.]

B. *Except*, *save*, *but*; manngi, nema einn Agnarr, Gm. 2; nema einum, Kv. 24; allra nema einna, 26, Ls. 11; nema við þat lík at Hm. 96; nema sá einn Áss, Ls. 11; hvar kómu feðr várir þess, . . . nema alls hvergi? Ísl. ii. 236; öngu nema lífinu, Nj. 7; öllu gózi nu búinu, Fms. ix. 470; engi nema þú einn, Barl. 207; engi nema B þórr, Fms. vii. 141; kom viðrinn á kirkju-sand, nema tvau tré kón. Raufarnes, save that two trees came to R., Landn. 51, v. l.; Ólafir h. mörg sár ok flest smá, nema tvau vóru *nökkvi* mest, Fb. i. 501; ne ek hélt, Óg. 23; þeir blandask eyvitar við aðra ísa nema sér einum h hann, Sks. 176 B; vætki of syti'k nema hræðumk helvíti, Hallfred; Köðran skíra sik ok hjú hans öll, nema Ormr vildi eigi við trú taka, i. 5.

II. with subj. *unless*; aldrei, nema okkr væri báðum þess, Ls. 9; nema þú hánun visir . . . eða mey nemir, Hkv. i. 19; nema ek dís sjá'k, 20; nema geðs viti, Hm. 19; nema hann mæli til mart, 26; n. haldendr eigi, 28; nema til kynnis komi, 32; nema reisi niðr at 71; nema einir viti, 97; nema ek þik hafa, Hkv. Hörv. 7; nema s. all, Stor. 16; nema þeir felldi hann, Edda 36; öngir þóttu lögligr dó nema hann væri í, Nj. 1; nema maðr verði sjúkr eða sár, Grág. i. 1; nema lands-fólkir kristaðisk, Hkr. i. 248; nema mér banni hel, Ld. 59; hann heyrði eigi nema æpt væri at honum, Fms. iv. 204, and countless instances in old and mod. usage.

2. in phrases such 'veit ek eigi nema . . .', like Lat. *nescio* an, implying an affirmation; veizt eigi nema sá verði fégiarn, Sks. 28; nú veit ek eigi nema nökk verði vírding af at hafa þessu máli, Band. 34 new Ed.; hverr veit n. ek verða víða frægr um síðir, who can tell but that I shall be a well known man some day? Fms. vi. (in a verse); nú veit ek eigi nema þykki minna vega mín reiði en Sigurðar konungs, now know I not if, 141; eigi veit ek nema þetta væri ráðligt, en eigi má ek þat vita viii. 95:—with indic., *kveðkat* ek dul nema hún hefir, there is no d. but that she has, Yt. 7; hver sé if nema rögn stýra, who can doubt it Vellekla.

III. irreg. usages; ef *nökkurr* maðr ferr á jörðu, n. (in the case that, supposing that) sá vili á búa, sem fé á í jörðu, þá ræn hann, Gpl. 357; því at eins, nema, only in that case, if (but not else); í þér því at eins á þá nema þér sést allir sem örugastir, only in the case i. e. do not attack them unless, Nj. 228; því at eins mun hann sættask v. nema hann gjaldi ekki, 254; skal hann því at eins í braut hafa þann í nema hann láti bera vitni, Jb. 326; þat man því at eins, nema ek ráða-hag við Melkorku, Ld. 70; því at eins ferjanda, nema fjörð komi fram, Nj. 240; oss þykkir þú því at eins veita skylda þjón konungi, nema þú leggir af tignar-klæðin, Fms. ix. 432. 2. n. heldr, but rather; eigi má þat menn kalla, nema heldr hunda, not; but rather dogs, Bær. 9; sver ek eigi at eins fyrir mik, nema heldr allra þeirra sálir, Gpl. 69; hón hafði eigi hreinlíft at eins, nema heldr alla gæzku, Hom. 128; nema enn, but on the contrary; at glæpask lengr í félags-skap við Philistim, nema enn skulu þér . . . Stj. 412. 442: eigi at eins ótadisk hann um sjálfs síns líf, nema jamvel um aðra sína frændr, but also, Barl. 73: fyrr nema = fyrr enn, fyrr skal d. dynr, nema ek dauðr sják (= fyrr en ek sé dauðr), Hkv. i. 20:—he vist sé þat gull, at öngum mun er verri, nema betra sé, which is worse, if it is not even better, Fb. i. 348.

**NEMA**, pres. nem; pret. nam, namt, nam, pl. námu; subj. na part. numinn, older nominn, N. G. L. i. 200, Hom. 100; with neg. nam-a, Hkv. 2. 15; [Ulf. *niman* = λαμβάνειν; A.S. *neman*; Germ. *nehmen* freq. in Early Engl.; in mod. Engl., where it is superseded by the Scat. *taka*, it survives in *nimble* and *numb* = A.S. *be-nimian* = Icel. numinn.

A. *To take*; the use of the word in this, its proper sense, is lim for taka (q.v.) is the general word, whereas *nema* remains in sp usages; *nema* upp, to pick up, Hm. 140; *nema* e-n ór naudum, F þar er gull numit upp í söndum, Rb. 350; at hann nemr hann kvíðnum, ok kveða á hvert hann nemr hann ór sínu órnámi, eða ar manns, Grág. i. 51; reifa mál þeirra er ór dóminum eru numir, hann á kost at *nema* þá upp alla senn, 51:—*nema* af, to abolish; heidni var af numin á fura vetra fresti, Nj. 165, fb. 4:—*nema* to except; *nema* konur eða þeir menn er hann nemi frá, 5 þeim tíðum er úd eru frá numnar, Grág. i. 325:—upp numin, i up into beaven; Enoch var upp numinn, Stj. 41.

2. to tak force, seize upon; þá menn er konu hafa numit (carried off), C i. 354; hann nam sér konu af Grikklandi, Rb. 404; Jupiter f hann nam Europam, 732. 17; Björn nam þóru á brott, Eg. ek nam konu þessa er hér er hjá mér, Nj. 131; hann segir hafa numit sik í burt af Grænlandi undan Sólár-fjöllum, Bárð. 32 Ed.: *nema* nes-nám, Danir ok Svíar herjuðu mjök í Vestr-víkin, kómu þá opt í Eyjarnar er þeir fóru vestr eða vestan, ok namt



nesnám, Fms. iv. 229, (see nesnám, landnám):—in a lawful sense, nema *to take possession of a land*, as a settler (landnám II); hann nam vjafjörð allan.

3. nema e-n e-u, *to bereave one of a thing*; nema e-n fjöð, aldrar, fjörvi, Gkv. 2. 31, 42; verða ek á fítum þeim er mik Niðarðar rekka, Vkv.; því máttu hann sigri þá? Em. 6; sigri numinn, Fms. 306 (in a verse); numinn máli, *bereft of speech*, Geisli 34; fjörvi minna, *life-bereft*, Eb. (in a verse); hann lá þar lami ok öllu megni minna, Hom. 116; þar til er lands-menn námu þá ráðum, *used force*, *forced them*, Bs. i. 24; ríkir menn verða þá ráðum nominn, Hom. 100; hann vill eigi nema trú þvi, *if he will not believe it*, N. G. L. i.

4. *to reach, touch, hit*; í hvítu pilzi, þar var svá sitt at þar hæl, Fas. ii. 343; nema hjóltin við neðra gömi, Edda 20; allir þeir oddrinn nam, Skíða R. 183; hvárt nam þik eðr eigi! Nj. 97; ok ma hann þar naðsynjar, at hann má eigi lík færa, and *if he is beld by necessity*, N. G. L. i. 14, K. Á. 70; þótt þik nótt um nemi, *if I might overtake thee*, Sdm. 26; hence the saying, láta þar nótt sem, *to leave it to the night as it takes one—to take no care of the night*; —nema stað, *to take up one's position, halt*, Nj. 133, 197, Fms. i. 7, vii. 68, Eg. 237.

5. spec. phrases; Kolskeggur nam þar eigi, Nj. 121; ef hann vildi þar staðfestask ok nema yndi, Fms. i. 103; —nema staðar = nema stað, Nj. 54, 205, 265, Ld. 104, Stj. 486, Fms. i. 2; —nema af a weapon, hefi ek þat sverð er hvergi nemr í höggi stað, *I have seen a sword that it never stops in its stroke, i. e. it cuts clean through*, Fas. ii. 535; oddrinn nam í brynjunni staðar, Al. 76; svá at star nam (naf Cod. Reg.) höndin við sporðinn, Edda 40; nema hvíld, *take rest*, Alm. i; nema veidar, *to take the prey, to hunt*, Hým.

6. *to amount to, be equivalent to*; ef eigi nemr kúgildi, Grág. i. 33; honum þótti landauðn nema, lb. 4; það nemr öngu, litu, miklu, *of no, of small, of great importance*; bríkr þær er greyping hefir mót, Gpl. 345.

7. nema við, *to strike against so as to stop, come together*; nam þar við ok gékk eigi lengra, Fms. xi. 278; en gaddað við nam við bórðinu, Eb. 36.

8. metaph. *to stop, halt*; hér ma vér við nema, Finnb. 236; þar námu þeir Hrafn við í nesinu, Ísl. ii. 16; hann býsk við, ok vill enn við nema, þótt liðs-munar væri mikill, Eri. 54; konungr verðr glaðr við er hann skal fyrir hafa funnit þá min er eigi spara viðr at nema, Al. 46; en ef þat nemr við förrinni, at þvyskisk hafa fé ofstíð, þá . . . Ld. 70; er þat úvíska at bera eigi slá, ok mun þat eigi við nema, Glúm. 327; at konungr mundi fátt við nema, at settir tækisk, i. e. *that he would do anything for the sake of peace*, Eg. 210.

II. as an auxiliary verb, emphatic, like *do, did*, with infin.; Höðr nam skjóta (H. did shoot) . . . sá nam þetta vega, Vsp. 37; þá nam at vaxa, Hkv. i. 9; hann nam at vaxa (*he took to growing*) ok vél dafna, Rm. 19; inn nam at ganga, 2; lind ma at skelfa, 9, 35; nam hón sér Högna heita at rúnum, Skv. 3. 14; róðumu ríki, *they did row mightily*, Am. 35; nam hann vittugri valgaldr þva, Vkv. 4; nama Högna mæf er hug mæla, Hkv. 2. 15; þat nam at ma, Og. 9; seldom in prose, ek nam eigi trú á þat er hann sagði, 10; Falka hestr þjóðreks nemr þetta at sjá, Þjóð. 117.

B. Metaph. *to take in a mental sense or by the senses, to perceive*, like Lat. *apprehendere, comprehendere*, freq. in old and mod.

I. *to perceive, catch, bear, of sound*; en svá mikill var at hrassilek veðrins þá er konungr tók at mæla, at varla þeir er næstir vóru, Fms. viii. 55; sem þeir vóru langt brottu, svá at þó mátti nema kall milli þeirra ok manna Saul, Stj. 180; þeir skulu svá nær stjask, at hvárirtveggju nemi orð annarra, in. i. 69; engi nam mál annars, Nj. 164; mál nam í milli þeirra, Fm. 31; eigi skulu vér þat mál svá nema, *we shall not understand it*, Fm. 156.

II. *to learn*; klök nam fugla, Rm.; hann hafði svá lög, at hann var enn þriðr mestr laga-maðr á Íslandi, Nj. 164; þar eru turnar hafa numit honum at hniga, Al. 90; nú var þórir þar kinn þar fjölkyngi, Fb. iii. 245; Óðinn var göfgastr, ok at honum in þeir allir íþróttirnar, Hkr. i; nema nám, *to take in, acquire* *ing*, Bs. i. 92, 127; see nám:—*to 'catch, learn by heart, þær* *visur þessar en hann nam*, Nj. 275; *visur þessar námu menn* *Ó. H. 207*; en hinn nemi, er heyrir á, Darl.; þórdís nam þegar su, Gísl. 33:—*to learn from, þvar namtu þessi hnæflegu orð* *þar* *ónönnun . . . Hbl.*; nema ráð, Hm.; menn nemi mál mín! Ó. H. (in a verse); —nema e-t at e-m, *to learn something, derive information* *ne*, ek hefi hér verit at nema kunnustu at Finnum, Fms. i. 8; hann umspæki at þorsteinu, Ísl. ii. 205; hann nam kunnáttu at Geirríði, 10; Glúmr hafði numit þenna atburð at þeim manni er hét Arnórr, 266; en Oddr nam at þorgeiri afráðs-koll . . . Ari nam ok marga

rebt þurði Snorra dóttur Goða . . . hann hafði numit af gömlum nam ok vitrum . . . eptir því sem vér höfum numit af fróðum mönnum, 10; hvær maðr hafi síðan numit at öðrum, . . . ok hafa menn síðan

þu numit, Ó. H. (pref.); nemi þér af mér, Fms. viii. 55.

Reflex., *prop. to take, seize for oneself*: 1. *to take by* *ef maðr nemsk konu, ok samþykkjask þau síðan, þá . . . H. E.*

2. *to stop*; ok hafða ek þat sverð, sem aldri hefir í höggi stað (=numit), Fas. ii. 208; friðr namsk, *ceased*.

3. *to refuse, withhold from doing*; hann bað hann eigi nemsk með öllu at göra

sem bændr vildu, Hkr. i. 142; hverr bóndi er þat nemsk (*who makes default*), gjaldi . . . K. Á. 40; þar var kominn fjöldi liðs ór Austrlöndum til móts við hann, ok námsk förina (*refused to go*) ef hann kæmi eigi, Fb. ii. 71; en ef maðr nemsk leiðangrs-görð, eðr leiðangrs-kæmi, þá hafi ármaðr sótt þat fyrir en skip komi á hlunn, . . . at hann hafi leiðangr görvan ok eigi fyrir nomisk, N. G. L. i. 200; en þó vil ek eigi fyrir minn dauða at nemask (*disregard*) hans orðsendingar, Ó. H. L. 29.

2. *to learn*; láttu nemask þat, *learn, take heed that*, Skv. i. passim; eptir þetta nemask af atþröngur hans, Ld. 54.

II. part. numinn, as adj. *numb, seized, palsied*; hann var allr numinn öðrum megin, ok mátti eigi mæla hálfum munni, Ann.; þá varð ek sem ek væra numinn, Mar.; vera frá sér numinn, *to be beside oneself*, from joy, astonishment, or the like, cp. the references above (A. 3).

NENNA, t. [Ulf. *nanþjan* = *τοῦναν*; A. S. *neþan*; O. H. G. *nendian*, whence the Germ. pr. name *Ferdinand* = *the doughy, striving*]:—*to strive*, with dat. or infin., but only used in peculiar phrases; nenna e-u or n. at göra e-t, *to have a heart, mind for a thing*; hann nennti eigi starfi því ok áhyggju, Bs. i. 450; sem synir mínir nenni eigi (*cannot bear*) þessari kyrrsetu lengr, Ld. 262; mun ek eigi n. öðru (*I cannot longer forbear to*) en fara í móti þeim, Fb. ii. 41; hann kvæðsk eigi lengr nenna at þola háð ok spott, Ísl. ii. 269; ek nennta at visu at neyta vápna, 366; þeir nenntu eigi at verja sik, Orkn. 78; Ólíkr er Gísl at þolinmæði, þvíat þessu mundi engir nenna at ljá nú gripina, þannig sem hann er áðr beiddr, Gísl. 112; eigi fienni ek (*I have no mind*) at hafa þat saman at veita Högna enda drepa bróður hans, Nj. 145; slíkar eptir-görðir sem hverr nennti (*was minded*) framast at göra eptir sinn vin eða náung, Fms. viii. 103; ef nokkorir eru þeir er nenna (*who wish*) at hverfa aptir til bæjarins, 320; nú nenni ek eigi at vér farim svá halloki, Fær. 228; eigi nenni ek því (*I cannot forbear*) at marka hann eigi, Fms. ii. 61; Gyrgir nennti eigi (*could not bear*) brott at fara við lítið fé eðr ekki, 152; Hrafn nennti eigi at starfa, *H. would not work, was lazy*, vi. 102; whence the mod. eg nenni því ekki, *I will not, I am too lazy to do it*; þú nenntir öngu, *thou art good for nothing*! hann er svo latr . . . hann nenntir ekki neitt að gera, Grönd.

II. spec. usage, *to travel, only in poets*; nenna víða, *to travel wide*, Hallfred; nenna e-m á þingi, *to go to meet one, join one*, Skm.; glaðir nennum vér sunnan, *glad we journey from the south*, Edda (in a verse); nenna norðr, *to journey northwards*; nenna þinnig, *to fare thither*, Lex. Poët.

nenna, u, f. *energy*. nennu-lauss, adj. *listless, idle*, Al. 100.

nenning, f. *activity, energy*, Edda 109, Fms. v. 177 (in a verse), Hom. (St.)

COMPDS: nennningar-lauss, adj. *slothful*, Fms. iii. 158, Fbr. 92 new Ed.

nennningar-leysi, n. *irksomeness*, Grág. i. 301, Róm. 344.

nenninn, adj. *active, striving*, Sighvat, Lex. Poët., and in poet. compds; fjöl-n., *margin*, *doing much good work*; þrek-n., *doughty*.

nenntir, m. [prob. an assimilated form, qs. nekntir, see the remarks s. v. nykr]:—the popular name of the nykr (q. v.), Maurer's Volks.

neppja, u, f. [napr], *chilliness, bitter cold*; en undir birtinguna andar köld neppja frá fjötinu, Od. v. 469.

neppi-liga, adv. [Swed. *näppeligen*], *hardly*; n. eðr ekki, Stj. 25; þeim vannsk n., *the ends did hardly meet*, 195.

NEPPR, adj. *scant*; ganga neppr níu set, *to walk with pain nine paces*, Vsp.; fjör-neppr, *scant of life*, Fbr. (in a verse); nauð görir neppa kosti, Rkv.

NES, n., gen. pl. nesja, dat. nesjum, [A. S. *nes*; Engl. *ness*; Germ. *nase*; Lat. *nasus* = *nose*; as also *nös* *nasar*, = *the nostrils*, are kindred words]—a *ness* projecting into the sea or a lake; undir nesi einu, Nj. 43; nes mikitt gékk í sæ út, Eg. 129; nesit þat er fram gékk í sjóinn, Fbr. 89 new Ed.; vatn þat er nes liggir í, Ísl. ii. 345; even of a river (=oddi), Nj. 95, 96; ann-nes or and-nes, q. v.: of a slip of land, búar skulu rétta merki, ok jamma þar nesjum saman, Grág. ii. 262, 263.

II. freq. in local names, *Nes*, in plur. and sing. *Nesjum*, and in compds, Álpta-nes, Laugar-nes, Langa-nes, Mjóva-nes, Suðr-nes, Norð-nes, Landn., Fms., and map of Iceland; in Norway, *Nesjar*, f. pl. (see Gramm. p. xxvii, col. 2), whence *Nesja-bardagi*, -orusta, *the battle of N.*, fought on Palm Sunday, A. D. 1014; *Nesja-visur*, *a song on the battle of N.*, Ó. H.: in Scotland, *Kata-nes*, and *Nes*, = *Caitness*, Orkn. passim; austr á *Nesjum*, Fms. ix. 421, of the coast of Scotland as seen from the Isle of Man; as also in many Engl. and Scot. local names.

COMPDS: *Nes-hraun*, n. *Ness lava*, Landn. *Nes-menn*, m. pl. *the men from Nes*, Landn. *Nes-þjóðir*, f. pl. *the people of Caitness*, Fms. x.

nes-höfði, a, m. *a headland*, Fms. iii. 44.

nes-konungr, m. *a 'ness-king'*, a nickname of the old sea kings, who had no lands, but their ships, for a kingdom, Fms. ix. 255; skjótt man eigi vanta annan tíma neskonunga í Noregi ef því skal fram baldask, N. G. L. iii. 33; þá munu margir verða neskonungar brátt, Fms. ix. 255.

NES-nám, n.; nema nesnám, *to make a 'ness-raid'*, a term used by the old vikings when they landed on narrow headlands and took cattle and provisions by force; nema nesnám ok höggva strandhögg, Eg. 81, Orkn. 64, Fms. i. 195.



nes-oddi or nes-tangi, a. m. a point of a ness, Nj. 125, Fms. vii. 361, Fs. 51.

NEST, n., mod. nesti, n. [A. S. nest; Dan. niste] :—viands, provisions, Lat. *viaticum*; hann batt nest þeirra allt í einn bagga ok lagði á bak sér, Edda 29; ok vóru á öðrum vistir þeirra bræðra ok ætlaðar þeim til nests, Ísl. ii. 342; skal hann bera, ef hann vill, nest sitt til skips, N. G. L. i. 143; veg-nest, *viaticum*, Hm. 11; far-nest, q. v. : allit., með nesti og nýja skó, furnished with 'nest' and new shoes. nestis-lauss, adj. without nest.

nesta, t; nesta sik, to provide oneself with food. II. to pin = nista; ok næsti (sic) hann út við borðit, O. H. L. 20.

nest-baggi, a. m. a 'nest' bag, wallet, Edda 29.

nest-lok, n. pl. the 'bottom of the bag'; in the adverb. phrase, at nest-lokum, at last, finally, Bs. i. 417 (at nest lokum Ed.); en at nestlokum sverði höggvinn, Blas. 51; mon ok Goð láta eldinn ganga yfir heiminn at nestlokonom, Hom. (St.); at nestlokum krossfest, 656 B. 4; at n. vinnar Már á þórði, Sturl. i. 10; with gen., at nestlokum málsins, 23, v. 1; at nestlokum æfningar, Hom. (St.).

NET, n., gen. pl. netja, dat. netjum, [Ulf. *nati* = *diurrov*; A. S. and Engl. *net*; Hel. *neti*; Germ. *netz*; Swed. *nät*] :—a net; tók hann lín ok garn ok reið á möskva svá sem net er síðan, Edda 39 (in the mythical story of the origin of the net as an invention of Loki); ef maðr hittir net í látrum sínum ok sel í, þá á hann net ok svá sel, til hinn leysir landnámi net út, N. G. L. i. 45; nú tekr maðr síld ór netjum manna, ii. 136; leggja net í á, Grág. ii. 350; hvárki net né öngla, K. þ. K.; netja spell, damage of nets, N. G. L. ii. 136, 137; netja staði = netlög, Boldt 134; netja veiðr, a net-bowl, id.; riða net, to make a net; drag-net, a drag-net, draw-net; lag-net, a lag-net; slag-net, a casting-net, for catching birds;—metaph., net lifrar = *reticulum jecoris*, Stj. 310. Exod. xxix. 13, 22.

net-flár, f. pl., and net-kubbar, m. pl. the quills of a net.

net-háls, n. the neck or throat of a net, Post. 656 C. 5.

netja, að, to net, catch: metaph. netjaðr, netted, entangled, Fms. x. 404; allri skurðóða villu er hann hefir yðr í netjað, i. 282; er hann nú svá í netjaðr ást hennar, Str. 24;—reflex., netjask í bandi, H. E. i. 238, Str. 9.

netja, u, f. the net-like caul of fat enclosing the stomach of animals, Lat. *omentum*, Stj. 250, Sks. 129, and in mod. usage.

net-lagnir, f. pl. places where nets are spread.

net-lög, n. pl. 'net-layings,' i. e. the right of laying nets in certain waters; hann skuldi rýma netlöginn fyrir þeim, Fs. 35; kirkja á selveiði við Eiðsker ok tvau netlög, Vm. 57; menn eigu at veiða fyrir útan netlög at úsekju, Grág. ii. 358.

net-næmr, adj. that may be caught in a net; netnæmir fiskar, Grág. i. 149.

net-röst, f. = netlagnir, on the sea, D. N. ii. 4.

nettr, adj. neat, handsome, (mod. and for.)

net-pinull, m. the upper net-line, bordering the net, Edda 39.

NEYÐ, f. need, distress, Hkr. iii. 288, Stj. 182, 213; this form is very freq. in mod. usage, esp. in hymns, Vídal., the Bible, instead of the older nauð (q. v.), e. g. Pass. 41. I. COMPS: neyðar-kost, m. a dire choice. neyðar-úrreði, n. pl. dire expedients.

neyða, d, [nauð], to force, compel; neyða e-n til e-s, Grág. i. 306, O. H. L. 47; ek þykjumk þó mjök neyddr til hafa verit, Nj. 88; þeir neyddu hann ok sögðu, Luke xxiv. 29, passim in mod. usage: to subdue, hann neyddi útrú Gyðinga, Hom. 42.

NEYTA, t, [nautr, njóta; Germ. *nützen*; A. S. *notian*; Old Engl. and Scot. *note*], to use, enjoy, with gen. or absol.; neyta fjár-nyttjar þeirrar, to use the milk, Grág. i. 428; koma mun þar at vér munum þess n., Nj. 232; þeim er neytti eðr njóta þyrfti þessa vættis, 238; ok svá alla gagna til at neyta, Grág. ii. 81; þar er menn selja hross sín til geymslu á alþingi at lögmáli, skal sá, er við hefir tekit, at engu neyta, 140; nefnir hann sér vætti þat at lögum, at njóta ok neyta, ii. 79. 2. to consume; neyta matar, to eat, Gisl. 16; at neyta þeirra kykvenda allra er nú eru æt kölluð, Ver. 9; hvers hann hafði neytt ok hvers úneytt, Grág. i. 155. 3. with acc., (less correct and prob. a Norwegianism); vápn, má þau vel neyta á skipi, they may well be used in ships, Sks. 388 B; er alla penninga sína neyta upp (consume, waste) í ofati ok öfdrýkkju, Skálda 208: to eat, skulþit alla hluti neyta, Sks. 500 B; fyrir því at þú neyttir kvíðjabaðn ávöxt jarðar, 548 B:—with dat., in translations influenced by the Lat. *uti* with abl., neytti hann ílla frjálsu sjálfreði, Mar.; valdsmenn þeir er ílla neyta sínu valdi, Stát. 272. 4. with prep.; neyta af e-u, to eat of it; neyt af því opt, Pr. 472; af því bauð hann okkr ekki neyta, Sks. 504.

II. reflex. to be consumed; eyðask ok upp neytask, Stj. 154.

neyti, n. [nautr], fellowship, mateship, a company; neyti eru nitján menn, nítíteen make a company, Edda 208; bera vætti með neyti þat (with other fellow-witnesses) er ek fæ þér til, Grág. ii. 54; leysa þann kvíð af hendi þegar er þeir hafa neyti at, i. 54: esp. in compds, mötuneyti, föru-n., ráðu-n., lögu-n. (q. v.), etc. 2. use; hafa jarðkost

fjallanna ok þó neyti (=not, q. v.) af sjónum, Fs. 20.

II. [nat

cattle, in compds, kú-neyti, blót-n., ung-n., q. v.

neyting, f. the using a thing, tasting. neytingar-vatn, n. water; domestic use, Gisl. 28, (mod. esp. of drinking water, opp. to water washing.)

neytr, adj. good, fit for use; vápn þat er neytt sé, Grett. 99 A; heil á þá er neyttir eru, Sturl. iii. 237:—neytr at e-u, good for something, hvi neytt sé, for what they are useful, Grág. ii. 266; n. til e-s, andvana til einskis neytt, Pass. 4. 23: of persons, good, useful, Kolbeinn féll margir aðrir neyttir menn, Bs. i. 141.

neyzla, u, f. a using, consuming, Barl. 14, 23. COMPS: neyzl

grannr, adj. one who requires little nourishment; hann er n., opp. neyzlu-frekr. neyzlu-salt, n. common salt, Gpl. 430. neyzl

vatn, n. = neytingarvatn.

nezla or nestla, u, f. [nisti], a loop to fasten a cloak or the li

þorð. Karl. ch. 7: mod. hnezla or hnesla, passim.

nestr = nedstr, see neðri, Barl. 155, passim.

NIÐ, f., pl. niðar, N. G. L. i. 29; dat. pl. niðjum, Vsp. 6 (later niðum the gender is seen from the pl. niðar (l. c.) from the compd niðar-belc as also from the provinc. Norse and Swed. *near*; [Swed. *nedar*; D *næ*; Ivar Aasen *near*] :—the wane of the moon, when there is 'no moon' it is in use in Sweden and Denmark, but now obsolete in Iceland, exo in the compd niða-myrkr, qs. niðar-myrkr; in old writers esp. in the phrases, ný ok nið, full moon and no moon, Vpm. 25; Máni stýrir gör tungs ok ræðr nýjum ok niðum, Edda 7; um ny hit næsta ok niðar (a pl.), N. G. L. i. 29; nótt með niðum, Vpm. 24; nótt ok niðjum (i niðum) nöfn um gáfu, Vsp. 6; máni, ný, nið, Edda 76: poet., niða b = the heaven, Skálda (in a verse). COMPS: Niða-fjöll, n. pl mythical local name, Vsp. niða-myrkr, n. 'nið-mirk', pitch darkness and no moon; þeir höfðu skríðljós með sér, en niðamyrkr var úti, Ó. 71, Fms. ii. 5; n. var á, Eg. 216, 235, Fms. viii. 429: the word is n used without thinking of the moon, simply = pitch darkness; also k niðamyrkr, coal-pitch-dark.

niða, að, =gniða (q. v.), to rub, Grett. 151 A: to murmur, of water nið-gjöld, n. pl. weregild after the slaughter of a relative or the wereg payable to the more distant relatives of the slain, opp. to the höfuðbau, or even simply = weregild, gjalda hinn vegna niðgjöldum, Grág. ii. 79; skal þessa menn alla gjalda niðgjöldum, 131; þá menn alla s jamt aptr gjalda niðgjöldum, sem þeir sé vegnir, þótt þeir lifi, svá er m at þat sumar skal niðgjalda heimting upp hefja, er..., Grág. ii. 11 gjaldi sendimenn konungs niðgjöldum, Eg. 575, v. 1.

Niði, a, m. the name of a dwarf, from nið (no moon), Vsp., Et (Gl.)

niðjungr, m. = niðr, a son, relative, Rm. 38, Lex. Poët. :—the na of a dwarf, from nið, f. (q. v.)

nið-kvís, f. the lineage of agnates, Ýt.

nið-myrkr, n. = niða myrkr, Gkv. 2. 12, Fær. 171, Sks. 202, Or 110 (v. l.), 432, Gisl. 60.

niðr, m., better gniðr, [from gniða], the murmur of running wa of a brook, stream, ár-niðr, lækjar-niðr, prop. the wearing of the wa against the pebbles at the bottom; the word is very freq. in mod. usaf

NIÐR, m. some of the cases of which are taken from niðr (gen. ni some from a supposed niði (gen. niða); from the former are nom. ni acc. nið, gen. niðs; from the latter, the plur. niðjar, niða, niðjum; acc. sing. niða also occurs, Ó. H. (in a verse), as also gen. sing. nið Bragi; cp. also langniðjar: [Ulf. *nijþis* = *συγγενής*] :—a son, t hence of any kinsman, a descendant; nema reisi niðr at nið, man af man, Hm. 71; Börs niðr, the son of B. = Odin, Eg. (in a verse); Fjöl niðr, Yggs niðr, the son of F., of Ygg, Ýt. 6, Fagrsk. (in a verse); Ása ni the scion of the A., Ht.; sjávar-niðr, the sea's kinsman = fire, Ýt. 4.

In the law it seems to mean distant relatives (cp. Grág. i. 171 and 23 which is confirmed by the use of the word in the early Swed. *nijþ*, and *nijþarar*; which, according to Schlyter, means devolution to distant relatives; niðr would therefore answer to mod. Icel. útáfar, as opp. to fræn it occurs chiefly in the allit. phrase, inn nánasti niðr, the nearest nið, Gr. i. 171, 175; til ens nánasta niðs, 237; nú lifir ekki þeirra manna, þá s taka inn nánasti niðr frjáls-borinna manna ok arfingern, 171; þá s þau í föður-ætt at hverfa þar til þau eru sextán vetra, en síðan til nánasta niðs, 237; tvá nánustu niði, N. G. L. i. 56; cp. næsti na-ni in early Dan. law; biðja gríða nás nið eðr nefa, Grág. ii. 20.

NIÐR, adv. [A. S. *nider*; Scot. *netb*; Germ. *nieder*; Dan. *neder*; but not Goth., for Ulf. renders *kæðr* by *dalap*] :—down; lúta niðr, to 'lout low', b down, Fms. i. 159; falla niðr, to fall down, Nj. 9; falla dauðr niðr, Fms. 145; setjask niðr, to sit down, Nj. 3; færa korn niðr, to sow corn, 16 setja niðr lík, to bury, H. E. i. 491, Fms. iv. 110, x. 406; leggja niðr, to i down; drepa niðr, to cut down, slaughter, vii. 243; færa niðr, to put da Ld. 168; svelgja niðr, to swallow down, Pr. 475; renna niðr, id. 2.

direction without motion; hamrar eru upp ok niðr frá hellinum, niðr Mælfelli, Landn. 71, Fbr. 91 new Ed.; hann hefir upp líking manns, niðr dýr, Best. 47:—with motion, niðr á jörð, Stj. 218; fara niðr á Egip land, down to Egypt (from Palestine), Stj. 162, 215. II. metaph



koma niðr boði, to celebrate a wedding, Sturl. iii. 277: to bit, lóga eigi beltinu nema þú komir vel niðr, Fms. xi. 272; koma niðr í góðan stað, to fall into good bands; koma hart niðr, to smart, be hardly treated, metaphor from a severe fall, Nj. 165; drepa niðr, to put down, quasb. 21, 33, Boll. 346, N. G. L. i. 73; slá niðr, to fling down, Fms. xi. 72.

**B. niðri**, denoting in a place, vera niðri, liggja niðri, etc., passim, see the remarks to frammi (p. 169, col. 2), to which the use of niðri is perfectly analogous:—down; uppi ok niðri ok þar í miðju, il. 1; skoðuðu hann uppi ok niðri, all over, high and low, Skíða R. 196; niðri við sjó, Gísl. 72; vera niðri í kili, Fbr. 81 new Ed. 2. metaph. underneatb, Stj. 393: beneatb, underneatb, secretly, styrktu hann undir niðri til slíkra údáða, Mar.; hann elskaði aðra konu undir niðri, id., passim.

niðra, að, mod. hniðra, [Scot. nider], to put down, lower, with dat.; niðra e-m or e-u, n. blótum, Fb. i. 63; n. drambi e-s, Al. 10; þeir er mér ldu n., Fms. ix. 278; hafa hans frændr niðrat minum ættmönnum, 66; hver sem mér n. vildi, Pass. 24. 11; ok Guðs andskotum at n., 27, 18; neist ok niðrat, Bs., with acc. Stj. 67: mod. to pull down, revile, assim. in mod. usage.

niðran, f., mod. hniðran, degradation, shame, Fms. i. 208, viii. 448 (v. l.), 305, Sks. 775 B, Bs. i. 738.

niðr-bjúgr, adj. crooked; n. nef, Rm. 10, Ó. T. (in a verse).

niðr-brot, n. a' down-break, destruction, Rb. 332, Mar., Fms. v. 163.

niðr-brots-maðr, m. a destroyer, Bs. i. 724.

niðr-brotari, a, m. a destroyer, Bs. i. 733.

niðr-drátt, m. a dragging down, Fb. i. 307.

niðr-drep, n. a pulling down, H. E. i. 497.

niðr-fall, n. a downfall, Stj. 9, Sks. 146, Barl. 89:—destruction, dilapidation, N. G. L. i. 343:—metaph. decay, ruin, Stj. 65, Sks. 450: downfall, loss, Fms. x. 31 (v. l.), Bs. i. 92, 132: as a law term, the dropping of case, handsala n. at sökum, Nj. 21, passim:—a plague, Mar. niðr-lls-sótt, f. epilepsy, Mar.

niðr-ferð, f. descent, Bev.

niðr-ganga, u, f. descent, Bret. 32: setting of the sun, Rb. 472, 476.

niðr-gangr, m. = niðrganga:—medic. diarrhoea.

niðri, adv., see niðr B. niðri-vist, f. a remaining below, Fms. vii. 6.

niðr-kvæða, u, f. a coming down, Mar.

niðr-lag, n. an end, conclusion; at niðrlagi mánaðarins, Rb. 28: a saying, 4 upphaf görir stundum ágæt n., MS. 4. 9:—of a verse, book, or the e, upphaf ok n. vísu, Vigl. 30; ok er eitt n. (one burden) á öllum, Hkr. 71: lýkr hér sögunni með svá föllnu niðrlagi ok enda, Fas. iii. 2. II. the storing up meat for household use; var þar betri saudr til niðrlags en tveir annars-staðar, Grett. 137 A; lét hann standa á niðrlögum sínum, Fas. iii. 383.

niðr-leitr, adj. down-looking, Stj. 20, 71, Karl. 553.

niðr-lútr, adj. 'down-louting,' downcast, Sighvat, Pass. 16.

niðr-níða, d, to dilapidate, esp. of a farm; jörðin er niðrinníð, the estate is let down, is in a bad condition.

niðr-raða, að, to arrange; niðr-raðan, f. order, arrangement.

niðr-seta, u, f. = niðrsetningr.

niðr-setning, f. a setting down, burying, Bs. i. 132.

niðr-setningr, m. a pauper, from being distributed (set down) in Icel. among the different households in a parish, (setja e-n niðr á hreppinn.)

niðr-staði, u, f. the final end, conclusion of a thing; það var niðr-staði á því.

niðr-stiga, u, f. a descent, Sks. 56.

niðr-stigning, f. a descent, Stj. 376, Niðrst. 8, Sks. 55, passim. niðr-stigningar-Saga, u, f. the History of the Descent into Hell (see List of Authors F. III), Am. 3.

niðr-stiga, steig, to descend: part. niðrstiginn, descended, Bs. i. 823.

niðr-taka, u, f. a pulling down, Fms. xi. 431.

niðr-varp, n. an overhthrowing, Sks. 526.

niðr-víðr, adj. wide or large beneath, Fas. ii. 343.

niðr-örkliga, adv. bideously; geispa n., Fb. i. 259.

NÍÐ, n. [O. H. G. nibul; Germ. nebel; Lat. nebula; Gr. νεφέλη]: mist, fog; this ancient word is obsolete in the Northern languages, and solely remains in compounds, chiefly mythol. nifl-farinn, part. going towards the dark, i. e. the dead, a ἄπ. λέγ., Akv. 33. nifl-góðr, a ἄπ. λέγ. in a doubtful passage, Stor. 15. Nifl-hel, f. the Tartarus of the heathen mythology, deeper down than Hel (Hades); wicked men are said to die a second death and pass from Hel into Nifl; fyrir Niflhel neðan, hinnig deyja or Helju halir, Vpm. 43; niðrdrótt til Niflheljar, Vtkv. 2; vándir menn fara til Heljar ok þaðan í Niflhel, Edda; ok sendi hann (the giant) niðr undir Niflhel, 27.

Niflheimr, m. Hades, Edda 18,—Hel kastaði hann í Niflheim ok gaf því vald yfir nia heimum, Edda 4; fyrir þat mörgum öldum en niðr var sköpuð, er Niflheimr var görr, 3. nifl-vegr, m. pl. the way, Gg. 13.

Niflungar, n. pl. the Niebelungen, of the Germ. tales; the older form

hnißlungar (q. v.) shews that the word cannot be derived from nifl; the derivation in Edda 104, 105 (from king Nefir) is fanciful, and a later invention; hodd Niflunga (hnißlunga?) = Niebelungen bort, Akv.; Niflunga skattr, id.; Niflunga arfr, id., Bm.

Nikuðr, Nikuðs, Nikarr, m. one of the names of Ódin, Gm., Edda (Gl.); but, as suggested by Finn Magnusson in Lex. Mythol. s. v., it no doubt was originally the name of Neptune or a water-goblin, cp. Nykr.

NIPT, f., acc. nipti, as if from nipt, Hkv. 2. 28, [nefi]:—a female relative, Edda (Gl.): a sister, ek hefi nauðigt nipti grætta, Hkv. 2. 28; nipt ok dísi nú mun ek telja, Edda (Gl.); nipt Nara = Hel, Höfuðl. 9, cp. Edda 18; Njörfa nipt, id., Stor. 24; nipt Nera, of a weird sister, Hkv. 1. 4; nipt Tveggja bága (=the sister of Fenrir=Hela), Stor. 24: a daughter, heil Nött ok nipt, bail Night and daughter = the Earib, Sdm. 3, see Edda 7: a niece, Freys nipt, the niece of Frey, i. e. Hnoss, the daughter of Frey's sister Freyja, Edda (in a verse):—of a nun, as it seems, Sighvat (in a verse):—hlað-nipt, see hlað.

NIST and nisti, n. a brooch or pin, as also a locket; that it was shaped like a pin is seen from the verb nista, see Worsaae, Nos. 371–373, 384 sqq., 425 sqq.; Halldórr hafði yfir sér skikkju ok á nist löng sem þá var titt, ... sprettir Halldórr upp svá hart at nistin rifnaði (sic) af skikkjunni, Ld. 322; dóttir skal hafa kross ok kingu ok nisti öll, ef veigr eyri eðr minna, af silfri gör, N. G. L. i. 211 (Js. 78); hón fór ór fötum ok spretti frá sér félitu nisti, Bs. i. 337; bleikr ásyndar sem nista gull, Fms. v. 345; fimur sylgjur ok þrjú nisti, Bs. i. 874; hón hefir menit á halsi sér ok nistin horfðu niðr, Fb. i. 276.

nist, n. = nest, q. v.

nista, t, erroneously pronounced, nista:—to pin, nail fast, esp. to pin with a weapon; sú (the arrow) nisti klæði hans við gólfitt, Fms. i. 269; spjótið hafði nist allt saman föttinn ok brókina, Eb. 242; ok nisti hann svá dauðan út við bordinu, Sturl. iii. 66; ok nistir hann niðr við klakann, Finnb. 286; ok nisti hann við rist honum skjöldinn, Rd. 267; ok ætlaði at n. hann í gegnum við hallar-vegginn, Stj. 466; var hann skotinur gaffaki í östinn ok nistr svo niðr við garðinn, Sturl. i. 112; ok nistr svá tunguna niðr við kverkrnar, Al. 77; ok nisti hann svá at öll námu staðir í hjartanu, Stj. 534; nist sverði, pierced with a sword, Lil. 56, cp. Líkn. 16. 32: the phrase, nistandi kuldi, piercing cold, not from gnista, q. v.

nista, t, [from nesi, as gista from gestr], to provide with viands; ok nisti alla, N. G. L. i. 136; skal hann ok alla nista þá ef þess þarf viðr, ii. 352, v. l.; sá er úlfgr nistir, who never feeds (the wolf) never fights, Km. 22, see Lex. Poët. s. v.

nistill, m. a little pin; n. silki-treyju, silk-jacket-pin, an ironical circumlocution for a man, Skíða R. 186.

nisting, f. = nist; dálkrinn er ór feldi mínum ok vil ek at þú saumir á nisting, Glúm. 343; ný nisting, Edda (in a verse).

nit, f. = gnit, q. v.

NÍÐ, n. [Ulf. nei] = φθόνος; A. S. nið; O. H. G. nid; Germ. neid; Dan.-Swed. [nid]:—contumely, Vsp. 56; segja e-m nið, Akv. 35. 2. particularly as a law term, a libel, liable to outlawry:—of a libel in verse, yrkja, kveða nið um e-n, Nj. 70; ef maðr kveðr nið um mann at lögbergi ok varðar skóggang, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 184: the classical passages in the Sagas are Hkr. Ó. T. ch. 36, cp. Jónsv. S. ch. 13 (Fms. xi. 42, 43), Kristni S. ch. 4, Nj. ch. 45, Bjarn. 33 (the verse). Another and even graver kind of nið was the carving a person's likeness (tré-nið) in an obscene position on an upraised post or pole (nið-stöng), for an instance of which see Bjarn. 33; ef maðr görir nið um annan ok varðar þat fjörbaugs-garð, en þat er nið ef maðr skerr trénið manni eðr rístr eða reisir manni niðstöng, Grág. i. 147; when the post was set up, a horse's head was also put up, and a man's head was carved on the pole's end, with dire Runes and imprecations; all this is described in a lively manner in Eg. ch. 60 and Vd. ch. 34, Landn. 4. ch. 4, Rd. ch. 25. The beina-kerlinga-visur of mod. times are no doubt a remnant of the old niðstöng;—certain stone pyramids (varða) along mountain-roads are furnished with sheep's legs or horses' heads, and are called beina-kerling (bone carline); one of the most noted is on the Kaldadal, as one passes from the north to the south of Iceland, it is even marked in the map; a passing traveller alights and scratches a ditty called beina-kerlinga-visa (often of a scurrilous or even loose kind) on one of the bones, addressing it to the person who may next pass by; for a specimen see Bjarni 193, as also in poems of Jón Þorláksson, for there hardly was a poet who did not indulge in these poetical licences. In popular legends the devil always scratches his writing on a blighted horse's bone.

NÍÐ, f., thus (not Nið) in Ann. Reg., a river in Norway, whence Niðar-óss, the famous old town in Dronheim in Norway.

níða, d, [nið, n.], to lampoon, libel, Nj. 66, Fms. i. 153, vii. 60, Eg. 475: to revile.

II. reflex., níðask á e-m, to behave shamefully to a person, thus to slay a defenceless man in his sleep or the like; á engum manni níðumk ek, Fms. vii. 314; Noregs-menn höfðu níðsk á Ólafi konungi, vi. 7; eigi vil ek níðask á þér, Nj. 60: of a thing, níðask á e-u, to break one's faith; hvárki skal ek á þessu níðask né á öngu öðru því er



mér er trúat til, Nj. 112; er þú níðisk á drykkju við gamalmenni, Fms. vi. 241; níðask á trú sinni, *to apostatise*, i. 126.

Níð-högg, m. the name of a mythical serpent, Vsp.

níðing-ligr, adj. (-ligr, adv.), *villanous*, Sks. 456, Or. 29, Karl. 27.

níðinger, m. [A. S. or Early E. *nidering* = *slander*], a *níðing*, villain, legally the strongest term of abuse (like Germ. *ebloser*), for a traitor, a truce-breaker, one who commits a deed of wanton cruelty, a coward, and the like; sækjask sér um líkir, saman níðingar skríða, a saying, Fms. ix. 389; minnsk þess at sá er einu sinni deyr níðingr verðr allrði öðru sinni drengi, N.G.L. ii. 420; þú ert miklu meiri n. en dugandi manni sæmi at eiga þik at mági, Ísl. ii. 377; heit hvers manns níðingr ella, Nj. 176; en þú ver hvers manns n. ef þú þorir eigi, Eg. 351; þeir báðu níðinginn þegja, sögðu hann nú sem fyrr útrýggjan, Fms. ix. 52: an *apostate* (trú-n.), Julianus níðingr = *Julian the Apostate*, Ver. 48; gríð-n. (q. v.), a *truce-breaker*: —a *niggard*, miser, mann-n., mat-n., q. v.

COMPDS: níðings-herr, m. a *band of traitors*, N.G.L. i. 56. níðings-nafn, n. the *name (title) of a níðing*, Fms. viii. 66, v. l.; bera n., Eg. 492. níðings-orð, n. the *name of being a níðing*, Fms. viii. 65. níðings-ráð, n. a *villanous plot*, Sks. 763.

níðings-skapr, m. *villainy*, Grett. 157, Fms. vii. 18, xi. 264. níðings-sunr, m. *nothing's son*, a term of abuse, Bær. 13. níðings-sök, f. a *charge of villainy*, Stj. 555, Sks. 764. níðings-verk, n. a *dastard's work, villainy*, Fms. vii. 296, Eg. 415, Gpl. 133 (of high treason): of the three 'nothing's works' to which the mythical hero Starkað was doomed, see Gautr. S. ch. 7. níðings-vig, n. a 'foul murder', Fas. i. 331, Fms. xi. 339, Hkr. iii. 425, Eg. 415, Gpl. 133; defined as a law term in N.G.L. i. 66.

níð-liga, adv.; tala n., *to use foul language*, Grett. 116.

níð-reisning, f. the *raising a pole of níð*, Bjarn. 33.

níð-samligr, adj. *mean, villanous*, Sks. 456.

níð-skár, adj. *libellous*, of a poet, Ísl. ii. 203, Sturl. ii. 39, Fs. 86.

níð-skældr, adj. (*níð-skældinn*, Grett. 92 A), Ísl. ii. 203, v. l.

níð-stöng, f. a 'níð-pole', see níð, Eg. 389, Grág. ii. 147.

níð-virkir, n. *villainy*, Sks. 571 B.

níð-vísa, u, f. a *lampoon*, Hkr. i. 227.

ní-kvæða, d. = *neikvæða*, *to deny*, Sks. 576, 586, 654 B, Anecd. 44, Mar. passim.

ní-kvæðr, adj., eiga níkvætt, *to have the 'jus negandi'*, N.G.L. i. 84. nípa, u, f. and nípr, m. a *peak*; see gnípa and gnípr.

ní-ræðr, adj. *measuring ninety* (fathoms, ell. . .); or of age *ged ninety years*, Fms. x. 13, see Gramm. p. xxi.

nísta, t, *to gnash*, = *gnista*, q. v. II. *to pin*, see nísta.

NÍTA, tt, (*nítta*, ad, Hom. 124), *to deny* = *neita* (q. v.), Stj. 44, 119, 143, Nj. 80, Hom. 78, Grág. i. 347; *níttaði*, Hom. 124.

nítligi, adj., *to be said nay to*, ekki n. kosti, a *choice not to be refused*, Bjarn. 47.

níttján, a cardinal number, *nineteen*, 415. 9, passim.

ní-tjándi, the *nineteenth*.

ní-tugti, the *ninetieth*.

NÍU, a cardinal number, [Ulf. *nium*, and so in all South-Teut. languages with a final *n*, which has been suppressed in the Norse and Icel.; Swed. *nio*; Dan. *ni*]: —*nine*, passim; níu vikna fasta, beginning on Septuagesima Sunday, Rb. 504.

níund, f. a *nonad*, a *body of nine*; þrennar níundir meylla, *three bevvies of maids, nine each*, Hkv. Hjörv. 28 (not *mundir*, see Bugge l. c. in the foot-note).

níundi, the *ninth*, passim.

níu-tígir, m. pl. (mod. níu-tíu, indecl.), *ninety*, passim.

nízka, u, f. [*níð*], *niggardness*.

nízkr, adj. [cp. Dan. *gnier*], *niggardly*.

Njardar-, see Njörðr.

njarð-gjörð, f. the *close girdle*, epithet of the girdle of Thor, Þd.

njarð-láss, m. a kind of *charmed lute*, Söl.

Njarð-vík, f. a local name in Icel., Landn.; whence Njarð-víkingar, m. pl. the *men from N. Njarðvíkinga-Saga*, u, f. the *Saga of the N.*, Ld., see List of Authors.

Njáll, m. a pr. name [from the Gaelic], Landn.; whence Njál's-brenna, u, f. the *burning of Njal*, An. 1010, Nj. ch. 130, inscr.: Njál's-Saga (commonly called Njálá), named in Þorst. Síðu H. Anal. 170, see List of Authors: in the sayings, vera vitr sem Njáll, *to be as wise as Njal*; or, Njál's bíta ráðin, a saying quoted as early as by Arngrim in 1593.

njóli, f., and njóla, u, f. a poet. appellation of the *night*; nótt heitir með nónnun en njóli (njóla, Edda 103, l. c.) með goðum, Alm. 31, Edda (Gl.).

njóli, a, m. *wild angelica*; for the form of this word and the spurious *n* see jöll.

NJÓSN, f. [Ulf. *niubseins* = *ἐπισκοπή*], a *spying, scouting, looking out*; á njósn, Hm. 113, Fms. ix. 32; halda til njósn um e-t, Eg. 72, Eb. 188; hafa njósn af, Nj. 5, Eg. 13; senda mann á njósn, Gísl. 60; göra njósn fyrir sér, Fms. vii. 256; halda njósnnum, Eb. 186; plur. *scouts, spies*, njósnir höfðu verit allt suðr í Naumudal, Eg. 93: —*news*, engi njósn fór fyrir þeim,

they came unawares, Fms. i. 19; njósn hafði farit efra um land, Eg. 9; hvárigir höfðu njósn af öðrum, Fms. ix. 365; göra e-m njósn, *to se one intelligence*, of an impending danger or the like, þá kom til konur njósn hans, ok höfðu þeir menn sét her Vinda, Ó. H. 240, Eg. 582; vil göra þér n. at þeir hafa margar fyrirsátir, Nj. 160; bera njósn, Fb. 52; hann beið þar njósnarinnar, Fms. vii. 256. COMPDS: njósnar-berg, n. a *look-out bill*, Sturl. iii. 264. njósnar-för, f. a *spy journey*, Stj. 360, v. l. Njósnar-helgi, a, m. a *nickname*, of njósnar-maðr, m. a *spy*, Eg. 94, Fms. i. 68, Bs. i. 627, Ó. H. i. passim. njósnar-skip, n., or -skúta, u, f. a *spy boat*, Nj. 44, Fb. ix. 475.

njóсна, að, [Ulf. *bi-niubisian* = *κατασκοπεῖν*, Gal. ii. 4; A. S. *neðsio* O. H. G. and Hel. *nusian*]: —*to espy*; vil ek n. hvers ek verða viss, l. 374; n. hvat um hag Ástríðar mundi vera, Fms. i. 68; n. um e-t, Eg. 1. n. um hvers hann yrði viss, Fms. i. 68; n. um ferðir e-s, viii. i. passim.

NJÓTA, pres. nýt; pret. naut, nautz, naut, pl. nutu; subj. ný imperat. njót: [Ulf. *niótan* and *ga-niutan* = *ἀργεῖν, συλλαμβάνειν*, also = *ὀνύσασθαι*, Philom. 20; as also *núta* = *ἀλγεῖν, ὁ ζαργῶν*; it may that net, nótt (= a net) are derived from the same root, and that primitive sense of this word was *to catch, hunt*, whence metaph. *to enjoy*; A. S. *niotan*; O. H. G. *niozan*; Germ. *nützen, genießen*; D. *nyde*.]

B. *To use, enjoy*, with gen.; neyta eðr njóta vættis, Nj. 238, Gísl. ii. 79; njóta yndis, Vsp. 63; ættir jóku, aldrs nutu, Rm. 37, Fs. 39; keypts litir hefi ek vel notið, Hm. 107; nýtr manngi nús, 70; kum ek þess njóta, Am. 52; njóta Guðs miskunnar, Hom. 43, O. H. L. 88; hann n. draums síns, *he shall enjoy his dream undisturbed*, Nj. 94; ef hefið eigi notið hans ráða ok vízku, Fb. ii. 80; njóti sá man, F. 165; njóttu ef þú namt, Sdm.; niout kubls! see kuml; njóttu heill har *blest be thy bands!* an exclamation, Nj. 60, Gísl. 87; svá njóta ek minnar, at . . . upon my faith! upon my word! Edda i. 130.

*to derive benefit from or through the virtue of another person*; Sigríðr, k þín, er þess ván at þit njótið hennar bæði nú ok síðarr, Fms. ii. 18; hann drottningar at því, v. 348; Egills nautz at því föður þíns, Ísl. 215; at hann mundi njóta föður síns en gjalda, Gísl. 73; heldr g Leifr þrándar en nýtr frá mér, Fms. ii. 116 (see gjalda II. 2): —*to advantage from*, nautz nú þess (*it saved thee, helped thee*) at ek var við búinn, Nj. 58; vér skulum þess n. at vér erum fleiri, 64; n. löðmu *to avail oneself of one's greater strength*: —n. e-s við, *to receive help at o hands*; fyrir löngu værir þú af lífi tekinn ef eigi nýtir þú vár við, F. 130; því at þér nutuð mín við, Ó. H. 136; mun ek yðar þurfa við a ef ek fæ rétt af, Nj. 6: —n. af e-u, *to consume*; naut vóru ærin nutur stórum, Am. 92.

2. *impers.*, þess naut mjök við í þrándheim *availed much* at menn áttu þar mikil forn korn, Ó. H. 102; naut því mest forellris, Fms. viii. 11: in the phrase, það nýtr sólar, *the sun seen*; ekki nýtr þar sólar, *there is little sun*, Edda 40. 1 recipr. *to enjoy one another*; þorveig seiddi til þess at þau skyldi njótask mega, Korm. 54; þó höfum vit bæði bregnt til þess at mættim njótask, Nj. 13; ok þótti fýsiligt at þau nytisk, *that they should marry*, O. T. 32.

njótr, m. an *enjoyer, user*; hafra njótr = *Thor*; geisla n. = *the fire*; in many poet. compds, hirði-n., etc., all appellations of *men*, Lex. Po in pr. names, Sig-njótr, a *victor*; þór-njótr, Baut.: —a *mate* = na drekka njóts minni, Fms. vi. 52, v. l.

Njörðr, m., gen. Njarðar, dat. Nirdi, [cp. *Nerthus*, the goddess in T. Germ. ch. 40; a similar worship is in the Northern account, Fms. 73-78, attributed to Njord's son Frey]: —*Njörð*, one of the old North gods, father of Frey and Freyja; about whom see Vpm. 38, 39, 16, Ls. 33, 34. Edda passim: Njord was the god of riches traffic, hence the phrase, auðigr sem Njörðr, *wealthy as Njord*; Croesus, Fs. 80. The name remains in Njarðar-vöðr, m. *Njord's gl i. e. a sponge*, Matth. xxvii. 48, freq. in mod. usage, and that it was olden times is seen from the words, þessa figúru köllum vér Njarðar-í skáldskap, *this figure* (a kind of antonomasia) *we call Njord's gl* Skálda 196: in local names, Njarð-vík, in eastern Icel., q. v.; Njarð-lög and Njarð-ey, in Norway; cp. also njarð-láss, njarð-gjörð. In Icel. translations of classical legends Njord is taken to represent Sat Bret., Clem. S. passim.

Njörðungr, m. = Njörðr, in poet. appellations of a *man*, Lex. Po.

Njörvi, a mythical pr. name, Fas. iii. 706. Njörva-sund, n. *narrow strait* (?), was the name given by the old Norsemen to *Straits of Gibraltar*, Orkn. passim, which were for the first time passed by a Norse ship in 1099 A.D., see Fms. vii. 66—þat er s manna at Skopti hafi fyrstr Norðmanna siglt Njörvasund. The ancient route of the Scandinavians to the East in former ages was by Ru along the rivers down to the Black Sea, cp. the remarks s. v. fors.

nordan, adv. *from the north*; á leið nordan, Eg. 51; koma, fara, i sigla . . . nordan, Fms. iv. 233, passim; n. ór landi, n. ór Skórdum, Ba n. af Hálogalandi, Fagrsk. 14; bónda-herinn nordan ór landi, Fms. 258; kaupmenn þar um Víkina ok n. ór landi, i. 11: —of the



or weather, var allhvasst á norðan, Fms. ix. 20, v. 1. 2. of direction; Gunnarr stóð n. at Rangeinga-dómi, Nj. 110; Gizurr ok Njáll stóðu n. at dóminum, 87;—fyrir norðan, with acc. *north of*, fyrir n. Jökul, 192, 261; fyrir n. Vall-land, Grág. ii. 141; fyrir n. heidina, Eg. 275; fyrir n. land (in the north of Icel.), Nj. 251. COMPS: *norðan-fjalls*, adv. north of the fell. *norðan-fjarðar*, adv. north of the firth, Gþl. 9. *norðan-gola*, u, f. a breeze from the north. *norðan-hret*, n. a gale from the north. *norðan-lands*, adv. in the north, H. E. i. 435, Dipl. iv. 8. *norðan-maðr*, m. a man from the north, Ísl. ii. 363, Sturl. iii. 84 C. *norðan-sjórr*, m. a sea, current from the north. *norðan-stormr*, m. a storm from the north, Bs. i. 533. *norðan-strykr*, m. a gale from the north, Ísl. ii. 135. *norðan-veðr*, n. = *northwards*, Nj. 124, Fs. 153, Rb. 440. *norðan-verðr*, adj. northwards, Stj. 75, Fms. xi. 411, Edda 13. *norðan-vindr*, m. a north wind, Rb. 440, Sks. 40, Fms. ii. 228. *norðari*, compar. = *norðri* (q. v.), Stj. 94, A. A. 276: *norðastr*, superl. = *norðstr* or *norðstr*, Gþl. 88, Eg. 267. *norðarla*, adv. = *norðarliga*, Ld. 166, N. G. L. i. 257. *norðar-liga*, adv. northerly, Fms. i. 93, iii. 120, ix. 55, Sks. 72. *norðarr*, compar. more northerly, Hkr. ii. 164, Baad. 2: superl. *norðast*, *norðernmost*, 732. 4, passim; see *nyrðst*. *norð-hvalr*, m. a kind of whale, Sks. 134. *Norð-lendingar*, m. pl. the Norþmen, esp. of Icel., passim; *Norð-endinga-biskup*, -búð, -dómr, -fjórðungur, Bs. i. 68, 159, Nj. 228, 231, 30, Ld. 196, Landn. 236; see *biskup*, *búð*, *dómr*, *fjórðungur*. *Norð-lenzkr*, adj. from Norðland, Nj. 32, Sturl. i. 58, Bs. ii. 40. *Norð-maðr*, m., pl. *Norðmenn*, a Norþman, Norwegian, Grág. ii. 49, the Sagas passim; in Symb. 18 used as 'pars pro toto' of all Scandinavians; *Norðmanna-herr*, -konungur, -ríki, -ætt, Fms. x. 371, xi. 211, Íkr. i. 158, Ó. H. 142. *Norð-mannid*, n. = *Normandy* (= *Northmannia*), Fms. xii. Ó. H. 23, 5; *Norð-mannidngir*, m. a man from Normandy, Norman, Str. 30. *NORÐR*, n., gen. *norðs*, [A. S. *norð*; Engl. *north*; Germ. *nord*]:—the north; i. *norðr*, *northwards*; þeir er bygðu *norðr*, Fms. xi. 412, Landn. 23; til *norðs*, Sks. 173, Grág. ii. 283; *ör norðri*, Eg. 33. II. as adverb; *norðr* eptir hafinu, to stand northwards, Orkn. 376; *norðr* til Bjarnar-fjarðar, Nj. 20; n. til Holtavörðu-heiðar, 36; era n. í landi, Eg. 170; n. í Þrándheimi, Fms. i. 26; *norðr* á Hólum, kíða R. 200; kunna þótta ek n. þar, Nj. 33; *görskr* konungur yfir n. ar, Eg. 71. *Norðr-á*, f. 'North-water,' the name of a river, Landn.; whence *Vorðrár-dalr*, m. *Norðr-átt* or -ætt, f. the Northern region, K. þ. K. 138. *norðr-dyrr*, n. pl. the northern doors, Fs. 72, Fms. vii. 64. *Norðr-dællir*, m. pl. the men from Norðrárdalr, Ísl. ii. 168. *norðr-ferð* or -förr, f. a northern journey, Fms. ix. 350, Fas. iii. 673. *orðfara-maðr*, m. a northfaring man, Ann. 1393. *Norðr-haf*, n. the Northern Ocean, Bs. ii. 5. *norðr-hallt*, n. adj. in a northerly direction, Bs. ii. 48. *Norðr-hálfa* (proncd. -álfa), u, f. the Northern region, Rb. 468:—p. *Europe*, Fms. i. 77, Orkn. 142, Ó. H. 193; Saxland ok þaðan um *orðrhálfur*, Edda (pref.), MS. 625. 10, and so in mod. usage. *Norðri*, a, m. the Northern, one of the dwarfs who support the heaven, sp. (Austri, Vestri, Norðri, Suðri, Edda 5). *Norðr-land*, n. *North-land*, Fms. viii. 425, ix. 468 (a county in Norway):—the North quarter of Icel., passim. II. plur. *Norðrlönd*, the Northern countries, Northern region, sometimes used of Europe, but chiefly of lands peopled by Norþmen or Scandinavians, j. 46, Fær. 151, Ó. H. 2 (pref.), 24, 57, 130, 131, 241. *norðr-ljós*, n. [Dan. *norlyds*], the northern lights, *polar light*, *aurora borealis*, in mod. usage only in plur.; an ancient description of the northern lights is given in the Sks. ch. 19 (by a Norwegian writer). om the words—*éða* þat er Grænlandingar kalla *norðrljós*, Sks. 74—it appears that the Icel. settlers of Greenland were the first who gave a name to this phenomenon; the author of the Sks. also describes the northern lights as they appeared in Greenland. *norðr-lopt*, n. the 'north-lift,' north, polar heavens. *norðr-seta*, u, f., or *Norð-setr*, n. the Northern Seat, name of a hinged-place in the north of Greenland, A. A. 273, 278, Fms. x. 112; hence *Norðsetu-drápa*, u, f. the name of a poem, fragments of which are collected in A. A.; and *Norðsetu-maðr*, m. a man from N., A. 275. *Norðr-sjórr*, m. the Northern arm of the sea, Fms. viii. 426, v. 1. 2. the North Sea; Dan. *Nordsøen*. *norðr-skagi*, a, m. the north headland, A. A. 275. *norðr-stúka*, u, f. the north transept in a church, Bs. i. 751. *norðr-sveitir*, f. pl. the northern counties, Fms. ii. 202. *norðr-vegar*, m. pl. the northern ways, Hkv. i. 4. *norðr-ætt*, f. = *norðrátt*, Edda 22, Fms. x. 272, Fs. 147. *Norðr-ymlar*, m. pl. *Norðumbrians*, Halfred, *Norðymbra-land*, *Norðumberland*, Fms. xii.

*Noregr*, m., gen. *Noregs*; a later *Noregis* also occurs in Laur. S.; [mod. Norse *Norge*, sounded *Norre*]:—*Norway*, passim; that the word was sounded *Nóregr* with a long vowel is seen from rhymes in Vellekla (10th century), *Nóregr*, *fóru*; as also *Nóregs*, *stórum*, *Sighvat* (in a poem of 1038 A. D.); the full form *Norð-vegr* (with *ð* and *w*) never occurs in vernacular writers, but only in the Latinised form, *Norþwagía*, which was used by foreign writers (North Germans and Saxons); even the *v* (*Nor-vegr*) is hardly found in good vellums, and is never sounded. The etymology of the latter part = *vegr* is subject to no doubt, and the former part *nór* is prob. from *norðr*, qs. *the north way*; yet another derivation, from *nór* = a sea-loch, is possible, and is supported by the pronunciation and by the shape of the country, a strip of land between sea and mountains, with many winding fjords. The popular but false etymology of the apocryphal is from a king *Nór* (Orkn. ch. 12), as Rome from *Romulus*:—*Noregs-húðingir*, -konungur, -menn, -ríki, -veldi, the ruler, king, men, kingdom of Norway, Grág. ii. 401, Fms. vii. 293, Bs. i. 720, Sturl. ii. 55, Nj. 8, Ísl. ii. 234, passim.

*NORN*, f., pl. *Nornir*:—the weird sisters of the old mythology; *nornir* heita þær er nauð skapa, Edda 113; þessar meyar skapa mönnum ald, þær köllu vér *nornir*, 11, Sdm. 17: *sundr-bornar* mjök hygg ek at *nornir* sé, eigut þær ætt saman, Fm. The three heavenly Norns, *Urðr*, *Verðandi*, *Skuld*, dwelt at the well *Urðar-brunn*, ruled the fate of the world, but three Norns were also present at the birth of every man and cast the weird of his life; nótt var í bæ, *nornir* kómu, þær er úðlingi aldr um sköpu, Hkv. i. 2; cp. the Norna Gest þ., Fb. i. 358; *góðar nornir* skapa góðan aldr, en þeir menn er fyrir úsköpum verða, þá valda því illar *nornir*, Edda 11; rétt skiptu því *nornir*, the Norns ruled it righteously, Orkn. 18; *norna dómr*, the doom of the Norns, the weird, Fm. 11; íllir er dómr *norna*, Fas. i. 508 (in a verse); *njóta norna dóms*, to fill one's days, die, Ýt.; *norn erumk grimmt*, the weird is cruel to me, Eg. (in a verse); *norna sköp* = *norna dómr*, far gengr of sköp *norna*, a saying, Km. 24: in popular superstition severe hereditary illnesses are called *norna sköp*, Fél. x. s. v.: *norna grey*, the Norns' bounds = *wolves*, Hm. 30; *norna-stóll*, a Norn's chair, Sól. 51 (a dubious passage): in Akv. 16—láta *nornir* gráta ná, to let the Norns bewail the dead—*norn* seems to be = *fylgju-kona*, q. v., as also perh. in Gh. 13: in mod. usage in a bad sense, a bag, *witch*, álfar ok *nornir*, ok annat íllþýði, Fas. i. 37; *hún er mesta norn*, she is a great Norn, of an angry, bad woman; *arkaðú á fætr*, öldruð *norn*, Úlf. i. 73; *galdra-norn*, a witch: poet., *nistis-norn*, auð-norn, *hláð-norn*, = the Norn of these jewels = a woman, Lex. Poët.

*norpa*, að, to lounge, tarry in the cold, (conversational.)

*norpr*, m. a tarrier, Bárð. 15 new Ed. (in a verse), of a patient fisherman.

*Norræna* (i. e. *Norrœna*), u, f. the Norse (i. e. Norwegian) tongue, see the remarks s. v. danskir, Ó. H. (pref. begin.), Fms. xi. 412, Stj. 71, Bs. i. 59, 801, 861, Al. 186; á Látnu ok *Norrænu*, . . . saga á *Norrænu*, Vm. and the Deeds, see Lex. Poët. (pref. xxix, foot-note 3); *Norrænu* bækr, books written in Norse, Vm. 56, Fms. x. 147, Karl. 525, v. 1.; *Norrænu skáldskapr*, Norse poetry, Skálda. In the title-page of the earliest Icelandic printed books it is usually said that they have been rendered into the 'Norse,' thus, nú hér útlögð á *Norrænu*, the N. T. of 1540; á *Norrænu* útlagðar, (Corvin's Postill) of 1546; á *Norrænu* útlögð, in a book of 1545; útsætt á *Norrænu*, 1558; Salomonis orðskviðir á *Norrænu*, 1580; Biblia, það er, öll Heilög Ritning, útlögð á *Norrænu*, the Bible of 1584 (Guðbrands Biblíja), as also the Bible of 1644: again, *Sálmar útsættir á Íslenzku*, 1558; útlögð á Íslenzku, 1575; útsætt á Íslenzku, 1576, and so on. II. a breeze from the north; lagði á *norrænur* ok þokur, A. A. 21.

*Norræna*, að, to render into Norse, Stj. 2, Str. i. H. E. i. 460, Mar.; þar fyrir hefi ek þessa bók *norrænast*, an Icelandic book of 1558: but again, Ein Kristillig Handbók íslenzkuð af herra Marteini Einarssyni, *Sálma-kver* út dregið og íslenzkuð af . . . 1555.

*Norrænn* (*norrœnn*), adj. Norse, Norwegian, Grág. i. 299; Danskir Sænskir eða *Norrænir*, ii. 72; *maðr norrænn*, Eg. 705, Ísl. ii. 232 (v. 1.), Landn. passim; n. víkingr, Hkr. i. 198; n. berserkr, Bs. i. 16, cp. 953; *norræn lög*, Eg. 259; *norræna skjöldu*, 286; *norræn enið*, Sturl. ii. 201; *norræn tunga*, the Norse tongue, Fms. i. 23, Sturl. ii. 3 (opp. to Latin); í *norrænu máli*, Skálda 189, Hkr. i. (pref.); *norrænn skáldskapr*, Skálda 190.

II. of the wind, northern; górdi á *norrænt*, Sturl. iii. 263; þá var á *norrænt*, Fms. ix. 42.

*Norskr*, adj. Norse, appears in the 14th century instead of the older *Norrænn*, Fms. xi. 439.

*nosí*, a, m. [Dan. *nosse*], a phallus, membrum genitale, Fb. ii. 334 (in a verse), of the phallic idol Volsi.

*nostr*, n. a dallying, trifling about a thing, and *nostra*, að, to dally, triffl.

NOT, n. pl. use, utility; vera e-m at notum, Sks. 481: freq. in mod. usage, koma til góðra nota; ó-not, taunts. COMPS: *nota-drjúgr*, adj. useful.

*nota-legr*, adj. snug, comfortable.

*nota*, að, to make use of, with acc.

*notin-virkir*, adj. doing a nice work.

*notka*, að, to bring into use.



**NÓGR**, adj., *nógligr*, see *gnógr*, *gnógligr*.

**nói**, a, m. a *small vessel*, see *nór*: hence **Nóa-tún**, *ship town* (?), a mythical local name for the place where Njard, the god of the sea, dwelt, Gm.

**NÓN**, n. [from Lat. *nona*], *nones*, about three o'clock, received as a mark of time from the eccl. law; *nær nóni dags*, Ld. 224; *fyrir en nóni kæmi þess dags*, Fms. vii. 286; *öndvert nóni*, 32; *fyrir miðmunda* (i. 30 P.M.) *höfðsk orrostan*, en konungur féll fyrir nóni, en myrkrir íhlók frá miðmunda til nóns, Ó. H. 223; *féranis-dómr skal sitja til nóns*, Grág. i. 141; enda fái hann eigi lokit fyrir nóni, 143; *eptr nóni*, N. G. L. i. 10; at nóni, Eluc. 44, Skálda (in a verse). In the old eccl. law, according to the Hebrew reckoning, the Sabbaths, or at least the greater feasts, were reckoned from the *nones* (evening) of the preceding day; hence the phrase, **nón-heilagr**, adj. a *nones-boly-day*, and **nón-helgi**, f. *nones-boliness*, of the *vigil* of the day preceding a feast or the Sabbath; *köllum vér þann dag sunnu-dag*, en þváttdag fyrir skal heilagr at nóni, N. G. L. i. 9; nú eru þeir dagar er Ólafir enn Helgi ok . . . buðu föstu fyrir ok nónhelgi, . . . nú eru þeir dagar taldir er fasta skal fyrir ok nónhelgi, nú eru þeir dagar aðrir er eigi er nónhelgi fyrir ok fasta, 10, 139, 303, Grág. i. 143, Fms. ii. 198; vér skulum halda at nóni enn sjaunda hvern þváttdag, en þat er í þann tíma er útsuðrs átt er deild í þrjúunga, ok sól hefir gengit tvá hluti, en einn úgenginn, K. þ. K. 92, v. l. COMPS: **nón-bringing**, f. a *peal of bells at ones*, Fms. vii. 38 (on Saturday?). **nón-klokka**, u, f. a *nones-bell*, for the service at *nones*, Fms. vii. 32. **nón-skeið**, n. the *hour of ones*, Nj. 196, Eg. 602, Fms. ix. 354, v. l. **nón-tíðir**, f. pl. the *service at ones*, Fms. vi. 302, Sturl. i. 138.

**nóna**, u, f. *nones*, = *nón*, 625. 177: the *service at ones*, ganga til nónu, Fms. iv. 266; allir menn vóru til nónu farnir, Bs. i. 179.

**NÓR**, n. an *inlet, sea-loch*; this word is still used in Dan., and freq. in Dan. local names, e. g. Mön's nor, Falster nor, Noret near to Danavirki in Slesvig; but it is obsolete in Icel., and not recorded in old writers.

**NÓR**, m., gen. *nós*, dat. *nói*, [an antiquated word, perh. akin to Lat. *navis*, Gr. *νήψ*, *ναῦς*], a kind of *ship*, Edda (Gl.): a *smith's trough*, Björn; brand-nór (i brand-nói), a 'bearish-ship', i. e. a *bouse*, poet., Yt.

**nóra**, u, f. [Dan. *noer* = a *baby*], a *small, wee thing*, or of a person, a *Lilliputian* or the like; silungs-nóra, a *small trout*.

**nó-selr**, m. a kind of *small seal*, opp. to *erkselr* or *örkselr*, Sks. 41 new Ed.

**NÓT**, f., pl. *nætr* (*noetr*); *net* and *not* are kindred words, derived from a lost strong verb (a, o), cp. the remarks to *njóta*:—a *net*, esp. a large net for catching seals; *sel*, ef í nótt liggr, K. þ. K. 88; *net* tvítugar kóp-heldar, Vm. 98, D. I. i. 576 (*notr* = *noetr* Ed.); hér eru þrjár *nætr*, Háv. 46, N. G. L. i. 379; *sela-nætr*, and so in mod. usage: of a *drag-net*, Gpl. 428. **nóta-verpi**, n. a *right of casting nets*, D. N.

**nóta**, u, f., esp. in pl. *nótur*, [from the Lat.], *notes in music*; *nótna-bók*, -grallari, -kver, etc.

**nóta**, að, [for. word], *to note*; with musical notes, *brefer trau nótuð*, Dipl. v. 18.

**nótera**, að, *to note, mark*, Skálda: *to denote*, Stj. 231, 278:—of music = *nóta*, *sýngja sléttan söng sem nóterað var*, Bs. i. 903.

**nóti**, a, m. a *note*; *merking eðr nóti*, Skálda: *notes in music*, með inum fegrstum nóttum, Str. 14, 61.

II. a *match, equal*; séð hefi ek marga Íslenzka menn en öngan hans nóta, Nj. 121; vér fám eigi hans nóta í fræðum ok ípróttum, Fms. v. 335; engi riddari er hans nóti í turniment, Karl. 36, freq. in mod. usage.

**NÓTT**, f., gen. *nætr*, pl. *nætr*; the old writers mostly spell this word thus (not *nátt*), agreeably with its mod. sound and form; this, however, is not a real *ó*, but a remains of the old umlaut *ä* (*nótt*); nom. *nótt*, Sdm. 26, Hkv. 1. 2, Vpm. 24, 25, Gkv. 2. 12, Skm. 42, Alm. 29, 30, Sks. 50 new Ed.: acc. *nótt*, Hm. 112; *miðja nótt*, Grág. (Kb.) i. 36 (four times), 32, 37; *þváttnótt*, id.: dat. *nótt*, Ó. H. 187, Vsp. 6; *nóttina*, Ó. H. 62, 72, 115, 118 (twice), 187, Íb. 12, Edda 28, 29, 89, Fb. ii. 381; dat. pl. *nóttom*, Vkv. 6, Hkv. 2. 51; so also in old rhymes, *nótt, óttu*, Fms. vi. (in a verse) the spelling with *á* chiefly occurs in Norse MSS. or in writers influenced by the Norwegians, *dag ok nátt*, Stj. 15, and so rhymed in *Skíða R.* 194; *náttinni*, Stj. 15, 16; gen. *nætr*, *passim*; *náttar* only in a few compds: pl. *nætr*, but *næternar* (irreg.), Kb. i. 33, 36. In most kindred Teut. languages with *á*, not *ó*: [Goth. *nabts*; A. S. and Engl. *night*; O. H. G. *nacht*; Germ. *nacht*; Swed. *natt*; Lat. *noct-is*; Gr. *νύξ*, *νυκτ-ία*.] A dat. sing. *nóttu* is used in mod. poets, e. g. Bs. ii. 479 (in a poem of 1548); *eg var að ráða árið um kring það Egill kvað á nóttu*, in a ditty of Björn á Skarðsá; and even in acc., *þessa nóttu þegar í óttu*, það til bar, Hallgr. Pétur; but in old vellums this form is not attested; for the Jd. 39, line 8 (*sáttir á einni nóttu*), is a mod. conjectural addition, as the vellum (Cd. Reg.) ceases at line 7 of that verse.

B. *The night*; en at miðri nótt, Ó. H. 187, Edda 29; of *miðja nótt*, id.; *nótt ok degi*, Sks. 54; *nótt með degi, day and night*, Gísl. 14; *í alla nótt*, *all night long*, Eg. 418; *um nóttina, through the night*, Fms. vi. 16; *þá nótt, that night*, Grág. ii. 322; *nótt ok dag, night and day*; *í nótt,*

*to-night*, Eg. 283, 416: *the last night*, 564, Ísl. ii. 156; *í alla nátt* *Skíða R.*; *um nætr sakir, for one night*, Bjarn. 53: in some phrases the plur. only is used, *bæði um nætr ok um daga, both by day and by night* Sks. 63 new Ed.: so also, *bjóða góðar nætr! to bid good night*,—*Gufi gefi þér góðar nætr!* *Jóla-nótt, Yule night*, Grág. (Kb.) *passim*; *haust nótt, an autumn night*; *hy-nótt, the bridal night*; *nótt ina helgu, the holy night* = Germ. *weib-nachten* = *Christmas night*, Gpl. 295, 297. The years of one's age were counted by the Yule nights, N. G. L. i. 31, 32 see the remarks to *Jól*:—sayings, *nótt skal nema nyræða til* = *év vunt βουλή*, Spenser's 'night, they say, gives counsel best', Hrafnag. 22; *þat er tjaldað til einnar nætr, a tent raised for one night*, i. e. *brief and sibby*; *lata þar nótt sem nemr*, see *nema*; *það er ekki öll nótt úti enn* Time was (and still is) counted, not by days, but by nights (as year are by winters); *eigi síðarr en nótt sé af þingi*, Grág. i. 101; *enda ásk eigi Leið vera fyrir en fjórtán nætr eru frá alþingi*, 122; *trvegja náttá Leið* id.; *sjaú nóttum fyrir sumar*, ii. 244; *þá er sextán nætr eru liðnar* fr þingi, 80; *nefna féranisdom fjórtán nóttum eptir vápna-tak*, 81; *fán nóttum síðarr*, Bs. i. 321; *hann var eigi lengr á Leið en þrjár nætr*, Fms ix. 267; *nú nóttum síðarr*, Edda 23; *þrjátígi nóttum síðar*, Bs.: hence *mánuðr þrítug-náttar, a calendar month*, Íb. 7, K. þ. K., cp. *ein-nætr* etc.; an infant is in Iceland said to be so many 'nights' old, *tú nátt* *gamalt*, *einna nætr*. So Tacitus tells us that the Germans of his day, *ne dierum numerum ut nos sed noctium computant*, Germ. ch. 11; it still survives in Engl. 'fort-night':—in poetry the winter is called *bear's nigh* (*bjarnar-nótt, húns-nótt*), Edda, Fas. i. (in a verse), Rekst. II mythical, *Nótt*, the giantess *Night*, daughter of Nörri and the mother of Earth and Day, Edda, Sdm., Vpm.

C. COMPS: I. **náttar**:- **náttar-lega**, u, f. *night quarters*, Boldt 169. **náttar-tal**, n. a *tale or number of nights*, Mar **náttar-tími**, a, m. = *nætrtími*, Stj. 16, 71, Fas. ii. 371. **náttar-þel** n., in the phrase, *á náttarþeli, at dead of the night*, Fms. vii. 57, x. 413 Rd. 284, Orkn. 74, Bs. i. 139, N. G. L. i. 62. II. **nætr**:- **nætr-björg**, f. *help through the night*, Bjarn. 43. **nætr-elding**, f. the 'el of night', i. e. the end of night (see *elding*). Fms. iv. 263, xi. 241, Hrafn. 20 Stj. 287. **nætr-ferðir**, f. pl. *night wanderings*, Fas. iii. 478. **nætr-fríðr**, m. *peace, truce during the night*, Fbr. 98, v. l. **nætr-frost**, i. a *night frost*. **nætr-fyllr**, f. *one night's fill*, N. G. L. i. 144. **nætr-gaga**, n. a *chamber-pot*. **nætr-gali**, a, m. [from the Dan. *nattergal*, Germ. *nachtigall*], the *nightingale*, (mod.) **nætr-gamall**, adj. *on night old*, Rb. 522. **nætr-gestr**, m. a *night guest, one who stays the night*, Gullþ. 30. **nætr-gisting**, f. the *staying a night*. **nætr-greiði**, a, m. a *night's entertainment*, Fas. i. 94. **nætr-greiðing**, f. = *nætrgreiði*, Fas. iii. 209, 219. **nætr-kuldi**, a, m. *night-cold*, Stj. 97. **nætr-langt**, n. adj. *night-long*, Fas. i. 77. **nætr-ligr**, adj. *not turnal*, Sks. 627. **nætr-skemtan**, f. *night-enjoyment* (euphem. = *cobabitation*), Fas. iii. 210. **nætr-staðr**, m. = *náttstaðr*; in the saying *einginn ræðr sínum nætrstað*. **nætr-tími**, a, m. *night-time*. **nætr-vist**, f. *night-quarters*, Fms. i. 69.

**nudda**, að, qs. *gudda* *to rub*, (conversational): *to mander, hvar eru* að n., (slang.)

**nugga**, að, [from *gnúa*], *to rub*.

**nunna**, u, f. [Lat. *novena*], a *num*, Ld. 332, Grág. i. 307, Bs. *passim*

COMPS: **nunnu-klaustr**, -setr, n. a *convent*, Symb. 59, Fms. vi. 354 vii. 273, viii. 123. **nunnu-vígsla**, u, f. a *taking the veil*, Greg. 74 H. E. i. 329.

**NUNNA**, að (?), [akin to *nenna* (q. v.)], referring to a lost strong verb *ninna*, *nann*, *nunninn*):—*to do, pursue*; oss *nunnask* skil (thus, no *nunnast*), *our subject is pursued*, i. e. *our song proceeds*, Fms. ii. 28 (in a verse, Hkr., O. T. ch. 97): freq. in later poets, at *læra þetta ok kunnna*, ok ekki annað *nunna*, *to learn this and know, and study nothing but that*, Visna-bók, Ed. 1612, Hugvekju Sálm. 15. 4, 42. 3, see Nj. th Lat. Ed. p. 247, in the foot-note a.

**nunnr**, m. [nunna], *one who strives, a worker, pursuer*, *á. ley*, in the poet. compd *hlíf-nunnr* = *armourer* = a *warrior*, Nj. (in a verse).

**nurla** or **nurla**, að, [nyrfill; cp. Scot. *nirl* = a *crumb*]:—*to make money like a miser*.

**NÚ**, adv. [Ulf. *nu*; A. S., O. H. G., Germ., and Dan. *nú*; Engl. *now*, Germ. *nun*; Lat. *nunc*; Gr. *νῦν*]:—*now*; meðan enn er *nú*, Hom. (St.) *egg móðan val nú mun Yggir hafa . . . nú knáttu Óðin sjá*, Gm. 53; *ú né í gær, Hóm.*; *heill þú nú*, Vpm. 6; *ristu nú!* Skm. i. *passim*:—in a narrative, *now, next*, *nú víkr sögunni*, *nú er þar til máls at taka* *passim*; *nú er þat er, now it is to be told that, now it comes to pass* Orkn. (in a verse).

II. as interj. *nú nú*, *now now!* *nú fyrir þv* at . . . Mar.; *nú þá, now then!* Stj. 457, 486.

**núa**, neri, *to rub*, Fb. ii. 367; see *gnúa*.

**núfa**, u, f., see *hnúfa*.

**núligr**, adj. *now being, present*, of time, Eluc. 6.

**Núm**-verskr, adj. *from Numidia*, Róm. 148.

**núna**, adv. *now, just now*, Valla L. 223, Fb. ii. 238; *þar er þat núna* *faðir minn*, Mar.: freq. in mod. speech, see -na.

**núningr**, m. *rubbing*, = *gnúningr*.



núpr, m. = gnúpr, q. v.

nú-verandi, part. *now being, now living*, Skálda 179.

nybba, u. f. a knob, peak; fjalls-nybba.

nyðung, m. [Dan. *gnier*], a niggard, miser, Ld. 38 C.

NYKR, m., gen. nykr, [a word common to all Teut. languages; A. S. *nicor*; Engl. *nick*; Germ. *nix*; Dan. *nök* and *nisse*; mod. Norse *nyk*; wed. *nücken* = a sea goblin; one is tempted to suggest that the Lat. *Neptunus* (*p* = *g*) may be related to this Teutonic word; cp. also Germ. *echisch*, *neckeri* = *wibms*, Dan. *nykker*]:—the 'nick,' a fabulous water-oblin, mostly appearing in the shape of a gray water-horse, emerging om lakes, to be recognised by its inverted hoofs, cp. the tale told in andn. 2. ch. 10, as also Maurer's Volksagen: poet., nykra borg = 'nick-arrow,' a lake, Lex. Poët. The nykr is the Proteus of the Northern Isles, and takes many shapes, whence the gramm. term *nykrat*, part. kind of *kakempton*, a change in a figure of speech, e.g. to call a word first a 'serpent' and then a 'wand,' or to choose a verb which does not suit the trope in the noun; *sá löstr* er vér köllum *nykrat* er *finngalknat* . . . ok er þar svá skipt líkneskjum á hinum sama hlut, m. nykrinn skiptisk á margar leiðir, Skálda 187; en ef sverð er ormr illaðr en síðan fiskr eða vöndr eðr annan veg breytt, þat kalla menn *nykrat* ok þykir þat spilla, Edda 123. In mod. Norse tales a water-oblin is called *nykk* or *nök* (nökkenn), see Ivar Aasen and Mr. Dasent's transl. of Asbjörnsen and Moe's Norse Tales. The legend exists also the Highlands of Scotland. In mod. Icel. tales the nykr is also called *nnir* or *kumbr*, q. v.; nykr-hestr, vatna-hestr.

II. the *hippota-mus*; nykrar svá stórir sem fílar, Al. 167, 171.

nykrat, n. part., see nykr.

NYRÐRI, compar., the older form is *nørðri* or *neyrðri* (*ey* = *ø*), even *nerðri*, also *norðari* and *norðastr*, q. v.; [norðr] = *more northerly*, and superl. *nyrðstr* (*nørðstr*, *nerðstr*), *most northerly*; nær ðora hluta, Þódr. 7, Landn. 252; hinn nørðra arminn, Fms. xi. 131; na nørzta þinghá, Hkr. i. 147; nerztr, Fms. viii. 183, passim: of ces, í Reykjadal inum nørðra, Landn.; til ins neyrðra vigis, Ísl. ii. 7; á Víðivöllum inum neyrðrum, Hrafn. 7; at enni nerðri Glerá, Ldn.; at enum nerðra kastala, Fms. viii. 427.

NYRÐRI, m., dat. nyrfri, a miser. nyrfri-skaps, m. niggardness.

NYT, f., gen. nytjar, [not; Scot. *note*], use, enjoyment, produce: 1. thing, specially of the profit or produce of kine, milk; veiti vörð kú, ok gi af nyt ok hafi þat fyrir gras ok gæzlu, N. G. L. i. 24; gefa máls-ðó Jóladað ok nyt fjár þess, Vm. 169; nýta sér nyt fjár, Grág. i. 428; gða nyt, to cease to give milk or give less milk, ii. 231, passim; ær-nyt, nyt, milk, dairy produce; mál-nytta, id., or *milk-kine*; 'fella saman nýna' is said of a cow that is in profit or gives milk all the year round she calves again.

2. plur. nytjar, use; víkingar tóku fé allt er þat máttu nytjum á koma, Fms. ii. 2; hún leyfði Vala bróður sínum jar í Brekku-landi, use of the land or pasture, Korm. 152 (lands-nyttjar).

II. use, enjoyment, esp. in plur.; Guð vildi eigi unna þum nytja af því barni, Sks. 692; hann kvæðsk engar nytjar hafa þu, Ísl. ii. 263; hann á fé allt hálfvít mik en hefir engar nytjar (erest) af, Fms. vi. 204; Íslendingar munu hennar hafa miklar nytjar á langar (they will derive lasting blessing from her) ok hennar afkvæmis, 722; litlar nytjar munu menn hafa Háfiða . . . mun hann verða smíllfr, Bs. i. 651; koma nytjum á e-t, to bring to use, make profitable, Fb. i. 300, Al. 112, 132.

2. seldom in sing.; þá á þess nyt þat vera er ómaginn var deildr, Grág. i. 243; færa sér e-t í nyt, to bring into use, Fb. i. 118, and in mod. usage. nytja-maðr, m. a useful man, Ísl. ii. 13, Sturl. i. 203.

nyt-fall, n. damage to a thing's usefulness, Gpl. 398.

nyt-gæfr, adj. yielding milk, Jm. 5.

nyt-tja, að, to milk; nytja ærnar, Dropl. 14; var þat fé sumt etið, sumt nað, Sturl. iii. 208: reflex. to yield milk, fé nytjaðsk illa, Ld. 154.

nyt-lauss, adj. unproductive, H. E. i. 489:—barren, dry.

nyt-létr, adj. giving little milk, Ísl. ii. 180.

nyt-samliga, adv. usefully, Mar. passim.

nyt-samligr, adj. useful, Hm. 154, Ld. 174, Fms. vii. 120, K. Á. 220.

nyt-samr, adj. useful, advantageous.

nyt-semr, f. = nytsemi, Fms. i. 261, Ld. 318, Stj. 565, Sks. 72. nyt-da-maðr, m. a useful man, Fms. iii. 74.

nyt-semi, f. use, profit, usefulness, advantage, Fms. v. 26, Eluc. 2.

nyt, n. [Dan. *ny*], the 'new' of the moon, whereby the ancients seem to have meant the waxing or even the full moon, for the new moon was called *nið*, q. v.; and *ny* and *nið* (q. v.) are used alliteratively as oppos. to one another; in the Rb., however, the translator of the originals seems in a few instances to have rendered the Latin *novi-*tem by *ny*: allit., ny ok nið, Vpm. 25, Edda 7, 96; um ny hit næsta ok nið, N. G. L. i. 29, see *nylís* below; með nyi hverju, 732. i.; verða þu isgöng at nyi meiri en áðr, ok þá gengr ny sem hæst, Rb. 478.

nyt-breytinn, adj. variable, Str. 26.

nyt-breytni, f. novelty, innovation, Fms. i. 71, vii. 94, 171, Ld. 176.

nyt-bæli (mod. *ny-býli*), n. a new farm built in a wilderness where there was formerly none, Gpl. 432.

ny-bæringr, m. [bera], a cow that has just calved, Björn.

ny-fenni, n. fresh fallen snow, Sturl. i. 82.

ny-grœðingr, m. the first crop of grass in the spring.

ny-görfing, f. a novelty, innovation, Ann. 1347, Fs. 76.

ny-görfing, m. a new trope or figure of speech, esp. of poet. circumlocutions not founded on ancient usage or old mythol. tales, but drawn from the imagination of the poet; thus, calling the tears the 'rain, shower, pearls of the eyes' would be 'nygörving'; as also calling the sword a 'snake,' the sheath its 'slough,' Edda (Ht.) 123; skjöldur er land vápnanna, en vápn er hagi eða regn þess lands ef nygörfingum er ort, Edda 90.

II. mod. in a bad sense, whence *ny-görfingr*, m. of a person, an innovator, Pál Vídal. Skeyr. passim; of a thing, new-fangledness, novelty. nygörfinga-ligr, adj. new-fangled.

Nýi, a, m. [ny = moon], the name of a dwarf, Vsp.

Nýj-ár, n. New Year. Nýjár-dagr, m. New Year's Day.

nyjung, f. newness, novelty, news, innovation, mostly in a bad sense; fals ok n., Fms. xi. 308; lands-fólkit var gjarn á alla nyjung (= *novarum rerum cupidi*), i. 203; ganga undir sektir eða aðrar nyjungar; þeir vildu undir engar nyjungar ganga af Auðunni biskupi, Bs. i. 835; þá kom út til Íslands Álfir ok Króki, hann hafði mörg konungs-bréf ok margar nyjungar, 807:—news, hann segir nú allt þat er verðr í nyjungu, Mag. i. COMPS: nyjunga-girni, f. love of novelty. nyjunga-gjarn, adj. fond of novelty.

nýla, adv. = nýliga, Lex. Poët.

ny-lenda, u. f. = nýbæli, Gpl. 437: a colony, mod.

Nýliga, adv. newly, recently, Sks. 58, Ld. 256, Hom. 57, Fms. vi. 144: compar., Ísl. ii. 160.

nyligr, adj. new, recent, Skv. 3. 26: present, Hom. 25, 26.

ny-lýsi, u. f. a novelty, a new, strange thing; þótt þeir szi nýlundur nokkurar, Fms. vii. 87; sáttu nokkura nýlundu í húsinu? Fs. 42; segja kunnur vér nýlundu nokkura, Nj. 196; Guðmundr kvað þat eng nýlundu þá í Eyjafrði þótt menn riði þar um hérað, Lv. 19; nú berr þat til nýlundu á Hóli at Gísl lætr illa í svefni tvær nætr í samt, Gísl. 22; þat sá borgar-menn at nokkur n. var með her Grikka, Fms. vi. 157.

ny-lýsi, n. 'new light,' light of the new moon (ny); nýlýsi var mikil ok sá þeir at jarlar lögðu frá, Orkn. 420; um vetrinn var þat siðr Arnkels at flytja heit af Örlygs-stöðum um nætr er nýlýsi vóru, Eb. 66 new Ed.; fóru þeir tui saman frá Hváli öndverða nótt, því nýlýsi var á, Sturl. i. 61; sigla um nóttina við nýlýsi, O. H. L. 51.

ny-mjólk, f. new milk.

ny-mæli, n. news, a novelty; ef þeir yrði við nokkura n. varir, Fms. ix. 465, v. l.; þótti þetta n., Fms. v. 66. nýmæla-laust, n. adj. no news.

II. a law term, Lat. *novella*, a new law; rétta lög sín ok göra n., Grág. i. 6; þar skal n. öll upp segja á Leið, 122; þat var n. gort þá er Magnús Gizorarson var byskup orðinn, at . . . þat var annat n., at . . . Grág. (Kb.) i. 36, 37. nýmæla-bréf, n. a new ordinance, letter, Ann. 1314.

ny-næmi, n. [nema], a novelty; þat varð til nýnæmis, at . . . Ísl. ii. 337; tíðindi þykja n. öll, O. H. 150; öll n. stór ok smá, Lv. 43; af þeim nýnæmum fýstusk fjöldi manna í Noregi til þeirrar ferðar, Fms. vii. 74, Róm. 285, 293 (rendering of the Lat. *res novae*):—a new dish, not hitherto seen on the table, það er nýnæmi, (mod.)

ny-næmligr, adj. new, startling, Hom. (St.)

NYR, adj., ny, nýtt; gen. nýs, nýrar, nýs; dat. nýjum, nýri, nýju; acc. nýjan, nýja, nýtt: pl. nýir, nýjar, ný; gen. nýra, mod. nýrra; dat. nýjum; acc. nýja, nýjar, ný, see Gramm. p. xix: compar. nýri, mod. nýrri; superl. nýstr, mod. nýjastr; [Ulf. *niujis* = *καὺνός* and *véos*; A. S. *niwe*; Engl. *new*; O. H. G. *niuwi*; Germ. *neu*; Dan. *ny*]:—new; vaðmál nýtt ok únotið, Grág. i. 500; skruðklæði ný, 504; nýtt tungl, a new moon, but in old usage, as it seems, the waxing, or even the full moon; cp. however, þvát nýtt var at ok niða-myrrk, Grett. 111 A, where Ed. 1853 has *hrif* var á.

2. fresb; nýtt kjöt, þat er siðr Færeyinga at hafa nýtt kjöt öllum missarum, Fær. 298; nýja fiska ok ostrur, N. G. L. ii. 263; í nýju nauta blóði, Hdl. 10.

II. temp. new, fresh, recent; ný tíðendi, fresb news, Fas. iii. 597; nýra spjalla, Hkv. Hjörv. 31; of ný samkvæmu-mál, Grág. i. 458; inn nýji hátt, the new metre, Edda (Ht.); þetta gördu menn at nýjum tíðendum, Nj. 14; ný bóla, a new blotch, in the phrase, það er engin ný bóla, 'tis no new thing, 'tis an old sore.

III. as subst., hón sagði at þat væri nú nýjast, Fas. iii. 219; spyrtja eptir hvat til nýs (*quid novi*) hefir borit, Mar. 3. adverb. phrases; næst nýs, nearest new, just recently, Hkv. 2. 7; af nýju, anew, again, Hkr. ii. 38, Stj. 504; mod., að nýju, Bs. i. 768; at fornu ok nýju, of old and of late, passim; á nýja-leik, anew, again, Fms. ix. 274, see leikr.

IV. in local names, as, Nýja-land, Newland (in América), Ann. 1290. COMPS: nýja-brum, n. new-fangledness.

nýja-leik, see above.

B. ný-, denoting newly, recently, may be prefixed to almost every part. pass. as also to adjectives with a part. pass. sense; thus, ný-alinn, ný-fæddr, ný-borinn, new-born, Rb. 346, Fms. iii. 111; ný-gotinn, newly dropped; ný-gipt, ny-kvangaðr, newly married, Sks. 47, Fms. xi. 88; ný-skírðr, newly christened, ii. 42; ný-grafinn, -jarðaðr, newly buried; ný-



vígðr, *newly ordained or consecrated*, Bs. i. 131, Ld. 230, Fms. ix. 413; ný-andaðr, ný-dáinn, ný-látinn, ný-daður, -fallinn, -drepinn, *newly dead*, Fms. xi. 308, Fas. i. 57, Glúm. 392, Fbr. 115, Mar.; ný-kominn, *just come*, Orkn. 450, Fms. i. 27, x. 118, Eg. 14; ný-farin, ný-genginn, ný-sigldr, ný-ríðinn, ný-hlaupinn, *having newly gone, parted, sailed, ridden away*, Landn. 84, Fms. ii. 278, viii. 350; ný-háttaðr, ný-sofnaðr, ný-vaknaðr, *newly gone to bed, to sleep, just awake*, v. 105, Orkn. 212, Fas. ii. 411; ný-staðinn upp, *having just risen*; ný-seztr, *having just sat down*; ný-klæddr, *just dressed*, Hkr. iii. 128; ný-görtr, *newly made*, Sturl. i. 121, Bárð. 168; ný-fenginn, *just recovered*, Fms. x. 387; ný-brotinn, *fresh broken*, 623, 20; ný-gefninn, *newly given*, Eg. 174; ný-fundinn, *just found, discovered*, Stj. 650; ný-tekið, *just received*, Eg. 478, Fms. vii. 60; ný-misst, ný-tapaðr, *newly lost*; ný-líðinn, *just past*, Greg. 82; ný-byrjaðr, *just begun*; ný-lokinn, ný-endaðr, *just finished, just done*, Rb. 56; ný-lagðr, *new-laid*, Bs. i. 346; ný-búinn, *just done*; ný-mæltr, *newly spoken*, Fas. iii. 75; ný-tekninn, *fresh taken*, Eg. 478, Fms. vii. 60; ný-dubbaðr, *new-dubbed*, Al. 7; ný-nefndr, *newly named*, Bs. i. 699; ný-spurt, *newly beard*, Fms. i. 213; ný-orðinn (ný-skeð), *having just happened*, Bs. i. 469, Fms. viii. 5; ný-ort, ný-ritaðr, ný-skrifaðr, *newly composed, written*, Glúm. 384; ný-sagðr, ný-talaðr, *newly said, reported*, Bs. i. 768; ný-greindr, *id.*, 700; ný-vaxinn, Landn. 190; ný-runninn, ný-sprottinn, *newly grown*, Str. 49, Stj. 290; ný-bræddr, *fresh tarred*, Fms. viii. 383, xi. 437; ný-birktr, *new-barked*, of trees; ný-blæddr, *new-bled*, Orkn. 460, Symb. 29; ný-klippt, *new-shorn*, Mart. 123; ný-markaðr, of sheep, Lv. 48; ný-saumaðr, *fresh sewn*, Orkn. 182; ný-sopit, *having just sipped*, Fbr. 214; ný-kefdr, *newly gagged*, of lambs, Eb. 244; ný-skorinn, *new-cut*, Eg. 516, Fms. iii. 114; ný-sleginn, *new-mown*, Str. 45; ný-sodinn, *fresh cooked*, Fas. ii. 232; ný-bakaðr, *new-baked*, Stj. 121; ný-þveginn, *newly washed*; ný-litadr, *fresh dyed*, Blas. 45, Bs. i. 446; ný-paktr, *new-batched*, Fms. v. 331; ný-hvattr, *new-betted*, Bjarn. 65; ný-karinn, *new-polished*, Fas. iii. 635; ný-bygðr, *new-built*; ný-pelaðr, *refill nýpelaðr, a carpet with the nap on, i. e. not worn, not treadbare*, Dipl. v. 18; ný-leitadr, Grett. 111A; ný-legit, Bs. i. 189; ný-rekit, Hrafn. 8; ný-skilizr, hafði hann nýskilizr við Túnbergs menn, *be had newly parted with them*, Fms. viii. 408, v. 1.

**NÝRA**, n., pl. nýrn, gen. nýrna; [Scot. *neirs*; Germ. *nieren*; Dan. *nyre*; Gr. *νεφρός*] :—*the kidneys*, Stj. 310, passim: poet., haf-nýra, *a pearl*, Lex. Poët. COMPS: nýrna-mör, *n. kidney fat*, in beasts. nýrna-verkr, m., medic. '*kidney-weak*,' *pain in the kidneys*, Ann. 1426.

ný-ráðliga, adv. *oddly, queerly*, Gisl. 142.

ný-ræði, n. pl. *new counsel*, Hrafnag. 22.

**NÝSA**, t. mod. form hnýsa, see introduction to letter H (B. II. 2. γ); [akin to njón] :—*to pry, enquire*; nýsta ek niðr, Hm. 140; svá nýsisk fróðra hvert fyrr, 7; nýsumk hins, ok hygg at því, Stor. 13: mod. hnýsa, forvitinn holdisinn hnýsir þrátt í Herrans leyndardóma, Pass. 21. 2. II. reflex., hnýsast i-eð, *to pry into*; hnýsast í bréfið, *to pry into a letter*; hence hnýsinn, adj. *curious*, in a bad sense; hnýsni, *curiosity*.

ný-smíði, n. '*new smith's work*,' *the work of a beginner*.

ný-snevi, n. *fresh snow*, Eg. 544, Háv. 47.

ný-stárligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), *new, unusual*.

**NÝTA**, t. [njóta], *to make use of*; ek ætla at þú nýtir eigi boga minn, *thou canst not wield my bow*, Fms. vii. 120: absol., ok frétti Þorstein, hvárt þá mætti svá nýta, *be asked T. if that would do*, Ísl. ii. 207; skulu vér bræðr búinir ok boðnir til slíks sem þér vilist okkr til nýta, Eg. 50; ekki nýtir þú hér af, Edda 32; eigi munu þit lengr nýta hvárt af öðru, *enjoy one another*, Sturl. i. 96; þau Sigríðr nýttu eigi af samförum, *lived unhappily together*, 116; vóru þau í Reykjaholti lengstum, þviat ekki nýtti af henni um samvistir ef þau vóru eigi þar, ii. 48. 2. *to eat, consume*; þat er rétt at nýta svín, K. Þ. K.; nú nýtir hann sér nyt fjár þess, Grág. i. 428; ef hann nýtir sér fuglinn, ii. 346; nýta fæzlu, Anecd., N. G. L. i. 342. III. metaph. *to use, bear, endure*; údaunn svá mikill at menn þóttusk varla mega nýta at sitja yfir henni, Bs. i. 178; þóttusk mennirnir eigi nýta at vera hjá honum, Hom. (St.), of Job; jaxlinn varð svá sárr, at hann þóttisk eigi nýta mega at láta tunguna við koma, Bs. i. 195; ú-nýta, *to destroy*, N. G. L. i. 342. III. reflex. *to avail*; þetta má eigi nýtask, Sturl. i. 148; en þetta eitt má nýttisk (*succeed*) þat er í dóm var lagt, 31. β. = nýtask, *to yield milk*; ok er konur hafa mjólkart, segja þar aldrei jafnalla nýzk (nýtjask) þu hafa, Ísl. ii. 181. 2. part. nýtandi, *fit to be used*, Fms. vi. 422, Fb. i. 168: *worthy*, nýtandi menn = nýtir menn, xi. 80: *eatable*, N. G. L. i. 341:—part. pass., hafði þér enn framar nýttar en gefnar vóru, Fms. x. 7.

nýti-ligr, adj. *useful, fit to use*.

nýt-menni, n. a *worthy, good man*, Ld. 334.

nýtr, adj. *fit, usable*; nýtr dúkr, Pm. 107; sagði fé til þess nýtt, at ..., Ld. 318: *able*, Str. 68; hefir eigi nýtra dreng fundit, Fms. ii. 23; hinn nýzti maðr, Eg. 141, Ld. 162; enn nýtasti fardrengr, Fms. ii. 23: *valíd*, þá er hvárskis görd nýt, Grág. i. 494; láttu niðr detta, engu er nýtt, *'tis all good for nothing*, Fs. 159: neut. as subst., at öngu nýtu, *to no use*, H. E. i. 243; þær konur er með nýtu hafa verit, *who have been good for something*, id.

ný-tungl, n. *the new moon*, Lat. *novilunium* (?), Rb. 18, 20.

ný-verk, n. = nýmæli, K. A. 182.

ný-virki, n. *marks of new work, of human bands*; sá hvergi n. á gólfinu, Grett. 160A; trúðu niðr taðit, svá at ekki n. sá á, Fms. i. 213.

**NÆÐI**, n. [nád], *rest, the being left undisturbed*; vera í góðu næði.

**NÆFR** (i. e. c. næfr), adj., næfr, næfrít, *clever, skilled*; hygginn ok næfr um alla hluti, Fms. v. 221; hón var næfr kona ok kunnit vel fyrir sér, Bs. i. 339; all-næfrir jöftrar, *Sighvat*; orð-næfr, *wordy*.

**NÆFR**, f., dat. næfri (Stj. 330), pl. næfrar; [Swed. *näfrer*; Dan. *næver*] :—*the bark of the birch*, used for roofing; þurra skíða ok þakinn næfra, Hm. 59; við ok næfrar ok hálm, Fms. ix. 44; berki ok næfri, Stj. 330; but, berki næfr ok aldini, id.: næfr ok börkr, 77; næfrar skal eigi ljósta til sölu, Gpl. 430; næfrum var þakti um næfrít, Eg. 90; eldrinn logaði upp í upsina ok svá í næfrina, 238; gengu þá klæði af þeim svá at þeir spenntu næfrum at fótleggjum sér, kölluðu menn þá Birkibeina, Fms. vii. 320. COMPS: næfra-baggi, 2, m. a *bag with n.*, Fms. ii. 59. næfra-kimbull, m. (see kimbull), N. G. L. i. 101. næfra-kolla, u, f. *dried bark*. næfra-maðr, m. the '*birch-bark man*,' a nickname of an outlaw clad in n., Fas. ii. 258. næfra-stúka, u, f. a *sleeve of n.*, Fms. ii. 287.

II. poet., hildar næfr, '*war-bark*,' i. e. *armour*, Km.; nykra borgar næfr ok hæging hallar næfr = *the bark of the nick-town* or *the salmon ball*, i. e. *the ice*, Lex. Poët.; Svafnis-sal-næfrar, *the roof of the hall of Odin = the shields*, Edda (in a verse).

næfr-liga, adv. *skillfully*.

nægð, f. *plenty, abundance*, Stj. 235, freq. in mod. usage.

**NÆGJA**, ð, qs. gnægja (q. v.), [gnógr] :—*to be enough, suffice*; sem nægir, Dipl. iv. 2; nægir at þeir trúu því sem trúir Heilögu kirkja, H. E. i. 519: with dat., sá hefir nóg sér nægja lætr, a saying; hefir hann alla út lukt svá at mér vel nægir, so that *I am quite contented*, Dipl. iv. 5; lét Brandr sér vel n. fyrir sik ok sína arfa þeir penningar sem, 12. II. reflex. *to suffice*; sem nægisk með mjólk ok hunangi, Stj. 259; þóat skímin nægisk, K. A. 20; þótti þeim sér ekki nægisk heimrinn, Edda (pref.).

nægtr, adj. = gnægtr, q. v.

**NÆLA**, d, [nál], *to stite*.

næli, n. [nál], *a needle without an eye*.

**NÆMA**, d, [nema, námu], *to bereave, deprive*; næma e-n e-u, fímtán menn fjörvi næmda'k, *to bereave of life*, Fas. ii. 272 (in a verse); næma aldrir, id.; fjörvi næmdu, they took his life, Hlt. (Hkr. i. 173): in the phrase, þat var næmt, *it is heard, reported*, Fms. vii. 232 (in a verse).

næmi, n. *docility, quickness to learn*, esp. to learn by heart, of youths.

næm-leikr, m. = næmi, Sks. 265.

**NÆMR**, adj. [nema], *bunted, outcast*; næmrir hvervetna, Sól. 9:—*keen, sharp*, of a pointed instrument (a needle): *contagious*, of sickness: *touching*, hjart-næmr, *touching the heart*; fast-næmr, *firm*. 2. *quick at learning*, esp. of learning by heart, Bs. i. 127; hann er vel næmr, flug-næmr, or treg-næmr, ó-næmr; næmr á kver, nú er eg kominn hér, Stef. Ól.

**NÆPA**, u, f. [A. S. *næpe*; Engl. *nip* in *turnip*; Lat. *napus*], *a turnip*; næpum ok etrum, H. E. i. 395; næpna-reitr, *a turnip-bed*, Gpl. 544.

**NÆR**, adv. used both as positive and comparative of ná-, q. v.; superl. næst; mod. úsage makes nær the comparative, nærri the positive, cp. fjar, fjarrir, fjar, which are analogous: [A. S. and Engl. *near*; Scot. *nar*; Dan. *nær*] :—*near*:

I. as positive, with dat., brautu nær, *near the road*, Hm. 71; hjarta nær, 94; borgum nær, Sighvat; nær Heiðabý, Fms. vi. 64 (in a verse); vera nær e-u, *to be present at*; hvergi nær, *nowhere near*; vóru þá búendr hvergi nær komnir, Ó. H. 210, Eg. 111, Grág. i. 69; nær eða fjarrir, *nigh or far*, Fms. viii. 346:—*nær aptni, near night, towards night*, Hm. 97; nær morni, 100:—*nær, according to*, nær ætla ek þat lögum Íra, Ld. 76; er þat nær þínu skapi, Nj. 24.

2. metaph. *near, close, sharp*; sem þú munt vónu nær (*probably*) vita, Sks. 183 B; geta þess sumir til, at þú munnir þetta eigi nær ætla, *folks say that it comes not from thy heart*, Fms. xi. 280; Sigurðr þótti nér sér taka þetta bragð, *it was cleverly done*, vii. 219; cp. taka e-ð nærri sér, *to overstrain one's powers*; hann hefir tekid nærri sér, ... ok var nær hverjum vænna horði, *it was a drawn game*, Nj. 45; e-m verðr nær stýrt, *to have a narrow escape*, Fms. v. 266; nær meir, *more near to*, Hom. 159; engi skal nær meir gora en, Gpl. 456.

3. adv. *nearly, almost*; nær þrjátígi manna, Grett. 95 B; nær tuttugu, Eg. 37; níu hundruð eðr nær því, Fms. i. 109, Rb. 466; nær hundraði vetrar, Landn. 322; nær tveggja manns-vaxta, Fas. ii. 508; síðaðr nær betr en, *almost better than*, Fms. i. 242; nær af öllum löndum, Ld. 28.

II. compar. *nearer*; nær kirkju eða firr, K. Þ. K.; nær vefangir, Grág. ii. 43; ver eigi nær honum en mál nemi, Fms. iv. 28: temp., eigi nær vörþingi en ..., Grág. i. 100; eigi nær páskum en ..., 324: metaph. *nearer*, þess firr er þeir gengu nær, Ld. 322.

2. *fitter*; væri nær miklu, at ..., Valla L. 218; miklu er þetta nær, en ..., Þórð. 49, Nj. 37; nær er nú aprt at hverfa en fyrr, Fms. vi. 155: in mod. usage, iron., þér er nær at þegja, *it will be better for thee to hold thy tongue*; þér var nær að vera kyr!

B. Adv. and conj. [Dan. *naar*], *when*; hafðu njón af nær þeir koma, Nj. 5; halda vörð á nær timi mundi vera at hitta konung, Eg. 420:



göra ord nær likast væri at veita atförr jarli, Fms. i. 54; kveða á nær hón varð létari, Grág. i. 349; nær þeir [supposed that] auka jömmu, ii. 257.

**NÆRA**, *ð*, [akin to Ulf. *nisan* and *nasjan* = *σάζεσθαι, σάζειν*; A. S. *genesan*; Germ. *genesen*; as also Germ. *nabren*, changing *s* into *r*]: —to *nourish, nurse*; ok næra svá sína unga, Sks. 48; næra sín hilyli, 326 B; engi gneisti lífsins má næra mik eðr lífga, Fms. x. 368; synir né nærend, *nourishers*, H. E. i. 505; —to *nurse, refresh*, þeir þógu ok nærðu líkamina, Stj. 237; svá nærir önd mína hunang-fljóandi mál ór munni þínum, Eluc. 55; heldr at næra en slökkva, Sturl. ii. 15. **II.** reflex, to *take slight food*, so as just to keep body and soul together: —to *be refreshed*, of a sick or faint person, nærdisk hón svá sem frá leið, Fms. vi. 353; hón dreypir víni á varðir þeim ok nærdisk þeir skjótt, Fas. iii. 571.

**nær-föt**, n. pl. *under-clothing*.

**nær-gi**, adv. [-gi], *whensoever*; nærgi er, Korm. (in a verse), Grág. i. 154, ii. 124; nærgi sem launat verðr, Nj. 77.

**nær-gættinn**, adj. = nærgætr.

**nær-gætni**, f. 'guessing true,' *guessing what a person can bear and perform*, with the notion of kindness, opp. to exaction.

**nær-gætr**, adj. 'guessing true,' Eb. 262, Fs. 45, 54, Nj. 254.

**nær-göngull**, adj.; vera n. e-m, to *be near about one's person*, Sks. 279; in a less good sense, to *mob, throng one*, 361 B.

**nær-hæfis**, adv. *nearly, almost*.

**næring**, f. *nourishment, food*, Germ. *nabrun*, Sks. 48 B, 51, Anecd. 4.

**næringar-lauss**, adj. (leysi, n.), *taking no food*, of one sick.

**nær-kominn**, part. 'near come to,' *entitled to*, Fms. ix. 250, 345.

**nær-kona**, u, f. a *midwife*, Stj. 247, 248.

**nær-kvæmi**, u, f. a *coming near*, Sks. 38.

**nær-kvæmi** or **kæmi**, f. a 'coming near to,' *accuracy*, Sks. 443, 482 B.

**nær-kvæmr** or **nær-kæmr**, adj. *close*, Stj. 270; —*accurate*, með nærkæmri vísu, Sks. 572 B.

**nærri**, adv. = *nær*, *near, nigh*; sitja nærri, Grág. i. 50; ganga nærri, Fms. vi. 112; vera hvergi nærri, vii. 283, Sks. 363 (compar.); nærri úni, Lv. 44; nærri sér, Sks. 363 B.

**B.** Adj. compar. answering to *ná, nearer*, and superl. *næstr, nearest*; inn nærri ok hinn norðari partir, Stj. 94; þeir er nærri vóru, Nj. 237; *early entitled to*, þótt þær sé nærri arfi, Grág. i. 204; the compar. is rarely used.

**II.** superl. **1.** gener. *next, next after*; þá r næstir blá, Grág. i. 82 B, 115; of time, næstir eptir e-n, Fms. i. 08; þar næst, Eg. 512; enn næsta vetr, the *next winter*, Ld. 180; inn æsta dag eptir, Grág. i. 57; næstu nótt eptir, Fms. vi. 166; hinn næsta etr er ek kem til Íslands, ii. 34.

**2.** also *next preceding*; hann afði sekr orðit it næsta sumar (= næsta sumar áðr), Íb. 10; hefir svá am farit inn næsta mánuð, Fms. iii. 117; á hinum næsta sunnudegi, G. L. i. 348; á hinum næsta fundi, Sks. 237; áðr hann fór hit næsta nn af Noregi, Fms. i. 204; hvar skildisk þú við þetta skeyti næsta nni (the last time), xi. 71.

**III.** metaph. *nearest in point of right or title*; sá er bóði er næstr, Gpl. 294; vér erum næstir sigrinum, Fms. i. 68; —*next*, it næsta, hann sat it næsta honum, Nj. 2, 50, Ld. 26.

**nær-spár**, adj. 'near-spaing,' *propesying true*, Bárð. 164.

**nær-sýnn**, adj. *short-sighted*, Sturl. i. 70.

**nær-vera**, u, f. *presence*, Hkr. iii. 276.

**nær-verandi** (-verandis), part. *being present*, Th. 77, Fms. v. 200.

**næst**, superl.; næst bæ Arinbjarnar, Eg. 515; næst Skotlandi, 267; est skapi, *nearest to one's mind*; þar næst Gunnarr, Nj. 240, and Imp., Grág. i. 242; —*temp. next, last*, næst er ek beidda, Sd. 187; est nýs, *next before, just before*, Hkr. 2. 7; er næst ræddum vit um, is. 239; því næst, þessu næst, *next in turn*, Fms. i. 118, vi. 144, Ísl. 209; vil ek at þit reynit hverir munu næst séð hafa, who have seen next, i. e. *truest*, Fms. xi. 284.

**næst**, adv. *next*; í næst, Edda 103.

**næsta**, u, f. *the last time*; næstunni, Fms. iii. 140.

**næsta**, adv. *the next time, last*; kom svá næsta, at Ljótr lét þau orð in munna fara, Háv. 51; *very, næsta* gamall, *very old*, Þórð. 68; næsta áðr, Vígl. 16; þungt ok mæðisamt næsta, Hm. 125; þeir taka n. at þask við mik, Fs. 32.

**næsta-bræðra**, u, f. a *female second cousin*; ef maðr liggir með næsta-bræðru sinni, Grág. i. 345, Bjarn. 50; Þórdísi næstabræðru mína, 52.

**næsta-bræðra**, -bræðri, m., either indecl., the bræðra being a gen. pl., decl. as a weak noun, *second cousins*; næstbræðra eigu upp at rísa, ág. i. 69; þeim mönnum er honum eru firnari en næstbræðri, 285; næstbræðrar, 229; næstbræðrum, ii. 172.

**næstr**, see næstri B.

**næstum**, adv. *next before, the last time*; hví heldr nú en næstum? Sks. 1; svá skildum vér næstum, Nj. 49; svá reiðr sem jarl var næstum, 4; næstum er vér komum á yðvar fund, Fas. iii. 98, Fms. vi. 245, 0, Nj. 226, Eg. 411.

**nættingr**, m. a *bird, the nightingale* (?), a *ἄπ. λεγ.*, Edda (Gl.)

**nætr**, gen., see nótt C.

**nættr**, adj. [nott]; in compds, ein-nættr, þri-n., *one, three nights old*.

**NÖF**, f., pl. nafar, later nafir, [A. S. *nafu*], the *claspers, naves, rings* by

which the projecting ends of beams at the corners of walls were welded together, and when they were torn or broken the wall gave way; þeir skutu öðrum endanum út í hyrninguna svá hart, at nafarnar (nafarnir Ed.) brutu af fyrir utan, ok hlupu í sundr vegginnir, Eg. 91; þeir hlupu þá á veggina svá at af gengu nafarnar af timbr-stokkunum, Fas. ii. 43 (Hálfs S. in Bugge's Ed., Cod. nafarnir); hann átti lokrekkuþega görva af timbr-stokkunum ok brutu berserkirnir þegar upp svá at af gengu nafarnar fyrir utan, Eb. 41 new Ed.

**2.** a *wheel-naves*; hann kallar bauginn nöf hjólsins, Edda.

**3.** metaph. *the pole of the world*; tveir eru hvíflir heimsins er fornir spekingar kölluðu nöfina nöðri ok ena syðri, Fr. 46ms.

**4.** hjól-nöf, a *wheel-nave*; baug-nöf, the 'circle-nave' of a shield, Bragi: the phrase, vera kominn á fremstu nöf, on the *utmost verge, brink* (in *extremis*), at the end of one's resources.

**nögl**, f. a *nail*; see nagl.

**NÖKKURR**, **nökkvarr**, **nökkvat**, see nekkverr.

**nökkverr**, m. a *ἄπ. λεγ.* in a dub. passage, a *nick* (= *nykr* ?), —*nökkvers nökkvi*, the *nick's coble* = the *stone, the rock* (?), lasta lauss er lífandi á nökkvers nökkva Bragi, when the guileless Bragi was left on the rock, Stj. 3; cp. hann tók dvergana, ok flytr þá á sæ út, 'ok setr þá í flæðarsker,' Edda 48.

**NÖKKVI**, a, m. [A. S. *naca*; O. H. G. *nakko*; Germ. *nacben* = *biremis*]: —a *small boat* rowed with a pair of sculls, a *cock-boat*, Edda 35 (the fishing-boat of Hymir the giant), 38 (of Balder's ship); þeir sé mann einn róa frá hafi utan á einum nökkva, . . . hann kastaði árunum ok hvefði nökkvanum undir sér, Fms. i. 180, 182 (cp. the verse 181), Fas. ii. 232, 233, 236 (of the giant's boat); stein-nökkvi, a *stained, painted boat* (?), (not a stone boat), 231, Bárð. 3 new Ed.; hann sá at maðr reri utan ór Kaldár-ósi á járn-nökkva, Landn. 78 (of an apparition): nökkva-maðr, m. a *man who rows a nökkvi, a sculler*, Fms. ii. 180.

**nökkeikr** (-leiki), m. *nakedness*, Stj. 34, 35.

**nökviðr**, adj., thus in old vellums, or also contr. *nökðan*; spelt with *ey*, neyqþan, Am. (Bugge); the true form is a single k, cp. mod. *nakinn*, not *nakkinn*, yet neyquþir in Hm. 49, and nequþir in Skv. l. c. (Bugge): contr. forms, *nekðir* (n., pl. m.), Eluc. 26, MS. 625. 66; *nökðir*, Eluc. 46; neykðra, Sks. l. c.: mod. *nakinn*, *nakin*, *nakið*, gen. *nakins*, but pl. *naktir*: [Ulf. *naqaps* = *γυμνός*; A. S. *nacod*; Engl. *naked*; O. H. G. *nacbat*; Germ. *nacht*; Dan. *nögen*; Lat. *nudus*, qs. *nugdus*]: —*naked*; lík skal eigi nökkvið niðr grafa, K. þ. K. 24; vit nökkvið hjún, Sks. 504 B; vera nökkvið, Stj. 36; at þau sá sik nekvíð, Eluc. 27, Mariu S. Egypt. passim; nökkðra lima, Sks. 536 B; þegja (thus, as required both by sense and alliteration, not segja) skal þurs ef hann sitr nökkvið við eld, a saying, cp. 'not to speak of a rope in a hanged man's house,' Ísl. ii. 317; neiss er nökkvið halr (a saying, see neiss), Hm.; hón var nökkvið, Eb. 97, v. l. 2 new Ed., but nöktr in the text; þeir létu þá síga nökkða í vök, 623, 33; klæddir eða nökkðir, Eluc. 46: —*metaph. of a sword*, nökkvið sverð, *naked swords*, Skv. 3. 4; nökkðan mæki, Am. 47; nökkð sverð, Fms. v. 233.

**nöldr**, n. a *murmuring*: **nöldra**, að, to *murmur, grumble*.

**nöllra**, að, = gnöllra, Þiðr. 245.

**nölta**, t, to *shiver from cold*, Lex. Poët.

**NÖP**, f. [napr, nepja], *chilliness*; e-m er í nöppinni við e-n, to *bear malice against one, feel hurt and offended*.

**nöðri**, **nöðstr**, see nýðri, nýðstr.

**NÖRRI**, a, m. the *giant of that name, the son of Loki*, Stor.; see Narfi;

**Nörva-sund** = Njörvasund, q. v.

**nörtr**, m. a *nickname*, Bs. l. 499; cp. narta.

**NÖS**, f., pl. *nasar*, mod. *nasir*; an *s* has been dropped, as may be seen from snös, berg-snös (q. v.), as also from Dan. *snuse* = to *smell*; [cp. Engl. *nose*; Germ. *nase*; Lat. *nasus* and *nares*]: —the *nostrils, the nose* as the organ of smelling, also of the *front of the nose*; nasar þessa líkams skyldu vera erchidjárnar, þeir skyldu þessa ok ilma allan sætleik, Anecd.; opnar eru nasarnar, Nj. 154; eldar brenna ór augum hans ok nösum, Edda 41; svá at blöð hrjóti ór munni eðr nösum, Grág. ii. 11; þregða e-u fyrir nasar e-m, to *put it before one's nose*, Korm. 34; setja hnefa á nasar e-m, Ld. 36; höggit kom á nasir honum ok brotnaði nefit, Fms. iii. 186; fólr um nasar, *pale-nibbed*, Alm. 2; taka fyrir nasar e-m, Fs. 141; draga nasir at e-u, to *snuffle, smell at a thing*, Ísl. ii. 136; stinga nösum í feld, to *cover the face in one's cloak*, Sighvat; stinga nösum niðr, to *bite the dust*, Fms. iii. 189; ef herra þinn lýkr nösum, *has his nostrils shut, ceases to breathe, dies*, Str. 27; áðr en ek lýkr nösum, Þórð. 31 new Ed.; þér mun verða annat eins áðr en lýkr nösum, *thy nostrils will be closed before that*, a ditty, see the remarks to nábjargir; blöð-nasar, *bleeding at the nose*; ríða kross í nasar ok eyru ok í hjarsa, N. G. L. i. 339; —in sing. only of one of the nostrils, upp í aðra nösina; það er ekki upp í hálfa nös á ketti, it will not fill the half of the nostril of a cat = it is *nothing*.

**II.** metaph. of the *beak of a ship*; stögin festi á höfði skipsins ok tók af nasarnar, Fms. x. 135, v. l.






**COMPDS**: **nasa-læti**, n. pl. *snuffling*, Fas. iii. 499. **nasa-vit**, n. the *sense of scent*, Mar.: metaph. of *superficial knowledge*.

**nös-gás**, f. a *kind of goose*, Gsp.: mod. *bles-önd* = *anas*.

**nötra**, að, = gnötra (q. v.), Sd. 169.



## O—Ó

**O**, the fourteenth letter, is in the oldest Runes, on the stone in Tune, and on the Golden Horn figured by , which was evidently taken from the Greek Ω; the later common Runic alphabet in earlier monuments has no ó, but uses *u* or *au* instead, e.g. on the Jellinge stone in Denmark. Afterwards the Rune , or , appears under the name of óss in the Runic poems—óss er flestra ferða (= fjarða) = all firirs have an óss (mouth). The form was evidently taken from the A. S. Runic , which stands for *a*, and in A. S. is called *ós*, which answers, not to Norse óss (*ostium*), but to áss (= *ans*, i.e. the heathen gods); but the Norsemen or Danes in borrowing the Rune seem to have misinterpreted its name or mistranslated it from ignorance of the phonetic laws existing between the A. S. and the Norse. The  in Scandinavian Runic inscriptions is therefore a mark of later date (11th or 12th century).

**B. PRONUNCIATION.**—The *o* is either short (*o*) or long (*ó*); the former (*o*) is sounded like Engl. *o* in *cod*, the latter (*ó*) as in Engl. *no*, *note*; but the rules given at the beginning of the introduction to letter A (p. 1) apply equally to this letter, *bōð* being sounded *bawth*, but *krōss* in North. E. *cross*.

**C. CHANGES.**—In most of the oldest vellums *o* instead of *u* is used throughout in inflexions, -*o*, -*or*, -*om*, -*on*, -*od*, -*of*, -*osk*, -*oll*, -*onn*, instead of -*u*, -*ur*, -*um*. . . . . (Gramm. p. xxxv, col. 1, A); afterwards both forms are used indiscriminately, till in the 15th century the *u* prevailed, and has kept its place ever since; whether there was a difference in sound, and what, we are unable to state.

2. so also in a few root words, *gōð*, *goll*, *fōgl*, *oxi*, *skolu*, *monu*, *hogr*, *togr*, *monr* (Dan. *mon*), *smogoll*, = *guð*, *gull*, *fugl*, *uxi*, *skulu*, *munu*, *hugr*, *tugr*, *munn*, *smugull*; on the other hand, is *sonr* (*a son*), but *sun* the older form.

3. *a* and *o* or *u* interchange in the inflexions, *fagnaðr*, *fognuðr*, *fögnuðr*; *kallan*, *kollon*, *köllun*.

4. *ú* has changed into *ó* in the prefixed negative, *ó-vitr* for *ú-vitr* (*unwise*). 5. *jú* into *jó*, *njóta*, originally *njúta*; *ljós*, Swed. *ljús*: forms like *mjókr* for *mjúkr*, *dókr* for *dúkr* may also be found in vellums, but are very rare.

II. *ó*, the vowel-change of *á* (see p. 1), is frequently spelt *o* (tor, nott, = *tór*, *nótt*), but was in sound different from *ó* proper, and has since disappeared from the language, although remains of this 'umlaut' still exist in *nótt*, *ól*, *spónn* (= *nótt*, *ól*, *spónn*), but this *o* is sounded exactly like common *o*. So also *o* and *ö* are confounded in MSS., *bornom* = *börnom* = *börnum*. For the absorption of consonants see Gramm. p. xxx, col. 1, and the words themselves.

¶ Owing to the inability of the Scandinavian languages to sound *v* (*w*) before a vowel of the *u* class, several root words, which in dictionaries of the cognate languages (German, Engl.) begin with *w*, are in the Icelandic to be found under *o*, as *okr*, *ord*, *orka*, *ormr*, *Öðinn*, *óðr*, *ósk*, *ómr*; as also *j*, in *ok* (*jugum*), *ostr*, *ok* the conjunction.

## O

**obláta** or **oblát**, f. [Lat. word], a sacramental wafer, *oblát*, acc., 625. 192; *oblátu* buðkr, Vm. 6.

**odd-hagr**, adj. *skilled in wood-carving*, Bs. i. 143, Fas. i. 292.

**odd-hending**, f. a metrical term, when the first rhyming syllable stands at the head of a verse; thus in *baf-löður skelir* the syllable 'haf' is an oddhending, Edda (Ht.) 121: in mod. usage, in Ballads (Rímur), it means two rhyming syllables in the first, and one in the second line, three being an odd number of rhyme syllables—thus, *sveipaðr mund | á silki hrund | sat eg undir kvendi* is an oddhending.

**odd-hendr**, adj. *written in the metre* oddhending, Edda 139.

**odd-hvass**, adj. *sharp-pointed*, Bs. ii. 172.

**oddi**, a, m. a triangle, a point or tongue of land, Landn. 294, v. 1; *vaxinn með þremr oddum*, Fms. x. 272.

II. metaph. from the triangle, an odd number, opp. to even; ein er bæn, eða þrjár, fim, eða sjau, því er bæna tal í odda, en eigi í jafna tölu, at sú tala er í odda er, merkir eining, ok má eigi deila í tvá hluti jafna, 625. 187: hence the metaph. phrase, standask í odda, to be at odds (Shakesp.), quarrelling; stóðsk allt í odda með þeim þormóði ok Gestil, Fb. ii. 204 (skarsk í odda, Fbr. 81 new Ed. less correct); hefir nú ok í odda staðizk með oss um hrið, Ísl. ii. 180.

III. freq. in local names, of a tongue of land; Oddi, Odda-staðr, whence Odda-verjar, m. pl. the men from Oddi:—as a pr. name, Oddi, Stjörnu-Oddi = Star-Oddi, Oddi the astronomer, an Icelander of the 12th century skilled in astronomy, from whom proceeded the computation called Odda-tal, n. the calculus of Oddi, Rb. 6. COMPS: odda-maðr, m. [Dan. *op-mand*, qs. 'odd-mand'] :—the third man, who gives the casting vote, the odd man (third, fifth . . .): as in the saying, oddamaðr er opt inn þriði, | jafntrúr skal sá beggia liði, Mk. v; hvárt sem tveir megu eða fleiri göra sátt, enda verða þeir eigi ásáttir, þá er rétt at þeir taki sér oddamann, Grág. i. 485; þeir

skyldir sjálfir semja sættir sínar, en Rafn vera oddamaðr, ef þá skildi á Sturl. iii. 179. odda-tala, u, f. an odd number.

**ODDR**, m. [A. S. *ord*; Germ. *ort* = 'point' of land, spot, place, but in early Germ. = Lat. *cuspis*; Dan.-Swed. *od*, odd]:—a point of a weapon Am. 59, Karl. 506, K. þ. K. 96, and in countless instances, knifis-oddr nðlar-o, als-o, spjóts-o. (but blóðrefill of a sword): the allit. phrase, oddi ok egg, Hom. 33; með oddi ok eggju, with point and edge, at the sword's point, by force, Nj. 149, Grág. ii. 13; ætla ek at sækja odd ok eggju frændleifð mína, Ó. H. 32; brjóta odd af oflæti sínu, to break the point of one's pride, to humble oneself, Nj. 94: poet. a point, spear fólvar oddar, Hkv. i. 52; seija ara oddum, 2. 7; oddar görva jarl megin, see jarl. 2. a spur, which in olden times had a single point see Worsaae, No. 356.

II. metaph. the front; hann hafði yxnur skipat í odd á liði sínu, Fms. x. 404. 2. a leader; hann var oddi ok æsir fyrir þessum úfriði, Fms. viii. 57, v. 1. III. a pr. name Oddr as well as Oddi: in compds, of men, Odd-björn, Odd-geirr, Odd-leifr, Odd-marr; of women, Odd-björg, Odd-fríðr, Odd-katla, Odd-laug, Odd-leif, Odd-ný, and in the latter part þór-oddr Arn-oddr, Landn.

odd-viti, a, m. a leader, chief, who marches ahead, Hkv. Hjörv. 10 Hkv. 2. 10, Ó. H. 61, 214, Njörst. 108.

**OF**, prep. with dat. and acc., the form varies; *umb* is an obsolete and rare form, hence *um*, sounded *umm*, which is far the most common form in old writers, and has altogether superseded both *umb* and *of*: [the 'of' answers nearest to Ulf. *uf*; O. H. G. *oba*; Germ. *ob*; Gr. *ὀνό*; Lat. *sub*; Sansk. *upa*.] Most of the oldest vellums, as also the poets, prefer to use 'of'; yet not all, for the Cod. Reg. of Sæm. Edda in nine cases out of ten writes *um*, so also did the Cod. Acad. primus (the Kringla) of the Hkr.; and this is important, for these two vellums are our chief sources for old poetry; on the other hand, the Cod. Reg. of the Snorra Edda prefers 'of'. Among other vellums the old fragment of the Orkn. S. (Ama-Magn. No. 325) mostly uses 'of,' as of nóttina, Orkn. 110; of hans daga, 178; of Jól, 180; of daga þeirra bróðra, 182; but also 'um', e.g. ofan um silk, ofan um hann, id. The word will be given in full under letter U, so that a few references may suffice here:

I in the sense over, Lat. *super*, with dat. and acc., a. jörð grær of ágætum barma, Eg. (in a verse); brann of fylki, Yt.; of svirum, Hornklofi dik flæði of líkum, Fms. xi. 191; sjár þýtr of árum, vi. (in a verse) of bý breiðum, Lex. Poët. β. with acc., of nýt regin, Vpm. 13; of dróttmögum, 11; of liðu, Sdm. g; of sumar, Vsp. 40; of garð risa, Gs. of lopt ok lög, Hkv.; úlfir gengr of ynglings börn, Eg. (in a verse) vestr frá ek of ver, Höfuðl. 1; liggja of ungan Mörkúára, Fms. vi. (in a verse).

II. in a causal sense = Lat. *ob*; of sanna sök, for a just sake justly, Fms. ii. 322 (in a verse); of minna, for a less cause, Glúm. (in a verse); of litla sök, Lex. Poët.; of sannar deildir, id.; of minni sorgir Korm. (in a verse).

**OF** and **um**, an enclitic particle, chiefly placed before verbs or participles, seldom before nouns; it is obsolete, and occurs only in old poetry and now and then in the oldest prose; the spelling varies, for here too the Cod. Reg. of Sæm. Edda, as also the Kringla, mostly prefer *um*, so as to take examples from the poem Hm., *um skoðask*, *um skygnask*, 1; *um getr*, 8; *um á (ouns)*, 9; *þylsk hann um*, *um getr*, 17; *um farit*, 18; *sins um máls*, 21; *um gelr*, 29; *um þörf*, 38; *um getr*, 58, 65; *um dvelr*, 59; *um viðrtr*, 74; *um lagit*, 84; *um vakin*, 100; *um komin*, *um sofin*, 101; *um kominn*, 104; *um gaf*, 105; *um geta*, 123; *um heilli*, 129; *um reist*, 145; *um stendr*, 154; *um kann*, 163; of gat, 140; of alinn, 72; of kom, 145; of vitaðr, 100; of blótið, 145; *vf*, *vf* boðit, 67; *vf* heimtr, 14: thus in this single poem 'um' occurs about twenty-four times, 'of' five times, and 'vf' twice: for the other poems see Bugge's Edition: on the other hand, of traddi, Gh. 2; of þrumir, Gm. 8; of hyggi, 34; at ek öllum öi yör of heita, Hým. 3; of geta, 4; of teknir, 14; of heitt, 32:—in prose, ef maðr má eigi of koma, Grág. ii. 209; of förlar, Kb. 14; of telrat, 178; er hédan of sér, Ísl. (Heiðarv. S.) ii. 387; en ér of sét eigi ljós, but you see not the light, 645. 81; at eigi of sá á miðli, Íb. 11; má of rannsakka, 677. 6; þó at báðum of göri, 2; ok af því of eykr eigi atkvæði, Skálda (Thorodd) 165; sem menn of bera megu, Hom. (St.); at hann megi jafnfúss of vera, id., and passim in that old vellum, see Fritznier's Dict. s. v.; ef því um náir, Grág. (Kb.) 209; ef þeir um sitja, 74; um ves, 76; um taki, 89; um göra (twice), 109; um telrat, 104; um býðr, 230; um komi, 234; ef sól um sæi, if the sun was to be seen, ch. 29.

II. seldom before nouns; *sins um máls*, Hm. (see above); *um þörf*, 38; as hands of dólg, Skv.; Baldrs of barni, Haustl.; öll of rök, Alm. 9; of skópt, kinsmen, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët.; of tregi, Gkv. 1. 3 (thus Bugge in two words); þórs of rúni, Haustl.; of kúgi, an oppressor, Fms. vii. (in a verse); with adjectives, of reiðr, Skm.: it remains in some old sayings or phrases, án er fílt um gengi; um seinan, Nj. 91.

**OF**, adv. [this particle is closely akin to the prep. *of*; the extended form *ofr* (q. v.) is mostly used in compds, not singly, and answers to Gr. *ὀνέπ*, Lat. *super*, Engl. *above*]: 1. as subst. excess, pride, conceit; því at hón verðr eigi svá mikil, at þar munu of þitt allt í liggja.



Ld. 318; við of, to excess, Ísl. ii. 154; þótti hirnómnum hans við of, hversu mikit, they thought it was beyond measure, Vigl. 17; um of, to excess: the phrase, of sem van, too much or too little; það er of sem van.

2. with gen., of fjár, immensity of wealth, Nj. 9, 27, Eg. 68, Ó. H. 198; of liðs, a vast host of men, Hkr. ii. 265; of manna, Fms. vi. 146.

B. Adv. too, Lat. nimis, and may be used with any adjective; when with adjectives it is better written separately, of gamall, too old; of ungr, too young, Ld. 262; of langr, of stuttur, Art. 96; of stórr, of lítill, Eg. 50; of harðr, of linr, of góðr, of vándr, of kaldr, of heitr, of magr, of feitr, of digr, of breiðr, of mjógr, of hárr, of lágr, of víðr, of þrúgr, of margr, of fár, of mart, Njarð. 372; of þögull, of heimskr, of málgir, Art. 30, 82.

2. with adverbs; of mjök, too much, Eg. 226, Ísl. ii. 391; of fjarri, Fms. i. 181; of lengi, too long, x. 379; of seint, too late, Art. 96; of snemma, of árla, too early; cp. um víða, of sjaldan, of opt, etc.

III. with the neut. of a past part., overmuch, too much, with the notion of having overdone or sometimes wishing not to have done it; hafa of drukkit, I have drunk too much, Gm. 51; hafa of aukit, Eg. 202, Hkr. ii. 209; hafa of gefit, to have given more than one likes, Ld. 318; hafa of fört, to have transgressed, Nj. 221, Fms. xi. 333; eigi of heftit, Grett. 24; hafa of keypt, bought too dear, Jb. 372; hafa of mælt, Fms. i. 163; þykjast hafa of talað, wish one had not said it; sé mér þetta of mælt, Mar.; hafa of tekið við e-n, to have gone too far, Fms. viii. 258; hafa of seinat, too late, Ld. 144, Fas. i. 196; um seinat, Fms. viii. 162:—'of' is pp. to 'van-', too much, too little, hafa van-dæmt, of-dæmt, of-mælt, Gpl. 78; van-refst of-refst, 272; of-talt van-talt, 477; of-almir, van-almir, Írág. i. 455.

III. rarely with verbs; of-tala, to talk too much.

ofa, u, f. overbearing (= of I); frétt hefir öld ofu þá (pride, pomp &c.), m. i.; létt sésk Atli ofu þina, A. little beads thy overbearing, Skv. 3. 31.

ofa-, in compds., = of, vastness: ofa-lé, mikit ofafé, a vast amount of money, Fær. 11; ofafé mikit, Fms. vii. 232: ofa-mikill, adj.; ofa-mikilt fé, Hkr. i. 182, 284; ofamikilt herfang, Orkn. 378.

of-allt or of-vallt, adv. always, Orkn. 90, etc.; see ávalt or ávallt.

ofan, adv., in þíðr. S. often spelt oman, [Goth. obana; A. S. ofan; Germ. oben]:—from above, down, downwards; falla ofan, to fall down, 23. 24, Eg. 240; taka ofan hús, to pull down, 100; fóru ofan þangat, J. 68; hann klauf ofan allan skjöldinn... reist ofan allan fótum, from top to bottom, 246; hann hjó frá ofan höndina, separated, cut off the hand, 160: metaph., telja e-t ofan, to 'talk down,' dissuade, Fms. xi. 11; leika ofan, to uncover the bead.

II. with prepp. denoting motion from above; ofan af landi, Eg. 32; ofan af himnum, down from heaven; in til skipa, 244; ofan eptir dal, ofan eptir eyrum; hann féll ofan fyrir léttni, he fell down over the rock, Fær. 31; ofan fyrir bjargið, ganga in í fen, to sink, plunge into the fen, Nj. 21; veit þá heldr fyrir ofan, sloped downwards, Fær. 40; detta ofan í, to sink down into the mire, cattle; þeir ribu ofan í Skaptártungu, Nj. 261; ofan í fjöru, ofan í flum, ofan í gröfina, etc.; ofan á herðar, mitt leri, ofan á belti, 2; himni ofan, down from heaven, Clem. 21; ofan frá Merkjá, Eg. 100; um lét (the garment) falla ofan um sik... sem klæðit hrundi ofan um mnn, Orkn. 182; ofan um ís, down through the ice.

2. without motion; ofan á, upon, Lat. super; stendr hann þar á ofan, Ó. H. 108; ofan á, leggjask ofan á, setja, láta ofan á e-t, etc.; ríða ofan á gili, to sit between the packs of a pack-horse; leggja ofan yfir, to cover over, Fas. i. 377.

III. the uppermost part; víðr ofan, large at the top, Fær. 29.

IV. adverbial, á ofan, over and above, to boot, to the bargain, Grett. 94, Fms. ii. 42; á þat ofan, Bs. i. 71; fyrir þat ofan, besides, Grág. i. 428; fyrir ofan, with acc.; fyrir ofan hús, Nj. 199; fyrir ofan kné, 28; fyrir ofan sjó, Fms. iv. 354; steinveggr var fyrir ofan, above, higher up, Orkn. 310; fyrir ofan ok neðan.

V. with gen. of the surface of; ofan jarðar, above earth, alive; ofan sjóar, afloat.

ofan-fall, n. a downfall, Fms. ii. 276, Fbr. 88: a down-pour, of rain, Ld. i. 163, Ann. 1391, Fas. i. 64, Karl. 527.

ofan-för, f. a descending, Ísl. ii. 339.

ofan-ganga, u, f. a descent, Sturl. i. 180, Eb. 218, Eg. 229, Stj. 365.

ofan-högg, n. a cutting down, Pr. 414.

ofan-í-gjöf, f. payment into the bargain:—rebuke.

ofan-reið, f. a riding downwards, Sturl. iii. 245.

ofan-verðr, adj., opp. to neðanverðr (q.v.), the upper, uppermost; ofanvert bjargit, Hkr. i. 290; komnir í ofanvert riðit, Fms. ii. 5; sagg á ofanverðu barðinu, 310; breiðr at ofanverðu, Ísl. ii. 345; á ofanverðu fjalli, Str. 54; á ofanverðri Heiðmörk, Fb. ii. 202; frá öndverðu til ofanverðs, from top to bottom, Hom. 118; frá ofanverðu allr þrúadr, John xix. 23.

2. temp. in the later part of a period, opp. to öndverðr; ofanverða nótt, towards the end of the night, late in the night, Fms. iv. 54, Gullþ. 27; öndurða... ofanverða æfi sína, Ver. 25, N. 410; á ofanverðum dögum Haralds, Fb. ii. 182, Gisl. 3.

ofar, adv. = ofarlaga, in a temp. sense, towards the end of a certain time; of hans dögum ofarla, 623. 11, Fms. iv. 24, xi. 201; o. á anga-föstu, v. 168:—metaph., the phrase, bíta e-m ofarla, to bite off, Hm. 119.

ofar-liga, adv. high up, in the upper part, opp. to neðarlaga, q.v.; o. í num, o. í skálanum, o. á fjöllum, Grett. 111, Fms. v. 197, K. Á. 70,

N. G. L. i. 14.

2. metaph., þeim mun í brún bregða ok ofarlaga klajja, their upper part will iteb, i. e. in the vital parts of their body, = sorely, Nj. 239, cp. Hm. 119; at faðir þinn tæki o. til launanna, thy father was made to smart for it, Ölk. 37; o. mun leggja tjafnadr í þér, of bare-faced impudence, Grett. 134.

3. temp., ofarlaga á Jólum, Fms. vii. 272; ofarlaga á hans dögum, Orkn. 136; o. á æfi Sigurðar konungs, Fms. vii. 162.

ofarr, adv., compar. answering to of, upp, yfir, opp. to neðarr, q.v.; superl. ofarast, but better efst, q.v.:—above, higher up; sumir ofarr sumir neðarr, Hkr. i. 71; annat augat mun ofarr en annat, Fms. vi. 206; ofarr á legsteininum, Al. 65; ofarr í ánni, Edda 75; o. en nú gangi flóð, Grág. ii. 354; draga segl ofarr, Hkv. i. 29.

2. temp. later, more advanced in time; því meirr er ofarr var, Bs. i. 137.

3. metaph., hættu, hættu! ok lát eigi ofarr koma þessa fólksu, stop, stop! and let not this nonsense go farther, Bs. i. 810.

4. with a compar., ofarr meirr, 'upper-more, bigger up, Fms. ix. 406: temp. later, 499; sem ofarr meirr (below, in a book) mun heyrask mega, Stj. 13; sem ofarr meirr mun sagt vera, 44.

II. superl. ofarast, uppermost, = efst (q.v.), Edda 2, Fms. vii. 64, N. G. L. i. 59, Hkr. i. 146, Grág. ii. 402.

of-át, n. (afát, Hom. 31, 53, 71), over-eating, gluttony, Skálda 208, Greg. 25, Barl. 42.

of-beldi, proncd. obbelldi, n. [qs. ofveldi], violence, overbearing, Fms. i. 221, vii. 20, Al. 10, N. G. L. i. 458, H. E. i. 470.

COMPDS: of-beldis-fullr, adj. overbearing, Stj. 8. of-beldis-maðr, m. an overbearing man, Stj. 85.

of-bjööða, bauð, only impers. mér ofbjöðr, it amazes, shocks, me.

of-bleyði, f. cowardice, Sks. 75.

of-boð, n. a shock, terror; í ofboði, in amazement:—ofboðs, adv. shockingly, very. ofboðs-legr, adj. shocking.

of-bræði, f. passion, impatience, Hom. 85.

of-dan, n. too much honour; það er o. fyrir mig, (conversational.)

of-deildir, f. pl. quarrelsomeness, Hom. 85.

of-dirfð, f. foolhardiness, K. Á. 232, Fms. iii. 68, vii. 18, 161, H. E. i. 504, Str. 50. ofdirfðar-fullr, adj. foolhardy, H. E. i. 473.

of-dirfska, u, f. = ofdirfð, passim in mod. usage.

of-dramb, n. arrogance, conceit, Edda 7, Ó. H. 88, Sks. 462. of-drambs-fullr, adj. conceited, Fms. v. 217, Hom. 123.

of-drykkja, u, f. (af-drykkja, Hom. 31, 53), indulgence in drink, Fms. viii. 251, ix. 424, Barl. 42, Gpl. 276, Skálda 208. ofdrykkju-maðr, m. a drunkard, 623, 15, Fms. viii. 252, Barl. 137.

of-dul, f. great conceit, Finnb. 300.

of-dyri, n. (umdýri, Hom. 82 thrice), the 'over-door,' the lintel, Ver. 21, Stj. 279, Gpl. 345.

of-dælska, u, f. pertness, Sks. 519, v. 1.

of-fari, adj. having gone too far, doing wrong; verða offari, Fms. iii. 21, viii. 237, xi. 436, Bs. i. 296, 837.

of-ásta, u, f. too much stoutness.

of-fors, n. insolence, Grett. 110 A, Fms. v. 181. offors-fullr, adj. insolent, Grett. 70 new Ed.

OFFER, n., also spelt ofr, [Lat. offertum; Germ. offer], an offering, Fms. ix. 277, Sks. 699, 781, Hkr. iii. 66, Bs. i. 820, Anecd. 8; fómr ok heilög offer, id.; einskis þeirra offer skal taka til heilags altaris, K. Á. 208; til prests ofrs, 102; prestinum til ofrs, Vm. 118; at hann heðði sukkat gözi ok ofri hins heilaga Ólafs konungs, þá hann hafði með at taka ofrinu, Bs. i. 820.

offra, að, [Germ. opfern; Engl. offer], to make an offering, sacrifice; offra e-m e-t, Mar.: o. sik Guði, K. Á. 58.

2. to make a gift, to present, in an ecd. sense, Al. 17: with dat. of the thing, hann ofraði miklu fé til grafar Dróttins, Fms. vii. 92; ofraði frú Kristin borðkeri miklu, x. 87; hann lét gúra kirkju ok ofraði þar til gullhring, 153; þeir voru leiddir til altaris at offra, ix. 277: reflex., H. E. i. 405.

of-framsækni, f. intruding oneself, Sks. 295.

offran, f. an offering, Stj. 109.

of-freistni, f. over-temptation, Barl. 158.

offrend, f. an offering, Hom. 113, Str. 80.

of-fylli, f. surfeit, Al. 153, Hom. 31: medic. dropsy.

of-gangr, m. 'over-going,' excess, Fms. iii. 39; ganga ofgöngum, Gisl. 79, N. G. L. i. 169; ganga ofgangi, Fms. vii. 269; o. sjóvar, Barl. 19; elds o., D. N. ii. 95; o. frosts ok jókla, Sks. 12 new Ed.

of-gangsi, adj. over-prevailing, Sks. 339.

of-geigr, m. a great shock, Hom. (St.)

of-geytlan, f. bragging, Hom. 85.

of-gjafr, f. pl. paying into the bargain, Nj. 18, v. 1.

of-gæðli, n. pl. great advantages, Hkr. iii. 285.

of-göngli, f. prevalence, Sks. 339, v. 1.

of-harmr, m. affliction, Fms. iii. 166.

of-heyrrn, f., medic. a tingling in the head, Fél. x.

of-hiti, a, m. excessive heat, Hom. 87.

of-hlaða, hlóð, to overload: of-hlœsla, u, f. overloading.

of-hlátr, m. immoderate laughter, Hom. 85.

of-hlýr, m. a calm, poet., Alm. 23.



of-hyldgan, f. 'over-flesh,' *proud flesh*, of a wound, Fél. x.  
 of-inndæli, f. *over-comfort, easy life*, Hom. 86.  
 of-jarl, m. an 'over-earl,' *an over-match*; verða mér sumir ofjarlar hér í héraðinu, Valla L. 206; Jóab, er mér verðr ofjarl fyrir stórleika sakir, Stj. 537: in a play of words, Einar þambar-skelfir sá þetta ok mælti, ofjarl, ofjarl, föstri!—Kann ek ekki við því, at yðr þykki sumt ofjarl en sumt ekki at manna, Fms. vi. 53.  
 of-kapp, n. *stubbornness*, Gpl. 199, Bret. 38, Sturl. ii. 15, Finnþ. 332.  
 of-kátr, adj. *exulting*, Fms. vi. 110, vii. 23, Fagrsk. 128.  
 of-kerski, f. *petulance*, Nj. 129, Fms. ix. 404, v. l.  
 of-kvæni, n. *uxoriousness*, Fms. iv. 21.  
 of-kæti, f. *wantonness*, Fms. ix. 352, 404, 445, Hom. 86.  
 oflát, f. = obláta, q. v.  
 of-láti, a, m. a *gaudy person*, Landn. 273, Ld. 20, Nj. 142, Sturl. i. 19, Fms. ii. 6, Gisl. 14.  
 of-látinn, part. *much lamented*, Sighvat.  
 of-látigr, adj. *showy*, Sturl. iii. 156, Fbr. 56.  
 of-látungr, m. = ofláti.  
 of-leyfingr, m. a *person made too much of*, Gret. 121 A.  
 of-léttleikr, m. *alertness*, Sks. 19.  
 of-léttliga, adv. *willingly, promptly*, Ld. 182, Fms. iii. 91.  
 of-létr, adj. *prompt, easy, ready*, Fms. ii. 99; o. til góðra verka, Hom. (St.); skulu vér nú vera þér auðveldir ok ofléttir til allra hluta er þú vilt at vér görim, Stj., Fms. iv. 134 (spelt afléttir).  
 of-lið, n. an *overwhelming force*; vera ofliði borinn, Nj. 180; ef menn bera þá ofliði, ok láta þá eigi ganga til dóms, Grág. i. 111. 2. *over-zeal*; því þér hafist mér veitt fullt lið, ef eigi oflið, Fms. vii. 143.  
 of-ljóst, n. adj. a *metrical term, a pun, equivocation* in poetry; þessi orðtök hafa menn til at yrkja fölgit, ok er þat kallat ofljóst, Edda 110, Skálda 183, 189.  
 of-ljótr, adj. *very hideous*, Hým. 23.  
 of-lægja, ð, to *humble*, Post. 209.  
 of-læti, n. *self-assumption*, Hom. 152.  
 of-löskr, adj. *very slovenly*, Lex. Poët.  
 of-maðr, m. = ofjarl; vera e-m o., Orkn. 426.  
 of-magn, n. = oflið; in bera e-n ofmagni, to *overpower*, Fas. iii. 175.  
 of-megri, f. *starvation*, N. G. L. i. 25, Gpl. 502.  
 of-metnaðr, m. *over-pride, over-assumption*, Nj. 17, Ó. H. 69, Sks. 461, Stj. 8, 144, 145, Hom. 86, 107, Ver. 10, Greg., Mar., Bs., *passim* in old and mod. usage. COMPS: ofmetnaðar-fullr, adj. *full of pride*, 625. 90. ofmetnaðar-maðr, m. an *over-proud man*, Vigl. 17, MS. 677. 11, Stj. 36. ofmetnaðar-samr, adj. *arrogant*, Bs. i. 854.  
 of-metnask, að, to *pride oneself*, Karl. 197.  
 of-mikill, adj. 'over-muckle,' *excessive*, Gm. 21.  
 of-munuð, f. *sensuality*, Hom. (St.).  
 of-mælg, f. *loquacity*, Stj. 155.  
 OFN, m., spelt *omn*, Blas. 46; an older form *ogn*, Boldt 48, answering to Goth. and Swed.: [Ulf. *aubms* = *κλιβavos*; Engl. *oven*; Swed. *ugn*; Dan. *ovn*, *kakkel-ovn*; Germ. *ofen*; cp. Gr. *ἔνυ-ος*]:—an *oven, furnace*, esp. in Norway, where there are no hot springs for bathing, Rb. 386, Ver. 29, Stj. 273, Fms. vii. 245, Bs. i. 223, Eb. 47 new Ed.; *stein-ofn*, a *furnace of bricks* (?), referring to the year 1316, Bs. i. 830, where the passage may refer to warming the apartments. 2. an *oven for baking*; gekk hón til nauðig ok bakaði í ofninum, Hom. 113; in olden times, as at the present day, baking and dairy work were in the women's charge. COMPS: ofns-eldr, m. an *oven-fire*, Stj. 112. ofn-grjóte, n. pl. *oven-stones, bricks* (?), Fms. vii. 323, viii. 166 (referring to the latter part of the 12th century). ofn-reykr, m. *smoke from an oven*, Stj. 124.  
 ofn-stofa, u, f. an 'oven-closet,' *close stove, bath-room*, Fms. vi. 440, where it is stated that king Olave the Quiet (1066–1093) was the first who introduced *ovens or stoves* (ofn-stofa) into the hall instead of the old open fires, see eldr (II); these stoves served for bathing and for heating the rooms; hann lét ok fyrst göra ofnstofur ok steingólf vetr sem sumar. The account of the death of the Berserkers in Eb. ch. 28, referring to the 10th century, may therefore be an anachronism and not an historical fact, for it is reported as extraordinary for Iceland that a bishop of Hólar (a Norseman) in the year 1316 built a 'stone-oven' (*brick-oven*) in his house, Laur. S. l. c.  
 of-neyzla, u, f. *intemperance*, Stj. 143, H. E. i. 519, Jb. 404.  
 ofnir, m. the name of a serpent, Gm., Edda (Gl.).  
 of-prúðleikr, m. *great pomp*, Str. 82.  
 of-prúðliga, adv. *with great pomp*, Str. 81.  
 of-prýði, f. *pomp, show*, Hom. 85.  
 OFR, adv. [cp. Goth. *ufar*; Engl. *over*; O. H. G. *upar*; Germ. *über*; Lat. *super*; Gr. *ὑπέρ*]:—*over-greatly, exceedingly*: with gen. but rarely, ofr fjár is perh. only a misprint for of fjár, Lv. 103 (paper MS.); otherwise as a prefix chiefly to substantives and adjectives. COMPS: ofrafl, n. = ofrefli, Grág. ii. 192. ofra-ást, f. *passionate love*, Fms. vii. 357.  
 ofr-borð, n. *overboard*; in the metaph. phrase, detta fyrir ofrborð, to *fall overboard, lose heart and courage*. ofr-dýrr, adj. *over-dear*, Þórð. 65. ofr-efli, n. *overwhelming force, odds*, Eg. 351, Fms. i. 199,

viii. 90, Ísl. ii. 363: *beyond one's strength*, Oddr kvað sér þat ekki ofrefli Korm. 38, Eb. 112, Fms. i. 203; með ofrefli, Al. 134: *excess, immensity* o. frosts, Sks. 36 new Ed.; mikit o. gulls, Mar.: gen., ofreflis fjöldi *immensity*, Stj. 95. ofreflis-menn, m. pl. *powerful men, bearing all down*, Nj. 75, Eg. 425, 520. ofr-fjöldi, a, m. an *immense host*, Karl. 506. ofr-gangr, m. = ofgangr, Sks. 18, 33 new Ed. ofr-garpr m. an *overdaring man*, Gret. 156 new Ed. ofr-gjöld, n. pl. *fearful dire retribution*, Skv. 2. 4. ofr-harmr, m. an *overwhelming sorrow* Fb. i. 512, Fas. i. 312. ofr-hefn, f. a *fearful vengeance*, Am. 72. ofr-hiti, a, m. an *overwhelming heat*, Hrafn. 15, Mar. ofr-hugi, a m. a *fearless, daring man*, Nj. 220, Fms. i. 155, ii. 66, vi. 324, Fs. 54 Korm. 90: = ofrhuqr, ákefð ok o., Fms. ii. 319. ofr-hugr, m. *dauntless courage*, Edda (pref.) ofr-kapp, n. *fierceness, stubbornness*, Ld. 178, Sturl. i. 45, Fms. vi. 146, 417, Eb. 98, Fb. ii. 51. ofrkapps-maðr, m. a *fierce, stubborn man*, Fs. 52, Glúm. 373, Ísl. ii. 369, Fas. i. 119. ofr-kuldi, a, m. *excessive cold*, Sks. 87. ofr-lengi, adv. *very long*, Hkr. i. 102. ofr-lið, n. *overwhelming force*; bera e-n ofliði, *to overpower*, Fms. i. 154, Hkr. ii. 371, Barl. 190. ofr-ligr, adj. *excessive*; ofligr er um örleik þinn, Skiða R. 26. ofr-máta, adv. *beyond measure*, Fas. iii. 424. ofr-menni, n. a *mighty champion*, Edd. 248. ofr-mikill, adj. *very great*, Sks. 141, Hkr. iii. 65. ofr-mælg, f. *big words, vaunting*, Vpm. 10. ofr-mæli, n. *big talk*, Edda 57. ofr-skjótt, n. adj. *very soon*, Hkr. ii. 190. ofr-vald, n. = ofrefli. ofr-verkr, m. a *violent ache or pain*, Bs. ii. 29. ofr-yrða, t. a *address in big words*, Þiðr. 256. ofr-yrði, n. pl. *big words*, Edda 57, Karl. 509. ofr-þraut, f. a *great trial*, Konr. ofr-pungi, a, m. *crushing weight*, Bs. ii. 81. ofr-ölvi, adj. *the worse for drink*, Hm. 13.  
 ofra, að, to *brandish, wave in the air*, with dat. of the thing brandished þegar er Birkibeinar ofrðuð vápnum sínum, Fms. viii. 43, Eb. 60; ofr vörngum ægi, to *pull the oar backwards*, Bragi. 2. to *raise*; ofr lofi e-s, to *put forth one's praise*, Edda (in a verse); þegar er sólu va ofrat, *when the sun had risen*, Ld. 216; ofra sér, to *raise the head, appear* Bs. ii. 80, 132; bið ek at eigi ofrir þú reiði þinni, Stj. 392: acc., ofr sinn hug, Bs. ii. 112. II. reflex., Guðmundr vildi þat eigi heyr né ofrask láta, G. would not let it be known, Sturl. i. 141; þat ræð sen nú var ofrat (*put forth, proposed*), Sturl. iv. 104, (Bs. i. 770 efnat): a *pride oneself*, Hom. 49, Bs. ii. 24.  
 ofra, að, see ofra and offir.  
 ofraðr, m. [Ulf. *ufarassus* = *abundance*]: in the phrase, bera e-t í ofroð, to *show up, divulge*, Stj. 619. II. gen. ofraðar, adv. *exceedingly*; ofraðar lengi, for a *long time to come*, Korm. (in a verse) ofraðar þrekmaðr er sjá, an *exceeding strong man is he*, Niðr. 6. ofraðar maðr er sjá, a *mighty hero is he*, 645. 107; ofraðar rangt, *exceeding wrong*, 677. 5; ofraðar vel, *exceedingly well*, Fms. xi. 47; ofraða synd, *pride, presumption*, = ofmetnaðr, Mar.  
 ofran, f. *pride, insolence*, Bs. ii. 44: *savageness*, N. G. L. i. 80.  
 of-raun, f. *too great a trial, too strong a test*, Nj. 220, Fas. ii. 465.  
 of-rausn, f. 'over-boldness,' *presumption*, Fms. vii. 290; er öllum þat o. at halda því fyrir mér er konungr vill at ek hafa, ix. 445, v. l.; þann dótt lét hann hvern hafa, sem honum þótti þeir sakir til hafa, hvárt sem hann var ríkr eða fátækr, en þat þótti þeim o., xi. 250; hann lét jafna refsing hafa ríkan ok úríkan, en þat þótti landsmönnum o., Ó. H. 190.  
 ofrá, adv. = ofrá, from, off, Vpm. 7; whence the contr. form ofrá Fms. x. 395, 404.  
 of-ráð, n. *too great a task*, Fms. iv. 29; oss mundi þat illa sækjast ok o. vera við þá Eyfirðinga, Valla L. 224; Sturla frændi hans segi honum slíkt ofráð, Sturl. ii. 91: *too high an aspiration*, ekki var þetta ve þokkat af sveitar-mönnum fyrir þóri, ok þótti honum þetta o. ráð vera iii. 144: *too high a match*, þorsteinn kvað sér þat o., er hón stóð ein til alls arfs eptir Kraka, Þorst. hv. 38.  
 of-refsan, f. *too great severity in punishing*, Fb. ii. 316.  
 of-rembingr, m. *arrogance*, Bs. i. 634.  
 of-reyna, d, to *put too strong a test*, Mar.; ofreyna sik, to *overstrain one's strength*.  
 of-reynsla, u, f. an *overstraining*.  
 ofringi, a, m. a *rambler*, Grág. i. 192; see lands-ofringi.  
 of-ríki, n. *overbearing, sheer force, tyranny*; at þeir þerði eigi hein at ganga fyrir o. búandans, K. þ. K.; ofvald eðr o., Stj. 154. Boll. 336. afli ok o., Fms. i. 34; o. ok újafnaðr, viii. 84; bera e-n ofríki, N. G. L. ii. 150. ofríkis-maðr, m. an *overbearing man*, Gpl. 488.  
 ofsa, að, to *overdo, do to excess*; hinum bótum er þeir ofsa eðr vans er í dómum sitja, N. G. L. i. 184; opt eru ill vitni ofsuð fyrir skáps takir 247: i—ofsa sik, to *puff oneself up, be baughty, arrogant*; ef þú ofsar þú eigi þér til vansa, Hrafn. 29. II. reflex. to *grow unruly*; Jupiter þótti fólkitt ofsakr, Bret. 6; opt verðr ofsat til vansa, a saying = *pride goes before a fall*, Al. 138. 2. hence mod. *afastsat, dep. to rave, rage*.  
 of-saka, að, = á-saka, to *accuse*, Hom. 155.  
 of-senna, u, f. a *quarrel, row*, Hom. 85.  
 ofsi, a, m. *overbearing, tyranny*; fyrir o. Haralds konungs, Fs. 123. biskup kvaðsk vænta at menn munu þessum ofsa af sér hrinda, Fl. iii. 450; ofsi ok löglaua, Ó. H. 238, Eb. 116; ofsa ok yfirgange



ms. vi. 26; ofsi ok újafuadr, Eg. 8; ofsa ok údadr, Fms. i. 208; at gi mætti ofsi steypa lögnum, Hkr. i. 72; at sjatna mundi þeirra o., l. ii. 386; *extravagance*, mér með ofsa en fyrirhyggju, Ld. 186; orsteini þótti nokkut svá vita ofsa þarvist þeirra ok eigi með fullri for-  
 á, Fs. 13; til ofsa ok frásagnar, Gpl. 275.

II. gen. prefixed, excessively; ofsa hörd veðr, *vehement gales*, Bs. i. 893; ofsa kláði, *a fierce*, Fél. x; ofsa þrútligr, Hkr. 642 new Ed. COMPS: ofsa-gr, adj. *excessive*. ofsa-maðr, m. an *overbearing, violent man*, Eg. 24, Nj. 89, Fms. vi. 155, vii. 113. ofsa-veðr, n. a *violent gale*.

of-sinka, u, f. *over-stinginess*, Hom. 85.

of-sjónir, f. pl.; in the phrase, sjá ofsjónum yfir e-u, *to look down on, despise*; brott ætlar hann ok gúrir hann þat illa... þurfti hann ki ofsjónum yfir þessu landi at sjá, Sturl. i. 225; ef hann hefði eigi ofsjónum yfir mannlegu eðli, Al. 160;—in mod. usage, *to grudge one thing*.

2. mod. the seeing of phantoms. fskaps-maðr, read ofskapsmaðr, Bjarn. 34.

f-skemtan, f. *over-pleasure*, Fms. ii. 271.

f-skvaldr, n. *over-swaggering, great noise*, Fms. vi. 287.

f-skynja, adj. *overlooking, looking down upon*; þeir þykkjask sér þar, en mér nokkut o., Fms. v. 226; sýnisk mér sem flestir menn sé um o. vestr þar, Sturl. iii. 168.

f-sköpun, f., medic. *monstrosity*, Fél. x.

f-snjár, m. *vast masses of snow*, N. G. L. i. 392.

f-sókn, f. *persecution*, Fær. 134, Fms. i. 224, Stj. 497, Ver. 29, Th. Bs. ii. 142, passim.

f-stark, n. 'over-strength', *showiness, pride*, Str. 82 (twice).

f-stopi, a, m. *overbearing, arrogance, insolence*; fara með ofstopa, Nj. 2; vildi Guð nú enda láta á verða þeirra ofstopa, Fms. vii. 18, Hom.

ofmetnaðr ok o., Rb. 394. ofstopa-maðr, m. an *overbearing* man, Eb. 14, Fms. i. 6, vii. 238, Nj. 215, Orkn. 8; illt er at eggja of-mennina, Fb. i. 522.

of-stríðleikr, m. *over-strength, violence*, Sks. 156.

of-styrmi, n. = ofviðri, Fr.

of-stýri, n. an 'over-steering', *unmanageable thing*; ætla ek at þú verðir skjótt ofstýri, Fas. i. 365 (Skjöld. S.); yðr mun o. verða at leggja mik velli, Boll. 344; hence the mod. ó-stýrilátr, *unruly*, qs. ofstýrilátr.

of-stækki, n. *ferocity*, Ld. 252; grunar mik at ei komir þú því við fyrir þra o., Ísl. ii. 347, Mag. 164; ofstækis-maðr, a *fierce man*, Mag.

of-stækr, adj. *hot, fierce, vehement*.

of-stóri, n. [stórr], *pride, boastfulness*, Thom. 182.

of-stöður, f. pl. *prurpismus*, Fél. x.

of-svefni, n. *over-sleep, lethargy*, N. G. L. ii. 418 (v. 1), Bb. 3. 81.

of-svæli, n. *temerity*, H. E. i. 261, N. G. L. i. 458.

of-svæinn, adj. *in over-high spirits*.

of-sækja, sötti, *to persecute*, Magn. 482, Stj. 402, 448, 478, passim.

of-sækjandi, part. a *persecutor*, Stj. 376.

of-sögn, f. 'over-saying', *exaggeration*, Fas. i. 25.

of-sögur, f. pl. *exaggeration*; ekki hefir hann ofsögur frá þér sagt, F. vi. 206; hafa eigi o. verit frá sagðar þeirra garpskap ok herði, xi. 2; eigi má of-sögum segja frá vitsmunum þínum, it cannot be too highly praised, Ld. 132, Fas. i. 84, Ísl. ii. 36, Mag. 99, 113.

of-, see opt.

of-tala, u, f. an 'over-number', *surplus*, N. G. L. i. 182.

of-telja, u, f. a *taking too much, wronging*, Bs. i. 115.

of-tign, f. a *too great honour*, Fas. ii. 489.

of-traustr, n. 'over-trust', a *too great confidence*.

of-tröysta, t, *to trust too much*, Hsm.

of-tæki, n. = ofstæki (?), Njard. 368, v. 1.

of-vald, n. = ofrvald, H. E. ii. 83, Stj. 121, 154, Art. 64.

of-vallt, see ofallt.

of-veðri, n. = ofviðri, Hom. 97, Fas. ii. 78.

of-verkr, m. a *violent pain*, Bs. i. 343, 456, Stj. 435.

of-viðri, n. a *violent gale*, Fms. viii. 256, K. þ. K. 78, Fas. ii. 37.

of-vilnan, f. *conceit, presumption*, Stj. 144, Hom. (St.)

of-virðing, f. *over-great honour*, Fms. vi. 17.

of-vitit, a, m. an *over-wise person* = Germ. *sonderling, one who behaves in a strange manner*; hann er o., a popular phrase.

of-veigilegr, adj. 'over-weighing', *overwhelming*, immense, Bs. ii. 5.

of-vegr, adj. *overwhelming*; o. herr, O. H. 242.

of-veini, f. 'over-weening', *spirits*, Vikv. 7.

of-vrá, f. *immoderate lust*, Hom. 85.

of-vöngva, ð, *to force, ravish*, Stj. 384.

of-vögli, f. *stubborn silence*, Art. 30.

of-vöggull, adj. *over-silent*, Art. 30.

of-vötan, f. an 'over-task', *too great a task*.

of-vötiliga, adv. = úfélmtiga (?), Sturl. iii. 185 C.

O. copulative conj.; the mod. form is og, which appears in the 15th

century MSS., but the word is usually in the MSS. written thus j.

unic inscriptions mostly have auk, which diphthongal form has

conj. been changed into ok, but is retained in the adverbial auk

en. As neither the stone in Tune nor the Golden horn happens to

have the word, we are in the dark as to its earliest Scandinavian form. The particle ok is characteristic of the Scandinavian languages, as distinguished from the Germ. *und*, Engl. *and*; although this is more apparent than real, for the identity of ok with the Goth. copulative particle *ja* and *ub*, Hel. *ja*, has been conclusively demonstrated by Grimm, who also makes out an identity between Goth. *ub*, standing for *bu*, and Gr. *na*, Lat. *-que*; the metathesis of *ub* for *bu* is analogous to Lat. *ac* = Gr. *καί*. Grimm farther supports this etymology by comparing the Teutonic compounds *ne-hu*, Icel. contr. *né*, with Lat. *ne-c* = *ne-que*, which proves the identity of both the suffixed particles, the Lat. *c* or *que* and the Teut. *ub*. The Goth. *ja* is a compound = *já-ub* = 'immo-que'; the Norse *ok*, too, is prob. a compound particle, the *j* being dropped, and then *já-ub* contracted into *aub* = *auk*; the final guttural *b* (sounded as *χ*), instead of being absorbed by the preceding vowel, was hardened into the tenuis *k*. The negative verbal suffix *-a* and *-að*, the nominal suffix *-gi*, and the copula *ok* will thus all be derived from one root,—one of the many instances of the Protean transformations of particles, even the negative and positive being interwoven into the same word.

A. *And*, a copula between two or more nouns; *f* upphafi skapaði Guð himinn ok jörð, Edda (pref., Gen. i. 1); ríki ok konungdóm, Fms. i. 23; mikill ok sterkr, Nj. 2; væn kona ok kurteis ok vel at sér, i.; dætr þrjár ok sonu þrjá, 30. If the nouns are many the usage may vary:—the nouns may be paired off, *eldr ok vatn, járn ok málmr*, Edda 36; or the copula is only put to the last, *eldr, vatn, járn ok málmr*; or, if emphatic, it may be reiterated, *eldr ok vatn ok járn ok málmr*; or *ok* may be left out altogether, *málmr, steinar, jörðin, víðir, sóttir, dyrin, fuglarnir, eitrorinnar*, Edda l. c.

2. bæði ok, bæði er ham vitr ok framgarn, Nj. 6. 3. in comparison, *as, and*, = Lat. *ac, atque*; með jöfnum skildaga ok Hrólfir Kraki gördi, Fb. ii. 137; samr maðr ok áðr, *the same man as before*, i. 364; hafa með sér sín epli, ok bera saman ok hin, and compare them and the others, Edda 46; hún var þá lílik ok fyrr, Fms. i. 185; þat er mjök sundleitt ok Kristnir menn göra, it differs much from what Christians do, x. 171; á sömu leið ok fyrr, i. 253; samsumars ok Steingerðr gekk frá Bersa, Korm. 160; jamvandhæfr ok fjörbaugsmaðr, Grág. i. 89.

4. of an adverbial character, and yet, but; mörgum sárum ok engum stórum, Fms. x. 370; þetta eru áheyriligr boð, ok úfajnligr, Nj. 77; úsællig kona ertú, ok (but yet) ekki svá at eigi megi sæma við slíkt, Fms. vii. 167.

5. the particle ok connects together the parts of the sentence; þá mælti Frigg, ok spurði, then spoke Frigg, and asked, Edda 37; at þú bættir ráð þitt, ok bæðir þér konu, *thou shouldst mend thy condition, and take thee a wife*, Nj. 2:—it is used to mark the progress of a speech or sentence, féllusk Ásum orðtök ok svá hendr, ok sá hver til annars, ok vóru allir með einum hug til þess er unnit hafði verkit; Loki tók Mistiltein, ok sleit upp, ok gekk til þings... Höðr tók Mistiltein, ok skaut at Baldri; Æsir tóku lík Baldrs, ok fluttu til sjávar, Edda 37; sendu þeir Ívar til hans, ok skyldi hann vita, Fms. x. 27.

II. in the old law (the Grág.) the apodosis or conclusion is headed by ok, then, as in the standing phrase, ok verðr hann útlagr, ok varðar þat... marka útlegr, and he shall pay, i. e. then be shall...; þeir menn er sakir eigu, ok skulu þeir ganga til dóms... and so in every page of the Grágás.

III. in some ancient epic poems the ok is as an historical particle put at the head of sentences or verses in a manner which closely resembles the use of the Hebrew *v*; the old Yt. is in this respect remarkable,—ok sikling, 1; ok salbjart, 2; ok sá brann, 3; ok Visbur, ok allvald, 4; ok landherr, 5; ok ek þess opt fregit hafðak, 6; ok allvald, 7; ok þat orð, 8; ok hnakkmar, 10; ok varð hinn, 11; ok Hagbarðs, 12; ok þrálifr... ok sveiðus, 13; ok löfsall, 14; ok Austmarr, ok við aur, ok dægjarn, 16; ok ljóshömun, 18; ok ofveg, ok sá frömuðr, 19; ok Ingjald, ok sjá urðr, 20; ok Skæreið, 22; ok nú ligger, 23; ok launsigr, ok buðlung, 24; ok um ráð, ok launsigr, 25; ok niðkvísl, 26;—so used about thirty times in this single poem; in other poems less freq., but yet it occurs, e. g. in the fragments of Vellekla, see also the references given s. v. auk (III).

IV. the placing the copula before both the parts to be joined is curious; this only occurs in a few instances in old poetry; ok einnar átta, 'and' one eight, i. e. one plus eight = nine, Hd. (composed about 986 A.D.); ok hárar ham-ljót, 'and boary scraggy' = boary and scraggy, Haustl.; ok Sörli þeir Hamðir, 'and Sorli Hamdir' = S. and H., Bragi; ok átta enni-tungl fjögur höfuð, 'and eight eyes four heads', i. e. four heads and eight eyes, id.; ok hörða blóthús, Rekst.; ok svá jarlar Ólafar, = jarlar ok svá Ólafar, Sigvat; ok hringa hlínar óþurft mína, the woe of her and myself, Kormak; ok há grasi víði = há grasi ok víði, Gm. 17; ok Elfar Gandvíkr miðli, Edda (Ht.) 1.

V. used as an interjection; þú skalt fara í Kirkjubæ—Ok, hvat skal ek þangat? Nj. 74; ok skaltu enn þora at mæla jöfnum orðum við mik, 656 B. 10: akin to this is the mod. usage in exclamations, wrath, wonder, indignation, og, hvað er nú að tarna! og, hvernig ætli þú látir! og, ekki nema það!

VI. the following are prob. ellipt.; segðu mér þat..., ok ek vilja vita, tell thou me that, and I wish to know = that which I want to know, Skm. 3; ætlar jarl at höggva þessa menn alla, ok þeir höfðu nú höndum á komit, all those, and (whom) they had got hold of, Fms. xi. 14.



**B.** Adverb; older form auk, q. v., [Germ. *auch*; Old Engl. *eke*]:—also; þat er ok, at, Grág. i. 36; hér eru ok tignar-klæði, Nj. 6; hann vaknar ok sem aðrir, Fms. xi. 117; svá mun ok, Hom. 142, and in countless instances old and mod., see auk; eigi ok, neither, Fms. x. 324; þáð er og, so so!

**OK**, n. [Goth. *juk*; A. S. *geoc*; Engl. *yoke*; O. H. G. *job*; Germ. *joeb*; cp. Lat. *jugum*, Gr. *ζυγόν*; in the Northern languages the *j* is dropped, ok, Dan. *aag*]:—a yoke, Fb. ii. 72, Rb. 398, Al. 6, 19, Sks. 136 new Ed.; metaph., ok vóru svá Norðmenn undir því oki, Ó. T. 15; ok-björn, ok-hreinn, poet. = a 'yoke-bear,' an ox, Yt., Lex. Poët.

**oka**, að, to 'yoke,' subjugate; margar þjóðir okaði hann undir ríki Vald-amars konungs, Fms. x. 231; at ek geta þik undir okat hans þjónustu, ii. 122; Guð okaði undir hann alla hans undirmenn, Bs. i. 167; hann mun oka yfir undir þröngvan þrældóm, Stj. 441, Karl. 134. **2.** to join by a cross-piece; ker mikit ok okat með stórum timbr-stokkum, Hkr. i. 17; undir-oka, to 'under-yoke,' subjugate.

**oki**, a, m. a cross-piece fastening boards or deals together; þar skulu vera fjórar rimar í ok okar á endum, Gpl. 381; hann hljóp upp á okann ok stóð þar, the cross-piece on the inside of a door, Háv. 39 (= hurðar-oki, Eb. 182); jafn-oki, an equal match.

**OKKARR**, adj. pron., f. okkur, n. okkat and okkort, gen. pl. okkarra; contr. forms okkrir, okkrar, okkrum: [a Goth. *uggvar* is supposed, answering to *iggvis*; A. S. *uncer* = Gr. *ναιτερος*]:—our, in dual; okkarr mestr vinr, Fms. ii. 221; tal okkat, Sks. 12 B; okkat víðtal, Fs. 8; vætti okkat, Nj. 233; okkarr félag, Fms. v. 254; vápn okkur, Al. 138; okkarri sameign, Fs. 7; fedra, hesta, búa okkarra, Ld. 40, Fms. ii. 8, 105, Eg. 95; vættis-burð okkrum, Nj. 233; okkru líði, Eg. 283; skyldleika okkra, Ld. 40; fund okkarn, Nj. 8; okkarn glæp, Fms. x. 261; dauða okkars, i. 216, and passim:—adding a genitive; skip okkat Özurar, the ship of O. and myself, Nj. 8; frændsemi okkra Magnúss, Fms. i. 178:—used as a subst., hvára-veggi okkar, both of us, Nj. 55; hvárrgi okkarr, Eg. 195; sér hvárt okkart, each of us separately, Fms. vi. 104; hvártki okkat, neither of us, Nj. 10; hvárs tveggja okkars, Fms. i. 216, x. 270; hvárrgi okkarr Geirs, neither of us, G. nor I, Nj. 80. In mod. usage the possessive okkarr is superseded by an indeclinable okkar (gen.)

**okkr**, dat. and acc. dual, [Ulf. *ugk*, *ugkis* = *ήμας*, *ήμιν*]:—us, of two, in countless instances; the old writers make a strict distinction between dual and plur. (okkr oss, ykkir yðr, vit vér), whereas mod. Icel. in the spoken language has exclusively adopted the dual; thus Icel. say, hann sagði okkr, hann bað okkr; this use of the dual for the plur. is prop. a familiar way of speaking, regarding the speaker himself as the one, and 'the rest' as the other person; in writing the old distinction is still often observed.

**OKR**, n. [Ulf. *wokrs* = *τοκος*, Luke xix. 23; A. S. *wocor*; O. H. G. *wuocbar*; Germ. *wueber*; Dan. *aager*; Swed. *ocker*]:—usury, K. Á. 204, 218, Bs. i. 684; the word occurs in old writers only in eccl. writers.

**okra**, að, to practise usury; okra e-u or okra með e-t.

**okr-karl**, m. a usurer, K. Á. 206, = Dan. *aager karl*.

**oktava** or **oktava-dagr**, m. [Lat. *word*], the octave after a feast day, Bs. i. 144, H. E. i. 310.

**ol-bogi**, a, m. the elbow; see ölnbogi.

**olea** and **olía**, u, f. [Lat. *oleum*], oil, Pr. 470, 471.

**olea**, að, to anoint, of extreme unction, N. G. L. i. 14, 347, Fms. viii. 445, x. 148, Bs. i. 144.

**olean**, f. extreme unction, Fms. viii. 445, Bs. i. 469, N. G. L. i. 14, 347, H. E. i. 224, 473.

**olifant**, m. [for word; Gr. *ἐλέφας*; Old Engl. *olifaunt*], the unicorn, Karl. 386:—the name of a trumpet, Karl., l. c.; skaptið var af olifant-horni, ivory? Karl. 369.

**oliva**, u, f., **olivu-tré**, n., -viðr, m. [for word], the olive-tree, Stj. 256, 403, 413, 441, Karl. 199, þiðr. 116. **olifa-kvistr**, m., Karl. 226, 334.

**olla**, olli, ollat, to cause; see valda.

**ol-ugi**, ol-hugát, ol-hugliga, oluð = ölhugi, etc., q. v.; see alhugi.

**oman**, n. the boss on a sword, þiðr. 104, N. G. L. ii. 439.

**oman**, adv. = ofan, þiðr. passim.

**op**, n. an opening, mouth, of a bag or the like; binda fyrir opið (poka-op), freq. in mod. usage, but does not occur in old writers.

**OPA**, að, to retreat, go back, akin to opinna; this is the older form, whence comes hopa the common form, under which see the references.

**opin-bera**, að, [Germ. *offenbaren*], to manifest, reveal, Bs. i. 275, 869, passim, H. E. i. 526.

**opin-beran**, f. revelation. **Opinberunar-bók**, f. the Book of Revelation.

**opin-berliga**, adv. openly, in public, Nj. 165, Fms. i. 142, ii. 184, ix. 452, K. Á. 108, Dipl. i. 7, Sks. 577.

**opin-berligr**, adj. manifest, Stj. 250: public, o. skript, Fas. ii. 174.

**opin-berr**, adj. [Germ. *offenbar*], manifest, Sks. 714; göra opinbert, Fms. ii. 104: open, o. víðátta, Sks. 504: notorious, o. mál, K. Á. 152; o. ránsmaðr, 62; o. okrkarl, 62, 208.

**opin-eygr**, adj. open-eyed, Bs. i. 66, Fms. ii. 20, v. 238, vii. 101, Grett. 76 (new Ed.)

**opin-mynnt**, adj. open-mouthed, Sd. 147.

**OPINN**, opin, opit, adj., [A. S. and Engl. *open*; O. H. G. *offan*; Germ. *offen*; Dan. *aaben*]:—open, prop. = *resupinus*, on the back, fa uppermost; opp. to á grúfu (grouelling) opnu-selar eru fyrir því kallað at þeir svimma eigi á grúfu heldr opinr, Sks. 177; hann lét binda hann opinna á slá eina, Fms. ii. 179; féll sá opinna á bak apr, vii. 191; maðr liggir opinna á sléttum velli, Symb. 31; opit ok öndvert, Bs. i. 74 the phrase, koma í opna skjöldu, to take one in the back (i. e. the hollow of the shield, to take one in the rear, Eg. 295, Stj. 365.

**II.** op, loptið var opit, Eg. 236; opnar búðir, Grág. i. 261; haugrinn opin, 118; hann lét snúa fjöl fyrir ljóran svá at lituð var opit á, so that little was left open, Fms. vii. 191; var hurðin opin, Edda 30, Fms. vii. 314; op bréf, an open deed, letters patent, Dipl. ii. 1; opin jörð, open, 184; N. G. L. i. 43; opin á, an open river, not icebound, Vm., Fs. 52; at n staði opin, open, undecided, Sturl. iii. 136; sjá banann opinna fyrir s. Fb. i. 197; kominn í opinna dauða.

**opin-sjóðr**, m. open-purse, a nickname, Sturl.

**opin-skár**, adj. lying open, manifest, as also metaph. out-spoken, fra opin-sjallr, adj. out-spoken, Ad. i, Fb. ii. 701.

**opna**, að, [A. S. *openjan*, Germ. *öffnen*, etc.], to open; hann létt op hauginn, Eg. 601; opna jörð lit þess at grafa niðr lík, K. p. K.; þ opnuðu merina, cut it up, Fs. 56; impers., sýndisk himinn opna, Ho 57; reflex. to open, be opened, Grág. ii. 262; opnask haugrinn, Fb. i. 21; sárit opnaðisk, Fms. ix. 276; fjallit opnaðisk, Nj. 211; himinn opnaði Niðr. 3; jörð opnaðisk, 645, 64.

**opna**, u, f. an opening; hvíta-salt svá mikit umhverfis opnuna (crater), at klyfja létti hesta af, Ann. 1341:—the two pages of an op book, erkbiskup leit skjótt á þá opnu sem upp flettisk, Safn i. 677; þ stendr á þessari opnu. **opnu-selr**, m. a kind of seal, the mod. vöðu-s called because it swims on its back (see opinna), Sks. 177.

**oppruðr**, gen. = ofraðr; prýðiliga til oppruðr, exceedingly great Fms. x. 387.

**OPT**, adv., better oft, compar. optarr, superl. optast, [Ulf. *ufta* *pollakus*, and common to all Teut. languages]:—oft, often; þá varð sem opt kann henda, Fms. i. 99, and in countless instances, old a mod.; e. g. opt is freq. the first word in a host of proverbs, opt spa leiddum þats hefir ljúfum hugat, Hm.; opt kemr æði-regn ór dúsi, comes a shower after a lull, Eb. (in a verse): opt er flagð í fögru skín etc.

**2.** with part. pass., opt-reyndr, oft-tried, Fms. vi. 104; o nemndr, opt-greindr, oft-named, etc. **II.** compar. optarr, oftenu eigi optarr en of sinn, not more than once, Js. 2; þá mundi hann opt sigr fá, Fms. vi. 225; en ef hann stell optarr, Js. 129; eigi optarr, more, id.; æ því sterkari sem hann féll optarr, Al. 52; því meira s þat var optarr hvatt, Korm. 94, passim.

**III.** superl. opta oftenest, usually, mostly; hann var optast um mitt landit, Fms. i. hann sat optast í Túnbergi, 11; hann átti þar margar orrostur ok ha optast sigr, 193, passim.

**optarri**, compar. adj. more frequent, þiðr. 161.

**opt-leiki**, a, m. frequency, Fms. v. 241.

**opt-liga**, adv. often, frequently, Eg. 60, Fms. i. 13, 23, 52, Nj. Hkr. i. 199; mjök optliga, very often, Fms. vii. 150, passim.

**opt-ligr**, adj. frequent, Stj., Mar., Skálda, Fms. x. 115.

**opt-samliga**, adv. = optliga, Barl. 137.

**opt-samligr**, adj. frequent, Barl. 94, Str. 8, 36.

**opt-semi**, f. frequency, MS. 4. 8.

**opt-sinnis**, adv. many times, Fms. iv. 176, Art.

**opt-sinnum**, adv. = optsinis, Sks. 255, Al. 86, Barl. 63, 70.

**ORÐ**, n. [Ulf. *waurd* = *λόγος*, *ῥήμα*; a word common to all Teut. languages, old and mod.; cp. also Lat. *verbum*]:—a word. In the early usage, as in Old Engl., every sentence, clause, or saw is called a word. cp. Germ. *spruch-wort*; an address or a reply is 'a word,' cp. Ger. *ant-wort*; the grammatical notion (Lat. *vox*, *verbum*) is later a derived; hann skyldi hafa þau þrjú orð í framburði sínum, þat fyrsta orð, 'at allir menn skyldu Kristnir vera,' þat annat 'at áheia skyldi vera hof öll ok skurðgoð,' þat var it þriðja orð, 'at fjörba garð skyldi varða blót öll, ef váttnum yrði,' Fms. ii. 237; þau orð þrjú er skóggang varða öll, ef maðr kallar mann ragan eðr str inn eðr sorðinn, enda á maðr vígt í gegn þeim orðum þremr, Gr ii. 147; orð mér af orði orði leitaði verk mér af verki verks leita Hm. 142: the saw, ferr orð ef um munn líðr, þorst. Síðu H., Vápn. 1 ef maðr mælir nokkuru orði í mót, if he says a word against it, Nj. 21 trúá öngu orði því er ek segi, 265; vil eg eiga leiðrétting orða min 132; cp. the saying, allir eiga leiðrétting orða sinna: satt orð, Fms. (in a verse); sinna þrimr orðum við e-n, to exchange three words with person, Hm. 126; mæla mörgum orðum, 104; skilin orð, 135; spy einu orði, Fms. vi. (in a verse); fá orð, a few words; góð orð, good words; ill orð, bad language; hálftr orð, in the phrase, eg vildi tala þu orð við þig! (half a word, i. e. a few words), lofa e-n í hverju or lasta hann í hverju orði; í einu orði, in one word; segja í sínu e hvárt, to say one thing in one breath and another in the next, Nj. 21 auka tekið orð; orð eptir orð, word for word, Dipl. iii. 11; taka



orða orðs, to begin to speak, Nj. 122, 230; kveða at orði, to say, utter, 233, 238; hafa við orð, to hint at, 160; hafa þat orð á, to give out, Fms. vii. 285; góra orð á e-u, to notice, Nj. 107; vel orði farinn, well spoken, eloquent, Fms. xi. 193, Ld. 122; varð þeim mjök at orðum, they came to high words, Nj. 27 (sundur-orða, and-orða):—allit., orð ok verk orig. vord ok verk), words and work, Grág. i. 162, ii. 336; fullrættis-orð, 47; fornkvæðit orð, an old saw, Eg. 520; Heilög orð, holy words, Grág. 76.

2. visu-orð, a verse line, the eighth part of a strophe, Edda (Ht.); eta menn yrki alla visu, ok yrki eitt orð hverr þeirra, if eight persons take a strophe, each of them making a 'word,' of a libel, Grág. ii. 152; maðr yrkir tvau orð en annarr önnur tvau ok ráða þeir báðir samt n ok varðar skóggang hvárum-tveggja, 148 (of a libel); síðan kváðu er visu þessa, ok kváð sitt orð hver, Sturl. ii. 9. 3. gramm. a word, orð; sögn er inn minnsti hluti samansetts máls, sú sögn er af alþýðu líluð orð, Skálða 180; nafn ok orð, noun and verb, id.; við-orð, adverb, 1; þóat þat orð sé í tvau samstöfur deilt, 164.

II. metaph. d special usages: 1. word, fame, report; gott orð, good report, 17, Nj. 16; þar féll hann fyrir Barða, ok hafði gott orð, Ísl. ii. 366; t orð, evil report, Fms. vii. 59; lék hit sama orð á, Fs. 75; er þat ett við orði, it will give rise to evil report, Band. 12 new Ed.; fyrir ós sakir, for report's sake, because of what people say, Nj. 6; þótt kr sé þat til orðs lagit, although we are blamed for it, 246; þat lagði samkell mér til orðs, 85; aðrir leggja þeim þetta til orðs, Gisl. 84; en þat er þat litt at skapi at hón hljóti af þér nökkut orð, Fbr. 30 new

2. a message; senda, göra e-m orð, Eg. 19, 26, 742, Nj. 163; word, reply, sendimaðr sagði honum orð Úlfs, 160; a request, entreaty, ef þú vill ekki göra fyrir mín orð, 88; hann hefr upp orð sín ok er hennar, Eg. 26 (bónorð). 3. as a law phrase, an indictment, summons; enda á hann orði at ráða við hinn er við tekr, the receiver has the bit of indictment or summoning, Grág. i. 334; hann á kost at sækja m er hann vill um ok ráða sjálf orði, 401; ok á sá orði um at ráða eggyver á, ii. 307; ok á þá hinn orði at ráða um við hann er fé þat, 309; orð ok særi, words and oaths, Vsp. 30:—a word, verdict, vote, the like, kveðja búa allra þeirra orða, er hann skylda lög til um at ríja, Grág. i. 369, Nj. 238; sækja orð (vote) lögréttumans til búðar, Eg. i. 9; þá skal sækjandi bera fram vætti þat er nefnt var at orðum kups, þá er hann lofaði fjár-heimting, 377.

III. bón-orð, blessing; heit-orð, lof-orð, a promise; dóms-orð, a sentence; vát-orð, alimony; urðar-orð, the 'weird's word,' fate, Fms. May there not be a etymological connection between 'word' and 'weird,' Icel. orð and urð, qs. word, wurð? the notion of weird, doom prevails in compds, as orð-orð, dauda-orð, = death-weird, fate; other compds denote state, condition, as in leg-orð, vit-orð, = Ulf. wit-ods; goð-orð, priesthood; met-ráð; gjaf-orð, marriage, being given away.

B. COMPS: orða-atvik, n. pl. 'word-details,' wording. orða-st, n. altercation, Fas. ii. 205. orða-belgr, m. a 'word-bag,' a great bag; cp. tala í belg, and the tale of talking a bag full, Ísl. þjóðs. ii. 479. orða-bók, f. a word-book, dictionary, (mod., from the Dan. and Germ.) orða-dráttir, m. drawing, Edda (pref.). orða-far, n. a course of words, language. orða-fjöldi, a, m. a vocabulary, Edda (Ht.) 123. orða-fraðburð, m. utterance, Th. 75. orða-framkast, n. the throwing out of a word, a chance proposal, Eb. 130, Fas. iii. 66. orða-fullting, n. speaking good for one, Fms. ii. 63, vii. 182. orða-glæsurr, f. pl. showy words, Tm. 68. orða-gnótt, f. = orðgnótt, MS. 15. I. orða-grein, f. phrase, Bs. i. 847, Stj. 3. orða-hagr, adj. skilled, expert in words, 101, Fbr. 133. orða-hald, n. the keeping one's word, Fms. viii. 413. orða-hendingar, f. pl. a bandying words, Sturl. ii. 58. orða-hjaldr, m. bandying verbiage, Odd. 20. orða-hnippingar, f. pl. altercations, 101, Fms. i. 75. orða-kviðr, m. a phrase, Skálða 178, Mar. 101, Sks. 447 B; but esp. a saw, proverb, Fms. ii. 39, vi. 220, 328, Hm. 6, Skálða 196, passim. orðskviða-háttir, m. a verse having laws for burden, Edda (Ht.). orða-kvæð, f. = orðalag, Sks. 46. orða-lag, n. manner of words, language, Fms. ii. 18, Sks. 8, 139, Sturl. i. 157. orða-lauss, adj. wordless: neut., láta e-t láust, to leave it, to speak not of it, Sturl. i. 140 C, Vallá L. 209. orða-leiðing, f. promunciation (referring to long and short vowels, see eio, Skálða 171. orða-lengd, f. the length of a verse, Edda (Ht.). orða-maðr, m. a man of words, eloquent man, Bs. i. 273, Grett. 14. orða-róm, m. = orðróm, Clem. 50. orða-safn, n. a collection of words. orða-samr, adj. wordy, long-winded, Fb. i. 167. orða-semi, f. verbiage, Ld. 100. orða-skak or orða-skvak, n. word-sneak, scolding, Ó. H. 157, Eg. 287. orða-skil, n. pl. division of words; ekki mátti heyrja o., Stj. 428; en ekki nam orða-... Fms. vi. 372; ok er hann hlýddi ef hann næmi nokkur o., Eb. 21. orða-skipan, f. the position or order of words, wording, Skálða 171. orða-skipti, n. pl. exchange of words, Edda 45. orða-skr, m. lack of words. orða-skrap, n. = orðaskrum, Fas. iii. 9. orða-skrum, n. bragging, Fas. iii. 98. orða-staðr, m.; Svíar kurr mikinn ok mælti hverr í orðastað annars, one spoke like the other, they barked on the same word, Fms. iv. 368:—tala í annars

orðastað, to speak as the mouth-piece of another. orða-sveimr, m. a rumour, Sturl. i. 80. orða-tiltekja, u, f. (mod. orða-tiltektir), utterance, language, Sturl. i. 109. orða-tiltæki, n. a phrase, Stj. 3. orða-tífr, m. fame, glory, good report, Hm. 75, Eg. 35, Fms. iv. 61; falla með góðan orðstír, Ísl. ii. 394, Fs. 8; við litinn orðstír, Fms. vii. 217, ix. 274, Fs. 34; fá mikinn orðstír, Ld. 200.

orða, að, to talk, talk of; var þetta brátt orðat, Háv. 39; cp. þau eru orðuð saman, it is talked of that they are to be married; vera orðaðr við e-ð, to be talked of in connection with a thing (in a bad sense); sem hann heyrði at menn um orðuðu ok at töldu, as he heard that people talked and gossiped, Str. 54; þá orðaði konungr (the king declared) at hér skyldi laga-skipti á vera, Fms. ix. 336, v. l.; sem þeir ádr hafa orðat nökkut, as they had spoken of, discussed, 472, v. l. 2. to word a letter or the like; orða bréf, það er vel orðað, illa orðað, well, badly worded.

orða, u, f. [Lat. word], ordinance (the book of), Vm. 52, 119, 123, 128: mod. order. orðu-bók, f. a book of ordinance, Vm. 90, 91, 139. orð-bægin, adj. taunting, Hým. orð-djarfr, adj. out-spoken, Fms. iv. 174. orð-fall, n.; e-m verðr o., to be struck dumb (from confusion), Nj. 215, Fas. iii. 451, Bs. ii. 93.

orð-farinn, adj.; vel... orðfarinn, well... spoken, Fms. iv. 180. orð-fár, adj. using few words, silent, Eg. 107. orð-ferð, f. utterance; hafa o. á e-u, to utter, Fms. ix. 336, v. l. orð-ferli, n. expression, Bs. i. 826, ii. 165. orð-fimi, f. 'word-skill,' Edda (Ht.) 123. orð-fimliga, adv. fluently, MS. 15. I. orð-fimr, adj. of easy, flowing speech, Ó. H. 140. orð-fjöldi, a, m. a 'word-store,' vocabulary, Skálða 154. orð-flaug, n. a floating rumour, Bs. ii. 66.

orð-fleygr, adj. rumoured, Stj. 463. orð-fleyting, f. rumour, Bs. ii. 106. orð-fleytt, part. rumoured, Ann. 1359, Bs. ii. 153. orð-fullr, adj. fully worded, Jb. 231. orð-færð, f. a flow of words, Clar. orð-færi, n. style, of a composition; þú skalt vanda bæði hátt ok o., Fb. i. 215: flow of words, eloquence, þeir hófu sitt eytrindi með mikilli snild ok o., Fms. ii. 235; skorti hann hvárki til vit né o., xi. 106; o. hennar ok vitreikr, vi. 57.

orð-færliga, adv. with great elocution, glibly, Fms. i. 148, xi. 37, Orkn. 268, Fas. iii. 363.

orð-færr, adj. well spoken, Eg. 111, Fær. 200. orð-gífr, f. a 'word-bag,' a sharp-tongued woman, Nj. 49. orð-gnótt, f. a flow of words, Barl. 157, Hom. 108, Fb. ii. 175. orð-góðr, adj. speaking well of everybody, Nj. 147, v. l. orð-gæði, n. good words, Sks. 438, v. l. orð-gættinn, adj. wary in one's words, reserved, Fms. vi. 304. orð-hagr, adj. word-skilled, a master in words, Bjarn. 70.

orð-hákr, m. a 'word-shark,' an abusive person, Fms. vi. 373. orð-hegi, f. skill in words, Stj. 438, B, Fr. orð-heill, f. a good omen; at hann stæði úti ok sæi fór hans ok hefði o. fyrir, Ld. 96; Björn gekk í skálann inn ok leitaði orðheilla við menn, Glúm. 337:—report, eigi hafa þau góða orðheill, they have no good report, Fb. 34.

orð-heldinn, adj. (orð-heldni, f.), true to one's word. orð-hittinn, adj. facetious, Fms. vi. 193. orð-hvass, adj. sharp-tongued, Fms. vi. 367, Nj. 185. orð-hvatr, adj. = orðhvass. orðigr, adj. wordy, plausible, Ld. 124, Sturl. iii. 123. orð-illr, adj. speaking evil of others, Nj. 66, Sturl. ii. 39. orð-kólf, m., gramm. a 'club-word,' an apostrophe, as meý for meyr, Skálða 186.

orð-kringi, f. glibness of tongue, facetiousness, Hbl. orð-krókr, m. 'crooked words,' sophistry, Fms. ii. 185. orð-lag, n. a way of speaking, language, Sks. 454, Bs. i. 766, Fms. x. 404: talk, language, gördisk brátt mikit o. ok stórar frásagnir, vii. 293, Bs. i. 652, 665: frægðar ok góðs orðlags, good report, Fms. x. 392. orð-lauss, adj. speechless; láta orðlaust, to be silent about, Bs. i. 621. orð-lengd, f. using many words, Clar.

orð-lof, n. praise; vinsæld ok orðlof, Fms. vii. 175; falla með orðlofi miklu, 245. orð-lokarr, m. a nickname, Landn. orð-margr, adj. long-winded, Fms. vi. 32. orð-fleiri, compar., Nj. 187. orð-næfr, adj. witty, Edda 108. -orðr, adj., in compds, spoken: fá-orðr, marg-o., góð-o., ill-o., harð-o. orð-rammr, adj. powerful in words, Niðrst. 2. orð-róm, m. report, public opinion; sá o. lagðisk á, Bs. i. 133; lagðisk þungr o. á, Ó. H. 141; mún sá o. á leggjask, at... people will say, that..., Nj. 32; mikill o., Fs. 47; fyrir orðs sakir ok orðróms, Lv. 15; góðs orðróms, Fs. 15; ok sneri orðrómi ok konung, the public opinion of the king changed, Ó. H. 228.

orð-ræða, u, f. discussion; fór öll o. með þeim á sömu leið, Fms. xi. H H 2



429; var lítil o. á fyrst, Nj. 82: var mikil o., Fs. 46; bar saman orðræðu þeirra jarls ok Finnþoga, the earl and F. had an interview, Finnþ. 268; bað Sighvatr konung eigi reidask þótt hann talaði bert ok segði orðræðu bónda, Fms. vi. 41; at engi o. væri á gör at þit líft, 345.

orð-rætt, n. part. reported, rumoured, Rd. 286.

orð-sending, f. a message, Eg. 9. 35, 37, 97, Fms. i. 53, ii. 90, 324, Nj. 217, Ld. 64, Ó. H. 141, 228, passim.

orð-sjúkr, adj. 'word-sick,' touchy, Isl. ii. 141, Nj. 83.

orð-skaup, n. scurrilous language, Hkr. iii. 433, v. 1.

orð-skár, adj. saucy, Fas. i. 392.

orð-skrípi, n. scurrility; mælti hann hin mestu o. (foul language) áðr hann væri hengdr, Fms. vii. 303; en hafa eigi hvert o. (every bad phrase) þat sem fornskáldinn nýttu, Skálda 160.

orð-skreimi, n. = orðskrípi, Hkr. iii. 130.

orð-skrök, n. = orðskrípi, Mork. 81.

orð-slunginn, part. cunning in word, Þórð. (1860) 99.

orð-slægr, adj. = orðslunginn, Sks. 508.

orð-sniðl or orð-sniilli, f. eloquence, Fms. iii. 80, Fb. ii. 147, Edda.

orð-snjallr, adj. eloquent, Fms. i. 17, ii. 22, Eg. 107.

orð-spakr, adj. wise-spoken, Fms. ii. 138, vii. 102.

orð-speki, f. wisdom in words, Edda 110, Vpm. 5.

orð-stef, n. notice; hann var hafdr í orðstefi þá er um biskupa skyldu kosningar vera í Vestfirðinga-fjórðungi, i. e. be was one on the list for election, Sturl. i. 63, v. 1.

orð-stilltr, adj. moderate in one's words, Nj. 219, Sturl. i. 92.

orð-stórr, adj. using big words, Fms. xi. 256, 267, Flóv. 26.

orð-svinnr, adj. = orðspakr, Fms. v. 332.

orð-sæll, adj. enjoying a good reputation, Bs. i. 58, 704, Hd.

orð-tak, n. a phrase, expression; þat er o. at sá er ty-braustr, Edda 16; þvílík orðtök hafa menn mjök til þess at yrkja fólgt, 110; vér skulum hafa allir eitt orðtak (watchword), framn fram Krists-menn! Ó. H. 204, Fms. ix. 510.

2. speech, words, a way of speaking, language; þá féllusk öllum Ásum orðtök, words failed them, they were struck dumb, Edda 37; þat þykkjumk ek skilla á orðtaki þínu, at ..., Fms. xi. 56; at guðlasta með þínu heibingligu orðtæki, ii. 130; o. vándra manna, Nj. 83; Gunnarr heyrði öll orðtökin, G. heard all the words they said, 68; um orðtæki manna, Gpl. 192; en þat er yör er sagt frá orðtökum várum þrænda, Ó. H. 103; þat var eitt orðtak allra, all said the same, Eg. 282; eiga orðtak við e-n, to have a talk with one, Sturl. ii. 163; var skirt orðtakið ok rómrinn mikill yfir málinu, Fms. viii. 447.

orð-tæki, n. = orðtak, Fb. ii. 130, Gpl. 192.

orð-vandr, adj. sensitive as to others' words; þarfú eigi svá o. at vera, Glúm. 354: careful as to one's words.

orð-varp, n. in orðvarps-maðr, m. a spokesman (in a bad sense), Sks. 436.

orð-varr, adj. 'word-wary,' watchful of one's tongue, Fms. vi. 208.

orð-viss, adj. 'word-wise,' witty, clever, Eg. 147.

ORF, n., also spelt orf, the stock or pole of a scythe, Fms. iii. 206, Fs. 106 (in a verse); orf-hæll, m. the peg or handle by which the orf is held, Safn i. 108; see a drawing in Eggert Itin, tab. viii, fig. 1: poët. orba-stríðir and orf-þægir, m. a mower: freq. in mod. usage, lang-orf, stutt-orf, a long, short stock.

ORG, n. a bawling, screaming; this word, which is very popular in mod. usage, is not found in old writers; it was prob. in the 14th or 15th century derived from the 'organ' used in churches,—a dismal testimony to the character of the instrumental music of Icel. at that time.

orga, að, to bawl, scream; orga og hljóða, freq. in mod. usage.

organ, n. [Gr.], an organ; allskonar söngfæri, organ, symphon..., Fms. vii. 97; eða þá er o. gengr upp ok niðr aprt ok fram um alla gamma, Skálda 172; strengleikum ok organs-söng, 655 xxiv. 2; organ-söng, id.

2. it even occurs in the old poem,—at leikurum ok trúðum hefi ek þik lítt fregit, hverr er organ (orgari Cod. A, örgati Cod. B) þeirra Andaðar at húsum Haralds? Fagrsk. 6; and, Bjúgvör ok Listvör sitja í Herðis-dyrum organs stóli á, Sól. 76; for the word in both these references can only be derived from the Greek. COMPS: organs-list, n. organ-playing, Bs. i. 868. organs-meistari, n. an 'organ-master,' organist, Bs. i. 866. organs-smíð, f. the making an organ, Bs. i. 908.

orir, m. an alder, MS. 4. 17.

ORKA, að, [qs. vorka, akin to verk, cp. also yrkja; Ulf. waurkjan = ποιεῖν, ἐργάζεσθαι; and the pret. worabito on the Runic stone in Tune; A. S. weorcjan; Engl. work]: to work, but only used in a limited sense, for vinna (q. v.) is the general word: to work, perform, be able to do, manage, önnur vann allt þat er hón orkaði, the other worked (vann) all that she could (orkaði), Dropl. 4; ek mun hjálpa þér allt slíkt sem ek orka, Fms. i. 213; ek þarf eigi meira forvirki en þetta lið orkar, Hrafn. 5; möður sína á maðr fyrst fram at færa, en ef hann orkar betr..., Grág. i. 232; treysta ek á sem ek orkaða, Fms. v. 301; ek orka tólf pundra þunga (I can carry twelve pounds weight), en hestr minn berr fjögurra lesta byrði, Bær. 18; svá skal gerða þann garð sem búar sjá at hann má orka á þrem sumrum, Grág. ii. 331. 2. with dat.; þó hygðsk hann einn munu öllu orka, Fms. xi. 267; þótti öllum undr, hverju hann gat

orkat, Grett. 125 A; allt þat lið er vápnun mátti orka, Fagrsk. 176 líkneskjum þeim, er ek veit eigi hverju orkat hafa, Fms. ii. 265; ska hann á einum degi kveðja alla, ef því má orka (if he can), Grág. (Kb. i. 162; hann mátti engu á orka, be could do nothing, Fms. vii. 270; sá e. ölvérki orkar Ásar, Kormak; orka þrek, Orkn. (in a verse); orkaði hóf vel þeim langa veg, she proceeded well on her long journey, Mar. 8 with gen. of the thing; o. e-m e-s, to cause, effect; mér orkar þat margr vandræða, Fs. 21; á skip skal skriðar orka, en skjöld til hlífa, mæk högg, en mey til kosta, a ship shall be worked for sailing..., a mai for giving away, Hm. 81; orka e-m frágðar, to give glory to one Edda (in a verse); hvar skal ek þess orka, Fas. iii. 72; orka e-m t þarf, to work for one's good, Eg. (in a verse): in the saw, jafnan orka tímavæl þó heint sé, revenge works dissent, Nj. 68; allt orkar tímavæl þá gört er, 139; þetta mun orka tíðinda, this will make a story, Fb. i. 270: to summon, call upon, orka orða á e-n, to make one speak, accost þá er menn orkuðu orða á hann, Fms. iv. 165 (ortu orða á hann, for yrkja, Ó. H. l. c.); ef menn tveir eigu land, ok vill annarr-tveggj ork lands-deildar á annan, Grág. ii. 253; en hverr er átt hefir skal orka heir ildar á seljanda sinn, shall call on the seller to shew his title, 216; han orkar á Óla til atkvæðis ok órræða um þetta mál, Fms. xi. 33.

with prepp.; orkum ekki á þá fyrri, let us not be the first to use force attack them, Grett. 119 A; þó hann orkaði á jörðina, though he tilled till earth, Ver. 5; var þat þó lengi at eigi orkaði eldr á Þórólfi, that the fire could not work, had no effect on Th.'s body, Eb. 316: orka at e-n, to proceed with, execute; svá skal þar orka at kaupi ok at sölu sem anna staðar var tint, Grág. ii. 246; þeir ræða nú um með sér, hversu at sk orka, what is to be done? Ld. 242; orkuðum (aukroðom Cod.) at auðm we tried our fortune, Am. 96; orka til e-s, to prepare, = afla til e-s, ork til veizlu, to give a banquet, Fas. iii. 66: to stride, walk proudly, þe á jökla orka austr, they strode eastwards on the ice, Skíða R. 53: from the pret. orkaði (arkaði) is afterwards formed another verb arka, stride (prop. to strive) on one's journey.

III. reflex., ekki orkaðis á, no work was done, Fms. iv. 328, v. 1.; honum þótti seint á orkasí vi. 77: at orkask = orka at e-u, hversu hann skyldi at orkask at seg föður sínum þessi tíðendi, xi. 15: fyrir þá skuld, at þau hefði sjá orkask hugar á (made up their minds) at bæta meinbugi sína, Grett. 162 A; láttu þeygi orkask at vistarinnar, 677. 12; hann orkaðisk (I strove) at forðask rangar hugrenningar, Hom. (St.) 2. part. : subst.; orkandi, the worker, mighty; Guð er alls orkandi, all-powerful 645. 50; Satan alls ílls orkandi, Níðr. 7.

orka, u, f. work, employment; þá skal hann orku gefa honum sei þrælum sínum, N. G. L. i. 36; ef þræll á orku, 30, Stj. 263; eiga sama verk ok orku, N. G. L. i. 34; móðr af orku, Stj. 160; orka ok erfið farit aprt til orku yðvarrar ok byrða, 263; hús eðr smíðju þar sem har flýtr fram orku sína, 22.

2. strength, power for work; orkan þva þviat elli sótti á hendr honum, Ld. 54; fyrir orku sakir, Fas. iii. 223, ar so in mod. usage. COMPS: orku-fátt, n. adj. failing in strength, Fm iii. 168. orku-lauss, adj. out of work, N. G. L. i. 31: powerless mod. orku-maðr, m. a working-man, Stj. 232, 273: a strong man orku-vana, adj. bereft of strength, Fas. iii. 387.

Orka-dalr, m. Orkdale, a county in Norway, Fms.: Ork-dælir, m. pl. the men of O.

orkn, n., and orkn-selr, m. a kind of seal; see örkn.

Orkneyjar, f. pl. the Orkneys, Lat. Orcades, of Gael. origin, for it occur in Lat. writers before the Scandinavian occupation, Tacitus (Agric. Pliny, and Juvenal); hence Orkneyingar, m. pl. the men of the Orkneys Orkneyskr, adj. passim.

or-lof, n., or-lof is a false spelling, [Germ. urlaub; Dan. orlov; Eng. furlough]: leave; beida orlofs, Bs. i. 799; hann biðr sér orlofs komu at fara, Eg. 29; ek vil beiddask, herra, at þér gefit mér orlof til Ísland Nj. 10; utan hans orlofs, without his leave, Landn. 149; síðan tekr han o. af konunginum til brottferðar, Fms. xi. 430, Fas. iii. 586; með orlof at spyrja, Barl. 14, Sks. 52; hvárt skal ek mæla í orlofi, Eg. 46; með beztu orlofi, Fms. i. 15, passim. 2. in mod. usage, óvísit to a friend or relative; thus a person boarded out when visiting his parents is said 'fara í orlof sitt.' COMPS: orlofs-bréf, n. a writ of permission authorisation, Bs. i. 799; o. biskups, Dipl. iii. 4. orlofs-laust, adj. without leave, Fms. x. 105, Fas. iii. 579, Bs. i. 631.

orlofa, að, to allow, H. E. ii. 75, Bs. ii. 93, 94.

orm-fránn, adj. flashing like a snake, of the eye, Sighvat, Jd.

orm-garðr, m. a 'snake-pit,' in tales of throwing men into pits full of snakes, Og. 28, Fas. (Ragn. S. ch. 15).

orm-gætir, m. rendering of opbiuchus, Rb. (1812) 18.

ORMR, m. [Ulf. waurms = öpms; A. S. wyrm; Engl. worm; O. H. G. and Germ. wurm; Lat. Swed. orm; Lat. vermis; cp. Orms-head, Wales]: a snake, serpent, also including 'worms' (cp. maðkr), and dragons, Hm. 85, Vsp. 44, 50, Gm. 34, Skm. 27, Akv. 31, Am. 22, 5, Fms. vi. 143, Hkr. i. 103, and passim; högg-ormr, a viper; eittr-ormr the bane of snakes, i. e. the winter time. The abode of the wicked after death was a pit full of snakes (Hver-gelmir, Ná-strönd), Edda, Vsp. 4 which calls to mind the Gehenna in Mark ix. 43, 44, and one of the



olgos in Dante's Inferno, Canto 24. Serpents gnawed at the root of the world-tree Yggdrasil, Gm. 34. Pits of snakes were a place of punishment, Ragn. S. l. c., Am., Akv.; but only in mythological, not in historical records. Serpents brooded over gold and treasures, cp. the serpent afnir, Edda, Fm., Gullþ. ch. 4, Ragn. S. (begin.); whence in poetry *öld* is called *orm-bekkr*, -beðr, -bóli, -garðr, -land, -látr, -læð, -leitr, -setr, -stallr, -torg, -vangr, -vengr, *the bank, bed, abode, garden, land, litter, earth, etc. of snakes*, Lex. Poët. For the world-serpent, see *miðgarðr*. *orm-fellir*, m. *the snake-killer = the winter*, Fms. (in a verse): *a sword* is called a snake, *blóð-ormr*, *rand-ormr*, see ex. Poët.; *ketil-ormr*, *a sausage*, Korm.; of ships of war with dragons' heads, *Ormr inn Langi*, *Ormr inn Skammí*, Ó. T.

II. pr. names, *orm* and *Ormar*; and in compds, *Hall-ormr*, *Ráð-ormr*, *Þór-ormr*, *Þóð-ormr*, *Veðr-ormr*, = *the holy Serpent*, a name which indicates serpent worship, although no record of such worship is found in the Sagas. COMPS: *orms-bit*, n. *a snake-bite*, Pr. 470. *orma-bæli*, n. *a den of snakes*, Fms. vi. 143. *orms-tunga*, u. f. *a snake's tongue* cast in *er*, Dipl. iii. 4, v. 18, Bs. i. 690; as a nickname, Landn. *ormarn*, m. = *ormagarðr*, þiðr. 334. *orm-snáldr*, n. *snakes' noses*, Konr.

*ORNA*, að, [perh. akin to *ofn* or *from varmr*], *to get warm*; þá tók *er* at lífna ok ornuðu líðir hans, es hann var kaldr allr orðinn, Greg.; svá tekr brunninn at orna, sem sól gengr til víðar, Al. 51; ornanði slar, Sks. 40; orna ok hitna, Barl. 93; með ormandum tárúm, 90; þers., e-m ornar, *it gets warm for one, one gets warm*; taki menn gaur stórar ok viti ef mönnum ornar, Sturl. iii. 20; þegar er honum eðbi, 623. 33: hleypr hann til ára ok vill láta orna sér, Fms. xi. 141; var á geysi-kallt, ok höfðusk margir á fótum ok létu orna sér, viii. 62: orna sér, *to warm oneself*; nú lát hann orna sér áfr síðan líels várs, Lv. 60, and so in mod. usage.

II. reflex. pass., *flestr* höfðusk af ásjón hennar, St. 73.

-óf and *or-æfi*, n., see örf, örafi.

*ORRA-beinn*, adj., better *ör-ra-beinn*, q. v.

*ORRI*, a, m. (wrongly spelt horri in Ó. H. 78, l. 8), [Dan. *aarfugl*]: = *beatcock*, *moor-fowl*, *tetrao tetrix*, Stj. 77, Ó. H. 78; þiðra eðr orra, G. 449.

II. a nickname, Ó. H., Fms. vi: whence *ORRA-hríð*, *the name* for the last onslaught in the battle at Stanford-bridge led by Eysteinn Orri, Fms. vi; hence, as an appellative, *any fierce onslaught* is Icel. called *orrahrið*. *orra-skáld*, n. a nickname, Landn.

*ORROSTA*, u. f., mod. *orosta* or *orusta*, with a single *r*; in rhymes *stur þorrinn*, *Sighvat*, shewing that the assimilation had even then taken place: [this word is identical with A. S. *eorneast* = *duellum*; O. H. G. *orost* = *pugna*; whence *Engl. earnest*, Germ. *ernst*, of which *orrosta* is assimilated form, qs. *orrosta*, see Grimm's *Dict. s. v. ernst*]: = *a battle*, H., Nj. 8, Fms. v. 71, vi. 69, in countless instances, for *orrosta* and *bragi* (q. v.) are used indiscriminately. 2. in local names, *Orrosta-hólmr*, -hváll, -tangi, *Battle-bill*, etc., Korm., Eg. COMPS:

*orrostu-laust*, n. adj. *without battle*, Fms. ix. 323, Hkr. ii. 300. *orrostu-lu*, adj. *warlike*, Fms. x. 230. *orrostu-maðr*, m. *a warrior*, Nj. 40, Fm. i. 52. *orrostu-slög*, n. pl. *battles*, Fms. xi. 200. *orrostu-staðr*

*orrostu-völlr*, m. *a battle-place*, Korm. 4, Fas. i. 501, Fms. i. 95. *ostligr*, adj. *belonging to war*, Róm. 309.

*OSÖK*, f. [Germ. *ursache*; Dan. *aarsag*], *a cause*, freq. in mod. usage.

*ORKA-laust*, n. adj. *without a cause*.

*ÓLÖ* or *ÖS-lö*, f. the name of a town in Norway, which stood where the *rhod*, Christianity is, Fms. passim.

*Ó*, acc. and dat. pl. from *vér*; see ek (C. 2. γ).

*ÓIR*, adj. pl. *ours*, = *várir*, Germ. *unser*; ossa ván, Geisli 4; at vilja ossin, Am. 30; hendr ossar, 52; ossum rönnum í, Skm. 14; ossum ölm, Hkv. 2. 9; líði ossu, *Sighvat*: in prose, ok ætlaði at láta meíða ossa landa fyrir, Íb. 10.

*ÓNTA*, u. f. the mid. Lat. *ostentum*, Rb.

*OTR*, m. [prob. identical with *jastr*, the Engl. *yeast*, dropping the *tr*]; *otr* is a word common to all the Scand. languages (Dan. *ost*), instead of the Saxon and Germ. *cheese*, *cese* (*käse*), which were doubt borrowed from the Lat. *caseus*]: = *cheese*; slátr, skreið ok ostar, 453; smjör ok ost, Nj. 74; þeir höfðu skyr ok ost (of a supper) ... at bargskó lítv östinn, *be went slowly on with the cheese*, Eb. 244; þá eru tveir diskar fram settir, þar var eitt skamrífs-stykki á diskum ok forn ostr til gnægta, Fbr. 37; Geysu dætr skáru akkeri af stílk sögðu at þau mundi fullvel halda herskipum Haralds konungs ...

vi. 253; konan hafði einn ostinn í brott, *one cheese*, Bs. i. 247; ef þelja er til ostis, Grág. ii. 309. COMPS: *ost-fjórðungur*, m. *a cheese*, Vm. 28. *ost-gjald*, n. *a tax payable in cheese*, D. I.

*ost-hleifr*, m. *a cheese*, Ísl. ii. 351, Fs. 146, Vm. 28. *ost*, m. *a slice of cheese*, Fbr. 38. *ost-kista*, u. f. *a cheese-press*, (in which cheese was made).

*ost-tíund*, f. *a tithe paid in*, D. N. iii. 30. *ost-tollr*, m. = *ostgjald*; þangat liggir osttollr

Botnsár ok Hvitskeggs-hvammis af skatt-mönnum ok búprestum, Vm. 9; for a duty payable in cheese see Vm. 28 (each farm having to pay cheese), D. I. i. 248.

*OSTRA*, u. f. [for. word; Lat. *ostrea*], *an oyster*, Stj. 88, N. G. L. ii. 263.

*OST-VÖGGR*, adj. *equivalent to cheese*; gjalda fjórðung ostvægs matar, Vm. 105.

*OTA*, að, [see etja l. 3, and not akin to *bóta*, as is suggested under that word]: = *to push forth*, with dat.; *ota sér fram*, *to push oneself forward*, *intrude oneself*; þórir ostar sér fram milli manna, Ísl. ii. 150: the word is very freq. in mod. usage, *ota e-u fram*, *to bold forth*; cp. ok etr hann fram berum skallanum, Fb. i. 190.

*OTR*, m., gen. *otrs*, pl. *otrar*, [Engl. and Germ. *otter*; O. H. G. *otar*]: = *an otter*; otr einn, otrinum, otrinn, otr ok lax, Edda 72; þar lá opt otr í urðinni ... veiða otr er lá í urðinni, Orkn. 274, 276; otrs líki, Fas. i. 151: poët., hafst otr, vánar otr, *a 'sea-otter'*, i. e. *a ship*, Lex. Poët.: in local names, *Otra-dalr*, in western Iceland, Landn., Gisl. COMPS: *otr-belgr*, m. *an otter-skin*, Edda 73, Fas. i. 153. *otr-gjöld* and *otra-gjöld*, n. pl., poët. *'otter's-gild'*, i. e. *gold*, Fas. i. 154, Bm., see the tale in Edda 72, 73. *otr-hundr*, m. *an otter-bound*, Karl. 10. *otras-kin*, n. *an otter-skin*, Rétt. 47.

*OXI*, a, m. *an ox*; see *uxi*: *Oxi*, a pr. name, Bs. i.

## Ó

*Ó* or *ú*, the negative prefix before nouns and verbs, [Goth., Engl., and Germ. *un-*; Dan. and Swed. *ú-*, the nasal being absorbed. The Icel. at a very early date changed this *ú* into *ó*, for the very oldest and best vellums use *ó*, not only the Greg., Eluc., Íb., the Miracle-book (Bs. i. 333 sqq.), but also the Grág., the Cod. Reg. of the Sám. Edda, etc.; in later vellums of the better kind *ú* and *ó* are used promiscuously; till about the union with Norway the *ú* prevailed, and is chiefly used in vellums of the 14th century; but in the 15th the *ó* again took its old place, and has been retained ever since, agreeably with the usual pronunciation. The *ó* is therefore the proper Icel. form, e. g. *ó-vitr* = Engl. *un-wise*; that it was sounded thus even in the 12th century is also shewn by the treatise of the second grammarian (Gramm. p. i, col. 1), — *ó eðr ú* þat skiptir orðum, svá sem er satt eðr ó-satt (*ú*-satt), Skálda 171. This change of spelling in the MSS. about (or a little before) the union with Norway cannot have been owing to any change in pronunciation, but was simply a Norwegianism, as were many other cases, e. g. the dropping the *b* before liquids, contrary to the Icel. pronunciation. On the other hand, as for the rest of Scandinavia, the *ú* has been retained in Denmark and in the east of Norway; but *ó* in the west and north of Norway (see Ivar Aasen's Dict.), as also in mod. Swed. (e. g. *o-möjlig* = Germ. *un-möglich*). In early Swed. (in the laws) *u* and *o* are used indifferently. The Orkneys seem to have followed the Icel., to judge from a rhyme in the poem Jd. composed by bishop Bjarni (died A. D. 1222), a native of the Orkneys, — *ó-veitan mik státr*, the metre of which requires a half rhyme, a rule followed strictly throughout that poem.

B. Of the compds with *ú-* or *ó-*, all but a few words are from *un-*; these exceptional words appear to be contractions, either, A. from *ör-*, where we have such double forms as *ör-sekr* and *ó-sekr*, N. G. L. i. 379; *ör-viti* and *ó-viti*, *ó-verðr* and *ör-verðr*, *ó-vænn* and *ör-vænn*, *ör-hæfi* and *ú-hæfa*, *ör-keypis* and *ó-keypis*, *ú-dæmi* qs. *ör-dæmi* (?), *ó-bóta* qs. *ör-bóta* (?), *ó-birgr* and *ör-birgr*; perh. also *ú-helgi* qs. *ör-helgi*, *ú-heilagr* qs. *ör-heilagr*; cp. also such words as *ú-megin* and *ör-megna*, *ú-synja* qs. *ör-synja* (?). B. from *of*, esp. before a labial or dental; thus, *of-vægr* and *ó-vægr*, *of-frýnn* qs. *of-frýnn*, *ó-sköp* = *of-sköp* (?), *ó-freskr* qs. *of-freskr*, *ó-fyrirsynju* qs. *of-fyrirsynju* (?), *ó-hljóð* or *ú-hljóð* qs. *of-hljóð* (?), *of-dæll* and *ó-dæll*, *of-ljóss* and *ó-ljóss*. In some of these instances doubt may arise, for a double set of compds might have sprung up. On the other hand, the great number of compds with *ur-*, *er-* in German and Saxon, and the scarcity of such words in the Norse tongue, lead to the conclusion that many of these compds in the course of time have been lost or replaced by *ú-*; cp. also *of-alt* and *á-valt*, (*of-saka* and *á-saka*, *of-brýði* and *á-brýði*, *of-munir* and *á-munr*, *af-vöxtr* and *á-vöxtr*, *af-burðr* and *of-burðr*). Since in most Editions the spelling with *ú-* has been adopted in these classes of words, they must be sought for under that head.

*Ó*, interj. *ob, ob!* Hom. 112, 119, Stj. 155; 6 hoson, 623. 16: freq. in mod. eccl. usage, cp. *hó*.

2. as a noun; in the phrase, e-m er um og ó, *to hesitate, waver*; mér er um og ó, eg á sex börm í sjón en sex börm á landi, a ditty, Ísl. Þjóðs.: ó-ja, *oh yes!* ó-nei, *oh no!* ó-ekki tíð.

*ÓA*, að, [a contr. form from *óg, ógur- ógn*]: = *in act. in the mod. impers. phrase*, e-n óar víð e-u, *it shocks one, one feels shocked*; mig óar við því, *it forebodes me evil*; huga þeirra tók at óa fyrir einhverri hrellingun, Od. x. 349.

II. reflex. *ÓASK*, *to dread, fear*; óumk ek of Hugan at hann apr né komit, Gm. 20; óumk ek allðregi, Am. 13; ér skuluð óask dóm Guðligs veldis, Greg. 13; þat er ér óisk at taka Corpus Domini, 686. 5; þá óaðisk biskup mjök, *then the bishop was much afraid*, 655 xxii. B; óaðisk hann í hug sór, 623. 62; ok óaðisk greifinn er hann hafði látit berjja hann, xvi B. 4.

*ÓAN* or *ÓUN*, f. *fear, distress*; sigmark í óunum (= ógnum), 656 B. 7.

*ÓÐA-far*, n.; í óðafari, *in a burry*, Boll. 350.



óða-got, n. *burry, flurry*.

óða-kapp, n. = óðaðinn.

ÓÐAL, n., pl. óðul; in Norse MSS. it is usually contracted before a vowel (whence arose the forms öðli öðli), and owing to a peculiarity in the Norse sound of *ð* an *r* is inserted in contracted forms, öðla, öðlom, N. G. L. passim: [akin to aðal, öðli, öðli, = *nature*; öðlask = *adipisci*; öðlingr, q. v.; A. S. *ðæl* = *patrimony*; it is also the parent word of Germ. *edel*, *adel*, = *noble, nobility*, for the nobility of the earliest Teut. communities consisted of the land-owners. From this word also originated mid. Lat. *allodium*, prob. by inverting the syllables for the sake of euphony (all-od = od-al); *odal* or *etel* is the vernacular Teut. form, *allodium* the Latin form, which is never found in vernacular writers; it may be that the transposition of syllables was due to the *ð* sound in óðal; and hence, again, the word *feudal* is a compd word, *fee-odal*, or *an odal* held as a *fee* or *fief* from the king, and answering to *heid-launað* óðal of the Norse law (*heid* = *fee* = *king's pay*), N. G. L. i. 91.]

B. *Nature, inborn quality, property*, = aðal, öðli, q. v.; this seems to be the original sense, þat er eigi at réttu mannsins óðal, Sks. 326 B; þat er helzt byrjar til farmanns óðals, *a seaman's life*, 52; þat er kaupmanna óðal (= *mercatorum est*), 28; jörðum öllum óðal batni, Gh. 21.

II. A law term, an *allodium*, *property held in allodial tenure, patrimony*. The condition which in the Norse law constitutes an óðal was either an unbroken succession from father to son (er afi hefir afa leift) through three or more generations, N. G. L. i. 91, 237, Gpl. 284; or unbroken possession for thirty or more years, N. G. L. i. 249; or sixty years, Gpl. 284; or it might be acquired through *brand-erfð* (q. v.), through *weregild*, *barn-fóstr* (q. v.); and lastly *heid-launað* óðal, *an allodial fief*, was granted for services rendered to the king, see N. G. L. i. 91: the óðal descended to the son, and was opp. to *útjárðir* (*out-lands*), and *lausafé* (*movables*), which descended to the daughter, Gpl. 233; yet even a woman, e. g. a *baugrygr* (q. v.), could hold an óðal, in which case she was called *óðals-kona*, 92, jörð komin undir snúð ok snældu = *an estate come under the rule of the spindle*, N. G. L. i. 237; the allit. phrase, *afri ok óðal*, 31, Gpl. 250; *brígða óðal*, N. G. L. i. 86; *selja óðal*, to *sell one's óðal*, 237. The óðal was in a certain sense inalienable within a family, so that even when parted with, the possessor still retained a title (*land-brígd, máldagi á landi*). In the ancient Scand. communities the inhabited land was possessed by free óðalsmen (*allodial holders*), and the king was the lord of the people, but not of the soil. At a later time, when the small communities were merged into great kingdoms, through conquest or otherwise, the king laid hold of the land, and all the ancient óðals were to be held as a grant from the king; such an attempt of king Harold Fairhair in Norway and the earls of Orkney in those islands is recorded in Hkr. Har. S. Hárf. ch. 6, Eg. ch. 4, cp. Ld. ch. 2, Orkn. ch. 8, 30, 80 (in Mr. Dasent's Ed.); cp. also Hákr. S. Goða ch. 1. Those attempts are recorded in the Icel. Sagas as acts of tyranny and confiscation, and as one of the chief causes for the great emigration from the Scandinavian kingdoms during the 9th century (the question of free land here playing the same part as that of free religion in Great Britain in the 17th century). The attempt failed in Norway, where the old óðal institution remains in the main to the present day. Even the attempts of king Harold were, according to historians (Konrad Maurer), not quite analogous to what took place in England after the Conquest, but appear to have taken something like the form of a land-tax or rent; but as the Sagas represent it, it was an attempt towards turning the free odal institution into a feudal one, such as had already taken place among the Teutons in Southern Europe.

III. *gener. and metaph. usages*, *one's native land, homestead, inheritance*; the land is called the 'óðal' of the reigning king, á Danr ok Danpr dýtar hallir, æðra óðal, en ér hafit, Rm. 45; eignask namtú óðal þegna, allan Noreg, Gauta spjalli, Fms. vi. 26 (in a verse); banna Sveini sín óðul, *St. Olave will defend his óðal against Sweyn*, 426 (in a verse); flýja óðul sín, *to fly one's óðal, go into exile*, Fms. iv. 217; flýja óðul eðr eignir, vii. 25; koma aþr í Noreg til óðala sinna, 196; þeim er þar eru útlendir ok eigi eigu þar óðul, *who are strangers and not natives there*, Edda 3; öðlask Paradísar óðal, *the inheritance of Paradise*, 655 viii. 2; himneskt óðal, *heavenly inheritance*, Greg. 68; njóta þeirra gjafa ok óðala er Adam var útlægr frá rekinn, Sks. 512; allit., jarl ok óðal, *earl (or franklin) and odal*, Gh. 21. 2. spec. phrase, at alda óðali, *for everlasting inheritance*, i. e. *for ever and ever*, D. N. i. 229; contr., at alda öðli, *id.*, Grág. i. 264, D. I. i. 266; til alda óðals, *for ever*, iii. 88: *mod., frá alda öðli, from time immemorial*.

C. *Compds*: óðals-borinn, *part. born possessor of an óðal, noble*, Gpl. 298. óðals-bréf, *n. a deed proving one's title to an óðal*, D. N. óðals-brígd, *f. redemption of an óðal*, Gpl. 295. óðals-jörð, *f. an allodial estate*, Gpl. 240, 284, Fms. i. 225 (= *native country*); áðr Gyðingar næði óðalsjörðum sínum (i. e. *their Land of Promise*), 655 viii. 2. óðals-kona, *u. f. a lady possessed of óðal*, N. G. L. i. 92. óðals-maðr, *m. [mod. Norse óðels-mann], an allodial owner, like the 'statesman' of Westmoreland*, Gpl. 289, 296: *metaph., vera ek sannr óðals-maðr til Noregs, rightful heir of Norway*, Fms. ix. 326. óðals-nautr,

m. *an 'odals-mate' or co-possessor*, Gpl. 293, 296. óðals-neyti, *n. a body of óðalsnáutar*, Gpl. 294. óðals-rétt, *m. allodial right, allodial law*, D. N. iv. 593. óðals-skripti, *n. the scribing out óðal*, N. G. L. i. 43

91, Gpl. 285. óðals-túptir, *read aðal-túpt* (q. v.), N. G. L. i. 379, v. óðals-vitni, *n. a witness in a case of redemption of an óðal*, Gpl. 296. óðal-borinn, *part. = óðalsborinn*, Eg. 40, Hkr. i. 125: of a king, óðal borinn til lands ok þegna, Js. 15: *native, indigenous*, Al. 152.

óðal-jörð, *f. = óðalsjörð*, Fms. vi. 339.

óðal-nautr, *m. = óðalsnautr*, N. G. L. i. 93.

óðal-torfa, *u. f. patrimonial land*, Skv. 3. 60.

óðal-túptir, *f. pl. a homestead*, Sighvat.

óðal-vellir, *m. pl. patrimony*, Rm. 33.

óðal-vitni, *n. = óðalsvitni*, N. G. L. i. 87.

óða-málugr, *adj. = óðmálugr*, Fas. i. 230.

óðask, *ad. = óask, to be struck with terror*, Bs. i. 335.

óða-stormr, *m. = óðaveðr*, Róm. 384.

óða-straur, *m. a violent current*, Bs. i. 386.

óða-veðr, *n. a violent gale*, Clem. 27.

óða-verkr, *m. a violent pain*, Bs. i. 259, ii. 180.

óða-önn, *f.*; vera í óðaðni, *to be deep in business, very busy*.

óð-fluga, *adj. with violent speed, as lightning*, Fms. viii. 405, Hkr. 150, Nj. 144.

óð-fúss, *adj. madly eager*, þkv. 26, Band. 8 new Ed.

óð-gjarn, *adj. = óðfúss*, Ísl. ii. (in a verse).

ÓÐINN, *m., dat. Óðni*; [A. S. *Wodan*; O. H. G. *Wodan*, in the Old High German song Phol ende Wodan vuoron zi holza; in the Norse the *w* is dropped, whence *Óðinn*]:—*Ódin, Wodan*, the name of the founder of the ancient Northern and Teutonic religion, who was afterwards worshipped as the supreme god, the fountain-head of wisdom, the founder of culture, writing, and poetry, the progenitor of kings, the lord of battle and victory; so that his name and that of Allföðr (*Allfather*, the father of gods and men) were blended together. For Ódin as an historic person see esp. Yngl. S., the first chapters of which were originally written by Ari the historian, who himself traced his pedigree back to Ódin. For the various tales of Ódin as a deity see the Edda and the old poems for the legends explaining how Ódin came by his wisdom, how he was inspired, how he pawned his eye in the well of Mimir, see Vsp. 22; how he hung in the world-tree Yggdrasil, Hm. 139 sqq.; and the most popular account, how he carried away the poetical mead from the giant Suttun etc., see Hm. 104–110, and Edda 47–49; for his travelling in disguise search of wisdom among giants and Norns, Vpm., Gm., Vsp. For Ódin many names and attributes see Edda (Gl.). The greatest families, the Ynglings in Sweden, Skjöldungs in Denmark, and the Háleygir in Norway, traced their pedigrees back to Ódin, see the poems Yt., Ht., Lan. feðgatal. In translations from the Latin, Ódin was, strangely enough taken to represent Mercury; thus, kölluðu þeir Pál Óðin, en Barnab þór, *they called Paul Ódin, but Barnabas they called Þbor*, is an ancient rendering of Acts xiv. 12, cp. Clem., Bret., and passim. This seems to have originated with the Romans themselves; for Tacitus says, 'deorum maxime Mercurium colunt', by which he can only mean Wodan; the Romans may have heard the German tales of Wodan's wonderful travels, his many assumed names and disguises, his changes of shape, his eloquent magical power,—tales such as abound in the Edda,—and the might make the Romans think of the Greek legends of Hermes accordingly, when the planetary week days were adopted from the Lat. 'dies Mercurii' was rendered into A. S. by *Wodansdæg*, in Engl. *Wednesday*, in Dan. *Onsdag*, in Norse *Óðins-dagr*, Orkn. 386, Fms. ix. 28; Óðins-nótt, *f. Wednesday night*, N. G. L. i. 17. Óðins-hani, *a bird, tringa hyperborea, or the phalaropus cinereus, or the red phalaropus*, see Fjölnir viii, Faber, Edda (Gl.).

II. Northern local names: Óðins-vé, *n. the sanctuary of Ódin = Odense in Fünen in Denmark*, Knytl. S. Óðins-salr, *m. in Norway, Munch's Norg. Beskr. 79: Óðin lundr, m. Ódin's grove*. In a single instance *Athens* is rendered *Óðins-borg*, and the *Athenians* by *Óðins-borgar-menn*, Post. 64 90; the name can only have been formed from the Greek name pronounced with the *ð* sound, perhaps by the Northmen at Constantinople who may have associated the name, thus sounded, with Ódin's supposed travels from the east to Sweden, and his halts at various places, which were afterwards called after him, as recorded in Yngl. S. As a pr. nam. Othen villicus, Dipl. Anna-Magn. (Thorcelin) i. 23; Oden Thronsdso D. N. iv. 756, 764: Óðin-dís, *f.*, *Baut.*, but very rare. It is noteworthy that the name of Ódin is, in the old poets, hardly ever used as appellative in poet. circumlocutions of *a man*; 'málm-Óðinn is a ð. ley. = warrior'. óð-inndæla, *u. f. a ð. ley.*, [qs. of inndæla (?) from of and einde or inndæll = *strange, odd*]:—*a puzzle (?)*; ek skal kerra um óðinda mína sjálfs, *I have to complain of my puzzle, an accident that has happened to me*, Fms. vi. 374.

óð-inndæll, *adj.* [see the preceding word], *self-willed, puzzling (?) miklu eru menn þeir óðindælli en vér fám við þeim séð, they are much too headstrong, more than a match for us*, Fms. xi. 151; er nú einna at láta sverfa til stáls með oss, ok eigi víst hvárt færi manna óðindæll.



verðr en svá (seems here to stand for ú-ðindælla (?) = *less embarrassing opportunity*), Sturl. i. 157.

óðins-liga, adv., Ísl. ii. 198, read 6-þinsliga, *unlike thee*.

óðlask, ad, to get possessed of; see óðlak.

óð-látr, ad. *beadstrong, impatient*, Korm. 80, Fms. viii. 447.

óð-liga, adv. *rasbly, impatiently*, Eg. 543, Valla L. 218, Fms. ii. 336.

óð-ligr, adv. *rasb, vehement*.

óð-lundaðr, adj. *beadstrong*, Korm. 80.

óð-málugr, adj. *speaking violently, excited*, Orkn. 430, Ísl. ii. 318, Finnb. 280.

ÓÐR, adj., óð, ótt, [Ulf. wóds = δαυροί (δύμενος); A. S. wud; Engl. wood, Chaucer, Spenser; Scot. wud; Germ. wüthend] :—*mad, frantic*; nú verðr maðr svá óðr, at hann brýzt ór böndum, N. G. L. ii. 54 (band-óðr, *mad so as to be kept in bonds*); hestrinn var óðr ok kornfeitr, Fms. xi. 280; óðr maðr, a *madman*, Grág. i. 155; óðs manns víg, óðs manns verk, N. G. L. i. 64; óðr hundr, a *mad dog*, Fr. 473.

2. *frantic, furious, vehement, eager*; ólmr ok óðr, Fms. iv. 111; hann gördisk svá óðr at hann kastaði skildunum, Eg. 289; gördi hann sik óðan um, Fs. i. 1; góra sik óðan ok reiban, Fb. i. 559; svá vóru þeir óðir, Fms. vii. 70; hvárt þeir leggja því betr fram en ek, sem þeir eru óðari, 259; óru þeir óðastir á þetta máli, Ld. 210; hann var óðr at verki sínu, Nj. 8; hann lét sem hann væri óðr ok ætt at ishögginu, Fms. vi. 337: of thing, *violent*, óðr útsynningr, a *violent gale*, Bs. ii. 50; orrosta óð ok hannaðsk, Fms. i. 44; bardagi sem óðastr, vii. 265, Nj. 247; óðr byrr, Ím. 89; ótt veðr, Am. 18.

II. neut., ótt e-m er ótt um e-t, to be *impatient*; var þeim þorgilsi ótt til at flytja líkit í brott, Fms. v. 98; ann kallaði sér þó ótt um ferðina, vi. 375; Flosi fór at engu óðara en ann væri heima, *not more rasbly than if, as calmly as if, he were at home*, Nj. 220; vér skulum fara at engu ótt, *not hastily*, Háv. 48; fékk þu þvott ok fór ekki mjök ótt í fyrstu, Fms. ix. 249.

2. *verb. phrase, ótt ok titt, vehemently and rapidly*; þeir reiddu ótt erðin ok hjuggu titt, Fms. ii. 322; drjúpa mjök ótt, vi. 351: acc. þan, as adv., bera óðan á, to talk fast and vehemently.

ÓÐR, m., gen. óðs and óðar, [totally different from the preceding word, at akin to Ulf. wóds in *weit-wóds* = μαρύς, *weit-wodan* = μαρρυεὶν, *weit-wóða*, *weit-wodei* = μαρρύριον; cp. also Icel. æði = *sense, wit, manner*, answering to the Goth. *weit-wodei*] :—*mind, wit, soul, sense, Lat. mens, r. vóds*; the old Vsp. distinguishes between three parts of the human soul,—ónd, óðr, and læ, *spirit, mind, and craft* (?); the ónd was breathed to man by Óðin, the óðr by Hænir, the læ by Lóðurr; the faculty of speech seems also to be included in the óðr. The tale in Plato's *Protagoras* is an interesting illustration of the Northern legend as briefly told and only there) in Vsp. 17, 18: tryggva óð, hafa góðan óð, to be of good *temper*, Nj. (in a verse).

2. *song, poetry*; bragr, hróðr, óðr, mæðr, lof, lida 95 :—*metre*, sá er óðinn skal vandan velja, Lil. 98; óðar-smíðr, a *song-smith* = *poet*, Eg. (in a verse); óðar-ár, 'speech-oar', Geisli 37; óðar-lokarr, 'speech-plane', i. e. *the tongue*, Edda (in a verse); óðar-mind, *mind's abode*, Lkn. i. 68-borg, f. *mind's-borough* = *the breast*, Fms. i. 68-gerð, f. *versification*, Geisli.

II. ÓÐR, the husband of Freyja, Vsp. 29; in the tale in Edda of Freyja, she wanders over the earth seeking for her lost husband and weeping for him golden tears, answering to the Gr. tales of Demeter as told in the Homeric hymn.

ÓÐ-RÆÐI, n. *counsel of wisdom or a council* (?); hverr mér hugaðr á hlíðandi, annarr þegn við óðræði, *what other man shall stand by my side, a friend, in the council?* i. e. *where am I now to look for friendly help and comfort?* Stor. 14; this we believe is the bearing of the passage, and not as explained in Lex. Poët. (= a row, tumult, fight, from c, adj.)

ÓÐ-RÆIR, m. a 'rearer' or *inspirer of wisdom*, one of the holy vessels which the blood of Kvásir was kept, Edda; in Hm. 107 it is used of the mead itself = *the inspiring nectar*.

ÓÐUM, adv. *rapidly*; jafn-óðum.

ÓÐ-VERKI, adj. *taken with violent aches or pains*, Gísl. 48.

ÓÐ-VIÐRI, n. a *violent gale*, Ó. H. 26.

ÓÐTI, a, m. the name of a giant, Edda (Gl.)

ÓFRESKJA, u, f. a *monster*; the word is not recorded in old writers, but req. in mod. usage; it originally meant an apparition which can only be seen by people endowed with second sight (see ófreskja); ófreskja and ófmsl are used synonymously; eg heiti ekki náðugr herra, svaraði ófreskjan, en eg heiti skrímsl, . . . Já, svaraði skrímslið, góðgjarn er eg, eg er ófreskja, . . . Til eru margar manneskjur sem eru meiri ófreskur en þú, Kveld. ii. 162 sq. in the tale of the Beauty and the Beast.

ÓFRESKUR, adj., qs. of-freskr (?), a mythol. word, *endowed with second sight, able to see ghosts and apparitions* which are hidden from the common eye; þat sá ófreskur menn at landvættir allar fylgðu Hafnbirni þings, en þeim þorsteini ok þórði til veiðar ok fiskjar, Landn. 271; Óhildr hét fjölkunnig kona ok meinsöm, þat sá ófreskur menn, at . . . 2; þat sá ó. maðr um kveld nær dagsetri, at björn mikill gekk . . . 2; ok sá hana þeir einir er ófreskir vóru, Bs. i. 607; ok margir sjá þó ófreskir menn, ok svá þeir er eigi vóru ófreskir, Fms. xi. 136; hann sá þing menn í bardaga utan þeir er ófreskir vóru, Fb. i. 571 (of seeing

a person invisible in a cap of darkness). The word is now obsolete in Icel., and 'skygn' is used instead; it remains in ófreskja, q. v.

ÓFRÝNLIGA, adv. *frowningly*, Fms. i. 70 (spelt úfrýnliga).

ÓFRÝNLIGR, adj. *frowning-like, frowning*, Fær. 50, Fms. ii. 101, Boll. 358, Orkn. 440.

ÓFRÝNN, adj., qs. of-frýnn, see frýnn :—*frowning*, Eg. 765, Ó. H. 144, 167 (spelt ofrýnn).

ÓGN, f. *dread, terror*; ógn stendr af e-u, to *inspire terror*; svá stóð þeim af honum ógn mikil, Nj. 68; svá stóð mikil ógn af orðum konungs, Fms. xi. 246; þótti honum lítill ógn af þeim stöðu, i. 26; maðr kom til hans ljóss, ok af honum stóð mikil ógn, Ó. H. 107.

2. *menaces, threats*, esp. in plur.; enga ógn býð ek þér at sinni, Ísl. ii. 253; hvárki ógnir né blíðmæli, Lv. 69; með blíðmælum ok ógnum, Fms. i. 109; þeir hræddusk eigi ógnir jarls, Blas. 45; ógnir móttóðu-manna várra, 623. 35: *terrors*, of the torments of hell, sá þar í ógnir margar, Nj. 279; allar ógnir þær er helgengnir hafa, Sól.; hann varð hræddr mjök við ógn þessa, Ó. H. 107.

II. gen. ógnar-, prefixed as *gen. awfully*; ógnar-digr, *awfully stout*, Fb. i. 258; ógnar hárr, *awfully big*, Fas. iii. 480; ógnar mikill, *awfully great*, Stj. 372, 434: in mod. usage joined with almost any adjective, ógnar-breidr, -bratt, -djúpr, *awfully broad, steep, deep*. COMPS: ógnar-andi, a, m. *spirit of terror*, Stj. 643. ógnar-boð, n. a *dreadful message*, Fms. x. 54, Stj. 447, 649. ógnar-dómur, m. an *awful doom*, 677. 13. ógnar-eyrendi, n. = ógnarboð, Stj. 642. ógnar-geisli, a, m. a *dreadful ray*, Fms. v. 166. ógnar-hlutr, m. a *dire apparition*, Sks. 154. ógnar-laust, n. adj. *without horror*, Sks. 9. ógnar-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), *awful*, Fms. v. 241, Sks. 155. ógnar-mál and ógnar-órð, n. pl. *menacing words*, Stj. 643, Greg. 74. Fms. i. 216, vii. 104, x. 292, xi. 408. ógnar-raust and ógnar-ródd, f. a *dreadful voice*, Fb. i. 417, Greg. 39.

ÓGNA, að, [Ulf. ógan = φοβεῖσθαι; cp. Icel. agi = *awe*, A. S. óga, which point to an obsolete strong verb, aga, óg] :—to *threaten*, with dat.; þér hafit öðrum ógnat, Fms. ii. 266; hann fékk eigi fyrr en hann ógnaði honum til, Sd. 142; hann ógnaði þeim, Fms. x. 217.

2. with a double dat.; ógna e-m e-u, to *threaten one with a thing*; ógna e-m dauða, Stj. 35; ógna e-m hegningu, 47; þú ógnar oss Guði þínu, er blint er ok dauft, Ó. H. 109; ógnaði bráðum bruna allri hans eign, Fms. ii. 236.

3. ógna, to be afraid, Al. 34. II. reflex. to be overawed; ógnask ok skelfask, Hom. 143; ógnask e-t, to *fear, stand agbait at a thing*, 144; hann ógnask mjök at höggva til hans, Ó. H. L. 3.

ÓGNAN, f. *awe, menace*, Fms. x. 274.

ÓGUR-LEIKR, m. *awfulness*, Stj. 314.

ÓGUR-LIGA, adv. *awfully*, Fas. i. 383, Fb. i. 258, Fms. iii. 111, passim. ÓGUR-LIGR, adj. (not ógrligr), *awful*, Nj. 183, Fms. vi. 376, vii. 172, viii. 8, x. 241, 242, Ísl. ii. 447, Ó. H. 108, Hom. 13, Fbr. 57 new Ed., Sks. 159, 229, 643, Stj. 96, Bret. 96, and passim.

Ó-HLJÓÐ, n., qs. ofhljóð, a *violent singing sound*, esp. in the ears, see ú-hljóð; óhljóðs-eyru, *the valves of the heart*:—but also = ofheyrn, q. v., sér er hver óhljóðs eyran á þér! of a person imagining that he hears things which have never been spoken.

Ó-HRÆSI, n. a *loathsome thing*, 623. 17 (where spelt ohresi), Ísl. ii. 420 (spelt óresi), Fas. ii. 263, freq. in mod. usage; þú ert mesta úhræsi! óhræsið þitt, *thou naughty thing!*

Ó-JÁ, interj. *oh yes, yes yes!*

ÓL, f. a *strap*; var höfuðit komit á ólina, Bs. i. 314; the ó, which is kept throughout all the cases, is a remains of the old umlaut; for the references see ál.

ÓLÁFR, m. *Olave*, an old and favourite pr. name; the oldest form seems to have been Áleifr, from Anleifr, as seen from rhymes, e. g. Áleifr is made to rhyme with reifum, kleif, or the like, Hallfred passim; and, on the other hand, Áláfr with stála, hála, Eg. (in a verse), Fms. vi. (in a verse): then the ei was changed into ó, Áláfr frið gáfu, Sighvat: then the initial á into ó, and Óláfr is made to rhyme with sól in a poem of the end of the 11th century: lastly, the medial á into a, Ólafr. This Norse name is rendered by Anláf in the Saxon Chron., and by Amlabh in the Irish Chronicles; thus Rígh Amlabh = *king Olave the White* in Dublin, see pref. p. iv: in local names, Óláfs-dalr, -fjórðr, -vík, Landn.: Óláfs-dælir, m. pl. *the men from Olave-dale*, Gullþ. The answering fem. pr. name is Álöf (the still older Áleif, qs. Anleif, is not recorded), mod. Ólöf, Landn.

2. compds referring to St. Olave; Óláfs-gildi, -kirkja, -messa, -dagr, -vaka, = *St. Olave's guild, church, mass, day, vigil*, Sturl. i. 23, ii. 99, Vm. 24, Fms. ix. 8, 341, x. 14; Óláfs kom, sáð, skot, tollr, a *tithe in corn* to St. Olave, N. G. L. i. 142, 346, 460; Óláfs minni, see minni, ii. 445; Óláfs Saga, *St. Olave's Saga*, Vm. 20; Óláfs skript, 21; Óláfs súð, the name of a ship, Ann. 1360. (*St. Olave's Church, Bridge, etc.*, still exist in London, Norfolk, and Suffolk.)

ÓLGA, u, f. [akin to válg (v), changing vá into ó] :—a *swell, swelling*, esp. of water; sævar ólga, *the swell of the sea*, Fas. ii. 378, freq. in mod. usage; cp. also ylgja = *the rolling*, of waves.

ÓLGA, að, to *swell*; ólgandi þverá (the *swollen Cross-water*) veltr yfir sanda, Snót 12, passim in mod. usage.

ÓLMAST, að, dep. to *rage, rave, act or work furiously*.



ólml-liga, adv. *furiously, savagely*, Nj. 104, Karl. 520.

ólml-ligr, adj. *furious, savage*, Fas. iii. 411, Ld. 234.

ÓLMR, adj. *savage, furious, worrying*; ólmr hundr, *a savage dog*, Grág. ii. 119; haldra e-m sem ólmum hundi, Grätt. 93: the saying, opt hefir ólmr hundr rift skinn, *a savage dog has often a torn skin*; garga dýr, svá at þau væri ólmari en áðr, Ver. 31; ólmr-kykvenið, *a savage beast*, Grág. ii. 117; ólmr ok údæll, Fms. v. 240; ólmr ok óðr, iv. 111; hinir verða ólmari sé því meir, Sturl. ii. 8.

ÓLPA, u, f., mod. *álpa*, a kind of outer cloak, *a fur cloak* as it seems; álpu eðr kápu, Jb. 187; græn álpa, Fms. ii. 16, Fs. 92 (in a verse); lóð-álpa (q. v.), *a fur cloak*; á þá mynd sem álpa eðr lóðkapa, Mag. 63; álpu-madr, *a cloaked man*, Fms. ii. 17.

óma, ad, to resound: part. ómandi, *sounding, resounding*; ómandi stólpa gangr, rendering of Homer's αἰθονα ἐπιδυνος.

óman or ómun, f. *sound, voice*; ómon þvert, *the voice fails, falters*, Skv. 3. 68; heitir ok rödd ómun, Edda 110: ómun-lokarr, m. 'sound-plane', i. e. the tongue, Ad. 16; see lokarr.

Ómi, a, m. one of the names of Odin or Allfather, Gm., Edda: a personification of the wind as the voice of God (cp. 1 Kings xix. 12, God speaking to man through the 'still small voice' of the wind).

ÓMR, m. [A. S. *woma* and *wom* and *deg-woma* = *aurora*], *sound, voice*, esp. of a tinkling sound such as a peal of bells heard afar off; klingir mér fyrir eyrum ómr, *a sound tinkles in my ears*, Bjarni; held eg sem helgan óm, hörpunnar setan óm, a ditty: the word is freq. in mod. usage, but is not recorded in old writers, for Edda i. 544, v. l., is from a paper MS.

ón, f. = *ván, hope*, Am. 67, Ls. 36, Hm. 60.

ón, prep. = *án* (q. v.), *without*, Fms. xi. 111, 153, Eluc. 38, 39, Alm. 7, and passim in the oldest vellums; see án.

ó-nei, interj. *ob no!*

ónn, m. = *ofn* (q. v.) according to pronunciation; óns-hús, n. *a close stove*, Bs. ii. 256.

ÓP, n. [cp. Ulf. *wōþjan* = *φανεῖν, βοᾶν*; A. S. *wōþ*; Engl. *wboop, weep*]; — *a shouting, crying*: 1. without the notion of weeping; með ópi ok eggjan, Stj. 365; heyrðu þeir óp mikit, Fs. 143; þá varð óp mikit (*a great shouting*) at Lögbergi, Nj. 15; en er Egill heyrði óp þat, Eg. 296; æpa sigr-óp, *shouting victory*, id., 298, Fms. viii. 141, Karl. 365, 368; her-óp, *a war-whoop*, Nj. 245, Eg. 80, Ó. H. 107, Orkn., Stj. passim; hrinda upp ópi, *to raise the war-cry*, Fas. i. 254 (in a verse).

2. *a crying, weeping aloud*; þá setti hann upp mikit óp, ok í þeim angistar ekka, . . . gráta með ópi miklu, Stj. 167; stóð hann þar ok grét aumlga, þessi maðr bað hann ganga inn í búðina ok taka af sér ópit, Ölk. 35; óps ok ýlfrannar, Matth. ii. 18; óp og tanna gnistan, *weeping and gnashing of teeth*, xiii. 50; setr hon upp stór óp, *sbe set up a great-bowling*, Bs. ii. 87; sló síðan ópi á barnit, *the child began to weep*, i. 341; þeir sögðu konu hans þenna atburð, en hún kunní illa ok grét hátt . . . hann talði sér leiddask óp hennar, Edda 48.

ópi, a, m. a magical Rune character, causing hysterics, Skm.

óp-ligr, adj. *weeping*; með ópligum tárur, *with weeping tears*, Greg. 39.

ÓR or or, written with o in older vellums, or now and then even with y, yr; in later MSS. with u, ur, which in mod. Icel. is sounded long, úr. In other Teut. languages this prep. has been lost as an independent word; only the Goth. has *us = ek, áwó*, and the O. H. G. *ar, ir, ur*, which in mid. H. G. was lost and replaced by the adverb *aus*, O. H. G. *uz*, answering to Icel. *út*, Engl. *out*, a word altogether different from *ór*, see Grimm's Dict. s. v. *er*; *ur*, however, survived as a prefixed particle in a countless number of compds, in A. S. *á-*, in O. H. G. *ar-, ir-,* in mid. H. G. and Germ. *er-*; causal verbs are formed by means of this prefixed particle, e. g. Goth. *us-wakjan*, A. S. *á-weccan*, Engl. *to awaken*, O. H. G. *ar-weccan*, Germ. *er-wecken*. In the Scandinavian languages, on the other hand, the independent prep. has been preserved in its fullest extent, whereas the prefixed particle is rare, mostly with adjectives, and is sounded and spelt *ór*, e. g. *ór-endr = exanimis*; seldom *er*, for *erlendir* (q. v.) is different; *ór*- or *úr*- seems to belong only to words of later formation, as *ór-laun*, *ór-skurð*, *úr-kast*, *úr-þvætti*, *refuse*; *úr-hættis*, *out of time* (from skera *ór*, *kasta úr*). These compds will be given under the head of *ór*- and *úr*-. The quantity of the root-vowel in the particle *or*, *ur* is an unsettled question; the German and Saxon forms *er-, ar-,* as also the Icel. prefixed *ór*-, seem to indicate a short, the present Icel. pronunciation *úr*- a long, vowel. The MSS. in these cases give no help; in this Dictionary it has been assumed as long (*ór*) in deference to the majority of Editions and the present Icel. spelling and pronunciation.

A. *Out of, from*; as remarked in the introduction to the prep. *af*, the prep. *ór* (p. 3, col. 2) denotes *from* the inside of a thing (*out of which*), and in most cases corresponds to *i*, so that the same case which goes with *or* would also go with *i*, (and thus it answers to *i* with dat., see i. A. I-III); tekinn *ór jörðu*, *taken out of the earth* (answering to *i* jörðu, of anything lying in the earth), Fms. i. 51; *ór skóginum*, vi. 225; *yr aftrétt*, Grág. ii. 233; *yr héraði*, Ísl. ii. 322, 333; *fara *ór landi**, *to leave the country*, Fms. vi. 284; *ór þrándheimi*, Eg. 32 (opp. to *i* þrándheimi); *ór Tungu*, Nj. 95, 192; *Ísland bygðisk *ór Noregi**, *from Norway*, Íb. 4; *austan *ór Smálöndum**, Nj. 122; *ór Breiðafirði*, Ísl. ii. 368; *ór*

Eyjum (all names compounded from Ey), Landn. passim; *ór Mön*, *from the Isle of Man*, Nj. 138; *ór Hrafnistu* (an island), 164; *ór Þjóttu* (Norse island), Fms. iv. 275; *ór Skógi*, Skógum, Nj. 89; *ór Gili*, 113; *ór Mörk*, 192; *ór Þórólfsfelli*, 39; *ór Saurbæ*, 164; *ór Garði*, Landn. Nj. 164; cp. i. p. 315, col. 2 (A. loc. II); *er þá bar *ór hafi**, Fms. ii. 64; *ór lopti*, passim; *yr eldi*, Nj. 132; *ór vötnum*, Fms. i. 226; *ór höll*, x. 16; *ór Valhöllu*, Nj. 132; *ór tjaldi*, Fms. ii. 268; *ór garði*, Nj. 54; *í kirkju*, Fms. ix. 471; *ór poka*, Ld. 202; *hús *ór húsi**, *from house*; *bouse*, Bs. i. 386; *flokk *ór flokki**, Karl. 244; *ór gólfinu*, Ld. 53; *í húsum*, Grág. ii. 336; *ór norðri*, *sudri*, *vestri*, *austri*, Eg. 133; *ór hend out of one's hand*, Greg. 62, Nj. 84: the phrase, *biða *ór stað**, *to bide *on of** one's place, i. e. *to bide without moving*, Ó. H. (in a verse).

with adverbs; *ofan *ór fjalli**, Eg. 766; *niðr *ór**, Fms. iii. 94; *fram *ó out of**; *út *úr**, *out of*, (Goth. *út-us*, whence arose the mod. Germ. *aus*); *út *ór hringinum**, Ld. 276.

3. *ok ræðr lækr *ór henni** til sævar, Díp. ii. 2; *festina *er *ór*** var fjötrinum, Edda 20; *þit skulut spyrja *ór** kaup stefnu, *to ask news from the meeting*, Ísl. ii. 346; *ráðask *ór hernaði**, *leave off freebooting*, Eg. 2; *komask *ór barnasku**, Sturl. i. 226; *vakr *ór sveini**, *to wake out of sleep*, 623. 14; *rísa upp *ór dauða**, 655 ix. C. *seggjask *ór lögum**, *to secede*, Íb. 11; *vera *ór sögunni**, *to be out of a story*, Nj. 22, 120; *falla *ór minni**, Bs. i. 39.

B. Metaph., denoting forfeiture; *þá *er** hann útlagr ok *ór goðor sínu*, Grág. i. 33; *ok *ór** öllum skráðanum, *and stripped off all the ornaments*, Nj. 132.

2. of a part of the whole; *þessir féllu *ór li** Haralds, Eg. 11; *kveðja fimm búa yr sóknar-kvið*, Grág. ii. 208; *ryð búa *ór** kvíði, kvöð, Nj. 110; *menn sakna Skeggja *ór** flokkinum, Gre. 30 new Ed.; *maðr andask *ór** kvöðinni, Band. 14 new Ed.; *Joseph *ór** kyni Davíðs, Post.; *þriðjungur *ór** fæti, Rb. 482.

3. denoting causandask, *deyja *ór** sárum, *sótt, to die of wounds, sickness*, Eg. 36, Land 217, Fms. ii. 164, Sks. 594.

4. of the substance of which a thing is made (see af C. III); *ór jární*, *of iron*, Nj. 272; *ór gulli*, *silfri*, Ak 7; *þat *er** *ór jörðu*, Eluc. 9; *ór Ymis holdi* var jörð of skápud, en sveita sjár, björg *ór* beinum, baðmr *ór* hári, en *ór* hausi himin, en hans heila, etc., Vpm.; *úr hári*, *ullu*, etc.; *ór osti*, Fms. vi. 253.

of changing from one state to another, *from*; *ek veit ekki hvat honum *er** orðit, 623. 53; *verða at ösku *ór** miklu mannvirki, Al. 4; *görir heimiska *ór** horskum, Hm. 93; *auka *ór** því sem áðr hafði verið *beyond what it was*, Al. 145, Nj. 192; *hefir þú nokkurt samit þik *ór** þ sem var, Ísl. ii. 211; *þurru mjök vinsældir hans *ór** því sem vóru, *it dwindled from what they had been*, Fms. x. 160; *ór hófi* (cp. *órf*, *örzl exceeding, out of measure*; allt *ór* hófi, Al. 54; *félgari *ór** hófi, R 370; *ganga *ór** dæmum, *beyond example, unexampled*, Fms. i. 214, vi 52.

II. ellipt. and adverb. usages; annarra brjóstum; Hm.; skar *ór* spjótið, *to cut through*, Hkr. i. 37; *ok skar *út** *ór*, Fm i. 217.

III. with verbs; *fara *ór**, *to take off a garment*, Nj. 27; *ganga *yr**, *to withdraw*, 86, 113; *fyrir *en** *ór sliti* (*ór-slit*), *till it was over*, 105; *skera *ór**, *to decide*; *leysa *ór**, *to read a riddle, answer*, Fm ii. 283; *ráða *ór** (*ór-ræði*), *to solve a difficulty*, Nj. 177, 243; *ok *he** þú illa *ór* haft við mik, *thou hast behaved badly towards me*, l. 140.

IV. *ór því*, *since*; nú *er* at segja hvat gördisk í Noregi, því hann var í burtu farinn, Fas. ii. 84: causal, *since*, *úr því þú vilt þá *since** *thou wishest it*, mod.

V. double prepp. as adv. ellipt. a as prep.; *tók *ór** verk allan yr augum hans, Bs. i. 336; *at *ór** sé grátrai *ór* skapi hans, Nj. 82.

óra, ad. = *vára* (q. v.), *to become spring*, Orkn. (in a verse).

óra, pres. órir, [órar], *to rave, play pranks*; órir gestir við gest, H 31: the mod. phrase, *mig órar til þess*, *to recollect dimly*, of a long-gone time.

ÓRAR, f. pl., in mod. usage masc. pl., [cp. *err = insane*], *fits of madness*; þegar tók af honum órarar *er* Davíð lék hörpuna, Stj. 467; *mæla *ór** *to talk wildly*, Mar. 1071; *segi *ek** yðr satt, at hón bar eigi óra í augu, Bs. i. 204; *hann varð *err** ok sagði í órunum (*in fits of delirium*) hv þeir höfðu gört, Magn. 522; *hann gördi *sér** órar (*feigned insanity*); lét sem hann félli í brottfall, Landn. (Hb.) 215; *af órum ok víðey Stj. 467; höfud-órar* (q. v.), *delirium*.

2. *wild fancies, frolic*; trúir þú þegar á órar þær, *er* sú maðr ferr með, Ó. H. 107; þessum m ek við bregða Áslaugar órunum, Fas. i. 257; *wild pranks, mad freaks*, *ó* (ravings) eru úrækrðir órar (our), Skálda 162; *ærslí og órar*; þat *er* órunum næst (*there will be mad doings*) *er* veslu batnar, Al. 4; *drau órar*, *wild dream-fancies*.

COMPS: óra-belgr, m. *a merry-male* in mod. usage of youths or children, þú ert mesti ó. Óra-færð, f. *mad undertaking*, Gret. 153 A. Óra-mál, n. *a mad talk*, Post. 6.

Óra-vegr, m. *a way of immense length, an immense distance*; þat *er* mesti óravegr, mod., perh. corrupt from afar, ofr. Óra-verk, n. law term, *a deed done in a state of insanity*, Grág. ii. 64.

Ór-dauðr, adj. *extinct, quite dead*, Bs. i. 879; cp. órdaða.

Ór-för, f. *departure*; krefja arfs ok órfarar, N. G. L. i. 53 (Jb. 158 B).

Ór-rístin, adj., in the phrase, *liggja órístinn*, of one who lies down rest without taking off his clothes.

Ór-kosta, u, f. = *örkosti*; *deyja frá allri órkostu*, Am. 58.

Ór-kostir, m. *means, resources*; hafa, eiga, órkost til e-s, Grág. i. 11.



ii. 155, K. þ. K. 90: in the mod. phrase, eiga einiskis úrkosti, to be destitute of means.

**ör-lausun**, f., mod. **úr-lausun**, [leysa ör], *solution of a difficulty, an expedient, help*; hann segir sik vera í heyrðri, ok krefr örlausna, Ísl. ii. 132; hann skal sjálf þeirra vandræði ábyrgjask en heppis-menn eru til engra örlausna skyldir, Grág. i. 490; vilt þú, búandi, selja oss korn? væri oss þat ó. ef vér þyrftum eigi lengra at fara, hér skalt þú fá þá örlausn, at þurfa eigi at fara lengra, Ó. H. 112: the mod. phrase, göra e-m örlausn, to let one not go empty-handed away. 2. *an answer, a reply, the reason given to a question*; þér munut einiskis þess spyrja er ek kunna eigi örlausn til; Fms. x. 349; vænti ek góðrar örlausnar ok andsvara, Sks. 306; engi spyr hann þeirra hluta er eigi kann hann örlausn, Edda 47; örlausn til allra spurninga, Hkr. i. 269: a decision, skulu gördar-nenna leita örlausna at lögum, Grág. i. 495; enda sé eigi aðrar örlausnir lí mæltar, 490; til yðvarr örlausnar stunda allir er vanda-málum eigu út skipta, Sks. 13.

**ör-lauss**, adj. *free, disengaged*, Nj. 76, v. 1.

**ör-nám**, n. *a picking out*, of challenging neighbours, Grág. i. 31, 51.

**ör-r**, adj. an obsolete form = várr (q. v.), our; mara óra, Hkv. Hjörv.; órr alda-föðr, Vpm. 4; órum höllum, 7; óru hofi, Hym. 33; óru kipi, Hkv. Hjörv. 33; ör salkynni, Skm. 17; töður órar, Kormak; guð r, Clem. 44; leið óra, 40; augu ór, Greg. 21; önd óra, Hom.; aftrétt ra, Grág. ii. 314 A; krapta óra, Nidst. 2; lögum órum, id.; lög ór, Íb. 7; byskopum órum, 3; órum löndum, Grág.; Drottin órum, 623. 7; ræðir órar, Skálda 62 (Thorodd, with a nasal sound).

**ör-ræð**, n. = órræði; hvert órræð (ýrræð Cd.) skulum vér nú taka, Ó. H. 8; órræð vár kvænna verða jafnan með lítilli forsjá, Ld. 42; munt þú á mér beztt til órræða um þitt mál, Nj. 12; liggja hér til miklu betri rræð um þetta mál, Fms. xi. 11; til atkvæðis ok órræða, 33.

**ör-ræði**, n., mod. **úr-ræði**, [ráða ör e-u], *an expedient*; varð þat hans (ýrræði Cd.) at, ... sagði hann órræðið eigi gott, Fb. iii. 448, 449; þat arð ó. Özurar, at ..., Dropl. 25; þótti honum þurfa nökkurra órræða at leita, Rd. 238; hér eru skjótt órræði til, Fms. ii. 7; taka gott órræði, 1272; hvert órræði (help) vilt þú veita mér, Nj. 31, Glúm. 352; hann úfði mörg órræði (many sources) til penninga, Bárð. 173. COMPS: rræða-lauss, adj. *helpless*. órræða-leysi, n. *helplessness*.

**ör-skurða**, að, to decide, give a legal decision, Stat. 296, D. N., and mod. usage.

**ör-skurðr**, m., mod. **úr-skurðr**, [skera úr e-u], *a decision*; veita skurð um e-t, Fms. i. 42, v. 333; vil ek heyrja fleiri manna órskurð pinion um þetta mál, Hkr. i. 155; en er Norðmönnum þótti seinkask skurðrinn, Fms. vi. 20; fengusk þeir órskurðir, at ..., Hkr. iii. 306; þit hefi ek skjótan órskurð um þetta mál okkát, Lv. 53.

2. *a legal decision, of a debated question*; gefa með fám orðum fullan órurð, Gpl. (pref. v); tóku hvárir-veggvir Gunnlaug til órskurðar ..., úrr-veggvir undu vel við órskurðinn, Ísl. ii. 233; nú höfva vit skotið ætu okkarri til yðvars órskurðar, Fms. vii. 203; koma til biskups órurðar, K. Á. 118; lögmans órskurðr, D. N. i. 93. COMPS: örurðar-bréf, n. *a writ of arbitration*, Pm. 43, Bs. i. (Laur. S.). örurðar-maðr, m. *an umpire*, Ísl. ii. 233.

**ör-slít**, n. pl., mod. **úr-slít**, [slíta úr], *a final decision*; hann veitti ór slítt, Sturl. i. 149; vóru oss engi órslit veitt, Ísl. ii. 315; ek hefi eigi órslit hingat til um þat mál, Ó. H. 141; ok urðu engi ó. gör af im, O. H. L. 95.

**ör-tölur**, f. pl. *dissuasion*; hafa úrtölur um e-t.

**r-vinda**, að, pronounced. úrvinda, [the word is not recorded in old writers: the etymology may be from úr and vyndi, qs. yndi, Germ. wonne, = out rest, out of cheer; if so, it would be an interesting instance of the retention of the w before y] — *restless, distressed*, esp. of a person distressed in want of sleep, e.g. a child crying incessantly is said to be úrvinda; mið er úrvinda, það er úrvinda af svefni, distressed for want of sleep. r-völ, n. pl. [velja úr], *refuse*; en mér þykki þó illt at hafa af örvi ein, afn. 5.

II. in mod. usage **úrval**, sing. = *the choice of a thing*.

**r-ræsti** [see resta]; þú ert mesta rræsti, naughty thing!

**SK**, f., dat. ósk, but ósku when it is a pr. name, [A. S. wiscan; Engl. wish; O. H. G. wunsc; Germ. wunsch; Dan. ønske] — *a wish*; þessi ósk þér, Fb. i. 31, passim; freq. in plur., ok er gott góðu at una er yðr þr allt at óskum, Fas. i. 189; þú ert virðinga-maðr mikill ok gengist þú at óskum líf þitt, Glúm. 337; ok þótti Helga þetta mál hafa at óskum þitt, Dropl. 14: — óska-vel, all as one wishes, Fb. i. 34. COMPS: óska-mán, n. *a chosen, adopted child*, 625. 179; óskabarna andi, Rom. viii. 2; eptir óskabarna réttinum, 23; hverjum óskabarna réttir til heyrir, ix. 2. óska-björn, n. [Ivar Aasen fiske-björn = fish-bear], a kind of crab, 1. oniscus: óska-björn is evidently a corruption from the Latin oniscus, which then gave rise to the legend that whosoever possessed the 'oniscus' might have a 'wish' (ósk) granted. óska-byrrr, m. *a wind to one's sail, a fair wind to one's boat's content*, Hkv. 2. 30; the word may have a mythical bearing, as in the tale of Odd the Archer, who had but to hoist his sail to have a fair wind whithersoever he wished — a popular legend analogous to Homer's Od. x. óska-sonr, m. *an adopted son*, Edda 13, ii. 242. óska-steinn, m. *a 'wish-stone'*, is the globe-formed ova-

rium of the oniscus; for another record see Maurer's Volks. 182; it is also called Pétrsvadsteinn, q. v. óska-stund, f. the 'wish-bour', for in the popular belief there is a point of time as short as the twinkling of an eye, recurring, some say, every day, others every week, or every year; and whatsoever one wishes at that moment comes to pass: hence the phrase, þú hefir hitt óskastundina, thou hast hit on the 'wish-bour', when a person has a piece of luck. Akin to this is the legend of three wishes granted to one by some good fairy; hence the phrase, eiga sér ósk, to own a wish; eina vildi eg eiga mér óskina svó góða, a ditty, Maurer's Volksagen. II. a pr. name of a woman, dat. Ósku, Landn.

ósk-barn, n. = óskabarn, Al. 45, Clem. 24.

ósk-berni, n. = óskbarn, Stj. 103, 252.

Óski, a, m. the god Wish, one of the names of the highest god, All-father (Odin), Gm., Edda 2; only the name, not the legend, of this god is left. The name reminds one of the god Eros, as described by Socrates in Plato's Symposium.

ósk-mædr, f. the chosen maid, the name of the Valkyrior, who were the chosen maids of Odin, Og. 18: = eskimær, Fas. i. 118.

ósk-mógr, m. = óskasonr, Ls. 16, Eluc. 61: a beloved son, Fagrsk. 123 (in a verse).

ós-minni, n. the mouth of an óss, Fb. ii. 29.

ÓSS, m. [Lat. ostium], the mouth or outlet of a river or lake; at ósi skal á stemma, a saying, Edda 60; Danubius fellr með sjau ósum til sjófar, Stj. 88; þó at brjóti nýja ósa í gögnum fjöru manns, ok skal inn forni óss ráða merki sem ádr, Grág. ii. 354; hér gékk upp óss (an inlet, estuary) við nes þetta, ok féll sjórinna út ór ósinum, Ld. 76; vatn þat er Holtvatns heitir stemmdu upp, ... grafa út ósinu, hversu torsótt mundi ósinu út at grafa, en er þeir kómu til óssins, var hann út brotinn, Bs. i. 333.

II. freq. in local names, Óss, Ósar, Ós-ló, in Norway; Holtvatns-óss, Bs. i. 308; Rangár-óss, Nj.; Faxa-óss (Landn. 29), Lækjar-óss, Landn.; Hóps-óss; Vágs-óss; Níðar-óss, the famous town in Norway; Ár-óss = the mod. Aar-buus, and Randar-óss = Randers in Denmark. óss-verki, a, m. a jetum at the farm Óss, Vm. 140.

III. the Rune **ƿ**, see introduction.

óstr, m., see hóstr; lostinn öru í óstinn, Fms. vi. 419; kom örin upp í óstinn (hóstinn, Fb. i. c.), viii. 433; hann var lostinn öru í óstinn (hóstinn v. l.) ok fékk þegar bana, iq. 311, Bs. i. 414; var hann lagðr í óstinn, Sturl. iii. 251: spelt with ö, Bs. i. 382, Finnb. 214.

ósvift, n. adj., qs. of-svift; e-m verðr ósvift, to be stunted; þeim varð ósvift við þessa sýn, Fbr. 79; honum varð mjök ó. við ö þetta, Fb. i. 417 (vsvift); en við þessi tíðendi varð honum svá ó., at hann mátti langa stund ekki mæla, Bs. i. 472; hinum varð svá ó. (dát, Bs. i. l. c.) sem hann væri steini lostinn, Sturl. i. 211.

ótót or ó-tæti, n. a wretched, bad creature; ótætið þitt! ótót-ligr, adj. looking wretched and ragged, of sheep or beasts.

ÓTTA, u, f. [an old Teut. word; Ulf. ubto = évvuxov, or ubtiings = εὐκαρπος, ubteigo = εὐκαρπος, ubteigs wisan = σχολάζειν; A. S. ubte; Hel. ubta; O. H. G. uobta] — *the last part of the night just before day-break*; í nótt fyrir óttu, Fms. vi. (in a verse); en í óttu fyrir dag (in the ótta before daybreak) stóð hann upp ok klæddi sik, Edda 28; óttu ok önd-verðan dag, Am. 50; í óttu, Fas. i. 148, Hkr. i. 70; þegar í óttu, iii. 417, Fms. xi. 433; hana-ótta, cock-crow, gallicinium, N. G. L. i. 9. COMPS: óttu-söngur, m. matins in the Roman Catholic time, 625. 164, 167, K. þ. K. 58, Bs. i. 673, 847; óttusöngs-bók, -krer, -mál, -tið, -sloppr, Pm. 38, 58, 73, 117, Jm. 36, Fms. v. 224, vii. 317, Hom. 122. óttu-tíðir, f. pl. = óttusöngur = ecl. borae matutinae, Mar.

óttu-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), awful, terrible, Stj. 170, freq. in mod. usage.

óttask, að, dep. to fear, 623. 36; with acc., óttask e-n, Gpl. 174; þótti mér nú sem hann mundi heldr ó. yðr, Nj. 260; hann óttadisk at ..., Fms. i. 93; óttuðusk þeir þá eigi at sér, Bret. 96, Fms. x. 220; svá heilir! drepum Ólaf digra, hann óttask nú ekki at sér, Ó. H. 70, Eg. 283; óttask um sik, id., 168.

ÓTTI, a, m. [contr. qs. obt. cp. ógn, ógna, ógur] — *fear, dread*; var þeim ótti mikill at honum, Nj. 68; gjalda ótta við, Ísl. ii. 363; bjóða ótta, to inspire fear (see bjóða IV. 2); ótta slær á e-n, Ó. H. 224; milli vánar ok ótta, between hope and fear, Mar. 2. a thing to be feared, danger; ótti var at sjá í augu honum, ef hann var reiðr, Ó. H. 16; var á ótti at Sverri konungi, Fms. viii. 339; fear, danger, vita sér enskis ótta vánir, Eg. 74, Fms. ix. 467; vænta sér enskis ótta, Ó. H. 220; vera undir miklum aga ok ótta, Fms. x. 409; at mannsöfnuðr dragisk at Önnu ok ótti nokkur, Sturl. i. 158. COMPS: ótta-boð, n. a feeling afraid, Bs. ii. 32, Mag. 46. ótta-bragð, n. a looking afraid, Fas. ii. 483.

ótta-fenginn, part. and ótta-fullr, adj. terrified, Stj. 119, 154, 201, Hkr. iii. 33, Ó. H. 240, Nj. 105, Fms. iii. 216, x. 366, xi. 371. ótta-lauss, adj. fearless, Bret. 24, Fbr. 88, Ó. H. 240; engi hlutr er þá ótalauss á himni eða jörðu, Edda 41: neut. not to be feared, without danger, var þá allt óttalaust, Eg. 371. ótta-mikill, adj. much afraid; þá gördisk óttamikill með Böglum, the B. were much afraid, Fms. ix. 45, v. l.

óttu-samligr, adj. awful, Sks. 226 B.

óttu-sleginn, adj. terror-stricken, Fms. i. 138, ix. 497.

-ótttr, adj. an inflexion, cp. Germ. acbtig, see Gramm. p. xxxiii, col. ii.



## P

**P** (pó), the fifteenth letter, was not figured in the old Runic alphabet, in which the bjarkan (**Þ**) was made to serve for both *b* and *p*; it is found only in very late Runes, as e.g. the Runic alphabet of the Danish king Waldemar (died A.D. 1241), where it is figured **K** or as a dotted **Þ** (**Þ̇**). Skálda 177, and the Arna-Magn. Runic MS. II. the *p* is in Icel. sounded as in Engl., *pína* = *pain*, *hlaupa* = *leap*.

**B. REMARKS.**—As all words with *p* initial have been borrowed at different times from foreign languages, the number of them goes on decreasing the farther we go back into antiquity; this is also the case in other Teutonic languages; the vocabulary in Ulf. presents about seven *p* words,—*paida*, *plapja*, *plats*, *plinsjan*, *pungs*, *prangan*, *pund*; the old A. S. poems about the same number,—*plega*, *plegian*, *pæd*, *pund*, *pynd*, *pyt*, *pad*, *peord* (while the oldest and best, Beowulf, has none), see Grein. The ancient Icelandic or Norse poems of the heathen age have still fewer than the A. S.; the first words we meet with are *penningr*, *a penny*, Bragi; *pundari*, Egil (see *ljóð-pundari*);—which, with some other words beginning with *p*, are from the heathen age. Along with the introduction of Christianity many such words came in, chiefly through the English, e. g. *prestr*, *pína*, *pínsi*, *páskar*, *páfi*, *pistill*, *prédika*: through trade from the Norman-English, *prúðr*, *prýði*, *páll*, *pallr*, *pell*, *poki*, *partr*: and lastly, through the English trade with Iceland in the 15th and 16th centuries, *prenta*, *puðr*, *petti*, *peisa*, etc.; some few words, too, have since been adopted from the mod. Danish. A few words may be traced to Gaelic, and a few have been traced to the Chudic (Finnish); the scantiness of such words, however, shews better than anything else how very small indeed was the influence these languages had on the Norse, all the more so as the Finnish vocabulary abounds with *p* words. The letter *p* in an Icelandic Dictionary stands quite apart from all the other letters, for it is made up of a motley collection of words, incoherent and broken, containing no roots, no great verbs, particles, or such words as make the stock of a genuine vocabulary. The absence of initial *p* in the Teutonic language is not due to any inability to pronounce it, but to causes inherent in the parent language of the Teutonic as well as the classical languages, for in Greek and Latin the letter *b*, which, according to Grimm's law, answers to the Teutonic *p*, stands exactly in the same predicament as *p* in the Teutonic; there is no single instance of 'lautverschiebung' from a Gr.-Lat. *b* to a Teut. *p* (Curtius); no word beginning with *p* is formed by 'ablaut,' and only a few are derived by 'umlaut' (*prýði*, *pyngja*, *pæla*). For other details see the introduction to letters B and F.

**PADDA**, u, f. [A. S. *pada*; Dutch *padde*; Engl. *paddock*]:—*a toad*; ormar, *eðlur*, *froskar*, ok *pöddur*, *snakes*, *lizards*, *frogs*, and *toads*, Fms. x. 380; *mýss* ok ormar, *eðlur* ok *pöddur*, Ó. H. 109; ekki eitrvikindi, hvárki ormr né *padda*, Sks. 88, MS. 623. 26; þar eru eigi höggormar, froskr né *padda*, *there are neither snakes, frogs, nor toads*, viz. in Ireland, referring to the tale of St. Patrick,—a legend taken from a popular etymology of the saint's name, qs. 'padd-reaker,' *toad-driver*. 2. in Icel., where no amphibians are found, used of any *insects* or *beetles* in pools or foul water.

**PAÐREIMR**, m. = the *ἡνρόδοπος* in Constantinople, Fms. vii. 97, xi. 315. *pakka*, að, to *pack*, *tie up*.

**PAKKI**, a, m. [Engl. *pack*], (also *pakka*, u, f., Grett. 129 A), *a pack*, *bundle*, esp. used of bundles of wadmal exported from Icel. and the Faroes, D. N. ii. 559, iii. 451, N. G. L. iii. 207, 209, Bs. i. 812, 842. COMPS: *pakka-lína*, u, f. *pack-thread*, *string*, N. G. L. iii. 209. *pakka-vaðmál*, n. *common wadmal*, H. E. i. 574.

**PAKTAR**, m. pl. [Lat. *epactum*], *the epacts*, Rb. passim; *pakta tal*, -öld, *the tale, cycle of epacts*, Rb. 4, 6, 70.

**PAKTIN**, m. a nickname, Fms. ix. 472.

**PAL**, n. (?); með illsku *pali*, Bs. ii. 503 (in a poem).

**PALAFREY**, m. [late Lat. *palafredus*], *a palfræy*, Karl. 495.

**PALANS-GRÉIF**, a, m. *a palgrave, count palatine*, Ann. 1223.

**PALL-BORÐ**, n. *the big table*, *háborð* and *pallborð* are synonymous, Vm. 84; in the phrase, *hann á ekki upp á pallborðið*, *he is not up at the big table*, i. e. *is not made much of*.

**PALL-DÓMAR**, m. pl. *fire-side gossip*, = *arindómar*, q. v.

**PALL-DÝNA**, u, f. = *pallkodd*, D. N.

**PALL-KLÆÐI**, n. *a carpet or covering for the pallr*, Vm. 109, B. K. 50, D. N., Boldt.

**PALL-KODDI**, a, m. *a cushion*, Vm. 55, 109, D. N.

**PALLR**, m. [the etymology of this word, as also the time when and place whence it was borrowed, is uncertain; the true Norse word is *bekkr* or *flet*; *pallr* may be of Norman origin, although it is frequently used in the Sagas referring to the Saga time (10th century); even the benches in the legislative assembly on the alþing were called *pallar*, not *bekkir*; but this cannot have been so originally. The word itself is, like *páll*, probably from Lat. *pallus*, *pala* = *stipes*, Du Cange; Engl. *pale*, *palings*; in the Icel. it is used of *high steps* (Lat. *gradus*), esp. of any *high floor* or *daís* in old dwellings, sometimes = *flet* (q. v.) or = *lopt* (q. v.), and

lastly of the benches in the hall = *bekkr* (q. v.) The adoption of the word was probably connected with the change in the floor and seats of the halls, as mentioned in Fagrsk. ch. 219, 220, which arrangement of benches was adopted from Norman England, and is in fact still seen in English college-halls, with the raised high floor at the upper end. In Icel. the ladies were then seated on this *daís* (*há-pallr*, *þver-pallr*), instead of being placed, according to the older custom, on the left hand along the side walls, see below, II. 2. As the Sagas were written after this had taken place, so the use of the word, e. g. in the *Njála* (ch. 34 and often), may be an anachronism.]

**B. A step** = Lat. *gradus*; *þessi steinn var útan sem klappaðr væri gráðum eða pöllum*, Fms. i. 137; *vindur upp at ganga, nítján pallar á bergit*, Symb. 56; *stiga pall af palli, from step to step*, Hom. 140. *palla-söngur* and *palla-sálmur*, m. = *the 'graduale,' chant, or responsorium 'in gradibus'* in the Roman Catholic service, from its being chanted at the steps of the altar; *sá söngur heitir palla-söngur þvíat hann er fyrir pöllum sunginn*, 615. 188, Hom. (St.), Mar.: *metaph. degree, enn tólti pallr ósoma*, 677. 1: *þrjátíu palla djúpr*, Bév. *palls-bók*, f. '*graduale*,' the service-book for the high mass, Játv. ch. 10. II. *a daís* with its set of benches; *þar skulu pallar þrír vera (three sets of benches) umhverfis lögréttuna*, Grág. i. 4; *pallinn þann inn úðræra*, Eg. 303; *Floki gekk inn í stofuna ok settisk niðr, ok kastaði í pallinn (he threw on the floor)* undan sér *há-sætinu*, Nj. 175; *konungur leit yfir lýðinn umhverfis sík á pallana*, Fms. vii. 156; *hann lá í pallinum*, 325; *konungur sat í pallinum hjá honum*, xi. 366; *gekk þrándr í stofu, en þeir lágu í pallinum*, Sigurðr ok Þórðr ok Gautr, Fær. 195.

2. *the raised floor or daís at the upper end of the hall*, where the ladies were seated (= *þver-pallr*, *há-p.*), *konur skipuðu pall*, Nj. 11; *konur sátu á palli*, Isl. ii. 250; *hljópu þeir inn ok til stofu, ok sat Katla á palli ok spann*, Eb. 94; *hón fal sík í pallinum, she hid herself in the pallr*, Landn. 121; *var þar hlemmur undir ok holt innann pallinn*, . . . þá bað Geirríð brjóta upp pallinn, var Oddr þar fundinn, Eb. 96:—*mið-pallr*, *the middle bench*; *krók-pallr*, *the corner bench*, Skíða R. (where the beggar littered himself).

3. in mod. usage the *sitting-room* is called *pallr*, from its being elevated a yard or two above the level ground; í hlýindin þar hjónin búa á palli, Snót: hence *pall-skör*, f. *the ridge of the pallr*: *palls-horn*, n. *the corner of the pallr*, Nj. 220, Sturl. iii. 141.

**PALL-SESSA**, u, f. = *pallkodd*, Dipl. iii. 4.

**PALL-STOKKR**, m. *the ridge or edge of the daís*, Nj. 220, Fms. vii. 325.

**PALL-STRÁ**, n. *the daís-straw*; *verða ellidauðr inni á pallstrám*, Hkr. i. 149.

**PANNA**, u, f. [Lat. *patina*; Germ. *pfanne*; Engl. *pan*], *a pan*, Dipl. v. 18.

2. [Swed. *panna*], *the skull, bead*, Skíða R. 168.

**PANTA**, að, to *bet*, = *veðsetja*, Bs. ii. 176.

**PANTR**, m. [Germ. *pfand*], *a pledge*, Stj. 197; also *panta*, að, to *pawn*: the true old Icel. word is *veð*, q. v.

**PANT-SETJA**, tt, = *panta*, to *pawn*, D. N.

**PANZARI**, a, m. [mid. Lat. *panzeria*; Germ. *panzier*, from mid. Lat. *panzeria* = *lorica quae ventrem tegit* (Du Cange), from *panza* = *abdomen*; Fr. *pance*; Engl. *paunch* = *stomach*]:—*prop. a leather belt worn round the stomach*, whence gener. *a coat of mail, a jack*, Nj. 20, Sks. 375, 400, 405; *panzara húfa*, Fms. viii. 404; *hird-maðr skal eiga vápnatreju ok úten yfir panzara eða brynju*, N. G. L. ii. 427: *a panzari* as *armour* is chiefly mentioned in the 12th and 13th centuries, and is probably an anachronism in the Nj. l. c.

**PAPI**, a, m. [Lat. *papa*; Gr. *pámma*; cp. early Swed. *pæpinger*, whence mod. Swed. *pæbling* and *Pæblings-søe* near Copenhagen; Germ. *pfaffen*]:—*a pope, priest*; the Irish anchorites were esp. called *Papar*; traces of such anchorites at the first arrival of the Northmen were found in the east of Icel.; þá vóru hér menn Kristnir þeir es Norðmenn kalla Papa, Jb. ch. 1, Landn. (pref.) These 'monks of the west' had sought this remote desert island in order to shun all intercourse with men, and when the heathen Northmen came to Iceland, the Papas left it; the statement of Ari Fróði in the Landnám is confirmed by the book of the Irish monk Dicuil (De Mensurá Orbis), Ed. Paris, 1807. From these Papas are derived some local names, *Pap-ey*, *Papýli*, *Pap-ösa*, *Papa-fjörðr*, map of Icel., Landn. *Papeyjar-buxur*, f. pl. a kind of wizard breeches, *money breeches*, see Maurer's Volks. 2. *the pope*, Landn. 18.

**PAPPIR**, m. [Lat. *papyrus*], *paper*; *bréf á pappir ok á Látinu skrifað*, D. N. iii. (a Norse deed, A. D. 1364); all Icel. MSS. and writs (*máldagar*) of the 14th and 15th centuries were on vellum, and paper came first into general use about or a little before the Reformation; only two leaves on satin paper (a fragment of the Grágás) are preserved in the Arna-Magn. Coll. written in the 12th century or early in the 13th.

**PAR**, n. [Lat. *par*], *a pair*, occurs in the 15th century; *hann gaf mér tvenn þor skæða, two pairs of shoes*, Skíða R.: *þar skó*, Bs. i. 376; *ganga með þörm, by pairs*, Mar.: *since freq.*, *tvenn þor vettlinga, sokka, two pairs of gloves, socks*.

II. *a paring, scrap*; *hann fleygði til hennar þörm ok beinum*, Clar.:—the phrase, *ekki þar, ekki parið, not a paring, not a tubit*, Bs. ii. 254, 323, 341 (16th century); *opt eru kveða efnið rýr, ekki á stundum parið*, Tíma R. (begin.): the word may have come into use in the 15th or 16th century.



**para**, *u. f. pairs*, of fish hung up.

**paradís**, *f. [Gr. παράδεισος; Lat. paradísus]*, paradise (also **paradisa**, *u. f.*, Sks. 502, 521 B), Stj. 36, Sks. 521, Nidrst. 8; **paradisargnaðr**, -sæla, -vist, -grænleikr, Greg. 68, Fms. i. 227, Bs. i. 202, Sks. 80, Pass. 40, 18, Vidal. passim.

**II. in local names, Paradísar-**

**ellir**, *m.* the name of a cave in southern Icel., A. A., tab. xii, and Finn Jagnússon's work Rúnámó. In some Icel. farms a grassy hollow or alley (hvammr) close by a dwelling-house is called Paradís, as at Skarð western Icel.; another called Viti, Ísl. Þjóðs. ii. 32 sqq.

**parak**, *n.* a nickname, Landn., prob. Gaelic = Scot. **parrack**: in mod. age **parraka**, að, [A. S. *parac* = *park*], to keep pent in, under constraint *ad coercion*, (slang.)

**parði**, *a, m.* a leopard, A. 85.

**pardun**, *m.* a pardon, Ann. 1349.

**París**, **París-borg**, *f.* Paris, Bs. i. 92, 799, Fms.; **París-klerkr**, *a* erk of Paris, Orkn. 330.

**parlak**, *n.* = **sparlak**; *cilti silk p.*, a silken bed-curtain, D. N. ii. 165.

**parlament**, *n.* [Fr.], a *parley*, conference, Ann. 1276.

**parta**, að, to *part*, divide, H. E. ii. 167, Pr. 424.

**partera**, að, = **parta**, Stj. 106, 151, Bs. i. 242.

**parteran**, *f.* division, Edda (pref.)

**partikúla**, *u. f.* [a Lat. word], a *particle* or *part of a degree*, Rb. 462.

**PARTIR**, *m.* [Lat.], a *part*, share, the word appears in writers of the 12th and the end of the 13th century, Stj. 50, Grett. 162, Al. 89, Ann. 4, Dipl. v. 3, Bs. i. 848; ok keypti honum þar part í skipi, Fb. ii. 5 (where Fbr. 25 new Ed. omits the word part); nokkurn part (acc.), Rídy, Fms. viii. 94 (v. l.), passim in mod. usage; but the true old word hlutr: — as a measure, *part of a degree*, Rb. 480: of time, 489, MS. 732.

**parta**, *parta*, mál-partir, q. v. **parta-lauss**, *adj.* *unparcelled*, Boldt.

**pass**, *n.* a kind of *tree*, Edda (Gl.) ii. 566.

**passa**, að, [Dan. *passé*], to *watch*; *passa upp* á e-ð.

**passi**, *a, m.* a *pint*, measure; *drekka passa* og pela, Hallgr. 2. a *support*, (mod.)

**passía**, *u. f.* *passion*; hann las *passiona*, Bs. i. 155: in the name *Passíulmar*, the *Passion Hymns*, see List of Authors, p. xii.

**past**, *n.* [Lat. *pastus*; Fr. *pâte* ?], a *feast*; in the phrase, *liggjá á pasti*, a wild beast, to be *sucking the blood out of the prey*: the Landn. 235: *liggjá á fasti*, see *fast*: *gleðinnar past*, Lil. 90; *hyggju past*, osskv.

**II. pastr**, *n.* *animal vigour*; það er ekkert *pastr* honum, *there is no piib in him*.

**pastra-lauss**, *adj.* *pitiless*, feeble, of children suffering from atrophy.

**pasta**, *u. f.* a kind of *stuff*. **pöstu-tjald**, *n.* a *tent* of p., B. K. 83.

**pata**, að, to '*patter*', *prattle*, and **patari**, *a, m.* a '*patterer*', *prattler*; *patarinn svo patar einn*, hann *patar sig inn í skada*, a ditty.

**pataldr**, *n.* [Fr. *bataille*], a *battle*, a *ἀμ. λεγ.*; *þjóða e-m* á *pataldr*, to *challenge to fight*, Bs. i. 9.

**pata**, *a, m.* the word is akin to the Engl. *patter*: — a *rumour*; *kvað* ekki vera nema *kvitt ok pata einn*, Hom. 13; *vér höfum heyrð nokkurn pata af*, Fms. ix. 278; þá kom *pati* nokkurr til Vindlands, ... 295; *sögðu vinir Erlings* honum *pata* þann sem þeir höfðu spurt, 310, viii. 216, 262, 265; *sá pati* kom fyrir þá at *hón mundi vera barni*, Hkr. i. 188; Hákon jarl fór nokkurn *pata af því*, at ..., biskup heyrði *pata* á þessu, Pm. xi. 293.

**patina**, *u. f.* a *paten* on which the wafers are laid for mass, Vm. 54, Hom. 138, 141.

**patrekr**, *m.* *St. Patrick*, from whom was named the *Patreks-fjörðr*, in western Icel., Landn. i. ch. 12, where Ari, the Icelandic historian, by apprehension, makes St. Patrick the foster-father of Örlýg (end of the 9th century) instead of his saint and patron. Ari, in this case, probably repeatedly the current legend.

**patrarki**, *a, m.* a *patriarch*, Grág. ii. 165, Fms. vii. 91, Symb. 28.

**patara-legr**, *adj.* [cp. Dan. *patte* = to suck; Engl. *pet* may be a kind of word] — *blooming*, *thriving*, esp. used of a youth or child; þú ert *patara-legr*, *how thriving you look!*

**paufa**, að, to *sneak*, lurk.

**paufi**, *a, m.* a *lurking fiend*; áttu-maðkr og einhver þauinn ódrýgír sem hún ferr með, Bb. i. 15. **paufa-legr**, *adj.* *dark*, *gloomy*, of a *re* or a landscape.

**paufi**, *a, m.* a *goblin*, *devil*; höfuð-paurr, an *arch-fiend*.

**pausa**, að, = *púsa*, [Fr.], to *espouse*, Fms. ix. 293, x. 106, 114, v. l.

**paux-bláð**, *n.* a '*pacifical*' on vellum, Pm. 68, 112, Vm. 7.

**paux-spjald**, *n.* a *peace tablet*, '*pacifical*', a tablet with a crucifix and *ax vobiscum* beneath; in the Roman Catholic times it was presented to be kissed by the worshippers (*osculum pacis*), see Du Cange, as a description in H. E. i. 173, note a, and iv. 135, note b; the *pacifical* was either a piece of parchment or a slab, *pauxspjald steint*, annat með *stall*, Pm. 108; it was different to *altaris steinn*, *altaris steinar þrír*, þá bjald gullaglt, ok *pauxbláð* tvau, 112; p. með kopar, 10; p. gyllt, 1183; *pauxspjald* ok *pauxspjald yfir altari*, Pm. xi. D. I. passim.

**paufi** or **pái**, *m.* [A. S. *pea*; Engl. *pea-cock*, *pea-ben*; Lat. *pavo*; Germ. *— a peacock*; it occurs as the nickname of Olave pá, who was

born in Icel. about 948 A. D., but of an Irish mother, and she prob. gave him the name, Landn. (Ld., Nj.)

**páfi**, *a, m.* [papa; Dan. *pave*; cp. Germ. *pfaff*]: — a *pope*, Grág. ii. 165, Nj. 281, Landn. (pref.); *páfi* boð, *boðskapr*, a *papal message*, Ann. 1310, Fms. x. 8, Bs., Ann., passim. COMPS: **páfi-bann**, *n.* a *papal ban*, K. Á. 65. **páfi-dómr**, *m.* the '*popedom*', *papacy*, 625, 53, Rb. 422. **páfi-dæmi**, *n. id.*, D. N. iii. 11. **páfi-fundr**, *m.* *visiting the pope*, Fms. x. 60, 99. **páfi-garðr**, *m.* the *papal residence* (= Rome), Grett. 162 A, Fms. x. 8. **páfi-lauss**, *adj.* *without a pope*, Bs. **páfi-ligr**, *adj.* *papish*, *papal*, K. Á. 228, D. N. **páfi-stóll**, *m.* the *papal see*, 625. 41. **páfi-tala**, *u. f.* a *list of popes*, 625. 60. **páfi-tíund**, *f.* a *papal títe*, Dipl. ii. 16. **páfi-trú**, *f.* *papery*. **páfi-veldi**, *n.* *papal power*, 625. 61. **páfi-villa**, *u. f.* a *papish error*, *papistry*.

**páfi-flugl**, *m.* a *pea-fowl*, Karl. 51, 472, Stj. 573, Fas. iii. 359, passim in mod. usage, as the simple *pá* or *pái* is not used.

**páll**, *m.* [Lat. *pálus*, qs. *paglus*; Engl. *pole*; Fr. *pelle*; mid. Lat. *pala*, see Du Cange]: — a kind of *hoe* or *spade* for digging earth or peat, for a drawing of which see Eggert Itin., tab. viii, fig. 4; *pála eðr rekur*, K. Þ. K. 38; *páll ok reka*, Ám. 34; *hafa pá* ok *reku*, Ld. ii. 193; *gengu í fjós ok tóku þar pá* ok *reku*, Dropl. 28; þá tók Clement grafitól i hönd sér ok hjó tysvar *pálinum* niðr, Clem. 46; *Klaufi saxar í sundr baggana með páli*, Sd. 157. 2. a *pale*, D. N. i. 527. COMPS: **páll-stunga**, *u. f.* a *thickness* (of peat) which can be cut in one side with the *páll*. **páll-torfa**, *u. f.* a *slice of turf cut with the páll*, Mar. 312.

**Páll**, *m.* (the older form **Póll**, Bs. i. (the *Miracle-book*) 333 passim, K. Þ. K. 112): — *Paul*, *Paulus*; the name appears in Icel. about the 12th century, and soon became very popular: **Páls-kirkja**, *St. Paul's Church*, 625. 47; **Páls-líkneski**, Pm. 51; **Páls-messa**, see *messa*.

**pálmari**, *a, m.* a *palmer*, *pilgrim*, Orkn. 176; for the *palmer*, when they came to the river Jordan, used to carry a *palm* in the hand and a cross on the breast, *bartu þaðan páli* i hendi en *kross* á bringu, Fms. vii. 160; *kross hangir þul þessum fyrir brjósti*, en *pálmr* meðal herða, a *cross bangs on this wise man's breast*, and a *palm* between his shoulders, Orkn. (in a verse). **pálmara-vegur**, *m.* the *palmer's way*, i. e. the road to Palestine, Fms. ix. 417.

**pálma-stíka**, *u. f.* [Lat. *palma*], a '*palm-rule*', the striking across the *palm of the hand with a ruler*.

**Pálm-dróttinsdagur**, *m.* *Palm Sunday*, Nj. 273, Fms. iii. 36.

**pálmí**, *a, m.* = **pálmunnudagr**.

**pálm-kvistr**, *m.* a *palm branch*, Bs. ii. 16.

**pálmr**, *m.* [Lat.], a *palm-tree*, Edda (Gl.), Fms. vii. 160; *fagran pálm*, 656 B. 7; *laufgir pálmr*, Lil.; **pálma-borg**, the *palm city* = *Jericho*, Stj. COMPS: **Pálma-dagr**, *m.* *Palm Sunday*, Rb. 42, Nj. 271, Fbr. 112, Fms. x. 396; *pálmadags dúkr*, an *inventory*, Dipl. v. 18. **pálm-sunna**, *u. f.* the *palm-sun*, i. e. *Palm Sunday*; and **pálmunnudagr**, *id.*, Nj. 271; but the usual form at present is **pálmásunnudagr**, *id.*, Sturl. ii. 177, Nj. 271.

**pálm-tré**, *n.* a *palm-tree*, Stj.

**pálm-víðr**, *m.* *palm-wood*, Stj. 386, Barl. 100, Bs. ii. 164.

**Pálmir**, *m.* a *pr. name*, and **Pálma-tóki**, *a, m.* = *Toki the Archer* (?), Fms. xi. (Jomsv. S.)

**pál-stafr**, *m.* [páll; cp. Engl. '*falstaff*'], a '*pole-staff*', a pole with an iron spike, a kind of *heavy missile*, Róm. 164, Fms. viii. 139, 224, 389, Nj. 274, Sks. 386, Karl. 81.

**pápi**, *a, m.* *papa*, of children; *hefna pápa*, *hefna pápa!* Maurer's Volks. 289; but in western Icel. *babbi*.

**pápiska**, *u. f.* *papistry*; **pápiskr**, *adj.* *papish*.

**pár**, *n.* *crabbed writing*, a *scrawl*: **pára**, að, to *scrawl*.

**PÁSKAR**, *m. pl.*; ancient writers freq. used a fem. pl. **páskir** or **páskar**, thus, fyrir **Páskir**, K. Á. 194, Stj. 52; fyrir **Páskar** (acc.), Gbl. 30; hann lét í stað koma Jól ok **Páskar** (acc.), Fms. x. 393 (Agrip); um *várit* eptir **Páskir**, ix. 274; when in gen. and dat. **Páska**, **Páskum**, the gender cannot be distinguished; in mod. usage it is always masc., and, as of old, never used in sing.: [Gr. *πάσχα*; North. E. *Pasch*; Dan. *Paske*; the ancient Teut. *Easter* and Germ. *Oster* are unknown in the Scand. languages]: — *Easter*, *Passover-time*; eptir **Páska**, Grág. (Kb.) i. 141; fyrir **Páskana**, Ld. 324; þváttdaginn fyrir **Páska**, 326; *halda Páska*, 686 C. 1, Rb. 4; **Páskar** eru mér nú (*it is an Easter to me*, a great feast) er ek náða at sjá þik, Greg. COMPS: **Páska-aptan**, *m.* *Easter-eve*, N. G. L. i. 10, Fms. ii. 137, ix. 511. **Páska-bláð**, *m.* = **Páska-spjald**, Vm. 51. **Páska-bók**, *f.* a *Paschal book* (?) of lessons, as church furniture, Pm. 74, 96. **Páska-dagr**, *m.* *Easter day*, K. Þ. K., Bs., passim; Jóladag ok **Páskadag**, Symb. 22. **Páska-fríðr**, *m.* the *Easter-peace*, Ó. H.; in the early Swed. law (Schlyter) the '*paska-fríðr*' lasted from Wednesday before Easter until the evening of the eighth day after Easter. **Páska-hald**, *n.* the *keeping of Easter*, Rb. 66, 428. **Páska-hátíð**, *f.* the *Paschal-feast*. **Páska-holgi**, *f.* the *Easter holiday*, K. Þ. K. **Páska-helgi-vika**, *u. f.* *Easter week*, N. G. L. i. 426. **Páska-kerti**, *n.* an '*Easter-candle*', a kind of church furniture; p. af *tré*, a *wooden p.*, Vm. 6; p. *steint*, *painted*, 22; **Páskakertis umbínaðr**, a *case of a p.*, 51; **Páskakertis stíka**, Pm. 17, 51. **Páska-lamb**, *n.* a *Paschal lamb*,



Hom. 84. **Páska-messa**, u. f. *Easter service*; svá virði ek eið biskups sem Páskamessu, Sturl. i. 68. **Páska-morgin**, m. *Easter-morning*, Fb. iii. 239. **Páska-nótt**, f. *Easter night*, K. þ. K. 164, Fms. ii. 140. **Páska-paktar**, m. *the Paschal epacts*, Rb. 136. **Páska-Saga**, u. f. an *'Easter Saga'*, perh. = the History of the Passion and Resurrection, Pm. 15. **Páska-snjór**, n. *snow at Easter*, Ann. 1310. **Páska-spjald**, n. an *Easter-tablet* as church furniture, a tablet representing the Resurrection, Vm. 47, Pm. 6, 112; it was different from passjald, see Pm. 11. **Páska-tími**, a, m. (*-tíð*, f.), *Easter-time*, Stj. 148, Greg. 59, Fms. x. 371. **Páska-tré**, n. an *Easter-tree*, = Páska-spjald (?), Vm. 47. **Páska-tungl**, n. an *Easter-moon*, Rb. **Páska-veizla**, u. f. an *Easter banquet*, Fms. ii. 137. **Páska-vika**, u. f. *Easter-week*, i. e. the week after Easter Sunday, Stj. 52, Rb. 70, Fms. vii. 187, Sturl. iii. 164, Ld. 216. **Páska-vist**, f. a *staying for Easter*, Fms. viii. 30. **Páska-öld**, f. *the Paschal cycle* (*cyclus Pascalis* = 532 years), MS. 1812. 61, Rb. 64; **Páska-aldar-tal**, n. *computation according to the Paschal cycle*, Rb. 368, 418.

**peð**, n. [Fr. *péon*], a *pawn in chess*; **kóngs-peð**, a *king's pawn*; **hróks-peð**, **riddara-peð**, **dróttningar-peð**, **biskups-peð**. **peð-mát**, n. (Mag. 23, 44), or **peð-rífr**, m. *checkmate with a pawn*.

**peð-maðr**, m. a *footman*, Karl. 31: a *pawn in chess* = **peð**.

**peini**, a nickname, Fms. viii. 362; prob. Gael., cp. Engl. *Payne*.

**poisa**, u. f. [from Engl. *piece*; Gael. *pios*], a *jerkin, the upper 'piece'*, of a woman's dress; in Icel. the word was prob. borrowed in the 15th century from English or Scottish traders, and is now very freq.; **band-p**, **prjóna-p**.

**Poitea**, u. f. *Poitiers in France*, Fms.: a *Poitier's shaft or missile*, Lex. Poët.: **Peitneskr**, adj. *from P.*, id.

**peks**, n. (**pekka**, að), [from the Engl.], *picking a quarrel*, (slang).

**peli**, a, m. [Dan. *pægel*], a *quarter of a pint*; yndi er að sitja öls við pel og gamna sér, Hallgr.; **drekkja passa og pela**, id.:—*a little bottle*, with brandy or liqueurs, brennivín-peli.

**pell**, n. [Lat. *pellium*; A. S. *pelle*; Engl. *pall*; mid. H. G. *pfelle*]:—*costly stuff, velvet* (?); sæng fjölduð pellum, Hkr. i. 242; skikkja ok pell dregin yfir skinnin, *fur lined with pell*, Lv. 41; pell þat er hökull sá var ór górf, er Skarvendill heitir, Bs. i. 77; messu-hökull af pelli, B. K. 82; altaris-klæði með pell, Vm. 91; altaris-klæði tvau af pelli, 98; hökull ok kantara-kápa af nýju pelli, B. K. 83, Vm. 100; tvau handlin af pelli, B. K. 83; pelli-altarisklæði, -búnaðr, -hús, -hökull, -kápa, -klæði, an *altar cloth, lining, case, cope* of pell, Vm. 49, 80, 92, 114, B. K. 83, Pm. 123, Am. 15, Dipl. v. 18; pelli-klæði, -kyrtill, -skikkja, Ld. 328, O. H. 31, Fms. ii. 246, iv. 27, v. 268.

**penni**, a, m. [Lat.], a *pen*, Th. 76. **penna-knifr**, m. a *pen-knife*.

**penningr**, m., mod. **peningr**, with a single n; the double n is borne out by rhymes, **penningi**, **kenna**, Bragi; a contr. form **pengar** also occurs, Dipl. i. 8, iii. 4, Bs. i. 699, Mar.: [cp. Engl. *penny*; Germ. *pfennig*; Dan. contr. *penge*; from Lat. *pecunia*]:—*a penny*, in sing. a coin, coined piece; in plur. also gener. = *money*: the word occurs as early as in Bragi, the oldest of Norse poets, who calls *the round shield* with the painted ring (see baugr) 'the penny of Walhalla,' for the halls of the ancients were hung with shields; it also occurs in the Ls. 40. It is probably one of the earliest borrowed Gr.-Lat. words in the Scand. language; Byzantine and Roman coins up to the end of the 2nd century A. D. have been discovered in Danish cairns and fens (coins of the last decennium of the 2nd century have been discovered in a 'mose fund' in Sleswig); see also the remarks s. v. *kinga*; but money for trade-purposes was little used until after the introduction of Christianity, and the first mint-masters were English; Ensikr penningar, *English coins, English money*, Eg. 767; see the curious records in the Saga, ch. 55, 61, but esp. 88; gull-p., a *gold coin*; silfr-p., a *silver coin*: for a coin used as a token see the story in Gisl. 14, 24.

II. a *small coin, a penny*, a subdivision of an ounce; but the value varies, thus, thirty pence to an ounce, N. G. L. i. 225; sixty to an ounce, Krag. i. 500; tuttugu penningar vegnir í örtog, MS. 732. 16; ten to an ounce, Grág. i. 357; lögsilfr efti forná, þat er tíu penningar göra eyri, ii. 188; penning er tíu væri fyrir alin vaðmál, Hkr. ii. 231; ef pennings er vert eðr meira, 188; hálfum vegnum penningi miðr en hálfan sjöttu eyri, 175; þrjá penninga Enska, Fms. ix. 442, v. 1; hann fann grásilfr ok tók af tuttugu penninga, Landn. 146; þrjá penninga ok tvær örtogar, N. G. L. i. 76; bæta fjörum penningum ok tveim örtogum, id.; þrem penningum minna en eyri = *an ounce minus three pennies*, 77; þrjá penninga ok fimm örtogar, ... áttján penninga, ... tólf penninga, ... tvá hluti fimta pennings ok eyri; tvá hluti séttu pennings þat er fimtungi minna en full öln, 78, 79; þrír penningar taldir eru við einn veginn, 732. 16; hálf önnur örtug ok tveir peingar, Dipl. iii. 4; hann gördi penning þann er ekki stóð minna en eyri, *he made a coin which weighed not less than an ounce*, Gisl. 14; gjalda Ríma-skatt einn penning taldan (*Peter's penny*), K. Á. 194:—in translations, þrjátígi penninga, 655 vii. 3 (*triginti argentei* of the Vulgate, Gen. xxxvii. 28); tveim hundruðum penninga, 655 xi. 4 (= *διακοσίων δραχμών*, John vi. 7); en hver sú kona sem hefir tíu peninga... eg hefi minn pening apr fundið, Luke xv. 8, 9:—*phrases, fyrir-göra hverjum penningi fjár sins, to forfeit every penny*, K. Á. 144;

hver penning, *every penny*, Eg. 72; aldrei fær hann af því er ek einn penning, MS. 4. 11; vert eins pennings, a *penny's worth*, 4. 13 hvárki öln né penning, *neither an ell nor a penny*, i. e. not a whit, L. 40.

III. in plur. *money*; ríkr at penningum, *monied*, Dropl. 35 penninga uppteikt, Fms. v. 162; mildr af penningum, i. 257; fá e-m góð penninga, vii. 319; svá marga penninga sem hér verðr brestir i, Dipl. i. 10, iv. 5; friðra penga, i. 8; frami ok fagrligir penningar, Fs. 6; til verald ligra penga, Mar.; góðs ok penninga, Fms. iii. 91: sing. collect., Al. 4 compps: **penninga-lauss**, adj. *penniless*, Th. 4. **penninga-leysi** n. *lack of money*. **penninga-ríkr**, adj. *rich in coin, monied*, Sturl. ii. 129. **penninga-skortr**, m. *shortness, lack of money*.

IV. i mod. Icel. usage penningr is used of *cattle, live stock*; sauð-peningr, *sheep* naut-p., *neat cattle*; mjalta penninginn, *to milk the sheep*. This curious usage is due to an analogy with the old word fé, q. v.

**pensill**, m. a *pencil*, (mod.)

**penta**, að, [Fr. *peindre*], *to paint*; ráfit (*the roof*) var allt teint ok pentað, Fms. v. 339; hann lét penta húfuna, *he had the church ceiling painted*, Bs. i. 830; hann lét Atla prest skrifara p. allt ræfr innan, í stöp linum ok svá björinn, 132; herra Ketill lét p. innan kirkjuna, Vm. 117 p. líkneskj, Mar.; Máru líkneski pentað; fjögur blöð pentað, Pm. 1 pentuð lesbók, a *painted, illuminated, book of lessons* (see málbók), Ám 35: metaph., pentaðar málsgreinir, *painted phrases*, Skálda. 2. i mod. usage to *stain one's clothes with food whilst eating*, penta sig; þu hefir pentað þig; pentaðu þig ekki!

**penta**, u. f. a *spot of meat on the clothes in eating*. **pent-speldi**, n. a *bib or napkin* tied round the neck of children when eating.

**pentan**, f. *painting*, Vm. 44.

**pentari**, a, m. a *painter*, Mar.: also **penturr**, N. G. L. ii. 246.

**pera**, u. f. [Fr. *poire*; Engl. *pear*], a *pear*:—of a *pear-tree*, Edda (Gl. ii. 483. **peru-tré**, n. a *pear-tree*, Karl. 14.

**perla**, u. f. [Fr. *perle*; Engl. *pearl*], a *pearl*; mitra með perlur, Dipl. iii. 4; kasta perlum fyrir svin, Matth. vii. 6. **perlu-knappr**, m. a *pearl-stud*, Vm. 21.

**persóna**, u. f., **persóni**, a, m., H. E. i. 468, [Lat. *persona*], a *person* of the Divinity, Stj. 19; þessar persónur blessi Guð af hæðum (in reading the banns); manns-p., **kvenn-p.**: gramm., Skálda 180, 185, 186. 2. i mod. usage; einnar persónu verð (*the wages of one person*)... hann valdi ok hinar vísutú persónur af prestum sínum, at prédika kross, Bs. i. 699 klerka eðr kirkjulegar persónur, H. E. i. 501; prestar ok persónar (sic) *priests and parsons*, 468. **persónu-lauss**, adj. *without a parson* kirkja persónulauss eða prestlaus, H. E. i. 258, N. G. L. i. 455.

**persóna-legr**, adj. *personal*, Stj.: mod. **persónu-legr**.

**pervisa-legr**, adj. (*-liga*, adv.), *ibin, puny*.

**pest**, f. [Lat. *pestis*; Germ. and Engl. *pest*], a *plague*.

**Pettarr**, **Pettarr** is the older form, Gd. 19, 34, Bs. i. 616; Pettarr messa, K. þ. K. (Kb.) 39; dat. Pettari, Clem. 55; else Petur or Pétr, Fb. iii. 459; in earlier times (the 12th and 13th century) this name is very rare, see the list of pr. names to Landn., Sturl., and Bs., but became in Icel. more freq. in the 15th and following centuries; Pettarr-m. see messa: Pétrs-bláð, a *picture of St. Peter*, Pm. 126; Pétrs-fé, *Peter's pence*, 45; Pétrs-kirkja, *St. Peter's church*, Vm. 21; Pétrs-kyr, *St. Peter's cow*, id.; Pétrs-nautr, see nautr; Pétrs-nál, see nál; Pétrs-stóll, -seti, *St. Peter's chair, cathedra Petri*, Rb. 372, MS. 625. 60, 61; Pétrs-tollr, *St. Peter's tithe*, 671. 18; Pétrs-vaka, *St. Peter's eve*, Vm. 21, Fms. viii. 122.

II. plants and birds with names from St. Peter; **Pétrsbudda**, u. f., or **Pétrsbáskip**, n. a fish, *St. Peter's purse or ship* = *pulvinar marinum*, Eggert Itin. ch. 897; **Pétrsbókfa**, u. f. a bird, *colymbus grylla*; **Pétrsböld**, f. a kind of earth: **Pétrsbóley**, f., *botan. dryas octopetala*; **Pétrsburt**, f. *apargia autumnalis*; **Pétrsbuðsteinn**, m. = *ovarium onisci*; also óska-björn (q. v.), Maurer's Volks-, Björn. For legends referring to St. Peter see Maurer 190.

**petti**, n. [Fr. *petit*; Engl. *petty*], a *small piece of a field*; svo lítið petti, freq. in mod. conversation; the word prob. was imported with the English trade (15th or 16th century).

**piikka**, að, *to pick, prick*, Bs. i. 319, ii. 163, Stj. 497, v. 1.

**piikkis-dagar**, m. pl. [Germ. *pfingsten*, from eccl. Lat. *pentecoste*]:—*Whitsuntide*, Str. 47, 66, Bs. i. 706, Art. 75, but never used in speaking or classical writing, see hvítasunna.

**píktur**, m. [Lat. *pictor*], a *painter*, Mar.

**píllz**, mod. **píls**, n., older form **pílliza**, u. f.; [from mid. Lat. *pellicia*, whence Germ. *pelz*, Engl. *pelz*]:—*a pelt, fur coat*; Ánn var í hvítu píllzi. þat var svá sitt at þat nam hæl, Fas. ii. 342; skryðask píllzum ok kápm. Ó. T. 12.

2. mod. a *petticoat*; vera í píllzi, *to wear a petticoat*, freq.

**píllzunge**, m. a *short pelt*, Fas. ii. 343.

**pílltr**, m. a boy, *propr. a boy clad in a pelt or petticoat*; hann bar pílltrinn á handlegg sér, Fb. i. 565, Grett. 117; hann sá hvar pílltrinn stóð á baki honum, 124; pílltr þessi, *this youth*, Fs. 69; bíðr þorleifr Kól tapa pílltrinum, 145, Gd. 55:—in mod. usage also a *man*, thus the labourers on a farm (vinnu-menn, hús-karlar) are called pílltr. **píllskapr**, m. *ribaldry*; and **píllta-yrði**, n. pl. *coarse language*, Bs. ii. 261.

**pinni**, a, m. [Engl.], a *pin*; pinnar af stáli, Bév.



**piparr**, m. [Lat. *piper*], *pepper*, Pr. 470, 475, MS. 4. 21, Str. 45, Rétt. 8, 114. **pipar-korn**, n. a *pepper-corn*, Pr. 474.

**pipra**, að, to *pepper*, Fas. iii. 359, Fms. v. 193. II. perh. a different word, [Lat. *vibrare*]:—to *quiver*, *shake*; hann (the horse) skalf þá pipraði, Bs. i. 318; jörðin skalf ok pipraði af ótta, 145; allar aðar þrúðu fyrir hraðslu sakir, Fr. 149:—*reflex.*, Krosskv. 5.

**pissa**, að, (*piss*, n.), to  *piss*, Lat. *mingere*.

**pistill**, m., dat. *pistli*, *pistulli*, a. m., 656 C. 24, Bs. i. 104, 392, om. 137, 140; [eccl. Lat.]:—an *epistle*, Bs. i. 100, 271, 278, Magn. 38; pistlar ok Guðspjöll, Vm. i. 55, N. T., Vidal. passim. **pistla-bók**, a book with the *epistles*, Pm. 24.

**píttor**, m. a nickname, N. G. L. i. 446.

**þikr**, m. a nickname, Orkn., Sturl. ii. 168; cp. Engl. *peak*.

**þíka**, u, f. [Dan. *pige*; Swed. *piga*], a *girl*, *lass*, *virgin*; a for. word, which the origin is uncertain, for it occurs for the first time in Norway about the end of the 14th century, and in Icel. in the 15th; þíkan argreta, the *spinster M.*, D. N. iii. 420 (in a deed of 1378); unga þíku, áld H. 5. 31; sveinninn nefndist Hertrauð, en þíkan Hertríð, Fas. ii. 17 (a romance and ballad of the 15th century); þíku-brot, Stef. Ól. 184; þíku-skrækr, Snót 136. In Icel. the word is rare and rather v. it can hardly be used of a gentlewoman.

**þíla**, u, f. [Germ. *peil*; Dan. *pil*], an *arrow*; it appears in romances of the 15th century, Fas. iii. 329, 337, Skáld H. i. 17; and since that time in Bible and hymns, as also Safn i. 89; the vernacular word is ör, q. v.

**þíla-grímur**, m. [Lat. *peregrinus*, whence Fr. *pélerin*; Engl. *pilgrim*]:—a *grim*, Fms. iii. 33, v. 222, vi. 302, Karl. 71, passim in old and mod. usage.

**þíllarr**, m. [Engl.], a *pillar*, Stj. 46, 101, 210, 284, Bs. i. 830.

**þill**, m. a kind of *tree*, Edda (Gl.), Sks. 106.

**þiment**, n. a kind of wine, *piment*, Fas. iii. 359.

**þína**, f. = *pína*, Skíða R.

**þína**, u, f. [Lat. *poena*], a *fine*; undir þínu tólf ára gjalds, Bs. i. 733; þínar þínar skyldask á þá menn, K. Á. 224; banns-þína. 2. in mod. usage, *pine*, *torment*, Vidal., Pass.

**þína**, d, [A. S. *þínan*], to *torment*, *torture*, Fms. i. 4, Mork. 221, Grág. 29; þína en til sagna, i. 347; þar skulu djöflar þína yðr, Hom. 158, 159. 2. to *punish*; verk þínt ok lofat, *punished* or *allowed*, Mar.; þér er stuldr, Skálda 204 (in a verse); til þess er hæft yðrar syndir þar, Hom. 158.

**þínaðr**, m. *torture*, Stj. 56.

**þínari**, a, m. a *tormentor*, Fms. ii. 32, v. 1.

**þínillgr**, adj. *passive*, Stj. 21: *subject to pains*, Eluc. 35, Hom. 86.

**þínung**, f. *torture*, Fms. i. 4, vii. 227, Mork. 220, Karl. 279; *pain*, 25; gramm. *passive*, Skálda 180. 2. eccl. *Passion*, Stj. 76, Rb. 10. pass., *piningar-dagr*, *timi*, a *day*, *time of passion*, Stj. 117, 147, 195.

**þínungar**, m. *piningar-Saga*, u, f. the *History of the Passion*. **pínungar-vtr**, m. a *martyr*, 623, 51, Fms. xi. 308. **pínungar-vætti**, n. *tyrdom*, 656 B. 8.

**þíakill**, m. a *small trunk* or *luggage*.

**þíal**, f. thus in Hkr. iii. 349, Sks. 676 B, Fms. vii. 91, Hom. 85, MS. 6. 6: contr. *þíal*, and so in mod. usage since the Reformation, and so in old vellums; þíslir, 623. 32; þísla, Fms. x. 389; þíslar, Symb. 40, Fms. vii. 195, Al. 130; þísl, Rb. 86, Magn. 506:—*torture*, *passion*, 10; cp. *pining* above. COMPS: **þíslar-dagr**, m. 'passion-day', *Gl Friday*, Bs. i. 733. **þíslar-færi**, n. pl. *instruments of torture*, res, Al. 130. **þíslar-mark**, n. the *mark of the passion*, i. e. the *cr.*, Fms. vii. 195, Hom. 96, 103. **Þíslar-Saga**, u, f. = *Piningar-Saga*. **þíslar-sigr**, m. 'passion-victory', *martyrdom*, Mar. **þíslar-vtr**, m. a *place of torment*, Sks. 143, Greg. 22. **þíslar-tíð**, f. *on time*, 623. 63. **þíslar-tré**, n. the 'passion-tree', the *cross*, Hl. 102, MS. 625. 70. **þíslar-váttir**, m. a *martyr*, Stj. 54, Magn. 48 and so in mod. usage, Vidal. **þíslar-vætti**, n. *martyrdom*, Hom. 82, Magn. 430, Vidal., passim in mod. usage, for the word 'martyr' is not used in Icel. **þísla-sjón**, f. a *vision of the torments of hell*, Mar.

**þípa**, u, f. [Fr. *pipe*], a *pipe*; drekka af þípu, to *drink through a quill*, Hl. 48; mjóvar þípur, Stj. 95; járnstíka með þípu, Pm. 90. 2. a *pipe* as a musical instrument; blása þípu, Fas. iii. 359; syngja í þípu, Stj. 66; fíðlur ok þípur, Fms. xi. 353 (in a verse); strengjum, þípum, 61, Mar. 179 (hljóð-þípa). **þípna-hljómr**, m. a *sound from* Karl. 203.

**þíari**, a, m. a *pipe*, Boldt 16.

**þíam-pár**, m. a *scrawl*; see *pár*.

**þíara**, að, to *whisper*, (slang.)

**þí**, see *písl*.

**þíal**, n. [Lat.], a *petal*. COMPS: **þíal-settr**, part. *petal-worked*, 147. **þíal-spjald**, n. = *pítal*, Vm. 74.

**þíaka**, að, to *pick*, *prick*; ef þú þíakkar broddinum á hallinn, Fms. iii. 88; stanga ok þíakka með knífum, to *stab* and *prick with knives*, Mar.; þíakkar sem hann getr fastast vegginn, Karl. 69, freq. in mod. usage.

**þíakr**, m. a *stumbling back*; hann er mesti þíakkr.

**þíut**, n. *peuter*, Bs. ii. 392.

**þíkur**, f. pl. *luggage*, esp. of a beggar's *bundle*, *pack*, *truss*.

**plag**, n. [Engl. *play*], *manner*; upp á þeirra plagg, Skáld H. 3. 32; með æru plag, Bs. ii. 306; sóma plag, 308; með hefndar plag, Hallgr.

**PLAGA**, að; this word, although found in old writers, is now almost out of use; it was no doubt borrowed from the German or English, perhaps through the Hanseatic trade, for it appears about the end of the 13th century; in Stj., Laur. S. (14th century):—the Flám. S. l. c. is the sole instance of its occurrence in the classical *Islandica Sögur* (see List of Authors D. I. II), but that Saga is not preserved quite in its original form: [A. S. *plagan*; Engl. *play*; Germ. *pflegen*; Dan. *pleje*]:—to *cultivate*; þrifa ok plaga sannleik, Stj. 298; plagar hann ok elskar náttína, 86; hann plagadi í honum allskonar ávöxt, Barl. 23 (v. l. to *plantaði*); allar þær listir er þá plögudu dýrar konur, Fas. iii. 238. 2. to *treat*, *entertain*; presta sína lét hann sitja yfir sitt borð, ok plagadi þá alla vel með góðan kost ok öl, Bs. i. 903; sátu þeir sunnu-daginn vel plagadi í mat ok drykk, 860, Fas. iii. 373; plagar sik nú alla vega við skraut ok skart, Stj. 417. 3. to *be used*, *wont*; eigi hafa menn þat plagat mjök hér til at gabba mik, Fs. (Flám. S.) 159; þeir verða með Guðligum boðorðum þar til samdir ok plagadi, Stj. 255. 4. *reflex.*, *kvenbúnað* sem þar plagadið, *which was there fashionable*, Stj. 186.

**plaga**, u, f. [Lat. *plaga*], a *region*, Rb. 488.

**plagg**, n. *luggage*; hann bar vápn þeirra ok önnur plögg, Róm. 148; hvert þat plagg sem hann hefði með farit skyldi Niðaróss-kerkja eiga, Bs. i. 820; var eigi traust at hann tæki af mönnum plögg sín, Grett. 129 A; at þú legðir af við mik eitthvert plagg af þeim sem þú ferr með, id. **plaggamargr**, m. *having much luggage*, Fms. iii. 117.

**plag-siðr**, m. *custom*, *habit*, Snót 164.

**planka**, u, f. = *planki*, Rétt. 61.

**planki**, a, m., in western Icel. sounded *blanki*, [*planca*, Du Cange]:—a *plank*, *thick board*.

**planta**, að, [Lat.], to *plant*, with acc. of the place, Stj. 14, 506, Edda (pref.): with acc. of the plant, Barl. 23, 100, Str. 17.

**planta**, u, f. a *plant*.

**plantan**, f. a *planting*, Stj. 14, 222.

**plata**, u, f. [Lat. *platea*], an *open road*; á þessari hinni miklu platu (v. l. to *sléttu*), Barl. 209. 2. a *plate*, *mounted metal*, esp. of *plate armour* in the later Middle Ages, the 13th and following centuries; eigi hafði hann platu, muzu né brynju, Bév.: *plata* is a part of the armour of a king's man in N. G. L. ii. 427 (Hirðskrá, latter part of the 13th century), D. N. passim, Trist. 12 (see Fr.). COMPS: **plötu-búnaðr**, m. 'plate-apparel', of lace, Rétt. 40. **plötu-meistari**, a, m. a *plate-master who makes sheet-iron*, N. G. L. ii. 246 (Dan. *plattenslager*).

**platari**, a, m. = *platemeister*, N. G. L. ii. 246, v. l.

**plaxa**, u, f. = *pláss*, a *plain*, *open place*, Al. 155.

**plága**, u, f. the *plague*, *torment*, Bs. ii. 118, 160.

**plága**, u, f. [Gr.-Lat.], a 'plague', *ebastisement*, of *flogging*, Bs. i. 912. 2. a *plague* = *drepsótt*; plágan mikla.

**plána**, að, [Lat. *planus*], to *efface*, *blot out*; sem rit er plánat af vax-spjaldi, Stj. 647; af-plána, to 'plane off', *efface*.

**pláneta**, u, f. [Lat.], a *planet*, Rb.

**pláss-bera**, bar, to *bring abroad*, *slander*, Snót 211.

**plástr**, m. [Germ. *pflaster*], a *plaster*, Pr. 473, 474, Barl. 136.

**pláz**, proncl. *pláss*, n.; the word never occurs in good old writers, and hardly before the end of the 13th century: [Engl. *place*; Germ. *platz*; Dan. *plads*; Ital. *piazza*; all from Lat. *platea*, see Du Cange; cp. *plata* above]:—a *place*, *spot*; þat pláz eðr eng. . . , þat pláz sem þessi fæsti hellir var í . . . , kaupandi þetta sama pláz, Stj. 133; hann á þar einn brunn í plázi nökkuru eðr eng, 171; á einn vænasta völl . . . á miðju plácinu (sic), Bs. ii. 10; sú höll stendr á eitt fagrt pláz, 122, Karl. 545, Fms. v. 339, v. l.: freq. in mod. usage, although mostly in a limited sense, viz. of a *field*, *ground*, *spot*, but seldom in the general sense 'place', as in Engl. or Germ.

**plokka**, að, *plukka*, Art. 4, [Engl. *pluck*; Dan. *plukke*; Germ. *pfücken*; for. and borrowed, for *reyta* (q. v.) is the genuine Icel. word]:—to *pluck* the feathers of a bird; tók Randvér hauk sinn ok plokkaði af fjáðrarnar, Edda 77; ok plokkuðu hann, svá at af honum eru allar fjáðrar, Fms. i. 118; p. skegg sitt, Karl. 322:—*plokka* e-t af e-m, to *pluck it out of one*, to *pluck*; muntú þau hvárki p. af mér með mútu-gjöfum né heitan, Ld. 150; víða plokkaði hann menn með ráni, Ver. 54; tak ekki meir af henni nauðugri en einn koss, en ef þú plukkar nokkura konu, þá heit ömbun ok halt vel, Art. 4.

**plökk-fiskr**, m. a kind of *stewed fish* (a dish).

**plógari**, a, m. a *plougher*, *ploughman*, Stj. 395.

**plóg-gangr**, m. a *plough-furrow*; spans p., D. N. iii. 976.

**plóg-járn**, n. a *plough-iron*, *ploughshare*, Fms. vii. 164, Sks. 425.

**plóg-karl**, m. a *ploughman*, Sks. 632, 768, Stj. 556.

**PLÓGR**, m. [Engl. *plough*; O. H. G. *pflooc*; Germ. *pflug*; Dan. *plov*; Swed. *plog*; a borrowed word, for *arðr* (q. v.) is the genuine old Norse word; the word was also unknown to the Goth. as well as to the A. S., for Ulf. calls the plough *boba*, and *sub* is the A. S. term; the Engl. *plough* was borrowed later, see s. v. *arðr*, and Grimm's Gramm. iii. 414]:—a *plough*; plógr first occurs in the poem Rm.—



karta at görva, keyra plóg, 19; skilling silfrs af plógi hverjum, Eg. 278; bera þeir þá út plóga sína, Sks. 336; ef maðr högr cyk fyrir plógi eðr arðri, N. G. L. ii. 115; hón setti þá fyrir plóg en plógrinn gekk svá hart ok djúpt, Edda (begin.); rekum eigi plóg af akri, Orkn. (in a verse); eiga auðan plóg, to have an idle plough, Fms. vi. (in a verse); fjándans plógr, Gd. 33.

2. metaph. gain, produce, especial emoluments of an estate, either in down, jetsum, fowl, or the like; það er mesta plógs-jörð; virð litils veraldar plóg, this world's gain, Pass. 16. 10.

II. a Dan. pr. name, Plógr, Fms. xi. (Knytl. S.), whence mod. Dan. Ploug. plógs-land, n. an acre of land; gjalda mörk af hverju plógslandi, Orkn. 286; hann gaf henni eitt plógsland, Edda (begin.), (Yngl. S. ch. 5.)

plóma, u, f. [Engl. plum; Germ. *pflaume*], a plum, Edda (Gl.) ii. 482, (or a plum-tree.)

plytr, m. a nickname, Fb. iii; cp. Gael. *pluit* = a club-foot.

plægja, ð, to plough, Stj. 76, Edda 149 (pref.) 2. metaph. to gain; hvat mun ek mér in plægja? Bret. 91; ræðr hann þat fyrir þeim hversu mikilt i plægðisk, Bs. i.

poki, a, m. [Gael. *poca*; Du Cange *poucha*; Fr. *pocbe*; North. E. *poke*; as also *pung* = pungt, puss; Byzantine Gr. *πογγή, πογγήιον*]:—a poke, pouch, bag, Fas. iii. 338; guðvefjar poki, Ld. 188, 202; in old writers of a small bag, in mod. of a big one; ullar-poki, a bag of wool. poka-prestr, m. a bag priest, a poor illiterate priest, a popular Icel. phrase, no doubt originating from the tale of the Master Thief and the Priest in the Poke, as told in the Norse Tales.

pollr, m. [Gael. *poll*; Welsh *pwl*; Germ. *pfuhl*; Engl. *pool*]:—a pool, pond; pollinn var svá djúpr þar er skip flaut, Ld. 78; þeir lenda skipi sínu i poll þann, er þar gengr norðan at túni, Sturl. i. 167 C; in local names, Gishu-pollar, in Bretagne; Snóksdals-pollr, Brákar-pollr, in western Icel.; cp. *Liver-pool*, *Hartle-pool*, the Pool on the Thames.

polotur, f. pl., or palata, u, f. [through Byzantine Gr., from Lat. *palatium*]:—the king's palace in Constantinople; þeir ganga til konungs palatu þar er hann svaf inni, Fagrsk. 111, Fms. vi. 172. polota-svarf, n. 'palace-scouring', a right belonging to the Warengs, when the Greek emperor died, of roaming through the king's treasury for money, see Fms. vi. 171—ganga þeir um allar polotur konungs, . . . ok skal hver hafa at frjálsum þat sem höndum kemr á (in fact a kind of pillage).

ponta, að, = punkta, Skálda 176.

ponta, u, f. a mull, snuff-box with a 'pointed' end, shaped like a horn, freq. in mod. usage; for a sketch of one see Paikull's Travels in Icel. pontu-stútr, m. the pointed end of a ponta.

porri, a, m. a one-eyed person.

pors, m. [Lat. *porrus*], a kind of onion, Pr. 472, N. G. L. iii. 208.

pors-mungát, n. a beverage spiced with pors, Rétt. 59.

port, n. [Lat. *porta*], a gate, Al. 49, Stj. 120, Fms. x. 15, Th. 21. compds: port-greifi, a, m. = A. S. *port-gerefa*, a port-reeve, Sighvat.

port-hús, n. a brothel, Fms. viii. 360. port-kona, u, f. a 'gate-woman', *barlot*, Sks. 26, 436, Stj. 338, 405, Karl. 320, Róm. 382, N. G. L. ii. 417. port-líf, n. prostitution, Mar.

portari, a, m. a porter, D. N. iv. 18.

posi, a, m. [Fr. *bourse*], a little bag, Háv. 46, Fb. i. 453.

postilla, u, f. [Lat. *post illa*], a postil.

postulera, að, [Lat.], to postulate, Bs. ii. 186.

postuli, a, m. [Gr.], an apostle, Nj. 275, Sks. 489, Bs., N. T., Pass., Vidal. passim; postula-dómr, apostleship, Post.; Postula-görningar, the Acts of the Apostles; postula-kirkja, an apostle's church, Sturl. iii. 58; postula-klokka, the name of a bell, Bs. i. 858; postula-messa, a mass of an apostle, Fms. x. 13, Bs. i. 830; Postula-súð, the name of a ship, Ann. 1343; Postula-Sögur, the Lives of the Apostles, Vm. 60, Dipl. v. 18.

postulín, n. [corrupted from Lat. *procellanea*?], porcelain.

postulligr, adj. apostolic, Fb. i. 234, Stj., Bs. passim.

pota, að, [from the Engl. in the 15th century (?)], to put: with dat., pota e-u, with the notion of stealth.

pott-lok, n. a pot-lid: hence a small, wretched cap; hvað þú hugsar, að setja skráttan pottlokið að tarna á höfuðið á barninu! Piltur og Stúlka 57.

pottr, m. [potus, Du Cange, from Lat. *potare*; Fr. *pot*], a pot, Bs. i. 804; diskar i bórðhúsi, fjórir tigr diskar, sex katlar, níu pottar, Dipl. iii. 4; mikinn pott fullan af bjórðelluðum víni, MS. 4. 21; pottr, munnaug, Dipl. v. 18; fjórir pottar, einn ketill, ein panna, D. N. iv. 328; pottr með höddu, 457; leir-pottr, an earthen pot: freq. in mod. usage = a cauldron or hver, q. v.

2. a measure = two merks, see mörk, (mod.)

post-steik, f. a postage, Stj. 165 (of Esau).

póstr, m. a postman, (mod.) póstr-ganga, u, f. journey of the post.

prakkari, a, m. a beggar, Run. Gramm.; whence a rogue.

prakt, n. [Germ. *pracht*], pomp, show: praktugr, adj. showy, (mod., but occurs in the 17th century.)

prang, n. traffic: pranga, að, to traffic: prangari, a, m. a trafficker, in a contemptible sense.

prata, að, [from the Engl.], to prate. pratara-legr, adj. prating: also used of a shy pony, hann er pratara-legr.

prámr, m. [Engl. *prame*; Swed. *präm*], a flat-bottomed boat, Edda (Gl.), Gpl. 411, Skáld H. 5. 26. prámr-tog, n. the towing of a prame, Gpl. 427.

prebenda and prevenda, u, f. [Lat.], a *prebend*, H. E. i. 507, K. Á. 230. prédika, að, [Lat.], to preach, Fms. viii. 269, ix. 500, Bs. i. 699, 766, 846, H. E. i. 463.

prédikan, f. the preaching a sermon, Magn. 502, Stj. 27, Vidal. passim.

prédikari, a, m. a preacher. 2. a preaching friar, i. e. a Dominican, Bs. ii. 223, Fms. ix. 500, 530, x. 76. compds: Prédikara-bróðir, m. a Dominican friar, Bs. i. 809. Prédikara-garðr, -hús, -klausur, -líf, -lífsaðr, -regla, u, f. a Dominican convent, order, Bs. i. 700, 809, Fms. ix. 520, x. 76. Prédikara-kirkja, u, f., Fms. ix. 530.

prefatía, u, f. [Lat.], a preface, Hom. 142.

prenta, að, [this word was borrowed prob. from the English during the English trade early in the 16th century; the Germ. say *drucken*, whence Dan. and Swed. *trycke*]:—to print: in Icel. prenta with compds is the popular word, Biblíá . . . prentað á Hólum, the Bible of 1584; Heilög Biblíá prentuð að nýju að Hólum, the Edition of 1644; Almúga-fólki til gagns og góða prentuð, the Book of Lays of 1612. On the other hand, the Germ.-Dan. *prykkja* is often used on title-pages—prykkjt i konungligum stað Roscyld, the N. T. of 1540; prykkjt á Hólum, 1594 (the graduate); prykkjt i Kaupinhafn, the Hymn-book of 1555: yet the Germ. and Dan. word was not able to displace the old word, which never ceased to be used in speech.

compds: prent-smíðja, u, f. a printing-house.

prent-verk, n. a printing-office. prent-villa, u, f. a misprint, and so on.

prentan, f. printing: prentari, a, m. a printer.

presenta or presentera, að, [Lat.], to present, N. G. L. ii. 471, Pr. 405, Stj. 40, 216.

presenta, u, f. a present, Fms. ix. 450, Bs. i. 707, Stj. 503.

presentation or presenteran, f. a presentation, N. G. L. ii. 471, Stj. 109, H. E. i. 390.

pressa, að, [from Lat.], to press, Lil. 10, and in mod. usage.

pressa, u, f. a press, (mod.)

prest-borð, n. a 'priest's board,' maintenance; leggja þrjár kýr til prestborðs, B. K. 10.

prest-gift, f. a 'priest-gift,' donation to the priest, N. G. L. i. 360.

prest-jörð, f. a priest's land, D. N.

prest-kona, u, f. a priest's wife, Fms. vii. 391, Bs. i. 348.

prest-lauss, adj. priestless, N. G. L. i. 455: a person who has forfeited his priestly orders.

prestliga, adv. in a priestly manner.

prestligr, adj. priestly, H. E. i. 474, passim; ú-prestligr, unpriestly.

prestlingr, m. a 'priestling,' theological student preparing for orders under the care of the bishop or a clergyman; þat er manni rétt at láta læra prestling til kirkju sinnar, K. þ. K.; kenna prestlingum, Bs. i. 83; Klængr, er þá var p. ok ungr at aldri, 165; heyrði hann til er prestlingum var kennd fráótt sú er grammatica heitir, 163; þá höfðu prestlingar hans farit til fjöru at leika sér, 446, (for records of such schools see Jóns S. ch. 11, Bs. i. 162 sqq., Laur. S. ch. 44.)

prest-maðr, m. a clergyman, Sturl. iii. 225.

prest-mata, u, f. a tithe payable to the priest; see mata.

prest-mágr, m. a nickname, Fms. viii. 385.

prest-orð, n. = prest-dómr, D. N. i. 276.

PRESTR, m., prests, prestil, [the word was borrowed through the English missions from the A. S. *preost*, Engl. *priest*, as is seen from the dropping of the inflexive *r* or *er*, whereas the Germ. has *priester*, O. H. G. *priestar*, agreeably with the eccl. Lat. *presbyter*]:—a priest, Fms. ix. 8, Sturl. ii. 31, Grág. i. 152, K. þ. K., Bs., H. E., in countless instances, as also in mod. usage.

compds: prests-borð, n. = prestborð, H. E. i. 494. presta-bók, f. a ministerial book, N. G. L. ii. 341. presta-búr, n. a 'priest's closet,' Dipl. v. 18. presta-dómr, m. a priest's court, an ecclesiastical court, K. þ. K. prests-dómr, m. priesthood, Bs. i. 795. presta-fátt, adj. scarcity of priests, Bs. i. 136. presta-fundr, m. the visit of a priest; biðja prestsfundar, of one dying, Sturl. iii. 206. prests-fæði, n. = prestbörð, Vm. 149. presta-garðr or prests-garðr, m., prests-hús, n. a priest's residence, Sturl. ii. 124, Fms. ix. 379. presta-hatari, a, m. 'priest-bater,' a nickname of the Norse king Eric (1281-1299).

presta-heimill, n. a priest's domicile, Grág. i. 471. prests-kaup, n. a priest's wage, K. Á. 102.

presta-mót, n., and presta-stefna, u, f. a conference of priests, a synod, N. G. L. i. 347, Bs. i. 77, 853, K. Á. 80, Dipl. ii. 14. presta-reiða, u, f. = prestreiða, D. L. i. 161. presta-silfr, n. the priest's fee, the contribution which a priest, when at a conference, had to pay, N. G. L. iii. 309. presta-spítal, n. (-spítali, a, m.), a hospital, infirmary for priests, Bs. i. 853.

prest-reiða, u, f. the rent payable to a priest, N. G. L. i. 15.

prest-renta, u, f. a priest's rent, B. K. 106.

prest-setr, n. a priest's residence, Bs. ii. 47, 116.

prest-skapr, m. priesthood, Bs. i. 157.

prest-skyld, f. = prestranta, Pm. 21.

prest-stétt, f. the priestly order, priesthood, Bs. i. 590.

prest-stóll, m. a 'priest's stool,' a pulpit, Vm. 23.

prest-tekja, u, f. (prest-taka, H. E. i. 494), a priest's income, B. K. 8.

prest-tiund, f. a priest's tithe, K. Á. 98, Vm. 140.



**prest-vist**, *f. the maintenance of a priest*, Fms. vii. 121, Ám. 38.  
**prest-vigsla**, *u. f. the ordination of a priest*, Bs. ii. 158.  
**pretta**, *ad, to cheat, deceive*; ekki skal ek pretta yðr í þessu kaupi, Fms. vi. 110; ef þér prettið hann í öngu, Nj. 90; fær prettað mik Grettir, Grett. (in a verse, but spurious): *pass. to be deceived*, Gpl. 522.  
**prettóttir**, *adj. deceitful, tricky*, Nj. 128, Stj. 78, Fb. i. 361.  
**prettir**, *m., pl. prettar*, Barl. 197, but *mod. prettir*; *acc. pl. prettu*; [A.S. Dictionaries give a word *præt*, *pl. prattas*; but the age and the etymology of this word are uncertain]: *—a trick*; var þetta ekki nema prettr þeirra, Fms. i. 59, Fs. 73; konungr mælti, þetta er þ. yðvarr, Fms. vii. 32; hafa þeir sýnt eigi góðan prett, Ld. 204; sviksamliga prettu, Stj. 144, Al. 68, Barl. 24; þórir svari at hann hirði ekki um prettu þeirra Erlings, Ó.H. 115; þetta vóru þínir prettar, Barl. 197; etja e-n við prettu, Ísl. ii. 224 (in a verse of the beginning of the 10th century, if the verse be genuine). **COMPDS**: **pretta-fullr**, *adj. tricky*, Stj. 77. **pretta-lauss**, *adj. guileless*, Fas. i. 32, Fms. viii. 44.  
**prettugr**, *adj.* = prettóttir, Gpl. (pref. xv).  
**pretti-vísi**, *f. craftiness*, Th. 2, Háv. 57, Barl. 152.  
**pretti-víssi**, *adj. tricky, wily*, Fas. i. 77, Barl. 16, Barl. 24, 150.  
**prik**, *n.* [Engl.], *a prick or dot in writing*, Dan. prik, Rb. 530. **2.** *a little staff, stick (staff-prick)*; hafa prik í hendinni, freq. in *mod. usage*. **COMPDS**: **prika-rím**, *n. a computistic table with dots*, called Talbyrðing, published in the Rb. 1780. **prika-setning**, *f. punctuation*, Rb. 530.  
**prika-stafr**, *m. a calendar with points*, Rb. 512, 530.  
**prika**, *ad, to prick, stab slightly*, Anb. 1394.  
**prima-signa**, *d and ad*, [Lat., an eccl. word], *to give the 'prima signatio' or 'signaculum crucis'*, a religious act, preliminary to christening; persons thus signed with the cross were catechumens, and if adults they could join in the social life among Christians; they were also admitted to a special part of the mass (primsignandra messa = the mass for the 'prime-signed'), whereas all intercourse with heathens was forbidden. An infant who died, having received the *prima signatio*, but not baptism, was to be buried in the outskirts of the churchyard, where the consecrated and unconsecrated earth meet, and without burial service, — *ef barn andask primsignat, ok hefir eigi verit skírt* (primsignat ok hefir eigi meiri skírn, Sb. l. c.) ok skal þat grafa við kirkju-garð út, þar er mætisk vígð mold ok úvigð, ok syngva eigi leigsöng yfir, K. p. K. (Kb.) 7. A monster-shapen infant was to receive the *prima signatio*, but not baptism, and then to be left to die (exposed) at the church door — þat barn (a monster-child) skal ok til kirkju bera, láta primsigna, leggja fyrir kirkju-dyr, gæti inn næsti niðr til þess er önd er ör, N. G. L. i. 339; í þessi efan primsigni prestr ok skíri, iii. 251; hann primsignaði hann fyrst ok skírði hann síðan eptir síðenju, Barl. 147. The words in the English Prayer Book — 'and do sign him (her) with the sign of the cross' — are remains of the 'signaculum crucis' of the ancient church. During the heathen age the Scandinavian merchants and warriors who served among Christians abroad in England or Germany used to take the *prima signatio*, for it enabled them to live both among Christians and heathens without receiving baptism and forsaking their old faith; ek em primsignadr at eins en eigi skírðr, I am 'prime-signed', but not baptized, Fms. ii. 240, Valla L. 205, Kristni S. ch. i. 2, Fb. i. 346, 357, ii. 137, 243; England var Kristið ok hafði lengi verit þá er þetta var tíðenda, Aðalsteinn konungr var vel Kristinn... hann bað þórólf ok þá bræðr at þeir skyldi láta primsignask, þvíat þat var þá mikill siðr, bæði með kaupmönnum ok þeim er á mála zengu með Kristnum mönnum, þvíat þeir menn, er primsignindir vóru, höfðu allt samneyti við Kristna menn ok svá heidna, en höfðu þat at lítrunadi er þeim var skapfeldast, Eg. 265, Gísl. 96: see also Vita Anscarii, th. 24. These 'prime-signed' men, returning to their native land, brought with them the first notions of Christianity into the heathen Northern countries, having lived among Christians, and seen their daily life and worship, and they undoubtedly paved the way for the final acceptance of the Christian faith among their countrymen. It may even be that some strange heathen rites of the last days of paganism, such as the bjannak (q. v.), the sprinkling of infants with water, were due to this cause.  
**prim-signan**, *f. the 'prima signatio'*, Grág. i. 29, 310.  
**prim-signing**, *f.* = primsignan, Nj. 158.  
**prinz**, *m.* [Lat. *princeps*, (?) through the Germ.], *a prince*, Ann. 1254, 266, and in *mod. usage*.  
**prim**, *n.* [Lat.], *the prime moon, i. e. the new moon*, Rb. 506, 518, Stj. 6. **2.** *a part of the mass*; ötu-söngur, prim, nón, tertia, aptanngur, ... prim, þat sem sungit var fyrir prédikan, Bs. ii. 247, 249.  
**primi**, *a, m., or prima*, *u. f. the 'prima hora' = 6 o'clock A.M.*, MS. 25.175, 177, Fms. ix. 283: — *the service at prime*, H.E. i. 487. **COMPDS**: **prima-mál**, *n. the prime hour*, Fms. ix. 283, v.l. **prima-stafr**, *m. prime letter*, Rb. 8. **prima-tíð**, *f.* = primamál, 655 xi. 4.  
**prior**, *m.* [Lat.], *a prior*, in a convent, Sks., Bs., Ann. passim.  
**prisa**, *ad*, [priss], *to praise*, Stj. 298, Mar., Fb. i. 408, Vidal. passim.  
**prisaðr**, *part.* [prisund], *pressed, tortured*; litt er hann enn prisaðr, Bs. 820; pindr ok prisaðr, Barl. 54, v.l.  
**priss**, *m.* [Lat. *pretium*?], *pomp, state*; ríkuliga ok með prís miklum, ms. xi. 315; fara með inum mesta prís, x. 36; reið konungr með því-

líkan prís í Miklagarð, vii. 95; sátu þar um vetrinn með mikinn prís, Fas. ii. 523; og sigldu þá með prís miklum, Orkn. 376; með prís miklum ok farar-blóma, 370; prís ok prýði, Stj. 142. **2. mod. praise, honour, glory, passim.** **II. price, freq. in mod. usage**; háir prisar, góðir prisar, **prisu-liga**, *adv. magnificently*, Stj. 15, v.l.  
**prisund**, *f.* [Fr.], *a prison*, Fms. vi. 167, xi. 284, Hkr. iii. 69, Bs. i. 822, Al. 18: *metaph.*, Stj. 157.  
**prjálf**, *n.* [Germ. *prahl*], *a gewgaw, show in dress or manners*, Pass. 49. **16**: **prjála**, *ad*, occurs in the 17th century, then freq.  
**prjóna**, *ad, to knit*, passim in *mod. usage*; *metaph. to rear up*, of a horse; see *ausa*.  
**prjónn**, *m.* [Gael. *prine*; Scot. *prin*], *a prin or pin, esp. of knitting pins*; whence **prjón-los**, *n. knitted wares*, Snót 161; **prjóna-peisa**, *n. a knitted jerkin*; **prjóna-stokkr**, *n. a prin-case*: týtu-prjónn, *a needle-pin*: — prjónn as a nickname occurs in Sturl. iii. 209, so the word must then have been known.  
**processia**, *u. f.* [Lat.], *a procession*, Fms. viii. 41, ix. 277, 498.  
**processionall**, *m.* 'processionale', Ám. 48.  
**próf**, *n.* *a proof, evidence*; til prófs ok jartegna, Stj. 199; með prófi ok skilríki, H.E. i. 436; *an ordeal*, þá geng ek til þessa prófs með því skilríki, at ... Fms. i. 305; *an inquest, examination*, öll þau landamerki skyldi undir því prófi standa sem herra biskup tæki Rafns vegna, Dipl. i. 6; þar til er próf kemr til, Gpl. 493. **COMPDS**: **prófs-bréf**, *n. a writ of evidence*, D. N. i. 192. **prófa-fullr**, *adj. evidential*, H.E. i. 436.  
**prófa** and **próva**, *ad*, [Engl. *prove*; Germ. *prüfen*; Lat. *probare*]: — *to try, put on trial*, Al. 88, Stj. 145; þá skulum vit til prófa, Grett. 158 Á; þeir vildu prófa hvárt ... Fms. vi. 156; prófa má ek þetta, Ísl. ii. 12: *to shew, give evidence*, ok prófa slíkir af sjálfum sér at litil mildi muni búa í annars brjósti, Al. 96. **2.** *to examine*; prófa mál, Al. 7; p. ok dæma, Bs. i. 720; en ef þetta er prófat á þingi, Nj. 99: *to enquire*, Fms. x. 131; þá skal próva ef nokkurir vissu, K. Á. 18; ef ek p. þetta allt sannindi, if I find it all to be true, Fms. i. 295; p. með líkindum, Stj. 105. **II. reflex.**, *prófaðisk svá til, it proved so*, Stj. 160; sem síðan prófaðisk, Fms. i. 59. **2. part.**, *prófaðr, proved, convicted of*; sem at öðru verða prófaðir, Gpl. (pref. ix); nú höfu vér prófat, *we have found that* ... Mar.; ok er svá próvað fyrir biskupi, K. Á. 64, Bs. i. 755; nema þeir fengi af sér prófat, *unless they can clear themselves of it*; sökum prófaðrar harðfengi, Eb. 42.  
**prófan**, *f.* *a trial, enquiry*, K. Á. 31, 134, 216.  
**prófan-ligr**, *adj. provable*, H.E. ii. 74.  
**prófast-dómr**, *m.* *the office of a prófast* (q. v.), Jb. 458, N. G. L.  
**prófast-dæmi**, *n.* *the district of a provost, provostship*, Ann. 1327, 1394, K. Á. 230, Bs. i. 747, 753: *the revenue of the p.*, allt p., þat sem féll í sakeyri eðr öðrum sektum, gaf hann fátækum, ... skipaði hann presta at láta reka prófastdæmi, Bs. (Laur. S.) i. 849.  
**prófastr**, *m.* [Engl. *provost*; Germ. *probst*]; — *all from the eccl. Lat. praepositus*: — *a provost*; in the later Roman Catholic times the provost was a kind of church-steward, a 'biskups ámaðr,' and the diocese was divided into provostships, answering to the secular sýsla and sýslumaðr; the provost might therefore be a layman; eptir ráði biskups eðr prófats, Vm. 117, Dipl. v. 18, Fms. ix. 452, Bs. i. 841; this division of the provostship appears in Icel. at the beginning of the 14th century, cp. esp. Laur. S. and the Annals. **2.** in Norway the provost or dean of a collegiate church; prófastr í Túsbergi, Fms. ix. 284; Ketill p. er varðveitti Máriu-kirkju, Hkr. iii. 349. **II.** after the Reformation the office underwent some change, and the prófastdæmi (Germ. *probtie*) became the eccl. division throughout the whole of the land; each provostship consists of several parishes, and one of the parish priests is called prófastr, answering closely to the Engl. archdeacon; he is nominated by the bishop, and is the head and overseer of his fellow-priests in the district, has to visit the churches, look after the instruction of the young, etc., and is a kind of bishop's vicar, is unpaid, and holds his office for life.  
**prókurera**, *ad*, [Lat.], *to procure*, Stj. 157.  
**prólega**, *ad*; p. sér e-t, *to bargain for oneself*, Stat. 280.  
**própheti**, *a, m.* [Lat.-Gr.], *a prophet*, Hom., Sks., Bs.; but *spámaðr* is the genuine word.  
**prósa**, *u. f.* [Lat.], *prose*, Nikdr. 76.  
**próvenda** or **prófenda**, *u. f.* [eccl. Lat. *praebenda*; Germ. *pfründe*]: — *a prebend*, for the maintenance of the church or charitable institutions; beneficia kirkjunnar er sumir kalla prövendur, K. Á. 228; hann lét góra kirkju norðr í Vágum ok lagði prövendu til, Hkr. iii. 248, Fms. vii. 100, x. 159; en síðan er Erkbiskups-stóll var skipaðr í Noregi, þá vóru prövendur skipaðar at biskups-stólum, Anecd. 76: — *a prebend*, af prövendum þeirra klerka, sem í brott eru at studium, H.E. i. 507; dyfar prövundur (presents), Odd. 18. **2. spec.**; in the Roman Catholic times laymen (often men of wealth and rank) in the decline of life retired and entered into a convent; at the same time they bequeathed to the church or convent a portion in money or estates for their maintenance; this portion was called prófenta, — Magnús konungr gaf sik í klaustur í Hólmi, ok tók við múnka-klaðum, þá var skeytt þangat Hernes mikla á Frostu í prövendu hans, Fms. vii. 196; þann hlut jarðar sem Gróa gaf með sér



í próventu til þverár-klausturs, Dipl. iii. 5, B.K. 124; mátu vér ok dæmdum áðr-neft próventu-kaup ekki arfsvik við erfingja, Dipl. iii. 14. **próventu-maðr**, m. (-kona, u, f.), a person who has given his próventa, Dipl. iii. 6; prestar, klerkar, próventumenn, Bs. i. 848.

**II.** in mod. usage, gefa prófentu sína, and **prófentu-karl**, m.; **prófentukerling**, f., is used of old people in the same sense as arfsal and arfsals-maðr (q. v.) in the ancient law.

**prúð-leikr**, m. *show, ornament*, Str. 81.

**prúð-liga**, adv. *stately, magnificently*, Str. 81: *manfully, courageously*, Bs. i. 128, Hkr. ii. 304.

**prúð-ligr**, adj. *magnificent*; p. veizla, Eg. 30, 44.

**prúðr**, adj. [from the A.S. *prūd*; old French *prudhomme*], *fine, magnificent, stately*. The word is used in Sighvat, and appears at the beginning of the 11th century (in the reign of king Canute); it is very freq. in the poets of the following century, but less freq. in prose; it is also freq. in mod. usage, although not in the mod. Engl. sense of 'proud,' which is a derived one; *drekans prúða, the proud ship*; af þramval *prúðum, id.*; *prúðar ekkjkr, the proud ladies*; várum þá prúðir, *then were we grand*, Fms. vi. (in a verse), and so passim in Lex. Poët.; er er lituð þá svá prúða, *stirðu er veslugir upp á þeirra fegrð*, Mar.; ríðr nu sá prúðr, *er vanr var at ganga fátækliga*, MS. 4. 6; prúð hýðli, Ísl. ii. 415; konu dýrliga ok prúða, *a stately lady*, Str.; hár-prúðr, *having splendid hair*:—of manners, *fine*; hann var hverjum manni kurtsejari, því var hann kallaðr Ásbjörn prúði, Fb. i. 524; hátt-p., síð-p., hýðla-p. (q. v.); geð-p., *gentle*: a nickname, Hugi inn Prúði, Orkn.

**II.** *gallant, brave*; hug-p., hjarta-p., q. v.

**prúttu**, ad, onomatopoeitic, *to shout in driving a horse*. 2. *to biggle*, Dan. *prutte*.

**prúða**, d, *to adorn, ornament*, Fms. i. 141, Magn. 504, Hkr. iii. 110.

**prýði**, f. *an ornament*, Stj. 396; þá er þú sigldir með fegrð ok prýði (*with pride and pomp*) af Noregi, Fms. vii. 157. 2. *gallantry, bravery*; verja með p., Fms. xi. 274; falla með p. ok orðstír, vi. 421; p. ok karlmennska, Fs. 17, passim. **prýði-maðr**, m. *a brave man*, Fb. ii. 199.

**prýði-liga**, adv. *finely, bravely*, Fms. iii. 44, v. 324, vii. 223; *nobly*, hefir honum allt p. farit, Vigl. 33; *beautifully*, passim in mod. usage.

**prýði-ligr**, adj. *fine, ornamental, noble*, Bs. i. 74, Al. 98; *magnificent*, p. veizla, Hkr. ii. 163.

**prýðing**, f. *decoration*, Mar.

**prýðir**, m. *an adorning*, Lex. Poët.

**psalmr**, psaltari, a, m. [ecc. Lat.], *a psalm, psalter*.

**pukr**, n. *stealth, secret dealing, concealment*; í pukri, *in stealth*.

**pukra**, ad, *to do stealthily, to do a thing 'i pukri'*.

**pula**, u, f. = *lota*, q. v.; but in a lower sense, i einni pulu.

**pulkru-kirkja**, u, f. [Lat.], *the church of the sepulchre*, Symb. 29.

**pund**, n. [Engl. *pound*; Germ. *pfund*; Lat. *pondo*]:—*a pound*, of a pound = 24 marks or 12lbs; þriggja punda smjör, þeirra at fjórar merkr ok tuttugu göri hvert pund, Gpl. 524; þrír laupar þriggja punda smjors, 100; engi maðr kunni marka tal ok varla punda tal, Fms. xi. 202; pund matar eðr eyrir váðmáls, Vm. 147; ek orka tólf punda þunga, Bær. 18. 2. *skip-pund*, Dan. *skibpund*; pund ok naut, Fms. viii. 395; leiga tveggja punda far, Jb. 393. 3. as a rendering of the Gr.-Lat. *talentum*, Stj. 151, 570, N. T.; pund þat er Guð seldi mér, Eluc. 1, Stj. 151; at þessi falli ekki fyrir sína pund-tekju, Stj. 151. 4. in mod. usage pund is = *two merkr* = a *lib*.

**pundari**, a, m. *a steel-yard*, Grág. i. 499, ii. 369, Gpl. 522 (Jb. 375).

**pung-olta**, u, f. *a nickname*, Fms. vii. 215.

**pungur**, m. [Ulf. *puggs*], *a small bag, purse, hanging on the belt* (= *puss*); silki-pungur, Dipl. v. 18; buðkr ok pungur, id.; vefja saman ok hafa í pung sér, Edda 70, Grett. 161, Fs. 97; hefi ek einorð allra lendra manna Magnúss konungs í pung mér, Fms. viii. 128, Sks. 27; tóbaks-pungur, *a snuff-bag*, *tobacco-pouch*:—*scrotum*. **pung-arfi**, a, m., botan. *bursa pastoris*, Hjalt.

**punkta**, **punktera**, **ponta**, ad, [Lat.], *to point, dot*, Skálda (Edda ii. 401); ráfrít var allt steint ok punkterað, Fms. v. 339; *to point with a full stop*, Skálda (Edda ii. 104); *metaph. to point out*, Dipl. ii. 5.

**punktr**, m. [Lat.], *a point*, Rb. 470: *a degree or part of the circumference of a circle*, Rb. 2. *a full stop in writing*. **II. the point or nick of time**; í þann punkt, sama punkt, í sagðan punkt, Stj., Mar., and passim in writers of the 14th century, e.g. Bs. ii. 2. *a point, case*, Bs. i. 730.

**puntr** or **pundr**, m. [pundari, from its steel-yard-like shape], *a windle-straw*; beint þegar börðust punti, Gd.: = *pbleum Alpinum*, Hjalt. COMPS: **punt-hali**, a, m., botan. *aira caespitosa*, Hjalt. **punt-strá**, n. = **puntr**.

**purka**, u, f. [Ivar Aasen *purka*; Lat. *porcus*], *a sow*; in svefn-purka, *a sleepy sow*, a term of abuse: a local name, **Purk-ey**, in western Icel., but called Svíney in the Eb.; as also a deed of 1533 A.D. (bænhús í Svíney, í Hrafsney, og Langey, etc.)

**purkunar-samr**, adj. (-semi, f.), *parsimonious*, perh. from the Engl.

**purpuri**, a, m. [Lat.], *purple*, but also of *costly stuff*; thus, purpura hökul hvítan, *a 'white' cope of p.*, Bs. i. 67; hvitr sem p., *'white' as purple*, Fb. i. 33, Stj., Bs., Al. passim; purpura-hökull, -klæði, -möttull, -skikljaja, Vm. 123, MS. 645. 69, Stj.; purpura-litr, *purple colour*, Stj.; purpura gull, *purple gold, red gold*, Fms. vii. 96.

**purpur-ligr**, adj. *purple*, Magn. 514.

**pusa**, u, f. *cunus*, of a beast, a mare, cow.

**putlingar**, m. pl., Stj. 344 = *inadventiones* (Deut. xxviii. 20).

**putrea**, ad, [Fr.], *to portray, paint*, Stj. 97, 192, v. 1.

**putt**, interj. [Dan. *pyt*], *piß!* *psaw!* *putt, putt!* Fms. vii. 21.

**pú**, interj. *poob!* **púa**, ad, *to say poob*, cp. Dan. *puste*.

**púðr**, n. [Engl. *powder*; Lat. *pulvis*], *gunpowder*; the word was

rowed from the English during the English trade, for the Danes say *krud*.

**púki**, a, m. [akin to Engl. *Puck*; cp. also Dan. *pokker*]:—*a devil*,

with the notion of *a wee devil, an imp*, see the tale in Fb. i. 416—

and freq. in mod. tales:—*the evil one*, móti púkanum, *against the devil*, Stj. 8, 55; allir menn heita í skírn at hafna púkanum, *to forsake the devil*, N. G. L. ii. 366; hann játar öllum púkans vilja, Th. 4: *maurau-púka*, Germ. *teufels abtiss*, Hjalt.

**púl**, n. [Dan. *pule*], *slaving, grinding*. COMPS: **púls-band**, a kind of coarse thread, Snót 163.

**púls-hestr**, -klár, m. *a cart* & opp. to *reið-hest*.

**púls-mennska**, u, f. *a slavish work*.

**púliza**, ad, [Lat.], *to polish*, Stj. 56.

**Púll**, m. = *Apulia*; in the phrase, á Púli, Symb. 25, Fms. xii.

**púsa**, ad, [Lat. and Fr.], *to espouse*, Str. 20, 21, 31, 65; láta púsa sik, I. 120; púsa saman, H. E. i. 523, Fms. ix. 292; púsa konu manni, 29106: reflex., Str. 48. The word is now only used in the phrase, láta púsa saman; but it is slang, and cannot be said of gentlefolk.

**púsa**, u, f. [through French, from Lat. *sponsa*], *a spouse*, Fms. ix. x. 106, Str. 3, 15, 10.

**púsan**, f. *marriage*, H. E. i. 493: **púsaðr**, m. = **púsan**, id.

**púsi**, a, m. *a spouse, husband*, Str.

**púss**, m. [Bohem. *páss* = *a girdle*], = *pungur*, q. v.; hann tók línú pússi sínum, Nj. 193; tók hann þá jaxl ór pússi sínum, 203, Fms. vi.

þorst. Síðu H. 177; þá mundi horfinn hlutr ór pússi hans, Landn. i.

**pústr**, m., the r is radical, [early Swed. *puster*], *a box on the ear*, blow with the fist in the face, Fas. iii. 479, Gpl. 177, Karl. 65; kon

slo hana pústr, Fms. vi. 4; ætla ek at þar mun þá vera hrundningar

pústrar, Eg. 765; svívirðr með pústrum, Mar.

**púta**, u, f. [early Fr. *pute*], *a harlot*, Nj. 140, Fms. vii. 162, xi. N. G. L. i. 327, Rétt. 36, Stj. 188, 558, Fb. i. 158, Karl. 100. COM

**pútu-barn**, **pútu-sonr**, m. *a whore-son*, a term of abuse, Flóv. Fb. i. 256, Jb. 102.

**pútna-hús**, n. *a brothel*, Sks. 358. **pú**

**maðr**, m. *a whoremonger*, MS. 4. 31.

**pýlsa**, u, f. [Dan. *pölse*], *a sausage*; lifrar-p., *a liver sausage*.

**pynda** or **pynta**, t, [from A.S. *pund* = *a fold*, Engl. *pound*, *po* and not from Lat. *poena*; A.S. *pyndan*; cp. provinc. Engl. *pinda* *pynder*]:—*to extort, compel by brute force*; skal eigi pynda yð

Kristni, Ld. 172; at pynda hann til blóta, Fms. i. 38; konungur

eigi at bændr væri pyndir til svá mikilla féggjala, x. 113; söguðu at þi

vildu eigi hafa frekari álög af konungi, en forn lög stæði til, ... sög

í engu vilja láta pynda sik, xi. 224; en móti flutningi þeirra, at bisk

pyndi um rétt farm, Bs. i. 702; *to torment*, pyndir þú ok þínir, drep

deyðir, Barl. 106; at þú vilt þína mik eðr pynda, 116.

**pynding**, f. *extortion, tyranny*; álögur ok pyndingar Haralds kon

Fms. vi. 192; hafa slíkar pyndingar (*extortions*) af honum, xi. 253

höfðu engar pyndingar á mönnum, iv. 84; láta engra pyndinga við þ

vili. 304; pyndingar ok kúgan, Ó. H. 61; konungur fann þat, at þor

var miklu skapstærri ok kunni verr pynding þessi, 98; krafir ok p

ingar, K. Á. 220, Bs. i. 702. 2. mod. *torture, torment*.

**pyngja**, u, f. [pung], *a purse*; peninga-p.

**pynsja**, u, f. *the young of a puffin*, called so in the south of Icel.

**pytla**, u, f. [cp. Fr. *bouteille*; Engl. *bottle*], *a little bottle*.

**pytta**, t, *to dam*, D. N.

**pyttir**, m., pl. pyttar, F. 157, but mod. pyttir; [Engl. *pit*; mid. I

*pute*; Lat. *puteus*]:—*a 'pit,' pool, cesspool*; í Helvitis pytt, Mar.

djúpr ok víðr, Bs. i. 452; í einn fúlan pytt, Fas. iii. 295; í enn

gasta pytt, Karl. 320; saur-p., Ísl. ii. 367; flæðar-p., Fs. 158; í

hrapar í pyttiinn, id.; djúpasta pyttis, Stj.: *a pit without water*, Stj. 19.

**pytja**, t, [púta], *stuprate*, Al. 87: reflex., El. 104.

**þökkill**, m. [from the Engl.], *pickle*, but only used of salt, salty

(salt-þökkill), or the like.

**þæla**, d, [páll], *to dig, dig up*.

**þæla**, u, f. *a rugged, dug up place*.

**þör**, n. pl. *pairs*; see par. 2. **stráka-þör**, *bad tricks*; *heimsku*

*foolish tricks*.

**þöróttir**, adj. *trickish*.

## Q

**Q** (kú), the sixteenth letter, was in old vellums chiefly or only used the digraph *qu*, perhaps under the influence of the Latin; it was afterwards dissipated in MSS. of the 15th century, but was reintroduced in print (even Björn Halldórsson's Dict. has a special *Qu*), until of late it has been discarded, and *k* is used throughout. All words beginning with *Qu* therefore to be sought for under *k*.



## R

þá t mér svá rammar vættir at ek varð at falla fyrir, Fms. ii. 150;  
þá im ragni íllska eðr úvizka, *unless they be cursed (afflicted?) with*

or lessen, Hom. (St.); láta eigi sannindi rakna, H. E. i. 245; seint tók gleðin at rakna, Skíða R. II. rakna við, to come to one's senses.



come to oneself, of one in a swoon and the like; þorsteinn raknaði skjótt við, Fb. i. 417; jarl féll þá í úvit... jarl raknaði við, 212; en aðir menn fluttu Jón til lands kominn at bana, sátu þeir yfir honum þar til er hann raknaði við, Fms. vii. 166, Orkn. 238, Fas. ii. 87; rakna úr roti, to recover from a stunning blow: of grief, Fs. 153: of a person astray, þar til er Guðmundur raknar við, at þeir mundu eigi fara rétt, Bs. i. 472: hence the mod. corruption, ranka við sér, of a person who has lost his way and comes to himself again.

**raknan**, f. *discharge, outlay*, N. G. L. ii. 429, v. 1.

**Rakni**, a, m. the name of a sea-king, his way, *path*, pöet. = *the sea*, Edda; Rakna stóð, *the steed of R.*, a ship, Ad. 13.

**RAKR**, adj., rök, rakt, damp, wet, freq. in mod. usage, vera rakt í fættnar; of the earth, það er rakt; raktar engjar, with regard to mowing, see rekja. II. *straight*; fasta sjau daga í röku, *seven days continuously*, 613, 27.

**rak-skorinn**, part. *clean-shaven*, Gisl. (in a verse).

**rak-spölr**, m., proncd. rek-spölr, *the straight way*; fara réttan rakspöl, to go straight on.

**rakstr**, m. a *raking*; rakstrar-kona, u. f., freq. 2. *shaving*;

**rakstr-maðr**, m. a *barber*, Stj. 418. II. [reka, a different word], driving, N. G. L. i. 410; better rekstr, q. v.

**ram-aukinn**, part. *powerful*, with the notion of *charmed power*, of a great wizard; r. ok fjölkunnigr, Landn. 249; hann var mjök r., 107, Hdl. 34.

**ramba**, að, to rock, sway to and fro; ramba stól (dat.), to rock a chair: of the body, to strut, hvað dugir þó ríkr rambi, reigi sig og standi á þambi, Hallgr.

**rambaldi**, a, m. the axis on which a bell moves, Run. Gramm., Bjarni 77.

**ram-bygðr**, part. *strong-built*, Krók. 53, Post. 35.

**ram-byggiliga**, adv. *strongly*, of building, Fas. i. 88.

**ram-byggilgr**, adj. = rambygðr = reimt, bunted, Bs. i. 467.

**ram-eifdr**, part. *powerfully strong*.

**ram-görr**, adj. *strong-built*, Fas. ii. 250, Fms. iii. 124, 310, Mart. 127.

**ram-hugaðr**, adj. *strong of mind*, Bkv. 2, 25.

**ram-leikr**, m. *strengb*; in the phrase, göra e-ð af eigin ramleik.

**ram-liga**, adv. *strongly*; göra r. samband vart, Ó. H. 61; binda r., Nj. 136, Hkr. i. 26, Fms. i. 10; stað r., locked strongly, 104; ganga at r., in wrestling, Fas. iii. 253; óxar r. skeptar, Gpl. 104; hestr vel skúaðr ok r., Sks. 402; dysjuðu þeir þórólf þar r., Eb. 172; setja r. skórður við, Fms. vii. 280; munu vér þurfa at göra r. samband vart, Ó. H. 61.

**ram-ligr**, adj. *strong*; hús ramlig, Nj. 196; í ramligri lokrekku, Ld. 268; r. skiðgarðr, Fb. i. 545; ramligt samband, Fms. iv. 148.

**RAMM**, adj., röm, ramt; **rammr** is a less correct form, as shown by the passage, ramr er sterkur en rämt enn hási, Skálda (Thorodd) 163: and by the rhymes, gramr, rami, Hallfred; sömum, römum, Ht. 38; but we also have gamma, ramma, Vellekla; römum, skömmu, Cod. Fris. 255: mod. usage distinguishes between ramr, strong, and rammr, bitter, whence remma, bitterness: [North. E. ram]—strong, stark, mighty, of bodily strength, ramr at afli, Nj. 219, Eb. 182, Ld. 26, Eg. 52, 596, Fs. 3, 54; kvaðat mann raman, Hým. 28: the phrase, setja ramar skórður við e-u, af nokkurum römum ribbala, Stj. 65, and passim: the allit. phrase, við raman er reip at draga, to pull a rope with the strong, to struggle against what is fated, Nj. 10, Fs. 75, Fms. ii. 107:—strong, mighty, with the notion of fatal or charmed power; ramt rétt, Hm. 137; þau blót verða römest er lifandi menn eru blótaðir, Fms. ii. 77; atkvæði ramra hluta, Fs. 23; römum ummæli, Grett. 177 new Ed.; röm ragna rök, Vsp. 40; röm rög, Sdm. 37; ramt mein, Edda (in a verse); sá er goðin ætti ramari, Fms. v. 319; ramar fylgjur, Fs. 50; ramarar vættir, Fms. ii. 150; raman ok röskvan Ríg, Rm. i.; svá ríkt eðr ramt, Edda 27; gala ramt (adverb.), Og. 6; fátt er ramara en forneskjan, a saying, Grett. 144:—vehement, röm ást, strong love, Korm.; ramr harmr, Fms. iv. (in a verse); röm víg, fiery slaughter, vi. (in a verse):—as a nickname, hann var mikill maðr ok sterkur ok kallaðr þórarinn rammi, Korm. 140; Finnþogi rammi, Landn.

II. *bitter, biting*, opp. to sweet; ramr reykr, Merl. i. 12; vatn þat er þrysvar ramt, ... en gott ávalt þess á milli, Rb. 354; römum reyksvæla, Hkr. Cod. Fris. 255 (in a verse); ramt gras, Eluc. 141; ramarar súrur, Hom. 119; ramr drykk, Hom. (St.)

III. in poet. compds, ram-dýr, of ships; -blik, the strong beam = gold; -glygg, a strong gale; -þing, a meeting = battle, Lex. Pöet.

**ram-röðinn**, part. *bard-ridden*, an epithet of the sea crossed by the sea-steeds, Ad. 13.

**ram-skakkr**, adj. *quite wrong, absurd*.

**ram-sleginn**, part. *bard-beaten, mounted*, of swords, Lex. Pöet.

**ram-staðr**, adj. *stubborn as if rooted to the spot*, of a horse, Bs. ii. 335, v. 1.

**ram-syndr**, adj. *a strong swimmer*, Lex. Pöet.

**ram-viltr**, part. *quite bewildered*.

**randar**, see rönd; from rönd, a shield, whence also are formed the poet. compds, rand-álfr, -berendr, -ullr, -viðr, = a warrior; rand-él, -fár, -öp, = battle; rand-áll, -gálm, -hængr, -laukr, -linnr, -ormr, = a sword; rand-garðr, -hvel, -láð, -völlr, = a shield.

pr. names of men, **Rand-verr**; of women, **Rand-eiðr**, Fms.; Rand-gríð, one of the Valkyriur, Gm.

**rand-verk**, n.; in Darr. for randverks blá read Randves-bana, = Odin (?), see the tale in Edda 76, 77; the poet seems to take Bikki have been Odin in disguise.

**ranga**, see rög, a ship's rib.

**rangali**, a, m. a passage, a narrow crooked lane, alley.

**rang-barmr**, m. = rangbyrði, Edda (Ht.)

**rang-beinn**, n. *wry-legged*, the name of a giant, Edda (Gl.)

**rang-byrði**, n. [rög], the gunwale (?); An skaut einum fork und rangbyrði á skitunni, Fas. ii. 355.

**rang-dæma**, d, to judge unjustly, Anecd. 108, Bs. ii. 60, Barl. 44.

**rang-dæmi**, n. a wrong doom, unjust sentence, Al. 4, Anecd. 118, St. 110.

**rang-eygr**, adj. *squint-eyed*, Fms. ii. 154; ert þú þar fyrir rangeyg þóat ek sé góðgjarn, Matth. xx. 15.

**rang-fenginn**, part. *wrongly got, got by iniquity*, Fms. xi. 446, Gpl. 12.

**rang-flytja**, flutti, to state wrongly, misstate, Anecd. 106. **rang-flutti**

part. *carried wrongly*, Grág. ii. 382.

**rang-færa**, ð, = rangflytja, Jb. 171:—to misconstrue.

**rang-hverfa**, u, f. the wrong side of a cloth, opp. to rétthverfa, Dr. vrangen, vrang-siden.

**rang-hverfr**, adj. *turning inside out*.

**rang-hvolfa**, ð; in the phrase, r. augum, to roll the eyes wildly.

**rangindi**, also spelt rangyndi, n. pl. *unrighteousness*, Nj. 142, 1350, Fms. vi. 27, ix. 330, x. 402, N. G. L. i. 125, Al. 34, Bær. 16, 36, passim.

**rang-kveðja**, kvaddi, to summon wrongly, Grág. i. 51, Nj. 237.

**rangla**, að, (rangl, n.), = ragla (q. v.), to stroll idly about.

**ranglát-ligr**, adj. *unjust*, Sks. 15.

**rang-látr**, adj. *unrighteous, unjust*, Nj. 223, Eg. 336, Fms. x. 4.

Hom. 5, N. T., Pass., Vidal.:—as a nickname, Landn. 198.

**rang-leikr**, m. *injustice*, Hom. 33.

**rang-liga**, adv. *wrongly*, Fms. ix. 509, Band. 9, Bs. i. 392, ii.

N. G. L. ii. 150.

**rang-ligr**, adj. *wrong, unjust*, Anecd. 12, Fms. i. 22, Stj. 406.

**rang-lýsa**, t, to announce wrongly, Grág. ii. 25.

**rang-læti**, n. *unrighteousness*, Anecd. 16, Band. 12, Bs. i. 135, Fs.

Eb. 56 new Ed., Th. 27, Bs. ii. 60, Stj. 546; ranglætis dómr, flekkir, *unrighteous doom, a sentence, a blot, work of iniquity*, Anecd. 22, Stj. 1.

comps: ranglætis-maðr, m. an *unrighteous man*, Fs. 8.

**ranglætis-verk**, n. a *work of unrighteousness*, Stj. 239, Mar., Vidal., passim.

**rang-muðr**, m. *wrong-mouth*, a nickname, Orkn.

**rang-mæli**, n. a *false expression*.

**rang-nefndr**, part. *wrongly nominated*, Jb. 51.

**RANGER**, rög, rangt, adj., compar. rangari, superl. rangastr; o form rangr, which remains in Bragi: [mod. Swed. vräng; Dan. vrag and in southern Norway also sounded vrang, Ivar Aasen; as also G. wraigs; Engl. wrong. The Engl. wrong seems to be a Dan. word, does not appear in the A. S., although it has the parent word wring Engl. wring]:—awry, not straight, opp. to rétt; skór er skapaðr illa skapt er rangt, Hm. 127; ofra vröngum ægi, be would not paddle in wrong water, i. e. pull backwards, Bragi; er hann fóttréðr flein rangan, Fas. ii. 122 (in a verse); fótr var rangr, the foot was wrung, spráð D. N. iv. 90: as also in the compds rang-eygr, rang-hverfa (q. v.), rang-hvolfa:—this sense, however, although common in mod. Dan. Swed., was never used in Icel., even by the oldest writers, and the v is only used

II. metaph. *wrong, unjust, unrighteous*; telja rangt er rétt er, en þat rétt er rangt er, Anal.; rangr dómr, Barl. N. G. L. ii. 63; rangr eiðr, 174; rög fyrst, Fb. ii. 391; ef menn hafa st rangar eðr kvaraða ranga, Grág. i. 498; alnar rangar, id., rangar va 499; rög kaup, Hom. 21; búar rangir í kvöð, Grág. ii. 40:—n með röngu, *wrongly*, Eg. 282; aðrir rétt en aðrir rangt, Grág. i. stefna rangt, Nj. 35; hafa rangara mæla, Grág. i. 393.

**rang-sáttir**, adj. *disagreeing*, Fms. viii. 30, Orkn. 40, Fas. i. 443.

**rang-settr**, part. *misplaced*, Anecd. 20.

**rang-sleitni** (rang-sleitinn, adj.), f. *injustice*.

**rang-snara**, að, to turn wrong, Stj. 244.

**rang-snúa**, sneri, = rangsara, Stj. 343: to misstate, Bs. ii. 64.

**rang-sýni**, n. a *wrong view*, Al. 101.

**rang-sælia**, adv. [sól], *withersbins, against the sun*, Grett. 167,

169, Fb. i. 553, Fas. iii. 337 (see andsælis).

**rang-særi**, n. *perjury*, Hom. (St.)

**rang-turna**, að, to turn the wrong way, upset, Bs. ii. 71, Mar.

**rang-virða**, ð, to reckon wrongly, Grág. ii. 200.

**rang-virðing**, f. *wrong reckoning*, Fbr. 142.

**Rang-æskr**, adj. and Rangæingar, m. pl. *the men from the crooked water* (?), prob. thus called from the angle or bend near

for in old times the Thverá was but a small tributary river until

Markarfljót broke into its bed; cp. Dan. Wrange-bek, Dipl. Amam. i.



**RANI**, a, m. a *hog's snout*, Fb. ii. 27; *brendan rana af svini*, Fms. vi. 65 (in a verse); *tún-svín þat er hringr eða knappr eða við sé í rana*, Grág. i. 23; of a snake, *en naðra gróf inn slinnu rana*, Fas. i. 220. 2. of the snout-shaped battle-order, (cp. *svínfylk ng*, hamalt); Eiríkr konungr fylkti svá líði sínu, at rani var á framan á fylkingunni, ok lukt allt útan með sk. alþing, Fms. xi. 304; þó at ranninn verði harðsóttur á fylking hans, Fb. ii. 43; Hringr hafði svínfylkt líði sínu . . . rani var í brjósti, Fas. i. 80, cp. 'acies per cuneos componitur,' Tacit. Germ. ch. 6, and 'Germani ex consuetudine sua phalange facta,' Caesar B. G. i. ch. 52. 3. a *og-shaped hill* or *elevation*.

**ranka**, að, see *rakna*; *ranka við e-u*, to remember dimly.

**Ranka**, u, f., contr. for *Ragneidr*, see *Gramm.* p. xxxiv.

**RANN**, n, pl. rónn, O. H. 23 (in a verse), Hkr. iii. 43, 74 (in a verse); n, pl. ranna, Gm. 24: [Ulf. *razna = oikia*; A. S. *ræn*; this ancient word is obsolete in prose, but remains in the Engl. law term *ransack*, cp. 'house-search'] :—a *house*; *ossum rönnum* i, Skm. 14; at hafu djar ranni, Vtkv. 3; *rymr varð í ranni*, Fas. i. 492 (in a verse); *yr varð í ranni*, Hðm. 24; *sköptum er rann rept*, Gm. 9; í væru ranni; ranna þeirra er ek rept vita, 24; í ranni Randvé, Bragi: in prose, the saying, opt er þat í karls húsi, er ekki er í konungs ranni, Fas. i. 155;—poët., *sólar rann, éla rann, the sun-ball, tempest-ball = the sky*; *lar rann, man's abode = the earth*; *óðar rann, the mind's house = the east*; *Sörla rann, Reifnis rann = a shield*, Lex. Poët.; and in compds, *yr-rann, glygg-rann, há-rann, hregg-rann, þey-rann, the sky-ball = heavenly*; *hval-rann, a whale's house = the sea*; *fjór-rann, life's house = the east*; *dverg-rann, a dwarf's house = the rocks*; *leg-rann, the bed's room*; *hú-rann, mjöd-rann, mead's ball = a drinking-ball*; *auð-rann, a misery*; *ból-rann, bale's abode = death*, etc., Lex. Poët. The word is used by Icel. poets, but is masc. *rannr*, though it is still neut. in some of the 16th century, heilagtr rann, . . . rannið fríða, Bs. ii. 309 (a sm of 1540); it is freq. even in mod. hymns, í heimsins rann, Hallgr.; *u-ranns*, Pass. 25. 10. II. in a pr. name, *Rann-veig*, Landn., at perh. *Rann-verr*, also spelt *Rand-verr*.

**Rann-sak**, n. a *ransacking*, N. G. L. i. 83, 255; sílkt ransak sem þeim framast at prófa, Gþl. 33; sem hefir bréf konungs várs fyrir sér til þess vistar eða ransaks, 139.

**Rann-saka**, að, [Swed. *ransaka*; Dan. *ransage*; Engl. *ransack*; a word which must be of Dan. orig n, for it does not occur in A. S.; moreover, the A. S. form of the first part of the compd is *ræsn*, and the assimilation of *zn* or *sn* into *nn* is peculiar to the Scandian language]:—*to ransack*, prop. *to 'search a house'*; ef hann vill fleiri bólstáði r. en þess, þeir lagsmenn skulu ganga at garði þar er þeir vilja r., Grág. ii. 18; ef þeir bera föla inn á hendr mönnum er r. skolu, 195, Stj. 181, 185; Birkibeinar höfðu eigi ransakast báinn, Fms. viii. 191; en þar allar vánur vóru rannsakast þannsk sveinninn eigi, v. 216; hann ransakaði með sundi djúpit, x. 370; ok var ransakast líðit (*mustered*) ok hafði hann eigi meirr en tvau hundruð, ix. 367; síðan rannsakast hún rúmit er hún hafði hvílt í, Eg. 566; skulu vér ransaka alla eyna, E. 218; r. Guðs boðorð, 677. 6; r. ritningar, Al. 6. II. reflex., *inn skolu láta rannsakask áðr gangi inn*, at eigi beri þeir föla á hendr rönnum, enda svá þeir er út ganga, Grág. ii. 195.

**Rann-sakan**, f. *ransacking*, Stj. 181, Ld. 44 :—a *searching, enquiry*.

**Rann-sökun**, f., as a law term, *ransacking a house* for stolen things or *theft*, for a description of which see N. G. L. i. 83, 84, 255, in Grág. ii. 11-19; called *rannsóknna-þáttur*, as also Rd. ch. 2, 18, Njarð. 376: *naph. a search, enquiry*, passim in mod. usage.

**RAFTIR**, m. [Engl. *rafter*], a *rafter*, Eb. 224, Gullþ. 17; þeir víggýrðu klifu-garðinn með róptum, Sturl. i. 185; krók-r., birkir-r. 2. *rafters*, *thoof, ceiling*; hann stakk Gríðar-veli upp í raptana, Edda 61, Am. 62, Hn. 95; hann lá úti á herskipum, svá at hann kom eigi undir sótkan r. Orkn. 478, cp. Yngl. S. ch. 34; inn-raptar, q. v. :—a local name, *Ra-ta-hlúð*, Sturl. compds: *rapta-bulungr*, m. a *pile of rafters*, St. ii. 47, þórð. 19. *rapt-skógr*, m. *wood for rafters*, Vm. 108. *ra-viðr*, m. *wood for rafters*, Am. 30; *raptviðar-högg*, D. I. i.

2, n. [Scot. *rasb*], a *rush*: *allit.*, fylgir sjaldan ráð rasi, a saying, Fms. i. 77; ras ok ráðleysi, Thom. 249; rasi þínu ok ákafa, Fas. iii. 91; ofmikilt ras á fyrir þér, Band. 10.

**RASA**, að, to *rub* *beadlong*; sliks er mér ván, sagði Höskuldr, þú rasandi mjök, Nj. 155; en rasa eigi eptir reiði sinni, Fb. ii. 303; þetta fólk farit æst ok rasanda, Fms. xi. 275: the saying, *rasa fyrir áttum*, Ld. 242; hætt er rasanda ráði, a saw, Pass. 48, 12; rasandi Mar.; *rasa fram*, to *rub forwards*, Al. 23. II. to *stumble*;

rasaði undir honum, Landn. 146; hestr Guðmundar rasaði, Fms. i. 4; ef blindi leiðir blindan þá rasa þeir báðir, 655 xx. 3; þá rasar ok fellr, Bs. i. 527; þorþjórn karl gekk fyrir ok fór mjök rasandi *tegering*, Ed. hrasandi), Hrafn. 15.

**RAS**, n, f. a *rubbing*, Al. 146; see *hrasan*.

**RASJÖF**, f., in the saying, *ragr maðr tekr apttr rasjögf sína*, a miserly *one takes back his rash gifts*.

**RA**, n, f. *a fish-offal*.

**RASKA**, að, to *rock, displace, dislodge*, with dat.; ok raskaði honum eigi, 655 viii. 2; verði engi svá djarfr at raski því leidi sem hann liggir, Stj. 650; lét hann mikla refsing eiga fyrir at koma er konunga-eign var raskat, Fms. vii. 129; ef Guðs rétti var raskat, iv. 111; eigi trevstusk menn at raska kosti þeirra, *people dared not disturb them*, Ld. 146; eigi raskar þat kirkju-vígslunni, K. A. 28; raski engi föstu-tíð dróttins-dags haldi, Hom. (St.); meðan steinum er úraskat í altarinu, N. G. L. i. 133; rangliga raskat, Bs. i. 392.

**RASS**, m. = *ars* (q. v.) by metathesis, Lat. *anus*; örinn flýgr beint í rassinn á konunginum, Fms. xi. 64, Lv. 61; höggit ór rófunum við rass upp, Fas. i. 80. COMPS: *rass-gat*, u. *fissura ani*. *rass-görn*, f. the great gut, Nj. 185. *rass-hverfingr*, m. of a horse of which the *anus protrudes*, N. G. L. i. 75. *rassa-klof*, n. = *fissura ani*, N. G. L. i. 81.

**RASS-RAGR**, adj. *Sodomitic*, a word of infamy, Sturl. ii. 59. **RASS-SÖRI**, n. *soreness from riding*.

**RASTAR**-, see *röst*.

**RATA**, að, originally *vrata*, [Ulf. *wraton = πορεύεσθαι*], to *travel, fare, journey*; in the old allit. phrase, *rata víða* (prop. allit. *vrata víða*), to *fare widely*; sá einn veit, er víða ratar | ok hefir fjöld um farit, Hm. 17; vits er þörf þeim er víða ratar, 5; Vingþór ek heiti, ek hefi víða ratað, Am. 6; with acc. to *find the way*, ok ratar hann harðla stóra sjallveg, Fas. ii. 258; to *bit, find*, þat varð stundum, at menn viltusk á mörkum, at menn rötudu þá til þeirra heimkynna, iii. 4; allvel hefir þetta til borit, þorgils, er ek hefi þik hér ratað, Ld. 176; þat skip hafði ratað í hafinu várkula ok ábrar raunir, Bs. ii. 439. 2. in mod. usage absol. to *find the way*; eg rata ekki, I do not know the way. 3. metaph. to *fall into*, of misfortune; ek hefi ratað í vandræði miklit, Nj. 98; er þú skalt ratað hafa í svá mikla úhamingju, O. H. 115; rata í mikla heimsku, Andr. 71; rata í ólukku, Fb. ii. 74; rata í stór áfelli, Al. 83; þessir stórhútlir, er vér höfum í ratað (hratað Ed.), Fms. i. 295 :—reflex. in the phrase, opt ratask kjöptungum satt á munni, even a gabbler may by chance speak a true word. II. to *reel, collapse*; gífr rata, Vsp. 52; ratar görliga (*collapses*) ráð Sigurðar, Skv. i. 36, (rare.)

**RATAN**, f. a *falling into*, K. A. 104. **RATI**, a, m., qs. *vrati*, but the *v* is dropped even in old Runic inscriptions:—prop. *the traveller*; it remains in the name of the squirrel, *Rata-töskr* = *Tusk the traveller, the climber Tusk*, see the tale in Edda; as also in the name of the gimlet by which Odin 'made his way' into the mountain where the mead of wisdom was hidden, Edda, Hm. 106. II. a *demoniac, raver, madman*, who wanders about as if hunted; in the Runic phrase, *varpi at rata haugs upp briotr*, may the breaker of his cairn become a *rati*, Rafn 181; at rita (= *rata*) sá varpi es stáin þ nusi elti eða ept annan dragi, 188; sa varpi at rita es ailti stein þannsi eða heðan dragi, 194, cp. the Engl. 'blest be the man that spares these stones, and curs'd be he that moves these bones,' on Shakespeare's tombstone; *rati* remains in the popular Icel. = a *beedless, forgetful, senseless fellow*, þú ert mesti rati! and *ratalegr*, adj. *clownish, silly*; *rata-skapr*, m. *rashness, heedlessness*.

**RAT-LJÖSS**, adj. *so bright that one can find one's way*.

**RAUÐA**, u, f. the *red part* or *yolk* of an egg.

**RAUÐA-GALINN**, part. 'red-mad,' quite mad, Clar.

**RAUÐA-HAF**, n. the 'red sea,' of the ocean surrounding the earth, Grág. ii. 166; hafit rauða er liggur um lönd öll: stórskip rauða hafs, Grett. (in a verse) the Red Sea, mod.

**RAUÐA-RÁN**, n. a 'red robbery,' a law term, a kind of aggravated robbery liable to skóggang, defined in Grág. ii. 191; graves adhuc immanesque rapinas roboran cognominare solemus, Saxo Grammat. i. 353.

**RAUÐA-SÓTT**, f., medic. *flux of blood*, Gþl. 498.

**RAUÐA-VÍKINGR**, m. a 'red viking,' great pirate, Þorst. Stang. (begin.), Fms. xi. 121.

**RAUÐ-ÁLF**, m. a 'red elf,' a person dressed in gaudy colours; sjáði it rauðálfinn, sveinar, Nj. 70.

**RAUÐ-BEKRI**, a, m. a nickname, Landn.

**RAUÐ-BRESTLINGR**, m., botan. *carex saxatilis*, Hjalt.

**RAUÐ-BRYSTINGR**, m. the *redbreast*, a bird.

**RAUÐ-DÝRI**, n. the red deer, K. þ. K. 130, Orkn. 448, Karl. 390, Art. 18, Barl. 11, 137.

**RAUÐ-FELDR**, m. *red cloak*, a nickname, Landn.

**RAUÐI**, a, m. *red iron-ore, baematite*, from which the Norse settlers wrought iron (whence *rauða-blástr*, m. = the *forging of baematite*); hann bjó í Dalsminni (in western Icel.), hann blés fyrst manna rauða á Íslandi, ok var hann af því kallað Rauða-Björn, Landn. (Melab.) 71; Skallagrímur var járnsmiðr mikill ok hafði rauða-blástr mikinn á vetrinn, Eg. 141, cp. the description in Sks. 162, 163; for remains of furnaces found in Icel. see Eggert Itin. ch. 575, 719, 720; for the phrase *rauða undr*, the red wonder, see Sks. l. c. :—ore, hann (Saturnus) fann ok rauða þann í jörðu er hann blés gull af, Edda (pref.) 148.

**RAUÐ-KÁPA**, u, f. a *red cape* or *cape*. **RAUÐKÁPU-MAÐR**, m. the man in the red cape, Fms. vi. 131.

**RAUÐ-KEMBLINGR**, m. a *fabulous whale* or *sea monster*, K. þ. K. 138, Sks. 129, Eggert Itin. 545; Ísl. þjóða. i. 631.



rauð-kinni, -kinnr, m. 'red cheek,' a kind of *savage bear*, Fas. ii. 413, iii. 77.

rauð-magi, a, m. *the red maw, the lump-fish*.

rauð-málar, m. *the red ore = gold*, Bn.

RAUÐR, adj., rauð, rautt, compar. rauðari, rauðastr, [common to all Teut. languages, although it appears not in Ulf. himself, but in the Skeirings] :—red; rautt klæði, Nj. 35; rauðr hest, Fs. 67; rautt skegg, Fb. iii. 246; blátt eða rautt, Grág. ii. 13; rauðr sem blóð, Ísl. ii. 220; rautt gull, Þiðr. 187; rautt berg, a red quarry, Bs. i. 830:—phrases, rautt brennr fyrir, 'red burns afar,' i. e. *there is some hope yet*; taldi enn nokkut rautt mundu fyrir brenna, Fms. viii. 34, Fs. 68; snýta rauðu, *to spout blood*, Fb. i. 412, Karl. 149; falda rauðu, *to wear a red hood, to die a bloody death*, Landn. (in a verse):—neut., et rauða, the yolk of an egg, Pr. 472:—metaph. bloody, fierce, arch, rauðr vikingr = rauða-vikingr, Fms. xi. 121; see rauðahaf, rauðarán, rauðkinni:—various shades of red, fagr-r., fair-red, Vsp.; dreyr-r., crimson; dumb-r., chestnut-red; dökk-r., dark-red; mó-r., coffee-coloured.

2. in local names, Rauða-mýrr, Rauð-á, Rauði-gnúpr, Rauða-fell, Rauði-melr, Rauði-lekr, Rauði-sandr, Rauða-skriða, Rauða-vatn, Landn., from the reddish colour of bogs and moorlands, which was supposed to be a sign that there was iron in the soil; whence Rauðæ-ingar, Rauð-melingar, Rauð-løkingar, Rauð-sendir, the men from R., Landn., Sturl.: in pr. names, Rauðr, Rauð-úlfur, Landn.

B. COMPS: rauð-bleikr, adj. reddish, of hair, beard, Stj. 460, Eb. 30. rauð-brúnaðr, part. red-brown, dark-red, reddish, Fms. vii. 297, Sturl. i. 128. rauð-brúnn, adj. red-brown, Ld. 284, Sturl. i. 128. rauð-búinn, part. dressed in red, Lex. Poët. rauð-dröpptr, adj. red-spotted, Konr. rauð-eygðr, adj. red-eyed, Fas. iii. 594, Mag. 63. rauð-flekkótt, adj. flecked with red, Vápn. 21. rauð-freknótt, adj. red-freckled, Þiðr. 181. rauð-gulr, adj. yellow-red, orange, Sturl. ii. 114. rauð-hárr, rauð-hærðr, adj. red-haired, Sturl. ii. 111, Vígl. 23; Gret. 22 new Ed. rauð-klæðdr, part. red-clad, Fb. i. 254. rauð-leitr, adj. ruddy, of the face, Ld. 276, Sturl. ii. 212. rauð-lita, að, to dye red, Karl. 505. rauð-litaðr, part. red-coloured, dyed red, Fms. viii. 447, Stj. 161, O. T. 44. rauð-litr, adj. reddish, Fms. v. 342. rauð-mengjaðr, part. mingled with red, D. N. rauð-siðótt, adj. with red sides, of a cow, D. N. rauð-skeggjaðr, adj. red-bearded, Fær. 12; þat er mitt ráð at þú trúir aldri lágum manni ok rauðskeggjaðr, Fms. xi. 428, Fs. 142. rauð-skjöldótt, adj. red-chequered, of cattle. rauðum-skjaldi, a, m. red-shield, a nickname, Thorsen.

Rauð-skeggr, m. Red-head, Barbarossa, a nickname, Sturl., Landn.

Rauð-skegla, u, f. a kind of sea-gull.

Rauð-súð, f. the name of a vessel, Fms. viii.

RAUF, f., pl. raufar, [raufa I, rjúfa], a rift, bole; þat er heilund, er raufar é hausi til heila, Grág. ii. 11; rauf var á belgnum, Ld. 156; þeir lustu á rauf & hellunni, Edda 40; Flosi hugði at handklæðinu ok var þat raufar einar, Nj. 176; rauf á seigjaranum, Fms. vii. 202; þeir brutu þá á raufar, Eg. 125; bora sex raufar á, N. G. L. i. 172, O. H. 108; raufar himins, the sluices of heaven, 655 ix. B. (himin-raufar, Gen. vii. 11); bak-rauf, got-rauf, q. v. COMPS: raufar-steinn, m. a stone with a bole drilled through it, Gisl. 46. raufar-trefjur, f. pl. cloth riddled with boles, Sturl. ii. 191.

rauf, f. [A. S. reáf; O. H. G. rauf], spoils; see valrauf.

raufa, að, to break up, open, rip up; raufa til bagga, Fms. vi. 379; raufa alla vagna þá er Serkir hafa átt, Al. 112; þorgeirr hleypir upp á húsit ok rýfr, ok þar sem húsit raufask, Fbr.: the phrase, raufa seyð, to break up the fire; raufa þeir seyðinn ok var ekki soðit, Edda 45; þann seyði raufar þú þar, at betr væri at eigi ryki, Ld. 208. 2. to pierce; raufa brjóst e-m, to cut the breast open, Hkv. i. 40; skjöldr hans var raufað víða, his shield was riddled, Al. 147; grjóti barðr eða skeytum raufaðr, Stj. 300; þú skalt þá eigi með örum raufa né sverði slá, 660.

raufa, að, [A. S. reafian; Engl. be-reave; Germ. rauben], to rob, spoil, different from the preceding; Vindr lögðusk & valinn ok raufuðu, ok flettu menn bæði vápnun ok klæðum, Fms. xi. 380.

raufari, a, m. a robber, Fms. vi. 162, vii. 27, viii. 216, Al. 62, reyfari. rauf-lauss, adj. without boles; rauflaus gler, Mar.

raufótt, adj. riddled with boles, Nj. 193, Fms. xi. 157.

raula, að, to hum a song in a low doleful voice; raula bögu, raula fyrir munni sér; gríðkur róa og raula, Hallgr. Snót 310 (1865).

Raumar, m. pl. the name of a people in Norway: Raum-a-ríki, n. a county in Norway: Raums-dalr, m. the present Romsdalen: Raumdælir, m. pl. the men from R.: Raum-elfr, f. the river R. in Norway, Fms.: Raumskr, adj. from Romsdalen, Fms. ii. 252.

raumr, m. a giant, Titan, Edda (Gl.) 2. a big, huge, clownish person, Fas. ii. 384, 546, Skíða R. 51.

raumska, að, mod. rumska, to say bem! in awakening, Fas. iii. 11.

RAUN, f. [akin to rún, q. v.], a trial, experiment, experience; sem opt höfðu raunir á orðit, Bjarn. 66; sem nú verða margar raunir á, Ó. H. 30; sem raunir bar á, skipt hefi ek nú skaplynd til þín, ok mun ek góra á því nokkura raun, Fms. vii. 113; var þá sem opt eru raunir, Ó. H. 184; prófuðum vér fyrir sjálfra vár raun, ok margra dugandis manna

framsögn, Dipl. i. 3; biskup svarar því, at önnur raun mundi á verða en at ..., Orkn. 280; sem opt bar raun á, Bs. i. 129; raunir er úlygnust, a saying, 656 A. I. 25; látum þá hafa ena sömu raun sem fyrr (ænar raunir, v. l.), Fms. viii. 134; raun bar vitni, Ísl. ii. 335; þú munt at raun um komask, 197, Bs. i. 83:—trial, danger, vóru þeir jafnan þar sem mest var raun, Nj. 136; röskr maðr í öllum raunum, Fms. vi. 119; því traustari sem raunin er meiri ok lengri, viii. 134; koma í nokkura raun, Fs. 120; þegar í raunirnar rekr, when it presses hard:—trial, grief, mundir þú mik þess eigi biðja, ef þú vissir hve mikla raun ek hefi á þessu, if thou knewest how much pain it gives me, Ld. 232; ærin er þó raun konunnar, Fs. 76; en nú hafi þér af ena mestu raun, Nj. 139; mér er mesta raun að því, it pains me much; skap-raun, an affliction; ged-raun, the mind's trial; hug-raun, id. :—in plur., raunir, trials, woes, misfortunes; mann-raunir:—a trial, ordeal, þá gengr hann til þessar raunar Fms. xi. 38:—investigation, konungr sagði, at hann vildi at visu, at máli fieri til raunar, vii. 136; þá skal hann stefna honum til skila ok raunar Grág. i. 179, 226; raunar-stefna, a summons, citation, inquest, ii. 226; hann stefndi honum raunar stefnu um þat hvárt hann hefði réttar heimildir á Staðarhöls-landi ok Hvitadal, Sturl. ii. 235.

II. gen. raunar, as adverb, really, indeed; raunar mjök, much indeed, Ld. 66; ok vóru þó margir raunar mjök þrekaðir, Fms. xi. 143; hafði hann vitad rauna: at þar var tó undir, Rd. 310; ek heiti raunar Vígundr, my real name is V., Vígl. 29; en þat var raunar, at þeir höldrinn höfðu sætt & laun i. e. that was at the bottom of it, Orkn. 298; hón skildi þó raunar, Fs. 76.

COMPS: raunar-laust, n. adj. without proof or trial; þeir kölluðusk eigi mundu trúnað á leggja raunarlaust, Germ. ohne weiter, Ld. 58; a raunalaus, unprovoked. raunar-maðr, m. a nickname, Sturl. ii. 153.

rauna-maðr, m. a much-tried, afflicted person. rauna-stafr, m. evidence, proof; prófa e-t skýrum raunastöfum, Mar., Magn. 482.

rauna-stefna, u, f. a citation; see above. raun-digr, adj. thick indeed, Fms. v. 238.

raun-drjúgr, adj. solid, O. H. L. 22. raun-góðr, adj. good-wilful, trusty, Bs. i. 122.

raun-illr, adj. bad-wilful, Bjarn. 62. raun-litt, n. adj. very little indeed, poorly indeed, Eb. 130, Fms. x. 172, Gisl. 65.

raun-mjök, adv. much indeed. raun-tregr, adj. very unwilling, Al. 17. raun-vel, adv. well indeed, Fms. iii. 114.

raun-sefr, adj., qs. raunhæfr (?), quite able, Fms. xi. 78. raun-öruggr adj. quite firm, Fms. i. 305.

raunalfgr, adj. (-liga, adv.), sad, distressing.

raunad, f. = raun, raundom, or at raundom, adv. really, Barl. 23, 123.

raundar, mod. reyndar, really, 62.

raun-dagi, a, m. an experiment, N. G. L. i. 210.

RAUP, n. boasting, Gret. 131; karla raup, an old man's boasting ('when I was young'); whence the phrase, vera kominn á raups-aldrinn to have reached the boasting time of old age.

raupa, að, to vaunt, boast, Bs. ii. 502.

raupari, a, m. a braggadocio, Hallgr., freq. in mod. usage.

raup-samr, adj. given to boasting.

raus, n. big, loud talk, Karl. 439, v. l.

RAUSA, að, [Shetl. ruz, to boast], to talk loud and fast; þvíat jafnar rausum vér þat, er vér erum einar, er lítill sannleikr fylgir, Gisl. 99; nú munda ek eigi jafnarmat hafa rausat, ef ek hefða vitad, Fb. i. 472, Karl. 397, Stj. 620.

rausan, f. glib talk, boasting, Harms. 10.

RAUSN, f. magnificence, liberality. big life; hafði þorólfr þar eig minna fjölmenni ok eigi minni rausn, Eg. 67; konungr hafði mikla rausu um Jóln, Fms. ix. 347; Höskuldi þótti þat ávant um rausn sína, a honum þótti bær sinn húsadr verr en hann vildi, Ld. 26; þat er sagt a hann væri svá & þingi eitt sumar, at fjórtán synir hans væri með honum því er þessa getið, at þat þótti vera rausn mikil ok afli, 68; hvegi þykki nú minni rausn né risna í búinu en áðr, Band. 3; rausn Klængs biskups Bs. i. 86; of-rausn, q. v.; rausn ok ríki, Jd.

COMPS: rausnar-bú n. a great estate, Landn. 95, Eg. 478, Eb. 43. rausnar-kona, u, f. -maðr, m. a magnificent lady, person, Vígl. 15.

rausnar-liga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), magnificently, Fas. i. 446. rausnar-maðr, m. a magnificent man, Gullþ. 4, 13, Eb. 12, Fms. i. 247, O. H. 112.

rausnar-ráð, n. a great living; hann var góðr bóndi ok hafði rausnarráð, þorí Karl. 364. rausnar-samliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), grandly, magnificently, Eg. 471, 645, Fms. ii. 300.

rausnar-samr, adj. id., Hkv. i. 83 (in a verse).

rausn and raust, f., prob. a different word, [cp. A. S. ræsn, to which a Norse form ræn would answer better]:—the fore-castle in a ship; aptfr frá stafunum ok til austr-rúms var kallat á rausn, þat var skipat berserkjum, Hkv. i. 82; til rausnar, 83 (the verse); þessir vóru á rausn í söxum, Fms. ii. 252, where distinction is made between stafn, rausn, fyrir-rúm, krapparúm.

2. of a house, the 'raising,' roof, ceiling (?); í stofunni, þeim er næst stendr steinhúsinu, víðr raustið, D. N. i. 525; else obsolete.

RAUST, f. [Dan. røst], the voice; með fagligum raustum, Stj. 466; hvárt sem fyrri fylgir raustinni, Mar.; til skírrar raustar, Pr. 475; hann kvað visu þessa með mikilli raust, Nj. 195; ok beinir svá raustina, Fb. ii. 26; kveðað víð raust, to 'sing with the voice,' i. e. loudly, Eg. 554; hann kvað dans þenna víð raust, Sturl. iii. 317; fögr raust með söng-



hljóðum, Fb. ii. 26; fagrar raustir syngjandi manna, Fms. ii. 200; söng-raust, id.; grát-r., q. v. 2. a voice, vote, N. G. L. ii. 468.  
**rausta**, að, to raise the roof of a house; rausta, sperra, trœða, þekja, D. N. i. 477.

**raustaðr**, part. voiced so and so, in lág-raustaðr.

**RAUTA**, að, to roar, Barl. 53, Karl. 140 (of a lion), Swed. *ryta*.

**rautan**, f. roaring, Stj. 71, Barl. 56, 151, 197.

**RÁ**, f., gen. rá, with the article ránni, N. G. L. ii. 282; pl. rá, rá, rá; [Dan. *raa*; Swed. *rå*; Shetl. *rae*]. — a sail-yard, Skálða 162, N. G. L. i. 100; en ef rá brestr í aktaum öða fyrir útan eða innan, ii. 283; rá langar, Hkv. 1. 48; við miðja rá, Orkn. 356 (in a verse); drekar báru blá segi við rá, O. H. 161 (in a verse); brotnaði ráin, Korm. 178; gengr í sundr segl-rá, Fbr. 132; siglu-tréit ok rána, Fms. xi. 143; látið nú koma féit í seglit ok hefla upp um rána, vi. 381; seglit var heflað upp við rána, Nj. 135; festa seglit við rána, Fbr. 133; allit., skip með rá ok reiða, Finnþ. 278; meðr rá ok öllu reiði, D. N. iii. 160; rá-endi, rá-rhlutr, id. 2. metaph. a pole on which fish are hung for drying: poet., **rá-fékr**, m. a 'sail-yard nag', i. e. a ship, Lex. Poët.

**RÁ**, f. (nom. rá, Skálða Thoroddr), originally vrá, [Dan. *vraa*; Swed. *vrå*]. — a corner, nook; rá (rá) er hrynning húss, Skálða 162; leynilígar rár (rá, v. l.) helvitis fylsna, Sks. 536; verja forskálann ok húsin, stóð þar fremst við rána Jón toddi, Sturl. ii. 249; kleif í rá hverja, Am. 58. 2. a cabin on board ship, Edda (Gl.); as also in the saying, skammar eru skips rá, short, small are the ship's cabins, giving small accommodation, Hm. 73, (skipsins eru skammar rá, Mkv.); cp. rá-skinn, a 'cabin-skin', hammock.

**RÁ**, f. a roe; veiða rauðýri ok rá, Barl. 137, Bév. 11.

**RÁ**, n. [Swed. *rå*, a landmark; hence perh. the poet., rá, seil, rá fagsli, the ibong of the mark, i. e. a snake, Merl. 2. 1, 12; rá, rá, perh. landmark palings (?), Hm. 152; see also rámerki; the word is obsolete in Icel., but is freq. in early Swed. in the allit. phrase *rå oeb rór*.

**rá-benda**, d, to 'bend a sail', make it fast to the yard, cp. Eg. 579. **rá-bundinn**, part. 'yard-bound', an epithet of a ship, Korm. (in a verse).

**Rábitar**, m. pl. the Arabs, Symb. 31, Fms. i. 415.

**rábítr**, m. [mid. H. G. *rabbín*]. — a race-horse, racer; hest einn mikinn rábit, Karl. 19; or is it an Arabian steed? — a nickname, Sturl. iii. 58.

**rá-bukkr**, m. a roebuck, Barl. 81.

**RÁÐ**, n. [Dan. *raad*; Old Engl. *reed*; Germ. *ratb*]. 'rede', counsel, advice; leggja ráð á e-t, Nj. 4; hvat leggri Njáll til ráðs? 72; hvat þykkir þér ráð? 23, Fas. ii. 510; stundum var hann á tali við þá menn er ráða hans þurftu, kunnir hann til alls góð ráð at leggja, þvítar hann var forvitni, Eg. 4; góra ráð sitt, to form a plan, Nj. 5, 21; Njáll gekk í brott einn saman ok lugsaði ráðit, 98; ek skal leggja ráðin til, segir Valgarðr, 166; ekki er þat mitt ráð, Nj. 23; var þetta at ráði górt, resolved, Ld. 70; þar til er biskup örur annat ráð fyrir, Vm. 113; góra ráð fyrir e-u, to expect, Nj. 261; lita ráð við e-n, to take counsel with one, 127; leita ráða, Edda 26. 2. lur, a settled plan, foresight; með ráðum ok kappi, Nj. 79, Eg. 257; öld ráð, Ld. 284; nú skulu vér fara at ráðum við þá, Eg. 582; annat vart með styrk eða ráðum, Ld. 178; vörn mun verða engi, ef vér förum ráðum at, Fms. ii. 11; ef þeir hefði meirum ráðum fram farit, vii. 318: — a planning, bana-ráð, fjór-ráð, land-ráð, áljóts-ráð, q. v.; þat eru ráð, f. . . , Grág. ii. 127; frændr Öttars kenndu ráðin Sigurði konungi, Fms. ii. 230.

3. wise, true counsel, what is advisable; varð allt at ráði turned to good ends þat er hann réð mönnum, Nj. 30; lízt mér nú hitt ráð, at . . . 82; ok er eigi ráð at hafa færi, 94; oss mun ekki haustlangt ráð at fara til Noregs, Eg. 263; mun eigi þat nú ráð at þér hverfist aprt, öll. 348; ekki er ráð nema í tíma sé tekit, a saying; Illugi kvæð þat skí ráð, Isl. ii. 247; ok er nú ráð at gjalda féit (bigb time), Fms. vi. 48; þat er nú ráð, at leggja at landi ok ganga upp, 260; andi ráðs wisdom) ok styrktar, 686 B. 13. 4. consent, will, agreement, wish; gjöf var gör með ráði konungs, Eg. 35; með mínu ráði, 737; én ráði s, Nj. 38, Fms. xi. 111, Grág. i. 334; at ráði frænda hennar, 164; hón átt til ráða föður síns, 331; fjarru mun þat þínu ráði, Nj. 80; með þi hinna vitrustu manna, 88, Ld. 232; hann nam land at ráði Skalla-fms, Landn. 59, Grág. i. 232; við ráð frænda síns nokkors, 307; ef aðr kyssir konu á laun ok at ráði hennar, 337; eigi á at ljá . . . nema ra ráð fylgi, 437; fyrir ráð skaparfa síns, 202; at sínu ráði, willingly, one's own accord, ii. 91.

II. denoting action: 1. house-lid affairs, management, business, usually in plur.; hann hafði selt í ndr öll ráð syni sínum, Eg. 22; er þórlfr var eigi heima, hafði þorgils þar ráð, 53; hón var at ráðum með syni sínum, höfðu þau rausnar-bú kit, 478; Rútr fékk henni öll ráð í hendr fyrir innan stokk, Nj. 11; írrar einnar konu ætla ek at fé at sú ræni þik hvárki fé né ráðum, Ld. ; engi ráð skalt þú taka af mér, ok fara hvergi fyrr en ek vil, Isl. ii. 5, Bs. i. 819; telja hann af ráðunum fjáris ella, Grág. i. 202; en ef á veit at bóndi hennar munni eigi ljá vilja, þá á hón eigi ráð, then she no right to do it, 382; bera e-n ráðum, (cp. taka ráðin af e-m, to over-ride), Nj. 198; hón tók við fé ok ráðum eptir föður sinn, Fs. 126. 2. state of life, condition; vilda ek bróðir, at þú bættir ráð þitt ok bæðir r konu, Nj. 2; rausnar ráð, Þorf. Karl. 364; breyttu þau fadir hans

ok móðir ráði sínu (they broke up the household) ok fóru útan, Bs. i. 152; ráða-breytni (q. v.), change, Þorf. Karl. 370; er þér sú til at staðfesta ráð þitt ok kvángask, Grett. 5 new Ed.; heim skaltu fara, ok una vel við ráð þitt, Nj. 11; ok fór yðvart ráð þat betr fram, 198; áljótr mikill er um ráð konunnar, Ld. 30; þar sem þér haft allt ráð vart í hendi, 174; kippa undan þeirri stöð er ádr hélt mest upp ráði hennar, Glúm. 341; sómasamligt ráð, Fs. 21; segja at þar liggi honum við nálíga allt ráð ok líf, Fms. xi. 101; nema vér kynnim þeim allt vart ráð, 655 xi. 3; at þú þegir skjótt ok fleiprir ekki um mitt ráð, Fas. ii. 507; Vali sagði gótt frá hans ráði, Band. 4; þú hefir miklit at ráði, 12; hann sagði þá henni hvat titt var um ráð Elísabeth, 625, 85; Jóseph varðveitti ráð Máriu festar-konu sinnar hreinliga, Post.; kona hét þórdís, ok létitari skyldi verða, ok horði ráð hennar heldr seínliga, ok til mikils háska, Bs. i. 195; gör svá vel ok unn frænda þínum góðs ráðs, a good mate, Ld. 198.

3. marriage; láta þat standa fyrir ráðum, Nj. 23; lýkr svá með þeim at ráðin skyldi takask, ok skyldi boð vera at hálfis-mánaðar fresti at Mosfelli, 99; þau ráð tókusk ok fékk þóðr Ísriðar, Fb. ii. 251; en ef þá takask ráðin eigi, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 32; engi latti ok tókusk ráðin, Fas. ii. 347; hón er kvenna fríðust ok með miklu fé, því ráði mun ek þér í hendr kona, Fs. 21; ráð hefi ek hugat fyrir þér, þú skalt biðja Kolfinnu, 88; ráð þau skyldu takask at öðru sumri, Eg. 26; þar er Ásgerðr frændkona þín, þar vilda ek hafa fullting þitt at ek næða því ráði, 331; hann á dóttur er Ólöf heitir, þar þætti mér vaxa þinn heidr ef þú fengir þat ráð, Fas. ii. 433; þá vóru skilið ráð þeirra Sigríðar Stórráðu, Fms. x. 219; þá reiddisk drottning mjök . . . engi ráð vil ek við hann eiga, 285; þat it göfugliga ráð, 324; lézt Sigvaldi nú kominn til ráða við Ástriði, xi. 104; eigi skal faðir neyða dóttur sína til ráða, Grág. i. 307; gípta honum dóttur þína er hann þess ráðs maklegr, Glúm. 360; biskup rauf þau ráð öll sem hann vissi at ulögum ráðin vera, Bs. i. 107.

4. in a pers. sense, a counsellor, a council, Stj. 510; annat vart hit æðsta ráð, Fms. vi. 59; er konungur var á tali við ráð sitt, ix. 279; a senate, þat köllu vér ráð, er lögmadr ok ráðsmenn sitja á málum manna ok skipa, N. G. L. ii. 244; konunginn ok hans ráð, Bs. i. 719; konungs ráð, the king's council, 758; Dixin ok öll hennar ráð, D. and all the queen's councils, Fb. i. 92.

B. COMPODS: ráðs-andi, a. m. the spirit of wisdom, Rb 80. ráða-bið, n., in the phrase, góra e-t á ráðabið, provisionally, Germ. *vorläufig*, Fms. vii. 112. ráða-breytni, n. a change in one's life or condition, Fms. ii. 25, Ld. 164, Fs. 21, 23, 171, Þorf. Karl. 370. ráða-brot, n. pl. plans, a brooding over a thing, Sturl. i. 225. ráða-far, n. marriage, N. G. L. i. 340. ráða-fátt, n. adj. lacking counsel, at one's wit's end. ráða-görð, n. a taking counsel, plan, design; Brynjólfir lét illa yfir þessi ráðagörð, Eg. 24, 765, Fms. vii. 258, Fs. 39, 55; þeir ræddu opt um ráðagörð sína, Eg. 115; töluðu þau leyniliga r. sína, Nj. 5; hafa áhyggjur ok ráðagörðir, plannings, Fms. i. 84; hann hafði r. fyrir liðinu, Fb. i. 351. ráðagerðar-madr, m. a man of many devices, a man of good counsel, Fms. i. 127, vii. 325, Orkn. 346.

ráða-görstr, adj. superl. the shrewdest of men, Fms. ix. 282, v. l. ráða-hagr, m. a state of life, condition, Ld. 158, Valla L. 206, Grág. i. 332, 379, Fms. v. 321, x. 282, Glúm. 335, Vm. 108; a marriage, wedded life, Fs. 87, Eb. 132, Ld. 18, Fms. ii. 9, Fas. i. 18, passim. ráða-kensl, n. an imputation, charge, as a law term, N. G. L. i. 178. ráða-kona, u, f. a stewardess, Nj. 138. ráðs-kona, u, f. a stewardess, bousekeeper, Bs. i. 247, 839, 848, passim. ráða-kostur, m. state, condition, Ld. 6, Eg. 597, Glúm. 349; marriage, Fs. 21. ráða-lauss, adj. 'redeless', shiftless, helpless, having no resource. Nj. 346, Hom. 153. ráða-leitan, f. 'rede-seeking', contrivance. ráða-madr, m. = ráðs-madr. ráðs-madr, m. a manager, counsellor, Fms. vii. 130, 194, 259, ix. 239, x. 27, xi. 252, Eg. 118, 202, 271, Orkn. 230, Hkr. i. 19, N. G. L. ii. 244, Stj. 496; a steward, Nj. 138, Sturl. ii. 145, Vm. 55, Dipl. i. 8; a town-counsellor, [cp. Dan. *raadmand*, Orkn. *radman*], D. N. i. ráða-manns-dæmi, n. a stewardship, H. E. i. 561. ráðs-mennska, u, f. a stewardship, N. T. ráða-nautr, m. = ráðunautr, Eg. 98. ráða-neyti, n. = ráðuneyti, Hkr. ii. 171, Fas. iii. 596. ráða-rúm, n. = ráðrúm, Hom. 85. ráða-skort, m. lack of shifts or expedients, Fas. ii. 446. ráða-skot, n. resources; lítið r. er til e-s, Fms. iv. 140, xi. 263. ráða-stofnan, f. plans, O. H. 3, Ld. 186, Fas. ii. 124. ráða-ætlan, f. a project, design, Hkr. i. 252, Fms. iii. 48.

**RÁÐA**, pres. ræð, ræðr, ræð; pl. ráðum, ráðit, ráða; pret. réð, 2nd pers. rétt, réttu, rhymed with hætta, Fms. vi. (in a verse); mod. réðst, pl. réðu; subj. réði; imper. ráð, ráddu; part. ráðinn; a middle form ráðumk, Hom. 113; a weak pret. indic. réði occurs in the poem Jd. 35 (ótrauðr á haf réði), and in prose, Fms. i. 223, and is freq. in mod. usage (eg réði honum að biða . . . hann réði því ekki); [a word common to all Teut. languages; A. S. *ræðan*; Old Engl. *rede* and *read*; Germ. *raihen*; Dan. *raade*; the Goth. has *rēdan*, but it is rarely used in Ulf.]

A. To advise, counsel, with dat. of the thing and acc. of the person; ráða e-m e-t, réðu vinir hans honum þat, at hann berðisk eigi við þik, Nj. 33; réðu honum þat allir at samna liði, Eg. 9; ráða e-m ráð, to give one counsel, Vpm. i.; ráðumk þér, Hm. 113 sqq.; þat ræð ek þér, Sdm. 22 sqq., Nj. 61; makkigr ertú þeirra, segir



Njáll, ok ræð honum ráðin, 71; ráð er þér ráðit, Fm. 21; ráða e-m heilræði, Nj. 85.

2. *to consult*; ráða ráðum sínum, *to hold a conference*, Edda 26, Fms. vii. 259; vóru opt á tali ok ráða-stefnu ok réðu landráðum, i. 52.

3. *to devise*; þá menn er konu hafa numit eða þat hafa ráðit, Grág. i. 354, Gullþ. 14.

4. *to fix, decide, determine, resolve, with acc.*; ek hefi áðr ráðit brúðlaup mitt, Nj. 4; ráða samband, Gullþ. 14; ráða atförl við Gunnar, Nj. 107; réðu þeir þat þá með sér, 93; hefi ek ráðit honum kvánfang, 151; síðan réð Gunnarr utanferð sína með honum, 41, cp Sturl. ii. 168; ráða e-m ró, Ls. 55;—ráða e-t af, *to form a decision*, Eg. 337; en af verðr at ráða nokkut ór hverju vandræði, Lv. 39;—ráða e-t við sik, *to make up one's mind*; hvárt hann vildi þar vera eða fara til Íslands, hann kvaðsk eigi þat hafa ráðit við sik, Nj. 123;—ráða um e-t, *to deliberate*; hann gaf jarli orlof at ráða um þetta kjör við menn sína, Ó. H. 97;—ráða e-t (or e-u) til staðar, *to settle fix definitely*, Fms. ii. 78, Ld. 178;—ráða ór, ráða ór e-u, *to find an expedient, solve a difficulty*, Nj. 177, Ld. 54, 180.

5. *to hire, take into service*; ráða skipverja, Fms. vi. 238; réð Hallgerð sér hjón, Nj. 25; ek em kona Njals, segir hón, ok ræð ek eigi síðr hjón en hann, 54; Njáll réð honum hjón öll, 151; bóndi sagði húsfreyju síni at hann hafði Hrapp ráðit með sér, 131; hón hafði ráðit mann til at svíkja konung í drykk, Fms. ix. 5; vilda ek at vit færim í hernað ok réðim menn til með okkr, Nj. 41; ráða land undan e-m, Fb. ii. 171.

6. *to plan, plot, contrive, or cause one's death, put to death, betray*, Germ. *verraiben*; Regin þik réð, hann þik ráða mun, Fm. 22; þú rétt hann, Fas. i. 202; þær ætluðu at konungi mundi hafa ráðit hann, Fms. iv. 312; hann réð Plög svarta föður-bana sinn, xi. 353; ef kona drepr bónda sinn eða ræðr hann fyrir íllsku sakir, Js. 27; ráða e-m bana, bana-ráð, Nj. 21, 52, Fb. i. 410, Skv. i. 51;—ráða e-n af, *to put out of the way, put to death*, Gullþ. 14, Fms. i. 204, Al. 128; sá ótti er nú af ráðinn ok endaðr, Fs. 9; ek hygg at þóroddr ætli nú af at ráða hingat-kvámr þínar, Eb. 144; ráða e-n frá, *to despatch*, Ld. 294; ráða e-n af dögum, *to put to death*; ráða e-n frá ríki, Fms. iii. 18; ráða e-n ofan, *to overbrow*, Bárð. 164.

II. *to rule, govern, with dat.*; ráða þrændalögum, Fms. i. 52; ráða landi, ráða ríki, 22, Nj. 41; Einarr jarl réð Orkneyjum, Fms. i. 197; Hákon konungur réð Noregi, x. 4; er réð fyrir Holtseta-landi, xi. 3; þann konung er ræðr Jórsla-landi... þann er Englendi ræðr, Edda 92; ráða landráðum, *to have the government, govern*, Fms. i. 52.

2. *to rule, prevail, have one's own will, as also to manage, lead, have authority, management, and similar usages*; skal ráða afi með þeim, Nj. 150; sá réð er ríkr var, Sól.; hann réð sér ekki fyrir kæti, *he was beside himself for joy*; skal hón sjálf ráða hvárt hón vill hann eða eigi, Nj. 24; ek skal hér ráða, 52; Ólafr báð móður sína eina ráða, Ld. 70; sögðu þá ráða eiga er fleiri vóru, 74; ætlar þú at þú munir ráða, Fms. vii. 13; konungur svarar ok biðr hann ráða, xi. 29; Lögmaðr skal ráða, *he shall have the casting vote*, Gpl. 18; the phrase, ef ek má ráða, *if I can have it as I like*; þú ræðr því, *as you like*! þviat þar ræðr eigi frændsemi, Grág. i. 172; *to rule*, sól skal ráða um sumar en dagr um vetr, Gpl.; landfall ræðr (rules, makes the boundary) fyrir sunnan, Fm. 88; ór ánni ræðr keldan... ok lækr út úr henni til sjáfar, Dipl. ii. 1; ráða landa-merkjum, E. 711; ráða búi ok banni, Gpl. 76; ráða búi ok kaupum, 269; ráða giptingum, 211; ráða sessa kostum, Gm. 14; ráða kaupum, fé, skipti, Gpl.; ráða fé til þarfa, *to dispose of money to advantage, put it out at interest*, Gpl.; sigri vér ráðumk, Orkn. (in a verse); hugr ræðr hálfum sigri, a saying; ráða sínum ferðum, Fms. i. 75; réð Örn leiðsögu, Ld. 74; hvárt ek má nokkurum um þat ráða, Fms. vii. 13; mörgum ræðr litlu hve, *'tis of small interest*, Am. 33; ráða engu, Hdl. 49; ráða veðri, Rb. 388; veðr ræðr akri en vit syni, Hm.; hvar skal ek sitja—Móðir mín skal því ráða, Nj. 7; ek réð ráði hennar fyrr, i. e. *gave her away*, 23; hvárt hann kunni ráða fé sínu, Grág. i. 176; ráða orði, ii. 309; hvárt ræðr þú því er Steinarr son þinn sakir sökum þorstein son minn, *bast thou caused it, is it thy making*? Eg. 717; þú því rétt er ek ríða skyldak, Fm. 26; ek því ræð, er þú ríða sér-at, Ls. 28; en réðu því Nornir, Orkn. (in a verse); illa réð ek því, *that was foolishly done*, Fbr. (in a verse); ek hefi því ráðit, at..., Ísl. ii. 322; því þykki mér ráðit, *well done*, Sks. 100;—various phrases, ráða e-u bót (veðr) or ráða bót (bætr) á e-u, *to mend, better*, Hom. 159, Ld. 206, Fms. vii. 162, Landn. 8, Eb. 114;—with prep., ráða fyrir e-u (for-ráð), *to rule, manage, govern*, Fms. i. 288, Hkr. i. 40; ráða fyrir lögum, Nj. 5, 150, Eg. 34, 239, 754, Ld. 76, 132, Fms. i. 11, Grág. i. 333;—ráða um e-t, *to dispose of*, (um-ráð); nú megu vit ekki ráða um hennar gjafarð, Fms. iv. 194;—ráða við e-d, *to be able to do, manage*, Bárð. 163; eg ræð ekki við hann (þat), *I cannot manage him*; við ráðanlegr, *manageable*;—ráða yfir e-u (yfir-ráð), *to rule, govern*, Fms. iv. 83.

3. *to have, possess, enjoy*; hvítum ræðr þú enn hjóltunum, ... ráða deigum brandinum, Eb. 238; ráða fé ok fjörvi, *to enjoy wealth and life*, Fm. 26; ráða arfi, gulli, hringum, Skv. 2. 9, Hkr. Hjörv. 6, 11; ráða nafni, aldrí, hjarta, lofi, dýrd, *to enjoy a name, life*..., Lex. Poët.; ráða eign ok auðsöllum, Fms. 8, 9; ráða raðum manni, *to be read*, Fbr. (in a verse);—part. ráðandi, with gen., eru nokkurs ráðandi hér, *bast thou any authority here*? Nj. 54; þess verða ek ráðandi við mína menn, *I will manage that*, Fms. xi. 30; vera mikils ráðandi, *of great*

*influence*, Fas. ii. 504; ráðandi postula, *the ruler of the apostles*, Edda 92 Lex. Poët.

III. *to explain, read*; ráða gátu, *to read a riddle*, Fas. i. 464; varð engi sú gáta upp borin er hann réði (subj.) eigi, 532; ráða e-t, Am. 22; ráða draum, *to read a dream*, Nj. 121, Ld. 126, Ísl. ii. 194, 197, x. 270, xi. 3, Rb. 394; Pharaó dreymdi drauma ok urði eigi ráðendr til, Vtr. 17; veizlú hve rísta skal, veizlú hve ráða skal, ok magical characters, Hm. 145;—ráða í e-t, *to guess at, find out*, Fms. xi. 16; ok væntir mik at eigi mundi í þat ráðit, Ísl. ii. 333; munu þeir ekki í ráða er myrkt er, 378, Fær. 255.

2. *to read, prop. to explain, interpret*; skal hann láta ráða skrá heima at kirkju, K. þ. K. 46; ráða rúnar, Am. 12, Hom. (St.); þegar Domitianus hafði rit ráðit 623. 12, Karl. 16; ráða upp, *to read up*; þessi sömu bréf lét erki biskup upp ráða í Danmörku, Fms. viii. 293; á alþingi lét Páll biskup ráða upp jarteinir ens sæla þórláks, Bs. i. 352; tók ok lét þar upp ráða 623. 10; ráða skrá, K. þ. K.

IV. *to punish, chastise, with dat.* Guð ræðr oss till batnaðar sem sonum, Greg. 73; fóstri hans var harðr við hann ok réð honum mjök, Bs. i. 416; nú ef sveinn vill eigi nem; ok leiðisk bók, þá skal hann færa til annarra verka, ok ráða honum til svá at hvárki verði af örkuml né ílit, K. þ. K. 56; konungur var ráði fyrir flestum höfud-kirkjum, Sturl. ii. 147;—with acc., honu sína ska engi maðr með höggum ráða at öldri né at áti, N. G. L. i. 29; nú e maðr ræðr konu sína eigna lykluð eða lásu (*beats her with keys o bars*), þá er hann sekr, 356 (ráðning).

V. *with the notion o action, to undertake*; ráða stórt, *to aim high, aspire*, Lex. Poët.; kann vera at ek finna þann höfðingja at minnr vaxi fyrir augum at ráð stórt (*to undertake great things*), en þér konungur, Fms. vi. 399 (stórt ræði); ráða gott, *to manage well*, Ó. H. (in a verse).

2. *with prep., ráða á e-t, to take to a thing*; þeir réðu á íshöggt, Fms. v. 336; ráða á e-n, *to attack one*; mun eigi þá á þik ráðit, Nj. 93, 25 (á-ræði);—ráða at e-m, *to attack, invade*, passim;—ráða af, *to get off clear*; hann bað þá taka forka ok ráða af skipinu, and *get the ship off her anchor*, Ld. 56; aðillinn ræðr sik af baugbrotum, Ef... Grág. i. 173; af hefir þú mik ráðit brekvisi, *thou hast cured me of complaining*, Ld. 134;—þá réðu þeir goðorð sitt undir Rafr fyrir sakir vinsælda hann *they put their 'godord' in the charge of R.*, Bs. i. 642;—ráða móti e-m, *to go against in a fight, withstand*; í móti Kára réð Mörör Sigfússon, N. 253;—ráða til e-s, *to rush in upon*; hann reiddi upp öxina ok réð til þó varðar, Sturl. ii. 37, (til-ræði, an assault); *to take to a thing, try*, í réðu vér til ok hjópum í brott, Eg. 235; ok er þeim þótti sér færi til e ráða leyndusk þeir á brott, *when they saw an opportunity they stole away*, 572; ok er nú til at ráða ef þér vilt, *now is the time for action*, Nj. 154; Skarphéðinn kom fótum undir sik, ok réð þegar til í anna sinn, 202;—*to start, make for, attempt*, ráða til orrostu, *to go to battl*, Eg. 530; ráða til uppbyggja, 229; en þó ekki svá at til hans var ráðanda (gerund.), Fms. vi. 352; réð hann þá til ok hjó sundr ormin; þat var ekki annarra manna hlau, enda réð ok engi til, Eg. þeir ráða til ok hlaua í munni drekanum, Fb. ii. 317; skal ráða í árinnaðr eðr eigi, *shall we try to pass the river or not?* Ld. 46; han bauð út miklum her ok réð til skipa, Fms. i. 22; ráða til ferðar, *start on a journey*, Landn.;—ráða skipi til hlunns, *to put the ship i a shed*, Eg. 515, Nj. 10; ráða sik frá e-u, *to disengage oneself from* Hom. 147, MS. 655 xxvi. 1; ráða um, hann tók um strenginn, ok ré um at fara upp í skipit, and *was just about to go up into the ship*, Fm ix. 24.

3. *periphrastically, with an infin. mostly without the particle 'at'*; ráðumk ganga, *we do go*, Am. 77; ráðum yppa, spyrja segi leyna, Lex. Poët.; hver er segja ræðr, *does tell*, Hm. 125; hón réð vakna; *she awoke*, Am. 10; annan réð hón höggva, 48; ekki réttu leifa, 8c allt þats réð heita, 102; réð ek at ganga, Fas. ii. (in a verse); ef ek ré á vág at ráða, Hbl. 47; with the particle 'at', réð at stökkva, Eb. (i a verse); also reflex., réðsk at sofna, Rm. 5; but réð at sofna, *went sleep*, 17; in prose; þau lög sem hann réði upp at segja, Íb. 12; ráðas geysja, Am. 24.

B. Reflex. ráðask, referring to the person himself; ráðask um vi e-n, *to consult*; Gunnarr görði gördina ok réðsk við öngan mann um Nj. 80; hvárigum þótti ráð ráðit nema við aðra réðisk um, 167; hann hefði nokkut við mik um ráðisk, Ld. 306; þá réðsk hann um v vini sína, Eg. 9.

2. *to be resolved, fixed, settled*; þá er kaup réðsk, Nj. 17; eigi mun þat svá skjótt ráðask, Ísl. ii. 213; þetta m er miklu meira en þat megi skjótt ráðask, Fms. vi. 18; af þeim til endum ráðsk þat, at..., i. 433; eigi mun þetta ráðask þessu sinn xi. 4; þá var ráðin sættin, Ld. 308; en ráðit kalla ek kaupit, S 179; réðsk hann þá þar at hjóni, *he bired himself out, entered servit*, Nj. 57.

3. (answering to and identical with A. V above), ráðask fr to leave; þóat ek ráðumk frá, Fms. i. 225; ráðask í e-t, *to undertake* ráðask í hernað, passim; hann réðsk í flokk með þeim, Nj. 94, Fb. 172;—ráðask til e-s, *to venture on a thing*; þá ráðsk (imper.) þú t ok far í hauginn, Fms. iv. 28;—*to move one's abode*, Hákon spurði Gunn. ef hann vildi ráðask til Hákonar jarls, Nj. 41; bið Æna selja þórf sína e ráðask hingat til mín, Orkn.; hann réðsk pangat byggðum, Jörð. Kai 364; ráðask til ferðar (= Germ. *sich begeben*), Eg. 4; víkingar ok he konungar er réðusk til liðs með Eiriki, Fms. i. 24; réðsk hann þá þang



um vart at fardögum ok móðir hans, Bs. i. 455: ráðask ór hernaði, to give up, leave off freebooting, Eg. 2:—at þeim hafði óheppilega um ráðask, they had formed an unhappy plan, Knytl. S. ch. 69 (Lex. Poët.); cp. mið-ráðit.

4. to turn out; ok réðsk til allgiptusamliga, Fms. x. 53; and in the mod. phrase, það réðsk vel, ended well; sjú hvernig það réðst, see how it will turn out: of a dream, to prove true (see A. III). ok vilda ek at hvergi réðisk, Gísl. 24 (hværngi réði, impers., 108, l. c.):—réðsk mikitt mannfall, there came to be a great slaughter, Odd. 28.

II. recip., ráðask á, to attack one another; þeir spruttu upp með illyrðum, ok svá kom at þeir ráðask á, Nj. 128. III. part. ráðinn, resolved, determined, Ölk. 36, Bárð. 173; hann mælti fátt eðr ekki við frá, . . . ef hann var ráðinn til at drepa þá, Fms. vii. 319:—likely, eigi er ráðit at oss fari svá, Nj. 89; þat er þó eigi ráðit hvárt svá berri til, Ld. 24; eigi er þat ráðit, at honum þætti allt sem hann talaði, Band. 12: compar., er engi ráðnari hlutr, more certain, Hom. (St.); at ráðnu, for certain, id.: valid, nýmæli ekki skal vera lengr ráðit en þrjú sumur, K. þ. K. 56. 2. clever; ríkr ok ráðinn, Grett. 90; vitr maðr ok ráðinn, Fb. ii. 357; roskinn ok ráðinn. 3. betrayed, Germ. verrathen, Akv. 15, Fm. 37.

ráð-bani, a, m. a contriver of a person's death, Grág. ii. 169, Fms. vi. 295. ráðbana-maðr, m. = ráðbani, Orkn. 454.

ráð-bót, f. compensation, N. G. L. i. 66.

ráð-deild, f. foresight, husbandry. ráðdeildar-maðr, m. a provident, good husbandman.

ráð-drjúgr, adj. a shifty man, Fas. i. 325.

ráð-fár, adj. shiftless, Fms. vi. 155, viii. 286, Grett. 127.

ráð-festa, t, to determine.

ráð-festa, u, f. determination, Bær. 4.

ráð-fréttask, tt, dep. to consult, Stj. 159, 294.

ráð-fýsi, f. instigation, exhortation, Þidr. 41.

ráð-færa, d; r. sig við e-n, to consult.

ráðgask, að, dep.; r. við e-n, to consult, Bs. i. 815, Stj. 476.

ráð-gáta, u, f. a riddle, I Cor. xiii. 12.

ráð-girni, f. ambition, Fms. iv. 103, Sks. 357.

ráð-gjafi, a, m. a counsellor, esp. one of the council of a king or princely person, cp. king's counsel, Sighvat, Fms. vi. 27, 439, vii. 106, ix. 459, O. H. 43, Eg. 646, Orkn. 442, Landn. 148.

ráð-gjagn, adj. ambitious, lordly, Fms. iv. 111, x. 220, Sturl. ii. 1.

ráð-hagr, m. = ráðahagr, Fb. i. 176.

ráð-herra, m. a counsellor, minister of state.

ráð-hollr, adj. giving faithful, good advice, Ísl. ii. 341: óráðhollr, not open to advice, Nj. 68.

ráð-hús, n. [Germ. ratb-haus], a town-ball, D. N.

ráði, a, m. a boar, Edda (Gl.), Skálda 205 (in a verse).

ráðinn, part. resolved; see ráða B. III.

ráð-krókr, m. a shift, contrivance, Fms. vi. 374, Sd. 155.

ráð-kænn, adj. sbrewd, shifty, Valla L. 223.

ráð-lag, n. providence.

ráð-lagning, f. a giving advice, Valla L. 211.

ráð-lausliga, adv. foolishly, Nj. 104, Fb. i. 305.

ráð-lauss, adj. shiftless, having lost one's head, Lv. 105, Fms. xi. 267, 273, Al. 101, Stj. 531.

ráð-legging, f. = ráðlagning, (mod.)

ráð-leggja, lagði; r. e-m e-t, to advise, Rd. 273, Gísl. 49, Bs. i. 815.

ráð-leitinn, adj. shifty, sbrewd, Fms. vi. 374, Sturl. i. 136.

ráð-leitni, f. sagacity, Fms. v. 226.

ráð-leysi, n. shiftlessness, confusion, foolishness, Sturl. iii. 315, Stj. 78, Al. 101.

ráð-liga, adv. cleverly, Fms. x. 29.

ráð-ligr, adj. advisable, Nj. 40, Ld. 66, 172, Bjarn. 15, Fms. iii. 69, xi. 61, 92 (spelt rálligt).

ráð-lögur, f. pl. advice, counsels, Grett. 71.

ráð-maðr, m. = ráðamaðr, B. K. 125; hirðmenn dæmdu en tólf ráð-menn samþykktu, Ann. 1368.

ráðning, f. interpretation, Fas. ii. 172: rebuke, chastisement, Sturl. iii. 73, 206, Al. 7, 18, Stj. 126, 506, 583, Bs. i. 700, 762: sbrift, Stj. 9, 12.

ráð-ríkr, adj. imperious: ráð-ríki, n. imperiousness.

ráð-rúm, n. respite for taking counsel, Lv. 61, Grág. ii. 84, K. þ. K. 12, Grett. 136 new Ed.

ráð-samr, adj. = ráðríkr, O. H. L.

ráð-semð, f. counsel, consent, H. E. i. 456.

ráð-settr, part. settled, considerate.

ráð-sлага, að, (ráð-slag, n., Pass. 15. 1), to confer, bold counsel.

ráð-sneid (-snilli), f. sagacity, Fms. vi. 429.

ráð-anjallr, adj. sagacious, wise in counsel, Fms. vi. 265, vii. 102.

ráð-snotr, adj. = ráðsnjallr, Hm., Sks. 328.

ráð-spakr, adj. = ráðsnjallr, Fms. i. 192, Stj. 360, v. 1.

ráð-speki, f. wisdom, Fms. vi. 151, xi. 98, Mar.

ráð-spell, n. disbonour, of a married woman, Gpl. 203, 229.

ráð-spella, t, to violate, Bs. ii. 65.

ráð-stafa, að, with dat., to arrange, dispose of.

ráð-stafan (ráð-stöfun), f. arrangement.

ráð-stafi, a, m. arrangement, provision, esp. a home, shelter; þau fóru norðr um sveitir ok fengu hvergi ráðstafa, Landn. 178; hann kváðisk séð hafa ráðstafa fyrir honum, be had provided for him, Lv. 98; þaðan fór hann inn á Nes, ok fékk þar engu ráðstafa, Eg. 592; vilda ek at þú tækir við honum ok móður hans ok fúir þeim þar ráðstafa hjá þér, Fs. 36, Fbr. 12 new Ed. ráðstafa-lauss, adj. homeless, unprovided for, Þorl. Karl. 392.

ráð-stefna, u, f. a consultation, Matth. xxviii. 12.

ráð-stofa, u, f. = ráðhús, D. N., (mod. Dan. raadstue.)

ráð-svinnr, adj. = ráðspakr, Orkn. 158: as a nickname, 8.

ráðugr, adj. sagacious, sbrewd; ráðigr til allra véla, Fær. 13; ríkr ok ráðugr, Stj. 616: plur. ráðugir, Fms. vi. 155, Fs. 41: compar., miklu er hann ráðgari ok þrárrí, Fms. vi. 382; ellri ok ráðgari, xi. 12.

ráðu-ligr, adj. = ráðligr, Fms. viii. 186: to be ruled, Sks. 491.

ráðu-nautr, m. a 'counsel-mate,' counsellor, Sks. 110 new Ed.

ráðu-neyti, n. a body of councilmen, counsellors, Fms. ii. 183, vi. 394, vii. 40, 185, x. 101, 420.

ráð-valdr, m. a 'wielder of authority,' ruler, Bs. i. 301:—mod. a tyrant, despot.

ráð-vandr, adj. 'beeding one's ráð,' honest, upright, Fms. v. 240, viii. 313, xi. 54, Magn. 464, Sks. 67 new Ed., O. H. L. 22.

ráð-vondi (mod. ráð-vendni, Fms. xi. 446), f. probity, honesty, Sks. 2, 80 new Ed., Al. 58, Rb. 368, Clem. 33.

ráð-viss, adj. one who has one's mind settled.

ráð-þægr, adj. open to advice, pliable, Fms. vi. 27, vii. 175, Orkn. 384; úráðþægr, obstinate.

RÁF, n., the forms vary, ráf is the older form, whence are derived ráfr, with an inflexive r, as also ræfr, which is the mod. form; ráfit kirkunnar, Bs. i. 804; ráfinu, Nj. 201 (but ræfinu, v. 1.); ráfit, Fms. viii. 428 (ráfrít, Fb. ii. 693, l. c.); ráfit, ráfrít, ræfrít, Fms. ix. 399 and v. 1.; ráfit varma, x. 68 (in a verse); ræfrít, and v. 1. ráfit, 30; ráfri and ráfi, Stj. 563; ræfri, Bs. i. 354; í ráfri stofunnar, Dipl. iii. 8; bæði at ráfi ok veggjum, H. E. i. 474; the common as also the sole mod. form is ræfr, Bs. i. 132; ræfrít, Nj. 115, Eg. 239: [Engl. roof; cp. Gr. ῥοφ-ος]:—a roof; vóru þar markaðar ágetar sögur á þilvínunum ok svá á ræfrinu, Ld. 114; loginn stóð inn um ræfrít, Eg. 239; hann lét penta allt ræfr ok svá bjórin, Bs. i. 132, passim, see above:—ráf=hróf (q. v.), Fms. viii. 247.

ráfa (ráf, n.), að, to rove, stray about, Safn i. 586; villu-ráfandi saubr, a sheep astray.

RÁK, f. a streak, stripe, Rb. 524, freq. in mod. usage.

rá-merki, n. [rá, n.], a landmark, N. G. L. ii. 489, Ann. Nord. Oldk. 1845, p. 164, from a boundary-rite between Sweden and Norway.

RÁMR, adj. boarse; ramr er sterkr en rámr enn hási, Skálda 163, Fms. i. 283, x. 279, passim in mod. usage.

RÁN, n. [Dan. raan; Shetl. rön], as a law term, any unlawful seizure or bolding of property; þá skal hann krefja út festar konu sinnar, ok stemna honum þing fyrir rán, N. G. L. i. 27; stefna honum þing fyrir rán ok í-setu, Jb. 159; stefna honum héraðs-þing fyrir grasrán ok þrásetu, 278; en ef hann heldr á fénu, þá er hinn kömr eptir, er á, ok nár hann eigi, þá er þat rán, ok varðar fjórbaugs-garð, Grág. i. 427; krefja hann fjár sins ok leggja honum rán við, Gpl. 497; mun hón reka okkr ór landi, en taka fé okkat allt með ráni, Nj. 5; þess fjár skal þrýsvar kveðja, en ef hann vill þá eigi reiða, þá skal hann stefna honum til þings fyrir rán ok lögleysu, N. G. L. i. 21, Grág. Vígl. ch. 116, distinguishing between hand-rán and rauda-rán:—lífs-rán, and-rán, fjör-rán, = loss of life, poët., Lex. Poët.; lög-rán, loss of right, Eb. (in a verse):—seized property, láta ránið rakna, Bs. ii. 15. 2. plur. robbery, plunder; refsing rans, Sighvat; rán ok stuld, O. R. 5; rán ok hernað, Jb. 66; hernað ok rán, Fms. i. 118; rísi ok ránum, 119; rán (pl.) ok manndráp, O. H. 78; verða fyrir ránum, Fms. i. 258; hann tók af rán öll þar í landi, O. H. 190. COMPS: ráns-fé, n. unlawful property, booty, Fms. iii. 343, Stj. 490. ráns-fengr, m. = ránsfengr, Eg. 593. ráns-flökk, m. a band of highwaymen, Hkr. ii. 395, Fms. vii. 265. ráns-hönd, f. a robbing hand, Fms. v. 55. ráns-maðr, m. a robber, Fms. iii. 143, vii. 10, 253, Barl. 44.

Rán, f., dat. Rán, Hkv. i. 30, Hkv. Hjörv. 18; Ráni, Gg. 6, is a corrupt passage; [this word cannot be related to the preceding]:—the name of the giant-goddess the queen of the sea; she was wife of Egir, mother of the Nereids, called Ránar-dætr; all that perished in the sea came and abode with her; Rán átti net; þat er hón veiddi í menn alla þá er á sáz kómu, Edda 66, 69, Eb. 274, Fas. ii. 77, Eb. ch. 54, Friðp. S. ch. 6; þat höfðu menn fyrir satt, at þá væri mönnum vel fagnat at Ránar, ef sjódaudir menn vitjaði erfis sins, Eb. l. c., Stör. 7; sitja at Ránar, Fms. vi. 376 (in a verse); ræis rekka er þú mundir Rán gefa, Hkv. Hjörv. 18:—the allit. phrase, Rán ok Regin, was a form of oath, Ölk. 36: in poët. circumlocutions, dýnu Rán = a woman, Halfred; ósk-rán. COMPS: Ránar-dætr, f. pl. the nine daughters of Rán, the Oceanides of the Northern mythology, also of the waves, Edda 69, 101, Fbr. 23: poët. the sea is called Ránar-land, -salsr, -vegr, Rán-heimr, Lex.



Pöet. **rán-beðr**, m. *the bed of Rán, the bottom of the sea*, Fas. ii. 77 (in a verse).

**rán-baugr**, m. a Norse law term, *a fine payable to the king for unlawful seizure or holding of property*; eyks landuám at hálfu en ránbauð konungi, N. G. L. i. 44; ok konungi hálfra mörk í ránbauð, Jb. 321 (Js. 96).

**rán-fé**, n. = *ránsfé*, Fms. vii. 54.

**rán-fengi**, n. *booty, plunder*, Fms. ii. 196, Stj. 231, 236, 400.

**rán-fengr**, m. = *ránfengi*, Edda 63.

**rán-semi**, f. (*rán-samr*, adj. *rapacious*), *rapacity*, Merl. 2. 87.

**rán-siðr**, m. *rapine*, Edda (Ht.).

**rán-skapr**, m. *rapine*, Safn i. 688.

**rán-taka**, tók, *to seize on, rob*, Bær. 3.

**ráp**, n. *a roving, rambling*.

**rápa**, að, *to rove, ramble about*.

**RÁS**, f. [perh. from *renna*; A. S. *ræs*; Engl. *race*], *a race, running*;

hesta rás, *Sighvat* (Ó. H. 56); gullbituð vart gör til rásar, Hkv. i. 41;

ef hestr bregðr rás, *turns shy*, N. G. L. ii. 134; of a man, ok hepta

honum svá rás, *and stop him thus*, i. 68; the phrase, taka á rás, *to take*

*to one's heels, run off*, Eg. 216, Nj. 253, Eb. 62; siðan tekr hann á

mikilli rás ofan eftir götunum, Hrafn. 7; hefja á rás, *id.*, Eg. 237:

—metaph., of water, stóra læki stemmdi upp svá at eigi náðu sinni rás,

Fms. vi. 67; tóku vötnin at bæjra rás sinni, Landn. 251, v. 1; blóð-rás,

vatn-rás, q. v.

2. *a course, channel*; um leyniligar jarðarinnar rásir,

Stj. 13; rás heymar, *the channel of bearing, the ears*, Edda i. 538; brúðr

lætr eigi fram ór enni sömu rós bæði sætt vaða ok beiskt, Hom. (St.)

James iii. 11: Rettri rás Guðligar boðorða, Fms. i. 304; lífs rás, *the race*

*of life*, Hom. (St.).

II. plur. *a race, host*; engla rásir, Lil. 40; rásir

dægra, *the course of the days*, Lil. 67; rásir heilagra manna, Mar.; rita

tvönnar rásir stafanna, MS. 544. 2; vitir ok smá-smugul í rásum ritn-

inganna, Mar.; ep. 'race of heaven,' Shakesp. **rásar-skeið**, n. *a race-*

*course*, Sks. 631.

**rása**, að, *to race, run*, esp. of flocks on mountain pastures running against

the wind; það rásar gegn vindi, or simply *rása*.

**rásari**, a, m. *a racer, race-horse*.

**rá-segl**, n. *a square sail*.

**rás-fimr**, adj. *fleet*, of a horse, Str.

**rás-hallr**, adj. *sloping*, Sks. 440.

**rás-skerð**, f. (*rá-skerðing*, f., Boldt 129), in Icel. called *rá-skerð-*

*ingr*, m. *fish hung and dried on poles*, having first been split along the

back (opp. to *kvið-flattr*), Boldt 97; tunna ráskerð, 149.

**rá-skerða**, t, *to hang split fish up to dry*.

**rá-skin**, n.; this dubious, obsolete word occurs in only four passages;

in the Fb. (in both the passages), as also in the Fbr. from the vellum *Arna-*

*Magn.* 132, it is spelt *hraskinn*, but no doubt erroneously, unless the *b*

be a remains of a former *v*, qs. *vráskinn*, [for the proper origin of this

word can only be from *rá*, f. = *cabin*, though only used metaph.]:—a

'cabin-skin,' *bammock* (= *húðfat*, q. v.), *an abode, refuge*; þeir höfðu

ráskinn hjá feðrum sínum, Fb. ii. 93; hann vildi eigi láta vera við bæ

sinn ráskinn þeirra þorgils ok þormóðar, 102; Drottinn er minn styrkr,

mitt r. ok frjálsari, *the Lord is my strength, my bammock* (i. e. *refuge*),

and my deliverer, Stj. 51. Ps. xciv. 22. **ráskinns-leikr**, m. *the game*

*of hide and seek* (?), Bárð. 174.

**rás-vakr**, adj. = *rásfmr*.

**rá-vörðr**, m. *a sailor who keeps a look-out at the sail-yard*, Jb. 407.

**reðinga-bók**, f. [Engl.], *a reading-book*, Am. 56.

**reðr**, n. pl. [Dan. *ræder*; cp. also *hredjar*], *the genitals*, esp. of a beast,

*phallus*; flennt reðr, Fb. ii. 335 (in a verse), iii. 427 (in a verse); hest-

reðr, Fms. vi. 194 (in a verse).

**reðri**, n. [cp. Gr. *πάβδος*], a kind of *rod, staff, cudgel*; þeir sá mann,

hann hafði r. í hendi, Fær. 220, 221; þat var búningr hans hvers-dagliga,

at hann hafði kyrtíl svartan ok reðri í hendi, Boll. 358; hann hafði r.

um öxl, Fms. vii. 19; konungr hafði í hendi r. gullbúit, ... konungr hóf

upp reðit ok sló með þór, svá at hann hraut af stallanum ok brotnaði,

i. 44; r. silfrbúit ok gyllt, vii. 194; hann hafði öxi í hendi, ok lýstr til

þorsteins, kom öxar-skaptið í herða-toppinn, en reðis-munninn ...

Sturl. i. 152; hann sló með einu r. á brún honum svá at hón sprakk í

sundur, Karl. 61; konungr sló hann með gullbúinu reðri í höfuðið, Fms.

iii. 196.

**ref-garðr**, m. *a fox-yard or pit for shooting foxes*, Gpl. 457.

**ref-hvörf**, n. pl. a kind of *equivocation* which consisted in pairing off

words of opposite bearing, as 'hot, cold,' 'water, fire,' Edda (Ht.) 17-23.

comps: **refhvarfa-bróðir**, m. a kind of *spurious refhvörf*, viz. when

the opposed words stand separated in the verse-line, Ht. 23. **ref-**

**hvarfa-háttir**, m. *a metre or stanza in refhvörf*.

**REFILL**, m., dat. *refli*, pl. *reflar*, *tapestry, hangings* round the walls

of ancient halls; *refli* sextögan at lengd, Gisl. 21; ok skyldu tjaldra

húsin ... vel kæmi oss nú *reflar* þeir hinir góðu, 27; hann fal sik á

bak *reflunum*, MS. 4. 41; Þyri lét taka ofan allan hallar-búning, en síðan

lét hón tjalda í staðina blám *reflum*, þar til er altjóduð var höllin, Fms.

xi. 17; *refla* sæmiliga, Bs. i. 877. The churches in the Roman Catholic

times were hung with such tapestry; *reflar* um kirkju, *reflar* um alla kirkju

are standing phrases in the *máldagar*; kirkja á *refli* er *tekr* um fram-kirkju

alla, Vm. 46; fornan *refli* um kór, 21; *refli* fjórar álnir ok tuttugu ó

er á Karlamagnús Saga (of hangings with embroidery from the Life of

Charlemagne), Jm. 32; *reflar* um alla kirkju ok engi tjöld undir, Pm. 16

fornir *reflar* vándir, fimur *reflar* góðir, Dipl. iii. 4; *refli*-stubb, *a fragment*

of a *refli*, Vm. 157. In poetry a lady is called *refla* grund, brú, brik, Le:

Pöet.: *the shield* is *refli* Óðins, Edda ii. 428; of *sails*, Fas. iii. 204 (in

verse).

II. [cp. *refr*], *a serpent* (?), whence the name of a *sworn*

Edda 73.

III. the pr. name of a sea-king, Edda.

**refli-stigar**, m. pl. an obscure word, *a serpent-path* (?), *a bidden, my*

*terious path*; hann nefndisk Gangleri ok kominn af *reflistigum*, Edda 2

hann hvárf *reflistiga* (acc.), *he disappeared by a mysterious way*, Fb.

(in a verse), cp. Prov. xxx. 19.

**refjóttr**, adj. *tricky, knavish*, esp. of a bad payer.

**refjur**, f. pl. *cheats, tricks*, Grett. 75; munu þeir göra yðr illar *refjur*

Fms. viii. 371, v. 1. **refju-samr**, adj. = *refjóttr*, Glüm. 364.

**ref-keila**, u, f. *a she-fox, vixen*, Háv. 55, Fas. ii. 413.

**REFLA**, að, [the word is obsolete in Icel., and only found here and

there in old writers, esp. in the old Norse law: but the Swed. has

word *räfsa* of exactly the same sense, and as *s* and *l* are often hardly

distinguishable in vellums, it is not impossible that *refsa*, and not *refli*

is the true form]:—to *make enquiry, scrutinise*; en er þeir kómu í hús

hans, þá var at *refli* á hljóði hverr þar myndi vera Guðs vinr, Fr. 443

eða misskr hann krossa, eða *refli* hann eigi, þá gjaldi ... N. G. L.

137; ef þingboð ferr eða hvatki boð, þá skal þingmaðr *refli* á fyrri

þingi ok hafa sótt fyrir þriðja þing, 138; þá sé nemdr váttr við, ok þe

i millum sé *refli* at engi ánnisk meinbugi á, ii. 368.

**reflan**, f. (*refsan* ?), [Swed. *räfsli*], *an enquiry*; stemma honum þin

til *reflan*, N. G. L. ii. 373, (undan færslu, v. 1.)

**ref-ormr**, m., *medic. the ringworm*, Fms. vi. 438 (Fagrsk. 142), Fé

x. 28. **reforma-sótt**, f. *id.*, Hkr. iii. 178.

**REFR**, m., pl. *refar*, mod. *refir*, [Dan. *ræv*; the root word may be

Lat. *repere, serpere*, Gr. *ῥῆναι*]:—a *fox*, Þorst. Síðu H. 180, Stj. 41:

413, Grág. ii. 122: mostly in sayings, þar sá *ref* rakka, en rakki hafði

ekki, Sturl. iii. 116, þjal. Jóns. 41; sem kona hraðir barn sitt, þegi þu

barn, segir hón, ek læt *refinn* at þér ef þú þegir ekki, Hom. 144; slæg

sem *ref*, Bs. i. 750, Fb. ii. 330; þú ert mestr í máli sem *refarnir*

höfnum, Háv. 41; putt, putt, skömum hunda, skitu *refar* í brunu karl

Fms. vii. 21; hafa skal ráð þó ór *refs* belg komi, Gullp. 28: metaph.

*a tricky person, sly fox*, hann er mesti *ref*, bragða-*ref*; þeir skyldi ekki

láta þann gamla *ref*inn sleppa, Safn i. 74.

II. **Refri**, a pr. name

Landn., also as a nickname, Jb. **ref-skoggr**, a nickname, Landn.

**Refs-staðir**, a local name, Landn.: **refa-urð**, f. *a fox's den*, St

413: **ref-skin**, n. *a fox's skin*, N. G. L. iii. 119.

**REFSA**, að, pret. *refsti*, Ól. 5; part. *refst*, Karl. 293; but *refsa*

Fms. viii. 240: [Dan. *ræve*]:—to *punish*, with dat. of the person; *refsi*

e-m, vii. 218, viii. 240, Karl. 319: with acc. of the thing, *refsa* nið-

ings-verk, Fms. xi. 241, Sks. 83; r. rán ok stuldi, Ól. 5; r. e-m ranginn

sinn, Fb. i. 363.

2. with acc. of the person; *refsa* e-n. Anecd. (bt

rare).

II. to *enquire*, see *refla* above, which is, may be, the

original sense of the word, from which to *punish* is derived, cp. La

*quaestio*.

**refsan**, f. = *refsing*, Fb. ii. 316, (rare, see *refsing*.)

**refsing**, f. *punishment*, N. G. L. ii. 60, Eg. 89, Nj. 134, Sturl. iii. 261

Stj. 533, Str. 24, Fms. xi. 242, Ó. H. 60; lét hann líka *refsing* har

rikan ok úríkan, 190.

comps: **refsingar-dómr**, m. *a sentence of*

*punishment*, Sks. 676.

**refsingar-lauss**, adj. *unpunished*, Sks. 591

Eg. 423, Ó. H. 53, 60.

**refsingar-leysi**, n. *impunity*, Stj. 513.

**refsingar-samr**, m. *a punisher*, Anecd. 90, Sks. 666.

**refsinga-samr**, m. *a severe punisher*, Fms. vii. 102, viii. 299, Ó. H. 190, Stj. 552.

**refsingar-sverð**, -vöndr, m. *a sword, wand of punishment*, Sks. 695, 782

Stj. 651.

**refsingar-verðr**, adj. *deserving punishment*, Gpl. 531.

**refsingar-þing**, n. = *refsing*, Fb. ii. 172.

**refsi-þing**, n. [early Swed. *räfsinga-þing*, Schlyter]:—a kind of

*public meeting or high court* in old Sweden; stefna *refsiþing*, Ó. H. 8

(in Sweden).

**refst**, f. = *refsing*, Fr.

**regg**, n., pöet. a kind of *ship*, Edda (Gl.) **Regg-búss**, m. a *Wendish*

pr. name, Fms. vi.

**regi**, f. [ragr], *cowardice*, Krók. 48 C. **regi-maðr**, m. a *coward*



50, 54; blíð regin, Gm. 6, 37, 41, Ls. 32; holl regin, 4; þá er regin deyrja, Vpm. 47; urðu heldr hamljót regin, Haustl. 10; ráð öll ok regin, Hkm. 18; Hrimfaxi heitir er hverja dregr nótt of nýr regin, Vpm. 13, 14.—regin is a pantheistic word, including the world, in such phrases as, unz rjúfask regin, 40; þá er rjúfask regin, 52, Gm. 4, Ls. 41; þá er í ráði at regn (i.e. regin, acc.) um þjóti, then is the end of the world nigh, Hdl. 41; cp. ragna rök, the world-doom, answering to Saxon *muspilli*; as also ragna-rökr, for the explanation of which word see rök and rökr: guinn-regin, q.v.; upp-reginn, the heavenly powers, Haustl.; brym-regin, q.v.; ragna sjöta, the seat of the gods = the heavens, Vsp. 33: in prose only in the phrase, enda mæli rán ok regin (acc.) við oss á sogurt ofan, be speaks to us rán and regin, i.e. be scolds and curses, Ölk. 36; hann var Baldr með Ásum, er öll regin grétu, Fas. i. 473, in a paraphrase from a lost poem.

II. in pr. names, **Regin-leif**, a fem. name, Landn., but mostly contr. **Ragn- or Røgn-**: of women, **Ragna, Ragn-heiðr, Ragn-hildr**; of men, **Ragnarr, Røgn-valdr**, Landn.; cp. old Germ. and Saxon names beginning with **Ragin-**, mod. **Rain-, Rayn-, Ran-**, as **Reginald, Reynolds**.

In compounds, [cp. Hel. **regini-blind, regin-scaþo, regin-biof**], mighty, great: **regin-djúp**, n. the deep sea. **regin-djúp**, adj. mighty deep, Visna bók 1612. **regin-dóm**, m. pl. the mighty doom, the last judgment, Vsp. 64; rúnar ok regindóma, mighty pells, Hm. 112 (but not in Cod. Reg.). **regin-fjall**, n. a wild fell, mountain wilderness, Gsp., and in mod. usage. **regin-gaddi**, a, m. = **reginnagli**, Edda ii. 494.

**regin-grjót**, n. the holy stones, altars (hörgr), is. 19. **regin-haf**, n. the main, freq. in mod. usage. **regin-hylr**, n. = **regindjúp**, Stef. Öl. **regin-kungr**, adj. = Gr. **διογενής**, epithet of a king, Hdm. 26. **regin-kunnr**, adj. world-known, Hm. 112.

**egin-nagli**, a, m. a sacred peg in the ancient high-seats was called so, b. 10 new Ed. **regin-spónn**, f. a kind of axe, Edda (Gl.) **regin-**ing, n. the great council, Hkv. i. 50.

**regla**, u, f. [Lat.], a rule, Sks. 641, Mar.; Eddu regla, Lil. 97, Gd. 2, id mod. passim: a convent, convent life, Sks. 694, Fms. viii. 245, 276, H. 195, Bs. passim. 2. a bolt, Germ. **riegel**, Stj. 363: a ruler, rule, compounds: **reglu-bók**, f. a book of rules, Vm. 66. **reglu-bróðir**, m., ystir, f. = frater, soror regularis, Dipl. i. 11, Bs. i. 84c, H. E. i. 508.

**reglu-hald**, -lif, -lifnaðr, m. convent-life, discipline, Bs. i. 96, K. A. 95, Fms. v. 37, Laur. S. **reglu-ligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), according rule, H. E. i. 492: belonging to convent life, regularis, Mar. **reglu-aðr**, m. an inmate of a convent, H. E. i. 497: mod. a person of regular bits, hann er mesti r. **reglu-staðr**, m. a monastery, Landn. 265.

**reglu-stika**, u, f. a 'rule-stick', rule, ruler. **REGN**, n. [Ulf. **riġn** = **ροϋνη**, and all Teut. languages], rain, Nj. 15, 528, Fms. vi. 136, x. 13, Fas. ii. 37, Gullþ. 8, and passim: in poetry, alm-regn, stál-regn, rögskjá-regn, the weapon-rain, i.e. battle; daln, the rain of the bow, i.e. arrows; regn augna, the rain of the eyes, tears, Edda ii. 500; brá-regn, id.; benja regn, wound-rain, i.e. blood: gn-býr, regn-höll, regn-salr, m. the rain-hall, i.e. the sky, Lex. bot.

compds: **regn-bogi**, a, m. the rainbow, Edda 8, Rb. 3, 6, is. v. 342, Blas. 49, Stj. 61, Ver. 70. **regn-él**, n. a rain-shower, is. 52 new Ed. **regn-glæra**, u, f. a glittering of rain, Sks. 227, v. l. gn-ligr, adj. rainy, Sks. 606: boding rain, Fb. i. 521. **regn-**nr, adj. rainy, Eb. 150, Rb. 572. **regn-skúr**, f. a rain-shower, b. 227. **regn-vatn**, n. rain-water, Róm. 306.

**regna**, d, the usual as well as mod. form is **rigna**, Stj. :—to rain, MS. 5, Fms. x. 323, Stj. 30.

**regna**, d, [regin], to swear, Kristni S. (in a verse). **regula**, u, f. = **regla**.

**REIÐ**, f. [rida; Scot. **raid**; Engl. **ride**], the riding a horse, Grág. i. 382, 4; þeir vóru beztir hestar at reið, Nj. 81; fá þeim hesta til reiðar, Ld. 82, is. vi. 210; hafa einn, tvá... hesta til reiðar, to have one, two... horses riding; tóku þeir nú á reið mikilli, Sturl. iii. 185:—with the notion of travelling, hann var einn í reið, be was alone, Fs. 126; var þá ok sém þeirra, they were seen, 26 (eþir-reið, manna-reið), and passim. 2.

**reið**, f. [reið], a host; háfar reiðar sá ek með himnum fara, Sól. 74, a Bugge's suggestion on Hkv. i. 15 (hávar reiðar?). 3. a raid; Sustaða-reið, Sustaðells-reið, Safn, Bs. ii.

II. a vehicle, carriage, with an old dat. reiðu; reið þá er hann ekr, en hafrarnir draga hana, Edda 14; en er hón ferr, ekr hón köttum tveim ok sitir í reið, 2; henni var ekit í reið einni, Fb. i. 355; sitr þórr í reiðu, Kormak, is. 5; poët., rýnis reið, the mind's vehicle, i.e. the breast, Stor.; brimr, haf-reið, lög-reið, a sea-wain, i.e. a ship; ná-reið = the gallows, Lex. bot.

III. plur. reiðir, a clap of thunder, metaph. from the notion of driving through the air, cp. Swed. **åska**, qs. **ás-ekja**; ef reiðir fé, N. G. L. i. 342, Gpl. 491; er reiðar ganga með mestri ógn, is. 35; reiðir ok regn, Stj. 449; er reiðar stórar ok eldingar, Mar.; þá flygðu reiðar ok eldingar, Fas. i. 372; því næst flugu eldingar ok reiðir, Js. (1824) 41; ok tók reið(n) sundr í smár flisir, Fb. iii. 175.

compds: **reiðar-duna**, u, f. a clap of thunder, Fb. iii. 175. **reiðar-**

**alag**, n. = **reiðarduna**. **reiðar-týr**, m. = **reiðitýr**, Edda 49. **reiðar-bruma**, u, f. id., Fms. i. 10, xi. 136, Rb. 318, Sks. 94, Stj. 274. **reið**, n. pl. = **reiði**, **barness**, Fas. i. 186 (in a verse).

**REIÐA**, d, a causal to ride:—to make to ride, carry; hvert reiðdi yðr yfir Markar-fjót? Nj. 142; Þórr reiðdi hann at baki sér, Eg. 188; eigi skal þá reiða yfir vörn eða ferja, K. þ. K. 82; r. andvirki, hey, to carry bay, 102; r. heim ok bera inn hey, K. A. 176; reiða á völl, to cart dung on a field; reiða e-t um öxl, to carry on one's shoulders, Stj. 414, Finnb. 306.

II. to make to rock, shake; reiðit hana af baki svá at hón falli í lækinn ofan, Ísl. ii. 339; Björn reiðdi sik til falls í streiginum, Fms. i. 181; brott reknir ok af reiðirr samkundu, Stj. 53; þú mun hans ok af reiða þínum hálsi, 168; þeir reiðdu (pusbed) hann apr ok fram eptir vellinum, Lv. 81.

2. to toss, of wind and waves; en skip þat reiðdi vindr til Róma-borgar, Fr. 442; bátinn undir honum reiðdi vindr ok straumur norðr með landi, Fms. i. 294; flóð reiðdi skipið, Leidarv. 16:—impers. to ride, be tossed about; örkina reiðdi um haf innan, Ver. 8; reiðdi þá ymsa vega, Fas. i. 383; ok lætr hann reiðask þangat sem fáir menn vóru milli, Sturl. i. 31; lögðu þeir í rétt ok létu reiða fyrir nokkurar nætr, they rode before the wind, Eg. 372; tók þá at reiða saman skipin, the ships began to drift, Nj. 273; þeir létu reiða yfir um sumarit, they roamed about, Fbr. 21; sem hann reiðir í bylgjum þessarar áhyggju, Mar.; í slíkum hvírfil-vindum reiðdi þann blezaðan biskup, Bs. ii. 5, 48, Fb. iii. 409:—the impers. phrase, e-u reiðir vel, illa af, to end well, ill; vóru þá margir bræðdir um hversu af mundi reiða, Fms. vii. 156; kann þá enn vera at vel reiði af, vi. 10.

3. to carry about; kanu vera at þeir menn reiði orð mín úvitrlig fyrir alþýðu, Fms. vi. 208; ef maðr reiðir auknefni til háðungar honum, Grág. ii. 146; þeim er reiðir þann verka ok nemr, 148; hann kallask lostið hafa Ref tvau högg ok reiðir þetta víða, Krók.

4. to brandish; hann greip öxina ok reiðdi upp, Eg. 717, Fms. i. 180; þjófstólir gekk með öxi reiðda, Nj. 25, Fms. i. 181; greip hann til hamarsins ok bregðr á lopt, en er hann skal fram reiða, Edda 34; ef maðr reiðir fram þann vígvöl, er... Grág. ii. 7, passim. 5. to weigh in a balance; reiða silfr, Ld. 30; síðan vóru teknar skálar ok met, var þá reitt í sundr féit, ok skipt öllu með vágum, Fms. vi. 183; nú reiðir hann rangar vættir eða mæli rangar álmar, Grág. i. 499.

6. to pay, discharge; reiða kaup, to pay wages, Grág. i. 153; r. fé af hendi, 199; r. verð fyrir e-t, Fms. x. 227; skal hann reiða sína aura fyrir landit, Grág. ii. 239; Asgrímur setti spjót-odd fyrir brjóst jarli, ok bað hann reiða föður-gjöld, Landn. 216; ef hann reiðir eigi biskupi reiðu eða prest-reiðu, N. G. L. i. 13.

reiða, u, f. implements, an outfit; kveðja matar ok allrar reiðu er hann skal hafa á þingi, Grág. i. 133, ii. 54, 55; hafi hann þá reiðu með sér, er barn megi skíra, K. þ. K. 6; Eyjarskeggjar fengu skipverjum þá reiðu sem þeir þurftu at hafa til brautferðar, Post. 656 C. 23; var svá hörd reiðan þeirra, at ekki var at eta nema bökr af víði ok safi, Fms. viii. 32; visin ok reiðan, 440, v. l.; skip-r., berserkja-r., Hornklofi; allit., róð ok reiðu, rudder and rigging, of a ship; hence, rá ok reiði, is. 36.

2. attendance, service; vist ok öll reiða, Edda 69; vinna e-m reiðu, to serve, attend, Blas. 54; hón reis upp ór rekkju ok vann at nekkverju til reiðu sér, Bs. i. 353; hann lá þrjár nætr í sárum, ok fékk alla reiðu (= þjónustu), ok andaðisk, Sturl. i. 140.

3. wages; þá hefir prestir fyrir-farit reiðu sinni þá tólf mánaðr, N. G. L. i. 135; krefja reiðu biskups, 7, 13 (prest-reiða).

4. the phrase, til reiðu, ready on hand; konungr lét þat þegar til reiðu, the king gave it (paid it, had it ready) at once, Fms. i. 98, Stj. 131; þeir sögðu at þat var allt til reiðu með þeim sem hón þurfti at hafa, Fms. x. 103.

5. affairs; sú (kona) er hann hefir engar reiður við áttar, Grág. i. 332. 6. the phrase, henda reiður á e-u, to notice, heed; jarl spurði hvert hann færi þaðan, þeir kváðusk eigi reður hafa á bent, Nj. 133, Fms. iii. 530; það er ekki at henda reiður á því, 'tis untrustworthy, mere gossip.

compds: **reiðu-búinn**, part. [Dan. **redebon**], ready, ready-made, prepared, Karl. 229, Nj. 220, Th. 17, Bs. ii. 15, Mar. **reiðu-gipt**, f. payment, D. N. reiðu-liga, adv. readily; lúka reiðiliga, to pay promptly, Dipl. iii. 11.

**reiðu-ligr**, mod. reiði-ligr, adj. honest, safe, of a payer. **reiðu-maðr**, m. the steward on board a ship, N. G. L. i. 335; the master of a feast, Hom. (St.) John ii. 5.

**reiðu-penningar**, m. pl. ready money, N. G. L. ii, D. N. passim. **reiðu-stóll**, m. a 'ready-chair,' easy-chair (?), Fms. v. 234, 332, Ísl. ii. 418, Bs. i. 506.

**reiðask**, d, qs. **vreiðask**, [Dan.-Swed. **wredes**], to be wrath, angry, absolt or with dat.; reiðask e-u or e-m, þá reiðisk Höskuldur, ok var fátt um með þeim bræðrum nökkura hríð, Nj. 2; reiðisk Gunnarr þó fyrir yðra hönd, ok þykkir hann skapgóðr, 68, Ó H. 167; r. við e-t, Eg. 51, Grág. ii. 146, 147; ef maðr er við þat reiðandi, Sks. 625; r. e-u, Fms. i. 59; konungr reiðisk orðum hennar, vi. 4; r. e-m, fyrir þat reiðusk heiðingar Friðreki biskupi, 268; at eigi reiðisk þú oss, 623-33.

**reið-fara**, -fari, adj.; in the phrase, verða vel r., to have a good voyage on the sea, Bs. i. 160, 411, Ld. 8, 18, 160, Eb. 32, 114, Gullþ. 5, Fms. vi. 201, 208, Fb. i. 526, ii. 142, passim.

**reið-gata**, u, f. a riding-way, bridle-path, Eg. 742, Sturl. i. 66, Vm. 156, Dipl. iii. 10, D. I. i. 577.



**Reið-gotar**, m. pl., older form **Hreið-gotar**, as seen from the alliterations in *Vpm.* 12; [*A. S. Hreið-gotnan*]:—the name of an ancient people.

**Reiðgotar-land**, *the land of the R.*, *Fas.* i. 366, *Fms.* i. 116.

**reið-góðr**, adj. *good for riding*, *Fbr.* 25 new Ed.

**reið-hestr**, m. *a riding-horse*, *Bs.* i. 138, *Nj.* 81; opp. to a pack-horse.

**reiði**, n., prop. 'implements,' *the rigging* of a ship; nú fyrnisk skip, förlask reiði (reiðir *Ed.*), *Gpl.* 77; knörð með rá ok reiði, *Bs.* i. 411; enda skal hann fá húsrúm til reiðis þeirra, *Grág.* (Kb.) ii. 71; gjald fyrir röðr ok reiði ok allar útvinnur, *Fms.* viii. 173; þeir tóku frá reiðin öll frá skipunum, xi. 142.

**2. barness**; góðir hestar með enu bezta reiði, *Fms.* xi. 193; hestr með öllu reiði, *Edda* 38; söðul-reiði, *Ö. H.* 15.

**reiði**, a, m. *tackle, rigging*, all that belongs to a ship; bjarga skipi ok reiða, *Gpl.* 371; skip, reiða ok árar, *Ö. H.* 103; langskip með reiða öllum, *Eg.* 35; allr var reiði vandaðr mjök með skipinu, 68; röðrar-skútu ok þar með reiða allan, svá tjöld ok vistir, 76; setja upp skip þeirra eðr búa um reiða þeirra, *Ld.* 82; reiða-fang, -kaup, *purchase of rigging*, *N. G. L.* i. 197, 199, *Jb.* 387.

**2. the barness of a horse, *Fms.* v. 41, *Grág.* ii. 262, *Eg.* 547, 579, *Edda* 38; mod. the *crupper* of a saddle. **COMPDS:** **reiða-laust**, adj. *without rigging*, *Fms.* vii. 180, viii. 146, *Orkn.* 228; *without a crupper*. **reiða-spell**, n. *damage to the rigging*, *Jb.* 397 C.**

**REIÐI**, f., prop. *vreiði*, which form is preserved in the allit. phrase, *vín, val-, (v)reiði*, *Akv.* 2, and *ruaði* in *N. G. L.* i. 352; [*Engl. wrath*; *Swed. Dan. vrede*]:—**urað**, *anger*, *Edda* 110; mark reiði sinnar, *Fms.* vii. 195; biðja af sér reiði, *Ö. H.* 169; reiðin lítir eigi hit sanna, *Fbr.* 85 new Ed.; æði eðr reiði, *Fms.* i. 15; fær honum þat mikillar áhyggju ok reiði, *Nj.* 172; ógurliga reiði, *Sks.* 227; reiði-þoka, *Hom.* 19; skal sá í brottu verða ok hafa þó reiði mína, *my displeasure*, *Nj.* 68, and *passim*. **COMPDS:**

**reiði-hugr**, m. *wrath, anger*, *Fms.* ii. 41. **reiði-lauss**, adj. *without anger* (*sine ira*), *Rb.*

**reiði-liga**, adv. *frowningly*, *Barl.* 53, and **reiði-ligr**, adj., *Fms.* iv. 161, *Mar.*

**reiði-mál**, n. pl. *angry language*, *matter of strife*; göra e-t at reiðimálum, *Fs.* 20; Ingimundi þótti þetta reiðimál, *spiteful language*, *Fs.* 189; var þat meirr r. en sannið, *Hkr.* iii. 64.

**reiði-sproti**, a, m. *a rod of anger*, *Stj.* 382, *Pass.* 48. 16.

**reiði-svipr**, m. *an angry, offended look*, *Bs.* i. 774, *Fb.* iii. 449.

**reiði-verk**, n. *a deed done in anger*, *Sól.* 26.

**reiði-yrði**, n. = **reiði-mál**, *Sks.* 795.

**reiði-þokki**, a, m. *displeasure*, *Fb.* iii. 403.

**reiði-duna**, u, f. *thunder*, *N. G. L.* i. 342.

**reiði-gangr**, n. = **reiðiskjálf**; allt er á reiðigangi, *Skíða R.* 76.

**reiði-gögn**, n. (= **reiðugögn**), *furniture*, *Edda* ii. 260.

**reiði-hestr**, m. = **reiðhest**, *MS.* 4. 53.

**reiði-leysi**, n., qs. **reiðu-leysi**; in the phrase, í reiðileysi, *unbeeded*.

**reiðing**, f. *a carrying or bringing abroad*, *Grág.* ii. 148; *uproar, wild confusion*, var þá í reiðingu mikilli, *Sturl.* iii. 188, *Mork.* 40.

**reiðingr**, m. *barness*, in mod. usage only of a pack-horse, *Nj.* 158, *Landn.* 94, *Lv.* 59, *Fms.* vi. 390, *Bs.* i. 138.

**reiðinn**, adj. *prone to anger, hot-tempered*, *Eg.* 187.

**reiðir**, m. *a discharger, payer*, *Lex. Poët.*

**reiðiskjálf**, n., prop. *a 'rocking-shelf,' rocking-chair (?)*, (*Dan. gyngel*); only used in the phrase, vera á reiðiskjálf, *to be quaking and shaking*.

**reiði-týr**, m. *the god of the wain* = *Thor*, *Haustl.*

**reiði-pruma**, u, f. = **reiðarpruma**, *Sks.* 52 new Ed., *Barl.* 172.

**reið-klæði** (mod. **reið-föt**), n. pl. *riding-clothes*, *Fb.* i. 359.

**reið-lyndi**, n. *anger*, *Art.* 69.

**reið-lyndr**, adj. *hot-tempered*, *El.* 23.

**reið-maðr**, m. *a horseman*; góðr r., *a good horseman*.

**REIÐR**, reið, reitt, adj., compar. **reiðari**, **reiðastr**, originally **vreiðr**, which form remains in the allit. *poët.* phrase, *vega vreiðr*, *Fm.* 7, 17, 30, *Sdm.* 27, *Ls.* 15, 18, 27; [*A. S. wræð*; *Engl. wrath*; *Dan.-Swed. vred*]; derived from **vriða**, prop. meaning *a-wry, contorted*, which sense however is lost, and the word is only used in the metaph. sense]:—**wrathful, angry, offended**; þá mælti þórr, gangi nú til einhverr ok fáisk við mik, nú em ek reiðr, *Edda* 33, *Ö. H.* 16; reiðr var þá Vingþórr er hann vaknaði, þkv. i; Gunnarr var reiðr mjök, *Nj.* 68; í reiðum hug, *Fms.* vi. 4, and *passim*; fok-r., bá-l-r., all-r., ú-reiðr: reiðr e-m, *angry with one*; hann var r. Einari, *Eg.* 694; konungr varð þessu mjök reiðr, *Fms.* i. 12; r. við e-t, *id.*; hann varð við þat reiðr mjök, *Íb.* 10.

**reiðr**, adj. [*riða*], *passable on horseback*, of a ford, river; var þar reitt at fjörum en eigi at flöðum, *Sturl.* iii. 33, v. l.; ó-reiðr, *impassable on horseback*; görði ána úreiða, *Bs.* i. 138; hón var óreið, 54, *Nj.* 63; of weather, *fit for travelling*, það er ekki reitt veðr; óreitt fyrir stormi, etc.

**reiðr**, adj. *ready, clear*; allr hær gækk reiðr (thus, not = **vreiðr**) at Rögns skeiði, *all the host went 'ready,' straight towards the sea*, *Bragi*; kömr hann eigi til skips áðr en reiðr (sic) sá rudd, *before the ship is made ready for sea (?)*, *N. G. L.* i. 335; the word is rare in old writers; mod., hafa e-ð á reiðum höndum, *to have ready at hand*.

**reið-skapr**, m. *readiness*, *N. G. L.* ii. 2. mod. *barness*.

**reið-skjóti**, a, m., **reið-skjóti**, m., *Bs.* i. 743;—prop. *a 'vehicle,'* but only used of a horse, *a riding-horse*, *Grág.* i. 328, *Gpl.* 77, 117, *N. G. L.* i. 145, *Eg.* 246, 460, *Fms.* ii. 270, ix. 348, xi. 33, *Ö. H.* 15, 62, 170.

**COMPDS:** **reiðskjóta-maðr**, m. *a groom*, *Fms.* ix. 354. **reiðskjóta-skípti**, n. *a changing horses*, *N. G. L.* i. 145, *Gpl.* 118.

**reiðsla**, u, f. *discharge, payment*; reiðslu hluti, *a part of the payment* *Am.* 22:—*a balance, steelyard*, see **reizla**. **reiðslu-maðr**, m. *steward*, *Bs.* i. 472.

**reið-sleði**, a, m. *a carriage-sledge*, 655 xxviii. 3, *Stj.* 626.

**reið-stóll**, m. = **reiðustóll**, *Sturl.* ii. 19.

**reið-tygi**, n. *'riding-gear,' saddle-barness*.

**reiðu-liga**, adv. *with wrath, frowningly*, *Fms.* i. 75, ii. 34, *Sks.* 229.

**reiðu-ligr**, adj. *looking wrathful*, *Nj.* 83, *Fms.* vi. 122, *passim*.

**reiðull**, adj. *hot-tempered*, 655 xxvii. 11.

**reið-ver**, n. *a saddle-cloth, cloak*.

**REIFA**, ð, prop. *to swaddle*; r. barn, *passim* in mod. usage.

**II** *to enrich, present with*; reifa e-n e-u, *to bestow upon one*; r. e-n raðum hringum, *Akv.* 39; r. e-n gulli, *Am.* 13, *Gkv.* 2. 1; höppum reifðr, *enriched with bliss*, *Pd.* 15; mjök eru reifðir (not røyfðir?) rögbirtingar *Fagrsk.* 4 (in a verse); en er þorgerðr fór heim, reifði Egill hana góðum gjöfum, *Eg.* 644; ek skal reifa þik gjöfum, *Fas.* ii. 508, *Al.* 161; konungr var reifðr mörgum gjöfum, *Jómsv.* S. 5.

**2. to gladden**; örnu reifr Ólafir, *Edda* (in a verse), *Fms.* xi. 187 (in a verse) hann (Christ) reifði fjölda lýðs af tvennum fískum, *Leidav.* 27: *reflex to be gladdened, cheered*, *Fagrsk.* 4 (or perh. *hreyfðisk*).

**3. th** phrase, reifa illu, *to come to a bad end, to end ill*; sagði þat illu í mundu, *it would end ill*, *Valla L.* 214; ok þeim hefði at illu reift, *Fms.* xi. 294; mun þér þetta illu r., *Boll.* 336; þat mun eigi góðu r., *Gret.* 153; ok varir mik at þér reifi illu ef þú ferr, *Krók.* 55.

**B.** [*Prob. a different word*, prop. *to rip up, disclose*; hvárt þett skal fyrst fara í hljóði, ok reifa þetta fyrir nokkurum vitrum mönnum *Fms.* iv. 79; at r. engan hlut eðr kvittu í konungs-höll, v. 320.

**2** as a law term; in the phrase, reifa mál, *to sum up a case*, similar to the custom of *Engl. courts* of the present day; þá varð engi til at málit, fyrr en þorbjörn, hann settisk í dóminn ok reifði málit, *Bs.* i. 17

var farit at öllum málum sem á þinga-dómum, vóru þar kvíðir bornir reifð mál ok dæmd, *Eb.* 280; þá stóð sá upp er sökin hafði yfir höf

verit fram sögð ok reifði málit, *Nj.* 243, *Grág.* *passim*. In the old

*Icel.* court each party (plaintiff and defendant) nominated a member of

the court to sum up his case, and such delegated persons were called

reifaingar-menn, *Grág.* þingsk. p. ch. 21; hence reifa máli bæði til sóknar

ok til varnar, *Grág.* i. 79; svá skal sá mæla er sókn reifði, ... svá skal sá

mæla er vörn reifði, 71; sókn skal fyrr reifa hvers máls en vörn, 65.

**REIFAR**, f. pl. **swaddling-clothes**; veifa, binda reifum, *Hom.* 36, *B.* ii. 170, *Mar.*, *Lil.* 35, 42, *passim*. **COMPDS:** **reifa-barn**, n. *an infant*

*in swaddling-clothes*; kona hans rakaði ljá eptir honum ok bar r. á bál

sér, *Bs.* i. 666, *Al.* 14. **reifa-lindi**, a, m. *a swaddling-string*, *Kar.* 547.

**reifa-strangi**, a, m. *the 'swaddling-roll' of an infant*.

**reifing**, f. *a summing-up*; sum mál dæmd sum búin til reifinga

*Band.* 6; um reifing, *Grág.* i. 63. **reifaingar-maðr**, m. *the person who*

*sums up* (see **reifa**), *Grág.* i. 63, *Nj.* 243.

**reifr**, m. *a giver, helper*, *Lex. Poët.*

**Reifnir**, m. the name of a sea-king, *Lex. Poët.*

**reifr**, adj. *glad, cheerful*; glaðr ok reifr, *Hm.* 14; heima glaðr ok v

gesti reifr, 102; er Guðmundr reifr við þá ok veitir þeim stormannliga, *Íb.*

ii. 388; reifr gækk herr und hlífar, *Edda* (in a verse); bjór-r., *cheerful*

*from wine*, *Ls.* 18; hug-r., *joyful of heart*, *Halfréd*; böð-r., *gunna-*

*her-r.*, *hjáldr-r.*, *'war-glad,' Lex. Poët.*, a standing epithet of a warrior

which reminds of Tacitus' 'Germani, laeta bello gens'.

**reigingr**, m. *stiffness*. **reigings-ligr**, adj. *stiff, puffed up*.

**REIGJASK**, ð, the vellums always spell with i, not ey, and *Eb.* 11

new Ed. note 6 is a misprint; [rígr and reigisk point to a lost stor

verb, *riga, reig*]:—*to throw the body back*, with the notion of stiffness

and haughtiness; reigðisk hann við ok lét útrúliga, *Eb.* 320; reigðir

(thus the vellum) næsta brúðr í móti, *Þryml.* 50; hón reigðisk v

honum ok mælti, *Fas.* ii. 131; ok svá sem á leið þeirra tal, þá reigðu:

æ því meir við líbs-menn, *Fms.* viii. 158; þórdís reigðisk (reiðdisk *E*

wrongly) nokkt svá við honum, ok skaut öxl við þormóði, *Fb.* ii. 152;

reygðisk, *Fbr.* 38 new Ed., a paper MS., is an error.

**reigsa**, að, an iterat. *to walk stiffly and haughtily*.

**REIK**, f. *the parting of the hair*; hvírlí, hnakkka, enni, reik, *vang*

*Edda* ii. 430; hár hans var öðru-megin reikar bleikt en öðru-megin raut

*O. H. L.* 34, *Fs.* i. 212, *Fs.* iii. 392; hnakkka eða reikar, 500; Gylr

kemblir nú gula reik með gyltum kamb, *Safn.* i. 33; *poët.*, reikar eik,

*oak of the reik*, i. e. *the hair*, *Edda* 217; and reikar rúfr, *the rye of the reik*

i. e. *the crop of the head, the hair*, *Gisl.*; reikar-tún = *the beard*, *Lex. Poët.*

**reik**, n. [*Scot. raik*], *a strolling, wandering*; vera á reiki: *wavering*

þar var helzt reik á ráðinu, hvárt ek munda af ráða, *Fas.* ii. 335; reik

hans er á reiki, *is unsettled*. **2.** the phrase, vera illa til reika,

*be in a good, bad condition*; hann er illa til reika (reikar?), of a person

wet, begrimed with dirt, or the like; þó ek væri vel til reika, *Fas.*

395; ok sem hann hafði drukkt, var hann miklu betr til reika en áð

*Bs.* i. 258; fagrliga klæddr ok vel til reika, *fine-clad and in good tri*

*Karl.* 113.



**REIKA**, *ad*, to wander, take a walk; þrándr reikaði eptir fjörinni, *ns*. ii. 93; Björn reikaði frammi með sjónum, *Ld*. 6; Gautr reikaði á lífinu, *Fær*. 242; konungur reikar ofan til strandar, *Fas*. iii. 456; eptir áltíðina dagliga reikaði hann fyrst, *Bs*. i. 848. 2. to swagger; á eðr reika, *Lil*. 92; ok reikaði hans hugr mjök, *Fms*. vii. 1: to ter on one's legs, þá reikaði þórir á fótunum, *vii*. 12; meir reikandi en ngandi, *Mar*.; reikar á fótum, *Band*. 8, *Bs*. i. 338, *Lv*. 81; reikendr, *et*. pl. the wanderers, i. e. the planets (ἀλάντες), *Rb*. (1812) 4. eikall ok reikull, *adj*. wandering, unsettled: a nickname, *Gullb*. reikan, *f*. a strolling, wandering; r. hugrenningar, a wandering of the mind, *Greg*. 61; sumar fóru úr borginni til reikana, some went out of the land for a walk, *Hom*. (St.) COMPS: reikana-maðr, *m*. a land-roper, *Rb*. 274, *Ísl*. ii. 243, *Sturl*. ii. 149. reikana-samr, *adj*. wandering, *Sturl*. iii. 199. reikan-ligr, *adj*. wandering, *Mar*. reikna, *ad*; this word occurs in writers of the 13th and 14th centuries, scarcely earlier, for in *Hdl*. 44 reikna is an error for rekja, *q. v.*; [*S. recnan*; *Engl*. reckon; *Germ*. rechnen; *Dan*. regne]:—to count, calculate; hann reiknaði sik hundraðfaldan ávöxt hafa fengit á því sama *Stj*. 162; 'perfecta fortitudo' hvat er reikna má algörvan styrkleik, *Íl*. 534; aðrir sex þeir er Styrmir reiknar í sinni bók, 68; item hefir sk, síðan biskup Michel reiknaði, eitt hundrað vaðmála, 22; reiknaði á jörð eiga gelfjár-rekstr, *Dipl*. v. 7; biskupinn reiknaði Kódrán í *Íl*. var sú sök hans reiknuð, at... reiknaði hann at þat veri mikit at þeir höfðu eytt, *Bs*. i. 830; þegar tók hann þá eptir at reikna ferðir manna, 840; reikna e-t við sik, to make up an account of, *II*. reflex., láta reiknask eignir klausturanna, to keep an account of the gleebs, *H. E.* i. 476; reiknuðusk þeir þá við um frændi, they reckoned up their relations, *Fms*. ii. 19; þeir reiknuðusk um kærlig ok bróðurlig viðskipti biskupanna sinna forverara, *Dipl*. i. passim; reiknaðisk portio ecclesiae þrjú hundruð, was reckoned, counted to three hundred, *Vm*. 19; reiknaðisk í fatabúri rósir þrettán tuttugu, *Dipl*. iii. 4; þorlák reiknask eilíflega milli þeirra biskupa, *Bs*. i. 280, *Fs*. 121. reiknan, *f*. a reckoning, *N. G. L.* i. 429. reikning, *f*. calculation, *Stj*. 150, 151. reikningr, *m*. a reckoning, account, *Fms*. xi. 441 (v. l.), *Dipl*. ii. 12, *Íl*. v. 18, *Vm*. 137, 140, *Rb*. 196, *Ann*. 1348, *Bs*. i. 910, *Skíða* R. 38; reiknings bréf, a bill of account, *Dipl*. iii. 4; reiknings brestr, a deficit, *Íl*. 2. arithmetic, *passim* in mod. usage; reiknings-bók, -fræði, -list. reiknings-skapr, *m*. a reckoning, account, *Dipl*. v. 18, *Pm*. 35. rek-stjórnuur, *f*. pl. the planets, (mod.) reikuð, *f*. (?); only in the phrase, færa e-n í reikuð, to handle roughly, of mob or crowd, *Fms*. vi. 203, *Rd*. 306, *Fs*. 150, *Bárd*. 43 new Ed. REIM, *f*. pl. reimar, [*Germ*. rieme], a lash, thong, *Bjarn*. 19 (of a gear = hosnareim). reima, *ad*, to string, fasten on a thong. *II*. [a different word, see *reimt*]. mun af reimask meir en eina nótt, the haunting, the ghost, will be off for more than one night, *Grett*. 82 new Ed. reimar, *m*. a thong; poet. a snake, *Edda* (GL) reim-leikr (-leiki), *m*. the being haunted by ghosts; eptir þetta gördusk reikar miklir, *Eb*. 270; reimleikar ok aþrögungur, 278, 280, *Fms*. iv. 278, i. 598, *Grett*. 113, 140, 142. REIMT, *m*. *adj*. [the root or origin of this word and its derivatives is not known, perh. *qs*. vreimr, akin to *Dan*. vrimmel = a swarm]:—haunted in the phrase, þar er reimt, a place is haunted by ghosts; þar reimt mjök, *Grett*. 110; þótti þar reimt jafnan síðan, *Fs*. 59; reimt þar síðan vera hjá kumlum þeirra, *Ísl*. ii. 115; þar þótti mönnum eit mjök sakir tröllagangs, *Grett*. 140, *Fas*. ii. 115; ok þótti þar reit fyrir er Sigrfluga var á lopti, *Fms*. viii. 374, v. l. reinuðr, *m*. a *ἀν. λεγ.*; r. Jötun-heima, the baunter of Giant-land = *ant*, *Haustl*. reinn, *f*. winding. reimunar-kefi, *n*. a winding-stick to wind thread on (as a clew), *Krók*. 41 C. REIN, *f*, dat. reinnu, *e. g.* mark-reinnu, kaup-reinnu, *Gpl*. 460, 485; sef-rein, *Lex*. Poët.; pl. reinar; [*Scot*. rins]:—a strip of land, freq. in mod. use; mark-rein, skógar-rein (q. v.), a strip of woodland; kaup-rein, a market-place; poet., ragna rein, the heavenly strip, i. e. the rainbow, *Hd*.; rein, the mind's strip, i. e. the breast; svana flug-rein, swan's pinion, i. e. the sky, *Harms*. 44: in circumlocutions, baug-rein, rein steina, = woman, *Lex*. Poët. REINI, *a*, *m*, *qs*. vreini, [*A. S.* wræne; *Swed*. vrensk-best = a stallion; cp. *Swed*. vrenska, *Dan*. vrinke, = to neigh]:—a stallion; reini ek þér pykkja... þótt þú hafir reina ríð, *Hkv*. Hjörv. 20, 21; reini ek at Steingerðr væri gömul jalda í stóði, en ek reini, *Kormak*; reini is else obsolete, see Bugge 407 note. REIP, *n*, mod. reipi, [*Goth*. raip; *A. S.* rāp; *Engl*. rope; *Scot*. reip; *O. H. G.* reif; *Dan*. reb; *Swed*. rep]:—a rope, *Fms*. iv. 335, *Íl*. 361; hann sleit í sundr reipin, *Edda* 26; láta reip á hálms um þeirra, 623, 33; fyrir hvi gáfuft er oss eigi eins reips jörð, *Stj*. þat er gyrdi tóng eða reipi, *N. G. L.* i. 349; reips hald, a rope's

bold, *Sturl*. ii. 139; heljar reip, *Söl*. 27; festa reipin upp á hestana, *Eb*. 180; göra upp reipi, to tie up a rope; glar-reip, band-reip, hrosshárs-reip. 2. of a ship's tackle; drifa til reipa, *Fms*. vii. (in a verse); reipa reiði, rigging, tackling, *vi*. 308: compds, drag-reip, hjálfr-, kjálfr-, skautr-, þrárr-, *q. v.*]:—the phrase, við raman reip at draga, from the game of two persons pulling a rope, *Nj*. 10, *Fms*. ii. 107, *Fs*. 75. reipa-knútr, *m*. a kind of cross-knot. reipa, *ad*, to fasten with a rope: *naut.*, var reipat tréit á skipinu, the mast was rigged, *Fms*. ix. 480, v. l. 2. reflex., ef þú reipask við at fara, if thou refuse to go, *Fms*. xi. 113. *II*. in *Dan*. rebe, to 'rope' a field, to measure land with a rope. reipari, *a*, *m*. a rope-maker, *N. G. L.* i. 204. reip-rennandi, *part*. 'rope-running'; in the phrase, lesa, kunna e-ð r., to read or know by heart without a knot, i. e. fluently. REISA, *t*, a causal to rísa; pret. reisdri ok ríspri is freq. in the older Runic stones, see *Rafn*; [*Goth*. raisjan; *Engl*. raise, etc.]:—to raise; takit nú ok reisit víðuna, *Fms*. vii. 310; þá lét hann reisa víðuna ok draga seglit, *Ó. H.* 170; r. niðstöng, *Fs*. 54; r. af dauða, *Rb*. 81:—reisa e-n upp, to raise up, *Fms*. i. 10; hann reisti hann upp ok kyssti, 148; r. upp af dauða, to raise up from the dead, 623, 22 (upp-rísa, resurrection): to raise up, put up, *Fms*. x. 411; reisti hann upp (restored) lög í landinu, *xi*. 296; upp mun Guð r. spámann mikinn, 655 xiii. B. 4:—r. dýr, to spring a deer, a hunting term, *Gpl*. 447; r. net, to lay a net, of a bird-net, *Barl*. 55. 2. to raise, erect, build, of ships and houses; Ólafur enn Helgi reisti kaupstaðinn, *Ó. H.* (pref.); reisa bæ, *Ld*. 96, *Fs*. 19; r. kirkju, *O. H. L.* 23, *Bs*. i. 20, *MS*. 63, 14; r. hof, *Gullb*. 55; r. stein, to raise a stone, set up a monument, is a standing phrase on the Runic stones,—*N. M.* raíspri, or lét reisa stáin þansi, *Baut.*; er þeir höfðu reistan laup kirkjunnar, *Fms*. ii. 234; r. skip, lét hann reisa skip inn undir Hlað-hönnum... þorbergr var höfuðsmíðr at reisa, 217, 218; lét Ólafur konungur r. langskip mikit á Eyrunum við ána Nið, 50; um vetrinn reisti þóðr ferju niðr við Miðfjarðar-ós, þóðr. 10 new Ed.: r. upp hús..., to restore, *Ó. H.* 37. 3. to raise, start, begin; hvernok r. skal frá upphafi þessa ráða-görð, *Ó. H.* 32; reisa úfríð, to raise a rebellion, make a rising, *Fms*. i. 84; r. ferð, to start on a journey, *ix*. 344; reisa bú or búnað, to set up a household, *Sturl*. iii. 166, *Bb*. 2, 19; þau vóru með freku reist, they were roused, startled by violence, *Sturl*. i. 105; þeim málum, er Haraldur hafði með freku reist, *Fms*. x. 409. 4. the phrase, reisa rínd við e-m, to raise the shield against, to withstand, *Eg*. 587, *Al*. 7, *Fms*. xi. 318 (in a verse). *II*. reflex. to arise, be raised, or raise oneself; hún (the river) reisk á þá leið, *Stj*. 69; þá reistisk hann upp, *Fas*. i. 346; þann er upp vildi reiskast á móti honum, *Sks*. 681; r. móti konungi, to rebel, *H. E.* i. 469 (upp-reist = uprising, rebellion); reistisk hann þá upp ór rekkjunni, *MS*. 4, 12. reisa, *u*, *f*. [from the *Germ*. reise], a journey; this word, which is very rare in mod. usage (ferð and fóre are the vernacular words), appears at the end of the 15th century, *Bs*. i. 900 (*Laur*. S. the second recension); var svá hörð reisan þeirra, *Fms*. viii. 32 (v. l., an error for reidan, in a vellum of the latter part of the 15th century, but shewing that the transcriber knew the German word); in Norway it occurs in a deed of 1344 in mod. usage *Icel*. say ferða-reisa, vera á ferða-reisu:—í þrjár reisir, *Þrice*, *Bs*. ii. 474. reisu-móðr, *adj*. journey-weary, *Jón Þorl*. reisa, *t*, [*Germ*. reisen], to travel, (mod.) reisa, *adj*. indecl., of cattle so starved or old that they cannot rise, but must be lifted up, reisa af hor. reisi-fjöl and reisi-súð, *f*. a wainscotted roof. reist, *f*. rising; in upp-reist, mótr-, við-r. REISTA, *t*, *qs*. vresta, [*Engl*. wrest; *Dan*. vriste], to wrest, wring, bend; var skipit svá reist ok hríst, at í sundr brotnuðu brandarnir, *Fms*. viii. 247; lagðisk litt sverðit, en síðan reisti hann þat í glugg einum, i. e. the sword was soft and he bent it straight in a window, *Fas*. ii. 465. reisting, *f*. a bending, twisting, *Fas*. ii. 465. reistr, *m*, gen. reistar, *qs*. vreistr, [*cp*. *Engl*. wrist], a twist; jarðar reistr, the 'earth-twist,' 'earth's curl,' poet. a serpent, *Bragi*, see Bugge in *Philol*. Tidskr.:—a nickname, *Landn.*, whence the local names, Reistar-á, Reistar-gnúpr, *Landn.*, map of *Icel*. reisligr, *adj*. big, stately; r. bæz, *Sturl*. iii. 166, *Háv*. 58, *Hrafn*. 22. REITA, *t*, *qs*. vrita, [akin to rita; *Germ*. reissen, reizen; *Swed*. reta]:—to scratch, prop. to irritate, stir up, excite one's anger, *Fs*. 46; reita forlöginn, *Al*. 55; reita þinn skapara, *N. G. L.* ii. 416; r. Guð reiði, *Stj*. 54, 449; r. hug e-s, *Barl*. 96, 114; hvi hefir þú reitta Philisteos í mót oss, *Stj*. 414: to charm, sú er mik reitr, *Gisl*. (in a verse). *II*. reflex. reitask or rætast; reitisk á um e-t, to be stirred up; mun á bardaga reitask, will there be a fight? *Fms*. x. 392; reitisk á um tal ok kossa, *iii*. 144; reitisk þá á um vist hans, then he was well seen there, *vii*. 112; þá reitisk ekki af (á) um talit, the conversation dropped, *Glúm*. 336; mun þá skjótt á rætast um gleði manna, *Fms*. vii. 119; þat tal þótti Agli gott ok reitisk af vel, *Eg*. 686; mál-reitinn. reiting, *f*. irritation, offence, *Pr*. 452: anger, *Mar*. reitinn, *adj*. irritating, offensive, *Lex*. Poët. REITR, *m*, *qs*. vreit, acc. pl. reitu, *Grág*. i. 65, but usually reita;



[from rita or rita; Swed. *ures*]:—a square, a space marked out, a place *sketched out*, used of a *bed* in a garden, a *square* on a chessboard, and the like; gör þú með blóðrefli sverðsins niu reita umhverfis húðina, Mar.; þrír reitar feis breiðir, út frá reitum skulu vera siengr fjórar, Korm. 86; niu reita ristir þrándir alla vega út frá grindunum, Fær. 184; þeir skulu rista reitu tvá, Grág. i. 65; svá hit sama voru ok reitir niu á taflbordinu, at annarr hverr var gyllr, enn annarr þaktr af hvítu silfri, Karl. 486; sútt er þeim líd allt er í sjóð kemr, en á reitum reitt, Gsp.; heima-menn eigu skála yztir ok reit á mól, of a place for drying fish, Vm 88; þess-háttar sjóreita kalla þeir m.ð, Bs. ii. 145; göra reit, N.G.L. i. 241 (for sowing); næpna-reitr, q.v.; Guðs barna reitr, cp. Germ. *Gottes-acker* = a church-yard.

reitur, f. pl. *scourings, scrapings*; eiga dálitlar reitur, of a poor man's property; fjár-reitur.

reizla, u, f. = reidsla, *weighing*; fá þú mann til at sjá reizlu, Ó.H. 154; um reizlu, Grág. (Kh.) ii. 169; reizlu-maðr, see reidsla. 2. a *steelyard*; lát fram reizluna, Ld. 30, *passim* in mod. usage.

rek, n., qs. vrek, [Engl. *wreck* and *wretch*; early Dan. *wrac*, *wrag*; Swed. *wrak*; quæ cognominantur lingua Danica *wrec*, Dipl. Arna-Magn. Thork. i. 31;—*jetsum*, a *thing drifted ashore*; rek þau öll er rekr í almenninga, þá & konung, N.G.L. ii. 165; haf-rek, vág-rek, q.v. II. metaph. a *prosecution*; mundu miklir eptirmáls-menn ok mikil rek at gör, Njarð. 372.

REKA, pres. rek, rekr; pret. rak, rakt (mod. rakst), rak, plur. ráku; subj. ræki; imper. rek, rektú; part. rekiinn; originally vreka; [Ulf. *urikan* = *διώκειν*, *ga-urikan* = *ἐκδιώκειν*; A.S. and Hel. *wrecan*; Engl. *wreak*; O.H.G. *rechan*; Germ. *rächen*; Dan. *vrage*; Swed. *vråka*; Lat. *urgere*]:—to drive; reka hross, fé, svin, naut, to drive horses, cattle, Eg. 593, Fbr. 30, Nj. 118, 119, 264, Grág. ii. 327, 332, Gisl. 20, Fms. x. 269, 421, Lv. 47, Glúm. 342; reka burt, to expel, drive away, Fms. i. 70, x. 264; reka ör (af) landi, to drive into exile, Nj. 5, Eg. 417; reka af höndum, to drive off one's hands, drive away, Fms. vii. 27; rekinn frá Guði, Grág. ii. 167; reka djöfla frá óðum mönnum, Mar.; reka flótta, to pursue a flying host, Eg. 299, Hkr. i. 238. 2. to compel; at því sem hlutr rak þú til, in turns, as the lot drove them to do, 625, 84; segir hver nauðsyn hann rekr til, Fms. x. 265; ér vegit víg þau er yðr rekr lítið til, Nj. 154. 3. with prepp.; reka aptr, to drive back, repel, Ld. 112; reka aptr kaup sín, to recall, make void, Nj. 32; to refuse, N.G.L. i. 240;—reka fyrir, to expel. cp. Germ. *ver-treiben*, hann gördi frið fyrir norðan fjall, ok rak fyrir víkinga, Ver. 45; þá voru villumenn fyrir rekinn, 54; fyrir reka argan goðvarg, Bs. i. 13 (in a verse);—reka út, to expel.

II. to perform business or the like; reka hernað, to wage war, Fms. i. 105, xi. 91; reka eyrendi, Ld. 92; þat er lítið starf at reka þetta eyrendi, 408; reka sýslu, to transact business, Grág. ii. 332; reka hjúskap, to live in wedlock, H.E. i. 450. III. to ibrust, throw, push violently; hann rak hann niðr mikil fall, Fms. i. 83; rak hann útbyrðis, Eg. 221; rak hann at höfði í sóðketilinn, Nj. 248; Flösi kastaði af sér sk.kkjunni ok rak í fang henni, 176; of a weapon, to run, hann rekr atgeirinn í gegnum hann, he ran it through his body, 115, 119, 264; hann rak á honum tálgu-knif, stabbed him, Band. 14; reka fót undan e-m, to back the foot clean off, Sturl. iii. 6. 2. reka aptr hurð, dyrr, to bolt, bar, Eg. 749, Fms. ix. 518; þeir ráku þegar aptr stöpulinn, viii. 247; hón rak lás fyrir kistuna, Grett. 159; reka hendr e-s á bak aptr, to tie one's hands to the back, pinion, Fms. xi. 146. IV. various phrases; reka auga, skýgnur á e-t, to cast one's eyes upon, see by chance, bit with the eye, Ld. 154; svá langt at hann mátti hvergi auga yfir reka, so far that he could not reach it with his eyes, Fms. xi. 6; reka minni til, to remember, vi. 256, vii. 35 (of some never-to-be-forgotten thing); reka fréttir um e-t, to enquire into, i. 73; reka sparmæli við e-n, Grett. 74; reka ættar-tölur (better rekja), Landn. 168, v.l.; reka upp hljóð, skrek, to lift up the voice, scream aloud; these phrases seem to belong to a different root, cp. the remarks s. v. rekja and réttir.

V. to beat iron, metal; reka járn, Grett. 129 A (= drepa járn); reka nagla, hæl, saum, to drive a nail, a peg (rek-saumr); selrinn gækk þá niðr við sem hann ræki hæl, Eb. 272. VI. impers. to be drifted, tossed; skipit rak inn á sundit, Fms. x. 136; skipit rak í haf út, Sæm. 33; rak þangat skipit, Eg. 600; rekr hann (acc.) ofan á vaðit, Nj. 108;—to be drifted ashore, viðuna rak víða um Eyjar, hornstafina rak í þá ey er Stafey heitir síðan, Ld. 326; ef þar rekr fiski, fugla eðr sela, ef við rekr á fjöru... nú rekr hlál, Grág. ii. 337; borð ný-rekit, Fs. 25; hann blótadi til þess at þar ræki tré sextugt, Gisl. 140; hafði rekit upp reyði mikla, Eb. 292; fundu þeir í vik einni hvar upp var rekinn kista Kveldúlfis, Eg. 129;—e-n rekr undan, to escape, Nj. 155;—of a tempest, þá rak á fyrir þeim hr.ð (acc.), a tempest arose, Fs. 108; rekr á storma, myrkr, hafvillur, þoku, to be overtaken by a storm, ... fog. VII. reflex. to be tossed, wander; ek hefi rekisk úti á skógum í allan vetr, Fms. ii. 59; görask at kaupmanni ok rekask landa í milli, 79; lítið er mér um at rekask milli kaupstaða á haustdegi, Ld. 312; ok ef Kjartan skal nú undan rekask (escape), 222; at hann rækisk eigi lengr af eignum sínum ok óðulum, Fms. ix. 443; hann bað yðr standa í mót ok rekask af höndum óaldar-flokka slíka, Ó.H. 213. VIII. with gen. to wreak or take vengeance; þér hafit

rekit margra manna sneypu ok svívirðinga, Fbr. 30; en áttu at rek harma sína í Noregi, Fb. ii. 120; ok ef þér rekit eigi þessa réttar, þá munu þér engra skamma reka, Nj. 63; þér vilduð eigi eitt orð þola, er mæ var við yðr, svá at þér rækit eigi, Hom. 32; frændr vára, þá er rétt: vilja reka, Eg. 458; mjök löguð menn til orðs, er hann rak eigi þess réttar, Ld. 250; áttu vér þá Guðs réttar at reka, Ó.H. 205. IX. part., þykki mér ok rekin ván, at..., all hope past, *ibat*..., Ld. 216. 2. rekinn = *inlaid, mounted*; öxi rekna, Ld. 288; hann öxi sína ina reknu, Lv. 30; exi foma ok rekna, Sturl. ii. 220, Gull. 20. 3. a triple or complex circumlocution is called rekit; fyrst heit kenningar (simple), annat tvíkennt (double), þriðja rekit, þat er kenning at kalla 'fein-brag' orrostu, en þat er tvíkennt at kalla 'feinbraks-fu' sverðit, en þá er rekit er lengra er, Edda 122; cp. rek-stefja.

reka, u, f., qs. vreka, [Engl. *rake*; Germ. *rache*], a shovel, spad K. P. K. 38, Ísl. ii. 193, Vm. 34, Dropl. 28; the saying, stíkk mér kvað reka! Fms. vii. 115; myki-reka, fjós-reka. rekald, n. a wreck, a thing drifted ashore, *jetsum*, Grág. i. 218, Glúm. 393, Fs. 145; þótti Sæmundr hafsa sent þeim ísl rekald, Fs. 31. rekendr, f. pl. [A.S. *racenta*; O.H.G. *racinza*], a chain, Fms. v. 168, vii. 184; rekendum bundinn, 623. 12, 655 xiii. B. 3; þá féll rekendinnar (sic) af Petro, 656 C. 11; járn-r., Fms. vii. 183, xi. 32; Sks. 416; gull-r., El.; munnaug skal dóttir hafa nema rekendr sé g. (sic) á meðal, N.G.L. i. 283, cp. 211. rek-hvalr, m. a whale drifted ashore, Grág. ii. 385, K. P. K. 112, K. 162, Jb. 335, Am. 36.

reki, a, m., originally vreki, [cp. Goth. *wrakja*; A.S. *wraca*; Eng. *sea-wrack*, etc.]:—*jetsum*, a thing drifted ashore, see rek above; hve maðr á reka fyrir landi sínu, víðar ok hvala ok sela, fiska ok fugla ok þara, Grág. ii. 352; kaupra reka af landi annars manns, 358, Fs. 17. 176, *passim*. In Iceland, washed by the Polar stream and the Gulf stream the right of *jetsum* in dead whales and drift-timber formed an important part of the public law; numerous passages in the Laws, Sagas, and Deed bear witness to this, or relate to disputes about whales drifted ashore. c. g. Rd. ch. 8, Eb. ch. 57, Glúm. ch. 37, Grett. ch. 14, Háv. ch. 3. 4. in compds: reka-gögn, 'wreck-gain', returns from *jetsum*, Dipl. iii. 3 reka-hvalr, Grág. ii. 358, 366, 381; reka-bútr, -drumbr, -tré, -viðr, drift-log, tree, Fb. i. 213, Háv. 40, K. P. K. 84, Bs. i. 674, Eg. 13; Grág. ii. 211; reka-parti, a share in a *jetsum*, Dipl. ii. 9; reka-mark, landmark of a reki, Grág. ii. 355, Jb. 316, 321, 322; reka-maðr, a 'drift man', lord of the manor, owner of *jetsum* (as owner or purchaser), Grág. ii. 359, Jb. 317; reka-strönd, a 'wreck-strand', where whales or trees are driven ashore, Ld. 96, K. P. K. 82, Js. 49; reka-búi, a neighbour or juror in a case of *jetsum*; ok skulu rekabúar virða hval, Grág. ii. 371 reka-fjara = reka-strönd, 357, Jb. 316; reka-bálkr and reka-þátr, 2. section in law referring to *jetsum*, Grág. ii. 352, Jb. 313, sqq. II. persecution; var eigi svá mikill reki at gör um vígit sem ván munu þykja um svá göfgan mann, Eb. 194; Eðr var þá mjök gamlaðr, var af því at þessu görr engi reki, Ld. 250; þeir görðu mikinn reka at þeir verum er þar voru gör, Fbr. 59 new Ed.

III. in compds, a messenger; land-reki, a king;—a driver, drover, in sauð reki, hjarð-reki, naut-reki, lest-reki, q.v. rekingr, m. [? Engl. *reckling*], an outcast, wretch; r. ok huglauss, heit r., MS. 4. 20, 26. rekinn, rekit, part., see reka IX. REKJA, pres. rek, rekr; pret. rakði and rakti; subj. rekði, rekti; part. rakinn (older rakði); imper. rek, rektú; different from reka; [Ulf. *ur-kanjan* = *ἐκτελειν*, *ἐμπαύ*; Engl. *reach*; Dan.-Swed. *række*, *række*; Germ. *reichen*; Gr. *δ-πέρω*; Lat. *reŕgo*; cp. also rakna, réttir, q.v.]:—to spread out, unfold, unwind, of cloth, a clew, thread, and the like, rekja, rekja sundr; hón rakti motrinn ok leit á um hrið, Ld. 202; hón þrífur upp motrinn ok rekr sundr, 192; sýndi hón þorstein marga dúka ok rökту í sundr, Grett. 160; þat var helzt gaman Helga at hón rekði skikkjuna Gunnlaugs-naut, ok höfði þar á löngum, Ísl. i. 274, 275; hann leiddi hann um eik ok rakti svá ör honum þarmana Nj. 275; af skolu þau klæði rekja, unwrap the clothes, N.G.L. i. 339;—reflex. to unwind itself, en þráðrinn rakðisk af tvinna-hnoðun, Hkr. iii. 117; rökusk svá á enda allir hans þarmar, Fb. i. 527; lát hendr þína í tómi rekjask niðr fyrir þik, do stretch thy arms straight down, Sks. 293; rekjask ör svefni, to arise from sleep, Am. 88; rekjask úr, to unwind itself get disentangled, be set right; þat rekst úr bágunum hans. 2. to discharge; ef þræll manns rekr til lausnar at leysa sik, þá skal eigi gefa honum frelsi fyrr en hann hafi hálf-goldit verð sitt, N.G.L. i. 174. II. to trace; rekja spor, to track, trace; þeir rekja spo sem hundar, Fms. i. 8; þeir rökту spor hans norðan, Landn. 179, Fs. 66;—rekja kyn, ættir, to trace a pedigree, Ó.H. (pref.), Hdl. 44; þar aka rekja til bauga-tal, Grág. ii. 63; guðinn rökðu til spádóma, at..., Edda 18, Stj. 444, Mar.; litt rekjum vér drauma til flestra hluta, Nj. 178; rekja minni til, to recollect, remember, Fms. viii. 278; þeir rökту fram sín visendi, Stj. 602; það hann fram r. Guðs lög, to expose, Fms. vii. 277; rakti hann fyrir þeim helgar ritningar, Hom. (St.); r. bænir sína fyrir e-n, to say one's prayers, Ó.H. (in a verse).



rekja, u, f. [rakr], *wet, rain, dew*, as good for mowing; það er bezta rekja; slá í rekju.  
 rekki-látr, adj. *upright, bigb-minded*, Gísl. (in a verse).  
 REKKJA, u, f., gen. pl. rekkna, Edda 29, Róm. 195 (spelt rokna); so spelt reyka, Fms. v. 38, 183, 334, 339; or even rjúkja in Art.:—*bed*, Nj. 14, Eg. 24, 125, 765, Edda 9, Fær. 197, Fs. 5, 143, Fb. i. 43, mss. iv. 318, passim. COMPS: rekkju-búnaðr, m. *bed-furniture*, b. 258. rekkju-félagi, a, m. a *bed-fellow*, Fms. iii. 199. rekkju-ólf, n. a *bed-closet*, Þorst. Stang. 55. rekkju-síllr, adj. *unruly in bed*, d. 241. rekkju-klæði, n. pl. *bed-clothes*, Eb. 256, Am. 100, Dipl. v. 8. rekkju-kona, u, f. a *chamber-maid*, Str. 21. rekkju-maðr, m. *person in bed*, Lv. 98. rekkju-nautr, m. = rekkjufélagi. rekkju-síll, m. a *bed-curtain*, Eb. 258. rekkju-skraut, n. *bed-ornaments*, 6m. 303. rekkju-stokkr, m. the 'bed-edge', Nj. 36, Fms. iii. 125, b. iii. 375, Vígl. 33. rekkju-sveinn, m. a *chamber-boy*, Str. 12, 21, arl. 295. rekkju-tjald, n. a 'bed-tent', Eb. 264. rekkju-vaðmál, n. 'bed-wadmal', a *bed-sheet*, Dropl. 20. rekkju-ð, f., mod. proncd. rekkjóð, a *bed-sheet*, Dipl. iii. 4.  
 rekka, t, [rakr], *to strain, stretch out*; uðr rekkr kjöl, Ht.: metaph. *make proud*, Lex. Poët. II. [rekka], *to make a bed*, Fas. i. 9: *to sleep in a bed*, r. hjá, *to sleep with another in the same bed*, Fms. 121, víl. 166, xi. 52, Gísl. 99, Ld. 30; sam-r., id.  
 ekkjóð, f. (qs. rekkjuváb), a *bed-sheet*.  
 REKKR, m., dat. rekki, Hdl. 3; pl. rekkrar; [akin to rakkr, q. v.]: *sp. a straight, upright man, a franklin (?)*, a freq. word in poetry, Lex. Poët. (Hkv. Hjörv. 18), but in prose only used in old law trases: in the allit. law phrase, rekkr ok rýgr, *man and wife*; þann ann skal leida á rekks skaut ok rýgrar, N. G. L. i. 209; árbornum anni (a noble) fjóra ára, rekks þegni (a freeholder, franklin?) þrjá ára, en leysingja tvá ára; as also, höldr, árborninn maðr, rekks þegni, Þingi, N. G. L. i. 172, 173 (the rekkr stands therefore as the third in a next to a freed man); rekkr þeir þóttusk er þeir rípt höfðu, *they themselves proud*, Hm. 48; Hálfir-rekkrar, *the champions of king H.*, b. ii. 25, Edda 107 (the etymology there given is a mere fancy).  
 reklingr, m. *an outcast*, Str.: = ríklíng, q. v.  
 rekningr, m. *an outcast*; Cain var r. frá Guði, Ver. 6, Greg. 26, m. 38. 2. *vagrancy*; bera meyna á rekning, Ísl. ii. 23; see ríklíng, qs. rakningr.  
 rek-saumr, m. 'drive-nails', large nails, such as are used in ships, 30, Fms. viii. 199, passim.  
 rek-spólr, m., better rak-spólr, q. v.  
 rek-steffa, u, f. the name of a poem with a complex (rekitt) burden (f), published in Script. Hist. Isl. vol. iii.  
 rekstr, m. a *driving, chasing*, Fms. ix. 409, 497, land-r.:—a *drove of cattle*, fjár-rekstr:—a *beaten track*, þjóðgata, sætrgata ok allir rekstar, N. G. L. i. 44, Gþl. 409 (Jb. 280): *the right of driving cattle into the commons* (almenningar), jörðin á rekstr öllu geldfé ok lömbum í Glerár-á, Dipl. v. 19. rekstrar-gata, -veg, m. a *cattle-track*, N. G. L. i. 31.  
 rekvið, see rökvið and röckr.  
 reigr, adj. = rífligr, *ample, large*; mun eigi annat réliga en færa menn ík vandræði, *will not some other thing do better than the putting people in such difficulties?* i. e. is it not better to take some other course? Lv. 96; enú má ok vera at til verði nokkurir at veita þorgils, þóat þín málefin sélegri, *even though thy case be the better of the two*, Sturl. i. 44.  
 rella, u, f. *grumbling*.  
 remba, u, f. a nickname, Fb. iii. rembu-maðr, m. a *puffed-up fellow*, a *coxcomb*, Karl. 292.  
 rembask, d, dep. *to strut, puff oneself up*, Ísl. ii. 219, Fas. i. 81, iii. 131, Rb. 126.  
 rembi-knútr, m. a *knot without a loop*.  
 rembi-liga, adv. (bigr, adj.), *baugbily, puffingly*, Karl. 227.  
 rembi-læti, n., rembingr, m. *puffed manners*.  
 remja, að, *to roar*, of a lion, Stj. 411, Barl. 53; hinn sjúki maðr réar hræðilega, Mar. 985.  
 remma, u, f. [ramr], *bitterness*, Ísl. ii. 412, Fs. 45, Stj. 615.  
 remma, d, [ramr], *to make fast, strengtiben*, Al. 71, Sks. 400, MS. 57 A. 59, 60.  
 remmi-, in poet. compds = *migbty, strong*; remmi-skíð, -skóð, -laukr, -týr, -þundur, Lex. Poët.  
 remmi-gýgr, f. the 'mighty ogre', Skíða R., better rimmu-gýgr.  
 remmir, m. a *strengthened*, Lex. Poët.  
 rem, n. = rénan; var þá nokkut rén á hans sótt, Bs. i. 145.  
 rema, að, *to dwindle, decrease*, Fms. vii. 189, x. 394, Fas. ii. 406; skal rétt gjalda er réna lét, Grág. ii. 211; þegar heldr rénaði hin hardasta réðin, Fms. viii. 289, v. l.: *to become dilapidated*, ef löggærd rénar rétt, Grág. ii. 265; ok léttr kirkja svá at eigi má tíðir í veita, K. þ. K. 50 b. 6 new Ed., v. l.; rénn rénuðu (withered) þar grös, Fb. i. 539.  
 remn, f. *decreasing*, Fms. x. 252, xi. 41, Bjarn. 58.  
 remdr, adj. [rönd], *striped, edged*; jární rendr, Gret. 96 new Ed.; bjór stáli rendr, Þidr. 95; mó-rendr, blá-r.

rengð, f. a *challenge*; lög rengð, Grág. i. 31.  
 rengi, n. the *layer of blubber between the spik (speck) and the þvesti (flesh)*, regarded as a dainty, Grág. ii. 362; áttá vættir af hval, hálfir hvárt, spik ok rengi, Am. 32; eg skal gefa þér smér ok rengi, ef þú verðr hjá mér lengi, í guðu gengi, og kasta eg svo fyrir þig, is the preamble in the play goða-tafl.  
 RENGJA, d, qs. vrengrja, [Dan. *vrænge*; Swed. *vränga*; from rangr]: —to 'wrong', put awry, distort; hann rengdi til augun, Fms. ii. 59; rúnar nam at rista rengði þær Vingí, W. falsified them, Am. 4. II. metaph. as a law term, *to dispute, challenge*; kvæð Eyjólfir sér nú á óvart koma ef þat mætti rengja, if that could be shaken, Nj. 236; rengja mann ór dómi, *to challenge a man of the court (jury)*, Grág. i. 28; at hann hefir rengðan þrjúngs-mann hans ór dómi, 31; ok láta oss ná sjálfa at koma réttindum fyrir oss, fyrr en þeir felli dóm á at rengja, Bs. i. 201.  
 rengla, u, f., dimin. [rangr], a *crooked thin twig*; hlykkjótt birki-rengla, a ditty. renglu-legr, adj. *thin, pinched*.  
 RENNA (older form rinna, Hom. 125), pres. renn and rennr; pret. rann, raunt (mod. ranst), rann, pl. runnum; subj. rynn; imper. renn, renndu; part. runninn; with neg. suff. renni-a, Hkv. 2. 30: [Ulf. *rinnan* = *τρέχειν*, Mark ix. 25, = *βαίνω*, John vii. 38; as also *bi-rinnan*, and *rinnan*; a word common to all Teut. languages; the Engl. *run* is prob. formed from the pret. 3rd pers. plur.]: —to run = Lat. *currere*, of any swift, even, sliding motion (for hlaupa is *to leap, bound*), used not only of living things, but also of streams, water, wind, light, sun; rakkar þar renna, Am. 24; freki mun renna, Vsp. 41, Gm. 32; vargar runnu á ísi milli Noregs ok Danmerkr, Ann. 1047; rennia sá marr, Hkv. 2. 30; renni und vísa vigblær hinnig, Gh. 34; renni rökni bitluð, Hkv. 1. 50; Grani rann at þingi, Gkv. 2. 4; hest inn hraðfæra láttu hinnig renna, Gh. 18; þann hest er renn lopt ok lög, Edda 21; renna í köpp við e-n, 31; renna skeið, *to run a race*, id.; þeir runnu heim, Fas. ii. 101; r. at skeið, *to take a run*, 111; fór hann til ok rann bergit upp at manninum, 277; hann rennr upp vegginn, Nj. 202; r. e-m hvarf, *to run out of one's sight*, Sturl. iii. 50; mjúkr ok léttr bæði at ríða ok rinna, Hom. 125; renna ok ríða, Gþl. 411; r. eptir e-m, *to run after one*, Nj. 275; runnit hefir hundr þinn, Pétur postuli, til Róms tysvar ok myndi renni it þrjúga sinn ef þú leyfðir, id.; þat þolir hvergi, nema renn til trés eðr staura, 655 xxx. 5; runnu þeir upp til bæjar með alvæpni, Eg. 388; hann rann þá fram í mót Bergöndu, 378; r. á hendr e-m, *to use force*, K. Á. 116, 150; margar stoðir runnu undir (supported him) bæði frændr ok vinir, Ld. 18; renna á skíðum, *to run in snow-shoes*. 2. *to run, fly*; þá spurði Kerpjálfaðr hvi hann rynnir eigi svá sem aðrir, Nj. 275; hvárt skal nú renna, 96, 247; ef maðr stígr öðrum fæti út um höslur, ferr hann á hæl, en rennr ef báðum stígr, Korm. 86; nú hefir þú runnit, ok beðit eigi Skútu, Glúm. 310; rennr þú nú Úlfir inn lagi, . . . lengra mundir þú r. . . ., Ó. H. 167; r. undan e-m, Nj. 95; reyndusk illa menn þóris ok runnu frá honum, Fms. vii. 11. II. of things; snara rennr at hálsi e-m, of a loop, Mar.; þat skal maðr eigi ábyrgjask at kýr renni eigi kálfi, ef hann hefir óxn í nautum sínum, N. G. L. i. 25:—of a weapon, hyman rann (= renandi) í þrjóstið ok gekk á hol, Nj. 245:—of the sun, daylight, and the like, *to arise*, er sól rennr á fjöllum páska-dag, K. þ. K. 124; sem leið móti degi ok sólin rann, Bév. 20; rennar dagr, rökkríð þrýtr, Úlf. 9. 83; renna upp, *to rise*; um morguninn er sól rann upp ok var lítt farin, Fms. viii. 146; þat var allt senn, at dagrinn rann upp, ok konungur kom til eldanna, ix. 353; þá rann sól upp, ok litu allir bænder til sólarinnar, Ó. H. 109; en er hann vaknaði þá rann dagr upp, 207; dýr ok sagr austri í upp er dagr runninn, a ditty; stjörnur renna upp ok setjask, Rb. 466; rennr ljós þat upp, 625. 66: less correctly of the setting sun, as, sólin rann, ljós leið, in a mod. hymn, (the Norsemen call the sunset *sol-renning*):—to run up, of plants, var þess ok ván, at líll ávöxtir mundi upp renna af illri rót, Fms. ii. 48; þar renna eigi upp þynnar né illgresi, 656 A. ii. 14; eru vér ok svá gamlir ok runnir bitar (?) upp, Fms. viii. 325, v. l.: the phrase, renna upp sem fíll í brekku (see fíll): *to originate*, æðar renna þar upp ok rætast, . . . renn ok rödd upp fyrir hverju orði, Skálda 169, Stj. 198, (upp-runi, origin):—of a stream, river, water, *to flow*, opin renna hón skal um aldraga, Vpm. 16; á hugða ek hér inn renna, Am. 25; rennr þaðan lítill lækr, Fms. i. 232; rennanda vatn, a *running water*, Bs. ii. 18; rennandi ár, Hom. 45; blóð rennr ór sári, a *running sore, wound*; þar rann blóð svá mjök at eigi varð stöðvat, Fms. i. 46; vatn, sjór rennr ór klæðum, etc.:—to run, lead, trend, þjóðvegir, er renna eptir endilöngum bygðum, ok þeir er renna frá fjalli ok til fjöru, Gþl. 413:—to run, melt, dissolve, ok hefði runnit málmrinn í eldsganginum, Orkn. 368; málmr rennr saman, Blas. 47; þat renn saman, blends together, 655 xxx. 5:—of wind, *to arise*, byrr rann á af landi, Eg. 389; þá rann á byrr, Nj. 135; en er Björn var alþúinn ok byrr rann á, Eg. 158: hvegi var á runnit á klæði hans, his clothes were untouched, Fms. xi. 38:—of sleep or mental motion, rann á hann höfgi móti deginum, Ó. H. 207; þá rann á hann sveinn, 240; rennr á hann svefnhöfgi, ok dreymir hann, Gísl. 67; þá rann á hann þegar reiði ok öfund, Sks. 154 new Ed.; rann þá úmegin á hann, be swooned, Fms. viii. 332; þá rann af Gretti úmegit, be recovered his



senses, *Grett.* 114; lét hann r. af sér reiðina, *Fms.* i. 15, iii. 73; rann nú af konunginum reiði við mág sinn, xi. 13: e-m rennr í skap, *to be affected to tears*; er eigi trautt at mér hafi í skap runnit sonar-daðinn, *Þorst.* Stang. 55 (cp. *Gisl.* 39, allt í skap 'komit'): *to be angry*, var nú svá komit at honum rann í skap ok reiddisk hann, *Fms.* vi. 212, and so in mod. usage.

III. recipr., rennask at (á), *to attack one another, run together, fight*; síðan rennask at hestarnir... þá er á rynnisk hestarnir, *Nj.* 91; þeir runnusk á allsterkliga, of wrestlers, *Ld.* 158.

renna, d, a causal to the preceding word, [*Ulf. rannjan*, *Matth.* v. 25]: *—to make run, let run*; keyrði hann hestinn ok renndi honum at, *put him into a gallop*, *Fms.* ix. 56; renna hundum at dýrum, *to run the bounds after game, let slip*, *Gpl.* 448; konungr renndi eptir honum hestinum, *Fms.* viii. 353; renna sér, *to slide*: *—to put to flight*, þeir renndu þeim tíu er undan kómusk, *Nj.* 254; hverjum hesti renndi hann sem við hann átti, *Vigl.* 20: *—to prevent, thwart*, eigi má sköpunum renna, *Ísl.* ii. 106; þat hygg ek at rennt hafa ek nú þeim sköpunum, at hann verði mér at bana, *Fas.* ii. 169, 558; r. e-u ráði, *to thwart it*, *Bret.*, *Grág.* i. 307; ok er nú rennt þeim ráða-hag, *Valla L.* 204; ek skal því renna, *Jv.* 49: *—r. færi, neti, togum, öngli, to let the line, net... run out*, *Gpl.* 426; Tjörvi renndi fyrir hann tjörgu, *T. flung a target in his way*, *Nj.* 144: *impers. of a weapon, atgeirinum renndi gögnum skjöldinn, the balderd was run through the shield*, 116: *—of the eyes, mind, renna augum, to turn, move the eyes, look*, *Ísl.* ii. 251; r. ástar-augum til e-s, 199; r. girndar-augum, 623, 23; renna hug sínum, *to wander in mind, consider*, *O. H. L.* 84, *Rb.* 380, *Hom.* 39 (hug-renning); renna grunum, *to suspect*, *Gisl.* 25, *Fms.* x. 335: *—of a melted substance, to pour*, var gulli rennt í skurðina, *Vigl.* 15, *Fb.* i. 144, *Fas.* iii. 273; renndr skjöldr, *Nj.* 96, v. l.: *—renna mjólk, to run milk, by pouring out the thin milk (undan-renning)*, *Fas.* iii. 373; renna úr trogunum, renna ór tunnu, *Ó. H.* 148; renna niðr, *to let run down, swallow*, *Fms.* v. 40; renna þerjum í lófa, *to run the berries out into the hollow hand*, *Fb.* ii. 374: *—a turner's term, to turn*, with acc., flest tré vóru þar koppara-járnum rennd, *Fms.* v. 339; hann hélt á tannara ok renndi þar af spánu, *Ó. H.* 197; tréstikur renndr, *Vm.* 110.

II. absol. (qs. renna sér), *to slide, glide, of swift movement*; flotinn renndi at þeim, *Fms.* viii. 222, 288; skip Kormaks renndi við, *the ship veered round*, *Korm.* 230; síðan renna fram skipin, *Nj.* 8; skipin renndu fyrir straum, *Fms.* vii. 260; þá renndi járnit neðan, sem fiskr at öngli, *Greg.* 62; þá renndi hringinn (slipped) af hendi mér ok á vatnið, *Ld.* 126; þá renndu sverð ör slíðrum, *Nj.* 272; hann (the salmon) rennr upp í forsin, *Edda* 40; þá renndi hann (the hawk) fram ok drap þrjá orra, *Ó. H.* 78; lagit renndi upp í kviðinn, 219; hann renndi þegar frá öðflug, *Nj.* 144; hann renndi af fram fótiskriðu (acc.), *id.*

III. reflex., recipr., rennask augum, *to look to one another*, *Ísl.* ii. 251, v. l.; þá renndusk skipin hjá, *passed by one another*, *Eg.* 361; skipin renndusk á, *Fms.* ix. 50, v. l.

renna, u, f. a run, course; ok nú er skírdr allr Dana-herr í þessi rennu, *in one run, in one sweep*, *Fms.* xi. 39; í þeirri rennu, *O. H. L.* 7, 55.

rennari, a, m. a runner, messenger, *Stj.* 434: = kallari, *Lat. praeco*, 353, *N. G. L.* ii. 242, 251 (v. l. 26), *Post.* 645-75.

rennd, f. = renna or rennsk, *Sks.* 20 new Ed.

renni-drif, n. snow-drifts, *Fms.* iii. 74.

renni-kvi, f. a trap, fold, *Fms.* viii. 60, v. l.

renni-lok, f. a lid sliding in a groove.

renning, f. a spar of timber, a latb; kirkja á reka ok renningar á Sandnesi at helmingi, *Vm.* 95; eigi eru síðr renningar til þessa nefndar ok með hverju móti er á land kemr, *Am.* 108, *Jm.* 18.

renningr, m. a running cord.

renni-staurr, m. a movable piece of wood in a tether; ef hes er í bandi ok r. fyrir, *N. G. L.* i. 25, *Js.* 121.

rennsl, n., mod. rennsli, a run; í einu rennsli, *in one run*, *Ó. H.* 78; í einni rensl (fem.), *Sks.* 20 new Ed., v. l.: a course of water, vatns-r.

rennsla, u, f. a runnel, water-course; ok um síðir féll rennslan aprt vestr, *Landn.* 251; en þegar hún tekr hinar yztu rennsur til suðrs, *Sks.* 217.

renta, u, f. [for word], a rent, *Bs.* i. 697, *Vm.* 30, *Stj.* 157, 171, *N. G. L.* iii. 74, 79; rentu-meistari, *Fas.* iii. 423.

reppetera, að, to repeat, *Stj.* 53.

repta, t, [Dan. ræbe; Scot. rife], to belch, bring up wind, *Sturl.* 21, 22 (the verse, thrice): *—repta aprt, cacare, of diarrhoea*; sumum repti hann aprt ok heitir arnar-leir, *Edda* ii. 296.

repta, t, [raptr], to roof, *Gm.* 9, 24; marg-r., taug-r.

repti, n. spars used for roofing.

resignera, að, to resign, *Ann.* 1393, *Th.* 13.

réttr, f. (réttir, m., *Bs.* i. 415; cp. lögrétta, afrétta, acc. pl.): *—a public fold in Icel. into which the flocks are driven in the autumn from the common mountain pastures and distributed to the owners according to the marks on the ears; the word is no doubt derived from rétta, réttir, to adjust, Germ. richten; for the sheeppen is a kind of 'court of adjustment'; and every district has its own 'rétt' at a fixed place near the mountain pastures. This meeting takes place at the middle or end of September all over the country, and this season is called Réttir. For descriptions see the Laws and the Sagas, Grág. (Kb.) ch. 13, 14, Landbr.*

p. (Sb.) ch. 36-44, *Eb.* ch. 25, *Sd.* ch. 15, 17, *Bjarn.* 59 sqq., *Gullp.* ch. 14, 16, *Bs.* i. 415, cp. *Glúm.* ch. 17, *Fms.* vii. 218; and for mod. description see *Pilgr og Stúlka* (1867) 15-22. The assemblage at the rét is a kind of county fair with athletic and other sports; eigi skolu Rétti fyrr vera en fjórar vikur lífa sumars, *Grág.* ii. 309; Réttir byrja, *Íce Almanack* (Sept. 8, 1871); lög-rétt, *Sd.* 149; af-réttir, q. v. réttar-garðr, *Gullp.* 63, *Sd.* 149, *Eb.* 106; rétta-menn, the men assemble at a rét, *Sd.* 156, *Bjarn.* 64 (Ed. fríðmenn erroneous); rétta-víg, a vigil at a rét, *Ann.* 1162; þau misseri bördusk þeir at réttinum (thus masc. suðr í Flóa, *Bs.* i. 415).

rétta, tt, [*Ulf. ga-raibþen* = κατευθύνειν, διακρίνειν; *Germ. richten* cp. *Engl. reach*]: *—to make right or straight*; dvergarnir réttu skip sitt, c. a capsized boat, *Edda* 47; at rétta þenna krók, *Ld.* 40.

2. to stretch, *Engl. to reach*; hann réttir höndina móti fésjóðnum, *Ld.* 48; r. frá höndina, *Eb.* 38; rétti Ólafr spjótts-halann at hverjum þeirra, 132; þó arinn hafði rétt fót sinn annan undan klæðum, *Ó. H.* 74; bað hann eigi r. (viz. the feet) of nær eldinum, *Eg.* 762; r. arma sína, *Rb.* 438; ok rétti frá sér alla fætr, *Bs.* i. 345; r. e-t at e-m, to reach it, pass it over to one, *Fb.* i. 149; hann lét r. yrmling at munni hans, *Ó. T.* 42; hann rétti ekki ór rekkju, be rose not from his bed, of a bedridden person, *B.* i. 69; metaph., rétta við, to recover, *Nj.* 195, *Fms.* vi. 34 (við-rétting) leið-r.

3. to drift (see réttir, m.); hlaða seglum ok rétta..., mæt þá eigi lengr rétta, *Fas.* iii. 118.

4. to drive into a fold; rétta smá sinn, *D. N.* iv. 6. II. as a law term (*Germ. richten*), to mal right, adjust; rétta lög, to make laws; þar skolu menn r. lög sín ok gín nymæli, *Grág.* i. 6; rétta kvið, 58; r. vætti, 45; höfum vér réttan kvil burð várn, ok orbið ásáttir, we have agreed on our verdict, *Nj.* 238; mál, to redress; konungr vildi eigi rétta þetta mál, the king refuse justice, *Fms.* i. 153, *Fs.* 33; r. ránn, *Stj.* 490; leita fyrst at r. kirkju sín ok staði, *Bs.* i. 773; r. hluta e-s, *Eb.* 304.

5. to judge, give sentence; rétta mál, to judge in a case, *H. E.* i. 475; rétta e-n, to condemn (to death), *N. G. L.* iii. 78: *—to behead*, *Bs.* ii. in writing of the 16th century.

IV. reflex., réttask, to be put straight, *Bjarn.* 60:

stretch oneself, réttask görði raumrinn stírd, *Skíða R.* 51; r. upp, réttumk ek upp yfir konung, *Fms.* ii. 188; jarl réttisk upp, arose, v. 320, *Fs.* 101, *Greg.* 48; hann hafði fast kreptt fingr at meðalkafnanu...

þá réttusk fingirnir, then the fingers were unbended, *Grett.* 154.

réttri, a, m. [*Germ. richter*], a justiciary, justice, mid. *Lat. justiciarius* appointed by the king, *Edda* 93, *Gpl.* 141, 195, *Bs.* i. 769, *Fms.* x. 81, *N. G. L.* iii. 77, rare and not classical, and appears about the middle of the 13th century: afterwards used of a beadle, *Bs.* ii. (16th century.)

rétta-skið, n. [*Germ. rechtscheid*], a ruler, *Stj.* 363.

réttr-börinn, part. legitimate, *Fms.* vii. 8, *Fb.* ii. 50.

réttr-bundinn, part. justly bound, *N. G. L.* i. 83.

réttr-dæmi, n. justice in judgment, *Fms.* iii. 50, x. 281, *Ó. H.* 190.

*Sks.* 110, *Fs.* 123.

réttr-dæming, f. = réttæmi, *Sks.* 751.

réttr-dæmr, adj. just in judgment, *Fms.* iii. 50, xi. 298, *Fb.* ii. 12, *Rb.* 370.

réttr-fenginn, part. justly gained, *H. E.* i. 241.

réttr-ferðigr, adj. [*Germ. rechtsfertig*], rightful, *Dipl.* ii. 15: righteously, *Stat.* 299, *Bible*.

réttr-fluttur, part. rightly carried, *Jb.* 329.

réttr-fundinn, part. duly found; r. sök, *Ó. H.* 190; cp. the *Engl.* find a verdict.

réttr-goldinn, part. justly paid, *Jb.* 348.

réttr-görr, part. justly done, lawful, *H. E.* i. 433.

réttr-hafi, adj. in lawful possession of, *Grág.* ii. 242.

réttr-hárr, adj. straight-haired, *Bs.* i. 312, *Glúm.* 335, *Fms.* x. 321.

réttr-hent, n. adj. in a metre with full rhymes throughout, *Edda* (Ht.) 132, for a specimen see *Ht.* 42.

réttr-hverfa, u, f. the right side.

réttr-hverfr, adj. turning right; see ranghverfr.

réttr-hærdri, adj. = réttárr, *Fms.* v. 255, 263.

réttil-beini, a, m. 'straight-leg', a nickname, *Hkr.* i.

réttil-liga, adj. = réttliga, *K. Á.* 114, 204, *H. E.* i. 471, *Bs.* i. 739.

réttil-ligr, adj. just, right, *Band.* 6, *K. Á.* 46.

réttilindi, réttendi, and réttýndi, n. pl. right, justice; sannendi ok r. *Band.* 6; þá bæti biskupar yfir með sínum réttýndum, *N. G. L.* i. 352

unna e-m réttinda, *Fms.* i. 82; ef maðr fær eigi r. sín, *Gpl.* 34; heimt r. sín, *Bs.* i. 738; ná eigi réttindum, *Fs.* 47; láta oss koma réttindur fyrir oss (a fair bearing), *Bs.* i. 201; sem þeir vissu at r. vóru til, *Eg.* 39

virði lítul þat er hann hafði frumburðanna r., *Stj.* 161; halla dómi me eptir vilja sínum en eptir réttindum, *Sks.* 110; lög ok r., *Fms.* iv. 207

þeir höldu honum eigi r., *Ó. H.* 190; móti réttindum, *Band.* 6, *Anecc.* 3, *Barl.* 108; fylgja réttindum, *Anal.* 237; meirr fyrir fégimi en r., *F.* 125; réttinda vald, *Gpl.* 183, *H. E.* i. 503, passim; ó-réttindi, injustice.

rétting, f. a putting right, correction; vil ek eiga r. alra orða minn: *Nj.* 232, *Grág.* i. 43, *Skálda* 203; redress, varð engi r. af Óundi, *Ísl.* i. 273; fá r. síns máls, *Rd.* 237; leið-r., correction.

réttr-kallaðr, part. justly called, 677-23.



**rétt-kominn**, part. *legitimate*, Fms. ix. 333, 335, Ó. H. 45, O. H. L. 58.  
**rétt-kosinn** and **rétt-kjörinn**, part. *duly chosen*, Fms. vii. 24, O. H. L. 95.  
**rétt-Kristinn**, part. *truly Christian, orthodox*, Fb. i. 511.  
**rétt-lauss**, adj. [Germ. *rechlos*], *void of right*, Grág. i. 192, Fms. vii. 168, Anecd. 3.  
**rétt-látr**, adj. *righteous, just*, Eg. 521, 754, Rb. 232, Fms. i. 256, vii. 182, x. 274, Stj. 120, N. T., Pass., Vidal. passim.  
**rétt-leiðis**, adv. *straightway*, Grág. i. 295, Fas. i. 9, Str. 45, Mar. — metaph., snúa sér r., Fms. x. 274, 277.  
**rétt-leiki**, m. *straightness*, Karl. 447.  
**rétt-leitr**, adj. *of regular lineaments*, of the face, Fms. vi. 232, Eb. 42, Hrafn. 13, Bs. i. 312, 641, O. H. L. 22.  
**rétt-liga**, adv. *justly, duly*, Fms. i. 138, vii. 133, K. Á. 222, 228.  
**réti-ligr**, adj. *just, due, meet*, Stj. 177, Band. 6, Mar.  
**rétt-læta**, t, to *justify*, N. T.: **rétt-lætning**, f. *justification*, Vidal.  
**rétt-læti**, n. [réttlátur], *righteousness, justice*, Landn. (Hb.) 259, Fms. v. 26, Magn. 513, Hom. 97, Anecd. 4, N. T., Pass., Vidal.; réttlætis-dómur, -gata, -stigr, -gjöf, -röksemd, -sól, -vág, -vöndr, Greg. 4, 21, 46, Hom. 18, Stj. 242, Mar. passim.  
**rétt-mæli**, n. *right, justice*, Sks. 260: — *a right expression*, gramm.  
**rétt-nefjaðr**, adj. *straight-nosed*, Nj. 29, Fms. ii. 20, Þiðr. 20.  
**rétt-næmr**, adj. *entitled to take*, of one of age, Gpl. 201, 258, 438.  
**rétt-orðr**, adj. *'right' speaking, truthful*, Nj. 77, Sturl. i. 98.  
**RÉTTIR**, adj., réttari, réttastir; [Ulf. *raibts* = *eiðus*, i. e. *straight*, mostly in the proper sense, but *ga-raibts* = *dikaos*; A. S. *riht*; Engl. *right*; O. H. G. *reht*; Germ. *recht*; Dan.-Swed. *ret*, contr.; Lat. *rectus*; Gr. *ὀρθῶς*; to the same root belong Icel. *rak*, *rakna*, *rekja*, in all of which the fundamental notion is to *stretch, extend*]: — *straight*; skapti réttara, Gsp., Fas. i. 470 (in a verse); rétt ræði, *straight oars*, Fms. vi. 309 (in a verse); réttar brautir, Rm. 14: réttir vindr, Edda (Ht.): *upright, erect*, Ottarr stóð réttir ok brá sér ekki við, Fms. vii. 257; á réttum krossi, 656 C. 37; svá mikil at maðr mátti standa réttir í henni, Fas. iii. 223; réttir sem laukr, Sks. 131; réttir líkamsvöxtr, Stj. 20; mannsins líkamr er r. skapaðr ok upp-reistr, 22; upp-r. (cp. Engl. *upright*), *standing upright*; upp frá þeim degi mátti hann eigi réttum augum sjá Davíð, Stj. 466; þá öfundaði hann Ólaf, ok mátti eigi réttum augum til hans líta, Fms. iv. 48. 2. neut. rétt, *straight*; þeir stefnuðu rétt á þá, Fms. ix. 301; fara rétt at e-u, to *proceed in due form*, Grág. i. 80; telja rétt, Vsp. 12; ok er rétt, réttir er honum at ..., *the law is, it is lawful to* ..., Grág., passim.  
**II.** metaph. *right, just*; verðr honum rétt sú kvöð, Grág. i. 36; þann er réttari er at bera kvið fram, 58; jammréttir at tengdum, id.; þeir eru réttir at reifa máli manna, 76; réttir í kvíðum, at heyrum, id. 93, 146 (see *heyrum*); réttir Noregs konungur, Fms. i. 223; betri ok réttari, 129: of a person, vera friðsamr ok réttir, *just*, viii. 230. 2. neut., rétt skal at draga við vaðmál kvæða, Grág. i. 497; má vera at konungur unni oss hér af réttis, Eg. 520; hafa réttara at mæla, Fb. ii. 345; næst réttu, Sks. 58; sem ek veit réttast ok sannast ok helst at lögum, Grág. i. 76; virða svá sem þeim þótti réttast, 195; mun þat réttara, *more due, meet*, Fms. vi. 299; at réttu, *rightly*, i. 223, x. 371, Hkr. i. 5, Grág. i. 403; með réttu, id., 83. **III.** rétt, *adverbially, just, exactly*; sitja rétt þar undir niðri, Th. 76; rétt undir niðri, Stj. 393, Skíða R. 82; þar rétt í hófinu, Stj.; rétt hjá, 600, Skíða R. 81; rétt við, Stj. 395; þat rétt, *exactly that*, Mar.; nú rétt, *just now*, Lv. 34, Stj. 534; hér rétt, 442; rétt sem, 491, Skíða R. 133, Fms. iv. 211; rétt á þessari nótt, xi. 424; rétt ok slétt, *downright*, Stj. 276.  
**réttir**, m., gen. réttari, [Engl. *right*; Germ. *recht*; Dan. *ret*]: — *right, law*; hann gördi harðan rétt þeirra, *gave them hard measure, gave them small pasture*, Fms. i. 66; hann gördi harðan rétt landsmanna, *tyrannised over them*, x. 385; konungur setti þann rétt allstaðar, at hann eignaðisk ill óðul, 182; hann skipaði svá réttum öllum sem fyrr hafði verið í Tróju, Edda (pref.) 152; at allir jafnborinir menn hefði jafnan rétt, Fms. i. 339; þat er forn réttir, *old law, time-honoured law*, N. G. L. i. 135: *lands réttir* (q. v.), *the law of the land*; lög ok lands réttir: Guðs réttir, *God's right*, i. e. *church law*, O. H. L. 30; Kristinn réttir, *the ecclesiastical law*, Fb. iii. 246; Kristins dóms réttir, id., K. Á. 2. 2. *right, due, claim*, referring to *atonement* for injury or trespasses, hence of the *redemption* itself; thus the 'king's right' is the fine due to the king; ef maðr tekr minni sátt um legorðs sök en rétt þann er mælt er í lögum, en þat eru átta aurar, Grág. i. 375; þá skulu þar dæma tólf menn, lögliga l nefndir bæði rétt ok ráðspjöll, Gpl. 203; þá á hann bæði rétt ok ráðspjöll, of a case of adultery, 229; þá á hann ráðspjöll en giptingaraðr réttinn, Jb. 126; þat er argafas, engan á konungr rétt á því, 102; á eyksk at helmingi rétt þeirra, 19; jafnan rétt ok öfundar-bót, 437; þat rétt sinn ofan eptir laga-dóm, 257; rétt skal dæma ó fénu ef réttar-þik er, en fóla-gjöld ef þjófssök er, Grág. i. 84; láta varða fjörbaugs-garð k telja rétt (*the due portion*) ó fé hans, 315; konungsréttir, *the king's law*; at konungur minnki nokkuð af sínum rétti, ... rétt heilagra kirkna, Fms. x. 21: the phrase, eigi rétt á sér, to *enjoy a personal right*; nú á lgi maðr rétt á sér optar en þryssar, hvárki karl né kona ef hann

hemnisk eigi á milli, N. G. L. i. 68; hvígi mikinn rétt sem erfingi hennar á (*owns*) á henni, 71; hvern rétt er faðir á (*owns*) á dóttur, 232. **II.** acc. pl. réttu, a *dish, prop. what is 'reached'*, Germ. *gericht*; þar sem hann bjó þeim fyrr-sagða sína réttu, Stj. 118; jafngóða réttu af þeim villi-bráðum sem Esau veiddi, 160; en er hirðin hafði kennt fyrsta rétt ok drukkit fyrsta bikar, Fas. iii. 302; hinn fyrsta rétt báru inn þessir lendir menn, Fms. x. 17, Clar. 131 (MS.) **III.** *running before the wind*, acc. pl. réttu; þeim byrjaði illa ok höfðu réttu stóra, velkti lengi í hafn, Eg. 158; fékk hann þá réttu stóra ok vólk mikit, Ó. H. 75; þá kemur andviðir ok rekr þá allt vestr fyrir Skaga-fjörð, þá létti þeim rétti, Bs. i. 482; leggja í rétt, Fbr. 59 new Ed., Fms. ii. 64, Eg. 372, Bs. i. 420, 483, 484; liggja í rétti, Bær. 5. **IV.** *riſja rétt, stretching of the ribs*, Hkv. Hjörv. COMPS: **rétta-r-bót**, f. *an amendment of the law*, a 'novel' in law, esp. a Norse law term used in the Icel. law after the introduction of a code of laws, when from time to time new amendments (*novellae*) were issued by the king; these were written as an appendix to the law code (and since then printed), and were, for the sake of distinction, called *rétta-rbót*, see Jb. 445 sqq., N. G. L. i. 257, 258; en er þetta spurðisk í annat fylki ok þriðja, hver rétta-rbót þrændum var gefin, Gisl. 84, Bs. ii. 18; hann hét þeim sinni vinnu ok rétta-rbót, Ó. H. 35; else the word does not occur in the old Icel. law. **rétta-r-far**, m. *right*; um r. manna, *of personal right*, N. G. L. i. 69; um r. á festar-konu manns, 71. **rétta-r-gangr**, m. *public procedure* (mod.), cp. Dan. *rettergang*. **rétta-r-lauss**, adj. *outlawed, out of the pale of the law*, N. G. L. i. 247. **rétta-r-maðr**, m. *a righteous man*, Fms. xi. 445. **rétta-r-staðr**, m. *a point of law*; ef hann görir þá rétta-rstaði, er fjörbaugs-garð varða, Grág. ii. 153. **rétta-ræðr**, adj. *'right-read'*; rétta-ræðr stafr, *a regular letter*, Skálda (Thorodd) 161. **rétta-skriptaðr**, part. *duly sbriven*, Ann. 1349. **rétta-snúningr**, f. *conversion*, Fb. i. 512. **rétta-streymt**, n. adj. *'right-streamed'*, i. e. *with the stream going the right way*, Gisl. 137. **rétta-sýni**, f. *a straight direction*; sjónhending ok r. í vörðu þá er stendr ..., Ám. 107; þaðan r. í fremstu Gljúfrár-drög, Fm. 46; ræðr Miðfjarðar-vatn, ok ór því r. upp í Kagaðar-hól, id.; r. upp ór Vátabergr, Dipl. ii. 2. 2. metaph. *seeing right*, Al. 4; speki ok r., Bs. i. 300: *mod. justice, fairness*. **rétta-sýnis**, adv. *in a straight direction*, Fms. iii. 441, v. 1. **rétta-sýnn**, adj. *seeing right, seeing true, fair, just*; hygginnu manna ok réttsýnnu, Band. 6; at réttsýnnu manna tilliti, Fms. iv. 112, O. H. L. 22; af öllum góðum mönnum ok réttsýnum, Fms. vii. 8. **rétta-tekin**, part. *duly accepted*, Fms. vii. 24. **rétta-trúaðr**, adj. *'right-believing'*, *orthodox*, Fms. i. 229, Edda (pref.) **rétta-trúandi**, part. = *réttrúandi*, Fb. i. 244, Stj. 50, Mar. **rétta-vaxinn**, part. *upright of growth*, Fb. iii. 246, Fs. 129. **rétta-vísa**, u, f. = *réttsísi*, Hom. 32, Sks. 500. **rétta-vísi**, f. *righteousness, justice*, Boll. 350, K. Á. 202, Stj. 177, Sks. 510, N. T., Vidal. passim. **rétta-vísliga**, adv. *justly*, Fms. i. 242. **rétta-víssi**, adj. *righteous, just*, Hom. 34, 64, Karl. 552, Bs., N. T., Vidal. passim. **rétta-yrði**, n. = *réttmæli*, Lv. 105. **reyði-kúla**, u, f. a kind of *fungus*, Björn. **REYÐR**, f., dat. and acc. *reyði*, pl. *reyðar*, [Ivar Aasen *royr-bval*; Faroic *royur*]: — *a kind of wbole*, from its reddish colour; þat er enn eitt hvala-kyn er reyðr er kallat, Sks. 136; hafði rekit upp reyði mikla, í hval þeim áttu ..., Eb. 292; fundu þeir reyði nýðauba, keyrðu í festar, Glúm. 392; reyðr var upp rekin bæði mikil ok góð, fóru til síðan ok skáru hvalinn, Fb. i. 545, Fas. ii. 148, Edda (Gl.); names of various kinds of whales are comps with this word, hrafn-reyðr, steypir-vagn-r.: **reyðar-hvalr**, m. = *reyðr*, Sturl. ii. 20; **reyðar-síða**, u, f. a nickname, Landn. **II.** a kind of *trout, salmo alpinus*, L., Edda (Gl.), Sturl. ii. 202; *auriða-fiski* ok *ræðra* (sic), Beldt 147; *á-reyðr*, a female trout: in Icel. local names, **Reyðar-vatn**, n. *Trout-water*; **Reyðar-múli**, a, m. *Trout-mull*, for the origin of the name see Sturl. ii. 202; **Reyðar-fjörðr**, m., in the east of Icel., prob. from the whale. **reyfa**, ð, [for. word, from Germ.], to *rob*; reyfaði eitt af þessum sex nokkurir skreidd, Ann. 1415. **reyfari**, a, m. [Scot. *reiver*], a *pirate, robber*, Fms. vi. 162, Fs. 14. **REYFI**, n. [akin to A. S. *reaf*; Engl. *robe*]: — *a fleece*, the wool without the skin (but with the skin gæra, q. v.), 655 viii. 1, Stj. 279, Sturl. i. 159, Js. 78, Grág.; ullar-r., K. Þ. K. 84, Grág. ii. 401, passim in old and mod. usage: = *gæra*, Bret. ch. 7. **reyk-beri**, a, m. a *chimney*, Fs. 6. **reyk-blindr**, adj. *'reek-blind'*, blind from smoke, Fms. iii. 71, O. H. L. 15. **reykelsi**, n. [A. S. *rēcel's*, *incense*; this Icel. word was borrowed from the A. S. (words in -elsi not being genuine Norse); for incense was first known in the Scand. countries through the Roman Catholic mass, as may be seen from the description of the impression made by peals of bells and incense on the heathen natives, see Kristni S. ch. 11, Bs.



passim, Dipl. iii. 4; reykelsis-brenna, -förn, -ilmr, -offran, Stj., Eluc.; reykelsis-buðkr, -ker, -kista, -stokkr, Vm. 110, 152, Stj. 565, Str. 80, MS. 623, 55, Pm. 25, 62, Jm. 35, passim. **reykelsi-ligr**, adj. *belonging to incense*, Stj. 74.

**reyk-fastr**, adj. *full of smoke*, Fbr. 168.

**reyk-háfr**, m. a *chimney-pot*, Ísl. ii. 91, passim in mod. usage.

**reykja**, t, to *smoke* (trans.), Str. 80, N. G. L. i. 11; r. fisk, kjöt, etc.

**reyk-lauss**, adj. *smokeless*, Fbr. 170.

**reyk-mællir**, m. a *measure* (of malt), a *tax to be paid from every 'reek' house, every hearth*, N. G. L. i. 257.

**REYKR**, m., gen. reykjar, dat. reyki, Sks. 211 B, but usually reyk; with the article reykinn, Eb. 218, Nj. 58, 202, mod. reyknum; pl. reykir, reykja, reykjum: [reök; Engl. reek; Scot. reek or reik; Germ. rauch; Dan. rög; Swed. rök]:—reek, smoke, steam; svartr af reyk, Eg. 183; hann gengr með reykinn, Nj. 58: síðan hljóf hann með reykinn, 202; hélt þá reykinn upp í skarðit, Eb. 218; hvert hús er reyk (dat.) reykir, N. G. L. i. 11; þeir sásk til víða, ef þeir sæi reyki eðr nokkur líkendi til þess at landit væri byggt, ok sá þeir þat ekki, Landn. 26; hverfr því líkt sem reyk legði, Mar.; hingat leggr allan reykinn, Nj. 202; hverfa sem r. fyrir vindi, Mar.; nú leggr sundr reyki vára ef sinn veg fara hvárir, Fms. vi. 244; hvárt sem mér angrar reykir eða bruni, Nj. 201; kómusk þeir með reyk í brott, Fs. 84; var flutt húsit af reyk, 44: metaph. phrase, vaða reyk, to 'wade in reek,' to be all in the wrong: hann lagði halann á bak sér ok setti í burtu, svá at hvárki sá af honum veðr né reyk, Fb. i. 565:—reykjar-daunni, reykjar-þeir, a *smell of smoke*, Fms. ii. 98, Fær. 41, Rb. 240; reykjar-bragð, a *taste of smoke*; reykjar-svæla, a *thick cloud of smoke*; reykjar-gufa, *vaporous smoke*, passim.

II. in Icel. local names, **Reykir**, as well as the compounds with **Reykjar-** and **Reykja-**, are freq., marking places with hot springs, the sing. Reykjar- being used when there is but one spring, and the plur. Reykja- when there are more than one, thus, **Reykja-á**, **Reykja-dalr**, **Reykja-holt** (mod. **Reyk-holt**), **Reykja-laug**, **Reykja-nos**, **Reykja-hlíð**, **Reykja-hólar** (mod. **Reyk-hólar**), **Reykja-vellir**; but **Reykjar-fjörðr** (twice in western Icel.), **Reykjar-dalr**, **Reykjar-hóll**, **Reykjar-strönd**, Landn.; and lastly, **Reykjar-vík**, thus Landu. 37, Jb. 4 (Rækiarvic), Harð. S. ch. 10, for the spring (in Laugarnes) is but one; and, but less correct, **Reykja-vík**. Local names beginning with **Reyk-** are peculiar to Icel., and are not met with in any other Scand. country; the pillars of transparent steam, as seen afar off, must have struck the mind of the first settlers, who gave the names to the localities. **Reyk-dælir**, **Reyk-nesingar**, **Reyk-hyltingar**, etc., *men from R.*, Landn., Sturl.

**reyk-svæla**, u, f. *thick smoke*, Hkr., Fb. 255 (in a verse).

**reyk-vellir**, m., poet. 'reek-pourer' = fire, Lex. Poët.

**reyma**, ð, = rýma, D. N. ii. 123.

**REYNA**, d, [raun; Norse *röyna*; for the etymology see *rún*]:—to try; hann lét Gunnar reyna ýmsar íþróttir við sína menn, Nj. 46; segir sík vera búinn at þeir reyni þat, Fms. i. 59; menn eru við heygard þinn, ok reyna desjarnar, Boll. 348; ef þat þarf at reyna um skipti vár sona Eireks, Eg. 524:—with the notion of 'trial,' danger, spurði hvar hann hefði þess verit at hann hefði mest reynt sík, Eg. 687; ef vit skulum reyna með okkr, 715:—to experience, Hm. 95, 101; sannyndum ok einuðr, er hann mun reyna at mér, Eg. 63; þykkir mér undarligt ef konungur ætlar mik nú annan mann en þá reyndi hann mik, 65: the saying, sá veit górst er reynir.

2. to examine; reynit (rónit) ef ér elskið Guð sannliga, Greg. 18: to explore, fjöld ek reynnda regin, Vpm.: as a law term, to challenge, síðan skolu þeir reyna dóminn, Grág. i. 165; reyna sekð í dómi, 488. 3. reyna eptir, to search, pry, enquire into; hann hét þó at fara sjálfv ok reyna eptir honum, Nj. 131, v.l.: esp. of a person endowed with second sight or power of working charms, þorkell spakr bjó í Njarðvík, hann reyndi eptir mörgum hlutum, Dropl. 34; engan bíðr minn líka í fræði ok framsýni, at reyna eptir því sem stólit er, Stj. 218:—reyna til, id.; Bróðir reyndi til með fornaskju hversu ganga mundi orrostan, Nj. 273 (eptir-reyning).

II. reflex. to be proved or shown, turn out by experience; þat mun síðar reynask, Nj. 18; e-m reynisk e-t, it proves; ef mér reynisk þórorlíf jammvel mannaðr, Eg. 28; þá skal svá fara um arftekjur sem þat reynisk, according to the evidence, Grág. i. 219; ok er þegar rétt at stefna um, er reynisk för úmaga, 258; hann deildi við Karla um oxa, ok reyndisk svá, at Karli átti, Landn. 165; hann bar fé undir höfðingja sem síðan reyndisk, Fms. x. 397:—part. reyndr, nú em ek at nokkuru reyndr, put on my trial, Nj. 46: tried, afreyned.

**reynnd**, f. experience; úlfkir sýnum, en miklu úlfkari reynndum, Edda 12; gen. reyndar, indeed, in fact, really, mjóðdrekkur, en hön var reyndar full af silfri, Eg. 240, Fms. i. 59, ii. 77, vi. 189, Valla L. 207, Hkr. i. 246.

**reynir**, m. a trier, examiner, Edda 68, Lex. Poët.

**reynir**, m. [Dan. rønne], the rowan-tree (Lat. ornus), Edda passim. In a few Icel. local names, **Reynir**, **Reyni-kelda**, **Reyni-nes**, **Reyni-staðr**, **Reyni-vellir**, Landn., Map of Icel.; these names mark places with small rowan-groves at the time of the Settlement,—the only sort of tree, except the dwarf birch, which was found in Icel. COMPS:

**reyni-lundr**, runnr, m. a rowan-grove, Edda 60, Sturl. i. 5, 6, Gr (in a verse).

**reyni-viðr**, m. rowan-wood, Sturl. i. 6. **rey-vöndr**, m. a rowan-wand, Sturl. i. 6. The rowan was a holy tree consecrated to Thor, see the tale in Edda of the rowan as the help of T (Þórs-björg); for mod. legends of the rowan see Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 641 sqq.

**reynsla**, u, f. experience, Vidal., freq. in mod. usage; reynslan ólygnust, a saying.

**reypa**, t, = repta, Sturl. i. 22 (in a verse):—to belch, Sks. 229, v. l. **REYRA**, ð, [perh. from reyrir, a reed], to wind round; strengi rey með járn, ropes payed or bound with iron wire, Róm. 362; hann lét g strengi ok reyrði járn, Fb. ii. 23; örin var reyrð gulli, Fms. xi. 65; (the arrows) vóru gulli reyrðar, Fas. ii. 511.

II. to tie, fasten; h var reyrðr sterkliga við einn ás, Fas. iii. 270; hafði hann reyrt sík steininn með kaðli, 486; reipum reyrðr, Pass., and passim in mod. usage.

**REYRA**, ð, [reyrt = a cairn], to put in a cairn, hence to bury piling stones over a dead body; þat skal á forve færa ok reyta þat hvárki gengr yfir menn né fénaðr, N. G. L. i. 339; þeir drógu b líkama hans ok reyrðu í hreysi nokkuru, Fms. vii. 227; lík þorbjar ok . . . vóru flutt til kirkju, en öll önnur lík vóru þar reyrð sem þeir fé ix. 274: þung-þeyrðr, heavy, weighed down, Ó. H. 195.

**reyrð**, ð, [Engl. roar], to rattle; reyrir í barka, Sturl. i. 21 (in a verse) **reyrð-bönd**, n. pl. the wire by which the arrow-head was bound to shaft, Fms. ii. 320, vi. 323, ix. 528.

**reyr-gresi**, n. reed-grass, straw.

**reyr-leggr**, m. a reed-stalk.

**REYRR**, m., gen. reyrar, and later reyrar, dat. reyri, Hm. 95; [raus = κάλαμος; O. H. G. rōr; Germ. robr; Swed.-Dan. rōr]:—common reed, Lat. arundo, Edda (Gl.); er ek í reyrri sat, Hm. l. c.; h reyrri vaxinn, . . . felit ér yör þar í reyrinum, Fms. i. 71: used for thating, þakt reyr eðr hálm, vi. 153; en roknu reyr, the reedy reeds, Or (in a verse): poet., reyrar-leggr, a reed-stalk, a cane (?), Edda (in a vers hölm-reyrr, 'holm-reed' = a snake, id.; öl-reyrr, 'ale-reed' = a drinki born (?), Bjarn. 24 (in a verse); dal-reyrr, the 'dale-reed' = a snake, ii. 353 (in a verse); or better dal-reyðr, 'dale-trout.'

**REYRR**, m. [Swed. rōr; cp. also hreysi and hrōrr, for an b see to belong to the word, which has been lost in the Swed.]:—a beay stones, a cairn (= dys); in the old Swed. law rōr is a set of mark-stoi þar ær rōr sum fæm stenar æru, Schlyter, see the remarks s. v. lvr and in the allit. phrase, rēð æðr rōr; it remains in the poet. reyr-þvng, rōr-þvng = a snake, Edda (in a verse): as also in Swed. and Norse l names, Yngva-reyr, the cairn of Y., Yt. 6; Tryggva-reyrr, the cairn Tryggvi, Fms. i. 60. The comparison with hrōrligr, hrōr, hrōr hreysi (q. v.) seems conclusive that an initial b has been dropped, that the second r stands for s.

**reyr-skógr**, m. a rush-bed, Stj. 226.

**reyr-sproti**, a, m. a 'reed-staff,' cane, Fas. ii. 239, Fb. ii. 72, Fms. 181, Stj. 641.

**reyr-stafr**, m. = reyrvöndr, Pass. 24. 8.

**reyr-teinn**, m. a 'reed-twigg,' cane, Fas. i. 209, Hkr. i. 79.

**reyr-vaxinn**, part. grown with reeds, Al. 170.

**reyr-vöndr**, m. a 'reed-wand,' Karl. 224.

**reyr-þakinn**, part. thatched with reed, Fb. iii. 299.

**REYSTA**, t, [raust], to lift the voice, Eluc. 74, MS. 656 A. ii. 11, 677 þar reystir hljómr Guðs engla, Post. 645. 73; þar eru settir englar reysta til skemtunar, Pr. 407:—reflex. reystisk, MS. 655 xii. 2, l. c.

**REYTA**, t, [Ulf. rauþjan = τήλλειν; cp. Germ. rufen]:—to pñ pick; reyta gras, Nj. 119; þeir reyttu á sík moga, 267; sumir reyttu rifi af honum þá vánda leppa, Fms. ii. 161, Stj. 71; r. ok rupla, 11 þá hnykktu þær af sér faldinum ok reyttu sík, Orkn. 182; þeir hrifa í höfud sér ok reyta sík, Fb. ii. 25; leysir hön hár sitt ok reytir sárliga, Mar.

**reyti-söl**, n. pl. picked seaweed; allar fjöru-nyttjar fyrir útan reyti Vm. 87.

**ribbaldi**, a, m. [through Engl. ribald, from Ital. ribald; Fr. ribault] a 'ribald,' savage, Fas. i. 3, Þiðr. 273, Stj. 65, Bs. ii. 134, Fb. i. 358: a nickname, Fms. viii. ribbaldas-skapr, -dómr, m. ribaldry.

**ribbungr**, m. = ribbaldi, Fms. viii. 105: the name of a party of rebel Norway, viii. ix.

**RÍÐ**, n, qs. vrid (?), [ríða = to writhe], a winding staircase, steps staircase leading to the upper part, esp. outside the walls; hann lét g kirkju í stöplinum ok rið upp at ganga, Bs. i. 132; salernit stóð á stöfi en rið upp at ganga til dyrranna, Ó. H. 72, Grett. 98, 99, Stj. 383; björn hljóf upp í riðit ok svá í stöplunni, Fms. viii. 247:—a bri between two buildings, as it seems, höla miklu ok Postula-kirkju riðit í milli, vii. 122; þá felldu þeir ofan riðit milli kastala biskups kirkjunnar, ix. 523, v. l.; see lopt-rið.

**B.** [ríða = to swing], sway, swing; ok verðr svá miklit rið and if it comes to such a pitch, Ísl. ii. 391; Hermundr hafði sama ri ok hjó á hálsinn, Sturl. ii. 139.

2. weight, importance; munu sta rið í vera, Grett. 20 new Ed.; cp. at-riði. **riða-mikill**, adj. beo ponderous.



**RÍÐA**, að, to tremble as from age or infirmity; hann ríðaði nokkurt lítið, Sturl. i. 20; hann gekk við tver hækjur ok ríðar á báðar síður, Grett. 161, freq. in mod. usage: of the eyes of an infant, ríðuðu augu, Rm. 18: ríða skip, Fms. ix. 377, is prob. a mere error = reisa.

**ríða**, u, f. a shivering fever, ague, El. i. MS. 544. 39, Sks. 137: in mod. usage the trembling of the head and hands from age or infirmity. COMPS: ríðu-áttur, adj. sick of ague, 656 C. 22, Karl. 547, Thom. 463. ríðu-sótt, f. fever, ague, Str. 25; höfuð-skjálpti svá sem af ríðusótt, Stj. 43, 344 (rendering of febris of the Vulgate), Mar. 131, Thom. 463.

**ríddari**, a, m., older form ríðari or ríðeri, 645. 110, Fms. x. 88, Geisli (in the burden), where it rhymes to stríðum; and so in the oldest vellums, Eluc., Greg., Pd.: [Germ. ritter and reiter; Dan. ridder and rytter]:—a rider, horseman, but esp. a knight: the word, like most of those formed with inflexive -ari, is of foreign origin; for the old Northmen or Scandinavians make no reference to horsemen in battle till the 12th or 13th century, Fms. vii. 56, 236, xi. 331, cp. vii. 411 (referring to the English in the battle of Stanfords-bridge), Stj. passim; Guðs ríðari, Geisli; ríddara nafnbót, Bær. 6; ríddara-búnaðr, -skjöldr, -vápn, -höfðingi, Fms. v. 148, vi. 225, Stj. 163, 204, Bær. 5; ríddara-meistari, Stj. 513; ríddara-kappi, Str.:—a knight in chess, O. H. 167, Sturl. iii. 123. COMPS: ríddara-dómr, m. knight-wood, Bær. 4. ríddara-herr, m., -líð, n. cavalry, Hkr. i. 216 (of the German emperor's troops), Fms. i. 258 (referring to Wales), vii. 235, Ld. 78 (referring to Ireland), Stj. 513. ríddara-sprótt, f. chivalry, Fas. i. 463. ríddara-liga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), chivalrously, Str., Fms. x. 230. ríddara-saga, u, f. a knightly tale, romance, the popular name for these Sagas, see List of Authors (G); ríddarasögur á tveim bókum, Dipl. v. 18. ríddara-skapr, m. knight-wood, chivalry, Fms. i. 97, x. 231, 381, Bær. 5. ríddara-sveinn, m. a knight's page, Fms. vi. 93. ríddara-tign, f. a knight's order, 623. 30.

**Ríddari** as a title was first introduced into Norway A. D. 1277, —Magnús konungur gaf skutillsveinum ríddara-nöfn ok herra, Ann. s. a. ríð-henda, u, f. [ríða], a kind of metre, a specimen of which is Ht. 32; in the even lines the rhyming syllables are as far apart as possible, but in the odd lines as close to one another as possible, which gives a 'trembling,' 'rocking' cadence in recitation. ríð-hendr, adj. in the metre ríðhenda, Edda 135, Skálda 192. Ríðill, m., dat. ríðli, the name of a sword, Sæm. 136. Ríðl, n. [ríða A. 2]; leika á ríðli, of cows that do not calve. ríðlask, að, dep. [Engl. reel], to rock, waver, reel to and fro, of ranks in battle; ríðlaskið fylkingin ok losnaði öll, Eg. 298, Al. 37; flokkar tóku ríðlask (begun to move), ok upp vóru sett merki fyrir höfðingjum, Fms. i. 309; ríðluðug þá fórunautar hans frá honum, his followers dropped away, slunk away, Orkn. 457; en þegar er los kom í líði, ... til þess er líð ríðlaskið í smá flokka, O. H. 122; hann lét ríðlask vinberin, ... með blúðum vinvíðum af vinberjum ok allskyns alðini, the vine clustered with grapes and fruit, O. T. 39.

**ríðr**, m. a shock, shaking; stökk sú af járnunum við ríðinn, Fms. vi. 168. ríð-skelför, part. palsied, Thom. 500. ríð-tíð, f. the time when sheep are at heat (October). Ríðull, m., dat. ríðli, a milit. term, a small detachment of men; kómu á Birkibeinar neðan ór bænum ríðulum saman, Fb. ii. 578, Fas. i. 530; munum at ríðlum saman, ok görum dyninn sem mestan, Fms. viii. 403; mungr hafði ríðul einn manna, 355, v. l.; þar þetta líð litill r. manna á þeim víðiga her er hans úvinir höfuð, ii. 306, Bs. i. 622, Stj. 522.

**ríð-vaxinn**, part. broad-shouldered and short-necked, square-built; r. ok ekki hárr, herði-mikill, Fb. iii. 246, Fbr. 183 (v. l.), Fms. x. 387; líðinn skammti var maðr ekki hárr, ok ríðvaxinn, ok ramr at afli, Eg. 19; lágr á vöxt ok mjök r., Fas. iii. 298. ríð-völ, m. a short round stick, to carry in the hand; tók hann ríðvöl hönd sér, Dropl. 29; hann greip upp ríðvöl, ok laust sveininn í höfuðið á at blóð féll um hann, Hkr. iii. 285.

**RÍF**, n., gen. pl. rífa, dat. rífum, [Engl. rib, reef; Germ. rippe]:—a, Lat. costa; á síðuna millum rífanna, Nj. 262, Gullþ. 26; rífin öll, kn. 18, Fb. i. 531, Skíða R. 176; þá tók Guð brott eitt hans ríf, 33, Eluc. 24, Ver. 3; at hann fyndi þat at mér býr fleira innan rífa kál eitt, þviat héðan skolu honum koma köld ráð undan hverju rífi, H. 132; cp. the allit. phrase, hafa ráð undir hverju rífi, to have 'rede' under every rib, i. e. to have all one's wits about one:—metaph. cause, reason, við þat vaknar Geirmundur, ... ok þykkis vita af hverjum þum vera mun, Ld. 118; þá skildi hann af hverjum rífum vera myndi, H. 67; konur þær er óarfengjar vóru af þeim rífum at þær höfðu þat barmetnaði sínum, eða, ... Grág. i. 228; ok skal á kveða af þeim rífum hann færir, 245:—of a whale's ribs used as rollers for lashing ships, Háv. 48 (hval-ríf):—rífa rétti, Hkv. Hjörv., see R.

**II.** a reef in the sea; út í hölmarn lá eitt ríf mjótt ok lítt, Bárð. 180; ríf nokkut gékk milli lands ok eyjar, Fms. viii. 306, 1503; freq. in mod. usage of reefs connecting two islands, but flooded or at high water, whence the local name Ríf-görðingar in western

**III.** naut. a reef in a sail; þá var andviðri, svá at byrðir sigldu á mót þeim við tvau ríf, Fms. ix. 20; hvesti veðrit, ok þá þá til eins rífs, 21; herti seglit, svá hélt við ríf, Fas. iii. 652;

sigldu þá við eitt ríf, 118, Bær. 5; var veðrit svá hart, at þeir sigldu með eitt ríf í miðju tré, Bs. ii. 50: ríf-hind = a 'reef-bind,' i. e. a ship, Lex. Poët.

**ríf**, n. = rífs, Barl. 134, Bs. ii. 143.

**rífa**, u, f. [Scot. rive], a rift, rent, cleft, fissure, Sks. 210, freq. in mod. usage; bjarg-rífa, kletta-rífa, also a rift in a wall between two planks.

**rífa**, að, [Scot. riv; Engl. rive], to tack together, sew loosely together; Styrr var rífaðr í húð, Isl. ii. 296, Glúm. 382 (of a corpse); hann varð djöfuldórr ok var rífaðr í húð innan, Orkn. 202 (of a madman). 2. rífa saman, to stitch together; hann víf rífa saman muninn, rífaði (Ob., rífaði Kb. wrongly) hann saman varramar ok reif ór æsunum, Edda i. 346.

**ríf-blautr**, adj. lean ribbed, of a horse, Bs. ii. 389.

**ríf-garðr**, m. the swathes or rows of hay spread out for drying.

**ríf-hrás**, n. brushwood, fagots, Grág. ii. 263, 288.

**rífa**, að, to rake hay into rows (rífgarðar); rífa hey, Eb. 260, and in mod. usage.

**II.** to repeat (akin to reifa); mikil skynsemi er at r. vandliga þat, Edda 14: in the phrase, rífa e-ð upp, r. upp harm sinn, to rip up one's sorrow, Clem. 45; r. e-ð upp fyrir sér, to rip over with oneself, as to what one has learnt, but half forgotten.

**rífaðr**, part. ribbed; kald-r.

**rífna**, að, to be rent, riven, cracked; unz himininn rífnar, Arnór; muðrinn brast, ok rífnaði upp í gegnum herðuna, Eg. 181; höggvinn, rífnadr (cracked) eða brotinn, Grág. ii. 11: esp. of texture, a membrane, or the like, þótt seglin rífnuðu, Fas. i. 156; kyrtillinn rífnadi, Eg. 602; tjaldid musterstins rífnadi mitt í tvennt, Luke xxiii. 45; ef klaði rífnar, ok skal sauma, K. þ. K. 88; sárin rífnuðu upp, the wounds were ripped up, Fs. 67, Gullþ. 79.

**rífr**, m., gen. rífar, [akin to ríf], the beam on which the warp bung in the ancient loom; maðr telgði þar með til rífar, Rm. 15; veip-sky ríft = the banging cloud of the rift, the warp, poet., Darr.

**rífrildi**, n. a shred, a thing torn to pieces; bókar-r. 2. metaph. a brawl, scolding (vulgar).

**rífs**, n. plunder; rán ok rífs, Fms. ii. 119, vi. 42, vii. 263.

**RÍFSA**, að, an iterative, [akin to rífa], to plunder; ok rífsuðu bú þeirra, Fms. viii. 390; rífsaði hverr slíkt sem hann fékk, Al. 93.

**ríg**, n. = rígr, stiffness; en svo í kroppinn komi ei rígr, karlfólkið stundum reyni sig, Bb.

**RÍGA**, að, [cp. reigja and rígr], to lift heavily or with difficulty, with dat.; fengu þeir hvergi rígað honum, Eb. 115 new Ed. (thus, not rygað); rígaðu þér á fætr, Fas. ii. 369; sagði, at hann lét eigi vinna þat er meira lá við, en at ríga at slíku, than to do such drudgery, Rd. 263: in mod. usage, eg ríga því ekki, eg get ekki rígað því, I cannot move it.

**ríga**, u, f. roughness on the surface; svá skírt, at glöggliga sér hverja rígu, Fms. xi. 441, v. l.

**RÍGNA**, d, regna, Hom. 5, Fms. x. 323, [regno; cp. Dan. regne; Swed. regna]:—to rain, 656 B. 12: followed by a dat., rígnir eldi ok brennu-steini, Ver. 13; rígnir blóði, Darr.; blóði hafði rígt í skúrinni, Eb. 260, passim in old and mod. usage: part. rígnr, wet from rain, Bs. i. 322. **II.** [regin] = ragna, rigna við rögn, to blaspheme against the gods, Bs. i. 13 (in a verse).

**rígning**, f. rainy weather; miklar rígningar, much rain; ríngingásumar, a rainy summer, freq. in mod. usage.

**rígsa**, að, to stalk stiffly and haughtily, = reigsa.

**ríklíngur**, m. a flounder cut into strips and dried (a dainty), Sturl. i. 164, N. G. L. i. 143, D. N. iii. 914, Rétt. 47, and passim: also spelt reklingr, esp. in Norse writers.

**RÍM**, f., pl. rimar, [Engl. rim], a rail in a paling; en sá er annarr garðr er heitir rima-garðr (a rail fence), fjórar rimar í ok okkr á endum, Gpl. 381; þá tók hann rim af sledanum ok studdisk við, Bs. i. 614; ok af saumförin með af riminni, 390 (of a ship): freq. in mod. usage, meis-rim, smíða rim í meis, hurð; skjald-rim, vett-rim.

**rimi**, a, m. a strip of land, Edda (Gl.) i. 586; hann ferr til fjalls ok görir þar kenni-mark, ... ok er sá rími kallaðr at Kambi, Sd. 137.

**rimma**, u, f. a battle, tumult, fray; í þeirri rimmu ráku þeir Símon á braut, Clem. 37; í þeirri rimmu fékk hann fjögur sár, Sturl. iii. 30, Lex. Poët., freq. in mod. usage; ógna-hörð var r., Úlf. 7. 96. **Rimmugrygr**, f. 'battle-ogre,' the name of Skarphedin's battle-axe, Nj.

**rindill**, m., dat. rindli, qs. vrindill, a dimin. [cp. Engl. wren; but Dan. rindel], a bird, the wren (in Eggert Itin. ch. 678 = motacilla fusca, the smallest bird in Icel., also called músar-bróðir or músar-rindill): as a nickname of a small, puny person, Lv., Bs. (Laur. S.) rindill-þvari, a, m. = rindill, Edda (Gl.)

**Rindr**, f., dat. and acc. Rindi, qs. Vrindr, which form remains in the old alliteration (Vrindr berr í vestr-sölum, Vtkv.; see Bergmann in the Mythol. Glossary to the Message of Skírnir, Strasburg 1871:—the name of a goddess or giantess, the mother of Váli, Vsp., Vtkv., Gg.; seid Yggir til Rindar, Kormak; the Earth is called Rindar elja (see elja), Edda (in a verse). The loves of Wodan and Rind resemble those of Zeus and Europa in the Greek legends. 2. in poet. circumlocutions of a woman, bands; sörva Rindr, Kormak.

**Ringar**, m. pl. the men from Ringa-ríki in Norway: Ringekr, adj., Fms. ii. 252.



**ringja**, u, f., qs. *hringja*, a round *pail*, cp. *mælke-ring* in Norway = a *pail full of coagulated milk*, Stj. 294.  
**ringl**, n. *craziness*: *ringlaðr*, crazy.  
**ringul-reið**, f.; in the phrase, vera á r., to be in confusion, *topsy-turvy*; síðan fór á ringuley (sic) rétt á Ísa-landi, Bs. ii. 497.  
**rippa**, að, [akin to *rífa*], to *sum up*; þá rippuðu þeir upp öll málaferli þeirra vel ok einarðliga, Vápn. 30.  
**ript**, f., or **ripti**, n. a kind of *cloth or linen jerkin*; rekkar þeir þóttusk er þeir ript höfðu, Hm. 48, Edda ii. 494; Vala-ript, a *Welsb*, i. e. *foreign jerkin*, Skv. 3. 63; 16-ript, q. v.; kona sveip ripti, Rm. 18, Skv. 3. 8; strjúka ripti, to *mangle linen*, Rm. 25; Nanna sendi Freyju ripti, Edda 39; and setjask und ripti, of the *bridal veil*, Rm. 20: 'rhenones sunt velamina humerorum et pectoris usque in umbilicum, intortis villis adeo hispidi ut imbres respuant... quos reptos vocant,' Isid. Hisp. xix. 23; this corresponds exactly with the use in Hm. i. c.  
**ript**, f. [rjúfa or rífa], a *withdrawal* or *breach* of a contract, Grág. ii. 214.

**RIPTA**, t, to 'rip up,' *invalidate* a bargain or agreement; with acc., *ripta kaup*, Grág. i. 333, ii. 213; r. alla landsöluna, 214; engi maðr á at r. gjöf sína, i. 203; r. grip undan manni, Jb. 422; r. görd, id.: to *break*, fyrir-bjóðum ver þessa vára skipan at r. eðr rjúfa, D. N. i. 60:—to *regain*, of an estate, Kolskeggr ætla mál frammi at hafa ok ripta fjórðung í Mó-eiðar-hváli, Nj. 102; ef undan honum riptisk at lögum þessi helming jarðar á Skriðulandi, Dipl. iii. 6; en svá mörg hundruð sem riptask í Torfa-stöðum, eða Skála-nesjum, þá skal Óláfr taka svá mörg hundruð upp í Bessa-stöðum, v. 23. II. in mod. usage, with dat., *ripta e-u*.

**ripting**, f. a *withdrawal* (of a bargain); hversugi mikilt fé er þeir gefa... þá skal engi r. til þess vera, þótt eigi komi búar til at vinna eiða at, Grág. i. 223; hón gaf fyrir heklum flekkotta ok vildi kaup kalla, henni þótti þat úhættara við riptingum, Landn. 319.

**ris**, n. *the rise or top of a building*; það er hátt á því risið.

**-risa**, adj., in blóð-risa (q. v.), *smeared with blood*, prob. qs. *vríðsa*, from *riða*, to *smear*.

**risa-legr**, adj. *gigantic*, Al. 67.

**RISI**, a, m., thus sounded with a short *i*, but perh. better *risi*; qs. *vrísi*; [cp. Hel. *vríslu*; Germ. *riesse*; Ivar Aasen *ryse* and *rysel*; the *v* shews that the word has no connection with the verb *risa*, and the root is unknown; Swed. *vrésig*=*burly* may be a kindred word]:—a *giant*, Hkr. i. 5, Sks. 601, 705, Fas. iii. 24, Ann. 1338. In popular Icel. usage *risi* denotes size, *jötunn* strength, *purs* lack of intelligence; thus, *hár sem risi*, *sterkr sem jötunn*, *heimskr sem þurs*, as tall as a *risi*, *strong* as a *jötunn*, *stupid* as a *purs*. The ancient legends describe the *risar* as handsome, and a long-lived race; bygðu þá risar víða, en sumir voru hálf-risar, þá var mikilt sambland þjóðanna, þvíat risar fengu kvenna af Ýmislandi, Fas. i. 513, Herv. S. ch. i, Örvar Odds S. ch. 18; cp. also the tales of Gómund on Glasivellir: compds, *hálf-risi*, *berg-risi*. The word is very popular (even more so than *jötunn*) in modern tales, but is only found once (in the compd *berg-risi*) in old poems; *risa barn*, -dóttir, a *giant-bairn*, *giant-daughter*, Fas. ii. 239; but in compds *risa fólk*, -kyn, -ætt, *giant-folk*, *giant-kind*, 383, 384, Bárð. 163, Landn. 118; *risa vöxtr*, a *giant's size*, Stj. 326.

**risinn**, adj., in *gest-r*, *víg-r*.

**ris-mál**, n. *the hour for rising*, about 6 o'clock A.M., Dropl. 20, Grág. ii. 224; milli *ris-mála* ok *dagmála*, O. H. L. 24; *hirdis-riismál*.

**RISNA**, u, f. (spelt *ristna*, Fb. i. 362, ii. 227), *hospitality*, *munificence*; r. ok örleiti, Fms. ii. 118; hann lofaði risnu þórarins, v. 315; hvarki var nú minni rausn né risna í búinu en áðr, Band. 3; ek veit risnu þína, at þú munt taka við honum, Lv. 26; við þeim mart talat um risnu Sveins, Orkn. 464. **risnu-maðr**, m. a *hospitable man*, Fb. ii. 227.

**risni**, f. = *risna*, in *gest-risni*.

**rispa**, að, [Scot. *resp* or *risp*; Engl. *rasp*], to *scratch*; klóra ok r., Stj. 77 (v. l.), freq. in mod. usage.

**rispa**, u, f. a *slight scratch*, Nj. (Lat. Ed.) 163 (v. l.), freq. in mod. usage.

**RIST**, f., pl. *ristr*, mod. *ristir*, for the *ristr* in Pass. 33. 4 is poet.; older form *vríst*; [Engl. *wrist*, used only of the hand; Dan. *vríst*; the word is derived from (v)riða, Engl. *wribe*; Scot. *reist*; cp. also Engl. *wrestle*, which are kindred words]:—the *instep of the foot*, Þiðr. 86; gegnum báðar ristnar, Fms. v. 347; þá sté hann fætinum á aðra ristina, vii. 13; horfa fætnir ok ristnar á þak aptr, Stj. 94; il ok rist, 160; sull hafði hann á fæti niðri á ristinni, Ísl. ii. 218; tróðnir í sundr tvennir skór... upp voru hinir á ristum, Skíða R. 193. COMPDS: **ristar-bein**, n. the *instep-bone*, Sturl. i. 167. **ristar-liðr**, m. the *instep-joint*, Nj. 70, Landn. 153, Ísl. ii. 365.

**rist**, f. a *gridiron*; panna, rist, steiki-teinn, Dipl. v. 18.

**rista**, t, to *slice*; see *rista*.

**rista**, u, f. a *scratch*, *slasb*, Nj. 82. **ristu-bragð**, n. a (*Runic*) *character* Edda 58.

**ristill**, m., dat. *ristli*, [rista], a *ploughshare*, Stj. 386, Magn. 460.

II. qs. *vrístill*, [akin to *rist*=*vríst*], poet. a *gentlewoman*, from the slenderness of form; ristill er sú kona er sköruglynd er, Edda, Rm. 22, Völs. R. 205. 2. the 'twisted' *big end-gut* in

animals. 3. medic. *shingles* (Lat. *cingulum*), *ringworm* in its most severe form (*zona herpetica*), Fél. x. 29.

**risting**, f. *carving*, Hm. 113.

**ristir**, m. a *carver*, *slasher*, Lex. Poët.

**risu-ligr**, adj. = *risuligr*.

**RIT**, n. [Engl. *writ*], a *writ*, *writing*; ráða rit, 623. 12; hann lét þá göra rit ok sendi jarli, id., Skíða R. 50; rit ok innigli biskups, K. þ. K. 74; rit ok innigli konungs, Gpl. 133. 2. *penmanship*; hagr at hvívetna, bæði at riti ok at öðru, Bs. i. 127. 3. *writing*; einn dag er hann sat at riti (when he sat writing) féll hann frá ritinu, Bs. i. 191; at rit verði minna ok skjótara ok bókfæll drjúgara, Skálda 168. COMPDS:

**rits-hátt**, m. a *way of writing*, Skálda 170, 171, Stj. 48, 164. **rita-**

**görd**, f. *writing*, *correspondence*, Bs. i. 475.

**rita**, að, to *write*; see *rita*.

**ritan-legr**, adj. *that can be written*, Edda 174.

**ritari**, a, m. a *writer*, *transcriber*, Bs. i. 175, 191; Hallr hét ok var r. hans, *his secretary*, 700: a *scribe*, Al. 66, Greg. 52.

**rit-færi**, n. pl. *writing materials*, Fas. iii. 407, MS. 625. 87.

**rit-görd**, f. a *treatise*, (mod.)

**rit-höfundr**, m. a *writer*, (mod.)

**rit-maðr**, m. = *ritari*, Hom. (St.)

**ritning**, f. a *writing*, Anecd. 18, Sks. 4; postulanna ritningar, Stj. 30.

**Holy Scripture**, Anecd. 16, Sks. 459, Rb., and passim in old and mod. usage. **Ritningar-grein**, f. a *passage of Scripture*.

**rit-sending**, f. *letter-sending*, Hkr. ii. 128.

**rit-stofa**, u, f. a *writing-room*, Bs. ii. 148.

**rit-stokkr**, m. a *writing-desk*, Pm. 3.

**RÍÐA**, rið, pret. *reið*, reitt (mod. *reiðst*), reið, pl. *riðu*; subj. *riði*; imperat. *rið*, *rittu*, Lv. 39, mod. *riðdu*; part. *riðinn*: [A. S. *riðan*; Engl. *ride*; Germ. *reiten*, etc.]:—to *ride*; in Icel., where all land-travelling is on horseback, *riða* has become almost synonymous with *to journey*, *travel*, adding the road or way in acc. (cp. Old Engl. use of *to ride*); *riða leið sína*, *veg sinn*, etc.; þeir bráðr riðu til alþingis, Nj. 2; nú skalt þú *riða* vestr, ... þá reið í móti þeim þjóðólfr, reið Höskuld heim til bús síns, 4; síðan reið hann vestr í Hjarðarholt, Ísl. ii. 199 ok þegar reið hann at leita líkanna, Eg. 601; þá lét Ásgerðr skjóta hesti undir mann, reið sá sem ákafligast vestr í Hjarðarholt ... Þorgerðr lét þegar söðla sér hest... riðu þau um kveldit ok nóttina til þess er þau komu til Borgar, 602, 603; flestir menn riðu Týrsgöllum í brott, Sturl. ii. 183; tóku þeir nú á reið mikilli ok var allgott á *riða* ofan eptir héraðinu, 185; þeir riðu þriðja-daginn, ... þeir riðu til Hörgárdals um kveldit, reið Eyjólfir á Möðru-völlu, ... riðu þeir upp um Hörgárdal, ... Rafn ok Eyjólfir riðu með flokk sinn upp epti ísinum, 216, 217; gef ek þat ráð at þú riðir í mót honum, en ek mun *riða* til meðan, Fms. i. 70, xl. 364, Gisl. 19, Nj. 85, 86: metaph., a margir Íslendingar mundi kenna á hlut sínum, nema þeir riði sjálfir: vit sin, unless they rode towards themselves, i. e. took counsel with themselves: *took care*, Ld. 180:—absol. to start, part, ok hvergi í kveldi *riða*, Skíða R. 108; jarl bað búask ok sagði mál at *riða*, Orkn. 48. 3. adding the horse (vehicle) in dat.; *riða hesti*, *riða svörtum*, *hvítum*, ... skjóttum, göðum, vökrum ... hesti, Nj. 54, 81, etc.; *riða húsum*, to 'ride the ridge of a house (as a ghost)', Grett. 83 new Ed. 3. trans. with acc.; *riða hest*, to *break a colt for riding*; and hann er vel riðinn, *well broken in*; ó-riðinn, *unbroken*: also to *cover*, of horses, cattle. 4. reflex., recipr. *riðask* at, to *attack one another*, Al.; *riðask hjá*, to *pass by one another*, Sturl. ii. 171.

B. *To swing*, *sway*, with the notion of a heavy, rotary motion as of a thing in balance, a weapon brandished, a windlass, or the like [cp. Engl. sea-phrase *to ride* at anchor]; í því er hann heyrðr sverðri *riða*, Karl. 161; nú reið sverð at svíra, Bs. ii. 74; maðr nokkur e sá at öxin reið, Fms. vii. 325; er öxin reið at honum, ii. 82; e konungr léti ofan *riða* sverðit, vii. 172; en er upp reið gálga-tréit, 13 konungr stóð undir er tréit reið, ix. 386; þá reið at honum brúnássinn ok hrataði hann inn aptr, Nj. 202; þá er sól riðuð ok þar til er hó sekz, N. G. L. i. 218; þat tré er *riða* skal öllum at upp loki, of a door Hm. 137:—to *balance*; önnur galeiðinn sprakk er hón reið á jarninu Fagrsk.: metaph. the phrase, e-riðr miklu (or á miklu), to *be of great importance*, *momentous*; honum þótti í þer mest vinkaup ok stærst *riða* um þína hollustu, Fb. ii. 289; hve mjök þat er kallat at á bir (sic) riði, hversu til fátækra manna var gort í þessu lífi, Bs. i. 104 á-riðandi, *momentous*; e-riðr e-m at fullu, *proves fatal* to one. 2. *reel*, *stagger*; í því er fillinn tók at *riða*, Al. 76; tók þá kastalinn á *riða* mjök, Fms. viii. 429; hann reið á ymsar hliðar, Konr.: *impers reið* bátnum svá at honum hvelfir, the boat rolled so that it capsizes. Mar.; in mod. usage better, *alda riðr* undir skipið, *aldan reið* að, of the rolling waves, freq. in mod. usage.

**RÍÐA**, rið, reið, riðu, declined like the preceding word, but altogether different in etymology, being originally *vríða*; [A. S. *wriðan*; Engl. *wriðe* Dan.-Swed. *vríde*, *vrída*; cp. Engl. *wreathe*, *wreathe*; *reiðr*=*angry*, *distorted*, is derived from this verb]:—to *wribe*, *twist*, *knit*, *wind*; hárr riðit hring, the hair twisted into a ring, Akv. 8; *riða knút*, to *knit a knot*; dúk o



ríða á þrjú knúta, Fb. i. 212; þar var hrískjör nokkur ok ríðu þar á knúta stóra, Orkn. 372; þar á kjörinu reið ek þér knút, ... ekki mun ek leysa þann knút er þú reitt mér þar, en ríða máttu ek þér þann knút, er ..., Fms. vii. 123; með hverri list þeir eru saman ríðir, Al. 19; ríða knapp á -t, *to finish, wind a thing up*, Ísl. ii. 102; ríða net, ríða ræxna, *to net a net*; tók hann lín ok garn, ok reið á ræxna svá sem net er síðan, Edda i. 182; ekki ríðanda ræxna, Sd. 188. 2. metaph., vera við -t ríðinn, *to be wound up with a thing*; ok verðr hann lítt við söguna ríðinn, Glím. 334; ef þeir vitu at þú ert nokkuð við hennar mál ríðinn, Fbr. 57; and 6-víð-ríðinn, *unconnected with*.

B. [Prob. the same word], *to rub, smear*, with dat.; floti var ríðit á öll spjótskeptin, Sd. 163; ríða smyrslum á, Hom. (St.); taka hráka sinn, ríða í kross í krismu stað á brjósti ok millum herða, N. G. L. i. 339; hann ríðr því (the time) heitu á limar ok kvistu viðarinn, Fms. vi. 153; hann reið á blóðinu, Eg. 211; hann ríðr á hann vatni sínu, Bs. i. 460; hann lét ríða leiri ok kolum í andlit sér, Fms. ii. 59; taka snjó ok bræða með höndum sér ok ríða á, svá at þat verði alvætt, K. þ. K. 12; er dreifð síðan askan ok ríðit sem víðast um þau kjót, Stj. 71; hón vill jafnan ríða hann blóði ok röðru, Gísl. 45; hann tekr þá Skúfingus stein, ok ríðr, ok bindr við hönd Gríms, Ld. 252; tók ek hein ör þússi mínun ok reið ek í eggina, Sturl. ii. 62. II. metaph., with dat. *to thrash, flog*; ef maðr bregðr manni at hann væri stafkarl, eða ríðr ænum kinn, bæti hálfá mörk, *or smears his cheeks, i. e. buffets him*, cp. vulgar Dan. *smøre een = to give a sound thrashing*, and Swed. *hann vredh hans bak, i. e. flogged him*; ef þat er kennt konu at hón ríði (*that she beats*) manni, eða þjónum hans, ... þá er hón sek þrem mörkum, 390; hann var blóðrisa um herðarnar, en hlaupit hold af beinum ... flutti þat öðr, at Geirríð mun hafa ríðit honum, Eb. 46 (thus, and not from ríða, *to ride*?).

III. *to wring, press*; mjólk sú er ríðin er ör selju börk, r. 473. RÍÐARI, a, m. = riddari (q. v.), Fms. x. 88, 104, 109, 140. RÍFA, ríf, reif, reift, reif, pl. rífu; subj. rífi; part. rífinn; imperat. ríf, ríðu; when in the sense to pick, scratch, it is also spelt and sounded rífa, q. v.: [Engl. *rive*; Dan. *rive*]:—*to rive, tear*; þeir létu dýr ok rafna rífa hræin, Hkr. i. 39; vætt klæði mín, ríft ok únytt með öllu, ms. i. 264; var þar hver fiskr ör röði rífinn, Eb. 276; þeir reyttu ok fu, Fms. ii. 161; rífa hold af beinum, Magn. 531; þeir rífu af ræfrit selinu, Ld. 280; rífa klæði af sér, Ó. H. 236; rífa ofan, *to pull down*, j. 279; rífa riðr, id., Grett. 50 new Ed.; rífa í sundr, *to rive asunder*, coll. 350, Nj. 279; rífa e-n kvikan í sundr, *to tear asunder alive*, Fms. i. 261; at sól rífi í sundr (*rived*) nýja timbr-veggi, i. 291. 2. *to rend*; klukkka rífin, *a cracked bell*, Pm. 81:—*impers. to be rent*, ok reif glit (acc.), Fms. ix. 387; ok reif ör æsunum, Edda 71:—*rífa aprt*, *to rip up*; þórlófr vildi eigi at aprt væri ríft sárit, Eb. 244.

B. Usually spelt ríða, *to pick*; fóru ungmenni tvau at hrífa mosa, *pick moss*, Bs. i. 329; rífa upp, *to pull up* (a thing by the roots), *pick up*; rífa upp hrís (also rífa hrís), *to pull up shrubs for fuel*, Grág. ii. 63, 288. 2. *to scratch*; þeir hrífa upp í höfuð sér ok reyta sík, *scratched their heads*, Fms. v. 161; bíta mann eðr hrífa, Grág. ii. 133; nán lét hrífa sér með kömbum, Fb. i. 212; hann vaknar ok hrífir í gun, *rubbs his eyes*, Fb. ii. 96. 3. *to grasp*; akkerin hrífa við, Ld. 1; þá hrífu við akkerin, Fms. x. 136, v. l.; ok hreif þegar við, *it took*, Bs. i. 197; hann brýfr upp gölfót ok hrífr þar ok rannskar snændna mold, 198; see the references under hrífa. RÍFKA, að, *to enlarge*, Nj. 21, passim in mod. usage; reflex. *to be enlarged*.

RÍFLEGR, adj. (-liga, adv.), *large, munificent*; ríflegr verð, Ld. 212; metaph., ekki r., *a poor affair*; eigi sýnisk mér ferð þessi ríflegr, *a poor rney*, Fms. ii. 58; þó hvárki væri ríflegr, vi. 13; hvárt sem þat er legt eðr óríflegr, Háv. 53; jafn-r., *equally fine*, Lv. 75. RÍFR, adj. [akin to reifa; Engl. *rife*], *munificent, abundant*; nú skulu þera út slíkan mat sem fyrr var rífrast, Fb. i. 545; boð-r., *a fair ding, fair offer*; hlaup-r., *very large*. RÍF-SKIPAÐR, part. *well-manned*, Sks. 29. RÍGR, m. [akin to reigjask and riga], *stiffness, medic.*; bak-rígr, herða-háls-r., *stiffness in the back, shoulders, neck*, Fél. II. metaph. *stour, severity*; rígr reglunnar, Mar.: *stiffness, coldness*, það er rígr líli þeirra. COMPS. *rig-binda*, *batt, to bind fast*. *rig-gyrða*, *to girth tightly*, of a horse. *rig-negla*, *d, to nail firmly*. RÍGR, m. the name of the hero of the poem Rígs-pula, in the Edd. Onceously called Rígs-mál, Edda ii. 496, a poem which traces the origin of royalty to king Ríg as the ancestor of all kings. This myth belonged to Heimdal, Vsp. 1; it is very likely that the Ríg of the poem is an invented name, a poetical disguise, borrowed from the Gaelic word *riab*, which means *a king*; Rígs-pula would therefore literally mean *King's-pula = the King's Lay*.

RÍG-BORINN, part. *big-born*, Fms. i. 6, Mag. 466, Stj. 425. RÍG-DÓMLIGA, adv. (-ligr, adj.), *magnificently*, Fms. vii. 24. RÍG-DÓMR, m. *power, might, magnificence*, Fms. vii. 17, 22, 87, ix. 51, Sks. 467, 698, Stj. 88, 192, 451, Fs. 23, passim. 2. *wealth*, Fms. Sks. 205.

rík-dæmi, n. = ríkdómr, Fms. iii. 45; mod. ríkídæmi, *riches*.

RÍKI, n. [Ulf. *reiki* = *ṛīkī*; Scot. *ryke*; Engl. *-ric* in *bishopric*; Germ. *reich*; Dan. *rige*]:—*power, might*; má ek ekki heita lendr maðr ef ek skal eigi hafa ríki við einum Íslenzkum stafkarli, Fms. vii. 114; veita e-m ríki, *to grant one power*, Eg. 20; ríkis munr, 40, Ld. 38, Ísl. ii. 139; heita e-m miklu ríki, Fms. i. 113; lagðisk land allt undir ríki (*rule*) Haralds konungs, vii. 185; gaf Áskell erkebiskup upp sitt ríki, *gave up, resigned*, xi. 392; mælti engi á móti fyrir ríki konungs, Eg. 67; kom yfir oss íll öld af ríki Álfivu, Fms. vi. 96; miklit var ríki þinga-manna, xi. 159; ríkis-forðr, -gæzla, -ráð, *ruling, governing*, i. 51, Anecd. 34, Sks. 461, Grett. 97 A. 2. *an empire, kingdom*; ríki ok konungdóm, Fms. i. 23; at taka Magnús frá ríki, vii. 185; fór konungr heim í ríki sitt, xi. 392; hann kom heim í Danmörk í ríki sitt, 295; skal ek fá menn til at varðveita ríkit, Eg. 119; Skotland var kallat þriðjungr ríkis við England, 266; ríki himna, 623. 54; konungs ríki, *a king's rule, kingdom*; himin-ríki, *the kingdom of heaven*; biskups-ríki, *a bishopric*; Danmerkríki, Noregs-ríki, Austr-ríki; also of counties, ríki þat er heitir Vendilskagi, Fms. xi. 230; Ringa-ríki, Ne-ríki, in Norway and Sweden. COMPS. *ríkis-dalr*, m. *a rix-dollar*, (mod.) *ríkis-djarfr*, adj. *ambitious*, Sks. 340. *ríkis-dómr*, m. *a reign*, Sks. 324. *ríkis-gull*, n. *the royal seal*, Mag. *ríkis-kona*, u, f. *a noble-woman*, Edda 16, Fms. v. 340; mod. *a rich lady*. *ríkis-maðr*, m. (-menn), *a mighty man, ruler*, Grág. ii. 99, Fms. i. 32, vii. 288, 290, Eg. 9, 26, 270, Skálda 152, passim; mod. *a rich, monied man*. *ríkja-skipti*, n. *a change in government*, Germ. *thron-wechsel*, Fms. v. 297, Rb. 478. *ríkis-sproti*, a, m. *a sceptre*, Stj. 651. *ríkis-stjóri*, a, m. *a governor*, Str. 25. *ríkis-stjórn*, f. *a government*, Fms. i. 103, Sks. 611. *ríkis-stóll*, m. *the throne*, Stj. 571. *ríkis-seti*, n., -staðr, m. *a king's residence*, Stj., Sks. 525. *ríkis-vöndr*, m. *a sceptre*, Fms. x. 15, Al. 100.

ríki-látr, adj. *lordly, mighty*, Fms. vii. 321, Fas. iii. 455; *proud*, Ld. 80. *ríkja*, t. [Ulf. *reikinn* = *ṛīkī*], *to reign*, Fms. i. 119, xi. 405, 408, passim in mod. usage. 2. *to rule*, with dat.; þar sem ofdrýkkja ríkir manni, Hom. 31; hann ríkti jamnan hinum yngra, Stj. 160:—with acc., Skálda 190. RÍKLEIKR (-leiki), m. *power, authority*, Sks. 494, H. E. i. 497, Fms. v. 158. RÍK-LUNDAÐR, adj. *imperious, bigb-spirited*, Ó. H. 77, Fms. vii. 15, Hkr. i. 28, Orkn. 158. RÍK-LYNDI, n. *imperiousness*, Stj. 575. RÍK-LYNDR, adj. = ríklundaðr, Fb. ii. 109, iii. 247. RÍK-MANNLIGA, adv. *magnificently*, Fms. i. 78, vi. 141, vii. 94, x. 222, xi. 91, Fas. i. 80, Ld. 234. RÍK-MANNLIGR, adj. *grand, stately, magnificently*, Al. 85. RÍK-MENNI, n. *the mighty, the nobility*, Fms. x. 138, Ó. H. 79, Hkr. 2. 26. RÍKR, adj., compar. ríkari and ríkri, superl. ríkastr and ríkstr, [Ulf. *reiks* = *ṛīkī*; Germ. *reich*; Dan. *rig*, etc.]:—*mighty, powerful*, Rb. 370; ríkr höfðingi, Nj. 1, Fms. xi. 298; ríkr ok auðigr, Eg. 22, 83, Fms. vii. 293 (*strong*); ríkastr ok göfgastr, i. 61; ekki hefir Hákon látið hlut sinn fyrir enn ríkari mönnum en þú ert, 74; þeir voru menn ríkastir í þrændal-lögum, vi. 24; in the phrase, sagði þá inn ríkri ráð, *the stronger ruled, might ruled over right*, viii. 108, v. l.; ríkri ráð sagði, Am. 62; er þess ván um alla þína daga, at vér frændr sém ríkri, Eg. 475; ríkastr ok víðendast konungr, Fms. xi. 201, 203; ríkr ok óríkr, Ó. H. 60; hafði jarl á því ríkra manna hátt, Nj. 278; hann er ríkstr konung-manna, Rekst. 2. of things, *strong*; ok verðr þá þat ríkara sem verr gegnir, Fms. i. 69; var sjón sögu ríkari, Ó. H. 180 (of autopsy); fátt er sköpum ríkara, Fs. 23; nauðsyn er lögum ríkri, 656 A. i. 22; ef úgæfa mín gengi ríkra en lukka þín, þorst. St. 54, Al. 56; var þar ríkt varðhald, Fms. xi. 247; leggja ríkt við, *to lay a heavy penalty on*, iv. 144, x. 173, xi. 262; banna ríkt, *to forbid strongly*, Sks. 126 new Ed.; eru þeir fjöturaðir ok ríkt bundnir, Fær. 183. 3. *magnificent*; mæringi gyrdi sík einu ríku belti, 580 A. 2; konungr górdi mannboð ríkt, Hkr. i. 231; ok halda til sem ríkast at öllu, K. þ. K. 56. 4. as a nickname; inn Ríki, *the Great, Mighty*; Knútr ríki, Hákon jarl inn ríki, Rögnvaldr jarl inn ríki, Fms., Ó. H., Orkn. 8. II. [Germ. *reich*; Dan. *rig*; Engl. *rich*], *rich, wealthy*; this sense appears about the end of the 13th century, and was no doubt influenced by the foreign use of the word; þeir hafa af hennar gózi orðið fullir ok feitir ok mjök ríkir, H. E. i. 505; ok aldrei urðu þau svá rík, at þau ætti konungi skatt at gjalda, Jb. 167; ríkr at fé, Grett. 153 new Ed.; oss er miklit sagt af uð þeim ... Eigi mun þat aukit þó hann sé sagðr ríkastr maðr á Íslandi, Band. 24 new Ed. (but only in the later recension of that Saga, for the old recension in Kb. omits the word); svá miklum uð saman koma, ok verða full-ríkir á fám árum, Fms. vi. 273; hann var ríkr at fé, Dropl. 13, where it is no doubt due to the transcriber of the Arna-Magn. 132; passim in mod. usage, whereas the old sense has become obsolete, except in special phrases and compds, e. g. ráð-ríkr.

ríkula, adv. = ríkuliga, Fms. vii. (in a verse). RÍKULIGA, adv. *magnificently*, Hkr. i. 193, Fas. i. 340; at þú megir fara þangat svá r. sem þú vilt, Ld. 74, Magn. 434; *strongly, strictly*, K x 2



halda e-t r., to observe it strictly, Stj. 453, Fms. xi. 298: mod. abundantly (= gnógliga), N. T., Vidal., passim.

**ríku-ligr**, adj. *magnificent*; r. veizla, Fms. i. 291, vi. 342; r. maðr, a fine man, x. 418; gott líf ok ríkuligt, Edda 11.

**rill**, m. a mob, Björn. **ríl-óttir**, adj. *chequered*, of colour.

**RÍM**, n. [A. S. *rim* and *ge-rim*, a computation, esp. a calendar, *almanac*, Rb. passim; *rimna* bók, an almanac, Ám. 19. COMPDS: **Rím-begla**, u, f. an ancient Icel. work on computation and the calendar, see begla and the pref. to the Rb., List of Authors (H. III). **rím-kænn**, adj. *skilled in rim*, Odd. 2. **rím-spillir**, m. 'calendar spoiler', 'calendar confounder'; a name given to the winters of those years in which the Elevatio Crucis (14th Sept.) falls on Sunday, if in the same summer an intercalary week is added (sumar-auki, q. v.), in which case the calendar of the winter becomes irregular, defined in Rb. 44 (ch. 27), see also Rb. (1812) 58. **rím-tal**, n. a computation, calendar, Rb. (pref.), Pr. 384.

**B.** [Gr.-Lat. *rythmus* ?], a *rhyme*, *rhymed song*; this word, which is altogether different from the preceding, occurs first in Barl., gördur sér heimskir menn mörg rím ok ræður, 34; hógómlegar sögur, rím eða ræður, ljóð eða kvæði, 40. **II.** an *end-rhyme*; in Icel. the word appears in the 14th century along with the kind of ballads called ríma, with alternate rhymes; for the ancient poets only used rhymes within the same verse line, called hending; see, however, the remarks s. v. rún-henda; eitt þýkt rím, D. N. v. 640.

**ríma**, u, f., gen. *rímma*, a *rhyme*, *lay*, *ballad*, and in plur. *rímur*, an *epic* consisting of many lays; ríma is the name for the epical paraphrases, which first appear in Icel. about the middle of the 14th century; the Ólafs-ríma, Fb. i. 8 sqq., being the first specimen preserved; then Völsungs-rímur, Skíða-ríma, Skáld-Helga-rímur, and then very many others; for almost every Icel. Saga or Romance has been turned into such lays, even the historical books of the Bible. COMPDS: **rímna-bók**, f. a book (volume) of rhymes or ballads. **rímna-skáld**, n. a ballad-poet.

**rímari**, a, m. a *rhymist*, *ballad-maker*. **Rín**, f. the *Rhine*, Akv. 27, Bkv. 11, Bm., Gm., Edda, Symb., passim; the fem. gender (masc. in Germ. der *Rhein*, Lat. *Rhenus*) prob. arose from the appellative, (áin Rín, the river Rhine); Rínar-kvíslir, -ósar, Ant. 288: in poetry gold is called Rínar-málmr, Rín-leyr, = the ore or the fire of the Rhine, referring to the legends of the Niebelungen Hort, Lex. Poët.

**RÍPR**, m. a *crag*; hilmir renndi ríp í bratta gnípu, Rekst. 28, freq. in mod. usage; as also in local names, **Rípr**, map of Icel.; **Rípar**, in Denmark, whence **Rípa-Úlfr**, Fms. xi.

**RÍSA**, pres. rís; pret. reis, reist, reis, pl. risu; imperat. rís, ristu; part. rísninn; with neg. suff. rís-at, rise not (imperat.), Hm. 113: [Ulf. *reisan* = *ἐγείρεσθαι*, and common to all Teut. languages]:—to arise, rise, stand up; rístu nú Skírnir, Skm. 1; rístu nú Fjörnir, Akv. 10, Ls. 10; upp rístu þakráðr, Vkv. 37, Hm. 146; reis Rígr at þat, Rm. 30; reis frá bórði réð at sofa, 17, cp. 5; er hann kostar upp at rísa, Al. 144; elli sótti þá fast at Unni, svá at hón reis ekki upp fyrir miðjan dag, Ld. 14; upp reis Óðinn, Vtkv. 2: to rise from bed, úr skal rísa, early shall rise, Hm. 58, Eg. (in a verse); ek þóttumk fyr dag rísa, Em.; nótt þú rísat, rise not in the night, Hm. 113; rísa ór rekkju, to rise from bed, Nj. 14: of the sun and stars, í austr, þaðan rísa öll himin-tungl, Hom. 156: rísa ór dómi, to rise, leave the court, Grág. i. 78; ef hann ryðr at frændsemi ok skal næsta-bræðr upp rísa, 50: ek vil hafa tvíþýli á Möðru-völlum ok rísa eigi upp fyrir þér, Lv. 71; rísa upp, to rise from the dead, passim (upp-rísa, resurrection): rísa í mótt, gegn, to rise against, Fms. i. 103; rísa við, to withstand; rísa við boði e-s, Mar., Band. 17 new Ed.: rísa upp, to arise, begin; ef dags helgr ríss upp á laugar degi, N. G. L. i. 138; sundrþykki ríss upp, Mar. **2.** metaph., orð ríss, a word arises, Bs. i. 182; þraginn ríss um báttinn einn, Stef. Ól.; Jól eru rísinn af burð Dróttins várs, Fms. x. 377.

**RÍSTA**, pres. rist; pret. reist, reist, reist, pl. ristu; part. rístinn; in mod. usage weak, pres. rísti, Skíða R. 27; pret. rísti, rísti, rísti; part. rístir, which forms freq. occur on the Swed. Runic stones, e. g. rúnar þær er Bali rísti, Baut. passim: [Dan. *riste*]:—to cut, slash; tak á kvikan ok rist hann, Pr. 471; hón reist á mér kvíðinn, Ld. 214; ok reist rífin öll ofan álf á lendar, Hkr. i. 108; þá reist hann frá höfuðsmátt brýnnja í gögnum niðr, Sæm. 139, Skv. i. 15; torfa var rístinn ór velli, Ld. 58; kesjan reist ór skildinum, Eg. 378; þormóðr reist í sundr línbrók sína, Fbr. 60; Trausti reist af skyrtu sinni, Vígl. 68 new Ed.; ristu þeir sundr í strengi feldi sína, Ó. H. 152; þeir létu rísta árar á útborða, Fms. viii. 417; þat skyldi engan krók rísta, make no circuit, Ld. 96; Mariu-súðin (the ship) reist langan krók, cut a great curve, Fms. viii. 222.

**II.** to carve; Rafn lá í bekk ok reist spán, þvát hann var hagr (carving spoons), Sturl. i. 140; ek hefi rístið (I have carved her image) á hepti mínu, Landn. 248 (in a verse); rístinn ríng, the carved ribs in a ship, Fms. vi. (in a verse); ríkula rístinn ríð, the richly-carved shield, vii. (in a verse). **2.** to slice; rísta tvá reitu, Grág. i. 65; hann seir spornan við eyra Gunnari ok rístr mikla ristu, Nj. 82; r. sjá kili, Ht. 101; r. báru hlýri, Mork. 228 (in a verse). **3.** to carve, scratch, of characters, Hm. 143, 144, Sdm. 6, 9-11,

15, 18; þurs rist ek þér ok þrá stafi . . . svá ek þat af rist sem ek þat á reist, Skm. 36; r. rúnar, staf, rístum rún á horni, Eg. (in a verse); skal-at maðr rúnar rísta . . . tíu launstafi rístna, . . . Egill reist rúnar ok lagði undir hægindit, Eg. 566; Egill brá þá kníf sínum ok stakk í lófa sér, hann tók við horninu ok reist á rúnar, ok reid á blóðinu, ok kvað, 211; rísta trénið, Grág.; þvát allan þeirra kveðskap ok sameign höfðu þau rístið á speldi, Fas. ii. 551; hann reist með fingri sínum krossmark, 645, 69; at þú mættir yrkja hef-kvæði eptir Böðvar, en ek man r. á kefli, Eg. 605, Fb. i. 251; Gísli harði kefli ok reist á rúnar, ok falla niðr spanimír, Gisl. 67; tekr Gísli kefli, rísta á rúnar ok kastar inn, 45; mun ek kveða þar um kvæði, en þú skalt r. eptir á kefli, Grett. 144; eptir þat tekr hann at yrkja kvæði, en þeir r. eptir á speldi, Fas. ii. 558; Íslendingr sá rúnar rístar á kistunni, Fms. vi. 271; rúnar er rístið hafa Njarðar-dætr níu, Sól.: also passim on the Dan. and Swed. Runic stones.

**ristu-ligr**, adj. *rising high*, lofty, of a building; r. bær, Ld. 94, 96; r. bú, Sturl. iii. 166; mikitt bú ok risuligt, Eg. 512; r. vexti, tall of stature, of a person, Fms. x. 377.

**rit**, f., pl. rítr, qs. vrit, [from ríta, from the 'written' or carved ring on old shields]:—a shield, but obsolete and only used in poetry, Korm., Edda (in a verse), passim; himins rit = heaven's disk, i. e. the sun, Lex. Poët.

**RÍTA**, pres. rit, rítr, rítr; part. reit, the 2nd pers. does not occur; pl. ritu; subj. ríti; imperat. rit; part. rítninn; the earliest writers use the strong conjugation; thus in the treatise of Thorodd, ek rit, 165, l. 26, 166, ll. 22-24, 168, l. 10; rít'k = rit ek, 166, l. 36; þú rítr, 161, l. 2 from the bottom, 168, l. 19; ek reit, 168, l. 4; part. rítnir, rítn, rítnum, 161, 168-168: in the other instances the weak form seems merely due to the transcriber of the Cod. Worm. of the 14th century, and the old forms ought to be restored; thus, pres. rítar, 160, l. 3 from the bottom, 165, l. 1; pret. rítaði, rítaðr, 164, l. 31; part. rítað, ll. 3, 32, etc.; infin. ríta for ríta, l. 3; Ari also uses the strong form, lb. 4, Hkr. i. 48: in the pref. to Landn. for rítað read rítid (?); reit, Hkr. iii. 347. In writers of later times, as also in later transcripts of old writers, the weak form (ek rita, ritar, ritar, rítaði, rítað) prevails; thus in the pref. to Ó. H., pres. rita (once), pret. rítaði (five times), rítaði, 248; rítaðar and rítuðr, Sturl. i. 107, Fms. x. 371; rítað, Knytl. S. ch. 1, 21, 95, Hungv. ch. 1; and so on: the part. rítninn remained longest, thus, eptir sögu þjóðólfs var fyrst rítninn æfi Ynglinga, Hkr. Frissb. (pref.), Fms. vii. 156, Grág. i. 76, Symb. (fine). The Norse vellums seem to know the weak form only, e. g. rítaði, Sks. 563 B. The root to this word is well known in the Scand. languages in derived words, as reitr, reita, rit (q. v.), yet the verb itself, at least in the sense 'to write,' seems to have been adopted from the A. S., as it nowhere occurs on the Runic stones or in old poets, and always means writing on parchment, rísta being used of writing on stone; the original form is rísta: [A. S. *uritan*; Engl. to write; Germ. *reissen*; O. H. G. *rizan* = to scratch; Scot. *rit* or *ret*; cp. also Ulf. *urits* = *κεφαία*, Luke xvi. 17.]

**B.** Prop. to scratch, cut, sketch, draw an outline; hér eru rítaðir þír bringar, Rb. 476. **2.** to write, of penmanship, spelling (thus mostly used in Thorodd), as also composition, for illustrations see the references above (A).

**RJÁ**, ð, to vex, worry; brott rjáðr, Fms. vi. 204; rekinn ok rjáðr, viii. 78, Mar. 178.

**II.** to wrestle, Grett. 146 A; see hrjá.

**RJÁ**, f. a 'row'; at leikum né at rjá annarí, Fas. ii. 505; tekr mér at leiðask þessi rjá, Fms. vi. 212.

**RJÁFR**, n. a roof (see ráf), Grett. 84 new Ed., Fms. v. 180.

**RJÁLA**, að; r. við e-t, to fidget, (slang.)

**RJÁTILA**, að, (rjátíl, n.), to wander astray.

**RJÓÐA**, pres. ryð; pret. raud, rautt, and rauttú (mod. raudst), rautt, pl. ruðu; subj. ryði; part. roðinn: [A. S. *reðan*]:—toadden, besmear with blood; er þú á Fáfnir rautt þinn inn frána mæki, Fm. i; r. raudum dreyna, Vsp. 33; r. egg, sverð, vápn, rönd, to redder the weapon; as also r. tönn, klóf, fót, nef, to redder the tooth, claw, beak of a beast of prey, a standing phrase in the old war-songs, Lex. Poët.; rjóða baug í röðru nauts er hann blótaði, Landn. (Hb.) 258; rjóða stalla í blóði, Ó. H. 102; skaltú rjóða blóð (blóði?) graugðinn á höllinn útan, Korm. 216; vér skulum r. oss í goða-blóði at fornunni síð, Ljósv. 4; þær ruðu sik í blóði hans, Blas. 45; skal þær fé bæta en eigi flein rjóða, Grág. ii. 169; af þeir þurfu at r. til fjár þess öð eða eggjar, Gpl. 119; rjóða kíðr e-s, to redder his cheeks, slay him, Ísl. ii. (in a verse); hefi ek nú nokkut roðit tönn á þeim, er ek tók höndum Hákon jarl, Ó. H. 32; r. hönd á e-m, id., Karl. 424. **2.** of the sun; um morguninn sem sól rýðr fjöll, in the morning when the sun reddened the fells (sól-roð), Fms. xi. 438; í þann tíma er sólín tekr fyrst at rjóða, Karl. 254; árla sunnudags morguninn er sól raud, Bs. ii. 47.

**RJÓÐR**, adj. *ruddy*, of the face or cheek; rjóðr í andliti, Fms. iv. 38, viii. 25, x. 35; raudan ok rjóðan, Rm. 18; andlit með rjóðum lit, St. 44; kafr-, rjóð í kinnum, freq. in mod. usage. **2.** red; búnaðr rjóðr af gulli, Karl. 181, (rare.)

**RJÖÐR**, n. [ryðja; ried, Schmeller], a 'clearing,' open space in a forest, Nj. 130, Ld. 96, Grág. ii. 294, Landn. 43 (v. l.), Ó. H. 135, and passim. **rjóðr-höggvinn**, part. cut, cleared, Jb. 237.



**RJÓMI**, a, m. [Germ. *rahm*; Scot. *ream*], *cream*: passim in mod. usage, *sjóma-trog*: a calm sea is said to be einsog *sjómi*, *like cream*; and *sjóma-logn*, '*cream-calm*,' *dead calm*.

**RJÓTA**, raut, rútu, subj. ryti, [Swed. *ryta*; Scot. *rout*; Old Engl. *route*], *to roar*: þá raut við inn regin-kunnigi Baldr í brynju sem björn ryti, Hdm. 26; und raut, *the wound gave a rattling sound* (cp. lét í sárnum), Ht. R. 42; see hrjóta.

**RJÚFA**, pres. rýf; pret. rauf, rauf, pl. rufu; subj. ryfi; part. rofinn; [A. S. *reofan*]:—*to break, rip up, break a hole in*; r. undir, *to make a wound*, Rm. 45; Baglar rufu stofuna, Fms. ix. 55; vóru þeir sem óðastir at r. húsin, Eb. 214; hlupu þeir upp á skálann ok rufu, Grett. 154; hann lagði í óst á Ólafi, ok rauf á barkanum, Sturl. ii. 95; r. búlka, *to 'break bulk'*, see búlki, Fms. vi. 378; *to break up*, þá rufu þeir samnaðinn, Eg. 98; rautsk þá flokkr allr, Fms. ix. 217; rautsk leidanginn, x. 57, xi. 248; en er rautsk fjölmenni á þinginu, Orkn. 284; varð þá at rjáfask sú íllinga seta, Bs. i. 142.

II. metaph. *to break, violate*; rjúfa sáttmál, Fms. i. 109; rjúfa, gríð, sátt, Nj. 56; Gunnarr kvaðsk ekki ælla at r. sættir, 111; rjúf aldri sætt þá er góðir menn göra milli þín ok annarra, 85; ef hann rýf sættina, Fms. xi. 356; en ef prestr rýfr skript, K. þ. K. 72; r. dómf, Fb. ii. 171; r. heit, Stj. 641; r. sína eidda, Fms. viii. 155; r. tryggð, Grág.; r. lögmans órskurð, id.; eigi rjáfask honum fyrirheit Hugonis ábóta, *they failed him not*, Mar.; þykki mér þat opt rjáfask er skemra er at frétta en slikt, Nj. 259; hefir yör þat sjaldan rofísk er ek hefi sagt yör, Fms. viii. 134. v. l.: part., var þá enn rofinn valrinn, Hkr. ii. 381.

III. impers. *it clears, of weather*, as of fog or clouds drifting away in a gale; þá er í raut veðrit, *when the weather cleared*, Fms. i. 174; ok er fyrst rauf í, sá þeir fyrir sér bratta hamra, viii. 53, v. l.; skúra-veðr var á, ok var hvasst veðrit þá er rauf, en vindlitíð þess í milli, Ld. 56; en veðr rauf upp í móti degi, Sturl. iii. 292; rýfr þokuna ok kyrrir sjáinn, Fas. ii. 516.

**RJÚKA**, pres. rýk; pret. rauk, raukt, rauk, pl. ruku; subj. ryki; part. rokinn; [A. S. *reocan*; Engl. *reek*; Germ. *riechen*; Dan. *ryge*, etc.]:—*to reek, smoke, emit smoke or steam*, Fms. xi. 36; þann seyði er betr væri at eigi ryki, Ld. 208, Fms. v. 105; rjúka mun um hauka vára, Fas. ii. 43; var stofan lítt rokin, i. e. *there was steam (smoke) in the room*, Grett. 170 new Ed.; hann varp af sér klæðum mæðiliga, ok rauk af honum, *it reeked off him*, Fms. vi. 226; hús stendr þar ok rýkr þar upp af, ok mun þar fé inni, Lv. 47; ambáttin var alseitt af mæði ok rauk af henni, Gisl. 51; hvat rýkr á diskinnu fyrir yör? Fms. vii. 160; rjúka-undir ofns-eldr, Stj. 112; hann laust á ok rauk ór eldr, Korm. 84:—of dust, svá sýndisk sem dusk ryki ór bjálbanum, Ó. H. 218, Ó. H. L. 39; mjöllin var laus, ok rauk hón, Fb. i. 579:—of the spray of sea-water, þótt stormr þjóti en sjór rjúki, Bs. ii. 116 (cp. rok), það rýkr: hann tók sinni hendi hvern sveininn, ok slær niðr við steininum, svá at rýkr (*was splashed*) heilinn um, Finnb. 292.

II. metaph. *to fly with violence and suddenly*, Dan. *ryge*; sverðit rauk ór hendi honum, *the sword flew out of his hand*, Fms. xi. 153; hann rauk ofan fyrir bjargit, Fb. iii. 470; rauk Áskell ofan af viðunni, Fms. viii. 388, v. l.; hann rauk ófgrú út á dymar, Grett. 114; ruku þeir ofan fyrir bjargit, 101; r. um koll, *to be overbrowed*, etc.

**RJÚPA**, u, f., gen. pl. rjúpna, [Dan. *rype*; cp. Germ. *reb-bubn*], a *ptarmigan*, Grág. ii. 346, Fms. vii. 3, K. þ. K. 132: as a nickname, Landn.; cp. the riddle of the rjúpa, Gsp. (Fas. i.) rjúpna-lauf or rjúpna-lyng, n., botan. *the mountain avens, dryas octopetala*, Hjalt.

rjúp-keri (mod. rjúp-karri), a, m. a *cock-ptarmigan*, Gisl. 67 (155).

**ROÐ**, n. a *fish's skin* (from the reddish colour), Eb. 276; roð af fiski, Clem. 25; freq. in mod. usage, þorsk-roð, háfs-roð, skötu-roð, steinbít-roð, etc.

2. *reddening*, in hlunn-roð, sólar-roð. II. [a different word], *clearing*; flóttu roð, Fas. iii. 340; flet-roð, q. v.; see roð, rjóðtr, ryðja, hrjóða.

**ROÐA**, að, *to gleam red*; er roðaði af skjöldunum, Fms. viii. 210; sem þá er roðar fyrir upp rennandi sólu, in the early morning, Karl. 111.

**ROÐA**, að, *to budde together* (i. e. hroða, q. v.); ok roðuðu Eyjar-keggjar saman stórar eikr, Fas. i. 429.

**ROÐ-HÁFR**, m. *sbark's skin, sbagreen*, N. G. L. ii. 137.

**ROÐI**, a, m. *redness, of the cheek or sky*; roði í kinnum, Nj. 30; ar fagr roði í andlitinu, Fms. x. 149, Skálda 195; kinn-roði: of the ky, þá laust roða á himin ok svá á sólina, Ó. H. 216; morgun-roði, veld-roði.

COMPS: **ROÐA-GRAS**, n., botan. = Lat. *rubea*, Pr. 472. **ROÐA-VEYR**, m., the winter of 1118 A. D. was thus called, prob. from ed lights in the sky, Ann. s. a.

**ROÐMI**, a, m. [Dan. *rodme*], *redness*, = roði.

**ROÐNA**, að, *toadden, become red*, of the face, *to blush*, and the like, andn. 31, Eg. 43, Ld. 146, Ó. H. 59, Fs. 10.

**ROF**, n. [rjúfa], a *breach, opening*; rof á bundinni skjaldborg, Sks. 85; losnaði fylkingin, ok í rofinu gekk Haraldr konungur fram, Fagsrk. 40; var þar mikil rof í fylkingunni, Flóv. 30; sé ek rof á svörtu skýi & stjörnu staka standa í rofi, Bjarni.

2. a law term, a *retractation, reversal of judgment*; lýsa dómi til rofs, Grág. i. 71; stefna dómi rofs, 108; stefna kaupi til rofs, ii. 242; enda á at dæma rof gjafanna, 203; færa rof á festarmál, *to repeal*, N. G. L. i. 155. COMPS: **ROFS-**

**maðr**, m. a *pleader in appeals*, D. N. i. 7, 51, 60. **rofs-mál**, n. a *case for reversal of judgment*, Grág. i. 205.

**ROFA**, að, *to break up*, of the clouds; það rofar til í lopti.

**ROFNA**, að, (hrofna, Bs. i. 378), *to be broken, ruptured*; þá er r. tók fylkingin, Eg. 298; þakit tók at r., Gisl. 22; svá sem hrofnat væri fyrir nagli, Bs. i. 378:—as a law term, *to be rescinded*, á þeirra dómr at rofna, Grág. i. 80; rofnar sekð fjörbaugs mann, ef..., 93; ok skal kaup upp rofna ef brek berski, ii. 242.

**ROF-TORF** (or *róf-torf*?), n. a *cut sod*. **roftorfs-veggr**, m. a *wall built of sods*, Sturl. ii. 101.

**ROGA**, að, = ríga, q. v.

**Roga-land**, n. a county in Norway, Fms. passim.

**roga-stanz**, m. a *mighty amazement*; mig rak í r.

**Rog-heimr**, m. = Rogaland (?), Hkv. Hjörv. (Mr. Jensen).

**ROK**, n. [rjúka], *the splashing, foaming sea*, Skíða R. 203, passim.

**ROKA**, u, f. a *whirlwind*, Björn, Mk. v. *fine snow like spray*, mjall-roka, sœ-roka, *spray of sea-water*.

**rokin-dusta**, adj. *reeking with dust*, Fms. ii. 154.

**ROKKR**, m. [Germ. *rocken*; Old Engl. *rock*], a *distaff*; sat þar kona sveigði rokk, *there sat a lady twirling a distaff*, Rm. 16 (yet spinning-wheels are said to have been first used in the 17th century); Katla spann garn af rokki, ... þeir tóku rokkinn ok hjuggu í sundr, Eb. 32, 33 new Ed.: a popular riddle on the distaff by Stefán Ólafsson, þrífættir piltir, þrífinn ok vandstilltr, Snót (1866). **rokk-sneilda**, u, f., etc.

**rokktr**, m. [for word; Germ. *rock*], a *jerkin*, Or. 20; it occurs also in poets of the 16th century, Bs. ii. 488.

**rokna-**, in compds, as *rokna-hljóð*, a *stentorian voice*.

**rolla**, u, f. [for word; mid. Lat. *rotula*; Fr. *roule*], a *roll, scroll*, Sturl. iii. 91, Bs. i. 799.

2. *An old lean scurvy ewe*.

**ropa**, að, *to belch*.

2. metaph., of the ptarmigan's voice; rjúp-karrar höfðu í hjali tveir hver þeirra gæti ropað meir, Grönd.

**ropi**, a, m. a *belch*, Sks. 140, 211, Al. 153.

**rosi**, a, m. *sleet*. COMPS: **rosa-baugr**, m. a *ballo round the sun*.

**rosa-ligr**, adj. *sleety, rough, of weather*: in hold-rosi, q. v.

**roskin-leikr** (-leiki), m. *ripeness*, Stj. 26.

**roskin-mannliga**, adv. *like a grown up man*, Hom. (St.)

**roskin-mannligr**, adj. *looking like a grown up man*; mikill maðr vexti ok r., Ó. H. 199.

**ROSKINN**, adj., qs. *vroskinn*, prop. a participle, the only remains of a lost strong verb, [answering to Ulf. *urisan* = *τελεσφορεῖν*, Luke viii. 14; cp. *Röskva* and *röskr*]:—*ripe, mature, full-grown, adult*, only of persons, not of fruit; maðr roskinn, Nj. 131, Eg. 4; verit þér bernskir at illsku en rosknir at viti, Hom. 50 (1 Cor. xiv. 10); sveinn sjau vetra gamall skal skira barn ef eigi er rosknari maðr til, K. þ. K. 12; þegar jarl var r., Orkn. 42; þorgunna var þá roskin kona (*ripe in years*) er þetta æfintýr gördisk, Fb. i. 250: allit., roskinn ok ráðinn, *ripe and wise*; sveinninn var sprækr ok roskinn mjök í orðum, Fms. ix. 241; verða e-m roskinn í leik, Bs. ii. 94.

**roskna**, að, prop. *to 'ripen'*, *to grow up*, only of persons; ok er hann var mjök rosknaðr, *full grown*, Ísl. ii. 208; reflex., en er þorfinnr jarl rosknaðisk, Ó. H. 93; ef sá randviðr rosknask næði, Stor. (MS. roskuast); ok er hann rosknaðisk (*röskvaðist* Ed.) fékk Hrólfir konungur honum skip, Fas. iii. 188.

**rosm**, n. *sweepings, offal*, (Oldn. Ordbrg.)

**rosmall**, m. = rosmhvalr, K. þ. K. (Kb.) i. 24.

**rosm-hvalr**, m. [Ivar Aasen *rosmaal*; Engl. *wal-rus* and A. S. *hors-hval* are prob. corrupt forms of the same word: it is not known how the former part of the compd is to be explained]:—a *walrus*, Jb. 310, K. þ. K. 112, Bs. i. 641; and in local names, *Rosmhvala-næs*, in Ícel., whence *Rosm-hvelingar*, m. pl. *the men from R.*, Sturl. i. 224: rosm-hvalr and rostungir are synonymous, so that in the Jb. some MSS. have the one word, some the other.

**rosmu-fjöll**, n. pl. a *dub. æ. ley*; rosmufjöll Rinar, Akv. 17; this word might, if explained, throw light on rosm- in the preceding word.

**Ross**, n. *Ross-shire* in Scotland, Orkn., Nj., Landn. passim.

**rosta**, u, f. a *brawl, riot*, Fms. viii. 355, Fb. iii. 452, Mag. 64, 66: the name of a dog, Bs. i. 667.

COMPS: **rostu-maðr**, m. a *rioter*, Mag.

**rostu-mikill**, adj. *riotous, unruly*, Þórð. 23 new Ed., Nj. 86.

**rostu-samligr**, adj. *unruly*, Sturl. ii. 166.

**rostask**, að, dep. *to become scanty*; rostaðisk forlag fénaðar, Bs. i. 137.

**rosti**, a, m. = rostungtr (?), a *nickname*, Nj., Orkn.

2. metaph. a *rough person, a brawler*: mod. rusti, a *clown*; mikill rusti ertú, Ranzau, Esp. Arb. ix. 15.

COMPS: **rusta-legtr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *clownish*.

**rusta-sneið**, f. *the crust-slice of a loaf of bread*.

**rostungtr**, m. a *walrus*, Edda (Gl.), Grág. ii. 359, Skv. 178, Jb., Fbr. 161: costly things were carved on the teeth, Páls S. ch. 16, Rafn S. ch. 4; and the hide was made into ropes for ships' rigging (svörðr), cp. Sks., and Oros. in king Alfred's transl.

**rostungs-hauss**, m., and -tönn, f. a *walrus-tooth*, Krók. 54.

**ROT**, n. a *concussion of the brain from a blow*, as also the *stunning or insensibility* from such a blow; falla í rot, Korm. 230; hann réttur



við ör rotinu, 62; spyrndi Grettir svá fast við eyrun á tveimr at þeir lágu í roti, Grett. 127; hann sló sveininn í rot, ... í því raknaði sveininn við, Ísl. ii. 421; also the insensibility of a drunkard, rakna ör roti, liggja í roti, Snót 100. **rot-högg**, n. a *staggering, stunning blow*.

**rota**, *ad*, to *stun by a blow*; *rota sel*, *rota naut*, to *fell an ox*: part. **rotaðr**, *half-rotted*.

**rota**, *ad*, to *tan*; *rota skinn*, to *tan a skin so that the hair falls off*.

**ROTINN**, *adj.* [Dan. *raadden*; Engl. *rotten*; akin to *reyta*, q. v.], *rotten*; var þá líkaminn r. ok illa þefjaðr, Fb. i. 582; *rotið* vín, Stj. 367; ær ú-rottnar, loðnar ok lembdar, Grág.: also of paper, vellum.

**2.** *esp. of hair falling off from rottenness*; *rotið* (or *rotað*) skinn, a *bide which has been tanned so that the hair fell off*, opp. to *rakad skinn*, a *born bide*: a nickname, Landn.

**rotna**, *ad*, to *rot*, become *putrid*; ef hann lætr inni r. mann dauðan, N. G. L. i. 14, K. Á. 70; *rotna kvikr*, Sks. 457; hér á jörð þó holdið rotni, Pass. 48. 4. **2.** of hair, to *fall off*; var af rotnað hár ok skegg, Fb. i. 212.

**rotta**, u, f. a *rat*; a for. word, which occurs only in the nickname **rottu-hrygg**, Bs., Arna S.

**rotti**, a, m. a *band, gang, company*; aldrei muni jafnmikill herr hafa saman dregisk í einn rotta, Róm. 198.

**RÓ**, f. [A. S. *row*; Germ. *ruhe*; Dan. *ro*], *rest, calm, quietness*, Sks. 235; gefa ró reiði, to *give rest to one's wrath*, Karl. 99, Nj. 175; skömm mun ró reiði, Am. 75; at Egill skyldi aldrei ró bíða á Íslandi, Eg. 402; í ró, *in rest, in peace*, Orkn. 418; sofa í ró, Fms. vii. 317; með kyrr ok með ró (ræð. K.), Fms. x. 405; magna seið, at hann megir sér hvergi ró eiga í landi, *feel restless, feel no rest anywhere*, Gisl. i. 116.—*medic. relief*, honum þótti sér þat helzt til róar, of one sick, Fms. vi. 156.

**RÓ**, f., pl. *ær*, [Scot. *roove*], *the rivet or clinch of a nail*; eyri fyrir nagla hvern ok ró á, N. G. L. i. 100; rœrnar í sauminum, 673 A. 60; járnnum þeim sem rœr heita, þorst. Síðu H. 178; hefir bóndi slegit róspöl meitlandi af endanum til sníðs fyrstu róarinnar, Mar. **2.** *the burr or loose films of iron on the edge of a weapon when over-whetted*.

**ró**, f., i. e. *róa*, a *cabin*; see *rá*.

**RÓÁ**, *pres. ræ* (i. e. *rœ*), *rær*, *rær*, pl. *róm*, Orkn. 402; else *róm* (Bs. i. 497), *roít*, *róa*; *pret. réri*, older and better *reyri* or *röri*, which form is still used in eastern Icel.; *imperat. ró*, *róðú*; part. *róinn*, see *Gramm.* p. xxiii: [A. S. *rowan*; Engl. *row*; Dan. *roe*; Swed. *ro*].—to *row*; sigla eðr *róa*, Grág. ii. 130; *róa at*, Fms. viii. 315; *róa leiðangr*, vii. 152; þeir réru yfir vatnið, Eg. 109; menn reyru til Saueýjar, 219; *róa undan*, Fms. i. 45; *réri fram undan* eyjunni allir hær konunganna, ii. 305; *róa út* ör höfninni, iv. 97; þeir reyru á brott, vii. 201; *réru þeir út fyrir Norðnes*, iiii. 135; hann *réri til þeirra*, 231; hann *rær út* í Bjarneyjar, Nj. 19; *róm ver* í mót þeim sem harðast, Orkn. 402; *róa skipi*, Eg. 80; þeir réru þveran ástrauminn, Fms. vii. 264; sá skal fá skip ok mat ok sæ *róa*, er taki skyrt, N. G. L. i. 48; *róa af fjörðinn*, Fms. ix. 502; fornt skip er hömlur sé af rónar, *rowed off*, *worn off*, N. G. L. i. 75; *róa út*, to *row out to sea*, go *fishing*, K. þ. K. 90 (út-róðr): as also absol., ok er hann kom þar vóru allir menn rónir nema þorvaldr, *all the fishing-boats were at sea*, Nj. 19; *róa á sjá*, *róa til fiskjar*, *passim*. **2.** to *fit out a ship with oars*; öll vóru þessi skip borðmikil, at því sem þau vóru rón til, Fms. viii. 372; Sverrir lét taka byrðinga nokkora, höggva í sundr, auka at kili, ok *róa* (*fit them out with oars*) at endilöngum borðum, id.

**3.** *metaph.*, Flosi kveðsk skyldu saman ró svá at keypt yrði, *F. told them to pull together, come to an agreement*, Nj. 259; *róa vík* á e-n, to *pull one round*, in rowing; þess höfðingja er nokkura gæti á Hrafnkel vík róit, Hrafn. 16.

**II.** to *rock oneself backwards and forwards*, in a sitting posture; hann sá trollkarl sitja þar á uppi ok láta róa fætr, Landn. (Hb.) 84; sátu inni konur tvær blóðgar ok reyru áfram, ... róm vit ok róm vit! rignir blóði, Sturl. ii. 9 (Bs. i. 497); griðkur *róa* ok raula, Hallgr.; Refr mundi fífl, þviat hann lagði ekki annat fyrir sik en áfram *róa*, Krók. ch. 1; hann lét *róa* tingli, Háv. 7 new Ed. **2.** of a fat beast; það rær í spiki, reri það stykki í spiki, Od. viii. 476.

**III.** *recipr.*, *róask at*, to *pull against one another*, of two ships in battle, Fms. viii. 181.

**róð**, n. = *ræði* (?), Fms. ix. 36.

**róða**, u, f. (*róði*, a, m., Vm. 32, and in the name *Róðadrápa* below), [a word borrowed from the A. S. *rōd*; Engl. *rood*, cp. *rod*; Germ. *ruibe*]:—the *rood, holyrood, crucifix*, Fms. v. 136, 344, 345, viii. 247, Symb. 20, Rb. 370, Hom. 97, Pm. 77, and *passim*, but only in this eccl. sense. **COMPS.** **róðu-kross**, m. a *crucifix*, Nj. 158, Bs. i. 173, Fms. ii. 178, 325, Bárð. 179, Vm. 50, 96. **róðu-kyrtill**, m. a *holyrood-kirtle*, as church furniture, Vm. 129.

**róði**, a, m. = *róða*, Vm. 32. **Róða-drápa**, u, f. the name of a poem, Ó. H. **róði**, a, m., *poët. the wind, tempest*, represented as a giant; *Róða vá-bróðir*, the *woful brother of R.* = the *Sea-giant* or *Egír*, Stor.: in prose this ancient word remains in *and-róði*, a *counter-wind*, and in the phrase, *leggja* (or *láta*) *fyrir róða*, to *cast to the winds, forsake*; þviat ek man eigi, at ek hafa heima-mann minn fyrir róða látið, Lv. 28, Hom. (St.); láta allir yfir Óðins eftir fyrir róða, Hallfred; at þú látr mik eigi fyrir róða, Harms. 53: the mod. *láta fyrir óðal* ('*fyrir-óða*') is a corruption of '*fyrir róða*.'

**RÓÐR**, m., gen. *róðrar* [*róa*], a *rowing, pulling*, Eg. 358, Fms. ii. 180;

þeir höfðu fagran róðr, vi. 120; var mjök vandaðr róðr á drekanum, 309, and *passim*. **COMPS.** **róðrar-ferja**, u, f. a *rowing ferry*, Eg. 354, 500, Fms. vii. 320, Hkr. i. 185. **róðrar-hanzki**, a, m. a *rowing glove*, Fas. ii. 237. **róðrar-húfr**, m. the *gunwale on which the rowlocks are fixed*, N. G. L. ii. 283. **róðrar-leiði**, n. a *calm, dull sea*, so that one has to take to the oars, Eg. 203; þeir tóku r., at first they rowed, Orkn. 412, Bs. i. 520, Grett. 150. **róðrar-skip**, -skúta, u, f. a *ship with oars*, Eg. 93, 109, Ó. H. 62, K. þ. K. 86, Orkn. 462, N. G. L. i. 304, Fær. 92, Fms. iv. 91.

**RÓÐRA**, u, f. [Sansk. *rudhira*], *blood*, esp. as it seems *sacrificial blood*, only used in special phrases; þeir höfðu válkask í róðru ok blóði, Gisl. 67; slátrum sýsliga sjám þá róðru, Am. 19; sýndisk tungl svá sem róðra væri, Bs. i. 145; ok var sjórin sem á róðru sæi, Fas. i. 156; ok rjóða hann í róðru blótnaust þess er hann blótaði þar sjálfir, Fb. i. 249.

**róðr-góltr**, m. a kind of *war-ram*, Sks. 394.

**róðr-háfr**, m. a kind of háfr or *bag-net*, with which herrings are caught, Gpl. 427.

**RÓFA**, u, f., *proncd. róá*, thus in rhymes, aldrei tryggist tóa, þó tekin sé úr henni róá, Hallgr.; [akin to Germ. *rumpf*]:—a *tail*, i. e. the vertebral part, opp. to the hair; nú höggur maðr hala af hesti ok höggur nokkut af rófu, þat er spellvirki, N. G. L. i. 46, Fas. i. 80, Gpl. 399, Eð. 276; in mod. usage esp. of a cat, dog, or the like, kattar-róá, hunds-róá. **rófu-bein**, n. the *caudal bone*, Jb. 114.

**RÓG**, n. in mod. usage *rógr*, m.; thus, með ríkan róginn mest, Bs. ii. 493, in a poem of the 16th century; originally *vróg*: [Ulf. *wrobs* = *καρυόπια*; A. S. *urōþ*; Germ. *rüge*]:—a *slander*, Hom. 85, Eð. 60 new Ed.; hróp ok róg, Ls. 4; þungligt, geysligt róg, Gd. 29, 33; berask róg milli, Am. 95; róg illra manna, Eg. 55; hvert efni þeir höfðu í um rógit, 55; bera róg þetta fyrir konung, 576; svá fremi skaltú rógit í framrúti hafa, Nj. 166; Haraldr lét drepa þorólf af rógi Hildiríðar-sona, Landn. 55; engi á sök á sönnu rógi, Gpl. 196.

**II.** in poetry, *strife*; aldarr þat hefir æ verit, Hm.; vera e-m at rógi, to be the cause of *contention*, Hkv. 2. 26, Skv. 2. 5; róg Niflunga, the *strife of the Nibelungs*, i. e. *gold*, Bm.; fé veldr frændra rógi, Rkv.; háligt róg, *warfare*, Orkn. (in a verse); leiða nár rógi, to *lead into contention*, Hóm.; hjór-róg, *málm-róg*, = *war*, Lex. Poët.: as also in many compds, *róg-álfr*, -*apaldr*, -*birtingar*, etc. = a *warrior*; *róg-eisa*, -*geisli*, -*linnr*, -*ský*, = a *weapon*; *róg-leikr*, -*stefna*, -*þing*, = a *battle*; *róg-örr*, -*starkr*, *mighty in war* (in a Runic inscription in Denmark), epithets to a warrior; *róg-segl*, a '*war-sail*,' i. e. a *shield*, Vellekla; *róg-þorn*, a '*war-iborn*,' either a warrior or a weapon, Akv.

**róg-beri**, a, m. a *slanderer, backbiter*, Edda 18.

**róg-burðr**, m. *slander*.

**róg-girni**, f. a *disposition to slander*, Hom. 86.

**róg-mæli**, n. a *calumniator*, þorst. Síðu H. 175.

**róg-samr**, *adj.* *backbiting*, Fær. 14.

**rógs-maðr**, m. a *slanderer*, Fms. xi. 330, Gpl. 195.

**RÓI**, a, m. [*ró*], a *rest, repose*, Fms. x. 354; ú-rói, *tumult*.

**ról**, n. [from Engl. *roll*, Lat. *rotula*], a *walking, rolling to and fro*; nú er eg klæddr og kominn á róli, Kristr Jesús veri mitt skjól, a ditty; nú eru þau öll (i. e. the bairns) á róli, einu fæst varla skóli, Espol. Arb. s. a. 1616.

**róla**, u, f. a *swing*, Dan. *gynge*; hanga í rólu.

**ró-lauss**, *adj.* *restless*, Sks. 235.

**ró-liga**, *adv.* *quietly*, 655 xiv. A. 2.

**ró-ligr**, *adj.* *calm, quiet*, [Germ. *ruhig*], Sks. 232.

**ró-lyndr** (*ró-lyndi*, f.), *adj.* *calm of mind*, Sturl. i. 8, ii. 185.

**Róma**, n., **Róma**, u, f., **Róma-borg**, f., but also spelt with u, **Rúm**, **Rúma-borg**, etc., *Rome*; the forms and spelling vary, **Róma**, indecl., Symb. 24, Fms. vi. 228; or **Róm**, n., **Róms**, gen., *Sighvat*; til **Róms**, Nj. 275, Bs. i. 900; Pétr ok Páll at Rómi hjálpi mér at dómi, a ditty. **COMPS.** **Róma-borg**, f. the *city of Rome*, Eluc. 50, *passim*; **Róma-borgar** keisari, höfðingi, lýðr, the *Roman emperor, king, people*, Eluc. 50, Fms. vii. 86, 99, 221; **Róma-borgar** lög, kirkja, the *Roman law, church*, 645, 98, H. E. i. 464; **Róma-borgar** ríki, the *Roman empire*, Bs. i. 71; but also **Róma-skattr**, m. *Peter's pence*, K. Á. 78, 94, 194, Vm. 89. **Róma-vegr**, m. (**Róms-vegr**, *Sighvat*), a *journey to Rome, pilgrimage*, Orkn., Fms. xi. 202.

**róma**, u, f. a *weapon, clasp, battle*, only in poetry, see Lex. Poët.

**róma**, *ad*, in the phrase, *róma vel eðr illa*, to *utter assent or dissent by shouting, to applaud or the contrary*; en er biskup hafði lokit ánu máli, rómuðu klerkar ok lýðr vel, Bs. i. 740, Fms. i. 208, 288, vii. 8; *róma vel* at e-u, ii. 270.

**Róm-ferð**, **Rúm-ferð**, **Róm-fór**, f. a *pilgrimage to Rome*, Fms. iii. 31, Hkr. ii. 24, Ísl. i. 329.

**Róm-ferill**, n. a *pilgrim to Rome*, Symb. 15, Fms. vi. 302.

**Róm-lendr**, *adj.* *Roman* (?), Rd. 232, (R. at *kyni*, but the reading seems to be corrupt.)

**RÓMR**, m. the *voice, the ring of the voice*; skírt máltakit ok rómrinn svá mikill yfir málinu, at þóat hann þetti eigi hátt tala þá skildu allir þótt fjarri væri, Fms. viii. 447.

**2.** the *shouting, cheering*, at an



assembly; while murmurs, groans, or silence were the signs of dissent, cp. the remarks of Tacit. Germ. ch. 11, and göra (A. III. 6. fine); in the phrase, göra góðan . . . róm at e-u, at þessu eyrendi varð róm mikill, Fms. i. 21; göra góðan róm at e-u, to assent by acclamation, 34; engi varð róm at máli hans, vii. 249; at Lögbergi var görr mikill róm, at Merði mæltisk vel, Nj. 230.

**Róm-verjar** and **Rúm-verjar**, m. pl. *the Romans*, Fms. i. 106, Hkr. i. 8, and passim in old and mod. usage; thus, Pistillinn til Rómverja, *the Epistle to the Romans*, N. T.; Rómverja kirkja, *the Roman church*, Stj.; Rómverja herr, höfðingi, keisari, konungur, land, ríki, veldi, *the Roman army, chief, emperor, king, land, empire, kingdom*, Symb. 9, Clem. 26, 42, MS. 673. 51, Stj., Ver. 46, Bær. 12, and passim.

**Róm-verskr** and **Rúm-verskr**, adj. *Roman*, Fms. viii. 277, Sks. 653, Ver. 37, N. T. passim.

**RÓR**, adj., fem. ró, neut. rótt, [ró]—*calm, composed*; þorbjörn man ekki rór í bygðinni við þik, Krók. 37 C; róir menn, högsamir ok fríðsámir, Fms. x. 415; Guðs boðorð má neykki helzt enn róir hugr of rannska, 677. 6; miklu eru róari góðir meðan en illir, 12: neut., sofa rótt, to sleep sweetly; ú-rór, *restless, unruly*; e-m er ó-rótt, to feel restless.

**RÓSA**, f. (the old writers use the Lat. form *rósa*, Fms. x. 352; rauð sem rósa, Stj. 72, Bs. ii.) [Lat. *rosa*]:—*a rose*; rauðar rósir, Bjarni; eyra-rós, q. v.; frost-rósr, *frost-roses*. 2. *a rosary* (?); í fata-búri rósir þrettán ok tuttugu, Dipl. iii. 4, B. K. 84. **rósa-vatn**, n. *rose-water*, Stj.

**ró-samr** (ró-semi, f.), adj. *calm*. **ró-spölr**, m. *an iron sheet from which a ró (q. v.) is cut*, Mar.

**rósta**, u, f., see *rosta*.

**RÓT**, f., pl. rætr (rötr), [a word common to all Teut. languages, cp. also Lat. *radix*]:—*a root*; hvers hann af rót um renn, Hm. 139; rót af grasi, Pr. 471; illr ávöxtur af illri rót, Fms. ii. 48: metaph., vera rót *(cause)* undir e-u, Sturl. ii. 72; koma af rótum es, id., Fms. ix. 254; rót ok upphaf, Fb. iii. 245; af hverjum rótum þetta hefði risit, 308; af rót rándra manna, Bs. ii. 93. 2. *the lower part of a tree*; rót kerlingar . . . hann víthendi óxina til rötárinna, Grett. 151: *a root of a tree used in witchcraft, of an enchanted thing, engi maðr skal hafa í húsi sínu staf* . . . röt stalla, vit eða blót, eðr rót, eða þat er til heiðins síðar veit, N. G. L. i. 383, 389, cp. Grett. i. c. 3. *mathem. a root (square, cubic)*, MS.

44. 154, passim. **COMPDS**: **rótar-dráttir**, m. *root-extraction*, 544. 45. **rótar-tré**, n. *a root-tree, a tree with the root*, Grett. 151. **róta-clumba** or **róta-kyfla**, u, f. *a club*, Al. 77, Fms. i. 177, ii. 163.

**rót**, f. [different from the preceding, perh. akin to hrót, q. v.; Ivar *runs rot*]:—*the inner part of the roof of a house, where meat, fish, and tores are hung up*; mætt nokkur átti erendi at fara í rót upp, þá sá hún gggja á hurðánum sjau fiska skarpa, Bs. i. 209.

**rót**, n. *the tossing, pitching*, of an unruly sea; kemr ró eptir hvíldarlaust ót, *calm after rough weather*, Sks. 235; haf-rót, *a violent rolling of the sea*.

**róta**, u, f. *sleet and storm*; var á róta mikil, ok stökk saurr af jörðu, ls. i. 334; hregg ok róta, 339; hagi eðr drifa eðr róta, Edda 87; róta eðr, Hkr. iii. 315. **rótu-sumar**, n. *a rainy, stormy summer*, Ann. 226. **II. Róta**, the name of a goddess who sends storm and rain, Edda 22.

**RÓTA**, adj. [Engl. *to rout*; Dan. *rode*; Lat. *rödere*, but not borrowed om the Lat. word]:—*to rout up, turn up*, of swine, er unnsvín róta þp, Eyvind (in a verse); nema túnsvin sé þat er eigi má róta, Grág. 232. 2. *to stir, turn upside down, throw into disorder*; with dat., þá sundr, ok róti eldinum sundr, hingað ok þangat, Stj. 330; þeir rótuðu in koll tafinu, to upset the chess-table, Vigl. 17; þá rótar karl saman nu, *he sweeps it into one heap*, Sd. 180; hann steypiti silfrinu á skjöldinn, ok rótar í hendi sinni, Fær. 216.

**róteldi**, n. = **rótakylfa**, a *'root-club'*, Fms. xi. 129, v. l. **rót-fastr**, adj. *'root-fast'*, rooted, fixed, Hkr. i. 71, Js. 17, Stj. 644 (l. 1), Pr. 462, Barl. 86, N. G. L. i. 40, 63.

**rót-festa**, t, to root, and reflex. to take root, Barl. 5, 86, 95, Pr. 462. **rót-lauss**, adj. *root-less, without roots*, Hm. 84.

**rót-mikill**, adj. *having a large root*, Ísl. ii. 14.

**rót-setja**, setti, to root, plant, H. E. i. 499, Stj. 644.

**rubba**, adj. [Engl. *rubbish*], to buddle, with dat.; r. e-u saman.

**rubbi**, a, m. (and **rubb**, n., **rubbungur**, m.), *rubbish, refuse*.

**RÚÐ**, n. *a clearing in a wood*; hann lagði á þat kapp mikit, at ryðja árkið ok byggja aprt rúðin, Hkr. i. 45; sá er á rúði býr, skal kalla til anda, Gpl. 485, D. N. iii. 120: freq. in Norse and Dan. local names, *id* and *-rud*, Hille-rúd, in Denmark; Villinge-rud, Linde-rud, in Norway; Orme-rud, in North England; these names, however, were in olden times not so frequent as at present, see Munch's Norg. Beskr.

**rúða**, u, f. *ravage*; Oddr var eigi rúðu-litill, O. made no small havoc, ls. ii. 255; to this may also belong rúðu-brandar, *the ravenous swords*, Ísl. 72 (in a verse).

**rúdda**, u, f. *a coarse kind of club (of an unbarked tree?)*; rúddu er hann kalla klubbu, Ó. H. 108, 109, Fas. iii. 229. **rúddu-vetr**, m. *the name of a severe winter*, A. D. 1022; as lurkr of the winter 1601.

**rúddi**, a, m. *a clown, rude person*; and of things, *coarseness, refuse*,

e. g. of bad hay. **rúdda-legr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *rúdda-skapr*, m. *coarseness*.

**rúðning**, f. (**rúðningur**, m., Nj. 235, v. l.), [ryðja], *a challenging, of neighbours or judges in the old Icel. court*, Grág. i. 29, 33, 52, Nj. 82, 87, passim. **rúðningar-mál**, n. pl. *the formula of a challenge*, Grág. i. 27, Nj. 237.

**rúðr**, m. = **rúð** or **rjóðr**, Hkr. i. 45.

**rúð-staðr**, m. *a cleared place (=rúð)*, Gpl. 431, (mod. Norse *Rustad*).

**rúður**, f. pl. *parings*; hákarls-r., fisk-r.

**rugga**, að, to rock a cradle, with dat., Fms. iii. 178; r. barni.

**rugga**, u, f. *a rocking cradle*; barn í ruggu.

**ruggi**, a, m. *a nickname*, Landn. 196.

**rugl**, n. [Dan. *vrøvl* ?], *a disturbance*, H. E. i. 387, Bs. ii. 3: *twaddle*.

**rugla**, að, to confound, with dat., Al. 50, Rb. 164, Sks. 234, K. Á. 28, Stj. 142; r. e-u saman, to confound.

**rugla**, f. *confusion*, Stj. 13, 122, 142, 173.

**ruma**, að, to chatter (=rausa); um þat er Ámundi remba rumar, Fms. ix. 332, v. l.

**rumba**, u, f., **rumbungur**, m. *a pouring shower, down-pour*.

**rumpur**, m. *the rump, buttocks*.

**rumaka**, að, **rumask**, n., = **raumska** (q. v.), of one about to awake.

**runa**, u, f. *a rune, string of words or verses*; í einni runu, in one strain.

**RÚNI**, a, m. [hence Dan. *orne* by metathesis; provinc. Norse *rone*; Shetl. *runnie*]:—*a wild boar*, Skálda 163, Hdl. 5; runa síða, Fms. vi. 365 (in a verse), Skálda 205 (in a verse).

**runi**, a, m. [renna], *a flux*; in merg-runi (q. v.), vegg-runi, = *eaves-dropping*; hall-runi, *'lava-stream'*, the name of a mountain in western Icel.

**RUNNR**, m. (older form **rúðr**, n., N. G. L. i. 165), [Scot. *rone* or *ron*]:—*a bush, grove*, opp. to rjóðr, q. v.; í einum runni, Nj. 129; vóru runnar í sumum stöðum, Eg. 377, Gullþ. 59, Eb. 71 new Ed.; þar sem heilir runnar stóðu, R. d. 240, Magn. 468; runnr sá er Moyses sá loga ok eigi brenna, 655 viii. 2.

**runsa**, að, to turn inside out, ransack; þeir runsuðu bóm þeirra, Fms. viii. 390, v. l.

**rupl**, n. *a plundering*, Stj. 647.

**rupla**, að, to plunder; reyta ok r., Fb. i. 392, Stj. 477; r. e-n e-u, Al. 93; r. drukkinn mann fótum sínum eða fé, N. G. L. ii. 240; rupla lík, N. G. L. ii. (Hirdskrá.)

**ruplan**, f. *a plundering*, Anecd. 30: = **ruglan**, Stj. 121.

**rusill**, m. [cp. Germ. *rüssel* = *a snout*], *ἄπ. λεγ. in rusill kvæðis, a doggerel poet*, Bjarn. (in a verse).

**rusk**, n. *a shaking*; **rúska**, að, to shake rudely.

**rusal**, n. *rubbish, sweepings*; rusla-kista, -stokkr, *a box into which things (broken nails, etc.) are thrown pell-mell*: **rusli**, a nickname, Fms. viii.

**rusti**, see *rosti*.

**ruza**, n, f. *a nickname*, Fms. viii.

**Rúða**, u, f. *Rouen in Normandy*. **Rúðu-jarlar**, m. pl. *the earls of R.*, dukes of Normandy, Fms. passim.

**rúfinn**, adj. *rough, uncombed*, Al. 3.

**rúfr**, m. = **rúgr**; a province. Icel. form, occurs in a verse in Gísl., where *rúfr* rhymes with *búfa*; as also in the local name **Rúf-eyjar** in western Icel., Sturl. i. 10, 26, Landn. 92 (v. l.), where it is even spelt **Rup-eyjar**.

**RÚGR**, m., hy-rógi, Hm. 138, with o as in the Germ.; [A. S. *rige*; Engl. *rye*; Germ. *rocken*; Dan. *rug*]:—*rye*, H. E. i. 394, Jb. 375, Bjarn.

28 (in a verse), passim; val-rúgr. **COMPDS**: **rúg-akr**, m. *a rye-field*, Fas. i. 173, Þiðr. 180. **rúg-braud**, n. *rye-bread*, Pr. 470, Stj. 560.

**rúg-hleifr**, n. *a loaf of rye-bread*, Fms. vi. (in a verse).

**RÚM**, n. [Ulf. *rúms* = *rómos*; common to all Teut. languages]:—*room, space*; hvergi nær hafði þar rúm lið þeirra, Eg. 276; gafsk honum svá rúm, 532; ok rúm hindrar þik eigi at vera hvar er þú vill, Stj. 136; fá rúms, to get space, Hm. 106: the phrase, e-m liggir e-t í miklu rúmi, it takes up much room, is of great concern, Fms. i. 208, iv. 80, Fas. iii. 522, Ld. 210, Al. 152; í létu rúmi, of little concern: the saying, ekki fyllir annars rúm, i. e. *everything has its own place*. 2. *a room, seat, place*, Am. 58; þeir skulu sitja á miðpalli, þar eigu biskupar várir rúm, Grág. i. 4; gef mér rúm, Fs. 52; ef þeir menn koma til löggrétu er þar eigi setur, en aðrir hafa sezk í rúm þeirra, þá skulu þeir eiga sér rúma, 5; búðar rúmi, 24; ór lögsögu-manns rúmi at sjá, 26; Egill gekk til rúms þess er dóttir jafnsins hafði setið um daginn, en er menn skipuðusk í sæti sín, þá gekk jarfs-dóttir at rúmi sínu, hún kvað—Hvat skaltú sveinn í sess minn! Eg. 248; hverr í sínu rúmi, Ld. 4; í biskups rúmi sá ek sitja, Bs. i. 155; þokabði hann um manns rúm, Vigl. 25; í dag mun ek búa rúm yðvart á himnum, Post. 656 C. 37; aldrei gekk hann ór rúmi sínu nema jarl gengi, Fs. 69; hann vann sem áðr ok sat í rúmi sínu, Orkn. 200. 3. *a place of rest, a bed*; hann sá rekkju eina, . . . er þetta rúm var máttligt, Fs. 5, 7; hann gekk til rúms síns ok lagðisk niðr í klæðum sínum, Eg. 326; síðan rannsakaði hann rúmit er hún hafði hvílt í, 566; Hallfred lá í lokhvílu . . . í því lagði Björn í rúmit, Fs. 200; var biskup færðr heim í Skálholt, ok var görr rúm hans í kirkju, Bs. i. 63, Nj. 201, Fs.

4. *naut.*; the ships of the



ancients were divided into 'rooms,' one for each pair of oars; each room consisted of two 'half-rooms' (hálf-rými), viz. one for each oar, thus a ship of thirty 'rooms' had sixty oars, see Vídal. Skýr. s. v. sessum at telja; & Lang-ormi voru fjögur rúm ok þrjá-tígi, Fms. i. 219 (fjögur rúm ens séttá tigar, Hkr. i. 294, v. l.), cp. Fms. viii. 181; hann var sjau rúm ok tuttugu, Bs. i. 30; var þat skip þrítugt at rúma tali, ok ekki mikitt í sér, . . . þat skip kallaði hann Tranann, Hkr. i. 275; mikitt skip, þar voru sex rúm ok tuttugu, Fms. viii. 131; var þat þrítugt rúmum, 372. The interesting passage in Fms. ix. 33 (ch. 14) is an instance of ships with double rows of oars; Knútr inn ríki hafði skip furbúliga stór, hann hafði sjálf dreka þann er svá var mikill, at sextugt var at rúma tali. . . Hákon hafði annan dreka, var sá fertugt at rúma tali, Ó. H. 161: the Hálfdr. Eyst. S. ch. 26 (of a ship, tírætt at rúma tali) is a mere fable: only a few of the oar-rooms are known by special names, e.g. stafin-rúm, the two fyrir-rúm (eptra ok fremra), the two austr-rúm (one fore and one aft, or even four, cp. senn jósu vér í fjórum rúmum, Fms. vi. in a verse), the klofa-rúm, krappa-rúm, q. v.; betra er autt rúm en illa skipað, better an empty seat than an ill-filled one, cp. Landn. 82 (in a verse).  
 COMPS: **rúm-brik**, f., see brik. **rúm-fastr**, adj. *bed-ridden*. **rúm-fjöl**, f. *the side-board of a bed*, see fjöl. **rúm-föt**, n. pl. *bed-clothes*. **rúm-gylta**, f. *a sleeping sow* (?), a nickname, Landn. **rúm-rusk**, n.; göra e-m rúmrusk, to shake a lazy fellow out of bed. **rúm-stafr**, **rúm-stakkr**, m. *a bed-post*, Fms. ix. 293. **rúm-stæði**, n. *a bedstead*. **rúm-boraðr**, part. *'wide-riddled,' coarse*, of a sieve, Fms. viii. 243. **rúm-fár**, adj. *narrow*, Al. 13. **rúm-góðr**, adj. *large, wide*. **rúm-heilagr**, adj.; in the phrase, r. dagr, a 'week' day, i. e. a common day, week day, Grág. i. 30, 73, 293, 395, Ám. 101. **rúm-lendi**, m. *the wide land, open land*, Fms. viii. 14. **rúm-lendr**, adj. *roomy, wide, extensive*, Al. 32. **rúm-liga**, adv. *roomily, largely*, Grág. i. 4, Fas. i. 58. **rúm-ligr**, adj. *roomy, ample, wide*, Sks. 403. **rúmr**, adj., compar. rýmri, superl. rýmstr, [Ulf. *rums* = *εὐρύχωρος*; Shetl. *room*]: *roomy, ample, spacious*; konungs garðr er rúmr innangrs, opp. to þröngr, Eg. 519; gatan var eigi rýmri (*broader*) en einn maðr mátti ríða senn, Fms. viii. 81; rúmr vegr, Barl. 70, opp. to þröngr vegr; Vandráðr stýrði þar sem þeim þótti rýmst milli skipanna, Fms. vi. 321; ok senn hann er lauss þykkir honum skör rýmra, Fas. ii. 225; til þess ens góða ok rúma lands, Stj.: *roomy, loose*, fjöturinn var rúmr, Fms. v. 15; as also of clothes:—neut., flestum var þar fyrðum rúmt, *ample room for all*, Völs. R. 13; skipin lágu rúmt í hófninni, Fas. ii. 522:—adv., rúmt fim-tígi, *fifty and upwards*, D. N. iv. 141; rúmt hálfán séttá tug, i. 168. **rúm-snara**, u, f. *a slip-knot* (mod. kappmella), Karl. 161, Fms. v. 288, Sd. 169, Mar.

**rúm-sæi**, n. (mod. **rúm-sjórr**, m.), *the open sea*, Gret. 83 A. **RÚN**, f., pl. **rúnar**: [rún, raun, reyna are all kindred words, and a lost strong verb, rúna, raun, meaning to enquire, may be presumed; the original notion is scrutiny, mystery, secret conversation; Goth. *runa*, by which Ulf. several times renders the Gr. *μυστήριον* and *συμβούλιον* (once, Matth. xxvii. 1), *βουλή* (twice, Luke vii. 30, 1 Cor. iv. 5); A. S. *rún* = a 'röuning' mystery, but also = writing, *charter*; Hel. *rúna* = *colligium*, and *geruni* = *loguella* (Schmeller); cp. Old Engl. *to roun*, Germ. *raunen*; Gr. *ῥηνάω* is also supposed to be a kindred word (Bugge). In Scandin. writers and poets rún is chiefly used of magical characters, then of writing, whereas the derivative word raun means trial, enquiry, and rúni and rúna = a friend or counsellor.]

B. A secret, hidden lore, mystery; frá jötna rúnum ok allra goða segðu í sannasta, Vpm. 42, 43; kenna rúnar, to teach wisdom, Rm. 33; dæma um rúnar ok regin-dóma, Hm. 112; minnask á fornar rúnar, Vsp. 59; segja sannar rúnir, to tell true saws, Fas. ii. 302 (in a verse): a 'röuning' speech, vífs rúnir, a woman's whispering, Bm.; heita e-n at rúnum, to consult one, Gh. 12, Skv. 3. 14, 43; hniga at rúnum, Gkv. 3. 4.

II. A Rune or written character; the earliest Runes were not writing in proper sense, but fanciful signs possessing a magical power; such Runes have, through vulgar superstition, been handed down even to the present time, for a specimen of them see Ísl. Þjóðs. 435, 436, and Arna-Magn. Nos. 687. 4to, and 434. 12mo (Ísl. Þjóðs. pref. ix); the classical passages for these spell-Runes are, Hm. 133 sqq., Sdm. 5 sqq., Skm. 29, 36, Eg. ch. 44, 61, 75; Yngl. S. ch. 7, Gret. ch. 85, N. G. L. iii. 286, 300, Vsp. 59; cp. also the phrase, rísta trétt, Grág., Fs. 56. The phrase in the old Danish Ballads, kaste runer, to throw Runes, i. e. chips (see hlaut, hlautviðr), may be compared to the Lat. *sortes*, Mommsen's Hist. of Rome, vpl. i. p. 187, foot-note (Engl. Ed.), or the Sibylline leaves in the Aeneid.

2. Runes as writing; the word was first applied to the original Northern alphabet, which at an early time was derived from the common Phœnician, probably through Greek or Roman coins in the first centuries of our era. From these Runes were subsequently formed two alphabets, the old Scandinavian (whence again the Anglo-Saxon), as found on the Golden horn and the stone in Tune, and the later Scandinavian, in which the inscriptions in the greater number of the Swedish and Danish stone monuments are

written, most being of the 10th (9th?) and following centuries.—curious instance of the employment of Runes is their being written on kefi (a round piece of wood) as messages (cp. the Gr. *συντάλη*), is freq. recorded in the Sagas, e.g. Gisl. 45, 67, Fms. ix. 390, 49, Gret. 154 new Ed., Fb. i. 251 (of the deaf and dumb Oddny). It doubtful whether poems were ever written in this way, for almost t only authority for such a statement is Eg. 605, where we read th the Sonatorrek was taken down on a Runic stick, the other instance being mostly from romances or fabulous Sagas, Gret. 144, Örvar Odds (fine). This writing on a kefi is mentioned in the Latin line, Barba 'fraxineis' sculptatur runa 'tabellis,' Capella (5th century). In la times (from the 13th century) Runic writing was practised as a sort curiosity; thus calendars used to be written on sticks, of which th is a specimen in the Bodl. Library in Oxford; they were also used inscriptions on tombstones, spoons, chairs, and the like: there ex exists in the Arna-Magn. Library a Runic MS. of an old Danish law, a there is a Runic letter in Sturl. (of the year 1241); Runes carved an oar occur in Fs. 177: a hidden treasure in a chest is labelled w Runes, Fms. vi. 271, Sd. 146, cp. also the interesting record in Bs 435 (sex manna bein voru þar hjá honum ok vax ok rúnar þær sögðu atburð lifáts þeirra).

3. The word rún is also, thou rarely, applied to the Latin alphabet; ef hann er á þingi þá s hann rísta nafn hans ef hann kann rúnar, N. G. L. i. 171; or genera ræki ek eigi hvárt þú rítr þitt eðr o, o eða a, g eða e, y eða u, en svara svá, eigi er þat rúnanna kostr þó at þú lesir vel eða ráðir vel líkindum, þar sem rúnar vísa óskirt, heldr er þat þinn kostr, Thor. 162; þessi er upphaf allra háttá svá sem málrúnar eru fyrir öðrum rúnt Edda (Ht.) 121.

III. In pr. names, **Rún-ólfr**: as the lat part in pr. names of women, Guð-rún, Sig-rún, Öl-rún, Landn., Nj., 1 Sturl., Sæm. COMPS: **rúna-kefi**, n., see above, Sd. 142, Fms. 390, 490, Gret. 154 new Ed., Eg. **rúna-mál**, n. pl. *the Runic alpha Skálda 176*. **Rúna-meistari**, a, m. a 'Rune-master,' grammari the soubriquet of Thorodd, Skálda 160. **rúna-stafr**, m. a Runic let Skálda 177.

**rúna**, u, f. *a friend who knows one's secrets*; kona er rúna bónda s Edda ii. 602; Kolbeins rúna, K.'s wife, Gd. 18; eyra-rúna, q. v.

**rún-henda**, u, f., or **rún-hending**, f., is the name of the *metre u end-rhymes*, consecutive, not alternate; the word is now obsolete, in ancient writers it only occurs in two places, the Ht. R. verse 24; in Edda (Ht.), where the Cod. Reg. gives **rún-**, Edda i. 696 sqq. (foot-notes); but one is tempted to suspect that this is corrupt, and t the true form was **rún-**, as *im* and *un* can hardly be distinguished in MSS.; **rún-** would yield good sense, whereas **rún-** is meaning! The metre itself is evidently of foreign origin, borrowed from the A. the first poem in this metre was the Höfuðl. of Egil, who had li in England; it was little used throughout the 10th and the follow centuries, and the few poems and fragments composed in it can be tra to Egil's poem as their prototype. The single verse in Eg. ch. 2; prob. a later composition.

**rún-hendr**, adj. *in the metre rúnhenda*, Edda (Ht.); see above. **rúni**, a, m. a counsellor, friend, Edda (Gl.); Sif-rúnir, *the bushe of Sif*=Thor, Edda (in a verse); jarlar ok hersar heita . . . konu rúnar, eða málár eða sessar, 94; rekka rúni, *the ruler of men*, Ó. H. a verse; Vagna rúni=Odin, Stor.; Þórs of rúni, Hausti.

**rún-kefill**, m., Gret. (in a verse), read **rún-kefill** (?); regns r., *large rain-kettle*, i. e. *the mountain cave*.

**rúsiná**, u, f. *resin*, (mod.)

**Rússar**, m. pl. *the Russians*, Ann. 1348. **Ruci-land** (mod. Rú land), Bar. 16, Flöv. 36.

**RÚST**, f. [akin to **ruð**, qs. **ruðst**?], *a ruin*, freq. in mod. usage; hann hljóst yfir garðs rúst lága, Sturl. ii. 227; miklar rústir, bæjar-rústóptar-rúst.

**rútr**, m., in drykkju-rútr, *a drunkard*.

**RYÐ**, n. (**ryðr**, m., Sks. 442 (v. l.), Fas. i. 514, Al. 132):—n from the red colour, Stj. 344, Ld. 114, Hom. 15, Matth. vi. 19, passim. COMPS: **ryð-frakki**, a, m. a *rusty old weapon*, Háv. i. see frakka. **ryð-genginn**, part. *rusty*, Eg. 183. **ryð-skálm**=**ryðfrakki**, Fas. iii. 606. **ryð-skóf**, f. *a rusty old knife used scraping*.

**ryðga**, að, to become rusty, Fas. iii. 240; ryðgaðr, Pm. 114.

**RYÐJA**, ryð, ruddi, rutt, [this word has lost the initial b (qs. hryð) being derived from hrjóða, denoting 'to clear, rid off,' cp. also hvc hryðja, *sweepings, offal*; and is altogether different from rjóða=to redd, the b remains in hrúðning, q. v.; see hrjóða; Engl. *rid*; Scot. *red redde*; Dan. *rydde*.]

B. To clear; taka at ryðja mörkina ok brenna, ok byggja síu . . . en er spurðisk til Ólafs at hann ryðr markir, kölluðu þeir hru Trételgu, Hkr. i. 55; hann ruddi lönd í Haukadæl, Landn. 103; Ónu konungr lagði á þat kapp mikitt ok kostnað at ryðja markir ok byg eptir ruðin, Hkr. i. 45; sumir konungar ruddu marklönd stór ok by þar, 48; þeir ruddu markir ok bygðu stóð hórúð, 137; sú bygð



mjök sundlaus, bygð við vötn en rudd í skógum, Ó. H. 174; hann lét hús ok r. Ekreyjar, Fms. x. 154; hér eptir ruddisk landit ok síðaðisk, Fb. i. 575; hann lét r. víða í skógum ok byggja, Landn. 68; r. götu gegnum skóg, Fb. i. 72; r. land fyrir sér, to clear it, N. G. L. i. 173; r. götu, to open a road, Eb. 46 new Ed.; r. veg, stig, to clear the way, Fms. x. 15, Eg. 293;—ryðja sér til rúms, to make oneself room, Fms. viii. 93; þar sem ek gæta rutt mér til rúms ok kippit manni ör sæti, Fb. i. 136; r. sér til ríkis, to clear the way to a kingdom, conquer it, Fms. iv. 60; r. sér til landa, Glúm. (in a verse).—r. skip, to clear, unload a ship, Fbs. 182, Gullþ. 55, Eg. 100, Nj. 10, Fb. i. 496, ii. 229; ryðja búrit, to empty it, Háv. 41–43 new Ed.;—to strip, disable, in fighting, Eg. 123;—r. höfn, to clear the harbour, leave the haven, Fms. ix. 45; ryðja lögtréttu, to clear the court of strangers, Grág. i. 7; munu halir allir heimstöð ryðja, to clear, make empty the homestead, Vsp.; Valhöll ryðja fyr vœgu fólki, to clear Valhalla, make it ready for receiving slain heroes, Em. I. 1;—with dat., ryðja e-u brott, to drive away, 544. 38, Fms. iv. 231; ryðja herklæðum af sér, to strip off one's armour, El. 102, cp. Hkm. 4;—to heap, pile, þeir ruddu víðinum á hurðina, they blocked up the door, Gullþ. 60;—r. til e-s, to clear the way for a thing; at r. til þeirra atburða er Ólafur konungur verðr við staddir, Fms. ii. 89; ok mundi þat r. til landaðnar, Bs. i. 24; ok ruddu þeir til líka-graptarins við Slóttu-karla, Fbr. 58; Þorlákur biskup ruddi til þess á sínum dögum, at þá var settur ok ritaðr Kristinna-laga þáttur, Bs. i. 73; ok ryði hvarfveggi sín vitni til bókar, K. A. 184;—impers., hvernig skjótt ruddi samnaðinn, how the flock dispersed, Ó. H. 220.

II. as a law term; ryðja kvið, dóm, or also ryðja mann ór kvið, dómi, to challenge a neighbour, juror, out of the kviðr or dómr, Grág. i. 7, 17, 34, 49, Nj. 110, 235; ef hann ryðr kvið at frændsemi, . . . hann skal ryðja við sjálfan sik at frændsemi ok at mæðum, skalat maðr ryðja við sjálfan sik at guð-sifjum, hann skal r. við sóknar aðila eða varnar, . . . ok er honum rétt at r. þann upp, Grág. i. 50; sá er ór er ruddr, 31; þá ef hann ruddi hann ór dómi, 31, and passim.

III. reflex., ryðjask um, to clear one's way, make great havoc; Atli hleypur upp á skip at Rúti ok ryðsk um fast, Nj. 9, Fb. ii. 219; en þeir ruddusk um ágæta vel, Fas. ii. 492; andask ómaginn, ok ryðsk svá til (it turns out) at ómaginn átti fé eptir, Grág. i. 224;—to throng, crowd, ryðjask að.

ryðjandi, a, m. a challenger in court, Grág. i. 31.

ryðugr, adj. = ryðgaðr, Fms. ii. 163.

ryf, n. [Scot. reif], a skin-eruption, scurf; sló út um höruð hans ryfi ok úþvera með kláða miklum, Bs. i. 181.

Rygir, m. pl. the inhabitants of Roga-land in Norway, Fms. passim; Hólm-Rygir, the Island 'Rugians'.

rygjar-tó, f., spelt rykkjar-tó, Ó. H. 227, Hkr. ii. 384, and some other vellums, see Fms. v. 101, v. l. 3, cp. also O. H. L. 60;—a 'lady's tae' (see tó), a tax on linen to be paid by every mistress of a house; húsfreyja hver (skyldi fá konungi) r., þat var lín órennt, svá mikitt, at fengi spennt um mesta fingri ok lengsta (lengsta fingri ok þumálfingri, Fms. i. c. better); synjar-spönn, ok rygjar-tó, ok reykmla, þat hafa konungar gefit Naumdælum, at þeir skolu eigi heldr greiða en allir aðrir þrændir, N. G. L. i. 258.

RYGR, f., gen. rygjar, dat. and acc. rygi, pl. rygjar, Fas. i. 497;—a lady, housewife, Lat. matrona; rygr heitir sú kona er ríkast er, Edda 108; þann mann (a person to be adopted) skal leiða á reka (rekks?) skaut ok rygja(r), N. G. L. i. 209; rygr kvaðsk eiga inni álfa-blót, Sig-hvat; aldin rygr, an old lady, Kristni S. in a verse, (of a priestess); rygjar blóð, Sól. (dubious); baug-rygr (q. v.), a matron who receives of the baugr (weregild), enjoying the rights of an agnate.

II. in local names, Rygjar-dalr, Sól.

Rygskr, adj. from Rogaland, Hkr. i. 301.

RYK, n. [rjúka], dust, powder; einsok ryk, Stef. Ól., passim in mod. usage. ryk-mökkur, m. a dust-cloud.

rykill, m. a nickname, Fms. i. 5.

rykki-lín, n. a priest's surplice, spelt rykkjúlín, Bs. ii. 248.

rykking, f. the 'rucking,' creasing of a garment.

RYKKJA, t. [Dan. rykke], to pull roughly and hastily, with dat.; hann rykkir til svá fast, at . . . Fb. i. 530; rykkja á, to pull, Fas. iii. 487; þeir tólf rykktu honum fram á fjöru-grjótið, Gret. 97; r. e-u í sundr, Fas. ii. 264, Fms. ii. 438; rykkja sverði, to draw a sword, (mod.); to draw into folds [Fr. rucher], a dress-maker's term. 2. to run, move, Germ. rücken; en er hón sér þat rykkir hón fast undan, Fb. i. 258.

rykkur, m. [Dan. ryk], a basty pull or movement; Þorsteinn hefir allan sinn rykkinn, Fb. i. 258; við þenna rykk vaknar húsfreyja, Fms. xi. 438; í einum rykk, Thom. medic. spasms, Fél. x.

RYMJA, pres. rym; pret. rumdi; subj. rymdi; [ró]—to roar, cry out with a hoarse voice; rymjandi rödd, Bs. ii. 10; á nótt rymr hann, 673. 54; raknar hann ok rymr, 56; rumdi hann mjök, Fas. ii. 368, iii. 497.

rympill, m. a nickname, Fms. vii. 110.

rymr, m. roaring, of a hoarse voice, Edda 110; rymr oneagri, 673. 54; neð rymnum, 56; poët., ryme öxa, randa, rita, the clatter of weapons; be sea is called rym-fjall, -leið, -völlr, = the roaring fell, way, field, Lex. Poët.

rypta, t. [ropi], to belch, Sks. 91 new Ed.

rysking, f. a rough sbaking, Grág. ii. 9.

ryski-sótt, f. a kind of sickness, Ann. 1268.

ryskja, t. [Dan. ruske], to shake roughly, handle roughly; hón tók báðum höndum í hár sér ok ryskti sik, Stj. 520; ef maðr ryskir mann ok varðar þat skóggang, Grág. ii. 9; hann hafði slitið af sér klæði sín ok ryskt sik, Al. 57; mjök hefir Rán ryskt um mik, Rán has dealt roughly with me, stripped me, Stor.:—reflex., þar myndi ekki þykkja við kollóttan at ryskjask, Sturl. iii. 238; eðr menn r. eðr berjask með hnefum, Jb. 100.

rytja, u, f. a vile, shabby thing, Gret. 114 A.

rytningr, m. = ryttingr, Js. 31, Fms. iv. 173.

rytr, m., and rytta, u, f. a sea-gull, Edda (Gl.), = the larus tridactylus, as Faber; or rather = larus albus minimus, mod. rita, as Eggert Itin.

rytta, u, f. a shabby thing, Hom. 152; gömul ok vesöl rytta, Barl. 88, 154. ryttu-legr, adj. wretched.

rygi-ligr, adj. [róg], slanderous; r. orð, abusive words, Bs. i. 653, v. l.

RYJA, ry, rúði or ryði, part. rúinn, [Scot. roo], prop. to pluck the wool off sheep instead of shearing, as is still done in Icel.; ryja gemlinga, Sd. 155; hann görði Loptr rúinn, L. pulled it off, of a twig, Fm.: the word is freq. in mod. usage, metaph., hnigr þá úr höndum mér, harpan strengja rúin, the harp stripped of its cords, Núm. (fine); ó-rúinn, unplucked.

ryja, u, f. a rag, esp. of worn linen.

RYMA, d. [rüm; Germ. räumen; Dan. rømme], to make room for; þá mælti hann at rýma skyldi pallinn, Eg. 303; þvíat hann rýmdi fyrir herra Ásgrími, Bs. i. 716; kallar at Þorleifr skyli rýma höfuna fyrir honum ok leggja ór lægi, Hkr. i. 209.

2. to quit, leave; rýma land, to leave the country, go into exile, Fms. iv. 239; Refr man rýma virkit en flýja Grænland, Krók. 56; skoluð er allir eta hér inni en ek mun rýma, leave, Bs. i. 853; þaðan at rýma ok brott at flýja, Stj. 66; ok sjá þá fyrst fyrir hverju (hverr?) rýmdi, Sturl. iii. 214.

3. to clear away, break up; þá skalt rýma fjalar í gólfinu, to break deals up from the floor, Eb. 118; rýma til e-s, Bs. i. 98; jörðin rýmdi sik ok opnaði, Stj. 42.

4. absol. to make room, clear the way; at rýma fyrir veginn, to clear the way, Fms. x. 15.

5. with dat., rými (imperat.) á honum fjötrinum, to loosen the fetter, Fms. vi. 35; rýma brott harmi, Karl. 213.

II. reflex., ef rýmdisk í kirkjunni, Sturl. ii. 223; er rýmsk tekr dalrinn, when the dale widens, Ld. 218.

rýmka, að, to widen, enlarge: rýmkan, f. an enlargement.

RYNA, d. [rún; Old Engl. roun], to enquire; rýna eptir e-u, to pry into (= reyna); ok nú lætr hann sækja galdra-menn er eptir öllu geta rynt, Fas. i. 5; part. ryneðr, friends, counsellors, Akv. 9; ræða ok rýna, to talk and converse, Rm. 11.

RYNI, f. scrutiny, contemplation: poët., rýnis reið, contemplation's vehicle, i. e. the breast, Stor.: grammar, skáld eru höfundar allrar rýni, the poets are the judges, the authorities in all matters of grammar, Skálda 164.

RYNINN, adj. wise, deep in lore, in full-rýnninn, Am.

RYNIR, m. a kind of shark, squalus maximus, Eggert Itin.

RYRA, ð, [Ulf. rjurjan = φειρεῖν], to make small, Merl. i. 35. 2. part. ryrandi, diminisher, Lex. Poët.

II. metaph. to depreciate, disparage, make little of.

RYRÐ, f. [Ulf. rjuri = φθορά], a detriment, Sturl. ii. (in a verse), Pass. 50. 7.

RYRIR, m. a diminisher, Lex. Poët.

RYR-LIGR, adj. (-liga, adv.), thin, small.

RYRNA, að, to dwindle.

RYRR, adj. [Ulf. rjurs = θνητός, φθαρτός, πρόσκαιρος, φθειρόμενος, and un-rjurs = ἀφθαρτός]:—thin, poor; rýrt man verða fyrir honum smú-mennit, Nj. 94; vænti ek at rýr verði þræla-ættin fyrir oss, Lv. 4; var rýrt fyrir þeim lið Herþjófs konungs, Fas. iii. 21; en þar sem hann fór varð rýrt fyrir, i. 281, Karl. 185.

RYSLA, að, to clatter; rýsla í penningum.

RYSLI, n. [cp. Fr. ruisseler], a 'babbling' stream; bekkjar-ryslí, Ann. Nord. Oldk. 1846, p. 163.

RYTA, t. [Swed. ryta = to roar], to squeal, of a wild boar or swine; rýtanda svini, Hm. 84; rýtandi ok emjandi, Fb. ii. 27; rýta man göltrinir ef grissinn er drepinn, Þórð. 20 new Ed.; en hón (the sow) rýtti af raun, squealed with pain, Fas. i. 482.

RYTING, f. roaring, of a lion, Stj. 71.

RYTINGR, m. a kind of dirk or dagger, Gpl. 164, Hkr. ii. 112; rýt-ningr, Fb., Ó. H. i. c.

RÆÐA (i. e. ræða), d. [Ulf. rōðjan = λαλεῖν; A. S. rædan; Germ. reden]; a word different from ræða, q. v.;—to speak; Högni því nitti er hinn um ræddi, Am. 7; ræðit er um ráð, speak your rede, say what is to be done, Höm. 20; ræða hugat mál fyrir höldum, Kormak; ræða við reglur Eddu, Gd. 2; kom þar brátt tali at þeir ræddu um skáldskap, Eg. 686; ef þú ræðir þetta mál (discusses it) fyrir konungi, Fms. i. 82; þá ræddi Höskuldr við Rút, þá ræddi Höskuldr til Rúts, Nj. 2;—ræða um e-t, to speak about; konungur ræddi fátt um þessi tífendi fyrir mönnum, Eg. 51, Nj. 270, Orkn. 400; also freq. in mod. usage, Pass. 21, 5, 39. 1.

II. reflex. recipr., ræðask við, to converse; hann sagði henni allt þat er þeir höfðu við ræðsk, Nj. 26; en þeir feðgar ræddusk þá ekki við hvárki gott né illt, Eg. 194; hann ræddisk við einn



saman, Boll. 338; þeir ræðask við þegar ok takask at orðum fústrarnir, Isl. ii. 341, Hom. (St.); svá sem búendr hafa rætt með sér á þingi, N. G. L. i. 138; þeirra orða er ek vil rætt hafa, Anecd. 2; marg-rætt, much spoken; full-rætt, fully-discussed; tíð-rætt, often discussed; ú-rætt, not discussed.

**ræða** (i. e. **rœða**), u, f., gen. pl. **ræðna**, Sks. 636, [Germ. *rede*], *speech, talk*; síðan töludu þeir mart, ok kómu þar niðr ræður Höskuldar, at ..., Nj. 3; konungr reiddisk mjök við ræður þessar, Eg. 51; en er þeir þórólfir ok Björn kómu á þessar ræður fyrir Eiríki, *touched on this subject*, 174; jarl tók henni heldr seint í fyrstu, en myktisk ræðan svá sem á leið, Orkn. 304; þótti hvarum-veggjum þær ræður skemtiligar, Eg. 686.

2. a *speech, sermon*; veri þat upphaf ræðu varrar, Anecd. (begin.) : a *sermon* in the pulpit is called *ræða*; orð-ræða, a *report*.

**ræða**, u, f. [ráði; Ivar Aasen *ræde*], a *sow at heat*, Skálda 205 (in a verse), Grág. i. 427.

**ræða** (i. e. **rœða**), u, f. [róða], a *rod, pole*; see hjálm-ræða.

**ræðari**, a, m. [róðr], an *oarsman*.

**ræði**, n. [ráð], *rule, management*; skipa e-m ræði staðarins, Mar.; skal hann hafa ræði þeirra ok lukka, D. N. iii. 88. **ræðis-maðr**, m. a *steward, manager*, Fms. i. 101, 290, xi. 229, D. N. ii. 235, iii. 149, 506, Bs. i. 716, Sturl. iii. 47, Sks. 58 new Ed.: rendering of Lat. *consul*, Róm. 386: = *imperator* (Sallust *Catil. ch. 53*), 346.

**ræði** (i. e. **rœði**), n. [Engl. *ruder*; Germ. *ruder*], an *oar*; veifði hann ræði veðrs annars tál, *be pulled backwards*, Hým. 25; slita ræði ór verri, Fms. vi. (in a verse); þeir tóku frá skipunum öll ræðin, Fb. i. 194 (reiðin, Fms. xi. l. c., less good); ræði skjálfa, Edda (Ht.); ræðit eða stýrit, Edda 109.

**ræðingr**, m. [A. S. *ræding*], a *reading, text*, Bs. ii. 186.

**ræðir**, m. (mod. **ræðari**), [Germ. *ruderer*], a *rower*, Fbr. 172.

**ræðri**, n. a *rudder* (?); bera má maðr ok öll þilju-föt, ræði skips ok ræðri allt at úsekju, N. G. L. ii. 17, 363, v. l.

**ræðill**, m. a *rag, tatter*, passim in mod. usage.

**ræfr**, n. a *roof*; see ráf. **ræfr-viðr**, m. *thatch-faggots*, Hom. 97.

**rægi-ligr**, adj. *accusative*; r. fall, Skálda 188.

**RÆGJA** (i. e. **rœgja**) or older **vrogja**; [róg; Ulf. *urohjan* = κατηγορεύ; Hel. *urórgan*; A. S. *uregian*; O. H. G. *rōgian*; Germ. *rügen*; Swed. *röje*]:—to *slander, defame*, Grág. ii. 99, 309, Eg. 54, 56, Fms. i. 100, iii. 153, vii. 132, Nj. 166, MS. 655 xvii. i.; rægja menn saman, Jb. 292: part. *rægjandi*, a *defamer*, Edda 56; rogendr = *rœgendr*, pl., Kormak.

**rægsla**, u, f. *slander, calumny*, Fms. vii. 295.

**ræingi**, a, m. a *rover*; ræingja sveit, Bs. i. 427.

**rækall** or **reikall** (?), m. [Dan. *rækæl*], a *rover*, used as a kind of oath; hver rækallinn! **Reikall**, as pr. name, Gullþ.

**ræki-brekkja**, u, f.; in the phrase, bera e-t á rækibrekku, to *put out for show, exhibit*; berr hann ok þá fram á rækibækku (sic) þat glys er hön hefir sýslað, Thom. 301.

**ræki-liga**, adv. [rækja], *earnestly, carefully, sincerely, devotedly*; elska r., Greg. 46; biðjask fyrir r., to *pray fervently*, Orkn. 166; geyma r., K. A. 104; lifa r., 134; haldra r., to *observe strictly*, 188; hefja söng r., H. E. i. 487; varðveita r., Barl. 148; iðrask r., to *repent sincerely*; gör r. við dauða menn, Fas. i. 172.

**ræki-ligr**, adj. [rækja], to *be rejected*, Fas. iii. 664.

**ræki-ligr**, adj. [rækja], *true, sincere, painstaking*; rækilig iðran, *true repentance*, Barl. 42; r. hljóman, Skálda.

**rækindi**, n. pl. [rækja], an *unclean thing, refuse*; hann kvaðsk aldri etið hafa rækindi, Fms. viii. 107; ef rækindi falla í grytu þá saurgask hön, Str. 317.

**rækninn**, adj., in trú-r., *pious, devout*, Lex. Poët.; trú-rækni, *piety*.

**RÆKJA**, ð, qs. **rækja**, [rækja], to *reject, refuse*; at þér vitid hvat ér skoluð eta, ok hvat ér skoluð rækja, *what you shall eat and what reject*, Stj. 317; skal hann kenna honum rétta hluti en r. hann eigi, Greg. 27; r. syndir, *forsaking the sins*, 23; hann fyrirleit ok rækta fórnir hans, 656 A. i. 4; þann ilm skal hver Kristinn maðr r. er heiðnir menn göra fyrir skurð-góðum, Hom. 53.

**RÆKJA**, t. (i. e. **rækja**), [A. S. *rēcan*, pret. *rohte*; Engl. *reck, reckon*; Hel. *rōgan*; Dan. *rōgte*; Scot. *rægt*]:—to *reck, regard, take care of, heed, cultivate*; klæði er ér litt rækta, Am.; skulu vér r. húðföt vár, *let us keep to our bammocks*, Orkn. 274; rækta ek eigi, hvárt þú ritr ..., I *reck not, wether*, Skálda 161; mun ek eigi rækja (*heed*) fjár-skada minn, 655 iii. 2; r. rirkjur, N. G. L. i. 339, Fms. viii. 410; rækja hátíð, Barl. 150; rækja eigi attmenn sina, Fs. 31: to *keep a grateful remembrance of*, rækta Árni þetta allt saman þegar er hann var biskup orðinn, Bs. i. 680: but in mod. usage also in a bad sense, rækja e-ð við e-n, to *bear malice*.

By assimilation of *æ* and *æ* two sets of words, diametrically opposed in sense, have become identical in form and sound, viz. those from *rækja* qs. *vreka*, and those from *rækja* qs. *rækja*, with their derivatives; in olden times they were sounded differently: but when all distinction between them was lost, one of them had to give way; this was *rækja* from *reka*, which, with its derivatives, except *rækr* (*rejected*), is now obsolete, whereas *rækja*, i. e. *rækja*, with its derivatives, is still in full use.

**Rækr**, adj. [rækja], *rejected, outcast*, Grág. ii. 167; brennu-vargar eru

rækastir görvir bæði í Guðs lögum ok manna, Sturl. iii. 261; varðrækr ok rekinn (i. e. vargr rækr ok rekinn), Isl. ii. 381; hversu þetta ve var rækt (*abhorred*) fyrir Guði ok góðum mönnum, Fms. xi. 280 (Guðrækr, q. v.); at sú fyl silynd verði þeim mun rækari, H. E. i. 510; rækt rækendi, an *unclean beast*, Stj. 317; rækr eru hræ þeirra, 316.

**rækr**, adj., i. e. **rœkr** [rækja, rækta], *legitimate*; svá er mælt eða er eigi nær er arfr er rækr (*the next of kin*) þá er arfr tæmisk, ok tæksk sá í arfr en nánastr er at frændsemi, N. G. L. i. 207; hön var in rækta kona, Fms. iii. 153, v. l.

**ræksni**, a, m., prob. qs. **vraeksni**, [from *ríða* = *to knit*?]:—a *bad*; skulu vér leysa ræksna (rexna Cod.) tortrygðar hans, 623. 26; konur náktu at aldrei beið á hana ríðanda ræksni (better *ræksna*), Sd. 188; ann reid á ræksna (acc. pl.) svá sem net eru síðan, Edda i. 182.

metaph. **ræksni**, n. a *rag riddled with holes like a net*, freq. in mod. usage: *the gut of a fish*, from the mesh-like appearance.

**rækt** or **rœkt**, f. *love, affection*; gördi hann þat til skaprauns: víð hana en eigi fyrir ræktar sakir, Sd. 184; at hrinda ór minnu hjarta rækt, en því heitari brennr ást í mér, Str.; goðin hafa lengi haft rækta mikla á ættmönnum sínum, O. H. 87; þá skal hann upp láta göra lög ... en ef hann hefir eigi kost eða vill eigi rægt (sic) hafa á, N. L. i. 387; ok menn vilja enga rækt á leggja, ii. 71. 2. *cultivation*; jörðar-rækt, *agriculture*, mod.; korn-rækt, etc.: ó-rækt, *neglect, mod. bad cultivation*.

COMPS: **ræktar-lauss**, adj. *reckless, unmindful*.

**ræktar-leysi**, n. *recklessness, impiety, negligence*, S. 2.

**ræktar-maðr**, m. a *watchful man*, N. G. L. i. 455, Barl. 104.

**rækr-pökki**, a, m. *devotedness*, Hom. (St.).

**rækta** (i. e. **rœkta**), ð, [Dan. *røgte*], to *take care of, regard*; rættindi, Stj. 162, Karl. 137; at r. sínar rirkjur eða til þeirra gæta, N. G. L. iii. 290; var hans hár klippt ok ræktað, *bair cut and trimmed*, Stj. 202; hversu dyggiliga síra Egill hafði ræktað (*performed*) hans eyði, Bs. i. 911. 2. to *cultivate*; rækta jörð, to *grow korn, epli*, etc., m.

**rælni**, f. *sport, play*; göra e-t í r., *unintentionally*, Safn i. 49.

**ræma**, u, f. a *ribbon*, Bjarn., = *reim*.

**ræma**, u, f. [rámr], *boarseness*.

**RÆMA**, ð, (i. e. **rœma**), [rómr], = *róma*, Al. 108, Ld. 172, 196: *et* ræmik á hendr e-m, is *rumoured*, Sturl. ii. 20.

**RÆNA**, ð, and mod. t, [rán], to *rob, plunder*, with acc. of the person and dat. of the thing, Eg. 81, 85, Orkn. 94, Fms. i. 28, 151, Nj. 5, 102, K. A. 50, Fas. ii. 521, and passim.

**RÆNA**, u, f., qs. **rœna** (?), [prob. akin to *rún*, a corruption from *old rýni*, q. v.]:—*consciousness, one's senses*, esp. as a medic. term; þá með fullri rænu, hafa ráð ok rænu, to *have one's full senses*; haldra fram í andlát. **rænu-lauss**, adj. *insensible*; málauss og r., of a person. **rænu-leysi**, n. a *state of insensibility, torpor*.

**Rængjar**, m. pl. *the inhabitants of the island Rugen* (Ræ), Knyt. **ræningi**, a, m. [rán], a *robber*, Eg. 736, Sd. 158, Ölk. 35, Orkn. Fas. iii. 520. 2. in a passive sense; vera ræningi e-s, to *be dependent of one's right*, Háv. 37 new Ed.; ok ætlaðir at hann mundi vera mikill ætleri, at hann mundi vilja vera ræningi þinn, Eg. 736.

**ræng-r**, hlut-r.

**ræpa**, t, to *suffer from diarrhoea*.

**ræpa**, u, f. *diarrhoea*.

**RÆSA**, t, [rás], to *make flow*; ræsa ár, Ht.; sá flytr er ræsir, i metaph., ræsa e-t á e-n, to *bring it home to one, trace to one*; ek þetta ekkí ræsa á hendr yðr, I *will not charge it on you*, Fms. xi. 5; ræsir (hræsit Cod.) á hendr oss mikla synd, 656 C. 7. 2. in a dream (acc.) *ræsir*, a *dream proves true, comes to pass*; ek em draum mikill ok eigi ulíkligt at brátt ræsi suma, þorst. Síðu H. 5; væntir mik at hann mun nú ræsa, Bret. 22: reflex. to *come to pass*, þat ræstisk svá, Bs. i. 471 (rættisk, v. l.).

**ræsi**, n. a *gutter*.

**ræsi-brekkja**, u, f. = *rækibrekka*; bera e-ð á ræsi-brekkju, to *put out for show*, esp. in a bad sense, the faults of others or the like.

**ræsir**, m. [A. S. *ræswa*], poet. a *chief, captain, king*, Edda (Gl.), Hjörv. 18, Skv. 2. 18, Edda 104. **ræsi-maðr**, m. a *worthy man*, 108.

II. = *ræsi*, a *gutter*; þat hús er menn kalla náðhu, hann lét ræsirin horfa í rirkju-staðinn, Safn i. 82.

**ræskingr**, m. a *slight cough*, Fél. x.

**ræskja**, t, [= *rumkska*], to *clear the throat by coughing*.

**ræsta**, t, [rás], to *clear, clean out*; ræsta styfðan læk, to *clear out brook which had been 'stified' or dammed up*, Dropl. 34. 2. to *sweep*; ræstu þeir síðan ok ruddu borgina, Bret. 100; konur skolu húsín ok tjalda, Nj. 175; lét konungr ræsta höllina, vóru þá í bornir hinir dauðu, Fas. i. 83, Fb. i. 212; hence comes undoubtedly: mod. ó-ræsti, an *unclean, dirty person*; as also ó-rístinn, of a person goes to sleep without undressing, liggja ó-rístinn; þyrptusk menn honum ok þóttusk eigi vita hvat úræst var, Fms. ii. 160.

**RÆTASK**, t, qs. **røtask**, dep. [rát], to *take root, strike root*, Fb. 68, Skálda 169, Fms. x. 236.

III. e-t ræstisk vel af, to *make good end*; for references see *reita*.

III. to *be fulfilled*, dream, prophecy, Bs. i. 471 (v. l.), freq. in mod. usage; see *ræsa*.



**RÖÐ**, f., gen. raðar, pl. raðar, Höfuðl.; later raðir; [cp. Ulf. *raþio* = *ῥαῖος*, *garaphian* = *ἀρ.θ.μείν*; Dan. *rad*; provinc. Norse *rad*; Lat. *ratio*].  
a row, series; báðar raðir, of numbers, MS. 544. 6; svá var skipat önnunum á þinginu, at raðir voru settar í kring, Fas. iii. 292; geirvangs raðir, ranks of shields, Höfuðl.; freq. in mod. usage, húsa-röð, a row of houses; bæja-röð; ganga á röðina, to go down the row, from one to the next turn.

**II.** a bank, ridge, edge; ok orpinn haugr á röðinni út við (cp. á raðar broddi, Yt. 23), on the sea-bank, Hkr. i. 59; ofan at röðinni, N. i. 595; and so in mod. usage, e. g. the edge of a board or deal.

**RÖDD**, f., gen. raddar, dat. röddu and rödd, pl. raddir; [Ulf. *razda* = *ῥαδα* and *ῥαδσα*; O. H. G. *rarta*; A. S. *reord*; the Norse is an assimilated form; rödd and kvöddusk are made to rhyme in Hkr. i, in a rse of the 10th century]:—the voice; raddir ok orð, Stj. 67; hljóð þat rödd heitir... en annat er eigi er rödd, ... rödd er hljóð, Skálda 174; errar raddar, Sks. 635; þeir mæltu einni röddu, 656 A. ii. 5; manns rödd, the human voice, 655 xxii. B. 2; með skjálfaði röddu, Fms. viii. 1; kalla kaldri röddu, Akv. 2; kalla hárr röddu, Matth. xxvii. 46, Luke iii. 46; stilla röddu, Vkv. 15; ein röð rú skyinu sagði, Matth. xvii. rödd hrópanda í eyðimörku, John i. 23; röddin niðr af himni, Matth. 17; engla raddir, angels' voices:—with the notion of music, Skálda; þar söngur hans ok rödd af öðrum mönnum, Bs. i. 127; fögr rödd, elg hljóð raddanna, 240;—reina rödd, Hkv. Hjörv.; dyrs rödd, Barl. 17; fugls rödd, Fms. vi. 445.

COMPS: raddar-grein, f. distinction sound, articulation, Stj. 80. raddar-stafr, m., gramm. a vowel, ilda (Thorodd) 161. raddar-tól, n. pl. the organs of speech, ilda 176, 177, Lil.

**röðr**, m., in the latter part of pr. names, [Goth. and old Scand. -*rid*, in *odu-rid*]; Guð-röðr, Sig-röðr (whence by metathesis Sigurðr), Hün-röðr. röðull, m., dat. röðli, poet.:—a halo, glory; verðr hann kórónaðr röðulligum röðli, Sks. 39; skínanði röðull, 41:—the sun, Lex. Poët. sim: as also the compd álf-röðull:—röðlar, pl. = the saints; lesi bjartar er bækr ok röðla, Merl.

**II.** an edge or crest, of a hill, cliff, or like, freq. in mod. usage; brekku-röðull, fjalls-r., the crest of a bill, fell. f. amber, Edda i. 408; see raf.

**RÖGG**, f., gen. röggvar, pl. röggvar; [Engl. *rug*; Swed. *ragg*, *rugg* coarse hair, goat's hair]:—a tuft, shagginess, of the fur of a cloak; á mynd sem loðkápá þá er önnur rögg fellr ofan fyrir aðra, en þessar rögvar voru af skeljum, Mag. 63; varar-röð, þrettán röggvar um þran feld, thirteen strips across the cloak, Grág. i. 500; sátu eigi at rað-röggvamar hræðusk er hann hló, Lv. 55; er ýmist kallat á feldum röggvæ eða lagðr, Krók. 64. The great number of strips to a cloak may refer to the ancient Teutonic custom of having their cloaks bed with patches and stripes of various kinds; eligunt feras et detracta remina spargunt maculis pellibusque belluarum, Tacit.

**röggvar**-dr, m. [provinc. Norse *rugge-feld*], a tufted cloak, Grett. 81.

**rögg**, f., in the popular phrase, sýna rögg af sér, to exert oneself, work; it is a corruption from rök in röksamr, sounded röggssamr.

**röggvaðr**, part. furred, tufted, of a cloak, Sks. 228, v. l.

**RÖGN**, n. pl. the gods = regin, q. v.; ramaúkin rögn, Vellekla; rögn Öðin, Hallfr.; Hrópr röгна, Hm.; röгна kind, Hdl.: and in compds, ma-konr, the kinsman of the gods, Vellekla; ragna-sjöt, the seat of the gods, i. e. heaven; ragna-rök, the world's doom, spell of the gods, see law.

**II.** in pr. names, Röggn-valdr, etc.; and of women, gn-eiðr, Ragn-hildir; see regin.

**Rögnir**, m., and **Rögnr**, a name of the chief deity = Ödin, Lex. Poët., Edda (Gl.); reið Rögnis, the wain of R., of the constellation *ursa* (or ?), also called the wain of Ödin, Sdm. 15;—land-r. = a king, poet.

**RÖK**, n. pl. [O. H. G. *rabba* = sentence, judgment; the word is prob. due to rakna, rak-, rekja, réttir]:—a reason, ground, origin; segja nokkur frá Dróttins-degi, Leiðarv. 5; nú skal tína nokkurt um rök tíðanna, 164; af þessum rökum hófsk sjá hátíð, Hom. 132; enn eru reglus, er upp hefskum af enum sömum rökum, Rb. 124; ek skal viss verða hverjum rökum úrar-horn er upp runnit, Fas. iii. 633; nú skal segja hverjum rökum heidnir menn héldu Jól sín, Fb. i. 564. Hom. (St.); eru þessi rök til, hvi Guð vildi, Mar.; Dróttinn sýndi þeim flest rök star dyrdar á þessum degi, Hom. (St.); fyrra dag sögðum vér nakkvat fívennum rökum hátíðar þeirrar, id.

**2.** a wonder, sign, marvel; víttum at hann (Christ) var borinn með myklum rökum, en þó var hann með meirum táknum skírd, Hom. 56; önnur rök þau sem Guð segja, 686 B. 14; spá-sögur ok þau rök er hann (Christ) sýndi í lei, 625. 163; foru rök, great things of yore; var haldit fyrir speki ok söm flest þat er hón (the prophetess) sagði af fornum rökum, Fb. i. 77; rök æ foru rök fírar, i. e. let bygones be bygones, Ls. 25; stór rök, mighty things; stór verða rök, nignir blóði, Merl. 2. 31; sjá þessi rök þrennar at, 2. 77; ráða mörg rök, to foretell many events, i. 2:—alda rök, the creation, the creation of the world, Edda i. 36; but also of the end of the world, doom's-day, Vpm. 39; þjóða rök, the origin, creation of mankind; svá þundr um reis (not reist?) fyrir þjóða rök, thus Th. are ere the memory of man, Hm. 146; tíva rök, the life and doings of the gods, Vpm. 38, 40, 42.

**3.** the old phrase, ragna rök, the story of the gods and the world, but esp. with reference to the last

act, the last judgment, doom's-day, weird of gods and the world; feigum munni mæltu ek mína forna stafi ok um ragna rök, with 'fey' mouth I spoke my old saws of the life and fate of the gods, Vpm. 55; eru þat svik ein er ek sjá þykkjumk eða ragna rök, ríða menn dauðir, is what I behold a delusion or is it the last day, do dead men ride? Hkv. 2. 38, 39; unz ragna rök rjúfendr koma, Vtkv. 14; fram sé ek lengra um ragna rök róm, Vsp. 40; gördisk (= gördusk) rök ragna, it was as if the world's end was at hand, Am. 22,—thus always in old poems, with the sole exception of Ls. 39, see rök.

**rökkja**, pret. rak, an obsolete strong verb; [Engl. *reach*; Ivar Aasen *rökkja*; provinc. Swed. *rökkja*; Dan. *række*]:—to suffice, D. N. iv. 457, 564; meðan eigi rak lausa penninga til, i. 723. In mod. usage Icel. say, það hrökk ekki til, confounding this word with hrökkva, which seems to be a different word.

**rökn**, n. pl. beasts of burthen, as also steeds; rökn bitluð, Hkv. i. 50; kjalar rökn, rasta rökn, the heel-steeds, sea-steeds, i. e. ships, Edda (Ht.), Fms. i. (in a verse); borð-rökn, haf-r., sund-r., = ships, Lex. Poët.

**RÖKR**, n., sounded rökrkr (reykrkr, Fms. iv. 70) with a double k; rökrkr, Fb. i. 538; röckr, O. H. 28; in Edda the Ob. gives *kk*, the Kb. *k*, which is the better form, see Edda i. 186, foot-note 3; see also rökvit:—the twilight; rökr rökra, Hdl. i; en við rökrkr kom þar þorfinnr Önnundarson, Sturl. i. 156; um rökrkr (röckr Cod.) eða um nætr, O. H. 28; þau tóku fæðslu bæði saman við rökr, Greg. 65; seldom of the morning twilight, as rennr dagr rökrkr þýr, Ulf. 9. 83: the twilight is in Icel. the time set apart for song and story-telling, as in the ditty, Árni Bødvarsson til sanns sýngr ljóð í rökrum | þezta skáld um bygðir lands, búandi á Ökrum.

**2.** the mythol. phrase, ragna rökr, the twilight of the gods, which occurs in the prose Edda (by Snorri), and has since been received into modern works, is no doubt merely a corruption from rök (q. v.), a word quite different from rökr; the corruption may have originated from Ls. 39—úlfgr hefir ok vel er í böndum skal bíða ragna rökr, which resembles, Hjaðningar skolu svá bíða ragna rökr, Edda i. 436: ragna-rökr is the form used throughout in the Edda, allt til ragna rökr, 98; þar liggir hann til ragna rökr, 114; hver tíðendi eru at segja frá um ragna rökr, 186; en þat er þeir rögra langa frásögn of ragna rökr, þat er Trojumanna-orrosta, Edda (pref.); en við ragna rökr kom Miðgarðsormr, id.; frá fimbul-vetri ok ragna rökrum, Edda (Ub.) ii. 290: the word occurs nowhere else in old writers.

**rök-samliga**, adv. on good authority, Rb. 84; þessi saga er svá er til komin r., on so good authority, so trustworthy, Fms. viii. 1.

**rök-samligr**, adj. reasonable, just, true; röksamligr ritning, Stj. i; röksamleg bók, a true, learned book, 655 xxii. A. 2; röksamligr skilning, a true understanding, Mar.; röksamligr refsing, a just punishment, Fb. i. 409; r. í stjórni, just in government, Bs. ii. 3; freq. in mod. usage in the sense of conclusive, of an argument, authoritative, of a person.

**rök-samr**, adj. energetic, one who makes his authority felt; þegar Jón biskup var settr at stóli, var hann þegar röksamr ok einbeittir í kirkju-stjórninni, Ný Fél. vii. (pref.)

**rök-sæmd**, f. reason, authority; hann skynjaði brátt hvílskrar röksæmdar Brandr áþóti var, Bs. i. 681; fyrirþjóða af páfalegu valdi ok röksæmd, K. Á. 228: móti röksæmd ritninganna, against the authority of Scripture, 230; meiri er röksæmd þessarar ritningar, en allr glöggleikr mannlegs skilnings, Stj. 12; hin fyrsta er drottunarr., ... annat er upphafsins r., 20; bjóðum vér með valdi ok r. þessa þings, H. E. 469; á mannligar bókklistir ok Guðligar röksæmdir, theological learning, 585. **2.** so also in mod. usage authority, energy in discharging one's duty.

**rök-stólar**, m. pl. a judgment-seat, Vsp.

**rökva** and **rökkva**, að, [Ulf. *riquizjan* = *σκορ.ῥεσθαι*]:—to grow dark, darken; eigi verðr þat allt at regni sem rökrkr í lopti, Ísl. ii. 481 (out of a lost verse in Heiðarv. S.); rökr at regni miklu, it darkens for rain, O. H. (in a verse of A. D. 1030); ok nú rökr (rekr Ed.) at élinu annat sinn, Fms. xi. 137.

**II.** of the twilight, to grow dark; er tekr at rökkva ok náttu, Sks. 50 new Ed.; er rökrkr ok kveldar, v. l.; þegar er rökkva tók, Grett. 158 new Ed.; jafnan er rökkva tók á vetrum, Bs. i. (Laur. S.)

**rökvið**, n. [rökr; Ulf. *riquiz* = *σκορ.ῥεσθαι*], twilight, but only used as a participle in the phrase það er rökvið; in other phrases rökrkr is used; the forms also vary, rekvið, rökvið is the oldest, whence rökið and mod. rökkvað; er rekvið var, Hkv. Hjörv. 35 (Cod. requip); þá var hálf-rökkvit, Grett. 150 new Ed. in Cod. Upsal, but rökvað (l. c.) in the Edit. 1853; þá er hálf-rökkvat var, 79, but rökit, Cod. Upsal. l. c.; hvert kveld er hálf-rökkvat var, 141; um kveldit er rökkvat var, 183, but rökkvit, Cod. Upsal. l. c.; þá var rökvið er þeir gengu úr kirkju, Sturl. ii. 224; föstu-kveldit var rökkvit nokkurt, iii. 154; er hálf-rökkvit var, Al. 54.

**rölta**, að, (rölt, n.), [Dan. *vralte*], to stray about restlessly.

**RÖND**, f., dat. röndu, pl. randir and rendr, Rm., Bs. i. 42; [Germ. and Scot. *rand*]:—a rim, border, Skíða R. 103; á fornum skjöldum var títt at skrífa rönd þá er baugr var kalladr, ok er við þann baug skildir kenndir, Edda 87; skjaldar rönd, Vkv. 31; raðum skildi rönd var ór gulli, Hkv. i. 33; bíta í skjaldar rendr, Bs. i. 42. **2.** hence in poetry a shield;



brast rönd við rönd, Hkv. i. 24; undir randir ek gel, Hm. 157: in prose it remains in the phrase, leggja saman randir, to lay shield against shield, of a hard struggle, Fms. xi. 95, Fas. ii. 208, Korm., Lex. Poët.: as also in the phrase, reisa rönd við e-m, to raise the shield against one, to resist, viðstand, Eg. 587, Fas. i. 35, 292, ii. 190, 211.

3. a stripe; raub rönd liggir eptir baki honum, Pr. 408; dökk með gullgum röndum, Fms. iii. 177. randa-fluga, u. f. a wild bee.

röndóttir, adj. striped, 671. 16, Al. 168, N. G. L. iii. 262.

RÖNG, f., gen. rangar, pl. rengs, qs. vröng; [thus called from the curved form; from rangr, q. v.]:—a rib in a ship; nú ef brestir öf byrði eðr borði eðr brotnar röng, N. G. L. ii. 81 (Jb. 147); ristin röng, Fms. vi. (in a verse); bifask rengir í röstum, vii. 49, freq. in mod. usage: poët. ranga-jör, -hjörtr, the rib-steed, rib-stag, i. e. a ship.

rösk-leikr, m. briskness, deftness, Fms. vi. 35, Sturl. ii. 217, Orkn. 344 old Ed.

rösk-liga, adv. deftly, bravely; er svá r. vann at, Nj. 270; r. segir þú, Greit. 155; berjask r., Hkr. i. 342; biskupi fór svá r., Bs. i. 772.

rösk-ligr, adj. deft, brisk.

rösk-mannliga, adv. bravely, Greit. 109.

röskótt, adj. [Ivar Aasen raaskje = sleet, wet]:—wet, rough; þeir fengu hvasst veðr ok höfðu röskótt (raskótt) fyrir stálinu, Fms. viii. 199.

RÖSKR, adj., with a v before a vowel, röskvan, röskvar, röskvir, röskva; compar. röskvari, röskvastr; prop. vraskr, yet in the Am. rhyming with r, röskr ræða, 51, 56, 88; [akin to Ulf. urisgan; Dan. rask; Germ. rasch; Engl. rash (with change of sense)]:—prop. ripe, mature, but only used metaph. vígorum, doughy, brave, Am. 51, 56, 88; röskr maðr, a valiant man, Nj. 106; röskr maðr ok einarðr, 223; hann var röskvastr maðr með Flosa einhverf, 205; mikill skaði er þat um svá röskvan mann, Greit. 155; hann þótti því röskvari sem meirr leið á æfi hans, Fms. vi. 218; mannvall því er röskvastr var innan lands, Fas. iii. 292; verða eigi röskvari menn en þessir at minni raun, Bs. i. 581; hyggir ek at fáar konur muni finnask jafn-röskvar, Fms. xi. 229; svá röskr at viti, so ripe in understanding, Grág. ii. 68.

Röskva, u. f., rhymed Vröskva, þd., the name of the maiden follower of Thor; she is a personification of the ripe fields of harvest.

röskvask, að, to grow up, ripen; þar til er sjálf vinberin röskvask, Stj. 200; sýndisk mér visirinn vaxa smám þeim ok vinberin röskvask, Stj.; ef sá randviðr röskvask næði, Stor.; see roskna. 2. to grow up; ok er hann röskvaðisk fékk konungr honum skip, Fas. iii. 188.

röskvi, f. quickness, Al. 89.

RÖST, f., gen. rastar, pl. rastir, qs. vröst (?); [cp. reistr, rist; Engl. race; Norm. Fr. raz]:—a current, stream in the sea, such as the Pentland Firth; nú ef maðr hittir hval á röstum út, Gpl. 464; sigldu þeir í röst norðr fyrir Straumneskinum, . . . féll um sjórinu ok því næst velti . . . hann lagðisk út í röstina, Fms. ix. 320; ok er þeir sigldu yfir Petlands-fjörð, var uppi röst mikil í firðinum, x. 145; vestr í röstum, Orkn. 154 (in a verse); in local names, Látra-röst in western Iceland. rasta-fullr, adj. full of currents, Sks. 223.

RÖST, f., gen. rastar, pl. rastir, [different from the preceding; Ulf. rasta = μέλιον, Matth. v. 41; A. S. and Engl. rest; O. H. G. rasta; Germ. rast]:—prop. rest, but used only in the metaph. sense of a mile, i. e. the distance between two 'resting-places,' or 'baiting' points: distances on land were counted by rasts, on sea by vika, which seem to have been of equal length, thus in the old Swed. law, rost at landi, vika at vatni, Schlyter. The ancient Scandinavian rast seems to have answered to the modern geographical mile, which agrees with the Latin mille only in name, its actual distance being that of the rast, not the Roman mille passus. The distances were not measured, but roughly guessed, and varied (like the Swiss stunde) according to the nature of the ground traversed, the rasts through mountains or deserts being shorter than those in an inhabited district; hence such phrases as, þat eru langar tvær rastir, it is two long rasts, Fms. ix. 393; þeir sóttu svá hart þessa eyðimörk, at skammar vóru þá þrettán rastir eptir, thirteen short rasts, viii. 33: the following instances may serve, in Norway the distance from Oslo (the present Christiania) to Eidsvold was counted at eight 'rasts,' ix. 376; þeir fórusk svá nær at eigi var lengra til en röst, 371; þeir ríða síðan átta rastir . . . þrjár vikur eptir vötnum, 376; ríðu þeir nokkura hálfa röst, 523; þat var eina nótt, at eigi var lengra milli náttstaða þeirra en röst, viii. 63; rastar langr, ix. 394, 402; rastar-djúpr, Hým.: of the old forests, Eíða-skógr er tólf rasta langr, Fms. ix. 354; skógr tólf rasta langr, . . . þann skógr er áttján rasta var yfir, viii. 30, 31; sá skógr er Tviðir heitir, hann er tólf rasta breiðr, Rb. 332; fjögurra rasta ok tuttugu, Gullþ. 52:—six 'rasts' done afoot in one night is recorded as something extraordinary, Ólafí kom njósnin um kveldit, en þeir gengu um nóttina sex rastir ok þótti mönnum þat furðumikit farit, þeir kómu á Ryðjökul um óttu-söng, Fms. vii. 317; átta röstum, þkv.: an immense distance is given at 'a hundred rasts,' hundrað rasta á hverjan veg, Vpm. (Edda 41); hundrað rasta heyrði smell, Skíða R. 150: heim-röst, a homestead; út-röst, the outskirts.

rösuðr, m. one who emits; reyks r., poët. 'reek-vomiter,' i. e. fire, Ýt. rösuill, adj. [rasa], apt to stumble, of a horse.

rötuðr, m. [rata], a bitter, finder, Bragi.

## S

S (ess), the eighteenth letter, was, in the old Runes, on the one hand, the same as the letter T, and the Golden horn, figured Z; in the common Runes the latest Runic inscriptions (12th and following centuries) the name was 'Sól' (Sun)—Sól er landa ljómi, in the Runic poem was specially, from its form, called the 'kné-sól' (knee-sun).

B. PRONUNCIATION, CHANGES.—Sounded sharper than in the S is in mod. Icel. pronunciation the only sibilant sound; in o s and z were distinguished in sound as well as in writing, wards the z sound was lost or assimilated with s.

II. s into r, as vera, var, er, for vesa, vas, es; as also the particle Gothic s into Scandinavian r in the words, Goth. bausjan, a heyra, eyra; the inflex. Goth. -s into Scandin. -r: an assimilation place in such words as laus-s, ís-s, for laus-r, ís-r; again, in vellu s in such forms as búss (gen.) from bú, nýss = nýs, hirðiss = hirð in mod. usage this inflexive s is dropped in sound and spelling the ancients, on the other hand, said vissa, vissi, mod. visra, v entum, sapienti):—sn is sounded stn, stnúa, stnóri, stnöggr, stn snúa, snóri, snöggr, snjór . . . and thus spelt in some Norse vello the Barl.): here come in also such forms as laustn, njostn, ristn njóstn, rísta, reistn and reisin, O. H. L. (pref.) ix; so also the f ríðr, Ást-leifr, Ást-lákr (see the remarks s. v. ást), = Ás-ríðr . . . Baut.

2. skl = sl, thus skliakka = slakka, D. I. i. 280, rare: cp. the Germ. spelling scl = Icel. and Engl. sl (Germ. s Icel. slá); as also the Fr. esclave and slave.

3. sk corre skr, skokkr, skykkjum, and skrokkr, skrykkjótt; analogous skjallr, Engl. shrill:—sk for s, in sjaldan and skjaldan, Icel. Dan. skör-leuned.

4. sk answers to Engl. sb (skip, fish ship, fish), except in a few words, as Engl. skin, score, which borrowed from the Norse. There are more words beginning s than with any other letter of the alphabet; this is due to the tion of sk, sm, sp, and st.

SADDR, part., older form saðr, Hým. i, which answers to and Lat., [Ulf. saps, Luke vi. 25, xv. 16; O. H. G. sat; Lat. s sedja]:—sated, having got one's fill, Hým. i.; vera s. á e-u, I e-s, Hbl. 3; s. lífdaga, full of days, Bible; hálf-s, half sated. saðning, f. satiety, fill, Stj. 157, 164, passim.

II. saðr = saddr, q. v. safali, a m., safal, n., Flor. 5, 7, 10, D. N.; [for word] the animal, and hence the fur, Eg. 57, 64, 71, Ö. H. 134, Fl safala-skin, sable-fur, Þórð. 61.

SAFI, a m. [Engl. sap; Germ. saft], the sap of trees (the berries is called lögr, q. v.); bökr af víði ok safi, Fms. viii. átu safi okugu birki-við, 33; ber ok safi, Fas. iii. 208, passim safn, n. a collection, Vm. 6, 15, passim in mod. usage. safna, að, see samna.

sag, n. sawdust:—sawing, keppa sag, Skíða R.

saga, að, to saw, cut with a saw, Barl. 166, Fms. vii. 89.

SAGA, u. f., gen. sögu, pl. sögur; gen. pl. sagna is rare; and in the gen. sing. sögu- is preferred, thus sögu-bók, sögu-fróðr, which is used in a collective sense; when gen. sagna- is used it is often regarded as borrowed from sögn, as in sagna-fróðr, sagna-meistari; s saga, however, occurs in dæmi-sagna, Stj. 560; Orkneyinga-saga, 90, 1. 3 from the bottom: [from segja; cp. Engl. saw; Germ. sagen].

B. A story, tale, legend, history. The very word owes its the fact that the first historical writings were founded on tradition; the written record was a 'saga' or legend committed to writing; story thus written was not even new, but had already taken shape had been told to many generations under the same name; the written history and the story told were both alike called Saga, as in Gr. both were called λόγος (Herod. i. 184, ii. 161, vi. 19). Some instances when history is mentioned by name it is difficult to say: a told or written Saga be meant; the former seems to be the case in the Landnám—þar hefsk saga Harðar Grímkels-sonar ok Geir 62; þar gördisk saga þeirra Þorbjarnar ok Hávarðar en halta, þbjörn var víga-maðr mikill, ok er saga mikil frá honum, 150 þa gördisk saga Ísfríðinga ok víg Þorbjarnar, 14; þar af gördisk s móðs gerpis ok Grímólfs, 157; þar af gördisk Svarfðæla saga, 20 þa gördisk Þorskríðinga saga, 124; ok þar var Þórðr gellir leiddr í tók mannvirðing, sem segir í sögu hans, 111. Some of these S perhaps never committed to writing; others not till a later date, tradition had deteriorated; but they were told and known by name time when the Landn. was first composed, see Safn i. 101. Written again, are those recorded in later works,—ok getr hans í Laxd. Eb. 334; sem segir í sögu Laxdæla, Greit. 15; sem segir í Ban sögu, 22; vísar svá til í sögu Bjarnar, 132; sem segir í sögu Þvíkings, Ld. 296; sem í sögu Þorgils Höllu-sonar segir, 290; ser Eyrybyggja sögu, Landn. (Kh.) 90; sem segir í sögu Eireks, Fas. 214; sem segir í Vapnfirðinga sögu, 239; sem segir í Njáls sögu, Þ. 152.



170; ok nokkut vísar til í enum efra hlut sögu Hróks ens svarta, d. i. 3 (lost); sem segir í sögu Ragnars konungs, Fas. i. 346, cp. o; sem segir í Skjöldunga sögu, Yngl. S. ch. 33; sem segir í sögu urðar hrings, Fas. iii. 216; í Olafs sögu Tryggva sonar, 237; sem í Konunga sögum, as is said in the *Lives of the Kings*, 509, Jömsv. 224) 52; sem segir í Jarla sögum, as is said in the *Lives of the Earls* (Orkney), Fb. ii. 347; sem ritað er í sögu hans, Landn. 41, Eg. 589; n kemr ok við Heiðarviga sögu, Eb. 334. 2. phrases, hér hefir hér lýkr N. M. Sögu, see hefir and hika; hann kemr eigi við þessa u, be touches not the saga, is not connected with it, Grett. 22; or kemr in við margar sögur, Eb. 334; hann er ör sögunni, be is out of the y, Nj. 22, 29, passim; or N. M. kemr til sögunnar, comes into the story; vikr sögunni til . . . , now the tale turns to . . . , Nj. 6; þat er löng a at segja frá, it is a long tale to tell, Fms. xi. 89; lesa sögu, to read tory, x. 371; er engin saga af honum, no record of him, Grett.; í við sögu súpa en eigi of mikil drekka, Str.; svá sem sögur eru til, the story goes, Fms. i. 7: saga also includes the events which gave rise to tale, hence the phrase, er saga þessi gördisk, when this tale came ass, Fs. 3, and above. Classical passages referring to the Icel. Saga tings: þat var meirr en tvau hundruð vetra tölfræð er Ísland var byggt, menn tæki hér sögur at rita, Ó. H. (pref.); flestar allar sögur, þær er at höfðu á Íslandi áðr Brandr biskup Sæmundarson andaðisk, vóru þar, en þær sögur er síðan hafa görzt vóru litt ritaðar, áðr Sturla d þóðarson sagði fyrir Íslendinga sögt, Sturl. i. 107 (Arna-Magna 122 B, whence Cod. Brit. Mus.) Story-telling was one of the entertainments at public meetings in Icel., at feasts, weddings, wakes; this called sagna-skemtan, cp. the banquet of Reykhólar, A.D. 1119; hann N sögu Orms Barreyjar-skálds ok visur margar, Sturl. i. 23; dansleikr, ur sagna-skemtan, id.; honum var kostr á bobinn hvat til gamans d hafa, sögur eða dans, um kveldit, iiii. 281; such entertainments mentioned even at the meetings of the Icel. alþing, as also at Yule e, see the interesting record of the Icel. story-teller in Harald S. harðr. 10 (Fms. vi. 354–356), see also Sturl. iii. 304, 305, Fbr. (Fb. ii. 210); mundr var fræði-maðr mikill, ok fór vel með sögur, Sturl. i. 9; þar mjök töf uppi höfð ok sagna-skemtan, þorf. Karl. ch. 7. II. reports; eigi veit ek um sögur slíkar hvárt satt er, Nj. 259; jarlir hans urðu ágætast ok fór sagan fyrir í hvert þorp, Blas. 41; seg sögu! Fms. vi. 207; er yðr þá eigi segjandz-saga til, Ó. H. 206; verðr að segja svá hverja sögu sem hún gengr, a saying, every saga t be told as it happened:—sönn saga, a true story; skrók-saga, lygi- a, fable; dæmi-saga, a parable; álfa-sögur, trolld-sögur, galdra-sögur, ugu-manna sögur. COMPS: sögu-bók, f. a saga-book, volume gas, Vm. 117; sögubók forn, ok á margar sögur, Am. 42; Sturla mikinn huga á at láta rita sögubæk, Sturl. ii. 123; þessar sögubæk, u saga, Ólafanna sögur, Karlamagnús saga, Dipl. v. 18. sögu- t, n. a fragment. sögu-efni, n. materials for a saga; ritum vér ekki fleira af, eru þar mikil söguefni, Sturl. iii. 291. sögu-ligr, worth telling, important, Ísl. ii. 360. sögu-ljóð, n. pl. eptic Hkr. (pref.) sögu-maðr, m. a saga-man, Hom. 88: the hero of e, Magn. 448: one's authority for a report, til-greina sinn sögu mann. a-meistari, a, m. a saga-master, Fær., Bs. sögu-sögn, f. a tra- Fms. viii. 1. sögu-þáttir, m. an episode, Fas. i. 313. ands-örð, n. =sagorð, D. N. ii. 119. egi, a, m. moistness, dampness, freq. in mod. usage. sla, að, to saw or cut with a blunt instrument: metaph. to baggle. na-maðr, m. an historian, Sturl. i. 9; Josephus s., Stj. na-meistari, a, m. an historian, Stj. 245. na-skemtan, f., see saga, Sturl. i. 25, þorf. Karl. ch. 7. e-örð, n. a saw, saying, N. G. L. i. 368. KA, að, [sök; Ulf. sakan = μάχεσθαι, ἐπιτιμᾶν, ga-sakan = ἐλέγ- A. S. sakan; cp. sökn, sækja, sekr]:—prop. 'to fight,' which remains m. 30. 2. to blame, find fault with; saka sik um e-t, to blame f for a thing, Nj. 20, Fms. xi. 2; saskask um e-t, to blame one another, 25, Al. 81; þorvaldr lét ekki tjófa at saskask um verkit, Glúm. cp. the saying, tildir ekki að saskast um orðinn hlut, no use to cry split milk; saskask við e-n, to throw the blame on, to scold, Mart. 121; sá sáryrdum, to come to words, Ls. 5. 3. part. sakaðr, charged, sed, Gpl. 548: in the phrase, sakaðr ok sífjaðr, foe and friend, 14, 47; convicted, guilty, Fms. ix. 427. II. to hurt, harm, þér skal ekki saka, Nj. 53; jarl kvað þat ekki saka mundu, 408: impers., sakaði hann (acc.) ekki, Fms. i. 104; Skúta sakaði Rd. 295; sakaðr, hurt, wounded, Sturl. iii. 267; var ekki borð (damaged) í skipi þeirra, Ld. 76; mun ek göra ráð fyrir svá at ekki sli, Fms. i. 189; Ólafur kvað ekki til mundu saka, Ld. 76. 2. egi hygg ek okkr myni ulfa dæmi, at vér skyilm sjálfir um al, that we should destroy one another like wolves, Hóm. 30. az- and saka-, for these compds see sök. auki, a, m. a relation of a slain person entitled to an additional on of weregild, defined in N. G. L. i. 79, 185, and Grág. ii. 183; a brother born of a bondwoman, a brother on the mother's side, and father and grandson are so named, N. G. L. i. c., cp. also Grág.

l. c., where the sakauki is opp. to the receiver of the höfuð-baugr. sak- auka-bót, f. compensation due to a s., N. G. L. i. 187. sak-bitinn, part. guilty, Fms. vii. 135, 294, Ld. 226, Ísl. ii. 385, O. H. 105, passim. sak-bætr, f. pl. an additional penalty, fine, damages, Grág. ii. 87, 183, N. G. L. i. 21, passim. sak-eyrir, m. a fine, penalty, Bs. i. 36, Jb. 444: esp. a fine due to the king, the king's fiscus or privy purse, Fms. iii. 10; konungs s., vii. 300: = sakgildir eyrir, en áðr hafði gengit s. sem í konungs-mál, viii. 270. By the ancient law all transgressions of law were punishable with a fine to the king. sak-fé, n. = sakbætr, N. G. L. i. 75. sak-ferli, n. a lawsuit, action, Landn. 259, Ölk. 36, Rétt. 5: = sakbætr, D. N. passim. sak-gildir, adj. current, as legal tender for a sakeyrir, Grág. ii. 187, N. G. L. i. 228. sak-gæfr (sak-gæfinn, Orkn. 308), adj. quarrelsome, offensive, Eb. 290. sak-harðr, adj. severe, exacting, Finnb. 270, v. l. saki, a, m. read sakni (?), Bs. i. 461. sakka, u, f. [sökkva, cp. Germ. sink-blei], a plummet, Sks. 30. sak-lauss, adj. [Old Engl. sack-less; Dan. sages-løs; Swed. sack-lös]:— 'sackless,' innocent, not guilty, esp. as a law term, Nj. 175, Eg. 49, Ó. H. 32, Fms. i. 84, Söl. 6, passim in old and mod. usage; vera saklaus af e-u, Mag. 60: neut. saklaust, without cause or reason, Gpl. 226: mod. það er s., it does no harm. sak-leysi, n. the being not guilty; in old writers esp. used in phrases, um (fyrir) sakleysi, without due ground, without provocation, Nj. 270; faðir hans sótti Hjalta um saklöysi, Bs. i. 19; at eigi hafu um s. verit, þar sem Gunnarr rauð sætt við þá nafna, Nj. 106; ekki gördi Kári þetta um s., hann er í öngum sættum við oss, 270; eigi er s. við þá, Fb. ii. 352; fyrir s., Fms. i. 302; Ólafur var eigi í s. við Sýja, O. H. L. 12; sumir kalla at eigi sé s. í, þótt . . . , Ld. 64. 2. innocence, passim. sak-mál, n. pl. a charge, lawsuit; hefja s. við e-n, 677. 13. sak-mettinn, part. = sakgildir, Fms. vii. 300. SAKNA, að, [Dan. savne; Swed. sakna], to miss, feel the loss of, with gen., Korm. (in a verse), Þkv. 1, Gkv. 1. 9, Yt. 22; sakna vinar í stað, Fas. ii. 179; þá saknar hann bringings, Nj. 74; þá var hans saknað, Orkn. 150; hann saknaði þeirra um myrninginn, Fms. vi. 325, Ó. H. 152, and passim. 2. to miss, bewail, of the mind, passim in mod. usage. saknaðr and söknuðr, m. sorrow for a lost thing, Skv. 3. 13, passim in mod. usage. sakni, a, m. a loss, = söknuðr, Fms. viii. 155, v. l., cp. Bs. i. 461. sak-næmt, n. adj. liable to a charge, blamable, Grág. i. 337, Stj. 498; eigi skal s. þó at menn blóti á laun, Fms. ii. 242; eiga s. við e-n, Ísl. ii. 385. sakrament, n. [eccl. Lat.], the sacrament, holy communion, H. E. i. 513, Pass., Vidal. sak-ráð, n. pl. consultation in a lawsuit, Grág. i. 11. sak-ráða, réð, to tender advice in a suit, Grág. i. 11. sak-rúnar, f. pl. Runes causing strife, Hkv. 2. 32. sak-sóknir, f. pl. an action, lawsuit, Fær. 257, Sturl. i. 134, Gullþ. 25, Fms. vii. 142. sak-svell, adj. lucky in lawsuits, Bjarn. 45. sak-taka, tók, to convict, Lv. 96. sak-tal (sök-tal, N. G. L. i. 184, Fb. i. 561), n. the law as to the penalties (sakeyrir) due to the king; hann setti lög . . . gördi s. ok skipaði bótum, Hkr. i. 72. sak-tala, u, f. the tale of fines, = saktal, Grág. ii. 173. sak-varr, adj. inoffensive, shunning strife, Bjarn. 51; thus written, and not sáttvarr (corrupt reading for sacvarr) as in the Edition. sak-vörn (sök-vörn, Nj. 232), f. a defence; þeim manni er hand-selda s. hefir fyrir hann, Nj. l. c.: an excuse, exculpation, = afsakan, 655 xxvii. 2, Al. 75, Sks. 542. SÁL, n. [Dan. salg; Swed. salu; Engl. sale], a sale, bargain; þá skal hann sal taka, then he shall make the bargain, N. G. L. i. 75; taka á sal, id., Js. 9; skyldi á þessu vera þriggja ára söl, a sale at three years' notice, Dipl. iii. 11; til fyrsta sals, Gpl. 27; fyrir sal, before the sale, Js. 8; selja e-t sölum, to put up to sale, Grág. ii. 368; fara at sölum, to go on sale, 205; at kaupum ok sölum. sala-stefna, u, f. a 'sale-meeting,' auction, Gpl. 132, 183, Jb. 99. sala, u, f. a sale; hafa sölur af e-m, Fas. iii. 91; varna e-m söl, Nj. 73, v. l.; til söl, on sale, for sale, N. G. L. i. 39; kaup ok sölur, Sturl. ii. 2. COMPS: sölu-maðr, m. a seller, also a purveyor; sölumann þann er ek hefi jörð selda, N. G. L. i. 88. sölu-váð, f. a piece of common stuff or cloth, for wadmal was the standard of payment; hann kastaði yfir sík söluvát, Sturl. iii. 112; söluvátar-bræðr, -kuð, -kyrtill, Finnb. 216, Grett. 148, Nj. 32; unless the word in this usage be derived from A. S. salow, Engl. sallow (?). sölu-virðr, part. valued, H. E. ii. 195. sal-dagi, a, m. the day of payment, D. N.



**salerni**, n. [akin to *salr*], a *privy*, Ld. 208, Fb. i. 416, ii. 87, Sturl. i. 118, Þiðr. 77, þjal. Jóns. 51.

**salí**, a, m. a *seller*, Jb. 56, 191.

**sallaðr**, m., = *salli*; þat hygg ek at hann færi út í Káranas at búa um sallað sinn, Sturl. iii. 147.

**SALLI**, a, m. *dust* or *refuse*, e.g. of hay left in the crib by cattle; hveiti-salli, Stj.; drifu-salli, *snow-dust*, Snót 73.

**SALR**, m., gen. *salir*, dat. *sal*, plur. *salir*, acc. *salí*, [cp. Ulf. *saljan* = *μείων*, and *salipwos* = *μωρή*, *févia*; A.S. *selða*; Germ. *saal*; Swed.-Dan. *sal*]:—a *saloon*, *ball*; or *peim sal*, Vsp. (Hb.) 20; inn í sal, Hým. 10; *salár gafi*, the *bouse-front*, 12, Vkv. 7, Hðm. 32; *salár steinar* (the *pavement*?), Vsp. 5; *endlangan sal*, Vkv. 15; *endlanga salí*, Skm. 3; *salí fundu auda*, Vkv. 4; *taug-reptan sal*, Hm. 35; *salr ör gulli*, ... *sal sá hön standa* ... *sá salr*, Vsp. 43, 44; í *sal*, Gkv. 2. 24, Gm. 14: *salí* (acc. pl.), 5, 6, 12, 16; *skjöldum er salr þakiðr*, 9; *okkarn sal*, Skm. 16; *til sala várra*, Skv. 2. 13; *kóm hann at sal*, Rm. 23; *nú skinn sól í salí* (acc. pl.), Alm. 36; *Suptungs salir*, *giant-ball*, Hm. 104; í *Öðins salí*, Em. 2, 3; *Svölunir salr* = *Walballa*, Lex. Poët.; í *lýða sölum*, in *dwellings of men*, Skv. 2. 3; *salr ausinn moldu*, of a *cairn*, Fas. i. (in a verse); at mitt lík ok þitt væri borit í einn sal, Edda (in a verse); *disar-salr* (q.v.), of a temple: *poët. compds*, *hjáarta-salr*, '*heart-ball*,' *salr þindar*, = *the breast*; *mergjár-s*, '*marrow-ball*,' i.e. *the bone*; *dóma dæmi-s*, '*speech-ball*,' i.e. *the mouth*, Eb. (in a verse); *fijsalla-s*, *heida-s*, '*fell-ball*,' *beatb-ball*, i.e. *the sky*; *grundar-s*, = *the earth*; *mána-s*, '*moon-ball*,' *sólar-s*, '*sun-ball*,' *röðla-s*, '*star-ball*,' i.e. *the heavenly vault*, Lex. Poët.; *sanda-s*, the *acc. id.*: as also *berg-s*, *fold-s*, *há-s*, *heims-s*, *hregg-s*, *regn-s*, the *mountain-ball*, *earth-ball*, *bigb-ball*, *world-ball*, *tempest-ball*, etc., i.e. *the sky*, *id.*; *drjúpan-salr*, '*dripping-ball*,' i.e. *the clouded sky*, Alm.; *dökk-s*, '*dark-ball*,' i.e. *the sea*; *auð-s*, '*treasure-ball*,' Fsm.

II. in local names, **Sal-angr**, **Sal-björn** (an island), **Upp-salir**, **Fen-salir**, Fb. iii, Hkr., Edda: in pr. names, of men, **Sal-garðr**; of women, **Sal-björg**, **Sal-dis**, **Sal-gerðr**, Landn., Fb. iii. **COMPDS**: **sal-bjartir**, m. the *bright-ball*, Yt. **sal-drótt**, f. *household-folks*, inmates, Hm. 100. **sal-garðr**, m. the *wall*, Vkv. 28. **sal-gaukr**, m. the '*ball-gowk*,' a *cock*, Gallus, Gs. 7. **sal-gofnir**, m. = *salgaur*, Hkv. 2. 47, Edda (Gl.). **sal-hús**, n. a *closet*, Akv. 7. **sal-konur**, f. a *housemaid*, Skv. 3. 45, 48. **sal-kynni**, n. pl. a *home*, *bomestead*, Skm., Rm., Gm. **sala-kynni**, id., Vpm. 3, (= mod. *húsa-kynni*). **sal-vörðr**, **sal-vörðr**, m. a '*houseward*,' *porter*, Yt. **sal-þjóð**, f. *domestics*, Vkv. 20.

☞ This word with its compds is obsolete in old prose writers, and only used in poets, for Edda 12 is a paraphrase from a poem.

**salser**, n. a *salt-cellar*, Dipl. iii. 4, 13.

**SALT**, n. [a word common to the Teut. as also the class. languages]:—*salt*, Stj. 609; *salt* ok brauð, Fb. ii. 24, Pr. 470, *passim*; distinction is made between *hvíta-salt*, *white salt*, Edda ii. 431, 515, and *svarta-salt*, *black salt*, from sea-water, N.G.L. i. 39.—of salt used for cattle, *salt* skal hann eigi meira göra en hann þarf at gefa búfé sínu, id.:—the phrase, *leggja sök í salt*, to *shelve a case*, Bs. i. 690: the saying, í *salti* liggir sök ef *sækendr* duga; nú stendr skuld tuttugu vetr eða tuttugu vetrum lengr, þá fýrnisk sú skuld fyrir vátum, enn hann má koma honum til eíða at hvár, þvát í *salti* liggir sök ef *sækendr* duga, N.G.L. i. 24 (Gpl. 484, Jb. 351). In Norway and Icel. *salt* was chiefly procured by burning seaweed, cp. 'brenndum brúk á sandi,' ... hinn þriði var upp á berginu ok brenndi þara, Frissb. 255; also from the sea, cp. Þorst. Síðu H. 177, ek þóttumk ganga til sjófar þar sem var saltsviða mikil, ok þóttumk ek eta glóanda salt ok drekka sjáinn við. Such salt works are often mentioned, see the compds below. For salt used in baptism, see *geifla*.

II. in local names, **Salt-eyrr** (**Salt-eyrar-óss**), Eb.; of the sea, **Eystrasalt**, the '*East-sea*,' i.e. the *Baltic*, Fms. *passim*.

B. **COMPDS**: **salt-belgr**, m. a *salt-bag*, Vm. 29. **salt-brenna**, u, f. a *salt-burning*, Fas. ii. 91, 94. **salt-búð**, f. a *salt-booth*, *salt-shed*, Gpl. 378. **salt-eyða**, u, f. a *nickname*, Sturl. **salt-fat**, n. a *salt-vat*, Dipl. v. 18. **salt-fiara**, u, f. a '*salt-beach*,' where *salt* is *burned*, recorded as belonging to a church; *kirkja á saltfjörü* í Gautavík, Vm. 155. **salt-görð**, f. *salt-making*, *salt-works*, Landn. 131. **salt-hola**, u, f. a *salt-pit*, Sturl. i. 61. **salt-hólmr**, m. a '*salt-bolm*,' v.l. **salt-karl**, m. a *salt-carle*, one who burns salt, as the humblest and poorest occupation, Eg. 14, Fms. vi. 9, Fas. ii. 499, D.N. ii. 292, v. 286: a *salt-boiler*, *salt-vat*, Ám. 35 (cp. *járnkarli*, *skeggkarli*). **salt-ketill**, m. a *salt-kettle*, Gpl. 378, D.N.; *saltketils sátr* ok *setr*, *salt-works*, D.N. *passim*. **salt-korn**, n. a '*salt-corn*,' grain of salt, Vigl. 63 new Ed. **salt-kross**, m. a *cross-shaped salt-cellar*, used in church at baptisms, Pm. 120. **salt-maðr**, m. = *saltkarl*, Fms. vi. 7. **salt-sað**, n. a *nickname*, Fb. iii. **salt-steynn**, m. *salt-stone*, Stj. 123. **salt-sviða**, u, f. = *saltbrenna*, Anal.

**salta**, u, f. *salt-water*, *pickle*; *kirkjan á (ovns) á Steins-mýri* tuttugu skjólar söltu, Vm. 172.

**salta**, að, to *salt*, *pickle*, Lv. 111; *saltaðr hvalr*, Dipl. iii. 4; *saltað fesk*, Art. 24, *passim*.

**saltan**, f. a *saltng*, *pickling*, D.N. ii. 93.

**saltari**, **psaltari**, a, m. [eccl. Lat.], a *psalter*, esp. the *Psalms*, Ld.

328, Fms. vii. 227, Am. 39, Dipl. v. 18, Hom. 139, Bs. *passim*; era skrá, Jm. 25, Pm. 24, Dipl. v. 12; *saltara töttur*, Am. 91.

**salterjum**, m. [Gr. *ψαλτήριον*], a *psaltery*, Fms. vii. 97, Fas. iii. 60. **saltr**, adj., sölt, salt:—*salt*, Sks. 628, Edda 4, 79 (where *saltr* the myth how the sea became salt), *passim*. **brim-saltr**, adj. *salt* as *brim*; ú-saltr.

**salún**, m. [for. word], a kind of *stuff*, H.E., D.N., Vm., Ám. **SAM-**, a prefixed particle in compds [cp. *samr*], signifying *conjunction*, not used singly.

**SAMA**, pres. *samir*; pret. *samði*; pres. subj. *sami*; pret. *semði*; samat, Al. 125; with suffixed neg. *samir-a*, it *befits not*, Hkr. 184. Ísl. id. 253 (in a verse); other tenses are taken from *sóma* or *sama*. [akin to *sam*]:—to *besem*, *besit*, *become*; e-t *samir vel*, illa ..., it *is well*, ill; or also, e-m *samir e-t vel*, illa ..., it *becomes one well*; sem *peim sami* (subj.) þat *sízt*, at ..., Ld. 264; eigi *samir þér þu*, ii. 242; *samir þér þat illa* at veita mér útrúleik, Fms. i. 50, O. H. 16; sem *þér semði* bezt, Fms. vi. 150; *samir þat eigi*, xi. 123; hitt *sóma* illa sama, vi. 260; mart ferr nú annan veg en bezt mundi *samir*, 76; svört eru augun, systir, ok *samir þat eigi*, it *does not look* ill, Korm. 20; *veittu alla þjónustu þá er samði*, Fms. x. 149, Skv. 7; þann umbúnað er góðum mönnum *semði*, Fms. v. 94 (sómði, H. 224, l. c.); svá *samði* Kristi at láta þínask, Hom. (St.) Luke xxi. 10; láta sér e-t sama, to *put up with a thing*, Sks. 476: sama sér, it *is well*; mundi Guðrún ekki þurfa at falda sík til at sama betr en konur, Ld. 210; Hallgerðr sá þalli ok *samði* sér vel, Nj. 25; sjá hvernig þér sami skyrtan, how it *fits thee*, Fas. ii. 201; *veiztu* konung þann er jafn-vel sami sér í herklæðum sem ek? Karl. 466.

**saman**, adv. [*samr*], but with a gen. form in til *samans*:—to *lifa*, *koma*, *vera*, *búa*, *hafa*, *eiga* ... *saman*, to *live*, *come*, *be*, *dwell*, *own* ... *together*, *passim*: *nökkurir s*, Eg. 593; *allir s*, all *together*, 11, Grág. i. 143, O. H. 40; *allt s*, the *whole*; *báðir s*, *both together*, Hom. 111; *hellingir s*, *half each*, Grág. ii. 152; *fleiri s*, the *majority*; *einn s*, *one alone*, Eg. 755; *honum einum s*, Nj. 265; *han s*, 129; þrír, fjórir ... *saman*, *three*, *four* ... *together*, Fms. viii. 34, 22 new Ed.; *smá-saman*, by *degrees*, Háv. 45; *köfum s*, *piecemeal*; *þóðr*, 62; *mörgum mönnum s*, in *groups*, Fb. ii. 185; *riðlum s*, *small groups*, Fms. viii. 124, v.l.; *fádm s*, Grág. ii. 336, Jb. 21 til *samans*, *together*, Bs. i. 68, Sks. 367, *passim* in mod. usage. **saman-ballaðr**, part. *bailed-together*, Karl. 124. **saman-bíðning**, f. a *mixture*, Stj. **saman-burðr**, m. *compilation*, H. i. 584; mod. *comparison*, *collation*. **saman-draga**, dróg, to *pull together*, Bs. i. 134. **saman-dráttir**, m. a *contraction*, *gath*, O. H. L. **saman-eiga**, u, f. a *conflict*, Stj. 523, Bs. ii. 139, 90 A. **saman-hlaðning**, f. *compilation*, Skálda 188, 192. **saman-lesla**, las, to *compile*, Fb. iii. 237. **saman-lestr**, m. a *collection*, Skálda 212: *compilation*, H.E. i. 584. **saman-líming**, f. *glutination*, Skálda 177. **saman-lostning**, f. a *collision*, Skálda 183. **saman-neyta**, t. = *samneyta*, K. Á. 226. **saman-sa** að, to *gather together*: reflex. to *come together*. **saman-safnar**, adj. *collective*, Skálda 191. **saman-samnaðr**, m. a *gatherin-together*, Sturl. i. 156 C. **saman-setning**, f. *composition*, Skálda 177. **saman-skrifa**, að, to *compose*, *write*, Landn. (App.)

**sam-arfi**, a, m. a *co-heir*. **sam-band**, n. a *conjunction*, Stj. 33, Nj. 49, K. Á. 104, 116, Sks. 1: a *league*, Nj. 86, Ld. 166, Fms. vii. 280, Mar. *passim*. **samba-menn**, m. pl. *confederates*, Stj. 261. **sam-beit**, f. a *joint-pasture*, Grág. ii. 287, Vm. 18, Dipl. iii. 8. **sam-bjööa**, bauð, to *be equal* to, Fb. i. 310; *samboðit* e-m, *to be of one*. **sam-bland**, n. a *mixing together*, *intercourse*, Fas. i. 411, Bárð. 3. Fms. vi. 123, Bs. ii. 46. **sam-blanda**, að, to *blend together*, *mingle*, Bs. ii. 81, El. 13. **sam-blandan**, f. = *sambland*, Stj. 21. **sam-blandinn**, part. *blended*, *mixed*, Stj. 7, 97, Fas. iii. 113, Eluc. **sam-blása**, blés, to *conspire*, Bs. ii. 72. **sam-blástr**, m. a *conspiracy*, H.E. i. 507, Ann. 1360, Bs. i. 831, **samborgar-maðr**, m. a *citizen*, Stj. 9. **sam-borinn**, part. *born of the same parents*, Stj. 217, Hkr. iii. Fb. i. 78. **sam-breyskingr**, m. [brjósk], '*botch-potch*,' e.g. fat and lean *together*. **sam-bróðir**, m. a *confre*, esp. of *friars*, Fms. vi. 28, D.N. **sam-brýnn**, adj. *one whose eyebrows meet above the nose*; no evil *it was thought*, dared face a man 'with meeting eyebrows,' Ísl. þjó. **sam-bundinn**, part. *joined*, *strung together*, Stj. 602. **sam-burðr**, m. a *collection*, mod. *collation*, *comparison*. **samb-ar-öl**, n. a kind of *symposium* or *picnic*, to which guests brought *own provisions*, Fms. vii. 190, 303, Ó. H. 151, N.G.L. i. 6. **sam-búð**, f. a *dwelling together*, *cobabitation*, N.G.L. i. Bs. i. 1. Stj. 21, 195, 247. **sam-búnaðr**, n. = *sambúð*, N.G.L. i. 239. **sam-bygð**, f. = *sambúð*, Stj. 367.



**sambýli**, *n.* *having a farm in common*. **sambýlis-maðr**, *m.* **sambæri-ligr**, *adj.* *comparable*, *Barl.* 98, 136.  
**sam-daði**, *m.* *death at the same time*; at ykkar verði s., *Grett.* 144.  
**sam-dauni**, *adj.* *smelling alike*; s. við annarra syndir, *Hom.* 54: ann er orðinn því samdauna, *he is come to smell like the rest, only in a* *wide sense*.  
**sam-dóma**, *adj.* *of one mind*; verða, vera s., *to agree*, *Lv.* 46, *Grág.* 107, *N. G. L.* i. 124.  
**sam-dráttir**, *m.* *a gathering*, *Sturl.* ii. 191, *Stj.* 647, *Barl.* 120.  
**sam-droginn**, *part.* *lined all over*, *Fms.* ii. 278, *vi.* 358.  
**sam-drykkja**, *u, f.* *a symposium*, *Fms.* i. 280, *Grett.* 86 A, *Stj.* 418.  
**sam-dægris**, *adv.*, or **sam-dægrs**, *Grág.* ii. 32, which also is the mod. *m.*; **sam-dægnis**, *O. H. L.* 121, *N. G. L.* i. 159, ii. 501, [dægr, dæga]: *thin the same dægr* (q. v.), *Gpl.* 140, *Fb.* ii. 28, *Stj.* 34, *Fs.* 153, *Grág.*  
**sam-eiga**, *u, f.* *joint-possession*; sameigu-maðr, *a joint-possessor*, *D. N.*  
**sam-eiginlega**, *adv.* *in common*, *Stj.*, *Mar.*  
**sam-eiginligr**, *adj.* *common*, *Stj.* 8, 75, 223, *Fms.* ii. 226, *Skálda* 185.  
**sam-eiginn**, *adj.* *common*, *Stj.* 403, *Al.* 154, *Bs.* ii. 17, *Fms.* ii. 199,  
**sam-eign**, *f.* *dealings, conflict, fight*, *Odd.* 14, *Grett.* 115, *Fbr.* 161, *s.* i. 424, *Fs.* 7, 156: *communio*, *Hom.* (St.)  
**sam-eilífr**, *adj.* *co-eternal*, *Greg.* 19.  
**sam-eina**, *ad.* *to unite*: **sam-eining**, *f.* *unity*.  
**sam-eldi**, *n.* *a living together*, *Hom.* 93.  
**sam-erfð**, *f.* *a joint inheritance*.  
**sam-erfingi**, *a, m.* *a co-beir*, *Fms.* i. 281, *MS.* 623, 28, *Eluc.*  
**sam-fagna**, *ad.* *to rejoice with another*, *Stj.* 9, 52, 245, 426.  
**sam-fagnaðr**, *m.* *a rejoicing*, *Fms.* ii. 135.  
**sam-fallinn**, *part.* *fitted, meet*, *Str.* 8.  
**sam-fang**, *n.* *marriage*, *N. G. L.* i. 230.  
**sam-fara**, *adj.* *travelling together*, *Eb.* 306.  
**sam-fastr**, *adj.* *fast together, joined, connected*, *Stj.* 307, *Gpl.* 459, *Is.* iii. 153: **sam-fast**, *adv.* *continuously*; þrjú sumur samföst, *Grág.* i. 154: sjau daga samfast, 623, 18; mæla samfast við e-n, *O. H.* 71: þeir eru ekki samfast, *Fms.* vii. 264; hvárt sem hann liggir samfast eðr eigi, *Gg.* i. 156; þeir fóru mjök samfast, *Fms.* viii. 218; róa s., *Hkr.* ii. 49.  
**sam-fedðr**, *adj.* = **samfedra**, *N. G. L.* i. 186; Ástríð var samfedd við þá gamla, *Fagrsk.* 101; frá samfeddum bræðrum, *Gpl.* 53, 215.  
**sam-fedri** (-fedra), *adj.* *having the same father*, *Fms.* iii. 79; bróðir systir s., *Grág.* i. 170; *Hkr.* iii. 27; af samfedrum systur komnir, *C.* 242; hún var eigi samfedra við Magnús konung, *Fms.* vi. 57; hún samfedra við Flosa, *Nj.* 147; eru vit samfedri bræðr, *Fms.* ix. 246; þá hvern samfedra, *N. G. L.* i. 48.  
**sam-félag**, *n.* *fellowship, company*, *Fms.* i. 221.  
**sam-félagi**, *a, m.* *a co-partner*, *Fms.* ii. 122, *Mar.*  
**sam-fella**, *u, f.* *a joint, juncture*:—*continuity*, tvá daga í samfelli.  
**sam-felldr**, *part.* *joined together, composed*, *Skálda* 161, 168: *continuous*.  
**sam-felling**, *f.* *a joint*, *Str.* 4.  
**sam-fenginn**, *part.* *whole, entire*, *Grág.* ii. 362, *Stj.* 438, 456, *D. N.*  
**sam-ferða**, *adj.* *travelling together*.  
**sam-festiliga**, *adv.* *jointly*, *Stj.* 60, 246.  
**sam-festing**, *f.* *a fastening together*, *Stj.* 307, *Skálda* 203.  
**sam-fjórðungur**, *adv.* *within the same quarter*, *Grág.* i. 150.  
**sam-flæytt**, *n.* *adj.*; fara s., *to travel together*, *Fms.* ix. 382: *uninterrupted, in succession, one after another*, *Fas.* ii. 445, *Gpl.* 180, 284.  
**sam-flot**, *n.* *a fleet sailing together*, *Fms.* vii. 286, 310. 2. *a sailing together*; hafa, halda s., *Fms.* i. 153, viii. 213, *Eg.* 126, *Landn.* 34.  
**sam-floti**, *a, m.* = **samflot**; fram frá samflotanum, *Eg.* 355; halda, halda samflota, *Dropl.* 5, *Grett.* 86.  
**sam-fundur**, *m.* *a meeting, interview*, *Sks.* 277.  
**sam-fylgd**, *f.* *fellowship, accompaniment*.  
**sam-fylliligr**, *adj.* *complete*, *Skálda* 178.  
**sam-fært**, *adj.* *running along with*; skip samfært í róðri, *Fms.* viii. 33: *agreeing*, *ii.* 263, *Rb.* 516, *Al.* 95, *Clar.* 131.  
**sam-för**, *f.*, *esp.* *in pl.* *samfarar*, *a travelling together*, *Grág.* i. 405: *marriage*, mæla til samfara við konu, *to court*, *Fs.* 128, *Ld.* 302; þá var fjórðungs-garð samförin, *Grág.* i. 309; samför þeirra, *Bret.* 1: *shared life*, s. þeirra var góð, *Ld.* 138; hvárt samfarar þeirra væri lengri eðr skemri, 132: *intercourse*, *Isl.* ii. 382; vinveittar samfarar, *Skálda* 161: *a samförum öllum*, *Grett.* 165 new Ed., *Fs.* 121.  
**sam-ganga**, *u, f.* *a 'going together'*, *esp.* *of different flocks grazing together*, *Grág.* i. 423.  
**sam-gangr**, *m.* *a going together, conflict, fight*, *Glúm.*, *Edda* 42: *cohabitation, marriage*, 21, *Stj.* 196; s. hjóna, *Grág.* i. 277; göra samgang *to marry*, *Fms.* ii. 130, *N. G. L.* ii. 373, *Fas.* ii. 400: *intercourse*, *Stj.* ii. 117.  
**sam-gengt**, *n.* *adj.*; eiga s., *to have a common pasture*, *Grág.* i. 423 B.  
**sam-geta**, *gat*, *to beget with*, *Barl.* 183.  
**sam-gjarna**, *adv.* *equally willingly*, *Fms.* iii. 45.  
**sam-gledjast**, *dep.* = **samfagna**.  
**sam-greiðsla**, *u, f.* *a contribution*, *N. G. L.*  
**sam-gróa**, *gróri*, *to grow fast to*, *Mar.*

**sam-hald**, *n.* *a bolding together, unity*, *Fms.* vi. 286.  
**sam-haldinn**, *part.* *continuous*, *Is.* ii. 66, 156.  
**sam-harma**, *ad.* *to have compassion on, sympathise with*, *Is.* i. 166, 170.  
**sam-harman**, *f.* *compassion*, *Mar.*  
**sam-heiti**, *n.* *a common name*, *Edda*.  
**sam-heldi**, *n.* *a league, alliance*, *Fms.* v. 104, ix. 344, 395, 401.  
**sam-henda**, *u, f.*, or **sam-hending**, *f.* *a metre with the same rhymes repeated*, e.g. *virðandi gefir virðum*, *Edda* (11t.) 133. 2. *in mod.* *usage it is a kind of memorial verses strung together*, e.g. the *sam-hendur* of *Hallgr. Petsson* in *Snót* (1866).  
**sam-hendr**, *adj.* [hending], *composed in the metre samhenda*, *Edda* 133. II. [hönd], *harmonious*, of two men that work well together.  
**sam-héraðs**, *adv.* *within the same district*, *Grág.* i. 239, *Ld.* 230.  
**sam-hlaup**, *n.* *a concourse, riot*, *Rétt.*  
**sam-hlaupa**, *adj.* *leaping together*, *Fb.* ii. 235.  
**sam-hlaupask**, *dep.* *to join in a riot*, *Is.* ii. 67.  
**sam-hliði**, *adj.* *side by side*.  
**sam-hljóð**, *n.* *a consonant*, *Skálda* 162.  
**sam-hljóða**, *adj.* *concordant*.  
**sam-hljóðan**, *f.* *consonance, harmony*, *Skálda* 173, *Stj.* 45.  
**sam-hljóðandi**, *part.* *consonant*, *Edda* 121, *Skálda* 161.  
**sam-hljóðr**, *adj.* *concordant*, *Mag.* 2.  
**sam-hringing**, *f.* *the pealing with two bells together*, the third and last peal before service.  
**sam-hringja**, *d.* *to peal with two or more bells*; var samhringt et þriðja sinn, *Hom.* 69, *Is.* i. 847, *Mar.*  
**sam-hringja**, *u, f.* *a kind of bell*, *Is.* i. 132.  
**sam-huga** (sam-hugi), *adj.* *of one mind, agreeing*, *Fms.* ii. 137, vi. 263, *Grág.* i. 377, *Fs.* 29, *Is.* i. 107, *Fs.* 29.  
**sam-hugi**, *a, m.* *concord, agreement*, *Fms.* iii. 85.  
**sam-húss**, *adv.* *in the same house*, *Hom.* 127.  
**sam-hvila**, *u, f.* *a common bed*, *K. þ. K.* 12.  
**sam-hygga**, *hugði*; s. e-m, *to be of one mind with, agree with*: **sam-hyggendr**, *part. pl.*, *Gh.* 5, *MS.* 677. 11.  
**sami**, *a, m.* *conciliation*; koma sama á með þeim, *to reconcile them*, *Fær.* 127. 2. *honour*; tapa sama sinum, *Fær.* 410. 3. *a due*; fá sinn sama, *Fms.* vi. 20; sem ek hafða föng á ok þinn var sami til, *Barl.* 66; þat er ekki sami, 'tis not beseeching, *Fbr.* 81 new Ed. **sama-staðr**, *m.*; það er góðr samastaðr.  
**sam-jafn**, *adj.* *equal to*, *Fms.* i. 122, vi. 344; ú-s., *unequal*, *Fs.* 33.  
**sam-jafna**, *ad.* *to compare*; reflex. *to emulate*, *Fms.* viii. 240, v. 1.  
**sam-jafnan**, *f.* *comparison*, *Hom.* (St.), *Skálda* 185.  
**sam-jafnanligr**, *adj.* = *Lat. comparandus*, *Skálda* 185.  
**samka**, *ad.* [Dan. sanke], *to gather, collect*, of money, with acc., *Stj.* 99, v. 1, *Hom.* 151; lætr hann s. féit í einn stað, *Is.* ii. 35: with dat., s. penningum, i. 710 (*Ed.* sumka wrongly); samka upp, *to pick up*, *Hom.* 117: reflex. *samkask*, *Barl.* 51; see *sanka*.  
**sam-kaupa**, *adj.* *agreeing in a bargain*, *Jb.* 377.  
**sam-kenning**, *f.* *a common epithet*, *Skálda* 193.  
**sam-keypi**, *n.* *a bargain*, *Grett.* 94 A, *Fms.* ii. 96, *Róm.* 134.  
**sam-koma**, *u, f.* = **samkváma**, *Sks.* 171 new Ed., *Barl.* 196.  
**sam-kristinn**, *adj.* *a fellow Christian*, *Jb.* 361.  
**sam-krækja**, *t.* *to book together*, *Finnb.* 284.  
**sam-kund**, *f.* [koma], = **samkunda**, *Gpl.* 431, *Str.* 21, *Barl.* 36; **sam-kundar-öl**, *N. G. L.* i. 409.  
**sam-kunda**, *u, f.* *a feast, banquet*, *Am.* i, *Sturl.* iii. 183, *Fms.* vi. 441, xi. 109, *Finnb.* 276, *O. T.* 24, *Fb.* i. 564, *Gpl.* 200, *Sks.* 356, *Hom.* 16, *Greg.* 28; **samkunda-hús**, *a banquet-hall*, *Mar.*; fagnaðr, -fór, *Th.* 27, *Greg.* 29; **samkundu vitni**, *a wedding witness*, *Js.* 62; in old writers always in this sense. 2. *mod.* *a Synagogue*, *N. T.*, *Vidal.* *passim*.  
**sam-kváma**, *u, f.* (mod. **sam-koma**), *a meeting, assembly*, *Grág.* i. 165, 456, *K. þ. K.* 142, *Fms.* ii. 225, x. 393 (of a wedding), *Sks.* 785: *a collision*, *Skálda* 173. COMPS: **samkvámu-lag**, *n.* *a agreement*, *Jb.* 361. **samkvámu-maðr**, *m.* *a kind of umpire, a member of a meeting*, *Grág.* i. 457, *K. þ. K.* 146. **samkvámu-mál**, *n.* *a discussion*; hann kom seint ok var lokit öllum samkvámu-málum, *the debate was closed*, *Lv.* 76: *a stipulation*, afbríð samkvámu-mála, *Grág.* i. 457, 458.  
**sam-kvæði**, *n.* [kveða], *consent*, *Grág.* i. 2, 39, *Nj.* 233, *Fms.* v. 70 þíðr. 183, *Isl.* ii. 361.  
**sam-kvæðr**, *adj.* *concordant*, *Edda* 124 (ii. 602).  
**sam-kvæmd**, *f.* *a coincidence, congruity*, *Edda* 325.  
**sam-kvæmi**, *n.* *a meeting, feast*.  
**sam-kvæmiligr**, *adj.* *congruous*, *Stj.* 20: *meet, due*, ú-samkvæmiligr.  
**sam-kvæmni**, *f.* *congruity, agreement*; 6-samkvæmni, *discordance*.  
**sam-kvæmr**, *adj.* *congruous, agreeing, coincident*; 6-samkvæmr.  
**sam-kynja**, *adj.* *of the same kind*, *Stj.* 254; 6-samkynja.  
**sam-kynnis**, *adv.* *at the same home*, *Valla* L. 205.  
**sam-lag**, *n.* *a lying together, fellowship, partnership*; binda, göra s. sitt, *Eg.* 9, *Fms.* i. 214, *Stj.* 107; s. fjár, *Grág.* i. 236; taka e-n til samlags,



Fms. vi. 183: *a share*, jöfn samlög, *an equal share*, Dipl. ii. 1; jörð með öllum gæðum, samlögum ok ítölum, id. 2. *cobabitation, matrimony*, Fms. xi. 310, Stj. 36; eiga s. við konu, Fms. xi. 385; saurulligt s., vi. 123; hón hafnaði samlagi bónda síns, 656 B. 8, Fas. iii. 61; nauðga henni til samlags, Fms. i. 225; hjúskapar s., Stj. 426. 3. *communio*; í samlagi Kristinna manna, Fms. x. 242; veitir Guð þeim s. engla sinna ok allra heilagra, 656 C. 34; í samlagi góðra manna, Fs. 54; biðja samlags, 120; eðr hvert s. hefir ljósið við myrkirina, 2 Cor. vi. 14.

*sam-laga*, að, to join, unite, Stj. 573, Fms. ii. 241: reflex. to join oneself to, 41: in mod. usage, to assimilate.

*sam-laga*, u, f. a laying of ships together for battle; blása skipi til samlögu, Fms. ii. 306, viii. 135.

*sam-lagari*, a, m. a companion, Mar.

*sam-lagning*, f. [leggja], addition, (mathem.)

*sam-landi*, a, m. a fellow-countryman, Fms. i. 275, vii. 33.

*sam-leggja*, lagði, s. sér konu, to cobabit, Stj.

*sam-leið*, f., in the phrase, eiga s., to travel in the same direction, so as to be able to join, Jb. 13.

*sam-lendr*, adj. living in the same country; Gizurr var eigi s. þá er fæðir hans andaðisk, Bs. i. 66; ef þeir væri samlendir, if they happened to live in the same country, Fms. v. 314; ef þeir lifa ok eru samlendir, Grág. ii. 126, Bjarn. 5, Ísl. ii. 386, Eg. 60: a fellow-countryman, Germ. *lands-mann*, þú ert þeim s., Fms. i. 284; hinn nánasti niðr s. ok arfengr, Grág. ii. 67, cp. the pun in Ld. ch. 59, 65.

*sam-lengd*, f. = jafnlengd, K. þ. K. 42.

*sam-litr*, adj. of the same colour, Lv. 29.

*sam-liking*, f. comparison.

*sam-likja*, t, to compare: reflex. to imitate, emulate, Stj.: pass. to be compared with.

*sam-likr*, adj. like, resembling one another, Rd. 255, Karl. 308.

*sam-líming*, f. conglutination, Skálda.

*sam-lokur*, f. pl. a pair of shells fastened together.

*sam-lyndi*, f. concord, oneness of mind.

*sam-lyndr*, adj. of one mind, Fms. vii. 140, Blas. 44, Bs. ii. 75.

*sam-lægis*, adv. side by side, in the same berth, of ships, D. N.

*sam-læti*, n., in the phrase, göra e-m e-ð til samlætis, to make one of a company.

*sam-mála*, adj. agreeing: in the allit. phrase, sáttir ok s., Grág. ii. 171, Ísl. ii. 381, Grett. 165 new Ed.

*sam-máttugr* (-máttuligr), adj. *sbaring in power*, Barl. 28, 100, 113.

*sam-mæðr* (-mæddr), adj. of the same mother, Nj. 2, Landn. 272, Gpl. 243, Fagrsk. 101, Stj. 188; cp. samfæðr.

*sam-mæðra* (-mæðri), adj. = sammæðr, N. G. L. i. 185, Grág. i. 170, Fms. v. 93, vii. 177, Landn. 88.

*sam-mælask*, t, dep., in the phrase, s. á e-t, to be of one mind in a matter, to agree in a thing, Nj. 86; þeir sögðusk hafa sammælk á þat, at..., Fs. 128: to fix an interview, í þat sama rjóðr sem þau höfðu sammælk, Fas. ii. 201.

*sam-mæli*, n. an agreement, Bs. i. 773, Finnb. 220, Rétt. 73, D. N.

*samna*, að, also spelt *safna*, and so in mod. usage, [saman; cp. Germ. *sammeln*], to gather, collect, with dat., and so in mod. usage; *samna Niflungum*, Akv. 17; s. liði, Eg. 9; s. herliði, 10; s. her, Fms. i. 12; s. geldfé, Eg. 740, 741; þeir söfnuðu at sér mönnum, Nj. 23; var víðar safnat, Eg. 32: metaph., *samna skrókvi*, to put together slander, Lox. Poët.: with acc., *samna mikinn her*, Fms. x. 337; s. saman mikitt fólk, 289; s. lið nakkvat, xi. 27; hann samnar þat ok saman dregr, Stj. 99; saman samnandi týndar þjóðir, 402.

II. reflex. to gather together; þeir samnaðusk saman, Fms. i. 136; söfnuðusk þeir saman, Eg. 59; honum samnast útöluligr herr, Al. 17; þá er Páli þótti safnask (increase) fjárhluatr sá, Bs. i. 135.

*samnaðr*, *safnaðr*, söfnuðr, m. a gathering, host; göra *samnað*, to gather men, Fms. ix. 359, v. l.; rjúfa *samnað*, Eg. 58; kom þar safnaðr nokkurr móti honum, Fms. vi. 406; var þar fyrir *samnaðr* ok herhlaup, Ó. H. 88; *samnaðar-öl*, samburðar-öl, Ó. T. 24; liggja í safnaði, Fms. vii. 294, x. 344; *safnaðar maðr*, Fas. ii. 480.

2. a congregation; er hann tekinn í bræðra *samnað*, Mar.; berr svá til at nokkurr af samnaðinum görir confessionem, id.: in mod. usage söfnuðr, but gen. *safnaðr*, eccl. a congregation, worshippers, N. T., Vidal. passim.

*sam-nafni*, a, m. a namesake, Sigvatr, Finnb. 350.

*samnan*, f. a gathering, Stj. 52, Hom. 140.

*sam-neyta*, t; s. e-m, to sit at table, have intercourse with, Mar., K. Á. 222, 224, 228, Fms. i. 272; hvárigir vildu öðrum s. Kristnir menn eða heiðnir, Bs. i. 41; s. bannsettum mönnum, 490; s. við e-n, id., 489.

*sam-neyti*, n. communion, intercourse, Hom. 141, Bs. i. 490, Eg. 265; kristilegt s., Fms. xi. 442; s. heilagra, the communion of saints, Hom. 100, in the Creed, passim: participation, Grág. i. 70.

*sam-neyting*, f. a holding intercourse with, Bs. i. 490.

*sam-neyzla*, u, f. = sameyting, Anecd. 26.

*samning*, f. [semja], an agreement, treaty, Sturl. ii. 173; samningarmáðr, a trusty man, one true to his word, Ld. 116.

*samningr*, m. a mediation, Fær. 244: an agreement, Fb. i. 512, H. i. 406: of a written deed, Bs. i. 735, and in mod. usage.

*samn-róf*, n. a congregation, Edda 108.

*samn-okan*, f. to express the gramm. term conjugation, Skálda 185.

*sam-pínask*, d, to have compassion upon, H. E. i. 410, Bs. i. 238.

*sam-píning*, f. compassion, Th. 25, Stj. 155, Bs. ii. 90.

*SAMR*, adj., sóm, samt. The definite weak form (*sami*, *sama*, *sam* pl. sömu) has so far prevailed that the indefinite form chiefly remains peculiar phrases, but not throughout the cases, gen. *sams*, *sams dær* Am. 21; *sams misseris*, Gkv. i. 9; *sams konar* (but rare); *sams héra* Grág. i. 92, 152: dat. sing. fem. *samri* (með *samri grein*), Dipl. v. 2 acc. sing. fem. *sama*, in the phrase, í *sama sæing*, see below: plur. *sam* Bs. ii. 41; sóm laun, Clar.: neut. samt, samt lag, Fms. xi. 55; but e. as adverb, see below: but the acc. sing. masc. *saman*, acc. pl. *samar*, gen. *samra* scarcely occur: even at the present day the indef. no is used only in peculiar phrases, thus náttúran er sóm að sjá, Eggei samr og jafn; so also in the instances where *samr* means agree in the indef. form only is used: [in Ulf. only the indef. form remains, *sar* = *δ αὐτός*; Dan.-Swed. *samma*; Engl. *same*; Old Engl. (and in Spense *sam*; but not in A. S.; *same* in English is therefore a borrowed Norw. word, see Grimm's Gramm. iii. 4, 5, and Mr. Earle's Philol. of the Eng. Tongue; akin are Lat. *simul* and *similis*, Gr. *ἅμα* and *ὁμοίως*.]

B. The same; the def. form is used both with and without t preceding article (inn in it); enna sömu, Grág. i. 92; í *sama hú* 349; ens *sama konar*, Skálda 165; þat *sama*, Fms. xi. 68; va honum opt *sama* á munn, Fas. iii. 198; í *sama stað*, Fms. x. 13 *sami* ok í kveld, Grett. 98 A; sá er maðr enn *sami*, Fbr. 28; ha var *samr* í boðum sínum, the same, unaltered, Sturl. ii. 254; m *samri grein*, likewise, Dipl. v. 21; komask í *samt lag*, to become as I fore, Fms. xi. 55; svá fór sem samt sé, it turned out the same way, F. i. 128; enn er samt sem fyrra dag, Fms. vii. 146; enn er samt um við nefnit, ii. 51; *samr hiti* er þar jafnan, Al. 50; sóm erfiðis-laun, Cl. samir á svörum, Bs. ii. 41; at sömu, likewise, all the same, Hom. 7 Gpl. 405; í *sama*, the same, likewise, Hom. 27, 75, Vpm. 20, Gm. 1 svá í *sama*, Ísl. ii. 341: with dat., kom Guðrún eigi síðan í *sar* rekkju Ólafi, Hkr. i. 275; hvíla í *sama* sæing konu, to cobabit, Grág. 329; kom hón aldri í *sama* sæing Arngrími, *she forsook him, ne shared bed with him afterwards*, Glúm. 374; í *sama húsi* konu þeir Grág. i. 314; maðr er moldu *samr*, Sól. 47.

II. agreeing, w ling, of one mind; sem sex skynsamir menn verða *samir* á, Gpl. 46. áðr hón telisk sóm at ljá vápn, Fm. 31; ek em *samr* at semja sven leik, Draum.; seggr varð *samr* at þiggja bætr, Sturl. (in a verse); ha var *samr* um yðra ferð, Bs. i. 19; ek hefi verið valtt úsamr (*unwillin*, at eiga hlut í stórmálum, Sturl. iii. 7; *samr* á sáttir, to have a mi to peace, Jd. 23: worthy, slikt em ek *samr* at ræða of þik, Línk. 4 ú-samr e-s, *averse to*, Merl. 2, 2; hjálm-s., *bebelmed*, Lex. Poët.

II. *samt*, adv. continuously, together; viku alla í *samt*, Clem. 48; átta-ti daga í *samt*, Bret. 50; fjórum snum í *samt*, Rb. 568; sjau vetr u *samt*, Sks. 113 B: allir samt, all together, Fms. ii. 261, [Old Engl. *al samen*]; öll samt, 656 A. i. 2; öllum samt, Fms. i. 15; allt samt fjöi tigr ok átta, Dipl. v. 18; báðir samt, bæði samt, Nj. 111, Ísl. ii. 21 (v. l.), Fms. ii. 49; einn samt, alone, ix. 25, (Germ. *einsam*); fyrir sjónin einni samt, Edda 28: yet, all the same, Fas. i. 443 (paper MS.), freq. mod. usage = Germ. *zwar*.

C. *-samr*, *-samligr*, as inflex. suffix, like Engl. *-some*, as in *glau some*, etc., see Gramm. p. xxxiii. (col. 2. VI.)

*sam-ráða*, adj. of one counsel, united, Bragi, Eluc. 39, Fms. iii. 11 Stj. 550.

*sam-ráðit*, part.; hafa s. e-t, to take counsel together, Ísl. ii. 344.

*sam-reið*, f. a riding together, 655 xxv. 2.

*sam-reki*, a, m. a common jetsum, Grág. ii. 365, Vm. 156, 159.

*sam-rekkja*, t, to share a bed with, Fms. ix. 230, Clar.

*sam-rennandi*, part. running together, Rb. 232.

*sam-rétti*, n. a using folds, pastures (rétt) together, N. G. L. iii. 35, 36.

*sam-riddari*, a, m. a fellow knight, 623, 32, Róm. 116.

*sam-riksja*, t, to rule in common with, Fær. 137.

*sam-rýndr*, adj. [rún], intimate, friendly.

*sam-ræði*, n. confidence, Sks. 358, Str. II. carnal intercourse

Hkr. i. 102, Stj. 318, 540.

*sam-ræður*, f. pl. conversation, Barl. 93, freq. in mod. usage.

*sam-sáttir*, adj. concordant, Landn. 333, Sks. 300.

*sam-setja*, t, to connect, Skálda 167, Bs. ii. 111; samsett tala, a compound figure, Alg. 356: to compose, of writing, Fb. iii. 248, Stj. 56 Vm. 123.

*sam-setning*, f. composition, Skálda 174.

*sam-siði*, qs. *samsinni*, a, m. a companion, Stj. 51.

*sam-sinna*, t, with dat. to consent.

*sam-sinni*, n. company, fellowship, Hom. (St.), Stj. 521; ok fýði all s. þeirra, 655 x. 1: observance, hlyðni ok s., 677. 4: consent, (mod.)

*sam-síða*, adj. = *samhlíða*.

*sam-skapa*, adj. of one mind, Sturl. i. 94, v. l.



209; kallaði miklu betri þeirra samvistu en at hón zetti svá gamlan mann, 50; hón hafði fengið bargetnað af þeirra samvistu, Stj. 514. **sam-vistu-maðr**, m. a companion, 677. 11. **sam-vista**, adj.; vera s. við e-n, to dwell among, Stj. 318. **sam-vistiligr**, adj. attached, Stj. 495. **sam-vit**, n. [Swed. *sam-veta*], the conscience, H. E. i. 561. 2. **con-sciousness**; heill at samviti, Munk. 39. **sam-vitandi**, part. cognisant of, privy to, Fms. viii. 280, xi. 241, Fbr. 34 new Ed. **sam-víska**, u, f. the conscience, Gpl. 7, K. Á. 202, Fms. i. 141, Dipl. ii. 19, Barl. 85, Bs. ii. 118, freq. in mod. usage, N. T., Pass., Vidal. 2. **consciousness**; heill at samvizku, krankr at líkama, Munk. 49; heill at líkama ok samvizku, Dipl. iv. 8. **samvizku-lausa**, adj. (-løyvi, n.), without conscience, cruel. **sam-vægja**, ð, to yield mutually, Stj. 384: to be of equal weight, match, samvægja e-m, Fb. i. 521. **sam-værr**, adj. living in peace together; sáttir ok samværir, Grág. ii. 169. **sam-pinga**, adj. = samþingi, Fms. viii. 173. **sam-pingendr**, part. pl. members of the same district, N. G. L. i. 21. **sam-pingi** (-pinga), adj. from the same jurisdiction (district); þann mann er samþingi er við hann, Grág. i. 102, 114; þess héraðs er samþinga er, 256; ef þeir eru s., 84. **sam-pingi**, n. a common jurisdiction. **samþingis-goðar**, m. pl., the three priests (goði) within the same district (þing) were so called, Grág. i. 24, 116, Nj. 214, Glúm. 386; see goði. **sam-þjónn**, m. a fellow-servant. **sam-þræll**, m. a fellow-thrall, Hom. 38. **sam-þykki**, n. consent, oneness, concord; opp. to sundr-þykki, þat er vili várr bónda ok s., Fms. i. 34, 220; með einu s., with one consent, Ö. H. 88; brátt gördusk greinir u. s. konunganna, Fms. vi. 185; vant var at geta til samþykkis þeirra, 220. **sam-þykkiliga**, adv. unanimously, H. E. i. 528, Th. 12, 25, Str. 54. **sam-þykkiligr**, adj. consenting, Bs. i. **sam-þykkja**, t, to consent to; s. e-t, Nj. 150, Gpl. 41, Stj. 254:—also with dat., Fms. xi. 265, MS. 623. 29, K. Á. 134; s. með e-m, to agree with, Fms. vii. 305. 2. reflex. to consent to, Ld. 22, Fms. vi. 177; s. e-m, 623. 29. 3. to reconcile, Barl., Hom. 67, 82, Ann. Nord. Oldk. 1848, p. 372: recipr. to come to terms with one another, H. E. i. 247. **sam-þykkja**, u, f. = samþykkt, Fr. **sam-þykkir**, adj. agreeing, at peace with one, opp. to sundrþykkir, Fms. vii. 150, Ld. 38: consenting, s. e-u or e-m, or s. við e-n, Str. 77: vertu snarliga s. þinum móttöðu-manni, Matth. v. 45. **sam-þykkt**, f. consent, agreement, K. Á. 112, 200, Dipl. ii. 8, Mar.; samþykktar bréf, a contract, Dipl. iij. 5. **sam-þýðask**, d, dep. to associate with; s. við e-n, Pr. 90. **sandi**, a, m. a nickname, Fms. x. **SANÐR**, m. [common to all Teut. languages, except that Ulf. renders *ámuos þu malmá*]:—sand; sandr né sær, Vsp. 3; sandi orpin, Grág. i. 354; sandi ausinn, Orkn. (in a verse); fúna í sandi, Ö. H. 229; Auðr var grafin í sand þar sem flæðr gékk yfir, Fms. i. 248: the phrase, kasta sandi í augu e-m, to throw dust in one's eyes, Band. (in a verse):—the sea-shore, skip koma at sandi, Hkv. i. 48; lítilla sanda, Hm.; á sandinum, fyrir sandi, reka upp í sand, and so on, freq. in old and mod. usage; fjöru-sandr, beach sand; ægi-sandr, q. v.:—also of the sand from volcanoes, eldr kom upp ór Heklu-felli... þar norð yfir landit sand svá þykkvau... meðan norð rigndi sandinum,... huldí svá alla jörðina af sandinum, annan dag eptir fauk svá sandrinn, at..., Bs. i. 804, passim. 2. in plur. sand-banks, sandy ground; eru þar smáir sandar allt með sjó, Eg. 141; sandar, öræfi ok brim, Hkr. i. 229; riðu þeir austr yfir sanda, Nj. 114; um sandana víða, Fs. 157:—poët. the sea is called sand-himinn, sand-men, sand-heimr, Lex. Poët. II. freq. in local names, Sandr and Sandar, Sand-á, Sand-fell, Sand-nos, Sand-brekkja, Sand-dalr, Sand-eyrr, Sand-gil, Sand-hólar, Sand-lækir, Sand-vík; whence Sand-fellingar, -víkingar, m. pl. the men from S.: Sandhóla-ferja, u, f. the ferry of S., Landn. Gen. sands and sanns (Lat. veri) are sounded alike, hence the pun or riddle, Mart er smátt í vetling munn, | gettu sanns (guess sand or guess right), | þó þú verðir í allan dag þá geturð aldrei hans. B. COMPS: sand-bakki, a, m. a sand-bank, -bill, Bs. i. 287. sand-bára, u, f. a sand-vaue, Al. 51. sand-brekkja, u, f. [Dan. sandbrink], a sand-ridge, sharp-edged sand-bill, Grett. 133 A. sand-fall, -fok, n. a fall of sand from a volcano, Ann. 1300, Al. 50. sand-fönn, f. a sand-drift, Róm. 236. sand-haf, n. [Dan. sandhav], a 'sand-ocean', desert, Al. 50. sand-hafri, a, m. 'sand-oats' = melr, q. v.: as a nickname, Fms. ix. 370. sand-hóll, m. a sand-bill, Edda 241, Pr. 201. sand-hverfa, u, f. a sand-flounder, a fish, Edda (Gl.). sand-klyptir, f. pl. 'sand-clefts,' a local name, Sturl. i. 41. sand-korn, n. a grain of sand, Sturl. (in a verse). sand-kvama, u, f. = sandfall, Ann. Sand-leið, f. a way through the desert Sand in Icel., the present Sprengi-sandr, Stóri-sandr, Rd. 244. sand-lö,



f. a bird, *the sanderling* (see *sendling*), Eggert Itin. sand-lægja, u. f. a kind of *wbale*, Edda (Gl.). sand-melr, m. a *sand-billcock*, Landn. 77. Ó. H. 226. sand-migr, m. a kind of *shell*, *mya truncata*, Björn. sand-möl, f. *gravel*, Fs. 143. sand-sli, n. a kind of *berring*. sand-stór, f., botan. *bent grass*, *carex arenaria*. sand-sumar, -vetr, m. a *sand-summer*, -*winter*, so called from volcanic eruptions, Sturl. ii. 93, 128. sand-torfa, u. f. a *sandy sod*, Landn. 101. sand-viðir, m., botan. '*sand-withy*', *salix arenaria*. sand-púfa, u. f. a *sand-mound*, Grett. 156.

sangr, adj. *singed*, *burnt*, of porridge, freq. in mod. usage.

sanka, að, = *samka*, Barl. 37, 206.

sanna, að, [Goth. *sunjon*; Dan. *sande*], to *prove*, *make good*, *affirm*; sannaði annarr en annarr synjaði, *some affirmed, some said no*, Hkr. ii. 216; seg þat satt vera er þú hefir sannat, 645. 61; þann órskurd sem vér höfum sinnat ok sannat, Stj. 3; þat finnsk í frásögn Ara ins fróða, ok eru þeir fleiri er þat sanna, at . . . Fms. x. 275; þat skal nú sanna (to *show*) hversu þeir telja, id. —s. e-u á e-n, to *convict one of*; aldri varð því enn á mik sannat, at ek væra falsari, ix. 262; sanna e-t á hendr e-m, to *prove it against one*; þeir sönnuðu þat honum á hendr, 625. 91, Al. 24; þá sannar hann sér skuld á hendr, N. G. L. i. 23; þá sannar hann sér stuld á hendr, 83; sönnuðu þeir þat mörgum orðum, 96; sanna e-t með eiði, Nj. 235, Dipl. ii. 16; s. með jarteinum, Fms. vi. 64; sanna frændsemi-töku, Grág. i. 28; sanna ek þat með þér, Sks. 64; þeir gátu enga sök sannaða, 656 C. 19; sanna mál e-s, Fms. vii. 230; þat sanna þær tær jarteinir, Blas. 40; láta sanna at dómi dauða þess er erlendir var, Grág. i. 190; sannat hefir Kjartan orðs-kviðinn, at hátíðir eru til heilla beztar, K. has made good the old saying, Ld. 176:—sanna e-n at e-u, to *bring guilt home to one*; eða sanna þá at því máli, to *convict one*, Lv. 77.

II. reflex. to *prove true*, *hold good*, *turn out*; nú mun þat sannask es ek sagða þér, Nj. 6; at þat mundi sannask er faðir hann hafði mælt, Eg. 227; myndi þat sannask ef Arinbjörn væri hér í landi, at vér myndim, 484:—láta á sannask, to *let it be proved by oneself, to confess*; nú lét hann á sannask fyrir Vermundi, at hann var valdr sauða-tökunnar, Raf. 243; hann lét á sannask, at hann myndi eigi sjálf svá miklu orkat hafa, Fb. i. 523.

sanna, u. f., only used in plur. sönnur, *proofs, evidence*; hann vann þar at margar sönnur, at . . . Fms. ii. 282; hann bauð til þess sönnur, x. 418; finna sönnur á máli sínu (færa sönnur á e-ð), Band. 37 new Ed., Fb. ii. 23.

sannaðr, m., in *sannaðar-maðr*, m. [cp. Dan. *sande-mænd*, '*verdict*']:—a law term, a '*sooth-man*', '*oath-bearer*', in court; e. g. in the Fifth Court, each party had to be backed by two '*sooth-men*', who on oath testified to the truth of the evidence and the pleadings; it is defined in Grág. þingsk. p. ch. 46, 47 (Kb.); sannaðar-menn skulu eða vinna . . . skal svá sannaðarmann vanda at frændsemi við aðilja at þeir sé firmari en næsta bræðra, Grág. (St.) i. 31; ef hann hefir eigi sannaðarmenn, þá skal hann kveðja heimilis-búa sína fimm, hvárt sá væri þar veginn eðr eigi, Kb. i. 189; hann skal hafa sannaðarmenn tvá, þeir skulu þat leggja undir þegnskap sinn, at sú er frændsems tala rétt ok sönn, ii. 11. sannaðar-vitni, n. *the witness of a 'sooth-man'*, N. G. L. i. 87.

sannan or sönnun, f. a *proof, argument*, Edda 127, MS. 655 ix. B. 2; til sönnunar síns máls, Fas. ii. 533, freq. in mod. usage: *an assertion, confirmation*, Stj. 3. COMPS: sönnunar-dæmi, -mark, n. *evidence*, Greg. 73, Stj. 203. sönnunar-maðr, m. = *sannaðarmaðr*, Grág. ii. 409, Nj. 241; hafa sönnunarmann sögu sinnar, Rd. 238. sannaðar-orð, adj. *an epithet*, Edda (Ht.) 122. sönnunar-vitni, n. = *sannaðarvitni*, Eg. 344, v. 1.

sannar-liga, adv. *verily*.

sannar-ligr, adj. *very true*, freq. in mod. usage.

sann-fregit, sann-frétt, part.; hafa s., to *have true intelligence of*, Str. 38, Bær. 15, Hallfred.

sann-fróðr, adj. *truly informed, well-informed*, Ó. H. (pref.), Fms. ix. 253, 465, xi. 120, 280, Sks. 194; sannfróðar bækr, Stj. 47.

sann-fræðask, d, to *be truly informed*, Str. 29.

sann-fræði, n. *true information*, Sks. 149.

sann-færa, ð, to *convince*: sann-færing, f. *conviction*.

sann-getall, adj. *guessing true*, Gm. 46.

sann-girni, f. *equity, fairness*.

sann-gjarn, adj. *fair, equitable*, Barl. 10, passim in mod. usage. sann-gjarn-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), *fair*.

sann-göfugr, adj. *truly noble*, Bs. i. 134.

sann-gör, adj. *true as fact*, Yt., Cod. Fris., cp. sjall-gætr.

sann-heilag, adj. *truly saintly*, Bs. i. 84, Fms. vii. 40, Ó. H. 227.

sannindi, n. pl. (sing., Sks. 500, 505, 570, Hom. 117, but rare).

sannendi, sannýndi, sooth, *truth, verity*; með sannendum, *for sooth*, K. Á. 200; með sannindum at segja, Ísl. ii. 201; vita með sannindum, to *know for sooth*, Fms. ii. 260; er þat sagt með miklum sannindum, Ísl. ii. 344; ef hann vil heldr trúla lygi en sannindum ok einuðr, Eg. 63; manndómr ok s., Fms. ix. 333; unna e-m sanninda um e-t, to *give one his due*, viii. 149; flytja mál af skyngsemi ok sannindum, ix.

451. 2. *an evidence, proof*; engi önnur sannindi hafa menn þess, Eb. 332; vér sáum ok vissum fyrir full s., *with full certainty*, I. ii. 16; en vita hver s. til eru, af þeim er þér kennt mált, Lv. 77; er þat meirr til sanninda þessa fundar, as a *token of this battle*, Fs. en þó þykki mér þat merkiligast til sanninda, er berum orðum er sak kvæðum . . . ef eigi væri kvæði bæði ný ok forn, þau er menn tæki þá s. fræðinnar, *proof of*, Ó. H. (pref.); með sannindum, Sks. 593; görit yðr finnsk s. til, Eg. 66; sem honum þætti þar engin s. til, 39; hann upr hver s. hann hafði í tilkalli fjár þess, 341; þeir gengu þar er dómrinn sat, at flytja fram s. sín, 340. COMPS: sanninda-mi, m. a *truthful man*, Hkr. i. 72. sanninda-samliga, adv. *truthfully*, Sks. 495 C. sanninda-sögn, f. *true intelligence*, Edda (p) sannindis-umræða, u. f. a *fair discussion*, Gpl. 57, Jb. 42.

sann-kallaðr, part. *truly called*, Fas. iii. 106.

sann-kenna, d, to *call a thing by its right name*; at styðja, reka, sannkenna, Edda (Ht.); part. *convicted of*, s. at svikum, Al. 124.

sann-kenning, f. a *poet. term, a kind of epithet*, Edda 108; þat 'hörd' egg, en 'hyatir' menn, 122, cp. Skálda 194.

sann-leikr, m., or sann-leiki, a, m.; in nom. and gen. the strong form prevails, in dat. and acc. the weak; thus in the Icel. N. T., received text of 1644: a. weak form, nom. sannleiki, 2 Cor. vii.

gen. sannleika, sannleikans, John i. 14, Rom. ii. 20, xv. 8, 1 Cor. 2 Cor. iv. 2, 1 Pet. i. 22, 1 John v. 6, 2 John 2: dat. and acc. s. leika, sannleikann, sannleikanum, John v. 33, viii. 32, 40, 44, 45, 19, xviii. 37, Rom. i. 18, 25, ii. 8, 2 Cor. xiii. 8, Gal. iii. 1, iv. Ephes. iv. 15, 2 Thess. ii. 12, 1 Tim. ii. 7, 2 Tim. ii. 18, 25, James. 14, v. 19, 1 John ii. 21, 2 John i. 3, John 3; i sannleika, Mark. 32, N. T. passim. B. strong decl., nom. sannleikr, sannleikrinn, J. i. 17, vii. 32, xiv. 6, Rom. iii. 7, 2 Cor. vii. 14, xi. 10, Gal. ii. 5, Ep. v. 9, 1 John i. 8, ii. 4: gen. sannleiks, sannleiksins, John xvi. 13, 2 Tim. ii. 10, 13, 1 Tim. ii. 4, iii. 15, Tit. i. 1, Hebr. x. 26, 1 Pet. i. 22, 2 ii. 12, 1 John iv. 6, 3 John 8: acc. sannleik, sannleikinn, Rom. i. 1 Tim. ii. 7, John viii. 32, 46, xvi. 7, 2 Cor. xii. 6, Gal. ii. 14, 2 ii. 25, 1 John i. 6, ii. 21, 2 John 1: dat. sannleik, sannleiknum, 1 vi. 5, 2 Tim. iii. 8, iv. 4, Tit. i. 14, 1 John iii. 19, 3 John 3.

B. *Truth*; sannleikrinn, Edda (pref.); Guð er sannleikr, K. Á. 2 taka fyrir sannleik, Fms. ix. 424; i sannleika, in *truth*, Rb. 362: saying, sannleikanum verð hver sárreidast; sannleiks-gata, -ást, -el-hatr, H. E. i. 510, Al. 106, Stj. Vidal.

sann-lifa, ð, to *live*, Fb. i. 513.

sann-liga, adv. *verily*, Fs. 93, Fær. 189, Fms. i. 113, vi. 20, ix. xi. 260, Barl. 66, N. T., Pass., Vidal. passim.

sann-ligr, adj. *likely to be true, probable*, Sks. 555, Fms. vi. 94, 463, Band. 18 new Ed.; þykkir sú saga sannligust, Bret. 88, 98.

just, fair, Ó. H. 45, Fær. 125, Eg. 526, Ísl. ii. 135, Fms. vi. 151, vii. 115, ix. 249, 391:—fit, meet, proper, x. 379, Sks. 8, 283, Js. 10.

sann-máligr, adj. *true speaking*, N. G. L. ii. (Hiróskrá).

sann-mæli, n. a *true speech, truth*, Lv. 52, Ó. H. 232; en þá ná s. af mörgum mönnum til Ólafs konungs, 227, Bs. ii. 185; unna sannmælis, to *give a fair report*, Háv. 38.

sann-mæltr, part. *true spoken*, Sks. 474; þat er sannmælt, 'tis *spoken*, Fs. 54.

sann-nefni, n. *an appropriate name*, Fms. i. 193, vi. 348, xi. 296, i. 589.

sann-orðr, adj. *truthful*, Nj. 91, Fms. vii. 226, xi. 297, 326, Bs. i. sann-prófa, að, to *prove for certain*, Fms. i. 191, Stj. 571, Gpl. 1.

SANNR, adj., fem. sönn, neut. satt for sannt, Dan. sandt; an c form saðr, as also saðr, saðri, see introduction to letter N; cp. sannastir: with suffix satt-na, Bs. i. 469, v. 1: [Goth. *sunis* is assum from Ulf. *sunjeins* = *ἀληθής*, *sunja* = *ἀληθεία*; A. S. and Hel. sōð; F.

sooth; O. H. G. *sunnis*; old Frank. *sone*; cp. Germ. *ver-söbnen*, all a radical u sound, whereas Swed.-Dan. *sann, sand*]:—sooth, true; a vitni satt ok sært, D. N. ii. 140; sönn saga, Ld. 52; sönn sök, i.

119; sannar jarteinir, Eg. 476; segja satt, to *say sooth*, Vpm. 43, 194, Eb. 47 new Ed.; hafa e-t fyrir satt, to *believe to be true*, be

vinced of, Nj. 10; eigi er þat satt, Fs. 97; þat er satt, 'tis true, F. 469; hverir sannara hafa, Fas. i. 317, N. G. L. i. 40; hann kveðsk hafa sem hann vissi sannast, Ld. 194; it sannasta, Vpm. 42; i

sannast, Ísl. ii. 125:—at sönnu, *forsooth*, Sks. 491 B, MS. 655 xii. A 623. 31: in mod. used as Germ. *zwar* ('tis true enough . . . but);

sönnu, Ld. 76; til sanns, *forsooth*, Fms. vi. 41, 128, Gpl. 315, Eg. 568; vera, verða sannt at e-u, to *be convicted of, be guilty of*; báru Gunnar sannan at sökinni, Nj. 87, Eb. 22 new Ed.; þeir er sa

urðu at á verkum við Sigurð konung, Fms. vii. 248; er áðr hefir i ok saðr orðinn at þjófskap, Grág. ii. 189, Fs. 97, 159; er hann s

sagðr, is *be justly charged*? Bret. 12; þá þykkir þú bleyði borið sönnu sagðr, Sdm. 25.

2. *sincere*; með sönnu hugskoti, M. due, meet, væri þat sannara at þú værir dreppinn, Gisl. 50.

sannr, m. (saðr, Am. 6), *justice, equity*, as also *evidence, proof*; i

mér engan sann, do not teach me any lessons, Fms. iii. 85; færa

heim sanninn, to *tell one the bitter truth or the real state of things*,



20; e-t er nær sanni, *near the truth, fair, reasonable, moderate*, Fb. iii. 137. Fms. vii. 238 (x. 420); ástir þeirra vóru at góðum sanni, *they loved one another fairly*, Bjarn. 12; vil ek bæta þat með sann (estimation) góðra manna, Sturl. iii. 139, Fbr. 43 new Ed.; skulu þeir góra þér sæmdir við vörn sanna, *as we may deem fair*, Sturl. iii. 151; þorgils skyldi sama Halldór nokkuru eptir því sem sannr hans (i. e. Th.'s) væri til, 168; eigi litu vér sann á því, *we know not the truth thereof, have no proof of it*, ms. vii. 275; mjök þykki mér hann bera sinn sann á þetta, Fs. 46; ón kváðsk hafa sinn sann við (for sitt satt), 170.

**sann-reyndr**, part. *duly proved*, Fs. 97, Fms. ii. 57, vi. 144, vii. 115; at e-u, *convicted of*, Rd. 285.

**sann-reynir**, m. *a true friend*, Kormak.

**sann-saga**, u, f. *a true tale*, Barl. 112, Thom.

**sann-sagðr**, part. *truly said*, Stj. 524.

**sann-sakaðr**, part. *convicted, guilty*, H. E. i. 467, ii. 71.

**sann-sorðinn**, part. = sorðinn (serða, q. v.), N. G. L. i. 70.

**sann-spúr**, adj. *'sooth-speaking, prophesying true*, Ld. 230, Krók. 55.

**sann-spurt**, part. = sannfregit, Eg. 19, Fms. iii. 38, ix. 351, xi. 30.

**sann-sýni**, f. *equity, fairness*, Sks. 11, 467, 776, Anecd.

**sann-sýnn**, adj. *just, impartial*, Fs. 29, Hom. 107, Bær. 5, 14.

**sann-sæi**, f. *a seeing right*, Lv. 105.

**sann-sögli**, f. *truthfulness, veracity*, Fms. ii. 87.

**sann-sögull**, adj. *truthful*, Stj. 602, Fms. x. 316, Barl. 13, Karl. 390.

**sann-talat**, n. part. *truly said*, Fms. ii. 304.

**sann-vinr**, m. *a true friend*, Ld. 95, Fms. x. 394.

**sann-vitaðr**, part. *known for certain*, Ld. 4.

**sann-vitr**, adj. *truly wise*, H. E. i. 240f.

**sann-víss**, adj. = sannvitr, Lex. Poët.

**sann-vænn**, adj. *near the truth, fair*, Bs. i. 761.

**sann-yrði**, n. pl. *true words*, Fms. x. 316, Fas. iii. 653, Fb. iii. 452.

**sansar**, m. pl. [Lat.], *the senses*; only in certain phrases, taka sönsum, *to open to reason*; vera veykr á sansana, *to be of unsound mind*, (mod.)

**sarga**, að, (sarg, n.), [prob. a corruption from saga, qs. sagra = sagla, v.]—*to back with a blunt instrument*; sargar, gargar sira Björn, smi: metaph. *to biggle and baggle*, eg sargaði það út úr honum.

**sargla**, að, *to clatter*; er grjótið sarglaði, Grett. 135 new Ed.

**SARPE**, m. *the croup of a bird*; tína í sarpinum. II. the name a waterfall in Norway, Fms. vii. Sarps-borg, Ó. H.

**sauð-bani**, a, m., botan. *sheep's-bane, monksblood, aconitum caeruleum*.

**sauð-bitr**, m. *a sheep-warrior*, of a dog, N. G. L. iii. 37.

**sauð-fé**, n. *a sheep*, Eg. 137, Grett. 112, 148. **sauðfjár-hagi**, a, m. *sheep-walk*.

**sauð-fellir**, m. *the death of sheep from cold*, Sturl. i. 227.

**sauð-fénaðr**, m. = sauðfé, Bs. i. 873, N. G. L. iii. 35.

**sauð-gróði**, a, m. *a crop for sheep*, Ann. 1370.

**sauð-grösa**, n. pl. = sauðgróði; á þeirri sömu viku vóru s. nær ærin, i. 171.

**sauð-hús**, n. pl. *sheep-pens*, Þorst. hv. 36, Dropl. 6, Landn.

**sauð-höfn**, f. *sheep-keeping*, Vm. 14, 115.

**sauð-kind**, f. *a sheep*.

**sauð-kvistr**, m., botan. *a kind of willow, salix repens*, Björn.

**sauð-laukr**, m. *'sheep-leek'*, botan. *triglochin maritimum perenne*, Frn.

**sauð-lauss**, adj. *sheepless*, Grág. ii. 304; a local name, **Sauðlauss-ör**, Bs. i. 461, in western Icel., mod. **Sauðlauks-dalr** (sauðlaukr).

**SAUDR**, m., gen. *sauðar*, dat. *sauð*, pl. *sauðir*; the gen. *sauðs*, Barl. 101, is unusual; [Ulf. *saups* or *sauðs* = *θυσία* or *sacrifice*, which is shewn to be the original sense; sjóða and seyðir are kindred words; F. Aasen *sau* or *sauð*, 'sauden or daud']—*a sheep*; *sauði* eða búfé, Gr. i. 148, 414, ii. 306, Js. 78, Stj. 171, Grett. 134, 137, Fs. 25, 71, 106, Bs. i. 315, 646, 647; henda skjarra *sauði*, 330; svin hans gengu á Sinesi, en *sauði* á Hjarðarnesi, Landn. 124; sing. collect., *reka sauðinn* f. tir, Stj. 171; þat þótti honum útál hve margr *sauðr* þar var í dalnum, Gr. 136; hrút eðr hafra . . . þótt sá sauðrinn verði dauðr, Grág. ii. 310; col. Clem. 58, Fms. x. 318, cp. John x. 1-16. 2. in mod. usage, a deer.

COMPS: **sauða-beit**, f. *'sheep-bite, sheep-pasture*, Vm. 155.

**sauða-dunr**, m. *a flock of sheep* in the phrase, sem vargr (úlfr) í sauðun, Sd. 164, Bret. 62. **sauða-ferð**, f. *a searching for sheep*, Kn. 10.

**sauða-flokk**, m. *a flock of sheep*, Barl. 104. **sauða-gler**, m. *a sheep-walk*, Grág. i. 423. **sauða-geymsla**, u, f. *sheep-keeping*, Stj. 223. **sauðar-gæra**, u, f. *a sheep's fleece*. **sauða-hitr**, m. *a shepherd*, Stj. 41, 106, 223. **sauða-hús**, n. *a sheep-fold*, Fs. 55, Ld. 44, Nj. 153; *a sheep-fold*, Fms. x. 318, John x. 1, 16.

**sauða-hústún**, n. = mod. fjárhústún, *the field round a sheep-fold*, Sturl. 39.

**sauða-hvarf**, -hverfa, u, f. *a going astray*, of sheep, F. Dropl. 34, Rd. 240, 241, Band 12 new Ed. **sauðar-höfn**, n. *sheep's head*, Landn. 211, Rd. 263. **sauðar-jarmr**, m. *a sheep's bleat*, Ísrafn. 7. **sauða-kjótr**, f. *mutton*. **sauða-klippari**, a, m. *a sheep-shearer*, Stj. 196. **sauða-kví**, f. *a sheep-fold*, Greg. 56. **sauða-leið**, f. *a tax paid in sheep*, Sturl. iii. 258. **sauða-leit**, f. *sheep-keeping*, Nj. 143, Dipl. iv. 9. **sauða-maðr**, m. *a shepherd*, Nj. 104, G.

Grett., Bs. i. 45. **sauða-mjólk** and **sauða-nytt**, f. *sheep's milk*, Bs. i. 137. **sauða-rekstr**, m. *the driving sheep*, Fm. 92. **sauða-rétt**, f. *a sheep-fold* (rétt, q. v.), Landn. 292, Bs. i. **sauðar-reyfi**, n. *a sheep's fleece*. **sauða-slittr**, n. pl. *'slitbers, shreds of a sheep torn by a beast of prey*, Finn. 246. **sauða-sveinn**, m. *a shepherd boy*, Anecd. 28. **sauða-taka**, n. *sheep's dung*. **sauða-taka**, u, f. *sheep-stealing*, Landn. 124, 128, Rd. 236. **sauðar-ull**, f. *sheep's wool*, Fms. iii. 180. **sauða-hjófnadr**, m. *sheep-stealing*. **sauða-pjófr**, m. *a sheep-stealer*. **sauð-reki**, -rekir, m. *a sheep-driver*, Glúm. 363, Háuv. 40, 42. **sauð-svarttr**, adj. *'sheep-black'*, i. e. *not dyed*, of cloth. **sauð-vant**, n. adj. *lost on the mountains*, of sheep, Hrafn. 6.

**SAUMA**, að, [Dan. *sømme*; Swed. *somma*; cp. Engl. *seam*]:—*to sew*; *sauma e-m klæði*, Fb. ii. 438; hann tekr sér nál ok þræð, ok saumar, Karl. 149; sátu þær þar ok saumuðu, Gisl. 15; var saumat í horn um hálsinn, Eb. 240; líkist var sveipit en saumat eigi um, 264; s. á nisting, Glúm. 343; kyrtill svá þröngur sem saumaðr væri at hoomum, Nj. 214; s. at e-u, *to stitch*, K. þ. K. 88; s. at höndum sér, Bs. i. 453; klæði ný-saumat, Orkn. 182; gull-saumaðr, id.; silfr, þat var þar saumat í, Fms. vii. 106; s. fyrir hrút (to prevent the ram from covering the ewes), Grág. ii. 311.

**saum-för**, f. *a seam in a ship's planking*, Bs. i. 390, Skálda 163.

**saum-gjald**, n. *damages for breaking the nails in a ship*, N. G. L. i. 198.

**saum-kona**, u, f. *a sempstress*, D. N. v. 133.

**saum-lauss**, adj. *seamless: without nails*, Fb. i. 524.

**saum-nál**, f. *a sewing needle*.

**saumr**, m. [Engl. *seam*; Dan.-Swed. *söm*], *a seam*, of cloth, freq. in mod. usage. 2. plur. *saumar, needle-work, sewing*; sitja at saumum, of a lady, Orkn. 182, Vigl. 28, Dropl. 4; setjask til sauma, Fas. iii. 104.

COMPS: **sauma-kona**, u, f. = saumkona. **sauma-skapr**, m. *needle-work*. **sauma-stofa**, u, f. *a sewing-room*, Vigl. 20. II. *a nail*, esp. of a ship, N. G. L. i. 202; saum þarfú ok mikinn á skip at hafa, Sks. 30; var engi saumr í, Fms. vii. 216; slá saum, Fb. i. 433 (of ship-building); rærnar á sauminum, 673. 60; skip-s., hnoð-s., rek-s.

**saum-skæri**, n. pl. *shears, scissors*, Trist. 11.

**saum-stofa**, u, f. = saumastofa, Vigl. 20.

**SAUP**, n. [A. S. *sype*; O. H. G. *sáf*; Dan. *søb* in *fleske-søb, søbe-kaal*; cp. *súpa*, Engl. *sup*]:—*'spoon-meat'*, Krók. 64; hafra-saup, *a sup of porridge*, Eggert. COMPS: **sauþ-gríðr**, f. an epithet of a dirty cook, Edda (Lauf.). **sauþ-ruðr**, m. *a nickname*, Fms. vii. **sauþ-sátttr**, adj. = missátttr; for the pun see Krók. 62.

**saur-blað**, n. *a fly-leaf*.

**saur-fullr**, adj. *filthy*, Sturl. i. 77.

**saurga**, að, *to defile, pollute*, Eb. 12, 24, Fms. i. 284, Sks. 796, O. H. L. 71, Hom. 17, Karl. 319.

**saurgan**, n. *pollution, defilement*, Hom. 145, K. Á. 104, Stj. 520, Sks. 796; saurganar-maðr, *a defiler*, Bs. i. 765.

**saurigr**, adj., before a vowel contr. *saurgan*, etc., but not so in mod. usage:—*filthy, dirty*, Sks. 527, 539, Korm. 118, Fs. 51, Karl. 320; saurga myki-kvisl, Fms. i. 75; myklar ok saurgar hendr, vi. 207. 2. metaph. *filthy, foul*, Fms. ix. 223, passim.

**saurindi**, n. pl. *dirty, uncleanness*.

**saur-kvisl**, f. *a dung-fork*, Fb. i. 77.

**saur-lifnaðr**, m. [Swed. *skör-lefnad*], *a filthy life, lechery*, Stj. 384.

**saur-ligr**, adj. *unclean*, Stj. 58.

**saur-lifi**, n. (opp. to *hreinlifi*), *an unclean life, fornication*, Gpl. 216, O. H. L. 87, Fms. x. 264. COMPS: **saurlifis-kona**, u, f. *a barlot*.

**saurlifis-maðr**, m. *a fornicator*, Fms. x. 389. **saurlifis-synd**, f. *the sin of fornication*, Fms. v. 217, Stj. 338.

**saur-lifr**, adj. *lewd*, El. 16.

**saur-ljótr**, adj. *showing dirt*, of cloth.

**saur-mæli**, n. *filthy, foul language*, Sks. 370.

**saur-pytttr**, m. *a cesspit, cesspool*, Isl. ii. 367.

**SAURR**, m., dat. *sauri* and *saur*; [remains with an inserted spurious *k* in Swed. *skör-agtig* = *lewd*, *skör-lefnad* = *lewdness*; cp. the derived words *seyra* and *súrr*]:—*mud*; var á róta mikil svá at ekki stökk saurr af jörðu, Bs. i. 334; jarda-s., loam, Barl. 112; hlaupa í saur, *to dabble in mud*, Fs. 68; hann kváðsk eigi vilja reiða eptir sér saur, 51; at engi saurr stökkvi af hestum yðrum ok á konunginn, Sks. 365. 2. *dirty, excrements*; eða hrindr maðr honum í vatn eðr í hland eðr í mat, eðr í saur, ok varðar þat allt skóggang, Grág. ii. 132; í sauri, 328; sem hann hefði í saurnum laugask, Fas. ii. 332; ausask sauri á, *to throw dirt at one another*, Bjarn. 33; fugla s., Stj. 620; saur ok fúllindi, Mar. Stj. 383, 642, Karl. 320; s. í kvíði manns, Hom. (St.)—metaph., *synda s.*, Hom. 45; s. illra verka, Greg. 18:—as a nickname, Landn. II. in local names, **Saurar**, **Saur-bær**, esp. the latter is freq. in Icel. of sour soil, swampy tracts, Landn.; hence prob. also *Sorö* (mid. Lat. *Sora*) in Denmark; these local names shew the oldest sense of the word, cp. *seyra*.

**saur-reiðir**, m. *a dung-carrier*, Korm.

**sauru-liga**, adv. *in a foul manner*, H. E. i. 505.

**sauru-ligr**, adj. *foul*, Stj. 116; *uncaste*, 548, Fms. vi. 123.

**saur-yrði**, n. pl. *foul language*, Hom. 53, Sks. 436.



**sautján**, an ordinal number, *seventeen*; see *sjautján*.

**sautra**, að, mod. *sotra*, *to suck through the teeth*; s. vatn ór lófum sér, Stj. 392.

**SAX**, n. [A.S. *sax*; Dan. *sax*; O.H.G. *sabs*], a kind of short, heavy sword or *sabre*; the sword had two edges or was tongue-formed, whereas the *sax* had only one sharp edge, as is seen from *Grett. 124*—reiddi hann hátt *saxit*, laust hann 'bakkanum *saxins*' í höfuð Arnóri svá hart, at haussinn brotnaði; the 'tveiggið' *sax*, Stj. 541 (v.1.), is therefore incorrect; *sax* *eingegjat*, 383 (*Judges* iii. 16, 22); mikit *sax* sem stórt sverð, Bs. i. 526; söxum ok sverðum, Vsp. 36 (*Bugge*); höggva með *saxi*, Bs. i. 543; hann leggir *saxinu* Tuma-naut, 526, see *Grett. passim*; *sax* eitt lítið, Fs. 101; litlu *saxi* er hann gyrðr með undir klæðunum, Fms. ii. 83; hann hafði brugðit *sax* undir yfirhöfnni, Ó.H. 70: the saying, verðr sá síðarr at leita er lítið *sax* hefir, Vápn. 15; hand-sax, hefti-sax, mála-sax, q. v.: in mod. usage a *large knife* (a carving knife, fisherman's knife, and the like) is called *sax*, agn-sax, q. v. 2. plur. *saxi*, *sbears*, cp. Dan. *lyse-sax*, Fas. ii. 43; eptir faldi skyrta hans, svá hvarki komi við knífir né söx, Str. 12; hann gripir nú skærin ok ætlar at reka á honum söxin, Bjarn. 66; síðan tók biskup söx ok skar af hári konungsins, Ó.H. 229. 3. medic. a *skin-disease*, when the hands are sore and chapped, being scorched and callous from dryness, see Fél. x. 32.

**B.** A part of a ship, the *raised prow*; *sax* eða *sax-bönd*, hvert tré þeirra er missir, þá skal gjalda þrem aurnum, ok fá tré, þó at síðarr sé, N.G.L. i. 100; en ef *sax* brotnar, bæti tvá örtogar, ii. 283; höfðu þeir lagt nætrnar upp á *saxit*, ... brynja Arons lá á *saxinu* skipsins, Bs. i. 388, 624; hann gengr fram á *saxit*, ii. 48; hleypir hann af *saxinu* ok aprt um stafn, Fms. x. 329; Ólafr konungr lagði hann á *saxit* á langskipinu, i. 277 (*Orkn.* 34); hann hleypir þegar á *saxit* á skip Vandils, Nj. 42; in Róm. 195 the word is misapplied. 2. esp. in plur. (i. e. dual) söx; sær féll inn um söxin, Fagrsk. 73; um stafninn ok um söxin, Fms. vi. 78; vátt görir nú á þiljunum fram ok drífr um söxin, viii. 209; sá gengr fast fram í söxin, *Grett. (begin.)*; berserkir konungs tölf voru í söxum, Eg. 32; á rausn í söxum, Fms. ii. 252; þá mun ávinnt um söxin, 308.

**saxa**, að, *to chop, back*; *saxa* í ketil, Stj. 615; *saxa* ok skera mör, K. þ. K. 92; hann *saxar* baggana með páli, Sd. 157; þeir bera vápn á hann ok *saxa* hann þar til er hann hefir bana, Fms. xi. 146; lögdusk þeir á hann ofan ok voru þar *saxaðir*, 367, Sturl. i. 85, Ber. 114; léttr hann nú *saxa* á geirvörtuna á sér, Fs. 176. 2. reflex., það *saxask* á e-t, *it is soon chopped up*, i. e. *the thing is soon finished*; *saxast* nú á limina hans Björns mins, Maurer's Volksagen 234.

**Saxa**, u, f. the name of an island in Norway, Gisl.: Járn-saxa, the name of a giantess, Edda.

**Saxar**, m. pl. [A.S. *Seaxon*], the Saxons, i. e. the Germans, Symb. 18, Fms. i. 116, v. 239, *passim*; and *Sax-land*, n. *Saxon-land*, i. e. Germany, Grág. i. 210, Symb., Fms., Bs., *passim*: *Sax-elfr*, f. the 'Saxon Elbe' = the *Elbe*; opp. to *Gaut-elfr*, Raum-elfr (see *elfr*), Symb., Bær.

**sax-bönd**, n. pl. the cross timbers in the prow, N.G.L. i. 100.

**sax-knifr**, m. a dagger, dirk, Ó.H. 73.

**Sax-lenkr** and **Sax-neskr**, adj. *Saxon*, i. e. *German*, Bs. i. 65, Fms. i. 113, 260, x. 297, Ó.H. 49, Karl. 373.

**sax-oddr**, m. the point of a *sax*, Fb. i. 425, Fms. ii. 205.

**SÁ**, fem. s. (neut. þat), demonstr. pron., see *Gramm.* p. xxi; an older form *sjá* is, esp. in old vellums, often used as common for masc. and fem. (*sjá* *maðr*, *sjá* *kona*), see the references below:—*that*.

**A.** As adj.: I. with a subst. *this, that*; sá hlutrinn, Fms. xi. 129; *sjá* *maðr*, *that man*, Fs. 5, 102, 143, Fms. ii. 28, Grág. i. 74, Nj. 6; *sjá* *bók*, Íb. (fine); sá *kostr*, Nj. 1; sá *salr*, Vsp. 44; sá *staðr*, Fb. i. 31; sá *bær*, Dropl. 5; ájs sveinn, Hom. 50; *sjá* *hveit*, *that cauldron*, Gkv. 3. 9; *sjá* *bragr*, Fms. iv. 12 (in a verse); *sjá* *fótr*, Ó.H. (in a verse); *sjá* *kylfa*, Fms. xi. (in a verse); *sjá* *byrðr*, etc.—placed after the noun, so giving emphasis, konungr *sjá*, Ó.H. 140; *mær* *sjá*, *this maid*, Nj. 2; minning *sjá*, Ld. 234; á sú, *that water*, 33:—with the reflex. particle *er*, sá *er* (*be, sbe, that=which*), þóll sú *er* stendr þorpi á, the pine 'sbe that' stands, i. e. *which stands*, Hm. 49; öld sú *er*, Fms. vi. 336 (in a verse); contracted *sá's*, Hallfred (Fs.); sú's=*sbe that*, Hkr. iii. 139 (in a verse); sá *maðr* *er* Söti *heitr*, *that man who is named Söti*, Nj. 5; *er* sá engi minn frændi at gangi í þetta mál, *there is none of my kinsmen that* ..., 31; sá *sem*, *be, sbe, that*, Stj. 178, *passim*:—with the suff. article, sá *dómarinn* *er* allt *veit*, Barl. 32; var sá úkyrr hlutrinn *er* þat merkði, Fms. xi. 129; sú *ein* *er* sagan *eptr*, *er* ek þorí eigi þér at segja, ... sú *er* ok svá sagan, at mér *er* mest forvitni á at heyra ..., *this tale is just that which I should most like to hear*, Fms. vi. 355. 2. *such*;

varð sá fundr þeirra, at Egill felldi tvá menn, Eg. 572; vera kann at enn sé sá rikismunnr, Eg.; hann *er* sá heilugri, at ..., Fb. ii. 318; hann *er* sá orðhákr, at ..., Fms. vi. 372. II. with an adjective: 1. in the indef. form; *sjá* *móðr* *konungr*, Og. 13, stands perh. alone in the whole literature, otherwise always, 2. in the def. form, with the prefixed article *inn*; sá *inn* máttki munr, Hm.; sá *inn* góði *maðr*, *that good man*, Barl. 74; sá *enn* *sami* *maðr*, Fms. iv. 122; sá *inn* sæti *postuli*, Post.; hyrnan sú *in* fremri, Nj. 198; sá *inn* þriði, *the third*, Gm. 6:—

leaving out the article, *sjá* *óhreini* *andi*, *the unclean spirit*, Fms. v. 12; sá *ungi* *maðr*, *the young man*, Hom. 114; sú *ílla* *atkváma*, 122:—*that* 'sá' was simply used as the definite article the instead of the ancient *þá*. sá *visasti* *klerkr*, *the wisest clerk*, Bs. ii. 223; sá *fegrsti* *vínviðr*, *the finest vine*, Art. 80 (see foot-note 25), this is esp. freq. in mod. usage, e. g. sá *leikhári* *Menelás*, sá *ráða-góði*, sá *ágeti* *Ódysseir*, sú *visi* *Penelop* á *árbona*, *rósingraða* *Morgungvöðja*, etc., in Dr. Egilsson's Translation of the *Odyssey*, as also in *Vidal*.

**B.** As subst. used almost as a pers. pron. *be, sbe (it)*, [cp. Engl. *sie*; Germ. *sie*]; Slíðr *heitr* sú, *sbe (it) bigbt Slid*, Vsp. 42; en sá *Bar* *heitr*, 43; ör *liggr* þar, ok *er* sú (viz. ör) af þeirra örum, Nj. 13; samkunda, sú (viz. samkunda) var knýtt festum, Am. 1; skal tölur eibr skilja, hvárt *sjá* *eigi* *arf* at *talca*, *whether be is to inherit*, Gr. 1. 269; sömdu þeir þessa ráða-gjörð, at *sjá* (viz. ráðagörð) skyldi *þá* *koma*, Nj. 107: esp. 'kostr' understood, *er* þá *sjá* *einn* *til*, 7, Fms. vii. 265; þótti honum sá (viz. *maðr*) ærit *hár* *er* þat *rúnar* *ætlað*, Fs. 5; *sjá* *mun* *vera* *sönn* *saga*, Fms. ii. 87; sá (*be*) *ke* *borgina*, þiðr. 11; sá *er* *vel* *skygðr*, 81; þar *riðr* *maðr*, sá *hefir* *sá* *mikinn*, 101; sú *er* *öll* *gulli* *búin*, 189; *almáttigr* *Guð*, sá *er* *einn* *í* *dómi*, *almighty God, be is one in Godhead*, Fb. i. 30; sá (*be*) *seð* *þas* *með* *lífligu* *brauði*, Hom. 59; sú *var* *stjúp-dóttir* *konungsins*, *she was the king's step-daughter*; sá *er* *sæll*, *er* ..., *he is lucky, that* ..., Hm. sá *er* *há* *kona* *er* þar *fór*, Nj. 200; sá *yðar* *er* *sik* *lægir*, *be of you lowers himself*, Hom. 50; sá *er* (*be who*) af öllum *hug* *treystir* *Kris* *that* ..., Hom.; sá *er* *leynðr* *syndum* *sínum*, and so in countless instances, old and mod., except that the mod. usage prefers sá 'sem', sá sem.

**C.** As adv.—svá, q. v.; skrímingr lítill sá, Ísl. ii. 46; landnýttr léttr sá, Fms. viii. 335.

**SÁ**, pres. sér, Gisl. 147, Edda i. 398 (in a verse of the 11th cent.), Edda (Ht. 52); but skír, Gpl. 384; sár, Nj. 82; pret. söri, seri, v. 39, Hom. 67, Ó.H. 135, Edda 83, Fms. i. 9; in mod. usage, pret. sáði, þat sáð, of which the pret. sáði already occurs, 656 (13, Barl. 18, Fb. ii. 258; [A.S. *sawan*; Engl. *sow*; Germ. *säben*; cp. *st. sero*]:—*to sow*; ok sár hann niðr korninu, Nj. 82; karlar kór sá, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 170; sá akra, Stj. 225; um vartit vildi hann sá, L. 35; þar út korn sitt ok seri, Hom. 67; korn hafði vaxit hvar ser hafði verit, Fms. i. 92; sá sáði sínu, Barl. 18; sá niðr sáði, Fb. i. 3; sá eilífu sáði, 656 C. 32; þá skal hann sá þá jörð, N.G.L. i. 3; hann hafði þessu orða-sáði sáit í brjóst þeim, Fms. x. 236:—with sá þar í Guðs orð, Barl. 18, but rare. 2. metaph. *to sow, broadcast*; ætla ek at sá silfrinu, Eg. 765; hón seri því um gamlu, Fms. i. 9; ok söri allt um götuna, Edda 83, Hkr. i. 42; berr Hávar brott vörðuna, ok ser (i. e. sær) hvern stein, Gisl. 147; hann se eptir í slóðna, Ó.H. 135 (sáði, Fb. ii. 258, l. c.).

**sáð**, n. [A.S. *sæd*; Engl. *seed*; Germ. *saat*; Lat. *satum*; a Goth. *sbe* is conjectured]:—*seed, corn, crop*; Ísak hafði þar sáð mikit ok gótt, 162; bíluðu mönnum sáð ok sæföng, Bs. i. 137; fiera sáð niðr, 512; ef *maðr* *hellir* *vatni* *yfir* *sáðit*, Stj. 317; þeir hafa ekki sáð *ey* *grow no corn*, Sks. 190: *seed*, sáð *ens* *hvata*, 673. 48.

**sáð-berandi**, pret. *seed-bearing*, Stj. 14.

**sáð-görð**, f. *corn-growing*, Rétt. 10. 2.

**sáðir**, f. pl. *bran*; hleifr þrungið sáðum, a *bran-loaf*, the diet of men, Rm. 4; blanda sáðum við brauð, Stj. 263; verða mönnum jama sáðar eða ok dýrri en hreint korn, Sks. 323 B; hey ok sáðir, Stj. hann gaf þeim (the camels) hey ok sáðir, id.; sundrlyndis sáðir, the old writers distinguish between the neut. sáð and the fem. sáðir, the neut. sing. sáðin (*bran*), Fél. ii. 145, l. 23 sqq., is therefore w used for sáðir. COMPS: sáða-hleifr, m. a *bran loaf*, Karl. 61.

**sáð-jörð**, f. *sown land*, Vm. 80.

**sáð-korn**, n. a *seed-corn*, Stj. 225, Barl. 19, Fms. iii. 168.

**sáð-land**, n. a *sown land*, Nj. 82.

**sáð-lát**, n. *spermatorrhea*, Fél. x. 30, from an Ama-Magn. vell.

**sáð-maðr**, m. a *sower*, N. T.

**sáð-plógr**, m. a *ploughing for seed*, Stj. 164.

**sáð-tíð**, f. (*sáð-tími*, a, m., Stj. 61), *the sowing season*, Edda i. 110. **sáðungr**, adj. *full of bran*; brauðit var ílla bakat, blautt ok sáðgr, Art. 110.

**Sága**, u, f. [akin to *saga* and *segja*?], one of the goddesses, see *Am.* 7; often used in circumlocutions of a woman, silki-sága, öl-sága; tc. Lex. Poët.

**sál**, f. a *skin bag*, carried behind the saddle; skinn-sál, selskinns sál. **SÁLA**, u, f., also later form *sál*, f., gen. *sálar*, which form prev. in mod. usage, but the old writers prefer the weak form, thus *sála*, m. 31, 89; gen. sing. *sálu*, K. Á. 76; dat. *sálu*, *passim* (e. g. Hallfred, 200 acc. *sáluna*, Fms. viii. 252, v. l.; pl. *sálar*, Stj. 243, Hom. 30, MS. C. 99 C. 99 C. gen. pl. *sálna*, H. E. i. 499, *passim*. The word is ce Teutonic, but hardly Scandinavian, and was probably adopted fro the Saxon with the introduction of Christianity; it is therefore oil used in a religious and ecclesiastical sense: it first occurs in Hallfred (minni vissak borgit); it never occurs in heathen poems, for the *sál* in Gisl. 120 (where, however, it is put in the mouth of a 'prince-*sál*')



man) is, like other verses in that Saga, of later composition (12th century): [Ulf. *saiwala* = ψυχή; A.S. *sawol* and *sawle*; Engl. *soul*; Hel. *seola*; O.H.G. *salā*, etc.]:—the *soul*; *sálin*, likamir ok *sála*, Hom. 89; *allra þeirra sálin*, Gpl. 69, passim in old and mod. usage, N.T., Pass., Vidal.

B. In compds, in old writers *sálu-*, not *sálar-*: *sálu-bati*, a. m. = *sálubót*, Bs. ii. 147. *sálu-bót*, f. the *soul's health*, Hkr. ii. 347. Grág. i. 144, 202, Fms. vii. 76. *sálu-búð*, f. a *'soul's booth'*, *hospital*, Thom. *sálu-eldar*, n. pl. *funeral fires*, Róm. 211, 234. *sálu-félag*, n. *'soul's communion'*, Fb. i. 268. *sálu-gipt* and *sálu-gjöf*, f. a *soul's gift*, B.K. 55, 110, Grág. i. 202, K. A. 72, Vm. 143, Jm. 3. *sálu-háski*, a. m. *'soul's danger'*, *perdition*, Stj. 21, Dipl. ii. 14. (*sálar-háski*, id., Sturl. i. 122, Sks. 447.) *sálu-hjálp*, f. *'soul's help'*, *salvation*, Orkn. 492, N.T., Pass., Vidal. *sálu-hlið*, n. a *'soul's gate'*, a *lieb-gate*, Isl. þjóðs. i. 282. *sálu-hús*, n. a *'soul's house'*, *hospital*, Stj. 216. *sálu-messa*, u. f. a *'soul's mass'*, *requiem*, Bs. i. 712, Vm. 30, 144, Dipl. iv. 8, Fm. 97. *sálu-sár*, n. *'soul's wound'*, Hom. 70. *sálu-skaði*, a. m. *'soul's scathe'*, *perdition*, Fms. iii. 170. *sálu-stofa*, u. f. = *sálhús*, Kálfsk., Boldt. *sálu-tíðir*, pl. = *sálumessa*, Fms. x. 149, Bs. i. 173, 712, Stat. d. N. 21, Stj. 238; *sálu-tíða-ker*, Pm. 14. *sálu-tjón*, n. *'soul's-tine'*, *perdition*, Sks. 358, Bs. ii. 68. *sálu-þarfiggr*, adj. *useful for the soul*, Stat. 291. *sálu-þurft*, f. the *soul's need*, H.E. i. 252, Hom. 92. *sálu-þörf*, f. id., Hom. 158. *sálu-öl*, n. a *funeral feast*, N.G.L. i. 14. *sálu-öldur*, n. = *sáluöl* (see *erfi*, which is the heathen word), N.G.L. i. 15. *Þs* In mod. compds sometimes *sálar-*, but *sálu-hjálp*, *hlið*, *messa*, not *sálar-hjálp*, etc. *sálaak*, að, dep. to *depart*, Stj. 165, Fms. iii. 167; *sálað* hold, Pass. 49, 17: passim in mod. usage, in a religious sense, whereas *deyja* is the common word.

**SÁLD**, n. [Dan. *sold*], a *sieve*; þrjá hleifa er aldregi höfðu í sáld komit, Flóv. 24; rúmborot sáld, a *coarse sieve*, Fms. vii. 243:—of a measure, Gpl. 524; sáld korns, Vm. 30; sálds sæði, D. I. i. 471; þrígga sálda öl, 31, Fms. ii. 16; sáld malts, N.G.L. i. 5; sex menn sé um sáld, Grág. ii. 402: as a measure of a field, sex sálda sáð, N.G.L. i. 6; naut skal hafa á sálds sáði hverju, 240.

*sálda*, að, to *sift*; s. e-u, to *let drop* as out of a sieve.

*sál-fastr*, adj. *'soul-fast'*, *firm of soul*, Gísl. (in a verse).

*sálga*, að, with dat. to *kill*, *put to death*.

*sálgir*, m. [Germ. *selig*; A.S. *selig* = *blessed*; whence Old Engl. *seely*; mod. Engl. *silly*]:—*poor*, mostly in a good sense, but also in a bad = *wretched*, but only in a religious or eccl. style, Stj. 152, 428, Bs. ii. 18, Fb. i. 514.

2. in mod. usage [like Germ. *selig*] *deceased*, the late so and so, very freq., but usually written shortly, *sál*; hún móðir mín sál, ystir mín sál, hann Jón sál: the usual ancient word is *heittinn*, see *heita*.

*sálmr* (*psálmr*), [Gr. ψαλμός], a *psalm*, Stj., Bs., passim, not only of the Psalms, but also generally a *hymn*; Passiú-sálmur, Hugvekjú-sálmur, Kveld-sálmr, Morgun-sálmr, etc. compds: *sálma-bók*, f. a *psalm-book*, *hymn-book*, Mar. *sálma-lag*, n. a *psalm-tune*, *sálma-kvöld*, n. a *psalmist*, *hymn-writer*, Fms. viii. 239, x. 304. *sálma-öngur*, m. *psalm* or *hymn-singing*, *psalmody*, Sks. 600.

*Sálpiti*, m. the name of a firth in Norway, Grett., Munch's Norg. Beckr.; whence *Sálpit-verjar*, m. pl. *the men from S.*, Fms. ix. 471.

*Sám-land*, n. *Samogitia* or *Semgallen*, in Russia, Fms. xi. 322 (not *máland*), 324, 414.

*sám-leitr*, adj. *swarthy*, *blackish*; þat sortnar ok verðr sámleitt, Barl. 66; svart ok s. af sumars-hita ok bruna, 199.

**SÁMR**, adj. [the word is prob. from the Finn. *saomi*], *swarthy*, *blackish*, from the hue of the Finnish tribes; svartar ok sámar í sólviðri, Gsp.; n. *sáma* Svívor, of an ogress, Edda (in a verse):—the name of a dog, Nj. i:—the name of a giant, Edda (Gl.), Fas. passim:—a nickname, Fms. x. 372:—a pr. name, Landn., Hrafn., and Sæmingr in Yngl. S. ch. 9: the very name is a sign of intermarriage between the Finns and Northmen, see Prof. Munch's Det Norske Folk's Historie.

*sápa*, u. f. [Lat. *sēbum*], *soap*, (mod.)

**SÁR**, m., gen. *sás*, acc. *sá*, pl. *sáir*, and so in mod. usage, but *saar* (i. e. *sár*), N.G.L. iii. 15, 1. 6; [Swed. *sår*]:—a *large sack*; þau báru á öxlum *sár*, Edda 7; fjóra sáði fulla vatns, Stj. 593; *sás-girði*, *sack-boops*, Grág. i. 338; *sáir* kallask stór keröld, Krók.; *smá-verplar* eðr *sár*, N.G.L. i. 15: freq. in mod. usage of large vessels in a dairy, *skyr-sár*.

**SÁR**, n., old pl. *sár*, Skálda 162, Grág. passim; [Engl. *sore*; Dan. *ved. saar*]:—a *sore*; féllu maðkar ór sárum hans, 656 A. i. 25; undar kómu ok sleiktu sár hans, N.T.; this, although rarer, is the original sense, cp. also *sársauki*; hence,

II. a *wound*; in the Scandinavian languages this is the general word, 'und' and 'ben' being special; *sár* is thus defined, þat eru sár, ef þar blæðir sem á kom, Grág. ii. 90; þat sár er odds farvegr er á eðr eggjar, enda er þó sár, at maðr ljósti til, ef þar blæðir sem við kemr, eðr hvat sem hann görir þess er blæðir, 115, 16; and in the Norse law, ef maðr kastar at manni ok lýstr hann, þat sár er maðr hefir ekki vápn í hendi, en annars drep, N.G.L. i. 69; þau er menn fá í orrostum, Post.; hafði annarr bana en annarr sár á, Nj. 101; veita e-m sár, N.G.L. i. 67; leggja í sárum, Fbr. 96 new 1; deyja ór sárum, Fms. 120; bana-sár, q.v.; holsár, Fbr. 211; vöðva-

*sár*, a *flesh wound*; síðu-sár, a *side wound*; svöðu-sár, and so passim: *poët.*, *sár-dropi*, -flóð, -gýmir, -lá, -löggr, = *'wound-drop'*, i. e. *blood*; *sár-eldur*, -iss, -jökull, -klungr, -laukr, -linnr, -teinn, -viti, -vöndr, -þjál, = *'wound-fire'*,... *'wound-blast'*, i. e. a *weapon*; *sár-gagl*, -gammr, -geitungr, -limr, -mútar, -orri, = a *carion-crow*; *sár-likinn*, *'wound-greedy'*, Lex. Poët. compds: *sára-nuki*, a. m. a *hurt*, *smart*, *pain*; Kenna sársauka, Fms. ii. 174; verða fyrir skeindum eða sársaukum, Gpl. 19.

*sárs-brún*, f. the *edge of a wound*, Fas. ii. 375. *sára-far*, n. the *state of the wounds*; hann varð heill sárafars þessa, Bs. i. 419; þakningar ok s., Nj. 137; hvert s. hann veitti honum, Bjarn. 65; þá er hann fékk vansa í sárafari, Sturl. i. 103; ok er leitað var til sárafars þorbjarnar, Orkn. 458. *sára-fullr*, adj. *full of sores*, Greg. 23. *sára-menn* = *sáir-menn*, Sturl. ii. 97; cp. *sár-menn*, m. pl., Bzr. 19. *sára-sýki* ok *sára-veyki*, f. a kind of *scorbutic disease* (?), Fél. x. 31, H.E. iii. 533; for a description of this illness see Hungv. ch. 7, Bs. i. 375.

*sár-auki*, a. m. = *sársauki*, Js. 28.

*sár-beittr*, adj. *'sore-biting'*, *very keen*, Hom. 109, þiðr. 122, Fas. iii. 353, Grett. 116 new Ed.

*sár-beitr*, f. pl. *compensation for a wound*, Gpl. 149, 190, N.G.L. i. 67, 73.

*sár-dropi*, a. m. *'wound-drop'*, *poët. blood*, Hkv. *sár-eggjaðr*, adj. = *sárbeitr*, Trist.

*sár-fætr*, adj. *sore-footed*. *sár-heitr*, adj. *'sorely-hot'*, *very hot*, Grett. 126 A; [cp. Germ. *sehr*; Dan. *saare*; Engl. *sore*.]

*sár-hendr*, adj. *with sore bands*. *sáringi*, f. pl. *soreness*; hvárki sviði né s., Fas. ii. 151.

*sár-kaldr*, adj. *'sorely-cold'*, *bitterly cold*, Pass. *sár-keyptr*, part. *'sore-bought'*, *dear-bought*, Nj. 255.

*sár-leikr* (-leiki), m. *soreness*, *pain*, Hom. 29, Ver. 72, Stj. 21, 38, 97, 189, Bs. ii. 25; metaph. *pain*, Hom. 11, Bs. i. 142.

*sár-liga*, adv. *sorely*; kveljað s., Stj. 155; brenna s., id.; leika s., to *handle roughly*, Hkr. i. 323; hefna s., Fb. ii. 381; fyrirfarask s., Fms. xi. 425; minnask s., id.; svikja s., vi. 218; syndga s., K. A. 104; gráta s., Fms. xi. 425, Stj. 208; s. hrygg, Mar.; s. þyrstr, Karl. 55.

*sár-ligr*, adj. *sore*, Th. 19, Anecd. 30, Mar. *sárna*, að, to *become sore*, *painful*, Fas. ii. 451; impers., e-m sárnar e-t, it is *sore to me*, *pains*, *grieves me*.

*sár-orðr*, adj. *using sore, cutting words*, Karl. 124. **SÁRR**, adj. [A.S. *sár*; Scot. *sair*; Engl. *sore*; Dan. *saare*]: I. *sore*, *aching*; the phrase, eiga um sárt at binda, to *have sores to bind up*, to *smart sorely*, of a loss, Nj. 54; hann þrýsti knénu ok því er sárást var, Fms. v. 224; sár skeina, Stj. 187; önd hennar varð sárári við dauða sonar síns, Mar.; með sáru hjarta, 623, 58; með sárum huga, sátr grátr, Fb. ii. 392; sáran skjúnað, Fms. iii. 172; sárar píslir, i. 189; sár kyöl, Sks. 652, höfund-sár, hár-sár, touchy, sensitive: neut. sárt, *painful*; opt verðr sárin sárt at lækna, Al. 99; bitr þat sárára, Sks. 804; en menn höfðu þó sárt haldit frændum sínum, i. e. *bad sore losses among their kinsmen*, Isl. ii. 384; cp. hafa líla haldit; vera sárt leikinn, to *be sorely banded*, Nj. 27, 114; hverjum er lífit sárást at láta, þiðr. 119; sáran, as adverb, gráta sáran, to *'grat sair'*, Fas. ii. 236: the phrase, sitja aldri á sárs-höfði, to *be always quarrelling*:—nú þótt þorkatli vari matrinn sárr, þá þorði hann þó eigi at synja þeim gistingar, though it *pained him to part with the meat*, yet... Fbr. 36; skada-sár.

II. *wounded*, Isl. ii. 258; mjök sárr, Eg. 33; sárr til álífs, 190; lítt sárr, Ld. 222; ekki sárr, passim; ú-sárr, not *wounded*, and so passim.

*sár-ráð*, n. pl. the *plotting bodily injury to a person*, Grág. ii. 116.

*sár-reiðr*, adj. *bitterly angry*.

*sár-vitr*, f. *'wound-wise'*, *skilled in surgery* (?), Hkv. i. 53.

*sár-yrdi* (-yrtr, adj.), n. pl. *'sore words'*, *banter*, Ls. 19, Hom. 143.

**SÁT**, f. [sitja], a *sitting in ambush*, *ambush*, Grág. ii. 127, Sturl. i. 149 (v. l.), Eg. 568, 571, Fms. viii. 379, Orkn. 48; fyrir-sát, um-sát: a *putting*, *placing*, *seating*, in compds as upp-sát, saltketils-sát.

*sáta*, u. f., gen. pl. *sátna*, Isl. ii. 329, [setja], a *truss of hay* carried on horseback, two of which make a *klyf*: as also a *small hay-rick*, Nj. 194 (arfa-sát), Ám. 37, Isl. ii. 329, Brandkr. 60; cp. sæti, ricks, Eb. 224.

*sátr*, n. = *sát*, Sturl. i. 149; better *sáttini*.

**SÁTT**, f. and *sætt*; of the sing. in classical Icel. both forms are used indifferently, whereas in plur. *sættir* is usual; in mod. usage *sætt* prevails throughout; [setja]:—a *settlement*, *covenant*, esp. any *agreement* made by umpires (through görd, q.v.); hence also *peace*, *concord*; a word much used by old and mod. writers and in conversation; göra sátt, Grág. i. 485; eigi munu þeir rjúfa þá sátt er ek görí, Nj. 65; varð þat at sætt, at Hálfídan konungr skyldi halda ríki sínu, Fms. i. 13; verða sekr at sátt, to *be fined in a court of arbitration*, Grág. i. 81: the word is used freq. in the Laws and the Sagas, leita um sættir, Eb. 24, 246; slá málum í sætt, 286; eptir-sætt Eyrbyggja ok Álptíðinga, 252; hólkz sú sætt vel meðan þeir lifðu báðir, ... sumar þetta hit sama eptir sættina, 246; vildi þorgir þá eigi halda sættina, 50; bjóða sættir, 100; varð þat at sætt, Fms. i. 13; segja upp sátt, to *pronounce judgment as umpire*, Grág. i. 118, and passim:—of the indemnity, skal aðili eignask tvá hluti sáttar, 144; ok



skal þar af sátt til taka, id.; skal af sáttum til taka, 382. **II. concord, consent;** segja sátt sin á e-t, Grág. i. 66.

**B. COMPS:** sáttar-bikar, m. a 'peace-beaker,' loving-cup, Fas. iii. 299. sáttar-boð, n. pl. an offer of terms, Nj. 105, Eb. 128. sáttar-bætr, f. pl. satisfaction, Fbr. 72, v.1. sáttar-dómr, m. a court of arbitration, Grág. i. 359; composed of twelve persons, 487. sáttar-eiðr, m. an oath taken at a sátt, Sturl. ii. 7. sáttar-fundr, m. a peace-meeting, Nj. 256, Sturl. i. 101, Fms. vi. 209, viii. 44. sáttar-gríð, n. pl. a truce, Sks. 742. sáttar-görð, f. the making a treaty, agreement, peace-transactions, Fb. ii. 234, Grág. i. 136, 485; sáttargörðar váttir, 83. sáttar-hald, n. the keeping of an agreement, Sturl. i. 81, v.1. sáttar-leyfi, n. a licence to make an agreement; þar beiða menn sýknu-leyfa allra ok sáttaleyfa, Grág. i. 6. sáttar-lof, n. = sáttaleyfi; stefna manni heiman til sáttalofs, Grág. i. 359. sáttar-maðr, m. an umpire, peace-maker, Grág. i. 118, 137. sáttar-mark, n. a mark of peace, 623. 50 (Gen. ix. 17). sáttar-nefna, u, f., better sáttar-stefna, Sturl. i. 163. sáttar-stefna, u, f. = sáttarfundr, Grág. ii. 165. sáttar-umleitan, f. mediation, Fms. iv. 141, (sáttar-umleitan, O. H. 58, l. c.). sáttar-vandr, adj. = sáttvandr, Sturl. iii. 275. sáttar-vætti, n. testimony at a sátt, Grág. i. 183.

**II. sáttar- or sáttar-;** sáttar-boð, n. = sáttarboð, Hkr. ii. 103, Eb. 246, Eg. 281. sáttar-bréf, n. a charter of agreement, H. E. i. 459. sáttar-brigði, n. a breach of an agreement, Sturl. ii. 130, Orkn. 424. sáttar-efni, n. the basis of an agreement, Sturl. iii. 170. sáttar-eiðr, m. = sáttareid, Fms. vi. 184 (v. l.), Sturl. ii. 7 C. sáttar-fundr, m. = sáttarfundr, Ld. 228, Fms. iii. 38. sáttar-görð, f. = sáttargörð, Fms. i. 160, iv. 268, Nj. 187, Grág. i. 488. sáttar-hald, n. = sáttarhald, Sturl. i. 81 C. sáttar-handsal, n. the hantelling an agreement, Grág. i. 361; see handsal. sáttar-kaup, n. the price of an agreement, N. G. L. i. 81. sáttar-laust, n. adj. without truce, unable to agree, Sturl. iii. 257. sáttar-maðr, m. = sáttarmaðr, Grág. i. 118. sáttar-mál, n. the making an agreement, Grág. ii. 87. sáttar-orð, n. a word of peace, mediation, Ld. 66. sáttar-rof, n. a breach of an agreement, Nj. 106, Sturl. ii. 132. sáttar-samþykki, n. an agreement, Fms. ii. 242. sáttar-skrá, f. = sáttarbréf, a charter, N. G. L. ii. sáttar-stefna, u, f. = sáttarstefna, Fms. vii. 241, Sd. 172, Sturl. i. 163 C. sáttar-umleitan, f. = sáttarumleitan, Hkr. ii. 86, Fms. ix. 51, Sturl. ii. 172.

sáttan, f. = sátt, Fms. x. 160, xi. 478.

sátt-band, n. a treaty, covenant, Fb. ii. 276.

sátt-fúss, adj. peace-loving, willing to come to terms, Sturl. iii. 275.

sátt-gjarn, adj. = sáttfúss, Nj. 88, Sturl. ii. 179, Fs. 185.

sátt-gjarnliga, adv. in a conciliatory way, Fms. ii. 36, vi. 181, vii. 306.

sátt-gjarnligr, adj. conciliatory, Fms. iii. 63, Sturl. iii. 170.

sátt-liga, adv. peaceably, N. G. L. i. 78.

sátt-mál, n. pl. words of reconciliation, Eg. 401, Ld. 228, Fb. i. 560, Fms. i. 37. **II. sing. a covenant, Skv. 3. 39; esp. eccl., Stj. 56, 62, 115, 129, 305, 651, Fms. vi. 286, O. H. 78, Grett. 103 A. COMPS:**

sáttmáls-búð, f. the covenant-booth, Tabernacle, Stj. 310. sáttmáls-lög, n. pl. the law of the covenant, Stj. 650. sáttmáls-mark, n. the mark of a covenant, Stj. 62, 115. sáttmáls-örk, f. the Tabernacle, Stj. 427, the Icel. Bible, passim.

sátt-máli, a, m. (old writers prefer the neut. sáttmál), a covenant, Hkr. ii. 119 (but O. H. l. c. sáttmál), B. K. 126, Sks. 51; einn sáttmáli ... þann eilífa sáttmála milli Guðs ok allra lífandi dýra ... þetta skal vera teikn á þeim sáttmála, sem ek hefi upp reist. Gen. ix. 9-17; Gamli sáttmáli, the covenant between the Icelanders and the king of Norway, D. I. i. 602 sqq.

sátttr, adj. agreeing, at peace, reconciled; sátttr ok sammála, Ísl. ii. 381; at vér sem sáttastir, Fs. 43; s. við e-n, Anal. 282; verða s. á e-t, to agree on; verða þeir á þat vel sáttir, Nj. 22, Fms. i. 279; þeir urðu á öngan hlut sáttir, x. 24; urðu allir á þat sáttir, Nj. 101; ef þeir verða eigi á sáttir, if they cannot come to terms, Grág. i. 57; s. á fjárfölur, 336; at þvílíkum kostum sem þú hefir á sáttir orðit, Ld. 212; eg er sátttr með að göra það, I am quite willing to do that, (mod.); mis-sátttr, ú-sátttr.

sátt-rof, n. a breach of a sátt, Valla L. 227.

sátt-samliga, adv. in peace and harmony, Dipl. v. 16.

sátt-samligr, adj. peaceable, Sks. 520, v.1.

sátt-vandr, adj. particular as to terms, Sturl. ii. 63.

sátt-vænigr, adj. hopeful as to an agreement, Rd. 254.

seði, f. [sáðr ok sáðr], satiety, Greg. 28.

seðill, m. [Lat. schedula], a slip of paper, (mod.)

SEÐJA, pres. seð, pret. sáði, subj. seðdi, part. sáðr; [Goth. *sapjan*, *sāp*, supposed from *ga-sapjan*; A. S. *sadjan*; O. H. G. *sajan*; Lat. *satiare*]=to satiate, feed; Gera ok Freka seðr, Gm. 19; s. e-n af e-u, or á e-u, s. hrafn af hræjum, Hkv. i. 43, Fas. i. 140; s. hrafn á holdi, Korn. (in a verse); og hann girntist að s. sik af þeim molum sem féllu af borðum hins ríka, Luke xvi. 21: metaph., Stj. 29; at ek skylda sáða hafa yðra fýst á minni frásögu, 655 xxx. A. 4; s. fenginn hungri á nýju ránfengi, Al. 83; s. e-n e-u, s. oss sínum málum heigum, 625. 79; s.

**II. con-**

porsta, to slake the thirst, Magn. 486.

**II. reflex. seðjask,**

sated, eat one's fill; vitnir seðsk, the wolf is sated, Edda (Ht.) 9; seðsk Sæhrimni, Gm.; vér söddumk af konunglegri sælu, Al. 165; seðjas e-u, 677. 3; láta verða sáða sina reiði, Al. 106.

**III. part. sáðr,**

[Germ. *satt*], sated, having eaten one's fill, eg er sáðr; vera s. á e-u have got enough of, Ld. 98; full-s.

seðr, part., from sjá, used as adj. wary, clever; hann er vel seðr, hann er seðari en svo.

seðu or söðu, pret. pl., remains of a lost verb *sýja*, [answering to Goth. *sjujan*; A. S. *sjujan*; Engl. *sew*; Dan. *sy*; Lat. *suere*]=to sew; seðu (sew thou) hve vel þeir seðu (sewed) er fyrir samföndu réðu, Skálda, Thorodd: part. seðr or söðr, sewn; jarni seðr, Halld. (Fs. 205); skyrtá hamri söð, hammer-knit, epithet of a coat of mail, Fms. xi. 197 (in a verse).

SEF, n. [Engl. *sedge*; Dan. *siv*], sedge; var stráð gölf á Sæbó af sefinu af Seftjörn, Gisl. 27; lykklaus sem sef, Al. 173; sem af sefir slá, Stj. 253; stokk af tágum ok sefi görfan, 251: poet., svarðar s. the hair, Kornak. **COMPS:** sef-dæla, u, f. a sedge hollow, B. Sef-grisnir, m. a 'sedge-boar,' poet., a wolf, Lex. Poët. sef-r, f. a sedge-bank, Lex. Poët. sef-tjörn, f. sedge-tarn, a local name, Gisl. 27, 107, 111. sef-visk, f. a sedge-wisp, Gisl. 29.

þvengr, m., poet., a 'sedge-thong,' snake, Lex. Poët.

SEFA, að, older form svefa, Fms. ix. 444, [akin to svefn], to so, soften; sefa ok svefja, allit., Rm. 41; the act. is rare in old writers but freq. in mod. usage. **II. reflex. to be soothed, appeased, of an;** kom svá at Grím sefaðisk, Eg. 166, Ld. 52, Fbr. 141, Fms. xi. 354; svefaðisk (sefaðisk, v. l.) þá hugr jarls, ix. 444; þá gekk af honum móðrinn ok sefaðisk hann, Edda 28, Fms. v. 319; þeir sefuðusk, Fb. 354; vinir hennar báðu hana sefask ok snúa hug sínum til komu, Fms. vi. 4, vii. 128; af þessu nafni sefask höggomr, 623. 26; ef þú fær eigi sefat hana, appeased, soothed her, Fms. xi. 135. **2. sefaðr, propitious;** at Drottinn sé honum jafnan sefaðr, Stj. 309; þú vertú s. yfir illskur lýðsins, 312.

sefan-ligr, adj. fit for sacrifice; s. fórn, Stj. 310.

SEFI or sevi, a, m. [akin to síf, sífar, q. v.; cp. A. S. *sib*=peace=the mind, affection, poet., Edda (Gl.); fróðr sefi, Fms. 4; ok sník hennar öllum sefa, Hm. 162; einn er hann séf um sefa, 94; þær sefa sverð ok sefa, Sdm. 27; sorgmóðr sefi, Gkv. 2. 40; hverr er seftr slíkan sefa, Hkm. 19; snúisk þeim til satta sefi, Gg. 9. **II. 1d. Engl. sib;** Engl. *gos-sip*]=sifi, a kinsman, Hkv. 2. 8; Surtar sevi, p. (Hb.); Ullar sefi, Vtkv. (in the interpolated part).

seggr, m., pl. seggir, [A. S. *sæg*; from segja?]=poet., a man, p. a messenger, which sense can still be seen in Akv. i. 2, 6, as all in the allit. seggr and segja; at þú mér, seggr, né segir, Skm. 5; segir segja mér hvártvegja, Halfred. **2. gener. a man, Vkv. 71; nóttum fóru seggir, 6; sónir fóru seggir (strangers) and hjálumum, 1. 20; seggja drottinn, Bkv. 5:** the word remains in mod. usage in phrases as, grimdar-seggr, a cruel man; óróa-seggr, a rioter. **3. segg-fjöld, f. a host of men, Lex. Poët.**

segi or sigi, a, m. a slice, bit, clot; hjarta mitt var runnit sundr í segir, my heart was molten into drops, 'torn into shreds,' Sól. 43; hann sé af tungu ormsins einn sega, Tristr.; hann skar hann sundr í sega, Bret. 10; hann (the dog) greip í kálfann ok þar ór sigi, Fas. ii. 426; þórir kvæði úviljaðr at skera stærrum segjum, to cut larger slices, Sturl. i. 61; seggi, the tongs' bit, poet.=the iron in the forge, pd. 15; blóð-segi, a clot of blood; fjör-segi, the heart; tál-segi, a bait; kló-segi, kverf-segi, q. v.

SEGJA, pres. segi, segir, segi, pl. segjum, segit, segja; pret. sagði, sögðu; pres. subj. segja; pret. segða, segði, segði; imperat. seg, seg; part. sagðr; doubtful forms are sagat, sagaðr, Merl. 2. 4: a pres. seg, segir, ek seg, Grág. i. 64, 134; segir hann, Fms. x. 421; segsk, i. 159, ii. 57: with a neg. suff. segr-at, Grág. ii. 214; sagðit, Hým. segit-a, tell ye not! Vkv. 21: an older form seggja with a double suggested in Lex. Poët. in two or three passages, cp. A. S. *segga* also seggr; but in Haustl. l. c. the g in 'sagna' is soft, and not hard (gg) as in mod. Icel. pronunciation, and sagna would fairly rhyme segjandum: [a word common to all Teut. languages, except the strangely enough, no Goth. form is recorded, for Ulf. renders *ἀγορεύειν*, *εἰπεῖν*, by *maþljan*, *quþan*, *roðjan*; so it may be that the earliest sense was not to say=Lat. *dicere*, but a limited one, to proclaim; A. S. *seggan*; Engl. *say*; Dan. *sige*; Swed. *segja*.]

**A. To say, in the oldest poems chiefly, I. to tell, 1. Lat. narrare, dicere;** segðu, imperat. tell thou me! say! Vkm. i. 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42. Alþm. i. 16, 16, etc., Skm. 3; segðu mér ör helju ek man ör heimi, Vtkv. 6; geirinn sagði (foretold) manns bana, eins eðr fleiri, Nj. 119; mér sefa hugr um, my mind tells me, I have a foreboding; eigi segir mér hugr um þessa ferð, Ld. 366; sagði honum mjök iðvænt hugr um þessa ferð, Fms. x. 215; sagðit honum hugr vel þá, Hým. 14; seg oss oss þinn, Nj. 95; hann segir honum greiniliga slíkt er hann spurði, Fb. 99; þessi saga er nú atlu vér at segja, viii. 1 (see saga); hann tók hvers synir þeir væri,—þeir sögðu, Nj. 125; fór sveinninn ok gæði



til Haralds, Fms. vii. 167; hvat hark var þat?—Honum var sagt, 168; svá hafa spakir menn sagt, lb. 6; svá sagði Þorkell oss, 5; svá sagði Teitr oss, id.; svá sagði oss Úlfrhéðinn Gunnarsson, 9; þenna atburð sagði Teitr oss, at því e Kristni kom á Ísland, 13; en Hallr sagði oss svá, 15; svá sagði hann oss, id.; en honum sagði Þórarinn bróðir hans, 16; e sannliga e sagt, at fyrst færi til Íslands, 4; hvatki e missagt e í fröðum þessum (pref.); þar sagði hann eigi koma dag á vetr, Landn. (pref.); svá segja vitrir menn, ... en svá er sagt, 25; svá sagði Sæmundr prestur en fróði, 27; er svá sagt, at honum hafi flestir hlutir höfðingligast gefnir verit, Nj. 254; of inscriptions, writing, segja þær (the Runes) formála þenna allan, Eg. 390; segja bækur, at ..., 625. 88; skal sú skrá hafa sitt mál, er lengra segir, Grág. i. 7; segja leið, to tell the way, to guide, esp. on the sea, to pilot, Fms. xi. 123, Eg. 359 (leið-sögn, leiðsögu-maðr):—to tell, bid, far þú ok seg Agli, at þeir búisk þaðan fimmtun, Nj. 94; hann sendi húskarl at segja Steinari, at hann færið bústað sinn, to tell S. to change his abode, Eg. 749; segðu honum að koma, tell him to come!

2. with prepp.; segja eptir e-m, to tell tales of one, inform against, Al. 125; hann sagði eptir mér, segðu ekki eptir mér!—s. frá e-u (frá-sögn), to tell, relate, Nj. 96; þar er hón nú, Unnr, er ek sagða þér frá, U., of whom I told thee, 3; eigi má ofsögum segja frá vitsmunum þínum, Ld. 132: s. fyrir, to dictate, Fms. vii. 226, Fb. iii. 533, Nj. 256; to foretell, Rb. 332; s. fyrir úrðorna hluti, Fms. i. 76, viii. 5; segja fyrir skipi, to bid Godspeed to a ship (on her first voyage), ix. 480; to prescribe, Ld. 54; þeir sigldu um nóttina, en hann sagði fyrir (piloted) með viti ok gæfu, Bs. i. 562; s. manni fyrir jörðu, to give notice as to the redemption of an estate, Gpl. 295–297, 301 sqq.:—segja til, to give up; s. til nafns síns, to give one's name (on being asked), Hbl.; hvat er nafn höfðingja yðvars? Rútr segir til sín, R. told his name (said, my name is R.), Nj. 8; sagði Órnólfr til svá-felldra ítaka, Dipl. i. 1; skal ek hér fá þér sæmd ok virðing, þá er þú kannst mér sjálf til s., Eg. 312.

3. impers. it is told; hér hefsk Landnámabók, ok segir í hinum fyrsta kapitula, hversu, Landn. 24; hér segir frá Birni bunn, 39; segir nokkurt af hans orrostum, Fms. viii. 3; sem segir í sögu hans, i. 4 (see saga); sem ádr sagði, ... sem sagði fyrr, as was told before, x. 382, 410.

II. to say, pronounce, declare; eg seg þat Guði, I declare to God (in an oath, cp. Engl. 'so help me, God'), Grág. i. 64, 134; ok segi ek þat Ási, Glúm. 388.

2. so in the law phrases, segja sik í þing, lög, and the like, to declare oneself in a community, to enter a community under the law; as also, segja sik ör þingi, löguni, to declare oneself out of, to withdraw from, a community, Grág. and the Sagas passim; segja skilið við konu, to declare oneself separated from, to divorce one's wife, Nj. 50; segja þing laust, to declare a meeting at an end, Grág. i. 116;—segja lög, to say the law, used of the speaker's (lögsgömu-maðr) decisions; syni Erlings segir ek engi lög, i. e. I give no sentence for him, Fms. ix. 331; iron., söguð sverð þeirra ein löv öllum þvíum, ii. 315; s. prófan (á) málum, K. Á. 216; s. dóm, to give sentence.

3. with prepp.; s. e-n af e-u, to 'declare a person off a thing', i. e. take it from him; hann sagði Vastes af drottningar-dómi ok öllu því ríki, Sks. 462; þá er hann þegar sagðr af lærðra manna tign, 694; (þipta svá miklum ríkdómi, ok segja hann af einhverjum ok til annars, i. e. to take it from one and give it to another, Fms. ix. 330; þann dag segja lög mann at aptni af gríði, Grág. i. 146; s. e-n afhendan, to declare a person off one's bands, give him up, Fs. 34:—s. e-t á, to announce; þú skalt segja á reiði mína, Nj. 216; s. á úsátt sína, 256; bæta at þeim hluta sem lög segði á hann, as the law declared, imposed, Fms. x. 152:—s. aptir, to break up, dissolve; s. friði aptir, N. G. L. i. 103:—segja sundr—segja aptir, s. sundr gríðum, frændsemi, Fms. ix. 276, x. 133, Fas. ii. 36:—s. fram, to say, pronounce, esp. of pleading, to read; s. fram sök and the like, Grág., Nj. passim:—s. fyrir, see I. 2:—s. upp, to pronounce; þann hafði þenna kost upp sagðan, Fms. xi. 284; segja upp görð, dóm, lög, to pronounce sentence, as a judge or umpire, Grág., Nj., Band. 12, passim; s. upp lög, to proclaim the law from the law-bill (the act was called upp-saga), lb. 17, Bs. i. 25; at hann segði upp lögin, Nj. 164; s. e-u upp, to give one up, Sturl. iii. 181 C: segja e-u upp, to declare at an end; segja upp friði, gríðum, Fms. x. 133; segja upp þjónustu þat e-n, to leave one's service, Hkr. iii. 68.

III. to speak, talk; kaut konungr á erendi, talaði hátt ok hvelst ok segir svá—þat er ..., Fms. i. 215; 'þenna kost viljum vér,' segir Skapti, Nj. 150; 'frauva,' segir hann, 'þat er satt er þú mælir,' Fms. x. 421.

2. in a dialogue; segir hann, segir hón, says he, says she, etc.; 'Kenni ek víst,' segir Ótkell, '—Hverr á,' segir Skamkell; 'Melkólfir þræll,' segir Ótkell, '—Kenna skulu þá fleiri,' segir Skamkell, 'en vit tvíir,' 75; Gunnarr átti—'Veiztú hvat þér mun verða at bana?'—'Veit ek,' segir Njáll, '—Hvat?' segir Gunnarr;—'þat sem allir munu sízt ætla,' segir Njáll, 76; and so in countless instances.

IV. to signify, mean; þetta segir svá, Fms. viii. 239; 'fiat voluntas tua,' þat segir svá, 'verði þinn á,' Hom. 157.

B. Reflex. to declare of oneself; hann sagðisk þá vaka, be said that was awake, Nj. 153; sagðisk Haraldr vilja leggja við hann vináttu, Nj. i. 53; þeir sem sögðusk segja fyrir úrðorna hluti, 76; at þú sér narr en þú segisk, Fas. ii. 544, freq. esp. in mod. usage, for the old

writers in this case prefer kveðsk, káðusk (from kveða).

II. as a law phrase, þú segsk í þing með Áskatli goða, Nj. 231; maðr skal segjask í þing með goða þeim er hann vill, Grág. i. 159; nefndu hvárir vátta, Kristnir menn ok heidnir, ek sögðusk hvárir ór lögum annarra, Nj. 164 (ld. 11, Bs. i. 22); hón sagðisk í ætt sína, she told her origin, i. e. she was exactly like her parents, Njard. 382; impers. phrase, e-u segisk svá, one's tale runs so; honum sagðisk svá til, his story runs; or, honum segist vel, he speaks well; honum sagðist vel í dag, he preached well to-day! það segist á e-u, there is a penalty on it, 'tis not allowed; láta sér segjask, to let oneself be spoken to, be reasonable, Am. 29, and in mod. usage.

III. part., sönnu sagðr, convicted of, Sdm. 25; Jupiter vill vita hvárt hann er sönnu sagðr, if the charge is true, Bret. 13; gerund., in the saying, segjanda er allt vin sínum, all can be said to a friend, one can open one's heart to him, Eg. 330.

IV. pass. it is said; svá segisk, at ..., Fms. i. 98; þessi kvikendi segjask augnaful umhverfis, Hom. 48; hann segisk (is said to be, Lat. dicitur) skapadr ór jörðu, Eluc. 21; segist í hverri viku sálu-messa, Dipl. i. 8; Zabulon, þat má hér segjast bygging, Stj.; ef nokkurt ríptist eðr af segjast, Dipl. iii. 11; segist þetta með öngu móti aptir, cannot be refused, Fms. ix. 476, Hom. 154; af sögðum bæjum, aforesaid, Vm. 84; fyrr-sagðr, aforesaid; but this passive is unclassical, being taken from the Latin, and rare even in mod. usage.

V. segendr, part. pl. (seg-gendr, with a double g, Haustl.), sayers, reporters; sjáendr eða segendr, Grág. ii. 88. segjanda-saga, u, f. a bearsay tale; skoluð ér hér vera ok sjá þau tíðendi er hér görask, er yðr þá eigi segjanz-saga til, þvíat ér skolut frá segja ok yrkja um síðan, Ó. H. 206; hence the mod. það er segin saga, a told tale, a thing of course [cp. Fr. ça va sans dire].

SEGL, n. [A. S. segel; Germ. segel; Dan. sejl]:—a sail, Nj. 135; vinda, draga segl, to hoist sail, Hkv. i. 29, Ó. H. 136, 137, 170; setja upp segl, Fms. ix. 10; taka til segls, Ó. H. 140; leggja ofan segl, 170; hefla (to reef) segl, 182, Nj. 135, Fms. ix. 285, Fb. ii. 583; hleypa segli ór heflum, Ó. H. 182; hleypa ofan segli, id.; hlaba (to furl) seglum, Fms. viii. 135; nú lægir seglin þeirra, Ó. H. 182, passim. The ancients took pride in costly sails woven or embroidered with stripes and figures in various colours (vöndr, segl stafað vendi), stafat segl, Fms. i. 301; segl blá-stafat, x. 345; stöfuð segl með ymsum litum, xi. 437; seglin vöru stöfuð öll með blá ok rauðu ok grænu, Ó. H. 161; segl stafat vendi blánu ok rauðum, Eg. 68, Ó. H. 113, 124; var seglit hvitt sem drift ok stafat rauðu ok blá með vendi, 170, Orkn. ch. 116, and passim: such sails were a fit gift to a king, see the narrative in Fms. vi, Har. S. harðr. ch. 100; at menn sendi konungi vingjafir, hauka, hesta, tjöld eðr segl, Ó. H. 126; hence the poets call the sail a 'tablet' (skript): poet. a ship is called segl-hundur, -marr, -vigg, sail-bound, sail-steed, Lex. Poët. COMPS: segl-bót, f. sail-mending, Sks. 30. segl-búinn, part. sail-bound, Eg. 389, Eb. 140, Fms. vii. 68, ix. 439. segl-laun, n. pl. reward for a sail, Fms. vi. 358. segl-rá, f. a sail-yard, Fbr. 132. segl-reiði, a, m. sail-rigging, Sturl. i. 189, Edda i. 330. segl-tækr, adj. fit for sailing; veðr segltækt, Ó. H. 138, Fms. vii. 286. segl-viðr, n. a 'sail-tree,' of the yard, Skálda 162.

segull, m. a magnet. COMPS: segul-berg, n. a magnetic mountain, Snót. segul-steininn, m. a lodestone.

seiða, d, [answering to síða, q. v.], to enchant by a spell; seiða seið, to work a spell, Gisl. 31; Gunnhildr lét þat seiða, at Egill skyldi aldri ró bíða, Eg. 403; s. til e-s, seiðti hón til þess í hallari, at hvert land var fullt af síld, Landn. 147; hann hefir látið s. til, at honum skal ekki vápn at bana verða nema hann, Nj. 44.

seið-bærendr, m. pl. sorcerers, Hdl. 32.

seið-galdr, m. enchantment by spells, Róm. 383.

seið-hjallr, m. the scaffold on which the wizard or witch was seated and where the incantation was performed, Ld. 142, Fas. ii. 84, iii. 319.

seið-kona, u, f. a sorceress, witch, Hkr. i. 19; völvu ok s., Fas. ii. 506.

seið-læti, n. pl. the sound heard during the incantation, prob. the screams, songs, and charms by which the seið was accompanied, Ld. 152; see varð-loka.

seið-maðr, m. an enchanter, wizard, Fms. i. 10, ii. 134, Fas. iii. 319, Bárð. 39 new Ed.

seið-magnan, f. the working a spell.

SEIDR, m., gen. seiðar, dat. seiði; the fem. seið sína (sinn), Fms. ii. 136, and seiðit, Fas. iii. 319, are false forms:—a spell, charm, enchantment, incantation, which in the heathen times was solemnly performed at night; the wizards or witches were seated with certain solemn rites on a scaffold (seiðhjallr), from which they chanted their spells and songs; the 'seidr' was performed either to work any kind of good or evil to another person, or to be a kind of oracle or fortune-telling, to foreshow future events, such as the life and fate of those present, the weather, or the like; of the evil kind is the charm in Gisl. l. c., Ld. 152; fá at seið, Hkr. i. 21; Ingjaldr ok völvau ætluðu til seiðar mikils um nóttina, Fas. ii. 507; Freyja kenndi fyrst með Ásum seið, 8; fremja seið, þorfr. Karl. 376; efla seið, Eg. 403, Fas. ii. 72; magna seið, Gisl. 116; konungr bað hann hætta seiði, Fms. i. 10; hón bað fá sér konur er kunnu fræði þat sem til seiðsins þarf, þorfr. Karl. 378; var þangat at heyrta ill læti er þeir frömdu



seiðinn (seiðit Ed. wrongly), Fas. iii. 319: seiðis-hús, *the house where the spell was worked*, Fas. iii. 166, v. l.; in Yngl. S. ch. 7 the charm of 'seiðr' is attributed to Odin; Óðinn kunnir þá íþrótt, er meistr máttir fylgdi, ok framði sjálfir, er seiðr heitir, en af því mátti hann vita örlög manna ok úorðna hluti, svá ok at gora mönnum bana eðr úhamingju eða vanheilindi, svá ok at taka frá mönnum vit eðr afl ok gefa öðrum, en þessi fjölkyngi, er framdið er, fylgir svá mikil ergi, at eigi þótti karlmönnum skammalaust við at fara, ok var gyðjunum kennd sú íþrótt, Yngl. S. ch. 7; as to the rites and ceremonies of the 'seiðr' see esp. the interesting account in Þorf. Karl. S. ch. 3, compared with that in Vd. ch. 10 and Örvar Odds S. ch. 2 and 3; even the old poem Völuspá is framed as a song delivered by a prophetess working a spell. The witch scene in Macbeth is an echo of the ancient 'seiðr' as it survived in tradition in Shakespeare's time, though the devilry and the cauldron are later additions.

seiðr, m. [Norse sei], *the gadus virens*, a kind of fish, L., Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët.; hence the mod. seiði, a fry; vara-seiði, *the fry or young of fish*.

seið-skratti, a, m. a wizard, Gisl. 18.

seiðsla, u, f. = seiðr, Fas. iii. 319.

seið-staðr, m. *the place where a spell is worked*; þar fannsk kinga ok s. mikil, Ld. 328.

seið-stafr, m. an enchanter's wand, Ld. 328, v. l.

seið-villa, u, f. *spells to counteract witchcraft*; rísta seiðvillur, Fas. iii. 319.

seigildi, n. a tough substance, a knot.

seigja, u, f. toughness.

seigla, u, f. toughness, difficulty.

SEIGR, adj. [Dan. seig], *tough*; seigu leiri, Sks. 416; seigr í sinum, Flóv. 27; Karl. 475; seigr bönd, Hom. 124. 2. metaph. *tough, stubborn*; seigr á sitt mál, Fms. x. 300: *difficult*, þat mun veita seigt, ii. 118; seigt er svöngum at skruma, Fb. i. 211; þat er seigt at segja, Fms. vi. 376.

SEIL, f. [a Goth. form sail is assumed from sailjan = χαλᾶν, Mark ii. 4; A. S. sæl; Germ. seil]:—*a string, line*, esp. in Icel. used of a line on which fishermen strew their catch of fish and trail them behind the boat; the word is rare in old writers, koma á seil e-m, *to be carried along by one*, þd. 9; rás seil, Merl. 2. 12; seil grundar, 'earth-tibong,' a snake, Lex. Poët.; seilar sól, a shield; þrym-seil, id.

seila, u, f. a blow, Björn: a local name.

seilask, d, dep. *to stretch out one's hands* as high or as far as one can reach; þótti mér svá löng höndin á mér, atek þóttumk s. upp á bjargit, Þorst. Síðu H. 178; þórr seilisk svá langt upp sem hann mátti lengst, Edda 33; hann þá þorfinn þá s. í móti djáknanum, Orkn. 112; Kormakr seilisk til ok hjó, Korm. 142, Ísl. ii. 269; s. til sverðsins, Fms. viii. 332. 2. metaph. *to seek far for a thing*; skal ekki seilask til nafns, Fs. 23; s. til sámdar í hendr e-m, Boll. 338; s. til e-s, *to covet*, 655 xxix. 6:—s. á e-t, *to encroach on*; s. á Guðs rétt, ok heilagar kirkju, Bs. i. 741, Fb. ii. 261; hence, á-sælask, id.

seiling, f. *a stretching up the bands*; in Icel. the height of a person stretching his hand up is called seiling, það er seiling mín, or það er seilingar-hæð, það er seiling upp undir loftið, and the like. 2. metaph. *a seeking from far*; er þat honum nauðsyn en eigi seiling, it is a necessity, and not his own seeking, Hrafn. 16.

SEIMR, m. [sima], *a wire or string*; draga seiminn, *to draw out one's words*, i. e. *to talk with a canting voice*. II. *riches*; en hvorki gull né seim, Pass. 36. 5; bjartan seim, Fb. ii. 523 (in a verse); rautt gull er s., þjal.; seims ok hnossa, Edda (Ht.); seima-pollr, seim-skerðir, seima-slóngvir, seim-brjótr, seim-ör, seim-stafr, seim-týnir, seim-þverrir, etc. are epithets of a lordly man, lavish of gold, Lex. Poët.

III. *a boney-comb*, prop. 'boney-texture' (cp. Germ. wabe from weben = to weave); hón rétti fram höndina ok tók upp seiminn, Stj. 210; sætir en hunang eða s., Bs. i. 103; sætligan seim, 240; hunanglegr s., Th. 77; hunangs-s., q. v.

seim, n. *a delay*; nú var eigi seim á (seinat?) konungi til mótsins, *the king did not wait for him*, Fms. vi. 239; the saying, ein stund verðr opt at seinum, *one hour may make it too late*, Harms. 41; aldri læt ek at munni seim, Mk. 24; frið-sein, *lack of peace, disturbance*, þd. 9.

seina, að, [Ulf. seinjan = ἔπαυεν; Germ. seihen, but only in a metaph. sense]:—*to delay, slacken*; skynda skal hverr sem einn at snúask til Guðs meðan hann má, at eigi seini hann, lest þe be too late, Hom. 13: seina e-u, *to delay*; verðr meín ef því seinum, Leiðarv. 39: s. at hrðri, *to lag with his verses*, Orkn. (in a verse). 2. esp. in the part. seinat, *too late*, mun nú eigi um seinat at fjýja, Fms. viii. 162; of seinat hefir þú at segja, thou hast delayed too long, Fas. i. 196; ok er þó of seinat, Ld. 144. Fms. ii. 195; svá at eigi verði seinat, lest it be too late, xi. 114; seinat er nú, systir, at samna Niflungum, Akv. 17.

seim-búinn, part. 'late-bourn,' *slow in getting ready*, Fms. ix. 304.

seim-fyrndr, part. *long-lived, lasting*, Edda (in a verse).

seim-færr, adj. *slow*, Grett. 90 A, Fms. xi. 434; brú var á, ok var seinfær yfir, it took a long time to pass, Sturl. iii. 24.

seim-görr, adj. 'slow-made,' *slow-growing*; hann var s. maðr í upp-vesti, Sturl. iii. 122; opp. to bráðgörr.

sein-heppiligr, adj. *slow, dull-looking*, Fms. vi. 204.

seinka, að, *to delay, slacken*, Ísl. ii. 217: with acc., s. gönguna, 106; s. e-t mál, *to put a case off*, Fms. i. 74: with dat., and sem mod. usage, seinka e-u, Ísl. ii. 217, Gisl. 121. II. reflex. *to be delayed*; þótti seinkask um kvámu hans, Fms. ii. 72, xi. 70; mjök þá seinkask atlagan, vii. 259; þá er seinkask um svörin, MS. 623. 16.

seinkan, f. a hindrance, delay, Eg. 546, Bs. i. 482.

sein-látr, adj. *slow, dull of motion*, Bs. i. 795; opp. to bráð-látr.

sein-liga, adv. *slowly*; taka s. undir e-t, or taka e-u s., *indifferently*, Nj. 217, Fms. i. 74.

sein-ligr, adj. *slow, dull*; Oddr var eldsætr ok s., Landn. 235; i viðbragði, Grett. 90; Sighvatr þótti heldr s. fyrst í æskunni, Fb. 243; hann beiddi hann liðveizlu, Hálfðán var hinn seinligasti, H. 16. slow, unwilling, Sturl. iii. 16.

sein-læti, n. *slowness, dulness, sluggishness*.

sein-mæltr, adj. *slow-speaking*.

SEINN, adj., compar. seinni, superl. seinst, seinstr, mod. seinast, so in Fb. i. 74, Orkn. 402; in mod. usage compar. seinni, but su. seinast; [A. S. sære; mid. H. G. seine; Swed. sen; Dan. seen; it. segnis]:—*slow, slack*, opp. to fljótr; seinn á fæti, Fms. vii. 169; hær seinn, Rb. 358; ertú seinn mjök á slíkum sögum, Fs. 69: gramm., in-stöfur seinar eðr skjótár, Edda 123, passim in old and mod. usage. 2. neut. as adverb; fara seint, *to go at a slow pace*, Nj. 197; maðr riðr eigi seint, Ísl. ii. 335; gengr þat seinna en sól, Rb. 108; kems þó seinna fari = 'festina lente,' Nj. 68; hann söng seint ok skynsamlega, i. 74. II. *late, slow*; fórum til skipa ok verðum eigi seinir, Fms. ii. 300; hann varð s. frá heimboðinu, Gullþ. 68; verða seint, *to be behind*, Nj. 28. 2. neut., honum þótti þeim seint verða, Fms. ii. 82; runnu þeir allir, ok varð þorsteinr seinstr, the last, i. 72; þar seint skipa Hákonar, the bindermost, vii. 289; at seinstum kosti, the very last, D. N. iii. 39; Sveinn varð seint búinn, Orkn. 402; sóttisk seint, Nj. 8, Fs. 71; Hallfréð þótti þeim seint verða, 100; svá mán maðr at seint er at telja, Fas. i. 498; þar varð seint (last) alþ., Landn. 276; á mánaðar fresti et seinsta, at the last, not later than Grág. ii. 205; seint ok seint, bit by bit, Stj. 11; komsk þat seint (bindermost) út, Hkr. iii. 144; lauksk seint (slowly) um hag hefir, Sturl. i. 199; hafa margir menn þess seint (i. e. never) bætr beðit, ix. 427; seint er um langan veg at spyrja tíðenda, Edda 30; taku seint, slowly, coolly, Hkr. i. 191, Fs. 155; hann leit seint til þess, Edda 30.

sein-talaðr, part. *slow-spoken*, Stj. 260.

sein-þreytt, part. *long-suffering*, Nj. 90, Fms. vi. 371; s. til r. seizla, qs. seiðsla = seiðr, Fas. iii. 319.

sekd, f., see sekt. sekd-fé, n. = sektarfé, Nj. 110.

sekkja, ð or t, also spelt sekka, *to fine, sentence to a fine, to sentence to outlawry*; sá er hann (acc.) sekði, Grág. i. 81; þeir er þeir hafa sekta, 94, Fbr. (in a verse). II. reflex. *to be sentenced to a penalty*; sekisk sex aurum við biskup, K. Á. 22; goðinn sek hann getr engi til at nefna féráns-dóm, Grág. i. 95; þá sekjask þeir aurum við erendreka konungs, N. G. L. i. 7, 20, 101, 251; sekisk eigi fyrir þat er hann kvángaðisk, 656 A. ii. 17; þá er sem hani einn sekðan hann, Grág. (Kb.) i. 110; sá maðr er sekðan hefir 111; þat er hann sekði hann breksekð, id.

sekka, t, *to pack up*; sekka vör, Nj. 259: mod. sekka, i. e. phrase, sekka skapi sínu, *to shut up* (i. e. suppress) one's indignation.

SEKKR, m., gen. sekkrar, Stj. 214; pl. sekkar; but mod. s. also Stj. 214, Nj. 134, l. 2 from bottom: [a word common to all Germanic languages]:—*a sack, bag*; s. er ílutr, Skálda 168; þeir með sér sekka, Blas. 45; but acc. sekki, Stj. 217; í sekku, sekkrar munnr, 214; þeir báru milli sín sekki, Ó. H. 135; sekkrir heitir byrðr þær er einn fetill er í, N. G. L. i. 349. 2. a pack-trunk, in a merchant ship; gefa alín af sekki hverjum, Sturl. i. 222; tóku sekka nokkura ör búlknum... fóru nú aðrir sekkar á hana; þeir er léttari vör... sekkrir hverj lagu þar hjá búlknum, Nj. 14; hence sekka-gjald, n. a 'trunk-tax,' a tax payable to the king or by Icel. ships; this tax is first mentioned in deeds of the 14th century, N. G. L. iii. 180, 215–218 (deeds of 1360 and 1383), D. N. ii. 514.

SEKR, adj.; in this word in old vellums a j appears after the before a vowel, whence also came the old change of the root vowel; sekjan, sekjum, sekjar; in later vellums this j is dropped, sekan, sek, etc.: [from sök]:—prop. sentenced, to pay in money or person of a fine, mulcted, verðr hann sekr um þá þremr, sex mörkum, i. 37, 296, 363, 375; þá eru þeir sekr fimtán mörkum, N. G. 21, 359 (else the Grág. has útlagr, q. v.) II. in Icel. law convicted, outlawed, condemned to the lesser or greater outlawry; nú maðr sekr at sátt, en þá verðr maðr sekr at sátt, er hann handalað sína, Grág. (Kb.) ch. 60; sekr skógar-maðr, sekr fjörbaugs-maðr, til ek hann eiga at verða um þá sök sekjan skógarmann, prop. = convicted woodman, Nj. 110; maðr hafði sekr orðit um þræl m leysings, Íb. 6; but also used singly, ins sekja manns, the outlaws, i. 360; Gísli verðr sekr, Gisl. 39; verða sekr um víg, Nj. 88, etc.



Gisl., Harð. S., and other Sagas passim.

sektjum mönnum illar atferðir, MS. 677. 4; láta þann undan setja er sekr er, Nj. 136; eigi góra verkin ein saman manninn sekjan, 656 A. ii. 16; þar til er þeir fara af heiminum sekr, 625. 66; sekari né dauðlegri, Sks. 533; samt fyrir Guði sekr ert, Pass., N. T., Vidal. passim.

sekt, f., in the Grág., esp. Kb., the older form *sekd* or *sekp* prevails; in Kb. ch. 60, sekt occurs nine times, *sekd* or *sekp* seventeen times:—a penalty, fine, mulct; varðar búanda þat þriggja marka sekt, Grág. i. 158; ef maðr handsalar manni ákveðna sekt sína, 119.

II. as an Icel. law term, the condition is one of the three degrees of outlawry or lög-sekt,—thus defined, þær eru lögsekdör þrjár á landi vóru, ef maðr er görr skógar-maðr óferjandi, eða fjörbaugs-maðr, en sú en þriðja at auka svá fjörbaugs-sekd, at hann skyli eigi eiga fært út hingat, Grág. i. 119; yet, as a rule, only the first two degrees appear in the Sagas; sekt is opp. to sett, Fs. 73; lýsa til fullrar sektar, Nj.—hence the outlawry itself, Grág., Nj.; hann (Grettir) var lengst í sekt, Grett. (fine); þótti sumum sem hann hefði úti sekt sína ef hann hafði nokkut af hinu tuttugasta ári, 149. This clause about the twenty years is nowhere mentioned in the Grágas, and seems to be a mere popular fiction in the Grett. S., cp. also Gisl. 126 and Harðar S. ad fin.

2. *guilt*; jata þær sektina, Th. 78; syndir ok sektir, Stj. 55; sektir eða lögbrot, Sks. 665. COMPS: *sekd*-auðgr, adj. 'guilt-rich', wicked, Landn. (in a verse). *sekd*-dómr, m. a conviction, sentence of outlawry, opp. to settardómr, Grág. i. 487.

*sekd*-fó, n. the property of an outlaw, which was confiscated, one half to the community (fjórðungs-menn), the other half to the prosecutor, Nj. 110, Grág. i. 120, Sturl. i. 34, Njarð. 382, Eb. 36, 110 new Ed.; af hans s. urðu almenningar, Landn. 121: a price put on the head of the culprit, Grett.

*sekd*-görd, f. a sentence of sequestration, Grág. i. 487. *sekd*-handsal, n. a 'hansel' or first trial of sequestration, Grág. i. 118, 488.

*sekd*-lauss, adj. free, not convicted; eigi ann ek þess þóti at fara sektalausum (unconvicted) af þessum fundi, Lv. 45; sektalaust, við impunity, N. G. L. i. 349, K. Á. 176, Jb. 22 B, Sks. 602 B, Gpl. 23. *sektar*-mark, n. a brand or mark of guilt, Sks. 116: plur. the marks by which to know the person of an outlaw, Band. 19 new Ed.

*sektar*-mál, n. pl. cases about penalties, fines, N. G. L. i. 335. *sektar*-sakir, f. pl. a case liable to sequestration, Grág. i. 462. *sektar*-umagi, a, m. the destitute child of an outlaw, Grág. i. 237.

*sekunda*, u, f. [Lat.], a second, Rb. *sekventia*, u, f. [Lat.], a sequence, part of a chant in the mass, Vm. 47, Jm. 14, Fms. viii. 141; sekventiu bók, -skrá, B. K. 83, Pm. 28.

*SEL*, n., gen. pl. selja, dat. seljum, [sel stands for an obsolete 'sali,' and the word is akin to salr, q. v.; A. S. *sele*]:—a shed on a mountain pasture, but within the landmarks of each farm (not in the almenningar), where the milch-kine are kept in the summer months (it answers to Germ. *senn-bütte*). An Icel. word; in Norway such huts are called setr (or sætr), q. v.; sel skal hverr gora sér í almenningi er vill ok sitja í sumar-setri ef hann vill, N. G. L. i. 251 (in Icel. this was not allowed, eigi skal sel gora í afreitt, Grág. ii. 302); tvá stöðla ok sel (sæll), D. N. i. 81; ek á sel skamt héðan, vertu þú í nótt, Fs. 59; þá snéru þeir til selja Gríss, Fms. ii. 247; víga-kolr fór frá seli áðan, Nj. 55; fara í sel, fara til selja, Grág. ii. 277; fara í sel, to bring the kine to the sel (in June); fara, flytja út seli, to bring them back, in the autumn; spurði konungr ef nokkur sel væri þar, er þeir mætti í búa, Ó. H. 187; sels-dyrr, -gluggr, -hurð, -veggr, -tópt, Rd. 310, Ld. 244, 278, 280, þorst. S. hvíta 43, cp. Ld. ch. 55, 62, 63, Vd. ch. 40, 41, þorst. S. hvíta 42, 43, Vápn. 24, Halfr. S. ch. 9, Grett. 139.

II. freq. in Icel. local names, Sel, Seljar, Selja-land (whence Seljalands-múli), Sel-tungur, Sels-hagi, Sel-á, Selár-dalr (whence Sel-dælir, the men from S.), Sel-fors, Heidar-sel, Landn., Dipl., map of Icel.

B. COMPS: *Sel*-búar, m. pl. the inhabitants of S., a Norse county, Fms. viii. 35. *Sel*-bygg, m. a nickname, Dipl. ii. 16. *Sel*-fangi, a, m. the stores in a dairy (sel), D. N. *Sel*-flutningr, m., in the phrase, fara selflutning, e. g. when three or more persons cross a river severally in a small boat which can only carry two persons at a time, one always returning to fetch the next. *Sel*-fór, f. the keeping cattle in a sel, Grág. ii. 277, Eg. 765, Landn. 95, in both passages used as mod. sel-staða: a right to keep a sel in a pasture, kirkja & selför á Flateyjar-heiði fjórum kúm, á Balafelli, á Neðravöllum, Heydal, Pm. 92, 71, Vm. 18, Dipl. v. 26.

*Sel*-gresi, n., botan. ribwort, narrow-leaved plantain, *plantago angustifolia*. *Sel*-görd, f. erection of a sel, Rd. 263: = þeir höfðu selgörd & sumrum í Selshaga, Dipl. i. 7; at Benedicetti s. á Breiðstöðum, v. 10. *Sel*-hestr, m. a horse used in the sel, Dipl. v. 5. *Sel*-land, n. land for sel (pasture), Pm. 49, Dipl. v. 7. *Sel*-mánuðr, n. the month in which milch-cattle are removed to the sel (June), Edda 103.

*Sel*-setr, n. a mountain-shed, = sel; í selsetri einu, Fms. viii. 439; Kristbúi & selsetr í Seltungu, Vm. 169. *Sel*-staða, u, f. the place where a farm has its sel.

*Seli*, a, m., and *sili*, q. v. [Dan. *sele*], harness; saðull eða seli, N. G. L. 363; hvert hross skal í reiðskjóta fara, er seli eða saðull hefir á komit, 25; in mod. usage *sili* is a strap in the harness.

*Sel*-ligtr, adj. sigbily, = sjáligtr.

3. *guilty, wicked*; hefna *SELJA*, pres. sel, selr (sell, Grág. ii. 80); pret. seldi; part. seldr; [A. S. *seljan*; Engl. *sell*; Dan. *selge*]:—to band over to another; s. e-m e-t, or absol.; Ásta selr honum sverðit, Fms. iv. 37; hann tók sverð búið ok seldi Birni ok fingurgull—Sverð þetta, sagði hann, gef ek þér, Ó. H. 53; hann seldi smala-manni höfuðit, Nj. 70; hann tók menit af hálsi sér ok seldi Finni, Ó. H. 136, 148; selja fram, to deliver up, Hkr. ii. 243; mun hann s. frammu hrapp, Nj. 133, 134; selja af höndum, Fms. iv. 278; s. e-t í hendr e-m, Eg. 180, 715; hann seldi búið í hendr þorsteini, 704; s. vápn ór hendr sér, Fs. 29; hann seldu þau til föstrs í Sudreyjar, Fms. i. 250; s. e-m sonu sína til föstrs, 5; seldu honum margir sonu sína til læringar, 1b. 14; meirr en efnai sé til seld, more than is due, Bs. i. 137, Fs. 84.

2. to yield milk, of a cow; hún (the cow) selr ekki, vill ekki selja, in which case the Scottish milk-maids use a tulchan or stuffed calfskin.

3. a law term, selja sök, to make over a suit into the hands of a delegate to plead it in court; svá skal sök selja, at þeir skolu takask í hendr, sá er sök tekr ok hinn er sell (hand-sal), Grág. ii. 80; aðra skóggangs sök sel ek þér á hendr Starkaði... mun ek s. þér í hendr leigðr-sökina, Nj. 98, 99; s. víg-sök, Grág. ii. 80; s. mál í hendr e-m, Eg. 732; s. e-m sjálfðæmi (q. v.), Nj. 92; s. e-m gríð, Edda 57; hann kvæðsk hvárki vildu s. gríð né taka, neither give nor receive pardon, Nj. 92; phrases, s. e-m laun, to give a reward, pay; hefir hann áðr selt mér laun í heilræðum, 179, 214; s. fé at láni, to put out money on credit, lend money, Isl. ii. 223; s. á leigu, to put out on interest, Grág. i. 390; ljá eða selja á leigu, 437; selja á frest, to sell on credit, Vápn. 7; selja upp, to throw up, vomit, (upp-sala.)

II. to sell, part with (derived from the preceding sense), Fms. x. 5, 227; hann seldi land sitt, Ld. 134; ef þú selr land þetta þeim Bolla, 212; ek em kominn at fala at þér hey ok mat... Hvárki vill ek þér selja—Viltu gefa mér þá? Nj. 73; ef hún kaupir meira, ok á sá eigi heimting til þess er hann seldi henni, Grág. i. 334; s. við litlu verði, to sell for a small sum, Eg. 100; ekki sel ek hann nema við miklu verði, Fms. x. 227; cp. við hleifi seldu, they sold me for a loaf (?), Hm.: selja mandsli, to sell into bondage, Fms. x. 224; s. sik sem dýrast, to sell one's life as dear as possible, xi. 376; þótti þeim konungr út seldr, a done man, Odd. 12; þeir Erlendr vóru fram seldir (lost men), ef... Fms. vii. 318; fram seldir ok til dauða dæmdir, 63.

III. reflex. to give oneself up; seljask arfalsi, to give oneself up as arfals-maðr (q. v.), Grág. i. 204. Vápn. 13; gjarna vilda ek at hann seldisk með minnum vandræðum en á horfðisk, Ld. 254; aldri mun þat vel út seljask, it will never go well, Karl. 152; við marga hafit er heit goð, en misjafnt þykkir út seljask, Nj. 122: to bise oneself out, ef hann selsk dýrra á leigu, Grág. i. 149.

2. recipr. to exchange; þeir gördur fríð ok seldusk gislar, Hkr. i. 7; hafit heilir gríð selzk, ii. 166.

3. pass. to be sold, Fms. i. 79, 186.

4. part. seljandi, a seller, vendor; seljandi saka, Grág. i. 370, 480; selendr ok kaupendr, Greg. 39.

*SELJA*, u, f. [A. S. *seal*; Engl. *sallow*; Swed. *sälj*; Dan. *selje*; North. E. and Scot. *saugb*]:—a willow, *salix caprea*, Edda (Gl.), Pr. 473, Lex. Poët.; kirkjan á alla smá-reka, nætr allar ok seljur, Pm. 60. *Selju-tré*, n. a willow-tree, Ám. 111.

II. [selja the verb], a female dealer, whence freq. in poet. circumlocutions of a woman, Edda 68, Lex. Poët.

III. the name of an island in Norway; whence *Selju*-menn, the saints of Selja; *Seljumanna*-messa, -vaka, see messa, Bs., N. G. L.; for the story see Fms. i.

*seljari*, a, m. a seller, dealer, Mar., Hom. 23.

*selningr*, see sendlingr.

*SELR*, m., pl. selar, but mod. selir, [O. H. G. *selah*; A. S. *seol*; Engl. *seal*; Dan. *sel-bund*]:—a seal, Lat. *phoca*, Fs. 143; egg ok sela (acc. pl.), Sturl. ii. 77; fiska, fogla eðr sela, Grág. ii. 337; sela ok fiska, 358; sela alla, 359; syndr sem selr, Nj. 29, cp. Engl. 'to swim like a duck'; the phrase, mér er ekki um sel, 'seal likes me not,' i. e. I do not like it. For a description of various kinds of seals see Sks. 40-44 new Ed. (opnu-selr, örkn-selr, látr-selr).

2. in local names, Sel-strönd, Sel-vágr, etc.:—as a nickname, Selr, Ó. H.; sels-bani and sels-hefnir, id.; sela-gnúpr, Gisl. 9.

B. COMPS: *Sel*-bátr, m. a seal-boat, boat for seal-catching, Gisl. 135, Vm. 98. *Sel*-belgr, m. a seal-skin (not cut up), Eb. 96, Landn. 76, Fms. i. 10. *Sel*-biti, a, m. a flip with the finger; gefa e-m sel-bitu. *Sel*-dráp, n. seal-killing, Vm. 137. *Sel*-eista, n. a seal's testicle, a nickname, Fbr. *Sel*-feitr, adj. fat as a seal, Fbr. 19, Vigl. 36. *Sel*-fiskr, m. a small kind of whale, Sks. 179. *Sel*-fita, u, f. seal's fat, Ant. 275. *Sel*-hár, n. seal's hair, Eb. *Sel*-hreifi, a, m. a seal's paw. *Sel*-húðir, f. pl. seal-skins, Sks. 184, Bárð. 165. *Sel*-höfuð, n. a seal's head, Eb. 276; Dumnial selshöfuð, a nickname, in a Runic inscription in Ireland, see under mál. *Sel*-kolla, u, f. the name of an ogre with a seal's head, Bs. i. 604 sq. *Sel*-kyn, n. a kind of seal, Sks. 178. *Sel*-lagfir, f. pl. places where nets are laid for catching seals. *Sel*-látr, m. pl. places where seals litter. *Sel*-nasi, a, m. 'seal-nose,' a nickname, Sturl. iii. 184. *Sel*-net (seal-net), n. a seal-net, Grág. ii. 358, Vm. 108, Jb. 317. *Sel*-nætr, f. pl. = selnet, Bs. i. 388. *Sel*-skinn, *Sel*-skinn, n. a seal's skin, Vm. 60; sel-skinn-brækr, -stakkr, -kufl, Fbr. 139, Sturl. i. 30. *Sel*-skutill, m. a



*seal-barpoon*, Fbr: 144, Sturl. iii. 68. *sel-spik*, n. *seal-fat*. *selsveif*, f. = *selshreifi*, N. G. L. i. 339, 363. *sel-tíund*, f. *a tithe of seals*, levied as a tax on seal-catchers, D. N. *sel-tjarna*, u. f. *tar from seal-fat*, Þorf. Karl. 438. *sel-vara*, u. f. *'seal-ware'*, fur, Rétt. 47. *sel-veidr* (*sela-veidr*), f. *seal-catching*, Ld. 90, Eg. 135, Ám. 12. *sel-ver*, n. *a place where seals are caught*, Bjarn. 22, Eg. 42, Fms. iv. 330. *sel-skapr*, m. [from Germ. *ge-sellschaft*; Dan. *sel-skab*], *company*, N. T., Pass., Vidal. (mod.)

*Selund*, f. the ancient name of *Zealand*, Edda (begin.), Fas. i. (Sögubrot), and so called in old poems.

**SEM**, a conjunction, and a relative particle, probably from the same root as *sam*, *sama-*, denoting *as, the same, the like*; if so, the conjunction would be the original, and the relative particle the derived use; in old writers 'sem' is in general use as a conjunction, while the pronominal 'sem' is rare, for 'er' or 'es' is the old relative particle: but in mod. usage the conjunction has been almost displaced by 'eins-og,' whereas 'sem' as a relative particle has got the better of 'er'.

**A.** As a conj. *as*, Lat. *ut*; *rauðr sem blóð*, fölr *sem grass*, blár *sem Hel*, Nj. 177, Ísl. ii. 220; *hvítt sem drift*, Ó. H. 170; *auðigr sem Njörðr*, Fs. 80; *syndr sem selr*, Nj. 29; *ragr sem geit*, vitr *sem Njáll*, hár *sem tröll*, mjór *sem þvengr*, etc.

**2.** with another particle or an adjective; *svá sem* = Goth. *swē-swē*, so *as, like as*, Germ. *so wie*; *svá sem salt*, Pr. 472; *svá sem börn föður*, Edda 13; *svá sem fyrr var ritið*, Ó. H. 171; *svá sem hér er ritið*, id.; *mæla svá sem einum munni*, 623, 33, and *passim* in old and mod. usage: *temp. about that time*, *svá sem hann fór at veiða*, ... *svá sem þeir lifðu*, ... *svá sem í þann tíma*, Stj. 46, 50; —slíkr *sem*, *súch as*; slíkrum manni *sem* Ljótr er, Eg.; slíka sámd *sem* hón hefir heitið, Nj. 5; með slíkrí grein *sem* hér segir, K. Á. 82.

**3.** referring to a verb or to the preceding sentence (ellipt. = *svá sem*); *svæla e-n inni sem melrakka í greni*, Nj.; *hann fór sem úsek mæðr*, id.; *stauþ mikít sem manns höfuð* (= *svá sem*), Fms. vi. 183; *þeir veittu þér allan hefir sem sínum formanni*, Karl. 221; *skal hverr vera sem sjálfir ryðr sér til rúms* (*súch as, just as*), Fms. viii. 93; *vit skulum ginna þá alla sem þursa*, Nj. 263; *henni var trúað sem góðri konu*, Sks. 457; *hann kom, sem hann hafði heitið, as he had promised*, Fms. i. 72; *sem enn mun getið verða, as it will be told*, vii. 230; *dugði hverr fram mátti, every one did as he could, bis best*, viii. 139; *lagði hverr fram sitt skip sem drengur var til*, vi. 315; *sem fyrr var sagt*, Stj. 48; *Hárekr góði sem hann hafði sagt*, Ó. H. 170.

**4.** with a compar.; *því úgörr sem hann er forvitnari, the less, the more*, Greg. 29. **5.** with a superl.; *sem hvatast* = Gr. *ὡς τάχιστα*, Lat. *quam celerrime*, Fms. viii. 145; *sem skjótast*, Nj. 4; *sem tíðast*, Eg. 206; *sem næst*, 127; *beita sem þverast*, 161; *sem bezt*, Sks. 623; *sem verst*, sem mest, Karl. 222; *sem skemst*, 225; *sem minnst*, Nj. 263; ellipt., *sem left out*, Sks. 171, 201 B.

**6.** with subj. *as if*; *svá sem hann mælti annat mál*, Ó. H. 171; *sem þín móðir sé*, Skv. i. 41, (hence the mod. *sem-sé, to wit, viz.*, proncd. *sum-sé*); *lát sem þú þykkisk þar allt eiga*, Fms. xi. 112; *þeir vóru allir með vápnum sem til bardaga væri búinir*, iv. 220; *þá er þeim þótti sem minnstir væri fyrir sér*, Eg. 123; *svá skulu vér ok vara oss, sem vér munim eiga við borða-mun at deila*, Fms. viii. 288; *svá lízk mér sem nú munim vér hafa*, ... Nj. 5.

**7.** *as also, as well as*; *hann tekr svá kirkju-tíund sem sína tíund*, B. K. 49; *oss sýnisk hönn svá hjálpsamlig sem nýtsamlig, as wholesome as useful*, Dipl. i. 3; *svá ... sem, so ... as, i. e. both alike*; *brag sem leika*, Bjarn. (in a verse); *reyr, stór, sem rósr vænar*, Hallgr.

**II.** *sem, as, when*; *sem hringdi til aptansöngs vildi konungr ganga*, Fms. vii. 148; *nú sem Lucifer hugleiddi*, Stj. 7; *enn sem Pharoa sá þetta undr*, 267; *nú sem hváirtveggju ...*, Karl. 148; *ok sem keisarinn er viss orðinn*, 222; *ok sem þar er komit þjónustu*, 223; *freq. in mod. usage,—og sem hann var enn nú að tala*, Matth. xvi. 47; *enn sem hann gekk út um dyrnar*, 71; *enn sem þeir höfðu krossfest hann*, xxvii. 35; *sem Moises með sínum staf*, Pass. 40. 7; *nær sem*, 38. 12, *passim*.

**B.** As a relative particle, used just like the particle *er* (es), see p. 131. After a demonstrative pronoun; *konungi þeim, sem svá er góðr ok réttlát*, Fms. vii. 263; *eptir þetta, sem nú var getið*, i. 16; *at því skaplyndi, sem vér höfum*, Nj. 61; *þá menn, sem*, K. Á. 10; *pau vótn, sem*, Stj. 91; *pau læti, sem*, Fms. i. 217; *hinna fyrri biskupa, sem (to whom) landsháttar var hér kunnari*, H. E. ii. 79; *ór þeim fjórðungi, sem féit er áðr mest saman, from that quarter, whence ...*, Grág. i. 195; *í þess konungs veldi, sem svá var, in whose kingdom he was*, 190; *answering to er* (II. 2), *við slíkt ofressi, sem þeir áttu at etja* (viz. við), Fms. iii. 9; *ór þeim ættum, sem þér þóttu ernirnir fjúga* (viz. ór), Ísl. ii. 196; *adding a demonstr. pron. (cp. er A. III), ef prestir fallarast með þeirri konu, sem hann hefir skírt barn hennar* (*whose bairn*), H. E. i. 190.

**II.** after adverbs; *þar sem = 'there as' = where*; *þangat sem, 'thither as' = whither*; *þaðan sem, 'thence as' = whence*; *hann drap þar (there) fótum, sem (where) vatni því var niðr slegit*, Hom. 110; *muntú þar þykkja sóma-mæðr, sem þú kemr*, Ld. 158; *skal þar kalla kirkju, sem hann vill*, K. p. K. 42; *felask þar sem (where) okkr þykkir vænligast*, Nj. 263; *hvar sem hann kom, wheresoever he came*, Fms. vi. 356; *þat sem fékksk af reiðskjótu*, Ó. H. 170; *hvaðan? þaðan sem þú mátt*

*vel éta*, Nj. 75. **2.** *þú görir þik góðan, þar sem þú hefir verit þik ok mörðingi, þou who hast been*, Nj. 74: *dropping 'þar,' eru allir þrær sem hann er, all the Thronds are where he is, i. e. they all back to Fms. i. 53.*

*semill*, m. *a composer, peace-maker*, poet., Fas. i. (in a verse). *semingr*, m. *slowness, languor*; *göra e-t með semingi*; cp. also *sem* n. and *semša*, ad, *to eat slowly*.

**SEMJA**, pres. sem, semr; pret. samði and samdi; subj. semði; þi samiðr, samdr, saminn; [from *sam-*, *saman*, but chiefly used in a peculiar and derived sense]—prop. to *'put together,' to shape, compose, range, settle*, and the like; *samblandit ok úsamtif* emti, Stj. 7; *ætlað hér eptir at semja kirkju-viðinn, thinkest thou after that fashion to shape it*, Ld. 316; *ok semja þar til eitt klæði, they shaped a cloth for t use*, Mar.; *siðan samði (shaped) Guð fagra konu ór rifinu*, Ver. 3; *hljóðfæri, to tune instruments*, Fas. iii. 221; *alla hefi ek sam-hljóðe samða (arranged) í þat mark, Skálda 168*; *samði hann saman (put into one) hin fornu lög ok in nýju*, Ver. 52; *mod. semja kvæði*, v. bók, *to compose a poem, verse, book*; *semja mæðr*, Lex. Poët.: *set heit, to make a vow*, Magn. 532; *semr hann dóma, ok sakar leg Vsp.*; *s. sætt, to make peace*; *fyrr en sættin væri samdi*, Fms. xi. 31; *konungar sömdu sætt sína með því móti*, at ..., vi. 27; *Sveinn konu hafði samdi sætt við hann*, ii. 294; *s. ráð sín*, vi. 21; *engir hl skyldi þeir til verða, at eigi semði (settled) þeir sjálfir*, Nj. 72; *hú kvæð þá mart talat hafa, en þat samit, at ..., but this they had setti that ...*, Ld. 44; *at þeir hefði samdi með hvat ríki Norðmenn sky hafa*, Fms. x. 5; *samði hann sik litt við kennimannskap, the priesth suited him ill*, Fms. viii. 9; *hann þóttisk trautt mega s. hann þar hefir sem hann vildi, he could hardly settle (manage) him as he liked*, Ísl. 204.

**2.** *to restore, reform, mend, put right*; *hann samði þi luga þeirra líf*, Bs. i. 96; *at þeir semði sína frændsemi eptir því sem v ætti, that they should restore their relationship to a proper footing*, Ld. i. konungr bætti trú þeirra ok samði síðu, *the king mended, reformed it faith and manners*, Fms. ii. 128; *samdi hann Kristína*, Fb. ii. 2; *hefir þú nú heldr samdi þik ór því sem var, þou hast improved thyse* 211; *s. sik eptir síðvönu útendara manna*, Fb. ii. 36; *setja ok sei dramb e-s, compose and put down*, Fas. i. 38.

**3.** *semja við e-t, to treat with one*; *Hrútr kvæðsk at visu vilja s. við Höskuld*, Ld. i. biskuparnir sömdu til (*came to an arrangement*) með öðrum lærð mönnum hver boð þeir skyldi bjóða sínum undir-mönnum, Bs. i. 11; *semja um e-t, to make a settlement, as also to enter into negotiati*, H. E. i. 396.

**4.** *impers., e-m semr e-t, one agrees e-peim samdi eigi, they could not agree*, D. N. ii. 99; *hann skyldi far griðum hvert sem þeim semði eðr eigi, either they came to terms or s* Fms. x. 34; *samdi eigi með þeim, they came not to terms*, 96; *s. jattuðusk undir slíkar skattgjafir sem þeim semði*, 24; *samdi þe at þar væri söngr sem at fornu hefir verit*, Dipl. i. 5.

**II.** *ref to be settled, agreed on*; *þat mál samðisk á þá leið*, at ..., Fms. 140; *fóru þá menn milli konunganna, ok samðisk þat með ein málum*, at ..., i. 23; *samdisk þetta með þeim*, 35; *tala þeir jarl um langa hríð, þar til er þetta semsk með þeim*, 85; *samdisk þá m með þeim feðgum*, Ísl. ii. 210. **2.** *impers. it is agreed*; *slíkar sk gjafir sem þeim semdisk*, Fms. x. 24; *selja man ek enn yngra svein sem okkr semsk*, 227; *ef honum semsk um þat ráð við þá sem n eigu*, K. Á. 104; *sjá, hversu semsk með oss konungi*, Eg. 18; *samð hön mér skoti skildi ok sverði, enn við sauma ok borða, she took m to shield and sword than to seam and bem*, Fas. i. 430; *part., s jandi ok sækjandi*, Sturl. iii. 136.

*sems* = *sem es*, Am.

*sem-sé, to wit, viz.*; see sem A. 6.

*sem-sveinar*, m. pl., of the Finnish messengers, prob. from *Fi Saomi*, Fs. 22, for this seems to have been the real reading in the 1 Cod. Vatnshyrna; Bartholin De Causis Contemptae Mortis, p. 467, gi the same reading; other copies read *sendisveinn*.

**SEN**, n. *a sentence*; *hér er seni skipt*, Skálda 183; *fullkomit sen*, 11 *makrologia er langt sen*, 187, 197; *eitt var sen í allra þeirra söng, same burden, meaning*, Stj. 466.

**SENDA**, pret. sendi; imperat. send, sendu, sent þú, Fms. x. 21 *sentu*, Gkv. 3. 6; [Ulf. *sanðjan* = *πέμπειν*; A. S. *sendan*; Engl. *sen* Germ. *senden*]:—*to send, despatch*, Akv. 1; *ek vil senda þik til Vi innar*, Nj. 5; *ef maðr sendir konu til þings*, Grág. i. 334; *senda for-sending, to send one on a forlorn hope* (like Uriah), Fms. x. 263; *F iii. 207*; *maðr var sendr Gizuri hvíta*, Nj. 85; *þær sendu sína svei Stj. 206*; *sent þú hann til mín*, Fms. x. 263; *hann sendi gríðko sínar at raka ljána*, Fb. i. 522; *nú skal s. mann þórhalli syni minum*, 244; *s. e-m sending*, 205; *nema hann sendi (unless he dismiss) þá k er hann hafði*, Fms. x. 388.

**2.** *senda eptir e-m, to send for a pers* Ld. 320, Fms. x. 259; *so also s. at e-m* (but rare); *senntú at Saxa, s for Saxi*, Gkv. l. c. **3.** *to send, throw*; *senda spjótt, to cast a spei senda skeytin aptir*, Fms. v. 170; *sendir knýtti-skautann á nasir Hávar Háv. 45, Stj. 402.*

**II.** *recipr. to interchange, send to one anoth* sendask e-t á, *hann kvæð þá hafa senzk menn á*, Fms. v. 315; *áðr hö*



þeir sendk orð í milli, Sturl. iii. 111; þeir sendusk gjöfum í millum, Fms. xi. 313.

2. pass. *to be sent*, rare and unclass., Fms. v. 216.  
**sendi**, in comps: **sendi-bit**, *f. the 'biting message'*, the name of a poem, Hkr. i. 117. **sendi-boð**, *n. a message*, Fms. xi. 351, Stj. 205. **sendi-boði**, *a. m. a messenger*, Fms. i. 219, Stj. 183. **sendi-bréf**, *n. a letter*, (mod.) **sendi-ferð**, *f. a message, errand*, Nj. 74; fara s., Eg. 119, 540, Ö. H. 52; í sendiferðum, Fms. i. 15; þeir höfðu sendiferðir konungs allar, Eg. 73; koma í s. e-s, Hkr. i. 192. **sendi-fé**, *n. presents sent*, Fms. vi. 11. **sendi-maðr**, *m. a messenger*, Nj. 53. **sendi-pistill**, *n. an epistle, letter*, Bs. i. 766. **sendi-skip**, *n. a despatch-boat*, Fms. v. 187. **sendi-sveinn**, *m. a messenger, errand-boy*, Völs. R. 194, Fs. 12, v. l., see samsveinn.

**sendi-ligr**, adj. *fit to send*, Fb. iii. 445, Eg. 515, Hkr. ii. 206, Stj. 442. **sendill**, *m. the name of a shepherd's dog*, Snót.

**sending**, *f. a message*; hann hafði þakksamliga tekit sendingu konungs, Eg. 198, passim; orð-sending, q. v.; fleygir hann spjóti til Sigalda, . . . hlaut sendingina sá er styrði, Fms. xi. 141; ek skal senda þér sending, Stj. 205. 2. *a ghost raised and sent by a wizard to an enemy is called sending*, see Ísl. Þjóðs.

3. *a dish of meat*; eptir þat þuggusk menn til borða, því næst kómu inn sendingar, í fyrstu heitt kjöt, Fms. vii. 159; þá fóru sendingar inn ok var opin hurð, 314, Eg. 51; færðu sending þessa Halla, jafnan só ek yör á kveldum ekki drepa sendi við göðum sendingum, Fms. vi. 364; tak nú ok smæð þessa litlu sending, Stj. 443; þá er hann sat at einni ágætri veizlu . . . ok er sendingar kómu inn, mælti einn dróttseti, Bs. i. 37. 4. *presents sent*; gjafir ok sendingar, Anecd. 10; með fögnum sendingum, Fms. ix. 338; hann þr margar sendi-farir með ágætum sendingum, 451; senda konungi gjafir, hauka, hesta, tjöld, segl, eða aðra þá hluti er sendingar eru fit as presents, Ö. H. 127; þá hluti er þeir væntu at honum mundi sending í þykkja, Fms. iv. 1. c.

**sendinn**, adj. [sandr], *sandy*, Róm. 268, 273, D. N., freq. **sendlingr**, *m. (pronced. selningr)*, [sandr], a bird, the sanderling, dda (Gl.).

**sengja**, u, f. [sagr], *'singedness,' singed taste*.  
**SENN**, adv., an older *seðr*, Haustl., [Ulf. suns = eððéws; A. S. sona; ngl. soon; Germ. schon] :—soon, at once, = Lat. jam; enn er biskup eyri þessar greinir, tók hann senn ór at þat væri yfir-drepskapr Ásgrims, he saw at once, that . . . , Bs. i. 727; seðr gékk Svólnis ekjka sundr, then went the earth asunder, Haustl.; sá maðr stóð í dyrum ok var senn orfinn, Bs. i. 199. 2. in mod. usage, *presently, after a while* (but not directly), e. g. eg get ekki nú komið, en skal senn koma.

II. *with a numeral or numeral adjective, at the same time*; fimu saufi senn, Trág. ii. 359; fjóra hluti senn, i. 37; allir senn, all at once, Nj. 97; þá öku allir senn at mæla, Niðr. 110; báðir senn, Nj. 178, Fms. i. 189; í koma leigu-liðar eigi allir senn, Gþl. 354, Stj. 413; ríðum í flokkum s. alldri meirr en einn senn, one by one, Ísl. ii. 378; hann skaut íðum senn, Fms. viii. 352; ok æ tvá senn, Karl. 277; var þá mjök allt un, at . . . ok, Mar.; einn jarl senn, one at a time, Fms. vi. 289; ok er uparalegt at væta allan senn dúkinn, 322; ef þeir mætti öllu senn líði língs, Ö. H. 182.

**SENNNA**, t, to chatter; sennu vit ór söðlum, Hdl. 8; þat erumk sennt, is told us, Bragi. 2. *to bandy words*; er þat mæligast at í sennir við heima-menn þína, Nj. 52; senna við bræðr ok systir, Hom. 1; sennit Loki þar við öll goð, Edda 68; s. við sér verma mann, Hm. 16; einn jötunn, . . . þrágrinn var við þó sennit, Hým. 28.

**senna**, u, f. *big words, gibling*; deilur ok sennur, slóðfeng s., Gh. i, S. 544. 39; göðgígjarnna manna sennur, 677. 6; sennur ok öl, Sdm. 10; Loka-senna, the gibling of Loki, the name of a poem, Sæm. 113 (gugge); Flæðar-senna, the name of a poem by Hallgrím Pétursson; the name was prob. borrowed from the Eddic poem.

**senni-liga**, adv. *verily, forsooth*, Magn. 488, Str. 29, 126, Stj. 49, rett. 154 A. Mar.: mod. usage distinguishes between senniliga = *probably*, and sannliga = *verily*.

**senni-ligr**, adj. *likely, probable*, (mod.)  
**epi**, a, m. *a lap of flesh hanging down*.  
**epill**, m. a nickname, Fms. vii. 285, ix. 419; prob. from the preceding word.

**eppi**, a, m. *a dog, a pet term*; einn á hön seppa sér, Snót.

**SÉR**, reflex. pron. dat. = Lat. sibi (see sik, sín), *to himself (berself, itself, meselves)*, used when referring to the subject in a sentence, whether q. or plur.; hann hafði kesjuna fyrir sér, Eg. 532; hann segir sér kit þykkja, 539; hön lét söðla sér hest, 603; hann bað Gizur sitja á sér, Nj. 226; sögðu þat allir, at hann brygði sér hvárki við sár né þa, 116, where it refers to the second subject 'hann'. II. *special usages*; vera mikill (litill) fyrir sér, *to be great (little) of one's*, *a strong (weak) man*; þeir fengu sér róðrar-skip, Eg. 109; drápu þ sér upp eðl, Fms. iv. 338; leika sér, *to play*, Nj. 2; gamna sér, . . .

2. *giving emphasis*; bað hön sér til Guðs, sbe 'prayed ber' to d. Sks. 465 B; hön veinabði sér, sbe 'wailed ber' bitterly, Hom. 150; eiga e-t, *to own*, hirzlu átti halrinn sér, Skíða R.: þau áttu sér eina dóttur,

they had one daughter, and the like.

III. *for oneself, separately, singly*, as Lat. se-; fór Eyjólfir einn sér, Glúm. 329; einn er hann sér um sefa, Hm.; þeir vóru sér um möður, D. N. i. 149; settisk Joseph sér einliga, Stj. 217; þeir Þorljótr ok Sigurðr vóru sér einir ok heima-sveitin, Tb. and S. on the one hand and the bouse-folk on the other, Sturl. ii. 53; eitt er þat sér, that is a thing by itself, Gisl. 15; skyldi drekka saman karlmaðr ok kona svá sem til ymisk, en þeir sér er fleiri væti, Eg. 247; ok vera þeir sér, er næstir búa, N. G. L. i. 98; at hverri gleði hlotaðisk svá til, at þau urðu sér, Viglundr ok Keilir, Vigl. 19.

2. in a distributive sense with the pron. hverr, *one by one*; ef sér færr hverr várr, Glúm. 329; skulu vér undan hlaupa, sér hverr várr, Fær. 161; optliga allir saman, en stundum sér hvárir, Fms. i. 52; stundum báðir samt, stundum sér hvárr þeirra, Hkr. i. 30; þat lið er honum fylgði flýr, sér hvat, Fms. x. 268; þótt ek greina nú eigi svá, sér hvat, sem hann góðir, each separately, Bs. i. 64; var borgin öll brotin, ok borinn sér hverr steinn, each stone of it scattered, Fms. ix. 48; greindusk sér hver skipin, vii. 289; hvártz þær (nætr) eru allar saman eða sér hver, wether they be three continuous or separate nights, Grág. i. 143; sér í lagi, for itself, separate, B. K. 83; sér í stað, id., Stj. 288: the exclamation, sér er hvað! sér er hver ósköpin, what a wonder, wonderful! expressing amazement.

**serða**, sard, an obsolete defective strong verb, part. sordinn, also stroðinn (formed as if from metathesis), Grág. ii. 147; the word remains in the vulgar streða, used of dogs and beasts: [mid. H. G. serie] :—stuprate, with the notion of Sodomitic practices; ef maðr kallar mann sordinn, id.; viltú serða hann, Fas. ii. 337; sard hann yör þá eigi Agðinn, Fms. vi. 360; in Nj. 15 it is not used in a proper sense: pass., Fb. iii. 427.

**sér-deilis**, adv. [Dan. særdeles], *particularly, especially*; þekkta ek þá ok s. Viglundr, Vigl. 29; s. tiltekitt, Dipl. v. 26; gefa s., to give expressly, Vm. 47; kirkja á sjau hundruð í metfé ok tvau hundruð s., 3; ein s. djákna-klæði, 2.

**sér-gæðingr**, adj. *a strange, selfish person*. **sér-gæðings-skapr**.

**sér-hliffin**, adj. *self-sparing*, of a bad worker.

**sér-hverr**, adj. *each, every one*; see hverr (B. IV. 2).

**Serkir**, m. pl. [said to be derived from Arabic sharkeyn = *Easterlings*], the Saracens, the people of Serk-land; used of northern Africa, southern Spain, Fms. vi, vii, ix, Orkn., also in translations of ancient Lat. writers, of the Assyrians, Babylonians, Stj., Al. passim: Serkja-konungr, Serkja-riki, the king, kingdom of the S., Al., Stj. **Serk-neskr**, adj. to render the Lat. Punicus, Róm. 324.

**SERKR**, m., pl. serkir, [Old Engl. and Scot. sark; Dan. særk], *a sark, shirt*; þú skalt fara í serk minn, Fms. iii. 190; s. af saugar-ullu, 180; serkr eða skyrtá, Edda; tók ek hamar ör serk mér, Fms. x. 329; síðar slæðr, serk bláfán, Rm. 26; blöðgan hugðak mæki borinn ör serk þinum, Am. 23; serki valrauda, Akv. 4; hön tekt ör serk sér steina-sörvi mikitt, Ísl. ii. 343; hann var svá lítill at hafa mátt í serk sér, Edda; Gislí vermir höndina í serk sér, Gisl. 29; hafa dreng í serk sér, to have a man inside one's sark, to be a bold true-bearded man, Fms. ix. 381; messu-s., a priest's cope, Vm. 156; poet. of a shirt of mail, hring-s., jarn-s., Lex. Poët.

II. *a 'timber,' a certain number, of skins*; fjóra tigi serkja grárra skinna, Fms. xi. 325.

**sér-lagi**, adv. *apart*; ok epla garð þar sér-lagi, B. K. 35.

**sér-lestia**, adv. = sérdeilis, D. N.

**sér-liga**, adv. *apart*; hafði hön s. herbergi innan-borgar, Fas. iii. 238.

2. *particularly*; s. til reiknuðum, Dipl. v. 15; at því s. til löðgu, 16; bjóðum vér yör öllum saman ok s. hverjum, H. E. i. 434; Einarr kvað þorstein eigi dauðan hafa verit s., not exactly dead, Þorst. S. hv. 39; kirkjan á tíu hundruð í metfé ok s. (besides) eitt hundruð vóru-virt, Vm. 126; ítem á kirkjan s. . . ., 23.

**sér-ligr**, adj. *particular*; var honum görr bakstr nokkurr s., Bs. i. 786; sérligt vald, H. E. i. 521; ekkr bar neitt sérligt til tíðenda, Þórd. 76 (but left out in new Ed. 46, l. c.)

**sér-lundaðr** (-lyndr), adj. *quer-tempered*.

**sér-lægis**, adv. = sérdeilis, D. N. iv. 457.

**sermon**, m. [Lat.], a sermon, Ísl. i. 385; sermons-bólk, -akrá, Pm. 109, 131; svo eptir sermon þann, Pass. 7. 7.

**sér-skapr**, m. *selfishness*, Ld. 288, v. l.

**sér-stakr**, adj. *isolated, particular, apart*.

**sér-vitr**, adj. *odd, sophistical, wrong-headed*.

**sér-vitringr**, m. *a sophist*.

**sér-vizka**, u, f. *wrong-headedness, sopbistry*.

**SESS**, m. [sitja], *a seat*; ráða sessa kostum, Gm. 14; sessa ok staði velit mér sumblat, Ls. 7; snjallr ertú í sessi, 15; í sessi ok sængum, Gkv. i. 20; hvat viltú, sveinn, í sess minn? (Eg. in a verse); eiga drykk ok sess við, 95, Fs. 43; hann var hár í sessi, he was high in the seat, Fms. x. 151, Ld. 274, v. l. (cp. Iliad iii. 211, of Odysseus); hvar visar þú mér til sess? Nj. 129; er hann mundi setja yfir sess hans, 656 C. 25; svá var skipast sessum, Fms. x. 16; var sá sess veglegast, Fagrak. 149; vera kominn í vandan sess, in a difficult situation, Bs. i. 141: the saying, opt er lágr sess hægr, a low seat is an easy seat, = Lat. bene visit qui bene latuit. COMPS: **sess-megir**, m. pl. 'bench-mates,' Hm.



153. sess-meidr, m. the seat-beam, Akv. 14. Sess-rúmnir, m. the name of the palace of Freyja = the 'large-seated,' Edda.

setta, u, f. a seat in a ship (= rúm), the size of the ship was counted by the 'seats'; þat skip er með sessum má telja, N. G. L. i. 39; ok göra eigi skemma en sessum má telja, 99; tvtugt-s., a twenty-oared ship, id.; þrettán-s., fimtán-s., sextán-s. (q. v.), id.

II. a cushion in a church, Am. 77, Dipl. iii. 4: in mod. usage, of a pad or cushion on a saddle. sessu-nautr, m. a bench-mate, Fms. ii. 147, vi. 241, Ó. H. 52.

sessi, a, m. a bench-mate, Edda 94 (in a verse), 108; sessar eða samsetis-menn, Sks. 366; tali hverr lágt við sinn sessa, 367; sessar menns beri vitni með honum, N. G. L. i. 68:—of oar-mates, boga skal liggja við þóptu hverja, þann skulu sessar tveir fá ok streng á, Gpl. 100.

SET, n., lit. the seat; in ancient dwellings it appears to have meant the aisle or wing that ran along the hall on both sides, divided from the nave or middle hall by posts and a partition (set-stokkar and bríkr); the 'set' was the daily sitting-room, and here were the beds; innar gengr hann eptir höllinni, breið vóru set báðum megin... fyrir stokkana, Konr.; þá snúa þau rekkjum sinum ok hofa þá um endilangt setið, Gisl. 106 (endilangt húsið, 22, l. c.); en um kveldit er menn fóru í rekkjur, þá bygðu sitt set hvárir, Sturl. i. 173; þeir Ingimundr hjuggu upp í setið þá er þeir kómu í skálann (during the night when all were in bed), ii. 73; höggvit er til okkar ofan ór setinu, iii. 174; síðan bjuggusk þeir til rekka ok lögdusk niðr í seti þar við eldinn, Ó. H. 153; var búit um þá í setinu ok lögdusk þar til svefnis, id.; ef hundr er bundinn í seti, þá skal hann eigi ná á stökk (i. e. setstokk) fram, at bita menn er ganga á gólf, Grág. ii. 119; Grettir sér nú hvar stóðu ulla-kambar í setinu, Grett. 24 new Ed.: the phrases 'innar af seti' and 'útarr af seti' are not quite clear, perh. the former means towards the nave or central hall, the latter towards the aisle or outer chambers; thus, innar frá seti, Sturl. ii. 67; ek hefi búit, góða sæng utan af seti, Dropl. 28; hann hvaldi í lokrekku innar af seti, Ísl. ii. 262; hinu íðra setinu, Fb. ii. 297; dyrr vóru fram ór skotinu at setum innan-verðum, gékk Egill fram í setið, ok lagði hann niðr í setið, Eg. 397.

seta, u, f. a sitting; nú varð setan löng, Fms. vii. 126; a remaining, staying, þótti þeim seta hans þar úvarlig svá nærri Ljótólfi, Sd. 182; þótti þeim seta sín ill ok úfrelsi, Ó. H. 141; hvat merkir seta sjá, what means this sitting still? Fb. ii. 122; nátt-setur, a sitting up at night, Fms. vii. 126.

2. a seat; hann var hár í setunni (= hár í sessi), Fms. viii. 447; í innstu seta, ... í yztu setu, Fb. i. 416:—as a law term, bjóða búum í setu, to call on the neighbours to take their seats, Nj. 87; vóru dómendr komnir í setur sínar, Grág. i. 68; þeir menn er þar eigu setur, 5; a sitting, of a judge, seta hans er dæming um fólksins verðleik, Skálda 211.

3. a body of men assembled for defence as a garrison; seta eru sextán, sixteen make a seta, Edda 108; nú hefir Barði skipat liði sínu í setu, Ísl. ii. 355; eptir þat höfðu hvárir-tveggju setu, after that both kept men assembled, as in open hostility, Landn. 104, Gullþ. 61; senda þeir mann til Egilstaða, at seta mikil væri at Hofi, Vápn. 24; þá kom Brandr biskup vestan ok fýsti þá at hafa eigi setur, Sturl. i. 170; höfðu þeir setu fjölmenna, Grett. 120, Eb. 22, 108.

COMPDS: setu-efni, n. opportunity for resting; eigi er nú s., Boll. 358, Fms. viii. 40, Karl. 181.

setu-garðr, m. a country-seat, manor, Safu i. 270.

setu-gríð, n. pl. an abode; Glúmr bauð honum með sér s., Glúm. 359; rest, sagt hefir þú oss þá sögu er oss mun eigi s. bjóða, Nj. 203.

setu-hús, n. a sitting-room, N. G. L. ii. 139 (Jb. 181).

setu-menn, m. pl. the people of the house, K. þ. K. 136; skemma er þorkell var vanr at sofa í ok-s. hans, Fbr. 136; in sing., hér vilda ek vera í vetr, en görask eigi setumaðr með öllu, not as a settled inmate, Fas. ii. 346.

setu-pallr, m. a sitting-floor, Hom. 95.

setu-prestr, m. a domestic chaplain, Vm. 66, 136, D. l. i. 266, 270.

setu-rúm, n. a sitting-room, Ísl. ii. 147: a room, space, þeir skulu allir inni vera, ef þeir hafa s., if they can find room, N. G. L. i. 47.

B. seta = seta (q. v.), a kind of bondwoman, N. G. L. i. 70.

set-berg, n. [cp. the Cumbrian Saddleback], a seat-formed or saddle-formed rock or crag, Gs. 11, Edda 34 (from the points of Thor's hammer); sitja setbergis (= á setbergi), Edda (in a verse).

II. in local names in Icel., Set-berg, in western Icel. These fells were looked on as the mountain-seats of tutelary giants (land-vættir), cp. 'vivo sedilia saxo' in Virgil.

set-geiri, a, m. a 'seat-goar,' a piece let into a pair of breeches; í brókum með setgeira í, Ld. 136; hann skar rauf á setgeiranum, Fms. vii. 202.

set-geira-brœkr, f. pl. breeches with goars in the seat, Ld. 136.

set-hús, n. = seta skáli, N. G. L. ii. 139, v. l. 6; called sæde-bus in Lister in Norway, Fr.

SETJA, set, setti, sett; á causal to sitja, q. v.; [Ulf. satjan, ga-satjan, = tithéva, putreva; Engl. to set; Dan. sætte; Swed. sätta.]

A. To seat, set, place, put; hann setti sveininn í kné konungi, Fms. i. 16; hón var í haug sett, Ld. 20; þar hann inn ok setti hann í setti, Nj. 179; hann setti hann í næsta sér, 46; setti hann í háseti hjá sér, 282; setja höfuðit aprt á bolinn, Fms. x. 213; setja á sik hjálm, Nj. 42, 144; var settur undir hann stóll, 269; s. forsæti með endi-löngum bekkjum, 220; setja inn, to put in; s. inn fénad, svín, hross, to þen

them, take them in, Gpl. 386, Grág. i. 436: to put in prison, Fms. x. 49; s. í fjötra, bönd, to 'set in the stocks,' put in fetters, ii. 173, x. 301; hann hafði sett spjótið (stuck it) í völinn hjá sér, Nj. 58; a hest fyrir sleða, Landn. 94; s. e-n til bókar, to set one to book, set one to learn, Fms. vii. 199, viii. 9; s. til ríkis, to set one to reign, Eg. 366; hann setti sonu sína hina eltri til lands, Orkn. 4 old Ed.; s. á skrá, to enter, set in a scroll, Stj.; setja inn, to insert, Bs. i. 280:—þar var fimmtar-dómr settur, Nj. 241; þar er dóminn var settur, Eg. 340; setja tjöld, to set up tents, Fms. xi. 85; s. herbuðir, id.; s. gamma sinn annan veg brekkunnar, 38, 79; s. grundvöll til kirkju, to lay the foundation of, 33; s. e-m börð, Nj. 220; setja e-m gísla, to give hostages, Fms. xi. 392.

2. special usages, to drive; hann setti öxina í höfuð honum, Nj. 53; þau setja þegar af þeim nýrum, they bite them clean off, Stj. 94.

3. intrans. to set off; hann lagði halann á bak sér ok setti í burtu, Fb. i. 565; enn úhræini andi greip grís, ok setti braut síðan, Grág. 56; s. undan, to escape, Nj. 136, Fms. ii. 325; s. undan e-m, s. undan á-gangi e-s, to make one's escape, Al. 99, Fms. vi. 379.

4. with prepp.: setja af, to depose, see above:—s. e-n aprt, to repel, bold back, check, Hkr. i. 20, Fms. xi. 81, Nj. 123, Stj. 21:—setja at, to set against, attack; mun ek s. at hinni rauðu töflunni, of a move in chess, Fas. ii. 67:—setja á, to put up; s. á langar tölur, Sturl. i. 105; s. e-t á sig, to mark, notice; svá var á sett, at Böðvarr, 32: setja á vetr, of live stock in the autumn=Germ. anbinden:—s. eptir, to leave behind, Eg. 368, Fms. ix. 43:—setja e-d fyrir sig, to set a thing before one, i. e. be sad and depressed on account of it:—setja fram, to put forward, produce, Mar. (fram-setja): setja fyrir, to set before, as a thing ordered; eptir fyrir settir skipan, Sks. 37; setja nei fyrir e-t, to deny, refuse, Fms. ii. 131, ix. 242; setja e-m e-t fyrir, to set as a task to one; hann (the teacher) setti mér þetta fyrir:—setja niðr, to set down, quash; þeir settu þorgeir niðr á Ánabrekku, put him there, Eg. 237; cp. niðr-settingr, in mod. usage s. niðr ómaga, to distribute the paupers among the households in a parish: s. niðr lík, to lay a corpse in earth, H. E. i. 491, Fms. iv. 110; s. upp óp, gnegg, Hrafn. 7: metaph. to stop, Fms. ix. 355, 452, i. 260, Hkr. ii. 136, Eg. 729: to dispose, s. niðr eptir reglu, Fms. xi. 428:—s. saman, to put together; s. bú saman, iii. 29, Ld. 10; s. saman kvíð, kvíðburð, Grág., Nj.: to compose, K. Á. 220, Fms. vii. 242; eptir bókum þeim er Snorri setti saman, Sturl. ii. 123; bók þessi heitir Edda, hana hefir saman setta Snorri Sturluson, Edda ii. 250; hér er lukt þeim liði bókar er Ólafr þórðarson hefir samau sett, 427:—s. fram skip, to launch a ship, Eg. 160, Fms. ix. 478: s. út skip, to launch, 480, Gpl. 371:—s. upp skip, to draw her up ashore (as used to be done for the winter months), Hkr. i. 152, Fms. i. 62, ix. 478, Nj. 281, Eg. 180, Gpl. 371 (upp-sátr); þar fell á er heitir Gufu-á, í hann setti Ketill upp skip sitt (laid her up in the river), Eg. 592; (in mod. usage setja (absol.) is to launch a boat); s. upp, to put up, erect, raise, Eg. 492, Fms. vii. 265, Ó. H. 170; s. upp segl, to hoist sail, 165, Fms. ix. 10; s. upp boga, Fas. ii. 543; hann lét s. upp skurðgöð, Ver. 41: s. út, to set out for sale, Bs. i. 636:—s. við, to let, Bær. 6.

II. metaph. usages, to make, establish; setja lög, lands-rétt (laga-setning), Kristinn-rétt setti hann við ráð Grímkels biskups, Ó. H. 44; lög þau er Hákon Adalsteins-fóstri hafði sett í þrándheimi, id.; svá settu þeir Ketill biskup ok þorlák biskup Kristinna laga þátt, K. þ. K.; hann setti þat í lögum, at... Ó. H. 4; hann setti Gulapings-lög með ráði þorleifs spaka, hann setti ok Frostapings-lög með ráði Sigurðar jarls... enn Heiðsefils-lög hafði fyrst sett Hálfdán Svarti, Fms. i. 23; á því þingi (in Nicea) var settur allr Kristinn-dómr, 625, 48; máldagi vel ok skynsamliga settur ok skipaðr, Dipl. i. 5; svá skulu hreppar settir, at hverr bóndi skal sitja í næsta öðrum, Grág. i. 443; setja frið um heim allan, setja frið millum landa, Rb. 412, Eg. 282; settum friði, Grág. ii. 167; s. gríð, to make a truce, Nj. 248 (gríða-setning); Julius setti misseris-tal, Rb. 412; setja á stofn, to start, begin, Fms. ii. 35: with dat. to settle, settu þeir þessu, Fms. ix. 452; s. þeim málum er konungar áttu um at dæma, Ld. 28; þeir (búar) áttu eigi at s. málinu, Nj. 87:—to appoint, hann setti Guthorm son sinn til landvarnar, Ó. H. 4, Fms. i. 24, 29, Eg. 272, 537, Nj. 129, Hom. 51, Dipl. v. 8; ef hann leysir þat svá af höndum sem hann er til settur, Grág. i. 497:—af-setja, to depose; setja e-n af kirkju, to put out of the church, excommunicate, Sturl. iii. 167; af setja e-n konungdómi, Stj.; s. e-n af ríki, af lífi, Hkr. i. 170; hann hefir af sett mik allri minni eign, Fms. i. 264, ii. 243:—to order, s. e-m skript, ii. 174; hann setti þeim þvilikan markað, x. 237:—so in the law phrases, s. e-m dag, stefnu, stefnu-dag, fimmt, to fix a day for one to appear, etc., N. G. L. passim, Bs. i. 742; setja mál í dóm, Hrafn. 25:—to plan, contrive, setja ráð, ráða-görð, bragð, Fms. vii. 128, x. 306, 315, xi. 21, Nj. 106.

2. to ally; sá dauði mun setja mína sú, Al. 110; setti svá fyrmsku yðra, H. E. i. 251: to settle, s. mál, Grág. i. 490; enda sé settar sakir þær allar eðr dæmdar, 116: to bumble, ek skal s. þik ok semja dramb þitt, Fas. i. 38.

3. to set, inlay, by way of ornament; hann lét göra gullaleik ok setja gímsteinum, Bs. i. 83; hjálm gímsteinum settan, Ld. 128, Fms. i. 15; slæður settar gull-knöppum, Eg. 516; segl setti þellum, Hkr. iii. 243; seglir var sett með fögrum skriptum, Fms. x. 77; skjöld settan járnslám, Fas. i. 415; brynja sett hringum, 215.



mpers. *it settles*; þegar er niðr setti moldrykit (acc.), *when the dust settled*, Al. 109;—*to turn of a sudden*, jarl (acc.) setti svá rauðan sem blóð, Ísl. ii. 220, Finnb. 260; Páll jarl þagði, ok setti dreyr-rauðan, Orkn. 194; konungr þagði, ok setti hann dreyr-rauðan á at sjá, Eg. 113; þá setti at honum hósta ok þröngd svá mikla, *a fit of coughing set on him*, Fms. i. 282; þá setr at henni grát mikinn, *she burst into tears*, iii. 113; etr nú at honum kværða, Skíða R. 41.

B. Reflex. *to seat oneself, take a seat*; ek settumk á fótiskörina, Fms. ii. 188; setzk hann undir höfuð honum, Finnb. 238; þeir settusk á þá völinn, Nj. 144; s. á tal við, e-n, *to sit down to talk with a person*, Eg. 37; setjask í háseti, Fms. i. 18; Hrapp þraut vistir, settisk hann þá at með þeim, Nj. 128;—*to take up one's abode*, for hann í Odda ok settisk þar, 117; at hann mundi fá hennar ok setjask þar, 280; setjask í kyrrsetu, Eg. 367; setjask um kyrrt, *to settle oneself to rest*, Fas. ii. 530; setjask í stein, *to go into a cell*, as an anchorite, Nj. 268; s. at líki sínu, Fas. i. 531; setjask apt, *to desist from*, esp. of a journey, Fms. i. 129; setjask eptir, *to remain behind*, i. 62; s. heima, *to stay at home*, þrág. i. 491, N. G. L. i. 127; ek hefi hér upp sezkt at þér (*I have taken up my abode with thee*) ok tekist hér þrifað, Lv. 36 (in mod. usage with notion of intrusion, hann settisk þar upp); setjask fyrir e-t, *to withhold*, Finnb. 320; lét Sturla þá lausa lögsögu, ok settisk hjá öllum vand-æðum, Sturl. iii. 308; setjask um, *to lay siege to* (um-sát), Fms. i. 103, i. 237; en þar sem hinn himneski meistari sezkt um, leggur hann ..., Bs. 742 (or sezkt um, i. e. sezkt um, from sjá ?), see the foot-note; nú setjask eptir yfir (*to seize upon*) staðinn, ok alla staðarins eign, Sturl. ii. 13. 2. *set, go down*; er ok þat meiri virðing at aukask af litlum efnum en at efjask hátt ok setjask með lægingu, Fs. 13; of the sun and stars, þat er iða á því landi, at sól setzk eigi um nætr, Fms. i. 233; vetrardag, en = er sól setzk, *when the sun sets*, N. G. L. i. 348; frá jafndægri er aust til þess er sól setzk í eyktar-stað, Edda 103 (see sólsetr = sunset); jörnur renna upp ok setjask, Rb. 466; en þar er á millum allt einn arg, svá at aldregi setzk dagr á allri þeirri stundu, Sks. 67 (see dagsetr); þan sólu er sett, Gpl. 442; þegar degi er sett, *when day is closing in*, as. ii. 110. 3. *to be settled, ended*; nú skortir eigi sókn, ok setzk með ví (*ends thus*) at Sunnan-menn láta undan, Ísl. ii. 366; siðan settisk úfirir Svíþjóð, Fms. x. 47; freista ef þessi kurr mætti niðr setjask, Hkr. ii. 40; en niðr settusk allar sakar, Fms. iii. 30. II. pass., ef þeir setjask (= eru settir, *are appointed*) til at dæma um mál manna, Sks. 119; setjask þá gríð allra vinda á millum, 234 (influenced by the Latin).

III. part. settr, *placed, situated, doing well or ill*; Rútr ar eptir með frændum sínum vel settr, Ld. 20; hón skal hér svá vel sett sem hón væri min dóttir, Eg. 156; lítt var hann ok settr at klæðum, as. ii. 327, Grett. 91 A; langt kvæði ok illt, ok sett með (*set, studded with*) mörgum hlutum illum ok fáheyrðum, Fms. x. 264;—of a ship, *deep in the water, heavy*, var skútan mjök sett, Finnb. 254; sá þeir at títit var sett mjök, Ó. H. 170; skip konungs vóru sett mjök ok sollin, Fms. iii. 44. 2. as adj. *settled*; eru eigi þá sakarnar settir en áðr, þrág. i. 362;—*composed, settr ok stillir, ráð-settr*, q. v.

set-klæði, n. a 'seat-cloth,' carpet; inn til elds ok arins, til þess húss s. eru í breidd, N. G. L. i. 218; s. ok bekkklæði, Js. 78.

setna, að, = *sjatna, to settle, subside, dwindle*; hefir enn engi fallit, eldr setna þeir í jörð niðr (of a wall), Finnb. 336; en er setnaði ok þjóð fékksk, Fms. ii. 43; setnaði þá kurrinn, Fb. i. 56.

setning, f. *position, site*, Al. 89; s. hússins, *the plan of a house*, Fms. v. 18; þoka e-u ór setningu, *to dislodge*, Rb. 562. 2. *order, arrangement, mode*; hver er s. háttanna, *what is the mode, composition of the metres*? Edda 120. 3. *an order, rule, rite*; skipan ok setning, Stj. 19; bera járn eptir rétttri setningu (*rites*), Fms. ix. 283; með annarri setningu, 625. 82; eptir heilagra fedra setning, K. Á. 30; manna setning, *man rules*, opp. to divine commandments, Anecd. 54; fornar ok lögar setningar, Sks. 346; setningar eðr siðvenjur, K. Á. 222; boðorð ok setningar, Stj. 162; lögligar setningar, Sks. 342; s. landa á milli, 277; af setningu, *according to a plan*, Skálda 174, Fms. iii. 184; this last use of the word is influenced by eccl. Lat. In mod. usage the masc. prevails.

setningr, m. *set purpose, design*, Fms. vi. 372; eptir setningi, *purpose*, Finnb. 340; *a rule, rite*, Hom. 142; á-setningr.

setr, n. a *seat, residence*; kaupstaðinn í Björgyn görðisk brátt mikill, s. audigra manna setr, Fagrsk. 149 (Fms. vi. 440); sælligt setr, Ls. 43; eð engum konungi vil ek heldr setr (setr Edd.) búa en með þér, Fas. i. 7; Sighvatr hafði nökkuð öfundar-samt setr fyrst er hann kom í fjafjörð, Sturl. ii. 66, cp. Eb. ch. 65 (begin.); konungs-setr, *a king's residence*, at-setr, q. v.

II. *setting, of the sun*; sól at setri konin, i. 700; til þess er sól er í setri, Gpl. 416 A; sól-setr, *sunset*; dagr (q. v.), 'day-set,' close of day.

B. *Mountain pastures, dairy lands*, = Germ. *senne*, cp. sel, q. v.; after spelt sætr (mod. Norse *sæter*); bæði til sætra (setra v. l.) ok svá í sætr, Fms. viii. 379; til sætra á fjall upp, N. G. L. ii. 130 (i. 41); um sætra-merki manna, id.; þat boð skal fara at boð-burðum réttum en eigi sætrum, 140. COMPS: sætra-ferð, f. *removal into a shed*, Gpl. 44.

sætr-búð, f. a *dairy-shed* (Germ. *senn-bütte*), N. G. L. ii. 121. sætr-gata, u, f. a *road to butts*, N. G. L. ii. 131.

set-skauti, a, m. = setgeiri.

set-stofa, u, f. = sethús, N. G. L. ii. 139, D. N. passim, see Fr.

set-stokkr, m. a *partition-beam or post* in a hall between the set (q. v.) and the centre of the skáli (the wainscotted space between the setstokkar or stafr was called brik, q. v.); ef hann brýtr setstokka ór húsi eða brikir, N. G. L. i. 39 (Gpl. 345); s. mjök ramligar var fyrir framan setið, ok spyrdi hann þar í, Grett. 114 A; Gizur lagðisk niðr í skálanum með setstokkunum öðrum megin, Sturl. iii. 189; þá tók Kári einn setstokk loganda í hönd sér, Nj. 202, Vápn. 28 (used instead of a club); Hallsteinn skaut setstokkum fyrir borð í hafi at fornum sið, Landn. 301; þá léði hann þergesti setstokka ... þá heimti hann setstokkana ... Eiríkr sótti setstokkana á Breiðabólstað, 104.

settr, f. [sex], a *body of six*, used only in compds, as, *séttar-elðr*, m. *an oath of six*, i. e. of six compurgators, N. G. L. i. 16, Gpl. 144.

sétti (proncd. sjötti), a, m. *sixth*, Sks. 308, passim.

settr-letr, n. pl. *black-letter*, of type, opp. to Latínu-letr.

settr-ligr, adj. *steady*; s. aldr, Al. 114; gram., *settligt nafn* = *positivus*, Skálda 185.

setttungur, m. a *sixth part*, N. G. L. i. 135, 346, Gpl. 524, D. I. i. 470.

SEX, a cardinal number, [a root word; common to the Indo-Germanic languages] = *six*, Grág. i. 333, passim; *the 'size-pint' on dice*, Ó. H. 90. COMPS: sex-dægtra, adj. *six days old*, K. p. K. 122.

sex-faldr, adj. *sixfold*, Sturl. iii. 182 (in six rows).

sex-fættir, adj. *six-footed*, Stj. 288.

sex-höfðaðr, adj. *six-beaded*, of a monster, Vpm. (Bugge).

sex-nættingr, m. *six nights' (days') notice*, N. G. L. i. 218, K. Á. 182.

sex-stefja, u, f. a *poem with six stef (burdens)*, Hkr. ii. 53.

sex-vetra, adj. *six years old*.

sex-örðr, adj. *six-oared*, Háv. 47, Fas. ii. 31.

sex-öringr, m., mod. sexaringr, [Shetl. *six-aren*], a *six-oared boat*, Fms. ii. 164, Ísl. ii. 74.

sex-ör, adj. = sexörðr, Nj. 19, Vm. 88, Háv. 24 new Ed.

sex-tán, sixteen, passim. COMPS: sextán-mæltr, part. of a stanza of sixteen sentences, two to each line, Edda 124, Ht. R.

sextán-sessa, u, f. a *ship with sixteen seats (oars)*, Fms. x. 350, 357.

sextándi, the *sixteenth*, passim.

sexti = sétti, N. G. L. ii. 375.

sex-tigir, m. pl. (mod. sextíu, indecl.), *sixty*, passim.

sex-tugandi (mod. sextugasti), the *sixtieth*, 1812. 41, Stj. 52.

sex-tugt, sex-tögr, adj. *sixty*: of age, *sixty years old*, Landn. 300 (twice), Fms. ii. 251, Stj. 160, 191; of measure, *sixty fathoms (ells)* long, reif sextögan, Gisl. 21; fordyri sextugt, Fms. viii. 14; þar var sextugt ofan á fjöru-grjótið, a *sixty-fathom precipice*, Fb. ii. 159; dreki sextugt at ríma-tali, Ó. H. 161.

SEYÐIR, m. [sjóða; cp. A. S. *seāð*; mid. H. G. *sōt* = a *pie*], a *cooking-fire*, prop. *the fire-pit*, as seen from the passage in Landn.; as also from the phrase, *raufa seyðinn, to break up the seyði*; en er þeir hyggja at soðit mun vera raufa þeir seyðinn, ok var ekki soðit, id.; hence metaph., þann seyði raufar þú þar, at betri væri at eigi ryki, *to rip up old sores*, Ld. 208; varðar eigi þótt sá seyðr skjóli, *never mind, let that fire smoke*, Fms. vi. 105; þar sér hrófit ok svá seyði þeirra, Landn. 30; in the Edda (Gl.) seyðir is among the synonyms of fire; hann kvæðisk ráða því er ekki soðnaði á seyðinum, Edda 45; bera ox á seyði, *to put an ox on the fire, roast it*, Hým. 15; göra seyði, *to make a fire for cooking*, Eg. 222; búa til seyðis, *to make ready for the roasting-fire*, Nj. 199; þeir taka einn oxann ok snúa til seyðis, Edda 45; in local names, Seyðia-fjörðr or Seyðar-fjörðr, in eastern Icel.; whence Seyðfirðingar, m. pl. the men from S., Landn.

SEYMA, d, [saum], *to stud*; seymdir skór, *studded shoes*; seymdr með járnsaumi, N. G. L. i. 101; seymdi á spengr, Stj. 563.

seymi, n. [saumr], *strings, of sinews of whales, cattle*; garnar ok s., Grág. ii. 361; þat (a ship) var bundit með seymi, *she was fastened with strings instead of nails*, Ann. 1189. seymis-þvengr, m. a *thong of s.*, Bs. i. 377.

SEYRA, u, f. [from saurr in its oldest sense = *bogs and moorland*]:—prop., as it seems, *starvation, famine*; only in the allit. phrase, sultr ok seyra, *hunger and starvation*, Yngl. S. ch. 18, Fms. viii. 181, ix. 51, Stj. 212, and in mod. usage; cp. the analogous word horr, which means both Lat. *sordes* and *macies*; land-seyra, q. v.

seyrask, ð, dep. *to starve, be famished*; at ríkit mætti ekki s. í brottfærzlu penningins, Fr. 2. part. seyrðr, *dross*, of metal; also used metaph. = *mixed, bad*.

seyrna, að, *to rot*, Germ. *ver-faulen*.

seytill, m. [sautra], a *sp, drop*; það er ekki eptir nema seytill

seytla, að, *to drizzle*.

seytjan (mod. sautjan), m. *seventeen*, Fms. v. 415, passim.

seytjandi (mod. sautjandi), *seventeenth*.

siða, að, [Ulf. *sidon* = *μελεῖται*, I Tim. iv. 15]:—*to mend, improve one's life and manners*, in old writers esp. *to reform the fail*; hann setti eptir kenni-menn at siða landit ok kenna þeim heilög fræði, Fms. i. 202; lagða ek fé til prestvistar at siða þar fólk er nálíga var áðr heiðit, vii. 121. II. reflex. *to be lettered, civilised*; þar eptir siðaðisk landit, ok goldusk skattar it efra sem it ytra, Fagrsk. 9; þá ruddisk landit ok



siðaðisk, Fms. x. 192; at þá mundi allir siðask af honum, Sks. 279. 2. part. siðaðr, *mannered*; sem þingit er betr stillt ok siðat, Gpl.; hafi þit verit vel siðaðir menn, Eg. 95; hann var maðr trúfast ok vel siðaðr, 770; þorkell máni, er einn heiðinna manna hefir verit bezst siðaðr, Landn. 38; hann var með honum vel siðaðr, Fms. vii. 16, Sks. 57 new Ed.; illa siðaðr, ó-siðaðr, *ill-mannered, unmannerly*.

sið-blendinn (sið-blendni, f.), adj. *sociable*; vera s. við menn, *to mix with other people*, Háv. 54.

sið-bót, f. *reformation of life or religion*, Greg. 22; mart var þat annat sem þeir (the bishops) settu ok sömdu á sínum dögum til siðbótar landsmönnum, Bs. i. 73; ok vóru þar frammi höfð erendi erkbiskups ok þær siðbætr er hann hafði boðit, 684; talaði konungr marga hluti til siðbótar þeim mönnum er þar vóru saman komnir, Fms. ii. 134; til siðbótar honum ok skilningar, Bs. i. 431.

sið-ferði, n. *conduct of life, morality*; gott s., Fms. x. 295; stilltr í öllu s., Magn. 436. 2. often with reference to religion; samþykkja þeirra siðferði, Bs. i. 38, 39; at s. Kristinna manna sé betra en vart, Fms. i. 40; of convent life, taka e-n í sitt s., Stat. 245, H. E. i. 476; kaupa með penningum heilagt s., 230.

sið-ferðugr, adj. *of good morals, Stj.* 158.

sið-forn, adj. *old-fashioned in manners*, Jd. 6.

sið-fróðr, adj. = siðprúðr, Sks. 371, Lex. Poët.

sið-góðr, adj. *of good morals, well-mannered*; fyrir kaupmönnum ok öðru siðgöðu fólki, and other good, bonest people, Fms. vii. 16, xi. 259; sem þeir Kristnir menn er í siðbezta lagi eru, Landn. 38.

sið-gæði, f. (n. ?), *good breeding*; mannvit ok s., Sks. 431, 435.

sið-gætni, f. *observance of good manners*, Sks. 431.

sið-lauss, adj. *without manners, unmannerly, ill-bred*; s. sveinn, Hkv. i. 42, Sks. 246; siðlaust fólk, 351.

sið-látliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.); lifa s., *to live a pure life*, Bs. i. 102.

sið-látr, adj. *well-mannered, of pure life*, Skálda 208, N. G. L. ii. 421; góðir menn ok siðlátir, Edda 43, Ó. H. 44; s. ok bænrækin, 189.

sið-leysa (sið-lausa), u, f. *want of manners, immorality, lawlessness*; úvenjur ok siðleysur, Fms. xi. 296; þótti mönnum mikit um siðlausu þá er konungr görði, Ó. H. 85; siðleysur vándra manna, Bs. i. 105; *ill-breeding*, Sks. 280 B.

sið-liga, adv. *morally, cleanly*; lifa s., Hom. 53; *nicely*, göngum nú s., Fms. vi. 203.

sið-ligr, adj. *well-bred*, Sks. i; mikill maðr ok s., Fms. x. 205; siðligr athæfi, 296.

sið-læti, n. *good manners, morality, good behaviour*, = siðferði, Mar.; þá lærða menn er miðr gættu siðlætis, Bs. i. 102, Greg. 41; with reference to religion, Kristiligt s., Fms. ii. 200, Bs. i. 42.

sið-mannligr, adj. *well-bred*; af þingi reið með Guðmundi Sörli, enn siðmannlegsti maðr, Lv. 13.

sið-næmr, adj. *quick to acquire good manners*, Sks. 264; as an epithet to a king, *gallant*, Ó. H. (in a verse).

sið-prúðr (sið-prýði, f.), adj. *gentle, well-mannered*, Sks. 245.

SÍÐR, m., gen. siðar, dat. sið, pl. siðir, acc. siðu, mod. siði, [Ulf. *sidus* = ἵθος; Hel. *sidu*; O. H. G. *situ*; Germ. *sitte*; Dan. *sed*; Swed. *sed*] = *custom, habit, manner*, Lat. *mos*, a word of importance and wide use; sjá, kanna annarra manna siðu, Sks. 17; sem þá var víð siðar til, Bs. i. 41; þat mun hér vera siðr, Eg. 110; sámileikr hennar ok siðir, Str. 21; konungliga siðu, kaupmanna siðu, lærðra manna siðu, . . . siðu ok athæfi, Sks. 5; lands-siðr, *the custom of the land*; í fyrnskunnari var sá siðr, at . . . , N. G. L. ii. 416; *conversation*, falla í sið með mönnum, *to live sociably*, Þiðr. 149 (sið-blendinn). 2. *conduct, moral life* [Lat. *mores*]; góðir siðir, þat er upphaf allra góðra siða at elsku Guð, N. G. L. ii. 419; hann tók at semja heima-manna siðu ok híbýla-háttu, Bs. i. 102; sjá ok nema góða siðu, 271; at hvergi hefði þeir séð fegri siðu, id.; siða-tjóð, Sks. 352; ó-siðir, *ill manners, a wicked life*, Bs. i. 62, N. G. L. ii. 419; það er ó-siðr, *'tis ill-breeding*. 3. siðr (also in plur.) is the old and expressive word for *religion, faith*, as it appears in the life, laws, habits, and rites of a people; thus, inn Forn siðr, *the ancient (beaten) faith*; inn Ný siðr, *the new (Christian) faith*; Kristinn siðr, *the Christian religion*; Heiðinn siðr, *beatenism*, etc.; snúa öllum til Kristins siðar, 655 iii. 3; eptir því sem mér skilsk, eru mjök sundrausir siðir várir, Bs. i. 38; skurðgoða-blót ak allan heiðinn sið, 43; at þeir mætti sjá atferði siðar þess, er Kristnir menn höfðu, Ld. 174; er þat ok nær mínu hugborði, at þú, Kjartan, hafir betra sið þá er þú sigir af Noregi enn þá er þú komt hegat, 172; geldr at nybreytni konungs, ok þessa ens nýja siðar er goðin hafa reiðsk. . . hversu ertú fúss, frændi, at taka við trú þeirri er konungr býr?—Ekkí em ek þess fúss, segir Bolli, þvíat mér lízt siðr þeirra veykligr mjök, 168, 170; kom þat ásamt með þeim, at níta sið þeim er konungr bauð, 166; Ólafir konungr boðaði siða-skipti þá í landi, Fms. ii. 26; þat spurðisk þar með at siða-skipti var orðit í Noregi, höfðu þeir kastað enum forna sið. . . Ok ef þeir menn koma út hingat er þann sið bjóða, þá skal ek þat vel fletja, Nj. 156; þeir hafa Ebreska tíða-görð ok alla siðu, Symb. 57; þeir biskup fóru með nýjan sið, Fs. 76; með nýjum sið ok boðorðum, 91; siðar þess er várir for-eldrar hafa haft, Ó. H. L. 23; í fornum sið, *in the olden times, in the*

*beaten times*; hann var göfgastr allra herkonunga ok bezst at sér fornum sið, Fb. i. 349. The same term was afterwards used of the Reformation (the Reformed faith as opp. to the Roman Catholic faith [cp. Germ. *die alte Sitten*]; féllu þeir helzt í sið með herra Gizzi biskupi, sira Gísl Jónsson . . . , Bs. ii. 250; nokkuð ágrip um göm siðina, 247; hann tók af alla Pápista siðu, 249; vegna þeirra nýju sið Safn i. 682. 4. a *rite, ceremonial*, esp. in plur.; brúðkaups-sið *bridal ceremonies*; kirkju-siðir, *church rites*; hirt-siðir, *court ceremonial* bord-siðir, *table ceremonies*. COMPS: siða-bót, f. = siðbót, Sturl. 126; mod. the Reformation, see above. siða-maðr, m. a *well-br* man, Sks. 352 B: *the master of a feast*. siða-samr, adj. = siðsamr Sks. 245. siða-skipti, n. pl. *change of faith*, Nj. 156, Ld. 128, Fr ii. 26, xi. 12; see above. siða-vandr, adj. *earnest as to other men* conduct, of a master, overseer. siða-vendni, f. *the being siðavandr*.

sið-samliga, adv. *properly, decently*, Bs. i.

sið-samligr, adj. *well-bred*, Lv. 13; *becoming*, Th. i.

sið-samr, adj. *well-conducted*; hann bað sína menn vera hljóðláta siðsama á kveldum, Fs. 143; kyrrlátr ok s., Magn. 438; s. ok friðsam Fms. viii. 253; vera hæveskir ok siðsamir innan-hirðar, N. G. L. ii. 410; s. ok léttlátr, Sks. 19.

sið-semd, f. *habits*; þá s. sem þeir hefði um vápna-burð, Fms. xi. 16; með hvílíkum hætti eðr s., Stj. 298. 2. *moral conduct, good manne* courtesy, decency; hafna ósúðum en taka siðsemi í staðinn, N. G. L. 419; um siðsemdir (*courtesy*) ok hæversku, 416; siðsemdar búnað Mar.; siðsemdar þjónosta, id.

sið-semi, f. = siðsemd, Fms. ii. 228, viii. 252, Greg. 41; ó-siðsemi, siðugr, adj. *well-bred, well-conducted*; svá siðugr ok góðháttaðr er hinn siðugasti spekingr, Bs. i. 38; vel siðugr, Sks. 279; spakr maðr er s., Fms. xi. 97; ó-siðugr.

sið-vandi, a, m. a *custom, habit, practice*, Ísl. ii. 198, Nj. 51, Jb. 15 Fms. iv. 278. 2. = siðvendi, Lv. 49.

sið-vandr, adj. *severe as to conduct, austere, serious*, Sks. 370; v hann s. um allt fyrir þeirra hönd, Bs. i. Skálda 210.

sið-vani, a, m. = siðvandi, Pass. 22. 4.

sið-varr, adj. *conscientious in one's life*, Sks. 279.

sið-vendi, f. *austerity*, Sturl. i. 219, Sks. 497 B.

sið-venja, u, f. *custom, practice*, Eg. 34, Fs. 126, Hkr. i. 10, Fms. i. 496, K. A. 222. siðvenju-legr, adj. *usual*, Str. 15.

SÍF, f., pl. sífar; [Ulf. *sibja*, Gal. iv. 5, Rom. ix. 4; A. S. and Sc. *sib*; Engl. *gos-sip* = *god-sib*; Hel. *sibbia*; O. H. G. *sibba*; Germ. *sippe* = *affinity*. 2. in sing. the word is only used as a pr. name of t

goddess Sif, gen. sífar (dat. sífu, Edda i. 340). Sif, the golden-hair goddess, wife of Thor, betokens mother earth with her golden sheaves grain; she was the goddess of the sanctity of the family and wedloe whence her name, see Edda and the old poems passim. 3. plur. 'si

*affinity, connection, by marriage*; the word is used in ancient poems at in the law, and in comps; byggja sífar, *to marry*; jafnát skal bygg sífar ok frændsemi, Grág. i. 308; eigi skulu vera skyldri sífar með þeim en fimmta manni, i. e. *no marriage nearer than the fifth degree*, 31

sífar (*affinity*) is opp. to frændsemi (*blood relationship*), flest stórmen var bundit í frændsemi eða sífam við hann, Fms. vii. 299, v. l.; spí sífum, *to commit adultery*; munu systrungar sífum spilla, *cousins w* 'spoil the sib,' referring to adulterous intercourse with near relatio

in law, Vsp.; slíta sífum = spilla sífum, Merl. 154; again, þyr sífum, *to hold the sífar holy*, Skv. 3. 28; hence sífja-slit and sífj spell, n. pl. *violation of the law of affinity, adultery*; frændsemi-sp ok sífja-spell, Grág. i. 341, Sks. 338 B; þat eru sífjaslit en meir, maðr liggir með systrungum tveim, Grág. i. 358; í manndrápum ok sífjasliti, Edda. The word sífar also remains in bú-sífar (q. v.), Land

147, Eg. 750, Fs. 31; guð-sífar (q. v.), as also guð-sefi, guð-sífa (q. v. a *gossip, sponsor*; in karl-sift, kvenn-sift, q. v.; cp. also barna sífar, i bond or unity arising from having bad children together, or = adoption (cp. Ulf. *sunne-sibja* = *violencia*, Gal. iv. 5, Ls. 16; lastly, the phras

blanda sífum, *to blend sífar together, to blend souls together* (?), Hl 125 (akin to sefi, q. v.)

sífi, a, m. a *relation by marriage, affinis*; sífja sílfr, Sdm. 28 (Bugge at álum sífja, Ad.; but both passages are dubious; guð-sífi, a *god-sib*.

-sífja, að, in the compd af-sífja, q. v.

sífjaðr, part. bound in affinity. Óðni sífjaðr, Hým. 21; sífjaðan sjötu görvöllum, Hdl. 42; in the allit. sífjaðr and sakaðr (q. v.), Gpl. 67, 54 eiga skylt eðr sífjað við e-n, D. N. v. 360.

sífjngur, adj. = sífjaðr, Skv. i. 50.

sífjngur, m. a *relation by affinity*, Edda (Gl.), Hkv. 2. 32; of brother-in-law, Akv. 29, cp. also Am. 81.

síf-kona, u, f. a *woman related through affinity*, opp. to frændkon þá er maðr á frændkonu sína eðr sífkonu, Grág. i. 366; frændkonu sí eðr sífkonu at fimta manni, H. E. i. 245; til Ástriðar sífkonu sínn Fms. ix. 243.

sífr, m. a *near relation*, Edda ii. 496, hence in Ulf. 3. 34.

síf-skapr, m. *affinity*, as opp. to frændsemi, N. G. L. i. 148, 382, H. i. 481, MS. 671. 17; varla má þat vel allt saman vera sakir ok sífkap



N. G. L. i. 187; en ef þau skiljask fyrir þann sífaskap, at karlmanns völd hafa til komit, Jb. 127.

sift, *f. affinity*; see karlsift, kvenssift.

sifunni, a, m. [cp. Ulf. *siponeis* = a disciple], a companion (?) = sifjungr, a. *ἀπ. λει.*, pd.

SIG, n. [siga], a *rope which is let down*; fóru þá sín ofan í gröfina, en þoroddr upp, Ó. H. 152, þjal. 8: also of the rope by which a fowler is let down precipices, as described in Bs. ii. 111.

2. in Icel. *ropes with weights*, put over hayricks, boats, or the like, to keep them safe (láta sig á hey); whence *siga-keppr*, m., a log fastened as a weight to a rope's end: metaph. of a log-like, slow fellow; þú ert einsög sika-keppr!

sig, n. [sigr], a victory, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët. passim, but never in prose: in poet. compds as, sig-björk, a weapon; sig-frœyr, a warrior; sig-máni, a shield; sig-fóðr, of Odin, Lex. Poët.: cp. the pr. names, Sigl, Sigarr, Sig-fastir, Sig-björn, Sig-fúss, Sig-hvatr, Sig-mundur, Sig-valdi, Sig-trygg, Sig-urðr; of women, Sig-ný, Sig-riðr, Sig-vör, Landn.

siga, að, = siga; þá sigði svá at honum ('it sank over him', i. e. he fainted away)... ok lá nálaga milli heims ok helju, Gret. 85 new Ed.

siga, að, to excite dogs by shouting rrr! siga or siga hundum, Fas. 38, Art., Mag. 64, see Gramm. p. xxviii.

SIGÐR, m., in mod. usage sigð, f.; in eastern Icel. (Skaptafells-sýsla) is still used masc., þat verkfær kallask fyrir austan mela-sigð, en af þrum mela-sigð, en sigðinn má vera svá beitt... með sigðinum..., sigðinn (acc.), Fél. ii. 140, 141, of the year 1781: [A. S. *sicol*; Engl. *sickle*; O. H. G. *sibila*; Dutch *zikkel*; Dan. *segl*]:—a sickle; gref, leá k sigða (acc. pl. sigðar v. l.), N. G. L. iii. 15; þrír sníðlar, item í nótrum xum ok sigðum, D. N. i. 321, Post. 26, Boldt 112: the word is now em., beitt dauða-sigðinn sérbeitt sker sólför blómstrin væn, Hallgr.

sigg, n. [akin to seigr, sigl?], = Lat. *callus*; hans höndur er svá hart sem sigg vill-galtar, Þiðr. 180, 207; þat var hart sem sigg ok ekki blóð, Fbr. 77 new Ed., freq. in mod. usage.

Sigg, f., gen. Siggar, the name of an island in Norway, Munch.

Sigga, u, f., Siggi, a, m., dimin. from Sigriðr and Sigurðr.

sigi, a, m. = segi, q. v.

SIGLA, ð or d, [segl], to sail; sigla ok róa, Eg. 86, Grág. ii. 130; af landi, to stand off the land, Landn. 26; s. at landi, to stand in to land; s. með landi, to sail along shore; s. rétt í vestr, í norðr, Eg. 5, Landn. 25; s. út ór ánni, Þorð. 26; s. í haf, á haf, or til hafs, to and out to sea, Ld. 32, Nj. 4, Fms. vi. 359; en er þeir höfðu um sigt, tiled by, Fms. v. 305; freista ef þeir sigli svá um oss fram, Orkn. 402; undan, to sail away, id.; s. meira, to sail faster, Ó. H. 182; s. eptir m, id.; sigla djarflega, Fms. vii. 67; s. á skip, to strike against, x. 6: the distance or course in acc., sigla þeir sunnan fyrir Stað tuttugu kur sævar, xi. 122; þá mun siglt vera tylpt fyrir sunnan Ísland, then e course will be a 'tylpt' south of Iceland, Landn. 25; segja menn, at opti hafi fyrstr Norðmanna siglt Njörva-sund, that S. is the first Northman that sailed by N., Fms. vii. 66; s. lítinn byr ok fagran, ii. 182; sigla ír göða byri, x. 260; sigldi hann inn um Agðans svá mikinn storm, ..., ix. 314; sigldi hann ör Sudreyjum svá mikla sigling, at ..., be tiled so famous a voyage, that ..., Landn. 214; þeir sigla norðr um Sögu-byr göðan ok bjart veðr, Eg. 120; sigli þér sælir! (Gr. *εὐνοεῖρε*), n. 32.

2. in Icel. sigla also means to travel, like Fr. *voyager*; þann sigldi þrýsvar, went thrice abroad; kálfr sigldi, kom út naut, kusi þ' og dó 'ann, a ditty; hence sigldr, part. travelled, and ó-sigldr, travelled.

II. metaph. phrases; sigla á veðr e-m, to get to windward of one, take the wind out of his sails; engi maðr mun meirr á siglt á veðr jafnmörgum höfðingjum, Band. 39 new Ed.; sigla milli ærs ok báru, between the skerry and the billow, between Scylla and Charybdis, Fms. ii. 268, Fb. iii. 402; þeir höfðu sigr er ú-vænna þóttu sigla, they won the race who were thought to have the least chance at start, Sturl. iii. 251; þótt þér þykki eigi úvænt út sigla, though the chance be small at the start, 237.

2. to go as with sails; sigldi þú milli millum limanna á annat tré, of a squirrel leaping from tree to tree, Ó. H. 85.

III. recipr., þeir sigldusk nær í sundi einu, tem. 230: part. gerund. siglanda = segltækt, fit for sailing; siglanda þi þetta veðr fyrir Jadar, ef..., Ó. H. 138; ú-siglanda veðr, weather not fit for sailing.

sigla, u, f. the mast; fyrir framan siglu, Eg. 33; fyrir aptan siglu, þeim ínn siglu, Grág. ii. 137; stóð maðr við siglu, Nj. 125, Fms. vi. 359; siglu-biti, a, m. the step of the mast (?), Fas. ii. 442. siglu-rá, f. the sail-yard, Fas. iii. 659. siglu-skeið, n. the part near the mast, midships, Fms. ii. 323. siglu-toppr, m. the mast-head, Rb. 48. siglu-tré, n. the mast-tree, Fb. i. 532, Fms. xi. 143.

sigli, n. [A. S. *sigle*], a necklace, Ls. 20; hroðit s., Skv. 3. 47; sigli-fa, a necklace-fairy; a lady, Korm.

sigli, n. [Lat. *sigillum*], a seal; in inn-sigli, q. v.

sigling, f. sailing; þegar þeir sá s. yðra, Eg. 49; Skalla-grímr var þrumum manni skygnari, hann sá s. þeirra Hávarðs, 120; þá sá menn þús konungs siglingina, Ó. H. 170; seju dægra sigling, seven days' sail,

Landn. 25: a voyage, tókusk þeim siglingin ógreitt, Ld. 56; hafa kaup-skip í siglingum, Nj. 3:—in specific Icel. sense, a journey abroad, passim in mod. usage.

II. the sailing, the pace of the ship, lét Sveinn þá minnka siglingina, S. shortened sail, Orkn. 402; minnka s. ok svipta, Fms. vii. 67; sigla svá mikla sigling, Landn. 214:—sailing, navigation, meðan þar væri s. at sem mest, Gret. 103 A. COMPDS: siglingar-austur, m. the pumping a vessel, Jb. 407. siglinga-maðr, m. a sea-faring man, seaman, Symb. 15, Gret. 93. siglinga-skip, n.; gott s., a good sailing ship.

sigla, að, [siga, sigla], to glide down; hann hafði band fyrir augum, ok hafði signat nokkut frá augunum, Bret. 90.

SIGNA, in pres. signi; pret. signdi, but also signaði; part. signat and signat. This word occurs in one of the oldest heathen poems, and is applied to a northern heathen rite; it is common to all Teut. languages except Gothic; yet as no 'laut-verschiebung' has taken place, it may be borrowed from the Latin, and perhaps came in with the earliest missions, cp. the remarks s. v. prim-signing: or sigr and signa may possibly be kindred words? [Hel. *segnen*; Germ. *segnen*; Lat. *signare*]:—to sign, consecrate; signa e-m e-t: I. in a heathen sense, see the remarks on hamarr; signa full, to sign the goblet with the sign of the hammer before drinking, Sdm. 8; enn er hit fyrsta full var skenkt, þá mælti Sigurðr jarl fyrir, ok signaði Óðni... Sigurðr jarl mælti, konungr görir svá sem þeir gora allir, er trúa á mátt sinn ok megin, ok signa full sitt þór, hann görði hamars-mark yfir áðr hann drakk, Hkr. i. 143; en sá er görði veizluna ok höfðingi var, þá skyldi hann signa fullit ok allan blómatinn, 139; signði Bárðr fullit, Eg. 210 (öl þat er Bárðr signði, in a verse, l. c.); þar vóru minni öll signuð Ásum at fornum sið, Ó. H. 102; þá blætr hann heidnar vættir, ef hann signir fé sitt öðrum en Guði, K. Þ. K.; þeir eru gumnar goðum signaðir, Hdl. 27; skylda ek Vikar goðum of signa, Fas. iii. (in a verse); nú eru hér tólf hreinbjálfar er ek vil þér gefit hafa, hefi ek þá svá signaða ok magnaða (charmed and bewitched) at engan þeirra mun járn bíta, Fb. iii. 245.

II. to sign with the cross; sem páfinn leit þá, signaði hann þá, Karl. 303; páfinn signði matinn, 20; genu þeir undir bord ok signuð mat sinn, Eb. 268; áðr matrinn var signðr, Fms. vii. 159; er hann signði Dróttinn várn með sinni hendi, 625. 63 (of the sign of the cross in baptism):—signa sik, to sign oneself with a cross on the forehead and breast; þau signuð sik ok sveininn, Nj. 201, Barl. 207; sign þik eigi, Th. 3; þá er hann hefir signat sik, 655 xi. 4; ekki frá ek hann signði sik, Skíða R. 44; hón signði sik ok mælti, þetta er úfera, Gret. 150 new Ed.; þorsteinn vakti hana, biðr hana signa sik, ok biðja Guð hjálpar, þor. Karl. 396. 2. [Germ. *segnen*; Dan., Swed., and Norse *signe*, *signa*], to bless; henni mun ek bleza ok hana signa, Stj. 115; er Guð signði ok þangat sendi, Karl. 289; Guð signi yðr! Art.; signi Guð ykkur báða, Skíða R. 118; vel ert þú signuð af sjálfum Guði, Stj. 424; komi þér, vel signaðir (Dan. *vel-signet*), til míns Föður ríkis, Hom. 156; hins signaða Magnúss, the blessed Magnus, Magn. 512; hans signuðu móður, Th. 25, Rb. 422; signaðr Ólafr, Fms. v. 222; hans signaði líkamr, Th. 28; van-signðr, cursed, Mar.: the word in this sense has been superseded by bleza, q. v.

signan, f. a blessing, Mar., Hom. 149; far í Guðs signan, Karl. 180. signet, n. [for. word], a signet-ring. 2. blessing, 655 viii. 2. signing, f. the making the sign of the cross.

SIGR, m., the r is radical, gen. sigrs, dat. sigri, plur. not used; a gen. sing. sigrar occurs in sigrar-merki, Karl. 356, 365, 366; and sigrar-óp, 365, 368; sig without the r is used in poets and in pr. names: [Ulf. *sigis* = vikos; Hel. *sigi*; O. H. G. *sigu*; Germ. *sig*; Dutch *zege*; all without the r; A. S. *sig*, but usually *sigor* (see Grein), answering to the double form sig and sigr in the Scandian.]

A. Victory; hafa, fá, vinna sig, to win a victory; hann átti þar hina þriðju orrostu ok hafði sigr, Hkr. i. 80; Haraldr konungr fékk sigr, 79; þera sigr af öðrum, to gain the day, Ó. H. 109; ráða sigri, Fb. ii. 337; mun auðna ráða sigri, fate will decide the victory, Ó. H. 209, Nj. 43, Fms. v. 273, Hkr. iii. 400, Barl. 163, in countless instances; þar með hamingju at vega sigrinn, Hkr. i. 254, Al. 83; ráða sigri, Fb. ii. 428; drekka Óðins full til sigrs ok ríkis konungi sínum, Hkr. i. 140; gaf hann sumum sigr, 10; þá nótt ina sönu gekk Eirekr í hof Óðins ok gáfisk honum til sigrs sér, ok kváð á tíu vetra frest síns dauða, Fb. ii. 72; fagna sigri, to rejoice over a victory gained, to triumph (but not in the technical Roman sense, which is not Teutonic); hrósa sigri, id.; sverði hælir þú þar en eigi sigri, Edda 89.

B. COMPDS: sigr-audgr, adj. fated to victory, victorious, Ísl. ii. 319. sigr-bákn, n. a 'beaconing' of victory; þetta kalla menn s. í út-löndum, Fms. vi. 313. sigr-blástr, m. the trumpet-blast of victory, Stj. 534. sigr-blómi, a, m. a beam of victory, a halo; veit ek at konungr mun ráða sigrinum, Hvi veiztu þat? þviat konungr er bjart at ek má eigi sjá í móti honum, ok ætla ek þat s. hans, Fb. ii. 337. sigr-blót, n. a sacrifice for victory, Hkr. i. 13. sigr-byrr, n. a fair wind boding victory, Fms. ix. 505. sigr-förn, f. an offering for victory, Stj. 444. sigr-för, f. a victorious journey; fara s., Eg. 21, Ó. H. 107. sigr-gjald, n. a war-contribution, Fms. v. 161.



**sigr-gjöf**, *f. the granting victory*; eða mun Óðinn vilja skjóplask í sigr-gjöfni við mik, Fms. ii. 238: *the offering up for victory*, ok kalla s. við Dróttinn várn Jesum Krist, Bs. i. 23 (see the context); **sigr-gjafar-heit**, Fms. ii. 238. **sigr-göð**, *n. a god of victory*, Fms. xi. 386. **sigr-heimar**, *m. a home of victory*, Söl. **sigr-helgi**, *f. rendering of Latin triumphus*; kom hátíð sú er Trajanus konungr hélt s. sína, 655 x. 2. **sigr-hnoða**, *n. the 'knob of victory'*, part of a sword, Edda (Gl.). **sigr-kúfi**, *m. a 'cowl of victory'*, cp. Germ. *glücks-baube*. **sigr-lauss**, *adj. deserted by victory*, Fas. i. 96, Barl. 163. **sigr-leysi**, *n. lack of victory*, Barl. 163, Róm. 278. **sigr-ljóðr**, *m. a trumpet of victory*, Stj. 360. **sigr-márk**, *n. a token of victory*, Fms. i. 136, x. 239 (of the cross, 'in hoc signo vinces'). **sigr-mál**, *n. the prize of victory*, Eg. 495. **sigr-merki**, *n. = sigmark*, Nidst. 3. **sigr-minning**, *f. commemoration of a victory*, Hkr. iii. 115. **sigr-öpp** (**sigrar-öpp**, Karl.), *n. a shouting of victory*, Eg. 296, 298, Fms. viii. 141. **sigr-samligr**, *adj. (-liga, adv.), victorious*, Bs. i. 302. **sigr-steinn**, *m. a 'power-stone' of victory*, MS. 544. 39, Þiðr. 83. **sigr-strang-ligr**, *adj. bidding fair for victory*, Sturl. i. 27, Fas. iii. 293. **sigr-sæll** (**sigr-sæla**, u, f., Sks. 738; **sigr-sæld**, Fb. i. 236), *f. the being victorious*, Germ. *waffen-glück*, Róm. 157, Fær. 101, Fms. i. 214. **sigr-sæll**, *adj. blessed by victory, victorious*, Eg. 646, Fms. i. 15, Al. 97; s. í málum, Nj. 224; inn Sigrsæll, *the Victorious, the Conqueror*, a name of the Swedish king Eric from his conquests in the East, Hkr. **sigr-vegari**, *a, m. a conqueror*, Fms. viii. 234, Sks. 604. **sigr-vegning**, *f. a victory*, 656 B. 7. **sigr-verk**, *n. a victory*, Fb. iii. 299. **sigr-vænlig**, *adj. betokening victory*, Al. 37. **sigr-pjóð**, *f. the host of victory*, of the Einherjar, Hkv. 2. 47. **sigr-ör**, *f. a shaft of victory*, Stj. 634.

**sigrá**, *adj. to vanquish, overcome*, Eg. 6, Nj. 127, Fms. ii. 307, passim: *to surpass*, einn lokkr sigraði alla, Hkr. i. 72, Rb. 460, Fms. i. 42.

**II. reflex. sigrisk**, *to gain a victory*; Einarr lagði þegar til orrostu ok sigradisk, Hkr. i. 105; sigrisk í orrostu, Eg. 274; fáir hafa af því sigrisk, Nj. 103; þeir sögðu at þeir höfðu opt sigrisk (sigrat Ed. less correct) þá er þeir höfðu barizk með minna liði, Fms. i. 42; þeir kváðu Bersa af slýsi Kormaks sigrisk hafa, Korm. 90: s. á e-m, *to gain a victory over*, Fms. i. 127, ii. 314, Fær. 75; man ek annat hvárt sigrisk á búndum eða falla hér elligar, Ó. H. 209: *impers.*, optask sigrisk þeim eigi vel er fleiri eru saman, ef menn eru skeggir til mótis, Fær. 81.

**2. pass. to be overcome**, Rb. 462 (Latinism). **sigran**, *f. a triumphing*, Stj. 243. **sigrari**, *a, m. a victor*, Stj. 604 B. **sig-tívar**, *m. pl. the gods of victory*, Vsp., Akv., Ls. i. **sig-tóptir**, *f. pl. the homes of victory*, Vsp. 61. **sigur-verk**, *n. [Germ. zeiger], a clock*. **Sig-yn**, *f.*, gen. Sig-ynjar, the name of a goddess, the wife of Loki, Vsp., Edda; hence the female name **Signý**, Landn.

**SIK**, acc. of the reflex. pron. (cp. sér, sín), also often spelt **søk**, esp. in Norse vellums and Grág. i. 50, 114, ii. 240, 241, etc., Js. 17, 20, Sks. 276 B, the later form sig:—Lat. *se, self*; ef þat drekkir sik sjálf, Gbl. 504; þeir hvíldu sik þar, Eg. 586; Gunnarr verr sik þar til er hann féll af mæði, Nj. 116; nú er at verja sik, 83; konungr tók stór gjöld af þeim er honum þóttu í sökum við sik, Eg. 589. **2. referring to the object in the sentence**; Kári bað Björn hafa sik (viz. Björn) ekki frammi, Nj. 261.

**II. for the use of sik to form reflexive verbs**, as a suffixed -sk, see ek (B) and Gramma. p. xxvi.

**sikill**, *m. [for. word], a shekel*, Stj., taken from the Bible. **siklan**, *f.*, medic. *flowing of the spittle*, Lækn. 475. **siklatun**, *n. [for. word], a kind of stuff*, Karl. 286, 318, Fas. iii. 359. **Sikl-ey**, *f.*, thus in old rhymes **Sikl-ey**, miklu, (later **Sikiley**), Sicily, Fms. vi-x.

**siklingr**, *m. a king*, poet.; Sigarr þaðan eru komnir Siklingar, Edda 105, Yt. i. Skv. i. 33, Hkv. 2. 22, Lex. Poët., and freq. in the mod. Rimur; sikling dáiinn syrgir her | saknar lengi frúin, Núm. 20. 58.

**sikta** or **sigta**, *adv. to sift*. **II. to take sight**, take aim with a gun (Dan. *sigte*), Bs. ii. 349.

**sikul-görð**, *f. a girdle*, something (uncertain what) belonging to an ancient ship, Edda (Gl.); it also occurs in a poem on king Canute, who is called sveigr sikulgarðar, the bender of the s., Edda (in a verse).

**SILFR**, *n.*, provinc. Icel. also **silbr**, Fb. ii. 247; [Goth. *silubr*; Hel. *silubar*; Ó. H. G. *silbar*; Germ. *silber*; Engl. *silver*; Scot. *silver*; Dan. *sølv*; Swed. *silfver*]:—*silver*, Al. 21, 116, Fms. i. 15, ii. 76, vi. 216, Grág. i. 500, Eg. 278: when used as payment distinction is made between lögsilfr (q. v.), standard silver, Grág.; gang-s. (q. v.), current silver; brennt s., burnt, purified silver, K. Þ. K. 172; skirt s., pure silver, Fb. ii. 300, MS. 732. 16; and blá-s. (q. v.), blue, i. e. bad silver (blá-silfr had only the third part value of skirt silfr, 732. 16); bleikt s., Grág. ii. 192; grá-s., grey silver, brass; hence the phrase, bera sem gull af grá-silfri, to surpass as gold does grey silver, Glkv. 2. 2; so also in the saying, elda grátt silfr, Eb. 290, Fb. i. 522 (see elda): of coined silver, þá var mönnum gefinn máli, þat silfr var kallat Haralds-slátta, þat var meiri hluti koparr, Fms. vi. 243.

**II. as a nickname**, **silfri**, **silfra**, Vd., Vápn. 12; whence

**Silfra-staðir**, **Silfr-toppr** (or **Silfrin-toppr**), 'Silver-forelock,' **Silfr-top**, the name of a mythical horse, Gm.

**B. Used in compds to denote a thing made of silver**; **silfr-amp** -ausa, -bolli, -buðkr, -diskr, -kalkr (-kaleikr), -ker, -munnlaga, -skát, . . . a jug, scoop, bowl, box, plate, calice, vessel, basin . . . of silver, Dipl. 18, Hkr. i. 50, ii. 221, Fms. iii. 177, 194, Vm. 56, 63, 95, Js. 78; **silfr-spánn**, a silver spoon, Bs. i. 874, Vm. 58, 109, Dipl. iii. 4; **silfr-baug** a silver ring, Glúm. 388; **silfr-belti**, a silver belt, Ld. 284, Nj. 24, V. 129; **silfr-borð**, a desk of silver, Fas. iii. 670; **silfr-still**, a silver penic D. N. iv. 233; **silfr-flyngja**, a silver clasp, Vm. 34; **silfr-spöng**, a silver clasp, B. K. 83; **silfr-búnaðr**, silver ornaments, Fm. 90; **silfr-sylgia**, silver brooch, Bs.; **silfr-festr**, a silver chain, Fas. iii. 273, Vm. 109; **silfr-þráðr**, silver-wire, Dipl. iii. 4; **silfr-hadda**, a silver bandlet, Fms. vi. 18; **silfr-hólk**, a silver knob to a stick, Ó. H.; **silfr-horn**, a drinking-bowl of silver, Fas. i. 90; **silfr-hringr**, a silver ring, Fms. iv. 76, Ld. 27; **silfr-rós**, a silver rosary (?), Vm. 58, 109, Dipl. v. 18, Bs. i. 874; **silfr-kross**, a silver cross, Vm. 2; **silfr-lok**, a silver lid, 58; **silfr-skeið**, a silver spoon, D. N. ii. 627; **silfr-men**, a silver necklace, Nj. 256; **silfr-penning** a silver penny, Fms. i. i, Stj., Rb. 508; **silfr-vápn**, a silver weapon, Fb. ii. 178; **silfr-hella**, a plate of silver, D. N.; **silfr-beisl**, a silver bit, Fl. 26.

**II. silfr-skrín**, -hírzla, -kista, -kistill, a sbrine, chest, box of keeping silver, Jm. 10, Am. 90, Karl. 13, Eg. 766.

**C. PROPER COMPS**: **silfr-berg**, *n. silver ore*, Stj. 85. **silfr-búinn**, *part. silver-mounted*, Fms. viii. 194, Vm. 9, 119. **silfr-drjúg** *adj. well stocked with silver, money*, Eb. 40. **silfr-eyrir**, *m. a silver ounce*, D. N. ii. 45. **silfr-fátt**, *n. adj. lacking silver*, Eg. 394, Fl. 254. **silfr-gangr**, *m. a silver standard*, Grág. i. 500, Rétt. 5. 1. **silfr-hvítr**, *adj. silver-white*, Karl. 306. **silfr-lagör**, *part. inla with silver*, Þiðr. 106. **silfr-ligr**, *adj. silvery*, Sks. 39, MS. 6, xiv. B. i. **silfr-merkt**, *adj. = silfmetinn*, Fms. viii. 270. **silfr-metinn**, *part. valued in silver*; s. eyrir, Fms. vii. 300. **silfr-öfn** *part. woven with silver*, Þjal. **silfr-rekinn**, *part. = silfrbúinn*, Ísl. 231, Nj. 224. **silfr-slátta**, *u, f. silver coinage*, N. G. L. ii. 24 H. E. i. 394. **silfr-smíðr**, *m. a silversmith*, Fms. xi. 427, Stj. 64. **silfr-smíð**, *f. silver-work*, Stj.

**sili**, *a, m. = seli* (q. v.), a strap belonging to harness; vagn festr við eða síla, Al. 19; söðull eða síli, Gbl. 117; festi eða síla, beisl eðr taum 359 A; hross, ok hefir síla nokkurn um hálsian, Thom. 359.

**SILKI**, *n.* [from Lat. *sericum*], silk, Rm. 31; hárit fagrt sem sill Nj. 2, Orkn. (in a verse); rautt s., Bær. 19: a nickname, **silki-aug** **silki-skegg**, Nj., Fms.

**B. As adjective, made of silk, silken**; **silki-band**, **silki-dregill**, a silk ribbon, Fms. iv. 110, xi. 2, Edda 20; **silki-blaka**, a silken veil, Fas. iii. 33; **silki-bleikr**, 'silk-bleak,' light-coloured, flaxen; hárit silkibleikt, Fms. v. 55; fjögur merhross silkibleik, Fas. iii. 39; **silki-borð** or -borði, a silk brim, D. N.; **silki-dúkr**, a silken napkin, Fms. i. 112, Orkn. 304; **altaris-dúkr**, an altar-cloth, Vm. 80, Symb. 26; **silki-dýna**, a silk-pillow Karl.; **silki-júpr** (hjúpr), a silken jacket, Fms. vii. 69, x. 415; **silki-hla** a silk-ribbon worn round the bead, Nj. 184, Dipl. iii. 4; **silki-húfa**, silk-cap, Fms. ii. 264; **silki-hökull**, a cope of silk, Vm. 117; **silki-klú** a silk-kerchief, Fas. iii. 266; **silki-klæði**, silk-cloth, Greg. 22, MS. 62 20; **silki-koddi**, a silken pillow, cushion, Fms. ix. 477, Dipl. iii. Vm. 58; **silki-kult**, a silken quilt, Eb. 258, Mar.; **silki-kyrtill**, a silk kirtle, Fms. ii. 309, Bær. 4; **silki-merki**, a banner of silk, belonging church furniture, Jm. 10; **silki-möttull**, a silk-mantle, Fms. x. 268; **silki-parlak**, mod. *sparlak*, a silken bed-cover, D. N.; **silki-pell**, a silken pa Str. 3; **silki-pungr**, a silk-purse, Am. 42, Dipl. iii. 4; **silki-reifar**, silk swaddling-clothes, Fagrsk.; **silki-ræma**, a silken ribbon, Edda 19; a silk garter, Fms. iv. 110, Hkr. ii. 105, Bjarn. 64; **silki-saumaðr**, embroidered with silk, Dipl. vi. 440, Vm. 46, Pm. 12; **silki-síma**, a silken cord, Le Poët.; **silki-serkr**, a silken sark, Fms. iii. 125, ix. 477; **silki-skaut**, 'siken-sheet,' napkin, D. N.; **silki-skyrta**, a silken sbirt, Fms. x. 383, i. 6; **silki-slæður**, a silken gown, Eg. 702, silken scarf (?), Nj. 190; **silki-strengr**, a silken cord, Karl. 42; **silki-sæng**, a silken bed, Fas. i. 501; **silki-treyja**, a silken jacket, Fms. xi. 271, Nj. 125, Skíða R. 186; **silfr-þráðr**, a silk-thread, Fas. i. 508, Stj. 191; **silki-ver**, a silken case, D. N. Mag.

**silungr**, *m.*, better **silungr**, spelt **sijlungr** in Rnn. Gramm. Island. [*silung* and *silung* = young salmon, Ivar Aasen]:—a trout, Edda (Gl. Bs. ii. 173, freq. in mod. usage; **silunga-net**, -kista, -stöng, -veiði, Egge Itin. p. 595.

**simfon**, *m. (?)*, [Lat. *symphonia*], a kind of instrument, a symphon Str., Fas. iii, Fms. vii. 97.

**similli**, *n.*, Þiðr. 73; **similia**, *u, f.*, Stj. 118, 621, v. l.; **simili-bran** *n.*, Þiðr. 358; **similus-brauð**, *id.*, Stj. 293, 560: [from Lat. *similis* mid. H. G. *semele*; Germ. *semel*]:—flour for bread; not used in go Icel. and obsolete.

**simill**, *m. (?)*, Lex. Poët.

**simir**, *m. an ox*, Edda (Gl.)

**simul**, *adv.* [Ulf. *simle* = *πότε*; A. S. *symle*; Hel. *simla* = *sempe* O. H. G. *simblun*; Lat. *semper*]:—ever; this ancient and obsolete wo



preserved in only one or two passages, Hkv. i. 41, and prob. Eg. 355 in the verse).

**SIN**, f., pl. *sinar*, [Germ. *senen*; Dan. *sene*; cp. Engl. *sinews*]: I. plur. *the sinews*; brjósk eða bein eða sinar, Grág. ii. 120; hann hjó á andlegginn við hreifann, svá at ekki hélt nema sinar, Sturl. ii. 104; ádi köggullinn í sinunum, Lv. 86; enn gamli var seigr í sinum, *tough*, óv. 27; seigr verða gamals manns sinar, Bev.; þá tók hann í brott na sín ok hans læri, Stj. 184; hans sinar ok herðar, 225; hælkin kom buginn, rétt í þá sin (of the finger) sem dregit hafði, Bs. ii. 1.

II. in sing. *the yard*, esp. of beasts, horses, cattle, Fb. iii. 8; kóna sinar, a bull's yard, Sturl. i. 21 (in a verse), Grett. (in a verse).

2. a *sinew, tendon*; af sinum bjarnarins, Edda; fils sinar, óv. 29; skera sundr allar sinar bæði fram ok apr, Þiðr. 87; sinu lagn, 'sinew-strength', Vkv. 16; há-sin, q. v. **sina-sárr**, adj. *sore* *the sinews*, Fas. iii. 384.

III. in, n., botan. *carex vesicaria*, Norse *sen-gras*, also called *Lap-sko*, m being used by the Lapps for ropes and cords; that this is an old form is seen from Hkr. iii. 339—skútur tvær ok vóru síni bundnar, ok eigin saumur í, and sin-bundit skip (in the verse, l. c., of a boat made in Iceland); þat (the ship) var ok bundit síni, Ann. 1189 (Cod. Reg.).

IV. **sina**, u, f. [Norse *sen-gras*], *withered grass which has stood the winter* *tough*, Grág. ii. 233, 291: in the phrase, sem eldr í sinu, *like fire in the grass*; flaug þat sem sinu-eldr allt austr til lands-enda, Hkr. i. 126; f. in mod. usage, fúa-sina.

**n-bundinn**, part., see sin, n.

**INDR**, n. [A.S. *sinder*; Germ. *sinter*; cp. Lat. *scintilla*], *slag* or *slag* from a forge; sindr þat er renn ór eldinum, Edda 3; liggir sá steinn enn ok mikit s. hjá, Eg. 142.

**svá**, að, to glow, *sparkle*, like the slag in a forge; þat (the sword) svá bjart at s. þótti af, Fb. i. 157, Fas. i. 371; þótti mér aldri soðit þat til fulls en sindrði ávallt ór, Þorst. Síðu H. 177; ok sindr of allt íd, id.; sindrdrandi járn, *glowing iron*, Sks. 204, Fms. i. 418.

**INDRI**, a, m. the name of a dwarf, a 'forger', Edda (Gl.)

**fall**, n. *impotency*, K. Á. 124.

**gr**, n. [syngja?], a *chanting, humming*; stutt er sjómanna singr, *it is the seamen's chant (prayer)* when putting to sea, Hallgr.

**agra**, að, to hum a song or ditty.

**nir**, m. the name of a horse, Edda.

**synjor** and **synjor**, mod. *signor*, m. [for. word, Ital. *signore*; Fr. *seigneur*, etc.]:—a *lord, master*; Sighvat, who first uses the word, applies it to Olave, in one passage rhyming *synjor* with *þinna*, in another *synjor* brynju: it survives in Icel. in *signor*, a title of a hreppstjóri (signor Jón). **kill**, m. a *clasp*, Björn.

**SINN**, sín, sitt, pron. possess. reflex.; the better and true form is *sinn*, *sinn*, with *i* throughout, see the remarks on minn; [Ulf. *seins*, *seins*—*bis*, *bers*, *its*, *theirs*—Lat. *suus*, usually placed after, but also, if emphatic, before; þar sit Sigyn um sinum ver, Vsp. 39; síns um freista fát, Hm. 2; mál síns maga, 20; síns ins heila hugar, síns ins svára sefa, 16; properly referring to the subject in a sentence, Hallgröf fastnaði dótr sína, *H. gave away her daughter*, Nj. 51; Hrútr var hagráðr vöðni sína, 2; hann skipaði sinum mönnum, 50; þeir leidda hesta sína, 26; hann kvaddi Ólaf stjúpson sinn til at söðla sér hest, Ó. H. 15; síð vóru honum öll ráð sín þungræð ok torsótt, 195; var honum hugr sinn bæði fyrir skjöld ok brynju, Fbr. 56 new Ed. The pronoun may also refer to the object, or, in a complex sentence, to a third person in the predicate of the sentence, hvat vill Haraldr bjóða Njós konungi fyrir sitt starf, *what will H. offer to the king of Norway* *his* (i. e. *the Norse king's*) *trouble?* Fms. vi. 415; Sigurðr jarl gaf upp brýningum óðul sín (*their* *odals*), Orkn. 20, cp. the Lat. 'Syracusanus suas restituit'; sagði Dufþakr at Ormr skyldi hafa byrði sína, *as much as O. could carry*, Fb. i. 523; eigi þér at bæta prestinum þínum, *to the priest his due*, Bs. i. 709; Eyjólftr þakkar konungi gjafir sín ok vinmæli, *for his (the king's) gifts*, Lv. 112; hann þakkar honum (þínum), *he thanks him for his help*, Fas. ii. 542: so also in mod. usage, og hann gaf hann aprt sinni móður, Luke vii. 15 (Vidal.); ræn í þó Sinum rétti, *rob thou not God of his right*, Pass. 7, xi, and anon.

II. neut. as subst.; allt mun þat sinu fram fara (*go its* *course*) um aldr manna, Nj. 259; ryðsk hann um sitt, = Lat. *pro ira* i. e. *for his own part, with might and main*, Fms. xi. 132: ellipt., af segir sinnar (viz. farar) eigi sléttar, Korm. 158; kom hann svá (viz. ár) fyrir borð, Fas. i. 524.

III. with sjálfr, both *are declined*; skaða sjálfs síns, *one's own self's* *scathe*, Sks. 228 B; sjálfs síns, *one's own* *recollection*, D. N. ii. 110; þeir báðu hana sjálfrar sinnar ráð, 'take her own self's rede', *act for herself*, Fms. i. 23; með höndum sjálfrá sinna, Barl. 25; leggr hón í veð sjálfrá eignir, D. N. ii. 82; sakir óforsjó sjálfrá sinna, i. 107: in mod. usage both the possessive and the indeclinable forms are used, thus, síns eignum, but if placed after, eignum sjálfs sín; the possessive however is more freq., as it also is the better form of the

IV. with hvárr (dual), hverr (plur.), in a distributive sense, a *sinn*-hverr in a purely distributive sense; tók sitt langskip

hvárr þeirra, *they took a long ship, each of the two*, Eg. 74; England ok Skotland er ein ey, ok er þó sitt hvárt konungs-ríki, *England and Scotland are one island, and yet each is a separate kingdom*, Symb. 14; lét sitt naut hvárt fram leidda, Eg. 506; sinn vetr þá hvárt heimboð at öðrum, *each his winter, alternately*, Nj. 51; ef sinn lögsögu-mann vilja hvárr, Grág. i. 1; þeirra manna er tví-tyngðir eru ok hafa í sinum hváptinum hvára tunguna, Al. 4; hón hélt sinni hendi um háls hvárum þeirra, ... liggir til sinnar handar mér hvárt ykkar, Fms. i. 9. **Þ**. *sinn* hverr (plur.), ferr sinn veg hvert um skóginn, *they went each his own way in the wood*, i. e. *dispersed*, Glúm. 329; skulu vaka sinn þrjúgung nætr hverir tveir, *two and two in turn*, Fms. iv. 299; hann seld sína bolóxi í hendr hverjum þeirra, v. 288; hann sá þrjú háseti ok sátu þrír menn, sinn í hverju, Edda 2; hann kastaði um öxl hverja sinum saudum tveimr, Grett. 134 new Ed.; fór sinn veg hvert, *they went each his own way*, i. e. *they parted*; but, fór hvert sinn veg, *each his (appointed) way*: rarely with the possessive placed after, fóru hvárir leidd sína, Nj. 34; fara hvárir til síns heima, Korm. 222. In mod. usage, when sinn is placed after hverr, it gives emphasis with the notion of *one's due, one's own*, thus, gefa hverjum sitt, *to give every one his due*, Lat. *suum cuique*; whereas 'sitt hverjum', with the order reversed, is merely distributive; thus hver fékk sinn penning, Matth. xx. 9 (of wages due to each); whereas 'fékk sinn pening hverr' would be said of alms distributed.

**B**. COMPS: **sinn-veg**, **sinn-eg**, **sinn-ig**, adv. *one each way*; þykkir nokkut sinnveg hváru, *they disagreed*, Ld. 90; talaði annarr at öðrum, ok hóf sinneg hvert, *they all spoke in turn, and each began his speech differently*, Fms. vii. 222. Also, **sinnis-ig**, adv.; flýði sinnisig hvert, Fms. viii. 413, v. l.; sinnisignn var litr hvers steins, Konr.; skildu þeir svá sinu tali, at sinnisignn líkaði hverjum, Bs. (Laur.); segir svá Gregoríus papa, at sinnisig á hvern á at minna, *each has to be admonished in his own way, one this way, another that*, 655 xi. 2.

**sinna**, t and að, [A.S. *siddjan*], *to journey, travel*; enn hverr er austr vil sinna, *whosoever travels to the east*, Sighvat; ek sé hrafn sinna til hafnar, *I see the ravens make for the haven*, id.; en man hón sinna til sala þinna, Fas. ii. 34 (in a verse); at sinna með úlfs lífru, *to go with the wolf's sister* (Hel, i. e. *to perish*), Bragi; sinna út, Fms. x. 74 (in a verse); this sense is obsolete and not found in prose.

II. metaph. *to go with one, side with*, with dat.; vilda ek at þú sinnaðir frændum mínum, Grett. 9 new Ed.; sem vér höfum skjóttliga sinnt ok sannat, Stj. 3; Runólftr sinnaði meir með Árna biskupi, *R. sided more with bishop A.*, Bs. i. 709; hann sinnar hvárigum né samþykkir, Stj. 16; sinnta ek því sem ek máttu framast, at ..., *I pleaded the best I could*, *that* ..., Bs. i. 845; þeir hétu þá at sinna hans máli, 882; hvárt hann sinnaði meir þeim erendum, er ..., 868. **2**. *to mind, care for, give heed to*, with dat.; ekki sinni ek hégóma þínum, *I heed not thy idle talk*, Isl. ii. 214; ekki sinni ek þínum áburði, Grett. 161; ekki sinni ek fé (*I do not mind the money*) ef nokkurr vildi ganga í málit, Band. 6; sinn-aði Pharaó hans ráðum, *Pb. gave heed to his rede*, Stj. 248; þeir sinntu (*took care of*) skipum þeim sem skatta fluttu, 233; so in mod. usage, sinna gestum, *to attend to the guests*; hón sinnaði um þegan hlut, *she cared about nothing*, Fas. iii. 300: in mod. usage also of a person distressed or annoyed, hann sinnir engu, hann er engum sinnandi, *he cares about nothing*; hón er ekki mönnum sinnandi, hón varð honum aldri sinnandi (of a wife), and many similar instances.

3. part. *siding with one, disposed so and so*; at þeir væri þér heldr sinnaðir enn í móti, Fms. i. 297; vænti ek at hann sé þér sinnaðr í þraut, Fb. i. 78: part. act., vera e-m sinnandi, *to be attentive to one, take care of*, Grett. 27 new Ed.

**sinna**, u, f. [from the Germ. *sinn*], *the mind*; sinnu-reitr, Skáld H. i. 20: *the senses*, kvinnan var aldrei með jafnri sinnu ok áðr, Ann. 1407.

**SINNI** and **sinn**, n., Vtkv. 5, Fas. i. 73, ii. 542; sinni is the truer form, but the word is mostly used in dat.; [A.S. *sēð*; Ulf. *sinþ*]:—prop. a *walk*; er mér hefir aukio ervitt sinni, a *heavy walk*, Vtkv. 5.

II. *fellowship, company*; nú skal brúðr snúask heim í sinni með mér, in *my company*, Alm. i; ríða í sinni e-m, Sklv. 3. 3; látum son fara feðr í sinni, 12; hrafn flýgr austan ... ok eptir honum örn í sinni, Fas. i. 428 (in a verse); manggi er mér í sinni, i. e. *I am alone, no one in my company*, 247 (in a verse); vilja e-n sér í sinni, iii. 483 (in a verse): langt er at leita lyða sinnis, Akv. 17; þjóða sinni erumka þokkt, *the fellowship of men is not to my liking*, i. e. *men shun me*, Stor.

2. concrete, a *company*; Vinda sinni, *the company of the Wends*, Lex. Poët. 3. in plur., a *sinnum*, *on the way*; heill þú á sinnum sér, *be hale on the journey*! Vpm. 4; dagr var á sinnum, *the day was far on its way*, was passing, Rm. 29; guðr var á sinnum, *the battle drew to a close*, Hkr. i. 95, Hornklofi (in a verse).

III. metaph. *help, support, backing*; in prose it remains in the phrases, vera e-m í sinni, *to follow, side with one, help one*; ifanarlaust er Guð í sinni með þeim manni, Barl. 93; mun ek heldr vera þér í sinni, Fb. i. 529; vóru þar margir menn með jafri um þetta mál ok honum í sinni, Fms. iv. 290; þú vildir at allir væri þér í sinni, Sturl. i. 36; þeir dýrka fjallagúðin, ok því hafa þau verið þeim í sinni, Stj. 598; leiddir Viðforull Jólf út ok þakkar honum sitt sinni, Fas. ii. 542; leggja í sinni við



e-n, to back one, Bs. i. 882; hann þekkir sinni þeirra, at þeir vinna konunginum mikinn sigr, *he knows (appreciates) their help*, Fas. i. 73: in compds, fá-sinni (q. v.), *solitude*; sam-s., *society*; vil-s., q. v.

**B. sinn** and **sinni**, as an adverb of time, in adverbial phrases, the latter form being rare and less correct, but occurring in a few instances in the accusative, as fyrsta sinni, N. G. L. i. 74; annat sinni, 340, Fms. vii. 325, Sks. 205; hvert sinni, Sks. 16, K. þ. K. 10; í þat sinni, Sturl. iiii. 217: [Ulf. *sinþ*, e. g. *cinamma sinþa*, = *ánaf*, *twain sinþam* = *dis*, *þrim sinþam* = *tris*; Dan. *sinde*] = *a time*, with numerals = Germ. *mal*; in acc. and dat. sing., eitt sinn, einu sinni, and dat. pl. tveim sinnum, etc.: a. acc. sing.; þat var eitt hvert sinn, *one time it happened*, Nj. 26, Fær. 242; annat sinn, *the second time*; í annat sinn, K. þ. K. 14; hit þriðja sinn, *the third time*, 10; í hvárt sinni, *each time*, id.; í hvárt sinn, 12; þat sinn, *that time*, then, Fms. i. 264; í þat sinn, Hkr. ii. 15, Grág. ii. 167; ekki sinn, *at no time, not once, never*, Skálda 167; aldri sinn síðan, *never a time since, never more*, Nj. 261; sitt sinn við hvert orð, K. þ. K. 11: um sinn, *once*; eigi optart enn um sinn, Grág. i. 57, 133; hann skal drepa barninu í vatn um sinn, K. þ. K. 10, 12; eigi meirr enn um sinn, Nj. 85; ganga til skripti it minnsta um sinn á tólf mánuðum, K. Á. 192: *for this one time*, ek mun leysa þik ór vandræði þessu um sinn, Ísl. ii. 133; fyrst um sinn, *for the present*, Þórð. 69 (paper MS.), and so in mod. usage; um sinn-sakir, *for this once*, Ld. 184, 196, 310.

**β. dat. sing. upon a time**; enu þriðja sinni, *the third time*, Blas. 40: einhverju sinni, *a time, a certain time*, Nj. 2, 216; einu sinni, *once*, in an indefinite sense, Hðm. 14 (Bugge, see the foot-note); er þá kostr at kveða einu sinni (= mod. einhværn tíma) skáldskap þann, Grág. ii. 151; in mod. usage einu sinni means *once*, for the old 'um sinn' is now obsolete: því sinni, *for that time, for that occasion*, Fms. vii. 129; at því sinni, Sks. 258; þessu sinni, *this time*, Fms. i. 126: at sinni, *for this time, at present*, Nj. 216, Ld. 202, Fms. i. 3, 159: sinni sjaldnar, *once less*, Rb. 450. **γ. dat. plur.**; sjau sinnum, *seven times*, Alg. 262; hundræð sinnum, Flóv. 33; þeim sinnum, e. . . , *when*, Sks. 211 B; endr ok sinnum, *now and then, from time to time*, Sks. 208 B. **δ. gen. plur.**; fimmtán tígum sinna, *a hundred and fifty times*, Dipl. ii. 14; sétta tígji sinna, Rb. 90; þúsundum sinna, *a thousand times*, Greg. 37.

**sinni**, n. *mind, disposition, temper*, mod. and from the Germ., chiefly through Luther's Bible: freq. in mod. usage and in compds, **sinnis-væyrkr**, *adj. sick in mind*, etc.

**sinni**, a. m. [A. S. *ge-sið*], *a follower, companion*; Aðils af sinnar, Bm.; sól sinni mána, *the sun companion of the moon*, Vsp. 5; allir Heljar sinnar, Edda 41; sinni Óðins ok Ása, 56.

**sinni-ligr**, *adj. companion-like*; ekki var maðrinn s., Fas. ii. 331.

**sin-strengur**, m. *a cord or tendon*, Stj. 416, Barl. 147.

**sinur**, f. pl. [sin], *sinews, tendons*; hann lætr skera sundr sinurnar í báðum fótum hans . . . er þú lézk skera sínar í báðum fótum mínum, Þiðr. 86, 87.

**sissa**, að, [sess], *to seat*; hann sat s. honum í öndvegi, N. G. L. i. 33.

**SITJA**, pres. sit; pret. sat, satz, sat, pl. sátu; subj. sæti; imperat. sit, sittu; part. setinn; with the neg. suff. sit-k-a, *I sit not*, Hkv. 2. 34:

[Ulf. *sitan* = καθίσθαι; A. S. *sittan*; Engl. *sit*; Germ. *sitzen*; Swed. *sitta*; Dan. *sidd*; Lat. *sedere*; Gr. *ἕδω*, *ἕζεσθαι*]; —to sit; s. á haugi, Vsp. 34.

þkv. 6, Skm. 11; þeir sátu á vellinum, Nj. 114; þar sem biarúir sitja,

110, Grág. i. 4; konungur sat á hesti, Fms. x. 255, 408; hann sat it næsta

honum, Nj. 2; ganga til matar, ok sátu þeir um hrið, Eg. 483; svá

vildi hverr maðr sitja ok standa sem hann bauð, . . . ok var rétt at segja

at hann væri bæði konungur ok biskup yfir landinu, Bs. i. 67; s. fyrir, *to be on the spot*, Hm. i: in greetings, sit heill! sitíð heillir, 'sit hale,' be

seated and welcome, Fms. x. 201, Ísl. ii. 438; nú sittu heill, Sighvat

(Ó. H. in a verse); seggi bíðr hann s. í fríð, Skíða R. 28; s. at mat,

*to sit at meat*, Fms. x. 378; s. at sumblí, Ls. 10; s. at tafli, *to sit*

*at chess*, Ísl. ii. 359; s. at fé, s. at nautum, *to tend sheep, neat-cattle*,

Boll. 336, Eg. 714, Sturl. i. 77; s. at málum, *to sit over a case, de-*

*bate it*, Ld. 18; s. á stefnu, *to be in the chair at a meeting*, Ó. H.

85; s. upp, *to sit up, sit erect*; þeir létu hann s. upp í hauginum,

Nj. 118: *to sit at table*, Jökull sat upp ok orti vísi, Ó. H. 191;

gækk konunginn at sjá þá er upp sátu, *who sate at table*, Greg. 43;

Eyvindr hafði mest forráð at veizlunni, ok sat ekki upp, Orkn. 246;

þeim sinnum er jarl sat upp (uppi Ed.) mataðisk sveinninn með

honum, Fms. ix. 245; s. úti, *to sit outside (at night)*, of wizards (úti-

seta), Vsp. 21, Orkn. 234, 246; þat er úðóta-verk at s. úti, N. G. L. i.

350; svá segja menn at Gunnhildr, fóstura Hákonar, lét s. úti til sigrs

honum . . . en Þórdís skeggja er sú kona kölluð sem sagt er at úti sæti,

Fms. vii. 275. **2. with prepp.**; sitja á svikræðum, svikum við e-n,

*to plot against*, Fms. i. 263, ii. 34; sitja á sér, *to control, constrain one-*

*self*; Hallgerðr sat mjök á sér um vetrinn, Nj. 25; hann gat ekki á sér

setið, *he could not keep quiet*; —s. fyrir e-u, *to be exposed to, to have to stand*

*the brunt of*; s. fyrir ámalí, hætta, afar-kostum, Nj. 71, Fms. v. 71, vii.

125; s. fyrir svörum, *to stand questions, be the spokesman*, iv. 274, vi. 13,

Ölk. 36, Band. 12; s. fyrir málum, *to lead a discussion*, Fms. ix. 98; s.

fyrir e-m, *to sit in ambush (fyrir-sát)*, Nj. 94, 107, Ld. 218: ellipt., Nj.

94, Eg. 577, 743: —s. hjá, *to sit by*; —s. til e-s, *to watch for*; er þar til; sitja, Nj. 103: —s. um e-t, *to watch for an opportunity*; þeir sátu um; rengja, 242; er ætíð sátu um þat at spilla fríðinum, Magn. 464: *to plot against*, s. um sámd e-s, Fms. v. 273; hann situr um ríki hans, 293; um líf e-s, *to seek one's life*, Ld. 40, Fms. i. 223; s. um e-n, *to waylay*, Landn. 287, Nj. 131: —s. undir, *to sit under one, keep him on one's knee*; s. undir barni, sittu undir mér! s. undir lestri, *to 'sit under' a preaching*; undir hlýðni, *to be subject to*, Sks. 476 B: —s. yfir e-u, *to sit over a thing*; s. yfir drykkju, Eg. 6; s. yfir sjúkum manni, *to sit up with a sick person*, Fms. vii. 166, x. 250; esp. with a woman in labour, iv. 32, viii. (yfirsetu-kona = *a midwife*); also, sitja yfir málum manna, *to attend to* (judge), Ó. H. 86, Fms. vii. 60, Nj. 189; ekki er nú tóm at s. yf kvæðum, *to listen to songs*, Ísl. ii. 235; s. yfir varningi sínum, *to sit over one's wares*, Sks. 28: *to superintend*, Fms. viii. 5 (Fb. ii. 533): sit yfir e-u, *to take possession of what belongs to another person*; at úvin minir sítí eigi yfir mínu, Ísl. ii. 146, 224; þeir menn hafa setið yf eignum várum ok ættleifið, Fms. i. 223; sitr nú yfir fé því Atli ír skammti, Eg. 468; hann sat yfir virðingu allra höfðingja, Nj. 173; s. yf hlut e-s, 89, Ld. 66, Eg. 512: s. yfir skörðum hlut, *to suffer a loss*, right, Ld. 266.

**II. to abide, stay, sojourn**; sitja heima, *to sit at home*; sitr Gunnarr nú heima nokkura hrið, Nj. 106; s. heima se dóttir (heima-sæta); s. heima sem mætr til kosta, Sams. S. 6; sat har þar hálfan mánuð, Nj. 106; þat var engi síðr at s. lengr en þrjár næ at kynni, Eg. 698; viku var at boðinu setið, Ld. 200; í sílkum fagna sem þeir sátu, Fms. x. 260; hann sat at Gufuskálum inn þriðja vet Eg. 592; setið hefir þú svá nær, at þú mættir hafa heft þessu, Nj. 171; sátu þingmenn Runólfs í hverju húsi, Bs. i. 20; s. kyrr, *to remain quiet, stay at home*, Grág. i. 163; s. í festum, of a betrothed woman: between the espousals and the wedding, Nj. 4: *to reside*, Haraldr konun sat optast á Rogalandi, Eg. 367, Nj. 268, Fms. i. 23, Ver. 60: s. löndum, *to reign*, Hkr. ii. 3; s. at báum sínum, Fs. 12; sitja búðset *to live in a booth*, Grág. i. 187, ii. 71; s. strandsetri, *to live on the coast* (fishing), i. 263, 290; s. slímu-setri, *to bang on to a place*, living upon oth people, Gbl. 200, N. G. L. i. 70; þér munut þurrt hafa um setið all vitundir, *bad no part nor knowledge of it*, Sturl. iiii. 261: *to stay, unsu not to a call*, Grág. i. 447; nú sitr einn hverr lengr niðri, N. G. L. i. 4; s. um stefnu, 344; ef hann sitr svá þrjá vetr at hann geldir eigi tíund sín rétta, K. Á. 94; s. hjá e-u, *to be neutral, take no part*; hann hafði á setið hjá málum þessum, Lv. 9, Ísl. ii. 267, Nj. 84, 97; þú lætr þá mei s. hjá kyrra, *remain undisturbed*, Ld. 258; s. hjá fé, *to tend sheep*.

a fishing term, *to sit fishing on a mid, q. v.*; á þær vastir er hann var va at s. ok draga flata fiska . . . þeir váru komnir svá langt út, at hætt var at úttar fyrir Miðgarðs-ormi, Edda 35.

**3. to tarry**; gördi líðinu leitt sitja, Fms. x. 344; s. veðr-fastr, *to lie weather-bound*, Eg. 482; s. í dibliss *to sit in a dungeon*, Fms. ix. 219; s. kyrr, Grág. i. 163; s. fyrir, *to main sitting*, Fms. v. 66; sitja til járna, *to sit preparing for the ordeal*

308, 311; s. fyrir ádrykkju e-s, *to be one's cup-mate*, Eg. 253.

**II. with acc.**; sitja e-t ör hendi sér, *to 'sit a thing out of one's hands'*, id.

*it slip through idleness*, Fms. v. 276; mod., s. e-t af sér, id.; skul

ér ekki sitja byri því heldr, *miss a fair wind*, vi. 358; þegiandi si

þetta þórir jarl á Mæri, Orkn. (in a verse); hafði annat bréf kom

til Lopts á sama sumri, ok sat hann bæði (acc.), be 'sate it off',

*id. did not answer to the call*, Bs. i. 726; (so in mod. usage, s. e-n af stökl

*'to sit him off'*, wait till he is gone); sátu margir af sínum hestum

many 'sate off', *dismounted from, their horses*, Fms. vi. 211; sitja réi

sínum, *to remain inactive until one's right is prescribed*, Grág. ii. 9

K. þ. K. 26. **2. sitja vel (illa) jörð**, *to keep one's estate in good (ba*

*order*; sat hann þann bæ vel, Brandkr. 57; þessi jörð er vel setin;

þessir allir brullaup sitt í Gautavík, Vigl. 33; s. launþing, *to hold*

*secret meeting*, Fms. xi. 219. **3. sitja e-t, to put up with an injury**

eigi mundi þeir þvilika skömum öðr hneisi sitjið hafa, Ísl. ii. 33;

þykkisk hann þá lengr hafa setið Sveini þann hlut er hann mundi ei

öðrum þola, Fms. xi. 62; menn munu þat eigi s. þér, ef þú meidr

manna, Glúm. 342; s. mönnum slíkar hneisur, Ld. 278; s. mönnum

skammir ok skapraunir, Fms. ii. 14; s. e-m frýgu, Hkr. iii. 397; er sli

engum manni sitjanda (gerund.), 'tis not to be endured from any ma

Korm. 162. **4. to cut one off from**; fyrr munu þér svelta í hel, er

þér sitíð oss mat, Fms. vi. 152; hugðusk þeir Sveinn at s. honum vat

x. 407; ok mundi svá etla at s. þeim mat þar í Eyjunum, Ork

410. **IV. reflex. in recip. sense**; þeir skulu svá nær sitjask (i

*so near one another*) at hvárir-tveggja nemi orð annarra, Grág. i. 69;

þær lítið um at hætta til lengr at þit sitisk svá nær, Ld. 158.

mar, nú mun eigi mega sitjanda hlut í eiga, *there is no time to res*

Nj. 110.

**sitra** or **sytra**, u. f. *a little rippling stream*; lækjar-s., *a little brook*.

**sizing**, **sizlingr**, m. = *suzungull* (q. v.), Sks. 403.

**SÍ**, adv., contracted from **sin**, [Goth. *sintaino* = πάντοτε, *sintains*

*ἐν παντί*, *δ καὶ ἡμέραν*; O. H. G. *sin-* and *sina-* in several compds, e.

*sin-vuot*, *the great flood* = *the Deluge* (whence by corruption the mo

Germ. *sünd-fluth* and Dan. *synd-floed* = *the sin-flood*); A. S. *sin-*; *La*

*semper*; see Grimm's Gramm. ii. 554]: —*ever*; it is, however, used sing



only in the phrase, *sí ok æ; ever and aye, incessantly*, but it is used in several compds as a prefixed particle.

II. with part., as *sí-étandi*, *sí-drekandi*, *sí-sofandi*, *sí-talandi*, *sí-snikjandi*, *sí-hljajandi*, *sí-grátandi*, *sí-stelandi*, *sí-ljúgandi*, *sí-rennandi*, etc.

B. COMPS: *sí-byrða*, *ð*, to lay ships alongside, broadside to broadside, in a sea-fight; þeir síbyrðu við öllum skipunum, Orkn. 362; síbyrði hann þar við Járnbardann, Fms. ii. 317; jarl lá ávallt síbyrt við skipin, i. 174, ii. 317, x. 358. *sí-byrðis*, adv. broadside to, Fms. viii. 385. *sí-byrt*, n. part. = síbyrðis, Fms. i. 174, ii. 317. *sí-dægri*, adv. every day, day by day, Ó. H. 130. *sí-fella*, u, f. continuity; í sífellu, adv. continuously, Skálda 173, Fms. x. 353, Al. 70, Bret. 52; í sífellu meðan hann lifði, Pest. 656 C. i; minnask í s., Bs. i. 104; ávallt í sífellu, 131; þjóna e-m í s., Fms. viii. 242. *sí-fleytt*, part. continuous, Al. 23: neut. as adv. continuously. *sí-frjóð*, adj. ever fertile, yielding crops all the year round. *sí-glæðr*, adj. always cheerful. *sí-grænn*, adj. [Old Engl. *singrene*], evergreen, Hb. 6. *sí-hverfr*, adj. [O. H. G. *sina-voerpa*], = sívalr, Mork. 12. *sí-máligr*, adj. always talking, long-winded, Sks. 314. *sí-mælig*, f. talkativeness, Sks. 314 B. *sí-reiðr*, adj. always angry, Nj. 210. *sí-soltinn* and *sí-svangr*, adj. always hungry. *sí-saf*, n. winding round; hann vaðfi henni sívaði, Eg. 579. *sí-valr*, q. v. *sí-vefja*, vaðfi, to wind round. *sí-þögull*, adj. ever silent, Eg. (in a verse).

*SÍÐ*, u, f. any glowing substance, esp. the molten metal in a furnace; em síor flugi ór afi, Fas. i. 371; en þá er drómundrinn tók at loga, sá þeir svá sem logandi síor (thus, not síor) hlypi í sjóinn, Orkn. 368; neustum ok síum, Edda 4; síur ok gneista; 5; sólarinnar... er goðin öðru skapat af þeirri síu er flaug ór Muspells-heimi, 7; járn-sía; þá ók Geirróðr með tóng járnslu glóandi... ok færir á lopt síuna, 61, Fms. i. (in a verse); sem eðr lék-utan ok innan sem ein sía, Bs. ii. 9. *síða*, u, f., qs. *síva* or *sífa*, [Engl. *sieve*; O. H. G. *sib*]:—a sieve or strainer, or liquids (sáld for flour): esp. of sieves used in dairies, skyr-sía, mjólkfr-sía. *síða*, að, to filter; láttu grón sía, sonr, *sip it through the beard, my son*, em. 120. *SÍÐ*, adv., compar. *síðr* (q. v.), superl. *sízt* = *least, last*; but *síðarr*, *dast* in a temp. sense: [Ulf. *seipu* = *úþia*, compar. *seips*; O. H. G. *síd*; erm. *seit*; Old Engl. *sib*]:—late; sonr er betri þótt sé síð um alinn, m. 71; til síð, too late, 65; síð (i. e. never) muntu ráða hringum, kv. Hjörv. 6; síð (i. e. never) léttir mér síðina, Edda (in a verse); ok áðr heldr síð gengit til hámessu, Ó. H. 118; ef hann spyrt svá síð, so te. Grág. i. 109; ef sökinn kemr svá síð upp, 373; þeim er svá síð egrna, 96; spurði, hví hann hefði svá síð komit, Eg. 150: phrases, *síð* & *snemma*, early and late, perpetually, Stj. 462, Fms. x. 277, Gísl. 128, Stj. 57; ár ok síð, id. —with gen., síð dags, late in the day, Fs. 84, m. i. 69, Eg. 600; síð aptans, late in the evening, Stj. 6, Hkr. i. 103; aptans þíðr óframs sök, Sighevar; síð sumars, late in the summer, Eg. 85; síð vetrar, or síð um haustið, late in the autumn, Fær. 128; síð á kveldit, Eg. 149, 600, Fs. 85. 2. compar. *síðarr*, *later*; þau lík er síðarr kómu fram, Fms. i. 59; Ásdís átti síðarr Skúli, i. e. S. was her second husband, Landn. 88; eigi síðarr en nú var talit, Grág. i. 18; síðarr meirr, 'later-more', still later, H. E. i. 414; löngu síðarr, Stj. 6; líu síðarr, a little later, Fms. vi. 93, Nj. 4, 21; fámu vetrum síðarr, few years later, Landn. 12; tíu vetrum síðarr en Styrþbjörn féll, Fms. 51; hvárt ek dey stundu fyrr eða síðarr, ii. 158. 3. superl. *síðast*, *last*; spurðist þat síðast til hans, Nj. 121; mæltu þat síðast, svá menn heyrðu, 201; ek ætla þessa veizlu síðast at búu, Ld. 14; orðu er hann mælti síðast, Eg. 356; þá skulu þeir síðast fram segja, Grág. 18; þessi hölmanga hefir síðast framin verit, Ísl. ii. 259; sá er síðast ngr inn, Fms. i. 16. II. the word remains as subst. in the phrase, um síð or um síðir, at last; þó varð hann um síð ofríði borinn, As. i. 79, ii. 41; þeir kómu of síðir til þess innis, 623, 39; skal sitt þá hvern of síðir, Grág. ii. 219; gördisk svá til of síðir, Fms. x. 392; svá færi um síðir, Eg. 701, Ísl. ii. 268; þó kom svá um síðir, Nj. 7; þó at staðar nemi um síðir, Ld. 306; þó vaknaði hann um síðir, As. i. 216; —passim in mod. usage.

*SÍÐA*, u, f. [A. S. *síða*; Engl. *side*; O. H. G. *sita*; Germ. *seite*]:—*side* = Lat. *latus*; hljóf sverðit á síðuna, Nj. 262; leggja síður sínar v. spjótss-oddum, Fms. xi. 30; millum síðu hans ok skýrtunnar, Bs. i. 2; konungr lagði hendr sínar yfir síðu Egils þar er verkrinn lá undir, As. iv. 369; reip sveigð at síðum mér, Sól. 37; fáa verk undir síðu, to have a stitch in the side; síðu-stingr, síðu-verkr, a stitch in the side, side-ache; síðusár, a wound in the side, 625, 80; síðu-sárr, adj. wounded in the side, Stj. 47; á síðu hestinum, Gullþ. 72. 2. of meat, a side of meat; nauta-límir hálfir fjórði tigr, síður hálfir þrír t. Dipl. v. 18; síður af nauti allfeitar, Fms. x. 303; rauðar runa sír, red-smoked sides of bacon, vi. (in a verse). 3. metaph. side, direction; á allar síður, to all sides, Fas. i. 5; á hverri heimsins síðu, 194 B; allar heimsins síður, id. II. a local name, coast, sea-side; Balagards-síða, Kinnlima-síða, in the Baltic; Jótlands-síða, the west coast of Jutland; Hallands-síða, in Sweden, Fms. xii; or cities bordering on rivers, Tamsar-síða, Thames-side, Fms. v. (in a verse): of a sloping county, Síða, in the east of Icel, whence *Síðu-*

*menn*, m. pl. the men of S.; *Síðu-hallr*, m. the Hall of S.; *Síðu-múll*, Kristni S., Landn.; *Hvítár-síða*, Ægi-síða, map of Icel.

*síða*, að (?), to side, Stj. 197, v. 1.

*SÍÐA*, a def. old strong verb, of which occur only the infin. pret. *seid*, Vsp. 25; pl. *síðu*, Ls. 29; part. *síðit*; and a weak pret. *síddi*: [*seid*, *seida*]:—to work a charm through *seidr*, q. v.; þeir létu síða í hundinn þriggja manna vit, Hkr. i. 136; stjúpmodir Dómalds lét síða at honum úgefðu, 20; þá var síðit til þess, at... 136; hann síddi þar ok var kallaðr skratti, Fms. x. 378; síst at bræðr þínum síðu blíf regin, Ls. 29; síðit hón leikin, Vsp. 25; seid Yggir til Rindar, Kormak, of a love charm. *síðan*, adv. [Old Engl. *sithen*], since, Lat. *deinde*; þeir koma allir við þessa sögu síðan, Nj. 30; síðan gekk hón í brott, 2; er eigi greint hvárt þeir fundusk síðan, Fms. vii. 155; ef vér förum frá eyju þessari í haust síðan, 656 C. 21; hón var síðan gipt Eireki, Fms. i. 61; þau dæmi er löngu urðu s., Sks. 469; fóru síðan út til Álptaness, Eg. 593; konungr fór s. út á Heiðmörk, Fb. ii. 192; síðan gekk hann á stefnur, Ó. H. 118; síðan lét hann til himins, Bs. ii. 103, passim; hvárki áðr né síðan, neither now nor since, Þiðr. 73; enginn konungr áðr né síðan, Stj. 651: followed by acc. (as prep.), þeir höfðu ekki etid síðan laugar-daginn, since Saturday, Fms. ix. 406. 2. par sem síðan er kallað Tryggva-reytr, Fms. i. 60; þar var s. gör kapella..., ok hefir sú kapella þar staðit síðan, all the time since, vi. 164; hans ættmenn góðu margir svá síðan, Hkr. i. 2; lengi síðan, for a long time after, id. 3. with the relat. particle either added or understood; síðan er, since that; síðan er tengðir vátar tókusk, Ld. 300; síðan er Sveinn jarl mágr hans andaðisk, Ó. H. 111 (Fb. ii. 193 l. c. drops the particle er, as is also the mod. usage); síðan's=síðan es, Am. 78; síðan er þeir spurðu, Grág. i. 135; en síðan er (ever since) Freyr hafði heygðr verit, Hkr. i. 2; síðan enn=síðarr enn, Gpl. 229; or the particle 'er' is left out, ef maðr etr kjót síðan sex vikur eru til Páska, since that time, N. G. L. i. 342; hón lifði þrjá vetr síðan hón kom í Noreg, Fms. i. 7.

*síðari*, compar. the later; *síðast*, superl. the last; hit síðara sinn, Ld. 58; Mariu-messa in síðari (opp. to in fyrri), Fms. iii. 11 (i. e. the 8th of Sept.); Ólafs-messa in síðari (=the 3rd of Aug.); hit síðara sumar, Grág. i. 467; et síðara sumarit at lögbergi, ii. 152. 2. superl., á síðustu stundu, Fms. vi. 231; í síðastu orrostu, i. 110; á síðastum dögum, K. Á. 56; hins fyrsta skips ok ins síðasta, Fb. ii. 280; fyrstir eða síðastir, Grág. ii. 376; svá munu síðastir verða hinir fyrstu ok fyrstir hinir síðustu, Matth. xx. 16: loc., hinn síðasta sess, Bs. i. 797; hit síðasta (at least) viku fyrir þing, Grág. i. 100; svá it síðasta at sól sé á gjáhamri, 26; at sumar-málum et síðasta, 140.

*síðarla*, adv. late; svá s. at..., Grág. ii. 105; eitt kveld s., Fms. vii. 201; einn dag s., Hkr. ii. 43.

*síðarliga*, adv.=síðarla; svá s., Grág. i. 27; eigi má þar s. fara yfir lík höf, late in the year, Sks. 224.

*síðasta*, u, f.; at síðastunni (at last), Fb. ii. 8, Stj. 62.

*síð-búinn*, adj. 'late boun' to sail, Nj. 281, Landn. 28, Eb. 14 new Ed.

*síð-bærr*, adj. calving late, Stj. 178.

*sídd*, f. lengib, of a garment; cp. vidd, lengd, hæð.

*síðerni*, n. a kind of garment, Edda ii. 494.

*síð-farit*, n. part.; varð honum s., he walked slowly, Vápn. 23.

*síð-förull*, adj. late abroad, out late in the evening, Lex. Poët.

*Síð-grani*, a, m.=Síðskeggr, Alm. 6.

*síð-hempa*, u, f. a long gown.

*síð-kveld*, n. late in the evening; á síðkveldum, Fms. vi. 241, ix. 29, Thom. 308.

*síðla*, adv. (sílla, Hom. 108, MS. 4. 12), late, Grág. ii. 232, Ld. 282, Hkr. i. 86; s. kvelds, Fms. ix. 16.

*SÍÐR*, síð, sitt, adj. [A. S. *síd*; Old Engl. *side*], long, banging, Lat. *demissus*, of clothes, hair, or the like; hárt sitt ok flókit, Fms. x. 192; lokkar síðir til jarðar, vii. 169; sitt skegg, Ó. H. 66; kampa-síðr, Skíða R. 90; vóru honum heldr síð herklæði konungs, Stj. 464; sitt pillz, Fas. ii. 342; síðar slæður, Rm. 26; síðar brynjng, Gh. 7; brynja rúm ok síð, Þiðr. 81; drag-síðr (q. v.), long-trailing; skó-síðr, reaching to the shoes (a petticoat); knésíðr, reaching to the knee; síðar hendr, long arms, Skíða R. 8; síða hjálma, Anal. 219; hann hafði síðan hatt yfir hjálmi, a hood dropping low over the face, Eg. 407; mikla lengju ok síða, Skíða R. 27. 2. neut. sitt; falda sitt, to wear a hood low over the face, Fms. vii. 161, xi. 106.

B. COMPS: *síð-faldinn*, part. wearing a hood over the face, Mar.

*Síð-hötr*, m. 'Long-hood', one of Odin's names, from his travelling in disguise with a hood over his head, Edda. *síð-klæddr*, part. in long clothes, Al. 15, Fms. ii. 278. *síð-nefr*, adj. long-nose, a nickname, Fas. iii. *síð-skeggjaðr*, adj. long-bearded, 655 xiii. B. 3. *Síð-skeggr*, m. Long-beard, one of Bragi's names, Edda. *síð-skota*, adj. late-dropped, of animals, Stj. 178.

*síðr*, compar., answering to síð, q. v. [cp. Goth. *seips*=later]:—less; litlu síðr (síðarr Ed.) en hann, little less than he, Fb. ii. 23; er menn eigu síðr sakir við menn, Grág. ii. 137; á þeirra dómr at rófna er síðr hafa at lögum dæmt, i. 80; hann var kært konungi, ok eigi síðr dróttningu, Fms. i. 99; eigi síðr enn þú, 216, x. 179 (in a verse); eigi síðr



en í harðræðum, Nj. 263, Fb. ii. 38; engu síðr, *no less*, Fms. vi. 92; miklu síðr, viii. 21; en at síðr vóru menn sjálfráði fyrir honum, at . . . *it was so far from it, that even . . .* (cp. Dan. *end-sige*, changing *ð* into *g*), O. H. 34; er þér at síðr fært með þessi orðsöndingu, at ek hygg at . . . 53; eigi at síðr, *not the less*; þeir héldu fram ferð sinni eigi at síðr, *all the same*, Fms. i. 228; eigi héldu Væringjar at síðr til bardaga, Fb. ii. 381; eigi því síðr, *not the less*, Stj. 158; þykki þér athygli ferð, bóndi, hvar krákan flýgr?—Eigi er þat síðr, segir bóndi, *not the less!* (i. e. *yes*) *said the man*, Fms. v. 446. 2. as a conjunction, *lest*; síðr þú Ásum öfund um gjaldir, Ls. 12; síðr oss Loki kveði lasta-stöfum, 10; síðr þitt (pic?) um heilli halir, *lest men bewitch thee*, Hm. 130. II. superl. *sízt*, *the least*; er oss gegnir sízt, Fms. viii. 21; sem sízt, *not in the least*, Eluc. 122 (Ed.), *passim*.

**síðraðr**, m. some part of a ship's tackling; qs. *sæ-práðr* (?), *sea-tbreed*, a line; bæta eyri fyrir síðrað hvern, N. G. L. i. 100.

**síðr-skinandi**, part. late shining, poet. of the sun, Skv. 2. 23.

**síða**, u, f. [for. word], a cipber, Alg. 358.

**SÍGA**, pres. sig, sigr; pret. seig, seigt (seigst), seig; pret. sé, Karl. 523, l. 8, Fb. i. 227, l. 12, Nj. 21; pl. sigi; subj. sigi; part. siginn: [A. S. and Hel. *sigan*]:—to sink down, being let down by a rope or by any slow motion; létu þeir síga festi ofan í gröfina, *they lowered a rope down into the pit*, Eg. 234; O. H. 152; létu þeir þá síga skipin ofan fyrir hellinn með reipum (in the verse, skip sígu í reipum), Fms. vii. 82; hón lætr hann síga í festi ofan fyrir múrin, Stj. 470; hann lét stein í festar-augat, ok lét svá síga ofan at vatninu, Grett. 141; létu þá svá síga ofan á sjáinu ór borginni, Orkn. 312. 2. to slide, but of a slow, heavy motion; er betri sígandi arðr en svifandi, Bs. i. 139; höfðu út sigit iðrin í þat síðri er Jómarr hafði veitt, *the entrails had slipped out through the wound*, Orkn. 458; þar var fjöl ein sigin ofan, Fms. ix. 308; hann lét síga brýnnar ofan fyrir augun, Edda; var þá sigit blóð fyrir augu þeim, Hrafn. 21; sígu saman augun þá er dauðinn fór á hann, Fms. xi. 150; seig þá skipit apr millum skipanna, Grett. 82; þá er orrostan sé saman, Fb. i. 227 (Orkn. 30); hvárigir láta undan síga sin skip, Fms. x. 131; láta síga út skipin frá bryggjum, viii. 95; láta síga apr til sömu hafnar, l. 303; láta síga á hömlu, 172; þeir létu síga fylkingar sínar ofan með ánni, vi. 406; sigr þá saman orrosta, Hkr. i. 51; þat var síðarla dags er orrosta seig saman, iii. 125; síga saman fylkingar, Stj. 598; láta síga til samþykkis við e-n, *to let it slide towards an agreement, let things drift towards it*, Sturl. i. 201; létum síga sáttmál okkur, *we came to terms*, Skv. 3. 39. 3. spec. phrases; seig á hann svefn, Fms. iii. 48; þá seig á hann svefn ok þó lauss, O. H. 195; konungi þótti í svefninum síga á sík svá sem nokkur úmegins-þungi, Fms. iii. 51; þá sé á hann úmátt, Karl. 523; sé sorti mikill fyrir augu þeim, Nj. 21.

II. reflex. *to let oneself sink*; lætr hann sígask ór trénu, *be let himself drop from the tree*, Edda 45, see the corresponding verse in the Haustlöng; láta sígask af garði, Fms. vi. 368; hann var kominn upp á garðinn, ok lét sígask af inn, *bailed himself down*, id.; hann lét sígask fast á stólinn, Edda 61; lætr hann sígask niðr af hestinum, *be let himself drop from the horse*, Isl. ii. 150; nokkurir menn létu sígask sárir, *dropped wounded*, Bs. i. 528; sígask lét nú einn hér úti (one dropped), Fb. iii. 450; hans menn létu sígask ofan með dökun, Fms. vi. 406, viii. 162, v. l.; láta undan sígask, Eg. 287, Fms. xi. 131. 2. part., get ek at höðan af fari þeim heldr síganda, *it will go downwards with them*, Grett. 176 new Ed.

**SÍK**, mod. síki, n. a ditch, trench; í ár, lækjar-ösa eðr í sík, Eg. 185; fyrir enda síkisins, Fas. ii. 284; sík er vatn, Edda 126 (síks in the verse); þá reid þóðr í síki eitt, Sturl. iii. 21; þeir færðu eykina í síki þat sem suðr er frá Grund, Sd. 141.

**síkr**, m. [Ivar Aasen *sik*; Swed. *sik*, *små-sik*]:—*corregonus lavaretus*, a kind of salmon, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët.; hence *sík-töl*, plur. from *tál*, in the verse in Kristni S., = *the 'sík-treacher' = the bait*; halda sík-töllum í bóðnar smíðu—to take the bait into the mouth, cp. gina flugu in the next verse.

**síl**, mod. síli, n. [perh. akin to síli, seil, from its slim shape]:—a kind of berring, *corregonus albus*, Fr.; síla-fullr, *filled with síl*, of a sea-gull, Fs. (in a verse): freq. in mod. usage, where síli is used of any fish of the herring kind, horn-síl, geir-síl, q. v. **síla-varp**, n. a net for síl, D. N. ii. 762.

**SÍLD**, f., pl. síldr, Lex. Poët., but síldar, N. G. L. i. 254; [Dan. *sild*]:—berring (i. e. in shoals of herrings, but síli of a single herring), *clupea borengus*; gekk síld upp um allt land, Fms. i. 92, Fr. 431; ausa síld ör netjum, N. G. L. i. 254; síldar þar er á liggja, id.; þá kom ok þar um vár við útver nokkur broddr af síld, hann reri þannug sem síldin var rekin . . . hann keypti síldina til borðs sér, Hkr. i. 185; meisa-síld, *barrelled berring*. COMPS: **síldar-ferja**, u, f. a berring-boat, Fms. ii. 3. **síld-fiski**, f. berring-fisbery, N. G. L. i. 254, Gpl. 422, 423, 460, Eg. 4, 68, Fms. iii. 18. **sílda-kaup**, n. a purchase of síld, Fb. i. 301. **síld-reki**, a, m. a 'berring-driver', a kind of whale, Gpl. 460. **síld-ver**, n. a place for berring-fisbery, Eg. 42; bjarkeyjar réttir er á fisknesi hverju ok í síldveri ok í kaupföllum, N. G. L. i. 312.

**sílungr**, see sílungr.

**síl-vetni**, n. still water, a fish-pond (?); svá at áin varð í anga-bragði sem blíðasta sílvetni, Thom. 303.

**SÍMA**, n., pl. simu, Hkv. i. 3, Skv. 2. 14, D. N. ii. 1035, declined like auga; the gen. plur. (*simna*) does not occur. [Popular Norse and Dan. *síme*]:—a rope, cord; þær ór sandi síma (simo or simu?) undu, Hbl. 18; þær um greiðdu gullin simo, Hkv. l. c.; örlog-símo, Skv. l. c.; þeir er á lögðu byr-síma (acc. sing.) ok mik bundu, Hkv. 12; sílki-síma, Lex. Poët.; in comps, hársíma (Dan. *baar-síma*), a ribbon for the hair, Ragu S. (in a verse); lík-síma (q. v.), a leech-line; byr-síma, Vkv. l. c. (uncertain what kind of cord); brúna-síma = hársíma, Lex. Poët.; álm-síma, poet. a bow-string, Eg. (in a verse); varr-síma, 'water-cord,' the wake formed by a ship: cp. also gör-semi, q. v.

**sím-bundinn**, part. bound with cords, Fms. vii. 216 (of a ship fastened with cordage instead of nails).

**síment**, n. [for. word], cement, Fms. vi. 153.

**SÍN**, gen. of the reflex. pron. = Lat. *sui*; hann lét dikt gæta sín, Eg. 531; hefna sín, *to revenge oneself*, Grág. ii. 7; eiga sín í at hefna, tala sín á milli, Eg. 541; fara heim til sín, *to go home*; at sín, *at one's own house*, Edda (Ht.); sjálfs sín, *oneself*; sjálfra sín (gen. pl.); and so in many instances.

**sín-girnask**, t, dep. to covet, Sks. 532.

**sín-girni**, f. covetousness, Hom. 17, 27 (= Lat. *avaritia*), Sks. 669.

**sín-gjarn**, adj., prop. 'selfish,' 'self-seeking,' *avaricious, covetous*, Rd. 232, Hkr. iii. 361, Bs. ii. 160, Barl. 136; þú singjarn = Lat. *O avar!* Hom. 15.

**sínka**, u, f. [no doubt derived from sinn = singjarn], *greed, avarice*, Sks. 451, 585, 665; *stinginess*, 440, and so in mod. usage.

**sínk-gjarn**, adj. = singjarn, Barl. 136.

**sínkr**, adj. *stingy*, so in mod. usage, but in old writers perhaps *covetous*; s. ok fégjarn, Sks. 701, Fms. vii. 239; þeir vóru menn sínkrir, i. 50.

**Síra**, m. indecl.; though so spelt, it is by old people in Icel. sounded *sera*, commonly, however, and less correctly *séra*, [a Romance word borrowed from the French]:—*sirrab* (a word now only used contemptuously), *sir, master*; the word is in Art. S. used as an address to a knight, Síra Ivent, etc.; but this *saga* is a translation from the French. In Norway and Icel. the word appears at the end of the 13th century (Arna S., Hásk. S. Gamla, Ann. after 1260, Laur. S.), and is then used of priests only, as it is in Icel. at the present day a recognised title of a priest, and with the Christian name only, so that a clergyman is never named without this title,—Síra Hallgrímur, Síra Þorkell; thus in the ditty, Síra Ólafur á Söndum, | sálma og visur kvað; Síra Hallgrímur hagr | á hróðrar smíðir var; hann Síra Jón, etc.; cp. Old Engl. *sir*, used of priests, with the Christian name only, as *Sir Hugh*, etc., in Shakespeare.

**sírna**, u, f. *leitbargy*. **sírnu-ligr**, adj. *sleepy*, Björn; hence prob. **sírnir**, m. the name of a giant, Edda, Isl. ii. (in a verse).

**sí-valr**, adj. [prop. the same as the early Dan. *si-val*, early Swed. *síval*, *si-bwalf*]; the word is therefore not from *völtr*, but either from *hvalf* (q. v.) or better from *hverfa*, by turning *r* into *l*, answering to O. H. G. *sina-bwerpal*, *sin-werbal*:—*round*, of a stock, steeple, or the like; sívalr stokkr, Stj. 251; s. fiskr, opp. to flattr fiskr, Vm. 91:—*ball-formed*, jarðar mynd er sívalt, . . . sívalt yfirbragð vatns ok sjóvar, Rb. 466 (but rarely). **síval-vaxinn**, part. *round of growth*; lágr maðr ok s., Sturl. iii. 114.

**sízt**, adv. (*siz, sítz*), *since*; síz Hákon fór með heiðin goð, Hkm.; síz, Gm. 48; sítz, Am. 52, Stor. 19; sítz Gunnarr lézk, Nj. 142; síz ek tók at erfð, Grág. ii. 204; sítz Haraldr gráfeldr féll, Fms. x. 387; síz Magnúss féll, 407; sítz hann kom í land, 398; sítz þeir bræðr höfðu í Noreg sótt, 382; þeir höfðu ekki etið sítz laugar-dag, ix. 406, v. l.; sítz í hanzka-þumlungi hnúðir þú, Ls. 60; sítz þik geldu, Hkv. i. 39; sítz verðr misstum skípa várra, Fms. viii. 181, v. l.; sítz þeir Magnúss ok Erlingr gáfu honum þat upp, Pref. xxi. 2. followed by an acc.; sítz mína sonu dauða, *since my sons' death*, Vkv. 29.

**sjáfnir**, a, m. [akin to sefi], *mind, love, affection*, poet., Edda. **sjaldan**, adv., compar. *sjaldnar*, *sjaldnast* (but *sjaldar*, Barl. 96, 100); in mod. proncd. *skjaldan*, with a non-radical *k*: [A. S. *seldan*; Engl. *seldom*; Germ. *selten*; Dan. *sjelden*]:—*seldom*; mjök s., Am. 78; sem *sjaldan* kann henda, Fas. i. 158; þá væri hann *sjaldar* á tali við þik, Barl. 96; miklu *sjaldar* enn hann vólti, 100; ef prestur syngr þar *sjaldnar*, K. þ. K.; *sjaldnar* verðr sá heim söðr er fám görir gott, Bs. ii. 98; meira virðisk þat er *sjaldnar* verðr = 'omne ignotum pro mirifico,' Hom. (St.); það er nýtt sem *sjaldan* skeðr, a saying (mod.); sem *sjaldnast*, Hom. (St.); tvá daga í viku it *sjaldnasta*, at least, Vm. 94; it *sjaldnasta* á tólf mánuðum, at *seldomst once a twelvemonth*, Bs. i. 168; 6-*sjaldan*, *not seldom*, Vsp. 26. 2. with the notion of *never, not*; hann s. sítir er hann síkt of fregu, Vsp. 30; s. verðr víti vörum, Hm. 6; s. hittir leiðr í lið, 65; s. sít áta, 47; s. bautasteinar . . . 71; heldr var ek hágr *sjaldan*, Am. 95; *sjaldan* hefi ek aðra haft at skilmi fyrir mér, Nj. 8; s. fór svá þá er vel víldi, Ld. 90; *sjaldnar* myndim vér þess iðrask, þó at vér mæltim fleira en læra, *one would seldom have to repent having said too little rather than too much*, Hrafn. 9; hafðu þat fram s., *never put that forth*, Am. 38.



COMPDS: sjald-gæfr, adj. = sjaldgætt, mod.; það er mikil sjaldgæft, *this very rare*. sjald-gætt, adj. *seldom gotten*; s. ávöxtur, a rare fruit, t.j. 38; sjaldgætt tíðindi, 139. sjald-heyrðr, part. *seldom heard*, s. 198. sjald-kvæmr, adj. *coming seldom*, Fbr. 31; ek em ald-kvæmr til kirkju, 170. sjald-sénn, part. *seldom seen*, Fms. iii. 82, Háv. 53, Barl. 17; sjaldsénir hvítir hrafnar, *white ravens are a rare sight*, a saying. sjald-stundum, adv. '*seldom-times*,' *seldom*, Sturl. i. 20.

sjatna, að, older form setna (q. v.), Finnb. 336, Fms. ii. 43, Fb. i. 56, etna, sitja, setja] :—to 'settle,' sink, dwindle, subside, esp. of food, *be digested* just after having been taken; fyllask menn ekki af því tni, sjatnar þat vel, ok rennr í hörund sem mungát, Sks. 163; láta sjatna, of resting after a meal. 2. metaph. to subside, abate; enu þeir at heldr mundi sjatna úfriðrinn, Isl. ii. 386; ok megir s. þessi úþokki er í millum ykkar er, Fs. 158; illa mun s. úfjafnaðr írtra bræðra, Lv. 4; ok vit ef sjatni hennar ofsi, Fas. i. 194; þinn ofsi um illa s., 189; þóttusk allir vita at eigi mundi sogurt s., Nj. 141, Orkn. i. a verse).

SJAU, mod. sjö, a cardinal number; [Goth. *sibun*; A.S. *seofon*; ngl. *seven*; O.H.G. *sibun*; Germ. *sieben*; Dan. *sju*; Swed. *sju*; Lat. *septem*; Gr. *ἑπτά*; the Icel. and Scand. is a contracted form, suppressing the medial labial, cp. Engl. *sen* in 'sennigt,' *Senhouse*] :—seven, passim; sjau-vikna-fasta, Lent. COMPDS: sjau-fald-liga, adv. (—ligr, s. Bret. 54), sevenfold, Stj. 43, 46. sjau-faldr, adj. sevenfold, Al. Stj. 416. sjau-sinnum, adv. *seven times*. sjau-stirni, n. (od. sjö-stjarna, u, f.), the 'seven-star,' Pleiades, Pr. 478. sjau-tra, adj. *seven years old*.

SJAUNDI, f. a period or term of seven, 'seven-night,' just as fimmtíu is used of a summons before a court, so is this word in the old only used in the metaph. sense of a funeral or even a funeral *vice*; nú er maðr dauðr... komi þeir allir þar at sjauð, Gpl. 254, 146; at sjauð eða þritugs-morni, N. G. L. i. 14, D. N. passim, see tæner; um sjauðar-görð (a funeral banquet) ok skulda-lúkning, N. G. L. i. 1; en þó mun ek því heita þar at þú komir til nokkurrar hviðar ír seond þína = *after thy death*, Fb. ii. 342 (Fbr. 200).

SJAUNDI, the *seventh*, passim: mod. sjöundi. 2. Sjaundi, i. as a pr. name, freq. in early Dan., see Thork. Dipl. aundung, m. a *seventh* part, Rétt. 210, MS. 415. 18. au-ræðr, adj. = sjautugr, Fms. i. 14. au-tján = sautjan (sotjan, Thom. 477), seventeen: sjau-tjándi = tjándi, the *seventeenth*, N. G. L. i. 348.

au-tugr, mod. sjö-tugr, adj. *seventy years old*, K. þ. K. 134, Fs. i. Bs. i. 77, Stj. 554: of measure, measuring seventy fathoms, Ellis. aug-faldliga, adv. *seventyfold*, Stj. 46. au-tugti, mod. sjö-tugasti, the *seventieth*.

SJÁ, pres. sé, sér, pl. sé, sér, sé, or later, sjám, sjáð, sjá; pret. sátu, sátu (sattu rhymes with rétti, Fms. vi. i. a verse), sá, pl. sá, sá; sá: pres. subj. sé, sér, and later sjá; pret. sei: imperat. sé, séðu: pl. sénn; neut. séð (sét): a medial form sjámik, sámik: with neg. suff. sétt, sák-a ek, I saw not; sá-at, saw not; sátt-a-ðu, thou sawest not, Eg. (i. a verse): the mod. form is,—pres. sé, sér, sé, sjám, sjáð, sjá; pret. sést, sá, pl. sáum, sáuð, sáu; pres. subj. sjái, sjái, sjái; pret. sái; imperat. sjá, sjáðu; part. séðr, keeping the *d* throughout: [Ulf. *saiwan* ; A.S. *seon*; Engl. *see*; Germ. *sehen*; Dan. *see*.]

A. To see; sé þú, Hym. 12; sé þar harm ljótan, faðir, Edda 58; sé hórna, Stj. 22, MS. 656 B. 10; sé nú, seggir, Gkv. 3. 8; sé þú, hve sjáðinn var djarfr, Fms. ii. 184; séð nú, góðir hálsar, Lv. 116, v. l. sé nú; sé hér nú handlín mitt, thui. 308; sé þú nú vand-ig á kostna segir jarl, xi. 31; séðu (see thuu) hve vel þeir séðu (sed), Skálda 163; merki minna verka, þau er allir menn síðan um séð, Hbl. 19; sé þér (= séð er) eigi at Heklungar flýja, Fms. viii. 11; sátu Sigrlinn, Hkv. Hjörv. i; nema þú meyr sér (veidum), Skv. i. 20; þóttu fagar sér (videas) brúðir bekkjum á, Sdm. 28; gefit mér rú at ek of sé (videas) son minn, 623. 56; at þú sér (videas) eigi rú, 655 xvi. B. 4; eigi var ek svá heimskr at ek sæi (videas) eigi rú; var fanginn, Finnb. 356; séð er sagði hann, at lægir seglin þeirra, Lv. 182; séð þér eigi (pres. indic.), Fms. iii. 44, l. c. (sjái, v. l.); er þér séð (videas) = sjátt yfir þat at er hittit í váginn, Fms. ii. 124; sá þér rúti hjá Rangæinga-búð, Nj. 3; þá er hann hafði séð (seeth Ed.) hana, Pr. i. 185; þágang er opt sénn hauga-eldr, Eg. 767; var þú sénn (seinn) heildligr stöptul falla af himni, 645. 127; sjá draum, to see a dream, Lv. 155; absol., blindir sjá, haltir ganga, 625. 95; þeir sá eigi heldr um en hnakká, Hkr. i. 268; Flosi kvad þar gott at sitja ok mega sjá, Nj. 224; var konungur sjálfr við ok sá, Eg. 69. 2. to look;

kongr sá til hans, Eg. 46; konungur sá við honum ok mætti, Ld. 32; þú hélt upp exinni ok sá á um hríð, Eg. 180; þat var einn morgin þú sá at maðr sá út á Hrúts-stöðum (looked out of the door)... hann sá sjá mann ríða, Ld. 148; Kári spratt upp ok sá út, 152, Fbr. 14; þú sá á móti tunglinu, Nj. 118; sjá í gaupnir sér, Vápn. 21, Ó. H. 13, l. 115. 3. with prepp.; sjá á e-t, to look on; á þik sjálfan at þú, pm. 6, Hm. 13; sá á skjöld hvítan, Hbm. 21: impers., á sér, it

can be seen, Am. 40; það sér á: metaph. to take care of, ek mun á sjá þetta mál fóbóta-laust, Glúm. 358; at þér sjáð á með Höguna, Nj. 113: —sjá eptir um e-t, to look after, Eg. 536; sattu vér at eigi moni aðrir eiga meirr eptir sínum hlut at sjá, Isl. ii. 384; nær er þat minni áttan at þeir þykkisk nokkut eiga eptir sínum hlut at sjá, Ld. 228; þykkisk er til Hlíðar-enda eiga eptir nokkurum hlut at sjá, s. Nj. 75: —sjá fram, to see forwards, Vsp. 40, Hdl. 43: —sjá fyrir e-u, to provide for, manage, Nj. 14; sjá hver fyrir sínu skipi, ... sjá fyrir skipunum, Fms. x. 146; en þeir er úhræðnastir vóru, sá ekki fyrir því (cared not) þótt honum yrði nekkvat til meins, 655 iii. 3; eigi mun nú fyrir öllu verða um sét, Fms. v. 306; ef þú sér vel fyrir, Nj. 102; sjá þú (imperat. = sé) fyrir, 148; þeir báðu hann fyrir sjá, 259; verðr hverr fyrir sér at sjá, Ld. 264; at fyrir þeirri konu sé vel séð, sem þér er gipt, 22; ef ek gæta vel fyrir mér séð, Nj. 22: ironic, sjái hann fyrir þér, 28: to put out of the way, Al. 131, Fms. iii. 112, Háv. 40: —sjá á, Hrafnkell sá eigi mjök í kostnað, Hrafn. 22: to see into, sér hann ekki í þetta, Ld. 264: —sjá til, to look for; sjá til launa, trausts, fulltings, Grág. i. 203, Hom. 130, Fms. i. 190; æ sér gjöf til gjalda, 296, Hm. 146: to see after, take care of (til-sjón): —sjá um, to see to, take care of, Eg. 543, Fms. x. 116, Nj. 5. 40, 63: ef nokkurr verðr til at sjá um með honum meðan hann er ungr, Fms. i. 256; Höskuldr sá um með honum, svá at hann hélt bústað sinnum, Ld. 26; ok það, at biskup sá um með honum, Landn. 42: —sjá við, to beware of, Dropl. 25, Fms. v. 18, Njarð. 382, Háv. 42, Magn. 474: —sjá yfir, to look over, survey; sjá yfir akra sína, Fms. iv. 35; sjá yfir ráð e-s, Orkn. 418; sjá yfir féskeipti, Fms. x. 115; hann skyldi sjá yfir, at þat greiddisk allt vel, 227; sjá yfir, at hann görisk eigi of stórr, Eg. 50; hann sá eigi yfir (he saw no way) at þeir kæmsiv til bæja, Bjarn. 53; ekki mátti yfir sjá hvern veg hníga mundi, Fms. iv. 97; mega þeir þá eigi yfir sinn hlut sjá (= sjá eptir sínum hlut), Grett. 98 B.

II. metaph. to look out for, detect, and the like; ef hón sæi nokkura útlenda höfðingja vilja ágrimsak ríki hans, Fms. i. 76; móðir yðar mun þenna mann hafa fyrir séð (sieth Ed.), 141; má ek eigi á manni sjá, ef þú hefir eigi slíkan hug, Eg. 714; ek sá eigi gátur þær, er ..., Fas. i. 532; eigi kann biskup glöggra sjá mann á velli enn ek, Fms. x. 326, ii. 173; skulu þeir sjá þat fé, hvárt þat sé gilt eðr eigi, Grág. i. 392; sjá lögskeipti at landi, ii. 254; ef þú sér eigi lögskeipti at landi, id.; þá hann ríði ofan í Eyjar at sjá verk húskarla sinna, Nj. 107; sjá eíða at mönnum, Fms. x. 161, K. þ. K. 144, Grág. i. 444; sjá hlut til handa e-m, Fms. ix. 243; má Flosi sjá sinn kost, hvárt hann vill sættask, Nj. 250; sjá ráð fyrir e-u, sá hón þar at ráði at heitask þóroli, Eg. 36; at þú kunni eigi at sjá söma þinn, Nj. 77; má þat hvær maðr sjá er nokkura hugsun hefir, 656 A. i. 31; hann sá hverir sauðirnir feigir vóru, Landn. 292; sét (seith Ed.) er nú hversu vera vill, Nj. 202; sét er þat (it is clear) at hvár-tveggj ykkarr man vera haldin-orðr ..., Fms. ii. 18; kann ek eigi þat sjá, at ek mona sækja eptir mann-inum, xi. 152.

III. impers. one sees; þá mátti eigi sjá, Nj. 261; úgörla sá veguna, Eg. 544; at ekki sjái sverðin, Fms. i. 16; var þar gör dys ok sér þess merki, Ld. 152; ef nokkut mátti á sjá, Ld. 30; eðr of sér, now one sees, next in turn, Bragi; brátt sör þat á Ólafi, at ..., Ld. 36; má þat ok sjá, at ..., Nj. 88; var andlit hans sem í blóð sé, 232.

B. Reflex., sjásk, to fear; fátt hygg ek yðr sjásk, Hkv. Hjörv. 12; sá er á sinni æfi sásk aldregi háská, Fms. vi. 413 (in a verse); búendr sásk háská, Hkr. i. 232 (in a verse); menn sásk orm, vi. 362 (in a verse); létt sésk Atli ofu þína, Skv. 3. 33; reiddi sásk þér Húna, Am. 2; Knútr sásk fátt, Ht. R. 69; sásk eigi þeir sverða söng, Fms. v. 228 (in a verse); ætt áttu, er ek sjámik, that I fear, Hkv. 2. 16; þó sjámik frænða reiddi, 14; nú sjámik hitt, at ..., Eb. (in a verse); meirr sjámik hitt, at ..., Isl. ii. 244 (in a verse); þó sjámik hitt, at ..., yet I do fear, Sigvatr; þó sjámik meirr um Munin, Gm.; sá sésk fylkir fæst at lífi, he fears not for his life, Hkv. Hjörv. 11; þeirrar sýnar (er) sámk ey, the sight which even I fear, that never-to-be-forgotten sight, Gkv. i. 26; sjámik vér hans of hugi, Hkm. 15 (Ed. sjá).

2. with prepp.; þeir þögðu yfir ok létu ekki á sjásk, they let nothing be seen, bide it, Hom. 115, Isl. ii. 247: —sjásk fyrir, to look before one, to hesitate; sá er ekki sésk fyrir, who never blushes, Edda 16; er svá röskliga vann at ok sásk ekki fyrir, Nj. 270; er Agli of mjök attgengt at sjásk lítt fyrir, Eg. 226: —sjásk um, to look about; sásk konungur um, Eg. 43; vera upp á gjár-bakkanum, ok sjásk þaðan um, Nj. 224; sésk um (imperat.) hvat aðrir góðir kaupmenn hafask at, Sks. 21 B; þá litu allir út nema konungur, hann stóð ok sásk eigi um, Ó. H. 119; hann var á bæm ok sásk ekki, Fms. iv. 276, l. c.: impers., at þeim heðði kynliga um sésk, that they had made a queer oversight in this, made a strange blunder, Lv. 23; hón var trúmaðr mikill, þótt henni sæisk lítt um þetta, she was a true believer, although she made an oversight, sinned in this respect, Bs. i. 451: —e-m sésk yfir, to overlook, by a slip or blunder; mun þeim þetta yfir sjásk, Nj. 231, 234, Grett. 126 A (yfir-sjón).

II. recipr. to see one another; vit munum aldri sjásk síðan, Nj. 202; hann kvad þau Kormak aldri sjásk skulu, Korm. 40; þeir sásk við Barðhólma, Fms. ix. 54: with prepp., ef þit sjásk tveir á, if ye fight it out among yourselves, Eg. 715; skulu þér láta þá sjálfa á sjásk, Nj. 147: —sjásk til, to look to one another; sásk til



síðan áðr í sundr hyrri, Am. 34.

sásk aldri síðan, *we never seen since*, Nj. 279; var hann horfinn ok sásk eigi síðan, Fas. i. 328.

IV. part. sjándi (mod. sjándi); at öllum á-sjándi, *in the sight of all*, Fms. x. 329; sjándi guð, Hom. 49; Áskell skyldi vera þeim jafnan á-sjándi (*help them*), Rd. 255; sjándur eða segndur, Grág. ii. 88; hverir hlutir honum eru veitandi ok hverir viðr sjándi, *which are to be granted, and which to be willed*, Sks. 440.

sjánds-váttur, m. *an eye-witness*, N. G. L. i. 357.

sjálldr (mod. sjáldr), n. *the pupil of the eye*, Sks. 43; svá var sem ormr lægi um sjáldrit, Fas. i. 346; sjálldr augna hans, Fms. x. 229; sjálldr var svá bjart í augum hans sem lifanda manns, Bs. i. 112; vildi hún leggja saman augun, svá vóru stíðr sjáldrin, at hún gat augna-bránun hvergi vikitt, 206; bæði hennar augu sukku með sprungnum sjáldrum, ii. 169; spratt úr auga-steinninn annarr, svá at móðirin tók hann með öllu frásíðan sjáldrinu, 170; sakir þess slims er á sjáldrin leggs, N. G. L. iii. 282.

sjálfa-ala, adj. '*self-feeding*,' of cattle grazing without a shepherd; (*fé*) gekk þar öllum vetrum s. í skógum, Eg. 135; ef menn eigu vetr-haga saman er hross eða sauðir eða naut ganga s. í, Grág. ii. 325; er mér sagt gott frá landa-kostum, at þar gangi fé s. á vetrum, Fs. 20; má at því marka landa-kosti þá er í þat mund vóru, at féit gekk allt s. úti, 26, Landn. 47, v. l.; en er hann fór eptir fé sínu því er þar hafði s. úti gengit, 53.

sjálfr-bigr, adj. *self-sufficient*, Fb. i. 462; sjálfr-birgíngur, m. *a self-sufficient fellow*.

sjálfr-bjargi (mod. sjálfr-bjarga), adj. *self-sufficing, self-helpful*; vóru þeir ekki s. til lands, Fas. ii. 269; hann varð eigi s., Fms. ii. 270; hann kvað naut hafa stangat þóðr svá at hann mundi eigi s. vera, Þorst. St. 50.

sjálfr-boðinn, part. *self-bidden, self-invited*; skal þér allt sjálfrboðit innan-bæjar, to use it as if it were thine own, Grett. 99; sjálfrboðit sé biskupum ok ábótum at sækja norðr til hins Helga Ólafs konung, N. G. L. i. 4; sjálfrboðit lét hann Skiða, Skiða R.

sjálfr-borgi, adj. = sjálfrbirgr, Gpl. pref. iv.

sjálfr-dauðr, adj. '*self-dead*,' having died a natural death, Nj. 56: of cattle = *svidda*, the flesh of which cannot be eaten, Stj. 61.

sjálfs-dáðir, f. pl. '*self-deeds*,' spontaneous action; in the phrase, göra, segja e-t af sjálfdáðum (mod. af sjálfsdáðum), to do, say a thing voluntarily, to volunteer; hann sagði þat af sjálfdáðum, Ísl. ii. 134.

sjálfr-dæmdr, part. '*self-judged*,' i. e. as a matter of course, Stj. 162.

sjálfr-dæmi, n. '*self-doom*,' absolute power, Greg. 8.

II. as a law term, '*self-judgment*,' when, instead of submitting a case to arbitration or to the judgment of a court, one party gave it over to his adversary to give judgment himself; this was by the old customs the greatest satisfaction that could be given, and it often was allowed to an injured man; it was also sometimes used as the last appeal to the justice and generosity of a powerful adversary; the Sagas afford many instances, thus, Sturl. i. ch. 26, 27, ii. ch. 35 sqq., viii. ch. 24, Glúm. ch. 7, Eg. ch. 84, 85, Ld. ch. 50, Nj. ch. 36, 51, Gunnl. S. ch. 10; taka s., selja s., Nj. 54, 77, Ísl. ii. 245.

sjálfr-eldi, n., in sjálfeldis menn, *men who support themselves*, but not householders nor gríðmenn, K. þ. K. 144.

sjálfr-felldr, part. *falling of itself*, as a matter of course; segir Kormakr sjálffellt nýð á þá, Korm. 202.

sjálfr-görðr, adj. *self-made*; með sjálfgörum sigri, *with an easy victory*, Hkr. iii. 156.

sjálfr-hendis, adv. *with one's own hand*, 625, 176.

sjálfr-hóll, n. *self-praise*, Fms. ii. 267.

sjálfr-hælinn, adj. *self-praising*, Nj. 257, Grett. 133, Þóðr. 69.

sjálfr-hælni, f. *self-glorification*.

sjálfr-kraf, n. *free-will*; göra e-t af sjálfkraf, Barl. 70.

sjálfr-krafi (-krafa), adj. *of one's own accord, of free-will, voluntarily*, Bs. i. 702, Stj. 67, MS. 656 B. 3; veita þeim líf er s. ganga upp á þeirra náð, Fs. 11; gefask upp p. í vald konungs, Al. 13, Hkr. i. 85; s. útan nauðsynja, Barl. 111, 114; þá er fé er í land rekit, eðr gangi þat s., Grág. ii. 327.

sjálfr-kvæddr, part. '*self-summoned*,' having to appear without special summons; eru gögn þau öll sjálfkvödd til alþingis, Grág. i. 105.

sjálfr-leyfðr (-lofaðr), part. '*self-allowed*,' requiring no special licence, H. E. i. 394.

sjálfr-lopta, adj. *lifted of oneself*, Þd. 9.

SJÁLFR, sjálf, sjálft, pron. adj., in old vellums sjálfr, sjálf; only in the indef. form; for the def. sjálf is never used: with neg. suff., hún sjálf-gi, '*self-not*,' Ls. 29; [Ulf. *silba* = *avróð*; A. S. *sylf*; Engl. *self*; O. H. G. *selb*; Germ. *selber, der-selbe*; Dan. *selv*; Swed. *sjelf*]:—*oneself, himself, herself, itself*; sjálfr ásiðar, Skm. 34; sá er seldr er sjálfur um á, Hm. 9; smíðaðu, sem sjálft vill fara, Fms. ix. 55; with the pers. or demonstr. pron. both are declined, thus, þik sjálfan, Vpm. 6; við þik sjálfa, Hkv. Hjörv. 37; þér sjálfum, þér sjálfri, Vkv. 25; hann sjálfan, Vpm. 36; hans sjálfs, honum sjálfum; hún sjálf, *she herself*, Nj. 6, 24; henni sjálfri, hana sjálfa; sjálf þau, Sks. 503; sjálfr þeirra, D. N. ii. 97; sjálfum

þeim, sjálfum þér, Fms. i. 83; sjálfum sér, Trist. 68; sjálfan sik, sjálfrá verra, D. N. iii. 81; sjálfs sins, sjálfrar sinnar, sjálfra sinna (*see sinn*), sjálfs þins, sjálfrar þinnar, sjálfra þinna, *passim*: again, á menn þína (acc. pl.) sjálfs (gen. sing.) = Lat. *tuos ipsius*, Fms. xi. 59; and sjálfra vár for sjálfra verra, Stj. 392; með sínum peningum sjálfrar, D. N. iii. 45, for sjálfrar sinnar penningum.

II. *self, very*; þeir náðu eigi sjálfu læginu, Fms. ii. 16; við sjálft borgar-hlið, Stj. 425; skógrinn var við sjálft, *the wood was close by*, Eg. 584; við sjálft, *on the verge of*; var við sjálft at þeir mundu berjask, Nj. 221; við sjálft var at kvikfé þeirra mundi deyja, Landn. 206; var þá við sjálft at þeir mundi upp hlauða, Fms. i. 206; var við sjálft at ek mætta eigi standask, vi. 115, 136, x. 331; *just*, þeir stukkuk brott við þat sjálft er borgar-hlið vóru byrgð, *just when the gates were closed*, Stj. 351.

III. as prefixed, *self-*, implying voluntary or independent action; sjálfr-boðinn, -dæmdr, -felldr, -görr, -kvæddr, -kjörinn, -leyfðr, -lofaðr, -sagðr, -settr, -stefndr, -tekinn, COMPS: sjálfs-dáðir, see sjálfdáðir. sjálfs-elska, u, f. *self-love*. sjálfs-völd, n. pl.; in the phrase, af sjálfsvöldum, *self-caused*, *self-inflicted*, *self-made*; ei er í sjálfsvald sett, Pass. sjálfs-þótti, a, m. *pride*.

sjálfr-ráð, n. '*self-counsel*,' independent judgment; göra e-t at sjálfráði, *of one's own accord*, Grett. 162 A.

sjálfr-ráði, adj. *of free-will, voluntary*; hann hafnaði sjálfráði blótum, Landn. 278; s. dó síðan, Skálda (in a verse referring to Christ).

II. the indef. form, sjálfr-ráðr, adj. *being one's own master, independent, free*, Fms. iv. 85, xi. 242; var fyrir honum engi maðr sjálfráði, Ó. H. 34; en at síðr vóru menn sjálfráða fyrir honum, at engi réð á hver guð trúa skyldi, id.; þeir þóttusk þá vera mundu heldr sjálfráða, Hkr. i. 136; vera s. um alla hluti, Fms. vi. 136; en þegar er lýðrinn varð sjálfr-ráða, Ó. H. 46; þó skal maðr s. fyrir fé sínu, *free to do with it as he likes*, Grág. i. 202, and so in mod. usage.

2. the neut., e-m er e-t sjálfrátt, *it is in one's power if one likes*; þótti jarli þeim sjálfrátt at taka hann er hann fór svá úvarliga, Nj. 131; *one's own fault*, mér þykkir þér sjálfrátt hafa verið er bátrinn er brotinn, Grett. 131 A; er þér sjálfrátt (*'tis within thy power, easy for thee*) at leggja til ráð þau er dugi, svá slægr maðr sem þú ert, Nj. 115; hún var allra kvenna fegstr ok best at sér orðin um þat allt er henni var ú-sjálfrátt, en allt illa gefit þat er henni var sjálfrátt, *she was of all women the fairest and best in all that was not of her own making (i. e. in natural gifts), but ill in all that was of her own making*, 268; thus Icel. call ú-sjálfrátt, *what one cannot do for oneself* (það er mér ú-sjálfrátt).

sjálfr-ræði, n. [Dan. *selv-ræddighed*], '*self-rule*,' liberty, Sks. 523; s. ok hógliði, Ó. H. 34; *self-will*, Sks. 232; at þínu s., *as thine likest*, Fms. vii. 304; at s. sínu, *of one's own free-will*, Grág. i. 128.

sjálfr-sagðr, part. '*self-said*,' as a matter of course; sé hann s. ok útsettr af heilagrar kirkju inngöngu, B. K. 108; in mod., hann er s., *be is (to come) as a matter of course, self-appointed*, or the like: neut., sjálfs-sagt, of course! no doubt! Germ. *freilich*.

sjálfr-sáinn (-sáðr), part. *self-sown*; akrar sjálfsánnir, Þorf. Karl. 420, Rb. 318, Fms. xi. 413.

sjálfr-settr, part. '*self-appointed*,' as a matter of course, Gpl. 177.

sjálfr-skapa, adj. '*self-shaped*,' of one's own making; sums ertu s., *some is of thy own making, thy own fault*, Am. 64; in the phrase, sjálfr-skapa-víti, n. pl., sjálfskapat vil, Ld. 140: *any self-caused evil* (það eru sjálfskapa víti), for which no one is to blame but oneself.

sjálfr-skeiðungur, m. *a clasp-knife*.

sjálfr-skeyttir, part., see skeyta; sé jörð sjálfskeytt, N. G. L. i. 236, 250.

sjálfr-skipan, f. *a spontaneous order*, Stj. 632.

sjálfr-skot, n. *a trap or bow going off of itself*; ef maðr leggir s. at birni, þá skal hann lýsa at héraðs-kirkju eðr á þingi hvar liggir, Gpl. 446.

sjálfr-stefndr, part. '*self-summoned*,' without special summons; sé honum sjálfstefnt, Gpl. 21; sjálfstefnt skal sökum hans, Grág. ii. 407.

sjálfr-tekin, part.; er umboð sjálftekit af honum, Gpl. 315.

sjálfr-valdi, adj. = sjálfráða; e-m er fjálfst ok s., N. G. L. ii. 366.

sjálfr-vaxinn, part. '*self-grown*,' home-bred, Sks. 538.

sjálfr-vili, a, m. *free-will*; með (at) sjálfvilja, *of one's own will*, Eg. 8, 424, Fbr. 181, MS. 625, 67, Stj. 632.

sjálfr-viljandi, part. *with one's own free-will, willing*, Fms. i. 104, ii. 46, Sturl. i. 96, Eg. 410.

sjálfr-viljugr, adj. = sjálfviljandi, Mar., and in mod. usage.

sjálfr-virðing, f. *self-esteem, self-opinion*, Bs. i. 98.

sjá-ligr, adj. *sightly, handsome*; s. maðr, Landn. 190, Ísl. ii. 203; hest sjálgan, Nj. 167.

sjánds-váttur, m. *an eye-witness*, N. G. L. i. 357.

SJÁR, m. the sea, = sjór, sær; in compps: sjá-byggvar, m. pl. *sea-dwellers, coast-people*, Fms. viii. 404, v. l. sjá-dauðr, adj. = sjódaðr, Fms. iii. 170.

sjá-dreginn, part. '*sea-dredged*,' caught, of fish, Bs. ii. 5, 179. sjá-drif, n. *sea-spray*, Fms. ii. 177. sjá-drifinn, part. *sea-splashed*, Fms. vii. 49 (in a verse).

sjá-garpr, m. *a great sea-champion*, Stj. 571. sjá-kyrr, adj. *calm*, = sjókyrr, Fms. vi. 262.

sjá-kæni, f. *sea-skill*, Fms. ii. 107, v. l. sjá-lægr, adj. *lying on the*



af fog, Fms. vi. 261, viii. 178. sjá-rafr, m. sea-amber, Sturl. ii. 15. sjá-roka, u. f. sea-spray, Hkr. i. 283. sjá-róðr, m. a wing out to sea, to the fishing-ground, Bs. ii. 176. sjá-tún, n. a seaside-town, Bs. ii. 124. sjá-voegr, m. = sjóvegr, Bs. ii. 76. sjá-veikr, m. 'sea-work', i. e. sea-sickness, Fms. x. 75. sjávar-, gen., see sær.

sjóða, pres. sýð; pret. saud, sautt (mod. saudst), saud, pl. suðu; þj. syði; part. söðinn: [A. S. *sēðan*; Engl. *to seethe*; Germ. *sieden*]: to cook; sjóða mat, K. þ. K. 88; ganga sjóða, Hym. 14; söðinn kálfr, u. 5; söðinn lifr, Gkv. 2. 23; söðinn mörr, Korm.; láta söðinn, Gm. i.; er lokit var at s., Korm. 34; var ekki söðit, Edda 45; at hverr átti er syði ok matþjöggi, Stj. 293; matgört ok söðit, 167; hann sagði hver syðim furdu ill slátr, Fms. ii. 139; hann tók eitt kið, slátradi á saud, Stj. 390; hann saud í katli miklum, Nj. 247; tak egg ok söð hart (imperat.), Pr. 472. 2. a smith's term, to fuse steel

soft iron; þótti mér aldri söðit verða járnit til loks en sindradi ált öf, þorst. Síðu H. 177; sára-lauk suðu, Gsp.; afli söðinn, þd. II. metaph. to brood over, delay; þat sjóðum vér er vér sjum lengi í hugskoti váru, Hom. 83; þér mellið slíkt ok sjóðit fyrir svá at ekki verð af, Nj. 154.

sóð-feldr, adj. lucrative, Fas. iii. 194. sjóðr, m., dat. sjóð, Ó. H. 157, ll. 21, 30, but sjóðinum i. 10, enum i. 35; sjóðinum, Nj. 56; acc. pl. sjóða, Sighvat (Fms. iv.) money-bag, Eb. 160; sjáum hvat vegi sjóðr sá er ek hefi hér, Ld. 30; Átr tekur nú féit ok lætr koma í einn stóran sjóð, Gisl. 62; sjóðs eða dils, Edda 84; draga af annars sjóð, Sks. 78 new Ed.; s. full af silfri, Gl. 157; hann steypði fram Ensku silfri ok miklum sjóð, 104; þeir Ó. áttu einn sjóð báðir, they had both one purse, Eg. 2; var með okkr í karasti félagskap ok áttum einn sjóð, Fms. i. 69; nú leggja menn fé sitt saman ok verja ór einum sjóð, Jb. 406: the phrase, bera e-n í sjó, to carry a person (brother, relative) in one's purse, i. e. to accept of a reward (or atonement in money) instead of blood revenge, Grett. 102, 11, Fas. iii. 610. 2. = tafl-pung, Gullþ., Fas. i. (in a verse).

sól, a, m. [the word is prob. related to Goth. *sauls* = *σώλος*; Icel. meaning a prop, stay], a king, prince; this word occurs only once in poets, viz. in compd himin-sjól, heaven-prop, heaven-defender (?), an epithet of Thor, þd. 9; it does not even appear in Edda (Gll.) among the synonyms of kings and heroes; the word then re-appears in Skíða R. as king; and (from that poem?) in Run. Gramm. Island.; it became rare in mod. lays and rimur, e.g. Úlf. i. 21, 2. 76, 81, 88, 3. 18, 44, 5. 50, 5. 10, 7. 21. 2. sjóli occurs once as a pr. name on a Swedish Runic stone.

sýn, f., in sing. the old writers prefer sýn, q. v. [Dan. *syn*] = sight, vision, the faculty of sight; mál heyrn ok sjón, Edda 6; missa sjónina, to lose the eye-sight; sjón ok heyrn, Pass. 41. 10; gefa blindum sjón, 655. 2. sjón er sögu rikri, sight goes before hearsay, of an eye-witness, Ó. 180; sundr stökk súla fyrir sjón jötuns, Hym. 12. II. plur. sjónir, looks; in such phrases as fríðr... sjónum, fair to see, fine-looking, Eg. 486, Hkr. iii. 171. 2. the eyes, esp. in plur.; augu heita sjónir, Edda; engi hefir sá séð ógurligar sjónir, er eigi mátti þat sjá er þó hvesti augun, 37; hugðisk hann mundu falla fyrir sjóninni einni á n, 28; fjándinn blindar sjónir þeirra, Fms. x. 309; leiða e-n sjónum, to lead on, behold, 13; ef ek hann sjónum of sék, Hm. 151; fránnar sjónir, Hm. 1. 14; á sjónum skjálfandi, Sól. 43; ok mun hann ekki eiga stað sjónum hans, Fms. iv. 242; verða e-m at sjónum, to be seen by one, ii. 315; lýkr hann upp birtandi sjónir, Sks. 43; þrjár hafa þeir saman (three eyes), Gsp. (Fas. i. 486); hvassar ljóns sjónir, Sighvat; brúnar sjónir, Eg. (in a verse); svart er mér fyrir sjónum, 'tis dark before my eyes, Fas. i. 427 (in a verse); leiða e-m e-ð fyrir sjónir, to lead before one's eyes, expound, Líkn. 46, and in mod. usage; sé þá, þu Guð, fyrir sjónum þér, Sonar þins þínar magna, Pass. 34. 11; þeir, undr-sjónir, q. v.

COMPDS: sjónar-berg, n. = sjónar-hváll; sjónar-hváll, m. a scout-bill, out-look. sjónar-váttir, m. an eye-witness, Js. 38, freq. in mod. usage. sjónar-vit, n. the testimony of an eye-witness, Js. 34. sjónar-vætt, f. the va (of a whale or the like) due to the man who first saw it; hence chase, eiga sjónarvættina í e-u, of a man who first discovers a thing.

sólar-vörðr, m. a scout, Fms. viii. 212. sjón-depr, sjón-daupr, adj. dim-eyed: sjón-depra, u. f. dim-sightedness.

sólar-deild, f. an 'eye-mark'; in sjóndeildar-hringr, m. the horizon.

sólar-góðr, adj. having good eye-sight.

sólar-hagr, adj. = sjónhannr, Fb. ii. 14.

sólar-hannr, adj., (sjón-hannarr, Ó. H. 16; sjón-hannr, Fms. iv. 38, l. c.; undr, Hkr. ii. l. c.): = having an expert, artistic eye; hann var s. um

sólar allar, Ó. H.; see hannr.

sólar-hending, f. the line of sight, a straight line, esp. of boundaries;

sólar-áttanverðu Norðnesi, N. G. L. ii. 265; þeir námu s. ór Múla í

sólar-gnúp, Landn. 312; s. millum Arnarasta tveggja, ok réttssýni

sólar, Ám. 107; þaðan s. í fuglastapa, D. I. i. 576; skipta með sjón-

sólar-gum, Jb. 193.

sjón-henni, f. the eye-sight; þat er eigi sé í alþýðu viti eðr sjónhenni, Fms. vi. 206.

sjón-hverflligr, adj. eye-deceiving, of charms, Bs. i. 237.

sjón-hverfning, f. an ocular delusion, worked by spell; Ásir gördu í móti honum sjónhverfingar, Edda 1; verða fyrir sjónhverfingum, Fms. v. 161; honum mátti engar sjónhverfingar göra í augum, því hann sá allt sem var, Ísl. ii. 34; hún gördi sjónhverfingar, þvíat þar sem þær sátu í palli sýndisk þeim standa eski þrjú, 78; mart áttusk þeir Óðinn við ok Gylfi í brögðum ok sjónhverfingum, Hkr. i. 10; sjandinn hræri þá með sínu falis ok sjónhverfingum, Fms. i. 304; með sjónhverfing mannlígs líkama, ii. 188, Greg. 80, Stj. 250, Barl. 6.

sjóni, a, m. a nickname, [akin to són, q. v., Germ. *süßne*?], Landn.

sjón-lauss, adj. 'sightless,' blind, Ld. 339, Eg. 759.

sjón-leysi, n. blindness, Eg. 762, Fms. ii. 286, Barl. 123.

sjón-vættingr, m., N. G. L. i. 309 (a false reading).

SJOR, m., gen. sjóvar (mod. sjóar), for all three forms, sjór, sjár, sær, as also for the compds, sjóvar-, sjávar-, sævar-, see sær: = the sea.

B. COMPDS: sjó-barinn, part. sea-beaten, Mar. sjó-borg, f. a sea-town, Orkn., Pr. 140. sjó-brattr, adj. 'sea-brant,' steep, of coast-

land, Fb. iii. 408. sjó-bygd, f. a coast, Fb. ii. 51. sjó-dauði, a, m. death at sea; sætr er sjódaði, vesall vatns-dauði, a saying. sjó-dauðr, adj. 'sea-dead,' drowned at sea (= sæ-dauðr, sjá-dauðr), Eb. 274, Bs. ii. 182.

sjó-drif, n. sea-spray, Landn. 84, Fas. ii. 78. sjó-dýr, n. a sea-animal, Al. 174.

sjó-fang, n. 'sea-take,' a catch of fish, Eb. 12, Fagrsk. 29. sjó-ferð, f. a sea-voyage, Fas. iii. 538. sjó-flaskr, m. a sea-fish, Bs. ii. 179.

sjó-fugl, m. a sea-fowl, Bs. ii. 111. sjó-förr, adj. fit for travelling on the sea, Gisl. 47, Fb. ii. 401.

sjó-garpr, m. = sjágarpr. sjó-gyðja, u. f. a sea-goddess, Fas. iii. 241. sjó-gygr, f. a mermaid, Fas. iii. 241.

sjó-hræddr, adj. 'sea-afraid,' fearful at sea. sjó-hræðsla, u. f. 'sea-fear.' sjó-illska, u. f. a bad, rough sea, Vigl. 22.

sjó-jökull, m. hummocks of frozen sea-water, Grett. 125 A. sjó-klæði, n. pl. sea-clothes. sjó-kona, u. f. a mermaid, þid. 28.

sjó-kvi-keðni, n. a sea-animal, Fms. v. 340. sjó-kyrr, adj. calm, Magn. 486.

sjó-kæni, f. = sjákæni, Fær. 100. sjó-leiði, n. a sea-way; mikit s., A. A. 276.

sjó-leiðis, adv. by sea. sjó-maðr, m. a sea-worm, þorf. Karl. 438. sjó-maðr, m. a seaman, mariner, Bs. ii. 179.

sjó-mál, n. the sea-edge, flood-mark, high-water line; fyrir ofan sjómál, Fas. iii. 426. sjó-mennska, u. f. seamanship. sjó-myrkr, n. a sea-fog, Fms. ix. 503, 506.

sjó-reitr, n. = mið, Bs. ii. 179. sjó-riða, u. f. a sea-trembling. sjó-rok, n. = sjódrif. sjó-roka, u. f. = sjároka, Fms. ii. 178.

sjó-sjúkr, adj. sea-sick. sjó-skor, f. a 'sea-scaur,' cliff by the sea, Nj. 252. sjó-skrimal, n. a sea-monster, Fas. ii. 249.

sjó-sótt, f. sea-sickness, Bs. i. 797. sjó-vanr, adj. skilled, practised as a sailor. sjó-veðr, n. weather on the sea. sjó-vegr, m. a 'sea-way,' a way on the sea, opp. to landveg, fara sjáveg.

sjó-verkr, m. 'sea-work,' = sjósótt, Bs. i. 797. sjó-vetlingr, m. a 'sea-glove,' worn by fishermen. sjó-víkingr, m. a pirate, Fas. i. 443.

sjó-viti, n. things forbidden at sea in popular superstition. II. in local names, Sjó-land and Sjá-land, Zealand, as also a county in Sweden; whence Sjó-lendingar, m. pl. the men from Zealand, Fms. xii.

SJÓT, n., and sjöt, of which sjöt makes a rhyme with mjöt, Höfuðl. 19; [the word is not derived from sitja, but from sveit, q. v., changing v into j, as in hvel and hjól]: = a host, assembly, but also bome, abode; manna sjöt, a host of men, Höfuðl. l. c.; sótt hefi ek mörg mildinga sjöt, I have visited many kings' men, kingly assemblies, Ad. 2; flotna sjöt, a 'fleet-crew,' mariners, Lex. Poët.; yta sjöt, rekka sjöt, id.; ragna sjöt, the seat of the gods, i. e. the heavens, Vsp.; tungls sjöt, the moon's bome, i. e. the sky, Bragi; sólar sjöt, the sun's land, i. e. the sky, Skv. I. 52; þursa þjóðar sjöt, the giant-land, Fsm. i; Heljar sjöt, 'Hell-bome,' id.; sjötum görrvillum, to all men, Hdl.

SJÚGA, or better súga, Stj. 270, cp. lúka for ljúka, but in mod. usage inserting a j; pres. sygr; pret. saug, saugt (mod. saugst), saug, pl. sugu; subj. sygi; part. sögnin; a pret. só, Landn. 235, Fas. 176; 2nd pers. sótt, Hom. (St.); cp. smó, ló, from smjúga, ljúga: [A. S. *sūcan*; Engl. *suck*; Germ. *säugen*; Dan. *suge*; Lat. *sugere*]: = to suck; sæll er sá kvíðr es þik bar ok þat brjóst es þú sótt, Hom. (St.); sveinninn saug hana dauða, Fas. 144 (só hana dauða, 176 l. c.); var þjórninn at ok sóð ör þeim blóðit, Landn. l. c.; þær hafa pípu með hverri þær súga, Stj. 270; þeir átu safa ok sugu birkju-við, Fms. viii. 33; þú hefir opt sár sögin, Hkv. i. 36; s. brjóst konu, Mar.; lík öldum kálfi sál mín saug, Hallgr.; sýg ek ör sóltum ægi sylg, Fms. vi. (in a verse); þær saug Niðhögg ná fram-gengna, Vsp.

sjúk-dómr, m. [Dan. *sygdom*], sickness, Fs. 80, Th. 21.

sjúk-fallinn, part. sickly, N. G. L. ii.

sjúk-leikr, m., and sjúk-leiki, a, m., the weak form prevails in old writers: = sickness, Fms. vi. 156, 158, viii. 443, ix. 501, Rb. 336, Sks. 105, Jb. 114, Anecd. 2, K. A. 104, passim.

sjúk-ligr, adj. sickly, Bs. i. 810.

sjúkna, að, to sicken, become sick, Sturl. ii. 127.

sjúknaðr, n. sickness, Fms. iii. 172, Sturl. ii. 127, Bs. i. 743, ii. 168.



**SJÚKR**, sjúk, sjúkt, adj. [Ulf. *siuks* = *doberhs*; A. S. *seðe*; Engl. *sick*; O. H. G. *siub*; Dan. *syg*; cp. Lat. *saucius*; the Goth. has a strong root-verb, *sjúkan*, *sauk*, = *doberwén*; cp. sött]—*sick*; hann liggir sjúkr heima at búið, Nj. 80; sjúkr ymissa sóttá, 655 xiv. B. 2; sjúkum kálfi, Hm.; svá s. at hann væri nálíga at bana kominn, Fms. xi. 101; Grettr var svá s. at hann mátti eigi á fætr standa, Grettr. 153; keli-s., q. v.; fjúr-s.; ú-sjúkr, *not sick*; líf-s., *life-sick*, Lex. Poët. II. metaph. *concerned*; sjúkr um e-t, Stj. 422; hug-s., *mind-sick*, *anxious*.

**Sjófni**, f. [sjafrni, sefi], one of the goddesses, Edda.

**sjötlað**, dep. to *subside*, *settle*; hark ok háreysti, ... en er sjötlaðisk ok hljóð fékkisk, Fms. ii. 43; en er úfirbót tók at sjötlað, 655 xiv. B. 1; þar til sem s. þessi mála-ferli, Grettr. 112 new Ed.; ú-sjötlað, *unsettled*, Grettr. (in a verse).

**sjötul**, f. a *settler*; dólg-s., a '*strife-settler*', *peace-maker*, of the peace-mill, Gs., cp. also the verse in Eg. ch. 67.

**skaða**, að, [see skedja; Engl. *scathe*; O. H. G. *skadon*; Germ. *schaden*; Dan. *skade*]—to *scathe*, *burt*, in old writers impers. to *take burt*, *be scathed*; ekki skal þik í skaða, Ld. 212; þig skaðar ekki, frændi, ef ek einn mæli þetta, Fb. ii. 194; má ok vera at skikkjuna skaði ekki, Fms. ii. 279; bætti hann þat, svá at ekki skaðaði, vii. 158.

**skaða**, u, f. a bird, Dan. *skade*, Edda (Gl.).

**SKAÐI**, a, m. *scathe*, *harm*, *damage*, Grág. ii. 65; göra skaða, 121, Jb. 421; ef fleiri menn bíða skaða, Grág. i. 459; ér munuð fá skaða bæði farms ok skips, 656 C. 21; henni þótti mikill skaði (*great loss*) eptir mann sinn, Eg. 36, Nj. 25; in plur., hefna skaða þeirra er oss hafa görvir verit, Fms. ix. 352; varðveita fyrir þjófum, ok við eldi ok við skóðum, 623. 21: *death*, *destruction*, veita sér sjálfir skaða, *to destroy oneself*, Al. 106; verða e-m at skaða, Eg. 114; hversu mörgum dýrum hann hefði at skaða orðit, *how many deer he had killed*, Fas. ii. 543; verðr hvert öðrum at skaða, Edda i. 190.

COMPDS: **skaða-bætr**, f. pl. *indemnity*, *compensation*, Fms. vii. 124, Grág. i. 129, 459. **skaða-ferð**, f. a *disastrous journey*, Fms. viii. 180. **skaða-lauss**, adj. *scatheless*, Grág. ii. 43, Fas. iii. 306. **skaða-ligr**, adj. = *skadligr*, Fms. i. 156. **skaða-maðr**, m. a *killer*, *slayer*; verða s. e-s, *to slay*, Fær. 200, Fms. vii. 202, Al. 106, Js. 30. **skaða-samligr**, adj. = *skadsamligr*, Anecd. 82, Stj. 86. **skaða-samr**, adj. *destructive*, Fms. v. 345, viii. 205.

**Skaði**, the giantess or goddess daughter of Thiassi and the wife of Njörð, Edda; declined as masc., gen. Skaða, i. 212, 268.

**skað-lauss**, adj. *scatheless*, *unscaled*, Fbr. 193.

2. *without loss*, Dipl. ii. 11, iii. 14; neut., at skadlaus, id., iv. 12.

**skað-ligr**, adj. '*scathely*', *hurtful*, *baneful*, Ísl. ii. 225.

**skað-ræði**, n. a *dangerous thing*.

**skað-samligr**, adj. '*scatheful*', *hurtful*, *noxious*, Stj. 93, MS. 623. 26, Orkn. 348, Sks. 445, Fms. i. 76.

**skað-samr**, adj. *doing harm*, Finnb. 264.

**skað-semi**, f. (*skað-semi*, Sks. 453), *barm*, Stj. 24.

**skað-vænliga**, adv. *perniciously*, Fas. iii. 78.

**skað-vænlig**, adj. *pernicious*, 677. 3.

**skað-vænn**, adj. *destructive*, *baneful*, Fms. vi. 145.

**skaf**, n. [skafa], a *scraping*, *peeling*, esp. of *peeled bark* used in Norway for fodder for goats and cattle; brjóta hris ok skaf, D. N. i. 215; þrjú hlöss víðar, ok tvaú skafs, Gpl. 344, N. G. L. i. 39, 240; reiða heim skaf, 358; þær er uxa-mat áttum inni skaf sem hafnar, Sighvat; hris ok skaf í mörkinni, D. N. i. 291.

**SKAFA**, skef, skóf, skófu, skofi, skafinn; [Ulf. *skaban* = *κεῖπευ*, 1 Cor. xi. 6; A. S. *sefan*; Engl. *shave*; Germ. *schaben*; Dan. *skabe* and *skabe* with inserted r, cp. Engl. *scrape*; Swed. *skafva*]—to *scrape* with a blunt instrument (for raka, q. v., is to shave); ef maðr högger skýli-högg á víði eðr skefr svá at spell sé at, Grág. ii. 296 (of barking trees); mánadag, þá lofar biskup at skafa fyrir naut sín, N. G. L. i. 141 (see skaf) the saying, þat hefir eik er af annarri skefr, Hbl.; þykki mér þat ráð at hér hafi eik þar er af annarri skefr, Grettr. 53 new Ed.; þá skefr hann ofan af skæðum sín, *be scraped the hair off the skin*, Skíða R.; telgdi hann af rúnarnar ok skóf þat í eld niðr, Eg. 567, Bs. ii. 153.

2. *to shave*, *plane*; hann skefr (*planes*) spjót-skepti, Fas. i. 284; hann telgir, skefr ok skapar, Rétt. 2. 10; var þá kistan spánósa svá sem ný-skafin væri, Ó. H. 229;—skafa af, *to scrape off*; áðr Hróarr skóf af, Landn. 247; nöfn ykkur eru skafin af lífs-bók, 623. 22, H. E. i. 465; allar (the Runes) vóru af skafnar þær er vóru á ristnar, Sdm. 18; so in the phrase, hann skefr ekki af manni, *to be a blunt man*, cp. Dan. *ubøvlet*; þú ert höfðingi mikill, ok skefr litt af manni, Nj. 223; skafa at fastlaga, *to shave to the quick*, *to press close*, Fms. xi. 94, 443; eyrsilfr drukkitt gefr bana, þvát í hvern lim er þat renn, þá skefr þat innan, Pr. 474; of hair, *to shave*; skafa, skafa sveinar klif krúnu, *to shave the head*, Skálda (in a verse).

**skafa**, u, f. a *scraper*; horn-skafa, a *scraper* of horn=brák, q. v.

**skófu-leikr**, m. a kind of *game*, Ísl. ii. 70, 71.

**skaf-heið**, f. a *bright sky*, Bs. i. 334. **skaf-heið-ríkr**, adj.

**skaf-kafald**, n. *clouds of snow raised by the wind*.

**skafi**, n. [from skafa], a *snow-drift*, a *mass of snow*, Fas. i. 116; standa sumir á skafinum, Sturl. ii. 118; skafi var lagðr af hamrinum niðr á jöfnu, Þórd. 44; var kominn snjár á jörð í skaða á fjölin, Fbr.

36; hann tók spjót sín ok rak í skaflinn, Sd. 163; snjó-skafl, *passim*; metaph. *of waves white as drifted snow*, báru-skafl, Halfræd; sjóvar-skaflar þeir sem brökuðu öllu megin at skipinu, Fas. ii. 76.

II. *the pointed end of a sharp horse-shoe*: **skafla-járn**, n. a *sharp shoe*: **skafla-járna**, að, *to sharpen a shoe*: **skafla-járnaðr**, adj. *sharp-shod*; hence the metaph. phrase, beygja skaflinn, *to turn up the mouth in the shape of a horse-shoe*, *make a wry mouth*, hence *to cry* (in mod. popular phrase, gera skeifu = *make a horse-shoe*, of children), Fb. i. 566, beygja af; skafl beygjattu skalli, þótt skúr á þik falli, Sturl. iii. (in a verse); hence, 2. *the tusk of wild beasts*; sökk tann-skaflinn djúpt, og reif með sér mikit af holdinu, Od. xix. 451.

**SKAGA**, skagi, skagði, skagat (mod. skagar, skagaði), *to jut out*, *project*; tönunna er skagði ór höfði Melbricta, Orkn. 12; sköguð tvað tenn fram ór höfðinu, Sd. 147 (skögul-tönn); boginn skagði um herðarnar, Fas. ii. 330.

**skagi**, a, m. [Shetl. *skaw* (as the *Skaw* of Unst)]—a *low cape* or *ness* (höfði is a *high head-land*); á lands-enda þann inn norðara eðr skagann, A. A. 276; millum konungs-garðs ok skagans við Ólafs-klaustur, N. G. L. iii. 125; út-skagi: freq. in local names, Vendil-skagi or Jótlands-skagi, the *Skagerack*; the Skagi, the ness between the Skagafjörð and Húnaflói; the Skagi in Akraness: **Skaga-strönd**, **Skaga-fjörðr**, whence **Skag-firðingar**, m. pl. *the men from S.*; **Skaga-firzkr**, adj.

**skak** or **skakr**, n., qs. *skvak* (?), [Engl. *squeak*], a *noise*; göra skak at e-m, *to bowl at*, Ann. 1305 (Hb.); gaf Sverrir konung þeim gestnum mikitt skak, *he scolded them*, Fms. viii. 143 (skakr, v. l.).

**SKAKA**, skek, skók, skóku, skekinn, [A. S. *scacan*; Engl. *shake*; Swed. *skaka*]—to *shake*; reyrt vindi skekinn, 625. 95; skekk (skek ek) hér skinnfeld hrokinn, Orkn. (in a verse); skóku loða, Hdm. 16; þeir skóku klæðin, ok hreyttu moldinni á þá þórodd, Eb. 100 new Ed.; skak (imperat.) brott ór höfði þér durt ok ösku, Stj. 268; sumir skóku at þeim vápn, Fms. i. 273; hann skekr at honum verðit, Ísl. ii. 364; lögðu á spjóts-odda ok skóku, Fms. x. 117; tóku þeir i hurðir ok skóku fjörum-sinnum, Bær. 2; skaka höfuð, *to wag the head insultingly* (but hrista höfuð from surprise), Eb. 272, Lil. 53, Matth. xxvii. 39; skaka vængi, Sól. 54; metaph., skaka ok skelfa, Stj. 132; allr þróttir væri skekinn ör þeim, Stj. iii. 237; sannliga er skekinn þróttir ör yðr, Grettr. 112; skekr ör líðinu alla æðru, Al. 25; skaka skellu at hrossi, *to shake a rattle*, Grág. i. 441; skaka strokk, *to shake a churn*, *to churn*; fulla skekna mæling, Luke vi. 38.

II. reflex., hann hefir ekki skekkisk í huginum, *his courage has been unshaken*, Al. 145.

**skaka**, u, f. *the block of butter from the churn* (smjör-skaka). 2. = skak; gaf ek henni miklar skókur, Mar.

**skakka**, að, *to balance*; in the phrase, skakka með e-m, or, skakka milli þeirra, *to interfere between fighters*, Fas. iii. 93, Þórd. 52; as also, skakka leik, *to interfere between two combatants so as to decide the matter*.

**skakki**, a, m. a *disproportion*, *disparity*, *odd amount*; þann skakka er þar er á millum mun ek bæta, Bjarn. 55; skal Björn lúka Árna í skakka millum fyrr-greindra kúgilda, Dipl. v. 26; þau tvaú hundröð hundraða, sem fóru at skakka, *the odd hundreds*, Sturl. ii. 258; var jafnat sárum manna ok frumlaupum, en bætt skakki, Eb. 212, Orkn. 224; þann skakka gat Ketill prestir niðrfelldan, Ísl. i. 330.

**SKAKKR**, adj. *skew*, *wry*, *distorted* (rangr, q. v., is mostly used in a metaph. sense); hvárki vindt né skakkt, Krök. 42; ekki skakkt né hallt, 656 A. i. 33; skakkr eða lami, 656 B. 7; bar hann jafnan hallt höfuðit síðan, því var hann skakkr kallaðr, Orkn. 364; skakkr tenn, Skíða R.; skakkr á banni, *with a sprained leg*, Hým. 37; allit., skældr ok skakkr: neut., skjóta augum í skakk, *to look awry*, Fbr. 71.

II. metaph. *unequal*; sökk málá-efni, Fms. iv. 332; þótt várt fundir hafi jafnan skakki verit sakir fjölmennis, viii. 214; á görd sjá sé heldr skökk, *unequal*, *unjust*, Eg. 738.

III. as a nickname, **Skakki** = Lat. *Claudius*: **Skakka-skáld**, a nickname. COMPDS: **skakk-borinn**, part. '*skew-born*', *illegitimate*, Al. 29. **skakk-horn**, n. a *diagonal*; í skakkhorn, *diagonally*, 415. 18. **skakkifótr**, m. *wry leg*, Sturl. i. 60. **skakk-tenntr**, part. *wry-toothed*, Bárð. 178.

**skakr**, n. = skak, Fms. viii. v. l.

**skall** or **skal**, n., qs. *skvall*, dropping the *v*, a *squall*, *noise*; skal ok klíðr, Mork. 100; menn heyrðu skal mikitt ok óp djöfla ok ill leu, Barl. 178. 2. plur. sköll, *mocking*, *derision*; við sköll þau er Páli þótti górt at sér, Sturl. ii. 46.

**skallat**, n. *scarlet*; see skarlat.

**SKALLI**, a, m. [Old Engl. *scall*, *scald-bead*], a *bald head*, Lv. 50; beran skallann, Fms. xi. 132; strjúka um skallann, Háv. 55; þóttu litaðir á mér skallann, Lv. 109; tók Faxa nú at sárna skalliinn, Fas. ii. 451; stíg upp, skalli, stíg upp, s. 1 Stj. 609 (2 Kings ii. 23); þat sé ek á skalla þeim inum mikla, at ..., Eg. 114. 2. *the thick end of a hammer*.

**Skalla-Grímr**, *Grim the Bald*, Eg.

**skamm**, f. = skömm, Skáld H. 7. 63.

**SKAMMA**, að, [skömm], *to shame*, *disgrace*; hraktr ok skammaðr, Sturl. iii. 11; þeir er vinir hennar höfðu drept ok skammt, Fas. 85; *to scold*. II. reflex. *to be ashamed*, Fms. vi. 302, Hom. 10; skamm-



skam-*e-s*, to be ashamed of a thing; skúa ok bróka skammisk engi maðr, n. 60, Sks. 744; ek skömdumk at vera nökvíðr, 507 B, Bs. i. 469; þd. skammast sín, to blush, Sturl. i. 210; and skammast sín fyrir.

2. recip. to scold, use bad language to one another.

skamm-feillinn, adj., in ó-skammfeillinn, impudent.

skamm-fulleikr, m. shamefastness, Mar. 1028.

skamm-fulliga, adv. bashfully, Barl. 59.

skamm-fulligr, adj. [Dan. skamfuld], shamefast, bashful, Stj. 34, Art.

skamm-fyllask, t, to be ashamed, Stj. 34, Barl. 91, 165.

skamm-fylli, f. shame, blushing, Al. 80, 104, Th. 78.

skamm-fylling, f. bashfulness, Stj. 34, Barl. 173.

skamm-færa, 3, [Dan. skamfere], to spoil, cut short; skipit er skamm-  
ef eigi fylgja árnarnar, 673. 59; hestana háðuliga útleikna ok skamm-  
fa, Fas. i. 90 (spoiled by cutting off the manes and tails).

skamm-lauss, adj. shameless, without shame; ætla ek at þú sér s. af  
m, 'tis no shame to thee, Eb. 160; þú góð kona, skammlaus ertú af  
m, Bær. 17. 2. neut. not disgraceful; lízt mér þetta skammlaust,  
m. 192; er þat s. at þiggja ok veita stór högg, Fms. viii. 116, Hkr.  
t: at skammlaus, without shame, Eg. 274.

skamm-liga, adv. shamefully, Sks. 503.

skamm-naktr, adj. shamefully naked, Sks. 504.

skamm-raun, f., Fms. iv. 264; read skapraun, see Ó. H. l. c.

skamm-samliga, adv. shamefully, Fs. 134, Al. 30, Sks. 503.

skamm-samligr, adj. shameful, disgraceful, Fs. 31, Stj. 585, Róm.

SKAMR or skammr, skömm, skamt, adj., compar. skemri, superl.  
skemst; usually spelt and sounded with mm before a vowel, but m  
before a consonant, [cp. Engl. *scamped*, of carpenter's work when ill-  
temper.]—short; var fötlegginn skamr, Fms. viii. 447; skammarr 'ro  
rár (see rá, f.), Hm.; láta e-n höfði skemra, to make a head  
shorter, i. e. *bebead*, Hým.: as a nickname, Atlí inn Skammli, the Short,  
not freq. in a local sense, except in the neut. skamt, en er þeir  
skamt komnir frá skála, Fb. i. 540; ok er þeir áttu skamt til garðs-  
inn, Eb. 60; hón bjó skamt frá skála-grími, Eg. 109; þaðan skamt  
átt, 130; skamt í frá honum, Fms. x. 420, Fs. 37, Edda 29; um  
að hluti var skamt milli máls konunga (i. e. *they did not dissent much*),  
en bjó gekk eigi settin saman, Fms. x. 132: compar., var sú leiðin  
skemra, Eg. 576; örskot eða skemra, Grág. ii. 204; hann hljóp eigi  
kara apr en fram, Nj. 29; þykki mér þat opt rjúfask er skemra er  
skamt enn slíkt, 259; þar er skemt var milli skógarins ok árinna,  
76. II. temp. *brief, short*; skamma hríð, a short while,  
Nj.; til skamrar stundar, Hom. 107; skamma stund, Fb. ii. 103,  
Skömm ró, short rest, Am. 78 (Bugge); skamt mun nú mál  
verða, short conversation, Hbl.; þótti Antenor (dat.) skamt mál  
máni verða, *ibat* A. spoke now *ibis*, now *ibat*, Bret. 80; eigi skemra  
men viku-stefnu, Grág. ii. 349: neut., skamt segir þú þá eptir líf-  
ávarra, Fms. i. 211; eiga skamt eptir, skamt eptir ólífat, Sturl. i.  
Nj. 85; at skamt skyli okkar í meðal, Nj. 114; þá mun þér  
skamt til afar-kosta, Ld. 222; hann kvæð skamt til þess, that would  
easily, Fs. 72. 2. adverbially, skömmu, shortly, Hkr. iii. 454;  
þú þessi atburðr skammu, Anecd. 78; vildi konunginn skömmu  
mæla við hann, short at a time, Ó. H. 71; sat hann skömmu  
dyrkk, Fms. vii. 106; ef þú ert skömmu í sama stað, Al. 4;  
þú, mundi verða skemrum biskupslaust, ef tveir væri biskuparnir,  
159; eigi skemrum en fimmm nóttum, not shorter than five nights,  
Al. i. 42; Gautr er með þorvaldi eigi skemrum en með Sigurði,  
142; sem skemt, as short a while as possible, Nj. 251; also  
shortly, very shortly, only a while ago, þá minning er nú bauð ek þér  
skamt, Mar.; fyrir skemstu, recently, Eg. 322, Fms. i. 223; nú fyrir  
skamt, Fs. 72.

3. COMPS: skam-biti, a m. the short cross-beams in the roof.  
bragðs, adv. shortly, soon, Hkr. i. 249. skam-degi, n.  
short day, Midwinter-day, Lat. *bruma*, Landn. 140, Bs. i. 350, Fb.  
skam-fótr, m. short-foot, a nickname, Gisl. 33. skam-  
adj. good for but a brief time; s. vermir, a warmb that will not  
long. skam-háls, m. short-neck, a nickname, Fms. ix. 14.  
skam-hyginn, adj. (-hygni, f.), = skam-sýnn, Barl. 55. skam-  
lungur, m. short-band, a nickname, Landn. skam-leikr, m.  
s. v. 1812. 20. skam-leitr, adj. short-faced,  
go A. skam-lifi, n. the being short-lived, Fms. vi. 229, Hkr.  
skam-lifr, adj. short-lived, Fms. xi. 329, Dropl. 6.  
skamminnigr, adj. short of memory, Fms. viii. 241. skam-  
el n. short speech, brevity, Stj. 41. skam-rif, n. pl. the short  
lower part of the breast, the brisket, Dipl. v. 18, Fb. ii. 103;  
skamrifja-mikill, stout, fat, Grett. 148 A. skam-rækr,  
þing a short memory for revenge, Fms. v. 325, MS. 656 B. 2.  
skaptr, part. short-shafted, Sks. 386, Fms. viii. 429, x. 363.  
skafa, ad. to abbreviate. skam-stofun, f. abbreviation.  
skaf-sýni, f. short-sightedness (only in a metaph. sense), Sks. 11, 302,  
7, Gpl. 162. skam-sýni-ligr, adj. = skamsýnn, Fms. viii.  
101, s. 276. skam-sýnn, adj. short-sighted, foolish, only metaph.

(nær-sýnn in a bodily sense), Fms. viii. 17, Sks. 248, Anecd. 10, Gpl. 44.  
skam-sætr, adj. short of stay; skamsæta ætla ek honum þá laug,  
Sturl. ii. 99. skam-talaðr, part. short-spoken, Fms. viii. 204, Eg.  
62. skam-vaxinn, part. short of growth, of crops, Ann. 827.  
skam-viss, adj. short of wit, foolish, Sks. 292. skamm-æði, f. a  
short duration; mun þér þetta draga til skammæðar, it will not last thee  
long, Þórð. 23. skamm-eligr, adj. short-lived, fleeting, brief; s.  
lif, Fms. i. 225; s. gleði, Greg. 42; girndir skammælgra hluta, 677. 4;  
hann kvæð hann skammælgan (short-lived), Sturl. i. 145. skamm-ær,  
adj. (-æ, -ætt), short-lived; s. -sigr, Fms. ii. 10 (Fs. 90); skamæ lýti,  
Mkv. 19; skammætt ríki, short-lived power, opp. to everlasting, 677. 7;  
Teitr varð skammætt, Fms. vii. 40; munum skammætt, Am. 29 (Bugge).  
skamta, ad. [from skammr], to share, dole out, portion, esp. of food  
at meals to the household; skamta fólkinu; skamta í búrinu; skamta  
e-m úr hnefa.  
skamtadár-erendi, n., read skapadár-erendi (q. v.), Lv. 79.  
skamtr, m. [cp. Engl. *scant*], a share, portion; setja e-m skamt, Róm.  
132; skornum skamt, in short measure, scantily, Nikdr. 68; þá hefir  
hann skamt logit á hendr sér, N. G. L. i. 73.  
SKAP, n. [A. S. *ge-sceap*; Engl. *shape*; cp. Germ. *be-schaffen*]:—  
prop. *shape, form*. II. state, condition; at því skapi, in the same  
proportion, Rb. 96; nú ferr at því skapi um alla öldina, 62; hélt þat vel  
skapi, meðan hún lifði, it kept in a good state whilst she lived, Bs. i. 129;  
því hefir haldit skapi, it has held its shape, remained unchanged, Jd. 3;  
under this head come comps denoting *lawful, right*, skap-drottinn, -þing,  
-daudi, -arfi, -bæstend, -þiggendr, see below. III. condition of mind,  
temper, mood, Fs. 128; ek kann skapi Hrafnkels, Hrafn. 27; högværr í  
skapi, Nj. 2; mitt skap er eigi betra enn til meðallags, Þjóðr.; hennar  
skap er svá stórt, at ..., 307; Hugi er nú mjök reidr ok illu skapi, in  
an angry mood, 321: mod., í illu skapi, cp. vesall maðr ok illa skapi  
(ill-tempered), Hm. 21, where skapi seems to be used as an adjective;  
vera við e-s, skap, to be after one's mind, Finnab. 262; hón svarar sem  
hennar var skap til, Fbr. 137; er ok varkunn á at því líkir hlutir liggi í  
miklu rúmi þeim er nokkurir eru skapi, Fms. iv. 80; kofarn í skapi, ...  
lífi í skapi, ill-tempered; góðr í skapi, good-tempered; at þeir hafi illa  
borit sik, svá at þeim hafi nálaga í allt skap komit, áðr enn létta, so *ibat*  
at last they almost cried, Gisl. 39; vera lítill í skapi, of small mind,  
faint-hearted, Hrafn. 30; ef þeir væri svá lítill í skapi at þeir þyrði eigi,  
K. þ. K. 94; hafa ekki skap til e-s, to have no mind to, Nj. 202; nú  
hefi ek beðit hér þá stund er ek fæ mér skap til, Ld. 256, cp. Ó. H. 47;  
honum rann í skap, ok reiddisk hann, Fms. vi. 212; ef þat væri fær  
hennar eigi móti skapi, Eg. 36, Fms. ix. 244; óvinsæll ok lítt við  
alþýðu skap, unpopular, Fs. 63; enginn má við mik skapi koma, Lv.  
22; þat fannsk á, at henni þótti þetta mjök í móti skapi, Ld. 88; þat  
væri mér næst skapi, I should have a great mind for, 86; vera e-m vel  
at skapi, to be to one's mind, Fs. 16, Fms. vi. 304; göra e-m e-t til skaps,  
to do a thing to please one, *humour him*, Eg. 65, Nj. 198; e-m býr e-t í  
skapi, to brood over, plan, Ó. H. 32. COMPS: skaps-annmarki,  
a m. fault of temper or mind, the bad side of one's character, Sturl. i. 146,  
Fms. iv. 382. skaps-höfn, f. mind, disposition; þeir féðgar voru  
úlikir í skaphöfnum, Fms. viii. 447, MS. 655 xi. 2; hann nennti eigi at  
hafa Erlend suðr þar lengr fyrir skaphafnar sakir, for the sake of his  
dis temper, Sturl. i. 165. skaps-löstr, m. = skaplöstr, Sturl. i. 146.  
skaps-munir, m. pl. mind, temper, disposition, Eb. 110, Sd. 188, Hrafn.  
24, Isl. ii. 12, Fms. iii. 195, v. 341.  
B. Plur. sköp, what is 'shaped' for one or fated, one's fate; fár  
gengr of sköp Norna, Km. 24; eigi má sköpunum renna; sköpunum  
viðr manngi, Am.; fátt er sköpunum ríkra, Fs. 23; eigi má við sköpunum  
sporna, 26; mæla verðr einnhvert skapanna málum, Gisl. 17; ill sköp,  
ill fate; góð sköp, good luck, Korm. (in a verse); rík sköp, the mighty  
weird, Kormak; skiptu sköp, doom decided, Sturl. (in a verse); at  
sköpun = Gr. *κατὰ ποίαν*, Yt. 9, Gg. 4, N. G. L. i. 204; ok gaf honum  
nær líf með sköpun, he escaped almost by a miracle, had a narrow  
escape, Fb. ii. 23. 2. a curse, fatality; þá er konunga-börn urðu  
fyrir stjupmæðra sköpun (curses), Fms. viii. 18; ó-sköp or ú-sköp, an  
ill fate, fatality, Hm. 97, Korm. 208, 240, Al. 129; verða fyrir ú-sköpun,  
Edda 11, Fas. i. 130 (of evil spells); ú-skapa verk, an evil deed which  
one is fated to do, iii. 406: vé-sköp, boly ordinance, Vsp. 2. sköpin  
(with the article), the genitals, Fms. v. 346, Ann. 1426, Edda (pref.,  
of Saturn), Barl. 135, Fas. iii. 387, Bs. i. 466. skapa-dægr, n. one's  
fated day of death; engi kemsk yfir sitt s., a saying, Fs. 39.  
C. = skaf, q. v.; fimmm hlöss viðar ok þrjú skaps, N. G. L. i. 240, ii.  
110, v. l. 15.  
SKAPA, the forms of this word vary much; there was a strong  
form, skapa, sköp, but defective, for only the pret. (sköp, sköpu)  
remains; the other tenses follow the weak form skapa, ad (of the first  
weak conjugation), which is freq. in old writers, while it is the only  
form in mod. usage. 2. there are also remains of another weak  
verb, sköpja (answering to Goth. *skapjan*), to which belong the pret.  
skapði, part. skapið, skaptr; the infin. sköpja, however, only occurs in a  
few instances, Kormak, D. I. i. 243, l. 31 (H. E. iv. 154), Bs. i. 734; as



also the pres. part. skeppandi (in ein-skeppandi): [Ulf. *skapjan* = *κρίειν*; A. S. and Hel. *scapan*; Engl. *shape*; O. H. G. *skapfan*; Germ. *schaffen*; Dan. *skabe*.]

B. To *shape, form, mould*, which is the original sense; taktit einn trédrum, ok skapit þar af líkneskjur, Barl. 165; the saying, engi skapar sík sjálfir, Grett. 103 new Ed.; á hverfanda hveli vóru þeim hjörtu sköpuð, Hm. 83; Skíðblaðni að skapa, to *shape (build) the ship S.*, Gm. 43; skepja skil, to *shape one's words*, Korm. 164 (in a verse).

2. to *make*; ór Ymis holdi var jörð um sköpuð, Vfm. 21; áðr væri jörð sköpuð, 29: to *create*, Guð skóp allar skepnur senn, Rb. 78; Guðs er mik skóp, Fms. i. 3; með þeim hætti er Kristur hefir skapat, iv. 175; sá maðr er Guð skapði fyrstan í heim þenna, Hom. (St.). mörgum þeim hlutum er skapara-spekðin skapði, 677. 2; í upphafi skapði Guð himin og jörð, Gen. i. 1, passim.

3. to *shape for one, assign as one's fate or destiny*, as denoting also what is natural or inborn; ek skapa honum þat, at hann skal eigi lifa lengr en kerti þat brennr, er upp er tendrat hjá sveininum, Fas. i. 347; s. e-m aldr, to *shape one's future life*, of the weird-sisters; Norrir kómu þær er öðlingi aldr um sköpu, Hkv. i. 2; at eigi skapi Hallgerðir þér aldr (ironic), Nj. 57; einu sinni var mér aldr skapaðr ok allt líf um lagit, Skm. 13; skapa e-m kaldan aldr, to *'shape one a cold age'*, i. e. to *make life sad*, Korm.; var þér þat skapat, at ..., Hkv. 2. 26; af þeim væri þat skapð, if that was fated to them, Grág. i. 368; syni þínum verðra sæla sköpuð, bliss is not fated to thy son, Skv. 2. 6; mun engi renna undan því sem honum er skapat, Grett. 159 new Ed.; mér var skapat at eiga hana, Bjarn. (in a verse); láta skapað skera, let doom decide, Fms. viii. 88; láta skeika at sköpuðu, to let things go their own course, ii. 112; vera at sköpuðu, to be according to the course of nature, Eg. 82; mun þat svá fara sem minnr er at sköpuðu, Sturl. iii. 7 (sköp).

4. to *appoint, fix*; at þórlófr hafði sjálfir sér þar laun fyrir skapit, Tb. bad taken the reward himself, Eg. 65 A; ok þar sinn hag eptir skapa, Hom. 68: s. e-m víti, to impose a fine or penalty; skilt víti á honum at s. fyrir þat á sitt hóf sem karlmanni, ef ..., Ld. 136; ok væri henni sjálf-skapat víti, self-inflicted punishment, 140; s. honum fimmtar-gríð af því þingi ór landeign konungs várs, N. G. L. i. 13; þá skal s. þeim leiðar-lengd, 32; skapði hón svá skæru, Am. 48; þá eina fjár-muni er ek skapa þér, whích I grant thee, Hrafn. 21; skapa sinn hug eptir e-u, Hom.; segja svá skapaða sök fram, Grág. i. 39, Nj. 110; berum vér svá skapaðan niú búa kvíð, 238.

5. to *shape, trim*, the beard, hair; var skegg skapat, Rm. 15; breiðleitr ok vel farit andlittum, optast skapat skegg, Fms. viii. 447; bandingjar ok útlagar láta ekki hár sitt skapa ok skera, Stj. 202; Cato skar aldrei hár sitt né skapaði skegg, Róm. 190; með saurgum búnaði ok ú-skapaðu skeggi, Stj. 538.

6. special phrases; skapa skeið, prop. to *'shape a race'*, take a run; þetta dýr skapaði skeið at oss, Al. 169; Jökull skapar at skeið, Fs. 51 (see v. l., so undoubtedly the vellum Vh., not skopa); skjaldmærin skapaði skeið, ok ætlaði at hlaupa eptir honum, en er hón kom á bakkann varð henni bilt, Fas. ii. 553; whence in later vellums and in mod. usage, skopa skeið, 283 (l. c.), Gisl. 69.

II. reflex. to *take shape, grow*; þá mátti hann eigi skilja né skapask til trúar, 655 ix. B. 1; svá skapaðisk ok Kristinn ór síðu ens krossfesta Krists, 656 C. 25; freista, hve þá skapisk, bow things will shape themselves, Fms. viii. 421; vildi þórgautr þá fara apr, þótti ekki at skapask, iv. 112; Ámundi kvað jarl ú-áhlýðinn ok mun lítð at skapask, little will come out of it, Orkn. 40; hafði mjök skapask um bygðir, Sd. 138; at nú skyli nokkt skapask at með oss, Fms. ix. 509; ef nokkt má at skapask, if any opportunity should arise, Eb. 186.

skapan and sköpun, f. a *shape, form*; fríðr at allri skapan, Fms. ii. 19; líkr móður sinni at skaplyndi ok sköpun, iii. 195; þú, prestr, spurðir mik, hversu þeir menn væri í skapan sem illr er sjórin, sá er gráleitr ok þunnleitr sem þú ert, Bs. i. 797: an order, precept, H. E. i. 386: allit., skapan ok skipan, Stj. 5.

III. creation; Adam ok Eva á fyrsta degi sinnar skapanar, Stj. 41: passim in mod. usage, esp. in the Bible, Pass., Vidal.; sköpunar verk, creation.

skap-arfi, a, m. a *right, lawful heir*, Grág. i. 177, D. N. iii. 311, 472.

skap-arfr, m. = skaparfi; þá falli undir hennar réttan skaparfi, D. N. iv. 469; cp. the phrase, var þá margr óskapa-arfr kirkju-fjána, the glebes went into wrong bands, Bs. ii. 242.

skap-arfuni, a, m. = skaparfi, K. Þ. K. (begin. in Cod. Reg.)

skapari, a, m. (skaperi, 623. 22), prop. a *'shaper'*, but only used in a Biblical sense, the *Maker, Creator*, Edda (pref.), MS. 677. 2: freq. in mod. usage, the Bible, Pass., Vidal., Hymns; e. g. Skapari himins og jarðar, Skapari stjarna Herra hreinn, Einn Guð skapar allra sá, etc.

skap-bráðr, adj. bold-headed, Nj. 219, Valla L. 203; e-m verðr skap-brátt, to lose one's temper, Grett. 117 A.

skap-brestr, m. a *fault of temper or mind*, Hkr. iii. 274 (of insanity).

skap-bætendr, part. pl. *lawful payers of wergild*, Grág. ii. 178.

skap-bætr, m. *'mind-betterer'*; þat var mælt at hann væri engi s. Hallgerði, Nj. 16.

skap-dauði, adj., prop. *dying bis destined death*; hann er s., Am. 57 (Fas. i. 218).

skap-deild, f. *good nature*, Nj. 139, v. l.; hann var lítill skapdeildar-maðr, he was but little master of his temper, Grett. 90.

skap-dróttinn, m. a *lawful master*, a law term, N. G. L. i. 13, 32, 33, 211-213.

skap-erfingi, a, m. = skaparfi, K. Þ. K. 3.

skap-farinn, part. *disposed, tempered*, Nj. 256, Ó. H. 175.

skap-fátt, n. adj., in the phrase, e-m verðr s., to lose one's temper, Eb. 198, Ísl. ii. 321, Þorf. Karl. 220, Grett. 116.

skap-feldr, adj. to one's mind, agreeable, Fms. vi. 110, ix. 35, xi. 78, Eg. 265, Sturl. i. 14.

skap-felligr, adj. id., Nj. 191; s. í andliti, well-shapen in face, handsome, Ísl. ii. 203.

skap-ferð, f. = skaperfi, Barl. 27: skap-ferði, n., Fms. vi. 54, Ísl. ii. 217, 323, Nj. 49, 61.

skap-ferli, n. *disposition of mind, temper, character*, Nj. 60, 61, Fms. ii. 154.

skap-glíkr, adj. *alike in character or temper*, Glúm. 326: skap-líkr, id., Eg. 175, Nj. 66, Frb. 16, Ó. H. 15.

skap-góðr, adj. *good-natured, gentle, cheerful*, Nj. 68; e-m er skap-gott, to be in good spirits, Fb. i. 540.

skap-gæði, n. *good nature*, Sks. 670 B.

skap-gæfr, adj. *gentle of mood*, Fms. vi. 109.

skap-harðr, adj. *harsh of mood, severe*, Nj. 16.

skap-heimskr, adj. *foolish*, Korm. 32.

skap-hægr, adj. *meek, gentle*, Fs. 34.

skap-höfn, f., esp. in pl. *sentiments, disposition, temper*, Eb. 88, Clem. 32 (skapshöfn).

skap-illr, adj. *ill-tempered*, Nj. 32, Korm. 142, Boll. 352, Skíða R. 62.

skap-illska, u, f. *evil-mindedness*, At. 69.

skap-lag, n. a *'law-due'* tax; hvárki s. né skyldu, D. N. i. 59.

skap-leikr, m. = skaplyndi, Höfuðl.

skap-létt, adj. *light-minded, cheerful*: neut., e-m er skaplétt, to be in good spirits, Ó. H. 58.

skap-liga, adv. *duly, fitly, as it ought to be*, Am. 75.

skap-ligr, adj. [Engl. *shapely*], *shapely, handsome*; kona stór vexti en þó skaplig, Grett. 143 new Ed.

2. *suitable, due, meet*, Fms. vi. 176; hús svá mikitt at þér sé skapligt (*suitable*) at hvíla í, xi. 4; kenningar hans vóru skapligar ok skemtiligar, bis teachings were suitable and instructive, Bs. i. 164; sem skapligt var, as was due, Ld. 32: due, meet, deserved, skapligt erendi, Fms. viii. 90, Eb. 84; hann mun þykkjask eiga við oss skapligan fund, Fms. i. 309 (x. 350).

skap-lundaðr, adj. *disposed, tempered*, Hkr. i. 47.

skap-lyndi, f. *mind, temper, disposition*, Nj. 112, Eg. 34, 84, 195, Fms. vi. 431, vii. 113, 150, Ísl. ii. 217, Lv. 24, Ó. H. 32; slíkt er ekki við s. Þorsteins, 'tis not at all to Th.'s mind, Ísl. ii. 216; nær mínu s., Fms. i. 42; hafa ekki s. til, he could not bear, was too proud to do it, Ó. H. 47, Eg. 525; þó at þú görir þik svá fyrir skaplyndar (sic) sakir, for humour's sake, Háv. 43 new Ed.

skap-löstr, m. a *fault in mind, temper or character*, Fms. i. 33, Ó. H. 174, 175: depravity of mind, Sturl. i. 146.

skap-mikill, adj. *proud of mind*, Bret. 80, 92, Fms. vi. 193, xi. 78.

skap-munuð, f. *an affection of the mind*, Hom. (St.).

skapnaðr, m. a *shape, form*, freq. in mod. usage.

2. *what is due, propriety*; mér þykkir jafnt s. at verki komi verka í mót, Bjarn. 46; skapnaðar-eyrendi, a due errand, Fms. viii. 90, 221, Lv. 79; skapnaðar virðing, due honour, Eg. 739.

skap-práðr, adj. *well-disposed, generous*, Bs. i. 619.

-skapr, m. [Germ. *-schaft*], inflexive, see Gramm.

skap-raun, f. *'a mind's trial, provocation, whatsoever causes grief or indignation'*; hrelling ok s., Hrafn. 15; til skaparaun við e-n, Rd. 184; göra mönnum s., Fms. ii. 13; hafa s. af e-u, Nj. 68; þola s., Fms. iv. 264; mér er s. að því, I am grieved, indignant at it.

COMPDS: skaprauna-laust, adj.; ok er mér eigi s., not without cause for provocation to me, Nj. 152.

skapraunar-minna, adj. compar. *less offensive*, Hrafn. 30.

skapraunar-örð, n. *provoking language*, Nj. 83.

skap-rauna-samliga, adv. in a *provoking manner*, Sturl. iii. 123.

skap-rauna, að, with dat. (s. e-m), to *vex, tease, provoke*, Dropl. 15; impers., honum skapraunaði, he was vexed, Háv. 50.

skap-skipan, f. a *change of mind*, Bs. i. 537.

skap-skipti, n. a *change of mind*, Hrafn. 17, Sturl. iii. 142.

skap-stórr, adj. *proud of mind*, Nj. 16, Ld. 22, 286, Eg. 598, Fms. vii. 175, Ó. H. 15, 53, 98.

skap-styggr, adj. *irritable, excited*, Eb. 258, Grett. 76 new Ed.

SKAFT, n., or better skaft, [A. S. *seafft*; Engl. *shaft*; Dan. *skaf*; from skafa]:—prop. a *'shaved stick'*, a *shaft, missile*, Hm. 127; skapti réttara, Gsp., Darr. 3, Gm. 9, Rm. 34, Fas. i. 173; this original sense is obsolete in prose (for Fas. i. 173 is a paraphrase from a lost poem), except in the metaph. and allit. phrase, skjóta skapti, Stj. 644, Odd. 22, El. 103; skjóta skapti í móti e-m, to shoot a shaft against, to withstand (cp. reisa rönd við e-m); at engi maðr mundi skapti skjóta í móti honum, Fms. vii. 210, xi. 344, Ld. 214; as also in the law phrase, skipta



jörðu með skapti, *to measure land with a spear*, Gbl. 286. 2. of a shaft-shapen thing, *a comet's tail*, Fms. ix. 482: *the beam in a weaver's loom*, Darr. 2; skaptið upp af hettinum, of a high-raised hood, Karl. 178, 286: the shaft by which a top is spun, in skapt-kringla: the phrase, sýnisk mér sem hann munni ekki þar lengi gengit hafa skapta muninn, Lv. 35.

3. *a handle, haft*, of an axe, hammer, knife, *the shaft* or *pole* of a spear or the like; var skaptið (of an axe), svart af reykt, Eg. 183: of a spear-shaft, K. þ. K. 96; hafði Ólafur skaptið (*the pole*) en Hrappur spjótið (*the spear's head*), Ld. 98; sviðu ... járnavit skaptið, Sturl. i. 63; this is the common Icel. sense of the word.

II. in local names, Skapt-á, *Shaft-river*, [cp. the Scot. and Engl. name *Shaft*]; whence Skaptár-fell (sounded Skapta-fell, cp. *Shap-fell* in Westmoreland); Skaptár-fells-þing (sounded Skapta-fells-þing); whence Skapt-fellingar, m. pl. *the men from S., Landn.*; Skaptár-jökull, Skaptár-fells-jökull.

2. Skapti, *a shaft-maker* (?), as a nickname, and since as a pr. name, Landn.

skapt-hár, adj. '*shaft-high*,' above the horizon, of the sun in the early morning; til þess sól er skapt-hár, K. þ. K. 94, defined 96.

skapt-tíðr, adj. *to one's mind, agreeable*; þau létu sér skaptitt allt þat er gott var, 625. 83; þess-konar átrúnað sem oss er óskaptiðr, Ísl. ii. 391.

skapti-ker, n., the older and truer form is skap-ker, Gm. 25 (Bugge, see the foot-note), Ó. H. 30, Edda i. 128 (Cod. Reg.), N. G. L. i. 31; the later and erroneous form is skapti-ker, Edda (Ub. l. c.), Eg. 24, Gisl. 166, Fb. ii. 33 (a v. l. to Ó. H. 30), Fms. vi. 241: [the word is therefore not derived from skapt, but from skepja = Germ. *schöpfen*]:—*the large vessel* in the hall from which the horns (cups) were filled (= Gr. *skapph*); þat var horn þóris ok hafði hann unnit (*emptied it*) ok ætlaði þá at bera til skaptkers, Fms. vi. 241, cp. Yngl. S. ch. 14; for the other references see above.

skapt-kringla, u, f. *a top*, Nj. 253, Karl. 255, (mod. skoppar-kringla.)

skapt-lauss, adj. *without a handle*, Fbr. 96, Stj. 544 (of a spear).

skaptir, part. *mindeed*; litt við alþýðu skaptir (skap?), Krók. 38.

skap-tré, n. (thus in the vellum), *a flour-bin* (?), into which flour is poured, Gs. 22.

skapular, n. [for. word], mid. Lat. *scapulare*, Mar.

skap-vandr, adj. *difficult of temper*; einlyndr ok s., Nj. 184.

skap-vani, adj. *lacking in temper*, Fær. 245.

skap-vargr, m. *a warrior*.

skap-varr, adj. *wary of temper, discreet*, Lv. 23.

skap-þekkr, adj. *agreeable, engaging*.

skap-biggjandi, part. *a lawful receiver of weregild*, Grág. ii. 175; pp. to skapbætandi.

skap-þing, n. *an ordinary assembly or parliament*; á helgaðu skappingi, Grág. ii. 96; skapping þrjú, várþing, alþingi, leið, i. 163.

skap-þungt, n. adj. *depressed in spirit*; e-m er s., *to be depressed in mind*, Nj. 11, Fb. i. 451, Fs. 107.

skar, n. *the snuff of a candle or lamp*; taka skarið af ljósinu, *to take the snuff off*; blakta á skari, *to flicker*.

SKARA, á, [skör], *to jut out*; þá skaraði ofan léinn, Korm. 38; zara fram úr, *to stand out*, Lat. *eminere*; fram-úr-skaraði, *eminent*.

2. *to poke the fire*; en þeirri ösku sköruðu þeir allri út, *they raked the ashes out*, Eb. 316; skara eld, *to poke the fire*, Fas. ii. 109; zara að eldinum, *id.* (skörungur, *a poker*); hann skaraði til spjót-skapanu, *he poked with the spear-pole*, 558; hann skaraði þá upp undir fótbrótt, Gisl. 31.

II. [Shetl. *to skare*; Dan. *skarre*], as a ship-right's term, *to clinch* the planks of a boat, so that the lower edge of every plank overlaps the upper edge of the plank below it (hence skard, *clinch-work*).

2. skarað skjöldum, *a row of shields* (formed like a 'wall of shields'), Al. 47:—chiefly used of ships, whose gunwale as lined with shields from stem to stern, var skarat skjöldum milli afna, Grett. 97, Ld. 68; skipin vóru sköruð skjöldum á bæði börð, ns. i. 100.

skara, u, f. *a little shovel* for raking the fire.

skar-baðr, n. [skör], *a 'bead-ribbon', fillet*, Nj. 46, Fas. iii. 307, ag. 32.

skar-bendingr, or better skar-mendingr, m. the name of a cope, i. i. 77; but skarmandi, 830.

SKARÐ, n. [A. S. *seard*; Engl. *shard*; Germ. *scharte*; Dan. *aard*]:—*a notch, chink* in the edge of a thing; skörð vóru fallin í erði, Fs. 62; þá beit Þgill skarð ór horninu, Eg. 605; skarð í vör, *bare-lip*, Fms. x. 88; skarð í vör Skiða, Sd.: of the moon, hvel á ngli er nær sólu, en skarð firr, Rb. 452 (skarðr máni); leysi af með inni, eðr leysi skarð ór skinni, Gbl. 448.

2. *an empty, open place*, a rank or a row; skarð fyrir skildi (see skjöldr), Fas. iii. 42, 43; betra oss skarð ok missa í flota Ólafs, Hkr. i. 334; nú ef skörð verða á, þá al ármaðr þau skörð bæta, N. G. L. i. 101; skarð í ætt e-s, Fs. 6; þá ggva skarð í ætt e-s, Eg. 475 (metaphor from a fence); var nú úhægt verja þat skarð er þessir höfðu staðið, Fms. x. 361; en ef þeir synja manntals, þá máttu telja skörð (*loss of right, deficiency*) á hendr þeim,

N. G. L. i. 98; ef skriða skal í þat skarð sem Ormr reytti af þér, Ölk. 36.

3. [cp. Cumbrian *Scarf-gap*], *a mountain pass*, Ölk. 37; vestr yfir skörðin, Fs. 41; austr um skörð, Skiða R.; hamra-skarð, fjall-skarð, q. v.: freq. in local names, Skarð, Skörð; Skarð-verjar, m. pl. *the men from Skarð*, Sturl. i. 199; Skarða-leið, *the way through the Skörð*, iii. 15; Skarðs-heiðr, Skarð-strönd, Vatnsdals-skarð, Ljósavatns-skarð, Haukadals-skarð, Kerlingar-skarð, Geita-skarð, Landn., map of Icel. skarða-lauss, adj. *whole, undiminished*, D. N.

skarði, a, m. a nickname, *bare-lip*; í efri vör hans var skarð, því var hann kallaðr Þorgils skarði, Sturl. iii. 122, cp. Korm.

II. a freq. Dan. pr. name on the Runic stones. Skarða-borg, *Scarborough*, Korm.

skarðr, part. *diminished*; hian skarði máni, *the crescent moon*, Vkv. 6; með skarða skjöldu, with '*sheared*', *backed shields*, Hkm. 9: the phrase, hafa, bera ... skarðan hlut, *to have a 'sheared lot', not to get one's share*, to be worsted, Ísl. ii. 315, Am. 100; sitja margir af skörðum hlut fyrir þér, Ó. H. 150; menn munu eigi una svá skörðum hlut við þik, Fær. 160.

SKARFR, m. [Shetl. *scarf*; Scot. *scarf*]:—properly *the green cormorant*, *pelicanus graculus*, L., Edda (Gl.); topp-skarfr, *the crested cormorant*, p. *ater capite cristato*, Eggert Itin. 554; díla-skarfr, *the common cormorant*, p. *carbo*, L., Eggert Itin. 556, passim; also of other sea-fowl, grá-s., *the grey gull*, *larus canus*, L., Eggert Itin. 555:—as a nickname, Dropl. 21, Landn., Dipl. ii. 5.

II. freq. in local names, Skarfa-klettur, Skarfa-hóll. skarfa-kál, n., botan. *coblearia, scurvy-grass*, Eggert Itin. 321; a plant which grows on rocky sea-shores, good against scurbutic diseases.

skari, a, m. *a snuffer*, Pm. 31; elda-skari, Magn. Ólafsson.

skari, a, m. [Germ. *sebaar*; Dan. *skare*], *a host, troop, esp. a procession*; Spes ok hennar skari, Grett. 161 A, Fas. iii. 359, Bs. ii. 122; engla skari, *a host of angels*, D. N. ii. 166, freq. in mod. usage.

skari-fifill, m., see fifill.

skark, n. *a noise, tumult*, Fms. vi. 248, Dropl. 30.

skarkali, a, m. = skark; skarkala mikill, *the making a great noise*, Fas. ii. 330; spelt skarkjali, iii. 399.

skark-samligr, adj. *tumultuous*, Edda ii. 428.

skarlat (skarlak, skallat, skarlak = skarlat), n., Fb. ii. 75, 273; skarlahan, n. *id.*, D. N. iv. 363, N. G. L. iii. 205, 208, [for. word; Engl. *scarlet*; Dan. *skarlaget*]:—*scarlet*, Sks. 287, Sturl. iii. 132; kyrtill af skallati, Fms. vi. 358; hekla gör af skarlati, ii. 70; skarlati kápa, Ld. 330, Ó. H. 31; skarlatið klæði, Nj. 48, Ld. 330, Ó. H. 153; skarlati kyrtill, Nj. 24, Fms. vii. 143; skarlati möttull, -skikkja, x. 271, Nj. 48, 169, Bs. i. 636.

skarn, n. [Dan. *skarn*; cp. Gr. *σκάρ*, *σκάρος*], *dung*; einn ók skarni á hóla, Nj. 67; *grime, dirt*, freq. in mod. usage, þvo af sér skarnið. skarn-sækinn, adj. *showing dirt*; skörnugr, adj. *dirty*.

skar-nagli, a, m. *a clinch-nail*; see skara II.

skarp-oggr, adj. *keen-edged*, Fbr. 143.

skarp-leiki, a, m. *keenness, acuteness*, of the mind, freq. in mod. usage.

skarp-leitr, adj. *sharp-featured*, Nj. 33, Orkn. 66, Fms. vii. 321, Sd. 147, Þiðr. 178.

skarp-liga, adv. *sharply*; sækja at s., Finnþ. 352; skjóta s., Am. 42: *keenly, acutely*, svara s., freq. in mod. usage.

skarp-ligr, adj. *keen*, of intellect, freq. in mod. usage. SKARPR, skörp, skapt, adj.; [A. S. *searp*; Engl. *sharp*; Germ. *scharf*; akin to skorþinn, related to a lost strong verb]:—*sharp*, prop. *scorched or pinched from dryness*; með skörpum reipum, *with hard ropes* (of ropes of skin), Stj. 416; því harðara er hann brautsk, því skarpa varð bandit, Edda 20; skarpa álar, Ls. 62; skarp belgr, *a sbrivelled skin*, Hm. 135; skörp skrydda, Gd. 34; skarpr skinn-stakkr, Fas. ii. 147; skarpr fiskr (mod. harðr), *a dried fish*, Bs. i. 209, 365, 367, H. E. ii. 120; skörp skreið, *id.*, i. 457.

II. metaph. *sharp, barren* (Engl. *farmers speak of a sharp gravel*); landit er skarpt ok lítið matland, Fms. vii. 78; eiga skapan kost, *to have small fare*; það er skarpt um, *dearbit*, want (cp. Engl. *sharp-set*).

2. *sharp, bitter*; skörp deila, Stj. 234; hin skarpa skálmöld, Sturl. (in a verse); skarpt éi, Edda (Ht.); skörp skæra, Fms. vi. 64 (in a verse); taka skarpa á, *to pull sharper*, Gs. 19; s. í sókn, Trist.

3. *keen, sharp*, of a weapon; skörp sverð, Þiðr. 322; skarpr geirr, Gs. 14; skarpr brandr, Rekst. 6; skarpr hamarr, Haustl.:—*keen, acute*, of the intellect, hann er skarpr, flug-skarpr; ó-skarpr, dull, freq. in mod. usage.

III. in pr. names, Skarp-héðinn, prop. '*parched goat-skin*,' see Nj.

skarp-skygn, adj. *sharp-eyed*.

skarp-vara, u, f. '*sharp-ware*,' *dried fish*, D. N. iv. 152, Munk. 154.

skarp-vaxinn, part. *sharp-grown, gaunt and bony*, Sturl. i. 8.

skarp-vitr, adj. *sharp-witted*.

skarr, m. [cp. skæra], *a skirmish, tumult*; skarr í Dýra-firði, Fb. iii. 573; þótti honum illa er þeir höfðu farit með skari nokkurum (nokkurum Ed.) at Böðvari, Sturl. iii. 231; gör skarr at Krókálfri í Skagafríði, Ann. 1305:—the name of a sword, Edda (Gl.).

SKARS, sounded skasa (? gender), [cp. skyrsi and skersa], *a monster, ogress, giantess*, Hdl. 39, Hkv. Hjörv. 23, Hkv. I. 38; hjálm-skars, *the*



‘*belm-ogre*’ = *an axe*, Lex. Poët.: in mod. usage of a *romping lass*, þú ert mesta skass!

**skarsl**, n. [skara], n. *the snuff of a candle* (= skar), Konr. 13.

**skar-súð**, f. [skara], *clinch-work* (see skara II), opp. to felli-súð, in which the edges are fitted together.

**SKART**, n. *show, finery*; búa sik í (við) skart, Fms. vii. 321, Ld. 194; fara með dramb ok skart, Edda 108; höfuð-búnaðar skart, Sks. 225; skarts-kona, *a dressy woman*; skarts-maðr, *a dandy*, Eb. 256, Fms. vii. 219; berjask af skarti, Þiðr. 148; skart eðr skraut, Bs. i. 92: as a nickname, Sturl. iii. 184 C.

**skarta**, að, *to dress fine*, Bs. ii. 450.

**skartari**, a, m. *a vain boaster*, Karl. 284; hence are prob. corrupted the mod. gort and gortari, q. v.

**skart-samliga**, adv. *finely*; búinn s., Fas. i. 80.

**skart-samligr**, adj. *showy, dressy*, Stj. 142, Fas. iii. 77.

**skart-samr**, adj. *dressy*, Str. 9, Fms. ii. 169.

**skar-öx**, f. *a carpenter's adze*, opp. to bolöx.

**SKATA**, u, f. *a skate* (the fish), Edda (Gl.), passim in mod. usage. COMPS: skötu-barð, n. *a skate's flap*. skötu-móðir, f. *'skate's mother'*, a fabulous monster, Ísl. Þjóðs.

**SKATTI**, a, m., pl. skatnar, poet.; [cp. Swed. skata = *the top of a tree*, a spar, and skat-vegr or skötu-vegr, skat-viða]:—*a towering, lordly man*, but only used in poetry, Edda (Gl.); skapleik skata, Höfuðl.; skati enn ungi, Hdl. 9; skatna margra, 21; er at skamt milli skata húsa, a saying, *great men are not found at every door*, Ad. 21; enginn veifiskati, *no open-handed men*, Ölk. 34; gull-skati, Edda (in a verse); þjóð-skati, *a great, lordly man*, Höfuðl.: plur. men, skatna vinr, *the friend of men*, Yngl. S. (in a verse); skatna dróttinn, Skv. i. 5; skatna mengi, Akv. 31, Skv. 3. 54: as a nickname, Fms. xi. 351.

**skatta**, að, *to make tributary, lay a tribute on*; konungr skattaði landit, Fms. x. 192, Fas. i. 451.

**skatt-bóndi**, a, m. *a franklin who has to pay skattr*, Bs. i. 834.

**skatt-fé**, n. *tribute-money*, Fms. vii. 145.

**skatt-færir**, m. a *'tribute-bringer'*, = skattkonungr, Lex. Poët.

**skatt-gilda**, adj. *tributary*; s. e-m or undir e-n, Stj. 160, Eg. 268, Fms. xi. 30, Sks. 489.

**skatt-gildi**, n. *payment of tribute*, Fær. 192, Fms. x. 386.

**skatt-gildir**, adj. *tributary*; s. e-m or undir e-n, Stj. 160, Eg. 268, Fms. xi. 30, Sks. 489.

**skatt-gjald**, n. = skattgildi, Fms. i. 103, MS. 655 xiii. B. i.

**skatt-gjöf**, f. *the offering of tribute*, Hkr. i. 15, 137, Rb. 508.

**skatt-heimta**, u, f. *a craving of skattr, tax-gathering*, Eg. 574, Mar.

**skatt-heimtan**, f. = skattheimta, Ó. H. 128.

**skatt-jarl**, m. a *'tributary earl'*, *a vassal*, Fær. 38.

**skatt-kaupandi**, part. a nickname, Eb. ch. 29.

**skatt-konungr**, m. *a vassal-king*, Edda 93, Fms. i. 110, 111, iii. 14, Eg. 268.

**skatt-land**, n. *a tributary land*, Fms. i. 98. 2. *a dependency*; þeir buðu honum þrjúðing af Noregi, en ekki af skattlöndum... þrjúðing af Noregi ok skattlöndum, Fms. ix. 263; skattlönd þau er fjarri lágu, Eg. 536.

**skatt-penninngir**, m. *tribute-pence*, Hkr. i. 13, 185.

**SKATTR**, m. [Ulf. renders ἀργύριον, δηνάριον, and μνᾶ, all by skatts; A. S. sceat = *a coin*; O. H. G. scatz, whence mod. Germ. sebatz; scatt is an old Danish tax still paid in Shetl.; Dan. skat]:—*tribute*, Fms. i. 157, Hkr. i. 58, Nj. 8; svarinn Hákon ok Magnúsi Noregs konungum land ok þegnar ok æfniligr skattr á Íslandi, Ann. 1262, cp. 1263, 1264: allit., leigt Ísland með sköttum ok skyldum um þrjá vetr, 1361; allan Noreg með sköttum ok skyldum, Fms. i. 3; Róma-skattr, *Peter's pence*: the phrase, skatt vel ek honum harðan, *pay him hard tribute*, Orkn. 20 (ironically, in a verse on piling stones over a slain king): in Icel. the tax paid to the king was levied on the franklins (skattbændr), as described in Jb. 52, 53. 2. in mod. usage any *taxes and dues* are called skattr. II. *a share or portion of food, a breakfast* is in Icel. called skattr, prob. corrupted from skamtr, skamta; skyr og rjóma í litla skattinn.

**skatt-skriða**, að, (skatt-skrift, f. *a taxing*, Luke ii. 2), *to tax*, Luke ii. 1.

**skatt-taka**, u, f. = skattheimta, Ó. H. L. 42.

**skatt-varr**, adj. *liable to skattr*; s. eyrir, *taxable property*, N. G. L. i. 44, 82; skattvarar-eyrir, 70.

**skatt-yrðask**, t, dep., or skat-yrðask (?), *to bandy big words, to rail, rant*, Ísl. ii. 317, 383, Orkn. 312, Fms. vi. 153.

**skatt-yrði**, n. pl. (skat-yrði ?), *foul language, ranting*, Gisl. 53; cp. skæting.

**skatt-þing**, n. *an assembly where taxes are levied*, D. N.

**skatu-vegr**, m. *a tram-way for carrying heavy loads*, D. N. ii. 770.

**skat-viða**, u, f. *large spars of wood*; en sperrur eða skatviðu yfir þann veg at færa fyrir-þjóðum vér, D. N. i. 595.

**skat-yrnir**, m. *the 'top-sky, either* (see skati), Edda (Gl.)

**SKAUÐIR**, f. pl. [A. S. sceað; Engl. sheath; Germ. schote; Goth. skauda in skauda-raip = *lúds*; Dan. skede]:—*prop. a sheath*, but only

used of a *horse's sheath*; fánuðu af hestinum allar skauðirnar, Bs. i. 319, 145.

II. sing. a *poltroon*, a word of abuse, Edda (Gl.); þú ert skauð at meiri, Fær. 30; ekki man at ykkur skauðum gagn, Bs. i. 712; muntú vera skauð ein, Ísl. ii. 66: in mod. usage neut., mesta skauð COMPS: skauð-hvitr, adj. *'sheath-white'*, of a horse's disease, N. G. L. i. 75. skauð-menni, n. a *poltroon*, Bret. 134. skauð-mígr, adj. of a horse's disease, N. G. L. i. 75.

**SKAUF**, n. [A. S. sceaf; Engl. sheaf; O. H. G. scoub], *prop. a sheaf of corn*; it exists in Dan. local names, e. g. Skevinge; this sense is, however, obsolete, and the word is used, 2. metaph. a *'sheaf-like tail, a fox's brush'*; reifnum er nú degir skauft með landinu, Fagtsk. 47.

**skauf-hali**, a, m. *'sheaf-tail'*, one of the names of *Reynard the Fox* in the tale, Fms. viii. 314, 319, Edda (Gl.) ii. 489: **SKAUFHALA-BÁLKR**, the name of an old unpublished Icel. poem, a popular Reynard the Fox of the 15th century, beginning thus,—Hefir í grenjum | gamall skaufali, lengi búið | hjá lágfætu.

**skauf-uggar**, m. pl. *the binder fins of a fish*, opp. to eyr-uggar.

**SKAUNN**, m., poet. a *shield*, Edda (Gl.); *prop. a 'protector'*, akir to Germ. schonen; skauonar seil, *the shield strap*, Þd. 9. The word also occurs in þing-skau, the *'þing-sanctuary'*, asylum, within the holy bounds vé-bönd (= þing-helgi?), Fms. ix. 419. II. Skaun is a freq. local name in Norway, always of fertile meadow-land; [Ulf. skau = *ἀπαίος*; Germ. schön, whence mod. Dan. skjøn is borrowed. This ancient Teut. root word is otherwise quite extinct in the old Scandinavian languages, see Munch's *Engl. Beskr.* pref. xvi.]

**SKAUP**, f. (?), a *plug*; en í blegðunum ætla ek vera skaup, Krók. 56 C.

**SKAUP**, n. *mockery, ridicule*; skauþi gnegr, Ad. 2; þat varð hlup at skauþi, Kormak; hafa at skauþi, *to mock, scoff at*, Clem. 43, Fms. iv. 259; hann görir af mikit skaup, Sks. 247; skaup ok skemmt, Fms. ii. 142; skaup eðr atyrði, Fs. 72; hafa í skauþi ok hlátri, Bs. i. 812; draga þeir glott at ok mikit skaup, 647; verða at skömm ok at skauþi, Stj. 569: mod. skop.

**SKAUT**, n. [Ulf. skauts = *κράσμενον*, Matth. ix. 20, Mark vi. 56, Luke viii. 44; A. S. sceat; Engl. sheet; O. H. G. skoza; Germ. schoss, Dan. skød]:—*the sheet, i. e. the corner of a square cloth or other object*; hann sá niðr síga dúk mikinn af himni með fjórum skautum, 656 C. 8 (Acts xi. 5); hann var borinn í fjórum skautum til búðar, Glúm. 395. Fbr. 95 new Ed.; var hann fluttur heim í fjórum skautum, Vigl. 24; feldi fimm álma í skaut, *a cloak of five ells square*, Korm. 86: of the heaven. þeir gördu þar af himinn ok settu hann yfir jörðina með fjórum skautum *with four 'sheets', i. e. corners* (east, west, north, south), Edda; whence himin-skaut, *the airts, four quarters of the heavens*; or heims-skaut, *the poles*, norðr-skaut or norðr-heims-skaut, *the north pole*; jarðar-skaut, *the earth's corner, outskirts of the earth*, Edda (in a verse). 2. *the sheet* i. e. *the rope fastened to the corner of a sail*, by which it is let out or

hauled close, N. G. L. ii. 283; þeir létu landit á bakborða ok létu skaut horfa á land, Fb. i. 431; skautin ok líkin, Hem. (Gr. H. Mind. ii. 662) the phrase, beggja skauta byrr, *a fair wind* (right astern), Bs. ii. 48, freq. in mod. usage.

3. *the skirt or sleeve of a garment*; of a cloak, hant hafði rauða skikkju ok dreipit upp skautunum, Fms. vii. 297, cp. Eb. 226; skikkju hlaðbúna í skaut niðr, Nj. 48, 169; hence, bera hlut í skaut, *to throw the lot into the skirt of the cloak*, Grág. i. 37, Eg. 247 (see hlutr: or is skaut here = *a kerchief* (skauti) tied together to make a purse?); el fé ligger í skauti, Karl. 170; hann hafði und skauti sér leyniliga handöxi. Fms. x. 397: whence the phrases, hafa brögð undir skauti, of a cunning person (cp. hafa ráð undir hverju rífi), Bs. i. 730; hafa ráð und skauti. Sturl. i. 35 (in a verse); hann mun verða yðr þungur í skauti, *heavy in the flap, hard to deal with*, Fb. ii. 130: hence the bosom, Dan. skjød (cp. Lat. sinus), hvern dag sitr hann ok ligger í hennar skauti, ok leikr sér, Mar.

Abrahams-skaut, Bible. A new-born infant used to be taken into the 'skaut' of his parents, and was thenceforth counted as legitimate; hence the phrases, sá maðr er borinn er skauta á meðal, skal taka slíkan rétt sem faðir hans hafði, N. G. L. i. 212: the same ceremony was also a token of adoption, þann mann skal leidda á rekks skaut ok rýgjár, 209; möttul-skaut, q. v.

4. of a head-dress, a *bood*, thrown round the head with the ends hanging down; klæði með hettu ok mjöfu skauti bak ok fyrir, Mar.; skaut eða húfu, Karl. 60; síðfaldin skaut á höfði... lyptr hún skautinu brott ór höfðinu, id.; haf þat þér fyrir skaut ok höfuð-dúk, Stj. 127; kasta af höfði þér skautum ok höfuð-dúk, 208; krúsat skaut, D. N. iv. 359, 363; skaut, höfuð-dúk, 217; kvenna-skaut, Bs. ii. 358; hálsa-skaut, a *'neck-sheet'*, the flap of the bood, Vtkv. 12 (in a riddle); Ránar skaut, poet. of the waves, Edda (in a verse).

**SKAUTA-FALDR**, m. *the bood worn by ladies in Icel.* (= skaut), see faldr. **SKAUTA-SEGL**, n. *a square-sail*, and **SKAUTA-SIGLING**, f. *square rigging*, in western Icel.

**SKAUT-BJÖRN** and **SKAUT-HREINN**, m. *the 'tack-bear'*, a ship, Edda.

**skaut-fagr**, adj. *'fair-sheeted'*, poet. epithet of a ship, Lex. Poët.

**skaut-feldr**, m. a *'sheet-cloak'*, square cloak, Glúm. 336.

**skaut-gjarn**, adj. an epithet of the giant Thiassi, Hdl. 29 (prob. a false reading).

**skaut-hetta**, u, f. *a bood with a flap*, Bárð. 179.



**skauti**, a, m. a *kerchief* used as a purse by knitting all four corners together so as to make a bag (see *knýti-skauti*). Háv. 43. Bs. i. 337. 340.

2. *the square piece of wood fastened on an oar where it moves in the rowlock so as to keep the oar from rubbing in its western* Icel. called *skauti*; það er einn skautinn af árinni.

**skaut-kistill**, m. a *chest to keep kerchiefs in*, D. N. v. 69.

**skaut-konungur**, m. '*sheet-king*,' the nickname of the Swedish king Olave who was an orphan child and was carried about by the Swedes, as the tale is told in Fas. i. 511, cp. Ó. H. ch. 15; but may not the name be derived from his having been an adopted son of the old king? See the references s. v. *skaut* (3).

**skaut-reip**, n. *the 'sheet-rope'*, of a sail; við s. hvárt-tveggja, N. G. L. i. 199, Edda (Gl.).

**skaut-toga**, að, to tug at the skirt of one's cloak, to bandle roughly, Fms. vi. 203, Edda (Gl.).

**skaut-vanr**, adj. '*sheet-fitted*,' an epithet of a ship, Lex. Poët.

**ská**, adv. [cp. Dan. *skraa*; Germ. *schräge*], *askew, askance*; and á ská, id.; hence **ská-hallr**, adj. *sloping*.

**skáðr**, part. *askew*, Lat. *obliquus*; á skáðum veg til suðrs, Sks. 50 new Ed., for 427; see skjáðr.

**skái**, a, m. *relief, of pain*; ok þótti henni nekkverr skái verða á hverju dægri á sínum mætti, Bs. i. 352; varð engi skái á hans meini, 136; var fyrst með ská (=skáa acc.), it was at first with some relief, Þiðr. 248; cp. skána, skárr.

**skák**, f. [of Persian origin], *chess*, Vm. 177; tefla skák, Gsp. COMPS: skák-borð, n. a *chess-board*.

**SKÁLI**, f. pl. skálar and skálar, Vkv. 24, 35 (Bugge), and so in mod. sage; [Germ. *schale*; Dan.-Swed. *skål*];—a *bowl*; skál fulla vatns, tj. 392; skál full mjaðar, Fms. v. 52; þær skálar er þórr var vanr á drekka, Edda 57.

2. *a hollow*, whence as a local name, Landn. II. [Engl. *scale*], *scales*, 643 B; eyri fyrir bein hvert er leysir, ef skellir í skálm, N. G. L. i. 67; taka skálar ok vega gullit, Fms. i. 145; skálar góðar, xi. 128; leggja í skálar, Fb. ii. 79; vega í skálm með metum, Gpl. 523; skálar ok met, Fms. vi. 183; þá verðu vit at leita skálm ok vega hringinn, 249.

2. *metaph. phrase*, stóð sú ógn honum, at engi lagði í aðra skál enn hann vildi, Ó. H. i. 111; engi enn gátu nær í aðra skál lagt enn þeir vildu, þar sem þeir stóðu einn og at málum, Bs. i. 716; þorðu þeir ekki orð í aðra skál at leggja á konungr vildi, Fb. i. 549; gull-skálar, Bret. 59; meta-skálar, q. v. COMPS: skála-glam, a *nickname*, see Jónsv. S. ch. 42; whence **Skál-rjar**, Landn. skála-mark, -merki, n. *the sign líbra*, Rb. skála-pund, n. a *weight*, Dan. *skaal-pund*, Rétt. skála-vegin, rt. *weighed in scales*, D. N.

**SKÁLD**, n., pl. skáld; the word is in poetry rhymed as skald (with short vowel), skald and kálda, aðlri and skaldi, Kormak, and so on; it the plural is always spelt skáld, not sköld; the mod. Dan. *skjald* is borrowed from the Icel.: [the etymology and origin of this word is intested; Prof. Bergmann, in *Message de Skirnir*, Strasburg, 1871, 54, derives it from the Slavonic *skladi*=composition, *skladacz*=compositor; but the earliest usages point to a Teutonic and a different pt. In the ancient law skáldskapr meant a *libel in verse*, and was synonymous with flimt, danz, nið, q. v.; the compds skáld-fífl, leir-skáld (q. v.) also point to the bad sense as the original one, which is still noticeable in popular Icel. usages and phrases such as skálda (the verb), skáldi, seldinn (*libellous*), see also skáldmæz below. On the other hand, skálda, Germ. *schalte*, means a *pole* (see skálda, skáld-stöng below); lels and imprecations were in the ancient heathen age scratched on trees, see the remarks s. v. nið, niðstöng. The word is therefore, we believe, to be traced back to the old libel-pole, 'scald-pole;' if so, Engl. *scald*=to abuse, Germ. *schelten*, may be kindred words; the old Lat. phrase (of Mart. Capella) *barbara fraxineis sculptatur ruma tabellis* may refer to this scratching of imprecations on pieces of wood.]

B. A poet, in countless instances; þeir vóru skáld Haralds konungs kappar, Fas. i. 379; forn-skáld, þjóð-skáld, nið-skáld, hirð-skáld, l-skáld, krapti-skáld, ákvæða-skáld, as also sálma-skáld, rimma-skáld; i. nicknames, Skáld-Helgi, Skáld-Hrafn, Skáld-Refr, Landn., Fms. given to those who composed libellous love-songs (7); Svarta-skáld, Hvíta-skáld. Some of the classical passages in the Sagas referring to poets, esp. to the hirð-skáld, are Har. S. hárf. ch. 39, Hák. S. Góða ch.

32, Eg. ch. 8, Gunnl. S. ch. 9, Ó. H. ch. 52-54, 128, 203, 205, O. H. L. ch. 57, 58, 60-62, Har. S. hárf. (Fms. vi.) ch. 24, 101, 108, 110. The Egils S., Korm. S., Hallfred. S., Gunnl. S. are lives of poets; there are also the chapters and episodes referring to the life of the poet Sighvat, esp. in the Fb., cp. also Sturl. i. ch. 13, 9. ch. 16; for imprecations or libels in verse see nið.

COMPS: skálda-gomlur, f. pl., see Isl. þjóðs. ii. 557. skálda-spillir, m. '*skald-spoiler*,' the nickname of the poet Eyvind; the name was, we believe, a bye-word, a '*poetaster*,' '*plagiarist*;' we believe that this nickname was given to this poet because two of his chief poems were modelled after other works of contemporary poets, the Háleygja-tal after the Ynglinga-tal, and the Hákonar-mál after the Eiríks-mál; (as to the latter poem this is even expressly stated in Fagrsk. 22); the word would thus be the same as *ill-skálda*, a word applied to a poet for having borrowed the refrain of his poem, Fms. iii. 65. **Skálda-tal**, n. a *List of Poets*, a short treatise affixed to the Cod. Ups. of the Edda and the Cod. Acad. primus of the Heimskringla.

skálda, u, f. [O. H. G. *scalta*; mid. H. G. *schalte*], a *pole* or *staff*, whence a *flute, pipe*; skálda með tön, a *flute made of walrus tusk*, D. N. iv. 359. 2. [mid. H. G. *schalte*], a *kind of boat*, Edda (Gl.).

II. Skálda, a contr. form of Skáldskapar-mál (List of Authors C. I), but usually applied to the old collection of Philological Treatises affixed to the Edda, (List of Authors H. I.)

skálda, að, to make verses, but in rather a bad sense.

skálda, að, [cp. Engl. *scall* or *scald*], to rot, fall off, of hair; skáldaðr. skáld-eik, f. [Germ. *schalt-eiche*], the *holm-oak*, ilex, þd. (the MS. has skál-eik).

skáld-fé, n. a '*skald-fee*,' reward for a poem, Ad.

skáld-fífl, n. a *poetaster* (perh. originally a *libeller*), Edda 49.

skáldi, a, m. a *poetaster*, a nickname given in Icel. to vagrant, extemporising verse-makers; thus in this century Páll skáldi (a vagrant priest and verse-maker); and in the 16th century Bjarni skáldi; the word is never applied to really good poets. 2. as a nickname, Baut. (on Runic stones).

skáld-kona, u, f. a '*skald-queen*,' a *poetess*, a nickname of a woman, for which the reason given is this; hann átti þórhildi skáldkonu, 'hón var orðgíf mikitt ok fór með flimtán,' she was a '*word-witch*,' and made libels, Nj. 49.

skáld-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), *poetical*, Fms. ii. 50.

skáld-maðr, m. a *poet*; skáldmenn mikir, Isl. ii. 191.

skáld-mær, adj. a '*skald-maid*,' *poetess*, a nickname of the poetess Jónunn, Fms. i. 13; the name of her poem Sendi-bít looks as if it had been of a '*biting*' libellous kind.

skáld-pípa, u, f. a '*skald-pipe*,' a *flute* (?), Clar. 135.

skáld-skapr, m. '*scaldship*,' poetry: I. a *libel in verse*; eigi skál lýsa legorðs-sök um skáldskap, Grág. i. 351; ef maðr kvæðr skáldskap til háðungar manni, . . . ok varðar þat skóggang, skal sækja sem annan skáldskap, ii. 151, see the whole chapter in Kb. ch. 238, inscribed, um Skáldskap, of *Libels*; the word is therefore used synonymously with danz and flimt, nið, q. v.

II. *poetry in a good sense*, Edda passim; Sighvatr var ekki hrað-mæltr maðr í sundr-lausum orðum, en s. var honum svá tiltækr, at hann kvæð af tungu fram svá sem hann mælti annat mál, Ó. H. 171; ok kom þar brátt taliu at þeir ræddu um skáldskap, þótti hvárum-tveggja þær ræður skemtiligar, Eg. 686; skáldskap grein, -háttir, *poetical metre*, Skálda 183, 210; skáldskapar laun = skáldfé, Eg. 152. **Skáld-skapar-mál**, n. pl. *poetical diction*, Edda 49, Skálda 195; hence the name of the second part of the Edda, the ancient Ars Poetica, containing the rules and laws of ancient poetry.

Skáldskapr in old writers refers to the '*form*' (metre, flow, diction), not to the contents; even in such phrases as, ekki var mikill skáldskapr í því kvæði, there was not much '*scaldship*' in that poem, it was a bad composition, Fms. vii. 38.

skáld-stöng, f. a '*libel-pole*,' a *pole with imprecations or charms scratched on it*; ef maðr reisir stöng ok kallar s., þá hefir hann fyrir-gört hverjum penningi fjár síns, N. G. L. i. 430.

skálgi, a, m. a *fish* of the carp kind (?), Edda (Gl.).

skál-hús, n. = skáli, 655 xxx. 9.

**SKÁLI**, a, m. [cp. Scot. *sbieeling*; Ivar Aasen *skaae*=*sbieeling*];—prop. a *but, shed*, put up for temporary use; this is the earliest Norse sense, and it is still so used in Norway; þar sér enn skála-tópt þeirra ok svá hróft, Landn. 30; skála víst at Raðabjörgum, of a fisherman's hut, Vm. 147; skála bú, a *but dweller*=a *robber*, Fs.; hence, leik-skálar, *play-sbieelings*, put up when people assembled for sports; gufu-skálar, '*steam-sbieeling*,' a local name, of bathing-sheds (?), Landn.; fiski-skálar, *fishing sbieelings*; it also remains in local names as **SKÁLA-holt**.

II. a *ball* (höll is only used of the king's hall), see Orkn. ch. 18, 70, 115, Gisl. 29, Dropl. 18, 28, Fms. i. 288-292, Korm. 58, Bs. i. 41, Fb. ch. 13 new Ed, Nj. ch. 78, Gunnl. S. ch. 11; in Landn. i. ch. 2, 2. ch. 13, the skáli is a detached building; drykkju-s., a *drinking ball*; svefn-s., a *sleeping ball*. In Grág. i. 459 distinction is made between eldhús and skáli; in the Sturl. skáli is distinguished from stofa; and it seems that the men were seated in the former, the women in



the latter. At still later times, and so at present, the skáli is an apartment near the entrance, a kind of for-skáli, q. v.; til þess er sér mann ór skála-dyrum ór fjöru í Nesdal, Vm. 87.

III. compds, skála-búnaðr, the hangings of a skáli, Glúm. 325; skála-dyrr, -endi, -gluggi, -gölf, -hurð, the doors, end, window, floor, burdle of a skáli, Fms. i. 202, iii. 81, Vm. 87, Nj. 201, Landn. 154 (cp. Nj. 114), Krók. 39 C; skála-görð, -smíð, the building a skáli, Vm. 87, Fms. i. 200, Ld. 138, Rd. 245; skála-tópt, -vegg, -viðr, the quadrangle, wall, timber of a skáli, Landn. 30, 136, Ld. 252, Hrafn. 20, Nj. 282.

skálk-heiðr, m. mockery, Stj. 63, 122, 127, 241, 263.

SKÁLKUR, m. [Ulf. skalks = δουλος, skalkinon = δουλεύειν, skalkinassus = δουλεύει; A. S. scealc; Germ. scalk; the word remains in siniscalc, seneschal; mariscalc, mar-shall = a horse-groom] :—prop. a 'slave,' 'servant'; skálka þeirra er skjöld bera, Fas. i. (in a verse); but that sense is else lost. 2. a rogue, yet with some notion of a 'mockery,' cp. skellkja and skálkheidi, Dan. skalk-agtig; leiðr s., Clar.; ljúga sem skálkr, Rétt. 61, and so in mod. usage, Pass. 8. 19; skálka mark, a brand, 7. 13; skálka-pör, roguery. It is freq. in Germ. pr. names, as, Godi-skalk, whence mod. Icel. Gott-skalk, which appears in Icel. in the 15th century.

skálm, f. a short sword, Hdm. 14, Gkv. 2. 19, Fas. ii. 229, Ld. 214, Hkr. iii. 150, Fb. i. 259, ii. 138, Fas. i. 56 sqq., Fms. vi. 402, Grett. 140, Band. (in a verse); ryð-skálm.

II. one part of a cloven thing; hann tók upp birki-rapt mikinn, ok reiddi um öxl svá at hann hélt um skálmirnar, . . . raptrinn gekk í sundr í skálmunum, Eb. 324; skálma-tré, a cleft tree, Pr. 421; buxna-skálm, one leg of a pair of breeches.

III. [cp. skálp; old Swed. skaff], a beam-pod; bauna-skálmir, Barl. 46.

IV. a pr. name of a mare, Landn. V. the word occurs in the local names, Skálmardalr, -fjörðr, -nes, Landn.; but may not such names be derived from the cloven shape of the firths or the fells?

skálma, að, to stride with long paces, Hallfred (Fs. 106, where reflex.) : freq. in mod. usage, hann gekk burt og skálmaði stórum, Od. xi. 539.

skálm-öld, f. the 'sword-age,' Vsp. 46; at margir góðir menn mundu verða drepnir í s. þeirri, Clem. 28.

skálp, f., q. skvalp, mod. skolp, prop. scullery-water, wasb. II. metaph. 'wisby-wasby stuff,' thick talk; mál heitir skálp, Edda 110; mál-skálp.

skálp-grani, a, m. [Dan. grøn-skolding], a greenborn, Fms. ii. (in a verse).

skálp-hæna, u, f. the name of a bird (?), a hen : a nickname, Landn.

SKÁLPR, m. a leather sheath; varð laust sverðið, Sigurðr hélt um skálpinn, Sturl. iii. 163; þeir átu skálpána af sverðum sínum, Fms. viii. 436; drag sverðið ör skálpinum, Karl. 72; skálp-hús, in a pun, Krók.

II. a kind of boat or ship, Edda (Gl.); hence perhaps,

SKÁN, f. a skin membrane, film; hann laust hann með líkþrá, svá at ein skán var alt af hvirfli ofan ok niðr á tær, Hom. (St.); myki-skán, a cake of cow-dung, Þorf. Karl. 430. 2. esp. the skin on cooked milk,

porridge, or the like; mjólkir-skán, grautar-skán, a common word in Icel.; cp. skæni, skeini.

skána, að, [skái], to get better, of illness and the weather; mér er farið að skána, and veðrið er farið að skána.

Skáni and Skáney, f.; the gen. Skáneyjar occurs as early as in a poet of the 10th century, the syllable -ey answering to the Latinised -avia :—Scania, a local name, the Scandia or Scandinavia of Pliny and succeeding geographers, mod. Dan. Skaane; from the Saga time downwards the name of a county formerly belonging to Denmark, but since 1658 to Sweden; it is said to mean border-land, and may be akin to skán. Skáni forms the southernmost point of the great northern peninsula, and was accordingly the first district in the peninsula known to the Romans, whence in Latin writers it became the general name for the whole of the north; but not so in Icel. vernacular writers, who use it only in its proper sense of the county Skáni, Fms., Fb. passim.

Skánungar, m. pl. the men of Skáni, Fms.

skápr, m. a case or drawer with shelves; klæða s., a clothes-drawer; bóka-s., a book-case; matar-s., a pantry.

SKÁR, adj. [ská, skátt; cp. Ulf. us-skaws, 1 Thess. v. 8, and us-skawjan = ἀναήφειν; whence A. S. sceawjan; Germ. schauen] :—open; only used in the compds opin-skár, made public; her-skár, open to inroads, of a country, see herr (p. 259).

skári or skárri, a compar., superl. skástr, with no corresponding positive, [skái] :—better, best; þat mun þér ráð skást, it will be most advisable for thee, Fas. i. 421.

skári, a, m. [skera], a swathe, the sweep of a scythe in mowing; as also skára, að, to make a swathe.

skári, a, m. a young sea-mew, Edda (Gl.) ii. 489; má-skári: hence a nickname, whence Skára-staðir, a local name, Þórð.

ské, ð, [from Germ. ge-scheben; Dan. skee], to happen; it appears first in the 15th century, í Licia skéði litlu síðarr, Nikdr. 51; þar af hefir opt mikil óhæfa skét, H. E. ii. 168 (seems to be due to a transcript, as are also passages such as Ísl. ii. 66, v. l. 4); after the Reformation the

word became freq. in the N. T., Pass., Vidal, cp. also Safn i. 31, 4; má-ské, kann-ské, may be!

SKEDJA, pres. skeðr; pret. skaddi; the subj. skeddi does not occur. part. skaddr, skatt; [see skaða] :—to scathe, hurt, with acc.; líkami þeirra, H. E. ii. 68; ok vilda ek aldri skeðja, Fas. i. 209; skeðr þar jörð, Grág. ii. 229; s. þá jörðu, 216; eigi á þá jörð (to violate) til þess at grafa lík, K. þ. K. 22; þar þora ekki myss Pr. 474. 2. to do scathe to, damage, with dat.; iðrumk ek er ek klæðum hans, that I spoiled his clothes, Sks. 720; þá á landeigandi ef jörðu er skatt, Grág. ii. 337; svá at þú skeðr (subj.) jörðunni, Sk. er hvergi s. hári sínu, Al. 68; s. váru ríki, 120; ekki má vápn s. Karl. 461; engu hári var skatt, Fms. xi. 309; s. lífa þínu, Sks. líkðum þeirra, H. E. i. 464; en þá er skorit er skeðr beini eðr Grág. ii. 11; axi var skatt, one ear of corn was damaged, Fas. i. skefill, m. [skafa], a scratcher; eyna-skefill, an ear-picker.

= skemill, fót-skemill by changing m into f, Bs. i. 155.

pr. name, Rd. 289; of a mythol. king, Edda.

skefjar, f. pl. a sheath (?); only used in the phrase, hafa sig í s. to restrain oneself.

skefju-maðr, m. a wary person, one strains himself, Grett. (Ub.) 95.

SKEFLA, ð, [skafi], to be drifted together, massed, of snow; skefir yfir það, it was covered with snow: of the waves, hafsláð (acc.).

skeflir, Edda (Ht.).

SKEGG, n. [Engl. shaggy is akin, but in the sense of the beard the word is peculiar to the Scand. languages, which use barð (q. v.) different sense; Dan. skæg; Swed. skögg] :—a beard, prop. of = shagginess, þkv. i. Rm. 15; honum óx eigi skegg, Nj. 30, 59; stutt skegg ok snöggvan kanp, . . . jadar-skegg, Sks. 288 ok skegg, K. þ. K.; hón sér undir skegg Hagbarði, Korm. 12; Úlfarr vatt við skegginu, Eb. 164; skriða undir skegg e-m, behind another's beard, Fs. 31; konu skegg, a woman's beard, Kaisers-bart, cp. Edda 19; höggva skeggi niðr, to bite the dust, (in a verse); meðan upp heldr skeggi, as long as we can stand Orkn. (in a verse); höggvask til skeggjum, to put beards together (in a verse).

II. = barð (q. v.), the cutwater, beak, of var skegg á ofanverðu barðinu, Fms. ii. 310; flaugar-skegg, in pr. names, Skeggi, Járn-skeggi, Skegg-broddi, Landn., Skegg-bragi, Skegg-ávaldi or Ávaldi skegg, Fs.

B. Compds: skegg-barn, n. a 'beard-bairn,' bearded baby, given to a man by a giant, Fas. ii. 517. skegg-broddr, m. beard of the beard; þeyta skeggbroddana, Fb. i. 206 (the skeggbroddi skegggraustina, Fms. i. 303, is prob. only a false reading for skeggbr skegg-brúsi, a, m. an earthen jug. skegg-hvitr, adj. white-bearded, Karl. 416. skegg-karl, m. = skeggbrúsi; skyldir erum við sk tveir, Hallgr. skegg-lauss, adj. beardless, Nj. 52, Land 283, skegg-maðr, m. a bearded man, Fas. i. 150. skegg-síðr, a, long-bearded, Þiðr. 18. skegg-staðr, m., mod. skegg-stæði, the bearded part of the face, Fb. i. 530, Fas. ii. 256.

skeggi, a, m., pl. skeggjar, in the compds, eyjar-skeggjar, land-skeggjar, i. e. islanders, freq. in the Sagas, prop. originally a soubriquet, owing to the notion that islanders were more rot and wild in their habits than other men; the word is particularly used of the Faroe islanders, Fær., Ó. H.: cp. Götu-skeggjar, the name of family from Gata in Faroe; Mostrar-skegg, the nickname of Thór of Moster, an island in Norway, Eb., Landn.; cp. hraun-skeggi, the name of the wilderness, Fs.

skeggja, u, f. a kind of balberd, also called barða (q. v.), Edda 110. skeggjaðr, part. bearded, Greg. 74, Fb. i. 134; ú-skeggjaðr beardless, Sigvat.

skegglingr, m. a kind of bird, Engl. shag or green cormorant (q. v.), Edda (Gl.); mod. skeggla.

skegg-ðr, f. = skeggja or barða, Sks. 388, Eg. 189.

SKÉIÐ, f., pl. skeiðr, Fb. i. 532. I. 1, ii. 42. l. 4, Fms. iv. 78, x. 54 (in a verse); the form skeiðar (see Lex. Poët.) seem to be erroneous: [akin to skið and skeið, n.] :—a kind of swift-sailing ship of war of the class langskip, but distinguished from dreki, freq. in the Erling átti skeið mikla, hón var tvau rúm ok þrjátíu, Fms. iii. 4, passim, cp. Fms. i. 46, vi. 308; tuttugu langskip, tvær skeiðr knörnu, v. 169, cp. snekkja.

II. the slay or weaver's race which in former times the weft was beaten; sverð var fyrir sk skulum slá sverðum sigrvef þenna, Nj. 275; vind-skeið, q. v. spoon, Dan. skee, freq. in mod. usage; a spoon made of silver of horn spönn, of wood sleif; the word is mod., but occurs in 895, ii. 627 (of the begin. of the 15th century).

COMPDS: skeiðar-kylfi, n. a club or beak on the skeið, Ó. H. 40 (Fb. 48 where kylfi, f., as also in Sigvat's verse).

SKÉIÐ, n. a race; renna skeið við e-n, to run a race with or 31; ríða á skeið, to ride at full speed, Ísl. ii. 252; hleypa (hesti) id.; renna at í einu skeiði, in one run, one bound, Glúm. 386; ta skeiði, to overtake, Karl. 431; þeir tóku þá skeið (galloped) of eptir



ánni, Sturl. iii. 23; skapa skeið (or skopa skeið, Fas. ii. 283, Gísl. 69, Fs. 51), to take a run, Fas. ii. 553, Al. 169, Edda 31; renna skeið at kastala veggnum, Sturl. ii. 144, Fær. 110; göra skeið at veggnum, Eb. 310; hann gördi skeið at dyrunum, Sturl. i. 143; hlaupa á skeið, to take a run, Njard. 370; taka skeið, Orkn. 416; reyna skeið, Fms. vii. 170.

II. a course, of space; var þar gott skeið at renna eptir slétum velli, . . . til skeiðs enda . . . á mitt skeiðit, Edda 31; er þeir kómu á skeið þat er síðan er kallað Dúfunes-skeið, . . . á miðju skeiði, Landn. 194; skamt skeið, a short way, Fms. viii. 34; fór hann nökkur skeið með Rafni, Bs. i. 766; langt skeið, Edda 54; = Lat. stadium, Stj., Rb., Eluc.

2. of a space of time; þat var eitt skeið, it was one space of time (bat . . .), Fas. ii. 408; Njáll þagnaði nokkut skeið, a while, Nj. 65; um skeið, for a while, Fms. vii. 339; hann hafði niðri aðra hendina á jörðu, ok bregðr henni annat skeið (every now and then) at nösom sér, Fær. 170; hann lagði sverðit um kné sér ok dró annat skeið til háls, Eg. 304; of the time of day, um sólar upprásarskeið, dagmála-skeið, lýsingar-skeið, miðmunda-skeið, nónn-skeið, náttmála-skeið, sólarfells-skeið, dagsetrs-skeið, miðnætis-skeið, passim; see dagmál, nónn, miðmunda, etc. of the seasons, miðsumars-skeið, vetrnáttá-skeið, Leidar-skeið, see miðsumar, etc.: of life, vera á æsku skeiði, in the prime of life; á léttasta skeiði aldrs, id., Eg. 536.

III. in local names, Skeið, Skeiðar-á, Landn. Skeiða-menn, m. pl. the men of S., Sturl.

skeiða, að, [skeiðir], to sheath a sword, knife, Fas. i. 460. II. [skeið, n.], to gallop, passim.

skeið-brímír, m. the name of a mythical steed, Edda.

skeið-gata, u, f. a broad causeway (to ride on), Ísl. ii. 339.

skeið-hestr, m. a race-horse, also of a horse that ambles (skeið II).

skeiðir, f. pl. [Engl. sheath; Dan. skæde; Germ. scheide] = a sheath; ná knifir ór skeiðum, Bs. i. 385; taka knifir ór skeiðum, 229, Háv. 49 new Ed.; mér sýnist sem réttindin skrifu nú í skeiðir, Róm. 116.

skeið-kollr, m. a nickname, Sturl.

skeið-reitt, n. part. a broad way for riding; þá var allt s., Sturl. iii. 23.

skeiða, u, f. [skeiðir], a horse-shoe, Þiðr. 105; hálf-s., a broken horse-shoe; skafa-s., a sharp-shoe; metaph., það er skeiðu-mynd á e-u, it is in the shape of a s., it is crooked, askew, goes wrong, Sturl. ii. 93 (in a verse); mod., það er skeiðu-lag á því: as a nickname, Sturl. ii. 120;

skeiða is rare in old writers, but is the common word in mod. Icel. use; the ancients said skór, a shoe.

skeið-högg, adj. cutting askew, using a hammer or axe awkwardly.

skeið-ligr, adj. askew, awry, wrong, D. N. iii. 153; skeið-liga, adv., Karl. 478.

SKEIÐR, adj. [Engl. skew; Germ. schief; Dan. skjæv] = askew, oblique; ör Jonate fló aldri vint né skeiðr, Stj. 495; koma skeiðr við, to go crookedly, Bret. 174; of the feet, skeiðum fæti, Fms. vi. (in a verse); um-skeiðr = Lat. varus; út-s. = Lat. valgus; skeiðr, a nickname, Orkn.; þóru-skeiðr, a nickname, Fms.

SKEIKA, að, [Dan. skeje; Swed. skeka], to go askew, swerve, deviate; hann stýrði svá at landi at aldrí skeikaði, Bs. i. 326; þar skeikaði þú stjórnin, 726; the phrase, láta skeika at sköpuðu (see skapa), Fms. i. 112, Eg. 90, Ó. H. 146, Gg. 4; with prep., skeika af, to swerve from; trátta inn svá aldri skeika, a hymn.

SKEIÐA, d, [provinc. Swed. skeina = to cut with a scythe], to scratch, wound slightly; hefir þú skaint þik? Ó. H. 72; ef maðr höggtr til manns þú skainir klæði hans, N. G. L. i. 164; nú hyggir hann at, hvar hann væri leindr, Rdr. 240.

2. reflex. to get a scratch, a slight wound, Grág. 65, Korm. 62, Fms. ii. 82, Sturl. i. 148, Ísl. ii. 258, Fas. ii. 407; leindusk iðrin, Bs. i. 330.

skeiða, u, f. a scratch, slight wound; kalla ek þetta skeinu en ekki f. Nj. 205, Háv. 50, Fms. ix. 497, Róm. 239; var skeinan saman lupin, Grett. 152.

COMPS: skeinu-hættir, adj.; vera s., to be who gives good scratches, dangerous, Fb. i. 352, 566, 571, Vigl. 29. einu-samt, adj., id., Eg. 293, Finnþ. 352. skeinu-samt, n. adj.; rór honum þá skeinisamt, he was then much exposed to being wounded, F. 190; varð þeim þat s., 214.

skeiða, d, [skeiðni, skán, skæni], to wipe, tergere foramen.

skeiðni, n. [skæni, skán], folium tergendii.

skeiðtan, f. vanity (?), Hom. (St.).

skeikill (better skeikill with k), m. dimin., [skiki; akin to Engl. ink] = the banks or legs of an animal's skin when stretched out, see út-skeikill, an outskirt, of a land or field, tún-skeikill, land-skeikill, F.

II. as a nickname, Sturl.: the mythol. name of a sea-king, Edda.

skeikja, t, [skakkr], to set askew, displace.

skeikja, u, f. obliquity.

SKEL, gen. skeljar, pl. skeljar, [Ulf. skalja = κέφαλος, Luke v. 19; S. sceala; Engl. shell; cp. Germ. schale] = a shell, of flat or spoon-shaped shells, as opp. to kúfingur (of whorled shells); báru-skel, gymbræsl, kú-skel, óðu-skel (aða), kráku-skel; skurm óðr skel, Stj. 88, Mag.; slika-karl, id., Skíða R.; kné-skel, the knee-pan. COMPS: skelja-

þot, n. = skelja-moli. skelja-hrúga, u, f. a mound of shells, Mag. skelja-moli, 2, m. a shell, broken shell, Sturl. i. 119.

skel-eggliga, adv. briskly, in a sweep, Fms. xi. 128.

skel-eggr, adj., cp. mod. skel-punnir; the form skeligr (skjalligr) in some Editions and paper transcripts is merely a false reading, for the vellums, even such later ones as the Fb., spell -eggr; the derivation in Lex. Poët. s. v. is therefore erroneous = shell-edged, thin-edged, keen, hence metaph. dauntless; ef þú hefir viljann skelleggja, Al. 4; skelleggjum hugum (Cod. scelegium), 677; 5; oss er usgrunn viss, nema vér sém skelleggir sjálfir rúða-mennirnir, O. H. 214; matjar ok skelleggir, id., as also Fb. ii. 350, l. c.; vóru formenn skelleggir (skeligr Ed.) um allt, Sturl. iii. 217; þeir vóru allir skelleggir í því at skíða eigi við hann, i. 41; þeir svara fá um, ok vóru í einu skelleggir (skeligr Ed., skjalligr C.), iii. 315; ef menn eru skelleggir til móts, Fb. i. 140; jafn-skelleggir til orrostu, Al. 183; skulu vér nú ok skelleggir á vera hédan í frá, Fb. ii. 552.

SKELFA, ð, a causal to skjálfa, q. v. = to make to shake, give one a shaking; skelfa lind, Rm. 34; s. aska, 39; hann rétti gultrekit spjót at Armóði ok skelfði við, Orkn. 328; Bengeir skelfði sverðið, Fms. viii. 317; skelfðan græði, the troubled waters, Fms. vi. (in a verse); hann fær eigi steinvegginn sundr skelfðan, Sks. 410; þat er skelfi þína hamingju, Fms. x. 223.

II. to make tremble, frighten; eigi skal einn þeirra skelfa mik, Fas. i. 73; lát þik þat ekki s., Al. 5; okkr skelfa eigi brögð þeirra, 655 xiii. B. 1; s. e-n af e-u, to deter, Al. 15; skelfdr, frightened, Bs. i. 786; ó-skelfdr, dauntless.

skelfi-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), terrible.

skelfing, f. 'shaking,' terror, Th. 25, freq. in mod. usage: as adv. = awfully, skelfing er að tarna falllegt, awfully fine!

skelfir, m. a shaker, Lex. Poët.: a pr. name of a mythical king, Edda.

skelfiskr, m. a shell-fish, Edda (Gl.), Stj. 88.

skelfr, adj. trembling, Al. 76, Fas. ii. 192; ó-skelfr, undaunted, Fb. ii. 8, 351; compar., at ek skula tala lægra eðr skelfra, with a lower or more faltering voice, 296.

skelgjask, d, dep. [skjálgr], to come askew; augu skelgjask, the eyes squint, Anecd. 6.

skeliga, adv. = skeleggiga, Sturl. iii. 147. Hkr. iii. 383.

skeljungr, m. a kind of whale, a sword-fish (?), Edda (Gl.), Sks. 132.

skelkaðr, part. frightened.

skelking, f. mockery, Arna-Magn. 234 (vellum).

skelkinn, adj. mocking, Lex. Poët.

SKELKJA, ð, [skálkr], to mock; s. at e-m, Stj. 363, Al. 153, Fas. iii. 37 (in a verse); s. at Guði, Stj. 363; þeir gengu fyrir krossinn ok skelktu at líkneskinu, Bs. i. 147; þá mun hann ei ok ei (aye and aye) s. at oss, Karl. 374; reflex., Guð lætr eigi skelkjask, Hom. 144 (Gal. vi. 7).

II. [skelkr], to frighten, Fms. vi. (in a verse), but rare.

skelkni, f. mockery, [Shetl. sheelkin], Hom. (St.).

skelkr, m. [mid. H. G. scellech; Engl. skulk], fear; only in the phrase, e-m skýtr skelkr í bringu, one is taken by fear, loses heart, is frightened, Fb. i. 418, Ld. 78, Fms. viii. 43, 350, Ó. H. 108, 121, Eg. 49, with a mocking notion, see skalkr, q. v.; or e-m slær skelkr í bringu, Stj. 372.

skel-kussli, a, m. 'shell-bullock,' a kind of shell = kúskel.

SKELLA, d, causal of skjalla (q. v.), to make to slam, clash; skelldu skip mitt er ek skorðat hafðak, knocked my ship, Hbl., Sturl. i. 177; hann skelldi þeim saman, beat them together, Landn. 84; s. sverði í skeiðin, Eg. 304; s. aprt hurðu, to slam the door, Fb. i. 258, Fms. viii. 341; to smack, s. á lærin, to smack the thigh with the palm; skella lófum, to clap with the hands, Merl.; s. hrömmum yfir, to clutch, Ld. 52; spor svá stór sem kerals botni væri niðr skellt, footprints as great as if the bottom of a cask had been thrown down, Grett. 111.

2. with prep., skella af, to strike clean off; hann skellir af honum höndina, Al. 40; s. fót undan, Am. 48; skálmin hljóp inn í bergit svá at skellisk við heptið, Fas. i. 56; skella upp, or s. upp yfir sik (skelli-hlátr), to burst out into roaring laughter, Dropl. 31, Sturl. ii. 136, Fms. iii. 113; hón skelldi upp yfir sik ok hló, Grett. 148; skella á e-n (Dan. skælde paa een), to scold one; var þá skellt á þorstein, at honum hefði illa tekizk, Orkn. 264; þeir er opt á mik skella, Bs. i. 667 (in a verse): rass-skella, to flog behind, punish children.

skella, u, f. a rattle for scaring horses; skaka skella, Grág. i. 441.

skelli-brögð, n. pl. merry pranks, Fb. iii. 241 (in a verse).

skelli-hlátr, m. roaring laughter, Fas. iii. 572.

skelli-hurð, f. a door that slams of itself, Háv. 39.

skellr, m., pl. skellir, a loud splash; er hann heyrði skellina, the splash of one diving, Fær. 172; a smiting, beating, sá hlaut skellinn er skyldi, Nj. 141; hón skell um hlaut fyrir skillinga, Þkv. 32; rass-e, a flogging behind.

skelmir, m. [Dan. skjelm = Germ. scelm], a rogue, devil; drepa skelmi þann, Boll. 352; skelmirinn, of the devil, Th. 76, Fb. i. 417, Bs. ii. 81; hann spratt upp ok spurði hvat skelmi þat væri, Grett. 66 new Ed.; hvat vill skelmir þinn! Fs. 52; þinn skelmir! 166; skelmir sá, Bjarn. 32.

COMPS: skelmis-drep, n. a plague, murrain, Stj. 326, 344.

skelmis-skapr, m. devilry, Gísl. 31.

skelpa, u, f. [skálpr], a wry face; in the phrase, göra skelpur, to make a wry mouth, in crying, Fb. i. 566.



**skel-punnr**, adj. 'shell-ibn,' thin as a shell, of an edge, Eg. (in a verse), freq. in mod. usage.

**ske-maðr**, see skimaðr, Fb. i. 448 (see skí).

**skemill**, m. [Engl. *shambles*; Scot. *skamyll*, a bench; Dan. *skammel* = a foot-stool]:—prop. a bench, whence a foot-stool; see fót-skemill.

**skemma**, u, f. [prop. from skamr = shorn], a small detached building in an ancient dwelling, for sleeping in or for a lady's bower; hann átti eina litla skemmu ok svaf hann þar jafnan, Fær. 259; þau voru öll í svefni í skemmu einni, Gísl. 7. Ísl. ii. 38; sá hann Steingerði sitja í skemmu einni, Korm. 228; skemmu-búr, a bower, Eg. 560; skemmu-dyrr, -glugg, -hurð, -vegg, Fms. ii. 125, iii. 67, iv. 335, Fær. 144, Fas. i. 197; skemmu-seta, sitting in a skemma, of ladies, iii. 68, Fms. ii. 90.

2. in mod. usage, a store-house used for keeping things in, an out-house; í skemmu þrettán dýnur ok tuttugu, átján skinn-beðir, hálfir fjórði tugar hæginda, Dipl. iii. 4. **skemmu-mær**, f. a chamber-maid, Fas. i. 193.

**SKEMMA**, d, [skömm, skamm], to put to shame, Sks. 702, Barl. 54, 55, 125, 146. 2. reflex. to blush, Barl. 36, v. l.; skemmask naktra lima, Sks. 534, 549.

II. [skamr], to shorten; skemma svá samstófur at góra eina ör tveim (i. e. by contraction), Edda i. 610; vél (common Engl. to skimp) skar aptan ok skemdi fjaðrar, Gsp.; skulu þeir af kilii höggva, ok s. svá skip þeirra... göra eigi skemra en..., N. G. L. i. 99; s. lif sitt, Al. 43; þá er tveir eru skemdir, degi hvárr, *shortened each by a day*, Rb. 526; impers., en er dag tók at skemma, Fms. i. 67; er nótt dimmaðisk en dagr skemdisk, Fb. i. 71, Sks. 230. 2. to damage, spoil; skemma vápn manna, Al. 168; eigi er enn öllu skemt, Band. 39 new Ed.; vera skemdr, to be hurt, Bs. i. 287; 6-skemdr, unburt, unscathed, id.: freq. in mod. usage, skemdu það ekki, þú hefir skemt það, *thou hast spoiled it*; or also, það er skemt, it is damaged, in a bad condition.

**skemmd**, f. shame, disgrace, Barl. 115, 129, Ver. 5, 26, MS. 655 v. 1, 623, 31, Rb. 382; þola þeim allar skemmdir, Anecd. 12; skemmdar auki, Boll. 354; skemmdar-ord, -verk, -víg, a villainous word, deed, slaughter, Fms. vi. 33, N. G. L. ii. 49; skemmdar fullr, disgraceful, 623. 6, Fms. ii. 47, Fb. i. 512; skemmdar-lauss, without disgrace, Al. 48; neut., Hom. 111: without hurt, unscathed, Rd. 247; skemmdar-maðr, a villain, Fms. vi. 32, D. N. iv. 228.

**skemmi**, f. shame, = skemmd, Hom. 17.

**skemmi-liga**, adv. shamefully, Fas. iii. 143.

**skemmi-ligr**, adj. shameful, Háv. 45.

**skemmingr**, m. a kind of seal, the smallest species, Sks. 177: as a nickname, Sturl.

**skemr**, adv. compar., superl. skemst, [from skamr], shorter: of space, þeir söguðu at konungur hefði skemr farit en líkligt þætti til Óslóar, Fms. ix. 529: er skemr hefir búit í því héraði, Grág. i. 423; lífa skemr, Al. 15; alldri s. en þrjár nætr, Rb. 566; hann lifði skemst þeirra bræðra, Ó. H. 92; á einum degi, ok láta sem skemst á meðal, Grág. ii. 124. 2. of time, lengr eða skemr, for a longer or shorter time, Finnb. 328; at hann væri þar lengr enn skemr, the longer the better, Ld. 162, Al. 105; hvárt sem þeir töluðu lengr eða skemr, Fms. i. 80; hirði ek alldri hvárt þú verr þik lengr eða skemr, Nj. 116.

**skemt**, f. [Dan. *skjemt*], an amusement, = skemtan, Pass. 21. 2.

**SKEMTA**, t, but að, Fms. x. 226, 281, [prop. from skamr = to shorten]:—to amuse, entertain, with dat. of pers.; skemta sér, to amuse oneself, play, Nj. 129; þeir drukku ok skemmtuðu sér, Fms. x. 281; skemtaði hann sér á hverjum degi, 226; hón gekk um gölf ok skemti sér, Eg. 48; vér erum kátir ok skemtum oss, Fms. viii. 354, 357:—so also of other persons, sveinn þeirra er inni, ok skemtir þeim, Ísl. ii. 348; þótti ok vel skemta, a good entertainment, Fms. viii. 207. II. esp. to entertain people at meetings or festivals with story-telling or songs; Björn skemtir vísu þeim, er..., Bjarn. 46; frá því er nokkut sagt hverju skemt var, i. e. what the entertainment was, Sturl. i. 23; þessi saga var skemt Sverri konungi, this story was to amuse king Sverri, id. 2. absol. to amuse, entertain people; þat er eigi, segir konungur, þvíat vetr-gestr þinn skemtir vel... en er konungur var í sæng kominn, skemti Stúfr ok kvað flokk einn, konungur vakti lengi, en Stúfr skemti,... hverjum skaltú s. með drápunum þínum? Fms. vi. 391; hann kvaðsk kunna nokkurar skemr. Konungur mælti, þú skalt vera með hild minni í vetr ok s. ávallt, ... þat er ætlan mín at nú muni uppi sögur þínar, þvíat þú hefir jafnan skemt, 355; ok er menn lögðusk til svefn, þá spurði stafnbúi konungs hver s. skyldi... Sturla inn Íslenzki, viltú skemta?... segir hann þá Huldarsögu, Sturl. iii. 304; þar var Skíði af skötum kenndr, ok skemti af ferðum sínum, he gave amusement by telling of his journey, Skíði R. 19; skemtask með skrok-sögur, H. E. i. 584.

**skemtan** (skemtun), f. an entertainment, Edda 25; hafa s. af e-u, to amuse oneself with a thing, Eg. 232; at henni þætti s. at tala við Óláf, Ld. 72; at þú eigr fá skemtanar daga (days of joy) héðan í frá, 154; skemtanar-ganga, a pleasure-walk, promenade, Sks. 371; skemtanar lif, a life of pleasure, 619; hafa skemtanar ræður, to have a chat, Fms. vii. 119. II. amusement, entertainment, by story-telling or the like; þat var eitt sinn at þeir áttu hesta-þing, þá var þóðr beðinn skemtanar, en hann tók því ekki fjarri, en þat var upphaf at hann kvað vísur þær er

hann kallaði Daggeisla-vísur, ... Björn hlýddi skemtan hit bezta..., Fm. 46; hvárr þeirra kvað allt þat er hann hafði kveðit um annan var sú s. ein áheyrtlig, 56, Fms. vi. 391; ok má þá sitja skömmum við at l. skemtaninni, 355; tóku menn þá umtal mikit um skemtanina, id. p. Sturl. passim; kvað við Skíði húsangar-máðr, hafa fyrir s. sína? Skíð R. 22; sagna-s., story-telling, see saga. **skemtunar-samligr**, m. amusing, Sks. 379.

**skemtan-ligr**, adj. amusing, pleasant, Sks. 379.

**skemti-liga**, adv. amusingly, pleasantly; segja frá vel ok s., to a story well and pleasantly, Fbr. 146; svá sem skemtiligast, Mar.

**skemti-ligr**, adj. amusing, interesting, pleasant, Fms. ii. 22, vi. 10, Ísl. ii. 212, Stj. 91; 6-skemtiligr, dull, uninteresting.

**skenking**, f. the serving drink at the table; því næst kómu inn sendar (disbes), þar næst skenkingar, Ó. H. 86; ekki starf skulu þeir hafa s. um Jól, N. G. L. ii. 447. 2. a present, Germ. geschenke.

**SKENKJA**, t, [Dan. *skjenke*; Germ. *schenken*, *einbringen* to serve drink, fill one's cup, often with dat. of pers.; Orkn. 216; skenkti honum með friðu horni búnu, Fms. iv. 49; drekka silfri skit it fagra vin, Edda (Ht.). Freyja fór þá at s. honum..., eða hví f. skal s. honum sem at gildi Ása, Edda 57; s. mjöð, 76; þann maðr þar hafði skenkt um kveldit, Eg. 557; s. drykk, Flóv. 12; öll minnau er bændr skenktu, Fms. i. 37; at hann skyldi s. sjálfum honum, Stj. 12; hann lét standa fyrir borði sínu skutl-sveina at s. sér með borðk. Fms. vi. 442, N. G. L. ii. 447: to give drink, skenкта ek þyrstanda Sks. 632: mod., skenka kaffé, to give one a cup of coffee. 2. to make presents, mod.

**skenkjari**, a, m. a cup-bearer, Stj. 200, 571, N. G. L. ii. 413, 45, 447, Sturl. iii. 182.

**skenkr**, m., pl. skenkir, the serving of drink at a meal; ok er þann höfðu matask um hrið kom innar skenkr, Sturl. iii. 182 C.

[Germ. *geschenke*; Dan. *skjenk*], a present, mod.

**SKEPJA**, skapði, see skapa.

**skepna**, u, f. [Skapa, Dan. *skabning*, a shape, form; með hv. gri skepnu sem er, K. p. K. (begin.)]; eptir réttir skepnu, Fms. v. 347, 115. 2. fate, destiny (Dan. *skjebne*), MS. A. 8 (but rare).

a created thing, creature; sá Guð at þetta var allt saman góð skepna; 15; hann greindi skepnuna í tvær greinir, Rb. 78; Dróttinn Guð er allri skepnu stýrir, 623. 25, Lil. 6; alla skepnuna, ... öll sýnlig sk. Stj. 29, 30; englar... er æztir váru allrar Guðs skepnu, 656 v. 1; skepnu en eigi skapara, Ver. 47; Guð skóp allar skepnur senn, Rb. 78; skepna, 677. 10; á enni sömu skepnu gekk Pétur þurru fótum, the sea, Greg. 58: compd., skepnu-dagr, the day of creation, Ver. 7. 2. in mod. usage esp. cattle, live stock; fara vel með skepnurnar, engin radi skepna; skepna-lauss, without live stock; skepna-höld, the keeping of live stock, and so on.

**skeppa**, u, f. [Dan. *skjeppe*; Engl. *skip*], a measure, busbel, N. G. L. i. 136, ii. 166. v. l. 35, 366, D. N. v. 77.

**SKEPTA**, t, [skapt]; skepta örvar, to make shafts to arrow-heads, 25; s. geira, to make spear-shafts, Akv. 37; skepta spjót, Fs. 64, Hk.:—to furnish with a bundle, ramliga skeptar öxar, Gpl. 104: metaph. hann þann þá ekki um skepta = skipta, he begged him not to meddle with.

**skepta**, u, f. a shaft, = skeptiflétt, Fms. x. 357.

II. i. skepta, fer-s. (q. v.), from a weaver's rod.

**skepti**, n. a shaft; tvennar typtir örva, skefta eðr brodda, N. G. L. 201; var skeptið langt at spjótinu, Gísl. 101. COMPS: skepti-i, u, f. a kind of shaft with a cord, Sks. 389, Fms. vi. 77, Ó. H. 217 all-fred.

**skepti-smiðr**, m. a shaft-maker, Hm. 127.

**skepti**, m. a kind of pike, Hkr. iii. 313. II. a handle; höggva skepti, Grett. (in a verse); knif-skepti, a knife-handle.

**skeptingr**, m. a kind of head-gear, Edda ii. 494.

**skeptr**, part. shafted, of arrows, spears; skeptar örvar, dörr álmi tpt. Lex. Poët.; auð-skept spjórr, Ad.

**SKER**, n., gen. pl. skerja, dat. skerjum; [Dan. *skjær*; Swed. *sker*; Engl. *skerry*]:—a skerry, an isolated rock in the sea; í hólma eðr sker, Grág. ii. 131; upp á skert, Fær. 171; til þess er þraut sker öll, Eg. 18. Eb. 12, 236–240, passim; as also in local names, Skerja-fjörðr (for the saying, sigla milli skers ok báru, see sigla; eyði-skær, a desert s. blind-skær, a sunken skerry: also in the phrase, að flaska á því skerti to split on that rock. skerja-blösi, a nickname, Dropl.

**SKERA**, sker, pret. skar, pl. skáru; subj. skæri; part. sk. [A. S. *sceran*; Engl. *sbear*; Germ. *scheren*; Dan. *skjære*]:—to cut, skera með kníf, klippa með söxum, Str. 9; þeir skáru böndin, F. 369; hann skar af nokkurn hlut, x. 337; s. tungu ör höfði manni, ii. 11; hann skar ör egg-farvegin ör sárinu, Þórð. 54 new Ed. 2. to slaughter, flekk skera ör með holdi ok blóði, Fms. ii. 188; s. á háls, Nj. 156; ör út ör, to cut sheer through, 244, Fms. i. 217. 2. to slaughter, óþárreiv; skera sauði, kálf, kið, geldinga, Landn. 292, K. p. F. 34. Bs. i. 646, Hkr. i. 170, Sturl. i. 94, Eb. 318; hann skar síðan d. þess iðraðisk hann mest er hann hafði dillinn skorit, Grett. 13; höfðu þeir skorit flest allt sauðfé, en einn hrút létu þeir lífa, 148



oddr hafði þá ok skorit í bú sitt sem hann bar nauðsyn til, Eb. 316; s. *gass*, Korn. 206, 208; skera niðr kvikfé, Vápn. 30; skera af, id., Korn.; kýrin var skorin af. 3. to cut, *shape*; skorinn ok skipaðan, Barl. 166; of clothes, klæði skorin eða úskorin, Grág. i. 504; úskorin klæði öll, N. G. L. i. 210; var skorit um pell nýtt, Fms. vii. 197; veittu mér þat, at þú sker mér skyrtu, Auðr, þórkatli bónda mínum . . . At þú skyldir s. Vestni bróður mínum skyrtuna, Gisl. 15; skikkju nýskorna, Fms. vi. 52; of the hair, þá skar Rögvaldr jarl hár hans, en áðr hafði verið úskorit tíu vetr, ii. 189; hann hafði þess heit strengt at láta eigi s. hár sitt né kempa, fyrr en hann væri einvalds-konungur yfir Noregi, Eg. 6; hann skar hár hans ok negl, Ó. H.; ef maðr deyr með úskornum i oglum, Edda 41; s. mún á hrossum, Bjarn. 62. 4. [Scot. *shear*, of reaping], to *shear*, cut, *reap*; skera akr eða slá eng, to 'shear an acre' or *mow a meadow*, Gpl. 360; ax úskorit, Gkv. 2. 22; sá akra yðra ok skera, ok planta vingarð, Stj. 644; skera korn, K. Á. 176; sár ok skerr, Gpl. 329. 5. to *carve*, cut; glugg einn er á var skorinn hurðinni, Fms. iii. 148; s. jarðar-men, Nj. 227; skáru á skíði, Vsp.; var á framstafrinum karls-höfuð, þat skar hann sjálf, Fagrsk. 75; skar Tjörvi þau á knífs-skepti sínu, Landn. 248; skera fjöl, kistil, briki, as also skera út e-ð, to *carve out* (skurðr); skornir drekar, *carved dragon-heads*, Lex. Poët.; skera hluti, to *mark the lots*, Fms. vii. 140 (see hlutr); skera or skera upp herör, to 'carve out', i. e. to *despatch a war-arrow*, like the Scot. 'fiery cross', Eg. 9, Fms. i. 92, vi. 24, x. 388, Gpl. 82, Js. 41; s. boð, id., Gpl. 84, 370, 371. 6. special phrases; skera e-m höfuð, to *make faces at one*, metaphor from carving the pole, see nið; hann rétti honum fingr ok skar honum höfuð, Grett. 117 A; skera af manni, to *be blunt with one* (see skafa); þarf ekki lengr yfir at hylma, né af manni at skera, Mork. 138; þú ert röskr maðr ok eináðr, ok skerr (v. l. skefir) lítt af manni, Nj. 223; skerr hann til mjök (he begs, presses hard) ef Hneitir legði leyfi til, Sturl. i. 11; allit, skapa ok s., to 'shave and shear', i. e. to *make short work of a thing*, decide, Eg. 732, Hrafn. 29; láta skipat skera, to *let fate decide*, Fms. vii. 88. 7. skera ór, to *decide*, létt (ór-skurðr); biskup skerr ekki ór um skjalnað, Grág. i. 328; ef eigi skera skrár ór, 7; föru-nautar hans skáru skýrt ór, Ólk. 36; þótti þá ör skorit, Ld. 74; s. ór vanda-málum, Str. 30; nú er þat vill vandr, at einn veg skeri ór, to *end it either way*, Fb. ii. 57. II. reflex. to *stretch, branch*, of a landscape, fjord, valley; sá fjörðr skersk í landnorðr frá Steingríms-firði, Ld. 20; sá þeir at skærusk í landit inn fjörðr stórir, E. 5 new Ed.; fjörðr skersk langt inn í landit, Krók.; þóðarnir skærusk á víxl, the *headlands stretched across, overlapped one another*, id.; í dal þeim er skersk vestr í fjöll, milli Múla ok Grísar-tungu, Ld. 146; vág-skorinn, a *shore with many bays*; skorið fjörðum, *scored with many fjords*; þar skersk inn haf þat er kallask Caspium mare, Stj. 62. 2. phrases, hón skersk í setgeira-brækr, Ld. 136; ef nokkurt skersk í, happens, Gpl. 20, Fbr. 102 new Ed.; þóðr sagði citthvað kvíðu í skærask, Þóðr. 67; þat skersk í odda með e-m, to *be at odds*, Fb. 1. 3. to *yield so much in meat and so much in tallow*, of cattle when killed; skærask með tveim fjörðungum mörð, með tíu mörkum, auðirnir skærast vel, illa. 4. skærask ór e-u máli, to *withdraw from a cause*, Nj. 191; betra hefði þér verið at renna eigi frá máguðum ok skærast nú eigi ór settum, 248; skærask undan e-u, to *refuse, decline*, Hrafn. 12, Stj. 425, Róm. 362; ef þú skersk undan förinu, Ld. 18; ef þér jata þessi ferð, þá mun ek eigi undan skærask, Fms. iii. 6; þeir fýstu hann í at settask, en hann skærsk undan, Nj. 250; at þu munda eigi undan s. þér at veita, 180. 5. pass., boga-strenggrinn skærsk, Fas. ii. 537; klæðin skærusk, Fms. v. 268; tré-ör skal út skærsk byðir, Gpl. 13. skær-auki, a, m. a nickname, Gisl. 3. skær-boð, n. a *dish, plate*; eins og s. reist á rúnd, rambar þar til ettr, Tíma R. skærða, ð, [skard], to *diminish*; þú skal s. jafnt alla aura . . . skærða undinn, Grág. i. 125, 126; þat er hvárki skærði verð né leigu, Gpl. 63. skærðingr, m. a *shark* (há-skærðingr), as a nickname; whence skærðinga-staðir, in western Icel. skærðir, m. a *diminisher*, Lex. Poët. skærfr, m. [Dan. *skjærv*], a *share, portion*. skær-garðr, m. [Dan. *skærgaard*], a *reef of rocks in the sea near a reef*, Bs. i. 842, Trist. 8, Rafn. S. (in a verse). skær-gipr, m. a kind of *bird*, Fas. iii. 230. skærja, u, f., prop. a *cow*=skirja, akin to skars, skersa, a *romping*; að skærjan þessi skyldi mér . . . snuppru nógar veita, Grönd. skærjóttir, adj. full of *skeries*, Fms. ii. 16, Ld. 142. skærma, n. pl. [akin to sker], *rugged, broken, rocky ground*; haldra vatninn at þeir fái versta haga ok skærma eru mest, Ísl. ii. 181. skær-nár, m. a *person left to die on a skerry*, Grág. ii. 185; see nár. kerpa, t, to *sharpen*. kerpa, u, f. [skarpr], *sharpness*=skorpa, lota, með fyrstu skerpu, in *first charge, onslaught*, Thom. 482. kerpingr, n. a *sharp effort*; róa undan í skerpingi, Krók. 59 C: a *sharp frost*.

skerpla, u, f. the *second month in the summer*, Edda 103; see Icel. Almanack, May 25, 1872. skersa (skessa), u, f. [skars], a *giantess*, Fb. i. 258; freq. in mod. usage of an unlady-like woman. skersli-gr, adj. *monstrous*, Pr. 403. skettingr, m. [skattr], a kind of *coin*, B. K. 91, 97. skærnir, m. pl. the *men from the county of Skauin in Norway*, Ó. H. skæypa, ð, [skaup], to *mock*; skæypa at e-u, Konr. skæyp-liga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), [skaup], *mockingly*, Bs. i. 340. SKEÝTA, t, [skaut; Dan. *skøde*], a law term derived from the symbolical act used in transferring land by donation or bequest; the donor put a sod from the land into the new owner's lap (for the reference from N. G. L. i. 96, see s. v. mold); hence skæyta land, to *convey a piece of land to another*; nú kaupir maðr jörð í fjölda manna, þá eigu þingmenn at skæyta honum jörð, . . . þá eigu þingmenn honum með vápnatáki jörð at s., . . . þat skal samt hafa sent á þingi sé skæytt, N. G. L. i. 96; skæyta jörð undir e-n, Munk. 79, 139, D. N. iii. 250, 253; konungur skæytti honum jarðir austr við lands-enda, Fms. iv. 432; taka þeir fasteignir kirkjunnar ok s. ok skæpta sem þeim líkar, K. Á. 232: of a person, vera skæyldr ok skæyttir undir e-n í öllum hlutum, ok vera e-m skæyldr ok skæytt, to *be bound, subject to one*, Fms. vi. 53, vii. 315; jörð bríðr ok skæytt undir mik ok minn ættlegg, Gpl. 296, 302; skæytti hann (the king) jarðir miklar til kirkju, Ó. H. 168; þá var skæytt þangat Hernes mikla á Frostu, Fms. vii. 196; nú kaupir maðr jörð til skæytingar ok vill hinn eigi s. er seldi, N. G. L. i. 93; skæyta e-m forvitni, to *satisfy one's curiosity*, Ld. 98, Ísl. ii. 375. 2. skæyta saman [skauti], to *join together*; gólkir sundir skip-rá-þeirra . . . vill þú skæyta rá vára saman, Fbr. 81 new Ed., freq. in mod. usage. III. metaph., s. um e-t, to *care for*; þeir skæyttu ekki um þá, Sturl. ii. 100; ef sá vill sem fyrir verðr, en ef hann skæyttir eigi um, þá á konungur ekki á því, N. G. L. i. 334; freq. in mod. usage, e. g. Matth. xxii. 16. skæyti, n. [skjóta], a *shaft, missile*; honum selr Fjölnir í hönd eitt skæyti . . . hann berr þessa ör fyrr hvern mann, Fms. xi. 71; með s. sín, Lv. 66, Fms. ii. 332; skafa s., Rm. 39; skaðleg s., Fms. ii. 198; þung s., Magn. 468, Skv. 3. 54: shafts or arrows were used for tokens or messages (cp. Swed. *budkafle*, her-ör, q. v.), hence the Icel. popular phrases, ef hefi ekki fengið nein skæyti, I have received no notice; hann hefir ekki sent mér nein s., he has sent me no message. skæyting, f. the *conveyance of an estate*, see skæyta; kaupja jörð til skæytingar, N. G. L. i. 93, Gpl. 302; skæytingar víni, N. G. L. i. 223; skæytings-aurar, a *fee for the conveyance*, D. N. iv. 120, 147, 880. 2. metaph. *heed, care*; in the compds, skæytingar-lauss, adj. Dan. *skudselös, heedless, reckless*; and skæytingar-leysi, n. *negligence*. skæytingr, m.=skæyting, taunts, Bs. ii. 123. skiki, a, m., qs. skikkji (?), [akin to Engl. *shank*; Germ. *schinken*];—a *strip, lap, skirt*, of skin, cloth, land; bak-skiki (q. v.), land-s.; hann hefir skikið eptir litum skika, passim in mod. usage. skikkja, að, [from Germ. *schicken*], to *order, ordain*, Fb. iii. 337 (the third hand), Fas. iii. 295, 337 (of the 15th century); for in Sks. 803 the old vellum B has skipaðr, Bs. ii. 306 (verse 8). skikkjan, f. an *ordinance, order*, Pass., Vidal. skikkjan-ligr, adj. (-ligr, adv.), *orderly, well-behaved*, (mod.) SKIKKJA, u, f. a *cloak, mantle*, Am. 47, Nj. 22, Eg. 213, 318, 579. Fms. ii. 280; skikkja and möttull (q. v.) are synonymous, thus, hann gaf honum 'skikkju' . . . hann sá altaris-klæði þat er gort var ór 'möttulnum' (both referring to the same garment), Fms. vi. 164; skikkjur þær er feldir heita, Krók.; skikkju verð, Fms. x. 199; skikkju kaup, id. COMPS: skikkju-bönd, n. pl. the *manly straps*, Fms. vi. 348. skikkju-lauss, adj. *cloakless*, Fms. vii. 143, Sks. 289, Ld. 168. skikkju-rakki, a, m. a *lap-dog*, Orkn. 114, Fas. iii. 544. skikkju-skaut, n. the *lap of the s.*, Fms. iv. 137, Mag. skikkja, ð, to *put on a cloak*; skikkja sik, to *cloak oneself*; þá tók konunginn einn gráfældinn ok skikkði s. k., Hkr. i. 180; varar-feldir nýir ok úskiðir, not worn, N. G. L. i. 75. SKIL, n. pl. [skilja; Engl. *skill*; Dan. *skjel*]; a word borrowed from the Norse:—a *distinction*, of eyesight and hearing; menn sá varla handa sinna skil, one could hardly distinguish one's own hands, Eb. 260; sjá varla fingra sinna skil, Bs. i. 352; nema orða-skil, to *catch the distinction of words*, Eb. 28; kunna daga-skil, Sks. 2. a *weaver's term, the space between the threads*. II. metaph. *discernment, knowledge*; kunna góð skil á e-m (e-u), to *have favourable knowledge of*; to *know distinctly, well*, Ld. 22; vita skil á e-u, id., K. Á. 108, Gpl. 25; kunna skil e-s, Am. 9; Snorri vissi góð skil á honum, Eb. 142. 2. an *adjustment, fair dealings, due*, Dan. *skjel*; segja skil á e-u, to *declare*, Ld. 234; göra skil á e-u, to *give an account of*, Grág. i. 440; at skilum ok at lögmáli réttu, Gpl. 306; stefna e-m til skila, to *cite a person to answer in court*, Grág. i. 175, 179, ii. 227; fara mál til skila, to *put a case right*, Fms. v. 344; verða at litlum skilum, to *be of little account*, comē to *naught*, Fms. ix. 297; svara skilum fyrir e-t, vii. 127; sá arfr skal at skilum fara, Jb. 156; kona öllu til skila, Ísl. ii. 131; hann sendi



konunginum einn friðan hest, ok kom sá vel til skila, Bs. i. 710; þar sem þryti silfr skyldi borðbúnaðinn fyrir gefa, svá at allir hefði góð skil, so that all should have their due, Fms. x. 147; hann átti engan erfingja þann er skil væri at, be had no trusty heir, Sturl. i. 45. 3. as a law term, pleading, public speaking; leysa öll lögmælt skil, Grág. i. 28, Nj. 232. 4. a despatch, message. COMPS: skila-boð, n. pl. a message.

skila-dómr, m. a Norse law term, a private court of adjustment, like the Icel. görd, q. v.; cp. mod. Germ. *schieds-richter*, N. G. L. i. 87; haldal skiladómi fyrir kaup sínu, Gpl. 496 (Js. 119), Dipl. ii. 12; haldal s. fyrir jörðina (acc.), iii. 11; haldal skiladómi fyrir, ok njóta vátta sinna, at hann tók fyrri, Gpl. 335; haldal (landi) til skiladóms, Dipl. ii. 6. skila-dóttir, f. = skilgetin dóttir, D. N. skila-litill, adj. = skilillitill, Sturl. i. 56. skila-maðr, m. a trusty man, Sks. 20, Rd. 260, Gpl. 25; ó-skila maðr, an untrustworthy man.

skila, að, to perform a duty; fylgd ok vörðr skal boðinn vera snemma dags, ok skilaðr í seinasta lagi þann tíma sem konungr gengr til borðs, N. G. L. ii. 414; at ekki sé eptir ú-skilat eðr úgört, Hom. 84. 2. skila e-u, to bring back, return a thing; hann skilaði aprt yxnum, Rd. 257; at þú skilir aprt stóðhrossnum, Vápn. 19; fé skilisk eptir fyrri skil-orði, Gpl. 311: to deliver a message, skila e-u, því átta ek at s. til þín, at ..., id.

II. = skilja, to decide; til við-tals um þá hluti er eigi vóru enn skilaðir þeirra í milli, Bs. i. 773; þeir áttu eigi um at skila málit, Nj. 87; meðan þau vóru eigi andliga skiluð, Hom. 79; ok öllu því máli var þá skilat er áðr hafði í milli farit, Eg. 346; enda eigi þeir um einn hlut at skila, Grág. (Kb.) i. 68. 2. to expound, give reason for, explain; vilda ek at þú skilaðir þessa ræðu, Sks. 327 B; at þér skilit þetta meðr nokkurum orðum, 685 B (or from skilja); enda skil ek eigi áðr enn ek heyrir þetta görr skil fyrir mér, 36; at sjálf decreta skili þat síðan, hversu ..., Anecd. 18.

skil-borinn, part. lawfully-born, born in wedlock, Fms. i. 193. skil-dagi, a, m. a condition, stipulation, terms, Nj. 81, Ó. H. 47, 98, Gpl. 494, Fms. i. 22, 80, vi. 293, vii. 92, 147, Vm. 129, K. Á. 224, passim. 2. a term, Icel. Almanack, 10th and 14th May, 1872.

skildingr, m. = skillingr, D. N., in deeds of the 14th century. 2. in mod. usage, of a small coin.

skildi-vöndr, m. a reed-vand, Fb. i. 405 (in a verse). skil-fengin, part. f. lawfully wedded; móðir s., Gpl. 215, 232; s. kona, N. G. L. i. 151; s. barn = skilgetið barn, Rétt. 44; dróttningar skilfenginnar, Fms. vii. 306.

skilfrng, m. [either from skelfa = the shaker, or, it may be, akin to Germ. *schilf* = a reed]:—the name of a mythical royal family, a prince, lord, Edda, Lex. Poët.; dauða skilfrng, the prince of Death, Niðrst. 6. skil-getinn, part. lawfully begotten, born in wedlock; s. sonr, dóttir, arfi, Nj. 154, Orkn. 318, Fms. ix. 242, 328, Vm. 131:—s. móðir, = skilfengin, N. G. L. ii. 75. v. l. 17.

skil-góðr, adj. trustworthy, worthy; s. bóndi, Magn. 536, Sturl. i. 8; framkvæmdar-maðr ok s., 38; skilgöðir menn, Eb. 264.

skil-greiði, a, m. promptness, = greiðskapr, Nj. 18, v. l. skiling, f. a disposition, Skálda 197.

skilinn, adj. [skilja; Scot. *skelly*], distinct; skilin orð, clear, distinct words, Hm. 135; tala hátt ok snjallt ok skilit, Konr. 56; svá skýrt ok skilit, Bs. ii. 16; til þess at þá verði skilin frásögnin, Róm. 108; snjallr ok skilinn í öllu framferði, Mar.

SKILJA, pres. skil, skill, Grág.; pret. skildi, skildi; part. skildir, and later, skildr and skilinn; neut. skilið and skilt; [the original sense, viz. to cut, Lat. *secare*, appears in Goth. *skilja* = a butcher; A. S. *scylan* = to separate.]

A. To part, separate, divide; Tanais skilt heims-þriðjunga, Al. 131; sú er nú kölluð Jökulsá ok skilr lands-fjórðunga, Landn. 251; Gautelfr skilr Noregs-konungs ríki ok Svía-konungs, Rb. 330:—to break off, break up, þessi sótt mun skilja vára samvistu, Ld. 286; mun sá einn hlutr vera at s. mun með okkr, Nj. 112; mun þat s. með okkr, Fs. 16; segja Rúti at betra mun at s. ykkir, of fighters, Nj. 32; Höskuldr skildi þær, Ld. 36; þá er barsmið skilið, Grág. ii. 114; s. ræðu, s. talit, to break off the conversation, Ld. 36, Fms. ii. 262, Nj. 48, Bjarn. 22; s. boðinu (dat.), Gísl. 116, is prob. an error; skilja hjúskap, to divorce, K. Á. 6; váru skilið ráð þeirra Sigríðar, Fms. x. 219; skilr hann flokk sinn, then be divided his band, vii. 59; þá skildi ekki nema hel, vii. 233. 2. with prepp.; s. frá, to separate, Fms. xi. 350, Blas. 42; frá skildir, excepted, Dipl. v. 22, K. Á. 182; frá skiliðr, Grág. i. 16; skilja mik frá trú, Blas. 42; at engu frá skildu, nothing excepted, Dipl. v. 22; eíðar frá skildir, K. Á. 182; sá maðr er nú var frá skiliðr, Grág. i. 16, 17:—s. sundr, to put asunder, Nj. 42:—s. við, to part with, put away; s. við konu, s. við bónda, 686 B. 14, Þórd. 46 new Ed.; at ek vilja s. við félaga minn, Grág. i. 326; ok sé hann skiliðr við (have forfeited) ábúð jarðar, Gpl. 337:—s. eptir, to leave behind, Mag. i. passim in mod. usage, eg skildi það eptir heima. 3. to part company, leave; svá skildi vér næstum, at ..., Nj. 49; eptir þat skildu þeir, 98; skildu þeir með mikilli vináttu, 138; hefir þú mér heitið, at vit skyldim aldri s., 201. 4. impers. one parts; hence followed by acc., one parts a thing, i. e. it branches off, is separated; þar skilr Spán

inn Kristna ok Spán inn heiðna, Fms. vii. 80; þar er leiðir skildi (w. the roads parted) þá skildi ok slóðna, there the tracks too parted, 579; mundi skilja vegu þeirra, their ways would diverge, 126; þessu skilr skipti þeirra, thus ended their dealings, Ísl. ii. 274; er nú bezt at skili með oss, Finn. 334; skilr þá með þeim, 112. β. it differs; at mikilt (acc.) skili hamingju okkra, there a wide difference between, Eg. 719; hvat skilr þær ástgjafar, 656 A. 12; þvíat mennina skildi, Sks. 733 B. γ. it falls out, comes difference; even with a double acc. of person and of thing, e-n á um e-t; þá skildi aldri á orð (acc.) né verk, Nj. 147; ef þá skili á, G. ii. 70; þeir skyldu sík láta á skilja um einhvær hlut, Ld. 60; þeir í missáttir, ok skildi þá (á) um eignina á Austrátt, Fms. ix. 458; sjá þá ekki (acc.) á ck Rúnólf, they and R. disagreed in nought, Nj. 1 hver-vitna þess er menn skilr á um sætr, N. G. L. i. 42; nú skilr á (um) markteig, id.; ef menn skilr á (um) meiki, id.; hann á hafði skilið á við gesti jarls, Fms. ix. 449; ek vil at þú látir þik á við einhvær húskarl minn, Rd. 318; ef skrár skilr á, if the scrolls differ, Grág. i. 7.

B. Metaph. usages: I. [Old Engl. to skill], to distinguish, discern, understand; vóru svá skilið nöfn með þeim, Ísl. ii. 332; eru þeir svá, at þeir megi s. mál mitt (bear it), Eg. 735; spiltisk svá synin at þeirra mátti s. hann, Hom. 120; s. ljós frá myrkum, Sks. 626 B; kvaðrauma at skilja, to know how to 'skill' dreams, Fms. iv. 381: to understand, þat er at skilja (that is to say) á vára tungu, Anecd. 16, 18; konur skildi at þetta var með spotti gört, Fms. i. 15; vér þykkjumk hit at ..., Ld. 180; ef þat er rétt skilt, sem þar kveðr at, Grág. ii. 37; skildi þó raunar hvat hann mælti til hjálpar manninginn, Fs. 76; kváðir allra þjóða tungur at mæla ok skilja, 656 A. ii. 10: very free mod. usage, skilr þú þetta? eg skil ekki hvat þú segir, það er ó-jandi.

II. as a law term, to decide; skildi konungr erendi Sighvats at ..., Fms. v. 180; þá er kvíðir eigu at s. mál manna, Grág. i. 49; s. heimilis-búar hans fimm skilja þat, hvárt ..., 58; allt þat sem lög skilr eigi, Gpl. 18; enir sömu búar skolu um þat skilja, Grág. i. 43; þeir eru þess kvíðar kvaddir er þeir eigu eigi um at s., 55; skulu fangs-búar s. um hvárt-tveggja, ii. 37; tólfstar-kvíðr átti um at s., Nj. 238. 2. to set apart, reserve; þat skil ek er ek vil, Nj. þessu sem nú var skilt með þeim, Fms. xi. 100; nú hefir maðr kú í skyld sína, Gpl. 503; þat var skilit í sætt vára, Nj. 257; þat var s. í sætt þeirra þóris föður míns ok Bjarnar, at ..., Eg. 345; var þat í tilbrigðu um áðr-nefnt kaup, Dipl. iii. 10; hann skildi af sér (dec. responsibility) um fyrnd á kirkju alla ábyrgð, iv. 4; þat er stórmæl skilit (express) boðorð, Anecd. 46; nema þat væri skilit (expressly served), Fms. x. 447; eiga skilit, to have reserved, stipulated; þat ek skilit við þik, at ..., ii. 93; sem Hrani átti skilt, iv. 31; at vill hafa gripina svá sem hann átti skilit, vi. 60: hence the mod. ph. eg á það ekki skilið, 'tis not due to reserve this for me, i. e. not deserve it; hann á það skilið, it is owing to him, it serves right:—s. sér e-t, to reserve to oneself, Fas. i. 527, Fms. v. 293, ix. Landn. 304; Njáll kveðsk þat vilja s. undir Höskuld, to make reservation, reserve it for H., Nj. 149; þeir sem gáfu, skildu æ forræði þeirra undir sik ok sína arfa, reserved it for themselves their heirs, Bs. i. 689. 3. esp. with a prep.; s. á, fyrir, til, ut to stipulate, reserve; vil ek s. á við þik einn hlut, Hrafn. 6; skal þat á við hann, Fms. x. 334:—s. fyrir, hversu var skilt fyrir félagi þ. Grág. i. 330; ok skili þeir þá fyrir þegar, 118; skal einn maðr s. (pronounce) en aðrir gjalda samkvæði á, i. 2; at svá fyrir-skildi stipulated), Dipl. v. 19; handa-band þeirra var svá fyrir skilit, iv. 9 skilið Sverrir konungr fyrir eiðstafinum (dictated it), Fms. viii. 150; hann hafði fyrir skilt heitinu, made (said) the vow, 55:—þann hlut ek til s., at vér værim austr hér, Nj. 149; þat vil ek þá s. til, segir Ld. at ..., 156; þat vil ek til s. við ykkir-bræðr jarla mína, at ..., 98; megu þeir eigi aðra göra selð hans en til var skilit fyrir vá, Grág. i. 118:—s. undir eið, to take an oath with reservation, Grág. i. 66:—s. undan, to reserve, make a reservation; s. undan göutanferðir, sektir, Ld. 308, Sturl. ii. 63.

C. Reflex. to separate, break up; skildisk þá ok riðlaðisk ingin, Fms. vii. 277; at þau væri skild, Grág. i. 307; vóru þá skilið, Nj. 268:—s. við e-n, to part from; sá er skiliðr við konu Grág. i. 33; segja skilið við konu, bónda, to declare oneself separated from, Nj. 14, 50; ef kona skilisk við bónda sinn (divorces), 6; 15; hvar hann skildisk við Þórálf, Ld. 44: to forsake, Fms. i. Nj. 250; s. við mál e-s, Ld. 308, Nj. 177; þeir er ekki vildu við ask (leave off) ok láta af heiðninni, Fms. iv. 144. 2. recipr. to company; at vit skilimk í orrostu, Eg. 293; þótt vit skilimk, Korn þeir skiljask föstrar, Fms. xi. 99; skildusk þeir með bliðskap. feðgar 790. β. to be divorced, Grág. i. 325, 326, K. Á. 116. II. im e-m skilsk e-t, 'it kills one,' one perceives; honum hafði þat skilisk 715; hann kenndi honum atferli—Nú skaltú vita hvárt mér hafi skil Ísl. ii. 206; konunginum skildusk vel orð jarls, Fms. xi. 13; má mé eigi skiljask, Sks. 61; hón lét sér þat ok vel skiljask, to make up one's mind to it, Hkr. ii. 88; Barði lætr sér skiljask at svá er, Ísl. ii. 327; þ



þér ekki skiljask (láta) þat er á mót er þínum vilja, 625. 68.

part. *skilinn*, q. v.

*skiljan-liga*, adv. *distinctly*, Mar.

*skiljan-ligr*, adj. *distinct*, Skálda 174: *intelligible*, Sks. 157; *ú-skiljan-ligr*, *unintelligible*.

*skil-kvángask*, að, dep. *to marry lawfully*, Rétt. 44.

*skillingr*, m. [Goth. *skilliggs*; A. S. *scilling*; Engl. *shilling*; Dan. *skilling*], a *shilling*, þkv. 32, Eg. 278, 280: as a rendering of the Hebr.

*shekel*, Stj. 363, 396, 461, 534, Mar. 1202; gull-s., Ó. H. 22.

*skil-litill*, adj. *not very truthful*, Sturl. i. 56, 193.

*skil-máli*, a, m. a *condition*, *term*, *stipulation*, Eg. 35, Stj. 38, 173, freq. in mod. usage.

*skil-merki*, n. [Dan. *skjelle-mærke*], a *land-mark*, Gpl. 452. *skil-merki-ligr*, adj. (-*liga*, adv.), *distinct*.

*skilmi*, n. [Dan. *skimmel*; Shetl. *skilm*], *mustiness*; and *skilma*, að, *to be covered with mouldiness*, (Oldn. Ord.)

*skilnaðr*, m. a *separation*, Grág. ii. 13, 114: a *separation*, *divorce*, i. 378, Fms. x. 348: a *parting*, Stj. 479; at *skilnaði*, at *their parting*, at *last*, Eg. 574, 575, Nj. 106, Fms. viii. 258.

II. *distinction*, Stj. 271.

*skilning*, f. (in mod. usage *skilningr*, m.), a *separation*, *division*; einn Guð þrennr í skilningu, Hom. 146; Guð gürði hinna í skilningu, Eluc. 9; s. millum illra hluta ok góðra, Sks. 502; þær þrjár skilningar er einn Guð, Gpl. 40.

II. *discernment*, *understanding*, *intellect*, Barl. 23, 45; skilningar andi, Sks. 611; skilningar himinn, Fas. iii. 665; leiða til fullrar skilningar, Sks. 309 B; fá skjóta s. á e-u, Fms. ii. 97; koma skilningu á e-t, Mar.; eptir honum hurfu margir menn í skilningu, Ver. 95; rétta skilning, kunna góða s. á e-u, Sks. 51, 493 B; nikla s. ok minni, Stj. 70; vit ok s., Skálda 169.

3. *sense*, *meaning*; ek hefi hina s., at ..., *but I think that*..., Nj. 142; með annarr s., Stj. 53; þessor er ráðning ok s. draums þins, 200; hann bauð þeim gæta hverja skilning þeir skildi á hverju hafa, Barl. 22; eigi skaltú þvilika s. hafa á þessu máli, 45; á skilningi þeirra orða, Anecd. 2. COMPS: *skilningar-lauss*, adj. *senseless*, *without understanding*, Sks. 246 B; *brute*, s. skepan, 45. *skilningar-vit*, n. pl. *mother-wit*, *sense*, *instinct*, Stj. 98, 101: *the (five) senses*, 20, freq. in mod. usage.

*skilningr*, m. = *skilning*, *sense*, *meaning*, *understanding*; þann skilning, Stj. 2; skilningi, id.; andalgr s., 25, 50; var í bréfinu sá s., Bs. i. 203, 838; þessi orð bera þann skilning, ii. 42; þat er minn s. at sú kipan á at standa, i. 827; tvenna skilninga, Skálda 207, and so in mod. usage: *skilnings-góðr*, *clever*; *skilnings-lauss*, *litill*, adj. *senseless*, *f. small understanding*.

*skil-orð*, n. a *condition*, *stipulation*, *terms* (= *skildagi*), Jb. 282, Gpl. 107, 483, K. Á. 112, Fms. vi. 19, passim: a *regulation*, fjár s., N. G. L. 75: a *decision*, með sess manna skilörði, ii. 142.

*skil-rekki*, n. an *account*, *proof*, *evidence*; með skynsemd ok s., Stj. 142, 150, 163, cp. 23, v. l.

*skil-rekkr*, adj. *trustworthy*, *respectable*; skilrekkrir menn, Stj. 90, 142.

*skil-ríki*, n. a *proof*, *evidence*, = *skilrekki*; sýna s. til e-s, Grett. 121 A; sýna e-t með s., Jb. 170; sýna fullt s., Dipl. ii. 16; með fullu s., Th. 4; trár ok s., Pm. 68; eptir því sem góðra manna s. þar um vátta, 46; trudar s., a *proof of prescription*, Dipl. ii. 5.

2. of a *deed* (as a *document*), Ann. 1361; bréf ok skilríki (plur.), Bs. i. 818, freq. in mod. usage, but *skilreki* seems to be the older and truer form.

*skil-ríkliga*, adv. *clearly*, *conclusively*, Gpl. 18 (Jb. 48), Karl. 554; *frankly*, H. E. i. 487.

*skil-ríkr*, adj. = *skilrekkr*; s. maðr, Nj. 235, Fms. xi. 101, K. Á. 208, pl. 58, Grett. 90 A; s. bóndi, 110.

2. *conclusive*; skilríkt bréf, skript, Stat. 274, Bs. ii. 131; tjá skilríkt, to *tell distinctly*, 121.

*skil-samr*, adj. (-*semi*, f.) = *skilríkr*.

*skil-vangi*, a, m. = *skildagi*, N. G. L. i. 136, 151.

*skil-vísi*, f. an *account*; góra s. fyrir kaupum, Gpl. 493.

*skil-vísiga*, adv. *clearly*, *conclusively*, *with despatch*, *promptly*, Gpl. 1. Dipl. ii. 13, Anecd. 66, Sks. 57, 282 B, 315.

*skil-vísigr*, adj. *trustworthy*, *authentic*, Stj. 17, Anecd.; öll bréf eiga s. s. mörk, marks *proving their authenticity*, 88.

*skil-viss*, adj. = *skilríkr*, *trustworthy*; s. maðr, Ld. 274; í skilvísium klum, Stj. 17, 41, 58.

*skil-vænn*, adj. = *skilviss*, K. Á. 52.

*skil-yrði*, n. = *skilörð*, Fms. vi. 194, D. N., freq. in mod. usage.

*SKIMA*, að, to *look all around*, of a restless and eager look; hann smar at fé sínu, Fas. i. 7; s. í allar áttir; see skuma.

*skimr*, m., poet. a *be-gaot*, Edda (Gl.)

*SKIN*, n. [skina], *sheen*, *shining*, of the sun, moon, stars; skín sólar ok tglis, 623, 21; hann ræðr fyrir regni ok skini sólar, Edda 16; einn dag r skín heitt, Fms. i. 118, vi. 411; þann dag var fagrt veðr af skini, 344; höfðu þeir skorpnan í skinnu, Háv. 47, passim: sól-skin, *sun-skin*; tungl-skin, *moon-skin*; a poet. name of the moon, Alm. 2.

3. = Germ. *schrein*; yfir-skin, mod. COMPS: *Skin-faxi*, a, m. *pen-name*, name of the sun-house, Edda. *skin-hringr*, m. a *nick-name*, Fms. viii.

## III.

*skingr*, n. a *kind of cloth*; Grönl. H. M. iii. 96, Flöv., D. N.

*skininn*, part. *bleached*, *withered*; s. bein.

*SKINN*, n. [a specially Scand. word, not known to the Saxon and Germ., unless Germ. *schinden* (= *to flay*) is of the same root; the Engl. *skin* is probably a borrowed Norse word, esp. as *sk* is not represented by *sh*]—a *skin*; húð af nauti, skinn af sauði, N. G. L. i. 420; bera (fall) af skinni, K. Þ. K., passim; sauð-skin, *sheep-skin*; skinna túnd, N. G. L. i. 462.

II. plur. *skins*, of *fur* or a *furred cloak*, Fms. vii. 34; grá skinn, 352; hvít skinn, Rétt. 2, 10; hann tók þá skinn-sin er hann hafiði á herðum sér, ok lagði undir höfud Knúti konungi, 368; hann gaf honum skinn góð ok klæddi hann vel, 397; þat var skakkja ok pældregin yfir skinninn, Lv. 41; ep. 'axlede han sit skin' in Dan. ballads.

*SKINNA*-björn, a *nickname*, from *fur-trading* in Russia (Hólmgarðr), see Landn. 3, ch. i.

*skinns-litr*, m. *complexion of skin*, Nj. 219, Bárð. 164, Fms. iii. 189.

*skinna-vara*, u, f. 'skin-ware', *peltry*, *fur-wear*, Eg. 69, Fms. x. 75, Ó. H. 134, Landn. 169, v. l. 7.

B. As adj. of *skin*: *skinn-beðr*, m. a *bed in a skin case*, Dipl. iii. 4, 18.

*skinn-brækr*, -fat, -feldr, -hosa, -hjúpr, -húfa, -kápa, -klæði, -kufl, -kyrtill, -ólpa, -rokk, -sokkr, -stakkr ..., *skin* (or leather) *breeks*, *garment*, *cloak*, *hose*, *jacket*, *cap*, etc., Bs. i. 355, Fbr. 139, Mart. 123, Sturl. ii. 120, Dipl. v. 18, Fms. v. 183, vi. 305, 422, x. 204, 401, Sks. 549, Orkn. 326, Hkr. iii. 166, þorf. Karl. 430, Sturl. iii. 147, Fas. ii. 93, iii. 471 (Skinn-húfa is also the name of a giantess), Greg. 59, Glúm. 353, Fs. 52, Eb. 68 new Ed., 192, MS. 4, 8, Nj. 356, Boll. 356, Finnþ. 222, in mod. usage.

*skinna*, u, f. a *skin*, *piece of vellum*, in compds, Fagr-skinna, Morkin-s., Gröf-s., Hrokkinn-s., Gull-s., Rauð-s., see prefaces to Icel. Edd. of Sagas.

*skinnari*, a, m. a *skinner*, *tanner*, 656 C. 8.

*skinn-bjart*, adj. *bright-skinned*, of complexion, Lex. Poët.

*skinn-dráttir*, m. 'skin-pulling', an athletic game, uncertain what; ef maðr gengr til fangs eðr skinn-dráttar at vilja sínum ábyrgist á sik sjálfir at öllu, N. G. L. ii. 59.

*skinn-dreginn*, part. *lined with fur*, Ísl. ii. 223.

*skinn-hvitr*, adj. *white-skinned*, = *skinnbjart*.

*skinni*, a, m. a *nickname*, a *skinner*, Vápn. 5.

*skinn-klæðast*, d, to *put on one's skin clothes*, of fishermen.

*skinn-klæði*, n. a *suit of skin clothes*; see *skinn* B.

*skinn-lauss*, adj. *skinless*, *with abraded skin*, Fas. iii. 393.

*skinn-leikr*, m. a 'skin-game', = *skinn-dráttir*, Sturl. iii. 188, Háv. 54, Fbr. 140, Bs. i. 648, 680.

*skinn-ræstinn*, adj. *white-skinned*.

*skinn-sokkr*, m. *skin-socks*, worn by fishermen; see *skinn* B.

*skinn-spretta*, u, f. a *scratch of the skin*.

*skinn-stakkr*, m. a *skin cloak*, used by fishermen; see *skinn* B.

*skinn-vefja*, u, f. a *nickname*, Bárð.

*skinn-paktr*, part. *skin-thatched*, *skin-covered*, Stj.

*SKIP*, n. [Ulf. *skip* = *πλοῖον*; a word common to all Teut. languages, ancient and modern]—a *ship*; it is the generic name, including ships of every size and shape; lang-skip, a *long ship*, a *war ship* (including dreki, skeið, snekkja); kaup-skip, a *merchant ship* (including knörr, buzza, kuggur); even of ferry-boats on lakes, rivers, channels, hafa skip á á (river), Grág. ii. 267; haf-skip, a *sea-going ship*; segl-skip, róðrarskip, N. G. L. i. 335, Ld. 300, Hkr. i. 152, Fms. i. 38; ríða til skips, Nj. 4, and in countless instances: of a ship-formed *candlestick*, járn stíka með skipi, Dipl. v. 18. For the heathen rite of burying a man in a ship, see Landn. 81, Ld. 16, Gísl., cp. also Yngl. S. ch. 27; Skjöld. S., of king Ring in Argrim's Supplements (MSS.).

II. COMPS: 1. with gen. plur.: *skipa-afli*, a, m. a *naval force*, Sturl. iii. 65, Fms. vii. 248.

*skipa-búnaðr* (-*búningr*, Fms. x. 119), m. *the fitting out of ships, making ready for sea*, Fms. viii. 380, ix. 215.

*skipa-farir*, f. pl. = *skipa-ferð*, Orkn. 428, Fms. iv. 50, þidr. 249.

*skipa-fé*, n. a *ship-tax*, Rétt. 1, 5, H. E. i. 414, Jb. 459.

*skipa-ferð*, f. = *skip-ferð*, Gullþ. 67, Fms. vi. 321.

*skipa-fjöldi*, a, m. a *multitude of ships*, Magn. 450.

*skipa-floti*, a, m. a *fleet of ships*, Fs. 16, Nj. 8.

*skipa-gangr*, m. = *skipaferð*, Fms. vi. 238, 321, Bs. ii. 131.

*skipa-görð*, f. *ship-building*, Fms. ii. 107, viii. 105, Rétt. 42.

*skipa-herr*, m. a *naval force*, Eg. 13, 32, Fms. iii. 74.

*skipa-kaup*, n. *the trading with a ship in harbour*, Grág. ii. 406.

*skipa-kost*, m. = *skipaafli*, Eg. 117, 527, Fms. i. 20, Orkn. 380.

*skipa-lauss*, adj. *without ships*, Fms. xi. 180.

*skipa-leið*, f. *the 'ship-road'*, way by sea, Fms. x. 92.

*skipa-leiðangr*, m. a *levy in ships*, Rétt. 81.

*skipa-leiði*, n. = *skipaleið*, Fms. x. 85.

*skipa-leiga*, u, f. *the hire of a ship*, H. E. i. 394.

*skipa-lið*, n. a *naval force*, Eg. 7, Fms. i. 147, vi. 225.

*skipa-lýðr*, m. *the shipmen, seamen*, Fb. i. 122.

*skipa-lægi*, n. a *berth*, Landn. 54, Fms. vii. 122.

*skipa-maðr*, m. a *shipman, mariner*, pl. a *crew*, Grág. i. 451, Nj. 133, Rd. 227, Fms. x. 244.

*skipa-meðferð*, f. *shipping business*, Grág. ii. 394.

*skipa-orrosta*, u, f. a *sea-fight*, Sks. 395.

*skipa-reiði*, a, m. a *ship's rigging*, Skálda 194.

*skipa-saumur*, m. [Dan. *skibs-søm*], *ship-nails*, Fms. ix. 377.

*skipa-smiðr*, m. a *ship-wright*, Eg. 135.

*skipa-smið*, f. *ship-building*, Stj. 570.

*skipa-stóll*, m. a *supply of ships*, fleet, Fms. vii. 292, viii. 103, 177, x. 414, Stj. 346.

*skipa-tollr*, m.



a ship-tax, Rétt. 42. skipa-upsát, n. the right of laying a ship ashore, Grág. ii. 401. skipa-vida, u. f. ship-timber, Fr. skipa-vöxtr, m. the size of ships, Fms. ii. 299. 2. with gen. sing.; skips-bátr, m. a ship's boat, Fbr. 103. skips-borð, n. a ship's board, gunwale, Vkr. 31, Skálda 192, Fms. xi. 140. skips-brot, n. = skipbrot, Grág. ii. 389, Gpl. 482, Fms. ii. 80, Edda 131. skips-bryggja, u. f. a ship's bridge, gangway. skips-drátt, m. ship-launching, Grág. ii. 401, Gpl. 371, Fms. ix. 402, Fs. 157. skips-dróttinn, m. a ship's master, skipper, 655 x. 2. skips-flak, n. a wreck, Fms. ii. 246, Hkr. i. 303. skips-görð, f. = skipgörð, N. G. L. skips-háski, a, m. danger at sea, Jb. 402. skips-höfn, f. a ship's crew, Fms. ii. 246, vii. 298, Landn. 56, Ld. 118, passim: a barbour, berth; kirkja á s. í Herdisar-vík, Vm. 14. skips-lengd, f. a ship's length, Grág. i. 209, ii. 399. skips-prestr, m. a ship's priest, Sturl. i. 117. skips-reiði, a, m. a ship's tackling, Greg. 76. skips-sátr and skips-upsát, n. a berth, Gpl. 98, 113. skips-verð, n. a ship's worth, N. G. L. i. 198.

B. PROP. COMPS: skip-bátr, m. a ship's boat, cock-boat, Fms. vii. 82. skip-borð, n. = skipsborð, Hkr. i. 314. skip-bót, f. a ship's repair, Fm. 133. skip-brot, n. a shipwreck, Grett. 98 A, Ísl. ii. 245; vera í skipbroti, to be shipwrecked, Fb. i. 341: wreck drifted ashore, Grett. skipbrots-maðr, m. a shipwrecked person, Hkr. i. 310. skip-buza, u, f, Ann. 1349; see buza. skip-búinn, part. 'boun', ready to sail, Bs. i. skip-búnaðr, m. a ship's fittings, Eb. 100. skip-drátt, m. a ship-launch, Gpl. 113, Fms. vi. 202. skip-dróttinn, m. a skipper, captain, N. G. L. i. 209. skip-erfð, f. an inheritance among the ship's company, see the remarks to mis-för, p. 430, N. G. L. i. 50. skip-farmr, m. a ship's cargo, Sks. 231. skip-fjöl, f. [Germ. schiff-fahrt], a sea-voyage, Fms. i. 222, xi. 263. skip-fjöl, f. a ship's plank; only in the phrase, stíga á s., to go on board, Ld. 318, Fbr. 186. skip-flak, n. a wreck, Fas. ii. 538, Ann. 1419. skip-færr, adj. navigable for a ship; veðr hvasst ok eigi skipfært, Eg. 482; lagði fjörðinn svá at ekki var skipfært, Fbr. 79 new Ed. skip-för, f. a sailing, Eg. 220: a voyage; vera í skipförum, 73; banna skipfarar upp í landit, Hkr. ii. 12. skip-gengr, adj. 'ship-going', navigable, of a channel, river, or the like, Eg. 482. skip-görð, f. ship-building, Gpl. 78, Hkr. iii. 118. skip-herra, m. a skipper, ship-master, captain, Fms. xi. 426, Sturl. iii. 61. skip-hlutr, m. the ship's share of a catch, Jb. 329. skip-hræ, n. the wreck of a ship, Fms. viii. 259, Jb. 392. skip-hræddr, adj. = sjóhræddr, Al. 140. skip-kaup, n. the purchase of a ship, Lv. 97. skip-kostr, m. = skipakost, Eg. 202, Sturl. i. 77. skip-kvama (-koma), u, f. the arrival of a ship, Grág. ii. 405, Nj. 4, Ld. 62, Fms. ii. 68. skip-kænn, adj. skilled as a seaman, Stj. 571. skip-lauss, adj. shipless, Fms. viii. 371. skip-leggia, lagði, to bury in a ship, Landn. 81. skip-leiga, u, f. the hire of a ship, Gpl. 507, Jb. 383: a ship-tax, N. G. L. i. 257. skip-lesting, f. damage to a ship, N. G. L. i. 336. skip-leysi, n. a lack of ships. skip-maðr, m. a shipmate, one of the crew, Fms. xi. 430. skip-prestr, m. a ship's chaplain, Sturl. i. 117. skip-pund, n. [Dan. skip-pund], a weight; fjórar vættir ok tuttugu skulu gora s., Gpl. 523; tíu s. í lest, tólf lestir í áhöfn, 732.16; but, tólf s. í lest, Bs. i. 545; hann kvad á at ekki s. skyldi vera dýrra en hundráð vadmála, Fms. vi. 266; sex s. af gulli, six talents of gold, vii. 96. skip-pundari, a, m. a ship-pound steelyard, Gpl. 522. skip-reiða, u, f. 'ship-levy'; in Norway the country for the purposes of levy was divided into 'skipreiður', tvá menn skal nefna öf hverri skipreiðu, Gpl. 10; var þá rannsakat útboð í hverri skipreiðu, Ó. H. 148; skipta í skipreiður, Hkr. i. 146. skip-reiði, a, m. a ship's rigging, Fms. i. 102. skipreiðumenn, m. pl. the franklins of a skipreiða, Gpl. 91. skipreiðu-þing, n. a busting in a s., Gpl. 86. skip-reiki, a, m., corrupt for skipreki or -vrek, a shipwreck, Fas. iii. 529, passim: in mod. usage, verða í skipreika. skip-rúm, n. a 'ship-room', berth, esp. of fishermen; veita e-m s., to take one among the crew, Sturl. i. 11. skip-sala, u, f. a ship's sale, Þorst. hv. 40. skip-saumur, m. ship-nails, Fms. viii. 199, Fas. iii. 301. skip-sátr, -sát, n. the right of beaching a ship, Vm. 136, 164. skip-skeggja, að, in a pun, Krók. 64. skip-skrokkr, m. an old bulk. skip-sleði, a, m. a 'ship-sledge', roller for launching a ship, Fb. i. 22. skip-smiðr, m. a ship-wright, Fms. ix. 377. skip-smíð, f. ship-building, Bs. ii. 78. skip-sökn, f. = skipsögn, Fagskr. skip-stafn, m. a ship's stern, Fms. vi. 402, vii. 217. skip-stjórn, a, m. = skipherra. skip-stjórn, f. the steering or command of a ship, Fms. vi. 246, vii. 287, Eg. 253. skipstjórnar-maðr, m. a 'ship-steerer', captain, skipper, Eg. 33, Fms. vii. 256. skip-sveinn, m. a ship-boy, Bs. i. 842. skip-sýsla, u, f. = skipreiða, N. G. L. i. 153, ii. 382. skip-sögn, f. a ship's crew, Fms. vii. 43, ix. 319, x. 296, 390, Fær. 194, Hkr. ii. 226, passim. skip-taka, u, f. the seizing of a ship, Fms. v. 74. skip-tapi, a, m. the loss of a ship (at sea), Fms. ix. 427. skip-tjón, n. = skiptapi, Fms. xi. 237, Ann. 1227. skip-tollr, m. a ship's toll, Fs. 153, 157. skip-tótturr, m. a bulk, Sturl. iii. 71. skip-upsát, n. = skipsátr, Jm. 2. skip-verð, m. a ship's worth, Fms. vi. 248. skip-veri, a, m. one of a crew, in sing., Eg. 128, Landn. 68: esp. in plur., skip-verjar, the crew, Grág. ii. 60, Eg. 100, Nj. 281, Ó. H. 56 (spelt skipverar), Fms.

vi. 248, passim. skip-viðr, m. a ship's timbers; nú bera m skipviðr eða draga langviðr, N. G. L. i. 65: of a wreck, Grág. ii. 3; sumir fylgðu skipviðum ok komu allir lifandi til lands, 656 C. 22. skvist, f. = skiprúm, Sturl. i. 11: the right of laying up a ship, = skips-Vm. 154.

SKIPA, að, [from this word has come the Fr. équiper; Engl. equip: —to give order or arrangement to things, with dat., i. e. to do up, place in order, arrange them, of seats, lines, rows; hann skipaði mönnum í skjaldborg, Ó. H. 206; þá fylktu þeir liði sínu ok skipaði, 205; þeirra hverr á at skipa tveim mönnum í Lögréttnu, öðrum fyrir en öðrum á bak sér, Grág. i. 5; Gunnarr hafði marga boðsmenn skipaði hann svá sínum mönnum, hann sat á miðjan bekk, en inn á þráinn... þá var skipat konum í annat sinn, sat þá þorgerðr malbrúða, Nj. 50, 51; svá var skipat sessum, at..., Fms. x. 16; skipaði svá mönnum þeim er merkit báru, Hkr. i. 150; skipaðu þingjar herinum til atlögu, Fms. ii. 303; jarl skipaði svá atlögunni, 430; þeir skipaðu svá sinni ferð, at..., 468; konungr skipaði Hálf í sína sveit, vi. 168; Gizurr skipaði Oddi yfir Skaga-fjörð, x. 60; jarl skipaði sonum sínum til landa, Rb. 316; skipuðu Ribbungar þar önnu sýslum, Fms. ix. 393; bændr ok þingur-nautar skyldu fyrst ganga á þit ok skipa dómum eptir lögu, vii. 138; hann skipaði allri bygd ok s. í skipreiður, Hkr. i. 146; er skipat í þáttu allri skrá þessi, Rb. 4. metaph. to explain; skipa draumi, to read a dream, Fms. xi. 6; sk konungr fyrst þeirra máli, ix. 396; ok skipuðu málu þeim sem nau þar til, x. 32: in the phrase, of a song, eg kann kvæðið, en ekki að skipa því, I know the song by heart, but cannot give order of the verses. II. with acc. to take up, occupy; skipuðu þau, Nj. 11; Haraldr ok hans lið skipaði langbekkinn, Fm. 193; hann skipaði öndvegi, Vigl. 52 new Ed.; skipa fylking sin drau up one's line of battle, Eg. 292; Vagn ok Björn skipa annan, Fms. xi. 126: part., vágrinn var skipaðr herskipum, ix. 360; var sk öll höllin, Nj. 269; hiro hans er skipuð afreks-mönnum einum, Eg. höllin var skipuð hæverskum höfðingjum, Fms. vi. 3; vóru sk þrettán stólar, x. 16; var skjöldum skipat allt húsit um veggina, the all hung with shields, vii. 147. 2. to establish, ordain, appoint place or office given being in acc.; þá skipaði hann lög, ... ok setti í lögu, at..., Fms. i. 6; skipaði hann héraðið sínum félögum, Ld. 57; skipuðu þeir löndin Arnfinni jarli, Fms. i. 201; skipaði hann n land sínum sýslu-mönnum, viii. 244; vóru þeim skipuð ríki þau á Ís sem konungr hafði þá heimildum á tekitt, x. 45; skipa klerkum kirkna K. Á. 232; skipaði konungr ríki sín um öll Upplönd, ix. 410; hertogi hafði skipat allar sýslur fyrir norðan Staði, 478; fór hann Sogn ok skipaði allt ríkið, x. 189; ok er skipat var ríkið með þá hætta, Fas. i. 376; hann fékk honum umboð sitt at s. jarðir sínar, 590; Geirmundr skipar jarðir sínar á laun, Ld. 112; láta drepa menni en hefja upp lítilmenni, hafa þeir verr skipat landit, Fms. vii. hann skipaði dalinn vinum sínum, Gullþ. 44. 3. to compose, arrange skipa bækr, Sks. 568; skipa máldaga (acc.), Nj. 4; skyldi Ólafir fró mega skipa þenna skurð til hverrar jarðar sem hann vildi, Dipl. i. at hann skipaði (settled matters) milli þeirra, Fms. vii. 270:—skipa til, to arrange; skipa til um fylkingar, ix. 489; skipa til atlögu, 357; þeir skipuðu til búð með Sigríði, Eg. 94; at s. þar til búð, Nj. skipuðu þeir til á hverju skipi, 8; s. til búa sinna, to put one's bows in order, 219, 251, 259; um daginn eptir var þar skipat til leika, 196; s. til um fylkingar, Ó. H. 215; þó mun eigi of skipat til áleika, ve will not be too many rams for the ewes, Fms. xi. 149. 4. to name; skipaði konungr hana (i. e. the hall) hraustum drengjum, Fms. vi. 23; skal s. húsörkum mínum annat skipt en bóndum annat, Nj. 42; sk þeir skipin sem bezt, Fms. ix. 401; hverr skal þau (the ships) skipa, 42; sex skip, öll vel skipuð, Eg. 87; tré alskipað af eplum, 73.

III. to bid, command, Lat. jubere; s. e-m e-ð, freq. in old but not found in old writers; hann skipaði mér að fara. B. Reflex. to take a seat or place, draw themselves up; gengur þá inn allir ok skipuðusk í dyrrin, Nj. 198; er menn skipuðusk á sín, Eg. 248; þar var fjöldi fyrir boðs-manna, skipuðusk menn á sæti, Nj. 11; vil ek at menn skipisk í sveitir, ... skipisk menn í sveitir, en síðan skal sveitum skipa í fylking, Ó. H. 205 (skipta, v. 53, v. 1); þá skipaðisk jarl til atlögu, Fms. i. 169. 2. to undergo a change, sometimes with the notion for the better, to be proved; hugr yðvarr hefir skipask, 656 C. 42; mart hefir skip Haukadal, ok vertu varr um þik, Gísl. 20; ok er hann hafði sá visu kveðit, skipask nokkurt hugr þeirra bræðra, Fas. i. 267; hví sk þisk svá skjótt hugr þinn um málin í dag? Fs. 75; hefir þú mikit sk síðan vit sámk næst, Fms. vi. 303; kvæð eigi son sinn hafa vel sk Fas. i. 528; litr hennar skipaðisk á engan veg, Hkr. i. 102; 130; skipaðisk máttur konungsins, Fms. ix. 214; skipask á betri leið, Eg. 6; the saying, mart skipask á manns æfinni, Ó. H. 139, Fms. vii. 156; hefir hér nú skipask, 148; hvegi er síðan hefir skipask, Grág. i. skipask við e-t, to yield to, be moved by; ekki er þess ván, at þit sk við framhvót orða, ef þit ihugit ekki ..., Ld. 260; skipask við for e-s, Fms. i. 285; konungr skipaðisk við fortölur Magnúss, vii. 210.



167; skipask við orð e-s, *id.*, Fms. ii. 134, xi. 38, Ó. H. 48; s. við orðsending e-s, to answer to one's call, Fms. xi. 29; hann hét þeim dauða ok meidslum, þeir skipaðusk ekki við þat, Hkr. i. 277; þenna kost gürðu vér Hákon, skipaðisk hann vel við, *he took it in good part*, Fms. ii. 35; of health, var heitid fyrir henni ok skipaðisk henni ekki við, *it took no effect*, Bs. i. 791; lagði Hrafi um hana beltið ok skipaðisk skjótt við, Fb. ii. 9.  
II. pass., þeir skipaðusk múrr ok skjöldur, Mar. (a Latinism).  
III. part. *fit, meet*; vel skipaðr til klerks, Fms. x. 88; skipaðrar þjónustu af Guði, ii. 199; til-skipað sacramentum, xi. 143.

skipa, að, [skip; Dan. *skibe*], to unload a cargo, skipa upp; Vigfúss skipar upp gözit, Fms. i. 430; þeir tóku land ok skipuðu þar upp, Isl. i. 246; þeir lágu þar í lægi ok skipuðu upp, 217; skipit hélzk ok var upp skipat, Sturl. ii. 117.

skipan and skipun, f. order, arrangement, disposition, of men; Aðalsteinn sagði hver s. vera skyldi fyrir liði hans, *A. said how his troops should be drawn up*, Eg. 292; þessi var skipan á göngu konungs til kirkju, *this was the order of the royal procession*, Fms. x. 15; þeir höfðu séð lið líkonar ok alla skipan þeirra, vii. 256; varð orrosta eigi löng ádr raufsk á skipi Hákonar, 289; þá þynntisk skipun fyrir framan merki konungs, Ó. H. 217. 2. the manning of a ship, a crew; sex skip skipaðu allri skipan, *fully manned*, Fms. x. 58; Eiríkr skipaði hann (i. e. the ship) num mionnum með þrennum skipunum, *manned her with a threefold crew*, 368; svá létu þér sem vart skip myndi eigi vera skipat enn þrinn langi var, ef en svá sýnisk mér sem skipti muni á vera um skipanina, vii. 11; ef háseti ryfr skipan, *if one of the crew breaks the row*, by absenting himself or deserting, N. G. L. ii. 276, 278 (Jb. 387); ögróttu-s.  
II. an appointed place, position; ganga til sætis síns um hann á gang réttan ok skipan, Sks. 370; Haraldr fór þá austr til þjóðar ok leitaði sér skiponar, Ó. H. 11: = skipum, *bired service on board a ship*, as a mate, fisherman; hann tók sér s. (took hire) með þeim annri er þórólfr hét, Ld. 38; er þat siðr manna at fá sér slíka hluti ádr enn taka skipun, ... Hneitir átti nú hlut í at hann varni honum eigi skipunar, Sturl. i. 12; í Öfrýrise eiga múnkar skipun (the manning of boat) ok allan viðreka, Ám. 111; ein skipan, 112; allir kaupsvéinar á sér ráðit skipan, Fms. vi. 238.

III. metaph. order, position; af tungu-bragði ok skipun varannar, *position of the lips*, Skálda 70; héraðs-vöxtir ok lands-skipan (landscape), Fs. 22; borga-skipan, town geography, 34; lands-a-s, geography; orða-s., the disposition of words, syntax. 2. due order, due course, disposition, arrangement; tólf mána-tíða-lækr en þó ekki eptir s., Vm. 100; vér sungum vers at skipun, 2 lokit var, 623, 32; bana-hald með þvílíki s., Sks. 617; hann segir þá sem hann vill á góra um ríkit, Fms. i. 46; lét hann upp lesa bréf á s. ríkisins, viii. 445; í millum annarra greina í sinni s. segir hana svá prestisins, xi. 443; Kardinallinn góðri þá s. þar á, at, x. 22: in mod. age, order, command; = boð, til-s., an ordinance; tala um s. ok setning er vera á landa þeirra á meðal, Sks. 277 B.

3. care, charge; þær eignir skuli vera undir leikmanna s. ok forsjá, ... allir kirkju-gnir sé undir hans (the bishop's) s., K. Á. 30. 4. orders; þeir aldusk skipun af konungi, Sturl. iii. 137; skipan sú er menn göra á þastum dögum heitir testamentum, K. Á. 50, 56; göra s. sína, to make e's last will, N. G. L. i. 11. IV. a turn, change; var nú betri s. komin um lund hans, *his temper had taken a better turn*, bad improved, afu. 35; var þá orðin s. mikil á hennar hag, honum sýndisk á henni þar-höfud, Odd. 28; þeir sá enga s. á hans yfir-bragði, 655 xiv. A. 2; um honum þykkja góð s. á komin, Nj. 14; hversu mátti svá mikil s. róa á einni nótt? 623, 62; skipan er hér á vörðin, eldrinn er nú lírr fólksaðr enn ek hugða, Fs. 6: with the notion of change (for the better), s. er þá á orðin af konungi mæilir vel til min, Fms. vii. 24. 5. skipanar-bók, f. a book of statutes, H. E. i. 516. skipanar-efn, n. a writ, Sturl. iii. 138. skipanar-brigð, n. trespass against order, Sks. 592.

skipari, a, m. [Dan. and Engl. *skipper*], a mariner, Eg. 373, Fms. ix. 1, Jb. 382, Hkr. ii. 83; skipara-stefna, Fms. iv. 208. skipt, f. [from Lat. *excubitus*; Byzan. Gr. *ἐκκύβητος*], the camp of Parangians at Constantinople, Fagrsk. 111.

KIPTA, t. [A. S. *scyftan*; Engl. *shift*; Dan. *skifte*]:—to make a division of a thing, with dat. of the thing; to part, share, divide; skipa í hluti, Eluc. 8; s. hrepp í fjórðunga, Grág. i. 443; s. liði í sveitir, Fs. ix. 511, x. 268; skipa þeir nú félagi sínu, Ld. 192; s. arfi, Eg. 17; s. með sér úmögum, Grág. i. 237 sqq.; sumum mönnum skiptu þeir í sér til ánaðar, Fms. i. 77; tóku þeir at herfangi allt fólk ok skiptu í skipanna, vii. 195; s. vatni með mönnum, Grág. ii. 290; s. landi við okkr, 254; konungur skipti landi með sonum sínum, Fms. i. 6: s. við e-n, to share it with another, Eg. 333, Fms. vii. 176; s. sundr, to divide asunder, divide; ef sundr er skipt lögunum, þá mun sundr skipt lundum, Nj. 164; to share, norrið skipa geysi-úfjant, Edda 11; enda sá Guð með okkr, Nj. 165; látum s. Guð giptu, Fms. viii. (in a ve). 2. so in the phrases, vil ek mér engu af skipta, *I will take no share for myself, will take no part in*, Bs. i. 7, Band. 9 new Ed.; skipa s. lítið af e-u, Hom. (St.), Fas. iii. 529; s. mér engu af við þik, to

leave thee alone, Fms. ii. 162; þorgils það hann sér ekki s. af við hana, beed þér not, vii. 219; Glúmr skipti sér ekki af um búsyðu, Glúm. 335; þat er hann skipti sér af um mál manna, *when he took part in men's affairs*, Ld. 98. 3. acc., skipa þuér í kaupala, Skálda 174; jörðum var í brott skipt, Stj. 26; s. föng sín, Hom. 151; s. fé sitt, 152: this usage is due to the influence of Latin, and is rare in classical writings, old or mod., cp. Grág. i. 84; s. sitt líf í betra efni, Mar. II. to shift, change, also with dat.; skipa litum, to change colour, Rb. 354; s. göngu sinni, 100; s. nafni, Fms. xi. 416; s. skapi, Nj. 217; s. skap-lyndi, Fms. vii. 113; s. um trúnaði sínum, to turn to the other side, x. 125; rarely with acc., skipa í ýmis kvikendi (cp. skiptingr), Barl. 25. 2. skipa e-u, to be of importance to a matter, to change or alter it; eigi skiptir þat arfi, *it does not change the inheritance*, Grág. i. 183; eiga máli at s. um e-t, to be concerned about a thing, Nj. 87, 240; þótti henni allmiklu máli s., *it concerned her much*, Ó. H. 31, 97; þat skiptir engu, *it does not matter*, Fms. vi. 14; þykki mér þat miklu s., Eg. 714; kveðsk ok engu máli þykkja s., *it did not matter to him*, Isl. ii. 350; mik skiptir öngu, Nj. 33; ek ætla mik öngu s. hverr þú ert, Fms. x. 295; eigi þykki mér s. (tis indifferent to me) í hverjum flokki ek em, Ó. H. 204; þik mun litlu s. um mína liðsmd, *ibou wilt get but little good from my help*, Eg. 722; ef máli skiptir, *if it be of importance*, Skálda 162; hitt skiptir hana enn meira, *it is of more moment for her*, Ld. 136; þik mun þat eigi (engu?) skipta, 72; hvat mun þik þat s., dæmðr ertú nú til dauða, Fs. 96; eigi mun þat nú s., Nj. 134; til alls er jarli þótti skipta, Fms. xi. 128; þat skiptir hverr býr, *it makes all the difference*, i. 181; þá skipti hversu gott væri mitt yfir-bragð, ef miklit er, Fb. i. 391; þat mun tveimur skipta, *one of the two, of two extremes*, Ld. 34, Fms. vii. 95; sér Þalnatóki, at mun tveimur um skipta, *it must turn one way or the other*, of the decisive moment, xi. 96; um þenna mann mun stórum s., Ó. H. 140; eigi skiptir þat (þá at) högum til, *tis not as it should be*, Fb. i. 331, Fs. 79; þat skipti mörgum hundruðum, *it is a matter of many hundreds*, amounts to several hundreds, Eb. 328, Bs. ii. 56; sitr Ólafr nú at búi sínu svá at vetrum skipti, *for several years*, Ld. 110; matlausir svá at mörgum dægum skipti, Fms. ii. 97, Bs. i. 339, Fb. i. 431; það skiptir tugum, etc.

3. þannig skipti til (it so turned out, it came to pass) sem úlíkligra mundi þykkja, Fms. vii. 161: skipta til = skipa til, to arrange, dispose, Bjarn. 61; skipa um, to come to a crisis, turn one way or other, Glúm. 369; skjótt mun um skipta, Ó. H. 209; láta þann verða fund okkarn, at um skipti með oss, 94. III. to exchange; skipa e-u við e-n, to exchange with another; s. höggum við e-n, Ó. H. 214; s. orðum við e-n, Nj. 62; skipa jörðum í aðrar, *to exchange them with others*, Gpl. 60, Barl. 4, 75, 106; vildi Sveinn skipta hornum við nafna sinn, Orkn. 246; s. orðum við e-n, s. til, undarlíga skipti er til, *ye make strange shifts with things, turn them up and down*, Ó. H. 67; s. um e-t, to exchange; s. um bústaði, lánar-drottina, namn, Nj. 29, 57, Fms. xi. 426, Rb. 300; hann skipti þar um er honum þótti þurfa, Nj. 122 (um-skipti).

IV. absol. to change, come about, happen; ef þeir eigu nokkuru at s., Sks. 252 B; ef því er at skipta, *if that is to happen*, if it comes to that, Eg. 426; þótt því sé at s., Nj. 168, Fms. vi. 416, Ó. H. 33; því er at skipta þó, *it will however turn out so*, Fær. 33. B. Reflex. to divide themselves, disperse; skiptusk þeir, snöru smir norðr, Fms. v. 44; skiptask til landa, Hom. 129. 2. to turn oneself, change; nálíga mátti kalla at hann skiptisk í allan annan mann, Sturl. i. 125 C; líkamir várir skiptask til meiri dýrðar, Eluc. 43; nema fleira hafi skipzk (= skipask) um hagi þína, Fas. i. 72; þar skiptisk stórum sólar-gangr, *varies much*, Sks. 200 B; þá skiptusk tungur (changed) á Englandi, er Vilhjalmr bastarðr vann England, Isl. ii. 221; þá er tungur skiptusk, Rb. 340.

II. recipr., skiptask e-u við, to make an exchange; skiptask gjöfum við, to exchange presents, Eg. 250, Njard. 362, Fms. xi. 224; skiptask orðum, málum við, Ld. 38, Fms. vii. 138; s. höggum við, Eg. 221; skiptask við um röðr, to row by turns, 362; mod., skiptask á um e-t, *id.*; skiptask drottins-dagar á stöfum, to change alternately, Rb. 488; skiptask til vöku, to take turns in watching, Stj. 394.

III. pass., skiptast manna á milli, Sks. 442. skipti, n. a division, distribution, sharing; þegar í áttir er skipt úmögum, þá skal þat s. halda, Grág. i. 237; þér hafið lítið af ríki, en erut margir til skiptis, Fms. i. 52; þessa skiptis mun ek opt iðrask, Eg. 294; ok er þeir fundusk um skiptin, orðu þeir af áttir, Þorst. Síðu H. 117. 2. a shift; þat munu Danir kalla at betra skipti sé at drepa heldr víking Norrænan en bróður sinn Danskan, Fms. i. 85; a change, mörgum þótti þetta s. mjök á móti skapi, Eg. 64.

II. exchange, dealings, transactions, as also contests, disputes, fights, only in plur.; í þvílíkum skiptum konunganna fannsk þat á, at ..., Fms. i. 17; þau ein s. munu vit eiga, Nj. 141; fóru þeirra s. svá, at ..., 196; s. vár sona Eiríks, Eg. 524; með þessu skilr s. þeirra, Isl. ii. 274; hafa þeir fengit minna hlut í várum skiptum, Fms. vii. 256; mæltu menn at hér væri mækliga um þeirra s., Ld. 148; ef hinn sári maðr segir öðrum frá þeirra skiptum, Grág. ii. 33; við-s., af-skipti, dealings; um-s., a change; see also the compds, missera-skipti, síða-skipti; hesta-s., a change of horses; all these compds being used only in plur.

III. time; í bæði skiptin, both times; eitt s., once. skipta-vinn, m. a customer.



skipti-liga, adv. *shifingly, in parts*, 677. 8.

skipti-ligr, adj. *divisible*, 677. 11, Skálda 203.

skipting, f. a *division, dividing*, Grág. i. 242. ii. 342, Alg. 356 (of arithmetic), passim. 2. a *shifting, change*, Skálda 182, 209. skiptingar-tíund, f. = skiptitíund, K. þ. K. 162.

skiptingr, m. a *changeling* (Germ. *wechselbalg*), an idiot, believed to have been substituted for the right child by fairies, Sks. 296, Fms. xi. 56, 445, Fas. ii. 341, Mar., Stj. 475; for the popular superstition see Maurer's Volksagen. 2. gramm. = *semi-vocalis*, the letters i and u, Skálda 170.

skipti-tíund, f. a *tiibe*, thus called from being divided into four parts, between the church, bishop, priest, and poor, K. þ. K. 162, Bs. i. 834, Vm. 84, H. E. ii. 89.

skipu-lag, n. *order, disposition*.

skipu-liga, adv. *orderly*, Fms. ii. 147, Sturl. i. 9, ii. 1.

skipu-ligr, adj. *orderly*, Sturl. ii. 174.

skirfi, n., mod. skrifli, [Germ. *scherbe*], a *bulk, an old dilapidated thing*; skjaldar-s., Band.; skip-skrifli, bát-s., freq. in mod. usage.

skirpa, t, to *spit*; hann skirpti við, er þeir riðu brott, Sturl. i. 177; s. e-u fram úr sér, to *spit it out*.

SKIRRA, ð, [skjarr], to '*bar*,' prevent, with dat.; s. vandræðum, to *prevent strife*, Orkn. 162; ek hefi allan mik við lagt at skirra vandræðum þeirra, Eg. 738; kvað þeim þat mikitt happ ef þeir mætti s. vandræðum svá miklum, Ld. 220; þó vóru þeir sumir er s. vildu vandræðum, Bs. i. 21.

II. reflex. skirrask, to *shun, shrink from*, with acc.; skirrask manndráp, Sks. 576; skirrask slík vandræði, Róm. 198, Hom. (St.): the mod. phrase, skirrast við e-t, to *shrink from*.

skirvir, m. the name of a dwarf, Vsp.: skirvill, a nickname, Ann. skíta, u, f. [cp. skíta], diarrhoea. skitu-leitr, adj. *pale, thin*, Grönd. skitinn, part. [Dan. *skiden*], dirty, Skíða R. 123.

skit-ligr, adj. *dirty, paltry*, Rd. 239.

skitna, að, to *become dirty*.

skitraðr, m. a nickname, Fms. ix. 421.

SKÍ, n. *jugglery, legerdmain*; undr ok argskap, skí ok skrípi ein, Gsp. (Fas. i. 487): hence the compd, skí-maðr or ské-maðr, m., prop. a *juggler, impostor*, by which word the ancients rendered the 'hypocrite' of the N. T.; eigi skulu þér hryggvir vera sem skímenn, . . . þeir hryggjask svá sem skímenn, Hom. 74: ér skímenn, hverr yðvarr leysir oxu sinn af bási & þváttegi? Greg. 48 (Luke xiii. 15): in secular writings, enn Eirekr faðir hans sagði svá, at þat var samskulda er Leifr hafði borgit skipshöfn manna í hafi, ok þat er hann hafði flutt skemmanninn til Grænlands, þat var prestrinn, Frissb. 157, cp. Fms. ii. 246 (Hkr. i. 304 l. c. spells skemanni).

SKÍÐ, n. [A. S. *scide*; Germ. *scheite*; the root verb is the Goth. *skaidan*; Germ. *scheiden*; Lat. *scindere*, pf. *scidi*; Gr. *σχίζειν*]:—a *billet of wood* (a *tablet*, Vsp. 20), *fire-wood*; kljúfa skíð, Nj. 130, Fas. ii. 117; bátr hlaðinn skíðum, Fms. vii. 31; þurra skíða, Hm. 59; þeir báru skíðin á eldinn, Edda 82; konungr tók þá skíð eitt ok skeldi á pilit, Fas. iii. 125; skíða-fang, an *armful of logs*, Fms. v. 92. COMPS: skíða-hlaði, a, m. [Germ. *scheiter-haufen*], a *pile of fire-wood*, Dropl. 29, Fs. 5, Fas. ii. 424, Landn. 179. skíða-víðr, m. *fire-wood*, Kd. 232.

II. [cp. Engl. *skid*, the drag applied to a coach-wheel], of *snow-shoes*, such as are used by the Finns, Norsemen, and Icelanders in the north-east of Iceland (also called *öndurr* or *andrar*); ferr hún mjök á skíðum ok með boga, Edda 16, Ó. H. 185; allra manna bezt ferr á skíðum, Eg. 73; stíga á skíð, Ó. H. 153, Eg. 545; kunna vel á skíðum, Fms. i. 9; skríða á skíðum, Orkn. (in a verse), Fms. vii. 120; ienna á skíðum, Fb. iii. 405; for descriptions of running in skíð see Ó. H. ch. 78, 131, Hem. þ. (Fb. iii. 408–410): allit, á skipi eðr skíði, Grág. ii. 171: from the likeness of a war-ship (cp. skíð) to snow-shoes a ship is called skíð sækonunga eðr sævar, sævar-skíð, lagar-skíð, Edda; as also, blá-skíð, brim-skíð, byr-skíð, haf-skíð, sæ-skíð, unn-skíð, varr-skíð, etc., i. e. a *ship*: again, fólk-skíð, her-skíð, etc., i. e. *weapons, swords*, Lex. Poët. COMPS: skíða-ferrð, f. a *running on snow-shoes*, Fms. v. 337, Hem. skíða-geisli, a, m. the *balancing-staff* used by sliders, Fms. v. 337.

skíða, u, f., gen. pl. skíðna, Gpl. 381: a *splint, stick*, Fas. iii. 125, Mar. 1055; klauf hann þór í skíður einar, Fms. ii. 163; taka skíður í hönd sér, Bs. i. 634. skíðna-garðr, m. = skíðgarðr, Gpl. 381.

II. the name of a county in Norway, mod. *Skien*, Fms. Skíð-blaðnr, m. the name of the famous mythical ship of the god Frey, Gm., Edda.

skíð-færi, n. a *passage on snow-shoes*; þar til at snjófa görði ok gott s., Fb. i. 21, Fms. viii. 400.

skíð-færr, adj. *good at running on snow-shoes*, Edda 18, Fms. iii. 18, ix. 233.

skíð-garðr, m. *wooden palings, a wooden fence*, Eg. 80, 232, Ó. H. 135, Fb. i. 545, Fms. ix. 521; skíðgarðs-hlið, iii. 67: a *yard*, 656 C. 4.

skíði, a, m. a kind of bird, Edda (Gl.). II. a pr. name, Landn. Skíða-Ríma, the *Lay of Skíði*: Skíðungar, a nickname, Sturl.: in plur. the name of an old family, the *descendants of S.*, Korm.

skíði, n. [A. S. *scēð*, *steað*; Engl. *sheatb*; Germ. *scheide*; Dan. *skede*], a *sheatb*, Hdm. 16. skíði-járn, n. a '*sheatb-iron*,' dirk, id.

skíðing, f. = *suzingull*, Sks. 403.

skíð-kjálki, a, m. = skíðsleði, Fb. ii. 169.

skíð-lægr, adj. *level, horizontal*; þar skíðlægt yfir, Bs. ii. 81.

skíð-sleði, a, m. a *snow-sledge shaped like a snow-shoe*, Ó. H. 85.

SKÍFA, u, f. [Germ. *scheibe*], a *shaving, slice*, passim in mod. use: a nickname, Fms. x.

SKÍFA, ð, to *cut into slices, slice*; skíða hjálma, Fas. i. 158; s. hvern hvannir, Bær. 8, Háv. 13 new Ed.; skíðu hnappinn or grindinni, Lv. 16; skíði frá síðuna, Flóv.; s. undurn, to *carve meat*, Km. 2.

skíma, u, f. a *shimmer, faint gleam of light*; dags-s., ljós-s.

skí-maðr, m. a *juggler, hypocrite*; see skí.

SKÍMI, a, m. [Ulf. *skema* = *φανή*, John xviii. 3; Germ. *schimmer*; A. S. *scīma*; Engl. *shimmer*]:—a *gleam of light*; nokkurir skími af hennar geislum, Sks. 205; at af þeim geisli þessi skími, 206; með þessum skíma, 627; leiðir þar dökkvan skíma, 229 B.

SKÍNA, pres. skinn, Nj. 146; þú skinn, 623. 18: mod. skín (with a single n): pres. skéin, skéint (mod. skéinst), skéin, pl. skínau; subj. s. u; part. skíninn: [Ulf. *skēinan* = *λάμπειν*, *ελασπράττειν*; common to all Teut. languages]:—to *shine*; sól skinn, Grág. ii. 170; nú skinn sól, Alm.; sól skéin sunnan, Vsp. 4; veðr var fagrt, skéin sól í heiði, 216; geislar skínau, Or. 60; er sólín skinn á, Nj. 146; s. með n. birti, Fms. i. 77: the phrase, skína í jarteinum, 623. 18; or, s. jartein, of a saint, Bs. passim; ok er hann skéin í þvilkrir dyrd, Fms. x. 2; þeim er skéin í heims þryði, 656 A. ii. 2; heilög Kristni hefir skínit þó björtum blóma, Bs. i. 237; skínanda klæði, *shining, glittering* cl. of gold-embroidered stuff, Dipl. iii. 4, v. 18, Vm. 52, 55.

glimmer, gleam; skínau tólf spjót ok skildir nokkurir, 742. II. part. skíninn, *bleached, withered*; skíninna hross-

Fas. ii. 300; hvítr ok skíninn.

SKÍRA, ð; a distinction is made between skíra (with f) = to *purify*, and skýra (with y) metaph. = to *explain*; but that both words are identical is shewn from the Goth.: [Ulf. *skēirjan* = *ἐκκαθαίρειν*, *skēire* = *ἐκκαθαίρειν*, *skēirs* = *clear*]:—to *cleanse, purify*; s. silfr, Hkr. i. 185; þat skírir ok birtir augu, . . . þat bætir myrk augu ok skírir, Pr. 472, 3; skíra sik, to *cleanse oneself*.

2. of an oath or ordeal, to *clear, purify*; skíra sik með tylptar-efni, Gpl. 151; ok skíri hún sik, ok handala faðir ef hún verðr skír, Lv. 77; er þó ván at þú skírir þik í hreinsunarf, Fms. vii. 38.

II. eccl. [as translation of A. S. *fullian* = to *cleave*], to *baptize, christen*; skíra barn, K. þ. K., N. G. L., Fms., Nj., B. in countless instances, old and mod. 2. reflex. skírask, to *be baptized*; láta skírask, Íb. 10, Fms. i. 23, 129.

skírarí, a, m. [cp. A. S. *fullere*], the *Baptist*, N. T., Vidal.

skír-borinn, part. '*pure-born, born in wedlock*', Grág. i. 288, Fr. x. 265.

Skír-dagr, m. *Maundy-Thuesday*, Bs. i. 168, 247, ii. 167, Ld. 14, Rb. 358, Fms. ix. 500, Sturl. i. 25, 114, iii. 203; Skíri-dagr, id., pl. 177; Skíri-Jón, *John the Baptist*, Gd. Skíri-Þórsgagr, N. G. L. i. 10, Gpl. 177, Fms. ix. 500, Karl. 469.

skír-dræpr, adj. *dazzling*; lét hann tjalda svörtum tjöldum til þá væri síðr skírdrept, Ó. H. 156 (Fær. 213).

skír-getinn, part. *born in wedlock*, Fms. ix. 250, Grág. i. 171. Skíri-dagr, m. = Skírdagr.

skíri-faðir, m. a '*baptism-father, one who has baptized one*', Sturl. i. skíri-nafni, a, m. a *namesake*, Sighvat.

skíring, f. a *clearing*; skíringar-vitni, a *compurgatory witness*, N. i. 207.

2. a *christening* = skírn, N. G. L. i. 375, 392.

Skíri-Þórsgagr, m. = Skírdagr.

skír-leikr, m. (-leiki, m.), *purity*; at slá slíkt silfr at skírn sem várr víli verðr til, N. G. L. i. 446; sakir orða gnóttar eða skír, MS. 15. i: mostly in a moral sense, s. andarinnar, Stj. 34, 142, M. skír-leitr, adj. *pure of countenance*, Gm. 39, Akv. 35; bjarta skírleitari, MS. 234. 80.

skír-liga, adv. *purely*, Sól. 10.

skír-ligr, adj. = skírleitr; s. í yfirbragði, Sturl. ii. 189; s. at litum, Fb. ii. 431 (MS. *skýrligr*, less correct).

skír-líf, n. a *pure life, chastity*, Mar.

skír-lifr, adj. *pure-lived, chaste*, H. E. i. 469, MS. 625. 78, passim skírn, f. [as a translation of the A. S. *fullbirt*, which prop. *cleansing*, cp. Engl. *fuller* = *bleacher*]:—eccl. *baptism, christening*;

görrir alla hreina ok skíra, 655 i. 1, K. þ. K., Bs., in countless inst. old and mod.; heima-s., *christening at home*; skúrðar-s., *circumcised* halda barni undir skírn, to *stand godfather*, Fb. ii. 264; skírnar the *standing godfather*, Str. 17; skírnar embætti, -þjónosta, Fms. i. H. E. i. 473, Karl. 204, Stj. 377; skírnar-dagr, 677. 15; skírnar-b (-brúðr), the *fount of baptism*, Fms. iii. 168, MS. 656 A. ii. 2; skí dropi, Hom. 56; skírnar-keittill, skírnar-munnlag, a *fount*, Vm. 17, skírnar-sár, a *baptismal font*, H. E. i. 473, Vm. 1; skírnar-klæði, *baptismal clothing* = hvíta-váðir (q. v.), a *white garment*, Fms. x. Stj. 49, Ó. T. 25, 29; skírnar-nafn, a *baptismal name*, Bær. 6, Stj. i.



skírnar-steinn, a font, Vm. 38; skírnar-vatn, baptismal water, 655 viii. 2.

skírna, að, to become clear; vatn sem betr hefði skírnat ok setzk, Stj. 290; þá tekr þat ljós at skírnask ok birtask, Sks. 204.

Skírnir, m. the *Brigbt*, the name of the messenger of Frey, the god of light, Edda.

Skírnis-för (in mod. Edd. called Skírnis-mál), Sæm.

skírr, adj., compar. skírrir, superl. skírrst, Sks. 138 new Ed., MS. 15. 5; [Goth. *skairs*; A. S. *seir*; Engl. *sbeer*; Germ. *schier*; Dan. *skjær*; cp. also skærr and skýrr]:—clear, bright, pure, of glass, water, sky, light, etc.; gler allra hreinst ok skírrst, MS. 15. 5; skírrt vatn, Hb. 544. 39; skírr ok úskírr vötn, Rb. 352; skírr veðr eðr úskírr, Stj. 15; þrjár merkr gang-silfrs móti einni skírr, 732. 16; skírrt silfr, id.; syndsk honum eigi skírrt mála-silfrt, Fms. vi. 243; átta hundruð marka skírra, x. 92; drykkir skírrir hverju víni, id.; getinn af skírrri meyju ok flekklaus, 625. 70.

2. metaph. cleansed from guilt, esp. referring to an ordeal; breinn ok skírr, 655 i. 1; emk skírrt um þat, I am clear of that, Sigvat; veðr hón af járnri skírr þá er hón sýkn saka, N. G. L. i. 351; þá varð sá skírr er undir jarðar-mæn gekk ef torfan féll eigi á hann, Ld. 58.

3. með skírrri raust, with a clear voice, Sks. 138 new Ed.

skírr-skota, að, to appeal, a law term, with dat.; the word is prob. derived from the appeal to ordeal; s. e-u undir e-n, to appeal to; s. þessum órskurði undir þá menn alla, . . . ok skírrskotaði til þeirra laga er gengu á Uppsala-þingi, Ó. H. 86; því s. ek undir þik, Arinbjörn, ok þik, þóðr, . . . at . . . , Eg. 352; s. skal hann undir vátta svörum þeirra, N. G. L. i. 348; konungur skírrskotaði þá fyrir þeim er hjá vóru, at Simon gekk við, called them to witness, upon that S. confessed, Fms. ix. 358; þá er hann réttlauss ok hefir hann því skírrskotað, N. G. L. i. 74.

skírrsl, f., prop. purification, an ordeal; for the ordeal see the remarks s. v. bera A. III, jörð A. in fine, ketill I. 2; as also the words járn-burðr, ketill-tak, jarðar-mæn; göra skírrslir, Fms. x. 418; Guðs skírrslir, 'God's ordeal,' is opp. to manna skírrsl, man's ordeal (i. e. an oath), N. G. L. i. 389; göra e-m stefnu til þings, ok njóti þar skírrsla sinna, Js. 38; hann skal eigi eiga hverft til manna skírrsla ef hann býð fyrri Guðs skírrslir, i. e. if a man first offers God's ordeal he shall have no right afterwards to man's ordeal, the oath, N. G. L. i. c. COMPDS: skírrslar-eldr, m. [Dan. *skjersild*], purgatory, Mar.

skírrsla-þing, n. a meeting for an ordeal, N. G. L. i. 459. II. a christening = skírn, q. v.; um Guðsifjar ok skírrsl (skísl Edd.), N. G. L. i. 339; skírrsla-stefna, the fixing a time for christening, 340.

skírrsla, u, f. a purification, ordeal, see skírrsl, Fms. vii. 164, ix. 284, K. þ. K. 168, Grág. i. 341, 361: in a heathen sense, of passing under a jarðarmæn, Ld. 58; metaph., göra skírrslu til e-s, to put to the test, Fms. xi. 95, Orkn. 356.

skírr-teini, n. [cp. *artein*], a proof, evidence (documentary or personal), freq. in mod. usage: skírr-teinn, m. the name of a charmed sword, which shewed the guilt or innocence of one who touched it, Hem.

skífta, skeit, skitu, skitíð, [A. S. *scētan*; Engl. *sbite*; Germ. *sebeissen*; Dan. *skide*; now only vulgar]:—*scare*, Grág. ii. 133, Fms. vii. 21; þeir fuglar er í sitt hreiðr s., that foul their own nest, Sturl. iii. 253; part. skítinn (q. v.), dirty.

skítr, m. merda, N. G. L. i. 29, passim. COMPDS: skít-holt, n. (cp. ganga til trés), a privy, a low word of abuse; skítholtið þitt! skít-karl, m. a dirty fellow, Fas. ii. 211, Mag. 73.

skítugr, adj. dirty.

skjaldak, n. [Norse *skjak* = *lotium temulentum*, Gunnerus Flora Norwagica]:—a kind of weed, darnel; stundum spillir s., of a field, Sks. 322. 2. of an ill-flavoured or poisonous brewing, as of a drink made of darnel; mungát þat er s. var í, Bs. i. 64; þá kom s. í mungátíð . . . tók þá þegar alla úþekt ok s. ór mungátinu, 316; þar var mungát heitt . . . ok gördi síðan af dām ekki góðan, ok þótti halda við váða, at s. móndi í koma, 340.

skjal, n. [= skval, dropping the v], windy, empty talk, gossip, Edda 110; ok hegðomi, H. E. i. 475; hann kvæðsk eigi heyrja skjal þeirra, Fms. v. 327; verða at skjali einu, Fas. iii. 181; skrum ok s., Skíða R. 7; alþýðu skjal, Hom. (St.).

B. [A different word; from skil, Dan. *skjel*, cp. spell and spjall], a written deed, document, adduced as proof in a lawsuit, D. N. i. 605, iv. 538, 550, freq. in mod. usage. COMPDS: skjala-safn, n. archives.

skjala-vörðr, m. a keeper of archives; leyndar-skjal, a secret deed.

skjala, að, to prate, swagger, Fas. iii. 273, 284, Grett. 89 new Ed.

SKJALD-, the form taken by skjöldr in COMPDS: skjald-blætr, m. a shield worshipper (?), Yngl. S. (in a verse).

skjald-borg, f. a 'shield-murgh'; wall of shields, an old battle array, Ó. H. 206, Nj. 274, Eg. 92, 532, Fms. ii. 319, vi. 416, 418, vii. 262, described in Har. S. Harðr. ch. 117 (Fms. vi. 413).

skjald-fimr, adj. quick with one's shield, Lex. Poët.

skjald-hvalr, m. a kind of whale, from its particoloured skin, Sks. 124.

skjald-kona, u, f. = skjaldmæz, Lv. 63. skjald-kønn, adj. = skjald-fimr, Lex. Poët.

skjald-mær, f. a 'shield-maid,' amazon, Akv. 17, Al. 121, Fas. i. 140, 177, Odd. 22, 26.

skjald-rim, f. the 'shield-rim,' i. e. the line of shields along the gunwale of a ship (skip skarat skjöldum), Orkn. 104 (in a verse), Fms. vi. (in a verse), xi. 140 (read

skjaldrimma). skjald-steinn, m. the 'shield-stone,' the upper stone of a hand-mill (?), Gisl. (in a verse).

skjald-sveinn, m. a 'shield-boy,' shield-bearer, Sks. 705, Korm. 118, Stj. 631.

skjaldla, að, to enclose in a fence of shields, Fms. x. 78; skip skjaldat með stófum, viii. 233; al-skjaldadr, of a ship, Landn. 156 (see skjöldr); skjaldadr, shielded, of a person, Far. 81, Bs. i. 204, Karl. 377.

skjalda, u, f. a particoloured cow, 1st. þjóðs.

skjaldari, a, m. a targeteer, Gpl. 103.

skjald-bálkr, m. (N. G. L. i. 84), and skjald-bili, n. (should be spelt skjál-, not skjald-, from skjilja, not from skjöldr?), [Norse *skjeltile*]:—a wooden partition-wall, Eg. 90, 233, 235, Fms. v. 338, viii. 172, Grett. 98 A, Orkn. 110, N. G. L. ii. 245 (skjældili).

skjald-brík, f. = skjaldbálkr: skjald-bríkja, t. to waincoat, D. N.

SKJALL, u. the white membrane of an egg, Edda 12; hvitr sem skjall, white as s., id.; skjalli hvitara, Gsp.

2. a membrane, the white skin stretched over a round frame (skjár) and used for a window; hence the phrase, vera sem skjall á skjá, to be like a skjall on a frame, of a fickle, shifty person, cp. the mod. 'brittle as glass'; the phrase in N. G. L. i. 384—en ef hann svarar, at nú gengr eigi skjall á skjá—but if he answers, 'tis no matter, never mind!—is somewhat obscure. skjall-hvitr, adj. white as skjall, Gd. 68 (of a lily).

skjall, n., qs. skval (q. v.), empty, vain flattering.

SKJALLA, skellr, skall, skullu, skylli, skollinn; an infin. skella is used in mod. writings, but hardly occurs in old writers (except Ob. l. c.); the older form skjalla is analogous to skjálfa, hjálpa, bjarga, q. v.:—to clasp, clatter, hann lætr skjalla honum höggit, Fms. xi. 149; láta hamarinn skjalla honum, Edda i. 168 (skella, Ob. l. c.); láta hnefa skjalla, Hd.; en á hælum hringar skullu, clattered, Hým. 34; áin skall þegar á brjóst honum, Grett. 140; hnefar þórs skullu út á borðinu, Edda 36; enda skellr þar nú-láss fyrir búrin Reykdæla, Sturl. ii. 53; hurðin skall í lás, the door slammed to: skella á, to burst out on, break out, of a gale, storm; veðr, hrið, stormr skall á; skall nú bardagi á þeim, burst upon them, Fms. xi. 23; impers., skall þar e-m, there was one struck, iii. 188: metaph., hjörtu skullu, were stricken with fear, Fms. vi. 39 (in a verse).

skjalla, að, [skvel, skvaldr], to swagger, talk loud; vér verðum at tala meðan ungmennt skjallar, Mork. 90, cp. Fms. vi. 335.

2. mod. to flatter; s. e-n.

skjallari, a, m. a flatterer.

skjal-lauss, adj. without swagger or cant, Mag.

skjall-fili (spelt skjæll-fili) = skjaldþili, N. G. L. ii. 245, v. l. 27.

skjal-ligr, adj. documentary, authentic; skjalligt próf, D. N. ii. 580.

skjall-kænliga, adv. in a swaggering manner, Grett. 131 A.

skjallr, adj. [skjalla], loud, clashing, shrill; s. brestr, Bs. i. 798; lesa snjallt ok skjallt, 220; kalla skjallt, 623. 35; hann skelldi miklu skjallast, Fas. iii. 125: the phrase, hann kvæð sér vera ekki einkar skjallt, he said he did not feel well, Gisl. 47.

skjal-semi, f. swaggering, Hom. (St.).

skjambi, a, m. = skjanni, (conversational).

skjanni, a, m. [akin to kinn?], the side of the head, Fas. ii. 451 (but coarse).

skjanna-ligr, adj. gaunt-faced.

skjappa, u, f., mod. skeppa, [Dan. *skjeppe*; East Engl. *skip*], a busbel; skjöppur ok vágir, N. G. L. i. 126; fjórar skeppur, 136: a nickname, Fms. vi. 215.

SKJARR, adj. [Engl. *shy*; Germ. *schau*], shy, timid, of animals, deer; skjarra sauði, Nj. 27, Bs. i. 330; skjörz hross, Hrafn. 7: skjarrt hross, Gpl. 504; sauðé þat er skjarrast var, Ld. 96.

2. metaph., skjarr við e-t, sbunning; skjarr við skot, Ls. 13; gör þér sem leiddust öll manndráp ok ver skjarr við, Sks. 382; skjörz á skeið(i), shy, faltering in the race, but the passage is obscure or corrupt, Fm. 5; dag-s., sbunning the day, of a dwarf, Yt. 2; flug-s., sbunning flight; bleyðis-s., bold; læ-skjarr, fraud-sbunning, Lex. Poët.

skjáð, þ, to stretch the membrane skjall over a window-frame; glyggi smá ok alla skjáða, Sks. 427; konu-tettrið öngan gluggan skjáði, Hallgr.

skjáðr, m., Edda ii. 610; read skjörðr.

skjálf, f. [Engl. *shelf*], a shelf, seat; remains only in hlíð-skjálf, q. v.

II. a pr. name, Yngl. S. (Skjálfar-bóndi).

SKJÁLFA, skelf, skalf, skufu; subj. skylfi; part. skolfít (skolf = skalf, Barl. 53):—to shiver, shake, quiver; honum þótti s. bæði jörð ok himin, Nj. 194; með skjálfandum beinum, Fms. x. 314; svá þat skylfi af hræðslu, Fbr. 12; s. sundr, to shake so as to burst, Sks. 412; þeyg; henni hendr skulfu, Am. 48; hann skalf mjök, Lv. 59; gríðkona kom inn ok skalf mjök, Orkn. 326; sá skal vita er á strengnum heldr hvárt hann skelfr, Fb. ii. 129; s. sem hrisla: skjálfandi, shivering; ú-skjálfandi, steady, firm, Lex. Poët.

skjálfá = skelfa, to make to shake; s. ok hræða e-n, Barl. 197.

skjálf-henda, u, f. a kind of metre, Edda (Ht.) 35, 129, 130; for the origin of this metre see Edda l. c.

skjálf-hendr, adj. in the metre skjálfhenda, Edda.

2. [hönd], with trembling hand. II. [önd], tremulous, with faltering voice; hærta né lægra né skjálfhendra (= skjálfendra), Fms. vii. 227.



skjálfrá, að, to shiver, shake; hann skjálfraði allr, Fms. x. 314.

skjálfr-raddaðr, part. with faltering voice.

skjálfrti (skálpti), a, m. a shivering, shaking, Orkn. 326 (shivering from cold), Gullb. 8: pass., land-s., jarð-s., an earthquake.

skjálfta-fullr, adj. shivering, Fms. i. 162, Bs. i. 39.

lauss, adj. not shaking, Bs. ii. 159.

skjálgr-leiki (spelt skjágleiki), m. wryness, Rb. 476.

skjálgr, adj. [Engl. shallow, although in an altered sense]:—wry, oblique; með skjálgrum skotum, Sks. 383: the phrase, skjóta augum í skjálgr, to look askance, Fbr. 71.

2. squinting, as a nickname, Þórólfir Skjálgr (Fms.), the father of Erling Skjálgrsson (Ó.H.), whence it became a pr. name; fé-skjálgr, see fé.

skjálgr, m. the crescent moon, Edda (Gl.)

II, the name of a fish, Edda ii. 564.

SKJÁR, m. (the older form was prob. ské, analogous to lé, klé, q. v.):—a window (the opening). In old dwellings the openings were round, fitted with a hoop or frame (called skjá-grind), which had a membrane (skjall) stretched over it, and this was used instead of glass, and could be taken out at pleasure; such windows are still found in Icel. farm-houses, all such openings being in the roof, not in the walls, cp. Nj. ch. 78 (init.); and when the frame was taken out, these openings served as outlets for smoke. In some instances skjár seems to be used synonymously with ljóri (q. v.); the hlið-skjár (q. v.), or 'side-skjár,' would then answer to the window or opening in mod. Icel. dwellings; hristust skjáir (ebimney-pot = mod. strompr, q. v.) á húsum sem fyrir vindi hvössum, Ann. 1341; Þorbjörn þreif upp stökk ok reisti undir skjáinn ok fór þar út, Gullb. 19; taka af skjána ok láta leggja út reykin, Fbr. 99 new Ed.; ef menn sitja í húsum þeim er skjáir eru á, þá er svá ljóst inni, at hvern maðr kennir annan, Sks. 47 new Ed.; konungr hafði gort skjá fyrir stofuna, Fms. vii. 34; fara upp á stofuna ok taka af skjáinn (i. e. the frame), Fbr. 170; hann kastaði því inn um skjáinn, Fas. ii. 81; brutu þeir stofuna um skjána, Sturl. i. 168; hlið-skjár, Sturl. ii. 85; hann hlórar við hlið-skjáinn er á var stofninn, Bs. i. 628: the phrase, nú gengir eigi skjall á skjá, N. G. L. i. 384 (see skjall); krumminn á skjá, skjá, skekr belgi þrjá, a nursery rhyme.

skjá-gluggi, a, m., opp. to a glass window. skjá-grind, f., see above. skjá-vindauga, n. a skjá window, Sturl. i. 168, Orkn. 250.

skjáta, u, f. a piece of scorched skin; skinn-s.

skjátla, að, impers. mér skjátlar, one falters, misses; see skjóplast.

skjóð, f. a skin bag, N. G. L. ii. 248.

skjóða, u, f. [akin to skauð], a small skin-bag, H. E. i. 473, Edda ii. 314, 430; nafra-s., skjóðu skruð, Fms. vi. 374, freq. in mod. usage. skjóðu-pungur, m. a skin-purse, Þorf. Karl. 374.

SKJÓLA, n. [Dan. skjul], a shelter, cover, Fms. iii. 112, xi. 36; in Icel. also used of any cover or hollow under a fence, a stone, or the like, where sheep seek shelter against storm and cold: the phrase, nú er fokit í öll skjól, all shelters are covered with snow, no refuge is left, the metaphor being taken from a snow-storm, Nj. 258; kirkja á fjöru-tigi sauða höfn í Múlafalli, ok skjól í Máru-helli, Vm. 65; reka skal smala þaðan til skjóla í Vatns-hlið jafnan er vill, Pm. 110; í mitt skjól ok húsa-skyggni, Stj. 121; flýja undir skjól e-s, Fms. i. 264; skjóta skjóli yfir, to give shelter, Ld. 40, Gisl. 40, Fs. 37: in mod. usage also, skjóta skjóls-húsi yfir e-n. skjóls-maðr, m. a shelterer, protector, 655 xliii. 1.

skjóla, u, f. [North. E. and Scot. skel or skail, a milk-pan], (gen. pl. skjólina, Dipl. v. 18, Lv. 98):—a pail, bucket, Sturl. ii. 86, Dropl. 34, N. G. L. ii. 248 (v. l.), passim in old and mod. usage: of a measure, Lv. 98, Grág. i. 501, Dipl. v. 18; katlamáls-s., see ketill.

2. of a Constellation, Rb.

skjól-eygr, adj. [A. S. sceol-ēage; Dan. skel-øjed], goggle-eyed, squinting, Bárð. 178.

skjól-garðr, m. a sheltering fence, Vm. 64.

skjól-góðr, adj. giving good cover, warm, of cloth.

skjól-samr, adj. sheltering, Merl.

skjómi, a, m. [Ivar Aasen skjoma = to flicker], a flickering light.

2. metaph., skjómi daltangar, the 'ray of the band,' i. e. a drawn sword, Landn. (in a verse): a sword, Lex. Poët.: a nickname, Fb. iii.

skjóni, a, m. a piebald horse, i. e. black and white [see skjótt]; skjóna, u, f. of a mare.

skjóplask, að, dep., not to be spelt skjóplast, as is seen both from the spelling of the vellum (o, not au, or o), and also from the mod. popular form skjátla, which is a corruption from skjápla, a form which occurs in Norske Saml. v. 158:—to be upset, fail, at eigi skjóplask, Sks. 86 new Ed.; at engi skjóplask í einorðinni við annan, Ó. H. 61; svá at aldrí skjóplask (skjópl- Ed.) okkur vinátta, Fms. vii. 64; kvað Sigmundur hann skjóplask (skjópl- Ed.) hafa í ferðinni til Noregs, ii. 114; mun Óðinn vilja skjóplaz í sigrgjöfni við mik, Fas. i. 380; aldrí síðan skal ek skjóplask í yðvarri þjónustu, Fms. viii. 369.

skjórr, m. [Dan. skjære], the magpie, corvus pica, Edda (Gl.), Karl. 460.

SKJÓTA, skýtt, pret. skaut, skautz (skautzu rhyming with laust, Fms. vi. in a verse), skaut, pl. skutu; subj. skytti; imperat. skjótt, skjóttú; part. skotin: [A. S. sceotan, scyttan; Engl. shoot and sbut; Dan. skyde; Germ. schießen.]

A. To shoot with a weapon, the weapon being in dat.; skjóta (örum), spjóti, fleini, skutli, kesju, kólfi. . . . Fms. i. 44, x. 308, 362, 380; þeir þykkjask eigi hafa skotið betra skot, Fms. vii. 211; skotin spjóti í gögnum, shot through with a spear, Nj. 274: the shot at in acc., skjóta dýr, fugla, sela, Edda 16, Nj. 95, Ld. 56, Fm. 356, 362, and passim: also, s. til e-s, to shoot at; s. til fugls, Orkn. 3; s. til háfis, to shoot at a mark, Fms. ii. 268; s. kesju at e-m, Eg. 9; allir skutu at Baldri, Edda 37.

II. to shoot, to push or move quickly; skjóta loku fyrir (or frá) hurðu (dýrum), to shoot the bolt, the door; s. frá lokum, to unlock, Lv. 60; hann lagðisk niðr ok skaut fyrir loku, Eg. 601; skaut hann þá frá lokum, Fms. vi. 189; þeir lúu hann í kistu ok skutu síðan fyrir borð, and shot the chest overboard, Eg. 127; skaut Egill yfir brúnni, E. shot the bridge over the ditch, 53; brú af, to draw the bridge off or away, Fms. xi. 370; s. skipum á land, to launch the ships into water, ix. 501; s. báti, to launch a boat, on the shore, Nj. 133; s. útan báti, to shove out a boat, 272; braud þer hún hafði í ofnin skotið, Hom. 114; menn er í ofn vóru skotin, 7; var þeim skotið í eld brennanda, Eg. 232; then in all kinds of relations, s. hesti undir e-n, to put a horse under one, mount him, Eg. 397, 42, Fms. vii. 21; var mér hér skotið á land, I was put ashore here, Nj. 5; s. e-m upp á land, id., Fms. i. 131; s. barni heim af föstri, to send a bairn from the foster, Grág. i. 276; s. e-m brott, to let one escape, ix. 420; s. e-m undan, id., vi. 116, vii. 250; s. niðr úmaga, to let a pauper behind, place him there, Grág. i. 296, 297; s. fé á brott (und), to abstract, embezzle money, 334; þetta líkar þórdís illa ok skýtr um peningunum, Korm. 150; skjóttú diameter sólarinnar í tvá stöð, a de it into two, Rb. 462; þá skaut Guð því ráði í hug þeim, put this idea into their mind, 655, 3; s. upp hvítum skildi, to hoist a white shield, ix. 347; s. upp vita, to light up the beacon, Hkr. i. 148; þá varð et vita upp skotið, Orkn. 266; vita-karlinn skaut eldi í vitann, lighted the beacon, Fms. viii. 188; s. land-tjaldi, to pitch a tent, Nj. 157; var skótið um hann skjaldborg, 274; s. á skjaldborg, to draw up a s., Fms. vii. 20; s. á fylking, to draw up in battle array, Ó. H. 209; s. á húsin þá, to call a meeting together, Eg. 357; s. á eyrendi, to make a speech, Fm. 215; skýtr or skýtsk mjök í tvau horn um e-t, see horn B. I. s. fóttum undir sik, to take to one's heels, to run, Fms. viii. 358; hann sat sér út hjá þeim, skaut out, escaped, vi. 189; hann hljóp upp á alit, ok skaut á knjúm sínum, ix. 462; barnit skaut öndu upp, the son began to breathe, Hkr. ii. 109; s. skildi fyrir sik, to put a shield before one, Eg. 378, Nj. 156; s. skjóli yfir e-n, to protect (see skjól); M. stúðin skaut lykkjunum, she (the ship) shivered, Fms. viii. 199; þú segisk, at hann skyti í fyrstu þessu orði, eldisk árgalinn nú, he is so to have let this word slip, to have said, vi. 251; s. e-u of öxl, to throw off one's shoulder, Gg. 6; s. e-u á frest, to put off, delay: skjóta augu to look askance, Eg. (in a verse), from which the mod. gögta augum is a corruption.

III. metaph. to shift or transfer a case to another, ap. 1; skutu þau til ráða Ólafs, Ld. 74; s. þrætu til ór skurðar e-s, Fms. ii. 203; því skytt ek til Guðs, i. 3; s. sínu máli á Guðs vald, x. 10; þessu máli til Frosta-þings. . . þeir skutu þangat sínu máli, i. 32; véli dómdendr, er málum þessum er til skotið, Nj. 188; s. máli á fylkis- N. G. L. i. 21; skytt ek því til Guðs ok góðra manna, Nj. 176; mer þar er hann skaut ráðum undir, whom he took as his counsel, Fms. ii. 308.

IV. [A. S. scot; Engl. shot, scot, see skot, I and II]:—to; rétt er at fimur blár virði grinn, ok skal hann þá skjóta í móti sk, er þeir virða grinn dyrra enn hans skul var fyrir öndverður, Gr. 412; skjóta fé saman, to club money together, make a collection, 1; þeir skutu saman fjár-hlutum sínum hverr eftir efnum, Hom. 123; skotið; hann skaut einn fyrir sveituna sína alla (he paid their scot) þer þeir sátu í skytningum, Ld. 312 (see skytningr).

V. impers. to shoot up, it shoots up, emerges, comes forth; upp skytt jörðunn þú sœnum, Edda 44; skaut upp jörðu þar degi, the earth appeared by day (as the snow melted), Fms. ii. 228; þó at þér skytti því í geg, though it shot into thy mind, occurred to thee, Band. 37 new Ed.; þú skaut skelk í bringu, they were panic-stricken, Ld. 78, Eg. 49, Fb. 118 (see skelkr); mjök skytt mornar vakri, she is much tossed, Hall. 3; sveita skaut á skjaldrim, the shield-rim was blood-shot, blood-stained, Orkn. (in a verse); sem kólfi skytti, swift as a dart, Fms. ii. 183.

B. Reflex. to shoot, start, move, slip away; Skíði fór ek at slæt á fætr, S. started to his feet, Skíða R. 52; Björn skautz aptr síð at baki Kára, B. shot or slipped behind Kári's back, Nj. 262; at menn þess skyttisk eigi frá honum, lest they should slip away, abscond, Fms. ii. 49; vildi ljósta Grett, en hann skautz undan, started away from the blow, Grett. 91A; þeir fálmauð af hræðslu, ok skutusk hingað þingast undan geislum hans, Niðr. 5; þó at fé hans skjótisk fyrir glesenda, to slip through by the end of the fence, Grág. ii. 263; nú skaut maðr undan tali (evades), N. G. L. i. 97; kemr í hug, at hann mun skotisk hafa undan, ok vilja eigi fara, Ísl. ii. 334; skjótast yfir (imp.) to skip, slip over; mér hefir skotisk yfir að telja hann, þeim hafðir skotisk um þetta, they had made a false calculation, Ld. 100; þá skjótisk ek mjök yfir, then I am much mistaken, Skálda (Thorodd); skytt um mjörgum vísdómrinna sem þetri ván er at, Grett. 25 new Ed.: skjótisk



e-n, to fail; margir skutusk honum, many forsook him, Fms. i. 22; skutusk þá margir við þórd í trúnaðinum, many proved false to Thord, Sturl. iii. 75 C; vildi dyfiri ljósta þeim hramminum sem heill var, ok skauzk á stúnnin, and stumbled, reeled on the stump of the other leg, Grett. 101 A; hann var nokkut við aldr, ok skauzk á fótum (and tottered on his legs), ok þó hinn karlmannligsti, Háv. 45: also in the law phrase, hafa e-u fyrir skotið, to have a case forfeited, N. G. L. i. 52, 53; ef hann stefnir eigi... þá er þeim vátum fyrir skotið, then the witnesses are valueless, 54 (cp. Dan. for-skyde). 2. reflex., in the mod. skjótask, to go on a short errand, pay a short visit; viltu ekki skjótask með bróðri að tarna? eg ætla að skjótask inn sem nógsvægt, biðu meðan eg skýzt inn, and the like.

II. recip., skjótask á, to exchange shots, Fms. i. 93, vii. 54. III. part., of corn, to shoot; rúgagr al-skotinn, Þiðr. 180. skjótaskaðr, part. mounted, furnished with a horse or vehicle (skjótr, m.); þó ek sé verr skjótaskaðr, en hann fyrir vanheilsu sökum, although I am less well mounted, Fms. vii. 275.

skjótaskandi, part. a shooter, Edda 56. skjót-fall, n. the neglecting to provide a vehicle or horse, N. G. L. ii. 336. skjótla, adv. = skjótask, Hom. 109.

skjótask-leifr, adj. fleetness, Edda 31, Landn. 194, MS. 4. 18, Sks. 82. skjót-liga, adv. swiftly, quickly, Nj. 130, Fms. vi. 31, vii. 343: soon, skaltú nú ok vita s., Ld. 50; sofna s., 156.

skjótask-ligr, adj. 'shot-like', fleet, quick, alert; s. í viðbragði, Fms. vii. 175; s. til karlmennsku, Nj. 183; hann var hinn skjótaskligsti at sjá, Fær. 256: sudden, s. dauði, Sks. 231. SKJÓTE, adj., skjót, skjótt, swift, fleet; hefir þú skjótara hest séð? Fms. vii. 169; þeir hljópu at þeim, ok varð skjótast Moðulfr, Nj. 262; s. til góðra verka, Skálda 169: skjótt, opp. to seint, Edda 127.

2. of time; skjótari skilning, Fms. i. 97; skjótan órskurð, 42; skjótari sölu, Ísl. ii. 126; þat er skjótast at segja, in short! Fms. vi. 84; ríðhrís er skjótara er at rífa upp, it is sooner picked, Grág. ii. 288; mjólk ok aðra hluti þá er þeim vóru skjótasktir til lífs, Finnb. 234; skjót samstafa, a short syllable, Edda (Ht.). 3. neut. skjótt, speedily; hón bjó sik skjótt, Nj. 11; búa sik sem skjótask, Fms. i. 73; þeir sjá skjótt (soon) logann, Ísl. ii. 152; birta skjótt sinn vilja, Ld. 186; sofna skjótt, Fms. i. 9; líf mannlig endast skjótt, Hallgr., Pass. 8. 17, 14. I.

B. COMPS: skjót-fara, adj. swift-going, Sturl. i. 84. skjót-færi, n. fleetness, Edda 34. skjót-fættir, adj. swift-footed. skjót-gör, part. soon made, Fms. vi. skjót-hendr, adj. swift-handed, Fas. i. 100. skjót-keypt, n. part. a basty bargain, Bárð. 30 new Ed.

skjót-kjörinn, part. soon chosen, Fms. ii. 79, Fas. ii. 188. skjót-látr, adj. quick, alert, Ísl. ii. 6. skjót-leikinn, adj. nimble, Finnb. 352. skjót-litið, n. part.; göra s. e-t mál, to hurry, be rash in a thing, Ld. 186. skjót-lyndr, adj. impatient, Sks. 641. skjót-mægti, f. a rash speech, Barl. 108. skjót-ordlaga, adv. in a few words, Hkr. iii. 104. skjót-orðr, adj. quick-spoken, ready of tongue, Bjarn. 14, Nj. 38, Ó. H. 113, 201. skjót-ráðit, n. part. hastily decided, Edda 127. skjót-ráðr, adj. quick in resolving, Ó. H. 201. skjót-ræði, n. rashness, Fms. i. 74, vi. 104, 133, Njarð. 378. skjót-svarinn, part. rashly sworn, Sks. 607. skjót-tíndr, part. soon picked up, Sks. 7. skjót-yrdi, n. basty words, Fms. v. 253.

skjótr, m. [Swed. skjuts = a post-horse; Ivar Aasen skjof] = a vehicle, esp. a horse; hann segir honum at búinn var skjótrinn, Fms. iv. 35: in Sweden and Norway the word specially means the conveyance (skyds) of a public person or message as by law required, en sá sem fellir þenna skjót, K. Á. 22; ok sérliga um skjót sem ér erut mínum herra biskupinum skyldugir at lögum, N. G. L. ii. 336; farar-s., reið-s., q. v.

skjót-skípti, n. the change of a horse, N. G. L. ii. 336. skjóttir, adj. [contracted qs. skjý-óttir? see skjóni], skewball (i. e. brown and white), only of a horse, Ísl. ii. 62; rauð-s., jarp-s., mó-s., kinn-s., q. v., cp. skjóni.

skjógr, n. limping as if palsied. skjógra, að, to limp as if palsied, esp. of animals dragging their legs after them.

skjókta, að, to wag to and fro. skjöldóttir, adj. dappled, skewball, of cattle; rauð-s.

SKJÖLD, m., gen. skjaldar, dat. skildi; an old dat. in poets skjaldi, = hjaldr's á mínum skjaldi, Eb. 27 new Ed. (in a verse); haldorð í bug skjaldi, Fms. vi. (in a verse); haldar fast ok skjaldi, Kormak: þiðr. skjildi; acc. skjöldu, mod. skildi: [Ulf. skildus = θυπέα, Ephes. v. 16; Dan. skjöld; Swed. sköld; common to all Teut. languages: it is commonly derived from skjól, shelter, although the short root vowel and the final d of skild speak against this: 'skillingr' or 'skildingr' (a skilling) may be a derivative from 'skildus', from the shape, and from the painted or scratched 'ring' on the shields; see below: in fact, an old poet (Bragi) calls the shield 'the penny of the hall of Odin.']

Δ. A shield, the generic name; the special names are, rönd, rit, þaugr, targa, lind; þeir höfðu ekki langa skjöldu, Fas. i. 379; góðan skjöld ok þjókkán á hálsi, Sks. 407; skjöld á hlið, Bjarn. 62, and so in countless instances. II. special phrases; halda skildi fyrir e-m (e-n), to bold one's shield, as a second in a holmganga, Glúm. 332,

Korm. 88; or, fyrir e-n, Ísl. ii. 257; era héra at borgnara þútt hana beri skjöld, Fms. vii. 116: hafa e-n at skildi, to have another as one's shield, i. e. seek shelter behind him, Nj. 8; bera efra skjöld, to carry the biggest shield, gain the day, Fas. i. 383, Fms. x. 394: þjóna undir þann skjöld, to serve under that shield, that standard, vii. 293; þjóna undir sama skjöld, viii. 109: binda öllum jafnan skjöld, to tie the same shield to all, treat all in one fashion (metaphor from a withy-shield?), Clem. 44: leika tveim skjöldum, to play with two shields, play a double game (metaphor from the red and white shields, see B), Am. 70, Hkr. i. (in a verse): koma í opna skjöldu, to fall into the open (bellow) shield, to attack in flank (from the left), Fms. vi. 408, Stj. 365, Eg. 295, Fb. ii. 123; rennir sá maðr í kirkjugarð, ok sækir þingat skjöld, and seeks protection there, N. G. L. i. 352; múrr ok skjöldr, Mar. III. of any shield-formed thing; tólgar-s., a round piece of tallow; also of shield-like spots on cattle or whales: of a white tablet in churches, Vm. 142, 162, 168, Am. 55, Pm. 17: brjóst-skjöldr, a round brooch.

IV. a pr. name, Nj., Hkr. (of the son of Odin, the ancestor of the Danish kings); Skjöldungar, Edda; Skjöldr Skánunga goð, Fb. iii. 246. COMPS: skjaldar-band, n. a shield-strap, a nickname, Fms. ix. 249. skjaldar-bukl, n. the shield-boss, Al. 40. skjaldar-fetill, m. the shield-strap (mid. H. G. scilt-veszel, Gr. τελαμών), Bjarn. 36, Sks. 407. skjaldar-jötunn, m. 'shield-giant,' a war-engine, Sks. 430. skjaldar-rönd, f. the shield-rim, Fms. i. 266, Korm. 120, Sks. 385. skjaldar-skírl, n. pl. old worn-out shields, Band. 33 new Ed. skjaldar-sporðr, m. the 'shield-tail,' the lower part of an oblong shield, Ld. 78, Glúm. 333, Fas. i. 515.

B. Remarks on the shield.—A shield was raised as a signal in time of war; a red shield betokened war (rauðr skjöldr, her-skjöldr), a white shield peace (hvít skjöldr, friðar-skjöldr, a peace-shield); in a battle the red shield was hoisted, Hkr. i. 33; but, bregða upp friðar skildi, to hoist the (white) shield of peace, was a sign that the battle was to cease; hann lét skjóta upp skildi hvítum, Fagrsk. 61, Fms. vii. 23; hence also the phrase, bera herskjöld, or fara herskildi, to barry, overrun a land with the 'war shield,' see frið-skjöldr and her-skjöldr (s. v. herri). War ships were lined from stem to stern with a wall of shields,—skip skarar skjöldum, or skjaldat skip; hann kom í Bjarnar-fjörð með al-skjölduðu skipi, síðan var hann Skjaldar-Björn kallaðr, Landn. 156. The halls of the ancients were hung all round with a row of shields, Gm. 9, Edda 2, Eg. 43, see the curious story in Fas. iii. 42. For the shield-wall in battles see skjald-borg. Ancient sayings; nú er skarð fyrir skildi, now there is a gap for a shield, a breach in the fence, of a heavy loss, such as the death of a person, nú er skarð fyrir skildi, nú er svanrinn nár á Tjörn, Jón Þorl.; höggva skarð í skildi e-s, to cut a notch in one's shield, inflict a severe blow, Orkn. (in a verse). Shields were furnished with a painted or carved 'ring' representing mythological or heroic subjects; these rings are the earliest works of Northern art on record, hence come the names rit, baugr, rönd, of which rit points to scratching (whereas Bragi used 'fá' = to paint); rauðum skildi, rönd var ór gulli, Hkr. i. 33. Such shields were a lordly gift, and gave rise to several ancient poems treating of the subjects carved or painted on the shield, such as the famous Haust-löng by Thiodolf, the Ragnars-kviða by Bragi, the two Beru-drápur (Shield-songs) by Egill; these 'shield-lays' were afterwards the sources of the writer of the Edda, but only a few fragments are preserved; (cp. the Greek lay on 'the shield of Heracles,' and the lay on Achilles' shield in the Iliad.)

Skjöldungar, m. pl. the famous lineage of the kings of Denmark, from Skjöld, the son of Odin, Edda, Yngl. S. The Danish legend derives the name from his being found in infancy in a bed of reeds to which he had floated on a shield; but in fact the name is derived from the ancient Teutonic custom of electing the king by lifting him on a shield in the assembly. Skjöldunga-ætt, f. the kin of the S., Fas. ii. 10.

skjöldungr, m. a bird, the sbeldrake, from the shield-like band across his breast, Edda (Gl.)

skjöldug-leikr, m. wordiness, Fas. iii. 372, v. l. sko, interj. see I beböld! qs. skoða, skoðau.

SKOÐA, að, [Swed. skåda; early Dan. skode; the Germ. schauen and Goth. skaujan are kindred words] = to look after, view; skoða augum, Hm. 7, Skíða R. 196; er málit var skoðat, Grett. 102 A. H. E. i. 387; veri sýslumaðr skyldr at s. þetta á hverjum tólf mánuðum, Gpl. 526; s. nauðsyn mannsins, K. Á. 76; svá at vér allir megim s. hvárt... Dipl. ii. 14; höfu vér iðuliga skoðat hana, revised it (the book), Gpl. (pref. v); hón býðr at s. í höfði honum, Ld. 156; at líta ok eptir at s. um landamerki, Dipl. ii. 19.

II. skoðask um, to look about, Hm. i. skoðan, f. a viewing, Stj. 299, H. E. i. 584, B. i. 703; undir skoðan ok yfir-sjón Gunnsteins ábóta, Dipl. iii. 4.

skoffn, n. an animal, said to be a hybrid between a she-cat and a fox, Ísl. i. 612.

skokkr, m. a trunk, chest; skokkr var á gólfi, a carpenter's chest, Rm. 15; þeir höfðu með sér skokka (skrokka Cod.) ok í dýra-merg, Þorf. 430, v. l.; a ship's bulk, Fms. vi. 141, 252 (in a verse), Orkn. 104 (in a verse), Pd. 20, 38; mod. skrokkr = a trunk.

skol, n., qs. skvål, [Engl. scullery], washing water. skola-vatn, n. scullery water.



**SKOLA**, að, *to wash*; skola handklæði, H.E. i. 489; s. í vatni, MS. 544. 39; sjór skolar kjöl, Edda (in a verse): *impers.*, skolar til hafs öllu ór skipinu, *it was all washed away*, Sturl. i. 120; alda skolar kjöl, Edda ii. 492 (in a verse).

**skol-beinn**, adj. *brown-legged*, a nickname, Fms. x. 123.

**skol-brúnn**, adj. the etymology and exact sense of this word is uncertain, either from skol and brúnn=*scullery-brown*, or from skálpr or skolþr, q.s. '*scalp-brown*,' *swarthy*, perhaps the latter; svarteygr ok s., Eg. 305; svart á hár, skarpleitr, nökkut s., Orkn. 66; nökkut s., hvít á hár ok réthár, Glúm. 335; s. ok skarpleitr, Sd. 147; hárr í skeggi ok s. mjök, Ld. 274; rauðbleikr á hár, skolbrúnn, eygr mjök ok vel, Eb. 30; Hallfréðr var s. nökkut, jarpr á hár, Fs. 86; rauðskeggjaðr, skolbrúnn, ok heldr íllmannligr, 101, Hem. (of earl Tosti).

**SKOLLA**, skollir, skolli, skollat, *to bang over, dangle*; belg þann er skollir með skrá, Hm. 135; þar er þú skollir við ský uppi, Vkv. 35; Bjarni skoldi við tré, *dangled in the tree*, Fms. vi. 304 (in a verse); gullmörkuð vé skollu (skollu), *the standard floated*, Fagrsk. (in a verse); ek læt skeiðr skolla við sker, *I make the ships bower among the skerries*, Fms. vi. (in a verse); létum tjöldut skip s. fyrir landi, *we made the ships bower off the ness*, Sighvat: in mod. usage, treyjan (*the coat*) skollir upp á herðar blöðum, of a short, ill-fitting jacket. 2. metaph. *to skulk away, keep aloof*; þú skolli þér svá at mér mun seint verða at taka af yðr hjálfr, Edda 20; skolla við e-m, *to forsake, prove false to*; þó lætr Gerðr í Gördum gollhrings við mér skolla, *she turns a deaf ear to me*, Fms. vi. (in a verse).

**skolli**, a, m. the '*skulker*,' a fox, Reynard, Edda (Gl.); esp. used in nursery tales and in games, e.g. skolla-leikr, *the fox-game, blind-man's-buff*, in which every man in turn pats the skolli (*the blindfolded man*) on the shoulder, shouting, klukk, klukk, skolli minn, klukk, klukk! and then turns round; hann hleypr upp at selinu ok spurði hvárt skolli væri inni, *whether the fox were in* Ld. 278, Sturl. iii. 218; hann gaf stór högg á dynnar ok spurði hvárt skolli væri inni...., answer, Inni er skolli ok ekki hræddr | bítu til þess að hann er klæddr, Safn i. 53; in the phrase, skella skolla-eyrunum við e-u, *to turn a 'fox-ear' (deaf-ear) to a thing*. 2. the evil one, a word used in swearing; hvaða skolli! skollans! hence in compounds: skolla-brækr, f. pl. *devil's breeks*: skolla-hráki, a, m. '*devil's-spittle*'=*the jelly-fish*, see Maurer's Volks.; skolla-fingr, botan.=*lycopodium selago*, a kind of fern: skolla-leikr, m. (see above): skolla-reipi, n., botan. '*devil's rope*,' the bramble,=*rubus*: skolla-fótr, m., botan.=*equisetum, horse-tail*, a plant akin to the ferns: skolla-kál, n., botan. *goat-weed*=*aegopodium*, Hjalte.

**skollkíni**, m. [cp. Engl. *skulk*], poet. a wolf, Edda (Gl.); no doubt akin to skolli.

**skollr**, m. [Ivar Aasen *skall*=a fog], =skolli, a fox, Edda ii. 490. 2. *skulking, deceit*; byggja um skoll, Fms. xi. 365; s. var í skapi búand-karla, viii. 44. compounds: skoll-laust, adj. *guileless*, Sighvat. skoll-víss, adj. *skulking, wily*, Hkv. i. 37.

**skoll-valdr**, m. a *skulker, deceiver*, one of the names of Odin, Edda (Gl.); but more probably belonging to some ancient fable about Reynard the fox.

**skolp**, n., q.s. skvalp, [cp. Dan. *squalpe*], *scullery water*.

**SKOLPR**, m. [Ivar Aasen *skolpe-jarn*], a turner's chisel; skolpa ok nafra, Sks. 30.

**skolptr**, m., spelt thus, Fms. vi. 180 (in a verse), and ii. 259, v.l.; sounded and spelt skoltpr; [akin to the preceding word]:—a snout, of a dog, dragon, or the like; skeið bar skolpt inn rauða, Fms. vi. (in a verse); gnöptu skoltar, ii. 259 (in a verse); hann lýstr á skoltinn hesti sínum, Þorst. St. 48; kom broddrinn í auga hestinum, ok hljóp augat út á skoltinn, ... augat var frosit á skoltinum, Bs. i. 608: of the human face, hón var steinblind... hón bar vatnið upp í skoltana, ok þóttisk línan af fá er kallt var, ii. 169; ljótan skolt, langa trjónu, Fas. iii. 37 (in a verse); Skíða sló, á skoltinn enn, Skíða R. 142.

**skona**, að, *to serve, attend, with dat.*; skona ok því allir oss með útgreiðslu ok mikilli hlyðni, N. G. L. ii. 426.

**skon-rok**, n. [Dan.], a biscuit, (mod.)

**skons**, n. [Lat. *ab-sconsa*], a scone, lantern, Bs. i. 847.

**skonsa**, u, f. a dark nook.

**skop**, n.=skaup, railing, mocking, Fas. iii. 37. **skop-ligr**, adj.

**skopa**, að, =skeypa; skopast að e-u, *to scoff, mock*. II. [see skapa], *to take a run*; in the phrase, skopa skeið (skapa skeið), Gullþ. 57, Gisl. 69, Fas. ii. 283, Fs. 51.

**skopan**, f. railing, Hom. (St.)

**skoppa**, að, (skopp, n.), [cp. Engl. *to skip*], *to spin like a top*. skoppa-kringla, u, f. a top (the toy).

**skoppr**, m. a top (?), a nickname, Sturl. iii. 153.

**SKOPT**, n., better skoft, mod. skott, q. v.; [Ulf. *skufis*=*τρίψες*; O. H. G. *skuft*; Germ. *schopf*]:—bair; skopt heitir hár, Edda 109; skopt skvarta, Fbr. (in a verse); þó heilagt skopt, Edda (in a verse); only in poets; it remains in the pr. name Skopti, Hkr., Landn.

**skopta**, skopti, skopta, *to float atop* (like hair); skopta ek upp, *I rose*

*to the surface, emerged*, Fbr., Fb. ii. 215 (in a verse); this certainly the sense, and not as explained in Lex. Poët.

**skor**, f., pl. skorar, a score, notch, incision; setja þrjár skorar á dyra-stól N. G. L. i. 55; bera, þola skor, *to 'hole a score, stand a cut*, of a good silver coin (bad coins were merely silvered over), Grág. i. 392, 500; hvítir í sko white in the cut, of silver, Hkr. i. 185.

2. [North. E. *scar, scaur*], rift in a rock or precipice; hleypr hann ofan fyrir skorina, Gisl. 158; þú vatt þá sjau í skorinni, Nj. 146; svelta sem refr í skor, Fas. iii. 186 636; fótá-festi í einni lítilli skor, Barl. 56; Skorar-geirr, a nickname Nj.: the name of a cloven mountain north of Broadfirth in Icel., mill Skorar og Jökuls: berg-skor, hellis-skor, kletta-skor.

II. a tale or stick for counting, a score or notch being made for every twenty; í skip skal skipa... þá skal skorar (they scored the roll) selja ármanni hönd, ok augljós nef þau öll göra á bryggju-sporði, er skorat er fyrir N. G. L. i. 202; hence, 2. a score, a tale of twenty; ellefu skora af karlmönnum, sjau skorar af börnum, 415. 16.

**SKORA**, að, (þorðu, Gs. 14), [Engl. *to score*], *to make a score incision*; járnin skorðu mjök at beini, Fms. xi. 288; af annan fötina e skorði mjök annan, Sturl. ii. 158; þar skorðu vit (we scored) blóð (benjum, Gs. 14; þeir skora sundr vegginn með bolðum, Al. 148; skor sundr í miðju, Fas. iii. 343; þeir skorðu af spjótskapti (scored a pie off) ok gördu þar af hæl, Sturl. ii. 181; þeir skora fætr á flunum þar er þeir falla, Al. 143.

II. skora e-m hölm, prop. *to 'score' a mark out a field for battle, hence to challenge to single combat*, (ristreit, *to scratch the limits of a battle-field*, see Korm. S.); skora á e-m *to challenge*; s. á e-n til hölmgöngu, Dropl. 36, Fs. 137; hann skorar á þorfinn til landa, Landn. 80; skora á mann til e-s hlutar, Eg. 494 also, skora e-m á hölm or hölmgöngu, *to challenge to fight*, Nj. 15, 30 Gisl. 78; skora e-n (acc.) á hölm, Grett. 40 new Ed., is less correct.

*to call on, summon*; hann skorar á þorgerði, Fms. xi. 134; at þú skor á hann, at hann rétti þitt mál, Dropl. 20: *to urge, fast* skorar þú þat, Ld. 334; konungr skorar þetta mál við hana sjálfa, Fms. xi. 4 skaltú s. við hann fast, 113; skorar konungr til við Hákon, hvárt... 20; þótt þessir hlutir skorði samvizkur manna á fornum land skap, Bs. i. 733; þat skorar Búi í sættina, at..., Fms. xi. 86; einn e hlutr skoraðr til þess, 30; skorði því Biskup þessa hluti, Bs. i. 736 þorvaldr skorði þat í mót.

III. *to score, count by tallies*; en e skorar þat til þess, 30; skorði því Biskup þessa hluti, Bs. i. 736 þorvaldr skorði þat í mót. III. *to score, count by tallies*; en e skorar þat til þess, 30; skorði því Biskup þessa hluti, Bs. i. 736 þorvaldr skorði þat í mót.

IV. reflex., *skorask undan, to refuse, decline a challenge*, Bárð. 179. **skora**, u, f. a score, notch, incision, passim in mod. usage. **skoru kefli**, n. a '*score-stick*,' tally (used in keeping accounts); þó skal búane hverr augljós nef hafa á bryggju-sporði á skorukefli fyrir ármann, *each franklin* (in paying his levy) *is to shew his tally to the king's steward*, N. G. L. i. 200.

**skoran**, f. a scoring; þriggja marka ból at s., D. N. iv. 279; á-skorar a challenge.

**skor-bíldr**, m. a score-axe, Km. (for skeribíldr); in the phrase, skor bíldar ganga í e-u, *the axe has been shaving off much*, i. e. we have had great losses, Ld. 60.

**SKORÐA**, u, f. a stay, prop, esp. under a ship or boat when ashore Grág. ii. 395; Edda 91; setja skorður undir skip, Fms. x. 98: metaph. reisa (setja) rammar skorður við, *to put a stop to, take precautions against* Eb. 262, Nj. 88, Fms. vii. 28; vera (standa) í skorðum, *to be well propped, all right*.

**skorða**, að, *to prop*; þvertre er skorða staflægjur, Hom. 96: of a ship skorða skip, Hbl. 39, Sd. 141, freq. in mod. usage.

**skorin-orðr**, adj. [from skora II. 2], *clear-spoken*; heill ok s., Hom. 114, Mar.: mod. *out-spoken*, tala skorinort, *to speak out*.

**skor-kvikindi**, n. an insect, (mod.)

**skorningr**, m. a strip of cloth, Vm. 127, Pm. 7.

**skoron**, f. a pomegranate, '*malo-granata*,' Stj. 391 (Numb. xx. 5).

**skorpa**, u, f. [Dan. *skorpe*], a crust, as a nickname, Fms. vii. 304 skorpu-skalli, a nickname, 253: =skerpa (q. v.), vinna skorpu, i. e. cut skorpu.

**skorþinn**, adj. [skarpr], *sbrivelled*, Fas. i. 60; skorþitt skinn, iii. 571 **skorþna**, að, *to be sbrivelled*, Barl. 81; húð skorþnuð við eld, N. 208; þeir (the shoes) höfðu skorþnað í skininu, Háv. 25 new Ed. skorþnar skór at fæti mér, Fms. vi. 45: metaph., það skorþnar at e-m *to be hard pressed*, Fas. iii. 80.

**skorri**, a, m. a bird, *the pie* (?), =skærr. II. a nickname, Landn. in local names, Skorra-staðir, -dalr, Landn., map of Icel.

**skor-steinn**, m. [Germ. *schornstein*], a chimney, Fms. xi. 367, Boldt skort, n. part., see korta.



**SKORTA**, *t.* [Engl. *short*; Dan. *skorte*], *to be short of, lack*; eigi mun þik karlinnenska skorta, Fms. xi. 232; mostly impers., e-n skortir e-t (acc.), þar skorti eigi vápn (acc.), Eg. 236; at engan hlut skyrti, Fms. iv. 194, cp. Ó. H. 83; svá at þá skyrti eigi svá lengi sem þeir villdu drekka, Eg. 557; menn skortir bæði hey ok mat, Nj. 73; mik skortir eigi hug, Eg. 719; s. fé, 76; eigi skortir mik afla, Fms. i. 75; skorti hann tvá vetr í sextígg, 219; eigi mundi þar s. lausafé, Eg. 236; ok skorti eigi hálfir laundrat manna, Gisl. 27.

**II. part. skort**, used as an adverb; þeir vóru þar lítið skort viku, *little short of a week*, Sturl. iii. 215 C; lítið skort fjóra tigu manna, Ann. 1360; honum þótti sik skorta við oss, *to fall short of* Nj. 90; ok hafi (hann) þó allan íþróttir skort, Fær. 152; var auðsætt at hann mundi skorta við þenna mann, Ó. T. 33; þat skortir skortar Ed. yðr herra, Fas. i. 76; skorta á (i); þat er á skorti, *what is lacking?* Hkr. iii. 98; ef áðr hefir nökkut á skort, Fms. vii. 19; allt þat er honum (sic) skortir í, Grág. i. 214.

**skortr**, *m. a shortness, want*; sitja fyrir skort, Hrafn. 9; engum skort þú þurð, Fms. iv. 162; frama-skortr, Fb. ii. 296; bú-skortr, fé-s., orða-s., *ack of words*, Gd.

**SKOT**, *n.* [from skjóta; A.S. *scot*; Engl. *shot and scot*; Germ. *schoss*; Dan. *skud*]:—*a shot, a shooting*; skjótta langt skot af handvaga, Landn. 288; þóttisk hann eigi hafa skotið betra skot, Fms. ii. 211; hann féll við skotið, Nj. 247, and passim; hand-skot, bogaskot, and byssu-skot, (mod.): plur. *shooting*, sund ok skot, Fb. i. 368; kotum ok spjóta-lögum, Ó. H. 183.

**2. the thing shot, a missile** = *keyti*; hval ef eigi er skoti í... ef skot er flúi í hval enn eitt... leita skota, ... at hann átti þat skot, ... ef fleiri menn kalla til skota en inn, Grág. ii. 367–371; smíða sér skot, Þiðr. 87.

**III. metaph.** *scot*, *a scot or shot*, [in the phrases *to pay one's scot, scot and lot, scot-ree*], *contribution*; halda sínu skoti upp, Grág. i. 239; sam-skot, *scot and lot, portion*; hálfis bolla skot, Gpl. 80; plóga-skot, Ólafs-skot, hallvarðar-skot, a kind of *tax* in Norway, N. G. L. ii. 336, op. i. 59.

**2. as a law term, an appeal**; mega skoti orka, N. G. L. i. 8; fullt skot, *a lawful appeal*, 21; er til hans miklu minna skot en margir láta yfir, *there is less appeal to or worth in him than folks say*, *e. be will not do much*, Ó. H. 57; ráða-skot. **3. cheating, fraud**; f-skot, q. v.; kné-skot; 'knee-service,' *humiliation*.

**III. a narrow dark passage**, running (inside or outside?) along the wall of an ancient hall; separated by a partition wall from the seats (set); cot er um var elda-húsit, en dyrr vóru fram ór skotinu at setum nan-verðum, Egill gekk fram í skot, Eg. 397; nú finnr Steingerðr at in er sán, hún snýr í skotið, ok sér undir skegg Hábarði, Korm. 12; ann skyldi leynd þeim mönnum í skotinu hjá sér... nú hleyp ofan lit ok mennir fram (viz. into the part where the seats were), Rd. 13; skálinn var algör ok skot umhverfis, Fms. i. 290; skot vóru um sit ok lokhvílur, ok ór einni lokhvílu mátti hlaupa í skotið, Fs. 72;

the passage, elda-húsit var svá lagat... ok vóru þat laundyr, Isl. ii. 14, 295, where the lost original prob. used the word skot:—of a church, otíð kirkjunnar, Fms. ix. 492; Guðmundr var í skotinu, þvíat hann átti gí kirkju-gengt, Sturl. ii. 42 (kirkju-skot) = of a temple, hann setti allt indum eðr skotinu, Stj. 562. 1 Kings vi. 5; for-skot = *a vestibule*, **2. in mod. usage a dark nook, corner**, skúma-skot.

**B. COMPS.** **skot-áss**, *m. a kind of catapult*, Fb. ii. 23. **skot-ekki**, *a, m. a 'shooting-bank,' the butts against which the target was up*; fara í skotbakka, Fær. 46; vera á sundi eðr í skotbökkum, Fas. ii. 5; Oddr fylgdi þeim þar til er þeir Ásmundr höfðu átt skotbakka, 558. **skot-bláð**, *q. v.* **skot-bógr**, *m. the shoulder, a perquisite of the shooter* barpooner, N. G. L. i. 47, D. N. iv. 268. **skot-broddr**, *m. a missile*.

**skot-eldr**, *m. a shooting of fire, of Greek fire*, Fms. vii. 97. **skot-eld**, *q. v.* **skot-eldr**, *q. v.* **skot-fé**, *n. a shooter's or barpooner's fee*, Grág. ii. 374, 377. **skot-fimr**, *skill in archery*, Fms. ii. 100. **skot-fimr**, *adj. skilful as an archer*. **skot-færr**, *n. shot-range*; koma í s., *to come within shot*, Nj. 72, Gisl. 51, 33; liggja í skotfærum við, *to be within bow-shot*, Fms. ii. 327; *shoot- weapons*, Stj. 86. **skot-færr**, *adj. good as an archer*, Fas. ii. 266.

**skot-henda**, *q. v.* **skot-hutr**, *m. a shooter's share*, Grág. ii. 387. **skot-hrúð**, *f. a shower of missiles*, Fær. 73, Fms. vii. 289. **skot-hálr**, *m. a dead whale with a marked barpoon in it*, Grág. ii. 358. **skot-hyrna**, *u. f. a kind of axe*, D. N. **skot-maðr**, *m. a shooter, barpooner*, Grág. ii. 358, 367, Am. 4, Pm. 69, Róm. 270. **skot-mál**, *n. a range*; langt s., *a long range*, Fms. ii. 271; koma í s., *come within range*, Nj. 108, Fms. viii. 40, x. 43; liggja í skotmáli, **skot-penningr**, *m. 'scot-money' = Dan. tære-penge, pocket-money*, Fms. xi. 202, Al. 18, Fas. i. 450. **skot-silfr**, *n. 'scot-silver,'* Gpl. 46 (Ed.), Fms. vii. 319, Ó. H. 55, Orkn. 416 new Ed., Grett. 49.

**skot-spánn**, *m. a target*; setja at skotspæni, Fms. ii. 271. **skot-skrá**, *hafa e-n at skotspæni*, Fs. 39, Nj. 222, Fær. 30. **skot-skrá**, *m. a stick used as a mark*, Sks. 379, cp. Fb. iii. 405. **skot-skrá**, *m. a catapult*, Sks. 421. **skot-vápn**, *n. a missile*, Fms. i. 45, 386, Fb. ii. 19, passim. **skot-vöndr**, *m. a wand to be shot*, Þiðr. 87. **skot-ögn**, *f. a barb*, Sks. 419, v. l.

**skota**, *u. f. a nickname*, Fms. x. 123.

**skota**, *ad. = skotra, to shove, with dat., Edda (in a verse)*; marr skotar knerri, Hallfred.

**skotan**, *f. a shoving*; skýfing eða s., N. G. L. ii, D. N. iv. 90.

**Skotar**, *m. pl. the Scots*: **Skot-land**, *n. Scotland*, Landn., Fms., passim: **Skotzkr**, *adj. Scottish*, Ld. 12, 274, Eg. 266, Landn. 112. **2. in some passages of the Landn. Skotlar and Skotland seem to be used of the Irish and Ireland.** **skota-kollr**, *m. a nickname*, Landn.

**skot-blað**, *n. the sheath of an ear of corn before it opens*, Edda ii. 491.

**skot-eygr**, *adj. restless of eye, like a hunted deer*, Bárð. 38 new Ed.

**skot-henda**, *u. f. a half rhyme (as in land lenda)*, Edda (Ht.) 135, 139; in the old dróttkvæði the half rhyme was used in the odd lines, but aðal-henda (*a full rhyme*) in the even.

**skot-hending**, *f. = skothenda*; jörð fyrð, ... þessa setning hljóðstafa köllum vér s., Edda 121, 139.

**skot-hendr**, *adj. composed in the metre s.*, Edda (Ht.) 51. **2. in mod. usage a bad rhyme**; skáldskapr þinn er skothent klúðr | skakk-settum hófuð-stöfum með, Jón Þorl.

**skoti**, *a, m. a shooter*; in and-skoti, q. v.

**skotna**, *ad*; impers., e-m skotnar, *to get a piece of good luck or gain*, Lex. Poët.: mod., e-m á skotnast, *to gain*; á-skotnast, *to gain, have a piece of good luck*.

**skotnaðr**, *m. a gain, piece of good luck*, Ó. H. (in a verse).

**skotningr**, *m. the name of a sword*, Edda (Gl.).

**skotra**, *ad, to shove against, with dat.*, Grett. 98.

**skott**, *n.*, *qs. skoft or skopt (q. v.)*, by way of assimilation; [Ulf. *skuft*; Germ. *schopf*; Engl. *scut*, of the tail of a hare or rabbit]:—*a fox's tail*; tóu-skott, passim in mod. usage.

**skotta**, *ad, qs. skofta*, which form occurs in the verse Ffr., see skopta, [skopt]:—*to dangle, wag to and fro* (like hair or a tail); hann lét skotta við skip sín, ok lagði ekki til orrostu, Fms. ii. 310; þeir skotta nú við útan, Fas. i. 10, see skopta.

**skotta**, *u. f.* [skott], the popular Icel. name for a female ghost, since, as she roams about, her head-gear streams behind her like a fox's tail, Maurer's Volks.; Hvítárvalla-s., Leirá-r-s.: **Skotti**, *a, m. a nickname*, prop. a ghost (?), also used of a horse whose body and tail are of different colours.

**skoti-yrði**, *n. pl.* [cp. skatyrðask], *scoffs, taunts*, Fms. vii. 20, Sturl. iii. 199.

**skozkr**, *adj.* [skotta], *nimble, alert*, of a boy or puny person; hann er skolli skozkr. **II. Scotch**, see Skotar.

**skóá**, *ad, to shoe*: **skóaðr**, *shoed*, see skúa.

**skóari**, *a, m. a shoemaker*.

**skó-bót**, *f. a shoe-patch, cobbler's patch*.

**skó-broddr**, *m. a sharpened shoe*, Eb. 238, Fms. viii. 405.

**SKÓÐ**, *n.* [skaði and skóð point to a lost strong verb], *scathe, bale, a noxious thing*; hjálma skóð, randar s., skjaldar s., *the scathe of helmets, of shields, i. e. a weapon*; mar skóð, *the bright weapons*, Hallfred; Hildar s., id.: in compds, ben-skóð, vig-s., val-s., remmi-s., i. e. *weapons*, Lex. Poët.; the word is only used in poetry.

**skóf**, *f.* [skafa], *the stinged crust or scraps at the bottom of a pan or kettle*; grautar-skóf, mjólk-r-s. **2. botan.**, *'geitna-s., a kind of liehen*.

**skó-fót**, *n. pl.* (skó-fatnaðr, m.), *'shoe-gear,' shoes*, Vm. 56.

**skóg-barn**, *n. a wood-bairn, a dwarf-child*, Isl. ii. 437.

**skóg-björn**, *m. a wood-bear*, Landn. 91.

**skóg-dýr**, *n. a wood-deer*, Stj. 463, 560, Mar.

**skóg-gangr**, *m.*, prop. a 'wood-going,' used as a law term for outlawry (from an outlaw being banished to the woods), Grág. i. 90. **COMPS.**

**skóggangs-maðr**, *m. a 'wood-man,' outlaw*, Grág. i. 137, 143, passim. **skóggangs-stefna**, *u. f. a trial for outlawry*, Sturl. ii. 2. **skóg-gangs-sök**, *f. a case of outlawry*, Grág. i. 338, ii. 239, Nj. 88. **skóg-gangs-þýn**, *n. theft punishable with skóggang*, Grág. ii. 137.

**skóg-land**, *n. wood-land*, Hrafn. 22, Grág. ii. 211.

**skóg-lauss**, *adj. woodless, barren*, Eg. 580, Hkr. i. 45.

**skóg-ótttr**, *adj. woody*, Fas. iii. 119, Stj. 325, Fb. i. 541.

**SKÓGR**, *m.*, gen. skógar (skógs, Gpl. 145, Fms. vi. in a verse), *dat. skógi*, pl. skógar,—the acc. pl. skógu, Gpl. 128, in a paper transcript, is prob. an error: [North. E. and Scot. *scaw or sbaw*; Dan. *skov*; Swed. *skog*; perh. akin to skuggi, of a shady place]:—*a sbaw, wood, mörk* being a forest; var þá skógr milli fjalls ok fjöru, Ib. 28; þá var þar svá stórr skógr, at hann gürði þar af hafskip, Landn. 47; gengu sumir í fen ofan sumir í skóginum, Nj. 21; brenna kol í skógi, 57; skógr mikill, Eg. 276; skógr þykkvan, Isl. ii. 43; til fjalls eða skógs, til fjöru eða skips, Gpl. 145; rjóðr í skóginum, Ld. 96; fara í skóg, *to go foresting*, Js. 49, Fb. i. 252; hann lét skera torf ok hafði þat fyrir eldi-við, þvíat engi var skógr í Orkneyjum, Hkr. i. 105 (Orkn. 16).

**2. the wood or desert was the abode of the outlaw, hence various law phrases; stefna e-m til skógar, *to cite a person to stand trial for outlawry*, Grág. ii. 63, 192; sækja sök til skógar, 33; kaupna sik ór skógi, *to buy oneself off from outlawry*, N. G. L. i. 164, 165; leysa e-n ór skógi, Nj. 193; er hann útlagr ok öllu fyrir-gört er hann á, nema jörðu sinni einni, ok því er hann kemur**



í skóg með sér, N.G.L. i. 165. II. in local names, **Skógr**, **Skógar**, **Skógar-strönd**, -götur, þykki-skógr, Landn., map of Icel.

B. COMPS: **skógar-björn**, m. a wood-bear, Grág. ii. 33, Landn. 35, 345. **skógar-braut**, f. a road broken through a wood, wood-path, Fas. ii. 197, iii. 587, Ísl. ii. 44. **skógar-brenna**, u, f. a wood-fire, Ölk. 34. **skógar-búð**, f. a wood-booth, but in a wood, Gpl. 449. **skógar-búi**, a, m. a 'wood-neighbour,' dweller near a wood, Grág. ii. 300. **skógar-dýr**, n. a wood-deer, Stj. 219, Bret. 194. **skóga-fullr**, adj. woody, Stj. 337. **skógar-gata**, u, f. a wood-path, Sturl. iii. 23, Fms. iii. 74: plur. **Skógar-götur**, a local name in western Icel. **skógar-geit**, f. a wood-goat, Fms. ii. 309 (x. 351). **skógs-hagi**, a, m. a wood-hedge, bawborn, D.N. **skógar-háls**, m. a forest-bill, Eg. 544, Stj. 485. **skógar-hjörtr**, m. a hart of the forest, Stj. 560. **skógar-holt**, n. a 'wood-bolt,' ridge, bill, Eg. 744. **skógar-horn**, n. = skógarnef, Karl. 98. **skógar-hrygg**, m. a wood-ridge, Dipl. iii. 6. **skógar-hunang**, n. wild honey, 625, 89. **skógar-hús**, n. a hut in a wood, Stj. **skógar-kaup**, n. the purchase of a wood, N.G.L. i. 81, 169. **skógar-kjörtr**, n. pl. brush-wood, a bolt, Eg. 546, Fms. vii. 56, Róm. 183. **skógar-klettr**, m. a wood-rock, Eg. 717. **skógar-leiga**, u, f. the rent of a wood, H.E. i. 394. **skógar-maðr**, m. a 'wood-man,' an outlaw, Nj. 110, Grág. i. 72, 87, 119, 137, 139, 178, ii. 136, 159, Grett. and the Laws and Sagas passim. **skógar-mark**, n. a wood-mark, land-mark of a wood, Grág. ii. 300, Sturl. ii. 57. **skógar-merki**, n. id., Grág. ii. 219, Sturl. ii. 57. **skógar-nef**, n. a 'wood-neb' jutting outskirt of a wood, Fms. vii. 69, Karl. 104, Thom. 473, Eg. 376, 377: as a nickname, Nj. **skógar-partir**, m. a share in a wood, Vm. 144, Dipl. v. 3. **skógar-rjóðr**, m. (see rjóðr), Fs. 69. **skógar-runn**, m. a division of a wood, Eg. 219, Fas. i. 4, Róm. 236. **skógar-skipti**, n. a division of a wood, Grág. ii. 293, 294. **skógar-spell**, n. damage done to a wood, Vm. 153. **skógar-spottr**, m. a spot, piece of a wood, Vm. 103. **skógar-staða**, u, f. the place on which a wood stood, Jb. 240. **skógar-strönd**, f. a woodland-coast, Stj. 90, v. l. **skógar-súra**, u, f. wood-sorrel, Pr. 472. **skógar-teigr**, m. a strip of wood, Vm. 11, 138. **skógar-tré**, n. a tree in a wood, Stj. 256, 274. **skógar-ull**, f. [Germ. baumwolle, 'wood-wool,' cotton, Al. 166. **skógar-vöndr**, m. a wand, Fas. i. 333. **skógar-bröstr**, m. the throstle or thrush. **skógar-öx**, f. a wood-axe, Rétt. 3. 10.

**skóg-skipti**, n. = skógar-skipti, Grág. ii. 393. **Skóg-strendingar**, m. pl. the men from Skógar-strönd, Eb. **skóg-sök**, f. = skóggangssök, Nj. 232, v. l. **skóg-teigr**, m. = skógar-teigr, skógartré, Vm. 138. **skóg-tré**, n. = skógartré, Stj. 399. **skógungr**, m. a nickname, Sturl. i. 76. **skóg-vaxinn**, part. overgrown with wood, Stj. 615. **Skóg-verjar**, m. pl. the men from Skógr, Ld. 332. **skóg-viðr**, m. = skógrtré. **skóg-vöndr**, m. = skógarvöndr, Njarð. 370. **skó-hljóð**, n. 'a shoe-sound,' þekkja e-n á skóhljóðinu, to know a person by his step.

**skó-klæði**, n. pl. = skóföt, shoes and stockings, Ld. 36, Stj. 259, Fb. i. 547, Edda 21.

**skó-lauss**, adj. shoeless, Landn. 215, MS. 655 xii. 3, Bs. i. 669.

**skó-leðr**, n. shoe-leather.

**skó-leistr**, m. (see leistr), Bs. i. 322.

**skó-lemja**, lamði, to tread on, Eluc.

**SKÓLI**, a, m. [Gr.-Lat.], a school; vera í skóla, Fms. ix. 245; góðan skóla, Sks. 246; halda skóla, Mar.; fara í skóla, to enter a school; fara úr skóla, to leave a school; skipa e-m í skóla, Fms. xi. 427, 428; barna-s., a school for children; Látinu-s., a grammar-school; há-skóli, a high school. COMPS: **skóla-bók**, f. a school-book, Vm. 61, Dipl. v. 18. **skóla-bróðir**, m. a school-fellow; hann er s. minn, við erum skólabræðr. **skóla-genginn**, part. one who has been at a grammar-school. **skóla-kennari**, a, m. a teacher. **skóla-klerkr**, m. a 'school-clerk,' scholar, Bs. i. 793, Mar., D.N. **skóla-meistari**, a, m. a school-master, Bs. i. 793, 850, Fms. x. 33, Sturl. ii. 49. **skóla-nafn**, n. a school-nickname, Bs. i. 824. **skóla-piltr**, m. a school-boy (in a grammar-school), D.N. i. 410, and mod. **skóla-röð**, f. a list of the boys at a grammar-school after the examination. **skóla-stúka**, u, f. (see stúka), Boldt 174.

**skóla-sveinn**, m. a school-boy, Sturl. ii. 49.

**skólmr**, m. = skólp (p), a nickname, Landn.

**skónaðr**, m. = skóföt, Ant. Russ. ii. 416.

**skó-nál**, f. a 'shoe-needle,' cobbler's needle, Skíða R. 10, Bs. i. 377.

**SKÓR**, m., gen. skós, dat. and acc. skó; older plur. skúar, gen. skúa, dat. skóm, acc. skúa; later plur. forms are, skór, skóa, skóm, skó, and so too in mod. usage: [Ulf. skobs = σκόρη; A. S. sceō; Engl. shoe; O. H. G. scuo; Germ. schuh; Dan.-Swed. sko]—a shoe; skúa (skuo Edd.) á fótum, Gisl. 113; skúar (skuor), 115; loðnir kálfskinns skúar, Sturl. iii. 199; uppháfir skúar, Fms. vi. 440; uppháfir ok lágir skúar, Rétt. 112; uppháfa svarta skúa, Nj. 184; hann hafði uppháfa skó, bundna at legg,

Fms. iv. 76; háfa skúa, Ó. H. 30, l. c.; hann lét skera húð til skúa (gen. pl.) fóru-nautum þorvalds, Bs. i. 669; skylda ek skreyta ok skúa binda heris kván hverjan morgin, Glv. i. 9; hann kippit skóm á fætr sér, Nj. 28; hann hafði leyst af sér skúa sína... hann batt skó sinn, Eg. 719; skúar, Hom. 85 (twice); gera skó (acc. sing.), stiga í skó, N. G. L. i. 31: referring to the ceremony of adoption, see heming. 2. a horse-shoe; skórnir, skóna, aur-skór, Fb. i. 524; þótt skúarnir hryti undan hestum þeirra, Fms. vii. 95; hest-skór, a horse-shoe. 3. the tip of a sheath, as in dögg-skór, q. v.

II. phrases, hafa slitið barns-skónum, to have worn out one's bairn's-shoes = to be past one's youth; hann slitr ekki mörgum skónum, he will not wear out many shoes, of an old man on the verge of the grave, as in the story of the merman (marmennill, q. v.) and the 'fey' man with the bundle of shoes, Ísl. þjóðs. i. 132, compared with the Engl. romance of Merlin, p. 434.

**skó-sala**, u, f. a shoe-sale, Rétt. **skó-stöð**, adj. reaching down to the shoes. **skó-smiðr**, m. a 'shoe-smith,' of farriers, Hm. 127. **skó-sveinn**, m. a shoe-boy, servant, Nj. 5, Fms. i. 45, vi. 178, Ó. H. 83, Bs. i. 635, Gullþ. 46. **skó-varp**, n. the 'shoe-warp,' binding of a shoe; upp í skóvarp. **skó-vátr**, adj. 'shoe-wet,' wet-footed, Fms. ii. 273. **skó-purka**, u, f. a shoe-wiper, mat to wipe the shoes. **skó-þvengr**, m. a 'shoe-thong,' shoe-string, latchet, Nj. 74, Þorst. St. 53, Mar., Matth. iii. 11; skúfaða skóþvengi, Eb. 220.

**skráddari**, a, m. [Dan. skraeder], a tailor, Dipl. iii. 4, N. G. L. iii. 15. **SKRAF**, n. a chat, talk, Edda 110, Vigl. 24, Fas. i. 14, iii. 221, Grett. 79 new Ed., Skíða R. 62.

**skrafa**, að, to prate, chat, Háv. 42; það má kalla hyggins hátt að heyra mart en s. fátt, Hallgr.: recipr., skrafask við, Fas. i. 505; þeir skrófudusk við, 63.

**skrafari**, a, m. a chatterer, a nickname, Sturl. iii. 281.

**skraf-finnr**, m. a chatterbox, Bárð. 41 new Ed., and so in mod. usage; perh. better skrá-finnr, a book-worm.

**skraf-karl**, m. = skraffinnr, Háv. 38 new Ed., v. l. (skratta-karl.) **skramsá**, að, to scream, Hkr. ii. 253 (in a single MS.)

**skran**, n. rubbish, marine stores, Dan. skramleri.

**skrap**, n. a clattering, Mag. 71: tittle-tattle, með skrókligu skrapí, 90: scraps, trifles, Boldt 167; leikligt skrap, veraldligt skrap, Mar.; orða-skrap, Fas. iii. 99; vara-s., Sks. 438. **skrap-eyrir**, m. scraps, D. N. iv. 90.

**skrapa**, að, [Engl. scrape], to scrape, clatter; beinin skrapa í skinninu, Fas. ii. 252; skrapanda hagl, Sks. 229; óxin skrapaði við, Grett. 88 A; járnit skrapar við tennr, Mar.; penningar skrapa lítt í pungi, Bs. ii. 223. 2. to scratch; ú-skrapat bréf, D. N. iv. 304; upp gefa, ná af sínum skráum skrapa, Thom. 192.

**skrapla**, að, to grate, clatter, Grett. 88.

**skrapr**, m. a taitler, Edda (Gl.)

**SKRATTI**, older form skrati, as seen from rhymes, latr skrati; [akin to Swed. skratta = to laugh loud and harshly; Dan. skraade = creepare]—a wizard, warlock; sú segir spár sínar sem vöfur ok skrattar forðum, Blanda; seið-skratti (q. v.), a wizard who works charms; the Swed. skratta refers to the strange noises with which the enchanter works (seið-læti); skratta-sker, the name of a rock on which wizards were exposed to die, Fms. ii. 142; hann síðdi þar ok var kallaðr skratti, x. 378.

2. a goblin, monster; in vatna-skratti, a water-sprite, sea-monster, see Ísl. þjóðs. i. 138, province, in the south of Icel. for sjó-skrámsli; a giant, ogre, Edda (Gl.); in mod. usage a devil, imp, skratinn fór at skapa mann, a ditty; skratta-atgangr, Fas. ii. 519; skratans-so and so, in oaths; karl-skratti, an evil churl, Háv. 38 new Ed.; kvenn-skratti, a bag, fury. **skratt-hanki**, a nickname, Fms. viii.

**Skrauma**, u, f., or **Skraumu-hlaups-á**, the name of a river, Landn.

**skraumi**, a, m. a 'screamer,' Lat. scurra, Edda 213.

**SKRAUT**, n. an ornament; s. ok sknúð, Stj. 188; lítið skraut, Orkn. (in a verse), Gd. 67, freq. in mod. usage. COMPS: **skraut-búinn**, part. richly dressed, Grett. 139 A, Fms. vi. 273, Hallfred. **skraut-girni**, f. showiness in dress, Fms. v. 181. **skraut-gjarn**, adj. showy (f). Hdl. **skraut-leikr**, m. show, splendour, 656, 624. **skraut-liga**, adv. richly; s. búinn, Fms. vi. 389. **skraut-ligr**, adj. showy, rich, splendid, Fms. ii. 261, v. 179, Ld. 28, 114, Fbr. 143, Háv. 58: of colours, uxi mikill ok s., a brindled ox, Vápn. 21. **skraut-menni**, n. a showy person, Nj. 123, 139, Vápn. 7.

**skrauti**, a, m. a nickname, Nj. 174: the name of a ship; of a brindled ox, and skrauta, of a brindled cow.

**SKRÁ**, f., gen. skrár, pl. skrár, skrá, skráum, a scroll, dry skin; þann er hangir með háum, ok skollir með skráum, Hm. 2. a scroll (written); lög sem á skróum standa, Grág. i. 7; á skrá þeirri er Hálfíði lét göra, id.; göra máldaga á skrá, K. þ. K.: setja á skrá, to set in a



scroll, commit to writing. Bs. i. 59; setja nöfn á skrár, to set a name in a scroll, Rb. 412; í þessari skrá, in this scroll, Bs. i. 59; í skrá þessi, Rb. 4; sjá skrá, this scroll, id.; skrár ok skilríki, Pm. 68; kirkju-skrá, Dipl. ii. 19; önnur skrá, Jm. 36; fánýtar skrár, Pm. 10, 86; á foruri skrá sextán heilagra manna sögur, 94; saltara-skrá, 134; skrá töttur, a shred of a scroll, 129.

II. a lock; skrá fyrir kistu; hurðar-skrá; lykkillinn stendur í skránni, the key stands in the lock; skrár-gat, a key-hole. skrá, 8, to put on a scroll, to enter, 656 A. i. 13; skrá nöfn þeirra allra, Fms. v. 277; var á þeim bréfum skráð ill mál, Sks. 643; hann lét ok skrá inn allt konungs ríki, at . . . 464, Jb. 288, Fms. x. 146; hann lét lesa upp hverir skráðir voru á skipit, vii. 287. 2. reflex. to be entered on a list; skrásk skal hver farar-maðr, svá einyrki sem annar maðr, N. G. L. i. 199.

II. = skrapa; skrá (skrapa) þetta af, Grett. 163 A. skráfa (skráfa), að, to grate, or shivelled skin.

skráma, u, f. [Dan. skramme], a scar, Grett. 71. skráma, 8 (?), to glare; ávalt er ek lít þangat skrámir ljós í augu mér, Sturl. i. 5.

skrám-leitr, adj. looking scared, Sturl. iii. 105, Bárð. 178. skrámr, m. [Swed. skrämma = to scare], the name of a monster giant.

skrápr, m. [akin to skrapa], a shark's skin, shagreen, Ísl. iii. 113; kráp-skór, shoes of shark's skin: skrápi, a nickname, Fms. vii. 163.

skrá-setja, setti, to put on a scroll, enter, Sturl. iii. 91; hann var krásettr í skip (enrolled), 304.

skrá-setning, f. an entering on a scroll, B. K. 18. skrá-veifa, u, f. a scare-crow, bogle; göra e-m skráveifar: a nickname, Ann. 1362.

skrá-þurr, adj. parched from dryness. SKREF, n. [Dan. skrev], a pace; á hlaupanda skrefi, Sks. 374; í nu skrefi, Þjóð. 99; taka skref mikit, Grett. 153 A: as a measure = at passus, Rb. 482, Ms. 732. 5.

II. skref = skrá, in Finn-skref, v. for skref-hárr, adj., Bjarn. 63, read skráf-hárr (?): skref-hlaup, a leap, Pr. 476.

skrefa, að, to stride, Pr. 415, Mar. 1055, Bs. ii. 26. SKREIÐ, f. [skriða], a shoal of fish (= A. S. scālu; provinc. Engl. boöl), this is the Norwegian sense, see Ström Söndmör's Beskr. i. 317; nce, skreið varga, a flock of wolves: þar dreif at honum varga skreið ilkil, Bret. 150; this sense is obsolete in Icel., where it is only used

2. dried fish, as food and as an export (prop. ellipt. for skörp skreið), Eb. 272, 316, Grett. 98 new Ed.; skreið ok húðir, Eg. 69; s. ok fjöl, Nj. 16; skörp s., Fms. viii. 451; Háleysk skreið, Munk. 51; skreið er þá eingin flutt, Bs. i. 842; skreiðar-garðr, a platform for drying fish, m. 14; skreiðar-hlaði, a pile of skreið, Eb. 276; skreiðar-kaup, Fb. 348; reidrar-tíund, -tollr, Vm. 47, Ám. 10, D. N. iii. 30.

skreiðask, d, dep. [skriða], to creep, sink; s. ör rúmi, Lv. 60; s. fyrir ríð, Nj. 136; skreiðisk hún undan húði honum, Ld. 156, Stj. 418; nn skreiðisk fram með landinu, Fms. viii. 437; hann skreiðisk upp þó berginu, Róm. 148; s. apr af hestinum, to slip down, Fs. 65.

skreið-fiski, n. a fishing (skreið = a shoal); hann hafði menn sína í dveri ok svá í skreiðfiski, Eg. 42; hann harði menn í s. í Vágum, en ma í síldfiski, 68, Gullþ. 5.

skreið-færi, n. implements for snow-travelling, Fms. viii. 400. skreiði, n. = skreiðfæri; ef maðr tekr s. manns ef hann ferr til þings, G. L. i. 227.

skreiðingr, m. a subterfuge (?), Sturl. iii. 30. skreiðr, adj. sliding; in ör-skreiðr.

skreið-ver, n. = skreiðfiski; skreiðver ok síldver, Eg. 42, v. 1. skrenkr, m. [cp. Engl. skrunk], a nickname, Ann. 1184.

skreppa, u, f. [Dan. skreppe: Engl. scrip], a scrip, bag, Stj. 464, 616, Ms. vi. 374, viii. 26, Barl. 104, Skíða R. (of the beggar's scrip): allit, s. ok s., of pilgrims; taka staf ok skreppu ok fara til Jórsala, H. E. i. 3, Fms. vi. 303, Fagrsk. 93, Karl. 467 (v. l.), Symb. 17: a mouse-trap, en mús í skreppu, Fms. vii. 21.

SKREPPA, skrapp, skruppu; subj. skryppi; part. skroppinn:—to s.; skruppu honum fætr, bis feet slipped, Fms. viii. 75, 393, Nj. 114; þum urðu lausar hendnar ok skruppu af fanga-stakkinum, the bands slipped, lost bold, Ísl. ii. 447; ermarnar skruppu af höndunum fram, Fms. viii. 358, v. l.; skruppu ör tennr fjórar, Skíða R. 142. 2. to

away, absent oneself; þá er mín er vandlast gætt, þá skrepp af brott, MS. A. 22; margir bæjar-mean skruppu inn í garða sína ok í l., skulked away into their houses, Fagrsk. 165; hafa skroppit þar um 23, Hkr. iii. 376, v. l. (= krotit): in mod. usage, to start, move quickly, eðla að skreppa inn snöggvast, bíddu meðan eg skrepp inn at sækja vlingana, and the like.

skreyja, u, f. [Dan. skryde], a brayer (?), bragger, a nickname, Hkr. i. skreyta, t. [skraut], to ornament, dress fine; skylda ek skreyta (Dan. pynte), Gkv. i. 9; skreytask við kórulum, to dress fine to please men, Bs. i. 453; skreyttir innur beztum klæðum, Fms. i. 149; skreytt

ó Róm. 301; s. sína undir-hyggu, Magn. 484. skreyting, f. ornament, embellishment, Stj. 24.

skreytinn, adj. [prop. adorned in one's speech, cp. Dan. forblommet]: untruthful; and skreytni, f. a falsehood.

skribla, u, f. from the grating sound (?), the name of a hot spring near Reykholt in Iceland.

SKRIÐA, u, f., gen. pl. skriðna, Ann. 1171; [skriða]:—a land-slip, on a hill-side; fyrir skriðum eða vatna-gangi, Grág. i. 219; skriða brast upp í fjallit, Fb. ii. 72; hljóp skriða á bæinn, Hrafn. 1; skriða hljóp í Geitdal, Ann. 1186; hljóp ofan skriða mikil með grjóti ok leiri, Hkr. i. 47; í þessi skriðu týndisk Magnúss, of an avalanche, Bs. i. 640: also used of the black streaks on a mountain-side from old slips, hann keyrir undir honum hestinn upp á skriðuna, Bs. i. 625; er hann kom á skriðu þá er Geirvör heitir, Eb. 218, 226, 232, Sturl. iii. 83.

II. freq. in local names, Skriða, Skriðu-klaustur, Skrið-dalur, Rauðu-skriður, Landn., Nj., map of Icel. COMPS: skriðu-fall, n. an avalanche, Ann. 1390. skriðu-hjalli, a, m. a shelf in a s., Fbr. 88.

skrið-bytta, u, f. a lantern. skrið-kvikendi, n., collect. creeping things, reptiles, worms, etc. (Dan. kryb), Stj. 19, 317, Fb. ii. 78; foglar, ferfætlingar ok s. jarðar, Post. 656 C. 8.

skrið-ligr, adj. creeping; s. kvikendi, a reptile, Stj. 18. skrið-ljós, n. a 'creeping light', lantern, Nj. 153, Ám. 6, Fms. iv. 168 (skrillljós), xi. 66, Bs. i. 635, Thom. 455.

skriðna, að, to slip, slide, Bret. 92, Fb. i. 414, ii. 87, Mar. 1146; þá fellr torfa ör garðinum ok skriðnar hann, Ísl. ii. 357; skriðnaði hann öðrum fæti, Edda 77; skriðnaðu honum fætr, Fas. ii. 135; þá skriðnar þat á brott, slips away, Mar.; hvers manns líkami skriðnar í jörðina, 656 C. 8.

skriðnan, f. a slipping, Bs. ii. 151. skrið-ormr, m. a 'creeping worm', reptile, Konr.

skriðr, m., gen. skriðar, a creeping or sliding motion, of a reptile; beina þeir sinn skrið, Stj. 98; til skriðsins ok rásarinnar, id.: of a ship, vóru þeir Gunnsteinn langt komnir er skriðr var á skipi Þóris, Ó. H. 137; á skip skal skriðar orka, Hm. 81; tók skriðinn af skipinu, the ship stopped, Fms. ii. 305; þegar er festi ok skriðinn tók af, vi. 168; með fullum skrið, Bs. ii. 30; tekr nú buzan göðan skrið, 47; frýr skutrin skriðar, Grett. 125; renna á skrið, to slide, of a sledge, Mar.

skrif, n. a writ, writing, (mod.) SKRIFA, að, [from Lat. scribere; the Germ. schreiben and Dan. skrive, though borrowed from the Lat., take strong forms]: I. to

scratch, as also to paint, embroider; this is the earliest sense, for painting and engraving are older than writing, and the word was adopted by the Teutons before writing had begun (cp. the use of the Gr. γράφειν); sögur þær er skrifaðar vóru á eldhúsinu, Ld. 114; saltrinn var skrifadr innan ok mjök gulli búinn, Fas. i. 179; á fornum skjöldum var títt at skriða rönd þá er baugr var kallaðr, Edda 87; skjöldrinn var skrifadr fornsögum, Eg. 698; see the remarks s. v. skjöldr; skjöld, of var skrifat á leo með gulli, Mork. 155; yrk, skáld, um þat er skrifad er á tjaldinu, of tapestry, Fms. v. 234; vórir forellrar hafa svá skrifat hana, at hón sé fótlaus en hafi hendr ok vængi, Al. 134; allt hans bak er sem skrifat með skín-undum dropum, Stj. 97, 179; sem penturinn skrifadi þetta skrimsl, Mar. 1174: even of sculpture, eru þar skrifud margs-konar forn tíðendi, Æsir, Gjúkungar, Völsungar, steypat af kopar ok málm, Fms. vii. 97.

II. to write; þá skrifada ek þessa (bók) of et sama far, fb. (pref.); at lög ör skyldi skrifa á bók, 17; þat finnsk skrifat, Fms. i. 231; eptir því sem fróðir menn hafa skrifat, fyrst Ari prestur enn Fróði . . . Landn. (Hb.) 320; þetta bréf gört ok skrifat at Stað, Dipl. iii. 8; hann skrifadi nökkurar bækur, Stj. 48; skrifu ok á bók stefna, Sks. 6: of penmanship, skrifa vel, illa; skrifaðu bæði skýrt ok rét, [svo skótnum þyki að snilli,] orðin standa eiga þétt í en þó bil á milli, a ditty.

III. recipr., skrifast á, to correspond. 2. pass. to be entered, H. E. i. 516. 3. part. skrifandi, able to write; læs og skrifandi, hann er ekki s., he cannot write.

skrifan, f. a picture, Mar., Stj. 179; skrifunar-fjöl, a tablet, 307. skrifari, a, m. a painter, Bs. i. 132, Eluc. 675. 26. 2. a writer, transcriber, Bs. i. 248, 420 (v. l.), 832, a secretary, as a title, ii.

skrif-knifr, m. a penknife (?), Mar. 1143. skrifr ok skrifi, n. a bulk; see skrifi (arkar-skrifi, see örk).

skrifliga, adv. in writing. skrifligr, adj. written, Fas. iii. 421.

skrifnask, að, [skrifa, cf. skript III], dep. it is imposed (of penance); skript s. e-m, skript is laid on one, Sighvat.

skrif-samligr, adj. painted, Stj. 307. skrika, að, qs. skriðka [skriðr], to slip; mér skrikar fótr.

skrikan, f. slipping, stumbling, Barl. 48. skrimsl, skrim, see skrimsl.

skrimta, t, = skolla; jant læt ek við ský skrimta, Sd. (in a verse): in mod. usage, það skrimtir við að tarna (= Dan. slæber af).

skringi-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), strange, grotesque; s. búningr, Fas. iii. 653 (v. l.), freq. in mod. usage.

skript, skrift, f. [skrifa], a picture, drawing, tapestry; skjöldrinn var skrifadr fornsögum, en allt milli skriptanna vóru lagðar yfir spengr af gulli, i. e. the subjects represented on the shield were separated by golden spangles, Eg. 698; höfðu vit á skriptum þat er skatar lóku, ok



á hannyrdum hilmis þegna, of tapestry, Gkv. 2. 15; seglit var sett með fögrum skriptum, Fms. x. 77; see the remarks s.v. segl; hence a sail is poet. called hún-skript, the 'mast-picture,' Fms. ix. (in a verse): a painted tablet in a church, í krossum, líkneskjum, skriptum, Bs. i. 132; stendr frúnn frammi fyrir skriptinni með hreinum bænum, Mar.; Mariu-skript, Ólafss-s., Þorláks-s., Jóns-s., Andreas-s., Cecileu-s., the picture of the Virgin Mary, St. Olave, Thoralak, John, etc., Vm., D. I. i. passim.

II. a writ, scripture (Dan. skriuten); heilög skript, Stj. i. Bs. ii. 40; í skriptinni, Stj. 147 (but ritning, q.v., is more usual). 2. penmanship; skriptin mín er staða-stór... það er einöfug kattar-klór, a ditty. III. eccles. confession, Vm. 37; veita mönnum skript, Fms. viii. 11, xi. 339, K. Þ. K. 72; ganga til skripta, Bs. i. 446, Fb. ii. 342, Sturl. ii. 34; bera mál til skripta, N. G. L. i. 152, passim. 2. skrift, penance; setja e-m skript, Bs. i. (Laur.); taka skript (skriptir) af biskupi, K. Á. 116, 136; henni var þat boðit í s. sína, Fms. viii. 12, N. G. L. i. 152; veita s., Fms. xi. 339; inna s. sína, 156; rjúfa skript, Mar.; stórar skriptir ok mikil meinlæti, Sks. 486; svata stórum skriptum, Gpl. 169.

3. metaph. a penalty, in a secular sense, ætla ek, at henni hafi þat engi s. verit, it has been no penance for her, Vigl. 33; fá málga skript, to receive deserved punishment, Fas. ii. 116. COMPS: skriptar-ganga, u, f. confession, Hom. 79, Fms. viii. 114. skriptar-gangr, m. id., Fms. iii. 175, v. 219, Sturl. ii. 34, Gpl. 41. skripta-boð, n. an episcopal ordinance as to skrift, D. I. i. MS. 655 xi. 2, 673. 61. skripta-dóttir, f. a 'skrift-daughter', a female confessor, H. E. ii. 190. skripta-faðir, m. a 'skrift-father', confessor, Karl. 545, Bs. i. 440. skripta-lauss, adj. unskriven, Fms. viii. 103, MS. 655 xxiv. 2. skripta-maðr, m. a man under penance, Bs. i. 855. skripta-mál, n. pl. confession, K. Á. 208, H. E. i. 483, Grett. 162 A. skripta-prestr, m. a 'skrift-priest', confessor, Fms. v. 214.

skript, f. = krypt, a crypt, Thom. 493. skripta, að, to scribe, bear confession; gekk biskup til Ásbjarnar ok skriptaði honum, Ó. H. 118; sá maðr er skriptað var, K. Á. 148. 2. to enjoin penance; skripta e-m at vatnfasta, Sturl. ii. 252; kál biskup skripta henni af landi brott, N. G. L. i. 376. 3. to punish, in a secular sense, vóru sumir háls-höggnir en sumum annan veg skriptað, Fms. x. 96, v. 1.; Annes bað þá Skotana at skripta Hrólfi, Fas. iii. 355, so in mod. usage in a comic sense. 4. to confess; skripta sínar syndir, Stat. 300. II. reflex. to go to confession; hann skriptaðisk við Sigurð djákn, Sturl. ii. 228; ok skriptaðisk síðan vandliga, Bs. i. 317; skriptaðr, part. shriven, K. Á. 22, Sturl. ii. 134.

skript-bera, bar, to bring to confession; s. synd, to scribe a sin, H. E. i. 484; skript-borinn, confessed, 483.

skript-rof, n. the breach of a penance, K. Á. 148, N. G. L. i. 153. skript-rofa, adj. (-rofi, K. Á. 148), failing to fulfil one's penance; verða s., N. G. L. i. 152, 429.

SKRÍÐA, skrið, skreið, skriðu, skriðinn; neg. suff. skriði-at, Hkv. 2. 30. [Dan. skride; Germ. schreiten]—to creep, crawl, of reptiles; hvert kvikendi þat er skriðr á jörðu, Stj. 317; hann brast í orms líki ok skreið í nafars-raufina, Edda 49; þá er hann (the serpent Fáfnir) skreið til vatns, Sæm. 133; þeir skriða á húðinni, Stj. 98; skriðit um lyng, Fms. vii. 251; of vermin, skriða kvikr, see kvikr. 2. generally, to creep; hann skriðr heldr en gengr, Clar.; skriða á höndum ok á knám (mod. skriða á fjórum fótum), Mar.; svá mátt-dreginn at hann varð at s. á land, Fas. iii. 383; hann gat skriðit upp um síðir, ... hann skreið upp í fjórúna, Fer. 175; en á skreið (advanced) þá er brimit hratt at, Bs. i. 424; hann skreið þar upp á grjóti, Fbr. 160; hann bað þrælana skriða brott, Fms. vii. 298; in the phrases, saman niðingar skriða, a birds of a feather flock together, ix. 389; skriða undir skegg e-m, to creep under another's beard for shelter, Fs. 31.

II. metaph. to glide, of a ship; skip skriðr, Grág. ii. 170; er þú skynjar eigi fyrir hræðslu sakir hvárt skipit skriðr undir þér eðr eigi, Orkn. 402; skriði-a þat skip er und þér skriði, Hkv. 2. 30. 2. to slide in snow-shoes (skið); Fiðr skriðr, Grág. ii. 170 (Ísl. ii. 381); þá skreið Egill at leita Ólrunar, Sæm. 89; hann skreið þar eptir allan dag, Ó. H. 85; skreið Árnjótr þá svá hart sem hann færi lauss, 153; þeir skriðu ok veiddu dýr, Sæm. 88: metaph., láta skriða til skara, 'to slide to the edge of the ice', to fight desperately, Fms. xi. 35 (the metaphor seems to be taken from sliding); skriða í skarð, to 'slide into the notch,' fill it up, Ölk. 36.

skríkja, u, f. [Engl. sbrake], a sbraker; in the compd, sól-s., the sbrake or butcher-bird, Eggert Itin. 582. 2. a twittering, skríkjur: the name of a giantess, Edda (Gl.).

skríkja, t. [Engl. sbrake], to twitter, of suppressed laughter; þat skríkti í honum, hvað er tú að skr kja?

skrill, m. [cp. Skrelingi; Dan. skræl = parings of apples, potatoes]: —a mob, freq. in mod. usage. 2. a nickname, Sturl. iii. 117.

skrim, n. [cp. skími and skrimta], a glimpse; með svá miklu myrkri, ... sá ekki skrim úti heldr en menn væri blindir, Ann. 1341; nálga myrkt utan þat lítið sk(r)ím, Mar. 1051.

skrimingr, m. = skrim; þar í afhaugnum var s. lífill-sá, Ísl. ii. 46. SKRÍMSL, mod. skrímsli, n. [cp. Dan. skræmsel; Swed. skrämæl

= scarecrow]: —a monster; s. heldr enn menn, Al. 94, Mar. 1158; kynfiska eðr s., Sks. 74; hann ærðisk at skrímsli nökkuru, Bs. i. 170; hljópu þeir upp allir ok lutu því skrímsli, Ó. H. 109; eitt s. er menn kalla margygi, Sks. 169; Skrímslið góða, the good Beast, in the tale of Beauty and the Beast; sjó-s., a sea-monster.

SKRÍN, n., skríni, Bs. i. 134 (paper MS.), [Lat. scrinium], a shrine of a saint, 124, 134, Ó. H. 235, 246, passim: poet., skyja skrin, byr-s., leiptra-s., the shrine of the clouds, wind, lightning, i.e. the heavens, Lex. Poët.

COMPS: skrin-brot, n. a broken shrine, Fm. 131. skrin-dúkr, m. a shrine-cover, Dipl. v. 18. skrin-görð, f. a shrine-making, Bs. i. 134, 325. skrin-kista, u, f. a shrine-cest, Mar. xl. skrin-klæði, m. = skrin-dúkr, Vm. 46. skrin-lagning, f. ensbrinement Magn. 513. skrin-lægga, lagði, to ensbrine, Magn. 512. skrin-smíðr, m. a shrine-smith, Sturl. i. 146, Bs. i. 144.

skrina, u, f. a shrine-shaped cest, in which fishermen keep butter and the like; matar-s., smjör-s. SKRÍPI, n., mostly only in plur. a grotesque monster, a goblin, phantom (with notion of absurdity, unreality, scurrility); stundum dreki, stundum ormr eðr önnur skaðsamlig skrípi, Fas. iii. 342; verði s. ok und mikit, Nj. 20; skí ok s., Gsp.; þegar myrkva tók, sýndisk honum hverskyns skrípi, Grett. 115; þeir þöldu mikla skömm ok s., Stj. 436; hann var fjölkunnigr ok görði mörg s. ok und, Bret. 14; þessu kvikend ... er þetta s. berr, glæpafull s., Gd. 3, Fas. iii. 620; ek hefi eigi séð meira s. en þú ert, 654; sel-s., a monster seal; orða-s., scurrilous language, buffoonery. COMPS: skrípa-höfuð, n. a monster-head, Mag skrípa-lát, n. pl. (mod. skrípa-læti), buffoonery, scurrilous gestures Fms. viii. (in a verse). skrípa-tal, n. scurrilous language.

skrípindi, n. = skrípi, Post. 29. skrípr, m. a monster, Edda 238. skríttinn, adj. funny, witty, full of humour; segja skrítna sögu, það e skritin saga; or of persons, hann er smá-skritinn. COMPS: skrítiliga, adv. funnily, merrily. skrítiligr, adj. funny, amusing. This word and derivatives, which are very freq. in mod. usage, seem not to occur in old writers, unless it be Post. 26 (paper MS.) skrítlur, f. pl. merry tales, oddities, = Germ. schwänke. skríja, ð, to skulk like a coward (skræva); þeir sóttu at Kormaki Narfi skríði um it ytra, Korm. 48.

skríjáfa, að, to clatter like sbrivelled skin. skríjóðr, m. [Ulf. dis-skreit-an = διασπινδύων; A. S. screadian; Engl. sbred, i.e. to cut into small pieces; to this root belong the Icel. skríjóðr skrydda, skræða]: —a sbred, see Bs. i. 76, v. 1.; chiefly used of an old folio torn to sbreds. 2. as a term of abuse, a ragamuffin, Edda ii. 547.

skríjúpr, adj. [Ivar Aasen skrypp; Swed. skröplig; Dan. skröbelig]: brittle, frail, Merl. i. 65, Skálda 202 (in a verse): as a nickname Landn.

SKROF, n. snow-ice, full of holes and bubbles, passim in mod. usage as a nickname, skrof, skrofi, skrofuðr, Landn. 47, 117.

skrofa, u, f. a bird, pelicanus minimus.

skrópan, f. = skrópar; s. ok látæði, Mar.

skrópar, m. pl. [akin to skrípi?], a juggle, sham, hypocrisy; hræsn ok skrópar (rendering of hypocrisis), Hom. 27, Mar. 220: in mod. usage a feigned illness or the like, það eru ekki nema skrópar. COMPS: skrópa-maðr, m. a hypocrite = hypocrita, Hom. 23, MS. 655 xxv. 4.

skrópa-sótt, f. a feigned illness, Fms. vi. 32, Thom. 160, Stj. 199.

skrudda, u, f., see skrydda.

skrudningr, m. [cp. Dan. skryden = braying]: —a rattling sound, a of thunder.

skrugga, u, f. thunder, a clap of thunder; dunaði skrugga, Snót skruggu-veðr, n. a thunder-storm.

skrukka, u, f. [skrokkr; Dan. skrog], an urchin (?), in skrukku-ker the shell of a sea-urchin; s. er móðir mín átti, gylta rós ok spón, D. N. ii. 255. 2. an old shrimp; kerlingar-s.: as a nickname, Fms. ix.

skrum, n. swaggering talk; hól ok skrum, Nj. 258; s. ok skjal Skíða R. 7; far í brott með s. þitt, Fms. ix. 282.

skruma, að, to swagger, Grett. 144 A: to chatter, Fb. i. 211, 253.

skrumari, a, m. a swaggerer, bragger, Þódr. 29 new Ed.

SKRÚÐ, n. [A. S. scrūd; Engl. sbroud; cp. Norse skrūd = sbrouds tackle, Ivar Aasen], collect. the sbrouds of a ship, standing rigging; nú liggir skrúð várt (our sbrouds, referring to the ships left behind) at skipum niðri, Fms. vi. (in a verse); generally, tackle, gear appendages; skrúði því er hann vill ór selinu særa, K. Þ. K. 80.

skjóðu-skrúð, a bag's fittings, straps; skreppu-skrúði, Skíða R.; lopili skrúð, Sks. 627; himin, jörð ok sæ með öllu sínu skrúði, Hom. 56.

schema er kallat á Girsku en skrúð á Latinu, Skálda 190; sett skáldskap fyrir sakir skrúðs, 201: an ornament, skryðdr konungligr skrúði, Fms. vii. 107; skraut ok skrúð, Stj. 188. 2. furniture of a church; þeir ræntu hana (the church) öllu sínu skrúði, Fms. xi. 194.

Josúa reisti upp sáttmáls-örk Dróttins með öllu skrúði sínu, Stj.; þú þat kirkju til bráðs ok til ljóss ok til skrúðs (sic) er fyrir öndverð var til skipat, Anecd. 60; þat skrúð honnar allt er hvern dag þarf a



afa, Grág. i. 460. **II.** a kind of *stuff*; sem af skróði einu væri þó seglin, Orkn. 464; skróð ok lérept, Bs. i. 453; með kapríni af skróði, Jb. 187; skróð nýtt ok úskorit, N. G. L. i. 76.

**SKRÚÐ-HOSA**, u, f. [skróð II], *bose of skróð*, Sturl. iii. 147; opp. to einuhosa.

**SKRÚÐ-HÚS**, n. [skróð I. 2], *a vestry*, Fms. viii. 258, ix. 280, 430, xpl. iii. 4, Stj. 310, Bs. i. 847.

**SKRÚÐ-HYRNA**, u, f. a nickname, Fms. vii.

**SKRÚÐI**, a, m. = skróð; ef maðr ferr með tré, reiði eðr viðbönd, eðr vergi skróði (*tackle*) sem er, K. p. K. 88: *an ornament*, esp. of church ornaments, í fögrum skróða, Bs. i. 317; skróðask biskups-skróða, ... eigi fíðnuðu hinar minnstu trefr á skróða hans, 42; þerr eigi heillög kirkja n. dýra ok hátíðliga skróða, Stj. 52; þrjú goðin, ok ór öllum skróðum, Nj. 132.

**SKRÚÐA-KISTA**, u, f. *a chest for church ornaments*, n. 12; skróða stokkr, id., Vm. 177.

**SKRÚÐ-KLÆÐI**, n. *a suit of fine stuff*, [skróð II], *dress suit*, Fms. vi. 208, rett. 135 new Ed.; s. ný, Grág. i. 504; skera e-m s. ok skarlat, umb. 318; maðr í skróðklæðum, Eb. 214; skróðklæða-burðr, -búnaðr, s. 187.

**SKRÚÐ-KYRTILL**, m. *a kirtle of fine stuff*, Jb. 187.

**SKRÚÐ-REFILL**, m. *a banging of fine stuff*, Ám. 71.

**SKRÚÐ-SOKKR**, m. = skróðhosa, Bs. i. 453.

**SKRÚÐ-VÍKING**, f. for this word or pun, see Orkn. 464 and Mr. Dasent's *utru Njal* ii. 376.

**SKRÚF**, n. *a bay-cock, corn-rick*, Edda (Gl.) ii. 493: the phrase, það ekki hátt á því skróf, *the bay-cock is not high*, of a low and humble *ing*.

**SKRÚFA**, að, to *screw*, Fas. iii. 417.

**SKRÚFA**, u, f. [Dan. *skrue*; Germ. *schraube*], *a screw*.

**SKRÚF-HÁRR**, adj. *curly-haired*, Ld. 274, Fms. x. 420, Bjarn. 63.

**SKRÚF**, m. = skróf; yglir brúnum undir fölgnum skrófi, Sks. 226.

**SKRÝDDA**, mod. *skrudda*, u, f. *a scruvelled skin*; fátækr í skarpri yddu, Gd. 34.

**2.** *an old scroll*.

**SKRÝÐJÓTT**, n. adj., see skrykk.

**SKRÝÐA**, d, [skróð], to *clothe, put on*; Krist skródduð ér, Hom. (St.): *adorn, embellish*.

**3.** reflex. to *dress*, skróðask hárklaðum, sorgar-naði, loðkáp, Stj. 356, 642, Sks. 226; skróddir konunglegu skróði, s. vii. 107; skróddir dýrligum klæðum, 623, 53; eru nú margir staðir yddir (*adorned*) af þeim görsemum, Fms. vii. 100, v. l.

**SKRÝÐING**, f. *apparel*, Stj. 304; skróðingar-kuð, Dipl. iii. 4.

**SKRÝÐIR**, m. *an adorning*, Lex. Poët.

**SKRÝFA**, ð, [skróf], to *stack corn*, s. komr, Bjarn. 22: metaph., hann bar u í höfuð sér ok skrófði sem mest hárinu, Fms. vi. 375.

**SKRÝMIR**, m. the name of a giant, Edda.

**SKRÝTINGR**, m. *a scribe, missel-bird*, Edda ii. 289.

**SKRÆÐA**, u, f. *an old scroll, worn old book*, Th. 78.

**SKRÆFA**, u, f. *a coward*, Fms. ii. 47, vi. 34, Fb. i. 532, Al. 30, Karl. Edda 213; mann-s.

**SKRÆFAST**, að, dep. to *lose heart like a coward*, Vápn. 26.

**SKRÆKJA**, t, [Engl. to *screech*], to *screech, shriek*, Fms. viii. 432, s. 46: of a raven, Greg. 79, Fb. i. 412.

**SKRÆKR**, m., pl. skrákrir, *a shriek, yell*, Edda 61; reka upp skrákr, Eb. 3; með skrákr, Fbr. 212; skráki stóra, Bs. ii. 110. **SKRÆK-Hljóð**-a, adj. *shrill-voiced*.

**SKRÆKTA**, t, to *shriek, yell*, Fas. iii. 129, Hom. 69, Fms. vi. 446.

**SKRÆKTAN**, f. *a shrieking*, Am. 60, Fms. i. 218.

**SKRÆLINGJAR**, m. pl. the *Esquimaux*, the name given them by the old Nemen, Ib. 9, Eb. 252, þorf. Karl. passim, Fb. i. 545, Ann. 1379.

**SKRÆLNA**, að, to *be shrivelled by the sun*; grasið er skrálnað.

**SKRÆL-ÞURR**, adj. *'shrivelling dry'*, of hay.

**SKRÆMA**, d, [Swed. *skrämma*; Dan. *skræmme*], prop. to *scare away*; the compd, af-skæma sig, to *make a wry face*; af-skæmast, to *be distressed*.

**2.** reflex., skrámdisk hann undan þeim tveimr, *be extricated himself from the two*, Fms. viii. 75.

**SKRÆMI**, n. a *'scare-crow, monster'*; in af-skæmi (q. v.), af-skæmisli monstrous.

**SKRÆMI-HLAUP**, n. a *'scaring-leap, a ruse, sudden onset'*, Fms. viii. 32 v. l.

**SKRÆPA**, ð, i. e. *skræpa*, [skrópar], to *feign*; þeir skrápa at þeir hafi ei heyrt, 673, 48.

**SKRÆPA**, u, f. [akin to the preceding], *a kerchief with faded colours*; s. e. skrápu-ligr, adj.

**SKRÖGG**, m. [cp. Engl. *scraggy*], one of the names of the fox, Edda i. 10, and as a nickname, Sturl. iii. 228. **2.** in mod. folk-lore a *monster giant or goblin* famous in Icel. nursery tales, a son of the Grýla (q. v.) and Leppa-Lúði. **COMPDS:** **SKRÖGGs-KVÆÐI**, n. a popular nursery song, a pendant to Grýlu-kvæði, see Ísl. þjóðs. i. 220, 221. **SKRÖGGs-LIG**, adj. *scraggy, gaunt and ugly*.

**SKRÖK**, n., dat. skrókvi, [Early Swed. *skruk*]:—*a false story, fable, falsehood*; hvárt þat væri skrók eðr sannind, Fms. ii. 185; hégómi ok skrók, Hkr. (pref.), Stj. 484: sing., ok verðr þat at skrókvi, and if it

prove a story, N. G. L. i. 13; trúa því skrókvi, Hom. 123; bera saman skrók, Hkv. i. 37; samna skrókvi, to *pick up fables, stories* (cp. North. E. to *samm it up*), Ó. H. (in a verse). **COMPDS:** **SKRÖK-BERENDR**, part. pl. *tellers of fables*, Ad. 2. **SKRÖK-LAUST**, n. adj.; þat er s., 'tis no exaggeration, Fms. ix. (in a verse). **SKRÖK-LIGR**, adj. *false, fictitious*, Stj. 90. **SKRÖK-MAÐR**, m. *a romancer, story-teller*, Hom. (St.), Krök. 36. **SKRÖK-MÁL**, n. *a story, falsehood*, Sturl. iii. (in a verse). **SKRÖK-MÁLA-SAMR**, adj. *mendacious*, Fas. ii. (in a verse). **SKRÖK-SAGA**, u, f. *a false story, tale, fable*, Stj. 85, 87; með sínum skemtiligum skrók-sögum, Fms. ii. 142; segir Ovidius í sínum skróksögum (in his Metamorphoses?), 732, 17. **SKRÖK-SAMLIGR**, adj. *false*, Róm. 300. **SKRÖK-SEMD**, f. *a story, falsehood*, Thom. 448, Magn. 484. **SKRÖK-VÁTR**, m. *a false witness*, N. G. L. i. 32, Jb. 441, Fas. iii. 157, Hom. 20. **SKRÖK-VITNI** (-vætti, Róm. 332), n. *false witness*, Hom. 86, Gpl. 547.

**SKRÖKVA**, að, to *tell or invent a story*; lokleysa sem kátir menn s. sér til gamans, Fas. iii. 103, v. l.; margir hyggja þat satt sem skrókvat er, Sturl. i. 23, v. l.: with dat., s. e-u, eg s. því ekki, Skíða R. 130; s. e-u upp, to *invent a falsehood*; skammi mig ef eg skrókva! This word is much used in mod. speech, being gentler than ljuga, to *lie*.

**SKRÖLTA**, t, [A. S. *scrallatan*; Engl. *shrill*], to *jolt*: **SKRÖLT**, n. *a jolting sound*.

**SKUGGI**, a, m. [Ulf. *skuggwa* = *εσσωπρον*, 1 Cor. xiii. 12; Dan. *skygge*; Swed. *skugga*]:—*a shade, shadow*, Sks. 41, 219; manns s., Ld. 252; bar skuggann á sæinn af fjöllumum, Fms. viii. 188; s. jarðarinnar, Rb. 108; hundrinn hleypir á brúna ok sér skugga sinn í vatninu, Hem.; bar hvergi skugga á, it was all light, without a spot of shadow anywhere, Nj. 118; þá bar skugga í dyrrin, Fb. i. 545; undan skugga hattarinn, from the hat's shade, Fms. vi. 60. **2.** *a shadow, spectre, leibiligan skugga*, Mart. 115, Post. 645, 69, Bs. i. 256, Mar. **3.** in the phrase, ganga ör skugga um e-t, 'to go out of the shade' as to a thing, to *shew one's mind*, Ld. 170; hann bað Halldórr ganga ör skugga (*speak out clearly*) hvárt hann vildi unna honum landkaupsins, 322: mod. to get a thing clearly before one, eg vil ganga ör skugga um það, I wish to have no misgivings about it; also in the phrases, sem hann staði í skugga nokkurum, in some doubt, Bs. ii. 41; hann sagði sér vera mikinn skugga á, hvat Magnús mundi ætlask fyrir, he said he felt much misgiving as to what M. had in mind, Fms. vii. 3; skuggi er honum í málum ykkurum, Valla L. 211.

**4.** *skuggi (foresbadowing)* ok spár þess ins illa, er ..., Hom. 119.

**B. COMPDS:** **SKUGGA-BALDR**, m., in popular tales a mysterious animal, a hybrid between a cat and a fox, Ísl. þjóðs. i. 612, 613. **SKUGGA-LAUSS**, adj. *shadowless*, Sks. 630. **SKUGGA-LIGR**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *shadowy, dusky, suspicious-looking*; s. karl, Fas. i. 6. **SKUGGA-MIKILL**, adj. *shadowy, dark*, Fb. i. 527. **SKUGGA-SAMLIGR**, adj. *shadowy*, Fbr. 138.

**SKUGG-SJÁ** (or -sjó), f. a *'shade-show, mirror'*, Gd. 6, Stj. 215, Karl. 217, 324, Hom. 3; í skirri skuggsjá, Sks. 8; hrein s., Nikdr. 83; Konungs s., the name of a work, Sks. 8, List of Authors (H. II).

**SKUGG-SJÓN**, f. = skuggsjá, 671, 22, Stj. 142, Sks. 8.

**SKUGG-SÝNN**, adj. *gloomy, dark, dusky*.

**SKUKKA**, u, f. [skokkr], *a pot*; þeir hrukku lítt meðan full var s., as long as the pot was full, Fms. ix. 439 (in a verse); skrukka, v. l. **II.** [cp. Engl. to *shrink, shrink*], *a wrinkle*, = Lat. *ruga*; gullknappinn gótt með þungum skukkum gullsmíðligs hagleiks, Karl. 286; eitt klæði, þat er með sínum skukkum leynir hennar kvíðar-vöxt, Mar. 447; gekk jörðin undir þeim skukkum, the earth rolled in waves under their feet, Edda i. 144 (Cod. Worm).

**SKUKKR**, m. = skokkr, *a bulk*, Fms. vi. (in a verse).

**SKULD**, f. [skulu; A. S. *scyld*; Germ. *schuld*; Dan. *skyld*]:—*a debt, due*; gjalda skuld, N. G. L. i. 52, Nj. 182; skuldir allar ok landaura gjald, Fms. x. 410; kaupa í skuld, to *buy on trust*, Hrafn. 4; ganga í skuld við e-n um e-t, Dipl. iv. 7; ganga í skuld fyrir e-n, to be bail for another; hann gekk í skuld fyrir Kálf ok gaf fé fyrir landit, Bs. i. 507. **2.** in the oldest law skuld means a kind of *serfdom or bondage* in payment of debt, like that of an *'obseratus'* or *nexus* in the Roman law; engi má konu svá taka í skuld nema hafi frænda ród við, N. G. L. i. 36; nú ef maðr selr skuldar-mann mansali, nema hann hlaupi ör skuld, id.; engi maðr á at seljask arfsali frá ömögum sínum, þeim er hann á at ganga í skuld fyrir, Grág. i. 205; ef hann á eigi fé til þá skal hann ganga í skuld fyrir móður sína, 322; kost á maðr hvárt sem hann vill at ganga í skuld fyrir börn sín eðr selja þau ella, 234. **II.** the name of one of the three works, Vsp., Edda, Gg.

**B. COMPDS:** **SKULDA-BRÉF**, n. *a bond*, Róm. 250. **SKULDA-DAGR**, m. *pay-day, the term for paying a debt*, K. p. K. 70: the saying, það kemr að skulda-dögnum. **SKULDA-DÓMR**, m. *a court of payment*, for liquidation of debt after a person's death, Grág. i. 408. **SKULDA-FAR**, n. *a calling in debts*; hann átti norðr-ferð at skuldafari ok eyrendum, Fb. i. 421. **SKULDA-FERLI**, n. pl. = skuldafar, Fms. ix. 481, v. l. **SKULDAF-FÖLK**, n. *kinsfolk, family*; frændr ok s., Stj. 190. **SKULDA-GILDI**, n. *payment of debts*, Grág. i. 302. **SKULDA-HEIMTA**,



u, f. a calling in debts, Eg. 202, Njarð. 366. skulda-hjón (-hjún), n. a household, family, Grág. i. 142, ii. 42, Jb. 52. skuldar-kona, u, f. a woman in bondage for debt (skuld i. 2); ef s. leggs með þræli, þá á ármáðr ekki á henni fyrr en hön hefir goldit hina skuld, N. G. L. i. 36. skulda-lið, n. = skulda-hjón, Ld. 158, Eb. 6, 8, Fms. i. 107, xi. 406, Hrafn. 30, Orkn. 184. skulda-lúkning, f. payment of debts. skulda-lyktung, f. id., Jb. 351 B, H. E. i. 520. skuldar-máðr, m., q. v. skulda-mót, n. = skulda-þing, Grág. i. 396, K. þ. K. 70. skulda-nautr, m. = skuld-nautr, a 'debt-mate', debtor, Js. 84. skulda-skipan, f. a discharge of debts, Gpl. 254. skulda-staðr, m. an investment, deposit of money; gefa fé eðr aðra hluti á skuldarstöðum, Grág. i. 406; játa, taka skuldarstað, Ld. 212, Gpl. 511, Dipl. i. 11, Lv. 46, Fær. 233. skuldar-tollr, m. a due, tíðe, Anecd. 48. skulda-þing, n. = skuldamót, Grág. i. 108. skuldari, a, m. a debtor, Hom. 5. skuldar-máðr, m. a person in bondage for debt, Lat. obaeratus; á þingi skal skuldarmann taka... nú ef máðr selr skuldarmann mansali, ... nú skal hann neyta skuldarmann sinn sem þræl sinn, etc., N. G. L. i. 36 (ch. 71); um innihafnir skuldarmanna, Grág. i. 73; þorsteinn skuldar-máðr, Lv. 86. 2. a creditor, Stj. 613, N. G. L. i. 63, Gpl. 254. skuld-binda, batt, to engage: part. duty-bound, obliged, Al. 151. skuld-binding, f. an obligation. skuld-fastr, adj. 'debt-fast', seized for debt, Lat. obaeratus, Grág. i. 233. skuld-festa, t, to seize a person for debt, take him as a 'skuldarmáðr', Grág. i. 233, 362. skuld-festr, f. the act of seizing a person for debt, Grág. i. 363; segja til skuldfesti á alþingi, 73. skuld-gengr, adj. of money, current, lawful as tender, D. N. ii. 411. skuldingi, a, m. the nearest of kin on whom the duty of alimentation devolves; þá á til sins skuldingja hverr at hverfa, Grág. i. 250. skuld-lauss, adj. 'debtless', free from debt, N. G. L. i. 32: of property, unincumbered, Grág. i. 444; fé skuldlaust, Gnllþ. 8: metaph., e-m er e-t skuldlaust, 'tis no business of one's, uncalled for, Nj. 185. skuld-leikr (-leiki), m. relationship, prop. duty, obligation devolving from kinship, Grág. i. 153, 247, 343, Ld. 40. skuld-seigr, adj. 'debt-tough', reluctant to pay, Sturl. i. 223. skuld-skeyta, t, to transfer a debt to another; nú heimtir máðr skuld at manni... ef hann skuldskeytir hánum við annan mann, þá hefir hann lokit þeirri skuld, N. G. L. i. 29: mod. with acc., s. e-n við e-n, or hann skuldskeytti okkr (acc.) saman. skuld-skeyting, f. the transfer of a debt, Gpl. 511. skuldugr, adj. [Germ. schuldig], in debt, owing; s. e-m e-t (or um e-t), Dipl. iv. 7. skuldu-nautr, m., prop. a customer, used of a creditor, N. G. L. i. 51: of a debtor, Grág. ii. 216, Mar. 1202: eccl. in the Lord's Prayer, fyrir-gef oss vorar skuldir, svo sem vér og fyrir-gefum vorum skuldunautum. skuldu-neyti, n. the relation of debtor and creditor, Lv. 103 (the passage is somewhat corrupt). skuld-varr, adj., in ú-skuldvarr, Njarð. 366. SKULU, a verb whose present is in a preterite form, see Gramm. p. xxiii; pres. skal, skalt (skaltú), skal, pl. skulum, skulut, skulu; pret. skuldi and skyldu; subj. pres. skyli, skuli; pret. skyldi and skyldu; pres. infin. skulu; pret. infin. skyldu; skyli as a kind of imperat., Hm. i. 14, 32, 41, 53-55, Og. 22. In the oldest vellums o is used throughout instead of u, skolu, skolom, skolot, skolo: with the pers. pron. suffixed, skal'k = skal ek, skola'g, skyla'g, skylda'g: with neg. suff. skal'k-at, I shall not; skal'k-a, Fms. vi. 417 (in a verse); skal-at, be shall not; skal-a, Hm. 29, 34, 37; skal-at, Ó. H. (in a verse); þú skal-at, Kormak; skal-at-tu, Hm. 130, Sdm. 29, Skv. i. 22, Plac. 37 (skala-þu); skulu-t, Sighvat; skyli-t, Hm. 6, 39; skyldo-at, Am. 2, 3, see Bugge (foot-note), and -at, p. 2. In mod. usage and in less correct paper transcripts of vellums or Editions the pret. infin. skulu, skyldu are replaced by the subj. skyli, skyldi; in such cases the infin. is to be restored, as, hann kvaðsk skuli, skyldi koma = skulu, skyldu koma; see munu: [Ulf. skulan = ὀφείλειν and μέλλειν, but not freq.; A. S. sculon; Engl. shall, should; O. H. G. skolan; Germ. sollen, with elided k; Dutch zullen; Dan. skulle; Swed. skola.] B. Shall, must, denoting fate, law, bidding, need, necessity, duty, obligation, and the like, therefore the use is more positive than that of shall in Engl.; of weird or fate, skyldi, Ýt. i. 3, 5, 7-9, 11-13, 16; deya skal hverr um sinn, því ek land um stó'k at ek lifa skylda'k, Gh. 12: in the saying, ungr má en gamall skal, young may, old must (viz. die): of law, menn skyldi eigi hafa höfuð-skip i hafi, en ef hefði, þá skyldi þeir af taka höfuð, ... baugr tvíeyringr skyldi liggja i hverju höfuð-höfi á stalla, þann baug skyldi hverr góði hafa á hendi sér til löppinga allra þeirra er hann skyldi sjálf heyrja, ... Hverr sá máðr skyldi áðr eið vinna, nefni ek i þat vætti, skyldi hann segja, hjálpi mér svá Freyr... sem ek man (not skal, which however here might be used), ... skyldu vera þrjú þing i fjórðungi, ... þeir skyldu nefna dóma...

hverr máðr skyldi gefa toll til hofs, Landn. (Hb.) 258, 259; and in the commandments, þú skalt ekki stela, eiska skaltú Dróttinn Guð þinn, N. T.: of an oath, til þess legg ek hönd á helga bók, ok þat jättar ek Guði, at ek skal svá ráða, H. E. i. 561: of bidding, ganga skal, skala gestr vera, Hm.; gáttir allar um skoðask skyli, i; þagat ok hugalt skyli þjóðans barn ok vigðjart vera, glaðr ok reifr skyli gumna hverr, 14; vin sínum skal máðr vinr vera, 41; geði skaltú við þann blanda, 43: of a promise, skal ek auka mikit þína sæmd, ef..., Nj. 102: mixed references, nú skulu vér enn við leita, let us try, Ísl. ii. 367; þá er ganga skyldi undir jarðar-men... skyldi endar förfunnar vera fastir, sá máðr er skírsluna skyldi flytja, skyldi ganga þar undir, Ld. 58; prestar skulu eigi fara með sundr-görðir, K. þ. K.; hann skal fara til þings, ... hann skal rétta vættið, Grág. i. 115; nú skal þat göra, Eg. 458; hann strengði heit, at hann skyldi þess manns bani verða, Hrafn. 5; nú skalt þú deya, Nj. 64; þá skaltú trúa, Fms. ii. 268; mæla, at eigi skyli eiga við Héðin, Nj. 32; skyldi Unnr stjia i festum, ... skyldi boð vera eptir mitt sumar, 4; skaltú þiggja af mér, Fms. ii. 246; þá skaltú vera frjáls, 268, etc. 2. special usage, denoting purpose, doubt, etc., often rendered in Engl. by will; skaltú veita mér bæn þá er ek man biðja þik, wilt thou grant the request I am about to ask thee? 26; þeir Egill kröfðu dagverðar, þörfinnar bóndi lét heimolt skyldu þat, Eg. 564; skaltú, segir Skapti, nefna fimmtar-dóminn... þrennar tylptir i fjórðungi hverjum? Nj. 150; hvat skaltú sveinn i sess minn? Eg. (in a verse); hvat skaltú, Konr ungr, kyrra fugla, Rm.; hvat skal ek hánum?—Drepa skaltú hann, Nj. 53; spurði Gunnarr hvat hann skyldi, what he was for, 57; engi vissi hvat þat skyldi, Fms. viii. 45, Al. 124; hvat skal þér afgamall þræll, of what use will he be to thee? Fms. iii. 158; hvat skal þér klumba sú? xi. 129: periphrast., þat mun illt til frásagnar, ef ekki skal mega sjá á ykkir, at (if one shall not be able to see that...) it hafit i bardaga verit, Nj. 97; illa hefir dóttir mín brotið odd af öfætti sínu, ef þú skalt eigi þora, 94; Sveinn mátti eigi heita gildir konung, ef hann skyldi eigi (unless he) erfa föður sinn fyrir enar þrjú vetr-nætr, Fms. xi. 69; skaði mikill er þat er þórlófr skal eigi vera tryggj mér, Eg. ch. 13; gefsk þú upp, segir þórlófr,—Eigi skal þat, segir þórlófr, I will not, Nj. 64; heill skaltú, 'bail shalt thou!' of welcome, Gm. 3, Hkv. i. 55; hón skyli morna, be a curse on her! Og. 32; élt eit mun verða, ok skyldi langt til annars slíks, may it be long ere such another happens, Nj. 200; sem aldri skyldi, ubiich I never should, Fms. vii. 179. 3. so also in phrases like, gördu svo vel að koma á morgun—answer, Eg skal koma, Eg skal göra það, where the Engl. has, I will. II. in the infin., áttú enskis annars af ván, enn þú munt hér deya skulu, Eg. 414 A; ok muntú nú deya skulu, þursinn, and now thou shalt die, thy last hour is come, Fas. i. 385; gríð man sjá máðr skolu hafa um helgina, Ó. H. 148; at Haraldr myndi skulu hafa hálfan Noreg, Fms. vi. 177; skemta mun þá fleira (dat.) skulu, 366; hafa munu þeir skulu frið um helgina, xi. 290; grunar mik at þetta munu skolu vera njón, 333; er Guðs götur mundi fyrir skulu búa, at hann mundi leið skulu visa, 625, 87; ekt ætla mik skulu af honum hljóta inn mesta frama, it is fated to me, Eg. 19: poet. infin. skyldu, hann sagði barnit Jóhannem heita skyldu, 625, 86; hann kveðsk riða skyldu, Nj. 55, Eg. 257, Ld. 116, passim. skuma = skima; hafir er úti hvítr i túni, skumir augum, Hema. skumpr or skunpr, m. a boar, Edda (Gl.): skuppr, a word of abuse, Skáld H. SKUNDA, að, to speed, = skynda; with dat., hón skyldi skunda prest-inum til sín, forward the priest at once, Str. 76; skunda ferð sinni, Fms. ix. 298; skunda fé saman, to make a collection, v. 216. 2. absol. to hasten; þeir skundaðu þangat til, Fms. ii. 185, Stj. 181; skunda út með þóri, Skíða R. 52; and so in mod. usage, see skynda. skundan, f. a speeding, Stj. 41. skundi, a, m. speed; með skunda, Fms. ii. 223, vii. 134, Stj. 479. skunza, að, [cp. Engl. skunk], to shake, ruffle; eptir þat skunzaði Einar honum i svölunum, D. N. ii. 295. skupla, u, f. a woman's hood biding or shading the face, chiefly worn by old women; skuplu ok skammfyllingar = 'velamen oculorum', of the Vulgate, Stj. 127. Gen. xx. 16, freq. in mod. usage; enda er faldinn yðar fallegr, það er munr að sjá krókaldana en skuplurnar sem ekki eru fyrir aðrar en afgamlar kerlinga-brotur, ... hafði hún ekki gáð að því að Ingvaldr var þar ok hafði skuplu, Piltur og Stúlka 34; see skypill. skupla, að, to wear a skupla; brúðirnar falda sitt svá at úgörla má sjá þeirra yfirlit, en um morguninn eptir þá er þær vel kátar, ok skupla þá ekki, Fms. xi. 106. skura, u, f. [skera], a score, trench; skurn ok skurur, Karl. 279; engar skurur (diggings?) skulu þeir göra út i megin-forsinn frá veiði herra Finns, D. N. iv. 156. skurð-göð, skurð-guð, n., spelt skurðgöð and sounded skurðgöð, a carved image, Fms. x. 255, 318, Stj. 102, 181, Pass. 26, 5; heðin skurð-göð, Fms. i. 97; hof yðvart ok skurðgöð, 623, 24; skurðguðir, MS. 4, 31; skurðgöð, 623, 24, 45, Rb. 400; skurðgöð, skurðgöðinu, skurðgöð, Stj. 311, 312, Bál. 124; skurðgöða blót, idolary, Stj. 26, 404, Fas. iii.



672; skurðgoða dýrkan (mod. skúrðgoða-dýrkan), *idolatry*; skurðgoðavilla, *id.*, Nj. 164, Fms. i. 282, Edda (pref.)

SKURÐHAGR, *adj. skilled in carving*, Lex. Poët.

SKURÐR, *m.*, gen. skurðar, pl. skurðir, [skera], *a scoring, cutting, carving*; skurð ok skipti á hvalnum, Grett. 88 A; hón (the church) á skurð bas *a share of whales driven ashore* um öll þing sín... ok skurð í öllum þeim rékum, er... Ám. 3, Pm. 133; manns-hlut í flutningu ok fullan kurð, Ám. 33; kirkja á skurð fullan milli Ormsár ok Tungu-reka af verjum hval sem kemr, Pm. 69; of cutting peat, skurðr torfs, Dipl. iii. 49; göra skurði um torfvöllu, iv. 12: *a cut, wound*, skera sig djúpan kurð, ver-s.: fé til skurðar, *cattle for slaughtering*, Fms. vii. 218, viii. 60; kurðar-fé, *sheep fit for slaughter*.

2. *carving* (of art); silfri var ennt í skurðina, Fær. 102; stafnar útskornir ok víða í skurðina silfri mellt, Fas. iii. 426; gull-görvar með inum fegstu skurðum, Str. 4; illa skurðar, *idolatry, worship of carved idols*, 655 ix. B. 2; skurðar luggar, *a carved window*, Str. 70.

3. *a ditch, channel*, Fas. iii. 49; þessi skurðr svá breiðr ok djúpr at þar mátti vel skipum halda, ms. v. 167; hence the metaph., hvat sem gengr í skurðinn, *cost it but it may*; Gísli kvaðsk þó aldrei mundu Kolbeini eið sverja hvat m í skurðinn gengi, Sturl. iii. 3 (the metaphor from filling up a ditch perhaps from enamelling, cp. renna í skurðina, above).

COMPDS: kurðar-maðr, *m. a carver*, Grág. ii. 370, Jb. 324. skurðar-skírn, *circumcision*, Stj. 14. skurðar-öl, *n. barvest-ale*, D. N. ii. 673.

skurfur, *f. pl. scurf on the beard*, Hjalt.

skurka, *ad.*, to roll off with a rattle and noise; lét hann s. út, *let him roll out*, i. e. flung him out, Fas. ii. 341.

kurmsl, *f.*, mod. skurmr, *n. an egg-shell*, = skurn, Mork. 220, see ns. vii. 225, l. c.

SKURN, *f.* (cp. Fas. iii. 215, Clar., but erroneously), *an egg-shell or shell*; ostram, þat köllu vér skurn eðr skel, Stj. 88; hafði konungr ernit (sic) fyrir börðerk, Fas. iii. 215; eggit, var brotin rauf á urninni, *id.*; skurn ok kjarni, Karl. 279; egg-skurn, *an egg-shell*, *id.*

2. *an ornamented shell-box (?)*; hvit skurn gyllt með loki þtin, Dipl. v. 18; skurn búin, Vm. 109; skurnir átta svartar, ok er e. með loki, Dipl. v. 18; skurnir níu ok tvær lokaðar, iii. 4; ein skurn þin, B.K. 31, D.N. passim; valhnótar-s., *a walnut-shell*, Fms. vii. 225.

skurtla, *ad.*, dimin. to graze, cut slightly.

skussi, *a. m.* [see skýsli], *a slovenly fellow*; þú ert mesti skussi.

COMPDS: skussa-legr, *adj. slovenly, weak*. skussa-skapr, *m. slovenly, sluggishness*.

skut-breidr, *adj. broad-sterned*, Thom. 378.

skut-bryggja, *u. f. a stern-gangway*, by which people went on board went ashore, Fms. vii. 143, Eg. 121, Fbr. 130.

skut-byggi (-byggvi), *a. m.* the 'stern-mates', the sailors set in the stern of a ship, Fms. vi. 143, viii. 224.

skut-festr, *f. a cable from the stern, stern-moorings*; bera á land skutflar, to take the stern-moorings ashore, Fms. vii. 260, viii. 216.

skutl-diskr, *m.* [see skutill II], *plates on which dishes were served*, F. 238, Þiðr. 87, v. l.

SKUTILL, *n.*, dat. skutli, [skjóta; cp. Engl. shuttle]:—*an implement for shooting*.

2. *a harpoon*, Gbl. 466, Landn. 148, Fbr. 144; sel-skutill, *a seal-harpoon*, *id.*; hval-skutill.

3. *a bolt or bar*, whence skúla-liði, *a 'bar-gate'*, D. N. ii. 735, v. 752.

B. [A.S. scutel; Engl. scuttle; Germ. schüssel; Icel. skutill, etc.; all probably from Lat. scutellum, and therefore a different word]:—*a plate, trencher, or even a small table*; af helgum skutli, Haustl.; frá setti hón skutla silfri varða, Rm. 28; bar hón meir at þat mra skutla, 4; hóm gaf Sveini konungi ágætan skutil, allan gull-bún ok settan dýrum steinum, Fms. vi. 232; tekr hann upp börð olsetr fyrir Butralda, Þorkell mælti, skammr er s. minn, Fbr. 37; ei mundi verða síðan einn skutill svá veglega skipaðr sem þá er þú svá voldugr konungar snæddu af einum diski, Bs. i. 37: the table (börð) and the skutill are distinguished in the Rm.

skutill-sveinn, *m. page at a royal table*; as a title of honour, Fms. vi. 304, vii. 158, ix. 362, 426, x. 15, 80, 93, Orkn. 246, Sturl. ii. 124. In Norway the skutillsveinar and other royal pageantry were introduced about the time of King Olave the Quiet (A.D. 1067–1093), see Fagrsk. 150; its occurrence in Fms. ii. 133 is therefore an anachronism, whereas the word is q. in the lives of the kings of the 12th and 13th centuries, as also in the líróskrá (N.G.L. ii): a bishop's skutillsveinn, 472.

skutla, *ad.* [cp. Engl. to scuttle a ship], to harpoon.

II. [Germ. schüteln], to squander; skutla staðarins gózi, H.E. i. 561, Bs. ii. 82, Fm.

2. *reflex. to be scattered*; skutlask í tvá staði, Bs. ii. 3.

skutlan, *f. a squandering*, Dipl. iii. 1.

skutlari, *a. m. a harpooner*.

skut-menni, *n.*, Sturl. ii. 192, v. l. (prob. only a bad reading).

SKUTR, *m.*, gen. skutar, pl. skutir, [from skjóta, from shooting or cutting a ship into the water, cp. North. E. scut = the tail of hares or rats]; —the stern, Höfuðl. i; aprt í skut, Hym. 21; réri Grettir í skut, Gr. 125 A; skaltú ganga at framstafni en ek at skut, Finnþ. 254; var

rekku-maðr í skut, Lv. 98; setja augu sín aprt um skut, to look back, Al. 12; hann bað Ketil ganga fyrir skut, ok setja á (and push on), Fas. ii. 112; leggja land fyrir skut, to pass by, Edda (in a verse); in plur. including stem and stern, opp. to midship, skip minna til skutanna en um mitt, Fms. viii. 197; skipit var lituð til skutanna en breitt um mið-byrði, Grett. 88; í hvárn-veggja skutinn, Ó. T. 67.

skut-stafn (-stamn), *m.* the 'tail-stem', the stern, Fms. ii. 71, vii. 256, x. 348, xi. 110, Ld. 76, MS. 656 C. 22, N.G.L. i. 203, ii. 283; opp. to framstafn.

skut-þilja, *u. f. the poop-deck*; jamlangt stýri, aust-keri ok skutþilju, N.G.L. i. 59.

SKÚA, *ad.* [skór], to shoe; vel hosaðr ok skúaðr, Sks. 286; fætr þína skúar þú, Barl. 83.

2. of a horse; at hann léti með gulli skúa hesta sína, Fms. vii. 94; var svá mikill ofmetnaðr hans, at hann vildi skúa hest sinn gullskóm sem konungrinn sjálf, so proud was he that he wished to shoe his horse with golden shoes like the king himself, O. H. L. 48; hesti skúuðum, Fbr. 19; skúa þú hann vel ok fastliga, Sks. 374; Stýrr hafði skúaðan hest, Isl. ii. 294 (in the extracts); vóru skúaðir (skóaðir, járnaðir, v. l.) tuttugu hestar, Fms. viii. 182; see the remarks s. v. skór:—ásar skúaðir neðan með járn, iron-shod beams, Sks. 425; ú-skúaðr, unsbod, Fms. v. 196.

skúfa, *ad.*, = skýfa, Fas. ii. 60; út-skúfa, to turn out.

skúfaðr, *part. tasselled*; skúfaða skóþvengi, Eb. 220; skildir skúfaðir af skeytum, örum, Fms. ii. 332, ix. 528, x. 361.

SKÚFR, *m. a tassel*, Eb. 216; dúk með fjórum skúfum, Post. 16.

2. the bip-tendon. II. a sea-bird = skúmr (q. v.), Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët., Eggert Itin.

2. a pr. name, Fbr.: a local name, Skúf-ey, Fær.

skúf-slitinn, *part. with the bip out of joint*.

skúlka, *ad.*, to mock, = skellkja, Fas. ii. 343.

SKÚMI, *a. m.* [Dan. skummel, skumring, = twilight], shade, dusk; dagr myrkra ok skúma, Barl. 37, Sks. 229, v. l.

skúma-skot, *n.* the dusk, twilight; þegar í skúma-skotinu, Barl. 190: a dark nook, skríða í skúma-skot, Mar. 1056.

II. skúma, a nickname.

skúmr, *m.* the skua or brown gull, larus catarractes, also called skúfr; metaph. a chatterer, gossip.

2. a pr. name, Ländn.: skúma, *u. f.* a nickname, Fms. xi.

SKÚR, *f.*, but originally masc. as in other Teut. idioms, which gender is still preserved in the north of Icel.; it is thus masc. in Run. Gramm. Island.; so also Pal Vidal.,—Norðlinga kennum vér af 'generibus vocum,' svo sem skúr er hjá þeim karlennt, en kvennennt hjá Sunningum, Skýr. 126; [A. S. scúr; Engl. shower; Germ. schauer]:—*a shower*; fyrir elum ok skúrum, Hom.; regn eða skúr, Edda i; dropa eða skúrir, 350; þau skýr er skúrum blandask, Alm.; skúr, 656 B. 12; blóði hafði rignt í skúrinni, Eb. 260; hvervetna gengu skúrir við annarstaðar í nónd, Bs. i. 339; skúrum ok regnum, Stj. 30; himins í dimmu skúr, Pass.

2. metaph. a shower of missiles; þessi skúr leið skjótt yfir, Fms. viii. 222: poet. tears are skúr augna... the shower of the eyes; vápna, hjálma skúrir, the weapon-shower, helmet-shower; as also, meil-skúr, alm-skúr, dyn-skúr, skot-skúr, nadd-skúr, i. e. a shower of missiles, Lex. Poët.

COMPDS: skúra-drög, *u. pl. drizzling*. skúra-veðr, *n.* showery weather, Ld. 56, Bs. i. 349.

skúrr, *m.* [Dan. skur], a shed. skúr-fjalir, *f. pl. shed-deals*, Fms. viii. 329.

skúr-samr, *adj. showery*, Rb. 104.

skúr-ván, *f. the clouds*, poet., Alm.

skúr-örðigr, *adj.* an epithet of a ship, Edda.

SKÚTA, *u. f.* [Dan. skude], a small craft or cutter; a number of such used to accompany a fleet for use in rivers or on the coasts; they were distinguished from the byrðingar or ships of burden, which carried the supplies; þeir höfðu sex langskip, fimn skutur, en þrjá byrðinga, Orkn. 256; hann fór með skútu alskipada norðr í Fjóru, Eg. 155, Fms. i. 60; gakk á skútu er hér liggir útbörð langskipinu, Eg. 354; skutur ok róðrar-ferjur, *id.*; hann hafði skútu er hann átti, ok á þrjá tigi manna, 23; hrundu þeir fram skútu ok hljópu þá á sex karlar, Nj. 18; þá reyri skúta at skipi jarls, Fms. vi. 317; kom börð skúttunnar á kunning karfars, Eg. 386; ganga á skútu ok sigla vestr til Orkneyja, eðr allt til Suðreyja, Fms. vii; skútu góða, réru á börð tíu menn eða tólf, Ó. T.; hann lét búa snekkju tvitug-sessu ok með skútu fimtán-sessu, ok enn vista-byrðing, Fms. vii. 310; skútu fimtán-sessu með öllum reida, Hkr. i. 201; hann spurði at Varbelgur vóru fyrir sunnan á þremr skútum, Fms. ix. 474: létti-s., hleypi-s., róðrar-s., lagnar-s.

COMPDS: skútna-herr, *m. a fleet of s. (manned)*; en er skútnaherrinn reyri ofan eftir ánni, Fms. vii. 259, viii. 376, ix. 6.

skútna-lið, *n.* the crew on the s., Fms. viii. 127.

skútna-menn, *m.* = skútna-lið, Fms. viii. 376.

skúta, *pres. skútir*, pret. skútti, to jut out, so as to form a shade or cave, of rocks or the like; fjallit synisk skúta yfir fram sjóinn, Fms. x. 313; bjargit skútti yfir fram, vii. 81; þeir (the glaciers) skúttu fram yfir dalinn, Grett. 141 new Ed.; þær (the trees) skúttu svá langt, at lauf þeirra ok jimar lágu á jörðu, Konr.



skúta, u. f. (skúti, a. m., Fms. l. c.), a *taunt*; eigi ætla ek þér nú allgóðan þykkja beinann fyrir skútu þessa, Glúm. 354; drepa e-m skúta, *to taunt one with*; áferli þat sem konungr drap oss skúta um, Fms. iv. 310 (in Ó. H. 140, l. c., the passage is omitted). skút-yrdi, n. pl. *taunts, reproaches*.

skúti, a. m. a *cave formed by jutting rocks*; hverr s. við annan... þar hittir hvergi skúta, Glúm. 312; inn í bergit er skúti ok fellr þar úr lítill lækr, Ó. T. 26; það er illr skúti, sem ekki er betri enn úti, a saying; hellis-skúti, q. v.

II. a pr. name, Rd., see the pun in Glúm. 354.

skútu-hvalr, m. a kind of whale, Edda (Gl.)

skvaðra, u. f. a nickname, qs. skvaldra, cp. Swed. *squallra* = a

jackdaw, Ann. for Nord. Oldk. 1846, p. 166.

skvakka, að, to give a sound, as of water shaken in a bottle; sökk öxin ok skvakkaði við, Gret. 16 new Ed., v. l. skvatta, see skvetta.

skval, n. [Engl. *squeal* and *squall*; cp. skjal and sköll]:—a *squalling, noisy talk*, Edda 110; horna-skval, Eb. 13 new Ed.

skvala, að, [North. E. *squeal*], to *squeal, bawl out*; risinn tók at s. með mikilli raust, Fas. ii. 517.

skvaldr, n. [Dan. *skvalder*; Swed. *squaller*], a *squalling, bawling*, Fms. iv. 112, vi. 287, Bárð. 176.

skvaldri, a. m. a 'squaller', bawler, a nickname, Fms. vii.

skvali, a. m., in hornum-skvali, the name of a he-goat, Edda (Gl.)

skvampa, að, to paddle in water.

skvetta, t, to squirt out, throw out, prop. of the sound of water quickly thrown out of a jug; skvetta úr fötunni, freq. in mod. usage; tók hún vatn úr læknum, ok skvetti framan í það, Kveld. ii. 176; hann (the brook) skvetti á mig, Jónas 322.

skvettr, m. a gush of water poured out.

skviári or skyfari, a. m. [French], an *esquire*, Thom. 100, Dip. v. 18.

skygðir, m., poet, a sword, Edda (Gl.)

skyggðr, part. [skuggi], *bricht, polished, transparent*, so as to throw a light; dyrs-horn skyggð vel, sá görla í gegnum, Fms. vi. 241, Hkr. i. 90; hjálmr s. sem gler, Fas. i. 138; s. skjöldr, Lex. Pöet.; s. steinn, Mar., Magn. 450; í skyggðum linkyrtli, Sturl. i. 96 C; fagr-s., svart-s., Lex. Pöet.

SKYGGJA, older skyggva, ð, to overshadow; skyflókum skyggðar ok huldar, Stj. 30; þegar skyggva synda-myrkr andar-ljós, Eluc. 17; s. e-t við sólu, to screen it from the sun, Rb. 348; also skyggja fyrir, Sks. 208 B; s. sér við sólar-hita, Rb. 344, Þiðr. 215; skyggja yfir, to overshadow, Luke i. 35.

II. to polish; skyggja sverð, Þiðr. 16; hálf ertug fyrir hjálm en (i. e. er) hann skyggir, N. G. L. iii. 15.

skygn, adj. seeing; tvau skygn augu, Mar.; skygn báðum augum, Fms. vi. 235; hann hafði fengit syn sína ok var þá skygn maðr, O. H. 224; heil-s., hale-sighted, i. e. with good sight; ú-skygn, dim-sighted. 2. sharp-sighted; Einnarr var einsynn ok þó manna skygnstr, Orkn. 16, Ísl. ii. 83, Eg. 740 B; skygnast, Ld. 278; frá ok skygn ok glögg-þekkinn, Finnb. 334; hón er svá skygn, at hón sér..., Best. 53; hvöss ok skygn hugsnar-augu, Skálda 160; skygnan ok greiniligan, Th. 12.

3. in mod. popular tales skygn denotes *second sight, the power of seeing goblins, elves, etc. through hills and stones, and whatever is hidden from the common eye* (= ofreskr in the old writers), see Maurer's Volks. and Ísl. Þjóðs.; baptismal water sprinkled in the eyes of an infant is said to prevent his becoming skygn.

skygna, ð, to spy, pry; skygna um e-t, to spy after, Sks. 501 B; þar skygnir hver um annars athæfi, 278; s. um síðu sjálfs sín, 9; gakk þú út ok skygn um kaup þín, id., Hom. 46; skygna egg, to bold an egg (fresh from the nest) up to the eye, to see if it is new.

II. reflex., skygnask um, to look out, Hm. i; skygnisk hann um fast, ok hyggst at, Fms. ii. 180; kom ormrinn fram ok skygnisk um, vi. 352; hann skygnisk víða um, Fas. ii. 91, Fs. 42.

skygni, n. [cp. Germ. *sebene*], the shade of a cap. 2. a shed or cover, Bs. i. 204.

skygning, f. a looking out, Sks. 43.

skygn-leikr, m. the eyesight, Bs. ii. 148; með björtum skygnleik, Ó. H. 251; s. hugskotsins, H. E. i. 511, Nj. 258, Hkr. iii. 367.

skygnur, f. pl. wide open eyes; Hallbjörn rak þá skygnar á landit, Ld. 154; hann rekr upp skygnurnar, the eyes wide open, Háv. 54; hann hafði síða hettuna ok rak undan skygnur, Band. 16 new Ed.

skykkjum, adv., a dat. pl. [cp. Engl. *sbock*], tremulously; varð land-skjálpit mikill, gékk jörðin undir þeim skykkjum, the earth went rocking under them, of an earthquake, Edda i. 144 (skukum v. l.); svá gékk skykkjum (skrykkjum the Ed. 34) hallar-gólfit undir fótum honum sem bylgjur á sjó, Konr. (vellum MS.): akin to this is the mod. phrase, e-ð gengr skykkjött, qs. skykkjött, it goes up and down, i. e. it is rather bad.

skyla, pres. skyrl, see skola, [Dan. *skylle*], to wash; dröfn skyrl stál, Edda ii. 493 (in a verse); hefring skyrl (skilr Cod.) hlýr, 534.

SKYLD, f. another form for skuld (q. v.), a tax, due; með sköttum ok skyldum, Eg. 280: an *incumbrance, outgoing*, on an estate or the like, hann lagði þessa skylda á heima-land, ... bóndi skal greiða, etc., Vm. 112; Heggstaði gaf Herra Ketill með þeirri skyld, at bóndi skal lúka, ... 116; sú er skyld á Tjörn, at þar skal vera prestr, Jm. 25; keppi-manna

skyld, obligatory maintenance of a person; þar er tveggja presta sky Vm. 13; skyldir úlokna, dues unpaid, Gpl. 276.

II. ad [Dan. *skyld*]; fyrir mína skyld, for my sake, Fms. i. 3 (skuld, Gré 102 A); fyrir Guðs skyld, for God's sake, Dipl. iv. 8; fyrir þann (s skyld, Stj. 125 (þann skuld, Gret. 143 A).

III. gen. skylda = due, obligatory, prefixed to another noun: skyldar-embætti, Sks. i. 485, 487; skyldar-eyrendi, business, Eg. 319; skyldar-farleiga, G. 415; skyldar-gisting, Bs. i. 807; skyldar-maðr = skuldarmaðr; skyld mál, Sks. 285; skyldar-naðsyn, 636; skyldar-reiða, 494; skyld sýsla, 258, 600; skyldar-vápn, Jb. 187.

skylda, d and að, to bind in duty, oblige, enjoin; allra þeirra orða, en þar skylda lög til um at bera, Nj. 208; er þá skylda lög til, Grág. i. yð þat skyldir mik til at rita, Bs. i. 59; konungr skyldaði þá til at fly líkin til graptar, Fms. viii. 231; ek em skyldaðr til at blóta, 656 B. vera til skyldaðr, H. E. i. 471: hvergi má skylda annan til garða Grág. ii. 262; skylda ek ykkir heldr til þessa enn aðra menn, at. Fms. i. 189; því skyldi ek þik til blóta, 656 B. 4; hann skyldir mik fella tár, Eluc. 56; nauðr skyldi yð til, urged you, Bjarn. 54: láta þ sem einu ætti við aðra at skylda, as if they had no concern with another, Band. 4 new Ed.

II. reflex., því skyldumk vér, 671. Stj. 151, H. E. i. 410; skyldask um e-t, to be made responsible for, K. 82: to be prescribed, þá hluti er eigi skyldask tiundar-görð af, ubiob not subject to a tithe, id.; hverjar þínur skyldask á þá menn, 224, Stj. 4.

skylda, u. f. a due, tax, tribute; þeir (the kings) fengu engar skyldir í þrúðheimi, Fms. i. 49; þangat liggir tiund, lýsi-tollar, ... öll ön skylda liggir til Hváls, Vm. 96: = skyldleikr, N. G. L. i. 350. But usur skyld is the legal and skylda the moral term.

II. one's duty, Fm. 52, vii. 280, K. Á. 134; er þat víst hans skylda, it is his duty, Sks. 50 and so in countless instances, esp. in eccl. writers, skyldan við Guð við náungann. COMPS: skyldu-embætti, n. = skyldarembætti, 126. skyldu-hjón, n. pl. = skuldahjón, Grág. ii. 42. skyldu-hlýð f. due obedience, homage, Fms. vii. 22. skyldu-lauss, adv. baw no business or duty, Nj. 185, v. l. skyldu-liga, adv. in duty; bj s., Stj. 148, 277, H. E. i. 472: dutifully, obediently, K. Á. 202, Bs. i. 1 Sk. 603 B: necessarily, þurfa s., Fms. viii. 398. skyldu-ligr, adj. o gatory, Mar. skyldu-söngur, m. the rubrical, official mass, Vm. 74.

skyldan, f. an obligation, Stj. 38.

skyld-bundinn, part. duty-bound, Fms. xi. 74.

skyld-fólk, n. kinsfolk.

skyld-leikr (-leiki), m. relationship, = skuldleikr, N. G. L. i. 49, freq. in mod. usage.

skyld-liga, adv. duly, dutifully, Hom. 80; þurfa s., to stand in press need of, Grág. i. 334, Fms. viii. 398 (skylliga): becomingly, þó þeir s. hvárir við aðra, xi. 108.

skyld-ligr, adj. in duty bound, Sks. 45, 636: important, urg 686 C. i (spelt skylligr).

skyld-menn, n. relations, kinsmen.

skyldr, adj., compar. skyldri, skylztr, but usually skyldari, skyldi see below:—due bounden, obligatory, skyldr þjónustumaðr e-s, E 28; vera s. undir stjórni e-s, Sks. 270 B; sá er skylztr at fara hans til kirkju, Grág. i. 192; þú mant þykkja skyldast at bæta í konu þína, Nj. 76, Fs. 36; vera s. til at göra e-t, Eg. 225; or, s. at göra e-t, N. G. L. i. 352; skyldr e-s, Fms. ix. 23: of an action, a veita konungi skylda þjónustu, 432; skylt tal, a due, proper t Sk. 12; ú-skylt tal, uncalled-for, out of the way talk:—pressing, genit, skyld naðsyn, Gpl. 266; skylt erendi, Eg. 29, Ld. 176; 1 erindi þykki mér skyldast, Fms. vi. 205: of debt, due, owing; e-m skyldr um e-t, to owe to another.

2. neut. due, bound necessary; enda er eigi skylt þá (one is not bound) at beiða á fleiri s Grág. i. 90; þat mun konungi skylt þykkja, at ek fara, Eg. 10; sky ætla ek mér at ganga til messunnar, en á hirðstefnunna, Fms. ix. 4 er þér ok skyldra, at sækja..., Nj. 182; þat er rétt en eigi skylt, right, but not obligatory, Grág. i. 373; ef ek upp sem mér þyl skyldast, Fms. vii. 146.

II. related; skyldr frændi, a n kinsman, Eg. 98, Fms. vii. 281, x. 32; s. at frændsemi, related by ship; þeir er Kjartani eru skyldari at frændsemi en ek, Ld. 242: ab leaving out 'frændsemi', mér er maðrinn skyldr, the man is near e to me, Nj. 51; s. drottningunni, Sks. 463; at hann viti eigi skyld samhéðaðs, ... ef sá maðr finnsk er skyldri er, Grág. i. 246; hinn skasti maðr, the nearest kinsman, 339; bónda þeim er skylztr er, i freq. in mod. usage: skyld frændsemi, near kinsship, Fms. vii. 64; er frændsemi ef þriðja bræðra er eðr skyldara, kinsship is from third cou ship upwards, Grág. i. 246; ó-skyldr, not related.

skyld-samliga, adv. = skyldiga, dutifully, Bs. i. 338.

skyld-semi, f. relationship; frændsemi eðr s., N. G. L. i. 355.

skyldugr, adj. [Dan. *skyldig*], bound, obliged; s. at göra e-t, s. halda eið, Gpl. 62, K. Á. 8, 22; hón var eigi skyldug at lúka, not bo to pay, Dipl. iii. 13; s. til e-s, s. til hollustu ok hlýðni, Js. 17; sem erum skyldugir við yðr, H. E. i. 342; s. e-m e-u, hverju prest e bendum, which are his duties towards them? N. G. L. i. 346: of a tl due, skyldug hlýðni, K. Á. 226; nú er skyldugt, it is obligatory, 2



due, skyldug þína, id. 2. owing, of debts; e-m, to owe to one, Stj. 151; er hann s. kirkjunni fimm aura, Vm. 9: gen., svá mikils góðs s., Dipl. ii. 8: in need of, s. e-s, Sturl. i. 218 C.

skyfla, ð, to shove, push, = skyfa; skyfl mér ekki, sagði sira Guthormr, —Ekki vil ek þér skyfla, D. N. i. 359.

skyfltr, n. adj. expensive, craving much (men or money); in the compds ð-skyfltr, lið-skyfltr, bú-skyfltr, qq. v.

Skyli, a, m., gen. Skylija, poet. a 'protector,' king, Edda, Lex. Poët.: pr. name, usually Skúli, Fms., and freq. in mod. usage.

skyllmask, ð, dep. to fence with a weapon; hann hafði sverðit undir ukladrum sem þá er menn skyllmask, Sturl. ii. 221 C; talaði maðr einn m, hvárt þeir berðisk, —Skyllmask menn þar, segir hann, var því ekki til laupit, Bs. i. 505 (skyllmar með mönnum þar, Sturl. ii. 18 C, erroneously); í hringinum innan vóru tveir menn með vápnun, ok skyllmðusk, sl. ii. 265; þeir skyllmðusk, ok vildu svá reyna vígfinni sína, Al. 137; and hön sik burtreid, ok skyllmask með skjöld ok sverð, Fas. iii. 68; mir ríða sumir skyllmðusk, Karl. 486, Skíða R. 128.

skylling, f. fencing, Fms. ii. 100, Trist. 5, Art. 15.

SKYN, n. and f., skynjar, f. pl.; in sing. this word is mostly neut., but in old writers also fem. a. fem., nökkura skyn, O. H. L.; mesta skyn, Edda i. 174; með náttúrligri skyn, Thom. 383; slíka cyn, K. Á. 194; fulla skyn, Clar. β. neut., gott skyn, Lv. 43; ið skyn, Nj. 69 (in a verse), Róm. 145; skyns ok skilningar, Cod. ma-Magn. 234 (vellum); af skyni sjálfs sín, Eb. 248; fullt skyn, Clar. ellum 657; nokkurt skyn, Skáld H. 63; lítið grasbita skyn, Nj. (in a verse), and so throughout in mod. usage; the Dan. skjön is also neut.: in her instances when the word stands single in acc. and without an additive the gender cannot be ascertained. 2. plur., neut., lítill skyn, as. vi. 276: fem. skynjar, Sighvat, Fms. v. 209, Fb. i. 207, ii. 332, iiii. 12 (in a verse), but it is obsolete.

B. Sense, perception, understanding; þessar stjörnur sagði Plato hafa ok skyn, Skálda 174; vita, kunna, hafa skyn á e-u, to have a sense of, understand, know; en þessir hafa svá út komit at menn hafi lægt skyn á að, Bs. i. 64; Flosi kvaðsk eigi vita skyn á hverir lögmenn væri stir, Nj. 223; meðal N. N. ok N. N. sonar, sem ér vituð skyn á, ág. ii. 167; þeir vissu lítið skyn á Rómverjum, Róm. 145; líkligt at þungur myndi lítill skyn á mér kunna, Fms. vi. 276; mönnum er vér sam eigi skyn á, xi. 323; hann kunni allra skyn í borginni, knew the people in the town, v. 410; vissi hön skynjar (skyn, i. 186, l. c.) honum ok ætt hans, Fb. i. 207; gékk hann út um nætr ok sá hjúntugl, ok hugði at vandliga, ok kunni þar á gott skyn, Lv. 43; Óðinn þar þeim mun vest þenna skaða, sem hann kunni mesta skyn (knew best) hversu mikil aftaka ok missa Ásnum var í fráfáli þars, Edda 37, O. H. L. 5; öngar skynjar höfðu þau á heilagri trú, E. ii. 332; kunna mestar skynjar e-s, to understand best, Sighvat; veit ok því skynjar, Sturl. ii. 22 (in a verse); bera skyn yfir e-t, to have perception of a thing, understand, perceive it, Fms. xi. 438; sagði skyn á om gripum, explained all the objects, Edda i. 342; gjalda skyn fyrir, to give reason for, account for, Bs. i. 198; skal þá hverr gjalda skyn fyrir sverkr ok vilja, Barl. 124; áðr Geirr góði fann þat af skyni sjálfs síns alonum fækkuðusk skotvápnin, Eb. 248.

II. in the phrase, í e-u skyni, with that meaning, intention; í góðu skyni, with good intent; eg þér bókina í því skyni, at þú skyldir læra hana.

skyn-bragð, n. understanding, sense.

skynða, ð, [Dan. skynde], to hasten, with dat.; vér viljum svá s. oss afri ok eng, N. G. L. i. 348; konungur skyndi þá ferð sinni, Fms. ix. 30; skynda at e-u, to speed with a thing, Grág. i. 39; ef maðr dvelr í efna eðr skyndar hann, ii. 53. 2. absol. to hasten, go quickly; at þesskyldu skynda á skóginn, Eg. 236; skyndum þá, let us make haste! R. i; skynd þú (imperat.) til at bjarga honum, Blas. 41; skynda þá alllyðir til hans, 656 B. i; það hann skynda, Fms. ix. 396.

skynði, a, m. = skundi; meðr skynda, 732. 15.

skynði, n. speed, haste; in compds, a hurried thing: skyndi-brúlaup, n. a hasty wedding, cp. 'a Scotch marriage,' Eg. 24, Fas. i. 37.

skynði-kona, u, f. a loose woman, harlot, Fms. xi. 54.

skynði-krá, m. a hasty making the sign of the cross, Skíða R.

skynði-rá, m. a basty deed, Sturl. iii. 245.

skynði-ræði, id., Orkn. 438.

skynði-liga, adv. in haste, of a sudden, speedily, Nj. 205, Fms. i. 163, ii. 58, Fær. 261, Eg. 81, 320.

skynði-ligr, adj. sudden, Al. 23.

skynðing, f. speed, haste, Skálda 167; með (af) skyndingu, Fms. viii. 726, 266, 281, Sturl. i. 25, (af skyndingi, masc., Fms. ix. 377, is less used).

skynðir, m. one who speeds, Sks. 453, Lex. Poët.

skynðir, m. one who speeds, Sks. 453, Lex. Poët.

skyn-fullr, adj. reasonable, Mar.

skyn-góðr, adj. intelligent.

skynja, að, [skyn; cp. Dan. skünne; Swed. skönja], to perceive, make

understand, of the senses; þú skynjar ekki fyrir hræðslu sakir, hvárt

skyn skrifir undir þér, Orkn. 402; þeir skynja skjótt, hverir höfðingjar

vörðir Magnúss konungs, Fms. vi. 11; ef ek sé í augu manni, at ek

mega þá s. háttu hans, hvers-háttar maðr hann er, Fb. ii. 295; skynja hvat þetta táknaði, Fms. i. 228; þú kann ok einna síst at s. þat er þér kallit kveðit, vii. 60; hann kvaðsk eigi s. drauma, Fas. i. 372 (cp. Dan. jeg skjønner det ikke).

2. to search into, enquire, look out; síðan fór konungur út á báti at s. vörð Eyjar-skeggja, Fms. viii. 287; hann lét vörðu halda um nætr, hann skynjaði optast sjálfur um þá, Róm. 133, 266; en reyndar skaltú s. hverr sá maðr er, Fms. i. 188; skyldi hann vera úti með sólettrum, ok s. alla þá hluti er þér bera fyrir augu ok eyru, Lv. 43; Vígi skynjaði hvers manns hagi þess er á bæinn kom eða brott færi, Korn. 58; er hann hefði skynjað liðs-fjölda hans ok ráða-görðir, Fms. xi. 263; Haraldr konungur reið um fylking sína, ok skynjaði hvern veg fylkt væri, vi. 414; hön bað hann skynja um sveinana, Landn. 121; vér höfum sét ok skynjat opit bréf, ... vér höfum séð ok skynjat máldaga kirkjunnar, Dipl. i. 5, ii. 13.

skyn-laussligr, adj. senseless, irrational, Mar.

skyn-lauss, adj. senseless, irrational; s. skepna, skynlaust kykvendi, an irrational being, a brute, animal, Sks. 46, Barl. 165, MS. 623, 18; skynlaus rödd, an irrational sound, Skálda 170; s. maðr, Sks. 246; s. snáfr, Barl. 165.

skyn-leikr, m. intellect, insight, Mar.

skyn-leysi, n. senselessness, want of reason, Sks. 776, Barl. 133, 180.

skyn-litill, adj. small of intellect, Bs. i. 99.

skyn-samliga, adv. sensibly, rationally; hlýða s., Fms. x. 296; fara s. með e-u, Edda 28.

skyn-samligr, adj. rational; s. kvikendi, Skálda 194; s. skepna, Barl. 100, Greg. 33. 2. wise, sagacious, discreet, 656 B. 6; af skynsamligu viti, Skálda 160; skynsamligt orða-lag, Fms. ii. 18; skynsamlig frásögn, x. 374; þat er eigi skynsamligt, H. E. i. 421.

skyn-samr, adj. rational; allt mannkn þat er skynsamt var skapat, Greg. 48. 2. wise, sagacious; vitr maðr ok s., Fms. vi. 239, Barl. 101; kona féltitil ok skynsöm, Fms. v. 182; með skynsamra manna ráði, K. Á. 14; skýran ok skynsaman, 625. 79; inna skynsamastu manna, Gpl. (pref.); dyggir, góðfúss, skynsamr, Bs. i. 850; skynsamari, Barl. 165.

skyn-semð, f. reason; með lítilli s., Barl. 21; með engarri skynsemð, Gpl. 276; virða e-t með skynsemð, reasonably, K. Á. 174; þá er vér erum údrúknir ok með fullri s., Fms. ii. 262; svara s., fyrir sik, Sks. 788 B; fulla s. eða vissu, Fms. i. 138; kunna litla s. til e-s, ix. 331; upp á s. mína, upon my reason, upon my word, i. 102; skilrekki ok s., Stj. 150; þá muntu synja þess með s., deny it, giving reasons for it, Nj. 80; sakir þriggja skynsemða, for three reasons, Stj. 49; hver s. er til þess? Sks. 305; krefja e-n skynsemðar, to ask for reasons, 652; flytja þitt fals fram með nokkurum skynsemðum, Barl. 6; gjalda skynsemð e-s, to give reasons for, 687; gjalda Guði s. af öllum sínum verkum, MS. 671. 5.

2. with gen. prefixed; skynsemðar-atferð, a rational proceeding, Mar.; skynsemðar atkvæði, Anecd. 80; skynsemðar álit, regard to reason, Sks. 668; skynsemðar geymsla, Fms. ii. 33; skynsemðar gjald, a giving reasons, Stj. 151; skynsemðar grein, discernment, Fms. i. 97; skynsemðar leitan, a seeking for reasons, Mar.; skynsemðar mál, arguments, Sks. 798; skynsemðar rödd, the voice of reason, Mar.; skynsemðar skilning, rational insight, 19; reason, meaning, 148; skynsemðar skipan, rational order, Anecd. 68; skynsemðar svar, a rational answer, Sks. 674, 740.

skyn-semi, f. = skynsemð; in old usage skynsemð prevails, in later times skynsemi; móti skynseminni, Stj. 35; aumri skynsemi ætla of hátt, aldrei til skilnings koma, Pass.; af skynsemi ok sannindum, Fms. ix. 451; hafa ærna s. at leysa ór því er þeir spurðu, x. 374; með þeirri s. ok viti sem Guð hefir oss læt, Dipl. ii. 5; mikil s. er at rífa vandliga þat, it is a vast amount of knowledge, Edda 14; konungur bað hann at taka rétta trú, ok sagði honum marga skynsemi, Fms. ii. 167; ér allir er skilja megut rétta skynsemi, 656 A. ii. 14; þá tók Páll at sýna þeim s. fyrir sik, 656 C. 20; gjalda s. fyrir e-t, to give reasons for, Skálda 205; gjalda s. fyrir þik, 623. 17. 2. in compds an s is inserted; skynsemis mál, ræða of skynsemis mál, to speak of rational subjects, Clem. 44; and so in mod. usage, skynsemis-trú, rationalism.

skynugr, adj. (skynjugr, Stj. 95), sagacious; vitr ok s., Fas. iii. 75.

skynpill, m. = skupla (q. v.), Edda ii. 494.

SKYR, n. [skjör-ost in Fünen in Denmark], curdled milk, curds, stored up for food; þeir vóru þyrstir mjök ok supu skyrir, Eg. 204; askar fullir af skyrri ... tóku þeir askana ok drukkuk ákafit skyrir, 548, 549; graut, ost, ok skyr, Korn. 150; Rindill hafði (see hefja A. 2) skyr ok mataðisk skjótt þvitat skyrir var þunnt, ... skyrir sprændi ok honum, Lv. 64; í skyrbúri skyr nú tigr skjólina, Dipl. v. 18, cp. Grett. 107; þeir höfðu skyr ok ost, curds and cheese (for supper), Eb. 244; ostr ok skyr var at náttverði, Bjarn. 53; skyr ok rjómi, curds and cream; berja-skyr, blackberries and curds: the saying, þeir verða að letta skyrinu sem þat eiga. Skyr is quite a national dish of the Northmen and the Icelanders of the present day, as it was of the Teutons in more ancient times; for it doubtless was the 'lac concretum' of Tacit. Germ. ch. 23, cp. Virg. G. 3. 463. compds: skyr-askr, m. a curd-bowl, Eg. 204.

skyr-búr, n. a 'curd-bower,' dairy, Dipl. v. 18, Sturl. iii. 191.

skyr-kor, n. a nickname, Sturl. iii. 97.

skyr-vessel, m. a nickname, Sturl. iii. 97.



Sturl. iii. 97. **skyr-kyllir**, m. a 'curd-bag'; skyr í húðum ok bundit fyrir, þat kölluðu menn skyrkylla, Grett. 107 A. **skyr-kýll**, m. = skyr-kyllir, Grett. 1. c.

**skyr-bjúgr**, m. [the etym. perh. from A. S. *sceorfa*, Engl. *scurf*, and bjúgr (q. v.), which word Icel. use of any tumor which sinks when touched, e. g. vind-bjúgr, vatns-bjúgr, skyr-bjúgr. In Dutch skyrbjúgr is called *scheur-buik*, in Engl. *scurvey*, *scorbutic*, and in both the word may well be of northern origin]:—*scurvey*; tekr hann skyrbjúg í hafi, þorst. Síðu H. 38; hann fékk mikinn skyrbjúg í munninn, Bs. i. 781 (also at sea); þrútuðu upp á honum fætrnir, en skyrbjúgr hljóp í búkinn, 820.

**skyrigr**, adj. *bedabbled with curds*, Grett. 107.

**skyrsa**, pronc. **skyssa**, u, f. a *monstrous blunder*; mér varð á skyssa í dag, það var ljóta skyssan! this mod. phrase is derived from the following word; see also skussi.

**SKYRSI**, n. [akin to Ulf. *skobsl* = *δαίμωνιον*; Germ. *scheusal*]:—a *portent*, *phantasm*, as also *misdeed* arising from *witchery*; þeir þóttusk nálaga brenna ok óttuðusk þann atburð sem skussi (= skyrsi), as a *bad omen*, Fms. x. 416; ho, ho, skyssi mikit, segir hann, *thou monster!* Al. 42; margir eru dauðir þeir er til hafa komit at brjóta, eðr ella hafa þeim orðit önnur skyrsi (*mischances*), Gullþ. 6; brott tekr hann frá manni skyssi ok hégómlega drauma, *phantasms and dreams*, MS. 544. 39. **skyrsligr**, adj. *monstrous, abnormal*; skyrsligr ásjónur, ... skyrsligr ok hræðiligr, Stj. 75, 79; skyrsligr skurðgoða-blót, 26; sá hinn skyrsligr ok hræðiligr hlátr, 101; af skyrsligr mynd, 96.

**SKYRTA**, u, f. [Engl. *shirt*; Germ. *skjorte*; Germ. *schürz*]:—a *shirt*, a kind of *kirle*, Ísl. ii. 343; skyrta þröngva, Rm. 15; ætla góðan mun styttri skyrta þína enn kyrtil, Sks. 287; á kyrtlum ok skyrtum, Fms. vii. 321; skyrta ok brautargangs-höfuðsmátt, Ld. 134; í skyrtum einum, Gpl. 540; jarl var nýstaðinn upp ok var í skyrta einni ok línbrókum, Orkn. 182: in the phrase, slíta eigi mörgum skyrtum, *to wear out few shirts, have but a short time left to live*, þorst. St. 53; in poets, *hring-s*, a *ring-shirt*, a *coat of mail*; Hamðis s., *id.*, Lex. Poët.; fyrir-skyrta, an *apron*. 2. a *night-shirt*, so in mod. usage. COMPS: **skyrta-blað**, n. a *shirt-lap*, þorst. St. 49. **skyrta-ermr**, f. a *shirt-sleeve*, Fms. v. 317. **skyrta-görð**, f. *the making a shirt*, Fas. ii. 198, 202.

**skytari**, a, m. [Engl. *shooter*], = skyti, Barl. 137. **skyti**, a, m., old gen. skytja, [Dan. *skytte*], a *marksman*, *shooter*, *archer*, Vkv. 4. 8; mesti bogmaðr ok hinn beztu s., Stj. 128; skytanum, Hkr. iii. 312, Fms. vii. 192; skyti allra manna beztu, x. 362; hundrað skyta (gen. pl.), Ann. 1393; a *barpooner*, Jb. 326; hval-skyti, *id.*: a nickname, Sturl. ii. 178; ú-skyti, a *bad marksman*; ú-skytja ör, Fms. vii. 262, Fas. ii. 358, v. 1.

**skytja**, u, f. = skyti, mod. **skytta**, [Dan. *skytte*], a *marksman*, *shooter*; ú-skytja = ú-skyti, Fas. ii. 358, Hkr. iii. 388 (Cod. Fris. 1. c.) 2. [skot], a *little nook*, D. N. vi. 84.

**skytningr**, n. [skot], a *'scot-house'*, an *inn* or *club*, where each guest paid or contributed his own *scot* or *shot* (skot), whence the name; skytning and hjúkólf are synonymous, whereas gildi is different, cp. höfu vér fyrir-bodit samdrykkju eða gildi... útan skytningar viljum vér at haldisk eptir fornum sívöndra, Rétt. 6. 3; hann tók sér skytning í bænum, Fms. vii. 113; drekka í skytningum, 242; hann veitti allri hirð sinni mat ok mungát, svá at engi maðr þurfti í skytning at ganga, Orkn. 80, O. H. L. 35; gengu skipverar í skytninga at skemta sér, Orkn. 206; fór Kali í hinn sama skytning til Unnar húsfreyju, 210; þat var eitt kveld at þórr drakk í skytningi, Bs. i. 635; þann tíma er menn voru komnir í skytninga, Fms. ix. 44; hann skaut ok einn fyrir sveitunga sína þá er þeir sátu í skytningum, Ld. 73; skytnings-stofa, an *inn, tavern*, Fms. ix. 478, D. N. passim; hann hélt skytning alla tólf mánuði ok veitti sínum mönnum, O. H. 48; hann lét sér sverð búa af gulli ok sýndi í skytningi, O. H. L. 48; konungr gekk frá skytningi til aptan-söngs, Fms. vii. 152; hann (the king) drakk aldri svá í skytningum, at eigi drykkir húskarlar hans með honum, 242; þeir (the soldiers) dreifusk ok skipuðu til skytninga hvar hverir skyldi drekka um kveldit, viii. 408; þat var í þann tíma er menn voru komnir í skytninga (viz. the evening), ix. 44. All the above refer to Norway; in records referring to Icel. there is only one instance, ef hann vildi fara ofan á Grund til skytnings, Glúm. 373, and this looks suspicious.

**SKÝ**, n., gen. pl. skýja, dat. skýjum; [Dan.-Swed. *sky*; cp. Engl. *sky*, although different in sense]:—a *cloud*, Alm. 18, 19; ský dökkt ok dimmt, Fms. xi. 136; svart ský, þrumu-ský, a *thunder-cloud*; ok sýnir regnboga þinn í skýjum, Blas. 47; þóttusk menn sjá, at regn mundi í skýinu, Eð. 260; tungl veðr í skýjum, the moon wades in clouds; skýjum efri, above the clouds, Edda; skýja deild, Skálda 162; skýja-rof, a *rift* or *break in the clouds*. For the notion that the fleeting clouds were the scattered brains of the giant Ymir, see Gm. 41. 2. a *cloud on the eye* (causing blindness), *cataract*; drepr honum aldregi ský í augu, Hom. 47; það er ský á auganu. COMPS: **ský-bólstr**, m. a 'bolster' or *bed of clouds*. **ský-drúpnir**, m. 'cloud-dripper', poet. the air full of clouds, Sól. **skýja-fall**, n., botan. *tremella*. **skýja-ferð**,

f. a *cloud-drift*, Pr. 385. **ský-fjall**, n. a 'sky-fell', mountain clouds, Sks. 229. **ský-ðóki**, a, m. a 'sky-flock', pack of clouds, 1260, Fas. iii. 471, Bárð. 169, Stj. 30, 594, Hem. **skýja-glópr**, m. 'cloud-gazer', a fool. **ský-lauss**, adj. *cloudless*, K. þ. K. 12 metaph. clear, certain, það er skýlaust, vita e-ð skýlaust. **ský-pila**, m. = skýstólpi, Stj. 286. **ský-skafa**, u, f. a 'shaving' or *streak cloud*; þá vas heid ok sá hvergi skýsköfu á himni, Greg. 65. **skýstólpi**, a, m. a *pillar of cloud*, Stj. 326. **ský-svipan**, f. the 'wave of a cloud', a moment; í þeirri s., Fms. v. 80. **ský-þakör**, p. *cloud-covered*, Sks. 225.

**skýfa**, ð, [Dan. *skubbe*; Engl. *shove*], to *shove, push*; skýfðr ok reki Stj. 9; út skýfðr, expelled, 275; mod. út skúfaðr: with dat., látið í vera kyrra ok skýfít mér hvergi, Grett. 160; þat skýfir brott skotum járn, Stj. 86; pass., skýfast brott, to be *shoved away*, *id.* 2. v. acc.; hann skýfði goðin af stöllum, Fms. ii. 163, Fb. i. 321; en ef berr skjótt fram hjá, þá skýfðu (imperat.) þegar hnappinn úr hrips-grinni, Lv. 65; þeir ætluðu hirðirinn brott at skýfa, Bs. ii. 73. II cut, slash, slice; hann hjó hart ok tíðum ok skýfði forkinn sem hvan Háv. 43.

**skýfing**, f. a *shoving*; með s. eða skotan, N. G. L. ii. (Hirðskrá). **skýja**, að, to *cloud*; skýja ok skyggva fyrir ljósti, Sks. 208; ek í himininn skýja látið, Stj. 62; skýjat ok ú-skygnað, 142; vel hefir einurð haldit hár til, en nú skýjar á heldur, but now it clouds o Glúm. 367; part. *clouded*, Sks. 226; skýjað veðr, Ó. H. 108; skú of a helmet, Sks. 42.

**skýja**, u, f. *cloudiness*; ef þú ferr enga skýju fyrir honum, Konr. **SKÝLA**, ð, [skjól; Dan. *skjule*], to *screen, shelter*, with dat., Fm 136, 274, Stj. 565; skýla við e-u, Hkr. i. 26, Fas. ii. 116. **skýla**, u, f. a *veil, cover*.

**skýli**, n. a *shelter*, MS. 4. 12: a *shed*, passim in mod. usage. **skýlús**, n. a *shed*, D. N. iv. 370.

**skýli-högg**, n. a *cross with an axe*, so as to spoil a thing; ef maðr hi s. á hafskip manns, Grág. ii. 403; ef maðr höggur s. á við, 296; ok se borðit ofan hvert s. af öðru, ... telgði borðin svá at ór gengu öll skýlihög Fms. ii. 218, 219; þar lá tréstöbbi mikill, ok í s. mikill, Ó. H. 72.

**skýling**, f. a *screening*, Mar. passim.

**SKÝRA**, ð, [Ulf. *skairan* = *ἐμπνεύειν*; see skíra]:—to *explain, expound, interpret, set forth*; kveðsk skýra mundu fyrir honum, ef i vildi vita, Fms. xi. 12; þá er þat nú skýranda, 'tis now to be told, 522; skýrir ritningin heimins görd, Stj. 2; ok er þó rétt at hann s. þat eigi meirr, enn hann segisk, be is not bound to more particulars that, Grág. ii. 88; svá sem skýrir Decreta, Anecd. 38 C; skýra spurð to solve a question, Fms. x. 377; þá skýrði hann (interpreted) bók Rb. 368; skýra ritningar, Al. 10; ráða ok skýra drauma, Stj.; ok s. síðan alla lögrétu-menn at skýra þat hvat hver þeirra vil, Grág. skal dóttir konungs sitja hjá ok skýra (to decide) hvárr vinna, Fas. ii.; nema váttar skýri, unless witnesses decide, Grág. ii. 226 A; út-skyrt comment on, Mar. 2. reflex., í þessu má þat skýrask, 677; framarr enn skýrask megi með nokkurum framburði, Th. 21.

**skýring**, f. an *elucidation, explanation*, Sks. 522; s. eða gölggvari g-ing, Skálda 205; til sanns vitnisburðar ok skýringar, H. E. i. 508; ingsar meistari, an *interpreter*, Stj. 542, 559; skýringar laust, un commentary, 236; skýringar-grein, an *explanatory note, foot-note*.

**skýr-ligr**, adj. *intelligent, clever, discreet*; því mun skýrligr sem ert maðr vitrari, F. 121; skýrligr at yfir-bragði, Sturl. ii. 189 (Ed.).

**skýrr**, adj. *clear, evident, manifest*; með skýrum sannindum, Fm 298; með skýrri lipvan, H. E. i. 462; skýrar jarteinir, Glúm. 357; skýrari tilraun, Lv. 78; Broddi kvað þat skýrt at góra svá sem vildi, Ölk. 72 new Ed.; á því þingi var þat skýrt górt, 625. 48.

**skýrr**; skýrr ok gölgg-þekking, Ld. 274; skýran ok skynsaman, 625 Sighvatr var síðan skýrr (Ed. skirr) maðr, Fms. iv. 89 (skýrr maðr skáld gott, Fb. iii. 243, 1. c.); kona skýr ok skörguglynd, Fms. vi. Guðrídri þótti skýr kona, Gisl. 74 (160). 3. neut. as adv., s. distinctly; þegar móndi hvert barn mæla skýrt, Eluc. 25; kalla hía skýrt, 623. 35; Arnórr kvað skýrt á þetta, Ld. 334; ein bók ágæt skýrt á, Fms. i. 142; svá sem hann mælti þetta skýrra (more dist Hom. 51; ef maðr handsalar sekð sína skýrt, Grág. i. 119 B. = skirr, pure; drykkir skýrri hverju víni, Sks. 633 B.

**skæða**, ð, to *furnish with shoes*; skæða sik ok vápna, Þiðr. 129. **skæði**, i. e. **skæði**, n. pl. [derived from skór], the *piece of leather square for making a pair of shoes*; þar liggir léskrápr, taki hann sér skæði, Ísl. ii. 113; var þá skorin yxnis-húðin til skæða, 71, Skú 23, 24, 26, 32, 38; í skæði, Od. xiv. 24. **skæða-drífa**, u, f. *fall snow*. **skæða-tollr**, m. a 'shoe-tax', a kind of church-tax; s. af h böznúsi, Vm. 92; s. ok ostollr, 74; hey-tollr, ljós-tollr, ost-tollr, sk-tollr af ellifu bæjum, en af Arnar-vatni osttollr ok s. at eins, Pm. 76.

**skæði**, n. [skæðr], *scathe, damage*; tungu-skæði, 'tongue-scathe, language.

**skæð-leikr** (-leiki), m. a 'scathefulness', ferocity, Mar., Stj. 236. **SKÆÐR**, i. e. **skæðr**, adj. [skæði and sköð], *scatheful, noxious*, i. 38; skæðr ok skæðsamligr, Stj. 23, Ld. 278; skæðir við hest



71; skæðar tungur, Nj. 264, Barl. 165; skæðir vargar, *wild beasts*, Fms. i. 273, x. 362, Magn. 494; auð-skæðr, *easily hurt*; mann-s., q. v.  
 skækja, i. e. skækja, [Dan. skøge], a barlot, Stj. 197, Hm. 86, Karl. 73, Rb. (1812) 17; skækju-sonr, a *widow-son*, Fas. iii. 556.  
 skækja, ð, [skák], to check, Fms. iv. 366, v. l.  
 skæla, d, [Dan. skjele; Germ. schielen], to make a wry face; skæla sig, Fas. iii. 471; hann er allr skældr og skakkr: to cry, of children, vertu ekki að skæla! skældu ekki!  
 skæla, u, f. the making a wry face, crying: a nickname, Fms. ix. 479.  
 skælda, að, [skáld], to make verses.  
 skældinn, adj. skilled or versed in poetry, Hkr. iii. 319, Bs. i. 593.  
 skæll, m. a dog-tooth, = skögultönn.  
 skæ-maðr, m., see ski and skimaðr.  
 skæni, n. [skán, skeini], a skin, membrane: skæningr, m. a film, f. ice.  
 skær, m., gen. skær, dat. and acc. skæ, [skæva, skævaðr], a racer, steed, öfuðl. 12, Orkn. (in a verse), Ísl. ii. 229: metaph., s. skorðu, sunda, = ship, Lex. Poët.; skir (= skær), Hým. 36; only used by poets.  
 skæra, i. e. skæra, f. a fray, quarrel, Am. 48: esp. in pl., skætur eirra vestr í sveitum, Sturl. ii. 38; skætur Arnórs ok Sveins, 116; sennur skætur, Greg. 6.  
 skæra, u, f. [Dan. skjær in dag-skjær], twilight; um skætur, Fms. 177 (in a verse); aptan-skæra, evening twilight, Sighvat; morgun-s., morning twilight, dawn.  
 skæri, n. pl. (or dual), a pair of shears, Bjarn. 66, Fms. vi. 106, Barl. 6, Dipl. v. 18. COMPS: skæra-húsi, a m. a shears' case, Gullþ. skæra-knifr, m. = skæri, Dipl. iii. 4.  
 skær-leikr, m. brightness, Stj. 142.  
 skær-liga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), purely, Mar.  
 SKÆRR, adj. [Dan. skjær; Engl. sheer; see skírr]:—bright, clear; ært lopt, veðr, Stj. 69, Pr. 415; skærar sem cristallus, Mar.; skært tn, Stj. 208; skært ljós, Bs. ii. 93; skært himin, 29; skær ásjón, Pr. 6; skærir silfr-penningar, Fms. ii. 93; skær koltorr, Stj. 72; skærasta ll, með skæru ljósi, hit skærasta viðsmjör, Mar.; skær rödd, skær raust, i. 830, Sks. 632: pure, skær íðran, skærar bænir, með sönnu ok skæru gskoti, Mar.; skær jungfrú (Dan. en skjær jomfru), a pure maid, id., 70, 207; hina skærustu mey, Magn. 466; hin skærasta mæðr Mária, 21.  
 skæting (skæting), f., mod. skætingr, m. [Engl. skit; cp. skúta, æt-yðask, the skæet-refers to a lost strong verb skat, skót]:—a skit, f. taunt; af skætingu viltu svara oss ok spotti, Rd. 311; svara þér ætingu, Ld. 34; alls þú mér skætingu einni svarar, Hbl. 59: cp. the 2d. phrase, hann svaraði mér í skætingi.  
 skætingr, m. = skæting; at honum muni skammt til skætinga ef hann ætir þeirra hoferan með fátæki sínu, Bs. ii. 123.  
 SKÆVA, að, [Ulf. skeujan = öðv noieiv, Mark ii. 23]:—to stride, vol. and only in poetry; hón skævaði skýjum efri, Hkv. 2. 3; hón skævaði (sbe strode) veigar þeim at bera, 35; þá kom in arma út skævaði, Og. 32; skæva vér létum, Am. 96.  
 skævaðr (skævaðr), m. a racer, steed, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët.  
 sköfningr, m. (mod. sköfnungr), the skin; framan á knjánun ok sköfnunum, Sturl. iii. 192.  
 sköfnungr, m. a kind of weapon; sköfnungs-öx, Fbr. 12: the name of the sword of king Rolf Kraki, Landn. 169, Fas. i, Korm., Ld. 2.  
 sköfnungr, see skafa.  
 skögn, f. (gen. Skögnar, Km.), one of the Valkyrius, Edda, Gm.  
 skögn-tönn, f. [a corrupt form, qs. skæltönn?], a dog-tooth.  
 KÖKULL, m., dat. skökli, [Swed. skakel; Dan. skagle; from ska]—the pole of a cart or carriage, Hým. 37, þkv. 21; ef maðr heyr festi, sela, beisl, tauma eðr skökla, Gþl. 359; leysa sköklana frá ölu, Al. 19: a nickname, Landn. 2.  
 sköll, f. and n. pl., Sturl. i. c. [cp. skval, skjall], mockery, loud laughter; þeir gördu at þessu mikla sköll (fem. sing.) ok hlátr, Eb. 60; þú sköll þau (neut. plur.), Sturl. ii. 46.  
 sköll, m. a name of the mock sun, supposed to run like a wolf behind the sun, Gm. 39; akin to skolli, skollkinn, q. v.  
 sköllóttr, adj. [skalli; Dan. skaldet], bald, Háv. 41 new Ed., Eg. 84, Ld. 27 (v. l.), Fms. vi. 302 (v. l.), passim.  
 skómm, f., gen. skammr, pl. skammir; skamm, n. also occurs, but rarely, Fb. i. 411; mesta skamm, Bs. ii. 494 (a poem of the 16th century); but the fem. still prevails in speech and writing with a double m seen from Fms. vi. 386,—heyr þjóð-skáldit, kvattu svá, gröm skam, ekki eru þær hendingar jafnhávar, hrömm skömm þat veri jafnhávar hitt er málleysa [A. S. sceamu; Engl. shame; Germ. sebam; D. skam; in these and other cognate languages the m is single, cp. Ul. skaman in skaman sik]:—a grave bodily hurt, but rare in this sense.  
 II. a shame, outrage; skammir eðr skapraunir, Fs. 63, Fb. 303; skamm (sic) né úvirding, 411; vil ek eigi lífa við skömm, An. 131; er þat s. ef ek sit hjá, 123; mun þín s. lengi uppi, Nj. 116; þó skammir bótaust, 186; reka skammr, 68; fá bana eðr aðrar skam-

mir, N. G. L. i. 122; færa skammir at e-m, Eg. 210; verða at skömm, Gisl. 3; þola skömm á sér (of lewdness, see sérða), Gþl. 192. 2. a shame, disgrace, passim in mod. usage. COMPS: skammr-erindi, n. a shameful errand, Fb. iii. 315. skammr-víg, n. = níðingvíg, Nj. 253.  
 SKÖP, n. pl. weird, fate; see skap.  
 SKÖR, f., gen. skarar, [skara], a rim, edge; allt út að skörinni, the rim of ice, Eb. 236; víða um ísinn... þeir lendu útan at skörinni, Fms. viii. 404: = tjald-skör, hljóp konungur ór lyptingunni, var hann svá reiðr at hann hljóp út um skarimar, Fas. i. 373; spretta skörum, ii. 187, 206, Bs. ii. 108: the phrase, skriða til skarar, to slide to the very edge, to fight it out, Sd. 189; skal nú til skarar skriða með okkr Knúti bróður mínum, Fms. xi. 15, the metaphor prob. from running or racing to the edge of the ice. 3. the joints in a ship's planking, see skara and skarsúð; þá er skipit hljóp af stokkunum bilaði í skarar nökkurar, Fms. viii. 196; húfr skörum hvelðr, a bull covered with skarar, vi. (in a verse); þunn skör, the thin planks, Lex. Poët. 3. a row of benches or steps; it appears from this word that in the ancient halls the seats sloped upwards, in tiers, as in a theatre; skyldi sá sitja á skörinni fyrir hásetinu, on the bench next before the high seat, Hkr. i. 49; sitja í háseti, skör lægra enn konungur, one bench, one step lower, Fms. i. 7, Fb. ii. 137; sem hann er lauss, þá skrif honum skör rýmra, Fas. ii. 225; var konungur í sömu stofu ok sömu skör um vetrinn, Fms. x. i, v. l.; fót-skör, a foot-stool; or skör fótá = fót-skemill. 4. = skari (better skor), Þiðr. 288, 291, 311, 350. 5. the hair, prob. from being cut so as to make a rim round the head, cp. brúna-skurðr: skör nam at dýja, þkv. 1; skör var fyrir enni, þair cut into a forelock on the forehead, Rm. 15; skör jarpa, Hkm. 21; skarar jarpar, Gkv. 2. 19; þær skálar er und skörum vóru, Hv. 23, 33; döglingr skör dreyra runna, bis gory locks, Gkv. i. 13; alda gengr af skör drengjum, Kormak; háfjall skarar, skarar fjall, skarar haugr, the high mount of the hair, the 'knoll of the hair,' = the beard, Hým. 23, Hkr. i. (in a verse), Lex. Poët.: skör is used of men's hair only, not of women, hence in the law, ef kona klæðisk karlklaðum eða skerr sér skör, eða ferr með vápn, þat varðar fjörbaugs-gráð, Grág. i. 358: the word is obsolete in prose, except Grág. l. c., or in the saying, skömm eru skarar lýtin, cp. Mk. 19; and in the phrase, mun Guðrún eiga at búa um rauða skör Bolla, G. will have to dress B.'s gory locks, Ld. 244; cp. vinna skarar rauðar, Ó. H. (in a verse); svá segir mér hugr um at rautt mun sjá í skörina, my mind tells me that there will be bloody locks, Valla L. 210: skapa skor (i. e. skör?) ok jafna ú-jafnað, to shape the cut, and make even the uneven, Fbr. 16 new Ed.. skarar-fagr, adj. fair-haired, Fms. x. (in a verse).  
 skörðótt, adj. [skarð], notched, Skálda 170, Þiðr. 16.  
 skörug-lyndi, n. a noble character, Magn. 480.  
 skörug-lyndr, adj. noble, authoritative, frank-minded, Fms. vi. 102, Bs. i. 326.  
 skörug-samr, adj. = skörlugr; skörugsöm hífýli, Lv. 73.  
 sköru-leikr, m. = skörungskapr, Fagrsk. i.  
 sköru-liga, adv. bravely, frankly, with authority; mæla vel ok s., Nj. 24, Fs. 18, 91; hefna s., Fms. ii. 6, vii. 33; fremja, vinna s., v. 308, vii. 164; fara s., Boll. 344.  
 sköru-ligr, adj. brave, frank, bold, manly, imposing in appearance; mikill maðr vexti s., Fms. vii. 102; s. maðr, a fine, stalwart man, Eg. 28, 199; ekki friðr maðr synum en þó inn skörlugsti í yfirbragði, Ld. 18; vænn maðr at áliti, meðalmaðr at vexti, kvikligr ok s., Bs. i. 80; manna skörlugastr at sjá, Fb. i. 539; Magnús konungur var skörlugastr ok skjótlugastr, Fms. vii. 63; mikill ok s., Finn. 334; vex upp sveininn, s. með miklu mannviti, O. H. L. 4: of a lady, hón var væn ok ættgöð ok skörlug, Lv. 73; mikil kona ok s., Fs. 54, 86. 2. of manners or things, fine; með skörlugum fútingi, with a manly pleading, Hrafn. 18; skörlug ræða, a fine speech, Fms. vii. 102; skörlug veizla, magnificent, Eg. 44; veita hit skörlugasta, Fms. i. 247; all-skörlug ferð, Fs. 85.  
 skörungr-lyndr = skörunglyndr, Þiðr. 175, Hkr. iii. 87.  
 skörungr, m. (skarungr, O. H. L. 4), [skara]: I. a poker, fræg. in mod. usage. II. metaph. a foreman, leader; nema hann görðisk s. fyrir þessu máli, Eb. 126; eigi man ek þessu máli skjóta til annarra manna, má ek hér vera s., 210. 3. a prominent, brave, noble-looking person, referring to heart and character, as also to appearance and manner; a very expressive word, used of both men and women; Arinbjörn var allra manna örvast ok mestr skörungr, Eg. 517, 598, Bs. i. 86; vitr maðr ok s. mikill, Fms. vii. 144, Orkn. 46; þat er mál manna, at eigi hafi meiri s. verit ok stjórnsamari í Noregi, 150; hafði auð fjár ok var sjálfir inn mesti s., 238; félitill, en s. mikill ok drengr góðr, Eg. 691, Hrafn. 14; s. inn mesti ok stórmenni, O. H. L. 4; víst er þú s., Sigurðr, því at þú hefir þat ráð upp tekit er öllum oss gegndi bezt, Fms. vii. 144: of a lady, kvenna vænst ok s. mikill, Eg. 2; munt þú nú segja, ef þú ert s., hvárt þat er nökkut nær þínu skapi, Nj. 24; hón var ok s. mikill í vitsmunum, Ld. 20; kvenna friðust ok s. mikill, Hkr. i. 28; þótti hón (the queen) inn mesti s., 4; hón var s. ok skapstór, Ísl. ii. 477, cp. 6; Jófríðr var s. mikill, 192.



skörung-skapr, m. nobleness, manliness, generosity; með miklum ríkdóm ok skörungskap, Fms. xi. 317; líkligir til mikillar framkvæmdar ok skörungskap, vii. 76; þú færðir þik með skörungskap í þína ætt, Glúm. 338; um ráða-görðir, vitsmuni ok allan skörungskap, Fs. 15.

skötu-, see skata, skati.

slabb, n. dirt from sleet and rain.

slafak, n. rank grass and weeds that grow near farm-houses.

slafast, að, to slacken, become slovenly; s. þegar byrleði, Bs. ii. 48.

slafra, að, (slafir, n.), to slaver, like a cow when grasing.

slafsi, a, m. slaver, a nickname, Fms. ix. 232.

SLAG, n. [slá; A. S. *slæge*; Germ. *schlag*; Dan. *slag*], a blow, stroke; slag undir kinnina, Fms. viii. 414. Skíða R. 136: *blows, a fight*, eigask slög við, to come to blows, Ó. H. 321. II. metaph. a blow, defeat; veita, gefa e-m slag, to defeat, Fms. viii. 82, ix. 238: mostly plur., *slaughter, loss*; þeir gáfu þeim mörg slög, Fms. ix. 313; fá stór slög ok koma á flotta, vii. 325, Ó. H. 84. 2. a skirmish, opp. to a pitched battle (orrosta); jarl átti tvær fólk-orrostar, en mörg slög ok manndráp, Orkn. 94, Fms. ix. 288.

3. *slaughter*; slaga-sauðr = slátr-sauðr, Ó. H. 208. 4. medic. a stroke, apoplexy. 5. of time, the nick of time; í þessu slagi koma þeir af sér akkerinu, Sturl. iii. 67; annat lagið, the one moment.

B. slag, n., a different word (?), [Swed. *slagg*], wet, water penetrating walls or houses, = slagi; hlífa svá, at eigi komi slag á vegg, protect the walls from damp, N. G. L. ii. 106 (skott eða slag, vegg-slag, v. l.)

slaga, að, to tack, cruise, Fms. x. 71.

slaga-kollr, m. the brisquet, bringukollr: a nickname, Landn.

slaga-á, f. (slaga-sauðr, m., Fb. l. c.), a ewe or sheep to be slaughtered, O. H. L. 64, 67.

slag-álar, f. pl. cruppers, Orkn. 12, 404.

slag-bellir or slag-bréllr, a nickname, Orkn. 180 (note 2).

slag-brandr, m. a bolt, bar, of a door, Fms. ii. 223, Dropl. 29, 30, Ó. H. 135, MS. 655 ix. B. 2: a war-engine, Sks. 388.

slag-dúkr, m. a packing-cloth, wrapper, N. G. L. iii. 209.

slag-hamarr, m. a sledge-bammer, Vm. 82.

slagi, a, m. [slag B], dampness; hrá-slagi.

slagna, að, to flow over, be spilt; ketillinn vellandi slagnaði á hana (scolded her), Bs. i. 351; ok slagnaði á sveininn ór katlinum, 366; glerker féll á steina ok brotnaði eigi, ok slagnaði eigi niðr viðsmjörir, Mart. 126; ef vatn slagnask á fæzlur yðrar, Stj. 317.

slag-net, n. a fowler's net, Art. 49.

slagnigr, m. a dust-cloak or rain-cloak, Fb. iii. 465, Fms. i. 78; karl í svörtum slagningi, Karl. 72. 2. = slag B; s. og raki í húsi, wet and damp.

slagr, m., pl. slagir, [slá], = slag, a blow, defeat, Karl. 172; svá harðan slag, 176. 2. [cp. A. S. *seleg*, a plectrum], a tune, air, played on a stringed instrument, see the remarks s. v. drápa; konungr spurði, hvárt hann kynni eigi fleiri slagi... hann segir at eptir væri enn nokkurir slagir, sló hann þá Gyggjar-slag... sló hann þann slag er Falda-feykir heitir... skipti hann um slaginn, Fas. iii. 222; Gunnars-slagr, i. 318; því næst komu inn margir slagir hljóðfæra, iii. 191; (cp. Dan. *slags* = kind; *mange-slags* = many-kind, manifold; *samme-slags* = same-kind) metaph. from the 'tune.'

slag-tog, n. a tow-rop, in the phrase, vera í slagtoði með e-m, (slag.)

slagæð, f. an artery, Dan. *pulsaare*.

slakki, a, m. [North. E. *slack*, a hollow of sinking in the ground; cp. Dan. *slank*; Germ. *schlank*], a slope on a mountain edge; slakki í brúninni, í fjallinu. Slakka-gil (spelt Solakka-gil), a local name, D. I. i. 475: a nickname, Bs. i. 424.

slakna, að, to slacken, get slack.

slakr, slök, slakt, adj. *slack*; almost used as in Engl., e.g. reipið er slakt, *slack, not tight-stretched*; vaðr vilgi slakr, Bragi (of a fishing-line): also the phrase, slá slöku við, to slacken one's exertion, to idle; the word is very freq. in mod. usage.

slamma, að, to shamle along, walk like a bear.

slamra or slambra, að, to slam, = slama, q. v.

slan-baugr, m. a 'sloth-fine,' the fine due to the king from a person who looks on at an assault without interfering, N. G. L. i. 68.

slandri, a, m. [from Fr. *esclandre*; Engl. *slander*; Lat. *scandalum*; Gr. *σκάνδαλον*], a nickname, Fms. viii. 112.

slang, n. the eatable inwards of an animal, (the word is freq. in mod. usage, but in Ármanns S. 13 it is misapplied both in gender and spelling.)

slanga, að, to sling.

slanga, u, f., gen. slöngu, a sling, Sks. 380, 464, Rb. 382, passim. 2. a catapult, Fms. i. 127, ix. 10. slöngu-steinr, m. a sling-stone, Pr. 80.

slangi, a, m. [Germ. *schlange*], a serpent; ormr sá er s. heitir, Þiðr. 175 (but rare). 2. a landlouse, tramp; þú inn vondi s., Skíða R. 190; slinni, slangi (flangi Cod.), Edda ii. 495.

slangr, m. a going astray, of sheep; komast í slangr.

slangra, að, to sling; s. stóru grjóti, Sks. 410. 2. to stray, of sheep in pastures straying into another flock.

slapa, að, to hang loose as a flap.

slappi, a, m. a lump-fish; see grá-slappi: as a word of abuse, Edda i. 496: a nickname, Sturl. ii. 150, Dipl. ii. 5; Höllu-s., Ld.

slark, n. a drunken riot, drunken gibes, Fbr. 173: slarka, að, to be noisy like a drunkard: slarkari, a, m. a drunken noisy fellow.

slasa, að, see slýs; slasa sig, to have an accident.

slatta, að, = slamma.

slattari, a, m. [see slötttr], a landlouse, tramp, Rétt. 55.

slaxa (qs. slaga), að, to make a babbling noise, like water shaken in bottle; slaxaði í sárinu, Fs. 167.

SLÁ, pres. slæ, slær, slær; pl. slám (m. sláum), sláði, slá: pret. slótt, slóttu (mod. slóst, slóstu), sló; pl. slógu (slós = slógusk, Sturl. i. 208 C): subj. slægi: imperat. slá, sláðu: part. sleginn: a pret. sleri: slöri occurs as a provincialism in the old vellum Agrip—slöru, Fms. i. 403; sleri, 394; sleri, i. e. slöri, 379; [Ulf. *slaban* = *slöveiv*, v. aien A. S. *slægn*, *slæge*; Engl. *slay*; Dan.-Swed. *slaa*; O. H. G. *slaban*; Germ. *schlagen*].

A. To smite, strike, Dropl. 13; slá með steini, Fms. viii. 388; slá e til bana, ii. 183; slá e-n högg, kinnhest, i. 150, ix. 469, 522, Ld. 13.

slá knött, Vigl. 24; slá til e-s, to strike at one, Finnb. 306, Sturl. ii. 24 C; slá í höfud e-m, Fms. v. 172. 2. slá hörpu, fíðlu, to strike a harp, fiddle, Vsp. 34, Edda 76, Am. 62, Bs. i. 155, Fb. i. 348, Fms. 356 (in a verse), Sks. 704, Grett. 168 (hörpu-slátt); slá hljóðfæri, Fb. iii. 184; slá slag, to strike up a tune; hann sló þann slag, ... sló hann Gyggjar-slag... þann streng er hann hafði ekki fyrr slegit, Fas. iii. 22

223, cp. drápa and drepa: slá leik, to strike up for a dance or game to begin

hann sá at leikr var sleginn skamt frá garði, Sturl. ii. 190; so in embroidery (see bórð), slá danz, 117, Karl. 52: slá eld, to strike fire, Fms. i. 234: slá vef, to strike the loom, in weaving, xi. 49, Darr. i. 34: slá bórða, Fb. i. 193, 205.

3. to hammer, forge; slá hamr, Vkv. 18; slá svei Þiðr. 21; slá þvertré af silfri í höft, Landn. 313; slá saum, Fms. 218, ix. 377, Stj. 451; hann sló gull rautt, Vkv. 5; slá herspora, Fb. vii. 183; sleginn fram broddr ferstrendr, Eg. 285; slá öxar eða gn Stj. 451: to mount, jarnum sleginn, Fms. v. 339, Fas. iii. 574: to str off, of coin.

4. to mow, cut grass; slegin tún, Nj. 112; þrælur slógu hey, Edda 48; ek mun láta bera út hjá í djög ok slá undir se mest... slá töðu, Eb. 150, Fb. i. 522; slá teig þann er heitir Gu teigr, Ísl. ii. 244; slá afreitt, Grág. ii. 303; slá eng, 281, Gpl. 36

absol., þeir slóu (sic) allir í skyrtum, Ísl. ii. 349, Grág. ii. 281.

to slay, smite, kill, Stj. passim, but little used in classical writings, where drepa is the word; sverði sleginn, 656 C. 4; slá af, to slay, Bs. ii. 5

89, Stj. 183; slá af hest, to kill a horse, send it to the knacker; smite with sickness, slá með líkþrá, blindleik, blindi, Stj.; harmi slegin Fms. iii. 11.

II. metaph. phrases; slá kaupi, to strike a bargain, Ld. 30, Fms. ii. 80; slá máli í sátt, to put it to arbitration, Fms. x. 40

slá kaupi saman, Fb. ii. 79: slá fylking, to dress up a line of battle, Fb. viii. 408; slá öllu fólki í mannhringa, x. 229; slá hring um, to surround

Nj. 275, Fas. ii. 523; slá manngarð, mannhring, to form a ring of m round, Eg. 80, 88, Fms. vii. 67, x. 229; eldi um sleginn, Sól.: slá

lås, to slam, lock, Sturl. i. 63: slá eldi í, to set fire to, Fms. vii. 83, 420, Hdl. 47; slá beisli við hest, to put a bridle in a horse's mouth, Fb. ii. 508: slá landtjöldum, to pitch a tent, Eg. 291, Fms. ii. 264; or also,

strike a tent, take it down, Fær. 147; slá landtjalds-stöngunum, to loose them, Hkr. i. 26; slá festum, to unmoor a ship, ii. 222, Fms. viii. 27

379; slá undan höfuð-bendunum, to slacken the stays, Al. 67; slá netjum to put out the nets, Bs. ii. 145; slá hundum (or slá hundum lausu

Fms. ii. 174, x. 326), to slip the bounds, Hom. 120. 2. with prep. slá e-u við, to display; slá við segli, to spread the sail, Fas. ii. 523; þá

slegit við öllum búnaði, all was taken into use, Fms. x. 36; ek hef náliga öllu við slegit, því er ek hef í minni fest, I have put forth all that I

I recollected, Bs. i. 59: slá e-u upp, to spread a report (upp-slátt), Fb. viii. 232, ix. 358: slá niðr, to throw down, Hom. 110; hann sló sér niðr

be lay down, Fms. ii. 194; hann slær sér niðr (takes to his bed) sem hann sé sjúkr, Stj. 520; nú er niðr slegit allri vináttu, an end to all friendship, Fms. vi. 286, xi. 72: slá út, to throw out, N. G. L. i. 31; slá

eitrunu, to pour it out, Edda 40: slá saman liðinu, to join the army, Fb. x. 268: slá upp ópi, to strike up, raise a cry, viii. 414, Fb. ii. 125: í sundr kjöptunum, ii. 26: slá á e-t, to take to a thing; slá á glens glímur, be took to play and sport, Fms. ii. 182; hann sló á fagrmæli

þá, begun flattering, Nj. 167; slá í rán, to betake oneself to robbery, S. 400; slá á heit, to take to making a vow, Fs. 91: slá á, to take oneself; slá á sik sót, to feign illness, Fms. vi. 32; slá á sik úlfél, show anger, ill-will, Eb. 114; skaltú ekki slíku á þik slá, at þú ept einni konu, do not betake thyself to that, Ísl. ii. 250: slá e-u af, put off; eg hef slegið því af.

III. impers., it strikes or beets out to a thing, i. e. the thing happens; loganum sló út um kerólú flames broke out round the casks, Fms. i. 128; þá sló hjósi fyrir ha sem elding væri, x. 394; sló á hann hlátri, he was taken in a

of laughter, vii. 150; sló ópi á herinn, íbe men fell a-shouting, v. 225; þá sleri á úþefjani ok yldu, x. 379; sló þá í verkjum þy brjóstið, Sturl. ii. 127 C, Bs. i. 119; sló þá felmt ok flotta á liði,



men were panic-stricken and took to flight, Fms. i. 45; þótt þunga eðr geispa slái á hana, vi. 199; sló mikilli hræðslu á konu þá, viii. 8; sló lífa í skap honum, 655 xii. 3, Stj. 424; því slær á (it so happens), at hann réttir höndina í ljósið, Bs. i. 462; slær þegar í bardaga, it came to a fight, Fms. xi. 32; sló með þeim í mestu deilu, x. 99; í kappmæli, Fb. i. 327; hér slær í allmikil úefni, Nj. 246; var mjök í gadda slegit, at hann mundi fú hennar (cp. Dan. klapped og klart), 280; þá sló því á þá, at þeir fóru í á með net, Bs. i. 119.

B. Reflex. to throw oneself, betake oneself; slósk hón at fram eldinum, she rushed to the fire, Fms. iv. 339; slásk á bak e-m, to go behind another, Sturl. i. 197 C; slásk aptr, to draw back; gæta þess at eigi slægisk aptr liðið, Ó. H. 214; þeir kómu í Valadal, ok lósk (sic=slogusk) þar inn, broke into the houses, Sturl. ii. 208 C; þá lógusk í Suðreyjar víkingar, Vikings infested, invaded the islands, Fms. i. 245; slásk í för með e-m, to join another in a journey, xi. 129; ef okkurr slægisk í mat eðr mungát, ok rekir þat meirr enn þingit, Gpl. 5; hann slósk á tal við Guðrúnu, entered into conversation with G., Stj. 129; slásk í sveit með e-m, Ó. H. 202; slásk á spurdaga við e-m, to ask questions, Sks. 302 B; slásk á svirkæði, Fms. vi. 179. The use in Ld. 144 is an error for slævask, see sljófa.

II. recipr. to fight; hann slóst við Ensku í hafi, Ann. 1420, cp. Dan. slæaes, but it is class., for berjask is the right word.

III. part. sleginn; með egnu hári, við disveitlætt háir, Finnb. 250; hón var mörgu sleginn, bimsical, Gpl. 3 (=blandin); sleginn, surrounded, Akv. 14, 29; sleginn gni, beaten with rain, Vtkv. 5; sleginn, coined, N. G. L. i. 5.

slá, ð, to bar; ok sláð rannmilla, Fms. i. 104.

slá, f. [Engl. a weaver's slay], a bar, bolt, cross-beam, Fms. i. 179; slá á þvert skipit, Nj. 44, 125; slámar eða spengrnar, Stj. 45; hann renndi í slánum, þeim er vöru á virkis-hrudunni, ok lauk upp virkinu, Bs. i. 2.

slá-járn, n. an iron bar, Fms. ii. 179.

sláni, a, m. a gaunt and clownish boor, Edda ii. 496; sláni, strákrinn irra hann Indriði, Pilt og Stúlka 36.

slána-legr, adj. slápr, m. a word of abuse, of a good-for-nothing, Edda ii. 496.

SLÁTR, n. [slag, slá, a contr. form, cp. Engl. slaughter]:—butcher's meat, K. p. K. 102, K. Á. 190, Nj. 75, Isl. ii. 331, Ó. H. 33; limr slátrs, sl.; slátr allt ok beinin með, eta s. allt af beinum, Edda 31; ný slátr (hér nú at höndu, Sturl. i. 169).

COMPDS: slátr-diskr, m. a plate with meat, Fms. vii. 160. slátr-fé, n. cattle fit for slaughter, Stj. 248, Eg. 220, Orkn. 334, Gullþ. 67.

slátr-förn, f. a bloody sacrifice, 625, 177. slátr-föng, n. pl. provision of butcher's meat, Stj. i. 549.

slátr-gripir, m. a bead of cattle for slaughter, Fb. iii. 21.

slátr-mangari, a, m. a 'slaughter-monger', butcher, N. G. L. i. 204.

slátr-sauðr, m. a sheep for slaughter, Fær. 160, Hkr. ii. 349.

slátra-störf, n. pl. slaughtering, Korm. 34.

slátr-tollr, m. a butcher's toll, Gpl. slátr-trog, n. a trough with butcher's meat, Fs. 360.

slátr-vist, f. butcher's meat, Fms. ix. 360.

slátra, að, to slaughter cattle, with dat. or absol., Am. 20, Karl. 330, Stj. i. 646, Grág. i. 147.

slátta, u, f., prop. a 'smiting', mowing; sjau daga s., Pm. 77; viku s., Stj. v. 5; dag-slátta, q. v.

2. the mowing season; þat var um verðar sláttur, Grett. 107 A.

3. of a field; þar er mættisk slátta osina, ... eigi skal í sláttu eja, Grág. ii. 291; þar vöru sláttur í ok á, meadows and corn-fields, Bjarn. 22; sláttur þær er í almenningi Gpl. 454; ef tveir menn ganga í eina sláttu, go to mow in the same field, 455; hann hafði þar sláttu, Lv. 84.

II. money struck or stamped, coin; Haralds-slátta, the bad coin of king Harold, Fms. vi. 243; silvers, silver coining. COMPDS: sláttu-knaup, n. mowers' wages, Finnb. 36.

sláttu-maðr, m. a mower, Sturl. iii. 103.

sláttu-tími, a, m. the mowing season, Grett. 66 new Ed.

sláttur, m., gen. sláttar, dat. slátti:—a smiting, mowing; vera at slátti, Stj. i. 346; leið nú til þess er tekið var til sláttar, Grett. 121 A; freq. mod. usage=slátta, túna-sláttur, engja-sláttur, the season for mowing home-field and the out-field.

3. the striking an instrument=slá; drepa strengi til sláttar, Stj. 458.

sládda, u, f. a large knife, scimitar, Ann. 1393.

SLÉÐI, a, m. [Old Engl. sled ('the sledged Polack', Hamlet, and so in North. E.); Engl. sledge; Germ. schlitte; Dan. slæde, cp. Engl. sled], —a sledge, Sdm. 15, Grág. ii. 295, N. G. L. ii. 118, 121, Landu. 543, Eb. 188, 190, Fs. 55, Ó. H. 85, Gisl. 37, passim; sleða-menn, Stj. ix. 352; sleða-höfuð, Mar. COMPDS: sleð-færi, n.; s. gott, good sleighing, Fas. ii. 5.

sleð-meior, m. (see meior), Eb. 190.

sléfa, u, f. slaver (Lat. salvia), Edda 20, Sks. 229; slefu-speldi, a bibber round the neck of children.

2. poet. a serpent, from its hissing, a nickname, Hkr. slefu-mæltr, part. drawling in talking.

slégja, u, f. [from slá, slág, A. S. slegge], a sledge-bammer, Bs. i. 21. Dipl. iii. 4, Vm. 154, Þiðr. 166; með hörmum ok sleggi, Vm. 11; the phrase, verða milli steins ok sleggju, to come between the hammer and the anvil, Fas. i. 34; rek-s., a sledge-bammer; fiska-s., a fisher; in Icel. the sleggja is often a round stone with a hole for the handle; sleggju-nef, a club-nose.

2. sleggja, a nickname, Vd. slé, f., pl. sléifar, [Dan. slæv], a ladle, esp. a wooden ladle to stir with.

sléiking, f. licking, Greg. 23.

SLÉIKJA, ð and t, [Dan. slikke; Lancashire slaak; cp. Engl. lick, American slick, Germ. lecken; Lat. linguere; Gr. λείχων]:—to lick, Stj. 601, Al. 166, N. G. L. iii. 258; kyrrin sleikti steinana, Eb. 316; hón (the cow) sleikti hrimsteina er saltir vöru, Edda 4; s. blótbolla sína, Fms. ii. 309 (cp. 353); s. sár, Greg. 23; þar kómu hundar ok sleiktu hans sár, Luke xv. 21; with dat., Fms. viii. 410; s. um e-t, Eb. 320; var-at af vöru, sleikti um þvöru, Fs. 159.

sleikja, u, f. a lump (of porridge, etc.)

Sleipnir, m. the 'slipper,' the name of Odin's eight-footed steed, see Edda, Sdm., Gm.

sleipr, adj. [North. E. slape], slippery, Vigl. 31; háfa steinstrætið heim-sins sleipt, hefir mér opt í vanda steypt, Pass. 34, 14, freq. in mod. usage.

sleita, u, f. backsliding; með ofkrappi ok sleitum, Sks. 341; lögkrókar ok sleitir, 439; vinna mál með sleitum, Fas. iii. 196; drekka við sleitir, to drink unfairly, in a drinking-bout = Gr. κλεψιστορεύ, Eg. 258.

COMPDS: sleitu-dómr, m. a sham court, law quirks, Anecd. 12. Sleitu-Helgi, a nickname, Landn. sleitu-laust, n. adj., in drekka s., to drink without beer-taps, Eg. 552, Fms. vi. 241 C.

sleitu-liga, adv.; drekka s., Gr. κλεψιστορεύ, Orkn. 246.

slekt, f. [Dan. slægt; from Germ. ge-schlecht], kind, order; riddara-slekt, Edda (pref.), Bs. ii. 10, 122; konungs garðs s., Stj. 1; ef eg skal dæmðr af Danskri slekt, | og deyja svo fyrir Kongsins mekt, Jón Arason; the word is unclass.

slembir, m. [akin to slæmr], a nickname, also slembi-djárn, m. a sham deacon, Fms. vii.

slembra, u, f. a clot; in grautar slembra, a small spoonful of porridge.

SLÉN, n. sloth; nú muntu verða at draga slénit af þér, mannskráfan, Grett. 91; also medic. dullness, slén ok mættileysi, slén ok dóbi. COMPDS: slén-skapligr (slén-samr, slén-samligr), adj. slothful, N. G. L. ii. 417 (note 15).

slén-skapr, m. slothfulness, laziness, Al. 34, 42, N. G. L. ii. 418.

slengja, d, to sling, with dat.; see slyngja, slöngva.

slensia, u, f. = slén, sloth.

slentr, n. sloth, idle lounging, Grett. 100 A.

sleppja, u, f. slime, viscous matter, esp. on the skin of fishes and snakes.

sleppju, adj. dabbled with slime, slimy.

SLÉPPA, slæpp, slapp, sluppu, slippi, slyppinn, [A. S. slipan; Engl. slip]:—to slip, slide; sleggjan slapp (slipped) ór hendi honum, Bs. i. 342; sluppu honum fætr, his feet slipped, Fms. viii. 393; ál svá hálán, at hann sleppur manni, an eel so slippery that it slips out of one's hands, Stj. 69.

2. to slip away, escape; ef þóroflr skal sleppa, Boll. 342; láta e-t s. hjá sér, Fas. i. 92; hinir hafa refsingar-lausrir undan sloppit, N. G. L. i. 123.

3. to slip, fail, miss; vera má at fleiri sé sátir á skóginum ef hin fyrsta slyppi, may be there will be more ambushes if the first should fail, Eg. 568; ef yðr sleppr at festa hendr á Birni, if you fail to get bold of Björn, Bjarn. 52.

sleppa, t, [Dan. slippe], the causal of the preceding word:—to make slip out of one's band, let slip, with dat.; þorgils hafði sleppt öxinni, Th. bad laid the axe away, Fs. 131; freq. in mod. usage, slepptu mér, let me go.

sleppa, u, f. a nickname, Fms. ix. 294 (=slappi?).

sleppi-fengr, adj. butter-fingered, of one who lets slip, Grett. 137.

sleppr, adj. slippery; af-sleppr, taper-formed, so that it slips out of the hand; með því at þeim hafði svá sleppt til tekizk, i. e. they had made a mess of it, missed it, Eb. 162.

sletta, t, [from slá, slag, as a kind of iterative], to slap, dab, with dat.: of liquids = skvetta, taka spenn fullt vatns ok sletta á þau, N. G. L. i. 358; hann þreif upp skyrkylinn ok sletti framan í fang hans, Grett. 66 new Ed.; hann sletti í munn sér skeggiu, he slapped the beard into his mouth, Dropl. 25; þeir slettu eptir henni svipu, Bs. i. 453; hann sletti flötu sverðinu um herðar honum, slapped him with the flat of the sword, Sturl. ii. 60, Fas. iii. 102, þorf. Karl. 428; slettust fitjarnar um hellis-gólfist, Fas. iii. 386; þeir mega sletta skyrinu sem það eiga, see skyr: in mod. usage sletta expresses bespattering with slabby matter, skvetta with pure fluids.

sletta, u, f. a dab, spot; blek-s., a blot of ink; bak-s., q. v.

sletta, t, [Engl. slight; Germ. schlichten], to make plain, level; lítill blær sléttir ok hyr þá vegu, Stj. 16; sletta tún, to level, smooth a field: metaph., sletta yfir e-t, to smooth over a thing; hafit ér vel yfir slétt vanhyggju mína, Isl. ii. 201, Fms. i. 74; s. um e-t, Clar.

sletta, u, f. a plain, level field, Eg. 230, 528, Barl. 209.

sléttí-baka, u, f. 'smooth-back,' a kind of whale, balaena mysticetus L., Edda, Sks. 128.

sletti-reka, u, f. an intruder, meddler.

SLÉTT, adj. [Ulf. slaitis = Aelos, Luke iii. 5; a word common to all Teut. languages, but in the Scand. the b is lost, as Dan. slet; but in Germ. schlicht and schlecht, in Engl. slight, etc.]:—plain, flat, even, smooth, level; slétt steinn, Eg. 141; á sléttum velli, Fms. i. 137, ii. 319, Edda 31; slétt land, Fb. i. 431; vellir sléttir, Ó. H. 134; slétt sjór, a smooth sea; þar sem slétt er, Fms. vii. 207; ú-slétt, uneven, rough: metaph., segja sínar (farar) eigi sléttar, to tell of one's journey not having been smooth, i. e. that



it bad all gone wrong, Orkn. 68, Eg. 75; Nj. 254, Ld. 64, Fms. i. 75: gengu þeir slétt (*straight*) út af borðunum, Fms. ii. 319. 2. neut. slétt, just, *precisely*; þat nægðisk öllum slétt, Stj. 293: *smoothly, well*, eigi mundi ferðin takask slétt, *the journey would not go smoothly*, Fms. ii. 127; tala slétt, *to talk smoothly*, Hkr. i. 10; mæla slétt, Hom. 151; hyggja því flárra sem hann talar sléttara, Bjarn. 21. II. *slétt*, *schlecht*; Dan. *slet*, *slight, trivial, common*; tvenn bakstr-járn ok in þriðju slétt, Vm. 58; Mariu-likeski tvau ok þriðja slétt, Pm. 1, (but rare). COMPS: slétt-fjallaðr, adj. *smooth-skinned*, Fas. iii. 77. slétt-lendi, n. a *flat land*, Fms. vii. 70, Stj. 371. slétt-lendr, adj. *flat*, of land, Stj. 94. slétt-máll (-máligr, Nj. 89, v. l.), adj. *smooth-spoken*, Nj. 84, Bjarn. 71. slétt-mæli, n. *smooth language*, Thom. slétt-orðr, adj. = sléttmáll, Fms. vii. 120. slétt-smíðaðr, part. *smooth-worked*, and slétt-smíði, n. 'smooth work', goldsmíð's work, and the like, smoothed with the hammer, Rétt. 2. 10, 49. slétt-yrði, n. *smooth words*, Barl. 121, 164.

sleyma, u, f. a *scamp*, a term of abuse, Edda (Gl.) ii; cp. slæmr, adj. slig, n. *strain*, a horse disease, Bs. i. 389. sliga, að, to strain a horse: reflex. to be strained: sligaðr, strained. slinkr, a nickname, Fms. x. 123. slinni, a, m. a *clownish fellow*, boor, Edda ii. 495. slinna-ligr, adj. *clownish*.

slit, n. [slíta], a *slit, tear*; kápa komin at sliti, a worn-out cloak, Band. 5; rif ok slit, Bs. ii. 143; það er ekki til slits; kvíð-slit, *bernia*. 2. metaph. in pl. a *rupture, breach*, Þiðr. 94; sífja-slit, fríð-slit, flaum-slit, q. v.

slita, u, f. 'cismos', þat er 'slita' at váru máli, Skálda 184. slitna, að, (neut. of slita), to be rent, break, of a cord, rope, string, or the like (rína, being used of cloth, etc.); festr mun, s., Vsp. 41, Am. 35, Fms. vii. 13, Grett. 101, MS. 656 C. 31, Karl. 450; slitnaði skópvengr hans, Nj. 74: medic. of hernia, kvíðrinn slitnaði, Bs. i. 121, 208: metaph. to end, break up, Lv. 11, Fs. 21: kaupmáli slitnar, Þiðr. 85. 2. to be torn in tatters.

slitr or slitri, n. sbreds, tatters, Grett. 101, 114 A; klæða-slitr, Vm. 77, Pm. 133, Finn. 246.

slitti, n. tatters, = slitr, Clar.

slitt-mæli, n. a reproach for slothfulness, Sturl. ii. 192.

Slittungar, m. pl. the name of a rebel party in Norway, Fms. ix.

slíð, f. [Ulf. sleipa = *σημία*], punishment, the name of one of the rivers of hell, a place for the wicked, Vsp.

SLÍÐR, adj., the r is radical, [Ulf. sleipis = *χαλεπός*, cp. sleipis = *κινδυνός*; A. S. slēð, slidor]:—fearful; hefndir slíðrar ok sárar, Gh. 5; í slíðri Súðvík, in the fatal Southwick, of a place of battle, Ó. H. 19 (in a verse). COMPS: slíðr-beittr, adj. sharp as a razor, Akv. 22, Eb. (in a verse). slíðr-fengligr, adj. dire, fearful, Gh. 1. slíðr-hugaðr, adj. atrocious, Lex. Poët. slíðr-liga, adv. savagely; eta s., Haustl. slíðrug-tanni, a, m. 'the boar with the awful tusk', the name of Frey's boar, Edda.

slíðra, að, to *sheath*, put in the scabbard, Nj. 185, Fas. i. 529, 576, Þórð. 49 new Ed., Al. 44, Karl. 240, Pass. 7. 5.

slíðrar, f. pl. (slíðrin, n. pl., Eg. 304), [Engl. *slither, sliver*]; slíðr, as well as skelðir, prop. means a *lat* or 'slither', used to make cases for knives and swords, see Fritznér, s. v.; whence 2. a *sheath, scabbard*; slíðrar, Karl. 331 (slíðrir, v. l.); sverð brugðð í miðjar slíðrar, Bs. i. 660 (slíðrir, Sturl. ii. 23 C. 1. c.); slíðrinnar, Edda i. 606 (slíðrar, Uo. 1. c.); ganga, draga, bregða, renna, ór slíðrum, Korm. 84, 242, Eg. 30, Band. (in a verse), Fas. i. 57 (in a verse), Orkn. (in a verse), Nj. 159, Sd. 159: in poetry names for a sword, slíðra-tunga, *scabbard-tongue*; slíðr-áll, *scabbard-eel*; slíðr-logi, 'scabbard-lowe'; slíðr-vöndr, *sliver-wand*; slíðr-dreginn, -tögnin, epithets of a sword, Lex. Poët.

slíki-steinn, m. a 'sleek-stone,' a fine whetstone, D. I. i. 255, Vm. 6. slíkisteins-auga, n. the eye or bole of a whetstone, a nickname, Ld.

slíkja, u, f. a smooth, thin texture. slíkjju-ligr, adj. smooth, of a kerchief.

slíkr, adj. sleek, smooth; hrognkelsi líkr, | var á holdi slíkr, *flabby-fleshed*, of a lump-fish, Bjarn. (in a verse).

SLÍKR, adj., prop. a compd, qs. svá-líkr, so-líkr; [Ulf. *sva-leiks* = *ροῖστος*; A. S. *swile*, i. e. *swa yle* = so like; Early Engl. *silc*, whence mod. Engl. *such*, with the l dropped; Scot. *sic*; Germ. *solch*; Dan. *slig*; Swed. *sligi*]:—such; slíkr maðr, *such a man*, Fms. i. 99; slíkr maðr sem, Eg. 759; slíkan sem, Fms. i. 21; slíkt sems, Am. 103; slíks úfriðar, sem ..., Ísl. ii. 242; slíkt lið sem hann fékk, Fms. i. 74; slíkr svá, *such-like*; með slíkum svá förlum, Al. 33; meira enn slíkt svá, Fms. v. 303; at slíkum svá mönnum, vi. 99; slíkt ok it sama, Post. 645, 66, Stj. 356; neut., ef slíkt skyldi þreyta, Fms. ii. 176; er hann slíkt um fregn, Vsp. 30. 2. *similar*; slíkan löst, Hm. 97: neut., átt þú slíkt at fréttu, the same news, Am. 78, Rekst. 8; svara slíku, to answer in such wise, Ó. H. (in a verse); annat slíkt, Akv. 6; slíks var þar ván, Fms. i. 74; slíkt megu vér nú reyna, Nj. 97. 3. *this, that, it*; þér skulst slíku ráða, Eb. 46 new Ed.; fylgðit saðr slíku, Am. 45; slíkt er válaðs vera, Hm. 10. II. neut. slíkt, as adv. in such wise, so; slíkt sem annar-staðar, Ó. H. 47; slíkt er þér líkar,

as it likes thee, 114; hann var slíkt líllr sem faðir hans, just as bad as ble faðir, Stj. 585, 588, 625; slíkan, *id.*; hygg ek at slíkan mun hafa farið um annat, just so, Eg. 61; at slíku, *id.*; Hygg. Stj. 82.

SLÍM, n. [A. S. *slim*; Engl. *slime*; Germ. *schleim*, etc.]:—*slime*; dró af slímít augnum, Bs. i. 315, H. E. i. 513, Mar.: *passim*. slíma, u, f. *sliminess*. slímu-setr, n., in the phrase, sífja slímusetr; in olden times, when wayfarers were hospitably entertained, a man who remained as guest above a certain time (three days at most, and for a stranger a single night) was said to sitja s., and was regarded as a vagrant or cosherer, and might be punished, N. G. L. i. 72, Gpl. 200; cp. þat var engi síðr at sitja lengr en þrjár nætr at kynni, it was not manners to stay longer than three nights in a visit, Eg. 698: exactly the same is still said in Scotland, see Lockhart's 'Life of Sir W. Scott,' 1871, p. 589, in a foot-note.

slípa, t, [Germ. *schleifen*; Dan. *slibe*; Swed. *slipa*], to *whet*. II. reflex. to be slim and sleek; þó slípist jór og slítni gjörð, slettunum ekki kvíddu, hugsaðu hvárki um himin né jörð, en haltú þér fast og ríddu, Pál Vídal.

slípari, a, m, [Germ. *schleifer*; Dan. *sliber*], a *whetter*, N. G. L. ii. 204 (v. l. 23), Rétt. 2. 10.

SLÍTA, slít; pret. sleit, sleizt, sleit, pl. slitu; subj. sliti; imperat. slít, slittu; part. slitinn: [A. S. *slitan*; Engl. *slit*; Dan. *slide*]:—to slit, break of a string, rope (rífa, of cloth); snara er slitin, Gnd. 36; slíta þráðu, reip, bönd, Sól. 37, Stor. 7; s. i. sundr svá mjótt band, Edda 20; þeir sýndu honum sílki-bandið ok báðu hann slíta, *id.*; þar fá nú varla svá títt spunnit örlaga-þráð sem ein slitr, Al. 141; hann tók Mistiltein ok sleit upp, Edda 37; sleit hann af sér slæðurnar, Fms. vii. 149; Steinnar vildi s. hann af sér, threw him off, Eg. 747; sleit hann undan veðr, the gale drove him out of his course, Landn. (Hb.) 27.

2. metaph. to break, break off; slíta skipan, Al. 109; s. þing, to break off a meeting, dissolve, Fms. i. 34, vi. 193 (þinginu v. l.); s. félag, Gisl. 13; s. samnáð, to disperse, Fms. ix. 369; þá var niðr sleigt ok slitið samhald þat, vi. 286; ef þó væri bæði þing áðr slitin, divided, Grág. i. 116; slíta sáttir, Am. 67; s. málstefnunni, Ó. H. 33. 3. with dat. to break with a thing, i. e. break it up, dissolve; munu þér slitið fá flokki Bagla, Fms. ix. 207; slíta þingi, to dissolve a þing altogether, Grág. i. 116; áðr þinginu sé slitið, before it be dissolved, Fms. i. 34, Hrafn. 19; var slitið veizlunni, Ld. 32; slitu þeir handlaginu, Ólk. 36; s. tali, Ld. 320; s. gildinu, Eg. 23; s. bardaganum, Fms. xi. 96; slíta búi, N. G. L. i. 201; s. svefni, Helr. 9.

II. to rend, tear; brynja hans var slitin til únyts, Fms. i. 173; sár hef ek sextán, slitna brynju, Fas. i. 427 (in a verse): to tear like a wild beast, Vsp. 45; slitr náí nefnöl, 50; hrafnar slitu sjónir ór höfði þeim, Sól. 67; ef dyr eða foglar s. hræ manna, Eg. 580; jarl lét s. hold hans með ullar-kömbum, Blas. 44; s. sundr, to break asunder; þat mun satt, es vér slítum í sundr lögin, at vér monom slíta ok friðinn, Ib. 12; klæði sundr slitin, torn asunder, Grett. 115; ísar með sundr slitnum völlum, Sks. 175 B; hendr með sundr slitnum fingrum, við separated fingers, i. e. not webbed, 169.

2. to tear and wear out, of clothes; hann mun eigi mörgum skyrtunum slíta, he will not wear out many shirts, not live long, Þorst. hv. 53; slitnir skór, worn-out shoes, Ísl. ii. 80; slitinn sekkr, Stj. 366; dúkr slitinn, Pm. 62; bjórt slitinn, 108; Ingjaldar svarar, ek hefi vánd klæði, ok hryggir mik eigi þó ek slíta þeim ekki görr, I have bad clothes, and care not whether I wear them out or not, i. e. I am an old man, and care not for my life, Gisl. 50; s. barns-skónum, see skór; slitinn skruði, Dipl. v. 18; slitið klæði, Vm. 21; með slitnum hökli.

III. metaph., slíta ör e-u, to decide; hann kvað lögmenn ör þessu s. skyldu, Nj. 237; en konungur slitr eigi ör því svá brátt, Fbr. 119 (ór-slit); þerr hann upp þetta mál við þá, þeir slíta þat ör, at ..., Róm. 321.

IV. *impers.* one breaks off a thing, i. e. it is torn off, from its moorings or fastenings; sleit af honum mann á báti, Landn. 28; ef fjósir (acc.) slitr út fyrir honum eða bein, ok rekr á annars manns fjöru, Grág. ii. 360; um allt þat er fémætt slitr út af hval ... ef urgur eru í þjósum þeim er út slitr, Jb. 320.

2. to be cut short, end; munu því allir verða fegnir várir menn, at slíti þessa þrasetu, that it shall come to an end, Fms. viii. 441; with dat., slitr þar tali þeirra, Fms. xi. 112; slitr þar hjali, 47; sleit Fróða frið, Hkr. i. 13; borgir ok kastalar ok þorp, svá at hvergi slitr, in an unbroken line, Fms. vii. 94; at slitið væri friðinum milli Norðmanna ok Dana, Hkr. iii. 176; þar til er ör slitr með mönnum, till it comes to an end, Nj. 105; hann vill fylgja þér, þar til er ör slitr með ykkur Hrafnkatli, Hrafn. 19.

V. reflex., slítask, to tear one-self loose; slítask ör höndum e-m, Sks. 598; Þórlófr sleitkz ör þessu þröngu brott, Fms. viii. 249; part., klukka slitin af ryði, Ísl. ii. 459.

sljákkja, að, qs. sljófga, to *abate*. sljófa, að, to blunt, make blunt, Mar.; but usually in II. reflex. sljófask, sljófgask, to grow slow, dull, blunt, of a sword, Fas. i. 507; sýn (the sight) sljófask, Stj. 86, Fms. ii. 286; minnit sljófast, Bs. ii. 110; sýn sljófask, Stj. 16, Fb. i. 471; sljófaðr, blunted, dull, Dan. *sløvet*, mar.; sljófaðsk grimmleikr margra, Al. 126; sljófgaðsk skap jarlsins, was blunted, smoothed, Sturl. ii. 55.

sljófga, að, sljófgast = sljófast, Fas. i. 507, Sturl. ii. 25.



slj6-leikr, m. *dulness*, Bs. ii. 126.

slj6-liga, slæ-liga, adv. *slowly, dully, carelessly*, opp. to *briskly*, Al. 34, Stj. 531; reida sverð s., Fms. x. 360 (sljálga, ii. 322, Hkr. i. 343, l. c.); róla slæiga, Fms. ix. 301; ú-slæiga, *defily*, xi. 277.

slj6-ligr, slæ-ligr, adj. *blunt, slow*; er þá fór vár sljólgr, Fms. 66. **SLJOR**, slj6, slj6tt; before a vowel the *v* appears, sljóvan, sljóvum, etc. (also spelt with *f*); the older form is slæx, slæ, slæ, slætt (slævan, etc.), or even sljár, Ld. 312, v. l.; analogous to snjór, snjár, snær; sjór, sjár, sær; mjór, mjár, mæ; [A. S. *slaw*; Engl. *slow*; Dan. *sløv*]; —*blunt*, Lat. *bebes*; sverð sljó ok brotin, Fms. ii. 322; þó at sverðin sé slæ, x. 360; slj6 öx, Fs. 184; sverð vár eru slæ, Hkr. i. 343; með slævu sverði, Fm. 30; slætt sverð, Fbr. (in a verse); með hljóði sljófu, a *dull sound*, Skálda 160.

3. metaph., hann hvesir sljófa en brýnir hugrakka, Al. 33; þótti honum hann í öllu slær, Sturl. iii. 117; at hann hefði verið mikilsti slær, er hann hefði eigi bannsettan Rafn, Bs. i. 775; gefa enum slævum sigr, Ls. 22, 23.

slöðra, að, slöðra, as it is spelt in editions, is less correct, for the mod. slóra, q. v., is a contracted and corrupt form of slöðra (oð=6); [cp. Ulf. *slapjan*]: —to drag or trail oneself along; slöðruðu þeir þá vestr af þjóðinni, Sturl. iii. 158; þeir slöðruðu svá til lands, 163; flestir gátu engit bakkann ok slöðruðu svá at landi, Fb. ii. 511 (slöðruðu, Orkn. 156, l. c., but less correct); hefir ek ekki spurt til sanns hverjum þá slöðraði (slöðraðe Cod.), Ölk. 36.

slök, n. [Engl. *sluice*; Dan. *slug*; cp. Germ. *schlucht*], the sluice by which the water is led to the wheel of a water-mill, B. K. 81, D. N. iv. 36; hann var mylnu-vörðr ok hafði vaktað slök (sloa Ed.) undir aynurnar, Post. 246 (the printed Ed.)

slöka, að, [Dan. *sluge*]; to slop.

slökna, að, [Dan. *slukkes*; N. Lancashire *slocken*; Engl. *slake*], to be extinguished; brennr... slökna, Hm. 50; ljós (log, eldr) slökna, Rb. 352, ms. iv. 28, xi. 35, Fb. ii. 8, 129, Gísl. 29, Gullp. 50; slökna hann aldregi várki af vindni né vætum, Stj. 86; gaus upp stundum eldrinn en stundum lokaði niðr, Nj. 204; part. þá er slöknaðr var eldrinn, Edda (pref.)

slökr, n. *the slaver, saliva*, from the mouth of animals.

sloppr, m. [A. S. and Engl. *slop*; Germ. *schleppe*; akin to Dan. *slæbe*], *slop, gown*, a loose trailing garment; brynja undir sloppi, Fms. vi. 158; aðmáls sloppr, Bs. i. 674; esp. of a priest's white gown, skryðdr sloppum k. kantara-kápm, 186, Vm., Pm., D. I., Dipl. passim; slopp-slitr, a *uttered gown*, Pm. 133; slopp-töturr, id., 124 (spelt slof-töturr, Bs. i. 65).

slor, n. *the offal of fish*, used as dung: slorugr, adj. *bedabbled with or*.

slot, n. *abatement*; vind-slot, Alm.; veðra-slot, bylja-slot. II. = Germ. *schloss*, Dan. *slot*, but mod. and rare.

SLÖTA, að, slotir, Hom. (St.); the pret. would be slotti, but is not found (cp. þora þorði þorað); mod. usage distinguishes between slúta = to hang down, and slöta = to abate; [cp. Germ. *schliessen* and *schluss*]: —to hang down, droop; láta slöta hendr niðr með síðu ok höfðusk ekki i, Fms. ii. 229; láttu slöta hattinn, Nj. 32; hann var í kufi ok lét slöta attinn, Sturl. ii. 230, Fas. i. 61 (both paper MSS.); slöta við, to *slink way*; ok er ekki at slöta við eða svara skatryðum, Fms. vii. 20; þat á þegir við ok slotir, Hom. (St.). II. impers. *it abates*, of wind, sle; veðrinu slotar, *the wind abates*.

slöf, f. *the bone in the hollow of the horns of animals*.

SLÖF, f. [cp. Ulf. *slapjan*; Engl. *slout*, *slot*, in *slout-bound*], a track; trail in snow or the like; slöð Fáfnis, Sæm. 133; kómu á manna-för, k lá sú slöð fram á skóginn, Eg. 578; þá skildi ok slöðina, 579; hann kr þvi eptir í slöðna, O. H. 135; skuldr ér nú fara at slöð þessi, Fms. 340.

II. plur. slóðir, a *ship's wake*; þá velkti úti lengi í hafi, k kómu þeir ekki á þær slóðir sem þeir vildu, Þorf. Karl. 390.

slöð-gata, u, f. a *track-way*, Fas. (in a verse).

slöði, a, m. [slöð], a *truss of fagots trailed along*; draga slöða, to *drag slot or trail*; and metaph. to leave a slot behind, be fatal; slöða mun aga, at þvi er ek hygg, Band.; má annars staðar meiri slöða draga enn r, Nj. 54.

COMPS: slöða-hris, n. a *truss of brushwood*, Grág. ii. 18 (Jb. 218). slöða-stöð, f., slöða-veg, m. a *track-way, tramway*, D. N.

II. of a person, a *sloven, slothful fellow*. slöða-gr, adj. *slothful*. slöða-skapr, m. *slothfulness*.

slög, n. *the eatable inwards* (liver etc.) of a fish.

slökr, m. [North. E. *slotch*], a *slouching fellow*, Edda ii. 495.

slóra (slórir, stóðri, slórt), contr. from slöðra, [Engl. *slur*], to trail or umge about; hvað ertu að slóra þarna! see slöðra.

slóttugr, adj. *slly, wily*; ú-slóttigr, *guileless*, Hom. 148; eigi s. ok afaldr, Hom. (St.).

slúdda, u, f. [cp. Dan. *slud*=sleet; North. E. *sluteb*], a *slot of spittle mucus*; hors-.

slúmsa, að, to slop and swill, like swine.

slund-samliga, adv. *flabbily* (?), Eb. 37 new Ed.

slunginn, part. as adj., see slyngva.

slungnir, m. the name of a mythical steed, Edda.

slúta, t, to project, hang down; see slöta (I), as also skúta.

slýdda, u, f. [Dan. *slud*], *sleet, cold rain, wet*.

slýðra, u, f. a *flabby lump*; blöðugar slýðrur, Gret. 153 new Ed.

slýðrask, að, qs. slöðrast; ynsir fóru á kné eða slýðrudust fyrir öðrum, Gret. 167 new Ed. (in Cod. Upsal.)

slýndra, u, f.=slýðra; mör-slyndra, of a lean animal.

slýngr, adj. *versed, skilled*; s. við íþróttir, Fas. iii. 195; slyngum þeim slátt-manni, Hallgr.; e-m er e-t slyngt, to be expert in a thing, Gret. 118 A. 2. as a nickname, Fms. x. 123.

SLYNGVA or slöngva, pres. slyng; pret. slöng or slaung, slungu; part. slunginn; this strong verb, however, is defective in its tenses and persons, and is chiefly used in poets, but rarely in prose; and later it was displaced by the weak slöngva, ð (or mod. slengja, ð), except in the part. slunginn, which remained: [Dan. *slynge*; A. S. *slingan*; Engl. *sling*]: —to sling, fling, throw, with dat. as Engl. to throw with a thing: I. strong forms: a. poets; Sinfjötli slöng upp við rá rauðum skildi, Hkr. i. 33; eik slaung und þér, the ship swung away under thee, Fms. vi. 174 (in a verse); sungu or slungu snúðga steini, they swung and slung the rolling mill-stone, Gs. 4; but weak, svá slöngðu (for slungu) vit snúðga steini, 12 (in the same poem); döggur slunginn, bedewed, Hkr. 2. 36; slunginn vafur-loga, encircled in a wavering flame, Fsm. 8. prose; þeir slungu þar landtjöldum sínum, Fms. xi. 371, v. l.; því næst slyngt (but slöngvir v. l. from a vellum) Surtr eldi yfir jörðina ok brennir allan heim, Edda i. 192; var þessu kaupi slungit, the bargain was struck, Ld. 96: with the notion to twist, nú er svá félagi, at í vandkvæði er slungit, we are 'in a twist', in difficulties, Fms. vi. 114; slungit gull, twisted, coiled gold, Lex. Poët.; horna-tog var slungit af silfri, of a cord, twisted of silver, Fb. i. 320; slunginn, as adj. *versed, cunning*, s. við e-t, Bárð. 164; freq. in mod. usage as adj. slungnari, more cunning: slungnastr, most cunning.

II. weak forms: a. in poetry, Gs. 12, but better slungu. β. in prose; hann skaut í slönguna ok slöngði síðan, Stj. 465; tóku þeir brandana ok slöngðu út á þá, Nj. 201; slöngvir hann þá stökkinn, 202; ok slöngði frá durunum, Fms. ii. 160; slögu menn eldi í keröldin, ok slöngðu at virkinu, i. 128; slöngvit mér at borginni, sling me from the catapult into the burgh, ix. 10; slöngja stóru grjóti, Sks. 410 B; þat grjót, er þeir vilja slöngva, 422 B; hann hafði slengt (better slöngt) hringnum útanborðs, Fas. i. 27 (paper MS.).

slýppr, adj. [sleppa, sluppu], prop. *unarmed, weaponless*; ek hugðumk ganga hér ör garði einn saman ok slýppr, Glúm. 375; gengu þeir á land upp slýppir, Eg. 81; gakk eigi slýppr, Fbr. 58; sumir gengu slýppir á vald biskups, Sturl. ii. 7 C, Orkn. 114; engi þorði at honum at ráða þó at hann væri s., 105; at þú bærir vápn, en færir eigi slýppr sem konur, Ísl. ii. 407; haf þú saxit í hendi, ok ver eigi s., Fbr. 58; brast sverðit sundr undir hjöltunum,—Nú kalla ek, at Hrafn sé sigraðr, er hann er s., Ísl. ii. 258.

SLYS, n. a *misap, mischance, accident*; slys mun þat þykkja, er hann hjó hönd af konu sinni, Eb. 60; vóru fallnir niðr hlekkir ör söðli hennar, ok var þat bæði slys ok fjár-skaði, Bs. i. 341; sigrask af slysi e-a, Korm. 90; Dofra þótti þá mikit orðit slys sitt, ef hann hefði dreptit piltinn, Fb. i. 565, Bs. ii. 175; þorgils bað þá gæta sín við slysum, Ld. 280 C.

2. a *mischief*; hefir hann miklu slysi á oss komit, Fms. xi. 151 C; erfitt mun þér verða at bæta öll slysi Hallgerðar, it will go hard with thee to mend all H's mischief, Nj. 54; mér þykkir þú ráðinn til nökkurra slysa, Fs. 42.

COMPS: slysa-för, slysa-ferð, slysa-för, f. an ill-fated journey, Fbr. 31 new Ed., Th. 76, Fas. ii. 437. slysa-gjarnt, adj. ill-fated; e-m verðr s., Gret. 115 A (slysa-gjarnt, 86 new Ed.)

slysa-laust, n. adj. without mischance, accident, Gret. 150 A, Fas. iii. 187. slysa-vænt, n. adj. unlucky, Fms. v. 254.

slysast, að, dep. to suffer mischance.

slysinn, adj. *mischievous, bringing ill-luck*; maðr s. ok rógsmr, Eb. 44; in mod. *unlucky* (like Germ. *fatal*), of an awkward fellow who always is blundering, having a broken bone, a cut, or the like.

slys-liga, adv. *fatally*, Fas. i. 460, Band. 14 new Ed.

slysnir, f. *fatality*;—see slysnir.

slytli, n. [sly], a *flabby lump*, wet rags or the like; hann er einsof s.!

slytti-mákr, m. a *lazy fellow, laggard*, Gret. (in a verse).

slyttinn, adj. *flabby, sluggish*; s. ok linaflaðr, Fb. i. 521.

slyttu-mannliga, adv. *flabbily, sluggishly*, Mag.

SLÝ, n., botan. *water-cotton, byssus lanuginosa*; af sefi eðr slyi, Stj. 253; it was dried and used as tinder, Bs. i. 616 (wrongly spelt slij), freq. in mod. usage.

slæða, ð, i. e. slöða, [slöð], to trail; fax svá sitt at slæddi jörð, that it trailed along the ground, Sks. 100; hann slæðir fótspor sín með halanum, Stj. 71.

2. to 'trail the field,' spread manure; ganga um fjall um sinn, ok slátra, ok s. um vár, Grág. i. 147.

3. to drag a river. II. reflex., það hefir slæðst ofan á gölf, of thread or the like swept away and lost.

slæður, f. pl. a gown that trails along the ground; s. af silki, pelli, Eg. 516, 702, Fms. iv. 164, vii. 149, viii. 149, Nj. 149, Fs. 51, 52; the train of a lady's dress, Rm. 26.

slæfa, að, to slacken = sljófa, q. v.; slævuðu þær mægður mjök liðveizlu þeirra fedga, Sturl. ii. 61 C. 2. reflex., slævaðisk skap jarlsins,



*bis wrath abated*, Sturl. ii. 55 C; slævast fyrir bæn e-s, Bs. i. 756; þorleikr slævast nú (slæsk Ed.) nú í málinu, ok þóttu honum fögr hrossin, Ld. 144.

slæð, i. e. slæðð, f. *sliness, cunning*, Nj. 241, Edda 18, Fms. i. 215, 221, x. 269, Stj. 366, Barl. 103, 175; lastar hann Loka með slæðð sína ok vélar, Clem. passim. slæððar-maðr, m. a *sly fellow*, 655 iii. 2.

slægja, ð, [slög], to *clean out fish*; s. þorsk, silung, lax. II. [slægr], metaph. to 'clean out,' i. e. to cheat a person or steal a thing; hann þann (the devil) fló þangat ok vildi slægja öndina frá honum, and would steal his soul from him, Nibst. 5; hversu hann vildi þetta mik ok slægja (to entice) með sínum farggala, Barl. 97; s. hug e-s ok hjarta, to entice, ensnare one's heart and mind, 150.

2. impers., eigi slægir mik hér til langvista í Noregi, it tempts me not here to linger in Norway, Grett. 206 new Ed. 3. reflex., slægjask til e-s, to grope or seek for a thing, of gain, the metaphor prob. from cleaning fish; hér er til lítill at slægjask, but little profit to be had, Lv. 46; þóðr unni henni lítð, hafði hann mjök slægðk til fjár, Tb. loved her not, and had married her for her money's sake, Ld. 124.

slægja, u, f. *profit*; mun yör ekki svá mikil s. at drepa mann þenna, Finnb. 350; þykkir svá mikil s. til mægða við Bolla, Ld. 186; kveðsk miklu meiri slægja (slægr, Fb. l. c.) þykkja til vináttu hans, enn í fé, Orkn. 428. slægju-lauss, adj. *unprofitable*, Grett. 120 A.

slægja, u, f. [from slá], a *mown field*,—slátta (q. v.), freq. in mod. usage: ó-slægja, the unmown part, in a half-mown field; síðan gekk hann út apt á völinn og stráði orfunum til og frá með ó-slægjunni, along the edge of the unmown part of the field, Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 12. 2. plur., gjalda slægjur húskörum sínum á haust, Fbr. 201 (of a kind of Ícel. harvest-feast, at mowing time). COMPS: slægju-land, n. *meadow-land*.

slægju-lauss, -lítill, adj. *having little or no land in grass*. slæggleikr, m. *sly, cunning*, Nj. 35, 241, Stj. 357.

slægliga, adv. *slyly, cunningly*, Barl. 90.

slægligi, adj. *sly, cunning*, Háv. 55, Fms. x. 358, Barl. 152.

slæg-pungur, m. a *purse to hold one's gains*, Fas. iii. 194.

SLÆGR, m. a *profitable thing, gain*, Fas. iii. 194, Orkn. 424, v. l.; segja þeir hversu mikill slægr var til fjárins, Band. 20 new Ed.; vil ek sjá hann, ok virða fyrir mér hverr s. mér þykkir í vera, consider what I think he is worth, Fs. 11; þykki mér þó meiri slægr til hans, Nj. 42, Hem.; hón kvað nú vera slæg í at hitta Hólmstýla, Ísl. ii. 77.

SLÆGR, i. e. slægr, adj., compar. slægri, but slægari, Barl. 24, and so in mod. usage; acc. slægjan, Hkv. 2. 10: [Old Engl. *sligb*; Engl. *sly*]: —*sly, cunning*; slægr í skaplyndi, Nj. 38; grályndr ok s., 85; ormrinn var öllum kvikindum slægri, Sks. 501, Barl. 24; veit ek engan mann slægra, Fms. vi. 18; eigi mun hittask annarr slægri, Band. 35 new Ed.; ú-slægr, Nj. 102.

slægr, adj. [slá], *kicking, vicious, of a horse*.

slæg-vitr, adj. '*sly-wise, crafty*', Ísl. ii. 72, Fms. x. 420, xi. 254.

slæki, n. [Germ. *schlank*; Engl. *lanky*], a *slender, tall person*; þú ert mesta slæki: hence perh. slæki-drengur, a nickname of a lady, Landn. (from her slender stature).

slæ-liga, see sljólga.

SLÆMA, i. e. slæma, ð, to *slam*, i. e. to swing a weapon, to strike at an object almost out of reach; hann slæmir til hans öxinni, Nj. 155; Barði slæmir á síðu honum, Ísl. ii. 365; Sigurðr slæmir til hennar sverðinu ok höggir af henni höndina, O. H. L. 42; slæmdi hann á fót Hrolleifs, Fs. 33; hann fékk brúðit sverðinu, ok slæmir eptir honum, 65.

slæmr, adj., without compar. and superl., prop. '*slim*,' but only used.

II. metaph. *vile, bad*, very freq. in mod. usage, but not found in old writers; it is a gentler expression than 'vándr' or 'flr'; used both of men and things, þú ert slæmr, það er slæmt, 'tis a pity.

slæmr, m. [akin to sleyma], the '*slim end*,' only used as a technical term for the third and last subdivision of an old poem: these poems consisted of three parts, viz. the 'Introduction,' the 'Middle with the burdens' (Stefja-mál), and the 'Slæmr'; hef ek slæm, enn lýk stefjum, I begin the Slæm and finish the Burdens, Rekst. 24, Gd. 41, Harms. 46, Leidarv. 24; see as specimens the Edit. of the poems in Bs. ii. 196, 215.

slæpast, t. dep. [slápr], to lounge—slæpingr, m. a *slouching fellow*.

slær, adj. (see sljór), *blunt*, Fm. 30, Sturl. iii. 117, Bs. i. 775, Ls. 22, 23, Fms. x. 360 (Hkr. i. 43), Fbr. (in a verse); for the references in full see sljór.

slæstringr, m. *mown grass*; ef maðr stælr slæstringi af jörðu manns, N. G. L. i. 85 (in ii. 171 spelt slæstringr).

slæva = sljólfa, see slæfa.

SLÖKVA, originally a strong verb, of which there remains only the part. slokinn; in all other parts weak, slökvi, slökði or slökkti, slökt; in mod. terms usually spelt and sounded with double k (slökkvi), but less correctly; thus sleppi, i. e. slökði, MS. 695. 70; slöpp, Fms. x. 389; slækva, Barl. 135; but slökkva, Fb. i. 435, l. 34; and slecqua, 625. 70: a strong pres. indic. slökkir has, strangely enough, been restored in mod. language instead of slökkvir, which is always found in the vellums and old writers: [Dan. *slukke*; cp. Engl. *slake*]:—to slake, extinguish, esp. of fire; ganga frá sloknum eldi, Gpl. 377; ok var nú allr (the fire) kaldr orðinn

ok slokinn, cold and slaked, Fms. xi. 35; Reginn slökkvir nú ljósinn í Fas. i. 12 (slökkir Ed. from a paper MS.); jafn-skjött sem þat er slökt Stj. 123; þótti mér slökt hit sætasta ljós augna minna, Nj. 187; á sem vatn slökkvir eldinn, 655 xi. 4; hón slökkvir svá hans synd se vatn slökkvir eld, K. Á. 76; tekr sefvísk, kastar í ljósið ok slökkvir þe Gisl. 29; s. þrýsvar eldinn, 7; þeir fengu eigi fyrr slökt, Fms. viii. 34; báru konur syru í eldinn ok slöktu niðr fyrir þeim, Nj. 199; metaph. ætt öll farin ok slökt, extinct, dead, Fms. x. 389. 2. to slake

quenck, of thirst; slökkvir hann þorsta í munni hafðr, Hb. 544. 39; andar þorsta, Hom.; slökva hungri sinn, Barl. 35, Fb. i. 435; hann slökti (sic) þar nú þorsta sinn, Barl. 198.

slökkvir, m. a *slaker, one who extinguishes*, Barl. 175, Lex. Poët.: compds, slökkvi-töl, -vél, fire-engines.

slöngva, ð, to *sling*; see slengja.

slöngvan-baugi, a, m. *ring-slinger, the nickname of a king*, Fms.

slöngvir, m. *one who slings away*, Lex. Poët.

slöpp, n. pl. the *slimy offal of fish*; see sleppa.

slöttir, m. a *heavy, log-like fellow*; hann er mesti slöttir.

smakka, að, [A. S. *smæcan*; Dan. *smage*; Germ. *ge-schmack*; Eng. *smack*]:—to taste; the word is mod., for in Sks. 163 it is only in the lat. vellums; the old B. l. c. has þesjat; but it is freq. since the Reformation. Pass. 33. 1, 3, 43. 1, Vídal. passim; see smekkr.

smala, að, to *tend sheep*, act as a *shepherd*, esp. to collect and drive home the flock for milking; with dat., smala fénu, farðu að smala.

SMALI, a, m. [from an obsolete adjective *smals*; A. S. *smæl*; Eng. *small*; Germ. *schmal*]:—prop. *small cattle*, esp. *sheep*, but also *goats*, Rl. 80; málmytan smala, *milk cattle*, Grág. i. 158; þú var ok drepinn all konar s. ok svá hross, Hkr. i. 139; bæði svínun yðrum ok öðrum smak Fms. xi. 224; tvau kyrlög í smala, *two cows' worth in small cattl*. Munk. 67; smala-kyrliag, id., B. K. 55; smala sínum (sauðum ok löx bum), Barl. 35; ef maðr nýttir þann smala er svá verðr dauðr, N. G. L. i. 341. 2. gener. = *cattle*; hann sá djöfl sjíta á baki henni... far braut, þú úvinn, frá smala manna (of a cow), Mart. 123; ekkl er þat sem annarr smali, engi skaptir fyrir ars apt hali, Sturl. ii. (1. a verse); smali var rekin eptir ströndinni, Ld. 56; s. skal eigi far með heimboðum, Gpl. 406, N. G. L. i. 41; hans s., naut ok sauðir, hvert einn griðungr brott ok kemr eigi heim með öðrum smala, Mar.; bú smali.

II. a *shepherd*, abbreviated from smala-maðr; Gunnar sér smala sinn hleypa at garði, Nj. 83, freq. in mod. usage, the first sens having almost fallen into disuse. COMPS: smala-fé, -fór, f. *tending sheep* in the pastures, Sd. 139, Hrafn. 6, Grág. i. 147. smala-gangr m. a *sheep-walk*, Boldt 132. smala-göllur, m. *sheep's-caul*, for thi word see Ísl. Þjóðs. ii. 579. smala-hestr, m. a *shepherd's horse*, Nj. 83. smala-hundur, m. a *sheep-dog*. smala-maðr, m. a '*sheep man*,' *shepherd* (=sauðamaðr), Grág. ii. 224, Nj. 83, Rb. 382, Bs. i. 45 passim. smala-mennska, u, f. the *tending of sheep*. smala-nyf f. *sheep's milk*, Grág. i. 333. smala-sveinn, m. a *shepherd-boy*, Magn. 510, Landn. 178, Ld. 138, Al. 31. smala-þúfa, u, f. a *shepherd's mound*, used in the phrase, sjíta á smalaþúfunni, to sit on the shepherd's mound, tend sheep, Konr. 23.

smalki, a, m. = *smælki*, smákka, Sks. 8 new Ed. v. l.

smal-menni, n. = *smámenni* (see smár), Nj. 188 (Lat. Ed.), in the vellum fragment.

smal-vamm, n. a *small fault*, Hom. (St. *σμαραγδός*), an *emerald*, Bb. smaragðr, m. [for. word, from Gr. *σμαραγδός*], an *emerald*, Bb. smaragð-ligr, adj. *emerald-like*, Sks. 48 B.

SMÁ, ð, [Dan. *for-smaae*; Germ. *schmähen*], to *scorn*; smá e-n í orðum, Fms. iii. 110; þó at þú smár hann með úfögnum verka, ii. 248; hatrliga smáðr, Bs. i. 45 (for-smá, q. v.).

smákka, u, f. a *trifle*; í smákku, in detail, Sks. 8 new Ed.

smán, f. a *disgrace, shame*, Fms. ii. 130, Háv. 46, Nj. 210, Vígl. 59 new Ed., passim. COMPS: smánar-lauss, adj. *not disgraceful*, Grett. 118 A, Fas. iii. 305. smánar-ligr, adj. (-līga, adv.), *disgraceful*.

Gg. 7 reads sinnum for smán, see Bugge l. c.

SMÁR, smá, smátt: gen. smás, acc. smán, dat. smám, smá: pl. smáir, smár, smá, dat. smám, acc. smá, smár, smá: mod. bisyllabic smáan, smáum, smáðr, compar. smæri; superl. smæstr. The Ícel. form 'smá' instead of 'smal' of the Germ. and Saxon is peculiar to all the Scand. languages, and also prevails in Scotland and North. E., but the words are one; 'smá' is only a contracted form, as is seen by the fact that 'smal' remains in the words smali (q. v.), smalki, smælingr; and (although as ἀπ. λέγ.) in smalvamm, smalmenni, q. v.: [Ulf. *smals* = Germ. *schmal*, Engl. *small*, etc.; but Dan.-Swed. *smaa*; Scot. and North. E. *smá*].

A. *Small, little*, of size, stature; mörg skip ok smá, Vápn. 8; smær skip, Fms. i. 93; váru þau öll smást, víti. 255; sumir smáir, sumir stórir, Sks. 442; keppask til smára hluta, O. H. 87; hann ræðr öllum hlutum, stórum ok smám, Edda 3; höfðingja ok smæri menn, Fms. x. 266; hin smæri sál, Grág. ii. 29; smá tíðendi, smál tíðings, Lv. 33; Fms. ix. 477; þau (smál) er smæst eru, Js. 5; skógr þykkir ok smár, a wood thick but dwarf, Fms. i. 136; smáir sandar, small sand, a beach of fine sand, Eg. 141; melja mergi smæra, Ls. 43; hann lamði hausinn



í smám mola, Edda 58; ok var brottinn fötrinn svá smátt sem skelja-moli, Bs. i. 423; litlir menn ok smáir, Landn. 145; smás fylkiss niðs, Sighvat; smástir fuglar, id.; kaupá smám kaupum sem stórum, Fb. ii. 75; sás gríði eðr smeri, Grág. ii. 338; opt hefir þú mér hallkvæmr verit, en eigi má nú smæstu ráða, *thou hast often been good to me, and this is not the smallest instance*, Lv. 42.

2. neut., hann seldi smátt varninginn, *he dealt in 'small wares', sold by retail*, Vápn. 7; höggva smátt, to strike small blows, Ísl. ii. 265; hann kvæðsk eigi mundu smátt á sjá, *he said he would not look minutely into it, i.e. that he would deal liberally*, Ld. 50; miklu vex hön hinnig smærum, *much less*, Sks. 71; þeir skulu skipta vikum eða smærum, *divide by weeks or less*, Grág. ii. 350; selja smærum saman, *in lesser quantities*, N. G. L. iii. 123; smám, nema hön seli svá smám landit sem áðr var tint, Grág. ii. 214; en er hann var á leiðinni ok fór smóm (slowly, *bit by bit*) þá er hann mátti svá, Bs. i. 344; smám ok smám, *bit by bit*, Fms. x. 366; reiddi hann silfrít smám ok smám, Hkr. ii. 244, Al. 23; smám þeim, by degrees; vaxa smám þeim, Stj. 200; eptir þat hræðu þau sveininn smóm þeim, Bs. i. 337 (smám, 318, l.c.): in mod. usage, smám-saman, sounded smá-saman, gradually; smátt ok smátt, *bit by bit*.

II. in mod. usage smá is prefixed to verbs, denoting little by little, by degrees; honum smábatnaði, *he recovered little by little*; það smá-líðkast, það smá-batnar, smá-líðr á daginn, það smá-styttist, smá-lengist, smá-breiðkar, smá-dýpkar, smá-þékkar, smá-víðkar, smá-kólnar, smá-hitnar, smá-fækkar, smá-fjölgar, etc.

B. IN COMPOUNDS, smá- is often used simply as a diminutive, as there is no dimin. inflexion in the language; it is rarely prefixed to any but plur. or collective nouns. smá-atvik, n. pl. details. smá-bátar, m. pl. little boats, Fms. vii. 224, Sks. 174, Ó. H. 137. smá-bein, n. pl. small bones, N. G. L. i. 172. smá-bjöllur, f. pl. little bells, Vm. 47. smá-borinn, part. of low birth, Hkr. i. 106, Fms. vii. 8. smá-búendr, m. pl. = smábændr, Ó. H. 101. smá-búsgögn, n. small house-implements, Dipl. v. 18. smá-byrðingar, m. pl. little ships of burden, N. G. L. ii. 251. smá-bækur, f. pl. little books, Pm. 82, Vm. 23. smá-bændr, m. pl. small farmers, Grett. 127, Bs. ii. 143, Fb. ii. 458. smá-börn, n. pl. little bairns, Fms. i. 263, x. 117, Stj. 25, N. T. smá-djöflar, m. pl. petty devils, imps, Sturl. ii. 221. smá-dúkar, m. pl. little kerchiefs, Vm. 47. smá-dýr, n. pl. 'small deer' small animals, Stj. 572, Barl. 41. smá-eyjar, f. pl. little islands, Fms. x. 5. smá-fénaðr, m. small cattle, Gpl. 393. smá-ferjur, f. pl. small ferries, Fms. x. 153. smá-fiskar, m. pl. small fishes, Fas. ii. 112. smá-fuglar, m. pl. small birds, Grág. ii. 346, Al. 132, Fms. vi. 153. smá-geislar, m. pl. faint beams, Fms. i. 140. smá-gjafar, f. pl. small gifts, Stj. smá-gjarn, adj., Valla L. 201 (false reading for *sin-gjarn*, q. v.). smá-greinar, f. pl. small matters, Bjarn. 3. smá-grjótt, n. smál-grit, pebbles, Sturl. ii. 210, Sks. 422. smá-glutir, m. pl. trifles, Ld. 286, Fas. i. 112, Bs. ii. 167. smá-hringar, m. pl. small circles, rings, Stj. 80, Fas. iii. 45. smá-hris, n. a shrubbery, Fms. vi. 334. smá-hundar, m. pl. small dogs, Flóv. 34. smá-hús, n. pl. small houses, Fr. 119. smá-hvalir, m. pl. little whales, Vm. 91. smá-kertistíkur, f. pl. small candlesticks, Vm. 171. smá-kirkjur, f. pl. small churches, N. G. L. ii. 241. smá-kjórr, n. pl. scrub, brushwood, Fms. vi. 334. smá-klukkur, f. pl. small bells, Vm. 64. smá-kofar, n. pl. small butts, Bs. i. 240. smá-konungar, m. pl. kinglets, Fms. iv. 26, x. 283, Sks. smá-koppar, m. pl. small cups, hollows, Fb. ii. 284. smá-kornóttir, adj. small-grained, Stj. 292. smá-kvistir, m. pl. small twigs, Barl. 81, Bs. ii. 183. smá-kvæmr, adj. of low descent, Fr. 236. smá-látr, adj. content with little, Vápn. 7, Al. 6. smá-eikar, adj. smallness, Finnb. 262, Fas. iii. 393 (sing., Fms. iii. 192). smá-leitr, adj. small-featured, Al. 52, Bs. ii. 111. smá-lérept, n. fine linen, Pm. 123. smá-lígr, adj. trifling, Sks. 30 B. smá-líneski, n. pl. small images, Pm. 80, 120. smá-lyginn, adj. petty lying, Rb. 310. smá-lærissveinar, m. pl. little disciples, Bs. i. 219. smá-löti, n. stingingness (opp. to stórlöti), Vápn. 10. smá-lönd, n. pl. small lands (islands); öll s. í hafinu, Fas. i. 347; a local name of the Danish islands, Fms. vi. 56, 31: cp. the county Småland in Sweden, Fms. ii. smá-mannligr, adj. mannikin-like, Landn. 121. smá-menn, n. pl. = smámenn, Fms. vi. 14, Dropl. 18. smá-menni, n. small people, Nj. 94, Eg. 770, Fms. vii. 124, Barl. 169. smá-meyjar, f. pl. little girls, Nj. 2. Smámeyja-land, n. the land of the dwarf maidens, mythical, Sams. 5. smá-munir, n. pl. trifles, Ld. 286. smá-meli, n. pl. small cases, Anecd. 46. smá-meltir, part. 'small-boken', *lipping*, Sturl. iii. 278 (where a nickname), freq. in mod. usage. smá-meyti, n. 'small neats', calves, and the like; mart s., Lv. 91. smá-piltar, m. pl. small boys, Stj. 123, Fas. iii. 124. smá-rakkar, n. pl. small dogs, Mar., Fms. vii. 207, Stj. 99. smá-ráðr, adj. aiming at small things, Ld. 172, Fms. ii. 32. smá-regn, n. small rain, drizzle, j. 14 (sing.). smá-rekar, m. pl. small jets or waifs, Vm. 60, Pm. 9. smá-ríki, n. pl. petty kingdoms, Fms. ii. 190. smá-róar, m. pl. small relief, Bs. i. 351. smá-sakar, f. pl. petty suits, Hrafn. 4. smá-sandar, m. pl. fine sand, plains of fine sand, Eg. 141. smá-sauðr, n. (sing.), a little sheep, Stj. 516. smá-skip, n. pl. small ships, Fms.

ii. 302, vii. 266, N. G. L. ii. 252. smá-skítliggr, adj. tiny; s. í andliti, tiny-faced, Fb. i. 540; litill ok s., Fas. ii. 247. smá-skógar, m. pl. copsewood, Landn. 68. smá-skútur, f. pl. small craft, Fms. iii. 1, vi. 402, vi. 234, Eg. 341. smá-smíði, n. hardware, opp. to stór-smíði, N. G. L. iii. 15 (cp. Low Germ. klein-smied). smá-smugall, smogall, adj. penetrating through every pore, Rb. 334; metaph. minute, subtle; vitr ok s., Mar., Barl., Str.; smásmugul ok hvöss ok skygn augu, Skálda 160; compar. smásmuglir, 159; mod. in a bad sense, hair-splitting, fault-finding. smá-smugliga, adv. subtly, minutely, Stj. 155, Bs. ii. 52. smá-smugligr, adj. minute, Sks. 637; hair-splitting. smá-smygli, f. minuteness, Str. 2, Bs. ii. 42. smá-spengr, f. pl. small spangles, Nj. 142. smá-straumur, m. and smá-streymt, n. adj. a neap-tide. smá-sveinar, m. pl. small boys, Eg. 188, Fms. vii. 158, Stj. 121; sing., smásveini einum, Bs. i. 45. smá-sveinligr, adj. boyish; s. nám, Bs. i. 219. smá-svik, n. pl. petty tricks, Fms. vi. 383. smá-syndir, f. pl. petty sins, 677. 9. smá-tennr, f. pl. small tusks (of a walrus), Sks. 179. smá-tiundir, f. pl. small tribes, Vm. 89, H. E. ii. 167. smá-tölur, f. pl. (smá-talna), small numbers, Rb. 114. smá-varningr, m. small wares (sing.), Nj. 75. smá-váfur, f. pl. tiny ghosts, imps, Grett. 79 new Ed. smá-vegja, adv. trifling. smá-vendir, m. pl. small wands, Sks. 443. smá-verplar, m. pl. small casks, N. G. L. iii. 15. smá-víði, n. a shrubbery, Eg. 580. smá-vofur, f. pl. = smáváfur, Grett. 112. smá-parmar, m. pl. [A. S. smál-parmas], the small gut, also the lower abdomen, Nj. 262, Fas. ii. 255, Sturl. i. 196, Fb. i. 301, Mar., passim; smáparma-mein, Bs. i. 825. smá-þing, n. a small object, Thom. 301. smá-ðxar, f. pl. small axes, A. A. 270.

smári, a, m., botan. clover, freq. in mod. usage. smá-saman, adv. little by little; see smár. smátka, að, to make small, Sks. 105 new Ed. smátt, f. [from smjúga; Ivar Aasen smotta], the opening for the bead, in a shirt or smock-frock not open at the breast; see höfuð-smátt. smátta, u, f. [Norse smotta], a narrow lane, Karl. 152. smeita, u, f. fat steam, as from cooking; see smita. smeittr, part. [for word, qs. smelt, q. v.], enamelled; s. söðull, Ld. 274; s. hjálmr, skjöldr, bitull, El., Flóv., Karl.

smekkr, m. [see smakka; from Germ. ge-smack; Dan. smag]:—taste; a mod. word, as also deriv. smekkl-lauss, tasteless; smekkl-ligr, tasteful:—the ancients seem to have had no exact word for Lat. gustus, for even bragð (IV) is not found in old writers; the Germ. has kosten, which answers to Lat. gustare, but the Norse kosta (q. v.) is never used in that sense.

SMELLA, smell, pret. small, defect.; [Swed. smälla; Ivar Aasen smella; Dan. smælde]:—to smack, crack, as a whip; the word is freq. in mod. usage, but not found in old writers.

smella, d, a causal to the preceding, to make to crack, with dat. smella, m, a smacking or cracking sound; hundráð rasta heyrði smell, Skíða R. 150. smelt, n. [Ital. smalto; Fr. émail], enamelling, B. K. 84; smelta-kross, Ísl. i. 391.

smelta, t, [Germ. schmalzen], to melt; this word is hardly used except in the derivatives smolt and smelt, q. v.

smelttr, adj. enamelled; s. með gulli, Ann. for Nord. Oldk. 1850. 83, Fas. iii. 273; s. skjöldr, Trist. 7, Fas. iii. 610, Grett.; bitullinn setttr smeltum steinum, Ó. H. 30, Hkr. iii. 293; s. kross, Ám. 34. 76, Vm. 21, 29, 55, 110.

smetta, u, f. [akin to smjúga; Ivar Aasen records a verb smetta, smatt = to dart quickly, start, like a mouse; Dan. smutte, smut-bul; but these words are not preserved in Icel., cp. however smáttr]:—a nickname, Fms. ii. 252.

smeygi-ligr, adj.; í-smeygiligr, insinuating. SMEYGJA, ð, a causal to smjúga, q. v., [Germ. smeicheln; Dan. smøge], to make slip, with dat.; hann smeygði fjötrinum af niðr, Fms. vi. 15; smeygði hann lykkjunná á háls sér, . . . s. tauginni af háls sér, he slipped the loop off his neck, 368; hann smeygði á sik brókunum, pulled the breeks on, Hkr. iii. 323; smeygja sér inn, to insinuate oneself.

II. reflex. to rid oneself; smeygðisk Egill af stafnum, Eg. 233; smeygask undan e-u, to slip away from, Fms. ix. 333. smeykinn, adj. [smeygja, smjúga, cp. Germ. smeicheln], prop. 'insinuating', cringing, sleek; Snorri bauð þá sínum herra smeykinn heim í holtið Reykja, Gd. 22.

3. in mod. usage smeykr, timid. smeykligr, adj. insinuating, cringing, Al. 153.

smíð-belgr, m. a smith's bellows, Eluc., Fms. vi. (in a verse), þiðr. 80. smíðja, u, f. [A. S. smíððe; Engl. smithy; Dan. smedje], a smithy, Vkv. 32, Eg. 141, Fms. xi. 427, Ísl. ii. 350, þorst. Síðu H. 177, Gpl. 454, þiðr. 75, Niðrst. 3, Skíða R. 103, passim.

smíðju-búð, f. a booth used as a smithy, Gpl. 454; as a local name, Fms. vii. 376, ix. 516. smíðju-drumbr, m. a 'smithy-drum', anvil-stock: a nickname, Landn. 102. smíðju-hús, n. pl. = smíðjubúðir, Fms. ix. 516. smíðju-mór, m. a kind of clay, used in Icel. as mortar in putting up a forge. smíðju-sveinn, m. a smithy boy, þiðr. 65, Fas. i. 155. smíðju-tól, n.



pl. smíðby-tools, D.N. i. 321.

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smíð-kona, u. f. a 'smith-woman,' a nickname, Ísl. ii. 7.

smíð-ligr, adj. (-ligr, adv.; A.S. smíðlice), workman-like, Krók.; ó-smíðligr.

SMÍÐR, m., gen. smíðs, old plur. smíðar, acc. smíða; thus goll-smíðar, goll-smíða, smíðarnir, Mar. (xxxvi, xxxvii, in an old vellum fragment); but smíðir, 733 sqq. l. c.; smíðar, Hkr. i. 293; acc. smíða, 185, Grág. i. 149; the mod. usage is smíðir, smíði: the acc. smíðu, Stj. 362, l. 3, Fms. ix. 377, is less correct: [Ulf. smíþa; A.S. smíð; Engl. smíth; Dan.-Swed. smed; Germ. schmied]:—a smith, craftsman, wright, of workers in metals and wood, ship or house-building; járn-s., tré-s., stein-s., gull-s., skip-s., knarrar-s., skó-s., skepti-s., höfuð-s., frum-s., q. v.; himna-s., the artificer of the heavens, Fbr.; þá kom þar s. nokkurr ok bauð at göra þeim borg, Edda 25, 26, Fms. ix. 55; hann var stafna-s. at skipinu, Hkr. i. 293; vóru þá smíðar þar áðr komnir, id., Fms. v. 74; ens hæsta smíðs, Greg. 20, Eluc. 7; nú skulu smíðir fé taka, Gpl. 80; smíðar þeir er hús göra, Grág. i. 149; þá smíða til at skira silfrít, Hkr. i. 185; the saying, fát er smíðr í fyrsta sinni, none is 'smíth' (master) the first time; and leggja smíðs-höggð á c-ð, to give the smíth's stroke, the master's stroke, i. e. the finish to a thing.

II. Smíðr, a nickname and pr. name, Landn. (cp. Rm. 21, Ann. 1362, Engl. Smith); Smíð-kell, Smíð-Skeggi, Landn.

smíð-reim, f. the 'smith's edge,' the rim running along the back of a scythe-blade to give it strength; ljár máðr upp í s., Fb. i. 522.

smíð-vélar, f. pl. a smith's artifice, Stj. 23, 134, Sks. 51, Bret. 94.

SMÍTA, að, [Ulf. smēitan = ἐμχρίειν; A.S. smītan; Engl. smite; Germ. schmeissen; Swed. smeta; for the change from 'smear' to 'flog' see the analogy in riða B, p. 499, col. 1]:—to steam from being fat or oiled.

SMÍÐ, f., old plur. smíðir, mod. smíðar; [smíðir and smíð are related to a lost strong verb smíða, smeíð]:—craft, smíth's work, work of skill or art; ríss sú smíð síðan í verki, Eluc. 7; ef smíðin únýtsk, Fms. vi. 214; Bifröst er gör með list ok kunnáttu meiri en aðrar smíðir, Edda 8; öll sjá smíð (edifice) er studd með stólpum, Eluc. 2; er þar vönduð mjök smíð á, Fas. ii. 541; hús vandað at efnum ok smíð, Fms. vii. 100; til þeirrar smíðar, Bs. i. 134; hann skal hefja smíð upp, K. þ. K.; taka til smíðar, Fms. ix. 55; var hann þar at smíðinni, he was at the work, vi. 215; vera í smíð, to be 'on the anvil,' in band; hún var í smíð tíu tegi vetra, áðr algör yrði, Ver. 8; hús þat var í smíð sjau vetr, 27 (mod. í smíðum); frum-smíð, a beginner's work: in the saying, flest frum-smíð stendur til bóta: járn-s., gull-s., tré-s., and metaph. hug-smíð = the 'mind's work,' imagination. Mod. usage distinguishes between smíð (sing.), the working, and smíði, the work; bar-smíð, beating, battle.

SMÍÐA-BLÁSTR, m. 'smithy-blast,' forging, Eg. 141. SMÍÐAR-EMNI (-efni), n. the materials, Ísl. ii. 353, Fms. vi. 214. SMÍÐAR-KAUP, n. wages for work, Hkr. i. 185, Edda 26, Gpl. 78, Bs. i. 81. SMÍÐAR-KOL, n. pl. smíth's coals, Fms. viii. 201. SMÍÐAR-LÝTI, n. a flaw in the workmanship; sjá s. á e-u, Ó. T. 40. SMÍÐAR-TÓL, mod. smíða-tól, n. pl. a smith's tools, tools of a blacksmith or carpenter, Eg. 399, Fs. 177, Stj. 563, Ísl. ii. 81, Skálda 162, passim. SMÍÐAR-ÖX, f. a carpenter's adze, Sks. 30.

SMÍÐA, að, [Dan. smede], to work in wood or metals; fara upp í smíðu ok s. þar, Ísl. ii. 315; að smíðuðu, Vsp. 7; belti ok kníf. . . ek lét s. þessa gripi í Englandi, Fb. ii. 76; hagiuga smíðað, Fms. vi. 217; konungs-garðrinn var þá eigi upp smíðaðr, ix. 338, Stj. 50; smíða skála, s. kirkju, Ann. 203; hann smíðaði himin ok jörð, Edda (pref.); mun ek yfir þann stein s. (build) Kristni mína, 656 C. 3; metaph., smíða sér ráð, Fms. xi. 445.

II. reflex. to proceed, turn out, take shape, in a smith's hands; þá tók hann ok smíðaði, ok smíðaðisk ekki sem hann vildi, hann mælti, aldri smíðaðisk mér svá fyrr, sagði hann, Gestrinn mælti, smíðaðu sem sjálfst vill fara, Fms. ix. 55.

SMÍÐI, n. smíth's work, a work of smith-craft; eigi má geisli skína göngum þat smíði, Hom. 128; gler er gagnsætra enn annat s., MS. 15. 5; þeir þóttusk eigi hafa séð fegra smíði, Fms. vi. 216; leit hann á smíðit ok lét vel yfir, i. 291; s. þetta, Clem. 50; þá er þetta s. var svá mikit orðit, Edda (pref.); þú skalt hafa hédan smíði, Nj. 32; workmanship, skrifat smíði, Greg. 26; þat s. var svá vel vandat, Bs. i. 134; vandaðan at efnum ok smíði, 132; mis-s., q. v. COMPS: smíðis-gripr, m. a work of handicraft, Nj. 34. SMÍÐIS-KAUP = smíðarkaup, Sturl. i. 87 C.

smíðaðra, að, to flatter: smíðadr, m. adulation: smíðarari, a, m. a flatterer.

smíðjuga, að, to smack with the lips.

SMJÚGA, pres. smýg; the ancients prefer the pret. smó (smótt, smó); the mod. is smaug, which occurs in Km. 7; pl. smugu: subj. smýgi; part. smoginn: [A.S. smugan; Dan. smygje; Ivar Aasen smjúga]:—to creep through a hole, opening, or narrow space; at s. út um glygginn, Fms. xi. 277; þá smugu þeir milli spalanna, Edda 30; hann hefir smogið inn, garðr með hjarra-grind fyrir ok rimar í, svá at fénaðr megí eigi smjúga, Jb. 262; smýgr hann þá niðr undir hjá henni, creeps under the blankets, Háv. 54; ræð ek, at þú smjúgir undir þar hjá stokkinum í nótt, Glsl. 100: to put a garment on which has only a round hole to put the

head through (cp. A.S. smygel), smugu í guðvefi, Hdm. 17; gullbrynja smók, Skv. 3. 45; cp. smokkr and smátt.

II. to pierce; kom lásör í brúnina ok smó þegar í göngum, Sturl. i. 180 C; örín kom aptan í bak dýrinu ok smó fram í hjartað, Fas. ii. 246; rækýndill smaug rauðar rítr, Km.; oddr smó brynjur, Fms. vi. (in a verse).

III. part. smoginn; gren-smoginn, of a fox; maðk-smoginn, worm-eaten.

SMJÖR, an older form smör, esp. in Norse vellums, cp. mod. Dan., Swed., and Norse smör; smörs, Gpl. 99, 110, Sks. 123; smœr, id., D. N. passim: old dat. smjörvi, 623. 1; gen. pl. smjörva; in western Icel. sounded smér (cp. mjöl and mól, kjöt and ket, gör and ger), and rhymed thus, e. g. ef þú étr ekki smér | eða það sem matr er | dugr allr drepst í þér | Dansk Íslendingr, Eggert: again, smjör rhymes with kjör, Skíða R. 104; [Ulf. smairþr = μίωρης, Rom. xi. 14; as also A.S. and Hel. smere; Engl. smear; Dan. smør; O. H. G. smero; Germ. schmeer]:—prop. grease (fat, oil); þat smjör rennr af þeim hvólum, Sks. 123; við-smjör, 'wood-smear' = oil; smjör-bakr, smear-back, a nickname, Fms. ix, but usually,

II. butter; braud ok smjör, Eg. 204; þórólfir kvað drjúpa smjör af hverju stráti á landinu, því er þeir höfðu fundið, því var hann kallaðr þórólfir 'smjör,' Landn. 31; fraus drykkinn ok smjörít svá at eigi mátti klína brauðit, hann sá at menn sumir bitu annan bita af brauði, en annan af smjöri, hann tók smjörít ok vafði í brauðinu, svá bindu vér nú smjörít, Fms. ix. 241; mjöl ok s., Landn.; smjör ok tin, Fs. 22. The ancients used to store up butter for years, see Debes in his book on the Faroe Islands; hence, þrífont s. = butter three years old, Skíða R. 197; fornt s., súrt s., sour, old butter.

III. local names, Smjör-hólar, in Skarð in the west of Icel., 'Butter-billock,' where the lady Ólaf stored her butter: Smjör-sund, Smjör-vatn, Landn., map of Icel.

B. COMPS: smjör-askja, u. f. [Dan. smørskæle], a butter-bowl.

smjör-gildr, adj. payable in butter, D. N. smjör-gæði, n. a good produce of butter, Sks. 191 B.

smjör-görð, f. butter-making, Sks. 191.

smjör-kaup, n. purchase of butter, Bs. ii. 134.

smjör-kengr, -kollr, -kringr, -magi, -reðr, m. nicknames, Landn. 211, Rd. 260, Fms. viii. 396, ix. 29, 40.

smjör-laupr, m. a butter-chest, Fms. ii. 164.

smjör-lauss, adj. short of butter, Skíða R. 105.

smjör-pund, n. a 'butter-pound,' a kind of weight, Gpl. 524.

smjör-pundari, a, m. a steelyard for weighing butter, Gpl. 523.

smjör-skip, n. a butter-ship, a ship laden with butter, Ann. 1394.

smjör-spann, n. a measure of butter, Bs. ii. 134.

smjör-trog, n. a butter-trough, Fas. iii. 404.

smjör-tunna, u. f. [Dan. smørtonde], a butter-cask, Fms. x. 204.

smjör-ávin, n. 'butter-bog,' the beggar's scrip, Skíða R. 13.

smjör-valr ok smjör-valsigill, m. the name of a little sheep-bone, Ísl. Þjóðs. ii. 554.

smjör, adj. buttered; smjörvan graut, Fms. vi. (in a verse).

smjörugr, adj. greased, fat; var smjörug haddan (from cooking meat), Hkr. i. 143; buttered.

smokka, að, [smjúga], to put on a shirt, sleeve, loop, or the like, with dat.; smokkðu því upp á handlegginn: reflex., það hefir smokkast fram af.

smokk-fiskr, m. = kolkkrabbi (q. v.), a cuttle-fish, Eggert Itin.

smokk-ormr, m. a kind of insect in pools.

smokkr, m. [Swed. smog], a smock with an opening in front; smokkr var á bringu, she wore a smock on the breast, of a lady, Rm. 16.

smolt, n. [smelta; Ivar Aasen smolt; Germ. schmalz], the grease swimming on the surface of hot water.

smotr, m. a smart fellow, Edda ii. 496.

smuga, u. f. [smjúga], a narrow cleft to creep through, a bole; hann gat ekki eina minnstu smugu fundit, Fas. i. 393, iii. 318; mörgum tóum smugum, Sks. 148; í neðstu smugur helvítis, 605.

smugall, older smogall, [cp. Engl. smuggle], penetrating, 656 A. I. 34; see smásmugall.

smug-ligr, adj. penetrating; smugligr vindar, Sks. 148; smá-s.

smurning, f. anointing, Stj. 306, MS. 655 i. 1, Gd. 62, Nikdr. 59.

Bs. ii. 156: pass., hón síðasta s., extreme unction, Mar.; smurningar-klæði, the dress in which one receives extreme unction, Bs. i. 145.

smyl, n. = gröm, the evil one; far þú nú þar er smyl hafi þik í Szm. 42 (the prose introd. to the poem Gm.), a äp. ley.

smyrill, m., dat. smyrli, a kind of hawk, the merlin, Fr. émérillon, Grág. ii. 346, K. þ. K., Edda (Gl.).

SMYRJA, older smyrva, pres. smyr; pret. smurði; subj. smyrði; part. smurðr: [smjör; A.S. smyrjan; Dan. smøre; Swed. smörja]:—to 'smear,' esp. of kings, to anoint; smyrja konung til veldis, Fms. vii. 306; hafði Samuel áðr smurðan hann til konungs, Sks. 704; at hann var smurðr, of the extreme unction, Fms. x. 148; sjau nóttum fyrir andlát sitt, lét biskup olea sik, ok áðr hann var smurðr, mælti hann mjök langt erendi, Bs. i. 296; smyrva með viðsmjörvi miskunnar, 623. 1; Drottins smurði, the Lord's anointed, Bible.

smysr, n. pl. [Dan. smøre], ointment; ilm smysla ok jurt, Magn. 530; búa s., Rb. 82; dýrlig s., spices, N. T., Vidal.; for wounds, Fms. iii. 73, Fas. ii. 116, Barl. 136; smysla-buðkr, Fas. iii. 309.

smysrlingr, m. a shell, = sandmigr.



**smælingi**, a, m. (**smælingr**), a small man, poor man; varisk nú smælingjar reiði Guðs, Stj. 495 (Sks. 729); sjaldan hefir róttir smælingisins við þat batnað, at margir hafa yfirboðarnir verið í senn, N. G. L. ii. 403. In the Icel. N. T. 'little ones' is rendered by smælingjar.

**smælkki**, n. small pieces, chips, opp. to large pieces; það er ekki nema smælkki; see smalkki.

**smætta**, mod. smækka, smáttka, Sks. 105 new Ed. v. l. [smár]:—to grow small; smækka tekr nú smíði gátu, Gsp., passim in mod. usage; smættest þá með hans hyski, sundr-pykkjask ok smættask, . . . smættask allar ættir, Sks. 77 new Ed.

**snaför**, part. from an obsol. snefja, snafði:—sharp-scented; s. til at fregna aðr spyrja ný tíðendi, *sharp-nosed for news*, 645. 90 (Acts xvii. 21).

**snaga**, u, f. a 'snag-axe', a kind of balbar-like axe, = tapar-öx (?), Edda (Gl.).

**snag-hyrndr**, adj. 'snag-borned' (see snaga), epithet of an axe, Eg. 180, Fær. 110, Njarð. 358, Valla L. 208, 212.

**snagi**, a, m. [Engl. snag], a clothes-peg; hengja upp á snaga; a nickname, Sturl.

**snake**, að, [Ivar Aasen snaka; Dan. snaga]:—to rummage, sniff about; at Ingjaldr snakkadi um hús hennar, Ld. 44; hann spurði, hví snakar þú hér, Önnur? D. N. i. 349.

**snakkr**, m. [akin to snákr, a snake], a snake-formed imp, as described in popular superstition, made of a man's rib swaddled in wool; then under a wizard's spell, it was sent out to suck the ewes and cows of his neighbours and to bring home the milk to his master or mistress; butter made of this milk (**snakk-smör**) breaks up if marked with a cross; the snakkr is also called til-beri (q. v.), Maurer's Volksagen. There is a similar legend among the Finns, who call the imp 'para,' see Ihre's Dict. and Castren's Finn. Mythol.

**snapa**, ð, pres. snapir, to snuffle, like a dog picking up crumbs on the floor; ok snapvíst snapir, Ls. 44; snapir ok gnafir, örn á aldin mar, Æm. 62.

**snap-viss**, adj. snuffling, parasitical, like a dog under the table, Ls. 42.

**SNARA**, að, [Engl. to snare], to turn quickly, twist, wring; hann snarði skjöldinn, Nj. 43, 262, Valla L. 213; hann snarar (wringes) af önum höfuðið, Finnb. 228; Bárðr snarði glóvana sundr milli handa ér, Fms. ii. 148; strengir var snaraðr at fótum þeim, i. 179; hann snarði, vát at færir vissu upp, Eg. 508; Hrappr tekr báðum höndum um fal þjótsins, ok snarar af út, Ld. 98; snarði hann hárit um hönd sér, Landn. 52; snarði hann at sér klæði, Fms. iii. 77; snarði þorkell höttinn at öfði honum, Landn. 146; snaraðr ok snúinn, wrung and twisted, Bs. i. 60: to translate a book, snara bók upp í Norrœnu, Stj. i. 40; hér byrjar ögu Ólafs konungs er Bergr ábóti snarði, H. E. i. 591.

**2. to brow, fling**; hann snarði hallinum ok broddinum, Fms. iii. 193; þá ar snarat út ór hölnum einum krókstaf, 176; snaraða ek síðan í lopt pp, Pr. 411; snarandi í lopt upp, of water, bubbling up, Mar.

**3. A. S. snyrtian**, to make a quick turn, step out quick; hón snarar þegar in hjá honum, Nj. 153; þeir snara þegar á þingit, Fms. xi. 85; eitt kip snarar fram hjá hólminum, Mar.; hann snarði þá inn í stofuna, ms. vi. 33; þessi maðr snarði fram fyrir konung, 66.

**II. reflex, to turn oneself quickly**; nema þar snarisk stærri menn í bragð, Fms. i. 254; hann snarask (= snarar) fram hjá þeim, Háv. 52; Skjálgr snarask á út ór stofunni, Fms. iv. 263; snörumk ör sem skjótast, ok göngum í skriptu, Hom. 71; snaraðrísk öxin ofan á herðarnar, the axe rebounded, ms. vii. 325; þau vötn er snarask í lopt upp, that bubble up or gush to the air, Rb. 354. **2. snarask í karlfót**, to dress in man's clothes, ð. 276.

**snara**, u, f., pl. snörur, [A. S. sneare], a snare (prop. a 'bard-twisted cord'), Fms. i. 206, MS. 623. 36; egna snörur, Grett. (in a verse), Mar.; gi sá hann snaruna, O. H. L. 53; ek mun sitja í snörunni, Fms. vi. 13; ggja snörur fyrir e-n, ix. 309; þá fann hann í hverja snöru hann hafði angit, Ó. H. 232: a balter, Mar.; dæma e-n til snöru, Pr. 413.

**snar-brattir**, adj. very steep, of a brink.

**snar-brækka**, u, f. a steep brink.

**snar-brýna**, ð, to wet keenly, Fas. i. 232.

**snar-eygr**, adj. keen-eyed, like an eagle, Stj. 225, Fms. xi. 205, Nj. p. Ó. H. 16; snareygja (acc.), 656 B. 11.

**snar-fari**, a, m. the swift, smart man, a nickname, Landn.

**snarfia** = snörgla, O. H. L. 84.

**snarka**, að, to sputter, fizzle, of a light when the wick is damp.

**snarl**, n. = snörgl: snarla = snarfia (Ó. H. 84), = snörgla, q. v.

**snarla**, adv. = snarfia, Lex. Poët.

**snar-leikr**, m. quickness, sprightliness, MS. 4. 5.

**snar-liga**, adv. [A. S. snearlice], quickly, Boll. 360: temp., nita s., MS. 5, passim.

**snar-ligr**, adj. keen, quick; snarligr augu, Fms. i. 102: sprightly, lítill aðr ok s., vi. 416; snarligr ok snörfurligr, Band. 16 new Ed.

**snar-lyndr**, adj. quick of mind, Skv. i. 43.

**snarp-eggjaðr** (-oggr, Fbr. 13 new Ed.), adj. keen-edged, Sks. 645, s. i. 202.

**snarp-leikr** (-leiki), m. roughness; að trésinu ok s. næfra, the rough-

ness of the bark, 677. 14: severity, s. frosts, Mar.; s. hirtingar, H. E. i. 404, Bs. i. 276: a dash, s. í orrostum, Fms. ii. 107.

**snarp-liga**, adv. with a dash, sharply; berjask s., Fs. 138, Ísl. ii. 195; ganga fram vel ok s., Nj. 96; rísa s. gegn e-m, Stj. 143.

**snarp-ligr**, adj. sharp, dashing; með fylktu liði ok snarpligu, Fms. xi. 85.

**snarp-mannligr**, adj. = snarpligr, O. H. L. 17.

**SNARPR**, snörp, snarpt, adj. rough to the touch, opp. to linr; snarpr áttoku, hárlæði ok snarpa yfirhöfn, Barl. 97; mostly used metaph.

**II. keen**, of a weapon; snörp öx, Sturl. ii. 230; með snarpri ör, Mar.; snarpt sverð, Sturl. iii. 63; snörp egg, Skv. 3. 58; s. tindr, Bs. ii. 87; snarpir ok hvassir, Hom. (St.); snarpt auga, Þiðr. 179, opp. to linr; lina eða snarpa, Skilda 175; lina anda eða snarpan, 179.

**2. dashing, smart**, of a person; inn blauti sem inn snarpi, Róm. 273; snarpir sveinar, Orkn. (in a verse); manna snarpast í orrostum, Fms. vi. 60; inn snarpasta hund Víga, Fb. i. 387: of an action, snarpari bardagi, Fms. x. 314; snarpa atgöngu, Gullp. 12, Karl. 247; snörp vörn, Fms. vi. 156; snarpasta orrosta, Eg. 297, Fb. ii. 44; inn snarpasti kuldur, smartest cold, Fms. ii. 228; snarpr dauði, Magn. 486; snarpr vetr, Róm. 259; land svá illt ok snarpt, Sks. 21 new Ed.

**SNARR**, snör, snart, adj. [this word with its derivatives is akin to snúa, pret. snóri; Engl. snarl, of cord]:—prop. bard-twisted, of a string; snarr þáttir, bard-spun cord, Stor. (snar-þáttir, Lex. Poët.); þráðinn er snarr: chiefly used.

**II. metaph. swift**, [A. S. snear]; snarir vindar, the swift winds, Hdl. 41; snör brögð, gallant deeds, Skv. i. 10: used as an epithet to a wrestler, fighter, snar glímu-maðr.

**2. keen**; snör augu, keen, flashing eyes, Fas. i. 200; augu snör, Þiðr. 178; snart auga-bragð, Fms. ii. 174: adverbially, smartly, rann hann at sem snarast, Eg. 532; berjask snart ok hraustliga, Ld. 222.

**III. temp. soon**, Dan. snart; kom aptr snart, Fms. xi. 266: in poet. compds, geð-s, böð-s, fólk-s.

**snar-ráðr**, adj. quick and resolute, Fms. vi. 264.

**snar-ræði**, n. presence of mind, a dashing, smart feat, Fms. viii. 392; þetta verk þótti it mesta s., Lv. 110; Gísl (acc.) rak þat til þessa snarræðis, this rash deed, Bs. i. 156.

**snar-skygn**, adj. keen-eyed, a nickname, Landn. 201.

**snar-spjót**, n. a javelin, Ísl. ii. 450.

**snar-völ**, m. [provinc. Swed. snar-wra], a 'turning-stick,' a tourniquet, a stick by which a cord is tightened; lét hann rekka at honum marga snarvölu, Fas. iii. 568: in mod. usage, a twitch, i. e. a cord twisted round the upper lip of a vicious horse while being shod, það er bezt að setja á hann snarvöl!

**snati**, a, m. [snatta], the name of a dog, Bárð.: a nickname, Sturl.

**snatta**, að, (snatt, n.), prop. to 'snuffle about,' to roam idly from house to house, roam without aim or business: snattaðar-maðr, m. a lounge, N. G. L. i. 327: snattari, a, m. a roamer, rover, Rétt. 56.

**snaud-leikr**, m. poverty, Barl. 196, v. l.

**snaud-ligr**, adj. stripped, poor; var þar mjök snaudligt tilkvámu, Bs. i. 839.

**SNAUÐR**, snaud, snautt, adj. [North. E. snod; cp. Germ. sebnöde; akin to snobinn=smooth, of hair; referring to a lost strong verb, meaning to strip]:—stripped, bereft, poor; hífylli snaud ok svívirðiligr, MS. 4. 27; konur snaudar, beggar-women, Nj. 142; fáir eru vinir hins snauda, a saying; ungr ok gamall, snaudr ok sæll, El.; þér eruð menn snaudir, Fms. viii. 20; þeir fóru snaudir í land, Valla L. 227; margr sá er áðr var fullsklé gekk snaudr í brott, Fms. viii. 361; s. at fé, penniless, Ísl. ii. 124; hinir augðu hugðusk leysa mundu en hinir snaudðu höfðu ekki fé til, Orkn. 20; sá maðr var ávallt síðan s., ok aldri festisk fé við hann, Fms. v. 194; snaudir menn, poor men, Nj. 53, Bs. i. 355.

**snauta**, að, = snáfa, Korm. (in a verse); snautaðr sjálfir eptir þeim, þú dofini hundr, go for them thyself, thou lazy dog! Fjölínir ii. 57.

**snáð**, n. food, meat; snáð ok drykk, Fms. viii. 411, v. l.

**snáði**, a, m. a parasite; til rúms mér fylgði snáuðligr snáði, Hallgr.; það er falleg snáði! (conversational.)

**snáfa**, að, to sink, go snivelling; in the phrase, snáfaðu burt, begone!

**snákr**, m. [A. S. snacu, snake; Engl. snake; Dan. snog], a snake, only in poetry, Merl. 2. 16, 22, 89, Fms. ii. 18 (in a verse); snáka stríð, 'snake-bale,' i. e. the winter; snáka jörð, stigr, 'serpent-path,' 'snake-litter,' i. e. gold; snák-hauðr, snák-rann, id., Lex. Poët.

**II. a nickname**, Fms. x.

**snáldr**, n., snjáldr, a snout, of a serpent, Konr. v. l. (mod.)

**snáp-leikr**, m. clownishness, Barl. 196, v. l.

**snáp-liga**, adv. clownishly, like a dolt; þér sitir s., úfriðr er kominn at bænum, Fms. ix. 217; hann eyddi öllu fénu í fullfyllt svá s., at . . ., Barl. 46; víst reid ek nú s., Þiðr. 244, v. l.

**snáp-ligr**, adj. clownish, barlequin-like; hann lék nokkr sem einn s. trúðr, like a vile juggler, Stj. 505; héldu sumir fyrir Guð, sumir hund, sumir enn snáplegari hluti, Barl. 139.

**SNÁP.R**, m. [? vulgar Engl. snob; N. Lancashire snape], a dolt, with the notion of impostor or charlatan; in the ancient law a person who attacks an innocent man, e. g. who falsely boasts of having dishonoured a woman,



was called snápr, and was to be punished as if really guilty, and his fine was called snáps-gjöld or 'snob's fine,' þar sem heimskir menn ok snápar ráða upp á saklausla menn, N. G. L. i. 20; nú vænist maðr því at . . . gjaldi slíkan rétt, sem hann væri sannr at því máli, ok heiti maðr at verri, þat heita snáps-gjöld, Gpl. 204: in mod. Icel., when a priest or a married man breaks the seventh commandment, and to escape degradation and punishment hires another person to bear the blame, this latter is called snápr; hence it has become a by-word, a dummy, dolt, idiot; þessir menn munu vera snápar ok hafa ekki komit fyrr í önnur lönd, Fms. ii. 64; þér sofit sem snápar, Edda (Gl.), Str. 71, Fas. ii. 225; skynlauss s., Stj. 473; at snápar snubbi þik, 423; viltir snápar, 418: an impostor, laga-snápar, a 'whipper-snapper,' þettifogger; orð-snápr, a 'word-snob,' babblers, Acts xvii. 18; sem margr snápr hefir svarat hér til, Gpl. 172.

II. the pointed end of a gimlet, pen, pencil, or the like, which may be the primitive sense of this word. snáp-skapr, m. the being a snápr, Skálda 208. snefgir, adj. pl. fleet, swift, epithet of ships; snefgir kjólar, Hkv. i. 48.

sneflill, m. a slight scent; hafa snefl af e-u. snegða, u. f. a wench, Björn. snegla, u. f. a weaver's shuttle, Björn: in the nickname Sneglu-Halli, Fms. vi.

sneið, f. [sníða; A.S. snæð], a slice, Nj. 76; brauð-sneið, ost-s., fleski-s., q. v.: metaph. a taunt, hverr á þessa sneið, who owns to this cut? *this is meant by this slight?* Ó. H. 87; stinga e-m sneið, to cut with sarcasm, Eb. 56, Grett. 102 A, Fms. iv. 311.

SNEIÐA, f. [sníða], to cut into slices, Fas. iii. 24 (in a verse); s. brauð, ost: metaph. s. e-m = stinga e-m sneið, sneiða honum fyrir sína elli, Þiðr. 339; slíkt er illa mælt, at s. honum afgömlum, Nj. 190; ekki vilju vér honum s., Fms. vi. 15; hann sneiddi ræðunni á hendr þeim bræðrum, binted at them, Hkr. ii. 288; Gregorius ræddi um fám orðum, en sneiddi svá til (binted) sem . . ., Fms. vii. 258; in Vápn. 5 read svaddi, cp. Fs. 66.

2. to walk zig-zag; sá maðr er bratta brekku sneiðir, Bs. i. 750; s. hjá, to pass by; Katla mælti at þormóðr skyldi þar ekki hjá garði sneiða, Fbr. 37 new Ed.; hann sneiddi hjá þeim, Niðrst. 4; eigi mun ek hjá þeim kosti s., decline it, Fær. 252, Bs. ii. 48.

II. part. n. sneitt, sliced, a sheep's mark, cutting a slice aslant the ear; sneitt framan hægna, sneitt aptan vinstra. sneiði-gata, u. f. a zig-zag path up a fell-side, Ísl. ii. 175, Mar. 1055.

sneiðingr, m. = sneiðigata.

SNEIS, f. [A.S. snās = a spit; Ivar Aasen sneis = a twig], a skewer, by which a long sausage is skewered into a coil; Hann spurði hvar Ögmundur sneis væri?—Answer, þat er líkara at þú hittir oddinn á hjalta-sneisinni (the bilt-spit, i.e. the sword's blade) áðr sjá dagr líðr af, Bs. i. 568; dó Bersi þar, ok fann svá sneis, er hann leitaði um daginn, 569 (a pun, for the man Ögmundur was surnamed sneis); ek þóttumk hafa mörþjúga-hlut í hendi, ok var af sneisar-haldit, a sausage from which the 'spit-bolt' had been torn off, Sturl. ii. 132; fá mér annat vápn sterkara, ok skal mér ekki sneis þessi, this switch! Sd. 118 (but in the interpolated mod. part.)

II. in Dan. snees, [A.S. snās], means twenty, prob. from the use of tallies to score by.

sneisa, t, to 'spit' a sausage, coil it up; ok úsýnna at þú sneisir mör þinn optarr, Bs. i. 568.

SNEKKJA, u. f. [A.S. snæce; Engl. smack; snakkr or snákr]:—a kind of swift-sailing ship, belonging to the kind of 'langskip'; thus called from its swift 'snake-like' movement in the water; Ásbjörn átti langskip, þat var s. tvítug-sessa, Ó. H., Fms. v. 337; hann lét reisa langskip mikit, þat var s., skipit var þrítugt at rúma-tali, ii. 50; snekkjurnar flutu þar ekki, Eg. 362; hann lét búa snekkju tvítug-sessu ok með skútu fimmtán-sessu, ok enn vista-byrðing, Fms. vii. 310; þeir höfðu þangað snekkju tvítug-sessu vel skipaða, Eg. 28; tvær snekkjur, ellifu snekkjur, Fms. i. 27, where the verse has skeið, so that skeið and snekkja seems to be synonymous; tvau skip, var annat 'langskip' en annat skúta . . . ok hlepti 'snekkjunni' í kaf undir jarlinum, Ó. H. L. 16 (the verse has here 'skeið' Hákonar); snekkja is distinguished from dreki, tvau skip, var annat dreki góðr en annat s., Fb. i. 154; Vinda-snekkjan, Fms. ii. 308.

sneallask, d, dep. to talk in a high-pitched voice; á hvern snelldisk þú? Stj. 644. 2 Kings xix. 22.

sneellt, n. adj. barbsly, in a high-pitched voice; Önnundr segir þá snellt, þú ert furbu-djart, Eg. 337; hann mælti við þau snellt, i. 70; svara snellt, Ó. H. 115; mjök var Skaði í máli snelld, Völs. R. 60.

SNEMMA, adv., older form snimma; the Cod. Reg. of Sæm. spells it with e and a double m, see the references below (from Bugge); fimmm snemma, Jd. 5 (skothending, according to the metre of that poem); but fimmm hundrða snimma (aðalhending), Kormak; fimr snimma, Ht. R. 29; the compar. snemar (snimr) and superl. snemst are obsolete: [A.S. sneome]:—early = árla, q. v.

1. gener. of time; borinn snemma, Vsp. 32; hve ér yðr s. til saka réðut, Skv. 3. 34; sáttir þínar er ek vil snemma hafa, Alm. 6; veðr mun þar vaxa verða ótt snemma, Am. 17; þat erumk

sennt at s., sonr Aldaföður vildi freista . . ., Bragi; sá sveinn var snemur mikill ok fríðr sýnum, Fms. i. 14; görðisk þegar íþróttamaðr snemur, Hkr. i. 72; snemma fullkominn at afli, Eg. 146; s. mikill ok sterkr, 86; systir fann þeirra snemst, she was the first who saw them, Akv.; snemr enn þú hyggir, sooner than thou thinkest, Skv. 3. 54; hún er snemr (ere) numin lifi, Edda (in a verse); hve snemst (bow soonest) er fám snekkjur búnar, Fas. i. 268 (in a verse); urðu snemst barðir, Br.; þeirrar mildi ok góðvilja er hann téði oss nú enn snimst (lately) er þú var í Niðarósi, D. N. ii. 87.

2. of the day, early; snemma kaþi seggr annan, Vkv. 23; ganga snemma at sofa, Hm. 19; mikilsti snemma, 66; síð eða snemma, Þiðr. 57; síð ok snemma, Fms. x. 277; í síð eða snemma á myrgin, viii. 397, v. 1.; snemma um morguninn, Nj.; þriðja dag snimma, Ld. 266; Álfir konungur gókk opt snimma, Hkr. i. 28.

3. with gen., snimma orrostunna, Fms. viii. 388; in aptan snimma Jóhanna, vii. 268; þat var ok snemma orrostu er Cíkonungur féll, x. 399; snemma dags, Am. 67.

snemmm-búinn, part. 'early-bound,' ready, of a ship bound for, Nj. 163, Eg. 404, 158, Ó. H. 128 (snemmbúinn with a single m).

snemmm-bærr, adj. early lambing or calving, Stj. 178; snemmmær

opp. to síðbær. snemmm-endis, adv. early; s. um morguninn, Ld. 324; býsk komir s. í braut, Fms. xi. 52; Hallr lét skírask snimhendis, at an early st, Íb. 10; hann lét skírask snimhendis, Fms. x. 397; sendi hann þá v. early in the summer, 97, Nj. 47; hann var snemendis mikill ok stór, Ld. 20, Bs. i. 640; s. mikill hermaðr, Fms. i. 8, ii. 7: with gen., sumars, Ísl. ii. 264; s. biskupsdóms síns, Bs. i. 67.

snemmm-grær, adj. early-cropping, Stj. 274.

snemt, adv. early; honum þótti heldr snemt at rekja herinn, too et, Ó. H. 207; of-snemt, too early, passim in mod. usage.

snepill, m. a snip, flap; skinn-s., torfu-s.; eyra-s., the ear-lobe, N. C. iii. 263, mod., eyrna-s.: a nickname, Landn.

sneri-látr, adj. smart, an epithet of a woman = Dan. væver, Björn (in a verse).

sneri-ligr, adj. smart; s. karl! Bs. i. 603.

snerill, m. = snarvölur, q. v.; þeir settu í sneril, ok sneru at strengi, Hkr. iii. 365; in mod. usage the handle outside a door which is turned round to lift a latch.

snerkja, t, (mod. snarka, að), [cp. Dan. snørke = snore], to snore, of a light when the wick is damp; með snerkjanda nefi, 228.

2. to make a surly face; hann sat upprétt ok var snermjök, Eg. 304; hann snerkir kinnr, Sks. 230.

snerpa, t, [snarpr; Ulfr at-snarþjan = θυρρανεύς, Col. ii. 21]:—to use s. óxar sínar, Bs. ii. 94; to raise, quicken; s. róðrinn: impers., enn tók leiðit, as the wind grew brisker, Fas. ii. 73: reflex., snerpask við bestir oneself, Lv. 91.

snerpa, u. f. = skerpa, the smartness of a thing: snerpi, n. sharpness s. þessa frosts, 623. 34.

snerra, u. f. a smart shock, onslaught; allhörd snerra, Fms. ix. 5; hann drap fjögur hundrða heiðingja í einni snerru (= einni lotu), 509; veitti herrinn Davíðs konungs harða snerru, 534: poet. a fight battle, Lex. Poët.

snertrinn, adj. vigorous, Lex. Poët.

snertrir or snerir, m. a smart, sharp-witted person; hann var úsvali í æskunni ok var hann snerir kallaðr, ok eptir þat Snorri, Eb. 30.

SNERTA, pres. snertir, Pr. 427; pret. snart, plur. snurtu, Helt. subj. snyrti, Mar. 528; part. snortinn: a medial form, snertumk, Lav (in a verse), Korm. 246 (in a verse): in mod. usage mostly weak, i pret. snerti, part. snertir; the strong form is, however, freq. in Bible, snortióð, Luke viii. 46, 47; hver snart mig, 45; hún snart hans klæða, 44:—to touch; snart oddr sverðsins kvíð Hrómun Fas. ii. 375; sveiflandi einu saxi sem fyrst var ván at snyrti, N. l. c.; snertumk harmr í hjarta hrót, grief touches the heart's c Landn. (in a verse); snertumk hjórr víð hjarta, Kormak; hafa snert hjarta e-s, Bs. i. 769; þótt hann sé nokkuð snortinn, ii. 88; s. hann þó með engu móti borðit, Stj. 210; útelgðum steinum þ sem ekki járn harði snortióð, 366; sem hann snart bein hins helga ma 634; 6-snortinn móðir = the Virgin-mother, Mar.

2. s. víð, to touch; hann hefir sigr hvar sem hann snertir víð, Al. 136; ef véf snertum víð þá hluti, H. E. i. 461; slíkr snart víð sverð, the fish snapped the book, Skálda (in a verse); ok snart víð klæði þau, er . . ., B 311.

II. metaph. to touch, concern; mála þeirra er okkr sne Lv. 74; þetta saka snertir marga af mjök, Pr. 427.

snerta, u. f. = snerra, í þessi snertu, Fms. viii. 230; of a short distance Barði var í skóginum, ok snertu eina frá þeim, Ísl. ii. 355; Harjar tjaldar langa snertu upp frá sjónum, Fb. i. 170 (stund þá, Fms. 85, l. c.)

snerta, t, to quaff off quickly; ok snerti Hrungrnir ór hverri (sk Edda 57.

snerti-bráðr, adj. impatient; verit hefir þú stundum snertibráðr Lv. 107.

snerti-róðr, m. a smart, short pull, Edda 35.



**Snertlingar**, m. pl. *the descendants of Snörtr*, Landn.

**snertir**, *a touch, slight attack, of illness or the like.*

**SNEYÐA**, d, [snaðr], *to bereave one of*; s. e-n e-u, sneyddu þeir borgina nautum ok sauðum, Stj. 188; s. (to cheat) sér óríkri menn, 656 A. ii. 2.

**sneyði-liga**, adv., *Grett. 88 new Ed. (read sneypiliga, p for þ).*

**sneyði-ligr**, adj. *destitute*, Mar.

**SNEYPA**, t, [the original sense, = *castrare*, remains in Swed. *snöpa*; and Scot. *snib*, cp. Engl. *to snip*]:—as a law term, *to outrage, dishonour*; ef maðr sneypir dóttur manns eða konu, N. G. L. i. 232: *to disgrace*, mjök em ek svívirðr ok sneyptr, MS. 4. 30; svívirðiliga sneypandi (gerund.), Fb. i. 89: in mod. usage *to chide* (a boy or child), þú mátt ekki sneypa barnið svona: the phrase, *riða sneyptr, to ride in slovenly fashion*, i. e. to ride with the horse's tail hanging loose and untrimmed, instead of being bound up neatly into a knot (gyrdri í tagli).

**sneypa**, u, f. *a disgrace, ignominy*; mun sjá s. jafnan uppi, Glúm. 389; mun ek sneypu fá af mönnum um tal okkarr, Ld. 44; sveinninn vendi aptr með sneypu, Fms. x. 394 (snaupu); bíða mikla sneypu, Hrafn. 19; skömm ok sneypu, Nj. 186; fýfja með mikilli sneypu, Fagrsk. 170. **sneypu-för**, f. *a disgraceful journey*, Nj. 79.

**sneypu-liga**, adv. *disgracefully*; fara s., *to be snubbed*, Þórð. 44, Bret. 10, Þiðr. 244, Mag.; tala s. til e-s, *to use bad language*, Grett. 88.

**sneyping**, f. = *sneypa*, Barl. 55, 165, MS. 4. 27.

**sneypir**, m. as a nickname, *a snipper (gelder?)*, Landn. 204.

**sníð**, n. [sníða; Germ. *schneitt*], *a slice*; meitla af endanum til sníðs fyrstu róarinnar, Mar.; nú skal hann þiggja af-sníð þyrnins, *the cut-off piece*, Karl. 546: *a cut, of clothes, feta-sníð*: the phrase, *a sníð, askance*; höggva á sníð, *to cut askant*. 2. plur. *the cut edges of a book*; bók í gyltum, rauðum sníðum, *a gilt-edged, red-edged book*.

**sníða**, að, *to go zig-zag*; hann sníðar upp fjallið.

**snídda**, u, f. *a cut slice of turf*.

**sníddari**, a, m. [Germ. *schneider*], *a tailor*, N. G. L. ii. 246, iii. 14.

**sníð-glíma**, u, f. *a wrestler's term, a hip-trip*, Fms. iii. 189.

**sníð-hvaass**, adj. *keen cutting*; metaph., Fms. viii. 134.

**sníðill**, m. *a pruning-knife*, D. N. i. 321; sníðill at höggva upp þorna, Greg. 62; sníðrli (= sníðli), Gpl. 58. COMPS: **sníðil-egg**, f. *the edge of a s.*, Fas. iii. 626. **sníðils-varp**, n. *a cast of the pruning-knife*; a person was entitled to land so far outside his fence as he could throw his sníðill, Gpl. 453: sníðill, the name of a sword, Fas. ii.

**sníðugr**, adj., [Dan. *snedig*], *clever, cunning*, (mod.)

**sníffinn**, part. of a lost strong verb, = Gr. *νιφόμενος*, *snowed-on*; var ek sníffinn snjóvi, ok slegin regni, ok drífn döggu, Vkv. 5.

**snígill**, m. [A. S. *snegel*; Engl. *snail*; Dan. *snegl*], *a snail*, Fas. iii. 12 (as also the verse); brekkus-, freq. in mod. usage.

**snikka**, að, qs. *sníðka*, *to nick, cut*, esp. as a mason's or carpenter's term; telgja eðr s., Fms. xi. 431.

**snikkari**, a, m. [Dan. *snedker*], *a carpenter*, (mod.)

**SNILLD**, f. [snjallr], *masterly skill, eloquence*; orðhegi, snilld ok skilning, Sks. 438; vitra ok s., Mar.: kom hann svá sínu máli, at þat þótti illum áheyrtilegt, bat til þess s. hans, Fms. xi. 219; lauk drottning með því sinni tölu, at allir lofdu hennar s. ok vitrleik, i. 141; ok völdusk til þrír hínir snjöllustu menn at tala á þinginu, ok vóru þessir ágæztir bæði t viti ok snilld, x. 278; með s. sinna orða, 279; vitrleik, s. ok hyggju, Barl. 12; í þeirri helgu snilld (in the holy text) mælir svá, Hom. 155; rða-snilld, Lil. 64; mál-snilld, eloquence; snilldar-orð, Gd. 41; snilldar-rámr = Lat. *disertus*, Lex. Poët. 2. gener. *excellency of art, skill*, ks. 630; það er gört með mestu snilld. COMPS: **snilldar-bragð**, s. prowess, Fms. x. 258; stórvirki ok s., iv. 84. **snilldar-legr**, adj. -liga, adv., *masterly*. **snilldar-maðr**, m. *a great orator, a master*, Hkr. iii. 27; s. til mælsku, Sks. 475. **snilldar-verk**, n. *a heroic deed, prowess*, Fms. vi. 38, vii. 87, O. H. 33: *a masterly work*.

**snilli**, f. = *snilld*; mál heitir s., Edda 110. 2. *prowess*; spurði, ef ann væri jam-snjallr honum | Glúmr kvaðsk eigi vita um snilli hans, Glúm. 338; eigi ætta ek þik þykkjask jafn-snjallan gyltinn... Ekki tina ek snilli okkarrí gylta saman, Valla L. 203; snilli-finnr = *disertus*, eiddarv. 6; snilli-kenndr, við ærna snilli, Lex. Poët. **snilli-bragð**, n. *exploit*, Flóv. 43.

**snillingr**, m., prop. *a master of speech*, Edda (Gl.): in mod. usage *master in art, skill, or writing*; þjóð-s., ráð-s., *a wise man*. 2. *heroic man*; nú í hvert sinn er ek berjumk, þá em ek fyrstr, ok þykkja vit nú snillingar ef jafn-fram fara mér, Fms. viii. 410.

**snippa**, að, *to sniff with the nose*.

**snitti**, n. [sníða], *a flap or lobe*; ræna hann hverju snitti, Mar. 597.

**SNÍÐA**, sníð, pret. sneitt, sneið, pl. sníðu; imperat. sníð, sníddu; art. sníðinn; a weak pret. sniddi (analogous to liddi from líða), Fas. i. 21 (in a verse), 356, l. i: [Ulf. *sniepan* = *θεπέειν*; A. S. *sníðan*; erm. *sneiden*; Dan. *sniden*; Shetl. *sný*]:—*to slice, lop, cut*, prop. *to*

*cut trees*, as the Gothic shews, cp. sníðill, Al. 120; burt sníð þú grein stanna, Pass.; sníðu vér löstu af verukum várum, Greg. 32; sumir orm stáðu, Bkv. 4; sníðit ér hann sína-magni, *cut his sineu-power, bam-string* m, Vkv.; skör sníðin hjörvi, Edda (Ht.); skeið sneið, *she cut the waves*,

Fms. vi. (in a verse); hann sníðr hann sundr í miðju, Nj. 97; sneið Karker höfuð af jarli, Fms. i. 217; svá at sneið í sundr kjaikana ok barkana, vii. 191; sneið Egill af honum skeggit, Eg. 564: sníða um, *to circumscribe* (um-sníðing), Stj. 353, MS. 625. 86; sníða, líma ok niðr-setja, of masonry, Fms. xi. 428: *to cut cloth, of tailoring*, sníða skyrtu, Gisl. 97: so also sníða skó ok skæði: metaph., s. af, hann sneið af neðan þat er saugræt hafði orðit, Fs. 51; bjórar er menn sníða öf skóm sínum týr til eðr hæli, Edda 42; so in mod. usage, s. fat, klæði, dük: sníða til, *to make a cut*; hvar til skyldi s. um kvánfangit, Finnþ. 296.

**sníkin**, adj., an obsolete part. 'sneaking', i. e. *covetous, banking*; sinkr ok sníkin, Barl. 136.

**SNÍKJA**, t, [Engl. *sneak*; Dan. *snige*, although in a different sense]:—*to banker after*; sníkja til mútu, Gpl. 178; mútur eða gjafir... þeir er til slíkra hluta sníkja, Barl. 32. 2. mod. *to beg for food silently*, esp. used of a dog.

**sníkur**, f. pl. *begging*. **sníku-gestr**, m. *a parasite*, = Dan. *snyle-gjæst*.

**snípa**, u, f. *a snipe*; in *mýri-snípa*.

**snjall-mæltr**, part. *fine-spoken*, Hkr. iii. 87, Nj. 229.

**SNJALLR**, snjóll, snjallt, adj. [A. S. *snæl* = *quick*; Germ. *schnell*; Hel. *snell* = *strenuus*; Dan. and Norse *snell* = *good*]:—prop. *swift*; this sense, however, has disappeared, and it is used, II. metaph. *eloquent, well-spoken*; hverr var þessi inn snjalli maðr? Fagrsk. 139 (mál-snjalli, Fms. vi. 415, l. c.); s. at máli, Sks. 72 new Ed., Róm. 312; fá menn til at eiga þing við Knút, þá er snjallir sé ok slægir, Fms. xi. 219; völdusk til þrír hínir snjöllustu menn á þinginu at tala, x. 278; snjallara mál, vii. 158; tala langt eyrendi ok snjallt, Nj. 250, Fms. x. 278: mál-s., q. v. 3. *good, excellent*; snjallara ráð ok vitrilegra, Fms. i. 104; hit bezta ráð ok snjallasta, vi. 417. 3. *valiant, doughty*, snjallr ok vel hugaðr, Lv. 52; at hug hafa hjörum at bregða ern hild-ingar hölztu snjallir, Hkv. i. 22; hvi namtu hann sigri þá, ef þér þótti hann s. vera? Em. 6; ef hán er snjallari en geit, Fb. ii. 223; snjallir í sessi, *brave when in shelter*, Ls. 15; vera jamm-s. e-m, *one's equal in courage and valour*, Glúm. 335, 336, Valla L. 203; jamm-snjallr sem geit, Bjarn. (in a verse): passim in Lex. Poët. as an epithet of kings, even as an epithet of God, and in various poet. compds; ú-snjallr, *the unwise*, Hm. 15, 47; ú-snjallara (more cowardly) kvað hann mik ean gyltuna, Valla L.

III. as pr. names, **Snjallr**, Landn.; **Snjall-steinn**, id. in Dan. local names, *Snolde-löv*.

**snjall-ráðr**, adj. *wise in counsel*, Lex. Poët.

**snjall-ræði**, n. *a wise counsel, plan, course*, taken in an emergency, O. H. 54, Fer. 204, Fms. v. 47, vii. 392.

**snjall-talaðr** = *snjall-mæltr*, Stj. 261, Bs. i. 641, v. l.

**snjá-hvitr** = *snjóhvitr*, Fms. ii. 281.

**snjálðr**, n. = *snáldr*.

**snjár**, m., see *snjó*.

**snjáva**, að, = *snjófa*, q. v.

**snjógr**, adj., contr. *snjófgir*, *snowy*, Sturl. iii. 158.

**snjógr**, m. *snow*; for the various forms, snær, snjógr, snjár, see *snær*. COMPS: **snjó-byrgi**, n. *a snow-sled*, Sd. 159. **snjó-dríf**, n. *a snow-drift*, *snow raised by the wind*, = *snjó-fok* or *skaf-kafald*, Hkr. iii. 138.

**snjó-drifinn**, part. *drifted*, Sks. 230. **snjó-fall**, n. *a fall of snow*, Bjarn. 51, Stj. 88, Bs. i. 381. **snjó-föl**, n. *a thin cover of snow*, Fbr. 59, Sd. 167. **snjó-fönn**, f. *a snow-drift*, Fas. i. 115, Dropl. 23.

**snjó-hríð**, f. *a snow-storm*, Ann. 1336. **snjó-hvitr**, adj. *snow-white*, Sks. 92, Fms. ii. 254, viii. 8. **snjó-kerling**, f. *a 'snow-carline' snow-man*:—in time of heavy snow the Icel. amuse themselves by building a great snow-man, and this is called 'hlaba snjókerlingu.' **snjó-lauss**, adj. 'snowless', free from snow, Gisl. 117, Eg. 548, Fbr. 36; snjó-lauss, Jb. 193 C. **snjó-ligr**, adj. *snowy*, Sks. 230. **snjó-minna**, compar. *less snow*, Fs. 25. **snjó-nauð**, f. 'snow-need', *a strong snow-gale*; íss eða s., N. G. L. i. 405. **snjó-samr**, adj. *snowy*, Al. 41. **snjó-skafl**, m., see *skafl*. **snjó-skriða**, u, f. *a snow-slip*, Sturl. **snjó-titlingr**, m. *a snow-bunting*. **snjó-vetr**, m. *a snowy winter*, Ann. 1313.

**snjóva** or **snjófa**, **snjáva**, Fms. i. 235, mod. **snjófa**, að, *to snow*, Gr. *νίφειν*; **snjávaði** á fjölli, Fms. i. 235; áðr hafði snjófat nokkurt, vi. 334; þann tíma er snjóva tæki, viii. 431: impers., **snjófar** þá á fyrir þeim, ok vetrar, Fær. 40.

**snjóðinn**, adj., prop. *a part*. [cp. *snjóðinn*, *bald*; Egill gördisk enn snjóðinn, Eg. 334; snjóðinn ok strý-hæðr, Sturl. i. 20.

**snóðr**, f. pl. *scat*, in hunting; in the phrase, *komast á snóðir um e-t*.

**snóðra** = *snúðra*, Finnþ. 214.

**snoppa**, u, f. *the snout, of animals, cows, horses*, = *skolptr*, q. v.; á snoppu Brún (a horse), Vigl. 21, Kont.; fá högg á snoppu, Skíða R. COMPS: **snoppu-fríðr**, adj. 'fine-faced', (slang.) **snoppu-langr**, adj. *long-snouted*, a nickname, Sturl.

**snoppungr**, m. *a buffet, a slap on the snout*.

**SNOR** or **snör**, f. [A. S. *snoru*; O. H. G. *snor*; Germ. *schnur*; Lat. *nurus*]:—*a daughter-in-law*; snör heitir sonar-kvæn, Edda 109; snör né dóttir, Gh. 18 (Bugge); snör, Rm. 23 (Bugge), Edda ii. 491; frá Noemi



ok snorum hennar tveim . . . hvártveggj snor hennar, . . . snor sína Orpham, . . . af þinni snor, Stj. 420, 421, 426.

**Snorri**, or better **Snori**, a pr. name, see snerrir, Eb. **Snorrungar**, m. pl. the descendants of Snorri the Priest, Sturl. i. 55, ii. 82.

**SNOTR**, adj., the *r* is radical, fem. *snotr*, neut. *snotr*; [Ulf. *snotrs* = σοφός; A. S. *snotor* = sapiens] :—wise, a word noticeable for its use in the old Hm. (where it is used of the 'wise' man, ú-snotr of the 'fool'), Gr. σοφός, Lat. sapiens, cp. Hebr. חָכָם; ok með snotrum sitr, Hm. 5; snotrs manns hjarta, 54; til snotr, 55; hveim snotrum manni, 94; ó-snotr maðr, 23–26, 78, 160; meðal-snotr, 53–55; al-snotr, all-wise, 54; ráð-s., 63; otherwise of rare occurrence in old writers, snotr kona, Edda; ef hann vill snotr heita, Skv. 317; ósnotr, 449; Sturl. iii. 241 —lögðu menn á þat eigi fullan trúnað er hann sagði, þviat Björn var nokkut snotr (ú-snotr?) ok svá nokkut grályndr kallaðr—is a dubious passage and prob. corrupt. **II.** in mod. usage snotr means neat, handsome; það er snotrur, hann er snotr.

**snotra**, að, to make wise; seint er afglapa at snotra, Fas. iii. 585.

**Snotra**, u, f. the name of one of the minor goddesses, Edda. **2.** as appell., in húsa-snotra, 'house-neat,' see hús.

**snotr-ligr**, adj. (-ligr, adv.), clever; mæla sannara eðr snotrligra, Valla L. 206.

**snókr**, m. [Dan. *snog*], a snake; see snákr: a nickname, Sturl. iii. **Snóks-dalr**, a local name in Icel., from the pr. name.

**snópa**, pres. *snópir*, to idle about dismally (destitute and hapless); sitr ok snópir, Hm. 32; snópa snauðr, Fas. iii. 12 (in a verse); so in the mod. phrase, snópa úti í kulda.

**snót**, f. [snotr], a gentlewoman, Edda 109; snótar úlfir, the 'lady's wolf', i. e. Loki, who carried off the goddess Iðun, Haustl.; snótum öllum, opp. to jörðum öllum, Gh. 21, Rm.; the word is poet., and in prose only ironical, þessar snótir, these dames, Al. 153.

**snubba**, að, [Old Engl. *snubbe*; Engl. to snub], to snub, chide, Stj. 423; hón frúin snubbaði hann, Karl. 53; s. e-n um e-t, Mar.; hence mod. snuppra, q. v.

**snubban**, f. a snub, chiding, Mar. **snubbu-ligr**, adj.; s. orð, snubbing-words, Mar.

**snubbóttir**, adj. *snubbed, nipped*, the pointed end being cut off; það er snubbótt fyrir endan.

**snudda**, að, = snuðra; s. eptir e-u.

**snuðra**, að, (snuðra, Finnb. 214), to snuff, scent, like a dog, Vd. 126 old Ed.; hann ferr ok snuðrar um hvern stein, Finnb. l. c.

**snugga**, pres. *snuggir*, defect. in other forms, [Swed. *snugga* = Icel. *sníkja*] :—to banker after; snæliga snuggir kváðu Finnar, i. *snuffs* of snow, *quoit the Finns*, Fms. vii. 20; horfa ok snugga heljar til, to throw a banking look towards Hel, Skm. 27; Judæi skyldi eigi þurfa til þess at snugga; at nokkurn tíma komi undir þá konungdómrinn, they need not banker after that, Stj. (MS.)

**snugg-illr**, adj. *dismal*; var heldr snuggillt veðr, *chilly weather*, Grett. III A.

**snuppra**, að, to snub, chide a child; and **snupprur**, f. pl. *chidings*.

**snuðra**, u, f. a knot in hard-twisted bread = Dan. *en kurre paa traaden*.

**snus**, f., see snös.

**SNÚA**, pres. *snýr*, *snýr* (snýrðu), *snýr*; plur. *snúm*, *snúit*, *snúa*: pret. *snóri*, *sneri* (also spelt *sneyri*); subj. *snóri* and *sneri*: imperat. *snú*, *snúðu*: part. *snúinn*: [Ulf. *snüwan*; Dan. *snoe*.]

**A.** To turn, with dat.; *snýr* ek hennar öllum sefa, Hm. 162; ek fékk snúit mínum hesti, Fms. ix. 382; himininn snýr sólu frá austri til vestrs, Rb. 474; hón lét hann mala ok s. kvern, Fas. ii. 377; þeir snúa skipum sínum ok láta framstafna horfa frá landi, Fms. xi. 101; Baglar vildu snúa Rauðsúðinni, viii. 378; hann hafði snúit út skinnunum, vii. 34; snýr jarl þangat herinum, Nj. 127; komask fyrir þá ok snúa þeim aprt, Al. 30; snúa umb öllu því er í er húsinu, Greg. 33; um snýr þú (to turn up and down) öllum sæmdunum, Ólk. 37; snúa sínu ráði áleiðis með sæmd, to proceed well, take a good turn, Fms. vii. 21; miklit (better miklu) þótti mér þeir þá hafa snúit til leiðar, Edda i. 52; s. máli til sættar, Fms. x. 413; þá snýrðu öllum vanda á hendr mér, Nj. 215; snýr ek þessu niði á hönd Eiríki, Eg. 389; at öngri hefnd sé til hans snúit, Nj. 266; snúa vináttu sinni til e-s, Fms. x. 51; s. úfriði á hendr e-m, to turn upon a person, begin hostilities, ix. 436; s. e-m til samþykkis við sik, vii. 307; snúa at brúllaupi, to prepare for, Ld. 70, Fms. x. 105; s. til seyðis, Edda; nú skiptir miklu hversu þú vilt til snúa, *what turn wilt thou take?* Gisl. 58; snúa aprt ferð sinni, to turn back, Fms. vi. 89. **2.** to turn on a journey; göra þá ráð sitt, hvert hann sneyri (subj.) þaðan, . . . snéri konungur þá með þat lið austr, Fms. v. 24; snúa aprt, to turn back; þeir snéru aprt til Kvenlands, Eg. 59, Fms. vii. 289, viii. 378; at þeir snóri (subj.) heimleidis . . . vildu þeir við þetta heim snúa, Rb. 261; sneyru þau suðr, Landn. 77; skipin snúu hér ok hvar undir nesit, Fms. ix. 314; snóri hann þá frá, Stj. 401; þá snéru þeir undan, *drew back*, Fms. ix. 216; snúm at þeim, let us turn upon them, Nj. 245; snéri hann þá í móti honum, 8; hann snýr í móti honum, 125; sólin snýr um jörðina, *turns (passes) round the earth*, Rb. 488. **3.**

to change, alter; hann snéri síðan namni sínu, Fms. ix. 272; nú skul vit snúa vísun þeim er mest eru ákveðin orð, v. 173; s. skapi sínu, Fa. i. 339; snúa þingboði í herör, Hkr. i. 270; snéri hón því í villu e hann hafði mælt, Nj. 161; snéri hann manns-liki á sik, 623. 35: to turn translate, snúa Látinu-bréfinu í Norrænu, Bs. i. (Laur. S.); Rodbert ábó snéri ok Hákon konungur . . . lét snúa þessi Norrænu-bók, El.; snúa þeir lögum í Norrænu, K. A. 122; s. ór Franzeizu í Norrænu, Art. **II.**

to turn, twist, absol.; fá mér leppa tvá ór hári-þínu, ok snúit þit móði mín saman til boga-strengs mér, Nj. 114: with acc., lét hann snúa hin ramligustu blýbönd, Fb. i. 564; vóru snúin þar fyrir speld, a *shutter for til window*, Nj. 114; var vöndr snúinn í hár þeim, Fms. xi. 147; snúa e-undir, to throw down by a turn or twist, in wrestling, 656 B. 9; so also snúa e-n niðr, to throw down, Stj. 346; harð-snúinn, *hard-twisted*; marg snúinn, *many-twisted*, cp. snúðr, snúðgr; snúa vélar ok svik, to twist contrive, Skv. 349.

**III.** impers. it is turned; þá snéri um sæ því, it was upset, Skv. 110 B: acc. þá snéri um höll konungsins ok ó önnur hús, 648 B, less correct; henni snýr frá austri til vestrs, Rb. 480 snéri þá mannfalli í lið Kirjála, Eg. 59; snéri mannfalli á hendr Ríbt ungam, Fms. ix. 313; brátt snéri fjárhuginu fyrir Teiti, Sturl. i. 131 C ef konur hengja klæði út . . . en ef um snýr, if they be turned up an down, N. G. L. i. 349.

**B.** Reflex. to turn oneself; hafði Gunnarr snúizk í hauginum, N. 118; snérisk hann á hæli, 253; allir þrændir snéruskr til hans, Fms. 55.

**2.** snérisk hann snúðr aprt, be returned, Fms. xi. 417; snýs Jörðungandr í jötunnmöð, Vsp.: en þegar eptir snýsk fram Viðarr, *U comes forth*, Edda i. 192; snérisk sá maðr fyrir honum inn í höllin: *wheeled round into the hall*, Edda 34; snúask undan, Nj. 129; snúas at e-m, í móti e-m, við e-m, to turn upon, face about, to meet an attack of the like, 84, 115, 129, Eg. 380, 583, passim: snúask um, to turn up an down; snýsk jörðin um fyrir sjónum þeirra, Fms. i. 9; snúask í hring, i. spin round, rotate, Rb. 100; svá snérisk (it turned out so) at þér kómus í engan lífs-háska, Eg. 45; þá snýsk veðráttu á inn hægra veg, Rb. 100 vatnið snýsk til loptsins svá sem þat þynnisk, Stj.; þó er líkast hann snúisk til várrar ættar um vinfengt, Nj. 38; snúask til leiðar, to turn towards the right, Fms. vii. 136; snúask til lýðni við e-n, i. 232; þ neitaðir Guði ok snérisk aprt (returnest to sin), . . . þú tókt við skirn ok snérisk til Guðs, Hom. 151; vér snörumk frá Skapara örum, *turned away from our Maker*, Greg. 38; at þeir snúisk ok finni heilsu anda sinn: 623. 26; snérisk allr lýðr í sít ok sorg, Stj.: pass., snúask um, s. nið be turned up and down, Skv. 110 B. **II.** part., for snúandi, Bs. 139, l. 28, read snúandi, i. e. svifandi. **2.** past part. *snúinn*, turning to, bent on; snúinn til fegnir, Fms. v. 35; snúinn til vináttu við e-s xi. 350; lýðr s. Guði til handa, 656 B. 8; konungur var mjök snúinn þat at sigla til Írlands, enn menn hans létu, Fms. x. 142, v. l.

**snúan-ligr**, adj. *that can be turned*, Stj. 40.

**snúðga**, að, prop. to 'twist', win, gain; at ek snúðgaða honum marga mann, 625. 27.

**snúðgr**, adj., contr. *snúðga*, [A. S. *snúd* = quick, agile], *twirling, wheeling*; snúðga steini, Gs. 4. 12. **2.** neut., in the phrase, ganga snúðig to walk at a swinging pace, Ld. 62, 148, Valla L. 212, Fas. ii. 558, Fb. 116; fara snúðigt, id., Nj. 100.

**snúðr**, m. [snúa; Scot. *snood*], a twist, twirl; það er harðr snúðr, lie snúðr; þeir knýttu saman ok gördu snúða (v. l. *snýð* = snúð) á endunum and *twirled it into a clew at the ends*, Fms. iv. 335 (noða, i. e. *noð* (q. v.), Ó. H. l. c.) **2.** the bead-piece of a spindle (snældr); á snældr er snúðr ok hnokki, Hallgr.; hence the allit. phrase, snúðr ok snældr N. G. L. i. 92: the allit. phrase, hann vill hafa nokkuð fyrir snúð sin og snældu, *he will get something for his twirl and distaff*, i. e. *some re turn*, see the legend *Ís. Þjóðs.* ii. 508. **II.** profit, gain, for spinning and twisting betoken wealth and gain; hvern snúð sjá þeir sinn því? Skv. 251; hvat snúð (dat.), 266 B; til snúðar ok ávaxtar, Ó. T. 36; þat er lítið til snúðar, a small profit, 655 xi. 3; ráð er sílft e snúðr, Bjarn. (in a verse); fé-snúðr, *money-making*, Band.; þat e minn snúðr, *that is my gain*, 'tis a good turn for me, Fms. vi. (i a verse).

**snúðu-liga**, adv. *quickly*, Hom. 120.

**snúin-brók**, f. 'twisted-tartan', a nickname of a lady, Landn.: snúin brúni, a m. 'twirl-eyelash', a nickname, Sturl.

**snúna**, að, to turn; hve mun æfi s. mér, *what turn will my life take* Skv. i. 6; e-m snúna e-t, to succeed, Ó. H. (in a verse); hversu snúnað yðr konur-yðrar, *how did your wives comfort you?* Hbl. 16.

**snúnaðr**, m. a good turn, windfall, gain, Vellekla.

**snúning**, f. a turning, rotation, Rb. 480: in mod. usage masc. *snúningr*, (freq.)

**snúra**, þ, f. a lace, from Germ. *schnur*.

**snýðja**, snýð, snuddi, a def. verb; [A. S. *snýðjan*; Ivar Aasen *snýdja* Engl. *sniff*] :—perh. prop. to *go sniffing*, a metaphor from hounds; hann fór snýðjandi at leita þórólfs, *he went sniffing in search of Tb.*, F. 50.

**2.** metaph., láta snekkjur snýðja, Edda (Ht.); ek lét (skip) snýðja ór Sogni, Fas. ii. 72 (in a verse); láta sverð snýðja í ben, i. ii. 362 (in a verse); veglig flaut snuddu víða, Fms. x. (in a verse); 460



the *sbafis*) snuddu, vii. (in a verse); cp. snoddu (better svoddu), Fs. 6, v. l.

snýkr, m. = nykr, Bs. ii. 5.

snýrta, t, to trim; in the phrase, snýrta til, (conversational.)

snýrti-, [from snotr, qs. snýrti-], neat, elegant: snýrti-liga, adv. easily, búask s., Str. 81; snýrti-ligr, adj., Konr.; snýrti-maðr, m. a gentleman, Edda (Gl.); snýrti-dreng, -feyja, -gátt, -gerðr, -grund, all poet. epithets of gentlemen and women, Lex. Poët.

snýrtir, m. a polisher, Lex. Poët.: the name of a sword, Saxo.

snýpr, m. [akin to sneypa], the penis, (vulgar.)

SNÝTA, t, [cp. Dan. snyde, Engl. snof], to blow the nose; snýta sér; snýta snýta blóði, Fas. ii. 320 (in a verse); snýta rauðu, to get a bloody nose, Fms. iii. 147, Karl. 149.

II. metaph., snýtt hefir þú sífjüngum, ou bast destroyed thy kinsman, Am. 82 (cp. Dan. snyde = cheat).

snýta, u, f. a 'snot', worthless fellow; vesalar snýtur, Fas. ii. 550.

SNÆÐA, d, [snáð], to eat, take a meal, with dat.; sem vit höfum snætt íssu, Stj. (mod. with acc.): absol., þeir snæddu báðir samt, Fms. i. 216; af einum disk, 259; er konungur hafði snætt at dagverðar-bordum, vi. 10; þeir hvíldusk ok ætlaði konungur at snæða, ix. 404.

snæði, n. a meal, = snæðing, Fms. ix. 404, v. l.

snæðing, f. (snæðingr, m., Fms. ix. (v. l.), MS. 4. 24, and so in mod. usage), a meal, the taking a meal; snæðingunni, Fms. ix. 404; sitja snæðingu, to sit at meals, Korm. 232; s. ok samsæti, Sks. 632; taka snæðing, Sd. 161, Fms. viii. 411; veita e-m snæðing, to give a dinner, 97.

snæfr, adj., the r is radical, [Norse snæfr; Dan. snæver], tight, narrow; fðu þeir kyrtla styttri ok snæfrari en hjórtu betri, Fms. viii. 336.

II. metaph. tough, vigorous; snæfrir vinir, Fms. ix. 440 (in a verse); hér var seft um siglu, a close, tough, tight tug, Fas. ii. 76 (in a verse); ok hafði þan eigi verit snæfrir (= snæfrir), be bad never been 'tighter,' more hale and strong than then, Sturl. i. 150.

snæfr-leikr, m. alertness, Fbr. 145.

snæfr-liga, adv. deftly, Hkr. iii. 252.

snæfr-ligr, adj. deft, alert, Fms. vii. 343; s. ferð, Ld. 284: rasb, yðr eigi einn hlutr vel gefinn, at svá er allt snarligt ok snöflligt um r, Band. 16 new Ed.

snæfr-mannligr, adj. deft, Hkr. iii. 338 (Cod. Fris. snæfr-).

snælda, u, f. [akin to snallr]; a spindle; snúðr ok snælda, N. G. L. i. 6; snældu-hali, a m. a 'spindle-tail,' Bret. 32.

II. the prop. supporting the seat in a boat; sjór upp í miðjar snældur, the boat is full of water up to the middle of the s.

snældingr, m. [snáldr], poet. a serpent, Edda (Gl.)

SNÆR, m., this word has three different forms, snær, snjár, snjó; (analogous to sær, sjár, sjór; skær, sljár, sljó; mær, mjár, mjór); of the snær is the oldest, snjár rare, snjó prevalent in mod. usage: gen. s.; acc. snæ, snjá, snjó: before a vowel the v (also written f) appears, sjar, Bs. i. 198; dat. snævi, 656 A. ii. 8; snjávi, 623. 3; snjófi, Vtkv. Dipl. ii. 14; nom. pl. snjóvar, Hdl. 41, Bs. i. 198, etc.; acc. gen. pl. snjá, Lv. 25, Dipl. ii. 14; snjáva, Fms. ii. 97; dat. pl. snævum (snjavum, Fms. ix. 233), snjavum, snjóvum: in mod. usage the v has been dropped, s. snjó, pl. snjóar, snjóa; this shortened form also occurs in old writers, e. before the suffixed article, snænum, K. Þ. K. 6 (Kb.); snæ (dat.), Cg. ii. 88; snjánnum, K. Þ. K. 12 B; snjónum, Bs. i. 198: [Ulf. snaius; common to all Teut. languages, as also to Gr. and Lat., though without initial s.]

A. Snow; snævi hvítara, 656 A. ii. 8; snjávi hvítari, Niðrst. l. c.; þar sem snjár, Hkr. i. 71; hafði snjá lagt á fjöllin, 46; en er snjó ok nokkut leysti snjó ór hlíðum, Fs. 25; sem sólskin snær lægir, All. 283; snjó var á jörðu, Gisl. 32; er snjó lagði á heidarn, Orkn. 4; stef snjó er, sjó ef sjór er, N. G. L. i. 339; snjó var fallinn, Fms. viii. 1; lagði á þá snjáva ok úferðir, ii. 97; nú náir eigi vatni, getr K. Þ. K. 6 (Kb.); með snjófi ok frosti, Dipl. ii. 14; þá vóru snjófar mjúlr, Eg. 543; sakir frosts ok snjóva, Dipl. ii. 14, and passim.

II. Inr. names, mostly the older form Snæ-, Snæ-björn, Snæ-kóllr, Snæ-laug (spelt Snjó-laug, Bs. i. 285, note 4): contr., Snjólfir, qs. Snæ-úlfir. snjóvar-fullr, adj. full of snow, Bs. i. 198.

B. COMPS: snæ-blandinn, part. blended with snow, Bs. i. 198. snæ-fall, n. a fall of snow, Fms. viii. 52, Finnb. 312. Snæ-fjöll, n. pl. Snæfjell, a mountain in Icel. snæ-fugl, m. the snow-bunting, emberiza nivalis, Edda (Gl.); whence Snæfugls-staðir, a local name in Icel.

snæ-fólva, u, f. = snjófól, Ld. 204. snæ-hús, n. a snow-house dug in the snow, Bs. i. 324. snæ-hvitr, adj. = snjóhvitr, Hom. 80. snæ-ligr, m. a mound of snow, a nickname, Fms. ix. snæ-kvama, n. a fall of snow, Bs. i. 669. snæ-kökkr, m. (snjó-kökkr), a snow-boat, Fms. vii. 230, Dropl. 22.

snæ-land, n. Snowland, the first name given to Iceland, Landn. 26. snæ-lauss, adj. = snjólauss; fjöll snæus, Landn. 175. snæ-liga, adv. snowily, Fms. vii. 20. snæ-litl, adj. with little snow, Fms. xi. 7. snæ-ljóð, n. a 'snow-snow-blink,' Eggert Itin. 121.

snæ-mikit, n. adj. much snow, Landn. 324, Finnb. 242. snæ-nám, n. a thaw, Fms. iv. 42 (snjá Hkr. l. c.), D. N. ii. 35. snæ-skafa, u, f. the whirling of snow,

mod. skaf-kafald, Isl. ii. 87.

snæ-skriða, u, f. a snow-slip, Bs. i, Gisl. 33. snæ-vetr, m. a snowy winter, MS. 415. 19. snæ-pryma, a nickname, Landn.

SNÆRI, i. e. snæri, n.; [snúa; Ulf. snorjo = σαρύων; O. H. G. snuor; Swed. snöre; Germ. schnure] := a twisted rope, of hemp, esp. such as is used for fishermen's lines and the like; hann kom snærinu á akkeris-bringinn, Lv. 99; lögd s. umhverfis, Eg. 340; þeir týndu snærum sínum, their fishing-lines, Gd. 51: the thong of a javelin, Lat. ammentum; þeir fengu fingurinn í snæri, they fingered their ibongs, Am. 42, cp. 'inserit amento digitos' of Ovid; gripa í bug snærum, Jd. 26. COMPS:

snæri-dórr, n. pl. a javelin with a thong, Lex. Poët. snæris-spjót, n. a javelin, Eb. 310, Rd. 267, Hkr. iii. 38, Fas.

snæri-ligr, adj. brisk, Fms. x. 393.

snæugr, adj. snowy; skór snæugir, Gisl. 31; snæfgum höndum, Fb. ii. 334 (in a verse).

snæfr-ligr, adj., see snæflligr.

snögg-klæddr, part. 'snug-clad,' i. e. in under-clothing.

snögg-liga, adv. suddenly, Landn. 85.

snögg-ligr, adj. sudden; s. viðburðr.

SNÖGGR, adj., the v appears before a vowel, snöggvan, etc.; compar. snöggrvari; superl. snöggravstr: [Engl. snug, but metaph. = smooth] := bald or short, smooth, of wool, hair, crop; á loðna ok lembda en aðra snöggra ok gelda, Vm. 33; snöggrvar ær, Grág. i. 505; nauts rófa snöggr, Eb. 272; snöggrvan belg, Landn. (in a verse); stutt skegg ok snöggran kamp, Sks. 288; þeir bitu allt gras at snöggu, bit it close, Fms. xi. 6; freq. in mod. usage, esp. of grass, það er snöggt, túnið er snöggt.

II. metaph. sudden, brief; orrosta hörd ok snöggr, Vígl. 26; snöggr verki, basty work, Geisl.

2. neut. snöggt, soon, at once, Finnb. 226; þá dró svá snöggt undan, Fb. ii. 15; cp. the phrase, það er snöggt-um betra, by far better; superl. snöggravast, for a moment; eg fer burt sem snöggravast.

snökta (snökt, n. whining), t, to sob, whine; ér látið illa, snöktið eða syrgit, Fms. viii. 234; með snökttandi röddu, i. 264.

snöp, f. [snapa], a 'nip,' scanty grass for sheep to nibble at in snow-covered fields; það er ekki nema litil snöp.

snör, see snor.

snörgl, n. (sounded snörl), a rattling sound in the throat, Fs. 144, Sturl. ii. 67 C.

snörsla, ð, to 'snarl,' rattle in the throat, Hom. 121, Fms. v. 213.

snörtr, m., gen. snartar, [Ivar Aasen snart = a stick burnt at one end] := a nickname, Landn.; hence Snartar-tunga, a local name.

SNÖS, f. [Ivar Aasen snos], a projecting rock; þeir höfðu þar tjald hjá snösinni, Gullþ. 8; freq. in mod. usage, kletta-snös, fram á snösina; berg-snös, Eg., Gullþ., Hom. 2. a pot-book; gullkaleikr með gyltum snösnum (= snösnum), Vm. 52; heill og sæll hóf minn eg skal kyssa snös þína ef þú græðir vör mína, Isl. þjóðs. ii. 553.

snöttungr, m. [snatta], a rover, Fas. ii. 357.

so = svá (q. v.), so: soddan, svoddan, such.

soddi, a, m., mod. suddi, [soð], dampness, steam, as a nickname, Fms. ix. SOÐ, n. [sjóða; mid. H. G. sof], the broth or water in which meat has been seethed or soddan, Stj. 390, Fms. i. 35, Mag. 157, passim: snüll, gefa svinum soð, Hkv. 2. 37, Vígl. 17.

COMPS: soð-áll, m. a flesh-book, rendering of Lat. fuscum in the Vulgate, Stj. 308, 315, 430.

soð-fantr, m. a cook, Clar. soð-fullr, adj. full of soð, Mag. soð-greifi, a, m. a 'cooking-lord,' cook (ironic), Fbr. 194. Róm. 333.

soð-hús, n. a 'seethe-house,' kitchen, Korm. 34, Bs. i. 357, Pm. 133, Dipl. v. 18.

soð-ketill, m. a cooking-kettle, Stj. 291, N. 247, 248.

soð-krókr = soðáll, Sturl. iii. 176 (a nickname). soð-reykr, m. 'seething-reek,' steam from cooking, Fb. i. 87.

soðinn, part. boiled.

soðna, að, to become soddan, cooked, boiled, Edda 45, Str. 28.

soðning, f. a soddening, seething, boiling; vera at s., Rd. 260, Sturl. iii. 101, Krók.: a thing to be cooked, Stj. 620.

SOFA, pres. sing. sefr, older sþfr, Hom. 152; pl. sofum, sofit, sofa; pret. svaf, svafst (mod. svafst), svaf; pl. sváfu, svófu, or eliding the v, söfu; subj. svæfi or seffi; imperat. sofi, soðu; part. sofinn: [Dan. sove, Swed. soffa; a word common to the Teut. and class. languages, if indeed, as Grimm thinks, Goth. slépan, Engl. sleep, Germ. schlafen, are the same word in different forms; cp. svefn, Engl. swoon.]

B. To sleep; mart um dvel þann er um morgin sefr, Hm. 59 (Bugge); sjaldan getr sofandi maðr sigr, 58, Vápn. 25; sofa svefn, Fb. i. 550; s. af nóttina, 348; s. af nótt þá, Isl. ii. 350, Fms. iii. 92; þeir sváfu um nóttina, Eg. 560; hann svaf, Fs. 6, Fms. i. 12; sefr hann þrjár netir í húsinu, xi. 5; sá er ávalt sþfr, Hom. 152; sofa fast, Fms. i. 9; hve fast hann svæfi, Fs. 6; s. sætan, to sleep sweetly, Sól., Sdm.; sem þá at hann svæfi, O. H. 219: the phrase, ok sofi yðr þó eigi öll vá, vœr soðall not sleep for you, soðall lie wide awake at your door, Eb. 160; sofa lifi, to sleep one's life away, Hdm.

II. reflex., hann spyrr hversu þeim hafi sofiðk, ... hann lætr sér vel hafa sofiðk, be asked how they had slept, ... be said he had slept well, Þjóð. 319.

III. part. sofinn, asleep, Hm.; hvern lá sofinn í sínu rúmi, Fb. i. 290, Mag. 154, Clar.



sofari, a, m. *a sleeper*, Játv. S. 20.

sofendr, part. pl. *sleepers*; sjau s., *the seven sleepers*, Ann.

sofna, að, (*sonna*, Bs. i. 340, l. 5; *sogna*, 673, 2), *to fall asleep*, Fms. i. 9, xi. 5, Fs. 6; Nj. 33, 273; N. G. L. i. 102; margir líkamir heilagra dauðra manna, er sofnað höfðu, risu upp, Niðr. 10; hann sofnadi til Guðs, Bs. i. *to abate*, Al. 54.

2. in mod. usage reflex., mér hefir sofnað vel, *I have slept well*, cp. Þiðr. 319, passim.

SOĞ, n. [sjúga], *an inlet*; yfir skerin þar sem vága-sogin voru mest, ok því skeri næst var sogit miklu breiðast, Bs. ii. 181.

2. in compds, að-sog and út-sog in Icel. the '*inrush and out-suck*' of the surf; lenda með að-soginu; en með út-soginu skall það á honum aprt, og rak hann langt út á sjó, Od. v. 428.

II. a local name for the outlet of the Lake of Thingwalla.

soga, að, *to suck*, of the surf; aldan sogadi að sér skipið.

Sogn, n. and Sogn-sær, m. the name of a fjord in Norway, perh. akin to sog from the inlet-like shape of this fjord; hence Sygnir, m. pl. *the men of Sogn*, Fms.

so-guru, so-goru, so-gurt, *so done* (see göra F. III); enda sítu um sogurt, *let it remain as it is*, Skálda (Thorodd); at soguru, as *things stand*, Ó. H. 202, Skv. i. 24, 40; at eigi mundi sogurt sjatna, Nj.; á sogurt ofan, *to boot*, Bs. i. 178, Ölk. 36; þeir fóru heim við sogort, 655 vís. 4; fara heim með soguru, [= Gr. *ἀπακτοῦ*], Glúm. 332: the full form, svágörvu, Eg. 155, or svágört, Fas. i. 85, is due to editors or late transcribers, and is not idiomatic.

sokka, u, f. and sokki, a, m. *a horse with white legs*: Sokki, a, m. a nickname, Landn., Fs., Orkn.

sokkning, f. [sökkva], *a sinking*, Ann. 1254.

sokkr, m. [from Lat. *soccus* ?], *a sock*, Ld. 36, Bs. i. 342.

COMPDS: sokka-band, n. *a garter*, Fas. ii. 374. sokka-leistr, m., see leistr; ganga á sokkaleistunum, *to walk in socks*, Dan. *gaae paa bøsse-fødder*.

soldan, m. (sultan, Fms. viii. 236, 261), [for. word], *a sultan*, Fms. x. 116.

soll, n. (mod. sull), qs. vill, with an elided v, [Norse *sull*=*a sop*; Dan. *sul*]:—*swill*; teygja tíkr at solli, Hkv. i. 31, 40; hræ-soll, *carriion-swill*, i. e. *blood*, Lex. Poët.

sollr, m. [from soll], *a rout, a drunken company*; fillr sollr, i valdarðar vonku-solli, velkist eg, Pass. ii. 17.

solmr, m., poët. *the swell*, of the sea, Lex. Poët.

son-lauss, adj. *sonless*, Fms. v. 132, Grág. ii. 70, Hkr. ii. 149, Fb. i. 560, Róm. 121.

son-leysi, n. *the having no son*.

SONR, m., gen. sonar, dat. syni, pl. synir, acc. sonu, and mod. syni, which form occurs in vellums of the end of the 13th century (Cod. Fris.), Sks. 329 B: an acc. sing. sunu, Thorsen 335 (a Dan. Runic stone). The forms syni, synir refer to an older nom. sunr, which is freq. in Norse vellums; on the other hand, Icel. vellums now and then have dat. söni, pl. sönir, Grág. ii. 174; senir, 656 C. 14; Guðs senir, id.; even spelt seyni, seynir, Bs. i. Rafns. S.; the ø (ey) representing the vowel change of o. When son is suffixed to a name, the Icel. (but not Norsemen) drop the r, e.g. Snorri Sturlu-son (not sonr); it is in Edd. written in one word, Árni Magnússon, but in the vellums in two words, as in the list D. I. i. 185, 186 (Fiðr Halls son, Hjalti Arnsteins son...): [the root is sunu; cp. Goth. *sunus*, A. S. *sunu*, whence Engl. *son*, Dan. *søn*, but *sen* when suffixed, as *Peter-sen*.]

B. *A son*; skilgetinn sonr, laun-s., bróður-s., systur-s., dóttur-s., sonar-s., Grág. i. 171; sonar-dóttir, id.; sonar-kona, sonar-kvon, *a daughter-in-law*, N. G. L. i. 350, K. Á. 142; sonar-synir, *a son's sons, grandsons*, Eg. 591; sona-torrek, *a son's loss*, the name of an old poem, Eg.; sonar-dauði, sonar-missir, Stj.; sonar-bani, *slayer of one's son*, Háv. 44, Fms. vi. 106; sonar-bætr, *the weregild for a son*, Nj. 21, Fms. i. 194; sonar iðgjöld, engi getr s. nema sjálfir ali, Stor.; sona-eign, Ld. 236, Fas. ii. 112; sonar-gjöld=sonar-bætr, Eg. 311; sonar-hefnir, Grett. 150. We may notice the brief way of stating a pedigree upwards with a running genitive; e.g. móðir hans hét þórgerðr ok var dóttir þórsteins ins Rauða, Ólaf-sonar ins Hvíta, Ingjalds-sonar, Helga-sonar, ... Tb. was the daughter of Tb. the Red, son of Olave the White, son of Ingjald, son of Helgi; ... Auðr var dóttir Ketils Flatnefs, Bjarnar-sonar Bunu, Grims-sonar hersis or Sogni, A. was the daughter of K. Flatnose, son of Björn Buna, son of Grim Hersir of Sogn, Nj. 2, see the Landn. passim.

sopi, a, m. [súpa], *a sop, sup, mouthful*; drekka tvá sopa, Fas. i. 70; hann saup á þrjá sopa, Bs. i. 394; einn sopa vins, Þiðr. 167.

soppa, u, f. *a sop*; soppu af víni, Karl. 56.

sopp, m.=svöpp (q. v.), the v being dropped, *a ball*; slá sopp, Mar. 1034; hann sló augat ór einum með soppinum, Fas. iii. 196.

COMPDS: sopp-drepp, m. *a bat*, Vígl. 24. sopp-leikr, m. *a game of ball*, Fas. iii. 196.

SOĞ, f. [Ulf. *saurga*=*μερίμνα*, *λύπη*; A. S. and Dan. *sorg*; Engl. *sorrow*; Germ. *sorge*]:—*sorrow, care, bereavement*; the original sense is *care* (harm being 'sorrow'); sorg etr hjarta, Hm. 122; kveykva sorg, Hdm. i; ala sorg, Orkn. (in a verse); hug-sorg, *mind's grief*; búk-sorg,

*worldly care*: allit., sorg ok súr, Hm. 147; snótum öllum sorg at mið veri, Gh. 21; með sorg, Fms. ii. 223, passim: plur. *cares, sorrows*, læs sorgir, Rm. 41; at sorgum, Fms. vi. (in a verse); segja sorgir, Am. 8; minar eru sorgirnar þungar sem blý, an old ditty, Sturl. iii. 317; sorg-búnaðr, -búningr, *a mourning dress*, Barl. 20, Stj.: in old vernacular writings the only records of mourning are the phrase 'to wear a black hood' (falda blá) in Heiðarv. S. (in a verse), and the hanging the hall with bla in the celebrated passage in Jónsvík S., see Sir Edmund Head's ball 'The Death of old King Gorm'; neither is black used for mourning in Icel., as it is the national colour. COMPDS: sorg-bitinn, *a sorrow-bitten, distressed*. sorg-eyrr, adj. *grief-bealing*, Hauk. sorga-fullr, adj. *sorrowful, full of care*, Hm. 115: *sorrowful*, Barl.: Bs. i. 193. sorg-fullr, adj. *sorrowful*, Gkv. i. 1, Fb. ii. 387, Fr. i. 263. sorga-lauss, adj. *free from care*, Skv. 3. 24. sorg-lauss, adj. *free from care*, Hm. 55. sorg-liga, adv. *sadly*. sorg-ligr, adj. *sad, distressing*, Str. 573, Bs. ii. 76. sorg-móðr, *a distressed*, Bs. i. 178, Gkv. 2. 40, Og. 14, Th. 9. sorg-mæði, f. *a distressed*, Bs. i. 180, Clem. 47. sorg-samligr, adj. (-liga, adv., f. 90), *melancholy*, Sks. 546, 547, Stj. 50. sorgar-samligr, adj. x. Pr. 351.

sorga, að, *to sorrow, (rare) to be concerned for*, s. fyrir e-u=D. *sorge for noget*, (mod.); cp. Germ. *sorgen*.

sori, a, m. [cp. saurr, súrr], *dross*, esp. of metals, but also *lees*.

sorþ, n. *sweepings*, from houses, the floor, etc., Ísl. ii. 367; bera sóð á eld, Fbr. 168; haniinn rótar haugi í, og hittir þerlu í sorþ í því ditty. COMPDS: sorþ-haugr, m. *a mound of sweepings*; leynd gímsteinn í sorphaugi, Greg. 27. sorþ-hæna, u, f. *a top*, Ivar Aasen.

ben without a cock, Björn. sorþ-trog, n. *a dust-bin*, Fms. vi. 366.

sorta, að, [Dan. *sort*], *to dye black*, N. G. L. iii. 282.

sorta, u, f. *a black dye*, B. K. 83. COMPDS: sortu-lita, að, *to dye black*, B. K. 83. sortu-litan, f. *a dying black with sorta*.

sort lyng, n. '*black ling*,' a kind of dyer's weed.

sorti, a, m. [svart], *a black cloud*; skuggi eða s., Fms. v. 172, 163; sé sorti fyrir augu þeim, Nj. 21; sorti á sólu, Rb. 108.

sortna, að, [Dan. *sortne*], *to grow black*, Vsp. 57, Stj. 240, Fms. 414, Rb. 346, Fbr. 114; e-m sortnar fyrir augum, of faintness, cp. D. *der sortner für mine öjne*.

sot-dript, f. (sotdrúpt, D. N. i. 590, iv. 328); [a for. word, from L. *sudarium* ?]:—*a costly veil to cover relics, pictures, or other sacred thing in a church*; s. blámert, Ám. 59; s. hringofn yfir Martino, Vm. 2.

s. yfir Pétrs skript, 83; s. yfir altari, Pm. 137; s. yfir heilögum kro. Vm. 14.

SÓA, að; this heathen word remains in only four passages of the poems Hm. and Yt., and in those only in the infin. and part. sóit; fr. these, however, a strong inflexion may be inferred; in mod. usage sense II) it is a verb of the 1st weak conjugation (að): [the etymology is doubtful; not from *sá*=*to sow*; it is more likely that *sóa* is a root word to *són*, an *atonement*. The passages in Hm. and Yt. leave doubt as to the original sense]:—*to sacrifice, make an offering*, but in specific sense, for Hm. makes a distinction between blóta and sóa; veit hve blóta skal ... veiztu hvé sóa skal, ... betra er ósent en só of s. Hm. 145, 146; þá er árgjörng Jóta dólgri Svía kind um sóa skyldi, Yt. (where the prose is, at þeir skyldi honum 'blóta' til árs sér); at Bölv þeir spurðu ef hann væri með böndum kominn eðr hefði honum Suttu um sóit, or if S. had sacrificed him, put him to death, Hm. 109.

in mod. usage the word is freq. in the sense to *squander*, with d and declined; sóa fé sinn, og þá hann hafði nú öllu sáð, það h. átti, Luke xv. 14; cp. Lat. *dapes*, an *offering*, and Gr. *δανάριον*, *squandering*.

sóan, f. *a squandering*; fjár-sóan, Bs. i. sóunar-samr, adj. *a squandering*.

sóði, a, m. *a dirty fellow, a slut*. sóða-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv. *sluttish*. sóða-skapr, m. *dirtyness*.

sófi, m. *a broom*; sópa með sófum, 623. 36.

SÖKN, f. [sækja; A. S. *söcen*; Dan. *sogt*]:—*an attack*; í orrosti ok sóknum, Fms. ii. 106, vi. 59; harðr í sóknum, 24; tóksk harða sókn, Eg. 125; Guð gaf honum sigr hvar sem hann átti sóknir, Ver. 3.

2. a law term, an *action*, esp. the *prosecution*, as opp. vörn (the defence); sókn skal fara fyrir fram hvers máls enn vörn, Grág. 59; dómar skyldu fara út til sóknar, Nj. 87; sækja með lands-laga sól to raise a lawful action, Bs. i. 749; biskups sókn (action) um krist spell, H. E. i. 251; ok á slíka sókn hvern maðr til síns fjár sem góði á, Grág. i. 141.

II. the assemblage of people at a church, meeting, or the like; nú er sókn mikil í Skálholt um allt Ísland, því ska fyrir hugsa þik um sermon á morgin, Bs. i. 809; góðisk þá þegar mi sókn at Guðmundar-degi, 829; til-sókn, at-sókn, skip-sókn, *a ship's crew* sókn eru sautján, Edda 108.

2. a parish, Dan. *sogn*, answering to secular hrepp or sveit; af hverri (jörð) sem í sókninni liggir, Vm. i. passim in mod. usage; kirkju-sókn; sókna prestir, *a parish priest*: *a diocese*, Dipl. ii. 14; þing-sókn, q. v.

III. a drag, grapple, to drag the bottom of the sea, only in plur.; hvalrinn hljóp á sjó ok sökk, síð



fóru menn til á skipum ok gördu til sóknir, ok vildu draga hvalinn at landi, Bs. i. 641; ef maðr dregr upp akkeri með sókn eðr kafar til, N. G. L. ii. 284; sóknir góðar skaltú jafnan minnask at hafa á skip með þér, Sks. 30; fóru hvern dag margir menn meðr sóknir at leita líkanna, Fms. viii. 231, v. l.

2. in mod. usage sóknir means a big iron hook by which sharks are caught. COMPDS: sóknar-*adili*, a, m. the prosecutor in a suit, see *adili*, opp. to *varnar-adili*, Grág. Nj., passim. sóknar-dagr, m. a suit-day, court-day, K. Á. 180. sóknar-fólk, n. the parish-folk, H. E. i. 472.

sóknar-gögn, n. pl. the proofs for a prosecution, Grág. Nj. sóknar-kirkja, u, f. a parish-church, H. E. i. 490, K. Á. 40.

sóknar-kviðr, m. a verdict, Grág. i. 55, 255. sóknar-maðr, m. a kind of overseer (?) in the old hrepp; ef hann vill eigi, þá er s. skar-adili, ef hann vill eigi, eðr er eigi s. tekinn í hrepp, þá á hverr er vill sókina, Grág. i. 297; rétt er at þeir sé eigi land-eigendr er sóknarmenn eru í hrepp, 444, cp. Js. 31, Jb. 13, 54: mod. a parishioner. sóknar-mál, n. an action (lausuit), H. E. i. 237. sóknar-prestr, m. a parish-priest, K. Á. 68.

sóknar-vitni, n. a witness for a prosecution, Gpl. 306. sóknar-þing, n. a parliament with courts and pleading, a session, Grág. i. 99; lengr er s. er laust, þó skulda-þing sé fast, 108; aðrir eru at dómum, þviat s. var, Gisl. 92; hann tók af Vöðla-þing, skyldi þar eigi s. heita, Sturl. i. 140.

sóknari, a, m. [cp. Dan. *sagsøger*], = sóknarmaðr, Grág. i. 448. sókn-djarfr, sókn-hardr, adj. martial, Fas. iii. 233, Fms. iii. 17.

SOL, f., dat. sól, and older sól; acc. with the article sólina, Edda 41, Ó. H. 216; sól is the Scandín. word, 'sunna' being only used in poets: [in Ulf. *sauil* occurs twice, Mark i. 32, xiii. 24; in A. S. poets *sól* occurs once, see Grein; Dan.-Swed. *sól*; Lat. *sól*; Gr. *ἥλιος*.]

A. The sun, Vsp. 4, 5, 57, Gm. 38; úlfirinn gleypir sólina, Edda 41; veðr var heitt af sólú, Ó. H. 51; sól sklein í heiði, 216; nú vil ek heita á þann er sólina hefir skapat, Fs. 59; hann lét sik bera í sólargeisla í bana-sótt sinni ok fal sik á hendi þeim guði er sólina hafði skapat, Landn. 38.

2. various phrases as to the sun's course; fyrir sól, before sunrise, Bs. ii. 241; einn morgin við sól, with the sun, about sunrise, Eg. 717; með sólú, id., Bs. ii. 243; sól rennr á fjölli, K. Þ. K.: or mod., sól kastar á fjölli, the sun appears on the fells; or sól roðar, það roðar af sólú; sól rýðr, or rýðr fjölli, the sun reddens the fells, Fms. xi. 438 (sól-roð), all denoting the moment before sunrise: of the sunrise, þá rann sól upp, Ó. H. 109; þá er sól ríðr upp, N. G. L. i. 218: early in the morning, sól skaphá, *sbaft-bigh*, Grág.; sól lítt farin, Ó. H.; sól lítt á lopt komin, Ld. 36: of noon, sól hátt á lopti, sól hæst á lopti, sól í suðri, sól í landsuðri, Landn. 276, Sturl. iii. 70, Al. 51: of the afternoon and evening, er sólina lægði, Eb. 172; lágr veggir undir sólina, a low wall under the sun (cp. skaphá sól, in the morning), Sturl. iii. 70: of the sunset, er sól settisk (sól-setr), Eb. 172; sól gengr (rennr) í agi, the sun sinks into the sea, the phrase suits a coast-land towards the west, Fms. ii. 302, Al. 67; or sól rennr á víðu (or til víðar), towards the west, in a wooded inland country, Hkr. iii. 227; sól affalla, 'the sun is off the fells,' i. e. is after sunset.

3. of the seasons; cp. the old Dan. phrase, solen bjerges, the sun is 'mounted,' sets over the fells; þá pognar dagr en sól vex, Sks. 234 (see sól-gangr). 4. sól = day; in the law phrase, fyrir ina þriðju sól, before the third sun, within three days, Irág. ii. 20, 24, Eb. 222, Eg. 723; til hinnar þriðju sólár, Fas. i. 20; er þrjár sólir eru af himni, when three suns are off the heaven, three days hence, Nj. 206.

5. hann skyldi snemma upp rísa, ok fylgja sólú meðan hest væri sumars, Lv. 43; þeir skyldu um nætr berjask, en eigi undir sólú, Fms. vii. 296; á þann bekk er vissi móti sólú, towards the out, Fms. vi. 439.

6. at sólú, following the sun's course, in due course, prosperously, opp. to andsælis (q. v.), 'withersbins'; þér skyldið lít horfa á sólina, ok draumr þinn skyldi þér at sólú ganga, Fb. ii. 298; þáll biskup var svá mikill gæfu-maðr, at honum gengu nálga allir hlutir at sólú (sölú = sólú, Ed.) hinn fyrri hlut ætti sinnar, Bs. i. 137; er nálga þun komið á enda ætti minnar, ok gengit áðr mart at sólú; þó; but wizards used to make a ring or walk against the sun's course, saying harms, which was thought to work evil, see andsælis: gýgjar-sól (q. v.), mock-sun, Sól.; auka-sólir, 'eke-suns,' mock-suns; a beam gener., skinn f. sverði sól, Vsp. 51.

II. the Sun-goddess, the sister of Máni

and daughter of the giant Múndilföri, Vþm., Gm., Edda.

The sun as an object of worship and reverence:—the heathen Þorkel Máni, when on his death-bed, had himself carried out into the sun, and commended his spirit to the god who had made the sun, Landn. 8, see the citation above; sól ek sá... henni ek laut hinnsta sinni gis-heimi í, I saw the sun and louted to him the last time in this world, 51. So in Icel. at the present day children, immediately after getting out of bed in the morning, are made to run out of doors bare-headed, they say a short prayer or verse, and when they return 'bid good-day,' 'good-day' being not allowable till this is done; this is called to 'etch the good-morning,' sekja góðan-daginn; the verse Pass. 3, 12 set apart for this use; but the very words of this verse—á morgni verjum þá upp stend eg, fyrst eg stíg niðr fæti á jörð, færi eg þér artans þakkar-görð—were evidently suggested to the poet's mind by

this beautiful and time-honoured custom then general, but now perhaps fast dying out.

B. COMPDS: sólár-ár, n. a solar year, Rb. sólár-áss, m. the sun-god, of Apollo, Greg. 80. sólár-brúni, a, m. the burning of the sun, Hkr. i. 5, Stj. 93, Barl. 198. sólár-fall, n. sunset, Ó. H. 238, Fms. viii. 228, Orkn. 234.

sólár-gangr, m. the sun's course between sunrise and sunset; en er váraði ok s. var sem mestr, Grett. 113; þá merðu þeir at sólargangi, at sumarit munaði aprt til vársins, f. b. 7; lítill dagr ok lítill s., Sks. 66.

sólár-geisli, a, m. a sunbeam, Fas. i. 423, Al. 174. sólár-glæðan, f. 'sun-gladdening' the sunset, Fas. i. 518.

sólár-góð, n. the sun-god, Apollo, Bret., Stj., Post. sólár-hiti, a, m. solar heat, Hkr. i. 26, Magn. 430.

sólár-hringr, m. the 'sun-ring,' orbit, ecliptic, Rb. 458, 462; krabba-mark er norðast er í sólárhing, 476: mod. the circuit of the sun (day and night together); einn sólárhingr, tvo sólárhinga, one, two whole days. sólár-hvarf, n. = sólhvorf, 1812, 34.

sólár-lag, n. sunset; this is the mod. Icel. word. sólár-litill, adj. with little sun; sólár-litlir dagar, Maurer's Volksagen. sólár-ljóð, n. sun-light, Rb. 110.

sólár-rás, f. the sun's race or course, Sks. 217. sólár-roð, n. sun-reddening, the moment before sunrise, Fms. x. 258; konungr stóð upp í sólároð, viii. 132; um morguninn í s., Ísl. ii. 266.

sólár-sota, u, f. = sólasetr, El. sólár-setr, n. sunset, Fms. vi. 411, Fas. i. 518.

sólár-sinnis, adv. 'with the sun,' from east to west (opp. to andsælis = withersbins), Dropl. 10, 11.

sólár-skin, n. sunbine, 656 A. ii. 2. sólár-steinn, m. a sun-stone or loadstone, = leidarsteinn, used by sailors to find the place of the sun on a cloudy day, Fms. v. 341, Bs. i. 565, 674, Ám. 52, Pm. 20, 81.

sólár-suðr, n. the solar meridian, Stj. 96. sólár-tal, n. = sólárlöð, 1812, 71.

sólár-tár, n. the 'sun's tear,' i. e. amber, Al. 165. sólár-uppkoma, u, f. = sólárupprás. sólár-upprás, n. sunrise, Ísl. ii. 334, Eg. 593, Fas. i. 497, MS. 656 B. 8.

sólár-öld, f. the solar cycle (twenty-eight years), Rb. passim. sól-baka, að, to bake in the sun.

sól-bjartr, adj. [A. S. *swegel-beorbt*], sun-bright, Hkr. 2. 43. sól-borð, n. = sólbyrði, Bs. i. 583, Edda (in a verse).

sól-bráð, n. and f. a 'sun-bath'; s. mikil, Hkr. i. 71; í sólbráðinu, 72: fem., blíðar sólbráðir, Fms. ii. 228.

sól-brunninn, part. sun-burnt, Art., Rm. 10. sól-byrði, n. the 'sun-board,' i. e. the gunwale; gólk báran inn á bðið borð, ok tók frá sólbyrðin, Bs. i. 484, ii. 50.

sól-eyg, f. (pronced. sóley), botan. 'sun-eye,' a buttercup. sól-gangr, m. the sun's course, 1812, 38.

sólginn, part. [svelgja], greedy, Hm. sól-heiðr, adj. sun-bright, Akv. 16.

sól-hvarf, n. the 'sun's turn,' solstice; s. á vetr, s. á sumar, Rb. 90, 454, 456: in popular usage in plur. sól-hvörf, fyrir sólhvörf, Grág. i. 420, ii. 306; nú líðr fram at sólhvörfum, Grett. 162 new Ed.; sól-hvarfa-hringr, the 'sun's turn-ring,' the tropic, Rb. 472.

sól-hvitr, adj. 'sun-white,' an epithet of a lady, Hm. SÓLI, a, m. [Ulf. *solja* = *σολάλιον*; Engl. *sole*; Dan. *saale*; Swed. *sola*; Germ. *soble*; Lat. *solea*]:—a sole of a shoe; á berum sólum, Fms. viii. 405; sólinn var stökkr, en brúkt var hált, þá rasar Sturla, Bs. i. 527.

Sól-konungr, m. [A. S. *Swegel-cynig*], the King of the Sun, God, Lex. Poët.

sól-lauss, adj. sunless, Hb. (1865) 38. sól-mark, sól-merki, n. a zodiacal sign, 1812, 51, Rb. passim; sól-marka-hringr or sólmerkja-hringr, the zodiac, Rb. 104, 112.

sól-mánuðr, m. [A. S. *sól-monað* = February], the sun-month, Rb. 104, Edda i. 512 (also *sel-mánuðr*); in the Northern Calendar it is the third month in the summer, and begins this year (1872) on the 24th of June, see Icel. Almanack.

sól-myrvki, a, m. a solar eclipse, Icel. Almanack. sól-punktur, m. a 'sun-point,' quarter of an hour, Rb. 114.

sól-sekvia, u, f., botan. the common avens, *geum rivale*. sól-setr, n. pl. sunrise and sunset; milli sólsetra, from sunrise till sunset, Eb. 190; várlangan dag sólsetra millin, Landn. 264, v. l.; hann skyldi vera úti með sólsetrum, all day long, Lv. 43.

sól-skin, n. sunbine, Lv. 14, 50, Fær. 227, Nj. 143, Fms. vii. 68, Ó. H. 108.

sól-skrikja, u, f. the srike, butcher-bird, *lanius*. sól-spjald, n. a sun-dial, Icel. Almanack.

sól-staða, u, f. a solstice, 415, 10, Rb. 470: usually in plur. sólstöður, nú líðr fram at sólstöðum, Grett. 145 (Cod. Ups.).

sól-tíð, f. a 'sun-tide,' season; fjórar sól-tíðir, Rb. 480. sól-tími, a, m. the sun-time, the natural day, opp. to the astronomical day, Icel. Almanack.

SÓMA, ð, subj. sæmði, Korm. 58, Ld. 32, [Dan. *sømme*], to beseech, become, *beft*; ef hann kann eigi sjá hvat honum sómir, Ísl. ii. 160, Fms. ii. 244; sómir þér konungum at þjóna, ... er konungum sómði at hafa, 656 B. 8; láta sér sóma, 623, 28, 50; at henni sæmði góð klæði, Ld. 32; at hún sæmði þér, were a fit match for thee, Korm. 58.

sómi, a, m. honour; vil ek eigi drepa hendi við sóma mínum, Nj. 71; P P 2



þeir bræðr þökkðu konungi þann sóma er hann veitti þeim, Eg. 96; leiðangrs-görða ok annars konungligrs sóma (*due, honour*) er þér erut honum skyldir at veita, Fms. vii. 19; eigi er á kveðit hve mikitt fé henni skyldi heiman fylgja, en líkligt at vera mundi góðr sómi, Ísl. ii. 393; margr var alls sómi, manna tignna, *abundance of all things*, Am. 92. COMPS: sóma-för, f. *an honourable journey*, Eg. 107. sóma-góðr, adj. *creditable, suitable*, Fms. v. 336: *decent-looking*, Sturl. ii. 134. sóma-hlutr, m. *an honourable share*, Flóv. 24. Fms. ii. 55. Sturl. i. 100. sóma-kona, u. f. *a respectable woman*. sóma-lauss, adj. *discreditable*, Al. 61. sóma-ligr, adj. (-ligr, adv.), *honourable*, Odd. 6. sóma-maðr, m. *an honourable, respectable man*, Ld. 32. Fs. 12. sóma-samligr, adv. *beseemingly, befittingly*, Al. 113. Fas. i. 223. Sks. 447. sóma-samligr, adj. *decent, proper, respectable*, Fs. 21. Fms. v. 284. Magn. 434. sóma-spell, n. *lack of property*, Sks. 338. sóma-sæmd, f. *dignity*, Fms. i. 259.

SÓN, f. [Germ. *sühne*, *ver-söhnung*]:—*an atonement, sacrifice*, of the heathen age; this ancient Teut. word remains in the Norse only in a few COMPS: sónar-blót, n. *an atonement-sacrifice*, and at the same time *an oracle*; Dagr konungr... gékk hann þá til sónar-blóts til fréttar, Hkr. i. 24. Fas. i. 532. sónar-dreyri, a. m. *the blood of atonement* (the blood of the sónar-gölttr, q. v.), Hdl. sónar-gölttr, m. *the 'atonement-boar'*, consecrated to the sun-god Frey. The ancient sacrifice of atonement (sónar-blót) was thus performed:—the largest boar that could be found in the kingdom was on Yule-eve led before the king and his men assembled in the hall; the king and his men then laid their hands on the boar's bristly mane and made a solemn vow, strengja heit at Braga-fulli. The animal being sacrificed, divination took place, probably by chips shaken in the boar's blood; for descriptions see Herv. S. ch. 10 (Fas. i. 531, 532), Hkv. Hjörv. (the prose), Yngl. S. ch. 21 (ganga til sónar-blóts til fréttar). The boar's head at Yule-tide in Queen's College, Oxford, is probably a relic of this ancient heathen sacrificial rite.

II. Són was the name of one of the vessels in which the blood of Kvásir (the mead of wisdom and poetry) was kept, Edda; hence poetry itself is called fyrr Sónar, id.; orða-súð Sónar, *the word-seed of Són*, i. e. *inspired poetry*, Kormak. This whole myth belongs to the mysteries of the heathen poets.

sóna, að, *to sound*, = Lat. *sonare*, Mar.

sónn, m. [from Lat. *sonus*], *a sound*; með sætum són, Fb. ii. 26, Pass. 25. 13; láta sónninn ganga, *to go on trumpeting*.

SÓPA, að, [A. S. *swāpan*; Engl. *sweep*; Scot. *soop*, the *oo=wa*]:—*to sweep*, the thing swept in dat.; ok sópaði á ofan moldu, Fms. i. 213; hann sér sópat snjánum, Glúm. 329: acc., norðan-vindr sápar burt alla illviðris-klakka, Sks. 234; gríðkonan sópat saman lértunum, Hrafn. 25; hann sópaði þeim af sér, Fms. vi. 110; s. vatni frá andliti sér, Bs. i. 355. 2. *to sweep*, a house, floor; sópa húsin ok tjalda, Nj. 220; var sópat allt þat er blóðugt var, Ó. H. 116. 3. in phrases; láta greipr sópa um, *to make a clean sweep, carry off all*, Gret. 127 A; þótti þeir sópa ekki hagliga um tún, Fms. viii. 353; sópa höndum um hirtulr bónda, 235.

II. reflex, sópaðisk hón um fast ok tók beinin ok allt þat er henni þótti ætt, ok sló í munn sér, Ó. H. 153; þórólfir sópask mjök um föng, Eg. 42; sópask um til vísta, Fms. viii. 435; sópask um útstrandir landins, áðr vér fengim jafumikitt fé, vi. 150; sópask at um menn, Fbr. 167; brott var sópat öllum vistum, Fs. 145.

sópi, a, m. *a nickname*, Sturl.

sóp-limi, a, m. *a sweeping-broom*; sóplimum prýtt, Luke xi. 25, in the N. T. of 1540.

sópr, m. *a 'sweep', besom*, freq. in mod. usage.

SÓT, n. [Engl. *soot*; Dan. *soet*], *soot*, Edda (Ht.); sóti svartari, *blacker than soot*, Karl. 341, and passim, (mod. svartir einsog sóti.)

sóti, a, m. *a soot-coloured horse*, like sótrauðr, Lex. Pöet., and mod. usage: pöet, lög-sóti, *the water-steed*; gríðar-sóti, *the ogress-steed*, i. e. *the wolf*, Lex. Pöet.

sótiqr, adj. *sooty*; hann svaf aldri undir sótkum ási, Hkr. i. 43; þat var þrjá vetr er hann lá úti á herskipum svá at hann kom eigi undir sótkan rapt, *so that he never came under a sooty rafter*, Orkn. 478; both passages refer to the old laws of Vikings and warriors, and resemble in sense and phrase the words of Ariovistus, 'tectum non subissent,' in Caesar B. G. i. 36.

sót-rafr, m. *a sooty rafter*.

sót-rauðr, adj. *'soot-red', dark-red*, Vsp.

sót-svartr, adj. *soot-black*.

SÓTT, f. [from sjúkr, by way of assimilation; Ulf. *saubs* = *ἀσθένεια*, *vóros*; Dan. *sot*]:—*sickness, illness, disease*, Hm. 94; taka sótt, *to fall sick*, Eg. 201, Nj. 29. Fs. 12, Ld. 102; kasta á sik sótt, *to feign illness*, Nj. 14; sóttum sjúkr, 623. 50; utan sóttar burðarins, *without birth-pains*, K. Á. 104: the phrase, sótt elnar, *the illness (fever) increases*, Eg. 126, Band. 14, Bs. i. 69, Fas. ii. 162 (where of the pangs of childbirth), 504; sóttin rénar, *the fever abates*; kenna sóttar, *to feel the symptoms of illness or fever, be taken ill*, Fs. 21; hón kennir sér sóttar, ok elr sveinarn, Sd. 176; drottning fær sótt ok fæðir son, Mirm.; at sú

mær hafði miklar sóttir, *throes of pain*, Og. 2; bráðar sóttir, *paroxysms*; 5; sóttar-brimi, *the brunt of fever*, Stor.; eldr tektr við sóttum, Hm. 138 (see eldr).—Sótt has thus a double sense, generic = Lat. *morbis*, and special = Lat. *febris* or *angina*: in popular phrases and usages this latter sense is very freq., see the remarks in Fél. x. 39, 40. 2

freq. in compds, land-far-sótt = *epidemic*; ána-sótt, skrópa-sótt, hug-sótt bana-sótt; it is esp. suffixed to the names of sicknesses followed by strong fevers, thus, bóla-sótt, *small-pox*; kvef-sótt, *a cough-fever* = *influenza* tak-sótt, *a stitch in the side*; létta-sótt, jóð-sótt, *throes of childbirth* þunga-sótt, *a severe fever*; stein-sótt, *the stone*; bráða-sótt, *sudden death* riðu-sótt, *ague*; ámu-sótt, *erysipelas*; bit-sótt, *a 'biting illness', cancer* (?) Hm. 138, Yt. 17. 3. *diarrhoea*, (mod.) COMPS: sóttar-far, n. *the condition of one's sickness*, Nj. 14, Fms. iii. 27, ix. 434. sóttar-ferði, n. id., Sks. 710 B. sóttar-kyn, n. *a kind of illness*, Mar sótta-lauss, adj. *free from sickness*, Eluc. 25: *without fever*. sóttar-

leiðing, -umleitan, f. *the burden of an illness*. sóttall, adj. *causing illness, contagious*, Sks. 96 B. sótt-bitinn, part. *sickness-bitten, struck down by illness*, opp. to vápn-bitinn, Orkn. 178.

sótt-dauðr, adj. *sickness-dead, struck down by sickness*, opp. to sæ-dauðr, vápn-dauðr, Edda 18, Sdm. 33, Eg. 770, Fms. i. 18, vii. 229. sótt-hættir, adj. *dangerous, causing sickness*, Sks. 96. sótt-lauss, adj. *not ill*; enn er hann kom, var Ottarr s., Fms. ii. 12 *without fever*.

sótt-lera, adj. *prostrate from sickness or fever*. sótt-ligr, adj. *sickly*, Fas. iii. 642.

sótt-litill, adj. *slightly ill or not very feverish*; eru þær þá nokkuð sóttmenni enn áðr, Fms. ii. 200.

sótt-næmr, adj. *apt to be taken ill*, Ld. 102: *contagious*. -sóttir and -söttligr, adj., from sækja (sótti); in compds, auð-sóttir tor-sótt, q. v.

sótt-sjúkr, adj. *fever-sick, feverish*, Fél. x. 40. sótt-tökinn, part. *taken ill*, Bs. ii. 140.

SPAD, n. *a stew of meat or fish*; brytja hænginn til spaðs, Fas. ii. 131; lamba-spað, hænisa-spað. COMPS: spað-biti, a, m. *a bit of mutton*. spað-súpa, u. f. *stew and soup*, freq. in mod. usage. spaði, a, m. *a spade*, freq. in mod. usage. 2. *the check pattern used in hand-weaving*; tróður hafa á spöðum, Hallgr.; hence the phrase hafa á spöðunum, *to be all busy and bustling*, id. 3. *the spade* in cards.

spak-frómuðr, m. *an 'oracle-framer', soothsayer, sage*; valteins s. *the soothsayer of the chosen child*, Yt.; see hlaut.

spak-látr, adj. *gentle, quiet*, Stj. 213.

spak-leikr, m. *wisdom, prophecy*, Sks. 561.

spak-liga, adv. *peaceably, quietly*; fríðsamliga ok s., Fms. vii. 312 fara s. ok góra eigi hervirki, Ó. H. 206, Fb. ii. 330; þeir fóru at öft sem spakligast, Fms. xi. 358; þeir sögðu ekki spakliga konungs orð, vi. 123. 2. *wisely, like a wise man*; góra spakliga, Fms. iv. 82; s. tungan spaði, Pass. 10. 6.

spak-ligr, adj. *wise, sage*, Vsp. 23; spaklig fræði, Skálda 161; spaklig ræða, Sks. 237; tala spakliga hluti, Finnþ. 236.

spak-máligr, adj. *wise*, Þiðr. 174.

spak-mæli, n. pl. *a wise saying*; s. þau er vitrir menn hafa samart sett, Skálda 200: *a prophetic saying*, þetta virðusk mönnum s., Sturl. ii. 78.

SPAKR, spök, spakt, adj. [Dan. *spag*], *quiet, gentle*; s. ok síðugr Fms. xi. 97; vertú sjálfir sem spakastr, Sks. 31; hann var ekki til s. við drykkinn, Bs. i. 634; ali-sauðr spakr, *a gentle pet-lamb*, Stj. 516; hvalbi spakir ok hóg-værir, Sks. 132; spök hross, *quiet horses*, that graze quietly without running astray, Fms. iii. 145. 2. *a nursery term for infants quiet, not crying or restless*; spak skýði hit elzta barn, Skálda 162; and so in mod. usage, hann er spakr; and ó-spakr, *restless, crying*.

II *wise*, = Gr. σοφός, Lat. *sapiens*; by the ancients the word is used with the notion of prophetic vision or second sight; ek á uxa þann er ek kalla spá-mann, þvát hann er spakari en flest naut önnur, Fms. ii. 193; var Achilles vitrastr, Nestor spakastr, Al. 8; hann var s. at viti, Eg. 25; s. formaðr Ísl. ii. 398; spaks geta, Fb. i. 201; Isidorus biskup, spakr ok heilag. Bs. i. 266; Sverrir konungr, er bæði var merkr í máli ok s. at mannviti. 100; hón (þuríðr) var spök at viti, Ó. H. (pref.); get-spakr, *draum-s.*, q. v.

II. as a sobriquet of several wise men of the Saga time. Spak-Böðvarr, Spak-Bersi, as also Gestr inn spaki, Ljótr spaki. Ösvífr spaki, Þórarinn spaki, Þorsteininn spaki, Þorleifr spaki; of women. Þuríðr in Spaka, Landn., Íb.; Danish, Eirekr spaki = Eric Ejegod the Danish king (died A. D. 1103): of later times, Sveinn spaki the bishop (died A. D. 1476); the last man to whom the name was given is Oddr spaki (died A. D. 1556), the translator of the Icel. N. T.

spak-ráðugr, adj. *giving wise advice*, Fas. iii. 104.

spak-ræða, u. f. *a wise speech*, Mag.

spak-vitr, adj. *wise*, Hallgr. (spakvitir spaðu).

spaldenera, m. [mid. Lat. *spadula*], *armour for the back*, N. G. L. ii.

spana, að, *to provoke*; see spenja.



spangól, n. and spangflur, f. pl. *birdings*.  
 spangóla, að, [ýla], to bowl, of a dog.  
 spaning, f. [spenja], a temptation, Hom. (St.).  
 SPANN, n. [Dan. *spand*], a pail; s. fullt vatns, N. G. L. i. 358, ii. 248, v. l. 13; a measure, esp. of butter, spann smjör, Ó. H. 227, N. G. L. i. 100, Fms. x. 398, Fb. ii. 549; also used of grain, D. N. passim, but not in Icel. writers, see Fritznér.

spanna, að, [spönn], to span with the band.

spannar-, see spönn.

SPARA, pres. spari; pret. sparði; subj. spæri; part. sparar; imperat. spari; but also sparar, sparaði, sparar, which prevails in mod. usage: [A. S. *sparian*; Dan. and Engl. *spare*; Germ. *sparen*]:—to spare; hann sparir eigi penninga þórólfis, Fms. i. 290; ok sparði þó aldri penninga at naudsynjum, Bs. i. 74; hirðir hann eigi at eins fé sitt ok sparar, 656 A. ii. 2; því spari ek minn mat, at þér sparit yðvarn mat, Fs. 145; ef þeir spæri svá mat sinn, at ..., Fms. viii. 66; Geirirðir sparði eigi mat við menn, Landn. 100; nú spari ek eigi mat við ykkir, Fms. ii. 105; ek sparða aldri við yör nytsamligar kenningar, 656 C. 17; ek hefi engin hlut til þess sparar, Eg. 423; skal ek eigi mitt til spara, Nj. 3; sparar hann bæði við sik ok aðra, 656 A. 2; s. e-m e-t, to leave to another; opt sparir leiðum þat hefir ljúfum hugat, Hm.; spórum þetta verk öðrum, Ld. 144.

2. metaph., partly of things; þat hygg ek, at meir komi þat til lítilemniska enn þú sparir at ek henda gaman at deilu ykkarri, Eb. 170; spari ek eigi goð geysja, Nj. 160; at þeir mundi eigi af s. at regja þórólf, Eg. 59; viltu kaupa þrel at mér?—þat spari ek eigi, segir Gunnarr, I am not unwilling to do that, Nj. 73; viljum vér, at þú sparir ekki af við þórgir, Gisl. 26; mun hér ekki af sparar at veita oss, Fms. xi. 341; spara e-t við sik, to *sbrink from*; sá er eigi sparir þat ú-happ við sik, *sbrinks not from such a crime*, Fms. vii. 270: partly of persons, ok spæra ek þik til þess, I would fain spare thee from that, Band. 30 new Ed.; ek spari þik til harðra áлага fyrir okkarn vinskapi, Fs. 18; en sjá kveðsk hön, at þeir spóru hana eigi til erfðis ok skap-rauna, Eb. 126.

II. reflex. to spare oneself; þat orð flytzt af, at þú sparisk við, thou sparest thyself, dost not use all thy strength, Gisl. 26; sparðisk hann ekki sjálfir við orrostuna, Fms. ii. 328; muntu eigi sparask til eins drykkjar meira, Edda 32.

2. to sbrink from, forbear; hefi ek engi til þessa sparask, Gisl. 43; tók fátækis-fólkitt at gráta er þat mátti eigi þat skjólf sækja er þat hafði lengi til sparask, long pined for, Bs. i. 332, 356.

SPARÐ, n., pl. spórð, sheep's droppings: sparða, að, to drop, of sheep. sparða, u, f. [cp. Lat. *sparus*], a kind of (Irish) axe, Orkn. 50, Fms. ii. 12, x. 139.

SPARI-, spare, reserved, used in spari-föt, -treysja, -pils ..., of a spare suit, jacket, petticoat for holidays only, opp. to hvers-dags, everyday clothes.

SPARK, n. a kicking, trampling, Ísl. ii. 139.

SPARKA, að, to kick, Fs. 31.

SPARKR, adj. [cp. common Engl. *spark*; akin to sprækr, sprakki]:—velly, sprightly; sparkar konur, Hbl.; —a *ἀν. ἀεγ.*

SPARLAK, n. a curtain; tvau sparlök, Vm. 58, 119, Vígl. 30.

SPAR-LIGA, adv. sparingly, Hom. 15, Mart. 111; ó-sparliga.

SPAR-MÆLI, n. 'sparing words' in the phrase, reka s. við e-n, to bare, deal sparingly with, Sturl. iii. 264, Grett. 154 A.

SPARNAÐR, n. a sparing, saving, passim in mod. usage: sparing, sparnar maðr, a person deserving to be spared, Fs. 46.

SPAR-NEYTINN, adj. moderate in food.

SPAR-NEYTNI, f. the being sparneytinn; s. matar ok drykkjar, Bs. ii. 4, Hom. (St.).

SPARR, adj. [spör, spart], sparing; mér hefir verit son þinn sparari til sæmdar, I would fain have spared him, Eg. 728; at þú værir mér sparr nðir öxi, Fs. 38; ú-sparr.

SPARRA, að, to furnish a house with spars (sperra), Boldt.

SPARR-HAUKR, m. a sparrow-hawk, El., Str., Karl., Art., Edda (Gll.).

SPARRI, a, m. a spar or gag; setja sparra í munn, N. G. L. i. 80; m-s., a mouth-gag, Geisli, Edda: a spar of timber, D. N. iii. 871.

SPAR-SAMR (spar-semi, f. saving), [Germ. *sparsam*], adj. saving.

SPÁ, ð, pres. spái; pret. spáð: [a contr. form; Scot. *spae*; cp. Germ. *äben*; Lat. *spec.*, *spicio*]:—prop. to pry, look, but only in II.

etaph. to spae (Scot.), propbesy, foretel, the person in dat., the thing dat. or acc.; eigi vil ek þess spá, Sd. 160; spá mun ek þeim þess, at ..., Fb. i. 548; spá ú-orðna hluti, 656 C. 6; spá fyrir ú-orðna hluti, ns. i. 96; spá mér slíkar spár, Nj. 82; þat spáði mér þórir félagi un, 98; kemr nú í hug hvat konunginn hafði spáð honum, Fms. xi. 1; spásaga er spáð var, viii. 240.

SPÁ, f. a spae (Scot.), propbesy; spá mér slíkar spár, Nj. 182; sjaldan fá spár minar átt langan aldr, Grett. 116 A; sínar spár, Al. 65; spáinn manna, Fs. 25; leggja hug á spár, 19; segja spár, Edda, passim. 2. names of poems, Völu-spá, Merlinus-spá.

SPÁ-DÍS, f. a spae-sister, Fas. i. 144.

SPÁ-DÓMLIGA, adv. prophetically, Stj. 230, 236.

SPÁ-DÓMLIGR, adj. prophetic, Stj. 432.

SPÁ-DÓMR, m. 'spae-dom', propbesy, Bret. 62, Fb. i. 77, Stj. 230; Óðinn

hafði spádóm (divination), Edda (pref.); spádóms andi, Fb. i. 121, Stj. 63; spádóms fræði, 471; spádóms gjöf, 6; spádóms orð, 63.

SPÁ-FARAR, f. pl. soothsayings, vaticination, Gll. 137.

SPÁ-GANDR, m. 'spae-charms', Vsp.; for this word see gandr.

SPÁ-KONA, u, f. a 'spae-queen', spae-wife, propbesess, Fms. x. 223; s. sú er sybil hét, Edda (pref.); kona sú er Anna hét, hún var s., Mar. 35; cp. þar var Anna spákona dóttir Þannuells af kyni Asser, Luke ii. 36.

2. as a nickname, Þórdís s.; whence Spákonu-fell, a local name, Landn.

SPÁ-LEIKR, m. 'spaeing', divination, Ver. 26, Rb. 384, Völs. R. 5: a propbesy, Sturl. i. 121, Bret. 43; spáleiks andi, a propbesis spirit, Sks. 561, Stj. 6, Fb. i. 121; spáleiks sýn, a vision, MS. 623. 62.

SPÁ-LIGR, adj. propbesic; ú-spálig, Fbr.

SPÁ-MAÐR, m. a 'spae-man', soothsayer, propbet, Fms. i. 145; Chalkas s., Al. 52; ek á uxa þann er ek kalla spámenn, því at hann er spakari, en flest önnur naut, Fms. ii. 193; spámenn, galdramenn, H. E. i. 522; seiðmaðr, þat er s., Fms. x. 378.

2. esp. in a Biblical sense; Guðs spámaðr, Sks. 690, Stj. 6; fyrir munni Davíðs spámanna, Bs. i. 265; Lög ok Spámenn, the Law and the Propbesis, Nidrst. 8: passim in the Icel. Bible, spámánn orð, the words of the propbet, Bs. i. 728, Hom. 105, N. T., Pass., Vidal., passim.

SPÁMANN-LIGR, adj. (-liga, adv.), propbet-like.

SPÁ-MÆLI, n. pl. propbesic words, Sturl. i. 223, Gisl. 94, Fms. v. 322.

SPÁ-MÆR, f. = spákona, Eb. (in a verse); in Norway spaa-møy is a knuckle in a cow's foot (the same double sense as in Icel. vala?), used in the game of playing the wizard or prophet, Ivar Aasen.

SPÁN-BAKKI, a, m. = skotbakki, Fms. ii. 271.

SPÁN-BRJÓTA, braut, to shiver, break into splinters, Ann. 1343.

SPÁNN and spönn, m., gen. spánar, dat. spæni, pl. spænir, acc. spánu, spönu, Fms. i. 128, 290, N. G. L. ii. 131: the mod. form is spönn, spóns, acc. pl. as well as dat. spæni: [A. S. *span*, spoon; Germ. *spann*; Dan. *spaan*; Engl. *spoon*]:—a chip, shaving, made by a plane, knife, axe; þó at mikilr spænir væri af telgdir, Bjarn. 14; spánn af krossinum helga, Fms. vii. 91; spánu nokkora ... hann sópaði spánumum öllum í hönd sér ... lét brenna spánu í lófa sér, Ó. H. 197; spánu þá er þeir telgdu, Fms. xi. 34; ok fylldu upp af spánum, i. 127; tjörgaða spönu, 128; afhögg ok spönu, 290; til þess er snjóir kemr á spönu, N. G. L. ii. 131; hrjóta spænirir upp í móti honum, Edda; lokar-spænir, spána-hruga, Krók. 53 C: in the phrase, brotna í spán, to be 'broken into matchwood,' of a ship, Eg. 405, Nj. 267, 282, cp. Kristni S. (in a verse).

II. metaph. usages, a target; setja spán í bakka, Fms. ii. 271; skot-spánn, q. v.:—the gilt beaks, of dragons' heads on ships (enni-spánn), bera gólða spánu, Edda (in a verse); enni-spánn, q. v.:—of a sword's sheath, sverð með umgerð ok spönum, Þidr. 80:—singles for thatching, D. N. iii. 409, v. 387, 637 (spón-pak):—chips used for soothsaying, cp. Lat. *sortes*, féll honum þá svá spánu sem hann mundi eigi lengi lifa, Yngl. S. ch. 42 (see blót-spánn); þeir felldu spán til byrjar, ok féll svá, at Óðinn vildi þiggja mann at hlutfalli at hanga, Fas. iii. 31.

2. a spoon; eta spón-fastandi, Pr. 475; horn-spánn, Fms. vi. 364; Þórdís bar inn grautar-trygla á borð ok hélt með á spönum, Eb. 36, Gisl. 72; allr borðbúnaðr af silfri, diskar ker ok spænir, Ísl. ii. 436; spóna-trog, a trough or tray in which the spoons were served at table, Gisl. 72.

SPÁNN, m. Spain, Fms. vii. 78 sqq., x. 92: Spán-land, n. id., Stj. 92 (Spána-land, id. v. l.): Spán-verjar, m. pl. Spaniards, Mirm.

SPÁN-VERSKR, adj. Spanish, Karl. 449: mod. Spánskr.

SPÁN-NÝR, adj. (spelt spánýr), [Engl. *span* in 'spick and span'], span-new, very freq. in mod. usage; vín spánýtt at drekka, fresh wine, Þidr. 15, v. l.

2. metaph. quite fresh, not exhausted, Eg. 585, Fms. viii. 405, 413; spánýjar sakir, Ld. 144; hann strýkr af sér eitrið allt ok verðr þá spánýr eptir, Hom. (St.).

SPÁN-ÖSI, adj. span-new, of ships just launched; þau (the ships) vóru spánösa ok nybrædd, Fms. viii. 382; kista s. svá sem nýskafin væri, Ó. H.

SPÁN-ÞAK, n. a shingle-roof, Edda.

SPÁN-ÞAKTR, part. shingle-thatched, Fms. v. 331.

SPÁR, adj., spá, spátt, [spá]:—propbesic; í hjarta spás manns, Hom. 58; þat er spátt, er spakir mæla, Bs. i. 264; also spá (iem. adj.) er spaks geta, Grett. 72 new Ed., Fms. xi. 154: sann-spár, for-spár, veðr-spár, q. v.

SPÁ-SAGA, u, f. a 'spae-word', propbesy; nú kom fram spásagan Gestis, Ld. 286, Sturl. ii. 78: plur., góðar þykkja mér spásögur þínar, Nj. 146; þessi s. er nú fram komin á várum dögum, Fms. viii. 240, Al. 65.

SPÁ-SÖGN, f. = spásaga, Fms. ii. 285, Stj. 240.

SPÁZERA, að, [from Germ. *spazieren*], to walk, Fms. xi. 430, Stj. 138, Bs. ii. 57.

SPÁZIA, u, f. the margin of a book, skrífa á spázíuna.

SPÁJA (spjá), að, [Dan. *spea*], to mock; og spéar hann upp í há völd, Hallgr.; ... spjóðu hann, Pass.: spé-, n. mocking: spé-koppar, m. pl. dimples: spé-bræddr, adj. fearing ridicule: spé-skorinn, part. with short-cropped hair.

SPÉGILL, m. [Dan. *speil*; Germ. *spiegel*; Lat. *speculum*], a mirror, Stj. 9, Fms. iii. 543, Mar. 1032, Pm. 87, 98.



spegla, að, to look in a glass.

speingr, m. a spy; snum speingum ok galdra-mönnum, Hb. (1865) 30, as also in arg-speingr, a spy, Dropl. (in a verse).

speja or spæja, að, [Germ. *spähen*; Dan. *spejde*], to spy; hafa spæjat (spejat v.l.) ok rannsakat, Stj. 145; hann leyndisk ok vildi speja um húsfræj, Grett. 200.

spejari, a, m. a spy, Stj. 219, Rétt. 8 (D. N. i. 87).

SPEKI, f. [sprakr], wisdom (= Gr. *σοφία*, Lat. *sapientia*); sú speki er hann sagði fyrir ú-vörðna hluti, Fms. i. 146; tilf speki, Ann. 1848. 372; speki ok vísdomr, . . . af speki Salomonis, Stj. 560; speki-meistari = spekingr, id.; get-speki, heim-s., q. v. compds: speki-andi, a, m. the spirit of wisdom, Rb. 80. speki-maðr, m. = spekingr, Glúm. 388.

speki-mál, n. pl. words of wisdom, Greg. 20. speki-ráð, n. a wise counsel, Fas. i. 171.

spekingr, m. a wise man, a sage; Sigurðar Hlaða-jarls er allra spekinga var mest, Fms. i. 20; heyrir, ér spekingar, öst mín, ii. 240; Einarr bjó þá at þverá, s. mikill, Lv. 36; hann var inn mesti s. at viti, Eb. 26; Osvífr var s. mikill, Ld. 122; Gestr var s. at viti, framsýnn um marga hluti, 124; síðan fór hann til spekingis eins ok sagði honum drauminn, Nj. 121. 2. the counsellors of kings were called so; nú ræðsk Haraldr konungr um við sína spekinga, Fms. xi. 42; sem þá var konungum titt, at hafa gamla spekinga til þess at vita forn dæmi ok síðu forellra sinna, Fagrsk. 150; cp. the A. S. *vitenas*.

spekja, ð, [Dan. *spæge*], to calm, soothe, keep quiet; s. menn sína, Flóv. 26; reflex. to be calmed, muntú þá spekjask, þótt eigi spekisk þú svá brátt, 67. 12; lét setja hann í járn ok hugði at hann mundi spekjask, Fms. vi. 291. II. þeir er mest eru spaktir (endowed with wisdom) af Guði, Hom. 136.

spekjur, f. pl. [A. S. *spæc*], parley; aðrar váru okkrar spekjur, Gkv. 3. 4 (a *ἀπ. λέγ.*)

spekt, older form speð = speki, quietness, peace; gæta e-s með spekt, Sks. 126; speðsk ok högværir, Fms. x. 408; spektar-maðr, a peace-loving man, K. Á. 48. 2. wisdom, Sks. 294, Fms. i. 117, vi. 144; miklaði hann spektina, svá at þeir skildu alla hluti, Edda (pref.).

spektar-andi, the spirit of wisdom, Stj. 348; spektar brunnr, Sks. 604; spektar gyðja, Al. 42; spektar ljós, Greg. 30; spektar íþrótt, Al. 42; spektar munr, komask á spektar mun við e-n, to outwit, Lv. 49; spektar nám, Sks. 15; spektar mál, wise words, Fb. ii. 249, Mirm.

speld, mod. speldi, n. a square tablet; gluggar, ok snúin fyrir speld, Nj. 114; undir söðulfjölinni sprettir hann upp speldi, tekr þar upp bréfit, Sturl. iii. 295; a tablet to write on, rita á speldi, Fas. ii. 551.

spelkja, að, to stuff, of skins; síðan lætr Oddr tröða belginn ok s., Fas. ii. 516.

spelkur, f. pl. [A. S. *spælc*], a splint for binding up broken bones; hann setti við fætrna, ok batt við spelkur, Fas. iii. 309, passim in mod. usage; lætr hann fíá af því belg, síðan lætr hann setja spelkur (spjalckir v.l.) í munni því, ii. 181.

SPELL, n. pl. [A. S. *spell*], a flaw, damage; úbyrgjask landit við öllum spellum til fardaga, Grág. ii. 216; úbyrgjask e-t við spellum við kaupanda, 249; áðr menn sjá at með spellum ferr, N. G. L. i. 54: a flaw, fault, allmikill spell, Fms. viii. 53, v. l.: a breach, frændsems-spell, sífja-spell, sakar-spell, etc. spella-lauss, adj. faultless, N. G. L. i. 232.

spella, að (?), = spilla; fæðask af spellaðum hlutum, Stj.; ok hafi svá spellask = spilzsk, 290; öll veröldin var spellað, 55; hann hafði spellat sinn veg, 56; ú-spellaðr mál, uncorrupt, N. G. L. ii. 78, 81.

spellan, f. defilement, Stj. 24, 290.

spell-reið, f. the damaging a horse by overriding him, Grág. i. 435.

spell-verk, n. a misdeed, the doing damage, Grág. ii. 327.

spell-virki, n. mischief-working, damage; verða sekr (fjörbaugs maðr) um s., Grág. i. 88, 129, Gþl. 241; góra spjallvirki eða rán búum, Grág.; höggva bú eðr taka aðra vist en góra eigi annat spellvirki, id.; góra skaða ok spjallvirki, Eg. 196; nú höggv maðr í borð skipi manns framan eðr aptan, þat er s., N. G. L. i. 46.

spell-virki, a, m. (virkjar), a mischief-worker, bigbwayman, Nj. 183, Fms. ii. 83; hugðu þeir at spellvirkjar mundu vera, i. 226, Fs. 6; björn gengr um eyna ok er sá inn mesti s., Eg. 375; spellvirkja bæli, a robber's den, Fms. ii. 81, Matth. xxi. 13.

spell-virkni, n. the doing damage, Grág. ii. 327, Fbr. 99 new Ed.

spélni, f. [spé], a gibing.

spen-bólga, u, f. a swelling of the test or dug, Pr. 471.

spen-drekk, m. a sucking child; þat barn er s. er, Grág. i. 240.

spengi-legr, adj. tall and fine, of stature.

spengja, ð, [spöng], to spangle; borðit var spengt járn, Fas. ii. 64; exi forna ok spengda, Sturl. ii. 170.

SPENI, a, m. [A. S. *spæna*], a teat, dug, esp. of animals; grís er drukkit hafði spænna, Fs. 71; fjórar mjólkár runnu ór spenum hennar, Edda; ýla þegar er þeir missa mjólkir ór þurru spenum, Al. 31; þat var gyldr ok spenar á, Fms. vi. 216; fjórir hanga spenar, Gsp.; þat skrímsi hefir á brjósti sér stóra spena, Sks. 169; hann kom hverju lambi á spennann, Od. ix. 245. spena-barn, n. a sucking child, Fas. ii. 328.

SPENJA, pres. spenr; pret. spandi; subj. spendi; part. spanit; cp.

spana: [akin to speni; A. S. *spanjan*]:—prop. to draw the teat, but only used 2. metaph. to attract, allure; spenr í sælu sína, sín börn jöfur stjórn, Skálda 248; hefi ek menn spanit ór þinni hirð, of allan hein hefi ek spanit menn til Guðs, 656 C. 33; hann spandi út hingað með sér Sæmund, brought S. back with him, Bs. i. 240; hann mon deysja, of mon ek hann þá hingat s., Níðst. 2; þeir spöndu lið undan konungi, Fms. vii. 248; hann fékk honum lausa-fé mikit at s. lið undir þá, Ó. H. 25 þar sem hann fann sterka menn eðr spekinga at viti þá spandi hann all til sín ok gördi sér kára, Fms. x. 293; s. frá honum þá er honum vörn hollir, ix. 262; honum þótti þar megin landsins, ef hann fengi þar undi sik spanit, meðan jarl væri í brottu, iv. 105 (komit, Ó. H. l. c.)

SPENNA, t. [A. S. *spannan*], to span, clasp; s. sverð báðum höndum Fms. viii. 363; spennna árarar fjórir hverja, 384; á langskipunum spenntu tveir eina ár, ix. 310; spenntu tveir hverja ár, 303, v. l. 2 to span; lín svá mikit at spennnt fengi um mesta fingri, to span with the thumb and the middle finger, Ó. H.; hjálmi á höfði enn ekki spenn (clapsed) kinnbjörgunum, Grett. 118; spennnt gullhláði at höfði sér Fms. ii. 264; s. um sik beltinu, xi. 272; Egill spennnti gullhring á hverj; hönd honum, Eg. 300; ok er hann spennir þeim um sik, Edda 15; þei spenntu næfrum at fötleggjum sér, Fms. vii. 320; hann hafði spennnt a sér (unclapsed) beltinu, xi. 290; spenn af mér belti ok knífinn, iv. 27 s. höndum um háls e-m, to clasp the bands round one's neck, Ísl. ii. 343; hann spennnti um hann stífum, Gullp. 59; s. karls dóttur, Fas. i. 50 prestr nokkurr gekk á land, Birkibeinar spennntu hann, clapsed, caught him, Fms. viii. 358; harðliga spenntr, in bard straits, Grett. 158 A spanna boga, to draw a bow, Þiðr. 39. II. to spend, enjoy; meir sæmd en hann hefði fyrr því líka spennnt, Th. 18; eptir ár liðit skal el sægja þér hvat þú spennir, Fms. xi. 423; upp spennna góz e-s, N. G. L. iii. 245. III. = spenja, Fms. ix. 262, v. l.

spenna, u, f. spasm; slíku spennum ok únáðum, Ísl. ii. 63; medic a fit of vomiting, f. hárdar spennur: a grasping, hrygg-spenna, q. v.

spenni, n. a locket, D. N.

spennill, m., in Eir-spennill, Brasen-clasp, the name of a vellum MS.

spennir, m. a grasper, compass, Lex. Poët.

spenni-töng, f. a 'clasp-tongs', forceps, Ó. H. 223, Eb. 244.

spennsl, n. a clasp; s. bandanna, El. 2: esp. of books, mod. spennsl.

spen-volgr, adj. warm from the cow, of milk.

sperrðill, m. a kind of sausage; bjúgu og sperrða, Hallgr.

SPERNA, d, (of an older strong verb there only remains the pret sparn), [cp. A. S. *spurnan*; Engl. *spurn*]:—to spurn, kick with the feet hann spernir til risans með fæti, Þiðr. 186; þó at þeir vilu sperna yfir frá þeim fagnaði, Barl. 44; þeim sem hann fær spernt frá hirðvist, N. G. L. ii. 422; þá er Haraldr sparn á mörnar mó, Hkr. i. (in a verse); ok er hann sparn gálgnann, Eb. 34 new Ed. v. l. i; er Egill sparn gálgnann, Hkr. iii. 199 álmr spann (= sparn) af sér odda, the bow spurned the shafts off, Jd.

sperra, u, f. [Engl. *spar*], a spar, rafter, of a roof. compds: sperri-leggr, m. a spar-stick, Fms. vii. 72. sperru-tær, f. pl. the 'spar-toes', i. e. the ends of a spar in a roof. sperru-vegr, m. a 'spar-way', tram-way, D. N. i. 577.

sperra, ð and t, to raise the spars in a bouse, D. N. i. 477. 2. a stretch out the legs like rafters; hrossit sýktisk ok sperri frá sér fætr, Bs i. 614.

II. reflex. to struggle by putting the feet out like spars hann sperrisk við fæti s. sætinu, Th. 76; síðan gengu þeir á land, en hóu sperrðisk við, ok tók annarr í hár henni ok leiddi hana, Sd. 185; upp spertr, strutted (better stertr), Hrafn. 18.

spez-skór, m. a kind of shoes, Fms. viii. 358.

SPIK, n. [A. S. *spic*; called by the English whale-fishers *speck*]:—blubber, the fat of seals, whales; sel-spik, hval-spik, finnanda-spik, N. G. L. i. 252; spik ok rengi, Grág. ii. 362, Ám. 32. compds: spik-féitr adj. seal-fat. spik-hvalr, m. whale-blubber, Vm. 143.

spikaðr, adj. fat as a seal.

spiki, a, m. [A. S. *spic-måse*], a bird, the tit, parus L., Edda (Gl.)

spil, n. a tablet, = speldi; hann pildi alla veggi með spjöldum eðr spilum, Stj. 563. 1 Kings vi. 15.

II. [Germ. *spiel*], a game, barna-spil, a child's game, Bb.; leik-spil, mansöngs-spil, Skáld H. plur. cards, (mod.)

spila, að, [Germ. *spielen*], to play; the word occurs in the 14th century; hann spilar fingrum at Rómi, Fbr. 198 (in the text of the Fb. the old phrase is leika fingrum, see Rm.), passim in mod. usage. 2. also, to spend; s. út eignum sínum, of a spendthrift; út-spilan, squandering. 3. to play at cards.

spilda, u, f. [speldi], a flake or slice; hér er skjöldr er ek vil gefa þér —Ærnar á Grímr föstri minn flagspildur, Ísl. ii. 32; spilda af ísi, a flake of ice.

spildingr, m. = spilda.

SPILLA, t, to spoil, destroy, with dat.; brutu niðr hof ok spilltu blótum, Fms. i. 51; þeir spilltu því er þeir máttu eigi með fara, Eg. 385; spilt var slæðunum, 703; spilla ill mál góðum síðum, Bs. i. 271; s. máli e-s, Eg. 418; s. okkru vinfengi, Hk. 49; s. sér í saurlifi, Stj. 55; s. fyrir e-m, to spoil one's condition, do one harm, Eg. 255, esp. of harming by slander. II. reflex. to be spoiled, damaged, grow worse, Grág. ii.



288, Hom. 120; spillask við, to get worse, Eg. 566; trú spilltisk, Landn. 117; mun mikít hafa um spilzka, taken a turn for the worse, Ísl. ii. 369; spilltisk skjótt áferð, Fms. i. 51; spillask þá sakarnar, Grág. i. 373;—part. spellandi, a spoiler, Ó. H. 114; um-spillendr: spilltr, spoiled, corrupted.

spilli-dýr, n. a noxious animal, Fb. ii. 78.

spilli-ligr, adj. corruptible, Bs. ii. 183.

spilling, f. corruption, Mar., passim in mod. usage and eccl. writings.

spillir, m. a spoiler; spillir banga, Fm., Lex. Poët.; skálda-spillir, q. v.

spínka, að, to sprawl; þeir draga hann fram at gálga... hversu hann

spínkar, Thom. 472.

SPINNA, spann, spunnur, spunnit; [Ulf. *spinnan* = *σπένειν*; a word common to all Teut. languages]:—to spin; Katla sat á palli ok spann garn, Eb. 92, 94; ek hefi spunnit tólf álga garn, Ld. 224; drósrí sudrænar dýrt lín spunnur, Vkv. i; Gríma sat á þreskeldi ok spann, Fbr., passim in old and mod. usage.

spík, f., pl. spíkr, [Engl. *spike*; Dan. *spig*], a spike, spígr; sjala-spíkr, board-splinters, Pr. 415; skyldi ek sundr bjóta hverja spík er í þeim er, Mím. 70; in mod. usage of a thin worn-out scythe, ljá-spík, Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 11; hann hafði aldri annan ljá en spíkina álf konu-naut, 12.

spíra, u, f. a spar, N. G. L. iii. 204, Edda ii. 482; spíru-víða, a spar-timber, N. G. L. iii. 207; a stilt, Stj. 95. II. a kind of beaker or vessel in church furniture, Dipl. iii. 4, Vm. 58, B. K. 84, 130, D. N.

spítal, n. (spítali, a, m., Symb. 30, Fms. x. 153, xi. 202, 301; not specially for the sick); [for. word; mid. Lat. *hospitale*]:—a spítal or hospital for the poor or strangers, Symb. 28, Fms. x. 153; læðra manna spítal, Ann. 1308; for lepers, Dipl. ii. 16, 94; spítals-prestr, D. N. i. 16.

spítalskr, adj., spít-elska, u, f. [Dan. *spedalsk*], leprous, for the old hospitals were established for incurable lepers.

spíz, n. [for. word; Ital. *spezie*], spices, B. K. 88, Rétt. 49, Mar.

spíza, að, [for. word; Germ. *speisen*], to furnish with provender; vel pízadan, Clar., Bláus S., (unclass. and obsolete).

SPJALD, n., pl. spjöld, [Ulf. *spilda* = *πινυκίδιον*, *πλάτ*]:—a square ablet; með spjöldum ok spilum, Stj. 563; a tablet in a church, brík úr altari, spjöld tva, Vm. 149; spjald ok á crucifixio, Am. 58; the square wooden board in the binding of a book, átta bækr í spjöldum, Vm. 77; hálfir fimti tugr bóka í spjöldum, Dipl. v. 18; spjaldala-us, without cover, id.: the phrase, spjaldanna á milli, for one cover to the other; g hefi lesið bókina spjalda á milli, i. e. all, every word of it: vax-spjöld, wax-tablets, Sturl. iii. for writing, Lat. *cera*, skrífa á spjald, Stat. 275; árkunnarnar lög rituð á spjallið ok upp-hest, H. E. i. 501: the squares made in weaving by ladies, hlaða spjöldum, to make, weave, check, Glkv. 1. 26; hence a woman is in poets called spjalda gná, the fairy of the ablets, Skáld H. 6. 48; spennit eg miðja spjalda gná spriklaði sál á þrum, a ditty.

spjald-hrygg, m. the back above the hips, the small of the back; lndar, spjald-hrygg, mjó-hrygg, bak.

spjald-ofinn, part. 'woven in squares,' of a lady's work.

spjald-vefnaðr, m. weaving in squares, check-work, embroidery.

SPJALL, n. [Ulf. *spjall* = *μῦθος*; A. S. and Engl. *spell*; O. H. G. *spel*, hence mod. Germ. *spiel*]:—a 'spell,' saw, saying; hafa mart í spjalli, to eat of many things, Skáld H. 4. 10; and-spjall, an answer, reply; guð-spjall (q. v.), gospel;—else used in plur. and only in poetry: spjöll, ords, tidings; forn spjöll, old words, old lore, of bygone days, Vsp. 1, kv. i. 36; ný spjöll, news, Hkv. Hjörv. 31; jó frá ek spjalla, asked in for news, Gkv. 2. 5; sunnan em ek kominn at segja spjöll þessi, as. i. 499 (in a verse); heilög spjöll, holy 'spells,' Skáld H. 7. 62; löðug spjöll, 'moody spells,' lamentations, Gh. 9; hermdar spjöll, angry ords, Edda (in a verse); fé-spjöll, 'fee-spells,' Vsp. (see fé); víg-spjöll, ar-news, Lex. Poët.; læ-spjöll, lewd spells.

spjall, n. a 'spell,' mischief, damage, = spell; taka spjall af e-u, Sks. 52 B.

2. a flaw; spjöll á máli, Glúm. 347; hafi þér málit meir lúit með úskapi, en eigi sé spjöllin á, id.; sýnisk mér auðsæ allmikil jöll á yðarri ráðagörð, Fms. viii. 53, v. l.; spjöll, opp. to kostir, Merl. 97; mann-spjöll, a loss in men.

spjalla, að, [Ulf. *spjallan* = to pronounce], to 'spell,' talk; myrkri við ann spjalla, Hm. 81; fjöld nam at s., Bkv. 13; spjallandi = mál-vinur; jalli, Edda ii. 497.

spjalla, að, to spoil; spjölluð mál, Háv. 57.

spjalli, a, m. a 'speller,' one who converses with another friend, Edda (H.); gumna spjalli, gauta s., gotna s., the friend of men, Lex. Poët.; rungnis s., the friend of H., Hym.; jöfra s., the secret friend of kings; landreka, id., Lex. Poët.

spjallr, adj. spoken; in opin-spjallr, q. v.

spjálra, að, to behave like a fop: spjáltr, n.: spjáltrung, m. a f. coxcomb.

SPJÓT, n. [Dan. *spyd*; Swed. *spjut*; Germ. *spiess*; Engl. *spit*]:—a spear, lance, both to throw and thrust (prop. of a wooden staff), K. þ. K. o. Nj. 8, 264, Fms. i. 44, viii. 352, Anal. 116; spjót-skot, Fms. viii.

352, Fs. 17, Ó. H. 183, passim. COMPS: spjóta-falr, m. the socket of a spear-head, Fms. vi. 198. spjót-garðr, m. a fence of spears, Gpl. 457.

spjót-hali a, m. the 'spear-tail,' the end of the wooden shaft of a spear, Ld. 132, Eg. 289, Fms. vi. 413. spjót-lag, n. = spjótslag, Fms. ix. 489. spjót-leggr, m. the 'spear-leg,' sbast, Nj. 64, v. l. spjóta-lög, n. pl. spear-thrusts, Eb. 190. spjóta-oddr, m. a spear's point, bead, Ld. 78, Landn. 215, 308, Grág. i. 89, 133, Fs. 99, Fms. vii. 149.

spjót-skapt, n. = a spear-pole, Nj. 70, Sturl. i. 196 C, Fms. ix. 405, Eb. 190; spjót-skapt-hali, K. þ. K. spjót-skepti, n. = spjót-skapt, Sturl. i. 196, iii. 113 C. spjóta-skepti, n. = spjót-skepti, Nj. 145, v. l. spjót-spík, f. a 'spear-spike,' thin spear, Ld. 278.

spjótad, part. furnished with spears, Al. 21.

SPJÖR, n. pl. [A. S. *spere*; Engl. *spear*; Germ. *speer*]:—a spear, only in plur. and poet. (neither gen. nor dat. occur), Edda (Gl.); erat auðskept almanna spjör, 'tis not easy to make spears for all men, i. e. to please all men, Ad. 21, cp. Hm. 127; dreykr spjör, Höfuðl.; spjör gullu, spjör knáttu glymja, braka, spears clashed, etc., Lex. Poët.; rjóða spjör blóði, Nj. (in a verse).

spjör, f., only in pl. spjarrar, mod. spjarir:—swatbing-bands, used instead of hose or stockings; Auðr kona þín er í brókum ok vafit spjörum mjök í skúa niðr, A. thy wife dresses in breaks (like a man), winding swatbes round her legs almost down to the shoes, Ld. 136; hvtar bræk ok vafit at neðan spjörum, því var hann vaf-spjarra Grímur kallaðr, swatbing the legs (instead of stockings), for which he was called 'swaddle-leg,' Gullþ. 14. 2. mod. a rag, tatter; þat sem auðr er slitið ok at spjörum orðit, Fas. iii. 7: the phrase, spyrja e-n ór spjörum, to examine one without his nose on, i. e. to strip and examine him closely, Snót; in mod. usage also sing., hann á ekki eina spjör, not a scrap of clothing on his back.

spönn, n. [Dan. *spunds*], a bung of a barrel.

SPÖR, n. [Ulf. *spaurds* = *σπάριον*; A. S. *spyrð*, *spor*, = a track, foot-step; O. H. G. *spurt*; Germ. *spur*; Dan. *spor*; these last having, like the Icel., dropped a d]:—a track, footprint; epúr þetta sté Fróði í bergit... til þessa spors mun ek koma hvern dag, ok víta hvat í sporinu er, Fas. i. 63; manns-spörin í snjónum... heim munu liggja spor hans, Fs. 41; mátti eigi hræskar ór þeim sporum, Bs. i. 357; standa í þeim sporum, Sturl. ii. 63; þeir rekja spor sem hundar, Fms. i. 8; standa í sómum sporum, to stand still, Clem. 32, Fas. i. 63; hann stóð í spori er hann hafði gört sér, Grett. 89; ganga í spor e-m, to go in a man's footsteps, go behind him, Nj. 26; vísit hefir þú vel fram gengit, en þú hefir þú eigi gengit mér í spor, not followed in my steps, 108; hvetja sporit, to quicken one's steps; spretta úr spori, to question the pace of a rider; fót-spor, q. v.: metaphorical phrases, þótti synir hans vel stiga í spor honum, bis sons stepped well in his footsteps, were like him, Fs. 61; blísti í spor e-m, Korm.; sjá ben markar spjótí spor, Sd., the phrase, renna blóði í spor, Bkv. 17, referring to a heathen rite of making foster-brotherhood by blending blood in one's footsteps (vestigia sua mutui sanguinis asperione perfunderet, Saxo 12), cp. Gísl., Fbr. S.: at vörmu spori (adverbial), on the warm track, instantly, in return: poet. usages, sverða spor, a 'sword's prints,' i. e. wounds, Ulf. ii. 16; eggja spor, an 'edge-print,' Lex. Poët.; dólgr-spor = dólgr-spor, dirk-prints, Hkv. 2. 40. spora-drjúgr, adj. fast pacing.

spora, að, = sporna; þorðu eigi hestarnir s. hana, Fas. i. 226.

spora-skja, u, f. an oblong box.

spora-bangr, m. an elliptic ring, (mod.)

sporð-dreki, a, m. a 'tail-dragon,' scorpion, Rb. 102.

SPORÐR, m. a fish's tail; s. sem á fiski, Sks. 167; hrygg höfuð ok sporð, N. G. L. i. 59, Gpl. 459: of a serpent, Fms. x. 407; hann (the world serpent) bitr í sporð sér, Edda: hence of a ship with dragon heads at her bows, the stern is called sporðr, var á stafni visundar-höfuð, en apr sporðr, Hkr. iii. 25: phrases, standa e-m á sporði, to be a match for, metaph. from fighting a dragon; vitr maðr ertu, svá at flúir munu standa á sporði þér, Nj. 244; mun engi maðr þá þér á sporði þér standa, III; þessa menn er nú hafa mjök yðr á sporði staðit, who have withstood you, hampered you, 655 xiii. B. 2; víta hvarki höfuð né sporð á e-u, to know neither the head nor the tail of a thing, know nothing about it.

2. metaph. the tail or pointed end of a shield (the oblong shield, skjaldar-sporðr); hjó á skjöldinn ok af sporðinn, Nj. 200, Fs. 135:—of a bridge, briar-sporðr, a bridge's end (see brú); bryggju-sporðr, bryggja-s., out-skirts, Skáld H. spora-köst, n. pl. the flapping of a fish, salmon, Bb. spora-ganga, u, f. (cp. ganga í spor e-m), backing, assistance; veita e-m fylgd ok sporgöngu, Eb. 112. sporgöngu-maðr, m. a 'step-goer,' follower, Fas. iii. 46, Eb. 112, Bs. i. 766: a persecutor, grimmir sporgöngumenn, 623. 35.

spora-hundur, m. a slot-bound, bloodbound, Fms. vii. 50, Orkn. 150.

spori, a, m. [A. S. *spor*, *spora*; Dan. *spore*], a spur, Nj. 82, Fms. vi. 424; slá (keyra, höggva) hest sporum, ix. 518, Gullþ. 68; spora-högg, Nj. 8; the oldest spurs were pointed (oddr), see Worsaae, No. 356.

spora-latr, adj. slow or lazy in walking.

spora-létr, adj. quick of step.

sporna, að, [A. S. *spurnan*], to spurn, kick, tread on; sporna völl, Vsp.



28; s. moldveg, Og. 9; sem Absalon spornaði enn á eikinni, Stj. 534. 2 Sam. xvi. 14; en er hann spornar gálmann, Eb. 96, Trist. 3; hann vildi taka af mér hringinn en ek spornaði við, *struggled against* (= sperrast við), Fas. iii. 395; metaph. to *withstand*, eigi má við sköpum s., Fs. 26; kvæð eigi mundu tjá við at s., 22.

spor-rakki, a, m. a *slot-bound*, Str. 3.

spor-rekt, n. adj. *footstep-tracking*; hafði fallit snjófólva svá at s. var, Ld. 204, Ann. 1362, p. 310.

spott, n. (spottir, m.; drag öngan spott at oss, Nj. 16; þeim þótti þetta spottir einn, Fms. viii. 437); [Dan. *spot*; Germ. *Spott*]:—*spot*, mock, scoff, Fms. vi. 156; mart annat spott gördu þær Norðmönnum, 253; verða fyrir spotti, 209; spott ok háð, Nj. 66; með spotti, Fms. i. 15; hafa e-t at spotti, viii. 10; svara skætingu ok spotti, Glúm. 363.

SPOTTAÐ, að, [Germ. *spotten*; Dan. *spotte*], to mock, make sport of; þó þeir spotti mik, Fms. vi. 208; eigi þarf at s. þetta svá mjök, Ld. 216; mun þú vera spottaðr, *duped, mocked, made sport of*, Fms. vii. 153; þótti honum þeir hafa mjök spottað sik, er honum höfðu komit í þessa ferð, 212; spotta e-t af e-m, to cheat one of a thing; hafa þær hæðiliga spottað af mér mitt ríki, Bret. 164; s. at e-u, to make sport at, Nj. 95.

spottan, f. a *mocking*, Flöv. 30, Skálda 199.

spotti, a, m., spottir, Vm. 103, [Engl. *spot*], a bit, small piece; brátt mun hann beita upp land vart þegar er hann þykkisk nokkurn spotta í eiga, Fms. vi. 103; tak nú til þín þessa tíu spotta möttulsins, Stj. 576 (*scissura* of the Vulgate): freq. in mod. usage, band-spotti, a piece of string; reipis-s., ólar-s.: of distance, vegar-s.; fara lítinn spotta; or spottakorn, n. a bit of the way.

spott-samligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), *mocking*, Barl. 197.

spott-samr, adj. *mocking, sporting*, Nj. 61, Bjarn. 3.

spozkr, adj. [Dan. *spodsk*], *mocking, jeering*.

SPÓI, a, m. [Swed. *spof*], a bird, a curlew, *scolopax arquata* L., Edda (Gl.), Grág. ii. 346; spóa-egg, vella einsog spói, freq. in mod. usage. spóki, a, m. [Engl. *spoke*], a small spoke, piece of wood; dreng-spóki, a 'boy-spoke', an imp, Grönd.

spóla, u, f. a *weaver's shuttle* (in the mod. loom).

spónn, m. a spoon; see spánn. COMPS: spón-blað, n. the bowl of a spoon. spóna-matr, m. 'spoon-meat.'

spraðka, að, to sprawl, Al. 179.

spraka, u, f. a little flounder.

spraka, að, to crackle; þá tók brauðit at spraka sem steinn í eldnum, Greg. 57.

spraki, a, m. a rumour, flying report, Fms. i. 187, viii. 365, 416. 2. [A. S. *spræca*], a speaker; in for-spraki, a spokesman.

sprakkia, a, m., qs. spraki, [cp. Dan. *sprade* or *sprade-basse* = a dandy]:—a 'spark', poet. a woman, Rm., Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët., freq. in mod. lays, but not used in prose. spraka-leggr, n. a nickname, Ó. H.

sprang, n. lace-weaving; dúkr hálf með sprang (lace), hálf með glit (brocade), Pm. 123; dúkar tveir blámerktir, hinn þriði með sprang, 14, cp. D. N. v. 386. sprang-dúkr, m. = sprangaðr dúkr, Pm. 51.

spranga, að, to walk sprightly, Úlf. 11, 50; spratt hann upp frá spaðs rétt og sprangaði út á húsgang, Steif. Ól.

2. to braid lace; part., sprangaðr dúkr, laced, Am. 46, Vm. 21; dúkr sprangaðr ok annarr glitaðr, 40; altaris-dúkr sprangaðr, 52; lectara-dúkr s., 119, D. N.

sprek, n. a stick; eldiviðar-stikum eðr sprellum, Stj. 264; smá-sprek, small sticks.

spreka, að, [from Germ. *sprechen*]; spreka e-m til, to accost one.

spreklóttir, adj. speckled.

sprengi-kveld, n. 'bursting-even', i. e. *Sbrove Tuesday*, from the habit of over-eating at that time, Icel. Almanack.

sprengja, ð, the causal of springa, [A. S. and Germ. *sprengan*; Dan. *sprænge*]:—to make burst; öxi forna ok sprengda, Sturl. ii. 170; s. egg, to break an egg; s. ber, Stj. 200; s. augu úr hausi e-s, Landn. 51; s. hest, to ride a horse to death, Korm. 68, Ísl. ii. 331, Landn. 84, Karl. 308; ok vilit þér s. mik, to work one to death, Sturl. iii. 225.

sprengir, m. bursting; honum hélt við spreng (from exhaustion), Fas. iii. 411; fólkinu hélt við spreng (from heat), Sturl. iii. 223; ek hef unnit hér til sprengis í sumar, worked me to death, Grett. 121 A.

SPRETTA, pres. sprett; pret. spratt, spratt, part. pl. sprutti; subj. sprytti; part. spröttinn: [an iterative from springa; Swed. *spritta*; Engl. *spirt*; Germ. *spritzen*]:—to spirt out, of water; þar sprettir einn brunnr, Ver. 2; spratt þar vatn upp, Edda (pref.); þar spratt upp brunnr, Fms. vii. 251; helli þeim sprettir vatn ór berginu, i. 232; veita vötnum þeim er spretta upp í engi manns, Grág. ii. 289; sá er næstr býr vötnum þeim í héraði, er upp spretta næst líki á fjalli, K. p. K. 34; spratt honum sveiti í enni, sweat burst out on his forehead, Nj. 68. 2. to start, spring; hann sprettir upp, starts to his feet, Fms. xi. 151, Bs. i. 420; Hrútr vildi upp s. ok fagna henni, Nj. 6; þeir spruttu upp með flyrðum, 128; hann spratt upp skjótt ok hart, Eg. 717; s. á fætr, 129; s. af baki, to spring off horseback, Ld. 220; s. ór snöru, to spring out of a snare, 623, 36; spratt upp lássinn, up sprang the lateb, Gullþ. 27; þá sprettir tjaldskörin, Sturl. i. 117; ok sprettir þá láss af limum, Gg.; sprettir mér af fótum fjöturr, Hm.; spruttu honum fætr á jakanum, be

slipped, Eb. 238; spratt henni fótr ok féll hún, Bs. i. 385; spratt upp fjáðskapr, Sturl. ii. 57; spretta upp af honum einstaka maðnsöngs-visur, Fbr. 69; spratt þat upp af heima-mönnum (it was rumoured), at ..., Dropl. 17.

3. to sprout, grow, of hair, grass, crops; hárið spratt á saudum, Þryml. 8; honum var sprottíð hárf ór kalli, Fms. iii. 125; svá ungr at eigi mun grön sprottin, Sturl. iii. 129; honum var ekki grön sprottin, Ld. 272, v. 1; þá er blómin spruttu, Karl. 546; vel sprottíð (illa sprottíð) tún; sprottnar engjar, good, bad crops.

spretta, t, a causal to the preceding, to make spring up, unloose; s. gjörðum, to ungird, Ísl. ii. 339, 340; s. belti, Fms. iv. 31; hún spretti frá sér nisti, Bs. i. 337; s. af sér digram fésjóð, Fms. viii. 141; s. frá loku, to unlock, 332; s. tjaldskörum, Fbr. 65, Fms. vi. 179, Bs. i. 420; sprettir hann upp speldi, Sturl. iii. 295; s. gildru um nætr, to unbend a trap, Ghl. 445. 2. to rip up, of a seam; hann spretti af annarri erminni, Fms. vi. 349; s. saum, to rip up a seam; s. upp fati, to rip up an old cloth; Þjálfir spretti á knfi sínum, Tb. split the bone with his knife, Edda 28; ek lét spretta berkinu, I peeled off the bark, Al. 173.

spretti-tíðindi, n. pl. flying news, Fr.

sprettr, m. a 'spurt', spring, bound, run; hlaupa í einum sprett, to run in one spurt: esp. of a horse, ríða í einum spretti, hleypa á sprett, harðr á spretti. sprett-harðr, adj. id.

spreyta, t, [spjáttra], to make show, sport: spreyingr, m. prudery.

spríkla, að, to sprawl; = sprökla.

SPRINGA, pres. spring; part. sprakk (Early Dan. *sprank*), sprakkt (sprakst), sprakkt, pl. sprungu; subj. spryngi; imperat. spring; part. sprunginn: [common to all Teut. languages]:—prop. to spring, leap, bound; this sense, however, is obsolete in the Icel. and only found in poets; hefðir egi mat nema á hræjum spryngir, unless thou springest on carrion, as a beast of prey, Hkv. 2, 31. II. to burst, split; steinar springa, Blas. 47; hornit sprakk í miðju, Eg. 212; kýlinu því er ek hugða fyrir löngu myndi s., Fms. vii. 121; sprakk fótrinn í nátt, of a boil, Hrafn. 15; eggíð sprakk, the egg burst; rak hann niðr annat kné á arinellu svá at sprakk mjök, Bs. i. 680; sprottinn kom á andlitit ok sprakk fyrir, struck him in the face so that the skin was grazed, Nj. 16; kom hamarinn í höfuð þorvarði ok sprakk mjök fyrir en haussinn rífaði, Sturl. ii. 38; ok springir fyrir undir, svá var höggit mikit, Fms. xi. 133; hold hans bólgnadi ok sprungu á sár, Mar. 2. to die from over-exertion, grief, or the like, Bs. i. 631; sumir sprungu með öllu ok dó úsárir, Fms. vi. 421; ok voru þá sprungir báðir, Eb. 178; eykirnir sprungu, Fms. x. 203, Gísl. 15, Karl. 310; annat mun þér verða enn þú springir af torfaksti, Sturl. iii. 225; Grímur var sprunginn af röðrinu, Fas. ii. 355; s. af harmi, Sæm. 158, Gkv. 1, 2; at hón haf sprungit af stríði, Ld. 230; sprakk hún af harmi ok dó, Edda 38.

sprita, að, to sprawl; s. fótum, Þiðr. 94, v. 1.

sprok, n. pl. [Dan. *sprog*; Germ. *sprache*], foreign phrases, gibberish; útland sprok, Eggert, (mod.) sprok-verskr, adj. mixing one's native language with foreign jargon.

sproti, a, m. [Germ. *spross*], a sprout, twig, stick, rod; vinviðis teinungar eða sprotar, Stj. 200; stangir eða sprotar, N. G. L. i. 380; hann laust sprotanum á pallinn, Landn. 121; laust hann sveininn með sproti, Nj. 16; reiði-s., a rod of ire, Pass. 48; veldis-s., rikis-s., a sceptre—the end-piece or clasp of a belt, Þiðr. 114 (beltis-sproti).

sprotar-barn, n. a 'rod-child', Fas. ii. 328; ef átta vetra gamalt barn steir eðr yngra, þat er s., berja skal þat ef vill, N. G. L. i. 325.

spróga, að, to amble, of a horse; yfir um skóg at spróga, Fms. vi. (in a verse): Sprógr, m. an ambler, the name of a horse, Sturl.

sprög-setja, t, to stare at mockingly or critically; ambátt hann ein sprögsetti, Pass. 11, 4.

sprund, n. a woman, poet., Rm. 22, Edda 108, Hallfr. (Fs. 114, v. 1), freq. in mod. lays.

sprungu, u, f. a chink, fissure; jökul-s., a crevice.

sprækr, adj. (spræk-ligr, adj., -liga, adv.), sprigbly, sprouting; sveinninn var sprækr, Fms. ix. 241.

spræna, u, f. a spirt, sprout, spring, of water; lækjar-s.

spræna, ð, to spirt, sprout; sprændi fram saurrinn, Stj. 383; skyrti sprændi ór honum, Lv. 64; blóð sprændi á brand, Lex. Poët.; und sprænir rauðum legi, Ó. H. (in a verse).

sprökla, að, spelt sprækla, mod. spríkla, [Dan. *sprætte*], to sprawl, kick with the feet; annarr sprækla nú, Al. 41, Mag. 134; þeir létu smábörn sprækla á spjóta-oddum, Fms. x. 117; also of fishes, hann nær seiði ok kastar því spríklandi á land upp, Od. xii. 254.

spuni, a, m. [spinnu], spinning.

spurall (spurull), adj. speering, asking many questions; vera glaðr ok spurall, Fms. iv. 82; góðisk hann spurall við þá menn er norðan kómu, viii. 15; hver er sá maðr er svá er spurall? Finn. 250.

spur-dagi, a, m. a speering, report, Sks. 86, Fms. x. 377; þann einn spurdag höfum vér til þín, at ..., Ld. 22, Fas. i. 266; eigi munu menn til slíkra ferða spurdag haft hafa, Orkn. 278.

spurn, f. a speering, report; hann hefir góða spurn af þér, Fms. ii. 262; hafa s. af e-u, Eg. 15; hann harði s. af um farar Ásbjarnar, Ó. H. 115;



hafa sanna s. til e-s., Fms. viii. 239; mun þegar s. (*news*) koma til Höskuldar, Nj. 154.

**spurning**, f. (*spurningr*, m., þenna spurning, Sks. 193 B), a *speering*, asking a question; minni spurningu, Sks. 5; min s., ... ein lítil s., 220; mína s., 6; at yör þykki þer sanna reika s. mín, 566; leidda spurningum at um e-t, Fms. iv. 230; at þessi s. væri með svá mikilli vél, vii. 203.

**spurs-mál**, n. [Dan. *spørsmaal*], a question, (mod.)

**spúa**, d., = spýja.

**spúsa**, u, f. [a Fr. word], a spouse, Str. 20.

**spúsa**, að, to *espouse*, Str. 65; **spúsi**, a, m. = púsi, 20, 53.

**spýrða**, d, [spórðr], to tie up fish by the tail, Fas. ii. 352.

**spýrða**, u, f. a pair of fish hung up, also of the strings for tying them up; whence the phrase, gefr Guð í góðar spýrður, God will supply the fish to the ready-made spýrður.

**SPYRJA**, pres. spyr, spyrjum, pl. spurði; subj. spýrði; imperat. spyr, spýrðu; part. spurðr, spurt; a part. spurnum, as from a strong verb spurnin, Sks. 12 B. In mod. usage sounded as with u throughout, thus, infin. spurja; pres. spur; imperat. spurðu; with neg. suff. spýrjattu (*spær thou not*), Fas. i. (in a verse); [spór; A.S. *spurian*; Scot. and North. E. *spær*; Germ. *spüren*; Swed. *spörja*, *spörge*.]

**B.** To track, trace steps or footprints; nú er maðr stolinn fé sínu, ok sér hann manna-farveg liggja frá garði, þá skal hann ... spýrja til garðs manns, Gpl. 539; með hundum, er því vort vanir at s. þá upp er undan hljópusk, Ó. H. 247, Hom. 159. **2.** metaph. to track, investigate, find out (Germ. *aufspüren*); ok er engi líkari til enn annarr, þá skolu ölhús-menn morð spýrja, N. G. L. i. 62; en erfingi spýri morð ef hann kann eptir koma, ii. 215; þá spýri erfingi morðs (morð), i. 309, but this sense is old and obsolete: s. upp, to find out; þeir fengu hann eigi upp spurðan, Sturl. ii. 125.

**II.** to *spær*, ask, absol. or with gen.: spýrja lögsurning, Grág. i. 21; Gunnarr spurði, hvat hann vildi þá láta at gera, Nj. 100; þeir spurðu hvat þar væri komit, Fms. i. 9; —with gen., s. e-s, to enquire after; spýrr konungr margra tíðinda, iv. 192; hann spurði margs ór brennunni, Nj. 213, passim; to request, spýrja síðan alla lögréttu menn, Grág. i. 8. **2.** with prepp.; spýrja at e-u or spýrja e-n at e-u, to *spær* or ask after; spurði hann at Ástriði ok syni hennar, Fms. i. 70; s. at þingfesti manna, Grág. i. 19; spýrr Sigvaldi at ferðum Ólafs, Fms. x. 226, Gpl. 221; konungr spurði hann at nafni, *spæred at him for his name*, Nj. 6; —s. eptir, spurði Höskuldur dóttur sína ekki eptir, did not ask her, ask her consent, Nj. 17; spurði Fjölñir eptir bræðr sína, F. asked after his brothers, Fms. xi. 44; s. eptir e-u, to enquire after, i. 263, iv. 32, Eg. 89; —s. e-n um e-t (= eptir e-u), þeir spurðu Gunnar um fundinn, Nj. 100.

**3.** to bear, be informed of (Germ. *erfahren*); þat spýrja synir Haralds, Fms. i. 18; þat spýrr Bárðr, at ..., Eg. 31; Snorri spýrr nú hvar komit er málunum, Nj. 244, passim; s. til e-s, to get intelligence as to; þeir spurðu til Birkibeina, Fms. ix. 224; Gregorius spurði til þeirra þar sem heita Saurbæir, vii. 270; spurði hann til Söta, at hann var farinn suðr, Nj. 7. **III.** reflex. to be reported, get abroad; skipkváman spýrsk, Nj. 5; tíðendi spýrjask, 25, 85; til þorveigar spurðisk þat, at hón lá hætt, it was told of Th. that she was very ill, Korm. 164; hefir til þess skips aldregi spurzk, nothing has since been heard of this ship, Nj. 282; impers., mér spýrsk á þann veg, I am told, Eg. 20; spýrjask fyrir um e-t, to enquire, Ld. 226, Hkr. ii. 333; spýrjask um vandlaga, id., Sks. 284. **2.** recipr. to ask one another; spýrjask tíðenda, Nj. 227, 228, Eg. 547. **3.** part., svara spurnum hlut, Sks. 12 B.

**spýrna**, d, [spór, cp. *sperna*, *spoma*; A.S. *speornan*; Engl. *spurn*]; —to spurn, strike with the feet; er úlfirnir spýrnir, Edda 20; s. fæti á e-m, Glúm. 338, Edda 38; stinga hnefa eðr spýrna fæti, Grág. ii. 133; s. við fætinum, Bs. i. 462; spýrna fótum í e-t, to spurn with the feet at, Fms. vii. 120; svá hafði Björn hart spýrnt til Vagns, xi. 153; hann spýrindi til sveinsins, Dropl. 31; s. í e-t, to put the feet against, to kick, Bs. i. 462; s. móti broddinum, Acts ix. 5; s. af sér fjöttri, Ísl. ii. 52. **II.** reflex., spýrnask í iljar, of two stretched on their backs, heels to heels, Fas. ii. 147, Þorf. Karl. 410, v. l. **2.** part., frá spýrnðr allri eign, spurned from, bereft, Fagrsk. 100.

**spýtta**, t, [spott], to cheat; s. e-t af e-m, Anecd. 10.

**SPÝJA**, pres. spý; pret. spjó, spjótt (spjót), spjó, pl. spjó; subj. spý; part. spúinn: the mod. form is a weak *spúa*, spúði, spúð; [Ulf. *speiwan*; common to the Teut. and Lat.]; —to *spew*, spúðr, vomit; hón spjó blóði, Bs. i. 323; hón hafði mikla sótt ok spjó jafnan, 189; spýja upp, to cast up, Sks. 629 B; s. e-u ór sér, id., Al. 44; sumir spjó (plur.) þar inni í stofunni, Eg. 206; lýkr hundi þeim er spýr, Hom. 159.

**spýja**, u, f. a vomit, Eg. 553, Magn. 532, Hom. 151, 159.

**spýta**, t, [spjót], to spit, pin with sticks; s. at sér vadmál, Fas. iii. 10; hann spýtti aþr tjaldinu, ii. 285; s. skinn, to spit a skin, for drying it.

**spýta**, t, [spýja], to spit, Bs. ii. 45, Edda 47; s. út bita, N. G. L. i. 343; spýtir hann honum út, Greg. 49; s. í andlit e-m, Pr. 445; to sputter, þat vatn er keldan hefir spýtt, Sks. 147.

**spýta**, u, f. [spjót], a spit, stick, wooden pin, Fas. ii. 285, iii. 10; s. er ýrir er stungit, Edda ii. 431, freq. in mod. usage. **2.** a candlestick; certa-klofi ok s. með, Ám. 6.

**spýta**, u, f. [spýja], medic. a running sore; fótur-mein þat er menn kalla spýtu, Bs. i. 457. **spýtu-leggr**, m. a nickname, Orkn.

**spýting**, f. a spitting, Mar., Th. 23.

**spýtingr**, m. a roll containing sixty ells of wadmál, D. N. iii. 914, Bs. i. 842.

**spæja**, see *speja*.

**spækja**, u, f. [Engl. *spoke*], a thin board or deal.

**spæna**, d, [spánn], to cut a chip.

**Spænsk**, adj. Spanish, Fms. x. 139.

**spætr**, n. [Dan. *spette*; Germ. *specht*], a wood-pecker, pious, Edda (Gl.)

**spól-korn**, n. a little bit of a road; fylgja e-m s.

**SPÖL**, m., pl. spelir, gen. spala, acc. spölu (the gen. spalar and dat. speli hardly occur); [cp. Fr. *espalier*]: —a rail, bar, lattice-work; smugu þeir milli spallanna, Edda 30; ró-spöl, q. v.; bring-spelir (q. v.), 'breast spars.' **2.** metaph. a bit, short piece; hefja upp sögu ok segja af spöl nokkurn, a bit of the story, Fms. vi. 355; a bit of a road, Bb. 3. 19.

**SPÖNG**, f., gen. spangar, pl. spengr and spangir; [A.S. and Germ. *spang*]: —a spangle; vóru lagðar yfir spengr af gulli, Eg. 698; hann górdi af þeim spengr ok festi á altara, Stj. 330; spengr ok listur, 563; slámr eðr spengmar, 45; brynju-spangir, the spangles of mail, Edda (Ht.); járn-spöng, gull-s., q. v.; hjósk niðr spöngin, Rd. 278; of ice making a bridge across water, Markar-fjót fell milli höfubísa, ok vóru á spengr hér ok hvar, Nj. 142; þar var mjó spöng yfir (viz. the river), Sturl. ii. 248. **spanga-brynja**, u, f. plate-mail, Ld. 276, Hkr. iii. 390.

**SPÖNN**, f., gen. spannar, [A.S. *span*, *spenn*; Engl. *span*]: —a span (from the end of the thumb to the end of the middle finger is called lang-spönn or 'long-span'; but that to the end of the fore-finger a stutt-spönn or minni spönn, 'short-span'); varð þat ekki fjarri hinnar minni spannar langt, Bs. i. 387; spannar (a span long) fram frá hepti, Eb. 250; tveggja spanna digra, Bær. 16; ekki meirr en alin eða spönn, Bs. ii. 168; þat var spannar breitt, Fs. 51; spjót spannar langt, N. G. L. i. 44. **II.** = *spann*, a pail, Rétt. 2. 10, B. K.

**spör**, f., spörð, Sighvat, [spara], sparing, Barl. 120; erat af spörð, not sparingly, Sighvat.

**SPÖRRE**, m., gen. spörs, Ýt. 8, but sparrar, Landn. 135, [A.S. *spearwa*; Engl. *sparrow*; Dan. *spurv*; cp. Fr. *épervier*]: —a sparrow, Edda (Gl.); spörr einn, Hkr. i. 24; as a nickname, Landn. l. c.: the word is, however, rarely used in Icel.

**spöruðr**, m. a sparer, Lex. Poët.

**stabbi**, a, m., also stobbi, stubbi [from stafr], a block; tré-s., Fms. vi. 179; also used of a stack, hey-s.

**STAÐA**, u, f., gen. stöðu, pl. stöður, [standa], a standing, place, position; leiddisk bændum staðan, Fms. viii. 415; viti þá hvern sína stöðu ..., gefa gaum at um stöður sínar, Ó. H. 204, 215; skipa mönnum í stöður, 151; halda vel stöðunni, Sturl. ii. 44; hann hugði at stöðu hússins, Fms. v. 338; var brotin hverr steinn ór sinni stöðu, ix. 48; the position or quarter of the wind, veðr þvert at stöðu, Fms. viii. 209 (veðr-staða): = sólstaða, er fimm nætr eru til stöðu, N. G. L. i. 39. **2.** position, state, condition, of life, Skálda 211; lífs-s., heims-s., the era of the world, Rb. 82, Fb. (inscription). **COMPS:** stöðu-brunnr, m. a well of still water, N. G. L. i. 341, Trist. 11. stöðu-garðr, m. a standing, permanent fence, Gpl. 350. stöðu-merki, m. a standard, Karl. 364. stöðu-vatn, n. a 'standing-water,' pond or lake, Stj. 75, 82, 89, Str. 78, MS. 623. 33, Fms. viii. 31.

**staðaldr**, n. continuity; at staðaldr, continuously.

**staðdr**, part., see *stedja*.

**stað-fastliga**, adv. steadfastly, K. Á. 230, Fms. iii. 168, Dipl. i. 3, passim.

**stað-fastligr**, adj. steadfast, firm, Fas. iii. 90, Sks. 452, Fms. ii. 38.

**stað-fastr**, adj. steadfast, residing, abiding; s. á Haðalandi, Fms. x. 378. **2.** metaph. settled, steadfast, fixed; s. dómr, Sks. 598; staðfast í skapi e-s, fixed in one's mind, Band.: steadfast, true, Blas. 44, Fs. 69, Bær. 11; staðfasta ást, 10.

**stað-festa**, t, to give a fixed abode; s. úmaga, Grág. i. 128; staðfestu úmági, 206; s. sik þrjár nætr til vistar, v. 10. **2.** metaph. to make steadfast, make up one's mind; ekki hefi ek staðfest um þat, Grett. 129; s. sáttrátt með sér, Fms. vi. 286; svá er mælt ok staðfest, established by law, Gpl. 168; staðfesta ráð sitt, to establish oneself, Ld. 14. **2.** eccl. to confirm, K. Á. 174.

**II.** reflex. to take up one's abode, establish oneself, Eb. 12, Eg. 182, 596, Nj. 46, Fms. i. 25. **2.** to be determined; staðfestisk þessi ráða-görð, Eg. 271; to grow strong, sem ríki hans staðfestisk meirr, Sks. 684.

**stað-festa**, u, f. a fixed abode, residence; hafa staðfestu, Sks. 525; taka staðfestu, Eb. 12, Eg. 319; kaupá sér staðfestu, Ld. 210; godoðr ok staðfestu ... þær staðfestur er bræðr mínir búa á, 308, passim. **2.** metaph. steadfastness, stability, firmness, Sks. 587, 701; friðr ok s., K. Á. 200; trúth, faithfulness, Sks. 590. **3.** a confirmation, K. Á. 2; bréf ok staðfestur, Anecd. 88. **COMPS:** staðfestu-bréf, n. a deed of confirmation, Pm. 43. staðfestu-lauss, adj. without a fixed abode or livelihood, Grág. i. 206, Sturl. i. 136.



stað-festi, f. *steadfastness*, Blas. 44; s. ok jafnlyndi, Bs. i. 141, pass.  
 stað-festing, f. *confirmation*, K. A. 20, H. E. i. 261.  
 stað-góðr, adj. *well-tempered*; staðgott verðr, Fas. ii. 465.  
 stað-hæfa, ð, to aim true; s. á e-t, to make a hit.  
 stað-högg, n. a good hit; koma staðhöggi á, Fas. iii. 332, 353.  
 staði, a, m. a *rick, stack*; ef tveir menn eigu staða saman hvárt sem þat er korn eðr hey, Gpl. 349, Jb. 223.  
 stað-lausa, u, f. *absurdity*; mæla staðlausu stafi, *be will say many absurd things*, Hm. 28.

stað-lauss, adj. *timid, unsteady*, Róm. 137.  
 stað-leysi, n. *restlessness of mind*; s. ok vitleysi, Fms. vii. 150: *unsteadiness*.

stað-ligr, adj. *local*, Skálda 211, 212: *firm*, Bs. i. 724.  
 stað-litill, adj. *weakly, timid*.  
 stað-lyndr, adj. 'steady-minded,' *stubborn*, Brandkr. 63: *steadfast*.  
 staðna, að, to stop, pause, abate; staðnaði orrostan (kurrinn), Fas. i. 34, 386, xi. 224, O. H. 69, Stj. 445.  
 stað-nefna, d, to fix, determine, Gret. 129.

stað-næmask, d, dep. to take up one's abode, settle, stop.

STAÐR, m., gen. staðar, dat. stað, and older staði, pl. staðir: [from standa; Ulf. staþs = τῶνος; A. S. stæð; Engl. *stead* in *home-stead*; Dan. *stæd*; Germ. *statt*]:—a 'stead,' place, abode; stjörnur þat né vissu hvar þær staði áttu, Vsp. 5; sessa ok staði, Ls. 7; fá mönnum stað ok mála, Grág. i. 473; nú hefir maðr eigi stað þeim mönnum, 465; færa úmaga til staðar, 256; færa varnað til staðar, Eg. 535; koma í þann stað, Grág. i. 485; í einn stað, in one place; í annan stað, in another place, 656 C. 11; fimmtán í hvárum stað, fifteen in each place, Eg. 577; í einhverjum stað, in some place, somewhere, Sks. 94; í einum stað í England, somewhere in England, Fms. x. 392; ek hefi í einum stað á stofnat, Nj. 3; í öllum stöðum, in all places, altogether, Grág. ii. 178; í öllum stöðum þeim, er..., in every case, where..., i. 153.

2. skipta í tvá, fjóra, sextán... parts, 656 C. 16; skiptask í tvá staði, Fb. ii. 437:—fara af stað (mod. á stað), to go away, leave, Gpl. 177; hafa sík af stað, to absent oneself, Fb. i. 565; bíða e-s ör stað, to wait in one's place, wait till one is attacked, Fms. iv. 268, viii. 48, 318, 355; ráða e-u til staðar, to settle, ii. 78, Ld. 178; gefa e-u stað, or gefa staðar, to stop, halt, Edda (pref.), 3, 40, Fms. vi. 384 (gefa A. V. 3), viii. 400; nema stað or staðar, to stop, Nj. 18, 54, 134, Dropl. 29, Fms. i. 167, 206, Fas. ii. 535, Ld. 104, Bs. i. 144, Edda 40 (nema A. 5); leita staðar, to seek a place (privacy), Hm. 113, Hkr. i. 16, Fær. 197 (leita I): to seek an outlet, Fas. ii. 528; ganga at staðar, cacare, N. G. L. i. 127.

3. adverbially, í stað, on the spot, at once, presently, Dropl. 9, Fas. ii. 508, Stj. 263, 505, Fms. iv. 249; rétt í stað, just now, Flöv. 7; í marga staði, in many respects, Fms. vii. 221; í engan stað, nowadays, i. 80; í alla staði, in every respect, Nj. 213, 224, 337, Fms. vi. 59, xi. 58; í staðinn, instead, Grág. i. 61, Fms. i. 24, Nj. 73, Fb. i. 285; í annan stað, on the other hand, secondly, Fms. vi. 191, Nj. 210, 216:—gen. as adverb, alls staðar, everywhere; annars s., elsewhere; einhverfs-staðar, nökkurs-s., somewhere; marg-staðar, fás staðar, in many places, in few places; né eins staðar, nowhere; sums-staðar, somewhere; see all, annarr, einn, nekkverr, margr, sumr.  
 4. metaph. a goal, aim; hvern stað á sættar-umleitan þessi, Fms. ix. 51; ef þann stað tæki vízka þeirra, H. E. i. 249; vil ek vita hvern stað eiga skal málið, I wish to know the final answer, Ísl. ii. 216; hann spyr hvern skal eiga hans mál, Eb. 132; koma í einn stað niðr, to turn out the same way, Fb. ii. 168.

II. spec. usages, a stop, pause, besitation; þeim varð stað á um andsvörin, Fms. ix. 461; nú drepr ör hljóð, ok verðr honum staðr á, ok mælti þó vánu bráðara, xi. 115.

2. elasticity, of steel or the like; ok dregr ór allan staðinn ör honum, íf (the bow) lost all its elasticity, 623, 19; var þá ör sverðinu allr staðrinn, Sd. 118, 132; staðr í sverði, Kormakr. freq. in mod. usage:—strength of mind, courage, þann úhræinan anda er hann átti eigi stað við á sjá, Sturl. iii. 246; mun hann ekki eiga stað við sjónum haus, he will not be able to stand his looks, Fms. iv. 242; ef þú þykkisk mega göra stað í hestinn (make the horse firm), þá far til, Bs. i. 633.

3. a mark, print; sýndi hann oss á sínum limum járna stað ok banda, Hom. 121; sá þar óngan stað (no marks, traces were seen) þeirra tíðenda er þær höfðu orðit, Fb. i. 283.

III. a church-establishment (church, see, convent); höfuð-kirkja á staðinum, Fms. ix. 369; staðrinn í Skálaholti, s. á Hólum, or Hóla-staðr, á staðnum á Hólum, Bs. i. passim; staðr í Lundi, Ann. 1234; klaustr eða aðrir stórir staðir, Fms. xi. 202; Brandr ef setti stað (a benefice) at Húsa-felli, Ld. 332; staðr í Viðey (a convent), D. I. i. 512; stað hér at Helgafelli, 282; a town, staðr í Lybiku, Fms. x. 48; s. í Óðinsvé, xi. 267; þann inn dýrliga stað (Konunga-hella), vii. 187; stað eða borg, K. A. 222; staðar-ábúð, staðar-bót, staðar-spjöll; staðar-bú, a rectory; staðar-eign, church-possession; staðar-fé, church-property; staðar-forráð, administration of church-establishments; staðar-jörð, a glebe; staðar-prestr, a parish-priest; staðar-setning, an establishment, Sturl. i. 113, 143, iii. 229, Vm. 6, Ám. 28, Dipl. iii. 4, v. 18, Bs. i. 546; staða-mál, the church contest, the name given to the struggle between clergy and laity about the

ownership and administration of the churches and glebes (staða-forráð), which took place in Icel. at the end of the 13th century, and was partly settled by the agreement of A. D. 1296, Bs., Arna S., Ann. passim; staðamenn, the lay proprietors of the church estates, Arna S.; staða-gjafir, the yielding up of staðir, Ann. 2. 'staðr' was hence (but always in sing.) added to several local names where such an establishment had been erected, e. g. Staðr, Staðar-fell, Staðar-hraun, Staðar-hóll, as also Mel-staðr, Reyni-staðr, the old names in the heathen age of these places being Fell, Hraun, Hóll, Melr, see Sturl., Band., Bjarn. 3. again, the plur. -staðir is freq. in local names of the heathen age; Grani bjó at Grana-stöðum, Grímarí á Grímaris-stöðum, Höskulds-staðir, Alreks-staðir..., Landn., Fms. passim, see also map of Icel.

staðr, adj. *restive*, of a horse; hross skjart eða statt, Gpl. 504; verða staðr at, to stop, start, from surprise, Korm. 76; þá varð þeim staðara at höggva, Fms. ix. 225.

stað-ramr, adj. = staðfastr, Clem. 26.

stað-ráða, réð, to fix, determine, make up one's mind, Fms. iv. 148, vii. 144, Vigl. 28.

stað-remi, f. *firmness*, 623, 58.

staðsa, adj. indecl.; in the phrase, verða staðsa, to stop, besitate; the word is a ἄν. λεγ. occurring in a verse on the fly-leaf of the Ub. of the Edda, cp. Dan. standse.

stað-protinn, part. *quite exhausted*, Gullþ. 20.

stafa, að, [A. S. *stafjan*], to make staves; in the phrase, þat stafar í sjóinn, of a dead calm sea under sunshine. 2. to put letters together; staðar við annan raddar-staf..., á hverja leið stafi skuli saman stafa, Skálda 164.

3. stafa fyrir, to rule; hvergi er hann stafar fyrir, bows-over he ordains, rules, Grág. ii. 249; skyldi þeir s. fyrir þeim slíkt er þeir vildi, to dispose of them as they pleased, O. H. 151; s. e-m dauða, to pass sentence of death on; sýnisk oss þessum manni harðr dauði stafaðr, Fms. ii. 173; s. e-m eið, to dictate an oath to another, Sturl. iii. 3.

stafaðr, part. *striped, coloured*, Eg. 68, Fms. ii. 301, iii. 136; see segl. staf-gólf, n. a 'stave-space,' the distance between two posts or pillars, of about two yards: the length of a building is denoted by its number of stafgólfr.

stafi, in ráð-stafi.

staf-karl, m. [Norse *stakkar*; Dan. *stakkel*], a 'staff-carle,' an old and infirm person, a poor beggar, Fms. i. 70, ii. 59, iii. 94, v. 287, vii. 360, Fas. i. 22, Bs. i. 525; stafkara stigr, beggari, vagrancy, Fms. vi. 302, viii. 279; stafkara-háttir, Háv. 40; stafkara færsla, N. G. L. i. 138. stafkara-letr, n. a kind of Runic letters, Sturl. ii. 241.

staf-kerling, f. a beggar-woman, Fms. viii. 106.

staf-kerti, n. a staff-taper, Str. 6, 46, Karl. 86.

staf-lausa, adj. 'staff-less,' without a stick; ganga staflaust, to walk without a stick, i. e. firmly, Ld. 82, Bs. i. 179, Háv. 50.

staf-ligr, adj. of or pertaining to letters, Skálda 180.

staf-lurkr, m. a cudgel, Fas. ii. 262.

staf-lægja, u, f. 'staff-layers,' the plates or long beams along the walls joining the pillars (stafir), Hom. 95, 96, N. G. L. i. 101, Ld. 316.

STAFN and stamm, m. [A. S. *stefn*; Engl. *stem*; Dan. *stavn*]:—the stem of a ship (prow or stern); stafna á meðal, from stem to stern, Fms. i. 278; hann hjó stafna af skipi sínu, vii. 215; áðr stannar sé seymdr við kjöl, N. G. L. i. 101; fram-s., the fore-stem—the prow; apr-s., the 'aft-stem'—the stern; hvám-íveggja stafn, Bs. i. 146; varð þeim litit apr um stafn, Fms. x. 226; fló hann apr um stafn: esp. of the stem or prow, iv. 57, vi. 78, Eg. 32: the phrase, fyrir stafni, ahead, Sks. 223; and metaph., hafa e-t fyrir stafni, to aim at, be engaged in a work, Fms. iii. 102; þessa iðn hefir hann nú fyrir stafni, Band. i. berjask um stafna, to fight stem to stem, Fms. i. 93, vi. 76; deila um stafn við e-n, to have a hard struggle with one, Orkn. 232: the gable-end of a building, þykkir mér sem undan sé báðir stafnarnir, Nj. 197, v. 1.

B. COMPS: stafn-búi, a, m. the fore-castle-men on a war-ship, Eg. 33, 54, 772, Fms. ii. 331, vii. 266, Nj. 8, passim; the best men were selected for this post. stafn-gláma, u, f. a nickname, Fas. ii. stafn-glugg, m. a gable-window, Sturl. i. 160. stafn-haf or stafn-hald, n. a standing, course on the sea. stafn-háfr, adj. stem-high, Fms. ii. 50. stafn-hvila, u, f. a bed in the gable, Sturl. iii. 67 C. stafn-lag, n. fighting stem to stem, Sturl. iii. 63, v. 1. stafn-lægja, lagði, to lay stem to stem in battle, Fms. viii. 386, v. 1. stafn-lé, m. a grappling book, in sea-fight, Nj. 47, Fms. vii. 64, Sturl. iii. 63. stafn-lok, n. the locker in the stem, Sturl. iii. 106. stafn-rekka, u, f. = stafnhvila, Sturl. iii. 186, Háv. 40. stafn-sveit, f. the fore-castle-men, Fms. vii. 289, viii. 385. stafn-sæng, f. = stafnhvila, Fas. iii. 209. stafn-tjald, n. a tent in the bow or stem, Fms. vii. 114, Hkv. 1, 24.

STAFR, m., gen. stafs, old pl. stafar, Hom. 97, Plac. 48, Korm. 178, 246 (in a verse); stafana (acc.), Fms. x. 16, v. 1.; [Ulf. stabs = στοιχείον, cp. stana = κλίμα; a word common to all Teut. languages]:—a staff, post, esp. in a building, as is still seen in Norway; bundinn við staf einn, Eg. 232; þrír aurar við staf hvern, ok svá fyrir stafagju hverja, N. G. L. i. 101; ása, stafi, þvertré, syllur, Dipl. iii. 8; hit nyrðra megin við inn-stafana sat konungur, the inner posts in a hall, Fms. x. 16, v. 1.; Egill tók



höndum í axlir honum ok kneikti hann upp at stöfum, Eg. 552; hann hafði lagt af sér kápuna ok vápnin ok sat upp til stafa, Ld. 282; kastalarnir voru svá görvir, at stafir fjórir stöðu upp ok syllr upp í milli ok þar arinn á, en hurðir milli stafanna, . . . hann bar kaðalinn um einn kastala-stafinn . . . tók þá kastalinn at ríða mjök, Fms. viii. 429; cp. Ivar Aasen, s. v. *stave-bus*, *stave-kyrkja*, *stave-naust*; horn-stafir, dyri-s. (q. v.) 2. a *stave* of a vat or cask; færa ker út af stöfum, Grág. ii. 339; tunnu-stafir, detta í stafi, to fall into staves, i. e. to pieces, also metaph. of amazement. 3. a *staff*, stick, to walk with; ganga við staf, Nj. 219; hringr var í stafnum, . . . hann hélt tveim höndum um stafinn en beit í hringinn, Landn. 251; staf þann er þú heldr á, Stj. 197; staf ok skreppu, H. E. i. 243; of a beggar's staff, see Skíða R.: of a crozier, Bs. i. 489; of a staff used in a horse-fight, Nj. 91, Bs. i. 633, 634; stafs-broddr, Landn. 251; stafs-endi, Sturl. ii. 180; stafs högg, Rd. 304, Fær. 239; brodd-s., klafa-s., göngu-s.: of a magical wand, hafa í húsi sínu staf eðr stalla, N. G. L. i. 383; kerti s., Dipl. v. 18, Pm. 17.

II. *written letters, staves*, originally derived from the magic twigs and rods used for enquiring into fate, see the remarks s. v. *rún*: of magic staves, Hm. 143 (stinna stafi, stóra stafi); þurs rist ek þér ok þrjá stafi, ergi, æði, óþola, Skm. 36. 2. *lore, wisdom*; forna stafi, Vpm. i. 55; sanna stafi, Sdm. 14; laun-stafir, bidden staves, Eg.; staðlausu stafi, Hm.

3. *letters* (Germ. *buch-stabe*), Skálda 174, Mar., passim; bók-stafi, hljóð-s., raddar-s., a vowel; mál-s., a consonant; upphafs-s., an initial letter; höfuð-s., Látinu-s., q. v. compds: stafa-nöfn, n. pl. the names of letters, Skálda 175. stafa-setning, mod. staf-setning, f. arrangement of letters, spelling, and the like, Skálda 178: of alliterative staves, Edda (Ht. begin.) stafa-setningar-regla, u, f. orthography, Skálda 160. stafa-skipti, -víxl, n. a transposition of letters, Skálda 182: of prosody, Edda (Ht.) stafa-snuðing, f., gramm. *metabasis*, Skálda 182.

staf-róf, n. (prop. a row of twigs, Lat. *sortes*), [A. S. *stafrawa*], a 'stave-row', the alphabet, Skálda 160, 176, Bret. 106, Al. 48, Rb. 186; metaph., Sks. 16, freq. in old and mod. usage. stafs-rófs-kver, n. an A B C book.

staf-setning, f. spelling, orthography, (mod.)

staf-slanga, u, f. a sling on a stick, Sks. 388.

staf-sleggia, u, f. a 'pole-sledge', Sks. 415.

staf-sproti, a, m. a stick, Fær. 236, Fas. 74.

STAG, n., pl. stög, [A. S. *stag*]:—a stay, esp. the rope from the mast to the stem; en fyrir dragreip tvá aura silfrs ok svá fyrir stag, N. G. L. ii. 283, Edda (Gl.); stögin á kugginum festi á höfði skipsins, ok tók af nasarnar, Fms. x. 135, v. l.; bændr skulu fá reip til skips, en ef missir stags, þá liggja við aurar tólf, N. G. L. i. 199; en er þeir drögu seglit gékk í sundr stagit ok fór seglit ofan þver-skipa, Ó. H. 137; the phrase, á stag, ahead, of a ship; rétt á stag, Fms. vi. (in a verse); á stag stjórnarmörum steypa vildi, to make the ship go down head foremost, Hkv. i. 29 (thus to be emended, stagstjörn mörum Cd.) 2. a rope between poles to hang clothes on for drying.

staga, að, to darn or to patch coarsely; draugr stagaðr náðundum, Mar.; ef maðr stagar (*sews up*) höfuð svá at ekki biðr, Grág. i. 383; hvítum svörtum stagat allt með þræði, Hallgr. (of a beggar's rags). 2. reflex., stagast á e-u, to barp on the same thing.

stag-brellr, m. 'stay-brails' (?), a nickname, Orkn.

STAGL, n. [Dan. *steile*], a rack; þenja í stagli, 625, 76; písl sem í stagli, 656 B. 3; festa í stagli, id.: a local name, Stagl-ey, Sturl.

stagla, að, dimin. from staga, to keep barping on, lit. darn often; s. upp apr og apr=jaga: as also stagi, n. a darning; bóta-s.

stagl-festa, t, to fasten on a rack, 623, 51.

stag-nagli, a, m. a 'stay-pin,' the pin to which the stay is fastened, Edda ii. 494.

stag-nál, f. a darning-needle, a nickname, Fms.

STAKA, að, to punt, push; stökuðu þeir húskörum Sveins, Landn. 286 (stjaka, v. l.), Fms. vi. 269; þeir stökuðu Gretti, Gretti. 198 A; síðan tók hann ok stakaði (stjakaði) honum, Fms. i. 62, Bs. i. 860.

II. to stagger; stakar hann at eldinum, Finn. 310; hrindr maðr öðrum svá at hann stakar við, N. G. L. i. 69; hann stakaði við, Fms. i. 44; hann stakar nær at honum þorleifi . . . ok jafnt í því hann stakar við, xi. 133; ok stakar hann fyrir vápna-ganginum, Al. 80; hestrinn stakaði, Karl. 538.

staka, u, f. a single ditty; kveða stöku, Eb. 218, Fas. ii. 213; honum varð s. af munni, Band., passim in mod. usage.

staka-stormr, m. a gale with squalls and gusts, Fms. ii. 177.

stakka, u, f. akin to stakkr; cp. Dan. *stakket*=brief, scant]:—a stump; hafi sá stökku er stytti, Gpl. 399, Jb. 274. 2. a bide, when flayed, but not cut up (=belgr), in bjarn-stakka, haf-stakka, hrein-stakka, varg-stakka, q. v. (not staka).

stakkaðr, part. [Dan. *stakket*], short, curtailed, D. N. v. 87 (of time). stakka-garðr, m. a stach-yard (for hay), Grág. ii. 233, Eb. 58, Njarð.

374, Bs. i. 669, Dipl. iii. 11, iv. 9, Sturl. ii. 31, 140, passim.

STAKKR, m. a short coarse bag-like blouse without a waist, Fas. ii. 343, Nj. 143, Fbr. 59, Fa. 33; skinn-s., fanga-s., bak-s., þófa-s., q. v.; staks-vaðmál, Ann. 1330.

II. a stack of hay, from the shape; 4

átta stakka völl, Fb. i. 522; myndi þó af ganga fimm stakkar, Ísl. ii. 138; útbeit svá góð at þat var jafnt ok s. töðu, Eg. 711; torf-stakkr. stakks-völlr, m. a field producing one s., Fb. i. 522.

STAKR, adj. [stök, stakt], single, odd; handlin stakt, an odd napkin, Pm. 73 (cp. Dan. *umage*); tvennir hanzkar og einn stakr, stakr sökkr, etc.; annan vetr verðr stakt savar-fall, Rb. 90; fjórtán hundruð, sextigi, ok eitt stakt, Ann. 415. 10; sjaldan er ein búan stök, a saying: að stöku-, in compds, stökku-sinnur, adv. now and then; ein-stakr.

stakra, að,=staka, to push; jafnan finn ek at á-flóð (river-stream) stakrar, Mkv. 2. to stagger; hann stakraði við, Al. 66; stakraði Eyvindr við, Hkr. i. 159.

stak-steinar, m. pl. single stones, stepping-stones.

stak-steinóttir, adj. stony, with stones here and there, Eg. 755, v. l.: rough, of a road.

stalla, að, to put in a stall, Ann. 1413.

stallari, a, m. [through A. S. *stallare*, from Lat. *stabularius*], a king's marshal; the word and title first occur in the reign of St. Olave (Björn stallari), Ó. H.; then Úlfir s., Har. S. Harð.; since freq. in Norway, stallara-sæti, stallara-stóll, Sks. 289, Hkr. iii. 181, N. G. L. ii. (Hirðskrá).

stall-bróðir, n. [Dan. *stald-broder*], a companion. stallbræðralag, n. fellows-ship, Fas. iii. 649.

stall-heilagr, adj. altar-boly, Fsm. 40.

stall-hús, n. [stallr 4], the step of the mast, El.

STALLI, a, m. [see stallr], an (heathen) altar; moldina undan stall-anum þar er þórr hafði á setið, Eb. 8; stóð þar stalli á miðju gólfinu sem altari, ok lá þar á hringir einn mótauss . . . á stallanum skyldi ok standa hlautbóli . . . umhverfis stallann var goðunum skipt í afhúsinu, 10; baugr tveiryringr skyldi liggja í hverju höfuðhofi á stalla, Landn. 258, Stj. 335; engi maðr skal hafa í húsi sínu staf eðr stalla, N. G. L. i.

stalla-hringr, m. the altar-ring, see above, Eb. 230; vinna eið at stalla-hring, Landn. 89, Hrafn. 16.

STALLER, m.=stalli, [the word may be akin to standa, cp. Lat. *stabilis*; A. S. *stead*; Engl. *stall*]:—any block or shelf on which another thing is placed; skurðgoð sett á stall, Fms. x. 255; af heiðnum stalli, Kristni S. (in a verse). 2. a pedestal; kross með stalli, a boly rodd, Vm. 165; hann er hofr innan ok görðr undir honum sem stallr sé, ok stendr hann þá ofan, Ó. T. 3. a stall, crib; hestr at stalli, Fas. ii. 508, Hdl. 5, Og. 2; etu-s. 4. the step of a mast; en þat völdi, at íss var í stallinum, Fms. ix. 386; the phrase, hjarta drepr stall, the heart fails, Fbr. 36, Ó. H. 214; the metaphor is taken from the mast rocking in the step, (and not as suggested s. v. drepa A. I. 4.)

stallra (staðlora, Fms. iii. 178, and so in mod. usage), að, to balt, stop a bit; stallra við, Stj. 383: to falter=drepa stall, þá tók at stallra hjarta heiðingja, 357, 463, 491, v. l.

stall-staða, u, f. a standing in a stall, Gpl. 392.

stall-systir, f. a female companion.

stamba, að,=stumra; stamba at e-m, Fbr. 16, v. l.

stam-hendr, adj. of a metre, Edda (Ht.)

stamma, mod. stama, að, to stammer, Anecd. 10, Nikdr. 3.

stampa, að, to push with the foot.

stamp, m. a large tub; trogum, stömpum, keröldum, skjólum, tunnum, Vm. 177. stamp-austr, m. a bucket for baling out, Gretti. 51 A.

STAMR or stammr, adj. [A. S. *stamor*], stammering; þá varð hann svá stammr, Fms. i. 282; sjá maðr varð svá stamr at ekki nam, x. 279; annar hét þorviðr stammi, hann fékk eigi mælt þrem orðum lengra samt, Ó. H. 87.

2. wet, damp, so as not to go on smoothly, of gloves, socks, or the like, cp. gly-stamr (q. v.)

stand, n. [Dan. word], a position, rank in life; á-stand, condition.

STANDA, pres. stand, stendr, stöndum, standit, standa; pret. stóð, stótt, stóttu (mod. stóðst, stóðstu), stóð, pl. stóðum; subj. stæði; imperat. statt, stattu (cp. stand-þú); part. staðinn; pret. infin. stóðu=stetisse, Fms. vi. (in a verse); a medial form, pres. stöndumk (=stat mibi), Fm. i, Kormak; pret. stóðumk (=stant mibi), Hm. 106; with neg. suff. stóð-k-at, Fas. iii. 22 (in a verse). [Common to all Indo-Germ. languages.]

A. To stand; þó at hann gangi eðr standi áðr, Grág. ii. 95; hann stóð við vegginn . . . stóð á víxl fötunum, Sturl. ii. 158; standa höllum fæti, Nj. 97; koma standandi niðr, to come down standing (after a leap), 85, Grág. ii. 110; skal mik niðr setja standanda, in a standing position, Ld. 54; munkr er eigi mátti standa á bænum ok reikaði, Greg. 62; standa á götu e-s, Nj. 109; standa fast, to stand fast, 92; standa frammi, to stand, be on one's feet, Fms. vii. 85; s. fyrir dómstóli keisarans, 656 C. 19; s. fyrir manni, to stand before a man, so as to screen him, Grág. ii. 12, 115, Eg. 357; s. hjá, to stand by, metaph. to assist, Fas. ii. 501; standa nær e-m, to stand near one, metaph. to back, Nj. 76; nær standa vinir Gunnars, 88.

2. to stay; Egill stóð meðan ok beið þeirra, Eg. 483; statt (stop) ok trú mér, 623, 17.

3. to stand, stick; stóðu spjót þeirra ofan frá þeim, Nj. 253; at hann standi fast í fönninni, 84; skildinum, svá at fast stóð í vellinum, 262; öxin stóð á hamri, i. e. went through to the back, and stuck there, 165; sveininum stóð fiskbein í hálsi, the bone stuck



in his throat, Blas. 40; ef nökkurum stendr bein í hálsi, 655 ix. B. 2: absol., það stendr í e-m, it sticks in one's throat. 4. to stand, remain; borð stóðu, stood, were not removed, Fms. vii. 144; skála þann enn stendr í dag, Þórð. 58 new Ed.; svá lengi sem heimrinn stendr, Rb. 64; skyli þú yðr standa ú-rænt, Nj. 208. 5. to stand, be seated, placed; í þeim dal stendr kirkja, Greg. 57; kirkja sú er stendr í Reykja-holti, D. l. i. 476; þær einn stóð skamt frá þeim, Eg. 230; ör þeim sal er und þolli stendr... ask veit ek standa, ... stóð fyrir norðan salr, sal veit hún standa, Vsp.; Lissibón stendr á Spáni, Fms. vii. 80; Narbón stendr við Jörðala-haf, x. 85; öll þau fylki er í hans biskups-ríki stóðu, vii. 300; Illugastadi ok Hrafnagil er standa í Laxárdal, Dipl. v. 17; standa á bók, reikningi, skrá..., [Germ. es steht geschrieben], ii. 12, 13, Bs. i. passim. II. with prepp.; standa á e-u, to stand on, insist on, persevere in; statti eigi á því er þér er bannat, Mirm.; s. á illu ráði, id.; s. á hendi e-m, Nj. 88, Grág. i. 121 (see hönd); mest mundi á fyrir-mönnum standa, Nj. 106: to stand upon, s. á lögum, Js. 41; s. á rétti sínum, ... standa á dómi e-s, to stand by, abide by:—s. gegn, á móti, to withstand, Hom. 7, Fms. ii. 36, 225, x. 401:—s. af e-u, to give up, Dan. afstaæ, Fb. i. 523:—s. at, to help (at-stóð); hvaðan Guðmundr stendr at, ... hvaðan sem hann stendr at, Nj. 214; þeim er þaðan standa at, 193:—s. eptir, to remain, N. G. L. i. 335, Fms. ii. 231, vi. 248, Grág. ii. 301, Eg. 202, Rb. 116, Hom. 12, Stj. 422 (eptir-stóðvar = arrears):—s. fyrir, to stand before, to stand in the way of a thing, Ísl. ii. 262, Fms. vi. 61, Grág. i. 140; s. e-m fyrir þrifum, Fms. ii. 154; s. e-m fyrir gleði, vii. 162; s. e-m fyrir svefni, Gisl. (in a verse);—s. e-m fyrir ljósi, to stand in the way of one's light; láta e-t s. fyrir kaup, Nj. 17; láta s. fyrir kvíðburði, 87; ef all hefir staðit fyrir kvíð þeirra, Grág. i. 53; þat á eigi fyrir málum at s., 106; eidr Vermundar stóð fyrir, Fbr. 22; járn á hann fyrir at standa, N. G. L. i. 342; s. fyrir með einéiði, 346:—s. í e-u, to be deeply engaged in; s. í bardögum, einvígum, málum, stórmælum, kvánbænum, etc.; s. i þjóðustu, Mar.:—standa saman, to stand together, put together in one place; þar stóðu saman fé mikil, Eg. 318; stóð úmegð mörg saman, Ísl. ii. 198; þar stóð auðr mikill saman, Ld. 124: to consist, Hom. 2:—s. undir e-u, to be subject to; s. undir prófi, Dipl. i. 6; féit stendr undir honum, is in his keeping, Grág. i. 395; standa undir með e-m, to support, Sturl. i. 20; s. vel undir e-t, to support well, back, Nj. 215, Fms. vii. 125; jarl stóð vel undir hans mál, viii. 282; munu margir vel undir þat s., to back it up well, Ó. H. 52:—standa upp, to stand up from a seat, Nj. 3, Fms. i. 33, x. 401: to rise from bed, Nj. 69, Eg. 121; s. upp fyrir dag, 577; s. upp ok klæðask, Ld. 44; hann liggir skjúkr... þar er standi aldri upp, Nj. 80 (standa upp ör sótt); s. upp með e-m, to rise, join one, Sturl. ii. 203:—s. uppi, of a ship, to be laid up ashore (during the winter), Nj. 259, Ísl. ii. 273: of a corpse, to lie on the bier, Fms. ii. 257, Ám. 101: of a bow, to be kept bent, 623, 19: standa upp, to be standing, be left standing on one's feet; færri standa upp enn fallnir eru, Fms. xi. 110; stóðu þá enn upp mjök margir á skeiðinni, many still stood up (not dead or wounded), 142; flýði allt lið er upp stóð, Eg. 33; fimur einir menn stóðu upp á skipinu, Orkn. 356 old Ed., (new Ed. 414 l. c. leaves out 'upp'); meðan ek má upp standa ok vápnum valda, Ld. 170: standa upp, id., Fms. viii. 139, Hkr. i. 210:—standa við e-u, to withstand, Grág. i. 1, 336 (við-staða); svá harðfengir at ekki stendr við, Nj. 271; svá mikil troll at ekki stendr við honum, Bárð. 177; þeir skutu svá hart, at ekki stóðu við hlífamr, Fms. i. 173: to stand against, stop, hann stóð við litla stund (við-staða, a pause, halt):—standa yfir, svá lengi sem þingboð stæði yfir, lasted, Fms. ii. 216: hversu lengi skal fjárbón sjá yfir standa? Nj. 141; í þessum gríðum ok svarðögum sem yfir standa, ubiich now stand, are in force, Fms. xi. 365; þar er þeirra ríki stendr yfir, extends, Eg. 344.

B. Metaph. usage, to stand still, rest, pause; verðr hér fyrst at standa sagan, the story must stop here, Fms. vi. 56; nú skal hér standa um athæfi Varbelgia, ix. 473; skulu sóknir standa, meðan leiðangr er úti, Gpl. 486; útleigar-sakir skulu eigi standa um væping, Grág. i. 103; skyldi málit standa um nóttina til rannsaks, Fms. ix. 414; skal þá standa leigan í hross-verðinu, Grág. i. 434; stóð þá kyrrt nokkura hríð, Fms. xi. 397; at svá búið stæði, Nj. 139; eigi mátti svá búið s., Fms. ii. 9; standa með blóma; stendr búið með miklum blóma, Band. 2. 2. to last; Guðs ríki stendr ei ok ei, Hom. 160; ok standa eina þrjá vetr, Sks. 323; þá sjau daga sem veizlan stóð, Stj.; en er þrjár nætr hafði veizlan staðit, Landn. 117; hafði lengi staðit bardaginn, Odd. 18; er deildir várar s. lengr, Eg. 738; stóð mikil deila milli þeirra langa hríð, Fms. x. 169; stóð þetta heim-boð nokkurt skeið, Nj. 81; meðan erfið stóð, Eb. ch. 54; stóð hennar hagr með þeim hætti, Bs. ii. 166:—to be valid, skal þetta testamentum s. ok haldask, Dipl. iv. 8; ok standa enn þau lög, Ver. 52; um tólf mánaðr stendr þeirra mál, Grág. i. 143; skal þat allt s. ok satt vera, 655 xxvii. 28; hans lata skal s. á fé sjálfs hans, K. Þ. K. 146; má þat eigi s. né fyrir satt halda, Stj. 31; hann mun láta s. boð þessi (stand by id.), Nj. 77; þrjú kúgildi þau er standa með jörðunni, Dipl. iii. 8; ekki á Bjarkeyjar-réttr á því máli at standa, this case does not fall under the town jurisdiction, Fms. vii. 130; stendr þat mál (it extends) um þrjá

fjórðunga, Grág. i. 464. 3. to best, become; konungr kvað þat ekki standa, at menn lægi svá, Fms. x. 157; berr þat eigi né stendr þvilikum, Stj. 132; hví stalt þú guðum mínum, ekki stendr þér slíkt, 181. 4. phrases, nú stóð í stilli, see stilli; var þat boð með svá miklu kappi, at stóð í stönginni (cp. Dan. saa at det stod efter), Fms. i. 424; standa í háska, Mar. 5. sem inn átti dagr jóla standi á Dróttins degi, Rb. 128; en á þeim degi stóð Ólafr messu-aptnan, Hom. 111. II. of direction, to stand in a certain way, project, trend; fjögur horn ok stóðu fagrt, hit þriðja stóð í lopt upp, hit fjórða stóð ör enni, ok níðr fyrir augu honum, Ld. 120; geitar-horn stendr ör höfði henni, Fms. vii. 156; vápn stóðu á Birkibeini svá þykkt at varla mátti hann falla, 325; gákk af bryggjunni eðr spjótið stendr á þér, 144; ella hefði spjótið staðit gegnum hann, Nj. 246; blóðbogi stóð ör hváru-tveggja eyranu, 210, Fms. vi. 419; boginn stóð inn um ræfrit, Eg. 239; kallar hann betr standa veðrit, at fara landhallt, the wind stands better for making land, Fms. x. 347; sunnan-vindr hvass ok stóð at virkinu, xi. 34; stóð gnaðingr með fjöllum, Bárð. 171; af ílsku ok úþef þeim er af stóð, Fms. iii. 128; stóð vindr af landi, Vigl. 79 new Ed.; stendr inn straumrinn, Bs. ii. 143; stóð stropinn um kyrtlinn, Clar.; standa grunnit, to be shallow; vinátta okkur stendr grunnit, Eg. 520; stóð hún alla vega jörð, touched the earth, Art.; stafr stórir ok stóðu grunn í ánni, Fb. ii. 19; örkin stóð grunn, stuck to the ground, Stj. 50, Gpl. 460, Grág. ii. 358; þrjár rætr standa á þrjá vega undir aski Yggdrasils, Gm.; augu yðr standa lengra fram, Sturl. iii. 129; finnr konungr at mikit stendr undan við hann í vinfenginu af hendi Sigvalda, Fms. xi. 106; heilræðit stóð á þenna sama sendiböð, referred to him, 433; hvaðan Guðmundr inn ríki stendr, on which side be stands, við þom be sides, Nj. 214. 2. to proceed from, be caused by; eigi standa þín orð af litlu fari, Fas. i. 195; stóð litil stjörn af honum, Fms. xi. 223; þótti af honum minni ógn standa, Eg. 268; e-m stendr mein, úhapp, útili, íllt, gagn, hjálp... af e-m, 175; guðin rökðu til spádóma at af systkinum þessum mundi þeim mikil mein ok úhapp standa, Edda 18, Nj. 65, Barl. 39; eigi mun svá mikil íllt af þér standa, Nj. 368; opt stendr íllt af kvenna hjali, Gisl. 15; yðr munu vandræði af standa, Nj. 175. 3. standa til, to tend towards; nú stóð áðr til svá mikils váða, at..., Fms. vii. 144; þá stendr þó til meira geigs, xi. 275; standa til umbótar, to stand for mending, need it, Fb. ii. 234; flest frumsmíð stendr til bóta, needs mending; standa til mikils kostnaðar, D. N. ii. 18; sem bæn yðr stendr til, tends to, Nj. 192; hvárt honum standi hugr til nökkurarr konu, Ísl. ii. 285; engi ván eða verðleikr stendr til at fáisk, Al. 91; sem bæn yðr stendr til, Nj. 192; eptir þeim efnum sem honum þætti til standa, according to the merits of the case, Fms. vii. 60; eptir því sem lög stóðu til, as the law stood, Nj. 146, Ld. 28; frekari álög en forn lög stæði til, Fms. xi. 224; latari enn líkendi stæði til, 256; fremr enn rítingar stóðu til, tended towards, i. e. warranted, Mar.; líta á mál hans eptir þeim efnum sem honum þætti til standa, as the merits were, Fms. vii. 60; eptir því sem lög stóðu til, Nj. 146, Ld. 28; standa til váða ok auðnar, Fms. x. 271. III. to catch, overtake; hann drap menn Eiríks konungs hvar sem hann stóð þá, Hkr. i. 91; var hverr drepinn þar er staðinn varð, 107; lét hann ræna hvar sem hann stóð þá, Fms. vii. 181; hörmuðu bæði at þau máttu eigi fá staðit hann, Hom. 120; ef hann er með vátta inni staðinn, Grág. ii. 18; ef maðr tekr fé manns ok vinnr þjófskap at, enda standi hinn hann (acc.) at því er fé þat á, svá at handnumit verðr, ok..., 136; hinum er þýð var í höndum staðin, id.; nú stendr maðr fé sitt þjófstólit í hendi öðrum manni, Gpl. 537. 2. to stand, i. e. to endure or bear; hverr sem fyrir-smár dóm-arann, ok vill eigi dóm standa, N. G. L. i. 452: to discharge, skal dema landit þeim manni er varðveizlu stendr, to the man who stands as guardian, Grág. ii. 251; sá er vitna þarf skal standa þeim kost allan, Jb. 358. 3. to press, urge, trouble; ef ofviðri stendr mann, N. G. L. i. 349; Alshildi stóð sótt, Hkr. ii. 199, Stj. 425; mun þik nú hræðsla standa, Fas. iii. 429; elli stóð Hárek, Ísl. ii. 482; hver fjölskylda sem þik stendr, Fms. xi. 429; segja máttu hvað þik stendr, what urges thee, Mar.; ok ventu af þér mests trausts, því heldr sem mik stendr meirr, Fms. iii. 70; standa mik svá stórar þröngslir, at..., Stj. 495; hvat stendr þik, what ails thee? Grett. 75 new Ed.; hvat stendr þik, Bergr, sagði biskup, Bs. i. 807; því at eins at þeim (þá?) standi ofviðri, N. G. L. i. 371. 4. to be of weight, value; skal hann eigi standa tómr meirr enn átta merkr, Gpl. 524; gullhringr stendr sex aura, mörk, Fms. ii. 246, xi. 204; strútrinn stóð tíu merkr, 77; vættir þær er hver þeirra standi hálla niundu mörk, Gpl. 523. C. Reflex. to stand right, be able to stand; steðjandi hann upp yfir törguna ok stóðsk þó, Nj. 144; þar munndr þú eigi hafa staðizk fylgjur þeirra Þorvarðs, Lv. 104; hann druknaði, því hann stóðsk ekki fjölkyngi Ragnars, Bárð. 181. 2. standask e-t, standask áhlaup, Sks. 411; höggum standask fáir, Sks. 411 B; fáir stóðusk honum, þótt freknir væri, Grett. 87 A; gull stendisk elding, Grág. i. 501; þetta el var með svá miklum býsnum, at ekki máttu sumir menn betr enn fá staðizk, Fms. xi. 136; var við sjálfst at ek mætta eigi standask, x. 331; stóðsk hann eigi ok dó, 623. 33; hví lét Guð þeirra freista, þar er hann sá at þau



máttu eigi standask, Eluc. 28; at þér standisk jafnvel ef þér sjátt frændr yðra svívirða, Fms. v. 270.

3. *to stand, bear, tolerate*; hann skækir at honum sverðit, þetta fá þeir eigi staðisk ok hlaupa, Ísl. ii. 364; Kári stóðsk þetta eigi, Nj. 270; Björn stóðsk eigi ámalis-órð Sigmundar, Vala L. 218; standask frýju-órð, Fær. 196.

4. *standask við e-m, to stand, be able to withstand*; Heiðrekr vá með Tyrfini ok stóðsk ekki við honum, Fas. i. 526; engi hlutr var svá sterkr at standask mætti fyrir honum, Edda.

5. *to be valid*; skulut mál hans standask um þá sök, Grág. i. 64; á þeirra dómr at standask, 80; eigu jammikit þeir orð at standask, sem annarra lögrétu-manna, 10; ef þú kemr til konungsins, ok megi þín orð nokkut standask, Fms. xi. 193; hennar orð stóðusk svá miklit, at..., Fas. i. 208; um þat vilda ek at min at kvæði staðisk, at..., Eb. 98.

6. *of direction, to proceed from*; standask af e-m, af henni mun standask allt it illa, Nj. 49; svá stenzk af um ferð mína, *the matter stands so as to my journey*; Ólafir sagði jarli hversu af stóðsk um ferð hans, Ld. 112 (hversu af stóð, 340); ekki sagði Kjartan föður sínum hversu af stóðsk um ferð þessa, 208; Gautr segir honum geililiga allt hversu af stóðsk um ferðir hans, Fms. iii. 57; svá stenzk af um ferðir mínar, at ek má hér ekki dvelja lengr, ví. 350; eigi veit ek hvernig af stenzk (stennz) um fór þína, hvárt þú ferr nokkut í konungs leyfi, Ó. H. 143.

7. *a middle form*; yfir ok undir stóðumk jötna vegir, the 'giant-ways' (rocks) stood above and below, Hm.; stóðumk hjör til hjarta, *the sword touches me to the heart*, Fm. I.

II. *recipr. to stand opposite one another in the same line: to meet, of ends*; þat stóðsk á, nesit þvert ok fylking þeirra, Ísl. ii. 326; stóðsk þat á, at Jóln þraut ok lokit var sögunni, Fms. vi. 356; vigin Áskels ok Steingrims skyldi á standask, Rð. 281; stóðsk þat á endum ok ostkistan, Nj. 76; stóðsk þat á endum ok þat er Gunnarr átti at gjalda, 111; létu þeir þat á endum standask, 120; standask á mót; sandmelr sá er á stenzk ok Seftjórn, Gisl. 23; bær hans stóðsk á ok konungs atsetr, Fas. ii. 63; bóða þess at á staðisk misganga straumanna ok austan-veðr, Orkn. 266; stenzk heldr í móti með þeim hjönum, *they were rather at sixes and sevens, did not agree well*, Bjarn. 21; hendingar standask sem næst, *to stand as close to one another as possible*, Edda (Ht.); tungl þau er næst standask, *nearest to one another*, Rb. 34, 1812. 56.

III. *staðinn* = *staddir, standfast, placed, abiding*; hvar sem maðr er staðinn, N. G. L. i. 163; vildi hann nú til staðins vita (*knew for certain*) hver svör jarl vildi gefa, Vigl. 18.

standali, a, m. *a post*; a nickname, Sturl. iii. 234.

stand-eykr, m. *a nickname*, Fms. ix. 372.

stand-öðull, m. *a 'stand-saddle', high saddle*, Ld. 274, Sturl. iii.

163; such a saddle is described in Mr. Freeman's Norman Conquest, iv, p. 703 (the death of William).

stanga, að, *to prick, goad*, Fms. iii. 193, vii. 62, 161, viii. 281, xi.

155; stanga ör tönnum sér (s. tennr), *to pick the teeth*, Nj. 185.

2. *to spear fish*, Grág. ii. 346.

3. *to butt, of cattle*, Bs. i. 345, Grág. ii. 119, Gpl. 190.

II. *reflex. to butt one another*, Grág. ii. 320, Vápn. 46, Bret. 55.

stangan, f. *a goading, stimulus*, Stj. 78.

stank, n. *a bustle, shaking*; starf ok stank, Fbr. 173.

stanka, að, *to stand stumbling*; hann stankaði mjök við, *he was very reluctant*, Fær. 121.

stanz, n. [akin to staðsa (q. v.), *ðs = nz*]:—*a standstill, hesitation*; þonum verðr stanz at svára, Sturl. i. 18; amazement, e-n rekr í stanz, (mod.)

stanza, að, *to pause, stop*, Fas. iii. 443.

stapi, a, m. *a steeple-formed single rock*, Fas. iii. 7; freq. in mod. usage and in local names, Arnar-stapi, Ætternis-s., etc.

stappa, að, [Germ. *stampfen*; Engl. *stamp*], *to stamp*; stappa fótum, *to stamp with the feet*, Grett. 130 A; s. niðr stafnum, Band. 16 new Ed.

tappa e-n til dauðs, MS. 4. 32; *to stamp down*, þeir stöppuðu snjóinn

neð spjót-skóptum sínum, Fms. ix. 234; phrases, stappa stáli í e-n, *to*

ut steel into, *to encourage*; það stappar nætti, *it 'stamps near one', is on*

be point, Fas. i. 420.

II. *to bray in a mortar*; stappa lauk, Ó. H. 23, Fbr. 471, 472.

STARA, pres. stari; pret. starði; part. starat; [A. S. *starjan*; Engl.

*stare*]:—*to stare, gaze*; stara eptir e-m, Ísl. ii. 261, v. l.; hón starir á

eina vana mann, Bær. 12; ormrinn starði í mót, Edda.

star-blinda, f. [A. S. *stær-blind*; Engl. *stark-blind*], *blindness*.

STARF, n. *a trouble, labour, business*, Sks. 549; þetta starf, Nj. 77;

ann hafði ekki starf fyrir því, Fas. i. 36; hafa mikil starf, Fms. ix.

80; hvers starfs (employment) eðr stóttar, H. E. i. 514; hafa þvílíkt

arf, Eg. 50. starfs-maðr, m. *a worker*, Eg. 203, Grett. 123 A, Lv.

95, Bs. i. 738.

starfa, að, *to work, labour*, Eg. I; starfa í e-u, *to be busy about*, Nj.

85, Al. 99, Fms. x. 231; starfa at e-u, Fbr. 16, Al. 147; starfa á

önnum, *to trouble people*, Bs. i. 439.

starf-hús, n. *a factory, workshop*, Gpl. 178.

starf-hvalr, m. *blubber paid as wages for cutting up a whale*, Pm. 69.

starfi, a, m. = starf; þeim starfa, Fms. vi. 344; starfa mikinn, ii. 27;

afa starfa á mönnum, iv. 215; leggja starfa á e-t, *to take trouble*, Fb.

i. 118. starfa-lítill, -mikill, adj. *doing little, much work*, Hrafn. 21; starfa-meiri, Sturl. iii. 41.

starf-laun, n. pl. *wages*, Mar.

starf-samr, adj. *industrious*; of a thing, *laborious*, starfsamt líf, Barl.

111; hafa starfsamt, *to be busy, have much trouble*, Fms. xi. 311, 383,

vii. 73, Fas. i. 374; a nickname, iii. 592.

starf-semi, f. *industry*.

starf-sveinn, m. *a workman, apprentice*, Fms. xi. 431.

Starkaðr or better Stórkuðr, m., qs. Stark-höðr, [from sterkr and Höðr]:—*a pr. name, Landn.*, Fas., the famous Danish mythical hero.

Starkaðar-lag, n. *the name of a metre*, Edda (Ht.)

starr, adj. *blunt*; starr staðr, in a sword, Kormak.

starri or stari, a, m. [Lat. *sturnus*; A. S. and Dan. *stær*; Engl. *stare*,

*starling*]:—*a bird, the starling*, Edda (Gl.) 2. a pr. name, Landn.

star-sýnn, adj. *staring*; vera starsýnn á e-t, Nj. 50, Korm. 50; mod.,

mér er starsýnt á e-t, id.

statút, n. [for. word], *a statute*, H. E. i. 514.

staulask, að, *to walk with infirm steps*; staulast á fætr; stafkarl-

arnir staula, Hallgr.

stauli, a, m. *a lad, urcbin*; in svein-stauli, q. v.

staulpa, u, f., mod. *stelpa*, a girl; mey-staulpa, Sturl. i. 152, ii. 101.

STAUP, n. [O. H. G. *stouf*; A. S. *steap*; Engl. *stub*; Dan. *støb*]:—

a knobby lump; þá kom upp staup mikil sem manns-höfuð, ... hvar

er nú þat gull er þú leggir í mót þessum knapphöfða? of a ball-formed

piece of gold, Fms. vi. 183; þeir drepa fótum sínum í hvert staup (*ob-*

*stacle*) er fyrir verðr, Barl. 71; hatt-staup, the 'bat-knoll,' i. e. the bead,

Ad. 7; gull-staup, q. v. 2. [A. S. *stoppa*; Engl. *stoup*], a stoup, beaker,

cup, prop. from the form, freq. in mod. usage; taka í staupinn, *to take*

a stoup of brandy.

staupe, að, see stöpla.

staura, að, *to raise a post*; þá skal staura niðr á kistu (*to drive a stake*

*to the coffin*) ok steypa helgu vatni á, N. G. L. i. 14. 2.

staurask, að, *to be ripped up*, Fbr. 472.

staur-karl, m. *a bobbler on crutches*. staurkarls-ligr, adj. *clumsy*,

stiff.

STAURR, m. [Gr. *σταυρός*], a pale, stake; vóru settir stórir staurar

yfir dikan, Eg. 529; skjóta staurum, Fms. vii. 190; höfuð á staurum,

on the stake, xi. 376; trés eða staur, Pr. 472; staur-högg, Gpl. 177, v. l.

passim; a local name, Hkr. i. 295. staura-garðr, m. *a paling*, Fas.

iii. 280, Mar. 1198.

staut, n. *a stuttering in reading*. staut-færr, adj. *able to read a*

little.

stauta, að, [Dan. *støde*; Germ. *stossen*], *to beat, strike*; stautar á

honum spjóttinu, Karl. 182. 2. mod. *to read stutteringly*.

stá = standa, q. v.

STÁL, n. [a common Teut. word; O. H. G. *stabal*], *steel*; sterkaða

stáli, Karl. 285, Fms. x. 172, passim; phrases, sverfa til stáls, *to file to*

the very steel, *to fight to the last*, vii. 244, Gullþ. 69. 3. plur.,

of weapons; er stálin mættusk, Art., Lex. Poët. passim. 3. a

part of a ship, the beak; þeir höfðu raskótt fyrir stálinu, Fms. viii.

199; kjalar, stála, súða, Edda 66, Lex. Poët. II. metaph.,

from steel wrapped in soft iron before being fused in the forge:—

the inside of a bay-stack or rick (=staði); hann tók laust hey or

stálinu, Njarð. 378; ef maðr á korn falt í stáli eðr hey, N. G. L. ii.

111 (v. r. to staði), freq. in mod. usage. 2. an intercalary

sentence in a verse, much used by the ancient poets, esp. in the metre

dróttkvætt, Edda i. 618; thus in Haustl. 13 the words 'sveip varð í

för' is a stál. In the old poems of the metre dróttkvætt the strophes

are interwoven with such intercalary sentences; in some editions these

sentences are marked by [ ] or by ( ):—as a gramm. term, *emboismus*, köllum

var þat gört á stál ef á meðal verðr hendinga, Skálda ii. 106. COMPS:

stál-broddr, n. *a steel prod*, Fms. iii. 180. stál-gaddr, n. *a steel*

goad, Barl. 109. stál-görr, part. made of steel, MS. 4. 30. stál-

hanaki, a, m. *a steel glove*, D. N. stál-harðr, adj. *hard as steel*,

Sks., Karl. 164, Al. 40, 394. stál-hattr, m. *a steel bat*, Hkr. iii. 202.

stál-hjálmr, m. *a steel helmet*, Karl. 366. stál-húfa, u, f. *a steel*

cap, Sks. 400, Ld. 276, Bs. i. 31, Landn. 330, Sturl. ii. 91, passim.

stál-nagli, a, m. *a steel pike*, Mar. stál-pík, m. *a steel pike*, Karl.

stál-slá, f. *a steel bar*, Mag. stál-sleginn, part. steel-mounted, Jb.

345. stál-sorfinn, part. filed to the steel, Grág. i. 501.

stálligr, adj. of steel, Art.

stálmi, a, m. *a swelling of the udder with milk*; standa í stálma.

stálpaðr, part. grown up; ungarnir vóru lítta stálpaðir, Fas. ii. 231.

stálpaðr, að, *to grow strong, be full grown*.

stálpi, a, m. *piib, strength*, esp. of the young; as a nickname, Fms.

ix. 26.

stát, n. *prudishness*; sprettir úr sporunum státi, Hallgr.

státa, að, *to be prudish*; heimskir helzt sig státa, Hallgr.

stáz, n. [Dan. *staas*; Engl. *state*], *finery*, (mod.), stáz-mey sat í

sorgum, Stef. Ól.

stáza, að, *to dress finely*.



**stедda**, u, f. [Germ. *stute*; cp. A.S. *stood*; Engl. *stud*]:—a mare, Grett. (in a verse), Art. 53.

**STEDI**, m., gen. *stедja*, pl. *stедjar*, [Engl. *stithby*]:—a *stithy*, anvil, Edda 9, Fms. i. 177, þiðr. 166, Dipl. iii. 13, passim; konungs *stеди*, the 'king's stithy', the mint, Gpl. 139, Bs. ii. 58.

COMPDS: *stедja-bréf*, m. a writ granting licence to the mint, D.N. *stедja-kollr*, m. a nickname, Nj. 182.

*stедja-nef*, n. the 'stithy-nub', thin end of a stithy, Fms. i. 133; cp. *nef-stеди*.

*stедja-steinn*, m. a stithy-stone, base of an anvil, þiðr. 166.

*stедja*, að, to bound, leap, Bs. i. 527, Al. 146; *stедjaði* yfir upp, Nj. 144; *stедjar* upp yfir hann, Finnb. 310, passim.

**STЕÐJA**, pret. staddi, part. staddr, neut. statt; the word is little used except in part. pass.; [stadr]:—to stop; stóðdu þeir ferðina er í fyrstu riðu, Fagrsk. 138: to permit, *stедja* fyrir-boðna hluti (cp. Dan. *tilstede*), Rétt. 95: to fix, appoint, þeir stóðdu með sér á alþingi þann samning, at . . . Bs. i. 770.

II. reflex. to be decided on; settar-görð þá er nýliga staddisk, H.E. i. 458; kaup staddisk, Dipl. iii. 10; stóðdusk þá þeir hlutir, N.G.L. ii. 428; hafa statt e-t, to have made one's mind up, Fms. i. 284; hafa e-t statt fyrir sér, to have determined on, Ld. 184: to make firm, þá er hann hafði statt ok styrkt ríki sitt, Stj. 455; hann hugðisk hafa statt sik í ríkinu, Barl. 61: göra e-t, to resolve, Fms. ii. 293, Bárð. 164; með stóðdum endi-mörkum, fixed limits, Gpl. 44.

III. part. staddr, as adj. placed, present, esp. used of a temporary chance abode; hvergi sem þau eru stóðd, Grág. i. 332; ef hann var þar staddr þar sem blót vóru, happened to be present, Fms. i. 35; margir ef þar vóru hjá staddr, Eg. 64; vera við staddr, present, Nj. 63, Eg. 64, passim.

2. placed in such or such a position; Einarr spurði Egil, hvar hann hefði þess verit staddr, at hann hefði mest reynt sik, Eg. 687; þér erut staddir ekki vel, ye are in danger, Fms. ii. 16; lítt staddr, doing poorly, x. 173; þeim mönnum er í sóttum vóru staddir, Blas. 40: neut., því er yör svá statt til Sigfússona, why are you thus troubled about them? Nj. 252.

**STEF**, n. (root stafi), gen. pl. stefja, dat. stefjum, a summons, term, time fixed, (=stefna); viku-stef, a week's notice, Eg. 274; var kvæðit á viku stef, 394; þriggja náttu stef, a summons with three days' notice, Grág. i. 385; bardaga stef, Al. 54.

II. a stave in a lay, burden, refrain; hann orti Hafgerðinga-drápu, þar er þetta stef í, 'Mínar bið ek', etc., Landn. 106; kvæðit, ok er þetta stefit í, Ísl. ii. 222; þórarinn orti þá stef, ok setti í kvæðit, . . . ok er þetta stefit, Ó.H. 180, Fb. i. 210. In the old poems called drapa, the middle part had a burden; this part was called 'stef' or *stefja-bálkr*, m. the 'stave-balk', stave-section, Ó.H. 180; and consisted of several equal sets of verses, called *stefja-mel* or *stefja-mál*, n. stave-measure; the number of stanzas to each 'stave-set' varies in different poems (3, 4, 5, 7); the number of the sets also varies according to the length of the poem, e.g. if the stave-section were of twenty-one stanzas it would fall into seven 'sets' (3 x 7); if of twenty, into five (4 x 5); er rétt at setja kvæðit með svá mörgum stefnumelum sem vill, Edda (Ht.) i. 686; hef ek þar lokit stefnum, *here the staves end*; hefja upp stef, and so on, see the remarks s.v. slæmr. The stave or burden usually stands at the end of each 'set'; the burden might even be distributed among the stanzas of the stefnumel, as may be seen in the Togdrápa on king Canute in Ó.H., or in the poem Rek-stefja or Banda-drápa (Hkr. i. and Scripta Hist. Island. iii.)

*stefja*, að, to prevent; stefja manntjón, Fms. x. 418.

II. to address with a stave or stanza; þá stefjaði trollkona á hann ok spurði hverr þar fór (then follows the ditty), Edda 95.

—*stefja*, u, f. a suffix indicating a lay with burdens; Rek-stefja, Stolin-stefja.

*stef-lauss*, adj. without burden, Edda (Ht.)

*stef-ligr*, adj. belonging to a stef, Líl. 51, Gd. 24.

*stefna* and *stemna*, d, [stafn, stamn], to 'point with the stem,' to stand in a certain direction, (esp. of sailing, from which the metaphor is taken); s. inn fjörðinn, Landn. 56, Eg. 128; s. út ór firði, to stand out of the firib, Ó.H. 37; s. út á haf, Fms. i. 26; þeir stefnu inn í Víkina, 60; s. á land upp, vii. 202; s. til bæjarins, Eg. 230; þat stefndi til Rúts-staða, Nj. 35:—to aim at, höggit stefndi á föleginn, the blow aimed at the leg, Fms. vii. 325; sendi ör af lásboga, þó óafvitandi á hvörn hann stefndi, Stj. 604: phrases, e-m verðr nær stefnt, to escape narrowly, Fms. viii. 328; betr enn til var stefnt, better than it was begun, of luck better than foresight, ix. 414; stefna sér til örkuðla, to court, expose oneself to, Bjarn. 56.

II. a law term, to give notice to one, summon him, the person in dat., Grág., N.G.L., Nj.; s. manni í dóm, til alþingis, etc., passim; s. e-m um e-t, Grág. i. 107; s. um sök, 21: with a double dat., s. manni þeirri sök er löfstar-kviðr fylgir, to summon a person in such a case, 20; ek skal þér Mörðr vera ok stefna þér af konunni, Nj. 15.

2. to cite, of a case; stefna sök, to call a case into court, Grág. i. 36; s. máli, Nj. 33; s. dómi til rófs, Grág. ii. 101; s. til alþingis, i. 106; s. í hvárt þing sem vill, 162: the word is used in countless instances in Grág., Nj., and the Sagas: to recite the summons, hann stefndi fyrir málinu, en hann mælti eptir ok stefndi rangt, Nj. 35.

3. to call together, with acc., of a meeting; s. þing, to call a meeting, Fb. ii. 38, Ld. 2, Hkr. iii. 26, Fær. 119,

Fig. 338:—s. saman, to call together; stefna saman þegn ok þræl, Stj. 611; s. saman öllum lýð, 541; s. at sér liði, to summon the troops, Eg. 270; s. til sín, 26, 32, 269; s. at sér mönnum, to gather men, Nj. 104; stemna stemnu, to summon formally, Grág. i. 108; s. veizlu, to bid people to a feast, Fms. xi. 45; þessi ætlan er nú er stefnd, Hkr. iii. 384.

*stefna* or *stemna*, u, f. a direction, Hkr. i. 158:—an appointed meeting.

II. a law term, a summons, citation; eiga stefnu við e-n, Eg. 271; koma fyrir til stefnu, Fms. vii. 151.

2. the term = stef; þriggja náttu stefna, Fms. viii. 200; mánaðar-s., at líðinni þeirri stefnu, Grág. i. 378; er at þeirri stefnu kom, Eg. 30; er sú s. var líðin, 277; tóli mánaða stemna, N.G.L. i. 43; selja jörð ór stemnu, to sell an estate held by lease, Gpl. 309: the saying, allr dagr til stefnu, all the day for a citation, a summons being lawful if served before nightfall, Jb.; hence metaph., það er allr dagr til stefnu, i.e. plenty of time or leisure, of a thing which is not pressing.

COMPDS: *stefnu-boð*, n. a summoning to a meeting, Bs. i. 785.

*stefnu-dagr*, m. a day of summons; leggja stefnumdag, Sturl. ii. 207; koma á nefndan stefnumdag, Dipl. ii. 5; biða stefnumdag, Eg. 274: plur. stefnumdagar, citation-days, when citations can be lawfully made, Nj. 79; þat var um stefnumdag (in the spring), Eb. 46; er váraði ok stefnumdagar kómu, Band. 14 new Ed.

*stefnu-dægr*, n. = stefnumdag, Bær. 19.

*stefnu-fall*, n. a failure to appear on summons, N.G.L. ii. 482.

*stefnu-fundur*, m. a meeting, Str. 27.

*stefnu-för*, f. a journey to appear on summons, Eg. 722, Nj. 78, Lv. 5.

*stefnu-görð*, f. a summons, N.G.L. i. 344, 350.

*stefnu-jörð*, f. land held on lease; þrigða s. sína eör mála-jörð, Gpl. 309, passim in the Norse law.

*stefnu-lag*, n. an appointment; göra s., Eg. 41, Fms. i. 19, vii. 151, 279, Orkn. 404.

*stefnu-leiðangr*, m. a naval expedition, Ld. 28; í viking eða s., Fms. iii. 41.

*stefnu-lið*, n. a body of persons summoned, N.G.L. i. 382.

*stefnu-lýðr*, m. an assembly, D.N.

*stefnu-maðr*, m. a summoner, K. Þ. K. 86.

*stefnu-morginn*, m. the morning of a citation-day, Mar.

*stefnu-rof*, n. failure to appear at a stefna, Fms. ix. 378, v.1.

*stefnu-staðr*, m. the place of citation (where it is to be lawfully made), Grág. i. 153, 297: a meeting-place, Fms. ix. 378, x. 393.

*stefnu-stofa*, u, f. a citation-room, D.N.

*stefnu-sök*, f. a case of citation, Grág. i. 69, 177.

*stefnu-tal*, n. a discourse at a stefna, Fms. vi. 145.

*stefnu-tími*, a, m. a fair time (cp. tími til stefnu = plenty of time), Grett. 100 A, the metaphor from citations.

*stefnu-vargr*, m. a mythical word, e.g. used of a house haunted by mice or vermin as if it were under a spell, see Maurer's Volk-sagen.

*stefnu-vátt*, m. a cited witness, a witness to a summons, Grág. i. 42.

*stefnu-vitni*, n. a citation, bera s., Jb. 191, Nj. 36, Grág. i. 42.

*stefnandi*, part. a summoner, Gpl. 32.

*stefni* or *stemni*, n. the prow, = stafi, Edda (Gl.)

*stefning*, f. a summoning, Sturl. ii. 116.

*stefningr*, m. a kind of snake, Lex. Poët.

*stefnir*, m. one who directs, Lex. Poët.: a helmet, poet., Edda (Gl.)

*steggr*, m., *steggi*, a, m. [prop. a mounter; in Yorks. a *steg* is a gander; from stiga, cp. seggr from segja, hugga from hugr]:—a be-bird; andar steggi, a male duck, Karl. 260 (Dan. andrik): in mod. usage steggr also means a tom-cat.

*stegla*, d, [stagl], to put on racks, Fms. xi. 375.

*stegla*, u, f. [A.S. *stægl*; Dan. *steile*], a rack (stagl), esp. in plur.

*steglur*: a low name for a woman, Edda ii. 629.

*steigur-liga*, adv. prudisibly; láta s., Korm. (in a verse); standa s. í stigreip, Fms. vi. 416.

*steik*, f. a steak; steikarnar, Stj. 45; steikar (gen.), N.G.L. i. 84; lamba-s., kálfa-s., passim.

*steikari*, a, m. [cp. Engl. *stoker*], a roaster, cook, Edda 23, Róm. 302, Bs. i. 810, þiðr. 86, Orkn. 170, Fms. x. 302; steikara hús, Fas. i. 457; steikara höfðingi, meistari, Fms. x. 302, Stj. 200.

*steiki-teinn*, m. a spit, Dipl. v. 18.

**STEIKJA**, ð and t, [a common Teut. word], to 'steak' or 'stoke', roast; s. á teini, Am. 79; s. hjarta við funa, Fm. 32; eta litt steikt, Hkr. 2. 7; en er Sigurðr steikði hjartað, Edda 74; sá hann at maðr steiktr lá á eldnum, Fms. viii. 107: the phrase, steikja smára enn . . . , to have a smaller steak on the spit than . . . 414: steikja is in Icel. also used of meat baked on embers, steikja köku, steikja roð, opp. to baked in a pan.

*steiklingr*, m. a nickname, Fms. xi. 126.

*steina*, d, [A.S. *stānjan*; Engl. *to stain*], to stain, colour, paint; s. skipit með allskyns litum, Fms. x. 320: esp. used in the part. pass., skipit var allt steint fyrir ofan sjó, Orkn. 332, Eg. 68; karfi steindr allr fyrir ofan sjó, 371; altara-klæði steint, bríkar-klæði steint, Vm. 10, Jm. 22; steint merki, B.K. 83; hús tjaldat með steindum klæðum, Fms. x. 16; í steindum söðli, Ld. 272; lopt steint með líkneskjum, Str. 5; steinda kistu, Am.

*steina-brú*, f. a stone-bridge, stone-arch, a natural one, not made by human hands, hence the phrase, gamall sem steinabru, old as a stone bridge = 'stone-old', Fas. iii. 61, cp. Ht. (fine): the very phrase shows the ancient Scandinavians, like the old Germans, knew not the arch, as their buildings were all of wood, cp. Tacit. Germ. 16, Herodian. vii. 2: indeed, stone masonry first became known after the introduction of Christianity.



steina-sörvi or -seyrvi, n., see sörv, Edda 68, 1sl. ii. 343, Fas. iii. 543.

stein-bitr, m. a fish, *anarrichas lupus*, Edda (Gl.), freq. in mod. usage.

stein-blindr, adj. *stone-blind*, Stj. 121, 620, Bs. ii. 81, Fms. vi. (in a verse), passim.

stein-bogi, a, m. [A. S. *stānboga*], = *steinabrá*, Fas. iii. 668, Fms. xi. 74, Þiðr. 100.

stein-delfr, m. (mod. *stein-depill*), [Norse *steindolp*], the *wagtail*, *motacilla L.*, Edda (Gl.).

stein-geit, f. a 'stone-goat', the Germ. *steinbock*, Al. 167, Rb. 102, Deut. xiv. 5: of the zodiac, MS. 732. 18, Rb. 102.

stein-kast, n. a *throwing stones*, Fms. iii. 186, Grett. 151 A.

stein-klæði, n. = *steint-klæði*, Vm., Ám., Bs. i. 641, D. I. i. 597.

stein-kol, n. pl., [Germ. *stein-kohl*; Dan. *stenkul*], *mineral coal*, mod.

stein-ligr, adj. *stony*, Greg. 45, Hom. 79.

stein-meistari, a, m. a *stone-mason*, Hom. 122, Fms. v. 215, xi. 428.

STEINN, m. [a word common to all Teut. languages], a *stone*, N. G. L. i. 65; meistari á stein, Barl. 167; steinn einn mikill, Fms. viii. 8, passim; a *boulder, rock*, stein at lýja járn við, Eg. 141: allit., stokkar eða steinar, Grág. ii. 132, Fb. ii. 102; gengr mark fyrir neðan ör steinum þeim er heita Klofningar, D. I. i. 471; dýrnar á steinum lukusk, Fas. i. 514: of a gem (gim-steinn), Js. 78, Þkv. 16, 19, Ó. H. 30; settr steinum, Eg. 698; altaris-steinn, Vm. 37; leidar-s., sólar-s., a *loadstone*: stones used for warming rooms, ok höfðu hvárki á því kveldi ljós né steina, Eb. 276; cp. mjólk var heit ok vóru á steinar, Lv. 70: dragging stones as a punishment, see Sól. (draga dreymra steina); draga stein ok vera útlægr, N. G. L. iii. 16, 210, but it is of foreign origin.

II. metaph. phrases; verða milli steins ok sleggu, *between the 'stone and the sledge-hammer'* (stones being used for anvils), Fas. i. 34; taka stein, or kasta steini um megn sér, *to throw too heavy a stone for one's strength*, to break down, Fær. 58, Eg. 473; þykkir ekki ör steini hefja (see hefja), Gísl. 54; ljósta e-n illum steini, *to hit with an evil stone, hit hard*, Glúm. (see the verse); steins hljóð, *stone-silence, dead silence*.

III. spec. usages, a cell for an anchor, Fms. x. 373; setjask í stein, Nj. 268, Grett. 162, Trist.; gefa sik í stein, Játv. ch. 8; sitja í helgum steini.

IV. pr. names; Steini, Steinarr, Steinn, Stein-björn, Stein-ánnr, Stein-grímr, Stein-kell (the *stone-font* for sacrifices), Stein-ólfur, Stein-móðr, Stein-róðr, Stein-bórr: of women, Stein-unn, Stein-vör: and in the latter part, Hall-steinn, Þór-steinn, Vé-steinn (the *Holy stone* for sacrifices), Her-steinn, Há-steinn, Ey-steinn, Út-steinn, Inn-steinn, etc., Landn.: and in local names, Steinar, etc.; Dvergasteinn.

B. COMPODS, of *stone*: stein-altari, a *stone-altar*, Stj.; stein-bogi, q. v.; stein-borg, a *stone-castle*, Fms. x. 154; stein-garðr, a *stone-wall*, Str. 6; stein-dýrr, *stone-doors*, Vsp.; stein-gólf, a *stone-floor*, Stj., Fms. vi. 440; stein-hjarta, a *heart of stone*, Mar.; stein-hurð, a *stone-burdle*, Fas. iii. 213; stein-hús, a *stone-house*, Fms. x. 154, v. l.; stein-höll, a *stone-hall*, 153, Nj. 6 (where it is an anachronism), Hkr. iii. 62; stein-kastali, a *stone-castle*, Sks. 423, Orkn. 318; stein-ker, a *stone-essel*, Stj. 268; stein-keittill, a *stone-kettle*, Ó. H. 223; stein-kirkja, a *stone-church*, Fms. vi. 440, ix. 535, x. 409 (11th and 12th centuries), Bs. i. 32 (Kristni S. fine); stein-kjallari, a *stone-cellar*, B. K. 103; stein-knifr, a *stone-knife*, Stj. 117, 261; stein-topt, a *stone-floor*, Str. 70; stein-musteri, a *stone-minster*, Fms. vii. 100, Orkn. 258; stein-múrr, a *stone-wall*, Fms. ix. 434, x. 153; stein-nökkvi, a *stone-boat*, Fas. ii. 231, Bárð. 164 (of a giant in a tale); stein-ofn, a *stone-oven*, Bs. i. 830 (Laur. S.); stein-ráfr, a *stone-roof*, Mar.; stein-sker, a *rock*, Fms. viii. 367, v. l.; stein-smíði, a *stone work, stone implements*, Íb. ch. 6; stein-spjald, a *stone-tablet*, Sks. 671, Ám. 46; stein-stópi, a *stone-pillar*, Fms. i. 137; stein-stula, id., 655 xxviii. 1; stein-tabula, id., *stone-tablet*, Stj. 311; stein-veggir, a *stone-wall*, Fms. vii. 64; stein-virki, id., Sks. 415; stein-píldr, *stone-wainscotted*, Str. 75; stein-pró, q. v.; stein-ör, a *stone-arrow*, Fas. ii. 260.

steinn, m. [Engl. *stain*], a *stain, colour*; birt með hvítum steini ok raubum, Ó. H. 124; raubum steini, red paint, Karl., Edda (in a verse).

stein-öðr and stein-öðl, adj. 'stone-wood' (cp. Engl. *stone-deaf*; Germ. *stein-af*), violent, of a gale; útnyrðingi steinöðum, 656 C. 2; útsynningr steinöðr, Clem. 24; steinöðl, Eg. 600.

stein-pikka, u, f. a *mason's pick*, Flóv. 37.

stein-setja, setti, to set with stones, Fms. xi. 427.

stein-smíðr, m. a 'stone-smith', mason, Fms. xi. 428, Stj. 562, Bs. i. 390.

stein-smíði, f. *stone-masonry*, Grett. 162 A.

stein-smíði, n. id., Fms. xi. 429: articles worked of stone, Íb. 9.

stein-snar, n. a *stone's throw*, of distance, N. T., Pass. 4. 2.

stein-sótt, f., medic. *stone, gravel, calculus*, Bs. i. 123, 310, 644.

stein-tálga, u, f. *stone-carving, masonry*, Stj. 562, Fms. viii. 279.

stein-tjald, n. a *coloured tent*, Vm. 17, Pm. 14.

stein-ungi, a, m. a nickname, Sturl.

stein-pró, f. a *stone-coffin*, Fms. viii. 236, x. 384; s. ins helga Stephani, 655 xiv. B. 2, Pass. 50. 16.

STEKKR, m., gen. *stekklar*, pl. *stekkir*, a *fold* in which lambs in spring are weaned during the night before being taken from the ewes and driven to the mountain pastures; which season in Iceland is called *stekktíð*, f., Edda 103; eggíð eða *stekktíð*, Ícel. Almanack, 1872, May 27; merkja lamb í *stekk*, Grág. i. 415; taka lamb ór *stekk*, Ld. 170; lamb skal marka ór *stekk* hvert vár ok skal Þétt ábyrgask ok gefa um haust er apr kemr, D. I. i. 201; göra upp *stekka*, Sturl. i. 27; *stekkjanna*, 28; skal gefa lamb ór *stekk*, ok gefa um haustið ef apr kemr, Vm. 169; hafði faðir minn *stekk* fyrir neðan langa-garðinn fyrir útan ána, Dipl. v. 25. *stekklar-lamb* or *stekk-lamb*, n. a *lamb from the stekkr*.

STELA (stel, stell, Js. 128), pret. stalt, stálu; subj. *steli*; imperat. stel, steldú; part. stolinn: [a common Teut. word] *—to steal*, with dat. (stela e-u), Eg. 237, Boll. 350, Nj. 74, N. G. L. i. 82; stela stuld, to commit a theft, 83: the phrase, hann steli öllu sem steini er léttrá, *he steals whatever is lighter than stone, of a thorough thief*. 2. with acc. to bereave, rob a person; várr skal engi annann stela, N. G. L. i. 81; stela mik (acc.) eign minni, to rob me of my property, Boll. 350; nú er maðr stolinn fé sínu, Gpl. 539.

II. reflex., *stelsk*, to steal in or upon; stelsk at e-m, to steal upon, attack a person unawares, Lv. 47; berjask um ljósa daga en stelsk eigi at þeim um nætr, Fms. vii. 296; hvárigr stelsk á aðra, ix. 489, v. l.; stelsk á e-n, id., Fas. i. 144, Al. 158.

3. recipr., *stelsk frá*, to steal from one another, Sturl. i. 173.

3. stolinn; með stolinni hendi, with a stolen, thievish hand, Js. 24.

stelari, a, m. a *stealer*, Þiðr. 21.

stelkr, m. a bird, *tringa islandica L.*

stelling, f. [cp. Germ. *stellen, stallr*], the *mast-step*; íss var í stellingunni, Fms. ix. 386, v. l.: hence the phrase, setja e-ð í stellingu, to put it firm, right; úr stellingu, out of groove; setja sig í stellingarnar, to put oneself in posture, metaphor taken from raising the mast.

stel-viss, adj. *thievish*.

STEMMA, d, [stamr], to stem, stop, dam up, esp. of a stream or fluid; steinn sá er stemdi þurftina, stopped the urine, Bs. i. 310; tekr kuldinn at s. vindæðarnar, Al. 22; stemdu svá upp vatnið, Ó. H. 163; stemma af, Fms. vi. 351: impers., stóra læki stemdi uppi, were stemmed, obstructed, 67; vatnið (acc.) stemdi uppi, Bs. i. 315; at ósi skal á stemma, to dam up a river at its outlet, a saying, Edda; demma ok stemma, D. N. i. 275; hljóp skriða... fyllði dalinn ok stemdi ána Gaul, Ann. 1345: reflex., stríð stemmisk, grief abates, Brand. 60.

stengja, d, [stöng; Dan. *stænge*], to bar; s. úti, Mar.

sterk-leikr, m. (-leiki, styrk-leikr, Fms. i. 261), *strength*; afl ok s., Edda 7; ágætr at sterkleik, Fms. x. 293.

sterk-liga, adv. (styrk-liga, Fms. iii. 60, vi. 267), *strongly*, Th. 4; berjask vel ok s., Fms. iii. 77.

sterk-ligr, adj. (styrk-ligr, Fms. ii. 81), *strong-like, strong looking*; mikill maðr ok s., Eg. 486.

sterk-mannligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), = *sterkligr*, Fas. ii. 478, v. l.

STERKR, adj., and styrkr, q. v.; the older form takes a *y* before a vowel, sterkjan, sterkjum; whereas styrkr has both *y* and *v*, styrkjan and styrkván: compar. sterkari, sterkast, but sterkstr, Hom. 46, 95, 97: [a common Teut. word; A. S. *stearc*; Engl. *stark*; Dan. *stærk*]: -stark, strong; mikill maðr vexti ok sterk, Nj. 29; hverjum manni neiri ok sterkari, Eg. 179; allra manna sterkast, Fms. i. 2; styrkr at afli, 19; hverjum manni meiri ok styrkari, 17; aðrir styrkari njósuar-menn, ix. 365; meiri ok styrkari enn aðrir menn, vi. 65; sterkustu stóðir, Hom. 95, 97; sterkst allra dýra, 46; sterkjan vað, Edda 36; styrkja treyju, Fms. ix. 527.

2. metaph., sterkari fæðu, 655 xvii. 5; sterkst mungát, Bs. i. 316; hit sterkasta mungát, Eg. 551; styrkan drykk, Fms. vii. 316; styrkt vín, ix. 420; grasaðr mjóðr ok inn styrkasti, iv. 168; sterk vetr, Rb. 572; sterk orrosta, Bret. 56; æðri kraptr eða styrkri, Sks. 25; tvers skepnur þær er styrkván urðu þeirra mótstöðu-mönnum, Fms. iv. 56; styrkr allir enir styrkustu eðrar, Nj. 150; sverja hina styrkustu eðra, Fms. i. 189.

sterk-viðri (styrk-viðri, Fms. ii. 177), n. a *strong gale*, Grett. 131.

sterlingr, m. [Engl. *Easterling, sterling*; a word given to the Flemish and Baltic traders]: -sterling; Enska sterlinga, Ann. 1265.

sterta, t, to crease, pleat; in the phrase, strauk of rípti, sterti ermar, she smoothed the kirtle and pleated the sleeves, Rm.; cp. þá höfðu menn ermar fimm álra langar ok svá þröngvar, at draga skyldi at við handtygil, ok lérka allar at öxl, Fms. vi. 440.

sterta, u, f., in hosna-sterta; cp. drambhósur lerkaðar at beini, court-breaches tight to the leg, id.

sterti-maðr, m. a *stately, fine-dressed person*, Edda (Gl.).

stertr, m. [A. S. *steort*; Engl. *start* in red-start; O. H. G. *sterz*], a tail, the vertebrae of the tail; skera tagl upp í stert, to dock a horse's tail; því berr hann stýðan stert, Fas. i. (in a verse).

stertr, part. [cp. Engl. *start, upstart*], *stately, haughty*; Sámr gekk mjök upp stertr, S. stalked very stately, haughtily, prob. from the fine dress (sterta); gengr hann upp stert mjök, Mork. 38.

STÉTT, f. [no doubt akin to A. S. *stíttan* = to found; Germ. *stiften*;



formed like rétt, létt (q.v.); stétt therefore prop. means a foundation:—*a pavement*; en er hann kom fram í stéttirnar, Sturl. ii. 107; kirkju-stétt, iii. 200, 221: in Icel. the raised pavement running along the front of houses is called stétt, bæjar-stétt.

2. *stepping-stones*; þeir færðu stéttir þær í ána, er aldri hefir ör rekit síðan, Grett. 113 A.

3. *the foot-piece or base of a vessel*; fjórði kaleikr er undan er stéttin, Vm. 29.

II. [influenced by, if not derived from, the Lat. status]:—*degree, rank*; hveir stéttar eru, Fms. iii. 182; mækligan þeirrar stéttar, Mar.; til allra klerklígra stétta, H.E. i. 475; margar stéttir, Stj. 299: very freq. in mod. usage, and leg stétt=*the clergy*; veraldleg stétt=*the laity*: old writers freq. use it in masc. when in this sense (stéttir), hann tekr aptur allan fyrra stétt, Th. 5; resignera ábóta-stéttinn, Ann. 1393, Bs. ii. passim.

COMPS: stéttar-ker, n. a vessel with a base, Fs. 5, Vm. 58, 109, Dipl. iii. 4. stéttar-lauss, adj. without a base, D. N.

stétta, t, to found, establish; s. mikit illt, to cause much evil, Stj. 32; to avail, s. harðla mikit, 298; hvat stétt, at ..., 110: to support, at s. vára þörf, Mar.; stétta bæn e-s, Karl. 355; þau stóða þér ekki né stétta, Stj. 20; at þú megir fleinum stétta ok stóða, 143.

stéttir, m., see stétt (II).

steýldr, part. [stauli, staulast; cp. Ivar Aasen stöl = a horseshoe-shaped iron hook or clasp]:—*crouching*; steýldr á hæli, standing in a crouching posture, Fbr. 52.

STEYPA, ð and t, [a causal answering to stúpa, staupa]:—*to make stoop, cast down, overbrow* (Germ. stürzen, with dat.; at vör steypim hánun, Fms. vii. 261; s. þínum úvinum, viii. 220; at eigi mætti ofsi lögum s., x. 120, Hkr. i. 72; s. niðr e-u, to throw down, Barl. 152; s. hjálminum þeim inum gullroðna, Fms. vii. 242; þeir steypu fimm konungum í eina keldu, Ó. H. 69; hann steypir sér fram, stooped down, Karl. 161.

2. to let sink down, put on (or off) a smock-formed garment; hann tók selbelgi ok steypti yfir höfuð þeim, Fms. i. 10; s. kyrtli yfir e-n, Blas. 46; hann steypdi á sik grárrí kápu, Fms. vii. 289; s. af sér brynjunni, kyrtli (= Lat. exuere), i. 43, vi. 421, Fb. ii. 214; of a hood, hann hafði lóðkapa yzt ok steypit hettinum, be let the hood sink over the face, Fms. ii. 149.

III. reflex, to tumble down, fall stooping, Germ. stürzen; steypðisk hann dauðr á gólfitt, Fms. iii. 193; þorkell steypisk yfir hann, Fagsk. 52; jarl steypisk fram á gólfitt, Orkn. 48; hón steypisk í gljúfrin, Grett. 141; iðrin steypusk of honum ofan í ána, id.; steypask yfir borð, to plunge overboard, Fms. i. 178, Hkr. i. 239; þá steypumk á þá ofan fyrir brekkuna, let us plunge upon them, like a stream, Fms. vii. 297: of a waterfall, forsin steypisk fram af berginu.

2. part., in the phrase, með steypum kertum, with candles reversed in the ceremony of excommunication, H.E. i. 146, Stat. 283, Sturl. iii.

B. With acc. [staup; Dan. stöbe], to cast, found; steypa skurðgoð, guða af málm, Barl. 139, Stj. 188, 583; steyptr kálfr, Sks. 574; steyptr af kopar ok málm, Fms. vii. 97, passim in old and mod. usage; svelli var steyptr í gilit, lumps of ice, Mar.; metaph., rendering of Lat. fundere, s. fram bæn = fundere preces, id.

steypari, a, m. a caster, Clar.; eir-s, a brass-founder, Rétt. 120.

steypðr, stoðr, part. [see stopi, stapi; A.S. steap], steep, rising high; steypðir hjálmur, steep helmets (cp. Fris. stapa helm), Gkv. 2. 19; stoðir reykir, steep (pillars of) smoke, Edda (in a verse).

steyping, f. an overbrow, Fms. viii. 16.

steypir, m. a caster (?), a nickname, Fms. viii.

steypi-regn, n. a pouring rain.

steypi-reyðr, f. a whale, balæna maxima.

STEYTA, t, [Ulf. stautan = τῆταιν; Dan. stöde; Swed. stöta; Germ. stossen; connected with a lost strong verb stūta, staut]:—*to push, with dat., cast violently*; hverjum hlut er þar í hefir steytt verit, cast into the lake, Stj. 75; þeir steyta þeim út ór vagninum niðr á jörðina, Karl. 161; steytandi honum dauðum á jörð, 194; steystast (to be thrown) niðr í eina dýblizu, 550; vóru þar út á steytir (flung) dauðir menn, Ann. 1349; steytir úr af roð, was flung from rock to rock, Bs. ii. 25; skipið steytti á skeri, she struck on a skerry; steyta fót sinn við stæni, Matth. iv. 6.

steytting, f., in á-steytting, a stumbling, N. T., Vidal.

steytir, m. [Dan. stød], a capsize; fá úhagligan steyt, Bs. ii. 129; hón (the wave) horfði á þvert skipit ok ógnaði hræðiligan steyt, 50.

stibba, u, f. [akin to stífla], a stifling; það er stibba í mér, stibba í nefnu: in reykar-s, a stifling smoke.

stig, n. [stíga], a step; stig fyrir stig, step for step. 2. a path = stigr, hann freistaði um öll stig, Róm. 310. 3. as a measure, a pace = Lat. passus; fjögur fet göra stig, MS. 732; mæli-stig, a degree, mathem. 4.

the step of a ladder; var ek þá kominn í hit efsta stigit, Ó. H. 211 (mod. hapt or stiga-hapt).

II. a step or degree in point of birth or family; in the phrase, af ... stigum, of low (small, high) degree; af meirum stigum eðr minnum, Fas. i. 242; af litlum stigum, Sks. 749; af háfum stigum, and the like.

stig-gata, u, f. a footpath, Sks. 728.

stig-hosur, f. pl. riding-stockings, Fms. x. 415.

stigi, a, m., stegi, Sks. 423 (v.l.), 428 B; [stigr]:—*a step, ladder, steep ascent*; hann sá stiga frá himnum, Ó. H. 211; stiga sex álna hávan, Vm. 129; stigi skal til eldhús hvers vera, ok tveir krókar í hverjum fjórungi, N. G. L. ii. 248, passim in old and mod. usage: of a scaling ladder in war, Al. 146, Sks. 413, 423, 428: the phrase, leggja á stiga, to stretch on a ladder, as on a rack, Fms. ix. 349.

II. Stigi, Stiga-gnúpr, a local name, Landn. stiga-hapt, n. a step in a ladder.

stigning, f., in upp-s, niðr-s, q. v.

STIGR (also sounded stigr, stíg and víg make rhyme in old poems), m., gen. stigs, dat. stigi; n. pl. stigar, stiga, which forms seem older and better than stigr, stigi, which also occur: [A.S. stīg; Early Engl. stie; Engl. stair; Dan. sti; Germ. steg; cp. North.E. stye or stie, a steep ascent or pass, as in Stye-head Pass]:—*a path, footway*; sveinarnir hljópu þegar á stigin er heim lá til bæjarins, Fms. ii. 100; sá er stigan hafið bannat, Fs. 5; dreif liðit af hverjum stig (dat.), Anal. 88; ok ferr þá stigu, Edda 44; taka úkunna stiga, to walk in unknown paths, Fms. viii. 30; kanna úkunna stiga, to visit unknown paths, i. e. foreign lands; ganga þessa stiga, Fs. 32; þóttu lafir á stigum, id.; hylt stiga alla, of snow, Gísl. 28 (drífir í stiga alla, 112, l.c.); stemma stiga fyrir e-m, to bar one's way, cut one off, Róm. 213; vega ok stiga, ways and paths, Sks. 625 B; götu ok stigu, Greg. 31; ryðja stigin, to rid or clear the way, Eg. 289; af-stigr, Fs. 5; hjá-stigr, a by-path; leyni-stigr (q.v.), a hidden path; gagn-stigr, a gain-path, short cut; glap-stigr, vil-stigr, stafkarls-stigr, ein-stigi, q. v.

stiga-maðr, m. a highwayman, Eg. 537, Fs. 8, Gullþ. 10, Fms. v. 46; stigamenn ok ránsmenn, Hkr. ii. 336.

stig-reip, n. [A.S. stīg-ræp; O. H. G. steka-reif; Engl. stirrup]:—*a stepping-ropes, stirrup*, Fms. vi. 416; mennirnir stóðu í stigreipum, Bs. i. 670; varð fótrinn fastur í stigreipinu, Orkn. 450.

STIK, n. pl. stakes, piles, which in times of war were driven in the mouths of rivers, inlets, and along the shore; stikuðu Gautar Gautelfi, at konungr skyldi eigi mega leggja skipum sínum upp í landit, Haraldr konungr lagðisk við stikin, Hkr. i. 92 (see also the verse); þeir lögðu at landi við stikin, Fms. vii. 188; uppi við stikin, 256; þeir hjuggu tengslin frá stikunum, 259; sing., þar gengr Sjólftr til er stikat er, a stake for shooting, Fas. ii. 266.

stika, ð, [A.S. stician], to drive piles (stik), Hkr. i. 92 (see stik); hann lét stika ána Temps, Bret.; stikaðr var út óssinn, sem vandi er á Austvegum (as is the custom in the Baltic) at stika fyrir úfrið, O. H. L. 12; svá er sagt at Ólafr konungr lét stika ána uppi, ok stór vötn er nær lágu, 52; hann skyldi ok láta stika þjóðleidd ... svá at eigi væri þar skipum fast, Fb. ii. 72; stika hvert grunn, Edda (Ht.): stakes driven in between high and low water-mark for whale or salmon catching, s. fyrir hval, N. G. L. i. 61; s. laxa-fiski, D. N. v. 531.

II. to measure with a yard-measure; stika lérept, Fms. vi. 348; s. vaðmál, Ölk. 36; s. niðr hundrað vöru, Bs. i. 849; þar fyrir skaltú s. þér ör fatabúri þrjátigir álnir lérepts, 876.

stika, u, f. a stick; hværki steinn né stika, Stj. 531; eldiviðar-stikum, sticks for fuel, 264. 2. a yard, yard measure (equal to two ells); með stikum þeim er jamnlangar eru tíu, sem kvarði tvítögr sá er merktur er á kirkju-vegg á Þingvelli, Grág. i. 497; met, mál-kerðil ok stikur, Gbl. 522; hafa ranga stiku, Jb. 375; greiða vaðmál eigi skemra saman en stiku, Vm. 16; stiku-breiðr, yard-broad, Grág. i. 498; stiku-bligr, a nickname, Landn.: compds, kerti-stika, a candlestick; reglu-s, a ruler.

☞ The old stika seems to have answered to the Engl. yard; gaf þá þat ráð til Páll biskup, at menn skyldi hafa stikur, þær er væri tveggja álna at lengd, Bs. i. 135 (Páls S. ch. 9).

stikan, f. a measuring, Grág. i. 497.

stikill, m. [Ulf. stikils = ποτήριον], the pointed end of a horn, often mounted with gold or silver; manns-höfuð var á stikilinum, Fms. iii. 190; stikillinn hornsins, Edda 32; ristin horn vöru á honum (the ox) ok rennt gulli í stikilana, Fas. iii. 30; slær sik eitt horn á auga hestinum ... stikillinn stingr þat brott, Bs. ii. 177.

II. = stiklar, a.

stikka, a, m. a kind of short, measured poem; stundu vér til stikka ... nú er vel tamiðr stikki, Fms. xi. 222 (in a verse); Sörla-stikka, the name of a poem, Fb. i. 277; stikka-lag, a kind of metre, Edda (Ht.) i. 712.

stikkinn, adj. stickling, saucy, Fb. ii. 134.

stikkjask, dep.; sá er við þat stikkisk, feels himself bit, Hom.

stikk-knifr, m. a sticking-knife, dirk, H.E. ii. 113.

stikla, ð, to leap, as on stepping-stones; sá studdi höndunum á bálkinn, ok stiklaði svá út yfir bálkinn ok mannhringinn, Orkn. 112; hann stiklar í söðulinn, Nj. 112; ok stiklar svá með reykinum, 202; hann stiklar yfir inn, Isl. ii. 357; síðan stiklar hann út af Járnbardanum,



ms. xi. 133; hann stiklaði þá hart upp á þéttleif, 367; stiklar hún af seid-hjallinum, Fas. i. 12.

**stikna**, *ad.* [steikja, *ei* and *i* indicating a lost strong verb]:—*to be pasted, scorched*; bréfit stiknar, Th. 27, *passim*.

**stilkur**, *m.* [Dan. *stilk*], a stalk, stem, freq. in mod. usage: as a nickname, Fb. iii.

**STILLJA**, *t.* [A.S. *stilljan*; Engl. *still*; Dan. *stille*]:—*to still, soothe, calm*; Njörðr stillir sjá ok eld, Edda; stilla sik, *stilt oneself, keep down one's wrath*, Nj. 27, Fms. i. 15; hann var svá óðr at þeir fengu varla illt hann, Fs. 38; s. skap sitt, 34; s. sonu okkra, *to restrain them*, g. 2. *to moderate, temper*; stilla til mundangs-hófs, Sks. 778; with it., svá stillti hann lífi sínu, at ..., 655 iii. 4; stilltu vel afinu, Nj. 32; aði þínu, Fms. vi. 105; s. litt drykkjunni, Hkr. ii. 249; stilla orðum, ms. vi. 323, vii. 158, Glúm. 338; s. röddu, Vkv.; vel er þessu í hóf illt, Nj. 54; engi er svá snjallr, at svá kunni at s. sínu viti, at ..., Flóv.

1; stilla gördinni, *to moderate, regulate the arbitration*, Nj. 54; nú, ef dríð þik kæmi gördin, vil ek at þú stillir henni, Band. 9; s. til um e-t, *to range*; hversu þeir skyldi til stilla um ferðina, Fms. i. 163; skulu vér svá til, at ..., Eg. 582, Fs. 29; hann stillir svá til um róðrinu, Gullp. 3; stilltu þau Ásgerðir um, *watched the opportunity*, 702; Guð stillti um til lausnar, Fms. x. 391; Fjölni þótti nú ofraðar-vel um stillt, xi. 7; stilla til friðar, *to make peace, conciliate*. 3. *to tune an instrument*; stilla hörpu, stilla strengi, Bs. i. 155.

**II. to walk with measured, noiseless steps**; hvert stillir þú, Halli (?) ... Hleyp ek fram at yrkaupum, Fms. vi. 363; ok stillti næsta Brúna, Skíða R. 163; fékk n síðan lurk, ok stillti at selnum, Bs. i. 335; hann stillti at rekkjunni óðliga, Gret. 126 new Ed.; þeir stilltu at steinnum, Fms. viii. 343; stillti Dávid til, ok skar nokkut svá af kyrtli-bláði Sauls konungs, Stj. 8, i Sam. xxiv. 4; hann stillir nú fram tré undan tré, Karl. 67. 2. *entrap*; hann þykkisk nú hafa stilltan þik mjök í þessu, Fms. xi. 113; r stilltum svá til gleps, Sigvat; nú kveð ek her stilltan, *led into a trap, trapped*, Fms. vi. 420 (in a verse).

**III. part. stilltir, q. v.**

**stilli**, *n.* a resting-place; friðar-stilli, Pass. 21. 8, 12; til-stilli, um-stilli, arrangement. 2. a trap on the sea or in a river; stóð svá í stilli, in i. 61; nema selr liggi á látri því er stilli er til hláðit, Gpl. 465; gaga í stilli, *to go into a trap*, Fas. iii. 355; koma í stilli, *id.*, Gret. 1; stillis-veidr, *catching in a trap*, Dipl. v. 23.

**stilli-liga**, *adv.* composedly, calmly, with moderation; svara s., Ó. H. 97, Ísl. ii. 351; fara s., Fms. vii. 262; fara s. með e-u, Bs. i. 139; fara s., Eg. 51.

**stilli-ligr**, *adj.* moderate, composed, Al. 87, Stj. 381.

**stilling**, *f.* moderation, calmness, temperance, Fms. ii. 38, Fs. 36; stöð stillingu, Th. 11, Bs. i. 136; hafa stilling við, Ísl. ii. 347; manage-ment, kunna góða stilling á e-u, Fms. i. 98; stillingar-maðr, Bs. i. 635.

**stillir**, *m.* a stiller, 'moderator,' i.e. a king, poet., Hdl. 42, Hkv. Þirr. 31, Lex. Poët.

**stilltr**, *adj.* (or part.), still, calm, tempered, composed, of mind, character; ákafr ok eigi mjök s., Þorst. Síðu H. 173; vel stilltr, Fs. 23, Nj. 2; s. manna bezt, Eg. 702; ó-stilltr, unruly.

**stillur**, *f.* pl. stepping-stones, in water.

**stimpast**, *ad.*; s. við e-t, *to tug against*.

**STINGA**, sting, pret. stakkt, stakkt (stakst), stakkt, pl. stungu; subj. engi; imperat. stíkk, stíktú; part. stunginn; [Goth. *stingan*; A.S. *stegan*; Engl. *sting, stick, and stich*; Germ. *steben*; Dan. *stikke*]:—*to sting, stick, stab*; maðr stingr á manni stauri, stöngu eða öxar-skapti, spjót-skapti, N.G.L. i. 69; hann stakkt öxar-skaptinu á þrándi, Eg. 7; hann stakkt við forkinum, 220; s. höndum við e-m, Finnb. 300; s. fótum, *to put the foot forward*, of one suddenly stopping, Finnb. 300; þú stingr niðr atgeirinum, Nj. 83; hann stakkt niðr merkinu í jörðina, stíkk staf-broddi mínum í vatnið, Landn. 251; stíkk mér í, kvað m., Fms. vii. 115 (stíkk í mér, Mork. i. c.); Þóroflr stakkt þau sverð-ina, Ld. 204; hann stakkt því í munn sér, *stuck it in his mouth*, Eb. 242; stíkk hendinni í eldinn, Bs. i. 341. 2. *naut.*, stinga stafni, *to stick to elstem, to stick close to*; Baglar stungu stöfum at nesinu, Fms. ix. 45; vðmenn sjá land svá nær at þeir stungu nær stafni at, Ld. 76; þeir stiga at stafni, Finnb. 232, 254; hann stakkt stafni á milli ok skips Þorþar, Fms. vii. 264; stinga saman stöfum, *to come to close quarters*, in sea battle, xi. 131. 3. *to stab*; stinga augu ór höfði manns, Gg. ii. 11, Fs. 99, Fms. vii. 185; s. augat brott, Bs. ii. 177; þeir stingu raifar á hásinum þeirra, Hrafn. 20; hann stakkt í lófa sér, Eg. 2; of a stitch of pain, svá stingr mik í hjartáð, Bs. i. 810 (ngi).

4. *metaph.* *to sting, instigate*; stakkt hana náttúran til þ. Skálda. 5. phrases, stinga nös um niðr, *to bite the dust*, Flóv. 4 Fas. i. 41; stinga saman nefjum, Gret.; s. nefi í feld, Fms. x. 401 (nef); stinga e-n af, *to thrust one through, slay*, Ld. 262 (Germ. *steben*); s. e-n af stokki, *to spear, slay with a spear*, Nj. 166; stinga e-neið (see sneið), Fms. iv. 310; stinga e-n, *to sting, goad, to blame*, Ld. viii. 369; s. at e-m, *to have a bit at*, Skíða R. 124. 6. *II.*

7. *st.*; þú hefir mjök stungizk til þessa máls, *thou hast stuck to, meddled*

with the case, Ölk. 36; in mod. usage, *to stick fast*, nálin hefir stungizt í koddann, hufrinn stakst á oddinu, of a knife dropping on its point; stingast á höfuðið, *to make a somersault*; stakkt á huflil feigðar-far, the boat sank stem foremost, Stef. Ól. 2. part. stunginn, gramm. dotted, pointed, Skálda 178 (see introduction to letters G and T).

**stingi**, *a, m.* a pin, stiletto; in fetti-stingi. 3. *medic.* a stitch in the side (mod. *stinger*); hann hafði tekit stinga svá hettligan, at hann mátti varla draga öndina fyrir sárleikinum, Bs. i. 182; kenna sér stinga undir síðunni, Band. 41 new Ed.; stjafra ok stinga, N.G.L. i. 29; með hördum stinga, Ann. 1349. **stinga-sótt**, *f.* the stitch (illness), Ann. 1310.

**stinn-loggiaðr**, part. strong-legged, Fas. ii. 358, Fb. i. 69.

**stinn-leikur** (-leiki), *n.* solidity, N.G.L. i. 446.

**stinn-liga**, *adv.* (-ligr, *adj.*), strongly, Hkr. iii. 161, v. l.

**STINNE**, *adj.* stiff, unbending, strong, esp. of anything like a stick, opp. to klökkur, q. v.; stinna stafi, Hm. 143; stinnat spjót, Sturl. ii. 221; setja undir stafi, ok ærit stinnat fyrir grjóti, Hkr. ii. 11; stinnar bogi, stinn skeyti, Karl. 168; s. hjálmar, 285; stinn stál, Stj. 544; stinnar jókull, Mar.; neut. fjúga stinnat, *to fly with great force*, Hm. 151.

**II.** *metaph.* stiff, very large, of a measure, amount; stinn manngjöld, a stiff, heavy wergild (beyond the average), Lv. 55; stinn sár, severe wounds, Edda (Ht.); stinnr laupr, D. N.

**stipta** or **stifta**, *ad.* older form stígtá; [A.S. *stiptan*; Germ. *stiften*; old Low Germ. *stiftion* = *aedificare*; Dan. *stifte*; see stétt]:—*to establish, found*; the word with its derivatives is mod. and from the Dan.

**stiptan**, *f.* an establishment, foundation.

**stípti**, *n.* [Dan. *stift*, and earlier Low Germ. form *stigt*]:—in Denmark and Norway the country is divided into *stifter*, i.e. *bailiwicks*, or *eccl. bishoprics*; in Icel. the word and thing are quite mod.; hence **stiptamt** and **stiptamt-maðr**, a governor.

**stíra**, *ð*, [Dan. *stirre*; see stara], *to stare*, = stara; stíróðr er á þeirra fegrð, Mar. 655 xxxii. 3; hann spurði hví sjá ambáttar-son stíróðr (not stíróðr) svá á sik, Fs. 68.

**stíróðna**, *ad.* *to become stiff*, Greg. 67, Fms. iii. 129, Eb. 220; stíróðnaðr ok dauðr, Fær. 269; stíróðnat lík, Fms. viii. 232, freq. in old and mod. usage. 2. *metaph.* *to become severe*; tók vœðit at stíróðna, Gret. 86 A; þá stíróðnaði (styrmdr?) á fyrir þeim, *it grew rough*, 125 A: of the temper, þeir tóku mjök at s. við hann, Fms. xi. 245.

**STÍRÐR**, *adj.* stiff, rigid; hann var andaðr ok svá s., at menn fengu hvergi rétt hann, Eg. 396; er ek lá stíróðr á strám, Sól. 47; fótinn görði stíróðn sem tré, Bs. i. 180; ákafliga móðr ok stíróðr, Gret. 98; gamlan mann ok stíróðn, Sturl. i. 251; af stíróðr lérepti, Sks. 404 B; með stíróðum orðum, Mar.; stírt kvaði, stiff, not fluent, of rhymes, Fms. vi. 217, Ísl. ii. 237, v. l.; e-m er stírt um mál, *to talk with difficulty*, Fms. vii. 165; honum var málið stírt, *he had not a fluent tongue*, Bs. i. 277. **II.** *barsb, severe*; talar langt ok snjallt ok stírt á hendr brændum, Fms. xi. 251; stíróðr dómr, v. 191; harðr ok stíróðr, 343; var frú Kristín stíróðari til sveinsins, enn hafði áðr verið, ix. 244, v. l.; Helga görðisk þá svá stíróðr við Rafn, Ísl. ii. 249; í stíróðum hug, in sad, gloomy mood, Fms. vii. 159; við stíróðn hug, Ad. 4; stíróðr ok stríðr, Bs. i. 136; svara stírt ok stírt, Ó. H. 69.

**COMPS.** **stíróð-fœttir**, *adj.* stiff-footed, stiff-legged, Fas. ii. 354. **stíróð-kveðinn**, part. stiff and bard, of poetry, Ísl. ii. 237. **stíróð-lyndr**, *adj.* peevish, Ó. H. 92. Fms. ix. 243, Hrafn. 4. **stíróð-læti**, *n.* frowardness, bardness, a bard temper, Ó. H. 70. **stíróð-orðr**, *adj.* stiff-spoken; Halldórr var maðr fámæltzr ok s., Hkr. iii. 97.

**stírfinn**, *adj.* [stjarni], peevish, froward, Fs. 78, Gret. III; ú-stírfinn, unfroward, Hkr. i. (in a verse). **stírna**, *d.* [stjarna], *to sparkle, gleam*; in the phrase, það stírnir í það. **stírnadr**, *adj.* starry; s. himinn, Al. 134; al-stírnadr, heid-s., star-brigbt; stírnat háseti, a starry throne, i.e. the heavens, Sks. 627; stírnadr hjálm-gjörð, studded, Hkr. iii. 455.

**stírtla**, *u, f.* a dry cow. **stírtlu-ligr**, *adj.* dry, dull.

**stírtla**, *ad.* [stíróðr], *to bobble, stagger*; karlinn getr stírtlað sér á fætr, *he staggers to his feet*, Mag.

**STÍLA**, *u, f.* [A.S. *stige*; Engl. *sty*; Dan. *sti*], a sty, kennel; sem hundr hjá stílu, Fas. iii. 129; hundr til varðar fyrir buri, buð eða stílu, Grág. ii. 119; svína-stí, a pig-sty.

**stíla**, *ad.* *to pen, to pen sheep*, putting lambs into the separate kró, q. v.; hann heyrði jarm þangat er stíat var, Gullp. 19, cp. Páll Vídal. 519, and so at the present time, see the remarks s. v. stekkr; hence *metaph.*, stíla e-m sundr, *to separate*.

**STÍFLA**, *d.* (mod. *ad.*) [Engl. *to stifle*], *to dam up*; lekkrinn var stífladr (dammed, blocked), Dropl. 34; stífldu með víðum ok torfi, ok stífldu svá upp vatnið, Fb. ii. 280 (stemdu, Ó. H. i. c.).

**stífla**, *u, f.* a dam; göra stíflur í engi, Grág. ii. 281; göra stífla, Ó. H. 163; brjóta stíflurnar, 164; lekr, vóru þar í stíflur, Háv. 51 (for flooding a field); brast stíflan, Ann. 1345.

**STÍGA**, pres. stíg; part. steig, steigt (Fms. vii. 160), steig, pl. stigu; also sté, Niðst. 8; þú stétt, Blas. 50, Fms. vii. 160, v. l.; stéttu, Edda 54 (in a verse); subj. stigi; imperat. stíg, stígðu; part. stiginn; [Ulf.



steigan = A.S. *stigan*; Old Engl. *to sty*; Germ. *steigen*, etc.]—*to step*, esp. *to step upwards*; hón mátti ekki stiga á fótinn, Bs. i. 343; stiga fótum á Noreg, á land, *to set foot on*, Fms. x. 259; svá nær landi, at maðr má stiga á hölmarn, Sks. 93 B; stiga í skó, N. G. L. i. 31; hann sté í gólfitt upp at ökkla, Fms. iii. 188; þú steigst (v. l. stétt) upp ór ánni, vii. 160; annarr fótr sökk áðr öðrum væri upp stigit, ix. 511, v. l.; s. yfir borð, *to step over the table*, Sks. 259; s. fram, *to step forward*, Nj. 50, 52; s. undan borði, *to rise from the table*, Isl. ii. 352; þeir stigu á skíð, Eg. 545; stiga á skip, *to go on board*, Nj. 19, Fms. viii. 228; s. í bát, ix. 374, Nj. 172; s. á hest, *to mount one's horse*, Fms. xi. 332; s. á bak, *to get on horseback*, Nj. 58; s. af hesti, af baki, *to alight*, 53, 58, 104, Eg. 744; stiga stórum, *to stride, take long steps*; hann spurði hverr þar stigi stórum, Bs. i. 628 (stór-stíg, smá-stíg); s. fyrir borð, *to leap overboard*, Fms. ii. 117; s. ofan, *to step down*, x. 238; s. upp, *to ascend*; s. upp til himna, Rb. 56; s. niðr, *to descend*, 623, 8; cp. upp-stígning, ascent; niðr-stígning, descent; s. í fótspor e-m, Fs. 4, Sks. 13; s. til ríkis, *to ascend the throne*, Fms. x. 390, 470, 415; s. til fúður-leiðar sinnar, xi. 331; konungr steig til vizku, x. 380;—s. yfir, *to overcome*, Blas. 50; stig þú yfir ílt með góðu, Hom. 6; at stiga yfir höfuð þvílíkum höfðingjum, Fms. vii. 296; en nú er svá komit aldrí mínum, at þat er á öngri stundu örvænt, nær elli stigr yfir höfuð mér, Eb. 332; ef talan stigr yfir (*oversteps, exceeds*) sjau, Rb. 128. 2. with acc., *steig hann keflit af spjóts-oddinum*, Fms. xi. 347; hann steig í sundr orbit, Fb. i. 522. II. reflex., sú reiði stigsk yfir með þolinmæði, Hom. 26; hirið eigi þú yfir at stigask af illu, 6. Rom. xii. 21. 2. part., yfir-stíginn, *overcome, vanquished*, 625, 40, Sks. 551.

stigandi, a, m. a *stepper, strider*, a nickname, Eb., as in the name *Stigand*. 2. of a ship, Fs.

stigr, adj. *striding, stepping*; in stór-s., smá-s. 2. a pr. name, Stigr, Knytl. S., freq. in old Dan.

stig-vél, n. pl. [a for. word, a mod. form of styfill, q. v.], boots. stíla, *to put into style, fix*.

still, m. [Lat. *stilus*], style, Bs. ii. 55; as a school term, Látinskir still, Latin composition.

stím, n. a *struggle*, Skáld H. 7. 44; in stíma-brak, n. a *hard struggle, bard tug*, Bjarni 138.

stíma, að, *to wrestle, have a bard tussle with*; s. við e-n (e-t), Fas. iii. 502. stífur, f. pl. *stiffness in the eyes*, from sleep; hafa stífur í augum. 2.

stíra, a nickname, Fms. x.

stívarðr, m. [from the Engl.], a *steward*, Stj., Fms. ix. 421.

stjaka, að, *to punt with a stjaki*, q. v.

stjaki, a, m. a *punt-pole, stake, boat-hook*. 2. a *andlestick*; kerta-s.

stjana (stjan, n.), að, *to serve, attend* (as a drudge); stjana undir e-n. stjanka, að, *to be busy about small trifles*, Dan. pussle.

stjarni, a, m. [A.S. *steorfa* = a plague; cp. Germ. *sterben*, Engl. *starve*];—*epilepsy*, N. G. L. i. 29, 182, Fél. x. 40.

stjarfr, adj. *subject to fits*; hross stjarnf eða statt, Gpl. 504, v. l.

STJARNNA, u, f. [a word common to all Indo-Germ. languages], a *star*, Vsp. 5; heiðar stjörnur, 57, Rb. 110, Stj. 299, and passim. In

olden and modern days in Iceland, the time in the winter evenings was marked by the position of the Pleiades above the horizon (as that of the day by the sun, see dagr, dags-mark); that constellation is therefore

kar' éf. called 'the Star', þóðr reið Fimmta-daginn um hádegi af þingvelli en kom til Helgafells Föstu-náttina er stjarna var í austri, on Friday night when the Star was in the east, i. e. was just risen, Sturl.

iii. 25; sendi hann Einar djákna út at sjá hvar stjarna væri komin, he sent Einar out to see where the Star was (i. e. to see what the time was), Bs. i. 874; þegar er úthallaði á kveldum, skyldi hann halda til stjörnu, be 'should keep to the Star', 'keep to the time', Lv. 43; so

also in the ditty, Sjö-stjörnu spyr enginn að inn í bóndans garði | hún er komin í hádegis stað | hálfu fyrr enn varði, Eggert. But with sailors 'the Star' means the load-star (leiðar-s.), allt norðr undir Stjörnu,

norðr under the Star, to the north pole, Fms. x. 112; þar (þaðan) er stjarna er Hafshvarf heitir á austan-verðu landi, A. A., cp. Symb. 31: 'stjarna' also may mean Arcturus; vagn-s. = the 'wain-star', i. e. Arc-

turus; kveld-s., morgun-s., blá-s., leiðar-s. Northern mythical names of stars, Örvandils-tá, the toe of Örvandel = Rigel in Orion (?), Edda

59; Þjassá augu, the Eyes of Þjassá = Castor and Pollux (?), 47; Loka-brenna = 'Sirius', Reið Rögnis = the 'Wain of Odin' = the Great Wain (?), Sdm. 2. a star on the forehead of a horse; such horses

are called Stjarni, a, m., and Stjarna, u, f. II. COMPS: stjörnu-bók, f. a *star-book, register of stars*; stjörnubókar-maðr, an

astronomer, Rb.; stjörnubókar-list, astronomy, id. stjörnu-fræði, f. astronomy. stjörnu-fræðingr, m. an astronomer. stjörnu-gangr,

m. the course of the stars, Al. 42, Barl., Mar. stjörnu-hrap, n. a shooting star. stjörnu-íþrótt, f. astronomy, Stj. 64, Al. 42. stjörnu-

list, f. astronomy, Fas. iii. 497. stjörnu-ljós, n. star-light, Fms. i. 54. stjörnu-mark, n. a constellation, Rb., Stj. stjörnu-meistari, a, m. an astrologer, Barl. 7. stjörnu-rim, n. astrology, Stj. 278, Barl. 189.

stjörnu-vegr, m. a 'star-way', constellation, Karl. 129.

stjá, n. toil, esp. daily toil, irksome trouble, (conversational) stjóri, a, m. a steerer, ruler, Lex. Poët., mostly in compds.

stjóri, a, m. a kind of stone anchor (Gr. *εὐρύς*); hleypa niðr stjóra, I. 142; draga stjóra, *to weigh the s.*, Hallgr.: metaph. phrase, taka stjann, *to cut and run*.

STJÓRN, f. a steering, steerage; setjask við stjór, Fms. i. 147; si við s., *to sit at the helm*, xi. 141, Fb. ii. 14, Ó. T. 62; kvaddi hann þóran til stjórna, Fb. i. 405; Ömrinn lét ekki at s., yielded not to the rudd

520: so in the phrase, á stjór, on the starboard side; sá er næstr hví borði á stjór (=stjórna-borði), N. G. L. i. 103; betr á stjór (a word command), Fms. vii. 10; á stjór Hákoni jarli er Sigurðr sonr hans, Fagn

48; lá landit á stjór, Þorf. Karl. i. 470. 2. rule, Fb. ii. 308; | er meiri stjór, Fms. vii. 133; þat mun fleiri ok meiri s., at . . . Fas.

73: government, mod.; þjóð-s., lýð-s., a republic; hard-s., tyranny, e (mod.) COMPS: stjórnaðr-bláð, n. the blade or flat of a rudd

Sdm. 10. stjórnaðr-bót, f. a constitution, (mod.) stjórna

lauss, adj. without rule; s. ríki, Fas. iii. 57, Sks. 751. stjórna

maðr, m. a steersman, Fms. x. 368; a ruler, 236, Sks. 610 B, 6; Edda 8, Bret. 72. stjórnaðr-skrá, f. a constitution. stjórna

vald, n. authority, Bs. i. 280. stjórnaðr-völ, m. a tiller, ii. 51.

stjórna, að, *to govern*, with dat., Fms. i. 18, xi. 99, Anecd. 40, Al. stjórnaðr, m. = stjór; in stjórnaðr-maðr, a ruler, Anecd. 26.

stjórnan, f. a ruling, Stj. 26.

stjórnaari, a, m. a steersman, Fb. i. 405; a ruler, Edda (pref.), Ma stjórna-bitlaðr, part. with the bit for a rudder, poet. of a horse, Og.

stjórna-borði, a, m. [A.S. *steorbord*; Engl. *starboard*], (sounded stjórni), the starboard side, Fms. vii. 10 (v. l.), viii. 386, Orkn. 362, passim

stjórna-byrdingr, m. a starboard man, Fms. viii. 224. stjórna-fastr, adj. provided with a rudder; s. skip, Fms. vii. 47, Ork

152, Fas. ii. 20. stjórna-lauss, adj. rudderless, Hm. 89: unruly, Stj. 255.

stjórna-ligr, adj. (-ligr, adv.), well-steered, orderly, Hom. 26; ú-stjó ligr, immoderate, Bárð. 26 new Ed.

stjórna-marr, m. a 'rudder-steed', i. e. a ship, Hkv.: see stag. stjórna-samr, adj. a good, wise ruler, epithet of a prince or the li

Fms. vii. 150, Orkn. 176, O. H. L. 22, Magn. 464, Grett. 40 new Ed. stjórna-taumar, m. pl. the mod. word for the old stjórna-viðjar.

stjórna-við, gen. -viðjar, the 'steer-wibbles', steerage-ropes, by which rudder is worked instead of a tiller, Edda (Gl.) i. 583, v. l. 7; brestr í sundr stjórna-viðin, ok gengr frá stýrit, Þiðr. 313; stjórna-við

(gen. sing.), Edda (in a verse). stjórna-völ, m. a 'steer-wand', tiller, Edda (Gl.)

stjórr, m. [Ulf. *stjars*; A.S. *steor*, *stire*; Engl. *steer*; North. E. a Scot. *stirk*; Germ. *stier*];—a steer, stirk, young bull, an obsolete word which seems to occur in Edda i. 460 (in a verse), unless the true readi

be stjórna-viðjar, q. v. The word may be preserved in such local nam as Stjórna-dalr, and prob. in the dimin. Sturla, q. v. (qs. stjóri-la).

STJÚP-, in later, esp. Norse, MSS. the form is deteriorated into sty N. G. L. i. 170; thence into styf-, 392; and, lastly, the f is changed in g or k, stjúp-, 405, stjúp-, D. N.: [A.S. *steop*; Engl. *step*; Ger

*stief*; Dan. *stiv*; Swed. *stuf*]; the mod. Dan. *sted* = a corruption quite modern date; the original sense of stjúp (= bereft, orphan) is p

served in the A.S. verb *steópan*.]

B. Step-, in step-son, -child, -daughter, -mother, -father: stjúp barn, n. a stepchild, Hkr. ii. 118, Ld. 300, Orkn. 434. stjúp-dótt

f. a stepdaughter, Eg. 597, Landn. 136 (v. l.), 245, N. G. L. i. 350, K. 142. stjúp-faðir, m. a stepfather, Edda 53, Fms. i. 277, vi. 5

Karl. 490. stjúp-móðir, f. a stepmother, Landn. 261, N. G. L. 350, K. A. 142; stjúpmodúr sköp, a stepmother's spells, from nurse

tales, Fas. i. 31; var þvílíkast sem í fornun sögum er sagt, at ve hefði, þá er konunga-börn urðu fyrir stjúpmaðra-sköpum, Fms. viii. 1

stjúpmaðra-sögur, stepmother-stories, nursery tales; ok betra er stjúpmaðr gæmi at heyrna, enn stjúpmaðra-sögur er hjárðar-sveinar segja,

engi veit hvárt satt er, er jafnan láta konunginn minnstan í sínum fr sögnum, Ó. T. (pref.) stjúp-son, m. a stepson, Edda 18, Grág.

45, Fms. xi. 183, Rb. 416, Fas. i. 374. stjúp-son, u, f. = stjúpmodir, Fas. iii. 471.

stjúpr, m. (mod. stjúpi, a, m.), a stepson, Hkv. i. 40, Sturl. iii. 14 Edda 56, Fs.: dat. stjúpi, Sighvat.

STJÖLR, m., acc. pl. stjölur, Homkl. [cp. stél]:—the binder part; ld upp stjölur stjupa, Homkl.; stjölinn konungsins, Fms. xi. 64; með breið stjöl, Bjarn. (in a verse).

stjórnoðtr, adj. [stjarna], starred, with a star on the forehead, of horse.

stobbi, a, m. a stub, block; see stubbi.

STÖÐ, f., pl. stöðr or stöðr, later stöðir, Hom. 95; stuðir, 9 [stýja]]:—a post; stukkuk stöðr frá lúðri, Gs. 20; stöð hún und stö

Gkv. i; broddrinn stöð fastr í stöðinni, Fms. viii. 258, Sturl. ii. 14 stöð ok stólar, Edda i. 78; ábyrgjask hús, ef stöð eru til fengu

Grág. ii. 336; metaph. a prop, in phrases, kippa undan þeirri stöð



ðór hélt mest upp ráði hennar, Glúm. 341; margar stoðir (stoðar Cod. C.) runnu undir hann, frændr, mágur ok vinir, Sturl. i. 160; stoð ok styrkir, Bs. i. 131; at-stoð, *belp*.

stoða, að, to stay, support, back; er þú vill eigi stoða mál vár, Vápn. 14; þér villt ekki stoða mína nauðsyn, Fms. xi. 225; þinn stoða ek mátt, Sighvat: stoða e-m til e-s, to help one towards, Stj. 570; stoða til e-s, to help towards, Hom. 4, 73.

2. to avail, boot; ekki mun mér stoða, ef mér er dauði ælaðr, Nj. 62; stoðaði þat ekki, Hkr. i. 277; hvat stoðar þat? *what boots it?* Fms. vii. 182; mun þér ekki stoða undan-dráttir, ii. 115; ekki stoðar heimboð við hana, af ..., Grág. i. 381; leita annarrar lækningar ef önnur stoðar ekki, 623. 26; hvat hann stoðar í málinu, Skálda 165.

stoði, a, m. = stoð; vinna mikinn stoða, Fms. viii. 167, v. l.

STOFA, u, f., older form stofa; [A. S. *stofa*; Engl. *stove*; Old Germ. *stuve*; Germ. *stube*; Dan. *stue*]:—the oldest sense seems to be that of a stove-room, like Germ. *stube*, a bathing-room with a 'stove'; stofur tvar, þar skyldi konungur taka bað, Bs. i. 632; bað-stofa, q. v.; and to this refers the phrase, kafa í stofu reyk, to be choked with the stove-reek in a bath, as an ignominious death, Gret. 116; stofu-reykr, the reek of a stove; kafa í stofu reyk, Gret. 116 A; stofu-smíð, Sturl. i. 181.

2. one of the rooms in an ancient dwelling, esp. used for the ladies' sitting-room, and opp. to the skáli; stofa, eldhús, búr, Grág. i. 459; eldhús eðr stofur, 468; sat Gunnlaugr í stofu, Isl. ii. 250; gekk þormóðr milli stofu ok eldhúss, Fbr. 164; Rannveig gekk til stofu, Nj. 83, 175; ganga inn í stofu, Eg. 23, 49, 110, 149, 205, 206, 215, 233; ganga nn ok finna stofu, þar sátu konur tvar, Fær. 41; í stofu þá er konur sátu at verki, Bs. i. 627; þar var karlfát heima ok hvíldu allir menn í stofu, Sturl. i. 142; var sleginn danz í stofu, ii. 117; hann dreyrði at hann jöttisk sitja í stofu í rúmi sínu, þótti honum stofan alskipud, stóðu borð um alla stofu ok vistir á, 186, 206, iii. 267; fram í stofunni frá ek hann var er fólkitt skyldi háttá, Skíða R. 36; þeir gengu frá elda-skála með kútil-diska ok báru inn í stofu, Eg. 238; til stofu er jarl drakk inni, Fs. 12; litla stofa, Sturl. ii. 152, 153, 181, 185, iii. 100, 187, Orkn. 182; tri stofa, Sturl. iii. 42; almanna-stofa, ii. 153, iii. 194, 198; bað-stofa, F. 121, 167, iii. 102, 176, 196; biskups-stofa, 267; set-s, svefn-s, q. v.; *ayrkva-s*, a 'mirk-stove', a dungeon; stofu-búnaðr, hangings, Fms. vi. 42; stofu-dyrr, -glugg, -gölf, -horn, -hurð, -pallr, the door, window, floor ... of a stofa, Eg. 46, Sd. 142, 143, Gullþ. 62, Fms. ix. 55, Fbr. 68, Gpl. 344, H. E. i. 495, Fær. 194; stofu-refill, Dipl. iii. 4.

STOFN, m., or stomn, N. G. L. i. 243. [Ulf. *stoma* = *ἐμβόστασις*; A. S. *stofa*; Engl. *stem*; Germ. *stamm*; Lat. *stipes*]:—a stem of a tree; ró á sterkum stofni, Al. 132; líkt sem stykki af stofni tré, Skíða R. 1; f maðr höggtr tré, ok hlýr stofn, the stump of a cut tree, Grág. ii. 296, 98; var eytt skógnum ok stóðu stofnarnir eptir, Sd. 169; hann hnekkði á at stofni einum, Isl. ii. 268; ef maðr höggtr við í mörku manns, þá kal hann leiða menn til stomns ok láta sjá víðar-höggit, N. G. L. c.

2. metaph. a foundation; standa á sterkum stofni, on a strong footing, Al. 119; hefjask tveim stofnum, to look uncertain, Fas. iii. 76; setja á stofn, to establish, Fms. ii. 35; þú settir illa á stofn við hann, Iret. 138; fjár-stofn, bú-stofn, stock to begin with.

stofna, að, to establish, lay the foundation of; s. musteri, Ld. 316; ofnuð með góðum efnum, Bs. i. 146; úvænt stofnat, Rd. 270; landaup sem þér hafist stofnat, Ld. 212; þessi kaupmáli sem þit hafist stofnat, j. 24; stofna heit, Fms. ii. 16; stofna ráð, 655 iii. 3; stofna ráða-örð, Ld. 64; stofna hesta-þing, Glúm. 366; þessi ætlan sem nú er ofnuð, Fms. vii. 258; þó hefi ek í einum stað á stofnat, I have decided on one place, Nj. 3.

stofnan, f. a founding, establishing.

stofn-setja, t, to establish: stofn-setning, f. a foundation.

stokka, að, to build, raise; in the phrase, s. hátt, to aim high, from rising a high scaffold, Fb. i. 134, Fas. ii. 552.

stokk-bólga, u, f. a hard swelling, hard as wood to the touch: okk-bólgin, part. bard-swollen.

stokk-lauss, adj. without a stock (of an anchor), Fas. iii. 377.

STOKKR, m. [A. S. *stoc*; Engl. and Germ. *stock*; Dan. *stok*, etc.]:—a stock, trunk, block, log of wood; þar höfðu stokkar stórir verit úttr heim, ok svá eldar görvir sem þar er síðvenja til, at eldinn skal ggja í stokks-endann, ok brennr svá stokkrinn, Egill greip upp stokkinn, Eg. 238; sá eldr sem lagðr er í eiki-stokkinn, Bs. i. 223; hann tisk á einn stokk er stóð fyrir honum, Finnb. 222; þeir gördu brúar þar yfir dikit ok gördu stokka undir, Fms. xi. 34; skyrker stóð á kkkum í búrinu, Sturl. iii. 192; hann lét hola innan stokk einn, Mar.; utu þeir stokki á hrygginn, Fms. vii. 227; allit, stokka eðr steina, stocks stones, ii. 265, vii. 227, x. 274, Grág. ii. 132, 360 (of idols).

II. ec. usages, stocks on which ships are built (bakka-stokkar); skipit hljóp stokkunum fram á ána, she slipped from off the stocks into the river, ns. viii. 196;—the mast-step, tók tréit at falla fram eptir stokkin, ix. 386;—the gunwale of a ship (bord-stokkr), Fas. ii. 38;—the staves or beams laid horizontally on a wall, hence the mod. Norse stokka-búr, Gisl. 88; hence the phrases, 'innan-stokks' or 'fyrir innan stokka', in-doors, opp. to 'utan-stokks', 'fyrir utan stokk', out-of-doors;

according to an Icel. phrase, the wife rules 'innan-stokks,' the husband 'utan-stokks,' Nj. 11, Isl. ii. 401, Grág. i. 333, Rd. 176; innan stokks eðr innan garðs, Gpl. 136; = gaff-stokkr, Eg. 91; = set-stokkr (q. v.), Nj. 202, Gisl. 72, Grág. ii. 119; hann gekk síðan inn í eldhús ok steig síðan á stokk upp ok skaut exinni upp á hurð-ása, 182; Höndr stóð við stokk, ok gekk nú hit fyrsta sinni frá stokkinum ok til móður sinnar, Isl. ii. 15, cp. Flóam. S. ch. 4 (the local name Stokks-eyrr): cp. also the phrase, strálaust er fyrir stokkum, no straw before the benches, Fas. ii. 38;—a bed-side (rúm-stokkr), hvila við stokk eðr þili, Sturl. i. 207; á stokk fram, Ld. 214, Eg. 560; sitja fram á stokk, 356;—the stock of an anvil, Edda 74: the stock of an anchor, see stokklauss;—a pair of stocks for culprits, setja e-n í stokk, to set one in the stocks, Bs. i. 910; liggja í stokki við vatn ok brauð, Rétt. 61; fella stokk á fætr e-m, ... sitja í stokkinum, Fas. i. 125; also of a piece of wood put on the horns of cattle, Eb. 324: the single square pieces of a silver belt are called stokkr, whence stokkabelti = a belt composed of several pieces clasped together, as worn by ladies in Icel.

2. a trunk, chest, case, Pm. 103, Ld. 326, Sd. 191; sívalr stokkr af tágum ok sefi, Stj. 251: freq. in mod. usage of small cases in which women keep their things (often carved), þráðar-s, þróna-stokkr.

3. the narrow bed of a river between two rocks is called stokkr, or áin rennr í stokk, Hbl. 56, freq. in mod. usage.

4. phrases, drekka e-n af stokki, to keep drinking with one till he drops, Ó. H. 71; sitja e-n af stokki, to sit one out, till he leaves; stinga af stokki við e-n (mod. stinga e-n af stokki), to prick one out of one's seat, Nj. 166; stiga á stokk ok strengja heit, to place one's foot on the stock (the set-stokkr) in making a vow, a heathen rite, Fas. ii. 293.

5. a pack of cards. COMPS: stokka-belti, n. (see above), Sturl. ii. 212. stokka-búr, n. a chamber built of stocks (as in Norway), Gisl. 88, Fbr. 172, Glúm. 358. stokka-ker, n. a cask placed on stocks, Gisl. 88, Am. 6.

stola and stoli, adj. stolen; in draum-s, vit-s, ham-s, q. v.

stola-fé, n. stolen property, Bjarn. 39 (Ed. wrongly stela-fé).

stola-herr, m. [A. S. *stal-bere*], a band of robbers, Stela-i. (in a verse).

stolin-stefja, u, f. a poem with a stolen burden, Fms. iii. 65.

stolt, n. pride, (mod.)

stoltz and stoltzr, adj. [for. word from the Germ. *stolz*], proud; in alliteration, svá styrkr ok stoltz, Þiðr. 112; svá stoltz eðr stórr, Fms. iv. 162; þótt þú sér stolz ok stórr, Mag. 3; þó þeir væri svá stoltz, at ..., Eb. 10 new Ed. (see the foot-note 4): the form *stoltz* only occurs in later vellums and paper MSS., stoltum né dramblátum, Fas. i. 89, Eb. 10, v. l.; þeim hvíta hesti, er ek sá engan stoltara, Karl. 234: passim in mod. usage since the Reformation, through Dan. from Low Germ., stoltir herrar, stoltan stað, Bs. ii. 305 (verses 2-4 of a poem of A. D. 1540); borgaðr holtid stoltum, Bs. ii. 482 (verse 18), Pass., Vidal. COMPOS: stoltar-álföð, f. a gallant lady. stoltar-menn, m. pl. stout, gallant men.

stoltz-liga, adv. proudly, Fms. x. 278, Þiðr. 156.

stopall, adj. [stúpa], shaking, reeling, rocking; fara stopalt, to go rocking, meet with a miscbance, Fms. iii. 84, vii. 23; ganga stopalt, vi. 108; stopalt monuð ganga, Am. 14.

2. in mod. usage stopall means variable, unstable, of a thing; stopul atvinna; stopul gæði, Bb.

stopðir, adj. pl. [see steypðr], erect, steep, like a steeple, epithet of a column of steam; stopðir reykir, Edda 102 (in a verse).

stop-hnisa, u, f. a 'somersault (?)', = kollhnis, q. v.: the name of a giantess, Þd.

stoppa, að, [Germ. *stopfen*], to stuff, Fas. iii. 211: to stop, mod.

STORÐ, f. a young wood, plantation, Edda ii. 483: in the phrase, falla sem storð, to fall like storð, Fas. ii. 554: poet., storðar úlfir, storðar gandr, -galli, the wolf, bane, etc., of the s. i. e. fire, Lex. Poët.; storðar lykkja, 'wood-loop', i. e. a serpent, Km.

2. the earth (grown with brush-wood), poet., Lex. Poët.; storðar men, poet. the necklace of the earth = the sea, Hd.; hauk-storð, 'hawk-land', i. e. the wrist, Lex. Poët.

II. the name of an island in Norway, Fms.

storgr, m. a nickname, Fms. vii. 281.

storka, to provoke, irritate; s. e-m: storkan, f. provocation.

storka, u, f. coagulation, a nickname, Fms. ix.

storkinn, part. coagulated; blóð-s.

storkna, að, [Ulf. *staurknan* = *ἐπαίρεια*], to coagulate; storknað blóð, Clem. 55, freq. in mod. usage.

storkr, m. [common to all Teut. languages], a stork, Edda (Gl.), freq. in mod. usage.

STORMR, m. [A. S., Engl., and Dan. *storm*; Germ. *sturm*], a storm, gale, tempest, Fms. x. 135; stormar miklir, s. mikill, i. 102, Eb. 48, 50, Al. 67, Bs. i. 484, Sturl. ii. 121; s. veðra, Fms. iii. 16, passim.

2. metaph. an uproar, tumult, Fms. i. 36, vi. 437, xi. 160: storm, fury, hann (the bear) fór með miklum stormi, Fms. ii. 100. storma-samr, adj. stormy, Sks. 181.

storm-samr and storm-samligr, adj. stormy, Sks. 629, Stj. 446, Fms. i. 97.

storm-viðri, n. storm-weather, a tempest, Bs. i, Gret. 128 new Ed.

stoti, a, m. a nickname, Landn.



**STÓ**, f. [a contracted form of *stofa*?], *a stove*; in *eld-stó* (qs. *eld-stofa*?), q. v.

**STÓÐ**, n. [A.S. *stod*; Engl. *stud*; Germ. *stut*]:—*a stud* of horses, Fms. vii. 21, Fas. iii. 92, Krók. (in a pun), Sæm. 128; fylmerr í stóði, Grág. i. 504; jalda í stóði, Kormak; hann gekk upp eptir dalnum til stóðs síns, Hrafn. 8. COMPS: **stóð-hestr**, m. *a stallion*, Grág. i. 441, 504, Landn. 93, Lv. 19, Nj. 69. **stóð-hross**, n. [A.S. *stod-hors*], *a stud-horse*, Nj. 63, Landn. 93, Bjara. 55, Gullþ. 13, Fms. vi. 98, Ísl. ii. 62; stóð-hrossa beit, -hagi, Vm. 18, 80, Dipl. v. 22, H. E. ii. 121, passim. **stóð-merr**, f. [A.S. *stod-myre*], *a brood-mare*, mod. stóð-meri. Studs are freq. mentioned in the Sagas, not for racing, but for horse-fights (*hesta-víg*, *hesta-þing*), see the passages above, as also þkv.

**stóla**, u, f. [eccl. Lat.], *a stole*, Sturl. ii. 2, Fms. iii. 168, Vm. 13, Dipl. iii. 4, v. 18, MS. 625. 184, N. G. L. i. 347; stólu-bláð, -búningr, Pm. 19, Dipl. iii. 4.

**stól-brúða**, u, f. *a 'chair-bride', chair-post*, thus called from the heads carved at the top of the uprights (Worsaae, No. 556); þeir sá þór með hamri sitja skorinn á stóðbrúðanum, Fbr. 170; þeir sá Sólránu sitja á stóli ok var hár hennar bundit við stólbrúðurnar, Bárð. 31 new Ed. (thus the vellum brúðar of the Ed. is an error); hón hnigr þá aprt at stólbrúðunum, Fas. ii. 223; síðan drap hann sér við stólbrúði (-brúðu?), ok fann at þar sat maðr á stóli, Gret. 37 new Ed.

**stól-klæði**, n. = stóla, Dipl. iii. 4, B. K. 84.

**stól-konungn**, m. *'the throne-king'*, thus the Northmen styled the Greek emperor, Fms. passim.

**STÓLL**, m. [common to all Teut. languages], *a stool, chair*; setjask á stól, Nj. 179; eptir endi-löngu vóru skipaðir stólar, Fms. x. 16; stólar tveir (in a church), Vm. 70. 2. metaph. *a bishop's see or residence*, Fms. ix. 2 (biskups-stóll); sitja at stóli, Bs. i. 171; þó biskup heim til stóls síns, 508; skal annarr biskup vera at stóli í Skálaholti, K. þ. K.; Hóla-stóll, Skálaholtss., the *see of H.*, Sc., of the pope, a *see*, 625, 58: of a king, *a throne*; stól ok höfudstáð, Ó. H. 65, Fms. vii. 159, Stj.

**stóll**, m. [Gr. *στόλος*?], *a stock*; in compds, skipa-stóll, *a stock of ships, a fleet*, see skip; höfud-stóll, *funeral stock*. 2. plur. stólar, eccl. *bosks of angels*, Hom. 133; stóla-fylki, *a host of cherubim*, Greg. 37 (from the white gown 'stóla'?).

**stól-maðr**, m. *a chairman*, MS. 234. 157.

**stólpí**, a, m. *a post, pillar*, Bs. ii. 122, Stj. 285, Fb. ii. 24, Al. 116, Magn. 428; steðr ok stólpar, Edda. COMPS: **stólpa-gripir**, m. *a pillar of an animal*, of a fine horse. **Stólpa-sund**, n. *the 'Pillar-sound', Straits of Gibraltar*.

**stól-setning**, f. *enlironement*, Fagrsk. 134.

**stól-settr**, part. *enlironed*, Fms. vi. 93, Stj. 631.

**STÖRR**, adj., compar. stærri ok stærri, superl. stærst, i. e. stærri, stærstr; [a word peculiar to the Northern languages, from which it has entered into the Finnish; A.S. *stór*; Engl. *sturdy*; North. E. *sturdy*]:—the original sense seems to be 'stirred', 'disturbed' (cp. III), but it is only used in the sense *big, great*, of size; ein stærst, Fms. iii. 123; þein miklu stærri, Eg. 769; stórir járnrekndir, Sks. 457; stórir askar, Eg. 204; stór héruð, 275; stór veðr, [cp. Shelt. *stoor*], *rough weather, great gales*, Ld. 50; stórt sær, *a big sea*, Sks.; stór, stærri sár, Nj. 153; stærst hof hér á landi, Landn. 335 (Mantissa); í stórum töskum, Hkr. iii. 244. II.

metaph. *great, potent*; við alla ena stærri menn, Ld. 124; mæltu at hann skyldi göra Ólaf eigi of stóran, Fms. i. 99; at hann görisk eigi of stórr, Eg. 50; gör þik eigi stærri enn þú átt kyn til, Fms. xi. 236; hve marga (aura) ok hve stóra, Grág. i. 136. 2. *great, important*; enna stærri mála, Nj. 2.

3. *proud*; bændr vóru þar því stærri enn annarsstaðar, at engi vildi til koma, Fms. iv. 112; Sigríð kona hans var heldr stór, v. 30 (skap-stórr, Ó. H. i. c.).

III. neut., gördi þá stórt á firðinum, *the sea rose high*, Eg. 60; tíðendi þau er honum lægi svá stórt við, Fms. xi. 102; höggva stórt, *to strike hard*, Nj. 53.

IV. adverbial phrases, stórum, *very greatly, much*; svá at ek finna stórum, Ísl. ii. 343; stórum stauplar nú yfir, Fs. 153; þat berr stórum, *it amounts to much*, Fms. ii. 37; ætla ek stærum bera hin laga-brotin, vii. 305; stórum ríkr, *very mighty*, Hkr. iii. 244; stórum vinsell, Fms. vii. 102; stórum feeginn, Eg. 567; stórum skóruhlut, Ld. 106. 2. *stærurum*, *more, in a greater degree*; skjótara ok stærurum, Sks. 71; gefit hefir þú mér stærurum, Fms. vii. 56; eigi stærurum né smærurum, *neither more nor less*, Grág. i. 241. 3. stóra, adv.; ekki stórs of ökla uppi, Bs. i. 349. 4. stóru-gi, adv. *much, greatly*, Ísl. ii. 384; see-gi.

B. In compds, and with nouns, stór- like smár-, is chiefly prefixed to nouns in plur. or in a collective-sense; stór-audigr, *adv. very wealthy*, Landn. 68, Eg. 2, 23, Fms. xi. 293, Hdl. 39. stór-ár, f. pl. *great waters*, Stj. 87, Rb. 350. stór-beinótttr, *adv. bony, coarse-faced*, Eb. 30, Fas. i. 173. stór-blót, n. pl. *great sacrifices*, Fms. v. 164. stór-bokkar, m. pl. *'big bucks', lordlings, mighty and overbearing men*, Eb. 334, Fms. viii. 238 (spelt bukkar), xi. 260, Bs. i. 621. stór-borgir, f. pl. *big towns*, Róm. 264. stór-borinn, part. *big-born*, Hkr. i. 243, Bær. 14. stór-brögðótttr, *adv. very sly*, Hdm. 13. stór-burðigr, *adv. = stórborinn*, Fas. ii. 474, v. l.

stór-bú, n. pl. *great estates*, Eg. 170, Fms. i. 13.

stór-bygðir, f. pl. *large counties, settlements*, Ó. H. 174.

stór-byssur, f. pl. *big catapults*, Fas. iii. 428, v. l.: *big guns*.

stór-bæir, m. pl. *great estates*, Hkr. i. 20.

stór-bændr, m. pl. *great freeholders*, Fms. ii. 40, Orkn. 136, Sturl. i. 37.

stór-deildir, f. pl. *great differences, quarrels*, Sturl. i. 140, iii. 7.

stór-deilur, f. pl. *id.*, Sturl. i. 140 C.

stór-draumar, m. pl. *portentous dreams*, Sturl. ii. 204 C.

stór-efni, n. in stór-efni-menn, m. pl. *mighty men*, Fms. xi. 7, 13, Gisl. 55, Háv. 50, Glúm. 37.

stór-efni, n. pl. *important cases*, N. G. L. 1.

stór-eignir, f. pl. *great landed estates*, Hkr. iii. 19; stórreigna maðr, *a great landowner*, Ísl. ii. 202.

stór-erfiði, n. *severe toil, hard work*, Sturl. iii. 65.

stór-eyjar, f. pl. *great islands*, Fms. vii. 85.

stór-fé, n. *great wealth*, Nj. 178, Eg. 75, Fms. ix. 320; stórfjár ok dyrgripa, vii. 186.

stór-feginn, adj. *very fain or glad*, Ver. 19, Bret. 46, Fms. xi. 29.

stór-fengr, adj. *gross, huge*; hann var s. ok auðgr, Sturl. i. 8; föður átta ek heldr stórfengan, Brand. 62; stórfeng kýr, *a good milch cow*, Bs. i. 194.

stór-fetaðr, part. *long-striding, taking great steps*, Fas. ii. 348; s. hestr, Edda 57.

stór-fetr, adj. *id.*, Greg. 17.

stór-firðir, m. pl. *big firths*, Fb. iii. 446.

stór-fiskar, m. pl. *big fishes (wubales)*, Fas. ii. 113.

stór-fjaðrar, f. pl. *big feathers*, Sks. 114.

stór-fjarri, adv. *very far*, Lex. Poët.

stór-fjöllótttr, adj. *with great fells*, Eb. 8.

stór-flokkar, m. pl. *great 'flocks', large detachments*, Ó. H. 208.

stór-frórar, m. pl. *ice-fields*, Gret. (in a verse).

stór-fuglar, m. pl. *big birds*, El. 2.

stór-fundir, m. pl. *great meetings, great battles*, Nj. 107.

stór-föt, n. pl. *big clothes*, Glúm. 390.

stór-geðr (-geðjaðr), adj. *great-minded*, Lex. Poët.: = stórgætr (?), Bs. i. 606.

stór-gjafir, f. pl. *great, lordly, rich gifts*, Nj. 151, Fms. vii. 2.

stór-gjöfull, adj. *munificent*, Hkr. i. 201, Fms. viii. 238, Bs. i. 81, Magn. 464.

stór-gjöld, n. pl. *heavy fines*, Fms. i. 66.

stór-glæpir, m. pl. *great crimes*, Fms. vii. 261, Stat. 260, Sks. 773.

stór-glæpla-maðr, m. *a great criminal*, Stj. 40.

stór-glæpligr, adj. *highly criminal*, Sks. 773.

stór-gnipur, f. pl. *huge peaks, mountains*, Fas. ii. 76.

stór-góz, n. *a great property*, Bs. i. 853.

stór-grýtti, n. pl. *big stones, rocks*, Mag.

stór-grýtttr, adj. *rocky, stony*, Fms. xi. 239.

stór-gættingar, m. pl. *magnates*, 623, 32, Al. 16.

stór-görtr, part. *of great size*, Lex. Poët.

stór-hagr, adj. *very skilled, bandy*, Fas. ii. 347.

stór-haimgislr, adj. *'big-foolish', grossly foolish*, 625, 73.

stór-heit, n. pl. *great vows*, Bs. i. 421, Fms. ix. 387.

stór-héruð, n. pl. *great districts*, Stj. 83, MS. 655 xvi. A. 3, Ó. H. 125.

stór-hlutir, m. pl. *great things*, Fms. vii. 136; in an evil sense, *great sins*, MS. 671, 16, N. G. L. i. 459.

stór-hræddr, adj. *much afraid*, Fbr. 149.

stór-huga, adj. *aiming high, aspiring*.

stór-hugaðr, adj. *high-minded, proud*, Am. 72, Stj.

stór-hvalir, m. pl. *big wubales*, Sks. 122.

stór-hveli, n. id., Fas. ii. 78.

stór-höfðingjar, m. pl. *great magnates*, Fms. vii. 206, 209, Hkr. ii. 140, Barl. 127, Sks. 6.

stór-höggtr, adj. *dealing heavy blows*, Fms. xi. 131, Landn. 69, Fb. ii. 128.

stór-illa, adv. *very badly*, Gret. 120, Fms. i. 12, Fb. i. 411.

stór-illr, adj. *very bad*, Fms. ix. 393, Lv. 68.

stór-jarteinir, f. pl. *great wonders*, Stj. 289.

stór-kappar, m. pl. *great champions*, Fas. ii. 481.

stór-katlar, m. pl. *big kettles*, Fms. x. 29.

stór-kaup, n. pl. *wholesale buying*.

stórkaup-maðr, m. *a wholesale dealer*, Fb. ii. 75.

stór-keralda, ad. in a pun, Krók. 63, 64.

stór-kerti, n. pl. *great tapers*, Flöv. 35.

stór-keröld, n. pl. *large vats*, Dipl. v. 18.

stór-klæki, n. pl. *great wickedness*, Band. 38 new Ed., Ó. H. 227.

stór-kostliga, adv. *in grand style*, Bs. i. 645.

stór-kostligr, adj. *grand*; bær s., Ó. H. 66; s. gjafir, Sturl. i. 48; *colossal*, Fb. i. 522.

stór-kvikendi, n. pl. *great beasts*, Stj. 70.

stór-kvæði, n. pl. *great poems*, Skálda 205.

stór-látr, adj. *proud, haughty*, Fms. i. 2: *munificent*, Fs. 51, Al. 70: *not content with a little* (opp. to smá-látr), Eg. 17, Fms. vi. 368.

stór-leiði, n. *a long way*, Bs. i. 458.

stór-leikr, m. *presumption, pride*, Fms. iv. 206, Ölk. 34, Stj. 537.

stór-leitr, adj. *big-faced*, Sturl. ii. 99.

stór-lendur, f. pl. *great lands*, Bs. i. 226.

stór-liga, adv. *greatly, very*, Bret. 24, Eg. 57: *proudly*, Edda 30; svara s., Fms. i. 3; mæla s., vi. 246, x. 194.

stór-ligana, adv. = stórliga, Stj., MS. 227, passim.

stór-ligr, adj. *great*, Eg. 46.

stór-ljótr, adj. *very ugly*, Glúm. 387.

stór-lokkar, m. pl. *long locks*, Fas. i. 173.

stór-lyndi, f. *magnanimity*, Fms. vii. 198, Hkr. iii. 245; sína s., Fms. vii. 96.

stór-lyndr, adj. *magnanimous*, Fms. vii. 98; *high-spirited*, Nj. 18, Fs. 129, Gret. 158.

stór-læti, n. *liberality*, Ld. 30, Fms. x. 235: *pride*, v. 71, Ölk. 34.

stór-lönd, n. pl. *great counties*, Fms. iv. 140.

stór-mannliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), *like a grand man, munificently*, Fs. 15, Ísl. ii. 337, Eg. 62, Fms. xi. 244.

stór-mannligr, adj. *magnificent*, Fs. 11, 30, Fms. ii. 133, vi. 13, xi. 321.

stór-margr, adj. *very many*, Eg. 219.

stór-mál, n. pl. *great suits*; standa í stórmálum, Nj. 227, Fs. 29, Vápn. 22.

stór-mein, n. pl. *great evils*, Fs. 44.

stór-meizl, n. pl. *great injuries*, Sturl. ii. 49.

stór-menni, n. *great men, men of rank*, Eg. 30, Fs. 11, Fms. i. 31, vi. 19, Ó. H. 71: *great folk*, Bárð. 172; áfr Birni bunn er komit nær allt s., á Íslandi, Landn. 39: *a liberal man*, Sturl. i. 4, 9.



Eg. 38, 198: *a big man, giant*, Edda 33. **stór-mennska**, u. f. *greatness, munificence*, Fms. xi. 19, 293, Fs. 15, passim; meir af stór-mennsku enn forsjá, Bs. i. 83. **stórmennsku-fullr**, adj. *munificent*. **stór-merki**, n. pl. *wonderful things, great wonders*; Guðs s., Edda (pref.), Fms. i. 133, Magn. 534, Symb. 29; hvat er fleira stórmerkja frá askinum, Edda. **stór-merkiliga**, adv. *wonderfully*, Mar. **stór-merkiligur**, adj. *wonderful*, Mar. **stór-mikill**, adj. *huge, immense*, Lv. 68, Eg. 59, Fms. i. 63, vii. 79, 278. **stór-mjök**, adv. *very much, immensely*, Fms. vii. 110, Fb. i. 411, Bret. 54. **stór-mæli**, n. pl. *great affairs*; standa í stórmælum, Nj. 224: *grave affairs*, þau s. er ek hefi mót yðrum vilja brotið, Orkn. 118; eocl. *the greater excommunication*, hafði biskup í stórmælum (*in ban*) tvá höfðingja, Sturl. ii. 2; lýsa stórmælum yfir, to *excommunicate*, iii. 201; biskup vildi ekki með hann tala, þvíat hann var í stórmælum, Bs. i. 286, 490, Stat. 260, Anecl. 8, 26. **stór-naudsýnjar**, f. pl. *bard necessity*, Gpl. 27, 352. **stór-negr**, adv. *very nigh*, Bs. i. 21. **stór-orðr**, adj. *using big words*, Fms. i. 75, xi. 94; stórt kvæði ok úfágr, *a big-worded, big-sounding poem*, Ísl. ii. 237. **stór-ráð**, n. pl. *great undertakings*, Fms. i. 83. **stór-ráða-samr**, adj. *daring, venturesome*, Grett. 158. **stór-ráðr**, adj. *ambitious*; stórráð ok ráðgjörn, Fms. x. 220; s. ok ágjarn, vii. 28, Orkn. 144; a nickname, Sigríðr stórráða, cp. Lat. *superbus*. **stór-ref-singar**, f. pl. *severe punishment*, Fms. vii. 36. **stór-regn**, n. pl. *heavy rains*, Fms. viii. 202. **stór-reki**, m. *'big-ureck', big pieces of jetsum*; allan stórreka, opp. to smáreki, Vm. 129. **stór-riðinn**, part. *written in large letters*, Pm. 125. **stór-riki**, n. pl. *great empires*, Bs. ii. 43. **stór-rikr**, adj. *very powerful*, Ísl. ii. 202, v. l. **stór-ræði**, n. pl. *daring, dangerous, great undertakings*, Gpl. (pref. vi), Nj. 66, Fms. i. 83, vi. 37, viii. 120, Sks. 746. **stórræða-maðr**, m. *a man of great aims*, Fms. ix. 283. **stór-rök**, n. pl. *mighty events*, Hom. 55. **stór-sakar**, f. pl. *great offences*, Fms. ii. 4, 33, Ld. 172. **stór-samligr**, adj. *severe*, Sks. 49. **stór-sár**, n. pl. *grievous wounds*, Fms. iii. 118. **stór-skaðar**, m. pl. *great damage*, Bs. i. 144. **stór-skip**, n. pl. *great ships*, Fms. vii. 259. **stór-skorinn**, part. *huge, gaunt*, Fb. i. 566; mikill vexti ok s., Bárð. 175; s. í andliti, Fb. i. 258; s. sem Goliath, Stj. 464; stórskorit höfuð, Grett. 83 new Ed. **stór-skriptir**, f. pl. *heavy penances*, K. Á. 192, H. E. i. 509; stórskrípta-maðr, ii. 78. **stór-skuldir**, f. pl. *great debts*, Grág. i. 500. **stór-slög**, n. pl. *great visitations, plagues*, Stj. 268. **stór-smiðr**, m. *a notable workman*, Eg. 4. **stór-smíði**, n. pl. *a huge, bulky work*, Edda 19. **stór-staðir**, m. pl. *great towns*, Stj. 68; in Iceland or Norway of great church-predbends, Fms. vi. 157. **stór-stígr**, adj. *long-striding*. **stór-strauur**, m. *a spring tide*. **stór-streymt**, n. adj. = stórstrauur. **stór-sveitir**, f. pl. *a large detachment*, Fms. ix. 429. **stór-syndir**, f. pl. *great sins*, H. E. i. 521. **stór-sæmdir**, f. pl. *great honours*, Nj. 134, Fms. xi. 331. **stór-sæti**, n. pl. *large riches*, Eb. 150, 224, Brandkr. 30. **stór-tákn**, n. pl. *great wonders*, Fms. i. 29, Stj. 261; singr, Bs. i. 42. **stór-tignir**, f. pl. *high dignity*, 625. 98. **stór-tíðindi**, n. pl. *great tidings, great events*, Fms. iii. 15, vi. 230, Nj. 195, Rb. 394, Sturl. i. 107 C; *wonders*, Edda 14, Fms. xi. 38. **stór-tré**, n. pl. *huge beams*, Karl. 448, Fms. x. 358, Krók. **stóru-gi**, see stórr (A. IV. 4). **stór-úðigr**, adj. *big-minded*, Hbl. 15, Valla L. **stór-vandi**, a, m. *a great difficulty*, Sturl. ii. 79. **stór-vandræði**, n. pl. *id.*, Fms. vii. 25. **stór-vegir**, m. pl. *broad roads, highways*, Barl. 190. **stór-vegligr**, adj. *very honourable*, Hkr. ii. 100. **stór-veizlur**, f. pl. *great banquets*, Fms. i. 291. **stór-vel**, adv. *right well*, Eg. 60, 423, Ísl. ii. 382. **stór-verk**, n. pl. *great deeds*, Fms. v. 345. **stór-viðr**, adj. *large timbered*, Fms. ii. 218. **stór-viðir**, m. pl. *great timbers, big beams*, Fms. ii. 328, x. 361, Nj. 201, Bs. i. 81. **stór-viðri**, n. *a great tempest*, Fms. vii. 310, Grett. 153. **stór-virki**, n. pl. *great feats*, Fms. i. 287, ii. 109, vi. 55, Nj. 193, Ld. 40, Eg. 686, Korm. 242, A. 160. **stór-virkir**, adj. *working mightily*; sterkir ok s., *working like a giant*, Bárð. 163; stórvirkir, opp. to göðvirkir, Nj. 55: as the name of a giant, Edda (Gl.), Fas. i. (Hervar. S. begin). **stór-vitr**, adj. *very wise*, Nj. 22, Fms. i. 31, vi. 10, xi. 13, 205. **stór-viða**, adv. *very widely*, Fbr. 41. **stór-yrdi**, n. pl. *big words*, Eg. 258, Nj. 261, Fms. ix. 419, x. 71, xi. 256, A. 18. **stór-yðigr**, adj. = stóruðigr, Valla L. 208. **stór-þing**, n. *a 'storing', great council (oecumenical)*, Karl. 548, Pr. 104, Rb. **stór-þorp**, n. pl. *great villages*, Fagrsk. ch. 193. **stór-þungt**, n. adj. *very heavy*, Eb. 284. **stór-þurftir**, f. pl. *great need*, Bs. i. 525. **stór-ættaðr**, adj. *big-born*, Eg. 16, Nj. 178, Fms. i. 186, vi. 246. **stór-ættr**, f. pl. *great families*. **STRAFF**, n. [from Germ. *strafe*], *punishment*, N. T., Pass., Vidal., (mod.); not used before the time of the Reformation. **straffa**, að, to *punish*, N. T., Pass., Vidal., (mod.) **stranda**, að, to *founder*: **strand**, n. *foundering*, (mod.) **strandar**, see strönd. **strand-högg**, n. *a 'strand-raid', such as the raid of the old Vikings who landed on the coasts and drove off cattle and stores for their ships; þar ar nógt búfé til strandhöggva*, Fms. i. 128: in the phrase, höggva s., to *make a strandhögg*, Eg. 81; þurfa strandhöggva, . . . leita eftir strand-

höggvi, Fms. vii. 68; um morguninn kómu þeir ofan með strandhögg mikil, *much cattle, great booty*, vi. 79. **strand-lag**, n. *'strand-laying', the right of laying a net along a shore or bank*, Grág. ii. 350. **strand-maðr**, m. *a 'strand-man', one who lives on the coast*, Sturl. ii. 205: **Strand-menn**, m. pl. *the men from a (country) strand*, iii. 276. **strand-setr**, n. *the being left behind on the strand after the ship has sailed*; sitja strandsetri eptir, Grág. i. 263; sitja strandsetrum, 290. **strand-varpa**, u. f. *a net to be laid along the coast, fiðr*. **strand-vegr**, m. [Dan. *strandvei*], *a coast-road, road to the coast*, D. N. iii. 496. **strangi**, a, m. *a roll of clothes; fata-s., klæða-s., lérepts-s., seifa-s., q. v.* **strang-leikr**, m. *strengib*, Bs. i. 349. **strang-liga**, adv. (-ligr, adj.), *strongly, severely*, Stj. 155. **STRANGH**, adj., *strong, strängt*, [a common Teut. word]:—**strong**: of a stream, *ströng á, a strong, rapid river*, Ísl. ii. 352, Fms. viii. 49; strängt straumfall, Stj. 489; allra á (gen. pl.) strängt, Stj. 73; stranger, opp. to hægr, Hom. (St.); ströngust orrosta, *the strongest, hottest fight*, Eg. 33; bardagi langr ok s., Stj. 544; of pain, strangan augna-verk, Bs. i. 337; ströng sótt, Pr. 411. **2. hard, rigid, severe**, [Germ. *streng*]: stranger ok stríðr, Stj. 155, Bs. ii. 58; strängt atkvæði, Hom. (St.); at þeir sé strangari í at göra yðvarn vilja, Ld. 178; ströng var stórhuguð, Am. 72; ú-strangr, *gentle, meek*, Fb. i. 340. **II. a nickname**, strangi, Landn. **strauur-brot**, n. *a breaking the stream*, Fms. vii. 27. **strauur-fall**, n. *a stream, current*; s. árinna, 623. 37: *a tide*, köstudu akkerum ok biðu straumfalls, Ó. H. 136. **STRAUMR**, m. [a common Teut. word; A. S. *streām*; Germ. *strom*; Dan. *strøm*]:—*a stream, current, race, of the sea, the tide, a river*, Rb. 438; ullar-lagð rak fyrir strauminn, Edda 74; strauur var í sundinu, Fms. i. 93; sigla þeir inn at straumum (of the currents through the belt of islands which bar the mouth of Hvam-firth in western Iceland) í þann strauur er hét Kolkistu-strauur, sá er í mesta lagi þeirra strauma er á Breiðafirði eru, Ld. 56; misganga straumanna, Orkn. 266; fyrir veðri eðr fyrir straumi, Grág. ii. 384: in the phrase, brjóta strauur fyrir e-u, to *break the stream for one, bear the brunt*, Karl. 136, Orkn. 344. **2. of the tide**; Gunnsteinn segir at þá skipti straumum (*change of tide*) ok mál væri at sigla, Ó. H. 136; stór-strauur, *a spring-tide*; smá-strauur, *a neap-tide*. **II. in local names**, **Strauur**, **Strauur-fjörðr**, **Strauur-nar**, Landn. **strauma-skipti**, n. pl. *the change of spring-tides*, Fms. iv. 304. **strauur-vatn**, n. *stream-water, running-water*, Stj. 490. **strauur-önd**, f. *a 'stream-duck', anas torquata*. **strax**, adv. [from Germ. *stracks*], *at once*; the word first occurs in the 14th century, Fms. xi. 435, Fas. iii. 420, and is freq. in mod. usage, both in speech and writing, Vidal., Pass. **STRÁ**, f., dat. pl. *strám*, [A. S. *strew*; Engl. *straw*; Dan. *straa*; Germ. *stroh*]:—*straw*; af hverju strá, Landn. 31; hann tók eitt strá ok dró eptir gólfinu, Fms. vii. 219; leggja stíðr á strám, of a corpse, Sól. 47: the floors of ancient halls were covered with straw (sedge), hence *fiets-strá*, *pell-strá*, *bench-straw*, Ls. 46: allit., í búri . . . á starru eða strá, N. G. L. i. 383: *corpses were laid on straw at a lyke-wake, sú eina nótt er ek lá stíðr á strám*, Sól. 47; lík skal færa í úthús ok hylja með starru eða strá, 392; lík-strá, ná-strá, q. v. **2. phrases**; öll strá stanga e-n, *every straw stings one*, of an ill-used man (perhaps from some old tale similar to that of Herr Korbes in Grimm's Märchen), Fms. xi. 155; mjök vilja mik öll strá stanga, Sturl. iii. 141; stráin stangi þik, an imprecation, Fas. iii. 206 (in a verse):—falla í strá, to *fall into straw*, be lost, Fbr. (in a verse); falla sem strá, to *fall like straw*, be mown down, perish. **strá**, ð, [A. S. *strewjan*; Engl. *strew*], to *strew, cover (benches) with straw*; stráit bekkir, þkr. 22; bekkir at strá, Em. 1; gólf var stráð, Rm. 23 (but only in the house of Fábir and Móðir); var stráð gólf og Sæbóli af sefinu af Seftjörn, Gísl. 27 (cp. síðan tekr hann seft af gólfinu, 29); brynjum um bekkir stráð, Gm. 9. **6. The 'strá gólf'** (Hkr. iii. 180) is an error for stein-gólf, see Fms. vi. 440, l. c., for the custom of strewing the hall was not a novelty, but a well-known custom of the heathen age from time immemorial. **2. to strew**, Sks. 633 (138 new Ed.). **strá-beygir**, m. *the 'straw-bender', i. e. the wind*, in a pun, Krók. 64: **strá-daufa**, adj. [Dan. *straa-død*], *'straw-dead', dying a natural death*, from the corpse being stretched on straw, see strá (above), Korm. (in a verse); in the old heathen times an inglorious death, opp. to vápndauf, cp. þat óttuðumk ek um hrið, er friðr þessi inn mikli var, at ek munda verða elli-daufð inni á pall-strám mínum, Hkr. i. 149. **strá-drepa**, drap, to *slay all, leaving none*. **strá-hattr**, m. *a straw-bat*, D. N. v. 835. (mod.) **STRÁKR**, m. [strjúka?], *a landlowner, vagabond*, Korm. 196; hón átti börm með strákrum, Bs. i. 286, 807; strákrar, opp. to göðir menn, Sturl. i. 62; strákrar, stafkarlar, göngu-menn, opp. to 'röskir menn', ii. 6; einn útan-héraðs strákr. . . strákrinn, Bs. i. 627; þar vóru menn fengirn at vaka strákrar þrir, Sturl. iii. 146: in mod. usage an *idle*



**lad, a rascaal**, þegiðu, strákr! **COMPDS:** strákr-ligr, adj. *roguish*, strákr-maðr, m. a *rascal*, Fær. 254. strákr-óttir, adj. *rascally*. strákr-skapr, m. a *rascal*.

**strá-lauss**, adj. 'strawless,' of a floor, Fas. ii. 38.

**strá-viði**, n. *brush-wood*, = hrávið, Fas. ii. 178.

**streða**, að, see serða, part. ströðinn, Grág. ii. 147.

**streita**, u, f. a *bard struggle*, tug.

**streitask**, t, [strita, the *i*, ei referring to a lost strong verb], to *struggle* *bard*, tug (conversational), Finn. 220.

**strembinn**, adj. *bard to digest*.

**Stendir**, m. pl. the inhabitants of the county Strönd, Sturl. ii. 90, Bs. i. (in a verse), passim: also -**strendingar** in compds.

**stendr**, adj. [strönd], only in compds, fer-stendr, þri-s., átt-s., = *square, triangular, octagonal*.

**streng-beint**, n. adj. = strengréttir (q. v.), Fr.

**streng-flaug**, f. the notch for the bow-string in an arrow, Fms. ii. 271, Hem. MS. (Fb. iii. 404 has wrongly strenglág).

**streng-færi**, n. pl. *stringed instruments*, Mar.

**strenging**, f. a *stringing, binding fast*; in heit-s.

**strengja**, ð, [streng], to *string, fasten with a string, to bind tight*; hosan strengd at beini, Eg. 602; sterkliga saman strengt, Stj. 12; strengdr niðr í kistuna, Pr. 412; s. aprt dyr, kirkju, hlið, port, to *fasten the door*, Grett. 159, Bs. ii. 76, Mar.; s. e-n inni or úti, to *shut one in or out*, Karl. 152, Stj. 40; þeir létu búa um akkeri, ok strengja um við, Fms. viii. 113; hann strengdi allt í milli skipanna ok bryggjanna, *stretched cables between the ships and the bridges*, 121; steinninn á sleða settur ok ramliga strengdr, Mar. 2. the phrase, strengja heit, or s. e-s heit, to 'fasten a vow,' make a solemn vow, Fs. 122, Hrafn. 5, Fms. i. 3, xi. 26, 109-112, Fb. ii. 353, Isl. ii. 166; see heit, heit-strenging.

**streng-leikr**, m., pl. -leikar, a *stringed instrument*; alls-konar söng-færi, organ, simphon, salterium, gígjar, hörpur ok alls-konar strengleikar, Fms. vii. 97, Stj.; margbáttaðir strengleikar, Fms. viii. 48; leikastreng-leik, to *play an instrument*, Bret. 56, 104; heyra þjótandi strengleika, Sks. 633, Fms. xi. 341. 2. [as a rendering of the Breton or Fr. lai] — a lay, Str. 37; a collection of such lais translated into Norse is called Strengleikar, see List of Authors (G. II. B); strengleiks-ljóð, strengleiks-saga, Str. 14, 74.

**STRENGR**, m., gen. strengjar, pl. strengir, strengja, strengjum, strengi; [A. S. *streng*; Engl. *string*; O. H. G. *strang*; Dan. *stræng*]: — a *string, cord, rope*, with a notion of being hard-twisted; var strengr snaraðr af fótum þeim öllum, of an execution, Fms. i. 179; bundnir á einum streng, xi. 146; leysa menn ór strengnum, 147; strengir til at festa með hús, Nj. 115; þeir ristú í strengi feldi sína, they cut and twisted their cloaks into ropes, Ó. H. 152, Fms. xi. 3. 2. naut, a cable (anchor-cable, mooring-rope); bera strengi á land, Nj. 273; þeir skutu út bryggjunum ok slógu strenginum, ok drógu út skipin, Eg. 75; drekin flaut um strengi, rode at anchor, Fas. i. 395; liggja um strengi, to lie at anchor, Ld. 76; heimta skipin út undir strengina, Fms. viii. 202, 379; draga upp strengi sína, Ó. H. 136; ek fæ dreng til strengjar, Fs. (in a verse); til strengjar, Grág. ii. 399; gekk í sundr akkeris-strenginn... hann kafaði eptir strengnum, Fs. 92; rann á blásandi byrr svá at stóð á hverjum streng, Fas. iii. 630; hann lét þekja sundit ok bera strengi á land, Nj. 273; at skip þeirra hafi eigi rúm, ok eigi liggji skip á strengjum þeirra, N. G. L. ii. 281; höfðu þeir þá strengja-raun mikla, Fms. ii. 16. 3. spec. usages, a *bow-string* (boga-strengir); brast strengr, en ör sú er skotit var..., Fms. i. 182; boga ok streng á, N. G. L. ii. 41; boga-strengir, Nj. 115, 116; the string of an instrument, strengir gullu, Og. 30; glumdu strengir, Akv. 31; drepa strengi, Stj. 458; þann streng hafði hann ekki fyrr sleigt, Fas. iii. 223; harpa strengja rúm, Núm. (fine): of a bell-rope, Hom. 69; buxna-strengir, the cord round the top of a pair of breeches. 4. a narrow channel of water; áin rennr í streng, the river flows in a narrow channel. **COMPDS:** strengja-ferja, u, f. a *rigged ship*, Fms. ii. 117, v. l. strengja-lauss, adj. *stringless*, Pm. 66, streng-réttir, adj. 'string-right,' straight by the line (Germ. *schur-recht*), D. N. j. 92.

**streng-vörðr**, m. a *watch at the anchor-cable* (moorings); halda strengvörð, Fms. x. 135; við strengvörð á stýri, Kornak.

**streyma**, d, [straumur; Dan. *strømme*], to *stream*; vötnin streymdu í sinn farveg, Stj. 355, freq. in mod. usage.

**streymr**, adj. *running*; streymt sund, a sound (strait) with a current, Flóv. 11; and-s., mót-s. (q. v.), *adverse*; stór-s., smá-s.

**STRIGI**, a, m. [Dan. *strig*], sack-cloth, coarse cloth; lérept, vaðmál, strigi, N. G. L. iii. 205; skyrt af striga, Art. 10; tólf álínir striga, Rétt. 4; striga-dúkr, Fb. i. 212; striga-slitir, Clar., freq. in mod. usage.

**strikr**, n. a kind of cloth, Dipl. iii. 4, v. 18 (spelt stryk); silki-strikr, D. N.; strik-skaut, a board of strik, id., B. K. 83.

**Strind**, f. the name of an island. 2. land, earth, in poet. circumlocutions; in mod. poets even **strindi**, n.: **Strind-sær**, m. a local name in Norway; **Strindir**, m. pl. the men of Strind, Ó. H.

**stripill**, m. a 'stripling,' a smooth white-haired dog is in Icel. called stripill.

**striplast**, að, to *run about stripped*, of children; vertu ekki að stripla **stri**, n. a *bard task* (striit-vinna); standa í strii.

**strita**, að, to *struggle, strive* *bard*; hann stritaði heim til skála, Gre. 151 A. 2. reflex., stritaðisk hann við at sitja, he strove bard to s Nj. 66 (ironical).

**STRÍÐ**, n. [A. S. *stríð*, whence Engl. *strife*, by changing the into *f*; O. H. G. *strit*; Germ. *streit*]: — *woe, grief, affliction, calamity* sötti bæði at henni stríð ok elli, Ld. 82; hann bar þat með allmik stríði, he was much afflicted by it, Fms. x. 239; springa af stríð Ld. 230; síð léttr mér stríða, Edda (in a verse); stemma stríð manu Brandkr. 60; munar-stríð, hug-stríð, Skv. 3. 38; aldr-stríð, of-stríð, *heavy grief*, Helr.; af stríðum, Og. 28; mitt stríð er þat... stríð ha staddan mik, Fms. vi. (in a verse); bíða stríð, Halfred; æxta e-m strí Am. 102; poet., snáka stríð, 'snake-bale,' i. e. the winter, Fb. ii. 5 (in a verse). 2. a *strife, combat*; hann gekk fyrstr í hvert stríð, Fr. iii. 17. II. *war, strife*, Lat. *bellum*; this sense occurs first at the end of the 13th century; þá varð stríð mikit á Englandi, Fms. x. 151; halda stríð við e-n, Stj. 435, v. l.; heyja stríð, to *wage war*; í stríði, F. i. 799; stríð milli Engla-konungs ok Frakka-konungs, ok hafði Engl konungr sigr, Ann. 1340; lauk svá stríðinu, Fas. iii. 421. **COMPDS:** stríðs-afli, a, m. an *army*, 420. stríðs-kostur, m. the means of fighting, Sturl. iii. 240. stríðs-maðr, m. a *warrior, fighter*, Edda (pref Grett. 118 A, Fas. iii. 421).

**stríða**, u, f. *adversity*, Stj. 445; *bardness, austerity, severity*, er biskr lagði stríðu á stóra höfðingja, Sturl. iii. 266; með valdi ok stríðu he agrar kirkju, Bs. i. 288; með freku fullrar stríðu, Fms. ii. 243; stríð vendisk brátt í blíðu, Bs. i. 125; hvárt sem hann mætti blíðu eðr stríð Fms. vi. 250; gangask heldr fyrir blíðu enn stríðu, to *yield sooner gentleness than to bardness*.

**stríða**, d, to *harm, punish*, with dat.; striddi hón ætt Buðla, Am. 7; hann stríðir þeim með mörgum býsum ok bardögum, Stj. 436, 51; s. misgörandum en miskunna iðrandum, 567, Bs. ii. 72; the saying, s stríðir vesall maðr, he is a fool that plagues himself, Hom. (St.); he belongs, Hdm. 8 (at sér né striddit). 2. in mod. usage, to *vex, tease, provoke*, with words; þú mátt ekki stríða henni, do not tease her so! with prepp.; stríða mót, to *strive against*, Fms. ix. 399, Stj. 370; stríð á e-n, to *fight against*, 142, 379, Mar. II. to *fight, to war* Eatarðr Engla-konungr striddi á Skotland, Ann.; þeir striddu sín milli, Fms. ix. 229. 2. recipr., stríðask á, Edda (pref.), Stj. 384 at vér samlandar ok frændr stríðimik með ofr-kappi, Mar.

**stríð-gríð**, f. an *affliction* (?), Gh. 13.

**stríðir**, m. an *adversary*, Lex. Poët.

**stríð-leikr** (-leiki), m. *vehemence*, of a stream, Sks. 154; s. vatnsinn id. 2. metaph. *severity, rigour*, Sks. 639, H. E. i. 515; *sullenness, obstinacy*, Fms. iv. 165.

**stríð-liga**, adv. *rigidly*, Sks. 496; fara fram s., 569; dæma s., Mar. blása s., roughly, Sks. 229.

**stríð-ligr**, adj. *severe*; s. dómr, Sks. 726; s. kváma, Hkv. i. 47.

**stríð-lundaðr** ok **stríð-lyndr**, adj. *obstinate, sullen*, Hkr. iii. 97, þd

**stríð-læsti**, n. *backwardness, sullenness*, Fms. vi. 245, xi. 240.

**stríð-mæli**, n. *strong language*, Bs. i. 102.

**stríð-mælt**, part. using *bard language*, Fb. i. 506.

**STRÍÐR**, stríð, stritt, adj. *strong*, of a stream, Stj. 73; keldan var stríðara, Art.; í stríðri móðu, Fms. vii. (in a verse); stríðr straumur Bs. ii. 5, Edda (in a verse); stríðr verk, a *strong pain*, Bs. i. 183, Mar. II. metaph. *hard, stubborn*, Fb. i. 558; menn stríðastir ok torsveigastir, Isl. ii. 346; s. ok drambsamr, Sks. 701 — *severe, strident* reisingar, 581; stríðr dömr, Fms. xi. 246; stríð nefst, see nefst: — *vexed* í stríðum hug, Hkr. iii. 277; hvárt sem þat er blítt eðr strítt, be it either blithe or adverse, Sturl. i. 193; tala strítt, to *speak barsbly*, Fms. vii. 38.

**stríð-vana**, adj. 'sorrowless'; era s., *grief is not wanting*, Fms. vi. (in a verse).

**stríð-viðri**, n. a *contrary wind*, Vígl. 27.

**strí-nefr**, m. a nickname, Fms. viii. 310 (strý-nefr?)

**strípaðr**, part. *stripped, naked*.

**stripr**, m. a *stripling*, Run. Gramm.

**stripr-rendr**, part. *with stripes*, Sturl. iii. 113.

**strjá**, n. [cp. A. S. *stræl* = a dart; Germ. *strahl*; Dan. *straale*]: — a *scattering abroad*; vera á strjá: also as adj., fara strjált, to go one by one.

**strjála**, að, to *disperse, be scattered abroad*, saudirnir strjálást.

**strjálingr**, m. = strjá; á strjáling, scattered abroad.

**strjóna**, u, f. [A. S. word], a nickname, Fms. xi. (see Saxon Chron.)

**strjúgr** ok **strúgr**, m. [the Engl. *stew* may be the same word, dropping the *r*]: — a *stew* of meat, esp. of a coarse kind; stafkörlum strjúg skal senda, Hallgr.; beina strjúgr, bones boiled to a jelly. 2. metaph. *bile, fastidiousness*; strúgs galli, 'bile-destroyer,' i. e. wine, Edda (Ht.); fæða strúg sinn heima, to nurse one's own bile at home, Þórd. 10 new Edd.

**STRJÚKA** (strykja), Ó. H. 61, Fms. viii. 217, pres. strýk; pret. strauk, straukt, strauktu, Fms. vi. (in a verse); mod. straukst; plur. struku; subj. stryki; imperat. strjúk, strjúktu; part. strokinn; [Dan.



*stryge*; Engl. *stryge*: —to *stroke*, *rub*, *wipe*; hann strauk blóð af sverðinu, Fms. 135; strauktu um mækis munn, Fms. vi. (in a verse); hann strauk iskinn með dúknum, Ó. H. 154; þá stöck Sigurðr af baki, en ek strauk est hans ok þó ek leir af honum, Fb. i. 354; tók dúkinn, strauk hann sér urteislga á miðjum, Hkr. 597 new Ed.; lét konungr göra sér laug ok strykja (strjúka, strykva, v. l.) klæði sín, to brush, beat his clothes, Fms. iii. 217; en húskona strauk of rípti, smoothed it, brushed it, Rm.; nú þá hann enn ör ok strýkr blaðit ok fíðit, þiðr. 88; hann strauk höfuð-eiðin, Gisl. 47; þreifði um hendr þeim ok strauk um lófana, Fms. vi. 3; strauk hann hendi sinni um augu honum ok bein, Ó. H. 250; in the phrase, strjúka aldri fíðit höfuð, 'never to stroke a free head,' to live in worry and work, cp. the Engl. 'no one dared to call his life his own,' Fms. viii. 412 (v. l.), Sturl. ii. 124; aldri strýkum (sic) vér frjálst fíð meðan Ólafr er á lífi, Ó. H. 61; Skarphéðinn strauk um ennitt, j. 190; with prepp., strjúk þoku ok mörkva frá augum þér, Barl. 116, 30.

2. to *stroke gently*, with dat.; gekk hann jafnan ok strauk ossunum, Finnb. 280; strjúka ketti (or kött), to *stroke a cat*; kött at strjúka og kempa lömb, Jón Þorl.

II. metaph. [Dan. *stryge*], to *rake*, *flog*, *Clar*; strjúka af e-m alla húð milli hæls ok hnakkna, id.; strjúka e-n til blóðs, Bs. ii. 149; see strýkja, húð-strýkja.

2. to *take out*, *dash off*; strýkr hann út jambrátt til skógs, Hom. 120; at örm vill hann s., Skíða R. 20, 33; s. brott (cp. Dan. *stryge af sted*), álða (in a verse); strauk hann yðr (dat.) þar, grautnefr, Sturl. iii. 9; strauk Rögnvaldr oss (dat.) nú, Mag. 120; to *absent oneself*, þeir uku brott í myrkrinu, Stj. 351; enn hann strjúki veg sinn, Rb. 174; u eru öll strokin, all gone, Fms. xi. 423; gózin strjúka, Mar.: so o of a horse or sheep running away from a new owner or pasture to old home, hestrin strauk frá mér (strok-hestir).

strjúpi, a, m. [Dan. *strube*; Swed. *strupe* = *throats*; akin to *stropi*, v. l.] —the *spouting*, *bleeding trunk*, when the head is cut off; hann lét egva kúlf, ok blæða ör kálf-strjúpanum, Njarð. 374; mjólk hljóp ör júpanum fram fyrst, 655 xiii. A. 1.

stroðinn, part., see streða, serða, Grág.

strok, n. [strjúka], a *running away*. strok-hestir, m. a *stray horse*. stroka, u, f. a *stroke*, in a game of cards, Filtr of Stúlka.

strokka, að, to *churn*, freq. in mod. usage; það er farið að strokka.

STROKKR, m. a *churn* (the hand-churn with an upright shaft which worked up and down), Vm. 177; hence the name of the famous hot spring in Icel., the name being taken from the churn-like perpendicular column of water. strokk-hljóð, n. the *sound of churning*.

stropmr, m. [Germ. *strümpfe*], a *chimney-pot*, Skýr. 512.

stropa, að, to be *not quite fresh*, of an egg: part. stropaðr: an egg is þá glæ-nýtt, then stropað, and lastly ungað.

stropi, a, m. [Ivar Aasen *strophe* = a *spur*], the *thin yolk of a stropað* egg, Clar., and so in mod. usage.

strundi, a, m. an *idler*, Edda ii. 496.

strunza, að, [strundi], to *strut*; s. framhjá e-m, (slang.)

STRÚTR, m. [Engl. *strut*], a *sort of bood jutting out like a horn*, Is. xi. 77 (whence the name Strútr-Haraldr), D. N. ii. 380, Magn. 6; hetu-strútr, a 'strutting' bood, H. E. ii. 652; hafa strút á höfðinu, wear a *bandkerchief wound round the head*, as old women do in I. 1. 2. the name of a dog with a white neck or head, Fs. (in a verse), and in mod. usage; cp. strýta. 3. as a local name, of a út-formed fell in Icel., see map of Icel.

strykr, n. [Engl. *stroke*, *streak*; Dan. *streg*], a *stroke*; merkja hina legu (letters) með strýki frá hinum skömmum, Skálda 163; a *dash*.

stryka, að, to *streak*, mark við lines.

strykja, strykva, see strjúka.

strykr, m. a *stroke*, gust of wind; ok var á norðan-strykr sá ok heldr klár, Ísl. ii. 135.

strylltr, m. a *stroller* (?), as a nickname, Fms. ix.

strympa, u, f. [strompr], a kind of *water-jug* or *bucket*, Skýr. 512.

STRÝ, n. *now* of hemp; nafnar, strý ok brennu-stein, Fms. viii. 342.

Strý 799. strý-herðir, adj. *tow-haired*, Sturl. i. 20.

strykja, t. [strjúka], to *flog*, *punish*; húð-strýkja, strýkja barn, to *beat a child*.

strýta, u, f. [strútr], a *cone-formed thing*.

stræltr, adj. [= the mod. strjáltr, strjáltr; cp. A. S. *stræl* = a *shaft*;

Old G. *strála*] —scattered, dispersed; allr herrinn fór strælt, Bær. 13.

stræta, t, to *waylay* (?); hann fær heimleidis, þó leylnilga, ok vill strá þá árdegis, Sturl. i. 14.

STRÆTI, n. [from the Lat. *strāta*; A. S. *street*; Engl. *street*; O. H. G. *strāza*; Germ. *strasse*; Dan. *stræde*] —a *street* in a town (braut, q. v., i. road). The word is no doubt borrowed from the Latin, for as the Old Northmen and Teutons had no towns, they had no streets; it is therefore strange to find such a word in an old poem like Hóm. 13, (the passage is prob. corrupt); so also, einn dag var þat er Kormakr gekk um stræt, Korm. 228, referring to the middle of the 10th century; but as the Str. is of the 12th, the words may perhaps here too be taken as an anachronism; Ólafr konungr gekk einn dag úti á stræti, Fs. 115, referring to the year 996; since in the 11th, and esp. in the 12th and

13th centuries, the word becomes freq. in Sagas referring to Norway, but never to Icel. Fms. vi. 363, vii. 39. Blas. 40. In the old Norse market-towns of the 11th, 12th, and following centuries, the 'street' ran along the shore (bryggjur), with 'scores' or cross lanes (veitur or almenningar) leading up to the houses (garðar), N. G. L. ii. 240, 243; strætis-búð, a *street-booth*, opp. to garðs-búð, iii. 113; strætis-göð, ii. 244; strætis-kaup, i. 324; strætis-lopt, -stofa, D. N. (Fr.) 2. a kind of *gangway* on board of a ship, [cp. Fr. *pont*]; göra með bryggjum útan tvá vegna slétt stræti, til ástígs hjá viðum, Sks. 400.

II. Streiti or Stræti, a local name, Landn., Þórst. Síðu H., is no doubt a different word, perh. Gaelic.

STRÖND, f., gen. strandar, dat. ströndu and strönd, pl. strendr and strandir, the latter being the older form used in local names; [A. S., Engl., and Dan.-Swed. *strand*] —a *border*, *edge*; skjöld, ok gylltir naglar ok strendr, Fms. vii. 323.

II. a *strand*, *coast*, *shore* (not of a river, though the London *Strand* is such); allt annat lið hans stóð eftir á ströndu, Fms. i. 159; ferr hann til strandar, Fas. ii. 505, Gh. 13; öll hin nyðri strönd Seyðis-fjarðar, Landn. 252; á hvárri-veggju strönd, Gisl. 8; á inni syðri strönd, id.; hér lycin ströndinni, Fms. viii. 230; ná-strönd.

III. freq. in local names, of a *coast-land*, Strönd, Strandir, and in compds, Horn-strandir, Barða-strönd, Skarð-strönd, Meðalfells-strönd, Sýr-strönd, Landn. compds: strandar-glópr, m. a *strand-fool*; in the phrase, verða s., of one who arrives after the ship has sailed, Bs. i. 482, Sturl. i. 165. stranda-menn, m. pl. men from the county Strand, Sturl. ii. 169 (= Strendir).

stubbj, a, m. (stobbi), stubbr, O. H. G. 79, [Engl. *stub*], a *stub*, *stump*, Grett. 84; þann litla stubbinn er eptir var tungunnar, Ó. H. l. c.; með þeim stubba, Karl. 511, v. l.; árar-stubbj, an *oar stump*, Ísl. ii. 83; tré-s., kertis-s. 2. as a nickname, Bs.

STUÐILL, m. [styðja], anything that 'steadies,' a *stud*, *prop*, *stay*; styrkir stuðlar, Barl. 5; þá skulu styrkir stuðlar styðja þik alla vegu, 41; tjöld ok tveir stuðlar, Stj. 308 (= *columna* of the Vulgate); þeir settu þar í stuðla, ok festu þar við viggýðlana, Fms. viii. 216; öruggir stuðlar bæði brjósti ok herðum, Anecd. 4. 3. spec. usages, an *up-right* on board ship, Edda (Gl.): the four posts of a box are called stuðlar (meis-stuðull, opp. to rim, q. v.); pentagonal basalt columns are also called stuðlar, and stuðla-berg, n. is a *basaltic dyke*.

II. metaph. as a metrical term, the *supporter*, second repeated letter in an alliterative verse; thus in 'sól varp sunnan sinni mána,' the s in 'sunnan' and 'sinni' is stuðill, supporting the head-stave in 'sól' (see höfuðstafa, p. 308, col. 2), Edda i. 596, 612, ii. 150.

stuðla, að, [stuðill], to *prop*, *help*; in the metaph. phrase, s. til e-s.

stuðning, f. (mod. stuðningr, m., Bs. i. 836, 874), a *steadying*, *support*; með stuðningi, Fas. ii. 68; ganga með stuðningi manna, Bs. i. 837, 874; styrkir ok stuðning, Stj. 51; allar stuðningar, Róm. 266; —a gramm. term, Edda i. 604. stuðningar-laust, adj. without support, Fas. iii. 370, Bs. i. 614.

stufa, u, f., see stofa.

stuggur, m. [styggja], loathing, abhorrence; mér stendr stuggur af því, it bodes me ill. stugg-lauss, adj. free from dislike, Bs. i. (in a verse).

STULDR, m., gen. stuldr, pl. stuldr, [stela] —theft, stealing, Skálda 204, Gpl. 531, Stj. 63; án ok s., K. þ. K. 176; stefna e-m stuld, Nj. 78, Landn. 161; reisa stuldi, Magn. 464, passim. stulda-maðr, m. a *stealer*, *thief*, Sturl. i. 61, Fms. iv. 111.

stumpur, m. [Germ. *stumpf*; Engl. *stump*], a *stump*, = stubbi, Bs. ii. 138, D. N. ii. 61.

stumra, að, [Engl. *stumble*], to *stumble*, of the gait; fór hann seint ok stumraði, Fms. ii. 59; stumrar hann geysi-mjök, iii. 94; stumraði hann ok gekk við tvær hækjur, Grett. 161. 2. = styrma; stumra þeir at Butralda, Fbr. 40.

STUND, f., dat. stundu, pl. stundir, with neg. suff. stund-gi, q. v.; [A. S. *stund*; Old Engl. *stound*; Dan. *stund*; Germ. *stunde*] —a *certain length of time*, a *while*, *hour*, of a longer or shorter time according to the context, mostly of a short time; en er at þeirri stundu kom at hón mundi barn ala, Fms. i. 14; var stund til dags, it was a while before daybreak, Ld. 44; stund var í milli (a good while) er þeir sá framstafinn ok inn eptri kom fram, Fms. ii. 304; langa stund eðr skamma, for a long while or a short, Grág. i. 155; langri stundu fyrr, long ere, Fms. i. 450; litla stund, a little while, for a short time, MS. 623. 32, Bs. i. 42, Eg. 160; jafnlanga stund sem áðr var tint, Grág. i. 406; er á stundina liðr, er á leið stundina, in the course of time, after a while, Fms. x. 392, 404; jarl mælti er stund leið, after a while, Fbr. 93; þat var allt á einni stundu, er... ok, that was all at the same moment, Bs. i. 339; var ok stundin eigi löng, it was but a short time, Fms. iv. 361; þat var stund ein, but a short time, 623. 32; allar stundir, always, Fms. i. 219, xi. 76; nú liða stundir, the time passes on, Fbr. 23; er stundir liða, as time goes on, in course of time, Nj. 54; vera þar þeim stundum sem hann vildi, whenever he liked, Ísl. ii. 205; stundum eptir jóla, a while after Yule, Fms. ix. 33; stundu síðarr enn Skalla-Grinn hafði út komit, Eg. 137; alla stund, the whole time, all the time, Fbr. 123; á þeirri stundu, er..., during the time, that..., in the meantime, Fms. xi. 360,



K. þ. K. 33 new Ed.; á þessi stundu, Eg. 424; fyrir stundar sakir, in respect of time, Gbl. 31; but um stundar sakir, but for a while; dvelja af stundir, to kill the time, Band. 23 new Ed.; hann gáði eigi stundanna, Fms. v. 195; sayings, opt verðr lítill stund at seinum, Líkn.; lítill er líðandi stund, brief is the fleeting hour, Hkr. i. 154; hvat biðr sinnar stundar, Grett. 168 new Ed.; allit., staðr ok stund, place and time. 2.

adverbial phrases; af stundu, ere long, soon, Íb. 12; fundusk þeir af stundu, Sighvat; munu þeir margir hans úvinir af stundu, er ..., Ld. 146, Fms. vii. 159, xi. 357; af annarri stundu, 'the next while,' ere long, Band. 27 new Ed.; fyrir stundu, a while ago, Ölk.; um stund, for a while, Fb. i. 170, Ísl. ii. 260; nú um stund, now for a while, Grág. i. 317; stundum (dat.), [cp. A. S. stundum], at times, sometimes, Ld. 256, Fms. i. 14; optlaga allar saman en stundum (but now and then) sér hverir, 52; stundum ... stundum, sometimes ... sometimes, Sks. 96; gaus upp eldrinn stundum en stundum sloknaði, alternately, Nj. 204. 3. in a local sense, a certain little distance, a little way, a bit; hann stóð stund frá dyrunum, Bs. i. 660; hann hafði tjaldat upp frá stund pá; stund pá, a bit, Fms. xi. 85; jarðhús-munna er stund pá var brott frá bænum, Fær. 169; þar í brekkunni stund frá þeim, Rd. 316; stund er til stokksins önnur til steinsins, Hbl., cp. Germ. stunde. 4. gen. stundar, stundar hríð, a good while, Hkr. i. 150: very, quite, with an adjective, stundar fast, Grett. 84 new Ed.; stundar-hart, Fms. iv. 153; stundar hátt, v. 303, Eg. 408; stundar mikill, Þorf. Kál. 426; öx stundar mikill, Fbr. 12; stundar heilráðr, Eb. 54.

II. an hour, adding 'days' (cp. Lat. hora diei); í dægri eru stundir tólf, Rb. 6; önnur, þriðja stund dags, Mar., Fms. iii. 57; eina stund dags, 623, 29; tvær stundir dags, two hours, Fms. x. 218; of þrjár stundir dags, 623, 14. III. metaph.

care, pains, exertion; leggja stund á e-t, to take pains, Ísl. ii. 347; leggja hér mikla stund á, to make great exertion, Boll. 354; leggja mesta stund á, Nj. 31; leggja minni (litla, önga) stund á, Ísl. ii. 347. COMPS: stundar-él, n. a brief storm, Nj. 200. stundar-hríð, f. a small distance, Hkr. i. 150. stundar-stefna, u, f. a summoning with short notice, Jb. 30. stunda-tal, n. a tale of hours, Rb. 568. stundar-vegr, m. a short distance, Pr. 411. stundar-þögn, f. a brief silence, H.E. ii. 80.

stund, n. dust; gneri hann of andlit honum moldar stundinn, Greg. 54. stunda, að, [stund III], to go, proceed; stopalt munuð ganga ef it stundit hingat, if ye intend to go thither, Am. 16; stundu vér til strandar, Fms. xi. (in a verse); obsolete in this sense. 2. metaph. ef hann vildi s. til Knúts konungs, cultivate his friendship, Fms. iv. 293; hvat tjáir mér nú at hafa til hans stundat, Al. 129; hugr minn stundar til þess Guðs, er ..., Fagrsk. 11.

II. to strive, usually with prep.; stunda á e-t, er til e-s, (rarely single); þeir stunda fast á at ræna okkr, Bs. i. 40; man ek á þat stunda meðan ek lífi, Fagrsk. 11, Sks. 14 B; sá hann at ekki var at stunda á þat líð, they were not to be trusted, Fms. viii. 29; róit út ör firðinum, ok stundit ekki á Víkverja, ix. 507 (á-stunda, q. v.); stunda til e-s, to strive towards, seek; til yðvarr ólausnar stunda allir, Sks. 13; stunduðu báðir til þess, at konungur skyldi gefa þeim konungs nafn, Fms. x. 28; stunda ek enn til þeirrar ræðu, Sks. 483; to take pains, afla þess er hann stundar ekki til, Al. 88. 2. with acc., vilda ek, at allir minir menn stundaði hann, Grett. 119 A; Ísodd stundar hann í hvern stað framfar enn yör, Trist.; stunda sik með föstum ok vökum, Barl. 148; sá fagnaðr er ek vil sjálfan mik til s., 99; hann þótti enga þá hluti stunda er lands-mönnum væri til nytsemdar, Fms. xi. 346; mod., stunda bókiðinn, s. lestr, to study, cultivate.

stundan, f. a paying respect, regard; þeir menn er hann áðr hefir haft stundan af, Ld. 146: heed-taking, painstaking, hefi ek verið með yör í góðum fagnaði, en þú hefir ekki haft fyrir þína s., Bær. 5; þursuit, industry, af lífi þínu ok s. munu mikil stór-tíðindi hljótask, Orkn. 140; á-stundan, industry, painstaking.

stund-gi, no time; hvi gegnir er góðir menn lífa stundgi (that good men live no time) í þessum heimi, Greg. 67. stund-liga, adv. with zeal, eagerly, Stj. 557: temporally, Vidal. stund-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), temporal, worldly; opp. to eilífr (mostly eccl.), Sks. 794, Blas. 44, Fms. i. 274, x. 371. stundum, adv. [Dan. stundom], sometimes; see stund I. 2. stunga, u, f. [stinga], a stab, a wound from a pointed weapon; blóði því er ór-stungunum hafði runnit, Mar.

stunga-fóli, a, m. (=borfóli, q. v.), N. G. L. i. 383. Sturla, u, f. (or perh. better Stúrla, later corrupt form Stulli, a, m., Skíða R. 99); [this word is probably not related to the verb sturla, but is better explained as a diminutive noun (qs. stjuri-la) from stjör (or stjúr), meaning a stirk, young bull, cp. meylla; the ancient Gothic abounded in such diminutive proper names]:—a pr. name, Sturl., Landn.; hence Sturlungar, the Sturlungs, a family famous in Ícel. in the 12th and 13th centuries. Sturlunga-saga, see List of Authors.

sturla, að, qs. stúrla, [a derivative from stúra, q. v.]:—to stir, derange, disturb, esp. of the mind; lílrandi sturlaði hann, Stj. 460 (of king Saul), Barl. 160, 180, 186. 2. reflex., samvikan mjög þar sturlast við, Pass. 34. 6: part. sturlaðr, deranged; öll em ek sturluð af angri, Str. 22, freq. in mod. usage of religious madness.

sturlan, f. derangement of mind, gloom, despair; sturlan ok á-hyggi Fas. iii. 456, Pass. 11. 4; hugar s., Stj. 461.

STUTTR, adj., compar. styttri, superl. styttr; stuttara, Sks. 28; stuttr is no doubt assimilated qs. stuntr: [A. S. and Engl. stunte stined]:—prop. stunted, scant; stutta brynju, Gkv. 2. 19, Fms. vi. 61 s. kyrrill, vii. 63, Valla L. 208; ætla styttri skyrtu þína enn kyrrill, St. 287; hár styttra en eyrna-blöð, Sks. 66 new Ed.; s. toppr., id.; stu skapt, Sturl. i. 64; þrjár tigi álna var yfir gjána þar sem styttr var, F. ii. 405; of time, stuttar samvistir, Bs. i. 629; fyrir stuttu, a short while ago, Fas. iii. 532; stuttr máls-hátt, Bs. ii. 6; hafði hann stuttar kva ningar, Fms. iii. 95; scant, stutt hjálpr, Barl. 58; svara stutt, to answer shortly, Eg. 95, 175, Karl. 200, Stj. 578; svara stutt ok styggt, Fm. vii. 65.

B. COMPS: stutt-brækr (mod. stutt-buxur), f. pl. short breeches, reaching to the knees, Sturl. ii. 221. stútt-búinn, pa clad in a short mantle, Mart. 111. stútt-feldr, m. short-cloak, a nic name, Fms. vii. 75. stutt-klæddr, part. = stuttbúinn, Sturl. ii. 28.

stutt-leikar, m. pl. abruptness; þau höfðu skilitt í stuttleikum u kveldit, parted abruptly, Eb. 46. stútt-leitr, adj. short-faced, þj: stutt-liga, adv. shortly, abruptly; mæla stuttliga til e-s, Korm. 22; skilja s., Band. 13 new Ed.; fór s. með þeim bræðrum, Sturl. ii. 9.

stutt-ligr, adj. brief, abrupt, Mk. 11. stútt-mæltr, part. short spoken; s. ok fátaladr, Hkr. ii. 275; hön var s. (barsb) við sveininn Fms. ix. 242. stútt-nefja, u, f. 'short-beak,' prob. the little an Eggert Itin. 355. stútt-orðr, adj. short-worded, Fms. vi. 250.

stúðera, að, [Lat.], to study, Sks. 6, Bs. i. 793, Karl. 129. stúðeran (mod. studering), f. studying, Stj. 8. stúfa, u, f. a stump, N. G. L. i. 85 (the reference see under hnúfa the name of a poem (by the poet Stúfr), Fms. vi. 2. botan. scabius, scabiosa succisa, Eggert Itin.

stúf-hendr, adj. apococate, of a metre, of which a specimen in Ede (Ht.) 74. STÚFR, m. (stúfi, a, m., N. G. L. i. 350); [cp. Engl. stump; Germ stumpf]:—a stump, Nj. 97, Ísl. ii. 268, Fms. i. 178, Ölk. 36; festar-Grág.; tungu-stúfr, see festr, tunga. 2. a kind of metre (apococate), see Edda (Ht.) 49-51. II. of an ox (short-born?), Ede (Gl.)

II. a pr. name, Landn. STÚKA, u, f. [mid. H. G. stuche = manica]:—a sleeve; næfr stúkan á hendi hans annarri, Fas. ii. 281; bryn-stúka (q. v.), a sleeve mail. II. a wing of a building; hús ... þar vóru fjórar stúku Fms. v. 287; esp. of a church, a wing, chapel, vestry, í musteris-vegginn er stúka, Symb. 57; kemr bróðir í stúkuana, Mar.; leiddi hann í ein stúku norðr frá sönghúsi-dyrum, Fms. viii. 25; Nikulás-stúka, Vm. 118 Jóns-s., Bs. i. 430; stúku-dyrr, Sturl. iii. 90.

stúlka, u, f., staul-ka, [cp. stauli, staulpa; the -ka being a diminutive inflexive]:—a girl, lass; ung stúlka, Fær. 41; sá hann stúku gang með vatns-fötur, B. i. 258; sjau vatn gamlar stúlkur, Fas. ii. 149 ef þat er sveinn ... en ef þat er stúlka, 236; hversu lízk þér, bróðir á stúlkur þessar, Ísl. ii. 200; mey-s., Fb. i. 262: the word is very free in mod. usage, and answers to girl in Engl., flicka in Swed., gentla in Norway.

stúmi, a, m. [Germ. stumm], dumb; ok þegir sem stúmi, Skáld H. R. 5. 10; the root-word is else rare and obsolete. 2. the name of giant, Edda (Gl.)

STÚPA, a defect. obsolete strong verb, [Ivar Aasen stúpa, stauþ Swed. stupa; Engl. stoop; mid. H. G. stieben]:—to stoop; létu upp stjöh stúpa, stungu í kjöl höfðum, Hkr. (Hornklofi); the word is thus in Æ. løy., and is now obsolete in Ícel.

stúr, u, = stúra; þeir kenna Guði sultar-stúr, Bb. i. 7. STÚRA, u, f. gloom, despair; Steingerðr hefir steypt mér í stúru, S (his lady love) has steeped me in gloom, made me unhappy, Kormak ekki er mér (manni?) at stúru gaman, a gloomy mind has no happiness Mk. 22, cp. Hm. 94; en er hann heyrði þetta, þá drap honum í stúru he was stunned and downcast, Barl. 8. stúru-maðr, m. a care-worn man, Valla L. 208.

stúra, stúri, stúrdi (stúrat?), [Ulf. and-staurran = ἐμψυμσθαί]:—to mope, fret; hann stúrdi ok svarði engu, D. N. i. 961.

stúta, að, to kill, destroy, with dat., of dogs or the like (slang), cp láta höfði skemra: to stunt, heldr mun fyrir högginn stór þinn brottinn verða at stúta, Skíða R. 163; Starkað gamla stúta lét, 171.

stútr, m. [Dan. stud; Swed. stút; Engl. stot; akin to stuttr?], a bull D. N. i. 63, iv. 664, 782, Boldt 165, 167; uxa-stútr; this sense, however is not in use in Ícel. II. metaph. the butt end of a horn (used as a cup or vessel); Heimdæll gaf honum höggit þat, horns með stútr sínum, Skíða R. 126. 2. a stumpy thing; drykju-stútr, a kind of can, Bs. i. 877; ferju-stútr, a stumpy ferry-boat, Fbr.: the neck of a bottle is called stútr, flösku-stútr:—the spout of a kettle or can, Ingveidr tók við katlinum, blés í stútrinn ok setti hann á borðið og tók að skenka kaffið, Piltor og Stúlka 51.

STYÐJA, styð, pret. studdi; subj. styddi; imperat. styð, styddu; part. stutt; [stöð; A. S. studu; Dan. stötte]:—to steady, prop; s. hendi,



eti, to lean upon the band or foot; þat er fall ef hann styðr niðr kné eðr endi, Grág. ii. 8; sá studdi höndunum á bálkinn, Orkn. 112; annarri endi styðr hann á herðar Jökli, Finnþ.; styðja sík við, to lean upon; alla munda ek nú, ef eigi styddu ek mik við báða fætr, Fas. i. 22; Hrafn nökkbi at stofni einum ok studdi þar á stúfnum, Ísl. ii. 268; hann uddi sík með hendinni... þeir segja at þat var alls ekki at fótr styddisk íð hönd, Edda 77: styðja e-n, to bold one up, support one; at eigi ekki menn til hans ok styddi hann er hann gekk út á skipit, Ó.H. 25.

2. metaph. to prop, back; allt skal ek styðja þar um, Nj. 41; ann skal styðja allar fylkingar, Fms. xi. 127; hamingja er yðr styðr, 104: as a law term, to back, second, fimm menn skolu s. vætti hans, rág. i. 42, ii. 321; styðja svá orðin með sönnu efni, Edda (Ht.); s. vrendi, ræðu e-s, Fms. vi. 44, passim. II. reflex. to lean oneself upon; at þú styðisk við konungs borb, to lean the bands on the king's table, Sks. 292; þeir stóðu ok studdusk við spjót sín, Fms. i. 280; þá yðsk þú á kné fyrir hánum, to lean upon one's knee, Sks. 363; metaph., yðjask við þeirra ráða-görð, Fms. viii. 28. 2. part. studdr, supported, backed; studdr ríski ok virðingu af keisara, Mar.

B. To hit with a pointed thing (Dan. stöde); Bragi styðr á hann yr-sprotunum, touches him with the wand, Sturl. i. 2; er Gullveig eirum studdu, when they goaded G. with spears, Vsp.

styðja, u, f. = stöð, Stj. 210.

styffill, m. (mod. stöðvél), [from Ital. estivale, stivale; Germ. stiefel] :—vols, D.N. iv. 221.

styðgð, f. a 'shunning,' aversion, anger; með s., Stj. 268; hafa s. við n, to shew dislike to, Fms. x. 98; gördi hann þá styðgð mikla við frændr einbjarnar ok vini, Eg. 538; hann mætti fátt, en af styðgð (peevishly) t er var, Eb. 270; styðgar strengir, Pass. 21. 12; and-styðgð. styðgar-ullr, adj. froward, Mar.

STYGGJA and styggva, ð. prop. to make shy, make to run, which sense remains in the phrase, styggja saubína (féð), to worry, start the sheep, se berð.

2. to frighten away, offend; þat sama sem fyrr gladdi oss inn nú vera at styggi oss, Fms. vi. 13; ek óttask meirr at s. veraldligt ld, H.E. i. 502; ek vil þik eigi styggva, Fms. i. 98; þú styggir Guð eðr svaðdan síð, Pass. 34. 6. II. reflex. to become shy, start, of eep, horses, herds; saubarnir styðgusk. 2. to shun, abhor; styggjask innþráp, Sks. 674 B: to shun, sbirk, svá hugsterkr, at hann styggisk ógn, Str. 3. with prepp.; styggjask við e-t, to be offended with, l. ii. 387, Ld. 52, Hom. 97: to forsake, shun, allir munu þér við mik styggvask...aldrigi mun ek styggvask við þik, þóat allir styggvaskir rir, 656 C. 4 (Matth. xxvi. 31); landsmenn styðgusk við þessu, Fs. i.—s. í móti e-m, Bs. i. 867.

tygg-leikr, m. aversion, Sks. 485, Fb. i. 410: a basty temper.

tygg-liga, adv. barshly, angrily; svara s., Eg. 40, Fms. vi. 158, 364, 286; s. hafði farit með þeim, Sturl. ii. 98.

tygg-ligr, adj. = styggir; in and-styggiligr, loathsome.

tygg-lyndr, adj. basty-tempered, peevish, Fms. ii. 98, vi. 250.

TYGGJ, adj. [Dan. styg = ugly], shy, wary (= skjart), of deer, birds, animals, which are easily startled; hann vildi höndla hann (the horse), hann var þá svá styggir, at Einar komsk hvergi í nánd honum, afn. 7; styggir saubr, N.G.L. i. 36; ef menn eigu haglendi saman styggan saub, 38; very freq. in mod. usage, in which skjart (q.v.) is soleite; hlaup-s., læ-s., flótt-s., fraud-shunning; dag-styggir, 'day-shy,' morning light, of a dwarf; Dag-styggir, a pr. name, Landn., Sturl. 2.

tygg, of temper; hvern dag er at kveldi kom gördisk hann styggir, svá fáir menn máttu orðum við hann koma, Eg. i; konungur gördisk eggr ok fór til hans, Fms. i. 100; þóðr varð s. við þetta, Ld. 42; ver þú stygg, húsfreyja, Gret. 98, Fas. iii. 244: neut., svara, mæla stygt = ggliga, Nj. 142, Fms. vi. 118, vii. 65: skap-s.

tykki, n. [Germ. stück; Dan. stykke], a piece, chop; skipta í tólf s., 384; smá s., 458; sníða í s., 309; hón leggir sitt s. (a piece of st) fyrir hvern þeirra bræðra, Ísl. ii. 337; fiska-s., Skíða R. 40; eitt af disk konungs, Fms. v. 149; í öllum sínum stykkjum, in all its stys, Dipl. ii. 13; in a local name, Stykkis-hólmur, map of Icel.

tygn-fullr, adj. sighing, groaning, Al. 153.

TYNJA, styn, pret. stundi; subj. styndi; part. stunit; [Dan. stönne; Germ. stöbnen] :—to groan; grét ok stundi, Hkr. iii. 366; stýnéndr, m. 54; Helgi tekr at stynja fast, Gisl. 47; stynja dvergar, Vsp. 53, sim.

stynr, m., pl. stynir, a groan, Hom. 57, Fb. i. 145; sjúkra manna s., Sula 174; dauðans stynir, Stj. 50; s. ok stýng, 51; með miklum stn, Fms. v. 218; styn né hósta, Nj. 201; sárum styn, Fb. ii. 392.

stýrninn, adj., better stýrninn, q.v.

stýrja, u, f. [Germ. stör; Norse styrja, makrél-styrja; Engl. sturgeon], sturgeon, Edda (Gl.): a nickname, Fms. viii.

stýrjöld, f., gen. styrjaldar, spelt styrjöld, Bs. i. 581; [styr and stýr] :—stir-age, war, fray, tumult; vekja styrjöld, 623. 25; hefir þat skap er engi styrjöld fylgir, thou art no man of war, Landn.

stýrskap er engi styrjöld fylgir, thou art no man of war, Landn. með mikilli s. ok gny, Fms. x. 265; ópi ok s., i. 273; standa á s., iii. 155; fremja s., 623. 11; göra mikla styrjöld, Stj. 489; með öfengi sinni ok s., Fb. ii. 71; orrosta þessi ok s., 298. styrjaldar-

maðr, m. a warlike man, Ísl. ii. 361; vér fundum þenna styrjaldar-mann, this peace-disturber, 645. 97; hann hafði eugi s. verit hér til, Sturl. iii. 7; styrjaldar-Magnús, Fms. vii.

styrking, f. a strengtbening, refreshment, Stj. 493, Bs. ii. 161: confirmation, Dipl. ii. 14.

styrkja, ð, to make strong; skepta spjót, styrkja skjöldu, Fas. i. 505; minta styrkir kvíð, Pr. 473, 474.

2. metaph. to strengtben, confirm; styðja ok styrkja, l. b. i. 93, Bs. i. 132; s. með handa-bandi, Dipl. iv. 7: to assist, s. e-n, Nj. 41, Fms. vi. 28; at hvárir stýði ok styrki aðra, ii. 36.

II. reflex. to be strengtbened, get strengt, Fms. ii. 230, viii. 26, xi. 291 (of a sick person), Sks. 717; styrkstú aumr, Orkn.

styrkjandi, part. a supporter, Blas. 42, Stj.

styrkjari, a, m. a strengtbenar, Stj.

styrk-leikr, m. strengt, Bs. i. 39.

styrk-ligr, adj. strong-looking, Fms. ii. 81.

styrkna, að, to grow strong, Al. 23.

STYRKER, m. [A.S. steare; Engl. stark; Dan. styrke], strengt, bodily strengt; hann drakk eigi meira enn hann mátti halda styrk sínum, Fms. i. 82; eljan ok styrkr, vii. 228; reipi öruggligt til styrkjar, a rope strong enough, Sks. 420 B.

2. force, of war; söguðu at bændr höfðu gört meira styrk móti honum, Fms. ix. 496; spurt höfum vér hversu mikinn styrk þú hefir, i. 103; konungur sendu sinn styrk, Róm. 264.

3. help, assistance; leggja styrk með e-m, Nj. 7; með styrk e-s, Fms. vi. 25; e-m er s. at e-u, Eg. 44; lét hann þar sitja til styrks við sík, Orkn.; líð-styrkr, fé-styrkr.

4. the main strengt; konungur sat löngum í þrándheimi, þar var mestir styrkr landsins, Fms. i. 32.

styrkr, adj. strong; see sterkr.

styrkt and styrkd, f. strengt; styrkdina, Fms. x. 373; s. ok hóf-semi, Hom. 97, Fb. ii. 37, 365; help, Orkn. 108; styrkdar-andi, Rb. 80; styrktar bréf, a writ of confirmation, Ann. 1371.

styrktar-maðr, m. a helper, Dropl. 23, Fms. vii. 229.

STYRMA, d. [storm; A.S. sturmian], to blow up for a gale; gekk um veðrit ok styrmdi at þeim, Bs. i. 775, Gret. 113 new Ed.; þá tók veðrit at s. af land-suðri, id.

2. metaph. in the phrase, styrma yfir e-m, to storm, make much ado about a body or a person suddenly slain or wounded; styrmdu heima-menn yfir honum, Ld. 40, Sturl. ii. 38, Gisl. 142, Fær. 112, Orkn. 452; styrma at líki, Fbr. 40; þeir stöktu vatni strákin á ok styrmdu yfir með ljósi, Skíða R. 189; see stumra (by a metathesis).

STYRR, m., gen. styrjar and styrs, [Engl. stir], a stir, tumult, brawl, disturbance; styrr varð í ranni, there arose a stir in the hall, Hðm. 24; úlitill styrr, no small stir, Edda (Ht.); stála styrr, hjálma styrr, randa styrr, 'steel-stir,' 'helm-stir,' 'shield-stir,' i.e. a battle, Lex. Poët.

2. a stir, battle, war; í styr, ór slíkum styr, Hallfréd; gera harðan styr, í þeim hördum styr, vekja styr, Ó. H. (in a verse); styrjar væni, Hornklofi; styrjar skyndir, deilir, kennir, valdi, = a warrior; styrjar-gjarn, martial; as also styr-fimr, styr-remdr, styr-bráðr, styr-viðr, styr-bendir, alert, mighty... in battle,—all epithets of a warrior; styr-vindr, 'war-wind,' i.e. battle, Lex. Poët.; all these compds are solely poetical; styrjöld (q.v.) alone is used in prose, both old and mod.

II. Styrr as a pr. name, gen. Styrs; and in compds, Styr-björn, Styr-laugr (mod. Stur-laugr), Styr-kárr, Landn.

STYTSTA, t, [stutter; Engl. stunt], to make short, shorten; hafi sá stökku er stytti, who scamped it, Gpl. 399; ok styttu svá strenginn, Fms. v. 289; freq. esp. in mod. usage, styttu sér stundir.

2. to gird up a frock, by tying a band round the waist; hann stytti upp um sík kúfiinn, Gret. 91 new Ed.; s. upp kyrtli sinn, 656 C. 5; styttu sík upp, Fas. ii. 333, iii. 283; mod. simply styttu sig, esp. of women.

II. reflex. styttask, to be shortened; vegrinn styttist, dagr styttist: metaph. to get angry, Vápn. 26.

2. part. styttir, shortened, Skálda 171.

styttu, u, f., in styttu-band, n. a band to hold up a woman's dress.

styttu, u, f. [Dan. stötte], a column, (mod.)

styttli, f. (styttli, Mork. 51), = styting, Fms. ix. 329.

styting, f. a shortening; dagra-s. 2. shortness, unfriendliness; skilja með stytingi, to part coldly, abruptly, Eb. 106, Fms. iii. 122, Vápn. 26; stytingar fóru í með þeim, their intercourse grew cold, Fms. ix. 329, v. l.

STÝFA, ð, [stúfr], to cut off, chop off, curtail, Jb. 274; af stýfa, Stj. 379; s. af tungunni, Hom. 115; s. höfuð af e-m, Al. 53; því berr hann stýfna stert, a docked tail, Gsp.

II. part. stýft, a metrical term, apocopated; stýfð visu-ord, Edda (Ht.) 133.

2. a mark on a sheep's ear, made by cutting the top off (stýft hagra).

STÝRA, ð, [stjórn, stýra; Goth. sturjan; A.S. steorian; Engl. steer; Germ. steuern; Dan. styre] :—to steer, with dat., Hbl. 7; s. með bryggjum ok árum, Fms. xi. 193; stýra skipi, N.G.L. i. 98; stýr þú hingat eikjunn, Hbl.; en Loki stýrir, Vsp. 51, passim; stýra á e-n, to steer upon another; stýrðu ekki á mik, Steingerðr, Kormak: metaph. phrases, s. til váða, to stýra oss til ens mesta váða, Ó. H. 136; eigi hefir tekizk misræða við, en var þó til stýrt, i.e. attempted, but failed, Grág. ii. 61; stýra undan, to escape, Post. 645. 88; hversu sem ek fæ undan stýrt, Fms. xi. 193,



Lv. 69, Fb. ii. 80; ok orðit þó heldr nær stýrt, 'steered near,' i. e. *bad a narrow escape*, id. 2. *to be skipper*; skip kom í Arnarbaelis-ós, ok stýrði skipinu Hallvarðr hvíti, Nj. 40; ef stýri-maðr stýrir illa skipinu, 673. 59. II. metaph. *to direct, govern, manage*; stýra ríki, Fb. ii. 146; stýra lögum, Fms. xi. 99; s. sakferli, Landn. 259; s. vápnum, Al. 10; ætla ek flestum ofrefri at s. þeim, Eb. 112; mega ekki stýra sér fyrir reiði, *could not steer himself for wrath*, Mar.; tók hann sótt svá ákafa, at hann mátti varla s. sér, Bs. i. 746; hann kvað illar vættir því snemma stýrt hafa, *ill fate had ruled it so*, Korn. 240; þat mun mestu um stýra, hversu þórdís er um gefit, *it will all depend on how Tb. likes it*, Ld. 302. 2. stýra e-u, *to rule, possess*, Fz. 27, Hkr. i. 307; þat mun mestri giptu stýra, *must bode good luck*, Odd. 22; því at vér stýrim penningum, Hrafn. 10; hverju geði stýrir gumna hverr, Hm. 17; s. auði, Skv. 3. 16; hann Guði stýrir þú, Fms. ii. 152; stýra máttum hlutum, x. 229; hvárt sem hann stýrir meira viti eða minna, Fb. iii. 402. III. part. stýrandi; s. Mjölris, *the keeper of M., i. e. Thor*, Edda 53.

stýra, u, f., in bú-stýra, q. v.  
stýri, n. a *helm, rudder*, Korn. 230; leggja s. í lag, Hkr. i. 32, Fms. i. 42, vii. 47; leggja stýri ór lagi, Al. 67; sitja við stýri, Eg.; láta (vel, illa, ekki) at stýri, *to answer (well, ill, not) to the rudder*, Ó. T. 70, Fms. x. 368. COMPS: stýris-drengir, n. a *rudder-post (?)*; stýri ok stýris-drengi, N. G. L. i. 102. stýris-fiskr, m. a *fish, eebinus cauda bifurca*, Eggert Itin. 994. stýri-hamla, u, f. the 'rudder strap,' the loop by which the tiller is worked (see hamla), Gpl. 122; sitja við stýri-hömlu, Ó. H. 16; skiptusk menn við stýrihömlurnar, Fms. viii. 383; in the phrase, ræna e-n stýrihömlu, *to take the skipper's place*, N. G. L. i. 98. stýris-hnakk, a, m. the 'rudder-neck,' the top piece of the rudder, Fms. ii. 320. stýris-knapp, m. = stýris-hnakk, Fb. i. 486. stýris-lykkja, u, f. the *rudder-book*, by which the rudder is hooked on to the stern-post, Eg. 360.

stýri-látr, adj. *manageable*, Grett. 98; ú-stýrilátr, *unruly*.  
stýri-læti, n., in ú-stýrilæti, *unruliness*.  
stýri-maðr, m. a 'steersman,' but only in the sense of a *skipper, captain*, N. G. L. i. 98, 103, Grett. 95. Ó. H. 136, Fms. vii. 257, 286, ix. 19, Landn. 51; stýrimaðr ok hásetar, Grág. i. 90.

stýri-stöng, f. a *rudder-post*, Fms. v. 186, Eg. 360, Fas. ii. 37.  
stöð, d, to *establish*; s. ok staðfesta, H. E. ii. 187.

STÆÐI, i. e. stœði, n. [standa, stóð], *the place which a thing takes up*; fimm manna stæði, *room for five men*, Ám. 98: *the place on which a thing stands*, skegg-stæði.

stæði-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), *fit to stand, stable*; stæðilligt hús, s. veggir; gegn-s., q. v.

stæðingr, m., a *naut. term, braces*, 673. 60; dragreip, stæðingr, höfuð-benda, N. G. L. i. 199, Edda (Gl.)

stæðr, adj., neut. stætt, *standing*; in compds, gagn-s., *contrary*; sam-s., *harmonious*.

stækja, u, f. a *bad stench*.

stækka (stœkka), qs. stækka, að, [stór], *to grow, wax, impers.*; sjó stækkr, þorf. Karl. 372, v. l. (better stæra) *to reflex, stækkask*, Háv. 12 new Ed.: freq. in mod. usage, það stækkr.

stækr, adj. [Engl. *stink, stench*; Dan. *stinke*], *a stinking*.

STÆLA, d, [stál], *to steel, put steel into*, a blacksmith's term; hence *to temper*, hann lét stæla oddana, Str. 77; sverð stælt með eitri, *a sword tempered with poison*, poisoned, Bær. 15 (= eitri herðr); stæltir lé, Grág. i. 501.

II. metaph. *to intercalate* a poem with the burden (stál), stefnum verðr at stæla brág, Mk. 11; þá tók Sighvatr at yrkja drápu um Ólaf konung enn Helga, ok stælti eptir Sigurðar-sögu... Þú skalt fara til móts við Sighvat skáld mitt ok seg honum svá, at ek vil eigi at hann stæli drápu þá, er hann yrkir um mik, eptir Sigurðar-sögu, heldr vil ek at hann stæli eptir Uppreistar-sögu, ... Sighvatr sneri þá drápunni, ok stælti hana eptir Uppreistar-sögu. Fb. ii. 394;—Fms. v. 210 (l. c.) has 'drápu' wrongly for 'sögu'; for the sense is that the poet intended to borrow the subject for the burden from the Saga of Sigurd Fafnisbani, but the king bade him not do so, but take the burden from the History of the Creation: specimens of such poems, furnished with intercalated sentences taken from mythical subjects or old wise sayings, are the drapa of Kormak on Earl Sigurd, and the Edda (Ht.) 13:—neut. stælt, *intercalated sentences* (stál) in an old poem, þessa figúru er vér köllum stælt, Skálda 198; standa þessir hættir mest í því sem stælt er kveðit, 206; þetta er stælt kallat, Edda (Ht.) 125; hjá-stælt, *the 'stál' at the end of a verse line*, id.,—ok skal orðtak vera forn minni, Edda (Ht.) 2. hence in mod. usage stæla means *to plagiarise, imitate*; stæla eptir e-u.

STÆRA (i. e. stœra), d, [stórr], impers. of the wind, sea, it swells, *waxes rough*; stæði veðrin (acc.), Eg. 404; sjó tók at stæra, þorf. Karl. 372; haustar, stærir sjóinn, Finnb. 242; stærir sterkar báurur (acc.), Bs. i. (in a verse).

II. reflex. stærask; sjár tók at stærask, 656 C. 21; vegn stærask, Sks. 231. 2. the phrase, stæra sig, *to pride oneself, boast*; and stærask, id., Fms. x. 107, Al. 36; Stj. 635, Barl. 172; stærask af sinni ætt, Landn. 357, v. l.

stærð, f. size, bigness; borgar-stærð, Völs. R. 10; freq. in mod. usage. 2. *pride*, Karl. 411; stærð ok metnaðr, Sturl. iii. 130; taka stærð, *to take pride*, Fms. x. 107; s. ok síðleysa, iv. 206.

stæri-látr, adj. *proud*, Korn. (in a verse): stæri-læti, n. *pride*.

STÖÐ, f., gen. stöðvar, pl. stöðvar; [staðr, standa; A. S. *stæð*; Engl. *stead*, in *roadstead*; cp. Lat. *statio*]:—*a berth, harbour*; stýr þú hingat eikjunn, ek mun þér stöðna kenna, Hbl.; ef hvalr rekr í stöð manns, ... er í stöðinni ligr ... er stöðina á, er um gengr stöðina út, N. G. L. i. 252; esp. in plur., þeir kómu í þær stöðvar, ... ok lögðu skipit undir mels-höfða, Sd. 147; í þær stöðvar er átti Sveinn konungr ok leggja þeir skip sín í lægi, Fms. xi. 70; þeir kómu í stöðvar Gorms konungs síð um aptan, 15.

2. metaph. *place*; ok verðr sá at skilja af stöð (*from the context*) er ræðr skáldskapinn um hvárn kveðit er konunginn, Edda 92. 3. stöðvar, *dwelling-places* = Gr. *hēa*; á sömu stöðvum, freq. in mod. usage.

II. in local names; Stöð, the harbour in Skard in western Icel.; fara ofan í Stöð, lenda í Stöðinni: Stöðvar-fjörðr, Landn.; whence Stöðfirðingar, m. pl. the men from St., id.

stöð-renni, n. a *neighbourhood*; búa, sitja í s. við e-n, Fas. ii. 152, Bs. i. 417, Sturl. i. 115.

stöðu-, see staða.

stöðu-gleikr, m. *steadfastness, firmness*, N. G. L. iii. 92, Bs. ii. 159. stöðugr, adj. *steady, stable*; ver s., ok hræðsk eigi, Th. 3; stöðugir í sér, Al. 173; s. í framferði, Mar.; þessi stöðugi riddari, Magn. 496; stöðugan stólpa, Fms. iii. 174; stórlýndr ok stöðugr, Fs. 129; varð honum þat (viz. the heart) eigi stöðugt, Edda 58; göra stöðugt, *to confirm*, Vigl. 29, Dipl. iii. 9; standa stöðugt, Pass. D. N.; halda e-t stöðugt, *to observe*, Dipl. v. 16; til stöðugar eignar, i. 12.

stöðull, m., dat. stölli, [A. S. *stæðol*; O. H. G. *stada*]:—*a milk-maid*, for kine; milli bæjar ok stöðuls, K. p. K.; grðkona þín þerrir fætr á jafnan er hón gengr af stöðli, Fb. i. 268; naut vóru á stöðli, ... graðungr var á stöðlinum, Vápn. 1; fé var á stöðli of aptaninn, Bjarn. 47; vóru konur at mjóltum, þóroddr reið á stöðulin, ... hvert sinn er þóroddr kom á stöðul, Eb. 316, 320; reka naut á stöðul, Eg. 712; konur er til stöðuls fóru, 713; konur vóru á stöðli, Nj. 83; norðr í stöðlum, Sturl. ii. 249; stöðul ok kvir, Vm. 18; tvá stöðla ok sel, D. N. i. 81; stöðuls-hlið, Landn. 78. stöðul-gerði, n. a *milk-pail*, Ísl. ii. 74.

stöðva, að, with neg. suff. stöðvig-a-k, Hom. 151, [stöð]:—*to stop*; hann stöðvar sik ekki, Nj. 144; hann stöðvaði her sinn, bæld, Eg. 274; s. líðit, Fms. vii. 298. 2. *to soothe, balm*; hlaupa menn ok stöðva Hall, Ld. 38; kvað bændr mundu stöðva sik, they would calm themselves down, Magn. 424; stöðva ræðu yðra, Sks. 250; s. úhreina anda, Hom. 133; s. þorsta sinn, Al. 83; s. blóð, blóðrás, *to still the blood*, Lækn.; ok varð eigi stöðvat, Nj. 210, Fms. i. 46; stöðva sik, *to contain oneself*, Grett. 93 new Ed., Hom. (St.)

II. reflex. *to stop oneself, calm down*; stöðvaðisk Dana-herr, Fms. i. 109; kyrrask ok stöðvask, 623. 26; settisk þá niðr ok stöðvaðisk úfirðr allr ok agi, Fms. vi. 286: *to be fixed*, stöðvask sú ráðagörð, Bs. i. 809.

stökkóttur, adj. [stakkr; Dan. *stakket*], *stinted, curtailed*, D. N.

stöckr ok stökr, m. [provinc. Norse *staak* = noise], *a stir, disturbance*; var kómun stökk (dat.) í lið þeirra, *we put them to flight*, Stj. 515; ek mun vita ef ek koma nokkurum stökk í lið þeirra, Fms. viii. 49; áðr hann gördi stökk í örum búðum, *ere he brought discord into our dwelling*, Bjarn. 28 (in a verse, if thus to be emended); stöckr óx, *the swell* (of the sea) waxed, Edda (Ht.)

stöckr, adj. 'springing', *brittle*, of steel or the like; koparr harðr ok stöckr, Fms. v. 344; stöckr stálbugr, Hallgr. 2. *slippery*; sólinn var stöckr ... rasar Sturla, Bs. i. 527.

stöckull, m. (stöckvill, D. I. i. 408), *a sprinkling*, Eb. 10, Stj. 279, Bs. i. 195, Hkr. i. 139. 2. a 'jumper,' the name of a whale, see Ísl. þjóðs., Eggert Itin.

STÖKKVA, pres. stökk, pl. stökkvum; pret. stökk, stökkt, stökk, pl. stukku; subj. stykki; imperat. stökk, stökktu; part. stökkin: also spelt with ey (steyqva) [Ulf. *stiggwan*; A. S. *stincan*]:—*to leap, spring*; stökkva hátt, *to make a big leap*, Fær. 57; hann stökk ofan ór loptinu, Fms. i. 166; þeir stukku upp, they sprang to their feet, Korn. 40; stukku þeir á skip sín, Fms. ix. 275; s. á hest, Karl. 261; þessi maðr stökk af bjarginu, Fas. iii. 197. 2. of things, *to spring, rebound*; sverðit stökk af í braut á úlfliðinn á Moðófi, Nj. 262; stökkur undan hold, of a blow, Grág. ii. 15; fótrinn stökk ör líði, the foot sprang out of joint, Ísl. ii. 246; sundr stökk súla, Hým. 12, hann stökk í sundr í þrjá parta, Bs. ii. 127; hringinn stökk í tvá hluti, sprang in two, Ld. 126; þar var steinvegginn helzt stökkin, broken, Þjóð. 325; or Elivágum stukku eit-dropar, Vpm. 31.

3. *to take to flight*; margir stukku ór Noregi, Fms. i. 77; vetrinn eptir er hann háðfi stökkit ór Noregi, 82; stukku þeir Hákon undan, ví. 270; úvinir stukku undan, ví. 24; stukku sumir af landi á brott, Eg. 20; stukku þeir fedgar til Gautlands, Nj. 8; stökk þá Hallgerðr til Grjótar, 218; stökk þangrandr til Noregs, Ld. 180; s. á flóttu, Fms. v. 84. 4. impers., Flosa stukku aldrei hermðar-yrði, *angry words never escaped him*, Nj. 281; honum stökk aldrei brosi, *he never smiles*, of an earnest, austere man.

II. *to be sprinkled*, cp.



Vpm. 31: in the part. *stökkinn*, *bedabbled*, *sprinkled*; sveita *stökkinn*, Vm. 32: blóði *stökkinn*, Hkv. i. 15, 2. 6; Erlingr var þá á öftra aldri ok stókkit hár hans nokkut, *his hair was sprinkled with grey*, O. H. L. 54. *stökkva*, t (ð), a causal to the preceding, to *cause to spring, make start, propel, drive*, with dat.; s. úldar-flokki þessum, Fms. vii. 263; sumum stókti hann brott, i. 98; ek stókta í brott Steinari, Ísl. ii. 215; heir hafa stókt honum norðan, Eb. 304, Dropl. 35; hann stókti þonum ör landi, Fms. vi. 27; hví er þér stókt ör landi, Hkv. Hjörv. 1; vér munum ríða at sem harðast ok s. í sundr (*break*) fylkingu þeirra, Orkn. 12. II. to *sprinkle*; hón hafði stókkul í hendi ok tókkvir af hús, Bs. i. 195; með því skyldi s. hlautinu á mennina, Hkr. 139; stókti hann vígðu vatni um allt skipit, Fms. ii. 178; vatn stókt í hús, Pr. 474; ef þú stókkvir á með honum, Hb. 544. 39: to *be prinked*, hann stókkvir blóði himin ok lopt, Edda 8.

*stókkvi-brögð*, n. pl. *an unforeseen accident* (?); nú hafa vorðit í s., lb. iii. 450.

*stókkvi-víg*, n. *a single, isolated case of manslaughter*, Ann. 1296, Krók. 36.

*stók-land*, n. [*stakr*], *an isolated land*; sitja á stóklöndum, N. G. L. 380, 393.

*STÖNG*, f., gen. *stangar*, dat. *stöngu*, Haustl., but else *stöng*; plur. *tangir* and *stengir*: [A. S. *steng*; North. E. *stang*; Germ. *stange*; Dan. *tang*, pl. *stænger*]:—*a pole*; taka mikla stöng ok binda við hvíta blæju, Fms. ix. 358; berja e-n stöngum, to *beat with staves*, Blas. 51, MS. 655 iii. B. 3: of *a standard pole* (merkis-stöng), taka merkit af stönginni, V. 274: the phrase, ganga undir stöng, to *go under a pole*, in order to be counted up (see skora), Fms. viii. 320: the phrase, bera fé til stangar, of cattle as booty, to *bring to the pole*, that it may be counted and valued (cp. Lat. *sub hasta*), Barl. 188; allt þat er þeir fengi í herförum þá eyldi til stanga bera, Fms. xi. 76; var féit til stanga borit ok skipti ákon jarl fénu með sér ok svá vápnum þeirra, 147; með svá miklu kapp, stóð í stönginni, *that the tally was full* (?), 424 (probably a metaphor from scoring). COMPS: *Stangar-bolli*, -fóli, a. m. names of ships,

1. *stangar-fylja*, u. f., -högg, n. a nickname, Þorst. St. 48, 49. *STÖPLA* (better than *staupla*), að, (*stolpa*, N. G. L. iii. 27, v. l.), Swed. *stjelpa*; Dutch *over-stelping* = *overwelming*]:—to *bespatter, wrinkle*; stórum stauplar nú yfir, Fs. 153; stöpladisk út af kerri, a *drop as spilt out of the beaker*, Vigl. 52; stöplubúsk yfir kerit (af kerinu) þekkur dropar, Flóv. 2. ekki ætla ek at steplaz við hött Haralds þunungs, Mork. 89.

*stöppuðr*, m. a nickname, Fms. vii.

*stöppull*, m., dat. *stöpli*, [A. S. *stypel*; Engl. *steeple*], a *steeple*, 656, Rb. 92; smíða einn stöpul, Edda (pref.), þann stöpul, *tower* A. ii. 6; hann lét göra stöpul mjök vandaðan ... uppi í stöplinum, ... stöplu-s, Bs. i. 132, Fms. viii. 247, ix. 12; kirkju-s., 285; klukkur fjórar í stöpli, Pm. 99: a *beacon-tower*, Fms. vii. 122, viii. 97: a *pillar*, Eluc. 1; sá stöpull, a *pillar of smoke*, Ver. 21; stöpul-dýrr, Sturl. iii. 101; stöpul-görð, -smíð, Pm. 9, Bs. i. 132, Edda (pref.); stöpul-vörðr, a *steeple keeper*, N. G. L. ii.

*STÖRR*, f., mod. *stör*, gen. *starar*, old dat. *starru*, *bent-grass*, Lat. *strep*; á starru eða strá, N. G. L. i. 383, 392; star-engi, star-gresi, q. v. *subb*, n. *sluttiness*: *subba*, u. f., a *slut*.

*sub-djálkn*, m. [for. word], a *sub-deacon*, H. E., K. Á., Bs. i. 418, 871.

*sub-dufi*, -trípl, n., of extracting the square and the cubic root, Alg. *subtili*, a. m. = eccles. Lat. *subtile*, Stj., Vm.

*suddi*, a. m. = *soddi*, [soð], prop. *steam from cooking*, whence *drizzling* in, *wet mist*; söddi ok væta. COMPS: *sudda-ligr*, adj. *wet and smoky*. *sudda-poka*, u. f., a *drizzling fog*.

*SUÐR*, n., gen. *suðrs*; older form *sunnr*; in poets *sunnr gunnar*, *sunnr runna*, Hkr. i. (in a verse); *sunnr runnu*, Vellekla: [A. S. *suð*; Engl. *south*; Germ. *süd*; Dan. *syd*]:—the *south*; af suðri, Fb. ii. 481; suðri, Rb. 92; til suðrs, Sks. 163; í suðr, *passim*; land-suðr, *southward*; út-suðr, *south-west*. II. as adv.; ríða suðr, Nj. 4; suðr Hallands, Dyflinnar, Danmerkr, Jótlands, Fms. i. 26, Eg. 157, Orkn. 6; suðr um lönd, Bs. i. 744; fara suðr, to *pass southwards*, Eg. 53; of pilgrims to Rome or Palestine, Nj. 268, Gísl. 73. 2. with motion; hann dvaldisk suðr í landi, Fms. i. 96; suðr í Sogni, Ó. H. 26; þr frá, *southwards*, Nj. 118; þeir áttu suðr (in the máni) Engey, 22; þr (in the south, i. e. in southern Iceland), þorkell máni, Bs. i. 4, 31, 4.

II. compar. *sunnar*, *more to the south*, Fms. vi. 379, Rb. 2; *sunnar meir*, Sks. 213. 2. superl. *sunnarst*, Rb. (1812) 18; *sunast* í zodiaco, 732. 4. Rb. 478.

*suðr-búr*, n. a *south bower, south room*, Sturl. i. 63.

*suðr-dýrr*, n. pl. *south doors*, Sturl. iii. 172, 186, Fs. 72, Fms. ix. 522.

*suðr-ey*, f. a local name, *South Island*, Fms. ii: plur. *Suðr-eyjar*, for, the *Hebrides*, Landn., Orkn., Fms.: *Suðr-eyringr*, m., *Suðr-skjör*, adj. *from Sodor*, Landn. 89, Fms. ix. 420, Nj. 16.

*suðr-ferð*, -fór, f. a *journey to the south*, Bs. i. 867: esp. a *pilgrimage*, Fms. iii. 19, Fb. ii. 421.

*suðr-ganga*, u. f. = *suðrferð*, Nj. 257, Fms. vi. 35.

*suðr-haf*, n. the *South-sea*, Stj. 88.

*suðr-hallr*, adj. *south-slanting*, of the sun, Akv.

*suðr-hálfa*, -álfa, u. f. the *southern region*, Rb. 398: of Africa, Ver. 9: of Asia, Edda (pref.).

*Suðri*, a. m., a *dwarf*, cp. *Nordri*, Edda, Skiða R. 203.

*suðr-jökler*, m. pl. the *south glaciers*, Landn. 63.

*suðr-land*, n. a *southern country, the south shore of a fjord*, Fms. viii. 220: plur. *suðrlönd*, the *south-lands*, Saxony, Germany, Fb. i. 502. II. a local name = *Sutherland* in Scotland, Orkn., Landn.

*suðr-maðr*, m. a *southerner*, esp. of a *Saxon, German*, as opp. to a *Northman*, Magn. 528, Fms. viii. 248, xi. 303, 354, Fb. i. 540, Karl. 288, 355, *passim*.

*Suðr-nes*, n. pl. a local name, Landn.

*suðr-reið*, f. a *journey to the south*, Sturl. iii. 19.

*Suðr-ríki*, n. = *suðrhálfa*, esp. used of Central and Southern Europe, Ver. 52, Rb. 420; Austrlönd ok S., Fms. iv. 82; ýmist til Saxlands eðr S., vi. 7; víða hafði hann verit í S., viii. 148; í Vallandi eðr í S., Fagrsk.

*suðr-strönd*, f. the *south shore*, Grett. 13 new Ed.

*suðr-stúka*, u. f. the *south wing* of a building, Fms. xi. 277.

*suðr-veggar*, m. pl. the *southern ways*, opp. to *norðveggar*, Gkv. 2. 8; vera á suðrvegi, on a *pilgrimage*, Fbr. 196: *southern countries*, as opp. to *norðrlönd*, Fms. x. 375.

*suðr-veggr*, m. the *southern wall*, Fms. viii. 264.

*Suðr-virkir*, n. *Southwark* in London, Fagrsk., Ó. H.: rhymed, *Súð búðir*, Ó. H. (in a verse).

*suðr-æn*, adj. *southern*; suðran veðr, þorv. Karl. 436; var á suðr-æn, Fms. ix. 42.

*suðr-ætt*, f. the *southern regions*, Rb. 468, Fms. x. 350, Sks. 215.

*SUFL*, n. [cp. Goth. *supon* = *aprivein*; A. S. *sufl*; Swed. *sofvel*; Dan. *sufl*]:—*whatever is eaten with bread*, = Gr. *ὑποψαφον*; Lat. *obsonium*; hleif ok sufl á, N. G. L. i. 316, Fb. iii. 419 (in a verse); ok væri hverjum vár deildr hálfr hleifr, en öllum saman suflit ... hefði etíð brauð-suflit allt ok hálfan sinn hleifr, þorst. Síðu H.

*suga*, u. f. [sjúga], a *sucking*; opt eru tregar kálfsugur, Hallgr.: a *cake* (dúsa) given to suck (barn-suga).

*sukk*, n. = *svakk*, [Engl. *soak*], a *muddle*, N. G. L. iii. 80, Fas. iii. 129, 142; kennslu-piltar gördu sukk í kirkjunni, Bs. i. 792; maki enginn sukk, 801, veraldar sukk, Mar. 2. the phrase, hafa allt í sukki, to *have all in a muddle, waste*, of bad husbandry, Nj. 18.

*sukka*, að, to *make a muddle*, Bs. ii. 143: to *squander*, with dat., i. 734, 767, 820, K. Á. 230, Grett. 197 new Ed.: *augu sukkud* (*soaked*) í laugu, Fas. ii. (in a verse).

*sull*, n. = *soll*, q. v.; sam-sull, sullum-bull, a *swill*: *nulla*, að, to *swill*, (vulg.)

*sullr*, m., pl. *sullir*, [svella], a *boil*, Bs. i. 465; sullr á fæti, Ísl. ii. 218; s. á hendi, 176, 196; kverka-s., id.: in mod. usage esp. of an internal boil or swelling in the liver, lungs, intestines.

*sultan*, m. *Sultan*, Fms. viii: as a dog's name, hér er þér skattur, Sultan, Skálda (in a verse).

*SULTR*, m., gen. *sultar* (sults, N. G. L. i. 140), dat. *sulti*; [svelta; Dan. *sult*; A. S. *swylt* = *death*]:—*hunger, famine* (the notion of death found in A. S., is 'lost in Icel.); deýja af sulti, Nj. 265; ór sulti(i), Magn. 510; heim í sultinn, Band. 12; þorgils telr úr seggnum sult, Skiða R. 2. *famine*; þá var svá mikill s. í Noregi, Fms. i. 86; s. ok seyra, q. v.: the phrase, sitja í sults húsi, to 'sit in hunger's house,' be starved, N. G. L. i. 140; sultar-kvi, a 'famine-fold,' Fms. xi. 248.

*SUMAR*, n., dat. *sumri*; pl. *sumur*; *sumra*, *sumrum*; in the old language this word was masculine in the form *sumarr*, of which gender a trace may still be seen in the contracted forms *sumri*, *sumra*, *sumrum*, for a genuine neuter does not admit these contractions. But there remains a single instance of the actual use of the masculine in the rhyme of a verse of the beginning of the 11th century, *sumar hvern frekum erni*, Skálda,—from which one might infer that at that time the word was still masc.; if so, it is not likely that in a poem so old as the Vsp. it would be neuter, and 'sumur' in 'of sumur eptir' perhaps ought to be corrected 'sumra' or 'sumar' (acc. sing.); as also 'varmt sumar' should be 'varmr sumar', Vpm. 26: [A. S. *sumar*; a word common to all Teut. languages; in the Orm. *sumerr*, denoting a long u; the mod. Dan., Germ., and Engl. have *sommer*, *summer*, with a double m]:—*a summer, passim*. II. mythical, *Sumarr*, the son of Svásad, Edda 13.

B. CHRONOLOGICAL REMARKS.—The old Northmen, like the Icel. of the present time, divided the year into two halves, summer and winter; the summer began on the Thursday next before the 16th of April in the old calendar, which answers to the 26th of the Gregorian calendar (used in Icel. since A. D. 1700). The Northern and Icelandic summer is therefore a fixed term in the calendar, and consists of 184 days, viz. six months of thirty days, plus four days, called *aukanætr* ('*eke-nights*'). Summer is divided into two halves, each of three months (= ninety days), before and after midsummer (mid-sumar); and the four 'eke-nights' are every summer intercalated immediately before midsummer; thus in the Icel. Almanack of 1872—*Sumar-dagr fyrsti*, or the first



summer-day, falls on Thursday the 25th of April; Auka-nætr from the 24th to the 27th of July; Mið-sumar on the 28th of July; Sumar-dagr síðasti, or the last day of summer, on the 25th of October; cp. sumar-nátt síðasta, Gísl. 67. In mod. usage the time from April to October is counted by the summer weeks, the first, second, . . . twentieth . . . week of the summer, and in Icel. Almanacks every Thursday during summer is marked by the running number of the week. The ancients, too, counted the summer by weeks, but only down to midsummer, thus, tíu vikur skulu vera af sumri er menn koma til alþingis, K. þ. K. 166; but in the latter part of the summer they counted either by the weeks from midsummer or by the weeks still left of the summer, thus, hálfum mánaði eptir mitt sumar, Nj. 4; er átta vikur lífa sumars, Grág. i. 122; frá miðju sumri til vetrar, 147; er átta vikur eru til vetrar, Nj. 192; er tveir mánaðir vóru til vetrar, 195; líðr á sumarit til átta vikna, 93; ellipt., var Rútr heima til sex vikna (viz. sumars), 10.

C. COMPS: **sumar-auki**, a, m. 'summer-eke,' the intercalary week, an Icel. calendar-term; the ancient heathen year consisted of 364 days, or twelve months of thirty days each, plus four days, which were the auka-nætr or 'eke-nights' (see above); the remaining day and a fraction was gathered up into an intercalary week, called 'Summer-eke' or 'Eke-week,' which in ancient times was inserted every sixth or seventh year at the end of summer, which in such years was 191 days long; the 'Summer-eke' was introduced by Thorstein Surt (Thorstein the Wise) in the middle of the 10th century, see Íb. ch. 4, and is still observed in Icel.; now that the Gregorian style is in use in Icel. the intercalary week is inserted every fifth or sixth year; thus the year 1872 is marked as the 'first year after sumarauki,' (the years 1860, 1866, and 1871 being years 'with sumarauki'); 1872 sem er 'fyrsta ár eptir Sumarauka,' Icel. Almanack, 1872; the years 1864 and 1870 were 'fjórða ár eptir sumarauka'; thus in 1871 the summer had twenty-seven weeks, the eke-week being the 21st to the 27th of October. **sumar-ávöxtir**, m. the summer produce, Fms. x. 337. **sumar-björg**, f. support during the summer, Sturl. i. 136. **sumar-bók**, f. a summer-book (missal for the summer), Vm. 52, Pm. 86. **sumar-bú**, n. summer-stock, Sturl. ii. 65. **sumar-bær**, adj. calving in the summer. **sumar-dagr**, m. a summer day, N. G. L. i. 348; cp. Sumardagr inn fyrsti, Fms. ix. 511, Jb. 204; inn fimmti dagr viku skal vera fyrsti í sumri, K. þ. K. ch. 45; þá var svá fram komit ári, at Páska-aptan var sumardagr inn fyrsti, en þetta var Laugar-dagr í Páska-víku, Fms. ix. 511 (of the year 1241). **sumar-fang**, n. a summer-catch, Krók. 38, Bs. i. 335. **sumar-fullr**, adj. full as in summer, Karl. 134. **sumar-gamall**, adj. a summer old, Fms. vi. 368. **sumar-gjöf**, f. a summer-gift, a present on the first day of summer, which in Icel. is observed as a feast day. **sumar-hagi**, a, m. summer pasture, Grág. ii. 313, Jb. 298. **sumar-herbergi**, n. = sumarhöll, Stj. 383. **sumar-hiti**, a, m. summer heat. **sumar-hluti**, a, m. a part of summer, Vm. 81. **sumar-hold**, m. pl. summer flesh on cattle, Eb. **sumar-höll**, f. a summer palace, Fms. ix. 372, x. 162. **sumar-kaup**, n. summer wages, Ísl. ii. 124. **sumar-langt**, n. adj. the summer long, Ld. 72, Ísl. ii. 240, Fms. x. 456, xi. 59. **sumar-liði**, a, m. a 'summer-slider,' a sailor, mariner; the Saxon Chron. s. a. 871 says there arrived a 'mycil sumarliða,' i. e. a great fleet of Vikings, as has been explained by Prof. Munch. Sumarliði as a pr. name is freq. in Icel., Landn.: cp. vetrliði. **sumar-ligr**, adj. summery, Sks. 48. **sumar-magn**, -megin, n.; at sumar-magni, in the height of summer, Fas. ii. 210, iii. 145, 187. **sumar-mál**, n. the 'summer-meal,' the last days of winter and the first of summer are thus called, e.g. in the Icel. Almanack for 1872 'sumar-mál' is on the 20th of April and the following days; in sing., N. G. L. i. 240: plur., at sumarmálm, Grág. i. 140, 198, Gpl. 422, Rb. 42, Fms. ii. 99; sumarmála dagr = sumar-dagr fyrsti, Fb. i. 132; sumarmála-helgr, the Sunday that falls in the beginning of the summer, Sturl. ii. 235 C. **sumar-nátt**, f. a summer-night; sumarnátt síðasta, Gísl. 67. **sumar-nætr**, f. pl. = sumarmál, Gpl. 422, v. l.; cp. vetrnætr. **Sumar-Páskar**, m. pl. 'Summer-Easter;' whenever Easter falls between the 22nd and 25th of April inclusively, the first summer day will fall on the preceding Thursday, so that Easter Sunday falls on the first Sunday in summer; this is in Icel. called Sumar-Páskar. **sumar-setr**, m. a summer abode, Gpl. 454. **sumar-skeið**, n. the summer-season, Fms. viii. 55. **sumar-stefna**, u, f. a market, D. N. **sumar-söngur**, m. summer service, Pm. 90. **sumar-tíð**, f., **sumar-tími**, a, m. summer-time, Bær. 17, Fms. xi. 441. **sumar-tungl**, n. the 'summer-moon,' i. e. the moon at the time when summer begins. In popular belief one ought to notice when he first sees the summer-moon, and then mark the first word spoken by the first person he meets, for it is prophetic; this is called 'svara einum í sumartunglið,' 'to address one at the summer-moon,' see Ísl. Þjóðs.; in the Icel. Almanack for 1872 the 7th of April is marked as the 'sumar-tungl.' **sumar-verk**, n. summer work, Bs. i. 336. **sumar-viðr**, m. wood for charcoal to be gathered in summer, opp. to fuel in winter, Hrafn. 6, Vm. 164.

**súmbli**, n. [A. S. *symbol*; O. H. G. *sumbal*; prob. a compd from *sam-* and *bil*]:—a banquet, symposium; á þat súmbli at sjá, Ls. 2; at súmbli,

8, 10; gamban-s., 8; göra s., 65; segja frá súmbli, to tell the news of the banquet, Kormak; nema súmbli=göra súmbli, Hým. i; Jóna-s., banquet of the gods, Ht.; kalla s. Suttungs synir, Alm. 35; Suttu víkin hann lét súmbli frá, Hm. 110. COMPS: **súmbli-ekla**, u. lack of drink at a banquet, Eg. (in a verse). **súmbli-samr**, adj. b. queting, Hým. i.

**súmla**, að, to be flooded; súmlaðisk konungrinn ok sópaðisk, be s. overwhelmed and swept away, Stj. 287.

**SUMB**, adj. [Ulf. *sums*=*ris*; common to all Teut. languages, I mostly with o; Dan. *somme*; Engl. *some*]:—*some*; þá féll áin s. (some part of the river) í landsuðr, Nj. 263; hann rænti fólk, en d. sumt, sumt hertók hann, Fms. i. 28; Anakol ok sum sveitin var ep Orkn.; yðr þykkir sumt ofjarl en sumt ekki at manna, Fms. 53. 2. plur., *sumra* presta, H. E. i. 513; *sumir* . . . guldú fé, *sumir*. Hkr. i. 89; Hvát gördú húskarlar Njáls? Eigi veit ek hvat *sumir* görð einn ok skarni á hóla, Nj. 66. COMPS: **sums-kostar**, adv. pari Fms. v. 69, ix. 329. **sum-staðar**, adv. in some places, Eg. 41, H ii. 93, passim.

**sumr**, m. (qs. *svumr*), [sund, *svimma*], the sea, Edda (Gl.)

**sumra**, að, to become summer, Fms. i. 32, vii. 304.

**sumrungr**, m. an animal a summer old, Grág. i. 501.

var s. einn, Sturl. i. 88 C (?).

**SUND**, n. (qs. *svumd*), [from *svimma*, dropping the *v* and changing into *n*]:—a swimming; koma á sund, Gpl. 447; kasta sér á sund, I 219; á sundi, swimming, 123, Ld. 130; með sundi, by way of swimming, Fms. i. 112, Eg. 261, passim, see Grett. ch. 40, 80, Fær. ch.; Kristni S. ch. 10, Ld. ch. 33, 40; cp. also the story of Heming. Swimming was a favourite sport, the antagonists trying to duck one another 'sund' is one of the sports in king Harold's verses,—hefik sund nun stundum, Fms. vi. 170.

B. COMPS: **sund-farar**, f. pl. swimming, Fms. ii. 29. **sund-fjörðr**, f. a swimming feather, a fin, Sks. 133. **sund-færi**, n. a swimming apparatus, Sks. 179.

**sund-færr**, adj. a good swimmer, I 168, Fms. ii. 20, x. 295. **sund-föt**, n. pl. swimming clothes, Fas. 545.

**sund-hreið**, a, m. a swimming paw, of a seal, Sks. 17.

**sund-íþróttir**, f. pl. the art of swimming, Fms. ii. 27. **sund-lau**, f. a swimming-bath, Sturl. iii. 170. **sund-leikar**, m. pl. swimming sport, Fms. ii. 27.

**sund-læti**, n. swimming movements, Fas. ii. 45.

**sund-magi**, a, m., q. v. **sund-móðr**, adj. tired with swimming, Fær. 155.

**SUND**, n. [quite a different word from the preceding, derived from *sundr*]:—prop. that which sunders, a sound, strait, narrow passage, channel of water, Nj. 8, Fms. iv. 41; var þar sund í milli eyjanna, Eg. 218; í fjör um eðr í sundum, Grág. ii. 385; þuriðr sunda-fyllir, hón seiddi til þess hallæri á Hálógalandi at hvert sund var fullt af fiskum, Landn. 147; in the saying, nú eru lokin sund öll, all passages were stopped, all gone, Hkr. i. 251; in local names, Eyra-sund, Njörfa-s., Stokk-s., at in countless other compd names, Landn., Fms.; also a lane, alley, búða sund, the lane between two booths; bæjar-sund, the lane between two walls; í sundinu milli húsanna, in the lane between the houses, freq. in mod. usage; so also, flóa-sund, holta-sund, mýrar-sund, strips of fen between billocks.

2. a defile, hence Mjó-sundi, q. v.; var sund breið (a broad channel) millum knarranna ok skeiðanna, Fms. v. 164.

**sunda-leið**, f. the 'sound-passage,' the course through the islands along the coast of Norway, Eg. 476, Fms. viii. 334.

**sundl**, n. (or *sunli*, Fél. x. 43), [Germ. *schwindel*], a swimming of the head.

**sundla**, að, to be giddy: impers., mik sundlar, Fas. ii. 236.

**sund-magi**, a, m. 'swim-maw,' the bladder of a fish.

**SUNDR**, adv. [Goth. *sundro*; A. S. *sundar*; Dan. *sønder*; common to all Teut. languages]:—*asunder*; skipta, deila, hluta s., Nj. 164; ganga, stökva, rífa, bresta, brjóta, höggva, skera . . . sundr, 19, passim; rekja sundr, Ld. 192; breiða s., Karl. 423; segja sundr, to declare at a end.

**sundra**, að, [Germ. *sondern*], to break asunder, Al. 32: to cut i pieces, cut up, of a killed beast; s. hjörtinn, Flóv. 27; s. fórina, Sg 430, 454: reflex. to be sundered, scattered, ef flokkur sundrask, Fm ix. 36.

**sundran**, f. a sundering, separation, N. G. L. i. 155.

**sundr-borinn**, part. different in origin, opp. to samborinn, Fm. 13.

**sundr-brotna**, að, to throw asunder, break asunder, Fb. ii. 389.

**sundr-dreifa**, ð, to scatter, Barl. 161, Róm. 244.

**sundr-grein**, f. distinction, Skálda 177: discord, Sturl. iii. 276, Bs. ii 44. **sundrgreini-ligr**, adj. different, Ísl. ii. 191.

**sundr-greining**, f. division, Stj.

**sundr-görðir**, f. pl. show in dress, fashion; s. útlenda síðu ok kleða snið, Fms. vi. 440; prestar skolu eigi fara með s. þær er biskup bannar K. þ. K. **sundrgörða-maðr**, m. a showy person, in dress, Fb. i. 368.

Eb. 242:—an ostentatious man, inn mesti kappi ok s., Ísl. ii. 367; s. orðum, showy in one's speech, Fms. iii. 153, v. 69.

**sundringum**, adv. scatteredly, Fagrsk. ch. 279.



**sundr-lauss**, adj. *incoherent*; lítil bygd ok s., Ó. H. 57; fara sundr-  
lauss, to go in loose order, Sturl. iii. 52, Fms. ix. 320 (opp. to in a  
lí); sundrlaus orð, 'unbound words,' sermo solutus, prose, (opp. to  
líðinn, bound, of poetry), Fms. iii. 153, Ó. H. 171.  
**sundr-leitr**, adj. *differing, at variance*; s. lítr, *variegated*, Best. 50;  
aljóð, Eluc. 45; sundrleitir síðir, Fms. i. 261; þat var sundrleitt, two  
cremes, Eg. 77; sundrleitir litir, of white and black, Eluc. 16.  
**sundr-ligr**, adj. *different*, Karl. 209, v. l.  
**sundr-litr**, adj. = sundrleitr, Þiðr. 178.  
**sundr-lyndi**, n. *discord*, Eluc. 58, Sd. 153, Stj. 173, Glúm. 360.  
**sundr-lyndr**, adj. *disagreeing*, Bs. i. 278.  
**sundr-merja**, mārði, and **sundr-mola**, að, to *crush*, Gen.  
**sundr-mœðr**, adj. *born of a different mother*, Hðm. (opp. to sam-  
mœðr).  
**sundr-orða**, adj.; verða s., to come to words, Sturl. i. 142, iii. 134.  
**sundr-skila**, adj.; verða s., to be separated, Fms. xi. 131.  
**sundr-skiligr**, adj. *separable*; in ú-sundrskiligr.  
**sundr-skilning**, f. *diversity*, Rb. 438.  
**sundr-skiptiligr**, adj. *divisible*, Alg. 364, Stj. 61.  
**sundr-skipting**, f. *a sundering, separation*, Stj. 5, 198, 286.  
**sundr-skorning**, f. *a cutting asunder*, Skálda 184.  
**sundr-slita**, adj. *slit asunder, torn asunder*, Fms. ix. 382.  
**sundr-tækning**, f. *a taking asunder*, Skálda 183.  
**sundrunga**, f. *a sundering, scattering*; renna á sína s. hverr, Fms. vi.  
4; á sundrunu, scattered.  
**sundr-pykki**, n. *discord*, Fms. i. 7, ii. 242, vii. 240, Stj. 400.  
**sundr-pykkja**, u, f. = sundrpykki, Fms. x. 161, Ísl. ii. 217.  
**sundr-pykkjask**, t, to fall out, quarrel, Sks. 339.  
**sundr-pykkni**, f. = sundrpykki, Anecd. 76.  
**sundr-pykkir**, adj. *dissenting*, Fms. ii. 241.  
**sundr-pykktt**, f. *discord*, Stj. 13.  
**SUNNA**, u, f. [Ulf. sunna (masc.); A. S. sunne; Engl. sun; O. H. G.  
sunn; but in the Scand. languages the proper word is sól, sunna being  
only used in poets]—the sun; sól heitir með mönnum, en sunna með  
götum, it is called 'sól' among men, 'sun' among the gods, Alm.; sunna  
þat sól, ok er við hana kenndr Dróttins-dagr, Rb. 112; réttlatir-sunna,  
Göt: kaf-s., mars s., the sun of the deep, i. e. gold; sunnu skeið, 'sun-  
spot,' i. e. the heavens, Lex. Poët.: sunna is also found in the compds,  
Sunnudagr, m. Sunday, which word the Northmen prob. borrowed  
from the Saxon (see the remarks s. v. fimt and dagr), passim: in local  
names, in **Sunnudalr** in southern Icel., Landn.; but that name may  
also be for **Sunddalr** = Southdale, cp. Sundal in Sweden. **Sunnu-nótt**,  
Sunday night, N. G. L.  
**SUNNAN**, adv. from the south; suðr ok sunnan, Sturl. i. 194, Vsp. 4, 5;  
nær, koma, fara, ríða, sigla, róa . . . s., Fms. i. 27, passim. 2. of dis-  
tance without motion; Gizurr stóð sunnan at Rangæinga-dómi, Nj. 110;  
sunnan undir heiðinni, Eg. 277; fyrir sunnan, with acc. and absol., Ld. 10,  
Gyl. ii. 141; fyrir sunnan land, in the south of the land, Ld. 6; voru þeir  
þys. at komnir, Eg. 99; í borg þeirri er næst var heiðinni fyrir s., on  
the south side of the beach, 281; leggja hann í steinvegginn í Krists-kirkju  
í sunnan, the south wall of a church, Fms. vii. 291. COMPS.  
**sunnan-ferð**, f. *a journey from the south*, Fms. vii. 282. **sunnan-**  
**ferðar**, adv. south of the firth, Gyl. 9. **sunnan-herr**, m. *a southern*  
**army**, Fas. i. 374. **sunnan-lands**, adv. in the south, H. E. i. 437.  
**sunnan-maðr**, m. *a southerner*, Ísl. ii. 362. **sunnan-veðr**, n. *a*  
**southerly wind**, Fms. iv. 306, vii. 310. **sunnan-verðr**, adj. 'south-  
ern,' southern, Edda 12; sunnanvert England, Eg. 271; á sunnan-  
verðri Íslandi, Landn. 25; réttstýni upp í sunnanverða Hundatjörn, Dipl.  
17. **sunnan-vindr**, m. *a southerly wind*, Fms. i. 128, xi. 34, Sks.  
17.  
**SUNARLA**, adv. = sunnarliga, N. G. L. i. 257, Fms. v. 252.  
**SUNAR-LIGA**, adv. southerly, Ld. 26, Sks. 71.  
**SUNARR**, compar. more southerly: **sunnarst**, superl., see suðr.  
**SUNLINGAR**, m. pl. = sunnlendingar, Skýr. 126.  
**SUNNR**, adv. south; see suðr. II. in local names, **Sunn-dalr**,  
Southdale, in Sweden: **Sunn-mærr**, a county in Norway; whence  
**Sunn-mærrir**, m. pl. the men of S.: **Sunn-Hörðar**, the South Hórs,  
the inhabitants of a district in Norway; whence **Sunnhórsdala-land**, a  
county, Fms. passim: **Sunn-lendingar**, m. pl. the men of Sudrland in  
Icel.: **Sunnlendinga-fjórðungur**, the south quarter, Landn.: **sunn-lendr**,  
a southern, Ld. 276, Sturl.  
**SUNNR**, m. *a son*; see sonr.  
**SURCOT**, n. [for. word], a surcoat, B. K. 98.  
**SURFA**, u, f. [a corruption from Lat. sirena], a siren, Fms. iv. 56.  
**SURT**, m., gen. surts and surtar, [svart], the Black, the name of a  
giant, the world-destroyer, Vsp. 52, 54, Vpm. 17, 18; Surta(r)-logi,  
the last destruction of the world by fire, Vpm. 50:  
this is the phrase, gott er þá á Gimli með Surti, Edda (Cod. Ups. ii.  
17). **surtar-brandr**, m. 'surts-brand', is the common Icel. word for  
fire, Eggert Itin. The word is found on vellum MS. of Bret. (1849)  
and is therefore old, and interesting because the name of the mythical

fire-giant and destroyer is applied to the prehistoric fire as a kind of  
heathen geological term. 2. in local names; **Hellinn Surts** (mod.  
**Surts-hellir**) is the name of the famous cave in Icel.; **hellinn Surts**,  
Sturl. ii. 181; hann fór upp til hellisins Surts ok færði þar drápu þá er  
hann hafði ort um jötuninn í hellinum, Landn. 199. II. a nick-  
name and pr. name, Landn. 2. the name of a black dog. **surtar-**  
**epli**, n., botan. 'Sur's apple,' the pod or capsule of an *equisetum*, Eggert  
Itin. 434.  
**SUSSU**, interj. of wonder or amazement; **sussu**, **sussu** í fyrr er fullt  
enn út af flóði, Ísl. Þjóðs. ii. 482.  
**SUTTUNGR**, as spelt in Hm. 104, 109, 110, Alm. 35, Edda i. 218–222,  
(**Suptungr** seems to be an erroneous later form):—the name of a giant,  
the keeper of the divine mead of wisdom and poetry; **Suttunga mjöðr**,  
the mead of S., i. e. poetry, 218, 244.  
**SUSINGULL**, m. [for. word], a surcingle, Sks. 403 B.  
**SÚ**, see sá.  
**SÚÐ**, f. [sýja], prop. a sewing, suture, but only used of the clinching of  
a ship's boards (see skara and skarsúð); skipa, súða, sýja, Edda, freq.;  
skar-súð, fellis-súð; poët. súð-bani, 'plank-bane,' i. e. the sea, as destroyer  
of ships, Stor.; súð-marr, 'suture-steed,' i. e. a ship, Lex. Poët. 2.  
of the outer boarding of a house, Nj. 114. **súðar-steynn**, a nickname,  
Bs.: a local name, **Súða-vík**, whence **Súð-víkingr**, m. a man from  
S., Bs.  
**súð-þakiðr**, part. clinch-boarded, of a house, Nj. 114.  
**SÚGA**, saug, to suck; see súga.  
**SÚGANDI**, a, m. a gush of wind; a nickname, whence **Súgandis-**  
**fjörðr**, a local name, Landn.  
**SÚGR**, m. a 'sucking,' a draught of wind; arn-súgr.  
**SÚLA**, u, f., and súl; [O. H. G. sul (in Irmen-sul); Germ. saule;  
A. S. syl; Dan. søile]:—a pillar, Hým. 12; súlur í gögnum, 29; súla  
... járn-súla, Edda 61. II. a bird (haf-súla), the gannet, solan  
goose, Edda (Gl.)  
**SÚLDA**, u, f. *dankness*. **súlða**, að, to be dank. **súlðu-logr**, adj.  
dank.  
**SÚPA**, saup, supu, sopinn; [A. S. sūpan; Engl. sip, sop, sup; Dan. søbe]:  
—to sup, drink; sūpa kál (Dan. søbe kaal), Þórð. 51 new Ed., Fms. xi.  
348; skal við sögu sūpa en eigi of mikil drekka, Art.; sūpa á, to take  
a sup; láttu son þinn sūpa á handlaug konungsins, Fms. vi. 199; hann  
saup á þrjá sopa, Bs. i. 394; súptu á aprt, Siggi minn, Stef. Ol.  
**sūpa**, u, f. *a soup*; kjöt-sūpa, spað-sūpa.  
**sūra**, u, f., botan. sorrel, Lat. rumex, Stj. 176, 279, Pr. 470.  
**sūr-eygr**, adj. *blear-eyed*, Fs. 88.  
**sūr-leikr**, m. *sourness*, Stj. 176.  
**sūrna**, að, to become sour; sūrnar í augum, the eyes smart from smoke,  
Nj. 202.  
**SÚRB**, adj. [A. S. sūr; Engl. sour; Dan. sur; cp. saurr, sori, all forms  
indicating a lost strong verb]:—sour, acid; sūr mjólk, sour milk; sūr  
blanda, sour whey; sūr vín, Pr. 470; sūr epli, Stj. 73, passim: of the  
eyes, bleared, sūr augu, Skálda (Thorodd).  
**súrtr**, m. *a sour drink*. 2. a nickname, Gisl.  
**súrša**, að, to pickle; súrsuð við, roasted and pickled sheep's-head.  
**sūr-skapr**, m. *sourness, a sour face*, Ó. H. 141.  
**SÚS**, n. [cp. Dan. suse; Germ. sausen], the roar of the surf; a ḡ. ley.  
in a paper MS. to Vsp. 17, at 'súsi,' to the roaring sea (?), but as both  
the extant vellums, the Cod. Reg. and the Hb., read 'húsi,' this reading,  
if correct, must be traced to some lost vellum of the Vsp. (perhaps a lost  
leaf of the Cod. Arna Mag. No. 748?). The context, and the para-  
phrase in Edda, 'með sævar-ströndu,' are in favour of the reading of the  
paper MSS. and against that of the vellums.  
**sús-breki**, a, m. *a roaring breaker (?)*, surf, a dubious word, Skm. 29.  
**súst**, f. = þúst (q. v.), Fms. viii. 96, 436, v. l.  
**SÚSVORT**, f. the nightingale; einn fugl þann er heitir philomela á  
Látinu en á Norrœnu heitir súsvort, sumir kalla ok níktigalu, Barl. 39:  
the word is obsolete in Icel., and the passage in Barl. stands alone in the  
old literature; not even does the Edda (Gl. in the list of birds) record  
this word; but it is preserved in provincial Norse *sýsvorta* (*sýsvorta*, *sýs-*  
*vorta*) = *turdus torquatus*, the ring ousel, Ivar Aasen: the etymology is  
quite uncertain.  
**SÚT**, f. [A. S. subt; sūt and sótt are identical, but sótt is used of  
physical sickness, sūt in mental]:—grief, sorrow, affliction; ala sūt um e-t,  
to pine, Hm.; verða e-m at sútum, to cause grief to, Halfræd: the older  
sense of sickness is perceptible in Hm. 147; manna bölvu sútir hverjar,  
Hðm. 1; eigi sūt né sótt, Fms. ii. 199 (Rev. xxi. 4); sorg ok sūt, Stj.  
265; sūt ok iðran, H. E. i. 484; sūt sízt mátti sorgum létta, sūt flaug  
í brjóstið inn, Pass. 11. 8.  
**súta**, að, to tan skin.  
**sútari**, a, m. [Lat.], a tanner, Grág. ii. 84, N. G. L. ii. Rétt., D. N.  
**sút-fenginn**, adj. *mournful*, Mar., Bs. ii.  
**sút-fullr**, adj. *mournful*, Hkr. iii. 366.  
**sút-laust**, n. adj. = sóttlaust.  
**sút-ligr**, adj. *painful*, Mar.







**SVARTR**, svört, svart, adj., compar. svartari, superl. svartastr: [a common Teut. word; Goth. *swarts* = *mēdas*]:—*swart*, black; s. sem blik, Nj. 195; s. sem hrafn, Edda 76 (hrafn-s.); s. hestr, Fms. ix. 523, Nj. 58; s. björn, a black bear, Sks. 186; svartir sem jörð, Fms. i. 216; svört augu, Kormak, Sighvat, Ó. H.; s. at lit, Fms. xi. 7; s. á lit, x. 420; tjalda svörtu, Fas. ii. 537; svartara, Landn. 206; myrkr sem þá er svartast er, Ann. 1341; svartir djöflar, Hom. 33; þat svartu úáran, Fms. xi. 7; as a nickname, svart, Landn. passim; þorsteinn svartr, Dipl. v. 15; as a pr. name, Landn.: a local name, Svarta-haf, n. the Black Sea, Hkr. i. 5, MS. 732. 17.

**B. COMPS:** *svart-álfar*, m. pl. the black elves, Edda. *svart-bakr*, m. [Shetl. *swartback*, or *swabie*]:—the great black-backed gull, *arus marinus*, Fs. 145. *svartblá-eygr*, adj. dark-blue-eyed, Eg. 305, v. l. *svart-blár*, adj. dark blue, Ann. for Nord. Oldk. (1848) 191. *svart-blesóttir*, adj. black-beaded with a white stripe, of a horse, Sturl. iii. 199. *svart-brúnaðr*, part. dyed black-brown, B. K. 98. *svart-brúnn*, adj. black-brown, Eg. (in a verse), Eb. 258 (of the eyes). *svart-eygr*, adj. black-eyed, Eg. 305, Fms. vii. 175, Fas. iii. 627. *svart-flekkóttir*, adj. black-flecked, Mkv. *svart-fygli*, n. a gull, *aria troile* L., Ann. 1327 (mod. *svart-fugl*). *svarta-hríð*, f. a pitch-black snow-storm, Fas. ii. 144. *svart-höfði*, a, m. a nickname, Landn. *svart-jarpr*, adj. dark-brown, Ld. 276 (of hair). *svarta-kampi*, dj. black-beard, a nickname, Sturl. ii. 240. *svart-klæddr*, part. clad in black, Fms. ii. 195, Sturl. ii. 9. *svart-kollr*, m. black-pate, a nickname, Sturl. iii. 220. *svart-leggja*, u, f. 'black leg' or black talk, of a battle-axe with a smoky black handle, Band. *svart-leitr*, dj. *swarthy*, Fas. ii. 149. *svarta-meistari*, a, m. a 'black master', of the Dominican order, Fms. viii. *svart-munkr*, m. a black monk, *black friar*, Dominican, Fms., Bs., passim; *svartmunka klaustr*, -líf, -lífaðr. *svart-nætti*, n. the black night. *svarta-salt*, n. black salt, N. G. L. i. 39. *svarta-skáld*, n. a black poet, a nickname, opp. to hvíta-skáld, Sturl. *svart-skoggjaðr*, adj. black-bearded, Bárð. 38 new Ed. *svart-skjór*, m. = *svartbakr*, Edda (Gl.) *svarta-slag*, a black or dark blow, a law term, of a blow which draws no blood, and to which there are no witnesses, N. G. L. i. 73; s. hit hvíta, 357. *svarta-svipr*, m. deep gloom; var mikill s. at fráfalli hans, *his death* caused deep gloom, Bs. i. 144. *svart-söðlóttir*, adj. black-saddled, of a beast with a black saddle-shaped mark on the back, D. N. ii. 225. *svarta-burs*, m. black giant, a nickname, Landn.

**SVASI** or **SVÁSI**, a, m. the name of a giant, Fms. x. (Fb. i.) **SVÁ**, adv., so in old rhymes in the 13th century, e.g. svá and gá, Mkv. 30; svá and á, Ht. 82; later form svö (freq. in the 14th and 15th centuries); whence svo, and lastly so: [a common Teut. particle; Ulf. *svē*; A. S. *swā*; Engl. and Germ. so; Dan. *saa*.]

**B. So, thus; ertú íslenzkr maðr?**—Hann sagði at svá var, *he said it was so*, Nj. 6; beiddi þorsteinn Atla at... Hann gördi svá, *he did so*, Ísl. ii. 193; nú gördu þeir svá, *so they did*, Fms. x. 238; eigi þr enn svá, 'not farther than so', only so far, Grág. i. 136; þeir heita á, *thus*, Edda, Hom. 141; ef þú vill eigi segja mér, ok farir þú svá þús, i. e. without letting me know) hédan, Fms. vii. 30; þeir segja svá álf konungi, at..., iii. 181; svá er sagt, at..., it is told, that..., vi.

2. joined with another particle; svá ok, *so also, also*; svá skal ætla þeim er þá kömr við, Grág. i. 235; svá ráns-maðrinn ok okkrinn, *the robber as well as the usurer*, Mar.; öll landráð, svá lögmál ok tatar-görðir, *the law as well as the s.*, Sks. 13 B; svá starf ok torveldi, *toil and trouble*, Fms. vii. 221; ok svá, *and also, as also*; höfuðs ok svá marga dýrgripi, Eg. 86; sumarit ok svá um vetrinn, *summer, as also the winter*, Fms. xi. 51; fögr augu ok svá snarlig, *fair eyes and also sharp*, i. 102; ekki líkr yfirlits föður sínum ok svá í uplyndi (here ok svá is adverbative = né), x. 266; í Sudrlöndum ok svá förr, þiðr; þeir minntu konung opt á þat, ok svá þat með, at..., Eg. 10; ok hlada svá veggir, *and also make the walls*, Grág. ii. 336; austr undir þafjöfl ok svá austr í Holt, *and so also east of H.*, Nj. 261.

II. so, *noting degree*; ærit hann hann stórvirkir, en eigi veit ok hvárt hann er svá (really) góðvirkir, Nj. 55; with a compar., eigi getr nær enn svá, *it is not so good nearer than so*, Clem. 46; ekki meirr enn svá, *not more than so*, so not more, with an adverse notion; ekki þóttu ek nú dæll meirr enn svá, Fms. xi. 91; eigi fengiligri enn svá, Sturl. i. 159.

2. svá followed by 'at'; svá ríkr, góðr, mikill, margr, fáir... at, *so rich, good, great, many, few... that*, Nj. 1, Fms. i. 3, passim; svá at, *that*, contracted svát (as þótt for þó at), see 'at' III. 7 (p. 29, col. 2); svá put after the adjective, kaldr svá at, *so cold that*, Edda (pref.); blindir svá, Mkv.; sjúkr svá, at (so sick that) hann sé kominn at þá, Fms. xi. 158; with a gen., Hallfredr er svá manna, at ek skil síst þat manna at er, *H. is such a man as I never can make out*, Fs. 98; þu er svá kvænna, at mér er mest um at eiga, *just such a woman as I like best*, Ld. 302; hón er svá meylla í Noregi, at ek vilda helst eiga, Fms. x. 10.

3. svá sem, *so as, as*; þjóna honum svá sem börn föður, Ld. 13; ok svá sem hón er sterk, þá mon hón brotna, er..., *strong as it is* (the bridge) *is, it will break when...*, 8 (see sem); hárit var svá fagrt sa silki, *fair as silk*, Nj. 2; þeim konungum enn svá er góðr ok rétt-

viss sem lngi, i. e. *so very good and just a king*, Fms. vii. 263; svá vel sem þér ferr, *well as thou bearest*, Nj. 225.

4. the phrase, *gor svá vel, be so good as to, I pray thee!* Nj. 111, Fms. vii. 157; gori guðin þú svá vel, láti mik eigi biða, Al. 106.

5. in greeting; heill svá! 623. 17; heilir svá, Stj. 124. 475. Karl. 507; ek svá heilli í Fms. v. 230; svá vil ek heill! Grett. 170 new Ed.; farit er í svá gramendr allir! Dropl. 23.

III. slíkr svá, *nokkur svá*, þvi-líkr svá, *mjök svá*, *somevbat so, much in that way, about so*; slíkur svá förtölum, *such a persuasion*, Al. 33; ekki meira enn slíkt svá, *not more than so*, Fms. v. 308; þvilíkur svá mönnum, sem þit erut, Eg. 739; þiggja gjafar at slíkur svá mönnum, Fms. vi. 99; nakkvat svá, *somevbat so*, xi. 11; fegnir nokkut svá, i. e. *rather glad, quite glad*, viii. 27 (v. l. mjök svá, *very*); mjök svá, *almost, very nearly, all but*; hafa lokit mjök svá heyverkum, Ísl. ii. 329; mjök svá kominn at landi, Fms. i. 212; mjök svá kominn at bana, 158; mjök svá feginn, viii. 27, v. l.; allmjök svá, v. 320.

2. the phrases, *svá-gurt*, *see soguru and göra* (F. III); *svá-búi*, see *búa* (B. II. 2. 8); *svá-nær*, *so near*, i. e. *quite near*; þat mun þó svá nær fara, *it will be quite on the verge of that*, Nj. 49; ef barn elsk svá-nær Fámum, *just before Easter*, K. p. K. 7 new Ed.; lagði þú svá nær, at..., Nj. 163; hafði svá nær, at, 160.

*svá-gi*, adv. *not so*, Hm. 39 (Bugge); *svági* mjök, Akv. 25; *svági...* eða, Fms. x. 406.

*svá-leiðis*, adv. *thus*, Fas. ii. 378.

*svá-na*, mod. *svona*, *sona*, adv. [see na], *thus*, Band. 18 new Ed., Fms. v. 318; hér svána, *just here*, Fas. ii. 473.

**SVÁRR**, adj. [Ulf. *swērs* = *εὐρύς*; A. S. *swær*; Scot. *swear* (= *heavy*); Germ. *schwer*]:—*heavy, grave*; sváran súsbreka, Skm. 29; síns inn svára sefa, *for her strong affection*, Hm. 106; svára sára, Gh. 11; svárt ok dætt, Skv. 3. 26; at svára fari (compar.), Kormak; sváran, as adv. *sorely*, sló sváran sínar hendr (thus to be emended, sváran Cod.), *she wrung her hands so sore*, Skv. 3. 25, 29. The word is poet. and obsolete, and not used in prose, either ancient or modern; the mod. Dan. *swær* is borrowed from the Germ.

*svás-ligr*, adj. *lovely, delightful*; af hans nafni er þat svásligt kallat er blítt er, Edda 13.

**SVÁSS**, adj., originally a possessive pronoun; [Ulf. *svēs* = *ἴδιος*; A. S. *swes* = *proprius*; cp. Lat. *suus*]:—prop. *one's own*, which sense is obsolete, and the word is used, II. metaph. *beloved, dear*; hvars getr svást at sjá, Fm. 5; á svásu arm Mengláðr, 41, 42; at bjóri svásu, Akv. 1; buri svása, *my own dear sons*, 38; svása bræðr, *my dear brother*, Gkv. 3. 8; in svásu goð, Vpm. 17, 18; in prose it remains in úsvást veðr, *unpleasant, wretched weather*; veðr er úsvást úti, Grág. i. 216 (Ed. 1853); veðr var æsiliga úsvást af hreggi ok regni, Bs. i. 199; hregg ok rota ok svá úsvást, at trautt þótti úti vart, 339.

*Svásuðr*, m. the *delightful*, the name of a giant, the father of the sun, Vpm., Edda. *svát* = *svá at*, *so that*, Grág. ii. 214.

**SVEÐJA**, pres. sveðr; pret. svaddi, [svað], *to slide, glance off*, as a sword from a bone; sverðit sveðr af stálhörðum hjálmi, Al. 40; svaddi sverðit allt ofan á kinnar-kjálkann, Sturl. iii. 186 C; sverðit beit ekki þegar beinsins kenndi, ok svaddi ofan í knés-bótina, Dropl. 24; hlífðu hellur þær, ok svöðdu lögin af honum, Fs. 66; kom í heiluna ok svaddi (thus to be emended, sneiddi Ed.) af henni svá hart, at hann féll eptir laginu, Vápn. 5.

*sveðja*, u, f. a kind of sax (q. v.), Nj. 96, v. l.

**SVEFJA**, svefr, pret. svaðfi, [see sofa, svæfa], *to lull to sleep, assuage, soothe*; hón endir ok svefr allan úfríð, Al. 71; görir sá betr er annan svefr, Mkv. 28; at þú sárdropa svefja skyldir, *to still the blood*, Hkv. 2. 40; sæva ok svefja, sorgir lægja, Rm. 44 (Bugge); áttu margir hluti at svefja (sefja Cod.) Sæmund, Sturl. ii. 47; svefja reiði e-s, *to soothe one's wrath*, Al. 16; svefja þeirra sít, Al. 90; at svefja útrí Steins, Sturl. i. 210 C; vóru þeir óðastir, en Bolli svaðfi heldr, Ld. 210; gramr svaðfi bil, Vellekla.

2. reflex. *to be soothed*; svaðfisk hann ok var hann þó allreiðr, Bs. i. 558.

**SVEFN**, m., also söfn, sömn, semn; [A. S. *swefn*; Old Engl. *swēven*; Engl. *swoon*; Hel. *sweban*; Dan. *sövn*; Swed. *sömn*; Gr. *ὑπνος*; Lat. *somnus*; see sofa]:—*sleep*; ganga til svefnis, Nj. 7; í söfninum, Hom. 114; í semnenum, 119, and passim.

2. a dream; þér er svefnis, *thou art dreaming*, Fbr. 73, Ld. 120; íllt er svefn slíkan segja nauðmanni, Am. 23; e-m ber e-t í svefn, *to tell one something in a dream*, Fas. i. 432 (in a verse); esp. in plur., *so bar mér í mína svefna*, Kormak; mér gengr sjöfn í svefna, Gisl. (in a verse); grand svefna, bad dreams, Am. 21; svefna sýnir, *dream visions*, Stj. 492.

**B. COMPS:** *svefn-bútr*, n. a sleeping-bower, bedroom, Landn. 215, Str. 46. *svefn-farar*, f. pl. *dreams, a dreaming state*, Bjarn. 62; harðar svefnfarar, Gisl. 44, 58. *svefn-fátt*, n. adj. *lacking sleep*, Kormak. *svefn-gaman*, n. 'dream-joy', poet. the night, Alm.

*svefn-hellir*, m. = *svefnhús*, of a giant, Bárð. 176. *svefn-herbergi*, n. a sleeping-room, Bárð. 30. *svefn-hús*, n. id., Eg. 420, Bs. i. 74. *svefn-hvíld*, f. the rest of sleep, Str.

*svefnhöfði*, a, m. *beaviness from sleep, drowsiness*, Nj. 104, Gisl. 67.



**svefn-höfugt**, n. adj. *sleep-beavy, drowsy*, Nj. 264, Ld. 120. **svefn-höll**, f. a *sleeping-hall*, Stj. 631, Karl. 11. **svefn-inni**, n. a *sleeping-inn*, Al. 15. **svefn-ker**, n. pl. 'sleep-basins,' i. e. the eyes, Gisl. (in a verse). **svefn-klefi**, a, m. a *sleeping-room*, Stj. 149, 204. **svefn-lauss**, adj. *sleepless*, Róm. 195. **svefn-leysi**, n. *sleeplessness*, Fms. viii. 48, Sturl. iii. 73, Pr. 470. **svefn-lopt**, n. a *sleeping-loft*, *bed-chamber*, Grett. 118 C, Art. **svefn-órar**, f. pl. *dream-phantasms*, Hkr. ii. 354, Anecd. 8; see *órar*. **svefn-purka**, u, f. a 'sleep-sow,' a *drowsy fellow*. **svefn-samt**, n. adj.; e-m er ekki s., to be *sleepless*, Nj. 210, Fms. iv. 336, Al. 73. **svefn-sel**, see *sel*; *selin* vóru tvau, s. ok búr, Ld. 242. **svefn-skáli**, a, m. a 'bed-sbieling,' *sleeping-ball*, Fms. ii. 416. **svefn-skemma**, u, f. = *svefnbúr*, Fas. i. 359, Eg. 80, Fms. vi. 188, Landn. 215, v. l. **svefn-stofa**, u, f. = *svefnbúr*, Ld. 16, Bs. i. 782. **svefn-stund**, f. a *sleeping hour*, Sks. 618. **svefn-styggr**, adj. 'sleep-shy,' *sleeping lightly*, Fas. iii. 124. **svefn-tími**, a, m. the time of sleep, Str. 21. **svefn-vana**, adj. *wanting sleep*, Sturl. iii. 256. **svefn-þorn**, m. a 'sleep-thorn,' the popular notion was that charmed sleep is produced by putting the 'sleep-thorn' into the sleeper's ears, then he will not awake until the thorn falls out; stínga e-m svefnþorn, to stick one with the sleeping-thorn, Fas. i. 18, 19; or, stínga e-n svefnþorn, Ísl. ii. 183, iii. 303, (cp. Fm. 43, Hrafnag. 13.) **svefn-þungi**, a, m. = *svefnhöfugi*. **svefn-ærr**, adj. 'sleep-raving,' in the phrase, s. ok dauða-drukkinn, *sleep-mad and dead-drunk*, Hkr. i. 17, Fms. viii. 189.

**svefni**, n. *sleepiness*, Hom. 26: *cobabitation*, in the law phrase, biðja konu svefnis, Grág. i. 337, 338; brjóta konu til svefnis, to *ravish*, ii. 60, N. G. L. i. 71, 357.

**svefnugr**, adj. [Dan. *søvning*], *sleepy*; *svefngr* (plur.), Sdm. 36; *svefnugr* ok latr, 656 B. 2; þeir vóru mjök svefnugir, Sturl. iii. 256, v. l. **Sveögir**, m. one of the names of Odin, as also of a Swed. mythical king, Edda, Yngl. S.

**SVEGGJA**, ð, [Ulf. *af-saggwjan* = *ἐξαγορεύειν*], to make to *sway* or *swag*, turn round, veer round; sveggja lét fyrir Siggju sólborðs gey norðan, she (the ship) stood, veered round the island Sigg, Edda (ám. ley. in a verse).

**SVEI**, interj. *fye!* svei, segir hón, aldri muntú vel reynask, Þórd. 74: with dat., svei þér, *fye upon thee!* Th. 21; svei mér syndugum! 20; svei verði þínu legg! Fms. vii. 122; svei verði mínum herra, ef... Karl. 301; svei verði yðr svá rennandi! Fms. viii. 401; svei þér! is the cry of an Icel. shepherd to a dog if he worries a sheep or barks at a stranger; svei-svei-svei!

**sveia**, að, to *sneat* svei; sveia hundum, hann hljóp á eptir hundunum, sveiaði þeim, Od. xiv. 35.

**sveiðandi**, part., in the á. ley. ek skal senda þér sveiðanda spjót = sviðu-spjót or sviða (q. v.), Fas. ii. (in a verse).

**Sveiði**, a, m. the name of a sea-king, Lex. Pöet.

**sveiðuðr**, m. a *bull*, poët., from the spear-like horns, Ýt.

**SVEIF**, f. [svifa], a *tiller*, Fas. iii. 197; sels sveif, a *seal's paw*, N. G. L. i. 363.

**sveif-rúm**, n. room for the tiller to work so as to veer the ship; sigla svá nær at eigi sé sveif-rúm, N. G. L. ii. 281, Jb. 396; **sveifgar-rúm**, 396 B: **svif-rúm**, N. G. L. i. c. (v. l. 8, 11), whence mod. **svigrúm**: room to move the body freely, eg hafði ekki svigrúm til þess.

**sveifla**, að, to swing or spin in a circle, like a top; s. sverði, exi, Nj. 56, 97, Eg. 80, Fas. i. 415, Fbr. 209, Ó. H. 222.

**sveifla**, u, f. a wrestler's term, a *swinging round* with one's antagonist; snúa e-m til sveiflu, Fas. iii. 392, Grett. 15 new Ed.

**sveiging**, f. a *bending, swaying*.

**sveigr**, m. one who bends, a *swayer*, Lex. Pöet.

**SVEIGJA**, ð, [svig; cp. Engl. to *sway*; North. E. *swag*]:—to bow, bend, like a switch; s. armleggi hans, Landn. 169, v. l.; s. trén, Fær. 50; s. álm, to bend the bow, Fms. vii. (in a verse); s. rokk, to swing the distaff, Rm. 16; s. fast árar, Fms. ii. 180; s. hörpu, to sway, strike the harp, Og. 27; s. á e-n, to pull round, in rowing, Nj. 90; s. e-t eptir sínum vilja, Mar.; þá ætla ek at lögin mundu sveigð hafa verit, the law was tampered with, Valla L. 209; it þriðja má kalla nökkut sveigt, the third is not straight, Band. 6; sveigja til við e-n, to give way, yield somewhat, Hkr. i. 142, Stj. 578; vér skulum s. til, svá... come to a compromise, so that... Fær. 35; konungur þóttisk hafa mýkt sitt skap, ok sveigt til samþykkis með þeim, Fms. vi. 280; heljar-reip sveigð at síðum mér, Sól. 39; jöfurr sveigði y, drew the bow, Höfuðl.; s. hala sinn, to droop the tail, Hkv. Hjörv. II. reflex. to be swayed, sway, swerve; þá tók at sveigjask hugr jarls, Fms. ix. 444; hvergi sveigðisk hugr hans fyrir þeirra kúgan, Bs. i. 287; láta sveigjask eptir e-s vilja, Fb. ii. 146; sveigjask til (= sveigja til) við e-n, i. 410.

**sveigja**, u, f. a *bending, elasticity*.

**sveigr**, m. [Engl. *switch*; Swed. *svage*; Norse *sveig*; cp. *svigi*]:—a switch; álm-s., Fas. i. 271; sveigr kór, a 'switch-bane,' i. e. an axe, Eg. (in a verse). II. metaph. a bow, Edda (Gl.). 2. a head-dress or snood, a kerchief wound round the head; sveigr var á höfði, Rm.; s. á höfði merkill, Ld. 244; hence sveigr-sága, -höll, -gátt, the

fairy of the hood, i. e. a woman, Lex. Pöet.: the passage, nú mun þér ek sveigr á (sveigra Ed.) verða, er þú ferr aprt, it will be no bend in thy way it will all be straight, Fas. iii. 281.

**SVEIMA**, að, [akin to *svimma*], prop. to swim, Sks. 116, but on used, 2. metaph. to soar, tower, wander about; þeir sveimuð um bæinn ok drápu mart af Birkibeinum, Fms. viii. 173; fylgjur úvín váttra sveima hér nú í nánd, 281; þótt vér hafim sveimat í sumar um bygðir þeirra, vi. 261; sveimaði Bárðr víða um landit, Bárð. 170; úti um nætr, Stj. 424; sveimar þóðr at þeim, þóðr. 78; hyrt sveimað the flame soared, spread wide, Lex. Pöet.; ef eg sveima elli-grár, ei sinn heim at Fróni, Núm.

**sveimaðr**, m. one who soars, wanders about, Lex. Pöet.

**sveiman**, f. a *soaring*, of fire, Fas. i. 519 (in a verse).

**sveimr**, m. (sveim, n., Orkn. l. c.), a *soaring, bustle, stir*; gó fjáðsligan sveim, Hallfred; sá sveimr görisk um allar herbúðir, at... Al. 117; í Eyjunum var sveim mikil, in the islands there was mickle stir, Orkn. 334: a nickname, Sturl.

**svein-barn**, n. a 'boy-bairn,' a male child, Nj. 91, Fms. i. 14, Fb. 252.

**svein-dómr**, m. *youth, boyhood*, Stj. 25: Lat. *pubertas*.

**Sveinki**, a, m. a diminutive of Sveinn, Fms. vii; veit eg það, Sveink Esp. Árb. 1550.

**SVEINN**, m. [a northern word, from which the A. S. *swān*, Eng. *swain*, seems to be borrowed]:—a boy; fæddi Vigdís barn, þat v sveinn, sá var vænn mjök, Ingimundr leit á sveininn ok mælti, sjá svein... son áttu þau annan... þessi sveinn, Fs. 23; sveinninn Hörðr stý við stökk ok gekk nú í fyrsta sinn frá stokkinum til móður sinnar, í ii. 15; skal þat barn út hera ef þú fæðir meybarn, en upp fæða ef svein er, 198; kona hans fæddi barn, ok hét sveinn sá Hrafn, Eg. 100; s sem þeir sveinar aðrir er vóru sex vetra eðr sjau vetra, 147; sveinar tvá léku á gólfinu, Nj. 15; var þá nafn gefit sveinunum, 91; kallaði Njáll sveininn Höskuld, ... hann lét sveinunum ekki í mein, ok unni mik 146, 147; sveininn Þóðr Kárasón... hinu hefir þú mér heitið, amm segir sveinninn, 201, Bs. i. 599.

II. boys, lads! often used addressing grown-up men; eld kveykit ér nú, sveinar! Nj. 199; hart ríð ér, sveinar! 82; sjáit ér nú rauðálfinn, sveinar! 70; hverr á sveina (ge pl.) hendir í hári mér? Fms. xi. 151; hvernig er, sveinar? 145; sveinn ok sveinn! hverjum ertú sveini borinn? Fm. i; inn frányggi sveinn! íd Hjalla-sveinar, Hof-sveinar, Gullþ. 4, Finnb.

2. a servant, attendant waiter; sveinar Ólafs, Ld. 96: esp. a page, sveinn Gunnildar, Nj. 5, Fms. i. 236, Ann. 1346 C; skutil-sveinn, skó-sveinn, q. v.: of bondsmen, N. G. i. 35, 76; in mod. usage an apprentice, Dan. *svend*.

III. a nickname, Sigurðr Sveinn (= the Germ. *Siegfried*), Skiða R. 2. Svein: a pr. name, very freq., Landn., Fms.: in compds, Svein-björn, Svein-ungur, Sveinki, Berg-sveinn, Koll-s.

comps: sveina-lauss, at without attendants; ríða s., Lv. 43. sveins-leikr, m. a boy's game, Hkr. i. 46, Eg. 180. sveins-ligr, adj. boyish, Fas. iii. 486.

**svein-piltr**, m. a boy, youth, Bs. i. 539.

**svein-stauli**, a, m. = *sveinpiltr*, a little boy, Edda 31.

**SVEIPA**, ð and að: stray forms of an absol. strong verb (*svipa*, svei), are, pret. sveip, Rm. 18, Vkv. 23, Skv. 3. 13; pres. sveipr (for svipr), 3. 1 part. sveipinn (for svipinn), Fm. 42, Fas. i. 439 (in a verse); [cp. Eng. *sweep*; a Goth. *sveipann* may be assumed from *midja-sveipans* = *κατακαί σπῶς, deluge*; A. S. *swāpan*; Germ. *schweben*; cp. *svipa, sópa*]:—to sweep stroke; hann sveipaði hárinu fram yfir höfuð sér, stroked the hair with his hand, Fms. i. 180; sveipar hann þeim saman, Grett. 129 new Ed.; gre hann til hendinni, ok sveipði af sér flugunni, swept the fly away, Edda 7; hann sveipaði hárinu fram yfir höfuð sér, Fms. i. 180; hann sveipaði hendinni duki þeim er... Bs. i. 188.

2. to wrap, swaddle; hann hafði sveipað at sér mottli einum, wrapped himself in a mantle, Stj. 49; lét hann s. (wrap, swathe) skipit allt fyrir ofan sjá með grám tjöldum Ó. H. 170; hann sveipar sik í skikkju sinni, Sks. 298; þeir fundu þá sveipað lindúk, Fms. i. 112; fæddi hön barn, var þat sveift klæðu Ó. T. 4; kona sveip rípti, Rm. 18; ok hana Sigurðr sveipr í rípti, Sk. 3. 8; þeir þógu því ok sveipuðu þat (the corpse) lindúkum, Fms. v. 26; var kistan sveipuð þelli, Ó. H. 229; lét ábóti þá s. líkit, Sturl. iii. 28; lík konungs var sveipað dükum, Fms. viii. 232; en þær skólar sve hann útan silfri, Vkv. 23; eldi sveipinn, wrapped in a sheet of fire, Fr. 42, Fas. i. (in a verse).

II. to sweep, swoop; þeir sveipuðu (v. svipuðu) yfir ána, Fms. viii. 170; hann sveipaði til sverðinu, swept round him with the sword, v. 90; hann sveipar óxinnni til hans, Fbr. 111 ne Ed.; sveip sínum hug, 'swooped,' turned his mind, Skv. 3. 13.

to be twisted; eitt er lytið á hárit er sveipt í enninu, a falling forelock on the forehead, Korn. 18; and the verse, hön kvað hári mínu svei í enni, id. 3. part. sveipandi (= svipandi), swooping, flaming Cherub með sveipanda sverði, Gen. iii. 24.

**sveipa**, u, f. a kerchief, hood (= sveipr, sveigr), Edda (Gl.); hön sæk þá sveipu sína ok veifði upp yfir höfuð sér, Ísl. ii. 76.

**sveipin-falda**, u, f. 'Swooping-hood,' the name of a giantess, Edda (Gl.).

**sveip-öttr**, adj. eddying, an epithet of a river, Od. xi. 240.



sveipr, m. a fold, Lat. *plica*; gyrða um sik með tvauföldum sveip, *to gird with a twofold 'swoop,' wrap it twice round the waist*, Sks. 405 B: a *twirl*, a *falling lock on the forehead*, s. í hári, Nj. 39; svart á háir ok sveipr í hárinu, *curled hair (?)*, Korm. 8. 2. a *bood* (= sveigr), Edda ii. 494. 3. poet., öldu-sveipr, a 'wave-sweeper,' i.e. an oar, Fms. ii. (in a verse). II. a sudden 'swoop,' an accident, catastrophe; sveipr varð í för, *Haustl.*; opt verðr sveipr í svefni, a saying, Sturl. ii. 210. sveip-vísi, f. (sveip-vísi, Am. 7), a 'swooping-mind,' *fickleness, versatility*, Am. 70.

SVEIT, f., svit, Eg. 19, [A.S. *sweot*], a body, esp. as a milit. term, a *squad, small detachment, company*, each with its own officer (sveitarhöfðingi), sveit ef sex eru, Edda 108; vil ek at menn skipizk í sveitir, ok heimtisk saman frændmenn ok kunnmenn, Ó. H. 204; líði var skipt í sveitir, tólf mömum saman, Eg. 229; þeir fengu til margar sveitir, at veita Varbelgium bakslag, Fms. ix. 491; þórir hundr með sína sveit, Ó. H. 214; gekk hann í sveit með þeim, 215; en eptir fall hans þá féll flest sú sveit er fram hafði gengit með honum, 219; Arnjótr gelinni ok þeirra sveit öll, 217. 2. a company, train; þeir höfðu samburðar-öl ok héldu sveit um Jóln, *beld reveals at Yule*, Fms. vii. 303; Grjótagarðr hélt þó sveit, i. 53; ek var með hánun ok í hans sveit, Eg. 65; þykki mér allfýsilegt at koma í þeirra sv(e)it, 19; þóttu komir í sveit með hirdmönnum Haralds, 21; þessi sveit (*troop*) kom il Virfils bónda, Fms. iii. 212; ef lögsögu-maðr er í inni minni sveit, in the minority, Grág. i. 9; drógu Gyðingar sveit saman mikla, Hom. (St.); um sveitin... sum sveitin, *one part... another...*, Róm. 261; eigi skal þá draga sveitir saman þá er aðrir menn eru sofa farnir... þá skulu þeir rita er í sveit þeirri vóru hverr bani er, N. G. L. i. 163; poet., lýða sveit, eggja sveit, a company of men, Lex. Poët.; fjóða s., a *bevy of women*, Merl. i. 49; of the crew of a ship, skirskota á önnur skip, at þeir hafa ígi meira mat en mánaðar-mat hvars í tvennum sveitum, N. G. L. i. 19.

3. a party; þá görðusk þrætur miklar, ok gekk líðið sveitum mjök, Clem. 43; mannkyn var í tvenningu, í annarri sveit Gyðingar er sannan Guð trúðu, en í annarri heiðnar þjóðir, 625. 170; öll góða manna sveit, Hom. 142. II. geograph. a community, district, *county*; Rauðamels-lönd vóru betri en önnur suðr þar í sveit, Landn. 6; mikil kynslóð í þeirri sveit, Eg. 100; gekk þat hallari um allar veitir, Nj. 73; allar kirkjur þær er í þessum sveitum vóru, 623. 14; orðr um sveitir, Lv. 20; fara um sveitir ok bóa Guðs eyrendi, Bs. i. 5. 2. in mod. usage a district for relief of the poor, like heppr; in such phrases as, fara á sveitina, to become a pauper; vera á sveit, eggja á sveit, þiggja af sveit, to receive parish relief; honum lá við sveit, *he was on the verge of becoming a pauper*; sveitar-kerling, an old female pauper; sveitar-ómagi, a pauper; sveitar-þyngsli, burdens of the sveit; sveitar-tillag, a poor-rate; sveit-lægr, q. v. 3. the country, opp. to town; búa í sveit, to live in the country; sveita-bóndi, a country farmer, husbandman; sveita-fólk, sveita-menn, country folk; sveita-bragr, country costumes, habits; sveita-búskapr, husbandry.

B. COMPS: sveitar-bót, f. an acquisition to a party; þykkir s. at bróður þínum, *he is good company*, Eg. 199; a nickname, Sturl. sveitar-dráttir, m. a faction, Orkn. 180, Fms. x. 251. sveitar-rykkja, u, f. a drinking party, Hkr. i. 50, Sturl. iii. 126, Eg. 58. sveitar-gengi, n. help from a party, Háv. 40. sveitar-höfðingi, a, m. the captain of a sveit (I. 1), Eg. 272, 280, Ó. H. 205, ns. vii. 259, Orkn. 476. sveitar-menn, m. pl. the men of a community or district; þar var sett héraðs-þing með ráði allra sveitarmanna, Landn. 97; þá menn heldr enn aðra sveitarmenn, Ísl. ii. 324; vóru þeir ír sveitarmenn, Sturl. i. 146; sveitarmenn skulu leggja tíund, Vm. 36; in mod. usage, see II. 3. sveitar-rækr, adj. expelled from the country, Hrafn. 29. sveita-skipan, f. an arrangement of the country, url. iii. 243. sveitar-skítr, m. a nickname, Fms. viii. sveitar-st, f. abode in a sveit, Lv. 24.

sveita, t. [A.S. *sweatan*; Lat. *sudare*], to sweat: esp. reflex., sveitask ok sveita, t. Lv. 61; sveitask blóði, to sweat blood, Mar. Rb. 334; þá sveitfa röðan helga, *sweated blood*, Fms. viii. 247; sveitask viðsmjörvi, Mar. sveita, adj. = svidda (q. v.), of cattle; sveita ok svidda, s. né svíða, G. L. i. 341. veit-búi, a, m. a man of the same sveit, a comrade, Fms. vii. 262. veit-fasti, adj. dwelling in a sveit (I. 1), N. G. L. ii. VEITTI, a, m. (mod. svitil), [A.S. *swāt*; Engl. *sweat*; Germ. *schweiss*; Dan. *sved*; cp. Lat. *sudor*]:—sweat; blóð ok sveita, Blas. 45; þatt honum sveiti í enni, Nj. 68; konungr hafði fengit sveita, *got into perspiration*, Fms. viii. 444. 2. a bloody-sweat (blóð-sveiti), Bas. 59. COMPS: sveita-bora, u, f. a sweat-pore, Róm. 238. sveita-kr, m. [cp. Lat. *sudarium*], a napkin, 655 A. 3. sveit-lægr, adj.; hann er þar s., *he is entitled to alimentation there*. sveittr, adj. (or part.), in a steaming heat, Sturl. iii. 217 C, Ísl. ii. 210, i. 254; kóf-s., löðrandi s. sveitugr, adj. = sveittr, Sturl. ii. 217, Þiðr. 229, Karl. 315. sveitungr, m. a man belonging to a sveit (I. 1), a comrade; vil ek fylgja sveitunum mínum, Ó. H. 209. 2. followers; Hrói sveitungr jarls, s. ix. 413; Magnúss ok hans sveitungr, M. and his men, vii. 169;

jaðnan skildi sveitunga þeirra á, ix. 424; sveitunga mína mun ek ekki af hendi láta, Eg. 66; sueri hann aptr með sveitunga sína, 300; heimta at sveitunum sínum, Nj. 256; hann drap mart af sveitunum þeirra, Fms. vii. 303; Snæköll ok enn fleiri sveitungar, ix. 425; at þú komir mér í sætt við sveitunga mína, *my countrymen*, Fb. i. 136.

SVELGJA, svelg; pret. svalg, pl. sulgu; subj. sylgi; imperat. svelg; part. solginn; since it became weak, svelgðist, Bs. ii. (in a verse of the 14th century), and so in mod. usage; [A.S. *swelgan*; Engl. *swallow*, *swill*; Germ. *schwelgen*]:—to swallow, with acc., Yt. 4; hne Ólafis höfugdyr svalg, 21; at jörðin sylgi hestinn, Nj. 163; mun hón solgit hafa yrmling, Fms. vi. 350; s. sinn föður-arf, Al. 114; eitt skógar-dýr svalg hann, Stj. 219; svelgja þik, Barl. 111: to swallow, svelg hrák-ann niðr, Pr.; svelgr hann allan Sigföðr, Ls. 58; Eljúðnir vaan solginn Baldr, Mkv. 2. with dat.; ef hann svelgr niðr þeim bita, N. G. L. i. 343; þá svelgit mér sem fyrst, Barl. 54. 3. absol.; var honum bæði meint niðr at svelga, ok svá at drekka, en meint at hósta, Bs. i. 347; to take a deep draught, hann tekr at drekka, ok svelgr allstórum, took a deep draught, Edda 32; þeir sulgu stórum, Grett. 43 new Ed.; svelgjandi eldr, Hom. 31. II. recip. (weak); e-m svelgisk á, to go down the wrong way, Dan. faas i den vrange strube; honum svelgðist á. III. part. solginn, hungry, Hm. 33, Haustl.

svelgr, m. [Shetl. *swelchie*], svelga, a swirl, whirlpool, current, stream, =röst, q. v.; var þar eptir svelgr í hafinu, Edda; sem svelgr í hafi eða Sirtes aðr Scylla, Al. 50. 2. esp. as a local name of the race in the Pentland Firth, Orkn. 276, Ó. H. 193, Fms. x. 145. II. metaph. a swallower, spendthrift; þú inn gráðugi svelgr, El. 95; hvel-svelgr himins, Edda (in a verse); vín-svelgr, a wine-sweller, drunkard: hræ-svelgr, *carion-devourer*, Vpm.

svelja, pres. svelr; pret. svalði, to swell, an obsolete word, only two forms of which are recorded; gadd svelr blóðug-hadda, Edda 23 (in a verse); húfar svölðu, Edda (Ht.) sveli, n. swollen ice, a lump of ice; mikitt svel var hlaupit upp, Nj. 144; svel þrútnar upp hjá garði, Grág. ii. 283; svelli ok hjarni var steypit yfir alla jörð, Fms. ii. 228; in mod. usage 'svelli' is ice with solid ground beneath, 'íss' ice on water: poet., handar svel, the ice of the hand, i. e. gold; sárs, dreyra, fetla svel, 'wound-ice,' i. e. weapons, Lex. Poët.

SVELLA, pres. svel; pret. svall, pl. sulu; subj. sylli; part. sollinn; [A.S. *swellan*; Engl. *swell*; Germ. *schwellen*; Dan. *svolne*; Swed. *svälla*; cp. Goth. *uf-swalleins = ufovalaus*]:—to swell; skip konungs vóru sett mjök ok sollin, of ice, Ó. H. 182; húfar svall, sjór svelir, sollit haf, sollinn sær, éli sollinn, veðr-sollinn, hrimi sollinn (of the waves), Lex. Poët.: of a wound, sár þat tók at þrútna ok svela, Fms. ix. 276; sárit var sollit, Ó. H. 223; hestrinn svall svá ákafiga at allan blés kvíðinn, Bs. i. 319. 2. metaph. to swell, of wrath, anger; með sollinni þykkju, Mar.; sollin reiði, Al. 3; nú svall Sturlungum mjök móðr, Bs. i. 521; móðr svall Meila bróður, Haustl.; þá svall heipt í Högna, Bragi; synd hans svall, Sól. 5; sútr sulu mér, 38; sorg svall, Bs. ii. (in a verse); af slíkum hlutum svall mjök með þeim biskupi ok Ásgirni, i. 730.

svella, d, a causal to the preceding, to make to swell; svellendir, Eb. (in a verse); böð-svellendr, sveldr húfr, *blown up*, Fms. viii. (in a verse); sveldr af harmi, Skáld H.

svellir, m. who makes to swell, Lex. Poët. sveli-óttir, adj. swollen with lumps of ice, Fb. iii. 408. sveltr, part. qs. svelldr, swelling high; með sellu sinni, Pass. 7. 4; sveltt hafði hón belti, Bs. ii. (in a verse). II. svelað, swollen with ice, Hem.

SVELTA, part. svelt; pret. svalt, 2nd pers. svalt, Ls. 62 (Bugge); mod. svalst: pl. sultu; subj. sylti; part. soltinn; [Ulf. *swiltan* = *awo-ðrhwæne*; A.S. *sweltan*; Early Engl. *swelte*]:—to die; this sense, which agrees with the use in Goth. and A.S., is disused in the Northern language and remains only in poetry; svalt þá Sigurðr, sattu yfir dauðum, Hm. 7; þat mál it hinnsta áðr hann sylti, Og. 16; bjótr áðr sylti, Akv. 43; hafa skal ek Sigurð mér á armi, eða þó svelta, Skv. 3. 6; þeim er sultu með Sigurði, 62; nema þú Sigurð svelta látr, 11, Gkv. 2. 3; er annan lét s., Fms. i. 258 (in a verse), ii. 271 (in a verse); soltnar þýjar, ærnar soltnar, Skv. 3. 45, 48; soltnar vandr Sigurðr sunnan Rínar, Bkv. 11; allir svelta, þeir er af belskjar bergja drekku, Merl. i. 7. II. [Dan. *sulte*], to starve, suffer hunger; ok svalt þú þá hungri heill, Ls. (Bugge); mod., svelta heilu hungri; þó at fé svelti, Grág. ii. 328; s. í hel, or, til heljar, Fms. vi. 132, Bret. 8; soltinn maðr, Gpl. 400; hann var mjök soltinn, *very hungry*, Edda; sárit bitr soltin lús, Landn.; svangr ok soltinn, Fms. x. 149, and so passim in old and mod. usage.

svelta, t, a causal to the preceding, to put to death (by hunger?); svinna systurunga sveltr þú í helli, Am. 53; láta sveltask, Og. 20. 2. to starve a person, Ver. 51, Rb. 394; læsti hann í kistu ok svelti hann þar þrjá mánuðr, Edda; þá var hann sveltr svá at þau kenndu hann eigi, Landn. 205; hann svelti-menn at mat, Fms. i. 1; s. sik til fjár, Nj. 18. II. reflex. to refuse to take food; hann sveltisk ok þá eigi fæðslu, Fms. x. 369; pass. to be famished, K. Á. 130.

svelti-kví, f. a pen in which one is put to starve, Grág. ii. 328, 330; reka fé ór sveltikvíum, K. þ. K. 90.



**sveltir**, m. a *starver*, one who starves, Lex. Poët.; hrafna-s, raven famisber, a nickname, Fb. iii.

**svemla**, u, f. a *cow* (a cow with a great belly).

**svengð**, f. [svangr], *famine, hunger*, Fms. iii. 96; **svengð ok föstur**, Hom. (St.)

**svengjask**, d, [svangr], to grow thin in the belly or waist, Pr. 470, Sks. 167.

2. in mod. usage, impers., mig **svengir**, to get hungry.

**Svenskr**, adj. *Swedish*, Fms. x. 394; see **Svenskr**.

**SVERÐ**, n. [A.S. *sweord*; Engl. *sword*; Germ. *schwert*; Dan. *sværd*]: —a *sword*; söxum ok **sverðum**, Vsp.; öx, **sverð**, spjót, K. þ. K. 170; **sverð** á vinstri hlið, Hkr. i. 120; **sverð** þat er hjöltin vóru af gulli, Fms. i. 17; í þenna tíma vóru hér á landi **sverð** útið mönnum til vápna-burðar, Fbr. 13; féll niðr **sverði**, Nj. 9, in countless instances. Every king's man, from an earl downwards, had in token of homage to lay his hand on the hilt of a sword in the king's hand, and this done he was the king's 'sword-taker' (**sverð-takari**); this is described in the *Hirðskrá*; nú skaltú vera þegn hans er þú tókt við **sverði** hans, Hkr. i. 119; ek tók lystr við **sverði** þínu, I took gladly thy sword, gladly entered thy service, Sighvat; gengu menn þá til handa honum ok tóku við **sverði** hans, Fms. viii. 28; **sverð** heilagar kirkju, Sturl. iii. 30; hér hefir látizk eitt hit beztu **sverð** af várum þegnum, the best sword, i. e. the best knight, Bs. i. 638.

2. poët. compds, **sverð-álfr**, -berendr, -freyr, -gautr, -maðr, -merlingar, -rjóðr, -rannr, a *sword-elf*, *sword-bearer*, etc., i. e. a warrior; **sverð-dynr**, -él, -hríð, -jálmr, -leikr, -regn, -tog, -þing, *sword-din*, *sword-storm*, etc., i. e. *battle*; **sverð-fen**, i. e. *blood*; **sverð-fold**, i. e. a *shield*; **sverð-bautinn**, 'sword-bitten', wounded, Lex. Poët.

B. COMPS: **sverð-berari**, a, m. a *sword-bearer*, Róm. 114 (= Lat. *licitor*). **sverðs-egg**, f. a *sword's edge*, Edda 74. **sverð-fetill**, m. a *sword-strap*, Sturl. iii. 163, Fas. iii. 643. **sverð-fiskr**, m. a *sword-fish*, Edda (Gl.) **sverðs-hjölt**, n. pl. *sword-bits*, Landn. 181, Fms. iv. 37, xi. 133, Ld. 204. **sverðs-högg**, n. a *sword-stroke*, Fms. viii. 180, xi. 190. **sverð-skálp**, m. a *scabbard*, Fms. vi. 212. **sverð-skepti**, n. a *sword-belt* (medal-kafli), Sturl. i. 177. **sverð-skór**, m. a 'sword-sheath', the chape of a scabbard, Fms. vi. 212. **sverð-skreið**, f. *sword-cuttery*, Grág. i. 468. **sverð-skriði**, a, m. a *sword-cutter*, Nj. 247, Grág. ii. 84. **sverð-taka**, u, f. *sword-taking*, as a token of homage, (see above under **sverð**); allt þat sem öðr vattar í jarls **sverð-töku**, N. G. L. ii. (see **sverð A**). **sverð-takari**, a, m. a 'sword-taker,' a king's man, N. G. L. ii. 399 (see above).

**sverð-ótt**, n. adj. *full of swords*, Halfréd; as a pun.

**SVERFA**, sverf; pret. svarf, pl. surfu; part. sorfinn; [Ulf. *af-swair-ban* = *ἐξαιρέφειν*, *ἐκμάσσειν*; Engl. *suerve*; Dutch *suerven*; Swed. *sverfva*]; —to file; járn sorf, Stj. 160; sverf hann, 158; svarf hann með snarpri þél, Bs. i. 237; sverfa til stáls, to 'file to the steel,' to the core, i. e. to fight it out to the last; kvæð þá verða at s. til stáls með þeim, Fms. vii. 244; láta þá til stáls sverfa með þeim, Ó. H. 41; ok láta s. til stáls með ykkir bræðrum, Fb. ii. 122, Orkn. 234, 428; sverfir at, it presses hard; er í kreppling kemr ok at sverfir, Fms. iv. 147.

**SVERJA**, pres. sver, pl. sverjum; pret. sör, pl. sóru (also svór, Fas. iii. 393, Fms. x. 396; svóru, 416, Grág. ii. 410); subj. sœri; imperat. sver, sverðu; part. svarinn. A weak pret. svarði, part. svarðr, also freq. occurs in old writers, thus, svarði, Hkr. i. 79, Fas. i. 178, Edda i. 136 (Cod. Reg., sör Cod. Worm. l. c.); þú svarðir, Gkv. i. 21 (Bugge); svörðu, Landn. 154 (sóru, Hb. l. c.), Fms. xi. 67, Nj. 191, Grág. ii. 410 (twice); svörðusk, Mork. 207 (in a verse); but in mod. usage the strong form alone is used: [a common Teut. word; Ulf. *swaran* = *δωρῶναι*; A. S. *swerjan*; Engl. *swear*; Germ. *schwören*; Dan. *sværge*; Swed. *svärja*].

B. To swear; allir menn virðu fé sitt, ok sóru at rétt væri virt, Íb. 16; sverja eið, to swear an oath; sverja rangan eið, to swear a false oath, K. Á. 150; s. eiða, Edda l. c.; þeir svörðu eiða til lífs sér, Landn. 154; at þú eið né sverir, nema þann er sáðr sé, Sdm.; gangi nú allir til mín ok sveri eiða . . . þá gengu allir til Flosa ok svörðu honum eiða, Nj. 191; hann svarði honum trúnaðar-eiða, Hkr. i. 79; halda lög ó-svarit, without oath, Bs. i. 727. 3. with acc. to confirm by oath; sór hann lög ok réttindi þegnum sínum, Fms. x. 80; flutti hann krossinn norðr . . . sem hann var svarinn, as he was sworn, bound by oath, 417; var hann á hverju þingi til konungs tekninn, ok svarit honum land, Fms. iii. 42, Ó. H. 181; þeir svörðu Sveini land ok þegna, Fms. xi. 67; svarit Hákonu ok Magnúsi Noregs-konungum land ok þegnar ok æinligr skattar af Íslandi, etc., Ann. 1262.

3. with gen.; þeir sóru þess (they made oath that), at Ísleifr biskup ok menn með honum svörðu . . . Grág. ii. 410; skal hvern þeirra taka bók í hönd sér ok sverja þess allir, at . . . N. G. L. i. 68; viltú s. mér þess, at þú . . . Nj. 137; sór konungr þess, at . . . Hom. 106; ek sver þess við Palladem, at . . . Bret. 90; s. þess ina styrkustu eiða, at . . . Fms. i. 189; þeir svörðu til þessa réttar, at . . . Grág. ii. 410; nema hann sveri til fjórðungi minna enn sé, . . . sem hann hefir til svarit, . . . er hann sverr til, K. þ. K. 146; s. um, konungr sór um, at þat skyldi hann vel efna, Fms. i. 113.

II. reflex. to swear oneself, get oneself sworn; sverjask e-m í bróður-stað, Mork. 207 (in a verse): recipr. to get oneself sworn in; sverjask í föst-bræðra-lag, to enter a brotherhood by mutual oath, Ó. H. 240.

**sverra**, ð (?), an obsolete defective word, [svarri, svarkr; cp. Goth. *sweran* = *τιμᾶν*], to be mighty (?); **sverrandi** hjaldr, Eg. (in a verse): hence **sverri**- in poët. compds, **sverri-flagð**, the mighty ogress; **sverri-fjörðr**, the mighty fiord; **sverri-gjörð**, the vast belt of the land, i. e. the main sea, Lex. Poët.: **Sverrir**, a pr. name (of king Sverri), the worthy (?).

**sverta**, t, [svart], to make black, blacken.

**sverta**, u, f. a *black*, a *black dye*.

**Svertingar**, m. a pr. name: **Svertingar**, [cp. A. S. *swerling*], the name of an old family, Ld. 2, Saxo.

**sve-viss**, adj. a *ær*. λεγ., Hkv. i. 38, (prob. an error for sve(ip)-vis.)

**svið**, n. pl. *singed sheep's heads*, Sturl. i. 166, freq. in mod. usage.

**svið**, n. a *space*, esp. on the sea, = *mið*. 2. a local name for a fisherman's sea-mark near Reykjavík; róa út á **Svið**; perh. so called from the bottom of the sea there being an old lava-field (*sviða*); hence **Mardöll** á **miði**, . . . seiddu nú að **sviði** sæ-kinda val, Jónas.

**SVIÐA**, u, f. [sviða], a *roasting, burning, singeing*; bæta eyri fyrir **sviðu** hverja er **sviðin** er, N. G. L. i. 67. 2. in Norway **sviða** means a woodland cleared for tillage by burning, see *Ivar Aasen*. COMPS: **sviðu-eldr**, m. a *roasting fire* (for roasting sheep's heads); um haustið sátu menn við **sviðu**-elda at Hofi, cp. **sviðu**-kvelð var þat, Fms. vi. (in a verse), Þorst. St. 50.

**sviðu-fólskvi**, a, m. *ashes*, Stj. 124. **Sviðu-kári**, a nickname (= **Brennu-kári**), Landn.

**sviða**, u, f. a kind of weapon, a *balberd*, Edda (Gl.); spjót, **sviður**, bryntröll, K. þ. K. 170; Viðkuðr hafði **sviðu**, silfr-rekinn legrinn, járn-vætt skaptið . . . lagði Viðkuðr til Jóns með **sviðinni**, Sturl. i. 63 C; hann hafði **sviðu** í annarri hendi, Nj. 96; skaut hann **sviðinni** eptir Óspaki, Eb. 208; bjarn-s., q. v. **sviðu-skapt**, n. the handle of a **sviða**, Fas. iii. 546.

**Sviðarr**, **Sviðuðr**, **Sviðrir**, m. the burner, destroyer (?), one of the names of Odin, Edda (Gl.)

**svið-bálki**, a, m. a nickname, Landn.

**svidda**, adj. indecl., contr. form **svidaði**, N. G. L. i. 341, v. l. 14; **sveda**, 399; **svidaðar**, 341, l. 1; qs. **sve-ði**, **sve-dauðr**; [the etymology is uncertain, but it appears to be a compd word, the latter part being -*dái* or -*dauðr*]:—suddenly-dead, from falling sickness or the like; in the old eccl. law the word is used of cattle that have died a natural death, whose flesh may not be eaten; um **svidda** ok úttan, . . . eta **svidda** . . . þat köllu vér **svidda** er engi maðr veit bana at, N. G. L. i. 18; sveita né **sviða** . . . þat heitir allt **sviða** er svá verðr dauðt at eigi ganga manns handa-verk til, 341 (**svidaði** v. l. 14); um **sveda**, 399; allt annat ef **sviða** liggir, 144, 342; verða s., K. þ. K. 172, K. Á. 198.

**sviðu-eldr**, m. = **svidueldr**, Fær. 17.

**sviði**, a, m. a *burn*, the smart from burning; þola sár ok **sviða**, Edda; **sviða** ok þrota, Ld. 252; **sviðar** ok hitar, Bs. i. 182. **sviða-lauss**, adj. free from burning pains, Bs. i. 182; þrjóst-sviði, heart-burn.

**sviðinn**, part. *singed*; see **sviða**.

**sviðin-horni**, a nickname, Landn.

**svið-kaldr**, adj. 'roasting-cold,' Fms. i. (in a verse describing the waves): in mod. usage of a drink.

**sviðna**, að, to be *singed*; loði **sviðnar**, Gm. 1; eigi **sviðnuðu** hinar minnstu trefr, Fms. i. 266; **sviðnar** þat at eins en brennr eigi, Sks. 145;

torfi því er **sviðnaði**, Ísl. ii. 412; hendr **sviðnuðu**, Gkv. 3. 10.

**sviðningr**, m. = **sviða** 2; brunnu skógar víða um hraunit, ok er þat nú kallat á **Sviðningi**, Ölk. 34.

**sviðnurf**, f. pl. a local name of islands in western Iceland, where salt was made by burning sea-weed (salt-sviða), see Landn. 2. ch. 23, and Gullp. S.

**sviðra**, að, to burn, singe, Lil. 77.

**sviðvía**, (?), a part of a ship, the kitchen (?), Edda (Gl.)

**SVIF**, n. [svifa], a *swinging round, veering*, esp. of a ship; þá varð svá mikitt svif at skipinu, at eldr kom í dokkuna, Fms. x. 53; plur., í þeim (þessum) svifum, Fas. i. 26, Karl. 182, 261.

**svif-rúm**, n. room for a ship to swing round when at anchor; see **sveif**, (mod. corrupt. **svigrúm**.)

**SVIG**, n. [sveigja, from a lost strong verb **sviga**, sveig, **sviginn**], a bend, curve, circuit, esp. in the adverbial phrase, fara í **svig**, to pass by in a circuit, avoid; fór snekkjan í **svig** við jarls skip, Fms. ii. 299; þeir fóru í **svig** við konung, Eg. 52, Karl. 243; í **svig** við Hlíðarenda, Nj. 69, v. l.; sá hann at maðr gélk í **svig** við hann, Fas. ii. 344; í **svig** löndum, off the coast, Lex. Poët. 2. phrases, vinna **svig** á e-m, to make to give way, overcome; gætum til at þeir vinni engi **svig** á oss, Fms. vi. 324; fá **svig** á, id. (cp. Dan. *faa bugt med*), Al. 89, Róm. 354; bað þá ef þeir fengi nokkur **svig** á, at glettask við Bagla, Fms. xiii. 305; freista **sviga**, to try, 413.

**svigi**, a, m. [Engl. *switch*], a *switch*; **sviga læ**, **switch-bane**, i. e. the fire, Vsp.; hann tók einn **sviga** ok ætlar at berjja þittinn með, Ísl. ii. 179; **sviga** í hendi, Ó. T. 6, Fms. viii. 322, x. 216; berjja e-n **svigum**, Blas. 42; skulu þér höggva yðr **sviga** stóra ör viði, Vápn. 15. 2. mod.

a *boop of switch*; tunnu-svigi.

**svigna**, að, to bend, give way, like a switch, Þiðr. 197, 236, freq.

**Svignir**, m. pl. = **Sygnir**, q. v.; in **Svigna-kappi**, a nickname, Landn.;

**Svigna-skarð**, a farm in western Iceland.



svigr-mæli, n. pl. *taunting words*.

**SVIK**, n. pl. [A. S. *swic*; Scot. *swick* or *swyk*; Dan. *svig*], *reason, fraud, falsehood, betrayal*; segja upp svikinn, Karl. 318; ef eigi ylgði svik, Nj. 105; brugga, ráða s., Fms. i. 59, v. 316; hver svik hann hafði heyrð, v. 320; verða fyrir svikum, Skv. i. 33; sitja á svikum við e-n, Bs. i. 39, passim; dróttins svik, *treason*. 2. *poison*; gefa e-m svik, to *poison*, Fms. viii. 275. COMPS: svika-drykkir, m. a *poisoned drink*, Konr. svika-fullr, adj. *treacherous*, Sks. 456, Fms. xi. 435. svika-auss, adj. *guileless, free from treason*, Fms. ix. 420, Bret. 88. svika-igr, adj. *treacherous*, Sks. 525. svika-þjóð, f. *false people*, Hom. (St.) svik, n. = svig; fara á svik, Fms. vi. 41 (in a verse), viii. r65, v. l.: in the phrase, opt er svik á millum tanna (= gísarinn tennt?), Hallgr. svikall, mod. svikull, adj., contr. sviklar, Gd. 49; inn svikli, Flóv. 36; ut svikalir, Hkr. iii. 227; svikalasta, Anecd. 100, as also in mod. usage: —treacherous, Fær. 138, Fms. i. 229, passim.

svikari, a, m. (sykeri, 655 iii. 2), a *traitor*, Fms. i. 205, ix. 375, Karl. 18, Bs. i. 40. svikara-dómr = svikdómr, Mar. svik-dómr, m. *treason*, Hom. 150, Fms. xi. 303 (in a verse). svik-fólk, n. *rebels*, Fms. xi. 296 (in a verse). svik-fullr, adj. *full of falsehood*, Fms. v. 217, Anecd. sviki, a, m. a *traitor*; in drottins-s.

svik-liga, adv. *treacherously*, Stj. 312. svik-ligr, adj. *treacherous*, Sks. 525, 558, Anecd. 86. svik-lyndr, adj. *false-minded*, Róm. 308. svik-máll, adj. *false-spoken*, Róm. 139. svik-ráð, n. pl. *treachery*, Fas. i. 83, Stj. 553. svik-ræði, n. pl. = svikráð; Ó. H. 63, Orkn. 268, Sks. 710, 753, Fms. i. 34; sing., s. nokkurt, i. 188, (rare).

svik-samliga, adv. *treacherously*, Fms. i. 72, Fær. 133. svik-samligr, adj. *treacherous*, Fms. i. 74, x. 221, Stj. 144. svik-samr, adj. *false*, Hkr. iii. 227, v. l. svik-semi, f. (svik-semi, N. T.), *treason*, Mar.

svikul-görð, f. *the cap of a mast* (?), see sikulgörð; which is a less correct form, having dropped the *u*; Edda (Gl.), = Dutch *mars*, Germ. *ast-korb* (?).

svil, n. pl. *the milt of fish*, Björn; taktit úr mér svilin og vilin, Ísl. 668. i.

**SVILI**, a, m. [qs. *sif-ili*, from *sif*, *sifjar* ?], a *brother-in-law*; but in a limited sense, viz. the *husbands of two sisters* are called *svilar* (Gr. ἀδελφοί), Edda (Gl.) ii. 497, freq. in mod. usage.

svill, f., pl. *svillar*, = *syll*, *sylla*; [A. S. *syl*; Engl. *sill*; Germ. *schwelle*]: —a *sill of a door*; nýjar svillar, nýjar sperrur, D. N. iii. 409.

svima, að, to *swim*; svimaði þar yfir ána, Gret. 137 new Ed. (svam l.); svimar, Sks. 28, v. l. II. *impers. to be giddy*; mig svimar by *head swims*, in mod. usage = *svimra*, q. v.

svími, a, m. [A. S. *svēma*; Engl. *swim*], a *swimming in the bead*, *giddiness*; slá, ljósta í svima, Fms. i. 150, Grág. ii. 16, Bs. i. 342; leggja vima, Fb. ii. 387.

**SVIMMA**, a defective and obsolete word, which has been superseded by *svima*, Icel. by *synda*, q. v.; pres. *svimm*; pret. *svamm*, pl. *summu*; part. *svámm*; the spelling with one *m* (*svam*, *svimr*) in Editions is erroneous; *svim* rhymes with *gimmu*, Sd. (in a verse); *pramma svimmi*, Hallfred.

svim, plur. *svymja*, Sks. 177 B; a pret. *svámu*, Fms. viii. 38; subj. *svemi*, Bret. 12; [A. S. *swimman*; Engl. *swim*; Germ. *schwimmen*; Dan. *svømme*]: —to *swim*; svimma til lands, Fms. viii. 264; hann var því opt þar at svim(m)a í brynju sinni, x. 314; þeir svymja eigi á grúfu, heldr á nýja þeir opnr, Sks. 177 B; svimma hestar þeirra yfir stórar úr, Edda 8; svim(m)a í móðu marir, Fm. 15 (Bugge); svimma yfir vatnið, Al. 167; svim svim(m)r þá þangat á leið, Fbr. 104 new Ed.; svimm ek við ský, (in a verse); þess manns er í sjó svimmr, Sks. 28 new Ed. (svimar l.); svamm sjálfir konungur, svamm hann milli skipanna, Fms. x. 366; svim svamm at skipinu, 367; svamma hann síðan ... er hann svamm, 225; göltrin svamm þar til er af gengu klaufarnar, Landn. 177; svim hljóf fyrir borð ek svamm til lands, Orkn. 150, Fms. viii. 298; svim svamma yfir ána með vápn sín, Bjara. 50, Fms. vii. 123; eigi svamm ek skemra enn þú, 119; þeir summu frá landi (Cod. sumu), Eg. 43 A; svámu sumir yfir ána, Fms. viii. 380; sögðu at hann svæmi um vatnið, Bret. 12; pres. subj. *svimmi*, Hallfred; hann mun hafa summit þar svimit, Ed.) í hölminn, Fbr. 104 new Ed.; svimmandi fiskar, Stj. 6, Barl. 22, v. l.; svymjandi, v. l. 2. metaph., er ádr svimma í skrum, 625, 87; svimma: í fullsælu, to *swim in abundance*, Fms. ix. 28.

II. reflex., svimaski í e-u, to *swindle*, Thom.

svimr, n. *giddiness*, Fél. x. 43.

svíma, að, to be *giddy, stunned by a blow*; impers., Rögnvald svímaði þá, Bs. i. 624; Clitum svímaði með höggit, Al. 78; svá at hann (acc.) sá hrar, Glúm. 356.

svína, orig. a strong verb *svína*, *swine*, whence the pres. weak form, þá the contr. form *svia*, q. v.; [O. H. G. *swinan*; Germ. *schwinden*]: —to *subside*, of a swelling; tók þegar at svina sköþ hans, Bs. i. 466; svákar ok svenar allr þroti, Sks. 235 B.

svingla, að, (svingl, n.), to *rove, stray to and fro*.

**svinna**, u, f. *sagacity, good sense*; kann ek mér meiri svinnu, enn at takask á hendr einu útlandan manni, Ó. H. 144; með enga svinnu, Fms. i. (in a verse); ú-svinna, *discretion, rudeness*.

svinn-eygr, adj. *clever-eyed*, Mk. 2 (svineyg ?).

svinn-geör, adj. *ready-minded*, Fbr. (in a verse).

svinn-hugaör, adj. *wise*, Hkr. 2. 10.

svinn-liga, adv. *wisely, sensibly*; all-s.; ú-svinnliga.

svinn-ligr, adj. *sensible*, Fas. ii. 270.

**SVINNUR**, adj., also *sviðr* (nu = d); [Ul. *swinps* = *σινυπός*; A. S. *swið*; Hel. *swiði*; Germ. *geschwind*]: —prop. *swift, quick*, which sense, however, only remains in *svinn Rín*, the *swift, rapid Rhine*, Akv. 27; veg-s., 'way-swift' (of a river), Gm. 28. 2. metaph. *wise*; inn svinna mans, Hm. 162; ú-sviðr, *unwise*, 20, 22; konan svinna, Korm.; alls þik svinnan kveða, Vpm. 24, 30; ek mun segja þér svinnu ör reiðu, Hetr. 5; svinna hafði hann hyggju, Hóm. 9; und svinnum ágírnni, gallant, Vellekla: the saying, *as er svinnur er sik kann, be is wise who knows himself*, i. e. *knows how to moderate himself*, Hrafn. 10; sviðr um sik, *wise of oneself*; heima glaðr gumi ok við gesti reifr, sviðr skal um sik vera, Hm. 102; al-sviðr, *all-wise*, the name of the wise dwarf; ged-svinnr, *mind-wise*; hug-s., *wise or swift in words* (?), *eloquent*; ráð-svinnr, *wise in counsel*; ú-svinnr, *unwise*, and also *indiscreet, rude*; with gen., in the sense of *ready, quick*, *eloku-svinnr*, s. heilags tafs, Edda 51 (in a verse).

3. in mod. usage *svinnr* (like *glögg*) means *stingy*.

II. as subst. in the phrase, snúa á svinn sinnu ráði, to *turn to reason, mend one's ways*, Fms. ii. 235.

**SVIPA**, að, [svipr], to *swoop, flash*, of a sudden but noiseless motion; létu síðan frá landi ok svipuðu yfir ána (svipuðu v. l.), and swooped, went swiftly across the river, Fms. viii. 170; hugi einn fló inn um glugginn ok svipaði (swooped) um húsit, þjal.; sverð þat er svipar (flashes) allan vog meðr eldbitrum eggjum, a *flashing sword*, Sks. 548 B; svipandi logi, a *sweeping fire*, 203 B (cp. sveipanda sverð, Gen. iii. 24); þegar hann sezt í setið há, svipaði þaðan ótti, *fear flashed out from him where he sat*, Núm.

II. [A. S. *swipjan*; cp. vulgar Engl. *swipe*], to *whip, horsewhip*; var útraust at hann svipaði honum eigi stundum, Sturl. iii. 125.

III. reflex., svipask at e-u, to *look after*; svipask at hrossum, Sturl. iii. 227; er þeir svipaðusk at, sá þeir ..., Fms. v. 160; svipast eptir e-u, id.: svipask um, to *look around*, Ísl. ii. 353; svipaðisk Einar um ok sá eigi Kálf, Fms. vi. 28; þá er ek svipaðumk um, Stj. 600.

svipa, u, f. a *whip*; berja með svipum, Stj. 578, MS. 623. 12; hann hafði svipu í hendi ok keyrði hana, Sd. 185; esp. a *horse-whip*, svipu-6l, svipu-skaft, the *lash, handle of a whip*. svipu-leikr, m. a *play, a 'swoop-game'*, perh. it should be sviðu-leikr (svipu-leikr, p having crept in for b), Fms. iii. 193, 196.

II. gramm. a *polysyndeton*; svipa heitir þat ef fleiri sann-kenningar heyra einum hlut, Skálda 193.

svipaör, part. *looking so and so*; svipaör illa = svip-illr, Fas. iii. 627.

2. mod. *like, looking like*, with dat.; hann er svipaör henni móður sinni, það er svipað því ... 6-svipaör, *unlike*.

svipall, adj. (svipull), *shifty, changeable*; svipul verðr mér sona-eignin, Gret. 123 A; alla svipulla sæmda, Al. 163; unstable, svipul er sjóveidr, svipull er sjóvar-afli, a saying, Hallgr.

svipan, f. a 'swoop', *suddenness*; þessi atburðr varð með svá skjótri svipan, at ..., Nj. 144; kasta með harðri svipan, *quickly*, Fas. i. 67; sverða s., the 'swoop of swords', poet., Skv. 2. 19; a *figbt*, þar var hörd s., Fms. viii. 317; varð hörd s. um hrið, ix. 257, 318; svipan þeirra frá ek snarpa, Nj. (in a verse).

II. the *nick of time, critical moment*, in battle; í þeirri s. féll þorgils, Eg. 92; Fms. vi. 78, v. l.; féllu menn hans í þessi s., Fms. ii. 313; í þessi s., Ld. 244, Fb. ii. 355 (sky-svipan, Fms. v. 80, l. c.), Fms. x. 365 (in all these instances of a battle); varla vitum vér hver s. í er, Njarð. 378.

svip-göör, adj. *good-looking*.

svipil-kinnaör, adj. *with gaunt cheeks* (?), Fas. ii. 149.

svip-illr, adj. *ill-looking*, Fas. i. 234, v. l.

svip-liga, adv. *sweepingly, rashly*; fara höltzi s., Valla L. 223; suddenly, of a sudden; deylja s., to *die suddenly*.

svip-ligr, adj. *unstable*; sviplig sæla, Al. 115; *shifty*, ekki svindisk henni konan sviplig, Ld. 328; sudden, s. atburðr, a *sudden accident*; hljóf fram piltir einn heldr svipligr, suddenly (prob. an error for ú-svipligr, ill-looking, ill-favoured, Cod. Ub.), Gret. 93 new Ed.; konungur varð svipligr við þenna atburð, Fas. iii. 610; ill-svipligr, ill-looking, Fb. i. 260.

svip-ljótr, adj. *bideous*, Fas. iii. 183, v. l.

svip-lyndr, adj. *fickle*, Fms. vi. 287.

svip-lækja, u, f. the *brown sandpiper, tringa fusca*, Edda (Gl.)

svip-mikill, adj. *imposing*, Fms. iii. 192.

svipr, m., pl. *svipir*, a *swoop*; svipr einn var þat, it was a sudden swoop, but a moment, Hkr.; sverða svipr, a *swoop of swords*, Fms. vi. (in a verse); a *moment*, í þann-svipinn, í þessum svip = svipan, q. v.; sitt í hvern svip-inn, one moment this, another that. 2. a *sudden loss*; at þeim þykki heldr svipr í at missa mín, Fms. vi. 222; mér þykkir næsta s. at brautför ykkari, ii. 102; frændum Hrafnis þótti mikill s. er hann fór í brott, Ísl. ii. 101; Friggjar þótti svipr at syni, Mk.

II. metaph. a *glimpse of a person, a fleeting, evanescent appearance*; við þetta vaknaði Grímr,



ok þóttisk sjá svip mannsins, *G. awoke and thought he saw the shadow of a man*, Fms. iii. 57; Ólafur vaknaði ok þóttisk sjá svip konunnar, Ld. 122; en er konungur vaknaði, þóttisk hann sjá svip mannsins er braut gékk, Ó. H. 196; þóttusk þeir sjá svip manns niðr við ána, Fs. 73; hann hefir af svip af göngu mannsins, ok mælti, at hann þóttisk þar kenna Eyjólf, Bs. i. 531; Þorbjörn hafði svip af konunni, ok lét eigi sjá sik, Grett. 121; þóttisk Kolheinn sjá svipinn til konungs, at hann stökk fyrir bórð, Fms. iii. 2; annarr segir, at hann sá svipinn mannsins er stökk yfir götuna . . . þeir vissu eigi hvárt þessu olli menn eðr tröll, Fb. ii. 132. 2. a look, countenance; sýndi konungur vingar-svip (a friendly look) til Einaris, Fms. vi. 279; með áhyggju-svip, a grave, concerned look, 239, vii. 30; spurtt muntú hafa úþýktar-svip Ísólfs til vár, his frowning towards us, Lv. 79; reiðis-, Bs. i. 774; gleði-svip, a cheerful, glad countenance; svipun hefi ek nú yppt, Gm. 45. 3. a likeness; ættar-svip, a family likeness; það er svipr með þeim; or, hann hefir svip af henni móður sinni til augnanna.

svip-stund, f. a moment, the twinkling of an eye, Eg. 240; á einni s., Hkr. i. 11, Rekst.

SVIPTA, t. [cp. svipr, svipa; Engl. *swift*], to pull quickly; hón svipti (swept, swept) at mötli sínum, Fs. 60; hón svipti honum á herðar sér, 623, 36; svipta e-u ofan, to sweep off, knock down, Fms. ii. 45; svipti hón söðli af svöngum síu, Og. 3; s. ofan forfallinu, Konr.; er hann svipti honum Svarti, *gave him a shaking*, Fs. 140; þat (the bear) svipti honum undir sik, 149; s. undir sik tjaldinu, Fms. vii. 114; hann svipti undir hönd sér einum litlum gullbaug, Edda 72; s. e-u undan e-m, to strip one of it, Sks. 682. 2. to strip, deprive; svipta e-n e-u, to strip one of a thing; hann sviptir hana faldinum, *strips her of her bood*, Nj. 131; to deprive one of, s. e-n e-u, this sense is freq. in mod. usage; sýptir (i. e. sviptir) riddaratign, *stripped, bereft of*, 623, 30; sviptir sæmdum, Ld. 164. 3. a naut. term, to reef, (Dan. *svigte, gt=ft*); svipta af handrifi, Ó. H. 182, Fms. iii. 44; s. seglum, to reef the sails, Fas. i. 138; þeir tóku veðr stór, ok vildu margir minnka sigling ok svipta, Fms. vii. 67; veðr óx í hönd ok það Bjarni þá svipta, Fb. i. 432; skal engi . . . sigla fyrir mér né ek vilja svipta fyrr en þeir, Fms. v. 337; svipta til eins rífs, to take in all reefs but one, ix. 21.

II. recip. to tug, wrestle; sviptask fast, Fms. i. 306, iii. 224. svipta, u, f. a loss; hann kvad sér sviptu at þeirra skilnaði, Fs. 20. svipti-kista, u, f. a movable chest, Eb. 256, Sturl. iii. 304. sviptingar, f. pl. a tugging, wrestling; harðar, miklar sviptingar, Edda 33, Fms. iii. 188. 2. sing., naut. a reefing-rope; svipting ok skaut, Edda (Gl.); þræðr ok sviptingar (acc.), Sks. 30 B. sviptingr or sviptungr, m. [cp. Engl. *swifters=sbrouts*, thus in a different sense]—*reefing-ropes*, (Swed. *svigt-linor*, Dan. *svøft, tage svøftet ind*); eyri við svipting hvern, til þess er kemr í sex sviptunga . . . sviptung hvern, N. G. L. i. 199.

sviptir, m. a loss; e-m er s. í e-u, Vápn. 13. Svipul, f. one of the Valkyriur, Edda (Gm.) svipull, see svipall. svip-vindr, adj. *fickle*, Fb. iii. 360. svip-vísi, f. *fickleness*, Am. 7. svip-víss, adj. *fickle*, =sveipviss; svipvísar konur, *faithless wives*, Sól. svirgull, m. [svíri], a kind of coarse necktie (?); hence svirgulligr, adj. *coarse, bulky*. svíti, a, m. *sweat, perspiration*; see sveiti. svitna, að, to sweat.

sví, interj. =svei, q. v.; sví verði þeim! Karl. 364; this form is else only used as prefixed in svi-virða, -virðing, q. v. svía, að, [Dan. *svia*], to abate, of pains, (mod.); see svina. Svíar, n. pl. [Suiones, of Tacit. Germ.; Swed. *Svear*], the Swedes, originally in the limited sense of the Northern Swedes, —Svea och Göta konungur is still the title of the king of Sweden; Svía-kind, Svía-dróttinn, Svía-kappi, the kind, lord, champion of the Swedes, Yt. Lex. Poët.; Freyr-Svía-góð, Frey the god of the Swear, Fb. iii. 246; Svía-herr, the host of Swear, Fms. x. 349; Svía-sker, the Swedish skerries, islands in the Baltic near to the Mälars lake; Svía-griss, the name of a mythical ring, Yngl. S., Edda: Svía-konungar, the Swedish king, passim. II. Svía-veldi, the empire of the Swear, Fb. i. 139, Ó. H.; Svía-ríki, mod. Swed. *Sverige*, i. e. Sweden, Fb. i. 139, ii. 57; Sví-þjóð, q. v.

Svíarr, m. the name of a dwarf, Vsp.: the forger, the smith (?), akin to sía, q. v. SVÍÐA, sviðr; pret. sveið, sviðu; part. sviðinn: a weak pret. sviðdi, Greg. 60; sviðdu, Lil. 56, Fms. vii. (in a verse): [Dan. *svie*]:—to singe, burn; tak rúgbraud ok svið við eld, . . . et þat sviðit, Pr. 475; sviða dílka-höfuð, to singe, roast sheep's heads, Þorst. St. 51; nú svið hann lítit um höfuðit, Rd. 260; hann sviðdi útan af þornunum, Greg. 60; hann sviðr klumbuna útan, Fms. xi. 129; sviða hár, Grág. ii. 129; nauts-rófa sviðin, Eb. 276; annat brjóstið sviða þær, Al. 121; sviðu hverja er sviðin er, N. G. L. i. 67; jófur sviðr byggðir, . . . lagi sviðr þá, Lex. Poët.; sviðnir fuglar, Sól.; hann sveið hræ, Fms. vi. 55 (in a verse). 2. to smart, of a wound, burn; sár sviða, Ó. H. (in a verse); sviðr sárt brendr, Hallgr.; sviða get ek bringala-dilann (meta-

phor from caustic), Sturl. i. 140; vant er þar er brennr at s., Rkv.; armar sviðdu af broddum, Lil. l. c.; sviða sætar ástir, a saying, Flöv. 41. II. sviðandi, a nickname of the stingy Danish king Swein, Fms. xi; see sviðingr.

sviðingr, m. a 'singer', a stingy man; hann er mesti s. SVÍFA, sveif, svifu, sviift; [Ulf. *sveifan* = *δυναίειν*; A. S. *swifan*; Engl. *sway*; Germ. *schweben, schweben*]:—to rove, ramble, turn; sumir svifu at nautum, some rambled for the cows, Sturl. iii. 241; sveif hann þá til stofunnar, Gullp. 62; hverr svifr at sinni eigu, Al. 117; sveinn sýsliga sveif til skógar, Hým.; láta skúturnar svifa suðr um Stað með landi fyrir vindi, to stand southwards before the wind, Fms. vii. 186; bændr kómu at svífandi (hence the mod. að-vífandi) ok drápu hann, *overtook him of a sudden and slew him*, viii. 414; kom höggit á öxlina ok sveif (=svaddi, bounded) ofan á bringuna, vii. 167; láta samþykki sitt s. til e-s, to sway one's consent towards, to agree, 8; cp. létum svífa sáttmál okkur, Skv. 3. 39 (which is prob. the right reading for 'siga' of the Cod.); betri sigandi arðr en svífandi, Bs. i. 139 (see arðr).

2. to drift; sveif þá skipit frá landi, Fms. vi. 108, v. l.; skip Gregoríi sveif upp á grunn, vii. 186; Sigfús (Sigfúsi v. l.) sveif at landi, Bs. i. 139. 3. impers., with dat.; svifr skipinu fyrir straumi ok veðri, Þiðr. 313; sveif þá skipinu frá landi, Fms. vi. 108; sveif skipi hans á eyrina, x. 98; sveif öllum saman flotanum inn með ströndinni, vii. 222; sveif mjök stór-skipunum, vii. 264; sveif honum þar at, ix. 24; festa bátinn svá at ekki svífi frá, ii. 71; hann hélt svá at hvergi sveif, so that the boat swerved not, Grett. 125 A; sveif saman konungs skipinu ok Hallvarðar, Fms. viii. 385; en þegar þær hóf frá skipinu sveif þeim til ens vestra fjarðarins, Eb. 8; setstokkum sveif á land, Fs. 123; þótt þér svífi af þessum ættjórdum, 21; segir Þórðr at svífi yfir hann, *that he was taken suddenly ill*, Sturl. iii. 286; svifr þá af honum, Grág. i. 14; þó svifr enn nokkurt kynligt yfir þik, Ld. 328; svifr jarli því í skap, at láta . . . Fms. x. 358; hinu sveif honum lengstum í hug, iii. 48; sveif honum því í skap . . . þessu sveif mér í skap, *it shot through my mind*, Fas. i. 342; svifr nú ymsu á mik, Fs. 178.

II. reflex., svífask um, to make a sweep, bustle about; svífask hann um, gripur upp einn asna-kjálka, Stj. 414; settisk síðan til matar ok sveifsk um svá fast, at þeir þrír fengi hvergi nærri jafn-skjótt etið sem hann, El. 2. in the phrases, svífask einskis, to shrink from nothing; and so, hann sveifsk (svífðisk Ed. from a paper MS.) einskis þess er honum bjó í skapi, Lv. 68; ganga undir vápn heljar-mannsins þess er einskis svífsk, Bs. i. 290; nú er sú atfór þeirra at þeir munu einskis ílls svífask, Nj. 240; Halli er sá orðhákr, at hann svífask einskis, Fms. vi. 372; at þú mundir fás svífask, ok láta þér mart sóma, ii. 51, Fs. 93. In mod. usage the weak form is often used in this phrase, e. g. hann svífist einskis, hann svífðisk einskis.

svífr, adj., see ú-svifr.

SVÍKJA and svíkva, svík; pret. sveik, sveikt (sveiktú), sveik, pl. sviku; imperat. svík, svíktú; part. svikinn (svikvit=svikit, Hom. 64); a pres. svíkva (y=ví), Blas. 42, 59, Clem. 53; svíkr rhymed with líkr, Mk. 18; a weak form svíkvir, Hom. 33; [A. S. *swicjan*; Dan. *svige*]:—to betray; vil ek þik í engu svíkja, Nj. 49; munda eigi mik of svíkva, 623, 53; svíkva andir ústykrá manna, Blas. 42; þessir hlutir svíkva þá er elska, Hom. 28; viltú svíkja mik, Fms. i. 159; þetta mun mér kallat íllt verk at svíkja föstrum minn, 85; svík mik þá eigi—Eigi mun ek svíkja þik . . . ílla sveiktú mik nú, Ísl. ii. 269; engi fémúta sveik hans auga, Mar.; af sviptu ok svikinn þinni ásjónu, Stj.; svíkit hefir þú oss nú . . . Er svá? þykkisk þú svikinn? . . . Svikinn þykkjumk ek, ok hefir þú svíkit mik . . . þat þykkir mér vel at ek svíkja (subj.) þann er engum trúir, Band. 36; þeir er land ok þegna sviku undan Óláfi konungi með fjögguðum, Fms. iii. 41, vi. 12; hinn er Svein konung sveik or landi, Ó. T. (in a verse):—s. e-n e-u, to cheat one of; fé opt svikinn, Am. 52; hann (Loki) sveik Ásu (acc.) leikum (dat.), Hausti.; Suttung svikinn hann lét sumblí frá, Hm. 110. II. reflex. svíkjask; svíkjast að e-m, to steal upon one. 2. svíkjask um, to fail, break an engagement or promise, from laziness or not fulfilling an obligation; hann lofði að koma, en sveikst um það.

SVÍN, n. [a common Teut. word], a swine, Grág. ii. 315, Fms. i. 213, Fs. 26, Landn. 177: the saying, opt er it sama svín í akri, Fms. vi. 216, viii. 233, Mk. v. cp. Odys. viii. 29: of the hog-shapen beggar's scrip, Skíða R.; (cp. Dan. 'gris', =a clay-pig used as a money-box); svíns belgr, blóð, bógr, rani, Fas. iii. 622, Stj. 363, 644, Sturl. iii. 44; svíns hrin, Fas. iii. 149; svíns-lífr, *swine's liver*, as a charm used to still enemies or in truce-making, Gkv. 2. 23 (cp. Stj. 363, v. l.—því vóru heidnir menn vanir at . . .); hafa svíns minni, to have a swine's (i. e. short) memory, Ld. 216.

II. in local names, Svína-fell (whence Svín-fellingar), Svína-vatn, Svína-dalr, Svína-nes, Svín-ey, Svín-hagi, etc., Landn. COMPS: svína-beli, n. a hog-sty, Fms. i. 213, Hkr. l. 71 (of dreams in a hog-sty). svína-geymsla, -gezla, u, f. *swine-feeding*, Grág., Fs. 71, Fas. i. 218. svína-hirðir, m. a swine-herd, Mart. 123, Fas. i. 430 (see the verse). svína-hús, n. a swine-house, pig-sty, Fms. x. 269.

svín-beygja, ð, to make one stoop like a swine, a word of contempt (cp. make one pass the Caudine forks); svínbeygt hefi ek nú þann er ríkasti er með Svium, Edda 83, Fs. 53.



svín-drukkinn, part. *drunk as a swine*, Bárð. 176.

svín-eygr, adj. *swine-eyed*, Mkv. 2, (svíneyg drós, not svinn-eyg, cp. dyss. viii. 319.)

svín-fylking, f. a 'swine-array,' the wedge-shaped phalanx of the Scandinavians, from its being shaped like a swine's snout (see hamall and aní), Sks. 384, Fb. i. 140.

svín-fylkja, t. to draw up in a svínfylking, Sks. 384; mjótt framan, a breiðast aptan, ok kalla menn þat svínfylkt, Mag. 167 (Ed.).

svín-fætr, m. pl. a term of abuse (cp. Germ. *hunds-vot*), Mag.

svín-galinn, part. *mad (drunk) like a swine*, Bárð. 33 new Ed.

svín-hvalr, m. a kind of whale, Sks. 123.

svín-höfði, a, m. a nickname, Landn.

svínka, að, [Germ. *schwanken*], to stagger; fréttu þat sem Girard áir svínkat, Karl. 192; þat svínkaðr, the worse for drink.

svín-skinn, n. *pig-skin*, Edda 69.

svín-stí, f. a *swine-sty*, Fms. x. 388.

SVÍPA, pret. *sveip*, for the other forms of this strong verb see sveipa.

SVÍRI, a, m. [A. S. *svira*], the neck, esp. of an ox or beast of burden; þygt hefi ek svíra á feitari bukkum en þú ert, bowed the neck, metaphor on an ox under the yoke, Fms. xi. 237; þit brutuð svíra minna ndskota, Th. 9; saur-stokkinn svíri, Fms. vi. (in a verse); til svíra, i. 7; hár vigra söngur svírum, Hornklofi; lýðr þessi er með hörðum íra, stiff-necked, Stj. 312 (hard-sviraðr, stiff-necked); herða þeir sinn íra gegn Guði, 639; en er blóðit út springir af svíranum (=strjúpi), ár. 56; svíra vín=blóð, Km. 7.

II. a bust, image; svírar mannlikan tvau gylld með kopar, Dipl. iii. 4.

3. of the beaks of a ship of war at stem and stern; var hvárr-tveggj svírinn (both fore and aft), ok svá stafinn, með gulli lagðr, Fms. i. 179, Hkr. i. 284; orðrinn ok svírarir báðir, iii. 25; búinr enni-spánir ok svírarir, Fms. 304; búinr svírar, vii. 51 (in a verse).

III. Svíri, the local name of a neck-shaped ridge in Brekka Gils-fjörðr in western Icel.

SVÍRÐ, f.=svívirðing, Anecd. 104.

SVÍRÐA, ð (mod. t), [sví and virða], to dishonour, disgrace, put to shame, F. 60, Fms. xi. 55; svívirðr, Ld. 40.

SVÍRÐA, u, f. a disgrace, Nj. 15, 139, Fms. xi. 65, 86, Stj. 21.

SVÍRÐING, f.=svívirðing, Eg. 155, Nj. 139; svívirðingar-lauss, Fms. 1269; svívirðingar-maðr, -namn, -orð, Grett. 116 A, Sks. 270, Fms. vii. 5, Ld. 92.

SVÍRÐILIGA (mod. sví-virðiliga, Karl. 159), adv. *disgracefully*, Fms. vi. 245, vii. 23, x. 237, 341, Karl. 160.

SVÍRÐILIGR (mod. sví-virðiligr), adj. *disgraceful*, Fms. x. 217, 372, 263, Ó. H. 220, Stj. 58, passim.

SVÍRÞJÓÐ, f. (often spelt Svíðjóð), dat. Svíþjóðu, Gs. 13, Fas. ii. 485 (in a verse); Svíþjóðu, Rafn 181, 189; [Svirs and þjóð; the d in the name Svíðe, Schweden, Sweden is from the þ in þjóð: the etymology (Ld. 107) from Odin's name Svíðir is quite fanciful, for even Tacitus says the people Swiones, not Switones] =the people, land of the Swedes, Sweden, orig. only of Sweden proper as opp. to Gothland; i. 20mörku, Gautlandi eðr í Svíþjóð, N. G. L. i. 277; afterwards used as a general name for the later Swedish empire, including Gothland (Svíá-veldi, Svía-riki); again, Svíþjóð in Kalda or in Mikla Svíþjóð, 'the Cold, the Great,' was the old name of the east of Europe, Scythia, see Hkr., Yngl. S. ch. i; Symb. (begin.), Al. 131: the European Svíðjóð was therefore Svíþjóð in minni, or 'Swecia Minor,' Fms. 13.

SVÍ, o, adj., see svá.

SVÖÐAN, adj. indecl. *such*, Dan. *saadan* (mod. and borrowed from Germ. through Dan., and much used since the Reformation), Pass. 48, 35, 6, 50, 6, Vidal. passim, so in mod. speech, in which it is gradually displacing the old and vernacular slíkr.

SVÖLGA, að, to *swill, swallow, drink greedily*.

SVÖLLI, a, m. [svæla?], prop. a burnt rafter (?) : metaph. a huge brutish person. svöla-legr, adj. *brutish*.

SVÖNTA, u, f., in the east of Icel. svinta, Oldn. Ordb., [from a mid. Lat. *succinetum* or the like; the word was prob. borrowed during the trade of the 15th century] =an apron, very freq. in mod. usage, Þiog Stulka 35; röndóttá svuntu, 50; svuntu-horn, id.

SVYK, n. (?); bollar treir annarr með svyk, Dipl. iii. 4; bolli með svyk, v. 18.

SVÆÐI, n. an open space; gördi á storm veðrs er þeir lágu á svæðinu, F. ii. 16; Kingála stóð á þar sem mest var svæðið, Grett. 91 A; in the ber-svæði, a bare, open field exposed to wind and rain. On Runie stone, Rafn 189, read Svíþjóðu.

SVÆFA, að, [cp. svefja and sefa = to soothe, sefa = to kill], to lull to sleep; hón svæfir með fögrum söng, Fms. iv. 56, v. 162; hann sló hörpu svæfði ormana, Sæm. 162; svíkja ok s. þá er vér skyldim vaka, Fms. i. 2; vekja upp svæfða reiði, Al. 127; svæfðr, B. K. 121.

SVÆLLI, m. a bead-pillow.

SVÆLA, u, f. [A. S. *swol* = beat, *swælan* = to burn; Engl. *swelter*, *swelter*, *swüle*] = a thick, choking smoke; reykr ok svæla, Sturl. iii. 19 C; dimri svælu, Fas. iii. 441; nú gördisk brátt s. mikil í hús-

unum ok reykr tók at vaxa, þorst. Síðu H. 175; reyklar s., a stifling smoke, freq. in mod. usage.

2. metaph. cheating, rapacity; draga saman auð með sökum ok svælu, 623, 21; svæla eðr flæð. Sturl. i. 20.

SVÆLA, d, to smoke out, suffocate with smoke, used of a fox; s. e-n inni sem melrakka í greni, Nj. 198; leita heldr út en vera svældir inni, Sturl. iii. 189 C.

2. metaph., svæla undir sik, to gain by fair or foul means.

SVÆNSKR, more freq. *Scenskr*, adj. [Sviar], Swedish.

SVÆRA, u, f. [Ulf. *swaibra* = *svøðr*; A. S. *swear*, *sweger*; O. H. G. *suehor*; Germ. *schwager*; Lat. *socer*] = a mother-in-law, 623, 57, Stj. 343; sværu léztu þína sitja opt grátina, Am. 94; s. heitir vers möðir, Edda 109; s. Nönnu, 63; s. Sitjar, 65. The word was obsolete even in old writers; Icel. use a compound, *tengda-faðir*, -sonr, -möðir, -dóttir.

SVÆSSIN (svæssi, f.), adj. *coarse, gross, rude*.

SVÖÐU-SÁR, n. [svað], a wound from a weapon glancing off a bone; s. í enni, Lv. 86; s. en eigi beinhögg, Sturl. i. 13; grunn verða svöðu-sárin, 140; á bringuna, var þat s., Fms. vii. 167.

SVÖÐU-SÁR, n. [svað], a wound from a weapon glancing off a bone; s. í enni, Lv. 86; s. en eigi beinhögg, Sturl. i. 13; grunn verða svöðu-sárin, 140; á bringuna, var þat s., Fms. vii. 167.

SVÖÐUR, m. the cold sea, sea-spray, Fas. ii. (in a verse).

SVÖÐUR, m., gen. svappar, dat. sveppi, pl. sveppi, acc. svöppu; the mod. form is sveppr, pl. sveppir, acc. sveppi; an assimilated form: [Ulf. *swamm* = *swōγγos*; A. S. and O. H. G. *swam*; Germ. *schwamm*; Dan. *swamp*] = a sponge; váta svöppu, Stj. 17, see v. l. 3. 2. a ball (mod. *soppr* (q.v.), dropping the v); einn svöpp at leika með, einum digrum sveppi... svöppinn, svöpp þenna, ... þessum sveppi, Karl. 64, 65.

SVÖRÐR, m., gen. svarðar, dat. sverði, sverðinum, Fas. iii. 503; pl. sverðir; acc. svörðu; [A. S. *sweard*; Engl. *sward* = turf, and Swed. *sward*; Dan. *sward*, in *grønswærd*, *fleske-sward*; Germ. *schwarte*] = the skin, esp. of the head (hár-s., höfuð-s.); meðan s. ok hold fylgði, of the skull, Eg. 770; svörðinn á höfðinu, Fms. vii. 227; hár manns má kenna við svörð eða hvífil eða hnacka, Edda ii. 430; hnacka, reikar, svarðar, eða ennis, 500. 2. often of *walrus-bides* used to make ship-shrouds, in ancient times an article of trade; Einarr hafði með sér tannvöru mikla ok svörð (viz. from Greenland), Fb. iii. 445; svörð tekr heldr at herða, Fs. 92 (in a verse); lét konungr bera þar at svörðu ok stór reip, Fms. ix. 521 (v. l.), cp. Sks. and Alfred's Oros., —on þæm scip-rápum þe beoð of hwæles hyde geworht, Edit. Dr. Bosworth, p. 20.

II. the sword or surface of the earth, passim in mod. usage; jarðar-svörðr, gras-svörðr = Dan. *jord-sværd*, *grøn-sværd*.

SVÖRFR, svörfuðr, see svarfabr.

SVÖRTR, n. a kind of bird, Edda (Gl.) svörtr-gælir, m. the gladdener of a bird of prey, Vellekla.

SYÐRI, compar., from suðr, the more southern; superl. *synnstr*, the southernmost (mod. also *syðstr*, to make it conform to the comparative, but less correct; on the other hand, the old poets also use compar. *synnri*); hinn syðri hlutr, Edda 4; nær enu syðra landinu, Ld. 6; þverá hinn syðri, Fms. i. 251; á Viðivöllum inum syðrum, Dropl. 7; inum syðra, Landn. 218; Reykjadal inn syðra, Nj. 27; í syðra Bretlandi, Str. 1: hit syðra, as an adverb, in the south, southwards, Landn. 62; vendi Magnúss konungr it syðra (he stood southwards) með Bretlandi ok Skotlandi, Orkn. 150; at inu synnsta fjalli, Landn. 43, v. l.; it synnsta fjall, Ísl. ii. 398; frá hinum synnsta vita, Hkr. i. 147; Vallá hina synnstu, Dipl. iii. 8; synnsta Grund, v. 3.

SYFJA, að, [svefn, sofa], he gets sleepy, only impers.; e-n (acc.) syfjar, mik syfjar, Finn. 340, Nj. 94; hvárt syfjar þik, Járnskjöldr faðir? Fb. i. 258; hann kvað sik svá syfja, at hann mætti engan veg uppi sitja, Háv. 55. 2. pass. part. *syfjaðr*, sleepy, Fas. i. 231, 256, Fms. viii. 94, ix. 532.

SYFLA, d, to furnish with sufl, q.v.; syflir brauðhleifr, Bjarn. 27.

Sygnir, m. pl. the men from Sogn, a county and firth in Norway, Orkn. 214, Fms.; Sygna-fylki, the county of Sogn, x. 168; Sygna-kappi, -kjúka, -trausti, a nickname, Landn., Gisl., Fb. iii; Sygna-resir, the king of Sygnir, i.e. the Norse king, Halfréd: Sygnaskr, adj. from Sogn, Fms.

SYKN, adj.; not sykn; the short vowel is borne out by rhymes, lykll, sykn, ... as also by etymology, for *vi* changes into *y*, not into *j* (sykn = svíkn): [Ulf. *swikns* = *δύκνος*, *δύκος*, *δύκος*; Prof. Bugge suggests that this word may be a compd. from an intens. particle *sw-*, and an adjective, *ikn* or *akn*, Gr. *ἀκν-ός*] = 'sackless', free from guilt, innocent; hlutlaus eða sykn af manndrápi, Fms. ii. 225; hafit ok hirðit syknar hendr yðrar, Stj. 193; with gen., sykn saka, N. G. L. passim.

II. esp. as a law term, free; sé nú, seggir, sykn em ek orðin, blameless, declared free, by performance of ordeal, Gkr. 3, 9; vér dæmum M. N. mann syknan, give sentence for him, declare him innocent, Grág. i. 71.

2. esp. of a person who has been outlawed, but who is now declared a free man, one who is released, reprieved, having formerly been sekr; vágum ór skógi þann vildum syknan, Am. 97; gördi jarl þorkel syknan á alshertjar-þingi, Fms. ii. 106; far þú útan með mér ok mun ek góra þik syknan, Bs. i. 17; leysa sekr mína ... ek skal gefa þér heilla-ráð at verða sykn, Fms. ii. 208; síðan fór hvern til sinna heimkynna, er allir voru syknir, Ísl. ii. 392; syknir menn ok þeir menn er landvært eigu út hér, Grág. i. 209; þótti nú at visu ganga, at hann



mundi sykn vera á öðru sumri, *Grett. 174 new Ed.*; ok verði Grettir sykn... at Grettir yrði sykn, *116, 117 new Ed.*; taldi hann vera syknan, *Rb. 292.*

**sykn**, f. = *sykna*; ok varð ekki af sykninni, *it was dropped*, *Grett. 117 new Ed.*; af þessu eyddist sykn (syknan Ub.) at sinni, *173 new Ed.*

**sykna**, u, f. [*Ulf. swikniþa, swiknei = ἀφώτης, ἀφελει, ἀπλότης; swikneins = καθαρσμός*]:—*blamelessness, the state of being sykn*; ef skógar-maðr hefir vegit annan skógar-mann til syknu sér, *Grág. ii. 160*; víg þorvalds skyldi vera til syknu Helga, *Rd. 265*; lýsa syknu e-s, ... ok fékkisk þar hvártveggja syknan, ... mæla móti syknu e-s, *292*; færa fram syknu e-s (to bring it out in parliament), *Fms. vi. 119, Fbr. 53*; meðan þeir hafa eigi farit syknu sinni, *Grág. i. 97*. **COMPDS:** **syknu-leyfi**, n. *a licence of the alping to grant sykna*; lögsögu-maðr á upp at segja s. öll, *Grág. i. 2*; ok talði hann vera frjálsan ef þar fengisk syknu-leyfit, *Rd. 292*. **syknu-lof**, n. = *syknuleyfi*; ef mönnum er syknulofs beðit at lögréttu skógar-mönnum eða fjórþags-mönnum, *Grág. i. 99*.

**sykr**, n. [*Dan. sukker*], *sugar*, (mod.)

**sylgja**, u, f. *a brooch or buckle*, chiefly of silver or gold, worn by women; þrjár sylgjur sex ára, *Dipl. iii. 4*; s. ok fingurgull, *Fms. ix. 263*; gull-sylgja tyndisk, ... ok fannsk ekki sylgjan, ... hét hún at gefa hálf-virði sylgjunnar, ... sylgiöna þá ena sömu, *Bs. i. 348*; fimn sylgjur ok þrjú nisti, *874*.

**syrgj**, m., gen. *sylgjar* and *sylys*; [*svelgr, svelgja*; *Engl. swill*]:—*a drink, beverage*; allt er senn ef hann sylg um getr, *Hm.*; ylgr fær af hræm sylg, *Edda* (in a verse); the word is not used in prose, see *Lex. Poët.*

**SYLL**, f., qs. *svill*, gen. *syllar*, pl. *syllr*; mod. **sylla**, u, f.; [*A. S. syll*; *Engl. sill*; *O. H. G. and Germ. schuelle*]:—*a sill, door-sill*; reisa upp góða stólpa ok þar yfir leggja stórar syllr, *Sks. 91 new Ed.*; stafir fjórir stóðu upp ok syllr upp í milli, *Fms. viii. 429* (so also *Cod. Eirsp. 192, Edd. 1871*); fjóra ása, átta stafir, tvau þvertré, ok tvær syllr, *Dipl. iii. 8*; hann fékk komizt út undir syll kirkjunnar, *Sturl. iii. 102 C* (kirkju-sylluna *Ed.*); syllr ok stöðr, *Ld. 316, cp. v. l.*; sönghús-syllur, *Fms. ix. 26*; syllar-efni, *Pm. 11*. **syllu-stokkr**, m. *a sill-post*, *Hom. 94, 96*.

**sylla**, d, to furnish with a sill; ok syllt upp í milli, *Fms. viii. 429, v. l.*

**Syllingar**, f. pl. the *Scilly Islands*, *Fms. passim*.

**syn**, f., gen. *synjar*, [*synja*; *syn* is the root from which *syn-ð* is a derivative]:—*a denial, protest*; used in law phrases, koma, setja, hafa *syn* fyrir, to protest or repel a charge on oath, by ordeal, or the like; ef þeir hafa *syn* fyrir, þá skulu þeir synja með einseði, *K. Á. 150*; hann setti þar *syn* fyrir, ok bað skirslur, *Fms. ix. 5*; bændr kómu þar sumir *syn* fyrir sik, *Hkr. i. 89*; hún er sett til varnar á þingum... því er þat orðtak, at 'syn sé fyrir sett' þá er hann neitar, *Edda 21*; the word is freq. in the compd nauð-syn (q. v.), necessity, otherwise obsolete.

**II.** the name of a goddess, *Edda 21*; arin-syn, the goddess of the beard, *þd.*; mens Synjar (gen.), the goddess of the necklace, i. e. a woman, *Lex. Poët.*; according to *Edda 21*, *Syn* was the goddess of lawsuits; **synjar-spann**, *N. G. L. i. 258*, is prob. an error = smjör-spann.

**SYND**, f., older form **syn-ð**, **syn-þ**, shewing that the *d* is inflexive, *svnþ, svnþir (sins)*, *Mar. pref. xxxii, xxxiii, Eluc., Greg., passim*; [*A. S. syn* and *synn*, whence the Norse word may have been borrowed when Christianity came in, for it does not occur in poets of the heathen age; *Engl. sin*; *Germ. sünde*; *Dan. synd*]:—*a sin* (it prop. means 'negation, denial', no doubt referring to denial by oath of compurgators, ordeal, or the like), *Mar., Stj., Bs., H. E.*, passim in old and mod. writers in an eccl. sense only, for the very word implies a Christian, not a heathen, notion (the heathens said glæpr or the like); *synda-freistni*, bót, auki, band, bruni, byrðr, dauði, daunn, díki, flekkir, fýsi, gjald, görd, iðran, játning, kyn, lausn, lifnaðr (lif), líkn, saurgan, saurr, sár, sótt, verk, = the temptation, atonement..., sickness, work of sin, *H. E. i. 462, 522, Greg. 9, 18, 19, 22, 45, 46, 73, K. Á. 76, Stj. 51, 119, 123, 142, 145, 162, 220, Rb. 82, 400, Hom. 5, 11, 41, 48, 59, 73, Vm. 84, Magn. 542, and passim*; *synda far*, *Stj. 123*; *synda þræll*, *Hom. 94*. **COMPDS:** **synda-fullr**, adj. *sinful*, *Stj. 404*, *Barl. 99*. **synda-lausa**, adj. *sinless*, *Stj. 567, Sks. 486, Gpl. 169*. **synda-liga**, adv. *sinfully*, *Stj. 18*. **synda-ligr**, adj. *sinful*, *Stj. 26, 119*. **synda-maðr**, m. *a sinner*, *677, 8*. **synda-præll**, m. *a thrall of sin*, *Hom. 51*.

**synda**, d, mod. t, [*sund*], to swim; synti allt út í haf, *Brandkr. 60* (paper MS.); ok syndu vestr yfir Jökuls-á, *Sturl. ii. 157*; the word has prevailed in mod. usage, but is very rare in old writers, who either use the tenses of *svimma* (q. v.) or more freq. *leggjask*, see *leggja*.

**syndari**, a, m. *a sinner*, freq. in mod. usage.

**synd-audigr**, adj. *sinful*, *Greg. 76*.

**synd-fullr**, adj. *sinful*, *Hom. 63*.

**syndga**, að, [*syndgr*, from *A. S. syngjan*], to sin, *N. T., Pass., Vidal. passim*; in old writers only used in the 2. reflex. **syndgask**, *id.*, *Hom. 154, Sks. 573 B, Fms. iii. 167, Barl. 46*.

**synd-getinn**, part. *sin-begotten*, *Eluc.*

**syndigr**, adj., contr. *synghaf* (qs. *syndgan*), *Hom. 40*; *syndgr*, 130; *synþgom*, *Mar. pref. xxxii. l. 23*; but else uncontr. *syndigr*, *Niðr. 7*;

*synduga*, *Stj. 173, 316*, and so in mod. usage; [*A. S. synig*; *Dan. syndig*]:—*sinful*; einn syndugr maðr, *Barl. 173, passim*; see the references above.

**synd-ligr**, adj. *sinful*, *Sks. 449 B*.

**syndr**, adj., qs. *syndr, svindr*, [from *sund*; *syndr*, *Ivar Aasen*], *able to swim, swimming*; vera syndr, *Fms. x. 66*; s. vel, *Fb. i. 368*; s. sem seir *Nj. 29, passim*.

**synd-samligr**, adj. (*-liga*, adv.), *sinful*, of a deed, *Sks. 674*.

**syndvar-liga**, adv. *warily against sin*; lífa betr ok syndvarligr, *Bs. i. 23*.

**synd-varr**, adj. *wary against sin*, *Hom. (St.)*

**SYNGJA**, pres. *syng*; pret. *saung* or *söng*, pl. *sungu*; subj. *syngi* imperat. *syng, syngdu*; part. *sunginn*; older *syngva*, and then ever sounded *singva*, as seen from rhymes, *þings, singva*, *Eb. 27 new Ed. l. 24*, in a verse of the 10th century; [*Ulf. siggan = ᾄδω*; *A. S. anc. O. H. G. singan*; *Engl. sing*; *Dan. syng*; *Swed. and early Dan. sjunga*]:—to sing, prop. to ring, clasp, of metals, weapons; to whisle, of wind, or the like; hurð syngir í lási, *Fms. iii. 67*; syngir í atgeirinum, *Nj. 44, 119*; bitia þat sverð, nema sjálfum þér syngvi um höfði, *Hkv. 2*; (örvar sungu á mínum skjaldi, *Eb. (in a verse)*; sverð saung of vanga mér *Kormak*; það syngir í reidanum, syngir í böndum, of the rigging of a ship in a storm, see *Lex. Poët.*: of the swan's single sad note, *syngi syngi*, *svanir minir*. **II.** to sing, in tunes; sungu ok slungu snúðg steini, *Gs. (of the maids at a hand-mill)*; s. sálm, to sing a hymn.

in an eccl. sense; s. messu, to sing the mass, *Nj. 157*; prest á eigi a syngva fleiri messur enn tvær, *K. þ. K. 21 new Ed.*; s. messu heiman *Bs. i. 440*; um morguninn er sungnar vöru tíðir, *Fms. x. 10*; ok sungu upp responsorium, 15; s. psaltara, *Bs. i. 74, Fms. xi. 274*; syngja tíðir to chant the 'hours', passim; absol. to officiate in a mass, þar söng prestur á er þrándr hét, *Fms. ix. 232*; þangat söng hann einn hátíðardag, *Bs. i. 435*; spec. phrases, s. e-n til moldar, 'to sing a person into the earth, to perform the funeral rites'; þeim lærðum manni er mik syngtr til moldar gef ek þrjú kúgildi, *Dipl. iv. 8*; syngja yfir e-m, to sing over one, i. e. to sing the burial service; syngja yfir líki, þar tíðir er til byrjar, *N. G. L. i. 16*, and so in mod. usage (yfir-söngtr); also of the sick, *Fms. vii. 39*; s. e-n í bann (bannsyngja), to chant an excommunication, *Bs. i. 768*.

**III.** pass., þann tíma er söngst öttu-söngtr, *Fms. vii. 310*; þá er messa syngst, *Am. 101*; skal syngjast messa, *Dipl. i. 10*; syngandi sálu-messa, *iv. 8*.

**syngn**, see *sykn*.

**SYNJA**, að, [this is the root verb for *syn* and *synd*], to deny; sannaði þat annarr en annarr synjaði, *Fms. iv. 294*; þá muntu s. þess með skynsemd, *Nj. 80, passim*.

**2.** esp. as a law phrase, see *syn*, the charge to be repelled in gen., s. e-s; syni hann vilja síns með settar-eiði, at hann vildi þat verk eigi gört hafa, *Gpl. 162*; nú verð ek sjálf fyrir mik synja lýta, to prove my innocence by ordeal, *Gkv. 3. 8*; vil ek þessa máls s. fyrir mik ok fyrir oss alla skipvera, vil ek þar bjóða fyrir eiða svá sem lög yður standa til, *Ó. H. L. 140*.

**3.** to deny, refuse; hann vill synja mér ríkis, *Fms. i. 83*; s. mér mægðar, *Isl. ii. 215*; kaup, *Vápn. 7*; honum skal beiða fars at skipi... ef honum er synjað þar, *Grág. i. 90*; þriggja marka útleð varðar þeim er synjar, *80*; þótt þeir syni, *90*.

**II.** reflex. to refuse an offer, of a lady; er þú synjask hverjum konungi, *Fas. i. 365*; þeirrar konu það Catilina, en hún synjaðisk, *Róm. 332*.

**synjan** or **synjun**, f. *a denial, refusal*, *Grág. i. 91*; far-s., *Hbl.*

**synnstr**, superl. *southernmost*; see *syðri*.

**syn-samr**, adj. *unobliging*, *655 iii. 1*.

**syn-semi**, f. *an unobliging mood, petty denial of a favour*; en synsemi mun þér í þykkja ok eigi stórmannlegt ef ek synja, *Fs. 34*.

**syptir**, m. [*Germ. seufzen*; *Engl. sob and sigh*], *a sobbing*; in and-syptir or and-syftir.

**syrgi-ligr**, adj. *sad*, *Stj. 52, Bs. i. 819*.

**SYRGJA**, ð, [*sorg*; *Ulf. saurgan = μεμυρῶν, λυπεῖσθαι*; *A. S. sorgan*; *Engl. sorrow*; *Germ. sorge*; *Dan. sørge*]:—to sorrow, mourn; hann bað menn eigi syrgja né láta öðrum herfligum látum, *Nj. 197*; snökta eðr s., *Fms. viii. 234*; þeir syrgðu ok hrygðusk, *Barl. 191*. **2.** to bewail, with acc.; syrgði hann hana dauða, *Fms. x. 379*; þessa hluti syrgðu þeir, *Barl. 189*; ek syrgi eina jungfrú ok fæ hana eigi, *Fas. iii. 643*; s. af e-u, to mourn over, *Barl. 91*; s. sik, to bewail oneself, *waill*, *Róm. 233*, passim in old and mod. usage.

**syrgja**, u, f. [*sori*], dress; as a nickname, *Sturl. iii. 74*.

**syrgpa**, u, f. [*sorp*; prop. = a swill for beasts; *Norse sörpe*]:—*a dirty woman*, *Edda ii. 629*; the name of an ogress, *Edda (Gl.)*.

**2.** a volume of miscellaneous things; kvæða syrgja, syrgja mín ('my syrgja', i. e. the book into which the poet entered his occasional songs), pref. to the Poems of Bjarni Thorarinsson, p. 1. **syrgu-þing**, n., in *syrgupings-lög*, n. pl. a kind of mock pleading, mock lawsuit, composed as an entertainment; var hann eptir í stofu á kveldin er þorkell gókk at sofa, ok hefir frammi margs-konar ertingar, ok þat hafa menn sagt at hann hafi fyrstr fundit upp á Syrgupings-lög; menn kómu víða af bæjum, ok gördisk þar af þyss mikill, *Lv. 26*; the exact thing is now lost, perh. it was something similar to the mod. Skraparóts-prédikan.



syrtta, t. [sorti], to grow dark; það syrtir að.

**SYSTRIR**, f., gen. acc. and dat. systur, pl. nom. and acc. systir, gen. systur, dat. systur; [Goth. *swistar*; A.S. *swuster*; Engl. *sister*; O.H.G. *swester*; Germ. *schwester*; Dan. *søster*; Swed. *syster*; Lat. *soror*]:—a sister, Nj. 30, Grág. i. 288, passim; s. samfedra, sammæðra, 170; al-systir, hálf-systir, a half-sister; móður-systir (Dan. *møster*), a mother's-sister, aunt; föður-s. (Dan. *faster*), a father's-sister, aunt; afa-s., ömmu-s., a great aunt.

**II.** metaph. in addressing; eigi má ek hljóð vera, sæl systirín, segir gríðkona, Grett. 170 new Ed.; allra-s., all men's sister, a nickname, Landn.; leik-s., stall-s., a play-sister; föstur-s., a foster-sister; eccl., Guð vakti þik, systir, Bs. i. 438; bræðr ok systir, Hom. 32.

**2.** a sister of charity, nun, Ann. 1343; systur-klaustur, a nunnery, H.E. i. 470; systur lifnadr, lag, id., 470, 476. **COMPS.** systur-barn, n. a sister's child, niece, nephew, Sturl. i. 163. systur-börn, n. pl. sisters' bairns, i. e. cousins, Gpl. 245. systur-dóttir, f. a sister's daughter, Grág. i. 171, Ld. 26, Finnb. 258; systurdóttir sonr, N.G.L. i. 77. systur-dætrir, f. pl. daughters of two sisters. systur-sonur, m. a sister's son, Grág. i. 171, Nj. 103, Fms. vii. 269; tveir systur-ynir Barða, Isl. ii. 236. systur-synir, m. pl. sisters' sons, Gpl. 242, Isl. ii. 208, Landn. 151.

**systkin**, n. pl., sounded **systkin** and spelt thus, Edda i. 56, Landn. 49, Fms. vi. 398, Grág. i. 232, N.G.L. i. 151; [Dan. *søsken*]:—collect. a brother and sister, brothers and sisters; öll systkin sín, þau systkin, systkin sín, passim; telja frá systkinum tveim, N.G.L. i. 147.

**COMPS.** systkina-börn, n. the bairns of systkin, first cousins, Gpl. 245. systkina-dætrir, f. pl. the daughters of systkin, first female cousins, Gpl. 242; systkina-dætra-synir, N.G.L. i. 188. systkina-ynir, m. pl. the sons of systkin, first male cousins, Hkr. i. 327; systkina-önir (first cousins) ok systlungar, 'systkin-sons' and sister-sons, Grág. i. 172.

**systlingr**, m. = systlungr, a 'sisterling,' a sister-son, N.G.L. i. 76.

**systlung**, f. = systlunga; ef maðr tekir bræðrunga sína eða systlung bræðrunga, systlungu, v. l., N.G.L. i. 148, ii. 302; Guðrúnu systlung Oddkötlu, Sturl. i. 132; systlung sinn (sina), K. A. 140; hún var systlung Cod. systlungu hans, she (Rachel) was the daughter of him (James), Stj. 71; whereas James and Rachel would collectively be called systkina örn.

**systlunga**, u, f. one's mother's sister's daughter, a female cousin, m. 52; systlungu Oddkötlu, Sturl. i. 132 C; hún var s. Ülfeðrar, 99 C; ef þær eru bræðrunga eða systlungur eða nánari, Grág. i. 346.

**systlungur**, m. one's mother's sister's son, a male cousin (Dan. *møster søn*), Landn. 107, 178; s. við konung, the king's cousin, Gpl. 54; Johannes angelista, systlungur hans (i. e. Jesus) at frændsemi, Barl. 49; bræðrunga ok systlungar, brother's sons and sister's sons, first cousins on the mother's and father's side, Grág. i. 171; munu systlungar sífum spilla, Vsp. (or systlungar here the plur. fem. from systlung?); systlungs barn, a sister's son's child, a cousin's child, Gpl. 244.

**SYÐA**, d, [süd], to wainscot; syða loptið fyrir gaffinum, D.N. i. 506. **SYÐING**, f., wainscotting; nýjar syllar, sperror, ok nýja syðing, þekja með spón ok bræða, D.N. iii. 409.

**SYJA**, pret. seði, söði, [Ulf. *siujan*; A.S. and O.H.G. *siujan*; Engl. *sew*; Dan.-Swed. *se, sy*; Lat. *suere*]:—to sew; only occurs in the part. þór and pret. seðu, q. v.; sé þú hvé vel, þeir seðu er fyrir saumförinni þú, Skálda (Thorodd); hamri söðr, járnri söðr, þammer-knit, iron-knit, a coat of mail, Lex. Poët.

**SYJA**, also spelt **SYGJA**, u, f. the suture of a ship (súð is the board, *syja* a single suture, a súð therefore contains so and so many *syjur*); komnar eru níu *syjur* á hvárt borð (mod. saumför), Fms. viii. 196; kjalar, stála, þá, sygju, Edda 66; kjöl-sýja, q. v.

**SYKI**, f. [Ulf. *siukei*; Dan. *syge*], sickness, freq. in mod. usage, esp. compds.

**SYKJASK**, ð and t, [sjúkr; Ulf. *sjúkan* = *ἀσθενέω*], to grow sick, sicken, s. 97; sykðisk, Fms. x. 410; sykisk öll sú hin úhrausta kona, 656 B. 7; kúskuf af heilisu hennar, Greg. 46; sykjask í hugnum, Pr. 124.

**SYKN**, adj. an eccl. term, in *sýkn* dagr; the more correct form is *sýkn*, N.G.L. i. 385; [from sókn, Dan. *søgne* dag]:—a day on which lawsuits and actions are permitted (= Lat. *dies fastus*), opp. to a holy day Sabbath; in the phrase, *sýkn* eða heilagt, *sýngt* (sic) eða heilagt, N.G.L. i. 349; meðan sýnkt (sic) er... þegar sýngt er, 380; mod. el. sounded, *sýnt* ok heilagt; á sýknum dögum, Gpl. 80; söknum gum, N.G.L. i. 385; nú er eigi langt til morguns ok er þá sýkn gr, Ó.H. 118, Fms. iv. 265.

**SÝLA**, d, or better **SÝLA**, with y, qs. svela, [svell; Engl. *swell*; cp. Dan. *ulme*]:—to swell, turn into ice, of water; sýldi hvern dropa er inn um... sýldi um hann öll klæðin, Isl. ii. 461, 462; allt sýldi bæði úti inni, Fas. ii. 144; part. *sýldr*, stiff with ice; kufinn var sýldr allr, ett. 117 A; skipit með öllum jöklinum, en þat var mjök sýlt, 125 A; þar skúar Gísli liggja ok eru sýldir allir, Gísl. 115; of a wound, sýldi hjarnar (acc.), þjal. 30.

**SÝLT**, n. adj. (part.), [from *syll* = a sill?], a sheep's mark, a piece being from the top of the ear; kirkja á mark, sýlt hit hægri, en heilt hit

vinstra, Vm. 29, freq. in mod. usage.

dappled is said to be 'sýldr í lend,' 'loin-dappled' of a short-legged dwarf it is said, 'var sýlt í neðan þar sem fætrir voru,' instead of *instep there was but a groove*, Fb. iii. 48.

**SÝN**, f. = sjón, q. v. [Dan. *syn*], a sight; sýn, heyrn, Fms. i. 97; heyrn eða sýn, Grág. ii. 16; þat birtir sýn, Pr. 471; sýn er sögu ríkari, a saying, Stj. 621; kunnugr at sýn ok máli, Fb. ii. 58; sýn, at sjá it rétta, 623, 26, Gpl. 58; er mér þat at sýn orðit er ek hefi ópt heyrir frá sagt, I have seen it with my eyes, Ó.H. 57; í sýn við beinn, within sight of the farm, Fms. ix. 510; koma í sýn við menn, Rb. 388; ganga í sýn við e-n, Fms. x. 329; lét hann leida í sýn við þá tveir dætr sínar, 105; svá at feli sýn (acc.), Vm. 88; sól hvarf at sýn, Ó.H. 218; sólar-gangr vex at sýn, visibly, Rb. 92; tungl er þá ekki at sýn, not visible, 452; hvarf hann frá henni at sýn, Bs. i. 184; var þeim at sýn þar vel fagnat, apparently, Hkr. i. 73; hann druknaði á firðinum, ok gekk þar inn í fjallit at sýn, apparently, Landn. 159, v. l.; an appearance, bregða á sik mannligri sýn, Fms. x. 301; forkunnar sýn, Fms. i. 137; a vision; þar fyrir hann í svefni mikla sýn, Fms. i. 137.

**2. sýnum**, adverbially, by sight, apparently; fríð sýnum, Nj. 2; hann var fríðr sýnum, Eg. 22; hinn líkligsti sýnum, Hkr. i. 262.

**II.** [a different word = sunna, q. v.], poet. the sun, Edda (Gl.).

**SÝNA**, d, to shew; hón bað hann sýna sér sverðit, Gullþ. 14; á þinginu sýndu menn vápn sín, Fms. iv. 326; þú skalt enga fálæika á þér sýna, Nj. 14; sýna sik glaðan, Barl. 16; hann sýndi mun ek sýna yðr (dat.) í fata-búr þorfinns, Grett. 98 A, passim.

**II.** reflex. sýnask, to appear, Rb. 478; sýnisk þat jafnan at ek em féggjarn, Nj. 102; hann kvað mikla úsæmd í slíku sýnask af Sturlu, Sturl. i. 87; ok sýndisk hann þá Nero (dat.), he then presented himself to N., 659 C. 29. **2.** to seem, with dat.; e-m sýnisk e-t, it appears to one; óss sýnisk úmakligt, at... Eluc. 3; sýndisk vitrum mönnum hann afbragð, Fms. x. 397; heyr mér tvennt um sýnzsk, Nj. 3; to see in a dream, sonnaði hann, honum sýndisk þá enn helgi Ólafr konungur, Ó.H. 240; sýndisk honum í svefni engill Guðs, Bær. 12; sem konunni hafði sýnzsk um nóttina, Fms. v. 222; so also, mér sýndist hann koma, I thought I saw him come; mér sýndist eg sjá hann, I thought I saw him; ekki er allt sem sýnist, a saying, varla sýnisk allt sem, Mk. 3.

**3. to think fit**; veitid mér grópt slíkan sem yðr sýnisk, such as you deem fit, as you like, Fms. ix. 309; fékk konungur sveitar-höfðingja þá er honum sýndisk, Eg. 272; sýndisk mönnum, at Andrés misti sæmda sinna, Fms. ix. 309; sýnisk þat þó flestum, at fá mér þat er ek vil, Grett. 129 A; þrándr kvað hitt mundu sýnask (that would seem better) at unna Leifi föður-bóta, Fær. 159.

**sýnd**, f. = sýn, in á-sýnd, a countenance; til-sýndar, adverb. to see from afar off; á-sýndar, adverb. to see (as in the phrase 'fair to see').

**sýndr**, adj. with eyesight so and so; gamall ok sýndr litt, Eg. 710; litt s., Hkr. iii. 127; hinn mikli maðr er svá litt var sýndr, Nj. 34 (where ironic); ú-sýndir hvelpar, a litter of blind whelps; of weather, clear, í björtu ok vel sýndu veðri, Konr.

**sýni**, n. the sight; in the adverb. phrase, til sýnis, for the sight's sake; var hann sendr konungi til sýnis, for the sake of curiosity, Fms. vi. 362; til sýnis vaxtar hans, as a sample of his sight, Fas. i. 331; við-sýni, a 'far-sight,' a wide horizon; mis-sýni, eye-deception; glám-sýni, glamour-sight. sýnis-horn, n. a sample, specimen.

**sýni-liga**, adv. visibly, Fms. x. 332, 374 (publicly); ú-sýniliga, invisibly.

**sýni-ligr**, adj. visible, Fms. i. 139, Blas. 44; ú-sýniligr, invisible.

**2. sightly**; mikill maðr, hárt, s., Fms. x. 393; enn sýniligsti maðr, Ld. 24; advisable, Ó.H. 166; likely, sýniligr, more likely (to pay), K. þ. K. 48.

**sýning**, f. a shewing, 655 xxvi. 3; s. ok skýring, Stj. 30.

**sýnn**, adj. visible; þótt ek sjá sýnnar vafur, Grett. 112 A.

**2. clear, evident**; þér skal sýn búiðlið í því vera, Fms. v. 306; lýsir hann því, at hann er sýnn at bríðar-manni, if he declares himself as the unmistakable bríðar-mann, Gpl. 290; þeir atburðir er miklu eru sýnstir til þess úárans, most likely to cause, Sks. 332 B; sýna stund, a good while, Grett. (in a verse); likely, ef yðr þykkir eigi annat sýnna fyrir liggja enn vera hér, if you have nothing better to do than..., Fær. 45; sýnisk mér sem eigi muni í annat sinn sýnna at leita til fundar við Bolla enn nú, there will not be a better chance another time, Ld. 238; er þessu sýnna at svá beri (berr Cod.), til, there is every probability that it will turn out so, Fms. xi. 114; þótti mönnum 6-sýnt (uncertain) hver fríðr gefinn mundi, Ó.H. 188.

**3. sightly**; vápnum ok váðum skolu vinir gleðjask, þat er á sjálfum sýnst, Hm.

**II.** spec. or adverb. usages; þótti þá öllum at sýnu ganga, at stórflokkar mundi komnir í héraðit, all thought that it was clear, beyond doubt, that..., Sturl. iii. 41.

**2. A.** with a compar., a great deal; sýnu minna, a great deal less, far less, Fms. vii. 242, xi. 112; sýnu meiri, much greater, Fas. ii. 515; sýnu verri, much worse, Ld. 322, Fb. i. 259; sýnu betri, s. betr, a great deal better, Fms. iii. 222, xi. 154; sýnu yngri, v. 263; superl., sýnu fyrstr, far a-head, Fær. 168.

**3. sýnt**, as adv. evidently, quite, very; greindi þá sýnt um, Vápn. 5; þik skortir sýnt við hann, thou fallest quite short



of him, thou art no match for him, Isl. ii. 215; hildr var sýnt í vexti, the battle waxed quite hot, Km. III. in compds, ein-sýnn, one-eyed; tví-sýnn, doubtful; víð-sýnn, and-sýnn, evident; ó-sýnt, uncertain.

**SÝPINN**, adj. a corrupt vulgar pronunciation for sýttinn (q. v.), used esp. of a niggardly person; hann er sýppinn: as also **SÝPA**, t; sýpa í e-ð (qs. sýta), to grudge an outlay, of a miser, cp. Hm. 47.

**SÝR**, f., gen. sýr, acc. sú, pl. sýr (declined as kýr, q. v.); [A. S. sú; Engl. sow; Dan. so; Germ. sau; Gr. ūs; Lat. sūs]:—a sow; sýr ok grísir með, Grág. i. 504; sý (acc.) ræða, 427; sýr eru augu sýr (gen.), Skálda (Thorodd); the word is obsolete in prose. 2. a nickname, Sigurðr sýr, gen. Sigurðar sýr, Fagrsk. 106; sýrar, v. l., also Fms. x. 405.

II. one of the names of the goddess Freyja, in gen. Sýrar, Edda; & ek Sýrar mey dýra, Edda (in a verse); fólk-sýrar, Korm. (in a verse).

**SÝR**, m. a dish, kind unknown; sýr var kallað réttir á Grænalandi er konur gördðu ok kálfa-görnum, Fbr. 108, v. l. (A word of doubtful genuineness, and wanting in the vellums of that Saga.)

**SÝRA**, u, f. [súrr; Germ. saure], sour whey, stored up and used for drink instead of small beer, Nj. 199, Gisl. 58; sýru-ker, Eg. 701, Bs. i. 120, Sturl. iii. 192, Gisl. 7.

**Sýr-dælir**, m. pl. the men of Súrna-dalr, a county in Norway, Gisl.

**Sýrland**, n. Syria, Stj. passim: **Sýr-lendingr**, a Syrian, 656 B. 10: **Sýr-lenzkr** (**Sýr-neskr**, 655 xiv. B. 2), adj. Syriac, Al. 77, Stj. 641.

**SÝSA**, t, a defect. verb, of which only the pret. and the past part. remain; [this is the root word from which sýsla (q. v.) is a derivative, cp. also súss and súss-breki]:—to be busy with a thing, give effect to it; either with dat. (s. e-u), or s. at e-u; or used absolutely, to be busy; hón sýsti um þórf gesta, Am. 6; sýsti hann svá mikilt á lítilli stundu, Barl. 177; at vér fáim ekki at sýst, Fms. v. 155; ér sýstuð suðr, ye went busily, hastened, southwards, vi. (in a verse); ef Magnúss konungr yrði sýst hvat sýst væri, 13; þá er því var sýst, Hom. 117; þá er hann hefir sýst eyrendum sínum, when he had done his errand, Fms. ix. 345, v. l.; því er sýst, that is done, Geisli 12; þeim er þar sýst saman, there they are busied together, Hornklofi (Fagrsk. rather to be taken as a part. than as a fem. subst., see, however, Lex. Poët. s. v. sýst); fara brottu með svá sýstu eyrendi, Stj.; hvat hann hefir at sýst & þeirri stundu, Rd. 304; hvat þeir höfðu at sýst meðan, Fms. xi. 41; þeir sýstu þat eitt, at þeir sættusk & víg Snorra, Sturl. 186 C; höggva ísinn, ok var þat sýst á tveim dögum, Fms. ix. 400; Eysteinn konungr hafði mart sýst í landinu þat er nytsemd var á, vii. 100; bað ok sagði, ok var þegar sýst allt á einu auga-bragði, Barl. 22; ef hann mætti nökkurn þann mann fá sýst honum (if he could get him a man) er þessa mætti honum bætr ráða, 16; ef hón hefir eigi þann riddara nú sýstan, MS. 4. 30; var svá til sýst, at ..., Fms. vi. 38; ef þetta sýstisk fremr en aðrir höfðu sýst, x. 7, v. l.; þá hefir þú vel sýst, well done, ix. 366; þeir gátu alls engi at sýst, could procure none, Str. 12; var svá til sýst (it was so arranged that ...) at Sighvatr skáld hlaut ..., Fms. vi. 38; ef hón gæti nokkut at sýst, Str. 13; leitudu margir við at bera hana, er alls ekki gátu at sýst, 54; sem vist er at vér fáim ekki at sýst, Fms. vi. 155, Hkr. iii. 162.

**sýsl**, f. business, = sýsla; góð sýsl var þat, Fms. vi. 333 (in a verse).

**sýsl** (sýsla, Mkv.), adj. eager, painstaking; nökkud varð hón sýsla of sik (=sýsl), she was a meddlesome thing, Mkv.; þá er þú ferr með úvin þínum á götu, ver þú sýsl at leyskast frá honum, Greg. 41 (an old rendering of Matth. v. 25).

**sýsla**, að. [Dan. sysle], to be busy, transact business; menn skulu sýsla þat Föstudag hverr vera skal lögsögu-maðr, Grág. i. 1; Ólafir sett upp skip sitt ... en er þat er sýslat, Ld. 87; er þetta var at sýslat, Al. 123; to procure, s. einn svá góðan mann, MS. 4. 27; sumir sýsla bann ok bölbænr í land vart, Anecd. 12; sýslaði biskup þeim allt lið er hann fékk, Fms. viii. 144; sýsla sínum bræðrum nökkurn kost, Mar.; sér sýslaðan ok sendan, Stj. 250; at þú mættir s. mér nökkura staðfestu, Sturl. i. 209, 210; segl ok akkeri skal til sýsla af bónda fé, Gpl. 81; sýsluðu hvárritveggj vel í þeirri ferð, made a good job of it, succeeded, Fms. ix. 270. II. reflex., vit skulum sitja á Norðmæri ok freista svá hvat at sýslisk, Fms. i. 53, Hkr. i. 171.

**sýsla**, u, f. business, work; hjón sátu þar, héldu á sýslu, Rm. 14; hygg ek at vér eigim aðrar sýslur en bjór at drekka, Hkv. i. 17; andlegu verki, jarðligum sýslum, 655 xxvi. 1; hann hafði lokið þeim sýslum er hann vildi, 656 A. 4; var þat siðr hans, at rísa upp árdegis, ok ganga þá um sýslu manna, Eg. 2; fyrir sýslu góðs verks, doing a good work, Hom. 26; ef hann hefir eigi sýslu á (if he has no time, no leisure) at færa barn til skírnar, K. Þ. K. 4;—hence, bú-sýsla, husbandry; um-sýsla, activity, endeavors. II. as a law term, any stewardship held from the king or bishop, also as a geographical term, a district, bailiwick, prefecture; sýslur ok ármennningar um öll þrændal-lög, Hkr. i. 303; Guttormr þvari, hann hafði haft sýslu, Fms. ix. 15; Ólafir sem þá hafði hirstjórn ok sýslu norðan lands, Dipl. ii. 15; allt til þess er þeir kómu ór sýslu þóris, Ó. H. 137; skal sýslumaðr lýsa hversu margir údáða-menn urðu í hans sýslu & næstum tólf mánuðum, Gpl. 22; hafa sýslu á Hálalandi, Eg. 66; þá er hann (the bishop) hafði yfir-för um sýslu sína, a diocese, Bs. i. 140.

COMPDS: sýslu-bréf, n. letters patent, N. G. L. iii. 77. sýslu-ferr, adj. fit for work; vel s. at flestu verki, Bs. i. 307. sýslu-lauss, adj. unemployed, idle, Barl. 156, Fb. i. 508. sýslu-leysi, n. idleness, the being out of work, Róm. 333, Mar. sýslu-maðr, m. a worker; s. mikill ok starfsmaðr góðr, Eg. 203, Ld. 73: a prefect, bailiff, king's steward, Gpl. 22, Eg. 67, Fms. ix. 429 (v. l.), x. 10, Nj. 126; sýslumenn konungs ok biskups, ... lendir menna, sýslumenn, ármenn, Gpl. 12; sýslumaðr eða ármadr, 6; Jamtr höfðu þá Svía-konungi skatt goldit, ok þaðan höfðu verit sýslumenn yfir landinu, Ó. H. 142, and so in mod. Icel. usage, the country being divided into sýslur, answering to the þing (q. v.) of the Commonwealth, each sýsla with its bailiff (sýslumaðr), who at the same time is the justice and the tax-gatherer or steward of the king; sýslumenn skulu þing eiga á Leiðum, Jb. 23; lögmenn ok sýslumenn, 27.

B. In local names, Aðal-sýsla, the present Esthonia, Yngl. S.; Ey-sýsla = the present Osel in the Baltic; also simply Sýsla, a Slavon word = Sysle in Alfred's Orosius, a country in eastern Prussia; in Sýslu-kind, the people of Esthonia, Yt.

**sýs-liga**, adv. busily, smartly, speedily; rís upp þú s., rise up thou briskly! 656 C. 11; högg enn mennina s., Fms. xi. 152; hann sá merki konungs fara s., viii. 86; slátra s., Am. 20; sveinn s. sveif til skógar, went quickly to the wood, Hým. 18; ganga s., to walk briskly, Fas. i. 433 (in a verse).

**sýsl-rækr**, adj. transacting business, Bs. i. 754.

**SÝTA**, t, [sút], to wait; veit ek at vætki of sýting, hvar aldri skal slíta, Hallfréð; þeir sýttu hann sem dauðan, Bs. i. 743; Elena sýtti alla æfi dauða hans, Bret. 77: absol., Skálda 211; sýta ok klökva, Hom. 193; þér munuð sýta ok gráta en heiminn mun fagna, John xvi. 20: to pine for, with acc., er þat (acc.) illt at sýta er maðr fær eigi, Fas. i. 174; sýtir æ glöggri við gjöfum, a saying, Hm. 47; sýtir eigi drengir við dauða, a saying, ... er at sýtandi dauði, Km. sýti-ligr = sútligr, sad, Mar.

**sýting**, f. wailing; grátr ok s., Fms. x. 290; stynr ok s., Stj. 51; uggr ok sœting (sic), Mar.; sýtingar tími, a time of mourning, 238.

**sýttinn**, adj. [Norse syten], peevish, Lat. morosus.

**SÆÐI**, n. [sáð], seed; sálds sæði niðr fært, D. I. i. 476; sá sínu sæði, Barl. 18; rótfešta sæði sitt í hjarta sínu, 5. 2. metaph. seed, off-spring, freq. in eccl. usage, kvinnunnar sæði, Abrahams sæði, Bible.

3. plur. crops; þar lét hann hafa sæði ok kallaði at Ökrum, Eg. 136; sláttur ok sæði, Bjarn. 22; í sæðum Philistinorum, Stj. 413; árferð tók at vernu ok sæði manna tóku at bregðask, ... eptir um vartit fengusk lítil sæði, því at engi gat frækorn at kaupa, Ó. H. 113; þetta var þann tíma, er sæði manna vóru eigi tekin til ávaxtar ... er hann gengr sinn veg nær sæðum (fields) nökkurum, Mar.

**sæðingr**, m. [Norse sæing], the common gull or sea-mew, larus canus L., Edda (Gl.), Ó. T. (in a verse).

**SÆFA** (i. e. sæfa), ð, [akin to svefn, svæfa; cp. Lat. sopire], prop. to put to sleep, but distinguished from svæfa, and only used to kill, slaughter beasts; vök s. er menn sæfa hvali í, Jb. 331 B; skal gefa af inn fimta hlut af öllu fé nema maðr sæfi, K. Þ. K.; blóðið flóar svá sem lifandis maðr hefði sæðr verit, Mar.; hann sæðið girðar-synd, Greg. 38.

2. esp. of a sacrifice; ef sæðf vóru þau kvikendi er göðunum var fórat, Eb. 10; lamb Guðs er soest til þessa nótturðar, Greg. 29; sæfandi son sinn ysak, Stj. 130; skal hverr s. sitt lamb, 279; lamb soest ok etið, Post. 645. 83; sá er sæðið fórnina, Stj. 430; sæfa hjarðir, Hsm.; svæfa naut, to kill a beast by driving a sharp instrument into the nape of the neck, severing the spine, as the Spanish Torreadore do (the heathen way of killing the sacrificial beast?). II. reflex. to be killed, expire; sæfisk hón á spjótinu ok deyr, Fb. i. 258; jarlinn sæfðisk á spjótinu, Eg. 289; Hrafn hræðir hvárki hönd né fót er hann sæfðisk, Bs. i. 674 (of a man beheaded); nú veidir maðr hval ok sæfisk hann á djúpi, N. G. L. i. 59; val-sæfendr, Yt.

**sæfari**, a, m. the slaughterer, sacrificing priest, Stj. 430.

**sæfing**, f. the sacrifice, Stj. 377.

**sægr** (i. e. sægr), m. [cp. A. S. gar-secg = the ocean], sleet, wet, rain; þat var allt á einni stundu er sægr enn mesti var, ok þat at þurrt var ok heid ok sólskin, Bs. i. 339; sægjum, adv. pouring; þó sjór um þik sægjum drífi, Fas. ii. (in a verse).

2. a tumult, confusion, swarm; vera mun mikill sægr í bænum, ok allt líð ólött, Fms. viii. 392.

3. in mod. usage sægr means a swarm, mesti sægr. II. the name of the man in the moon's pail; sægr heitir sár, en simul stöng, Edda.

**sæli**, n. [through the Fr. soie, Ital. saia, from Lat. sericum; as are also A. S. seale, Engl. silk], silk, Rétt., N. G. L. iii. 122, 125, D. N., B. K., Vm.; sæli-kápa, 90.

**SÆING**, f., gen. sæingar, these being the old forms; the later and mod. contr. form sæng, gen. sængr, pl. sængir, which is used in vellums of the 14th century; [Dan. sæng; Swed. säng]:—a bed; sakna ek í sessi ok í sængu míns málvinnar, Gkv. i. 20; sæng fóru síðan sína þau Högni, Am. 10; sofnuð var Guðrún í sængum, Skv. 3. 24; ganga í sama sæng konu, Grág. i. 175, 311, 329, Glúm. 374 (sæng Ed.); hann lagði hana í sæng hjá sér, Fms. i. 4; kona liggir í sænginni, ... í sængina, Fb. i. 258. 2. childbed; er hón á sæng ferr, N. G. L. i. 30; þær konur sem á sæng andaðisk, Bs. i. 687; liggja á sæng, to lie in childbed; kona lá á sæng. COMPDS: sængar-færð, f. childbed, K. Á. 18, Bs. i. 687. sængar-för (mod. sængr-för),



*id.*, H. E. i. 492; kona hans var þá önduð af sængrföt, Vigl. 53 new Ed. vellum of the 14th century). **sængr-föt**, n. pl. *bed-clothes*. **sængar-klæði**, n. pl. *id.*, Jm. 24; sængr-klæði, Karl. 57. **sængr-kona**, u. f. *woman in childbirth*, Fb. i. 71. **sængr-stokkr**, m. *a bed-side*, Grett. 07 A (vellum of the 15th century); but sængr-stokkr, Bs. ii. 228. **sækti-ligr**, adj., in ú-sækiligr, *impregnable*, Str. 11. **sækinna**, adj. *plucky*; eigi af-mikill en þó ákaflika s., Sturl. i. 23. **SÆKJA**, i. e. **sækja**, an irregular verb, pres. sækji (sæk); pret. sótti, s. sókti (as þótti from þykkja; cp. Engl. *seek, sought*); subj. sækji (sækji); imperat. sæk, sækðu; part. sótt, sótt (qs. sótt, cp. þótt from þykkja); [sak, sök, sök-n, referring to a lost strong verb, saka, sök; lf. *sökjan* = *ζητέω, αἰτέω*; A. S. *sēcan*; Engl. *seek*; O. H. G. *sobhan*; Germ. *suchen*; Dan. *søge*; Swed. *söka*.]

**A. To seek, fetch**; ek mun fara heim ok s. mér bendi, Fms. iii. 09; s. sér skála-við, Nj. 280; s. sér kirkju-við, *to fetch church-timber*, d. 316; s. heilræði at e-m, Nj. 31; sækja vatn, *to fetch water*, Fas. ii. 9, Fb. i. 257, Fs. 100; gekk Gunnlaugr til lækjar eins ok sótti (vatn) í júlminum, Isl. ii. 269; er þér skyldra at s. Svanlaugu, Nj. 182; ormaðir sótti (Germ. *abholen*) Steingerði, Korn. 228; skatt er Egill hafði sótt til Vermalandis, Eg. 588; s. giptu á fund e-s., *to fetch, derive good luck from*, Fms. v. 253, 254. **2. to visit, frequent** (Germ. *besuchen*); enn dña jötun ek sótta, Hm. 104; skyldi menn þangat til s. um alla Vest-röðu, Eb. 26; sækja þing, *to frequent a þing* (þing-sókn); þeir vildu gi þangat s. þingit, lb. 9; s. kirkju, *to visit, frequent a church* (kirkju-sókn); þessa brennu sótti margs-konar þjóð, Edda 38; sækja e-n at lið-dzlu, *to call on one for support*, Fms. xi. 344; sækja e-n at eptirmáli, *seek one's aid in* ..., Sturl. i. 193; hann var mikill málafylgis-maðr þá hann var at sóttir til ásjá, Bs. i. 82; s. or s. heim, *to visit*; fyrir af sótta ek þik heim, at mik hafði hér at landi borit, Eg. 165, (cp. *vim-sókn*, in a hostile sense), Nj. 107; hann sótti marga ókunna iði, Fms. vii. 199; sækja fuglar háleik lopts, Skk. 47 B; sækir sselmus heim þat klaustur, Mar.; hann mundi aldri fjíga svá langt, eigi mundi hann s. heim hönd, *come back to the hand*, Edda 70; fund e-s, Sturl. iii. 81; skyldi Bárðr s. norðr þangat ráðit, B. could go north to fetch his bride, Eg. 26; Sveinn sótti sér fríðland, *went in search of*, Fms. x. 404; drottning býðr honum veizlu með á mikli fjölmenni sem hann vill til hafa sótt, Orkn. 340; var þatveizla mikil ok sótti þar til konung, Fms. i. 35; hann sækir á land Engla konungi, *sought his service*, Eg. 76; til Túsbergis sóttu mjök upmenn, Fms. i. 11; at þér sækir norðr hígat á várn fund, Sturl. iii. 1; þeir höfðu sótt (*advanced*) langt á land upp, Fms. x. 239; þeir sækja (*advance*) upp hóllinn, Eg. 744; þá sækir (*arrives*) sá maðr vestan Írlandi er Haraldr hét, Fms. x. 418.

**3. to proceed, advance, absol.**; hann sótti langt austr, *had advanced far eastward*, Eg. 56; þá er þeir ofan at skipunum, Fms. vii. 159; er mornaði ok sól sótti á himin, l. 372, v. l.; þeir biðu þess at sólin sótti á himininn, Fms. viii. 114; pers., fór hann útleið, er suðr sótti, 82; þegar er ór sækir enum mesta þek hafnsins, Sks. 173 B; er síðar er á hausti ok nær meir sækir vetri, l. 5 B. **4. to catch, overtake**; fíðr hann geldinga ok fær eigi sótt, l. ii. 331; *to overcome*, munu þeir mik aldri fá sótt meðan ek kem þanum við, Nj. 116; hann varðisök svá vel, at þeir fá eigi lengi sótt þin, 153; mór líft ef þeir standa úti sem vér munum þá aldri sótta þá, 197; þangat sækir þik engi, ... er þat eigi allra at s. hann þangat, l. 21; mun ek eigi skjótt verða sótt, Eb. 188; *to carry, take*, eigi þu ein sýn sótt verða, Fer. 98; hér eru hús ramlig, ok munu þeir eigi sótt sækja, Nj. 198; var áin allfyllt at sækja, *the river was very bad* across, Ld. ch. 15; býðr hann þeim at s. fjallit norðr í bygd, *to cross the mountain, take that road*, Bs. ii. 32.

**II. to attack**; þá ehann (acc.) sótti þetta mein (nom.), Mar.; s. e-n með vápnunum, Fms. i. 172; grúðrgr sækir mann, Grág. ii. 122; s. e-n til dauða, Stj. 99; sanna líði ok s. hann norðr þangat, Nj. 20; þá er þeir sóttu Gunnar á Eldarenda inn í hús inn, Eb. 248; þeir sóttu þá hálfu djarfligar, 27.

**2. to pursue**; hann lét þaðan s. útröðra ok selveidra ok eggger, l. 135; Skallagrímr sótti fast smíðju-verkit, 142; hann lét mjök sækja þig þau er fyrir vóru, 134; sækja knálíga ferðina, leiðina, róðrinn, *to pass a matter, urge it on*, 203, Fms. viii. 144; strauur var mikill, þu sótti fast sundit, *swam hard*, Grett. 148; s. bardagann frjýk-lit, Fms. xi. 136; réri skip innan fjörðinn ok sóttu knálíga, Grett. 8.

þeir er eptir Agli réru sóttu ákafit, Eg. 362. **3. as a law** þess, sækja sök, mál, *to prosecute, lead a cause*; á hvørt at sækja þess er vill, Grág. i. 17; skalt þú s. þær sakir báðar, Nj. 98; nú þú þrjú þing þau er menn ætluðu, at hann mundi s. málit, 71; at þurr-hværr okkarr sækir málit, ok munu við þá verða at hluta með okkr, 8 nefndu þér nökkura vátta at orðunum—Önga, segir Skarphéðinn, v ætlum ekki at s. þetta nema á vápna-þingi, 141, passim; *metaph.* *urge, press*, hann sótti þat mál mjök, *pressed the case hard*, Eg. 108; s. (urged) hann þá enn um liðveizlu, Sturl. iii. 232; s. mann, *to prosecute in a lawsuit*; manna þeirra er menn vilja s. hér á þingi, Grág. i. 11; á þingi, þess manns er sóttir er, 26; sá skal s. goðann er sótt vill þu, til fullra laga, 34; s. mann fullri sekt, 120; s. e-n sökum, Eg. 7; sótti Kolskeggr til lands at Móeðar-hváli, *laid claim to the*

*estate at M.*, Nj. 103; with prepp., s. eptir, *to pursue*, 20, Fms. x. 239. Sturl. i. 11 (cp. eptir-sókn); sækja at (cp. at-sókn), *to pursue, attack*, Fms. vii. 70, Nj. 83, 84, Eg. 585; s. fram, *to advance in battle*, 297, Fms. i. 38.

**B. Reflex. to be advanced, be fast**, of a road or distance, work in hand; or the like; sóttisk þá mjök hafit, Fms. iv. 201; nú er meir en hálf-sótt, *more than half-way passed*; dró sundr með þeim, ok sóttisk mjök hafit, vi. 263; en er á leið vetrinn sóttisk mjök borgar-görðin, Edda 70; sóttisk þeim seint skip þeirra, Nj. 8; seint mun þat ok sækjask at grafa undir borgina, Fms. vi. 152; Galta þótti Lopti seint sækjask, *that he went on slowly*, Bs. i. 650; en þeim munum hefir lítt sökask (*little succeeded in attacking*) of-menni slíkt í hús inn, Eb. 248; því nema þeir nú stað, at þeir ætla at þeim muni líta sækjask at vinna oss, Nj. 198.

**2. recipr. to seek one another**; sækjask sér um líkir, *to flock together*, Fms. ix. 389; *to attack one another, fight*, þeir nafnar sóttusk lengi, Landn. 85; þeir Hrafn sóttusk meðan ok þorkell svart, Isl. ii. 268; fá sér vígi ok sækjask þaðan, Sturl. ii. 192; of a lawsuit, ef þeir vilja eigi sækjask, K. þ. K. 52.

**sækjandi**, part. *a prosecutor*, opp. to verjandi, Grág., Nj. passim.

**sækn**, adj., see sýkn.

**sæ-konungur**, m. *a sea-king*; vóru margir sækonungar þeir er réðu liði miklu ok áttu engi lönd, þótti sá einn með fullu heita mega sækonungur, er hann svaf aldri undir sótkum rapti ok drakk aldri at arins-horni, Yngl. S. ch. 34, cp. Caesar Bell. Gall. i. 36; sækonungur, opp. to herkonungur, Fb. i. 25, ll. 6, 7; Audi ok Buðli vóru sækonungar ok fóru báðir með her sinn, id.; Haki ok Hagbarðr hétu bræðr tveir, þeir vóru sækonungar (sjá-konungar Ed.) ok höfðu lið mikit, Yngl. S. ch. 25; Gorr hafði Eyjarnar ok var hann því kallaðr sækonungur, Orkn. 8; Sváfu barn ok sækonunga, Hdl.; hværnig skal se kenna? Kalla sækonunga leið ok braut, Edda 66; hværnig skal kenna skip?—Svá at kalla hest eða dýr eða skíð sækonunga, 90. For a list of the names of mythical sea-kings see Edda (Gl.), ending thus,—sækk-at ek fleiri sækonunga, 111. The word is poetical, and refers only to the ancient age of the Vikings in the 8th and 9th centuries, see konungur.

**SÆLA**, u. f. [a common Teut. word; A. S. *sæl, seld*];—*bliss, bappiness*; veitti Guð þeim fé ok sælu, Edda (pref.); með Eireki at Uppsölum var sæla mest, Fas. i. 339; þar fyrir muntú öðlask eilífa sælu, Fms. i. 138; úþrjótanliga sælu, Sks. 523; himneska sælu, Pass.; sælur þessa heims, Hom. 28, passim.

**B. IN COMPO.**, for hospitals, refuges, or charitable works, built or done for the soul's salvation, see the remarks s. v. brú; the forms vary between sælu- (*salvation's*) and sálu- (*soul's*). **sælu-brú**, f., see brú. **sælu-bú**, n. *a hospital, alms-house*, D. l. i. 169. **sælu-dagar**, m. pl. the 'days of bliss' = the Ember days, see Bingham's Orig. Eccl.; Laugar-daginn, Miðviku-daginn í Sæludögum, the Saturday, Wednesday... in the Ember weeks, Fms. viii. 446, Sturl. i. 137. **sæludaga-víka**, u. f. the week of the sælu-dagar, i. e. an Ember week, Sturl. ii. 130. **sælu-hús**, n. *a refuge, hospice* in deserts or mountains to receive travellers, Fms. ii. 82, iii. 124, iv. 338 (sálu-, Ö. H. 153, l. c.); um Dofra-fjall var för ór þrándheimi, urðu menn þar opt úti ok fóru hördum förum, lét ek þar sæluhús göra ok leggja fé til, Mork. 187, Fms. vii. 122; þar var mikit sæluhús við kirkjuna, ix. 353 (v. l. sálu-stofa, sæluhús-stofa, Fb. l. c.; or sáluhús-stofa, Cod. Eirsp. 302, v. l.); sæluhús brenna, Grett. 121; sem vér kómun til sáluhússins á veginum, Stj. 216. **sælu-sotr**, n. = sæluhús, Fms. viii. 439. **sælu-skip**, n. *a ferry-boat*, K. þ. K. 142, v. l. (sálu-skip), bridges and ferries being originally works of charity, (cp. the legend of St. Christopher.) **sálu-stofa**, u. f. = sæluhús; þessar jarðir liggja til sálustofu Helga Ívars-sonar, B. K. 45. **sælu-söngur**, m. *a mass for one's soul*, Hom. (St.) **sælu-víka**, u. f. an Ember week, abbrev. = sæludaga-víka, Sturl. i. 137, iii. 146.

**sæla**, d, to bless, MS. 677. 8.

**sæla** (i. e. *sæla*), d, [sól], to slake; slökvir eld, sælar andar-þorsta, Greg. 62.

**sæla**, u. f. [sól], in for-sæla, to shade.

**sæld**, f. bliss, = sæla; sældar kostur, líf, -staðr, Landn. 276 (v. l.), Sks. 523, Fas. iii. 8.

**sælda**, d, [sæld], to bount, sift; s. mjöl, Greg. 58, Fas. ii. 513.

**2. metaph.**, eiga saman við e-n að sælda, to have dealings with a person, metaphor from two persons sifting their corn in one sieve.

**sældingr**, m. *a measure*; s. korns, Vm. 18; sældings land, 168.

**sæl-gæti**, n. *a dainty*.

**sælingr**, m. *a wealthy man* (cp. Gr. *ἐπίσιος*), Edda (Gl.), Eb. (in a verse); sælingr, opp. to úgöfgir menn, Hom. (St.): a nickname, Landn.; whence Sælings-dalr, a local name.

**sæl-kæri**, a, m. = sælingr, Edda i. 532: in mod. usage an epicurean, hann er mesti s.

**SÆLL**, adj. [sæl, sælt], compar. sælli, sælstr (mod. sælli, but sælastr); [A. S. *sæl*; Old Engl. *seely*; Engl. *silly*; Germ. *selig*; Dan. *sæl*, *salig*; cp. the double use of Gr. *εὐχρηστος*; Engl. *simple*];—*blest, bappy*; hann þóttisk sæll ef þeir skyldi dæma mál hans, Ölk. 35; þrellinn mælti, at hann þættisk sæll ef Otkell ætti hann, Nj. 73; hann gördi hana svá sæla sem þá at hón væri sælust, St. 187 (paper MS.); eru þeir því sælli,



sem ..., Gpl. 173. 2. *poor*; ek hefi eigi kysst kerlinguna sælu inni, Bs. i. 469. 3. phrases, sælum mönnum ok vesulum, Fms. vii. 230; senda kveðju ungum ok gömlum, sælum ok veslum, Ó. H. 126; við alla ríka ok úríka, sæla ok fátæka, *wealthy and poor*, Fms. i. 33; in greeting, kom heill ok sæll, Nj. 175; far heill ok sæll, Fms. vii. 197; bóndi sæll, Isl. ii. 24; freq. in mod. usage, komdu sæll, *welcome!* (the address to one who comes); vertú sæll, *farewell!* hann kyssti kerlingu ok mælti, vertu nú heil ok sæl kerling, Bs. i. 470. 4. of a saint (cp. Germ. *selig*, *the blessed*; hinn sæli Magnús jarl, Orkn.; sælan Jóhannem, 623. 11; ins sæla þorláks, Bs. i. passim; ins sælsta Erasmus, MS. 655 v. 2.

sæl-liga, adv. *blissfully*; svá s. sett í Paradiso, Niðrst. 4; s. frammliðandi, Fms. iii. 172.

sæl-ligr, adj. *bappy, wealthy, blissful*; svá sælligt setr, Ls. 43; hann sagði sælligra (*more blessed*) vera at gefa enn þiggja, 655 xvi. B. 2; þetta er ok sælligra, Hom. 28.

sæl-lifi, n. *a life of enjoyment*; krásir eðr s., Stj. 68; vandr áðr sæmd ok s., Fms. iii. 95; á engis konungs æfi var þar alþýðu slíkt s. sem um hans daga, vi. 441; sællifis paradís, Stj. 39; = Lat. *luxuria*, Róm. 303.

sæl-lifr, adj. *living a life of enjoyment*, Edda 13; s. at fæðslu, Greg. 22 (of Dives); svá s. sem Salomon, Eluc. 1; hirt þú líkam þinn ok georsk eigi s., Hom. (St.).

Sælund, better *Selund* (q. v.), rhymed *Silunz kilir*, Ó. H. (in a verse), f.; the gender varies between fem. and neut., gen. *Selundar*, Hkr. i. 132; but *Selundz*, Fms. i. 27, l. c.; *Selund*, Skáney, Gautland, x. 381; heima á *Selund*, ríkt á *Selund*, 366; af *Selundi*, 371—the old name of *Zealand*; þar setti Gefjun landit ok gaf nafn ok kallaði *Selund*, Edda 1, Fms., Fas., Lex. Poët.; svals *Silunz*, Ó. H. (in a verse of A. D. 1027); dat. *Selundi*, Fms. i. 115, but *Selund*, v. l.; af *Selundi*, x. 371. The word is said to be derived not from *Sælund* (i. e. *Sea-grove*), but from the root *sal-*, the *und* being inflexive, cp. 'Insula Oceani,' Tacit. Germ. ch. 40, which is not improbably a kind of translation of *Selund*, cp. Prof. Munch's remarks on this name.

SÆMA (i. e. *sæma*), d. [sama, sóma], *to honour*; ef hann vildi sæma (*endow, grant*) hann í nökkuru léni, Fms. vi. 52; þeirra sætta er vér sém vel sæmdir af í alla staði, Nj. 176; rituðu þá sér hverir þat sem eigi vildu sæma né játa, Bs. i. 718. 2. *sæma við e-t*, *to bear with, submit or conform to*; s. mun ek við slíkt, líkz mér þetta skamlaust, Korm. 192; þeim hlutum er ek vil fyr engan mun við s. (*put up with*), Fms. ii. 51; ferlegr fótr, en ekki má gáum at því gefa, s. verðr við slíkt, vii. 162; svá stilti hann lífi sínu, at hann sæmði meirr við heiminn (*conformed more to the world*) en aðrir helgir menn, 655 iii. 4; Skeggi kvað hana helzti lengi hafa sæmt við klækis-mann þann, Þórð. 49; þú, kerling, skalt s. við gestinn, *attend, wait on him*, Fas. ii. 540.

sæmd, f. (prop. *sæmð*), *honour*; auka þína sæmð, Fms. i. 76; göra okkr sæmð sem hón hefir heitið, Nj. 5; sæmdar ok virðingar, Bs. i. 764; stendur hann í greindri sæmð mikils virðr, Mar. passim. 2. plur. *sæmdir*, *redress*; hann fékk þar engar sæmdir, Landn. 122; hann skyldi engar sæmdir hafa fyrir þá áverka, Ld. 230. COMPS: *sæmdar-ákvæði*, n. *honourable mention*, Sks. 311. *sæmdar-auki*, a. m. *honour*, Korm. 150. *sæmdar-boð*, n. *an honourable offer*, Fms. vii. 88. *sæmdar-ferð*, f. *an honourable journey*; fara s., Finnþ. 268, Grett. 151. *sæmdar-fýst*, f. *ambition*, Ó. T. 71. *sæmdar-för*, f. *id.*, Fms. ii. 118, Hkr. ii. 173 (sigförr, Ó. H. 107, l. c.). *sæmdar-hlutr*, m. *a share of honour*, Lv. 55, Sturl. i. 105; þessi tvau hundruð silfrs skaltú þiggja, ok er þetta nökkurr sæmdarhlutur, *some acknowledgment*, Band. 26 new Ed. *sæmdar-klæði*, n. pl. *robes of honour*, Stj. 52. *sæmdar-lauss*, adj. *honourless*, Fms. v. 327, Stj. 5. *sæmdar-maðr*, m. *a man of honour, importance, distinction*, Nj. 40, Fms. i. 85; s. ok fullhugi, vii. 150, Fs. 23; hón var hæfilát ok sink, en þó s., Sturl. iii. 169, Sks. 280. *sæmdar-mál*, n. pl. *honourable mention, words of praise*, Sks. i. 702. *sæmdar-nafn*, n. *a name or title of distinction*, Sks. 270 B. *sæmdar-orð*, n. pl. *words of praise*, Th. 18. *sæmdar-ráð*, n. *honourable match*, Fms. i. 103, vi. 56. *sæmdar-spell*, n. *dis honour*, Sks. 775. *sæmdar-setti*, n. *a seat of honour*, Sks. 251, 616, Fs. 22.

sæmi-leikr, m. *becomingness, propriety*, Str. 21.

sæmi-liga, adv. *honourably, becomingly*, Ld. 62, Nj. 281, Fms. ix. 315, 478; vel ok s., Bs. i. 129; kaleikr s. gör, *bandomely*, Vm. 31; sæmiligr haldinn, *in more honour*, Fms. vii. 299; sem sæmiligast, i. 147.

sæmi-ligr, adj. *becoming*; karlmannligr ok s. at sjá, Bjarn. 3, Fms. vi. 52; veita e-m sæmiligan umbúnað, Eg. 92; mækligt ok sæmiligt, Fms. ii. 304; hit sæmiligsta sæti, Nj. 7; s. söngvari, Bs. i. 832; kirkja á sæmiligan kaleik, *a costly chalice*, Vm. 21, Bs. i. 872; steintjald nýtt, sæmiligt, Vm. 129.

sæm-leitr, adj. *fine to look at*; s. sólar-geisli, Gh. 15.

sæmr, adj. *becoming, fit*; þar eru eyru sæmst sem óxu, Nj. 80; baugr er á beru sæmstr, Edda (in a verse), a saying; höfuð þitt mun þar sæmst sem nú er þat, Fb. ii. 290; þér væri sémra, *it would become thee better*, Hkv. 2. 21; heldr er sémri hendi þeirri meðal-kafli enn möndul-tré, 2. 2,

Hkv. Hjörv. 34; fyrr væri sémra, *it would have been better sooner*, Fa. ii. 518.

sæng, f. *a bed*; see *sæng*.

sæni, n. [són], in hapt-sæni, *the reconciliation of the gods*, Kormak.

Sænskr (i. e. *Svenskr*), adj. *Swedish*, passim in old writers; the form *Svenskr* is much rarer.

SÆR, m., there are three forms, *sær*, *sjór*, *sjár* (cp. *snær*, *slær*, etc.); in old writers *sær* is commonest, *sjór* in mod., *sjár* is the most rare; the *v* (also written *f*) appears in gen. *sævar*, *sjóvar*, *sjávar*; dat. *sævi*, *sjóvi*; acc. *sæ*, *sjó*, *sjár*; the dat. sing. was then shortened into *sæ*, *sjár*, which forms prevail in prose; in mod. usage the *v* has also been dropped between two vowels, *sjóar* for *sjóvar*, *pl. sjóir* for *sjóvir*, da *sjóum*; a gen. *sjós* is only used in special phrases, and is borrowed from the Danish: [Ulf. *saius* and *mari-saius* = *ἁλῶν*, Luke v. 12; A. S. *sa* Engl. *sea*; O. H. G. *seō*; Germ. *see*; Dan. *sø*; Swed. *sjö*.]

A. *The sea*, never used, like Germ. *see*, of a lake; himin, jörð ok sjá Fms. i. 304; á sjá ok landi, 21; ef sjár kastar á land, Grág. ii. 388; þu sem sær mætisk ok græn torfa, N. G. L. i. 13; sær eða vötn, Grág. ii. 275; sær ok vindar, Eluc. 10; særinn féll á land, Fms. xi. 6 (and sjórninn, id.), upp ór sær (dat.), 7; sænum, 6, 7 (four times); and sjónum, 6 (once); sænn, 6, 7 (thrice); sjóinn, id. (once); á sænn út, Hkr. i. 229; út í sævar, ii. 106, Ó. H. 69; þar er vatni náir, eða sjá (sea-water) ef eigi natvatni, K. þ. K. 5 new Ed.; sjár kolblár, Nj. 42; sjór kolblár, 120; hverngi veg er sjór blendr saman fé manna, Grág. ii. 389; á þeir skír ljós á sjóinn, Fms. i. 228; vestr með sjó, Landn. 36; sjór í miðju hlöðum, 25, v. l.; Danavirkir var gört ... um þvert landit millum sjóvar Fms. xi. 28; sjór enn rauði, *the Red Sea*, 655 viii. 2; hann bað þrælin fara sér í dælu-keri þar er hann kallaði sjó ... Ekki þykki mér þett sjór, Landn. 251; þar sjóinn í seglit (*the sea, waves*), Fms. ix. 320; hjó fram öxinni á sjóinn ... varð af brestr mikill ok blóðugr allr sjórnin Lv. 68, 69; the phrase, kasta á sæ, *to cast into the sea, throw away*, Ó. Í 38 (see glær); því kalla menn á sæ kastað er maðr lætr eigu sína, ok tekr ekk í mótt, Ld. 128; storm mikinn ok stóran sjá, *a high sea*, Fms. vii. 51; sjá smúðr um sjá (= sail through the Straits of Dover southward), Nj. 28.

COMPS: a. *sævar*—*sævar-bakki*, a. m. *the sea-beach*, Sturl. i. 31 C. *sævar-borg*, f. *a castle on the sea-side*, = *sæborg*, Fms. xi. 7.

*sævar-djúp*, n. *the depth of the sea, the deep sea*, Mar. *sævar-fal* n. *tides*, Rb. 6, 90. *sævar-floti*, a. m. *a float, raft of timber*, N. G. L. i. 423. *sævar-gangr*, m. *the swell of the sea, the sea running*, *hígb*, Edda 41. *sævar-hamrar*, m. pl. *sea-crags*, Orkn. 31 (*sjávar-hamrar*, Fbr. 155). *sævar-strönd*, f. *the sea-strand*, 655 xii. 3. *sævar-urð*, f. *piles of rocks on the sea-shore*, Ork. 114.

β. *sjávar*—*sjávar-brekkja*, u. f. *a shelving shore*, Ba. 669. *sjávar-djúp* = *sævar-djúp*, Nj. 279. *sjávar-gata*, u. f. *a way from the sea to a house*; eigi er löng s. til Borgar, B. is not far from the coast, Band. 28 new Ed. *sjávar-hamrar* = *sævarhamrar*, Nj. 18.

Fbr. 155. *sjávar-háski*, a. m. *danger, distress at sea*, Fms. x. 13; *sjávar-hella*, u. f. *a flat rock projecting into the sea*, Landn. 32 (Append.). *sjávar-höll*, f. *a king's hall on the sea-side*, Fms. x. 2.

*sjávar-lopt*, n. *a house built aloft in the sea*, Fms. vi. 162. *sjávar ríki*, n. *the kingdom of the sea*, Bret. 6, Edda (pref.). *sjávar-stjarne* u. f. *the star of the sea*, i. e. the Virgin Mary, 'stella maris,' Mar. *sjávar-stormr*, m. *a sea-storm*, MS. 415. 9. *sjávar-strönd* f. = *sævarströnd*, Edda i. 50.

γ. *sjóvar*—often spelt *sjófar*—*sjófar*, m. *a sea-fishery, produce from the sea*, Grett. 88 A; svipull sjófar afli, a saying, Hallgr. *sjóvar-bakki* a. m. = *sævarbakki*, Fms. vii. 145. *sjóvar-bryggja*, u. f. *a landing bridge*, Fms. vi. 5. *sjóvar-djúp*, n. = *sævardjúp*, Stj. 288. *sjóvarfall* (*sjófarfall*) = *sævarfall*, Rb. 438, Jb. 338. *sjóvar-floti* = *sævarfloti*, K. Á. 178. *sjóvar-gangr* (*sjófar-gangr*) = *sævangr*, Bær. Fms. xi. 6, Edda (pref.). *sjóvar-háski* = *sævarháski*, Fas. ii. 11; Bs. i. 326, Stj. 27. *sjóvar-hringr*, m. *the circle of the ocean girding the earth*, Rb. 466. *sjóvar-lögr*, m. *sea-water*, Stj. 24. *sjóvar-ólga*, u. f. *the swell of the sea*, Fas. ii. 378. *sjóvar-sandi* m. *sea-sand*, Stj. *sjóvar-skafi*, m. (see *skafi*), Fas. ii. 7. *sjóvar-skrímsl*, n. *a sea-monster*, Sks. 86. *sjóvar-stormr*, m. = *sævarstormr*, Stj. 287, Á. 99. *sjóvar-strauur*, m. *a sea-current*, Fs. 142. *sjóvar-strönd* (*sjófar-strönd*) = *sævarströnd*, N. G. L. 345, Fms. x. 233, Stj. 288. *sjóvar-sýn*, f. *an outlook at sea* þviat eins at allgöð sé s., *in bright weather only*, Landn. 25 (v. l.). Stj. 288. *sjóvar-urð*, f. = *sævarurð*. *sjóvar-vatn*, n. *sea-water*, Stj. 287. δ. *sjóar*, passim in mod. usage.

B. PROPER COMPS: I. in pr. names, *Sæ-hjörn*, *Sæmundr*, *Sæ-unn* (*Sæ-uðr*), *Sæ-hildir*; contr. in *Sjólfir*, qs. *Sæ-úlf* Landn.

II. *sæ-borg*, f. *a sea-side town*, Clem. 24, Fms. xi. 75; *a sea-castle*, *sæborgir* Birkibeina, i. e. *their ships*, ix. 221. *sæ-brætt* adj. 'sea-brent', steep towards the sea, Isl. ii. 73, Bret. 90. *sæ-byggð* f. *a coast-land*, Fms. iv. 116. *sæ-byggjar*, m. pl. *coast-dwellers*, Fms. viii. 404. *sæ-daufdr*, adj. *dead at sea, drowned*, Sdm. *sæ-farar*, f. p. *sea-faring*; á hann (Njörð) skal heita til sæfara ok veiða, Edda; kenna men til víga eðr sæfara, id.; hann hét á þór til sjófara ok harðræða, Landn. 206.



**sæfari**, n, m. *a sea-farer*: as adjective = *sæhafi*, Landn. 129, v. l.: for the *sæfa* in Orkn. 406 (v. l.), Grætt. 88 A, read *sæfara* (*sæfari*). **sæfiskr**, m. *a sea-fish*, Karl. 476. **sæferr**, adj. *sea-worthy*, Fms. iv. 246, Landn. 107: of weather, *fit for sea-faring*, veðr hvasst ok eigi sæfært, Eg. 482; hvern dag er sjófarir var, Gisl. 47. **sæfong**, n. pl. *stores from the sea*; úttan, biluðu mönnum sáð ok sæfong, Bs. i. 137. **sægarpr**, m. *a great sea-emption*, Fb. iii. 446, Bárð. 169. **sæhafi** or **sæhafa**, adj. *sea-tossed, driven out of one's course*; in the phrase, verða s., hann var s. til Hvítamanna-lands, Landn. 129, Bs. i. 675, Orkn. 406, Grág. i. 93, 217, ii. 410; kemr á andviðir ok verða þeir sæhafa at alþum, Fbr. 68 (new Ed. 36 l. c. line 15 has wrongly 'sækja'), Grætt. 17 new Ed. **Sæhrimnir**, m. the name of the mythical boar whose flesh the heroes in Walhalla feed on, Gm., Edda. **sækari**, m. *a seararer, raftsmán*, Skálda 163. **sækonungr**, m., q. v. **sækkyr-þandi**, m. *a sea-beast*, Ver. 2, Skálda 170, Rb. 104. **sækkyrra**, n. f. *a sea-calm, smooth sea*, Orkn. 164. **sælið**, n. *service at sea*, Bd. 142. **sæleggja**, u, f. *a mist on the sea*; þoka ok sæleggjur, Orkn. 358. **sælaegr**, adj. *lying on the sea*, an epithet of a seaman; s. mjórkvi, Fms. vi. 261, vii. 178 (spelt sælægr). **sænauf**, m. *a sea-cow* (fabulous); þjórr, ok var sænaufa litr á hornunum, Vápn. 1, see Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 134, 135. **sænar**, m., Grág. ii. 131, see *nár*. **sæsjúk**, adj. *sea-sick*, Fb. iii. 427. **sætré**, n. pl., poet. *sea-trees*, i. e. *ships*; hér eru vit Sigurðr á sætrjám, Skv. 2. 17; hann lá úti á sætrjám vetr ok varmt sumar, Fas. ii. 242. For the compds in *já*- and *sjö*- see pp. 534, 535. **sætt**, sætt, adj. [sæt], *seen*, in the compds, auð-sætt, ein-sætt, *clear, evident*. **SÆTRA**, ð, [sár; Dan. *sære*], *to wound*, Grág. i. 92, 442, ii. 11, Nj. 8, passim; særa e-n sári, *to inflict a wound*, Grág. ii. 35; særa e-n olundar-sári, Nj.; hana skyldi s. til barnsins, of hysterotomy, Fas. i. 18. II. recipr. *to wound one another*; nú drepask menn eðr erask eðr vegask, Grág. ii. 92. 2. pass. *to be wounded*, Fms. vii. 48 (særðusk for urðu sárir). **SÆRA** (i. e. *særa*), ð, [sverja, sör], *to conjure*; ek sári þik fyrir þann ind er..., Fas. ii. 547; ek sári þik fyrir alla krapta Kristis, ... at, Nj. 76; særi ek fyrir goð vár þessa riddara, 623. 31; þat bar eigi Kristnum tönnum, at s. Guð til nökkurs vitnis-burðar, of an ordeal, Fms. x. 547; ann særði hann í nafni Guðs at biða sín, Barl. 135; ek sári yðr, minn erra, fyrir nafn várs herra Jesú Kristis, Bs. i. 192. **særi** (i. e. *særi*), n. pl. *oaths, swearing*; heit ok særi, Fms. i. 205; inna s., vi. 94; at kaupi þeirra vóru sterk vitni ok mörg særi, Edda 6; goðinn sör særin, Skálda 162; færa frami særi (sic), N. G. L. i. 4; þar, orð ok særi, Vsp. 30; heilug særi, Bret. 40; var þat særum bundit, 2; hygg þú heldr á þinn eið | og öðrigðanleg særi, a hymn. **særi**, n. [sár], *a sore, boil*; olboga-særi, *a sore on the elbow*. **særing**, f. *a wounding*, Stj. 46, 88. **særing**, f. *an exorcism*, H. E. ii. 52. **særr** (i. e. *særr*), adj. *to be taken, of an oath*; hann sör þeim eið, ok góði þó at eigi mundi vel særr vera, *it was not quite a fair oath*, Fms. i. 344; ú-særr eiðr, Sks. 80 new Ed., N. G. L. i. 17; the saying, lítið í eiði ú-særr, see eiðr; heið-særr:—so in the mod. phrase, mér er sá dr sær, *I will swear to it that it is so*—of the time when an oath can taken, seorr dagr, Gpl. 379, K. A. 186. **SÆTJA**, t, [sitja, sættu], *to sit in ambush for, waylay*; with dat., er þeim sætt við sætt nokkur, vóru þar drepnir sumir, Fms. viii. 380; at er sættið þeim á Eiða-skógi, Eg. 576; hann ætlar at s. yðr (waylay you) er þér farit sunnan, 261; s. honum ef hann ferri austan, Orkn. 406; ann sætti þar skipum ok rænti, Hkr. iii. 336; sæta þvi er Áki ferri aprt, ok taka hann af lífi, Fms. xi. 46; þessu sætti Sturlaugr ok höggv, Fas. 331; s. áverkum við e-n, Orkn. 408, Fbr. 29; s. upp göngum við Birki-lina, Fms. viii. 73; s. fláráðum við e-n, Boll. 348; s. leyni-brögðum, Fms. v. 257. 2. *to undergo, expose oneself to*; sæta fjáðskap af n, Sks. 268; s. mótgang eðr fjáðskap af e-m, Fms. vii. 280; s. af mér eið ok refsingum, i. 282, Eg. 89; er sá heimskr er sættir þvi (waits for), at hann göri eptir hans daga, Hom. 153. 3. *to amount to*; þat sætti trum eigi allfám, Eg. 512; þat er nauðsynjum sætti, Hom. 129; þum er honum þætti gósemum sæta, Landn. 331 (Mantissa); geta ss er mér þykkir mestum tíðindum sæta, Fms. vii. 240; þau áhlaup geig sætti, 656 B. 1; var á henni hugar-ótti ok kvíði svá at meinum sæti, in an alarming degree, Fms. vi. 353; hví mundi þat sæta, *what the reason?* Nj. 67; hann spurði hví (dat.) þat sætti, *asked how it came out?* *what was the reason?* Fms. i. 302, vii. 353; hann vildi víta hverju á sætti, er jarl hafði ekki komit, xi. 11; hvat sætti þyss þeim ok lupum? Gisl. 143; þessi tvau orðin er sæta (*which regard*) sannindum réttindum, Band. 18 new Ed. II. sæta hey, *to stack hay, put into-ricks* (setti). **sæta**, u, f. *a kind of bondswoman*; tvær eru hans enar beztu ambáttir, sta ok deigja, N. G. L. i. 70, 234; sæta heitir sú kona, er búandi lunar ef af landi farinn, Edda 108. 2. in poetry, *a woman* (generally), Lex. Poët.; sætan átti sjúkan mann, sér kaus dauda ef líði hann, ditty; heima-s., *a marriageable girl staying at home*. II. a

midden, *dung-bill*; jam-mikit sem hann taddi sér með sætu hans, N. G. L. ii. 113. **sæta** (i. e. *sæta*), t, *to sweeten*, MS. 23. 28. **sæti**, n. *a seat*; sitja í því sæti, Edda 12; vísa e-m til sætis, Eg. 29; haldá máttu þessu sæti, Nj. 6; leiða e-n til sætis, Fms. vii. 315, ix. 250; þat sæti (i. e. the throne) ætlaði sér hverr sona hans, i. 7; hóf þat er sæti þeirra standa í, Edda; há-sæti, *a high seat*; eocl. *a see, chair*, postulligt, pávaligt s., H. E. i. 503, Dipl. v. 4; sam-s. COMPS: **sætis-pallr**, m. *a seat-bench*, N. G. L. i. 118 (Hirðskrá). **sætis-stóll**, m. *a chair of state*, Stj. 550. II. *buy-ricks*; keyra naut ór sæti sinu, Fms. vi. 104; stór-s., Eb. 224. **sæti**, f. (sæta, u, f., 656 A. 12), *sweetness*, 673 A. 2; sæti mín, *my sweet!* Fms. xi. 424; in addressing, sæti minn, Bs. ii. 133. **sæti-ligr**, adj., in ú-sætiligr, q. v. **sæti-indi**, n. pl. *sweetmeats*. **sæt-leikr** (-leiki), m. *sweetness*, Stj. 60, 310, Sks. 107, Magn. 486, Fms. x. 288, Eluc. 54. **sæt-liga**, adv. *sweetly*, Stj. i. 70, passim. **sæt-ligr**, adj. *sweet*, 655 v. 2. **SÆTR** (i. e. *sætr*), adj., compar. sætri, Hom. 4; but sætari, Bs. i. 277, l. 25; superl. sætastr: [Ulf. *suts*; A. S. *swete*; Engl. *sweet*; O. H. G. *suoz*; Germ. *süss*; Dan. *sød*; Swed. *söt*; Gr. *ήδύς*]:—*sweet*; sætt epli, MS. 4. 9; sætan ilm, Fms. i. 228; sætt vatn, Stal. 251; metaph., sætt mál, Fms. v. 239; sviða sætar ástir, Flóv. 41; sætar syndir verða at sárum bótum, Sól.; þótti mér slókt er sætasta ljós augna minna, Nj. 187; sætt svefn, *a sweet sleep*; the phrase, sofa sætan, *to sleep sweetly*; engan máttu þeir sætan sofa, Sól. 13; ok biðja sætan sofa, Sdm. 34 (Bugge's emend. for sælan of the MS.), cp. the Germ. *schlafen sie wohl!* **sætr**, n. pl. *mountain pastures*, see setr B (p. 525). **SÆTT**, f. [as to the etymology sátt or sætt is the same word as A. S. *sabt* = *peace*; cp. Lat. *sancio*: it must not be confounded with Germ. *sachte*, whence Dan. *sagte*, a Low Germ. form answering to Engl. *soft*]:—*a reconciliation, an agreement*; for the references see sátt: also for compds in sættar—see sátt B (p. 518, col. 1). **Sætt**, f. *Sidon* in Palestine, Fms. vii. **sætt**, n. adj. [sitja], *what one can sit under, endurable*; stóð hann upp ok mælti, sættið er nú meðan sætt er, *we have sat as long as we could bear*, Eb. 280, Bs. ii. 224; víð líkar mér illa, ok er eigi um slíkt sætt, *it is not to be endured*, Bjarn. **sætta**, t, [sátt], *to reconcile, make peace among*; s. mennina, sætta þá, Nj. 149, Landn. 105, Fms. i. 36, 48, vi. 337, x. 266, passim; sætta e-n við e-n, *to reconcile to another*, Eg. 226. II. reflex., sættask við e-n, Fms. vi. 286; láta sem þú vildir sættask, Háv. 57; at sækja eðr sættask, *either to prosecute or to come to terms*, Grág. i. 226; hann hafði sættk á vigit, Nj. 57; svá at þú sættisk á þat, Ld. 50. 2. recipr. *to come to terms, agree*; þeir sættusk, Fms. i. 13, 57; sættask á mál, Nj. 22; þeir höfðu sættk í konungs dóm, á öll mál sín, Fms. x. 8; er þeir sjálfir mundu á sættask, Sturl. iii. 246. **sættir**, m. *a peace-maker, reconciler*; engi var hann s. manna (manna sættir C), Sturl. ii. 39; er Týr ekki kallaðr s. manna, Edda 17; garðr er granna sættir, a law saying, N. G. L. i. 40. **sævar**, see sær. **söðla**, að, *to saddle*, Nj. 20, Eg. 396; hestr söðlaðr, Ísl. ii. 333, Hkr. ii. 77. 2. the phrase, söðla þvi á ofan, *to add one (offroni) to another*; hann söðlar þvi á ofan, at hann kvad vísu þessa til þóðrar, Bjarn. 26; s. glæp á úhapp, Sturl. iii. 116, Bs. i. 329. **söðlari**, a, m. *a saddler*, N. G. L. ii. **SÖÐULL**, m., dat. söðli, [A. S. *sadol, sadel*; Engl. *saddle*; Germ. *sattel*; Dan. *sattel*; this word cannot belong to the vernacular Teut., but is borrowed from Lat. *sedile*, as appears from the unchanged medial d, for sitja would require an Engl.-Icel. t, Germ. z (sötull, satzel)]:—*a saddle*; the word occurs in such old poems as the Vkv. 7, Akv. 4, Og. 3; leggja söðul á hest, Eg. 719; bera söðla í haga, Nj. 33; sæbul, Sks. 403; steindr söðull, *a stained saddle*, Ld. 272; trog-söðull, q. v.; stand-s., q. v.: in mod. usage söðull is a lady's saddle or pillion (formed like an arm-chair), hnakkir a man's saddle. COMPS: **söðul-bakaðr**, part. *saddle-backed, hollow-backed*, of a horse, when the back sinks in instead of being straight. **söðul-bogi**, a, m. *the saddle-bow*, Sks. 406. **söðla-búr**, n. *a saddle-room*, Sturl. ii. 250. **söðul-fjöl**, f. *the saddle-board*, the side board of an Icel. lady's saddle, which is made like a chair, Sturl. iii. 295, Nj. 205. **söðul-gjörð**, f. *a saddle-girth*, Lv. 92, Mag. 8. **söðul-hringja**, u, f. *a saddle-buckle*, Fas. i. 319. **söðul-ker**, n. *a saddle-bottle*, Sks. 725 B. **söðul-klæði**, n. *a saddle-cloth*, Akv. 7, Sks. 725. **Söðul-kolla**, u, f. the name of a mare. **Söðulkollu-vísar**, f. pl. the name of some verses, Grætt. **söðul-nefjaðr**, adj. *bottle-nosed*. **söðul-reiði**, n. *saddle-barness*, Nj. 33, K. A. 166, Sks. 403, Gisl. 103. **söðul-reim**, f. *a saddle-strap*, Sturl. i. 177. **söðul-treyja**, u, f. *a saddle-tree*; í hann lagði tennr upp á söðultreyjuna, Fms. iv. 58; see trog-söðull. **söfn**, m. = svefn, q. v. **SÖG**, f., gen. sagnar, pl. sagnar, [saga; A. S. *saga*; Engl. *saw*; Dan. *sav*]:—*a saw*, passim in mod. usage. **saga-tenn**, f. pl. *saw-teeth*, Stj. 77.



söggr, adj. [saggi], *dank, wet.*

sögli, f., in sann-sögli, q. v.

SÖGN, f., pl. sagnir, [Dan. *sagn*; see *segja* and *saga*], a *saw, tale, report*; at sögn Ara prests ins fróða, Fms. i. 55; brá flestum sú sögn (news) í brún, v. 226; nauðga e-m til sagna, *to force one to confess*, by tortures, Fbr. 46; pína til sagna, id., Fms. vi. 14; gramm., Skálda 174, 178, 180.

II. a *bost, men*, poet., Edda (Gl.); sagna segendum, Haustl.; skipa-sögn, a *ship's crew*, Fms. vi. (in a verse); skip-sögn, q. v.; sjau fylla sögn, *seven make a crew*, Edda. COMPS: sagna-maðr (q. v.), m. an *historian*, Sturl. i. 9; inn vísi s. Josephus, Stj., Mar. sagna-skemtan, f. an *entertainment of story-telling*, Sturl. i. 25, þorð. Karl. sk. 7.

sögu-, in compds, see *saga*.

-sögull, adj. [segja], in sann-sögull, q. v.

sög-vísi, f. *tattling*, Sks. 25 A.

SÖK, f., gen. sakar, dat. sök, and older saku, which occurs on Runic stones; pl. sakar, later sakir; a gen. sing. söku or saku (from *saka*, u, f.) remains in the compds söku-dólg, söku-nautr: [Ulf. *sakjo* = *μαχη*; A. S. *sacu*; Engl. *sake*; Germ. *sache*; Dan. *sag*; Swed. *sak*.]

A. a *charge*, then the *offence charged, guilt, crime*, like Lat. *crimen*; göra sakar á hendr sér, *to incur charges*, Ld. 44; sannr at sök, *guilty*, Nj. 87, Grág. i. 75; sök er sönn, a *true charge*, 294; sakar allar skulu liggja niðri meðal okkar, Grág. i. 362; svæfa sakar, Gm. 15; semr hann dóma ok sakar leggja, Vsp. 64; ef sakar görask þær skal fé bæta, Ísl. ii. 380; bæta sakir þær allar með fé er görzk höfðu í þeim málu, Eg. 98; nú er sagt hvaðan sakar görðusk, Hkv.; veiztu hverjar sakir ek á við konung þenna? ... hann hefir drept föður minn, Fas. ii. 532; þeim megin siglu er menn eigu síðr sakir við menn, Grág. ii. 137; gefa e-m upp sakir, *to remit a charge*, Ld. 44; or, gefa e-m sakir, id., Fms. x. 326; gefa e-m sök (sakar) á e-u, *to make a charge against one*, Landn. 145; gefa e-m e-t að sök, id., Fms. i. 37; bera sakar á e-n, *to bring a charge against*, Hkr. i. 168; eiga sakir við e-n, *to have a charge against a person*; ferask undan sökum, *to plead not guilty*, Fms. xi. 251; verjask sök, id., Grág. i. 38; líka sökum með sér, *to settle the charges brought by one against the other*, 361; líta á sakar úreiðr, Fms. i. 15; vera bundinn í sökum við e-n, *to stand committed*, Eg. 589, Fms. i. 61.

2. the *offence charged*; falla í sök, *to fall into crime*, Sks. 575; fyrir sakir (for wrongs committed) skyldi niðr falla þriðjungir gjalda, Fms. ix. 227; dauða verðr fyrir sökina, Sks. 575 B; fyrir-gef oss várar sakar (our trespasses), Hom. 158; fyrir því var hann þindr, eða hvað sök gördi hann? Bs. i. 9.

III. a *law phrase, a plaint, suit, action in court*; ef hann á sök at sækja, þá er ..., Grág. i. 64; sakar-áðili, a *plaintiff*, Grág. passim; eiga sök í dómi, i. 74; sækjandi ok sakar verjandi, 17; á sök er ..., *he owns the case, i. e. is the right plaintiff*, 38; fara með sök, *to conduct a suit*, 37, Nj. 86; færa fram sök, Grág. i. 83; segja fram sök, 39, 43, Nj. 36, 87, 110, 187; sök fyrnisk, *is prescribed*, Grág. i. 381; í salti liggir sök ef sækendur duga, see salt; göra tvær sakar ör vígi ok fram hlauði, ii. 35; hafa sök at sækja, or, hafa sök at verja, i. 37, 76; hafa sök á hendi e-m, 75; hluta sakir, 74, 104; lýsa sakar, 19, Nj. 110; lýsa sök á hönd e-m, 18, 19, 110; selja e-m sök á hendi e-m, at þú mættir hvarki sækja þína sök né annarra, 99; sækja svá sök sína, Grág. i. 75; hafa sök at sækja, etc.; verja sök, 298; eiga sök á e-u, *to have a suit against one, of the injured person*; hvað hafðir þú til gort áðr? —þat er hann átti enga sök á, *what hast thou done?* —*That for which he had no ground for complaint, i. e. which did not concern him*, Nj. 130; eg á sjálfir sök á því, *that is my own affair*; dómar fara út til sakar, *the courts are sitting to hear the pleadings*, 295; því at eins verðr sökin (the action) við hann, ef ..., 405; bjóða sök á þingi, N. G. L. i. 20; sökin Tyrfrins, the case of T., Nj. 100, 101; þriggja þinga sök, a *case lasting three sessions*, Grág. i. 441, ii. 233; tólf ára, sex ára, merkr, þriggja marka sök, an *action for three marks*, N. G. L. i. 81, 82, Grág. i. 405, ii. 113; víg-sök, a *case of manslaughter*; fjörbaugs-sök, skóggangs-sök, a *case, action of outlawry*, passim; borgit málinu ok svá sökinni, the case and the suit, Nj. 36.

2. spec., *persecution*; sök eða vörn, Grág. i. 17, (rare, see sökn); at sökum öllum ok svá at vörnum, 104.

3. phrases; hafa ekki at sök, *to no effect*; hann kvað sér þó þungt, at nokkut mundi at sök hafa, Eb. 53 new Ed.; tók þóroddr at vanda um kvámur hans, ok hafði ekki (not eigi) at sök, 50 new Ed.; ok hafði ekki vætta at sök, Fms. viii. 18; hann eggjar lið sitt ok hafði gott at sök, Flóv. 44.

III. a *'sake, cause'*; eru fleiri vinda sakir, are there more causes of the winds? Rb. 440; þótti konungi sakir til þótt hann hefði eigi komit, Fms. xi. 13; hann skal segja hvað at sökum er, *what is the reason, cause?* Grág. i. 310; sú var sök til þess, at ..., Fms. i. 153; brýnar sakar, Al. 7; fyrir hverja sök, *for the sake of what?* wherefore? Fms. i. 81; af sök nokkurar óvináttu, *for the sake of, because of*, Hom. 20.

2. adverbial phrases; fyrir sakar (sakir) e-s, *for the sake of, because of*; fyrir sakir orma, Al. 1; beztir kostir fyrir sakir frænda ..., Glúm. 348; er þér þat sjálf-rátt fyrir sakir höfðings-skapar þins, Nj. 266; fyrir tignar sakir várrar ok lands áðar, 6; fyrir styrks sakar ok megins, Eg. 107; fyrir úræðar sakar, ... fyrir veðrs sakar, K. þ. K.; fyrir ástar sakir, Nj. 3; leaving out 'fyrir,' whereby

sakar (acc.) becomes quite a preposition; sakir harma várar, Lv. 6 sakar refsingar ok ástar sakar við hina, Sks. 666 B; sakir þess at hann var ekki skáld, Fb. i. 215; sakir (þess) at hann var gamall, Fs. iii. 26 acc., fyrir þínar sakir, Nj. 140; fyrir várar sakir, Fms. vii. 190; u sakar e-s, id.; um konu sakar, Grág. ii. 62; of óra sök, Skv. 3. 49; temj um nokkorrá náttu sakir, *for a few nights*, Fms. i. 213; of stundar sak for a while, Nj. 139, Al. 99, Fms. xi. 107; um viku sakir, a *week's respite*, Eg.; um hríðar sakar, a *while*, Mar., Al. 83; gefa mat um mí sakir, *for one meal*, Vm. 16; um sinn sakir, *for this once*, Ld. 184, 19 310, þóðr. 36 new Ed. —dat. plur. sökum, placed after a genitive, which case even indeclinable fem. nouns for the sake of euphony assum a final s; af hennar sökum, *for her sake*, Ver. 44; af frændsemis sökum Grág. ii. 72; af hrænsis sökum, Hom. 23; at sinn sakum, *for this one* Sks. 483 B; fyrir þeim sökum, *on that account*, Grág. i. 48; fyrir veð sökum, K. þ. K.; fyrir aldrs sökum, *for old sake*, Fms. xi. 50; fyrir veitendi sökum, Grág. i. 41; fyrir fáfræðis sökum ok úgá, Bs. i. 13; fyrir mínum sökum, *for my sake*, Þorst. St. 54; at hann mundi eigi meir vera einn konungur fyrir Áka sökum, Fms. xi. 46; sökum snjóvar, Ld. 25; fylgir þar enn sökum þess því goðorði alþingis-helgun, Landn. 3; (Append.), and passim.

B. COMPS: sakar-áðili, a, m. the *chief party in a suit*, Grág. 144, 355, ii. 405, Nj. 239; see áðili (p. 3, col. 2). sakar-áðeri, m. a *plaintiff, accuser*, Sks. 644, Gpl. 22. saka-bætr, f. pl. = sakbætr, Fs. 34. saka-dólg, m. = sökudólg, Fs. 63, Fbr. 102 new E sakar-eyrir, m. = sakeyrir (q. v.), Fms. vii. 300, Gpl. 159. saka-ferli, n. pl. = sakferli, q. v.; kæra mál ok s., Stj. 164. saka-full adj. *guilty*, Fms. viii. 326, Sks. 341. sakar-gipt, f. a *'charge-giving charge'*, Fms. vi. 163, vii. 293, K. Á. 174, Nj. 11. saka-lauss, ad 'sackless,' *guiltless*, = saklauss (q. v.), Sks. 337; þat vilda ek at þú tæk sættir ok sjálfðæmi sakalaus (dropping the prosecution?), Lv. 30. saka-maðr, m. a *man qualified as an attorney*; vænn maðr, görð at sér ok mikill, a *great litigant*, Ld. 124; a *man under charge*, Lat. *reus*, Bs. i. 72; a *guilty man, criminal*, (mod.) sakar-spell, n. 'a *suit-spoil*,' *mi pleading, by which a suit may be spoiled or lost*, Grág. i. 40, Nj. 23 sakar-staðr, m. an *offence, transgression*; hann kvaðsk vilja góðu v hann skipta ok upp gefa sakar-staðinn, Finn. 346; Áskell görði Mýlau við jafn-mikinn ok tólf ára silfrs fyrir sakar-staði (where sakastaðr almost identical with lögmáls-staðr); féllu hálfar bætr niðr fyrir sakastað þá er hann þótti á eiga, Nj. 166. sakar-taka, u, f. the *taking up a suit* sakartöku-vátr, m. a *witness in sakartaka*, Nj. 234. sakartökt, n. a *witness to a sakartaka*, Nj. 36. sakar-vandræði, n. p. *litigation*, Edda 18. sakar-vörn, f. = sakvörn (q. v.), Sks. 510, 54: 546.

sökk, n. pl. a *sinking*; láta skip liggja fimm nætr í sökk (in a *sinking state*) þá, skulu þeir upp ausa, N. G. L. i. 102. 2. [Ulf. *saggqs* = *δυσπη* Engl. *sink*], a *bottom, a pit*; sökk síðra brúna, *the pits under the brow* i. e. the *eye-sockets*, Ad. 8; sökk-dalir Surts, *the pit-dales of S.*, deep abyss. Ht. sökk-Mímir, the *giant of the deep*, Gm., (see Mímir.)

SÖKKVA, pres. sökk; pret. sökk, sökkst (sökkst), sökk; plu. sökk; subj. sykk; imperat. sökk, sökkstu; part. sökkinn: [Ulf. *siggqan* = *βυθί(ε)σθαι, δύειν*; A. S. *sincan*; Engl. *sink*; Germ. *sinken* Dan. *synke*]: —to *sink*; hann sökk niðr, *sank down*, Landn. 44, v. l. sökk niðr hestr hans, Fms. ii. 202; sökk hán niðr með öllum farinu, Nj. 19; exin sökk, Fær. 49.

sökkva, ð and t, a causal to the preceding, [Ulf. *saggqian*; Dar *sænke*]: —to *make to sink, sink*, with dat., Fms. v. 286; Dan. 48 ok sökðu þar niðr kistunni, Ó. H. 226; brutu á raufar ok söktu niðr. Eg. 125. (cp. Dan. *bore i sænk*); bar ek á sæ út ok sökðu með grjóti 656 B. i.; sökkva í fötu (dat.), *to sink a pail into the well or brook*, fo. fetching water; gekk Gunnlaugr til lækjar ok sökti í hjálmnum, Ís. ii. 269, v. l.; Egill tók hjálminn ok sökkvir (sökkir Ed.) niðr í kjölinn ok drakk þrjá drykki mikla, Fms. xi. 233.

II. reflex. *to sink oneself*; nú mun hön sökkvask (seyccquaz Ed.), Vsp. fine; sökstú (imperat. seyccstú Ed.) nú gyggjar kyn, Helr. 14; hann sökðisk í hafit, Edda (pref. i. 226; hann skaut, kom á hvalinn, ok sökðisk, Korm. 164; svá sem vagi snysk á himni ok sökkvisk (sösk Ed.) eigi, Magn. 470, cp. Od. v. 275.

Sökkva-bekkr, m. the *'sink-bench,' deep seat*, the mythol. seat of Freyja, Gm., Edda.

sökótt, n. adj., in the phrase, eiga sökótt, *to have many enemies*, Lv. 36, Eb. 54, Korm. 150, Fms. vi. 112; þykki mér vera mega, at sökótt verði nú í dag, v. 258.

sök-tal, n. = saktal (q. v.), N. G. L. i. 187, Fb. i. 562.

söku-dólg, m. an *enemy lying under penalty*; biskup segir öllum sökudólgum sínum, at ..., Bs. i. 771 (of a person under ban); sá mað er Ingólfr heitir, hann er sakadólgir (sic) minn, Fs. 63; sökudólgar (ib. murderers) hygg ek síðla minni kallaðir frá kvölum, Sól. 24; mun þa ekki upp tekj af sökudólgum mínum, Nj. 257.

söku-nautr, m. = sökudólg; s. várr (= Lat. *reus*) býðr okkr Guðmuni til góðard, Ólk. 35; svá sem vér fyrir-gefum várum sökunautum, Hom. 158 (Lord's Prayer); skal hann bjóða skapdróttinn hans til með váttum ok bjóða eigi sökunautum hans, N. G. L. i. 33.



sök-vörn, f. = sakvörn (q. v.), Nj. 232.

SÖL, n. pl., gen. pl. söla; an eatable sea-plant, perh. *the samphire*; er ok sól eigi menn at eta sem vilja at úsekju í annars landi, Grág. ii. 47; hvat er nú, dóttir, tyggir þú nokkut...? Tygg ek sól, segir hón. s. slikt görir at er sölin etr, þyrstir æ því meirr, Eg. 604, 605; freq. in old usage. COMPS: söla-fjara, u. f. *right of picking samphire*; ríka á söla-fjöru til búnautar öllum heima-mönnum, Vm. 96. söla-aup, n. pl. *purchase of samphire*, Sturl. i. 18. söla-nám, n. *samphire-picking*; s. ok þangskurð eiga Gaulverjar, Vm. 18. sölna, að, to be begimed.

SÖLB, adj. [A. S. *salu*, *salwig*; O. H. G. *salu*; Engl. *sallow*], yellow, linen or the like: a pr. name, Söl-mundr, Landn.

Sölsa, að, to rob; s. e-ð undir sig, to get by covetousness and avarice.

Sölvi, a, m. a pr. name, *the 'Sallow (?)'*, Landn.

Sömu-leiðis, adj. *likewise*, N. T.

Söndugr, adj. [sandr], sandy, Stj. 96, Fms. vi. (in a verse).

Söngla, að, (söngra, Mag. 8), to make a rattling sound, like pebbles; ratt járnit á gólfitt svá at sönglaði við hátt, Fms. v. 255; en er hann yrði at grjóttu sönglaði, Grett. 134 A; þá söngraði í lokinu ok síðan ratt upp hurðin, Mag. 8.

SÖNGR, m., old dat. söngvi, later söng; gen. acc. pl. söngva: [Ulf. *gungus*=*gūðh*, *συμφωνία*; a common Teut. word]:—a song, singing, music; þeir lásu aptan-sönginn, varð sönginn eigi greiðligr, Fms. vii. 2; strengjum ok allskyns söng, Skálda; fagrligr samhljóðan söngsins, i. 240; syngja með fögrum söng, El. 21; fugla-s., a bird's song; ma-s., a swan-song; söngvi svana, Edda (in a verse); vápn-s., a 'weapon-song', *clash of weapons*, Akv. 2. a chanting, of Ave Marias, etc.; heita tum, fégjöfum ok söngum, lítið varð af söngum, Skíða R.; yfir-gvar, Bs. i. 242; lága-s., q. v. (in the mass); tvi-s., q. v. 3. a song, lay; ok er þessa næst upphaf sanganna (gen. pl. sic), Str. i; með elskap ok söngum, Bret. 48; man-söng, a love-song; Grotta-s., the name of a poem, Edda 79, (ljóð þau er kallat er G.); söngs-íþrótt, music, Am. 33. söngva-dikt, n. a song, composition, Stj. 560.

B. COMPS: söng-bók, f. a song-book, chant-book, missal, Vm. 47, 55; söngbókar skrá, Pm. 24. söng-færi, n. pl. musical instruments, Stj. 181, 407, 631, Fms. vii. 97, Al. 71. söng-hljóð, n. singing, tunes, music, Fb. ii. 16, Stj. 632. söng-hljómur, m. the sound of music, Mar. söng-hús, n. a choir, N. G. L. i. 348, Fms. i. 25, ix. 18, 19, xi. 271, Eb. 10, Grág. i. 460, Vm. passim, Stat. 267; sanctum sanctorum er verj köllum sönghús, Stj. 563; sönghúss dyrr, n. palr, sylla, tjald, N. G. L. i. 348, Fms. vii. 230, viii. 25, ix. 26, x. 1. 670, Vm. 64, Sturl. i. 125. söng-kórr, m. = sönghús.

SÖNGLAUSS, adj. *without service*, Ann. 1232. söng-list, f. music, 45, 86, Bs. i. 220, 239 (en einn semiligr prestmann er Ríkinn hét, þalinn sinn, fékk hann til at kenna sönglist ok versa-görð).

SÖNG-DR, m. a singing-man; mikill raddmaðr ok s., Bs. i. 127; íþróttamenn söngmenn, 655 v. i. söng-mær, f. a 'singing maid', a kind of klukkur, söngmeyjar tvær, D. i. i. 476; Postula-klökkur ok enn söngmeyjar fimm, Bs. i. 858. söng-nám, n. the learning of music; andi síra Valþjófs s. (in the cathedral of Hólar), Bs. i. 850. söng-ístr, m. a priest who chants mass, Pm. 60. söng-raust, f. a singing voice, Fms. ii. 199, Hom. söng-skrá, f. a music-book, Pm. 9.

SÖNG-TÓL, n. pl. 'song-tools,' instruments to accompany singing, 81, 86, Stj. 49.

SÖNGRA, að, = söngla, Mag. 8.

SÖNGVARI, a, m. a singer; semiligr s., Bs. i. 832.

SÖNGVINN, adj., hann var s. ok mikill bænahalds-maðr, Ann. 1341; hann var ú-söngvinn ok trúlauss, Grett. III.

SÖNNUN, f. a proof, evidence; see sannan.

SÖRKVIR, m., q. s. Sverkir, m., [akin to svarkr, q. v.], a pr. name and a nickname, Landn., Fagrsk.

SÖRLI, a, m. [the root is Goth. *sarwa*=*σπλα*, *πανοπλία*; A. S. *searo*; O. G. *saro*, *ga-sarawi*; mid. H. G. *ge-serwe*=Lat. *armatura*]:—a pr. name, Höm. (the son of king Jonakr), Landn., *Sarius* of Jornandes; sörlí in Sör-li is a dimin. inflex., which would in Goth. be *sarwi-la*, since fr. as a pr. name, Landn., Lv. Sörla-stikki, the name of a poem, setlikki.

II. meton. a gross, rough fellow is called sörlí, (from the romance of Sörlí the Strong?), whence sörla-ligr, adj., and sörlast, að, to go about as a sörlí.

SÖRVI, pl. sörrvar, for the root see the preceding word, a lady's necklace of stones; sörrva gefn, sörrva Rindr, the goddess of the s., i. e. a woman, Kormak; in prose, in the compd steina-sörvi (seyrvi), a stone necklace; höggur á hálsinn ok brast við furðu hátt ok kom á stein þann sörrvinu, er þokask hafði, Ísl. ii. 364; þat var í forneskju kvenna-búnaðar allat var steina-sörvi er þær höfðu á hálsi sér, Edda 68; þón tók ór sörrvar steina-seyrvi mikitt er hón átti ok dregr á háls honum, Ísl. ii. 34; hón tók eitt steina-sörvi ok batt um háls honum, Fas. iii. 443. cp. Wace, Nos. 90, 397: *armour*, sörrva hyrr, the armour-fires, i. e. the sword, Vellekla.

II. a band of men, sörrvar; seven men make a sörr, Edda 108.

SÖRVA, ð, see sautra.

T

T (té), the nineteenth letter, was in the Runic alphabets represented by  $\uparrow$ , and in later Runes also by  $\uparrow$ ; its name was Týr—Týr er einhendr Ása, in the Runic poem; a marked  $\uparrow$ , 'stunginn Týr,' represented the d. Týr was the first of the third and last group in the alphabet, T b l m y, which was therefore called Týs-zett, or the family of Tý, cp. the introduction to letters F and H.

B. CHANGES.—T' is sounded as in English. Various kinds of assimilation take place with this letter,—dt into tt, e. g. neuters of adjectives, gött, ótt, blitt, qs. göd-t, ód-t, blid-t, see göðr, óðr, blidr: bt or kt into tt, stött from sjúkr (Goth. *saubts*), see Gramm. p. xxx, col. i: nt into tt, stuttur, brattr, vötrr, for stunt, brant, vant; vittr (i. e. vetr) for vint: ndt into tt, as statt, batt, bitt, vatt, hritt, hratt, qs. standt, bandt, bindt, from stand, binda, vinda, hrinda: the mod. preterites, benti, lenti, synti, kynti, from benda, lenda, synda, kynda, qs. bend-ti, lend-ti, where the ancients have benti, lenti, etc.: þ into t or tt, as imperatives, viltu, sittu, vittu, vertu, for vil-þú, sit-þú, vit-þú, ver-þú; also in mod. pronunciation, tótt for topt, bátt for bágt: u for t after a long vowel or diphthong, mjó-tt, fá-tt, há-tt, smá-tt, ný-tt, from mjó-r, fá-r, há-r, smá-r, ný-r: kð, þð, into kt, pt, sekt, vakti, dypt, dreypti; older and better, sekð, dýpð, see introduction to letter D. In some Norwegian vellums a digraph td is used for ð, etða, matðr, atðrum, þatðan, smitðja, yðru, = eða, maðr, aðrum, þaðan, smiðja, yðru, see Þiðr. (pref. xvi): also atn for sn, stnúa, stnjór, for snúa, snjór, see introduction to letter S.

II. an initial t, as is remarked by Prof. Bugge, has become k in the words kvistr, kvísl, qs. tvistr, tvísl (from tvl-).

III. following Grimm's law the Teut. t answers to Gr. and Lat. d, ðus = tor-, ðáxur = tár, ðópur = tré, ðéka = tigr, Lat. dūmo = temja, videre = vita, sedere = sitja, and so on.

2. the Norse t, as well as Engl., answers to High Germ. z, Icel. tíð, tal, = Germ. zeit, zahl, etc.

tabaðr, m. [for. word; Low Lat. *tabardum*], a tabard, Bs. i. 876; vās-t., a rain-tabard, D. N.: a nickname, Fms. vii.

tabula, tabola, u, f. [for. word; Lat. *tabula*], a picture, altar-piece, Mar., Fms. vii. 159, 194, Bs. i. 143.

tabúr, n. [for. word; through Fr. from Arabic *atambor*], a labour, tam-bourine, Karl. 157, 284.

TAD, n., pl. töð, Stj. 344:—manure, dung; reiða tað á akrland, Bs. i. 348; síðan hulðu þeir með taði ok ráku inn svínin, ok tráðu þau niðr taðit, Fms. x. 269 (i. 213); akrlanda skiptis ok svá taðs, Grág. ii. 260, v. l.; hrossa-tað, horse-dung; sauda-tað, sheep-dung; but kúa-myki. COMPS: tað-fall, n. droppings of manure, Gþl. 354. tað-kláfr, m., -hrip, n. a dung-box, dung-cart. tað-skegglingar, m. pl. dung-beards, a soubriquet, for which see Nj. 67.

taða, u, f., gen. pl. taðna, Grág. ii. 257, [tað], the bay from the well-manured home-field (see tún), Nj. 67; þá er þar útteit svá göð nautum, at þat er kallat jamnt ok stakkr töðu, Eg. 711; auka sína töðu, Grág. ii. 257; raka töðu sína alla saman í stór-sæti, Eb. 224; var þá svá komit heyverkum at Fróðá at taða öll var slegin, en full-þurr nær helmjörinn, 260; veðr er gott, sagði hann, ok mun skína af í dag, skolu þér slá í töðu í dag, en vér munum annan dag hirða hey vart, 152; taðan stóð úti umhverfis húsin í stór-sæti, Bandkr. 59; hann setti fyrir tveggja yxna sleða, ok ók saman alla töðu sína, Landn. 94; hey heima ok útangarðs nær fjórum tigum faðma töðu en mjök svá engi úthey, Dipl. v. 18; sjá um bú sitt meðan töður manna eru undir, Nj. 193.

2. the home-field, infield; Vali beitr töður órar, Kormak; töður ok engjar, the infields and outfields, Grág. ii. 217; menn eigu ok at brjóta jörð ef þeir vilja til taðna sér, 257; ok er hann hafði lokit heima-töðunni, when he had done mowing the infield, Finnb. 340; svá görisk at þessu mikill gangr, at þat beit upp alla töðuna, Krók. 5 new Ed. COMPS: töðu-alinn, part. fed on infield bay, of a horse, Lv. 19. töðu-annir, f. pl. the season for mowing the infield, beginning a little before the Icel. midsummer time, the middle of July, from the 12th to the 14th week of the summer, see Icel. Almanack; in 1872 it falls on the 13th of July; after the töðuannir follows the engja-slátt, or mowing the open outfields, Nj. 192. töðu-garðr, m. a stack-yard of infield bay, Sturl. i. 83. töðu-gjöld, n. pl. a kind of 'churn-feast' in Icel., when all the infield-hay is dry, stacked, and housed, and a kind of porridge, called töðugjalda-grautr, is given with cream to the labourers. töðu-gæft, n. adj. bay as good as if it were infield, of hay grown in an outlying field. töðu-göltr, m. a home-boar, kept grazing at home, Fs. 141. töðu-vork, n. the making bay in the infield, Finnb. 340. töðu-völtr, m. a manured infield, Grág. ii. 259, Háv. 46.

tafar-, delay; see töf.

tafarnis-hús, n. [for. word; Lat. *taberna*], a tavern, Rétt., Mar.

TAFL, n., pl. töfl, [from the Lat. *tabula*, but borrowed at a very early time, for it is used even in the oldest poems]:—a game, like the Old Engl. *tables* or *draughts*, used also of the old hneftafi (q. v.), and later of chess and various other games; sitja at hneftafi,...



Hvitserkr ok Sigurðr láta þegar falla niðr taflit, Fas. i. 285; leika skák-tafl, 523; þar vóru mjök töfl uppi höfð ok sagna-skemtan, ok mart þat er til hífýla-bótar mátti vera, Þorf. Karl. 407; þeir bitusk bæði um tafl ok kvátru, Sturl. i. 173; vera at tafl, Fs. 40; Valdimarr konungr lék at skáktafli... konungr sá eigi af taflinu, Fms. xi. 366; konungr þar aprt tafl hans, Ó. H. 167; konungr sá ok tefði hneftafl, ok nefndi maðrinn töfl (fem. sing.) konungs... tafl-maðrinn ætlaði at konungr mundi tala til taflsins, Fms. vi. 29; leika at tafl, Ó. H. 167; þá skildi á um tafl, of chess, Sturl. iii. 123; tafl em ek örr at efla, íþróttir kann ek niu, Orkn. (in a verse); ek em maðr hagari ok teflig hneftafl betr, Mork. 186; tefdi annarr Austmaðr við heima-mann þorgils... kallaði Austmaðr á Sigurð at hann réði um taflit með honum, þviat hann kunni þat sem aðrar íþróttir, ok er hann leit á, þótti honum mjök farit vera taflit, ... en taflit svarfaðisk, 204, 205; um daginn eptir tefði Grímr við Austmann ok rann at borðinu sveinn ok rótaði taflinu, Dropl. 31; Eðr sat at tafl ok synir hans tveir, Ísl. ii. 359, Vigl. 17; jafnan skemtu þau Helga sér at tafl ok Gunnlaugr, Ísl. ii. 205; the pieces were of gold and silver, cp. gullnar-töflur, Vsp.; þar sátu konur tvær ok léku at hneftafl, ok var taflit allt steypt af silfri enn gyllt allt it rauða... en hann hefði taflit ok þat er fylgði, Gullp. 20; taflborð ok tafl af lýsi-gulli górt, Fas. iii. 627; of walrus, tennr eigi stærri en góra má mjök stór knífsképti af eðr tafl, Sks. 127, cp. Skíða R. 164, Worsaae, Nos. 560-563; hnefa-tafl, skák-tafl, goða-tafl: in the phrases, verða taflsi seinni, to be too late; Snorri kvæð enn farit hafa sem fyrr, at þeir höfðu orðit taflsi seinni enn Arnkel, Eb. 166; nú eru brögð í tafl, a trick in the game, foul play, Fas. iii. 607; merkti Ögmundur biskup at þá vóru brögð í tafl ok líkaði stórríla, Bs. ii. 318, cp. Þryml. 13; jarl kvæð Aron svá taflit tefi hafa við sik (played him such a game), at okkur sambúð mun skömm vera, Bs. i. 632. 2. also of dice-throwing, dicing; en þeim er leggr fé við tafl eðr aðra hluti, verðar fjörbaugs-garð, Grág. ii. 198; enn eru þeir hlutir er þú skalt flýja ok varask, þat er drykkja, tafl, portkonur, Sks. 26.

B. COMPS: tafl-borð, n. a chess-board (for playing the hneftafl or chess), Ó. H. 167, Fas. iii. 627, Mag. 43: a board, tray, Fms. x. 15, 109 (a board to carry the crown jewels on). tafl-brögð, n. pl. feats of playing; t. Úlfis jarls, Fb. ii. 23; 'eigi skildi minna glímu þeirra en tafl-brögð, Vigl. 17. tafl-byrdingr = tal-byrdingr (q. v.), see Rb. tafl-fé, n. a bet, Mag. tafl-kast, n. dice-throwing, Sks. 436 B. tafl-maðr, m. a player (at chess or hneftafl), Fms. vi. 29. tafl-pungur, m. a bag for the pieces, Gullp. 20. tafl-speki, f. skill in playing, Mirm. tafla, u. f. a piece in a game of tables; gullnar töflur, Vsp. (gull-tafla); hneftafla... nú skulu vér skjóta töfluna ór höfði sveininum, Fms. ii. 271; mun ek setja at inni rauða töflunni, Fas. ii. 67; ok skýtr Sjölfir þar ofan töfluna, 267; hann greip upp töfluna, ok setti halann á kinnbein þor-birni, Grett. 161 new Ed. II. like tafla, a tablet, any square-formed board; altaris-t., an altar-piece: mathem. the table, stóra, líta-t.

TAFLN, n. [cp. Lat. daps; Gr. δαπάνη; the Greek word is analogous to sóa, which means to sacrifice and then to waste]:—a sacrifice, = Lat. victima, hostia, but only in a heathen sense, and obsolete; heilagt tafln, the holy sacrifice, Hd.; Gauts tafln, the victims of Odin, i. e. the slain, who in the heathen creed were an offering to Odin, the god of victory, Landn. (in a verse).

2. a bloody prey, poet.; tafln fékksk hrafni, tafus leitandi hrafnar, hrafni fagnaði tafni, hrafni á ylgjar tafni, bola tafu und kló hrafni, Lex. Poët. (in all these references 'tafln' is used by the poets to rhyme to hrafni); val-tafln, id.; gefa ærit tafni hrafni ok vargi, Karl. 152: in old eccl. writers, sæfa töfn, Stj. 348; tafni Guðs, 310 (victima Domini, Vulgate); fórn ok töfn, 655 xxiii. 1; fórnir ok töfn, id.

tafsa, see tapsa.

taf-samr, adj. dilatary.

tafsi, a. m. a scrap, sbred, [tafs = filings, Ivar Aasen.]

TAGL, n., pl. tögl, [Ulf. tagl = θήκη; A. S. tægel; O. H. G. zakal; Engl. tail; Swed. tagel]:—prop. hair, but only found in the sense of, II. a horse's tail (cp. skopt and skott); hvárki toppr né tagl, Fas. i. 80, 486 (in a verse); skera tagl ór hrossum, ... ef maðr bindr tagl í munn hrossi, Grág. i. 383; ef maðr skerr tagl ór stóðhesti manns, þat varðar sköggang, ef maðr skerr tagl ór þinghesti manns eða þess manns hesti er í brúðfor er, þá varðar fjörbaugs-garð, 441 (riding a horse with a docked tail has always in Icel. been looked on as a disgrace, hence the heavy penalty), cp. Fas. i. 80 (höggit ór rófurarn ok skerit ór toppanna); töglin fylgja hánun (há = the bide of a horse), Hallgr.; hann tók í taglit annarri hendi, Grett. 108: of a cow's tail, Gpl. 399. 2. a horse-bair rope, for trussing hay (reip-tagl), see höglid (tögl og hagldir).

tagl-skurðr, m. the docking a horse's tail, Grág. i. 441.

TAK, n. [taka], a taking bold, a bold; urðu menn konungi þvi verri til taks sem hann þurfti meirr, i. e. they slipped out of the king's bold, forsook him, Fb. ii. 304: a bold, grasp, esp. in wrestling or fighting (cp. Dan. tav, tage et tav), laust hann hestinn af takinu, Rb. 299, Grett. 69 new Ed.; af mæði ok stórum tökum, Bs. i. 634; halda fasta-tökum, with a firm grasp; lausa-tök, q. v.; Grettis-tak, the lift of Grettir the Strong, a name for those boulders which would require

Herculean strength to lift them; so also, það er tak, 'tis a heavy task, as of cleaning an Augean stable. 2. medic. a stitch, also tak-sótt.

II. as a law term, chattle; hann skal færa taka sitt ok hey af landi því, er hann bjó á, Grág. ii. 249 (cp. tak-fæð, 'lack of holding', i. e. poverty; fá-takr, 'few-holding', i. e. with few means, poor); í-tak, q. v. 2. seizure; dæmdum mér Heilagri

keirju fyrir takit þrjár merkr, D. N. iv. 231. 3. bail, security; æsta taks, D. L. i. 66, N. G. L. i. 47, passim; synja taks, to refuse bail, id.; nú æstir maðr taks annan, nú skal engi öðrum taks synja, fá honum tak samdægris, ... varðar bú hans taki ... þá skal hann vera mánað í því taki ef hann æstir laga-taks, 47; ganga í tak fyrir e-n, segjask ör taki ... eigi skal hann lengr í taki vera, ... nú ef hann á kaup-skip þat er sessum má telja, þá má þat varða taki fyrir hann, l. c. ch. 102; færa tak fyrir (to bring bail), ... fá mann í tak fyrir sik, 154; leida mann í tak fyrir sik, ii. 264; sækja þat mál með takum sem aðrar fjársóknir, 191; ok færi sá, er taksettr var, tak með fullum vörslum, id.; sitja í tökum, to sit as bail; þá skal þræll í tökum sitja til hann hefir undan færðek eða hann er sannr at, i. 85; selja, skjóta fé undan tökum, 154; ok fé hans allt í tökum á meðan, 303; laga-tak, legal bail; kyrrsetu-tak, security; brautar-tak, 44; trausta-tak, in the phrase, taka eð trausta-taki; taks-æsting, a demanding bail, D. I. i. 66: the word is chiefly a Norse law term, and hardly occurs in the Icel. law, of the Commonwealth.

TAKA, pres. tek, tek; tökum, takit, taka; pret. tók, tókt (tókst), tók, pl. töku; subj. taki (teki); imperat. tak, taktú; part. tekinn; with neg. suff. tek'-at ek, I take not, Kristni S. (in a verse); tak-a-tu, take thou not, Fas. i. (in a verse); tektr-at, Grág. (Kb.) i. 9; [Ulf. tēkan, pret. taitok = áttæðat; Swed. take; Dan. tage, skönd á, 'du tar det ikke, vil du ta det'; Engl. take is a word borrowed from the Dan., which gradually displaced the Old Engl. niman.]

A. To take hold of, seize, grasp; taka sér alvæpni, Eg. 236; töku menn sér þar byrdar ok báru út, Egill tók undir hönd sér mjöd-drekku, 237; nú taki hest minn, ok skal ek ríða eptir honum, 699; töku þeir skíð sín ok stigu á, 545; hann tók inni vinstri hendi spjótið ok skaut, Nj. 42; lauk upp kistu ok tók upp góð kvennmanna-klæði, Ld. 30; hann tekr nú bogann, ... tekr nú kaðal einn, Fas. ii. 543; taka upp net, K. þ. K. 90; hross skal maðr taka ok teyma ok hepta, þótt heilagt sé, id. 2. to seize; þeir töku þar herfang mikitt, Nj. 43; töku skipit ok allt þat er á var, Fms. vii. 249; þeir töku þar skútu, viii. 438; töku skip hans, landtjald, klæði, ix. 275; taka fé okkalt allt með ráni, Nj. 5; engi maðr skal fyrr öðrum taka, Gpl. 473; hann leiddi pik til arfs ... munu taka óvinir þinir ef þú kemr eigi til, Nj. 4; þeir töku bæinn, seized, Sturl. ii. 149; kona hafði tekit (stolen) ... ok vildi hann bæns henni, Fms. vii. 330. 3. to catch; Skotar munu hafa tekit njósnir allar, Nj. 126; standi menn upp ok taki hann, 130; hann skyldi taka hundinn, 114; þeir töku á sundi mann einn, Fms. vii. 225; gróf, at taka í dýr, Flóv. 33; taka höndum, to lay hold of, take captive, Nj. 114, 275; in a good sense, Fms. x. 314. 4. taka e-n af lífi, to take one from life, Fms. x. 3, Eg. 70; taka e-n af lífdögum, id., Fms. vii. 204; ellipt., taka af (af-taka), to take one off, put to death, Js. 23; taka e-n af nafni ok veldi, to deprive of, ... Eg. 268; töku þeir af eignum jarla konungs, Fms. i. 6; taka af e-m, to take a thing from one, x. 421, Nj. 103, 131, Eg. 120, Ld. 288; taka frá e-m, to take from, off, Nj. 253, K. þ. K. 48; taka ofan, to take down, pull down, Nj. 119, 168; taka ór, to set apart, 232; taka undir sik, to take under oneself, subject, Fms. x. 24; to take charge of, Nj. 110, Eg. 725; taka upp, to take up, pick up, assume, 23. 5. to take, grasp; taka í hönd e-m, to shake hands, Nj. 129; taka á lopti, to interrupt, Fms. x. 314; taka í ketil, of the ordeal, Grág. i. 381, Glv. 3. 7; taka í jörð, to graze, of an animal, Bs. i. 338; jó lætr til jarðar taka, Skm. 15; skulu þér láta taka niðr hesta yðra, to graze a little, Band. 14 new Ed.; töku einn þeirra niðr í sinn klæðsekk, Stj.

II. metaph., taka upphaf, to begin, Hom. 49; taka vöxt ok proska, to increase, Rb. 392; taka konungdóm, Eg. 646; taka ráð, 49; taka skirn, 770; taka trú, to take the faith, become a Christian, Nj. 273; taka hvíld, to take rest, 43, 115; taka á sik svein, 252; taka raðu, to begin a parley, Eg. 578; taka umræðu, id., Nj. 149; þau taka þá tal, Ld. 72, Fms. ii. 254; taka nærri sér, see nær I. 2; taka á sik göngu, Fbr. 101 new Ed.; taka á sik svefn, Nj.; taka eld, to light a fire, 199; taka e-n orðum, to address; taka í sett, to receive into reconciliation, Eg. 168; taka settir, to accept terms, id. (also taka sættum, id.); taka þenna kost, 280; taka samheldi, Fms. ix. 344; ok töku þat fast-liga, at friðr skyldi standa, declared firmly that, x. 40, v. l.; taka stefnu, to fix a meeting, xi. 400; töku þeir stefnu í milli sín, 402; nú er svá tekið um allt landit, at ..., fixed by law that ..., Gpl. 275; þeir töku fastmælum sín í milli, at ..., Bret. 82; taki í log, to take into fellowship, Fms. xi. 96; lög-taka, cp. lófa-tak, vápna-tak; Gunnarr bað þér góð boð enn þú vildir engi af taka, þou wouldest accept none of them, Nj. 277; tók hann þann kost af, at leggja álið á konungs vald, Fms. iv. 224; ok þat töku þeir af, ix. 367; Ólafir kvæðik þat mundu af taka, Ld. 72; taka e-t til ráðs, or taka ráðs, bragðs, to resort to, Nj. 75, 124, 199; also, taka e-t til, to resort to, 26, Fms. xi. 253, passim (til-tæki); taka mót, to receive, Edda 15; taka e-t við, to



veire in return, Fms. ii. 269; taka bætr fyrir e-t, xi. 253; með því görir sem ek býð þér, skaltú nókkud eptir taka, *take some reward* it, Ld. 44; þat er bæði at vér róum hart, enda mun nú mikitt eptir ka, a great reward, Finn. 232 (eptir-tekja); taka fæðu, to take food; corpus Domini, Mar.; taka samsetti, Fms. ii. 261; taka arfi, Eg. 34; sa erfð, Gþl. 247; taka fé eptir föður sinn, Fms. xi. 47; taka laun, Nj.; taka veizlu, to take, receive a veizla (q. v.), Fms. xi. 239; konungur... nnt teki (receives) af mörgum, skal hann því mikitt gefa, 217; taka lit lof, x. 367; taka helgun af Guði, Rb. 392; taka heilsu, to recover, i. 624; ek skal taka hæði-yrði af þér, Nj. 27; taka af honum rán ok lnttjón, Ld. 64; taka úskil af illum mönnum, Greg. 44; taka píslir dauða, 656 B. 30; drap hann þar menn nókkura, þótti mönnum hart taka þat af útendum manni, Bs. i. 19; þeir tóku mikinn andróða, us. viii. 438; taka andviðri, Eg. 87; þeir tóku norðan-veðr hörð, were taken by, Nj. 124; taka sótt, to be taken sick or ill (North E. to take ill), Fms. xi. 97; Eg. 767; taka þyngd, id., Ísl. ii. 274; taka fótár-mein, Nj. 2; taka úgleði, to get out of spirits, Eg. 322; hann tók þá fáleika ok eði, Fms. vii. 103; hann tók langt kaf, 202; taka arfaki, to adopt, Grág. 132; taka konung, to take, elect a king, Fms. ix. 256; taka konu, to take a wife, x. 397; hann kvángaðisk ok tók bróður-dóttur þess manns Finn. hét, 406; tók Magnús konungur Margrétu, 413; taka konu til nauðga, to carry off a woman, Grág. i. 353; tók hann þá til háseta, hired them, Eg. 404; taka far or fari, Landn. 307, Grág. ii. 406 (far, 3); taka úkunna stiga, to take to unknown ways, Fms. viii. 30; taka þu, to start, Stj. 2; tók til konungs, or the like, Eg. 367, 400, Fms. vii. 3; taka til síðar, Sks. 313; taka e-n vel, to receive well; ok taki ér, x. vel þá Hjalta ok Gíslur, Bs. i. 19; tók Skota-konungur hann vel, Bs. i. 419; taka e-t þvert, to take a thing crossly, deny flatly, Nj. 2; taka fyrir e-t, to stop, interrupt, refuse, Fms. x. 251. III. to stretch forth, touch; hann beit skard, allt þat er tennt tóku, Eg. 605; djúpara enn þeim tók undir hendr, Ld. 78; skurðrinn tók af framan-bakkann, Krók.; hyrnan tók andlitid, Nj. 253; rödd tekr eyru, Ld. 175; döggskórin tók niðr akrinn upp-standanda, Fas. i. 173; hafi flóð tekit þær, sweep them away, Fms. xi. 393; spjót langsekt svá ætli taki skipa meðal, Sks. 385; nef hans tók austr til landsenda... fjárdar tóku norðr í Finnabú, Fms. vii. 10; tekr mörkin nálíga allt í hja suðr, Eg. 58; þvíat ekki tek ek heim í kveld, Nj. 275; mun ek þa þangat í dag? Hbl.; bóndans bót tekr fyrir (encompasses) konu þá ok börn ok hjún, N. G. L. i. 341; taka niðri, to take the ground, ship or thing floating, Fas. iii. 257; svá at upp tekr um klaufur, Eg. 336; at eigi tæki hann (acc.) regnit, Stj. 594; skulu vér varask, ætli taki oss þau dæmi, Hom. 70; svá mikitt er uxa-húð tekr yfir, E. i. 288; nær því er þú sér at taka mun en ekki ör höfi, Sks. 27; hár bundinn svá at taki eigi til manna, Grág. ii. 119; taka höndum um to lift up hands, Bs. i. 735, Edda 22; ek sé fram undir brekkuna, at þu taka spjótas-oddar fimtán, Finn. 286; þetta smíði (Babel) tók um vör vedrum, Edda 146 (pref.); hárit tók ofan á belti, Nj. 2; stöpul ætli himins tæki, 645. 71; hér til tekr en fyrsta bók, reaches bere, 655 v. 4; taka mátti hendi til fals, Eg. 285; þeir tóku fram árum, took thars, Fms. vii. 288; smeygði á sik ok tók út höndunum, 202; þeir tók undan, to escape, viii. 438; to reach, land, take harbour, gaf honum vörri ok tóku Borgarfjörð, Nj. 10; tóku þeir Fríðar-ey, 268; þeir tóku á Melrakka-slóttu, Ísl. ii. 246; byrjaði vel ok tóku Noreg, Ld. 72, 30; tóku þar land sem heitir Vatnsfjörð, Landn. 30; ellipt., hann tók þar sem heitir Herjólfss-höfn, id.; þeir tóku fyrir sunnan land, 175. 2. to be, bold, of a vessel; ketill or tók tver tunnur, Fb. i. 524; lands þess eðki (of the value of) fjóra tigi hundraða, Sturl. i. 98, v. l.; hringrinn tók hundrað mörund, Nj. 225; so in the phrase, það tekr því ekki, it not worth the while; þann enn eina grip er hann átti svá at fé tæki, the object of value be bad, Bs. i. 636. 3. spec. usages; fara sem tæmega af taka, Finn. 288; konur æpa sem þær megu mest af taka, 17; (aftak, aftaka-veðr, q. v.), Karl. 109, 106; fóru hvárir-tveggju e-n af tók, went as fast as possible, Fms. iv. 304; hann sigldi suðr sem af tók, Eg. 93; in the phrase, taka mikinn, litinn... af e-u, to make little of, take it to heart or lightly; mikitt tekr þú af þessu, thou take it much to heart, Lv. 10; öngan tek ek af um liðveizlu við þik, I will not pledge myself as to helping thee, Ld. 105; eigi tóku vér af at tortryggva þá bók, þótt mart sé undarligt í sagt, we will not question the truth of the book, although many wonders are told therein, Sks. 78; Óspakr kvad hana mikitt af taka, said he used very strong language, Ld. 216; mikinn tekr þú af, segir konungur, thou settest much on said the king, Fms. vi. 206; munda ek sýnu minna hafa af tekit þu vera údrúkkinn, I would have kept a better tongue, xi. 112; þótt tók eigi af fyrir utanferð sína, did not quite refuse the going abroad, 870 iii. 244; hann kvaðsk eigi taka mega af því hvat mælt væri, he did not much mind what folks said, Nj. 210; hón tók lítid af öllu, a little about it, took it coolly, Eg. 322; tók hann minna af enn öðr, 870; Íslendinga, be spoke not so strongly of them as be used to do, Glúm., 2; ok er sendi-menn kómu tók hann lítid af, Fms. x. 101; Flosi-svaraði þá vel, en tók þó lítid af, F. gave a civil but reserved answer, Nj. 18. IV. with prepp.; taka af hesti, to take (the saddle) off

a horse, Nj. 4, 179; taka af sér ópit, to cease weeping, Ölk. 35; taka skridinn af skipinu, Fms. ii. 305; taka e-t af, to abolish, vii. 1, x. 152, Ísl. ii. 258;—taka á e-u, to touch (á-tak), Nj. 118; þegar sem nær þeim er komit ok á þeim tekit, Stj. 76; sú er tekr fyrst á funa, Gm.; þat er ok, að þeir taki á dómum sínum (ere they deliver sentence), at þeir skulu eið vinna aðr, Grág. i. 64; taka vel, auðvelliga, lítt, ekki vel, illa... á e-u, to take a thing so and so, take it well, in good part, ill, in ill part, etc., Ld. 50, 248, Fms. xi. 124, Nj. 206, 265; Gunnarr talaði lítt um ok tók á öngu úlíkliga, 40; tak gláðan á (cheerfully) við konunginn, Fms. xi. 112; þeir höfðu sagt hversu hann harði á tekit þeim feðgun, Rd. 284; Leifr tekr á þessu eigi mjök, Fb. ii. 397; tók Bökr (á) því seinliga, Eb. 15 new Ed.;—taka eptir, to notice, observe, Sturl. i. 2 (eptir-tekt);—taka móti, to withstand, resist, Nj. 261, Fms. ix. 307, 513 (mót-tak);—taka með, to reserve, accept, iv. 340, xi. 427 (með-taka); taka við, hann tók þar ok við mörg önnur dæmi, bæði konunga æfi, be lacked to it many records, the lives of kings, etc., Ó. H. (pref.); this isolated phrase has led editors (but wrongly) to substitute hann 'jök' þar við;—taka apr, to take back, render void, undo, Bs. i. 631, Nj. 191, Sks. 775; eigi má apr taka unnit verk, a saying, Fms. ii. 11; to recall, unsay, mun ek þau orð eigi apr taka, Ld. 42, Fms. ii. 253;—taka í, to pull off; taktu í hann, to pull his stocking off;—taka um, to take bold of, grasp, Eg. 410, Hkr. ii. 322;—taka upp, to pick up, assume; niðr at fella ok upp at taka, 625, 68, Eg. 23; taka upp bórð, to put up the tables before a meal; tekr upp bórð ok setr fyrir þá Butralda, Fbr. 37; vóru bórð upp tekin um alla stofuna ok sett á vist, Eg. 551; but also to remove them after a meal (=taka bórð ofan), 408, Hkr. ii. 192, Fms. i. 41, Orkn. 246 (see bórð II); taka upp vist, to put food on the table, Vm. 168; taka upp bygð sína, to remove one's abode, passim; taka upp, of a body, to take up, disinter, Hkr. ii. 388; taka upp, to seize on, confiscate, Nj. 73, 207, Ld. 38, Eg. 73; þeir tóku upp (laid waste) þorp þat er heitir Tuma-þorp, Fms. i. 151; var þá tekin upp bygð Hrolleifs, Fs. 34; hón tekr þat mart upp er fjarri er mínun vilja, Nj. 61; at þú gefir ró reiði ok takir þat upp er minnst vandræði standi af, 175; taka upp verknad, to take up work, Ld. 34; taka upp stærð, to take to pride, Fms. x. 108; halda upp-teknun efni, i. 263; taka upp sök, mál, to take up a case, Nj. 31, 71, 231; to interpret, eigi kann ek öðruvis at ráða þenna draum... glíkliga er upp tekit, Sturl. iii. 216; ok skal svá upp taka 'síks glóð,' þat er 'gull,' Edda 127; kvæði, ef þau eru rétt kveðin ok skynsamliga upp tekin, Hkr. (pref.); tók hann svá upp, at honum væri eigi úhætt, Fms. ix. 424; drykk ok vistir svá sem skipit tók upp, as the ship could take, iv. 92; er þat skip mikitt, ok mun þat taka oss upp alla, Nj. 259; þat hjóna er meira lagði til félags skal meira upp taka, Gþl. 220; þótti þeim í hönd falla at taka upp land þetta hjá sér sjálfum, Ld. 210; skal á sem at Kálfafelli býr taka upp vatn at sínum hlut, Vm. 168; taka upp giptu hjá Dana-konungi, Fms. xi. 426; taka upp goðorð, Nj. 151, 168, Grág. i. 24; taka upp þing, Ann. 1304 (to restore); tókusk þá upp lög ok landsréttir, Fs. 27; taka upp vanda, Fms. vii. 280;—taka til, to take to; hefna svá at ekki fyssi annan slík firm til at taka, 655 xiii. A. 3; tóku margir þá til at niða hann, Bs. i; taka til ráða, ráðs, bragðs, Nj. 19, 75, 124; hann tók til ráða skjótt, 19; enn þó munu vér þat bragðs taka, 199; hvat skal nú til ráða taka, 124; ef hann tekr nókkut ílt til, 26; hverja úhafu er hann tekr til, Fms. xi. 253; taka til máls, to take to talking, Nj. 16, 71; taka til orðs, or orða, 122, 230, 264; hann tók nú til at segja söguna, to take to telling a story; taka til varnar, to begin the defence, Grág. i. 60, Nj. 271; nú er þar til at taka, at... 74; er blót tóku til, Landn. 111; þá tók til ríki Svía-konungs, Fms. iv. 118; um Slésvík þar sem Dana-ríki tók til, xi. 417; to concern, þat mun taka til yðar, Hom. 150; þetta mál er til konungs tók, Fms. xi. 105; láta til sín taka, to let it concern oneself, meddle with, Band. 23 new Ed.; Gísir lét fátt til sín taka, Fms. vii. 30; vil ek nú biðja þik at þú létir ekki til þín taka um tal várt, Nj. 184; to have recourse to, þú tekr eigi til þeirra líðsinnis ef ekki þarf, Fms. vii. 17, Grág. i. 41; taka til segls, Eg. 573, Fms. ix. 22; taka til sunds, 24; taka til e-s, to note, mark, with dislike;—taka undir, to take under a thing; hann tók undir kverkina, took her by the chin, Nj. 2; þá tók Egill undir höfða-hlut Skalla-grimi, Eg. 308; to undertake, þat mál er þeir skyldi sjálfir undir taka, Hkr. i. 266; þá skal hann taka undir þá sömu þjónustu, Ó. H. 120; to back, second, hann kvaðsk ekki mundu taka undir vandræði þeirra, Nj. 182; undir þann kvíðing tók Rúnólfir goði, ok sótti Hjalta um goðgá, Bs. i. 17; ek mun taka undir með þér ok styðja málit, Fms. xi. 53; hann tók ekki undir þat ráð, Fb. ii. 511; þau tóku undir þetta léttliga, seconded it readily, Ld. 150; hann tók seinliga undir, Nj. 217; hann hafði heyrt tal þeirra ok tók undir þegar, ok kvad ekki saka, Ld. 192; göra tilraun hversu þér tækt undir þetta, Fb. i. 129; to echo, blésu herblást svá at fjöllun undir, Fas. i. 505; taka undir söng, to accompany singing;—taka við, to receive; nú tóktú svá við sverði þessu, Fms. i. 15; síðan hljópu menn hans, enn hann tók við þeim, 105; jörð tekr við öldri, Hm.; til þess er alkerit tók við, grappled, took bold, Dan. bolde igen, Fms. x. 135, v. l.; þar til er sjár tók við honum, Edda 153 (pref.); taka við ríki, Eg. 241, Fms. i. 7; taka við trú, Nj. 158, 159; taka við handsölum á e-u, 257; ef maðr



görr við at taka við dæmdum úmaga, Grág. i. 258; taka vel við e-m, *ok er allt mál at ættvíg þessi takisk af*, 258. II. recipr. takask orðum, *to speak to one another*, Fms. xi. 13; ok er þeir tókusk at orðum, spurði hann..., Eg. 375; bræðr-synir takask arf eptir *entreat one another*, Gpl. 241; ef menn takask fyrir árar eða þiljur, *taki from one another*, 424; takask á, *to wrestle*, Bárð. 168; takask fangbrögðum, Ld. 252, Ísl. ii. 446; takask í hendr, *to shake hands*, Grág. i. 384, Nj. 3, 65. III. part. tekinn; vóru þá tekinn (*stopped*) ölborgar-hlið ok vegar allir, at Norðmönnum kæmi engi njóns, Fms. vi. 411; Steinþórr var til þess tekinn, at..., *S. was particularly named a*..., Eb. 32, 150; hann var til þess tekinn, at honum var verri til hjóna en öðrum mönnum, Grett. 70 new Ed. (cp. mod. usage, taka til e-s, *to wonder at*): lá hann ok var mjök tekinn, *very ill*, Sturl. i. 89; Álfhild var þungliga tekinn, ok gékk henni nær dauða, Fms. iv. 274; hann var mjök tekinn ok þyngdr af líkþrá, ii. 229; þú ert illa at tekinn fyrir vanheilssu sakir, vii. 244; úr-tekinn jörð, *an untaken, unclaimed estate*, Sturl. iii. 57, Gpl. 313. 2. at af teknum þeim, *except*, Fms. x. 232; á af teknum úvinum sínum, 266, (Latinism.)

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t tölum at réttar eru talðar, Grág. i. 327.

ona at beiða talna búanda sinn um fjárfar á milli þeirra, Grág. i. 336; ans tala skal standa á fé sjálfs, K. þ. K. 146: *calculation*, tölur eru vinnar, Rb. 2.

3. *a bead, of pearl or glass*; gler-t., D. N., and in mod. usage, so called from the practice of *telling beads* while theater Noster was said; tölur með raf, iii. 260.

COMPDS: talna- and, n. *a row of beads, a rosary*, D. N. and in mod. usage. talna-  
sæði, f. *arithmetic*, (mod.) tölur-eyrir, m. *an ounce's worth on the*  
standard of quantity (not of weight), N. G. L. i. 244. tölur-maðr, m.

teller; nú eru eigi tölur-menn til, N. G. L. i. 49, 350. tölur-mark, a  
mark in counting, Rb. 564. tölur-snjallr, adj. *eloquent*, Róm.

5. tölur-sveinn, m. *chatterbox*, a nickname, Sturl. tölur-verðr,

lj. *worth counting, considerable*, Sturl. iii. 145.

TALA, að, [Swed. *tala*; Dan. *tale*; A. S. *tale, talian*; cp. telja], to  
tala; tölum þetta eigi lengr, Ísl. ii. 237; mun ek þetta mál tala við  
þú minn, *talk it over with him*, Lv. 22; síðan tölðu þeir leynliga  
ða-görð sína, Nj. 5; tala hljótt, 140; tala hátt ok hveitt, Fms. i.  
5; Njáll talar (says), at mönnum væri mál at lýsa sökum sínum,  
149; síðan tölðu þeir mart, 3; þeir bræðr tölðu, Glúm ok  
varinn, 22; tölðu þeir Ketill allan dag, 146.

2. *to speak, make speech*; talaði konungur fyrir liðinu ok mælti svá, Ó. H. 204; talaði  
á eyrendi hvírf þeirra, Nj. 188; tala langt örendi ok snjallt, Fms.  
163; er hann hafði talað snjallt örendi... þóat bændr talaði snjallt,  
þrásk þat þó jafnan yfir er konungur talaði, 322; þetta þarf eigi  
tara at tala, to discuss; tala af hendi e-s, to speak in one's behalf, i.

3. *to record*; ok er ekki um hans ferðir at tala fyrr enn  
þú kemr heim, Nj. 215;—telja, tala trú fyrir mönnum, Fms. x.  
1; er þau mál vóru fram talað (i. e. tölub), Sks. 642, (rare.) II.

sh prepp.; tala um e-t, to talk about; hann talaði þar um mörgum  
frum orðum, Nj. 255; tala þeir um málit, ok þykkir þeim eigi  
er veg báðum, 139; þeir tölðu mart um draum þenna, 280; þá  
el Kári um tala, 139; leita um settir ok varð saman talat, agreed,  
141; 547:—tala eptir við e-n, Dipl. v. 14; tala eptir víg,=mæla eptir  
10; Dropl. 10:—tala til e-s, to talk to one, Nj. 3; of a thing, þeir  
tölðu til (entreated) at Kári mundi fara til Grjótar, 139; finnsk  
hann fátt um, ok talar ekki til þessa grípar, makes no remarks, Fas. i.  
3; þeir kváðusk mikít eiga at þráni nær sem þeir talaði til (laid claim to  
Nj. 139:—tala við e-n, to speak to, address, Nú talar Flósi við menn  
11, 197; Njáll talaði við Höskuld, 139, 148; Hafstr á miðri búðinni  
talaði við mann, 182; tala við e-n um e-t, Fms. x. 12; tala þeim  
um við konung, id.

III. reflex., okkr hefir talask svá til, we  
are agreed. 2. recipr., þeir tölúðusk mart við, Nj. 222; tölúðusk  
við, sagði Ólfr at..., Eg. 62. 3. part. talað, spoken; ú-talað,  
spoken; van-talað, var-talað, of-talað.

taladr, part. spoken; vistrar ok fegstr taladr, Edda 15; lítt taladr  
föngum, Fms. vii. 102; snjallr í máli ok taladr vel á þingum, ix.  
5; fámáligr optast, eigi taladr á þingum, glaðr við öl, málreittinn í  
bók ok blóméltr, vi. 438; fámálugr ok ekki taladr á þingum, Orkn.  
11; taladr vel, djúpradr, Fagrsk. 32; fá-taladr, of few words.

talandi, f. (or m.), elocution.

tal-byrðingr, n.=tafbýrðingr, a reckoning table containing the solar,  
lunar, and paschal cycles, published as an appendix to the Rb.

tal-hlyðinn, adj. listening to talk, credulous, easily swayed (not in a  
good sense), Nj. 102, Bjarn. 21, Eg. 254.

tal, a, m. a teller, counter, in ár-tali.

talna-, see tala.

tal-viss, adj. wise in numbers, Rb. 448.

talning, f. [temja], a taming, breaking, Sks. 79, Al. 119.

TAMR, tòm, tamt, adj.; [A. S. tam; Engl. tame; O. H. G. zam, etc.;  
temja]—used in Icel. mostly in the sense of ready; þat varð tamast  
sest askunni hafði numit, Grett. 150; allskonar leikar er tíðir ok tamir  
þat Karl. 482; emk-at ek tamr at samna skrókvi, Ó. H. (in a verse);  
tamr, val-tamr, Veg-tamr, gang-tamr, ready for, used to..., Lex.

2.=tamiðr, tame, of a colt; illa tamr, Hm. 89; ú-tamr,  
untamed, wild. tams-vöndr, m. a taming-wand, Skm. 26.

tandr, m., gen. tands=tandir, Rekst., (of a sword.)

tendra, að, fengu þeir varla tandr ljósit, Orkn. 208 (tendrat, v. 1),  
alsnabók, 1748, p. 49.

tandr-rauðr, adj. 'fire-red', of gold, Bær. 6, Mag. 13, Clar.

TANDRI, a, m. [Ivar Aasen tandre, frisk som 'tandre'=fresh as  
cp. Germ. zünden; A. S. tyndre; Engl. tinder]:—fire, only in  
Edda (Gl.); a nickname, D. N. tandra-sæl, a local name in  
Icel.

TANGI, a, m. [A. S. tange; North. E. tang], a spit of land, a point  
extending into the sea or river (but tanga when two rivers meet);  
þat er þat nassinn, Eb. 12; er skipit kom fram fyrir tangann, Ísl. ii. 99;  
tangang, see eyrr: in Icel. local names. 2. the pointed end by  
which the blade is driven into the handle; sverðit brast í tangannum,  
L. 213; lagði hún klæði um tangann ok togaði, of a knife, Bs.

3. tangr, n., in the phrase, hvorki tangr né tegund, not a wit.

TANN, m., see tönn.

tanna, að, [tönn], to dent, Korm. (in a verse.)

-tanna, u, f., -tanni, a, m., and -tannr, m. *toothbed*; in compds,  
Grotting-tanna, sliðrug-tanni: Tanni, a pr. name, Landn.; Hildi-tannr,  
a nickname.

tanna-, gen. pl., in compds, see tönn.

tannari, a, m. a tusk-chisel; hann hafði í hendi knif, ok hélt á tannara,  
ok renndi þar af spánu nökkora, Ó. H. 197; ein slytskeið ok einn tannari,  
D. N. ii. 627.

tann-bagall, m. a crozier of walrus-tusk, Dipl. iii. 4, v. 18.

tann-belti, n. a belt of walrus-tusk (worn by a seikona), þorf. Karl.  
384.

tann-berr, adj. 'tooth-bare,' with prominent teeth, Ld. 272.

tann-buðkr, m. a box of walrus-tusk, Ám. 102, Pm. 17.

tann-fé, n. a 'tooth-fee,' a gift to an infant when it cuts its first  
tooth, a custom still observed in Icel., and mentioned in Gm. 5; ek skal  
í dag heimta tannfé þitt at Sveini konungi, Fb. i. 481; þessi þráll hafði  
Hákoni verið gefinn at tannfé, Fms. i. 210; þenna grip gaf faðir minn  
mér at tannfé, Ld. 72; þat sem þau höfðu gefit Ásmundi syni þeirra í  
tannfé, D. N. ii. 364.

tann-fjöld, f. the row of teeth, Ad. 9.

tann-garðr, m. 'tooth-fence,' the row of teeth=Gr. ἵππος  
δδόντων, Nj. 39, Skálda 170, Dropl. 25.

tann-gnjóstr and tann-grisnir, m. 'tooth-gnasher,' the name of the  
goat, Edda; as a nickname, Korm.

tann-hjölt, n. pl. a hilt of walrus-tusk, of a sword, Fms. vii. 69.

tann-hjaltaðr, part. walrus-tooth-bilted, Fms. vii. 69.

tann-hold, n. the tooth-flesh, gums.

tann-kröm, f. teething pains, of infants, Féi.

tann-lauss, adj. toothless, K. þ. K. 28, Barl. 15.

tann-leysi, n. loss of teeth.

tann-pína, u, f. tooth-ache.

tann-refill, m. a 'tusk-chisel,' þjal. 8 (cp. blóð-refill).

tann-sárr, adj. tooth-sore, from having one's teeth drawn (metaph.),  
Lv. 95, Fms. vii. 261, viii. 415, Stj. 544.

tann-skafi, m., see skafl.

tann-skári, a, m.=tann-refill, as a nickname: in a local phrase,  
tannskara-staðir, Orkn.

tann-skeptr, adj. with handle of walrus-tusk, Fas. ii. 357.

tann-skrín, n. walrus-tusk shrine, Vm. 105.

tann-spjöld, n. walrus-tusk tablet, Bs. i. 874.

tann-tafl, n. pieces of walrus-tusk, of chess, Krók. 54; t. með tafsbordi,  
D. N. ii. 255.

tann-vara, u, f. 'tusk-ware,' i. e. walrus-tusks as an article of trade,  
Rétt. 47, Fb. iii. 445, cp. Sks. 127.

tann-vegg, m. (?), A. A. 270.

tann-æta, u, f. decay in the teeth.

TAPA, að, [Swed. tapa; Dan. tabe]:—to lose, with dat.; eigi hefir  
þú tapat öryldinni, Bs. i. 53; þar tapaði hén kambi sínum, Ld. 10;  
tapa lífi ok semd, Barl. 14; tapa sama sínum, MS. 4. 10. 2. to  
destroy, kill; tapa mínu lífi, to put one to death, Fms. viii. 240; biðr  
hann tapa piltinum, Fs. 145, Merl. i. 28; tapa sveininum ok drepa hann,  
Mar.; tapa sér sjálfum, Barl. 123. II. reflex. to be lost, Fb. ii.

391; töpuðusk þau heit öll, came to nought, Fms. v. 113; to perish,  
Clem. 26. 2. part. tapadr, lost=Lat. perditus, Barl. 133; for-  
tapadr, forlorn, N. T.

tapan (mod. töpun), f. loss: tjón ok t., Stj.: perdition, Fms. ii. 48,  
passim in mod. usage.

tapar-ör, f. [from the A. S. taper-æx], a small tapering axe or bal-  
berd of English workmanship, Lv. 6, Nj. 32, 179, Sturl. iii. 125, Fas.  
68, 69.

tapit, n. [for. word], a carpet, tapestry, D. N.

tappa, að, [Engl. tap; Germ. zapfen], to tap, draw, from a cask; t.  
munga, Rétt. 2. 10; t. ok drekka, Norske Saml. v. 159.

tappi, a, m. a tap, in a cask, bottle.

tapp, m. a tapster, Rétt. 13. 3; bjór-tapp.

tapssa, að, to tap; rétti lambit fót sinn ok tapsaði honum, Clem.  
46. 2. in mod. usage, to read hurriedly; þú mátt ekki t.

tapsi, a, m. a nickname, Bs.

tara, u, f. [perh. a for. word], poet. war, fight, battle, Edda (Gl.)

tarfr, m. [Lat. taurus], a bull, Edda (Gl.); leida kú undir tarf.

targa, u, f. [perh. a for. word; A. S. and Fr. targe], a target, small  
round shield, occurring in Kormak and Hkm. 6 (poets of the middle of the  
10th century), Nj. 144; törgu-buklari or törgu-skjöldr, a target-shield,  
143; himin-t., the 'heaven-target,' i. e. the sun, þd.

tarna, interj. ibis, there; tarna er falllegt! tarna eru ljót læti! tarna er  
ljóta vorð, Jónas.

tarra, að, to stretch, spread out; breiða pell á alla borgar-veggi, ok  
törruðu fyrir þeim gulli ok görsimum, Fas. i. 274.

tas-, [etymol. uncertain]: in compds, tas-brönnr, part. quite burnt,  
duly cleaned, of silver, Norske Saml. v. 150, a ð. ley. tas-vigr.



adj. a *ḗp. λεγ.* in vera t. at e-u starfi, *quite busy* (?), Vigl. 61 new Ed., also a *ḗp. λεγ.*

**tasaldi**, a, m. a *tassel* (?), as a nickname, Landn. (Glúm.)

**taska**, u, f. [Germ. *tasche*], a *trunk, chest*, Fb. ii. 288, Fms. vi. 182, Ed. 3, vii. 95; tólf hesta klyfjaða ok tóskur á, Landn. 218, Grett. 123 new Ed.; tóskum þeim sem konungs-bréfin vóru í, Bs. i. 709; ef hann hittir fé sitt í örk manns eðr tósku, N. G. L. ii. 271; hestr búinn með tóskum, Krók. 2. a *pouch, pocket*, Germ. *tasche*; prestar sýni önga lausung í klæða-búnaði sínum, hvárki tóskur né stikkniða, H. E. ii. 113. **tósku-bakur**, m. a nickname, Landn.

**tasla**, u, f. [Engl. *tassel*], a *tassel*, Edda ii. 494.

**Tattarar**, m. pl. *the Tartars*, Fms. x. 44, 56, 152, Ann. 1286; Tartara, Bs. i. 756.

**TAUFR**, n., the mod. form is *töfrar*, m. pl., Fas. iii. 608; [O. H. G. *zoubar*; Germ. *zauber*]:—*sozcery*, also, *charms, talismans*; hann hefir með sér leynd taufr, Konr. 21 (leyndar töfrir, v. l.); skjóðub-pungur, ok varðveitti hón þar í taufr sín, Þorfr. Karl. 374; þinn skelmir treystir taufrum (töfrum Ed.) móður þinnar, Fs. 166; taufr, lif, rúnar, N. G. L. iii. 286 (foot-note 2); farit eigi með taufr né lyf, . . . taufr eða með lyf eða með spár, Hb. (1865) 30, 31; hón kunnir mart í töfrum, Fas. iii. 196; spurði hvar nú væri komin taufr hennar, 202. COMPS: **taufra-maðr**, m. a wizard, Korm. 82. **taufra-maðr**, id., H. E. i. 522.

**taufra**, að, to *enchant*, Fas. iii. 416.

**TAUG**, f., pl. *taugar*, MS. 623. 33, and so in mod. usage; [A. S. *teāg*, *tige*; Engl. *tag, tie*; Germ. *tau*; Swed. *tag*, etc.]:—a *string, rope*; lausa-taug, tauginni, Eg. 579; taugar-endi, . . . smeygja tauginni af hálisi sér, Fms. vi. 368; tóku hestana ok lögðu taug við, Vigl. 21; taugar þær héldu, er á hálsum þeirra vóru, Edda 33; guðveifar-taug, Stj. 360. 2. mod. *cords, strings, nerves*; hjarta-taugar, *heart-strings* (see *tág*): hence the phrase, það er góð taug í honum, *there are good fibres in him* (of feeling and character); ragr í hverja taug, a *coward in every fibre*, Fas. iii. 297; see *to* and *tág*.

**taug-reptr**, part. *roofed with fibre* (?), of a poor cottage, Hm. 35.

**tauma**, að, to *bridle*, K. Þ. K. 90; see *teyma*.

**TAUMR**, m. [A. S. *teām* = a line of descendants; Engl. *team*; Germ. *zaum*; Dan. *tømme*]:—a *rein, bridle*; leiða hest í taumi, MS. 4. 29, Fbr. 65 new Ed.; taumr hestsins var bundinn við hæl, Fms. vi. 234; þeir bera taum á isinn, a *cord for measuring*, viii. 416; hón hafði höggorma at taumum, Edda 37; beils eðr tauma, Gpl. 359; of a ship, taumar ok stöðingar, 673. 60; ak-taumar (q. v.), N. G. L. ii. 283; metaph. phrases, ljá e-n tauma, to *give it the rein*, Mar.; leysa tauma síns valds, H. E. i. 501; ganga lítt í tauma, to *go quietly in harness*, i. e. to *go straight, prove true*, Nj. 20; gekk þat lítt í tauma er hón sagði, Þorfr. Karl. 380; at mér akiske þetta eigi í tauma, id., Fms. xi. 121. COMPS: **taum-burðr**, m. = álburðr, *measuring with a line*, Gpl. 286. **taum-hestr**, n. a *led horse*, N. G. L. i. 386. **tauma-lag**, n. *the holding the reins*, Al. 6.

**tauraur**, m. pl., *poet. treasures*, Edda (Lauf.); taura týr, Korm.

**Taurr**, m., a local name in Sweden, Yt. (Hkr. i. 26).

**taut**, n., in the phrase, koma öngu tauti við e-n, to *be unable to manage a person*, Bs. ii. 355; það verðr öngu tauti við hana komið, she is quite ungovernable.

**tauta**, að, [Engl. *toot*; Dutch *tuyten*], to *mutter, murmur in a low voice*; ekki týr yðr nú at tauta eðr tulta hann Sverri af konungdóminum, Fms. vii. 234; hvað er tú at tauta? tauta e-ð fyrir munni sér; tauta í hljóði: poet. of a stream, vatnið af heidum veltist niðr, var það að tauta gjulum í, Bb.

**taxti**, a, m. [for. word], a *tax*.

**TÁ**, f., gen. *tár*, pl. *tær*, gen. *tá*, dat. *tám*; [A. S. *tā*; Engl. *toe*; Germ. *zabe*; Swed. *tå*; cp. Lat. *digitus*; Gr. *δάκτυλος*]:—a *toe*; táin in mesta var miklu meiri á Ólafi enn á öðrum mönnum, Sd. 167; tána mesta, Nj. 245, Ó. H. 75; fimmtær, id.; tám eða hæl, Edda 42; horfa hælir í tá (gen. pl.) stað, en tær í hæl stað, N. G. L. i. 339, Bs. i. 423; standa á tá, to *stand a-tiptoe*: phrases, græða á tá og fingri, to *make money with toe and finger*, of one who grows quickly rich. 2. *the tip of a ness*; Skaga-tá: Örvandils-tá, a *star, Rigel in Orion* (?), Edda 59.

**TÁ**, n. [Swed. *taa* = a *bye-path, walk* (= Icel. *geil* or *tröð*); Swed. *tå* also means a *sheep-walk*, in *naut-tå*, *få-tå*, *svin-tå*, Rietz 770 b; the word also remains in Dan. *for-tov* = *fore-path, pavement*]:—a *path, walk*, as rightly explained by N. M. Petersen in his *Nordisk Mythology*; the word is only found in the phrase, standa á tá, to *stand on the path*, Skv. 2. 21; spruttu á tá tregnar iðir, . . . *sprang up on the walk*, Hðm. 1; gekk hón tregliga á tá sitja, she moodily sat down on the walk, Gh. 9; in prose only once, heimtusk nú á ta enir vitrostu menn, Mork. 17, (unless 'ta' be here but a misspelling for *tað*), see Fb. iii. 306 l. c.)

**TÁG**, f., pl. *tágar*, (tægr, Barl. 86), a *willow-twigg*; stokk af tágum ok sefi görvan, Stj. 251; of the roots of a plant or tree, tré telr at hníga ef höggtr tág undan, Am. 69; upp at rífa þær rætr ok tægr, Barl. 86; lága þar á tágur af hjartanu (*heart-strings*), Ó. H. 223.

**tá-hreinn**, adj. (qs. *tár-hreinn* ?), *quite clean*, e. g. of linen, clean from the mangle.

**tá-járn**, n. a '*toe-iron*,' *fetter*, Ann. 1343.

**TÁKN**, n., also *teikn*, [Ulf. *taikns* = *σημείον*; Engl. *token*; A. S. *tācen* Germ. *zeichen*; Dan. *tegn*]:—a *token, mark*; krossa ok öll heilög tákn, N. 167; at vér megim betr skilja tákni hennar, Hom. 51; a *zodiacal sign*, Barl. 132, Stj. 15.

2. a *token, wonder*; göra mörg tákni, to *wor wonders*, 625. 30; tákni þau er sögð vóru frá Ólafi konungi, Fms. i. 104; tákni hennar, Hom. 51; tákni ok stórmerki, passim.

**tákna**, að, to *betoken*, Fms. i. 228, vi. 202, xi. 12, Rb. 336, Barl. 57 tákna fyrir, to *forebode*, Hom.

**tákna**, f. a *betokening, significance*, Mar.

**tákni-samliga**, adv. *significantly*, Stj. 110.

**tákni-samligr**, adj. *significant*, Al. 117, Mar., Hom. 84.

**TÁL**, f., pl. *tálar*, in mod. usage neut. when sing.; thus dat. *tál* Pass. 33. 2; but af tál (dat. fem.), Bs. ii. (in a verse); [A. S. *tal*; Earl Engl. *tele*; cp. Lat. *dōlus*; Gr. *δόλος*; the Icel. vowel is long, ad denoting some contraction]:—a *bait, allurement*; önga vél eðr tál Fms. v. 172; mæla tál ok hegóma, to *talk deceptively and untruthfully*, Nj. 258; hverjum manni er tál at mæla annat, Fms. vi. (in a verse) verðr þat mörgum tál, Pass. 2. pl. *devices*; tálar ok svik er fyr hann vóru settar, Fms. x. 339; draga á tálar, to *draw into a trap*, b. tray, Al. 46; to *defrad*, eigi vil ek þik á tálar draga, Grett. 112; sá Svein konung sveik ór landi ok Tryggva-son á tálar dró, Ó. T. (in verse); öngan drögum vér á tálar, we *defrad* none, 2 Cor. vii. 2; verð e-m at tálum, to *betray*, Sól. 20; tældr miklum tálum, Alm. 31.

COMPS: **tálar-disir**, f. pl. *false fairies*, Skv. 2. 24. **tál-gröf**, f., *pit* used as a *trap*, Skv. 425, Eluc. 34. **tál-hreinn**, m. a *decoy-rein deer*, used as a *stale or lure to catch other deer*, a *ḗp. λεγ.* in Haustl. for this prob. is the sense; and this may have been the very Norse word that Öttarr (Ohthere) used to king Alfred, and which the king rendered into English by *stal-brānas*; but see *hreinn*. **tál-lauss**, adj. *guileless*, Merl. 2. 81; n. *tállaut*, as *adverb, forsooth, verily*, Fms. ix. (in a verse) *tállauts-liga*, adv. *sincerely*, Bs. i. 170, Ms. 655 xi. 4.

COMPS: **tál-samligr**, adj. *treacherous*, Fms. x. 30; **tál-samr**, adj. *id.*, Merl. 2. 45. **tál-sigi**, a, m. a *treacherous bit*, bait, Fb. ii. 290. **tál-smuga**, u, f. a *treacherous bole to slip through* opt erit tæpar tálsmugur, Hallgr. **tál-snara**, u, f. a *treacherous snare*, **tálar-snara**, u, f. *id.*, Bs. i. 244. **tál-vinnr**, m. a *treacherous friend*, Gisl. (in a verse).

**tála**, adv. *deceivingly*; in *ú-tála*, Lex. Poët.

**TÁLGA**, u, f., prop. *talga*, [Fr. *tailleur*, a Norman word; cp. telgi and Engl. *tally* = a *shaped stick*]:—a *cutting, carving*; höggva tré til viðja, bæta allri bót með tálgu ok bandi, K. Þ. K. 88; hvárki hamar högg né óxar-tálga, Stj. 563; stein-tálga, *stone-cutting*, 562. COMPS: **tálgu-grjótn**, n. [Norse *talg-stein*], a *quarry of free-stone*, Fms. v. 21; Hom. 122, D. N. iv. 82. **tálgu-knifr**, m. [Dan. *tolle-kniv*], *carving-knife*, to carve wood and walrus-tusks, usually worn in the belt (knifr ok belt), Korm. 144, Band. 42 new Ed., Bs. i. 330, Eb. 25 passim. **tálgu-öx**, f. a *shaping-axe*, adze, Eb. 182, Rd. 313.

**tálga**, að, to *shape or carve wood*, Fas. iii. 546; see *telgja*.

**tálgi**, a, m. a *mason* (?), a nickname, Fms. viii.

**TÁLKN**, n., usually in pl. *the gills of fish*, as also of *whale-bone*; bæ eða tálkn, Grág. ii. 371, Jb. 315; fann hann tálkn ok vóru þar á rúna hann brenndi tálknid allt, Eg. 566, 567; tálkn þau er vaxin eru munni honum, Skv. 135; þessir fiskar (*those whales*) hafa hvárki tálkn né tálkn, 120; as a nickname, **tálkni**, Landn.: whence **Tálkna-fjörðr** id. COMPS: **tálkn-fanar**, f. pl. *fan-like fringes of whale-bone*, Fm. v. 183, Fas. ii. 518. **tálkn-kefi**, n. a *piece of whale-bone*, Eg. 567.

**tálkn-skíð**, n. a *splint, rod, wand of whale-bone*, Fbr. 61, Fas. ii. 53.

**tálkn-sproti**, a, m. a *wand of whale-bone*, Mag. **tálkn-stika**, u, a *candlestick of whale-bone*, Am. 60.

**TÁLMA**, að, to *bind*; tálma e-t or tálma e-m e-t; t. ferð e-s, Fm. vii. 118; t. mér þá götu, Barl. 163; t. þann inn líta geisla, 180; t. va þeirra, Ver. 32; telja ok t. e-t, Fms. ii. 140, vi. 146, 301, Fer. 149; framkvæmd e-s, Al. 83; hann vill tálma (to obstruct) neðri husin Grannesi sem frá Magnildr gaf fyrir sál sína, D. N. i. 193. I reflex., tunga mín er tálmuð, 655 xx. 7; at samþykkt megi tálma, H. i. 393.

**tálman**, f. a *binding, obstruction*, Fas. iii. 542, Barl. 60, Stj. 286.

**tálmi**, a, m. a *bindrance, obstruction*; in *farar-tálmi*, see *för*.

**tá-meyra**, u, f. '*toe-decay*,' a disease of the toes, Fél.

**táp**, n. [perh. akin to Germ. *tapfer*], *piñ, pluck*; það er svo lítið t. í honum. COMPS: **táp-lauss**, adj. *pitiless*. **táp-maðr**, m. *brave man*. **táp-mikill**, adj. *brave*. The word is not recorded

old writers.

**TÁR**, n., pl. *tár*, old pl. *tár*; [Goth. *tagr*; A. S. *teār*; Engl. *tear* O. H. G. *zakar*; Germ. *zähre*; Swed. *tår*; Dan. *taare*; Lat. *lacryma*; G. *tränen*]:—a *tear, tears*; möðug tár, *moody tears*, Gh.; fella tár, to *let fall tears*, Stj.; tárin hrundu, Fms. vi. 235; hrutu ó augum honum tár þá sem því vóru lík sem hagl þat er stórt er, Glúm. 342 (cp. þá fann Páll



inn leit frá, ok stökk ór andlitinu sem haglkorn væri, Sturl. iii. 193; at berr nú þat við, fadir minn, er þér hrynja tár, Ld. 132: the instances of this word in the Sagas are rare, bearing out the remarks of Tacitus lamenta et lacrymas cito, dolorem et tristitiam tarde ponunt; feminis vere honestum est, viris meminisse, Germ. ch. 27, words which call mind the scene in Fær. S. ch. 7—sveinarnir sátu á klettinum ok upp á þessi tðendi, ok grét þórir, en Sigmundur mælti, grátum eigi, endi, en munum lengr; vög-tár, 'war-tears,' tears boding revenge, hvat: in poets 'tears' are called the brá-regn, brá-dögg, skúrir, ólína, brá, i. e. rain, dew, shower, hail of the cheeks, brows, see Edda: gold scalled Freyju-tár, i. e. tears of Freyja; 'tears of the wound' = blood, the tears of the sky = rain, etc., Lex. Poët.: the mod. Dan. and Swed. ge, calling a drop of wine or spirits 'en taare,' god tár, is curious. **TEIÐA**, **tár-blándinn**, part. *blent with tears*, Fms. xi. 425. **tár-eggr**, -döggvaðr, adj. *tear-bedewed*, Sks. 227. **tára-fall**, n. a *shedding tears*, Eluc. 150. **tár-fella**, d, to *shed tears*, Fas. i. 264, 332. **tár-fellir**, adj. *weeping, tearful*, Bs. i. 876. **tár-fell**, f. a *shedding tears*, Stj. 220. **tár-melti**, f. a *melting into tears*, m. 9. **tár-mildir**, adj. *profuse of tears, apt to weep*; tarmild augu, 472 (cp. hlátr-mildir). **tár-stokkinn**, part. *tear-besprinkled*, of eyes, Bs. i. 784, Karl. 166, Mar. **társk**, ad, dep. to *shed tears, weep*, Fær. 104, Fms. ii. 108, Barl. 10, 214, Bs. i. 876. **tárrugr**, adj. *tearful*. **tárrug-hljótra**, adj. *with tearful cheeks*, Gh. 9, (S. teárig-bledr.) **táta**, u, f. [Engl. *teat*], a *teat*, esp. a *sugar-teat* for babies; skinn-táta, *in-teat*. **II.** a pr. name, in the nursery rhyme, Táta, Táta, u. dætur þínar. **tílla**, u, f. a kind of *outer soles or socks* worn by fishermen. **tíla**, n. [tjá], in the phrase, láta e-m e-ð í tíla, to *grant a thing to one*; er yðr jafnan í tíla, it is *always free to you*, Fas. iii. 156. **TÍÐJA**, teð, taddi, tatt, [táð], to *dung, manure*; akra töddu, Rm. i. vel garðr, Am. 59; ef land verðr þá verr tatt, Grág. ii. 341; þanikinn akra sem hann taddi með myki hans, . . . hvar er taddan hefir, L. ii. 113. **tíll**, m. a *binder*; orða-tefíll, Fas. i. 533, Gsp. i. **TEIJA**, tef, tafði, tafit, [töf], to *binder, delay*; teifa fyrir e-m, hann tef fyrir oss hvíldina, Fms. ii. 140, Fær. 149, (Sturl. iii. 56 read kaði tafði): freq. in mod. usage, tefðu mig ekki, *do not interrupt, disturb* me of a person when busy and wanting to be let alone. **2.** reflex., tefdist, I was *delayed*. **3.** B. [Dan. *tæve*], a *bitch*, an altogether different word; in Clem. 44, tef hann Tý, níðir hann Njóðr, he calls Tý (the god) a *bitch*; cp. grey þeir mér Freyja, in a verse in Kristni S. **TEIÐLA**, d, [tafi], to *play at tables or draughts*; teiðdu í túni teitir v, Vsp., Hkr. iii. 320; menn skulu ok eigi t. svá at þeir leggi fé við, Gp. ii. 198; konungr sat ok teiðði hnettafi, Fms. vi. 29; sumir teiðdu tetafi eða hnettafi eða kvátru, Konr.; tveir menn voru á heystáli ok tetafi, brann þar ljós, Isl. ii. 69; t. kvátru, Sturl. ii. 184; þá skildi á um tetafildu Sámr bera apr riddara er hann hafði telt í uppnám, iii. 123; metaph. in the phrase, t. e-n upp, to *take one up, beat in a game of draughts*; þann veg máttu mér mest upp teifa, Ld. 42; hann hefir ykkir tetaft um fjáreirðir, Bjarn. 40; ekr hart at mönnum ok eru margir þápp teifdir, Isl. ii. 132; en sá er teifdr verðr til eyris, gjaldi konungi tetaura, ok svá sá er af honum teifir, Js. 128. **2.** the word is also used of dice; the early passion of the Teutons for the dice is attested by Tacit. Germ. ch. 24, cp. the story in Magn. S. ch. 49 (Orkn. 200 rearing to England); as also the Icel. phrase, um lífið er að teifa, *life is to die*, metaph. of a great emergency. **II.** to *weave checks* (vörða bórða), of ladies' work; hón saumaði, telfði, eða vann aðrar vörðir, Bs. i. 241. **teila**, in jafn-teila, a *drawn game*. **teila**, f. a *playing*. **teingr**, m. [teifa II], a *weaving of checks*; altaris klæði meðr teising, Vsp. 89, Pm. 7, 78; teiflings hægendi, a *cusshion, case* of t.; teiflings-ver, Vsp. 90, Dipl. v. 18; sex sængir, hægindi, góðr teiflingr um, D. N. i. 402 (= the mod. kniplingr.) **teila**, d, see telgia. **teila**, f., see figund. **teila**, ad, to *take a long draught in drinking*; teiga mjólk. **TEIGA**, m., gen. teigar, Landn. 241; later teigs; acc. pl. teigu, Grág. i. 17; —a *strip of field or meadow-land, a close or paddock*; á teigum út fest. 47; eng þat er þú kallar Græna-teig . . . selja mun ek þér teig, Fms. vi. 103; teigr lá ónuminn . . . þann lögðu þeir til hófs ok heita nú Hofs-teigr, Landn. 241; þeir sá at þórir réð út um teig í Vestan fjöðr, Gullþ. 13; mæli hann sér jammikinn teig, Gpl. 355; síðan þann er heitir Gull-teigr, Isl. ii. 344; mæli sleginn vörða Gull-teigr þann inn sama dag, ganga til teigs, gökk Gísl um teiginn . . . er þeir ætluðu at slá . . . sem þeir væri staddir á Gullteig, 355; sagði hann at jörðin ætti háls-mánaðar-teig í Aúbrekku-landi ok annan háls-mánaðar-teig á Möðruvalla-staðar-nesjum, Dipl.

v. 28; skal landeigandi gjalda teigs-verð inn fimta dag viku er sjau vikur eru af sumri, Grág. ii. 228; harðslagr var Hrisa-teigr í dag, sveinar, Glúm.; beitu-t., úværut. **2.** metaph. a *long draught of drink*; drekka stóran teig. **II.** local names, **Teigr**, **Teigar-á**, Landn. 241; Hof-teigr, Landn.; Hrisa-teigr, Glúm.; Gulleigr, Isl. ii. 344; Græni-teigr, Fms. vi. 103. **TEIG**, m. a *measured strip of wood-land*; teigskógr ok torf-skurðr í Topta-dal, Vm. 97; poet., sval-teigr, the cold strip, i. e. the sea; svan-teigr, the swan-field, i. e. the sea, Lex. Poët. **teig-yrki**, a, m. a *field-labourer*, Róm. 290. **teikn**, n. [see tákn], a *token*; ek gef þér þetta teikn, Bret. 108, Mar. **2.** a *sign*, N. T. passim (Matth. xii. 38, 39, xxiv. 3, 30, xxvi. 48, 1 Cor. i. 22, Rev. xv. 1): the mod. usage prefers teikn, the ancients the form tákn, q. v. **TEIKNA**, ad, [see tákna], to *mark, denote*; teikna ok fyrir-benda, Stj. 87; teiknar ok merkir, 110; hvat mun þetta hafa at teikna, Þorf. Karl. 422. **2.** to *beckon*; hann rétti fram öxina ok teiknaði til, at nökkurr skyldi vega at Herði, Isl. ii. 104; t. með bendingum, Stj. 79; rétti konungr hönd sína til mín, ok teiknaði mér at ek skylda byrja honum, Fb. i. 399. **3.** to *draw, paint*, mod. **teiknan**, f. a *beckoning*, Sks. 70, 294. **teindr**, part. *beaten into bars*; teint járn, Grág. (Sb.) i. 504, (Kb.) i. 250, 251. **teiningr**, m. the *horn-beam or maple, carpinus or acer*, Björn. **tein-lautar**, in Vellekla, see hlaut; cp. also A. S. *tân-blyta* or *tân-blytare* = a *soothsayer*. **TEININ**, m. [Ulf. *tains* = κληῖνα; Dan. *teen*, cp. Engl. *tiny*; A. S. *tân*; Engl. *toe*, in *mistle-toe*] — a *twig, sprout*, of a living tree; sem mjór teinn, Stj.; hugða ek hér í túni teina fallna, þá er ek vildig vaxna láta, rifnir með rótum, Gkv. 2. 39; hón þóttisk vera stöð í grasgardi sínum, ok taka þorn einn, óx hann svá, at þat varð teinn einn mikill, Hkr. i. 71; mistil-t., the *mistletoe*; gamban-t., a *divining-wand*: of twigs for soothsaying, see hlaut; hrista teina, Hým. i.; hlaut-teinn, val-teinn, the *chip chosen for soothsaying*. **II.** a *spit*; þeir myndi smæra steikt hafa en hafa konunginn á teinum, Fms. viii. 414, v. l.; tók ek þeirra hjörta ok á teini steikðak, Am. 80. **2.** a *stake* to hang things on; hlaða síld á skip, flyti ok festi upp, ef görvir eru teinar ok ádr til búinr, N. G. L. i. 140. **3.** a *stripe* in a kerchief or clothes; rauðir, bláir teinar. **4.** poet., sár-teinn, a *wound-sprout*, i. e. a *sword*, Landn. (in a verse); unda-teinn, id.; skara-teinn = *hair*, Kormak; egg-teinar, q. v.: in pr. names, Ben-teinn, Mar-teinn. **teinu**, m. a *twig, sprout*; víðar-t., Edda 37; vínvíðis-t., Stj. 200 (cp. Goth. *weina-tains*). **teinur**, f. pl. [cp. Ulf. *tainjo* = κόφινος], a *basket, creel*, used for fishing; eigi eiga menn at leggja net um þvera á né göra teinor í eða göra garða eða ker, nema einn maðr eigi alla ána, Grág. ii. 350. **teina-steði**, n. a *place where creels are put* (in a river), D. N. i. 889. **tein-vöndr**, m. a *wand*, Karl. 58. **tein-æringr**, mod. *teina-æringr*, m. [tín and ár; mod. Norse *tend-ring*] — a *ten-oared boat*, Eb. 234, Fbr. 180, Orkn. 242, Vigl. 63 new Ed., Vm. 109, Gullþ. 69, Grett. 18, 175 new Ed.; cp. átt-æringr, sex-æringr. **tein-ærr**, adj. *ten-oared*, Ld. 292. **teista**, u, f., and **teisti-kofa** = *peista*, q. v. **teistinn**, adj. *peevish, fretful*, Björn. **teita**, t, to *gladden, cheer*; hvat er mik teitir, Gísl. (in a verse); gamm-teitandi, 'vulture-cheerer,' i. e. a *warrior*, Lex. Poët. **teitan**, f. = teiti (q. v.), Kormak; 6-teitan, *sadness*, Jd. **teiti**, f. *gladsomeness, joy, cheerfulness*; mæla teiti, Gh. 2; opt var í túni teiti meiri, Gkv. i. 22; ek verð at hefja þessa teiti, Fms. vii. 119; hitt er ólsidr meiri, at menn góri sér gaman, ok fám oss ólteiti nökkura, id.; leik ok teiti, *play and joy*, vii. (in a verse); poet., hugins teiti, the *raven's cheer*, Geisli. **teiti-mál**, n. pl. *words of good cheer*, Kormak. **teitir**, m. a *gladdener, cheerer*; varg-t., úlf-t., Lex. Poët. **TEITR**, adj. [A. S. *tāt*; mid. H. G. *teiz* = *dear, beloved*, *stead, cheer-ful*; teiðdu í túni teitir vóru, Vsp. 8; teitinn jó, a *wild glad*, Hm. 89; vit skulum teitir, Hkv. i. 6; tí-teitr, *downcast*, Hým.; ein-teiti, q. v.; ól-teiti, q. v. **II.** **Teitr**, a pr. name, Landn. **TEKJA**, u, f. [taka], a *take, taking*; ábúð jarðar heimilar tekju, Gpl. 329; *seizure, booty*, plur., miklar tekjur fjár, Fs. 14; hafa kostgrip af hverri tekju, Fms. i. 158. **2.** an *income, revenue* (the king's); konungr gaf þeim hálfar tekjur við sik, Fms. i. 7; þeir Gunnildar-synir fengu engar tekjur í þrandheimi, Hkr. i. 174; konungs-t., minni tekjur enn fadir hans hafði haft, Fms. vii. 2; in mod. usage *income*, gener., both in sing. and plur. **tekt**, f., qs. **tekð**, [taka], = *taka, bail*; njóti vátta at þat fé var í tekt (sic) fengit, N. G. L. i. 434; á-tekt, a *touching*; inn-tekt, 'intake,' *income*; fyrir-tekt, til-tekt, upp-tekt, q. v. **TELGJA**, ad, [tálga], to *shape, hew wood or stone with adze or knife*; of wood, telgia tré, N. G. L. i. 64; timbr er hann telgir, iii. 156; þó at miklir spærir væri af telgdri, Bjarn. 14; sumir at fella, sumir at telgja, S s 2



some to fell the trees, some to bew them into shape, Hkr. i. 293; síðan gækk þorbergr til ok telgdi borðit svá at ór gengu öll skýlihögginn, 294; Arnórr telgði þá með knífi, en tálögðin lá þar hjá honum, Rb. 313; t. lokar-spánu af tyrví-tré, Fms. vi. 183; spánum þeim er hann hafði telgt, Ó. H. 197; of whalebone, síðan telgði hann af rúnarnar, . . . á telgðu tálkni, Eg. 566, 567; of stone, Mag. 63; af telgðu grjóti, 655 xxv. 2.

telgja, u, f. a cutter; in tré-telgja, a wood-cutter.

TELJA, pres, tel, telr, tel, pl. teljum, telit, telja; pret. talði and taldi, pl. töldu; subj. telgi; imperat. tel, teldu; part. taliðr, taldr, and talinn; neut. older form tal, then talid; plur. neut. talið, Gh. 20; thus in Edda i. 401, v. l. 22, all forms occur, töld, taulld, i. e. töld, talin, see also the references below: with pron. suff. tel-k, Stor. 22; neg. suff. telr-at, Grág. (Kb.) i. 178: [A. S. tellan, telian; Engl. tell; Dan. tælle; Germ. zählen.]

B. To tell, count, number; árum at telja, Vsp. 6; nú hefi ek dvergja talda, 12; meðan teljum hans ætt til goða, Ht., Vsp. 14; talði aura, Skv. 3. 37; t. fé í haga, skalat fyl telja, Grág. ii. 258; talði úmögum fé t., K. þ. K. 142; t. ætt e-s, Mar.; töldu margir kyn sitt til hans, Ld. 12; sá maðr talið frændsemi, telja knérunnun, . . . ef maðr telr rangt, Grág. i. 28; taliðr til arfs, 172; taliðr, Edda i. 482; þótt þú eigir frændsemi at t. við mik, Nj. 42; t. sér e-t, to claim; þóririnn krókr talið sér dalinn, Gullþ. 4; þá taldi hann til ríkis, Fb. ii. 70.

II. to tell, say, mention; ef it betra telk, Stor.; fyr telja (Dan. fortælle) fornspejll, Vsp. 1; telja bül af trega, . . . t. móðug spejll, . . . traudmál talið, . . . tregrof um talið, to tell a woful tale, Og. 12, Gh. 1, 9, 21; t. tíva fyr fyrða liði, to tell tales of the gods before men, Hm. 160; to call, say, þat tel ek undr, Ýt.; hann talði líta sína fýsi at ró lengra, to said be had little mind for roving farther, Hym. 20; talið honum happ ef, . . . Am. 87; lífs tel ek ván önga, 88; as a law term in pleading in court, tel ek (I declare) hann eiga at verða um sök þá sekan, Nj. 229; tel ek hann af sök þeirri sekan fjörbaugs-mann, Grág. i. 365, 366; eigi síðarr enn nú er talið, told, 18; þá talið þóðr Gellir tölu um at Lögbergi, . . . ok talið hvat honum varð fyrir, áðr . . . then Thord Gellir spoke at length on the Law-bill, and told how much trouble it cost him, ere . . . Jb. 8.

2. to talk, speak; Skeggi kvað engan mann t. af sér þat er hann ætti, talk it from him, talk him out of his own property, Grett. 93 A; telr hann merkiliga tölu, preached a remarkable sermon, Bs. i. 465; fær Porus talt hugginn í þá, be put courage into them by his speech, Al. 142; talið hann honum allt hversu hann kom þangat, Str. 10; Saulus talið á móti Gyðingum, spoke against the Jews, 656 C. 13; Gyðingar töldu í gegn Páli, 15; Guð, sá er svá telr (tölr Cod.) 'gefitt allt' . . . Blas. 43; tjá ok telja, Fms. ii. 157.

III. with prepp.; telja af, to dissuade, Eg. 765; telja at e-u, to blame, find fault with, object to, Fms. i. 35, x. 38, Eg. 252, Nj. 66; t. á e-n, to charge (átölur); með því at hvárirtveggi teli nökkut á aðra, Fms. x. 28; þeir þóttusk mikitt eiga at telja á við Dani, 50, Nj. 26; er talið einlát á hendr honum, be is charged with 'einlát', Grág. i. 178, Ld. 282; t. fram, to tell out, count out; t. kvíð fram, Grág. i. 53; t. vetti fram, Nj. 233; t. eptir, to grudge, Fms. ii. 150 (eptir-tölur); t. ofan, to dissuade, xi. 11; t. upp, to tell up, enumerate, Nj. 22, Fms. i. 21, 80; t. fyr, to tell, narrate, record (Dan. fortælle), Vsp. 1; t. fyrir e-m, to persuade (fór-tölur), Nj. 160; t. trú fyrir e-m, to preach the gospel for one, 623. 28, 656 C. 19; t. til, to claim, Eg. 338, Fms. xi. 388; t. til við e-n, to count, plead; á ek hvárki at t. til við þik meðgöir né frændsemi, Nj. 213; skaltú til telja skatna marga, Hdl.; t. um e-t, langt es um þat at telja, 'tis a long tale to tell, 655 xiii. A. 2; t. um fyrir e-m, to persuade, Fms. xi. 105; t. við, to speak against, Greg. 29.

IV. the naut. term, telja fyrir vindi, to be going well through the water, of a ship, but only in the pret.; var byrr göðr ok töldu (tolpo Cod.) snekkjurnar ekki lengi fyrir vindi, the wind was fair, and the smacks were making good way, Ó. H. 104; töldu snekkjurnar ekki lengi fjörðinn fyrir vindinum, Fms. iv. 237, l. c.; skipin voru örskreidd ok töldu vel fyrir vindinum, the ships were fast, and went well before the wind, i. 100; töldu snekkjurnar skjótt fyrir vindinum, Orkn. 412; the phrase is now obsolete, but an analogy is found in lesa (lesa . . . esp. as in the phrase lesa hafit, Fs. 28).

V. reflex., telsk saman frændsemi þeirra, they prove to be relations, N. G. L. i. 350; ekki var ek hér til með þjófum talin, Fms. vi. 106; em ek eigi ráðspakr taliðr, Skv. 1; þú munt taliðr ættar-spillir, Ísl. ii. (in a verse); teljask með dugandi mönnum, Fms. xi. 270; í Bjarka-málum eru töld (töld Kb. erroneously) mörg gulls heiti, Edda i. 400, v. l. 22; engi fær talt með tungu, Líkn.; nú hefi ek talt tíu landreka, Fb. ii. 524 (in a verse); er þat enn útal (untold) at . . . Fms. vi. 222; svá mikitt sem til telsk, in proportion (til-tala), Grág. i. 270; þat telsk svá til, it turns out, of accounts; teljask undan, to excuse oneself, decline, Fms. iii. 109, x. 99, Nj. 200.

2. to say of oneself; teljum ek nú aðili at sök þeirri, Grág. i. 365, 366; talðisk eigi víta sér vana verka-manna, told that he knew of none, Edda 48; telsk mér þat helzt í hug (Lat. animum inducere), Eg. 521; þat talðisk lengstum í huginn at hugsa, ef . . . Ó. H. 195; þeir töldusk illa við komnir, 51.

3. part., talið silfr, counted silver, i. e. the wadmal-standard, opp. to vegit, Grág. i. 500; ú-taldr, untold, uncounted; van-talið, of-talið,

teljandi, part. a letter, counter, Grág. i. 30.

telpa, u, f. a girl, = telpa, by lisping and dropping the s, Piltr og Stú 9, freq. so in popular usage, for telpa sounds too harshly; litla telj, biddu telpuna að koma.

TEMJA, tem, pret. tamði; subj. temði; imperat. tem, temdu; p. tamiðr, tamðr, tamiinn: [Ulf. tamjan = *δαμῶν*; A. S. tamjan; Engl. tam O. H. G. zemen; Germ. zähmen; Dan. tæmme; Swed. tämja; Lat. mare; Gr. *δαμῶν*]; — to tame, break, of a steed; vel tamiinn, illa tami öxn nam at temja, Rm. 19; tams vendi ek þik drep, en ek þik t. m. Skm. 26; t. sterkustu flugðreka, Sks.; Kjallarr tamði mara, Skálda a verse; hross ú-tamit . . . hrossit ú-tamda, Sd. 177; ó-tömdum, 94.

2. temja e-n við e-t, to break or train one with a thing sik við íþróttir, Hkr. iii. 283; hann átti hrafna tvá er hann hafði ta við mál, i. 11; völdu menn at afli ok tömdu við skaplyndi sitt, Eg. t. sik við hesta, Stj. 409; lítt hefi ek tamit mik til leika, Ld. 196; þik til, hversu . . . Sks. 371; t. sér e-t, to exercise; t. sér leika, Ko t. sér íþróttir, id.

temja, u, f., in ó-temja, an unbroken colt.

tempra, að, [Lat.], to temper, moderate, Rb. 440; t. úspaka; hirting, Gþl. (pref. xi); t. reiði sína, Al. 43; tempra dóma ok gr milli lærdómsins ok leikmanna, Bs. i. 724; t. skaplyndi sitt, Fms. xi. part. tempraðr, temperate, mild, Sks. 196. 2. to temper, blend; temji við mjólk . . . tempraðr við hunang, Pr. 473; temprandi sín tár með lítárum, Bs. i. 243.

tempran, f. a tempering, Stj. 68, 91, Stat. 233; tempranar-laust, temperately, Th. 77.

TEMPS, f. the river Thames; Tempsar bakki, -síða, -minni, the b. mouth of the T., Ó. H. L. (in a verse), Fms. xi. 195.

temsa, að, [= tempsa?], to eat slowly and reluctantly, of da children; þú temsar, því ertu að tempsa með matinn?

ténaðr, n. a help; see ténaðr.

TENDRA, að, [tendr; Dan. tænde; Swed. tända; cp. A. S. tym. Engl. tinder; cp. Germ. zünden]; — to make a fire, light; t. ljós, Stur 67, Orkn. 208, v. l.; t. kerti, Ht. i. 283, Fms. viii. 56; t. eld, i. 2 Hallfræðr sló eld ok tendraðisk eigi skjótt, ii. 82; vóru þá ljós tendruð, iii. 139; tendra sinn hug, Bs. i. 238; kveykt eða tendrað, M tendrask með eði, upp tendrandisk, id.

tengðir, f. pl. 'bonds', affinity; as a law phrase this word displ. the old heathen sifjar, q. v.; réttir at tengðum, Grág. i. 191; fyrir tel sakir, Nj. 177; var honum efling at tengðum við Mýra-menn, Ld. binda saman lag sitt ok félagskap eptir því sem tengðir þeirra voru Fms. iv. 295; hann batt við þá tengðir, Eb. 4; ná-tengðir.

com tengðá-faðir, m. a father-in-law. tengðá-lið, n. relations by affi Al. 45.

tengðá-menn, m. pl. = tengðalið; frændr ok tengðam Fms. i. 203, Ld. 104. tengðá-móðir, f. a mother-in-law. teng

systir, f. a sister-in-law.

tenging, f. a joining, Mork. 138 (points of meeting); sam-teng conjunction.

TENGJA, ð, [cp. tōng], to fasten, tie together; hann lét t. skip hvert fram af stafni annars, Fms. i. 157; viðum er þeir tengðu útan vegin, Bs. i. 392; to tie ships together in battle, þat var þá síðvinn er n börðusk á skipum, at tengja skyldi skipin ok berjask um stafna, Hl 85; þar sem konungarnir höfðu barizt ok tengd voru flest skipin sa Fms. vi. 319; tengja saman skipin, ok búi menn sik til bardaga, ii.; heimti skip sín saman ok sé búiðr við at tengja, Ó. H. 38; saman tel to knit together, 656 B. 7; sem tengjask saman á fittuglum, Sks. 39 Ed.; eigi varði oss, at ér munduð þetta mál þannig tengja til vár, neet us thus, mix us up with this case, Fms. xi. 54.

II. tengðr, bound in affinity, Fms. v. 345; ná-tengðr.

tengsl, n. pl. the ropes or fastenings by which ships were bound together during battle, Fms. vii. 259; þeir lögðu hvern aptan skj tengsl, Orkn. 418; höggva tengslin á skipum sínum, Fms. i. 174; n þar eigi fram komask fyrir skipum þeim er lágu í tengslum, vi.; þeir hjuggu tengslin frá stikunum, vii. 259.

tengslur, f. pl. = tengsl; eigi þykkjumk ek slíkar tengslur séð l Grett. 119.

tenningr, later teningr, m. [Dan. terning is a corrupt form, for word is no doubt from tōnn = a tooth, tusk, the dice being mad walrus-tusk]; — a die; tenninginn, tenningunum, Ó. H. 90; tenning Orkn. 200; teningr, tafl ok ten[n]inga kast, Sks. 436 B; dufia eðr ten[n]ingum um penninga, N. G. L. ii. 165; kasta til tenningum, Stur 159, Fb. ii. 174, (where it is spelt teningana l. 7, tenningunum ten[n]ingum l. 5.)

tenntr, part. toothed, Lat. dentatus, Al. 173, Sks. 121, Fas. iii.; smá-t., with small teeth; skögul-t., with a dog-tooth; hvít-t., white-toothet, n. [for word], a carpet, D. N.

teppa, t, [tappi], to confine, enclose, shut in; vildi eigi láta teppa þar, Rd. 303; ok teppir oss inni, Stj. 526; teppa eyrun á hesti, to the ears, Karl. 282; vera inni tepptr í vágnum, Fms. xi. 63; tepp inni í dölunum, viii. 60.

2. to close, stop, bar; teppa e-m stí stop the way for one, Al. 20.



**teppa**, u, f. *an obstruction*; medic., andar-teppa, '*breath-stoppage*,' croup (r. la grippe); tíða-t., *stoppage of menstruation*.  
**teppi-maðr**, m. *an impediment*, Ann. for Nord. Oldk. (1845) 168.  
**tepra**, u, f. *dimness, faintness*; augna-t. **tepru-legr**, adj. *foppish*.  
**termin**, m. [for word; Lat. *terminus*], a term, Stj., Rb. (a comput. m).

**terminera**, að, to limit, Stj. 148.

**terra**, ð, = tarra (q. v.), to stretch out, Dan. *spile ud*; terra fingr, færtr; er er fingr að terra | þá tekr sjón að þverra, Hallgr.

**tertia**, u, f., mathem. [for word; Lat. *tertia*], a part of a second, Rb.: bird part, 625. 177.

**testament**, n. [for word; Lat. *testamentum*], a bequest, will, Bs. i. 8; bequests were an innovation from the Roman law, for as Tacitus says—heredes successoresque sui cuique liberi, et nullum testamentum, 20; the ancient Northern law knows no 'last will,' yet cp. Eg. ch. II. eccl. the Testament, N. T., Vidal.

**text**, n. (see töttur), Skíða R. and in mod. usage.

**texti**, a, m. [mid. Lat. *textus*], an evangelistary, the four Gospels, in a tidy cover, silver, gold, ivory, as church property; smíða texta tvá snílliga ok kaleik, Bs. i. 872; textar fjörir með silfr ok einn með tön, bl. iii. 4; þetta í bókum, messu-bók, texti, legendu-bók, Ám. 29; tta, graduale, Vm. 117; texta-ðúkr, 52; texta-silfr, D. N. ii. 16; texta sld, 136, Ám. 55. 2. a text, context, Stj. 25, D. N.

**tyða**, u, f. a vile, wicked person (abuse), Edda i. 532; cp. tuddi.

**tygi-agn**, n. a bait, Fær. 254.

**tygi-ligr**, adj. seductive, tempting, Bs. i. 372.

**tygja**, f. an enticement, temptation, Bs. i. 372, Fms. i. 304, MS. 61, 68 (spelt tægungum).

**TYGJA**, ð, with neg. suff., imperat. **tygja-at** and **tygja-at-tu**, draw out, not, Sdm., Hm. [referring to a lost strong verb, tjúga-, taug-, of which the part. toginn remains; cp. Engl. tug]—to stretch out, draw; teygja þinn, ... teyg þik sem mest, Fas. iii. 488; síðan lætr hann teygja, Fs. i. 21; teygja sig, to stretch one's limbs; or, teygjast sundr og saman, to be like a worm. 2. to spread out dough into a loaf or flat cake (mod. fletja braud); þeir kváðusk vilja at hón teygði braud, en þá mundi baka á eptir, Fas. i. 244. 3. to draw out; teygja (vds. tægja) ull, to card wool; öfu ok teygðu, of the wind and the waves, Edda (in a verse), the metaphor is from wool-dressing.

**tygja**, to draw, allure; teygjattu þér at kossi konur, Sdm. 28, 32, bl. 101, 116, 121; sá er þaðan teygir eða t. lætr, N. G. L. i. 148; þeir Loki íðunni út um Ásgarð í skóg nökkum, Edda 46; teygir hann ragann á brott með sér, Nj. 114; t. Herjólf út, Rd. 265; er hann hafi teygt Kálf vestan um haf, Fms. vi. 295; t. tíkr at solli, Hkv. i. 4. t. e-n til hlýðni, Fms. ii. 33; ef þú fær teygt af honum sverðit er hann gráti eigi, iv. 37; teygja (sic) hann þangat með fám skipum, Bl. x. 341; t. til þessarar gildru, Bs. i. 372; hann teygir en neyðir af Hom. (St.); t. til e-s, to draw towards, contribute to a thing; varð þá þó mjök at teygja til (from týgja?) ok mart stórt at vinna áðr við geizk um trúna, Fms. x. 322; hugðumk ek með þessu til teygja at vér mím fríð ok náðir hafa, D. N. vi. 69. For the phrase, teygja tta, see tönn, tjá (B. I. 2).

**teyma**, ð, [taumr], to lead by the rein, Sól. 55; teyma hest, freq. in mod. usage.

**tíu**, að, [akin to tapsa?], to trip, move the feet quickly; fætrnir tífuðu þén vant var, Od. xxiii. (begin.); tífastið þá þegar saman fénaðrinn, þeep hastily flocked together, Stj. 458.

**tígl**, a, m., poet. a king; see tyggi.

**TIGL**, n. [O. H. G. *zīg* = a charge], a charge; only in the phrases, in i tigi nema þú, none can be charged but thou, there is no question of it but thee; kalla ek þar öngan man annan i tigi til at eiga þenna veid með mér enn yör, konungur, Jömsv. 6 (cp. Fms. ii. 53, wrongly spelt yör; er þar þó enginn i tigi til, nema þú, at vera faðir at barni því er kóng með, Fas. ii. 235; at hón væri með barni, ok er þar engi maðr til til nema ek, Fb. i. 136; spurði hverr ætti (sveininn) með henni, — sagði at þar var engi maðr i tigi til nema Haraldr konungur, 157; these instances of paternity; so also, það eru tveir i tiginu, there are two suspected.

**tín-borinn**, part. of noble birth, Eg. 343, Mar.

**TINN**, adj. [tígninn and tígnud are kindred words, so that tígninn means notable, marked]—big-born, of big estate, of a king or earl; Uppsvala-ætt er tignust er á Norðrlöndum, þvíat sú ætt er frá goðunum sjálfum, Ó. H. 87; en þeir mundi þrjú hundruð vetra, egi mundi vera i ætt hans kona eðr ú-tígninn maðr ..., Edda 104; þrigr mælti, far þú vel, vitr maðr ertú ok síðgr ok kannst vel at vera tígnum mönnum, Ó. H. 66; þá sagði Ólafr konungur, vel kannú at tígud tígnum mönnum, Sighvatr, Fb. ii. 112; lítt nýt ek þess þá, tígnón, at ek em konungs-dóttir, ef mik skal gipta ú-tígnum manni, ... at góða ek, segir hann (the king), at ek mundi hafa vald at göra þann mann hér i landi sem ek vil, Fms. ii. 298; höll skipat með enum tígnum mönnum, Þiðr. 319; tíginn at metorðum, 655 x. 2; göra tígn manna mun hvárt er tíginn eða ú-tígninn, Eg. 351; öllum gaf

hann þeim nökkum grip, þeim stærri er tíguari vóru, Fms. vi. 181; segir sér torfenginn slíkan mann ú-tígnum sem Kjartan var, Ld. 189; nú er þess engi ván, at ek giptumk ú-tígnum manni ... nú vill hún eigi eiga ú-tígninn mann, þá megud er gefa mér tígur-nafn, hefi ek til þess ætt, at ek mætta jarl heita, Fms. vi. 289; in tigna, a nickname, Orkn.

**tígl**, n. [Lat. *tegula*], a tile, brick; af tíglinu ... meðr tígilt, Stj. 46; elta leir ok göra tígl, 247; steikja tígilt, 263; þeir höfðu tígl fyrir grjótt, Al. 29; see tigull. compps: **tígl-grjótt**, n. 'tile-grit,' tiles or bricks used as stones, Stj. 264. **tígl-görð**, f. brick-making, Stj. 264.

**tígl-hús**, n. a tile-house, D. N. ii. 27 (Notice deed of 1290); tígihús-tópt, N. G. L. ii. 483 (A. D. 1277).

**tígl-ker**, n. an earthen pot, Mar. **tígl-ofn**, m. a tile-oven, D. N. i. 241 (deed of 1336); see ofn. **tígl-veggr**, m. a tile-wall, Stj. 612, Al. 86.

**tígla**, að, to reimburse, refund, of small sums; ok skalat bóandanum tígla þat, Grág. i. 156; ok skal bóandinn tígla honum ef þá er hross þat verra en þá er hann tók við, 435; to dole out, of food or drink, opt er tígla baulum töðum, Hallgr.; tíglaðu e-n i hann!

**tígn**, f. the state of being big-born, bigness; taka af honum (the earl) tígnina, Eg. 271; með mikilli tígn ok virðingu, Fms. xi. 88; eptir tígn virðleiks, Hom. 29; kyns tígn, birt, rank, Greg. 64; fyrir tígnað sakir várrar (of a king), Nj. 6; tígn þín, your bigness, 655 xviii. 2; há-tígn, majesty, (mod.) compps: **tígnar-bragð**, n. rendering of Lat. *reverentia*, Al. 70. **tígnar-dregill**, m. rendering of Lat. *vitta*, Bret. ch. 7. **tígnar-klæði**, n. pl. princely robes, robes of state, Nj. 6, Ó. H. 50, Stj. 396. **tígnar-kóróna**, u, f. a prince's crown, diadem, Stj. 495, Karl. 217. **tígnar-lauss**, adj. = ú-tígninn, Fms. vi. 93. **tígnar-maðr**, m. = tíginn maðr, Fms. v. 5. **tígnar-mark**, n. a mark of big rank, Stj. 396. **tígnar-nafn**, n. big rank; t. at ek mætta jarl heita, Fms. vi. 289, cp. i. 53, 61, vii. 119; tígnaðr-nöfn svá sem konungs nafn eðr nafn jarls, Edda 104. **tígnar-akrúð**, n. = tígnaðr-klæði, Þiðr. 118, Hom. 131. **tígnar-stóll**, m. a chair of state, a throne, Pr. 113. **tígnar-svipr**, m. an air of bigness, royal countenance, Fas. ii. 475. **tígnar-sæti**, n. a seat of honour, big seat, Stj. 551, 561.

**tígna**, að, to worship, honour; t. sik konungs-nafni, to assume a king's name, Fms. x. 387; skal ek þau aldri tigna, I shall never worship them (the gods), i. 98; t. líkneskjur, Barl. 171. 2. reflex. to be glorified, exalted, Bs. i. 141, Fms. x. 177; tígnaðr veldi ok virðingu, Magn. 434; af-tígna and an-tígna (qs. and-tígna), to depreciate.

**TIGR**, togr, also tógr, togr, togr, m., gen. tigr, pl. tigr, acc. tigu (tögo, tugu), later tigi, Band. 36, Fb. iii. 578; [a Goth. *tigus* is suggested by the adj. -tígus; A. S. *tig*, *teg*; O. H. G. *zic*, *zuc*; Germ. *zebn*; Dan. *ty*; Engl. *ten*.]

A. A ten, decade. The ancient Scandinavians and Teutons had no indeclinable numeral adjectives from twenty to a hundred; the word tigr (like hundred and þúsund) being a regular substantive. The ancient way of counting is therefore complex and curious; e. g. forty-one was called 'four tens and one,' or 'one of the fifth decade'; forty-eight was called 'four tens and eight,' or by counting back, 'five tens short of two,' cp. the Lat. *un-de-viginti*, *duo-de-triginta*: forty-five was called 'half the fifth ten,' and so on, as will best be seen from the references below; and so it goes on to 'one hundred and twenty,' for in Icel. a hundred means the duodecimal hundred. In the 14th century (in deeds) 'tigr' began to lose its character of a substantive, e. g. þrjátígr, fimtígr ..., or þrjátígi, fimtígi (used indecl.), whence at last the mod. þrjátíu, fjörutíu, fimtíu ..., the tíu being a contracted form from the acc. pl. tigu. At the same time hundred and þúsund became indecl. adjectives, e. g. þrjátíu, þrjúhundrað, þrjúþúsund skipum, for the old þrem tígum hundruðum, þúsundum skipa.

B. REFERENCES: þessi vetr fyllði annan tög aldrs Magnúss konungs, this winter completed the second ten, i. e. the twentieth year, of king Magnus' life, Fms. vi. 90; þat skipti tögum, it amounted to tens, several tens, ii. 32; þrjá tigu manna, three tens of men, Eg. 41; á þrem tígum daga, on three tens of days, 656 A. ii. 14; þrír tígir hundraða, Dipl. v. 2; níu tigu manna, Eg. 62; þrettán tigi ára, Band. 36; nær fjórum tígum faðma töðu, well-nigh four tens of fathoms, i. e. forty, Dipl. v. 18; fjóra togo dægra, 655 iii. 3; sex togo hundraða, D. I. i. 350; sex tígir manna, Grág. ii. 194; sex tígir þúsunda manna, Post.; sex tigu hundraða, six tens of hundreds, i. e. sixty hundred, i. e. six thousand, Orkn. 416 old Ed.; tíu tígir manna, ten tens of men, i. e. one hundred, Nj. 191; tíu tigo fjár, K. þ. K. 140; tíu tígum ásaðar, a hundred sheep, Dipl. v. 19; tíu tegu þreja, Fms. viii. 203; ellífu tígir vætta skreiðar, eleven tens, i. e. one hundred and ten, 655 iii. 4; even, þrettán tigi ára, thirteen tens, i. e. one hundred and thirty, Band. 36; fimtán tígum sinna, fifteen tens, i. e. one hundred and fifty, Dipl. ii. 14; repeating, fjóra tígir vetra ok fjóra vetra, four tens of winters and four winters, i. e. forty-four years, Ó. H. (pref.); með tveim skipum ok átta toguum skipa, Fms. x. 394; sex tigi vetra ok fjóra vetr, Ó. H. (pref.); þrjá tigi ára ok sex ár, three tens of years and six years, Bs. i. 30; eitt skip ok sjau tigu skipa, i. e. seventy-one, Fms. x. 344; hálfan fjórða tög vetra, half the fourth decade, i. e. thirty-five, vi. 430; hálfan fjórða tög skipa, i. 76;



hálfir fimti tugar kúgilda, *half the fifth decade*, i. e. *forty-five*; Dipl. v. 18; hálfir þriðri tógr manna, Ísl. ii. 387, Ld. 292; hálfir átti tógr kirkna, *seventy-five*, Clem.; á einu ári ins fimmta tigar konungdóms Hákonar, *on the first year of the fifth ten*, i. e. *forty-first*, Sturl. iii. 308; hann hafði vetr ens setta tigar, *one winter of the sixth ten*, i. e. *fifty-one*, Fms. ix. 534; á öðru ári ens fjórða tigar, i. 67; hann hafði sjau vetr ens sjáunda tigar, i. e. *sixty-seven*, Ld. 330; á enum sjáunda vetri ens sjáunda tugar aldri síns, Eb. 125 new Ed.; á enum setta vetri ens átta tugar aldri síns, Sturl. ii. 187; þorkell hafði átta vetr ens fimta tigar þá er hann druknaði, i. e. *forty-eight*, Ld. 326; átta dagar ens níunda tegar, i. e. *eighty-two*, 1812. 49; átta avar ens fimta tigar, Grág. ii. 144; á níunda ári ens sjáunda tigar ens tíunda hundraðs, *in the ninth year of the seventh ten of the tenth hundred* (i. e. 969 A. D.), Fms. i. 67; þá var Egill á níunda tigi, *then was Egil in the ninth ten (between eighty and ninety years of age)*, Eg. 764; vetri fátt í fjóra tigu, *one year short of four tens*, i. e. *thirty-nine*, Fms. x. 2, v. l.; lítit fátt í fimmt tigi vetra, iii. 60; einu ári fátt í fimmt tigi, i. e. *forty-nine*, . . . vetri einum fátt í níu tigi ára gamall, i. e. *aged eighty-nine*, Fb. iii. 578; curious is the phrase, *af-tig gamall*, = Lat. *unde-viginti*, *aged 'lacking twenty'*, i. e. *nineteen years old*, Fms. vii. 84 (in a verse); the context and chronology shew that this is the sense, and not as explained in Lex. Poët. s. v. *afstigr*: níu tigr ok tvau ár (elliptically dropping gen. ára), Dipl. v. 3; whence lastly as adj., þritigir álnir (sic) lérepts, id.; fjöre-tiger manns, Bs. i. 867. As this method was somewhat unwieldy, the counting by twenty was also resorted to, cp. Gramm. xxi, sex merkr ok tuttugu; spænr þrír ok tuttugu, . . . sjautján merkr ok tuttugu, Bs. i. 874 (Laur. S.); or the word tigr was altogether discarded, and replaced by skor or sneis (Engl. *score*, Dan. *snees*). As in vellums the numbers are mostly represented by Roman figures, and abbreviations used, the editions cannot in these cases be implicitly relied on; the same is the case with old texts preserved in mod. paper transcripts.

**-tigr, -tögr, -togr, -tugr**, adj. (the mod. form is **-tugr**), only in compds, tvi-tugr, þri-tugr, fer-tugr, fim-tugr, sex-tugr, sjau-tugr (then átt-ræðr, ní-ræðr, tí-ræðr, tólf-ræðr), = *twenty, thirty . . . years old*, or *measuring twenty . . .*; so also, hálf-þritugr, hálf-fertugr, hálf-fimttugr, hálf-sjautugr, hálf-sjautugr, *aged, measuring half the third, fourth . . . seventh ten*, i. e. *twenty-five, thirty-five, . . . sixty-five*; var honum vetri fátt í hálf-fimttugum, *five tens minus one*, i. e. *forty-nine*, Gret. 186 new Ed.; skorti þrjá vetr á fimttugum at aldri, i. e. *forty-seven*, Bs. i. 74; tveim vetrum meirr enn þritog, 30; þá skorti hann vetr á þritugan . . . fimttugan, i. e. *aged twenty-nine . . . forty-nine*, Sturl. iii. 308; þá var hann vetri meirr enn hálf-fertugr, i. e. *thirty-six*, Bs. i. 79.

**tigu-liga**, adv. nobly, princely; þeir létu t. yfir sér, Hkr. i. 213; taka t. við, Fms. xi. 341; klæddr tigurliga, Barl. 35.

**tigu-ligr**, adj. (tigurligr, Fms. vii. l. c., Barl. 35), lordly, princely; t. forvista, Fms. x. 273; tiguligr síðir, Magn. 434; inn tiguligi maðr, Ó. H. 241; í hinu tiguligstu yfirleti, Bs. i. 130; herliga mann né tigur-liga, Fms. vii. 69; tigurliqt bórð, Barl. 35; at engi hefði sé fegra mann eðr tigurliga synum, Fms. vi. 438; tigurliq ok tillystliq, Stj. 417.

**tigull** (proncd. **tigull**), m. = **tigl**, q. v. 2. *metaph. any tile-formed thing, a square*: in cards, *the diamond* (Dan. *ruder*), *tigul-myndaðr, tile-shaped*; the *deigul-mór* (q. v.) is a corruption from *tigul-mór* = *'tile-clay'*.

**tigund**, f., older and better form than **tegund**, see below; [akin to *tigunn*, *tigu*]:—*a kind, sort, species*; at hverr sé mundang-maðr í þeirri tigund (*condition of life*) sem hann er í skipaðr, Sks. 496 B; hverrar stéttar ok tegundar sem hann er, H. E. i. 432; stéttar eðr tigundar, D. N. ii. 504; þau orð er þeirra tigund hæfi (where *tigund* is = *tign*), Sks. 432 B; hversum menn skulu landnám taka hverr í sína tigund, N. G. L. i. 239; rakkar tveir . . . eigi þóttusk menn sét hafa slíkar görsimar í þeirri tegund, Fas. iii. 45: the phrase, *ekki tegund, not a ubit*; ágetastir hlutir, hverr í sinni tegund, Fms. ii. 285; æsla ættir sínar hverr í sínu kyni ok tigund, Sks. 12 new Ed.; sjau þau er æt eru af tegund, Ver. 8; hann gleymir svá sinnar tegundar (*sex*) ok náttúru-ligs eðlis, Stj. 78.

**tiktúra**, u. f. a *whim*.

**TIL**, prep. with gen. As to this particle, the two branches of the Teutonic family vary: all the South Teut., including the Goth., present the form without the final *l*; Goth. *du* (qs. *tu*) = *πρός*, els; A. S., *Hel*, Old Fris. *te*, to; North. E. *te*; Engl. *to*; Dutch *te*, *toe*; O. H. G. *zi*, *za*, *zuo*; Germ. *zu*; Old Frank. *to*, *te*, *ti*; while the Northerners add the *l*, as Dan., Swed., North. E. and Scot. *til*; the Swedes double the *l*, *till*. That *til* is the truer form is seen from rhymes, *til vilja*, Vigl.: on the other hand, mod. province. Norse and Swedish drop the *l*, thus *te*, Ivar Aasen, Rietz. The Engl. uses both forms, *to*, of place, *till*, of time, of which the latter is no doubt borrowed from the Norse or Danish: *til* = *to* is quite common still in Cumberland and other North. E. counties, '*to gang til Carlisle*,' etc.; a single instance of the form *til* is said to exist in an old Northumbrian vellum. Both forms, *to* and *til*, are, we

believe, identical, the latter being a compound particle, *ti-l*, althot the origin of the *l* has not as yet been made out. The uncompound particle *ti* is not entirely unknown in the Scandinavian, for it has been preserved in the compds *mikils-ti*, *hölz-ti*, *unz-t*, qq. v. Partic. even brief monosyllabic ones, often turn out to be compds, as e. g. (conj.), or the suffixed verbal negative; the prep. '*til*' therefore is more akin to the Germ. noun *ziel* than is '*ok*' (and) to *ok* (a yok. the apparent similarity in sense is in both cases merely accidental).

A. *To*, with gen., also used elliptically or as an adverb; bjó e-m til sín, Eg. 140; til kirkju, Nj. 209; koma til bóðs, 50; gar til búðar, Grág. i. 31; ríða til skips, Ísl. ii. 192; leida til skis Ld. 74; til Íslands, Nj. 10; ríða til Norðræðals, ok svá til Hrófjarðar ok til Laxárdals, 32; koma til Noregs, 121; hann fór Ólafs á Dröngum, til Gestis í Haga, Landn. 154; sækja giptu til Fms. v. 154: adding direction, austr, vestr, suðr . . . út, inn, upp, frá norðr til þrándheims, austr til Danmerkr, vestr til Englands, suðr Björgynjar, etc., passim; út til, inn til, Landn. 140; heim til, Fms. 382; upp til borgar; neðan til knjá, Nj. 209. 2. with verbs, towards; leida, stefna . . . til, to lead, tend towards, Eg. 230, Nj. 102; tala vel, illa til e-s, to speak well or ill 'towards', i. e. of; til e-s, to know of, be conscious of, Fms. i. 142, x. 377; illorðr til Nj. 142; minna til e-s, to remember; minnask til e-s, to kiss, 282; drek til e-s, to 'drink towards' (vulg. Engl.), i. e. drink to one, Eg. 552 (ellipt. drekka e-m til); vísa til e-s (til-vísan), Landn. 192, Nj. 209; til e-s, 196, Fms. i. 151: with verbs denoting to look, see, hear, turn, gæta, hlýða, heyra, hugsa . . . til e-s, to look, listen, think, speak . . . one, Eg. 380, Nj. 2, 10, 87, 91; þeir sá eyjar í haf til útsuðrs, Landn. 2; hann sá opt ljós til leiðis konungsins, Fms. xi. 286; þeir sá eld úlfars-fells, Eb. 156; heyra gny ok glam til hersins, Fms. vi. 156, v. 125; til norðr-ættar, xi. 230; sá menn elda brenna til hafs, x. 157; v til lands, Eg. 389; þann veg er veit til Hlada, Fms. x. 265; horfa t til hala; í þeim hlut háss er til vefangs horfir, Grág. ii. 125; spy til e-s, to spear after, bear tidings of one, þetta spyrsk til skipa, F i. 241, Nj. 7; spyrja gott til e-s, Hkr. i. 140; segja til e-s, to tell (see segja), Nj. 46, Ld. 40, Hrafn. 5; ljúga til e-s, to tell a falsehood of, Finn. 318.

3. til annarrar handar, on the other band or side Nj. 50, 97; til vinstri, hægri handar, til beggja handa, Hkr. i. 158, l. 65.

II. denoting business, reason, purpose, capacity, respect, leggjask til svefnis, Ó. H.; ganga til svefnis, Eb. 156; halda barni skimar, K. Á. 146; ríða til dagverðar, Nj. 219; fara til vistar, 4 dómur fara út til sóknar, Eg. 725; faldar sér til vélar við konu, Grág. 338; skipa mönnum til umráða, i. 5; svelta sik til fjár, Nj. 18; dr e-n til fjár, göra e-t til fjár, Ld. 264; gefin (*married*) til fjár, 26, 257; skora á e-n til landa, Landn. 80, Eg. 498; sækja til trausta, l. 26; sækja til landa, Nj. 103; sækja til faðernis, Grág. i. 140; leggja til höfuðs e-m, taka fé til höfuðs e-m, Ld. 50, Eg. 375; berjask til ríls Fms. vii. 283; blóta til árs, Hkr. i. 13; sverð öruggt til vápnis, l. 244; hafa eðli til e-s, Skálda 171; selja e-t til silfrs, to convert it to silver, Landn. 293 (Hb.); sæla e-n til dráps, Nj. 163; hlaðinn til hús ready for use, Fms. x. 157; leggja til byrjar, i. 135, Eg. 183; taka konungs, Fms. i. 21; taka til lögsögu-manns, Nj. 164; skjósa veganda, 100; vinna til e-s (see vinna); gefa til bóta, 101; göra saka, 80; taka til ráða, 75; hvat er til ráðs, 76; þat er til jarteg Eg. 768; til merkja (til marks), 766; til gagns, til lítis, Nj. 53; meins, 106; til sæmdar, 79; til tíðenda, Eg. 201; til næringar, til ví væris, til fæðu, til matar, Stj. 87, Fms. i. 126, Eg. 221; hross til reið Hrafn. 7; til skjóls, Gret. 169; til sóma, til eptirlætis, Nj. 8 til spotts, Korm. 232; til gamans, til hvárs, for what purpose; also, til einskis, til góðs, til ílls, til nokkurs.

2. kaupna tuttugu hundraða, to the amount of, Landn. 145; til fulls ey Grág.; fé til veggja aura gulls, Fms. vii. 218; til fulls, fully; til ja við, Nj. 46; til háls, Eg. 379; til loks, finally, to the end (see loka vaxa meirr en til dæma, beyond example, unexampled, Stj. 87; draga dæmis, to produce for the sake of example, Mar.; hence, til dæm (as adverb), for instance (written abbreviated in mod. books, t. d. e. g.) 3. e-m verðr gott, illt til e-s, to be well or ill off for thing, have little of it; þeim varð gott til manna, Nj. 20; land til hafna, a land ill off for havens, Eg. 332; þar var illt til ví mála, short of, Bárð. 5 new Ed.; henni féll þungt til fjár, Nj. 3 góðr til (open-handed as to) fjár ok metnaðar, Eg. 17; fær til e-s able to do a thing, Nj. 97, Fms. ix. 530; vænn til framkvæmdar, 48 líklig til e-s, likely to, Nj. 132; hafa verðleika til e-s, to deserve Eg. 226.

4. with verbs; göra e-t til skaps e-m, Nj. 198; göra skaps vana minna, 80; jafna e-u til e-s, to compare it with, Ld. 60; v til eptirmáls, Nj. 166; göra vel, illa til e-s, Eg. 542, Ld. 62; vinna e-s, 50, Ísl. ii. 253, Nj. 101, Eg. 519; hlutask til e-s, Nj. 101; þel til, búa til, afa til, efna til, fá til, göra til, hjálpa til, innna til, leggja reyna til, ráða til, segja til, skipa til, stilla til, stóða til, stofna til, ta til, vinna til, vísa til, vána til, e-s, all verbs of providing, doing, he ing, disposing, and the like; as also kalla til.

5. vera til ve to be fishing, Korm. 142, rare, but cp. the Dan. phrase, til søs=



III. temp., til miðs aptans, Hrafn. 7; til elli, Ld. 12; til  
 daða-dags, Nj. 109; allt til daða-dags, Fms. i. 17, etc. 2. til  
 amrar stundar, i.e. *till within a short time, a short time ago*, Hom.  
 7; líðr á sumari til átta vikna, *the summer passed till eight weeks  
 were left*, Nj. 93; vika til þings, *a week to (i.e. before) the season of  
 þing*, Grág.: þrír dagar til sumars, Edda 26; tíu vikur til vetrar, Ld.  
 6; stund til hádegis, stund til miðs morguns, dagmála, in measuring  
 me, used in Icel. exactly as in Engl., ten minutes to eight, a quarter to  
 even, (but mod. Dan. follows the Germ. mode of reckoning, for there  
 minutur til tolv, 'ten minutes towards twelve, is = Engl. 'ten minutes  
 past eleven') til þess, until, Nj. 153; allt til, *all the time till*, 272,  
 afn. 7; þar til er, until, Nj. 4. IV. ellipt. and adverbial usages;  
 a til, to be 'toward', to exist; eiga til, hafa til, to possess; fala hey  
 mat ef til væri... hvárt-tveggja er til, Nj. 73; ef þú kemr eigi til,  
*you comest not to band*, 4; ef nökkut var til, Eg. 267; þat ráð sem  
 at var til, *ready on band*, 42; munu eigi tveir til, Nj. 261; kómu þeir  
 ígat til, 80; ætla svá til, 86; vera til neyddr, to be forced, 98; þat er  
 þarft til at taka, 105; gefa fé til, 75; væri mikitt gefanda til, at, 98;  
 þá hann þat til, at..., Fms. xi. 137; skilja til, to reserve, Nj. 54; spara  
 3, Hkr. i. 196; mæla til, 99; tala til, 216; eiga ætt til, Edda 7;  
 þá aldr til, Eg. 190; skorta til, Nj. 73; illt þótti mér til móti at mæla,  
 Ls. xi. 242; verða fyrstr til, to be the first to do a thing, v. 103;  
 þá lög stóðu til, Ld. 32; hljótask af mér til, Nj. 113; sækja mál til  
 til, 86. 2. of direction; sunnan til, Sks. 216; norðan til,  
 sunnan til við ána, *on the south side of the river*, Sks. 216.  
 B. Too, Lat. *nimis*; eigi til víðlendr, Fms. vi. 94; eigi til  
 þá, 205; til ungr, til gamall, Grág. i. 192; verða til seinn, Bær. 15;  
 þann þótti sinn hluti til lágr, Lv. 97; engi hefir til djarfagar risit,  
 þ.; helz til, mikils til, *by far too much*, as in mod. usage; but the  
 poets said hölti (helzti) and mikilsti, thus mikilisti (*too much*), Hm.  
 Bs. i. 775; hölti, Nj. 191, Ld. 188, 216, Al. 37, 41, Fms. viii. 91,  
 Hkr. iii. 376; helati, Eb. 154, etc., see heldr, B. III; unzt, see  
 word.  
 -aðan, f. *produce, supply of stores*, Ld. 298, Eg. 84.  
 -annaðr, m. *furtherance*; tilannaðar-maðr, a *furtherer*, Orkn. 286.  
 -beiðsla, u, f. *adoration*.  
 -beini, a, m. *furtherance, help*, Eg. 139, Glúm. 326, Fms. vi. 368,  
 20, v. l.  
 -beri, a, m. = snakkr (q.v.), a word used in western Icel.: [Fin.  
 Swed. *bjára*; whence probably *til-beri*, for in witchcraft and  
 every the Finns were the teachers, and it is more likely that the  
 Finns borrowed this word from them than the reverse.]  
 -biðja, það, [Dan. *tilbede*], to adore.  
 -boð, n. *an offer*, Dan. *tilbud*, (mod.)  
 -bragð, n. *a contrivance*, Ld. 150; með skjótu tilbragði, Mar.  
 -brigði, n. pl. *a change*, Bárð. 169. 2. *nature*; sem hann á  
 t. Art.; sem líkindi eru á ok þeir áttu t., Sturl. i. 3; hon hefir illt  
 herni hlotið af flum tilbrigðum, Al. 153, Str. 61, Þiðr. 129, Fb. ii.  
 1.  
 -búinn, part. *ready*.  
 -búnaðr, m. *an arrangement*, Fms. xi. 431: *preparation*, Nj. 86,  
 9, i. 373.  
 -búningr, m. = tilbúnaðr, Grág. ii. 30.  
 -bærligr, adj. [Dan. *tilbørlig*], *fit, suitable*, (mod.)  
 -bra, að, [akin to *tjald*], tilbra e-u upp, to build loosely.  
 -dráttir, m. *a pulling, attraction*, Mar.: *an incident, occasion*, Stj. 35.  
 -drög, n. pl. *what leads or conducts to, the cause or origin of*.  
 -efni, n. *business, affairs, deserts*; hann vissi t. sín, understood his  
 affairs, own deserts, Fms. vii. 61: *a cause, reason*.  
 -eygðr, part. *squint-eyed*.  
 -fangi, a, m. and til-föng, n. pl. *materials, provisions*; timbr ok  
 tilfanga, Gpl. 377, D.N. vi. 167.  
 -felli, n. [Dan. *tilfælde*], *an occurrence, circumstance, accident, case*,  
 224, 226, Bs. i. 288, 711, 728, Fms. vi. 118, Gpl. 483, H.E. i.  
 Sturl. ii. 80, passim: *a case*, Skálda 175, 178, 180, 185;  
 204.  
 -felli, adj. *suitable*, Bs. i. 234, 769, (Fr.)  
 -ferð, f. *admittance*, Stj. 68.  
 -finning, f. *feeling, sensibility*.  
 -fötning, f. *a supply*, Ó. H. 129, Fms. viii. 179, v. l. (in mod. usage  
 2).  
 -fyndiligr, m. *suitableness*, Skálda 167.  
 -fyndinn, adj. *fault-finding* (mod. að-fyndinn), Grett. 108 C.  
 -fýsi, f. *a desire, longing*, Al. 115.  
 -fýsiligr, adj. *desirable*, Str. 38, Barl. 56.  
 -fýst, f. = tilfýsi, Barl. 122.  
 -fýsur, f. pl. *instruments*.  
 -föng, n. pl. *supplies, means*, Fs. 11, 13, 25, Ó. H. 113, Fms. xi. 69.  
 -födr, f. *the moving to a place*, Grág. i. 451, ii. 334: *an attack* =  
 (q.v.), Nj. 101, Eb. 90 new Ed., Ld. 226, Grág. ii. 37, Gullþ. 12:  
 execution, in civil sense, N. G. L. ii. 89.

til-gangr, m. *circumstances, grounds, shewing how a thing comes  
 to pass*; vigit ok allan þann tilgang, Þórð. 69; er löng frásaga um  
 málaferli þessi ok tilganga, Sturl. i. 10; segir honum tilgang sinnar þar-  
 kvámu, Fms. ii. 197, Sturl. iii. 155, Sks. 587. II. *recourse*; at oss  
 sé t., at várr hlutr sé rétt, Ísl. ii. 141. III. *mod. intention*.  
 til-gjarn, adj. *forthcoming*, Stj. 186.  
 til-gjöf, f. *a dower, bridal gift*, given by the bridegroom to the bride  
 (cp. *mundr*), Gpl. 212, 214, 221, Fms. ii. 132, ix. 453, x. 309, 340,  
 D.N. passim. 2. *endowment of a church*, K. Á. 24. 3. *an  
 additional payment* (Dan. *tilgift*), D. N.  
 til-göng, n. pl. = tilgangr, Anecd. 56, Sks. 588.  
 til-görð, f. *desert, merit*; eptir tilgörðum, according to one's deserts,  
 Fms. i. 104; fyrir enga t., without provocation, v. 135; útan vættar  
 tilgörðar, id., ix. 352; minni skömm en tilgörðir hans vóru til, vii.  
 167; líta á t. með efnum, Eg. 417; gör eigi eptir tilgörðum várum,  
 Mar.; felt á sik bann af sínum tilgörðum, by their deeds, K. Á. 64.  
 til-görning, f. = tilgörð, Hom. 111.  
 til-gör, part. *full-shapen, finished*, Bs. i. 59.  
 til-hald, n. (Dan. *tilhold*), *tilhalds-maðr, m. a showy person*; Björn  
 var t. mikill, Eb. 200 (Cod. Wolph.) = áburðarmaðr.  
 til-heyriligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), *due, proper*, Stj. 44, 283, Fær. 141,  
 H. E. ii. 190, Th. 12; ú-t.  
 til-hjálpr, f. *help*, Norske Saml. v. 551.  
 til-hliðran, f. *a yielding, concession*.  
 til-hlutan, f. *an interference*.  
 til-hlýðiligr, adj. *due, becoming*.  
 til-hlökkun, f. *joy*; hlakka til e-s.  
 til-hneiging, f. *a bent, inclination, desire*, Stj. 70, 79; freq. in mod.  
 eccl. usage, girndir og tilhneingar.  
 til-hugi, a, m., in *tilhuga-líf*, n. *the life of longing*, of a loving pair  
 before the wedding.  
 til-hæfl, n. *the foundation of a statement*; það er ekkert t. í því.  
 til-hættni, f. *a venture*, Sks. 231.  
 til-inning, f. *an indication*, Hom. (St.)  
 til-kall, n. *a claim, laying claim to*, Fms. i. 83, ix. 327, Grág. i. 177,  
 Eg. 267, Hkr. i. 198.  
 til-kalla, u, f. = tilkall, B. K. 125.  
 til-komandi, part. *coming*, H. E. i. 389.  
 til-kostnaðr, m. *costs, expense*.  
 til-kváma, u, f. *a coming, arrival*, Edda 9, Grág. ii. 293, Nj. 112,  
 175, Fms. ii. 188, ix. 415, x. 31. COMPS: *tilkvámu-fólk, n.*  
*comers*, Stj. 568. *tilkvámu-lauss, adj. of no consequence*, Fas. ii.  
 442. *tilkvámu-maðr, m. a comer*, Fms. ii. 285. 2. *a matter  
 of importance*, Fbr. 140.  
 til-kvæði, n. *the addressing one in verse*, Fas. i. 296.  
 til-kvæmd (til-kœmd, Anal. 247), f. = tilkváma (?), Fms. x. 212;  
 tilkvæmdar-maðr, Ld. 10.  
 til-lag, n. *a help, contribution*; heit ek þór nökkuru tillagi, Ísl. ii. 387,  
 Fær. 69, Fms. xi. 56, 114, Fs. 13; þeir beiddu hann tillaga, Gullþ. 46,  
 Glúm. 314; fjár-tillag, *a contribution in money*; hann efdi staðinn í  
 mörgum tillögum, endowments, Bs. i. 77. II. *counsel, advice*;  
 tillög min ok ráða-görðir, Fa. 41; haf þökk fyrir þín tillög, ok við skal  
 ek leita at yrkja kvæði, Fms. vii. 113, xi. 61; þetta er ráð mitt ok t.  
 með yör, 98; þat er mitt t. at Kjartan görri annat-hvart..., Ld. 216.  
 COMPS: *tillaga-fár, adj. reserved in counsel, cold*, Fas. ii. 402. *til-  
 laga-göðr, adj. well-disposed to, furthering, taking interest in*, Nj. 2, Band.  
 12 new Ed. *tillaga-flr, adj. interfering in a hostile way, evil-dis-  
 posed as to a thing*, Orkn. 424, Nj. 73, Sturl. iii. 35; hinir tillaga-verstu,  
 the most hostile, Orkn. 310. *tillaga-súrr, adj. sour*, Bs. i. 722.  
 til-laga, u, f. = tillag, *a contribution*, N. G. L. iii. 77, D.N. ii. 16. II.  
*counsel, advice*; vilju vér heyra fleiri manna tillög, Fms. ix. 328, xi. 84.  
 Stj. 194; ráðgjafa síns tillögu, Barl. 151, Fb. i. 386; tillögu-lé, *a contribu-  
 tion-fee*, Gpl. 12.  
 til-lagan, f. *a contribution*, H. E. i. 309.  
 til-láta, n. *compliance, deference*, Fms. iii. 208. COMPS: *tilláta-  
 samr, adj. yielding*, Grett. 49 new Ed. *tilláts-semi, f. compliance*.  
 til-leiðing, f. *an inducement, temptation*, H. E. i. 490, Th. 15.  
 til-leitinn, adj. *pert, saucy*; = áleitinn, Grett. 100 new Ed., Fb. i. 125.  
 til-leitni, f. *an attempt*, Krók. 30 C.  
 til-lit, n. [cp. Germ. *ant-litz*], *a look, glance*; hefir Höttir illt t., *a  
 dismal look*, Fas. i. 67; *an opinion*, Guðs vilja ok réttýnna manna tilliti,  
 Fms. iv. 112: *the looking after a thing*.  
 til-lokkan, f. *an allurements*, Mar., Bs. i. 857.  
 til-lotning, f. *reverence*; veggjend ok t., Mar.  
 til-lystligr, adj. = tilfýsiligr, Stj. 417.  
 til-læti, n. *deference*, Nj. 169, Sturl. iii. 94; göra e-m t., *to show  
 deference to*, Finnþ. 322; veita e-m t., Stj. 126; veita mér t. ok virðing,  
 Fas. ii. 545; hafa t. við e-n, Fms. iv. 127; ek vil sýna þér lítit t., gefa  
 þér gullhring, Boll. 356.  
 til-máli, a, m. *an admonition*, H. E. i. 252.  
 til-mæli, n. *a claim* (= tilkall), Fms. ix. 327; Knúti þótti sem hann



ætti rétt t. til Noregs, x. 402: *a request*, Sks. 78; veita t., *to answer to one's request*, 101, 656 C. 12; tilmælis-ord, Stj. 199: *a wish*, verða við tilmælum e-s = veita e-m t.

til-raun, f. *a trial, experiment*, Fms. iii. 72; göra t., Fær. 32, Fms. vi. 163, Fs. 6; önnur skírri tilraun, Lv. 78.

til-ræð, n. *an onset*, Ísl. ii. 357; veita e-m t., *to assault*, Clem. 37.

til-ræðning, f. *the clearing the way for a thing*, Fms. i. 244; af t. e-s, *by one's efforts*, Bs. i. 710.

til-ræði, n. *an assault, outrage*, with a weapon; veita e-m t., Korm. 38, Fms. viii. 249, xi. 148, 151, Ld. 278 (of an outrage); hann hjó til höfuðs Flosa—Glúmr gat séð tilræði, Nj. 220; varð hann fyrir áverka af mínu tilræði, Ísl. ii. 327.

til-ræði, n. *boldness, daring*; tilræði sitt ok hraustleik, Fms. ii. 217; mun oss sigrs audít of oss skortir eigi þrá ok t., Ó. H. 168; eljan ok t., Fs. 4; tilræðis-maðr, *a daring man*, Fms. vii. 296.

til-saga, u, f. *a giving notice of*, Grág. ii. 328, Hom. 5.

til-sagt, part. the name of a metre, Edda (Ht.) 129.

til-setning, f. *disposition*, Al. 104, Fms. x. 300.

til-sigling, f. *a shipping to a place*, Fms. vi. 440.

til-sjá, f. *the looking to a thing, attention, care*, Fms. i. 71; með t. e-s, *superintendence, supervision*, vi. 13; hafa tilsjáir um hag e-s, 354, Orkn. 446 (where 'við' should be 'um'); þóttisk eiga þar t. (*recourse*) um eptirmál er hann var, Hrafn. 15; í einn stað var tilsjáin með Guðs miskunn, Fms. viii. 56, Str. 55.

til-sjón, f. *superintendence*; tilsjónar-maðr, *an overseer*.

til-skipan, f. *an arrangement, disposition*, Eg. 67, Ísl. ii. 355, Fms. xi. 126; at bæn ok t. Eiriks konungs, 319; eptir Guðs vilja ok t., viii. 229; eptir t. Óla, i. 128, Bret. 4. 2. mod. law term, *a royal ordinance*, as a translation of Dan. *forordning*.

til-skyldan, f. *one's deserts, due*, Stj.: *compulsion*, af t. eða kúgan, Bs. i. 857.

til-slægr, m. *a profit*, Hkr. iii. 341.

til-sök, n. f. *a crowding, frequenting*, Mar., Hom. (St.), Stj. 190.

til-spurn, f. = tilspurning.

til-spurning, f. *a bearing, intelligence*, Fms. vii. 24.

til-staða, u, f. *a condition, state, circumstances*, Fb. ii. 146.

til-stand, n. *a condition, state*, = á-stand.

til-stilli, n. *an inducement, management*; af þínu t., *by thy guidance*, Lv. 34; af sínu t. ok vitru, Fms. xi. 104; hafði konungr allt t. um brögð þessi, Ó. H. 163; t. um málaferli, *a conducting of suits*, Band. 16 new Ed.

til-stilling, f. = tilstilli; yðra t. ok forsjó, Ó. H. L. 43.

til-stöð, f. *assistance*, Fms. vi. 235.

til-stofning, f. *a causing*, Grett. 146 new Ed.

til-stuðning, f. *assistance, backing*, Norske Saml. v. 551.

til-stundan, f. *an inducement, exertion*, Fms. vi. 224, Al. 114.

til-stýring, f. = tilstilli, Fms. ii. 68, Clar.

til-sýn, f. *an appearance*; in the phrase, tilsýnum, Sks. 46 new Ed.: *til-sýndum, id.*, Fas. i. 246: mod. til-sýndar: *of such and such an appearance*; fagr t., *fair to behold*.

til-sýni, n. *a look-out, view*; þykkir mér þar gott t., Ed. 174.

til-sýsla, u, f. *management*, Fms. xi. 120.

til-sögn, f. (segja til), *a confession*; t. synda, 625. 179: mod. *information, teaching*. tilsagnar-fingir, m. *the index-finger*, Stj. 210.

til-taka, n. *a laying bold of*; vera góðr, illr tiltaks, *to be good or ill to resort to*, Ó. H. 44; höndin varð honum hvergi betri tiltaks, *the hand was of little use to him*, Ld. 140, Eg. 524; orðu konungi því verri tiltaks mennir, ok fékk hann lítið lið, Ó. H. 177; þeir kváðu nú lítið tiltak hjá sér vera mundu sakir fastra heita við Sturlu, Bs. i. 626. compps: tiltaka-góðr, adj. = góðr tiltaks, *good to aid*, Fb. i. 433.

til-taka-samr, adj. *busy, meddling*; hann var t. um allt, Fms. ii. 68.

til-taka, tók, *to appoint, fix*.

til-taka, u, f. = tiltækja, Fms. xi. 248: the mod. phrase, það er ekki tiltöku-mál, *there is no question, possibility of it*.

til-tala, u, f. *proportion*, of numbers; eptir rétttri tiltölu, *in due proportion*, Gpl. 214, K. Á. 18, Dipl. v. 21; ok svarar stund sú er barnit er fætt þeirri tiltölu sem til heyrir, N. G. L. ii. 26. 2. *a claim* = tilkall, Fms. i. 52, iv. 86, xi. 388.

til-tekt, part. n. the name of a metre, Edda 125, Ht. 15, 39.

til-tekja, u, f., lit. *what a man takes to do* (esp. in a low sense), *an expedient, contrivance*, Fms. iii. 85, vi. 189, xi. 15, Fs. 18, 64, Nj. 54; þá grunnaði mjök um tiltekjur jarls, *about the earl's designs*, Orkn. 440; af hvárri-tveggju tiltekju þessi, *in either case*, Grág. ii. 728.

til-tekt, f. = tiltekja, Lv. 25, Bárð. 181, Fs. 9, 17, 73.

til-tygning, f. *a temptation*, Stj. 146.

til-trú, f. [Dan. *tiltro*], *trust, confidence*, (mod.)

til-töki, n. = tiltekt, Þorst. Síðu H. 182, Fs. 9, Anal. 237, Fms. vi. 107, vii. 2, 218, viii. 15, ix. 428; fyrir þetta þitt t. skaltú þiggja frelsi, Landn. 150, v. l.

til-tökiligr, adj. *expedient*, Eg. 271, Grett. 33 new Ed., Fms. i. 127, Ó. H. 178, Karl. 397.

til-tökr, adj. *seizable*; göra dræpan ok tiltækjan, hvar sem hvar yrði fundinn, Eb. 4; dræpr ok t., hvar sem hann verðr staðinn, Fms. 319; er sekt fé hans allt ok tiltækt (*forfeited*), Grág. i. 461.

ready, at hand, in a condition fit for use; sá þeir at belgirnir voru el tiltækir, Sd. 157; svá at þegar væri sverðit tiltækt er vildi, Eg. 50 skáldskapr var honum svá t. at ..., Ó. H. 171.

til-verki, a, m. *desert, merit*, Sks. 551, 615. II. *a de action*; engi skyldi gjalda annars tilverka, Fms. x. 152, Barl. 28, (= tilgörd).

til-verknaðr, m. = tilverki, Fs. 10.

til-vik, n. *a circumstance*, Sks. 565.

til-vísan, f. *guidance, direction, instruction*, Landn. 27, 287, Edda Fms. vii. 296, Sks. 58, 195, Ver. 34, Stj. 156, passim.

til-vísing, f. = tilvisan, Ó. H. L. 61.

til-vonandi, part. *to be expected, future*.

til-æsking, f. *adoption*, a translation of Lat. *adoptio*; tilæskingar-son an adopted son, Fbr. 21, Fb. i. 512.

til-ætlan, f. *an intention, purpose*, Fms. x. 336, Fs. 109.

TIMBER, n. [Engl. *timber*; Dan. *tømmer*; Germ. *zimmer*], *timber* wood felled for building, = Lat. *materies*; hann hafði látið höggva skógi timbr, Glúm. 368; timbrit var þurt ok bræddir veggirnir, Eg. 1 þetta var þar haft til timbrs, Al. 166; hjöggu þeir timbr mart ok hlí saman, Eb. 178; forni timbr féllu, Akv. 42; t. í annars manns mör N. G. L. ii. 106; mærdar-timbr máli laufgat, Stor., passim in old mod. usage. compps: timbr-fastr, adj. *timber-fast*, an epithet of house, Yt. timbr-hús, n. *a timbered-house*. timbr-högg, i. felling of timber, Fms. viii. 116, D. N. iii. 236. timbr-kirkja, u, *timber-church*. timbr-maðr, m. [Germ. *zimmermann*], *a boarwright*, (mod.) timbr-stofa, u, f. *a ball of timber*, Bs. i. 826, 874. timbr-stokkr, m. *a timber-stock, beam*, of the beams in wooden wall, Eb. 118, Eg. 233, Hkr. i. 17, Bs. i. 828. timbr-væg m. *a wooden wall*, Eg. 234, Fms. i. 291, vii. 54.

B. *A set of forty skins*, Fms. xi. 325, Rétt. 2. 10.

timbra, að, [Ulf. *timbran* or *timbrjan* = οἰκοδομεῖν; A. S. *timbr* Engl. *timber*; O. H. G. *zimbaron*; Germ. *zimmer*; Dan. *tømre*; Sw. *timbra*]: *to 'timber'*, i. e. *to build of timber*; the very word pro that all ancient Teutonic dwellings were of wood; hús at t., Rí timbrðum vér háseti, Sks. 626; upp at t. Guðs Kristni, Fms. x. 2 Sks. 26, passim; há-timbra hús ok hof, *to raise high houses and temp* Vsp. 7, Gm.

timbran, f. *an erecting, building*, Hom. (St.)

timpan, n. [for word; Lat. *tympānum*], Konr.

TIN, n. [a common Teut. word; Lat. *stannum*], tin, Fs. 22, Stj. 3 Konr., Dipl. iii. 4, Vm. 47, passim. compps: tin-bjalla, u, f. *tin* bells (?), Grett. 129 C. tin-diskr, m. *a tin plate*, Vm. 109, Dipl. 4, v. 18. tin-fat, tin-flaska, and tin-kanna, n. *a vat, flask, can* tin, D. N. tin-kor, n. *a pewter-pot*, Vm. 104. tin-knappr, m. *a knob*, Þorf. Karl. 374. tin-kross, m. *a tin cross*, Vm. 53. tin-li adj. of tin, tinned, 732. 15. tin-smiðr, m. *a tin-smith, white-smith*, Stj. iii. 191. tin-sóðull, m. *a kind of saddle*, Vm. 177. II. ni names, Tin-forni, Eb.; Tin-teinn, Korm.; (tindrátar-maðr pewterer, in Kormak's verse.)

tina, að, to tin; tinaðr, Ám. 83, 84; tinnat beisl, Grett. 129. to twinkle or blink with the eyes, like an albino, Lat. *titinnare*.

tinda, að, to furnish with tindr; tinda hrifu, tindaðr, dented; tinda rekendr, byrstr með eiki-tinduðu baki, Sks. 419.

tindil-fætt, adj. *walking as on tiptoe*.

tindóttir, adj. *toothed, spiked, covered with spikes*, Edda 58, Rb. 3 Bs. i. 326, Odd. (in a verse).

TINDE, m. [A. S. *tind*; Germ. *zinne*], *a spike, tooth*, as of a ratharrow, carding comb; hrifu-tindr, gékk út kerling ein ok hafði ullkan hendi ... muntú festa, bokki, tindinn í kambi mínum? Fb. iii. 446; jar tindar, iron spikes, Gd.; með snörpum tindum, Bs. ii. 87; *a mountain-pe* hann komsk upp í tindinn ok varðisk þar, Sturl. iii. 50; hér er mér sagð skógar-mannsins upp í tindunum þessum, Grett. 134, passim; fjalls-tin-jökul-t., hamra-t., klettat-t.: also freq. in local names, Tindr, Tindr Tinda-stóll, Hrafn-tindr, Landn., Sturl., map of Icel.: as a pr. nat Tindr, Landn. tinda-bikkja, u, f. *a kind of skait, raia clavata*. tingja, u, f. = tingl; kermanna tingur, Stj. 289.

TINGL, n. [akin to tungl, q. v.], *an ornamental bead-piece or b* (Lat. *rostra*) on a ship; með ginadum höfðum ok gröfnum tinglu Hornklofi; tings marr, *a 'tingol-steed'*, i. e. *a ship*, Hkr. i. (in a versingla tóng, the 'tingl-tong', i. e. the rostrum, the ship's beak, Hallfr. tingla tungl, Lex. Poët.; enni-tingl, the forehead beaks, i. e. the e Bragi (thus, not tungl, as seen from the rhyme tingl gingu); gá þormóðr inn í skálann ok lét róa tinglit, of a ghost, *to wag the bead* Háv. 7 new Ed.

tinna, u, f. *a flint*; Áaka eld með tinnu, Fms. viii. 56; tinnu-grjóf flint-stone, Gsp.: freq. in mod. usage, hrafn-tinna (q. v.), 'raven-flint'.

tinta, u, f. [tint, Ivar Aasen], *a pint, small bottle*, D. N. iv. 359.

titla, að, [titull], *to give a title*.







*end, a scope*; Engl. *till* = cultivate; Germ. *ziel*; in Norway, people have a word '*tilna*', (tilnaðr, m., would be the answering Icel. form, but it is lost), *aptitude, fitness*, in a phrase like '*e bev ki "tilna" for da*,' = *I have no aptitude for that*! — *scope*, found only in the compds, aldr-tíli, '*life's-scope*,' i.e. *death*, and ú-tíli, a *mishap, mischance*; konungr sagði, at þeim hafði ótíli mikill staðit af Kveldúlf ok sonum hans, Eg. 175; þóttu Raðssynir líkastir til at valda slíkum ótíla, Ó. H. 174.

**TÍLI**, n. *Tbule* (geograph.), Landn. (pref.)

**TÍLT** (better than *tilt*), n. [the word is undoubtedly the same as A. S. *tibile* = a charge, suit] — *strife, litigation*, a ðw. ley.; þú kunnir aldregi bera tilt með tveim, Ls. 38; prob. = Lat. *componere lites*, ('deila' tilt would better suit the sense.)

**tíma**, d, only used with a negative; tíma ekki, *to grudge, be distressed* at an outlay; hann var svá sinkr at hann tímdi öngu at launa, Fas. iii. 40; hann hafði auð sjár, an tímdi hvárki at hafa sjálf né láta aðra hafa, Þórd. 50 new Ed.; þú tímir ekki til at vinna at þú fáiir nökkura framkvæmd, Fær. 24; Atli tímdi ekki at halda vinnu-menn, Háv. 53; hann tímir af öngu at sjá, Stj. 516; hann tímdi eigi at gefa mönnum sínum mat, Fas. ii. 104.

**II.** impers. to '*betime*', befall; varð honum þat sem margan tímir, Fb. i. 208.

**III.** reflex. to happen to one, betide or befall one (cp. Dan. *times*); ef tímask vill, er slíkur manni tók svá þungt at tímask, Al. 122.

**tímaliga**, adv. *timely, betimes, early*, = *tímaliga*, Fas. iii. 158.

**tímgask**, ð (spelt and sounded *tíngast*), dep. to *trive*; lítt hafa menn setið yfir várum hlut Mýra-manna, þá er oss tímgask, Sturl. i. 225.

**2.** to increase, multiply, of breeding; eptir þat kom hafi til geita hans, ok tímgask þá svá skjótt fé hans, at hann varð skjótt vellauðgr, Landn. 271.

**TÍMI**, a, m. [A. S. *tíma*; Engl. *time*; Dan. *time*; it is strange that Ulf. uses no word analogous either to '*tíð*' or '*tími*']: — *time*; langr tími, Fms. vi. 92; eptir tíma liðinn, after a little time, Bs. i. 857; eigi langan tíma upp frá þessu, Fs. 61; í þann tíma, at þat tíma, Eg. 15, Stj. 50; í þenna tíma, at the time, then, Fms. x. 27, Sd. 138; einn tíma, once, a time, H. E. i. 516; tvá tíma, twice, Fms. xi. 159; um tíma, for a time, Mar.; hann sat þar um tíma, Ann. 1363; í annan tíma, the second time, again, Stj. 50, Fb. i. 145, 211; þriðja tíma, the third time, D. N. i. 263; fyrstan tíma er ek var hér, the first time that I was here, Fb. i. 512; gramm., Skálda 159, 175: a time, season, allir ársins tímar, Stj. 148. **2.** time, fit time (= Gr. *καρπός*); er þeim þótti tími til at ganga á fund konungs, Eg. 28; þeir héldu vörð á nær tími mundi vera at hitta konung, 421; eigi hittu þér nú í tíma til, Fms. vii. 197; ú-tími, the wrong time; í ótíma, too late; ákveðinn tími, a fixed time, Grett. 161; á hæfligum tíma, in due time, Fms. vi. 133; í tíma, betimes, Karl. 12; hón fór at mólka kýr eptir tíma, Grett. 80 new Ed.

**II.** metaph. a good time, prosperity; en sá tími fylgði ferð þeirra, at ... Edda 152 (pref.); gefi Guð ýkkir góðan tíma, Stj. 426; hann skyldi þar vel kominn ok með tíma á þenna enn nýja bólstad, Ld. 98; halda tíma sínum öllum, Al. 59; gangi þér allt til tírs ok tíma, Fb. i. 566; en upp frá þessu gekk Eyjólf hvárki (tí) tírs né tíma, E. bad henceforth bad times, Bs. i. 286; meðan ríki stóð með beztum tíma ok síðum, Sks. 526; með betra tíma, with better times, Al. 100.

**COMPDS:** tíma-dagr, m. a day of bliss, Fms. i. 214, Ld. 154, Fas. i. 141; lét þat vera mundu tíma-dag er þeir höfðu lendt við Sælu, Ó. H. 36. **tíma-hald**, n. ebronology, observation of time, Stj. 279. **tíma-land**, n. a land of bliss, Mag. **tíma-lauss**, adj. *luckless*, Fms. ii. 240. **tíma-leysi**, n. *lucklessness*, Al. 57: *lack of time*, (mod.) **tíma-liga**, adv. *timely, early*, Stj. 184. **tíma-ligr**, adj. *temporal*, Stj. 3. **tíma-samliga**, adv. *successfully*, Fær. 108. **tíma-skipti**, n. *change of time* (gramm.), Skálda 206.

**TÍNA**, d, [akin to teinn = a twig (f)], pointing to a lost strong verb, tina, tein]: — *to pick*; tinda ek saman alla göðgripi þá er í skálanum voru, Fb. i. 262; var þá niðr breiddr einn móttull ok þar tind á af herfangi öll eyrna-gull, Stj. 396; hann tindu upp gullit, Grett. 161.

**2.** to pick, cleanse; korn tótt ok ú-tínt, D. N. i. 432; tína ok rækja korn, ii. 48; skera ok tína, Rétt. 10. 2; tína grös, to pick moss (separate it from the leaves); ú-tínt grös; tína dún, to pick eider-down.

**II.** metaph. to recount, narrate; ok tína Imbrudagahald ok föstu-inganga, Grág. i. 2; svá sem tint er í lögum, 6; hann skal tína þat, er reiðr, hver gögn þar hafa komit ... sá maðr er vörn skal reifa, hann skal tína gögn þau öll er til varnar hafa fram farit, 64, 65; sem tint ok upp sagt, K. þ. K.; sem ádr var tint, Grág. i. 208, Fms. vii. 91; ek mun tína fá articulos, Mar.; er þú þinn harm tímr, Ann. 53; í mörgum frásögnum, þóat vér munim fá tína, Fb. i. 435; þarf þar eigi orð um at tína, Sturl. ii. 180; allit, tjá ok tína, Fms. vii. 125; sem ádr er tint ok talt, ii. 47, Barl. 138; engi tunga má tína né hugr hyggja, Fms. v. 241.

**III.** reflex., það jarl sína menn tínað (go one by one) undan hverjum enda, Fb. i. 532.

**tína**, u, f. a handful of a thing to be cleansed; tína eina tínu af dún.

**tínigr**, m. *pickings*; ú-tínigr, offal.

**tínir**, m. a gatherer, Lex. Poët.

**TÍR**, m., gen. tírar and tírs, dat. tíri; [A. S. *tír*; Germ. *zier*]:

*—glory, renown*; með tíri, with glory; með öllum, hæstum, öfgr tíri, með frygðar tíri, with glory, Lex. Poët.; tíri gæddr, gýftur ok glory; stýra fremd ok tíri; bella tíri; þat fær e-m tírar, Vellek góðs höfum tírar fengit, Höm.; fá sér langs tírar, lasting fan stýrir alls tírar; ins sanna tírar, etc., Lex. Poët.: the word is poetic in prose it only remains in the allit. phrase, tírs ok tíma, Bs. i. 2 (see *time*): in the compounded words, orðs-tírr, good report; lofs-tírr, fame, praise; in ú-tírligr, inglorious: in the phrase, tásá tírar-hei á e-m, to treat with distinction, Sturl. i. 183 C; it is freq. in po compds and epithets, tír-bróðr, tír-eggjaðr, tír-góðgr, tír-kunni tír-míldr, tír-próðr, tír-rækr, tír-samr, tír-sæll, —all poeti epithets to a hero = glorious, Lex. Poët.

**COMPDS:** tírar-för, f. glorious expedition, triumph, Hkr. iii. 3. tírar-gjarn, adj. *glorio* Lex. Poët. tírar-höfuð, n. an illustrious head. tírar-lauv adj. *inglorious*, Lex. Poët. tírar-sterkr, tírar-fróðr, adj. *glorio* tírar-þing, n. a glorious meeting, Lex. Poët.

**Tírs-dagr**, m. Tuesday; see Týr.

**tí-ræðr**, adj. *decimal*, of a hundred, tvau hundruð tíræð, two decim hundreds, opp. to the duodecimal (see hundred), Bs. i. 136, Skálda 16 at bókmáli verða öll hundruð tíræð, Sks. 57: a hundred years old, F. iv. 24; vetri miðr enn t., 623. 27: measuring a hundred (fathoms, ell eldhúit var tírætt at lengd, en tíu fadma breitt, Gisl. 14.

**tísta**, t, to twitter, of a small bird; to squeak, of a mouse; hestr, m titlingr ... gneggjar, tístir, syngir, a ditty.

**TÍU**, [Swed. *tio*; Dan. *ti*; cp. tigr, and Engl. *-ty* in *twenty*, *thirt-* etc.]: — *ten*; tíu tigr, '*ten-ty*,' i.e. a hundred, Nj. 219; hundræð ok t tigr, a hundred (i.e. 120) plus '*tenty*' (= 220), Vm. 107, see hundred hence mod. tíu-tíu, indecl. '*ten-ty*' = hundred.

**tíund**, f. the '*tenb*'; kona má gefa tíund ór heiman-fylgju sín N. G. L. i. 153; tíundar gjöf, q. v.

**II.** as a law term, a tit Scot. *teind*, being the tenth part of the produce, K. Á. 96; for the introduction of the tíund by Bishop Gizur, in the year 1097, see Íb. ch. 1. For the Law on Títhe, Tíundar Lög, see D. L. i. 70 sqq. For Norw. see N. G. L. ii. 310. The títhe was divided into four parts, —between bishop, priest, church, and the poor, biskups-t., prests-t., kirkju-t., fátæk t.: names of other títhes are, osta-t., sel-t., skipar-t., skreiðar-t., báta-kauperys-t., D. N., N. G. L.: other special names, leiðangrs-t., höfuð (see p. 308, col. 1), ávaxtar-t. (see p. 48), in meiri tíund, Grág. i. 20 K. þ. K. 37 new Ed.; lög-tíund, skipti-t., heima-t. **COMPDS:** tíunds fé, n. *tiibe-money*, Grág. i. 308. tíundar-gjald, n. *payment of t.*, D. i. 77, Bs. i. 68, Fms. vii. 91. tíundar-gjöf, f. a gift of a *tenb*, tenth part of a thing; fjórðungs gjöf ok tíundar gjöf, Dipl. v. 1, D. L. N. G. L. tíundar-görð, f. a *tiibe-making*, setting the *tiibe*, K. Á. 8 Dipl., N. G. L. i. 346. tíundar-hald, n. a holding back the *tiibe*, Grág. tíundar-heimta, u, f. a claim of the t., H. E. i. 544, ii. 10. tíundar-lag, n. a *levying of t.*, Vm. 113. tíundar-mál, n. a case: garding t., Grág. i. 18, Sturl. ii. 4. tíundar-reikningr, m. a *tiibe* account, Pm. 36, Dipl. v. 23. tíundar-skipti, n. the apportionment of the *tiibe*, Grág. i. 443, Jb. 185. tíundar-sök, f. a case referring to t., K. þ. K. 162. tíundar-tími, a, m. a term for paying *tiibe*, Stj. tíundar-var u, f. *tiibe* goods, Sturl. i. 220, Bs. i. 481. tíundar-virðr, a *tiibeable*.

**tíunda**, að, to pay *tiibes*, or have one's property taxed for *tiibe*; t. sitt, Grág. i. 202; tíunda fé sitt inni meiri tíund, id., K. þ. K. 14 passim: also used with the amount, hann tíundar tuttugu, sexti hundruð, i.e. his *tiibeable* property amounts to twenty, sixty hundred; a hundred B.

**tíundi**, the *tenb*, N. G. L. i. 348, passim.

**tíu-tíu**, indecl. '*ten-ty*,' i.e. one hundred: the older form is tíu tigr see tigr.

**TÍVI**, a, m., also spelt with *f*; mostly only used in pl. tívar; a ð sing. tíva occurs in Haustl. 8; fróðgum tíva (thus Ob., the Kb. has t a less correct form); a gen. sing. tíva, Vsp., in valitva; [this old t is identical in root with Lat. *divus*; Sansk. *devas*; Gr. *Δίος* (Ζεύς); also Týr]: — a god, divinity; þriggja tíva, Haustl. 1; tormíðlar tíva 3; tíva rök, Vpm. 42; Álheimr Frey gáfu tívar at tannfé, Gm. 5; ríli tívar, þkv. 14; mærir tífar, Hým. 4; sig-tívar (q. v.), gods of victor Ls. 1, 2, Vsp., Gm., Fm., Ákv. 29 (Bugge); val-tívar, the gods of slain, Vsp. 50 (Bugge); sæk-tívar, the martial gods, Landn. (in a verse kykvir tívar, living beings, applied to men, Ó. H. (in a verse of 1 Christian time), all the other references being heathen.

**tívor**, m. [this word, a ðw. ley. in the Vsp., is, as the form she (the r being radical), different from the preceding, but identical with the A. S. *tífr* or *tíber* = a victim, hostage, and akin to tafn, q. v.] — *victim*; Baldri, blóðgum tívor, Baldr, the bloody victim, Vsp.

**TJALD**, n., pl. tjöld; [A. S. *teld*; Engl. *tilt* = the cover of a car Dan. *tel*]: — a tent, Ísl. ii. 178, Eg. 276: tents were pitched not only land, but on ships, esp. when in harbour; dreki með tjöldum ok öllu reiða, 44; róðrar-skútu ok þar með reiða allan, tjöld ok vistir, 76; hann gekk út á skipit ok fyrir útan tjöldin, 195; láta þeir þegar af sér tjöldin



61; bregða stafn-tjöldum, Hkv. 1; hlupu menn þá upp skyndiliga ok áku af sér tjöldin, Fms. x. 135 (v.1.), viii. 130. At the time of public meetings (such as parliament) the men lived in tents; at þinglausnum þá er menn bregða tjöldum sínum, Grág. ii. 93; en er hann kom á þingit ok búð hans var tjöldut þá lét hann tjalda undir svörtum tjöldum sínar af til þess at þá væri síðr skirdræpt, Ó.H. 156; for the tent-ouths in market-places, see Ld. ch. 12, Fbr. 51, 52 new Ed.; landald, a tent asbore. 2. hangings, of a church; kirkja á tjöld mhverfis, . . . kirkju-tjöld öll, . . . tjöld um alla kirkju, . . . búning allan tjöldum . . . tjöld um kór, D. I. i. 251 sqq. passim. II. for local names, Tjald-brékka, Tjalda-staðir, Tjalda-næs, Tjalda-vellir, Landn., Sturl.

B. COMPS: tjald-áss, m. a tent-pole, Fms. x. 54. tjald-úð, f. a tent-boat, Stj. 247; þeir gördu þar tjaldúðir er heitir á Tjalda-velli, Landn. 270: eccl. the Tabernacle, Hb. 544. 1, Fms. v. 276, tj. N. T., Vídal. tjald-dýrr, n. pl. tent-doors, Fas. ii. 441, Fms. i. 144. tjald-kúla, u. f. a 'tent-ball', tent-knob, the knob on the tent-pegs; þeir berja þeim tjaldkúlur ok fella á þá tjöldin, Ísl. ii. 56, as. ii. 522, Fb. ii. 16. tjald-lauss, adj. tentless, in open air, Fms. i. 300, x. 135, v.1. tjald-lauss, adj. id., Hkr. i. 108. tjald-þopp, m. a rag of hangings, Jm. 9, Pm. 5, Vm. 161. tjalds-angli, a, m. a tent-peg, Fas. ii. 262: also of the pegs to which hangings are stretched, Sturl. iii. 146. tjalds-rúm, n. a lodging in a tent, Grág. ii. 55. tald-skör, f. the border, edge of a tent; kona sat út við tjaldskörina, Ld. 30; þá hljóp inn of tjaldskarar Sigurðr Þorláksson, Ó.H. 158; inn gengr inn til tjalds þess er Gautr var, sprettr tjaldskörum, gengr n í tjaldit at rúmi Gauts ok vegr hann, Fbr. 52 new Ed., Bs. i. 509. tald-slitr, n. worn hangings, Dipl. v. 18, Pm. 23, 27. tjald-nótti, a, m. an oblong piece of tapestry (?); blóðrefillinn kom upp í uldsmóttann, Sturl. iii. 188. tjald-sperra, u. f. tent-spar, a nickname, Sturl. ii. 233 C. tjald-staðr, m. a tent-stead, baiting-place here to pitch a tent, Eg. 275, Fms. v. 286; kirkja á tjaldstað ok ossa-beit, Pm. 38. tjald-steinn, m. a tent-stone, a rock looking like a tent, Dropl. 33. tjald-stokkr, m. a tent-block, Fas. ii. 285. tald-stuðill, m. a tent-pole, Fms. viii. 388. tjald-stöðgr, m. a tent-pole, a nickname, Landn. 294. tjald-stöng, f. a tent-pole, Gr. i. 26. tjalds-trönnur, f. pl. a platform on which to pitch a tent, Sturl. i. 147. tjald-tönnur, m. worn hangings, Pm. 36. tjald-ðir, m. pl. the wooden frame of a tent, K. þ. K. 90, Stj. 321.

tjalda, að, to pitch a tent, Fms. vi. 181, v. 286, Hkr. iii. 286: on þess, þat var annarr síðr þeirra at tjalda aldri á skipum, Fas. ii. 37; þeir gödu skip sitt til hafnar, en er þeir höfðu tjaldat ok um búizk, Eg. 37; er sá þar fyrir bænum fjóla langskip tjaldat, 88, Hkr. ii. 43; er þeir höfðu tjaldat ok fest skip sitt, Fms. vii. 314; þeir höfðu tjaldat yfir þjó sinu, Eg. 121: vagn tjaldaðan, a tilted or covered wagon, Hkr. i. 1; tjalda klæðum of kistu, Bs. i. In places of annual popular meetings as the Icel. Alþing, each priest or man of mark had his own búð, four roofless walls, which remained open; and when parliament met, he threw a tent over his booth as a roof, dressing it out as a room with hangings and benches; this was called 'tjalda búð,' see Grág. 86, and Nj. passim, Ó.H. ch. 133 (for the Faroe), and Mr. Dasent's tent Njal. 2. of the hangings of a bed; rekkjan var vel tjöldut, 5; höll tjaldat inum fegsta borða, Nj. 6; tjalda höllina grám Ósmalum, Fms. i. 118; hann lét t. kirkju borða þeim er hann hafði haft, Bs. i. 77: of a canopy, tjaldat var um þveran skálann í milli þessa, 41.

taldan, f. the pitching a tent, N.G.L. ii. 256. taldari, a, m. [tjald; O.H.G. zeltari and zeltian], a racer, race-horse, Edda (Gl.) taldri, m. a bird, an oyster-catcher or sea-pie, bæmatopus ostralegus L., tala (Gl.), and mod. usage, (Dan. tjald); so called prob. from its long legs, like tent-spars.

JARA, u. f. [A.S. tearo; Engl. tar; Dan. tjere], tar, Grág. ii. 404, Gl. 43, Sks. 425, Fas. i. 18; bera tjöru í höfuð sér, Nj. 181, Fms. i. 17; svart sem t., black as tar, Band. 15; tjöru-pinnr, a tar-pin, Sturl. i. 189; tjöru-skin, a tarred skin, a nickname, Sturl. i. 112, 155 (a lid of waxen cloth ?); tjöru-spann, N.G.L. i. 198; tjöru-tjörn, the tar-lake = Lat. lacus asphalti, Stj. 73; tjöru-tunna, a tar-barrel, Vm. 62: the phrase, tofs mörk ok tjöru, a sort of running the gauntlet, cp. the Engl. 'tarring and feathering', N.G.L. i. 253, 334 (§ 168). tjöru-viki, n. tar-works, where tar is made; setr, smiðju, tjöru-virki, veiðibúir eða andvirki, N.G.L. ii. 145.

arga, að, to tar: in part. tjargaðr, tarred, Rekst. 4. tassa, u. f. [akin to Engl. tassel ?], an old obscure word; the pegs by which lists for battle were marked off were called 'tjösnu', for the description see Korn. 86. COMPS: tjösnu-blót, n. a kind of sacrifice or rite to be performed at a wager of battle; með þeim formála sem ein er eptir hafdr í blóti því er kallat er tjösnu-blót, Korn. L. c. ein-tjassa, u. f. oak-peg (?), is the name of one of the bondmaids in R. from her stumpy figure. TÁ, qs. téa; the pres. varies between several forms, tór, tjár, tjáir;

pret. tjáði; imperat. té; part. tjáðr (analogous to sjá); tjá is a contracted form from an older tega, which only remains in the pres. reflex. tegaz, tegumk, in four instances, (see B. III): [Ulf. teiban = ἐπαγγέλλειν; Hel. tiban; O.H.G. ziban; Germ. zeigen or zeiben; cp. Engl. teach; A.S. tæcan; Lat. dicere, in-dicare; Gr. δεικνύειν; cognate or derivative is Goth. taiknjan = δεικνύειν, whence taiken, teiken, Engl. token, and so on.]

B. To shew, exhibit; er honum er téd sverð, when the sword is shewn him, Vkv. 17 (Bugge); sýndi hón ok tédi bónda sínum þann möttul, Stj. 199; sá skal fyrri tjá vátta sína fyrir dóms-mönnum, er . . . Gpl. 372; lypti hón skautin brott af höfðinu, tjáði sína ásjónu, Mar.; hann tjáir mikinn heidr sinnar risnu, Rb. 196; hann tór sinn ham af sínum líkam á vetrar-tíma, Stj. 97; oss tarjandi Kristni frægja, shewing to us, Gd. 44; þeir báru út þell ok sílki ok marga dýrgrip, ok tjáðu fyrir þeim (and shewed it to them) ok báðu þá eptir sækja, Fas. iii. 99; teer ok endfrómar, offers and presents, Stj. 50; þeir kvóðusk engan varning hafa meir enn þeir höfðu téd, D. N. i. 147. 2. in the phrase, tjá tanna, or tega tanna, to shew the teeth, i. e. to smile, cp. Dan. trække paa smile-baandet; ek má eigi tjá tanna né nökkura gleði sí, Bær. 14; við þessi tíðendi úgladdisk Guftalin konungur svá at hann tjáði ekki tanna, Karl. 382; tenn honum tegask (teygjaz Cod. less correct) er honum er téd sverð, Vkv. 17 (Bugge); traulla má ek of teia (sic Cod.) tanna, sixt fadir þinn fastnaði þik blota-manni, Kornak 162 (in a verse). 3. to shew, grant; þann göðvilja er þér hafist mér téd, Fas. iii. 315; ok frelsi þat er Guð hefir tjáð (granted) hverjum, H.E. i. 243; tjá e-m tilteiti, to shew one a kindness, Stj. 137; tjá e-m þjónustu, to pay homage to, Norske Saml. v. 98. 4. to mark, note; eptir því sem jafnan hefir fyrir yör tjáð verit, Fms. viii. 101, v.1.; í þessum fám orðum tór (teer Cod.) fyrr-nefndir spámaðr, Stj. 29; Niuvíkna-fasta tór herleifðingar-tíma Ísraels fólks, 49; tjár ok presenterar, id.; tjár ok sýnir, 71; sýndi hón ok tédi bónda sínum þann sama möttul, 199; sýnisk enn ok teez (=tísk), 288.

II. to tell, report, relate; þeir tjáðu þat fyrir honum, at . . . Fms. i. 220; tjá ok telja fyrir honum stórmærki Guðs, ii. 157; hann tjáði fyrir konu sinni ok dóttur at Hrafn væri úskapgeifr, vi. 109; var þat tjáð fyrir honum at hann skyldi vera erkibiskup, x. 160; ræðir Veseti mátt sitt, ok tjár á þessa leidd, xi. 84; tjáði málit fyrir honum vel um styrmanninn, Glúm. 324; Gunnarr tjáði hversu vel þeim hafði farit, Nj. 71; þá hluti er þar gördusk tédá (told) ek þér í fyrta bréfi, Al. 165; té (imperat.) honum innvirðuliga allt okkat tal, Stj. 261; þá tjáða (teede v.1.) ek þeim eigi mitt nafn Adonay, 265; mun ek nú tína þér ok tjá minn harm ok angr, Bær. 14; þetta tjáir Stúfr skáld, Hkr. iii. 72; þeir tóðu oss með bréfum, H.E. i. 429; göðir menn hafa oss téd ok váru ráði, 433; svá var sagt at þessir menn hefði þat tjáð ok ráðið Skúla jarli, at . . . Fms. ix. 325; sem nú var tjáð ok sagt, xi. 130.

III. paraphrast., hann tegaz sækja mik, Hallfred; þeir tegask görva Ólaf fjörvaltan, Sighvat; nú tegaz öld at sækja, Orkn. (in a verse); ek tegumk at drekka, Eb. (in a verse). IV. reflex., þar sýnisk ok tísk (teez Cod.) enn sá staðr, Stj. 105; tédisk fótlegginn brottinn, Bs. i. 889; hann lét taka bréf þorsteinis bónda, í hverju tjásk má (may be seen) hans sögn ok vitnisburð, Dipl. ii. 5; tísk (teez) ok auðsýnisk, Stj. 71; tísk (teez) ok sýnisk, 28.

tjálgj, n. [A.S. telgor = a branch, bough; Gr. δολιχός; Let. dilgas] = a prong, fork (?), an obsolete word, which occurs only twice, viz. handar-tjálgj, 'band-prongs', i. e. the arms or the fingers (?), Sighvat; uxu tjálgjur, langir leggir ok ljótt höfuð, Fas. iii. 18 (in a verse). tjögu, prop. an acc. from tjög, = togr, tigr; [Swed. tjogo; Dan. tyve; Early Dan. tjuge; Norwegian kjogo] = twenty, Sighvat, Ó.H. 233 (in a verse); else not used in Icel. except in the compd tut-tugu; but in full use in Swed. as well as in Dan.

tjoss, a, m. a be-goat (?), Merl. 2. 75. TJÓÐR, n. [Engl. tethor; Ivar Aasen tjor], a tethor, N.G.L. i. 390; hestr í tjóðri, 46, passim. tjóðr-hestir, -kýr, a tethored horse or cow, Gpl. 388.

tjóðra, að, to tethor, Vm. 14, D. N. v. 518, passim in mod. usage. TJÓN, f., the gender varies: α. fem., sú tjón, Sks. 74 new Ed., l. 26; slíka tjón, 159, l. 8; af tjón (dat.), Barl. 91; mann-tjón mikla, Sks. x. 394. β. neut., mann-tjóns, Bs. i. 327; mikit mann-tjón, Fms. vii. 263; líf-tjón, viii. 147, v.1. and so in mod. usage; in old writers the fem. prevails, so that it may be regarded as fem. wherever the form is ambiguous, as in acc. sing., without an adjective, or in dat. pl., as e.g. falla í tjón, Stj. 6; verða með tjónum, to be lost, Sks. 6; síðar-tjón, mann-tjón, fjár-tjón, Sks. 79 new Ed.: [A.S. teon and teona; early and provinc. Engl. teen, tene; Scot. tyne, and both as verb and as noun.]

B. A loss, damage; verða fyrir tjónum, Sks. 34; allt., tjón ok tapan, Fb. i. 324, Barl. 91; göra e-m tjón, O. H. L. 41; af tjón ok tapan e-s, Barl. 91; mann-tjón, fjár-tjón, líf-tjón, freq. in mod. usage, but then always neuter.

TJÚGA, taug, tugu, toginn; an ancient obsolete verb; [Ulf. tiaban, = ἀγείν, δηγείν; O. H. G. ziaban; Germ. ziehen; cp. Lat. ducere = is in the Icel. and Norse only preserved in the part. toginn] = to draw; enn togni hjótr, a drawn sword, Merl. a. 66; með sverð um togin, Hkm. 9; toguum sverðum (Germ. ge-zogene schwert), Dafr.:



toginn skjómi, Vellekla; cp. the derivatives toga, teygja, as also in tjúga.

**tjúga**, u, f. [Dan. *bø-tyv*; Swed. *tjuga*; from the obsolete verb *tjúga*]:—a *pitch-fork*, prop. a 'drawer'; hey-tjúga, a *bay-fork*; rann verkþráll á árbakkann, ok skaut heyr-tjúga í lið þeirra, Hkr. i. 25: a nickname, Sturl. ii. 160. **tjúgu-skegg**, n. *fork-beard*, a nickname of the famous Danish king Svein, the conqueror of England, Fms. This word is quite obsolete in Icel., but in full use in Swed. and Dan.

**tjúgari**, a, m., prop. a *pitch-fork*; hence poet. tungs tjúgari, the *pitch-forker of the moon*, who forks the moon out of heaven, Vsp.

**tjústr**, adj. [Dan. *tyst*], Fms. ix. 510, v. l.; see *twistr*.

**tjörgaðr**, part. *tarred*, Fms. i. 128.

**TJÖRN**, f. [North. E. and Scot. *tarn*], gen. *tjarnar*, pl. *tjarnir*, a *tarn*, small lake; tjörn ein, Fær. 46, Rb. 352, Stj. 75, 268; þeir leika knatt-leika á tjörn þeirri er Sef-tjörn heitir (viz. on the ice), Gisl. 26 (cp. leikpallir íss á vötnum varð | í vetrinn þannig hjuggu skarð, Bb.), cp. Vigl. S. ch. 13 new Ed., very freq. 2. a *pool*; hann kenndi at t. var á gólfinu, a *pool of water*, Fms. v. 95. II. also in local names, **Tjörn**, Sef-tjörn.

**tjörugr**, adj. *tarred*; tjörgum árum, Hornklofi, (but in mod. usage unconstr. throughout.)

**Tjörvi**, a, m. a pr. name, prop. a *charmer*, *wizard* (?), akin, by way of metathesis, to *Tyrfingr*, q. v.; as also *taufur*; the later and common form is **Torfi**, Landn.

**tjúsull**, m. [cp. A. S. *tæsel*; Engl. *teasle*; Lat. *dipsacus fullonum*; perh. from the herb being used for charms]:—a *magical character*, Skm. 29; cp. Swed. *tjusa*, *fortjusa*, = to *charm*, *spell-bind*.

**todda**, u, f. a nickname, Dropl. 9.

**TODDI**, a, m. [an almost obsolete word in Icel., but preserved in Engl. *tod*, a weight of wool=28 lbs.; a *tod* is also=a *busel*; in Jamieson *toddie* is a bit of cake; Germ. *zotte* answers in form to the Norse *toddi*]:—a *tod* of wool; toddu gefn, the *fairies of the tod*, i. e. a *woman*, Bjarn. (in a verse): a *bit*, in *vinjar-toddi*, q. v.; þá eru tveir um toddann, *than two go on each piece*, cp. Maurer's *Volks*. 306; hón gaf aldregi minna enn stóra todda þá hón skyldi fátækum gefa, Dropl. (viz. the large apocryphal Saga).

**TOG**, n. a 'tow', *rope*, *line*; flota ok tog í bæði lönd, Gpl. 410; hafi sá varp er fyrr renndi togum sínum, of an angler's line, 426; akkeri með digru togi, Gsp. 2. a *cord by which another is led*; hafa hest í togi, to have a horse in tow, a *led-horse*, Grág. i. 441, Fbr. 77; þinn hestr skal mér nú í togi vera, MS. 4. 16; hann hélt höndunum um togt (leading a calf), Fms. vi. 368: the phrase, svá eru lög sem hafa tog, *law is just as it is stretched*, i. e. *might goes for right*. II. *goat's hair*, or in Icel. the long coarse flax-like hair in the wool of mountain-sheep; the English wool merchants call it 'kemp'; see Þjóðólfr, 12th of June, 1872, p. 120.

**TOGA**, að, [see *tjúga*; Engl. *tug*], to *draw*; mér þótti sem vit höldim á einni hönk ok togaðim, Fms. vi. 312; er þessi maðr góðr af tilbúndum, þurfum vér eigi at toga orð út ok honum, Grett. 98 C; síðan togar hann á honum tunguna, Fms. iii. 103, 154; toga ok teygja, Hom. 114; tóku hann tveir ok toguðu hann milli sín, Fms. ix. 241; með tögum togaðr, Barl. 166: in the phrase, fara sem fætr toga, to *run all the feet can stretch*, Gisl. 61, Fas. i. 434; toga af e-m, to *draw the shoes and stockings off a person* (of an attendant, mod. taka í e-n), Ld. 36, Bjarn. 29, Fbr. 137, Bs. i. 847, cp. Eb. 242; toga af öllu afli, id. 2. reflex., togask við fast, to *pull hard*, Fms. iii. 188; hón togaðisk ór höndum honum, Fbr. 137; eigi muntú við mikinn aldr togask eiga, Fas. ii. 507.

**tog-drápa**, u, f. a *drápa composed in a special metre*, called *toglag*, for specimen see Edda (Ht. 68–70), and the fragments in O. H.; togdrápuháttir, -lag, the *metre of a togdrápa*, Edda (Ht.), 137, 138.

**tog-fliski**, f. *line-fishing*, *angling*, Ísl. ii. 303.

**-togi**, a, m. a *leader*; in her-togi, leið-togi; [cp. A. S. *beretoga*; Germ. *ber-zog*]. II. [tog], *carded wool*, wool drawn into a bank, from which the thread is spun; esp. in the metaph. phrase, það er af þeim toga spunnið, 'tis spun from that tow, of causes or motives.

**togin-leitr**, adj. *long-faced*.

**toginn**, part., see *tjúga*.

**tog-lag**, n. the *metre of a togdrápa*, Edda (Ht.) 138.

**tog-löð**, f. a *body of twelve*; t. eru tólf, Edda 108.

**tog-mæltr**, part. in the *metre toglag*, Edda 138.

**togna**, að, to be *stretched*; dagr tognar, the *day lengthens*, Sks. 67; var þá hvóninn nær öll upp tognuð, pulled up, Fbr. 88; það hefir tognað sín, *been stretched, strained*; það tognar úr því, it *unwinds itself*.

**TOLLA**, pres. tolli; pret. tollði; part. tollað:—to *cleave to*, *hang fast*, without dropping off; húfan tollir ekki á höfðinu, það gat ekki tollað, it would not sit fast, dropped off; í tizkanni eg tolli, I *cleave to the custom*, Eggert; the word is very freq. in mod. usage, but only once occurs in old writers, viz. in the old ballad,—svá vil ek ok, kvað kerling, með Ingólfi ganga, meðan mér tver um tolla, tenn í efra gömi, *whilst two teeth still cleave to my upper gum*, Hallfr. S. ch. 2 (in a verse), Fs. 86.

**tolla**, að, [tollr], to *toll*, *take toll*; tolla ok tíunda, Stj. 441: *day*, t. fyrir e-t, D. N. i. 266.

**TOLLR**, m. [A. S. and Engl. *toll*; Germ. *zoll*; Dan. *told*], a *toll*, esp. of *excise duties*; Íslendingar skulu eigi toll gjalda í Noregi nema lanara, Grág. ii. 408; hverr maðr skyldi gefa toll til höfs (hof-tollr) sem nú kústu-toll, Landn. (Hb.) 259; hann fær toll af hverjum uppdal sem vesi, Fms. x. 185; læsa hafnir ok taka þar toll af, xi. 321; tollr kirkja-ar, Vm. 91; spyr hann um skuld sína—Hann kvaðsk eigi vita, hvítil mundi verða um slíka tolla, Njarð. 396; tíundir vóru þá öngar en allar vóru þá til lagðir um land allt, Bs. i. 55; hafði hann þá tekjur af af sveitunum ok sauða-toll, a *sheep-tax*, Sturl. iii. 78; hafnar-t, a *harbour-toll*, Grág. ii. 401, Fs. 157; skip-t. (q. v.), a *ship-tax*; hof-t., v. vápna-t., N. G. L. iii. 80; Ólafs-tollr, D. N. v. 660; tollr Holts-tollr, Bs. i. 737. COMPS: toll-heimta, u, f. the *levying a toll*. toll-heimtu-maðr, m. a *publican*, *tax-gatherer*, N. T. toll-laust adj. toll-free, Vm. 87.

**TOPPR**, m. [Germ. *topf*; cp. *topt* or *tuft*], a *tuft* or *lock of hair*, of a horse's *forelock*, Fas. ii. 207, 534; ok var síðan skorinn stuttur þrýr brúnur, Sks. 288; tutt lítli ok toppr fyrir nefi, and a *tuft* *under the nose*, Fas. ii. (in the giantess' lullaby song): Katla lék at hafri sínu ok jafnaði topp hans ok skegg (a *goat's tuft* or *beard*), ok greiddi flóka hans, Eb. 92. 2. of a horse; hvárki toppr né tagl, Fas. i. 80; hestir átr at lit, raud eyrun ok topprinn, Ld. 194; enn ef topp skerr ór höfði þess manns, sá er sekr aukum tveimr, N. G. L. i. 228; láta kasta topt *to amble so as to shake the forelock*: the poet. names of steeds, C. t., Gold-tuft; Silfrin-t., Silver-tuft, Edda. II. metaph. a *top* at. apex, prop. a 'crest'; toppr siglu, a *mast-top*, a *mast-bead*, Mar. topp-önd, f. a *tufted duck*.

**TOPT**, tomt, tuft, toft, toft, tuft; the vowel is short, and *toft* takes a rhyme to *opt* (Sigfvat), Hropt, lopt, Skáld H. 6. 8: in mod. pronunciation, cp. Dr. Egilsson's Poems, p. 95; [the forms in early Swed. and Norse also vary much, *tompt*, *top*, *toft*, *Schlyter*; the word is identical with Engl. *tuft*.]

B. A *green tuft* or *knoll*, *green*, *grassy place*, then generally like mid. Lat. *toftum*, Engl. *toft*, a *piece of ground*, *messuage*, *homestead*, en nú Skaði byggir fornar toptir föður, Gm. 11; atgeirs-toptir, i. e. 'balberds-homestead', i. e. the *hands holding the balberd*, Ad.; toptir, an *allodial piece of ground*, Fms. vi. (in a verse); ef maðrinn hús frá óðals-tuft, þá skal hann bera einu sinni með vátta tvá á þess tuftir, if a man removes a house from its ancient (allodial) ground, N. G. L. i. 379 (v. l. 14, 15); toptar nökkvi, the 'toft-ship', i. e. a house, Yt.; Hropts sig-toptir, Odin's homestead of victory, i. e. *Walla*, Vsp. 2. a *place marked out for a house or building*, a *toft*; en sú kirkja brotnar ok falla hornstafir, þá eigu vér timbri á tuft at komastir tólf mánuðr, bring the timber to the toft within twelve months, N. G. L. i. 7, 8; göra kirkju ok hvergi tuft eyða, build a church, and not lay waste the toft, 8; en ef hón er eigi til, þá skal kaupna tuft þar sem menn hja svá sem menn meta, purchase a toft where to launch the ship, 100; kja á skóg hálfan með tuft ok vexti, Vm. 114; mylnu-hús, tuft ok þad-völl, D. N. iv. 537, B. K. 55, 57; skyldi þar vera kaupstaðr, harðgað mönnum toptir til at göra sér þar hús, Hkr. i. 274; hann markaði tuftir til garða, ok gaf búundum eðr kaupmönnum, O. H. 42; verk Diáns várs marka topt fyrir verkum órum, Greg. 56. 3. a *square piece of ground with walls but without roof* (cp. tjalka), this is the special term in Icel. sense; Hjörleifr lét göra skála tvá, ok er önnur toptin átján faðmum önnur nítján, Landn. 35; skógr umb skála-toft, D. I. i. 475; se þa tuftina sem hann lét göra hrófit, Ld. 34; en er hús vora ofan tek þar var síðan kallað Hrafn-toptir, Eg. 100; út með firðinum eru víða toptir ok vítt land þat er engi maðr á, þar vil ek at vit reisim okkr bústað, Sv. 41; rétt er at kveðja búna at toptum ef búar eru brott farnir, Grág. ii. 124; búðar-topt, the *square walls of a but without a roof*, Rd. 4; toptin var full af torfi ok grjóti, id.; hann lét grafa hann hjá tögum nokkurum, Fs. 141; hús-topt, skála-t., kirkju-t., skemmu-t., fjós-t., ar-hús-t., þjárt-t., nausta-t., the *bare walls, ruins of a house, skáli, church, augna-topt, eye-socket*; svá stóð toptin eptir í varr-símanum at þar logn, the water in the wake was like a lane, with a wall of waters or of hands, Hkr. i. 283.

**TOR-**, an adverbial prefix to compds, opp. to *auð-*, q. v.; [the inseparable particle answers to Gr. *δυσ-*, and remains only in O. H. G. in Ulf. *tur-* in a single word *tur-urjan*, Mark xi. 23; it is lost in Swed., Engl., Germ., and in the mod. Scand. languages; in Icel. it is in full use up to the present day]:—*difficult*, *hard*. tor-breytliggr, adj. *very difficult*, Fms. vii. 12, v. l. tor-bænn, adj. *hard to move by prayer*, Skv. 3. tor-bættir, adj. *hard to make good again*, Hom. 73. torð-yfill, [= A. S. *torð-wifel*, *tord*; Engl. *turd*; Swed. and mod. *skarn-basse*]:—a *dung-beetle*; vér höfum veiddan torðyfíl einn, 101.

**TORF**, n. [A. S. and Engl. *turf*; Dan. *tørv*], a *turf*, *sod*; hylj: grjóti, torfi, klæðum eðr snæ, Grág. ii. 88; til garðlags torf eðr st. 262; torf ok grjóti, Nj. 64; toptin var full af torfi ok grjóti, Rd. 4;



borgar-vegg af grjóti ok torfi ok víðum, Fms. i. 123; lét konungr bera til víðu ok torf ok fylla dikit, vii. 54; torfs-maðr, a person who runs the gauntlet pelted with sods, N. G. L. i. 253. 2. *turf for fuel, peat*; geita gættu, grófu torf, dug turf, peat, Rm. 12; hann fann fyrstr manna at skera torf or jörðu til eldiviðar & Torfnesi & Skotlandi, þvíat illt var til víðar í Eyjunum, Orkn. 16; skera torf til eldiviðar, Grág. ii. 338; elda er rétt at göra ok kljúfa torf til, K. þ. K. 88; hann stóð í myri nökkurri ok gróf torf, Njarð. 370; eldi-torf, 'fuel-turf', i. e. peat, Ísl. ii. 112.

B. COMPS: torf-báss, m. a boose or shed to keep sods (or peat?) in, Ísl. ii. 113. torf-bingr, m. a pile of turfs or peat, Ísl. ii. 112. torf-færi, n. pl. tools for cutting sods and peat, Háv. 47. torf-garðr, m. a fence of sods, D. N. v. 957. torf-gróf, f. a turf-hole, peat-pit, Grág. ii. 338; kirkja & tvituga t. í Nesland, Vm. 39; eptir myrinni fyrir sunnan Molastaða torfgrafir, Dipl. v. 25; Haraldr jarl ungi féll við torfgrafir nökkurar, Orkn. 476 (referring to the Orkneys). torf-hraukr, m. a peat-stack, Sturl. i. 179. torf-hipr, n. a basket to carry peat, Nj. 252. torf-hús, n. a peat-shed. torf-kast, n. a pelting with sods, Sturl. iii. 225, cp. Eb. ch. 41. torf-krókr, m. a kind of box (a sketch of which see Eggert Itin. tab. viii. fig. 2), to carry peat and sods, Sturl. i. 179 C. torf-köstr, m. a turf-stack, peat-stack, Vm. 13. torf-leikr, m. a game, 'turf-laking', pelting, Eb. 210; prob. = the Scot. game of bickers, see Sir W. Scott's Waverley, the Appendix to the General Preface. torf-ljár, m. = torfskeri. torf-menn, m. pl. 'turf-men', dealers in turf, N. G. L. iii. 15 (year 1282). torf-mór, m. a turf-moor, Grág. ii. 338. torf-mýrr, f. turf-moor, a local name, Vm. 5. torf-naust, n. a ship-shed (naust) built of turf (or a 'turf or peat-shed?'), Landn. 118. torf-skeri, a, m. a turf-cutter, Landn. 283, (mod. torf-ljár). torf-skurðr, m. cutting turf or peat, Sturl. i. 79; Vetrliði skald var at torfskurði með húskörum sínum, Bs. i. 14; staðirinn í Runa & torfskurð í Bakkaland & Torfmýri svá sem þarf til eldiviðar, Vm. 5; t. er í Hólaland frá Spákonu-felli, Pm. 67; skógr í þverárhlið at víða til sels, t. í Steindórs-staða land, D. I. i. 471. torf-staða, u, f. a place where turf or peat is cut; jörðin & torfstöðu á Hól ofan frá Öngulstöðum, Dipl. v. 5. torf-stakkr, m. a peat-stack, Ísl. ii. 116; gríðungrinn hefir bróðr niðr torfstakka hans, Ld. 336. torf-verk, n. a cutting turf or peat, Rd. 278, Vm. 5. torf-virkir, n. pl. a false reading for tjöru-virkir, N. G. L. i. 251, cp. ii. 145. torf-völur, m. a place to dry peat, Dipl. iv. 12. torf-völur, m. [torvol, Ivar Aasen], a thin plank running along the eaves of a turf-thatched cottage, so as to prevent the earth falling down, N. G. L. i. 101, Gpl. 331. torf-öx, f. a turf-axe, for cutting turf or peat, Háv. 47.

The passages quoted all refer to Iceland, except two or three to the Orkneys, and one to Norway, viz. torfmenn. In a country bare or stripped of wood, turf plays an important part in husbandry, as sod for buildings and fencing, and as peat for fuel. In the Orkneys the Norse earl Einar got the soubriquet of 'Turf-Einar' (Torf-Einarr) for having taught the Norsemen to dig peat (having probably learnt it himself from the Gaelic tribes in Scotland); the place was hence called Torf-næs, Orkn. The digging of peat in the poem Rígsmaðr is one of the many proofs of the birthplace of that poem. The only passage referring to Norway is that cited under torfmenn, a peat-man (see B), unless the legislator here specially had in mind the Norsemen of the Orkneys who, at that time, were an integral part of the Norse kingdom, without a special code of laws.

torfa, u, f. turf, a green spot; & yztu torfur sinna herbergja, Fbr. 156; þar sem sær mætisk ok græn torfa, N. G. L. i. 13. 2. many farms built together are in Icel. called torfa. II. a slice of sod (if square it is called hnauss, q. v.); þá fellr torfa or gárdinum ok skriðnar hann, Ísl. ii. 357; eyri fyrir torfu hverja (troðu, næfra kimbul, torfu), N. G. L. i. 101, Ld. 58, 60, referring to the ordeal of going under a sod of turf; torfu bugr, the bend of the sod, Ld. l. c.: metaph., höggva torfu, a slice, af höfði, N. G. L. i. 81. torfu-þiðr, adj. thawed, Jb. 302. Torfa, u, f., and Torfl, a, m., pr. names, Landn. (in Skáld torfa). tor-fenginn and tor-fengr, adj. hard to get, Fms. v. 187, Ld. 188. tor-flutt, part. n.; þat eyrendi mundi torflutt, difficult to carry, Þorf. Karl. 386.

torf-viðr, m. = tyri-viðr, [A. S. *tyrwe*], a tarred tree; kasta loganda torfviði með brennu-steini, Rom. 277 (= Lat. 'picem et sulphure tædam nixtam ardentem mittere', Sallust, Jug. ch. 57).

torf-völur, m., see torf B. torf-vyndr, adj. hard to find, rare, Stor. torf-særa, u, f. a difficult, dangerous passage or road, Al. 20, Fms. xi. 53, Sks. 207, MS. 655 viii. 2, Cleim. 29. tor-færi, n. = torfæra, Orkn. 208. tor-færiligr, adj. hard to pass, Al. 54, Sks. 214. tor-færr, adj. id., Fms. vii. 297. tor-færrur, f. pl. places hard to pass.

TORG, n. [Swed. *torg*; Dan. *torv*; the other word markaðr is from the Lat., and *torg* is prob. a Slav word; Russ. *torge*] = a market or mart; ennn konungs höfðu *torg* ok skemtun ok leika úti hjá herbergjunum, ms. xi. 366; hann var úti staðr & torgi, þar var fjölmenni mikit, i.

80; hann leitaði eptir of matkaup, gæðu þeir honum þann kost, at þeir mundi setja þeim *torg* framan til Fostu, Orkn. 344; setja e-m *torg* til matkaupa, Fms. vii. 78; Sigmundi konungi var hvervetna sett *torg* ok annarr farar-greiði, Fas. i. 143; hafa *torg* fyrir hvers manns dýrum, Rét. 12; á bryggjunum eðr á stræti eðr á torgi, Gpl. 178, Matt. xi. 16, xx. 3, xxiii. 7, Mark vii. 4, Luke vii. 32, Acts xvi. 19, xviii. 17.

II. a market-place, in Nidaros, D. N. iii. 195; in Bergen, Bs. i. 636; in Oslo, D. N. iv. 307, 697; cattle and sheep were to be bought 'á torgi' in the market-place, but fresh fish 'fyrir torgi', Rét. 2. 5 (Fr.); in the word is never used in reference to Icel. In Scandin. towns the squares are called 'torg,' e.g. Kongens Ny-torg, Gammel-Torg, in Copenhagen: allit., um tún og torg, þjóðin öll um tún og torg | tók upp hryggdar-klæði, Barbarossa kvæði (Ed. by Maurer).

torga, að, to eat up; with dat., eg torga því ekki, I cannot eat it up; hann áð sem hann torgaði, he ate all he could.

Torgar, f. pl. (name of an island in Norway), a market (?); see Gramm. p. xvii, col. 2, l. 12 from the bottom.

torg-gætr, adj. hard to get, rare, Fms. iv. 124, Ld. 128; torg-gætr görsimar, Stj.

tor-höfn, f. atrophy, Björn.

tor-kenna, d, to transform, so as to make it hard to recognise; leit-aðusk þau við at torkenna hann sem þau máttu, to dissemble, disparage, Finnþ. 220.

tor-kenndr, part. hard to recognise, Sturl. iii. 148, Fms. x. 383.

tor-kennilligr, adj. = torkennndr.

tor-kenning, f. a disguise, Art.

tor-leiði, n. = torfæri, Eg. 410, Edda 60, Al. 50, Greg. 22.

tor-merki, n. pl., in the phrase, telja t. & e-u, to dissuade by detailing all the difficulties, Fas. ii. 393.

tor-moltinn, part. hard to digest, Björn.

tor-mæði, f. rancour, Hom. 26 (= Lat. *rancor*).

tor-næmr, adj. hard to learn, Sks. 244, 265: of a person, slow to learn, opp. to næmr.

tor-ráðr, adj. embarrassing, a pr. name, Landn.

tor-rek, n. (qs. tor-wrek, a dismal wreck, sad loss), a loss, detriment; ef maðr er stolinn fé sínu... ok lýsa sínu torreki, N. G. L. i. 83; furðu mikit t. görir faðir þinn sér at, Hkr. i. 73; vart t. lízk verra, Sighvat: the name of a poem, Sona-torrek, Sons' loss, Eg.

tor-reyfligr, adj. difficult, Sks. 20 (v. l.) new Ed.

tor-ræki, n. misfortune, Eg. 699.

tor-sóttligr, adj. of persons, hard to overcome, come at, Lv. 49, Ld. 238; eiga við torsóttligt fólk, Fb. iii. 445: of things, hard to perform or the like, Fms. ix. 295, Ld. 178, 292.

tor-sótt, adj. = torsóttligr, Nj. 223, Ld. 278, Fbr. 38, Fms. v. 37.

tor-sveigðr, part. hard to sway, bend, Fms. x. 288.

tor-sveigr, adj. id., Ísl. ii. 246.

tor-sýnn, adj. hard to see, Nj. 111, v. l.

tor-sókligr = torsóttligr, Grett. 133 C.

tor-sær, adj. = torsýnn, Ísl. ii. 333.

torta, u, f. the podex of a beast.

tor-talinn, part. hard to count, Fms. viii. 411.

tor-tíma (mod. tor-týna), d, to destroy, with dat., Fas. ii. 517, 519, Stj. 456; drepit hafa þeir Jamund ok allt lið hans, ok tortimt hafa þeir gúðunum sjálfum, Karl. 231; fyrirþjóðu vér hverjum manni þeim at tortima eðr þeirra varnaði afögliga, D. N. i. 80. 2. to kill; engu skyldi tortima í fjallinu hvarki fé né mönnum, Eb. 7 new Ed.; vildi hann eigi t. hindinni, Þiðr. 165; ok lét öngu tortima (tortýna Ed.) þar nema kvikfé heimilu, Landn. 254; taka við barninu, fara með þat til Reykjadal-sár ok tortima því þar, Ísl. i. 19; hánun mátti hvarki tortima gálgi né virgill, O. H. L. 81.

tortia, m. a torch, Mar., Karl.

tor-trygðr, f. doubt, suspicion, incredulity, 623. 26; nú skulu vér hnekkja þeirri t. ok sýna einuð várrar frásagnar, Fms. viii. 48; skulu þeir vera vitnis-menn ok ef nokkur verðr t. þar á, ok skal fé virða, Jb. 406; hafa t. & e-m, to suspect, Str. 16, 76; t. leikr & e-u, Ja. 26; e-m er t. & þiðr. 128, passim.

tor-tryggilligr, adv. doubtfully, suspiciously, Sks. 80.

tor-tryggilligr, adj. doubtful, suspicious, Nj. 103 C.

tor-tryggja, d, to mistrust, doubt, suspect; ok það hann ekki t. þess ins helga manns miskunn, Fms. v. 147; enn margir eru þeir menn er þetta gruna, ok tortryggva þessa hluti, x. 371; skal ek aldri t. tortryggva mátt hans, Blas. 48; verði hann tortryggðr um eiðinn, Grág. i. 56; ef sá tortryggvir bðit er málaun á, ii. 245; nú vill maðr úskyldr kaupa ok tortryggir (sic) sá er næstr er kaupi, N. G. L. i. 92; ef sá tortryggir er fyrir varð, Gpl. 164.

tor-tryggileiki, a, m. distrust, Str. 32.

tor-trygg, adj. doubtful, incredulous; Högni var hljóðlyndr, tortryggir ok sannorðr, Nj. 91; hann er svá t. at hann trúir engum manni, Glúm. 397; hann ávitaði þá, þvíat þeir vóru tortryggvir, Hom. 88.

tor-týna, d, an etymologizing corruption of tortima, but only in very late vellums and in mod. paper transcripts; Fms. v. 213 is an error, for



Fb. ii. (l. c.) 389 has the true old form, cp. N. G. L. ii. 9, v. l. 18; the reading Landn. 254 must be due to the transcriber of the lost vellum.

**toru-gætr**, adj., older form = *torgætr*, Korm. ch. 12 (in a verse), Fms. iv. 124 (*torgætr*, Ó. H. l. c.), ix. 450, x. 62, 116, Eb. 92 new Ed.; *jafu-torgætt*, Bs. i. 143.

**tor-uninn**, part. *bard to overcome*, Fms. viii. 220.

**tor-velda**, d, to make difficulties; t. e-t fyrir e-m, Ld. 238.

**tor-velda**, u, f. a difficulty, Rb. 336. **torvelda-laust**, adj. *without difficulties*, Bs. i. 307.

**tor-veldi**, f. a difficulty; engi torveldi, Fs. 50; starf ok t., Fms. vii. 221; hver t. þar er á, Fas. i. 266; neut, meira torveldi, Stj. 326; með miklum torveldum, Fms. x. 368.

**tor-veldligr** or **tor-velligr**, adj. *'bard to wield'*, *bard, difficult*, Nj. 122, Fms. vii. 257, Ísl. ii. 223, Greg. 62, MS. 656 C. 24.

**tor-veldr**, adj., torvelzt, Eluc. 58 (mod. torveldari, -astr); [valda]:—*bard, difficult*; torveldar sendifara, Fms. i. 15; þótti honum torvelt at rétta þeirra hlut, Orkn. 12; torvelt get ek yðr verða at ..., 358, passim.

**tor-virðr**, adj. *difficult to estimate*, Band. 31 new Ed.

**tor-þeystr**, part. (opp. to *aud-þeystr*), *bard to stir*, Nj. 90 C; opp. to *aud-þeystr*, Stor. 2.

**tor-æri**, n. a bad season, famine, = *hallæri*, Bs. i. 744.

**tosa**, að, [A. S. *tæsan*; Engl. *tease*], to drag a dead weight; tosa við e-ð; perh. from the English.

**toskr**, m., thus (not *töskr*) in Gm. (see Bugge, foot-note), in Edd. of Edda it is erroneously spelt with ö; [A. S. *tusc* or *tux*; Engl. *tusk*; Fris. *tosk* and *tusk*]:—a *tusk, tooth*; only remaining in the pr. name, *Ratatoskr*, Gm., Edda; see the remarks s. v. *ikorni* and *rati*.

**Tosti**, a, m. a pr. name, a Scand. and Swed. name, in *Sköglar-tosti*, the father of queen Sigrid the Proud, Hkr. i; hence the name came to England, as in earl Tostig, son of Godwin; it occurs several times on Swed. Runic stones: as appell. it means a *frog*, see Bosworth's A. S. Dict.

**tota**, u, f. a *teat* or *teat-like protuberance*, e. g. of the toe of a shoe; endstir fram eins og tota; cp. A. S. *totodon*, p. 105 in Gregory's Pastoral, edited by Mr. Sweet; cp. tottr, *tútna* (Dan. *tude* = a *spout*).

**toti**, a, m. = *tota*; in the saying, *hverr vill sínum tota fram ota*: a nickname, Fms. i. 8.

**totta**, að, [akin to *tuttr*, *tottr*], to suck, esp. to suck the last drop of a drained teat; totta mína pípu, to suck my pipe, Sig. Pét.

**tottogo** = *tuttugu*, D. I. i. 476.

**tottr**, m. [Dan. *tommel-tot* = *tom-thumb*], a nickname, Sturl., Fms., of a dwarfish person.

**TÓ**, f. a tuft of grass, grassy spot, among rocks; þar var tó undir er hann fór ofan, Rd. 310; einn dag fóru þeir í bjarg at sækja sér hvannir í einni tó er síðan er kölluð þorgeirs-tó, Fbr. 87; gammrinn settisk í eina tó, er varð í björgunum, Fas. ii. 231; hann hljóf ofan fyrir hamrana í tó eina, 251; gras-tó, grass-turf, af hömrunum ofan í grastóna, Fbr. 156; freq. in mod. usage.

**II.** [A. S. *taw* = *spinning, weaving*; Engl. *tow*; Ivar Aasen to; cp. *toddi*, Dan. *uld-tor*]:—a wool-tod, a tuft of wool; vinna tó, to dress wool (*spin, card*), konur unnu þar tó á daginn, Gret. 24 new Ed.; rygjat-tó, q. v. COMPDS: **tó-vara**, u, f. 'tow-ware', i. e. socks and gloves, and the like. **tó-vinna**, u, f. wool-dressing, spinning, carding.

**TÓÁ**, u, f. (qs. *tófa*); [this word, at present the general name for the fox, seems not to occur in old writers (cp. *fóá*, refr, *melrakki*), not even among the names of foxes, Edda ii. 490; but it occurs in the modern rhyme quoted by Maurer, 169; the etymology is not certain, between the two vowels some consonant has been absorbed, perh. *f*, qs. *tófa*, from the fox's tufted tail; or, it may be akin to *tæfa*, *týja* (q. v.), Dan. *tæve* = a *dam with cubs*.]

**B.** A fox, passim in mod. usage; aldrei tryggist tóá | þó tekni sé úr henni róa, Hallgr.; aldrei verðr tóan tryggð | teigad hefir hún lamba blóð, | sízt er von á djúpri dyggð | dóttir Skolla er ekki góð, a ditty; there are in Icel. rhymed fables called **Tóu-kvæði** = *Fox-songs*; one at least (not published) is attributed to Hallgrím Pétursson (17th century); but the earliest is the *Skaufala-bálkr*, cp. the words *grýla*, refr, *skröggtr*, *skaufali*, *mel-rakki* (see *melr*). COMPDS: **tóu-skinn**, **tóu-skott**, n. a fox-skin, fox-tail. **tóu-yrllingr**, m. a fox-cub.

**tóbak**, n. tobacco, (mod.)

**Tófi**, a, m. and **Tófa**, u, f. freq. old Dan. and Swed. pr. names, *Sighvat*, Baut.; cp. Germ. *zöbe* = a *bandmaid*.

**Tóki**, a, m., prop. a *simpleton* (Swed. *toket* = *silly, idiotic*); hence a pr. name, freq. in old Dan., whence mod. Dan. *Tyge*, and Latinised *Tycho* (*Tycho Brahe*); the name is connected with the ancient tale of the master-archer *Tóki* (the Norse form of the Tell legend in Switzerland), told in Saxo and partly in the Icel. *Jómsv. S.* (*Pálma-tóki*), an Indo-Germanic legend.

**TÓL**, n. pl. [A. S. *tól*; Engl. *tool*, *tools*; tangir skópu ok tól góðru, Vsp.; hamar, tóng ok stéðja ok þaðan af öll tól önnur, Edda 9; brjóta borgina með þess-konar tólum sem þar til hæfði, Al. 11; skolpa ok nafra ok öll önnur þau tól er til skipsmiðar þarf at hafa, Sk. 31; tónn snúin

svá sem hún sé með tólum gür, 131, passim; smíðar-tól, graf-tól (qq. v. tóla-kista, a *tool-chest*, Fs. 176, Ísl. ii. 81; II. metaph. *genital* Mar. 867; hringja tólunum, *naturalia aperta gerere* (like the Cynic cp. the pun in Maurer's Volks. 62 (the verse).

**TÓLF** (qs. *tvalf*), [Goth. *two-lif*; A. S. *twelf*; Engl. *twelve*; Germ. *zwölf*; Dan. *tolv*]:—*twelve*, Grág. i. 16, ii. 20, 31, 45, Rb. 36 passim. II. as noun, both *sixes on the dice*; in the phrase *kasta tólfunum*, of a great piece of good luck. COMPDS: **tólf-eyring**, m. a *twelve-ounce ring*, Grág. ii. 171. **tólf-foðmingr**, m. a *twelve fathom square*, Ána. 22; fylgir þar tólfíðmings skurðr torfs, Dip. iii. 6, iv. 12. **tólf-fótungr**, m. a 'twelve-foot', a kind of gri or maggot. **tólf-greindr**, part. *divided into twelve*, Stj. 281.

**tólf-mánuðr**, m. a *twelve-month*; nú líðr þessi t., Þiðr. 68; inna tólfmánuðar dags, D. N. iv. 323; tólfmánuðr stefna, N. G. L. i. 34. **tólf-mennigr**, m. a *company of twelve* at a banquet; en þá er t. v. skipaðr til at sitja, Glúm. 331. **tólf-röðr**, adj. *consisting of twelve tens*, epithet of a hundred; tólfíð hundrð, a *duodecimal hundred*, i. a hundred and twenty, Ó. H. (pref.), Grág. ii. 91, Sk. 56, Fb. i. 27 (see *hundrð*).

**tólf-tigr**, adj. = *tólfæðr*, Sk. 56, v. l. **tólf-eríngi**, m. a *twelve-oared boat*, Sturl. ii. 162, Fas. ii. 509, N. G. L. i. 138. **tólf-ærr**, adj. *twelve-oared*, N. G. L. i. 159.

**tólt**, f. = *tylpt*, a *number of twelve, duo-decade, dozen*; in *tóltar kvíðr*, m. a *verdict of a jury of twelve neighbours*, Grág. i. 138, 161.

207, K. þ. K. 168, Glúm. 365, cp. Eb. 19 new Ed.

**tólti**, a, m. the *twelfth*, Grág. i. 118, N. G. L. i. 348, passim.

**tóltungur**, m. the *twelfth part* of a thing (cp. *þriðjungur*, *fjórðungur* .. áttungur), Sk. 59, Vm. 48.

**tólgr**, m. (mod. also *tólg*, f., or even *tólke*); [Engl. *tallow*; Germ. Dan. *talg*; akin to Goth. *tulgus* = *στεφός*]:—*tallow*, when melted and stiffened; til tólgs ok vax, Pm. 103; tólgar skjöldr, a *round piece of melted tallow*.

**TÓM**, n. *emptiness, vacancy*; jörðin var eyði og tóm, Gen. i. 2. II. metaph. *leisure* = Lat. *otium*; þeir báðu hann gefa sér tóm til, at þeir hit

Áðalstein komung, E. 279; tóm er at klæðask, Bev.; gefa sér tóm t. e-s, Hom. (St.); hjá e-m tóms, Ld. 276; Aron kvað nú eigi tóm at þv.

there was no time (*leisure*) for that, Sturl. ii. 69; ok væri lengra tóm t. gefit, Fms. xi. 27; sá er úrækr langt tóm, 656 C. 34:—with prepp., th phrase, í tómi, at *leisure*, Fs. 105, Gullþ. 18, Eb. 256, Fms. ii. 261; leik við e-t í tómi, Fms. vi. 152, Ó. H. L. 22; hann kallaði ákaft en þa bjögusk í tómi, Fms. x. 216; af tómi, by and bye, Nj. 18, Fs. 24; góðu, ærnu tómi, in good, full leisure, Fms. viii. 88, Fb. i. 196.

**tóm-látr**, adj. *slow, slovenly*; Skófnungur er t. en þú ólátr, Korm. 80 eigi vóru þér nú tómlátrir Íslendingar, Fms. vii. 35; þóir var inn tóm lástasti, Fas. ii. 414; var hans saknað ... þeir kváðu öngan skaða veru um svá tómlátan mann, Fs. 69; mjök fúsum manni þykkir fjórtírin jafnvel t. vera, Stj. 172.

**tóm-liga**, adv. *slowly, leisurely*, Fms. ii. 275, ix. 357, Ísl. ii. 345. **tóli**, 108; en er hann kom suðr um Staði þá fór hann allt tómligar, Hkr. i. 264.

**tóm-læti**, n. *slowness, slovenliness, indolence*; þeir sögðu Þorleif mjök Íslenzkan fyrir t. sitt, Eb. 198; t. (*indolence*) góðs verks, Hom. 26; t. vart er latir erum, 84.

**tómr**, adj. [Dan. *tom*; North. E. and Scot. *toom*], empty; tómr laupr, Gpl. 524; í tóma haf, Sk. 199; empty-banded, missir hann ok ferr nú tómr aprt at landi, Hom.; með tver hendr tómar, empty-banded, Sturl. iii. 258; slovenly, tómr maðr = *'bomo otiosus'*, Hom. 26; vain, vera kann, at þetta sé eigi tóm orð, Ld. 254; tómr er lækning sú er eigi græðir sjúkan, 623, 19; tóm dýrd, vain-glory, 655 xvi. 3.

**tóm-stund**, f. a *leisure-hour, leisure* (= *tóm*), Nj. 77; gefit mér t. til ráða-görðar, Fms. vii. 258.

**tóna**, að, [Lat. *tonare*], to intone, of the priest in the service: to set in tunes, in a book, syngja sléttan söng eptir því sem tónat væri á kór-bókum, Bs. i. 847.

**tónn**, m. [Lat.], a *tune*; syngja tíðir við tón, Sturl. iii. 210. **tóni**, a, m. = *tónn*, Sk. 633; as a nickname, Ann. 1393.

**tópi**, a, m. [Dan. *taabe* = a *fool*; cp. Germ. *toben*], a 'fool', obsol. in Icel.

2. the name of a Runic magical character causing madness, Skm., a *ἄν. λεγ.*

**tóra**, tóri, pret. *tórði*, part. *tórt*, to lounge, linger; látið þá tóra at eins, let them be all but living, Fas. i. 80; meðan eg tóri, as long as I live, freq. in mod. usage; also of a light, to gleam faintly (see *eytra*).

**tót**, n. [akin to *tó*, q. v.], a *flock of wool*; in ó-tót and ó-tæti, a 'un-flock', a rag.

**traðar**, see *tröð*.

**trað-gjöf**, f. *cramming*, giving sheep and cattle as much fodder as they can eat, Jb. 224.

**trað-jóla**, að, or *tröð-jóla*, to drop; en það er til í tungu vorri, að sá sem týnt hefir nokkru, hann hafi 'traðjólal' því eða 'tröðjólal', sumir segja 'traðjólal', allt í sömu merkingu, að hafa því niðurfelt, að tröðast undir fótum eða velkjast á gölf, Pál, Skyr. 265.

**traðk**, n. (or better *traðkr*, m.), a *track, a path* or trodden spot in



snow, or the like; kómu þeir á traðk mikinn ofarliga í dalnum, Grett. 111 new Ed.; traðkit var mikitt, Finnb. 248; er þar umhverfis traðk mikitt (traðkr, v. l.), Konr. 30.

traðka, að, with dat. to tread on with the foot, to trample on: metaph., t. réttindum e-s.

TRAF, a. [cp. trefr], in old writers only in pl. tröf, a *hem, fringe*; þá tók hún til trafanna es & klæðum þeim vóru er tjaldað var of kistuna, Bs. i. 347; hún hafði knýtt um sik blæju, ok vóru í mörk blá, ok tröf fyrir enda, a *kerchief with blue marks or stripes and fringe at the ends*, Ld. 244; at þeir göri tröf með dreglum um skikkjur sínar, Stj. 328 (=Lat. *fimbria* of the Vulgate); at snertum tröfum klæða sinna, ... klæða-tröfum, the *hems of one's garment*, Post. (Unger) 29.

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koninn at sækja heilræði at þér ok traust, Nj. 98; ef ek heta trausti minnu eðr umsjá, 260; hún hafði þenna mann sent honum til halds ok trausts, Ld. 46; í trausti konunga, Landn. 214, v. l.; er hann spurði at synir hans höfðu ekki traust í Englandi, Fms. i. 26; meðan ek em traustlaus, slíkt traust sem þú hefir af Skota-konungi, iv. 222; þú skalt hafa tvá hluti landa ok þar með traust mitt, 229; en ek veita yðr mitt traust, vi. 54; með hamingju ok trausti hins heilaga Ólafs, 166; vera e-m traust ok hlíf-skjöldr, viii. 239; leita sér trausts til e-s, Fb. ii. 169; sitja í trausti e-s, 80.

3. *firmness, confidence*; veit ek eigi ván þeirra manna er traust muni hafa at brjóta orð konunga, to whom it will be safe, who will dare, Fms. iv. 257; af Guðs trausti, Ver. 22; þeir er heldir höfðu sér traust at mæla sem þótti, who had no fear of speaking as they thought, Fms. i. 22; vér megum með minna trausti um tala, with less confidence, vii. 261; mun ek selja þér fé at láni undan hans trausti, i. e. take it out of his keeping and lend it to thee, 655 iii. 1; ek hefi lítið traust undir mér, small power, authority, Isl. ii. 145; þorak eðr traust, Fms. i. 265.

trausta-tak, n. a *taking in trust*, only used in the phrase taka e-ð trausta taki, e. g. of going into the rooms of a friend when absent and there taking a book 'in trust,' knowing that he will have no objection.

Trausti, a, m. a pr. name, Vígl.

traust-lauss, adj. [Germ. *trostlos*; Dan. *trøstes-løs*], without protection, helpless, Fms. iv. 222, Sks. 252.

traust-leikli, a, m. *strength, firmness*, Sks. 420, Bær. 9 (*valour*).

traust-liga, adv. *firmly*, Gþl. 105: *confidently*, Hom. 14.

traust-ligr, adj. *safe, to be relied on*, Bær. 9; miklu væri traustligr (*much safer*) at tyna barninu, 3.

traustr, adj. *trusty, sure, firm, strong, safe*; þeir höfðu skjöldu traustari enn Kvenir, Eg. 59; kvóðu síli-kindast vera nokkuru traustara enn líkindi þætti á fyrir digrleiks sakir... fjöturinn var slétt ok blautr sem síli-ræma, en svá traustr ok sterkr sem nú skaltu heyra, Edda 19, 20; hvárt af osti eru gör akkeri vár, eðr reynask þau nokkuru traustari, Fms. vi. 253; traust brynja, Gd.; hlífir traustar, Edda (Ht.); so also Icel. say, íssinn er traustr, the ice is safe; ó-traustr, unsafe.

2. metaph., traust til váps ok harðfengi, Fs. 13; þeir hétu honum trausti fylgd, Orkn. 258; eigi berjumk ek ef ek fæ eigi traustara her, Fms. vi. 25; var eigi traust at hann næmi eigi gald, it was not free from it, Bárð. 164; vera e-m traust, to prove true to one, Ó. H. (in a verse).

tráss, n. [Dan. *trods*], obstinacy.

trássask, adj. [Germ. *trozt*], to be obstinate, dogged; að hann hafi trássad ok sagt, hann skyldi vinna allt Ísland með sjöunda mann, Bs. ii. 271; trássast við e-t, to neglect defyingly.

TRÉ, n., gen. trés, dat. acc. tré; pl. tré, gen. trjá; spelt treo, Stj. 14, 74, Barl. 138; dat. trjá; with the article tréit, mod. tréð; [Ulf. *triu* = *ξύλον*; A. S. *treow*; Engl. *tree*; Dan. *træ*; Swed. *träd*, the *d* representing the article; in Germ. this word is lost, or only remains in compds, see apaldr]:—a *tree*, Lat. *arbor*; askinn er allra trjá mestr, Edda 10; hamra, hörga, skóga, vötn, tré ok öll önnur blót, Fms. v. 239; höggva upp tré, Gullþ. 50; rætr eins trés, Fms. x. 219; höggva tré í skógi, Grág. ii. 296, Glúm. 329; milli trjá tveggja, 656 B. 4; lauf af tré, Fs. 135; barr af limum trés þess, er..., Edda; trau tré, Ask ok Emblu, id.; ymr it aldna tré, Vsp.; of trees used as galls, ef ek sé á tré uppi, váfa virgil-ná, Hm. 158; skolla við tré, Fms. vii. (in a verse); cp. the Swed. allit. *gálge ok gren*: hence of the cross, 655 xvi. A. 2, Fms. vi. 227, Vídal. passim; and so in mod. eccl. writers. Sayings, eigi fellr tré við it fyrsta högg, the tree falls not at the first stroke, Nj. 224; falls er ván at fornu tré, of a person old and on the verge of the grave, Isl. ii. 415; tré tekr at hniga ef höggtr tág undan, Am. 69.

II. wood (=Lat. *lignum*); hann sat á tré einu, Fms. i. 182; tré svá mikitt at hann kemr því eigi ór flæðar-máli, Grág. ii. 351; at þar ræki tré sextugt... súlur er hann lét ór trénu göra, Gísl. 140.

3. the mast of a ship; ok skyldi standa tréit, Fms. ix. 301; æsti storminn svá at sumir hjöggu tréin, x. 136; lét hann eigi setja hera enn í mott tré, Orkn. 260; viti hafði brenndr verit, ok var brunnið mjök tréit, Finnb. 232; & skipi Munans brotnaði tréit, Fms. viii. 209, (siglu-tréit = mast).

4. a tree, raft, beam; sax eðr saxhönd, hvert tré þeirra er missir, N. G. L. i. 100; ok ef hús fellr niðr, þá ákal ekki tré af elda, 240; þver-tré, a cross-tree, Nj. 201, 202.

5. the seat of a privy; gengr til kamars eðr setzk á tré, Grág. ii. 119.

B. IN COMPS, made of wood. tré-bolli, a, m. a wooden bowl, Vm. 110.

tré-borg, f. a 'tree-burgh,' wood-fort, Eg. 244, Fms. viii. 113.

tré-bót, f. as a nickname, Sturl. tré-brú, f. a wooden bridge, Þjal. 53.

tré-drumbr, m. a drum of wood, log, Fms. vi. 179, v. l.

tré-fótr, m. a wooden leg, Eb. 66, Ba. i. 312; the phrase, ganga á tréfótum, to go on wooden legs, of a thing in a tottering, bad state, Fb. ii. 300; það gengr allt á tréfótum.

tré-guð, n. a wooden idol, MS. 4. 68.

tré-haftr, m. a wood-goat, Fb. i. 320.

tré-húf, n. a wooden house, Fms. vii. 100, D. N. ii. 152.



**tré-kross**, m. a wooden cross, Vm. 38. **tré-kumbr** (tré-kubbr), m. a log, Barl. 165. **tré-kylla**, u. f. a wooden club, Sturl. i. 15. **tré-kyllir**, m. a 'wood-bag', name of a ship, Grett., whence Trékylisvík, f. a local name. **tré-köttir**, m. a 'wooden cat', a mouse-trap, mod. fjala-köttir; svá veiddir sem mús undir tréketti, Niðrst. 106. **tré-lampir**, m. a wooden lamp, Ám. 51, Pm. 108. **tré-laust**, n. adj. treeless, Karl. 461. **tré-lektari**, a, m. a wooden reading-desk, Pm. 6. **tré-ligr**, adj. of wood, Mar. **tré-lurkr**, m. a wood-cudgel, Glúm. 342. **tré-maðr**, m. a 'wood-man', Fms. iii. 100; carved poles in the shape of a man seem to have been erected as harbour-marks, cp. the remarks s. v. hafnar-mark (höfn B); in Hm. 48, of a way-mark; a huge tré-maðr (an idol?) is mentioned in Ragn. S. fine, (Fas. i. 298, 299); the Ask and Émbla (Vsp.) are also represented as 'wood-men' without living souls. **tré-nið**, n., see nið, Grág. ii. 147, N. G. L. i. 56. **tré-reiði**, a, m. wooden equipments, harness, Jb. 412, Sturl. iii. 71 (of a ship, mast, oars, etc.), K. þ. K. 88 (of horse-harness). **tré-ræfr**, n. a wooden roof, Þjal. 53. **tré-saumur**, m. wooden nails, Ann. 1189. **tré-serkr**, m. a wooden coat; in tréserkja-bani, as a nickname, Fas. ii. 6. **tré-skapt**, n. a wooden handle, Grett. 141. **tré-skál**, f. a wooden bowl, Dipl. iii. 4. **tré-skjöldr**, n. a wooden shield, Gpl. 105. **tré-skrín**, n. a wooden sbrine, Landn. 51 (Hb.), Vm. 54. **tré-smiðr**, m. a craftsman in wood, carpenter, Bs. i. 858, Karl. 396, Rétt. 2. 10. **tré-smíði**, n. and **tré-smíð**, f. craft in wood, wood-carving, Bs. i. 680; hann (the steeple) bar eigi miðr af öllum trésmíðum á Íslandi en kirkjan sjálf, 132; hagr á trésmíði, Stj. 561. **tré-spánn**, m. a wooden chip, O. H. **tré-spjald**, n. a wooden tablet, such as was used in binding books; forn bók í tréspjöldum, Ám. 35, Pm. 131, Vm. 126. **tré-stabbi** (tré-stobbi), O. H. 72; -stubbir, Fb. i. 433), a, m. = trédumbr, Fms. vi. 179. **tré-stokkr**, m. the 'stock of a tree', block of wood, Fms. ii. 75. **tré-stólpi**, a, m. a wooden pillar, Fb. ii. 87. **tré-telgja**, u. f. a wood-carver, a nickname, Yngl. S. **tré-toppr**, m. a tree-top, Al. 174. **tré-virki**, n. a wooden engine, Sks. 425, Bs. i. 872. **tré-bak**, n. a timber roof, Bs. i. 163. **tré-ör**, f. a wooden arrow, as a signal, N. G. L. i. 102, Gpl. 83. **II. plur., trjá-lauf**, n. leaves of trees, Stj. **trjá-heiti**, n. pl. names of trees, Edda (Gl.) 85.

**TREÐJA**, traddi, traddr, [cp. tröða], to tread, occurs only in a few forms; þá er Jörmunrekr jóm of traddi, Höm. 3; törgur tröðusk, Hkm.; hafit ér mey um tradda, Höm. 18; þú lézk tradda grund, Fms. vi. (in a verse).

**tréfall**, m. a dimin. [Dan. trævler], a fringe, fringed kerchief; hékk annarr t. fyrir enn annarr á bak, Sd. 186 (of rags). **2. in mod. usage, a fringed scarf**; láfa tréfall um hálsinn. **II. as a nickname, Landn.** **Treßa-kolla**, the name of a witch, from her rags.

**TREFFJA**, traðfi, traðfir, to tear into fringes; a defect. verb, of which there only remains the part. traðfir, Pr. 329.

**tréfja**, u. f. = hefr, mod. form. **tréfluger**, adj. [Dan. trævlel], fringed, with fringes, Fb. iii. 375. **tréfr**, f. pl. fringes; eigi sviðnuðu hinar minnstu tréfr á skrudu hans, Bs. i. 42; blóðgar tréfr, Fas. ii. 554; tréfr af einu dýrligu klæði, i. 230; blæju ok tréfr fyrir enda, Ld. 244, v. 1; sjúkri menn kómu við hans tréfr... at snuertum trófum klæða pinna... tréfum (dat.), Pósti. (Unger) 29.

**TREGA**, irreg. verb. pres. tregr, pret. tregði, part. tregað, with suffixed neg. tregr-að, Gh. 2: part. tregnar, Höm. 1. The mod. form is trega, að, which, though but rarely, occurs in vellums, e. g. tregaði, Bs. i. 301, in a vellum of the earlier part of the 14th century; [A. S. tregian]: to grieve, used impers.; fjöldr er þat er fira trega, many are the woes of man, Sdm. 30; tregir mik þat, Gkv. 3. 2; hvi tregað ykkir teiti at mæla, how can ye be glad? Gh. 2; (hana) tregði för friðils, Vkv. 27; þat mál er mik meirr tregi, 35; alla menn tregir fall grams, the king's death grieves all men, Hkr. i. (in a verse); tregnar iðir, dismal thoughts?, Höm. 1; marga menn tregaði mjök andlát þorlaks biskups, many were grieved over Th.'s death, Bs. i. 301; munadar-riki hefir mangan tregað, brought many to grieve, Sól. 10. **2. in mod. usage, person., hann** (nom.) tregaði, he wailed.

**tregða**, u. f. reluctance, difficulty, unwillingness; ef konungr hefir nókkurt tregður í at fara, Fms. vii. 116; hann hafði í nókkura tregðu um vígslu hans, Bs. i. 73; göra tregður í e-u, Mag. 134. **tregða-laust**, n. adj. without cavil, willingly, Bs. i. 388.

**tregi**, a, m. [Ulf. trigo = Gr. λῆγ; A. S. trega], difficulty, reluctance; vil ek nú biðja yðr alla at vér hafim önga trega í málum þessum, to raise no objections, Nj. 188; þá gekk at þórir ór Gardi ok leitadi at fara í alla trega þá er hann mátti, Grett. 150; at allir tregar myndi úr leggjask málum biskups, Thom. 381. **II. grief, woe, sorrow**; með tárur ok trega, Thom. 45; af trega stórum, Gh. 1; ok leiða með tárur trega, Skm. 30; trega þér at segja, Hkv. 2. 28; hver sagði sinn trega, each told her woe, Gkv. 1. 3; löngum trega, Sól. 34; svá fellr mér þetta nær um trega, at ..., it grieves me so, that..., Nj. 171; þrúttinn af trega, Ld. 272; hón mátti hvárki eta né drekka fyrir trega, Fms. iii. 12.

**tregliga**, adv. with difficulty, as opp. to smoothly; kómu þeir honum at kalla ok þó sem tregligast, they moved her (the ship) with great diffi-

culty, Fms. iii. 13. **2. unwillingly, reluctantly**; Brúsi gekk tregliga at öllu sáttmáli, O. H. 98; beiddi leyfis ok fékk t., Karl. 277; hafði hann þat t. fengit af Katli ok þó naudingar-laust, Sturl. iii. 224; scarcely, mega vér t. at oss gæta, Bs. i. 300; mátti hann t. bera þau úhæðindi, 318.

**3. wofully**; gekk hón t. á tái sitja, Gh. 9. **tregligr**, adj.; it tregligasta, with the greatest difficulty, Fb. i. 260; var þorgils heldr tregligr í fyrstu, Sturl. iii. 222.

**TREGR**, adj. [O. H. G. tragi; Germ. trüg], dragging, slovenly, going with difficulty; sagði at lömbunum væri tregast um átið fyrst er þau væri nykfeð, Eb. 244; tregum öfsgjöldum, Bm.; opt eru tregar kálf-sugur, Hallgr.; mun honum þat tregt veita, it will go hard with him, Rd. 276; tregt hefir féit út greiðzk, Fb. ii. 123.

**2. unwilling**; þórir gekk at eldinum ok var þó tregt til, Fms. i. 106; at þú haldir því betr helga trú sem þú ert tregari til, ii. 32; t. til sætta, Bs. i. 658; at Sverrir konungr mundi tregt at ganga út ór tréborginni, Fms. viii. 113; vóru margir tregir til, at segja af hendi sér, Bs. i. 686; ó þér heimskir og tregir í hjarta, Luke xxiv. 25.

**treg-róf**, n. a lamentation, Gh. 21.

**trekt**, f. a funnel, (mod.)

**Trekt**, f. a local name, Utrecbt, Bs.

**tréna**, að, to become woody, dry, Edda (pref.) II, Fms. ii. 179, v. 1; in mod. usage of turnips or the like.

**tresk**, n. (?), a doubtful word, a veil (?), cushion, pillow, or the like; svá at tár flugu tresk (tresc Ed.) í gögnum, Gkv. I. 16 (where the tresk seems to be acc., the tears flew through the t.).

**TREYJA**, u. f. [Dan. trøjle], a jerkin; fór í treyju ok kipti skóm á fætr sér, Nj. 28; treyja með kapríni af skrudu, Jb. 187; hann hafði hvárki brynju né treyju, Sturl. i. 197; hann hjó á öxl Oddi, gengu í sundr treyjur tvær, ok brynjan lúðisk, iii. 205; vóru þrír tigir manna í hringa-brynjum ok tvær treyjur með, 184; hann hafði góða brynju ok styrkja treyja, Fms. ix. 527; Aron var í síðri treyju ok góðri stálhúfu, Bs. i. 624; gran treyja, D. N. iii. 160; söðul-treyja, q. v. **COMPDS**: **treyju-hosa**, u. f. a kind of hose; svá at sundr tók treyju-hosuna, bryn-hosuna ok svá fötin, Þiðr. 203. **treyju-söðull**, m. a kind of saddle = trogsöðull, Grág. ii. 239 (Kb.)

**treyna** or **treina**, d, to use sparingly, esp. of food, so as to make it last longer; treyna sér e-t.

**treyskr**, adj. [Dan. trædsk; Germ. trotz], obstinate; villan treyskr, Pass. 50 (from the Dan. ?)

**TREYSTA**, t, [traust; Dan. tröste = to comfort], to make trusty, make strong and safe; Höskuldr treysti mundaðra í skildi, Nj. 66; hann setti þar foráða-menn ok treysti sér fólk, Hkr. i. 84; to confirm, make firm, at treysta vináttu Snorra, Sturl. ii. 260; hann treysti sálu þína, Barl. 94; þá treysta fólk hinn heimiska svá at hann skal ríkast vera, Sks. 342; treysta herinn ok eggja, O. H. 214; t. heilsu hans, Greg. 49; treystir með holdi ok blóði Guðs, Fms. xi. 38; várir menn þurfu nú at þér treystið þá, viii. 317. **2. to try the strength of a thing with the hand**; Egill færðisk við ok treysti stafinn (grasped firmly) til þess er upp losaði, Eg. 233; hann treysti með handa-afli ok slitnaði silki-bandit eigi, Edda 20; ganga at ásendunum ok t. svá fast, at brotnaði, Ld. 280; tók ek þá til, treysta ek á sem ek orkaða, gat ek honum þá fram kipt, ... tók ek í hendr Böðvari, treysta ek þá af öllu afli ..., Fb. ii. 136; treysta nú á timbrveggina svá brakir í hverju tré, Grett. 99; treysti síðan á ásinu, til þess er hann brast í sundr, 154; fór hann þá ok treysti á síra þorlák með alvarligri bæn, Bs. i. 269.

**II. reflex. to trust to, rely upon**; with dat., ek treystumk hamingju minni ok sigrsæli, Fms. ii. 108; treystask eigi þeim gríðum, ix. 520; at engum manni treystisk hann betr enn honum, xi. 392; engi hlutr er sá er sér megi treystask er Muspells-synir herja, Edda 8; öllum þeim sem honum treystask, Stj. 641; treystask í e-u (Latinism), Hom. 78, MS. 655 iv. 2; ek treysti (better treystisk) eigi at halda yðr heima með mér, Fms. ii. 4; cp. treysta sér, to dare, passim in mod. usage; eigi mun Sveinn konungr því treystask at taka, he won't dare, ix. 364; treystask betr fötum enn vápnum, Róm. 291; hann mun eigi treystask öðru enn göra sem ek vil, Nj. 229; höfðu þeir ætlað at veita honum atgöngu, en treystusk eigi, 36; treystisk ér (be of good cheer), ok hirðit eigi at óttask, 623. 32; er með engu móti treystanda á hennar hverfanda hvel, Fms. i. 104; treysti hann svá vel her sínum, at ..., 24.

**treystir**, m. a strengthener, Lex. Poët.

**Trinitatis**, [Lat. gen.], Trinity-Sunday; in Trinitatis-dagr, Fms. ix. 340, Vm., and so in mod. usage; fyrsti, annar... sunnudagr eptir Trinitatis, Icel. Almanack.

**tripl**, n. treble, Alg.: tripla, að, to chant in treble tunes, Bs. i. 847.

**trippi**, n. [cp. Engl. to trip], a young colt before it is broken in, Fas. i. 9; freq. in mod. usage, ótámið trippi.

**trifill**, m. [Dan. trilde], a top.

**trifla**, að, [Dan. trilde], to trot at a slow pace; cp. Dan. trilde-bör = a whee!-barrow.

**tríza** (proncd. tríssa), u. f. [mid. Lat. tricca], a pull (?); hann sér at í berginu vóru steinar sem tríza væri gör, Róm. 148; in mod. usage = Dan. tridse.



trjóna, u. f. [Dan. *tryne*; trana and trjóna seem to be akin]:—*a* *nout*, Lat. *rostrum*, Fms. vi. 143 (of a serpent); með gínandum trjónum, Landn. 257 (Hb.): of a hammer, trjónu-tröll, *the snout-ogress*, of the hammer of Thor, Haukst.: of projecting land, Selmeina trjóna, *the ness of Selund*, i. e. *Zealand*, Hkr. i. (in a verse). 2. of a pole; harðar trjónur, Gs. 17; var þá ok veift af hverju skipi trjónum (or=trjánum from tré?), Þorf. Karl. 224; tjald-trjóna, *a tent-frame*, Sturl. i. 147, 48.

**trod**, n. *a treading, trampling*; ef fellir í nauta-trod, *if trampled down by cattle*, N. G. L. i. 379.

**TROÐA**, pres. treð, treðr, older form trøðr; trøðz, Grág. ii. 285: ret. trað, tratt (traðst), trað, pl. tráðu (mod. tróð, pl. tróðu): ubj. trøði; imperat. trøð, trøðú; part. troðinn: [Ulf. *trudan*=*træðu*, *purýu*, Luke vi. 44; A. S. *trēðan*; Engl. *tread*; Germ. *treten*; Swed. *tråda*; Dan. *træde*]:—to tread; vegr er vetki trēðr, Hm. 120; at vegrinn æri troðinn, *beaten*, Eg. 578; t. stafkarls-stig, to tread a beggar's path, Fms. vi. 304; troða skó, to 'tread shoes', wear them out, Eb. 20; troðnir í undr tvennir skór, Skíða R. 193; troða villu-stigu, Barl. 29; troða hálfr elveg, Vsp. 52; manna þeirra er mold troða, Fm. 23; troða goðveg, Hdl. 1; aur tráðu ver áðan, Fms. vi. (in a verse); ek trað haugr um heiði undvillr, Eb. (in a verse); hlynbjörn trað Áta jörð, Orkn. (in a verse); nú treðr þú mik undir fótum, Nj. 82; hann trað járnin, ms. xi. 38; trað nipt Nara náttverð ara, Höfuðl.; reyks rösuðr trað úgjald, Yt.; mara trað hann, . . . trað hon fótleggina, Hkr. i. 20; tráðu (tróðu Ed.) þeir sér gadd hjá brekkunni, Fms. ix. 490, (tráðu, b. iii. 139, l. c.); niðr-troðinn ok svirðr, Fms. x. 305; troða niðr uðann, to beat down under one's feet, Niðr. 6; skulu ér nú því síðr oða fyrir yðr, sem ek var þá erfiðri, metaphor from beating down the snow, making a track, Nj. 229, Grett. 174 new Ed.; t. íllsakar við e-n, *fight it out with one*, Nj. 219; en ef áttir-veggju troða þing ok vitni ns, *if they quash his suit and witnesses*, Js. 41; fót-troða, q. v.

**stop or stuff** (a bag), metaphor from treading with the feet, with dat. of the thing which is stuffed; heyr var ok trøðit í gluggana, Sturl. i. 160; er þér trøðit í kyl, sem korni í belg, Fms. vii. 21; var þér í hanzka trøðit, Hbl. 26; átt kyrrin, ok þó líttr, ef maðr trað í munn henni, Bs. i. 615; ann áttir belg ok treðr hann síðan lyngvi ok mosa, Konr.; þeir tráðu op otr-belginn, Fas. i. 153; þat dýra vin er þú treðr þik með dagliga, Arl. 210.

**III.** reflex. troðask, to throng, of a crowd; troðisk egi svá ákæft, Fms. xi. 102; ef menn troðask svá mjök at lögréttu fyrir þankost . . . ok varðar þat fjörbaugs-garð, Grág. i. 5; ef fé troðsk at því, ii. 285; ef fé treðsk í svelti-kví, ii. 119 (Kb.). **trøð-fullr**, adj. *choke-full*, of animals, also of a bag. **trøðningr**, m. *a crowded throng*:—*a beaten track*.

**TROG**, n. [A. S. *trog*; Engl. *trough* and *tray*; Dan. *trug*], *a trough*, Edda 31 (slátr-trog); sá ek konur tva, þær höfðu trog í milli sín, ok su blóði héraðit allt, Glúm. 376; ljá sér trogs at sælda mjöl, Greg. 58; þoll-kona, hön hafði í annarri hendi trog en annarri skálm, Grett. 140, Kr. iii. 150; var sem trogi væri hveft á síðurnar, Bs. i. 330; trogs-ot, Greg. 59; rjóma-trog or mjolkr-trog, *a milk-trough* in which the milk is kept for cream; renna úr trogunum, to pour out the milk so that the cream remains; slátr-trog, *a meat-trough*.

**trog-söðull**, m. a kind of *pommel-formed saddle*, Eb. 34.

**TROLL**, n., the later but erroneous form is tröll; the rhymes require to be troll; thus, troll and öllu, Fms. vi. 339; troll and kollr, Sturl. ii. 6 (a ditty); troll and söllinn, Rekst., Landn. 212 (in a verse); and so alt in old vellums, trollz, Vsp. (Kb.) 39; in later vellums tröll, Mar. 55; and so rhymed, tröll, öll, Mkv.: [Dan.-Swed. *troll*; Low Germ. *poll*, whence the mod. Dan. *drollen*; cp. also trylla and Dan. *trylde*=*charm, bewitch*.]

**A. A giant, fiend, demon**, a generic term. The heathen creed few of no 'devil' but the troll; in mod. Dan. *troll* includes any goblins, imps, and puny spirits, whereas the old Iceland troll conveys the notion of huge creatures, giants, Titans, mostly in an evil, but also in a good sense; þórr var farinn í Austrveg at berjja troll, Edda; er mátti engi maðr úti vera fyrir trolloga sakir ok meinvætta, H. 187; et mat þinn, troll, Fas. iii. 178; trolloga þing, ii. 131; trollogr, Fms. x. 330; maðr mikill sem troll, Eg. 408; hann var mikill ætti sem troll, Gisl. 132; hár sem tröll að líta, Ulf. f. 13.

**2. a werewolf, one possessed by trolls or demons**,=eigi einhamr, cp. hamr, hamr; ef konu er tryllska kennd í héraði þá skal hön hafa til sex kvenna áni at hön er eigi tryllsk, sykn saka ef þat fæsk, en ef hön fær þat eigi, átt brott or héraði með fjár-bluti sína, eigi velðr hön því sjólf at hön er tröll, N. G. L. i. 351 (Maurer's Bekehrung ii. 418, foot-note), see kveldrída Edda. ch. 16; mun Geirríðr, trollit, þar komit, G. that troll! Eb. 96, the Dan. *din lede troll*; troll, er þik bita eigi járn, troll uðom steel can wound! Ísl. ii. 364; þú þykki mér troll er þú bersk svá at þér er fótrinn—Nei, segir Þorbjörn, eigi er þat trollskaþr at maðr þoli 365; fjölkunnig ok mikitt troll, Þiðr. 22; Söti var mikitt tröll í þu, Ísl. ii. 42; kosti ok skeri troll þetta, þinn fiendish monster, Eb. 20 new Ed. v. 1.; trolli líkari eru enn manni, þik bita engi járn, Háv. 36; mikitt troll eruð, Búi, sagði hann, Ísl. ii. 451, Finnb. 264; þótti

líkari atgöngur hans trollum enn mönnum, 340; forðæðu-skap ok úti-setu at vekja troll upp (to 'wake up a troll,' raise a ghost) at fremja heiðni með því, N. G. L. i. 19.

**3. phrases**; at tröll standi fyrir dýrum, *a troll standing before the door*, so that one cannot get in, Fbr. 57; troll milli húss ok heima, Fms. viii. 41, cp. the Engl. 'between the devil and the deep sea'; troll brutu hris í hæla þeim, trolls brake fagots on their heels, beat them on their heels, pursued them like furies, Sighvat; glæpa eins og troll á himna-ríki, to gaze like a troll on the heavens (to gaze in amazement) in swearing, troll hafi þik! Fms. vi. 216; troll hafi líf! Korm. (in a verse); troll hafi þik allan ok svá gull þitt! 188; hön bað troll hafa hann allan, Art. 5; troll hafi þá skikkju! Lv. 48; troll (traull) hafi þína vini! Nj. 52; troll hafi þitt hól! 258; troll vísi yðr til búrs! Bs. i. 601; þykki mér því betr er fyrr taka troll við þér, the sooner the trolls take thee the better! Band. 37 new Ed., Fas. 53; þú munt fara í trolloga-hendr í sumar! Ld. 230, Fms. v. 183; þú munt fara alir í trollindr (=trolla hendr), Band. (MS.); munu troll toga yðr tungu ór höfði, the evil one stretches your tongue, some evil demon speaks through your mouth, Fb. i. 507; honum þótti helzt troll toga tungu ór höfði honum er hann mælti slíkt, Rd. 276; þú ert fól, ok mjök toga troll tungu ór höfði þér, Karl. 534; the verse in Korm. 210 is corrupt; trautt man ek trúá þér, troll, kvað Höskollr, Sturl. ii. 136, from an ancient ballad. In one single instance the trolls, strange to say, play a good part, viz. as being grateful and faithful; trolls and giants were the old dwellers on the earth, whom the gods drove out and extirpated, replacing them by man, yet a few remained haunting lonely places in wildernesses and mountains; these trolls, if they meet with a good turn from man, are said to remain thankful for ever, and shew their gratitude; hence the phrases, tryggir sem tröll, faithful as a troll; and trygða-tröll, hann er mesta trygða-tröll, a faithful soul, faithful person; tröllatrygð, 'trolls-trust', faithfulness to death; troll eru í trygðum bezst is a saying; these milder notions chiefly apply to giantesses (troll-konur), for the troll-carles are seldom well spoken of: for trolls and giants as the older dwellers on earth, see the interesting tale in Ólafs S. Trygg. by Odd, ch. 55, 56 (Fms. x. 328-332).

**II.** metaph. usages, *a destroyer, enemy of*; þess hlutar alls er troll sem þat má fyrir fara, Edda ii. 513; byrn-troll, q. v. **III.** in local names; **Trolla-botnar**=the Polar Bay, between Greenland and Norway, believed to be peopled by trolls, A. A.; **Trolla-dingja**, **Trolla-gata**, **Trolla-háls**, **Trolla-kirkja**, Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 142; [cp. Troll-hættan in Sweden.]

**B. COMPS**: **trolla-gangr**, m. *a troll-haunt*, Grett. 148 new Ed., Fms. ii. 185, x. 330, Ó. H. 187. **trolla-grös**, n. pl., botan. *lieben ranjerfjinn*, Hjalt. **trolls-hamr**, m. *a troll's shape*, Vsp. **trolla-háttir**, m. a kind of metre, Edda (Ht.) **trolla-hlað**, n. *a troll's building, Cyclopean works, a giant's causeway*, trolls-lign, adv. *fiendishly*, Nj. 181, Fs. 43. **trolls-ligr**, adj. *buge, but also fiendish*, Eb. 314; úgæfusaligr, harðligr ok trollsigr, gaunt and fiendish, Nj. 181; skessa há ok digr ok at öllu trollsigr, Fb. i. 258; t. var sú tönning ein, *buge, gaunt*, Skíða R. **trolls-læti**, n. pl. *fiendish bowings*, as of one possessed by the evil trolls, Eb. 318. **trolla-saga**, u. f. *a tale of giants and trolls*, with the notion of coarse and vulgar fiction. **trolla-slágr**, m. the name of a song, see Lex. Runic. **trolla-urt**, f., botan. 'troll's-wort', louse-wort, *rhinanthus pedicularis*, Hjalt. **trolla-páttir**, m. *an episode, a tale of trolls*, Fms. x. 330. **trolla-þing**, n. *a meeting of trolls*, Fas. ii. 131.

**troll-aukinn**, part. 'troll-eked', possessed by a troll, but only in heathen sense=hamramr, epithet of a werewolf; þorgrímur var tröll-aukinn ok tók þó Kristni, Landn. (Hb.) 45, Fms. iii. 195.

**troll-dómgr**, adj. *belonging to witchcraft*, Bær. 19.

**troll-dómr**, m. [Dan. *trolldom*], *witchcraft*, Stj. 101: *monstrosity*, Mar. 1055.

**trolli**, a, m. a nickname, Landn. (cp. Dan. *Herluf Trolle*); whence in local names, **Trolla-tunga**, Landn. 2. *a bugie horse* is called Trolli.

**troll-karl**, m. *a giant, a male troll*, Fas. iii. 178.

**troll-kerling**, f.=trollkona, Fas. ii. 519.

**troll-kona**, u. f. *a giantess*, Fas. 145, Fb. i. 257, Grett. 140, Edda 53, Fas. ii. 151, Sturl. iii. 304; sendi drotning epitr Sturlu, bað hann koma til sín, ok hafa með sér tröllkonu-söguna, 305, passim.

**troll-kyndr**, part. of 'troll-kind', Yt.

**troll-marr**, m. a 'troll-steed', i. e. a wolf, Hallfred.

**troll-menni**, n. *a giant-like man*, Finnb. 344, Fas. iii. 259, 285.

**troll-riða**, adj. *ridden by a troll, witch-ridden*; yxn þeir er þórlfr var ekin á urðu trollrída, Eb. 172.

**troll-skapr**, m.=trolldómr, *the being a troll*; eigi er þat trollskaþr at maðr þoli sár, Ísl. ii. 365, Fas. 43; *witchery*, berjja grjóti í hel fyrir fjölkyngi ok trollskaþr, Landn. 236; hann verr hauginn með trollskaþr, Gullp. 6, Karl. 241.

**troll-skessa**, u. f.=trollkona.

**TROS**, n. *droppings, rubbish, leaves and twigs from a tree picked up and used for fuel*; en er Páll samnaði trosnum til elds, 656 C. 32; mik grunar at tros nokkor af kvistunum félli í höfuð mér, Edda 30; cp. 6-tros, *rubbish*; ótrosa-lýðr, *ragamuffins*.



trosna, að, to 'fall into tros,' split up, of a seam or the like.

trossa, u, f. a truss of nets, a fisherman's term.

TRÓÐ, n. *fagot-wood*; bæði timbr ok tróð, D. N. i. 657; bæði tróð ok sperru, iii. 669; tróðusk þær und þungu tróði, þd.; glóð var föst í tróði, Fms. vi. 340 (in a verse). 2. in mod. usage tróð and tróðviðr mean the fagots stuffed in between the thatch and the rafters.

tróða, u, f. = tróð; eyri fyrir tróðu hverja ok svá fyrir næfra-kimblum hvern, N. G. L. i. 101; remains in the compd mæni-tróða. 2. in poetry tróða is freq. in circumlocutions describing women, and-tróða, gulls-tróða, menja-tróða, see Edda, Lex. Poët.

tróð-högg, n. the cutting of fagot-wood; timbr-högg ok tróð-högg, D. N. iii. 237.

tróð-næfr, f. bark used for thatching (see næfr), Eg. 238.

tróð-víðr, m. = tróð; eldrinn las skjótt tróðvíðinn, Eg. 238, 239.

Trója, u, f. *Troy*: Tróju-land, n. the land of Troy: Tróju-menn, m. pl. the men of Troy: Tróverskr, adj. Trojan, Rb., Fms. ix. 416, Bret. 62.

trufl, n. *trumpetry*, Thom. 40, 76.

trumba, u, f. a pipe; veita pagat vatni í leynilígu trumbum, Hom. 131; hvann-jóla trumba, the stalk of the angelica, Fms. ii. 179. 2.

a trumpet; umb sá er þyr í trumbu, Fms. viii. (in a verse); blása trumbum, Karl. 180; þeyta trumbu, 157; jósta trumbum, 236; trumbu-þyr, Fas. i. 503; trumbu-hljóð, Hom. 68. trumbu-bein, n. a nickname, Landn. 255.

trumba, að, to trumpet, Sks. 779. Matth. xiv. 6.

trunsa, að, to turn up one's nose at; t. við e-u, Fas. i. 54.

trunt, a shouting; trunt, trunt! og tröllin í fjöllum, Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 193.

trutta, að, to shout trutt trutt! or trrrb, as shepherds or horse-drivers do; tauta eðr trutta, Fms. viii. 234 (v. l.), Fb. ii. 619; smalar trutta ok takka, þá teygja þeir með sér rakka, Hallgr.

trú, f., see trú.

TRÚA, trúi (monosyll. trý, Str. 46, l. 17), pret. trúði; subj. trýði (thus rhymed, lýði, trýði, Bs. ii. 308, in a poem of A. D. 1540, but the mod. form is trýði with a short vowel); imperat. trú, trúðu; part. trúað: [Ulf. traúan = *μενοεινέαι*; A. S. *treowan*; Engl. *trow*; Germ. *trauen*; Dan.-Swed. *troe*, *tro*]:—to trow, believe; seg þú frá, Njáll, segir Gunnarr, þvíat allir munu því trúu, Nj. 51; mundir þú trúu fyrirburð þessum ef Njáll segði þér eða ek?—Trúa munda ek, segir hann, ef Njáll segði, þvíat þat er sagt, at hann ljúgi aldri, 119; henni var trúað sem góðri konu, Sks. 457; trú megit þér mér þar um, at ..., Fms. ii. 241; vilid þér mér ei til þess trúu, sem talað hefig um búskap lands, Bb. 3. 100; mant þú trúu mér bezt til óræða um þitt mál, Nj. 12; engu öðru því er mér er til trúat, 112; ek trúu honum til þess bezt allra manna, Eg. 34: imperat. as adv., tíminn líðr, trúðu mér, trow once! forsooth! a ditty; trú mér til, depend on it! trúi-eg, I trow, Skíða R. 34, 35; eg trú trú ann sé dálnn, freq. in mod. usage. 2. in a religious sense, to believe, with dat., or trúu á e-n, to believe in; þeir trúu seint uppriss hans, Greg. 14; trúu á mátt sinn ok megin, Landn.; æ tróði Óttarr á Ásynjur, Hdl.; á sik þau trúðu, Sól.; þeim er eigi trúðu Guði, Hom. 51; er á Guð trúðu, 625. 70; skulu allir vera Kristnir hér á landi ok trúu á einn Guð, Nj. 164; trúðu þeir því at þeir dæi í hólana, they believed that they were to die into (i. e. go after death to) these hills, Landn. 111.

II. to trust; vin þann er þú vel trúir, ... ef þú átt annan þann þú illa trúir, Hm. 43-45; akri ársánum skyli engi trúu, 87; meyjarr orðum skyli manngi trúu, 83; véla þik í trygð ef þú trúir, Sdm. 7; ef þú hug trúir, if thou hast heart to do it, Hým. 17; trúu magni, trust on his strength, Fas. i. 438 (in a verse); nótt verðr feginn sá er nesti trúir, Hm. 73; trúðir vel jóxlum, Am. 80; Hlenni mætti at þú skyldir eigi trúu þeim, Glúm. 369.

trúa, f., gen., dat., and acc. trú, like frú (q. v.), but without plur.; this is the old form, whence comes the contr. nom. trú, and later even a gen. trúar, which is prevalent in mod. usage; the gen. trúar occurs in vellums, Barl. 151. l. 16, Fs. 103 (from the Arna-Magn. No. 132), and Skálda (in a verse); so also passim in Post. S. Edit. C. R. Unger, 1872; the old bisyll. form still occurs in the Icel. N. T., ó þú kona, mikil er þín trúu, Matt. xv. 28: [Dan. *troe*; A. S. *treowe*]:—trust, belief; segja upp á trú sína, Fms. xi. 285; þeir sögðusk víldu tala við hann með trú, 400; rjúfa trú sína, 356; ok gáfu þar til trú sína, Fas. ii. 540; svá sem trúu þeirra óðlask, Blas. 50: as an oath, þat veit trúu mín, upon my word! by my troth! Edda 25, Bær. 2; þat er mín trúu, at ..., Edda 5; svá njóta ek trú minnar, by my troth! i. 130.

II. faith, belief; in a theological sense; Helgi var blandinn mjök í trú, þann trúði á Krist, en hét á þór til sjófara ok harðræða, Landn. 206; taka við trú, to receive the Christian faith, Nj. 158, 162; at trúu þessi skuli við gangask, id.; ung er nú trúan, Valla L. 209, Lil. 34; at sú var sönn trúu, Fms. i. 231; þat er heiðinna manna trúu, at ..., Bret. 56; trú várrar, Greg. 14; sinnar trú, Pð. 8; þinnar trú, Blas.; snúask til trú, Blanda; réttir trú, id., Lex. Poët.; til styrkðar trúar (gen.) várrar, Greg. 14; þat hafði hann helzt til trúar, at ..., Fs. 103; ung at aldri fegri at trú, svá var trúu hennar mikil, at ..., Bs. i. 204; ó-trú, unbelief; van-trú (as also Fb. i. 312, l. c.)

B. COMPS: trú-boð, n. a preaching the gospel, as a missionary. Fms. ii. 31. trú-bót, f. a reformation in faith, H. E. i. 584. trúar-bót, f. id., Skálda 203 (in a verse); the flow of the line, however, shews that it should be trú-bót, a dissyllable). trú-brögð (mod. trúar-brögð), n. pl. religion, Magn. 442, Fms. ii. 256, Orkn. 140. trú-fylgja, u, f. religious observance, Hom. trú-hald, n. observance, rite of faith, Fms. ii. 31. Ms. 655 xxvii. 18. trúar-játning, f. a confession, creed, in an eocl. sense. trúar-níðingr, m. an apostate. trú-skjöldr, m. the shield of faith, Mart. 121. trú-verk, n. a work of faith, 645. 111. trúar-villa, u, f. beresey.

trúaðr, part. believing; hón var skirð ok vel trúuð, Landn. 111; rétt: trúaðr, oribodox (in a good sense); öllum góðum mönnum ok rétt trúuðum, Fms. i. 229; ekki var hann mjök trúaðr at sið þeirra, 154; van trúaðr, unbelieving; vert eigi vantrúaðr, heldr trúaðr, John xx. 27.

trúan-ligr, adj. credible, Fms. i. 293, Magn. 448; ú-trúanligr.

trúari, a, m. a believer, Fms. v. 219.

trú-bundinn, part. bound in truth, Fr.

trúðr, m. [A. S. *trúð*; a word of doubtful origin, but it is old and occurs in a verse of Hornklofi, also in a verse of the beginning of the 11th century, and as a nickname in Dropl. of a person who lived in the middle of the 10th century]:—a juggler, Grág. ii. 84; inn í búð a trúðum, Nj. (in a verse); both passages refer to the jugglers at the alþing; einn snápligr trúðr, Stj. 505; at leikurum ok trúðum hefig þú lítt fregit, Hornklofi; leikarar ok trúðar vóru margir í herinum, Pð. 132: as a nickname, Ánn trúðr, Dropl.

trú-fastiga, adv. faithfully, Fms. ix. 485, x. 370.

trú-fastr, adj. [A. S. *treowe-fast*; Old Engl. *true-fast*; Dan. *troe-fast*]—truthful, faithful, of belief: trusty, Bs. i. 392; hann var maðr trúfast ok vel síðaðr, Eg. 770; vitr kona ok trúföst, Blas. 50: as a nickname of the English king Athelstan, Eg. 265, Fms. i. 15.

trú-festa, t, to pledge one's faith, Str. 46.

trú-festi, f. faithfulness, firmness in faith, Játv. ch. 4.

trú-fylgja, u, f. the observance of the faith, Hom. 108.

trú-girni, f. credulity.

trú-gjarn, adj. credulous.

trú-góðr, adj. religious, sound in the faith, Bs. i.

trú-kona, u, f. a religious, devoted woman, Ld. 328, Bs. i. 438.

trú-lauss, adj. infidel, Grett. 111, Greg. 71, MS. 673 A. 46.

trú-leikr, m. (-leiki, a, m.), faithfulness, fidelity, Al. 104, Nj. 62, Eg. 50, 65; í öllum trúleika ok þjónustu við yðr, Fms. vi. 36.

trú-leysi, n. infidelity, Hom., Barl. 145, Fb. i. 36.

trú-liga, adv. faithfully, Nj. 62, 146, Hrafn. 28, Sks. 705, Hom. 37 Bs. i. 39, 203, passim.

trúlig-leiki, a, m. = trúleikr, Nj. 260.

trú-ligr, adj. faithful; trúlig geymsla, Fms. vii. 25; vináttu ok trú liga fylgd, Eb. 45 new Ed.: safe, to be relied on, veðr er trúligt, *the weather bids fair*, 53 new Ed.: þótti honum þeir ekki trúligir, Eg. 538 at engum várum bræðrum þykki trúligt (safe) at sitja undir hendi þeim þrændum, Fms. i. 53; ekki fróðsamligt ok ekki mjök trúligt, Ó. H. 173 ú-trúlig, veðr ú-trúligt, suspicious weather, Vápn. 11; þeir munu ver ú-trúligir, Nj. 102, Fms. ii. 249, Lv. 62: credible, likely, ú-trúligir, in credible, Edda 2, Fms. x. 307, Sks. 138.

trú-lofa, að, to pledge one's faith, = lofa á sína trú, Mar., H. E. i. 483 ii. 111. 2. to betroth; trúlofa sér konu, D. N. i. 160.

trú-lofan, f. the pledging one's faith, N. G. L. iii. 124, 148. 2. betrothment, of lovers, Fas. ii. 69, H. E. ii. 111.

trú-lyndi, f. faithfulness, truth, Fms. i. 305, Sturl. i. 57; í allri t., Stj. 488; traust ok t., Mar.

trú-lyndr, adj. faithful, true, trusty, Nj. 83, Fs. 10, Fms. i. 141, ix. 230, xi. 246, Stj. 433, Matth. xxv. 21, passim.

trú-maðr, m. a true believer, good Christian, Fms. viii. 238, ix. 531 Sturl. i. 126, Vidal. passim.

trú-mennska, u, f. faithfulness.

trú-mikill, adj. strong in faith, believing, Fms. viii. 410; trúmestu Bs. i. 526.

trúnaðr, m. [trúa], trust, good faith; halda mun ek við þik minum trúnaði til dauða-dags, Nj. 109; halda trúnað við e-n, Fms. vi. 53; va þetta sáttmál bundit með fullum trúnaði, i. 57, vii. 280; veita e-m trust ok trúnað, vi. 19; skipta trúnaði sínum, Al. 46; draga hann frá konung trúnaði, allegiance, Sturl. iii. 142: selja e-m sinn trúnað, Fb. ii. 285 ganga í trúnað fyrir e-n, to become bound for another, Fms. xi. 356; eigi trúnað undir e-m, x. 103; eigi þótti mér goðin góra af trúnaði brúna, i. they built it not sufficiently strong, Edda 8. 2. trust, confidence, belief

festa, leggja trúnað á e-t, to give credence to, believe, Eg. 51, Ld. 204 til hvers reitt þú til þings ef þú vill eigi segja mér trúnað þínt, if thou wilt not open thy heart to me, Nj. 11; þeir einir menn eru hér at hvert vei annars trúnað, 226; trúnað ok leyndar-mál, Fb. i. 64; þeir menn er vesta kómu ok helzt mæltu trúnað fyrir honum, spoke in confidence to him Orkn.; þér mun ek segja trúnað mínt, I will open my heart to thee, Fas. 248; hann átti trúnað (secret information) í hvers þeirra herbergi, Ld. 176 af trúnaði, in confidence, secretly; ef maðr selr manni fé af trúnaði, Grág.



10; segja e-m e-t af trúnaði, Fas. i. 187, Ó. H. 56.

**trúnaðar-eiðr**, m. an oath of allegiance, as. ii. 127, vi. 53, ix. 48, Gþl. 69. **trúnaðar-hylli**, f. allegiance, indn. (App.) 340. **trúnaðar-kona**, u, f. a female confidant, Bs. i. 17. **trúnaðar-maðr**, m. a confidant, Fms. i. 66, 113, Ld. 167, Sks. 1. **trúnaðar-tómr**, adj. toom (Scott. for empty), void of faith, Al. 1. **trúnaðar-traust**, n. protection, security; veita e-m t., Bs. i. 728: confidence, trust. **trúnaðar-váttir**, m., for definition see Grág.

12. **trúnaðar-vinnr**, m. a confidential friend, Fms. vii. 279. **trú-orð**, n. a word of faith, creed, Sturl. i. 34.

**trúr**, trú, trútt, adj., compar. trúri, trústr or trúastr; [Dan. tro]:—*faithful*; trúr skal ek þér í ráðum, Nj. 75; ef þú vilt mér trú þa, Þorst. St. 54; hefir þú lengi verið trúr oss frændum, Ld. 320, Fs. 1; þat er ráð mitt at þú sér trúr konungi þínum, Fms. i. 145; undir-  
gugu-maðr ok meðal-lagi trúr, iv. 198; eigi var Magnús trúr, viii. 10; þeir vóru eigi trúir at því (not free from) at þeir færi eigi með  
guga-görð, Sturl. iii. 80; er eigi trútt, at mér hafi eigi í skap runnit  
þar-dauðinn, Þorst. St. 55; ó-trúr, *unfaithful*.

**trú-rof**, n. a breach of faith, Karl. 151.

**trú-rækninn**, adj. religious, Fms. ii. 163, Þorf. Karl. 174, Fs. 185.

**trú-ræknir**, f. piety.

**trú-skapr**, m. = trýleikr, Fms. v. 24, Fs. 18.

**trúss**, n. [Engl. truss], a trussed-up bundle, only of vile things, of a  
lugar's wallet, Skíða R. 28, 42, 199.

**trýggð**, f. [Ulf. renders *δαίτην* by *triggwa*; A. S. *treowð*; Engl. *truce*; hence mid. Lat. *trengra*; Engl. *truce*]:—*faith, good faith, trust*;

as of a friend; trú og trygd. 2. as a law term, esp. in plur., *pledged faith, truce*; eða sváða, unnar trygdir, Skv. 3. 20; gríðum ok  
trúgum, N. G. L. ii. 50; gengu til ok veittu Gunnari trygdir, Nj. 88;  
eða e-n í trygd or trygðum, to betray one in time of truce, Hkr. i. (in  
verse), Ld. 8; Hrafn son þinn sveik hann í trygðum, Ísl. ii. 272;  
þat skal hans trygðum trú, Hm. 110; ú-trygd, *falsehood, perfidy*.

**trygða-eiðr**, m. an oath of fidelity; vinna t. at því at eigi sé  
níðmál við hann, Grág. ii. 21. **trygða-festa**, u, f. a pledge of  
faith, Str. 32. **trygða-kaup**, n. a giving truce, safe conduct, N. G. L.  
ii. 10. **trygða-maðr**, m. a man of good faith, Odd. 2: one with  
whom one is at truce, þat er niðings-verk ef maðr vegr trygða-mann  
sín, N. G. L. ii. 50 (v. l. 26). **trygða-mál**, n. pl. a formula for  
giving a truce, Grág. Vigsl. ch. 113 (ii. 168, cp. Ísl. ii. 300). **trygða-  
rofi**, n. pl. a breach of truce. **trygðarofs-maðr**, m. a truce-breaker,  
Ld. 102.

**trygð-rofi**, a, m. a truce-breaker, Gþl. 27, 198. **trygðrofa-maðr**,  
m. d., Gþl. 198.

**tryggi-liga**, adv. *faithfully*, Sks. 33.

**trygging**, f. security, assurance, D. N. i. 82; freq. in mod. usage.

**tryggja** and **tryggva**, ð, to make firm and trusty; at þeir tryggvi  
sáir sínar, Ó. H. 90; trygðu þeir þórir þá sættir með sér, Eg. 169;  
frændr mundi seint at tryggja, 227; aldrei verðr tóan trygð, a  
song; or aldrei tryggist tóan, þó tekin sé úr henni róa, Hallgr.; er ek  
þómk at oss hafi ekki vel tryggt hafnirnar, Fms. viii. 328: to  
re, skeyta ok t., hón (the estate) var trygð ok skeytt undir mik  
óminn ættlegg, N. G. L. ii. 99, Munk. 79; t. e-m eign, D. N. i. 80;  
þugja trygdur, N. G. L. ii. 20; t. e-m, q. v.

**trygg-lauss**, adj. *trustless, treacherous*, Haustl.

**trygg-leikr**, m. *faithfulness*, N. G. L. ii. 399, Sks. 457.

**trygg-liga**, adv. *faithfully*, H. E. i. 561, Sks. 705, Sól. 20.

**trygg-ligr**, adj. *trustworthy, reliable*, Fas. iii. 269; ú-tryggigr.

**TRYGGGR**, adj., before a vowel tryggvan and tryggan; it was even  
sided with t, as in Gothic, as is seen from rhymes, trygglaust þriggja,  
Hd.; [Ulf. *triggwas = morðs*]:—*trusty, faithful, true*; tryggvinnr, Ad.  
1; trygg ok góð kona, Str. 15; t. höfðingi, Sks. 456; t. í trúnaði, Fms.  
i. 33; þá mun fára vera trygg, viii. 314; at eigi myndi aldri trygg  
v. ix. 337; trygg ok staðföst ást, Str. 26; þú enn góði þræll ok inn  
gigi, Hom. (St.); tryggvinnur ok frændum, Fs. 23. 2. *uncon-*  
fided, Dan. trygg; verðit maðr svá trygg at þessu trú öllu, Hm. 88;  
þat þat trygg né ógnlaust, Ad. 5; jötunum þótti eigi trygg at vera  
t. Ásum gríða-laust, Edda 25.

**trygg-rofi**, a, m. = trygðrofi, N. G. L. i. 13, 106, K. Á. 62, Barl. 181.

**tryggva-kaup** = trygða-kaup, N. G. L. i. 81.

**tryggva-váttir**, m., -vitni, n. a faithful witness, N. G. L. i. 223.

**tryggvi**, a, m. a pr. name, the Faithful, Fms. i. (Ólafir Tryggvason);  
tryggv, U-tryggv, Tor-tryggv, Landn.

**tryggvinnr**, m. a trusty friend, Skálda (in a verse).

**tryggill**, m., dimin. [trog], a little trough, tray, Ísl. ii. 350; blót-t.,  
Mar-t., q. v.

**TRÝLLA**, d. [troll; Dan. trylle], to enchant, turn into a troll;  
þú býr hann ok trylltu hann svá at hann varð engum mennskum  
líki líkr, Fas. ii. 242; þú þykki mér troll... ok væri þat svá at

## II. a creed,

virða en trylla menn eigi, þou art a troll... it would be better to put this  
construction upon it, and not call men trolls, Ísl. ii. 366.

**trýllsk**, u, f. witchery, the being a witch, N. G. L. i. 351.

**trýllsk**, adj. bewitched, the being a troll or a witch; ef konu er  
trýllsk kennd... skal hón hafa til sex kvenna vitni at hón er eigi  
trýllsk... ekki veidr hón því sjálf at hón er troll, N. G. L. i. 351.

**trýllu-söðull**, m. = trogsöðull, Grág. i. 175.

**trýnni**, n. [trjóna], the snout of a dog, Fms. iii. 13; passim in mod.  
usage, hunds-trýnið; of a bear, Glúm. 330.

**trýtta**, t, [Ivar Aasen *tryta*], to growl, murmur; trýtti æ trönu-hvöt,  
Hdm.; the passage is somewhat corrupt, but the word is still used in  
Icel.; kerling trýttir æ sem tíðast at héra fyrir Thomam, bróður Christjan,  
þat er hón hefir bezt til, ertmar, eplinn ok ostana, Thóm. 360.

**trýttill**, m. a bird, Ísl. Þjóðs. ii.

**TRÖÐ**, f., gen. traðar, pl. traðir; [akin to troða]:—in the Norse, a piece  
of fallow land where cattle are kept grazing; ef maðr leggtr tröð sína við  
akr eða eng annars manns, þá skal hann hverfa garði gildum um, Gþl. 407;  
af jörðu skal leggja fjórðung í tröð (troð Cod.), vetrar-myki alla skal reíða  
í tröð (treðe, v. l.) þar sem ómykjat er... en ef tröð er mykjat, N. G. L.  
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*certed*: a person endowed with poetical gifts is believed to have a tongue longer than other men (the tongue-tip reaching to the nostrils), Ísl. þjóðs. ii. 557; to this refers the legend of Hallbjörn hali, síðan togar hann á honum tunguna, ok kvað visu þessa, *þen be stretched his tongue and said*, Fb. i. 215; on the other hand, of words spoken in an evil hour, it is said that fiends have stretched (pulled) a man's tongue, troll toga tungu ó höfði e-m (see troll): in nursery talk, swearing is said to leave a black spot on the tongue, bláðaðu ekki, það kemr svartir blettir á tunguna á þér!

**II. a tongue, language**; Dönsk tunga, *the Danish* (Norse) tongue, see Danskir; tungan er vér köllum Norrænu, Fms. xi. 412; vitr maðr ok kunni margar tungur, 298; þar eru tungur sjáu ok tuttugu, 414; hvergei tungu er maðr skal rita annarrar tungu stöfum, þá verðr sumra stafa vant, af því at eigi finnsk þat hljóð í tungunni sem stafirnir hafa þeir er af ganga, . . . nú eptir þeirra dæmum, alls vér erum einnar tungu, . . . or vóru teknir þeir (stafir) er eigi gegna atkvæðum várrar tungu, Thorodd; ein var þá tunga á Englandi, sem í Noregi ok í Danmörku, en þá skiptusk tungur í Englandi er Vilhjálmr bastarðr vann England, Ísl. ii. 221; Danskir, Scenskir eða Norrænir ór þeirra konunga veldi þriggja er vár tunga er . . . af öllum tungum öðrum enn af Danskri tungu, Grág. ii. 72; tungna-grein, tungna-skipti, *division of tongues*, Stj.

**III. metaph. of tongue-formed things, a tongue of land at the meeting of two rivers** (= Gr. *μεσσηνία*); í tungu einni milli gílla tveggja, Valla L. 223, Sd. 141; Önnundr nam tungu alla milli Hvítar ok Reykjadalárs, Landn. 60; frá Flókadalárs-ósi til Reykjadalárs-óss, ok tungu þá alla er þar var á milli, Eg. 186; very freq. in Icel. local names, **Tunga, Tungur, Tungna-jökull, Tungna-fell, Tungu-á, Tungu-heiðr**, Hrðars-tunga, Biskups-tungur, Stafholts-tungur, Skaptár-tunga, Landn., map of Icel.: **Tungu-goði**, a, m. a nickname: **Tungu-menn**, m. pl. *men from T.*, Landn., Sturl. 2. the tongue of a balance, in tungu-pundari; in the poets, a sword is slíðr-tunga, hjalta-tunga, slíðer-tongue, bilt-tongue, and the like, Lex. Poët.

**B. COMPS: tungu-bragð**, n. *tongue, speech*; mjúkt t., Fms. i. 283; hefir því t. ekki ömjúkt, ii. 60; máltit görisk af blæstrinum, tungubragðinu ok skipan varanna, Skálda 170. **tungu-fimi**, f. *fluency of tongue*, Konr. **tungu-hapt**, n. *a tongue-tie*; medic. *anchylo-glossum*, Fél. x. **tungu-hvass**, adj. *keen-tongued*, Sks. 315. **tungu-lauss**, adj. *tongueless*, Rb. 348. **tungu-mjúkr**, adj. *smooth-tongued, eloquent*, Fms. viii. 314, Sks. 315, Sturl. i. 105. **tungu-níð**, n. *a libel by word of mouth*, opp. to tré-níð, a libel carved on a tree, N. G. L. i. 56. **tungu-pundari**, a, m. *a steelyard with a tongue*, Jb. 375. **tungu-rætr**, f. pl. *the roots of the tongue*, Pr. 474; gull þat er sú náttúra fylgir, at hvert maðr sem mállauss er, ok legger þat undir tungu-rætr sér, þá tekr þegar mál sitt, . . . hann færði móður sinni gullit ok tók hön þegar mál sitt er þat kom undir t. henni, Fb. i. 255, 256; metaph., þessi orð sem hann hafði lagt undir tungu-rætr þeim, Stj. 398; eigi þarf ek at eiga þetta undir tungu-rótum Odds, Eg. 73; ræða þessi mun vera komin undan tungu-rótum þeirra manna er miklu eru óyrtir enn hann ok verri, Fær. 200; þau svikræði höfðu fyrst komit undan tungu-rótum biskups, Fms. viii. 296. **tungna-skipti**, n. *change of tongue or language*, Stj. 25. **tungu-skorinn**, part. *tongue-cut*, Hkr. iii. 285. **tungu-skæði**, f. *'tongue-scarbe'*, slander, Sks. 25. **tungu-skæðr**, adj. *evil-tongued*, Nj. 264, v. l. **tungu-snjallr**, adj. *eloquent*, Fms. viii. 314. **tungu-sótt**, f. *a tongue-disease*, Ann. 1310. **tungu-svætr**, adj. *sweet-tongued*, Lil. **tungu-varp**, n. *the motion of the tongue*, Sks. 438.

**TUNGL**, n. [Goth. *tuggl* in a gloss. to Gal. iv. 9; A. S. *tungol*; Hel. *tungal*; O. H. G. *zungal*; Swed. *tungel*; cp. also *tungl*]—prop. *a luminary* (= Lat. *sidus*), which sense remains in the compd himin-tungl; in Icel. prose, ancient as well as modern, this word has altogether superseded the word 'máni,' which is only poetical. **II. the moon** (= Swed. *tungel*), Nj. 118, Grett. 114, Rb. 108, Sks. 627, Al. 172; nýtt tungl, fullt tungl, Icel. Almanack (cp. the words ný and níð), passim: phrases, tunglið veðr í skýjum, *the moon wades in clouds*: for poet. usage, enni-tungl, tungl brá, = *the eyes*, etc., see Lex. Poët. No word in the language rhymes with tungl, hence the tale of the man capping verses with the devil, Maurer Volksagen. The ancients called the full moon the 'new moon,' ný (q. v.), but used níð (q. v.) = *no moon* for the new moon; the modern phrase 'new moon' (nýtt tungl), = the young moon, is derived from the Latin.

**B. COMPS: tungl-áldr**, m. *moon's age*, a calendary term, Rb. **tungl-aukan**, f. *growth of the moon*, Rb. 428. **tungl-ár**, n. *a lunar year*, Rb. 438. **tungl-fyllr** (tungl-fylling), f. *a lunation*, a calendary term, Rb. 18, 122, 442. **tungl-ganga**, u, f. *the lunar course*, Rb. 116. **tungl-hlaup**, n. *'leap-moon'*, a calendary term, Rb. 32 (see the foot-note). **tungl-hoppa**, f. = tungl-hlaup, MS. 732 B. 1. **tungl-kváma** (tungl-koma), u, f. *a new moon*, Stj. 278, Bs. i. 165, 237, Icel. Almanack. **tungls-ljós**, n. *moon-light*, Fms. ii. 64, þiðr. 311. **tungl-mein**, n., medic. a kind of scurvy in the head. **tungl-sjúkr**, m. *moon-sickness, lunacy*. **tungl-skin**, n. *moon-sbane*, Ad. 5, Nj. 118, Grett. 114, Fms. ix. 357, passim. **tungl-sýki**, f.

*epilepsy*, Fél. x. **tungl-tal**, n. *'moon-tale,' lunar computation*, Rb. **tungtals-öld**, f. = tunglöld, Rb. **tungl-tíð**, f. *a lunar hour*, Rb. **tungl-tími**, a, m. = tungltíð, Rb. **tungl-æði**, f. *lunary*. **tungl-ætr**, adj. *'moon-mad,' lunatic*, 656 B. 7. **tungl-öld**, f. *a lunar cycle*, Rb.

**tungli**, a, m. = máni, Fms. viii. **tunna**, u, f. *a tun, barrel*, Nj. 133, Al. 114, Fms. ix. 425, N. G. L. ii. D. N., Edda Ht. (sal-tónna): as a measure, Fms. iii. 211, the word seem not to have come into use before the 13th century.

**tunni**, a, m. a nickname, Yngl. S. **turfa**, u, f. [torf], *a vile back or beast*. **turfa-ligr**, adj. *vile*, of a hack. **turn**, m. [Dan. *taarn*; Germ. *turm*; from the Lat. *turris*]:—*a tower*. Symb. 30, 56, Fms. vi. 158, 164, ix. 3, Hkr. iii. 69, Skíða R. 68; the word appears in the 12th or 13th century.

**turna**, ð, [Fr.], *to turn*; turna essi, *to wheel a racer round*, Karl. 72. turna e-u um, *to turn upside down, overbrow*, Al. 22, 42, Stj. 287; it is now used in the comps, um-turna e-u, *to turn upside down*, and um turnan, *a turning upside down*.

**turnera**, að, *to ride a tilt, turney*, Bév. **turniment**, n. *a tilt, tournament*, Fms. viii. 158, Fas. i. 369, Mag. 8, þiðr. 24, 36; a for. word, which appears in the 12th or 13th century.

**turtl-reið**, f. = turniment, Fms. viii. 158, þiðr. 23.

**turtl-dúfa**, u, f. = turturi, N. T. (mod.)

**turturi**, a, m. [for. word], *a turtile-dove*, Stj., Hom., Mar.

**tusi**, a, m. *fire*, a *ἀπ. λεγ.*, Edda (Gl.); a Tzeckish word, Hung. *tus*

Rask i. 33.

**tuska**, u, f. (qs. *tuzka*, akin to *tuttan*), *a rag, vile cloth*.

**tuskast**, að, dep. *to wrestle, wrangle* (slightly); tuskuðust húskarla

ok gestir, *made a row*, Fms. ix. 340, v. l. and mod. usage.

**tustleiki**, a, m. (qs. *tvistleiki*), *dusk*; t. tímans, Norske Saml. i. 164.

**tutl**, n. *a nibbling, picking, teasing*.

**tutla**, að, *to nibble, tease*; tauta eðr tutla, Fms. viii. 234.

**tuttan**, f. [from toga], *a pulling, tearing*; ef hann bæði görir (viz. tel) í hár öðrum ok kippir) þá heitir þat tuttan, þá skal hann bæta fullur rétti fyrir, N. G. L. i. 70.

**tuttr** and **tottr** (q. v.), a nursery word, *a tom-tumb*, cp. *túta*; tutl litli, in the lullaby song of the giantess, Fas. ii. 234; cp. tottr and tut Edda ii. 496: the word has therefore no relation to *tuttr*, like *telpa* q. stelpa.

**tuttugandi** (**tuttugti**, D. N. ii. 285, Post. (Unger) 47, N. G. L. i. 355, *tutukta* hvárt pund), mod. *tuttugasti*, *the twentieth*.

**tuttugu**, indecl. *ad. twenty*; þrettán dýnur ok tuttugu, Dipl. iii. 4 fjórtán vetr ok tuttugu, Bs. i. 445, passim. **tuttug-sessa**, u, f. *twenty-oared ship*, Fms. ix. 474.

**TÚLKA**, að, [a Slavon. word], *to interpret*; t. mál e-s, *to plead one's case, be the spokesman*, Eg. 410; t. eyrendi e-s, Fms. i. 139; Guðs ok ok eyrendi þótt eigi sé með snilld mikilli fram túlkast, MS. 15. i; Ás menn munu ílla túlka fyrir þér, *give thee a bad report*, Nj. 178; þiðrann kvað sik nú gruna hversu Vegghamarr mundi t. fyrir þeim, Njarð. 37; mun ek fylgja þér til staðarins ok t. fyrir þér, *be thy interpreter*, Fm. ii. 58.

**túlkan**, f. *a pleading*, Stj. 144, Thom.

**túlkari**, a, m. *an interpreter*: a nickname, dóttir Kára þess er t. v. kallaðr, Landn. 158, v. l., of a person of the 11th or 12th century.

**túlk**, m. [a Slavon. word; Lett. *tulkas*], *an interpreter, spokesman*, a foreign language, Ld. 76, Orkn. 330, Fms. iii. 33, vii. 192, xi. 30. Stj. 542: *a broker*, þeir brakkernir er vér köllum túlka, Fms. v. 18 (Fb. ii. 138): *a spokesman*, Stj. 157.

**TÚN**, n. [a word widely applied and common to all Teut. languages the Goth. is not on record; A. S. *tún*; Engl. *town*; O. H. G. *zūn*, Germ. *zaun*; Norse *tún*]:—prop. *a badge*; this sense is still used in the Germ. *zaun*; but in Scandin. the only remnant seems to be the compd tun-riða (see B).

**II. a bedged or fenced plot, enclosure**, with which a house is built; then *the farm-house with its buildings, the homestead*; and lastly, *a single house or dwelling*: in Norway *tun* is = *Daggaards-plads*, the quadrangle or premises annexed to the buildings; where 'bō' answers to the mod. Icel. 'tún': in Norse deeds each single farm called *tún*, í efsta túni í Úlfadal-stöðum, D. N. ii. 534: the same use of the word *toun* remains in Scotland, see Scott's Waverley, ch. ix, a. fin.: many of the following examples run from one of these senses into the other; teiðu í túni teitir vóru, Vsp.; allir Einherjar Óðins-túnungu í Gm ok gullu við gess í túni, Skv. 3. 29, Gkv. i. 15; hér í túni, 2. 39; 0 er þeir koma heim þá er Úlfir föstri þeirra heima í túni fyrir, Fb. i. 13; jarls menn tóku skeið ör túninu, galloped out of the tún, Orkn. 416: the sense still remains in phrases as, *riða í tún*, *to arrive at a house*, Nj. 2; cp. skal hann eigi bráðum bruna í tún, bóndann dreymdi mig segr þá Bb.; fara um tún, *to pass by a house*; þeir fóru um tún í Saurbæ, B. i. 647; þá fara þeir Ingi hér í tún, 648; í túni fyrir karldrym, K. p. K. tún frá túni, *from house to house*, Karl. 129, 138; þeir fá brotið skjal þilít, ok komask út fram í túnit, ok þar út á riðit, Grett. 99 (Cod. Ub.



er þeir kómu á Ré, gengu þeir ór túni á veginn, fylktu þeir fyrir um skíð-garðinn, Fms. vii. 324; borgir eða héruð eða tún, x. 237; ligr ok kastala, héruð ok tún, Karl. 44; fór ek um þorp ok um tún dóm héraðs-byggðir, Sks. 631. 2. in Icel. a special sense has prevailed, viz. the 'enclosed' in-field, a green manured spot of some score acres lying around the dwellings; bleikir akrar, slegin tún, Nj. 112; al hann ganga út í tún at sín, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 209; var þá fluttir farmr skipinu upp í tún at Borg, Eg. 163; um einn völl svá til at jafna sk eitt tún vítt vel ok kringlótt, Fms. vii. 97; látið hesta vára vera þri túni, Lv. 44; i túninu i Mávalhöf, Eb. 58; i túninu i Odda mun frask höll nokkurr, Bs. i. 228, and so passim in old and mod. Icel. text; thus tún and engjar are opposed. III. metaph. in poets; aka tún, 'snake-town', i. e. gold; reikar-tún, 'hair-town', i. e. the head, Lk. Pöet.; bragar tún, 'the town of song', i. e. the mind, the memory of, Ad. (fine); mun-tún, 'the mind's town', i. e. the breast, Fas. i. (in verse); mælsku tún, hyggju tún, 'the speech town', 'mind's town', i. e. the breast, Lex. Pöet.: in local names, but rare, Túnnir; Túns-berg, in Norway; Sig-túnnir, a place of victory, in Sweden; Túnn-garðr, in L., Landn.

B. COMPS: tún-annir, f. pl. baymaking in the in-field; um annir um túnnannir, i. e. in July, Eb. 248. tún-barð, n. the outskirt on in-field. tún-brekkja, u. f. the brink or edge of an in-field, Ld. 36. tún-fótr, m. the outskirt of a home-field. tún-garðr, m. a 'town-gate', fence of a tún, Grág. i. 147, ii. 263, Eg. 713, Ld. 138, Gullþ. 61, 7, Bs. i. 648, K. Á. 64, Fms. vi. 368. tún-göldr, m. a home-boar, F. 94, Glúm. 365. tún-hlið, n. the gate of a castle, in the Norse text, Hkv. i. 47. tún-krepja, u. f., botan. a cryptogamous plant resembling the lichen tribe, tremella. tún-ríða, u. f. a 'bedge-rider', aitch, ghost; witches and ghosts were thought to ride on hedges and the tops of houses during the night, see Glam in the Grettla; cp. Swed. 'hulla'; the word is a *ἀν. λεγ.*, Hm. 156. túna-sláttir, m. = túnnir, as also the season, the 12th and following weeks of the summer. tún-svið, n. the tún-space; sem túnsvið kringlótt, a field like a round enclosure, Fms. vii. 97 (v. l. nær túns-vidd, of the largeness of a túnnir). tún-svín, m. = túngöldr, Grág. ii. 232. tún-sækinn, part. of túnnir, greedy to enter and graze in a tún. tún-völur, m. a strip of in-field, Kormak, Grág. ii. 257, Jb. 423, Sturl. i. 83, Eb. 250; hann léra farminn heim á túnvöll sinn ok gördi þeim tjald, Fb. i. 422. The ancient Scandinavians, like other old Teutonic people, had townships; Tacitus says, 'nullas Germanorum populus urbes habitari videtur'... notum est... colunt discreti ac diversi, ut fons, ut campus, ut nemus pluit, Germ. ch. 16. In Norway the first town, Níðarós, was founded by the two Olaves (Olave Trygvason and Saint Olave, 994-1030), and this town was hence par excellence called Kaupang, q. v. But the real founder of towns in Norway was king Olave the Quiet (1067-1093); and in Iceland, the words of Tacitus, 'colunt diversi ut fons, etc.', plainly still apply; 120 years ago (in 1752), the only town or village of the country (Reykjavík) was a single isolated farm. In the old Norse the 'Town-law' is the new law attached as an appendix to the old 'Ed-law'.

túna, u. f. [cp. tota; Dan. tude = a spout], a teat-like prominence: the nose of a dwarf, Fms. vi.

túna, að, [cp. A. S. tofan], to be blown up; hann túnaði allr upp.

túna-falda, að, to double.

túna-faldr, mod. tvö-faldr, adj. twofold, Sturl. i. 85, Rb.

túna, adv., see hvárr (II. 2).

túnggi, in annar-tveggi, hvárr-tveggi, q. v.

túnnir-megin or tveim-eginn, adv. on both sides, Nj. 24.

TÚNIR, gen. tveggja, dat. tveimr or tveim, acc. tvá (mod. tvo), tvær, (mod. tvö); tvaug and þau make a rhyme, Skáld H.: [Goth. tva; Lat. tui; Engl. two, twain; Germ. zwei; Dan. to; Swed. två; Lat. duo; etc.].

TÚNIR, v. 202, passim; tveir ok tveir, two and two, Hkr. i. 125; báðir tveir, Fms. vii. 202; bæði tvaug, Skáld H. 3, 7, 6, 55; tveim höndum, both bands, Eg. 532, Fms. vii. 290; hvárr-tveggja, annar-tveggja, tveir tvaug, adverb, in two, asunder, Fms. vii. 72, 193; in the saying, tveir er tveggja hugr, two men two minds (= quot bomines, tot sententia, Fas. ii. 228; cp. tveir erut einsherjar, Hm.

TÚNING, f. duality, Fms. vii. 292, MS. 625. 17.

TÚNNIR and tvinnr, adj. (tvíðr, Hom. 74), [Ulf. twainna], a twin, two and two, twin, in pairs; tvíðr skriptar-gangr, Hom. 74; tvíðr burðr, twins, Stj.; til tveðra gjalda, Grág. ii. 188; guldur opt var landskyldir, Ó. H. 27; heimta tvennar fulgur, Grág. i. 258; eigi má tveir sakir af því göra þótt tvennum sé lýst, ii. 15; á tvennum vörum tvennar leiðir, Eg. 576; tvenna tólf-mánuðr, Grág.

7; vörur tvennar hallir, aðrar yfir öðrum, Fms. vi. 147; bjóða tveir verð, Ld. 146; gjalda konungi tvenn (gjöld) slík, Jb. 208; tveir flokkar engla, Sks. 142 new Ed.; skjóta tvennum örum, Clem.

7; tvennu lagi, Hom. 74; ok er tvenn frásögn um, Sturl. i. 107; tveir (ii Cod.) frásagnir, Bs. i. l. c.; nú ferr tvennum sögunum tveir tales running parallel, Ó. H. 100.

2. two different things; lengi hefir mér þat í hug verit, ok hefir mér þó tvennt um sýnt,

Nj. 3; þó segja menn nokkurt tvennt til, Eg. 63; tvennu mun skipta, there are two chances, either... or, Fas. ii. 515; hefir Guð fram í tvennu verk sitt, annat tveggja, eða..., 677. 6.

3. two pairs; tvennir skór, two pairs of shoes, Skíða R. 193; tvenn þör skæða, id., 32; tvennir sokkar, tvennir vetlingar (gloves); tvennar buxur; skaltú Núi taka tveinn karlkyns ok kvennkyns, Stj.

4. indecl. tvínni or tvínni, two or two, as indecl. adj.; tvínni or tvínni, indecl.; tvínni tólf-mánuðr, aðra tvenni tólf-mánuðr, N. G. L. i. 344; skaltú æ taka með sama hætti tvínni ok tvínni, Stj. 57, Barl. 24.

tvennum-brúni, adj. a nickname, with meeting eyebrows (?), Landn. tvínna, að, to twine, twist thread.

tvínni, a. m. tvínni, twisted thread; tvínni-hnoða, Hkr. iii. 117. tvínnir, see tvennr.

tvíst, n. [Dan. tvíst = discord]; in the phrase, á tvíst og bast, scattered to the four winds.

tvíst-ligr, adj. = tvístr.

tvístr, m. the two or 'deuce' in cards.

tvístr, adj. [Swed. tyst; Dan. tyst = silent], dismal, sad, distressed, whence in deep silence, noiseless; varð þegar hljótt allt fólk ok tvíst (Dan. lyt og lyst), Fms. vi. 374; allt kyrt ok tvíst, ix. 510, v. l.; tvíst ok daprt, Fas. ii. 392; mist hefir fljóðir ins tvístra, Korm.; tvíst hjarta, tvístar sorgir, Lex. Pöet.; ú-tvíst, gleeful.

tvístra or tvístra, að, to scatter; munu tvístrast saðirnir, Post.; saðir hjardarinnar munu í sundr tvístrast, Matth. xxvi. 31.

tvístrótt, adj. scattered, Hkr. iii. 228.

tvísvar (also tvasvar), adv. twice, Sks. 677, Fms. ix. 265, passim; in tvísvar verðr gamall maðrinn barn. tvísvar-sinnunum = tvísvar, Hom. 118; tvasvar-sinnunum, Nj.

tví, conj. used to express loathing (Dan. tví), fie! Fb. iii. 303.

TVÍ-, [Germ. zwei-], twice, double, in many comps: tví-angaðr, adj. double-forked, Fas. iii. 385. tví-aukinn, part. twofold, H. E. i. 437.

tví-baka, u. f. [Germ. zwiebacz], a biscuit (mod.) tví-benda, u. f. a complicity, entanglement. tví-breiddr, adj. of double breadth, of cloth, Vm. 10, N. G. L. iii. 205, D. N. ii. 1127. tví-burli, a. m. a twin, esp. in dual, Fms. i. 4, Sturl. i. 1, Rb. 100; in the N. T. = δίδυμος; tvíbura-merki, the Twins or Gemini, Rb. tví-burur, f. twin sisters, Str. 15, Fas. i. 358.

tví-byrdingr, m. a twofold shield, Gpl. 103. tví-byrd, part. double-lined, B. K., D. N.: of a shield, N. G. L. ii. 42.

tví-bytna, u. f. a bottomless lake or pit, in popular belief, or thought to be in hidden connection with the sea. tví-býli, n. a double household, on one farm (opp. to einbýli), Eb. 38, Vm. 83, Lv. 71.

tví-böllr, m. a double ball, Skálda 177. tví-dreginn, part. double-lined, Jb. 187; klæði tvíðregin, Ann. 1330. tví-dregni, f. discord. tví-dreggr, adj. ambiguous, Fms. ix. 255, 324, 502.

tví-dyrðr, part. double-doored, Eb. 374, Fms. vi. 121, Fs. 66, Þiðr. 143. tví-dæggr, the name of a mountain desert taking two 'dægr' to cross, Ísl. ii. 345, Ann. 1242. tví-eggjaðr, part. two-edged, Stj., Sks., N. T.

tví-elleptr, part. twice eleven; in the phrase, vera t., to be a twenty-two-year-old, i. e. in big vigour and spirits, Fas. i. 98. tví-eln, adj. two

ells broad, Grág. i. 498, 504. tví-eyringr, m. worth or weighing two ounces, Landn. 258, Eb. 10.

tví-falda, að, to fold, double, Stj. 53. Sks. 763, N. G. L. i. 23, Alg. 360. tví-faldan, f., arithm. doubling, Skálda 191, Alg. 360.

tví-fald-leikr, m. twofoldness, Stj. 263, Hom. (St.). tví-fald-ligr, adj. of twofold kind, D. N. i. 121, K. Á. 74.

tví-faldr, adj. twofold, double, K. Á. 46, 136, Sks. 225, 405, Vm. 162, Hom. 10, passim. tví-fóðraðr, part. double-lined, Fms. vi. 428.

tví-fótr, adj. two-footed, Lat. bi-pes. tví-gilda, d. to pay double, Gpl. 378, K. Á. 80. tví-gildr, adj. of double value.

tví-giptr, part. twice married. tví-górr, part. double, Þiðr. 80, 81. tví-heilagtr, n. adj. twice hallowed, of two holidays following one another.

tví-henda, d. to hurl or wield with two hands, Edda 122, Korm. 136, Fms. x. 383, Grett. 45, 178 new Ed. tví-hendis, adv.; höggva t. = tvíhenda, D. N. tví-hljóðr, m. a dipphong, Skálda 177.

tví-hólkaðr, part. mounted with a double ring, Þorfr. Karl. 376. tví-húsaðr, part. double-housed, Stj. 57. tví-hætta, u. f. a dilemma; in the phrase, leggja á tvíhættu, to run a risk, Fær. 144.

tví-höfðaðr, part. two-headed, Fas. iii. 574. tví-kennðr, part. with double circumlocution, in poetry, Edda 122: of double meaning, 110.

tví-klifa, að, to bap twice on the same, repeat, Sks. 307. tví-klýpt, part. a bad reading for tví-kyllt. tví-kost, m. a choice between two, an alternative, Fas. ii. 68; hafa ekki ef eða tvíkost á e-u, Barl. 173; bjóða e-m tvískoti, Mag.

tví-kvángaðr, part. twice married, Bs. i. 233. tví-kveða, kvað, to repeat, Edda 133. tví-kvenni, n. bigamy, Grág. i. 367.

tví-kvislaðr, part. two-pronged, Þiðr. 178, Bær. 19. tví-kyllt, part. [kylla, the verb], stammering, of metre, a metrical term, Ht. 45. tví-lembdr, part. with two lambs, Rétt. 2. 5.

tví-litaðr, mod. tví-litr, adj. parti-coloured, Stj. 306. tví-loðinn, adj. double-bairy, thick, of fur, Fbr. 145. tví-mánuðr, m. the double month, the fifth month in the summer; in the Almanack for 1872 this month begins on the 27th of August and ends on the 15th of September, which answers to the 15th of August to the 15th of September



of the old style, Rb. 556; at Tívmánuði or at Tívmánaði sumars, at the time when T. sets in, Grág. i. 152, Ld. 134, Finnb. 298, Grett. 174 new Ed.; boð skyldi vera at Tívmánaði suðr at Ölvusvatni, Ísl. ii. 8, 31; leið nú fram at Tívmánaði sumars, Grett. 150; brúðkaup var í Garpsdal at Tívmánaði, Ld. 134. **tívmenna**, *t. to ride two on one horse*; nær hálfum mánaði síðar var honum (the horse) tívmennit, Bs. i. 389; in the phrase, tívmenna yfir ána, to cross a river two on one horse, an every day's occurrence in Ísl.; as to Scotland in ancient times, there is a curious record in Orkn. ch. 5; a lively sketch of this is found in the Queen's 'Leaves from a Journal,' 'Fording the Poll Tarf.' **tívmennin**, *f. riding two on one horse*, Sturl. ii. 131, iii. 23. **tívmennin**, *m. drinking together in pairs, two and two*; þar var hlutadr t., Eg. 22; Kormakr drakk tívmennin & Steingerði, Korm. 232; hón segir þat ekki víkinga síð at drekka hjá konum tívmennin, Hkr. i. 50. **tívmærkingr**, *m. of the value or weight of two marks, of a ring*, Grág. ii. 172, 178.

**tívmæli**, *n. a dispute, a discordant report*, one saying this, another that, Nj. 68, 139, Edda 147. **tívmælis**, *adv. two meals a day*, N. G. L. i. 422. **tívmælis-lauss**, *adj. undisputed*, Sturl. iii. 261. **tívmælt** = **tívmælis**; eta t., K. þ. K. 102, 106, Bs. i. 106. **tívmæddr**, *part. two-pointed*, Fas. ii. 386. **tívmæddinn**, *part. double-netted or knitted, of a net or the like: as a metrical term*, Edda 122. **tívmæði**, *n. ambiguity*, Fb. iii. 427; **tívmædis-orð**, *id.* **tívmæðr**, *adj. 'double-read,' ambiguous, which can be read 'both ways,'* Fms. ix. 324, v. l. **tívmæga**, *adj.*; verða tívmæga, to contradict oneself. **tívmægr**, *part. twice-told*. **tívmætt**, *part. double*, Karl. 193. **tívmættinn**, a nickname, Fms. x. **tívmættir**, *part. the name of a metre, each verse-line beginning with two long syllables*, Edda 129; for a specimen see the Rekstefja, which is composed in this metre, whence it is also called 'Drápan tvískelfda.' **tívmættungr**, *m. a double skin or film (on a wound)*. **tívmættur**, *part. double-seated, in two wanks*, Fms. x. 16. **tívmættur**, *t. to divide into two parts*, Fms. i. 154, ii. 240, viii. 363; to waver, hann tvískiptisk í ætlaninni, x. 270. **tívmættur**, *n. a division into two parts*; t. mun vera á öllu landi, Fms. v. 347; the phrase, það er ekki til tvískiptanna, it is too small to be divided.

**tívmættilligr**, *adj. divided*, Bs. i. **tívmættir**, *m. a changeling, idiot (= skiptingr, q. v.): a nickname*, Fms. x. 2. **tívmættir**, *part. divided*, Fms. viii. 16, Hom. (St.) *uncertain*, Fas. i. 42; of two colours, t. vesli, Rd. 309, Fms. ii. 71; t. brynja, Þiðr. 80. **tívmættir** = **tívmættir**, *metric*, Fms. ii. 310. **tívmættir**, *adj. ambiguous*; t. draumr, Fms. viii. 444; görask t. í vináttu við e-n, Sks. 357. **tívmættir**, *steig, to waddle*. **tívmættir**, *n. part. a metrical term, 'double apocope,'* Edda 134; a mark on a sheep's ear, t. framan hægja.

**tívmættir**, *sing, to chant double in the church, a kind of two-voiced music, a relic of the early Middle Ages, still practised in Ícel., recorded in Laur. S. (Bs. i. 847). **tívmættir**, *n. uncertainty, doubt*, Fas. iii. 207, Gisl. 86. **tívmættir**, *adj. precarious, doubtful, of danger*, Nj. 111, Bs. i. 814. **tívmættir**, *m. a two-voiced song*; see **tívmættir**. **tívmættir**, *tók, to repeat*, Skálda 208. **tívmættir**, *u, f. the dual number*, Stj. 13. **tívmættir**, *adj. of twice the number*, Fb. iii. 362. **tívmættir**, *part. hung with double tapestry*, Vm. 171.*

**tívmættir**, *twice-ten, twenty*, Fms. x. 378. **tívmættir**, *adj. [Dan. tve-tullet], an hermaphrodite (töl II)*. **tívmættir**, *adj. aged twenty*, Grág. i. 307, 465, ii. 108, Fms. ii. 7, vi. 90, Jb. 143, passim; measuring twenty (fathoms, ells), Grág. i. 497, ii. 337, Fms. iii. 194, passim; átta vetr um tvítugt, i. e. twenty-eight years old, Stj. 26. **tívmættir**, *m. the age of twenty*, Eg. 2, Fms. iv. 254, x. 377, Njard. 396, passim. **tívmættir**, *u, f. a twenty-oared ship (see sessa)*, Eg. 28, Fms. ii. 253, iv. 322. **tívmættir**, *mod. tvítugasti, the twentieth*, passim. **tívmættir** = **tívmættir**, D. N. **tívmættir**, *f. twice twelve*; tvítýlfar baugr, Grág. ii. 89. **tívmættir**, *part. double-tongued*, Al. 4. **tívmættir**, *adv. 'two-ways,' to and fro*; fara t., to go back again, Ísl. ii. 327, Fms. iii. 83, vi. 119, Grág. i. 213, 436; hence in mod. usage gener. twice. **tívmættir**, *m. doing the same twice over again*. **tívmættir**, *m. a double-piece cross-bow*, poet., Edda (Gl.), Merl. 2. 65, Þd. **tívmættir**, *n. a period of two years*, D. N. ii. 193. **tívmættir**, *adj. of two years, two years old*, D. N.; tvíær landskyld, id.

**tívl**, *n. [Ulf. tveifls; Germ. zweifel; Dan. tvil], doubt*. **tívl**, *adj. without doubt, forsooth*. **tívla**, *adj. to doubt, (mod.)*; as also **tívlugr**, *adj.*, in ó-tívlugr, quite safe; hann er ó-tívlugr, það er ó-tívlugr; but none of these words are found in old writers.

**tívl**, *u, f. a ewe two winters old*. **tívl**, *adj. two winters old*. **tívggi**, *thus, not tiggj*, as seen from rhymes, **tívggi**, **tyggj**, **hnyggj** **tyggi**, **hygg** **tyggja**, Geisli g., Lex. Poët.; [the word is therefore derived from tjúga (q. v.), toginn, (cp. Germ. ziehen, ge-zogen), and is akin to Germ. -zog, in ber-zog, Lat. duc-s]—a leader, chief, but only in poetry, Lex. Poët., freq. in old and mod. ballads.

**TYGGJA** (**tyggva**, Gkv. 2. 39), pres. **tyggj**; pret. **tugði**; subj. **tygði**; part. **tuggit**. A remnant of a strong inflexion is the pret. **tögg**,

Fbr. 24; **tögg** (2nd pers.), Am. 39; plur. **tuggu** (**mandebant**), Orkn. (Arnór, in a verse, MS.); part. **tugginn**: **tyggja** has since become a regular weak verb, like **spyrja**: [Dan. **tygge**; Engl. **to tug** at food]—to chew. Lat. **mandere, manducare**; hvat er nú, dóttir, **tyggj** þú nokkut?—**Tygg** ek söl, segir hón, Eg. 604; tak pipar ok **tygg**, Pr. 475; **tögg**u **tögg**u trúðir vel jöxlum, Am. 79; við hunang **tuggin**, Gkv. 2. 40; hann **tögg** með grimmm kúlða-tönnum allar jarðir, Fbr. 24; **tögg** hold ok bein, Ann. 1362 (in a verse); **egginn** **tögg** af honum fær þáða, Úlf. 7. 74; úlfar **tuggu** hræ, Arnór; hræra sinn kjálka til at t. með, Stj. 77.

**tygi**, *n. [A. S. ga-teauva; O. H. G. zieg; Germ. zeug; Dan. tøj; Engl. toy]—gear, harness; flestóll tygi þau er þeir höfðu átt, Fb. iii. 567; söðull með öllum tygjum, D. N. i. 321; þitt ess eðr tygi, Pr. 422; reð-tygi, saddle-barness. 2. metaph. kind; einn af þessu vándra tye (=tyge) er Robert klerkr af Broc (de funesta illa progenie), Thom. 231: mod., af sama tægi, a sample of the same piece.*

**tygi-ligr**, *adj. [perh. a bad reading for rýgligr]; t. orð, baugty words, threats*, Bs. i. 653, 658 (but rýgligr v. l. in both instances), Grett. 172 new Ed.

**tygill**, *m., pl. tuglar (like lykkill, pl. luklar), a dimin.*; [akin to tog; cp. Germ. **zügel**]:—a string, strap, thong, esp. of the strap with which a cloak was fastened round the neck; möttull & tuglum, Fms. vii. 201; **tygill** er menit var fest með, Ó. H. 135; & tuglumum taflungins var gullbaugr, Gullp. 20; in Lv. 41 read, ok gullbaugr (for gullband) & tyglinum combs: **tugla-möttull**, *feldr, m. a cloak with a strap*, Fær. 263, Fms. v. 292, Sturl. ii. 154, (Bs. i. 556 spelt **tugla**—) **tygil-knifr**, *a knife or dirk hanging from the belt on a tygill*, Fms. vi. 165, x. 149, Ísl. ii. 277.

**tygja**, *ad, to harness*; allir **tyaðir** panzerum, Fb. iii. 582; her-t., to armour; hertýað, clad in armour, Úlf. 7. 111 ('herdti ad' in the Edit.) **tykta**, *ad, whence typta*, Bs. i. 805, 846: [Germ. **züchtigen**; Dan. **tugte**]:—to chastise, H. E. i. 509.

**tyktan**, *f. cbastisement*, Stj. 167. **tylft** or **tylpt**, *f. [töl], a number of twelve, a 'duo-decade,' dozen, a body of twelve*, Eg. 341, Nj. 150, Fms. viii. 140, Hkr. ii. 398; ferner tylftir, þrennar tylftir, of the courts, Nj. 150, 244, Grág. i. 4, 72 (twelve being a holy number): of the sea, tylft, twelve miles, Landn. 25, Rb. 482, Bs. ii. 5. **tylftar-eiðr**, *kvíðr*, *kvíð* (see **eiðr**, **kvíðr**, **kvíð**), Gpl. 121, 547, Js. 30, K. þ. K. 168, Landn. 89.

**tylla**, *t, [tolla], to sit loosely; tylla sér niðr; tylla sér á tá, to stand on tiptoe*. II. reflex. to go with a light step; myrár lágu illa, mátti tyllask & vetrar-brautum, the ice on the moors was unsafe, but could be tripped over, Sturl. iii. 140.

**tylli-sætt**, *f. a loose, unreal, shifty agreement*, Bs. i. 519. **tylli-sök**, *f. a light, futile charge*, Glúm. 377. **typpa**, *t, [toppr], to tip, top*; ok hagliga um höfuð typpum, to tip his head, with a woman's hood, Þkv. 16: **typptr**, *adj. tipped, laced*, Js. 78; silfr-typptr, silver-tipped, of the waves, Snót 36.

**typpi**, *n. a tip (Lat. apex)*, Fms. vi. (in a verse), and in mod. usage. **typpingr**, *m. [toppr], a kind of lace or edging; dúkkr með typping*, Vm. 52, 65, 125; **typpings-dúkr**, 62; **typpings-ver**, a case of typping, D. N. i. 590.

**typta**, *t, =tykta (q. v.), changing kt into pt; analogous is stipti from stikti*, Bs. i. 805, 846, Lil. 81, (not from **τύπτω**, as suggested in Lex. Poët.); this form is freq. in mod. usage, whereas **tykta** is obsolete. **typtan** = **tyktan**, Mar. **typtu-meistari**, a, m. a master of ceremonies, Clar.; hof-typt, court ceremonial.

**tyrðil-múli**, a, m. a bird, the razor-bill, **alca torda** L., Edda (Gl.) **tyrðil**, *d, [torf], to cover with turf, sod*, Fas. i. 134, iii. 389, Sturl. i. 155, passim. 2. [Swed. **törffa**], to pelt (with turf and stones?); t. e-n með grjóti ok með torfi, N. G. L. i. 82; cp. 'tyrva med stenom' in Swed. law; torfheik, a pelting game.

**tyrri** and **tyri**, *n. a resinous fir-tree used for making a fire; með tyrri eðr öðrum eldsum víði*, Sks. 427 B; lokar-spán af tyrri, Fagrsk. 109; hence **tyrri-tré**, Fagrsk. l. c.; **tyr-víðr**, Hkr. i. 32, iii. 61; **tyrvi-tré**, Fms. vi. 153; cp. **tjör-víðr**; all various forms of the same = **tar-wood**.

**Tyrfringr**, *m. the name of the enchanted sword, Hervar S.; prop. from its flaming like resinous-wood (tyrri): a pr. name, Landn.*

**tyrfrinn**, *adj. resinous; tyrfrít tré = tyrvi-tré*, Mork. 7. **Tyrkir**, gen. pl. Tyrkja, m. pl. the Turks, Bret., Edda (pref.), Landn. 19: **Tyrk-land**, the land of the Turks, Bret.: **Tyrk-neskr**, adj. Turkish, Mar., Karl.

**tyrma**, *d, qs. tyrfa? (rm = rf), prop. to pelt (?)*, only used in metaph. phrase, þat tyrmir yfir e-n, to be overwhelmed, from ailment or evil.

**tyrmingr**, *f. an overwhelming illness*. **tyrrinn**, *adj. peevish, fretful*, Grett. 111; ú-tyrrinn, peaceful, Gisl. (in a verse).

**tysti**, a, m. = **tosti**, a frog (?); a nickname, Sturl. iii. 298. **tysvar** = **trisar**, twice, Nj. 102, 109, N. G. L. i. 340, Sks. 378 B, Fms. viii. 313, O. H. L. ch. 113.

**tytta**, *t, to knead, of bread*, N. G. L. i. 304; ó-tyttir, Bs. i. 244. **tyttr**, *m. a little pin*; hor-tyttr.



yttugti, the *twentieth* (=tuttugti or tví-tugti), N. G. L. i. 348.

ysa, a nickname, Fms. viii.

ýja, u, f. (sounded *tía*), [akin to *tæfa*; Dan. *tæve*; cp. *tóa*]:—a dam, other with *ber* young, of a dog, cat, or the like.

ýja, u, f., qs. *tvía*, *doubt*; var mér *tyja* er vit tveir lífum, Akv. 27. ÝJA, *tæja*, *tjóa*, and *tjá*, the forms of this verb vary: *tæja*, *jar tæja* make a rhyme, Pd. 18; pres. *tær*, pret. *tæði*, part. neut. *tæð*: *tja*, *týr*, *týði*: *tjóa*, pres. *tjóar*, pret. *tjóði* or *tjóði*, see below B: *d* lastly, *tjá*, pres. *té*, *tér* (mod. *tjái*), pret. *téði*, part. *téðr*, *téð*: with *g*, suff. *tær-a*, *does not*, Fms. vii. (in a verse): [Ulf. *tawjan* = *ωστεν*; *guidon* on the Golden horn; A. S. *tawjan*; O. H. G. *zawian*; Germ. *tan*; Dutch *tanwen*.]

B. Prop. to do, work; but here *göra* (q. v.) has in the Scand. the place of *tæja*, it is therefore only used in the sense,

II. *help*, *assist*, with *dat.* or *absol.*: at *tæja* Kleppjarni, Ísl. ii. 482 (reidarv. S.); þeir menn er tæðu máli þorsteins, Ísl. ii. 305; þú tæðir þér, Drottinn ok hugaðir mik, 655 v. 2; tæja sjúkum ok váluðum, 53, 93; þat góz eptir verðr skal ek tója (*bestow on*) guðs móður, Mar.; þú vilt tæja honum, Clem. 56; Guðs mildi tæði máluð hans, 45; ngingan lét enn eigi seinat sér at tója honum, Al. 139; hirð er tæði þum vel, Fms. vi. 317 (in a verse); Krístr tær hokka hristi . . . , Lex. lét.; at týjanda Guði = *Deo auxiliante*, Hom. 27; árnendr várir ok þendr (töyendr Cod.), 149; sá er dörmur vill týja til örrostu, 42; segir mest týja, at eigi hafi Guð nauða þjónustu, O. H. L. 42; týja sá tuglegri þann, Hom. 1; opt hefir höfðingjum mikitt tjóað at berjask at es með frameggjan, Al. 5; kölluðu þeir á Jacobum, at þeir kæmi til at þeim, 656 C. 2; Drottinn várr té (subj.) oss til þess, at vér megim, m. 90: recipr., téisk at báðir, *help one another*! H. E. i. 245.

2. *avail*; ok tór þat því at eins, ef hann vissi eigi, at . . . it *avails only* be case that he knew not, Grág. i. 315; þat týr ekki, *boots not, avails*, or týði ekki, *it was of no avail*, eigi tór bónda sjá bjorgkvíðr, at; ek vissa at mér myndi ekki týja at forðask þik, Eg. 165; eyfitt þótt skyndi seinn, a saying (see *eyvit*); ekki týr yör nú at tauta

tutla, Fms. viii. 234 (tjár, Fb. ii. l. c.); hvárki tæði (týði, Hkr. i. 1; tjáði, Fms. v. l. c.) þann manna né féð, O. H. 190; konungur var reiðr at henni týði ekki at biðja, Hkr. i. 100; allir löttu Sigurð

í at ganga ok týði ekki (tjáði, v. l.), Nj. 271; lítið týr oss at mæða um várm í föstum, Hom. 73; hvat mun tæði tjóa at eggja þá menn,

ut need I? Fms. viii. 136 (tjá, v. l.); ok er hón sá at eigi týði at tjá þetta mál lengra, þá hætti hón, xi. 288 (v. l.); sem hann sá at

týði þar at standa, Str. 42; þorvaldr lét ekki tjóa at sakask um

kit, Glúm. 374; mun mik ekki tjóa at letja, Nj. 16; eigi mundi tjóa þjórátök við forlögnum, Fms. 20; at ekki moni tjóa, Fas. i. 364; þú mun tjóa at góra þat, Fms. ii. 194 (v. l.); eigi þykkir oss þat tjóa,

alp. 20; veit ek eigi hvat þat mon tjóa, Mork. 194; Baglar sá at ekki tæði (tjóði) eptir at halda, Fms. ix. 13 (v. l. 7); ok tjóaði ekki fyrir

hans, x. 301; hefir ek um talat ok tjóar mér eigi, F. 60; eggjat

nu ef nökkurt tjóaði, 4; þeir biðja at . . . ok tjóar ekki, Glúm. 390; eigi honum alls ekki, Str. 42; ekki tjóar skriptar-gangr þeim er . . .

en at svá búnu tjár ekki, Fas. i. 364; hvat mun þá tjá við at

tjola, Glúm. 324; hvat tjár mér nú, at hafa til hans stundat, Al. 129; eigi mun tjá at saka sik um orðinn hlut, Nj. 20; and so in mod.

veg, þetta tjár ekki, *this won't do*; það tjár ekki, *'tis of no use*;

þat alls ekki, Gísl. 43. 3. peculiar usage, to grant, to give; því meiri gesku er hann tæði þeim af sinni hendi, Hom.

2. III. as an auxiliary verb; sóli tær sortna, *the sun does blacken*, N. 57 (see p. 264, foot-note 3); áðr tæði þen blæða, *blood did flow*,

(in a verse); tjá buðlingi blæða undir, Hkv. Hjörv.; tær-a standa þat af þóri, Fms. vii. (in a verse); hón tær binda, Orkn. (in a verse);

þu tæði velja, Rekst.; hyggja tæði, *did think*, Bkv. 13; tæði færa, *did*

þeg, Fms. vi. 340; Boðnar bára tær vaxa, *does wax*, Edda (in a verse).

See also tjá, which is a different word.

tjandi, a, m. a *belper*; töyendr, *belpers*, Hom. 149.

TYNA, d, [tjón; Scot. to *tyne*], to lose; þeir týndu hestunum, Nj. 21;

as also in Týs-áttungr, the *offspring of gods* (Gr. *διογενής*), Ýt.: týs-framr, adj., Haustl. i: týs-hraustr, *valiant as a god*: týs-spakr, *godly-wise*, Edda 16.

II. the name of the god Týr, the one-armed god of war; see Edda passim. Týs-dagr, m. *Tuesday*, (Germ. *Dienstag*), Fms. ix. 42, N. G. L. i. 10, 343, 348, Hkr. iii. 416; spelt

Týs-dagr (Dan. *Tirsdag*), Fms. vii. 295, ix. 42, Rb. 572.

týra, ð, to *flame faintly*; cp. *tóra*.

týra, u, f. a *faint light*; ljós-týra, freq. in mod. usage. 2. doubtful is the passage, Ad. 8.—týru fylgðu sökk sámleitt síðra brúna.

týr-eygðr, part. with *peering eyes*.

týta, u, f. [akin to *túta*, tottr], in týtu-prjónn, m. a *fin*.

tæfa, u, f. [Dan. *tæve*], a dam, mother, of a dog, cat.

tægja, pres. *tæ*, pret. *tæði*, part. *tæð*; [akin to *tog*, *teygja*]:—prop. to 'stretch out'; tægja ull, to *pick or tease the wool* before it is spun and carded; ullar-reitur eg um kveldið tæði, Hallgr.

tægja, u, f. a *fibre*; see *taug*.

tægja, ð, to *help*; see *týja*.

tækki (i. e. *tækki*), n. pl. [taka], *implements, outfit*; sel þú mér tækki at ek mega rita, 623. 54; tól ok t., Stj. 22; arðr ok öll tækki at þeim arðri, Karl. 471; means, eg hefi engin tækki til þess.

tækki-feri, n. *opportunity*.

tækki-ligr, adj. *due, proper*; t. tími, tíð, Stj. 429, Fms. ii. 142, MS. 623. 40; með-t., *acceptable*.

TÆKR (i. e. *tækkr*), adj. [taka], *acceptable, fair, legal*, of a tender made, Gþl. 500; þau handsöl er honum þykkir tæk, K. þ. K. 170; þá eru tæk vitni þeirra, Ó. H. (pref.)

2. *fit, meet*; the phrase, í tæka tíð, in *due time*.

3. *ú-tækkr, unacceptable, unfair*; lag-tækkr, *skilful of band*.

TÆLA, d, [tál], to *entice, betray*; t. menn með fjölkyngi, Clem. 56; t. þá með svikum, Fms. ii. 137; tæla þik, Sks. 537; tældr miklum tálum, Alm. 36; er Herodes konungur sá at hann var tældr af Austrvegs-konungum, Hom. 48.

tæla, d, [tál], to *manage*; faðir þinn þykkisk ekki mega um þik t. hér í hýblum sínum, Eg. 194; var hann svá í lýzku ok athæfi, at trautt þótti mega-um tæla, Fms. xi. 78, 92.

tæli-gróf, f. a *pitfall*, Sks. 425 B.

TÆMA (i. e. *tæma*), d, [tóm], in the phrase, tæma sik t-e-s, to *give one's leisure to, to attend*, Sks. 22, Stj. 144, Hom. 63; t. sik til at heyra Guðs orð, 656 B. 12; hann mátti eigi tæmask til frá kenningum við menn, bad no leisure, no time left, Clem. 52; hugr tæmask til hvíldar, the mind takes to rest, Hom. (St.)

2. the law phrase, e-m tæmask arfr, an inheritance falls to one by right, Grág. i. 173, N. G. L. i. 216, Eg. 31; honum tæmdisk arfr norðr í Vatnsdal, Ísl. ii. 210; e-m tæmask úmagi, alimentation devolves upon one, Grág. i. 290.

II. [tóm], to empty (Dan. *tømme*, North. E. and Scot. *to toom*); seggrinn tæmdi svinit hálf, Skíða R. 41, passim in mod. usage.

tænaðr, m., tænað and bæn make a rhyme, Líkn. 8, Lil. 82; [tæja or týja]:—*help, assistance*; biðja tænaðr, Sturl. iii. 278; fullting eðr tænað, H. E. i. 502, Fms. x. 238, Bs. i. 215, 355; án manna tænaði, Mar. tænaðar-maðr, m. a *belper*, Stj. 157, Bs. i. 240.

tæpi-djarfr, adj. *timid*, Fas. ii. 297.

tæpi-liga, adv. *sparingly, scantily*; launa e-t t., Fas. iii. 8; ganga t. fram, 437: *scarcely*, það er t. svá mikitt, Dan. knapt.

tæpiligr, adj. *scant, scarce*; hit tæpiligasta, Mag. 160.

tæpi-tunga, u, f. a 'tip-tongue', *lisping accent*; göra sér tæpitungu, to *lisp*, as in saying 'telpa' for 'stelpa'.

tæpr, adj. *scant, too short, too narrow*, or the like; Kálfr gékk þá heldr tæpara, *stopped more cautiously*, Fb. ii. 360; ónýt er iðran tæp . . . ef þú í gördum glæp gimist að liggja, Pass. 8. 25; tók hann henni tæpt í mitt lær, Fas. ii. 234; spjótin tóku tæpt til hans, the spears scarcely reached him, Sturl. ii. 251; a path in the side of a mountain is said to be tæp: það er t. þröðjungur.

tæpta, t, [tæpr], to *tap, touch lightly, just reach with the point*; tæpti eg minum trúar-staf á tréð sem drypr hunang af, Pass. 32. 21; tæpta á e-u, to *utter faintly*.

tæra, ð, [Dan. *tære*; Germ. *zebren*], to *consume, spend*; þú tærir út tveim höndum, Fms. xi. 423; t. penninga, Bs. i. 699; to *entertain*, konungur tók Sturlu vel ok tæði honum vel ok sæmliða, Sturl. iii. 307.

tæri, n. in the phrase, komast í tæri við e-n, to *come to have dealings with a person*.

tæri-látr, adj. *cleanly, nice*, esp. as to eating.

tæri-læti, n. *cleanliness, nicety*.

tæri-penningr, m. *pocket-money*, D. N.

tærr, adj. *pure, limpid*, of water; tært vatn, tær vatns-lind, lækr blár og tær, freq. in mod. usage, but not recorded in old writers; see tár.

tæsta (i. e. *tæsta*), t, [akin to *tó* and *tæja*, or is it to be written *tæta*, from *táta*?]:—to *tear*, of wool, to *tease or pick the wool*; t. sundr, to *tear to shreds*, the word occurs in Edda (in a verse), and is freq. in mod. usage.

tæsta, u, f. and tæstingr, m. *shreds*.

töðu-, see *táða*.



töf, f., gen. tafar, [tefja], a delay, hindrance; mikil töf; vera e-m til tafar, to be a hindrance to one. tafar-laust, n. adj. without delay. töfl, f. [tafl], a tablet, a piece in a game, Fms. vi. 29, Fas. i. 285. töfr, töfra, töfrar, see taufr. töfring, f. a delay, D.N. v. 622. töggla, að, to tug; er tögglað hefir eyrendin fram, Skálda H. 7. 63; tögglast á e-u, to barp on the same thing. tögr, m. ten, = tigr, q. v. töku-, see taka.

tök-vísi, f. rapacity: tök-víssi, adj. rapacious, Hom. 19, MS. 645. 83. tölta, að, [A.S. tealþan; Engl. till], to 'till', amble; hence also tólt, n. an ambling pace; hóf-tólt, 'hoof-till.' töl-u-, see tala. tölugr, adj. well-spoken, Fas. iii. 269. töl-vísi, f. skill in numbers, arithmetic, Edda 110, Clem. 33. töl-víssi, adj. skilled in arithmetic, Clem. 33; as a nickname, Bjarni inn tölvisi, of a learned Icel. of the 12th century, Rb.

TÖNG, f., gen. tangar, pl. tangir and tengr: the gen. tangu, þd., refers to a form tanga, u, f., dat. tōngu, Sturl. i. 121 (vellum), but else tōng; [A.S. tanga; Engl. tongs; Germ. zange; Dan. tang; cp. tangi]:—a smith's tongs; tangir ok tól, Vsp.; dregit á með rauðum steini hamarr ok tōng, fyrir því at smiðr var faðir hans, Þiðr. 98; hamar, tōng ok steðja, Edda 9; tók Geirröðr með tōng járnslu glóandi, 61; skerðu til járnslins svá at brat megi ná með tōnginni, ... síðan tók þormóðr tōngina ok kipði braut önni, Ó.H. 223; drógu tveir karlar beinit með tōngu, Sturl. i. 121 (tōng, Bs. i. 425, l. c.); eigi þykkjumk ek slíkar tengr séð hafa, such tiny tongs, i. e. limbs so poorly knut, Grett. 119; kalla má höndina tōng axla, Edda; tangar-armr, the tongs-fork, Þiðr. 96; spennit-, klýpi-t-, 'clip-tongs', pincers: in N. G. L. i. 349 for 'tōng' eða reipi, read 'tang' eða reipi. tangar-hald, n. a tongs-bold.

TÖNN, f., this word (like nagl, q. v.) was originally a masc. tann or tannr, like maðr, mann, of which gender there are remnants in pr. names, Hildi-tannr, gen. Hildi-tanns, Edda (in a verse); dat. Hildi-tanni, see hildr B; it then became fem. tōnn, gen. tannar, dat. acc. tōnn, gen. pl. tanna, dat. tōnnum; nom. pl. tenn (as if from maðr), skakkar tenn rhymes with menn, Skíða R. 5, 9; litlar tenn, Al. 3; with article, tennarnar, Fms. xi. 139; brjóta tenn ö höfði manns, Grág. ii. 11; acc. tennar, Bs. i. 641, l. 21 (perh. an error); old poet. pl. tēðr rhyming with veðr, Lex. Poët.; mod. plur. is tōnnur: [a word common to all Indo-Germ. languages; Goth. tunþus; A.S. tōð; Engl. tooth, pl. teeth; O. H. G. zand; Germ. zahn; Dan. and Swed. tand; Lat. dent-is; Gr. δ-δόντ-ος]:—a tooth, including the sense of tusk; teðr hans, Eluc. 49; ör tōnnum, Nj. 185; með tōnnum, Eg. 233: phrases, glotta um tōnn, or við tōnn, to grin scornfully, Edda 30, Nj. 182, Ó. H. 114; rjóða tōnn á e-m, to redder one's teeth, taste blood, metaph. from a beast of prey; hefi ek nú nakkvat roðit tōnn á þeim er ek tók höndum Hákon jarl, Ó. H. 32: allit., tōnn ok tunga, hafa tōnn og tungu á öllu, to have tooth and tongue on everything, of a quick-witted child learning to speak; tungan veft um tōnn, see tunga; tungan leikr við tanna sár, the tongue touches on the tooth-wound, a saying, Mk. v.; tēja tanna, see tēja; fram-tennr, the front teeth.

2. a tusk (of the walrus), Krók. ch. 9, Bs. i. 641; biskups-staf af tōnn görvan ... grafa tōnn, to carve, Bs. i. 143, cp. Skíða R. 199: a thing worked in walrus-tusk, Máriu-skript með tōnn ..., húslíker með tōnn, Vm. 22, 54; buðkr með tōnn, B. K. 84: in Icel. an ivory box, scent-box, snuff-box, or the like, is called tōnn. 3. metaph. the tooth or iron of a plane, hefil-tōnn: poet., lagar-tōnn, 'sea-tooth' = a stone; foldar tōnn, 'earth-tooth', id., Lex. Poët.: the golden teeth of Heimdal, the Lucifer of the Northern mythology, represent the rays of the dawn. 4. hildi-tōnn, a dog-tooth, usually called víg-tōnn; skögul-tōnn or skæl-tōnn, a tusk; cp. tann-. COMPS: tanna-far, n. tooth-marks. tanna-gangr, m. a tearing with the teeth, of beasts, Fas. iii. 378. tanna-gnastran, f. a gnashing of teeth, Fms. iii. 168; so also, tanna-gnistran, f., N. T. (gnista tōnnum).

tōnnla, að, to attack with the teeth, backbite, quarrel; ... þér tōnnlið ok upp eðl hverr annan innbyrðis, Gal. v. 15; tōnnlast og tyggjast, to quarrel. tōnn, see tapan.

tōrgu-, see targa.

tōstugr, adj. barsb.

tōtrug-hypja, u, f. a tattered frock, Rm., Hkv. Hjörv.

tōtrugr, adj. tattered, torn, Fas. i. 30, Hom. (St.)

TÖTURR, m., dat. tōtri, pl. tōtrar; or better tōtturr with tt, and so tōttrar, Barl. 60, l. 5; tōttrug, Hkv. i. 43 (Bugge); þvatt and tōttra make a rhyme, Fms. vii. 153; [Engl. tatters]:—tatters, rags; margir tōtrar saman vaðfir, Fær. 187; vefju saumaða saman af mörgum tōtrum, Fbr. 92 new Ed.; slitnum tōtri, Bs. i. 381; svartr fats-tōttrur, 506; undan tōtrum hans, því hann var illa klæddr, Fas. i. 230; var þar ekki í nema tōtrar ok þat er öngu var nýtt, Fms. vi. 379, vii. 153 (in a verse). 2. hence mod. tētr, n. in speaking to one, poor! poor thing! so and so; tētrið, tētrið að tarna! COMPS: tōtra-baggi, a, m. a rag-bag, Fær. 186, Fms. ii. 59. tōttra-bassi, a, m. a ragamuffin, Glúm. 328.

## U—Ú

U (ú), the twentieth letter, was represented in the Runic alphabet, be on the stone in Tune and in the later Runes, by **U**, and was called i Skálda 176,—úr er af eldu járn, the Runic poem: u is sounded like in Fr. feu, ð in Germ. bören; ú like oo in Engl. root. In mod. Engl. t Icel. ú is represented by ou, ow, e. g. Icel. út, hús, búr, = Engl. out, bower, such words being in Early Engl. written út, búr, etc.; they retain their Scandinavian pronunciation in North England. For t changes between o and u and ó and ú see the introduction to the left O, p. 462. As with o, so with u, the words with initial v have, in t Scandinavian languages, dropped that letter, e. g. una = wone; undr wonder; und = wound; ull = wool; úlfr = wolf.

## U

Ubbi, a, m. [A.S. Uffa], a pr. name and a nickname, Skjöld. S., Ski R.; Úlfr er ubbi var kallaðr, Fms. xi. 212.

Uðr, f. a pr. name, = Unnr: as masc. Uðr, a son of the Night, Edda UGG-Á, pres. uggi; pret. ugðði; subj. ygðði; imperat. uggi; þa ugga:—to fear, suspect, apprehend; ugga e-n, uggi eigi þú (fear thou) Isungs-bana, Hkv. i. 20; eigi uggi ek bræðr þína, Fas. i. 28 kann vera at þeir uggi oss, Rd. 226; ef maðr uggaðr eigi andvitni mót, G. 475; ugga sér e-t, to apprehend; ef hann ygðði sér áljót eðr fjörðr, Gr. i. 493; þeir ugguðr alls ekki at sér, to apprehend no danger, be off on guard, Nj. 252, Fms. i. 117, Ld. 262; er þat uggaða (gerund.), it is be feared, Fms. ii. 286, xi. 98; þeim er uggaða (hugganda Cod.), at, 'metuendum est, ne', Hom. 13: with infin., ugga, at viðinn mundi skor Fms. vii. 97. 2. impers., mik uggr, at..., it fears me, I fear that. Ísl. ii. 146; hitt mik uggr hann komi eigi apr heill, Skíða R.

uggi, a, m. a fin of a fish; eyr-uggi, a fore fin; bak-uggi, a back fin the word seems, strange to say, not to occur in old writers; cp. the following word.

uggiðr or uggaðr, part. 'finned,' provided with fins; hjalt-u. (q. v.) ugga-lauss, adj. fearless, unconcerned, without apprehension, Harms. 4 neut. ugglaustr, as adv. no doubt, undoubtedly, forsooth, Rekst. 6, and fr in mod. usage.

ugg-ligr, adj. [hence Engl. ugly (?)], to be feared; e-t þykkir uggligr Fms. iii. 129, Greg. 25, Eb. (in a verse); þat þykki mér uggligt at þurfa skamma hrið ráð at göra fyrir jarli þessum, Orkn. 418: in Fs. read ú-glíkt.

uggr, m. fear, apprehension; mér er uggr á, at..., Fms. i. 28 hræzlu-uggur, Mar.; gördisk mönnum mikill uggr á um samþý konunganna, Fms. vi. 221, x. 410; ala uggr of e-t, Edda (in a verse) ráða af hendi mér þenna uggr, Fms. i. 84: allit., með uggr ok ótta, Pl. ii. 12. 2. = Yggr, a name of Odin, Edda.

-uggr, adj., in ör-ugg, q. v.

ugg-víssi, adj. = uggligr, Fær. 116.

UGLA, u, f. [A.S. ule; Engl. owl; Germ. eule; Dan. ugle; L. ulula]:—an owl, Al. 169; nætt-ugla. II. metaph. a bo formed clothes-peg is called ugla, from the resemblance to an owl's beak. 2. a part of a ship, a tally (?).

ULL, f., dat. ullu; [Goth. wulla; A.S. wull; Engl. wool; O. H. wolla; Germ. wolle; Dan.-Swed. ull or ull; cp. Lat. vellus]:—wool Fms. v. 314, Fs. 44; sauða-ullar, Grág. i. 505; í ullu eða garu K. þ. K. 148; fé gilt ok í ullu, Grág. i. 503; ullar-túnd, H. E. i. 39 er ok af ullin, Sturl. i. 159; hvít, svört, mórauð, mislit ull; haust-u greiða, tægja, kempa, spinna ull. 2. with gen. woollen; ull skyrtu, ullar-sokkar, ullar-peysa, etc. COMPS: ullar-hnoðri, ulla lagðr, m. a flock or lock of wool, Grett. 127, Edda 74. ullar-rey n. a fleece, Ver. 25, Grág. ii. 401.

ull-band, n. woollen yarn, Fas. iii. 240.

ull-góðr or ullar-góðr, adj. of good wool or well-fleeced.

ull-hvítr, adj. white as wool, Fms. x. 321.

ull-hötttr, m. wool-hood, a nickname, Vápn.

ullir, m. a tree, = yllir, Edda (Gl.)

ull-kamb (ullar-kamb), m. a wool-comb, Fas. iii. 471, Grett. 5 Blas. 44.

ull-laupr, m. a wool-cloth, Orkn. 28.

Ullr and Ulli, m. [akin to Goth. wulþus = glory], the name of one of the gods, the step-son of Thor, Edda, Gm. 2. Ulli, a dimin. Erlendr, Hkr. i, see Gramm.

ull-serkr, m. a nickname, Fms. x.

ull-strengir, m. a nickname, Fms. vii.

ull-þel, n. soft wool (see þel), Fm. 61.

UM, umb, of, prep. (sounded umm); umb is used in the old vellums (the Eluc., Greg., Miracle-book, Jb.), and occurs now and then later vellums (e. g. Orkn. 218, Fms. x. 378, xi. 63, 64), perh. from þei a transcript of an old vellum; in rhymes, umb, trumbu, Fms. viii. (in



erse of A.D. 1184); for of see 'of' at p. 462, col. 2: [A.S. *ymbe*; Germ. *um*; and *yfir* (q.v.) are identical.]

## WITH ACC.

A. *Around*; silki-hlað um höfuð, Ld. 188; um höfuð henni, 36; áfa um sig belt, Nj. 91, 184; um herðar sér, Ld. 56; leggja lina ámb kistu, leggja lindann umb enn vanheila mann, Bs. i. 337; gyðra um sik, Skv. 3; bera strengi um ásenda . . . festa endana um steina, Nj. 115; efjask um fútin, Fms. iv. 335; upp um herðarnar, Eg. 580; göra arð of engi, Grág. ii. 288; lykja um akra ok eng, Eg. 529; skjóta um lann skjaldborg, Nj. 274; slá hring um e-n, 275, Eg. 88; fara í hring um skipit, Ld. 56; taka um hönd e-m, Ó. H. 176; þar var poki um stan, Ld. 188; honum vefsk tunga um höfuð, Nj. 160; vefsk tunga um þinn (see tönn) . . . strjúka dúki um augu, Fms. v. 326, Fs. 114 (in a verse); sjó, er fellur um heim allan, Róm. 193; Adils jarl féll ok mart þanna um hann, Eg. 297; tjalda um skip sín, Fms. xi. 63; hafa um sik (*about oneself*) fjölmenni, Eg. 12, 38; selit var gört um einn ás, Ld. 180.

II. *about, all over*, denoting the surface; manna-ferð um érabítt, Ld. 257; fylgja þeim um einn skóg, Karl. 348; hann hafði óðorð suðr um Nesin, Ísl. ii. 207; herja um Skotland, Írland, Fms. 23; næfrum var þakt um ræfrit, Eg. 90; dæma för úmögum um at þing, Grág. i. 127; flýja hingat ok þangat um eyjarnar, Fms. ii. 43; um allar sveitir, *all over the country*, Boll. 362; kunngitt er mér mál allt Ísland, Nj. 32; of allan Noreg, Fms. x. 118; um alla Svíþjóð, p. H. 17; um allt ríkt sitti, Eg. 278; sitja um mitt landit, *about the midland*, Fms. i. 26; um miðjan skóginn er smáviði, Eg. 580; sjá um þla veröld, Ó. H. 202; kominn um langan veg, *come a long way off*, tjl. 366, Skv. 8; of lopt ok um lög, Hkv. i. 21; fátt kom um lengra, *triber off*, Fb. ii. 303; hárit féll um hana alla, Landn. 151, Fas. i. 244; árit hékk ofan um bringu, Fas. ii. 518; mikill um herðar, *large about the shoulders, broad-shouldered*, Nj. 200; þykkir um bóga, þeim manni er eit á of garðinn, Grág. ii. 286; skalat hann verja um bóstað hans, 222; veðja um þann vetvang, 106; kveðja þá heiman um þann stað, i. 30, 355; liggja um strengi, Ld. 76; or liggja um akkeri, *to ride at anchor*, Eg. 261, 374, Fms. ii. 5, ix. 45, x. 351.

2. of proportion; margir voru um einn, *too many against one*, Ld. 156; þar voru fjórir of ein (*four to one*) mót Hákon, Fms. x. 382; eigi minni liðs-munr, en þess mundi vera um Hákonar manni einn, i. 43; um einn hest voru tveir menn, *two men to each horse*, vii. 295; sex menn sé um sáld, Grág. ii. 502; Hrafn var mjök einn um sitt, *kept for himself*, Fs. 29; malit hefi k mitt of leiti? Gs. 16.

III. *Off, past, beyond* (cp. *yfir*), with *erbs* denoting motion; fara . . . suðr um Stað, Eg. 12; norðr um Stað, Fms. vii. 7; sigla vestr um Bretland, Nj. 281; er þeir kómu fram um Jarkey, Ó. H. 137; norðr um Jaðar, 182; austan um Foldina, Eg. 81; t um Eldey, Eb. 108; austr um búðina, Nj. 231; ríða um þá þrjá bæi, Grág. i. 432; hann hljóp um þá, ok í fjall upp, *passed them by*, Landn. 9; sigla svá um oss fram, Orkn. 402; leggja um skut þessu skipi, *to pass by this ship*, Fms. x. 346; leita langt um skamt fram, Nj. 207 (cp. Lat. *quod petis hic est*); vaða jörð upp um klaufir, Ld. 336; fram um stafn, Landn. 29; aptr um stafn, Fms. x. 266; honum var úhægt at höggva m brikina, Sturl. iii. 219; ríða um tún, *to pass by a place*, Ísl. ii. 252; eðan um sáðlandit, Nj. 82; fara of engi manns, Grág. ii. 277; fara m góð héruð, Landn. 37; ganga upp um bryggjuna, Eg. 195; ganga m stræti, *by the road*, Korm. 228; róu út um sund, Eg. 385; kominn m langan veg, 410; þeim dropum er renna um þekjuna, Fms. i. 63.

2. *over, across, along*; sú er annan dregur um eldinn, Fms. i. 95; skyldi ganga um gólf at minnum öllum, *to cross the floor*, Eg. 53; but also *to walk up and down the floor*, 247; bera öl um eld, *to bear the ale across the fire*, Fms. vi. 442; slá um þvert skipit, Nj. 44; gla vestr um haf, Fms. i. 22; ríða vestr um ár, austr um ár, Nj. 10, 9; suðr um sæ, Eg. 288; flýta e-n um haf, Nj. 128; austan um fjöl, Ó. H.; sunnan um fjall, Fms. x. 3; suðr um fjall, Eg. 476; um vera stofu, Fms. vi. 440; um þvera búð, Grág. i. 24; um þvert nesit, Fms. xi. 65; um öxl, *round or across the shoulder*, Ld. 276; um kné, *across the knee*, Eg. 304; the phrase, mér er e-ð um hönd, *difficult to lay hand on, hard, not easy*; and again, hæg um hönd, *giving little trouble, easy to lay hand on*; ykkir er þat hægst um hönd, *easiest for you*, Nj. 25; þegar eg vil er hægt um hönd, heima á Fróni at vera, Fms. i. 25; kastaði (the mail) um söðul sinn, *across the saddle*, Grett. 3 A.

IV. with adverbs denoting direction, upp um, út um, niðr um, ofan um, inn um, fram um, with acc. or ellipt.; sær féll út ok inn m nökkvann, Edda 36; loginn stóð inn um ræfrit, Eg. 239; hann var kominn upp um ský, Fms. i. 137; út um bringuna, Ld. 150; hann gekk of Miðgarð, Edda 35; ganga út um dyrr, Eg. 420; fara út um glugg, Fms. ix. 3; út um glugginn, Ld. 278; láta sér um munn fara, *to pass out of the mouth*, Háv. 51; ferr orð er um munn liðr, Sturl. i. 207.

B. Temp. *during, in the course of*, cp. Engl. *ibat spring*, *that summer*; um messuna, Fms. x. 109; um þingit, Eg. 765; um sex ár, Nj. 11; um vetrinn, Eg. 168; of sumarit, Fms. x. 93; um sumarit, Nj. 4; m várít, Eg. 42; um nótt, Grág. i. 115; þat var um nótt, *by night*, Ld. 152; hann mátti eigi sofa um nætr, Nj. 210; sofa um nóttina, 7; þara þar um nóttina, 252; lengra enn fara megi um dag, *in the course of*

one day, Grág. i. 89; um daginn, *for the rest of the day*, Ld. 42; um morna, Landn. (in a verse), Ó. H. 44; um nætr sem um daga, *by night as well as day*, Skv. 20 new Ed.; um allar aldir, Edda; um alla daga, *all day long*, Skm. 4; um alla sína daga, *all his days*, Hom. 114; allt um hans æfi, Eg. 268; um aldr, *for ever, passim*; um tíma, *for a while*, Mar.; um hríð, um stund, *for a while, see stund, hríð*; um . . . takar, *a while*, see sök (A. III. 2); um samt, *altogether*, Skv. 113 B.

2. *above, beyond*; standa um vörping, Grág. i. 103; um hálfa mánuð, Fms. ix. 526, v. l.; um viku, *above a week*. 3. *at a point of time*, at; hann kom at höllinni um drykkju, Nj. 269; of matmál, *at meal time*, Grág. i. 261; um dagmál, um náttmál, einnherm dag um þingit, Ld. 290; eitt hvert sinn um haustið, Nj. 26; þat var of vár, Fms. x. 389; um várít urðu mikil tíðendi, 2; þeir höfðu verit á sundi um daginn, Ld. 130; opt um daga, Edda 39; um daginn, *the other day* um þat, *when*; um þat er þrít vetr eru liðnir, Ld. 146; um þat þessir eru bættir, Eg. 426; um þat lýkr, *when the end is there, in the end*, Fas. ii. 361; ef ek kom eigi aptr um þat, *then, at that time*, Fms. ii. 58; um þat er vér erum allir at velli lagðir, Eg. 426; um sinn, *ones, see sinni B. p. 530*; um síðir, *at last*, see síð (II); um leið, *at the same time*; hér um bil, *about so and so*; um allt, of allt, *always*; Kristinn dóm má um allt sækja, *at all times*, N. G. L. ii. 154; nokkrum sinnum, ok hefir mér ofallt illt þótt, Fms. v. 205 (see ávallt, p. 47, col. 2).

C. Metaph. usages, of, about, in regard to a thing, Lat. *de*; halda vörð á um e-t, Eg. ch. 27; annask um e-t, *to attend to*, Nj. 75, Glúm. 342, Kormak; gefa gaum at um e-t, *to give heed to*, Ó. H. 215; bera um e-t, *dæma um e-t, to bear witness, judge about*, Nj. 100; tala um e-t, *to speak of*, 40; þræta um e-t, *to quarrel about*; spyrja um e-t, *to peer or ask about*, 110; göra, yrkja um e-n, Fms. x. 378; haldra njón um e-t, Eg. 72; nefna, búa um mál, Nj. 86; um alla ráða-görð, 101; stefna e-m um e-t, Grág. i. 175, 313, Nj. 87; vera til eptir-máls um e-t, *passim*; frækinn um allt, *in everything*, 89; bera gæfu til um e-t, Eg. 76; kappsamir of allt, þeir hyggja þat lög um þat mál, Grág. i. 9; eitt ráð myndi honum um þat sýnask, Nj. 79; kunna hóf at um ágirni sína, Ó. H. 131; þat er um þat átan, er . . . N. G. L. i. 19; þau tíðendi er görzk höfðu um ferðir Egils ok stórvirki, Eg. 686; stór úfarar görask of menn þessa, Fms. xi. 151; aumligt er um e-t, Hom. 159 (Ed.); seinkaðisk of svörin, 623, 16; mikit er um fyrirburið síkka, Nj. 119; þá var hvíld á um bardaganna, 248; hann telk undan um fórina, Fms. xi. 69; ruðning um kviðinn, Nj.; misfangi um mark, *a mistake as to a mark*, Grág.; binda um heilt, *to bind up a sound limb*, Ld. 206; gróa um heilt, *to become sound, be healed*, Fms. xi. 87, Al. 120; ganga um beina, *to attend*; leita e-s í um mein hennar, Eg. 565; veita tilkall um arf, Eg.; leita um sættir, gríð, Nj. 92; selja laun um liðveizlu, 214; in inscriptions of chapters, um so and so, = Lat. *de*; um viðralt Njals ok Skarphéðins, um misfanga ok um mark, um bæjar bruna, Nj., Grág., Fms.; göra mikit um sik, *to make a great fuss*, Fb. i. 545; gördi mikit um sik ok var sjálfhælin, Grett. 133 A: vera vel um sik (*of good quality*) ok vinsall, Fms. xi. 118; meyr er ok vissa vænsta ok bezt um sik, 104; at hón væri í engum hlut verri um sik, Hkr. ii. 129; sviðr um sik, *wise of oneself*, Hm. 103; auga blátt ok snart ok vel um sik, Mag. 7; hvár um sik, *each for himself, one by one*, Dipl. ii. 11; vér staðfestum þessa articulos hvern um sik ok sér hverja, 13; þykki mér þat undarligt um svá vitran mann, *of a man so wise*, Eg. 20; var mart vel um hann, *be had many good qualities*, Rb. 364; þat mátti vera um rökvan mann, Fms. vii. 227.

2. ganga um sýslur manna, *to go about or upon men's business*, as an overseer, Eg. 2; ganga um beina, *to attend, see beini*. 3. e-m er mikit (ekki) um e-t, *to like, dislike*; Guðrúnu var lítið um þat . . . lítið ætla ek þeim um þat bræðrum, at . . . Ld. 246, 264, Fms. ii. 81; var honum ekki um Norðmenn, Hkr. i. 128; þórdi kvaðsk ekki vera um manna-setur, Ld. 42; er þér nökkut um (*hast thou any objection?*), at vér rannsákim þik ok hús þín, Glsl. 53; sá er mönnum væri meira um, *whom people liked more*, Fms. ix. 36; ef þér er mikit um ráða-hug við mik, *if thou art much bent on it*, xi. 4.

4. búa um eitt lyndi, *to be of one mind*, Jb. 396; búa um nægtir, grun, skoll, búa um heilt, see búa (A. II); búa um hvílu, *to make a bed*; búa um okkr, Nj. 201 (see búa B. i. 2. 7); setjask um kyrt, *to settle oneself to rest, take rest*, Fas. ii. 530; or sitja um kyrt.

II. *because of, for*, Lat. *ob*; öfunda e-n um e-t (*invidere a-i a-d*), Nj. 168; reidask um e-t, um hvat reiddusk goðin þá, Bs. i. 22; telja á e-n of e-t, *to blame one for a thing*, Nj. 52; berja e-n íllýrðum um slíkt, 64; lágu margir á hálsl honum þat, Fms. xi. 336; týna aldr um óra sök, Skv. 3. 49; verða útlagr um e-t, *to be fined for a transgression*, Grág. i. 16; dæmdr fjörbaugs-maðr um spellvirki, 129; maðr vegr mann um konu, *if a man slays a person for [violating] his wife*, 61; um sakleysi, *without cause*, Nj. 106, 270, Bs. i. 19.

III. *beyond, above*; fimmm hundrúð gólfa ok um (*plus*) fjórum togum, Gm. 24; kistan var eigi um vættar höfða, Bs. i. 712; margir fengu eigi hlaupit um röst, Karl. 351; lítið um tuttugu menn, Sturl. i. 183; hann var ekki um tvítugan, Róm. 327; hafa vetr um þritugt, *to be one beyond thirty, i.e. thirty-one*, Sturl. i. 183; freq. in mod. usage, hafa tvo um þritugt (*thirty-two*), átta um fertugt (*forty-eight*), tvo um fimtugt (*fifty-two*), einn um áttarætt (*eighty-one*); sá dagr, sem um



vikur fullar er í árinu, Rb. 128: at yðr verði þat ekki um aß, *beyond your strength, more than one can do*, Band. 21 new Ed.; um megn, *id.*, Fms. viii. 62; þetta mál er nökkut þér um megn, vi. 18; kasta steini um megn sér, *to overstrain oneself*: um of, *excessive*; þótti mörgum þetta um of, Vigl. 18: um fram (q. v.), *beyond*; um alla menn fram, *above all men*, Ld. 20, Fms. v. 343; um alla hluti fram, *above all things*; um þat fram sem ykkur var lofat, Sks.: um hug; vera e-t um hug, *to have no mind for, dislike*; ef þér er nökkut um hug á kaupum við oss, Nj. 24.

IV. *turned over, in exchange*; skipta um, snúa um, vanda um, see skipta III and snúa A. III. V. *over, across*; detta, falla um e-t, *to stumble over*; hverr féll um annan, of heaps of slain, Eg. 24; féll bóandinn um hann, Nj. 96; detta um stein, þúfu, *to stumble over a stone, mound*; glotta um tönn, see tönn. VI. *by*; draugrinn hafði þokat at þorsteini um þrjár setur, *by three seats*, Fb. i. 417; hefja upp of fadn saman, *by a faßom*, Grág. ii. 336; minka um helming, *to decrease by one half*; hverr um sik, *each by himself*, Rétt. 114.

VII. *about*; eiga e-t um at vera, *to be troubled about a thing*; þeir sögðu honum hvað um var at vera, *what it was about*, Hrafn. 18; sem engi ótti væri um at vera, *no danger*, Fms. iv. 57; eiga ekki um at vera, iii. 156; or, eiga um ekki at vera, Gisl. 30; eiga vandræði, fjölskyldi um at vera, Fms. vi. 378, xi. 78; hann segir honum um hvað vera er, *what was the matter?* Gisl. 36; þann sagði þvílíkt er hann hafði um at vera, Krók.; var fátt um með þeim, *they were on cold terms*, Nj. 2; var þá ekki litid um, *there was no little fuss about it*, Bárð. 174; mikit er um þá mæðrinn býr, mart hefir hann að hugsa, a ditty.

VIII. *ellipt.*, til marks um, Nj. 56; þykkir honum vænkask um, Fms. xi. 135; þann mála-búnað at hann verðr sekr um, Nj. 88; ef satt skal um tala, 105; mér hefir tvennt um sýnz, 3; menn ræddu um at vánt væri skip hans, 282; hér má ek vel svara þér um, 33; hann brá dúki um, Fms. x. 382; enda er þá djöfullinn um (*about, lurking*) at svíkja þann mann, Hom. 159; þannig sem atburðr hefir orðit um, *as things have turned out*, Fms. xi. 64; ekki er við menn um at eiga, *this is no dealing with men* (but with trolls or devils), Nj. 97.

IX. *with adverbs*; í hring útan um, *all round*, Eg. 486; gékk um vedrit, *veered round, changed*, Bs. i. 775; ríða um, *to ride by*, Eg. 748; sigla um, *to sail by*, Fms. x. 23; er konungur færi norðan ok suðr um, Eg. 53; langt um, *far beyond, quite*; fljótið var langt um úfært, *quite impassable*, Nj. 63, 144; þessi veðr eru langt um úfær, Grett. 181 new Ed.; cp. mod. það er langt um betra, *far better*; kring-um, *all around*, see A. V. 2. um liðinn, *passed by*, of time; á þeirri viku er um var liðin, *in the past week*, Ísl. ii. 332.

#### WITH DAT.

A. *Local, over*, Lat. *super*; but almost entirely confined to poets, sitja um matborði (of Hkr. iii. 109) = sitja yfir matborði, Fms. viii. 51; um verði, *over the table*, Hm. 30; sitja of (= yfir) skörðum hlut, Ó. H. 150; sá er tvá húskarla á, ok um sjálfum sér, *two bouse-carles besides himself*, Grág. (Kb.) i. 10; um alda sonum, Fm. 16; er ek hafðak veldi of héruðum þessum, Clem. 35; hár söngur of svírum, Hornklofi; nema þér syngi um höfði, Hkv. 2; sitja um sinum ver, Vsp.; er ek sat soltin um Sigurði, Gkv. 2. 11; opin-spjallr um e-u, ... þagnælskr um þjóðlygi (dat.), Ad. 1; um styrkum ættar stuðli, 12; ægis-hjálm bar ek um alda sonum, meðan ek um menjum lák, Fm. 16; gól um hánun, Vsp.; úlfir þaut um hræfi, Ó. H. (in a verse); see 'of', prep., p. 462, col. 2, and yfir.

B. *Of time, by*; um dögum, *by day*, Fms. vi. 98, ix. 48; um nóttum, *by night*, vii. 166; um haustum, *in the autumn*, Eb. 216; bæði um haustum ok várum, *both in autumn and spring*, Sks. 235 B; um sumrum, Fms. vi. 255; um sumrum herjuðu þeir í Noreg, Eb. 3; þakt með ísum um vetrum ok sumrum, *both winter and summer*, Sks. 181 B; opt um vetrum, Eg. 4; þeir liggja úti hvert sumar, en um vetrum eru þeir heima, Fms. xi. 97. This use with dat. is obsolete in mod. prose.

um, an enclitic particle, see 'of', p. 462, col. 2.  
um, adv. *too*; see 'of', p. 462, col. 2, and p. 463, col. 1.  
um-annan, *f. care about a thing, a looking after it*, Lv. 74.  
umb, see um.

um-band, n. a bandage, Korm. 90, Ó. H. 219.  
um-bergis, adv. = umhverfis.  
um-beygilligr, adj. *flexible*, Skálða.  
um-boð, n. a charge, commission, administration by a delegacy; hafa u. af eigandi, Grág. ii. 374; taka u. konungs, Fms. ix. 458; fá e-m u. sitt, Eg. 590, Ó. H. 105; göra e-t at umboði e-s, Ver. 31; stjórna ok u. af hans hendi, Eg. 18, Sd. 184 (of a minor's property). 2. a stewardship; í fljóta-umboði hundrað kúgilda, Dipl. iii. 4; esp. in mod. times, when a king's domains were divided into such 'umboð'.

umboðs-maðr, m. a trusty manager, K. Á. 206, Fms. ix. 243; a commissary, konungs u., vi. 33; biskups u., H. E. ii. 49; tvá umboðsmenn (stewards) munklifásins, Fms. iii. 61; in mod. usage a manager of the king's domains.

umb-ogr, m. [hugr] care, concern, Hom. (St.).  
umb-bót, f., esp. in plur. repairs, Gpl. 416; þurfa umbóta, Bs. i. 693; a mending, bettering, Fms. iv. 262, vi. 208, Sturl. iii. 3 C. Gpl. iv. (pref., where it means an emendation). umbótar-maðr, m. one who mends matters, Sturl. iii. 3, Fms. x. 110, Bs. i. 651.

um-breyting, f. a change, Fas. i. 81, freq. in mod. usage.

um-brót, n. pl. a violent struggle, convulsion (brjótask um), Finn 342, Fbr. 173; of physical changes, Sks. 148; sá ek þar búðar-topi margar ok umbrót mikil, I saw a great levelling, i. e. all turned upside down, Nj. 162.

um-buna, að, and um-bun, f. a reward; see ömbuna.

um-burðr, m., in umburðar-lyndi, n. forbearance.

um-búð, f. [búa um], an apparatus, equipment, furniture, Fms. x. 37 Fas. iii. 30; þá verðr ú-heillög sú umbúð, Grág. ii. 350; a preparatio arrangement, þeir tóku strengina ok veittu þessa umbúð alla, Nj. 11; taka þeir þessa u. sem Pálnatóki gaf ráð til, Fms. xi. 66; konungur í þá veita u. nökkura, v. 167. 2. mod., esp. in plur., wrappe bandage, cover, Lat. involucrum.

um-búnaðr, m. = umbúð, Sks. 402, 405, Fms. vii. 147, Stj. 63; veita sári umbúnað, *to bandage a wound*, Fas. i. 222, Eg. 35 (of a dead body); gröptr eða u., burial, Fms. v. 94; sofa í góðum umbúnaði, i. 6; var honum veittir hægillgr u. (a soft bed) ok sofnar hann brátt, Odd.; á skipi til varnar, Sks. 397 B; sá u., Fms. xi. 34; er þessum umbúna var lokit, 35; allan umbúnað þeirra Hákonar, vii. 256; sprakk út ann gaur ok umbúnaðinum, out of the eye-socket, Mar. = dyri-umbúnaðr, doorway, Stj. 415; a case or covering, Pm. 10, see umbúð.

um-búningr, m. = umbúnaðr, Rb. 378, H. E. i. 298; a bandage, Fa i. 222; trimmings, outfitings, var henni veittir u. (she was fitted out) se hón þurfti at hafa til at fremja seiðinn, þörf. Karl. 376; breyta umbúningi sínum, *to change one's trim*, Orkn. 274.

um-bylling, f. a turning upside down.

um-bæta, t, to mend, D. N. iii. 419.

um-bötun or um-batan, f. an amendment, Bs. i. 292.

um-dráttir, m., gramm. = catachresis, Skálða.

um-dyri, n. = ofdyri (q. v.), a lintel, Hom. 82.

um-dæmi, n. (umb-dæmi, Fms. xi. 83, 84), an adjustment; unna e-sæmda ok umdæmis, Fb. iii. 450. 2. a charge, business; sem nefud eru með svörnum eðli til þessa umdæmis (viz. to elect a king), Gpl. 75.

3. a jurisdiction, mod., cp. Landn. 334 (App.)

um-dögg, f., poet., u. arins, 'heart's-dew,' i. e. smoke, Gkv. 2. 23.

um-faðma, að, to embrace, mod. Dan. om-faune.

um-fang, n. a struggle, Karl. 158, Fb. i. 260, Finnab. 266, Th. 76; bustle, u. sitt ok raup, Grett. 135 A.

umfangs-mikill, adj. unrul making a great noise, Finnab. 222, Grett. 98 A; u. ok gárungr, 144 A.

um-far, n. one course or round of boards in a building, Boldt 165 esp. of boards in a ship, D. N. v. 597.

um-feðmings-gras, n., botan. the creeping vetch, Björn.

um-ferð, f. a circuit, round, journey, Stj. 3; vagrancy, ekki linn umferðum um Fljótsdalinn enn, Stef. Ól.; umferðar-maðr, a journeyman, Gpl. 369; umferðar piltir, Fas. ii. 418.

um-flotinn, part. surrounded by water.

um-fram, umb-fram, íb. 7, D. I. i. 476; prep. and adv., with að beyond, above, Fms. vi. 321; u. aðra menn, Bs. i. 36; u. alla menn, Fm i. 81, vii. 228, Eg. 146, Band. 39 new Ed., Sks. 455, K. Á. 58.

besides, over and above; þat sem u. gengr, the surplus, Hb. 41; Eg. 59; tólf menn ok lögsögu-maðr u., Grág. i. 4, Landn. 161, N. 250, Jb. 7. 3. umfram um; u. um klæðnað sinn, Grág. i. 250 vera u. of aðra menn, to excel others, Fms. x. 381; u. of eljun annarr manna, Hkr. iii. 349, v. 1; umfram of þat es aðr es sagt, D. I. l. c.

adverb, ríða umfram, *to pass by*, Nj. 261; fara u., Gpl. 262; at hvárig gangi þar umfram, trespass beyond that, Ó. H. 53.

um-ganga, u. f. a passing over, H. E. i. 459; umgöngu maðr, a bus bandman, 515.

um-gangr, m. [Dan. omgang = conversation], a circuit, a passag round, of a building, = skot, q. v.; í hennar (the churches) umgöngu eða forhúsi, H. E. i. 510, Mar., D. N. v. 722. 2. management; me umgangi ok sáttar-boðum göðra manna, Eb. 128; hlita hans forsjá ok umgangi, Grett. 98 A; vanrækja allan umganginn (all the busbandry), Fms. xi. 423.

umgangs-maðr, m., mikill u., a great busbandman good manager of the household, Fas. ii. 347.

um-gengi, n. management; með u. e-s, Ísl. ii. 38.

um-gerð or um-gjörð, f. (rhymed umgerð sverði, Hallfred), a sheath scabbard, Fms. i. 15, ii. 51, vii. 298, Ld. 204, N. G. L. ii. 255, Ísl. ii. 39. 2. = umbúnaðr, Barl. 21; u. á hjálmi, Karl. 91.

um-geypnandi, part. [gaupn], the compasser of, Geisli.

um-gjöf, spelt umb-gjöf, f. a gift, Clem. 45.

um-gröptr, m. a digging round, searching, Krók. 51 C.

um-gyrða, ð, to encircle, surround, Sks. 628 B.

um-göng, n. pl. a circuit, Lex. Poët.

um-hleypingr, m. a landloutper, Sturl. iii. 28, v. 1. 2. of the weather, changeable, stormy weather; það er umhleypinga-samt, storma og umhleypingar.

um-horf, n. a looking round, in the phrase, hversu þar var umhorfs bow did it look, þjal. 6.

um-hugsan, f. reflexion, Fms. i. 229.

um-hvarf, n. a circuit, round, N. G. L. i. 36.



um-hverfa, *ð*, to turn inside out.

um-hverfi, *n.* = umfar; tvau eðr þrjú u., D. N. i. 477.

um-hverfis, conj. and adv. (umb-verfis, Plac. 49, MS. 623. 39; umb-hverfis, Rb. 1812. 66, Grág. (Kb.) i. 211; um-vergis, Stj. 177. 92, 206; um-verbis, Blas. 39; um-bergis, a form prevalent in the 14th century, Bs. ii. passim, Mar., Karl. 189, Fb. ii. 309, Nj. 88, 198, 1.1.) —all around, with acc.; u. hann, Fms. vii. 191; u. húsinn, Nj. 198; landit, Fms. xi. 411, Nj. 88; kirkja á fjöldi u. sik, Vm. 69; u. himinn, Rb. 132.

2. as adverb.; gékk mikill mann-fjöldi þar u., Fms. iii. 377; þar er djúpt vatn u., Grág. ii. 131; festir skildir u., Eg. 43; er er hraun allt u., Nj. 264; stutt hár u., Fms. viii. 29; allt u. í hring, 17 around, iv. 160.

um-hverfum, adv. = umhverfis, Fms. viii. 322, 347, 377 (v. l.), Bjarn. 2, Orkn. 428.

um-hygga, *u.* f. [Dan. omhu], thoughtfulness, care; svipta þik várri umhyggju ok forsjá, Bs. i. 40; með ástæmd ok föðurligri umhyggju, Dipl. 2.

COMPDS: um-hyggu-lauss, adj. careless, Fms. vi. 204. um-hyggu-litill, adj. id., Pass. umhyggju-maðr, m. an overseer, Hom. (St.)

umhyggju-samr (-semi, f.), adj. thoughtful, painstaking.

umi, *a.* m. [akin to ymr, q. v.], a noise, rumour; uma þann er á lék, p. iii. 318.

um-kaup, *n.* exchange, barter (Dan. bytte), Bs. i. 751.

um-keypi, *n.* = umkaup, Fms. iii. 51.

um-komulauss, adj. helpless.

um-kringing, *f.* a surrounding; umkringingar mál = periphrasis, Skálda.

um-kringis, adv. = umhverfis, [Dan. omkring], Symb. 58, Dipl. ii. 1, et. 28.

um-kringja, *ð*, to surround, Rb. 132, Sks. 198, Fms. xi. 435.

um-kvæði, *n.* [Dan. om-kvæde = burden of a song], a term, expression, vrding; þau orð ok u., sem hann má frekust hafa, Ísl. ii. 149.

umla, *að*, to mutter, mumble; hann umlaði við, Fms. vi. 372.

um-leiðing, *f.* a leading round, Stj. 377.

um-leitan, *f.* a seeking for, negotiation, Ó. H. 58; hafa u. við vini sína, ns. ix. 242, 406, v. l.; setta u., Orkn. 272; var u. settir leiðað...

eð u. margra manna, Valla L. 215; at þú komir mér í sett við jarl eð þeirri u. at..., Fs. 9.

um-les, *n.* (lesa um e-n, Hm.), Old Engl. leasing = slander. COMPDS: umles-maðr, m. a gossip, slanderer, Hom. (St.) umles-samr, l. backbiting (spelt umlassamr), Hom. (St.)

um-lestr, m. = umles, Stj. 155, 291, Stat. 238; með öfund ok umlestri, i. 790.

umli, *a.* m. = umi; umla-samr, 686 B. 2; read umles-samr, q. v.

um-liðinn, part. past, of time; see liða.

um-liðning, *f.* a passing by, of the time, Stj. 49.

um-mál, *n.* = ummáli (q. v.), Sturl. iii. 295, Bjarn. 58. 2. a circumfrence, Stj. 564.

um-merki, *n.* a marking out; settar stengir til ummerkja, Eg. 275; a undary, landmark, til þeirra ummerkja, Jb. 229; Hóla, með þessum kum ok ummerkjum, Dipl. ii. 1, Stj. 405, 440: the phrase, sjá vegg merki (verks of merki), Orkn. 220; vegg ummerki (verks of merki), l.), Nj. 28, Fb. i. 209, 260.

um-merkja, *t.* to make a landmark, Stj. 560.

um-mæli, *n.* pl. utterances, a declaration, Nj. 56, Bs. i. 141, Fms. vi. 199, vii. 95; sakir ummæla konungs, id.; þér skulst ráða yðrum ummælum, en ek mun því ráða hvað ek tala, Ísl. ii. 167; kunnu vér kkk þinna ummæla, 392, Finn. 358. ummæla-laust, *n.* adj. blameless; varð þat aldrei u., it was talked of, got an evil report, Sturl. i. 63.

um-mæling, *f.* = ummál, a circumfrence, Rb. 476, Hb. 415. 18.

um-mörk, *n.* pl. = ummerki, Bs. i. 742.

um-rád, umb-rád, *n.* guidance, management; með umbráði Markúss sögu-manns, lb. 16; hann hefir umbráð um ferð þeirra, Ísl. ii. 343; tír umráði biskups, K. Á. 214; skipa manni á pall á bak sér til umráða, consultation, Grág. i. 8; skipa tveim mönnum í Lögréttn til umráða eð sér, 5; einn dag til umráða, Eg. 279: a commission, Herodes hafði tí at umráði Rómverja, Rb. 402.

um-rás, *f.* a round, course, circuit, Sks. 42.

um-renna, rann, to pass round, Rb. 362: um-rennendr, part. a trauder, Fms. iv. 168.

um-renningr, part. used as subst. a vagrant, Þórð. 43 new Ed.: a out, marauder, Ó. H. 71, Sturl. ii. 75, Fms. viii. 329, 439.

um-ræða, *u.* f., umb-ræða, Fms. v. 207, Nj. (Lat.) 314, v. l.: —a course, talk, Nj. 112, Ld. 76, Fms. ii. 37, vi. 227; leggja í umræðu, to discuss, Orkn. 426; lýk ek hér umræðu (the discussion) raddastafanna, Skálda. umræðu-verðr, adj. worthy of remark, Sturl. i. 101, Sks. 101.

um-ræði, *n.* = umráð, Hom. 111, Sks. 672 B, Anecd. 74.

um-ræðiligr, adj. worth mentioning, worthy of mention, Sks. 101 B.

um-sát, *f.* (pl. umsetr, Str. 29), [sitja], an ambush, waylaying, Fær. 4, Fms. i. 181, vi. 152, viii. 427, x. 293, 348, Valla L. 226 (Cod. umur for umsátir, wrongly); metaph., þeir veittu opt umsátir at eyða um fjánd-mönnum, Fms. viii. 436.

um-sátr, *n.*, mod. = umsát.

um-seta, *u.* f. = umsát, a siege, Ver. 43.

um-sitendr, part. pl. used as subst. 'round-sitters', neighbours; heima-menn ok umsitendr, Sturl. ii. 94.

um-sjá, *f.* (um-sjó, Grett. 103 A), gen. umsjá, Bs. i. 131; later um-sjár, Fb. ii. 200, l. 7: —oversight, care, provision, supervision, Þórð. 13 new Ed., Fms. vi. 104; veita e-m u., Eg. 321; heita trausti ok u., Nj. 260, Bs. i. 131; með ráðum ok umsjá e-s, Fb. ii. 123. COMPDS:

umsjá-lauss, adj. unprovided for, Háv. 55. umsjá-voðinn, m. a boy under guardianship, D. N. ii. 138.

um-sjón, *f.* = umsjá, Karl. 13, is the mod. form.

um-sjór, *m.* the surrounding sea, the ocean, main, Pr. 409.

um-skera, skar, to circumcise, (mod.)

um-skipti, *n.* a change, turn; illt u., Fms. ii. 119; því u., vi. 346; þá er u. orðit með þeim, Hrafn. 28: mostly in plur., skjót u., Fms. ii. 158; göra u. á e-u, Gpl. 12; dásamlig u., Magn. 532; nokkur u., Ld. 254; börðusk þeir lengi, svá at eigi orðu u., an indecisive battle, Nj. 122; þar til er u. yrði með þeim, Finn. 332, 338.

um-skiptiligr, adj. shifty, changeful, Mar., Fms. viii. 16, v. l.

um-skipting, *f.* = umbreyting, Stj. 242.

um-skorning, *f.* = umskurn, Geisl. Hom. (St.)

um-skurðr, *m.* circumcision, Symb. 22, Stj. 116.

um-skurn, *f.* = umskurðr.

um-skyggja, *ð*, to overshadow, Hom. 31.

um-skygnari, *a.* m. an outlooker, scout, Stj. 522.

um-skygning, *f.* an overlooking, inspection, D. N.; umskygningarmadr, a scout, Stj. 522, v. l.

um-skýrnig, *f.* an explanation, H. E. i. 395.

um-slétting, *f.* a levelling, Stj. 142.

um-sniðning, *f.* circumcision, Stj.: um-sniða, sneið, to circumcise, Hom. (St.)

um-snúa, *sneri*, to turn inside out.

um-snúning, *f.* = Gr.-Lat. metathesis, transposition, Skálda.

um-sókn, *f.* = yfirsókn, Eg. 177, v. l.

um-spillendr, part. pl. used as subst. slanderers, disparagers, Fms. ix. 282, 449, 454 (umspilla-menn, v. l.)

um-stang, *n.* a bustle, trouble.

um-stilli, *n.* = tilstilli, Fms. vi. 275, Fbr. 117, Al. 156.

um-stillingar, *f.* pl. machinations, Ó. H. (in a verse).

um-svif, *n.* pl. activity, bustle. COMPDS: umsvifa-madr, m. an active man; u. mikill um bú sitt, Háv. 52. umsvifa-mikill, adj. active, bustling.

um-sýsla and umb-sýsla, *u.* f. occupation, management, Ld. 26; hann hét umsjáslu sinni við föður sinn, Eg. 174, Fær. 67; þeir hétu honum umbsýslu sinni, lb. 10. COMPDS: umsjáslu-madr, m. an active man, a man of business; þú ert umsjáslumadr mikill ok hagr vel, Fms. i. 290, Eg. 4: a manager, steward, Sturl. ii. 145; umsjáslumadr um fé e-s, Grág. i. 336. umsjáslu-mikill, -samr, adj. active, busy, Brandkr. 63.

um-tal, *n.* talk, conversation; er hann heyrði u. manna, Fms. ii. 283; með umtali (gossip) vándra manna, Orkn. 162. umtals-mál, *n.* a thing proper for discussion, to be talked of, Grett. 133 A, 155.

um-turna, *að*, to turn upside down, upset, Fms. xi. 435, Stj. 123.

um-turnan, *f.* a turning upside down, upsetting, Stj. 15.

um-tölur, *f.* pl. persuasions; með vinsæld hans ok umtölum, persuasions, Fms. i. 32; eggjan hans ok umtölur, vi. 47; við umtölur góðra manna, Nj. 267.

um-vandan, um-vöndun, *f.* a reprimand, MS. 625. 94; veita u., Bs. i. 166; dömr eða u., 759.

um-varp, *n.* a fence.

um-venda, *d.* to turn about, change, Stj. 91, 179: um-vendan, *f.* conversion.

um-vergis, see umhverfis.

um-vés, *n.* a bustle, turmoil, Úlf. i. 19.

um-vöxt, *m.* growth, circumfrence, Landn. 275, v. l.

um-þenking, *f.* a thinking about, (mod.)

um-önnun, see um annan.

UNA, pres. uni; pret. unði, later undi; subj. yndi; imperat. uni, Glúm. 354, Fas. i. 146, Eb. l. c.; part. unat: [a Goth. unman is assumed from the participle ununman = δδμνωμην, Phil. ii. 26; the word prop. means to dwell, abide; A. S. unman; Old Engl. to wone; Germ. wohnen]: —to abide, dwell; börn áttu þau bjöggu ok unðu, dwelt and abode, Rm.; fiskr unir í flóði, the fish lives in water, Gm.; hér munda ek eðli una, Fsm. 2. to dwell, abide, in a Biblical sense; með Guði unir sá er unir í helgum friði, Hom. 5; una skolu vér í elsku Guðs ok náungs, ... sá er unir í ástinni í Guði unir ok Guð í honum, Hom. (St.), rendering of Lat. manet.

II. but mostly, as in the Goth. word above cited, in a special sense, to dwell on, enjoy, be happy in, content with a thing, with dat.; þangat sega hann hafði óðr lengst verit ok sínu ráði bezst unat, Fms. i. 135; Guðhraldr undi þá miklu verr enn áðr, was still less at his ease, 83; gamni mæt unði, enjoyed her



*luck*, Hbl.; at hón sér né yndit, Am. 54; hvártki sér undi, 86; una lífi, to enjoy life, Hkv. i. 54; eigði um aldr þat ok uni dóttir, Skv. 2. 32; ok unandi auði styra, ok sitjandi sælu njóta, Skv. 3. 16; ek uni allvel meðan svá er þúit, Sturl. i. 206; una munda ek með þér, ef þú fengir mér konu þá er ..., Fms. i. 289; þótti Hallfréði svá mikill skaði at um Ólaf konung at hann undi öngu, iii. 24; hann undi sér engu, was restless and unhappy, Fs. 113; hann undi lítt eptir Gunnlaug, Isl. ii. 273; uni (imperat.) nú við þat, Fas. i. 146; uni þú nú vel við, Eb. 117 new Ed.; en þú uni við svá vel sem þú vill, Glúm. 354; una vel sínu ráði, Fb. i. 116; skalt þú fara ok una vel við ráð þitt, Nj. 11; þeir undu við it versta, 251; þórólfir unir illa við sinn hlut, Ld. 40; uni ek því best við æfi mína, Fs. 21.

2. sayings; unir auga meðan á sér, Völs. R.; þar er allr sem unir, Vidal. ii. 62; sæll er hinn er unir sínu, *bappy* is he who is content with his lot, Edda (Ht.), in a ditty by bishop Klæng; öng er sorg verri en sér öngu at una, Hm. 94.

unaðr, m. and unað, n.; eilíf unað, Hom. (St.); ætta unað, Sól. 71; lítið unað, Skv. i. 46; rarer unaðr, m., Eluc. 49, and so in mod. usage, although unan (q. v.) is more freq.: [A.S. *wyn*; Germ. *wonne*; Dan. *ynde*]:—*delight, happiness*; friðar fagnaðar, ok unaðs, 623, 22; öllum þykkir unan i, á at heyra, Fb. i. 348; unaðr es, Eluc. 49; eilíf unaðar, 625. 188; með unaði ok inndæli, 168; slikt er ætta unað, Sól.; í Parádísar unað, Hom. (St.); unaðs-bót, skömm unaðs-bót, a *short delight*, Fms. xi. 329; unaðs hilmr, a *sweet smell*, Eluc. 54; unaðs-sýn, a *bappy sight*, 53; unaðs-vist, a *bappy home*, Bs. i. 146; cp. yndi.

unað-samligr, adj. *delightful*, Greg. 30, Eluc. 45, Sturl. i. 206 C, Fas. iii. 87, Mar.

unað-samr, adj. *delightful*; auðræði ok unaðsamar vistir, a *bappy home*, Bs. i. 146 (better unaðs vistir, see the foot-note).

unað-semð (-semi, 655 xxvi. 1), f. a *charm, delight*; blómgaða með allri u., Fms. i. 137; eilíf u., Th. 6, Stj. 15; unaðsendar vist = unaðs vist, Mar. (655 xxxii. 1).

unan and unun, f. a *charm, delight* (Germ. *wonne*), freq.; this is the current mod. form. ununar-samr, adj. *delightful*, Fas. iii. 644.

UND, f. [Goth. *uunds* = *wounded* and *wundufni* = *muortu*; A.S. *wund*; Engl. *wound*; O. H. G. *wunta*; Germ. *wunde*]:—a *wound*; undir svella, Skv. 3. 68; undir dreyrgar, 32; blóð hljóf ór undinni, Eg. 216, Sæm. 179; taka vápnit ór undinni, Gisl. 22; hann beit yðr stóra und, Fas. ii. 378; tók at láta í undum þeim er vóru fyrir brjóstinu, Róm. 232; hol-und, merg-und. This word is little used in prose, having been superseded by the word *sátr*, a *sore*; in poet. circumlocutions, unda-log, und-bál, und-leygr, *wound-fire*, i. e. *weapons*; und-bára, -gjálfir, -lögr, a *wound-wave*, i. e. *blood*; und-reyr, -feinn, -linnr, = a *wound-reed*, *wound-snake*, a *sword*; und-gagl, a *carion bird*, Lex. Poët. unda-fífl, m., botan. *hawkeveed, bieracium*.

UND, prep., see undir.

undaðr, part. *wounded*; geiri undaðr, Hm. 139; vápn-u., hjör-u., *sword-wounded*, Skv. 3. 46, Hkr. i. (in a verse).

undan, prep. with dat. and adv. *from under, from underneath*; hann kastaði í pallinn undan sér hásetinu, *he threw the cushion away from the seat he sat on*, Nj. 175; hjó undan honum fótinn, *cut his foot from under him, cut his leg off*, 9; maðr kipti fótum undan honum, svá at hann féll, Fms. ii. 149; hann hafði rétt fingrin rétt undan húðinni, Nj. 208; berjask undan skildi eða buklara, Sks. 374 B; hann spratt upp undan borðinu, *he sprang up from the table*, Nj. 152; spratt upp u. garðinum, *up from under the fence, where he had been hidden*, 170; róa fram undan eyjunni, Fms. ii. 305; sjá þeir renna skip undan eyjum fram, x. 205; halda skipum undan landi, *to keep with his ship from under the land, stand off land*, i. 225; gaf byr undan landi, Isl. ii. 243; þá er hann var þrævir, gekk hann eigi u. konum, Eb. 320; hestisk þórólfir á hann en graðunginn gekk eigi u. at heldr, 324 (of a vicious bull).

2. without motion; of position; skert var út undan firðinum, *the skerry was out at sea just off the fjord*, Háv. 49; ísar liggja langt undan landi, *lie off the land*, Sks. 173 B; ... skeri, þat er vika u. landi, Landn. 134; undan þríhyrningi, *from (the farm) Tb.*, Nj. 93, 103; undan Felli, *from Fell*, Sturl. i. 9.

3. *from, away*, in the sense of retreating, pursuing, shunning, escaping, flying from a thing; snúa undan, *to turn away from*, Nj. 95; get ek þess at þú vilir eigi renna u. þeim, id.; komask undan, *to escape*; ríða undan, 105; varpa sér undan, 91; ef þetta berr undan, *escapes*, 63; metaph., fara undan, *to keep aloof, withdraw from, refuse*, 99; þeir págu þá undan, *got them relieved*, 163; frelsa e-n undan valdi e-s, Fms. x. 142; skjilja undan, *see skjilja*; ganga undan, *to pass away, be lost*, i. 23; láta þá ráða svá miklu ríki undan yðr, 52; Styrr dró alla menn undan þorgesti, Eb. 108; heimita fé mitt undan Hríti, *claim it from under Rut's band, call on Rut to yield it up*, Nj. 31; hve þér mundi undan, ef þú hefðir nökkut þat gört er frami væri at, Isl. ii. 358 (a corrupt passage).

4. *ahead of, before*, both as prep. and adv.; ganga, fara undan e-m, *to go before, ahead of*, opp. to eptir; hann lætr fara undan sauðfé þat er skjarrast var, Ld. 96; hann var á undan mér alla leiddina; farðu á undan, *eg skal koma á eptir*, freq. in mod. usage; the ancients here mostly use fyrir, q. v.

5. *lamb* undan á, a *lamb under a ewe* (born of it); kið undan geitum, kálfar

undan kú, Grág. ii. 305; so in mod. usage, hann er u. henni Hyrnu, the young and the dam; so also, smjör undan tuttugu kúm, tíu ám, Fl. ii. 529.

undan-boð, n.; u. fjár, *taking invested money out of a person's keeping*, Grág. i. 197.

undan-bragð, n. a *device, subterfuge*, Fms. i. 137, v. 286, x. 240 Lv. 65, Fs. 5. 97.

undan-drátt, m. a *putting off, evasion, skirking*, Fms. i. 115, ix. 251, x. 423, Eb. 114, O. H. 97; a *shift, trick*, H. E. i. 506.

undan-eldi, n. a *breed*; gott lit undaneldis.

undan-fari, a, m. a *precursor*.

undan-farinn, part. *preceding*.

undan-ferð, f. a *getting away from under, an escape*, Njarð. 374 Sturl. iii. 71.

undan-ferli = undandrátt, Post. (Unger) 96.

undan-færi, n. = undanferð, Fas. i. 454.

undan-færsla, u, f. an *evasion*, Fms. vii. 115; a law phrase, a *pleading one's innocence*, by ordeal or otherwise (færa II); skírsla eðr u., K. Á. 202 Fær. 201, Gpl. 550.

undan-hald, n. a *flight*, Rd. 312; a *running before the wind*, bein u.: in the phrase, það er hægt undanhaldit.

undan-hallr, adj. *sloping*.

undan-herka, u, f. a *skirk, shift, quibble*, Bjarn. 16.

undan-hlaup, n. a *running away*, Rd. 103.

undan-kváma, u, f. an *escape*, Eg. 406, Fms. i. 136, vi. 421, ix. 387 x. 240, passim.

undan-laun, f. a *releasing, redemption*, Grág. ii. 221, Fas. ii. 387.

undan-láss, m. the *lees and redees in a cask*.

undan-mæli, n. an *excuse*, Konr.

undan-rás, f. *running away*, Fs. 42.

undan-renning, f. *skimmed milk*.

undan-róðr, m. a *rowing away, escaping*, of one pursued, Fms. ii. 181.

undar-liga, adv., qs. undr-liga, [undr], *wonderfully, extraordinarily* Eg. 133, 769, Nj. 62, Orkn. 418, O. H. 220.

undar-ligr, adj. *wonderful, extraordinary*, Fms. i. 34, vi. 392, viii. 8, Eg. 47, Nj. 7, passim. 2. *wonderful, marvellous*, Blas. 47, Th. 10, Ld. 200, Edda i. 16.

und-genginn, part. *wound-printed*, Nj. (in a verse), an epithet of wounds, as sword-prints.

-undinn, part., from unna, in af-undinn.

UNDIR, prep. with dat. and acc.; an older monosyllabic und is often used in poets, Ls. 44, Hdl. 11, þkv. 16, Hm. 58; und valkesti, und árum, Lex. Poët.; und ánum, Haustl.: unt = und, Akv. 26 (Bugge); [Ulf. undar; A.S., Engl., and Dan. under; O. H. G. untar; Germ. unter]:—under, underneath, below.

A. With dat., undir hesti hans, Nj. 158; tréit u. honum, *underneath him*, 202; mána vegr und hánum, Haustl.; skipit undir þeim, Háv. 42, Ld. 78; troða undir fótum, Fms. ii. 172; bera undir hendi sér, Eg. 237, Nj. 200; sverðit brotnað undir hjaltinu, 43; sitja undir borðum, 68; róa undir seglum, Fms. viii. 131; skip þungt undir árum, *heavy to row*, Eg. 354; undir tungarði, Ld. 138; u. veggnum, Háv. 49; u. haugnum, Eb. 94; u. heiðinni, Eg. 277; fjöll undir jökulum, Fb. i. 540; liggja undir nesi einu, Nj. 43; undir garðinum, Njarð. 374; und kvernum, Ls. 44; und Miðgarði, Hdl. 11; undir þríhyrningi, Nj. 89, 114; undir Hrauni, Eb. 52; undir Felli, Nj. 16, of places seated under a fell, Landn. passim. 2. hvárt þat fé hefði undir því kvikendi alizt, of a dam, Grág. ii. 312; undir þeim var alinn Freyfaxi, *sbe (the mare) was the dam of F.*, Landn. 105.

II. metaph. usages; alla sem undir honum eru, Sks. 677 B; u. þeim biskupi eru ellifu hundræð kirkna, Rb. 332; búa u. e-m, Fms. i. 107; undir hendi, höndum e-m, hönd (B. I. fine); eiga undir sér, *to have under one, in one's power*, Fms. iv. 271, Ld. 250, Vígl. 33, Sturl. i. 20; see eiga (A. IV. 2); eiga fé undir e-m, *to have money in his bands, deposited with him*, Nj. 101; taka tíu hundrúð u. Eiriki bónda, *ten hundred in E.'s keeping*, Dipl. ii. 6; tvaug hundrúð u. sonum herra Stepháns, i. 11; þeim manni er fétir er undir, Grág. i. 184; er und einum með öll hödd Hniflunga, Akv. 26.

2. under, depending on; svá var ávisat sem u. væri bari þykkar beggja, Am. 12; örlög vár eru eigi u. orðum þínum, Karl. 339; hans líf stendr þar u., Stj. 219; undir því væri, at ek hefða góð mála-lok, Nj. 47; hvárt þykkir þér u. því sem mest, 263; mikitt þótti spökum mönnum undir, at ..., Ld. 38; undir þínum þokka þykkir mér mest at þínum frændum, *I am most concerned for what thou thinkest*, Lv. 72.

3. undir vitni e-s, 623. 15; u. handlagi e-s, Dipl. i. 11; hann á vin undir hverjum manni, *he has a friend in every man*, Fas. i. 290; jafnan er munur undir manns liði (= i manns liði), *a man's help is something*, Bs. i; þu smátt sé und einum, *though one man (more or less) makes little difference*, Hallfred; um þá gripi er görsemar er undir, *things of value*, Gisl. 80; lítill eru tíðendi u. förum mínum, Fms. xi. 118; fela ván sína alla u. Guði, 686 B. 2; eiga traust u. e-m, Fms. i. 261; undir trausti, skjóli, hlífð ... e-s, 623. 15; u. griðum, Grág. ii. 194; segja hvat honum er undir fréttinni, Grág. (Kb.) i. 51; mjök var undir heimboði við þik, at



er vildim, Ld. 236; hvat undir mun búa þæn þessi, Eg. 764; þat bjó mest undir ferð Áka, at ..., Fms. xi. 45; jarl spyrr hvat undir kveðju á, Fas. iii. 567.

III. ellipt. or adverbial usages; vóru þau brunnin undir, *underneath*, Nj. 208; mér þótti hann vera í randum hofum undir, 214; var þar undir niðri skógr, Eg. 580; meðan töður manna eru undir, *while the day is down*, of hay mown, but not got in, Nj. 192; hart mun þykkja u. at búa, 90. 2. at þat sé eigi verr undir, *on vara, of not less value, substance*, K. þ. K. 172; ef mér þætti nókkut u. um mik, *if I thought it mattered aught*, Nj. 19; þykki mér mikitt u., *it ... does it matter much to thee?* 65; hverjum manni muni þykkja nókkut undir, at ..., Sturl. i. 176.

B. With acc., *under, underneath*, Lat. *sub*, denoting motion; var settr undir hann stóll, Nj. 269; koma fótum undir sik, 202; fara undir leipit, Njarð. 376; kominn undir jarðar-menit, Ld. 60; renna u. hendir, Háv. 41; þeim tók undir hendr, Ld. 38; kom u. kverf öxinni, Nj. 4; láta u. belti sér, 168; setjask u. borb, 176; heimtask út u. akkerin, Fms. ix. 44; stýra u. veðr, ... beita undir veðr, Fb. i. 540; leggja út u. Eyjar, Nj. 125; riða austr u. Eyjafjöll, 216; sigla suðr u. England, Hkr. i. 129; leggjask niðr u. hauginn, Eb. 94; ganga u. hamar-skúta þökkurn, Nj. 264; hleypra heim undir þrihyrning, 105. 2. of time; hrökk undir miðdegi, *it drew close to midday*, Fas. i. 566; cp. the mod. phrase, það er komið undir dagmál, hádegi, ... náttmál, of time, *close to, hard upon*.

II. metaph. usages; gefa hann undir vápn þur, Njarð. 354; leggja virðing konungs undir vápn mín, *to let it depend on*, Fms. x. 199; jarl hverr skyldi hafa und sik þrjá hersa (= undir sér), 82; Hjört þótti mér þeir hafa undir, *they had him under, had him on one's ground*, Nj. 95; leggja undir sik, *to lay under oneself, subjugate*, Fms. 3; skattgilda undir sik, Eg. 402; ganga undir e-n, *to submit to*, Fms. 37, 156, Ld. 166; jattask undir e-t, Fms. ix. 227; taka vel ... u. t, Ld. 150; þjóna u. e-n, *to serve under*, Fms. x. 23; draga u. sik, 61; arf berr undir e-n, *devolves upon*, Grág. i. 179; þessa laxveiði þi hann undir kirkjuna, *be made it over to the church*, Fms. i. 272; tmsæy er undir biskup, *is under a bishop*, xi. 230; þær eignir liggja undir í ætt, vi. 432; leita ráðs u. e-n, xi. 80, MS. 686 B. 13; víkja máli e-n, Nj. 77; skirskota u. e-n, Ó. H. 86, Eg. 352, N. G. L. i. 348; þra fé u. e-n, *to bribe*, Ld. 114, Fms. v. 187; jóta sik undir at gjalda, *engage oneself*, Dipl. ii. 2; leggja e-t undir þegnskap sinn, *upon one's honour*, Grág. (Kb.) i. 48; þá mælti Einar svá undir málit, *interrupt it*, nrl. i. 66 C. 2. special phrases; ef kona tekr mann undir bónda an, *if she be untrue to her husband*, N. G. L. i. 351, H. E. i. 236; í fylgðu engir mann-lestir, þvát ek tók engan mann undir Gísla, *I was u. to G.*, Gísl. 15; land styrkvara undir bú, at heyföngum, *stronger in the way of household, yielding more crops*, Sturl. iii. 271; bjóða fé í leigu sik, *to offer money for a passage*, Nj. 128; taka penning vegginn u. blóð-t, *for letting blood*, Rétt. 2. 10; taka eyri u. hvert lipund, id.; líða undir lok, *to come to an end*, Nj. 156. III. ellipt., sól er undir, *the sun is under*, Grág. i. 104; dagr er undir, Fb. iii. 384; slá u. sem mest á þessa viku, *to mow as much as possible this week*, so as to prepare for mowing it the next, Eb. 150; standa undir með e-m, *to back*, Sturl. 120.

undir-alda, u. f. *an under-wave, the undertow of a wave*. undir-biskup, m. *a suffragan bishop*, H. E. i. 406. undir-borg, f. *a suburb*, Stj. 342.

undir-brot, n. *a breaking down, subduing, subjection*, Fms. iv. 84, Mar. undir-búð, f. *an under-booth, cellar*, D. N.: undir-búr, id., D. N. 283.

undir-búi, a, m. *an under-dwellers*, Fms. ii. 149. undir-byrli, a, m. *an under-cupbearer*, Karl. 327.

undir-djúp, n. *an 'underdeep', gulf, abyss*, Sks. 151, 626, Skálda 209, 288, MS. 623. 33, Gen. i. 2.

undir-dráttull, adj. *covetous, making unfair gain*, Fms. vi. 191. undir-eldi, n. *offspring, breed, of animals*, Stj. 178.

undir-fólk, n. *subjects*, Fms. i. 201, iii. 48, Magn. 472. undir-furða, u. f., in undir-furðuligr, adj. *sly*; see undirfurða.

undir-förli, f. *craft, wiliness*. undir-förull, adj. *dealing underband, false*, Fms. ii. 145, Fas. ii. 365.

undir-gefinn, part. [Dan. *under-given*], *subject*, Fr. i, Mar., Stj. 61.

undir-gefn, f. *submissiveness*. undir-gjöf, f. *subjection*, H. E. i. 388.

undir-greftill, m. *an underminer* (cp. Dan. *underfundig*), Stj. 160. undir-groþtr, m. *undermining*, Bs. i. 714.

undir-görð, f. *a cushion under a saddle*, Flóv. 25, Karl. 440. undir-haka, u. f. *an under-cheek, double-chin*.

undir-heimar, m. pl. *the nether world, the realm below*, Fms. iii. 178, 3, iii. 391. 2. in Icel. undirheimar is a name given to the lower arch between a reef of rocks and the sea; fara ofan í undirheima, hann niðri í undirheimum.

undir-hlutr, m. *the lower piece, lowest part*, Fms. vi. 244, ix. 478, 1ett. 36 new Ed.

undir-húfr, m. *the under-bull of a ship*.

undir-hús, n. *the nether part of a house*, Stj. 383, 590, Róm. 208.

undir-hvesta, u. f. (*undir-hvesti*, n., v. l.), *the under flesh of a whale*; undirhvestu ör hálfum hval, Vm. 79, qs. þvesti, q. v. (?)

undir-hygga, u. f. *'under-thought', cunning, wiles*, Fms. i. 74, Stj. 187, Háv. 57, Al. 71. COMPS: undirhyggju-fullr, adj. *guileful*, Fms. i. 219. undirhyggju-maðr, m. *a guileful man*, Fms. i. 20, x. 420, Fær. 17.

undirhyggju-samr, adj. *wily, false*, Þórd. 69. undir-klefi, a, m. *an under-cell*, Fms. ix. 425, D. N. vi. 84.

undir-kleði, n. *an under-garment*, Stj. undir-konungr, m. *an under-king, tributary king*, Eg. 282.

undir-kyrtill, m. *an under-kirtle*, Karl. 174. undir-lag, n. *'under-laying,' reservation*; með þeim skilmála ok undirlagi, Dipl. v. 16.

undir-land, n. *a subjected territory, province*, Fms. iii. 174. undir-loitr, adj. *drooping the head, bashful*.

undir-lendi, n. *nether land, low, level land*. undir-lægja, u. f. *the plate on which the spars rest*.

undir-maðr, m. *an 'under-man', a subject*, Fms. iv. 155, vii. 20. undir-mál, n. pl. *underband dealings, a secret stipulation*, Fms. xi. 24, Grág. i. 148; kaupmáli, ok eru eigi u. né lausa-kjör, 225, Nj. 12, Ld. 104, Isl. ii. 207.

undir-mör, m. *the kidney fat* (mod. *garn-mör*), Vm. 119, Dipl. iii. 4. undir-oka, að, to *'under-yoke,' subject*, Fms. ii. 122.

undir-orpinn, part. *subjected*, Stj. undir-prestr, m. *a subordinate priest*, H. E. i. 478.

undir-rót, f. *the 'under-root,' origin, prime cause of a thing*, Grett. 124 A, Sturl. ii. 4, Ó. T. 1, Bs. i. 796, Pass. 16.

undir-sæta, u. f. *an 'under-sitting,' pressure, influence*, Bs. i. 722. undir-skáli, a, m. = undirklefi, *a cellar*, Fms. ii. 149.

undir-skemma, u. f. = undirskáli, Hkr. i. 17, Eg. 236, Stj. 383. undir-staða, u. f. *a stand*, = stétt; kross með undirstöðum, Vm. 6, 41, 51; kirkja á tvær undirstöður, 36; skrin með undirstöðum, Pm. 10; þúska blað með undirstöðu, 108. 2. *a groundwork*; þær bækur er undirstöður heilagra ritninga, Ver. 1; skilja grundvöll ok undirstöðu á sökunum, Sks. 581. 3. *the true sense, true meaning*, Skálda 205, Rb. 192; varðar mest til allra orða, at undirstaðan (*the substance*) sé réttlig fundin, Lil. 96; cp. the senses of the Gr. *ὑπόστασις*.

undir-staðligr, adj. = Lat. *substantivus, substantialis*, Skálda. undir-staðning, f. *an understanding, making out*, Rétt. 50.

undir-stafr, m. *a sub-letter*, Skálda 171, see Gramm. p. 1. undir-stakkr, m. *an under-jacket*, D. N. iv. 564.

undir-stallr, m. *a stand, pedestal*, Vm. 29. undir-standa, stóð, [a word borrowed from the Engl. or Low Germ.], *to understand*; undirstóð engi tungu þeirra, Ann. 1337; skilja eðr u. Látnu, Stj.; ek undirstend, sagði Jón (John the Fleming), Bs. i. 801, passim in mod. usage, Vidal.: *to perceive*, Bret. 4, Stj. 201, H. E. i. 422, Th. 76; en er þeir undirstöðu hans fhugan, Fb. ii. 667; en þó at hann undirstaði at hans ofsi væri lægr, Edda (pref.)

undir-stoð, f. *a stay, support*, Symb. 4. undir-stokkr, m. *an under-post in a building*, Hom. 94, Jón. 24.

undir-stólpi, a, m. *a pillar*, Stj. 415. undir-stöðuligr, adj. *substantive*, Skálda.

undir-tekt, f. *a responding to*; vitleg u., Fms. iv. 83. undir-tjald, n. *an under-banging* (under the refill, q. v.), B. K. 83, Boldt 166, D. N.

undir-varpning, f. *subjection*, Karl. 138.

UNDORN, m. (not n. as stated in Lex. Poët.), also spelt undurn and undarn, see the references below: [this word occurs in all ancient Teut. languages; Ulf. *undaurni-mats* or *undurn-meat* = *δαισμον*, Luke xiv. 12; A. S. *undern*; Hel. *undorn*; O. H. G. *untarn*. Afterwards it was disused in writing, but in provincial dialects it still survives in all Teutonic countries, Scandinavia, Germany (Bavaria, the Rhine), England (Cumberland, Yorkshire), everywhere, except in Iceland, where, strange to say, it is unknown in speech as well as in writing; thus, Swed. *undan*, *undarn*, *unden*; in Norway *undaaln*; Bavaria *untarn* (Schmeller); Fris. *ounern*; provinc. Engl. *orndorns, cunder* (Brockett); in all these dialects it means a *middle-meal*, a kind of *lunch*, taken either in the afternoon at three o'clock (this seems to be the prevailing sense, at least in Scandinavia), or in the forenoon at nine: even a verb has been formed, thus in Sweden *sova und* is to take a nap at *lunch-time, at midday* (Rietz); in the Rhine country *undern* is said of cattle lying down at midday (Schmeller).]

B. USAGE.—In old Icel. or Norse writers the word occurs five times, thrice in poets, twice in prose; the original sense was undoubtedly a *time of the day*, either *mid-afternoon*, i. e. three o'clock P. M., or *mid-forenoon*, i. e. nine o'clock A. M., the sense of food being a derived one (like *mál*, q. v.).

I. *mid-afternoon*, answering to the *nones* of eccl. writers; morgin hétu ok miðjan dag, undorn ok aptan, *they called morning and midday, 'undorn' and evening*, Vsp. 6 (undurn, H. l. c.), where undorn is placed midway between noon and eve.

2. *mid-forenoon*; um morguninn at undurni, *in the morning at undurn time*,



O. H. L. 65; þá bringt er til miðs-morguns, ok hafa unninn eiðinn fyrr en bringi at undurn (dat.) at Kristi-kirkju, *when it rings at mid-morning time, and shall have taken the oath ere the bells at Christ's kirk ring at undurn*, N. G. L. i. 308.

II. a meal; hjuggu vér undurn frekum vargi, *we carved a meal for the greedy wolf*, i. e. *we slew many in the battle*, Km. 2; örn drekkr undurn, *the eagle drinks undurn*, Edda 101 (in a verse of about 1030 A. D.), the various readings (undranar and undjarn) shew that the transcribers did not understand the word. In the Icel. day-marks only nófn (q. v.) is of eccl. Lat. origin; may not undurn be the old heathen term which was displaced by that word? the passage in Vsp. favours this suggestion.

UNDR, n. [A. S. *wunder*; Engl. *wonder*; Germ. *wunder*; Dan. *under*]: —a *wonder*; undr þetta hélt til dags, Nj. 272; skrípi ok undr, 20; ella mun yör henda hver undr, Fms. iii. 28; þeir segja hverju undri þeir vóru orðnir, x. 304; Fróðár-undr, *the spectres of Fróðá*, Þorf. Karl., Eb. ch. 52–55; en er svá var komit undrum þeim, Eb. l. c.; heyr undr mikít, heyr örlýgi, Gisl. 15 (a ditty); nú bregð undrum við, ek em nú hér kominn, en lítlu áðr var ek með föstra minum, Fms. i. 292; brestr svá mikill, at öllum þótti undr at, Ö. H. 135; undra ár, a *wonder-year*, Ann. 1118; undra-maðr, a *portentous person*; undr at afi, Fas. ii. 328; gen. plur. emphasizing, undra-digr, -hárr, -brattr..., *wondrous big, high, steep*...

2. with the notion of *shame, scandal*; þat var undr mikil, at hann skyldi liggja fyrir fötum þeim, Eg. 758; göra sik at undri, Fær. 262, Fms. vi. 359; görask svá at undrum, 364; mannfóli mikill ok gört þik at undri, Boll. 350; ok verða at undrum í drykkju-stofunni, Eg. 553; aldri fyrr sá ek menn svá at undri verða sem hér, Fms. viii. 234; undrum verði sá er hann hirðir, Karl. 45.

undra, að, to *wonder at a person or thing*, with acc.; þetta undra víkingar, Fas. ii. 530; allir undra þessa manns afi, Finnb. 274; undra allir geysimjök hans meðferði, Th. 77; þeir undra hví eigi var upp lokit, Stj. 383; undrandi er hann var þar kominn, 359; síðan undraði engi maðr, at..., Sks. 646 B; fólkít gekk allt út úr kirkjunni ok undraði, 116; vendu heim þaðan ok undruðu mjök, Hom. 120.

2. in mod. usage the active is mostly impers.; mig undrar, *it astonishes me*. II. reflex. to *wonder*; undrask ögils landa eik hví vér sésm bleikir, Ö. H. (in a verse); fóru menn út ör hverri borg at undrask þá, Nj. 48; hann undraðisk þat, at..., 185; hann undraðisk þat mjök, at..., Edda 1.

undran, f. (undrum), *wonder, admiration, amazement*, Fms. x. 240, freq. in mod. usage.

undr-furða, u, f. a *wonder, laughing-stock*. undrfurðu-legr, adj. *shy, bashful*.

undr-látr, adj. *wondering, curious, eager for strange news*; veit ek at Háleygir eru undrlátrir, Fms. vii. 132; lið várt er undrlátt Háleygjanna, Mork. 178, l. c.

undr-ligr, adj. *wonderful, strange*, Th. 10.

undr-samligr, adj. *wondrous*, Vsp. 60, Stj. 75.

undr-sjónir, f. pl. a *wonder to see, a spectacle*, Skm. 28.

undr-skapaðr, part. of *wondrous, portentous shape*, Fb. iii. 418.

und-varp, see unnvarp.

unga, að, to *bring forth young, hatch an egg*, with dat.; ungað egg, a *hatched egg*; unga út, to *lead the young out of the egg*.

ung-barn, n. a '*young bairn*,' an *infant*, Bs. i. 122, Stj. 630.

ung-dómr, m. *young people*.

ung-dæmi, n. *young*; í u. mínu, *in my youth*.

ung-fé, n. *young cattle, young stock*, Grág. i. 414, Sturl. i. 84.

ung-hryssi, n. a *young colt*, Landn. 194, Dipl. v. 18, Vm. 18.

ungi, a, m. the *young of a bird* (Lat. *pullus*), Grág. ii. 347, Fms. vi. 153; fleygir ungar, Hom. 89; álku-ungi, Fs. 180; hænu-ungi, álptar-ungi, hrafn-ungi: also barns-ungi, dimin. a *little child, chicken*.

ung-lamb, n. a *young lamb*, Stj. 439.

ung-ligr, adj. *youthful*, Bárð. 165, Fas. ii. 357, Fms. viii. 15; u. í á-sjónu, Mar.: *boyish*, Fms. ii. 46.

ung-lingr, m. a *youth*; mod. from Germ. *jüngling*.

ung-menni, n. *young people, youths*, Fms. i. 78, 283, Bs. i. 417, Eg. 88, Karl. 332, Stj. 54; ef ungmennit skjalir, Fms. vi. 335.

ung-neyti, n. *young cattle*.

UNGR, ung, ungt, adj., compar. yngri, superl. yngstr; for the form *jungur* see p. 327, col. 1: [Goth. *juggs*, compar. *jubiza*; A. S. *geong*; Engl. *young*; O. H. G. and Germ. *jung*; Dutch *jong*; but Dan. Swed. *ung*; cp. Lat. *juvenis*].

β. an older and obsolete compar. *ceri* or *cæri*, early Dan. *uræ*; þóttá'k hæfr þá er vórum *ceri*, Korm. (in a verse); öngur mannr *ceri* honum, Orkn. (in a verse); *ceri* endr bar ek mæðrð ör hendi, Edda (in a verse); fylkir *ceri* þér fórat heiman, Ö. H. (in a verse); in prose, hit ellra barn má *æra* (*madden*) it *æra* (*the younger*), Skálda 162 (Thorodd); engi *ceri* enn áttján vetrar gamall, Fms. xi. 90; þú er miklu *ceri* maðr at aldri, 93 (yngri, v. l. of the later vellums); eigi skyldi øri djáknar enn hálf-þrítugir, Greg. 60; tungl tveim nóttum *æra*, Rb. 1812. 52; skal þat eigi *vesa æra* an fímtán náttá (*spelt æra*), 20; ok skal þat *vesa at æra* (*æra*) tungl, 57; enum eorum tunglum, 55; gott æ þorum mönnum, Landn.

(Hb.) 45; þá telja Paktar nótt *æri* (*æra* Ed.), Rb. 32; þó at eigi sé þú *æri* at vetrar-tali, Þiðr. 339: the superl. *ærst* occurs but a single time, hann rauf *ærst* (*youngest*, i. e. *while quite young*) úlfis fót, Ö. H. (in a verse). According to Thorodd the grammarian the *æ* in *æri* was sounded as a nasal diphthong, indicating its contraction, (cp. Goth. *jubiza*), and distinguished from the verb *æra* (from *órar*, q. v.) with its pure diphthong.

B. USAGE.—*Young*; ungir ok bernskir, Fms. i. 22; þá er þér vórut yngri, Nj. 198; hinn yngri maðinn, Fms. vi. 187; hann var þeirra yngstr, Nj. 269; kært gördisk með þessum yngnum mönnum, Ld. 160; tvað naut við kú ef yngri eru, Grág. i. 147; ungra manna, li. 11; á unga aldri, in *one's youth*, 623. 59: sayings, ungr skal at ungum vega, Ísl. ii. 309; upp at eins er ungum vega, *the way of the young is upwards*, Mkv.; ungr má en gamall skal, see skulu; lengi man þat er ungr getr, 248; þeygi á saman gamalt ok ungt, Úlf. 3. 44; vera ungr í annat sinn, —eptir þat stóð Hákon upp ok talaði, mæltu þá tveir ok tveir sín í milli, at þar væri þá kominn Haraldr inn Hárfagri, ok orðinn ungr í annat sinn, Hkr. i. 125, Gisl. 84; cp. 'Hamilcarem juvenem redditum sibi veteres milites credere,' Livy xxi. 4.

2. *young, recent*; ungir í Kristinni, Fms. i. 244; Ljótr mælti, ung er nú trúan, Valla L. 209; hann kvað ungt vínfengi þeirra Bjarnar, Bjarn. 56.

II. *ungr* or inn *Ungi*, as a nickname, the *Younger, Junior* = Lat. *minor*, opp. to inn *Gamli*; Eindriði ungi, Hákon ungi, Kolbeinn ungi, see gamall III.

C. -*ungr*, an inflexion, see Gramm.

ung-smali, a, m. *young cattle*, Gpl. 346.

ung-viði, n. *young trees, a young plantation*, Stj. 74: also used metaph. of *young stock* collectively.

UNNA, see Gramm. p. xxiii; pres. with a pret. form ann, annt, ann, pl. unnum, unnut, unnu; pret. unni; subj. ynni; part. neut. unnt and unnat; unnt, Band. (Cod. Reg.) 20, Sturl. i. 207, Ld. 94, 194, Nj. 146; unnat (as kunnat from kunna), Fb. i. 36, Str. 32, (Nj. a vellum fragment, Lat. Ed. 315, foot-note y): a weak pret. unti (Dan. *undte*) occurs in later vellums, Fb. iii. 469 (l. 6 from the bottom), Gisl. 129 (paper transcript), and is used in mod. speech: even a weak pres. occurs in the burden to an Icel. lullaby, söfðu, eg unni þér, *sleep thou, I love thee*: [A. S. and Hel. *unnan*; Engl. *own*; in Early Engl. with a pres. pret. ann (Morris, Spec. 36, l. 19); Germ. *g-önnen*, qs. *ge-unnan*.]

B. USAGE.—To *grant, allow, bestow*, with dat. of the person, gen. of the thing (unna e-m e-s); ann ek honum ísetu í dómi, Grág. i. 17, 78; bæta munda-baugi er jammendr unnu, *the sum which the umpires allowed*, Hbl.; bið þú Ólaf, at hann unni þér grundar sinnar, Ö. H. (in a verse); unna e-m gamans, Skm. 39; Hreidmarr unni þeim einskis penningis af gullinu, Edda 73, Þiðr. 308; hann unni honum öngra bóta fyrir, Fs. 125; þá penninga sem biskup vildi unna honum, Dipl. v. 2; unna e-m sætta, Fær. 113; unna e-m sændar, Fms. vi. 133; unna e-m laga, to *give one the benefit of the law, give one a fair trial*, Eg. 473; unna e-m sannmælis, to *give a fair report*; þeir unnu þeim bezr ríkis er þeim vóru undri hendi, Fms. i. 7; ef þú annt honum betr konungdómsins, Sks. 761: eigi má þat vita, þar sem margir koma saman, þeir sem litt eru vandaðir, nema nökkurir ynni sér glæps, *where many who are not very honest are gathered together, some will allow themselves evil*, i. e. *will do some wicked thing*, Fms. xi. 275: allvel ann ek þér nafns þessa, vi. 229; gaf honum ríki, þvíat hann unni honum bezt at njóta, Fb. ii. 134; unna honum ennar æztu tignar, Ö. H. 35; varð þeim þá unnt af metörða, Laxdælum, Ld. 94; nú mátti svá vera, at svá kæmi málinu Odds, at oss frændum væri þess af unnt, at Bandamenn tæki sjálfðæmi, *that we might succeed in getting sjálfðæmi*, Band. 20 (MS.); ek með-kennist at ek hafi unnt ok veitt velbornum manni, Birni Guðnasyni, mínis herra kongsins sýslu ok umboð, Safn ii. 191; ek ann þér eigi faðm-lagsins Helgu innar Fögru, Ísl. ii. 269; Guð unti (sic) honum eigi ríkis-ins, Fb. iii. 469; ek ann eigi þess þorkatit frænda minum, Nj. 223; ek ann eigi þess frændum minum ok fóstbræðrum (*I cannot bear it*), at þeir hafi hingat þvílíka ferð, Eb. 332; ek ann engum manni tignar-namn(s) í þessu landi nema mér einum, Ö. H. 18.

2. the phrase, unna e-m ást, to *bestow one's love on one*; öll Engla fylki unnu heita ást Guði, '*paid warm love to God*,' i. e. *loved God*, Hom. 136; (þeir) er svá heita ást unnu Guði, 135: hence II. with dat. to *love*, prop. ellipt., qs. unna e-m ást, to *bestow one's love on a person*; unna e-m hugástum, to *love dearly*, Fms. x. 239; maðr sá er manngi ann, Hm. 49; unna frá visum vilja, 98; Egill unni henni lítið, Eg. 702; einn son er hann ann lítið, Hkr. i. 204; meistari þinn ann þér mikít, Bs. i. 228; hón unni honum mikít, Nj. 27; ek mun þér vel unnandi verða, 24; hón varð honum lítt unnaði, Ísl. ii. 274; Magnúss varð henni eigi unnaði, Fms. vii. 176; hvárt unni öðru með leyndri ást, Fb. ii. 134; hón þú annt at visu, . . . þú mátt unna, Str. 8; hinir sem Guði hafa unnat, Fb. i. 36; aldrei hafði hann henni meirr unnt enn þá, Sturl. i. 207; þú hefr engum manni jammmikít unnt sem Bolla, Ld. 194; eigi leyna augu, ef ann kona manni, a saying, Ísl. ii. 251; lengi hefi ek mikít unnt þráni, Nj. 146; þeim var ek verst er ek unna mest, Ld. 334.

2. recipe, unnusk þau af öllu hjarta, Mar.; þau unnusk mikít systkin, Fms. iii.



7; ok unnumk vit miklit, Glúm. 326, Gísl. 44; þeir unnusk miklit  
tbræðr, Ld. 110; svá unnusk (sic) þau miklit, Gísl. 129.

unnandi, part. used as subst. *a lover*; ek var þín unnandi, 625. 77;  
þins unnendr, Greg. 30; unnandi manna, Rb. 370.

unnasta or unnusta, u, f. *a sweetheart*, Kormak, MS. 655 xvii. 20,  
at passim in mod. usage.

2. *a mistress*, Fms. i. 209, Sæm. 171,  
þom. 301, Greg. 47.

3. *a betrothed*.

unnasti or unnusti, a, m. *a lover*, Fms. x. 255, Str. 9, 25.

unningi, a, m. [from unna = to grant; early Swed. *undingbja lagb*,  
[lyter]—*an owner's fee*, a law term, of the fee granted to the finder  
of stolen or lost property; unningja lausn, *an owner's release*, i. e. *owner's*  
*ward* (due to the finder of a runaway slave), N. G. L. i. 227; it is  
longly spelt 'undingja' lausn, 35.

UNNR, old form also uðr, Lex. Poët. passim; [A. S. *yð*; Lat.  
*ala*]:—*the waves, sea*; svalar unnir, *the cold waves*, Vsp. 3, Gm. 7;  
sval unnir, Skv. 2. 16; blár unnir, Sdm. 10; ormr knýr unnir, Vsp.

hregg-blásin, sviðköld uðr, Fms. i. 165, iii. 27 (in a verse), freq. in  
poets, also in mod. usage: poet., *unn-blakkr*, *-dýr*, *-skíð*, *-vigg*, =  
*ship*; *unn-röðull*, *-eldr*, *-fúrr*, *-glöð*, *-sól*, = *gold*; *unn-heimr*,  
*ave-home*, i. e. *the sea*, Lex. Poët.: in prose it is only used in *unn-vörp*,

unnar steinn, *a sea-stone* (a boulder on the beach by which the  
waves are noted?), Hkv. 2. 29 (an oath is sworn, at úrsvölum unnar  
hú); unnar hestr, a 'wave-steed,' i. e. *a ship*, Ísl. ii. (in a verse);  
unnar dagr, 'wave-day,' i. e. *gold*, Lex. Poët.

II. one of the  
treids or Ránar-dætr, Edda 101.

unnar and Uðr, Landn., Ld.; and in compds, Stein-unn (Stein-uðr),  
Ing-unn, Sæ-unn, Ljót-unn, (again, in the man's name Auð-unn,  
'unn' is qs. 'vini,' A. S. *wine*): the names Unnr (Uðr) and Auðr  
exchange; thus is the queen Auðr djúpaúðga in the Ld. called Unnr,  
the Landn. Auðr.

unn-svín, n. *a sea-swine*, = *marsvín*, Hkr. i. (in a verse).

unn-vörp, n. pl. *a swoop or drift of waves*; in the phrase, falla sem  
unnvörp, *to fall (in battle) like wave-drifts*, = Lat. *catervatim*, Hkr. iii. 34;  
lágu menn svá þykkt sem unnvörp væri, Fms. viii. 405, vi. 68 (also  
unnvörp); in mod. usage *undvörpum*, *id.*, Fas. i. 451; saub-  
aðr staðarins datt niðr unnvörpum í megrð, Bs. i. 873.

UNZ, or better unnz, adv. (also spelt unst, Fms. v. 158, Fas. i. 126,  
i. 45; undz, MS. 623. 2, Grág. i. 259, ii. 202 A); [unz is a compd  
in un and the relat. particle es, q. v.; Goth. *und* = *and*; Hel. unti;  
S. 88; Engl. *until*; O. H. G. *unt*]:—*till that, till, until*, with indic.;  
un þrjár kvámu, Vsp. 8, 16; unnz sinn bíðr bana, Hm. 15; unz  
unninn er, 57; unnz ör varð jótunn, Vpm. 31; unz rjúfask regin, Gm.  
(Bugge); unz þeir fundu, Haustl.; unz himinn rífnar, Fms. vi. 196  
(a verse); unst kemr at Langa-föstu, v. 158; fór hann leið sína unz  
un kom, Fb. ii. 697; unz þeir kómu til Svínafells, Nj. 208; unz  
hunnr bannaði, Íp. 4; unz hón kom á jöfnu, Bs. i. 461; undz (hann)  
in deyja, Niðrst. 2; undz öll eru bríð, Grág. i. 202; unz leið Jól,  
i. 129; unz haustur, Gísl. 45; undz fimn vikur eru af sumri, Grág. i.  
10; unz fé hyndisk, N. G. L. i. 23; unz sól kemr á þingvöll, Grág.  
17; unz reynt er eignirð, ii. 274; unz hann fór til Danmerkr, Bs.  
29; unz allir eru dauðir, Fas. i. 126.

unzia, u, f. [for. word; Lat. *uncia*], *an ounce*, Rb. passim.

UPP, adv. [Ulf. *up* = *á*; A. S. and Engl. *up*; Dan. *op*; Germ. *auf*];  
in the compounded particle upp á (= Engl. *upon*) comes the mod.

1. *paa*, as also the province. Dan. 'pi', 'punder, qs. upp-á, upp-i, upp-  
[i]:—*up*; upp ok niðr, *up and down*, passim; þrifa upp, *to catech up*;  
þa upp, *to pick up*, Fms. xi. 124; taka upp, Nj. 55; ganga upp, *to*  
*up*, *ascend*, Eg. 717; upp á hauginn, Fms. ii. 60; upp þangat, i. 60;  
til Fljótshlíðar, Nj. 69; upp með, *up along*, 74; upp ok ofan  
ánni, Fms. iii. 56; of direction, sjá upp, *lita upp*, *to look up*, iv.  
2; næst tungli upp frá, *upwards*, Rb. 110; hanga upp yfir þeim, *up*  
*one's head*, Bárð. 170; skamt á land upp, Fms. i. 60; hann hefir  
líking manns, Best. 47; upp var fjórin breið, Eg. 285.

II.  
in verbs; setja upp skip, *to launch*, Fms. i. 62, Eg. 592; setja  
u gnegg, see setja A. I. 4; skipa upp, *to unload cargo*, see skipa;  
þa upp, *to dig up*, Nj. 86, 99; binda upp, *to bind up*, Bs. i. 194;  
þask upp, *to stretch oneself*, Fms. v. 29; risa upp, *to rise*; reisa upp,  
*raise up*, Fms. i. 148; standa upp, *to stand up*; spretta upp, *to spring*  
up, *to wake up*, *awaken*, also *to raise a ghost*, x. 309;  
þa upp, Nj. 69; koma upp, *to come up, appear*, Sturl. ii. 124; skella  
up, *to burst into laughter*, 136; ljósta upp ópi, *to lift up the war-cry*,  
Fs. vii. 260; syngja upp, *to sing up or loudly*, x. 15, cp. Engl. *to*  
*up*; lesa upp, *to read up*, ix. 255; ráða upp, *id.*; segja upp, *to*  
*up*, *announce*; telja upp, *to count up*, i. 21; inna upp, *id.*, xi. 89;  
þa upp, *to open up*, etc., see lúka; bjóða upp, *to give up, yield up*,  
i. 32, Fms. vi. 241, Nj. 25, 76, Dipl. ii. 4, Gret. 147; gefa upp,  
*to give up, pardon*, Fms. ii. 33, x. 6; skipta upp, *to share*, iii. 92;  
þa upp, *to pay up or out*, x. 199, xi. 81; bæta upp, *göra upp*, *smíða*  
*up*, *to make up, repair*, iv. 93, ix. 43, 338; báa upp hvílu, *to make*  
*up a bed*, Nj. 168; göra upp hvílu, *id.*, Sturl. ii. 124; drepa upp eld,  
*to strike fire*, Fms. iv. 338; tendra upp, *to light up*, H. E. i. 455; bregða

upp, *to break up*, Hkr. ii. 121, Fms. xi. 219.

2. with the notion of  
consuming; drekka upp, *etc. up, to drink up, eat up*; gefa upp, *to*  
*give all up*, Fms. vii. 197; brytja upp, *skipta upp, to share it all out*;  
ausa upp, Gret. 95 B; breinna upp, K. þ. K.; eyða upp, Fms. ii. 118,  
xi. 236; gjalda upp, 26; beita upp, Eg. 49, 712; leggjask upp, *to be*  
*deserted*, Ld. 60.

3. with the notion of discovery; spyrja upp, *to*  
*find out*, Sturl. ii. 125; fréttu e-st upp, Edda (pref.)

4. denoting  
quite; kistur fullar upp bóka, *quite full*, 656 B. 1; fullr upp flæðar,  
full up, i. e. *brimful of falsehood*, Fms. viii. 391; cp. Dan. 'have fuldt  
op af noget,' *to have a thing in abundance*; hoggva upp, *to cut up*,  
cut in pieces, ix. 381; hann þagði upp mörgum dægum saman, iv.  
167.

III. of time; vetrinn er á leið upp, Fms. xi. 52; sem  
upp á líðr, *as it advances*, vi. 217; upp frá Fardögum, Dipl. ii. 10;  
upp frá því, *ever since*, Fms. xi. 334, Sks. 717, Stj. 282, K. þ. K.; upp  
hédan, *henceforth*, Gm.; til þings upp, *up to the time of the þing*, Grág. i.  
262.

IV. with prepp.; up á, *upon*; upp á trú þína, *upon my*  
*faith*, Fms. i. 79; segja upp á trú sína, xi. 285; hafa statt upp á hjarta  
mitt, i. 284; upp á Eðresku, in Hebrew, Stj. 5, Am. 16; upp á fé eða  
umsýslu, Halla L. 202; sjá upp á, *horfa upp á*, Vigl. 20; uppabask, slást  
upp á, *to assail*, Nj. 194, Gret. 143; fara með her upp á Dani, Fms. xi.  
417; herja upp á, 11; upp á Svía-riki, x. 50; leggja hatr upp á, Stj.;  
mannfalli snýr upp á Vindr, Fms. xi. 390; upp á skaða e-s, Th. 78;  
fýsask, stunda upp á e-t, Stj.; hugsa upp á, *to yearn for*, Fms. xi. 423;  
upp á vald ok forsjá Guðs, i. 185; heimta skuld upp á e-n, Dipl. i. 4;  
upp á kost e-s, upp á erfingja mína, *at their expense*, Ísl. i. 149 (v. l.),  
Dipl. iv. 8.—upp-i, *up into*; upp i Norrænu, upp i vart mál, Stj.; skipaði  
hann þat upp i fjórðungs gjöf sína, Dipl. v. 1; upp i jörðina, upp i skuld,  
21.—upp-at, *up to*; upp-úr, upp-yfir, *up above*; upp-undir, upp-eptir,  
upp-með, *up along*.

upp-alinn, part. brought up, reared. upp-alningr, m. *a fosterling*.

upp-angr, m. *an upheaval, elevation*, Hom. (St.)

upp-austr, m. *a scooping*; uppaustar-maðr, *a babbler*, Þorst. St. 48.

upp-á, prep. *upon*; see up IV.

upp-boð, n. *an auction, sale*, (mod.)

upp-burðr, m. *a bringing up*; uppburð ok útburð, Jb. 405; metaph. *a*  
*request*, Hom. 129. uppburðar-litill, adj. *shy, timid*, Finn. 300.

upp-dalr, m. *an up-dale, inland valley*, Fms. x. 185, Ö. H. 46; *a*  
*local name in Fas. ii. 125*.

upp-dráttir, m. *a pulling up*; the phrase, eiga öðrugt uppdráttir, *to*  
*be in straits, hard pressed*.

2. medic. *a wasting sickness*.

3. *a*  
*sketch, map*, (mod.)

upp-drifinn, part. in high relief, of sculpture, Ann. 1329.

upp-dyri, n. = ofdyri, N. G. L. i. 38, Gret. 84 new Ed.

upp-eldi, n. [ala upp], *a breeding, education*; gott, illt u.

upp-festa, t, *to suspend*, Fms. vi. 273, N. G. L. i. 140.

upp-festing, f. *suspension*, Fms. v. 318, Stj.

upp-fóstr, n. *a rearing, fostering*, Fms. iii. 318.

upp-fræðing (upp-fræðsla), f. *instruction*, Sks. 283.

upp-fylling, f. *fulfilment*, (mod.)

upp-fæddr, part. fed up, brought up, reared, Band. I (MS.)

upp-fæði, n. = uppfæðsla, Fagrsk. 55, Sks. 547, Stj. 235, Fas. ii. 359.

upp-fæðsla, spelt upp-fœðsla, u, f. *a breeding, fostering*, Eg. 34, Fms.  
vi. 4, vii. 119, 186, Lv. 72.

upp-ganga, u, f. *a going up, ascending, ascent*, Sks. 2; u. í borgina,  
Fms. x. 238; u. sólar, *sunrise*, Rb. 472; *a going up to land, a going*  
*ashore*, Eg. 229, 242; veita uppögngu, Fms. vi. 89; bjóða uppögngu  
(in a verse): *a boarding a ship*, Fms. vii. 235.

2. *a landing-place*,  
*a pass*, Fær. 162, Gret. 154 B (cp. Dan. *opgang*).

upp-gangr, m. = uppganga, *a pass or stile*, Gret. 184 new Ed.: *the*  
*opening of a bath*, Eb. 136.

2. metaph. *good luck, success, fame*;  
var þá u. hans sem mestr, Finn. 290, Háv. 45; u. þeirra gördisk brátt  
mikill, Fbr. 7; u. ok ofkapp, Fms. vii. 22, Stj. 451, Fb. i. 400.

upp-gefnir, part. exhausted.

upp-gefnir, f. = uppgjöf, Stj. 110; remission, H. E. i. 410.

upp-gjöf, f. *a giving up*, El. 2; remission, u. um sakir, Ld. 44; til  
merkis þessar uppgjafar, H. E. i. 405; uppgjafa- in compds, = Lat.  
*emeritus*, e. g. uppgjafa-prestr.

upp-greislá (i. e. -greiðsla), u, f. *a payment, discharge*, B. K. 95.

upp-grip, n. *abundance*; það eru u. af heyjum.

upp-gröptr, m. *a digging up*, Krók.

upp-görð, f. *a restoration*, Vm. 7, Stj. 67; dissimulation.

upp-haf, n. *a beginning*; upphaf sögu, Fms. viii. 3; u. síns máls, i.  
20; u. at kvæði, Eg. 647; kvæði ... ok er þetta u., Hkr. i. 161; þat  
er u. á sögu þessi, Gísl. 77; í upphafi skapadi Guð himin ok jörð, Gen.  
i. 1; upphaf ok endir, Rev.

2. *an origin, cause, beginning*; þá  
féll þat mál ok heitir hans u., N. G. L. i. 352; upphaf alls ófríðar, Fms.  
viii. 345, v. l.; the saying, *á veldr mestu er upphafinu veldr*.

3.  
*advancement, honour*; fá u. af konungi, Sks. 450, 468.

4. *remis-*  
*sion*, Stj. 110 (Dan. *opbæve*).

compds: upphafs-dagr, m. *beginning*  
*day*, Rb. 80. upphafs-maðr, m. *an author*, Rb. 412, Stj. 149.

upphafs-mánuðr, m. *the first month*, Rb. 58. upphafs-stafr,



m. an initial letter, Edda i. 598, Skálda 192. **upphafs-synd**, Hom. (St.) **upphafs-vitni**, n. a witness as to the upphaf of a thing, D. N. i. 961.

**upp-hafari**, a, m. a founder, Mar.  
**upp-hafligr**, adj. original, Sks. 5, Fms. xi. 109, Hom. 27.  
**upp-hafning**, f. elevation, Greg. 17.

**upp-hald**, n. a bolding up, lifting, Fas. ii. 268, Stj.: of the host in the mass, Stat. 299, Pm. 101: a keeping up, preservation, veita upphald musterinu, Fms. viii. 279; um húsa u., N. G. L. i. 37, Anecd. 56; u. heilagr trú, Stj.: maintenance, MS. 302. 170, Sks. 312 B. COMPS:

**upphalds-kerti**, n. a taper to be held up or borne in processions, Vm. 23, 110, Pm. 26, B. K. 80, Fms. v. 339, v. l. **upphalds-maðr**, m.

an upholder, maintainer, Fms. i. 275, N. G. L. i. 136, Anecd. 56. **upphalds-stika**, u, f. = upphaldskerti, H. E. ii. 360.

**upp-hár**, adj. high, of shoes, Háv. 24 new Ed., Nj. 184, Fms. iv. 76, vi. 440, vii. 321; stafr upphávir, v. 338.

**upp-hefð**, f. elevation, honour.  
**upp-hefll**, m. [Germ. *bebel*], an upheaver, lever; orða u., Gsp.

**upp-hefjari**, a, m. an upholder, lifter, Mar.  
**upp-heimar**, m. pl. the upper home, the heavens, Alm.

**upp-heldi**, n. maintenance, K. Á. 102, Vm. 50, Fms. ix. 236.  
**upp-hillingar**, f. pl.; see hillingar, q. v.

**upp-himinn**, m. [O. H. G. *uf-himil*], the 'up-heavens,' ether, Vsp.  
**upp-hlaup**, n. [Dan. *opløb*], a riot, Fms. iii. 177, Vigl. 19. **upphlaups-maðr**, m. a rioter, Grett. 97.

**upp-hlutr**, m. the upper part of a kirtle, Fms. vii. 321; cp. upplíttinn qs. upphlúttinn, Eg. 602. 2. in mod. usage a waistcoat, of ladies; cp. vefjar u., Ld. 244.

**upp-hvatning**, f. an exhortation.  
**upp-hvæð**, f. an elevation, Dropl. 23, Al. 51. 2. an amount, sum, of money.

**upp-högg**, n. a felling, Greg. 48.  
**uppi**, adv. [Ulf. *jupa*; Dan. *oppe*], up, upon, above, cp. niðr and niðri,

fram and frammi; sitja uppi, Nj. 220; jarl sat uppi, *sat up*, of a sick person, Fms. ix. 245; hafa uppi öxina, *to lift*, Nj. 19; hann grét uppi yfir honum, *he wept, bent up over him*, Fms. x. 174; þar stendr skip uppi, *to lie ashore*, Nj. 259; var uppi röst mikil á firðinum, *the current rose high*, Fms. xi. 145; seglit var u., *the sail was up*, Ld. 76; eiga vef uppi, *to have a loom up, to be at work, weaving*, Fms. xi. 49; borð eru uppi, x. 19, Hkr. ii. 192 (see borð); boginn má eigi einart uppi standa, cp.

'neque semper arcum tendit Apollo,' 623. 19; vera snemma uppi, *to be up early*, Fms. ix. 504; árla dags er uppi sá, Skíða R.: often with other prepositions, á uppi or uppi á, upon; á hjálminn uppi, Fms. xi. 133; þar u. á hellunni, Nj. 14; standa þar á uppi, 155; á heiðum uppi, Grág. ii. 352; uppi i; uppi í músina, Fms. i. 45; uppi í Meðaldal, 57; uppi með ánni, Nj. 154.

II. metaph. láta e-t uppi, *to come forthwith*, Grág.; heiman-fylgja skal uppi vera við erfingja, *is to be discharged*, N. G. L. i. 49; hafa e-t uppi, *to take forth*, Nj. 32; hafa úrða uppi, *to shew*, Fms. ix. 270; skyldi uppi vera rannsökun, *a ransacking was up*, i. e. *was to take place*, Ld. 44. 2. vera uppi, *to be 'all up,' at an end*; vóru uppi allar örvarnar, Fms. viii. 140; var u. hverr penningr, *every penny gone*, vi. 299; nú munu uppi sögur þínar, *it will be all up with thy stories*, 355. 3. þeim er þá stóðu uppi, *who were left*, Hkr. i. 210; þessir vóru allir uppi (lived) á einn tíma, Ísl. ii. 209; þat man æ uppi meðan Ísland er byggt, Landn. 149, v. l.

**uppi-hald**, n. [Germ. *aufhalt*], delay, (mod.)

**uppi-skroppa**, adj. empty-handed, having nothing left.

**uppi-staða**, u, f. the west, Lat. *stamen*.

**uppi-vaðsla**, [vaða uppi], in uppvíðslu-maðr, m. a turbulent, noisy man, Eg. 596, 710. uppvíðslu-mikill, adj. quarrelsome, troublesome, Band. 6 new Ed., Fas. ii. 325, Fms. v. 171.

**upp-kast**, n. a sketching, drawing; þrjú blöð með u., Vm. 23, Pm. 5, 108, 137; gullsmíð, grópt ok u., Bs. i. 843.

**upp-kvama**, u, f. a coming up, emerging, Fms. vi. 149.

**upp-kveyking**, f. a kindling, Mar.

**upp-kvöð**, f. a calling up, summons, Orkn. 242.

**upp-lag**, n. an allowance; með yðru lofi ok upplagi, H. E. i. 561; með upplagi ok samþykkt húsrú hans, Dipl. iv. 1. 2. = Germ. *aufgabe*, an edition, of books, (mod.)

**upp-létti**, n. a holding up, ceasing, of rain, Bs. i. 334.

**upp-litning**, f. a looking up, Greg. 60, 61, Mar.

**upp-litill**, adj. small at the upper end, taper-formed, Eg.; see upplutr.

**upp-ljóstr**, m. = upplóst.

**upp-lok**, n. an unlocking, opening, Hm.

**upp-lokning**, f. an opening, delivery (lúka upp), Sks. 645, Stj. 170.

**upp-lost**, n. (ljósta upp), a false rumour, Fms. vi. 240, vii. 310, viii. 293, K. Á. 116.

**upp-lostning**, f. = upplóst, Þorst. Síðu H. 176.

**upp-lykt**, f. a discharge, payment, B. K. 125; u. fjár, Gpl. 154.

**upp-lægr**, adj. elevated, Stj. 373, 380.

**Upp-lönd**, n. pl. *Uplands, inland counties*: a local name of the eastern inland counties of Norway (Oplandene), Ó. H., Fms. passim: **Upplendingar**, m. pl. *the men from the Uplands*: **Upplénzkr**, adj., passim.

**upp-mjór**, adj. slim, taper-formed.

**upp-nám**, n. = Dan. *opbørsel*, a receipt of a fee or the like; vera i uppnámi, *to be in receipt of a thing*, N. G. L. i. 76, 77; uppnáma-maðr, a receiver of a fee, id. 2. a chess term; tefla i uppnám, *to expose a piece so that it can be taken*, Sturl. iii. 123; hence the phrase, vera i uppnámi, *to be in imminent danger*.

**upp-numinn**, part. taken up into heaven, Mark xvi. 19, passim.

**upp-numning**, f. [nema], eccl. a being taken up into heaven, assumption, Stj. 241 (of Enoch); u. sállar Mária, Mar., Greg. 13; uppnunngar dagr, the Assumption-day, Fms. vi. 353, Mar. 2. gramm.

anticipation, Skálda.

**upp-næmr**, adj.; as a law term, *seizable, forfeitable*, u. konungi, Gpl. 104, 537; fé uppnæmt konungi, K. Á. 94; þá er bú hans uppnæmt, N. G. L. i. 72; in the phrase, vera u. fyrir e-m, *to be helpless, at one's mercy*, Fs. 46, Eg. 578, Fms. ii. 151, Orkn. 104.

**upp-orppinn**, part. = uppnæmr, Fas. iii. 226.

**upp-rás**, f. a rising up; u. elds, an eruption, Bs. i; sólar u., sunrise, Fms. viii. 346, Stj. 68; u. dags, Mar. 2. a raid, descent (from ships), Korm. 166, Fas. ii. 196, Fms. i. 100, 166, viii. 380. 3. origin; upprás ok æfi þeirra merkismanna, Bs. i. 59, Stj. 44, Skálda 209; brunnr ok u. (source) hita, sólin, MSS. 415. 9; u. alls úfriðar, Fms. viii. 345.

**upp-regin**, n. pl. the upper-gods, Alm.; see regin.

**upp-reising**, f. (upp-reisning, Barl. 145), a raising up, reparation, Stj. 632.

**upp-reist**, f. (upp-reisn, less right, N. G. L. i. 311, and in mod. usage), an uprising, in arms, Orkn. 98, Fms. v. 69, xi. 261; göra u. i móti konungi, Eg. 538, Fms. x. 410; veita u., 399; allir er honum var grunr á at uppreistar var af ván, Eg. 73; með sviklegri u., Sks. 525: mod. rebellion. 2. a rising; fá u., to rise again, Fms. vii. 237, 196; hversu mikla u. staðinn pyrfir at hafa, ef... 299; eiga u. síus máls, Gpl. 15; hljóta skaða en enga u., Eg. 115. 3. the genesis, creation, in the following old comps: uppreistar-drápa, u, f. a poem on the creation; skaltú bæta við Guð er þú hefir svá mjök gengit af trú þinni, vil ek nú at þú yrkir uppreistar drápu, ok bætir svá sál þína, Fms. ii. uppreistar-saga, u, f. the story of Creation, Genesis, Fms. v. 65, Vm. 6; svá sem segir i uppreistar sögu at Guð góði alla hluti í senn, Bs. i. 575, Hom. (St.)

**upp-reistr**, part. *upraised*, Pass. 37. 1.

**upp-rennandi**, part. *uprising*, of the sun, Hbl.

**upp-réttr**, adj. *upright*, in bodily sense; með upprétum líkam, Sks. 529; sitja u., Eg. 304, 457; standa u., to stand upright.

**upp-rísa**, u, f. a rising up, resurrection, Sks. 579, Fms. viii. 444; líkams u., Greg. 57; andar u., id.; upprisu-dagr, the day of resurrection, Rb. 80, 392, Hom. 52; upprisu tíð, tími, 52, Sks. 43; esp. the Resurrection, passim in mod. eccl. usage, N. T., Pass., Vidal; upprisu-sálmur, hymns on the Resurrection.

**upp-risinn**, part. *risen*, of Christ.

**upp-risning**, f. = upprisa, Hom. 154.

**upp-runni**, a, m. [renna], an 'up-running,' growth, origin, Barl. 133, Sks. 136 new Ed., passim in mod. usage. 2. the growing age, youth, Glúm. 335, Fms. i. 8, 90, Hkr. iii. 175, Þiðr. 127, Trist. 1. uppruna-ligr (uppruna-líga, adv.), adj. original.

**upp-ræta**, u, f. to uproot, Stj. 650.

**upp-ræga**, t, a 'saying forth,' pronouncing; u. dóma, Sks. 646 B; uppsögu-váttir, Grág. i. 124: esp. a law term, the public recital (segja upp lög) of law by the Speaker, in the Icel. alþing, which was to take place partly every year, partly every third year, Grág. i. 11; sem at kvæð i uppsögu, as is said in the Speaker's recital, ii. 37; var þat uppsaga þorgeirs, at allir menn skyldi vera skírðir á Íslandi, it was Þorgeir's 'saw' (i. e. judgment, sentence) that all men should be Christians, Bs. i. 25.

**upp-sala**, u, f. a bringing up, vomiting (selja upp).

**Upp-salir**, m. pl. Upsala, a famous town in Sweden, the residence of the king, and the central seat of the cultus of Odin, see Yngl. S. ch. 5 sqq., Ó. H. ch. 60; Uppsala-auðr, the treasure of U., the public exchequer of the kings of Sweden, Yngl. S. ch. 12, Ó. H. ch. 60; Uppsala-þing, 63, 64; Uppsala-lög, 60.

**upp-sát**, f. a place where ships are launched, dockyard, Gpl. 116, Fms. ix. 368, Jb. 412, Eg. 185.

**upp-sátr**, n. = uppsát, Gpl. 116; uppsáts-eyrir, Grág. ii. 402.

**upp-setning**, f. = uppsát, Jb. 151.

**upp-sjá**, f. a nickname, Fas. ii. 325.

**upp-skár**, -ská, -skátt, adj. communicative; gürask u. um e-t, Sks. 362; göra e-t uppskát, to make known, of a secret.

**upp-skelldr**, part. (?), mounted; uppskellt skaptið með silfri, Eg. 180.

**upp-skera**, u, f. the 'up-shearing,' harvest, N. T.

**upp-skeri**, a, m. a shearer, reaper (?), a nickname, Fas. i. 381.

**upp-skipan**, f., Dan. *skibe op*, the unloading a ship, Jb. 398.



**upp-skot**, *n.* a delay, Rom. 279.  
**upp-slátta**, *u.* f. = upplöst, Fms. ix. 285.  
**upp-smíð** (**upp-smíði**), *n.*, Magn. 450, Bs. i. 830, Fms. xi. 438), *f.* building, raising a house, Am. 11.  
**upp-spretta**, *u.* f. an 'up-spirit', spring, fountain-head, Stj. 30, 75, 612; árinna, Fms. iii. 183, Edda 3; út í Laxárós frá uppsprettum, Vm. 5; unandi vötn fjótta af ymissum uppsprettum, Fms. ii. 89; u. allrar knar, u. úfirðar, rót ok u., Al. 11, 124. **COMPDS:** **uppsprettu-runnr**, *m.* a well, spring, Stj. 29. **uppsprettu-vatn**, *n.* spring-water. **uppsprettu-örð**, *f.* a spring-vein, Stj. 89.  
**upp-staða**, *u.* f. a standing upright, Str. 36, Greg. 48: a standing up, ing, Bs. i. 825, Sturl. iii. 12; uppstöðu-tré, a post, Ld. 316.  
**upp-standari**, *a.* m. an upright post, of a bed or the like.  
**upp-stertr**, *adj.* [cp. Engl. *upstart*], see stertr, Hrafn. 18.  
**upp-stiga**, *u.* f. [A. S. *upstig*; Germ. *aufsteigen*], an ascent, Sks. 56; uppstigu-dagr, Ascension-day, N. G. L. i. 422, Hom. (St.).  
**upp-stigning**, *f.* a rising, of the moon, Sks. 54, 55. 2. esp. an eccl. sense, the Ascension, Greg. 16, 17, Rb. 392, N. T., Pass., idal., passim. **uppstigningardagr**, *m.* Ascension-day, K. p. K., H. 73, Fms. vii. 187, Vm. 76, Icel. Almanack.  
**upp-stigari**, *a.* m. an ascender, Stj. 348.  
**upp-stökk**, *adj.* bounding, excitable.  
**Upp-sviar**, *m.* pl. the 'Üp-Swedes,' the North Swedes, Hkr. ii. 137, ns. xii.  
**upp-tak**, *n.* an income, resource, Barl. 71; hann hafði búskilyft ok ði upptak, Sturl. iii. 258. 2. plur. upptök, beginnings; hann ði upptökin, he began the game.  
**upp-taka**, *u.* f. a taking up, Stj. 414: a seizure, confiscation, u. búanna, is. xi. 87. 2. a source = uppspretta; í keldu-sogit er gengr sunnan innit, fyrir sunnan upptöku, Dipl. v. 19. 3. eccl. the translation of a saint, Bs. i. 305, 829.  
**upp-tekja**, *u.* f. a taking to a thing; þessa upptekju, Sturl. i. 224: reitun (taka e-t vel, illa upp), Róm. 298, Bs. i. 735.  
**upp-tekning**, *f.* the translation of a saint, Bs. i. 186, 187, Magn. 512; bertaking, 673, 32.  
**upp-tektr**, *f.* = upptekja, Sturl. i. 224 C: income, revenue, Barl. 71, v. l.: a term, a seizure, confiscation, Fms. v. 46; um upptektir, N. G. L. i. 1: a beginning, hann hafði þá u. at . . . Sturl. iii. 103.  
**upp-tendran**, *f.* a lighting, kindling, Mar.  
**upp-tækiligr**, *adj.* fit for resorting to, Fms. viii. 348, v. l.  
**upp-tæktr**, *adj.* confiscable, forfeitable; dæma sekt fé hans ok upptæktr, Eg. i. 463, Jb. 188; uppnæmr, Fms. ii. 166.  
**upp-vakning**, *f.* an exhortation, awakening.  
**upp-vakningr**, *m.* a raised spirit, Maurer's Volkskann.  
**upp-varp**, *n.* a throwing up, Ann. 1341 (of a volcano). 2. a force, cause, Fms. viii. 345, v. l.; u. allrar villu, Post. (Unger) 214.  
**upp-vaxandi**, *part.* growing up.  
**upp-vekjari**, *a.* m. an awakener, Mar.  
**upp-vesandi**, *part.*; at u. sólu, when the sun is up, N. G. L. i. 4, Hbl. (where upperandi).  
**upp-viss**, *adj.* coming up to light, found out, of a crime; varð aldri víst, hvær þetta vig hafði vegit, Nj. 248; láta e-t uppvíst, Fms. i. 8; þá er mál uppvíst er aðili hefir spurt, Grág.; þessi skömm varð óvís, Mar.  
**upp-vægr**, *adj.* (qs. upp-ægr?), furious, wrathful.  
**upp-vöxtir**, *m.* [Dan. *opvæxt*], the up-growth, the youth; einligr í vöxti, Eg. 147; lítill var u. hans, Fms. vii. 239; seinligr í uppvætti, 189. 2. growth, tallness; mikill u. rísa þeirra, Al. 68. **upp-vætar-maðr**, *m.* a grown-up man, Grett. 92.  
**upp-vözlumadr**, *m.* = uppiváðsl, Eg., Valla L. 201. **uppvözlum-kill**, *adj.* = uppivöðslumikill, Grett. 163 new Ed.  
**upp-þunnr**, *adj.* thin upwards, thin-edged, Ísl. ii. 445.  
**UPP**, *f.* spelt ux, N. G. L. i. 368, cp. Lat. *uxi* for *ipsi*, Sueton. Octav. 688; [Ulf. *ubizua* = *σροά*; A. S. *efese*; Engl. *eaves*; O. H. G. *opus*; Germ. *obsen* (Schmeller); Swed. *ufs*; kindred is A. S. *efesian*; í efesa] — the eaves, D. N. vi. 84; upsar-dropi, a dropping from the eaves (Lat. *stillicidium*), N. G. L. i. 345, 368; logaði upp undir upsina, E. 238, D. N. vi. 84; freq. in mod. usage: metaph. of a mountain, norðan þar berginu vestan fyrir ok svá upp i upsina, D. N. i. 616, v. 957.  
**UPSI**, *a.* m. a fish, *gadus virens*; upsa gall, Lækn., a nickname, Bs. i. 183. **UPÞ**, [the origin of this word is uncertain; the *ð* is radical, for *u* it is inflexive, an 'umlaut' would have taken place in the vowel (it would then be *yrð*, not *urð*), see Gramm. xxxii, col. 2, l. 10 sqq.]: a heap of stones, on the sea-beach, or from an earth-slip; sævar-  
*piles of broken stones on the sea-shore*, Orkn. 114; at veiða otr  
*in the urðinni undir höfðanum* . . . þeir segja at hann væri þar á urð-  
 276; grjótt ok urðir, Edda 5; urð sú lá í dalnum er Sefusurð heitir,  
 276; þar hvarki fætr mönnum né hrossum . . . urðar-brot, break-  
 through, Edda 45; fætr Loka taka niðr grjótið, urðir ok  
 45; látum liggja Ljótúlf goða, í urð ok í urð, Sd. (in a  
 verse); draga urð at e-m, to pile stones on, Fms. vii. (in a verse).

**COMPDS:** **urðar-köttr**, *m.* a wild-cat = hreysi-köttr, a nickname, Finnþ.  
**urðar-maðr**, *m.* a man of the urð, an outlaw; göra e-n at urðar-manni,  
 Eg. 728. **urðar-stelinn**, *m.* a nickname, Sturl. i. 144. **urð-  
 hængir**, *urð-þvengr*, *m.* the fish, the tongue of the urð, i. e. a snake,  
 Lex. Poët.  
**URÐR**, *f.*, qs. *urðr*; gen. *urðar*; acc. dat. would be *urði*, but does  
 not occur unless it be Vsp. 20, where *urð* must stand either for *urði*,  
 dropping the vowel, for the next word begins with *b*; or it is *nom.* =  
*urðr*, according to the A. S. and general rule (cp. Rm. 36), that verbs  
 signifying to call, name, are followed by a *nom.*: plur. *urðir*: [A. S. *uwyrd*;  
 Engl. *weird*; Hel. *wurib*]: — a weird, fate; the word is obsolete in prose;  
 en sjá urðr sjallgæstust (-gætastr, Cod. wrongly) með Svím þótti, that  
 weird, extraordinary accident, viz. that he slew himself, Yt; genu þess  
 á milli grimmar urðir, 'grim weirds,' a cruel fate prevented it, Skv. 3. 5;  
 urðr öðlinga þú hefir æ verit, the evil Norn, evil angel of kings, Gkv. 1.  
 23. II. esp. as the name of one of the three Norns, Vsp. 19.  
**COMPDS:** **Urðar-brunnr**, *m.* the Weird's spring, the holy well where  
 the Norns reside, Vsp., Edda; there is a curious passage in an Icel. Chris-  
 tian poem written shortly after the introduction of the new Faith, where  
 Christ is represented as sitting at the well of Urðr in the south, id. (in a  
 verse). **urðar-fár**, *n.* perdition, ill fate, Sturl. ii. (in a verse). **urðar-  
 lokur**, *f.* pl. (also varðlokur or varðlokkur), 'weird-spells,' charms, Gg.  
 7. **urðar-magn**, *n.* Fate's power, Gkv. 2. 21. **urðar-máni**,  
 a, m. a 'weird moon,' warlock moon, a moon-shaped appearance boding  
 evil, Eb. 270. **urðar-orð**, *n.* weird's word, i. e. Fate, Fms. 47.  
**urða**, *u.* f. [provinc. Norse *urva*], a strap, rope's end; if urgur eru  
 í fjósum, Jb. 320; þegar drengirnir villu festa á sig mannbroddana,  
 sagði hann, 'nú er týnd urgan mín,' . . . eg spurði hann hvort þessar  
 ólar bæði útan og innan fótur hétu urgur, hann kvað já við því, Pál  
 Vídalín in Skýr. 591.  
**urða**, *að*, to gnash; urða tönnum, to gnash with the teeth, Fas. i. 425;  
 urða saman kömbum (of carding combs).  
**urgur**, *f.* pl. [úrig = *pevis*], peevishness, ill temper; það eru urgur  
 í honum, to be in bad mood.  
**urinn**, *part.* [is a mod. participle (16th century, see urningr below)]  
 formed from *yrja*, *urði*, *urinn*, = *erja*, *arði*, *arinn*, cp. *erja* *þ*; it can  
 therefore have no bearing on the false reading, Gsp., Fas. i. 475]: —  
 rubbed, scratched; jörðin er öll upp urin, the crop bitten close off, as if  
 shaven.  
**urka**, *u.* f. a nickname, Fms. x. 120.  
**urli**, *n.* [Ital. *orlo*; Fr. *ourlet*; mod. Lat. *orlum*], a kind of bat or  
 hood, Ó. H. 30, a *ἀπ. λέγ.*  
**urmu**, see örmöl.  
**urningr**, *m.* [yrja = *erja*], a rubbing; af ari eðr urningi, Skýr. 590  
 (Björn á Skarðsá).  
**urra**, *að*, to snarl, of a dog.  
**urt**, *f.* a herb; see jurt.  
**urta**, *u.* f. a female seal with litter, Skáld H. 6. 5, and in mod. usage.  
**urt-hvalr**, *m.* a kind of whale, whence Urthvala-fjörðr, a local  
 name, Eb. 8 new Ed.  
**urþjóð**, *f.* = yrþjóð = verþjóð, Ad.  
**USLI**, *a.* m. [A. S. *ysla* or *ysela* = fire, embers; a compd form is au-  
 visli (q. v.) qs. af-usli (?); cp. Lat. *uere*]: — a conflagration, esp. in the  
 allit. eldr ok usli, Fms. i. 201, viii. 341: a field of burning embers, xi.  
 35; the sense damages (see auvisli) is prob. secondary. **usla-gjald**  
 or **usla-bót**, *n.* compensation for u., N. G. L. i. 246, Gpl. 387; see  
 auvisli.  
**UXI**, *a.* m., older form *oxi*; in plur. *yxn*, *öxn* (cp. the A. S. *oxa*,  
 pl. *oxan*; Engl. *ox*, *oxen*); also spelt *eyxn*, *exn*, *coxn*; the masc.  
 forms 'yxn' and 'yxninir' being formed like menn, mennir from  
 mann-r; uxar is rare and later; thus fjörir öxn, Edda i. 30, v. l.  
 7; öxnemir, id., v. l. 12, Cod. U; fjóra öxn, id.; but öxninn (for  
 öxninnir), Cod. Reg. l. c.; tvá gamla arðr-yxn, Stj. 446; vexnum,  
 Fms. x. 404; tveir yxn, Bret. 22; feita eyxn, Sks. 697 B; tvá yxn,  
 þrjá yxn, Eg. 181, 733; margu yxn, 181; korn ok yxn, N. G. L. i.  
 75; yxninir, Fms. vi. 69; yxnennir, xi. 7; yxnina, Bret. 26; eyxn  
 þrír hvítir, Fms. xi. 6; eyxn margu, Eg. 733; öxn mínir, Greg. 44;  
 coxkn (sic) fyrir arðri, MS. 1812. 65; öxnumum, Bret. 26; yxn þeir er  
 þórólfr var ekin á . . . tvá sterka yxn, . . . vóru þá þrotinir yxninir ok  
 teknir arðir . . . þá ærðusk yxninir ok urðu þegar lausir, Eb. 61, 62 new  
 Ed. *Þ*, it became neuter; eyna ok yxnin með (yxnina?) Ld. 122,  
 Fas. ii. 232; yxnin (sic), Stj. 446 (but v. l. yxnina and yxnin); yxna-  
 flokkir and öxna-flokkir, a herd or drove of oxen, Edda i. 168, 208; yxna-  
 kaup, Rd. 256; öxna-ok, Greg. 28; yxna réttir, an ox-stall, Sturl. ii. 203;  
 yxna tal, Jb. 103, Gpl. 189. *Y*, next yxni was used as n. sing.; yxni  
 finnu veta gamalt, Ísl. ii. 330; þeir hafa drepit yxni mitt, Sd. 158;  
 yxni þreytt, Sturl. i. 72, v. l.; yxni hans lá í keldu, Landa. 120;  
 yxnis höfð, Ísl. ii. 71; yxnis hvarf, id.; yxnis-maðr, an ox-keeper, id.:  
 [Ulf. *aubsa* = *βοῦς*; A. S. *oxa*; Engl. *ox*; O. H. G. *obso*; Germ. *oche*;  
 Dan. *oxe*.]  
*B.* An ox; uxi alsvartr, uxa-höfuð, Hým. 18, 22 (Bugge); uxa  
 U U



gamlan, uxannum, Glúm. 348; uxana, Rd. 257; uxarnir, Dropl. 8; uxor, Dipl. iii. 4; uxa prævetrar, Sturl. i. 72; uxum, Eg. 742; uxana, Edda i. 208, but exanum, 210, l. i; uxna (gen.), 484; oxa-húð, Landn. 226; oxa hófuð, Edda i. 168, 169 (Cod. Reg.), but uxa, Hym. l. c.; oxans, Isl. ii. 331; lær af oxa prævetrum, Fms. x. 398; oxa líki, Bær. 19; uxa-báss, Sturl. ii. 43; uxa-fótr, a nickname, Fb. i; uxa-gjöf, Glúm. 390; uxa-kjót, Stj. 91; uxa-knúta, -horn, -húð, Fms. iii. 18, 186, Fas. i. 288, ii. 337; uxa merki, *Taurus*, in the zodiac, Rb. 100; uxa síða, Dipl. iii. 4: oxa-stútr, m., see stútr.

II. *uxna-megn* or *oxna-megn*, a nickname, Grætt., Landn. 2. in local names, *Öxn-ey*, Landn., Eb.: *Öxna-brekkur*, *Öxna-dalr*, *Öxna-lækir*, *Öxna-skard*, Landn., Isl. ii: *Öxna-furða*, *Oxford*, Fms. iv. 64 (v. l.), cp. Thom. 544.

## Ú

Ú- or 6- is the negative prefix before nouns, adjectives, and adverbs (Engl. and Germ. *un-*), for the spelling of which see p. 469, col. 2. The use of this particle is almost unlimited; it may e. g. be prefixed to almost every past part, in frequent instances answering to Engl. '*not*' *ókominn*, *not come*; *ófarinn*, *not gone*; *úgefinn*, *not given*; or to the past act. as *gerundive*, það er óhafandi, *unfit for use*; ógörandi, *not feasible*; ódrekkandi, *undrinkable*; óetandi, *uneatable*; úsigrandi, óvinandi, *invincible*; ótakandi, *impregnable*.

2. special usages: a. prefixed to comparatives, answering to Engl. '*less*,' eigi úauðgari, *not less rich*; úaufligra, *less dull*; and so in endless instances, see the references below: esp. after a negative, eigi ósannara en, *not less true than*. β. often with another negative, with an intensive force; hann var aldrei úgrátandi, '*he was never unweeping*,' i. e. *he cried all along*; aldrei ósofandi, *never unsleeping*, i. e. *always sleeping*: so also, eigi úgaman, *not unpleasant*, i. e. *very pleasant*; eigi úakafr, '*not uneager*,' i. e. *very eager*; eigi úþesslig, *not unlike that*, i. e. *quite of that kind*; eigi úfóthvart, *not unswift*, i. e. *very swift indeed*. γ. eiga skamt úlifað, see úlifað; at úsögðum sundr gríðum, hafa úfengt þess fjár.

B. COMPS: ú-afátliga (ú-afátanliga), adv. incessantly, Fms. i. 231, x. 291, Sks. 628. ú-afátsamr, adj. (-semi, f.), *unintermittent*, Fms. iii. 175. ú-afskiptinn, adj. *not meddlesome*, Lv. 73. ú-afskiptasamr, adj. *id.*, Fms. vii. 358. ú-alandi, part. a law term, one who must not be fed, of an outlaw, Grág., Nj. passim. ú-aldar, see úöld. ú-alinn, part. *unborn*, Js. 73. ú-andligr, adj. *unspiritual*, Skálda. ú-annt, adj. *not busy*, *not eager*, Fs. 99; see annt. ú-aptr-bætilliga, adv. *irreparably*, H. E. i. 476. ú-arfengr, adj. *not entitled to inherit*, Grág. i. 228. ú-argr, adj.; this word is perh. not from ú- and argr (q. v.), but qs. of-vargr; cp. the spelling of the word in the old Norse vellum, þiðr. l. c.; in the phrase, dýr et úarga, *the warrior, the great beast of prey, the fierce animal*, i. e. *the lion*; dýrum enum úörgum, . . . úörgu dýr, Stj.; úarga dýrinu, Fas. iii. 95; óarga dýr, Rb. 102; et óarga dýr (ovarga, the vellum), þiðr. 183; as a nickname, enn úargi, Landn. ú-athugasamr, adj. *inattentive*, 623. 35. ú-athygli, f. *inattention*, Fms. v. 195. ú-auðigr, adj. *unwealthy, destitute*, Hm., Grág. i. 324; bændr allir þeir er úauðgari eru (*less wealthy*), enn þing-farar-kaupi eigu at gegna, 133. ú-auðligr, adj. *poorly*, Hm. 74, Vpm. 10, Fas. iii. 603. ú-auðna, u, f. *ill-luck, misfortune*, Fms. viii. 286. ú-auðráðinn, part. *not easily managed*, Hkr. ii. 222. ú-auðsöttligr, adj. *not easy to overcome*, Ld. 238. ú-aukinn, part. '*uneked*,' *unaugmented*, Gpl. 149. ú-áfenginn, adj. *not intoxicating*, Bs. i. 394. ú-ágangsamr, adj. *not encroaching upon others, peaceful*, Fs. 29. ú-ágengilligr, adj. *not aggressive*, Isl. ii. 181. ú-ágjarnr, adj. *uncovered*, Hkr. ii. 31. ú-áhlýðinn, part. *unlistening, self-willed*, Orkn. 40, Fms. xi. 246. ú-ákafiga, adv. *listlessly*, Fms. vii. 288. ú-ákaftr, adj. *not eager, slovenly*, Fms. vi. 312; engu úákafari, *less eager*, Fas. i. 503, Fms. vi. 312, Lv. 61. ú-áleitinn, adj. *unencroaching*; maðr góðgjarn ok ú., Fms. ii. 248, Eg. 754. ú-áran, n. *a bad season, dearth*, Rb. 388, Stj. 333, Fms. xi. 7; úáran, x. 400; mikit ú. í búi, Sks. 322; ú. á föli, 324; áttu tígum vetrá síðar varð annat óáran, Landn. (App.) 323; úárans-vetr, Ver. 18; óárans-auki, *increase of dearth*, Bs. i. 76. ú-árennilligr, adj. *not easy to run against or attack*, Nj. 187, Ld. 102. ú-árligr, adj. *unseasonable*; góði Grím mjök úarligr, *G. became very famished*, Brandkr. 60. ú-árvænn, adj. *an unpromising season*; sumar úárvænt, Hkr. ii. 183. ú-árvælligr, adj. *unlikely*, Fms. viii. 445, v. l. ú-ástfólginn, part. *unbeloved*; úástfólgari, *less beloved*, Fas. ii. 408. ú-ástugr, adj. *loveless*; úástugt var með þeim hjónum, *little love, coldness*, Landn. 151, v. l. ú-ástúðligr, adj. *loveless*. ú-átan, f. *a thing not to be eaten, forbidden in the eccl. law*; eta úátan, 655 xii. 3, K. þ. K. 136, 172, N. G. L. i. 342; átu menn brafna ok melrakka, ok mörg ú. íll var etia, Landn. (App.) 323. ú-ávaxtasamr, adj. *unproductive*, Fms. iii. 166. ú-barðr (-barinn), part. *unbeaten*, Fms. i. 75; enginn verðr úbarinn biskup, a saying. ú-bestaðr, part. *unbasted, unbound*, D. N. ii. 560. ú-beðinn, part. *unbidden*, K. þ. K.

50, (Kb.) 16; óbeðit, Hm. 146. ú-beiðull, adj. *not requesting*, 686 C. 2. ú-beinn, adj. *not straight, crooked*, Ver. 19. ú-beit, n. *dislike*; hafa óbeit á e-u, *to have a dislike for a thing*; this word is not found in old writers. ú-bergan, n. an '*unrock*,' a flinty rock, Barl. 1871. ú-bernskliga, adv. *unchildishly, like a grown-up man*, Fms. xi. 53. ú-bernskligtr, adj. *unchildish, manly*, Fbr. ú-berr, adj. '*unbare*,' *bidden*, Skálda 194. ú-bilgjarn, adj. *wrong-beaded*, Skv. 3. 21, Hkr. iii. 138, Sturl. i. 104: *impatient*; Hákon var óbilgjarn, Fms. vi. 334, Fas. ii. 426; íllt er at eggja úbilgjarnan, a saying, Grætt. 91. ú-bilt (see bilt), láta sér verða úbilt, *to take no fright*, Fas. i. 126. ú-birgr, (adj. not úbygrtr), *unprovided*, Vm. 16, Bs. i. 868, Fb. i. 431, Háv. 47, Isl. ii. 142. ú-birktr, part. *unbarked*, of trees, Stj. 177. ú-birta, u, f. *darkness*, Fms. vii. 108. ú-biðingtr, m. an '*unbiding one*,' *runaway*, Landn. (in a verse). ú-bitalaðr, part. [Germ.], *unpaid*, Vm. 26. ú-bjartr, adj. *not bright, dark*, Flóv. 30. ú-bjúgr, adj. *not convex*, Rb. 468. ú-blandinn, part. *unblended*, Hom. 59. ú-blaðr, adj. *not blaudr* (q. v.), Fm.; a pr. name, Landn. ú-blindr, adj. *not blind*, Fms. iv. 13 (in a verse). ú-blíða, u, f. a *disfavour*, Fms. v. 235, Fas. i. 531, Stj. 200, Bs. i. 714. ú-blíðliga, adv. '*unblithely*,' *unkindly*, Stj. 212. ú-blíðligr, adj. *unkind*, Arons S. (MS.). ú-blíðr, adj. *forward, frowning*, Eg. 524, Sks. 285. ú-blóðigr, adj. *unbloody*, Fas. i. 425. ú-boðinn, part. *unbidden*, N. G. L. i. 93, Odd. 61; koma úboðit, *to come unbidden*, Fms. viii. 46. ú-boðinn, part. *unborn*, Stj. 159; in the phrase, alnir ok úbornir, *born and unborn*; ek málta eit orð úborinn (of king Völsung), Fas. i. 123; úborinn erfr, N. G. L. i. 49; fé úborit, *bewitched or charmed things, charms*, K. þ. K.: as a law phrase, '*unborn*,' i. e. *illegitimate*, hón varðveitti barn drottningar úborit meðan hón var í laug: as a nickname, Unni enn úborni, Landn.: . . . Úlfirinn en úborna, id. ú-bókfróðr, adj. *unlettered*, H. E. i. 584. ú-bóta, gen. pl. from úbætr, q. v. ú-bóta-maðr, m. a *criminal*; þjófar . . . drottins-svikar, *mord-vargar, breunna-vargar*, þeir eru allir óbóta menn, N. G. L. i. 405; biskup á allar þar sektir til þess er maðr er ú., 350; göra e-n at úbóta manni Nj. 59; þó þeir væri frjálsir menn þá væri þeir þó óbóta menn, Eg. 737. ú-bóta-mál, n. a *case which cannot be atoned for by money, a crime, felony*, Js. 134, Gpl. 118, 136, N. G. L. i. 352. úbóta-sök, f. a *felony*, Js. 24. úbóta-verk, n. a *bootless work*, i. e. a *felony, crime*, N. G. L. i. 350. ú-bragðligr, adj. *dull-looking*, Fbr. 142. ú-bragðgortr, part. *late ripe* slow of growth, of a youth, Glúm. 335. ú-bráðr, adj. *slow*, Fms. viii. 327; úbrátt, *slowly*, taka e-u úbrátt, Orkn. 42. ú-bráðreiðr, adj. *unimpassioned or dispassionate*, Fas. iii. 90. ú-breiddr, part. *unspread*, Jb. 193. ú-brenndr, part. *unburnt*, Fms. ix. 357, x. 70. ú-breytiliga, adv. *in a common manner*, Fms. ii. 267. ú-breyttir, adj. *unaltered*, Fms. i. 296; *common*, ú. maðr, a *common, plain*, every day man, Stj., Fms. v. 182; einn ú. bóndason, viii. 12; ekki heyrir a tala svá til úbreytta manna, Skálda; ú. klæðnaðr, *plain clothing*, Mar. ú-brigðanliga, adv. *invariably*, Rb. 214. ú-brigðanligr, adj. *unexchangeable*, K. Á. 2, Sks. 604. ú-brigðilliga, adv. *inconvertibly*, Dipl. i. 2, 3, H. E. i. 259, 528, K. Á. 52. ú-brigðilligr, adj. *unexchangeable*, Gpl. 41, Greg. 118: *irreversible*, of a deed, act, testament, Dipl. v. 26. ú-brigðr, part. *unchanged*, Hm. 6, Bs. i. 763; en land aurum var úbrigtr, Fas. iii. 194. ú-brotgjarn, adj. *not brittle*, Ad. ú-brotinn, part. *unbroken*, Fms. ii. 144, Orkn. 444. ú-bróðurliga, adv. *unbrotherly*, Fas. i. 500. ú-brugginn, part. *unchanged*, Th. 23, Edda (Ht.) i. 606, Mar. ú-brunninn, part. *unburnt*, O. H. 229. Fms. i. 129, vii. 164, Nj. 208. ú-bryddr, part. *unsod*, Hm. 89. ú-breðdr, part. *untarred*, Krók. 53. ú-bundinn, part. *unbound* Hkm., Hom. 120, Þórð. 48 *unready*. ú-búinn, part. '*un-boune*,' *unready, unprepared*, Hkr. i. 248: *unready, unwilling*, Fms. vii. 248: *unadorned*, Pm. 23: *undone*, Fas. i. 231; see bú. ú-bygð, f. a *unpeopled tract, a desert* (see bygð), Grág. ii. 197; til úbygða í Grænlandi, Landn. 26; hann fékk lífið á Grænlandi í óbygðum, Bs. i. 408. sjóinn ok aðrar úbygðir, Fms. xi. 225; mér tekr mjök at leiðask úbygðum þessum, ii. 104. ú-bygðr, part. *unpeopled*, Grág. ii. 131. Dipl. iii. 13. ú-byggilligr, adj. *uninhabitable*, Sks. i, Hkr. ii. 44. ú-byggjandi, part. *uninhabitable*, Sks. 197. ú-byrja, adj. *barren*, o a woman; þær konur er ú. eru, Stj. 89, 248; konur úbyrja, 175; kom hans var ú., MS. 623. 51: in mod. usage, as subst., Elisabeth var úbyrja Luke i. 6; sælar eru úbyrjur, xxiii. 29; sæl nú úbyrjan barnlaus Pass. 31. 4. ú-bænrir, f. pl. *courses, imprecations*, Isl. ii. 220, v. l. ú-bærilligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), *intolerable*, Fas. i. 79, Stj. 187. ú-bætligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), *irreparable*, Fms. ii. 297. ú-bætr f. pl. a law phrase, *an act that cannot be compounded by money, a felony*, fellr þat til úbóta, K. Á. 144: gen. plur. úbóta- in compds, see above. ú-bætttr, part. *unpaid*, of wergild; hón kvað betri menn ligga úbætttr Nj. 54; úbætt synd, *a sin not atoned for*, K. Á. 208. ú-daðaðhræðr, adj. *not afraid for one's life*, Finnab. 260. ú-daðleikr, m. *immortality*, Stj. 24, Lil. 67. ú-daðligr, adj. *undying*, Stj. 24, Mar., MS. 623. 59. ú-daðr, adj.; ú. at eins, *all but dead*, Ld. 242, K. þ. K. 13; ú-daufiligr, adj. *not dull*; þat er údaufiligr, *less dull*, Fms. ix. 45, Is. ii. 178. ú-dauftr, adj. *not dauftr*, q. v. ú-daunna, n. a *bad smell*



ú. Mar.; ú. mikil, Orkn. 208, v. l. **ú-daunn**, m. *id.*, Fms. iv. 28. **ú-dáðir**, f. pl. a *misdeed, outrage* (Germ. *unthat*); fyrir ofsa ok údádír, ns. i. 208; údádum sínum... údádum eða íllsku, Fb. i. 548, Stj. 271: **ú-dáða-maðr**, m. a *malefactor*, K. Á. 60, Gpl. 22, Fms. iii. 61: údádá-brk, n. a *crime*, Vigl. 31, K. Á. 142: **Údádá-hraun**, n. the *Desert Misdeeds*, is the name of a desert in the north-east of Icel., near Jout Herdabreid, from the popular legend of its containing unknown alleys, peopled by útilegmenn, q. v. **ú-dáinn**, part. 'undead', alive, ns. ii. 200 (in a verse): in the name **Údains-akr** = the Land of the dying, a kind of Paradise or place of bliss in the Northern mythology, the legend of Eric the far traveller, Fb. i. 29 sqq. **ú-deiglga**, v. 'unsoftly', harshly, Gisl. 69. **ú-deigr**, adj. not soft, þíðr. **ú-deildir**, part. 'undead', undivided, whole, Grág. i. 173, ii. 349. **ú-dírf**, f. lack of courage, faintness, Sturl. iv. 99 (ofdríðr, Bs. i. 766). **ú-dírfaka**, u, f. = údríðr. **ú-djarflga**, adv. timidly, Fms. viii. 124, 342. **ú-djarfr**, adj. timid, Rd. 310, Fms. x. 317, Eg. 284. **ú-drápgjarn**, adj. not bloodthirsty, Fms. v. 191, Rb. 364. **ú-dreginn**, part. not dragged, undrawn, not measured (see draga A. II), N. G. L. 323. **ú-drekkandi**, part. undrinkable, Rb. 354. **ú-drengilga**, v. unmanfully, meanly, Ld. 234, Fms. iii. 121, vii. 71, 269, Ísl. ii. 9. **ú-drengilligr**, adj. unworthy of a man, Ld. 266, Fms. vi. 3. **ú-drengjask**, ð, to disgrace oneself, N. G. L. ii. (Hirðskrá). **ú-drengr**, m. a bad fellow, Gret. 155 A. **ú-drenglyndr**, ú-englyndi, f., and údrengskapr, m. meanness, Fms. vi. 121, xi. 7, Háv. 41. **ú-drepinn**, part. unkilld, Js. 30. **ú-dreymdr**, part. not dreamed, Sturl. ii. 217. **ú-drjúgr**, adj. falling short, Fms. 69, 270, viii. 134. **ú-drúkkinn**, part. 'undrunk', sober, Eg. 9, Fms. i. 162, xi. 112. **ú-drygindi**, n. pl. the being údrjúgr. **ú-duldr**, part. not unaware of, knowing, Gpl. 417, Orkn. 140. **ú-dvaldr**, part. undelayed, Magn. 534. **ú-dygd**, f. faithfulness, bad lb, Gret. 131, 154 A: *disbonesty, wickedness*, Fms. i. 141, vi. 109; *ú-dygd*, a bad fellow, ix. 261. **ú-dyggliga**, adv. (-ligr), *disbonestly*, Rd. 258. **ú-dyggleikr**, m. = údygd, Sks. 349, 5 B. **ú-dyggligr**, adj. *disbonest*, 623. g. **ú-dyggr**, adj. *ked*, Fms. ii. 140, v. 96, Magn. 484: *faithless*, of a bad worker. **ú-dýrr**, adj. not dear; land údýrra, Ld. 322; eignir údýrri, údýrum í t. Dipl. v. 26; údýrstr, at the lowest price, cheapest, Fms. iii. 158; inn fyrsti gripr, least valuable, Grág. i. 452; leggja údýrt, Eg. 715; kaupa úrra, to buy at a less price, Fms. vii. 285. **ú-dæði**, n. an 'und', *misdeed*. **ú-dæld**, f., in údældar-maðr, m. an overbearing person, Ld. 110, Njarð. 376. **ú-dæll**, adj. difficult, Hm. 8: *overring*, ágjarn ok ú., Eg. 179; ú. ok íllr víðreignar, Nj. 17; úþýðr ú., Fms. viii. 175; inn údælasti, Njarð. 376. **ú-dælleikr**, m. overbearing temper, Sturl. i. 114. **ú-dæmdr**, part. *unsentenced*, 14. i. 80; standi údæmt máli þeirra, Js. 20; údæmdr þjófr, vii. 114. **ú-dæmi**, n. pl. an enormity, monstrous thing; með miklum údæmum, 114; mörg endemi þau er mundi údæmi þykkja, Bs. i. 62; vera údæmum, *unexamined*, Gisl. 22: *údæma-mikill*, adj. *portentous*, 4. 20: *údæma-verk*, n. a monstrous deed, enormity, Sturl. i. 29, 3. 347, vii. 293. **ú-dæmliga**, adv. *enormously*, Mar. **ú-dæmligr**, adj. *enormous*; ú. glæpr, Mar.; íll ok ú. góðr, Fms. ii. 226. **ú-dæminn**, adj. *unwearied*, Fms. vi. (in a verse). **ú-dökkr**, adj. not *dek*, Edda (Ht.) **ú-efanligr**, adj. *indubitable*. **ú-efni**, n. a *percity*, precarious state of affairs; hér slær í allmikil ú., Nj. 246; horfir þenna mestu úefna, 164, Ísl. ii. 339; (það) fór í úefni, Sturl. iii. 210; hann sá í hvert ú. komit var, Orkn. 106. **ú-eiginligr**, adj. (-liga, -li), not proper, Skálda. **ú-einarðr** (úeinarðr-ligr, -liga), adj. *insincere*, Krók. 38. **ú-einkynnr**, part. *unmarked*, of sheep; ef fé er úeinkinn, Grág. i. 415. **ú-einsligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *uneisligra*, less *ely*, Stj. 393. **ú-einurðr**, f. *adulation*, Al. 153: *insincerity*, Stj. 102. **ú-eir** = úeirð, in úeirur-maðr, m. an *unruly man*, Korm. 90, Nj. 152 **ú-eirð**, f. *disquietude, tumult*; kapps fullr ok ú-eirðar, Fms. vii. 357; úeirðr, *uproar*; úeirðar-maðr, an *unruly man*, 140, Nj. 152. **ú-eirinn**, adj. *unruly*, Fms. vii. 199; ú. í skapi, i. 26; údæll ok ú., Lv. 26; *unforbearing*, harðr ok ú. við rásmenn ok vík-Orkn. 158. **ú-eldinn**, adj. *not made hot in the forge*, Grág. i. 501. **ú-eldligr**, adj. *endless, interminable*, Fms. ii. 42, Mar. **ú-endliga**, (and mod.), adj. *endless*, Stj. **ú-erfiðr**, adj. *not toilsome*; úerfiðast, Mar. **ú-eskliga** (?), Fms. iv. **ú-étinn**, part. *uneaten*, N. G. L. i. 349. **ú-fagna**, að, to be 'un-*to condole*; ú. yðrum úfagnaði = *flere cum flentibus*, Sturl. ii. 14 C. **ú-fagnaðr**, m. 'unpleasantness', sorrow; harmr ok ú., Hom. 121: *wickedness*, f. ok ú., K. Á. 227; úfagnaðar fólk, *wicked folk*, Stj.; a *plague*, hann þar sjálfan úfagnaðinn inni vera, *the devil himself*, Gret. 135 A; etla þessi úfögnuðr sé sendr af Óðni, Fms. iii. 179; úfagnaðar kraptr, *lib power*, Gret. 114 A. **ú-fagr**, adj. 'unfair', *not handsome, ugly*, 179 hönd, Fms. vii. 162; ú ifagra, *the less fine*, 94; úfegri enn áðr, Lv. 78; úfgrt kvæði, Ísl. ii. 237; úfagra samsetning stafanna, Skálda. **ú-fagr-lyndr**, adv. *inelegantly*, Skálda 188. **ú-faglligr**, adj. *unbandsome*, Fz. 43. **ú-falln**, n. a *misbap*, Bs. i. 64b. **ú-fallinn**, adj. *unfitted*, Sturl. i. 45:

*unbecoming*, Eg. 730; kvað úfallit at deila við síður sinn, Lv. 9, Fms. ix. 240, H. E. i. 248. **ú-falr**, adj. *not for sale*; inn yngri er mér úfalr, Fms. x. 227; hann kvað þá sér eigi úfalari til dauða, Fas. ii. 483; skal ek þann velja er ek veit at þér er úfalast, Ld. 922. **ú-falsaðr**, part. *unfalsified*, Mar.; kaup ú., Jb. 372; hallkvæmr ok ú. beini, Fms. ii. 261. **ú-farinn**, part. *not gone*: var honum þessi ferð betr farin enn úfarin, Fms. iii. 181; úfarin mundi þessi (ferð) ef ek réða, Boll. 346. **ú-farnaðr**, m. 'evil speed', a *misfortune*, Eg. 20, Glúm. 370, Fms. ii. 242. **ú-fatlaðr**, part. *unbindered*. **ú-fágulligr**, adj. *unpolished*, Fms. ii. 163. **ú-fár**, adj. *not few*, i. e. many, Lex. Poët. - **ú-feginn**, adj. 'unfain', *not glad*, sorry, Söl.; úfegnari, *less rejoicing*, Bs. i. 199; því hefði hann orðit úfegnast er þann var eigi þar, Sturl. ii. 106. **ú-fegraðr**, part. *unadorned*, Fas. ii. 471. **ú-feigr**, adj. *not fey* (see feigr), Fms. viii. 117, Bs. i. 139. **ú-feillinn**, adj. *unfaltering*. **ú-felldr**, part. *unfelled*: úfellt, *unbecoming* = úfallit, Orkn. 214, Sturl. ii. 145. **ú-fengilligr**, adj. *of little value*, *unimportant*, Fms. vi. 367. **ú-fenginn**, part. *not gotten*; fé fengit ok úfengit, Gullþ. 5, Fas. iii. 375; ef henni er úfenginn staðr, Grág. i. 146; jarl kvæðsk úfengit enn hafa þess fjárans, Fms. xi. 82. **ú-ferjandi**, part. (gerund.), *who may not be ferried*, of an outlaw, Grág. i. 88, Nj. 110 (in the formula). **ú-fésamr**, adj. *unprofitable, yielding little profit*, Sturl. i. 101 C. **ú-festr**, part. *unfastened*, Grág. ii. 362. **ú-fimleikr**, m. *unbandiness*, Fas. iii. 6. **ú-fimliga**, adv. *awkwardly*, Fms. ii. 268, Ísl. ii. 198, Fas. ii. 297. **ú-fimligr**, adj. *unbandy*, Fms. ii. 271, Fas. ii. 35, Bs. i. 60. **ú-fimr**, adj. *awkward*, Fbr. 142. **ú-fjöllótt**, adj. *flat, not billy*, Fb. i. 431. **ú-fjót**, n. pl. 'unfits', *broils, blunders*; ef lögsögumaðr görir þau ú. nökkur, er meiri hlutr manna vill kalla þings-afgjöpun, Grág. i. 12. **ú-flattr**, part. *uncut up*, of fish, Grág. ii. 357. **ú-flökkaðr**, part. 'unflecked', *immaculate*, Th. 26. **ú-fleygr**, adj. *unfledged*, not able to fly, Edda. **ú-fjóttr**, adj. 'not fleet', slow; úfjótari, Fms. xi. 362; taka e-u úfjóttr, Fbr. 119. **ú-flokk**, m. a *rabble*, Fms. ix. 410. **ú-flugumannligr**, adj. *not like a fugumaðr*, Sturl. i. 13. **ú-flyjandi**, part. (gerund.), in the phrase, ú. herr, an *overwhelming host*, Fms. i. 199, ii. 198, vii. 189. **ú-formr**, adj. *not old*, Fms. 62. **ú-forsjálga**, adv. *improvidently*, Stj. **ú-forsjólga**, adv. *improvidently*, Fms. vii. 128. **ú-forsjóligr**, adj. *improvident*, Stj. 3. **ú-forsynja**, u, f., see úfyrirsynja. **ú-forvitinn**, adj. *not curious*, Fms. ii. 100, Fb. i. 538. **ú-fólginn**, part. *unbidden*, Hkm., N. G. L. i. 21. **ú-fóthvatr**, adj. *unswift of foot*; ekki varði þá ú., *thou wast not slow of foot*, i. e. thou didst run well, Glúm. 363. **ú-fótlinnr**, adj. *not hard for the foot*, Greg. 5. **ú-framarr**, compar. *less forward*; í engum stað úframarr, Fms. xi. 326; hvergi ú., 48; launa úframarr enn skyldi, Fas. i. 365, iii. 53; þótt til varí ætlat ekki ú., Glúm. 333. **ú-framgjarn**, adj. *shy*, Gret. 53. **ú-frami**, a, m. *bashfulness*; ú. ok ótti, 655 xxvii. 2. **ú-framliga**, adv. *not forwardly, shyly*; fara ú., Fas. ii. 90; hann gélkk heldr ú., Fms. vi. 113; ok köguðu til hans ú., Nj. 5. **ú-framr**, adj. *unforward*, shy, Edda 108; ú. maðr, Fas. ii. 500; aptans bíðr úframs sök, a saying, Sigvat. Ld. 136, Fas. iii. 80; úframara, Fms. x. 83, v. l. **ú-framsýni**, f. *improvidence*, Þórð. 63. **ú-framsýnn**, adj. *improvident*. **ú-frá-leikr**, m. *slowness*, Eluc. 14. **ú-frálgir** and **ú-frálg**, adj. *not fleet, faint, weakly*; ú. ok úvanr göngu, Valla L. 216; lið klæðfátt ok úfrátt, Bs. i. 442; nú er barnit svá úfrátt (*faint*) at eigi má prestu ná, N. G. L. i. 12. **ú-frogit**, part. n. *unasked*; Knútr sagði Gunnari úfregit allt, Nj. 49, Fas. 19. **ú-freistað**, part. n. *untried*; ekki dugir úfreistað, a saying, Nj. 8, Fas. ii. 115. **ú-frekliga**, adv. *not greedily*; öngu úfreakligr, Fms. iii. 96, v. 123. **ú-frekr**, adj. *not frekr*; eigi úfreakara, Bs. i. 729. **ú-frelsa** (ú-freálga), að, *to make captive*; hann fangaði oss ok úfrjálsaði, Stj. 147: *to molest, attack*, with dat., ú. e-m, H. E. i. 460; þau hundruð sem hann úfrjálsaði honum upp á hald framarr meirr, i. e. *the money, the further possession of which be opposed*, Dipl. iii. 13. **ú-frelsi**, n. 'unfreedom', *tyranny*; úfrelsi eðr ofríki, Fms. vii. 293; konungr lagði þá ú., *deprived them of their freedom*, Hkr. ii. 234, Sks. 510; leysa hann af þessu ú., Fms. x. 225. **ú-freskr**, adj., see ofreskr. **ú-fríðask**, að; það ú. með e-m, *to become enemies*, Fms. ii. 201. **ú-fríðliga**, adv. *in unpeaceful manner*; láta ú., *to be unruly*, Gret. 149. **ú-fríðligr**, adj. *unpeaceful, unruly*, Fms. ix. 351, Fs. 121. **ú-fríðr**, m. 'un-peace', *war, state of war*; úfríðr, Fms. i. 29; an attack, the enemy, söguðu at ú. fór at þeim, Eg. 121; hef ek frétt at ófríðr er kominn í ána, Nj. 42; hann kalladi hátt, af tjöldin, hér ferr ú. í Fms. ix. 49; er þeir urðu varir við úfríð, *that the enemy was near*, i. 58; úfríðar ágangr, 158; úfríðar-efni, lv. 286; úfríðar-för, -ferð, v. 292, Sturl. ii. 227; úfríðar-flokk, a *band*, Fms. viii. 211, ix. 266; úfríðar-fylgjur, *the 'fates' of enemies*, Þórð. 32; úfríðar herr, Fms. ii. 308; úfríðar-kvitr, 296; úfríðar-laust, *peacefully*, ix. 280; úfríðar-maðr, þar mætti hann úfríðarmönnum (*enemies*), þeim er hann vildu drega, i. 146; hann sá at þetta voru úfríðar menn, xi. 333; úfríðar stormr, Fas. ii. 79, Stj. 255, 278; úfríðar-vænn, Fms. ix. 290. **ú-fríðsamliga**, adv. = úfríðliga; fara ú. þerja ok ræna, Fms. xi. 122; ú. hefir mik dreymt, Njarð. 374. **ú-fríðsamligr**, adj. *unpeaceful, warlike*, disturbed, Hkr. ii. 333, Ann. 1239. **ú-fríðsamr**, adj. *unruly*, Fms. viii. 266, xi. 270. **ú-fríðvænn**, adj. *unpromising for peace*, U U 2



Eg. 373. **ú-frítt**, n. adj. *unpeaceful*; e-m er úfrítt, *one's life is without rest*, Landn. 295. **ú-fríðleikr**, m. *ugliness*, Sturl. i. 1. **ú-fríðr**, adj. *ugly*; hvárriki minni né úfríðari, Fær. 153: of payment in kind, opp. to cattle (see fríðr útt); þar á móti bauð Bjarni úfrítt virðingar-fé, Dipl. iii. 13; hundráð úfrítt, Vm. 11; hit úfríða, Grág. i. 221, H. E. i. 561. **ú-frjáls**, adj. *unfree* (cp. Swed. *frjelse och ufrelse*); en úfrjálsa ættin, *the unfree, the slaves*, Fms. ii. 69. **ú-frjóleikr**, m. *unfruitfulness, barrenness*, Stj. 78, 203. **ú-frjórd** and **ú-frærd**, adj. *barren*; ófrjóvari, Stj. 61; óngan hlut úfræran (úfræan Cod.), 20; úfréom, 195; úfræ, Rb. 354; akr úfræz, Glúm. 340. **ú-frjósamr**, adj. *unfertile, unproductive*, Sturl. i. 101. **ú-frjósemi**, f. *infertility*. **ú-fróðleikr**, m. *want of knowledge*, Sks. 554, Fms. x. 288. **ú-fróðliga**, adv.; spyrja ú., to ask foolishly, Sks. 283, Edda 13. **ú-fróðligr**, adj. *uninteresting*, Sks. 519, Fms. xi. 117, H. E. ii. 83. **ú-fróðr**, adj. *ignorant*, Kormak; ú. ok úvitr, Fms. ix. 55; ú. ok heimskr, vi. 113; eigi úfróðari, *not worse informed*, Sks. 503. **ú-frómrr**, adj. *disonest, thievish*. **ú-frýnn**, **ú-frýnligr**, adj. *frowning*; see offrýnn. **ú-fræði**, f. *ignorance, lack of information*, Hkr. iii. 96. **ú-frægð**, f. *discredit*, Stj. 430 (v. l.), H. E. i. 463. **ú-frægja**, ú. to *defame*, Th. 14, Skálda 208. **ú-frægr**, adj. *inglorious*; eigi úfrægari, *not less famous*, Fas. i. 347. **ú-frækni**, adj. *unwarlike*, Bar. 16. **ú-frændsamliga**, adv. *unkindly*, Finnab. 304. **ú-fræz**, adj. = úfrjórd. **ú-fullr**, adj. *not full*, Pm. 22, 37. **ú-fundinn**, part. *unfound, undiscovered*, Landn. 173, Grág. ii. 384, Jb. 329. **ú-fúinn**, part. *unrotten*, Ld. 100, Sd. 191. **ú-fúss**, adj. *unwilling*; ú. e-s, Nj. 198, Fms. vii. 272, viii. 145, xi. 375. **ú-fyllginn**, adj. *not following*; Grettir var honum ú., Grett. 76. **ú-fyllligr**, adj. *insatiable*, Hom. 25. **ú-fyrirlátssamr**, adj. *intractable, headstrong*, Grett. 91, 144. **ú-fyrirlátsemi**, f. *obstinacy*. **ú-fyrirleitinn**, adj. *intractable, reckless*, Fms. iii. 206, Orkn. 290. **ú-fyrirleitni**, f. *recklessness*, Fas. i. 52. **ú-fyrirsynja**, ú. f. a *thing not to be endured*; þat má þykjast mikil ú. ..., ok þykki mér þat úþolanda, Ísl. ii. 420; esp. in the adverbial phrase, *úfyrirsynja, wantonly, for no purpose*, Lv. 28, Ísl. ii. 141, H. E. ii. 80; þessi stá þótti úfyrirsynja, Fms. viii. 455, v. l.; úfyrirsynja konungur, Fb. i. 28. **ú-fægðr**, part. *uncleansed*, Hom. 70. **ú-fælliga**, adv. *undauntedly*, Fas. iii. 75. **ú-fælinn**, adj. *undaunted*, Lex. Poët., Fms. vi. 216, Sks. 382 B: mod. úfælinn, Sturl. i. 99 (paper MS.). **ú-færa**, u. f. an *impassable place*; ár eða úfærar, N. G. L. i. 64: *impracticability, a desperate task*, hlada skip til úfæru, to *overload a ship*, Bs. i. 276; ek kalla þat úfæru at berjask við þá, Fms. vii. 258; þeim var ú. þangat at fara, ix. 479; vera í úfæru, to *be in a critical state*, 404, Hkr. ii. 279; er ú. at komask þar yfir, Edda 5; var þat en mesta ú., þvíat þegar mundi hann keyra öxina í höfud þér, Ld. 324; þat er en mesta ú. at ..., *it is sheer rashness*, Orkn. 360, 474; at þeirri úfæru var komit, at þeir mundi brenna skip þeirra, Bret. 60; úfæru-vegr, an *impassable road*, Al. 51. **ú-færd**, f. *impassableness*, esp. from snow; lagði á snjáva ok úfærdir, Fms. ii. 97; svá miklar úfærdir at þeir fengu eigi brotið snjáinn, ix. 234; mér er leitt at rekask í úfærdum, Lv. 26. **ú-færdir**, part. *unbrought*, Ísl. ii. 329, Grág. i. 247. **ú-færi** = úfæra; hlada skip til úfæris, Gpl. 427; meiða til úfæris, to *disable*, Sturl. iii. 68 C. **ú-færligr**, adj. *impassable, not to be done*, Grett. 110: *impassable*, Sturl. iii. 160. **ú-færr**, adj. *impassable*, Nj. 63 (v. l.), Edda 3; ú. veigr, Fms. iv. 218: *impossible*, at honum mundi ekki úfært, vi. 400: *improper*, i. 83: of a person, *disabled*, Ísl. ii. 247, Orkn. 264, Grág. i. 142; drekka sik úfæran, Fms. ix. 23, Hkr. ii. 108, Eg. 206, 551. **ú-för**, adj. *'unsallow', not pale*; úfólvan belg, þorf. Karl. 424. **ú-för**, f. a *disastrous journey, disaster*; hvárgan ykkarn mun hann spara til at hljóta úfórna, Fms. xi. 113: esp. in plur., úfárar, a *disaster, defeat, ill-luck*; er hann sér úfáran sinna manna, Fær. 74, Sks. 551, Fms. vii. 204, 212: *ill-treatment*, úfárir ekki góðar, Ld. 278; úfára-ár, -sumar, an *ill season, bad summer*, Ann. 1392, Sturl. i. 123; úfára-Hrói, H. the *unlucky*, Fms. v. 253. **ú-gagn**, n. an *'ungain', 'unprofit', hurt, harm*, Hkr. i. 37, Hom. 151, Fms. viii. 312, Grág. ii. 57, Edda 41: *ú-gagn-audigr*, adj. *unprofitable*, Stj.: *ú-gagn-vænligr*, adj. *id.*, Fb. i. 432. **ú-gaman**, n. *no pleasure*; væri eigi ú., Grett. 134 new Ed., Fas. ii. 414. **ú-gangr**, m.; úgángs-maðr (= úgángs-maðr), an *aggressor*, N. G. L. i. 171. **ú-gaumgæfi**, f. *inattention*, Sks. 280. **ú-gaumgæfr**, adj. *heedless*, 673. 61. **ú-gá**, f. *sloth*; liggja í úgá ok í drykkju, Fms. viii. 106, 620: *inattention*, fáfræði ok úgá, Bs. i. 137. **ú-gát**, n. = úgá, *thoughtlessness*; göra e-ð í ógáti, það var af ógáti. **ú-gæðligr**, adj. *disagreeable*, Bs. i. 537. **ú-géfinn**, part. *not given away*, Nj. 29 (unmarried); vacant, Bs. i. 778. **ú-gegn**, adj. *unreasonable*, þegiðu, þórir, þegn ertú ú., Fms. vi. (in a verse); örörð ok ú., Eb. 104; ú. ok heimskr, Clem. 44: *ú-gegnliga*, adv. *improperly*; illa ok ú., Glúm. 330. **ú-gegnd**, f. *unreasonableness*: *ú-gegndarlaga*, adv. *unreasonably*. **ú-geigvænigr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *not dangerous*, Ísl. ii. 305. **ú-genginn**, part. *not gone*, K. A. 152. **ú-gengr**, adj. *unfit to walk on*, of ice, Bs. i. 356: *unable to walk*, 443. **ú-gétinn**, part. *not begotten*, Grág. ii. 170: the phrase, láta sér úgetið at e-u, to *be displeased at*, Ld. 164. **ú-geyminn**, part. *heedless of*, Stj. 633, Grett. 169 new Ed. **ú-gildi**, n. *'unvalue', of a thing that may be destroyed or*

damaged with impunity or without liability to compensation; aldrei geng fénaðr sér til úgildis, Gpl. 397. **ú-gildir**, adj., see gildir; í engu va hann ógildari maðr, *less brave*, Eb. 200: as a law term, *invalid, i. e. for whom no wergild is to be paid*; vera ú., Nj. 56; falla ú., to *be slain with impunity, without liability to wergild*, of one slain in the act or the like fallu úgilda á sjálfa sinna verkum, Eg. 502; falla ú. fyrir újafnað sinn Háv. 57; munum vit verða at hluta með okkr eða ella mun matum úgildir, or else no wergild will be got, Nj. 86. **ú-gipta**, u. f. *ill-luck, haplessness, mischief*, Fs. 99, Nj. 20, Fms. ii. 61, Sks. 26; úgiptu bráð an ill-boding countenance, Fms. x. 232; úgiptu-ár, a *hapless year*, ix. 535; úgiptu-verk, id.: *úgiptu-liga*, adv. *haplessly*, Ld. 252: *úgiptu-ligr*, adj. *of luckless appearance*, Ísl. ii: *úgiptu-maðr*, m. a *luckless person*, Nj. 66: *úgiptu-samliga*, adv. *haplessly*, Ld. 154: *úgiptu-samligr*, adj. *hapless-looking, evil-boding*, Fs. 31. **ú-gíptr**, part. *not given away, unmarried*, Nj. 22, Fms. x. 115, Js. 59; in mod usage also of a man. **ú-girnigr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *undesirable*; verða kost ok úgirnilegra hlut, Fms. x. 260. **ú-gjarn**, adj. *unwilling*, Lex. Poët. **ú-gjarna**, adv. *unwillingly*. **ú-glæðr**, adj. *'unglad, cheerless, gloomy'*; verða ú. við e-t, Hkr. i. 243; göra sik úglæðan, Sk. 446; ef hann sá þá úglæða, Fms. vii. 103; hvárt sem at hendi kom, þá varð hann eigi glæðari ok eigi úglæðari, Hkr. iii. 97. **ú-glæði**, f. *'un gladness', sadness, melancholy*, Fms. ii. 146; sjá ú. á e-m, Hrafn. 10; tak ú., Eg. 322, Fms. vii. 103, passim; úglæðis-klæði, a *mourning dress*, Sks. 549 B; but úglæði-kyrtill, 228 B. **ú-glæðja**, gladdi, to *make 'unglad, distress'*; þarf þik þetta eigi at ú., Fms. ii. 193; lát þik meirr þat ú., etc. Sk. 447 B: *impers.*, þá úglæðr Íslending, *be turned sad*, Mork. 72: reflex. hann tók at úglæðjask, Fms. ii. 193; Ólafur úglæðdikur á leið vestrinn Ld. 72, Fms. vii. 355; þeir úglæðdusk er þeir sá sik í herflíggum klæðum 623. 20; þá tekr austan-vindr at úglæðjask, Sk. 225. **ú-glíkindi**, n. pl. (spelt ú-likindi), *improbability*, Finnab. 216, Fas. iii. 77; meik miklum atburðum ok ólíkindum orðit hafa, Háv. 51, Sturl. iii. 132: *sbam, dissimulation*, göra e-t til úlíkinda, Sturl. i. 80; þat hafði veri górt til úlíkinda at teygja þá út, Hkr. ii. 110. **ú-glíkliga**, adv. (spelt ú-likliga), *improbably*; taka á öngu ú., Nj. 40; er þú ú. mælt, Hkr. ii. 229; spyrja ú., Ld. 268. **ú-glíkligr**, adj. (spelt ú-likligr), *unlikely*, Nj. 113, Eg. 107, 127, Fms. vii. 173, Bjarn. 11; eigi úglíkligt Ld. ii. 387; úlíkligr, Fms. vii. 161. **ú-glíkr**, adj. (spelt ú-likr), *unlike*, Nj. 183, Fms. vi. 204, xi. 57, Edda 12, Háv. 50; nú er þat úglíkt (two different things) at hafa með sér góða drengmenn eðr einhleypingja Ísl. ii. 325; ok er þá úglíkt (thus to be emended) hvárt þú ferr í loi minu eðr leynisk þú, Fs. 22. **ú-glíminn**, adj. *not good at wrestling*, Grett. 26 new Ed. **ú-glögguleikr**, m. *lack of insight*, Rb. 446. **ú-glöggur**, adj. *not 'gleg' or clever* (see glöggur); sá úglöggt í andlit homum Grett. 123 new Ed.; vita úglöggt, Hkr. ii. 63, Ísl. ii. 321. **ú-glöggþekinn**, adj. *not clearly seeing*, Mag. 5. **ú-gnógligr**, adj. (-liga adv.), *insufficient*, Ld. 322. **ú-gnógr** (ú-nógr), adj. *insufficient, not enough*; úgnógr fjárlutur, Bs. i. 265; úgnógt fé, Glúm. 350; sér únógr Fms. vi. 368 (the vellum Hulda); úgnægra, Fms. x. 107, v. l.; únægri Stj. (MS. 227, col. 118); únægri, Fas. ii. 489 (a vellum of the 15th century). **ú-goldinn**, part. *unpaid*, Grág. i. 399, Fms. xi. 30. **ú-góðgjarn**, adj. *not benevolent, spiteful*, Greg. 6. **ú-góðgjarn-liga**, adv. *spitefully*, Greg. 5. **ú-góðgjarn-ligr**, adj. *spiteful*, id. **ú-góðr**, adj. *'ungood', bad, wicked*; úgótt ráð, Fms. iii. 22; úgótt, Hm. 28, Ls. 31; göra sér úgótt at e-u, to *be displeased at it*, Ld. 134. **ú-grándværi** f. *unwariness*, Hom. 86. **ú-gránd-værr**, adj. *unwary*. **ú-grándandi**, part. *not weeping, without tears*, Lex. Poët. **ú-greiddr**, part. *not combed, of the hair*; not paid, of money, Fms. ii. 116. **ú-greiddarr**, adj. *difficult to pass over*, Eg. 149. **ú-greiði**, a. m. an *impediment, difficulty*, Fas. ii. 518; ú. stendr af e-u, Bs. i. 736. **ú-greiddr**, adj. *unexpeditions*; ú. söngur, Hkr. iii. 270; ef þat er úgreitt, Grág. ii. 274; e-t tekks úgreitt, Hkr. ii. 41; þeim forsk úgreitt, Fs. 52; fara úgreitt Clem. 40; úgreiðara, Fas. ii. 518. **ú-greiniligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.) *indistinct*, Skálda. **ú-grimmiga**, adv. (-ligr, adj.), *not fiercely*, Fas. iii. 77. **ú-grimmr**, adj. *not blood-thirsty, not cruel, but mercenary*, Bs. i. 665; úgrimmari, Fms. iv. 65, Mar. **ú-grunnr**, adj. *not shallow, deep*, Lex. Poët. **ú-grunsamliga**, adv. *decidedly*; vinna ú. at e-u, Sturl. iii. 282. **ú-grunsamligr**, adj. *decided*, Nj. 185, v. l. **ú-grynni**, n. *boundlessness*; in the phrase, ú. fjár, Eg. 42, 59, 179, Fms. i. 28; ú. hers, ii. 294; ú. liðs, viii. 48 (v. l.), xi. 29; ú. manna, Hkr. iii. 354, Fas. ii. 514. **ú-gylldr**, part. *ungilt*, Fms. x. 147, Dipl. iii. 4, v. 18. **ú-gæfa**, u. f. = úgipta, Nj. 8, Sks. 338, 350: as a nickname, Landn. 148: *ú-gæfufullr*, adj. *unlucky*, Ísl. ii. 37: *ú-gæfu-maðr*, m. a *luckless fellow*, Fms. vii. 227: *ú-gæfusamliga*, adv. *lucklessly*, Fms. iii. 217: *ú-gæfusamligr*, adj. *luckless-looking*, Nj. 132, 181. **ú-gæfr**, adj. *luckless*; var þat mælt at mönnum yrði úgæfra veiði-fang ef úsáttir yrði, Ld. 38: *unruly*, húskarl ú. ok vinnu-litill, Grett. 101 new Ed. **ú-gæfugmr**, m. a *luckless fellow*. **ú-gætliga**, adv. (-ligr, adj.), *heedlessly*; fara ú., Grág. ii. 336; mæla ú., Fms. vi. 283. **ú-götinn**, adj. *heedless*, Fms. viii. 292. **ú-gætni**, f. *heedlessness*. **ú-göfugleikr**, m. *lack of nobleness*, Greg. 64. **ú-göfugr**, adj. *not of noble extraction, common*; úgöfugmr, Fas. ii. 466; göfugan ok



úfgan, Mar.; úgöfari, *less noble, lower*; sú er úgöfari, er öðrum star barn, Fms. vi. 5. **ú-görandi**, part. (gerund.), *that cannot be*, Fms. viii. 155, xl. 259; nú er þat úgörandi, Lv. 49, Hkr. i. 153; þá þess er oss er eigi úgörandi, Fms. i. 34. **ú-görsla**, adv. *not exactly*; vita, sjá ú, Hkr. 133, Fms. vii. 166, Fær. 268, Nj. 203, Eg. 373, i. ii. 243; *not quite*, Grág. i. 6. **ú-görri**, part. *undone, unaccomplished*, Njardr. 370; úmelt eða úgört, Fms. i. 207, Ver. 42, Grág. i. 4; úgörtvar syndir, Greg. 42; úgört lögbrot, Sks. 510 B. **ú-görri**, v. compar. *less clearly*; vita ú, 656 C. 19, Fær. 154; kunna sik örr, Fms. iv. 209. **ú-görvilligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *in a wretched condition*, Ld. 120. **ú-hagfelldr**, adj. *inconvenient*, Eg. 738, v. l. **hagliga**, adv. *inconveniently*, Sturl. iii. 9. **ú-hagligri** (mod. **haganlegr**), adj. *inconvenient*, Fms. viii. 162, 404, v. l. **ú-hagör**, m. an *inconvenience*, Sks. 352. **ú-hagr**, m. a *disadvantage*, Gpl. 343. **ú-hagr**, adj. *unbandy, unskilled*, Stj. 158. **ú-hagdr**, adj. *unfavorable*, of wind and weather; ú, vindr, Ld. 74; þess veðr ok úhagstæð, Eg. 203. **ú-hagvirkir**, adj. *unskilled as a worker*, Nj. 19. **ú-haldkvæmr** (-kvæmr), adj. *disadvantageous*, Fms. viii. 92; minni ok úhaldkvæmir veizlur, Fms. iii. 17. **ú-hallr**, adj. *not grant*, Fms. x. 213. **ú-haltr**, adj. *not halt or lame*, Ld. 244, Fms. v. 206. **ú-hamingja**, u, f. *bad luck*, Fms. x. 338; *disaster*, Bs. i. 78, Fms. i. 76, passim; see hamingja: **úhamingju**-**snillgr**, adj. *unlucky-looking, evil-looking*, Orkn. 234; *dóttir ok ú*, 3 bragð, Fms. i. 97; ú. i svip, Fas. ii. 477. **ú-handlutr**, adj. *slow of hand*, Nj. 55. **ú-happ**, n. a *misbap, ill-luck*; gættu, á því verði eigi at úhappi, Landn. 146; *erit er úhappit*, Fms. i. 182; *firra* úhappi, vii. 161; *hverr er sá at eigi spari þat ú. við sik*, ix. 270; *þó óhöppum hefir hafiz ok svá mun slitna*, Lv. 11; *kvað hann eigi aldru fleiri úhöpp vinna*, Fær. 243; *hefir þat mest úhapp verit unnit*, Fla 37; *sá úhappa dvergr, that wicked dwarf*, Fas. iii. 344: **úhappa**-**st**, adj. *without a misbap occurring*; skilja ú, Lv. 53; *lata ú*, Fs. 95; *þess get ek at ekki sé úhappa-laust hér (without some fatalities)*, eðslenzkr maðr skal hér vera, Glúm. 327: **úhappa**-**maðr**, m. a *careant*, Fs. 39, Ld. 42: **úhappa**-**verk**, n. a *misdeed*, Háv. 52. **úhæðfærliga**, adv. (-ligr, adj.), *not badly, on easy terms*; tala ú, 2. 123. **ú-hæðmannligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *not badly*, Ld. ii. 477. **ú-hæðnaðr**, part. *unbattered*, Grett. 91. **ú-hæðr**, adj. *not hard*, Stj. **ú-hæðskeytrr**, adj. a *weak archer*, Ld. ii. 339. **ú-háskasamr**, adj. *not dangerous*, Fms. v. 275. **ú-háttir**, m. a *bad habit*, Bs. i. 165; *rán ok áverkar ok allskyns áttir, bad manners*, 142. **ú-héfnr**, part. *unavenged*, Bs. i. 533. **ú-hegndr**, part. *unpunished*, Hkr. ii. 89, Fas. i. 225. **ú-heilagr**, adj. *unboly*, Barl. i. 210; *profaned*, þá var völrinn ú. af botar-blóði, Landn. 98 (cp. heilagr I. 2); *Björn varð úheilagr af fínlaupinu við Helga*, Eb. 106; *ok verðr ú. sá er þrællinn vegr fy: dróttinum*, Grág. (Kb.) i. 190; *ú. verðr fjörbaugs-maðr*, vgr. . ., Gg. i. 89; *hann falli ú. fyrir Glúmi ef hann er lengr þar*, Nj. 23; *Ekleklíngar kölluðu alla þá hafa fallit úheilga, . . er þeir höfðu fyrr m. þann hug at þeim farit at berjask*, Eb. 24; *úheilogr sár*, Grág. ii. 1. **ú-heilendi**, n. *debility, ill-health*, esp. of chronic organic diseases, Grág. (Kb.) i. 144. **ú-heill**, adj. *'unbale', insincere*, Fms. 103, Sturl. iii. 281. **ú-heill**, f. a *misbap*; *úheillir þessa heims*, Sd. 62; *úheilla-tré, a fatal, cursed tree*, Grett. 178 new Ed. **ú-heilsaðr**, part. *ungreeted*, Ld. 77. **ú-heilsamr**, adj. *unwoblesome*, B. **ú-heimila**, á; *ú. sér jörð, to lose a title*, Js. 91. **ú-heimild**, f. *bad title*. **ú-heimill**, adj. *unlawful* (see heimoll); *ala börn með úmilum manni*, Grág. (Kb.) i. 249; *úheimil jörð*, Jb. 207; *selja úmult*, Gpl. 491; *hafa úheimilan*, Krók. 38. **ú-heimskr**, adj. *not false*, i. e. *clever, intelligent*; *hann var ú. maðr*, Fms. vi. 391, Fas. i. 78. **ú-heimtr**, part. *not got back*, Grág. **ú-helga**, á; *to proclaim a son to be úheilagr*; *ok úhelgaða Otkel fyrir búum*, Nj. 87. **ú-helgi**, f. *state of being úheilagr*; *stefna e-m til ú*, Nj. 99; *sá er veginn var þá mælt sér til ú*, Fs. 74; *vinna til ú. sér*, 122; *verka, göra til úhelgi* Grág. (Kb.) i. 182, 190, passim; *Snoorri (bjó) dreipit til úhelgi við* Finn, Eb. 106; *en sé til úhelgi enum vegna búit*, Kb. i. 182; *úhelgis* v. 194. **ú-hentugr**, adj. *unbecoming, unfit*. **ú-heppiliga**, *unluckily*, Fms. vii. 69, xi. 294; *sadly*, Hkr. ii. 373. **ú-heppiligr**, adj. *unlucky*, Fms. xi. 259. **ú-heppni**, f. *misbap, miscbance*, Ld. 743. **ú-herjaðr**, part. *unbarried*, Hkr. iii. 67. **ú-hermannligr**, adv. *unlike a warrior*, Hkr. i. 235. **ú-hermannligr**, adj. *unmartial, unworthy of a warrior*, Fms. viii. 436; *eigi úhermannligr*, ii. **ú-herkskr**, adj. *not barred by war*, of a country; *var úherkskr* í Svíþjóð, Fas. i. 255; *of a person, not martial*, ú. ok sat í kyrr-Orkn. 184; *úgrimmari ok úherkskári*, Fms. iv. 65. **ú-heyrðr**, part. *unheard of*, Mar. **ú-heyrir**, n., *in úheyrir-verk*, n. an *unheard of deed, a crime*, Gpl. 197, v. l. **ú-heyriliga**, adv. *in an unheard of way, cruelly, wickedly*, Fms. i. 189. **ú-heyriligr**, adj. *unheard of*, *wicked*, only in a bad sense; *ú. úfjónndr*, Háv. 45; *ú. skömm*, Finnþ. 21. **ú-bragð**, 212. **ú-heyrni**, compar. *more unheard (?)*, Bs. i. 784. **ú-hefna**, adj. *not sparing oneself*, Fs. 71; *ú. i mannaunum*, Fms. vi. 60. **ú-jöð**, n. *aboutings*; *óp ok óhljóð*, Nj. 15; *spyrir hann hvat valdi úhljóði*

þessu, Fms. iii. 95: a *ringing in the ear*, Pr. 474: **úhljóðs-eyru**, n. pl. *the valves of the heart* (see óhljóð); *old form úhljóðanna-eyra, a deaf ear*; *flera óljóðans-eyru við Guds embætti, to turn a deaf ear to it*, Hom. 34. **ú-hljóðr**, m., poet. *the never-silent*, i. e. *the wind*, Lex. Poët. **ú-hlutdeillinn**, adj. *unmeddlesome*, Eb. 42, Band. 32 new Ed., Fms. iii. 226. **ú-hlutr** (ú-hluti), m. an *'evil share', barm, hurt*; *ef meim verða særðir eðr fú einhvern annan úhlut*, Gpl. 19; *renur sá i kirkju-garð er úhlut far*, N. G. L. i. 152; *þeir er hön skirskotaði undir óhluta sínum*, 157, 167. **ú-hlutsamr**, adj. (-semi, f.), *unmeddling, neutral*, Fms. vii. 143. **ú-hlutvandur**, adj. *not nice as to one's proper share, dishonest*; *marglyndr, kvæmsamr, ú. um þat efni*, Fms. iii. 83; *at ek mynda vera óhlutvandarí enn Guðmundr ok mynda ek vilja fylgja röngu máli*, Nj. 184. **úhlut-vendi**, f. *dishonesty*, Gpl. 201. **ú-hlýðinn**, adj. *disobedient*, Stj. 624, Mar., Hkr. ii. 85, passim. **ú-hlýðni**, f. *disobedience*, Hom. 86, K. A. 116, Stj. **ú-hneistr** = *úneistr*, part. *undisgraced*, Eb. 256. **ú-hneppiliga**, adv. *not scantily*; *ú. at þriðjungi, fully the third part*, Ld. 106. **ú-hneppr**, adj. *not scant, large*, Edda (in a verse). **ú-hnöggr**, adj. *'unniggardly', i. e. liberal*, Hkr. iii. 188. **ú-hollr**, adj. *unwoblesome*. **ú-hollusta**, u, f. *unwoblesomeness*. **ú-höf**, n. *excess*; *ú. ok ranglæti*, Sks. 609; *ofrakpp ok ú*, Gpl. 199; *mod. esp. in meat and drink: sayings, skömm er úhöfs æfi*, Hrafn. 22; *fá eru úhöf lengi*, Sturl. ii. 199; *immensity*, *úhöf kvikflgr*, Lv. 46: **úhöf-samliga**, adv. *immoderately*, Str. 5; **úhöf-samligr**, adj. *immoderate*, Str. 8; **úhöf-samr**, adj. *intemperate*, Str. 82; **úhöf-sömd** (mod. **óhöfsemi**), f. *excess*, Str. 25. **ú-hógliga**, adv. *inconveniently*, Sturl. iii. 9 C. **ú-hógligr**, adj. *uneasy, difficult*, Glúm. 345. **ú-hógvikinn**, adj. *not easy to manage, sturdy*, Fms. iv. 301. **ú-hrakidr** (ú-hrakinn, ú-hraktr), part. *unarmed*, Orkn. 424. **ú-hrakligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *'unwretched', not shabby*; *ú. at klæðum*, Sturl. i. 10; *lét hann úhrakligan í brott fara*, Bs. i. 416. **ú-hræðliga**, adv. *unburiedly, leisurely*; *kyssir Steingerðr kossa tvá heldr ú*, Korm. 224; *mæla lítilláti ok ú*, Clem. 33. **ú-hraustligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *weak*, Háv. 46. **ú-hraustr**, adj. *weak*, of a woman with child; *þá er hön var úhraust*, Bret. 18, Nj. 59; *úhraustar konur*, Stj. 624. **ú-hreinandi**, f. (?), = *úhreinnindi*; *ef maðr berr ú. í mat manna*, N. G. L. i. 421; *ef ú. fellr í mat eðr mungat*, 144. **ú-hreinindr**, n., mostly in pl. *uncleanliness*, Greg. 22, Stj. 272, Fas. ii. 397; *önnur ú*, H. E. i. 482; *en idri ú*, Hom. 53. **ú-hreinliga**, adv. *uncleanly*, Rd. 274; *sópa ú. um hirzlur búanda*, Fms. viii. 235. **ú-hreinligr**, adj. *unclean*. **ú-hreinliffi**, n. an *unsean life, fornication*, H. E. i. 250. **ú-hreinn**, adj. *unclean*; *úhreinn andi*, Fms. v. 172; *i þeim stað má ekki vera úhreint*, Edda 15; *uncbaste*, Al. 56, Bs. i. Grett. 202 new Ed.; *eccl.*, Stj.; *úhreinstu kvikvenda*, Fms. x. 374, passim; *of a course at sea, not clear of shoals, úhreint ok skerjót*, ii. 16; *úhreinn leið*, an *'unclean', dangerous sea-passage*; *þeim sýndisk úhreint fyrir þar sem Þirkibeinar stóðu á landi uppi*, viii. 50; *þeir sögðu at úhreint var í ósinum, infested by a monster*, iv. 56; *þykkir þar jafnan úhreint (baunted) síðan er nienn sigla í nánd*, Háv. 41. **ú-breins**, u, f. *uncleanliness*, Greg. 61. **ú-breinsli**, f. id., Hom. 38. **ú-breinsan**, n. = *úhreinnindi*, Eluc. 25. **ú-hreystiligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *unmanly, not valiant*, Fær. 132. **ú-hreystimannligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), id., Fms. ii. 120. **ú-hróðinn**, part. *uncleared*, of ships in battle, Fms. vii. 290. **ú-hróðrigr**, adj. *inglorious*, Skv. 3. 45. **ú-hrygggr**, adj. *unconcerned*, Stor., Kormak. **ú-hræðdr**, adj. *fearless, unfearing*, Nj. 217, 255, Hkr. ii. 102. **ú-hræðiliga**, adv. *fearlessly*, Fms. iv. 27. **ú-hræðinn**, adj. *downtless*, 655 iii. 3. **ú-hræriligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *immovable*, Skálda. **ú-hræsi**, n. a *filthy thing*, MS. 623, Fas. ii. 263, Ísl. ii. 420; *see óhræsi*. **ú-hróðnaðr**, part. *unwithered, undecayed*; *úhrómuð blóm*, Eluc. 44. **ú-hugnaðr**, m. *discomfort*, Sks. 352 B. **ú-hugr**, m. *gloom, despair*; *en er af honum leið úhugrinn, a fit of gloom*, Fms. vi. 234; *meðan sá ú. (a fit of madness) var á þeim*, Fas. iii. 115; *sló á þær úhug miklum ok gráti*, Grett. 43 new Ed. **ú-huldr** (ú-huldr, ú-hulinn), part. *uncovered*; *úhuldu*, Sks. 290; *úhulit*, Eb. 218; *fóhult ok úhult*, N. G. L. i. 256; *from the neut. úhult comes the mod. ú-hultr*, adj. *safe*. **ú-hvatr**, adj. *unvaliant*, Fm. 31. **ú-hverfróðliga**, adv. *unwaveringly*, 677. 8. **ú-hyginn**, adj. *imprudent*, Grág. (Kb.) i. 169. **ú-hýr-liga**, adv. *with unfriendly look, frowningly*, Fas. iii. 496. **ú-hýrligr**, adj. *frowning*, Fms. iii. 191, x. 35. **ú-hýrr**, adj. *unfriendly-looking, frowning*, Fbr. 12. **ú-hæfa**, u, f. an *enormity* (Lat. nefas), Lv. 49, Fms. i. 41; *at þeir Hákon deildi engu úhæfu*, 122; *úsmæd ok ú*, 126; *slikar úhæfur*, Gpl. 441; *til mikillar úhæfu*, 623, 15; *hann bað hann selja fram Gretti ok hafa sik eigi í úhæfu*, Grett. 59 A; *úhæfu-hlutr*, an *enormity*, Sturl. i. 69 C; *úhæfu-verk*, a *wicked deed*, Gpl. 197. **ú-hæfliga**, adv. *nefariously*, Fms. v. 102. **ú-hæfr**, adj. *unfitting*, Clem. 127; *wicked, nefarious*, Sturl. i. 66. **ú-hægð**, f. *uneasiness*, Fms. x. 396. **ú-hægiliga**, adv. *uncomfortably*, Fas. iii. **ú-hægindi**, n. pl. *uneasiness, difficulty*, Grág. i. 371; *pain, ill-health*, Fms. x. 418 (sing.); *stór ú. af verkjum*, Bs. i. 69; *mín ú*, 70; *ekinsis meins kenna né úhægenda*, 655 xxvii. 10. **ú-hægja**, d, to *make uneasy, uncomfortable*; *þýngja ok ú. fyrir e-m*, Hkr. iii. 259; *reflex*, henni úhægðisk fjárhagrinn, Sd. 176; *of pain, tók at úhægjak með verkjum miklum*



sótt hans, Bs. i. 144. **ú-hægligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *painful*; sár ú, Sturl. i. 150 C. **ú-hægr**, adj. *hard, difficult*; var úhægt at koma orðum við hann, Eg. 227; úhægra, Fms. iii. 161, vi. 210; hægst... úhægast (sic), Sturl. ii. 134 C: *painful, of illness*, sótt ströng ok úhæg, Bs. i. 69; honum var svá úhægt, *be felt so uneasy*, Nj. 214. **ú-hættliggr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *not dangerous*, Sturl. i. 150. **ú-hættir**, adj.; eigi óhætt, *not without danger*, Bs. i. 78; þegar skipum var úhætt at halda á millum landa, Ld. 84; e-m er óhætt, *out of danger*, Grág.; er þeim litlu óhættara, Fms. vii. 262; görisk óhætt með þeim Áka ok kónungi, *safe*, xi. 45; láta úhætt við e-n, *not to plan against one*, i. 13; úhættir skuldu-nautr, *a safe customer*, Grág. ii. 216; þeir er óhættir sé at borga fyrir öll kirkna-fé, Bs. i. 770. **ú-hæverska**, u. f. *discourtesy*, Sks. 276. **ú-hæverskr**, adj. *unmannerly*, Sks. 279. **ú-höfðingliga**, adv. *unworthily of a great man*; úhöfðingliga mælt, Fas. iii. 306. **ú-höfðingliggr**, adj. *unworthy of a great man, undignified*, Orkn. 234. **ú-högginn**, part. *unbewn*, Fas. ii. 481. **ú-ífanliggr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), later ófanliggr, *undoubting*, Hom. 15, Fms. xi. 309. **ú-íllt**, n. adj.; in N. G. L. i. 42, 'úíllt ok úspíllt' read 'úíllt', cp. Sdm. 19. **ú-ítarliggr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *bumble, slight*, Hom. 131, Greg. 24, 43. **ú-íjafn**, adj. *uneven, unequal, unlike, untrusting*; újofn mála-efni, Eg. 719; tveir kostir újafnir, Fms. ii. 31; újafn gangr himin-tungla, Edda (pref.); újafnt, *unequally, unfairly*, Hbl. 25; skipta újafnt, Fms. vii. 269; skipta þær geysi-újafnt, Edda 11; hann kvæð sér til újafns ganga er hann kom í vandann, i. e. *that be found no match to fight*, Fms. v. 186; *odd, of numbers*, Alg. 356. **ú-íjafnska**, að, *to become unequal*, Edda (pref.). **ú-íjafnaðr** or **ú-íjofnuðr**, m. *injustice, unfairness, tyranny*; hvárt man Gunnari hefnað þessi ú, Nj. 38, Fms. ii. 152; újofnuð ok rangindi, Nj. 251; þola újofnuð, Háv. 45, passim; újafnaðar-fullr, adj. *full of injustice*, Fas. ii. 404; újafnaðar-maðr, m. *an overbearing man*, Nj. 86, Hrafn. 4. **ú-íjafngjarn**, adj. *unfair*, Fas. i. 56, Sks. 271. **ú-íjafnliga**, adv. *unequally*, Fas. ii. 414. **ú-íjafnliggr**, adj. *uneven, unequal, unfair*, Nj. 77; újafnlig orrosta, þvát margir voru um einn, Fms. xi. 334. **ú-íjafnskipaðr**, part. *unevenly manned*, Fms. vii. 288. **ú-íjárnaðr**, part. *unbosd*, Sturl. ii. 183; ójárnuð kista, *a chest 'unironed'*, *unlocked*, Pm. 137. **ú-íjofnuðr**, see újafnaðr. **ú-íjafnaðr**, part. = úmerktr, of cattle, H. E. i. 519. **ú-kappsamliga**, adv. (-ligr, adj.), *not zealously, slovenly*, Fms. ii. 135. **ú-kassaðr**, part. *uncased*, Vm. 103. **ú-kátr**, adj. *gloomy, dismal*, Eg. 44, Fms. vii. 159, Ó. H. 52. **ú-kembdr**, part. *unkempt*, Hkr. i. 99. **ú-kenndr**, part. *unknown*: a poet. technical term, úkennd heiti, *plain poetical words*, opp. to kennd, see kenna (A. V. 2), Edda i. 464. **ú-kenningligr**, adj. *unrecognisable*, Fms. ii. 59. **ú-kerskr**, adj. = úhraustr, Grág. **ú-keypis**, adv. *gratuitously*, Eg. 116, Symb. 27, Fms. viii. 352. **ú-keyptr**, part. *unbought*, Eb. 292; er þessu var úkeyptr, *that no bargain was made*, Finnb. 298. **ú-kjörliðr**, adj. *'unchoicely', wretched*; ú. kostir, Fms. xi. 143; þótti honum sá hlutr úkjörliðr, *the worst choice of all three*, Edda (pref.). **ú-klárr**, adj. *impure*, Sks. 135. **ú-klaksaðr**, adj. *not sensitive, thick-skinned*, Gullþ. 48. **ú-klúsaðr**, part. *unhampered*, Fær. 265. **ú-klæddr**, part. *unclad*, Fas. i. 245. **ú-klökkvandi**, part. *unmoved*; sá einn hlutr er hann mátti aldri ú, um tala, *without tears*, Nj. 171. **ú-kláleikr**, m. *lack of pitb*, Fms. vi. 293. **ú-kláliggr**, adj. *pitiless, infirm*, Finnb. 350; it úkláligra líðit, Sturl. iii. 175. **ú-klár**, adj. *'unstrong', weak, infirm*; þá varð hann svá úklár, at hann gat eigi valdið klumbu þeirri, Sd. 147; yngri ok úklári, Korm. 108; sá komsk heill ór skriðinni er óklár var, Bs. i. 640; vötn óæð óklónn mönnum, þótt rosknir væri, 349. **ú-klættir**, m. pl. *bad tricks*; liggja á úklættum, Js. 25; þeir menn er at slíkum óknyttum verða kenndir at hlaupta brott með eignum konum manna, N. G. L. ii. 51. **ú-kominn**, part. *not come*, Grág. (Kb.) i. 125, H. E. i. 246, Hom. 43; *future*, Fms. ii. 201; líðit eða úkomit, Hkr. ii. 290. **ú-konungliga**, adv. *unkingly*, Fas. iii. 456. **ú-konungligr**, adj. *unkingly*, Fms. viii. 158, v. l. **ú-kostaðr**, part. *untried*, Hom. 158; *undamaged*, see kosta (II. 1). **ú-kostigr**, adj. = úkjörliðr, Fs. 128. **ú-kostir**, m. *a fault*; vera at verri fyrir úkostum, Grág.; sakir annarra úkosta, id.: **ú-kosta-lauss**, adj. *faultless*, Isl. ii. (in a verse); see kostir (IV. 4). **ú-kólinn**, m. the 'uncold', a mythical local name, Vsp. **ú-krismaðr**, part. *unanoited*, 655 i. 1. **ú-kristiligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *unchristian-like*, Hkr. iii. 291. **ú-kristinn**, adj. *unchristian*, Fms. ii. 294. **ú-kristiligr**, adj. *undainty, flibby*, Hrafn. 8. **ú-kröptugr**, adj. *lacking strength, weakly*, Sturl. i. 189. **ú-kröptuligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *weak, feeble*, Sturl. i. 189 C. **ú-kulsamr**, adj., Grett. 144 and ú-kulviss, adj. *insensitive to cold*, 160. **ú-kunnandi**, f. *ignorance*; sakir úvizku ok ú, Fms. x. 317. **ú-kunnigr**, adj. *unacquainted*, Sks. 556; bregðask ú við e-t, Rd. 235. **ú-kunnliga**, adv. *like a stranger*; ekki ríða þeir ú, at, Fms. ii. 247. **ú-kunnar**, adj. *unknown*; ú. e-m, Nj. 3, Sks. 19, Ld. 184; of places, *unknown, strange*, sekja úkunna staði, Fms. vii. 199; úkunna landa, Sks. 241; úkunna síðir, 596. **ú-kurteisigr**, f. *discourtesy*, N. G. L. ii. **ú-kurteisliga**, adv. (-ligr, adj.), *un courteously*, Flóv. 22. **ú-kvaldr**, part. *unlamented*, Bs. i. (in a verse). **ú-kvantaðr**, part. *unmolested*, Bs. i. 806. **ú-kvángaðr**, part. *unmarried*, Nj. 39 (of a man), passim. **ú-kveðinn**,

part. *unrecited*, of a poem, Fms. vi. 391. **ú-kvenligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.) *'unwomanly', unwomanlike*. **ú-kvikr**, adj. *'unquick', inanimate*, i. Poët. **ú-kvíðinn**, adj. *unconcerned*, Fms. xi. 388; kátr ok ú, Eb. **ú-kvæði**, **ú-kvæða**, adj. *speechless* from wonder; hann gekk í brau 656 A. 2. 17; verða ú. við e-t, Al. 108; úkvæða ok ótta-fullir, 655 656 C. 36, Clem. 58, Fas. iii. 286, Grett. 194 A. new Ed. **ú-kvæði**, n., in **úkvæðis-mál**, n. *offensive language*; ef maðr n. ú. við karl eðr konu, Gpl. 194; úkvæðis-örð, id., Js. 44. **ú-kvæðr**, part. = úkvægaðr, þorf. Karl. 436, Fms. ii. 92. **ú-kynjan**, n. *a mon* Ls. 56. **ú-kynligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *not strange*, Sks. 256, F. 265. **ú-kynni**, n. *uncountness, bad manners*, Hm., Eg. (in a ver hafna sínum úkynnum, id., Fms. v. 218, Sks. 595; *wonders* = kynstr, v slíkum úkynnum, Fms. iv. 380. **ú-kyrr**, adj. *unquiet, moving*; ú haf, Sks. 630 B; varrar jarls voru úkyrrar, *quivered*, Fms. viii. **ú-kyrra**, að, *to stir*; ú hug, Hom. 22; reflex. *to be stirred, exc* Fbr. 100 new Ed., Sks. 221. **ú-kyrrleikr**, m. *a commotion, dis* *ance*, of the sea, Sks. 27, Fms. xi. 10, 13. **ú-kyssiligr**, adj. *un* *able, bad to kiss*, Fas. ii. 149. **ú-kænn**, adj. *unwise*, 655 xviii. 2. **kænska**, u. f. *lack of skill or knowledge*, Bs. i. 148, Skálda 169 (T odd). **ú-kæti**, f. *joylessness*, Lv. 97, Fas. iii. 433. **ú-lag**, *disorder*; það er allt í ólagi: naut. (see lag A. I. 5), Fas. ii. 435. **lagat**, n. part. *unmixed*, of beverage, Hm. 65. **ú-lagðr**, part. *un* *not placed*, N. G. L. i. 29. **ú-lamiðr**, part. *unbrashed*, Glüm. **ú-land**, n. an 'unland', i. e. *foreign land*, Nj. 10, v. l., but see auland 34, col. 2). **ú-latliga**, adv. *'unlazily', quickly*, Al. 33, Stj. 326. **ú-látr**, adj. *not lazy, willing*, Bs. i. 171. **ú-launaðr**, part. *unrewarded*, N. i. 40. **ú-launkárr**, adj. *indiscreet, unreserved*; var hón jafnan tíðendum, Bs. i. 621. **ú-lauss**, adj. *unloose, i. e. fixed*, Haustl. **ú-l** *adj. not low, i. e. high*, Haustl. **ú-látr**, adj. *unmannered, disor* *der*; hón var ólát í æsku, ok ávallt því údælli sem hón var eltri, Odd. 107 Ed.; hann var ólát mjök (Ed. ólát)... ok þótti auðsætt at honum m í kyn kippa um ódæleik, Bs. i. 416; knáir menn ok úlátir, Grett. 50 Ed.; cp. úlæti. **ú-léðr**, part. *unlent*, Gpl. 403. **ú-leiddr**, *unlent*; ú. í ætt, *not adopted*, N. G. L. i. 48. **ú-leiðigjarn**, adj. *irksome*, Stj. 246; *not easy to be led*. **ú-leiðinga-samr**, adj. *easily led, headstrong*, Sturl. ii. 6. **ú-leiðr**, adj. *not loath*, Skm Eb. 256; Dönum skal eigi úleiðara at..., Fms. ii. 302, x. 346. **leigis**, adv. *without rent*, Grág. i. 200; flytja alla menn ú, Vm. **ú-lendr**, adj. *oulandish*, Hom. 38. **ú-lestr**, n. an 'unreading'; *bungling way of reading*; hence the phrase, fara að ólestri, *to go all un* *lestr*, part. *unbroken, undamaged*, Jm. 11. **ú-létrr**, adj. *be* *úlétt kona, a woman heavy with child*, Grág. i. 318, MS. 655, and mod. usage. **ú-leyfðr**, part. *unallowed*, Ld. 102; hafa e-t úleyft, 367; *forbidden*, Mar. **ú-leyfi**, n. an 'unleave'; in the phrase, í úleyfi e-s, *without one's leave*, Grág. ii. 215, Eg. 156, Fms. x. 313 i. 63; **úleyfi-liga**, adv. *without leave*, K. Á. 164; **úleyfi-ligr**, *unallowed, forbidden*, Stj. 142. **ú-leyndr**, part. *unhidden*, 608, Ó. H. 151. **ú-leyniligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *unhidden*, Sks. **ú-leysiligr**, adj. *indissoluble*, Stj. 465. **ú-leystr**, part. *unrel* *unabsolved*, K. Á. 220, Bs. i. 709 (of a ban). **ú-lið**, n. 'un' *harm*; nú mun ek veita bræðrum mínum eigi úlið, Lv. 77; það þá veita sér úlið í sinni tilkvámu, Finnb. 354; gora e-m e-t til úliðs, vii. 30; vera má at þér verði at því úlið, vi. 210, Sks. 505. **ú-lið** *part. not past*; hlutir líðnir ok úliðnir, 656 C. 40. **ú-liðliga**, *unbandily, awkwardly*, Fas. ii. 264; nú ferr ú, Lv. 78. **ú-lið** *adj. clumsy*, Boll. 354. **ú-liðmannliga**, adv. *awkwardly*, Bs. i. **ú-lifatr**, n. part., in the phrase, eiga (hafa) skamt úlifatr, *to have a* *time left to live*, Nj. 82, Fms. v. 201, Al. 42. **ú-lifatr**, part. *unli* *deceased*, Hkv. 2. 42. **ú-lífhræddr**, adj. *not afraid for one's* *Fr. 89. ú-lífi, n., in zæra or sárr til úlífis, *wounded to death* *190, Nj. 131, Rd. 288; úlífis-maðr, m. a person deserving of dea* *criminal*, Fbr. 46 new Ed., Ld. 142, Fms. v. 264, xi. 241; **úlífis-að** *-verk*, n. *a case or deed worthy of death*, Fms. xi. 241, Grett. *new Ed. ú-lífligr*, adj. (-liga, adv.), *inanimate*, Skálda. **ú-lík** *ligr*, adj. *not bodily*, Hom. 146, Greg. 19. **ú-líkan**, n., *medic. p* *flesh*; grær um ú., Korm. 94; svíða úlíkan á sári, N. G. L. i. 67; ok ú, Hom. 70; úlíkans blóð ok vágr, id. **ú-líkligr**, adj. *unlike*; see úglíkr. **ú-líftill**, adj. *not small, i. e. very great*; er ú hert, *no small host*, Fas. i. 99. **ú-ljósa**, adj. *unlight, dark*, **ú-ljúfan**, n. = úlyfan (?), Hbl. 41 (see Bugge's foot-note). **ú-l** *adj. 'unlif', H. E. i. 421. ú-ljúgfróðr*, adj. *unlying, accur* *an authority*; hón (þurfr) var margspök ok óljúgfróð, *she was* *and full of true information*, lb. 4. **ú-ljúgheitr**, adj. *'unly* *ibreats', making no empty threats*; hann vissi at Norðlingar voru h* *óljúgheitir*, Sturl. ii. 65. **ú-lof**, n. = úleyfi; í úlofi e-s, Gré *11, ii. 215, Landn. 189. ú-lofaðr*, part. *unallowed*, Fms. ix. *úlofat, without leave*, Grág. i. 3; *forbidden*, Mar. **ú-loginn**, *'unlied', true*, Sks. 78; í úloginni ást, *in true love*, Hom. 71. *lokaðr*, part. *unlocked, without a lid*, Dipl. iii. 4, B. K. 84. **ú-lok** *part. unsbut*, Fms. iii. 98; *unpaid*, úloknaðr skyldir, *unpaid debts*, 276; *unperformed*, 623. 39. **ú-lögaðr**, part. *not disposed of*, K.



(Kb.) 16, Fms. viii. 252, v. l. **ú-lukka**, u, f. *ill-luck* (Dan. *ulykke*); **ú-lýkka**, Fms. v. 225; **úluoku-kerling**, a wicked old woman, *rett. 155* new Ed.: **úluoku-liga**, adv. *unluckily*, Bs. i. (Laur. S. [S. to Bs. i. 812]; see the remarks on **lukka**. **ú-luktr**, part. not *aid*, Fms. 20. **ú-lund**, f. *ill temper, spleen*, Edda 110; **úlundar-adr**, Finnb. 210. **ú-lyfjan**, n. [see *lyf*], a *poison*, Fms. iii. 190; *tr ok ú*, Hom. 16; **úlyfjans drykkir**, 655 xxx. 4, *passim*; in Hbl. 41, *od. R. oluban*, Cod. A. **olyfjan**, it seems to be a corruption for **olyfjan**, *jóða e-m olyfjan*, to *poison, vex, annoy a person*. **ú-lygin**, adj. *lying, truthful*; Hallr er bæði var minnigr ok **ú**, lb. 15; *forspar k ú, Nj. 146: the saying, *raunin er úlygnst*, 656 A. i. 25. **ú-lyndi**, = **úljund**, Háv. 45. **ú-lyst**, f. a *bad appetite*. **ú-lystugr**, lj. *unwilling*, Skálda (in a verse). **ú-lýstr**, part. *unproclaimed*, *rág. ii. 36*. **ú-lærd**, part. *unlearned*: *ecc. lay*, lb. 14, K. p. K., s. *passim*. **ú-lætr**, part. *unlocked*, Ísl. ii. 409, Vm. 10, Dipl. iii. 4. **ú-læti**, n. pl. [see *úlatr*], *ill-manners, disorders, riot*; **ú**, mikil, Fas. iii. 16; *pranks of a child* are called **úlati**. **ú-lög**, n. pl. 'unlaw', *injustice, uselessness*, Nj. 106; *beita e-n úlögum*, Sks. 22; *dæma úlög*, Grág. (Kb.) 77; *ganga undir ú*, Hkr. i. 260; *at úlögum*, in a lawless manner, Fms. i. 42, Band. 21 new Ed. **ú-lögliga**, adv. *illegally*, Fms. vii. 173. **ú-lögligr**, adj. *lawless*, Dipl. i. 7. **ú-magi**, a, m., q. v. **ú-mak**, = **úmaki**, Fms. vii. 24; *mikit úmak*, 101, v. l. **ú-maki**, a, m. (Dan. *umage*), 'unease, trouble'; *veita yfiringu ok úmaka*, Fms. ii. 183, i. 224, Edda 7, Stj. 491. **ú-makindi**, n. = **úmaki**, Fms. vii. 24. **ú-makliga**, adv. *undeservedly, unworthily*, Fms. ii. 186, Ld. 12, Fs. 35, 63, Nj. 166, v. l. **ú-makligr**, adj. *unworthy, underving*, Nj. 200, Fas. i. 404, Hom. 50, Fms. i. 221, iii. 25, vi. 398. **ú-mannan**, n. a *person fit for nothing*, Sturl. iii. 240, Fas. iii. 76. **ú-mannliga**, adv. *in unmanly wise, shabbily*, Magn. 530; *ílla ok ú*, ns. i. 285, iii. 166, Nj. 166. **ú-mannligr**, adj. *unmanly, imman*, Fms. ii. 226, Magn. 494; *íllr ok ú*, Ld. 336. **ú-markaðr**, tt. *unmarked*, Gpl. 288, 526. **ú-máli** and **ú-mála**, adj. [Dan. *umæde*], *void of speech*; *fáir víta úmála mein*, a saying; *úmáli* éða *úvíti*, *speechless or witless*, Grág. i. 9; *kona þessi er úmála*, Ld. 30; *öll óvitar*, in *úmála*, Hom. 50; *ef maðr verðr úmáli af áverkum*, Grág. ii. 27; *auðr éðr úmála*, id.: as a nickname, St. 176. **ú-máligr**, adj. *un-speaking*; *silent*, Fms. xi. 223; *maðr ú*, Hkr. iii. 252, v. l.: as a nickname, in *úmáli*, the *mute*, Landn. 279, Orkn. ch. 56. **ú-mátuga**, adv. (**ú-mátuliga**, v. l.), *immoderately*, Stj. 383. **ú-mátia**, adv. *exceedingly*, Stj. 75 (**ú-mátiss**, v. l.). **ú-mátigr**, adj. (Germ. *ohn-lichtig*), *without strength, weak, infirm*, Euc. 125; *úmáttkan*, Eluc. 34; *nátkari*, Eg. 125, Rb. 348. **ú-mátiss** = **úmátis**, Stj. 75, 269, 275. **ú-máttir**, m. 'unmight', *faintness*, Korm. 236, Eluc. 66. **ú-máttuliga**, v. [máti], *immensely*, Stj. 383; [*máttir*], *faintly, slightly*; *koma ú*, þ. *hurðina*, to *touch the door slightly*, Fas. i. 30. **ú-máttuligr**, adj. *in*, Ó. H. 144: *impossible*, Fms. ii. 199, iii. 223, Stj. 100, 119, 254. **ú-máttuligr**, adj. *impossible*, Bs. i. 720. **ú-megó**, q. v. **ú-megin**, n. 'unmight', a *swoon*, Fbr. 79 new Ed., Fas. iii. 433, Bs. i. 882. **ú-meginn**, adj. *impotent*, Bs. i. 41. **ú-megn**, n. = **úmegin**, Bs. i. 199. **ú-megna**, ð, to *swoon*: *impers.*, hann (acc.) *úmegnir brátt*, Al. 197. **ú-meiddr**, part. *unmaimed*, Orkn. 286, Fms. ii. 160, xi. 54. **ú-meinn**, j. *barren*, 677. 2. **ú-meinsamr**, adj. *id.*, 625. 91. **ú-meinn**, m. f. *barrenness*, Skálda (in a verse). **ú-mennska**, u, f. *un-  
willingness, sloth*, Grág. i. 301 A: *inhumanity*, Fms. ii. 225, Stj. 272. **ú-merkliga**, adv. *insignificantly*, Fas. i. 363; *foolishly*, ú. sagt, Bs. i. 1; *er þat hætt við orði at ú*, þykki *verða*, Band. 12 new Ed. **ú-  
merkiligr**, adj. *imperceptible*, Skálda: *unworthy of notice, silly, foolish*, *kn. 412*, Band. 38 new Ed., Ld. 82, Fms. ix. 440; *ú*, draumr, Landn. 2, Orkn. 366, Ísl. ii. 106; *verða frásagnir úmerkilegar*, Ó. H. (pref.); *enn úkunnir ok úmerkiligir*, 655 xiii. B. i. **ú-merktr**, adj. *insig-  
nificant, silly*, of persons, Fms. ii. 268, Ld. 232: of things, *not to be relied*, Al. 71. **ú-merktr**, part. *unmarked*, of the ears of sheep, Grág. i. 5, K. p. K. **ú-meskinna**, adj. 'unmerry', *drooping*, Ld. 148. **ú-met-  
ðr**, m. *disdain*, 677. 7: *úmetnaðar-samliga*, adv. *unpretentiously*, i. (Laur. S.). **ú-metttr**, part. *unsatiated*, Fas. i. 245. **ú-mildi**, *uncharitableness*, Greg. 24. **ú-mildleikr**, m. *inclemency, severity*, i. 125. **ú-mildlaga**, adv. (-Hgr, adj.), *ungracefully*, Hom. 10, Stj. 1. **ú-mildir**, adj. 'unmild', *ungracious, unrighteous*; *stórlátr við úmilda*, Fas. i. 43; *réttviss sem ú*, Stj. 120, Eluc. 37: the phrase, *komast í úmilda hendr*, to *come into cruel hands*, to be *ill-used*: *—illiberal*, ú., *auðigr*, *eg. 24*. **ú-minnask**, t, dep., ú. e-s, to be *unmindful* of, Fms. vii. 8. **ú-minni**, n. *unmindfulness, oblivion*; *sakir úminnis ok van-  
ymstu*, Dipl. v. 26: with the notion of a spell, *gleyska ok ú*, (caused a potion), Stj. 84; *íllska ok ú*, Fas. i. 401; *elli ok ú*, Fms. iii. 95: *úminnis-höfgi*, a, m. a *letargic sleep*, Al. 72: *úminnis-veig*, f. a *tion of oblivion*, Sem. 162; *úminnis hegri*, Hm. 12. **ú-minnigr**, j. *unmindful, forgetful*, Fms. v. 230, Stj. 246. **ú-mislyndr**, adj. *un-tempered*, Mar. **ú-missandi**, part. *what cannot be done without*. **ú-missifengr**, adj. *not losing one's mark*. **ú-missiliga** (**ú-missilla**, *rmak*), adv. *unsparringly*, Grett. 43 A. new Ed. **ú-mjóðr**, adj. *not*, Geisli 2. **ú-mjúklaga**, adv. *unsoftly*, Hkr. ii. 75; *stíffir*, úfróðliga*

ok ú., Fas. iii. 237, v. l. **ú-mjúkligr**, adj. *inflexible, stiff*, Fms. ii. 60. **ú-mjúkr**, adj. 'unsoft', *barb*; **ú**, í orðum, Fms. vi. 324; *stygglýndr*, **ú**, ok *kappgjarn*, 250; *stótr ok ú*, *haughty and rude*, Eb. 114; *únnukata*, 'less smooth', Hkr. i. **ú-móðr**, adj. *not weary, fresh*, Fms. ii. 315, xi. 273. **ú-mótaðr**, part. *untamped, uncoined*, Rb. 78. **ú-mund**, adj. f. = *úmyndr*; *dóttir úmund*, a *daughter yet a minor*; *faðr ok maðr skal rúða giptingum dattru sinna*... en *enga heimantýgu má arð giptingar-manns tjúfa nema úmund* (um und Ed.) sé, N. G. L. i. 230 (cp. Js. 59, Jb. 116). **ú-mykjaðr**, part. *unmucked*, Gpl. 342. **ú-myldr**, part. *uncovered with earth (mould)*; *lögú líkamur þeirra ómyldir*, 623, 58; *þeir köstuðu líkama Stephani úmyldum fyrir dyr ok fugla*, Post. (Unger) 35. **ú-mynd**, f. a *shapeless thing, bungle*; *það er mesta ómynd*! **ú-myndiligr**, adj. *shapeless*, Krók. 48. **ú-myndr**, adj. [Germ. *unmündig*], *not of age, a minor, a &c.* *Λεγ.*, as an epithet of a marriageable *danse*, Fms. vi. (in a verse). **ú-mæddr**, part. *unweared*, Hom. 1. **ú-mældr**, part. *unmeasured*, Fms. iii. 18; *unbounded*, Mar. **ú-mælttr**, part. *unspeoken*, Fms. i. 207, Ísl. ii. 207. **ú-mæstr**, adj. *worthless, void*; *göra úmætr orð e-s*, Eg. 345; *enda eru úmætr orð þeirra*, Grág. i. 78; *dæma sök úmætra*, Kb. i. 75; *kalla þeir oss úmætra í kvíðinum*, Lv. 40. **ú-mætta**, t, to *lose strength*, *impers.* to *faint away*; *ok er á leið daginn úmætti konung*, the *king fainted away* from loss of blood, Hkr. i. 160. **ú-möguligr**, adj. *impossible*, Stj., Edda (pref.), freq. in mod. usage; cp. Dan. *umodelig*. **ú-mögnligr**, adj. *ill-sounding*, of a name, Fms. vi. 390. **ú-muðligr**, adj. *uncompelled, not compulsory*, Ld. 172; *eigi únaugari, not less un-* *willig*, Glúm. 348. **ú-náðn**, ad, to *trouble, disturb*, Fms. ii. 38, H. E. i. 437, ii. 119, Stj. 65. **ú-náðtr**, f. pl. *troubles, disturbance*; *fyrir únáðum hennar*, Grett. 141 new Ed.; *göra e-m únáðir*, Fms. ix. 277; *görit engan hernað eða únáðir*, i. 102; *hernaði eða únáðum*, vi. 332, v. l.; *mein ok únáðir*, iv. 79; *hafa únáðir af e-m*, Grett. 158 new Ed. **ú-náðuligr**, adj. *troublesome, venacious*, Bs. i. (Laur. S.). **ú-nákvæmr**, adj. *inaccurate*. **ú-nátturligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *unnatural*; **ú-svefn**, Fm. 238. **ú-nefndr**, part. *unnamed*, Grág. ii. 171. **ú-neiss**, adj. *unsuited, i. e. honourable, valiant*, Hkr. i. 18, 23, Akv. 12. **ú-neyttr**, adj. *useless, incapable*, MS. 4. 28. **ú-neytttr**, part. *unused, not made use of*, Grág. i. 155, N. G. L. i. 244. **ú-notaðr** = **úneytttr**, Pm. 86. **ú-notinn**, part. *unused*, Grág. i. 500, 504. **ú-nógr**, see **úgnógr**. **ú-numinn**, part. *not taken in, unenclosed*, of land, Landn. 284; in Gisl. 8, l. 17, 'onumin' read 'numin', cp. *Safu* i. 363. **ú-nytja**, u, f. *waste*; *til slíkrar únytja*, H. E. i. 244; in the phrase, *fara at únytju*, to be *wasted*, Grett. 80 new Ed. **ú-nyttjunngr**, m. a *good-for-nothing fellow*, Lv. 28, Rb. 307. **ú-nytesamliga**, adv. *uselessly*, Greg. 27. **ú-nytsamligr**, adj. *useless*, Hom. 135, Bs. i. (Laur. S.). **ú-nytsamr**, adj. *useless*, Sks. 352. **ú-nytta**, t, to *make useless, spoil, destroy*, Fms. i. 264, Hkr. i. 269, Eg. 507, Fs. 143, N. G. L. i. 342; *eyða ok ú*, Fms. i. 279; in law, to *quash*, Fs. 125, Eb. 103 new Ed.; *ek únyti lögruðning Eyjólfis*, Nj. 235; *þat megi eigi ú*, 33; *impers.*, *únytti húðina*, Gullþ. 15; *reflex.*, Fms. vi. 214, Eg. 506: to be *quashed*, of a suit, Landn. 181, Fs., Eb. 19 new Ed. **ú-nytr**, adj. *useless, spoiled*, Eg. 507, Ld. 220; *slitin til únyts*, Fms. i. 173; *höggva til únyts*, Korm. 88; *brotin til únyts*, Fms. x. 360; hence the mod. til *únyts*, for *no purpose*; *lýsa únytu*, to *defy, disregard*, Ld. 296: of persons, Fms. ii. 69; *málum várum sé komit í únytt efni*, Nj. 164; *únytt atferð*, *worthless*, Stj. 386; *umæt únytt orð*, Grág. (Kb.) i. 82; *Hrútr sagði únytt (quashed) málit*, Nj. 36; *þá látu vér þat nú únytt*, this is *worthless*, Edda (Ht.) 124. **ú-næfr**, adj. *unskilled*, MS. 4. 10. **ú-næfrleikr**, m. the *being unskilful*, MS. 4. 9. **ú-nægr** = **únógr**. **ú-næmr**, adj. *slow of learning*, Skálda (ii. 96): *mod. of children*, hann er *ósköp ónæmr*. **ú-ófinn**, part. *unsworn*, Js. 78. **ú-órð**, n. *bad language*, Boll. 356, Bs. i. 7: *an evil report*. **ú-órðan**, n. *an evil report*, Hom. 115. **ú-órðasamr**, adj. *chary of words, reserved*, Fms. xi. 78. **ú-órðinn**, part. 'unbap-pened', future. **ú-órðsæll**, adj. *in bad repute*, Rb. 239. **ú-þindr**, part. *untormented*, Mar. **ú-þínligr**, adj. *not liable to pain*, Eluc. 35. **ú-plantaðr**, part. *unplanted*, Stj. 256. **ú-prófnadr**, part. *unproven*, Bs. i. 775, K. A. 134. **ú-próðlaga**, adv. *ungraciously*, Grett. 187 new Ed. **ú-prúðr**, adj. *inelegant*, 656 C. 42, Hom. 98. **ú-prýðadr**, part. *unadorned*, Greg. 44. **ú-prýði**, f. *inelegance, clownishness*; *ek lét þessa ú*, mér *hlýða*, Fms. vii. (in a verse); *óprýði* = *óþrýði*, too much *pride*, Hom. 33. **ú-prýðiliga**, adv. *indecorously*. **ú-ragliga**, adv. (-ligr, adj.), *not cowardly*, Fms. xi. 86. **ú-ragr**, adj. *not ragr* (q. v.), Fms. xi. 94, Fas. iii. 62. **ú-ramligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *eigi úramligri, not less strong*, Edda 36. **ú-ræmr**, adj. 'un-strong', weakly, N. G. L. i. 131; see *ramr*. **ú-rænsakaðr**, part. *unransacked*, N. G. L. ii. **ú-raskaðr**, part. *undisturbed*, Sks. 568 B. **ú-ráð**, n. an 'unread', *bad counsel, an ill-advised step*; *hann kvað þat vera it mesta óráð*, Nj. 107: *an evil design*, jarl hafði *leynt* hann þessu *úráði*, Orkn. 166; *Sveinn jataði at fylgja þessu úráði*, Ó. H.; *þat varð ú*, þeirra *bræðra* at þeir *drápu föður sinn til gullsins*, Edda 73, Al. 124: *úráða-kona*, u, f. an *unready woman*, Barl.: *úráða-mannliga*, adv. *improperly*, þorst. Síðu H. 6: *úráða-mikill*, adj. *base* (read *úreidu-mikill*), Sturl. i. 61 C. **ú-ráðan**, f. = *úræð*, Róm.



345. *ú-ráðandi*, part., in the law phrase, *ú. öllum bjargráðum*, Nj. 110, 230. *ú-ráðhollr*, adj. *self-willed*; heimskr ok *ú.*, Nj. 68. *ú-ráðinn*, part. *unsettled*, Ísl. ii. 214, Ld. 164, Hrafn. 17, Lv. 104 (not having made one's mind up): *uncertain*, Rb. 2, 4; hrapa í *úrðið* veðr, Stj. 67. *ú-ráðleittinn*, adj. *making no experiments*, Bs. i. 438. *ú-ráðliga*, adv. *unadvisedly*, Bret. 16, Grett. 162 A. *ú-ráðligr*, adj. *unadvisable*, *inexpedient*, Fs. 66, Ld. 174, Nj. 4, Orkn. 108. *ú-ráðvandr*, adj. *disonest*, Fs. 51, Sks. 436, Hom. 53, Barl. 91. *ú-ráðvendi*, f. *disonesty*, *wickedness*, N. G. L. i. 444, Bs. i. 75, Sks. 340. *ú-ráðþægr*, adj. *not taking advice*, *self-willed*, Korm. 82. *ú-reiðusamr*, adj. *untricked*, Eg. 754. *ú-reiðingasamr*, adj. *remiss in punishing*, Fms. viii. 299. *ú-reiða*, u, f. *unreadiness*: as a nickname, *the unready*, Stj. 13, Ann. 1243, 1250: *úreiðu-maðr*, m. *an unready man*, Sturl. i. 61, Nj. 152. *ú-reiðdr*, part. *undischarged*, Js. 100. *ú-reiðr*, part. *'unrideable', impassable on horseback*, Bs. i. 138. *ú-reiðr*, adj. (qs. *un-reiðr*), *not wroth*, *calm*; leit síðan á sakar *ú.*, Fms. i. 15; líta *úreiðum augum*, *with friendly eye*, Sdm. 3. *ú-reiðuligr*, adj. (-liga, adv.), *calm*, *without anger*, Nj. 83. *ú-reiðnaðr*, part. *not reckoned*, Vm. 12, Dipl. v. 18. *ú-rekinn*, part. *not drifted*. *ú-rekki*, f. *lack of valour*, Hom. (St.). *ú-rengdr*, part. *undressed (?)*, of flax or linen; in the phrase, *úrent lín* (spelt variously, *órent*, O. H. 227, Fms. v. 101; *órentg*, x. 398; *órentg*, O. H. L. 60); lét konungur taka lín *órent* ok vefja saman í brúðu, Fms. xi. 309, v. l. ('*úhreint*' of the text is false). *ú-réttindi*, n. pl. *injustice*. *ú-réttliga*, adv. *unrightly*, N. G. L. i. *ú-réttligr*, adj. *unjust*, *lawless*, Sturl. ii. 237, H. E. i. 435. *ú-rétttr*, adj. *unright*, Ad. 13: *incorrect*, Pm. 86. *ú-réttvísir*, f. *unrighteousness*. *ú-réttvísiliga*, adv. *unjustly*, Th. 77. *ú-réttviss*, adj. *unjust*, *unrighteous*, Boll. 350, Hom. 159. *ú-reykblindr*, adj. *not reek-blind*, Fas. i. 94. *ú-reyndr*, part. *untried*, Nj. 66; at *úreyndu*, Ld. 76, Fms. i. 142. *ú-rístinn*, i. e. *úrástinn*, *uncleansed*; see *rasta*. *ú-ritaðr*, part. = *úritinn*, Hkr. iii. 96. *ú-ritanligr*, adj. *unwriteable*, Skálda. *ú-ritinn*, part. *unwritten*, Fms. vi. 265. *ú-rifliga*, adv. *unfavourably*; mér er *ú.* af því sagt, *I bear unfavourably of it*, Vápn. 29. *ú-rifligr*, adj. *scanty*, Ld. 146, Band. 36 new Ed.: *bad*, *unfavourable*, *ú.* ferð, *ú.* sendiferð, *a shabby message*, Nj. 122, Eg. 541, Fs. 97: *úrifligr* skulda-staðir, Fær. 233. *ú-rikborinn*, part. *of low birth*, Fms. vi. 93. *ú-rikmannliga*, adv. (-ligr, adj.), *bumbly*, Fms. xi. 237, Fas. ii. 239. *ú-rikr*, adj. *unmighty*, *bumble*, Fms. i. 33, xi. 250, Sks. 353; sér *úríkr* menn, Mar.: *mod. not wealthy*. *ú-rotinn*, part. *unrotten*, Grág. i. 502. *ú-ró*, f. *unrest*, *restlessness* (Germ. *unruhe*), *stir*, *disturbance*, *trouble*, Stj. 7; óróar grima, Stor. 18; stendr *úrín* úr af þér, Eg. 157; *úró* ok styrjöld, Fms. v. 342; góra *úró*, ix. 488; eptir slíka *úró*, Sks. 350; *úróar* axlir, *an unresting axle*, Sks.; *úróar* eldr, Str. 8: *úróar-maðr*, m. *a peace-disturber*, Str. 67, Fagrsk. *ú-róask*, að, *to become unruly*, Fms. ix. 482, v. l.; tók hugr hans at *ú.*, x. 410. *ú-rói*, a, m. = *úró*, Fms. ix. 4, Orkn. 424, Sks. 338 B, Bs. i. 763; *úróa-segg*, *an unruly man*; *úróa-skap*, *an unruly mind*, 655 xi. 3. *ú-róliga*, adv. *in unruly fashion*, *restlessly*, Fms. ix. 45, v. l. *ú-rólig*, adj. *restless*, *unruly*. *ú-rór* (ró, rótt), adj. *restless*, *uneasy*; hestrinn *gördisk* órór, Sturl. i. 25; e-m er rótt, *to feel restless*. *ú-ruddr*, part. '*unrid*', *uncleared*, Fas. iii. 182. *ú-rúm*, n. *an 'un-room', a taking up room*, Greg. 48; þat er *ú.* at e-m, id. *ú-rúmligr*, adj. *not roomy*. *ú-rúmr*, adj. *close*, *tight*. *ú-rýr*, adj. *not small*, *big*. *ú-rýrliga*, adv. (-ligr, adj.), *unsuitably*, *largely*, Fbr. 28. *ú-rækiliga*, adv. *negligently*, Fms. ii. 279, Anecd. 36. *ú-rækiligr*, adj. *badly kept*, = *úrestiligr*, Sturl. ii. 109 C. *ú-rækinn*, adj. '*untrained*', *savage*; *ú.* úlfir, Kormak: *negligent*, Greg. 23, Th. 14. *ú-rækja*, ð, *to neglect*, Hkr. ii. 44, Fms. ii. 140, xi. 237, Grág. i. 226: *reflex*, id., 371. *ú-rækja*, u, f. a nickname and a pr. name, Landn., Sturl.; cp. Ósvífr, Ópvegin, Óþymir: part. *ú-rækrtr*, *neglected*, 655 xiv. B. i. *ú-rækt* (ú-rækt), f. *neglect*, *negligence*, Grág. ii. 337, Fms. xi. 13, Skálda 162, Clem. 25; *ú.* bóðörða þinna, Sks. 606; *úrækrðar* myrkvir, -svefn, Fbr. 72, Hom. 37; *úræktar* þokki, *dislike*, Fbr. 38 new Ed.: *bad cultivation*, of an estate, það liggir í órækt. *ú-ræktaðr*, part. *uncultivated*. *ú-rænttr*, part. *unrobbed*, Nj. 208; of a person, Gpl. 546. *ú-ræst*, f. [ræsta], *filth*,  *nastiness*, Fms. ii. 160. *ú-ræstiligr*, adj. *uncleansed*, *filthy*, Sturl. ii. 109. *ú-rösktr*, adj. *slowly*; eigi *úröskvari* enn ..., Ísl. ii. 165. *ú-sagðr*, part. *unsaid*, Grág. i. 80, 140; at *úsögðum* sundr gríðum, Fms. ix. 508. *ú-sakaðr*, part. *unburt*; heill ok *ú.*, Eg. 458, Sturl. i. 107, Ó. H. 229. *ú-sakgeifr*, adj. *inoffensive*, *clement*, Orkn. 254. *ú-sakvarr*, adj. *cautions in giving offence*, Bjarn. 51; see *sakvart*. *ú-saltr*, adj. *unsalted*, *fresh*, Stj. 93, Fms. v. 196. *ú-sambæriligr*, adj. *discordant*, Stj. 80. *ú-sambærr*, adj. *different*, N. G. L. i. 165. *ú-saminn*, part. *unsettled*, *uncomposed*, Stj. 7, 256. *ú-samlyndi*, f. *discord*. *ú-samr*, adj. *unwilling*; see *samr* (B. II); Norse *ussami* = *disagreeing*. *ú-samverðiligr*, adj. *incomparable*, Post. *ú-samþykki*, f. *disagreement*, Fas. i. 35, Orkn. 134. *ú-samþykktr*, adj. *disagreeing*. *ú-samþykkt*, f. *disagreement*, 655 vii. 2. *ú-sanna*, að, *to refuse*, *prove untrue*, Ld. 90, Sks. 722; en ekki er at gleyma eðr *ú.* (scorn or disregard) svá þessar sögur, Edda (pref.) 154;

*úsanna mál*, *to refuse a case*, Edda i. r16 (foot-note 17): *reflex. to prove false*, Mál. 4. 31. *ú-sannindi*, n. pl. *untruth*. *ú-sannligr*, a (-liga, adv.), *unjust*, *unfair*, Fms. ii. 4, vi. 54, Bret. 50, Eg. 742, Ork. 96, Sturl. iii. 18, v. l. *ú-sannr*, adj. *untrue*; úsatt, Fms. vi. 16 vii. 242, xi. 260; úsaðra (gen. pl.), Skv. 2. 4; as a law phrase, *L. insons = not guilty*; úsannr at e-u; attú, Þórofr, mundir *ú.* at vera, F. 55; telr hann sik úsannan at þessi sök, Fms. vii. 133; sögðu Signu úsannan vera at því, Fbr. 201; *ú.* at áverkum, Grág. ii. 90; Þórir lé hvárki vita þá sanna né úsanna at þessu, Fms. iii. 146. *ú-sannas*, adj. *unfair*, Fms. ii. 35. *ú-saungaðr*, part. *undefiled*, Stj., Ho. 40. *ú-sáinn*, part. *unsown*, Vsp. 61, Gpl. 285, Edda 44. *ú-sár*, adj. *not sore*, *not smarting*; eigi úsárrari, Hrafn. 15: *unwounded*, Eg. 33, Fms. ii. 325, Hkr. i. 165. *ú-sátt*, f. *disagreement*; ha kvæð þar eigi úsátt á hafa gengit at lögum, Eb. 166; þeir vildu eigi fý settask enn Kári sagði á ósátt sína, *his displeasure*, Nj. 256, Grág. 200; segja á ósáttir, id., 222; at ósátt e-s, *without one's consent*; ósátt frændra sinna, 645. 110; ok er þat at ósátt hans, Grág. i. 143; ósátt minni, Alm. 6. *ú-sáttan*, n. = úsátt, Fms. xi. 43. *ú-sátti*, adj. *disagreeing*, Fms. i. 6: *unreconciled*, Nj. 80. *ú-sæðjanligr*, a *insatiable*, Clar. *ú-sækja*, u, f. in the phrase, at úsækju, *with a penalty*, Fms. vii. 240, Grág. i. 420, Js. 26, passim. *ú-sækr*, adj. *guilty*, Gpl. 536; úsækir hvár um sik, Dipl. v. 26. *ú-sélgir*, a *unsightly*, Fms. vi. 330, Fas. ii. 453. *ú-sendiligr*, adj. *not fit to sent*, Bs. i. 73. *ú-sénna*, part. (mod. ósénr), *unseen*; kaupá úsénr grip, Gpl. 505, Nj. 184; ósén (ósenan, acc.), Bs. i. 130; úsénna mei Ld. 132. *ú-sent*, n. part. *unsent*, *undespached*, Hm. 146. *ú-setligr*, adj. (-liga, adv.), *immoderate*, H. E. i. 505. *ú-settr*, adj. *settled*; svá at úsett sé máluðum, Fb. iii. 452. *ú-siðblendi*, f. *a sociability*. *ú-siðblendinn*, adj. *unsociable*, Glúm. 336. *ú-si látr*, adj. *unmannered*, *barbarous*, Magn. 448. *ú-siðligr*, adj. (-lig adv.), *ill-mannered*, Barl. 37, Fs. 14. *ú-siðr*, m. '*unmanner*', *barbarity*, Grett. 97 A: pl. *immorality*, Magn. 448, Stj. 429: *úsiðnað* m. *an evil-doer*, Fms. iv. 111, v. 240, Magn. 448. *ú-siðsamr*, a (-liga, adv.), *indecent*, H. E. i. 477. *ú-siðsámr*, adj. *ill-mannered*. *ú-siðsemmi*, f. *indecenty*, 645. 77, Mar. *ú-siðug*, *ill-mannered*, *wicked*, *barbarous*; þjóð dráppjörn ok úsiðug, Sks. 8 Stj. 429; *ú.* um kvennafar, Fms. i. 187. *ú-siðvanddr*, adj. *disorder*, Sturl. ii. 4. *ú-siglandi*, part. *not fit for sailing*, of weather, Ó. H. 13. *ú-sigr*, m. *a defeat*, Ó. H. 29; hafa úsigr, Fms. vii. 265; fara *ú.*, i. 19 Eg. 287; fá *ú.*, Landn. 105. *ú-sigraðr*, part. [Lat. *in victus*], *unconquered*, Stj. *ú-sigrandi*, part. *invincible*. *ú-sigranligr*, adj. *ú.* Fas. ii. 298, Fms. iii. 168. *ú-sigrsamr*, adj. *not victorious*, 623. 3. *ú-sigrsell*, adj. *defeated*, Fms. vi. 265. *ú-sigrvenligr*, a *with little hope of victory*, Orkn. 360. *ú-sinnligr*, adj. *unsight* (*unfit as a companion*), Fms. vi. 203, Fas. ii. 327. *ú-sitjandi*, pa *unbearable* (sitja III. 3), Korm. 192. *ú-sjaldan*, adv. *not seldom* Vsp. *ú-sjálftraðr*, adj. '*un-selfruled*', *constrained*, Hkr. ii. 212; allt þ er henni var úsjálfrátt, *what was her own making*, Nj. 268 (see sjálfr II. 2); þetta allt var honum úsjálfrátt, Fms. ii. 46; það er mér úsjálfrátt *I cannot do for it, cannot help it*. *ú-sjúkr*, adj. *unsick*, Fms. 347; heill ok *ú.*, Grett. 154 A; úsjúkari, Bs. i. 193. *ú-sjótleið*, part. *unsettled (?)*, Grett. (in a verse). *ú-skaddr*, part. *unscathed*, *untouched*, = Lat. *integer*; úskatt, Fb. i. 548; at úskaddum geislu hennar, Sks. 63. *ú-skaðliga*, adv. *unscathingly*, H. E. i. 503. *ú-skaðligr*, adj. *harmless*. *ú-skakkr*, adj. *not awry*, N. G. L. i. 24. *ú-skap*, n. *a fatality*; see *skap*. *ú-skapadr*, part. *unbapen*, Stj. 538. *ú-skapbráðr*, adj. *calm-minded*, *well-tempered*, Sturl. iii. 121. *ú-skapfelldr*, part. *disagreeable to one's mind*, *unpleasant*, Njard. 366; eij eru þau mér at úskapfelldri, Sturl. i. 171 C; e-m er e-t úskapfelldi, Korm. 192. *ú-skapfella*, adv. *disagreeably*, Fas. ii. 335. *ú-skapligr*, adj. *not in one's mind*, Sturl. i. 171. *ú-skapgligr*, adj. *unlike a temper*, Fms. ii. 145. *ú-skapgeifr*, adj. *not gentle*, *moody*, Fms. vi. 10. *ú-skapþægr*, adj. = úskapgeifr, Fms. vi. 109, v. l. *ú-skaplétttr*, adj. *not light-minded*, *care-worn*; e-m er úskaplétt, *to be in a bad humour*, Fas. i. 372. *ú-skapliga*, adv. *against nature's order*, *enormously*, Fas. i. 11; Ld. 118: *immoderately*. *ú-skapligr*, adj. *against nature's order*, *monstrous*, *horrible*; þat er úskapligr, Ísl. ii. (in a verse), Fms. xi. 121; *ú.* úburðr, *a monster birth*, Fms. viii. 8, v. l.; verst verk ok úskapliga Fas. iii. 36. *ú-skapligr*, adj. = úskapgligr, Nj. 112, 227, Kom. 80. *ú-skapstórr*, adj. *not proud-tempered*; úskapstærri, *less proud*, Fms. iv. 226. *ú-skapstíðr*, adj. *not to one's mind*; þann átrúnað set oss er *ú.*, Ísl. ii. 391. *ú-skapværr*, adj. *restless of temper*, Sturl. i. 87 C. *ú-skapþekkr*, adj. *unpleasant*, Korm. 32. *ú-skeifligr*, adj. *not awry*, Grett. 120 A. *ú-skeinsamr*, adj. *not burtful*; verða eigi *ú.*, *to be not a little burtful*, Nj. 262. *ú-skeinuðætttr*, adj. id., Nj. 262 v. l. *ú-skeifdr*, part. *unbaken*, *undaunted*, Magn. 470. *ú-skeiftr*, adj. *untembling*, Fbr. 88: *fearless*, Ad. 28, Fms. x. 213. *ú-skemdr*, part. *uninjured*, Bs. i. 286. *ú-skepna*, u, f. = úsköp, *evil fate*, Ork. (in a verse). *ú-skerðr*, part. *unscored*, *whole*, *entire*, Grág. ii. 363 Nj. 256, Fms. i. 85, Rb. 458. *ú-skeyn* (óskeyn), (?), a nickname Fms. vii. 271. *ú-skikktr*, part. *without a mantle*; feldr *ú.*, 404.



ent into a cloak, N. G. L. i. 75. **ú-skil**, n. pl. *unfair dealings, improper treatment*; valda óskilum við nóng sinn, Hom. 44; vera kenndr við skil, Gpl. 482; göra skil, . . . göra úskil, Grág. i. 216; svara óskilum, 24; göra óskil um e-t, i. 382; merkja fé at óskilum, ii. 309, Fms. vi. 1; bjóða e-m ú., Grág. i. 11. **ú-skilaðr**, part. *unsettled*, Hom. 84. **ú-skila-maðr**, m. an *unready man*, Sturl. ii. 136. **ú-skilfenginn**, rt. *illegitimate, natural*, Jb. 137. **ú-skilgetinn**, part. *not born in wedlock*, Landn. 131. **ú-skilinn**, part. *not set apart, not reserved*; nú sé einn hlutr eptir er úskilat er, *not disposed of*, Band. 8 new Ed. **ú-skiljanligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *unintelligible*, Rb. 470, Magn. 448. **ú-skilmerkligligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *indistinct*. **ú-skilreikdi**, f. *probability*, Stj. 196, v. l. **ú-skilríki**, v. l. **ú-skilríkiliga**, adv. *un-  
ruly*; hvárt hefir þú tekit vinnu-mann minn? ok er slíkt ú. górt, Ett. 120 A. **ú-skilsamliga**, adv. *disorderly*, Sd. 156. **ú-skiptligr**, adj. *indivisible*, Skálda, Sks. 604, Fas. iii. 663. **ú-skiptligr**, part. *divided*, H. E. ii. 127, Fms. vi. 148, Grág. i. 291, Ld. 70. **ú-skirinn**, part. *not 'pure born, not born in wedlock*, Grág. i. 306. **ú-skráðr**, part. *unbaptized*, Hom. 53, Ib. 12, K. Á. Mar.; óskirð enni, vi. (in a verse, of the heathen Wends). **ú-skirr**, adj. *unclean, pure*, Rb. 352; úskirt silfr, Fms. v. 346; skír veðr eða úskir, Stj. skirt mál, *indistinct*, Sturl. ii. 222; saugri ok úskirir, *defiled*, 655 i. 1. **ú-skjálfandi**, part. *not trembling*, 656 B. 3. **ú-skjóti**, a, m. an '*un-  
expected*', *impediment*: as a law term, an *affront*; veita e-m úskjóta, G. L. i. 161, Sd. (in a verse); cp. úskundi. **ú-skoðanligr**, adj. *to be beheld*, Magn. **ú-skopnir**, m. the *unshapen*, a mythol. local the, Fm. 15. **ú-skoraðr**, part. *unchallenged, without reservation*; þin skyldi einn göra um mál þessi svá sem hann vill, óskorat, Eg. 733; þinu mál öll óskoruð undir Ólaf, Ld. 228; hafa gefizk trau kúgildi trau hundrð úskoruð, *two entire hundreds*, Vm. 79. **ú-skorinn**, part. *uncut*, Hkr. i. 99, Edda 41, Grág. ii. 363; of clothes, 104. **ú-skrapaðr**, part. *unscratched*; bréf með hanganda innsigli þitt ok úskrapat, Dipl. ii. 5. **ú-skrámligr**, adj. = óskranligr, Th. 19. **ú-skríptaðr**, part. *unscriven*, H. E. i. 482. **ú-skríptborinn**, part. *unconfessed*, H. E. i. 519. **ú-skuggasamligr**, adj. *without a shadow or suspicion*, Fbr. 138. **ú-skuld**, f. an *unlawful debt (?)*, Jb. 4 A. **ú-skuldvarr**, adj. *incautious in incurring debts*, Njarð. 366. **ú-skundi**, a, m. an '*unspeeding*', *affront*; göra e-m úskunda, Stj. 28. **ú-skúðr**, part. *unshod*, Fms. v. 196. **ú-skúrsmár**, adj. *not shaven*, Rb. 104. **ú-skygn**, adj. *dim-sighted*, Th. 88, Sturl. i. 178; *having second sight*, see skygn. **ú-skygna**, d, to *make dim, darken*, 142; reflex: to *grow dim*, augu úskygnask, Anecd. 6, Stj. 431; eldskis óskygnisk, 655 vii. 2. **ú-skygni**, a, m. *dim-sightedness*, An. 16. **ú-skyldigr**, adj. *not due*, K. Á. 220. **ú-skyldr**, adj. (e skyldr), Fms. iii. 179, vi. 361, Nj. 199; þat var þér úskyld, *uncalled for*, Fms. vi. 369, Fs. 72; veri honum eigi úskyldr, Fms. vi. 367; þar sik eigi úskyldara, Eb. 111 new Ed.; úskyldan mann, Fms. i. 17, 40, Hom. 62, Grág. i. 196. **ú-skylduligr**, adj. = úskyldigr, E. i. 464. **ú-skynsamliga**, adv. *unreasonably*, Sturl. iii. 261. **ú-skynsamligr**, adj. *irrational, foolish*, Hom. 127, Fms. x. 374. **ú-skynsamr**, adj. *irrational*, K. Á. 202. **ú-skyneind**, a, m. *unreason*, Fms. ii. 144, Post. 645, 77, Mar. passim. **ú-skyti**, a, m. and **ú-skytja**, u, f. a *bad marksman*; eigi veit hvar skytja ör geigar, Fms. vii. 262, Fas. ii. 358, v. l. (úskytyu, Hkr. iii. 1, l. c.) **ú-skyrfligr**, adj. '*unclever*', *stupid*, 673. 55. **ú-skýrr**, a, id.; af úskyrra manna áliti, Greg. 71. **ú-skerleikr**, m. a *want of transparency*, Stj. 10. **ú-skeðr**, adj. *untransparent, not clear*. **ú-skórligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *feeble, slack*, Ld. 44; see skórligr. **ú-slakr**, adj. *not slack*. **ú-sleginn**, part. *unmown*, Gret. 107 A, Eg. ii. 335. **ú-sleituliga**, adv.; drekka ú., *to drink without heed*, Eg. 551. **ú-slétta**, u, f. *unevenness*, Eg. (in a verse), Bs. i. 20. **ú-sléttr**, adj. *uneven*, Krók. 42; *uneven* (ground), Fms. v. 20; cp. segja sínar farar eigi sléttar, Orkn. 68. **ú-slitinn**, part. *born*; þá vóru þing óslitin, *unbroken up*, Grág. i. 16; *not worn*. **ú-slitmaðr**, part. *untorn*, 656 C. 5. **ú-sljór**, -slær, -sljár, adj. *not cut*; sýna sik úslæra enn fyrr, Ld. 112. **ú-slóttigr**, adj. *not wily*, Jm. 148. **ú-slyngr**, adj. *unkilled*, Sturl. i. 11. **ú-slysinn**, a, not *slysinn*, q. v. **ú-slyttinn**, adj. *unsluggish*, Lex. Poët. **ú-slegja**, u, f. the *unmown part*; see slægja. **ú-slægr**, adj. *not sly*, not slægja, Nj. 102. **ú-slæliga**, adv. *not slowly, sharply*; höggva ú., Fms. 277. **ú-slökuvandi**, part. *unslakeable*; ú. eldr, Stj. **ú-slökvi**, a, id., *unextinguishable*, Sks. 160, MS. 4. 10. **ú-slökborinn**, part. *no small extraction*, Hkr. i. (in a verse). **ú-smáligr**, adj. *not small*, Isl. ii. 405 (Dan. *smalig*). **ú-smár**, adj. *not small*, l. c. *easy*; Snorri var úsmár í illum sáttmálum, *not very nice, making no difficulties*, Eb. 286; e-m fellr e-t úsmátt, *a thing has no difficulties*, Sturl. iii. 281; úsmár bætr, Og. 19. **ú-smeltr**, part. *not melted*, Fms. 105. **ú-smiðligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *unworkman-  
like*, Krók. 43. **ú-smiðaðr**, part. *unwrought*, Gpl. 491; smiðat ok smiðat silfr, Fms. ix. 470. **ú-smurðr**, part. *unanoined*, Stj. 137. **ú-snarr**, adj. *not quick, slow*; þú ert ykkar eigi úsnarari, Vápn. 19. **ú-sniðinn**, part. *unlopped*. **ú-sniðl** and **ú-sniðli**, f. *lack of eloquence*,

**unskill**: úsnilld sinni, Sks. 316; úsnilli sinni, Th. 76. **ú-snjallr**, adj. (see snjallr), *unwise, unskilled*, Hm. 15, 47, Valla l. 204; u. at mál, *unskilled in speech*, Sks. 315; hit úsnallasta máð, Fms. iv. 161, vi. 265. **ú-snotr**, adj. *unwise*, Hm. passim (see snotr), Sks. 449 B. **ú-anotr-mannligr**, adj. *improper*, Odd. 12. **ú-snoðfmannligr**, adj. *dull, faint*; lítið tilráð ok ósnofurmánnligr, Ísl. ii. 357. **ú-soltinn**, part. *not hungry*, Al. 18, Fas. iii. 81. **ú-sorg**, t. '*unmorrow*', poet. the night, Edda (Gl.) **ú-sóknar-dagr**, m. = úsýkn dagr, Lat. *dies festus*, K. Á. 184. **ú-sómi**, a, m. a *dishonour, disgrace*, Band. 34 new Ed., Fms. i. 209, vii. 220, Hom. 152, Stj. 384. **ú-sóttmæmr**, adj. *not apt to take ill*; hefi ek verit ú. máðr, Ld. 102; of a place, *healthy*, Sks. 96, v. l. **ú-spakliga**, adv. *tumultuously*; fara ú., Hkr. ii. 373, Fms. ix. 394, Orkn. 424, Fas. iii. 534. **ú-spakligr**, adj. *unwise, foolish*, 677. 5; *unruly, turbulent*, Sturl. ii. 8, Al. 13. **ú-spakr**, adj. *unwise, as also restless, unruly* (see spakr), Vígl. 20, Sks. 31, Fms. ix. 394; fé óspakr, *running astray*, Krók. 42 (of cattle): a nickname and pr. name, **Óspakr**, Landn. passim. **ú-sparðr**, part. *unspared*, Ld. 112; létu þeir úspart við þá, Eb. 308. **ú-sparliga**, adv. *unsparingly*, Sturl. i. 67, Orkn. 424, v. l. **ú-sparr**, adj. *unsparing*, Lv. 78, Háv. 44; e-m er úsparr um e-t, Ld. 138; höggva ósparr, Fms. xi. 91. **ú-spáligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *unpropitious*, Fbr. 95. **ú-speki**, f. = úspekt, Hom. 34. **ú-spekt**, f. *turbulence, uproar*; menn kunnugir at úspekt, Lv. 110; göra úspekt, Fms. ix. 394; hann hefir marga úspekt gört í Noregi, Fbr. 88; rán ok úspekt, Fms. xi. 236; bændr munu launa þér ú. þína, v. 90; var opt talat um úspektir Sigurðar-manna, vii. 293; marga aðra úspekt síðaði hann, Fas. iii. 163; úspekðar-bragð, Fs. 57; úspektar-ferð, a *raid*, Njarð. 376; úspektar-maðr, an *unruly person*, Sturl. i. 93 C. **ú-spell**, f., Fas. iii. 163 (a false reading for úspekt). **ú-spellaðr**, part. *unspoiled, unviolated*, Gpl. 227, Bær. 15. **ú-spilltr**, part. *involute*, Sdm. 19; sú er vegr á úspilltar trygðir, Js. 65; ú. varningr, Sks. 20, Rd. 233; *uninjured*, Hkr. i. 119; úspillt fíær, *immaculate*, Bret. 58, Vígl. 33; taka til úspilltra mála, *to fight out in earnest*, Nj. 220. **ú-spunninn**, part. *unspun*, Rd. 233. **ú-spurðr**, part. *unasked*; at þeim úspurðum, *without asking them*, H. E. i. 458; láta úspurt, *to leave unasked*, Sks. 5. **ú-spurull**, adj. '*unasking*', *not curious*; fálátr ok ú., Fas. iii. 219; fálróðir ok úspurull, Sks. 320. **ú-staðfast**, adj. *unsteadfast*, Stj. 27. **ú-staðfesta**, u, f. *unsteadfastness*, Fas. ii. 124. **ú-staðfesti**, f. id., Hom. 124. **ú-staðigr**, adj. *unsteady*. **ú-staðfesta**, adv. *disorderly*, H. E. i. 476. **ú-stærkligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *not strong*, Edda 33. **ú-stærkr**, adj. *not strong, feeble*, Hkr. ii. 350; eigi ústerkari, Grág. ii. 361; hann var ústerkari, Eg. 188, Korm. 248. **ú-stilling**, f. *vehement*; með ákafa ok ú., Fms. vii. 293, Hom. 24, 25, passim. **ú-stilltr**, adj. *intemperate*; ústillt gleði, Greg. 25, Hom. 24, 25; *romping*, þú ert svo ústilltr. **ú-stirfinn**, adj. *undaunted*, Lat. *impiger*, poet. epithet of a king, Hkr. i. (in a verse). **ú-stjórnlaga**, adv. *immoderately*. **ú-stjórnligr**, adj. *immoderate*. **ú-stund**, f. *disregard*; leggja ú. á e-t, Fas. i. 22. **ú-strykð**, f. *infirmity*; várar ústrykðir, 623. 19; líkams ústrykt, Stj. 145; mannlig ú., H. E. i. 477. **ú-strykjastr**, d, to *grow infirm*, Fms. iii. 177. **ú-strykleiki**, a, m. and **ú-strykleikr**, m. *infirmity*, Stj. 61, Fms. iii. 51. **ú-strykr** = ústerkr, Bret. 72, Hom. 135, Magn. 448, Sks. 543. **ú-stýrilátr**, adj. '*unyielding to the rudder*', *ungovernable*, Fas. iii. 382, Gret. 92 A. **ú-stöðugr**, adj. *unsteady, unsettled*, Al. 12, 15, 55. **ú-stöðuligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *unstable, unsettled*, Al. 101. **ú-sundrgreiniliga**, adv. *without distinction*, Skálda. **ú-sundrskiptligr**, adj. *inseparable*, 623. 59, Eluc. 3. **ú-sundrskiptligr**, adj. *indivisible*, Stj. 4. **ú-súrr**, adj. *not sour*, Bs. i. 743. **ú-svása**, adj. (see svása); úsvást veðr, Grág. (Kb.) i. 216, Bs. i. 199, 339, Sturl. i. 12. **ú-svefnugr**, adj. *not sleepy*; árvakr ok ú., Lv. 43. **ú-svifr**, ú-svifinn, ú-svifrandi, qq. v. **ú-svifrugr**, m. an *enemy*, Edda ii. 497; = úsvifrandi. **ú-svikull**, adj. *guileless*, Lex. Poët. **ú-svinna**, u, f. *indiscretion*. **ú-svinnlaga**, adv. *unwisely*. **ú-svinnr**, adj. *unwise*, Hm. 20, 22, 162; in the saying, eptir koma úsvinnum ráð í hug, *unwise is afterwise*, Fas. i. 94. Vápn. 17; *indiscreet*, Hafir þóttisk úsvinnr orðinn, Gret. 147 A, Fas. i. 319; úsvinnni (*less discreet*) líkz mér þín fjár-varðveizla enn mín, Fs. 130. **ú-svipligr**, adj. *ill-looking*, Gret. 117 A, Fas. iii. 255. **ú-svipt**, see ósvipt, p. 473. col. 2; to the references add Háv. 28 new Ed. **ú-syndigr**, adj. *unsinful*, Greg. 33. **ú-syndr**, adj. *not swimming*, Edda 47. **ú-sýngandi**, part. *not fit to sing*; nú hrómar kirkja svá at úsýngjanda er í, so as to be unfit for service, K. þ. K. 54. **ú-sýnnr**, gen. as adv. *without provocation, unprovoked, without justification*; ef maðr bindr frjálstan mann úsýnnu, Js. 43; at úsýnnu, Gpl. 179; þessi sata þykkir úsýnnu, Fms. viii. 435, Orkn. 254; var þat mjök úsýnnu er þér kölluðut til ríkis í Noregi, Ó. H. 58; at Áðalákr hafu frændveg upp hafit ok mjök úsýnnu, 184; ósýnnu tókt þú höndum á þeim, MS. 4. 17; úsýnnjum (*in vain*) verði hón svá fríd, ef . . . Str. 25; vér villtumk úsýnnu frá eilífum fagnaði, Anal. 238; ok var úsýnnu nokkurn tíma tekið við Hrolleif, Fs. 36. **ú-sýnlaga**, adv. *invisibly*, Fms. x. 330. **ú-sýnligr**, adj. *invisible*, Sks. 155, 528, Fms. i. 139; *unlikely*, Bjarn. 44; *unsightly, ugly*, Ld. 274, Fas. ii. 327. **ú-sýnnr**, adj. '*unseeing*', *blind*;



úsýndir hvelpar: *uncertain*, ú. sæmdarauki, Korm. 150; ú. friðr, Hkr. ii. 121; úsýnt var hvárir sigrask mundi, Fms. xi. 372; at úsýnt væri um heilsuna, Lv. 39; mér þykkir úsýnt, at . . . , Ld. 224; úsýnar hefndir, Fms. xi. 47. *úsæbrattr*, adj. *not steep towards the sea* (see sár B), Fb. i. 539. *úsækiligr*, adj. *impregnable*, Str. 11. *úsæla*, u. f. *unbappiness*. *úsæll*, adj. (cp. Dan. *usel*), *wretched*; *úsæll* ok aumr, Hom. 151. *úsælligr*, adj. *joyless, ill-favoured*, Fms. vi. 303, vii. 162. *úsæma*, ð, to *disbonour*, Clem. 44; úsæmami, *improper*, Fms. vii. 8. *úsæmd*, f. *disgrace, disbonour*, Fs. 60, Sks. 279, 457, Edda 33, Fms. x. 388; *impropriety*, Ld. 214; úsæmdar hlutr, *contumely*, Glúm. 352; úsæmdar orð, *unseemly language*, Fms. ii. 248. *úsæmiliga*, adv. *disbonourably, unbecomingly*, Nj. 82, Þóroð. 23 new Ed., Fms. iii. 87. *úsæmiligr*, adj. *unseemly*, Fms. v. 307, vii. 186, Eg. 21; *unworthy of*, ú. e-s, Sturl. i. 45. *úsæmr*, adj. *unbecoming, unseemly*; úsæmr . . . úsæmstar, Hom. 73; þat er úsæmt, 677. 1. *úsærr*, adj. *not to be taken, of an oath*; bera úsær vitni, Sks. 341; eidar úsærir, Sks. 358; at úsært var, Gpl. 550: the saying, lítit skyldi í eidi úsært, Grett. 161, see eidr. *úsætiligr*, adj. *intolerable*, Sturl. iii. 18. *úsætt*, f. = úsátt, Fms. vi. 27; goðin höfðu úsætt við þat fólk er Vanir heita, Edda 47. *úsættask*, t. to *become an enemy*, Sks. 227. *úsætti*, n. = úsætt, 655 xxi. 3, Fms. viii. 153; styrjöld ok ú., x. 268; sagði at þat mundi at því úsætti verða, lb. 12. *úsæðlaðr*, part. *unsaddled*, N.G.L. i. 45. *úsöngvinn*, part. *'uncanting', who make few prayers*, Grett. 111 A; see söngvinn. *ús-tal*, n. (Germ. *unzahl*), a *countless number*; svá mörg hundruð at útal var, Bret. 58; ótal þjóðar (gen.), a *countless host of people*, 656 C. 26; útal jaraina, 40; með ótali engla, Post. (Unger): later used as adj. or adv., útal marga, Fms. iii. 178: in mod. usage, ótal skip, ótal eyjar, always indecl. *ús-tala*, u. f. = útal; ótölu liðs, Hkr. iii. 201, v. 1. *ús-talhýðinn*, part. *unbeeding advice, hard to persuade*, Fms. x. 177. *ús-taliðr* (ú-taldr, ú-talinn), part. *untold, uncounted*; at útöldum konum, *not counting the women*, 623. 25; útalit allr verka-lýðr, Fas. iii. 20; útalit þat er til stafna vissi, Fms. x. 319; kyn útöld, Sks. 132; útaldr skrár, Dipl. v. 18; útalit ok úsæmt, Gpl. 474. *ús-talligr*, adj. *untold, countless*, Fms. xi. 381, Magn. 450, Stj. 389, Hkr. ii. 393. *ús-tamdr*, *untamed*; see teimja. *ús-tála*, adv. [tál], *unfeignedly*, Lex. Poët. *ús-teitr*, adj. *not glad-some*, Hym. *ús-tekinn*, part. *not taken, unleased*; ú. jörð, a *freehold*, Gpl. 313, Sturl. iii. 57; see taka B. III. 1. *ús-telgdr*, part. *uncarved*, Grág. ii. 359, Stj. *ús-tempraðr*, part. *untempered*, Stj. 256. *ús-teygiligr*, adj. *untempting*; veðr ú., *uninviting*, Bs. i. 442. *ús-tiginn*, adj. *not tigginn* (q. v.), *being a commoner*, Edda 104, Fms. i. 16, ii. 298, vi. 250, Eg. 351, Ld. 189, Nj. 83, Hkr. i. 262. *ús-tilheyrligr*, adj. (-liga, adv.), *improper*, Stj. 34. *ús-tíli*, a. m. a *miscance*, Eg. 175, Hkr. ii. 288. *ús-tillátsamr*, adj. (-sæmi, f.), *unyielding*, Grett. 100 A, Sturl. iii. 99. *ús-tilleitinn*, adj. *inoffensive*, Eg. 512, Grett. 120 A. *ús-tiltækiligr*, adj. *inexpedient*, Grett. *ús-tíð*, f. an *'un-time', wrong season*; eta kjöt á útíðum, N.G.L. i. 11, 348; konur skal taka á tíðum en eigi á útíðum, 16. *ús-tíðr*, adj. *rare, infrequent*, Fær. 195, Fms. viii. 353, v. 1.; útítt, Fær. 195, Landn. 261 (v. 1.), Hdl. 4. *ús-tími*, a. m. an *evil time, misday, affliction*; útímar ok úgæfur, Sks. 353; at sjá ú. hverfi af þér, Fs. 59; og engum mánaði misti hennar sá ú., Hom. 122; útíma-dagr, an *evil day*, Fas. i. 193; *out of time*, koma í útíma, to come too late. *ús-tíndr*, part. *unpicked up*, Jb. 294. *ús-tírligr*, adj. *inglorious, mean, wretched* (mod. ótérilgr = dirty); þá kom at gangandi maðr ó., sá hafði kross á herbum, 623. 9. *ús-torvelligr*, adj. *not difficult*, 655 xviii. 2. *ús-tónaðr*, part. *not noted for singing*, Ám. 77. *ús-trauðr*, adj. *not repugnant, willing*, Sturl. i. 132; *not doubtful*, Fas. ii. 68; neut. útrautt, quite, Fbr. 19. *ús-traustr*, adj. *un-trustworthy, insincere, weak*, Fms. vi. 312, 406; ú. ís, *unsafe ice*, vii. 273 (v. 1.), Rd. 277, Orkn. 348; var útraust, at hann svipaði honum eigi stundum, Sturl. iii. 125. *ús-tregr*, adj. *unrepugnant*, Bjarn. 56, Sd. 167. *ús-trú*, f. *unbelief, faithlessness*, 623. 26, 27, Fms. x. 301, 317; gen. útrú, Magn. 534, Sturl. i. 210; útrú-daði, 656 C. 2; útrú-maðr, an *infidel*, Hom. 49. *ús-trúaðr*, part. *unbelieving*, Greg. 17, MS. 623. 26. *ús-trúanligr*, adj. (-liga, adv.), *incredible*, 623. 67, Fms. i. 142. *ús-trúleikr* (-leiki), m. *unfaithfulness*, Fms. i. 50, ix. 428, Hkr. ii. 87, Eg. 64, Sks. 457. *ús-trúliga*, adv. *unfaithfully*, Fms. i. 289; tala ú., to talk threateningly, Eb. 320; *incredibly*. *ús-trúlligr*, adj. *incredible*, Fms. x. 307, Edda 2; *not to be depended on*, Nj. 102, Fms. xi. 249, Lv. 62; veðr ú., Vápn. 11. *ús-trúlyndr*, m. (-lyndi, f.), *faithless*, Stj. 243. *ús-trúnaðr*, m. *faithlessness*, Fms. ix. 390, xi. 303, Hkr. i. 168. *ús-trútr*, adj. *faithless*, Orkn. 10, Fms. i. 219, ix. 201, 252, Hom. 78, Eg. 402; *unbelieving*, Post. 645. 68. *ús-trygð*, f. *faithlessness, falseness*, Fms. viii. 314, Glúm. 148, Bs. i. 665. *ús-tryggiligr*, adj. (-liga, adv.), *not to be trusted*, Nj. 102, v. 1. *ús-tryggleikr*, m. = útrygð, Sks. 547. *ús-tryggr*, adj. *faithless, untrustworthy*, Hkr. ii. 87, Eg. 51, 269, Fms. ix. 52, 417, Hom. 109. *ús-tröllsligr*, adj. *unlike a troll* (q. v.), Mag. *ús-tvistr*, adj. *not dismal, glad-some*, Edda (Ht.) *ús-tyrrinn*, adj. *not irritable*, Gísl. (in a verse). *ús-tæpi-liga*, adv. *unsparingly*, Fms. ii. 82; ganga ú. at, Fas. iii. 98; kenna ú., to feel it unmistakably, smart sorely, Fær. 126. *ús-tæpr*, adj. *not scant,*

*ample*, Fas. i. 58; þrýsta útæpt, Fms. iii. 130. *ús-töluligr*, ad *countless*, Barl. 22, Gpl. 42, Magn. 410. *ús-umbræðiligr*, adj. (-lige adv., Th. 23), *unspeakable*, Fms. i. 263, x. 356, Magn. 448, Fas. i. 20. *ús-umbræðiligr*, adj. *unspeakable*, Barl. 22, 161. *ús-umskiptiligr*, adj. *unexchangeable*, Barl. 113. *ús-unaðsamr*, adj. *discontented*, 655 xv. 1. *ús-unna*, ann, to *grudge*; er hann úyndi manni himin, Hom. 20. *ús-unnninn*, part. *'unwon', unperformed*, Nj. 266; *uncultivated*, teigr ú., Landn. 241, v. 1.; at únninni jörðu, *untilled field*, Gpl. 28. *ús-valdr*, part. *innocent*; snúa sök á úvalða menn, Nj. 136; vera e-s ú *not guilty of*, sackless, Fms. ix. 292, xi. 380. *ús-vandaðr*, part. *common, vile*; ú. fé, Band. 36 new Ed.; kvaðsk þat þykkja úvandað, Orkn. 420 new Ed. *ús-vand-blætr*, adj. [blóta], *easily propitiated, easily appeased or satisfied*, metaphor from a sacrificial feast (blót), a dr léy., Bs. i. 394 (úvandaltr, 108, l. c.; a later vellum). *ús-vand-fenginn*, part. *not hard to get* (ironic.), Fms. xi. 150. *ús-vand-gömr*, part. *requiring little pains*, Fms. vi. 390, v. 1. *ús-vandi*, a. m. an *evil habit*, Fms. i. 281, ii. 226; *naughtiness of a child*. *ús-vand-launaðr*, part. *easy to repay, needing small reward*, Bjarn. 53. *ús-vand-leikr*, n. part. *little to be regarded*, Hrafn. 21. *ús-vandliga*, adv. *carelessly*, Fær. 217, Orkn. 368; *not quite*, féll þar ú. út sjórinu, Ld. 71. *ús-vandr*, adj. *not difficult, plain*, Nj. 139, Fms. i. 125, iii. 95, Lv. 26. *ús-vand*, adj. *not difficult*, at þú munir úvandari (less particular) at várum hro. Orkn. 240; þat mun þér nú úvant gört, Fms. vi. 390; um þat skuldr er úvant, iv. 346; hversu úvant hann lét göra við sik, *how little pretensions be made*, Bs. i. 131. *ús-vani*, a. m. a *bad habit*, Fms. ii. 70, Stj. 36. *ús-varandi*, part. *unaware*, Hom. 115, Barl. 61. *ús-varit*, n. part. (verja), *not spent*, Jb. *ús-varliga*, adv. *unwarily*, N. 8, Fms. iii. 15, vii. 73, Grág. ii. 119. *ús-varligr*, adj. *unswar*, Hrafn. 1, Fms. ii. 34. *ús-varmæltr*, part. *unwary in speech*, Hk. ii. 234. *ús-varr*, adj. *unaware, unwary*, Fms. iv. 125, x. 41, xi. 161; koma á úvart, to take one by surprise, i. 196, vi. 8, vii. 21, ix. 478, xi. 290, Barl. 61, Nj. 9; at úvörum, *unexpectedly*, 95. *ús-vaskr*, adj. *not stout, cowardly*, Nj. 85, Fms. x. 326. *ús-vánt*, adj. n. (ván) = úvant, *unlikely*; ok er ú. um at þroski minn verði annar staðr meiri en hér, Orkn. 14; láta eigi úvánt yfir sér, to bear on self proudly, Finnþ. 300. *ús-veðr*, n. (Germ. *ungewitter*), *bo weather, a storm*, Fms. xi. 384. *ús-veðran*, f. = úveðr, Fas. i. 412. *ús-veðráttu*, u. f. *bad weather*, Lv. 73. *ús-veglig*, adj. *undistinguished, unbonoured*, Hkr. i. 48, Fms. vi. 439, Fas. 303. *ús-vegr*, m. a *disbonour*, H.E. i. 242, Eluc. 4; úvegr-lauss adj. *blameless*, K. p. K. *ús-veitull*, adj. *unspending, close*, Ba. *ús-veindiliga*, adv. *disorderly*, Grett. 114 A. *ús-veindisráðr*, a *discreditable person*, Rd. 260. *ús-venja*, u. f. = úvani, K. A. 19, H.E. ii. 69, Jb. 175, 186; úvenjur ok síðleysur, Fms. xi. 296, Hk. ii. 65. *ús-verðr*, adj. *unworthy*, Nidrst. 10; *undeserving*, Bær. 14. *ús-verðr*, láta úverða menn gjalda, Nj. 135. *ús-verðugr*, adj. *unworthy*, Gpl. 62; *undeserving of*, Fms. ii. 182, vii. 158, Bs. i. 87; *ús-verk*, n. a *wicked deed*, Hrafn., Orkn. 174. *ús-verkan*, n. = úverki Grett. 121 A, Bs. i. 529, Orkn. 280 (where fem.). *ús-verknaðr*, n. = úverkan, Grett. 121. *ús-vesall*, adj. *not wretched*; engum úveslum none but a wretched one, Band. 36 new Ed. *ús-vidan*, n. *'unwood', i. thorns or shrubs*; þymi eða úvidani, Post. (Unger) 23, v. 1. *ús-vidbúinn*, part. *unprepared*, Fas. i. 454. *ús-vidkvæmiligr*, adj. (-liga, adv. Gpl. 276), or *ús-vidkvæmiligr*, *unbecoming*, Fær. 132, Fms. i. 244, v. 168, vi. 5, Gpl. 167. *ús-vild*, f. *lack of good-will, enmity*. *ús-vill*, m.; at úvilja e-s, *against one's good-will*, Grág. i. 191, Js. 49, H.E. i. 182. *ús-vilja-verk*, n. an *involuntary deed*, Vápn. 49 (P). *ús-viljaðr*, part. *unwilling*, Fas. iii. 127. *ús-viljandi*, part. *unwilling, unintentional*, Stj. 617; eg gerði það óviljandi. *ús-viljanligr*, adj. *unwilling*, Bs. 702. *ús-viljugr*, adj. *id.*, Stj. 69. *ús-villtr*, part. *unfalsified* Hm.; fjöldi úviltra biskupa, *orthodox bishops*, Anecd. 98. *ús-vinátta*, u. f. *unfriendliness, enmity*, Fms. v. 24, Orkn. 386. *ús-vin-fengi*, n. *unfriendliness*, Valla L. 224. *ús-vingan*, f. *unfriendliness*, bad feeling, Lv. 40, Fas. iii. 150. *ús-vingask*, ad. dep. to *show enmity towards a person*; úvingask við e-n, Fms. v. 69, vi. 112, xi. 229. *ús-vingjarnliga*, adv. *unfriendly*, Fær. 182, Fms. i. 166, Isl. ii. 197. *ús-vingjarnligr*, adj. *unfriendly, hostile*, Fms. ii. 47, ix. 52, Sks. 524. *ús-vinliga*, adv. *unfriendly*, Lv. 74. *ús-vinnandi*, part. *invinible* and *ús-vinnanligr*, adj. *id.*, Fas. iii. 239. *ús-vinr* (ó-vinr), m. a *'unfriend', foe, enemy*, Fms. i. 50, 219, ii. 192, Eg. 336, Sks. 110, A. 56; eta skal úvina-mat ok öngu launa, Nj. 220 (v. 1. paper MS.); vé þá hyggjum at lygi hafi verið ok úvina-mál, Glúm. 373; hón kvað þat var úvina fylgjur, Sturl. iii. 54 (see fylgja); gör þú eigi þann úvina-fagnað at þú rjúfir sætt þína, Nj. 112; vér köllum slíka vist úvina-fagnað, of bad fare, Bjarn. 53. *ús-vinsamligr*, adj. (-liga, adv.), *unfriendly* *ús-vinskapr*, m. = úvinátta. *ús-vinsæla*, ð, to *make oneself disliked*; Eiríkr konungr úvinsældisk á því meirr, sem . . . , Fms. iv. 16 hann kvaðsk eigi nenna at ú. sík svá, Vápn. 18. *ús-vinsæld*, f. *unpopularity, disfavour*, Fms. i. 21, x. 387, Eb. 116, Orkn. 254. *ús-vinsell*, adj. *unpopular, disliked*, Nj. 38, Fs. 28, 76; úvinsell verk, Fms. vii. 183, 247. *ús-vinuligr*, adj. *unfriendly*, Skálda 191



vinveittliga, adv. *unkindly*, Landn. 217, v. l. ú-vinveitr, adj. of persons, *hostile*, Nj. 32, Ld. 86, 336: of things, *unpleasant*, Fs. 34, i. 340. ú-virða, ð; to disregard, *slight*, Fms. vi. 280, x. 421. virðanligr, adj. *inestimable*, Th. 18. ú-virðiliga, and ú-virðuga (Fs. 90, Fms. ii. 10), adv. *scornfully*, Nj. 89, Fms. vii. 21. ú-röðligr and ú-virðuligr, adj. *scornful, contemptible*, Nj. 77, Fms. vi. 7, Hkr. ii. 102, Ísl. ii. 371; hvíla eigi úvirðuligr, not less splendid, ag. 1. ú-virðing, f. a *disgrace*, Nj. 227, Fms. vii. 112, Landn. 6; göra ú. til e-s, to *scorn*, Ó. H. 115. ú-virðr, adj. *unvalued*; úvirt, Grág. i. 200; ú. eyrir, Js. 62. ú-virkir, adj. *out of work*, le. Bs. i. 719. ú-vissa, adj. *uncertain*, Rb. 2. ú-vissigr, adj. *unsettled*, Stj. 27. ú-vistigr, adj. *unendurable to live in*, Grett. 114 A. ú-vit, n. a *swoon*, sensibility, Bs. i. 818; liggja í úviti, Nj. 89; hann mælti í úvitinu, Fms. i. 203, Pr. 472: *foolishness, ignorance*, H. E. i. 462. ú-vita, adj. *useless, insane*; fólk ert ok úvita af hræðslu, Stj. 642; at hón sé rðu-djörf ok úvita, Fms. i. 3. ú-vitand, f. *ignorance*, K. Á. 228. vitandi, part. *without knowing, unconscious*; ú. e-s, Fms. i. 264, x. 10; at e-m úvitanda, *without one's knowledge*, 227; konungur var ú. . . . vii. 207; þú görðir þat ú., *unintentionally*, Eg. 736. ú-viti, a, [A. S. *unwita*], an *idiot, witless person*; ef lögsögumaðr verðr ómáli r óviti, Grág. i. 9; úgefumaðr var ek, er ek óþinn úvita, Krók. 39: of infant, hann var barn ok úviti, Hkr. ii. 268; þau (the infant) vóru öll jar, en sum úmála, Hom. 50. ú-vitr, adj. *'witless', void of understanding*; úvitrum kykendum, *brute beasts*, 673, 47: *unwise, foolish*, eðr ok ú., Fms. vi. 220, ix. 55, Nj. 15, Eg. 718. ú-vitra, u, f. *un-sdom*, 677, 67, MS. 655 ix. B. 2. ú-vitrleikr, m. *foolishness*, Stj. 22. vitruga, adv. *unwisely*, Korm. 178, Fms. ii. 64. ú-vitrigr, adj. *wise, foolish*, of things, Nj. 78, Fms. i. 139, Ó. H. 123. ú-vit-mleggr, adj. *foolish*, Rd. 260. ú-vituliga, adv. *foolishly*, Nidst. ú-vízka, u, f. *unwisdom, foolishness*, Nj. 135, Fms. v. 209, Stj. 5, Sks. 440, Gpl. 44. ú-vizkr, adj. *foolish, silly*, Ó. H. 123. ú-ða, adv. *'unwidely', in but few places*, Fb. i. 541. ú-víðr, adj. *'unde', narrow in circumference*, Eg. 744, Jb. 193. ú-víggr, part. *consecrated*, Nj. 162, Vm. 19, K. Á. 28, Sks. 726, Stj. 315. ú-gluga, adv. *in a state unfit for war*, Fms. vi. 258. ú-vígr, adj. *unmartial*, Sturl. iii. 84 C, Al. 33. ú-vígr, adj. *unable to fight*, disabled (*bors de combat*), Korm. 220, Fms. v. 90, Landn. 80, v. l.: ígr herr (cp. ofvægr herr, Ó. H. 242, older form), an *overwhelming, irrevocable army*; draga saman herr úvígjan, Fms. i. 24, 122; eptir sólar- r kom sunnan at borginni Haraldr konungur Guðinason með úvígjan r, vi. 411; með herr úvígjan, Hkr. iii. 405. ú-víkjanligr, adj. *shakeable*, Th. 13. ú-vísa and ú-víssa, u, f. a *doubtful bearing, stilt*; syna silk í úvísu, Vigl. 33; sýnit önga úvísu meðan þit erut skipinu, Fbr. 132; ef hann görir nökkura úvísu af sér, Grett. 110 A; þu, þerr, hefir mjök dregizk til úvísu við oss bræðr, Fs. 57: vísa-eldi, n. *the maintenance of a stranger*, Grág. i. 143: úvísavgr, m. a law phrase, *an outlaw not known to be such*; the law bade the sheltering an outlaw, under penalty, unless the host oved that, at the moment, the stranger was an óvísavargr to him, that he had acted under compulsion, N. G. L. i. 71, 72, 170, 178; ma þeim sé ú. er hysti, Gpl. 144: metaph., var þeim þetta inn mesti of the sudden appearance of an enemy, Hkr. iii. 63. ú-vísigr, i. *unwise, foolish*, Fms. viii. 196 (v. l.), MS. 636 C. 20. ú-víssa, i. *uncertain*, Hm. i. Sks. 250, Fms. i. 76, ii. 146, vi. 38, D. N. i. 70: *wise, foolish*, = úvirt, MS. 656 C. 30, Post. 645, 98. ú-víttir, rt. *unfined*; þá skal hann ú. vera, N. G. L. i. 11. ú-vörðinn, part. *having happened, future*; segja fyrir úvörðna hluti, Fms. i. 76; þna hluti ok úvörðna, MS. 623, 13; spámann, hann segir mér fyrir arga úvörðna hluti, Bs. i. 39. ú-vægi, f. an *overbearing tem-* per, Fas. i. 55. ú-vægilliga, adv. *ungently, violently*, Eg. 712, as. x. 331. ú-vægilligr, adj. *not to be weighed*; ú. gull, Stj. 571. væginn, adj. *unyielding, headstrong*, Fms. ii. 33, Ísl. ii. 203, Nj. 16; nr ok ú., MS. 655 xiii. A. 2. ú-vægr, adj. (also of vægr), *head-* strong; grimmr ok ú., Fas. i. 55. ú-væll, adj. *guileless*, Ld. 30. væni, n. a *main or bodily hurt*; veita e-m ú., N. G. L. i. 74; sú er rir ú. varð, Js. 36, N. G. L. i. 69: úvæniss-högg, n. a *maiming blow* (?), ág. ii. 154. ú-vænkask, að, dep. *to grow worse*, of one's chance success; þykkir jarli ú. sitt mál, Fms. xi. 134. ú-vænliga, adv. *with small chance of success*, Fs. 10; horfa ú., to *look hopeless*, Nj. 187, as. iv. 156. ú-vænliggr, adj. *leaving little hope of success*, Rd. 278; mál, Eg. 336. ú-vænn (ú-vánn, Orkn. 14), adj. *hopeless, with de chance of success*; úvæn ætlan, Fms. vii. 30; úvænt ráð, xi. 21; vænt efni, Nj. 164, v. l.: Egill segir at þat var úvænt (little chance) at ann munda þá yrkja mega, Eg. 606; þótti honum sér úvænt til undan- rámu, 406: *not to be expected, not likely*, þykki mér úvænna, at hann mi skjótt á minn fund, Fms. ii. 113, xi. 94: úvænst, most *unlikely*, sl. 62: of persons, vér erum til þess eigi úvænni, en þeir menn er þat fir hendt, Fms. viii. 286: neut., úvænt, e-t horfir úvænt, *looks hopeless*, 340; horfa úvænna, Fms. v. 250. ú-væra and ú-værr, f. *rest-* lessness. ú-væri, f. *uneasiness, iteb*; úværi hleypr um allan búkin,

Fb. i. 212: úværu-teigr, m. a *'strip of disturbance'*, a *close of land overrun by strange cattle*; ef maðr á heiti-teigu í annars manns landi, þá er finnm aura sé verðir eða minna fjár, ok heitir sú ú., Grág. ii. 227. ú-værr, adj. *restless, fierce*; grimmir ok úvættir um allt, Fms. iv. 22: *uncomfortable*, göra e-m úvætt, Ld. 140; er úvætt at búa þar sem lígt liggir, Fms. vi. 136; úvætt er mér, *I feel uneasy*, Grett. 100 new Ed. ú-vættir, f. an *'unwight', evil spirit, ogress, monster* (Germ. *unbold*), Fms. v. 164; allar úvættir hræðask hann (Thor), Fdda; trola gangir ok úvætta, Fms. ii. 185; in later MSS. used masc., but less correctly, Fas. ii. 111; þessum úvætti, i. 60; þessir úvættir, Fms. xi. 279. ú-yfirfæri- ligr, adj. *impassable*, Ld. 46. ú-yfirstigliggr (-stiganlegr, Stj. 377), adj. *insurmountable*, 623, 11, Fas. iii. 665. ú-ymisliga, adv. *invari-* ably, 677, 8. ú-yndi, n. a *feeling restless, irksomeness, feeling un-* happy in a place; segja sumir at hón hafi tortýtt sér af ú., Sd. 191; hefir vætt meirr til úyndis hagat enn þá, Bs. i. 79; ú. reiknarr, 655 xxi: úyndis-órræði, n. pl. a *dire expedient, a last emergency*; hörd verða úyndis-órræðin, Fas. iii. 522; ef gerði það í dyndis-órræðum, or, það eru dyndis-órræði = *'malum necessarium'*. ú-þakklátr, adj. *ungrateful*, Sturl. i. 149. ú-þakklæti, n. *unthankfulness, ingratitude*. ú-þakknæmr, adj. *unthankful*, Al. 36. ú-þarf, adj. *needless, wanton*, Fas. 46: as subst. *needlessness, wantonness*; það er óþarf, 'tis *not wanted*! það er óþarf fyrir þig, it was a *wanton deed*. ú-þarfuga, adv. *needlessly, uncomfortably*; búa e-m ú., to *make it un-* comfortable to one, Fms. v. 86. ú-þarfgrigr, adj. *uncomfortable*, Fms. viii. 404, v. l. ú-þarfgr, adj. *unsuitable, useless*, Fms. vii. 123, Fas. 48: *doing harm*, Ó. H. 209, Fms. vi. 129, 276, Nj. 58; tíðindi mikil ok úþófr, *bad news*, Finn. 316. ú-þefjan, n. an *'unsmell', stench*, Fms. x. 379. ú-þefr, m. a *stench, foul smell*, Fb. i. 259, Pr. 472, Stj. 91. ú-þekkiligr, adj. *repulsive* (Dan. *utakkelig*), Ld. 214: *disagreeable*, Lv. 75, Fas. ii. 453: *unrecognisable*, mod. ú-þekkr, adj. *disagreeable*, 655 xiii; flestum mönnum ú., Lv. 45; mér er úþekkt, at honum sé þannig fagnat, Bs. i. 537: *unmanageable, unruly*, e. g. of a horse, (mod.) ú-þekkt, f. a *dislike*, Fms. xi. 329: a *disgusting thing*, an *offensive smell, sight, or taste*, Stj. 612, Bs. i. 316, Fms. iv. 57; *unruli-* ness, mod.: úþektar-för, f. a *bateful journey*, Sturl. i. 15: úþektar- ligr, adj. *offensive, disgusting*, Fas. ii. 150, v. l.: úþektar-avipr, m. a *slight, offence*; syna e-m ú., Fb. iii. 449. ú-þerrir, m. *wet weather*: úþerri-samr, adj. *wet*; sumar ú., Eb. 260. ú-þessa- ligr, adj. *not like that, quite unlike*; eigi úþessligr, Fms. vi. 376, Karl. 492. ú-þingfærr, adj. *unable to go to the thing*, lb. 17. ú-þíma- ligr, adj. *'unbirt-like', unworthy of thee*, Ísl. ii. 198. ú-þjáll and ú-þjálgr, adj. *hard, stubborn, unmanageable*. ú-þjóð, f. [cp. Dan. *utyske* = Germ. *unbold*], *evil people, rabble, devils*, Veldeika, Fas. ii. 396: úþjóða-lýðr, m. a *rabble*. ú-þjófligr, adj. *not likely to be a thief*, Fms. v. 330. ú-þokka, að, to *disparage*; ú. fyrir e-m, Fms. vi. 6; úþökkask við e-n, to *bate, dislike a person*, Fms. ii. 145, Sturl. iii. 12. ú-þokkaðr, adj. *disliked, abhorred*, Fms. i. 12, vi. 282, vii. 251, 303; mér er úþokkat til þeirra, *I loathe them*, i. 302, Gisl. 5; frændum Odds var allt óþokkat til hans, Bs. i. 710. ú-þokki, a, m. a *disgust, dislike, disfavour*, Fms. x. 27; fá úþokka e-s, Js. 46; öfund ok ú., Rb. 390, Vápn. 13, Fs. 140; at þokka eðr úþokka, *favour or disfavour*, Hom. 135; láta vaxa úþokka við e-n, Nj. 107, Korm. 198; *offensive-* ness = úþekkt, Bs. i. 340; of a person, a *miser*, (mod.): úþokka-dæl, f. a *filthy hollow*, Sd. 191: úþokka-ferð, f.; fara ú., to *make an un-* pleasant journey, Háv. 39: úþokka-gripr, m. a *nasty thing*, Fas. i. 56: úþokka-ligr, adj. *nasty*, Fas. ii. 453; *dirty, nasty*, Hrafn. 8: úþokka-avipr, m. a *frowning main, cross countenance*, Fs. 31: úþokka- sæll, adj. *bated*, Eg. 484, Fms. vi. 6, Ísl. ii. 125, Fs. 28, 67, Eb. 290: úþokka-vísa, u, f. an *obscene ditty*, Fms. iii. 23. ú-þolandi, part. *intolerable*, Grett. 94, Orkn. 420 new Ed. ú-þolanligr, adj. *id.*, Bs. i. 746. ú-þoli, a, m. *restlessness*: the name of a magical Rune, Skm. ú-þolinmóðr, adj. *impatient*, Hom. 73, passim. ú-þolinmæði, f. *impatience*, Hom. 73. ú-þolinn, adj. *unenduring*, Fms. v. 344. ú-þorstlátr, adj. *not causing thirst, slaking thirst*, Landn. 34. ú-þriffin, adj. *unthrifty, sluggish*, Grett. 144 A; ú. ok eljanlauss, ú. ok dáblass, Al. 100, 106, Stj. 212: *mod. dirty, sluttish*. ú-þrífnaðr, m. *slottfulness, sluggishness*, Fær. 193, Fas. iii. 30, Stj. 97. ú-þrjót- andi, part. *inexhaustible*, Th. 5. ú-þrjótanligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), *never ceasing*, Sks. 523, 632. ú-þrjóskr, adj. *not refractory*, Fms. v. 316. ú-þroskligr, adj. *not strong, weakly*, Finn. 218. ú-þrotanliga, adv. *incessantly*, Mar. ú-þrotinn, part. *never ceasing*, Fbr., Sks. 604. ú-þrotligr, adj. *never ceasing, never failing*, Sks. 523, 604 B, 633, Fbr. 24. ú-þrotandi, ú-þrotanligr, = úþrot- ligr, Eluc. 55, Mar., Dipl. ii. 14, Sks. 604. ú-þröttligr, adj. *not stout, feeble*, Hkr. i. 46. ú-þrúttinn, part. *not swollen*, Nj. 209. ú-þræsligr, adj. *not like a thrall*; ú. augu, Fas. i. 22. ú-þurft, f. a *scathe, barm*, Ísl. ii. (in a verse), Fms. iii. 53, Landn. 148, Eg. 738: úþurftar-maðr, m. an *ill-doer, offender*, Sks. 335. ú-þvegin, part. *unwashed*, Dipl. v. 18, Landn. 97 (E. 10): as a *nickname*, Nj. 7, Landn. 232. ú-þveri, a, m. a *scab, skin disease*; sló út um höfund hans ryfi ok óþvera, Bs. i. 181: úþvera-samr, adj. *scabbed*, Bs. i. 182 (Fb. i.



for úveri read ú-þveri); mod. úþverri means *filib*, *diot*: *úþverra-legr*, adj. *filib*. *ú-þykkja*, u, f. = *þykkt*, Fms. iv. 109, Sturl. iii. 272; *dislike*, *ill-will*, Skálda, Stj. 520. *ú-þykkir*, adj. *not thick*, Sks. 429.

*ú-þykkt*, f. *discord*, Nj. 169, Sturl. i. 79 C; *dislike*, Lv. 79, Fas. iii. 67. *ú-þyrmiliga*, adv. *roughly*, *cruelly*, *barbsly*, Rd. 257, Fas. i. 461, Hom. 155. *ú-þyrmiligr*, adj. *unmerciful*, *barbs*, Fs. 31. *ú-þyrmir*, m. a *merciless man*; þú *þyrmir* ok vægðarlaus stormr, Bær. 5: a pr. name, Landn.

*ú-þyrmisamliga*, adv. *in an unmerciful manner*, Grett. 154. *ú-þyrstr*, adj. *not thirsty*, Nj. 43, v. l. *ú-þýðligr*, adj. *barbs*, *cross-tempered*, Fbr. 77. *ú-þýðr*, adj. *unfriendly*, *rough*, Hkr. i. 28; *ú*, ok *úðall*, Fms. vii. 175; *gimr*, ú. ok *fálátr*, i. g. *ú-þægð*, f. *crossness*, *restiveness*.

*ú-þægiligr*, adj. *disagreeable*, Sturl. iii. 260. *ú-þægja*, þ, to trouble, vex, Fas. iii. 196. *ú-þægr*, adj. *unacceptable*; *þæg* þæn, Greg. 53: *unruly*, hann er *þæg*. *ú-þökk*, f. an *'unthank'*, *reproach*, *censure*, Ísl. ii. 383, Hkr. ii. 305, Fms. ix. 432.

*ú-þörf*, f. = *þörf*; e-m til *þarf*, Landn. 148 (v. l.), Hom. 159. *ú-þöðr*, adj. [*vaða*], *not passable on foot*, of a stream; *vötn óðð óknóm* mönnum, Bs. i. 349. *ú-þöðri*, compar. *lower in rank*; *úððri* bekkir, Nj. 34, Eg. 547, Fms. iv. 439, x. 70; enn *úððri* kraptr, 677. 5. *ú-þöð*, f. an *evil age*, Sks. 348. *ú-þöðl*, adj. [*ala*, *ól*], a law term; *skógarmaðr úðell*, an outlaw that must not be fed, Grág. i. 88, passim, Nj. 110. *ú-þöðandi*, part. *uncrying*, Fms. ii. 186. *ú-þörr*, adj. *not mad*, Grág. (Kb.) i. 167. *ú-þöti*, n. an *uneatable thing*, *not fit for human food*, Fms. x. 249, Ver. 45. *ú-þötr*, adj. *unfit to be eaten*, Ver. 8, K. þ. K. 134. *ú-þöð*, f. a *bad season*, *famine*, Ann. 975, Lv. 17: an *unruly time*, *riot*, *uproar*, in *úððdar-flokk*, m. a *band of rovers*, Eb. 312, Fms. xi. 242, Hkr. ii. 357: *úððdar-maðr*, m. a *rover*, *villain*, Sturl. i. 61: *úððdar-vetr*, m. a *famine-winter*, Landn. (App.) 323. *ú-þömsu-gjarn*, adj. *unbearable*, Fms. ii. 118. *ú-þört*, n. adj. *not profusely*, *besitatingly*, Skv. 3. 60.

*ÚA*, pres. úir, pret. úði, to *swarm*; hvert vatn úði af fiskum, Eg. 134 (Cod. Wolph.). in mod. usage, úði, það úir og grúir.

*úð*, f, qs. hugð, contracted [A.S. *byðe*], the mind, but only existing in compds, *harð-úð*, *ill-úð*, *lét-úð*, *úlf-úð*, var-úð, etc., qs. *harð-hugð*, etc.

*úði*, a, m. [a corruption for úr, q. v., changing r into ð, as in *freðinn* from *frerinn*], a *drizzling rain*, freq. in mod. usage.

*úðigr*, adj. *mined*; *harð-úðigr*, *lét-úðigr*, *ill-úðigr*, etc.

*úfat*, n. part. *roughened*, *edged*; only in the phrase, það er svó úfat, eg veit hvernig það er úfat, I know all its rough edges, all its difficulties, of matters troublesome or of fishing in troubled waters.

*ÚFR*, m. a *roughness*, *rough edge*, e.g. on a board being shaped by an adze, also of *ruffled hair*, as when stroked backwards; hann sá járnloku eina, þar hafði komit högg í mikit ok reis á röndinni úfr hvass, Fas. iii. 380. *Ú*, metaph. *roughness*, *hostility*; risu þegar miklir úfar á með þeim, Sturl. iii. 178; ok get ek at stórir úfar risi á með oss, Fb. iii. 450; settu Gíslungar nokkut úfa (acc. pl.) við honum, Ísl. ii. 314: the metaphor taken from a wild beast bristling its hair. *II*, the *uulva*, mid. H. G. *uue*; fékk hann sár lækni at skera sér úf, ... ok skar meira af úf jarlsins enn hann hafði ætlat, Fms. iii. 31, 32, and freq. in mod. usage.

*úfr*, adj. *ruffled*, *rough*; svá úfr ok þrjótr, at allir þurfi til at ganga, N. G. L. i. 335; úvar þú disir, the *fairies* are *wrath*, Gm. 53.

*úfr*, m. a bird, perhaps the *widgion* or *wbewer*; sá hann einn úf í limum eins nálægs trés, Post. (Unger) 69, elsewhere the word occurs only in Edda (Gl.), and perhaps in the compd *vallofr*, q. v.

*úla*, að, to bowl (?), a doubtful *ἀλαεγ*; ef maðr skerr hár af höfði manns eða úlar (*wistles*?) honum nökkut til háðungar, Grett. ii. 131 A; see *ýla*.

*úlbúð*, f., see *úlfúð*.

*úldinn*, adj. *decomposed*, *putrid*.

*úldna*, að, [*ulna*, Ivar Aasen], to rot; rotna ok úldna, Stj. 268-273, passim in mod. usage.

*úlfaldi*, a, m. [Ulf. *ulbandus* = *καμῆλος*; A.S. *olfend*; Hel. *olvunt*; O. H. G. *olpente*; from the Gr. *ἐλεφας*, *άντος*, although in an altered sense]; —a camel, Stj., Greg. passim; the word occurs as the nickname of a man early in the 11th century, Fms. vi. (Brynjólfir úlfaldi); it is still in full use in Icel., *hægra* er úlfaldanum at ganga í gegnum nálar-augað enn ríkmur manni at komast í Guðs ríki, Luke xviii. 25; hann tók tíu úlfalda... af síns herra úlföldum... hún segir drekk þá, eg vil ok gefa þínum úlföldum að drekka, Gen. xxiv. The word 'camel' has never been adopted in the Icel.

*úlf-garðr*, m. a *wolf-pit*, Gpl. 457, v. l.

*úlf-gi* = *úlf-gi*; *úlf* (q. v.), with a neg. suffix, Ls. 39.

*úlf-grár*, adj. *wolf-grey*, Fær. 48; úlfgrátt hár, Eg. 395, cp. Ad. 7.

*úlf-hamr*, m. a *wolf's skin*, referring to the superstition of men turning into a wolf's shape, Fas. i. 130; cp. hamr: also a nickname, Hvarar S.

*úlf-hanzki*, a, m. a *glove of wolf-skin*, used by a sorceress, Fas. i. 50.

*úlf-héðinn*, m. a *wolf's skin*: a pr. name, *Úlf-héðinn*, Landn.: also as an appellation of berserkers wearing wolf-skins, Hornklofi, —at 'ber-

serkja' reidu vil ek spyrja...?—answer, 'úlfhéðnar' heita, cp. *bir* berserkir er úlfhéðnar vöru kallaðir, Fs. 17.

*úlf-hugaðr*, adj. 'wolf-mooded,' fiery, Skv. 2. 11.

*úlf-hugr*, m. a *wolf's mind*, = *úlfúð*; ú. sá er þér þótti dýrt hað okkr, Fas. ii. 172.

*úlf-hvelpr*, m. a *wolf's cub*, Fas. i. 181.

*úlf-líðr*, n. a *wolf's lair* (cp. *bjarnar-híð*), Hkv. i. 16.

*úlf-líðr*, m. the *wolf's joint*, i.e. the wrist, see the story of Ty and the Wolf Fenrir, Edda 20, — then bit he (the wolf) the hand off, where it is now called wolf's joint (the wrist): the word is often spelt as *ál*, e.g. Gullp. 59, Fms. i. 166, Nj. 84, 262 (Cod. 468 in both instances gives 'auklíð'). This etymology, although old, is quite erroneous, for the word is derived from *oln*- or *öln*-, see *alín* (p. 13, col. 2); the true being *öln*-líðr, q. v.

*ÚLFR*, m., *úlf-gi*, Ls. 39; [Ulf. *wulfs*; A.S. and Hel. *wulf*; E. Germ. *wolf*; North. E. *Ulf*-, in pr. names, *Ulfpa*, *Ulfverston*; I. Swed. *ulv*; cp. Lat. *lupus* and *vulpes*; Gr. *λύκος*]: —a *wolf*, Cp. ii. 122; lýsa þar vígi, ... kallask hvárki úlfir né björn nema svá hann, N. G. L. i. 61; *úlf* þytr mér þótti illr vera hjá söngvi svá, Edda (in a verse); *úlfa húsl*, *wolf-pits*, Gpl. 457: freq. in poets, we 'to feed the wolf', 'cheer the wolf' are standing phrases, see Lex. Po. a warrior is hence called *úlf-brynnandi*, -*gæðandi*, -*grennir*, -*seðjandi*, -*teitir*, i.e. the *refresher*, *cheerer*, ... *gladdener* of the *u*; *úlf-vín*, *wolf's wine*, i.e. *blood*, Lex. Poët. *2*, sayings, *fæðisk* í skógi, the *wolf* is born in the wood, Mkv.; *etask* af úlfir munni, and *et* annars eyrindi, see *et* (2. ð); *eigi hygg ek okkr vera úlf* *da*, at vér mynim sjálfir um sakask, Hðm. 30; *fangs* er vörn at frei úlfir, see *fang* (III. 4); *auðþekkt* er úlfir í röð; þar er mér úlfir er ek eyru sék, I know the *wolf* when I see the ears, Fm. 35, Finnb. 2; *hafa úlf* undir bægi, evidently from the fable of the wolf in sheep's clot; sem úlfir í sauda dyn, Sd. 164; *ala* e-m úlf, to *breed wolves* to *brood over evil*; *spyr* ek þat frá, at Danir muni enn ala oss úlf, I viii. 303, Kormak; *sýna* úlfir ham, to *appear to a person in a wolf's*; i.e. *savagely*; *eigi* heldr þykkisk eg honum eðr öðrum fátækum þess þann úlfir ham synt hafa, at þeir meg eigi mér opinbera neyð sína, F. iii. 438 (in a letter of bishop Gudbrand); *hafa úlfir* hug við e-n, má at Gudrúnu þykkir hann úlfir hug við okkr hafa, Fas. i. 211; *skala úlfir* ungan lengi, Skv. 3. 12; *annas barn* er sem úlf at frjá, Mkv.; *úlfir* ungunum syni, Sdm. 35: for legends of were-wolves cp. Völs. S. ch. 8. *úlfa þytr*, *howling*; þar báðu honum ílls á móti, var inn mesti úlfir (wailing) til þeirra at heyra, Grett. 98; *finnr Sigmundur menn* ok úlfir röðdu, Fas. i. 131; *úlfum* líkir þykkja allir þeir sem eiga hvern hug, Sól. 31.

*II*, in poets, wolves are the 'steeds' on which witches ride through the air during the night, Edda. At night wizards were supposed to change their shape, hence the nickname *kv úlfir*, *evening wolf*, of a were-wolf; in Icel. the fretful mood caused sleepiness in the evening is called *kveld-úlfir*; thus the ditty, *Kveld* er kominn hér / kunnigir innan gátta / sólin lífr sýnisk mér / senn er að háttá, Icel. Almanack 1870; or, *Kveld-úlfir* er kominn í kerling mína, the *evening wolf* has entered my child, a lullaby, Sveinb. Egilss. Poems, cp. en dag hvern er at kveldi kom, þá görðisk hann stygg, at fáir menn máttu orðum við hann koma; hann var kveld-svæfr, var mál manna at hann væri mjök hamramr, hann var kallaðr Kveldi Eg. ch. i. In the mythology there is the wolf Fenrir, Edda; whence *úbagi*, the 'Wolf's foe' = *Odin*, Stor.; *Úlfs-faðir*, the *Wolf's father* = *L*. Ls.: mock suns were imagined to be wolves persecuting the sun, Cp. 37; hence in popular Icel., *úlfa-kreppa*, u, f. 'wolf-strait', when sun is surrounded by four mock suns (sól í *úlfa kreppu*), Ísl. Þjóð. 658.

*III*, freq. in pr. names, *Úlfr*, *Úlfarr*, *Úlf-hamr*, *Úlf-héðinn*, *Úlf-ljótr*, *Úlf-kell*; women, *Úlf-hildir*, *Úlf-eiðr*, *Úlf-r* esp. as the latter part in men's names, being then sounded (and often sp. -*ólfr*, *Ás-ólfr*, *Aud-ólfr*, *Bót-ólfr*, *Bryn-ólfr*, *Björg-ólfr*, *Eyj-ólfr*, *Grim-ólfr*, *Ing-ólfr*, *Ís-ólfr*, *Herj-ólfr*, *Þór-ólfr*, *Þjóð-ólfr*, *Stein-ólfr*, *Rún-ólfr*, *L-ólfr*, *Örn-ólfr*, *Mód-ólfr*, etc.: contracted are, *Snjóólfr* = *Snæ-ólfr*, *Hr-ólfr* = *Hrð-ólfr*, *Sjóólfr* = *Sæ-ólfr*, *Bjóólfr* = *By-ólfr* = A.S. *Beowulf* (*Beow* i.e. *honey-thief*, a name of the bear, from popular tales, in which bear, being fond of honey, is made to rob hives; the name has of been thus explained by Mr. Sweet).

*úlfúð*, f., in Icel. now sounded *úlbúð*, and so spelt, Stj., Sturl., Eg. l. 'wolf's mood', *savageness*; enn er Halli fann þat sló hann á sik úlf ok úlsku, Eb. 114; hann er fullr upp úlfúðar (*úlbúðar*, v. l.), Eg. 11 tóku menn þegar at reisa úlfúð í móti, Fms. v. 102; sakir þeir úlbúðar er faðir hans hafði á Davíð, Stj. 473; þó var úlbúð ærin í an höfða brjósti, Sturl. i. 35 (in a verse).

*úlf-víðr*, m. [Norse *ulv-ved*], *privet*, Lat. *viburnum*, Edda (Gl.)

*úlpa*, u, f., see *ólpa*.

*ú-magi*, a, m. [*mega*], a *helpless one*, who cannot maintain himself a law term, relating to the duty of maintenance; it included children aged people, men disabled by sickness, paupers, etc.; maðr hvern þess hann er fimtán vetra, þá er hann ómagi, N. G. L. i. 168; sinn óma á hverri fram at færa, Grág. i. 232; óðr maðr er ú. arfa síns, Js. 26;



ell verðr ú. af bardögum, Grág. ii. 155: the saying, *úmat* eru ómaga  
 3. Gísl. 5; sveitar-ómagi, *a pauper, a charity-boy or girl*; ómaga aldr,  
 edan (the children) þau eru á ómaga aldri, Grág. i. 240; vera af  
 ómaga aldri, *to be grown up*, Dipl. v. 3; ómaga bákr, a section in the  
 w. Grág. i. 230 sqq.; ómaga eyrir, the money of a minor, 176; ómaga  
 i. ómaga lýsing, Grág. (Kb.); ómaga skipti, ómaga sök, Grág. i. 264;  
 ómaga tíund, K. þ. K. 156; ómaga verk, Jb. 255; ómaga víst, Dipl.  
 5. compds: **ómaga-laussa**, adj. *having no ómagi to sustain*, Grág.  
**ómaga-maðr**, m. *a person who has many ómagar to sustain*, Grág.  
**ómaga-mót**, n. a law term, of the case in which a person maintains an  
 ómagi until he becomes destitute himself, Grág. i. 289.  
**ómegð**, f. *the state of being úmági*, but also as collect. term = úmági,  
 the people themselves; börn í úmegð, Js. 60; meðan erfingjar voru  
 í, *whilst the heirs were in infancy*, Fs. 65; enda sé dóttir þeirra í ú,  
 ág. i. 172; þóttist hóu svá helzt mega fordask ú. sína, Rb. 237;  
 er ómegðar sakir, K. þ. K. 116; eitt haust er fundr fjölmennr af  
 órdum, at tala um hreppa-skil ok ómegðir manna, Lv. 17; þeir skiptu  
 ómegð, þat voru börn tvau, Gísl. 17; hann lét eptir ú. aðra, Fs. 140;  
 þat var þá síðvandi nökkurr er land var allt alheiðit, at þeir menn er  
 eptir voru en stóð ú. mjök til handa létu út bera börn sín, ok þótti þó  
 a gört ávallt, Ísl. ii. 198; ómegðar-bú, K. þ. K. 90; ómegðar-maðr =  
 ómaga-maðr, Eb. 164.  
**úr**, n. [cp. Swed. *ur-væta*, *ur-väder*], *a drizzling rain*; úr eða dög,  
 531; úri þaðof, of the sea-serpent, Bragi; var þoka yfir hórðinu,  
 adr af hafi ok úr við (úr-viðri?), Ísl. ii. 308; er þá létt af allri sunnan-  
 sunni ok úrinu, Hrafn. 8; þá héldi yfir þannig úr þat er af stóð  
 áinu, Edda i. 42 (Cod. Worm.); oc þat = or þat = úr þat, Ub. l. c.); a  
 enant is in the mod. phrase, þad er 'úr' honum, *it rains*; cp. also  
 koma and úði.  
**úr**, prep., see ör, pp. 472, 473: in compds, **úr-eldast**, ó, *to become ob-*  
*ete*. **úr-hættis**, adv. *out of season, too late*; þad er ekki ú. enn.  
**úr-kast**, n. *offal*. **úr-kula**, in úrkula-vonar, see örkola. **úr-kynja**,  
*degenerate*. **úr-laun**, f. *a small gratuity*; göra e-m u., *to make*  
*a small concession*. **úr-ræði**, n. *an expedient*. **úr-skurða**,  
*to decide*. **úr-skurðr**, m. *a decision*. **úr-slit**, n. *a final end*.  
**úr-tíningr**, m. *pickings*. **úr-tölur**, f. pl. *dissuasions*. **úr-val**,  
*a picked thing*. **úr-vinda**, see órvinda. **úr-þvætti**, n. *a wash*.  
**vætta**, adj. *degenerate*.  
**úr-drifinn**, part. *foam-besprent*, of a ship, Edda (in a verse).  
**úr-felli**, n. = úrkoma.  
**úr-hljá**, adj. *wet-cheeked, weeping*, Gh. 5.  
**úrgr**, adj. [úr], *wet*; úrgan stafn, Hkv. Hjörv. 15; úrgu barði, Orkn.  
 a verse); úrga strönd, Fms. xi. 307 (in a verse); úrgar brautir (cp.  
 mer's *ύργα κελυφα*), Rm. 36; úrig fjöll, Skm. 10, Höm. 11; úrgum  
 rvi, Ad. 4. II. qs. órigr, and quite a different word, *ill-tem-*  
*pered, vicious*; hann görðisk úrigr viðr-eignar, Ld. 54; gráðfé varð úrigt  
 görði mikit um sik, Fb. i. 545; stafkarl svá illr ok úrigr at ekki láti  
 ort, 211.  
**úr-gtoppi**, a, m. *deuy-mane*, poet. epithet of a horse, Nj. (in a verse).  
**úr-fllr**, adj. [úrigr and fllr], *fretful*, esp. from want of sleep; hann er  
 af svefni.  
**úr-koma**, u, f. *rain*, freq. in mod. popular usage, esp. of a mild rain.  
**úr-ur**, m., gen. úrar, [Germ. *ur-oebis*; Lat. *ur-us*, the *urus* or *ur-ox*].  
**úr-horn**, an *ur-ox* born, Fas. iii. 616; as a nickname, Ó. H.  
**úr-ván**, f. a poet. name of the clouds, Alm.  
**úr-væta**, u, f. = úrkoma, Fb. ii. 222.  
**úr-skap**, n. *'unscape', shapelessness, deformity*; með úskapi, þér haft  
 slit meirr til búit með úskapi enn eigi sé spjöllin á, Glúm. 347;  
 en, *madness*, æði ok úskap, Hom. 113; hugr heitir úskap, Edda 110.  
**úr-kaps-maðr**, m. *an ill-disposed person*, Sturl. ii. 149. II. in  
 fr., úsköp, *evil spells, imprecations*: the saying, hlæja skyldi at ósköp-  
 en ekki fyrir þeim verða, see skap (B); ganga þó ríkt úsköpín er  
 verðr föður sínum at dauða, Al. 129; þeir menn er fyrir úsköpum  
 verða, þá valda því illar norin, Edda 11; kvad illar vættir því snemma  
 st hafa eðr úsköp, Korm. 240; at fyrir-koma þeim úsköpum er  
 sveig hefði á lagt ykkir Steingerði, 208; úskapa verk, Fas. iii. 406;  
 mod. usage, ósköp and óskapa = *immensely, awfully*; ósköp falletg,  
 *enormity*; þad er ósköp að vita til þess!  
**úr-svalr**, adj. *wet-cold*, Hkv. 2. 42; úrsvalar unnir, 2. 11; úrsvöl  
 óis vólva, Edda (in a verse); úrsvölum munni, Grett. (in a verse),  
 the eddying stream.  
**úr-þveginn**, part. *wave-washed*, Hallfred.  
**úrsvifinn**, adj. *coarse, impudent* (prop. 'unclean?'), Fb. i. 216;  
 úsvifi, f. *impudence*.  
**úsvifr** (not úsvifr), adj. (the *r* is radical); [the latter part, which only  
 ets in this and the following compds, answers to A. S. *syfer*, O. H. G.  
*sur*, Germ. *sauber*, Engl. *sober*, Lat. *sobrius*, meaning *clean*; úsvifr =  
 A. *unsyfre*] :—prop. *unsoben, unclean*, but only used in a metaphori-  
 c sense.  
 2. *'unwashed', coarse, overbearing*; Austmenn voru  
 úr úsvifr, Sturl. ii. 233; úsvifr ok illorðir, Fms. iii. 143; hann var  
 úr við sér minni menn, Eb. 42; ú. ok harðgörr, Fas. ii. 470: **Ósvifr**

and **Úsvifr** (not Ósvifr, for *vi* changes into *y*, not *vi*), Landn., Ld., Sturl.  
 (Ósvifr the Wise).  
**úsvifrandi**, part. *polluting, a defiler*, in Haustl. as an epithet of the  
 giant Thiazzi in an eagle's shape; ú. Ása, the defiler of the gods (?).  
**ÚT**, adv., compar. útarr, superl. útarrst, and later form *yzt*; [Ulf.  
 and A. S. *út*; Engl. *out*; Scot. *but*; O. H. G. *ûz*; Germ. *aus*, *q. aus*; Dan.  
*ud*] :—*out, towards the outer side* (of a door, outskirts, circumference), opp.  
 to inn, q. v.; út eptir ánni, Eg. 81; út ok inn með hver um föð, 481; út  
 með sjó, 746; út eptir firdi, 87; inn til Leinulækjar, ok út til Stræm-  
 fjardar, 140; út eða inn, Nj. 104; kalla mann út, *out of doors*, 17; átt út,  
 to look out, Ld. 148; út þær dyrr, Sturl. i. 178; út ór, *out of, out from*,  
 Nj. 182; út muninn, *out of the mouth*, Fms. vi. 351; mætt út, *to turn*  
 out, Mar.; út þar, *out there*, Eg. 394; þangat út, *out there*, Fms. x.  
 400; stiga á skip út, Ld. 158; bera fé á út, *on board*, Eg. 98; þad  
 var í túnnu meirr út (*farther out*) á völlum, Háv. 53; of time, út  
 Jól, 'Pule out', *all through Pule*, Pm. 104; vetrinn út, *summer* út,  
*throughout the winter*, summer; láta út, *to stand out to sea*, Band.  
 39.  
 2. as a naut. phrase 'út' often means *going out to Iceland*  
 from Norway (cp. útan); far þú til Íslands út, Eg. 475; koma út  
 hingat, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 211; and simply, koma út, Nj. 4, Ld. 230, Eg.  
 339, passim (út-kvama); eiga þau börn arf at taka út hingat, *out here*,  
 i. e. *here in Iceland*, Grág. i. 181: = *úti*, út á Íslandi, Ld. 254; then of  
 other far countries, fara út til Jórðala, Fms. vii. 199; þeir menn er farit  
 höfuð út með Skopta (i. e. to Palestine), 74; also of going to Rome, ix.  
 412: út (= *úti*), á Serklandi, Hom. 130; út í París, Fms. x. 58.  
 3. with verbs; brenna út, *to burn out*, Bárð. 180; út-brunninn, *out-burnt*;  
 lúka út, *to lay out*, Dipl. ii. 12; bjóða út liði, *to levy* (út-boð); taka  
 út, *to take out* (money), iv. 7; leika vel, illa út, *to treat well, ill*,  
 Fas. i. 90; dauðr út af, *dead out* and out, 65. II. compar.  
**farther out**; finna hval útarr, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 130; sitja útarr, of a fisher-  
 man, Edda 35; ganga útar eptir húsi, *from outside inwards*, Ld. 16,  
 200, Fms. vi. 102; sat hann útar frá Höskuld, *towards the door*, Nj. 50;  
 þar útar frá, Eg. 206, 547. III. superl. *utmost*; þar eru netlög  
 útarrst, Grág.; þaðan frá sem fyrrir útarrst, ii. 380; yzt í annan armian,  
 Fms. vi. 315; hann hafði yzt loðkáp, *be wore it outermost*, i. 149.  
**út-altari**, a, m. *the low altar*, Vm. 58, Dipl. v. 18.  
**útan**, [Ulf. *útana* = *ifæðev*], *from without, from outside*; gengu þeir  
 útan brygginn, *they went up by the pier* (from the sea), Fms. ii. 281;  
 ok er þeir söttu út á fjörðinn, þá réru útan í móti þeim Ragnvaldr, *then*  
*R. rowed towards them, coming from the outward*, Eg. 386; skjóta útan  
 báti, *to put out a boat*, Nj. 272; fyrir útan (with acc.), *outside of a thing*,  
 opp. to fyrir innan, 271; útan at Hafslæk, Eg. 711; Strandmaðr útan,  
*a man from the Out-Strand*, Sturl. ii. 205; útan ór Þrandheimi, Fms. i.  
 36.  
 2. útan denoted *the coming from without*, of a voyage from  
 Iceland to Norway, for to the Norse traders Iceland was an outlying  
 country; also of a journey from Greenland to Iceland, Grág. i. 211; but  
 the Icelanders also soon came to use it of going out of their own land; ferja  
 e-n útan, *fara útan, to go abroad*, i. e. from Iceland, passim; fara útan, *to*  
*go abroad*, Grág. i. 99, 181, Nj. 94, Eg. 196, Ld. 230; spurði Þórarinn  
 Glúm hvárt hann ætlaði útan sem hann var van, Tb. asked G. if he  
 intended to go abroad as he was wont, Nj. 22; meðan hann væri útan, *whilst*  
*he was abroad*, 4; þá var Valgarðr útan, fadri hans, 72, Ld. 254, passim  
 (cp. út): then of other far countries, koma útan af Jórðalaheimi, Fms.  
 vii. 74; útan af Africa, Ver. 51. II. without motion, *outside*;  
 útan á síðuna, Hkr. i. 239; útan ok sunnan undr eldhúsinu stóð dyngja,  
*outside, towards the south*, Gísl. 15; hón séri því um gammann bæði  
 útan ok innan, *both outside and inside*, Fms. i. 9; jamt útan sem innan,  
 Grág. i. 392, Greg. 19; þar útan um ligr inn djúpi sjár, Edda; lagðir  
 í Kring útan um, Eg. 486; jörðin er kringlött útan, Edda; poki um útan,  
*with a poke about it outside, wrapped in a poke*, Ld. 188; skáli súðpaktr  
 útan, Nj. 114.  
 III. conj. *except, besides* (Dan. *uden*); verðr fátt  
 um kveðjur, útan þeir leggja skip saman, *except that they ...*, Fms. x. 205;  
 eigi skal hann, útan (but) keypti, Gpl. 538; útan heldr, but rather, Stj.  
 10; útan eigi, 15; engi, útan synir Tosta, Hkr. iii. 170; engi hlutr útan  
 sé einn, Fms. ii. 38; of whole sentences, útan þat skildi, at ..., *with*  
*that exception that*, i. 21; fríðr at yfirlitum, útan eygðr var hann mjök,  
*fine-looking, but that he had goggle eyes*, Fas. iii. 208; fjögur ásaðar-  
 kúgildi, útan hann leysti þá þegar eitt í kosti, Dipl. v. 7; *unless*, kveðsk  
 eigi við þeim vanbúinn, útan þeir sviki hann, Korm. 202, Fms. vi.  
 70.  
 2. *without*, with acc.; Scot. *but*, as in the motto of the Mac-  
 phersons, 'touch not the cat but the glove'; útan alla þrýði, Stj. 10; útan  
 starf ok erviði, 38; útan frænda ráð, Hkr. i. 232; útan leyfi konungs, Gpl.  
 115; útan konungs rétt ok aðildar-manna, Orkn. 212; útan aðrar lögligar  
 þinur, H. E. i. 478; gen., útan setta, Nj. 250, 255; útan allrar saugunar,  
 K. Á. 104; útan orlofs, Jb. 285.  
 3. *outside of*; útan kirkjugarðs,  
 N. G. L. i. 352; útan Paradísar, K. Á. 104; útan arkariunnar, Stj.; útan  
 borðs, hérads, brautar, see B. 4. fyrir útan, *outside, off, beyond*,  
 with acc.; fyrir útan boðan, Nj. 124; fyrir útan Mön, 271; fyrir útan  
 Þjórsá, Landn. 299, Fms. x. 114; fyrir útan haf, Ver. 30; þar vápna-burð  
 fyrir útan þat skip, Fms. vii. 232; fyrir útan rekkuju hennar, Grág. i. 371;  
 vera fyrir útan bardaga, Fms. vi. 137; fyrir útan silfri, gull, *except*, Grág.



i. 397, Sk. 258, Fms. xi. 394, x. 403; fyrir útan leyfi, Sk. 548; fyrir útan allar flæðir, 358; fyrir smala-för útan, *except*, Grág. i. 147; fyrir þat útan, 139; þar fyrir útan (Dan. *desforuden*), Fms. iii. 44: as adverb, svá at af gengu nafnir fyrir útan, Eb. 118; þá menn er land eigu fyrir útan, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 80.

B. In COMPS, prefixed to gen.: útan-borðs, [Dan. *udenbords*], overboard, Sturl. i. 118, Fms. vii. 202, v. l. útan-borgar, *out of town*, Mar., Blas. 50, Fms. xi. 160. útan-bókar, *without book*; kunna, læra ú., *by rote*. útan-brautar, *out of the way, left in the cold*, Bs. i. 728, MS. 625. 189. útan-bæjar, *outside the town*, Arons S. (Bs. i. 517). útan-fjarðar, *outside the firth*, Vm. 165, N. G. L. i. 174. útan-fjórðungs, *outside the quarter*, Grág. i. 165; útanfjórðungs-maðr, *m. a person living outside the quarter*, Grág. i. 96. útan-fótar (opp. to innan-fótar), *on the outside of the foot (leg)*, Nj. 97, Fas. iii. 357. útan-garða, *outside the yard (bouse)*, Grág. ii. 222, 233, Fms. i. útan-garðs, *outside the fence*, Grág. i. 82, 448, ii. 263, N. G. L. i. 42: *outside the farm*, Ám. 6, 26. útan-gátta, *out-of-doors*, Stj. 436. útan-hafnar-fat, *an outer cloth*. útan-hafs, *beyond the sea*, Stj. 93. útan-héraðs, *outside the district*, Js. 92: útanhéraðs-maðr (-strákr), *m. a man not belonging to the county*, Ld. 228, 272, Bs. i. 627. útan-hrepps, *outside the Rape*, Grág. i. 293, 447: útanhrepps-maðr, *m. an outsider*, Grág. i. 448, K. þ. K. útan-lands and útan-lendis, *abroad*, Eg. 185, 195, 691, Hkr. ii. 114, Fms. iii. 118, vi. 233, vii. 121: útanlands-maðr, *m. a foreigner*, Grág. i. 224, ii. 405: útanlands-siðir, *m. pl. outlandish, foreign manners*, Fms. vii. 171. útan-lærs, *outside the thigh*, Eg. 298. útan-sóknar, *out of the parish*, N. G. L.: útan-sóknar-maðr, *m. a man not of the parish*, H. E. i. 483. útan-stafs, *outside the border*; eignir þær er ú. eru kallaðar ok í almenningum eru, N. G. L. i. 125. útan-steins, *outside the stone*, Fas. i. 514. útan-sveitar, *out of the sveit*: útan-sveitar-maðr, *m. an alien to the sveit*, Fs. útan-þinga, *outside the parish*, Pm. 47. útan-þings, *outside the þing (the place)*, N. G. L. i. 63: útanþings-maðr, *m. a man of another district*, Grág. i. 85.

útan-ferð, *f. a journey abroad*, Nj. 41, 281, Ísl. ii. 214, Ann. 1290, Bs. i. 510, Grett. 100 new Ed.; útanferða-laust, Sturl. iii. 264.

útan-för, *f.* = útanferð, Clem. 48, Bs. i. 503, 506.

útan-stefning, *f. a summons abroad, from the king of Norway to a person in Icel.*, Bs. i. 503, D. I. i. 635.

útan-verðr, *adj. outward, outside*; í útanverðri höfn, Fms. iv. 302; í útanverðum kirkjugarði, Eg. 770; í útanvert Digranes, 193; réttýni upp í Hraukbæjar-grafir útanverðar, Dipl. v. 19; til kórs útanverðs, Symb. 57.

út-arrí, *a. m. an 'out-beir,' distant beir, not in the direct line*, K. Á. 54, Gpl. 226.

útarla = útarliga, Fms. viii. 71, K. þ. K. 40.

útar-liga, *adv. 'outerly,' far out*; sitja, setjask ú., *i. e. near the entrance*, Fms. ii. 3, Nj. 32; ef ek sit svá lengi ok ú. sem ek em vanr, Edda 35 (of a fisher); útarliga í eyjum, *in outlying islands*, K. Á. 70; búa ú., N. G. L. i. 14.

út-armr, *m. the outer branch*, Rb. 440.

útar, *compar. farther out, outer*; superl. útarrst, *outmost*; sitja hit næsta útar frá, Nj. 50; hætt var at sitja útarr, *farther out seawards*, Edda 35; útar frá kórnum, Fms. vii. 278; útarr fyrir annars landi, Grág. ii. 380; færa skip útarr, Hym. 20; útarr meirr, *'outermore,' farther out*, Fms. vii. 260; superl., útast við ströndina, viii. 216; þar eru netlög útarrst í sæ, Grág. ii. 538; þaðan ór fjöru sem fyrir útarrst, 380.

út-ása, *ad, to tack out*, as a naut. term: hence metaph., útása sig, *to make one's preparations*.

út-beit, *f. an 'out-bait,' grazing*, opp. to stall-feeding; góð ú., Eg. 710; ek þarf bæði hey ok ú., Fms. vi. 103.

út-beizla, *u. f. sequestration, execution, for fines*; sækja e-n út með útbeizlu, N. G. L. i. 249.

út-bita, *ad; ú. augnum, to turn the eyes in the bead*, so that the white alone is seen, Fb. i. 566.

út-boð, *n., mostly in pl. 'out-biddings,' a calling out, levy, conscription, of ships and men*, Sk. 27; hafa leigu-laust ok útboða, *free from levy*, Gpl. 432; synja honum leiðangrs né útboða, 76; hann var opt á sumrum í hernaði ok hafði útboð mikil í landi, ... þat var eitt vár at jarl hafði útboð miklit sem hann var konn, Orkn. 40; í því biskups-ríki eru ellifu tigr skipa konungi til útboðs, Fms. xi. 229; ek vil at þú farir sendiferð mína norðr & Hálógaland ok hafir þar útboð, bjóðir út almenning at liði ok at skipum, ... þá átti hann þing en sendi menn sína frá sér at krefja útboðsins, Ó. H. 147; útboða-bréf, *a writ of conscription*, Fms. ix. 297, x. 64; útboða framlag, Sk. 27 B.

út-borði, *a. m. the outboard, seaward side*; in the phrase, & útborða, Eg. 74, 195, 354, Fms. viii. 138, 417, v. l.

út-borg, *f. an 'out-borough,' outworks*, Fms. ix. 41, x. 153, v. l.

út-brot, *n. an eruption*.

út-brotning, *f. an outbreak*, Greg. 22.

út-burðr, *m. a bearing out*; skipleigu, uppburð ok útburð, *unloading and freighting, of ships and cargo*; útburðar eldr, *a fire cast out*, Gpl.

377. 2. esp. the exposing of infants (see bera A. III. 2). barna útburðr, Íb. 12: in popular superstition, the spirit of an exposed infant, which is heard in desert places to emit a shrill, piteous cry, he the Icel. phrase, 'to cry like an útburðr,' in the earlier eccl. law útburðr means the spirit of an infant that died unchristened; börn er e. fengu skirn skyldi grafa útan við kirkju-garð, en áðr voru þau gra. farrig vigðum stöðum sem sekrir menn, ok kölluðu fáfróðir menn þá útburðr, Bs. i. 687. útburðar-væl, *n. a piteous wailing heard in desolate places*, of evil foreboding, cp. Maurer's Volks. 59, and Ísl. þjóðs. i.

út-búð, *f. an outlying shed*, D. N. ii. 784.

út-búinn, *part. fitted out*, Fms. vi. 445.

út-búningr, *m. outfittings*.

út-býðing, *adv. overboard*, Eg. 123, Nj. 125, Fms. ii. 17, v. l. 129, Landn. 44, v. l.

út-býta, *t. to give alms*, N. T.

út-bænhus, *n. an outlying chapel*, Pm. 99.

út-dalr, *m. an outlying valley*, opp. to fjalldalr, Valla L. 206.

út-dyrr, *n. pl. = útidyrr*, Fms. v. 338.

út-eng, *f. an outlying field*, D. N.

út-erfð, *f. an inheritance to the útarfar*, Gpl. 458.

út-ey, *f. an outlying island*, 655 xiii. B. 4, Fms. i. 5, K. þ. K.

út-eygr, *adj. 'out-eyed,' goggle-eyed*, St. 147, Bárð. 165.

út-eyrr, *f. an outer-bank*, Fms. viii. 316, v. l.

út-fall, *n. the 'out-fall,' ebbing tide, low water*, opp. to at-fall, Eg. 362, 600, Ld. 56, Orkn. 428, v. l.

út-ferð, *f. an 'out-journey,' journey to a remote, outlying place*, e. g. to Palestine, Fms. vii. 75, 160, xi. 351; útfarðar saga, *the story of a journey to the Holy Land*, vi. 355; útfarðar skip, *a ship for a voyage to the Holy Land*, Orkn. 260 old Ed. = eccl. exodus, Stj. 236, 24; of a journey to Iceland (fara út), útfarðar-leyfi, *the king's leave to go to Iceland from Norway*, Sturl. iii. 307; heldr mik þá ekki til útfarðar, Nj. 112; þeirra manna er ú. eigu, Jb. 156.

út-firðir, *m. pl. the outer fjords*; útfjarða-maðr, Sturl. ii. 149.

út-firi, *f. ebbing*; þar er ú. mikil, Eg. 528.

út-fætt, *adj. 'out-footed,' bandy-legged*, = Lat. varus, Fbr.

út-för, *f.* = útför; hann sviku Blaku-menn í útfaru, Bau. 30; farar skip, *an outward-bound ship*, esp. for Palestine, Fms. vii. 100, Orkn. 322, 334; útfarar drápa, *a poem on a voyage to Palestine*, Fms. viii. 207; útfarar-saga, vi. 355: *a journey to Iceland*, Eg. i. 408; skal konungr ráða útförum várum, Gpl. 76.

2. a phrase, *a levy for service out of the kingdom*; útfara-bálkr, Gpl.; leifðingar eru skyldir útfarar með Noregs konungi, Grág. ii. 408; útfara-leiðangr, H. E. i. 414.

3. a burial; var hennar útför gönguþing eptir fornum síð, Fas. i. 463, Þórð. 59, Pass. 49. 19; útfarar-ritning, *a memorial*.

út-ganga, *u. f. a going out (from a house)*, Lat. exitus, Eg. 89, Nj. 200, Fms. ii. 2, ix. 55, Stj. 60: *a passage*, Fas. i. 1, 91.

II. a quittance, clearing, payment, discharge; stefna til út-göngu, Grág. i. 184; stefna til út-göngu um féit, 183. út-gu-sálmr, *m., -vers, n. the dismissal hymn or verse*.

út-gangr, *m.* = útganga, Eg. 91.

út-garðar, *m. pl. the outer building*; færa e-n við útgarða, *to row to the wall*, Glúm. 344; þann mann er um útgarða færði (ubo e out) alla frændr sína, Gisl. 8.

2. mythol. the 'out-yard,' abode of the giant Útgarða-Loki, Edda.

út-gjald, *n. pl. a payment, discharge*, Fms. ii. 114: *an outlay*, Fms. viii. 127, Bs. i. 751.

út-gjöf (mod. út-gipt, Dan. udgipt), *f. an expense*, MS. 4. 11.

út-greizla, *u. f. a discharge*, Nj. 15, Bs. i. 713.

út-grunn (út-grynri, Fas. i. 351), *n. 'out-grounds,' shallow of shore*, Bs. i. 530.

út-grunnr, *adj. shoaling gradually from the shore*; þar er út-grunnr, Fms. viii. 317, xi. 241, Gpl. 460.

út-görð, *f. an outfitting, of a war expedition*, esp. in the old times used of the force or ships kept at sea for defence of the coast; í út-görðir fyrir landi, Orkn. 64; Eyvindr fór þá í vestríking ok í út-görðir fyrir Írlandi, Landn. 205; þeim mönnum er hér eru í út-görðum með oss, N. G. L. i. 227; göra útgörðir, *to serve in the defence*, Stj. ii. 409; útgörðar-bólkr, *the section of law treating of the levy*, 13. i. 96; skyldir ok útgörðir, Fms. vi. 339; hann var í útgörðum herferðum Pharaonis, Stj. 198.

2. in mod. Icel. usage, út-görð is a fisherman's stores of food whilst in fishing-places.

út-haf, *n. the out-sea, the main*, Al. 113, Rb. 440, Symb. 14, 74, 82.

út-hafi, *a. m. the outlying pasture*, Gpl. 368.

út-hálfa, *u. f. the outskirts*, Stj. 82 (v. l.), 461, Al. 83.

út-heimta, *u. f. a craving for payment*, Fas. iii. 194, Fb. iii. 316: út-heimtu-maðr, *m. a collector*, H. E. i. 511.

út-heimting, *f.* = útheimta, D. N. vi. 238.

út-helling, *f. an outpouring, shedding*, Skálda, Orkn. 170, Ka 179, Bs. i. 847.



út-hey, n. the 'out-bay,' i. e. bay of the unmanured out-fields, opp. to taða (q. v.), Dipl. v. 18.  
 úthérað-maðr = útanshéraðs-maðr, N. G. L. i. 88.  
 út-hlaða, u, f. an outlying barn, Fms. ix. 234.  
 út-hlaup, n. a raid, sally, excursion, Eg. 98, Fms. vi. 363 (in a verse); úthlaups-skip, a pirate ship, Grág. ii. 140. úthlaups-maðr, m. a raider, pirate, Ld. 82, Fs. 3, Grett. 40 new Ed.  
 út-hluta, að, to share out.  
 út-horn, n. an outskirt, out-corner; gæta e-s í úthorn, Bs. i. 91.  
 út-hurð, f. the outer-door, N. G. L. i. 38.  
 út-hús, n. an out-bouse, K. Á. 70, Jb. 424.  
 út-hverfa, ð, to turn inside out.  
 út-hverfa, u, f. the outside of a garment.  
 út-hverfis, adv. outside; sjá ú, to look out, Sturl. i. 117 C.  
 út-hverfr, adv. turned inside out, Fas. iii. 317.  
 út-hýsa, t, with dat. to 'out-bouse,' deny shelter to a stranger, Eb. 68, Fms. ii. 225.  
 út-hýsi, n. an outlying house, Grág. ii. 333, Glúm. 382, Jb. 424.  
 út-höfn, f. the carrying out (to Iceland); taka dánarfé til úthafnar, Grág. i. 209, ii. 409; úthafnar-maðr, i. 275.  
 úti, adv. [Goth. *úta*; Dan. *ude*], out, out-of-doors, of place, not of motion; úti eða inni, out-of-doors or in-doors, Eg. 407; hann gekk úti, 754; úti hjá Rangæingabúð, Nj. 3; Gunnarr var úti at Hlíðarenda, 83; úti fyrir dyrum, Orkn. 218; svá sjúktr at hann má eigi úti vera, Grág. i. 9; Ásley frændi hans var þar úti fyrir, there out-of-doors, Fms. xi. 368; liggja úti, to lie in the open air, bouseless, esp. of deserts; þeir liggja úti tíu dægr, Gísl. 57; byrgja úti, to shut out, Fms. ix. 281.  
 2. verða úti, to be lost, perish, in a snow-storm or in a desert; þeir urðu úti á Bláskógja-heiði, Sturl. i. 97.  
 3. out at sea; vera úti á herskipum, Eg. 16; þeir voru úti þrjár vikur, they were out on a three weeks' voyage, Nj. 4; láta í haf ok eru úti aukit hundrat dægra, Gísl. 8; drekka jói úti, to drink the Yule out at sea, Hornklofi; hafa her úti, to have a fleet out; Vindr höfðu úti her mikinn, Fms. vii. 188; sat hann um sumrum í þrúðheimi ok hafði her úti, i. 63; hann hefir úti ótal skipa, Fas. ii. (in a verse).  
 4. at an end = Dan. *ude*, cp. Engl. *out and out*; nú er úti sá tími, Fms. vi. 304; en sem veizlan var úti, Vígl. 33; er úti vóru Jólnir, Band. 37; er úti var bardaginn, Grett. 138; nú er úti (done) at segja um Vítalin, Karl. 204; ok er hún hafði úti söguna, Grett. 48 new Ed.; sem hann hefði úti (finished) sekt sína, 173.  
 úti-búr, n. an out-bouse, store-bouse, Nj. 74, 168, Fms. vi. 106, vii. 214, þorf. Karl. 404 (Ed. -bú).  
 úti-dýrr, n. pl. the outer door, Njarð. 376, Grett. 44, 83, 90, 102, 151 new Ed., Sturl. iii. 145.  
 úti-fé, n. cattle that graze outside in the winter, Ísl. ii. 155.  
 úti-fugl, m. wild-fowl, opp. to alifugl, Fms. ix. 265, Str. 75.  
 úti-fylgsmi, n. an out-of-doors hiding-place, Jb. 424.  
 úti-gangr, m. 'out-grazing,' grazing out in the winter, Grett. 91 A.  
 úti-gangs-jörð, f.; góð ú, an estate with a good winter-grazing, Grett. 125 A.  
 úti-hjallr, m. an outlying shed, A. A. 275.  
 úti-hurð, f. the burdle for the outer door, Ísl. ii. 182, Js. 93, Eb. 182.  
 úti-hús, n. an out-bouse, Sturl. i. 58, 143.  
 úti-klukka, u, f. an out-bell, opp. to a church-bell, Vm. 64, Bs. i. 456.  
 úti-lega, u, f. an 'outlying' in the desert, of robbers or highwaymen; fyrir þjófsku eða útilegu, N. G. L. i. 182; of piracy at sea, Eiríkr blóðöx var í útilegu ok í hernaði . . . , féll Eiríkr í Spánalandi í útilegu, Fms. x. 385; afía sér gengis í Vindlandi af sínum vínun er honum höfðu í útilegu hollir vinir verit, 394. COMPS: útilegu-maðr, m. an out-lier, a highwayman, Fms. vii. 16, Ld. 154; ú. ok illvirki, Fms. i. 226, Mar.; víkingar ok útilegumenn, Fms. vii. 16, x. 413. In Icel. popular legends, the inland deserts of the island are represented as having hidden valleys, peopled by an older race of men, indeed, a kind of out-laws, called útilegu-menn. The tales referring to them have a special name, útilegumanna-sögur, f. pl., see Maurer's Volksagen 240, and Ísl. þjóðs. ii. 160 sqq. The first traces of these legends, so peculiar to Icel., are those of the hidden valley Thorisdale, recorded in Grettla, peopled by a race half men half giants. útilegu-víkingr, m. a pirate, Fb. i. 69, Fagrsk. ch. 37. útilegu-þjófr, m. a highwayman, Sturl. i. 61.  
 úti-seta, u, f. a sitting out, in the open air, esp. of wizards sitting out at night for the sake of sorcery or prophesying; útiseti ok velkja troll upp, N. G. L. i. 19; spáfarar ok útisetur, Gpl. 137; efía útisetu ok leita spádóms, Skíða R. 56; morð, forðebu-skapi, ok spáfarar ok útisetu, at velkja troll upp ok fremja heiðni með því, 182; cp. sitja úti (see sitja I. 1).  
 úti-skemma, u, f. an outlying, detached bouse, Hkr. i. 116, Fas. i. 30.  
 úti-staða, u, f., eccl. a standing outside a church, as penance, H. E. i. 521, D. N. iv. 187.  
 úti-verk, n. out-of-door work, in a field.  
 úti-vist, f. a being out at sea, a voyage; hafa langa ú, a long voyage, Nj. 124; ekki langa ú, Ld. 50.  
 út-jörð, f. an outlying estate, Fm. 3: as opp. to óðal, Gpl. 233.

út-kastali, a, m. an outwork, Fms. ix. 425, v. 1.  
 út-kirkja, u, f. an outlying church, Vm. 38.  
 út-kljá, að, to wind up, finish; see kljá.  
 út-kvama (mod. út-koma), u, f. a coming out, Fms. ix. 540; an outbreak, MS. 4. 5.  
 2. the arrival in Iceland (koma út), Nj. 40, Ann. 1288, Bs. i. 507, passim.  
 út-kvæmt, n. adj., in elga út-kvæmt, to be permitted to return to Iceland, Nj. 251, Ísl. ii. 386.  
 út-laga, adj. [þög], outlawed, banished; útlaga þrell, Stj. 482; fara útlaga af eignum sínum, Fms. x. 32; skyldi þeir eða útlaga, v. 280; taka egnar eptir útlaga mann, Js. 20; margir ríks-menn at Noregi flyðu útlaga fyrir Harald, Hkr. i. 96; þat var mikill mannföldi er fór útlaga er Svipj. 56.  
 út-lagask, dep. to be fined; enda ú, hann um, Grág. i. 234; ú. þrem mörkum, i. 216 (Kb.).  
 út-lagðr, adj. outlawed, banished, Fms. x. 219, 252, Al. 96.  
 út-lagi, a, m. an outlaw, Bs. i. 719; hann er útlagi Dana konunga, Nj. 8; víkingum ok útlögum konunga, Eg. 344, v. l.; er þeir höfðu útlaga hans, Fms. vi. 100; hann góði Hrólf útlaga af allan Noreg, Hkr. i. 100; hún var útlagi af Noregi, Eg. 344; hann góði Egi útlaga fyrir eudlangan Noreg, 368; hann lét dæma Kol útlaga, Nj. 122; gora útlaga verk, to commit an outlaw's deed, K. Á. 144.  
 út-lagr, adj. 1. esp. in Norse law, outlawed, banished; útlagr of þýfsku, N. G. L. i. 85; erfingi útlags manns, 180; skyldi þeir allir útlagir, Fms. viii. 280; útlagir ok fríðlausir, vii. 334; útlagir frá Guði, Hom. 37.  
 2. esp. in Icel. law, having to 'lay out,' fined; verða útlagr um e-t, Grág. passim; útlagr er sá um þat er synjar, id.; þá eru biðirnar útlagar (forfeited) við þann er landit á, Kb. i. 112; verðr hann útlagr ok öf góðorði sínu, 49; the amount in Icel., útlagr þrem . . . mörkum, Grág. passim; útlagr eyrir, N. G. L. i. 180.  
 út-laun, f. a redemption, from captivity, Fms. i. 258; bjóða Helju ú, Edda 37; a ransom or fine, Fms. vii. 4 (v. l.), xi. 282.  
 út-láss, m. a lock outside; ú. fyrir kirkjunni, Fm. 16.  
 út-lát, n. pl. outlays, Fas. iii. 194. Th. 1: esp. fines (lata úti). 2. sing. a putting out to sea; í útláti fengu þeir veðr hvasst, Korm. 178; Englands-far albutit til útláts, Ísl. ii. 221.  
 út-lögð, f., in Norse law, banishment, exile = Lat. *exilium*; vera í ú, Fms. i. 78, 222, Hkr. i. 192; útleğð ok erlending, Stj. 223; útleğðar dagar, id.; outlavery, ef landbúi er í útleğð, Gpl. 340; stefna honum fyrir ú, ok brennu, 379; útleğðar-eiðr, N. G. L. i. 161; útleğðar-eyrir, a fine, Gpl. 161; útleğðar-fé, N. G. L. i. 162; útleğðar land, Stj. 265; útleğðar-maðr, an exile, N. G. L. i. 123; útleğðar-mál, -pina, -tími, 161, H. E. i. 409, Stj.; útleğðar-verk, Gpl. 474, Grett. 149 A.  
 2. esp. in Icel. law, a fine; þriggja marka útleğð, Grág. (Kb.) i. 45; útleğðir ok öll álög, ii. 148; útleğðir þessar allar, ii. 270 A; útleğðar sök, a finable case, i. 103, 338.  
 út-legging, f. an 'out-laying,' translation.  
 út-leggja, lagði, to translate (mod.).  
 út-legjask, lagðisk, [útlagr I], to be fined; útleggsk hann um fram, Grág. i. 248; ok verðr hann útlagr þrem mörkum ok gjaldi fólga, . . . en eigi útleggsk hann, ef hann getr þann kvíð, at . . . , 259.  
 út-leið, f. the outer course, at sea, esp. along the shore of Norway, Eg. 78, Fms. i. 60, vii. 212, Ó. H. 75; opp. to innleið, q. v.  
 út-leiðis, adv. standing on the outer course; snúa ú, Fms. viii. 186.  
 út-leizla, u, f. a 'leading out guests,' i. e. a taking leave of them after a banquet; var veizlan hin veggamligsta, ok útleizlan hin akóruligsta, Eg. 44; a burial, virðulig ú, Fms. ix. 245; jarðaðr með ágætari útleizlu, iii. 172.  
 út-lenda, u, f. the outlying estates, Fms. ii. 90; opp. to heimaland.  
 út-lendask, d, dep. to settle abroad, Stj. 623.  
 út-lendingr, m. a foreigner.  
 út-lendis, adv. abroad, Fms. iii. 103, Ísl. ii. 118. út-lendis-maðr, m. a foreigner, Fms. x. 107.  
 út-lendr, adj. outlandish, foreign, Hkr. i. 147, Eg. 523, Fms. i. 76, vii. 219, Grág. i. 188, passim; opp. to innlendir.  
 út-lenskr, adj. outlandish, Grág. ii. 72, Gpl. 87, Eg. 264, N. G. L. i. 431.  
 út-limir, m. pl. the out-limbs (hands, feet); útlima-smár, having small bands and feet, Ísl. ii. 34; útlima-grannr, etc.  
 út-lit, n. an out-look.  
 út-lögja, ð, to banish, Sturl. ii. 64 C; þér útlagit mik eðr rekit frá yðr, Fms. ii. 119; pass., Stj. 112, Rb. 362.  
 út-lögr, adj. outlawed, banished, Js. 20, K. Á. 190, 194; fara ú, Fms. vii. 240; ú. af Svipjóð, x. 32; ú. í Noregi, Eg. 160; útlagan, Fms. vi. 33; útlagjar, 35; gora útlaga, vii. 252; björn ok úlir skal hvervetna útlagr vera, N. G. L. i. 45.  
 2. strange; útlægum ok annarligum guðum, Stj.  
 3. útlagr eyrir = útlagr eyrir, N. G. L. i. 145.  
 út-lönd, n. pl. the outlying fields; stórvirki er þér hafit unnit í útölöndum, 127.  
 2. foreign countries; stórvirki er þér hafit unnit í útölöndum, Hkr. iii. 267; sem títt var í útölöndum, Ld. 330, Rb. 400, passim.  
 3. outlying provinces; þá bygðusk útölönd, Færeyjar ok Ísland, Hkr. i. 96.  
 út-mánuðir, m. pl. the 'out-months,' the last three months of the winter; see mánuðr.



út-merki, *n. a locality*; 'ok kveða á rétt ok útmerki, and name the dock and the place, of a summons for launching a ship, Grág. ii. 400.

út-messa, *u, f. service in the afternoon*, opp. to high mass, Fms. x. 163.

út-mokstr, *m. a shovelling out*, Bs. i. 315.

út-nes, *n. an outlying ness*, Fms. x. 185; til ílls fóru vér um góð héruð, er vér skulum byggja útnes þetta, Landn. 37.

út-norðan, *adv. from the north-west*.

út-norðr, *n. 'out-north,' north-west*, K. þ. K. (Kb.) 36, Hb. 415. 12, Rb. 92, Sd. 156, Fs. 143, passim; opp. to landnorðr.

út-nyrðingr, *m. a north-west wind*, Ld. 42, Lv. 99, Sks. 40; út-nyrðingr steinóðum, 656 C. 21.

út-rás, *f. an outlet*, Barl. 64.

út-reið, *f. a riding out, an expedition*, El. 2: the phrase, fá illa útreið, to meet with ill-treatment.

út-róðr, *m. an outrowing, rowing out to sea*, of fishermen; ef menn fá veðráttir til útróðrar, K. Á. 176, Dipl. iv. 15, freq. in mod. usage; hann lét þaðan sækja útróðra, Eg. 135, Fs. 174; þeir höfðu veiðar af meginlandinu, eggver ok útróðra af sjónum, Þorf. Karl. 416. útróðrar-maðr, *m. an outpost fisherman who lies at a distant fishing-place during the fishing season*, Fs. 143, Gpl. 425.

út-rýma, *d, to turn out*.

út-ræði, *n. = útróðr*, K. þ. K. 84.

út-ræna, *u, f. a breeze from seawards, an onshore wind*.

út-röst, *f. [Ivar Aasen ut-rast], the outer march or boundary*; báðar jarðirnar eru jamstórar til alla útastar ok útbúða, D. N. ii. 784, v. 435; þá er jarla bági vildi byggja útröst, when the king wished to remove to the ú., Ht. (Edda 55); opp. to heimröst.

út-saumur, *m. an 'out-seam,' embroidery, brocade*.

út-selr, *m. a kind of seal*, Vm. 165.

út-sending, *f. exclusion*, Hom. 139.

út-setning, *f. excommunication*, H. E. i. 414, B. K. 107.

út-sigling, *f. a sailing out to Iceland*, Nj. 9, 47, passim; see út.

út-sjár (út-sjórr, út-sær), *m. the outer sea, ocean*, Hkr. i. 5, Stj. 74.

út-skagi, *a, m. = útnes*, Fms. xi. 252, Stj. 377, 406, Bs. i. 724.

út-skeifr, *adj. 'out-footed,' bandy-legged*, Lat. *varus*, Fms. x. 151, v. 1.

út-skerr, *n. an 'out-skerry,' distant skerry*, Grág. ii. 131, Edda (Ht.) 131, Hkr. i. 98; ú. verða af bárum þvegin, Mkv.

út-skript, *f. a transcript*, D. N. i. 164, ii. 205; inscription, Pass. 35. I.

út-skúfa, *ad, to repudiate*.

út-skyld, *f. a tax*, D. N. iii. 132.

út-skýra, *d, to explain*, H. E. i. 501.

út-skýring, *f. a commentary*.

út-skækill, *m. an outskirt*.

út-slátta, *u, f. exposure, = útburðr*, N. G. L. i. 131.

út-sog, *n. the receding of the surf*, Sturl. i. 120 C.

út-sótt, *f. a breaking-out on the skin, eruption*, Stj. 141, 436.

út-stafr, *m. a post outside a wall*, Fms. v. 338.

út-strönd, *f. the outer strand*, Fms. vi. 148, Stj. 70.

út-suðr, *n. the south-west*, Fms. i. 131, x. 272, Rb. 97, 476, Sks. 174;

útsuðrs-ætt, K. Á. 152, K. þ. K. 92, MS. 4. 11.

út-sunnan, *adv. from the south-west*, Eg. 195, v. 1.

út-synningr, *m. a south-westerly gale*, Sks. 40, Eg. 195, 600, Ld. 56;

útsynnings byrr, -stormr, Fb. i. 431, Bs. i. 282.

út-taka, *u, f. = úttekkt*, D. N. ii. 263.

út-tekt, *f. a valuation, of an estate, when passing from one tenant to another*.

út-valinn, *part. elected*.

út-valning, *f. an election*.

út-vé, *n. = útröst, útgarðr*, þd. (see vé).

út-vega, *ad, to procure*, Fas. iii. 417.

út-veggr, *m. an outer wall*, Fms. ix. 41.

út-vegr, *m. a way out, device, expedient*; aðdrættir ok útveggar, Fms. xi. 423; eiga öngan útveg, útveg til undan-kvæmu, i. 136, vii. 261, ix. 478; leita allra útvega, vii. 140; at ek gora fyrir þín orð nökkurn útveg þann er þér líkar, Finnþ. 272; segir hann konungi allan útveg þann sem á var, state of affairs, id.; þegar Einarr hafði innt ok mælt allan þenna útveg, Fms. iv. 283.

2. = útröst, D. N. passim.

út-ver, *n. an outlying place, for fishing, taking eggs, or the like*, Eg. 369, Hkr. i. 185, Fms. iv. 330, D. N. ii. 233; í útverjum, Ld. 38.

út-vinna, *u, f. service at sea*; róðr ok reiði ok allar útvinnur þær er konungur á at hafa, Fms. viii. 173; þeir héldu leiðöngrum fyrir hánunum ok öðrum útvinnum, ix. 247, v. 1.

út-vígi, *n. an out-work*, Karl. 324.

út-vík, *f. an outlying creek*, Fms. ix.

út-vörðr, *m. an out-post*, Hkr. i. 244, Fms. viii. 90.

út-panning, *f. [penja], out-stretching*, Skálda.

Út-þrændir, *m. pl. the Outer-Thronds*, opp. to Inn-þrændir, Fms.

Út-þrænzkr, *adj.*, N. G. L. i. 173.

Út-þýðing, *f. a commentary, interpretation*, Hkr. iii. 255.

ú-vægr, *adj.*, qs. of-ægr, furious; þeir hlaupta í mót honum úvægir ok

berjask, Isl. ii. (Heiðarv. S.) 367.

## V

V (vaff), the twenty-second letter of the alphabet, was by the ancients called *vend*, q. v. = A. S. *wen*, whence Icel. *vindandi*, q. v.; like *u*, it represented by *V* in the Runes; in old vellums by *Ů*, a form borrowed from the A. S.; later by *v* or *u*, according to the Latin usage. The Icel. *v* answers etymologically to Engl. and Germ. *w* (not *v*), but the form is little used, though not quite unknown in Icel. vellums.

B. PRONUNCIATION, CHANGES.—The *v* is now sounded in Icel. in English, by a slight touch of the lip and teeth (not like the Sou. German, with both lips). It is said (Rietz) that a *w* or double *v* still sounded in a remote Swedish county (Dalarna), and the opinion of English phonetic philologists is that the English *w* represents the *v* of Teutonic value of that letter, which has since been lost all over the Continent, as well as in Iceland. The Icelandic formation of words goes far to prove that the old Scandinavian *v* was a semi-vowel, and not a full consonant as it is now:

1. traces are found of *v* alliterating with vowel; on an old Runic stone (of the 10th century?) in the island Öland (off the coast of Schonen) we read—Vandils jörmungruna *u*-grandari (*v, i, and u* making the three staves). In verses which have passed through Icelandic oral tradition, alliteration like this could hardly have survived, except in a very few cases (there are, however, some such, *svaf vætr Freyja átta nóttum*, þkv. 28; Óðinn á jarla þá er val falla, Hbl. 24; önu verr, Ls. 36, cp. Hm. 22); but on the Runic stone the words still remain as they were first engraved.

2. the frequent 'vocalisations' involving the loss of *v*, which is indeed the most mutab of all letters:

a. *ve, vi* change into *y*, *vá* into *ó*: a *v* cannot be sounded before a *u*-vowel, viz. before *o, ú, á, y, æ, ø*; countless instances of this are to be found under the heads of *v, dv-, hv-, kv-, sv-, tv-, þv-* cp. as specimens the tenses of verbs, *vaða, valda, vaxa, vefa, sofa, kom: vinna, vinna, svimma, sveilla, vella, velta, verpa, verða, hverfa, sveita, svelfa, sverfa, þverra, sveigja, þvá, sverja*; and also *hváll and höll, hvi and hót, ván and ón, váru and óru, kvef and kóf, kaf, kœfa, svartr an sorti surtr syrtu, verk and yrkja orka*.

þ. more rarely, before other vowels, as, *þeita* for *þveita*, *silungr* for *svilungr*, *hika* for *hvika*, *ska* for *skvak*, *þi* and *þvi*.

γ. *v* and *j* interchange, as in *hjól* for *hve sjót* for *sveit*, *skjal* for *skfal*, *jurt* for *vurt*, *jartegn* for *vartegn*, *hver* for *hjarni*; in verbal inflexions, *-va* into *-ja*, as *byggva* into *byggja* *syngva* into *syngja*.

δ. in a few words the *v* has been saved by change in the following vowel, as in *verk*, cp. A. S. *weorc*, virkr for *vykr* *virgull* (a *halter*, Goth. *uurgils*), *væðr* and *œðr*, Svænsk Skenskr.

for the loss of *v* before a *u*-vowel see the introduction to the letter Ó, U, Y, Æ, Ö; so in parts of England and in Scotland at the present day men say *ool* for *wool*.

ζ. in a few other words initial *v* is dropped when in compds, *vegr* in *Nor-egr*, *cinn-ig*, *hinn-ig*, *þann-ig*, *hvern-ig*; *vang* in *kaup-angr*, *Harð-angr*; *völlr* in *þreskj-öldr*; *valdr* in *Arn-aldr*, *Har-aldr*; *verðr* in *dög-urðr*; *vindr* in *Ön-undr*; *vin* in *Björg-yn*; *vér* or *veir* in *þyri*, qs. *þór-vé*, and in Dan. *Odens-e*.

η. again *u* has changed into *v* in *várr* qs. *úrr*, *órr*, A. S. *úre*, Engl. *our*, and in *vesall* qs. *usal* (see *várr* and *vesall*).

II. changes of later date, in the 14th and 15th centuries, or somewhat earlier,—old Icel. *vá* was turned into *vó* and at last into *vo*; *svá, svó, svo*; *vár, vór, vor*; *tvá, tvó, tvo*; *ván, von*; *vápn, vópn, vóp*; *vátr, vótr, votr*; *váði, vóði, vóði*; *kváma, koma*: the old *vá* is proved by rhymes, as *vátr* and *gráta* *svá* and *á*; that this *vá* did not change immediately into the present *vo*, but passed through an intermediate *vó*, is shown by rhymes in poems of the 14th and 15th centuries; e.g. *vórr* and *þórr*, Skíða R. 47. 70, 119, 181; *stór, vór*, 69; *vóðinn*, Óðinn, 109; *vótt* (*testem*), *vórt*, 122;

*góma, kvóma*, Völs. R. 199; *vórr, stórr*, 212; *stórr, hvórr*, 248: the *vo* still remains in *vóru* (*erant*), although short *o* in *voru* is rapidly displacing the old long vowel.

This later change of *vá* into *vó*, compared with the old dropping of the *v* whenever it came in contact with a *u* or *o*, shews that at the time when it took place (the 14th century), *v* cannot any longer have had the same sound as it had five or six centuries before, when the great and systematic vocalisation of it took place.

In mod. Icel. *v* has even reappeared in a few, especially verbal, forms (where people are still conscious of the lost *v*), so that Icel. now say *huvfrí*, *hvorfinn*, *hvyrfi* (from *hverfa*); so also, but esp. in later vellums, less in speech, the forms *vurðr*, *vorðinn*, *vultu*, *vundu*, *vorpið*, etc., from *verða*, *velta*, *vinda*, *verpa*; cp. also the mod. sound of the word *Guð*: again, in words like *ull*, *úlfr*, *orð*, *una*, etc., a restoration was impossible, all remembrance of the *v* having been lost for a thousand years; but phonetically, since *v* became a labial consonant, an Icelander might and could say *vull*, *vúlfr*, *vorka*, *vorð*, etc., just as well as *von*, *vor*, *votr*.

III. for the dropping of *v* before *r* (and *l*) see the introduction to the letter R (as in *rangr* = Engl. *wrong*): it is doubtful whether Icel. *vág-rek* (= a *wreck*, *flotsom*) bears any relation to *vágr* (a *wave*): the *v* may here have been saved by means of a false etymology, *vagrek* for *vrak*.

2. in a few cases an aspirate (*b*) has been substituted for an original *w*, e.g. Icel. *hreiðr* (a *nest*), cp.



Engl. *wreath*, Goth. *wriþus*; Icel. *hrista*, akin to Engl. *wrist*, Dan. *riste*; Icel. *hrekja*, akin to A.S. *wreacan*, Engl. *wreck*; Icel. *hrina*, akin to Dan. *wrinke*, and perhaps a few more words. 3. in still fewer instances the *r* has fallen out, the *w* or *v* remaining; these words are *veita* (to *trench*), *veiting* (a *trench, drainage*), for *vreita*, *vreiting* (akin to *writa*); *veina* (II) = *veina*; and lastly, *vá* for *vrá* (a *cabin*).

IV. an interchange of *v* and *f* occurs in a few instances, e. g. *ái-fangi*, *áfangi*, *s. ái-vangr*; in *var-nagli* and *far-nagli*; in *varinn* and *farinn*, see *fara* v. VI. *þ*; in *válgir* and *þálgir*. 2. in inflexive syllables, like *örfar*, *þjófar*, *böfni* (ör, snjó, bö), and the like, the change of *v* into *f* is etymologically erroneous, but phonetically indifferent, final or medial *f* being one in sound with *v*.

V. for the *v* or *u* as the cause of vowel change, see Gramm. p. xxix. 2. it is dropped in inflexions of many words, such as in *mórr*, *böð*, *stöð*, *dögg*, *högg*, *böl*, *öl*, *söl*, *sjör*, *njórr*, *mjöl*, *kjót*, *hey*, *sær*, *snær*, *fræ*, *bygg*, *lyng*; adj. *hár*, *mjórr*, *þjókr*, *þökk*, *röskr*, *glöggr*, etc.

Many of the preceding phenomena (esp. in I. and III) could not possibly be accounted for, unless we assumed that, at some early time, when those changes took place, the *v* was sounded, not as a consonant, but as a kind of oo sound, half consonant, half vowel; if so, no sound could answer more nearly to it than the mod. Engl. *v*, the change may have taken place at a very early date, prob. before the settlement of Icel. Norse words in the Shetland and Orkney dialects point to *v* in *w*, e. g. *væ* = Icel. *vágr*.

VAÐ, n., pl. *vöð*; [A.S. *wæd*; Swed.-Dan. *vad*, *vade-sted*; cp. Lat. *vadum*; *vað* is derived from the verb *vaða*, and is not borrowed from the Latin word:—a *wading-place*, *ford*, across a river or creek; *úþakkanum við vaðit*, Fms. xi. 255; *þar vissi hann vað eitt ok reið út til*, 354; *rekr hann ofan á vaðit*, ok heitir þar síðan þorgeirs-vað, j. 108; *öll vöð á ánni*, Stj. 394, *Grett. 140*; *háskva-vað*, Art. 66; *þar þá vað á ánni*, en nú er ekki, *Glúm. 352*; *halda vörð á vöðum*, *Dropl. 30*; phrases, *hafa vaðit fyrir neðan sig*, to *act warily*; *fara hunda-vaði yfir e-t*, to *pass by a dog's ford over a thing*; i. e. to *slur it over*, do it hurriedly and badly.

II. the word is very freq. in Icel., so in local names, “-ford”, Germ. *-furt*, being an unknown form; *mrar-vað*, *Edda*; *Holta-vað*, Nj.; *Nauta-vað*, *Eyja-vað*, Ísl. ii. 179. *VAÐA*, pres. *veð*; pret. *öð*, *ött* (*öðst*), *öð*, pl. *öðu*; subj. *æði* and *æði*; imperat. *vað*, *vaddu*; part. *vaðinn*: [A.S. *wadan*; Engl. *wade*; Germ. *waten*; Dan. *vade*]:—to *wade*, go *through shallow water*, *Gm. 1. 29*, *Hkv. Hjörv. 5*; *vaða þunga strauma*, *Vsp. 45*; *hann gengr götu lækjarins*, en veðr síðan lækinn, *Gísl. 28*; *þar má vel vaða út í hólann*, Fms. i. 71; *þeir öðu út á mót margir*, viii. 161; *þeir öðu til lands*, 317; en þórr öð til lands, *Edda 36*; ok öð á sænni út, *Hkr. i. 9*; *hón öð út á vaðlana*, *Lv. 68*, 69; *vér höfum vaðnar leirur*, *Orkn. 1* a verse); *vaða mjöll*, to *wade through snow*, *Sighvat*; *var mjöllin á djúp*, at hrossin fengu eigi vaðit, *Fb. ii. 111*; þórr gengr til dömsins veðr ár þær, *Edda 10*; *vaxattú nú Vimr*, alls mik vaða tíðir, 60; *of fire, smoke, wind, vaða loganda eld*, Fms. i. 265, Nj. 162; *var í líkast sem þeir væði reykt*, Fms. iii. 176; *sem hann væði vind*, vi. 9; *sem hann æði vind*, *Mork. l. c.*; *þeir öðu jörðina at knám*, *Fas. i. 4*; the phrase, *tingl veðr í skýjum*, the *moon wades in clouds*.

III. metaph. to *go through the thick of a thing*, *rush, storm*; *Kolskeggr öð honum*, *rushed at him*, Nj. 97; *vaða fram*, to *rush forth*, in battle, 5; *þars þú at vígi veðr*, Skv. 2. 24; *vaðit hefir þú at vígi*, *Am. 90*; *þann lætr vaða stein til eins þeirra* (he lets fly a stone at him) *svá at sá liggr á himna*, *Fs. 36*; *þá öð annat útán í mót*, *Fms. viii. 191*; *þar er vé vaða*, *Art. 6* (of the standard in battle); *Ebresk orð vaða opt í Látinuinni*, *brew words often get into the Latin*, *Skálda* (Thorodd); *sýnisk mér en hér vaði allt saman* (be all mixed together) *kálfar ok úlfar*, *Fms. viii. 3*; *hón lét skiran málm vaða*, *þreug gold broadcast*, *Akv. 39*; *líta skálfar á flet vaða*, 10.

2. *vaða uppi*, to “*wade up*”, *appear above water*; *öðu limarnir uppi en rætnar í sjónum*, of a tree, *Fms. vii. 163*; *vaða uppi* is used of sharks or dog-fish coming to the surface; hence to *violently*, *penna tíma öð herra Ásgrímur mjök uppi*, *Bs. i. 722*, 730.

IV. *vað-berg*, n., see *varðberg*. *vað-beygja*, u, f. a *score in the thole for the fishing-line*. *vað-bjúgr*, adj., *vað-boginn*, part. (Mork. l. c.), *falling slack like a fishing-line*: in the phrase, *fara v. fyrir e-m*, to *give in*, *Fb. iii. 383*. *vað-dráttir*, m., a *pulling the fishing-line*. *vað-gelmir*, m. the name of a river, *Lex. Poët.*

*vað-horn*, n. [vaðr], the *horn on a fishing-line*; in the phrase, *hann kiskisk nú vel hafa til stillt ok komið upp í vaðhorni við Sigurð*, *be thought that S. had been made to gulp the hook up to the horn*, metaph. from a fish gulping the hook, *Fb. i. 182* (Fms. xi. 113).

*vaði*, a, m. a *wader*; in *mar-vaði*, q. v. II. a pr. name, *Gullþ. vaðill* and *vöðull*, m. [Sheet. *vaadle*; Dan. *veile*], a *shallow water*, esp. *places where fjords or straits can be passed on horseback*; *hón öð út á vaðlana*, *Lv. 68*; *var flæðr sævar ok ekki reitt yfir vaðla*, *Sturl. iii. 46*; *vaði til vaðlanna* (vöðlanna Cod.), id.; *ok er hann reið at vaðlinum*, *Gullþ. 1*; *við vás ok vaðla* (*wading*) *spillisk hjólr meinitt*, *Bs. i. 386*.

2. *vað*, metaph. *gabbling talk*; *hvada vaðall er á þér* (?). III. a local

name, *Vöðlar*, *Vöðla-þing*, in the north of Iceland, *Rb. 292*, *Ann. 1125*; *Húsa-vaðill*, cp. *Veile* in Denmark.

*vaðil-sund*, n. a *shallow sound*, *Eg. 362*. *vaðinn*, part., prop. *gone, done with*, cp. *geinginn* (punga C. X): *destitute, poor*, *vaðin* at *vilja*, *joy-bereft*, *Akv. 29*, *Hin. 4*, *Skv. 3. 55*. *vað-krumla*, u, f. a *crooked hand from the fishing-line*, *Hom. 1*. *vaðla* or *vöðla*, u, f. a *flock of water-birds* [seals]; hence *vöðlu-selr*, *Sks. 177*, v. l., mod. *vöðu-selr*, a kind of seal, *opnuseir*; also in Icel. called *vaða*, u, f., from swimming in flocks.

*vað-mál*, n. (sounded *vammal*, N. G. L. i. 362), no doubt qv. *vádmál*, *measured stuff, standard cloth*, from *váð*, *stuff*, and *mál*, a *measure*; in the old Scandinavian communities the *vaðmál* was the standard of all value and payment before coined gold or silver came into use, see the remarks s. v. *alin*; [Scot. *wadmaal*; Orkney and Dan. *vadmal*]:—a *plain woollen stuff*, woven in hand-loom; in mod. Icel. the home-spun *vaðmál* is distinguished from the foreign stuffs, called *klæði* (*vaðmála-treyja*, *klæðis-treyja*); *sæmri mun ei sinum ver, silki-klæddr sprakki, en meyja hrein ok hírylnd er, hulin vaðmáls stakki*, *Eggert*; *góð vaðmál klæði*, *Fms. vi. 208*; *skera til klæða vaðmál*, id.; *stíka vaðmál í sundr*, *Ölk. 36*; *lét þyri tjalda höllina grám vaðmálum*, *Fms. i. 118*; *tjalda með gráu vaðmáli*, *Grett. 132* new Ed.; *Færeyskt vaðmál*, *D. N. ii. 559*; *rekkuju-vaðmál*, *wadmal for bedclothes*, *Dropl. 20*; *vaðmál til segibóta*, *Sks. 30*; *varning Íslenzkan í vaðmálum ok í ullu*, *Fms. x. 294*; *þat fé skal vera í vaðmálum eða í varafeldum* . . . , *Grág.*; *sex alnir vaðmáls gilds*, *Kb. ii. 192*; *hafnar-vaðmál*, *plain common wadmal*; *hafnar vaðmál ný ok ónotin*, *Grág. i. 504*; *Rútr gaf henni hundrað álina hafnar vaðmála*, *Nj. 7*; *þakka vaðmál*, *H. E. i. 574*, cp. *Bs. i. 842* (*spýtingana ok 'þakkana'*): as a standard, *alin vaðmáls*, *mörk vaðmáls*, *Fb. iii. 343*; *vaðmála skuld*, a *debt paid in wadmal*, *Dipl. iii. 13*; *vaðmáls-klæði*, *-möttull*, *-slóppr*, *Fms. vi. 208*, *þorfr. Karl. 384*, *Bs. i. 674*.

*VAÐR*, m., pl. *vaðir*, a *fishing-line*; *heimta upp vaði sína*, *K. þ. K. 90*; *Véorr við vélar vað görði sér* . . . *egnadi á öngli*, *Hým. 21*; *vaðr vilgi slaktr*, *Bragi*; *þórr greiddi til vað heldr sterkjan*, *eigi var öngullinn minni*, *Edda 36*; *þruga fisk annan fyrir öngul hinn þriðja fyrir vað*, *Fbr. 189*; *vaðr sá enn sterki*, *Níðrst. 3*; *hann tók vað af þili ok öll veidar-færi*, *Band. I*; *grefr járnitt hans kjapt* . . . *fiski-maðrinn kippir at sér vaðinum*, *Bs. ii. 79*.

II. a *line for measuring*; at *vaðr sé dreginn yfir þveran akrinn*, *Fms. xi. 441*. *vaðar-hald*, n. the *management of a fishing-line*.

*-vaðsla*, u, f., in *uppi-vaðsla*, q. v. *vað-steinar*, m. pl. the *stones* (leads) on a *fishing-line*; hence *Vaðsteina-berg*, a local name, *Gísl*.

*VAF*, n. [vefja], a *wrapping, winding round*, in *sí-vaf* (see *sí*); *var tekinn knífr ok vaðr* . . . *þorsteinn stakkt í augun knífunum upp at vafinu*, *Sturl. ii. 181*; the phrase, *var milkill í vöfum*, to *be bulky and heavy*. 2. in Icel. the piece of skin wound round a quill for infants to suck is called *vaf*.

III. [vefa] = *fyrir-vaf*, the *west*. *vafi*, a, m. a *doubt, uncertainty*; ef í nökkum vafa slægi, *Sturl. i. 176*; *vanda þenna ok vafa*, *Norske Saml. v. 151*; *vera í vafa um e-t*, to *waver*.

COMPS: *vafa-gepill*, m. a *stray animal without a master*. *vafa-lauss*, adj. *undoubting*. *vafa-samr*, adj. *doubtful*.

*vafin-leysa*, u, f. = *vafurleysa*. *vafin-skepta*, u, f. an *axe with an iron-bound handle*; *öx v.*, Nj. 19. *vafka*, *ad*, mod. *vakka*, = *vafra*, *Róm. 270*.

*vafi*, n. a *wavering, hesitation*; *víl ok vafi*, *Bb. 3. 90*. *vafia*, *ad*, = *vafra*, *Konr.*

*vafia*, u, f., esp. in pl. *vöflur*, a *wavering*; *það komu vöflur á hann*, *be became confused*, from guiltiness.

*vafian*, f., in *vafianar-för*, *vagrancy*; *fara vafianarförum*, *Grág. i. 163*, 294, ii. 482.

*vafningr*, m. [vefja], a *twist*; metaph. *an entanglement*, *Nj. 164*. *vafra*, *ad*, to *bover about*; *skrímsl þau er vafra í höfum*, *Sks. 74*, *Fas. ii.* (in a verse).

*vafur-leysa*, u, f. *nonsense*; *gettú eigi vafurleysu þeirrar er einskis er verð*, *Band. 29* new Ed.

*vafur-logi*, a, m. a “*waver-low*,” *flickering flame*, a mythical word; an enchanted princess or an enchanted land is surrounded by a “*waver-low*,” *Edda* (of *Brynhild*), *Skm. 8* (of *Skirnir* and the giantess *Gerda*), *Fsm. 32* (of *Menglöd*). In mod. Icel. legends, a kind of *ignis fatuus*, said to flicker over hidden treasures, is called either *málmlogi* or *vaflogi*, *Maurer's Volks.*, Ísl. þjóðs.

*vafur-uði*, a, m. = *vafurlogi*, *þd*.

*vaf-spjörfr*, f. a *strip or band of cloth wound round the leg instead of stockings*, *Gullþ.*

*Vaf-þrúðnir*, m. the *mighty in riddles*, the name of a giant, a kind of Northern sphinx, wise in riddles, *Vpm.*

*vaga*, *ad*, to *wag, waddle*; *þú vagar einsög kálffull kýr sem komin er að burði*, *Jón þorl.*; *vaga um haula*, *Hallgr.* (see *haull*); *græðast kýrnar þá settar er að*, *hjórt-kælar nær til vatnsins vafa*, *Bb. 2. 41*.

*vagar* or *vagir*, f. pl. (from *vög*, f.), also *vögur*, pl. (from *vaga*, u, f.); pl. *vegr*, *Fms. viii. 430*; [vega; cp. *vagn*]:—a kind of *bier* or *band-barrow*, X x



the sing. being never used; *tóku þau líkit ok lögðu í vagarnar*, ok óku . . . , Nj. 153; Björn var úti á túnvelli ok smíðaði vögur (v.l. vagn, i. e. vagar), Eb. 90 new Ed.; *tóku þeir hest ok lögðu á vögur*, Bs. i. 335 (here the vagar seem to have been carried on horseback, as coffins are at the present day in Icel.) 2. a level; *þeir höfðu til vegr ok vágú fram af berginu*, Fms. viii. 430; *vagir* (vagir?) eða slöngur, i. 127. COMPS: *vaga-borur*, f. pl., Eb. l. c. *vaga-drumbr*, *vaga-nef*, *vaga-pungur*, m. a nickname, Landn., Fms. viii. *vaga-skalm*, f. = meidr (q. v.), a nickname.

*vagga*, u, f. [Dan. *vugge*]; a cradle; fellr vaggan undr sveininum, Ld. 108; Guðríður sat í dyrum inni með vöggu Snorra sonar síns, Fb. i. 545; börn í vöggu, Rb. 344; börn er þá lágu í vöggu, Fms. xi. 381, Am. 17, Str. 18. COMPS: *vöggu-barn*, n. an infant in a cradle. *vöggu-bragr*, m., -kvæði, -ljóð, n. pl. cradle-songs, lullabies. *vöggu-mein*, n. a 'cradle-ailment', metaph. of an old inveterate ailment; það er gamalt v.

*vaggaldi*, a, m. a waddler, a nickname, Landn.

*VAGI*, m. [Ivar Aasen *vagl*; Swed. *vagel* = a roost] :—a beam, esp. an upper cross-beam, roost; hann hljóp í þvertré á húsinu ok síðan á vaglinn ok af vaglinum ok út í glugginn, Fms. x. 290. II. [cp. Engl. *wall-eye*], a beam in the eye (a disease); *vagl* á auga, Ísl. Þjóðs.; á þeim vaglinum sem er í þínu auga gætir þú ekki—þú hræsnari, drag fyrst út vaglinn úr þínu auga, Luke vi. in the edit. of 1540. III.

a local name, *Vaglar*, Lv.

*vagl-eygr*, adj. wall-eyed, Thom. 355; cp. *valdeygr*.

*VAGN*, m. [from *vega*; A. S. *wægn*; Engl. *wagon*, *wain*; Dan. *vogn*; Germ. *wagen*] :—prop. a vehicle, such as a band-barrow, sledge, but also a chariot, carriage, as used in foreign countries, for the ancient Scandinavians hardly knew such, yet *hvel-vagn*, q. v.; með sleða, *vagn* eða *vagir*, Grág. ii. 295; hón bjó sér *vagn* ok beitti hest fyrir (called sledge below), Fms. x. 373; *tóku þau líkit ok lögðu í vagninn*, Nj. 153 (v.l. *vagarnar*, *vaginnar*); hann hafði tvá hreina ok *vagn*, Fas. ii. 118; vigg at söðla *vagn* at beita, Gkv. 2. 18; hafði í *vagna*, 34; freista ef þeir mætti koma vögnum yfir urðina, Ó. H. 187; er hón sett í einn virðilegan *vagn*, Fms. xi. 25; skyldi þau Freyr ok kona hans sitja í *vagni* . . . fylgja *vagninum* ok leiða eykinn, ii. 75: a *chariot*, vi. 146, Stj. (referring to foreign countries): the saying, gott er heilum *vagni* heim at aka = all is well that ends well, Eg. 182, Ó. H. 166: poet., *kjalar vagn*, a 'keel wain', i. e. a ship, Lex. Poët. 2. astron. the *Wain* or *Charles' wain*, *Ursa Major*, Magn. 470; birnur, *vagn*, *kvenna-vagn*, Rb. 1812. 16; in the heathen time called Óðins *vagn*: Odin is called *vagna* verr by the poets, Alm. 3; *vagna* runni, Stor. 21; *vagna* grimmir, Fms. xi. (in a verse),—prob. from the constellation, unless it refer to the legend mentioned in Gm. 49 (er ek kjálka dró): the heaven is *vagns-höll*, *vagn-ræfr*, *vagn-braut*, the ball, roof, road of the *Wain*, Geisli, Edda i. 316.

II. *Vagn*, a pr. name, Fms. xi. Jónsv. S. COMPS: *vagna-borg*, f. a fence of chariots, Fms. v. 137. *vagna-hvel* (-hjól), n. a wagon-wheel, Al. 140, Stj. *vagna-lið*, n. a host of chariots, Stj. 495, 604. *vagna-meistari*, a, m. a master of a chariot, Stj. 604. *vagn-hestr*, m. a chariot-horse, Stj. 560. *vagn-hlass*, n. a wagon-load, Hom. (St.) *vagn-karl*, m. a wagoner, Fms. vi. 422. *vagn-sleði*, a, m. a sledge-wain, Fas. ii. 162. *vagn-slóð*, f. a wagon-track, Fas. ii. (in a verse).

*vagna*, u, f., also vögn (q. v.), a dolphin or porpoise, Edda (Gl.), Fas. iii. 107: poet. *vögnu-láð* = the sea, Lex. Poët. *vagn-hvalr*, m. = *vagna*, Sks. 121. *vagn-högg*, n. *wbale-blubber*; *hval-flystri* þat er vér köllum *vagnhögg*, Rétt. 10. 11.

*VAKA*, pres. *vaki*; pret. *vakði*, *vakti*; subj. *vekði*; imperat. *vaki*, mod. *vak*, *vaktú*; part. *vakat*; thus having lost the strong inflexion which it has in Goth. as well as in Engl.: [Ulf. *wakan*, pret. *wók*; A. S. *wakjan*; Engl. *wake*, pret. *woke*; Germ. *wachen*; Dan. *vagge*; Lat. *vig-illare*] :—to be awake; hann hefir vakat í alla nótt, Nj. 55; attú vakir í alla nótt, Eg. 418; þrælarnir vöktu, Fms. i. 111; vakir ek ávallt, Vkv.; hann hugðisk vesa at Lögbergi ok vaka, enn hann hugði alla menn aðra sofa, Íb. 7; ok einn morgin er þeir vöktu báðir, Fms. ii. 197; ætla hann at ek skyla þar vaka yfir ok yrkja um skjöld hans, Eg. 699; Ásgrímur vaknaði eina nótt ok heyrði at Kári vakti, Nj. 210; þar hefir ek vakat ok hugsat um nótt ok dag, Fms. i. 84; vakir þú Angantýr, Fas. i. (in a verse); vakir mæst meyrja, vakir mín vina, Hdl. i; vakir þú Fróði, Gs. 17; vakir þú Helgi! fullsofist er, Dropl. 30; vakir menn í skálanum! Gisl. 29; the mod. imperat. is *vak*, as in the verse,—*Vak þú minn Jesú*, *vak* í mér! *vaka* láttú mig eins í þér, Pass. 4, the last verse of the hymn; vakði hann löngum, Ó. H. 207; ósviðr maðr vakir um allar nætr, Hm. 22; vekða ek Einherja, Em.; Litlu síðarr vaknaði þór-hallr ok spurði hvárt þiðrandi vekti, Fms. ii. 195: with prep., *vaka* yfir e-u, to watch, i. 9, iv. 299, Eg. 375: the phrase, láta e-t í veðri vaka, to make believe, pretend. 2. vakna, Sturl. iii. 186 C. 3. part. vakandi; ván er vakandi (i. e. vakanda manns) draumr, þoþe is a waking dream.

II. to come to the surface, of fish; fiskar vaka þar í öllum ám, Snót, passim in mod. usage.

*vaka*, u, f., pl. vökur, gen. pl. vakna, Fms. ix. 29, 218: the being awake, waking, í vökku og svefni, awake and asleep; haldi hvert vök sinni er má, to keep oneself awake, Ld. 152; halda vökku fyrir e-m, to keep a person awake; í föstum ok vökum, 623. 18; halda vökku yfir hjóð sinni, Hom. 37; hafa vökku miklar ok áhyggjur, sleepless nights, Fms. x. 146; and-vaka, sleeplessness. 2. in Icel. during the winter the evening (when one works by lamp-light) is called *vaka* [Engl. *wake*]; kvæði vökku einni (during one evening) aðrir kvæðin betr, a ditty kvöld-vaka, an evening; næstu vikuna fyrir Jólnu eru vökur hafðar lengsta á Íslandi ok vakan miðud við sjö-stjörnuna til sveita, er svo vakad þanga til stjarnan er komin í nóntað eða miðaptan, Ísl. ii. 568: even evenin entertainments are called *vaka*, *wakes*, hence viki-vakar, q. v.

3. a vigil, eve of a saint's day, eccl.; skyldu þeir fara til hins heilaga Ólaf konungs til vökku, Fms. vii. 309; Jóns-vaka, St. John's-wake, St. John's Eve, Norse Jóns-ok. COMPS: *vakna-búð*, n. the bouse near the church where the lykewakes were held, D. N. vi. 84. *vakna-skeið*, n. the vigil time, the time about St. John's-day (the end of June), Fms. ix. 29, 218, vii. 248. *vökku-lið*, n. watching people, scouts, Fms. vii. 310. *vökku maðr*, m. a watchman, Fms. iv. 299, Fas. i. 405. *vökku-nótt*, f. vigil, eve, Bær. 17. *vökku-skarfr*, m., prop. a kind of gull, the kity wake (?), only used metaph. a person wide awake; hann er mesti vökku-skarfr!

II. = vök, an opening in ice, Sturl. ii. 248; brunar vaka, q. v. *vakinn*, part., qs. vakandi: in the phrase, *vakinn* og sofinn, waking and sleeping, i. e. by night and day.

*vakka*, að, = vakka, to stray, hover about; láta vakka við skipin, Fm. viii. 289, Fas. ii. 88.

*vakka*, u, f., prob. an error either from *veski* or *kakki*, qq. v. (vau kakki); hunang í tunnum eðr vökku, N. G. L. ii. 254. *vakna*, að, to awake, i. e. to pass from sleep to waking (opp. to sofa); hugðisk hann sofa, en hann hugði þá alla menn aðra vakna, Íb. 7; vaknaði hann, Fms. ix. 24, Ó. H. 208; vakna við e-t, to be awakened at a thing, Fms. xi. 117; vöknud þeir við, Eg. 80; menn vöknud víð er hann gekk út, Nj. 28; nú skulu vér vakna snemma í morgin, Fas. i. 542. 2. metaph., vakna við e-t, to wake as to a thing, to recognise; þá vaknaði konungur við ætt þeirra, Fms. v. 348; vakna konungur þegar við Ólaf fyrir sakir frænda hans, Ld. 72; ef maðr gör sér mark ok vaknar eigi við á várfingi, Grág. ii. 304; féll þá lið maðr þeir bændr vöknud við, Fms. v. 77.

*vakna*, gen. pl., see vaka. *vaknan*, f. an awakening, Skálda 211. *vakr*, adj. vökr, vakrt, the r being radical; [Dan. *vakker*; Swed. *vacker* = handsome; Germ. *wacker*] :—wakeful, watchful, alert; ven þú þik sem vakrastan, Sks. 24; vakrir gegn allri freistni, Hom. 58; vakr í barni haldi, Barl. 156; veri þér vakrir (vakkrir Cod.) ok minnisk kenning þeirra, er . . . 655 xiv. B. 2; vakrir í Guðs hræzlu, Greg. 35; inn vakr freistari, Stj. 144; ár-vakr, q. v. 2. alert, nimble; báðu menn vakra ok skjóta, Ó. H. 215; hann var hverjum manni kátari ok létta ok vakrari, Fms. x. 152.

II. in mod. usage, vakr is used of a ambling palfrey, a horse which moves the legs on each side together (like a camel), such horses being much valued in Icel.; Hér er fækka hófa ljóni, heiminn kvaddi vakri Skjóni, a ditty by Jón Þorl.; ríð vökrum hesti, opp. to harð-gengr; bráð-vakr, skeið-vakr, fleigi-vakr, epithets of such a horse; cp. vekró.

*vakr*, m. a kind of hawk, Edda (Gl.), Róm. 383. *vakr-liga*, adv. watchfully, Mar.: on the alert, Fms. iii. 189, Sks. 4. *vakr-ligr*, adj. watchful, Th. 13: lively, Fms. x. 418. *vakr-lyndr*, adj. frisky, Bret. 175. *vakt*, n. a watch, (mod.)

*vakta*, að, [as the form shews, a word of Germ. origin, as is *Dar vogte*] :—to watch, Al. 171, Stj. 151, Karl. 60, Clar., Fas. iii, and in mod. usage, but not in the old classical Sagas. *vaktan*, f. a care, charge, H. E. i. 513, Rétt. 56.

*VAL*, n., pl. vól, [Dan. *valg*, *val*; Germ. *wahl*; North. E. *wale*; see velja] :—a choice; hann spurði hverjar sögur í vali væri, be asked what stories there were to choose among, Sturl. iii. 281; ganga í valið, to pick out the best; engi vóru vól á því, there was no chance of that, Glan 371: mod., eiga vól á e-u, það er ekki vól á góðu.

*val*, adv. = vol, according to the spelling of some vellums, e. g. Bs. 89 sqq. (Cod. Holm. No. 5), Stj., Barl.; but not so in good standard Icel. spelling.

*val-*, [A. S. *wealþ*], Welsb. foreign, in several compds, see below. I. in pr. names, *Val-brandr*, *Val-garðr*, *Val-gautr*, *Val-þjófr*; *Valþýfingar*, m. pl. the descendants of *Waltþeof*, Landn.: and of women *Val-dis*, *Val-gerðr*, Landn.: it is strange that none of these names seem to appear on the old Runic monuments of Sweden and Denmark; they are therefore scarcely to be derived from *valr* (the slain), but from A. S. *wealþ* = *Welsb*, foreign; in English such names were frequent; in Icel. they first appear in families connected with the British Isles; *Valþjófr* in the Landnáma is evidently borrowed from the English.

II. Sweden a Valgautr appears in the 11th century, Ó. H.



va, u, f. *the rolling knuckle-bone*, Lat. *talus*, Gr. *ἀσπάλαλος*; in these bones are dried and used for winding clews of yarn (*þráðar-val*); in the old heathen times they seem to have been used for fortune-telling, whence the compds, *völu-brjótr*, m. a *knuckle-breaker*, a nickname, Sd.: *völu-spakr*, adj. '*knuckle-wise*', *prophectic* (?), Edda (in a vein): *völu-mæltir*, adj. *talking thick*, as if with a knuckle-bone rolling on one's mouth: *hvel-vals*, a *rolling pebble*, þd. (poët.). II. Name of a dog; *vappaðu með mér, vala*... *keyrðu féð í hala*, a

*váttungr*, m. a *chosen eighth part*; *kirkja á váltung*... *val-tung* í hvöllum, Vm. 102.

*v-bassi*, a, m. the '*Welsb*' bear, i. e. *wild bear*, Edda (Gl.).

*v-baugar*, m. pl. '*Welsb*' rings, i. e. *foreign gold*, Akv.

*v-björk*, f. [Dan. *valbirk*], a kind of *birch*.

*v-blístra*, u, f. = Dan. *skalmje*, Björn.

*v-blóð*, n. *blood, gore*, Lex. Poët.

*v-bráð*, f. *venison*, cp. Germ. *wildpret*; in *melta knáttú möðugr*

*þa valbráðir*, Akv. 36. 2. (mod. *val-bráð*, a *livid spot on the*

*þa 'port-wine mark'*, medic. Lat. *macula*, Bs. i. 423 (see foot-note

also vellums of Sturl. i. c.): freq. in mod. usage, e. g. *hann hafði*

*á hægri kinn*: in Bs. i. l. c. as the nickname of a person so marked;

mythol. term reminds one of Hel, the northern Hecate, who is re-

puted as black on one side, see Edda.

*v-bygg*, n. '*Welsb*', i. e. *foreign barley*, Edda (Gl.), Hkv. 2. 2.

*v-böst*, f. a part of a sword, it is not exactly known which, perh.

*v-bönd* (q. v.), Edda; á *valböstu* (acc. pl.) *veipr naðr hala*, Hkv.

*stj. 9*; dat. *valböstum*, Sdm.: gen. *valbasta*, Geisli.

*VLD*, n., pl. *völd*, [Germ. *ge-walt*; Dan. *vold*; cp. *valda*]:—*power*,

*authority*; *eiga vald* á e-u, Skv. 160; *hafa vald* til e-s, Fms. x. 337;

*þak lög*, vald ok dóm, Bs. i. 741, 742; ef ek á svá mikitt vald á þér,

*þú*; *gefask á vald* e-s, *to submit to one*, Fms. xi. 392; *ganga til*

*val*, Bs. i. 764; *valds-dagar*, 280; Guð er öll hefir völdin, id.; *vald ok*

*ráð*, 694; *leggja á e-s vald*, Fb. ii. 179; með valdi, *by force*, Fms.

*ii. 2*, Eg. 41; *yfir-vald*, *authority*. 2. *power, dominion*; *vald land-*

*þms. i. 23*; *kirkju-vald*, Bs. i. 789, Ö. H. 47; þá skal valds-maðr

*þíðr sinn* valdi, Js. 4. II. plur. *the cause or making of a thing*,

*þv* in a bad sense, Fms. vi. 350; *kenni ek þér völd um þat*, *I charge*

*þee, thou bast done it*, Fær. 255; *kenna sér völd um þat harðrétti*,

*dag*; af minum völdum, *by my making*, Fms. ii. 188; af hans völdum,

*þú* 94; ok göra hann sannan at völdunum, *bring it home to him*,

*þaða þann* er orðinn er af völdum konu þinnar, Nj. 76; af manna-

*valdum*, *by human bands*, see p. 408, col. 1. III. in chess, a *guard*;

*v-vald*, *þeðs-vald*. *valds-maðr*, m. a *mighty man*, in plur. *the*

*valds-mæðr* (a ruler) *yfir þessu ríki*, xi. 232; *veraldligir valdsmenn*,

*of this world*, K. A. 220.

*VLD*, pres. veld, pl. völdum, valdit, valda: pret. olli, ollir, olli;

*þv* *fráun stillis*, in a verse of A. D. 1066, as also by Ari, lb. 7: in

notation as a vowel, einn þú því olli, ekki..., Am. 80; a pret.

þv oldi also occurs, for references see B: subj. ylli, also völdi,

þv see B: imperat. vald: with neg. suff. vald-at-in, *cause thou not*,

(in a verse); veldr-at, Nj. 61: part. valdit: a mod. verb has been

made from the pret. olli,—olla, olli, ollat, *olla* being used of *to cause*,

*þv to be able*: [Ulf. *waldan*, *ga-waldan* = *to rule*; A. S. *wealdan*; Engl.

*O. H. G. waltan*; Germ. *walten*; Dan. *vold*; cp. Lat. *valere*.]

B. *To wield*, with dat.; ef ek em svá ústerkr, at ek má eigi valda

*þv*, *if I be so weak that I cannot wield the sword*, Ö. H. 209; þær

*er vér megum eigi valda*, Greg. 65; meðan ek má vápnum valda,

*þv*; *hvern þann mann* er vápnum mátti valda, Stj. 611.

2. *to rule*; en þar Heimdal kveða valda véum, *where Heimdal reigns*,

*þv*, Gm. 13 (cp. Ulf. *garda waldands* = *οικουμενότης*).

III. *to cause*, with dat. or absol.; ok þat olli, lb. 7; vér því völdum er þú

*ollétt*, Hkm. 12; ekki veldr því, Stor. 2; þorvaldr veldr því, Nj.

*þv* mun Svann valda, 21; hvat þat valdit mundu hafa, at...

þv þvrat hvat vildi úgleði hans, Fms. vii. 106 (v. l.); þeir hinar

*þv* því völdu, ix. 280; eigi vissu menn hvat því völdi, 282; spurði

*þv* úgleði hans ylli, Eg. 322; spurði hverr því olli, Isl. ii. 160; olli

*þv*, at..., Eg. 400; hún frétti hvat völdi hans úgleði, Art. 5; þat

*þv* því, at..., Stj. 91; því völdi breiskleikr, 548, Post. (Unger) 21;

*þv* hverr því völdi, Sturl. ii. 60; sá er úskilum völdi, Hom. 45; at

*þv* fösti mestu um valdit, Hkr. ii. 395; þau ullu (i. e. öllu) líffáti hans,

*þv*; þeir vissu hverir valdit (ollat Ed. from a paper MS.) höfðu,

*þv* þat öldi úgagni því er vér fengum, Blanda (vellum); ok völdi

*þv* í mest, at..., Fms. viii. 197, 292; þat völdi at íss var í stall-

*þv* ix. 386 (völdi and olli, v. l.): sayings, sjaldan veldr einn ef tveir

*þv* 508; eigi veldr sá er varar annan (veldratt sá er varir, Nj.),

*þv* 6; sá veldr mestu er upphafinn veldr; sá skal hýðing valda

*þv* er heimskastr er á þingi, N. G. L. i. 349. III. part.

*valdi*, a *wielder, ruler*; Dróttinn sá er alls er valdandi, Hom. 100;

*þv* vitandi né valdandi þessa verks, Fms. ix. 42; alls-valdandi, *yfir-*

*valdi*; [cp. A. S. *Bret-walda*.]

*valdari* (spelt *valderi*, Pd.), a, m. a *wielder, keeper*, Lex. Poët.

*vald-borg*, f. a *stronghold*, Stj. 284.

*vald-eygðr*, adj. *wall-eyed*, of a horse, N. G. L. i. 75: qs. *vagl-eygr*, q. v.

*valdi*, a, m. a *wielder, keeper*; *kjöla valdi*, a '*keel-wielder*,' *skipper*, Hým.; *ein-valdi*, *fólk-valdi*, a *ruler*, Lex. Poët.: as a pr. name, Sigvaldi, Á-valdi, Ól-valdi, Landn., etc.

*valdr*, m. = *valdi*, Lex. Poët. passim; but in prose only in the compd

*all-valdr*; besides many poët. compds, *her-valdr*, *ógn-valdr*, see Lex.

Poët. 2. in the latter part of pr. names, Þór-valdr, Ás-valdr, Rögn-

valdr, dropping the *v* in *Har-aldr*, *Ingi-aldr*, *Arn-aldr*, Landn.

*val-dreyri*, a, m. *the blood of the slain*; and *val-dreyrigr*, *gory*,

*bloody*, Gs. 17.

*val-dýr*, n. a *carriage-beast*, esp. a *wolf*, Vsp. 55.

*val-dögg*, f. *the 'dew of the slain'*, *blood*, Hkv. 2. 42 (poët.)

*val-fall*, n. *the fall of the slain*, Fms. vi. 67, Fas. i. 385, Bær. 13.

*val-frekr*, adj. *greedy for carrion*: a nickname, Sturl.

*val-föðr*, m. *the father of the slain*, i. e. *Odin*, Vsp. 1, Edda.

*val-galdr*, m. *charms*, a kind of necromancy ascribed to Odin; *þann hann vittugri v. kveða*, *unz nauðig reis*, *nás-orð um kvað*, Vtkv. 2, (a

*ἀν. λεγ.*)

*val-gammr*, m. *the carrion-bird, vulture*, Arnór.

*val-gjarn*, adj. = *valfrekr*, of the wolf, Hkv. 1. 13.

*val-glaumr*, m. *the swarm of the slain in Walballa*, Gm. 21.

*val-grind*, f. *the grating of the gates of Walballa*, Gm. 22.

*val-gölr*, m., poët. a *helmet*, Lex. Poët.

*val-hnot*, f. a '*Welsb nut*,' i. e. a *walnut* (Germ. *welsches nuss*), Fms.

vii. 98, 225, Fas. iii. 226.

*val-hverfa*, val, *to roll the eyes in the bead*, like the hawk (*valr*); *val-*

*hverfa* augnum.

*Val-höll*, f. *the Hall of the Slain, Walballa*, see Edda, Gm., Hdl., Em.,

Hkm., Skíða R., Nj. 132, Hkr. i. 161, Fas. i. 424. II. a *foreign*

*land*, of king Atli, Akv. 2. 14. 2. the name of one of the booths in

the Icel. Althing, Sturl. ii. 126; see búð.

*Vali*, a, m. the name of one of the gods, Edda: a pr. name, Korm.

*valin-kunnr*, adj. *respectable*; v. maðr, N. G. L. i. 43, Gpl. 273,

Grett. 162.

*Valir*, m. pl. [A. S. *Walas* or *Wealas*; mid. Lat. *Wallus*], *the 'Welsb'*,

*esp. the Celtic people in France, Frakkir, Flæmingjar, Valir* (Franks,

Flemings, Walloons), Symb. 18; *Völum Kjarr*, *Cear ruled the 'Welsb'*,

*Fas. i.* (in a verse); *Valir ok Bretar*, Art.; allir Valirir undruðusk, *the*

*'Welsb'*, i. e. *French*, Karl. 35. II. spec. usages; *Vala málmr*,

*'Welsb' ore*, i. e. *gold*, Hdl. 8, Fas. iii. 31 (in a verse); *Vala rípt*, a

*texture of the 'Welsb'*, i. e. *foreign, costly texture*, Skv. 3. 63; *Vala mengi*,

*a host of 'Welsb'*, id.

*val-keri*, a, m. *the prober of the slain*, i. e. a *sword*, Lex. Poët.

*val-kjósandi*, a, m. *the chooser of the slain*, Kormak.

*val-klif*, n. *the hawk's cliff*, i. e. *the band*, Lex. Poët.

*val-koká*, að, = *valhverfa*, q. v.; *valkoka* augum.

*Val-kyrja*, u, f. *the chooser of the slain* (*kjösa val*), *the Valkyriur* were

a troop of northern goddesses, for whom see Edda 22, Gm., Em.; for

the Valkyriur as guardian angels and tutors of the heroes, like *Athene*

in the *Odyssey*, see Hkv., Vkv., Sdm.

*val-köstr*, m. a *heap, pile of slain*, Fms. ix. 31.

*valla*, adv. = *varla*.

*Val-land*, m. *the land of the 'Welsb' or foreigners*, esp. in the Sagas

relating to France, *Vilhjálmr*... *hann vann þat ríki í Vallandi* er síðan

var kallat Norðmandi, Fagrsk. 142, Ö. H. passim.

*vallar-*, see *völr*.

*vallari*, a, m. [from mid. Lat. *wallus*; cp. Germ. *wallfabrten*], prop. a

*pilgrim, traveller in a foreign land*, hence a *desstitute person, tramp*;

*eyða landit* með mörgum stafkarlum ok öðrum vallarum, N. G. L. iii.

29; sem einn v., en nú er hann svá stollz ok svá ríkr, at..., Þiðr. 299;

*capra* er skygn, svá at hón kennir hvárt eru vallarar eðr veiðimenn, sem

einn v. ok forfiottamaðr... Bret. 53; hann (Cain) raksk víða veraldar

svá sem vallari, Stj. 43, 94, 113.

*vall-gangr*, m. (spelt *vald-gangr*, Mart. 118), [völr], '*field-going*,'

*excrements*, Stj. 436, Bs. i. 382, Bárð. 166.

*vall-gróinn*, part. *turf-grown, grown with turf*; bakkar vallgróinr, Al.

28; toptir vallgrónar, Fas. ii. 299; hón kvað þat nú vallgróit, Fms. vi.

105; er þar nokkur dæld ok valgróit, x. 319.

*vall-humall*, m., botan. *the milfoil or yarrow*, Hjalt.

*vall-lendi*, n. *the flat land, turf*.

*vall-ófr* (vallokr?), m. a bird, perh. *the willock*, a *ἀν. λεγ.*, Edda (Gl.)

*vall-prúðr*, adj. *proud of gait*, Skv.

*vall-roð*, n. a *reddening of the battle-field, slaughter*, Merl.

*vall-verjar*, m. pl. *the men from Völr*, Landn.

*valmar*, in Gs. 19, is an obscure, prob. corrupt word, or = *varmar* (?).

*val-menni*, n. a *chosen man, a good man*; hann er mesta valmenni.

*Val-mær*, f. = *Valkyrja*, Edda i. 420.

*Val-neskr*, adj. = *Valskr*, Gkv. 2. 34.



**VALR**, m. [A.S. *wæl* or *walre*], *the slain*; allan þann val, sem fell á þeim á velli, gef ek Ödni, Fas. i. 380; konungr lét skip upp setja ok bera á valinn, *and bear the dead on board*, Hkr. i. 152; þær (the Val-kyriur), riða jafnan at kjósa val, ok ráða vigum, Edda 22, cp. Vpm. 46; kanna valinn, *to search the field after a battle*, Eg. 123, Fms. i. 182, Nj. 45; ræna val, Ó.H. 184; val þann allan er þar hafði fallit, id.; braut ör valnum, 220; sneru þar til er valrinn lá, 219.

**valr**, m., pl. **valir**, [prob. an abbreviation for *val-haukr* = *a carrion-bawk*] :—a *bawk*; veidda vali, Grág. ii. 346, Gpl. 51; vals hamr, *the skin of a valr*, Edda, passim.

**valr**, adj. [A.S. *ana-wealg* = *ávalr*], *round, oval*; en vínferill valr rifnaði, Hým. 31; in á-valr, see *völur*, a *round stick*.

**val-rauðr**, adj. *blood-red, crimson*; serki valrauða, Akv.

**val-rauf**, n. = *valrof*, [O.H.G. *wala-raupa*; A.S. *weal-reáf*], *spoils, prop. the robbing the slain*, cp. Gr. *évapa*, Lat. *spolia*, Bragi (in the verse Hkr. i. begin.)

**val-rof**, n. = *valrauf*, [Dan. *val-rov*], a law term, *the plundering the slain on the battle-field*, N.G.L. i. 66.

**val-rúgr**, m. = *valbygg*, þd.

**val-rúnar**, f. pl. [A.S. *welrún*], '*Welsb*' Runes, i.e. *riddles, obscure language*, Hkv. 2. 10 (a ðm. Aey.)

**val-serkr**, m. a '*Welsb*' sark, i.e. *a coat of mail*, Vellekla.

**val-séttungr**, m., see *valáttungr*, Vm. 102.

**Valska**, u, f. the '*Welsb*' tongue, esp. the *French language*; nem þú allar tungur en allra helzt Látnu ok Völsku, Skv.; þá skiptusk tungur í Englandi er Vilhjálmr bastarðr vann England, gékk þaðan af í Englandi Valska er hann var þaðan ættaðr, Ísl. ii. 222; hann mælti á Völsku, Orkn. 348. 2. = *völsk mála*, a *rat*.

**val-skikkja**, u, f. a '*Welsb*' cloak (?), Fms. vii. 321.

**Valskr**, adj. [A.S. *Wealisc*; Germ. *Welsch*], '*Welsb*,' foreign, esp. *French*, Fagrsk. 143; Valskt mál, Völsk tunga, the '*Welsb*' tongue, Str. I, Flöv.; Völsk mál, Fas. iii. 140; Valskar myss, '*Welsb*' (foreign) mice, i.e. *rats*, Fms. xi. 279; of weapons, Valskir hjálmur, Sighvat, Ó.H. 39.

**val-slóngva**, u, f. [cp. *ballista*], a '*war-sling*,' *catapult*, Fms. vii. 183, 186, viii. 177, Skv. 410, K. Á. 222, Þorf. Karl. 426.

**val-stefna**, u, f. a '*Welsb*-meeting, battle, Hkv.

**val-strendr**, adj. *oval, half round*.

**val-tafn**, n. an *offering of slain*, the slain being an offering to Odin, Kormak, Lex. Poët.

**Val-tamr**, m. one of the names of Odin, Vitkr.

**val-teinn**, m. a *chosen chip*, for soothsaying, Ýt.

**val-tívi**, a, m. the *god of the slain*, Vsp. (of Surt the giant); val-tívar, the gods, Hkv. I, Vsp.; see *tívi*.

**VALTR**, völt, valt, adj. [A.S. *wæltan*], *reeling, easily upset*; hégómlig ok völt dýrð, Al. 130; völt hamingja, 133; valtr verða oss þessa heims höfðingjar, Sturl. ii. 153; veröld völt og flá, Pass.; fall-valtr, ú-valtr, stable.

**val-týr**, m. the *lord of the slain* = Odin, Lex. Poët.

**val-veiðr**, f. *hawking*, Bs. i. 120, H.E. ii. 45.

**valz-ligr**, adj. *proud*, Fbr. 86 new Ed.

**vambar**-, see *vömb*.

**vamb-mikill**, adj. *big-bellied*, of a cow.

**VAMM**, n. = *yömm*, [Ulf. *wamm* = a spot, *un-wamms* = ἀμωμος; A.S. *wamm*; cp. *vámr*] :—a *blemish*; útan váða ok vamm, N.G.L. i. 67; leita e-m vammis, barnm, Og. 6; vammir firðr, *without blemish*, Stor. 23; plur. *vömmun*, Ls. 52; vamma vanr, Hm. 21; vamm þat er varí, Skv. 3. 5; svá lastvart at hann vildi ekki vamm vita á sik, Stj. 547; in mod. usage, hann vill ekki vamm sitt vita, of a conscientious thoroughly honest person; enda munn þat eigi til vammis vera lagt, Karl. 375; fát er vamma vaur, a saying, Mirm., cp. Hm. 22; see *vömm*. COMPS: **vamma-fullr**, adj. *full of blemishes*, Sdm. **vamma-lauss**, adj. *unblemished*, Sól., Ls.

**vamm-haltr**, adj. *dead-lame*, of a horse, Gpl. 504.

**vamm-helti**, f. *lameness*, N.G.L.

**vamm-lauss**, adj. *spotless*, Hsm.

**VAN-**, a particle prefixed to nouns and adverbs, [cp. *vanr*; Goth. and A.S. *van-*, *deficient*; O.H.G. *wana-*] :—*lacking, wanting*; only used as a compd except in the phrase, of og van, or það er of sem van, *now too much, now too little*.

**B.** In COMPS *van-* is freq. as a prefixed particle, mostly denoting *lacking, slowly, short, not sufficient, under-*, but also simply as a negative, much like Gr. *δύο* : **van-afla**, -aflí, adj. *weak, waning in strength*, Al. 5, Fms. vi. 107, Skv. 590. **van-alinn**, part. *under-fed*, Grág. i. 455. **van-brúka**, að, to *misuse*; mod. *van-brúkun*, f. a *misuse*. **van-burða**, adj. *born prematurely*; v. eldi, 656 B. 7. **van-búinn**, part. *unprepared*, Korm. 202, Ld. 324, Fms. vi. 214, vii. 127, viii. 288. **van-drengr**, m. a *bad man*, Fs. 166. **van-dæmt**, part. *under-judging*, i.e. *too leniently*; hafa v. eða ofdæmt, Grág. (pref.). **van-efni**, n. pl. *lack of means*, Grág. i. 257, Band. 31 new Ed., Fms. viii. 23. **van-erð**, f. (?), *inferiority*, N.G.L. i. 212. **van-farinn**, part. *in a strait*, Fas. i. 518

(see also the verse); vér erum vanfarnir hjá honum, *we are much of him*, Orkn. 332. **van-ferli**, n. *things going wrong*, Fms. x.

**van-festr**, part. *badly fastened*, MS. 4. 8. **van-fylgt**, n. i.

hafa v. e-m, to *back one slowly*, Bs. i. 739. **van-færi**, n. *disal*.

Stj. 1. **van-færr**, adj. *disabled, infirm*, Fms. ii. 146, x. 354, xi.

Fas. i. 532, Bs. i. 393; vanfærr ok illa heill, Hom. 122. **van-**

*lack of care*. **van-gefinn**, see *vargefinn*. **van-gerðing**, f. a

*live fencing*, Gpl. 382. **van-geymsla**, u, f. = *vangá*, Ld. 128

42, Dipl. v. 26. **van-geymt**, n. part.; hafa v. e-s, to *neglect*,

ii. 110. **van-giptr**, part. *married beneath one*, Nj. 17, v. l.

goldit, part. n. *underpaid*, Ó.H. 87. **van-getti**, n. part. = *vange*.

Gpl. 463. **van-geizla**, u, f. = *vangeymsla*, Grág. ii. 341, Fms.

364. **van-gör**, part. *defective, imperfect, imperfectly done*, balf

Fms. vi. 13, x. 318, Bs. i. 59; ung Kristni ok mjök vangör, Fb

mér syndisk vangört, *faulty*, Fms. x. 320. **van-haft**, n. part;

v., not to get one's due, Grág. i. 265. **van-haga**, að; impers.

vanhagar um e-t, to *miss a thing, want*. **van-hagr**, m. *dismay*

*advantage*, Grág. ii. 49, Fms. xi. 245, Fær. 7; *misconduct*, Bs. i.

**van-hald**, n. a *damage, loss*; biða vanhald af e-m, Fms. x. 421

plur. *ill-luck, ibriflessness*, Band. 37 new Ed. **van-haldinn**,

*getting less than one's due, wronged*, H.E. ii. 126; ef þú þykkir

Ld. 108, Sturl. i. 77 C, Fas. ii. 297. **van-hefnt**, n. part. (better

hefnt), Nj. 280, v. l. **van-heiðr**, m. *dis honour*, H.E. i. 562, F

289. **van-heila**, u, f. = *vanheilsa*, Bs. i. 353. **van-heilagr**

*profane*. **van-heilindi**, n. *failing health, illness*, Fms. vii. 208

280, H.E. i. 12. **van-heill**, adj. [A.S. *wanbál*], *not hale, disable*

Grág. i. 50, Fms. x. 420; e-m verðr vanheil, to be *taken ill*, Grág.

= *pregnant*, Bret. 10. **van-heilligr**, adj. *ill, wretched*, Fms. vi.

**van-heilsa**, u, f. *failing health, illness*, Bs. i. 83, 84, 353 (v. l.),

i. 226, Fms. vii. 157, passim. **van-helga**, að, to *profane*.

**helti**, f., better *vammhelti*, q.v., Jb. 366 A. **van-henta**,

*stand in need of, to want*; hann kvað sér v. annat, *he said it was*

*that he wanted*, Ld. 212. **van-hentr**, adj.; e-m er e-t vanhe

*suits one not well*, Fms. x. 260. **van-herðr**, part. not *push*

to one's mettle, Fas. iii. 487. **van-hirða**, t; v. um e-t, to *ne*

**van-hirðing**, f. = *vangeymsla*. **van-hirzla**, u, f. = *vanhirding*

446. **van-hluta**, adj. *unfairly dealt with*; verða v., to be *wo*

þjarn. 56, Ísl. ii. 255, Grág. i. 157, ii. 92, Fms. i. 306; rétta þeirra

er áðr eru v., Eb. 156. **van-hlutr**, m. an *unfair share*, Sturl. i.

**van-hugaðr**, n. part. [? A.S. *vanhygg*]; e-t er v. í máli, *it was no*

*considered*, Lv. 30. **van-hyggja**, u, f. a *lack of forethought*, Ld.

þæta fyrir vanhyggju mína, Valla L. 209. **van-kunnandi**,

*wanting in knowledge, ignorant, ill-informed*, Gpl. **van-kun**

adj. *ignorant*. **van-kunnindi**, f. *ignorance*, Gpl. (pref.)

**kunnusta** (mod. *van-kunnátta*), u, f. *want of knowledge, ignor*

H.E. i. 479. **van-leitaðr**, n. part.; e-s er v. í máli, *examined i*

*fectly*, Bs. i. 329. **van-lofaðr**, part. *under-praised*, Fms. vi.

**van-lokinn**, part. *half paid*, of debt; vanlokna skuldir, Grág.

**van-luktr**, part. *half finished*; ganga frá mörgu vanluktu, Stur

279. **van-lykta**, að, to *leave unfinished*, H.E. i. 409.

**lyktir**, f. pl.; með vanlyktum, *unfinished, half done*, Fms. vi.

ok var at vanlykðum nökkut, er hón þó höfuð hans, Ísl. ii.

hvarígar vanlykðir (*faults*) er þær koma á goðans hendi, Grág.

**van-mátta**, adj. *weak, sick, sore*; í tana þá er v. var, a *rose toe*, Hrafn

**van-máttigr**, adj. *failing in strength, weak, impotent*, Fms. v.

**van-máttir**, m. *failing strength, illness*, Eg. 565, Vápn. 17, Fm

12, Bs. i. 84. **van-megin**, n. *weakness*, Fms. vii. 156; a *swoon*,

*ing*, sló yfir mik hræzlu ok vanmegni, 108. **van-meginn** (

*megn*, Stj. 20), adj. *weak, feeble*, Fms. i. 305, Stj. 20, v. l.; v. af n

Fb. iii. 447; höndina þá má vanmegnu, an *infirm band*, Sturl. i.

**van-megna**, adj. = *vanmeginn*. **van-megna**, að, to *weaken*

*sterkjan* hug, Al. 6; reflex., *vanmegnast*, to *faint, sink down*, V

passim. **van-menni**, n. (*van-menna*, u, f., Lv. 30; vamm

þær, Fms. xi. 257), a *worthless person*, Gisl. 149, Vápn. 15, Fms. iii.

**van-meta**, adj. in a *weak, bad condition*; var fótrinn v., of a

leg, Bs. i. 344; vanmeta skepna, an *ill-favoured creature*.

**metnaðr**, m. a *disgrace*, Grett. 160 A. **van-mettr**, part. *but*

Sól. 3. **van-mælt**, n. part.; eiga e-t vanmælt, *if thou bast any*

*unsaid, anything to say*, Bs. i. 668; hvárt mér verðr ofmælt eðr

mælt, Nj. 232. **van-mætti**, n. an *infirmity*. **van-refsaðr**,

*not duly punished*, Sturl. ii. 10. **van-refst**, n. part. = *refsaðr*;

er af dómarans hendi, Gpl. 172. **van-rekstr**, m. = *vanréttir*,

xi. 253; v. l. **van-rétti**, n. *loss of right*, Ls. 40; þola v., Ó.H.

a *defeat*, Ísl. ii. 367. **van-rétrtr**, m. = *vanrétti*, Fms. xi. 253.

**rekliliga**, adv. *carelessly, slovenly*, Bs. i. (Laur. S.) **van-ra**

*t*, to *disregard*, Stj. 157, Fms. xi. 423, K. Á. 72; reflex., *vanra*

e-n, Fms. viii. 252. **van-rækt**, f. *lack of care*, Gpl. 332, H

251, Dipl. ii. 14. **van-rætt**, n. part. not *fully discussed*; v. e

e-t, Skv. 271 B. **van-samit**, part. *unsettled*, Stj. **van-sen**

a *disgrace, offence*, Bjarn. 67. **van-signaðr**, part. *curst*,  
MS. 655 xx. 3. **van-skörungr**, m. = *vandrengr*, Fs. 4, Eg.



van-spurt, n. part. *left unasked*, Sks. 52, 191.  
*moderation, intertemperance*, Al. 45, 71; gefa svá kappsamliga mat, er  
 þu mikit vanstilli, *no measure*, Isl. ii. 337, Fms. vii. 162 (*of a fit*  
*amity*); v. lopts, Al. 55; þurfa menn ekki hér at lýsa v. (*men need*  
*not say ill temper*) fyrir þessa sök, Sturl. i. 101 C.  
 van-stilling, f. *van-stilling*, Hom. 25.  
 van-stilltr, part. *wanting in temper, rash*, Fms.  
 x. 264; marglyndr, vandlyndr ok v., *wanting in temper*, 420;  
 rðum, vi. 324: *excessive*, Stj. 142.  
 van-svarat, n. part. *insuf-*  
*iciently answered*, of a question; hafa v., H. E. ii. 93; vanspur eða v., Sks.  
 van-svefta, adj. *baving too little sleep*.  
 van-sæmd, f. *dis-*  
*repute, contumely*, Fms. ii. 291, vi. 109.  
 van-sætti, n. *discord*, Sturl.  
 v. l. van-sök, f. *a fault, offence*, Magn. 524.  
 van-talað, *van-talað*,  
 t. = vanmælt; er enn mart vantalad, Lv. 20; á ek við hvárigan  
 þér vantalad, *I want to speak to neither of you*, Fms. v. 327.  
 van-  
 tal (van-talt), n. part. *not full accounted for, short in the tally*,  
 i. 385; oftalt, vantalit, Gpl. 478.  
 van-tökitt, n. part. *pulled*  
*efficiently*, Eb. 242.  
 van-traust, n. *a lack of trust*.  
 van-  
 trúf, *unbelief* [Dan. *vantró*]; villa ok v., K. Á. 218, H. E. i. 390.  
 van-trúðr, part. *unbelieving*, N. T., Vídal. van-trúnaðr,  
 i. 398.  
 van-unninn, part. *unfurnished*; vanunninn  
 er Grág. i. 157; litid vas eptir vanunnit (*undone*) í vingarðinum,  
 i. 57.  
 van-virða, t. *to disregard, disbonour, put to shame*, Isl.  
 3; affæra ok v., Bs. i. (Laur. S.): part. vanvirðr, Fms. ii. 67, Fs.  
 8; vanvirt, Fms. v. 326.  
 van-virða, u, f. *a disgrace*, Fs. 60, 159,  
 158.  
 van-virðing, f. = vanvirða, Fms. ix. 278, 289, Gpl. 157.  
 vanvirðu-lauss, adj. *not disgracing*, Grett. 118.  
 van-  
 lina, u, f. *a defect, fault*, Stj. 158, Isl. ii. 201, v. l. van-vit, n.  
 Da van-vig = *insanity*, want of thought, Nj. 135, v. l. van-vita,  
 dísavne, N. G. L. i. 213, Js. 79.  
 van-vitað, n. part. *not quite*  
 enn er v. nókkut um sættina, Bjarn. 56.  
 van-vizka, u, f.  
 i. 115.  
 van-pakkað, n. part. *not duly thanked*; eiga  
 m. v. van-pakklátr, adj. *ungrateful*.  
 van-pakklæti, n.  
 i. 115.  
 van-þekking, f. *lack of knowledge*.  
 van-þyrmsla,  
 i. 115.  
 van-þökk, f. *unthankfulness*.  
 van-það, að, *to make to wane, diminish*; orðum aukit eðr vanat, Sks.  
 2. *to disable, spoil, destroy*; þar sem röng mæli-keröld  
 vani svá at ekki sé til þess hæft síðan, Gpl. 526.  
 II.  
 vanask, *to wane, fail*, Gm. 25.  
 2. vanaðr, *disabled, sick*;  
 in, mállausa, vanaða, Matth. xv. 30.  
 van-  
 and-vani, adj. *indeed wanting*: in compds, but only in  
 and-vana, *still-born, lifeless*; and several poet. compds, fjör-vana,  
 rana.  
 van-breytt, part. = *vand-breytt*, *to be risked*; hón kvad vannbreytt  
 n. 141; er mér vannbreytt um þat, Sturl. i. 10.  
 VANDA, að, *to make elaborately, take care and pains in a work or*  
*thing, to pick out the best, choose*; vanda til ferðar bæði menn ok skip,  
 i. 2; búa ferð sína ok vanda menn til, Orkn. 108; þat var síðr um  
 manna börn, at vanda mjök menn til at ausa vatni ok gefa nöfn,  
 i. 14; þurfti þann stað at vanda, at hann væri slétt, Eg. 275;  
 um menn vandadör til at varðveita hófin at vitreik ok réttlita,  
 and. (Append.) 334; svá skal sannaðar-menn vanda at frændsemi við  
 til at ..., Grág. i. 30, 75, ii. 245; vanda skal búa í þingkvæði, at  
 i. 142; svá skal vanda sögu sem um erlendis víg, i. e. *the pro-*  
*vide is the same as*, 183; svá skal vanda tíð at eiðfæra ómagá, sem  
 þat eiga hreppaða, *the same season is to be appointed for it as for*  
 2. *to work elaborately*; þann bæ lét hann mjök vanda,  
 i. 142; hón gördi honum klæði öll þau er mest skyldi vanda, Fs. 61;  
 þat skip ok vanda sem mest, 322; gora drykkju-skála ok vanda  
 mest, Fms. i. 290; þú skalt vanda sem mest bæði hátt ok orðfæri  
 na mest kenningar, Fb. i. 215; vandaðr, *choice, elaborate*; stofu  
 þak vandaða, Eg. 49; skip vandat at öllu sem mest, 68; skip  
 forkunnar-mjök at smíð, Orkn. 332; mikit lið ok frítt ok mjök  
 an skipabúnað, Fms. x. 36; var vandaðr mjök róðr á drekanum,  
 3; stöplur vandaðan, Bs. i. 132; vandaðar krásir, *choice*, Fms. iv.  
 umgörd vandaða, Fs. 97.  
 3. vanda sig, vanda ráð sitt, *to be*  
*lead a righteous life, passim*; lít vandaðr, *not very honest*, Fms.  
 2; ú-vandaðr, *plain, common, dishonest*.  
 II. [vanda =  
 find fault, Ivar Aasen], to object, make difficulties - 1. only in  
 relative phrase, vanda ekki, *not to mind*; hann sagði dóttur sinni, at  
 vandi eigi vanda at gitta honum dóttur sína, Stj. 206; vanda eigi, to  
 not, care not; vanda ek eigi (*I mind not*) þótt sé sé drepinn, 181;  
 ekki (*care not*) hvárt luklar finnask, Al. 44; vandar eigi þótt  
 sé skipat, 41.  
 2. *to find fault, be fastidious*; hvárt sem  
 vanda eðr gefa ósæmilig orð, D. N. ii. 16; þá eigu hásetar eigi  
 v. þá hiezlu fyrir styrimanni ok fari við svá bluit, N. G. L. ii.  
 5; and then freq. in mod. speech of Norway, 'vanda maten' (cp. Icel.  
 ndr); in Icel. it remains in the phrase, vanda um e-t, *to complain*  
 142, 711, Landn. 141, Orkn. 90, Fs. 137, Eb. 144, Gullþ. 26,  
 15.  
 III. reflex. *to become difficult, precarious*; nú vandask  
 Nj. 4; vandask ráða-görðin, Fms. vii. 183.  
 ar-, see vöndr, a wand.

vand-bálkr, m. [vöndr], *a wall of wands or wicker, a wattled parti-*  
*tion*, Orkn. 430, O. H. L. 72 (Fbr. 209).  
 vand-blátr, adj., see úvandblátr, p. 666, col. 2.  
 vand-dreginn, part. *drawn over with a strickle*, of a bushel or measure  
 of grain, N. G. L. ii. 166.  
 vandendi, n. pl. *difficulties*, 677, 9; vandenda mál, Sks. 516, 620 B,  
 Anecd. 4.  
 vand-fenginn, part. (also spelt vannfenginn), *difficult to get, or*  
*requiring careful thought to choose*; þykkir oss vandfenginn manns í stað  
 þinu, Ld. 32; eru yðr vannfengirnir hér menn yðr til forða, Eg. 50, v. l.;  
 vannfenginn mun mér sessu-nautr ef vit skiljum, Ó. H. 52.  
 vand-fláinn, adj. (-físní, f.), *fastidious*.  
 vand-fær, adj. *difficult to pass*, of a road, Fms. ii. 81, Sighvat (Fb.  
 ii).  
 vand-gæfr, adj., honum var vanngæft um fróðsluna, Sturl. i. 20.  
 vand-gætt (vann-g.), part. n., in the phrase, e-m verðr vanngætt til  
 e-s, *difficult to keep or manage*, Fs. 93, Grett. 205 new Ed.; verðr mér  
 vanngætt til skaps konungs, Ó. H. 114; vanngettra, 237.  
 vand-hæfi, n. [hóf], *difficulty, difficult management*, Fbr. 53, Korm.  
 81, Lv. 19 (væðfi).  
 vand-hæfr, adj. *difficult to manage*, Grág. i. 137, Glúm. 358.  
 vandi, a, m. *a difficulty, difficult task*; líkz mér þat mikill vandi,  
 Korm. 150, Nj. 177; þó nókkurr vandi liggi á, Fms. vi. 10; hafa bæði  
 vit ok vanda at vera höfðingi, xi. 217; sayings, þat er vandi vel boðnu  
 að neita (*a good offer is not to be refused*); vandi fylgir vegmæd  
 hverri, cp. noblesse oblige.  
 II. *obligation, duty, esp. of re-*  
*lationshop*; thus in the phrase, e-m er vandi á við e-n, þótt þér sé  
 vandi á við Helga, Ld. 264; er þér miklu meiri vandi á við Eirík  
 konung en Egil, Eg. 423; þat er þér ókunnara hvert vandi mér er  
 á við hann, Fms. i. 297; sveiktú þann er þér var meiri vandi á enn  
 við mik, vi. 17; fyrir vanda sakir ok tengda, xi. 11; binda sér vanda  
 við e-n, *to enter into an obligation*, Gisl. 11. compds: vanda-bund-  
 inn, part. *duty-bound, obliged*, from duty, relationship, affinity; vera e-m  
 vandabundinn, Fms. iii. 15, Stj. 424.  
 vanda-blutr, m. *a difficult*  
*thing*, Fms. vi. 166.  
 vanda-lauss, adj. *standing under no obligation*  
*or in no relation to another, a stranger*, Fms. i. 189, Fær. 134; mod.  
 vandalausir as opp. to skyldir: neut., e-m er vandalaus við e-n, *to be*  
*quite free, neutral as to a person*, Orkn. 214, Fms. vi. 107: *easy*, vii. 141.  
 vanda-litill, adj. *easy*, Fb. iii. 367.  
 vanda-maðr, m. *a relation,*  
*friend, or the like*, Stj. 424, Ld. 72, Orkn. 452.  
 vanda-mál, n. *a*  
*difficult, complicated case*; mikitt vandamál, Nj. 31, 71; hafa v. at tala,  
 Eb. 132; hugsa þetta vandamál, Fms. i. 84; er konungr sat yfir vanda-  
 málum, beld council, vii. 106.  
 vanda-mikill, adj. *difficult*, Fb. iii.  
 381.  
 vanda-ráð, n. = vandamál, Fms. x. 273.  
 vanda-samlig, *adj. difficult, complicated*.  
 vandi, a, m., qs. vandi (vanþi, Ó. H.); [from vandr, and different to  
 the preceding word] — a custom, habit, want, Eg. 47, 70; dró til vanda  
 með þeim, Nj. 12; leggja í vanda, Glúm. 324; at vanda, *as usual*, Nj.  
 3, 103, Eg. 125, 491; ú-vandi, *unmanners, whimsies, wayward manners*.  
 vanda-tíðir, f. pl. *customary feasts*, Bs. i. 164.  
 Vandill, m. a pr. name, Fær., Nj.; the Runic stone, see p. 672, col. 2.  
 vand-kvæði, n. pl. (spelt vann-k.), *perplexity*; þetta v., Fms. iv.  
 199; vandkvæði vár, ii. 12; hitta, koma í vandkvæði, vi. 107, vii. 33;  
 sitja í miklu v., Ó. H. 195 (vannkvæði), Lv. 50; mesta v., Fms. viii.  
 146.  
 vand-launaðr, part. *difficult to reward as is due*, Njarð. 378, Fms. vi.  
 382 (vann-l.), Nj. 181, v. l.  
 vand-laupr, m. *a basket of wands (osier-twigs)*, Stj. 247, 442, Greg.  
 61, Post. 645, 86 (vannlaupr).  
 vand-látr, adj. *fastidious, difficult to please*, Fms. vi. 386, passim in  
 mod. usage; mostly in a good sense, *one who wants things to be well*  
*done*, ó-vandlátr.  
 vand-liga (vannliga), adv. *carefully*; gæta e-s v., *to watch closely*,  
 Ó. H. 73; byrgja hauginn v., Fas. i. 387; læsa v., Eg. 239; spygja v.  
 frá e-u, 106; hyggja v. at e-u, 172, Nj. 6, MS. 623, 39, Sks. 19, Fms.  
 vi. 216; hugsa vandliga, 400.  
 2. *completely*; svá at v. var öll húð af  
 honum, Fms. vii. 227; brenna svá v. byggð alla, at ..., v. 54 (vendiliga,  
 Ó. H. v. l.); v. saklauss, *quite sackless*, Fms. xi. 329; svá föll v. lið  
 Erlings, at engi maðr stóð uppi, Ó. H. 183; gjalda v. út, Ld. 60; vilju  
 vér at þessir eiðar falli niðr v., *altogether*, Gpl. 199.  
 vandligr, adj. *difficult*, Orkn. (in a verse).  
 vand-lifr, adj. *living strictly*; miklu er oss nú vandlifra enn í hverri  
 tíð annari, 655 xi. 3.  
 vand-lota, u, f. *jealousy*; hvárr vakti yfir öðrum fyrir vandlotu sakir,  
 Fms. i. 9.  
 vand-lyndi, n. *a difficult temper*, Mar.  
 vand-lyndr, adj. *difficult of temper*, Fms. x. 420, Sturl. iii. 123.  
 vand-læta, t. *to be zealous*; vandlæta ok afbryða, Stj. 94; freq. in  
 eccl. sense, Vídal.  
 vand-læti, n. *zeal*, Stj. 256, 321, 629, Magn. 474; af Guðligu vanda-  
 læti, Stj. 384, passim in eccl. usage, N. T., Vídal.



**vand-læting**, f. *zeal*. **vandlættinga-samr** = vandlætr.  
**vand-mæll**, n. *a difficult question*, Ó. H. 85, Fms. i. 32.  
**VANDR**, vönd, vant, adj. *difficult, requiring pains and care*; nafn mitt er ekki vant, Fær. 208; er hverjum manni vandara at búa sik i konungs herbergi enn annars staðar, Fms. vi. 208; syndisk henni vant at neita þessu bði, *it was a risk to refuse such an offer*, ii. 133, cp. vant; vant þykkir oss með slíku at fara, *a delicate thing*, Nj. 75; er hér ok vönd vistin, 61; vera vant við kominn, *to be in a perplexity*, Ld. 158; þeir söguu vant at vera í stórum samdrykkjum, Lv. 24; bæði er, at ek trúir þér vel, enda er þér þá vant um, Fær. 92; vant er at vita hverir mér eru trúir, ef feðmir bregðask, Fms. ii. 11; a saying, vant er við vöndum at sjá (play on the words 'vandr' and 'vandr'), Hrafn. 23; vant er ór vöndu at ráða; vant er vel boðnu at neita. 2. *choice, picked*, = vandaðr; háttir fegrstr ok vandastr, Edda (Ht.) 132; var vandr mjök röðr á drekanum, Fms. vi. 309, v. 1. 3. *zealous*; hön var allra kvenna vöndust bæði fyrir sína hönd ok annarra, Bs. i. 129; ráð-v. (q. v.), ú-vandr.  
**vand-rataðr**, part. *difficult to find*, of a road.  
**vand-raun**, f. (?) ; nú mun ek eigi kaupa at þér vandraun né frelsi, Lv. 50 (somewhat corrupt).  
**Vand-ræðr**, m. a pr. name, Landn., Bárð.  
**vand-ræðask**, d. dep. *to grumble over a thing*, Bs. i. 289, 396.  
**vand-ræði**, n. *difficulty, trouble*, Eg. 7, 161, Sturl. iii. 195 C; hann leysti hvers manns vandræði, Nj. 30; v. gördusk þeirra á meðal, Grág. ii. 167; etja vandræðum við e-n, Eg. 458. 2. *gen. as adj.*; vandræða félag, *troublesome fellowship*, Ld. 266; vandræða grip, *a troublesome thing*, Fms. ii. 56; vandræða-skáld, *the troublesome poet*, the nickname of Hallfred, Fs.; vandræða mágr, Sturl. iii. 76; vandræða kost, *a dire choice*, Fms. xi. 31. **compds.** **vandræða-laust**, adj. *without troubles*, Fms. ix. 425; skildu þeir allir vandræðalaust, *they parted without a quarrel*, Sturl. ii. 236. **vandræða-líkligr**, adj. *likely to cause trouble*, Fs. 90. **vandræða-maðr**, m. *a troublesome person*, Fms. ii. 115, vi. 114, xi. 61, 78, Sturl. i. 9. **vandræða-samr**, adj. *troublesome*, Bs. i. 546.  
**vand-sénn**, part. *difficult to see*; þó er vandsén bótinn, Fms. ii. 146; verða oss vandsén ráð þeirra, Finnb. 338; þat er mér vandsét, Glúm. 354; er mér þetta vandsét mál, Lv. 75; eru mér nú vandsénir skógar-menn, Grett. 130 A; vandsénir eru margir, *dangerous*, 142 A; vandsét er við honum, Fms. ii. 254.  
**vand-settr**, part. *difficult to place*; eru yðr vandsettir hér menn yfir til forráða, *difficult whom to place there*, Eg. 50.  
**vand-skafa**, skóf, *to draw a strickle over a busel*, Gþl. 526, 524, v. 1.  
**vand-skafi**, a, m. *a strickle*, Gþl. 524.  
**vand-skipaðr**, part. *difficult to man*; v. mun þér stafinn, Fms. vi. 243.  
**vand-stilltr** (vann-st.), part. *difficult of temper*, Grett. 125 A.  
**vand-styggr**, adj. *'wand-sby', flinching from the stick*, of a horse, Akv.  
**vand-tektr**, part. n. *difficult to receive*; þat er v. við e-m, *it is not safe to receive him*, Grett. 130 A.  
**vand-veitr**, part. *difficult to give*, þjal.  
**vand-virkí**, f. = vandverkt, Eluc. 22.  
**vand-virkliga**, adv. *painstakingly, carefully*; skoða, varðveita v., Stj. 17, 99, H. E. i. 515.  
**vand-virktr**, adj. *painstaking*.  
**vand-virktr** (mod. vandvirkni), f. *good workmanship*, Stj. 102, Fas. iii. 281; *carefulness, painstaking*, Sturl. i. 211, Alg. 370.  
**vand-værr**, adj. *fastidious*, Sks. 658, v. 1.  
**vand-virkliga**, adv. = vandvirkliga, 655 xi. 3.  
**vangi**, a, m., akin to vandr; [Ulf. waggari = παρακεφάλαιον; A. S. Old and North-west. E. *wang*; Germ. *wange*; O. H. G. *wang*]:—the cheek; vangi is the whole side of the head, kinn the cheek; bleikt var hár bjartir vangar, Rm. 31; hann setti hnefann útán við vangann, Fms. ii. 330; hann leggr til hans í vangann ok út um annan, Al. 37; setr þústr undir hans vanga, Karl. 65; útán á kinnar vanga, Skíða R. 136; af minum vanga, Kormak; Auðunn var högginn á vangann ok kinnina, Sturl. ii. 179; vanga högg, Fas. i. 60, freq. in mod. usage: ölr vanga, poet. = the bair (or beard?), Skálda (in a verse); vanga búnaðr, Stj. 396; vanga gull, 106, 136. **vanga-filla**, u, f. *the cheek-flesh*, Fb. i. 530, Fas. ii. 256, iii. 392.  
**VANGE**, m. [Ulf. wagg = παράδεσμος; A. S. *wang*; Hel. *wang*; early Dan. *wang*, as in the ballad, Danmark deiligst 'wang' og 'vange', lukt með bölgem blaá]:—a garden, green home-field, Edda (Gl.): in the allit. vé ok vandr, bouse and bome; frá minum véum ok vöngum, from my beartb and bome, Ls. 52; þar var amarr-flaug af vangi, Edda (in a verse); hún-vangr, 'ship-field', i. e. the sea, Eb. (in a verse). II. in prose this word is obsolete except in compds, in which (as in vegr) the v is often dropped (-angr); ái-vangr, vet-vangr, kaup-angr, qq. v.: in a great number of local names, þrúð-vangr, Aur-vangr, Ævangr: in names of fiords in Norway, Staf-angr, Harð-angr, Kaup-angr. In several mod. Scand. local names 'vangr' remains in the inflexion -ing-, -inge; it is often impossible to say whether the termination is from engi or vandr. In poet. compds, himin-vangr, sól-vangr, hlæ-v., the heaven: the

sea is called svan-vangr, the swan-field; ál-v., fley-v., the ship-field, the sea; all-vangr, the 'all-men's field', a place of assembly (=all-vangr), Isl. ii. (in a verse); geð-vangr, 'mind's-field', the mind's i. e. the breast; baug-v., fólk-v., hjör-v., geir-v., the shield-field, field, i. e. the shield; orm-v., 'snake-field', i. e. gold, Lex. Poët.; vangr, the abode of Thor, Gm., Edda.  
**vang-roð**, n. *a reddening of the field, a bloody fray*, Kormak.  
**vani**, a, m. *a custom, usage*; eptir vana, Fms. i. 76; forn lög o. viii. 277, v. 1.; háttir ok vani, Stj. 1; eiga vana til e-s, to use, þor. i. 404; lands-v., the custom of the land; ú-vani, a bad habit; á-v. inveterate habit. **compds.** **vana-liga**, adv. *usually*. **vana** adj. *usual*, Stj. 141. **vana-sótt**, f. *a chronic, habitual illness*, kvenna, menstruation, Stj. 118, 181.  
**Vanngi**, a, m. [Vannr or Vanir = the gods of that name], name of god Frey, Skm.  
**vanka**, að, (qs. vakka or vafka?), *to rove, stroll about as if d. in mind*: part. **vankaðr**, of a sheep with the turning disease; scorn of a person, þú ert vankaðr. II. [A. S. *wincian*; *wink*]; *to wink*; kómu þar inn menn ok vönkuðu til Sveins kóngs, Fms. xi. 366, v. 1.  
**vanki**, a, m. *the turning disease*.  
**vann-**, in vann-liga = vandliga, vann-laupr = vandlaupr, vann-s vandstilltr, etc.; see vand-.  
**vanning**, f. [venja], *exercise, training*, Sks. 351, v. 1.  
**VANNR**, vön, vant, adj., compar. vanari, superl. vanastr, wont, tomed; vannr e-u, used to a thing: varg-ljóðum vannr, Hkv.; vig Stor. 23; tungan er málinu vön, Skálda (Thorodd); vannr göðu Sks. 321; with infin., hann hafði jafnan vannr verit at matask í lid Fms. i. 35; hversu mikill skattir er vannr at koma af Finnmarki, i. e. ganga til sætis þess er hann var vannr at sitja, Ó. H. 66; vanastr sk. wanted tax, Bs. i. 757; er hann var vannr at hafa, Sks. 228 B. neut., ekki fékk ek minna til búis enn vant var, Nj. 18; impers., eiga vant?—opt þerr svá at, is this wont to happen?—it often betides, 1. 9; ú-vannr, unwonted.  
**VANR**, adj. [Ulf. wans; A. S. wana; cp. Lat. vanus; cp. a prefix particle van-]:—*lacking, wanting*; vamma vannr, Hm. 22; þessa muntú lengr vannr vera, 163; andspillir vannr, Skm. 12; hann ek vannr, Ls. 39; vön vers ok barna, Gkv. i. 23; vön geng ek vil þereft, Skv. 3. 9; blóðs vannr, Höfuðl. 11; vannr slíkra drengja, H. 11; landa vannr, a lackland, Bragi. 2. neut. vant, with gen.; v. vettugis vant, Vsp.; mikils er á mann hveru vant, er mannvits er 26; fás er fróðum vant, Hm.; orðs vant, *wanting one word*, H. 9; era mér gulls vant, Skm. 22; vara gamans vant, no lack of good Fms. vii. (in a verse); eitt sinn var vant kýr í þykkvabæ, a cow wanting, Ld. 156; var Glúmi vant margra geldinga, Nj. 26; varð vant kvígna tveggja, Glúm. 340; konungi þótti orðs vant er vant var talat, the king wanted a word when one was uttered, i. e. he ear, listened eagerly, Fms. ii. 139; lét honum engra hluta vant, era hlunnis vant, kvæð refr, vii. 19; sjaldan er engri vant, a sayi AL 166; muna vant, or muna á-vant, sjá munn, a moment, p. 438; keyði hann niðr, eigi úþyrniliga, svá at honum var lítill vant, he did not want more, i. e. killed him on the spot, Bjarn. 41. 66 wo words, of the same form, but diametrically opposite in sense, cannot stand side by side, and so we find that while the old poets make use of vandr (adsuetus), on the other hand, in prose and mod. usage (orbus) has become obsolete, except in the neut. vant, in vana as prefix, and in compds such as and-vannr, and-vana.  
**Vannr**, m. [cp. Väinämöinen, the son of Ukko, in the Finnish Kalevala]:—one of the gods, Vanir, used in sing. of Njörd; kalla guð Vana niðr vannr, Edda i. 260; nama goðbrúðr una Vani Skálda. II. usually in pl. Vanir, in northern mythology the gods who waged war with the Asir, but were afterwards combined made one with them; this is recorded in Vsp. 28, 30, Yngl. S. ch. 47 (the legend of Kvasir), also in the myth of Hænir, 15, Vpm. 3; the gods Frey, Freyja, Njörd, and Hænir belonged to the tribe of með visum Vönum, id. **compds.** **Vana-dís**, f. name of the goddess Freyja, Edda i. 114. **Vana-guð** or **Vana-niðr**, n. a name of Edda 55; a name of Njörd, id. **Vana-heimar**, m. pl. the abode of the Vanir, Edda 15 (sing.), Vpm. 39 (Vana heim).  
**vansa**, að, *to do too little*; ofsa eðr vansa, N. G. L. i. 184.  
**vansi**, a, m. *lack, want*; vansi matar ok klæða, Barl. 82; skoðað vansa, 70; v. trúar, Sks. 2. metaph. *shame, disgrace*; verða fá vansa, *to be harmed, injured*, Jb. 19; þeir fengu öngar bætur fyrir sína, Nj. 251; ef þú ofsar þik eigi þér til vansa, Hrafn. 29; heimr ok vansi, Greg. 30.  
**vanta**, að, [vanr], *to want, lack*; impers. with acc. of person thing, e-n (acc.) vanta e-t (acc.), engan penning vantaði á, Nj. 28; vantaði þá eigi hesta né aðra hluti, Fms. iii. 77; mundi vanta hundruð, x. 64; vantaði tvá hesta, Grett. III A; at hann skyldi vanta fé enn aðra menn, Band. 4.  
**van-yfli**, n. pl. [the latter part of this compd has preserved the







378; from this word comes the Scot. 'warlock,' though it has changed its sense to that of the wizard himself.

**varð-maðr**, m. a *watch-man, warder*, Fms. i. 41, ix. 217, Eg. 88, 121, 284, Grág., Stj., passim.

**-varðr**, m., in pr. names, Há-v., Hjör-v., Sig-v., Þor-v.

**varð-rún**, f., poet. a *giantess, an enchantress*, Hallfred.

**varð-veita**, i. prop. two words, varð (acc.) veita, i. e. *veita vörð, to give 'ward' to, bold, keep, preserve*; hence in the oldest writers the word is used with dat. (as the verb *veita*), varðveita fénu, Gpl. 227; v. börnum þeirra ok fé, 258; geyma þeim ok v., Stj. 99; v. þessum steini, Fms. viii. 8; v. öllum fjár-hlutum hennar, Gpl. 227.

II. with acc. *to keep, defend*; skal ek v. þik, Nj. 53; v. þær, Blas. 45 (vellum of the 12th century); v. ríkt, Eg. 119; hann var varðveittur, Fms. x. 369; Guð varðveiti þig, *God ward thee!* (a mod. phrase): *to keep in one's possession*, þú munt hafa at v. eina kistu, Eg. 395, Nj. 5, 76, Ld. 70: *to keep, ef maðr tektr gríð ok varðveitir þat ekki, if a man takes up an abode and does not keep it*, Grág. i. 150; v. sik við e-u, Hom. 13: *to observe*, freq. in mod. usage, v. Guðs boðorð, and the like.

III. part. pl. **varðveit-endr**, *warders, watchmen*, 623, 35.

**varð-veiting**, f. a *keeping, observance*, Sks. 770.

**varð-veizla**, u. f. a *keeping, custody*; dæma e-m varðveizlu fjár, Grág. i. 84; til framfærslu ok varðveizlu, 62; fá e-m fé til varðveizlu, Nj. 111; varðveizlu-handsal, Sturl. ii. 202. COMPS: **varðveizlu-lauss**, adj. *watchless*, Grág. i. 278: *unguarded*, Hkr. iii. 287. **varðveizlu-maðr**, m. a *warder, keeper*, Grág. i. 420, K. Á. 190.

**varð-víti**, n. a 'ward-fine,' *fine for neglect on watch*; sekr um varðviti við konung, Gpl. 86.

**var-farinn**, adj. = varfærr.

**var-fleygr**, part. *faltering in flight*, Stor.

**var-færr**, adj. *cautious, wary*, q. v. **var-færni**, f. *wariness*.

**varga**, að, *to soil*; better verga, q. v.

**varg-dropi**, a. m. a 'wolf-dropping,' *wolf's cub*: as a law phrase, *the son of an outlaw* (of a vargr), Grág. i. 178, Sdm. 35.

**var-gefin**, f. part. 'under-married,' *of a misalliance*; hón þóttisk var-gefin, Nj. 17, MS. 625, 94, Skv. i. 45.

**var-gipt**, f. part. = vargefin.

**var-goldinn**, part. *underpaid*, Ó. H. 149: *of insufficient revenge*, Sturl. ii. 224.

**varg-hamr**, m. a *wolf's skin*; taka á sig vargham, 'to wear a wolf's skin,' i. e. *to be wolfish and wild*, Clar.

**varg-ljóð**, n. pl. *wolf-songs, wolf-bowling*, Hkv. i. 40.

**VARGR**, m. [A. S. *wearg*; Hcl. *warag*]; the root-word is preserved in Germ. *er-würger*, whence *virgull*, q. v., and Engl. *worry*; vargr and úlfir are said to be from the same root:—a *wolf*; berr björn, bitr vargr, N. G. L. i. 341; ríða á vargi, Hkv. Hjörv.; trollkona sat á vargi, Fms. vi. 403; marga varga, Nj. 95; vaða vargar með úlfum, a saying, Fas. i. 11; sem menn við varga reka (prop. allit. varga vrekka), *as wide as wolves are hunted*, Grág.; sem vargr i sauda-dun, Sd. 164: poet. *of any beast of prey*, varga vinr, Hkv. i. 6 (of ravens); hann barg fjörvi varga, Vellekla: the saying, *sjaldan vægr vargrinn, the wolf spares not*; vargarnir etask þar til er at halanum kemr, Band.; vargs-hamr, -hárr, -hold, a *wolf's skin, hair, flesh*, Str. 32, Fas. i. 199, Fms. i. 273; vargs-liki, -rödd, Edda 8, Fas. i. 130; varga flokkir, a *flock of wolves*, iii. 77; varga matr, i. 139; varga-þyr, a *bowling of wolves*, 205; varga leifar, a 'wolf's homestead' (see leif), i. e. *the wood, the wilderness*, Gkv. 2.11: in Icel. vargr is used of the fox.

II. a law phrase, metaph. *an outlaw*, who is to be hunted down as a wolf, esp. used of one who commits a crime in a holy place, and is thereon declared accursed; hann hafði vegit í véum ok var hann vargr orðinn, Eg. 259; vargr í véum, a *wolf in the sanctuary*, Fms. xi. 40 (goð-vargr): also of a *truce-breaker*, hann skal svá víða v. heita sem veróðr er bygd, Grág. (cp. gríð-vargr); armr er vára vargr, Sdm.; eyða vörðum, *to destroy miscreants*, Fms. xi. (in a verse); úvísavargr, see p. 667.

2. in mod. usage, *a violent, ill-tempered person*; hón er mesti vargr, *a fury of a woman*; goð-vargr, *skap-vargr, a fury*: poet. comps. **varg-fæðandi**, -fæðir, -holtr, -nistir, -teitir, *a feeder, ...cheerer of the wolf*, i. e. *a warrior*, Lex. Poët.

**varg-skin**, n. a *wolf-skin*; in vargskinn-ólpa, -stakkr, a *cloak of wolf-skin*, Fms. x. 201, Ó. H. L. 69.

**varg-stakkr**, m. a *cloak of wolf-skin*, Bret. 32 (as worn by the old berserkers); þeir höfðu vargstakka fyrir brjunn, Fs. 17; cp. Úlf-héðinn.

**varg-tré**, n. *the worrying tree, the gallow, Hdm. 18*.

**varg-úlfir**, m. a 'worrying-wolf, were-wolf'; bisclaret í Bretzku máli en Norðmandingr kallaðu hann vargúlf, Str. 30; v. var eitt kvikindi meðan hann býr í vargham, id. This word, which occurs nowhere but in the above passage, is perhaps only coined by the translator from the French *loup-garou* qs. *gar-ulf*; ver-úlfir would have been the right word, but that word is unknown to the Icel. or old Norse, the superstition being expressed by eigi ein-hamr, ham-farir, hamast. (qq. v.), or the like.

**varg-ynja**, u. f. [A. S. *wyrgen*, Beowulf], a *she-wolf*, Lat. *lupa*, Róm. 381, Hbl. 39, passim.

**varg-öld**, f. *an age of wolves* (i. e. *of wars and worry*), Vsp.

**var-haldinn**, part. *being unfairly treated*; vanhaldinn, Sturl. i. 7.

**var-hendr**, adj. [hónd], *outstanding*, of a score or quarrel against one; in the phrase, eiga varhent við e-n.

**var-hluta**, adj.; verða varhluta fyrir e-m, *to get an unfair share*; wrongen, Ísl. ii. 255, Fbr. 8.

**var-hugi**, a. m. a *precaution*; in the phrase, gjalda varhuga við u, *to beware of*, Sighvat, Fms. ii. 166, iv. 172, viii. 341, Al. 154.

**var-hygd** and **var-ygd**, f. *wariness, watchfulness*, Jb. 407; gæt með varhygd, Fms. ix. 279, v. l.; heldr hugleysi enn varhygd, i. 18 (v. l. varygd); söguðu at varygd gengi til, viii. 409; gjalda varygd e-u, vi. 42; til varygdar, Fbr. 101. **varhygdar-samr**, adj. *cautious*.

**vari**, a. m. *wariness, caution*, Fas. iii. 268; bjóða e-m vara á e, *bid one beware of*, Grett. 148 A; betri er fyrri varinn, *fore-thought is better than after-thought*, Fs. 65 (see the foot-note).

2. as prefix to comps, *vara-is* = Engl. *vice-*; *vara-skeifa*, *vara-forseti*, *vara-frum*, etc. (mod.)

**varinn**, part. = farinn, see fara (A. VI. 2. B); it occurs in the latest of the 15th century, Fbr. iii. 240, Fas. i. 121, ii. 83; freq. in later transcripts; cp. Lv. 80, Ld. 266, v. l.

**var-kárr**, adj. *cautious, wary*. **var-kárni**, f. *wariness*.

**varla** (valla), adv. *hardly, scarcely*; varla samir mér þat, Nj. 1; kunna varla, Grág. i. 28; varla mannhæð, Sturl. i. 118; gat valla þá, Fms. i. 9; gat varla gengit, Njarð. 380, passim.

**var-launaðr**, part. *insufficiently rewarded*; eiga e-m varlaunat, *be in debt to one*, Grett. 153 A, Nj. 181.

**var-leika**, adj.; verða v., *to be worsted in a game*, Grett. 107.

**var-leiki**, a. m. *wariness*, Fb. i. 301.

**var-leitaðr**, part. n. *insufficiently searched*; hafa v. e-s, Eb. 94.

**varliga**, adv. *insufficiently*; vera v. haldinn, Gpl. 259. 2. *scarcely, hardly*; vannsk honum v. lengdin til, Edda 34. 3. *warily*; varliga, Ld. 242, Nj. 42; mæla v., Hkr. ii. 184; tala v., Lv. 46; þak um sem varligast, Fas. ii. 520. Mod. usage distinguishes between *varla*, *hardly*, and *varliga*, *warily*.

**varligr**, adj. *requiring wariness, safe*, of a thing; það væri varla, *it would be safer*, Fms. ii. 64; þat þótti varligr at ..., x. 79; mun kalla eigi varligr, vi. 7; þat mun mér ekki varligr, vii. 114, Ísl. 223, v. l.

**varmi**, a. m. *heat*; older form, *vermi*, q. v.

**VARMR**, vörm, varmt, adj.; [A. S. *wearm*; Engl. and Germ. *warm*]; Dan. *varm*]:—*warm*; varmar bráðir, Hkv. 2. 41; varma di, Hornklofi; varmr beðr, Lex. Poët.; með vörmu vatni, Stj. 1; gördi varmt vatnið, 623, 34; tak kött ok drep ok stíkk hendi í hann er hann er v., Pr. 470; var honum varmt mjök, *he was very warm*, Nj. 95; svá at klæða-yl mátti hann eigi heitr verða eðr varmr, 548. Warm is used of blood-heat, and is distinguished from heat of mod. usage it is not much used, being replaced by 'volgr' (see vólgr).

II. in local names, of warm baths, **Varmi-lei**, **Varm-á**, **Varmi-dalr**, Landn. **varma-hús**, n. a *warmed room*, Bs. i. 207.

**var-mæltr**, part. *cautious in one's language*.

**VARNA**, að, [A. S. *wearnian*; Engl. *warn*], *to warn off*; v. e-u (=varða e-m e-t), *to warn a person off from a thing, deny him a thing*; varna e-m líðveizlu, Korm. 206; varna þeim kaup, 218; v. þér réttinda, *to deny thee justice*, Fms. i. 82; var honum þess varnat, 261; v. Birni konungsdoms, v. 246; varna henni máls, Nj. 48, Band. new Ed.; varna e-m bóta, Ísl. ii. 327; skal þér eigi þessa varna, Ld. 1; varna honum gjaldsins, Rd. 234; konungr varnaði þess eigi með öllu, 106; ek vil allra bóta v. um sonu þína, Korm. 48; ef hann varnar gís (if he refuses to pay), verð hann útlagr, Grág. ii. 281; ef menn v. þess at ganga þar í dóm, 322; hvat ek gaf eða hvers ek varnaði, Fms. 220: with dat. less right, v. e-m lögligri atvinnu, Fb. i. 437; ellipt. honum er varnat (viz. þess), Grág. i. 405; hinum varðar útleig af þess varna, 439; hann beiddi heima-mönnum gríða, ok varnaði Egils, 10 hann eigi heima vera, and denied Egil, saying he was not at home, Sd. iii. 173.

2. *varna við e-u, to abstain from*; varnaðit við ták, *could not forbear weeping*, Gh. 29; við hverju skal hann varna, 410: *varna við kjötví, to abstain from flesh*, K. Þ. K. 124; í þá dæmum megu allir sjá hvat þeir skulu göra eðr við hvi varna, Eluc. maðr á at varna við (*beware*) at hann göri aldregi síðan slíkar sy, Hom. 159.

**varnaðr**, m. *safeguard, protection, keeping*; taka mál þeirra á m varnað, Fms. x. 24; ek hef þá menn á mínum varnaði (in my keeping) yðr megu svá styrkja, at ..., 655 xiii. B. 2; Guð er vörn ok v. sakla ok meinlausa, Str. 29; varnaðar-skjöldr, a *shield of defence*, MS. 12.

II. *wariness, caution*; láta sér annars víti at varnaði v. Nj. 23, Barl. 51; vil þar mikinn varnað á bjóða, *bid you stay beware*, Fms. xi. 94, Hrafn. 6, Akv. 8; er þó einna mest v. á at



angit aldri á þann skóg, Fms. ii. 100; margir hlutir voru þar til varnaðar  
 ætíð, *forbidden*, Fagrsk. 58. COMPS: varnaðar-ár, n. a term in  
 the Icel. calendar, a year to beware of, an irregular year, = rimspillir,  
 b. 508. varnaðar-bréf, n. = Dan. *leide-brev*, a letter of protection,  
 bfe-conduct, H. E. i. 432, ii. 91 (N. G. L. iii. 27). varnaðar-maðr,  
 n. a warder, guardian (Germ. *vormund*), Eb. 156, Fms. x. 293; a  
 trustee, delegate, höfðingjar eða varnaðar-menn þeirra, iv. 284.  
 varnaðr, m. [vara, f.], wares, goods; Egill lét upp setja skip sín ok færa  
 varnað (cargo) til staðar, Eg. 535; hann mættir Austmanninum Erni er  
 hann gekk at varnaði sínum, Ísl. ii. 149; reida ok annan varnað, Ó. H.  
 70; goods, fjárhluði, hús ok hýbýli ok allan sinn varnað, Sks. 159,  
 54 B, H. E. i. 432, Fms. vi. 301, ix. 398; ek hefi sett hann yfir varnað  
 inn, Ó. H. 112; hertoginn hafði sent frá Ragnidli ok frá Ragnfríði  
 argan annan varnað sinn, Fms. ix. 486; konungur gaf frið öllum  
 öðrum ok allra manna varnaði, Hkr. iii. 210; erkbiskups-stólinn ok  
 ann hans varnað, N. G. L. i. 446.  
 var-nagli, a, m., better varr-nagli, with a double r, [for it does  
 not come from vara, to beware, the pun in Fas. i. 15 being a poetical  
 conceit; the word is rather derived from varra or vörr, q. v.] = the  
 ring for the hole in a boat's bottom; chiefly in the metaph. phrase, slá  
 trúga við e-u, to take precaution against a future leakage, a future  
 emergency.  
 varnan, f. a warning, caution; ok er þat boðit til varnanar at kasta  
 af þvert gólf, Edda 59; ok er þat fyrir því varnanar vert af . . . , to  
 beware of, 41; um gudsífa varnan, N. G. L. i. 150.  
 varnar-, see vörn.  
 varningr, m. = varaðr, wares, Eg. 159, 467 (of a cargo); vil ek at  
 þú tákir mjöl ok við ok slíkt annat sem þér líkar af varningi, Nj. 4;  
 rings skipti, Krók. 60 C; kaupmanna v., a merchant's wares, Fb. ii.  
 14; reida ok annan varning, Fms. iv. 372 (varnað, Ó. H., l. c.); hann  
 gekk sér varning frá skipi, Fs. 63; kistu er í er varningr, Fms. vi. 272;  
 í mjöl ok í malt, D. N.; stykki varnings, D. N. ii. 468; Hjaltenzkr.  
 Munk. 33. varnings-tíund, f. a kind of tithe or duty, Lange's  
 Norske Klost. Hist. 378 (foot-note n).  
 varn-kynna = várkynna, Norske Saml. v. 119. varn-kynd = vár-  
 kynd, Norske Saml. v. 123, 141.  
 var-orðr, adj. wary in one's words, Lv. 51.  
 varp, n. a casting, throwing; munni-varp, á-varp (qq. v.), and-varp, a  
 reb. II. in a spec. sense, a cast, of a net; hafi sú varp er fyrst  
 mundi, Gpl. 426; á sá síld alla er varp á, id. 2. a 'casting' or laying  
 eggs; egg-varp = egg-ver, freq. in Icel., esp. of eider-ducks; varpið  
 ár aukist, tóga komin í varpið; æðar-varp, eider-ducks' eggs; kriur-  
 rp. 3. the warping of a thing; skó-varp (q. v.), the stitched edge  
 of a shoe; unn-varp, unn-vörpum, q. v.  
 VARPA, að, [Engl. *war*; see verpa], to throw, cast, with dat.;  
 varpa frá sér verðinu, Finnþ. 316, v. l.; varpaði honum til helvítis, Barl.  
 5; hann varpar sér undan, Nj. 91; Grettir varpaði sér um völlinn,  
 ret. 95 new Ed.; varpaða nokkurt með upp ör söðlunum, Fr. 414; varpa  
 sér kyrtlinum, Fms. iii. 101; hann varpaði (burled off) veslinu ok  
 þelti, vii. 20; hann varpaði nokkurt svá hettingum, threw the hood aside,  
 sing his beard, id.; varpa öndinni, to draw a deep breath, sigð, Fb. ii.  
 16; ofn er ór sér varpaði óhæfligum hita, Barl. 162; jarð-varpa, a law  
 case, to throw to the earth: koll-varp, á-varpa, qq. v.  
 varpa, u, f. a cast, net, Boldt 79, 104, D. N. passim. 2. as a law  
 term, a 'dropping,' outcast; erinn skal þat við annan mæla, at hann  
 hórbarn eða varpa, N. G. L. i. 311.  
 varpaðr, m. a thrower, Lex. Poët.: in compds, auð-v., etc.  
 varpi, a, m. an edge, outskirts; in blað-varpi, q. v.  
 varp-net, n. a casting-net, D. N. i. 594.  
 varp-skúfla, u, f. a shovel, N. T.  
 varp-tími, a, m. the egg season (May).  
 VARÐ, vör, vart, adj.; [Goth. *vars*: A. S. *wear*; Engl. *ware*; Germ.  
*br*; Dan. *var*, etc.] = *ware*, *aware*; verða varr við e-t, to be aware of,  
 vrn, bear, Fms. i. 27, Eg. 58; hlaupa í hús inn ok verða ekki við menn  
 rtr, 230; þeir verða við þat varir, at . . . , Lv. 7; áðr Rútr varð varr við,  
 18; varð hann var af túlki hvar þeir töluðu, Al. 104; er þeir urðu þessa  
 rtr, Fms. iv. 309; göra e-n varan við, to warn a person, Fær. 248; göra  
 trt við e-t, to make a thing noticed, Ísl. ii. 329; göra varr við sik, to  
 w oneself (= segja til sín), Eg. 79. 2. wary, cautious; varastr  
 vlg, Ls. 13; enn vari gestr, Hm. 7; varan bið ek þik vera ok eigi  
 varan (6-variant), vertu við öl varastr, 132; verðr engi til fulls varr,  
 ma . . . , Sks. 23; verum varir við höfuð-syndir, Hom. 33; voru þeir  
 vari um langar farir en áðr, Sturl. i. 81 C: vera varr um sik, to be on  
 e's guard, Ld. 268, Nj. 92, 106, 109.  
 varra, u, f. = vörr, water, esp. the wake of a ship, Lex. Poët. COMPS:  
 varr-bál, n. 'sea-flame,' i. e. gold. varr-skið, n. = a ship, Lex.  
 St., Fær. 171.  
 var-reka, u, f. a shovel with var, q. v.  
 varri, a, m. (not vari), the lymph or watery substance of the blood; ef  
 lifrinn skerskr . . . vatn er meann kalla varra, . . . ef varri er mestri hluti  
 lóði manns, Hb. (MS.)

varr-sími, a, m. a streak of water, the wake of a ship; vóð topt eptir  
 í vatrsímanum, Fms. ii. 178; vatrsíma bar fjarni, Edda (Hl.)  
 varr-skógr, m. knotty wood (?), cp. A. S. *wearr*, B. K. 55, or q. v. var-  
 skógr = wood-cutting in the spring (?).  
 varr-súgr, m. [vörr], the track in the wake of a ship, Björn.  
 var-skinnsólpa = varaskinnsólpa.  
 vart, adv. [see varr], scantily; vart búna, Am. 26; litla vart tuttugu  
 vetr, little short of twenty winters, Clem. 26; scarcely = varla, vart vóð  
 minnað, Þorl. Karl. 430; vart tvau hundruð, Fms. vii. 426; vart haitan  
 mánuð, Al. 122.  
 VARTA, u, f., gen. pl. varna, Mar.; [A. S. *weart*; Engl. *wart*;  
 Germ. *warze*; Dan. *vors*] = a wart on the body, Mar.; þat tokr af  
 vörtur, Fr. 473; hafa vörtu á kinninni, ef maðr hefir vörtu svo hvorki  
 hylti hár né klæði né maðr sjái hana sjálfr, það er auðs-merki, a wart that  
 one cannot see oneself is a mark of wealth or good luck, Ísl. þjóðs. ii.  
 555; geir-varla, q. v.  
 varla, u, f., perh. the gunwale of a ship, Edda (Gl.); bera roud á úrga  
 vörtu, Orkn. (in a verse); cp. vartari.  
 vartan, f. the threads holding together the woof in a loom, Björn.  
 vartari, a, m. a thong, strap, Edda 71. 2. a kind of fish, Edda  
 (Gl.);holt-v., a 'bolt-fish,' i. e. a snake, Landn. (in a verse).  
 var-úð, f., qs. var-húð, var-ygd, = var-hygð, Glúm. 368; með v.,  
 Róm. 267; til varúðar, Eg. 371; gjalda varið við e-u, to beware of,  
 Hkr. i. 50; variðar bending, flótti, Fms. i. 10, Mar.; variðar mál,  
 warning words, Sturl. iii. 183 C. varúðar-maðr, m. a man to be on  
 one's guard against.  
 var-úðigr, adj. wary, Lv. 80; kyrrlátir ok varúðgir, Fb. iii. 447.  
 varúð-liga, adv. warily, Bs. i. 133.  
 varsla, qs. varðsla, u, f. a watch; síðan þeim var v. vituð, Fam. 2.  
 a warranty; vera í vörslu fyrir e-u, to be on one's security, Gpl. 424; setja  
 sik í borgan ok vörslu, H. E. i. 535; ganga í vörslu fyrir e-n um kaup,  
 Ísl. ii. 135, Þiðr. 75, D. N. iii. 56; Rafn jáði biskupi at fullar vörslur  
 skyldi gefask fyrir öll fó kirkna, Bs. i. 740; með fullum vörslum, Gpl.  
 259. 3. a forbidding, ban; lyrttar varsla, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 15.  
 vörslu-maðr, m. a warranter, N. G. L. i. 347, Gpl. 389, Bs. i. 771, Str. 72.  
 vas, n. = vés, q. v.  
 vasaðr or vasaðr, m. the wet and sleety, the name of Winter's grand-  
 father, Edda.  
 vasask, að, to bustle, meddle; þetta mál kemr ekki til þín, nema þú  
 vilir vasask í með þeim, Nj. 227; ek vil ekki vasask í slíku, Ísl. ii. 139.  
 vasi, a, m. a nickname, Dipl. v. 5. 2. a pocket, freq. in mod.  
 usage, but prob. from some foreign root; vestis-vasi, buxna-vasi, treyju-  
 vasi; vasa-klútr, a pocket-kercchief; vasa-kúfr, a pocket-knife, etc.  
 VASI, a, m. [from Swed. *vase* = a sheaf?], only remaining in the compd  
 vasi-kanpr, m. a 'sheaf-beard,' i. e. a rustic, farmer (cp. breiðakegg);  
 hversu sem vasikanpinum þótti, however the rustics might like it, Fms.  
 viii. 59, v. l.; ér húsbændr, vasikanpinnir! 234, v. l.  
 VASKA, að, [A. S. *wascan*; Engl. *wash*; Germ. *waschen*; Dan.  
*vaske*] = to wash, but rare or at least hardly used in Icel., having been  
 superseded by þvá, q. v.; in Dan. and Swed. it is freq.; in the Sagas only  
 of washing the head with a kind of soap, see laub; vaska sér, to wash  
 one's head, Vigl. 30 (cp. the verse l. c.); vaska honum betr, Ísl. ii. 334,  
 Bjarn. 68; þveginn ok vaskaðr, Sks. 362; vaskaði dasi, er ek dró þessa  
 ár at borði, the laggard bad his head washed, i. e. sat snug at home,  
 whilst I pulled this oar, Fs. (in a verse); in all these instances of the  
 head: metaph., vaska e-n í orðum, to wash one in words, MS. 4,  
 6. 2. to wash, as a naut. term of the waves; brim vaskar, Edda (in  
 a verse), so too in Dan. *det vasker over*.  
 vask-leiðr (-leiði), m. bravery, valour; vaskleikr ok karlmennska,  
 Fms. xi. 80, Fas. ii. 404, Str. 3, Bs. i. 526, Art. 11.  
 vask-liga, adv. valiantly; skipa liði vóru sem vaskligast, Fms. vii.  
 131; jafn-vaskliga sem þú, 127; vaskliga fórtu enn, Valla L. 220; hljóp  
 á bak vaskliga, Flöv. 30.  
 vask-ligr, adj. valiant; vaskligr maðr, Nj. 118, Eg. 568; inn vask-  
 ligr riddari, Ld. 78; maðr mikill ok styrkr, v. synum, Fms. vii. 238;  
 allra manna vaskligast, 199, 327; vænn ok inn vaskligsti, xi. 152, Njarð.  
 368; enir vaskligstu menn, Fas. ii. 509.  
 VASKR, vösk, vaskt, adj.; [origin uncertain, prob. from verr = a  
 man] = manly, valiant; þú ert maðr vaskr ok vel at þér (of Gunnar),  
 Nj. 49; margir verða vaskir í einangrinum, þó at lít st vaskir á milli,  
 Eb. 60; þórarinn mun vera enn vaskasti maðr, en alyr mun þat þykja  
 er hann hjó hönd af konu sinni, id.; vaskir í vápnum, Str. 1; með enum  
 vöskustum, Al. 136; þú ert enn vaskasti maðr, en Hákon er enn verst  
 maðr, Fb. i. 142; Davíð var manna vaskasti til vápna, Sks. 686; hvat  
 ek veit, segir Gunnarr, hvárt ek mun því úvaskari maðr enn aðrir menn  
 sem mér þykkir meira fyrir enn öðrum mönnum at vega menn, Nj. 85.  
 vasa or vaska, að, to wade in water.  
 vastr or vast, n. a botch; öllum þykir þetta vast, Skáld H. (fine).  
 vastra, að, to make a botch, prob. q. v. fastr, q. v.  
 VATN, n., pl. vötn; vart occurs in N. G. L. i. 363: the gen. sing. is,  
 agreeably with the pronunciation, in old vellums invariably spelt vata or



**vaz**, **vatz**, Clem. 148, l. 32; the mod. sound is *vass*; in the Editions, however, the etymological form *vatns* has mostly been restored; all the South Teut. languages use a form with an *r*. The form *vatr* only occurs in two instances, perhaps used only for the rhyme's sake, in *hvatr vatrí*, a poem of the beginning of the 12th century; and *helt und vatn enn vitrí*, *Sighvat*; but *vatn vitni* in another verse of the same poet: [A. S. *water*; Engl. and Dutch *water*; Hel. *watar*; O. H. G. *wazar*; Germ. *wasser*; cp. Gr. *údár-os*; Lat. *udus*: on the other hand, Icel. *vatn*; Swed. *vatten*; Dan. *vand*, qs. *vaðn*.]

**A. Water, fresh water**; *jörð*, *vatn*, *lopt*, *eldr*, *Eluc.* 19; *spratt þar vatn upp*, *Edda* (pref.); *blóð ok vatn*, *Rb.* 334; *grafa til vatn*, *Edda* (pref.); *taka vatn upp at sinum hluta*, *Vm.* 168; *þá er vötnin vóru sköpuð*, 655. 1; *drepa í vatn eða hella á vatni*, *K. þ. K.*; *ef vatn er svá mikil at þar má barn í hylja*, *N. G. L.* i. 363. 2. phrases; *ausa vatni*, *to besprinkle infants with water*, see *ausa* I. 2. β; *to which add, þar stendr þú, Özorr*, *kvað Helgi*, *ok mun ek ekki við þér sjá, þvíat þú jóst mik vatni*, *Dropl.* 25; *merin var vatni ausin ok þetta nafn gefit*, *Nj.* 25: *ganga til vatns*, *to go to the water*, *to go to the 'trapiza'*, q. v., of washing before meals, *Ld.* 296; *þá er sól gengr at vatni*, *when the sun goes into the water*, *sets in the sea*, *K. þ. K.* 96; *sér ekki högg á vatni*, *a blow in the water is not seen*, of a useless effort: *á vatni*, *afloat*, *Fas.* ii. 532; *svá skjótt*, *at ekki tók á vatni*, *Fms.* vii. 344. 3. of tears; *halda ekki vatni*, *could not forbear weeping*, *Fms.* vi. 236 (in a verse), viii. 232. II. *a lake*; [cp. North-E. *Derwent-water*, etc.]; *uppi vatnið Væni*, *Fms.* vi. 333; *lét flytja sík út í vatn eitt*, *ok leyndisk þar í hólma nökkurum*, i. 66; *er í norðanverðum flóanum vatn þat er nes liggir í*, *Ísl.* ii. 345; *til vatn þess er Á en Helga flóar ór*, *Ó. H.* 163; *sjóir eða vatn*, *a sea or lake*, *Edda*.

**III. streams, waters**, esp. in plur. of large streams; *hnigu heilög vötn af Himin-fjöllum*, *Hkv.* i. 1; *þaðan eigu vötn öll vega*, *Gm.*; *þar er djúpt vatn (deep water) er umhverfis*, *Grág.* ii. 131; *geysask vötn at þeim með forsfalli... vötnin flutu um völlum alla*, *Ó. H.* 164; *brúar um ár eða vötn*, *Grág.* i. 149; *vötn þau er ór jökulum höfðu fallit*, *Eg.* 133; *sjörðir sá er flóir allr af vötnum*, *Fs.* 26; *en nú falla vötn öll til Dyra-fjarðar*, *Gisl.* 10; *fóru þar til er vötn hnigu til vestr-ættar af fjöllum*, *Orkn.* 4. IV. in local names, *Vatn*, *Vatna-hverfi*, *Vatns-lausa*, *Vatns-á*, *Vatns-dalr*, *Vatns-endi*, *Vatns-fell*, *Vatns-fjörðr*, *Vatns-nes*, *Vatns-horn*, *Vatns-skard*, etc., *Landn.*; *Vatns-dæli*, *Vatns-irðingar*, *the men from Vatnsfjörðr*, *Vatnsdalr*, *id.*, *Sturl.*: of lakes, *Grims-vötn*, *Fiski-vötn*, *Ellidá-vatn*, *Mý-vatn*, *Ólúsvatn*, *Landn.*, map of Icel.: more seldom of rivers, as *Héraðsvötn* in north of Icel.: *Vatns-dælskr*, *adj.* from *Vatnsdalr*, *Finnb.* 334, *Ísl.* ii. 335; *Vatnsfirðinga-kyn*, *-búð*, *Nj.* 248, *Ld.* 120 (see *búð*).

**B. COMPS**, with gen. *vatna*-, *vatns*-, in vellums *vatz*-, *vaz*:- *vatns-agi*, *a. m.* dampness. *vatns-bakki*, *a. m.* a bank, shore of a water or lake, *Grág.* ii. 355, *Jb.* 315, *Fms.* viii. 32, *Fas.* i. 360. *vatns-beri*, *a. m.* the water-bearer, *Aquarius* in the zodiac, *Rb.* *vatns-blandaðr*, *part. mixed with water*. *vatns-bolli*, *a. m.* a water-jug, *Am.* 35. *vatns-borinn*, *part. mixed with water*. *vatns-botn*, *n.* the foot of a lake, *Hrafn.* 11, *Fms.* ix. 367. *vatns-ból*, *n.* a watering-place, well, where drinking-water is drawn. *vatns-bóla*, *u. f.* a water-bubble. *vatns-bragð*, *n.* a taste of water. *vatns-burðr*, *m.* carrying water, *Bs.* i. *vatns-dauði*, *a. m.* water-death, death by drowning in fresh water. *vatna-djúp*, *n.* a water-deep, abyss, *Skálda* 209. *vatns-dropi*, *a. m.* a drop of water, *Stj.* 154. *vatns-drykkir*, *m.* a drink of water, *Stj.* 150, 581, *Edda* 24. *vatns-dæld*, *f.* a watery hollow. *vatns-endi*, *a. m.* the end of a lake, *Fms.* ix. 406. *vatns-fall*, *n.* a stream, river; *lítið vatnsfall*, *a small river*, *Eg.* 134, v. l.: of rain, *vindr ok vatnsfall*, *Art.* 85. *vatns-farvegr*, *m.* a 'water's fairway', the bed of a river, *Grág.* ii. 291. *vatns-fata*, *u. f.* a water-pail, *Fb.* i. 258, *O. H. L.* ch. 96. *vatna-flaumr*, *m.* [Norse *vand-flom*], a water-flood, swell of water, *D. N.* vi. 148. *vatns-flöð*, *n.* water-flood. *vatna-gangr*, *m.* a flood, *Stj.* 59, *Grág.* i. 219, *Landn.* 251: *a fall of rain*, = *vatnsfall*, *veðráttá ok v.*, *Grett.* 24 new Ed. *vatns-heldr*, *adj.* water-tight. *vatns-hesti*, *m.* = *nykr*, q. v., *Landn.* 93, v. l.; but *vatna-hesti*, *m.* a good horse to cross rivers. *vatna-hlaup*, *n.* floods, a rushing forth of waters, *Landn.* 250. *vatns-horn*, *n.* a water-born, a vessel for holy water in church, *Pm.* 6: *the end or angle of a lake*, and as a local name, *Ld.*, *Landn.* *vatns-hríð*, *f.* a storm, *Ann.* 1336 C. *vatns-iss*, *m.* ice on a lake, *Stj.* 510, *Fms.* viii. 398, *ix.* 367. *vatns-kanna*, *u. f.* a water-can, *Vm.* 86. *vatns-karl*, *m.* a water-can shaped like a man; *vatnskarl til vigðs vatns*, *Vm.* 21; *vatnskarl ok munnlaug*, *Fb.* i. 359, *D. N.* iv. 457. *vatns-ker*, *n.* a water-jug, *Stj.* *vatns-kerald*, *n.* = *vatnsker*, *Fms.* i. 127, *Vm.* 21, *Jb.* 409. *vatns-ketill*, *m.* a water-kettle, *Vm.* 21, 114, *B. K.* 83. *vatns-köttir*, *m.* a water-insect, in foul pools. *vatns-lauss*, *adj.* waterless, without water, *Barl.* 196. *vatns-leysi*, *n.* lack of water. *vatns-litr*, *m.* water-colour, *Rb.* 336. *vatns-megin*, *n.* fullness of water. *vatns-mikill*, *adj.* swelling with water, of a river. *vatns-minni*, *n.* the inlet of a lake, *Fms.* ix. 394. *vatns-munnlaug*, *f.* a water band-basin, *Pm.* 60. *vatns-ösa*, *adj.* soaked with water.

*vatns-öss*, *m.* the mouth of a lake connected with the sea, *Landn.* *vatns-rás*, *f.* a trench, water-course, *Bs.* i. 148, *Stj.* 593. *vatn-sár*, *m.* a font, *Vm.* 110, *N. G. L.* i. 327. *vatns-skál*, *f.* a water-jug, *D. N.* *vatns-skirn*, *f.* baptism in water, *Barl.* 116, 144 (v. skirn). *vatns-skortr*, *m.* lack of water, *Barl.* 196. *vatns-sót*, *water-sickness*, *dropsy*, *medic.*, *Post.* *vatns-steinn*, *m.* a font stone, *Vm.* 110. *vatns-strönd*, *f.* the bank of a lake, *Fms.* viii. MS. 623. 33, *Vkv.* (prose, *vaz-strönds*). *vatns-stökkull*, *m.* a watering-pot, a vessel or brush for sprinkling water, *Bs.* i. 464. *vatns-tjé*, *f.* a 'water-tarn', pool, *Sks.* 682. *vatns-tunna*, *u. f.* a water-vatns-uppspretta, *u. f.* a jet of water, *Stj.* 646. *vatns-ve*, *u. f.* a drain, trench, aqueduct, *Grág.* ii. 289. *vatns-veiting*, *a draining*. *vatns-veit*, *m.* a winter of floods, *Ann.* 1191. *vatns-vígsla*, *u. f.* consecration of water, *Bs.* i. 97. *vatns-v*, *f.* a creek in a lake, *Fms.* viii. 67. *vatna-vöxt*, *m.* 'water-grot', a flood, *Bs.* i. 138, *Grett.* 133 A, *D. N.* ii. 35, *passim*. *vatn-pytr*, *m.* the thud, sound of falling waters, *Skálda*. *vatns-æð*, *a vein of water*, *Stj.* 29, 205.

**C. REAL COMPS**, with the root word *vatn*- prefixed: *vatn-b*, *m.* a lake-boat, *Jb.* 470 B. *vatn-beri*, *a. m.* = *vatnsberi*, *Rb.* (18) 65, 66. *vatn-dauðr*, *adj.* drowned in fresh water, *Grág.* i. *vatn-dragari*, *a. m.* a drawer of water, *Stj.* 358. *vatn-dragi*, *a. id.*, *Fas.* iii. 21 (in a verse). *vatn-dýr*, *n.* water-animals, *Al.* *vatn-fall*, *n.* a waterfall, stream; *vatnföll* *deilir*: *a torrent*, *strea* bráða-peyjum var þar vatnsfall mikil, *a great torrent*, *Eg.* 766; *lítið* 134; var v. þat fullt af fiskum, *Fms.* i. 253; *svá mikil v. sem áin* er, *v.* 182; *deilir norðr vatnsföllum til héraða*, *Ísl.* ii. 345; *er vatn* deila til sjóvar, *Eg.* 131, *Grág.* i. 440; með öllum vatnföllum, *Nj.* 2 of rain, fyrir vatnfalli ok regni, *Gullp.* 8; vatnsfall fylgði hér svá mikil lopti, *torrents of rain*, *Gisl.* 105, *Fms.* x. 250. *vatn-fátt*, *n.* short of water, *Landn.* 34, *Fms.* ix. 45. *vatn-fiskr*, *m.* a fresh-water fish, *Fs.* 165. *vatn-gangr*, *m.* a swelling of water, *Vápn.* 24. *va-horn*, *n.* a water-born, as church inventory, *Vm.* 110. *vatn-kál*, *a. m.* = *trapiza*, q. v.; gekk hann til vatnkakka ok þó sér, *Korm.* *vatn-karl*, *m.* a jug, *Stj.* 153, *D. I.* i. 597, *Dipl.* v. 18; *vatnka* fjórir, *könnur sextán*, iii. 4, *Rb.* (of the zodiacal *Aquarius*). *va-kálfir*, *m.* dropsy; þá sótt er heitir idropicus, þat köllu vér vatnk. *Hom.* 25, 150; hann er góðr við vatnkálfir, *Hb.* 544. 39. *va-ker*, *vatn-kerald*, *vatn-ketill*, *n.* a water-jug..., *Grág.* ii. 2. *Stj.* 311, *Nj.* 134, *Ísl.* ii. 410, *Fms.* xi. 34, *Ám.* 29, *Vm.* 35. *va-lauss*, *adj.* = *vatnslauss*, *Al.* 172, *Stj.* 194. *vatn-legill*, *m.* a water-jug, *Stj.* 128. *vatn-leysi*, *n.* lack of water, *Al.* 173. *va-ormr*, *m.* a water-serpent, *Al.* 168; Hercules sigraði v. (the Hyd MS. 732. 17: a pr. name, *Mork.* *vatn-rás*, *f.* = *vatnsrás*, *Stj.* 642, *Ísl.* ii. 92. *vatn-skjóla*, *u. f.* a water-skeel, pail, *D. I.* i. 2. *vatn-staðr*, *m.* a water-place, 655 xxviii. 2. *vatn-torf*, *n.* soa turf, *Ísl.* ii. 412. *vatn-trumba*, *u. f.* a water-pipe, *Hom.* i. *vatn-veita*, *u. f.* = *vatnsveita*, *a drain*, *water-trench*, *Grág.* ii. 289, 498. *vatn-víðri*, *n.* = *vátvíðri*, *Bs.* i. 245. *vatn-vígsla*, *u. f.* the consecrating streams and wells, of bishop Gudmund, *Bs.* i. *va-erinn*, *adj.* plentiful as water, abundant; *vatnerin hef ek ví* Sighvat.

*vatna*, *að*, *to water*; *er allri hennar hjörð var vatnað*, *Stj.* 171; *va* hestum sínum, *Sturl.* iii. 24. 2. metaph. phrases; *vatna múst* *to 'water mice'*, *weep*, *have tears in the eyes* (see *auga*); *vatna lú* *um*, *to 'water lambs'*, *to lie down and drink from a running stream* láta vatna undir e-t, *to lift* (a heavy thing) *just from the ground so* *water can flow underneath*. 3. the naut. phrase, *sá suðr* *þ* *landi*, *at sár var í miðjum hlöðum en stundum vatnaði land* (acc.), *Ó.* 149; *þeir sigldu þrjá daga til þess er landit var vatnað*, *Fb.* i. 4; *eyin er nær vötnuð*, *Fms.* vi. 379; *þá dragi svá skjótt undan at ná* *vatnaði seglin*, *Fb.* ii. 15. 4. eccl. = *vatnfasta*; *heitr hón at va* *zfínliga fyrir dag Guðmundar biskups*, *ok gefa málsverð*, *Bs.* i. 619; *fyrir báðar þorlaks-messur*, *Sturl.* ii. 252, *H. E.* ii. 188; *fyrir en lærir* *leggja af blót ok Laugar-naetr at vatna*, *Skíða R.* 202. *vatnan*, *f.* a watering, = *vatnfasta*; *vötnunar nótt*, *H. E.* ii. 188. *vatn-fasta*, *að*, *to fast on water*, *K. Á.* 78. *vatn-fasta*, *u. f.* a 'water-fast', *H. E.* i. 521, *K. þ. K.*; *vatnföstu-da* *-nátt*, *K. Á.* 78, 190.

*vatta*, *að*, [vega], *to lift*; *er þú vattar streng*, *Lv.* 100; hence *mod. járn-hatta*, *qs. járn-vatta*, *to lift* (a heavy thing) *above one's be* *holding it with straight arms*, *eg járn-hattaði hann*.

*vattar*-, see *vötr*, *a gauntlet*. *vatz*-, the common spelling of vellums for *vatns*, see *vatn B.* **VAX**, *n.* [A. S. *wæx*; Engl. *wax*; Germ. *wachs*; Dan. *voks*]: — *vax* *bráðna sem vax við eld*, *Rb.* 356; *steypa heitu vaxi í andlit sér*, *Fb.* vii. 30; *líkneski ór vaxi á innsigli*, *Eluc.* 18; *tvar merkr vax* (eg fyrir eyri, *Grág.* i. 213, 504, *Fms.* vi. 153; *víljú ver þakka öll* *þeim mönnum er hingat háfa flutt lérept*, *lin*, *vax eðr katla*, *viii.* 2; *COMPS*: *vax-blye*, *n.* a wax-torch, *Bs.* i. 804. *vax-kerti*, *m.* *wax-candle*, *Fms.* v. 339; *vaxkerta-ljós*, *Bs.* i. 38. *vax-ljós*, *n.*



*wax-light, taper*, Fb. ii. 390, K. þ. K. 52.

*wax-tablet*, for writing, Lat. *cera*, Bs. i. 848; fá mér nú vaxspjöld mín, *give me my wax-tablets!* (of Sturla the historian), Sturl. iii. 307; lét þorgils rita á vaxspjaldi ok sendi konungi, 131.

*wax*, payable to a church; af þrem þæjum hálfan v., Vm. 35; = the mod. ljóstollr. **vax-verð**, n. the price of wax, D. N. iv. 77.

**VAXA**, pres. vex, pl. vöxum; pret. óx, pl. óxu, mod. uxu; subj. eyxi or yxi, which is the mod. form; imperat. vax; part. vaxinn: with the v, vóx, vöxu, vyxi: with suff. neg. vax-at-tu, *wax thou not*, Edda (in a verse): [Ulf. *wabsian*, wobs = *auðgæiv*; A. S. *wæxan*; Hel. and O. H. G. *wabsan*; Engl. *wax*; Germ. *wachsen*; Dutch *wassen*; Dan. *voxe*; Swed. *vuxna*; cp. Gr. *auðgæiv*; Lat. *augere*; and Icel. *auka*, q. v.]

**B. To wax, grow**, of grass, plants, trees, wool, as also of men, animals; munu ósanir akrar vaxa, Vsp. 61; vegr vex hrísi ok há grasi, Hm. 120, Gm. 17; stóð um vaxinn mistil-teinn, Vsp. 36; þar sem þessi tré uxu, Al. 173; hann heyrir þat er gras vex á jörðu eða ull á saumum, Edda 17; þar eru eyru sæmst er óxu, see eyra; þá nam at vaxa álmr ítr-borinn, Hkv. i. 9; vex viðar-teinnur einn fyrir austan Valhöll, Edda 37; í syni minum var-at ills þegns efni vaxit, Stor. 11; hann nam at vaxa ok vel dafna, . . . upp óx þar jarl á fletjum, Rm. 8, 19, 32; lékum leik margan ok í lundum óxum, Am. 68; þá nam ek vaxa ok vel hafask, Hm. 142; þá er hann óx upp, Eg. 702; óx (vóx Ed.) Ólafir þar upp, Fms. i. 96; hann var þá vaxinn mjök, 466; syni fulltíða . . . dóttur ef hún er vaxin, Gpl. 432; enn vaxni maðr, Grág. (Kb.) ch. 91; hvernig óxu ættir saman þaðan, Edda 4.

**II. to wax, increase**; óx svá mjök ríki Sverris konungs, Fms. viii. 105; honum vóx allr, iv. 32; hann óx dag frá degi í góðum verkum, 686 B. 4; vóx hann ok þróaðisk, Fms. x. 230; at Guðs réttir ætti jafnan at vaxa en hvergi þverra, 271; óxu auðæfi þín, Hom. 151; vex minni manns, Rb. 352; Eiríks úvinsæld vóx því meirr, Fms. i. 22; þá tók enn at vaxa kláðinn, ii. 188; veðrit óx svá at hríð mikla görði, Nj. 267; vindrinn tók at vaxa, Fms. x. 136; vaxattu nú Vímr, of the river, Edda (in a verse); sól vex, Sks. 57; á vaxanda vári, 12 new Ed.; dagar vóxu, Lil. 10; þá vóx orð af orði, Fms. vii. 260; hvars hatr vex, Hm.; þeir sá at vit hans óx ok eljun, Fms. ix. 244, v. l.; vaxanda vági, a *waxing wave*, Hm.; vaxandi tungl, a *waxing moon*.

**2. of fame, report**; þótti þorgeirir mjök hafa vaxit ok framt sik, Nj. 254; þykkjumk ek ekki af því vaxa þótt ek bída heima þræla Haralds, Ld. 4; þótti hann mikít hafa vaxit af þessu verki, 150; Sigurðr konungr þótti vaxa mikít af þessi veizlu, Fms. ix. 83; lízt mér sem vant muni svá málinu at fylgja at öruggt sé at vit vaxim af, Glúm. 346; hvar viti ér þann konungr er meirr hafi vaxit á einum morni, O. H. L.; mun þar vaxa sæmd þín, Nj. 47; sem minnkadísk vár sæmd heldr enn yxi, Fms. x. 7; vex hverr af gengi, a saying, Sighvat.

**3. in the phrase, e-m vex e-t í augu**; . . . at minnr vaxi fyrir augum at ráða stórt, Fms. vi. 399; minnr myndi þjóstólfi í augu vaxa, at drepa Atla, Nj. 58; at slíkir láti sér eigi allt í augu vaxa, Fms. xi. 96; lát þér þat ekki í augu vaxa, Nj. 13.

**III. part. vaxinn**, *grown, of land*; hólmir reyri vaxinn, Fms. i. 71; dalr víði vaxinn, viii. 110; land skógi vaxit, Fb. i. 431; í þann tíð vas Ísland víði vaxit miðli fjalls ok fjöru, Íb. 4; þar skal engi dómr vera er engi er vaxit, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 86.

**2. grown, shapen**; figura vaxin sem spjót, Am. 560; Noregr er vaxinn með þrem oddum, Fms. x. 272; hagi svá vaxit sem frauka rigndi, Al. 169; gull-ker vaxin á þá mynd sem, Stj. 437; svá vaxinn hringr sem, Mar.; at svá vöxnu máli, Fms. vii. 141, xi. 37 (mála-vöxtr), Anecd. 70; svá er víð vaxit, *matters stand so*, Fms. vi. 234; nú veit ek ef svá væri útanlands víð vaxit, at . . . x. 244, Nj. 186; eigi er svá víð vaxit, *that is not the case*, Fms. vi. 234, Nj. 180, v. l.; svá er til vaxit, *id.*, Hom. (St.); maðr vel vaxinn, *well-grown, handsome*, Fms. vii. 102; harð-vaxinn, *fag-vaxinn*, *þykk-vaxinn*, *há-vaxinn*, *ítr-vaxinn*.

**-vaxta**, see in gjaf-vaxta.

**vaxtar-**, gen., see vöxtr, *growth*.

**vaxt-samr**, adj. *fruitful*, Al. 41.

**VAZTIR**, f. pl., i. e. vatztir, not vastir, for *vazta* rhymes with *baztan*, Edda; in sing. vózt, Edda (Gl.) i. 574: [from *vatr* = *vatr*]:—a *fish-bank*; = *mið*; á þær vazit (thus Cod. Reg., *vastir* Worm.) er hann var þær at sitja, Edda i. 168; sitja á vöztum ok hafa vaf fyrir borði, N. G. L. i. 65; finna hval á vöztum, 60; þenna dag var Ingjaldr rönnv á vastir (late vellum), Gisl. 48; vaxta (gen. pl.) undirkúla, Edda i. 350 (cp. the verse); hrein-vaztir, poet. *the reindeer's abode, mountain*, Skálda (in a verse).

**VÁ** (vó, vo), f. n., gen. vár, 655 i. 2; [A. S. *vár*; Engl. *woe*]:—*woe, calamity, danger*; þat er lítill vá, *'tis no great harm*, Hkv. 2. 3, Hkr. i. 114 (in a verse); þú vaktir vá mikla, *thou workest meickle woe*, Am. 77; vá víkinga, *the woe of vikings*, Fms. xi. (in a verse); in prose only used in phrases or sayings, ok sofi yör þó eigi öll vá héraðs-mönnum, Eb. 160: e-m bregðr vá fyrir grön, a *woe passes by one's beard, to suffer a shock or a sudden fright*; brá þeim vá fyrir grön er þeir sá Birkibeina, Fms. viii. 350, v. l.; þá er öðrum vá fyrir dyrum er öðrum er inn kominn, *woe is it at one's own door when it had entered the neighbour's house*, = *at tua res agitur* . . . , Gret. 113 A; allit., vá ok vesöld, *woe and misery*, Stj. 40, Barl. 36, 61, 125; getnir til vár ok vesaldar, 655 i. 2;

see vár-kunn, vár-kynna.

**II. in some of the compounds** (see below), **vá-** may be a contraction of *var-* or *van-*, as in vá-lúgr, vá-saðan, vá-litill, vá-skeytr.

**vá**, f. = *vra*, a cabin, nook, Hm. 25, Sks. 3. 29, Fb. 73 new Ed. **váð**, ó, to blame; with gen., ákynna þess var (proa) þak engi maðr, at þú gangir snemma at sofa, Hm. (a ðr. lcy., unless Ls. 52 be a parallel passage).

**vá-beiða**, u, f., found in but two instances, and possibly only a corruption of *váðiði*, [cp. A. S. *wea-da* N], an *evil-boding monster*; þótt svá vel, skert vábeiðu þessa (v. l. troll þetta), Fb. 116 new Ed., where it is spelt with y, but wrongly, as is seen from the parallel passage in a vellum of Eg. (in a verse), where the word also occurs.

**vá-breistr**, m. a *'woe-craze'*, a sudden *craze* or *sound* in the earth or in the air, thought to bode strange and evil tidings, Fbr. 147; cp. Glúm. ch. 21, Ann. 1238.

**vá-ból**, n. an *affliction*; í sóttum eðr öðrum vábolum, 655 xi. 1; af ymsum vábolum sem verða kann, dyrbíti eðr öðru, O. T. 26.

**VÁÐ**, vóð, voð, f.; [A. S. *wad*; remains in Engl. *widow's weeds*]:—a *piece of stuff, cloth*, as it leaves the loom; sat þar kona sveigðr rokki, breiddi fadn þjó til váðar, Rm. 16; segl hvítt sem snjó af Húleyskum váðum, Fagtrsk. ch. 102; ef segl er eigi fengit, skal gjalda sex aura . . . en ef einnar váðar missir (i. e. *one breadth of the sail is missing, if it be short by one váð*), þá er maðr sekr sex aurum, N. G. L. i. 199; cp. hafnar-váð, a *common cloth*; álma hafnar-váðar, Vm. 103; þetta á kirkja í lausa gózi, kýr sex ok sex hundruð í hafnar-váðum, Pm. 57; þrjá-tígi hundruð vöru ok hafnar-váða, Dipl. ii. 6, iii. 8; gefa úðaganum tólf álmr hafnar váðar á hverjum misserum til klæða sér, Vm. 117, D. N. ii. 225, iii. 451, Munk. 66; also called hafnar vádmál, D. N. i. 134, Grág.; vöru-váð and sölu-váð, a *common cloth in trade*, see vara, sala.

**II. metaph. a fishing-net** is called váð; veiða, draga váð at hváru landi, Grág. ii. 349 (Jb. 305); as also in mod. usage; this may be the *'wad'* in the Scottish ballad cited s. v. *aðausn*; in the Icel. reference, Fbr. 154, 'váð' may be = váð; in poets also of the *sail*, greiða náhr gylg váð . . . hríð féll í bug váða . . . váð blás, Lex. Poët.; cp. váð-hæfr.

**III. a 'weed, cloth, cut and sewn'**; váðir mínar gaf ek tveimr trémönnum, Hm. 48; kven-váðir, a *woman's weeds*, þkv.; matar ok váða er manni þörf, Hm. 3; allit., vápn eða váðir, Grág. ii. 8; vápnun ok váðum skolu vinir gleðjask, Hm. 40; poet., Högna váð, Héðins váð, váðir Váfaðar, *the weed of H.*, etc., i. e. *armour, the coat of mail*, Lex. Poët.; her-váðir, *id.*; heiðinga váðir, *'wolf's weed'*, i. e. *wolf's hair*, Akv. 8; hvíta-váðir, see hvitr.

**B. COMPODS**: váð-áss, m. a *pole to hang clothes on*, Hrafn. 20. váð-beðr, m. a *case of cloth*; skinnbeðir, hægingi váðbeðr, Dipl. iii. 4.

**váð-feldr**, part. *soft*, of raiment. **váða-gangr**, m. the *casting a net*, D. N. iii. 1108. **váð-hæfr**, adj. *fit for sail*; váðhæft-veðr, a *favourable wind*; hvessti svá at varla var váðhæft á konungs skipi, Fms. ix. 387.

**váð-ker**, n. a *tub in which clothes are stamped or trodden*, Fas. ii. 34. **váð-mál**, see vádmál. **váð-meistr**, m. = váðáss, Glúm. 390, Rd. 296. **váðar-varp**, n. the *casting a net*, D. N. v. 971.

**váð-verk**, n. *cloth-making*, Eb. 258. **váð-virkja**, t. to *wind up, end, finish*, metaph. from the loom, Krók. 63.

**VÁÐI**, a, m. (vóði, voði), [prop. derivative from vá; Dan. *vaade*]:—a *danger, peril*, of extreme sudden danger; styra til váða, O. H. 136, Fms. vii. 145; mér þykkir víð váða búit, ef vér verðum rangstætt, O. H. 92; heldr víð váða, 168, Fms. ii. 116; þat var víð váða sjálfan, vii. 64.

**2. a dangerous object**; vápn eðr annarr váðir, Grág. ii. 117, Sks. 299; orms váði, poet. *'snake-bale'*, i. e. *the winter*, Edda (Ht.); vitnis váði, *the Wolf's foe*, i. e. *Odin*, (in a verse); lindar váði, *'lime-scathe'*, i. e. *fire*, Fm. 43. **COMPODS**: váða-blót, n. a *pernicious sacrifice*, 645. 75. **váða-eldr**, m. an *accidental fire*, Gpl. 377, Jb. 255. **váða-hark**, n. a *terrible noise*, Bárð. 175. **váða-kuldi**, a, m. *perilous cold*, of mortification from cold, Bs. i. 444. **váða-laust**, adj. n. *without danger*, H. E. i. 242. **váða-ligr**, adj. *scatbeul, perilous*, Stj. 77, 212. **váða-samligr**, adj. *perilous, pernicious*, Fms. ii. 240. **váð-veifliga** = *váveifliga*, Bjarn. 48.

**váða-verk**, n. a *law term, an accidental deed*, of an unintentional harm inflicted, Ölk. 36; engi skolu váðaverk vera, Grág. ii. 64; a chapter on váðaverk, N. G. L. ii. 59. **váð-vænligr**, adj. *perilous*, Fms. x. 274, Sks. 47. **váð-vænn**, adj. *fraught with peril*, Fms. ix. 263, v. l.; var váðvænt at upp mundi reka, Bs. i. 320; strauma váð-væna, *dangerous currents*, Orkn. 406.

**VÁFA**, váfi, váðfi; ófr = *váfr*, Pd. 3; (later vófa, mod. vofa):—to *swing, vibrate to and fro*; beigr váfir, Hm. 135; ef ek sé á tré uppi váða virgil-ná, 158; ván mín váfir, *my hope wavers*, Fms. vii. 115 (in a verse); sá váðfi milli himins ok jarðar, Post.; still used in the phrase, e-t vofir yfir, *is imminent, of danger*; cp. þó man ek yör þat er yfir | ófr, þegjum nú, segja, *then I will tell thee what is impending, though now I am silent*, Pd. 3.

**váfa**, u, f. a *ghost, spectre, shade*, Gret. 112 A; very freq. in mod. usage, but sounded vofa, Ísl. þjóða.

**vá-fallr**, adj. *making a dangerous fall, tottering*, Eg. (in a verse).



**vá-folald**, n. and **vá-foli**, a, m. *a vicious horse*, Nj. 168.  
**váfuðr**, m. *the waverer*, one of the names of Odin, Gm., Edda; *ör-váfuðr*, Lex. Poët.  
**váfur**, f. pl. *a wavering, tottering gait*, Eg. (in a verse); *elli-váfur*, see *elli*.  
**VÁG**, f. pl. (**vóg**, **vog**), [Germ. *wage*], *scales, a balance*; *einar vágir skulu ganga um land allt*, Jb. 376; *pundara né aðrar vágir*, Gpl. 526; hann biðr Gilla taka vágina, Ld. 30; *skipta með vágum*, Fms. vi. 183; *réttir vág*, Al. 46; *vág ok mæling*, Stj. 23. 2. *a weight*; *vág mínna af gulli*, Flóv. 33; *skálar jafna tveir vágir*, 732. 18.  
**vága**, að, spelt **vóga** or **voga**; [Germ. *wagen*; Dan. *vove*]:—*to dare, venture*; þann þótti mikitt voga, Bs. i. 868 (Laur. S.); þó skal nú nokkut til voga, Grett. 157 new Ed.; þó skal nú þar til voga, 143 A; menn hafa opt vogat við slíkan liðsmun, 72; at þú vogir at berjast við þá, Fas. i. 450 (paper MS.); the word is freq. in mod. usage, but hardly older than the 15th century.  
**vágan** or **vogan**, f. *hazard, risk*.  
**vá-gestr**, m. *a 'woe-stranger', terrible stranger*, appearing all of a sudden like a wolf among sheep, Grett. 133 A, Fms. vii. 110, v. l.  
**vág-griss** (sounded *voggriss*), m. *a small pimple*.  
**vá-glati**, a, m. *destruction, harm*; hvat sem e-m verðr at váglata (=váða), Grág. i. 431.  
**vág-meri**, f. *a 'wave-mare', a kind of flounder*.  
**VÁGR**, m. [Ulf. *wegs*=*σείσμός*, pl. *wegos*=*κύματα*; A.S. *wæg*; Engl. *wave*; Dan. *vove*; Germ. *wogen*; the root word is *vega*, *to stir*]:—*a wave, sea*; but in this sense obsolete except in poetry; vind ek kyrrri vági á, Hm. 155, Alm. 25; *vágr vindlauss, a windless wave*, Yt.; þau á vági vindr of lék, Gkv. i. 6; *róa á vág*, Hým. 17; *vágs róði*, Stj.; *vágs hyrr, 'wave-flame', i.e. gold*, Bragi; in prose the allit. vindr eða vágr, N.G.L. i. 34. COMPS: **vág-garðr**, m. *a dyke*, D. l. i. 512. **vág-marr**, m. *a wave-steed, ship*, poët., Skv. 2. 16. **vág-þeystr**, part. *wave-sprayed*. **vág-þrýstr**, part. *'wave-pinebed', of the planks of a ship*, Lex. Poët.  
**B.** [This may be a different word, connected with varra, vörr, = *a lip*]:—*a creek, bay*, Hbl. i. 12; þeir lendu í váginn, Landn. 97; lögbú í inn ytra váginn, Fms. ix. 21; þeir liggja á vági þeim er Hjörunga-vágr heitir, ix. 122; í skerin ganga vágur, Fas. ii. 533; very freq. in Icel.  
**II.** also in pr. names, **Vágr**, **Vágar**, a fishing-place in northern Norway, whence Vága-floti, Fms. iv. 277; **Vága-stefna**, *a fair at Vágar*, Fms. iv. 277. COMPS: **vágs-botn**, m. *the bottom or bight of a bay*, Fms. vii. 184, viii. 126. **Vágs-brú**, f. *Bay-bridge*, a local name, Fms. ix.  
**vágr**, m. [no doubt different from the preceding word, prob. qs. *vagre*, absorbing var into vá; O. H. G. *warag*; mod. H. G. *war*, *warb*, *Schmeller*; Dan. *voer*]:—*matter, from a sore*; vella vági ok hryfi, Stj. 344; freyðdi ór upp blóð ok vágr, Isl. ii. 218; *vágs litr*, 677. 22. COMPS: **vág-fall**, n. *the running of matter, from a sore*, Nj. 244. **Vs. i. 319.** **vág-nagli**, a, m. *the core in a boil*.  
**vág-rek**, n. [the **vág**- may be but a popular attempt at etymology or a misapprehension of an older form vrek or vrak, cp. 'quae cognominantur lingua Danica urech', Thork. Dipl. i. 3; 'wrek quoque quod specialiter nobis in toto regno retinuimus', 97; *vágrek* and *reki* (q. v.) would then be two forms of the same word, only that in the Icel. law the former word is used in a more special sense]:—in law phrase, *a 'wave-flood, flotsom*; þat heitir v. er kemr á land, manns-lík eða vara, eða fé, eða skipviðr, Grág. ii. 387; heita láta þeir v. er minnr er fjarat frá skutstafni, Ld. 76; skip braut... í Danmörk, Danir tóku upp fé allt ok kölluðu vágrek, Fms. i. 153; of hvalreka ok vágrek, Grág. ii. 212, 359, 389. Post. (Unger) 155.  
**vág-skorinn**, part. *seamed with bays, of a coast*, Eg. 117, Hkr. i. 5.  
**vágskr**, adj. [A.S. *wac*; early Dan. *vaak*; cp. *veykr*], *weak*=*veykr*; íss mjök vákr, Fb. i. 235, Hb., MSS.  
**vákr**, m. [Ivar Aasen *vaak*], *a weakling*, Edda i. 532.  
**vála**, að, mod. *vola*, *to wail*, Barl. 20; *veinandi ok válandi*, Hom. 144.  
**VÁLAÐ**, n., mod. **völæði**, [prob. contr.=A.S. *wædl*=*ambitus*, and hence *begging, poverty*]:—*woe, misery, destitution*; taka barn af válaði, Isl. ii. 326; þann svein hafði Eyvindr tekit af válaði, Hrafn. 25, Bs. i. 299; látum eigi hug vām styggjask við válað þeirra, Greg. 46; ok væri honum úkunarra válaðr hans, 24; ganga á válað, *to go begging*, Mag. 150; kennda ek þat váloðum, at þeir fagnaði válaði sínu, Post. 209.  
**válaðr**, part. *wretched*; einn v. maðr hét Lazarus, Greg. 22, 46; þá komsk við inn válaði, Fms. vi. 234, viii. 251; slíkt er válaðs vera, Hm.  
**válan**, f. *a wailing*.  
**vá-laust**, n. adj. *undoubted, certain*, Geisli, Sighvat.  
**váligna**, að, i. e. *voligna*, *to become warm*, Fas. i. 84, passim in mod. usage.  
**VÁLGR**, adj., or better **valgr**, sounded **volgr**; [this word, so freq. in mod. usage, is not found in old writers (Fas. i. 84 is a paper MS.); they always use fjálgr (q. v.), identical in sense, but unknown in mod.

Icel.; the mod. form, **glóð-volgr**, *ember-hot*, exactly answers to 'gló fjálgr' of the Yt.; in-fjálgr, Hkr., must be a false reading for ú-fjálgr *offgelg*, a word frequent in the mod. Norwegian dialects, meaning 'u warm,' i. e. *cold, chilly, dismal*, see Ivar Aasen; in A.S. *wealg* occurs a single instance, viz. in Gregory's Pastoral of King Alfred, edited by Mr. Sweet]:—*warm, luke-warm*; en með því þú ert volgr, og hvor kaldr né heitr, mun ek út-skirpa þér af mínum munni, Rev. iii. 16; it in rendering this very passage that king Alfred (l. c.) uses *wealg*, so the can be no doubt as to the identity of the A.S. and Icel. word: passi in mod. usage, *volg mjólk*, *volgt blóð*, *glóð-volgr*, *spen-volgr*; *spenvo mjólk*, *milk warm from the cow*.  
**vá-ligr**, adj. *woful, awful, terrible*; kona váliga, Am. 52; sní váligar brákar, Fms. vi. 362; *wicked*, in the phrase, *spyrja er bezt váliga þegna, wicked men are best to hear of, not to see*, i. e. *the farther off the better*, Njarð. 370. II. = [Dan. *vælig*=*mighty*], *mighty*; *váligt virki*, Fms. vii. (in a verse); *válig mæðar-efni*, *mighty, grand subjects for one's song*, Ad.  
**vá-litið**, n. adj. *barmless, doing small harm*, Ls. 33, Sturl. i. 21 (in verse). 2. *very little, quite small*, opp. to 'langt', Og.  
**vá-ljúgr**, m.=*vánljúgr, a disappointment*; nú er er mér orðinn v. þeim átrúnaði, Fms. ii. 151; of a person, 'bope-belying', *disappointing bope*, Ad.  
**válk**, volk, n. *a 'walking', tossing to and fro*, esp. on sea; hitta storma eðr válk, Jb. 390; at eigi létti váru válki fyrr enn þat er ú byrðis, Fas. ii. 516; hann þolði í þessu válki hungur ok kuld, Fms. vii. 18; *vás ok válk*, Stj. 514; metaph. *worry*, *válk ok vandræði*, Al. 105; *válka ok vandræða*, N.G.L. i. 445, MS. 4. 13; *háskum ok válkum* Sks. 634; *sjó-válk*, *sea-tossing*; *hand-válk*, *crumpling between ti hands*.  
**VÁLKA** (volka), að, [A.S. *wealcen*; Engl. *walk*; Germ. *walken*]:—*prop. to roll or stamp*, but usually metaph.; Guð bölvir þér, at þú válki mik svá lengi, MS. 4. 18; eigi hæfir gömlum karli at válka svá velt mey, Fas. iii. 62. 2. metaph., *válka sik*, *to hesitate*, Str. 37; v. e. í ástar bandinu, 55; hvi þú válkar slíkt fyrir þér, hvert ráð þú skta taka, Fas. iii. 48; *válkaðu þeir mjök lengi ráðin fyrir sér*, O. H. 109; *válkaði hann þat í hugnum ok vissi eigi hvat hann skyldi upp tak*, 195. II. reflex. *to roll oneself, to wallow*; þeir höfðu válkask roðu ok blóði, they had been wallowing in gore and blood, Gisl. 67; *veltask ok válkask í leirinu*, Stj. 72; *válkask í sauri*, Hom. (St.); metaph. engi vandi, er herra hans þurfi í at válkask, Str. 24; þat er þú hefi lengi í válkask, 32. III. part., *fljótt er þat er skjótt e 'válkast' þat er 'seint'*, Edda (Ht.) 126.  
**vá-lyndi**, f. *shifiness, fickleness*.  
**vá-lyndr**, adj. *shifty*; vályndr veðr, Vsp., cp. Sól. 3.  
**válæði** or **völæði**, n. *misery*, = *válaðr*, q. v.  
**váma**, u, f. [cp. Dan. *væmme*=*to loath*, *væmmilig*=*loathful*], *a qualm ailment*; þá hóf af mér allar vámur, Sturl. ii. 54.  
**vámr**, m., *vómr* rhymes with *dómi*, Isl. ii. 50 (in a verse): *a loathsom person*, a word of abuse, Edda i. 532; *vöndr hrökk, vámr lá bundinn* Fms. vii. 356 (in a verse).  
**VÁN** (vón, von), f., old nom. *vón* with umlaut, Skálda (Thorodd) old dat. *vánu*, with compar., see below; ónu, Ls. 36; *tungan er málin vón* en at tönnum er bitsins *vón*, Thorodd: *vón, spónum* make a rhyme, Gisl.; ón, Am. 67, Hom. 60; dat. ónu, Ls. 36; [Ulf. *væn*=*ἐλπίς*; A.S. *wæn*, cp. Engl. *ween*; Germ. *wahn*; the Dan. *baab* Swed. *boop* are mod. and borrowed from the Germ.]:—*a hope, expectation*; er mikil ván, at..., Fms. xi. 13; mér er ván, at..., *I expect apprehend, that...*, Eg. 353; sem hann hafði áðr sagt á ván um, *given to understand*, Fms. xi. 87; eiga ván til e-s, 623. 17; allar þjóðir mun hafa ón mikla (*a big hope*) til namns hans, Hom. 60; slíks var ván Nj. 5; engi ván er til þess, Eg. 157; sem ván var at, *as was to be expected*, Glúm. 337; vita sér engis ótta vánir, *to apprehend no danger*, Fms. xi. 46, Orkn. 414, Eg. 74; konungs var þangat ván, *the king was expected*, Fms. x. 323; þar var ván féfangs mikils, Eg. 265; ván e borin, *past hope*, Ld. 258; ván er þrotin, Eg. 719; ván rekin, id., Ld. 216; e-t stendr til vánar, *bids fair*, Eg. 173; e-t er at vánum, *it is wba could be expected*, Nj. 255; þat, eptir vonum, *as good as could be expected, very good indeed*; eiga e-t í vánum, *to have a thing expected*, eiga barn í vánum, Grág. 2. spec. usages; ef hann görir aðrar vánir yfir land annars manns, Gpl. 449; þá er allar vánir vóru rannsakadar, *all places where it could be expected to be found*, Fms. v. 216; cp. leita af séi vonina, *to seek until one is satisfied it cannot be found*. 3. dat. vánu, with compar.; vánu bráðara, *sooner than expected*, i. e. *quickly*, at once, Fms. ix. 408, xi. 112; vánu skjótara, x. 408; ónu verr, *worse than might be expected, quite bad, bad indeed*, Ls. 36; yrkja kann ek vánu verr, Mikv.; vánu betr, *well indeed*; vita e-t vánu nær, *to know quite*, Sks. 183 B. II. eccl. *bope*, N. T., Pass., Vidal. passim. III. in a few instances, esp. in a few comps (vánar-vöthr, see below), ván seems to denote *despair*, cp. also the name of the myth. river Ván, *despair, agony*; Ván and Víl were the rivers produced by the slaver from the mouth of the fettered wolf Fenrir, who is hence called Vánar-gandr, the



monster of the water W., Edda. COMPS: vánar-lauss, adj. hopeless, Fas. iii. 73. vánar-maðr, m. a man who has a hope of being saved, Fas. i. 113, Mar.: an alms-man, beggar, = úmagi (q. v.), N. G. L. i. 211; í maðr færir þá konu af landi er vánar maðr manns er, 212. vánar-röðr, m. a beggar's staff; bera vánarvöl, Hm. 77; ganga með vánarvöl, to walk with a beggar's staff, be brought to beggary, N. G. L. ii. 71: mod. lára & vónarvöl.

vána (vona), að, to hope; vána fulltings, Fms. vi. 165; ek vána at ég verði þessi ferð, 123; hann kvaðsk vána, at hón næði lifa at halda, As. i. 430.

ván-bíðill, m. a wooer waiting for an answer; in the phrase, ek vil jigi vera vánbíðill þessa ráðs, I will not long stand bat in band, Eb. 130, ad. 192, Ísl. ii. 159.

VÁNDR, mod. vondr, adj., without compar. or superl.; [Dan.-Swed. nd]:—bad; of a thing, vánd klæði, Fs. 150, Fms. i. 70; vánd leppa, 161; ór húsi litlu ok vándu, Hkr. ii. 380; psaltari vándr, Vm. 13; v. s. rotten ice, Fms. vii. 273; vánt vatn, bad water, Karl. 62; vánt eðr, bad weather, Fb. iii. 240. 2. in a moral sense, wicked, bad; vánd maðr, Fms. vii. 117, Bs. i. 163; v. hefi ek verit, en aldri hefi ek ófr verit, Nj. 74; illum ok vándum, Blas. 46; vánd verk, N. G. L. ii. passim.

vándska or vánkza, mod. vonzka, u, f. wickedness, Rétt. 18, D. N. v. 66; in mod. usage, esp. of fury, ire, anger, hann réði sér ekki fyrir vonzku; vonzku-veðr, a furious, bad gale.

vánd-skapr, m. wickedness, Stj. 363, 588, Fms. i. 207; v. ok ill-tennska, Mar.

vánds-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.; illa ok vándsliga, Stj. 47), bad, wicked, Nj. 24.

ván-foli, a, m. = váfoli (q. v.), Nj. 168.

ván-góðr, adj. of good hope.

ván-leysi, n. hopelessness, Fms. ii. 48.

ván-ligr, adj. likely, to be expected, Fms. vi. 301, Hkr. iii. 60 (v. l.), add. 8.

ván-lygi, f. [cp. váljúgr], frustration of hope, disappointment; varða unlygi er vér reyndum, it was not an exaggeration, i. e. it proved but to true, Am. 91; cp. ok gáfsk ván at lygi, Fms. x. 389.

VÁPŊN (vópŊn, vopn), n., old plur. vópŊn or vópŊn; [Ulf. wēpna = wā; A. S. wæpen; Scot. wappen (in wappenshaw); Engl. weapon; H. G. wafan; Germ. waffen; Dan. vaaben; Swed. vapen]:—a weapon; þau eru vópŊn til þess talið, öx ok sverð, spjót, ok sviður s bryntroll, K. þ. K. 170; skotvagn er ok gott vápŊn, ... tálgrafir u góð vópŊn, Sks. 421, 425; vápŊnum ok herklæðum, Eg. 48; bera vópŊn, to bear weapons, Js. 6; leggja niðr vápŊn útanþings, N. G. L. i. 63; mun ek þér eigi vápŊnum verjask, Fms. ii. 257; ef hirn-drengir þer mann á vápŊn, missi hönd sína, N. G. L. ii. (Hirðskrá); um vápŊna þyrgrð, Grág. ii. 95; þau vápŊn vóru þá tíð, Eg. 189; it bezta vápŊn, 86; sverð allra vápŊna bezt, 746; sverð, it bittrasta vápŊn, Fms. ii. 255; vápŊn ... hornbogi eðr lásbogi, Sks. 408; taka vápŊn sín af veggjum, Eg. 60; þeir fundu hesta sína ok vápŊn, Nj. 21, Sturl. ii. 69; sverð ok spjót ok braut þau af skapti ... en vápŊnin (i. e. the steel part of the weapon) láfi hann í yfirhöfn sinni, Eg. 218.

COMPS: vápŊna-afli, a, m. pres of arms, Sturl. ii. 203, Nj. 122. vápŊna-bít, n. a 'weapon-bite,' wound, Fas. ii. 471.

vápŊna-brak, n. a din of arms, Ó. H. 69, Fms. 136.

vápŊna-burðr, m. a bearing weapons; lagðr v. á alþingi á landi, Ann. 1154; þá var svá líttill v., at ein var stálhúfa á alþingi, Landn. 30 (App.); tekinn af v. í kaupstöðum í Noregi, Ann. 1152; í þenna nána vóru sverð útið hér á landi til vápŊna-burðar, Fbr. 13: a fray, shower of weapons in battle, Hkr. i. 237; bar fyrir útan þat skip vápŊna-burð heiðgja, their missiles fell outside the ship, they missed it, Fms. vii. 232, Orkn. 60.

vápŊna-búnaðr, m. an equipment of arms, armour, Nj. 104, Ld. 100, Gpl. 100.

vápŊna-dómr, m. a weapon-ordeal, poet. vápŊna-ll, n. a law term, a failing or absence from a 'weapon-show' or muster (lápŊning), Gpl. 107.

vápŊna-ganga, u, f. a meeting at a vápŊning, Rétt. 112.

vápŊna-gangr, m. a clash of weapons, also a shower of missiles, Fms. xi. 117.

vápŊna-glámr (Fas. i. 461) and -gnýr, m. a clash of weapons, Fas. i. 506.

vápŊna-kista, u, f. an arms-chest, url. ii. 107 C.

vápŊna-laust, n. adj. weaponless, unarmed, Mar. 100.

vápŊna-samkváma = vápŊnaþing, Sks. 384.

vápŊna-skipti, n. an exchange of weapons, Gisl. 5: a passage of arms, exchange of blows, 201 (where plur.), 261.

vápŊna-staðr, m. a 'weapon-show,' place (where one may be wounded); sjá beran v. á e-m, 1. 9: weapon-marks, wounds, er þeir hafa sár ok vápŊnastaði, N. G. L. i. 306.

vápŊna-stefna, u, f. = vápŊnaþing, Fms. vii. 48.

vápŊna-tak, q. v. vápŊna-tollr, m. a kind of toll, N. G. L. iii. 100.

vápŊna-víðskipti = vápŊnaskipti, Fas. i. 107, Js. 24.

vápŊna-tili, n. a fine for not appearing at a vápŊning, Gpl. 109.

vápŊna-þing, n. [Scot. wappenshaw, Old Mortality], a 'weapon show,' muster, meeting where all the franklins had to appear and produce for inspection the arms which every man was lawfully bound to have, Gpl. 106; on the morning átti konungr v. ok kannaði lið sitt, Fms. ix. 478; hafi ann atgeirinn til Valhallar ok beri þar fram á vápŊna-þingi, Nj. 119.

B. PROPER COMPS: vápŊn-bautinn, part. weapon-smitten, Lex. Poët.

vápŊn-berr, adj. exposed to weapons, Lex. Poët.

vápŊn-bitinn, part. 'weapon-bitten,' dead by the sword, Hkr. i. 14, Ld. 190, Grett. 159 new Ed.

vápŊn-burr = vápŊnbein, þætr 78, v. l. vápŊn-dauðr, adj. 'weapon-dead,' Sks. i. 34, Stj. 500, Grág. i. 223.

vápŊn-djarfr, adj. gallant, Hkr. ii. 366, Fms. vii. 254, Stj. 289.

vápŊn-dögg, f. 'weapon-dew,' blood, Lex. Poët.

vápŊn-fiml, f. skill in arms, Ísl. ii. 117, Al. 4, 8, þætr. 38 new Ed.

vápŊn-flmr, adj. dexterous in arms, N. G. L. ii. 421, Fms. 328.

vápŊn-flurr, adj. skilled in arms, Nj. 221, Bs. i. 525: of a weapon, Fms. v. 337.

vápŊn-föt, n. pl. armour, Fas. i. 239.

vápŊn-grjótr, n. 'weapon-stones,' as slings, catapults, Sks. 398 B.

vápŊn-góðligr, adj. glorious in arms, epithet of Óðin, Gm.

vápŊn-hanzki, a, m. a war glove, Ann. 1394.

vápŊn-hestr, m. a war-horse, Karl. Str.

vápŊn-hrót, f. 'weapon-storm,' Lex. Poët.

vápŊn-hæfr, adj. fit, manageable as a weapon, Stj. 146, Fas. i. 240.

vápŊn-laundr, n. 'weapon-fam,' blood, Lex. Poët.

vápŊn-lauss, adj. weaponless, unarmed, Eg. 110, Fms. vii. 55.

vápŊn-rakkr, adj. bold, N. G. L. ii. 421.

vápŊn-rokk, m. a buff-coat, þætr. 9.

vápŊn-sleggr = vápŊnflmr, Karl. 107.

vápŊn-steinr, m. = vápŊngrjótr, Hkr. iii. 293, Sks. 380.

vápŊn-sækja, vti, to attack, Art. 21, 26.

vápŊn-söngr, m. the 'weapon-song,' clash of arms, Gkv., Akv.

vápŊn-treyja, u, f. a war-jacket, a buff-coat, N. G. L. ii. 427.

vápŊn-undaðr, part. weapon-wounded, Lex. Poët.

vápŊn-vana, adj. = vápŊnlauss, Karl. 349.

vápŊn-þrima, u, f. the weapon-clash, battle, Lex. Poët.

vápŊna (vopna), að, to furnish with arms, Al. 66; vápŊnit yðr, Fms. ix. 217; vápŊna sik, to arm oneself, Fas. i. 41, Bær. 11.

II. reflex. to take one's arms, Nj. 231, Fms. viii. 85, passim.

vápŊnaðr, armed, Eg. 77, 564, Nj. 69, Al. passim.

vápŊna-tak, n. [A. S. wæpen-take; Engl. wapentake], a weapon-grasping, a law phrase; in their assemblies the ancients used to express their consent by waving or brandishing their weapons, 'si placuit [sententia] fræneas concutiunt, honoratissimum assensus genus est armis laudare,' Tacit. Germ. ch. 11; 'more Dacorum tela mutuae voluntatis pacto una concusserunt,' Dudo De Moribus et Actis Normannorum, iii. 96; 'collisione armorum et contactu,' Andreas Suneson (Lex Scan.); var Sverri gefit konungs-nafn á þessu átta-fylkna-þingi ok dæmt með vápŊna-taki, Fms. viii. 41; æptu allir upp með vápŊna-taki, at þeir skyldi allir vera útlægir, Hkr. iii. 325, v. l.

2. metaph. a vote or decree, resolution passed at a public assembly; veita göra vápŊnatæk, eiga v. at e-m; skulu þingmenn honum jöðr dæma ok veita honum v. til þess, at hann knegi verja jöðr sína með lögum ok dómi, N. G. L. i. 89; þá eigu býjar-menn at leggja dóm á ok veita v. at, Grág. ii. 409 (referring to Norway); beiddi þess alla er á vöru þinginu, liðsmenn, bændr ok bejar-menn, at þeir skyldi göra v. at því, at dæma með lögum ..., Fms. vii. 293; áttu þeir handfesti ok v. at þessu heiti er konungr mælti fyrir, viii. 55; var þá gört lögtekit, ok átt v. at, at Sveinn konungr skyldi ljósja þann af sonum sínum sem hann vilði til konungs eptir sik í Danmörk, xi. 213; njóti sá váttu sinna ok æsti bændr vápŊnataka, N. G. L. i. 250; þá eigu þingmenn honum með vápŊnataki jöðr at skæta, 96; ef maðr rýfr þann dóm er dæmdr er á alþingi, ok v. er at átt innan Lögréttu ok útan, Js. 7, N. G. L. ii. 190; ok vér saman settum ok samþykktum ok lýst vár þá í Túsbergi fyrir alþingum ok v. á tekitt (resolved) at fyrir lög skyldi dæma ..., iii. 206.

II. in the Icel. parliament (alþingi) the word assumed a peculiar sense, for in the Grág. 'vápŊnatæk' means the breaking up of the session, when the men resumed their weapons, which had been laid aside during the session (see vápŊnaburðr, vápŊn A.); þat skal vera fjórtán nóttum eptir vápŊnatæk, en þat heitir v. er alþýða riðr af alþingi, Hrafn. 19, referring to the middle of the 10th century, where however it may be an anachronism; but in the Grágás and in Icel. of the 12th and 13th centuries it was a standing term, see Grág. passim; eptir vápŊnatæk, i. 80; fjórtán nóttum eptir vápŊnatæk, 123, 194, ii. 178.

III. in that part of England which formed the ancient Denelagu, 'wapentak' or 'wapentag' came to mean a subdivision, answering to 'hundred' in the Saxon shires. Although altered in sense, this word was no doubt imported from the Danish, for in Leges Edvardi Confessoris, ch. 30, the words 'sub lege Anglorum' and 'lingua Anglica' are simply an error of a scribe for Danorum, Danica, for 'taka' is not A. S., but Norse, see Konrad Maurer, Germania xiv. 317 sqq.

vápŊni, a, m. a nickname, Landn.; whence local names, VápŊna-fjörðr, VápŊnfróðingr, m. pl. the men from W., id.; VápŊnfróðinga Saga, Fms. ii. 239.

VápŊnlingar or VépŊnlingar, m. pl. descendants of VápŊni, Landn. 254.

VÁR, n., mod. vor; [Lat. vēr; Dan.-Swed. vaar, vår; in mod. Danish this old word has been displaced by for-aar = Germ. früh-jahr; although vaar is still used in special and poetical phrases]:—the spring; vetr, sumar, vár ok haust, Edda; hit næsta vár, ... um vár, Fms. vi. 90; allt til várs, Nj. 11; í vár, last spring, Eg. 235; í vári, Eb. (in a verse), passim in old and mod. usage.

B. COMPS: vár-bók, f. a mass-book for the spring, Ám. 5.

vár-dagar, m. pl. spring days, Boll. 354, Fms. iii. 91.

vár-ferli, m. pl. spring days, Boll. 354, Fms. iii. 91.



a, m. a *spring-traveller*, Boldt 136. *vár-fóðr*, n. *spring-feed*, for cattle, N. G. L. i. 38. *vár-fœðr*, part. born in the spring, D. N. *vár-gróði*, a, m. a *spring-crop*. *vár-hluti*, a, m. the part of a mass-book for the spring, Vm. 80, 122. *vár-lag*, n. the price (in cattle) when paid in the spring, opp. to *haustlag*. *vár-langr*, adj. *spring-long*; in *várlangan dag*, Landn. 264 (v. l.), Ísl. ii. 381. *vár-leiðangr*, m. the *spring-levy*, D. N. ii. 390. *vár-ligr*, adj. *belonging to the spring*, vernal, Al. 95. *vár-orka*, u, f. = *várönn*, Gpl. 410. *vár-skógr*, m. a *wood in spring*, B. K. 55; see *varrskógr*. *vár-tíð*, f. *spring-tide*, the spring, Eluc. 30. *vár-tími*, a, m. *spring-time*, Stj. 14, 228. *vár-tíund*, f. a *tithe payable in the spring*, K. p. K. 144. *vár-veðr-átta*, u, f. *spring-weather*. *vár-vinna*, u, f. *spring-work*, N. G. L. ii. *vár-víking*, f. a *freebooting expedition in the spring*, Orkn. 462. *vár-yrkja*, t, to do the *spring-work* in a household, Grág. ii. 332. *vár-þing*, n. a *spring-parliament*, one of the quarter assizes held in Ícel, see Íb. ch. 5, Grág. (Kb.), þ. þ. ch. 56-59; *várþing*, *alþingi*, *leið*, Grág. i. 4, 105, Ld. 56, Dropl. 5, 8, 13, Nj. 251, *passim*. *vár-önn*, f. *spring-work*, Grág. ii. 261.

*vára*, að, (óra, Orkn. in a verse), to become *spring*: impers., þá er *váraði*, Fms. i. 22, Nj. 11; en er *várár*, Ld. 176; er *vára tók*, Eg. 156; *váraði svá seint* at jörð var lítt ígróðra at fardögum, Bs. i. 172; þér berit aprt er órár | orð þau, Orkn. l. c., and *passim*. 3. reflex., Nj. 9.

**VÁRAR**, f., only in pl. [A. S. *wær*; O. H. G. *wäre* = *foedus*; cp. the adjectives, A. S. *wær*, O. H. G. *wär*, Germ. *wabr*, Lat. *verus*]:—a *pledge*, *troth*, *plight*; the word is obsolete, and only occurs in the following references,—Helgi ok Svafa *plighted their faith to one another, and loved each other much*, Sæm.; einka-mál er veita sín á milli konur ok karlar, því heita þau mál *várár*, Edda 19; leggit Mjölni í meyrar-knæ, vígit okkr saman *várár-hendi*, join us with a *wedding-band*, þkv.; þat ræð ek þér at þú trúir aldri *várár* vargdropa, Sdm.; hann lagði sitt mál í kné honum ok seldi *várár*, Fms. ix. 432 (in a verse). 2. the sing. only occurs in *Vár*, the name of one of the goddesses, Edda (cp. *væringi*); no doubt from *várár*. *vára-vargr*, m. a *truce-breaker*, Sdm.

*vár-kunn*, f. the '*vár*' is probably gen. sing. fem. from *vá* (*woe*), governed by the following '*kyнна*': *vár-kunna*, qs. *kunna vár*, to feel *woe*, feel *compassion* for, cp. the verb *vá*, Hm. 74: *vábat* is to be *excused*, er þat mikil *várkunn*, frændi, at þik fýsi at kanna annarra manna síðu, Fms. ii. 24; þó heldr þik *várkunn* til at leita á, Nj. 21; er ok v. á, at slíkir hlutir liggi í miklu rúmi þeim er nökkurir eru kappsmenn, Ó. H. 33; nú er þat *várkunn* at hann vili ekki við oss jafnask, Orkn. 332. 2. *compassion*, *pity*; satt réttlæti hefir *várkunn* í sér (rendering of Lat. *compassio*) en logit réttlæti reiði, Greg. 33; eigi líkar Guði *várkunn* ein saman, 19; *várkunnar hugr*, a *compassionate mind*, 25. COMPS: *várkunnar-lauss*, adj. *unmerciful*: *inexcusable*, hitt er *várkunnarlaus*, at þú bregðir oss bríglum, Nj. 227. *várkunn-leysi*, n. *mercilessness*, Al. 95. *várkunnar-verk*, n. an *excusable deed*, Fms. vi. 111.

*vár-kunna*, kunni, to *excuse*, Fms. ii. 296, v. l. *várkunnigr*, adj. *merciful*, *forbearing*, Stj. 2, 172, Karl. 489; forsjáll, vitr ok v., 655 xx. 3; vera v. e-m, *compassionate*, Stj. 217. *várkunn-látr*, adj. = *várkunnigr*; vera sér v. um e-t, to *excuse oneself*, Fas. ii. 344; *compassionate*, Hom. 95, 130, (St.) 4. *várkunn-liga*, adv.; *varðveita v.*, Fas. iii. 131, v. l. *várkunn-ligr*, adj. *excusable*, Fms. x. 343. *várkunn-læti*, n. *forbearance*, Hom. 6, 95. *várkunn-samr* (-semi, f.), adj. *forbearing*. *vár-kyнна*, ð, mod. *vorkenna*, qs. *kunna vár*, see *várkunn* above: —to *excuse*; v. e-m, Greg. 72; vil ek yör v. at þér þykkisk alls til lengi hafa heiman verið, Fms. ii. 296; munu þér eigi *várkyнна* öðrum þó at hér skatýrðisk, Ísl. ii. 384. 2. to *pity*; *várkyнна* hann fátækt (dat.) hans, 655 iii. 4; *várkyнна* synðgum, Greg. 45; líkna ok *várkyнна*, 623, 33; þér *várkyन्नut* oss eigi, *pitied us not*, Fas. ii. 76. *vár-kyन्न*, f. = *várkunn*, *compassion*, *mercy*; fyrir útan alla v., Sks. 537 B; *várkyन्नar* góðvili, Fms. ii. 296, O. H. L. 82; með v., B. K. 107.

**VÁRR**, vár, várt, mod. *vor*, a possess. pron. This word has undergone several changes, starting from an original form *uns*, Goth. *unsar*, which was contracted into *ús*, cp. *órir*, p. 469; next the s changed into r (as in *vera*, *heyra*, *eyra*, *járni*), thus it became *úrr* or *ór-r*, cp. A. S. *úre*, Engl. *our*; lastly, the initial vowel was turned into the cognate consonant v, prob. from being confounded with the personal pronoun *vér*. The old poets seem only to know the vowel form, as is always seen in alliteration, Vfm. 4, 7, Hým. 33, Hkv. Hjörv. 23; and so in rhymes, *stórr*, *órar*, Kormak. Thoroddr cites this form, *órar* eru ú-rækðir *órar*; and the earliest vellums use it throughout. About A. D. 1200 *várr* begins to appear, an innovation prob. imported from abroad; thus in Clem. S. (Arna-Magn. 645), p. 147, '*ór*', '*órum*', six times (ll. 1, 4, 9, 12, 13, 28), but '*várra*', '*vár*', twice (ll. 6, 25); in a few poems of the 12th century, preserved in late vellums, the spelling is '*vórr*', whereas the alliteration and rhyme demand *ó*, e. g. Líkn. 24, Harms. 53, 54, 58;

in Ls. 52 '*vömminn vár*' is an exception and otherwise corrupt, for '*vár*' could not have existed at the time when that poem was composed. In this way the modern *várr* arose, being quite peculiar to the Scandinavian [Dan. *vor*, Swed. *vår*; whereas Goth. *unsar*, Germ. *unser*, answer to the obsolete Ícel. *óssir*; and A. S. *úre*, Engl. *our*, answer to early Ícel. *órr*]:—*our*.

B. USAGES.—*Our*; várt höfuð, Fms. x. 7; várs herja, Stj.; várrar id.; með vörum afla, Hkr. ii. 92; várra glæpa, Stj. 2. neut. a subst.; [cp. Engl. *ours*]; láta slíka sitja yfir váru, Ísl. ii. 224. 3. with another pron.; várr skal hverr eina konu eiga, N. G. L. i. 20; várr skal engi blandask við búfé, *each of us*, 18; skipi hvert býnar stýrði Am. 96; einn várn, *one of us*, Fms. vi. 165; hverjum várum, *each of us* Ó. H. 61; kvað hvern várn skyldu falla þveran of annan, Fms. vi. 31. (in a verse); sjám hverr várr (*who of us*) fái fyrst búnar snekkjur Fas. i. 350 (in a verse); engum várum, *none of us*, Glúm. 332; fundi várir Hákonar, *our meetings*, i. e. of H. and myself, Fms. vii. 256.

**VÁS**, n. *wetness*, *toil*, *fatigue*, from *storm*, *sea*, *frost*, *bad weather*, o the like; póla vás ok erviði, Fms. i. 222; fékk hann mikit vás ok erviði viii. 18; þverr kraptrinn mikit í vásinu ok hernaðinum, Orkn. 464; Eirík kveðsk minna mega við vás (*uosi Cod.*) öllu, enn var, Fb. i. 538; í þeim ferð fengu þeir mikit vás af illviðri, frosti ok snjávum, Fms. ix. 233; höfu vér nú móðir verit af hungri ok kulda ok miklu vási, Post. 645, 100; þér erut menn móðir af vási, Eg. 204.

COMPS: *vás-búð* (mod. *vösbúð*), f. *toil*, *fatigue* from *vás* fleiri v. hafði hann en vér höfum, Fms. ix. 369; var þar hörd *vásbúð*, því at öll hlaðan draup, 234; hafa haft marga v., id.; geta *vásbúð*, Et (in a verse). *vás-ferð* and *vás-för*, f. a *wet journey*, Fms. vii. (i a verse), Fagtsk. *vás-klæði*, n. *rain-clothes*, Fms. i. 149, Grett. 98 A, Mar. *vás-kúfl*, m. a *rain-cloak*, Nj. 32, Ld. 268. *vás-kyrtill*, n. a *rain-cloak*, D. N. iv. 468. *vás-samr*, adj. *wet and toilsome*; austr v. eða erviðr, Grett. 95 A; *vásamt embætti*, Stj. 368. *vás-tabarðr*, m. a *rain-tabard*, D. N. *vás-verk*, n. *wet work* Eb. 256.

*vá-sjaldan*, adv. *very seldom*, *rare indeed*, Sks. 318 B. *vá-skapaðr*, m. a '*woe-shaper*,' *woe-maker*, the terrible, Hým. *vá-skeytttr*, part., qs. *var-skeytttr*, *van-skeytttr*, a law phrase, *unconveyable*, *untransferable*: hence *fíkle*, *shifty*, *váskeytt* er annars vinátta, saying, Gpl. 61; þar er eigi *váskeytttr* vili sá er ymsu vindr fram, 677. 8. *váa-stigr*, m. a *woful path*, Hdm. 18. *váta-drífa*, u, f. a *fall of sleet*, Hkr. iii. 425. *váta-reykr*, m. a *wet reek*, Krók. 58 C.

*vát-eygr*, adj. *wet-eyed*. *vát-færr*, adj. *wet to pass*, of a road, Grett. 161. *vátka*, u, f. *wetness*, *moisture*, Rb. 442. *vát-lendi*, n. a *wet soil*, Stj. 59, 201. *vátna* or *votna*, að, to become *wet*; cp. *vökna*. **VÁTR**, vát, vátt, mod. *votr*; [A. S. *wæt*; Engl. *wet*; Dan. *vaad*] i-*wet*; þeir vóru *vátir* mjök, Eg. 203; hann var ekki *vátr* stórs of öld upp, Bs. i. 349; þeir vóru allir *vátir*, Eb. 276; allir al-v., Fbr. 184; greið hafði verið, ok höfðu menn orðið *vátir*, Nj. 15; hendinni *vátri*, Ó. H. 224; með *váta* brá, ... *vátar* kiðr, *wet cheeks* from weeping, Lex. Poët. *sumar vátt*, a *wet summer*, Rb. 572; *váttr* veðr, Fb. ii. 308; þar var all vótt, 367; (váttr, Ó. H. l. c.); hví er *vátt*? Fs. 38; hafa innan-vátt '*in-wet*,' *shipping of seas*, a naut. term, Háv. 42 new Ed., Fær. 256.

*vát-samr*, adj. *wet*. *vátta*, að, mod. *votta*, to *witness*, *affirm*; with dat., hón *váttaði* því, á hón ætlaði hómum alla sína eigu, Fms. i. 248; hann *váttaði* því, at hann væri framarr at sér enn aðrir menn, Mar.; Haraldr lét fram vitni þau e hann *váttaði* fyrir, at Játvarðr konungr gaf honum konungdóm ok rík sitt, Fms. vi. 396; sem enn *váttar* í dag, Gpl. 46; svá sem *váttar* við í sögum, Hkr. iii. 99; svá miklar *túptir* sem nú *vátta* þróvöndu-hú hans, D. N. iii. 90.

*vátt-bera*, bar, to *testify*, N. G. L. i. 306. *vátt-bærr*, adj. *admissible as a witness*, Grág. i. 332, Jb. 296. *vátt-dagr*, m. *witness-day* = Thursday, Magn. 540. *vátt-lauss*, adj. *unwitnessed*; *váttlaus kaup*, Grág. ii. 406; selja fé leigu *váttlaus*, i. 398. *vátt-nefna*, u, f. a law phrase, a *calling witnesses*, Nj. 14, Grág. ii. 48, Eg. 732, Hrafn. 18.

*vátt-næmðr*, part. *attested by witnesses*, Fms. ii. 237. *vátt-orð*, n. *evidence*, *testimony*; þeirra þriggja *váttorða* er í dóminu áttu at koma, Nj. 36; hann flutti fram vitni sín ok v., Fms. vii. 142; reifa *váttorð*, Nj. 243; kveðja *váttorða* allra, er sök eigu at fylgja Grág. i. 34; *váttorða*-kvöð, *summons to give evidence*, ii. 124.

**VÁTTUR**, m., mod. *vottr*, pl. *vættir*, D. N. i. 7; [cp. vitni; the etymology of this word is not altogether established, but it is highly probable that it, like vitni (q. v.), is derived from *vita* and is related to Goth. *weit* wodei = *μαρτύριον*; if so, á would stand for Goth. *ei*, and the '-orð' is *váttorð* would not be qs. '*word*,' but would answer to the Goth. '*wodei*, with an inserted r']—a *witness*; hafa *vátta* við, Nj. 3; lét hann ganga fram vitni sín ok *vátta*, Fms. vii. 141; njóta *vátta* sinna, N. G. L. i. 55, *passim*



el., Guðs-váttir, *God's witness, a martyr, saint*, Blas. 43; Kristis váttir, þ.; þislar-váttir (q. v.), id. COMPS: váttu-nefna, u, f. = váttnefna, n. 236. váttu-saga, u, f. a declaration, Gpl. 255, Eb. 166.

vátt-vísí, f. a declaration, Fms. ii. 270.

vátt-viðri, n. *wet weather*, Bs. i. Fbr. 147, Fas. ii. 378. váttviðramr, adj., Sturl. i. 89 C.

vá-veifi, n. 'woe-waving,' *fearful suddenness*, as in the waving of a hand, always used of a visitation or calamity; at eigi dæi þeir með svá þu v., Stj. 330; ek mun vega þá með skjótu v., 329.

vá-veifis, adv. *all of a sudden*; næsta váveifis skein þar ljós fagrt, art. 102.

váveifiga, adv. (mod. voveifiga), *suddenly*; bersk þat at váveifiga, þeir vöknudu við þat at skálinn logaði yfir þeim, Fms. x. 290; tíðindi ma v. til eyrna e-m, Bs. i. 139; flugu hjá þeim fuglar margir váveifa, Fms. i. 273; koma v. at e-m, kom konungur at honum v., x. 315, H. 98, Edda (pref.): freq. in mod. usage, but with the notion of danger.

váveifigr, adj. *sudden*; at sízt brygði við váveifiga hluti, Fms. vi. 10; v. vatna-vöxtr, Stj. 87; v. sótt, *sudden illness*, Hom. (St.); veir þ opt þá varir minnst, | voveifig hætta búin finnst, Pass. 5. 2.

vá, n. [a form vé would answer to Ulf. *weibs* or *webs*, n. = *κῶμος, ἀγρός*; i. *uub* = *templum*; the identity of this word with the Lat. *vicus* and *vicus* is indubitable, the abbreviation being analogous to *fé* and *pecu*; whereas Goth. *weibs* = *boly* is prop. a different root word, see *vígja*; for double sense of Lat. *aedes* and *templum* does not depend on the etymology, but is analogous to what has taken place in the word *hof*, q. v.]

A. A *mansion, house*, Lat. *aedes*, this is the original sense, then a *sanctuary, temple*, cp. *hof*; til vé heilags, to the *boly mansion*, Hdl. i; a vé, the *bome of men*, i. e. the *earth*, Hm. 107; Út-vé, Út-garðr, outer-mansion, of the outskirts of the earth, where the giants live, i. ginnunga vé, the *mansion of the gods, the heavens*, Haustl. 15; leggja vé goða, to dwell in the *bomes of the gods*, Vpm. 51; hapta vé, places of gods = *boly places*, Vellekla; vé mána, the *moon's mansion*, i. the *heavens*, Edda i. 330 (in a verse); valda véum, to rule *house*, Hdl. reside, Gm. 13; svá mikils virðu goðin vé sín ok gríða-staði, at li vildu þau sarga þá með blóði úlsins, Edda 20; öll Vandils-vé, the *id of V.*, Hkv. 2. 33; allit., vé ok vandr, frá mínum véum ok vöngum elu þér æ jafnan köld ráð koma (see vandr), Ls. 51.

II. a temple; vé bnda, *all the temples of the gods*, and hapta vé, id., Vellekla; granda um, to violate the temples, Hkr. i. (in a verse); vé valdr, the *lord of the* i. e. *lord of the county*, or = *temple-lord* (?), an epithet applied to the li Sigurd, Kormak.

2. the law phrase, vega víg í véum, to slay *man in a sanctuary* (a temple, an assembly, or the like); hann vá í véum ok varð útlágr, Landn. 80; Özurr vá víg í véum á Upplúndum, þá er hann vár í brúðför með Sigurði hrisa, fyrir þat varð hann lífðótti til Íslands, 304; Erpr lútandi vá víg í véum ok var ætlaðr til þess, Skáldatal 252; vargr í véum (see vargr), Fms. xi. 40; Eyvindr lði vegit í véum ok var hann vargr orðinn, Egd. 259; also in the *deure passage*, Grág., þ. þ. ch. 24, 'um vés úti,' perh. 'um vés útan,' = *vide the court, absent from court*, of a judge prevented through sickness from being in his place in court, Grág. (Kh.) i. 76, l. 3.

B. Vé, in local names, Vé-björg = *Vi-borg* in Denmark, Fms.; i-torv, Thork. Dipl. i. Véar, f. pl. (like Torgar, Nesjar), Munch's Norgsk. Vé-ey, an island in Romsdal in Norway, Edda ii. 492; Óðins-vé = *Odense* in Funen in Denmark, Fms. xi. (never in Icel. local names); freq. in mod. Dan. and Swed. local names, Vi-um, Vi-bæk, Vi-lá, Vis-by.

II. in names of persons, either from vé = *aedes* or from vé = Goth. *weibs* = *boly*, thus, e. g. Vé-laug may be = *Heim-laug*, which name also occurs: Vé-geirr (hann var kallaðr Végeirr því at hann var blótmaðr mikill), Landn. 149; Vé-gestr, Vé-dís, Vé-mundur (all the names in the same family), Landn.; as also, Vé-garðr, Vé-mál, Vé-brandr, Vé-freyðr, Vé-laug, Vé-leifr, Vé-ný, id.; or also Véþ-ormr, Véþ-orm; cp. Widu-ric, Widu-kind, Wodu-rid, and other similar old Teut. pr. names.

vé, n. pl., different from the preceding word; [the Lat. *vesillum* is a derivative from root of *veho*; the root word is *vigan* = to carry, cp. Lat. *veho*]; — a standard, remains only in poetry; gyld vé, *golden standards*, Fms. i. 175 (in a verse); veðr-blásin vé, vii. 345 (in a verse); fláðu vé, vi. 409 (in a verse); þar er vé vaða, Darr. 6; gullstét vé grá, vé geysa, glymjá, skjálfa, blása, ríða, all poet. phrases of the standard carried high in battle, see Lex. Poët.; reisa vé, to hoist the v Fms. viii. (in a verse); hildar vé, the 'war-standard,' i. e. a shield, Stl. i. (for shields were used as such, see remarks s. v. skjöldr.)

vé, q. v. a, m. [Goth. *weiba* = *τεπέα*, John xviii. 13], prop. a priest's *odi* (q. v.), remains as a pr. name, Véi, brother of Odin, Yngl. S.; a Véa, Ls.

vé, interj. [Goth. *vai*; Germ. *webe*; Lat. *vae*; cp. vá], *woe, misery*; eðr vé, Stj. 39.

var, m. pl., is in Lex. Poët. entered among the names of gods, but is really rightly so, for the Hým. 39 is corrupt; 'véar skulu' probably is 'véorr skjili' ... drekka eitt öldr, may W. (i. e. Thor) enjoy a ban-

quet with Egir! so also in the verse of Kristin S. ch. 8, véa is gen. pl. from vé = *aedes*; perh. tanna vé = *aedes dentium* = the mouth (?).

vé-brandr, m. [from vé = *vesillum* (?), a standard, *oriflamme* (?), a *ἀν. λεγ.* rendering of Lat. *excursus Bellona* 'Jaces', Al. 41.

vé-brant, n. a doubtful *ἀν. λεγ.* the *home-stead* or the *premises* of a house, the place cleared to build a house on = *ruð* (q. v.), Hornklofi (Hkr. i. in a verse).

vé-bönd, n. pl., prop. 'mansion-bonds,' i. e. the boundaries or precincts of a dwelling, but used only in a special sense, viz. the ropes fastened to stakes by which a parliamentary assembly or court was surrounded; þar er dómrinn var settur var völr slétt ok settar mdr hest-steigr i völmun i hring, en lögd um útan smæri umhverfis, vöru þat kóllat vébönd (cp. Engl. bar), Eg. 340; þeir skáru i sundr véböndin en brutu mdr stengr, 350; Snorri lögmadr lét skera vébönd i Lögréttu á Alþingi i sundr, Ann. 1329; lögmadr skal láta góra vébönd i Gula á þingstað réttum, svá við at þeir hafi rúm fyrir innan er i Lögréttu skolu vera, Gpl. 13; var þat minn fuðr dómr með allri Lögréttunnar samþykkt, 'wtan we bnda ok mnan,' D. N. u. 662 (A. D. 1421); aff al lagrettið innan vébóndith ok uthen, i. 1030 (A. D. 1511); allra lögréttu-manna innan vébónda ok útan, ii. 285 (A. D. 1347).

VEÐ, n., dat. pl. veðjum; [Ulf. *wadi* = *ἀπαβάν*; A. S. *wed*; Old Engl. (Chaucer) *wedde*; Scot. *wad-set* = a mortgage; Germ. *wette*; Lat. *was vad-is, vadi-monium*]; — a pledge, surety; vörzlu-mann þann er veðjum sé jamgóðr, N. G. L. i. 347; leggja veð fyrir grip, ii. 161; þat veð sem þeir eru á sáttir, Grág. ii. 234; Sigthvarð handalaði honum Sauðafell í veð, Bs. i. 507; hann bauð þar at veði alla eigu sína, Fms. ix. 47, viii. 303; í hönd skal leigu gjalda, eða setja veð hálfu betra, Vm. 16; selja e-m veð, Js. 125, N. G. L. ii. 162; þeir buðu at leggja sík í veð, Nj. 163; leggi einn-hver hönd sína í munni mér at veði, Edda 20; hann lét eptir fé mikitt at veði, Fb. iii. 400; eiga veð í grip, N. G. L. i. 51, þiðr. 68; hafa e-t í veði, or vera í veði, to have at stake; hafa nú í veði fé þitt ok fjör, Fms. iv. 321; eigi vil ek hafa sæmd mína í veði móts við illgími hans, Grett. 95 A; líf mitt er í veði, Fas. i. 30.

veð-bróðir, m. = *eiðbróðir*, a *pledged brother, confederate*, Karl. 435, 453.

veð-fals, n., veð-flærð, f., and veð-fox, n. a *fraud* in a veð; nú selr maðr tveim mönnum eitt veð, þá á sá veð er fyrri tók, en hinum er veð-fals, Js. 125 (Gpl. 511, l. c., veðfox).

veð-fé, n. a *bet, wager*; dæmdu þeir at dvergrinn setti veðféit, Edda 70; eigi munt þú hljóta veðféit, Fms. vii. 203; á ek nú veðféit ... ef mér bærisk veðféit, Ó. H. 75.

veð-festa, u, f. a *pledge*, D. N. ii. 206.

veð-hlaup, n. [Dan. *væddeløb*], *running a race*, (mod.)

veðja, að, [Ulf. *ga-wadion* = *ἀπαβάν*; A. S. *weddian*; Scot. *wad*; Germ. *wetten*; Dan. *vædde*]; — to lay a *wager, bet*; with dat., veðja um e-t, or absol., veðja höfði um getspeki, Vpm. 19; þekir Loki höfði sínu við þann dverg, Edda 69; ek vil veðja um við þik, at ek mun finna ... Ó. H. 75, Fms. vi. 369; skal vist veðja hér um, Fas. i. 318; viltu veðja við oss, at ... 317; ef menn veðja, hafi at alls engu, Gpl. 522; veðit eigi optarr við úkunna menn, Fas. i. 319; þeir reiddusk ok veðjuðu, Korm. 142.

II. a Norse law term, [Swed. *vädja*], to appeal; þá skolu þingmenn skjóta dómi þeirra veðjuðum á fylkis-þing, N. G. L. i. 88; verða þar aðrir veðjaðir (= for-veðjaðir?) ok af sínu máli, id.

veðjaðr = *veðjan, an appeal*; in veðjaðar-dómr, N. G. L. i. 239.

veðjan, f. (acc. with the art. *veðjuna*, Edda 70), a *wagering, betting*; eptir þessa veðjan ok kappmæli, Fms. ii. 276, Hkr. iii. 281, Fas. i. 318, ii. 546 (veðjun); veðjanar-fé, a *wager* = *veðfé*, Fas. i. 319.

2. an appeal; bjóða veðjan, N. G. L. i. 220; veðjanar dómr, a *court of appeal*, id.

veð-leggja, lagði, to lay a *wager*, N. G. L. i. 126.

veð-máli, a, m. a *pledge, mortgage*; skal sá þeirra hafa veðmála sinn, er hann hefir at lögum at farit, Grág. i. 126; um lands-virðingar ok um veðmála, id.; dæma konu sitt fé, ef hón átti, eða veðmála ef vöru, ok hverjum sína aura fulla, 84; þá er at lögum farit, ef synt er vátum veðmáli, 126.

veð-mæla, t, to pledge, mortgage, Grág. i. 126; fé veðmælt at lögum, 413; sá er fé sitt lét veðmæla, 127; þó at hann hafi meira veðmælt, id.

VEÐR, n. [A. S. and Old Engl. *weðer*; Engl. *weather*; Germ. *wetter*; Dan. *væder*, sounded *vær-et*]; — the *weather*; kalt, vindlitid veðr, gott veðr, kyrt veðr, Fbr. 256; spurði hvat veðrs væri, id.; í hverju veðri, K. þ. K.; veðr næðr akri, Hm., Fms. ix. 353; the air, ná upp öf veðrum, out of the upper air, Edda (pref.); eldr, veðr, jörð, 625, 178.

2. a wind; stormr veðrs, Fms. i. 101; bera klæði í veðr, Eb. 264; wind, a gale, hvasst veðr, a gale, Eg. 196; tók at lagja veðrit, Nj. 124; veðrit óx, 267; reka fyrir veðri ok strauimi, Grág. ii. 384; sner eða vötn eða veðr, 275; stór veðr, great gales, Eg. 160; at veðr trau verði senn í lofti, Fas. ii. 515, passim.

3. naut. phrases; stýra á veðr e-m, Fms. ii. 305; beita undir veðr, Fb. i. 540; reru í kring um Bagla ok á veðr þeim, Fms. viii. 335; á veðr eldinum, 283; sigla á veðr e-m, to get to windward of one, to take the wind out of his sail, Band. 39 new Ed.; veifa ræði veðrs annars til, Hým. 25; láta í veðri vaka, to 'see which way the wind blows' (?), metaph. to make believe, pretend, see vaka.

4. phrases; hafa



veðr af e-u, to get the wind of one, scent him, metaphor from hunting; bersi hafði veðr af manninum, the bear had wind of him, Grett. 101 A; ek hafði veðrit af þeim sem kallaði, Fas. i. 14; komask við veðri, to be scented, rumoured abroad, Fms. vii. 165, Ísl. ii. 482, Rd. 252; Hjalti lét koma veðr á þau (strew out hints to them) um ræður þær er hann hafði upphafit, Ó. H. 59; staðar-menn mæltu mjök á veðr um, binted broadly, Orkn. 342.

B. COMPS: **veðra-bati**, a, m. a bettering of the weather, Rd. 248. **veðra-bálkr**, m., Eg. 202. **veðra-brigði**, n. a change of weather. **veðr-belgr**, m. a weather-bag, Fas. ii. 412. **veðr-blaka**, u, f. a weather-fan, Sks. 234. **veðr-borð**, n. the 'wind-board,' weather-side. **veðr-dagr**, m., in the phrase, einn góðan veðrdag, one fine day, once on a time, Ld. 40, Nj. 122, Fs. 144, Gullþ. 64. **veðr-eygr**, part. = veðrglöggr (?), Vkv. **veðr-fall**, n. the set of the wind, direction, = veðrstaða, Band. 40 new Ed., Thom. 314; at því sem vér höfum veðrfall haft, Nj. 124. **veðr-fastr**, adj. weather-bound, Grág. i. 454, Eg. 482. **veðr-fölnir**, n. a mythical name, of a hawk, Edda. **veðr-glöggr**, adj. 'weather-gleg,' sharp in predicting weather. **veðr-gnýr**, m. a gust of wind, Sturl. ii. 107 C. **veðr-góðr**, adj. with a mild climate; land veðrgott, Sks. 200. **veðr-harðr**, adj. hard, of weather; haust veðrhart, Eb. 54. **veðr-himin**, m. the atmosphere, 677-16. **veðra-hjálmr**, m. 'weather-helmet' = the sky, Edda. **veðra-höll**, f. 'weather-ball,' i. e. the heavens, Edda. **veðr-kænn**, adj. = veðrglöggr, Sks. 222. **veðr-litill**, adj. calm, light, of wind, Fbr. 25, Orkn. 332. **veðr-sjúkr**, adj. 'weather-sick,' anxious, Fbr. 24. **veðr-spár**, adj. 'weather-forecasting,' weather-wise, Landn. 231. **veðr-staða**, u, f. the 'standing,' direction of the wind, Bs. i. 388, Fms. ii. 110. **veðr-svell**, adj. blessed with good weather, Fbr. 23. **veðr-tekinn**, part. weather-beaten. **veðr-vandr**, adj. nice as to weather, Bjarn. 54. **veðr-viti**, a, m. a vane, Ó. H. 170, Fms. x. 78, ix. 301, Orkn. 332, Edda (in a verse).

**VEÐR**, m., gen. veðrar, but veðrs, Stj. 133; [A.S. *weder*; Engl. *wether*; Germ. *widder*; Dan.-Swed. *vader*, *väder*]:—a *wether*; the word is obsolete in Icel. except in poetry (cp. hrútr, Edda (Gl.)); þeir glöddusk sem veðrar, Stj. 177; ins hömotta veðrs, 133; veðr, N. G. L. i. 212; veðra-fjörðr, or corrupt, Viðris-fjörðr, in a pun = Hríta-fjörðr, Grett. (in a verse). 2. a battering-ram, Sks. 411.

II. as a nickname, Landn. COMPS: **veðrar-horn**, n. a *wether's* horn; hvat mælit hyrningr sjá, er staf hefir í hendi ok uppi á sem veðrarhorn sé bjúgt, of a bishop's crozier, Ó. H. 108; fiski-stöng ok veðrar (horn) upp af, a fishing-rod with a *wether's* horn (or crooked like a *wether's* horn) at the top, Gisl. 21. **veðrar-lamb**, n. a *wether-lamb*, Stj. 279.

**veðráttá**, u, f. the *weather*, conditions of *weather*, *temperature*, Fs. 52, Sks. 322, Nj. 267, K. Á. 176, Fms. ii. 29, Orkn. 394; köld v., Bs. i. 171; veðráttu-far, Rb. 100.

**veðr-hyrndr**, part. *wether-borned*.

**veðr-leikr**, m. = veðráttá, Fbr. 33.

**veð-setja**, setti, [Scot. *wadset*], to pawn, mortgage, Fas. i. 317, Stj. 601; veðsetja jarðir sínar, Fms. xi. 293, Eg. 77; v. sik í þetta mál, to pledge oneself to this case, Fms. iv. 77; v. sik ok fé sitt, to hazard, stake, Ld. 42, Fms. vii. 34; eigi vil ek v. virðing minna við illgírni þína, Eb. 160.

**VEFA**, pres. vef; pret. vaf; vaf, pl. öfum, öfuf, öfu (vófu, Fas. ii. in a verse); subj. öfi, mod. væfi; imperat. vef; part. ofinn: with suff. vaf-k, Fms. xi. [A.S. *wefan*; Engl. *weave*; Germ. *weben*; Dan. *væve*; Gr. *φάινω*]:—to weave; var ek at ok vafk, ok var lítit á ofit, Fms. xi. 49; ek vil senda þik inn á bæi með vept er hafa skal í vef þann er þar er ofinn, Fbr. 31 new Ed.; vófu Valskar brúðir, Fas. ii. (in a verse); gengr hildr vefja, Darr. 3; vef þann er þar er ofinn, Fbr. 58; ef vefr stendr uppi, þá á sonr þat sem ofit er, en dóttir þat sem ú-ofit er, Js. 78; ofinn orma-hryggjum, Edda 43; teygðu ok öfu, they stretched and wove, of the wind playing on the waves, Edda (in a verse), passim. 2. to brocade; átta aurum gulls var ofit í motrinn, Ld. 200; bækr ofnar vólundum, Hdm. 6.

**vé-fang**, n. [from vé-, a prefixed negative particle answering to Goth. *waia* = ill, in *waia-mérjan*, to 'ill-praise' = *βλασφημεῖν*, and *waja-mere* = *blasphemy*; this *waia* is not to be confounded with the interjection *wai* = *ve*, but is related to *vá* = *woe*, *evil*, cp. Goth. *wai-dedja* = *an evil-doer*; vé-fang therefore stands for *vá-fang*, prop. meaning 'misfetcbing,' miscarriage, but is only used in a specific sense as a law term]:—division or disagreement in court. In the old Icel. courts of law the whole court was composed of thirty-six members, the quorum being six; and in case of disagreement the court was held to be divided if the minority could muster at least six votes; in this case, each side delivered a separate judgment, which was called vé-fang and véfengja, whereby the suit was stopped or quashed, the one judgment neutralising the other; in the earliest Saga times if a case thus broke down, it could only be taken up again by an appeal to wager of battle (hólmanga), but after the introduction of the fifth court (the court of appeal), it was brought before that court. The véfang is described in an especial chapter of þ. þ. (Kb.). ... um véföng, ... skolut þeir færi til véfangs ganga en sex, ... ok

skulu þeir sitja allir saman er saman eru at véfangi, ... bera til véfangs ... ok kveða á þat með hvárum hann mun vera at véfangi, ... véfangs-málum ... síðan skulu þeir vinna véfangs-eið er saman er véfangi ... ok kveða á hvat hann berr til véfangs ok kveða á hvat hann berr þat til véfangs, ... þeir skulu gjalda samkvæði sitt á véfangi vóru með honum, ... þat berum vér til véfangs ok þann dæmum vér, at ..., Grág. l. c.; þær sakir skulu koma í fímtar-ljúgvíðir ... enda véföng þau er hér verða, Kb. i. 78; hér skulu í koma véfangs-mál öll þau er menn véfengja í fjórðungs-dómi, ok þeim stefna til fímtar-dóms, Nj. 150. A véfang in passing laws in Lögrétta is mentioned, ef þeir eru jam-margir Lögréttu-menn hirtveggju er sitt kalla lög hvárir vera ... ok skulu hvárir-tveggju véfangs-eið at sínu máli, Kb. i. 214; cp. Konrad Maurer in his Beiträ

vefari, a, m. a weaver. **vé-fengja**, d, to deliver a véfang, q. v.; ef þær sakir eru nökkur þeir verða eigi ásáttir á dóm sinn, ok skulu þeir þá véfengja, ... se þat Guði, at ek mun þat v. er ek hygg lög vera, ... nema þar (vi the quarter-court) verði enn véfengit (a remnant of a strong inflexion skal líkask í fímtar-dómi, Grág. ii. 324; þeir eigu at véfengja er er hvárir-tveggju, ok fara svá at véfangi sem at fjórðungs-dómi, véfengja mál, þeir munu ætla at v. brennu-málit ok láta eigi dæma n. Nj. 240, cp. 150. 2. in mod. usage to impugn, doubt a staten viltú v. það sem eg segi? ef vil ekki v. það; or also, eg véfengj ekki, I impugn not thy veracity.

**vef-gefn**, f. the fairy of the loom, poet. a woman, Lex. Poët.

**vefging**, n. a false reading for veigaðr (q. v.), N. G. L. i. 211.

**VEFJA**, pres. vef; pret. vafði; subj. vefði; part. vafðr, vafðr d vafinn; [Ulf. *bi-waifjan* = *περιβάλλειν*, *περικυκλόειν*]:—to wrap, vefja dúki at höfði e-m, Nj. 200; vafðr, Bs. i. 367; þá var vefr fötrinn, Ísl. ii. 247; of vafit spjótrum í skúa niðr, and the legs bound ribbons down to the shoes, Ld. 136; barnið var vafit í dúki, Fms. i. 3; barn vafit í reifum, Hom. 36; og vafði hann í reifum, ... þér mál sinna barnið reifum vafði, Luke ii. 7, 12; vefja saman, Barl. 37; vefu vafði hann í yfirhöfn sinni, Eg.; hann tók vadmál ok vafði at Dropl. 20; margir tóttar saman vafðir, in a bundle, Fær. 187; tók skinn ok vafði um höfuð sér, Nj. 20.

II. to wind, i. e. to entangle, embroil; þú lætr Egil vefja öll mál fyrir þér, Eg. 349; vefjum svá þeirra í flokki várum, Fms. vii. 131; vafðr af þungum glæpum, Nj. vafðr í villu Arius, Ann. 492; hafa vafit sik miklu vandræði, embroil himself, Sturl. i. 65 C; brátt ætla ek at þú fáir vafit fyrir mér, Fms. i. 156; vefja mál, to embroil a case, Nj. 150.

III. reflex, to be wrapped; at eigi vefðisk hár um höfuð honum, Landn. 146; vefjast fætr e-m, Fs. 33; e-m vefsk tunga um tönn, see tunga. 2. to saunt, straggle; þau (the horses) höfðu vafizk í einu lækjar-fari, Korm. margr er vafizk harði í flokkinum, Fms. ix. 36, v. l.; þeir fóru á Hstaði ok vofðusk þar, and sauntered there, Sturl. ii. 120 C. 3. to entangle; vefjask í áhyggjum, 625. 80; ek tek þat til er hán um slá svá mjök vefjask, Fms. vii. 277; þrályndi er hann hafði lengi í v. Barl. 125; hann hafði langa stund vafizk í þessum veskaldr veg, 197.

**vefnaðr**, m. a woven stuff; dýrum vefnaði, Fms. ii. 69; freq. in mod. usage, glit-vefnaðr, q. v.

**vef-nisting**, f. a woven texture, poet. the sails, Hkv. i. 26.

**vefr**, m., gen. vefjar; pl. vefir, gen. vefja; acc. pl. vefi, Rb. [A.S., Engl., and Germ. *wef*; Dan. *væv*]:—a web in the loom; ef stendr uppi, N. G. L. i. 211, Js. 78; þar vóru konur ok höfðu vefu upp vef ... rifu þær ofan vefinn ok í sundr, Nj. 277, 279, Fbr. 58; þóttumk uppi eiga vef, en þat var lín-vefr, hann var grár at lit, þótti kljáfð vera vefrinn ... féll af einn kléinn af miðjum vefnum, Js. xi. 49; en er vefr hennar féll, þá var vadmálit fjórum álnum lengra hún átti ván á, Bs. i. 367; einarðr vefr, Stj. 416: phrases, hafa vef, slá vef, verpa vef (Darr.), kljáf vef. The chief passages referring to ancient weaving, are the Nj. l. c. with the poem Darraðar-ljóð, and Jómsv. S. (Fms. xi. 49): the old upright loom is sketched in Or Reise-bog, and in Worsaae, No. 558; in Icel. it was (about A. D. i) displaced by the horizontal hand-loom (since called in Icel. the 'Dæ loom'), which is now in use; the appendages to an old loom were vefjar-hræll, -hleinar, -lög, -skeið, -rifr, -vinda, see Björn. 2. vef textile stuff; dýrir vefir, Al. 85; esp. of brocade, altaris-klæði annat sei annat með 'vef', Vm. i. 16; fjarg-vefr, guð-vefr, sigr-vefr, q. COMPS: vefjar-hökull, -kápa, -möttull, -skikkja, -upphla m. a costly woven cope, mantle ... Vm. 68, 126, Nj. 24, Ld. 244, Js. 78. vefjar-stofa, u, f. a weaving-room, Nj. 209.

**vef-sköpt**, n. pl. the foot-piece in a loom, Björn.

**vef-staðr**, m. a 'weaving-stand,' a loom, Vm. 177, freq. in mod. usage; also vef-stóll, m.

**vef-stofa**, u, f. a weaving-room, D. N. vi. 84.

**vefr**, m. a woof; ek sendi hann inn í hús með vef, Fbr. 63; v. 31 new Ed.

**VEGA**, pres. veg; pret. vá, vátt, vá (later vó); subj. vægi; 1. veginn; with neg. suff. vegr-a, Hm. 10. In N. G. L. it is often used with i, viga, vigr, vigin: [Goth. *wigan* is supposed from *ga-un*



σαλευειν, Luke vi. 38; O. H. G. *wegan*; Germ. *wägen*; cp. Lat. *hæra*; Goth. and A. S. *wagjan*, and Engl. *wag* and *weigh*, in the phrase *weigh anchor*, are derivatives]—prop. *to move, carry, lift*, as by a verb; hann vegr heyit upp á herðar sér, Fb. i. 523; vágu þeir upp eð (forkium) bált, Fms. vi. 405; hann vegr hann upp (á atgeirinum), i. 84; þeir höfðu til vegr (i. e. vögur) ok vágu skútuna fram af veginu, Fms. viii. 430; þerra hey sín en eigi á brott at vega eðra, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 107; öngullinn vá i gömminn, Edda 36; en er lokit er at sjóða vá Narfi upp mörbjúga, Korm. 34: vega á bál, *to lift on the fire*, Vtkv.; vágum ór skógi þanns vildum sykan, Ann. 97; var þrimur verum vegin at húsi, Gh. 10; vegnest verra vegra hann velli Hm. 10.

II. *to weigh*; vega þeir haglkornin . . . ok vágu þeir í dóm, Fms. xi. 142; vá Halli sér þá þrjár merkt, vi. 372; þat er vegit in reitt er, Sd. 155; eyrir veginn, Grág.; sex merkt vegnar, Orkn.; á penninga silfrs vegna, Hkr. i. 185; mörk vegin brends silfrs, and so sinu; virðr ok veginn, Grág. ii. 369; hann lét vega allan borðbúnað u, Fms. x. 147: metaph., skal yðr engi verra traustari vin, þótt þér við þat litid, *though ye find it light*, ix. 297, passim.

III. neut. *weigh, be of weight*; sjám hvat vegi sjóðr sá, Ld. 30; hvert haglkorn eyri, Fms. i. 175; vega hálfa mörk, ii. 80; er sagt at eyri vægi hvert gikorn, xi. 142; þótt þat vegi meirr enn hálfa vœit, Grág. (Kb.) i. 24, i. 874: metaph., skal ek allan hug á leggja ef þat vegr nökkut, Ó. H. 8; nema yðr þykki minna vega min reiði, Fms. vii. 141; mér vegr þat b, Mag. 11.

IV. reflex., í öllu sem vegað má með stórum um ok smám, K. Á. 204, freq.

2. *to yield in weight*; þad vegst or þad hefir vegist so and so, *it has been of such and such weight*.

B. [The Goth. has here a separate strong verb, but in the Icel. the verbs have been amalgamated into one; Ulf. *weigan, waib, wigan, wæxēin*; A. S. *wigan*; cp. *víg*], *to fence, fight with a weapon*; tók á þit ok atgeirinn ok vegr með báðum höndum, Nj. 96; hann vá svá átt með sverði, at þrjú þóttu á lopti at sjá, 29; eiga þeir at vega upp yfir báð sér, Fms. x. 360; vega með vápnum, *to resort to arms*, Nj. 139; vá at e-m, *to fight against*; þjálfí vá at Mökkur-kálfa ok féll hann, La 58.

2. *to attack with a weapon*, Nj. 63, Grág. ii. 156; hann vnaði fyrst er menn vágu at honum, Fms. vii. 333; ungr skal at ungum vá, Ísl. ii. 309; vega at flugdreka, Nj. 183.

III. *to fight*; vega á, *to gain the day*, Fms. viii. 133, Bret. 66; með vápnum má sigr vega, i. 83; hamingju at vega sigr á sinum ávinum, Fms. i. 218; ást Guðs vegr á (overcame) líkams pislum ok hræzlu, Greg. 21; vega til landa, *to win land warfare in band*, Korm.; slíkt sem vér höfum til vegit, *qued*, Fms. viii. 92.

2. with dat., *to forfeit*, = *fyrir vega*, vega landi lausum eyri, Hkr. ii. 384; ef hann félli á hólmí þá hefði hann vegit á eigu sinni, Eg. 495.

III. *to smite, slay, slaughter*; vegaðr vegr mánn, ok varðar þat skóggang, Grág. (Kb.) i. 145; vega áttar trygðir, Ísl. ii. 491; vega víg, ek hefí vegit víg eitt, Nj. 128; þinn; vega í enn sama knérunn, 85; víg þá er þat er vegit, Grág. 19; vegin sök = víg sök, 20, 41; vega mánn or menn, passim; í langarði var svá mikil friðhelgi, at drepa skyldi hvern er mánn vandan vá, Fms. i. 80; Kolskeggir vá drjúgum menn, . . . vegr Gunnarr egum menn, Nj. 96, 108; þorsteinn vá hann þar, Eg. 713; ek vá þinn, Nj. 28; þú sitr hjá, en nú er veginn Egill húsbóndi þinn, 97; ef þú er með vápnum veginn, 146; hræðisk eigi þá sem líkamann vega, E. 48 (Mark x. 28); þú skalt ekki mánn vega, the Sixth Commandment.

IV. reflex., ok þat sverð er sjálfst vegizk, *a sword fences of itself*, Skm. 8, 9; þat [sverðit] vásk sjálfst, Edda; vásk þat á hlut Grikkja, *the battle went against the Greeks, they lost the men*, Bret. 74; þá verðr um tætt at mjök hefði á vegizk þeirra í Sunnan-manna, Ísl. ii. 389 (á-viga); at þegar hafi vegizk á þinn her, S. 531.

2. recipr., vegask or vegask at, *to fight, slay one another*; vegrask menn at, N. G. L. i. 64; ef þrælur manna vegask, Grág. (Kb.) i. 14; þá vágusk skógar-menn sjálfir, Landn. 323 (App.); miklu eru þar atgórða-meiri enn fyrr hafa verit, þeir flugusk þá á, en nú vilja þá vegask, Nj. 56; nú eru konur þær sjau, er maðr má vegask um seilaust við konung, N. G. L. i. 169.

VEGANDI, part. *a slayer*; vegandi Hrungrnis, Edda 53; ef vegandi þú sér gríða, Grág. ii. 20; kjósa e-n til vegaðan at vígi, Nj. 100; þá þá til dyra svá at vegaðinn megi eigi út komask . . . er eigi verðr vegaðann vart, Gísl. 30; vegaða björg, Grág. ii. 80.

VEG-BJARTR, adj. *'way-bright,' clear enough for one to find the way*, Lex.

VEG-BÚINN, part. *'way-boune,' ready for a journey*, D. N. iv. 363.

VEG-FARANDI, a, m. part. *a wayfarer*; v. menn, H. E. i. 483, Ann. 16, Matth. xxvii. 7.

VEG-FERILL, a, m. *a wayfarer, traveller*, Gpl. 415.

VEG-GIRNI, f. *ambition, vanity*, Hom. 17, 26, Al. 145.

VEG-JAÐR, part. *walled*, Stj. 640, Str. 78.

VEG-JAT, 'wedged' into the verse, of an intercalated word, Edda (Ht.)

VEG-JARN, m. *vain-glorious*.

VEGGR, m., gen. *veggjar*, pl. *veggir*, [Ulf. *waddjus* = *τεῖχος*; A. S. *weg*; Engl. *wedge*; Dan. *væg*]:—*a wall*; hlada vegg, Jb. 212; fliggja

íti á veggnum, Nj. 115, very freq in mod usage; *wáleg* vegrer hatar þá er inn næsti brennr, Bs. i. 744 (rendering of Lat. 'tunc tua res agitur, paries quum proximus ardet'); *lapt vegr*, Sturl. iii. 70; *torf vegr*, veggja-hlózia, *wall-building*, Rd. 267; *innan veggjar*, *within walls*, *indoors* (cp. *innanstokks*), D. L. i. 179; var lapt vegrir undir sonna, Sturl. iii. 70 (sól A. 2).

2. *a wedge*; *tann-vegr*, *bone-vegr* (cp. *v. 1*), *a wedge of bone*, *walrus-tusk*. COMP. *vegg-berg*, n. *'a wedge-rock,' boulder*, Vsp. *vegg-hamarr*, m. *a wedge-hammer*, *beetle*, *mallet*, *a nickname*, Njard. *veggja-hvalr* = *veggja-hvalr* (?), *Dipl. in 4*. *vegg-lagr*, m. *wall-layer*, *a nickname*, Flr. *veggja-lúti*, i. (Dan. *veggeløse*), *a bog*, N. G. L. ii. 427. *vegg-sloginn*, part. *wedge-formed*, *ox v.* Hkr. iii. 16. *vegg-ptli*, n. *'wall-deals,' wainscoting*, Eb. 268, Edda 48, Hom. 95.

VEG-HRINGR, m. *a circumference*, Sks. 630.

VEG-LÁTR, adj. *stately, high-minded*, Fms. vi. 431, vii. 102, 321.

VEG-LIGA, adv. *nobly, magnificently*; v. búinn, Fret. 102; bu sik v. Fms. i. 145; halda e-n v., 81.

VEG-LIGR, adj. *grand, magnificent*, Fms. i. 261; veggir hálfr, Ld. 196; maðr bjatr ok v., Fms. i. 354; veggilt sæti, vi. 439.

VEG-LJÓSS, adj. *'way-bright,' clear enough for one to find the way*.

VEG-LYNDI, n. *generosity*, Ld. 10, Landn. 110.

VEG-LYNDR, adj. *generous, high-minded*, O. H. L.

VEG-MANNLIGA, adv. *magnificently*, Karl. 529.

VEG-MENNASKA, u, f. *noble manners, generosity*, Fb. i. 263.

VEG-MIKILL, adj. *famous*, Lex. Poët.

VEG-MILDR, adj. *glorious*, Rekst.

VEGNA, see vegr B.

VEGNA, ad, *to proceed*; vel hefir þat vegrnat, Nj. 38; at þeim hefði illa vegrnat, *done badly, bad bad luck*, Fs. 33; eigi er synt hvi vegrnar svá búit, Rd. 220; hversu honum hafi vegrnat ok Hrafini, *how it went on between him and R.*, Fs. 113; vera má at þar vegni eigi annat betr, *another thing will be no better for thee*, Ísl. ii. 246; eigi má kona svá vega (to treat) bónda sinum, sem bóndi konu sinni, H. E. i. 247.

VEG-NEST, n. *provisions for a journey*, Lat. *viaticum*, Hm. 11.

VEGR, m., gen. *vegar*; but *vegs*, Eg. 295, Bret. 262; *vegrins*, Hbl. 56; dat. *vegi* and *veg*; with the article *veginum*, Eg. 544; but *veg*, Fms. i. 9; pl. *vegir* and *vegar*, Eg. 544; acc. *vega* and *vegu*, the former is the better form, for the root is 'víg,' not 'vigu'; *vega* is also used in old adverbial phrases, as *alla vega*, *marga vega*; [Ulf. *wigs* = *δδός*; A. S. O. H. G. and Germ. *weg*; Engl. *way*; Dan. *vøj*; Swed. *väg*; Lat. *via*; the root word is *vega*, q. v.]:—*a way, road*; *vegir* er renna til bæja, Gpl. 413; *vegir allir*, Eg. 543; *þröngastir vegir*, Fms. ix. 366, passim.

2. metaph. phrases; fara vel til vegar, *to be well on one's way, go on*, Fms. ix. 283; ganga til vegar, *to be in the way towards, to come to an issue*, vii. 136, Boll. 355; komask til vegar, Háv. 51; einum verðr e-ð að vegi, *to find one's way out*; koma e-u til vegar, *to put one in the way*, Ld. 320; göra veg á við e-n, *to travel with one, come to an understanding*; göra endiligan veg á máli, *to bring it to an issue*, Bs. i. 905; var þat endiligr vegr hér á, Dipl. ii. 11; vanda sinum vegi, *to wend one's way*, Fms. xi. 425; verða á veg e-s, i. 9; ríða í veg með e-m, *on the way*, iii. 110; vega langan veg, *a long way off*, Eg. 410, Hom. 7, Edda 30; um farinn veg, á fórnum vegi, see fara (A. VI. 2).

II. special, partly adverbial, phrases; víða vega, *far and wide*, 655 ix. C. 1; miðja vega, *midway*, Gísl. 5; annan veg, *another way*, Grág. (Kb.) i. 153; á hvám tveggja veg, *both ways*; á hægna veg, *on the right hand*, Fms. x. 16; á vinstra veg, *Mar.*; tvá vega, *both ways*, Fms. x. 14; á alla vega, *to all sides*, Grág. (Kb.) i. 148; á alla vega frá, 119; flyðja síns vegar hvár, Fms. vii. 250, Ver. 11; sinn veg hvern, Landn. 36; flyða víða vega, *to fly scattered about*, Eg. 530, Fms. vi. 87; á verra veg, *to the worse*, i. 270; á alla vega, *in every way, manner, respect*, Ld. 222, Fms. xi. 76; á marga vega, Skálda. 148; á þrjá vega, Hom. 157; fjóra vega, *on four sides*, D. N. iv. 506.

2. engi veg, *in no way*, Blas. 43; hvernig veg, *howsoever*, Grág. (Kb.) i. 75; annan veg, *otherwise*, Fms. vii. 263; einn veg, *one way, in the same way*, Grág. i. 490; er eigi einn veg farit úgfæri okkarri, Nj. 183; engan veg, *in no wise*, Fas. ii. 150; gen., *eins vegar*, *on one side*, Art.; annars vegar, Fms. viii. 228; hins vegar, *on the farther side*; síns vegar hvern, *one on each side*, Pr. 71, Fbr. 67 new Ed.; til vinstra vegrins, Hbl. 56; skógrinn var til hægtra vegs, Eg. 295.

III. *a region, county*; in local names, Austr-vegir, Suðr-vegir, Nór-vegr.

IV. peculiar forms are *megin* (acc. sing.) and *megum* (dat. pl., see p. 421, col. 2), dropping the initial *v* and prefixing the *m* from a preceding dative, the true forms being *-egum*, *-eginn*, as in *báðum-egum*, *öllum-eginn*, *sínum-eginn*, *hinum-egum*, *þeim-egin*, *tveim-egum*, whence *báðu-megin*, *öllum-megin*; the *v* remains in *tveim vegrum*, Gpl. 418; *nöðrum veginn*, B. K. 32, 97; *nöðra veginn*, 97; *tveim veginn*, Sks. 414 B.

2. suffixed to pronouns, *einn*, *hinn*, *hvern*, *þann*, *sinn*, in the forms *-ig*, *-og*, *-ug*; *einn-ig*, also; *hinn-ig* or *hinn-og*, *the other way*; *hvern-ig*, *hvern-og*, *how*; *þann-ig*, *þann-og*, *thither*; *sinn-eginn*, *sinn-og*, (see these words, as also *hinn B*, p. 264; *sinn B*, p. 529; so also in Nór-vegr, q. v.)

B. vagna, a gen. pl. (?); þær heidar er vatnsföll deilir af tveggja



vegna, on both sides, Grág. i. 440; stukkum menn frá tveggja vegna, Eg. 289; senda fjögurra vegna, Fms. i. 209. II. & vegna e-s, on one's behalf; this is only found in later vellums, and is said to be derived from the Germ. *von wegen* (Grimm's Gramm. iii. 266); which etymology is strongly supported by the fact, that for vegna or á vegna (=Germ. *von wegen*) is the oldest form; af hins fátaka vegna, Stj. 151; af staðarins vegna, Vm. 55; kom á stefnu fyrir oss Sira Einarr ráðsmadr af vegna Hóla-kirkju, Dipl. ii. 18; á vegna (=af vegna) Árna, Vm. 131. 2. then, dropping the particle, simply vegna; vegna e-s, on one's account or behalf, on the part of; jarls vegna, Fms. x. 113, v. l.; staðarins vegna, Dipl. iii. 9, v. 9; minna vegna, on my behalf, Fms. iii. 154 (a late vellum); várra vegna, H. E. i. 436; sem Halldórr hafði áðr fram leitt sinna vegna, Dipl. ii. 5; Loðinn gaf upp sinna vegna, Fms. x. 99. 3. lastly, in mod. usage it has become a regular prep. with gen., having displaced the old fyrir... sakir; but in this sense it is hardly found in vellums; but in inaccurate paper transcripts it is often substituted for the 'sakir' of the vellum; cp. Vd. old Ed. 100 and Fs. ch. 24 fine; alls vegna, Þórð. 63 old Ed.; but fyrir alls sakir, new Ed. 13, l. c.

C. COMPS: vega-bót, f. way-mending, Gpl. 409. vegar-fall, n. a failure of a way, Gpl. 416; cp. messufall. vegar-ganga, u, f. a going from the way, wandering, Barl. 119. vega-lauss, adj. out of the way, lost in the woods. vega-leysi, n. 'waylessness,' want of roads, Barl. 104. vega-mót, n. pl. a joining of roads, Stj. 71: the saying, víða liggja vega-mót, there are many cross ways (meetings) in the world. vega-rán, n. a bigway-robbery, Gpl. 409. vega-skil, n., Dan. *vej-skjel*, D. N. i. 616. vega-ummerki, n., see verk.

VEGR, m., gen. vega, glory, honour; or yðr þat vegr mikill, Eg. 410; þótti þeim miklu minni vegr at þessum, 67; leita e-m vega, Nj. 78; með miklum veg, ok þó eigi allir með jöfnum veg, Fms. x. 170; skína með mikilli birti ok veg, i. 77; rekinn frá öllum veg, es fyrr var þryðr öllum veg, Eluc. 13; þeim sé vegr ok veldi, lof ok dýrd, 623. 57: so in the phrase, hafa veg ok vanda af e-u, to have both the honour and the responsibility of a thing. COMPS: vega-boð, n. an honorary offer, Greg. 28. vega-kona, u, f. a great, noble lady; Auðr var v. mikil, Landn. 117. vega-lauss, adj. inglorious. vega-munir, m. pl. honours, credit, fame, Fær. 212.

vegr-eygr, adj., better vedr-eygr, Vkv. veg-sama, að, to honour, glorify, Fms. i. 97, x. 363, Magn. 504, very freq. in mod. eccl. usage, N. T., Vidal. veg-samliga, adv. honourably, gloriously; taka v. við e-m, Eg. 28; verða við e-u vel ok v., Fms. xi. 114; setja e-n v., Hkr. iii. 9. veg-samligr, adj. glorious; v. veizla, Fms. xi. 104, Eg. 44; v. við-tökur, Fas. ii. 507; vega-samlig skilning, 656 C. 33.

veg-semð, f. honour, glory, Eg. 20, Hkr. iii. 79; stýra ríki sínu með v. ok sóma, Fms. xi. 18; v. heimsins, 655 iii. 4, N. T., Pass., Vidal.

veg-skarð, n. a blemish in one's honour, Nj. 118. veg-tjón, n. a discredit, 655 xxxi. 3.

veg-tylla, u, f. a bit of honour, Band. 33 new Ed., Karl. 549.

veg-víss, adj. [cp. Germ. *wegweiser*], 'way-wise,' acquainted with the road, Fms. viii. 52: in mod. usage, good at finding one's way.

veg-purðr, m. = vega-skard, Sks. 775 B.

VEI, interj., veis when followed by be, cp. Engl. *yea* and *yes*; [Ulf. *vai* = *oai*; Germ. *webe*; Dan. *væ*; Lat. *vae*; Gr. *oai*]:—*woe*, with dat. *woe is me*! vei oss vesölum, Stj.; vei þér vesöl önd, 655 xix. i.; veis sé mér!... veis sé mér veslum, Mj. 4. 10; vei verði váru vanmegni, Fms. ii. 186; vei verði hánum, x. 330.

veiða, d, to catch, hunt; veiða fimm orra, Ó. H. 79; veiða ískorna, 85; veiða rauðdyri, Orkn. 448; veiða sel ok fiska, Hkr. ii. 245; veiða fugla ok fiska, Grág. ii. 345; at hann hefði veitt í einu höggi otr ok lax, Edda 72; veiða laxa, Nj. 69; veiða dýr á mörkinni, Fas. iii. 4. 2. metaph., þótti þeim nú mundi lítið fyrir at veiða Gunnar, Nj. 113; ok fáit ér hann eigi veiðan, 102; ok mun þá þar mega veiða í er stundir líða, they will be caught by that, 207; látum þá eigi veiða oss inni, Fms. ix. 217; veiða þenna niðing í snöru, i. 206; veiða e-n í orðum, N. T.; veiða e-t upp ór e-m, to fish it out of one.

II. reflex., hversu veiðisk, how goes it with the catch? þeim veiðdist vel, they got a good catch, freq. in mod. usage.

veiðinn, adj. expert in fishing or catching, Sturl. i. 8.

VEIÐR, f. (mod. veiði), dat. and acc. veiði, pl. veiðar; a gen. veiði, veiði sinnar, Sks. 126 A, Str. 24, but esp. in compds, see below: [A. S. *wáde*; O. H. G. *waida*; Germ. *weide* = a pasture]:—a catch, bunting, fishing, Ó. H. 79, 85; öll veiðr fugla ok fiska, K. p. K. 172; at sú veiðr hafi þar jafnan síðan til legit, Fms. i. 272; fara á veiðar, to go a bunting, Fas. ii. 263, Str. 28; veiðrin (the fish) hvarf þegar, Fms. i. 253 C, Ó. H. 78; fyrir útan netlög á hverr maðr veiði sína, en þat er veiðr er menn færa á skipi til lands, en flutning ella, Grág. ii. 360: metaph., vel væri at þá veiði bæri eigi undan, Nj. 69; þeir menn er veiðr mundi í vera, Eg. 121; í honum er þó veiðrin meiri, Nj. 155, 264.

B. COMPS: veiði-bjalla, u, f. a 'fish-bell,' a popular name in southern Icel. for the sea-gull, for by its cries it marks the shoals of fish for the fishermen. veiði-bráðr, adj. eager, too eager, and so losing

the game; heldr v., Fms. viii. 176; hann bað menn sína vera eigi veiðr bráða, ix. 491. veiði-brella, u, f. a trap, bunting device. veiði-búð, f. a bunting shed, Gpl. 454. veiði-dýr, n. deer, game, Stj. 56. veiðar-efni, n. a chance of a good catch, Grett. 99 A. veiði-fan n. a catch, Ld. 38, Hkr. ii. 246. veiði-fangi, a, m. = veiðifan allr veiðifangi, Fas. ii. 144. veiði-far, n. bunting or fishing, Sturl. 195. veiði-færð and veiði-för, f. a fishing or bunting expedition. Gisl. 73, 160, þorf. Karl. 372. veiði-færi = veiðarfæri, Post. (Unger) 19. veiðar-færi, n. pl. id., Band. (MS.), Orkn. 262, Fbr. 143, Fm. iv. 89. veiði-gögn, u. pl. fishing gear, Gpl. 421, Ám. 91. veiðhjörtr, m. a hart or stag for bunting, Stj. veiði-hundur, m. a bound Fas. iii. 4, Barl. 137, N. G. L. i. veiði-kona, u, f. a buntress, B.

veiði-konungur, m. bunting king, a nickname of king Gúdröðr i. Hunter, Yngl. S. veiði-maðr, m. a sportsman (of a hunter, fowling, fisher), Eg. 14, Fms. x. 88, Ó. H. 85, MS. 623, 36, þorf. Karl. 42 Sks. 127. veiði-matr, m. meat from game or fishing, Hým. i. Karl. 482. veiði-mörk, f. a bunting forest, Str. 28, 48. veiðskapr, m. a catch in bunting or fishing, Grett. 106 A; róa at veiðisk, fishing, Nj. 25: game, Stj. 167; munum vér eigi þurfa veiðiskap at kau to buy fish, Sturl. i. 12. veiði-spell, n. a spoiling the catch; Gv. v., Gpl. 428. veiði-staða, u, f. = veiðistöð, Landn. 280, Karl. 37 and in mod. usage. veiði-staðr, m. a fishing-place, Gpl. 37. veiði-stigr, m. id., Gpl. 448. veiði-strönd, f. = veiðistöð, Art.

veiði-stöð, f. a fishing-place, Grág. ii. 347, Eg. 135, Landn. 50, 29 í þá veiðistöð kem ek aldregi á gamals-aldr, Ld. 4. veiðar-tæl n. = veiðarfæri, Stj. 71. veiði-vatn, n. a fishing lake, N. G. L. i. 1. veiði-ván, f. the expectation of a catch, Gpl. 456. veiði-véla f. pl. bunting-gear, traps, or the like, Gpl. 419, 456, Barl. 137, P.

(Unger) 19. veif, f, pl. veifar, anything flapping or waving; sels veifar, a seal's fin N. G. L. i. 340.

VEIFA, ð, (mod. að), part. veifat, Fms. vii. 154 (in a verse); [A. *wäffan*; Engl. *wave*]:—to wave, vibrate; veiðir hann slæðnum, Nj. 19 veifa svipu yfir höfuð sér, Lv. 30; veifa höðinu, Þiðr. 235; Ormr veif honum um sik sem hreyti-speldi, Fb. i. 532; í því veiðir hann sverði at Grími, Dropl. 36; veiðir hann ræði, be pulled the oar, Hým. 25; ve vængjum, to wave with the wings, Fas. ii. 137 (in a verse); veifa e-m s barni, Fms. vii. 32; þeim var veift sólar-sinnis, þorf. Karl. 422; vei hann Mjöllni fram, Hým. 36; veifa hédni um höfuð e-m, of an enchanter Eb. 92, cp. Isl. ii. 76; hön veiðir kofra sínum, Vigl. 63 new Ed. In 1 fishing-places in the south of Icel. (Skaptafells sýsla) a man stands the shore waving a flag to tell the fishermen if it is safe to land or not this is called 'veifa,' or 'veifa frá,' to wave off, i. e. to signal them to try (Mr. Jón Guðmundsson).

2. metaph., til þess kennda þér þetta vers, at þú veiðir því þá er þér líkaði, Mar. II. reile veiðisk um lausum hala, to 'wag a loose tail,' be free to do as one pleases Sturl. iii. 30 (see hali 2).

veifan, f. waving; in the compd veifanar-orð, n. a 'waving word' rumour, Hallfred.

veifi-skati, a, m. a spendthrift; but only in the phrase, engi v. spender, rather close-handed, Ld. 26, Ölk. 34.

VEIG, f, pl. veigar, [A. S. *wæge*; Hel. *wēg*], a kind of stro beverage, drink; öi heitir með mönnum... kalla veig Vanir, Alm. 3 dýrar veigar, Hdl. 49, Hkv. 2. 44; skirar veigar, Vtkr. 7; fagrar veig Fas. i. 494 (in a verse); kná-at sú veig vanask, Gm. 25; Fjólins ve the drink of F., i. e. poetry, Kormak; Dvalins veig, id.; bjór-veig, draugbi of beer, Hým. 8.

2. metaph. *þið, strengið, gist*; in popular phrase, það er engin veig í honum (mod. veigr); spyrir Oddur hann vísi honum til þess víkingis er nokkur veig sé í, Fas. ii. 522; þat lið apr er honum þótti minni veig í, Fms. iv. 350, v. l. (fylgð, Ö. 159, l. c.).

II. in pr. names of women, Gull-veig (Vsp.), Þ. veig, Sól-veig, Álm-veig (Hdl.), Mjað-veig (Maurer's Volks.).

veigaðr, adj. broadened?; veigaðr handklæði, Vm. 15; dúkr v. 123, Ám. 6, 71; typt klæði ok vægðu, N. G. L. i. 282 (veigin, 211).

veiki, f. illness.

veikindi, n. pl. sickness, illness.

veikjask, t, to grow ill.

veik-leikr (spelt veyk-leikr, Fms. ii. 48), m. weakness, infirmity Magn. 504, Barl. 196, freq. in mod. usage.

veik-ligr, adj. weakly; mér líkz síðr þeirra veykligr, Ld. 170 (so at Fms. ii. 30, l. c.; but veikligr, Fb. i. 312, l. c.).

VEIKR, adj., also veykr, see also vákr; the ei is the usual and in mod. form: [A. S. *wāc*; Engl. *weak*; Dan. *væg*; cp. Germ. *schwach*]; weak; hornbogi veykr, Sks. 408 B; veikr stópl, Bs. i. 724; vey sproti, Stj. 641; lítill-magni ok veikr, Barl. 100; engi er svá veikr aflið skorti, ef... 119; of-veikr, of-veikr allvalds bogi! Fms. ii. 331 (veikr, Fb. l. c.).

2. weakly, sick; þótt hön verði veykr, Mar.; vey skil, id.; freq. in mod. usage, sótt-veikr, fát-veikr, dauð-veikr.

veilindi, n. a disease, ailment; hvatki veilindi sem maðr hefir, Grág. i. 45, ii. 45; synda-v., Hom. (St.).

VEILL, adj. ailing, diseased; veill á fótum, gouty, Fms. vii. 22



ludina ina veilu, *an ailing band*, Bs. i. 462; líkþráir ok veilir, Hom. 8. 2. metaph., í lyndi veilli, *guileful*, þryml. 22; iun veili Þarçival, A. 32. II. Veili, a nickname, Bs. i. 14.

veimil-týta, u, f. [cp. Dan. *vimmel-skaf* = *the handle of an auger*], prop. *a crooked stick*, i. e. *a crooked stick*; but only used, 2. metaph. *a crooked, weakly, thin thing or person*; hann er mesta veimilýtta. in, n. *a wailing*.

VEINA, að, [Germ. *weinen*], *to wail*, Greg. 51, Fms. v. 122; þeir vöðu ok mæltu, við oss vesölum! Stj.; veinaði sér sú sál, Hom. 155, Kl. 203; veina sík illa, D. N. iv. 90. II. [perh. a different w.], qs. *veina*; see *reini*; Engl. *winny*, *to winny*, *neigh*, of a mare; þráktir sem geit blasma ok veinar sem merr, Fb. ii. 364.

veinan, f. *a wailing*, Ísl. ii. 133; veinun ok gaulun, Fms. v. 90; vrel einan, Orkn. 78; æ, þat er veinon kallað, Skálda 171.

veipa, a, f. [Ulf. *waips* and *wipja* = *στέφανος*], a kind of *wimple* or *woman's hood*, Edda ii. 494. is, interj., qs. *vei sé*, see *vei*.

VEISA, u, f. *a pool, pond of stagnant water, cesspool*; þá reið hann í hverja veisu, Fb. i. 354; stöðu Birkibeinar í veisu nökkurri, Fms. x. 17, v. l.; fyrir ofan veisuna, viii. 191; var veisa ein yfir at fara, Stj. 161 A; veisu-galti, *a cesspool-bog*, a nickname, Þórðr., freq. in Ícel. II. the name of a farm, Lv. 80; Veisan is the name of a farm at Lister in Norway, Fritzner s. v. Veisu-menn, m. pl. *the men from Veisa*, Lv. 82.

veit, f., pl. *veitr*, qs. *vreit*, *a trench*, = *veita*, D. N. iv. 198. 2. *a lane in a town*, N. G. L. ii. 243, Munk. 83.

VEITA, t, [Dan. *gæve*], *to grant, give*; veita far, *to give a man a wage*, Grág. ii. 268; veita e-m lið, *to give one help, assist* (lið-veizla), Fm. xi. 27, 121; veita hjálþ, aðstoð, huggun, *to give help, comfort*; veit gríð, trygðir, várar, etc., passim; veita manni fyrir Guð sakir, *to acquit*, Gpl. 274; konungr veitti honum skatta alla, *condoned, remitted*, Fm. i. 120; absol. *to help, assist*, þeir veittu Giziri hvíta at hverju máli, Nj. 5; veita frændum þínum ok mágum, 226; hann veitti þeim Ingólfi ím battle), Landn. 32. 2. *veita veizlu, to give a feast*, Nj. 6, Fb. i. 7, 301; veita brúðkaup e-s, *to hold a wedding*; veitti hann brúðkaup þeirra um vetrinn þar at Helga-felli, Eð. 142, Fms. x. 47; veita e-s, *to hold an 'arvel', funeral feast*, Fas. i. 387; konungr veitti Þjórgyn, Fms.; veita Jól sín, Fb. iii. 274; also absol. *to give a feast or entertainment*, konungr veitti sveitvögum sínum, Fms. ix. 340; veita stórnliga, Eg. 62; konungr skyldi veita í þeim tveim tréhöllum... lét konungr þar veita í, Fms. x. 13. 3. *to give a grant, grant a fief*; hann veitti Eireki Raum-ríki, Fms. iii. 15. 4. *to grant a request, give a permit*; þat munu vér nú veita þér, Ld. 218; veita e-m eina bæn, Fms. i. 1; eigi mun ek þat veita ykkir, Eg. 95; konungr kvaðsk veita mundu, 6; veitti hann þeim at vígja Jón, Fms. vii. 240. 5. of a performance, veita e-m þjónustu, Eg. 112; veita e-m nábjargir (q. v.), Nj. 154; veitðir, *to perform the service*, 195; veita sér afskipti, *to take part in*, Fm. ii. 241; veita e-u áhald, *to lay hold on*, Fms. x. 393; veita mál, *to manage*, Nj. 115; veita formála (= mæla fyrir), Eg. 389; veitðorskrúð, *to give a decision*, 281; veita tilkall, *to claim*, Grett. 1; veita þögn, *to be silent*, Fms. x. 401; veita e-m atförr, heimförr, *to make an expedition against one*, i. 54, Eg. 73; veita atsókn, *to attack*, Nj. 34; veita áverka, *to inflict a wound*, 98; veita áþjón, *to tyrannise*, 9; veita e-m veggskárd, Nj. 118.

II. spec. usages; e-*veitir* *so, a thing turns, proves (bard, easy)*; veitti þat flestum þungt, *it was bard, difficult*, Eg. 754; keisararum veitti þungt, *the emperor had it against him*, Fms. i. 121; e-*veitir* *eritt*, Nj. 171; ok hefir oss veitt, *it has been bard work indeed*, 117; ervitt hafa draumar veitt, *they have been bard*, Ld. 270; þeir börðusk, veitti Geirmundi betr, *cried the day*, Landn. 125; the phrase, horfum veitir ekki af, *be looking to spare*.

2. *to happen*; þat verðr ok veitir optlaga, *it happens and comes to pass*, Stj. 38; veitir þat jafnan, at þeir J. 53; nú kann veita þat stundum, at bændr fá eigi vinnu-menn, 1; þvi veitir þat allopt, at þeir fá fyrst mann-skadann, Gpl. 169; hann veitir þat optarr, N. G. L. i. 11. III. recipr. *to give, to one another*; þeir veitusk at öllum málum, *backed one another*; vit Egill munum nú veitask at, Eg. 425. IV. pass., *a* *to, to be given*, 623, 20, H. E. i. 514; yör skal fyrr veitast öll ma, Fms. vi. 48, 94, xi. 309.

VEITA, t, qs. *vreita*, probably different from the preceding word, e-*following*:—*to make a trench, make an aqueduct, lead water*, ecc. and dat.; hann veitti sjáinn í gögnum háva hálsa, Al. 93; veitatu, göra stífur, grafa engi sitt, veita svá vatn á engit, Grág. ii. 97; grafa mikitt díkitt ok veita vatni í á eptir, Fb. ii. 124; veita, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 97; but a few lines below, ok skal eigi þá (acc.) menn veita merki-vötn; so also, Grímur veitti honum (the brook) veitna ok gróf land Ljótis, Landn. 145; hann veitti vatnið (þau veitir, v. l.) með fjölkyngi austr fyrir Sólheima... síðan veitti hvárr ötnin frá sér, 250, 251, freq. in mod. usage, but then always with II. reflex., in the following passages the word may be

q. v.; einn stjörnu-veg, hvert upp riss af sjó-Freize, ok veittist

(trends) meðal Teuthoniam ok Galliam, Karl. 129; ok hefir hann (acc.) undan veitt, *turned him to flight* (?), Bret. 66; veitir vatn til góvar, *rivers trend towards the sea*, Grág.

veita, u, f., qs. *vreita*, dropping the *r*, [akin to *reit*, rit, q. v., the root word; A. S. *weitan* = *to trench*; this is borne out by the mod. Norwegian forms as stated by Ivar Aasen, *reit* in Sogn, but *vreite* in Thienmarken; *vreite* near Mandal];—*a trench, ditch*; at vatn-veitum, *of water-trenches, aqueducts*, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 97; eigi skal hann annarra lönd menna í veitunni, ... of veitu-garða, *trench-ditches*, Grág. ii. 281; eigi á maðr at góra veitur í landi sínu svá at hann spili landi eða engi manns þess er fyrir neðan býr, 282.

veittall, adj. *giving freely, open-handed*; veittall af penningum, Fas. i. 443; 6-veittall af e-u, Bs. i. 415.

veitandi, part. *a giver*, Edda i. 456. 2. *a belp*; veitendr, Fms. vi. 34; veitendr at máli þínu, Háv. 44.

veitari, a, m. *a giver, donor*, H. E. i. 499, Stj. 23. veiti-engi (qs. *vreiti-engi*), n. *a trenched meadow*, Háv. 35 new Ed.

veiting, f. *a grant, gift*, Bs. i. (Laur. S.) 2. in mod. usage *an appointment to a living, brauda-v.*, etc.

veiting (qs. *vreiting*), f. *a trenching, leading of water*; vatns-veitingar. veizla, u, f. [veita], *a grant, gift, allowance*; veizla eilífrar sælu, ... hafa e-*at veizlu* Guðs, Hom. (St.); veizla ölmusu-görða, Hom.; gefa stórar gjafir ok veizlur, Stj. 64. 2. *belp, assistance, backing*, Hom. 140; varðar honum ekki sú veizla, Grág. ii. 13; kynlig v. ok at illu mun verða, Lv. 7; til heilla sátta ok hollar veizla, Grág. ii. 21; öll mikunn ok v., 623, 21; ek sé mik nú fítt mega góra þat er veizlu munr sé i, Fas. ii. 437 (lið-veizla). 3. *an entertainment*; veita göngu-mönnum engar veizlur nema til skúa áða fata, Grág. i. 454; *a treat, feast, banquet*, Ó. H. 112; góð veizla, Nj. 6; virðulig veizla, Ld. 186; skörulig veizla, Eg. 44; of *a wedding feast*, 30 (mod., brúðkaups-veizla), very freq. in mod. usage.

II. as a law term, *the reception or entertainment to be given to the Norse king, or to the king's 'landed-men', or his stewards, for in olden times the king used to go on a regular circuit through his kingdom, taking each county in turn; his retinue, the places of entertainment, and the time of his staying at each place, being regulated by law; this was called 'veizla' or fara at veizlum, taka veizlu; as also, búa veizlu móti konungi; hann lét bjóða upp veizlur þar sem konungs-bú voru, Ó. H. 35; Ólafir konungr fór útan um Hringa-ríki at veizlum, en er veizlur endusk eigi fyrir fjölmennis sakar, þá lét hann þar bændr til leggja at auka veizlurnar, 61, cp. 59, 111, 173; taka veizlur, Fagrsk. ch. 11, see also Har. S. harðr. ch. 110 (Fms. vi), ch. 23, 92, Eg. ch. 11, 18, Hem. p., Ólafir S. Kyrra ch. 4 (Fms. vi. 442), and passim in the Fms.*

2. *a royal grant, revenue*; fékk konungr honum veizlur miklar, Eg. 27; hann hafði af konungi veizlur allar, þvíðskar sem Brynjólfr hafði haft, 31; Hraðrekr ok Guðlaugr höfðu veizlur stórar um Sogn ok um Hörða-land, Fms. i. 6; en með því at hann hafði eigi miklar veizlur þá varð honum féfátt, viii. 272; þér munut ráða veizlum yðrum, xi. 237; hann hafði áðr alla (sýslu á Hálógalandi) suma at veizlu suma at lóni, partly as a grant, partly as a fief, Ó. H. 123; en veizlur konungs hafði hann miklu minni enn fyrr, 111; húskarlar konungs er hafa fé af konungi í veizlur, sumir tólf ára, sumir tvær merkir, Sks. 261; tólf marka veizlur, Fms. vi. 266.

B. COMPS: veizla-búnaðr, m. *preparation for a feast*, Fms. vi. 146. veizlu-dagr, m. *a banquet-day*, Bs. i. 791, Sturl. ii. 58, Stj. 199. veizlu-fall, n. *the failure of a feast*, Fms. vi. 95. veizlu-fé, n. *a fee, money paid in lieu of veizla* (II), Fagrsk. ch. 11. veizlu-gjald, n. = *veizlufé*, Fms. x. 184; hann (the king) tók veizlugjöld norðan ór Dölum ok víða um Heiðmörk, Ó. H. 63. veizlu-gjöf, f. *a grant*, D. N. ii. 25. veizlu-görð, f. *a feast-giving*, Fs. 13. veizlu-hóll, f. *a banqueting hall*, Fms. x. 154. veizlu-jörð, f. *land held as a grant*, N. G. L. i. 47; ef maðr selr v. sína þá verðr hann þjófr at, 85. veizlu-kirkja, u, f. *a church, the patron or rector of which had to entertain the bishop at his visitations*, D. N. iii. 39. veizlu-maðr, m., in Norway, an endowed man, holding grants from the king, Gpl. 108; lendir menn ok veizlumenn allir, N. G. L. ii. Hirðskrá ch. 36; but in Ícel. it means *a pauper living upon charity*, hér á at vera v. kvengildir, Pm. 121, Ám. 14. veizlu-skáli, a, m. = *veizluhöll*, Hkr. i. 90. veizlu-skylda, u, f. *the duty of entertaining* (see *veizla* II), D. N. iii. 10. veizlu-spjöll, n. pl. *the spoiling of a feast*; göra v., Fas. i. 445 (of a peace disturber). veizlu-stofa, u, f. = *veizluhöll*, Fms. vi. 440, vii. 317. veizlu-sveinn, m. *a charity boy* (= mod. *níðr-seta*), Nj. 15. veizlu-taka, u, f. *the receiving a veizla* (II), Fagrsk. ch. 32. veizlu-upphald, n. *a maintenance*, H. E. i. 258.

VEKJA, vek, poët. vakði, later vakti; subj. vekði (vekkti); part. vakdiðr, Post. 236, l. 8, vaktr, vakinn: with neg. suff. vekkt-at ek, *I wake (you) not*, Bm. i.; [Goth. *wakjan*; A. S. *weccean*; *Uen. waken*; Germ. *wecchen*; Dan. *wække*]:—*to waken, rouse from sleep*; hón gat varla vakit þá, Fms. i. 9; vöktu konurnar hann, ix. 24; var hann vakinn, Ld. 214; þorði engi at vekja hann, Ó. H. 72, 122; konungi þótti heldr snemt at v. herinn, ... þá vaknaði liðið, 207; þá vakði Finnur konung, 210; hann bannar þá hverjum manni, at hann se vaktr, Fms. iv. 274; Jesús Krístr vekr þik, Y x 2



ris þú upp, 623. 14. 2. vekja upp, þeir vöktu þá upp konung, Eg. 282; hann vakði upp alla heima-menn sína, Nj. 35; metaph., hann vakti upp tvá boða mikla, Fms. x. 324 (of a wizard): *to raise a ghost*, vekja troll upp, N. G. L. i. 19 (see troll); v. upp draug, Ísl. Þjóðs. (uppvakning).

II. metaph. *to stir, rouse*; gör þú eigi þat, son minn, at þú vekir þá er þeir hafa áðr frá horfitt, Nj. 115; ek vakða opt reiði þína, 623. 27; ilmr þinn vakði fýsn mína, 28; þá tók ek at vekja kláða á fæti honum, Fms. x. 331. 2. *to cause, begin*; vekja víg, N. G. L. ii. 54; sigr-vænlig heill, er konungr hefir svá röskliga vakit víg fyrstr manna, Al. 37; hverr mun þá víg vekja nema þú ok þínir menn, Stj. 597; hann samnaði her miklum ok vakði styrjöld, 623. 25; eigi vil ek vekja láta ör mínun flokki orða-lag né áhlaup, Sturl. i. 157 C. 3. *to start a question, hint at a thing*, of a request; Egill vakði þat mál (started it) við Þórolf, Eg. 194; hann vekr þetta mál við konung, Fms. vi. 54; ok vöðbu bönórðit, Nj. 17; v. til um e-t, Hárekr vekr til mjök opt við konunginn um stafnbúann, Fbr. 119; Sigtryggr konungr vakði þá til um eyrendi sitt við Sigurð jarl, Nj. 271; vekja þeir þá til við Gizur um bönórðit, id.; þá vakði Njáll til um bönórðit, 40; hann vakti til ok spurði, Fms. vii. 106; vekr Hákon jarl (til) við Eirík konung, at hann fái honum ..., x. 220.

B. [Perhaps a different word, akin to vekka, vekvi, q. v.; cp. also vök = *a hole in the ice*; the pres. vækkir, N. G. L. i. 352, favours this derivation]:—*to make to flow*; vekja sér blóð, *to make one's blood flow, open a vein, let blood*; þeir vöktu sér blóð í lófum, Fas. ii. 445; Eysteinn setti dreyraðann svá at honum mátti nær einum fingri dreyra vekja, Fms. vii. 145; nú vekja þeir sér blóð ok láta renna saman dreyra sína, Gísl. 11; (vökva þeir sér blóð, 93. l. c.); en ef blóð vekkir með öfund í kirkju-garði, þá skal sá láta vígja kirkjugarð með sínu fé er blóð vakti, N. G. L. i. 387, 388; ef menn berjask í kirkjugarði... sá er blóð vekkir (vækkir),... sá skal víging kaupa er blóð vakti, 352.

vekka, u, f. = vökvi, a fluid, moisture, Hom. 68; kviðr tekr við vekku sem sær við vötnum, Eluc. 61.

veklíng, m. a weaking, in a dubious passage, vinr Veðorms veklinga tós, a friend of W., the helper of the weak, Ad.

vekra, ð, [vakra], *to freshen up, rouse*; þetta er nú vekrir hug margra góðra manna, O. H. L. 86; vekra sporð, *to quicken the pace*.

vekrð, f. an ambling pace, from vakra, q. v., of a horse.

vekt, f. [for. word, as shown by the kt; vætt, q. v., is the genuine Norse form; Germ. *ge-wicht*; Dan. *vægt*], weight, N. G. L. ii. 482.

vekta, t, *to weigh against*; svo miklit sem vektir e-u, D. N. v. 342.

vekvi = vökvi, q. v.

VEL, adv. (compar. betr, superl. bezt, see betr, p. 61), in some, esp. Norse, vellums spelt val, Stj.; val stilltr, Bs. i. 90; lifa val, 91; jamval, 92; lærðr val, 94, etc.; val búin, Fms. ii. 187; [Ulf. *vala* = *καλώς*; A. S. *wel*, etc.]; eygðr vel, Nj. 39; herðr vel, id.; stilltr vel, 30; vel stilltr, vel auðigr, hár vel litt, vel vígr, 38; hringr góðr ok vel görðr, 225; vel smíðaðr, Orkn. 310; vel í vexti, *well-grown, well-shapen*, Eg. 305; hár mikil ok fór vel, Nj.; vel at sér, fine, Korm. 142 (see 'at', C. IV. 5, p. 27, col. 2); vel borinn, *well-born, of good family*, Fms. xi. 80; harðla vel, *well indeed*, Finnþ. 270; vera vel til e-s, *to be kind to*, Nj. 73; verða vel ástáttir, Grág. (Kh). i. 83; þakka e-t vel, *to give good thanks, thank very much*, Ísl. ii. 221; heilsaði hann honum vel, *to greet well*, Eg. 408; þótt hans væri eigi vel leitað, Fms. v. 252; líka vel, *to like well*, Eg. 7; hversu vel mér sýnisk þeirra athæfi, *how well I like it*, Fms. x. 296; mér gefir vel at skilja, *I understand quite well*, i. 141; taka vel við e-m, *to receive well*, xi. 11; gör svá vel, 'do so well', please to do; görðu svá vel, at þú halt sætt þessa, Nj. 111; görðit nú svá vel, þiggitt mitt heilræði, Fms. vii. 157; görðit svá vel, látið oss eigi ..., Al. 106, 120; þá er vel, ef ..., *it is well done, if* ..., N. G. L. i. 18.

II. intensive; vel flestir, *the most part*, Bs. i. 685; vita vel mart, *very many things*, Hom. 53; with a notion of *overdone*, vel mikill, Eg.; vel full-mikill, *rather great*, Hým. 16; hundrð manna eða vel svá, *a hundred, or full that*, Eg. 319; í mánaði eru vikur vel svá fjórar, Rb. 6; vel tuttugu menn, *twenty and upwards*, Ld. 320; vel tvaug hundrð skipa, vel þrjú hundrð, Fms. vii. 151, ix. 313; vel tuttugu vættir, Dipl. v. 18.

2. *rather*; handöx vel mikil, *rather big*, Eg. 769; hafr einn vel góðr, Hkr. i. 192; vel vegnar fimm merkr, *largely measured*, Fms. vii. 146.

III. as interjection, já, já, vel, vel! Bs. i. 421; vel ek! well I! Vkv. 27.

VEL and vél, n. [Gr. *ὀψά*; Lat. *ad-ūl-ari*, Bugge], *the tail of a bird*; kom sverðit á vélit, Fas. i. 488, freq. in mod. usage.

VEL and vél, f., both forms are used in vellums, but are difficult to distinguish, e and æ (e, æ) being often written alike; *él vélum* rhyme in a verse of Hallfréð:—*an artifice, craft, device*; við vélar, *with artifice, contrivance*, Hým. 21; með list eðr vél, Sks. 82; með list ok vél, Edda i. 110; hann hafði vélar til allra hluta, 104; górvá vélar til e-s, Hým. 6; hann vissi sér engar vélar ván, Fms. ii. 202, v. l.; gefa svá sigr sem Óðinn gaf með vjalum (sic) en engu valdi, 154; hverja vél sem þórir görir honum, i. 189; þeir skyldu freista nokkvorra véla, Edda i. 220.

an engine, machine; góra vél, Vkv. 20; vél til at taka fiska með, an

engine to catch fish, i. e. a net, Edda i. 182; þeirri vél er menn kalla vél *the engine that is called a battering-ram*, Sks. 89 new Ed.; til þessar véla 88; vig-vél.

II. a wile, device, trick; draga vél at e-m, Skv. 33, Nj. 17; beita e-n vélum, 40; allar þær vélar, Ork. 18; Krístr gör eigi vél, ok eigi verðr hann véltr er á hann trúir, Blas. 46; hefir hann hverjum manni vélar lengi haft, Lv. 44; ef maðr felðr sér til vélar við konu eða ferr í kvenklæði, ok varðar þat fjörbaugs-garð, Grág. 338.

2. plur. *frauds, tricks*; fullr lygi ok véla, 656 C. 14; skalt neita Djöfvi ok öllum hans verkum ok vélum, Fms. i. 300; Djöfúlsit vélum, Post. (Unger) 92.

COMPDS: véla-boð, n. a fraudulent offering, beating, N. G. L. i. 95. véla-kaup, n. a fraudulent bargain, jo Gpl. 254. véla-lauss, adj. guileless, Nj. 24. véla-sókn, f. fraudulent prosecution, Gpl. 489. véla-verk, n. a bad trick, N. G. L. i. 94.

véla and véla, t, *to defraud, trick*; íllt er vin véla, Am. 90; vé hann í nökkvi, Grág. ii. 22; ok vill hann svá véla hinn, ... ok á sá si er hann vildi véla, i. 362; nú eru vit velt, Eg. 605; ef goð yfir mat eigi vélt verða, Blas. 46; eigi verðr hann véltr, id.; segir þik vélðan villu þeirri, es þú gófgar Christum, Clem. 147; konur véltar með brögðum ok legorðum, Sks. 77 new Ed.; véla frá honum sverðit, *to get the sword from him* (by cheating), Fms. v. 111.

II. véla um e-t, *to do manage* (cp. tæla); sá hlutr er um at véla, Lv. 15; víg þorkels ok u hvat véla var, Gísl. 57; er þat grunr at þér eigit þar um konungborinn mann at véla sem Norðbríkt er, Fms. vi. 144; dýr grínnu eða torvellu um at véla, Sks. 20 new Ed.; hefða ek einn saman vélt um mitt ráð, 507 l. eða þurfir þú um þín vanda-mál at véla, Bær. 81; ok véldu þar u margir, 14; skal sá bóndi sem þar býr á næstum eignum véla um lí K. Á. 66; fékk hón ráð til at véla um hann, Bær. 14; þótt ek véla u mína kosti, Eg. 66, Fms. viii. 339 (v. l.), 440; at hvárir véldi um sín kosti, 339; véla heima um sína kosti, Sks. 266.

III. recip. skyldi þeir vélask um báðir samt, *have to deal with one another*, Sturl. 142.

2. part., vélandi goðanna (of Loki), Edda i. 268.

vélan or vélan, f. a waiting, Fb. ii. 408.

vel-borinn, part. well-born, noble, Am. 21, H. E. ii. 74.

vel-burðigr, adj. = velborinn, Mar.

VELDI, n. [= vald, q. v.; Dan. *valde*], power; veldi er þat en eigi K. þ. K. 142; með miklu veldi, Fms. x. 11; hafa veldi yfir e-u, Blas. 4; veldi ríkis míns, 623. 59; gefit mér at móti veldi svá miklit, 656 C. 1; veldi stafs, value, Skálda.

2. an empire; tekid alla konunga af naf ok veldi, Eg. 268; Grikkja konungs veldi, A. A. 286; biskupsveldi annars konungs veldi, Grág. i. 180; Dana-veldi = Denmark; Notar veldi = Norway; Skota-veldi = Scotland, Orkn. (in a verse); Svía-veldi = Sweden. COMPDS: veldis-engill, m. an archangel, Hom. 133, Gr. 35.

veldis-hringr, m. the ring or balo round the head of a sai Mar., Fms. v. 340. veldis-sproti, a m. a sceptre. veldis-sté = veldissæti. veldis-sæti, n. a throne, Stj. veldis-vöndr, m. sceptre, Stj. 395.

vel-farandi, part., drekka velfaranda, *to drink a farewell cup*, Fms. 191.

vel-ferð, f. well-doing, Fb. i. 434; v. til lífs ok sálu, Bs. i. 790.

vel-ferðugr, adj. well-behaving, righteous, Stj. 141, Bs. i. 264.

vel-finni, f. = vélfinni, Fas. iii. 90.

vél-finni, f. an artifice, Stj. 177, 178, Fms. xi. 74 (Ed. vélfinni).

vel-för, f., in velfarar-minni = velfarandi, Eg. 213. velfara-él, a parting banquet, D. N. iii. 954.

velgja, u, f. lukewarmness. 2. medic. nausea; það er, velgja í mér

velgja, ð, [válg], *to warm*; velgja mjólk, *to warm milk*; ætla ek hann (the porridge) sé full-velgdr, Fas. iii. 389; v. upp, *to warm up*.

vel-görð, f. a well-doing, benefit.

vel-görningr, m. = velgörd, Nj. 123, Fær. 63, Stj. 151.

vélí, n. = vél, a bird's tail, see vél. vélí-fjóðr, f. a tail-feather, Fb. viii. 10.

vélindi, n., mod. vélindi, the gullet, Skálda 169, and in mod. usage.

vélendis-gangr, m. belching, a disease, Sturl. i. 20.

vélindi, n. pl. [vél], tricks, Fas. iii. 391.

vélinn, adj. wily, 656 B. 2: vélinn, adj. id., Anecd. 88.

VELJA, pres. vel; pret. valði, valdi; subj. veldi; part. valiðr, valinn; [Ulf. *valjan* = *αλπεῖν*; O. H. G. *ueljan*; Germ. *wählen*; Dan. *vælge*; Swed. *välja*; Old Engl. *wale*; cp. val-] *to choose, elect, pick out* at er vélit þat er yðr gegnir, 623. 30; ok er gott um at velja, Nj. 3; ve um tvá kosti, Gísl. 16; konungr valði mjök menn með sér í hiroð at afli hreytti, Fms. i. 43; þeir fedgar völdu mjök menn at afli til fylgdrar sík, Eg. 84; þeir bræðr völdu sér líð, 119; þeir höfðu valið líð, *pick troops*, Nj. 24; valiðs meistara, Post. (Unger) 108; velja við til, Grág. 356; ef eigi er rjóðrum högginn skógrinn ok er valiðr, 294; valiðr e-s, Fs. 71; rita tal allra valdra manna, Hom. 36.

2. *to pick out, L. promere*; kuml konunga ór kerum valði, Gh. 7; hverr vildi mér hnossir Gkv. 2. 20; valði Sigirðr vinum sínum gjafar, S. made gifts to her friend Ó. H. 124; velr hón honum mörg hæðilig orð, Ld. 48; v. mönnum neisulig orð, Ísl. ii. 384; v. e-m hörd orð, Fb. ii. 376.

II. reflex; þeir sjau völduð til, ok gengu, *came forward, picked themselves out*, Fr



117; völdusk margir göfgir menn til þessar ferðar, Orkn. 322. 2. <sup>2</sup> *to be chosen*, H. E. i. 478.

**VELJUNGR** or **væljungur**, m. a nickname, Sturl. iii. 187.

**VELKJA**, f. [välka], *to toss about*; þeir velktu Tuma lengi, gördi honum þá kalt mjólk, Sturl. ii. 66 C. 2. as a naut. term, *to be sea-tossed*;

þeir ok hans félagá velkir í hafi lengi, Fb. ii. 108; *impers.*, velkti þá hafi, Eg. 159; velkti þá úti allt samur, Landn. 226.

**VELKJA**, *to waver, hesitate*; hann sér at eigi mun duga at velkja ráðit, B. 623; ertú mjók hugsjúkr um ráða-ætlan þína er þú velkir þat fyr þér, Ó. H. 196; hann velti (i. e. velkti) lengi í huga sér hvernig þu yrðir best til reiðd, Jón þorl. (the mod. phrase being, *velta e-n fyrir sé to revolve in one's mind, waver*; but this 'velta' is merely a corruption of the older 'velkja').

**III.** reflex. *to be tossed*; ok er þu velkðusk þar lengi svá haldnir, Fms. x. 29; tekst af byrr allr ok ask þau úti lengi, Fs. 142.

**VELKLÓKR**, adj. *wily*, Stj. 223.

**VELKOMINN**, part. *welcome*, esp. in greeting, Nj. 140; vera v., Fms. ii. 54; at hann skyldi Guði v. ok svá honum, ix. 373; konungr bað þá v., i. 16.

**VEL**, n. [vella], *gold*, prop. *molten*, i. e. *native gold*, or = Germ. 'gelbes gold' (perh. the word comes from the superstition as to serpents drinking and hatching gold, cp. fóru þeir til bælis drekans, ok sá þeir mikitt gull, ok 'heitt sem nýrunnit í afli', Ingv. 24.). The word is only used in poets, and in the compds, *vell-auðigr*, *vell-rikr*, q. v.: poet. compds, *vell-bjóðr*, *-broti*, *-meiðir*, *-rýrir*, *-stærir*, *-vönuðr*, all epithets of a princely man.

**VELLA**, pres. *vell*; pret. *vall*; pl. *ullu*; subj. *ylli*; part. *ollinn*; [A. S. *wellan*; Engl. *to well*]: *to well over, boil, be at boiling heat*; vellanda bik, N. vii. 232; rigndi blóði vellanda, Nj. 272; vellanda vatn, Bs. 7. 40, Sks. 12; vellanda viðsmjör, 623. 12; vax heitt ok vellanda blý, *molten lead*, H. 100; vellanda gulli, *molten gold*, 625. 38; tók stálit at vella, K. 18; vellir nú ór járnri allt þat er deigt er, Þiðr. 79; vellanda katli, H. 184; hafit vellr ok geisar, Rb. 444; keldur er æ ok æ vella ákaflega, K. 46; sé nú hve sá hverr velli, Gkv. 3. 9; hver vellanda, 6; það velog syðr, of a boiling kettle; brunnr vellr af hita, Al. 51; vellandi el Art.

**II.** metaph. *to well up, swarm*, esp. of vermin, maggots, &c. like; vella möðkum, *to swarm with worms*; hann vall möðkum, N. xi. 280; þat vellir möðkum allt, Hom. (St.); Herodes vall möðkum H. Ver. 40; ullu út ór (*swarmed out*) ormar ok eyðlur, Hkr. i. 103 (H. x. 380); vella vági, *to run with matter*, Greg. 75, Stj. 617 (of a man).

**III.** *to cry, scream*, of a curlew; spói vall í túni; also of a horse-cuckoo.

**VELA**, d, causal to the preceding, *to make to well up or boil*; vella mat, B. new Ed.; vella lauk ok grös, Fb. ii. 365; ok vellt þat saman, B. 223; veldt tjara, Sks. 90 new Ed.; hann veldti þau sverð sjau vetr at Karl. 40; veldir í viðsmjörvi, 623. 13.

**VELA**, u, f. *boiling heat, ebullition*, MS. 732. 1, Fbr. 97, Nj. 247; af elldólar-hita, Rb. 478; ok er hann var í vellu þessi, 655 v. 2. **vellu-**ell, m. a boiler, 656 C. 40.

**VELAN-FASTI**, a, m., poet. a fire, *cooking fire, boiling heat*, Edda (Gl.).

**VELAN-KATLA**, u, f. the name of a boiling well near the lake Thingvall Kristni S. ch. 11 (now prob. sunk beneath the level of the lake).

**VELA-ÞEYGR**, adj. *rich in gold*, prop. 'swelling rich'; maðr v., Eg. 59 Nj. 72, Sturl. i. 160 A, Orkn. 176; mod. *very wealthy*, hann er v., &c. immensely rich.

**VELLAUSS**, adj. *guileless*; at véllausu, *without fraud*, Grág. i. 73; vélauðid, 20, 137, Hom. 104.

**VELLA**, u, f. *lack of gold*, the name of a poem, Eg. 694, Hkr. i. 223; veldt tjara, Sks. 90 new Ed.; hann veldti þau sverð sjau vetr at Karl. 40; veldir í viðsmjörvi, 623. 13.

**VELA**, u, f. *boiling heat, ebullition*, MS. 732. 1, Fbr. 97, Nj. 247; af elldólar-hita, Rb. 478; ok er hann var í vellu þessi, 655 v. 2. **vellu-**ell, m. a boiler, 656 C. 40.

**VELA**, u, f. *boiling heat, ebullition*, MS. 732. 1, Fbr. 97, Nj. 247; af elldólar-hita, Rb. 478; ok er hann var í vellu þessi, 655 v. 2. **vellu-**ell, m. a boiler, 656 C. 40.

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**volutare**: Engl. *wallow*]: *—to roll, roll over*; ultu þeir ofan fyrir brekkuna, Landn. 179; þat (the wheel) kann opt velta undan, Fms. i. 104; veltanda vatn, Akv.; þóttu yllir aprt fyrir bylgjum, Hom.; ok höf laðið velta slíka sem þú ert, Eg. 338; snerti höllinni sem mylna ylti, Karl. 472; þó gekk hann heldr en valt, Sturl. iii. 158; tunnan valt og ór hendi allt, ofan í djúpa keldu, in a ditty; dagarnir sex at vinu veltu, Ld.; er þat ert oltinn í svá mikla heimsku, Post. 645. 68, 83; í hverja vind ok veseld þú ert veltinn, Stj. 36; þó at hann velti í mikla veseld, Al. 95.

**2.** metaph. *to turn out*; mun velta til vandans, Lv. 45; ok valt til vanda; at bendr flýðu, *it went as usual, that they fled*, Fms. viii. 408; veltir þangat sem vera vill um flesta hluti, Isl. ii. 201; ef svá veltir til, at ..., Mar.; skipau er veltinn eigi sem hann hugði, Fms. xi. 436; veltu allir dómur til stríðrar refsingar, Sks. 581.

**VELTA**, t, a causal to the preceding; in Runic inscriptions it is spelt 'elta' or 'ailta', Rafn 188, 194 (see *rati*); [Ulf. *valtan* = *κυλινδαν*; A. S. *wæltan*; Germ. *wälzen*; Dan. *welte*; see *valtr*]: *—to roll, set rolling*, a stone or the like, with dat.; velta búkum frá fótum jarli, Fb. i. 495; velta grjóti, Gs. 12; velta torfi, Grág. ii. 266; v. steini, N. G. L. ii. 122; steinum hafði velt verið af gróðinni, Luke xxiv. 2; þeir veltu honum, Eb. 115 new Ed.; þvi næst velti (þvi), *then she capsize*, Fms. ix. 320.

**II.** reflex. *to turn oneself, rotate*; sól veltisk um áttu áttir, Sks.; hann veltisk inn yfir presköldinn, Fb. ii. 382; hestinn veltisk um tólf sinnum, *the horse rolled itself over*, Hrafn. 6; sumir hestar höfðu veltzt, Grett. 29 new Ed.

**3.** the phrase, *veltisk ór konungdómi*, *jarldómi, to roll oneself from kingdom to earldom*, to descend from a higher to a lower estate, e.g. from king to earl, or from earl tothane, Fms. i. 195, Eg. 7; Hallaðr, sá veltisk ór jarldómi í Orkneyjum, Landn. 260; veltisk hann þá ór jarldómi ok tók halds rétt, Hkr. i. 104; the phrase is borrowed from the symbolic act, for which see Har. S. Hárf. ch. 8.

**VELTA**, u, f. *the state of being valtr*. **3.** in the phrase, *hafa mikid í veltunni*, *to have much in circulation, rolling, of money*.

**VELTI-**, in compds, **VELTI-FLAUG**, f. *rotation*; **VELTI-REIÐ**, f. *of a ship*, Lex. Poët.: in prose, **VELTI-ÁR**, n. *of an extra good year*.

**VELTILIGR**, adj. *rolling, voluble*, Lil.

**VELTING**, f. *rotation*, Stj. 15.

**VELTIR**, m. (Lat. *volutor*), *one who makes to revolve*, Lex. Poët.

**VEL-VILD**, f. *kindness, good-will* (also **VEL-VILL**, a, m.), Isl. ii. 441, passim in mod. usage.

**VEND**, n. [A. S. *wen*], name of the letter *v*, see introduction to this letter; ok er *v* þá vend kallað í Norrœnu máli, Skálda (Edda ii. 400; 'und', 365).

**VENDA**, d, pret. *venduðu*, Edda i. 20 (pref.); [Ulf. *ga-wandian* = *σπεύειν*; A. S. *wentan*; Engl. *wend*; Germ. *wenden*; Dan. *vende*]: *—to wend, turn*, with dat.; vendi Sigurðr aprt herinum, Fms. viii. 152; vanda sinum vegi, *to wend one's way*, xi. 425; venda til hans allri hollustu, Mar.; venda góðvilja til e-s, Dipl. i. 2; venda ást ok vináttu, Sks. 741; with acc., venda bak móti e-m, Bret. 54; venda sína vináttu til e-s, Fms. ix. 51, v. l.; venda e-t til sín, Sks. 443 B.

**2.** *to turn, change*; Guð vendi þvi ok sneri til góðs, Stj. 239; um snúa ok venda, N. G. L. i. 349.

**II.** absol., venda aprt, *to return*, Hkr. i. 76; vendu þeir þá norðr aprt, Fms. vii. 301; jarl vendir nú aprt til Sjólanda með þetta fé, xi. 83; vendi hann aprt sömu leið, 359; vildi Agamemnon þá aprt venda með sínu liði til Gríklands, Bret. 84; fóru þaðan um nótt, vendu þá á þat fell er kallat er Vatnsfell, Fms. viii. 36; venda til hefnda við e-n, Ld. 244.

**III.** reflex., *vendask um*, Mar., MS. 671. 22.

**VENDI-LIGA**, adv. [vandr], *carefully*; spyrja v. at e-u, Fms. i. 68; vendliga frá tilbendum, *tell minutely*, Eg. 124; sjá v., Ld. 54; *quite, entirely*, svá var v. upp gengit allt lausa-fé hans, Hkr. i. 186; stefndi til sín öllum bygdar-mönnum ok þeim öllum vendligast (*principally those who*) er first byggðu, Ó. H. 59.

**VENDILIGR**, adj. *careful*, H. E. i. 410.

**Vendill** (also **Vandill**), m. a pr. name, Rafn 178, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët.

**2.** **Vandil**, a local name, the northern part of Jutland in Denmark; á Vandil, Yt. (whence prob. came the famous Vandals who conquered and sacked Rome, and who have left their name in Andal-usia in Spain); Vandils jörmungund, *the great land of Vandil* = Jutland (?), on a Runic stone: **Vendil-skagi**, *the Skaw or Skagerack*, Knyttl. S. compds: **Vandils-byggi**, m. a man from the county Vendil. **Vendilkráka**, u, f. a nickname, Yngl. S.

**VENDR**, adj. = *venzláðr*, N. G. L. i. 30. **2.** **vendr**, part. *wont, accustomed*; v. á afrek, Skálda R. 19; ofstapa vendr, Landn. (in a verse).

**VEND-RÆÐI**, n. = *vandræði*, Bs. i. 341.

**VEND-VÆRR**, adj. *difficult to appease*, Mork. 72.

**VENGÍ**, n. = *vangr*, [like Dan. *vange* and *vang*], *the ground*; ok vatt (á) vengi, and threw it on the ground, Gkv. i. 13.

**2.** *the sea*; vengis blakkr, hjótrr, *the steed, the hart of the sea* = a ship, Lex. Poët.

**VENJA**, pres. *ven*; pret. *vanði*, later *vandi*; subj. *vandi*; part. *vandr*, *vaninn*; [Dan. *venne*; see *vani*]: *—to accustom*; venja e-n e-u or við e-t; venja hann við íþróttir ok hæversku, Fms. i. 78; gestirni vanði hann sík, *be practised hospitality*, 655 v. B. 2; vandi Dofri hann við



ípróttir, ættvísi ok vígfími, *taught him, trained him in*, Bárð. 164. 2. in phrases, kostgæfði hann af þeim at venja öll úkygni, *to unteach them all bad manners*, Bs. i. 687; hann venr kvámr sínar til Ormhildar, Nj. 107; venja leiðir sínar til e-s staðar, *to baunt a place*, Fb. i. 303; síðan venr hann fé sitt í akra hennar, Fms. vii. 357; *to train, tame*, bjarnýri vel vanið, v. 298, Fagskr. ch. 21: *to educate*, engi börn voru svá vel vanin, sem þeirra börn, Bs. i. 129; barn var ek öll illa vanit, Karl. 197.

II. reflex. *to be wont, accustomed to do a thing*; vandísk fjósa-kona ein at þerra fætr sína á þúfu þeirri, er..., Landn. 51, v. 1.; síðan vandísk Einarr optliga at ganga til tals við Egil, Eg. 686; á hverri ártíð hans venjask menn at göra þá minning hans, Blas. 51; vöndusk margir at fara til hans, Hkr. iii. 249.

2. with dat.; vandísk hann því þegar á unga aldri at ræna ok at drepa menn, Ó. H. 212; at þat venisk vápnfími, *to be trained in arms*, Al. 4; nú mun ek verða at venjask hestinum um hrið, Fms. ix. 56; venjask af e-u, sem hugt várr vensk meirr af himneskum sætleik, Greg. 28; Darius hafði af vanizk stýrjöld ok úfriði, Al. 17.

venja, u, f. = vani, a custom, *habit*, MS. A. 7, 10; gjörn er hönd á venju, a saying (see hönd); at venju, as usual, Ver. 24; varga venja, Hom. 38. COMPS: venju-bragð, n. a habit, Bs. i. 781. venju-liga, adv. usually, Blas. 68. venju-ligr, adj. usual, Mar., Bs. i. 822; venju-ligra, more usual, Fs. 52.

venzl, n. pl. [vandi], *relationship (ties of blood or affinity)*; fyrir venzla sakir, Nj. 79; er hann þó í venzlum við oss bundinn, Boll. 354; fyrir frændemis sökum ok margra annarra venzla, Orkn. 452; at ek sé þar í meirum venzlum enn aðrir menn, Lv. 78; at hann mundi alltilis virða við Sverri venzl né víglur, Fms. viii. 266; ek vil biðja hennar mér til eigin-konu, ok staðfesta svá við yð venzl með vináttu, Fas. iii. 59; þeim mönnum er minni venzl mundi á, Ó. T. 7. COMPS: venzla-lauss, adj. bound by no ties, a stranger; úskyldar konur ok venzla-laugar, Stj. 179, Fb. ii. 415; síðan venzlausaúir menn eru í mót, Orkn. 104, = vandalauss. venzla-maðr, m. a person bound by ties, a kinsman, relation; vinir ok venzlammenn, Bs. i. 21; yðr venzlammönnum þóris, Gullþ. 20; Kolbeini ok hans venzlammönnum, Sturl. ii. 1, Bs. i. 489, 494.

venzlaðr, part. related.

véorr, véoðr, contr. veiðr (Haustl.), only used as a name of Thor, Hým., Vsp., Edda (Gl.), meaning either *the holy, a priest* (= Goth. *weiba*), or from vé, n., referring to Thor 'as the defender of hearth and home'.

veptr, f. [vefa], *the woof*, Fbr. 31, 33 new Ed.

VER, n. a case; undir úlfalda verjum, Stj. 181; beðr með þýðesktr ver, D. N. iv. 218; verit var af pelli, Karl. 495; kotta-ver, a pillow-case; sængtr-ver, a bed-case.

VER, n. [akin to vörr; A. S. *wær*; cp. Engl. *weir*, usually sounded *ware* about Oxford still]: —the sea, only used in poets; vestr fór ek of ver, of a journey to England, Höfuðl. 1; fyrir vestan ver (prose, fyrir vestan haf), beyond the 'western weir,' i. e. in the British Isles, Hkv. 2, 7; fyrir handan ver, Gkv. 2, 7; fyrir austan ver, east of the sea, i. e. in Norway, Edda (Ht.); um ver, across the sea, Fms. vii. 329 (in a verse): in poet. compds, ver-bál, ver-glóð, 'sea-fire,' i. e. gold; ver-fákr, a sea-steed, i. e. a ship.

II. a fishing-place, station, for fishing, taking eggs, catching seals, herrings: farmers in Icel. at certain seasons of the year (spring, winter, and autumn) send some of their labourers to out-lying fishing-places (called göra mann út and út-görð); here people meet for fishing from all parts of the island; these fishing-places are called 'ver'; maðr hét Glúmr, hann var til vers, *he was in a fishing-place*, Korm. 142; þar sem menn rjúfa skipan í veri, Jb. 440; they are called ver-menn, m. pl. *fishermen*; and ver-tíð, f. *the fishing season*; vor-vertíð, haust-vertíð, vetrar-vertíð, see Icel. Almanack: the phrases, fara í verið, vera í veri; so also the compds, egg-ver, síld-ver, sel-ver, álpta-ver, fisk-ver, *the taking eggs, catching herrings, seals, swans, fish*, as also of the places where these things are caught; út-ver, an out-lying ver: in local names, Álpta-ver, in southern Icel.

véx, pers. pron., [Goth. *weis*; A. S. *we*; O. H. G. *wir*; Dan. *vi*]; —we, passim; see also the forms var and mér.

ver, m. a husband; see verr.

VERA, older form *vesa*, the verb substantive; pres. em, ert, er, pl. erum, eruð, eru; pret. var, vart (mod. varst), var, pl. váru or voru; an obsolete óru occurs, Sæm. (once), Orkn. 426. l. 11, Nj. 81, Thom. 28, 90, 102, 116, 150, 196, Ísl. ii. 482: pres. subj. sé, sér (Vpm. 4, 7), sé; the older form is sjá, en ek sjá, Clem. 138. l. 14; at ek sjá, ... ok sé mér eigi reiðr, 145, Fms. viii. 299, x. 384, xi. 124, Eg. 127; for the forms sják, sjákk, see below: the mod. forms are sé, sért, sér (eg sé, þú sért; sért and ert make a rhyme in Pass. 34, 5): imperat. ver, vertu; see Gramm. p. xxiii: there also occurs a subj. pres. verir, veri, Sdm. 23, Ls. 54; þatz án veri, Am. 36; skósmiðr þú verir, Hm. 126, but rarely.

A. CHANGES AND FORMS.—Vera is an anomalous verb, which has undergone several changes:

I. by changing *s* to *r*; of the older form there occur, the infin. *vesa*, pres. *es*, pret. *vas*, vast (vastu), *vas*; pres. subj. *vesi*; imperat. *ves*, MS. 623. 25. l. 14, 645. 61. l. 33, 677.

40. l. 38; vestu, 623. 25. Post. (Unger) 129. l. 27, 229. l. 12; vesum Hom. (Arna-Magn. 237) p. 214. l. 8; pres. indic. 2nd pers. *est*, Glúm. 372; 3rd pers. *es*; but no traces remain of the older form in pret. plur. indic. and subj. (váru væri, never vásu væsi). Rhymes in poets at the spelling of the oldest extant poems shew that the *s* form alone existed in Icel. down to about the end of the 12th century, the time of Snorri Sturluson, when the modern forms crept in probably from Norway, for there the change seems to have taken place a century or earlier; the old Norse vellums (written in Norway or by Norsemen) are distinguished from the Icel. by their constant use of the *r*: the phrase 'at upp vesandi sólu,' in N. G. L. i. 4, being the only instance of the *s* form in all the Norse vellums. The earliest instances extant of rhyme to the *r* form are, the Ht. of Rögnvald, earl of the Orkney; he was a native of Norway, born about A. D. 1100, and the poem was composed about A. D. 1145; another instance is 'vara, fara' in Fm. vii. 185, in a poem about A. D. 1140, written by an Icelander who lived in Norway the greater part of his life, the rhyme is therefore Norwegianism. The first instance in an Icel. poem is in the Ht. of Snorri A. D. 1222. Instances from poets, Hallfred, Sighvat, Arnórr, and coet. poets; *vesa, vísi*; *sás* með Sygna *ræsi*; *þági* vas sem þessum; *vask* Röms í básk; *vastu, kosta*; *vas* fyrir Mikkjals-messu; *nú es* um ver þan er *vísi*; *bráskat* þat dægr *báski*: from A. D. 1100–1150, Geisli, P. etc., *svás, ræsi*; *esat, risnu*; *vasa, tysvar*; *vestu, freistni*; *vestu, trausti* on the other hand, in the poem of earl Rögnvald, *vera, skera*; *gera, ver*; *var, skar* (twice): from later Icel. poems it is sufficient to note, *erð fyrðum*; *erði, hjarta*; *verði, forðast*, Leidarv. etc. This may sometimes serve as a test, e. g. *var* ek nær viðr-eign þeirra, Grett., and skap-ke saman *vera*, Gísl., are impossible in the mouth of poets of the early Sa. time; the verses of both these Sagas are a later composition.

2. to the spelling of the MSS.,—the oldest (the Arna-Magn. 677, the Elo 674, the Ib. etc.) use the *s* throughout: vellums of the next period about A. D. 1200 (e. g. Arna-Magn. 623 and 645), use the later for sparingly, even the second hand in the Reykhóts máldagi gives 'es,' 'er.' Again, in the vellums of the middle of the 13th century, such as the Cod. Reg. of the Sæm., the Grág., and the Mork., the mod. spellings have entirely got the better of the old, and an 'es' only creeps in, as unawares, from an older copy. Of the poetical literature, the Pd. also has been preserved in a copy old enough to retain the *s*; all the rhymes have the modernised spelling, even in the rhymed syllables quoted about such too is the case with the Cod. Reg. of the Sæm. Edda; but had the vellum been but fifty or sixty years older, the forms *vesa*, *es*, *vas*, etc. would now be the established spelling in Editions of these poems.

on Danish and Swedish Runic stones, the 3rd pers. pret. sing. is a word of frequent occurrence; the best Danish monuments have *vas*, e. g. *vas* farinn *vestr*, Thorsen 93 and 101 (on a stone of the reign of Sweyn, died A. D. 1014). In Sweden the great majority present the later form: the so-called Ingvar stones are chronologically certain, belong to the middle of the 11th century (Ingvar died A. D. 1039); there we read, 'vas' (twice), 'varinn' (once), 'var' (thrice, being twice spelt with *h*, once with *h*): this shews that about this time in Sweden the later or more modern form had begun to be used, but that the old was remembered.

II. suffixed personal pronoun or suffixed negation *em'k* (tautologically *ek em'k = I-am-I*), *emk*, Ad. i. Vpm. 8, Fms. 91; *ek emk*, Mork. 89. l. 13, 104. l. 23, Clem. 136. l. 20, 138. l. 1 vask, I was, 133. l. 25, Mork. 89. l. 16; *vark*, Post. 225. v. 15; *vark*, Ls. 35; *vestu, be þou*, Clem. 129. l. 27; *es þú, art þou*, l. 30, 12 l. 11; *sják* (*may I be*), *ek sják*, Mork. 134; at *sják*, 189. l. 29; *ek sjá* Hbl. 9, Hkv. 1. 20; at *ek gjarn sják*, Stor.; with double *kk*, þó at sjákk, Mork. 89.

2. a medial form, *erumk*, *erumz*, or apocopal *erum*, Stor. i. Ad. 16, Hkv. i. 25, Korm. ch. 5. 2, Ls. 35, Bragi (Senna); *leið erumk* fjöll, Edda (in a verse); *várurum, were to me*, A. 78.

3. suff. neg. *er-mk-a*, *it is not to me*, Stor. 17, Eg. (in a verse) *emkat-ek, am I not I*, i. e. *I am not*, Hbl. 34, Skm. 18, Ó. H. 192 (a verse); *er-at*, *es-at*, or *er-a*, *es-a*, *is not*, passim; *eru-ð*, *are not*, Skv. 42; *ert-attu, þou art not*, Vtkv.; *vart-attu, þou wast not*, Gs., Eg. (a verse); *veri-a*, *be not*, Mork. 37. l. 8.

4. *sá's = sé es, that is*, Halld. (Fs. 95); *svá's = svá es, so is*, Fms. vii. (in a verse).

III. the *pl* eru when suffixed to words ending in *r* drops the initial *e*, and is suffixed this spelling, which agrees with mod. Icel. pronunciation, was afterwards disused; *þeir-ro, they are*, Gm. 34; *margir-ro, many are*, Hkv. 2. 1; *Esir-ro, the Ases are*, Vsp. 49; *skildir-ro, shields are*, 44; *torro-ro, rare are*, Korm. (in a verse); *hverjar-ro, which are*, Vpm. 48; *lang-ro, long are*, Gg.; *tveir-ro, þrír-ro, fjórir-ro, two, three, four are*, Ed. 108; *báðir-ro, both are*, Mork. 169; *hér-ro, here are*, 234; *þeir-ro, are*, MS. 686 B. 1; *hryggvir-ro, id.*; *hver-ro, who are*, Mork. 96; *ítr-ro, wroth are*, Gm. 53; *varorum, véorum, we are*, Edda i. 526, Fms. 421; *hverru* [cp. North. E. *wh'art'ou, lad*] (hverrtú karl, *who art thou* carle?), Frissb. 256. l. 8; *ir-rot, ye are*, Ó. H. 151.

IV. the 1st pers. em [Engl. *am*] has changed into *er* (eg *er*, þú *ert*, hann *er*), making the 1st and 3rd pers. uniform; this new form appears in vellums about the end of the 13th century, but the word being usually abbrevia-



(em, ē = er), it is often hard to distinguish. In the Icel. N. T. and in the old 'em' still remains in solemn language, em eg, Matth. 24. 24; eigi em eg, John xviii. 17; eg em hann, 5, 8, xi. 25, xv. 1, 5, Matth. xiv. 27; em eg eigi postuli, em eg eigi frjáls, 1 Cor. ix. 1; em eorðinn, 20, 22, and passim.

**B. Usage.—To be:** I. *to be, exist*; þær sakir skal fyrst dæma, er er, *if such there are*, Grág. (Kb.) i. 73; eigi vóru hans jafningjar, Er; Rachel grét sonu sína, ... því at þeir eru eigi, Hom. 40; þeir mun vóru, er þess gátu, *there were men who*, Nj. 90. 2. *to be, have*; þat var, at hón fór brott, Nj. 51; éi eitt mun vera, 198; þess sem vill, *that which is to be*, 186; ok er (is) Vagn þá fimtán vetra gamall, metta er, *when this came to pass*, Fms. xi. 97; at þessi orrosta hafi verið þárum degi viku, iii. 11; í þann tíð var úfríðr Kristnum mönnum, Ver. 4; hvat er henni, *what is the matter with her?* Fms. ii. 290; hvat er þu Atli? er þér hryggst í hug, Gkv. 3. 3. *to last*; meðan þingit er, Nj. 12; hirðit eigi at óttask þessir—þviat stund eina eru, 623; meðan líf hans var, Bret. 100; þykkir eigi vera mega svá búið, Fms. 52: *to remain, leave alone*, láttu þá vera, *let that be*, Flóv. 4. *to dwell, stay, sojourn*; vask til Róms, *I was at Rome*, Sighvat; hann þá hana vera í búið sinni, Nj. 12; Gunnarr var á Höskuld-stöðum um n, *passed a night there*, 34, N. G. L. i. 347: so the phrase, biðja að sé að vera, *to ask for night-quarters*, of a stranger or traveller; lofa þum að vera, *to take a stranger in*; honum var boðit at vera, Vápn. 3; hefi ek hér verið síðan, Nj. 45; Hallkell var þar með Ótkatli, 73; þá vildu eigi vesa hér við heiðna menn, 14; vera samvistum við e-n, Gg. ii. 80; vera við e-t, *to be present at*, Hom. 129: vera at, *to be present*; vark at þar, Glúm.: vera brottu, *to be away, absent*, Nj. 113; þan ek em í brautu, 52: sagðisk eigi víta hvar þau veri, *where to be*, 4, Dipl. ii. 20; hvar eru? slá ein var um þvert skipit, Nj. 44; þig ek at þar hafi verið Bolli, Ld. 274; er þér hér nú minja-griprinn, Nj. 103: as with the notion of 'towards' a place, an irregular construction, vartú á land upp, Fas. ii. 174; meðan þeir vóru til Danmerkr, Fms. 104; Ribbungar höfðu ekki verið út í landit, ix. 359; verið eigi til dæstu, vii. 263, v. l.; vera á fund hans, Eg. 26. 5. with prepp.; at, *to be busy at* (see 'at' A. II. 4, p. 26, col. 2): vera fyrir, *to be* (see fyrir): vera til, *to exist* (see til IV); eiga fjölskyldi, vandræði, *that vera, to be in straits* (see um C. VII); e-m er mikitt, lítið, ekki e-t (see um C. I. 3); vera við (see við B. VIII). II. *to predicate*: 1. with a noun, *to be so and so*; vera bróðir, sonur, faðir, sonur, dóttir ... e-s, vera konungur, jarl, biskup ... passim; son er tú?—Ek emk Kattarson, Mork. 104; ek skal þér Mördur, Nj. 15: followed by a gen. ellipt., er þat ekki karla, *that is not his (affair)*, 75; er þat ekki marga, *that is not for many*, few are eigi til þat (cp. Lat. 'non cuius homini', etc.), 48. 2. with adjectives, *to be so and so*, of a state or condition; vera kunnigr, Fms. 70; vera glaðr, sæll, hryggtr, dauðr, lifandi, ... ungr, gamall, *to be gl., ... young, old*, passim; þó at ek sjákk ótignari, Mork. 89; nema kallaðr sjákk, Hbl. 9; þótt ek sjákk einn, Mork. 134; vera kominn, *take come*: so too with adverbs, vera vel, illa ... til e-s, er við e-n, *well, behave well, ill ... to one*, passim; or also, þat er illa, *it is sad*, Nj. 70, 71; illa er þá, fyrr var illa, 75, 260; drengir góðr, þar sem vískeyldi vera, *when it was to be*, i. e. *when she wished*, 147; vera spilga í héraði, *to behave gently*, Sturl. iii. 143; at þú frændr þína vímalaut verir, *to behave blamelessly*, Sdm. 22; orð kvað hann þats áveri, *words which he had better not have said*, Am. 36. 3. *to be, exist*; e-t er skylt, *it is incumbent*, Grág.; e-m er varmt, heitt, kalt, *it is warm, cold*, Nj. 95; er auðit, q. v. 4. with participles, in a passive sense; vera kallaðr, vera sagðr, tekinn, elskaðr, etc., *to be called, taken, loved*. 5. with infin.; hlýmr var at heyra, *was to hear*, Nj. 10; *to be heard*, Am.; þar var at sjá, *there was to be seen*, passim. 6. *to be, exist*, dropping a noun or the like, denoting futurity, necessity, a thing about, about to happen, or to be done; ok er hér at þiggja, Hrafn. 1; greiða sem þú vill, *and it is now for thee*, Ragn. *to partake*; þat food thou wilt, Isl. ii. 262; nú er þeim út at ganga öllum, er er, *now it is for them to go out*, Nj. 200; nú er at verja sik, 83; er eigi Kára at varask, *now there is no need to beware of K.*, 259; nu er þu frá, *now is to be told*, 75, 259; er nú ekki fyrr frá at segja en þu koma ... 21; er ekki um hans ferðir at tala fyrr en ...

III. *irregular usages*: 1. *ellipse of the infin. vera*; þat skal þér Hrútr, *I will [be] Hrútr to thee*, Nj. 15; Gunnarr segir sér þat, *he says it [is to be] his earnestness*, 49; vil ek þá lauss máls minn, 76; það hann alla metta at miðri nótt, *he begged all eating [to be] at midnight*, Fms. ix. 353; þá þótti hverjum gott þar sem sat, Nj. 50; at skamt skyli okkar í meðal, 114; mun þín skömm lengi uppi, *hans vorn uppi meðan landit er bygt*, 116, 117; or also 'var', 'er' *to be understood*, hann hafði hjálm á höfði, og gyrdi sverði, 70; sá ek þu hvat titt var,—barn at aldrin, en vegit slíka hetju, *a bairn in and to have slain such a champion!* Glúm. 382: the dropping of the *vera* is esp. freq. after the reflex. forms kveðsk, segjask, látask, sjásk, virðask, sýnask when followed by a part. pret. or by an adjective also after the verbs munu, skulu,—thus, hann sagðisk kominn, *he*

*said he was come*; hann lést búinn, *he made as if he was ready*; hann þóttisk staddr, *he thought that he was ...*; skal þat á þínu undinni, Fms. xi. 89; þess eins er mér þykkir betr, ... til hvers þykkjast þessir menn færir, Hrafn. 17; mun þat harða lítið, 21; at þátt munu manna á fötum, 20; þú virðisk okkr vaskr maðr, 23; þessi hestr sýnisk mér eigi betri en aðrir, id. 2. *an irregularity, occurring now and then*, is the use of the sing. 'er' for plur. eru; mannfóll þessi er sýnd, Gullþ. 71; nú er fram kominn sóknar-gögn, Nj. 242.

IV. *recipr., cruk*, vörusk; viðr-gefendr ok endi-gefendr cruk lengst vinir, Hm. 40; þeir er í nánd cruk, *those who are neighbours*, 625 xxi. 3; þótt þau vask eigi hjóna, *though they be not man and wife*, K. þ. K. 138; ok vörusk góðir vinir, *were good friends*, Fms. xi. 39, 89; ok vörusk þeir fóst-bræðr, 55.

V. *as to the poet. medial form, crumk, várumk* (see ek C), the following instances are from the poems of Egil: grimmt várumk hlíð, *the breach was cruel to me*, Stor.; crumk-a leiti, *it is not to me*, Eg. (in a verse); crumka þokkt þjóða sinni, see sinni II; merðar-efni crumk auð-skaf, Ad.; mjök crumk(t) tregt tungu at hræra, *it is hard for me to move the tongue*, Stor. I; (hence one might correct the end verse of that poem into nú 'erumk' torvelt, for the modernised nú 'er mér' torvelt); blautr crumk bergi-fótar bori, Eg. (at the end); to which add, þat crumk sentt, *it is told us*, Bragi; lyst várumk þess, *I had a longing to*, Am. 74; ván crumk, *'a hope is to me'*, I hope, Fagnr. 122; the phrase, títt crumk, *'tis ready to me*, Eb. (in a verse).

VI. *part., allir menn verandi ok eptir komandi*, Dipl. i. 3; æ-verandi, *everlasting*, Hom. 107; hjá-verandi, *being present*, Vm. 47; nær-verandi, *present*; engi nær-verandis maðr, öllum lýð nær-verandis, Th. 77; klerkar ok nær-verandi leikmenn, Mar.; at upp-vesandi sólu, *at sunrise*, N. G. L. i. 4; verandi eigi úmunnigr, *being not unmindful*, Fms. v. 230.

**vera, u. f.** 1. = vera, a *shelter*; at þeir hefði né eina veru (*comfort*) af eldinum, Eb. 100 new Ed. (v. l. 9); a mansion, í míns föðurs húsi eru margar verur, John xiv. 2: in the alit. phrases, eigi vist né vern, Fb. iii. 457; hvárki vist né veru, Grett. 142 new Ed.; vist né væri, Fb. iii. 52; ef hann á sér í vá veru, Hm. 25. 2. [vera = to be], a *dwelling*; seg mér í hverjum staðum þín vera er, Barl. 79; skaut í hug honum vesöld sinnar veru, 196.

**veraldar-**, see veröld.

**verald-ligr**, adj. *worldly, secular*, Fms. vii. 88, Anecd. 38, K. Á. 50, 220, Edda (pref.), Gpl. (pref. viii), N. T., Vidal., passim in eccl. usage.

**veran**, f. *being, essence*, an eccl. word; ein veran of eitt líf, Stj. 19; af Gúðligri veran, 31.

**ver-bergi**, n. *an abode of men* = herbergi (q. v.), Stor. (a ἑρ. λέγ.)

**ver-bróðir**, m. *a husband's brother, brother-in-law*, D. N. v. 388.

**VERÐ**, n. [Ulf. wairþs = τιμή; A. S. weorð; Engl. worth; Germ. werth; Dan.-Swed. værd, värd]—*worth, price*; taka hey ok mat ok leggja verð í staðinn, Nj. 73, Isl. ii. 140; þrenn verð, Ld. 30, Hkr. iii. 408; bjóða tvenn verð, Ld. 146; gjalda verðit í gulli, Fms. vi. 248; selja við verði, v. 221, Fs. 151; halda til verðs, *to put out for sale*, Ó. H. 139; marka verð á e-n, *to fix the price*, Grág.; leggja verð á bókina, *to tax*, Bs. i. 248 (cp. leggja lag á varning, Isl. ii. 126).

**verða**, u. f. *the 'ward', the bulwarks of a ship which ward off the waves*; hrími stokkin verða hrökk, Arnór, (also called varta.)

**VERÐA**, pres. verð, verðr, verð; pret. varð, varðt (mod. varðst), varð; pl. urðu; subj. yrði; imperat. verð; part. orðinn; pl. orðnir, spelt phonetically ornir, Niðrst. 6: in later vellums occur freq. the forms vörðu, vörði, vörðinn, see Intro.; but the old poets use it for alliteration as if it began with a vowel; with neg. suff. verðast, Fm. 6; varðat, Vpm. 36; urðu-a it, Gh. 3; urðust, Lex. Poët. [Ulf. wairþan = γίγνεσθαι, εἶσθαι; A. S. weorðan; Old Engl. worþ, as in the phrase 'woe worþ the day!'; Germ. werden; Dan. vordre; Swed. varda.]

A. *To become, happen, come to pass*; ást atburð varð, at ... Ó. H. 196; varð hitt at lyktum, at ... 191; ef svá verðr, at ... Al. 20; ef svá verðr (*if it so happen*), at ek deyja, Eg. 34; fundr þeirra varð á Rogalandi, 32; mörg dæmi hafa orðit í fornaskju, Ó. H. 73; varð þar hin snarpasta orrosta, Eg. 297; at því sem nú er orðit, Blas. 46; þá varð (*arose*) hlátr mikill, id.; varð óþ mikitt, Nj.; þat varð um síðir, *and so they did at last*, 240; er þetta allvel orðit, *well done, well happened*, 187; þau tóðendi eru hér vörðin, Fms. iv. 309 (orðin, Ó. H. 139, l. c.); þat varð ekki, *but it came not to pass*, Nj. 2. *adding dat. to happen, to befall one*; þat varð mér, *it befell me*, Isl. ii. (in a verse); varð þeim af in mesta deila, Nj. 189; Eyjólfur varð orðfall, *speechlessness befell E.*, be faltered, 225; þat varð Skarphéðni at stökk í sundr skópvegr hans, 145; urðu þeim þegar in sömu undr, 21.

3. *to blunder, make a slip*; þat varð þinni konu, at hón átti mög við mér, Ls. 40; sjaldan verðr víti vörum, Hm. 6; þat verðr mörgum manni at um myrkvan staf villisk, Eg. (in a verse); skalat honum þat verða optarr enn um sinn ... ef eigi verðr þeim optarr enn um sinn, Grág. (Kb.) i. 55; e-m verðr þörf e-s, *to come in need of*, Hm. 149; ef þeim verðr nókkurt er honum hefir fylgt, *if anything should befall them*, Hom. 65; annat man þér verða (*another fate, death, will be thine*), enn þú sprongir, Sturl. iii. 225; cp. verða úti, *to perish in a storm from cold*, Fms. vii. 122; sumir urðu úti, Bs. i. 71; verða til, *to perish*. 4.



to happen to be, to occur, or the like; í læk þann er þar verðr, in the brook that happens to be there, Eg. 163; holt þat er þar verðr, 746; varð þá enn brátt á er þvers varð fyrir þeim, þá kölluðu þeir þverá, 132; varð fyrir þeim fjörðr, they came on a fiord, 130; verða á leið e-s, to be in one's path, happen to one, Ó. H. 181; taka þat sem á leið hans verðr, Grág. ii. 346; verða á fætr, to fall on one's feet, Fb. iii. 301; verða ek á sitjum, Vkv. 27; þeim þótti honum seint heim verða, Fbr. 8 new Ed.: verða brottu, to leave, absent oneself; þeir sá þann sinn kost líkastan at verða á brottu, Fms. vii. 204; verð í brottu í stað, begone, Fs. 64: verða úti, id., Nj. 16.

II. followed by a noun, adjective, participle, adverb, as predicate; þá verðr þat þinn bani, Nj. 94; hann varð tveggja manna bani, he became the bane of, i. e. slew, two men, 97; hann mun verða engi jafnaðar-maðr, Ld. 24; ef hann yrði konungur, Fms. i. 20; verða biskup, prestr..., Bs. i. passim; ok verðr eigi gjöf, ef..., it becomes not a gift, if..., Grág. (Kb.) i. 130; verða þær málalyktir, at..., the end was that..., Nj. 88; verða alls hálfir annat hundrat, the whole amount becomes, Rb. 88; honum varð vísa á munni, Fms. xi. 144; varð henni þá ljóð á munni, Fb. i. 525; þat varð henni á munni er hón sá þetta, Sd. 139; hví henni yrði þat á munni, Fms. xi. 149; þá er í meðal verðr, when there is an interval, leisure, Skálda (Thorodd): cp. the mod. phrase, þegar í milli verðr fyrir honum, of the empty hour; varð Skarphéðinn þar í millum ok gafflaðsins, S. was jammed in between, Nj. 203; prob. ellipt. = verða fastr.

2. with adjectives, to become so and so: a. verða glaðr, feginn, hryggur, to become glad, fain, sad, Fms. i. 21, viii. 19, passim; verða langlíftr, to be long-lived, Bs. i. 640; verða gamall, to become old, Nj. 85; verða sjúkr, veykr, to become sick; verða sjónlaus, blindr, to become blind, Eg. 759; verða ungr í annat sinn, Fms. i. 20; verða varr, to become aware (see varr); verða viss, Nj. 268; verða sekr, to become outlawed; verða vátr, to become wet, 15; verða missáttir við e-n, Landn. 150 (and so in endless instances): in the phrase, verða dauðr, to die; dauðr varð inn Húnski, Am. 98; áðr Haraldr inn Hárfagri yrði dauðr, Íb. 6; síðan Njáll varð dauðr, Nj. 238, and a few more instances, very freq. on Runic stones, but now obsolete.

β. with participles; verða búinn, to be ready, Fms. vii. 121; verða þeir ekki fundnir, they could not be found, Glsl. 56; verða staddir við e-t, to be present, Eg. 744; in mod. usage with a notion of futurity, e.g. eg verð búinn á morgun, I shall be ready to-morrow; eg verð farinn um það, I shall be gone then: with neut. part., járn er nýtekið verðr úr afli, just taken out of the furnace, Sks. 209 B; varð ekki eptir honum gengit, he was not pursued, Nj. 270; þeim varð lítið til hafs, they happened to look, 125; honum varð lítið upp til hlíðarinnar, 112; blóð varð eigi stöðvat, the blood could not be stopped, Fms. i. 46, Nj. 210. γ. phrases, e-m verðr bilt, to be amazed, Edda 29, Korm. 40, Nj. 169; verða felmt, 105; verða illt við, hverft við, id.; Kolbeini varð ekki fyrir, K. lost his head, was paralysed, as if stunned, Sturl. iii. 285.

3. with adverbs or adverbial phrases; ef þat bíðr at verða vel, Hm.; má þetta verða vel þótt hitt yrði illa, Nj.; verða verr ena til er stýrt, Rom. 321; hann varð vel við skaða sinn, bore it well, like a man, Eg. 76, Nj. 75; faðir hans varð illa við þetta (disliked it), ok kvað hann taka stein um megn sér, Fær. 58; jarl varð illa við þetta, was much vexed by it, Fms. ix. 341; varð hann údreggilliga við sitt lífát, Ld. 234; hvernig varð hann við þá er þér rudduð skipið, Ó. H. 116; hversu Gunnarr varð við, how G. bore it, Nj. 82; verra verðr mér við, enn ek ætla at gott muni af leiða, 109; mér hefir orðit vel við þik í vetr, I have been pleased with thee this winter, Fms. vii. 112; eigi vildi ek svá við verða blóðlátíð, fiskbleikr sem þú ert—Ek ætla, segir hinn, at þú myndir verr við verða ok údreggilliga, 269; þar varð illa með þeim, things went ill with them, they became enemies, Nj. 39; to behave, varð engum jafnvel til mín sem þessum, Fms. vii. 158; hann lætr sér verða á alla vegu sem best til Áka, xi. 76; hann lét henni hafa orðit stórmannliga, Hkr. iii. 372.

III. with prepp., verða af; hvat er orðit af e-u, what is come of it? where is it? of a thing lost; segðu mér þat, hvat varð af húnnum mínum, Vkv. 30; hvat af motrinum er orðit, Ld. 208; nú hverfi Óspakr á brott svá at eigi vitu menn hvat af honum verðr, Band. 5; varð ekki af atliögu búanda, Ó. H. 184; ekki mun af sættum verða, Fb. i. 126: to come to pass, varð ekki af eptir-för, it came to naught; varð því ekki af ferðinni, Ísl. ii. 247; Simon kvað þá ekki mundu af því verða, S. said that could not be, Fms. vii. 250; ok verðr þetta af, at hann tektr við sveinum, the end was that at last he took the boys, Fær. 36; eigi mun þér þann veg af verða, Karl. 197: verða at e-u, to come to; hvat þér mun verða at bana, what will be the cause of thy death, Nj. 85; verða at flugu, Fas. i. 353 (see 'at' C. I. a); verða at undri, skömm, honum varð ekki at því kaupi, the bargain came to naught for him, Al. 7; cp. the mod. honum varð ekki af því, it failed for him:—e-m verðr á (cp. á-virðing), to make a blunder, mistake; kölluðu þat mjök hafa vorðit á fyrir föður sínum, at hann tók hann til sín, Fs. 35; þótti þér ekki á verða fyrir honum er hann náði eigi fénu, Nj. 33; þorkell settisk þá niðr, ok hafði hvárki orðit á fyrir honum áðr né síðan, 185; aldri varð á um höfðingskap hans, 33:—verða eptir, to be left, Rb. 126, Stj. 124, 595; honum varð þar eptir geit ok haftr,

Hrafn. 1:—verða fyrir e-u, to be hit, be the object of; fyrir víginu hefir orðit Svartr, S. is the person killed, Nj. 53; verða fyrir öfund, górnungum, to be the victim of, Lex. Poët.: e-m verðr lítið fyrir e-u, it costs one small effort (see fyrir):—verða til e-s, to come forth to do a thing, volunteer, or the like; en sá er nefndr Hermóðr er til þeirrar farar varð, Edda 37; til þess hefir engi orðit fyrr en þú, at skora mér á hölm, Ísl. ii. 225; en engi varð til þess, no one volunteered, Nj. 86; einn maðr varð til at spyrja, 82; þá verðr til ok svarar máli konungs sá maðr, er..., Odd. 12; hverr sem til verðr um síðir at koma þeim á réttan veg, Fb. i. 273; fengu þeir ekki samit, því at þeim varð mart til, many things happened, i. e. so as to bring discord, Sturl. ii. 17 C; mundi okkr Einari eigi annat smátt til orðit, Hrafn. 9; eigi varð verri maðr til, there was no worse man, Stj. 482:—verða við, to respond to; bið ek þik at þú verðir við mér þó at engi sé verðleiki til, Barl. 59; at hann beiddi Snorra ásjá, en ef hann yrði eigi við það hann Grettir fara vestr, Grett. 112 new Ed.; verða við þen e-s, to grant one's request, passim.

IV. with infin., denoting necessity, one must, needs, one is forced, obliged to do; þat verðr hverr at vinna er ætlað er, Nj. 10; varð ek þá at selja Hrafn sjálfðæmi, Ísl. ii. 245; eða yrði þeir út at hafa þann ómaga, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 21; þat munu þér þá reyna verða, you must try, Fbr. 23 new Ed.; þar er bera verðr til gjöf, where stones have to be carried, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 90; lágu hestarnir í kafi svá at draga varð upp, Eg. 546; en víta verðr ek (I must know) hvar til þetta heyrir, Fms. ii. 146; munu þér því verða annars-staðar á leita, Nj. 223; at hann man verða sækja á ókunn lönd, Fms. viii. 19; ok verðr af því lífa yfir þat, it must be passed by, Post.; maðr verðr eptir mann lífa, a saying, Fas. ii. 552; verð ek nú ásjá, Ó. H. 188; urðu þeir at taka við Kristni, 105; vér höfum orðit til at hætta lífi ok sálu, hefir margr saklaus orðit at láta, sumir féit ok sumir fjörir, 31, 32; vér munum verða lífa við öðrum veiði-mat, Hym. 16; verða at skiljask við e-n, Skv. I. 24: the same verb twice, þá varð ek verða hapta, then came I to become a prisoner, Gkv. i. 9; eg verð at verða eptir, I must stay behind.

B. Peculiar isolated phrases, in some of which 'verða' is probably a different word, viz. = varða (q. v.), having been confounded with verða; thus, verða, verðr (= varða, varðar), to be liable, are frequent occurrences as a law phrase in the Grág.; svá fremi verðr beitin, ii. 226; þeim manni verðr fjörbaugs-garðr, er..., 212. 2. the phrase, eigi verðr (= varðar) einn eíðr alla, see eíðr; also ymsar verðr sá er margar ferr, in many warfares there will be some defeats, Eg. 182.

3. to forfeit, lose, prop. of paying a fine or penalty; heit ek á þann félagar er mik lætr eigi slíkt verða, Vápn. 11; æti þik ormar, yrða ek þik, kykvan, that snakes ate thee alive, and that I lost thee, Am. 22; fullhuginn sé er varð dróttinn, the brave man bereft of his master, Sighvat (Ó. H. 236); ek hefi orðinn þann guðföður, er..., I have lost a godfather who..., Hallfréð (Js. 210); hér skaltú líft verða, here shalt thou forfeit life, i. e. die, Sturl. iii. (in a verse).

4. the law phrase, verða sins, to suffer a loss; leiglingendr bæti honum allt þat er hann verðr sins fyrir lands-drottin (i. e. verðr missa), whatever he has to lose, whatever damage, Gpl. 362; þræll skal ekki verða sins um, N. G. L. i. 85; allt þat er hann verðr sins í, þá skal hinn bæta honum, Jb. 207 A; hann kvað þá ekki skyldu síns í verða (varða Ed.) um þetta mál, they should lose nothing, Rd. 253; vildi hann (vizz. Herode) eigi verða heit sitt (= fyrir verða?), he would not forfeit, break his vow, Hom. 106.

C. Reflex.; at þær ræður skyldi eigi með tjónum verðask, to be lost, forgotten, Sks. 561 B. 2. recipr.; bræðr munu þerjask ok at bönum verðask, Vsp. (Hb.); þá er bræðr tveir at bönum urðusk, Ýt. 11. 3. part.; eptir orðna þrimu geira, Óð.; hluti orðna ok úorðna, past and future, MS. 623. 13; kvenna fegstr ok best at sér orðin, Nj. 268; þeir vóru svó vorðnir sik (so shapen, Germ. beschaffen), at þeir höfðu..., Stj. 7; þeir eru svá vorðnir sik, at þeir hafa eitt auga í miðju enninu, 68.

Verðandi, f. the 'Being', the Weirð, the name of one of the Norns, Vsp. Verðaurar, m. pl. a medium of payment; gjalda fénað verðaurum, N. G. L. ii. 127, D. N. i. 89; selja ok kaup verðaurum, Sks. 468; leysa óðal með verðaurum, Gpl. 290; þeim þræli skal hann frelsi gefa er hann hefir fulla verðaura fyrir fundit, Grág. i. 358; takka verðaura af e-m, 272.

verð-gangr, m., proncd. and spelt ver-gangr, [verðr], a going begging one's food; stefna e-m um vergang, Ld. 350; sá maðr er á verð-gangi er alinn, Grág. i. 178, 225.

verð-geta, u, f. an entertainment, fare, Fbr. 37, Glúm. 354. verð-gjöf, f. a giving a meal, K. p. K. 88.

verð-hald, n. = varðhald, Karl. 378.

verðing, f. a taxing; leggja sæmd sína í verðing við e-t (= veð), Lr. 7, v. 1.

verð-kaup, n., but verk-kaup (q. v.) better, a reward, Sd. 170; hafa at verðkaupi, Ísl. ii. 199, v. 1.

verð-keyptir, part. purchased, Fms. i. 281.

verð-lag, n. a price, tax; leggja verðlag á e-t.

verð-laun, n. pl. a reward, H. E. i. 484.

verð-launa, að, to reward, Am. 30.

verð-lauss, adj. valueless, Ám. 28, N. G. L. i. 89, Stj. 155.

verð-leikr (-leiki), m. merit, desert, Hom. 37, Stj. 157; eptir sínum verðleika, Gpl. 40: esp. in plur., með verðleikum, Barl. 18; eptir verð-



um, after one's deserts, Fms. xi. 124; hafa verðleika til e-s, to deserve, v. 5 (verðleik; Ó. H. 205, l. c.); at Bárð hefði verðleika til þess er hann dreppinn, Eg. 226; er af sínum verðleikum þágu af Guði, Barl. 64; þú bæn ok verðleikum íns helga Nonni, 89; fyrir verðleika þeirra á dýrðinga, Fms. i. 232; verðleikum betr, Gullþ. 48; eptir eignum verðleikum, Anal. 236.

verð-ligr, adj. valuable, Barl. 121, Bs. i. 99.

verð-lykning, f. a discharge, payment of the price, Jb. 222, Gpl. 290.

VERÐR, m., gen. verðar; older form virðr, Grág. ii. 92, Hm. 31:

[Ulf. wairdrus = ξένος; Germ. wirth; the word remains in Dan. nad-

Swed. nåt-vård = the Lord's Supper] — a meal, prop. a portion of

food, Hym. 16; fá árliga verðar, Hm. 32; sá er um verði (during a

meal) glissir, 30; enn varir gesti er til verðar kemr, 4, 7; hrósa árligum

vinum, Hbl. 4; hverr bóandi er skyldr at gefa þriggja náttu verð

á sinna, K. þ. K.; gefa einn karlmanns-verð fátækum manni, Dipl.

12; þann inn helga verð, the holy meal, 625. 196; ef deildir er verðrinn,

u. 27; ef hann er vis-vitandi at verði eðr at verði við hann, Grág.

12; en at virði vrekask, Hm. 31; nátt-verðr, dag-verðr (dögurdr),

verðr, búðar-verðr (qs. búðar-verðr); úlf's verðr, hrafns verðr, wolf's,

meat, i. e. prey, Lex. Poët.; sleipnis verðr, 'horse's meal', i. e. hay,

verð-gjafi hrafns, or verð-bjóðr, the raven's meal-giver, i. e. a

varior, Lex. Poët.

VERÐR, adj. [Ulf. wairþs = ικανός; A. S. weorð; Engl. worth; Germ.

verb; Dan. værd] — worth, with gen., Grág. i. 362; meira þykki mér

vinátta þín, Nj. 74; hitt þykki mér meira vert, er hann tók Dyfl-

ing-ferð á sik, Fms. vi. 98; smá-sveini, sem yðr mun þykkja lítils

því hjá yðr, vii. 158; mikils verðr, much worth, Ld. 18; svá þótti

þeim mikils um vert, be took it so much to heart, Orkn. 286; mikils

verðr, lítils verðr, einskis verðr, etc., passim; ú-verðr, unworthy.

VERÐR; þá þykkja þeir Guði ljúfir ok verðir, loved of God, and worthy,

Stj. 159; deserving, þú værir þess verðust kvenna, Skv. 3. 32; ek

þykki at þér gjafa verðr, Bjarn. 55; launa þér sem þú ert verðr,

Stj. 39; minni verða launin en vert væri, Nj. 10; sem vert er, Fms. i.

þess væri vert, at ..., it would be right, Nj. 73; verðr til e-s, worthy

of, J. 496.

VERÐR, adj. [Ulf. -wairþs, only in compds; A. S. -weard; Engl. in

wards; Germ. -wartig; Lat. vertere, versus] — wards, only in

compds; austan-verðr, eastwards; norðan-verðr, sunnan-v., vestan-v.,

innan-v., útan-v., ofan-v., önd-v., qq. v., etc.

VERÐSKAPR, m. esteem, Bs. i. 879.

VERÐSKULDA, að, (or older form verð-skylda, H. E. i. 498), to de-

bts, Fms. xi. 445, passim in mod., esp. eccl. usage.

VERÐSKULÐAN (verð-skyldan, Stj. 83), f. merit, Fms. xi. 445 (v. l.),

Stj. 24. 10, Vidal.

VERÐUGR, adj. worthy, with gen., K. Á. 49. 2. deserved; sem

erugt var, Bs. i. Fms. ix. 435, passim; mostly used in later writings,

not in old poems, 'verðr' being the old word. In Hbl. 2 read 'verðr'

for 'verðugr.'

VERÐU-LIGA, adv. deservedly, Stj. 43, 213, Barl. 115.

VERÐU-LIGR, adj. deserved, Barl. 148.

VERÐUNG, f. [from verð = pretium], a king's body-guard, 'king's men,'

only in the king's pay = hirð, q. v.; the word is only used in poets,

Stj. (Gl.), Hkv. i. 9, Helr. 11, Skv. 3. 41, Hallfred, Sighvat, passim,

etex. Poët.

VERÐLIR, m. pl. the men from the Norse county Vera-dalr, Fms.

12. faðir, m. a husband's father, father-in-law, D. N. v. 446.

VERFANG, n. the taking a husband, marrying, Helr. 13, Róm. 195.

VERFÁKR, m. a sea-steed, i. e. a ship, Lex. Poët.; in prose ironic, but

implied in Fbr. 156; the word is only poet.

VERGA, að, [A. S. wærgē, to soil; ek hafða hreinan serk en hennar var

verðr, Trist. 11; hlepti þrællinn hjá þórnarni, svá klæði hans verðr

ok (vörguðust Ed. less correct), Lv. 112.

VERGJÖRN, f. adj. libidinous, of a woman, Ls. 17, 26, Fms. xi. 21.

VERGR, adj. soiled, dirty; teðja vel garða, vinna til vergasta, to do the

best work, Akm. 59.

VERJA, u. f. [verja = to wear], an outer garment, an outer frock; í síðri

er, Fbr. 156; annat verja en annat hit, Sd. 157; úlfalda verjur (but

vera), Stj. 181.

VERJA, pres. ver, pl. verjum; pret. varði; subj. verði; part. variðr,

varinn; [Ulf. warian = καλέω; A. S. werjan; Chaucer werje, were;

Dan. væren; Dan. værgē] — to defend; verja sik ... hvárt þú verr þik

eðr skemr, ... verja sik vel ok frækniga, Nj. 116; verja sik eðr

ok upp, 124; verja sik eðr Helga, 136; verja hendr sínar, 47, 84 (hönd

1); verja land fyrir e-m, Fms. i. 23; at jarl verði landit fyrir víkingum,

varði dýrmar, held the door, Eg. 239; af vörn drengiligr er Ormstium var

variðr, Fms. x. 364; verja þeim bænum, viii. 72; þeir athludu at verja

konungi land, i. 306; at visu atla ek at verja þér ríki mitt, ix. 424;

úvinnir þeirra athludu at verja þeim vípi þingvöllum, ii. 234; ok beiddi at

þeir verði honum eigi vígi land sitt, vii. 180; fylkja þar líði minn ok

verja þeim vígit, Nj. 228; eða atlar þú at verja með skardit, Ólk. 37;

at hann skyldi eigi verja Rognvaldi þati þann hlut ríkis er hann átti,

Orkn. 394.

II. reflex. to defend oneself; þeir vorðusk með

drengskap, Fms. i. 104; hann varðisk vel, Nj. 120; svá varðisk hann

vel ... varðisk hann þá með annarri hendi, 64; tók hann þá einn þeirra

ok varðisk með, Fms. vi. 110; mun ek þér eigi vörðum verjask, ii. 257;

hann varð upp at standa ok verjask þeim, xi. 279; metti hann flim-gakni

ok varðisk því lengi, defended himself against it, braved, fought it a long

time, Nj. 183; eitt lopt þat er þeim þótti sem lengst mundi verjask mega,

Fms. xi. 117; þá versk hann sökinni, Grág. (Kb.) i. 43.

B. Though similar in inflexion this word is etymologically dis-

tinct from the preceding, having had a radical s, which has since

been changed into r; this is seen from the Goth.: [Ulf. wasjan =

ἀμπερ-εἰναι; A. S. werjan; Engl. wear (clothes); akin are Lat. vestis, Gr.

φειθή; perh. also the Icel. vād, cp. Hel. wadi = Lat. vestis and uadjan

= vestire, a contracting of vast- or vasd- into vād- instead of assimilating

into dd: in vesl, a cloak, the s has been preserved] — to clothe, wrap,

enclose; verja e-n armi, to embrace, fold in one's arms, Hm. 164, Hkv.

Hjörv. 42; verja e-n fadmi ljósum, ... varði hvítan háls Völundar, Vkv.

2; hann varði mey varmri blæju, Og. 7; ok léttliga líni verðit, Gkv.

3. 2 (both the latter phrases refer to a wedding); vexa vel blæju at

verja þitt líki, to shroud thy body, Am. 101.

2. to mount, of metal-

work; skutla silfri varða, Rm. 29; af gulli vörðu altari, a gold-adorned

altar, Geisli; sverð varið gulli, Hkv. Hjörv. 8.

3. part. fagr-variðr, fair-dressed, Vkv. 37; brúðr baug-varið, a ring-wearing bride, Hkv. 2.

33; grætr þú, gull-varið, thou gold wearer, clad in gold, 43; málmr

hring-variðr, gold-enamelled metal, Skv. 3. 64; dreki járn variðr, iron-

mounted; járn-variðr yllir, Dar.; örkin var gulli varið útan, Ver.

22.

4. verja sverði, to wield the sword, Hóm. 8.

II. metaph.

to invest money, lay out; varði Ingólfr fé þeirra til Íslands-ferðar,

Landn. 32; selr jarðir sínar ok verr fénu til útan-ferðar, Ld. 158;

hann hafði varit þar til fé miklu, Eg. 79; verja varmingi, Barl.

68; verja aurum sínum í gimsteina, 623. 19; hann verr sumt í gripi,

O. H. L. ch. 56; verja fé sínu í lausa-eyri, Eg. 139; hann er sjálfis

síns líf ok líkam (líf ok líkama) varði, Magn. 468; fimtán hundruð

varði í Norrænan eyri, Lv. 25; þeir vörðu varmingi sínum í trausti

Arinbjarnar, Eg. 465; fengu þeir fullendi fjár, allir þeir er nákkvat

höfðu at verja, Fas. ii. 513; var enn tírætt hundruð úvart, not used up,

D. N. ii. 154; þeir menn er vart hafa til Grænlands, who have invested

money in coasting Greenland, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 197; nú leggja menn félag

sitt ok verja ór einum sjóð, Jb. 406; vanti ek at ek hafa því vel

varit, that I have made a good bargain, Ld. 284; veit ek at því

mun öllu betr varit er ek hefi gört til þakka yðvarra, Eg. 63; þykkir

honum því illa varit, er ..., Fms. xi. 58.

2. to exert oneself; en með því at hann varði sér mjök til, þá spruttu honum fætr á jakanum, but

as he strained himself much, his feet slipped on the ice, Eg. 238.

III.

reflex., hann tók mikit kaup ... honum varðisk þá svá, at hann hafði

mat ok klæði, ok ekki um þat fram, Sturl. i. 146 C; hversu varisk fénu,

how does the money increase? Fms. vi. 238.

2. part. varit; áttú svá

til varit of menn, at ..., thou art so provided with men, that ..., Nj. 55;

þú átt til þess varit, that is thy nature, Ólk. 35 C; örörðr muntú, áttú

ok lítt til þess varit, Fms. iv. 257; son Melkorku var skörlugr, enda

átti hann til þess varit, Ld. 82; fullvel ætta ek til þess varit, Mkv., see

fara A. VI. 2. β: the participles of the two verbs fara and verja having

here been confused with one another.

verjandi, part. a defender, in law, Grág. passim.

VERK, n. [Ulf. ga-waurki = πουργία, κέπος, and waurstu = ἔργον;

A. S. weore; Engl. work; cp. orka and yrkja, for-urtir, for-átta, qq. v.;

Gr. ἔργον, qs. Féργον, is from the same root] — work, business; vera á

verki, to be at work, Eg. 744; verks í gjarn, Fb. i. 521, passim.

2. a piece of work; var þat meira verk en hón hugði, Bs. i. 611; verk

hefi ek hugat þér, Nj. 12; skipta verukum með húskörpum, Ld. 98;

hálfis mánaðar verk, Dipl. v. 5; þriggja vikna verk, iv. 9; verk hú-

karla, Nj. 107, Eluc. 7: of literary work, composition (= verki), Skálda

(pref.)

3. a deed, work, esp. in pl.; eptir verk þessi, Nj. 85; alik

verk hafa verst verit unnin, 184; bann-settum verukum, K. Á. 226; verk

þykkja þín verri miklu, Hým.

COMPS: I. gen. sing.: verka-

efni, n. pl. = verkefni, Fbr. 19, v. l. verka-fall, n. a failure in doing

one's work, Gpl. 398. verka-kaup, n. wages, = verkkaup, Grág. i.

148, Fms. i. 216, viii. 200. verka-kona, n. f. a workwoman, servant,

Sd. 182, Fms. vii. 233. verka-laun, n. pl. a reward, Sd. 179. verka-

lýðr, m. pl. workpeople, Hkr. i. 141. verka-maðr, m. a workman,

labourer, Gpl. 512. verka-naud, n. a heavy task, Stj. 247. verka-

tjón, n. a loss in work, Gpl. 514.

II. sing.: verks-færi, n. im-

plements, = verkfæri, Ísl. ii. 329. verks-háttir, m. work-management,

plan, Eb. 150. verks-of-merki, verks-um-merki, n. pl. (mod.



sounded *vegs-um-merki*), *traces of work*, esp. in a bad sense, of marks of a devastation, slaughter, or the like; in the phrase, *sjá v.*; spelt *vegs-um-merki*, Fb. i. 209, ii. 159, Nj. 28, Fms. iv. 303, Sturl. i. 43 (Cod. C. *vegs-of-merki*); but *verks-of-merki*, Nj. 28 (Cod. B = *Kalfalækjar-bók*), which is no doubt the true form. *verks-vit*, n. *cleverness in work*; hann hefir gott verkvit; hafa ekki verkvit.

**B. REAL COMPS:** *verk-dagr*, m. a *work-day*, Rb. (1812) 48, Fb. ii. 334 (in a verse). *verk-efni*, n. pl. *work to be done, a task*, Bjarn. 43. *verk-fákr* = *verkhest*, Fbr. *verk-færi*, n. an *implement, tool*, esp. of household or farming implements, Vm. 72, Rd. 274; laust hann örninn með verkfærinu er hann hafði í hendi, Bs. i. 350, passim in mod. usage; búsgögn ok verkfæri, Jb. 166. *verk-færr*, adj. *able to work*, Eb. 256, Bs. i. 336. *verk-hestr*, m. a *cart-horse* (mod. *púls-hest*), Vm. 18, Landn. 84. *verk-hús*, n., in *verkhús-bryti*, a *steward, foreman of work*, N. G. L. i. 162. *verk-kaup*, n. *wages*, Fms. ii. 42, Isl. ii. 199, Greg. 4, Stj. 177; the mod. but less correct form mostly *verðkaup*, e. g. Luke vi. 35; yðar verðkaup er mikit á himni, 23. *verk-kona*, u, f. a *workwoman, maid-servant*, Bjarn. 29. *verklaginn*, part. *skilled, expert in work*. *verk-lagni*, f. *skill in work*. *verk-laun*, n. pl. *wages*, N. G. L. i. 73. *verk-leiga*, u, f. *wages*, Jb. *verk-ligr*, adj. (-ligr, adv.), *working*, Sks. 627, v. l. *verklund*, f. a *mind for work*; in lítill verklundar-maðr, Grett. 129 A. *verkmadr*, m. a *workman, labourer, servant* (= *vinnumadr*), Fms. ii. 230, vii. 217, Isl. ii. 329, Landn. 162, Nj. 55, Hkr. ii. 356, Edda 48; hón var verkmadr mikill, a *good worker*, Lv. 74; verkmanna dyrt, *the servants' door*, Fs. 72. *verk-nauð*, f. = *verkanauð*, Stj. *verk-reki*, a, m. *one who does another's work*, Thom. 450. *verk-smíð*, f. *craft, work*, in timber or metals, Isl. ii. 321 (*verksmíð mikinn* is undoubtedly an error for *mikla*); engi var hann verksmíðar-madr, *no craftsman*, Band. 3 new Ed. *verk-stjóri*, a, m. a *'work-steerer', overseer*, Nj. 52, Stj. 255, Fb. ii. 206. *verk-stjörn*, f. *superintendence, overseeing, of a work*, Bs. i. 711, Eg. 93. *verk-tíðr*, m. a *'work-timber'*, Gpl. 346. *verk-tjófr*, m. a *'work-thief'*, a trifle that makes one lose much time. *verk-þrell*, m. a *'work-thrall', slave*, Hkr. i. 25, Fbr. 83 new Ed. *verk-önn*, f. *business*, Hom. (St.)

*verka*, að, *to work*, esp. as a law term; verka til e-s, *to work towards, deserve*, Hom. 89, 117; þess manns er áðr hefir til úhelgi sér verkat, *to make oneself by one's deeds*, Grág. ii. 10, Orkn. 216; til þessa hefir þú þér verkat, Bs. i. 452. 2. *verka fisk*, *to dress fish*, i. e. split it up, dry and prepare it, a fisherman's term, and hence to cleanse a thing.

**II. reflex.**, *verkast* til e-s, H. E. i. 238.

*verk-bitinn*, part. *'wark-bitten', dead from sickness*, Yt.

*verki*, a, m. a *work*, esp. *composition, verse-making*; fornskálda verka, Edda i. 612; smá hana með úfögnum verka, *with a libel*, Fms. ii. 248; enda varðar þeim er nemr þann verka, Grág. ii. 148; greypan verka, Fas. ii. (in a verse); þorkell bað hann hætta verkanum, Fb. i. 500.

*verkja* and *virki*, t, to feel 'wark', i. e. *pain*; impers, eigi er sá heill er í augun verkir, a saying, Fbr. 75; virkir (sic) mik í höfuðit, Stj. 614; er hón víndrukkin eða virkir hana í höfuð, Karl. 56; sárit virkti hann mjök, Str. 5.

*verk-lauss*, adj. *painless*, Fms. ii. 188, viii. 444, Hkr. i. 35, Bs. i. 462.

*verknadr*, m. a *work, business*, Eg. 714; taka upp verknadr, *to take to some work*, Ld. 34; ek hefi haft um-önnun ok verknadr hér, Lv. 74; Halla í verknadi (a woman's *bandiwork*) ok bókræði, Bs. i. 138; ú-verknadr, q. v.

*verk-óði*, adj. *mad with pain*, Gisl. 133; var hón síðan verkóða nótt alla, Bs. i. 340; en er hann vaknaði þá var hann verkóði, 329.

**VERKR**, m., gen. *verkjar*, pl. *verkir*, [A. S. *wære*; North. E. *wark*, in *bead-wark, belly-wark*, etc.; Dan. *værk*] — a *'wark, pain'*; ala börn við sárleik ok verki, Ver. 5; una sér hvergi fyrir verkjum, Bjarn. (in a verse); var verkrinn at ákafari í augunum, ... eptir þat tók ór verk allan ór augum hans, Bs. i. 336; hafði fár-verki, 339; vaknaði við þat at hón hafði æði-verk í augum ... tók þá verk ór augum henni, 340; lýstr í sárit verkjum, Fms. viii. 339; ok kemr verkr á hendr henni, *if she is taken ill*, N. G. L. i. 358; augna-verkr, fótá-v., hand-v., íðrá-v., sjó-v., bein-v., höfuð-v., bak-v., lenda-v., hlustar-v., fáv-v., æði-v., of-verkr, etc.

*ver-laus*, f. adj. I. [verr, m.], *without a husband*, Mar. 1061, Skv. 3. II. [ver, n.], *without a case*; dúnbæðr verlaus, D. N. i. 457.

*ver-liðr*, m. pl. *men*; vinr verliða, *friend of men*, i. e. *Thor*, Hým.

**VERMA**, d, [varmr], *to warm, beat*; sólina til at birta ok verma verðlína, Fb. i. 438; sól skal lýsa allan heim ok verma, Sks. 10 new Ed.; sól vermir döggina, Fms. v. 344; vermdí hón vatn til at fægja sár, Ó. H. 222; liggja nær honum ok verma hann, Sks. 758. 1 Kings i. 4; Egill fór til elds at verma sik, Eg. 759, 762; konungr kom til eldanna ok vermdí menn sik þar um hríð, Fms. ix. 353.

*ver-madr*, m. (see *ver, the sea*), Bs. ii. 325; vermannastöð, a *fishing-place*, Landn. 55, v. l.

*Vermar*, m. pl. *the men from Verma-land in Sweden*, Fms.: *Vermskr*, adj. *from the (Swedish) county Vermaland*, Eg. 582; *Verma*, u, f. the name of a Norse river, Fb. i. 23.

*vermi*, a, m. *warmth*; án verma eðr yl, Sks. 210 B; leita sér verma, Nj. 267; hafa verma af eldinum, Eb. 100 new Ed., v. l. 9; hann skyldi eigi kala eptir þann verma er hann hafði fengit af reiddinni, Art. 15; at hann mætti fá verma af hennar heitu hörundi, Stj. 548; vermis-stein, a *'warming stone', kept to warm milk and the like*, see Lv. ch. 21 (cp. höfuð hvárki á því kveldi ljós né steina, Eb. ch. 54).

*vermi-kveisa*, u, f. a *colic*.

*vermir*, m. = *vermi*; það er skamm-góðr vermir, *that is but a brief warmth*, i. e. *that will not last long*, said of a temporary contrivance.

*vermsl*, n. [vesl, Ivar Aasen], a *spring that never freezes*; at hón hafði lagizk af vermslum nókkurum at drekka, Fms. vi. 350; hence the mod. Ícel. *kalda-vesla*, qs. *kalda-vermsl*, *'cold-warm'*, of wells that do not freeze all the winter, although icy-cold.

*verna*, að, *to protect, defend*, Stj. 3, 178.

*vernd*, f. [cp. *verja*, vörn; Swed. *vård*], *defence, protection, keeping*, Fms. vi. 146, 260; til varðveizlu ok verndar, ii. 141; vernd ok hlíf, 184; ef einn maðr röskr er til verndar, Grett. 133 A: an *excuse*, veita e-u vernd, *to excuse*, Fms. v. 55; standa þar til verndar í móti, *to make excuses*, D. N. i. 157; as a law phrase = vörn, Band. 22 new Ed., Flóv. 22. 2. = *verndan*; eiga vernd á e-u, *to have a title, right to*, Fms. v. 55. COMPS: *verndar-bréf*, n. a *safe conduct*, H. E. i. 386, Dipl. ii. 15. *verndar-lauss*, adj. *defenceless*, H. E. i. 237. *verndar-madr*, m. a *protector*, Bs. i. 699, Barl. 144, H. E. i. 500. *verndar-stofa*, u, f. a *licensed ale-house*, Hkr. iii. 180.

*vernda*, að, [cp. Dan. *værne om noget*], *to protect*, Fms. vi. 70, Stj. 68, H. E. i. 509, passim in mod. usage.

*verndan*, f. an *excuse, subterfuge*, Stat. 245.

*verndari*, a, m. a *protector, defender*, Mar., Magn. 504.

**VERPA**, pres. *verp*; pret. *varp*, pl. *urpu*; subj. *yrpi*; part. *orppinn*; *varpu*, *yrpu*, *orppinn*: a medial form *verpumk*, Vpm. 7: [Ulf. *waipran* = βαλλειν; A. S. *weorpan*; Engl. *warpe*; O. H. G. *werjan*; Germ. *werfen*] — *to throw*, with dat.; hvigi er hann skýrt eða verpa, Grág. (Kb.) i. 144; varp af sér klæðum, Fms. vi. 226, vii. 167; hann varp af sér skildinum, Nj. 95; hann verp sér í söðulinn, 83; hesttrinn féll ok varp honum af baki, *threw him off*, Fms. x. 408; þeir urpu sér jafnan meðal viðanna, Nj. 126; Gísli varp honum á lopt annarrí hendi, Fms. vii. 32; mun þér orpit í þann eldinn, 37; absolt, ef maðr höggir til manns eða verpa, Grág. (Kb.) i. 144; verpa meðiliga öndinni (and-varp), *to draw a deep sigh*, Nj. 272; verpa braut, *to throw away*, Rb. 126, Mar., Th. 78; verpa til, *to add to*, Rb. 124; verpa e-u af sér, *to throw off*, 623, 36.

2. *impers. to be thrown*; nú verp tré eða hval á gras upp, Grág. ii. 354; þar varp út úðaun miklum, a *great stench oozed out*, Isl. ii. 46.

3. *phrases*; verpa orðum á e-n, *to address*, Fas. ii. 514; þessi varp orðum á konung, Fms. x. 35; at margir verpi þar göðum orðum á mik, Nj. 179; verpa á e-t, *to guess at, calculate* (á-varp); var vorpit á þat, at lið þóðrari mundi vera á áttunda hundráð, Sturl. iii. 41, 42, 211; verpa menn svá á, at látizk hafi nú menn, Bs. i; þeir urpu á tvær merkr, Sturl. i. 26, iii. 203.

4. *to lay eggs*; verpa eggjum, Stj. 77; föglinn varp nær eingi, Bs. i. 350; vali alla þá er í bergum verpa, Gpl. 429; freq. in mod. usage of all kinds of birds.

**II. to fence, guard**; hinn skal verpa um garði, Gpl. 453; ok urpu Danir Norðmenn inni, *shut them in*, Fb. iii. 359; *to cast up* a cairn or the like, verpa haug eptir fornum síð, Gisl. 31; þeir urpu haug eptir Gunnar, Nj. 118; ok varpu yfir harla mikinn haug af grjóti, Stj. 366; ok var haug orppinn eptir hann, Fms. xi. 17; síðan lét hann verpa aptr (þótt) hauginn, x. 186; verpa vef, *to warp a web*; sá er orppinn vefr yta þurmu, Darr. 2; cp. also *hlaðvarpi* = *the fence round a house*; sandi orppinn, *wrapped in sand*, Sól. 49; allt var sandi vorpit, Bs. i. 308; tré í flæðar-máli sandi orpin, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 124.

2. *bent*, [cp. Engl. *warped*, of wood-work]; aldri orppinn, *'warped with old'*, i. e. *bent with age*, Fas. i. 143, Fms. xi. 21, Stj. 374; vera e-m undir orppinn, *subject*, prop. = Lat. *obrutus*, Sks. 547 B, Stj. 376; vera eigi upp orppinn fari e-m, *quite overruled*, Fas. iii. 226, Eg. 578, Ld. 144.

**III. reflex.**, *urpusk flestir vel við orðsending Dana-konungs, to turn a favourable ear to, yield to the call*, Fms. vii. 309; cp. bak-verpask við e-n.

2. *middle voice*; hvat er þat manna er verpumk orði á, *who is it that casts words on me?* i. e. *speaks to me*, Vm. 7.

*verpa*, t, *to edge*; verpa skó, *to edge or border a shoe* (skó-varp).

*reflex. to warp, shrink*, from heat; þilið verpist af hita, and the like.

*verpill*, m. [Germ. *würfel*], a *die*, Grág. ii. 198; verpils tala, a *cubic number*, Alg. 368; verpils vöxt, a *cubic form*, 358; verpla-kast, *a cast of dice*, Grág. ii. 158.

2. a *barrel, cask*; drykkir í verplum, Eg. 196, Fms. vi. 263, ix. 355, x. 233, xi. 34.

**VERR**, m. [Ulf. *waír* = *dwip*; A. S. *Hel*, and O. H. G. *wer* = a man; Lat. *vir*; the derivation from *verja* suggested in Edda 107 is fanciful].

— a man: 1. sing. a *husband*; Sifjar verr = *Thor*, Hým. 3, 15, þkr. 24, Grett. (in a verse); þótt varðir fái sér vers, Ls. 33; þar sitr Signu um sínun ver (dat.), Vsp. 39; vildi hón ver sínun vinna ofra-hestid, Am. 72; hvern myndir þú kjósa þér at ver? Kormak; sof hjá ver þinum, id.; vón vers, Skv. 3, 9; leida annarrar ver, 40; ganga með veri, *to marry*, Glv. 2, 27; vörðr né verr, [mor] *ward nor husband*, 3, 3; verr



*konu, the husband of a wise woman*, Kormak; *lífa veri sínum, to sing baby for her husband*, Fms. vi. 251 (in a verse); *vör ok gröm at veri, jealousy for her husband*, Ls. 54; *frum-ver, one's wedded husband*, Skv. 3. In prose used in law phrases or sayings, *svá er mörg við ver sinn vær* | *arlá sér hön af honum nær*, Skúlda (Thóródd); *til er hön kemr í vers* | *liu*, Grág. ii. 183; *verr hennar*, 89.

2. In plur. *verar, men*; *þar er verar*, Ls. 46; *fríðar ok fríar ok verar heita landvarnar-menn*, Edda i. 1; *sléit vargr vera, Vsp.*; *vápn-dauða vera*, Gm. 8, Sdm. 33; *þú ert sastr vera*, Vpm. 55; *vera tyt, the lord of men*, i. e. Odin, Gm. 3; *þu þeim vera enginn, none of men can ward thee off*, Gsp.; *megut þu verða verar*, id.

3. In compds: *ver-bróðir, ver-faðir, ver-gjarn, ver-lausa, ver-liðar, ver-öld, ver-sæll, ver-úlfir, ver-þjóð, q.v.*, of which only *veröld* is a prose word, all the rest being poetical or obsolete.

4. plur. *verjar*; *skip-verjar, shipmen*; suffixed to pr. names of people, mostly of counties or small tribes, *Man-verjar, the Manx-men*, Fms. vii. (in a verse); *Hvin-verjar, Odda-verjar, Gaul-verjar, Dalar, Skarð-verjar, Sturl.*, Landn.; *Vík-verjar, the men of the county Vík* in Norway; *Róm-verjar, the Romans*; in mod. usage, *Spán-verjar, the Spaniards*; *Þjóð-verjar, the Germans*: this was a freq. usage in old Teut. times, in Lat. rendered by *-arii*; it remains in the Engl. *Cant-er-bury* (S. *Cant-wara*) = *the burgh of the men of Kent*.

II. in the *z-eri* or *-ari*, see Gramm. p. xxxii, col. i. III. in pr. names, *Ver-mundur*, Rand-verr.

**VERR**, compar. *worse*, and *verst*, superl. *worst*, answering to *illa*; *[wairs; A. S. wýrs; Engl. worse; Scot. waur; Swed. värr]*: líka *verð* *e-u*, Landn. 287; *þykki mér þat verst*, Eb. 170; *hann var verst til Gunnars*, Nj. 38; *þeir hafa verr (behave worse) er trygðum* *sá*, Mk. v. 1; *verr en illa, worse than bad, i. e. exceedingly bad*, Sturl. i. 1; *vánu verri, worse than expected*, see *ván*.

*ver-feðrungr, m. a person worse than his father*, Lv. 78; *Leifr strengði þá heit, at vera eigi v.*, Fs. 121.

**VERI**, compar., and superl. **VERSTR**; [*Ulf. wairiza = χείρων*]: *worse, verri*; *ok heiti drengir at verri*, N. G. L. i. 231, Nj. 68; *ekki at verra dög*, Ld. 42; *hafa verra af e-u, to have the worse of*; *sjaldan vægir til verri*, Stj. 544; *at versta kosti, at the worst, at least*, N. G. L. i. 1; *ef sá er inn bazzi, þá er illr inn versti, if this be the best, then the worst is bad indeed*, a saying, *Sighvat.*, and *passim*; cp. *illr*.

**VERS**, n. [*Lat. versus*], *a verse*; *ástráð Catonis, þat er hann réð syni sínu í versum*, Skúlda (Thóródd) 164; *klausur eða vers*, 174: of Latin composition, les fyrir oss þat er þú hefir diktað—*Hann las þar af vers* *hann hafði górt til Frú Abbadiar á Stað*—*Legg af hédan af versagö*, sagði erki-biskup, ok studera heldr í kirkjunnar lögum, Bs. i. 799, 84; *kenna sönglist ok versgörd*, 239; *höfuð-staf þésins rit ek hvergi ná í vers-upphafi*, Skúlda 168. In mod. usage 'vers' is said of the 'verses' of hymns, but else 'vísa' or 'erindi' (eyrendi), *Máriu-vers = Ave María*, Bs. i. 252. COMPDS: *versa-bók, f. a book in verse, poems*; *þat er Cato með glósa, ítem nú versabækir aðrar*, Vm. 61; *versabók þá er eitir Ovidius*, Bs. i. 238. *versa-graðall, m. a gradual*, in a church, Dipl. v. 18. *versa-görð, f. verse-making, Latin composition*, *Sláda*; *versagörd ok bóka-list*, Bs. i. 127.

**VERSA**, *ad, to put into verse* (Latin), opp. to *dikta*, of prose composition; *frámr í klerkdómi at dikta ok versa*, Bs. i. 794; *Galterus sá er vat hefir sögu þessa*, Al. 30 (of the Alexandreis); *þæði diktaði hann vök versaði*, Bs. i. 239.

**VERSKR**, adj. [*verr, m., 2*], in *Róm-verskr, Vík-v., Hvin-v., qq.v.* *versna* (sounded and often spelt *vesna*), *ad, to 'worsen,' get worse*; *þu á né versna*, Grág. i. 206; *at henni þykki versna at kyssa þik*, Ísl. ii. 69, xi. 139; *nú versnar mjök frásögnin*, Ld. 274; *þá er versnaði þu þeim*, Rd. 307; *er versnar af annarra orðum*, Hom. 53; *versnaði þu Ulfars*, Eb. 154.

**VER-SÆL**, adj. *f. bappy in one's husband*, Skv. 3. 54.

**VER-TÍÐ**, *f. (see ver=sea), a fishing-season*, A. A. 278; *vor-vertíð*, *vetur-v.*, *vetrar-v.*, see *Icel. Almanack*, 1872, 12th May, 29th Sept., 3rd Feb. (respect.); *um voríð viku fyrir vertíðar lok*, Bs. ii. 256.

**VER-VIST**, *f. the right of sending a man into a fishing-place*; *kirkjan á Örvist á Sleitu-nausti*, Vm. 157.

**VERZLA**, *ad, [verð], to trade, freq. in mod. usage. verzlan, f. trade*, *þím in mod. usage, but hardly used in old writers.*

**VER-ÞJÓÐ**, *f. mankind, men*, Ls. 24, Darr. i.

**VER-ÖLD**, *f. gen. veraldar, dat. veröld and veröldu*; [*from verr = a man, veröld, q.v.*; *A. S. weorold*; *Engl. world*; *Hel. weorold*; *Germ. welt*; *Swed. värld*; *Dan. verden* *qs. veriden*, with the suffixed article]—*the world*, esp. in eccl. sense; *til enda veraldar*, Rd. 134; *viða um veröldina*, E. xi. 97; *í veröldinni*, Edda (pref.), K. Á. 132, Sks. 447 B; *um víldir veralda*, rendering of *per secula seculorum*, Sks. 617 B, Niðrst. 86; *allar aldir veralda*, sá er ríkir í veröld veralda, Hom. 112, 125; *um e-komandi veraldir, for ages to come*, Stj.: very freq. in mod. eccl. usage, as in the Bible, Pass., *Vídal*; *veraldar auðæfi, ágirni, glys, girnd*, *worldly riches, desires*, Greg. 30, Hom. 14, Fms. v. 217; *veraldar válað*, *veraldar virðing*, Greg. 27, Fms. v. 219; *veraldar friðr, a world-peace*, *universal peace*, Fagrsk. ch. 128; *veraldar glys, góðs, lán, lífnaðr, spekt*,

*starf, sæla, tign, worldly toys, treasures, grants, life, wisdom, business, bliss, glory*, Hom. 27, 108, Bs. i. 862, Clem. 23, Sks. 615, MS. 625, 165, Fmr. 145, Stj. *passim*; *veraldar ljós, the light of this world*, Stj.: *veraldar lög, the civil law*, H. E. i. 506; *veraldar bygð, the world*—*þú önnuþvín*, Stj. 464, 643, Kb. 394; *veraldar kvikendi*, Stj.: *veraldar tölkr, Magn.* 466; *veraldar höfðingi, the great ones of the world*, K. Á. 46; *veraldar maðr, a man of this world, a secular person, layman*, Bs. i. 862, H. E. Stj. *passim*; *veraldar-prestr and veraldar klerkr, a secular clerk, a parson*, Bs. i. 840, H. E. i. 502, Karl. 275; *veraldar ráð, secular authority*, 868; *veraldar metnaðr, -ríki, worldly rank and power*, Greg. 77, Ver. 40, Anecd. 38, Fms. v. 343; *veraldar sigr, x. 395*; *veraldar ríkr, mighty*, Mar.; *veraldar sjór, the 'world-sea,' the ocean*, Stj. i; *veraldar vist, the existence of the world*, MS. 1812. 48; *veraldar-vitríngi, a philosopher* (= *heimspekingi*, q. v.); *Pythagoras veraldar vitríngi*, Stj. 98, 271.

**VÉS**, n. *toil, turmoil, bustle*. **VESA**, *vas, vesi, vestu, vask*; see *vera, to be*. **VESA**, *ad, [väs], to bustle*.

**vesalíngi**, m. = *veslíngi*, Hom. 31, Háv. 53, MS. 656 C. 24; *hefn þú nú, Dróttinn, eigi má vesalíngi minni*, Bs. i. 533.

**VESALL**, adj., fem. *vesul* or *vesöl*, neut. *vesalt*. The forms vary, being contracted or uncontracted, *veslir*, etc., as well as *vesalir*, etc., whence lastly, *vesalíri*, etc.: a. contr. *veslir*, *veslar*, *veslum*, Al. 57, Th. 6; *vesla* (acc. pl.), Hom. 109; *veslu* (gen. fem.), Post. (Unger) 108; *veslir*, Ó. H. 151, Sks. 681; *vesla* (gen.), Fms. viii. 242 (*vesæla*, v. l. of a later vellum); *selum ok veslum*. b. uncontr. *vesala* = *vesla*, Fms. ii. 46; *vesala*, Post. (Unger) 18 (*vesæla*, v. l.); *vesalir*, Al. 96, l. 18; this regular declension is still in full use in Icel. speech, only not contracted, e. g. *vesall*, *vesalíngi*, *vesalir* (not *veslir*); *vesæla*, Fas. i. 49 (paper MS.): so also in the compar. either *vesalli*, Greg. 37, Sd. 188; *vesalla*, 656 C. 34; *vesalstr*, Kormak, Bjarn. (in a verse); but *veslari*, Barl. 23 (*vesalli*, v. l.) *Ves* is the root, -all the inflexive syllable; the form *vesall* is a later form, from a false etymology, as if from *vé*-privative, and *sall*, *bappy*. The origin of *vesall* is dubious, the radical *s* is against a derivation from the compar. *verri*, Goth. *wairiza*; and the short vowel is against deriving it from *vás*, *vés*, q. v. The true etymology, we believe, is that *vesall* stands for 'usall,' being derived from the prep. *ur*, *or*-, in its ancient form *us*; Goth. *us*; Icel. *ur*-, *ör*-,; this etymology is confirmed by form and sense alike; the old phrases, *alls vesall* (*omnium expers*), *vesall eigi* (*proprii expers*), were originally alliterative phrases; in Hm. 22, 69, *vesall* is made to alliterate with a vowel (*vesall maðr ok illa skapi* ... *erat maðr alls vesall þótt hann sá illa heili*); *usall* is actually found written in Nj. (Lat.) 264, v. l.; the change of *us* into *ves* may be illustrated by the case of *várr* (q. v.); it is the opposite to that vocalisation of *v* which so frequently takes place. As to sense, *vesall* originally meant *bereft, destitute of*, = *Lat. expers*; and is followed by a genitive: [*the Dan. form is usel, less right usel*].

B. Usages: I. with gen. *bereft of*; *mæl þú alls vesall*, Nj. 124, v. l.; *ok em ek vesall eigi, bereft of my own*, Háv. 42 new Ed.; *mæl þú alls usall*, Nj. (Lat.) 264, v. l. (but *alls vesall* the other vellums); *wretched in respect to*, *vesall þóttisk þóttisk hann sinnar úgef*, Hom. 121; *vesall vigs*, Am. 58; *vesall ertú halds*, Dropl. 30; *vesöl eru vér konungs*, Fms. vi. 322.

II. *poor, destitute, wretched*; *þú vesall*, Ls. 40, 42; *mér vesalli*, Stj. 523; *það hana aldri þrífask svá vesul sem hön var*, Nj. 194; *vesöl vættr*, Hom. 150; *veslir menn, poor wretches*, Ó. H., l. c.; *veslir menn ok vitlausir*, Barl. 25; *aumhartaðr við alla vesla menn*, Hom. 109; *þat er veslum til vilnaðar*, Al. 57; *sú önd er enn vesalli*, Greg. 37; *þykki mér því betr sem þú görir hana vesalli*, Sd. 188; *sú önd er vesöl, ... enn vesalli (still more wretched)*, er ..., Greg. 37; *vei verði mér veslum*, Th. 6; *sælum ok veslum*, Ó. H. 126, Mork. 216; *vesælum*, Fms. vii. 220, l. c.; *sá veit ekki sér vesalla*, 656 C. 34, and *passim*, see A above.

III. as a nickname; *inn vesæli (=vesli)*, Fms. vi. 16, 17.

**vesal-látr**, adj. *shabby*, Fas. iii. 122.

**vesal-líga**, adv. *miserably*; *láta v.*, Lv. 58; *deyja v.*, Clem. 39.

**vesal-lígr**, adj. *wretched-looking*, Finnb. 280, Háv. 40 new Ed.; *lítil vexti ok vesallígr*, Fb. i. 540; *sakir vesallígra synda*, Stj. 51.

**vesal-mannlígr**, adj. *wretched*, of a person, Háv. 53; *vesalmannlígr verk*, Grett. 91 A.

**vesal-menni**, n. *a miserable person*, Boll. 352, Fas. ii. 247, Grett.

**vesal-mennska**, u. f. *penury, shabbiness*, Grett. 155 A.

**vesask**, *ad, to murmur*; *göra einn vesaðan, to make unhappy*, Fas. i. 502; *Austmenn vesuðusk illa (the Easterlings were wretched and uncomfortable)* er þeirra þyrfti at bíða ef byrr kæmi á, Þorst. hv. 40.

**veski** or **veski**, n. [*Dan. væske, qs. væd-skim (?)*], *a bag, knapsack*; *klyfjar á ok ostar í veskjum*, Lv. 58; *freq. in mod. usage, of a pouch*; *bréfa-veski, a letter-bag*.

**vé-sköpp**, n. pl. *holy ordinances*, Vsp. 64.

**VESL**, n. [*from verja = Goth. wairjan*; cp. *Lat. vestis*], *a kind of cloak*; *vesl blátt yfir sér*, Fms. vii. 20 (vetzl Cod. A); *vesl gott eðr slagning*, Fms. i. 78; *hann hafði vesl yfir sér tvískipt, svart ok hvítt*, Rd. 309 (Glúm. 361); *vesl hafði einn yfir sér ok sláður*, Fs. 51.



vesla, u, f. a well that never freezes; see vermsl.

veslaðr, part. wretched, Nj. 124, v. 1.

veslask, að, to grow wretched, poor; segja at stað þeirra mun ekki veslask við, þótt . . . Þiðr. 41; veslast upp, to pine away.

veslingr, m. (veslingi, a, m., Art. 43). [Dan. usling, used in a bad sense]:—a poor, puny person; hvat myndi veslingr þessi (this wretch) varða mér bátinn, Fms. vii. 32; sveinar tveir, veslingar, Fær. 42; Guðs veslingr, Mar.; mostly in a compassionate or charitable sense, like Engl. poor. 2. prefixing the gen. veslings-; veslings-barnið, poor child! veslings-konan, poor woman; veslings-maðrinn, poor man! Grett. 79 new Ed.

veslugr, adj. poor, wretched, Nj. 194, v. 1.; aum kona ok veslug, Stj. 428; fátækan ok veslugan, 212, Fas. iii. 525.

vesning, f. [cp. Germ. wesen], a being, essence, MS. 677. 3, 10, Hom. (St.); hverjar greinir hans vesningar eru, id.

vesni, a, m. [perh. akin to vatn or to varri; Dan. vadske], a watery humour, of the body, freq. in mod. usage. vessa-mikill and vessa-rikt, adj. humorous, of the body.

vé-stallr, m. the 'temple-stall,' i.e. the altar; vörðr véstalls, a priest and king, Yt.

vestan, adv. from the west; vestr eða vestan, Ld. 126; vestan ór Fjörðum, Nj. 14, passim: the phrase, vestan um haf, 'from west over the sea,' i.e. from the Western Islands, a special phrase for the British Isles across the North Sea, Fms. i. 26; or simply vestan, at hann var vestan kominn, viz. from Britain, Eg. 74; even used of a voyage from thence to Iceland, Ráðólfr ok Jólfeir bræðr kómu vestan um haf til Íslands, Landn. 298. 2. of position without motion; fyrir vestan (with acc.), on the western side of; fyrir vestan vötnin, Nj. 196; fyrir vestan Heinabergs-sand Söta nes, 158, Fms. i. 60, Landn. 194, passim; út um Álptafjörð fyrir vestan, in the west, Nj. 215. COMPS: vestan-þæjar, f. west of the bouses. vestan-ferð, f. a journey from the west, Fms. viii. 15 (from Faroe to Norway). vestan-fjarðar, west of the firth.

vestan-lands, in the west. vestan-maðr, m. a man from the west, Sturl. ii. 204, iii. 86, Isl. ii. 170, Gullþ. 45. vestan-veðr, n. a west wind, Eb. 234, Rb. 440. vestan-verðr, adj. westwards, western, Stj. 75, Eg. 135, Þorst. Síðu H. 7. vestan-vindr, m. a west wind, Sks. 39, Stj. 69.

vestari, compar., as also vestri, more westerly; superl. vestastr, most westerly; vestri úbygð, Landn. 105; til-vestri bygðar, 107; ena vestri leið, Nj. 281; um vestra stræti, Fms. ix. 22; eptir Rangá enni vestarri, ii. 208; inn vestasti farveg, Pm. 42; liggja þessi lönd vestust, Fms. ix. 412; fór hann til vestasta Ásólf-skála, Landn. 52.

vestarliga, adv. westerly, Fb. i. 541, Bárð. 6 new Ed.

Vest-firðingar, m. pl. the men from Vest-firðir, the West-fjords (in Icel.), Landn., Sturl.; Vestfirðinga-fjórðungur, the West Quarter, Landn. 167.

vest-firðis, adv. in the west of a fiord, Landn. 352.

vest-firzka, u, f. a custom in the west (of Icel.), Sturl. ii. 167: an idiom, language of Western Iceland.

vest-firakr, adj. from the Vestfirðir, Sturl. i. 26.

Vest-fylðir, m. pl. men from the Norse county Vest-fold, Fms. xii. vesti, n. [from the Engl. through Dan.], a waistcoat (mod.)

Vest-maðr, m. a man from the West, kar. f. one from the British Isles, esp. the Irish, Landn. 36, whence Vestmanna-eyjar, the Isles of the Westmen, i.e. of the Irish who were slain there, see Landn.; Hildir ok Hallgeirr vóru Vestmenn, Landn. 344.

Vest-myst and Vest-musteri, n. Westminster (the Abbey), Játv. S. vestna = versna, Barl. 24 (according to pronunciation).

VESTR, n., gen. vestris, [A. S., Engl. and Germ. west; Dan. vester]:—the west; sól í vestri, K. þ. K., Landn. 276; til vestrs, Sks. 179; í vestri miðju, Rb. 92; í vestri, towards west.

II. as adv. to the westward; ríða vestr eða vestan, Ld. 126; vestr til Breiðafjarðar, Nj. 1; of western Icel., þykki þér eigi gott vestr þar, 11; vestr, in the west, Bs. i. 4, 31. 2. westwards, towards the British Isles, a standing phrase (cp. the use of Hesperia in Lat.); sigla vestr um haf, to sail westwards over the sea, Fms. i. 22, Orkn. 144; sækja vestr til Eyja, west to the Orkneys (Shetland), Orkn. 136; vestr fór ek of ver, I journeyed westward over the sea, Höfuðl. 1; in which last passage it is even used of a voyage from Iceland to England; til ríkja þeirra er liggja vestr þar, Orkn. 144.

vestr-álfa, u, f. = vestrhálf.

vestr-för and vestr-ferð, f. a journey to the west, Sturl. ii. 144 C. 2. esp. a journey to the British Isles, Orkn. 142, 240, Fms. iv. 219, passim. Vestrfarar-vísur, f. pl. a name of a poem by Sigvatr, verses on a journey to England and Normandy, Ó. H.

Vestr-Gautar, m. pl. the Western Goths, in Sweden, Ó. H. Vestr-Gautland, n. West Gotland, Orkn. 136.

vestr-hálfa and -álfa, u, f. the western region, Stj. 68; of the ancient Neustria, Fms. x. 235; of Western Africa, Al. 157, 158; ætlaði hann Cham vestrhálfu, Edda (pref.); þaðan (from Spain) fór hann í vestrálfu heimsins, Bret. 30. 2. mod. of America.

vestr-hérað, n. a western county (of western Iceland), Sturl. iii. 1, (cp. héruðin vestr, Skíða R. 31).

Vestri, a, m. one of the dwarfs; see Norðri, Edda.

Vestr-lönd, n. pl. the Western lands, of the British Isles, Grág. ii. 141 Ld. 82, Magn. 514; of Western Africa, 656 C. 24. 2. sing., Vestr land, Western Iceland.

vestr-sveitir, f. pl. the western counties of Iceland, Skíða R. 16, Grett. 140 A, Bs. i. 912.

vestr-vegr, m. pl. the 'western ways,' the West, of the British Isles Bant. 962; opp. to Austr-vegr, Suðr-vegr, Norðr-vegr, qq. v.

Vestr-Vindr, m. pl. the Western-Winds, Fms. xi. 398.

vestr-víking, f. a freebooting expedition to the West, i.e. to the British Isles (Normandy, etc.), Fms. i. 8, Eg. 513, Orkn., Korm. 2, Landn. 32 108, 121, 133, 140, 174, 204, 205, 314; see víking.

vestrænn, adj. westerly; v. vindr, Fms. ix. 135, Merl. 2. 44.

vestr-ætt, f. the western quarter, of the heavens; líta í v., Nj. 194 stefna í v., Fb. i. 539; fljúga ór v., Isl. ii. 196.

Vest-Saxar, m. pl. the West-Saxons, Fms. i. 110, v. 1.

vesla = vesla, to make wretched, Fms. vii. 186.

vesell = vesall, q. v.

vesöld, f. (vesæld is never found), gen. vesaldar, [vesall], misery, Fas. iii. 129, MS. 677. 8, Hkr. iii. 288, Stj. 50; válaðs ok vesaldar, Clem. 135; vils ok vesaldar, Fms. iii. 95; eyndir ok vesaldir, Stj. 45; passim in old and mod. usage, vesaldar-maðr, a destitute person, Grett. 112 A.

vetlingr, m. a dimin. from vötr, a glove, gauntlet, Fms. iii. 176 the common word in Icel.; band-vetlingar, þrjóna-v., sjó-vetlingr, sea-gloves, used by fishermen.

vetna, prob. a gen. pl. from vetta = vettr or vætrr, a weight (cp. the Lat. -cunq; Gr. πωρέ; Engl. -ever); chiefly used in hvat-vetna, what-ever, or hvar-vetna, wherever, everywhere; it hardly occurs except in composition, for Alm. 9 is inserted from paper MSS.; see vætrr B.

VETR, m., gen. vetrar, dat. vetri; pl., nom. and acc. vetr, gen. vetrar. dat. vetrum: it was an assimilated form anciently written vetr or vittr, qs. viutr; vitrar or vittrar (gen.), Post. (Unger) 233; vetr is freq., esp. in N. G. L.; double consonants are in vellums difficult to distinguish from single, and so it may well have been the current form, although the Edd. give the mod. form (vetr): in poets we find, mitt sextingu vittra. Glúm. (in a verse): vittr occurs in Icel. ballads of the 15th century, see Þryml., Völs. R., Skáld H. R., but here it is merely an imitation of Danish originals, for the word in Icel. always took the assimilated form: [Ulfr. vintrus = χειμών and έρος; A. S., Engl., and Germ. winter; Dan.-Swed. vinter, for the assimilation of nt into tt did not prevail in the south of Scandinavia, see Gramm. p. xxx, col. 1.]

A. A winter; winter, like summer (see sumar), is a calendary period, containing 180 days, or six months of thirty days; the winter begins on the Saturday next before St. Luke's day (old style), or on St. Luke's day, if a Saturday. In the Gregorian style, for 1872 and 1873, vetrardagr fyrsti, the first winter day = Saturday, the 26th of Oct.; miðr vetr, mid-winter, the 24th of Jan.; síðasti vetrar dagr, the last winter day = Wednesday, the 23rd of April; Laugardagr skal fyrsti vera í vetri, en þaðan skal vera sex mánuðr þrjátígi náttu til sumars, K. þ. K. 166; vetr kemr laugardaginn er næstur er fyrir Lúkas-messu, en hana sjálfa ef hlauðr ferr eptir, Rb. 490; Drottins-dagr inn fyrsti í vetri skal vera inn þriðri frá messu-degi Cosmi ok Damiani, Rb. 434: as a general term, í vetr, this winter, Nj. 4; hafa blót hvern vetr, Ó. H.; Miðr vetr, Mid-winter, see above; miðs vetrar skeið, mid-winter time, Fb. i. 204; miðs vetrar blót, a sacrificial feast at mid-winter, see miðr B.; á vetri, or í vetri, see prepp. á and í; mikill vetr, a cold winter, Bs. i. 873; harðr, kaldr, Kómnir er kaldr vetr, initial words of a hymn.

II. = a year; as in A. S. days were reckoned by nights (see nótt), so years were counted by winters; in Ulflás (Matt. ix. 20, Luke ii. 42, viii. 42) έρος is rendered by vintrus; and so at present in Icel., a person is so many 'winters' old; tólf vetra gamall, K. þ. K. 134; sextán vetra gamall, Grág. i. 197; and ellipt. leaving out gamall, tólf vetra, Fms. i. 8; tíu vetrum síðarr, 61; sex tígi vetra konungur, Eg. 367; sjau vetr ena ársömu, Ver. 17 (of king Pharaoh's dream); þeirra var vetrar-munnr, difference in age of one year, Dropl. 7; for more references, see tigr B.

III. mythol., Vetr, a giant, the son of Vindsvafr or Vindlóni, Vpm., Edda i. 82. COMPS: vetrar-blót, n. a winter-sacrifice; in miðs vetrar-blót, Ó. H. vetrar-bók, f. a winter-book, missal for the winter, Pm. 101. vetrar-braut, n. a winter-road, in winter time, Sturl. iii. 140, Dipl. ii. 5; cp. Dan. saying, 'vise en vinter-vejen,' to shew one the winter-way, i.e. leave one in the cold. 2. astron. the milky way, in Icel. called vetrar-braut, undoubtedly from old heathen times, although the word happens not to occur in old writers; Icel. weather-prophets use in the autumn to forecast the course of the winter, by the appearance of the milky-way; this is evidently a very old custom, whence probably the name, for in old times fortune-telling used to take place at the great autumnal feasts and sacrifices, see the references s. v. völvu.

vetrar-dagr, m. a winter day, N. G. L. i. 348; vetrardag, in the winter, Fms. viii. 50, Bs. i. 324, v. 1.; fyrsti vetrardagr,



N. vi. 143. Icel. Almanack. vetrar-far, n. the course of winter; þó hóu (the Sibyl) mómum forlög sin ok vetrar-far ok aðra hluti, s. ii. 506; blótuðu þeir þá til friðar ok vetrarfars gíðs, Fms. iv. 235. vetrar-hóll, f. the winter ball, D. N. ii. 409. vetrar-langt, n. adj. winter long, Fms. vii. 25. vetrar-mega, n. the depth of winter; var vetrarmega ok treystisk hann eigi á haf at halda, Eb. 6. vetrar-messa, u, f. 'winter-mass' = Oct. 14, D. N. vetrar-myki, winter-muck, manure, Gpl. 342. vetrar-nauð, f. 'winter-need,' a mere winter, Isl. ii. 155, Lv. 206. vetrar-nótt, f. a winter's night; skaltú sofa í ina fyrstu v., Fms. xi. 4. vetrar-ríki, n. = vetrarnað, severe winter, Eb. 290, Fbr. 41, v. l. vetrar-rúgr, m. winter rye, s. 343. vetrar-stefna, u, f. a winter term; nú vill hann til vetrar-finu jörð selja, fimmtán vetr, N. G. L. i. 92. vetrar-tal, n. a number winters, Rb. 508: years, fyrr rosknir at afli en vetrar tali, Fms. i. 30, 330, 419. vetrar-tíð, f. winter-tide, Bb. 3. 34. vetrar-tími, a, winter-time, Stj. 69, 97, Bs. i. 324. vetrar-tungl, n. the winter moon, the moon when winter sets in, Icel. Almanack (Nov. 1, 1872).

B. REAL COMPS: vetr-beit, f. 'winter-bite,' winter pasture, Vm. 18. vetr-björg, f. winter-provender, Sturl. i. 173 C. vetr-gamall, adj. a winter old, i. e. a year old, Fms. i. 185, Grág. i. 236, Ld. 108: of sheep, ág. i. 503. vetr-gata, u, f. a winter-road, Eg. 742 A. vetr-mlingr, m. a 'winter-gimmel,' sheep a winter old, Grág. ii. 247. vetr-gestr, m. a winter-guest, Eg. 167, Isl. ii. 391. vetr-gríð, n. a winter-stay; hafa eitt v. báðir, Eg. 252; bjóða e-m v., id. vetr-hagi, m. a winter-pasture, Grág. ii. 325, Jb. 298. vetr-hluti, a, m. the winter part, Vm. 52. vetr-hringr, m. = vetrarbraut, the 'winter-ring,' a milky-way, Fr. 478. vetr-hús, n. pl. winter-bouses; at vetrhúsum í seli, Ld. 138, Fs. 105; opp. to setr, Gpl. 438. vetr-liði, a, m. who has past a winter, esp. a 'winter-old' bear, Edda i. 590, Grett.: also freq. as a pr. name, Landn. (mod. Norse Veile); cp. Sumar-liði. vetr-ligr, adj. wintry, Sks. 39, Róm. 259. vetr-lægr, adj. lying up harbour for the winter (Fr.). vetr-messa, u, f. the 14th of Oct. = vetrarmessa, Pm. 90. vetr-nætr, f. pl. the winter nights, the three weeks which begin the winter season, (in Icel. Almanack, 1872, the 24th to the 26th of October are the 'vetrnætr'); gener. the season when winter begins, fyrir vetrnætr, eptir vetrnætr, at vetrnóttum, etc., Grág. ii. 6, 220; for the feasts and sacrifices at that time (called vetrnáttá blót), Fms. i. 35, ii. 34. Gisl. 18, Eb. ch. 37; vetrnáttá-helgr, the first Sunday in the winter-season, Sturl. iii. 167; vetrnáttá skeið, the season when winter sets in; um vetrnáttá skeið, Ld. 186, Gisl. 96, Fms. iii. 24, 108 (cp. sumar-nætr). vetr-rúgr, m. winter-rye, Gpl. 343 A. vetr-seta, u, f. winter-quarters, Landn. 228, 310, Fms. ii. 29, Orkn. 2. vetr-seti, a, m. a 'winter-sitter,' guest, D. N. i. 122. vetr-ska, u, f., in vetrstöku-maðr = vetrgestr, Grett. 100: vetrstakadór, id., Rd. 286, Fbr. 89. vetr-vist, f. a winter-abode, winter quarters, Eg. 470, Landn. 218 (v. l.), Grág. i. 156, 158, Ó. H. 42. vetr, ad, to become winter; líðr fram haustinu, tekr at vetr, the winter began to set in, it became wintry, Fms. viii. 435 (v. l.), Finnb. 310; á hriðir ok vetráð, Orkn. 190. vetrungur, m. an animal one winter old, yearling, esp. a calf, Edda i. 6; vetrungs eldi, Ám. 110. ett, vettna, = see vættir. ett-fangr or vett-fangr, see vættvangr. ettir, m. [vötrr], a nickname, Fms. ix. 56. ettiki, see vætr, vætki. ett-rim, see vætrrim, Korm. 88. ettugi, see vættugi. ett-vangr, see vættvangr. ettving = vættvangr (?); ok var herranum at komit at hann mündi tinn verða, ok dvaldi hann dauða í vettvingum, he was on the point of being taken, but escaped death for the present, Mart. 123. vexa, t, I. [vax], to wax, to smear with wax; vexa vel blæju, A. 101; vexa kyrtil sinn, Fms. xi. 420; vextir dúkr. II. [vaxa], wax, grow; impers., en brim vexti, Fms. vi. (in a verse). veykr, adj. weak, and veykja, u, f. to weaken; see veikr, veikja. VIÐ, f., gen. sing. víðjar, pl. víðjar, [Dan. vidje; Engl. witby; akin víðir, q. v.] = a witby or witby; síðan var víðin (a witby balter) dregin fráls honum, Fms. vii. 13 (see v. l.); þarmarnir urðu at víðu (sic) þakri, Fas. iii. 34; ef röng eða víðjar slitna, Jb. 398; var enginn þurmr í, en víðjar fyrir kné, of a boat, Fms. vii. 216; höggva tré til víðja, K. þ. K. 88; víðjar af gulli ok silfri, on a dog, Hkr. i. 136, Fas. 45; tún-svin þat er hringr, knappur eða víð sé í rana, Grág. ii. 232; róm-víð, the 'rudder-witby,' the strap in which the paddle-like rudder is oved, like the *σικυρπία* in Act. Apost. xxvii. 40. VIÐ, pron. pers. dual (= vit), we two (see ek C); this spelling, which is also that of the oldest vellums, answers to the mod. pronunciation, vísim: in mod. usage it has quite taken the place of the old plur. vér. VIÐ, prep., also used ellipt. without its case, or simply as an adverb; it is a curtailed form of víðr, which latter form remains in a few compounds, even in mod. usage, thus, víðr-eign, víðr-kenna, víðr-nefni, víðr-væri, when found singly, víð is the common form in Icel.; but

as in MSS. it is commonly abbreviated, *í*, the two forms are hardly distinguishable; víð, however, is received as the usual form, víðr being more freq. in Norse vellums, and in some later Icel. vellums imitating the Norse spelling: [Goth. *unþra* = *unþra*; A. S. *under*; cp. Scot. *with* = *with*; O. H. G. *weider*; Germ. *weder*; but Engl. *with*; Dan. *ved*; Swed. *vad*] = *\*against*, towards, etc.

WITH DAT.

A. *Against*, denoting a leaning or resting on, striking against, or the like; hann hjó hann upp við garðinum, *snate him standing against the wall*, Nj. 120; stínga höndum við berginu, *Symbol* 59; ganga við brekkunni, *up-bill, against the bill*, cp. Lat. *adversus montem*, Valla L. 212; skjóta við honum skildinum, *Fms. i. 44*; hýsta skildi við keggum, *Eg. 378*; hann spyndi við svá fast... spyndu við grunnu, *Edda 36*; kasta sér niðr við vellið, *Nj. 58*; leggja e-m við velli, *Boll. 344*; sita honum niðr við steininum, *dasbed his head against the stone*, *Finnb. 292*; hann drap hann við bordinu, *Korm. 236*; hjó af honum höfuð við stokkinum, *Fas. ii. 285*; ok lagði (þá) við stokki, *Am. 73*; hús lagga við velli, *lie down in ruins*, *Fms. iii. 144*; er hinn efri kjótrr við himni enn hinn neðri við jörðu, *the upper jaw touching the heaven, the lower the earth*, *Edda 41*; skera af sér strenginn við oxinn, *rubbing it against the axe*, *Nj. 136*; vóru segl hans at sjá við hafi, *the sails were seen out at sea, far in the offing*, *Fas. ii. 403*.

II. *against, towards*, of direction; gapa við tunglinu, *Fas. iii. 622*; horfa við e-m, *to look towards, face*, *Eg. 293*; horfa baki við e-m, *Hkr. iii. 384*; líta við e-m, *Nj. 132, Fms. i. 125, vii. 314*; horfa við landi, *A. A. 24*; snúa baki við e-m, *Fas. i. 296*; snúask við e-m, *Hkr. ii. 120*.

III. *along with, with*, denoting company; hann hafði við sér harpara einn, *Stur. 57*; hann hafði marga smíðu við sér, *Fms. ix. 377*; fór Margadr ok Guthormr við honum, *Hkr. iii. 113*; at Ástríðr mundi vera við feðr sínum, *i. 188*; er hér ok Sigurðr við jarli, *Fms. ix. 327*; hann var þar upp fæddr við henni, *x. 421*; bjóðum vér þér við Hákonni þangat, *ix. 252*; ferr heim við sínum mönnum, *Rd. 312*; fór hann við líði sínu, *Hkr. iii. 44*; við hundráð skipum, *Fas. i. 462*; gengr síðan í sæti sín við öðrum mönnum, *Fms. x. 17*; það biskup ríða við sér (= með sér), 6.

2. *with*, of an instrument; jarl hljóp upp við sverði, *Fms. ix. 340*; sjau menn við vápnum, *viii. 14*; gengu tveir menn við merkjum, *x. 15*; the phrase, eiga, ala, geta barn við konu, *Grág., Fms. i. 113, iii. 110, Ld. 102, Eg. 31*; merrin fékk við þeim hesti, *Landn. 195*.

3. *spec. usages*; við göðum vinskap, *Boll. 362*; halda vináttu við föstum trúnaði, *Fms. ix. 375*; at þær sagnir muni vera við sannindum, *true*, *viii. 6*; at berjask við honum eðr við honum líft láta, *ix. 332*; fara við herskildi... eyða land við eldi, *x. 134*; ausa e-t við moldu, *Hkr. i. 220*; skipuðu mörgum hlutum við (*with*, among) sínum mönnum, *Fms. x. 91*; gengu síðan í sæti sín við öðrum mönnum, among other men, 17; skreidask fram við (= með) landinu, *viii. 437*.

4. = ok, *with, together with*; þórr við Grimmi = *Th. and G.*, *Halfrid*; höfuð við hjarta, *head and heart*, *Kormak.*

B. METAPH. USAGES:

I. *denoting barter, exchange, against*, for (like *Gr. dvrti*); gefa gull við grjóti, *Fas. iii. 45*; selja við verði, *Fms. i. 80*; seldu mik við hleifi, *Hm.*; við litlu verði, *Eg. 100*; við fémutu, *Nj. 215*; meta e-t við silfri, *Fms. x. 5*; gefa marga manna líf við ýðvartri þrályndi, *iv. 194*.

2. *denoting remedy, against*; beiti við bit-sóttum en við bölví rúnar, *Hm. 140*; hjálpa e-m við e-u, *to help against*, *passim*.

III. *against*, denoting contest, warding off, withstanding; hafa afli við e-m, *Lv. 43*; hafa líðs-afli, líðs-kost við e-m, *Ld. 372, Hkr. i. 272*; ellipt., hafa (viz. afli) við e-m, *to be one's match*, *Lv. 109*; þótti sem engi mundi hafa við þeim í vígi, *Nj. 89*; eg hefi ekki við þér, *I cannot lift with (i. e. am no match for) thee*; ábyrgjask e-t við e-u, *Grág. ii. 216, 364*; forða e-m við hásku, *Edda i. 116*; halda þá við ágangi Hákonar, *Fms. i. 224*; varðveita e-n við e-u, *Grág.*; ekki hélt við þeim, *Eg. 125*; rísa við e-m, *Sturl. ii. 119*; vera búinn, van-búinn við e-m, *Ld. 324*; sat hann þar við áhlaupum Dana, *Fms. i. 28*; vinna við sköpum, *Fas. i. 199*; sporna við e-u, göra við e-u, see göra, sporna; ef þat nemr við förninu, *Ld. 70* (see nema A. I. 7, 8); mæla við e-u, *Hkr. ii. 198*; töluðu allir við förninu, *Greg. 28*; setja hug sinn við e-u, *Fms. x. 232*; kveða nei við e-u, *Sturl. i. 27*; drepa hendi við e-u, *Hkr. ii. 164*; reidask við e-u, *Nj. 182*; e-m ríss hugr við e-u, *Fas. i. 30*; mér býðr við e-u, *to loathe*; sjá við e-u, *to shun*; varna við e-u, *to beware of*; vera hætt við e-u, *in danger of*, *Isl. ii. 262*; ú-hætt við e-u, *safe*, *Landn. 319*.

III. *with verbs*; liggja við e-u, *to lie on the verge of*; honum lá við falli, *Fas. iii. 261*; búid við skipbroti, *Isl. ii. 245*; honum var við andlaupi, *Eg. 553*; sjá, horfa, líta... við e-u, *to look towards*; taka við e-u, *to receive*; búask við e-u, *to prepare for, expect*, *Ld. 106*; verða vel, illa, við e-u, *to behave well, ill, on some occasion*; komask við verði, see vedr.

IV. *ellipt. usages*; þeir snerusk þá við, *turned round, facing*, *Nj. 245*; hón drap við hendi, *Lv. 38*; hann laust við atgeirnum, *Nj. 84*; hann stakk við forknum, *Eg. 220*; hann stakk við fötum, *stopped*, *Finnb. 300*; hrífa við, *to catch hold*, *Bo. i. 197, 423*; Gisl. 125; búask við, *to make oneself ready*; göra við, *to resist*; rísa við, *to withstand*, *Fs.*; at ek bjóða við tvenn verð, *Ld. 146*; hvatiz hinn síðr við, *whatsoever be may object*, *Nj. 99*; taka við, *to begin where another stops*; þú skalt gefa mér við (*in return*) verjuna, *Fbr.*



## WITH ACC.

**A. By, at, close to:** I. denoting proximity; skjöldur við skjöld, *shield, in a row*, Nj. 125; skip við skip, Ó. H. (in a verse); samnask hlutur við hlut, Rb. 108; hálsinn við herðarnar, Ld. 40; sníða skeggið við hökuna, Eg. 564; við bryggju-sporðinn, Fms. i. 14; grafa barn við kirkju-garð út, K. þ. K.; uppi við fjallit, Eg. 137; við Sandhóla-ferju, Nj. 20; við vaðit, 83; við veginn, *by the way-side*, Fb. ii. 330; hér við ána, *by the river*, Ld. 46; búa við Þjórsá, Nj. 93; leggja við land, Fms. i. 14; við Ísland, Grág.; binda stein við hálsinn, Ld. 154; draga segl við hún, *boist sail to the top*, Hkr. ii. 6; reka spora við eyra e-m, Nj. 82; festa e-n við meid, *tré, to fasten to a pole, a tree*, Ghím. 391; nista við gólfitt, *to pin it to the floor* (see nista); binda við fót e-s, *to bind up a broken leg*, Bárð. 167; dró upp flóka við austr, *in the east*, Vígl. 22.

2. temporal, towards, at; við vetr sjálfan, Fms. ii. 97; Krók. 51 C; við sólar-setr, Fas. i. 514; við sól, *with the sun, at sunrise*, Eg. 171; við aptan, *towards evening*, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 143; við þat sjálf, *at that moment*, Fms. xi. 432; bregða í kross við hvert orð, *at every word*, K. þ. K.; vera við aldr, *to be stricken in years*, Eb. 18, Ísl. ii. 192, Fms. ii. 81; ef barn er við dauða, *on the point to die*, N. G. L. i. 345; við sjálf, *on the verge of* (see sjálf); við váða sjálfan, *búid við geig, on the verge of*, Eg. 158; Grettir var við svefn, *fast asleep*, Grett. 127.

3. phrases, við svá búið, *after all done*, often with the notion of 'in vain, nothing having been done' (búa B. II. 8); fóru við þat heim, Fms. i. 54, ix. 469, Nj. 127; skildu við þetta, 260, Ísl. ii. 217.

II. at, to; Hrutur er við skip, Nj. 4; Hrutur var við búð, 79; vera heima við bú sitt, 215; hanga upp við siglu-rá, Fas. iii. 659; bundinn við staf, Eg. 232; fastr við altara, *fastened to the altar*, Vm. 110; styðja sik við e-t, *to lean on*, Fms. ix. 512; sitja upp við hægindit, *leaning on it*, Ld. 16; sitja upp við vegginn, Nj. 153; ganga við staf, 219; ganga við tréftót, Eb. 66; styðjask við höndina, Fas. i. 228; risa upp við obloga, Þórd. 15; sitja við stýri, *at the rudder*, Eg. 385; hafa barn við brjóst, *to have a bairn at breast*, N. G. L. i. 340; leggja, bæta, auka, við e-t, *to add to*; blanda við e-t, *to mix with*; vera við e-t, *to be present at*, Ld. 92, Eg. 540; sitja við drykk, *mat, to sit at drink, meat*, Eg. 303, 420.

III. denoting association, *together with*; vera samþing, samfjórðungs við e-n, Grág. ii. 237; vera saman við e-n, vera samvíst við e-n, eiga samneyti við, vera sammæðr við e-n, passim; vera utan-fjórðungs við víg, Grág. ii. 89; vera vð e-t riðinn; þeir vildu eigi vera hér við heiðna menn, Íb. 4; búa við e-n, Gísl. 17.

2. direction; í sýn við bæinn, Fas. ii. 507; í örskots-helgi við garðinn, Grág.; standa í höggfæri við e-n, Nj. 97; við þat lík at lífa, Hm.

IV. denoting company, *with*; bauð þeim heim við alla sína menn, Vígl. 27; riðu við sextigi manna, Nj. 10, 213, Ld. 164; gekk á land við einn svein, Fms. ix. 502; sækja land við útlandan her, Hkr. i. 198; við fá, marga ... menn, Fas. i. 35; the phrase, við annan, þriðja fjórða ... mann (see annarr I. 1); þú er hér kominn við svá mikitt fé, Ld. 112; sækja mál við níu búa, Grág.; við vátörð, Kb. i. 103; leyfa e-t við vitni, Ld. 104; bjóða e-t við vátörð, *in the presence of, by witnesses*, Nj. 243.

**B. METAPH. USAGES:** I. towards a person or thing, *respecting, regarding*; hryðja við aðila, Grág. (Kb.) i. 127; missa fjár síns við þjóf, Grág.; skilja við e-n, *to part with* (see skilja); til metnaðar við sik, Edda i. 20; til huggunar við sik, Ld. 228; til þjónustu við e-n, Eg. 28; til gæzlu við e-n, *for keeping, watching one*, Ld. 152; ganga, koma, fara til fundar, til móts ... við e-n, 62, 90, Nj. 4, Eg. 101; mildr, blíðr, létt, kátr, ástúðigr, góðr, harðr, grimmr, reiðr, harðráðr, stríðr, ... við menn, mildr ... towards, Nj. 2, 47, 48; víkjast undan við e-n, Ld. 42; fyrir kapps sakir við e-n, til líðveizlu, hjálpar ... við e-n, Eg. 44, Nj. 75; sýna vinskáp, halda vinskáp við e-n, Ld. 150; leggja ást við e-n, 34; líka vel, ílla við e-n, Nj. 53; eiga eyrindi við e-n, Eg. 260; eiga orð við e-n, 255; hafa lög við e-n, Nj. 106; tala, mæla, ræða, segja, spjalla við e-n, *to talk, speak ... with a person*, passim; skipta, eiga, ... við e-n, *to deal ... with*; berjask, deila við e-n, *to fight with, against*; göra e-t við e-n, *so to act with*, Greg. 43; reyna e-t við e-n, *to contend with one*, Nj. 46, 94, Edda i. 106; hafa misgört við e-n, Fms. viii. 103; láta vaxa óþokka við e-n, Nj. 107; tilförr við Gunnar, 101; mála-tilbúnaðr við e-n, 100; sekr við e-n, útlágr við goða, Grág.

2. hræddr við e-n, *afraid of one*; verða varr við e-t, *to perceive*; varn við e-t, *used to a thing*; hann var svá varn við vini sína, Fms. viii. 220; fella sik við e-t, kunna við e-t, *to apply oneself to, to like*.

II. of cause, by, at; falla við högg, *to fall by a stroke*, Nj. 163; hrata við lagit, Eg. 379; vakna við e-t, Fas. ii. 116; vakna við draum; verða glaðr, reiðr, hrygger, úlkátr ... við e-t, *to become glad, wroth ... at*, Íb. 10, Eg. 102, 321, passim; bregða sér við e-t, Ld. 190; by, við minn atbeina, Fms. vi. 66; við samþykki e-s, Eg. 165; við ráð e-s, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 30; gört þat við einráð þitt, Ld. 188; et þat at vánum við skaplynd þorgeirs, Nj. 255; hlaða seglum við mikinn háska, *with great danger*, Korn. 168; sigla við stjórnu-ljós, *to sail by star-light*, Fms. i. 24; lesa við ljós, *to read with a light*; búa sik við skart, *to dress fine*.

III. as compared with, set off against; sex sær við kú, Grág. i. 502-504; selja

viðing sína við íllgírni þína, Eb. 160; þrjóta mun mik íllsku við þi Hkr. i. 322; mik skortir við hann, Nj. 90; hafa afla við e-n, Eg. 18; eigi minna viðr enn við konunginn, i. e. of equal worth with the king, Fms. xi. 45; er þetta við mikla fémuni, Hrafn. 19; fjórðungi skerð v goðorð önnur, Grág. (Kb.) i. 211; Skotland er þriðjung ríkis við England, Nj. 266; þriðjung við liðsmenn, Eg. 57; at þriðjungi við ykk Ld. 102; helming við hann, Fms. i. 22; gaf þeim hálfar tekjur við sil 7.

IV. við þann kost, *on that condition*, Grág. (Kb.) i. 233; medicine, for, við svefnleysi, við orms-bit, við offettan kvíð ... Lækn in mod. usage dat., and so in Hm. 138.

V. denoting fitness, proportion; göra klæði við vöxt e-s, Eg. 516; við þeirra hæfi, 109; er þi ekki við þitt æði, Ld. 298; vera við alþýðu-skap, F. 63; við sik, i proportion, B. K. 8; nýgta skógar við sik sem þarf, Grág. ii. 202 þat er hann má eigi sjálf við sik njóta, *himself alone*, 623. 21; han var skapaðr allr við sik, *well shaped, symmetrical*, Fas. i. 173; fagrt o allt vel við sik, Fms. x. 321; veðrit vesnaði en nátt-myrrk á við sik Bjarn. 52; vita hvat við sik væri, *to know what was the matter*, Fms. x 11, Fas. ii. 516; leggja mál við tré, Ld. 316; draga kvarða við lérepp vaðmál, Grág. i. 497, 498.

VI. við, by, denoting means; tendr eld við fjallrapa, *to light fire with*, Bs. i. 7; við þessar fortölur, Ld. 204 kom svá við umtölur góðra manna, Nj. 267; við áskoran þína, 258 mykjask við e-t, Fms. v. 239; húð skorpnuð við eld, Nj. 208.

VII with verbs; lífa við skómm, meizlur, harm, lífa við slíka harma, *to live with or in shame, sorrow*, Nj. 92, Hkr. ii. 107, Eg. 604, Ld. 332; leik við e-n, Nj. 2; kaupa við e-n, Grág.; binda við e-t, *to bind, fasten to*; setta, rægja, friða e-n við e-n, Eg. 226, Grág. ii. 99; tala, ... við e-n *to speak, deal ... with*, Nj. 2, 197, Ld. 22 (see I.); hefja upp bónoti við e-n, Eg. 38; leita eptir við e-n, leita ráða við e-n, eiga hlut at vil e-n, Nj. 75, 101, 213, Eg. 174; fæða, lífa, fæðask, ala, búa, bjargast við e-t, *to feed, live, subsist ... on*, Edda i. 46, Fms. i. 226, v. 219 Nj. 263, passim; vera við e-t, *to be present at*, and metaph. to enjoy Hom. 87, Edda (pref.); nema lyfsteinn sé við riðinn, Ld. 250; hani brá upp við fætinum (viz. við lagit), Nj. 264; binda við e-t, *to bind to*, Fms. ix. 358; at þeim heimilum ok í örskotshegi við (viz. þau á alla vega, Grág. (Kb.) i. 88; þar við, hér við, at engi mundi þa þora við at etja, Nj. 89.

2. hagr við e-t, *skilful at*; kunna ve við e-t, *id.*; skjarr við skot, Ls.; temja, venja, ... við e-t; drekka við sleitir (see sleita); kveða við raus, Sturl. iii. 317, Eg. 554; syngja við tón, Sturl. iii. 210; búa sik við skart, skikkja búin við gull, Fms. x. 199; skyrt saumud við gull, *embroidered with*, Fas. ii. 529; glóa við gull, *to glow or gleam with gold*, Lex. Poët.

VIII. elliptical or adverbial usages; bregða við, *to start*; hann þagði við, *remained silent*, Nj. 2; verða bilt, felmt við, Ísl. ii. 274, Nj. 105; fá við þrjú skip, *to add three ships*, Fms. xi. 73; jók nú miklu við, *it waxed much*, Ld. 54; kveða við, gella við, *to scream, yell*; þurfa við, *to need*, Nj. 74; njóta e-s við, *to enjoy*, 85; komask við, *to be touched*; leita við, *to try*; bera við, *to happen* (see bera); koma við, *to touch*; standa, biða við, *to stop a bit*; nema við, *to binder, cause a hindrance*; kunna við, *to like*; koma e-u við, *to bring a thing about*, 101; ef ek víðr um kæmumk, *if I could manage it*, Hbl.; bjarga e-u við, hjálpa við, *to help, put right*; reisa við, rétta við, *to raise up again, put right*; kannask við, *to recognise*; vera við staddir, *to be present*, = við e-t staddir.

IX. in recip. phrases, talask við, eigask við, fask við, etc., *to speak ... to one another*, where the object is suffixed to the preceding verb.

X. with an adverb or particle, of direction; upp á við, niðr á við, *upwards, downwards*; vestr á við, Fas. ii. 244; móts við, *towards*; á við, *equivalent to* (það er á við tvaer merki); austan við, vestan við, sunnan við, fram við, inn við, etc., followed by an accusative.

VIÐA, að, *to furnish wood*; þú skalt víða heim öllum sumar-víð, Hrafn. 6; víða í skógi, Landn. 214, v. 1; víða heim til eldi-branda; Fms. ii. 82.

2. *to pile up wood*; hafi sá björn er veiddi nema inni sá víðaðr, þá hafi sá er inni víðaðr, N. G. L. i. 242 (cp. Orkn. 112, ok hlóðu köst fyrir dyrum); þeir víðuðu fyrir dyrr (dyrr íll, Sturl. i. c.) allar ok lögðu eld í þekjuna, Bs. i. 672.

B. Metaph. *to cut down, fell, destroy*; unz fötverkr viðmiðlung of víða skyldi, Yt. 26; er skiling þvagr vindlaus um víða skyldi, I; at Aðils fjörvi vitta vetr um víða skyldi, 16. This sense of the word is poet., peculiar to the poem Yt., for Bkv. 11 is somewhat corrupt: víða cannot stand for 'vinna', for nn changes into ð only before an r.

VIÐA, u, f. a mast with its step and other supports (?); allt þat reiði er því skipi fylgir, bæði víðu, vatnker ok akkeri, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 168; hann braut skip sitt en meiddisk sjálfir í víðum, Landn. 272; hann lét ofan leggja seglit ok svá víðu ... þá lét hann reisa víðuna ok draga seglit, Ó. H. 170; þá reistu þeir víðu ok settu upp segl sín, 165 (víður, Fms. iv. 362, v. 1.); reisa víður (víðurnar, víðuna, v. l.) ok draga upp seglin, Fms. viii. 146; reisit víðurnar dragit síðan seglin, vii. 310.

2. renna at víðum, *to let her run under bare poles*, of a ship; lögðu segl sín ok létu skipinn renna at víðum at Eyrum, *they took in sail and let her run under bare poles to E.*, Fms. viii. 161; létu renna skipin á víðum iun í höfnina er hlaðit var seglum, x. 245; renndu skipin at víðum fyrir vindi, viii. 335; en skipin renndu at víðum fram þá renndi hvárt á



er annars ok braut í sundr, 288.

## II. a high deck or bridge

used as a shelter, amidships, on ships of war; þá er maðr stóð upp viðunum, þá náðu þeir upp á þilfarit, Fms. ix. 33; þenna umbúnað þá á skipi at hafa til varnar, víggýrðla vel ok vígúsa rammliga, leggja til viðú ok góra undir viðú fjögur hlíð... en gera með bryggjum ín tvá vega slétt stræti til ástígs hjá viðum, Sks. 86 new Ed.; á mitt spít fyrir aptan siglu undir viðurnar (viðuna, v.l.), Fms. viii. 388; féll deil ofan af viðunni, id. (af viðunum, v.l.); var hann upp kominn á yuna hjá siglunni, id.; stóð konungur upp á viðuna, 381; Sverrir hlungr hljóp upp á viðuna, 139; þeir urpu sér jafnan meðal viðanna, 126; eigi vóru viðurnar upp reistar á konungs skipum, en þat sá þegar ok ætluðu at kaupskip væri, Fms. viii. 417 (thus, viðurnir upp-eritir Cod. F; viðurnar lagðar Ed., but erroneously). 2. of a bul-

lock on land; hleypr hann þegar út yfir viðuna, Sturl. ii. 251.

viða, u, f. a skein of yarn = vinda.

viðan or viðun, f. a 'wooding,' cutting and fetching wood, Ám. 22.

viðarr, m. a pr. name, Landn.; the name of the god, Vsp., Edda.

við-band, n. a withy-strap, K. þ. K. 88, Grág. ii. 295.

við-bára, u, f. an objection, pretext.

við-beina, n. (mod. viðbein), vin-bein, Bs. i. 367 (recent MSS.): the collar-bone; maðr braut viðbeina sitt, Bs. i. 119; hjó í sundr við-beinat, 648; viðbeini, in Nj. 27 and Finnþ. 330, is prob. only an erroneous reading of an abbreviation, for a t above the line represents -at as well as -it.

við-bit, n. whatever is eaten with bread, esp. butter (cp. Gr. ὀψώνιον), Sturl. R. 41.

við-bitull, m. a withy bit, of a bridle, O. H. L. 6.

við-bjóðandi and viðr-bjóðandi, part. a bidder, at a sale, Grág. ii. 2 (twice).

við-bjóðr, m. disgust, Fms. ii. 22, Þórð. 17: viðbjóðsleggr, adj. (ga, adv.), disgusting.

við-björn, m. a wood-bear, black bear, Bm., Grág. ii. 121, Glúm. 3, Fær. 48.

við-bland, n. an admixture; taka v. af e-u, Skálda (Thorodd).

við-blindi, a, m. wood-blind, name of a giant, Edda.

við-borði, a, m. [from víða (II); the spelling viðborði, Al. 128, is therefore wrong]—the broadside turned towards the enemy; in metaph. uses, vera á viðborða, to be broadside on, in an exposed position, Fms. vii. 292; hann sparði ekki Grikkir til at þeir hefði sik á viðborða, i. be used them as a forlorn hope, vi. 137; er því trúat at ek hafa látið þu vera á viðborða, Al. 128.

við-bragð, n. a quick movement, start; skjóttligr í viðbragði, on the spot, Fms. vii. 175; seinligr í viðbragði, slow, Grett. 90 A; hermannligr í vírbragði öllu, Ísl. ii. 203, v.l.; hann bregðr nú engum viðbrögðum, none no starts, no movements, stirred not, Ld. 156: a pull, hratt fram í vírbragði, Edda 38. 2. a look, countenance, appearance; lík á vöxt ok viðbragð, Fms. vi. 12; undir því viðbragði (under the aspect) sem úskylda konu, Stj. 252; reiðuligr í vírbragði, Mar.; með rétu vírbragði, id.

við-brekktr, n. adj. steep; þar var viðbrekktr mjök, Orkn. 450 (of a snow hollow with steep walls on both sides).

við-bruni, a, m. a being burnt.

við-burðr, m. an event, accident.

við-búinn, part. ready.

við-búnaðr, m. a preparation, Fms. vii. 87, 256, xi. 339, Ísl. ii. 132, Bm. 137; viðbúnaðr, Bret. 50, Fms. i. 121, iii. 223, ix. 19, xi. 244 (e. búna...).

við-búningr, m. = viðbúnaðr, Nj. 44, Ld. 78, Fms. iv. 119, 378; viðbúningr, Fms. v. 248, Sturl. i. 33, v.l.

við-bætur, m. an appendix.

við-drátttr, m., prop. a carrying wood, metaph. a providing of stores, Gnl. Hist. Mind. i. 566, v.l.

við-fall, n. the lowering the tree (the mast = viðr), Fas. ii. 515. 2. metaph., ná öngu viðfalli, to come to no conclusion, Bs. i. 911; væntir ma at eigi fái þeir viðfall þáðan af, Karl. 233.

við-fang, n. 'wood-stores,' whence gener. stores; mundi eigi út leitað vínga ef gnógt væri inni, Nj. 115; en er þat þrýrt þá mun fílt til vínga, Fms. viii. 349. víðfanga-laust, n. adj. without provisions, Bm. ii. 118.

II. [við prep.] dealing with; verri (vestr, harðr) víngs, Finnþ. 292, Nj. 32, Fms. vii. 20.

við-fellinn (mod. víðfeldinn, agreeable), adj. pliant, pleasant; vera við e-n, Bjarn. 4; liðugr ok v., Fb. ii. 135.

við-finnr, m. a pr. name, Edda.

við-fjörðr, m. a local name: Við-fjörðingr, m. pl. men from Witthor, Landn.

við-flaki, a, m. (better víglfaki, q. v.), Sturl. ii. 54, v.l.

við-för, f. treatment, Barl. 104, Al. 57; hafa verri viðfarar, Fms. ii. 11; silar viðfarir, x. 124.

við-ganga, u, f. access, admission; veita e-u viðgöngu, to admit, ætíð, Jb. 173. 2. confession; v. synda, confession of sins, Greg. ætíð bréfi ok viðgöngu sira Bjarna, B. K. 79, Sturl. iii. 293.

við-gangr, m. growth; vöxt ok viðgang.

við-gjald, u. = gagn-gjald, Grág. i. 174.

við-görð, f. a reparation, taking precautions against; veðr var hvasst ok víðgörðar-mikit, a strong gale requiring great efforts, Fms. ii. 194.

við-görningr, m. a treatment, Fas. iii. 312, Sturl. i. 10.

við-hald, n. preservation.

við-hjálpr and viðr-hjálpr (viðr-hjálpan, Art. 125), f. a help, support, Th. 22, Mar. Stj. 18, 19.

við-höfn, f. pomp, show. viðhafnar-laust, n. plainness.

við-högg, u. a wood-cutting, Vm. 134.

viði-hæll (or viði-hæll), m. a withy, willow-twig; hrokkva sem v., Fms. iv. 250.

viðja, u, f. = við, a withy; ef viðja slitnar, N. G. L. ii. 281 (við, v.l.)

við-kenning, f. as metrical term, an additional 'kenning,' Edda i. 534; but viðr-kenning = a confession.

við-koma, u, f. = viðkváma, a touch, Þidr. 6.

við-komandi, part. coming; vetandi ok v., D. N. i. 51.

við-kunnanligr, adj. agreeable.

við-kváma, mod. við-koma, u, f. contact, touch, Fas. ii. 150. 2. the young stock, which is to replace the old stock, esp. of animals.

við-kvæð, n. a scream, yell, shriek, Fms. iv. 58, viii. 354; við-kvæð (n. pl.), Fb. ii. 27.

við-kvæði, n. the burden of a poem, a refrain, eborus.

við-kvæmr, adj. sensitive: við-kvæmrni, f. touchiness, sensitiveness.

við-köstr, m. a pile of wood, Fms. i. 291, ii. 195.

við-lagning and viðr-lagning, f. an addition = viðlag, Stj., Skálda; addition, in arithmetic, Alg.: in the calendar = sumarauki, Rb. 564, 568; viðlagslaust, 542.

við-látinn, part. ready to do a thing; vera v. at greiða, ready to pay. Fær. 125; eg er ekki viðlátinn, I have no time; nú er svá við látið, at..., now things stand so that..., Orkn. 118.

við-leggjanligr, adj. adjective, Skálda.

við-leggr, m. wooden-leg, a nickname, Eb.

við-leitinn, adj. trying one's best; vera v. um e-t, Fms. iii. 113.

við-leitni, f. a trying to do one's best, an attempt, Fms. ii. 271.

við-líka, adv. in a similar manner.

við-líkr, adj. 'such like,' similar; grjóns eðr annars viðlíks ávaxtar, Gpl. 524, freq. in mod. usage.

við-lægt, n. adj. on the verge of; var þá viðlægt at þeir mundi berjask, Fms. ii. 235; viðlægt, Stj. 394.

við-lögur, f. pl. = viðrög, fines; mannhelgr mikífl ok miklar viðlögur við manns aftak, Fms. x. 391, Jb. 56 (sing.): mod. phrase, í viðlögum, in an emergency, stress.

II. mod. also betting, staking money,

kast um viðlögur, Sks. 26.

við-mót, n. manners; blíðr, góðr í viðmóti.

við-móta, adj. indecl. like; það viðmóta hátt, of the same height.

við-mæli and viðr-mæli, n. conversation; blíðr viðmæli, Þórð. 3; góðr viðmæli, Hkr. ii. 143; veita e-m v., to grant an interview to one, Stj. 536; með bróðurligu viðmæli, Hom. 26; viðmæli er hver vertir, a law phrase, every man is entitled to a hearing, = audiatur et altera pars, Gpl. 30: a parley, colloquy, öngir heyrdu þeirra viðmæli (= samtal), Nj. 13, Eluc. 2: an agreement, þóttusk honum eigi haldizk hafa viðmæli þeirra, Sturl. iii. 197.

við-mæltr, part. a metrical term, an apostrophe; hér er annarr fjórðungur mæltr til annarrar persónu, ok köllu vér þat viðmælt, Skálda.

við-na = við (see -na), Fms. iii. 73.

við-nám and viðr-nám, n. resistance, an obstacle; ekki varð v., no resistance, Sturl. i. 129 C; farit víða um heim ok fengit hvergi viðnám, Fas. ii. 210; veita viðnám, i. 105; var þar hart viðnám, Orkn. 354; látum Völsunga viðrnám fá, Hkv. i. 52 (Bugge).

viðr, see við.

VIÐR, m., gen. víða, dat. víði, pl. víðir, víðu (mod. víði): [Dan. ved; Swed. väd; A.S. wudu; Engl. wood]—a tree; undir skugga eins víðar, MS. 4. 21; hrútr fastr á meðal víða, 655 vii. 2 (Gen. xxii. 13); grös ok víðu, Rb. 78: trees, collect., tekr víðu at blómgastr, Fas. ii. 95; víðr vex, Grág. ii. 299; víði vaxinn, Íb. 4; iðurnar sátu í víðnum, Edda 74. 2. a wood, forest; villask á víðum úti, Clem. 59, N. G. L. i. 46; renna sem vagnar til víðar, Sól.; er sól rann á víðu, Hkr. iii. 227 (or renna til víðar); sól gengr til víðar, Al. 51; sól rýðr á víðu á morgin, Trist. 3; til varna víðar, 'to the wood-shelter,' i. e. till sunset, Gm. 39; grjótið, urðir ok víðu, Edda; ganga til hlöðs fyrir ofan víðu (above the woodland) ok hleypa út birni, N. G. L. i. 46. 3. felled trees, wood; brúar ok lagðir yfir víðir, Eg. 529; fjáfrít, víðirnir ok þekjan, Grett. 85 new Ed.; stór-víðir, máttar-víðir: timber, svá mikinn víð at þat má eigi eitt skip bera, Fs. 27; gjalda í vaxi eða víði, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 210; mjöl ok víð, Nj. 4; víðar kaup, purchase of timber, Rd. 253; víð ok næfrar, Fms. ix. 44; undir víði annars... neyta víðarins, ... vöxtr víðar, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 111.

II. compds; víðar-bulnugr, -byrðr, -fang, -farmr, -flutningr, -hlass, a pile, armful... of wood, Stj. 132, 592, Rd. 306, Fbr. 209, Landn. 177, Grág. ii. 357, Eg. 565, K. A. 176, Fms. viii. 174; víðar-verð, Grág. i. 195; víðar-mark, a mark on



*trees*, ii. 353; *viðar-rif*, the right of picking fagots, Sturl. i. 195; *viðar-föng*, wood-stores, Bs. i. 81; *viðar-högg* or *-högst*, wood-cutting, right of wood-cutting (Dan. *skov-bugst*), Fms. ii. 84, Eg. 743, Grág. ii. 295; *viðar-höggstir*, id., Gbl. 77, D. N. ii. 202; *viðar-val*, picked wood, Fs. 27, Ld. 112; *viðar-taka*, wood-pilfering, Grág. ii. 356, D. N.; *viðar-tálga*, wood-cutting, Stj. 561; *viðar-verk*, wood-work, Sturl. i. 194; *viðar-köstr*, a pile of wood, Fb. i. 420; *viðar-flaki*, a bundle of wood, þjal; *viðar-lauf*, wood-leaves, Al. 166; *viðar-holt*, a wooded bolt, copsewood, piece of brushwood; at Kirkjan ætti þrjú viðarholt, Dipl. ii. 20; *viðar-heiti*, names of trees, Edda; *viðar-rætr*, the roots of a tree; undir viðar-rótum, undir viðarrætri, Skm. 35, Fms. i. 113, x. 218, 219, Landn. 243; *viðar-teigr*, a strip of wood, Vm. 150; *viðar-vöxtur*, a young plantation, brushwood, Grág. ii. 300; *viðar-runnr*, a grove, Stj. 258; *viðar-weinungr*, a wand, Edda 37; *viðar-taug* or *-tág*, a withy twig, Hkr. ii. 11; *viðar-öx*, -ex, a wood-axe, Fms. ii. 100, Nj. 168, Rd. 306, Ld. 280.

*viðra*, að, to be such and such, of the state of the weather; ok viðraði þat löngum um sumarit, Eb. 259; fjöld um viðir á fimm dögum en meirr á mánuði, Hm.

2. to snuffle, scent; hón viðraði í allar ættir, Fas. ii. 417, Gisl. 33; hann (the ox) viðraði mjök, Ísl. ii. 89; um daginn viðrauð þeir út (aired themselves) um skógar-runna karls, Fas. i. 4.

*viðr-auki*, a, m. an augmentation, addition, Hom. (St.): an appendix.

*viðr-átta*, f. i. dealings with, = viðskipti, D. N. i. 349.

*viðr-eign*, f. intercourse, management; úrigr, illr, harðr viðreignar, ill to manage, Ld. 54, Nj. 18, Þiðr. 171, Stj. 380: an encounter, Fær. 88, Fms. viii. 158.

*við-reisn*, f. a restoration, rising again; hann á engar viðreisnar von.

*við-réki*, a, m. a drift of wood, Grág. ii. 359, D. I. i. 476.

*viðr-eldi*, n. a stock of food or provisions; göra tiund af ávesti öllum ok viðreldi, fiski ok öllum réttum föngum, N. G. L. i. 6; viðreldis-tiund, a tithe of the stock, 137; en ostar standi fyrir viðreldi, ii. 355.

*við-rétta*, u, f. = viðrétting, Fs. 18, Mar., Orkn. 76.

*við-rétting*, f. a rising again, redress, restoration.

*viðr-hending*, f., a metric term, the 'sub-rhyme', 'after-rhyme', the latter rhyme-syllable in a verse-line is so called, Edda (Ht.); thus, in fastorðr skylji fyrða, 'orðr' is the fore-rhyme, 'fyrða' the after-rhyme.

*viðr-hjal*, n. conversation, Fms. xi. 52.

*viðri*, n. [veðr], weather; in compds, haf-v., land-v., hvass-v., etc.

*viðr-ríðinn*, part. connected with; vera v. við e-t.

*viðrinu*, n. [an obscene word, not recorded in old writers, but etymologically remarkable, not being related to the prep. við, but akin to A. S. *wæne* = *libidinosus*; the preservation of the initial *v* by turning it into 'ð'] is similar to *vágtré*, q. v.]: — an impotent person. *viðrinis-legr*, adj. impotent, and metaph. false, spurious.

*Viðrir*, m. one of the names of Odin, Edda, Lex. Poët.

*viðr-kenna*, d, to confess, (mod.)

*viðr-kenning*, f. = viðrkomning, Bs. i. 70, 304, Magn. 480: mod. a confession, acknowledgment.

*viðr-komning*, f. compunction (= eccl. Lat. *compunctio*), Stj. 380, Bs. i. 116, 387, Hom. 9, MS. 165, 164.

*viðr-kvæmiliga*, adv. becomingly, Stj. 25.

*viðr-kvæmiligr* (-kvæmilegr), adj. becoming, Barl. 57, Stj. 57, Fms. vi. 54, Sks. 3 new Ed., Th. 11, Js. 51, Fær. 113.

*viðr-lifnaðr*, m. sustenance, Fms. i. 126, K. Á. 174.

*viðr-lit*, n. a looking towards, facing; augu heita ok lit eða viðrlit (an etymologising form for an older form *vlit*?), Edda i. 538.

*viðr-lita-mikill*, adj. big to behold, dangerous, Fas. iii. 387: the mod., það er viðrlita-mikið (sounded viðr-hluta-mikið), it is running too great a risk, it is not safe to do.

*viðr-lífi*, n. = viðrlifnaðr, Sks. 106 new Ed., B. K., freq. in mod. usage.

*viðr-lifi*, n. maintenance, Sks. 499; til viðrlífs mönnum, Sturl. iii. 19; spelt viðlífi, Ver. 10 (= behaviour).

*viðr-líking*, f. a comparison, imitation, Stj. 55.

*viðr-líkjask*, t, to imitate, with dat., Stj. 7, 36.

*viðr-líkr*, adj. = viðlíkr, similar, Bs. ii. 98, H. E. i. 520, Dipl. v. 10.

*viðr-lög*, n. pl. a fine, penalty; eru slík viðrlög ef frá er brugðit, Grág. i. 223; of lög tiund eru sömu viðrlög, 380; konungr hafði viðrlög mikil ef vitar væri rangt upp bornir, Hkr. i. 147.

*viðr-mæli*, n. a conversation, talking together, Nj. 89 (Lat. Ed.), Fb. i. 315; eptir viðrmæli þessi, Clem. 147.

*viðr-nám*, n. resistance, Stj. 406, Al. 11; see viðnám.

*viðr-nefni*, n. a surname, soubriquet, Finnþ. 338, Fs. ii. 51.

*viðr-orð*, n. rendering of Lat. *ad-verbium*, an adverb, Skálda.

*viðr-ræða*, u, f. a speaking with, conversation; til fundar ok viðræðu við e-n, Sks. 284: a discourse, Nj. 194, Fms. xi. 4, Str. 10, 62, passim.

*viðr-stygð*, f. an abomination.

*viðr-sýn* and *viðr-sýnd*, f. = viðsjón, Sks. 9, 107 new Ed., Fms. vi. 134, Stj. 5.

*viðr-taka*, u, f.; góðr viðrtakna, obliging, charitable, Bs. i. 654.

*viðr-tækiligr*, adj. susceptible, Stj.

*viðr-vist*, f. presence, Gbl. 495; blíðu ok góðar viðrvistar, affability, Fms. ix. 535.

2. sustenance, maintenance; öll önnur skepna var sköpuð

manninum til viðrvistar, Sks. 536, K. Á. 174; Sverrir hafði eigi anna til viðrvistar líði sínu, Fms. viii. 159, v. l. viðrvistar-maðr, m. a person present, N. G. L. i. 310.

*viðr-væri*, n. sustenance, = viðvist; nægð mönnum til viðrværis, Stj. 89; viðrværis kostr, fare, Mar., freq. in mod. usage: viðrværi, Bs. 862 O. H. L. ch. 78.

*við-sjá*, f. a shunning, being ware of; vóru viðsjár miklar ok varðhöf með flokkum, Sturl. i. 104; vóru þá dylgjur ok viðsjár með þeim, Eb. 214; gjalda viðsjá, to beware, be on one's guard, Fms. vii. 263; at ham styrki til viðsjó synda, Hom. 130; veita viðsjá við e-n, Fms. viii. 18, Stj. 410; var Lambkár at viðsjá görr (shunned) um bréfa-görðir allar, Bs. i. 475; hann gördi at viðsjám at finna hann, shunned him deliberately, 143 compds: viðsjár-maðr, m. a person to be on one's guard against, to be shunned, Sturl. iii. 145, Lv. 49.

*viðsjár-verðr*, adj. that which is to be shunned, guarded against, Nj. 156.

*við-sjáll*, adj. cautious, wary, Grett. 198 new Ed. = viðsjár-verðr, það er viðsjált, 'tis not safe.

*við-sjón* and *viðr-sjón*, f. a warning, a thing to be shunned; öðrum til viðsjónar, H. E. i. 436; viðrsjónar, 418, D. N. ii. 108; hataðr ok hafðr at viðrsjón, bated and shunned, Barl. 60.

*viðr-skipti* and *viðr-skipti*, n. pl. dealings, intercourse; íllr, hæg, góðr, ... viðskiptis, ill, easy, good, ... to deal with, Fms. vii. 193, xi. 8, 91, Band. 11.

2. plur. intercourse; þeirra viðskipti, Bs. i. 321; segir honum frá ferðum sínum ok viðskiptum þeirra Ásgrims, Nj. 221; urðu eigi löng vár viðskipti, Eg. 40; sáttir at öllum viðskiptum, Grág. ii. 179; at þú mundir eigi sigrast í okkrum viðrskiptum, Ó. H. 217; viðrskipti, Fms. viii. 136, 155.

*viðr-skot*, n. pl. an elbowing, pushing against; in viðskota-íllr, elbowing, malignant; tyrinn ok viðskota-íllr, Grett. 111 A.

*viðr-slag* or *viðr-slag*, n. a 'gain-blow', the parrying a blow, in fencing; nema hæfileg högg ok viðrslög, Sks. 84 new Ed.

*viðr-smjör*, n. 'wood-smear', oil; smyrva með viðsmjörvi, Niðst. 1: smurðir helgu viðsmjörvi, of extreme unction, Bs. i. 144; hann steypir þessu inn helga viðsmjörvi yfir höfuð honum, Stj. 443; eigi smurðir þú höfuð mitt viðsmjörvi, Greg. 47; viðsmjörvi, 623. 13; grýtur fullar af viðsmjörvi, Fms. vii. 232; viðsmjörvs-horn, ker, ketill, a horn, box, casket of ointment, Stj. 460, 625, MS. 656 C. 40; viðsmjörvs ljós, an oil-light, Stj. 306; viðsmjörvs kvistir, an olive branch, Ver. 9.

compds: viðsmjörvs-tré, n. an olive tree, Stj. 304, 399, 403, Rom. xi. 24, Rev. xi. 4.

*viðsmjörvs-viðr*, m. = viðsmjörstré, N. T., Rom. xi. 17.

*viðsmjörvsviðar-fjall*, n. the Mount of Olives, Acts i. 12 (elsewhere called Ólíufjall, Pass.)

*við-spellan*, f. a conversation, 655 xxviii. 3.

*við-spyrna*, u, f. a thing to rest the feet against.

*við-staða* or *viðr-staða*, u, f. a withstanding, resistance; fékk hann enga viðstöðu, Eg. 34, 270, Fms. i. 28; þeir höfðu eigi viðstöðu ok áfönd, viii. 401; varð engi viðrstaða, Hkr. i. 67.

*viðstöðu-laust*, n. adj. without a stop, instantly.

*við-standa*, stóð, to withstand, Stj. 69.

*við-sæmandi*, part. beseming, Korm. 76.

*við-sæming*, f. seemliness, decorum, Fms. i. 261; göra einn at við-sæmingar manni, to put up with, Orkn. 454.

*við-taka* or *viðr-taka*, u, f. a reception, receipt, receiving; fé heimt at viðtökum eðr handsölum, Grág. i. 84; frændr skulu skipta viðtökumni með sér, ii. 181; synja viðrtöku, Gbl. 147; beiða sér viðrtöku, Fms. i. 110; hann fékk þar enga viðrtöku, he was rejected, vii. 207; veita konungi viðrtöku, Hkr. ii. 40; beiðir sér viðrtöku af landsmönnum, 262, Orkn. 384; til varðveizlu ok viðrtöku, Grág. i. 245; handsala faderni at barni ok viðrtöku, 361; biðja e-m viðrtöku, Sks. 336, Ld. 232; þar verðr rámfátt til viðrtöku, Al. 79; hann hlaut mikla tign ok viðrtöku, Fms. x. 417.

2. plur., esp. hospitality; vera góðr viðrtakna, to be a good host, Ld. 268, Al. 79; þakka, fá góðar viðrtökur, Fms. i. 20, vii. 247, Eg. 15, 75, 81, 172, Ld. 34, Nj. 4.

3. resistance; var þar lítil viðrtaka, Orkn. 296; viðrtaka, 292, Fms. i. 60; varð þar all-hörð viðrtaka, 178; varð engin viðrtakan í bænum, viii. 333; líkligt at þar mundi vera v. er bæjarmenn væri, Eg. 241; hann hafði enga viðrtöku, Fms. i. 258; hann sá engi sín efni til viðrtöku móti Hákonu, 22, v. l.

*viðrtöku-maðr*, m. a receiver, Grág. i. 394; v. arfs, Jb. 153.

*viðr-takandi*, part. a receiver, Grág. i. 245.

*við-tal*, n. (viðr-talan, Fms. x. 392), a conversation, parley; viðtal konungs ok bónda, Fms. i. 32; eptir viðtal þeirra föður hans, Fas. i. 50; lauk svá þeirra viðtali, Fms. viii. 324; hón hafði heyrð viðrtal þeirra, Nj. 60.

*viðr-tekja*, u, f. a reception, Hkr. i. 134, Fms. iii. 71.

*viðr-tekt*, f. = viðrtaka; hafa góðar viðrtektir, Fbr. 73.

*við-títan*, adv. [Engl. *without*], without, outside of, in a nickname, Fas. iii.

*viðr-varnan*, f. abstinence from, Hom. 14.

*viðr-vik*, n. a stirring; lítið viðvik, a small act.

*viðr-vindill*, m. [Dan. *vedbende*], 'wood-windmill', ivy, Edda (Gl.) ii. 483, Str. 66, Pr. 431.



viðvæningr, m. a tiro, beginner. viðvænings-legr, adj. bungling. viðvænings-skapr, m. a bungling.

viðvarn, f. a warning, Nj. 166, 254, Fas. i. 491. Viðg, n. [A. S. *wieg*; akin to *vega* = to carry; cp. Lat. *vehiculum* = *worse*, *steed*, Edda (Gl.); vigg at söðla, vagn at beita, Gkv. 2. 18: vinnu poët. phrases for a ship, sund-vigg, *the horse of the sea*, *sea-steed*; hval-vigg, unn-vigg, haf-vigg, sund-vigg, bórð-vigg, hlunn-vigg, hlýr-vigg, stafn-vigg, segl-vigg, = *the wave-steed*, ... *sail-steed*; veggjar a house, Lex. Poët.: as also in compds, vigg-baldur, -beitir, -landi, viggjálfr, vigg-rennandi, -riðandi, -runnr, -pollr, -sölur, mariner, *farer on the sea-steed*, Lex. Poët.

II. Vigg, and in Norway: viggjar-skalli, a nickname, Fms. vii. vigi, a, m. a bull (?), Edda (Gl.)

vigr, m. = vigg, a *steed*, Lex. Poët.

vigla, u, f. [Lat.], a *vigil*; vigiliu-dagr, Vm. 24.

Vigr, f, pl. vigrar, [the short vowel and the radical r are against vigr vigr from vig] = a *spear*, Edda (Gl.); flugbeittra vigr, Horn-vigrar rjóða, to *reden the spears* (vigrat Cod.), id.; vel hefir ef skepta, Kormak; vigrar seior, a *spear-charm*, *spear-song*, i. e. Sturl. (in a verse); vigrar dunur, dynr, él, = *the din, song, shower* of spears, Lex. Poët. *passim*.

II. Vigr, a local name of an ar (in shape like a spear's head) in north-western Icel.; í Vigr (acc.), 651; í eyinni Vigr (dat.), 652: in the Orkneys, the mod. *Veir*; Orkn. S. Fb. ii. l. 9 from the bottom, einn 'ungr' read 'í Vigr', *the island where Kolbein Hrúga lived, after whom is named the castle of Cuppi Row*).

vin, a *stirring, moving*; handar-vik, a *band-waving*; við-vik, at-vik, *ident.*

II. [cp. vik], the corners in the hair above the m's (vik-óttir); munn-vik, the corners of the mouth.

VIKA, u, f, gen. pl. vikna, pl. vikur: [this can hardly be a genuine v, but rather is adopted from Lat. *vice*, otherwise the *k* would not have remained unchanged; thus Lat. *vicus* is Icel. *vé*, Goth. *vilf*. Ulf. only uses the word in a single instance, viz. to translate *ἐν τῇς ἐφημερίαις αὐτοῦ* by *in vikun kunjis seinis* in Luke i. 8, the Latin text 'in vice sua' perhaps suggested the word to the translator; A. S. and Hel. *wica*; Engl. *week*; O. H. G. *wecba*; Germ. *Dan. uge*; Swed. *wecba*; in Norse dialects *vika*, *veka*, *vuku*, and in compds *-oke*, *Jóns-oke*, *Ivar Aasen*.]

USAGES.—A *week*, *passim*: used in a peculiar manner, as marking the remaining weeks of the summer; líðr á sumarit til átta vikna, viz. *eight weeks remained before winter*, Nj. 93; var Rjúr heima til sex vikna; vá Bóðvar Kolbein Drottins-daginn at fjórum vikum, Ann. The ancient Scandinavians and Teutons in heathen times seem to have counted the year by pentads, called *fimt*, as has already been recalled s. v. *fimt* (p. 153), to which may be added the authority of the Prof. Schlegel of Copenhagen in a notice of 1825, mentioned in Lex. i. l. p. 753. The time when the Scandinavians changed their system was unknown; it would seem that in Icel. 'weeks' were already in the middle of the 10th century, could we but trust the record of the 4. as authentic in its details.

II. spec. usages in the Vik, Helga vika, the *Holy-week* (i. e. after Whitsun), Thom. 22, pl. i. 10, D. I. i. 594; Efstá-vika, the *last week of Lent*, i. e. *Passion-week*, Orkn. 386, D. I. i. 594; Páska-vika, *Easter-week*; Sælu-vika, *Ember-week*, see Icel. Almanack; as also Auka-vika or Lagningar-vika, *additional week, intercalary week*, = *sumar-auki*, see p. 604; fyrsta vikna, síðasta vika sumars, síðasta vika vetrar. compds: vikum.

m. a *week-day*, Hom. (St.) viku-frestr, n. a *week's notice*, i. 405, Fms. v. 50. viku-för, f. a *week's journey*, of distance, i. 15.

viku-gamall, adj. a *week old*. viku-lagning, f. the *lay of a week*, of the *sumarauki*, Rb. 564.

viku-munnr, m. a *difference*, Grett. 150. viku-stafr, m. a *week-letter*, an almanack

mb. 510. viku-stef, n. a *week's term, week's notice*, Eg. 274, rág. ii. 349.

viku-stefna, u, f. a *week's summons*, Eg. 274, l. i. viku-ping, n. a *meeting that lasts a week*, Grág. i. 99.

vik-mót, n. a *'week's meet'*, the ending of one week and beginning

ther, Rb. 94. vikna-tal, n. a *tale or number of weeks*, Rb. 568.

VI, u, f. [a word quite different from the preceding, akin to vik and root word being *vikja*, q. v.] = a *sea mile, knot*, answering to a mod. nautical mile, and equal to a 'röst' on land (see *röst*, p. 508): the

seems to have been derived from vik, a *small bay*, denoting the

from ness to ness, and so referring to a time when ships coasted

shore; the word is still in almost exclusive use in Icel. The

ing instances may suffice:—the distance from Reykjanes to Flatey

in Icel. is counted as three vikur (frá Reykjanesi til Flateyjar,

þrjár vikur sjófar, Bs. i. 461); from Drangey in the north to

nearest point on the mainland as one vika (frá Reykjum er skemst

erinnar ok er þat vika sjófar... þat var vika sjáfar sem skemst

for the respective distances see the map of Icel.: so in Norway, vatnið var hálfárir viku breitt, Fms. viii. 32; sigla þeir fyrir þat torleidi sex vikur saegar, Fb. i. 186: in the Faroes, þangat var skemst ok var þat þó löng vika sjófar, Fær. 173 (viz. from the Great Dannon to Sudreyi): in Greenland, hann lagðisk eptir geldingi gömlum út í Hvalsey, ok flutti á baki sér, þá er hann vildi fagna Eireki frænda sínum, en ekki var samert skip heimna, þat er löng hálfa vika, Landn. 107: great distances at the open sea are counted by 'tylt', i. *dozens*, sc. of *knots*, leaving out the word 'vika,' þá mun siglt vera tylpt fyrir suman Ísland, Landn. 25: a writer of the 14th century calculates the voyage round Iceland direct from headland to headland at 'fourteen dozens,'—fjórátan tylptir umbergis at sigla réttleidis fyrir hvert nes, Bs. ii. 5.

vikil-vaki, a, m. [this word, which hardly occurs in old writers, seems in the 15th century to have been adopted] = a *weekly wake*, popular festival meetings and entertainments on Sunday evenings, with song and dance; fórum vér til vikivaka | væðir þar og hvið að taka, Eggert; songs and ballads sung at such weekly wakes were called either *vikivaka-kvæði* or *forn-kvæði*, q. v.

vikna, að, [vikja], to *give way*, to *bend*; reksaumur viknar í straumi, Edda (in a verse): of ranks in battle, gékk Ljótr svá fast fram at þeir viknuðu fyrir Skotarnir, Orkn. 28; freistum ef þeir vikni fyrir, Fms. viii. 68; veitum þeim þaðan áhlaup sem harðast, vænti ek at þeir vikni við, 356; ætlaði hann at Glámr skyldi vikna við, to *bend, give way* in wrestling, Grett. 114 A (for *kikna*). 2. to *be moved to tears, compassion*, or the like, freq. in mod. usage; viknar hann við það, já, hún verðr dýrari, Jón Þorl.

vik-óttir, adj. [vik], *bald on the forehead above the temples*, Ld. 272; raðbleikr á háir ok v. snemma, Eb. 30.

VIKR, f., gen. vikrar, *pumice-stone*, from a volcano; vikur svá mikil, Bs. i. 803; vikrin sást reka hrönnum fyrir Vestfjörðum at varla máttu skip ganga fyrir, Ann. 1362; vikra(r) kast, a *fall of pumice*, 1390; stála vikr, 'steel-pumice,' a *whet-stone*, Haustl.

vikra, að, to *rub with pumice*.

VIL, n. pl., root vil, dat. viljum, *the bowels*; þau vil er súnat hafa af sællifis krásum, 677. 9; ok er hann sundraði gríðunginn knýtti hann tvá knúta á viljunum, Róm. 187 (a loose version of 'pallida tætris viscera tincta notis,' Lucan. Phars. i. 619, which, may be, the translator misread as 'cincta notis'); takið ör mér svangann ok langan, ... takið ör mér svilin ok vilin, Ísl. Þjóðs. i. (in a ditty).

vil, n. [vilja], *self-will, wilfulness, self-indulgence*; in vil ok dul, *wilfulness and conceit*, Sól. 34; fyrir dul ok vil, Gkv. 2. 38; vil er mest ok dul flestum, Hallfred; dul vættir ok vil at linna munni erfiði ok vil, Skálda (Thorodd), with a play on 'vil' and 'vil,' which are diametrically opposed.

2. in the phrase, í vil e-m, *at one's will, to one's liking, favour*; at þeir (the dreams) sé í vil ráðnir, Ld. 126; konungr trúir því er þessi skráfa segir í vil honum, Al. 30; and freq. so in mod. usage, göra e-ð mér í vil, það er honum í vil, *in his favour*; cp. vil-hallr, vil-gali, vil-mæltir, vil-gi.

II. in pr. names, Vil-hjálmr, Vil-mundr, Vil-borg, Landn., Edda.

vil, n. [Lat. *velum*], a *veil*, of nuns; taka vilir af höfði sér, Mar.; hún er sárliga hrygg, látið vilid, sem fyrr segir, id.; taka vil, to *take the veil*, K. Á. 214.

vil-björg, f. a doubtful *ἀπ. λεγ.*, *help desired or help in need* (vil-björg), Gm.

vild, f. [vili], *will, liking, good-will*; með vild ok samþykki allra höfðinga, Fms. xi. 97; tók ríki af vild (villd) alls lands-fólksins Haraldr Guðinason, x. 372; með vild, *favourably, as one wills*; endask með vild, to *end well*, MS. 4. 10; eptir várri vild, *after our will*, Fms. vi. 261; í fyrstu gékk honum með vildum, *at first all went to his will*, x. 414.

2. a *favourite*; fyrir vildar sakar við lýðinn, Fms. x. 381; ok gördi honum mart í vild (villd), Ó. H. 249; með vild ok vináttu, Str. 14, D. N. ii. 12: *goodness, good quality*, skulu þeir skipta at jafnaði millum sín eptir bónda vild, bæði bóðburð ok stafkaria-færsu, N. G. L. i. 138. compds: vildar-fólk, n. *the chosen people*, Clar. vildar-klæði, n. pl. *the best clothes, state-robcs*, Stj. 599.

vildar-lið, n. *the best men, chosen men, picked troops*, Fms. vii. 169, ix. 353, 392. vildar-maðr, m. *the best man, a trusted, distinguished man*, Fms. x. 293; konungr ok mart vildarmanna, vi. 279; féll mart vildarmanna, ix. 408.

vildar-mær, f. a *favourite maid, maid of honour*, Mag. 30.

vildi-, n. = vild; only in compds: vildis-gripr, m. a *fine animal*, of a steed; það er mesti v. vildis-lýðr, m. *the best man*; höfðingjar ok v., Fas. iii. 432. vildis-maðr, m. = vildarmaðr, Sturl. i. 20.

vildr, adj., compar. vildri and vildari, 'willed,' i. e. *chosen, choice, good*; vildir menn = vildar menn, Dropl. 25; vildri hestar, Karl. 334; hinn vildasta vápnhest minn (cp. Dan. *valig*), MS. 4. 6; vildra sverð, a *finer sword*, 30, Karl. 332; með hinum vildastum klæðum, Str. 12; skinkju minn vildri, a *cloak a good deal better*, Fms. vii. (in a verse); gangvera þeim sem þú hefir vildastan til ... vildasta yfirhöfn, Sks. 286; vildastan miklu, *the very best man*, Sighvat; ef ekki eru vildari föng á, *if there is no better choice*, Fær. 207, Bs. i. 66; kaus hann þann af sem honum þótti vildastr, Fms. ii. 165; honum var ekki vildara af ván, *he could*



*expect nothing better*, Eg. 364; kvaðsk þat gjarna vilja ef Grími væri þat nokkoro vildara, . . . vildra ok öruggara, *better and safer*, Magn. 468.

**vil-gali**, a. m. *flattery* (= *fagr-gali*), Hom. (St.)

**vilgi**, adv. (see -gi), *very*; vilgis oft, *very often*; enda er úsýnt at vit finnimk svá vilgis opt at mitt sé vænna, Mork. 50; vilgi mjök, *very much*; hann langaði til engra dægra, hann kvæddi ok engu vilgi mjök, Bs. i. 393; ef þú ættir vilgi mikils vald, Hbl. 25; vilgi víðr, *very wide, immense*, Hd. II. negative, *not at all*; hann vissi þat vilgi görla, Skv. 3. 13; vilgi trygg, *untrue, false*, of Loki, Þd. 1.

**vil-hallr**, adj. *partial, leaning to, favouring*; hitt grunar mik at liðsmenn yðir muni vilhalla sagt hafa, *given a partial, unfair report*, Fb. ii. 124; hón sagði nökkut vilhallt sem henni var beini veittr, Glúm. 354; liðsmenn segja opt vilhallt ok segja þat er þeir vildi at væri, Karl. 383.

**VILJI**, m. (sounded vilji), gen. vilja; [Ulf. *vilja* = *θέλημα*; Dan. *villje*]: —*will, a wish, desire*; sigr-sæll er góðr vilji, Bs. i. 746; göra e-t vilja hendi, *to do with willing hand, purposely*, Jb. 363 A. 2. *good-will, liking, favour*; nema hennar vilji væri til, Nj. 24; ef þat er þinn vilji, id.; þeir menn er vaka í kirkju til Guðs vilja, Hom. 34; mótt þínum vilja, 625. 68; fá sinn vilja, Skálda; nú hefi ek minn vilja beðit, Fms.; vilji minn enn væri, Am. 83; at ossum vilja, 30; góðr-vilji and góð-vilji, *good-will*.

II. in old poets, *delight, joy, desire*; glaðr, með góðan vilja, ok úhrýgg, Stor. 24; at vilja gefin, *baptily married*, Skv. 3. 54; vaðin at vilja, *joy-bereft*, Skv. 3. 55. Hdm. 4; vaki hann at vilja, *may be wake with joy*, Gs. 5; vön vilja, Skv. 3. 9; en hón vaknaði vilja firð, *joy-bereft*, 24.

3. *carinal lust*; unna visum vilja frá, Hm. 98; cp. göra, fremja vilja sinn við konu, Stj. 121, Karl. 472; hafa konu vilja, Þidr. 247. compounds: vilja-klæði, n. = vildar-klæði, Vm. 117. vilja-lauss, adj. *joyless, joy-bereft*, Vkv. 11 (29)?; mér viljalaussi, Gkv. 2. 9; árna viljalauss á vegum, Gg. 7. vilja-leysi, n. *unwillingness*, Gpl. 338.

**vilj-sess**, m. *the mind's seat, the breast or heart* (?), Sdm.

**VILJA**: —the forms of this verb, a. the 1st pers. pres. indic. was originally dissyllabic, like the pres. subj., both in Goth. and Icel.; the only form used in the Saga-times (10th century) being prob. vilja; vilja'k hljóð, Eyvind (Edda i. 248; the v.l. 'vilra' and 'vilka' shew that the scribes did not know the old form); eiga vilja heldr, Alm. 7 (but ek vil in the following verse); segðu mér þat ek vilja vita, Skm. 3; vilja ek sofna, Vkv. 31; né ek þik vilja nita, 37; ek vilja'k, Hym. 9; vilja ek þat tila, Am. 58; in prose, enn þú vilja ek heldr einn staf rita, Skálda (Thorodd); in law formulas, at ek vilja skilja við féлага minn, = Gr. *ὅτι βούλομαι*; þat villag, Fms. vi. 205, v.l.: the monosyll. form is later, vil'k eigi ek, *I will not*, Gkv. 2. 27; accordingly the 'ek vil' in Alm. 8 should be restored to 'alt þat ek vilja'k vita', as is required by the preceding verse; so also in Vsp. 1 the true reading may be 'vilja ek' valfoðr (see foot-note 5 in Bugge, l.c.). β. 2nd pers. pres. is monosyll. vill and vilt; þú vill, Vpm. 11, Hbl. 55, Gkv. 2. 8, 33; vill þú, Ls. 28; the older vellums have vill, the later vilt, ef þú vilt, Hm. 130, Ísl. ii. 214 (thrice), Nj. 41, 77, and so in mod. usage (ek vil, þú vilt, hann vill). γ. 3rd pers. vill, Skv. 1. 4, Hm. 63. 8. pret. vilda; part. viljat; pret. infin. vildu, Nj. 259, Ld. 216, Mork. 168. ε. forms with suffix; with pers. pron., 2nd pers. vil-du [Chaucer *wiltow*], *wilt thou*, Post. 134, 135, 231; but in mod. usage, viltu, and so Fb. i. 222, l. 36; with neg. suff., vilka ek, Am. 13; vilkat ek, *I will not*, Skv. 1. 26; þú vill-at, *thou wiltest not*, Hm. 114; vildigak, *I would not*, Gkv. 2. 40; er ek vildigak, Helr. 13 (all the references to Bugge's edition). [Ulf. *viljan* = *θέλειν, βούλεσθαι*; A. S. *willan*; Engl. *will*; Dan. *vill*; Swed. *vilja*; Lat. *velle*; Gr. *βούλεσθαι*.]

B. USAGES. —To will, wish. I. with infin., sá maðr hefir viljat vilja leitina fyrir oss, Fms. i. 72; Guðrún kvaðsk vildu (pret. infin.) vita hvat þeir vildu at hafask, Ld. 216; hverjum-vilt þú heldr gipta dóttur þína . . . ef þú vilt eigi . . . hverju þú vilt svara, Ísl. ii. 214; spurði ef hann vildi ríða, Gunnlaugr kvaðsk þat vilja, . . . hvi býðr þú mér eigi þat er ek vil þiggja, 212, 213; Austmaðr kveðsk vildu (*said he would*) fyrir hafa land, Nj. 259; hann létzk eigi þat vildu, Mork. 168; nú vil ek spyrja yðr, Nj. 35; hvi vildu ljúga, Clem. 134; enda vildu trúa þá mundu miskunnin fá, 135; hér vil ek bjóða fyrir góð boð, Nj. 77; sumir vilja skilja, 673. 51; þorgeir jataði því sem Kári vildi beitt hafa, Nj. 257. β. denoting futurity; maðr er andask vill, *a person about to die*, Hom. 155 (in a Norse vellum); in mod. Danish this usage has prevailed, but is hardly known in the old language, for in Icel. vilja always implies a notion of volition; hvárr þú vill (vilt, v.l.) hafa valit, Post. (Unger) 20. 2. with subj., þat vilda ek bróðir, at þú, Nj. 2; vildir þú at ek stæða upp, . . . þá vildi (= vilda) ek, Fms. vi. 205; viltu at ek fara til eyjanna, Fb. i. 222. 3. with acc., vita skyldir þú hvat þú vildir, Ísl. ii. 214; eigi vil ek þessa, 215; þú vilt eigi þessa kosti, Nj. 77; hvat vilt þú hánun, *what do you want him for?* 41; hvað viltu mér? vilja hverjum manni gott, *to will (wish) good to everybody*, Fms. i. 21. 4. ellipt. an infin. being left out or understood; vildi Aðalráðr hann ekki þar, *A. wished him not [to be] there*, Fms. xi. 419; ek vilda ekki vistir hans hér í landi, Eg. 523; hón vildi hann feigan, *wished him dead*, Nj. 269; ok skýta þat hvat hverr þeirra vill lög um þat mál,

*what he thinks to be the law*, Grág. (Kb.) i. 214; ek vil á fund Ólfr, *I wish to go*, Nj. 41; ef hann vildi upp ór gröfnni, Eg. 234; hvárt ek heldr vildi (viz. göra), Nj. 251; vildi alþýðan hann til konungs, Fms. 8; út vilja vegar þínir til Íslands, Fb. i. 222. 5. impers., var si inn eptir firðinum svá sem vera vildi, *as it would be, at random*, Fms. 22; sjaldan fór svá þá er vel vildi, *seldom went it thus when the luck was fair*, x. 408, Ld. 290 (of a bad omen); svá kann ok stundum at ver ef eigi vill vel, *when matters go wrong*, Sks. 323. 6. vilja e-m, *favour one*; þat er ván at þér mundi sémðin vilja, Karl. 230. 7. w. prepp., vilja til, *to happen*; ef þat á til at vilja, Fas. i. 11. 1 reflex., viljask e-t, *to wish for*, Fr. 2. *to bear good will to one* (þeir) viljask eigi við oss, *they bear no good will towards us*, Fas. ii. 3 (but rare). 3. part. viljandi, *willing*; göra e-t viljandi, Greg. 1 and passim. 4. past pret. neut. vilt, q. v.

**viljaðr**, adj. (prop. a part.), *willing, inclined*; nú væra ek á þat vilja at . . ., *I should like to . . .*, Sturl. i. 61, 67; (á-)viljaðr, Fb. i. 63; skal eigi verr v. (*less eager, less steady*), en hann, Fms. vii. 275; at allir mun vel til viljaðir at styrkja hans ríki, viii. 104; engi skal vera v. betr e ek (*more eager than I*) at vera úþarfr þeim búðundum, Ó. H. 209; au jafnt viljuð til allrar umsjá, 655 xiii. A. 2. 2. *intentioned, disposed*; at drottning mundi miklu verr viljuð, Eg. 339; vera e-m i viljaðr, *well disposed*, Ísl. ii. 325; yðr vel viljuð í því er ek mætta, Bk. 356; vitrastir ok bazz viljaðir, Sks. 640 B; mann yðr vel viljaðr, Lv. 7; ok mér best viljaða, Fms. vi. 5; e-m er (litt) viljað til e-s, *like, like not*, Stj. 169; svara því sem vér vitum at honum er vel viljuð *to answer what we know to be most to his liking*, 137; jatta því nökkur er þeim væri eigi vel viljað, *not to their liking*, Fms. ix. 445; þér er allir viljaðir til líkamans en eigi til sálarinnar, Barl. 5; in mod. usage obsolete except in the phrase vel viljaðr, *well-wishing*.

**vilja-ligr**, adj. *willing*, N. G. L. ii. 365. viljan, f. = vild, Skáld H. i. 20, 37. viljandi, part. *willing*; göra e-t v. = viljugr. viljanliga, adv. *willingly*, Fms. xi. 442, Skálda 208. viljanligr, adj. *willing*, Fms. ii. 33, K. Á. 74, Skálda 208. viljari, compar. viljastri, = vildari, vildastr, Sks. 286 B, Barl. 98; v jastr = vildastr, Barl. 12, 121, 126, 174; tvá menn þá sem viljastir e (*the two best men*) á þeim fundi, N. G. L. i. 383.

**viljugr**, adj. *willing, ready*, Sks. 348; v. til e-s, Fms. v. 144; *to one liking*, honum var viljaðra en nokkurum öðrum gott at göra, Karl. 54; var mér ok viljugt at heyra ekki bréfit, Bs. i. 861; hvárt sem henni var þat viljugt eða miðr, Fas. i. 17; þann veg sem honum væri viljugast, F. i. 910.

**vilkit**, adj. n. [this word is a *ἀπ. λέγ.*, formed from vilgi, by turning the indecl. -gi into a regular adjective form, analogous to what has taken place in einginn or öngur from einn-gi, margr or manngur from mann-gi]: —*not wished for, dismal*; þótt vilkit sé, *though it is dismal news*, Skv. 1. 26.

**vil-kviðr**, adj. *speaking good of, singing one's praise*, Ad. 1.

**VILLA**, u. f. *a going astray, losing the way*: metaph. *error, falsehood*; villa ok fáfræði, Sks. 613 B; lögvilla (q. v.), hann snóri því í villa hón hafði mælt, Nj. 161; þorleifr spaki er með viti lagði þá villa, Fm. x. 379; eccl. *false doctrine, heresy*, Rb. 338; Djófuls villa, 655. 56; villa Arii, *the Arian heresy*, Ann. 2. villu-andi, Stj. 240; villu-kennia *a false doctrine*; villu-átrúandr, *false belief, unbelief*, 103; villu-efr, Fb. i. 409; villu-bönd skurðgöða, Fms. ii. 96; villu-boðorr, *fortal* Anecd. 32, 70; villu-glaptigr, Stj. 49; villu-hellir, Barl. 154; villu-myrrk, Post.; villu-ráð, Anecd. 28; villu-draumr, *a false dream*, Barl. 108; villu-nótt, *a night of error*, Hom. 41; villu-poka, Gpl. 45; villu-biskup, villu-páfi, *a false bishop, a false pope*, Fms. viii. 369, Ann. 415. 10; villu-prestr, *a false priest*, Anecd. 12; villu-spámaðr, *a false prophet*, Stj. 593. compounds: villu-dýr = villidýr, N. G. L. i. 317. villu-kar, m. = villumaðr, Barl. 102. villu-lauss, adj. *free from error, a thodox*, Barl. 99. villu-maðr, m., eccl. *a heretic*, Barl. 149, Stj. 2. Clem. 52; Mameuts villumenn, Orkn. 364, N. T. Vidal. passim. villu-ráfandi, part. *roving astray*; v. sauðr. villu-samligr, adj. *false*, Anecd. 30, Sks. 528. villu-samr, adj. *erroneous, false*, Barl. 157. villu-stigr, m. *a false path*, Barl. 145, Anecd., Stj. 63, v. l. villu-trú, f. *unbelief*, Barl. 103. villu-vegr, m. *a way of error*, Fb. i. 117. villu-vig, n. *an intended murder*; e. g. vega man til arfs, Gpl. 252.

**villa**, t, *to bewilder*; ok er svá villt fyrir mér (*there is such bewilderment before me*) at ek veit eigi frá mér, Háv. 56. 2. *to falsify, forger, counterfeit*, as a law term; um fé þat er hann hafði markat, ok villt heimildir, Lv. 48; hinn skal segja heimili sitt, en ef hann villir heimili sitt, N. G. L. i. 223; er þeim lítið fyrir at villa járnburð penna, Ó. H. 140; sá maðr hefir viljat vilja leitina fyrir oss (cp. Dan. 'bringe en paa vildspor'), Fms. i. 72; hvárt sem þeir villa (*give a false account of*) fæðu eðr móðerni eða bæði, Grág. i. 357; ef hann leynir fé eðr villir heimildir, *gives a false tale*, Jb. 336; hvar þess er aðrir taka arf enn erfini réti fyrir því at kyn var villt, Grág. i. 191; villir hann visdom allan, *to belie* Fas. vii. (in a verse); draumar villa oss, ef . . ., *do our dreams belie us*.



Í. Gísl. (in a verse); villtar rúnir, falsified, Am. 9; vísta villt, to write falsely, mis-write, 12; allir lands-lýðir syrgði hann villtan, Hkr. i. 102 (Fms. x. 79).

II. reflex. to go astray, miss the way; kenndi þá hvárri þeim þat er þeir höfðu villzkt, Bs. i. 288; hafði hann villzkt ok snúisk frá þeim, Fb. ii. 392; nú villask þeir þaðan á braut, Grág. ii. 312; þá erla honum villtisk, 192: with gen., nú villtusk þeir vegar, lost the road, Fb. ii. 77; villisk ér nú vegarins, Valla L. 217; villtusk hundarnir farsins, Hounds lost the track, Hom. 120.

2. metaph., þat verðr mörgum mál, at um myrkvan staf villisk, Eg. (in a verse); ef þeim villask þar, Grág. ii. 209; villtusk allir spádómar, Rb. 381; ok er svá villt fyrir mér (I am so bewildered) at ek veit eigi frá mér, Háv. 56; þeim er villtisk sýn, at engi þeirra mátti finna hann, Fb. ii. 385; villtisk þá mér ok mátti ek eigi finna hann, Karl. 309; hón villtisk öll frá mí (she forsook me quite) ok lagði hón illt fyrir sig, Clem. 137.

Víllatta, u, f. = villiátt, a false direction, bewilderment; ef maðr gengr víllattu á mörk . . . ganga á mörk ok villattu, N. G. L. i. 393, 400.

Víll-, in compounds: villi-átt, f. a false direction, Sks. i. 4, v. l. víll-bráð, f. [mid. H. G. wilt-brát; Germ. wild-pret, -braten] = venison, Stj. 160, Fas. iii. 274; in western Icel. a kind of minced-meat is called víll-ráð (= kæfa, q. v.).

Víll-dýr, n. a wild beast, Sks. 50, Stj. 18, 81.

Víll-eldr, m. wild-fire, Edda 34.

Víll-fygl, n. a wild fowl, Karl. 472.

Víll-færr, adj. bewildering, difficult to find the way, þeim var villfært til bæjarins, Bjarn. 53.

Víll-gata, u, f. a wild way, Art. 78.

Víll-göldr, m. wild boar, Stj. 80, Karl. 472.

Víll-ráða, adj. bewildered, confused, Róm. 226, Eg. 389.

Víll-sauðr, m. a wild sheep, Karl. 246.

Víll-skógr, m. a wild forest, Karl. 71.

Víll-ský, n. a bewildering cloud, H. 47.

Víll-stigr, m. a wild path, Bar. 50, Stj. 637, Sks. i. 616, Fb. viii. 48, v. l.

Víll-svín, n. a wild boar, Fms. x. 88, Karl. 10.

Víll-, adj. [Ulf. wilpeis = áptos; A. S., Engl., and Germ. wild; O. G. wild; Dan.-Swed. vild] = wild; hverfa af villum götum, from (false) paths, Sks. 4.

2. bewildered, erring, astray; þeir urðu víllir af hvára hönd þeim skjórliggja, Landn. 215 (Hb.); þá ferr þeir víllir, 625, 75; þera er villt upp, to report it wrong, Trist.

3. with gen. þá varð ek villr vegar, Hm. 46; villr ertú vegarins, Fas. iii. (in a verse); en þeir villir fari sinna heimhaga, Hm. 156; fara daga villt, to confuse the days, to take e. g. Thursday for Friday; also verða daga-víll, so also áttu villr, confused as to the 'airs' or quarters of heaven, e. g. whether south or east.

4. neut., fara villt, to go astray, Fb. i. 131.

Vílmál, n. = vílmæli, Skv. 3, 12.

Vílmæli, n. a kind word, word of good will; bréf með vílmælum ok gísl, Stj. 676; hafa vílmæli við e-n, Háv. 50; nú var svá komit at þeim heimti þessi vílmæli af Ragnildi, Ó. H. 114; völu vílmæli, Hm. 86.

Vílmælt, part.; vera e-m v., speaking well of a person, Róm. 298.

Vílmætr, m. a joy, comfort; þat eina var veslum til vílmætr, Al. 57.

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Vílmætr, m. a joy, comfort; þat eina var veslum til vílmætr, Al. 57.

Ó. H. (see spann and toddi).

II. freq. in Norse local names, Björg-vin, Sand-vin, Leik-vin, Horn-vin, Hells-vin, Enda-vin, Skerf-vin, Töð-vin, Skað-vin, Dal-vin, Döl-vin, Vað-vin or Vöð-vin: usually altered into -yn, Björg-yn (-ynjar), Þópt-yn, Bambl-yn, Töð-yn: or -in, Leik-in, Ullar-in, or -in, Vöð-in, Döl-in, Sköð-in, Bónd-in: lastly into -en, Berg-en: so also Skand-in q. Skand-vin, cp. Scandinavia q. Scand-in-avia. In Icel. these names are unknown, shewing that as early as the time of settlement the word had fallen into disuse as an appellative, see Munch's Norg. Beskr. (pref. xii, xlii).

vin, m. = vinr, q. v.

vinu, u, f. a female friend, Lat. amica; vinur ok kunn-konur, Greg. 33; trygg vina, Al. 92, Art.

vinast, ad. recip. to fondle one another, i. e. to pair (sexually, Dan. parres), esp. of birds; fuglar vinast með sætum söng; sízt verða þessum dagrin löng, Bb. i. 18; mátti svo vinast hvort eitt þar, 2. 29 (of fishes).

vinátta, u, f. friendship, Nj. 81, Eg. 96, 170, Hrafn. 23, Stj. 171, Ó. H. 126; forn vinátta, Eb. 32, passim in old and mod. usage: vinátta

boð, a friendly offer, Hkr. ii. 207; vinátta kærleiks, affection, Stj. 38;

vinátta bragð, a friendly turn, Nj. 228; vinátta góðvill, Stj.; vinátta

heit, a promise of friendship, Fms. vii. 18; vinátta kveðja, a greeting of

friendship, Sturl. ii. 108; vinátta mark, -merki, a token of friendship,

Ó. H. 125, Fms. iv. 280; vinátta-mál, a message, intercourse of friend-

ship, Nj. 18, Fms. i. 53, xi. 229, 249.

vinátta-liga, adv. a friendly manner, Dipl. ii. 11.

vinátta-samliga, adv. in friendly wise, Dipl. i. 3.

vinátta-samligr, adj. friendly, amicable, H. E. i. 388, Bs. i. 712.

vin-beina, n. = viðbeina, Bs. i. 367.

VINDA, pres. vind, (vín-g = vind ek, Grett. in a verse, vín-g ek háls

af kjúklungum); pret. vatt (Dan. vandt), vatt, vatt, pl. undu (vundu);

subj. yndi; part. undinn; reflex., pres. vitz, and pret. vatt, see below:

[Goth., A. S., and Hel. windan; Engl. wind; Germ. winden; Dan. vinde];

—to wring, twist, Fas. ii. 525; vinda klæði, to wring (wring) clothes, Ld. 46;

en er hann kom í eyna vatt hann klæði sín, Eg. 219;

vörur allir vátir, settusk þeir niðr við eldinn ok tóku at vinda sik, Eb.

274; hann vatt þar ór skál fulla vatns, Stj. 392; hann tók til fjótursins

ok vatt hann í sundr, Fms. xi. 289; hann vatt ljáinn í sundr milli

handa sér, Fb. i. 522.

2. to wind; ok undu svá trétt allt at rétinni, Fms. v. 286;

vinda vef, to wind the woof; vindum vef Darraðar, Darr.;

vinda segl, to hoist sail; undu þeir segl sín, Orkn. 356, Fms. ii. 176;

vindit þá upp akkeri yður, to wind up the anchor, weigh it, Fb. iii. 384;

vindum af ræfrit af skálanum, Nj.

3. to twist; þar ór sandi síma undu, Hbl.; salr undinn orma hryggjum, Vsp.; Ulfarr vatt við skagginn,

U. twisted his beard (Germ. 'sich den bart streichen'), of a person being

flattered, Eb. 164; höfði vatt þá Gunnarr ok Högna til sagði, G. turned

his head round and spoke to H., Akv. 6.

4. to put, thrust; Eyvindr vatt þá miklu horni í hönd Sveini, E. thrust a big horn (cup) into

Sweyn's hand, Orkn. 248; hón vatt upp skriðljósi, boisted up a lantern,

Nj. 153; vili sá er ymsu vindr fram, þat puts forth various things,

677, 8; greip á stafni, vatt með austri upp lög-láki, he launched the boat

with the water in her, Hým. 27.

5. to throw, hurl; svipti hón blæju af Sigurði, ok vatt (á) vengi, fyrir vífi knám, and flung it on the

ground, Gkv. i; svá segja menn at Friðþjófr hafi undit elda-skíðu í

naefnarar, F. burlad a burning brand on the roof, Fas. ii. 87.

II. reflex. to turn oneself, vindask við; þá undusk hestar af götu (they strayed

from the road) ok völdusk í taumum, Mart. 131; vitzk eigi þat (vinna,

v. l.), þat vill not go amiss, will not fail to pass, Ó. H. 208 (in a verse,

cp. Fms. v. 61, v. l. 4); nú mun ok endr undit þessari frásögu, to turn

back in the narrative, Orkn. 202.

2. to make a quick movement, turn quickly; en er Helgi sá þat, þá vitz hann undan þeim, Fms. viii. 75, v. l.;

Jökull vatzk (vatz) við hart ok féll skíða-hlaðinn, Fs. 42; ok nú vitz

(i. e. vitzk) hann við hart, svá at spjótið gekk af skaptinn, Fas. i. 239;

í því kemr þorgerðr inn, ok vitz Helgi við fast ok fellr ofan af þilinu,

Gísl. 47; ok er minnst er vánin vitz Gísl við ok hleypur upp á hamar,

70.

3. part. undinn, wound, twisted; undinna festa, twisted moor-

ings, Edda (in a verse); ljós-undinna landa linns, the bright-twisted sa-

pent-land, i. e. gold (A. S. wunden gold).

vinda, u, f. a bank of yarn; vindur er hafa skal í vef, Fbr. 58.

vindandi, f. [vend], a gramm. term, implying the use of the old letter

'vend' in spelling v-rungu, v-rangr, v-reiðr, see introduction to letter R;

sem þá at v só af tekitt í þessu nafni 'v-rungu,' því at þýðerskir menn ok

Danskir hafa v fyrir r í þessu nafni ok mörgum öðrum ok þat hyggjum

ver fornt mál vera, en nú er þat kallat vindandinn (vindandi in) forna

í skáld-skap, því at þat er nú ekki haft í Norrænu-máli, Skálda 189 (in

the treatise of Olave Hvíta-skáld).

vinda-spíka, u, f. = vindáss, Fas. iii. 232, v. l.

vinda-auga, n. [from vindr, m.; A. S. wind-æge; Engl. window; Dan.

vind-ue] = 'wind's-eye,' a window, Grág. ii. 286, Sturl. i. 155.

vinda-áss, m. [Chaucer windas], a winding-pole, windlass, N. G. L. i.

335, Ó. H. 28, Nj. 115, Fas. iii. 232.

vind-háls, m. the 'winding-neck,' the twisted ornamental work at a

ship's prow and stern, Björn.



-vindi, n. a *wind*; in compds, blíð-vindi, þýð-vindi.

vindill or vindull, m. a *wisp*.

vindingr, m. *windings*, = spjórt, *strips wound round the legs*, instead of hose, Art. 4.

Vindir and Vindr, m. pl. *the Winds*; Vinda-höfðingi, -herr, -skip, -snekkja, Fms. ii. 299, 308, v. 134, xi. 375. COMPDS: Vind-land, n. *the land of the Winds*. Vind-lenzkr, adj. *Wendish*, Fms., passim; for Vindlendingr, Grett. 90, read Vinlendingr. Vind-verska, u, f. *the Wendish language*, Fms. vii. 192. Vind-verskr, adj. *Wendish*, Fms. i. 290.

vindla, að, (see vindill), *to wind up*; þú sitr yfir ull-laupi konu þinnar ok vindlar ull, er hún kembir, Bret. (1849) c. 13, v. 1.

vindli, n. = vindill; stundum fauk hann sem vindli, Mork. 41.

vindligr, adj. *windy*, Sks. 605 B; veðr var vindligt, Fms. ix. 353, v. 1. VINDR, m. [Ulf. *winds* = *άνεμοι*; A. S., Engl., and Germ. *wind*; O. H. G. *wint*; Lat. *ventus*]: — *the wind*, passim: *the air*, fram í loftið í vindinn, into the air, Fms. vi. 313; sem hann væði vind, 419; kasta e-u út í vind, Mar.; verpa orðum í vind, id.; láta e-t sem vind um eyrun þjótta (see eyra): allit., veðr ok vind, kvíða fyrir vind ok vatn, Fms. viii. 234; í vindi skal við höggva, Hm.; þokur miklar en vinda litla, Ld. 74; vindr hafði hlaupit milli, Bs. i. 336; blés mikinn vind á ljósit en þat sloknaði, Bárð. 180; gekk vindr ör flínum, AL 144; austan-v., vestan-v., sunnan-v., norðan-v. (but út-sunningr, land-nyrðingr, etc., of the 'middle-airts').

B. COMPDS: vind-auga, n. q. v. vind-belgr, m. *wind-bellows*, bellows, Edda. vind-blaka, u, f. a *wind-flaw*, a breeze, Sks. 234, Grett. 153 A. vind-blástr, m. a *wind-blast*, Barl. 133. vind-blær, m. a *gentle air*, Stj. 16, 78. vind-byrl and vinds-byrl, m. a *gust of wind*, Stj. 608, Th. 23. vind-egg, n. a *wind-egg*. vind-frosinn, part. *wind-frozen*, Sks. 230. vind-fullr, adj. *windy*, Fas. iii. 636: so also vinds-fullr, adj., Fas. ii. 150. vind-gangr, m., medic. *flatulence*. vind-gluggur, m. a *window*, of an opening in the clouds, Bárð. 170. vinds-gnýr, m. a *squall of wind*, Ld. 326. vind-gul or vind-gol, n. an *air, wind, breeze*, Fms. viii. 382. vind-heimr, m. 'wind-bome', Vsp.: a local name, Grett. vind-hjálmr, m. 'wind-helm', i. e. the sky; vindhjálms-brú, the 'wind-helm-bridge', i. e. the rainbow, Hkv. 2. 47. vind-kaldr, adj. *wind-cold*, Hðm. 18. vind-ker, n. the 'wind-basin', the vault of heaven, Ad. vind-lauss, adj. *windless, calm, smooth*, Yt., Fms. vi. 262, vii. 68, Bs. ii. 224. Vind-lér (i. e. Vind-her), m. the 'wind-listener', i. e. the god Heimdal, Edda. vind-litill, adj. *calm, light of wind*; veðr vindlitill, Eg. 370, Ld. 56, Fms. 353. Vind-lóni, a, m., myth. the Father of the Winter. vind-rúm, n. a *passage of wind*, Stj. 91. vind-stæði, n. the *direction of the wind*, Fas. i. 14, v. 1. vind-svalr, adj. = vind-kaldr, Fas. i. 78; the myth. name of the Father of Winter, Edda. vind-þrotinn, part. *short of wind*, Sks. 629 B. vind-þrúttinn, part. 'wind-swollen', Sks. 230. vind-purr, adj. 'wind-dry', of wood, Vkv. 9. vind-mó, f. a 'wind-vein', AL 22: prop. an artery, according to vulgar belief that the arteries were ducts of air, and the veins of blood. See Liddell and Scott's Lex. s. v. *ἀρτηρία*. vind-öld, f. 'wind-age', time of tempests, Vsp.

vindr, m. a *winding*; austan við bergit er vindr upp ut ganga, Symb. 56; hann hyggir at um steina nokkura þá er svá lágu sem vindr er görr, Róm. 309.

vindr, adj., vind, neut. vint, [vinda, vatt], *awry*; telgja vint né skakkt, Krók. 42 C; ör Jonathe flaug aldri vint né skeift, Stj. 495.

vind-skeið, f. [from vindr, adj., or vindr, m. (?)], the 'wind-sheatb', barge-rafter, the edge-boards at a gable end, prob. so called from being twisted in the shape of dragons twisting their tails at the top, while their heads are at the eaves, N. G. L. i. 101, Fs. 62, Eg. 749.

vind-skeiða, að, to furnish with vindskeiðar, D. N. i. 477.

vindugr, adj. *windy*; vindga, contr., Hm. 139.

vin-fastr, adj. *steady as a friend*, Nj. 30, Fs. 23.

vin-fengi, n. *friendship*, Nj. 38, Ld. 246, Bs. i. 76, 657, passim.

vin-festi, f. *steadfastness in friendship*, Bs. i. 80.

vin-flaki, a, m. a rendering of Lat. *vinea*, Róm. 292, 309.

vingan (vingun), f. *friendliness, friendship* (but less emphatic than vinátta), Karl. 17, Fms. v. 135, xi. 55, Fs. 15, 24, 144, Bár. 7: favour, hafa Guðs vingan, Grág. ii. 167; alþýðu vingan, popularity, Fms. i. 31; koma sínu máli í betri vingan við e-n, v. 136; vinganar-heit, -mál, -orð, -svipr, *friendly assertions, words, looks*, Bjarn. 51, Ld. 344, Fas. ii. 249, Fms. vi. 279.

vingask, að, dep. *to make friends*; in vingask við e-n, to enter into friendship, friendly intercourse or relation with a person, Eg. 42, 173, Fms. viii. 214, x. 298; vingask til e-s, viii. 108.

II. part. vingaðr, in friendly relations; vel vingaðr veð lenda menn, Hkr. ii. 48: well-liked, var hann svá vingaðr af mörgum manni, at ..., Fms. xi. 277; hann átti ok vel vingat við höfðingja innan-lands, vi. 397: friendly, well-disposed, iv. 87.

vin-gáfa, u, f. = vingjöf, D. N.

vin-gjarnliga, adv. *friendly, kindly*, Ld. 38, Fms. xi. 244.

vin-gjarnligr, adj. *friendly, kind*, Fms. vii. 62, Sturl. ii. 8, Barl. 56. vin-gjöf, f. a *friendly gift*, Eg. 52, 278, Clem. 133; sendi h konungi vingjafir, Fms. i. 53; gefa á maðr vingjafir at sér lifar Grág. i. 202; vingjafir þágu þér, enda veitid er svá, 656 C. 12 (M. x. 8), and passim; cp. Hm. 40, and the old custom of exchange gifts.

vingl, n. *disturbance, vacancy of mind*.

vingla, að, [vingull], to confound, disturb; vinglaðr, confused, on one's mind.

Vingnir, m. a mythic. pr. name, Edda, Örvar Odds S.

vin-góðr, adj. = vingaðr; lét Hánef vera vingóðan mann (a *poor man*), Rd. 239. 2. neut. vingott in phrases as, með þeim vingott, they were good friends, Eg. 514, Rd. 289, Nj. 135; eiga við e-n, to be good friends with a person, Fms. ix. 219.

Vin-gólf, n. [vin, f., or vinnr, m.], the 'mansion of bliss,' a kind Elysium or 'Sans-souci' of the Northern mythology; Óðinn ... í óska-synir eru allir þeir er í val falla, þeim skipar hann Valhöll ok V gólf, ok heita þeir þá Einherjar, Edda 13; Gimli eða Vingólf, þat högr er gyðjurnar áttu ok var hann allfagr, þat hús kalla menn V gólf, 9.

vin-gretta, u, f. a law term, *wrangling*, contemptuously so cal when (e.g.) two persons pull one another by the hair, but use no weapons, N. G. L. i. 70.

vingsa, að, to swing round, with dat.; vingsa stafnum kringum sig vingull, m. an oaf, simpleton, freq. in mod. usage; þú ert m vingull! and vinguls-ligr, adj. *oafish*. 2. a borse's pizzle, Fb 332.

3. botan. festuca, Hjalt. Vingul-mörk, f. name of a cou in Norway (referring to phallus worship?), Fms.

vin-gæðask, d. = vingask, N. G. L. i. 137 (prob. only an error).

vin-gæði, n. *kindness, amiability*, Róm. 175: *friendship*, Lan 215, v. 1.

vin-hallr, adj. *biased, partial in one's friendship*; eigi var hann í dómm, be was no respecter of persons in his judgment, Orkn. 17. vinhallr undir höfðingja, Bs. i. 142; at erki-biskup hafi nökkut v. ver málinu, Fms. viii. 100, ix. 331, v. 1. 2. = vinholtr, an affection friend, Þorst. Síðu H. 171: prob. only an error (hallr for holtr).

vin-hollr, adj. [Dan. *venne-buld*], true, steadfast as a friend, affection as a friend, Orkn. 460, Fms. vii. 103, passim. 2. = vinhallr, Fms. 331 (if not an error, as is vice versa the Þorst. Síðu H. 171).

vinjar, gen., in vinjar-toddi, vinjar-spann; see vin, f.

vin-kaup, n. the acquisition of a friend; honum þótti í þér mest v kaup vera, Fms. v. 188.

vin-kona, u, f. a *female friend*, Stj. 230, Ísl. ii. 260, 369.

vin-lauss, adj. *friendless*, Rd. 308, Fm.

vin-leysi, n. *friendlessness, lack of friends*, Norske Saml. v. 159.

vin-ligr, adj. *friendly*, Sks. 229, v. 1.

vin-margr, adj. *having many friends*, Sturl. ii. 236, iii. 180.

vin-mál and vin-mæli, n. friendly words, greetings; Egill þakke konungi gjafir ok vinnmæli, Eg. 312, Ö. H. 133 (vinnmál, Fb. ii. 255, i. e. hneigjafir fyrir mínum vinnmælum eðr ógnar-orðum, Fms. vii. 104; m fégjöfum ok vinnmælum, i. 53; bar Karl fram vinnmæli þeirra Leifs Gilla, Fær. 211; sendi hann þá menn austr á fund Haralds konungs m vinnmálum, Orkn. 122; senda menn með vinnmálum (vinnmælum, v. ok presentum, Stj. 503.

vinn (?), in the phrase, göra e-t of vinn, to over-exert oneself, 677. (a *ḡp. ley.* and doubtful).

VINNA, pres. vinn, vinnr, older viðr, Gkv. 2. 30, Fms. vii. 239 (a verse), Edda i. 492, Am. 45, Ad. 21, etc.; pret. vann, vantt (me vanst), vann; pl. unnu; subj. ynni; imperat. vinn; part. unninn (vinn ynni, vunninn): with suffixed pers. pron. vinn'k, Hm. 158; vann' Bkv. 2. 26: pres. reflex. vinnz, Grág. (Kb.) i. 3, 85, 86: pret. vinn Hkv. 131, and passim: with suffixed neg. vant-attu, thou workedest m Hkv. 2. 20; plur. vinna-t, 2. 21; [Ulf. *vinnan* = *πάσχειν*, *δδωσθε*, A. S., O. H. G., and Hel. *vinnan*; Engl. *win*; Dan. *vinde*; Swe *vinna*.]

A. To work, labour, of any household work, as also in a wid sense; fasta ok vinna til nóns, Dipl. ii. 14; hann var félauss ok vat til matar sér, worked for his food, 656 C. 24; þessi er svá rökkliga var worked so well, Nj. 270; þat verðr hverr at vinna sem ætlað er, ic vinna hvárt er vill, to do whichever be will, Grág. (Kb.) i. 99; eiga se mest at vinna, to be very busy, Nj. 97; Ásmundr vildi lítið vinna, vinn not work, Grett. 90; þrællinn vann allt þat er hann vildi ... at honu þætti þrællinn lítið vinna, Nj. 73; hvat er þér hentast at vinna (?), 54 vinna verk sín, to do one's work, Eg. 759; vinna e-m beinleika, þein reiðu, to do one service, attend on him as a guest, Fs. 52, MS. 623. 54; ellipt., vinna e-m, to wait upon, tend; það hana vinna þeim hjónum Ld. 34. 2. to work, till, cultivate; þeim manni er jörðina vinnr ö erviðar, Stj. 30; vinnit hana (the earth) ok þægir, 187.

II. work, perform; nú hefir þú þat unnit er þú munt eigi með feðr mínu lengr vera, Nj. 129; vinna e-m geig, bana, to work barm, death to, 25, Fbr. (in a verse), Korm. 116; v. e-m úsæmd, Fs. 32; vinna e-m bót,



good; er mörgum manni vann bót þeim er aðrar mein-vættir gördur, Landn. 211, Hkr. iii. 69; vinna bætr á e-u, to redress, Eg. 519; vinna e-m hefnd, to take revenge on: of feats, prowess, deeds, hvat vottu meðan (?), Hbl.; keisari vann þar mikinn hernað, Fms. xi. 301; þá ok vinna margs kyns frægðar-verk, ... af stórvörkjum þeim er hann vann, x. 231, 232.

2. to win, gain; vann hann apr þorgir ok kjala, Fms. x. 231; vita ef ek mega apr vinna þat ríki er látid er, id.; hann víðr sér frama, Fas. ii. 472; vinna mikla sémð, Fms. i. 96; vinna kastala = expugnare, i. 23, vii. 79, x. 414; vinna undir sik allan Neg. i. 4, 87; vinna orrostu, to gain a battle, vii. 123; vinna sigr, to win a victory, i. 85, x. 231, passim; er vunninn var Ormriinn langi, iii. 3.

3. to conquer, vanquish; er hann vann konung svá ágætán, F. i. 34; vinnr Sigmundur hann skjótt, Fær. 82; at Egill ynni flestra mán i leikum, Eg. 191.

4. to avail; veit ek eigi hvat þat vinna, F. vii. 160; margir lögðu gott til ok vann þat ekki, Sturl. iii. 261; vinna e-m þörf, to suffice, be sufficient, to, Grág. i. 457, Orkn. 138; hann vinnr hverjum presti at segja eina messu, H.E. i. 473; nægisk mér þörf vinnr, ef son minn Joseph lifir, Stj. 221; mætti þörf vinna lengi um lítið mjóli, Blas. 43; þá tók hann sótt þá er honum vann at fullu, F. xi. 2; galdriinn vann honum at fullu, i. 100.

5. special usages; vinna eið, særi, ... to take an oath, Grág., Nj., passim; þeir unnu honum la ok trúnað, swore homage to him, Fms. x. 402.

6. to make, to be made by an adjective or participle; hann vann væltan hann, Post. 645; hann vinnr, er hann mátti eigi heimtan vinna, Grág. i. 419; með sínum væðum vann hann yfir kominn Harald, Fms. x. 257; ef goðinn víðr eiðom fullan áðr sól komi á þingvöll þá er hann útlagr, Grág. (Kb.) i. 150; ef hann víðr dóminn fullan, 80; ef hann víðr eigi heimilt, ii. 142; esin pöet, phrases, vinna e-n fellan, barðan, sáran, reiðan, hræðan, to make fallen, i. e. to fell, etc.; as also, vinna brotið = to break; vinna hefnt, to take revenge; vinna svarat e-u, to respond to, Lex. Pöet.; Paulus vann þannat, at ..., Post. (Unger) 231.

III. with dat. to withstand (elfr, for vinna við ... ?); sköpum víðr manngi, Am. 45; vinnat skjöldum sköpum, Hkr. 2. 21; ek vætr honum vinna kunna'k, Vkv. 39; vinnat sköpum vinna, Skv. i. 53; Korm. 104 (in a verse).

IV. to suffer, undergo; according to the Gothic this would be the original verb, but it only remains in such phrases as, vinna vil, vinna vás, Lex. Pöet.; vinna eld, to suffer fire, Fms. viii. 9. V. with prepp.; vinna at, to 'win to' a thing, effect; þeir fá ekki at unnit, Fms. vii. 27; drekin vinnr síðan at honum, does away with him, Stj.; vinna at úðó, svinum, to tend sheep, swine, Dropl. 16, Rm. 12; vinna at to manage, attend to the sail, Grett. 94 B:—vinna á, to make, víðr; höfum vér mikit á unnit, Fms. xi. 264; þú munt mikit á vinna ummetta mál, Fas. i. 459; to do one bodily harm, kill, ef griðungur víðr á naí, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 188; ef fé víðr á fé, i. 192; maðr vinnr á naí, Nj. 100, Lv. 129; á-unninn verk, bodily injuries, Kb. i. 145; maðr á at hefna, ef vill, sá er á verðr unnit, 147:—vinna fyrir, ok var ekki fyrirunnit um sumarit, Þorf. Karl. 414; vinna fyrir sér; vinna fyrir mat um, to win one's food; hann vinnr ekki fyrir mat sínum, be wins not in head (mat-vinnungr);—þat vinn ek til eings at sálvka þá er mér trúá, 31 new Ed.; vildi hann vinna þat til sættar með þeim bræðrum, Rm. 17; hann hirti ekki hvat hann vann til ef hann fengi þat, x. 7; at ek til vinna, Nj. 170; mun ek heldr þat til vinna at giptask þorir, Ld. 70; vilja gjarna nökkut víð hann til vinna, Fær. 25; það er skil til vinnandi, it is not worth the trouble; fé því er ek vann til, earned, 9;—vinna víð e-u, to withstand; sköpum víðr manngi, mátti hann víð sköpum vinna né sínu aldragi, Fas. i. 199;—vinna e-n yfir (Dan. vinnu), to overcome, Fms. iii. 156, Finnb. 266.

3. Reflex., ekki unnusk þau mjök fyrir, they did little to support each other, Ld. 146; láta fyrir vinnask, to forbear, desist from; þó skal enn gjúta fyrir vinnask, Fms. vii. 116; þorgeir lét eigi fyrir vinnask í nitta mál, Rdr. 296; lét prestriinn fyrir vinnask of umbræðna þaðan á, i. 341.

2. to last, suffice; alla þessa þrjá daga vinnask (Ed.) þeirra vegr, Stj. 131; ríki Assyriorum vinnask (lasted) um 14 ára, 140; Illugi elti hann meðan eyin vinnask, to the end of the day, Grett. 172 new Ed.; meðan dagriinn vinnask, as long as the day lasts till evening, Fas. iii. 4; festrinn vinnask eigi til jarðar, the rope lasted long enough to touch the ground, Fms. ix. 3; to reach, smíðudu þann er vinna(sk) skyldi til himins, Edda (pref.); þar sátu konur í sem vinnask, as there was room, Fms. x. 16; skyldi drekka saman þóðr ok kona svá sem til ynnisk, Eg. 247; meðan Jólín ynnisk, Rdr. 138 (vynnisk, Fms. i. 32, l. c.); Ketill bað Eyvind svá vítt til land at þeim ynnisk báðum til vel, Rdr. 231; ef eigi vinnsk til land, hvárs-veggi, Grág. i. 288; fé þat skulu þeir hafa sem vinnsk, fé vinnsk (vinnz Ed.) betr (Dan. skaa til), Grág. (Kb.) i. 85, 86; þat vinnask mætti at æru þúsund manna, 623. 21; þess víðar er þat megi mál ok misseri, Hm. 59; ef hánun vinnsk (vinnz) eigi þat til þess, Grág. (Kb.) i. 209; vér trúum orku, afli ok sigr-sæli, vinnsk oss þat at gnógu, Ó. H. 202 (cp. 'vinna þórf' above); ek vinnsk þat til þér at launa, I am unable to reward thee, Finnb. 238; vinnsk eigi at dýrka þitt nafn, Barl. 181.

II. recipr., á, to wound one another; þar er menn vinnask á, Grág.; þau

vinnask á þann áverka, er ..., Kb. ii. 40; vinnask á enum meirum sárum, K. þ. K. 116.

vinna, u. f. a work, labour, business; fá sér e-t til vinnu, Gpl. 483; taka vinnur af e-m, Fms. i. 33; vera at vinnu, to be at work, vi. 187; at-vinna, q. v. COMPS: vinnu-afli, a. m. earnings, produce of labour, H.E. i. 396. vinnu-fólk, n. = vinnuhjón. vinnu-fullr, adj. having plenty of work, Stj. 25. vinnu-færtr, adj. able for work, able-bodied, Gpl. 483, 531. vinnu-góðr, adj. doing good work, Fs. 31, Finnb. 296. vinnu-greiftr, a. m. an overseer, Stj. 570. vinnu-hjón, n. pl. work-people, servants on a farm, Lv. 22, mod. vinnu-fólk, as opp. to húsbændr.) vinnu-litill, adj. doing little work, Grett. 69, 70, 120 A. vinnu-maðr, m. a labourer, man-servant on a farm, Fms. i. 33, Ld. 98, N. G. L. ii. 163, Stj. 562, MS. 134. 69, 70: in a town, N. G. L. iii. 15, 44.

vinnandi, part. a doer, worker of; ér vinnendr ílsku, Greg. 24; v. eða fremjandi, Edda 68.

vinnanligr, adj., in u-vinnanligr.

vinnari, a. m. a worker, maker, Skálda 204.

vinningr, m. a gain, profit, Stj. 225, Mag. 62, 66; á-vinningr.

vinon, f. = vinan, friendship, Korm. (in a verse).

VINR, m., gen. vinar; dat. vin, Hm. 41, 42 (seldom vini); pl. vinir, acc. vini, 24 (vinu, Hkr. i. 183, in a verse, cannot be an acc. from vinr). As in sonr (q. v.) the nominative r is freq. dropped, and vinr and vin are both in old and mod. writers and speech used promiscuously: [in A.S. wine; Dan. ven; Swed. vän; vinr is 'par excellence' a Scandinavian word, frændi being used only in the sense of a kinsman; vinr is akin to vin, f., referring to a lost root verb vinan, van, vunnu, to which also belongs the verb una, q. v.; analogous to vin and vinr are the Lat. amicus and amoenus.]

B. USAGES.—A friend, prop. an 'agreeable man'; vin sínum skal maðr vinr vera, þeim ok þess vin, en óvinar síns skyli engi maðr, vinar vinr vera, Hm. 42; til íls vinar, til góðs vinar, 33; með íllum vinum, 50; vápnun ok váðum skulu vinir gleðjask, 40; til góðs vinar liggja gagn-vegir þótt hann sé fírr farinn, 33; ek vil vera vin þeirra, Nj. 5; Guðs vin, Blas. 49; hann var vinr Otkels, Nj. 73; hann gaf Frey vin sínum þann hest hálfan, Hrafn. 5; vinar mín, Ad. 16; tryggvinnr minn, 10; vinr þjóðans, 11; þinn vin fullkominn, Fær. 132; mesti vin beggja, Fms. i. 12; leyniligr vin, Bx. i. 760; segianda er allt vin sínum, Eg.; era sá vinr öðrum er vilt eitt segir, Hm.; í þörf skal vinar neyta, a friend in need is a friend indeed, Fms. viii. 399; hverr á sér vin með úvinum, every man has a friend among foes, Fs. 96; en þá var sem mælt, at hverr á vin með óvinum, Ó. H. 62; missa (or sakna, Fas. ii. 179) vinar í stað, to 'miss a friend' = the bird is flown, Grett. 139; þegnargripu þá í tómt þóttusk vinar missa, in a ditty; vera e-m í vinar húsi, to be one's friend; þat mun ek kjósa, at þú sér mér í vina húsi, Sturl. i. 96; göra vina skipti, to change friends, ii. 142; Freyr lifir eigi vinar augum til þín, Fms. ii. 74; Hrungr sér eigi vinar augum til þórs, Edda 5; ást-vinr, lang-vinr, alda-vinr, trygg-vinr, ú-vinr (or óvinr), qq. v.: in the saying, vera vinr vina sinna, to be the friend of one's own friends, of one whose sympathies are narrow, with a notion of self-willed, fanciful friendship; e. g. hann er ekki allra vinr, en hann er vinr vina sinna; vinr em ek vinar mín, en geld ek þat er illa er til mín gört, Nj. 128.

COMPS: vina-boð, n. a feast of friends, Nj. 2, Fs. 12, 54, Fb. ii. 185, 227, Sturl. iii. 105. vina-fundr, m. a meeting of friends, Glúm. 336; var með þeim engi vinafundr, Fms. x. 60. vina-styrkr, m. strength, backing of friends; með frændafloka ok vinastyrk, Vall. 213. vina-vandr, adj. particular as to friends; an expressive word, in the phrase, vinfastr ok vinavandr, to have few but chosen friends, Nj. 30.

vina-veizla, u. f. friendly = vinaboð, Sturl. iii. 105, 125, Fs. 132, v. l. vin-raun, f. a trial of friends or friendship; hörd mun v. verða, viz. to choose between two friends, Orkn. (in a verse): a proof of friendship, hann tók allvel við þorkatli ok kvað slíkt v. mikla, Dropl. 23.

vin-reið, f. a troop of friends, Ad. 19 (but the reading is doubtful).

vin-ræði, n. friendliness = vinsemd, Fb. i. 163.

vin-samliga, adv. in a friendly manner, Fms. viii. 129; allt tal fór með þeim v., ii. 262: in mod. usage, often at the end of a letter.

vin-samligr, adj. friendly, amicable, Róm. 302, Eb. 241; vinsamlig orð, ráð, Fms. vi. 278, Söl. 32.

vin-samr, adj. 'friendsome,' friendly, Skv. 19, v. l.

vin-semd, f. friendliness (less than vinátta), Fms. xi. 423.

vin-semi, f. = vinsemd, O. H. L.

vin-sending, f. a friendly message; mun hann sent hafa oss enga v., of a Urias message, = forsending (q. v.), Fas. ii. 79.

vin-skapr, m. [Dan. venskab], friendship, Hm. 50, Fs. 160, Eg. 41, Fms. i. 284, x. 37; the saying, svá fyrnisk vinskapr sem fundir, Fb. i. 392 (mod., svo fyrnast ástir sem fundir).

vin-slit, n. pl. a breach of friendship, Ísl. ii. 217.

vin-spell = vinslit, a spoiling of friendship, Gkr. i. 24.

vinstr, f., pl. vinstrar, = the bird stomach in ruminating animals; eina vinstr, vinstrina, freq. in mod. usage, but not recorded in old writers.

VINSTRI, compar. [Dan. venstre; Swed. vänstre], the left; um vinstri hönd, Nj. 28, Fms. vi. 165; til vinstri handar, 439; hvarki til



hægri handar né vinstri, Stj. 438; á vinstri hlið, Fms. ii. 330; vinstri hönd, vinstra auga, eyra, vinstri fótr, etc.; góðask vinstri handar menn *e-s, one's left-hand men, i.e. adversaries*, Hom. 102; vinstra megin, Hrafn. 13.

**vin-sælask**, d. to *endeavour oneself*, Str. 3.

**vin-sæld**, f. a *being beloved, popularity*; kom svá við vinsæld hans, at ..., Fms. i. 32; um fram alla menn at vinsældum ok harðfengi, Eb. 30; öfundsjúkr um vinsældir Magnúss, Orkn. 160; afsláðisk honum vinsæld (ð) mikil, Fms. x. 402, *passim*.

**vin-sæll**, adj. [Dan. *vensel*], compar. vinsælli, superl. -sælstir and -sælastir: —blessed with friends, *endeared, beloved by many, much liked*; hann var vinsæll af öllum mönnum, Eg. 3; þú ert maðr vinsæll af böndum, Nj. 17; Ketill var yngri sona biskups ok einn vinsælli, and *the more popular, the most liked*, Sturl. i. 226; var nú skipan á komin um lund hans, —maðrinn var miklu vinsælli enn áðr (*much more liked than before*) ... Sámr var vinsæll af sínum þingmönnum, Hrafn. 24; hinn vinsælasti af öllum góðum mönnum, Fms. vi. 59; hinn vinsælasti af Væringum, *very popular with the Wæringes*, 144; manna vinsælasti ok góðgjarnast, vi. 19; hann hefir verit einn hverr höfðingi vinsællstr í Noregi, vii. 4: of a deed, action, case, eigi mun vinsæld vera málit, Glúm. 380; mungátin eru misjafnt vinsæl, a saying, Ölk. 34.

**vin-tengdr**, part. bound in *friendship*, þjal.

**vin-traust**, n. *trust in a friend*, Hm. 64.

**vinu-ligr**, adj. [Dan. *venlig*], *friendly*; in ú-vinuligr.

**vin-vandr**, adj. = *vinavandr*; fastúðigr ok v., Fms. viii. 447, v. 1.

**vin-veittliga**, adv. *kindly, good-naturedly*, Nj. 217.

**vin-veittligr**, adj. *friendly*; þeygi v. hlutr, a *thing not agreeable*, Bjarn. 33.

**vin-veitr**, adj., prop. *given in a friendly spirit, friendly, agreeable, favourable*, of things; góra þeim vinveittr samfarar, Skálda (Thorodd); byrinn ekki vinveitr, Ld. 56; nú mun ek góra þér um vinveittr (*show thee a good turn of friendship, humour thee*) ok ríða til þings með þér, Nj. 215; eigi er þá vinveittr gjöfin, Fms. vi. 238; Úlfir þótti ú-vinveittr skemtast konungs, *unfriendly, spiteful*, 347.

**vinza**, ad, [Engl. *winnow*; from *vindr*], to *winnow corn*; ferr hón til iðju sinnar at vinza korn, Thom. 484.

**vinzari**, a, m. [province. Dan. *vindser*; corrupt from *bismar*?], a *steel-yard*; pundara rangan eða vinzara, N. G. L. i. 324.

**vin-þjófr**, m. a '*friend-thief*', a *false friend*, Ad.

**vippa**, u, f. [cp. Dan. *vippe* = Engl. *wibb*], a *nickname*, Sturl. i. 118 C.

**vipr**, f., pl. *viprar* (?), not *vipur*, for the *r* is radical, as is seen from the spelling in vellums and also from Norse *vípr*, Ivar Aasen: —a *toy*; barna vipr, a *child's toy*; þat þótti allt sem barna vipr er aðrar konur gördur hjá því sem hón gördi, Mirm. 140 (Ed. Kölbjng); þykkir honum allt sem ungmennisk-leikr eðr barna vipr þat sem þann hafði áðr numit hjá klerkdómi meistara Per, Glár; þótti allt barna vipr þat er aðrar konur höfðu í skarti hjá henni, Ld. 122 (*vipur einar*, Fms. ii. 21, l. c., should be *viprar einar*?).

**vipra**, ad, to *draw the lips together*; vipra varirnar, Björn.

**vipta** or **vifta**, u, f., in *Darr* perh. read '*vípt*' er orpin, [vefa], the *woof*; þarmar ör mönnum fyrir víptu ok gam, Nj. 275.

**VIRÐA**, pret. *virði*, mod. *virti*; [cp. *verð*; this word and its derivatives are in mod. Norse pruned, and spelt with *y*, *vyrda*; Swed. *vörda*]: —to *fix the worth of a thing, to tax, value*; síðan vóru virð fé Hallgerðar, Nj. 24; búar skulu virða fylgur ómagans tvennar, Grág. i. 259; þar skulu fylgja einn eyrir ok tuttugu, ok virða til friðs, D. I. i. 199; þrjár merkr ok virt til vaðmála, 203; búar skulu virða skip þat til vöru eðr til brends silfrs, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 68; virða e-t til smers, D. N. ii. 93.

**II.** metaph., þat kann engi virða nema Guð einn, Fms. vii. 144; with gen. of the price, virða enskis, Blas. 44; virða mikils, to *rate highly*, Eg. 167; konungr virði hann mikils, Fms. vi. 132; virða e-t litils, O. H. L. 76; úvinir hans höfðu grun á ok virðu til utrúleika við konung, Fms. ix. 428; er þat illa virðanda fyrir þér, it is to be *ill-esteemed, blamed*, ii. 53; mun þat vera vel virt fyrir þér, Karl. 99; svá virðu vinir jarls sem þorkell mundi þá bræðr sitz spara til deilu, Orkn. 180; vita ok virða, Stj. 145; virða e-t með sjálfum sér, to *believe oneself of, consider*, 132; hygg at ok virð með þér sjálfum, 142; virð með sjálfum þér hvat hann mun mega með síns herra fulltingi, Karl. 542. **2.** with prepp.; virða at e-u, to *give heed to a thing, consider it*, Stj. 153; virða e-t fyrir sért, to *count, consider*; virða til, to *pay heed to, regard*; Rafn vildi eigi þat, þviat hann kveðsk vilja virða til enn heilaga Jacobum postola, ok berjask eigi við þorvald, i. e. *Rafn said he would respect the boldness of St. James and not fight Tb.*, Bs. i. 668; heldr skal hitt til virða, at hann vildi Kristni sinni í þyrma, Hom. 109; eg vil ekki virða mig til þess, not *deem myself to that*: virða um e-t = *virða til*, D. N. ii. 95; virða e-t við e-t, to *value, count*; virða við saur ok hégóma, Barl. 74; virð einskis við þá er þér góra í mein, *take no account of it if they do thee wrong*, Hom. (St.). virða sakar við annan, id.; Guð virði við hann (*may God reward*

*bim*) undir hvíllan þunga hann á at standa, Bs. i. 821; biðju vér at takit vára dvöl eigi til þrjúkva, virðandi við oss um leiðar-lengd ok h. veðráttu, *we beg you not to account it for disobedience in us, but on the length of the way, and the severe weather*, D. N. iii. 80; of gratitude, eg virði það við hann, að ..., to *regard past vices*.

**III.** reflex., impers. to *like*; mér virðisk ekki skap hans, Ísl. ii. 217; virðisk þeim vel allt til konungs en eigi ver dróttningar, Fb. ii. 120; hann virðisk þar hverjum manni vel, *every liked him*, Eg. 27, Nj. 46, Fms. i. 61.

**2.** to *deem, think*; við oss svá, sem minnkadisk vár sæmd í því heldr enn yxi, Fms. i; virðisk konunginum hann afbragðs-maðr, Bjarn. 4; very freq. in usage, mér virðist, *me thinks*.

**3.** to *deign, vouchsafe*; af hant virðisk várr Drottinn Jesús at sæðask, Stj.; þú skapar minn vir miskunna mér, Barl. 92; þau miskunnar verk er hann virðisk at 95; öll bréf þau er þeir virða sik (= *virðask*) við at taka, Róm. 24.

**virða**, u, f., in ú-virða, *disregard*.

**virðar**, m. pl. [from *verð*; cp. *hírd*, *verðung*], poet. *king's men, in the king's pay, a body-guard*; the etymology implied in '*vi*' heita þeir menn er '*meta*' mál manna, Edda 107, is scarcely i heill skaltú, vísi, virða njóta, Hkv. i. 54; vápn-söngur virða, Akv. afkár söngur virða, 38; eða víg með virðum, Skv. i. 12.

**-virði**, n. the *worth of a thing*; in compds. and -virði.

**virði-liga**, adv. *worthily, honourably, respectfully*; kveðja e-u v. 32, *passim*: magníficently, skýðask v., Fms. i. 147.

**virði-ligr**, adj. *worthy, worshipful*; v. herra N. M., *gracious the title of a king*, Gpl. 130, Bs. i. 755, Stj. 2.

**2.** *veneri* hann spyr þenna inn virðiliga mann, hverr hann sé, Fms. x. 245; sýnum mikill ok inn virðilgsti, *stately, imposing*, 380.

**3.** of *th fine, splendid*; bústað góðan ok virðiligan, Eg. 197; góra virð kirkju, Ld. 334; virðulig veiðla, Fms. ii. 16, 103, xi. 4; virðiligt 11; erfi gott ok virðiligt, 18; með góðum gjöfum ok virðiligan inn virðilgsti gripr, Eg. 180.

**virðing**, f. a *valuation, taxing*; ef eigi er rétt at virðingu farit, C. i. 189; kveðja búa til skiptinga eða virðinga, ii. 342; þau þrjú hun er hón átti þar í, eptir góðra manna virðingu, Dipl. iv. 16; at lög virðingu, Nj. 103.

**II.** metaph. *worsbip, reputation, honour* konungr hét at auka virðing þeirra, Eg. 33, Fms. i. 20; góra e-n virðing, to *do that honour to one*, v. 309; vér skulum halda páska-dag allri virðing, K. Á. 154; með mikilli virðing, *with great respect*, með allri sæmd ok virðing, Bs. i. 123.

**2.** *opinion, esteem*; at n virðing, to *my mind, opinion*, Fms. vii. 261; í öllum löndum er sú vir á, at ..., Bs. i. 131; var þat ok v. manna, at ..., O. H. L. 232.

**3.** *rank; völd, léni makt* ok virðingar, Hallgr.

**COMPDS.** **virðim** f6, n. a *thing of special value*, Grág. i. 500; kirkja á þrjú hundruð Vm. 9; Bjarni bauð úfrítt v., bæði fyrir vaðmál ok kúgildi, Dipl 13; tíu hundruð í v. ok sjau hundruð í flytjanda eyri, v. 12.

**vingar-för**, f. an *honourable journey*, Fms. vii. 99.

**virðingar-gi** adj. *greedy of honour, ambitious*, Valla L. 206; in mod. usage, i fond of flattery.

**virðingar-heimboð**, n. an *honourable invita* Sturl. i. 40.

**virðingar-hlutr**, m. an *honourable share, great cr* Lv. 13.

**virðingar-kona**, u, f. a *worthy lady*, Sturl. i. 19.

**virðingar-lauss**, adj. *without honour, rank, distinction*, Hkr. ii. 90.

**vingar-maðr**, m. an *appraiser*, Grág. i. 208; a *man of distinction*, E Eg. 162, 466, Nj. 22, Fms. vi. 113; höfðingi ok v. mikill, Fs. 156; E var v., Gullp. 3.

**virðinga-mikill**, adj. of *much worth, worship* Ísl. ii. 9.

**virðingar-munr**, m. *disparity in rank*, Fms. iv. 28.

**virðingar-ráð**, n. a *respectable estate, condition*, þor. i. 370; an *honourable offer*, Fms. vii. 26.

**virðingar-vænlig**, *honourable*, Fs. 44, Grett. 100 new Ed.

**virðingar-vænn**, *honourable*, Sturl. i. 105 C.

**virðir**, m. a *taser*, Edda, Lex. Poët.

**virði-samr**, adj. *vain-glorious*, þiðr. 96.

**virðr**, m. = *verðr* (q. v.), a *meal*; in the allit. law phrase, at *verði at virði, neither at meal nor mess*, Grág. ii. 92, cp. Hm.

**virðu-ligr** and **virðu-liga** = *virðiligr, virðiliga*, qq. v., Stj., Fb., B *passim*, and so in mod. usage.

**VIRGILL** or **virgill**, m. [Goth. *wurgils*; the root is in Germ *würgen*]: —a *halter*; höggva virgulinu sundr, Hom. 117; virgillin, i. 225, Fr. 414; var virgill dreginn á hals honum, Fms. vii. 13; v (acc.), Fb. ii. 330; hvárki gálgi né virgill, Hom. 118 (*virgill*, Fm l. c.): poet., virgill handar = a *bracelet*, Edda; hrynj-virgill brynir ring in chain-*armour*, Eg. (in a verse).

**virgil-nár**, m. a *corpse* gallows, Hm.; cp. gálgnár, Grág.

**VIRKI**, n. = *verk*, Anecd. 8 new Ed. e. *esp.* in compds, ill-virki, *Sto* prek-v., mann-v., qq. v.

**II.** a *work* (= *work in bulwark, a work, etc.*), wall, stronghold, castle, Bs. i. 672, Landn. 69; hann lét kirkju á Agðanesi, ok þar virki ok höfn, Fms. vii. 100; virki þá heitir Skarðaborg, the *work that is called Scarborough*, Korn. 24.

509, O. H. L. 10; virkis-armr, the *wing of a castle*, Nj. 247; virkis-d-garðr, -horn, -hurð, -veggr, -stokkr, Fms. iii. 148, Sturl. i. 31, Krók. Bs. i. 672, Eb. 310, Gullp. 10; virkis-maðr, a *defender in a work*, Eb. 3



bróður mínun, Hrafn. 13; hann skali þá fara til vista sína enna sömu, Grág. i. 91; hann var vistum með fædur sínum, Nj. 39; hann var vistum með þeim bónda er þorlækr hét, Magn. 524; Einarr leitar til vistar við Hrafnakel, Hrafn. 5; mi hafa vistir þínar ventir hér nokkurar stundir, Fms. xi. 310; ek vildi ekki hér í landi hafa vistar hana, Lg. 523; er þar góð vist ok gleðlig, . . . mun eigi vera hér vistir þín þá enn sem í Norrœn, F. 25; veita e-m vist, to lodge one, 13; fara út gróð ok hafa ekki vistar, to have no home, of a servant, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 181; vísu e-m út vist, id.; hann ætlaði sér vist um vetrinn með Haraldh Gorms-syni, Fms. xi. 19; þú skalt fara brott ok vera eigi vistum milli . . ., F. 57; at hén skipti öllum vistum með þeim er til hennar vöru sendir, Edna 18; margar eru vistir í húsi fædur míns, Greg. 69 (John xiv. 2); ef þau hafa vist trau missirí eptir húsgang, Grág. i. 301; manna-vistir, see maðr (of brott-vist, þar-vist, hird-vist.

II. food, provisions, viands, often in plur.; önga vist þarf hann (he requires no food), vin er honum bæði drykkir ok mat, Edna 24; settu borð ok báru ú vist fyrir þá, Fms. ii. 98; brott var sópat öllum vistum, F. 145; hvat hefir hann at fá þeim at vistum, Edna 23; vápn ok kledi ok vistir, Hrafn. 12, Eg. 76, Ld. n. 341; Hrapp þraut vistir í hafi, Nj. 128; vist ok drykk, meat and drink, Fms. i. 213, x. 270, Eg. 420; vistir ok drykk, Fms. i. 11.

COMPDS: vistar-byrðingr, m. a store-ship, Fms. vi. 402, vii. 310, viii. 121. vista-fang, n. provisions, stores, Bs. i. 781, Fb. iii. 453, Brandkr. 62. vistar-far, n. a domicile, F. 64; ráðask að vistarfari til e-a staðar, Sturl. i. 75; hafa bústað né vistarfar, Eg. 737; vera þar at vistarfari, Ld. 34. Grág. i. 180. vista-fari, adj. changing one's abode; fara vistarfari, Sturl. ii. 21, Fb. i. 256. vista-fétt, n. adj. running short of provisions, Fms. x. 133; lengi hafði vistarfétt verið á skipinu, 655 xvii. 4. vistar-ferli, n.=vistarfar, Eg. 737, Grett. 125 A. vista-fœð, f. a running short of provisions, Róm. 307. vista-gjald, n. a contribution in food, Fms. ii. 216, viii. 323. vistar-görð, f. a sojourn, fare; eigi er hér vöndud vistar-görð, Grett. 125 A. vistar-laun, n. pl. board-wages, Lv. 41. vista-lausa, adj. without provisions, Fms. i. 126, x. 249; but vistar-laussa, homeless, of a servant. vistar-maðr, m. a lodger, boarder, Vm. 120. vista-malr, m. a meal-bag, Grett. 93 A. vista-skortr, m.=vístafœð, F. 177, Fms. i. 128. vista-taka, u, f. a charge for boarding, N. G. L. ii. 41; foraging, Fms. x. 146. vistar-teikja, u, f. a sojourning, boarding, lodging, Fms. v. 314; bjóða e-m vistarteikju, Glúm. 326. vistar-veina, u, f. a boarding, bousing a person, Fbr. 33, Fms. vi. 345. vistar-vera, u, f. a sojourn, Grett. 144; a mansion, John xiv. 2 (Vidalín). vista-prot, n.=vistaskortr, N. G. L. ii. 44, v. 1.

vista, að, to lodge, board; lét hann setja upp skip sitt, ok vista lið, Ed. 320; hann vistar kaupmenn nær skipi, Korm. 190; vistarlið annat lið sitt í Danmörk, Fms. xi. 19; ef menn vilja vista eða fá sita-taka, Jb. 185 B. 2. with dat.; ok vista þeim þat, N. G. L. i. 168.

II. reflex. to take a fixed abode, lodgings, board; Austmenn vistuðusk, Ísl. ii. 192, Lv. 5, Fb. 152; to sojourn, hann vildi hér vistask um sumarit, Glúm. 324; í hvers biskups-dæmi sem þeir vilja vistask eðr vera, Norske Saml. v. 550. 2. in mod. usage esp. of servants in a household, see vist.

vist-fang, n. stores, Orkn. 410:=vístafang. vist-fastr, adj. having a fixed abode, Grág. i. 52, D. I. i. 174. vist-lausa, adj. homeless, with no fixed domicile, a condition liable to a fjórbaugs-garðr, Grág. i. 279, Nj. 54; gefa húsrúm vistlausum, 625. 171. vist-liga, adv.=vísuliga, Fms. i. 185.

VIT, n. [from vita; A. S. ge-wit; Engl. wit; Germ. witz; Dan. vid]:—consciousness, sense; vera í viti sínu, to be in one's senses, to be conscious, of a wounded person, N. G. L. i. 306; ef hón mæli eigi í viti, 340; vitandi vits, Hm., Fb. ii. 76; ú-vit, insensibility; öng-vit, a swoon; inn fyrsti gaf önd ok líf, annarr vit ok hræring, þriði mál ok heyrn, Edna. 2. intelligence, cognisance (=vitorð); var þetta fyrst á fárra manna viti, Nj. 229; ok var þat á fárra manna viti, 258, Mar. 656 A. 18; þat er eigi var á allra manna viti, vitðin all men's knowledge, Sturl. iii. 5; er þat eigi á váru viti, Stj. 216. 3. wit, understanding, reason; þá mælti Austmaðr at Sighvatr ákyldi fyrst eða höfuðit af fiskinum, kvæð þar vit hvers kvikendi í fölgit, Fms. iv. 89; ganga af vitinu, to go out of one's wits, go mad, Fas. i. 92, Karl. 468; hann var fyrir reiði sakir mjök svá af vitinu, Barl. 102; vit heitir speki, Edna 110; minni, vit, skíning, Skálda; engi er hans maki at viti, Nj. 36; ágætt fyrir vits sakir, Fms. ii. 44; spakr at viti, wise, i. 58; þar ferr vit eptir venleik, Ld. 198; manna vænstr lit vits, Fms. ix. 480; em ek svá viti borinn, Fær. 200; vel viti borinn, vitb a good understanding, Fb. ii. 109; mann-vit, ú-vit, verks-vit, hug-vit; the allit. phrase, með vitum (=vitnum) ok vátum, vitb vit and witness, N. G. L. i. 180; þat er mitt vit (my opinion), at . . . Sturl. i. 45.

II. plur. in spec. usages, a place where a thing is kept or boarded, a case (Dan. gjemmer); fannsk engi hlutr í vitar-gull, hams, Fms. ii. 57; hann varðveitti í vitum sínum annars manns fingr-gull, Bs. i. 197; þú hefir í vitum þínum lík barns . . . láta rannsaka vit sín, Clem. 134; ek ætla annat heldr at þú munir hafa hann í vitum þínum, Vápn. 9; rannsökum vit Simonar ok vitum hvat vér finnum þar . . . Símon vil eigi láta rannzaka vit sín, Clem. 134. 2. a dual (?), the nostrils



including the mouth, i. e. the 'cases' of breath and life; blóð rann ákaf af munni hans ok vitum, Fas. iii. 437 (a paper MS.); hélt hann þeim (the hands) fyrir vitin á sór, ellegar hefði hann öndina misst í ógna hver, *be held his hands before his nostrils and mouth, or he would have lost his breath in that dreadful cauldron*, Stef. Ól.; rann mikill sjór af vitum hans = *ἀν ὄρουα τε βῆναι θ'*, Od. v. 456; hence later, esp. in eccl. usage, *one's wits*, the five senses; fimmm líkamsm vitum várum, Greg. 23, MS. 625. 177; öllum vitum ens ytra manns ok ens ídra, Hom. 53; gæta fimmm líkamsm vita várra, Hom. (St.); also skilningar-vit = *'wit-cases'*, i. e. the five senses.

**B.** vit [vita A. IV], in the adverbial phrase, á vit e-m or e-s, 'towards a person', calling on, visiting; koma e-m á vit e-s, *to bring one towards*, Yt.; jarl sneri þá þangat á vit þeirra, *turned towards them*, Fms. ix. 310; Englands á vit, *towards England*, Ód.; fór Magnúss jarl vestr um haf á vit ríkis síns, *M. returned to his kingdom*, Orkn. 158; nú kaupir hann skip, ok ætlar at fara útan á vit fjárlins, Bjarn. 13; jarl átti festarmey þar á Englandi ok fór hann þess ráðs á vit, Ó. H. 192; ríða á vit sín, *to look after one's own affairs*, Ld. 150 (see ríða); lyfja þeim sitt ofbeldi, nema þeir ríði skjótt á vit sín, Al. 10.

**vit**, pers. pron. dual, *we two*; in mod. usage **við**, and so in old vellums, but mostly abbreviated *v*, passim; see *ek* C and Gramm. p. xxi.

**VITA**, a verb whose present is in a preterite form, see Gramm. p. xxiii: pres. veit, veizt (veiztu), veit; plur. vitum, vituð, vitu, later and mod. vitði, vita; the latter form appears in vellums early in the 14th century, e. g. þér vitði, Fms. vi. 144, from the Hulda: pret. vissa, vissir, vissi (never viti, cp. Goth. *wisso*, mod. Dan. *vidste*): subj. pres. vita, pret. vissa; imperat. vit, vittu; part. vitaðr (vitinn, Hornklofi): with neg. suff. veit-at, *knows not*, Hm. 74; veit-k-a-ek, 'wot I not I', Hkr. iii. 376; veizt-attu, Hbl. 4; vitum-a, *we know not*, Skv. 3. 18; vissi-t, *knew not*: [Ulf. *vitian* = *εἰδέναι*, *γινώσκειν*; A. S. and Hel. *vitian*; Engl. *wit*; Germ. *wissen*; Dan. *vide*; Swed. *vita*; Lat. *videre*; Gr. *εἰδέναι*.]

**A.** *To wit*, have sense, be conscious; hneig hón aprt ok vissi ekki til manna, Bjarn. 68; varð hann svá feginn at varla vissi hann, Flóv.; fadirinn vissi ekki lengi, svá þótti honum mikitt, Bs. i. 369; hann þóttisk nær ekki vita fyrir hræzlu, Fms. vii. 142; hann var enn eigi örendr en vissi þó ekki, Fb. ii. 453; ek var svá sýfjadr at ek vissa fátt frá mér, Gisl. 61; hestr laust einn ungan mann í höfuðit, ok sprakk mjök, ok vissi ekki, Bs. i. 314. l. c.; tók hann einn þeirra ok varðisk með, þar til er sá vissi ekki til sín, Fms. vi. 110; hann tók augna-verk strangan, ok vissi hann löngum hvárki í þenna heim né annan, Bs. i. 317; hann vissi lengi ekki hingat, 336; ok þá vissi þá ekki til sín löngum, 335; hvárt skal hjóna færa annat fram þat sem heldr hefir fé til, nema annat þeirra viti eigi vel (*unless be not in the enjoyment of his full senses*) en þegar er því batnar, Grág. i. 300: with gen., gráðrigr hálr nema geðs viti, Hm. 19 (see B. 3).

**2.** *vita skyn á, to understand, know*, Nj. 223, Grág. ii. 167, Fms. i. 186, xi. 323 (see skyn); *vita ván e-s, to expect*, Eg. 746, Fms. viii. 180, Nj. 75, Blas. 46.

**II.** *to wit, know*; vituð er enn eða hvat, Vsp.; þeir er vel mart vitu, Hm. 53; ek veit, 76; vita sik saklausan, *to know oneself to be sackless*, Eg. 49; sidan skaltú vita þitt eyrendi, Finn. 258; ef þér vitu þetta eigi, Nj. 2; veit ek þann mann er þora man, 89; veizt þú hvat þér man verða at bana?—Veit ek, segir Njáll, 85; veitast hinn er vætki veit, Hm. 74.

**2.** *with prepp.*; *vita fram* (fram-viss); vissi hann vel fram sem Vanir aðrir, þkv. 15; vita fyrir, *to foreknow* (for-vitri); vita örlog sín fyrir, Hm. passim; mundi hann þat vita fyrir er hann vissi dauda sinn, Nj. 98; vita til e-s, *to know of*, Fms. x. 337; ekki vissu landsmenn til um ferð Þórólfs, Eg. 78.

**3.** *with the particle 'at'*; þóttisk þorkell vita at Grímur var þar, Dropl. 34; hann vissi at skíða-hlaði var til dyrr þær, 29; eigi munda ek vita at blóð-refillinn kæmi við mik í gar lítað, Fms. xi. 144; veitka ek nema þú þykkisk nú minn hláðr, Hkr. iii. 376.

**III.** *in exclamations*; hvat veit ek hvárt menn munu aldrí hætta lygi-sögum, Fb. i. 184; var þetta hans bani, sem vita mátti, i. e. *of course*, Stj. 541; hvat ek veit, hvárt ek mun, *what know I! should I?*... as an interjection, Hm. 85; veiztu, ef þú vin átt, farðu at finna opt, Hm. 43; veit þat trúa mín, *upon my faith!* Edda; veit menn, mod. viti menn! see maðr B. 3; hvar viti menn (*whoever knew*) slíku bellt við konungmann, Eg. 415; hvar viti aðr ortal maðr með aðra hætta, Edda (Ht.).

**IV.** *to see, try*; má ek vita at ek fá af henni nökkurn vísdom, Stj. 491; ek mun ríða ok hitta Óspak, ok vita at hann vil settask, Band. 5; ok vita at vér næðim Sokka víkingi, Fms. ii. 5; sá skal vita, er á strenginum heldr, hvárt hann skelfr, Fb. ii. 120; vil ek fara ok vita, at ek mega bjarga honum, 623. 16; vittu ef þú hjálpir, *see if thou canst help*, Og. 5; vit at þú náir sverði því, Dropl. 28; fara heim ok vita hvers viss yrði, Nj. 114; vér skulum hlaupta af fylkingu þeirra, ok vita at vér komimk svá í gegnum, Fær. 81; skal yðr þat heimilt, ok vita at þit þroskizk hér, 45; sendi Sirpa bónda sinn at vita sér um brún-gras, *to fetch for her* (cp. vitja), Finab. 258; ókunnaugt ertú mér, ok vil ek vita við skipverja hvat þeim sýnisk ráð, Fbr. 62 new Ed.; ok bað hana vita af hón kenndi höfuðit, Bjarn. 68.

**V.** *to look towards*, of a place, = Lat. *spectare ad*, *vergere*

**in**; in þat er vissi til norðr-ættar, Edda 22; sá armr er vissi at dkingu, Fms. vi. 406; ok lögbusk þaðan undir sem at veit bænum, viii. 377; bæði þat er aprt vissi ok fram, vii. 94; á þann bekk er vissi móti sólu, vi. 439; þann arminn er vissi at sjánum, viii. 115; rökdur þangat sporin sem klaufinnar höfðu vitað, Ó. H. 152; vissu þá grundvellir upp, en veggir í jörð niðr, Sks. 142 new Ed.; fætr vissu upp, Eg. 508; þar á eyinni er vissi til Atleyjar, 222; þeir fundu innvið allt þar sem bolta vissi, *they found the vine wherever there was woodland*, Þorfr. Karl. 420; en þröask, ef hann vissi til mikilleiks, *if it shewed growth*, Korm. 8; allt þat er honum þótti grjóts vita, þótti honum við gull glóa, Konr.

**2.** *metaph.* *to come under that and that head, to respect, mean, have such and such bearing*; sökin veit til lands-laga en ekki til Bjarkeyjar-réttar, *this case comes under the country-law, and not under the town-law*, Fms. vii. 130; eigi veit þannig vita, *that is not the case*, Nj. 180; ef öðru-visi veit vita, Al. 106; seg mér et sanna, hversu við veit, *bow things stand*, Fms. iii. 70; konungr svarar, at mál þat vissi allt annan veg vitað, Ó. H. 199; hvat veit hrygð þessi? Stj. 600; hvat veit þú þetta, *what means this shewing?* Fms. viii. 141; hvat vissi laga-frétt sú er Emundur spurði í gar? Ó. H. 87; skipan er hér á vorðin, ok veit ek eigi hvat þat-veit, *I know not what it means, cannot understand it*, Fb. 6; þat man eigi óngra tíðenda vita, i. e. *that will mean something great*, Nj. 83; gör sem ek býð þér, ok kann vera, at þér viti vel, *do as I bid thee, and may be, it will be well with thee*, 655 xiii. B. 4; ok rædda um þat at nú mundi vel vita, Ísl. ii. 354; hræzlu (gen.) þat vissi, *it savoured of fear*, Am. 97; ekki vita slíkt orð lítills, Sd. 151; hlæra þú af því at þér góðs viti, *it is for no good that thou laughest*, Bkv. 2. 31; er lítills góðs vissi, Barl. 20; þá gleði er viti til meins, Hom. (St.); þat er til hans veit, *what respects him*, Orkn. 314; þat er til heiðins síðar veit, N. G. L. i. 383.

**3.** *vita á, to forebode*; brakar í klaufum, vind mun á vita, Mar. 1057 (cp. á-vitull); það veit á regn, storm, ..., of weather marks.

**B.** *Recipr. to know of one another*; þeir vissusk jafnan til í hafinu, Landn. 56; ok vitask þeir við mála-munda þann sá á miðli, *to know mutually*, Grág. i. 469; better, ok vitusk þeir þat við mála-munda þann, Kb. i. 131. **2.** *pass.*; skyldi aldreí annat vitask, *to be known*, Fas. i. 22. **3.** *part.*; vitandi né valdandi þessa verks, Fms. ix. 412; margs vitandi, Vsp. 20, Edda 11; vitandi vits, Hm. 17, Fms. v. 258 (cp. A. 1); vitandi mannavits, Edda 9; viss vitandi, *intentionally, knowingly*, Jb. 309 A; visir vitendr, Grág. (Kb.) i. 243, ii. 57; visar vitendr, Grág. i. 228.

**4.** *the past pret.*; á morgun skal okkur saga vituð verða, *to be known, proved*, 655 xiii. B. 1; þat mátti eigi vitað verða, 625. 83; ef þetta er satt, þá er þat vitað (*clear, manifest*) at hann hefir eigi mætt verit, Fms. x. 294; þat er vitað (*well known*) at sjá maðr er afbragð annarra manna, vi. 144; ok er þat vitað hver stórtíðendi görðusk um hans mál, vi. 124; sá er þeim völlr of vitaðr, *that field is marked out for them*, Vpm. 18; valk vitinn Friggjar faðm-byggvi, *allotted to Odin*, Hornklofi.

**vita-fé**, n. a law phrase, *secure money*, i. e. secured by a verdict or the like; þat er allt vitafé er váttr vitu, ok allt þat er dómr dæmir manni, etc., Gpl. 508; sækja sem vitafé, 306; þat er v. er fest er fyrir vátum, N. G. L. i. 221: mod. *vita-skuld*.

**vitand**, vitand (mod. vitund), f. *intelligence, consciousness, a being privy to, conscious of*; var þat gört með yðvarri vitand ok ráði, Fms. vii. 305; í því ráði ok vitand hafði verit Hákon dufa, ix. 452; þú Búi hefir hér vel verit í vetr, at varri vitund, *in our opinion, to our knowledge*, Ísl. ii. 442; at minni vitund, Orkn. 254; at vér fám hvárki af þeim vitand né syn, Fb. iii. 156; hin minnsta synd at vitan gör, *a willing, conscious sin*, Eluc. 675. 26; halda fyrir eins-eiði at sinni vitend (sic), N. G. L. ii. 68, 128; um sum silvirki eigi tvímælis laust hvárt þér manit þurtt hafa um setið allar vitundir, Sturl. iii. 261; hygg þú at hann máni af þér bera vitundina þá er hann skal sik undan sökum færa, Orkn. 454; með-vitund.

**II.** *a whit, bit*; ekki vitund, *not a whit*, freq. in mod. usage, but only with the negative.

**vitandi**, part. *knowing, witting*; göra e-t vitandi ok ó-vitandi.

**vitand-liga**, adv. *wittingly*; ekki mér vitandiga, *not in my knowledge*.

**vitand-ligr**, adj. *known*; ekki mér vitandligr, *'tis not known to me*.

**vita-skuld**, m. *an acknowledged debt*; at loknum öllum vita-várskuldum, *debts contracted in the spring*, Dipl. v. 18.

**2.** *metaph.* in mod. usage, *a matter of course*; það er vitaskuld!

**Vitaz-gjafi**, a, m. (of a gen. **vitadr** = *surety*), a 'sure giver', the name of a field, the crop of which never failed; þat var akr er kallaðr var Vitazgjafi þvíat hann varð aldreí úfrær, ... eigi brásk hann Vitazgjafi enn, Glúm. 340, 343.

**vit-fátt**, n. adj. *short of wit*; e-m verðr vitfátt, Fas. i. 104.

**vit-firring**, f. *'wit-estrangement'*, insanity, madness, Grág. i. 154, Fms. vi. 141, Bs. i. 371.

**viti**, a, m. *a signal*; þat þótti eigi góðs viti, *it boded nothing good*, Fs. 20; illis-viti, *boding evil*.

**2.** *as a naut. term*; hafa vita af landi, *to stand so near land as to be aware of it*, of the marks by which sailors note the proximity of land; hann sigldi fyrir sunnan Ísland ok hafði vita af, Ó. H. 75; allir settu augu sín aprt um skut, meðan þeir máttu nokkurn vita sjá til föstr-jarðar sinnar, Al. 12.

**3.** *a beacon kindled* as a warning signal when a fleet or enemy was in sight or had arrived,



Hák. S. Góða ch. 21, and Orkn. ch. 71-74, N.G.L. i. 102; eld ok brenna fyrir austan borg... þat mun viti kallaðr, Gs. 18; vita eldi göra á háum fjöllum... svá at hvern mætti sjá frá öðrum, sú var vænja, at vitar fóru austan eftir landi, Hkr. i. 147; skjóta upp vita, ii. 458; fleygja eldi í vitana, Fms. viii. 74, 188; lögðu þar í eld ok þu þar vita, Eg. 222; brenna vita, Fær.; halda vita, gæta vita, kynda na, slá eldi í vita, etc., Orkn. l.c.; veðr-vita, a wane, weather-cock. a-karl, vita-vörðr, m. a beacon-watchman, Fms. viii. 73, 188, Gpl. N.G.L. i. 102.

viti, a, m. a leader; in odd-viti; ú-viti, an artless person, e. g. a child; viti, an evil boder; ör-viti or ör-vita, insane.

viti, n. (?), a moment, point of time (?); en hvert viti (every time) er þá festir útleigðar-eið, þá skal..., N.G.L. i. 161.

vitja, að, [vit B], to call on, visit, with gen.; vitja frænda sinna, Fms. 84; at þeir mundi koma ok vitja Gizorar, pay G. a visit, attack him at home, Sturl. iii. 183, Fms. vii. 37; þóttusk þeir vita, hvar hans var at þá, where he was to be found, 203; to come to look after a previous agreement or promise, vitja þessa mála, Fær. 255; hann er kominn vitja heita þeirra, er..., Fms. v. 43; vitja þeirra einka-mála, er..., 288; vitja ráðsins, Ísl. ii. 241; þeir vitja graðungsins (they went to fetch bull = Germ. *abbolen*), en selja Kormaki bauginn, Korm. 218; at vitja þar þeirrar er hann hafði þegit, Eg. 35; ver hér í nótt ok vitja heilla, soothsaying, Korm. 206.

2. with prep.; at vitja eigi optarr út til lands, Fms. i. 275; Guð Drottinn vitjaði til Saram, the Lord God led Sarah, Stj. (Gen. xxi. 1).

3. eccl. to visit, of a bishop; þegar inn vitjar, D.N. iii. 10; vitja sjúkra, to visit the sick; hús-vitja, q. v.

vitjan or vitjón, f. a visit, Fms. vii. 88; þú kennir eigi tíð vitjunar þinar, Greg. 39; = þekkja ekki sinn vitjunar-tíma, N. T. 2. eccl. visitation; lét hann Árna biskup taka af sér vitjun til þess er vera átti í nýjum lögum, Bs. i. 783, v.l.; hús-vitjan, q. v.

vitka, að, to bewitch; in finn-vitka, q. v., and perh. in Hm.—skylit inn vitka váðr, 74.

vitkask, Hom. (St.) 2. to recover one's senses, Ver. 31, MS. 625. 72; cerir vitkask, Hom. (St.) 2. to recover from a swoon, Orkn. 212; hann í öngvit, en er hann vitkaðisk, Fms. vi. 230; ljósta hann í svíma... mundr vitkaðisk, ii. 69; endr-v.

vitki, a, m. [A.S. *witiga* = a prophet; whence Engl. wizard, witch; H.G. *wizago*; of which word the mod. Germ. *weissager* is a corruption, as if from *sagen*]; —prop. a wise man, but only used of a wizard; vólur allar frá Viðólfi, vitkar allir frá Vilmeiði, Hdl. 32; vitka líki a warlock's shape) fórtu verþjóð yfir, Ls. 24.

vitlausa (mod. *vitleysa*), u, f. *witlessness, nonsense*, Nj. 214.

vit-lauss, adj. *witless*; vitlaus hljóð, Skálda: *witless, foolish*, Fms. ix. 5, Barl. 127; mad, Boll. 350; v. snápr, Stj. 625, Bs. i. 371, Magn. 3, Eg. 217 (of a drunken person).

vit-leysi, n. *madness*, Stj. 91, Fms. vii. 150.

vit-leysingr, m. a *witless, insane person, idiot*, Fms. i. 292.

vit-litill, adj. *small-witted, of little wit*, Grág. ii. 112, Fms. ii. 154, afn. 10; compar. vit-minni, Lv. 32.

vit-lostinn, part. *wit-struck*, insane, K. Á. 120.

vit-maðr, m. a *wit*, a clever person, Bárð. 169.

vit-menni, n. = vitmaðr, Lv. 32.

vit-mikill, adj. *of much wit, clever*, Odd. 4.

vitna, að, [Dan. *vidne*], to witness, attest, with acc.; vitna málit ok ja..., Al. 125; vitna með lyritrar-eiði, Gpl. 435; vitnað kaup, G.L. i. 24; vitna e-t undir e-n, to call one as a witness, ii. 259, Nj.

2. pass. to be proved by witness, Bs. i. 786.

vitna, u, f. = vitni; bera vitnur, Mar.

vitneskja, u, f. a sign, signal; reisa upp háfa stöng til vitneskju, Al. 1; kvæð þat vera myndu góða vitneskju (a good sign) er svá hafði at rízk, Ó.H. 26.

2. intelligence, information; hafa vitneskju af, to be aware of a fact.

ITNI, n. [A.S. *witnes*; Engl. *witness*; Dan. *vidne* = testis]: —*witnes*, testimony (prop. vitni is the act, 'váttr' the person, but sometimes the terms are confounded, as *witness* is in Engl.); bera vitni, to bear witness; bera vitni með e-m, Eg. 61, Fms. vi. 194; sama vitni berr Gale-lækn.; bera e-m gótt vitni, Nj. 11; eins þeirra vitni skyldi hrinda til orðmanna vitni, Ó.H. 227: an evidence, outward mark, var þar optinn þgr til vitnis, 655 xiv. B. 2.

2. = váttr, a witness, of persons; nefna vitni, to call witnesses, Fms. vii. 142; nefna vitni at e-u, Grág. i. 211, 214; þá hann fram vitni sín ok váttröð, Fms. vii. 142; kjósa með vitni, þrt..., Grág. i. 210; eptir vitnum ok gögnum skal hvert mál dæma, G.L. i. 31; nú eru þau vitni er eigi skulu and-vitni í móti koma, þat er mstefnu-vitni..., 32; var þat vitnum bundit, Fms. vi. 149; ef maðr lask lostinn, ok eru eigi vitni við, þá..., if a man says that he has been beaten, there being no witnesses, N.G.L. i. 73; hann skal beidda n með vitnum at bregða af marki, Jb. 290; allit, þá lét hann ganga m vitni sín ok vátta, Fms. vii. 141.

COMPS: vitnis-burðr, a bearing witness, giving evidence, K. Á. 50, Fms. x. 22; as a law m, Gpl. 475; gjalda samkvæði at v. þeim er hann hefir þorit, Grág. 39; leita vitnisburða, Fms. vi. 194, passim.

vitnis-búð, f. the

'booth of witness,' the Tabernacle, Stj. 310. vitnis-bærr, adj. able to bear witness; vera v. um mál, Gpl. 400; skal hann með engu máti v., H. E. ii. 67. vitnis-faatr, adj. 'proof-fast,' that can be proved, Fms. ii. 242. vitnis-fjall, n. = the mount of the Covenant, Hom. 107. vitnis-lauss, adj. unattested; vitnislausar sögur, Hkr. iii. 96. vitna-laust = vitnislaust, Sd. 140. vitnis-maðr, m. a witness, = váttr, 655 xiii. 1, D.N. i. 51, Grág. i. 219, Jb. 406. vitnis-sannr, adj. convicted by evidence, Gpl. 393. vitnis-örk, f. the ark of the covenant, = sáttmáls-örk, Stj. 311, Eluc.

vitnir, m. [vitt = charms], a poet, name of the wolf, no doubt from its being a charmed, bewitched animal (witches rode on wolves), Lex. Poet., Gm. 23, passim.

vit-örð, n. [cp. Ulf. *weit-wods* = *μῆτρως*, *weit-wodija* and *weit-wodei* = *μῆτρειος*, *weit-wodian* = *μῆτρειός*; thus lecl. vitörð would be q. vitöð]; —private counsel, confidence; vera á fleiri manna vitörð, in the confidence of more men, Nj. 231; var þetta fyrst á fárra manna vitörði (viti, v.l.), 229; ekki var marga manna vitörð á hans ætterni, Fms. x. 391; ekki var þat á vitörði alþýðu, vi. 134; af nökkuru vitörði, Róm. 286; þat var á marga manna vitörði með hverjum skildaga..., Ó.H. 95; vera í ráðum ok vitörðum með e-m um verk, Eg. 139; nema hann kalli þik til vitörðs með sér, unless he takes thee into his counsel, Sks. 361 B; fyrir útan vitörð e-s, without one's knowledge, 745; allit, fyrir útan vitörð eðr vilja þess er átti, Grág. ii. 348; fékk hann ekki skirt sik frá vitörðinu, he could not clear himself from the charge of cognisance, Róm. 287; in mod. usage, vera í vitörði með e-m, as a law term mostly in a bad sense.

2. a report; tók at vaxa vitörð of hann ok svá metörð ok yfirleiti, Fms. x. 391. vitörðs-maðr, m. a person cognisant (Dan. *medvider*), D.N. v. 61.

VITR, vitr, vittr, adj., the r is radical; compar. vitrari, superl. vitrastr: —wise, of a person; vitr ok víðfrægr, Symb. 32; þú ert okkar vitrari, Fms. i. 59; vitr maðr ok réttörðr, Fb. i. 516; manna vitrastr, Nj. 2; kvenna vitrust ok vænust, Fms. vi. 119; þeir sem vitrari vátu, 13; honum vírðisk mærin vitr ok hæversk, 57; at ráði allra vitrustu manna, Anal. 160; þeir er vitrir hugðusk vera, Barl. 127; vitr kona ertú, Ragna, Orkn. 254; hvat þá varð vitri (dat. fem.), Am. 12; Sigurðr jarl var manna vitrastr, Fms. i. 13; hann var vitr maðr ok forspár um marga hluti, Eb. 42; jafnan vægir inn vitrari, Fms. vi. 220; fár er svá vitr at allt sjái sem er, a saying, Orkn. 304; stór-vitr, all-vitr, al-vitr, ú-vitr, spak-vitr, mis-vitr, slæg-vitr, qq. v.

2. = vitligr, of a rare thing; vitr áhyggja, Eluc. 2.

vit-r, = váttr, a wight, Hkv. i. 53.

vitra, u, f. *wit, wisdom, sagacity*; talði þá hafa litla vitru sýnda í sínum ráðum, Fms. viii. 168; fyrir vitru sakir ok dirðar, iv. 263; bæði sakir vitru ok framburðar, Orkn. 62 (in Lex. Run.); at vitra ormsins eðdi einfaldleik dúfunnar, Greg. 20; af heilagri vitru, Clem. 143.

vitra, að, to manifest, lay open, reveal; vitra mönnum úrðrða hluti, Greg. 75, Magn. 538; Drottinn lýsir ok vitrar öll ráð hugakota, Hom. 84; Helgr andi vitraði þeim berliga, 656 C. 13; fyrir Gedeon vitraði Engill Guðs, Rb. 376; enn fimta dag at aptni þá var vitrat fyrir þeim at Guðs maðr myndi finnask, 623. 55.

II. reflex. to reveal oneself, appear in a dream or vision, Al. 16; mikit er um fyrirburði slíka, er hann sjálftr vitrask okkr, Nj. 119; á næstu nótt vitraðisk inn helgi Martinus biskup Ólafi konungi í svefni, Fms. i. 280; þá vitrask Ólafir konungur konu hans í draumi ok mælti svá við hana, v. 210; sjá, þá vitraðist honum Engill Drottins í draumi, ok sagði, Matth. i. 20.

vitranar- og vitrunn, f. a revelation; Guðlig vitran, Magn. 492.

II. a vision, appearance in a dream, Mar.; eptir þessa vitran, Fms. v. 210; í vitran þorvalds prests, Bs. i. 133, 302; vitranar-draumr, Post. 656 C. 6; vitranar-staðr, 655 x. 1.

vitringr, m. a wise man, sage (like A.S. *wita*), Barl. 127; hann var höfðing mikill ok vitringr, Ld. 24; hinn mesti vitringr, Fb. ii. 80; freq. in mod. usage, lög-vitringr.

vittr-leikr (-leiki), m. *wisdom*; at þú ráðir drauminn ok lýsir svá yfir vittrleik þínum, Fms. xi. 6; svá þar v. hans af öllum mönnum, Edda (pref.); skörungr at lærðómi ok vittrleik, Bs. passim; snilld ok v., Fms. i. 141; vittrleiki Einaris, Lv. 53; of a dog, cleverness, Fms. x. 254; ironic, vittringinum Eyjólf, the wisacre E., Nj. 235.

vittrleiks-maðr, m. = vitringr, Gisl. 48.

vittr-liga, adv. wisely, with wisdom, Fms. i. 203, Sks. 772, Fb. ii. 136, passim; ú-vittrliga.

vittr-ligr, adj. [Old Engl. *wittrly*], wise, of a thing or action; v. stjörn, Fms. vi. 30; v. ráð, ix. 442, xi. 28; vittrligar ráðagörðir, Ld. 238; snjallara ok vittrligr, Fms. i. 104; er þat vittrligr, vi. 8; vittrlig andsvör, Barl. 125, passim; ú-vittrligr.

vittr-máll, adj. wise in speech, Clem. 128, Stj. 460.

vit-smaligr, adj. = vitligr.

vit-skertir, part. 'short of wit,' insane.

vit-smunir, m. pl. 'stores of wit,' sense, sagacity, cleverness; mun nú betra at hafa vitsmuni við, Nj. 76; lærðóm ok vitzmuni, Bs. i. 90; hefir hann komit á vitzmuni við mik, outwitted me, Lv. 48; með vitzmunum mínum ok hvatleika, Nj. 276; ok er hann var nökkurra



vetra gamall, óxu þó eigi mjök v. hans, Sd. 176; heill í sínum vitzmunum, in one's full senses, D. N. (phrase in wills); eigi er jafnokmit um vitzmuni með ykkir, Fb. ii. 43; freq. in mod. usage. 2. = vit, the five senses; allra vitsmuna, augna, heyrnar..., Hom., St. (rare).

vit-stola, adj. 'wit-stolen,' insane, Fas. iii. 300; freq. in mod. usage, = wild, frantic; cp. ham-stola.

vit-stolinn, part. = vitstola, Fms. vi. 198, K. Á. 120, Stj. 153; vit-stolnir menn ok vanadr, N. G. L. ii. 300.

VITTR, n. [akin to vita], *witchcraft, charms*; engi maðr skal hafa í húsi sínu staf eðr stalla, vittr eðr blót, N. G. L. i. 383; engi maðr má trú á vitt eðr blót, eðr rót, 389; ok draptu á vitt (vætt Cod.) sem vólur, Ls. 24; vitta-vættir, a bewitched wight, a wizard, *witch*, Yt.

vitta, d, to bewitch, charm; vitti hón ganda, Vsp., cp. vitka.

vitta-fullr, adj. full of charms; belgr vittafullr, a bag filled with charms, Kormak., cp. Þorl. Karl. 374 (see taufur).

vittlingr, m. a *wildling, simpleton*, Krók. 6 new Ed.

vittugr, adj. skilled in *witchcraft*; nam hann vittugri valgaldr kveða, Vtkv. 4.

vittull, m. a *wittol, simpleton*; in mann-vittull (q. v.), Ísl. ii. 340.

vitugr, adj. [Engl. *witty*], clever; vitugr ok snjallr, Fms. viii. 390 (v. l.), Fagrsk. 14; svá vitugir, at þeir kunni at ráða fyrir orði ok eiði, Grág. ii. 46.

vitu-ligr, adj., in ú-vituligr.

vitund, f. *conscience* (see vitand).

vit-vandr, adj. requiring *cleverness*, Konr.

vixtr, part. [see vitka], *bewitched*; at hann myndi vixtr vera, ok eigi svá vitandi sem hann skyldi (sem hann myndi vixtr verða eða óvitandi, v. l.), Fagrsk. 32.

viz, adv. *far, widely*; see víðr II.

vizka, u, f., q. s. vitska, [vit], *wisdom*, Fas. i. 392; sýnit vizku yðra, 623. 29; kraptr ok v., Barl. 99; gef honum vizku þins helga anda, 100; skildi konungr þat af vizku sinni, at..., Ó. H. 98; er þat eigi undarligt at gæfa fylgi vizku, 123, passim; vizku-bragð, a wise contrivance, Fær. 157; mikill er vizku-munn orðinn, Nj. 36; vizku-tré, the tree of knowledge, 671. 6; freq. in mod. usage, Jesu óx aldri ok vizka ok náð, N. T., Pass. Vídál: ú-vizka, foolishness; sör-vizka, q. v. COMPS: vizku-liga, adv. *wisely*, Barl. 98.

vizku-ligr, adj. *wise*, Sturl. iii. 246, v. l. vizku-maðr, m. a *wise man*, Fms. vi. 204, x. 170.

vizkr, adj. *clever, sensible*; vizkan (Cod. víþcan) mann, Fms. x. 405; kona knó ok vel vizk, Bs. i. 345.

ví, ví, interj. expressing the twittering of a young bird.

VÍA, að, to *twitter*, of young birds in the nest; og víðka kokin vesallig, víandi láta mata sig, Bb. 2. 25.

vía, u, f., mostly in plur. vífur, the eggs of flies in blown meat, freq. in mod. usage.

vía, að, to *blow meat, lay eggs*, of flies (Lat. *verminare*), also to *swarm*; prob. akin to úa, ýja (qq. v.), to *swarm*.

viða, adv.; viðar, *widest, widely, far and wide, in many places*; sá viða ratar, Hm.; fara viða, Eg. 41; viða um lönd, 32; hann skal svá viða vargr heita, sem..., Grág. ii. 169; hann var viða blár, Fs. 141; viða ónumit land, 18; viða um heiminn, Anal. 39; um Agðir ok viðar, Eg. 32; um allt Hálógaland ok viðar, Fas. ii. 161; sem viðast er veröld bygd, the farthest, Grág. ii. 169; víðast um veröldina, 'widest in the world,' cp. the wide world, Edda (pref.); with gen., viða veraldar, Stj. 43. 2. metaph., hann ló viða, *lied in many cases*, Nj. 270; þykkir mér viðast (in most instances, mostly) sakir hafa til rétt, Orkn. 120; víðast hvar, in most cases or places; það er víðast hvar verið, it is correct in most parts.

viða, d, to *widen*; braut ísinn ok viddi vökna, Bs. i. 346; var brotinn ísinn ok vidd vökinn, 319.

viðátta, u, f. *wideness, openness*, of a district, Sks. 504; á viðáttu sléttra hafa, 506; viðátta jarðar, 549; viðáttu skáldskapr, loose, libellous poetry, Grág. ii. 150.

viðá, f. *width, wideness, extension*; breidd, vidd, lengd, Fms. x. 272; svá vitt land at þat var stakkið borgar-vidd, of the size of a large town, Fas. i. 289; víðr sem stakkgarðs-vidd, Bs. i. 669.

viðerni, n. *width, widening, extension*; innan þess viðernis, H. E. i. 467; mátti þat varla standa fyrir viðerni Kristinnar, it could not hinder the widening of the Church, Mar.

viðga, að, = viðka, Mar.

VÍÐIR, m. [A. S. *wiðig*; Engl. *withy*; cp. Lat. *vitis*], a willow, Edda (Gl.); þat er vex á víði, Pr. 474; in Icel. esp. willow-scrub, dwarf-willow, *salix repens*, fjalla-gráviðir = *salix alpina glauca*; bein-viðir, q. v.; loð-viðir ok kotuns-viðir, the cotton-willow; haga-gráviðir, *salix repens*, Eggert Itin. ch. 267; used for thatching (cp. taug-repr, Hm.), but esp. as fodder; many local names are derived from this plant: Víði-dalr, -nes, -hjálli, -ker (see kjarr), -skógr, Landn., Fs., map of Icel.: Víð-dæslir, men from Víðidálr (whence the family name Vídalin, descended from Arngrim lærdi). COMPS: víð-dæslar, adj. from Víði-dalr, Sturl. iii. 263. víði-hæll, m. a *peg of willow*; þeir hrukku fyrir sem víði-hæll, as a willow-twig, Fms. iv. 250. víði-rif, n. the picking willow-twigs for fodder, Sturl. i. 195 C.

viðir, m., poet. the wide sea, the main, Lex. Poët.; freq. also in mod. ballads, cp. Úlf. 2. 29.

viðka (sounded víkka), að, to *widen*, Bb. 2. 25; dalrinn viðkar, Bb. 173; víðkast, id., Stj. 163.

VÍÐR, víð, vítt, adj., compar. víðari, superl. víðastr; [A. S. *wid*; Engl. *wide*; Germ. *weit*; Dan. *vid*]; —wide, large, of extension; víðr ok rúmr sjór, Stj. 78; víðir skógar, Eg. 130; víð mörk, 57; víðan skjöld, Stj. 461; víða öxi, Sturl. i. 63; pallar svá víðir, at..., Grág. i. 4, passim: allit. phrase, á víða vega, wide abroad, broadcast, Sdm. 46; víðs vegar, in all directions, being scattered about; flýja víðs vegar, Fms. ii. 217, vi. 87; dreifask víðs vegar, Eg. 530.

2. neut.; yfir Noregi svá vítt sem Haraldr inn Hárfagri hafði átt, Fms. v. 238; nú brennr víðara enn hann vildi, Grág. ii. 295; áin féll miklu víðara, Stj. 284; nema hann hafi bross lengr eða víðara, more widely, for a greater distance, Grág. i. 433; um allan Noreg ok enn miklu víðara, Hkr. i. 71; um allt Hálógaland ok þó víðara hvar, Fas. ii. 504; förum heldr víðara til, Fms. vi. 151; leggja eld í Hallvarðs-kirkju ok víðara (in more places) í bæinn, vii. 212. II. víðs, gen. used as adverb, mostly spelt *vís*, very far, full; enn er hann víði tala hann þá var hann víðs fjarr, very far off, Edda i. 344 (Cod. Worm., viz Cod. Reg.); viz ramligr, full strong, Merl. 2. 50; viz erilligr, very fierce, Fms. vi. 169 (in a verse); viz mörg ekkjá, full many a widow, Mork. (in a verse).

B. COMPS: víð-bláinn, m. the wide blue, poet. the heaven, Edda.

við-bygðr, part. wide-peopled, Lex. Poët. víð-faðmr, adj. wide-fathoming; víðfaðmara ríki, Fms. v. 344; víðfaðmi, nickname of an ancient conqueror (the Danish king Ivarr Víðfaðmi), Skjöld. S., Landn.

við-fædmir, m. wide-fathomed, name of one of the heavens, Edda (Gl.) víð-fleygr, adj. wide-flying, Sks. 78, Róm. 331. víð-flögull, adj. id., Lex. Poët. víð-fræga, d, to make wide-known, of praise, Bs. i. 329, Fms. i. 258; mun nafn þitt víðfrægjask um veröldina, Fms. i. 136.

við-frægr, adj. far-renowned, famous, Symb. 32, Fms. vi. 431; ágetari ok víðfrægi, Fb. ii. 118.

við-förli, f. a far-travelling, Bret. 30. víð-förull, adj. far-travelling, Fms. i. 100, Al. II; as a nickname, inn víðförli, the far-traveller, Oddr, Þorvaldr, Eiríkr, Hráni inn víðförli, Fms. i. 60, 274. Fb. i. 29 sqq.

við-gymnir, m. the wide-grappling, poet., Lex. Poët. víð-gyrdill, m. the wide girdle of the earth, i. e. the sea, Lex. Poët.

við-heimr, m. the wide world, the heavens, Edda (Gl.) víð-leikr (-leiki), m. width, extent, Stj. 67, 89, 163, 174, 348.

við-lenda, d, to extend a territory, Sks. 460. víð-lendi, n. broad lands, wideness of land, Stj. 618, Þiðr. 146, Hkr. ii. 171; mart er at segja af víðlendi ferðar Ólafs, the extent of his travels, Fms. x. 395; the wide, open, flat country, Eg. 294; víðlendis-ferð, O. H. L. ch. 8.

við-lendr, adj. having broad lands, of a king, Fms. i. 199, vi. 94, xi. 201, Al. 17, Stj. 610.

við-liga, adv. widely, H. E. i. 512.

við-ligr, adj. wide. víð-opnir, m. the 'wide open,' the hall of Hel, Edda ii. 494.

við-ræðr, adj.; verða víðrætt um e-t, to talk far and wide of a thing, Sd. 148.

við-ræss, adv. [rás], running far, far-roaming, of deer; dýr ölm ok víðræss, Art. 79; in Gkv. 2. 11 the true reading may be, á víðræssar varga leifar (an hyppallage for víðræssa varga leifar), into the realm of the wide-roaming wolves, i. e. into the wild forest (see vargr, and leif I).

við-sýni, f. a wide outlook. víð-sýnn, adj. with wide prospect; menn vóru úti staddir á haugum nokkurn þar sem víðsýnt var, Fms. vi. 120; á víðsýna vega, Mar.

VÍF, n. [A. S. *wif*, *wif-man* = woman; Engl. *wife*; Germ. *weib*; supposed to have originally meant a weaver, from vefa, vífðr] — a woman, but only in poetry; for in Icel. prose, old as well as modern, the word is quite obsolete, Rm. 22; er vaknaði víf ór svefni, Skv. i. 16; þá varð hilmir hugr á vífi, Hkv. 2. 13; hafða ok þess vætki vífs, Hm. 102; víf en fögru, Fms. vii. 61 (in a verse); vant er stafr vífi, Am. 12; velskúfaðra vífa, Orkn. (in a verse); hamra víf, the wife of the rocks, a giantess; gjöf-vinga víf, a witch; ósk-víf, a 'wish-wife,' chosen, 'wedded wife'; geir-víf, spear-wife, = Bellona, Lex. Poët.

vífandi, part., in the phrase, koma að vífandi, to arrive as of a sudden, or by chance.

vífðr, part. wound round; sveill-vífðr, wrapt in ice, Lex. Poët.

vífi-lengjur, f. pl. = Lat. *ambages*; also vain pretences, subterfuges.

vífill, m. [A. S. *wifol*; Engl. *weevil*; Germ. *webel*], prop. a beetle; cp. tord-yfill q. s. tord-vífill, this sense, however, is lost.

2. a pr. name, Landn.; whence in local names, Vífils-fell, -dalr, etc.

víflinn, adj. given to women, = kvennsamr, Fagrsk. ch. 66, Konr. 14, Krók. ch. 11, Völs. R. 47.

VÍFL, f. a cudgel, bat, used in washing; með víflinni, sem konur vóru vanar at hafa til þváttr, Rd. 297; kona fór með klæði til þváttr, hón hafði vífi í hendi, ok barði hann í hel með víflinni, Fms. v. 181; gríð-kona hefir vífi í hendi, ok lýstr á helluna, vii. 243; vera sem vífi at brunni, to be like a bat at the well, i. e. to be in a surly, beating mood, Kormak.

vífl, n. *hesitation*; also víl, víla.

vífla, að, to *stutter*; það víflaðist fyrir honum, Björn.

víflur, f. pl. *waverings, shatterings, confusion*; það kómu víflur á hann.



fni, f. the being vífni, = kvennsemi, Merl. 2. 74.

IG, n. [from vega B; Ulf. *vaiþjo* = μάχη], a fight, battle; this is the oldest sense of the word, prevalent in old poems and in compds; ask at vígi, to meet for battle, Vfm. 17, 18; at vígum, Gm. 49; ótrauðr, Skm. 24; varr við víg, Ls. 13; við þeir kjósa, ríða vígi Vfm. 41; vápu til vígs at ljá, Fsm.; víga guð, víga Njörðr, víga þyr, the god of battle; verja vígi brúar-sporðana, Fms. ii. 207; Heiðar, the battle on the Heath, Heiðarv. S.; hvar sem hón (Freyja) ríðr til þá á hón hálfan val, Edda 16; verja þeim vígi þingvöllinn, Ib. 11; á þeim vígi völlinn, Eb. 20; at vit myndim jafn-færir til vígs, Nj. eiga víg saman, to have a fight together, Bret. 48; engi hefir náð hafa við þeim í vígi, Nj. 80 (hesta-víg, a horse-fight); Tanni sk í móti Bárða, tekks þar víg afburða-fræknligt, Ísl. ii. 369; hann víg móti Tý, Edda 42; vígs atvist, presence, abetting at a fight, Grág. 38 (as a law term); hence is derived II. as a law term,icide, any slaughter with a weapon, in open warfare and private; for the legal meaning, see the remarks s. v. morð, Grág., and the *passim*.

COMPDS: I. with gen. plur.: víga-brandr, m. a war-brand, a sword in the heavens, a kind of 'aurora' boding war, ga-far, n. 'warfare,' battle, slaughter; ófriðr ok v., Landn. 270; á margar úspektir um kvenna-far, ok vígafor, Orkn. 444. víga-ðir = vígaferli, Js. 8; or víga-ferði, n., N. G. L. i. 19, Sks. 252 B, l. 26. víga-ferli, n. pl. 'warfare,' war and slaughter of men; in þetta upphaf vígaferla þinna, Nj. 85; hölmgöngum ok vígaferlum, 645; óeirðar-menn um kvenna-mál ok vígaferli, Lv. 3; újafnaðar vígaferla, Krók. 36. víga-guð, n. the god of battle, Edda (of Tý).

ga-hugr, m. a 'war-mood,' a murderous mood, = víghugr. víga-ðr, m. a fighting man, one ever at war, one who kills many men, Nj. Landn. 150, Eg. 770; hann lézk vera v. ok eiga úvert, Glúm. 3. 2. with gen. sing.: vígs-bætr, f. pl. compensation for manslaughter, Grág. ii. 95, Fms. iii. 56. vígs-gengi, n. the backing one, bing side by side with one in battle; heita, veita e-m v., Ld. 222, Eb. 3, lv. 95. vígs-gjald, n. = vígsbætr, Sturl. ii. 168. víga-ðr, m. a champion, Bs. i. 763. vígs-mál, n. a trial for manslaughter, Nj. 71, 100, Boll. 340. vígs-sök = vígsök, Fms. iii. 155.

B. REAL COMPS: víg-áss, m. a war-beam, for defence; þeir undr höfðu vígása í dyrum, Sturl. ii. 97. víg-bjartir, adj. 'war-ght,' glorious, Lex. Poët. víg-blær, m. 'War-breeze,' name of war-steed, Hkv. 2. 34. víg-bætr, f. = vígsbætr, Grág. ii. 95. víg-nd, n. pl. the gods of battle, Vsp. víg-ðis, f. 'war-fairy,' name one of the Valkyrja; a pr. name of a woman, Landn. víg-djarfr, . daring, gallant, stout-hearted, Hm., Al. 8. víg-drótt, f. wars, Hm. 39. víg-dvalinn, m. name of a dwarf, Sól. víg-fimi, kill in arms, a feat of arms, Dropl. 24, Fær. 129, Fms. i. 97. vígar, adj. skilled in feats of arms, Ld. 242, Sturl. i. 150. víg-fleki

l víg-flaki, a, m. a 'war-board,' mantle of boards, used in battle, = t. vinea (vígflaki, 655 xxv. 2), Sturl. ii. 54; færa út á borðit vígflaka verjask sem bezt, en vega lítt í mót, Fb. i. 542. víg-frékr, adj. war-eager, Edda (in a verse). víg-frækn, adj. martial, Lex. Poët. g-frömuðr, m. a partisan of war, Lex. Poët. víg-fúss, adj. eager battle, Grett. (in a verse): a pr. name (cp. Gr. φιλο-πτολέμου, φιλό-χος), Landn., Glúm. víg-glaðr, adj. rejoicing in war, Lex. Poët. g-grimmr, adj. murderous in battle, Lex. Poët. víg-gryðill, m. a ar-girde, a shelter made in ships during battle, Fms. vi. 263, viii. 6, N. G. L. i. 335. víg-gyrðla, að, to put up the shelter before tle; skip búin ok víggryðluð, Fms. viii. 132; v. skip sín, Orkn. 360, s. 397; on land, Sturl. i. 185. víg-harðr, adj. hardy in war, x. Poët. víg-hestr, m. a war-horse, Eb. 54. víg-hugr, m. a war-mood, martial mood; ef þú verðr með víghug til nokkurs manns, s. xi. 429; þá var hann svá búinn er v. var á honum, Valla L. 208; murderous mood, sér þú eigi at hann stendr með víghug yfir þér uppi? s. vi. 249; þann vegg brá honum opt við síðan er v. var á honum, úm. 342. víg-kæni, f. a feat of arms, = vígími; vel lærð til rar v. á hesti, Sks. 402. víg-kænn, adj. = vígími, Fms. i. 257, 358. víg-kænska, u, f. = vígkæni, El. víg-leysi, n. defence-ness, Stj. 213. víg-lið, n. war-folk, warriors, Hkv. i. 25. víg-rr, adj. martial, doubtful, Am. 51, Ld. 80, 276, Fms. vii. 69, Bs. 559; v. á velli at sjá, of martial appearance, Eg. 475; lét hann it gligasta, Grett. 118 A. víg-ljóssa, adj. having daylight for fight-; en þá var þó svá kveldat, at eigi var vígljóst, ok leggja þeir skip í lægi, Fms. xi. 63. víg-lundur, m. 'war-grove,' poet. a warrior, da pr. name, Vigl. víg-lystr, adj. = vígfúss, Lex. Poët. víg-lýsing, a law term, a declaration or confession of homicide committed, pl. 153 (lýsa II. 3. β). víg-maðr, m. a champion, Post. (Unger).

víg-mannliga, adv. martially, doubtfully, Fms. vii. 225, Mag. víg-mannligr, adj. martial. víg-móðr, adj. weary in battle, s. viii. 411, xi. 274, Ld. 222. víg-nest, n. pl. a 'war-knitting,' coat of mail, Hkv. Hjörv. víg-ólfr, m. a 'war-wolf,' a pr. me, Sól.: Vígólfs-staðir, a local name in western Iceland. víg-krkr, adj. gallant, Lex. Poët. víg-reiðr, adj. 'war-wroth,' in mar-l mood, Nj. 256. víg-reifr, adj. 'laetus bello,' warlike, Lex. Poët.

víg-risinn, adj. gallant in war, Skv. 1. 13. víg-risni, f. prowess in arms, Ls. 2. Víg-ríðr, m. the name of the battle-field where the gods and the sons of Surt meet, Fm. víg-roð, n. and víg-roði, a, m. war-redness, a meteor or red light in the sky boding war; vígroði lýst á ským, O. H. L. 68; verpr vígroða á víkinga, Hkv. 2. 17, cp. Merl. 68. víg-skarda, að, to furnish with ramparts, Fms. x. 153. víg-skár, adj. barred, exposed to war; vígskátt ríki, Ad. víg-akerðr, part furnished with vígskóðr, Stj. 611, 628, 641. víg-skóðr, n. pl. weapons of war, murderous weapons, Lex. Poët. víg-skóðr, n. pl. battlements, ramparts, Stj. 640, Sks. 416, 648, Fms. vi. 149. víg-slanga, u, f. a 'war-sling,' catapult, Fbr. 143, v. l. víg-slóði, a, m. the 'war-slot,' i. e. the section of law treating of battle and manslaughter, Grág., Ib. 17. víg-snarr and víg-anjallr, adj. martial, beraiz, Lex. Poët. víg-sókn, f. a suit for manslaughter, Nj. 109. víg-spárr, adj., in Vsp. 28 as epithet of a battle-field, prob. an error for vígskár, q. v. víg-spjöll, n. pl. 'war-spells,' war-news, Hkv. 2. 11, Gs. 18. víg-sök, f. prosecution for manslaughter; sækja vígsakar, Ib. 8, Grág. i. 104, Nj. 86, Ld. 258; vígsakar aðili, Grág. ii. 22, Eb. 195, Bs. i. 676; vígsaka bætr, Grág. i. 189. víg-tamr, adj. skilled in war, Lex. Poët. víg-tár, n. pl. 'war-tears,' i. e. blood; fella vígtár, to shed war-tears, to bleed, Sighvat. víg-teitr, adj. = víggláðr. víg-tönn, f. a war-tooth, tusk, Vigl. 20, Fas. i. 214, iii. 231; an eye-tooth, N. G. L. i. 171. víg-vél, f. a war-trick, ruse, engine of war, Fms. i. 103; vápuum ok víg-vélum, vi. 69, vii. 93; heidngjar höfðu vagna járnvarða ok marghát-áðar aðrar vígvélar, vi. 145; vinna borg með vígvélum, Stj. 512 (vígvælar). víg-völlr, m. a battle-field, Bret. 54, Eg. 491, Nj. 212, Ld. 224, Hkr. i. 159, Fms. xi. 372. víg-völtr, m. a 'war-stick,' weapon, a collective term; með óxar-hamri, eða hvámgri vígvöl er maðr hefir, Grág. ii. 14, Pr. 415, Fms. viii. 249. víg-þeyr, m. a 'war-breeze,' i. e. battle, Lex. Poët. víg-þrot, n. 'war-abatement,' end of the battle, Vfm. víg-þryma, u, f. a 'war-storm,' i. e. battle, Hkv. i. 6. víg-þessa, að (vígáss), to furnish with vígáss. víg-örtr, adj. eager for war, Lex. Poët.

vígl, n. a vantage-ground, stronghold; þar var svá mikill vígis-munnr, at elcki . . . Fms. viii. 427; var hamarrinn víðr ofan ok vígi gott, ii. 93, Eb. 188, 238, Fs. 90; öruggt vígi, Gullþ. 52 (Ed.); þar er vígi nakkvat, Nj. 95; renna til vígis í Almanna-gjafi, 228; metaph., engi vörn eðr vígi, Sks. 131. II. the bulwarks or gunwale of a ship, Edda (Gl.); þeir tóku þar frá (from the ships) vígin, Fms. ix. 44; hlöðu skipin til úfars á lausa-viðum þeim er þeir tengðu útan við vígin, Bs. i. 392; kemr annat áfall, . . . ofan drap flaugina ok af vígin bæði, 422.

Vígi, a, m. a fighter, only used as the name of a bound, e. g. Vígi, the dog of king Olave Tryggvason, Fms. i-iii; and so in mod. usage. víging, f. a consecration, N. G. L. i. 345, 352.

VÍGJA, ð, [Ulf. *weiban*, *ga-weiban*, = ἀγιάζω; Germ. *weiben*; Dan. *vi*; Swed. *viga*; cp. Ulf. *weiba* = λεύω, *weibiþa* = holiness, *weis* = ἄγιος; the adjective has been displaced by heilagr, q. v.; the vé (q. v.) is a different word]: to consecrate; in heathen sense with the hammer of Thor, vígit okkr saman Várar-hendi, þkv. 30; tók upp hamarrinn Mjólni ok brá upp ok vígði hafr-stökurnar, Edda 28; konungur vígði þá (the dwarfs) útan steins með mála-saxi, Fas. i. 514, ii. 327, 338. II. in Christian sense; vár skulum vígja tvá elda, Nj. 162; vígja kirkju, K. þ. K.; vígja prest, biskup, djákn, Bs. *passim*; vígja til konungs, to anoint as king, Ver. 25, Rb.; vígja konung til kórónu, Fms. x. 13; but this was unknown in the earlier times, king Magnus Erlingsson being the first Norse king who was consecrated by the church (A. D. 1164); in Denmark the custom was somewhat earlier: of wedlock, láta sik saman vígja við Ceceliu, Hkr. iii. 292; vígja saman hjón, Vm. 76. A. *pass*; vígjask til biskups, prests, nunnu, to be ordained, Jb. 17, Grág. i. 307, Bs. *passim*.

víg, adj. in fighting state, serviceable; allir vígir karlar, Fms. i. 209; skilled in arms, vígt vel, Nj. 2; vígr manna bezt, Fms. ii. 20, Eb. 32. II. neut. vígt, a law phrase, in self-defence; þar er vígt í gegn þeim frumhlaupum, Grág. ii. 9; sex eru konur þær er maðr á vígt um, 60; mér þykkir eigi at þér vígt, svá gömlum manni, Fms. xi. 155; þeir drápu karla þá er vígt var at, they smote the men that might be slain, Hkr. i. 235 (referring to the rule in the old code of honour, that it was a disgrace to slay women and children, the aged and the helpless).

vígsla, u, f. a consecration, ordination; messu-djákn at vígslu, Nj. 272; kom erkbiskup heim frá vígslu, Fms. ix. 423; taka vígslu af biskupi, Bs. i, Grág. *passim*; kirkju-vígsla, consecration of a church; biskups-vígsla, prests-vígsla, ordination of a bishop, priest; hjóna-vígsla, a wed-ding; konungs-vígsla, a coronation; vatns-vígsla, Bs. *passim*; vígslu-dagr, the day of consecration; vígslu-faðir, an ordaining father (of a bishop), cp. 'god-father,' Bs.; vígslu-görð, a performance of ordination, Fms. x. 11; vígslu-maðr, a man in holy orders, viii. 269; vígslu-gjöf, id., Ann. 1356; leggja vígslu-hendr yfir e-n, to lay hands on, of a bishop, Bs. i. 850; vígslu-hrútr, the sacrificial ram, Stj.; vígslu-eiðr, the coronation-oath, Fms. viii. 155; vígslu-gull, a coronation-ring, x. 15; vígslu-kaup, a consecration-fee, K. A. 76; vígslu-klæði, -akrúð, the coro-



*nation-robber*, Fms. x. 16, viii. 193; *vígslu-sverð*, a coronation-sword, x. 15, 109; *vígslu-taka*, a receiving consecration, H. E. i. 255; *vígslu-pallr*, a degree of ordination, H. E., K. A.

**VÍK**, f., gen. *víkr*, pl. *víkr*, [from *vikja*; Dan. *vig*], prop. a small creek, inlet, bay; *vík* gekk upp fyrir austan nesit en upp af víkinni stóð borg mikill, Eg. 161; þeir námu víkr þær er við þá eru kenndar, Landn. 236; í vík eina... hjá vík þeirri, 57; sá ek at í hverja vík voru rekin brot af þessu fró, Fms. vii. 163; víkr ok fjörðr, Fbr. 14 new Ed.; tveim megin víkrinnar, Fs. 143; margar víkr, 146; róá vík á e-n, to row one round, get the better of another; þætti mér mikitt vaxa mín virðing, eðr þess höfðingja er á Hrafnkel gæti nökkura vík róit, Hrafn. 16 (metaph. from pulling in a race), þjal. 48.

**II.** freq. in local names, *Vík*, *Víkr*, *Húsa-vík*, *Reykjar-vík*, etc.: the name of Vík or Víkin was specially given to the present *Skagerack* and *Christianafjord* with the adjacent coasts; í *Vík* austr, í *Víkinni*, sigla inn, út *Víkina*, Fms. passim. The form *-víck* or *-uick* in British local names is partly of Norse, partly of Latin origin (*vicus*); all inland places of course belong to the latter class.

COMPS: *víkr-barmr*, m. a little bay; kómu í einn víkrbarm, Krók. 46 C. *víkr-hvarf*, n. a creek, Grett. 128 new Ed.; spelt *víkhvarf*, Fms. vii. 260. *Vík-marr*, m. the bay at Bergen, Fms. vii.

*Vík-dælskr*, adj. from the county *W.*, Fms. vii.

**víking**, f. a freebooting voyage, piracy; see *víkingr*. In heathen days it was usual for young men of distinction, before settling down, to make a warlike expedition to foreign parts, this voyage was called 'víking', and was part of a man's education like the grand tour in modern times; hence the saying in the old Saga,—"when I was young and on my voyage (víking), but now I am old and decrepit;" so a son begs his father to give him a 'langskip', that he may set out on a 'víking', cp. the scene of the young Egil and his mother Bera, and the reference Fms. i. 69; see B. The custom was common among Teutonic tribes, and is mentioned by Caesar B. G. vi. ch. 23 (*latrocinia nullam habent infamiam, quae extra fines cujusque civitatis fiunt, sqq.*), only there it is a foray on land; (cp. the mod. American *filibustering*.)

**B. REFERENCES** illustrating this word: Leifr fór í hernað í vestr-víking, Landn. 32; Ólafur inn hvíti herjaði í vestr-víking ok vann Dyflinni, 108; Geirmundr heljar-skinn var herkonungr, hann herjaði í vestr-víking, 121; hann kom út síð landnáma-tíðar, hann hafði verið í vestr-víking ok haft ór vestr-víking þræla Írkska, 133; Ánn varð missáttir við Harald konung inn hárfagra, hann fór því ór landi í vestr-víking, 140; Ingimundr var víkingr mikill ok herjaði í vestr-víking jafnan, 174; Ævarr fór til Íslands ór víkingu, ok synir hans, 185; Björn var á sumrum í vestr-víking en á veturnum með Öndótti, Eyvindr fór þá í vestr-víking, 204; þá var Þorsteinn son Ásgríms í víkingu, en Þorgeirr annarr son hans var tíu vetra, 292; hann var í víking á sumrum ok fékk sér fjár, Hkr. i. 171; Hjörleifr konungr féll í víkingu, Fas. ii. 35; leggjask í víking ok hernað, Fms. xi. 73; fara í víking, Eg. 260; Grímr, þeir voru í vestr-víking, ok drápu í Suðreyjum Ásbjörn jarl skerja-blea, ok tóku þar at herfangi Ólöfu konu hans, Grímr fór til Íslands, Landn. 314; þá er ek var ungr ok í víkingu... en nú hálfu síðr at ek em gamall ok örvasi, Glúm. 337; ek vil senda yðr austr til Svíþjóðar á fund eins bezta vinar mins, er nú er kallaðr Hákon gamli, við vörum lengi báðir samt í víking, var með okkr inn kærasti félagskapr, ok áttum einn sjóð, Fms. i. 69; en er hann var á unga aldri, lá hann í víkingu ok hernaði, Eg. (begin.); Björn var farmaðr mikill, var stundum í víking en stundum í kaupferðum, 154; er mér þat nær skapi, sagði hann, at þú fáið mér langskip ok þar lið með, ok fara ek í víking (the words of a son to his father), 157; of an expedition in the East (in the Baltic), þeir fóru um sumarit í víking í Austrveg, fóru heim at hausti ok höfðu áfát fjár mikils... skip þat höfðu þeir fengit um sumarit í víking, Eg. 170, 171; Björn var nú í víkingu at afa sér fjár ok fræðgar, Björn. 13: the word occurs also on Swed. Runic stones, sá varð dauðr í vestr-vegum í víkingu, Baut. 962; þá lögðusk sumir menn út í víking ok á herskip, ok mörg endemi tóku menn þá til önnur þau er nú mundi ódæmi þykkja ef menn henti slíkt, Bs. i. 62 (referring to Iceland of A.D. 1056-1180): one of the last instances on record is Sturl. i. 152,—hann hafði verið utan nokkura vetr ok veitir í víkingu, referring to A.D. 1195 in the Orkneys, among the Norsemen, the viking-life lasted till the 13th century, if not longer.

**víkingligr**, adj. like a viking, martial, Ld. 276.

**víkingr**, m. a freebooter, rover, pirate, but in the Icel. Sagas used specially of the bands of Scandinavian warriors, who during the 9th and 10th centuries harried the British Isles and Normandy: the word is peculiarly Norse, for although it occurs in A. S. in the poem *Byrnoth* (six or seven times), it is there evidently to be regarded as a Norse word; and prob. so too in the poem 'Exodus,' in the words *ronðas bærun sæ-vingas, over saltne mere*; lastly, in 'Widsith,' as the name of a people, and *Líðvingas* (=Liðungar? q.v.): The word 'víkingr' is thought to be derived from *vík* (a bay), from their haunting the bays, creeks, and fjords;—or it means 'the men from the fjords,' the coincidence that the old Irish called the Norsemen '*Lochlannoch*,' and Norway '*Loebnan*,' is curious.

**B. A few selected references will illustrate the word:**—Naddoddur hét maðr, hann var víkingr mikill, Landn. 26; Flóki Vilgerðarson hét maðr, hann var v. mikill, 28; slógusk í Eyjarnar víkingar ok herjuðu ok ræntu víða, 41; Úlfir víkingr ok Ólafir bekkir fóru samskipa til Íslands, 202; en er þeir lágu til hafs kómu at þeim víkingar ok vildu ræna þá, en Gautr laust staðbúann þeirra við hjálmun-veli, ok lögðu víkingar við þat frá, síðan var hann kallaðr Hjalmun-gautr, 223; Hrafn hafnar-lykill var víkingr mikill, hann fór til Íslands ok nam land..., 269; Ólfr barna-karl hét maðr ágætr í Noregi, hann var víkingr mikill, hann léi eigi henda börn á spjóða-oddum sem þá var víkingum titit, því var hann barna-karl kallaðr, 308; maðr hét Þorsteinn, gamall maðr ok sjónlítill, hann hafði verið rauða-víkingr (q.v.) í æsku sinni, Þorst. S.; Þorkell miðlangr, hann er rauðr víkingr ok í missætti við Hákon jarl, Fms. xi. 121; her-víkingr, a pirate, i. 225 (p. 259); víkingis efni, víkinga höfðingi, konungr, Eg. 190, Fms. vi. 389, Fas. ii. 132; víkinga lið, Stj.; víkinga skip, skeið, snekkja, Hkr. i. 296, Korm. 236, Fms. i. 289; víkinga bæli, Eg. 251; víkinga rán, Fms. vi. 291; Bera kvæð Egil vera víkingis-efni... þegar hann hefði aldri til ok honum væri fengin herskip, Eg. 190 and the following verse—þat mælti mín móðir, at mér skyldi kaupla fley ok fagar árar, fara í hring með víkingum...; at Gizori má gora þrjá menn, hann má vera víkinga höfðingi..., þá má hann ok vera konungr..., með þrjú þætti má hann vera biskup, ok er hann best til þess fallinn af þessum þremr, Fms. vi. 389; on Swed. Runic stones, sá var víkinga-vörðr með Gauti, Baut. 267; allir víkingar, Brocm. 197. Of old poems the Hkv. Hund. well illustrates the life and warfare of Vikings of the 9th and 10th centuries, where also the word itself occurs (verpr vígroða um víkinga); as also *vinr víkinga*, in the song in *Hervar. S.*; víkingr Dana, Heir. 11; the saying, víkingar fara ekki at lögum. 2. in after times the word fell into discredit, and is used, esp. in eccl. legends, as = *robber*, being applied by a misnomer even to highwaymen, Stj. passim; víkingisins Alexandri, Al. 98; Bessu þeim vanda víkingi, 122; víkinga dráp, Grett. 100; þessum vansignaða víkingi, Stj. 463 (of Goliath), so in Grág. ii. 136; or even in the Landn., Þorbjörn bitra hét maðr, hann var v. ok íllmenni, 159. For the laws of the ancient Vikings, their discipline and manners, see esp. Háls S. ch. 10, Jómvík. ch. 24 (Fms. xi), Flóam. S. ch. 2, Vd. ch. 2, Yngl. S. ch. 34, 41, Eg. ch. 48, Ó. T. (Hkr.) ch. 101, 102, Ó. H. ch. 31, the Orkn. S. (Sweyn Asleifson) ch. 115, Þorvalds S. Víðf. ch. 1 (Bs. i. 36, 37); records of their wars and voyages, the Landn. passim, the first chapters of Eg. Eb., Ld., Grett., Orkn., Hkr. i. passim.

**II. Víkingr**, a pr. name, Landn. and several times on the Swed. Runic stones; cp. *Súd-víkingr*, a man from Súdavík, Bs.

**víkingaskapr**, m. piracy, Fms. i. 98, Fs. 13.

**VÍKJA**, older *vikva*, MS. 325. 76; the spelling with *y* is curious; pres. *vykr*, Hom. (a very old vellum); pret. *veyk*, Ó. H. 174. l. 9, Mork. 171. l. 34; *ykva*, q.v., also occurs (*vi=y*); pres. *veik*; pret. *veikt*, *veik*, pl. *viku*; subj. *viki*; imperat. *vík* (viku); part. *vikinn*; a pret. *vék* (like *sté*, *hné*, from *stiga*, *hniga*) has prevailed in mod. usage (*vék*, *lék*, *Úlf*. 3. 34), but is hardly found in old writers: [Dan. *vige*; Swed. *vika*.]

**B. To move, turn**; veik hann þaðan ok kom fyrir konung, Stj.; hann veik þá upp á hálsinn, Gullþ. 61 new Ed.; víkr hann út á borgar-vegginn, Fms. x. 238; Þórir veik aptr til Jómalsans, Ó. H. 135; þeir viku aptr (*returned*) ok leita þinga, Fms. ix. 54; hann veik heim, *returned home*, Ísl. ii. 202, v.l.; veik ek hjá (*I passed by*) allstaðar er spillvirkja bælin eru vön at vera, Fms. ii. 81; þeir viku þá í Eystridali, ix. 233; es maðrinn vókr (sic) eptir teygingu fjándans, Hom. 216 (Ed.); þat skyldi eptir öðru líkja eðr víkja, Fms. v. 319; margir höfðingjar viku mjök eptir honum (*followed him*) í áleitni við Harald, vii. 165; mögu vér þar til víkja, *we may call there*, Grett. 5 new Ed.; víkja mérgrum hlutum eptir þinum vilja, Fb. i. 320; Arnkell veik því af sér, A. declined, Eb. 122, Ld. 68; tók hann því seinliga ok veik nokkut til ráða bræðra sinna, Eb. 208; veik hann sér hjá dyrunum, Fs. 62; svá at sveininn mætti hvergi víkja höfðinu, *move with the head*, i. e. *turn, stir the head*, Fms. ii. 272; engi maðr skal þér í móti víkja hendi né fæti, *stir hand or foot against thee*, Stj. 204; víkja hendinni, 581 (in mod. usage, víkja hvorki hendi né fæti, of a lazy person); hann veik honum frá sér, *be pushed him off*, Fms. ix. 243 (v.l.), Stj. 614; hann veik sér undan, *turned aside*, Bs. i. 861; veik (imperat.) hegat ker þínu, *pass the beaker!* Stj. 136; helgir feðr viku til bindendi niu-víkna-föstu (dat.), 49.

**2. metaph.**: veik hann til samþykkis við bændr ræðu sinni, Fms. ii. 35; hón veik tali til kóngs-sonar, *she turned her speech to the king's son*, Pr. 431; var því vikit til atkvæða Marðar, Nj. 207; viku þeir til Haralds málinu, Fms. vii. 169; þessu veik hann til Snorra Goða, Eb. 84; ok forvitnask um þat er til hennar var vikit af þessum stórmælum, 625. 86; konungr tók vænliga á ok veik undir Gizur hvíta, Nj. 178, Fb. i. 273; veik hann á þat fyrir þeim, at..., *be binted at*, Ld. 26; þormóðr víkr á nokkut í Þorgeirs-drápu á misþokka þeirra, Tb. bints at, Fbr. 24 new Ed.; hón veik á við Önuð, at hón vildi kvæna Ólaf frænda sinn, Grett. 87; víkja svá bækir til, at..., *the books indicate*, Karl. 547; hélt Þorleifr á um málit en Arnkell veik



andum, declined, Eb. 182.

Fms. xi. 230.

4. to turn, veer, of a ship, better ykva; skutan ríðir fram hart, ok varð þeim seint at víkja, Fms. vii. 202; ok (she) svá rúman króinnn at þeir fengu eigi at vikít, viii. 386; önnur skín ykku inn til hafna af leiðinni, ix. 310; lát víkja! víkja til, til at víkja, vi. 244, 262, l. c.; Þóðr veif frá ok ör læginu því skipi, vii. 113; þú þeir nú stöðum, veered round, ix. 301; þá gátu þeir vikít jarls skín, viii. 386; þann hjálmun-völ, er hann hneigir ok víkr með num stór-höfðingja, Sks. 479 B: metaph., mátti Þórir eigi víkva skapi til Magnúss, Fms. x. 411; þar veik annan veg, it took another turn, 460; þat þóttusk menn skilja, at konungr víki meirr áleiðis með Gizuri (king was biased towards G.) þat allt er honum þótti svá mega, St. iii. 91.

II. impers. to turn, recede, trend; landi víkr, the land recedes, draws back, as one sails on, Orkn. (in a verse); þaðan víkr til landnorðs, A. A. 289; feninu víkr at hálsinum upp, Eg. 582; veik víðr veginum, at þar var hraungata mikil, the road was thus, Pr. 411; nú víkr sögunni vestr til Breiðafjarðar-dala, the story goes west to B. Nj. 2; en þar veik annan veg af, it turned quite another way, Fms. viii. 60; nú veik svá víð (it came to pass) at líðit fór yfina á mikla, 33.

III. reflex. to turn oneself; víkjask aprt, turn back, Fs. 37; to stir, hón sat ok veiksk eigi, she sat and stirred, Landn. 152; víkjask eptir e-u, to turn after, imitate, Fs. 4; víkjask um e-u, to evade, shun, decline, Ld. 18, 42, Fms. xi. 94; hann víksk slutt við þetta mál, respond to it, 27; kveðr hann vel hafa víkizk vísina nauðsyn, 29, i. 208; flestir menn víkusk lítt undir af orðum þra, Bs. i. 5; Íslendingar höfðu þá víkizk undir hlýðni við Magnús konung, Fms. x. 157; hann veiksk við skjótt, started at once, Hrafn. 18.

vikjanligr, adj. movable.

vik-skart = vikskort, indented with bays, Post. (Unger) 234.

vik-verjar, m. pl. the men from the county Vik in Norway, Fms. i. 11; Víkverja biskup, -konungr, etc., Landn. 313, Ann. 1209; Vík-verjar, adj., Fær. 34, Nj. 40, Eg. 72.

VIL, n. [A. S. *vil* in *vil-bee*; cp. Lat. *vilis*], misery, wretchedness; eigi ok vil, Skálda; við vil ok erfði, Hbl. 58; lífa við vil ok erfði, Bada; vils ok vesaldr, Fms. iii. 95; þá er móðr er at morni komr, aftr vil sem var, Hm. 23; hafa vil at vinna, to have hard work to win, Kinnak (in a verse).

vila, að, (qs. víla?) to, besitate, waver; víla e-ð fyrir sér.

vil-mógr, m., pl. vilmeigr, a son of toil, bondsman, Hm. 135, Skm. 35, i. (O. H. 208), Edda (Gl.), but obsolete in prose.

vil-siðr, m. = vilstigr; hungur ok þorsti, válað ok vilsiðr, Hom. (St.) vil-sinni, n. a 'walk of misery,' distress; v. ok nauð, Barl. 60; vís vilvísinni, 63; vilvísinni ok erfði, 132; í vilvísinni við sjálfan sik, in afflicted misery, Þiðr. 176; vinna vilvísinn, to toil, Gisl. (in a verse); vinnis spá, a dismal prophecy, Gkv. 2, 3.

vil-sinnr, m. a companion in distress; v. völu, Edda (in a verse).

vil-stigr, m. a path of misery; margan vilstigr varð hann at ganga, Fm. viii. 48; sá var mér vilstigr af víðr, Hm. 99.

vima, u, f. [cp. vim], giddiness, hesitation, (in Sturl. ii. 54 for vimur vámur); öl-vima, giddiness from drink, Fas. i. 22.

vín-laukur, m. a kind of narcotic leek, Fas. i. x.

VIN, n. [this word, though foreign, is common to all Teut. languages, and is one of the few words which at a very early date was borrowed from the Lat.; it is found in the oldest poems, and appears there as a naturalised word; Ulf. has *wein* = *vinos*; A. S. and O. H. G. *win*; Germ. *wein*; Engl. *wine*; Dan. *vin*] = wine; at vini, Hdm. 21, G. (in a verse); en við vín eitt vápn-göfgr, Óðinn æ lifir, Gm. 19; vívar í kónnu, Rm. 29. Wine was in early times imported into Scandinavia from England; þeir kómu af Englandi með mikilli gæzku vins óunangs ok hveitis, Bs. i. 433, (in the Prefectio ad Terram Sanctam, r, for *vim* mellis, tritici, bonarumque vestium, read *vini*, mellis, c, or it was brought through Holstein from Germany, as in Fms. i. 1; Þýðerskir menn ætla héðan at flytja smjör ok skreið, en hér kemr líðinn vín, in the speech of Sverrir, Fms. viii. 251; the story of the Southerner (German), Fb. i. 540, is curious:—for wine made berries (berja-vín), see Páls S. ch. 9, and Ann. 1203: cp. the saying, vín skil til vinar drekka, Sturl. iii. 305; eitt silfr-ker fullt af vini, id.: allit., ok virr, Sdm.

2. poet., hræ-vín, hrafn-vín, vitnis-vín, = blood, Lex. Poët.

B. COMPS: vín-belgr, m. a wine-skin, Fms. v. 137. vín-ber, wine-berries, grapes, Stj. 200, Fb. i. 540, Skálda, N. T.; vínberja gull, Þorf. Karl. 412; vínbers-blóð, the blood of the grape, Stj. vín-berill, m. a wine-barrel, Stj. 366, Fb. ii. 24, Hým. 31. vín-bli, a, m. a cup-bearer, Karl. 10. vín-dropli, a, m. a drop of wine, 544. 39. vín-drukinn, part. drunken with wine, Bret. 96, 124, 428, Post. vín-drykkja, u, f. wine-drinking, Fms. viii. 124. vín-drykkir, m. a drink of wine, Fms. viii. 124. vín-fat, wine-vat, Rétt. vín-fétt, n. adj. short of wine, Ann. 1326. vín-ferill, m., no doubt erroneous for vínberill, Hým. 31 (cp. Engl. vessel).

vín-garðr, m. a vineyard, Stj. 63, 113, Fb. ii. 24, Edda (f.), N. T. vín-gefn, f., poet. appellation for a woman, cp. Hebe,

Lex. Poët. vín-guð, n. the wine-god (Bacchus), Al. 6. vín-görð, f. wine-making, Edda (in a verse).

vín-hús, n. a wine-house, Mirm. vín-höfgr, adj. heavy with wine, of a goblet, Akv. 34.

vín-ker, n. a wine-beaker, Bs. i. 798, v. l. vín-kjallari, a, m. a wine-cellar, D. N. ii. 513, Gd. 71.

Vín-land, n. Wineland, the name given to the American continent discovered by the old Norsemen, Þorf. Karl., Fb. i. 538 sqq., Ann.; Vinlands ferð or -far, an expedition to Wineland, Þorf. Karl. 246, Fb. i. 541, 544. vín-lauss, adj. wineless, Ann. 1326. Vín-lenzkr, adj. a nickname of a traveller in Wineland (America); þorhallr enn Vinlenzki (not Vindlenzki), Landn., Grett., cp. Þorf. Karl. 8.

vín-loysi, n. lack of wine, Norske Saml. v. 159. vín-óðr, adj. wine-mad, drunk, Stj. 428. vín-órar, f. pl. wine-ravings, Stj. 484.

vín-pottir, m. a wine-pot, Fms. viii. 428. vín-svelgr, m. a drunkard. vín-tré, n. a 'wine-tree,' vine, Lat. *vitis*, Al. 165, Stj. 399, 403.

vín-tunna, u, f. a wine-tun, wine-cask, Bs. i. 453, Stj. 429, 483. vín-víðr, n. = vínviðr; vínviðis teinungr, Stj. 200.

vín-viðr, m. wine-wood, the vine, Fb. i. 540 (in Wineland), Magn. 470, El. 15, Stj. 86, 200; vínviðar skógr, Karl. 326.

vín-prúga, u, f. = vínþrúga, so in mod. usage. vínþrúgr, f. a wine-press, Stj. 620, Magn. 486.

vír, m. [Engl. wire], a wire, thread of metal; draga vír, silfr-vír.

víra-virki, n. 'wire-work,' esp. of filigree, Pr. 434, Clar., D. N. ii. 147; kaleikr með víra-virkjum, Vm. 52.

VÍSA, að; pret. vísit, Str. 66, l. 37; part. vísit, 73, l. 20, 81, l. 10: [Ulf. *ga-víson* = *ἐκκενέσθαι*; O. H. G. *visan*; Germ. *weisen*; Dan. *vis*];—to shew, point the way for one, direct, indicate, etc.; ef maðr vísar at manni ólmum hundi, if a person sets a bound on a person, Grág. ii. 118; hann íðrðisk at hann vísit honum í brott, Str. 66; ef konungr vísar gestum at óvinum sínum, Sks. 258; vísa e-m til sætis, to shew one where to sit, Eg. 29; vísa e-m til lands-kostar, to shew him to the best of the land, 138; ok vísuðu honum til Kols, and shewed him the way to Kol, where he was to be found, Nj. 55; ok vísuðu honum til Valhallar, Hkr. i. 161; hefir þú heyrtr hvat atburðr oss hefir hingat vísit (sic), Str. 81; sem honum vísar til skipan sður hans, Fms. x. 419; hverr honum hefir vísat at rekkju hjá dugandi konum, vii. 166; vísa e-m leið, Skv. i. 24; vísa þú mér nú leiðina, Hbl. 55; vísa e-m til vegar, to shew one the road; munu vér ekki rasa í helina opna, þótt Hreiðarr vili oss þannig á vísa, Fms. viii. 437; vísar þú augum á oss þannig, thou aimest with thy eyes at us, starest at me, Hdl.; ef maðr vísar manni á foruð, Grág. ii. 17; þótti þeim þá á vísat um bústáðinn, Ld. 6; ef maðr vísar úmaga sínum eptir eldi, gives him directions to fetch his food, Gpl. 377; vísa e-m frá, to shew one the way out, send one away, reject an application, Fms. i. 157, Grett. 125; værir þú slíkr maðr sem hann, þá mundi þér eigi frá vísat, of a wooer, Isl. ii. 214.

2. metaph., vísa á, to point at, indicate; ek hefir þannig helzt á vísat, Fms. ii. 260; á þat þykkir vísa meistari Johannes í bók þeirri er ..., Rb. 466; sem eðli ok aldr vísar til, Fms. x. 177; vísa ok svá til Enskar bækr, at ..., xi. 410; vísar svá til í sögu Bjarnar, Grett. 132 new Ed. (vísar svá at í sögu Bjarnar, Cod. A); ok vísar svá til, at konur ..., Fms. xi. 414; þat vísar, at ..., demonstrates, Rb. 382; sem þér vísit, at þér leggit nú hug á, H. E. i. 251.

vísa, u, f. [Germ. *weise*; Dan. *vis*], a strophe, stanza; kveða vísu, Nj. 12; hann orti kvæði ok eru þessar vísur í, Fms. v. 108; vísu lengd, the length of a stanza, Edda (Ht.) i. 606, 656; referring to the repetition of verses as a means of measuring time (minutes), Fs. (Vd. ch. 26); lausa-vísa, a ditty; nýð-vísa, sǫng-vísa; höldar danza harla snart, þá heyrst vísa min, a ditty; as the names of shorter poems, as, Nesja-vísa, Austrfarar-vísur, by Sighvat; Vísna-bók, a book of lays. Unlike the old Greek epics, as well as the poems of the Saxon Beowulf, all ancient Northern poetry is in strophic lays. Four sets of alliteration make a verse (vísa), two a half strophe, vísu-helmingr, Edda (Ht.) i. 610, or half vísa, Grág. ii. 148; one set a quarter of a verse (vísu-sjórdungr); each alliterative set being again divided into two halves, called vísu-órð, a word or sentence, Edda (Ht.) i. 596, cp. Hallfr. S. ch. 6 (Fs. 96, 97); thus 'fastorðr skylji fyrða | fengsæll vera þengill' is an alliterative set. The velums give verses in unbroken lines, but in modern print each alliterative set is divided into two lines; this may do for metres of the drótt-kvæð kind, with two rhyming syllables in each vísu-órð; but in the brief kvíðu-háttir (the metre of the Vsp.) each alliterative set should, for the sake of the flow of the verse, be printed in one line, thus, Hljóðs bið ek allar helgar kindir | meiri ok minni mögu Heimdalar; for a pause only follows between each pair of sets, but none between the sub-staves and the head-stave. This plan is that advocated by Jacob Grimm: the other, commonly followed in the Editions, chops the verse into—hljóðs bið ek allar | helgar kindir | meiri ok minni | mögu Heimdalar.

-vísa, -vís, -vísu, -vísit, and so in mod. usage; [Germ. *weise*; Engl. *wise* = way or manner; see vísa]; only in the compd öðru-vísa, otherwise, N. G. L. ii. 136, Stj. 213; en ef öðru-vís verðr, Fms. vii. 161 (öðru-vísu, v. l.); nakkvat öðru-vísa, xi. 136, K. A. 102; göra öðru-vísa, 174; nú hefir öðru-vís orðit, Ld. 252; hann var aldri öðru-vísa, Fs. 184; hafði hann nökkut öðru-vísa sagt, Ld. 58; nökkut öðru-vísa, Fms. v. 341;



göra öðru-vísa enn hann býðr, Fas. iii. 125, Fb. iii. 282: öðru-vísu, Fms. vii. 161 (v. l.), Bret. 12 (v. l.), Fb. i. 111: öðru-vísi (which also is the current mod. form), Stj. 237 (but öðru-víss, v. l.).

**vísa-eyrir**, m. = vísseyrir, Ann. 1335, N. G. L. ii. 429.

**vísan**, f. a pointing, direction; nú skulu þér fara eptir minni vísan, Fms. ii. 71, Fas. i. 61; til-vísan, leiðar-v.

**vísa-ván**, f. a thing sure to happen; at því ósætti es vísaván vas, at þær barsmiðir görðisk, er, Íb. 12, Mar.

**vísabending**, f. a signal, Fms. xi. 332; göra e-m v., to give a signal, Fs. 85, Stj. 357.

**vísadómr**, m. [Engl. wisdom], knowledge, intelligence; vitran ok v., foreboding, Stj. 30; þeir sögðu allir eitt af sínum vísadómi, Fms. i. 96; bera fullan vísadóm á e-t, to know for certain, iii. 6; bera sannan vísadóm á e-t, id., Fb. ii. 126; sögðu allir af sínum vísadómi, at ..., of a prophecy, i. 88, Stj. 491.

**2. wisdom**; víska ok vísadómr, Stj. 35; bæði vísadóm ok heimsku, Karl. 477; vísadóms brunnr, Hom. 155. COMPS: vísadómsfullr, adj. full of wisdom, Stj. 524. **vísadóms-kona**, u, f. a wise woman, a sibyl, Stj. 363. **vísadóms-maðr**, m. a sage, Fms. i. 141. **vísadóms-meistar**, a, m. a master in wisdom, a magician, Stj. 402.

**vísendi** (mod. vísindi), n. pl. knowledge, intelligence; af kvæðum Hallfredar tókum vér helzt vísendi ok sannindi þat er sagt er frá Ólafi konungi, i. e. we draw information from H.'s poems, Hkr. i. 289; Saul bað hann segja sér hvárt hann skyldi sækja eptir Philisteis, en hann fékk þar um engin vísendi, Stj. 455; Sturla skáld Þórðarson sagði fyrir Íslendinga sögur ok hafði hann þar til vísindi af fróðum mönnum, Sturl. i. 107; hvi munú vilja taka af mér vísindi eðr sagnir, Orkn. 138; at hann megi af þeim dæmum marka ok taka vísindi, Sks. 497; hann (the well) er fullr af vísindum, Edda 10; svá er sagt i fornum vísindum (in old lore, old songs) at þaðan af vóru dægr greind ok ára-tal, 5; fara með vísendi ok spádóm, Orkn. 138; Óðinn hafði spádóm, ok af þeim vísindum fann hann, at ..., Edda (pref.), Post. 645. 89; fá vísenda-svör af e-m, Sks. 531 B; kómu engi vísindi af þeirra eyrendi, hvert orðit var, Fms. viii. 302; vita með vísindum at segja, to know for certain, Pr. 418.

COMPS: vísenda-bók, f. a learned book, Pr. 403; mod. a scientific work. **vísenda-kona**, u, f. a wise woman, a sibyl; vísindakona ein sú er sagði fyrir örlög manna, Fms. iv. 46, Post. 645. 89. **vísinda-maðr**, m. a soothsayer, Orkn. 138, 140, Stj. 439, 491, Fas. i. 5; mod. a scholar, man of science. **vísenda-tré**, n. the tree of knowledge, Sks. 499. **vísinda-vegr**, m. the way of knowledge, Stj. 381.

**vísendr**, part. pl. a law term, defined in N. G. L. i. 184; vegandi eða veganda sonr skal reida banga alla nema hann hafi vísendr til, the slayer and his son are bound to pay off all the parts of the wergild, unless he has vísendr, viz. living relations who are sure to pay each his share.

**vís-eyrir**, m. 'safe money', a king's revenue, answering to the revenue of modern times, including land-tax, payment of leidangr, Rétt., Thom., D. N. passim, Ann. 1331; vísseyris stefna, a meeting of tax-gatherers, D. N.

**vísi**, a, m. a guide, leader, captain, = vísir (II), only in poets, Hdl., Hkv., Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët.; skeiðar-vísi, a pilot, steersman, Baut. 816.

**vísi**, f. knowledge, science; mostly in compds, ætt-vísi: of manners, in læ-vísi, dramb-vísi.

**vísi-fingr**, m. the index-finger, fore-finger.

**vísir**, m. an index, botan. a sprout; sýndisk mér vísirinn vaxa smám, of a grape, Stj. 200: the saying, mjór er mikils vísir, reminding one of the parable of the mustard seed in the N. T.

**II.** = vísi, a leader, king, Lex. Poët.

**vís-liga**, adv. for certain, Dan. visselig, Stj. 174; vita vísliga, 617, Fms. iii. 154; spyrtja v. til e-s, i. 185; hann ætlaði v. undir sik at leggja eyjarnar, x. 35.

**vís-ligr**, adj. certain, Fms. ii. 276; þykkir mér vísigr at fara aptr, Fb. ii. 282.

**VÍSS**, adj., gen. pl. víska, Skm. 17; dat. sing. f. víska (like hvassa, laussa, laussi); [Ulf. weis, in bindar-weis, un-weis, fulla-weis; A. S. wis; Engl. wise; O. H. G. wise; Germ. weise; Dutch wijze; Dan.-Swed. vísse];—certain; þótt ek vita vísan bana minn, Nj. 95; liðu svá sex ár at þetta varð ekki víst, was not known, Ísl. ii. 200; vísar eignir konungs (= vísaeýrir), Fms. vii. 20; úvísavargr, see p. 667; verða e-s vísir, to ascertain, become aware of; þessa mun ek skjótt vísir verða, Nj. 11; ek mun þessa brátt vísir verða af konungi, Eg. 54; göra hann varan við svikræði, er hann varð vísir, Fms. vi. 41; verða vísir þessarrar ráða-görðar, Nj. 80; er Egill er vísir orðinn þessara tíðenda, Eg. 406; er þeir vóru vísir orðnir alls inn sanna, 123; mun þessa aldri víst verða, Fb. i. 554; vís ván, þá er þó vís ván, at þeygi vilji allir til eins færa ef máli skiptir allra helzt i lögum, Skálda (Thorodd); þá skjótmuk ek yfir, sem vís ván er, as is to be expected, id.

**II. wise**; vita menn af ú-vísium, Stj. 191, v. l.; inn vísi sagna-maðr Josephus, 43; Ingjaldr var enn vísati maðr i öllu, Fas. ii. 505, Rb. 466: allit, vísna Vana (gen. pl.), Skm. 17; með vísium Vönnum, Vpm. 39, but in this sense 'vitr' (q. v.) is more used.

**III. neut.** as adverb (Germ. ge-wiss); má slíkt vísit útrúglit þykkja, Fms. x. 309; þar eru víst píslar-staðir, Sks. 154; vita e-t víst, to know for certain, Rb. 2; þat vil ek víst, surely I will, Nj. 41; þeir báðu hann drekka soðit,

hann vill þat víst eigi, that he would by no means do, Fms. i. 35; víst eigi, certainly not, Sturl. i. 84 C; it visasta, most certainly, Hom. 5; at vísu, certainly, surely; hann hefir þat at vísu i hug sér, Ld. 40; vill konungur nú at vísu láta undan bera, Fms. xi. 69; til vísir, for certain; hann lék kenna Bering til vísir, Bær. 16; er Æsirir sá þat til vísir, at þar var berg-risi kominn, Edda 26; þat vitum vér til vísir, at ..., Fms. xi. 380; sjá fyrir víst, Stj. 213.

**IV. vísir vitandi, intentionally, knowingly**; in two words, göra vísir vitandi, Stj. 39; enda vátar ok fjörbaugs-gráð öllum þeim mönnum sem samskipa fénu fara útan vísir vitandi, Grág. (Kb.) i. 243; at hann hafi þá konu fastnat vísir vitandi, ii. 35; in mod. usage, vís-vitandi, indecl., in one word.

**V. of mind or manners**, in compds as bragð-vísir, wily; dramb-vísir, læ-vísir, qq. v.

**vísundur**, m. [O. H. G. wisunt; Gr. Bísaw], the bison-ox, Nj. 160, Þiðr. 230, Fas. i. 201.

**2. the name of a ship of St. Olave the king**, from a bison's head on the stem, Ó. H., Sighvat.

**vís-vitandi**, part. knowing; eg gerði það v., see vísir IV.

**víta**, t, [A. S. wítan; Old Engl. wite], to fine, scone, mulct; þar sem menn verða vittir á Guláþingi, Gbl. 20; vera víttr (to be scone) fyrir borðs tilgöngu, Fms. iii. 155; varð Halldórr víttr ..., settusk þeir i málhalm um daginn ok skyldu drekka víttr, H. was scone ..., they sat him on the straw and were drinking the sconces, Fms. vi. 242; en ef eigi koma, þá eru þeir vittir, N. G. L. i. 4; so in the saying, sá er víttr sem ekki fylgir landsönnum; hvert viti þeir höfðu fengit er við höfðu tekit, Fms. vi. 277.

**VÍTI**, n. [A. S. wíte; Old Engl. wite], a fine, scone; sex marka viti, Grág. i. 319; skal þar gjaldsk vitið, 451; Þorgils segir, at hón skal viti (punishment) fyrir taka, Fms. vii. 219; slíkt viti sem hann hafði á sér tekit, xi. 117; ef þú þeggr eigi af ... ella liggir þú á viti, iv. 27; er þat ráð at Hákon skipi þér viti fyrir, ok far þú i sveit hans, vil 153; leiðar-víti, see leið; hel-víti, q. v.: the saying, láta sér annars viti at varnaði, Nj. 23 (Sól. 19); borða-víti, a table-scone; en er kom at Jóluum vóru viti upp sögð, but when Yule came the sconces were declared, Fms. vi. 242; (cp. the sconces in the Oxford Colleges). COMPS: vítis-gjald, n. the paying a viti, Grág. i. 451.

**vítis-horn**, n. a scone-born or cup, Fms. vi. 242; vítishorn þat er hirðmenn eru vanir at drekka af, Edda 32.

**víta-lauss**, id., Sks. 798. **vítis-lauss**, id.; ella er vítislaust, Grág. i. 6, 90.

**vítis-lauss**, adj. 'witeless', without punishment, Nj. 164; þat er ok vítislaust, at ..., Grág. i. 147; Guð læt aldregr vítislaust undan ganga ofmetnaðar-menn, 655 iv. 2.

**víta-verðr**, adj. finable, worthy of punishment, Hkr. iii. 203.

**VÍXIL**, n. [A. S. wixil; cp. Germ. wechseln; Dan. væxel; cp. Lat. vices];—only in the adverbial phrase, a víxl, across, passing by one another; standa á víxl fótunum, to stand cross-legged, Sturl. ii. 158; aka vögnum á víxl, Fms. iv. 49; þeir ribusk á víxl, Fs. 159; þá er hestarnir runnusk á víxl, Mag. 8; hann lét leiða tvá yxn saman á víxl (saman á víxl, v. l.), two oxen with beads crossing one another, Eg. 181.

**víxla**, að, [Germ. wechslan; A. S. wixlian; Dan. væxle];—to cross, put across: part. víxlaðr, broken, of a horse; hann er víxlaðr.

**víxlingr**, m. [Germ. wechsl-balg], a changeling, = skiptingr, q. v.; þú víxlingr (as abuse), Flóv. 37, Þiðr. 127.

**víxtr** or **víxltr**, part. changed, idiotic, Fagrsk.

**VOÐ**, voði, vog, vogr, volaðr, volgr, von, vondr, vopn, vor, vos, votr, and compds, see völd, váði, vág, vágr, válaðr, válg, ván, vánd, vápn, vár, vás, vátr, pp. 683–686.

**voga**, að, to dare, Bs. i. 868, Fas. i. 450, Grett. 157; see vága, p. 684.

**vogan**, f. daring.

**vokins**, adv. [akin to vákr = veykr], in faint hope; vera vokins um e-t, to doubt, almost despair of.

**völdugr**, adj. powerful, Germ. ge-waltig; see völdugr.

**vos**, n. a small suppurating pimple; perh. fem. is the better form; the word is freq. in mod. usage, and seems to occur in Harms. 44 (vos ok löstu, see Lex. Poët. s. v. vós).

**vrangr**, vreiðr, vreak, etc., see introduction to letter R.

**vrungu**, a pret. 3rd pers. plur. of a lost vringa, to wring, Skálda (in a verse of Egil); this is the only authentic written instance of vr.

**výlir**, prob. a saying, in the extracts of the lost part of the Heiðarv. 8; vylir (vil er?) fjarri en verr sjaldan, Ísl. ii. 483 (somewhat corrupt).

**væ**, interj. = vei; vesúl eru vér, ok væ er oss fyrir, Fagrsk. c. 193.

**VÆÐA**, d, [væð], to clothe; þótt hann sé væðr til vel, Hm. 60; her-væða (q. v.), to put on armour, Edda 41.

**2. a naut. term**; Fugley var á hægri hönd, Hjaltrand þokan væði, the fog clothed (sbrouded) Shetland, Eggert.

**væði**, n. = völd; væðislauss = væðlauss, D. N. i. 163.

**vægd**, f. mercy, forbearance; biðja vægðar, Stj. 579, 582; vægd ok miskunn, 180, H. E. i. 237, 239; eiga óngar vægðar ván, Edda 89; skipa málum til vægðar, Fms. x. 409; fyrir útan allar vægðir, Sks. 518 B; þat er til vægðar mætti komask þetta mál, Háv. 57, passim.

**vægðar-lauss**, adj. merciless, exacting, Sks. 583, Fms. v. 162; úþymr ok vægðarlauss stormr, Bær. 5; neut. as adv., falla vægðarlaust, Sks. 582; heimta v., Orkn. 98, Thom. 425.



vægi, n. *weight, moment*; vera litils vægis, *to be of small moment*, Fms. i. 116; litil-vægi, *a trifle*; of-vægi, *immensity*.  
 vægi-liga, adv. *forbearingly, leniently*, Lv. 10, Fms. vii. 18, Barl. 73, H. 94, Sks. 42.  
 vægi-ligr, adj. *forbearing, lenient*; v. dómr, Sks. 587, 615, 660.  
 væging, f. *supplication*.  
 væginn, adj. *lenient, yielding*, Fms. vi. 377, Sks. 682 B.  
 VÆGJA, ð, [a derivative, akin to vega, vág, to weigh]:—*to give way*; vægði þeim, *the sea gave way to them*, Barl. 26; vægja göngunni, *to give the road, when two meet one another*, Orkn. 374; ef menn sigla með því samfloti, þá skulu þeir v. er ytri sigla, N. G. L. ii. 282. 2. *to give way to one*, Nj. 57, Ld. 234, Eg. 21, 187; vægja eptir e-m, *id.*, Stj. 125; vægja undan, *to give way before one*; vægja undan úfriði úvina Mar. 3. *to regard, comply with*; væg frændsemi við bróður þinn, Sks. 752; hann vægði í því fésíkninni riddara sinna, 699; *to give way to*, bíð ek Dróttinn at þú vægir nókkut reiði þinni, Sks. 589; vægði reiði sinni, 590; vægja dómunu, *to temper judgment, judge leniently*, 639; vægja orða atkvæðum, *to forbear from words*, Fms. i. 8; hvervetna þar sem dómarinn vægir eptir mála-vöxtum, Gpl. 3. 4. *to spare*, with dat.; þorkell bað jarl vægja bóndum, Orkn. 374; vægít föður minum ok drept hann eigi, Fms. ii. 158; very freq. in mod. usage, but rare in old writers, where the primitive sense of yielding prevails.  
 II. reflex. *to give way, yield*; betra er at vægjask við en bægjask til fíls, Bs. i. 729; betra er að vægjask til virðingar, en vægjask til vandræða, Fms. vii. 25; vægjask til við e-n, Ó. H. 51; þú ert konungs ok vægjask við hann, Fms. ix. 431; hann vildi þó vægjask þar við, Eg. 753.  
 VÆJA, ð, [vágr], *to suppurate*; hendr hans hafði vægt ok fætr, Greg. 2; vægði tá hans, Fms. vii. 219; blindan sað, ok hafði vægt ór augunum sínum, Bs. i. 196.  
 væleiðinn, adj. = væginn; vera v. við e-n, Bs. i. 708.  
 vægr, adj. *balancing*, of scales; þær skálar sýndusk honum svá vægar (scales so nicely balanced), at ef eitt litid hár væri þar lagt í, at þó væru þeir eptir láta, Sks. 643 B; of-vægr, *over-weighing, overubalancing*; of-vægr manna missir, Bs. i. 142; of-vægr herr, Ó. H. 242. 2. *merciful, merciful*; vægr, opp. to harðr, *exacting*, freq. in mod. usage.  
 vætal, n. = vægð, Barl. 116.  
 vætka, u, f., see vekka.  
 væ, n. *a wailing*; með væl ok veinan, Orkn. 78, passim.  
 væla, d, *to wail*, Fbr. 212.  
 vælindi, n. = vélindi, *the gullet*.  
 væl, adj. = veill, Bs. i. 513, v. l.  
 vælon, f. *a wailing*.  
 VÆMA, u, f. [vám], *nausea*; væmu-bragð, *a nauseous taste*.  
 væma, ð, *to feel nausea*; impers., e-n væmir við e-m, Úlf. i.  
 væminn, adj. *nauseous*, of taste.  
 VÆNA, d, [ván; Engl. *to ween*]:—*vænta, to hope for*, with gen.; væna honum enn með því miskunnar ok eilíftr dýrðar, Fms. v. 218; væna e-m e-u, þess bíð ek, at þú láttir eigi gipta konu fá mér, því væni þú, I count on that from thee, Glúm. 358; þá var honum vænt af vinstu öllu Gyðinga-landi, *all the Jews-land was promised him by A.* 30; sú er Guðrúnu (acc.) grandí vætti, Gkv. 3. 10; biskup hafði væna þorsteini, at ..., *given Th. to understand* (cp. á-væningr), Ann. 3. 3. 4. impers., væni mik nú, at ..., Fms. viii. 398.  
 væni, vænsk e-s or e-u, *to hope for*; nú stendr maðr fé sitt í hendi þu manni, en hann vænsk heimilad-manni, N. G. L. i. 83; vænsk ok engra manna liðveizlu, Sturl. iii. 232. 2. ef maðr vænsk þu, *to hope for*, at hann hafi legít með konu, Gpl. 203; nú vænsk sá væni, er drap, at hinum yrði á sýnt þar er eigi varð, Grág. ii. 15; vænsk hinn því, at hann hafi drept hann, 19; vænsk eigi góðr maðr væni vandr maðr vænsk góðum konum, Skálda (Thorodd).  
 vænd, f. *expectance* (Germ. *aussicht*); ok í þær vændir komit, at þau muni barn ala, Grág. i. 348; eiga e-t í vændum, *to have in expectation*.  
 vændi, [from vándr]; in compps: vændis-fólk, *n. people one thinks bad, wicked people*, Fms. xi. 252, v. l. vændis-kona, u, f. a woman, Fms. vi. 241.  
 vændis-maðr, m. *a miscreant*; þjóf ok vændis-maðr, Fms. ix. 380 (v. l.), Karl. 71, Róm. 184, Þorst. Síðu H. 12.  
 vængi, n. *a cabin on board a ship*, Edda (Gl.) i. 584.  
 VÆNGR, m., pl. vængir; [A. S. *vinge*; Engl. *wing*; Dan. *vinge*; *pot word* is vega]:—*a wing*; báða vængi, Grág. ii. 170; breiða væna út, Al. 21; þessa tvá vængi, 677. 3; enn af hans vængjum vind kom, Vpm. 37; vængi þeir skóku, Sól. 54; með vængjunum

huldi hann landit allt, Fms. viii. 10; the phrase, heyrta e-ð undir væng, *to bear a thing 'under the wing'*, i. e. *to bear it by a side-wind, bear it whispered*.  
 II. metaph. *the wing of a building*, D. N. vi. 84; esp. of a church, ii. 412, 439; *a side cloth on the altar*, cinn væng með strik, B. K. 83; vængir hjórir með dænum, Fm. 122; vængja-húsið, *a double door*; a nickname, Orkn. compps: væng-brotinn, part. broken-winged, Grett. 91 A. væng-knúi, m. *the wing joint*, Fas. iii. 212.  
 vængja-þytr, m. *the soaring of the wings*.  
 væni, n. = vænd, *a prospect*; þótti honum væni á, at ..., Fms. ix. 475; mikils illt af væni, Edda 18.  
 væning, f. a 'weening', *imputation*; kvæðit var mjök kvæðit, svá at hélt við væningar, of a love-song, Fms. v. 173.  
 Væniör or Venir, m. *Lake Wener*, in Sweden, Fas. ii. 4, 6, Hkr. i. 41; á ísi vatns þess er Veni heitir, Edda 82. One is tempted to think that in the verse of Bragi (Edda begin.) the word 'vinejar' may cover this local name; perh. 'Vaeneris (like mutaris, vartaris, see Gramm. p. xxvii, col. 1, ll. 21–25) víðri valrauf; 'the wide spoil of the Wener' = the island of Zealand, for the legend can only have applied to Lake Wener, and not to Lake Malar.  
 vænskask, að, *to bid fair, look well, take a good turn*; þykkir þeim vænskask um sinn hag, Fas. iii. 174; þykkir honum vænskask umb, Fms. xi. 135; ok vænskask nú mjök, Fs. 25; þótti mér nú ekki v. um, Pr. 412.  
 væni-loikr (-leiki), m. *fairness, beauty*; v. ok atgörvi, Fms. xi. 8; fyrir vits sakir ok vænleiks; vænleik ok vitzku, vi. 57; v. ok kurteisí systranna, xi. 106; meirr mun þér gefit vænleikr, Fb. i. 581; ágætis menn at vænleik, Ísl. ii. 336; vænleiks-maðr, *a fine man*, Fms. xi. 78; þá var þeim eintalat um Helgu, ok lofði hann mjök vænleik hennar, Ísl. ii. 245; afburðar-maðr at vexti ok vænleika, Fb. ii. 136.  
 væni-liga, adv. *hopefully, promisingly*; þetta mál sýnisk oss v. sett, Fms. xi. 243; taka v. á e-u, Nj. 178.  
 væni-ligr, adj. *hopeful, promising, fine*; v. ok fríðr sýnum, ... son ok var hinn vænligasti, Fms. i. 151; engan vænligrí mann, *no finer man*, Ld. 74; Eindriði kvæðsk eigi séð hafa vænligrá hest, Fms. vi. 99; enir vænligstu menn, Eg. 124; of things, kvæð þat annarr úráð er öðrum þótti vænligr, Fms. iv. 369; vænligr ráð, xi. 34; nærðu þeir hana sem þeim þótti vænligast, vi. 143; felask þar sem okkr þykkir vænligast, Nj. 263; vænligr til sætta, Ísl. ii. 384; þótti þá vænligr um þeirra vináttu, Fms. ix. 292; skýra þetta mál sem mér þykkir vænligast, Sks. 307.  
 VÆNN, adj. [ván], *promising, likely, to be expected*; er vænst at liðnar sé minar lífs-stundir, Fms. ii. 2; segir ella vera vandræða vænt, 11. 2. *bidding fair, likely to succeed*; eigi þykki mér þat vænt, þar er faðir þinn fékk eigi heimt, Nj. 31; eigi mundi í annat sinn vænna at fara at jarli, Fms. i. 54; þá mundi vænast at leita at fara við Gunnar, Nj. 107; hvar er oss vænst á brott at komask? Eg. 235; þá er þat vænst at vér görim félagskap, Fms. v. 253; leita sér hjálar hver þangat er vænst þykkir, i. 92; mun ek leggja til með þér þat er mér þykkir vænst, Nj. 31; þótti þeim um hit vænsta (they were very glad), er þeir sá hann þar kominn, Fms. vi. 211; hér ferr vænt at, *here it goes well*, Nj. 232.  
 3. of persons, of qualities, *hopeful, promising*; Björn þótti vænn til höfðingja, Fms. i. 11; vænn til vits, vii. 279; manna vænstr til vits ok framkvæmdar, ix. 480; þeir eru oss vænastir til landvarnar, er svá er háttad, vi. 144; vænnir til skíla, Js. 2; er nú leitað hver vænstr sé um sættir at leita, Ísl. ii. 384.  
 4. *fair to behold, fine, beautiful*, Lat. *venustus*; vænn í andlitu, Fms. x. 420; vænn maðr ok liðmannligr, vii. 112; hann var inn vænsti maðr, 224; hón var kvænna vænst ok mest, i. 14, Eg. 2; væn kona ok kurteis, Nj. 1; kvænna vitrust ok vænust, Fms. vi. 119 (vænust, v. l.); þorgerðr var væn kona, Eg. 598; hver þeirra vænust vænn, Bret. 22; of things, *fine, cross vænn með líkneskjum*, Vm. 54; and so in mod. usage, vænn hestr, væn kýr, vænn saur, etc. 5. in mod. usage, *fine, good*, of moral qualities; hann er vænn maðr, hún er væn kona, *a fine woman*; hann er allra vænsti maðr, *a most excellent man*, and the like, whereas the old sense of 'handsome' is well nigh obsolete.  
 VÆNTA, t, and vætta, the latter form being in old writers the most frequent, and in poets, e. g. in rhymes, *with and heita, sætt, hita*, and the like; [Dan. *vænte*]:—*to expect, hope for*, with gen.; báðu hann engar vináttu vænta, Hkr. ii. 217; væntum vér oss góðra viðtakna, Fms. xi. 282; af þér vættu vér miskunnar, 623. 34; ok vættir þú þaðan fulltings, Blas. 48; ok vættir þangat Pálnatólka, Fms. xi. 20; vætta, opp. to kvíða, vætta fagnaðar en kvíða við harmi, Skálda; vænta at ..., vænti ek, at þér muni vel fara, Nj. 154; vænti ek enn at koma muni betri dagar, Bs. i; dul vættir ok vil, at ..., Skálda; þeir vættu at hano mundi lifna, 623. 36; hón vætti (suspected) at Grímri mundi eptir þeim leita, Landn. 214, v. l.; vætti ek (I fear) at þú fái ekki ríkt, Hkr. i. 195.  
 2. impers., væntir mik enn at honum fari vel, Nj. 64; vættir mik, 54; vættir mik at þar komi Halldórr föstbróðir þinn, ... vættir mik, at menn sé forkunnar margir, Ísl. ii. 322; fár maðr vætti mik at frá því kunni at segja, Edda i. 140.  
 3. *to believe*; vætti ekki vænti ek (I think not) at þit séð jafnir menn, Fms. vii. 168.  
 4. *to hope*; væntum í hans miskunn, Magn. 502; hvert vænti um aldr í þinni miskunn ok hneyðisk síðan, Th. 25.



**væntan-ligr**, adj. *to be expected.*

**vænting**, f. hope, expectation, Stj. 487; hafa v. til e-s, Bs. i. 138; eptir-v., ör-v., despair.

**Væpnligr**, m. the name of a family descended from Vápnir, Landn.

**væpntr**, part. [vápn], armed; ungir menn vel væpntrir, Stj. 205; væpntr til bardaga, 226, Thom. passim.

**vær**, pron. we, = vér, q. v.

**væra**, u, f. *snugness, warmth*; en þar var görd laug til þess ef nökkverr vildi sækja væru þangat, 623. 33; at þeir hefði né eina veru (i. e. væru) af eldinum, Eb. 100 new Ed.

**2. rest, a shelter** (= væri); ef hann á sér í vá veru, if he has but a shelter in a nook, Hm. 25. **væru-gjarn**, adj. fond of rest, warmth, and comfort; ganga munu vit til hvílu okkarrar, segir Njáll, ok leggjask niðr, hefi ek lengi væru-gjarn verit, Nj. 201.

**værd**, f. rest, tranquillity; samfarar þeirra vöru eigi með værdum, *not quiet*, Sturl. i. 115, v. l.: freq. in mod. usage, of *snugness, comfort*, sofa með værd, to sleep softly; u-værd, *unrest, restlessness*.

**væri**, n. *abode, shelter*; þeir áttu hvárki vist né væri í Víkinni, Fb. iii. 52; hvergi fékk hann vist né væri, Grett. 137 A; þeir skulu hér ekki eiga vist né væri, Fb. iii. 453; ú-væri, *unrest*, from itch.

**Væringi**, a, m. [from vær], prop. a confederate, but only remaining as the name of the *Waringes* or Northern warriors who served as body-guards to the emperors of Constantinople, for whom see esp. Har. S. Harð. ch. 3 sqq., Ó. H. ch. 267, Nj. ch. 82; Væringja-líð, the body of W., Nj. 121, Fms. vi. 135; Væringja-lög, the league, guild of the W.; ganga í V., Grett. 158 A; Væringja-seta, the guard of the W., Ld. 314, Symb. 27, Hrafn. 5; þar var mikill fjöldi Norðmanna en þeir kalla Væringja, Fms. vi. 135. **2. in þjóð. S. = Scandinavians**; Fritila er Væringjar kalla Fríðslau, Þjóð. 18; Valent er Væringjar kalla Völund, 82, 185; er Þýðeskrir menn kalla alþandy, en Væringjar fil, 177; þann mikla dreka er Væringjar kalla Faðmi, 181 (Fáfnir, Fas. i. 173).

**II. [væra, væri]**, poët. fold-væringi, 'earth-dweller', i. e. the snake, Eg. (in a verse).

**vær-leikr**, m. rest, tranquillity, peace; húskarl þungan ok þrjótylndan, var þar hvárki at sjá til værleiks né til verknaðar, Bs. i. 341.

**VÆRR**, adj., prop. 'peaceful, safe, snug, comfortable, tranquil'; samfarar þeirra vöru eigi værar, Sturl. i. 115 C (of a wedded pair); svá er mörg víð ver sinn vær, | at varla sér hón af honum nær, so fond of her husband, that . . . Skálda (Thorodd); drekka í væru ranni, in the snug ball, Gm. 13; er þér nú værra, dost thou feel more at ease? (of pain), Gisl. 111; honum gördisk ekki mjök vært, Ld. 152. **II. neut. vær**, living with, putting up with, sojourning; eigi er ykkir saman vært, ye cannot live together, Fms. ii. 58. **2. putting up with**; sú vist er honum væri vært við, that he could put up with, Grág. i. 191; nema búar beri þat, at barni væri eigi vært at föstrinu, that the bairn could not live there, of a child put out, 276; hón stóð upp ok mælti, verit er nú meðan vært er, Eb. 280; því at þér mun fyrir hvárigum vært í Eyjum, ef þú görir honum nokkut, Orkn. 436; þér er ekki vel vært hér í landi fyrir Haraldi konungi, Fms. vi. 218.

**værrur**, f. pl. = úveri, scab; værrur í höfði.

**værskill**, m. a weakling, a 'reckling'; hann er mesti værskill, a word of contempt. **værskils-ligr**, adj. weakly, wretched.

**væsoðr**, part. = væstr; sloðruðu þeir af heidinni, ok urðu sem væsoðstrir, Sturl. iii. 158; þ. eigi göra Húnar okkr væsada, Fas. i. 502, but see væsask, p. 699, col. 2.

**væstr**, part. [väs], worn out by wet or toil; þeir tóku land allmjök væstr, Grett. 116 A; væstr ok þrekabir, Þorf. Karl. 390.

**VÆTA**, u, f. wet, sleet, rain, Stj. 17; væta var á mikil um daginn, Ó. H. 107; vöru vætur miklar bæði nætr ok daga, Fms. x. 14; væta ok þoka, Eg. 128; sem væta má granda, K. Á. 176; má skíra í hverskyns vætu er ná má, N. G. L. i. 12; ausa saur eða vætu, Jb. 101; vætu-lopt, the atmosphere, Stj. 17; vætu sumar, a wet summer, Ann. 1211.

**væta**, t, [vát], to wet, make wet; ef maðr fellir lík í vatn svá djúpt at væta verðr höfuð sitt, N. G. L. i. 80; hann hefir vætt klæði mín, Fms. i. 264; at væta allan senn dúkinn, vi. 322; þeir vættu eitt tjald ok ætlðu at slökva eldinn, x. 53; hvárt vættisk dyrbíllinn? 315.

**vætki**, see vættki.

**vætna** or **vetna**, in hvat-vetna, hvar-vetna, hót-vetna, qq. v.

**vætr**, see vættir C.

**VÆTT**, f. [A. S. *wibt*; Engl. *weight*; Germ. *ge-wicht*; Dan. *vægt*]; —prop. *weight*; þat fé allt er at vættum skal kaup, Grág. (Kb.) i. 238; göra aflaga um álnar eðr vættir, *measure* or *weight*, i. 463 A; reida rangar vættir, 499, ii. 19; einir pundarar ok einar vættir, Gpl. 522; but . . . **II. mostly used of a definite weight**, 1. in Norway =  $\frac{1}{16}$ th of a 'skipund'; fjórar vættir ok tuttugu skolu göra skipund, þær sem hver þeirra standi hálfa nýndu mörk ok tuttugu ok átta ertogar, N. G. L. ii. 166, D. N. passim; sjau vættir malts ok sex aurar silfrs, . . . tveggja vætta leigu ok eyrisból, D. N. ii. 17 and passim; Kolnisk vætt, D. N. 2. in Icel. = 80 lbs.; þat er löppundari er átta fjórðungur eru í vætt, Grág. i. 499; átta fjórðunga vætt, 362, 383; jamkettil nýr ok úeldr vegi hálfa vætt, 501; þrjár vættir ullar, . . . þrjár vættir mjöls . . . vætt fiska, smjörs . . . vætt spiks, . . . þrjá tigi vætta hvals, etc., Grág.; þetta á kirkja, tveir vættir skreidar, vætt smjörs, vætt kjöts,

byttu skýrs, Pm. 34; hafa tíu vætta í skógi, ok svá timbr til at húsa, 104, and so in mod. usage.

**vætt** or **vétt**, n. [from vega, because it moved on hinges], the lid of a chest or sbrine (mod. lok); skruða-kista vánd með lausu vætti, Pm. 124; skrin . . . en yfir uppi vétt vaxit sem væfr, eru á vettinu lamar á bak en hespur fyrir, Ó. H. 235; niðr í kistuna, skellt aptr vétt ok sett láss fyrir, Pr. 412; hann tók upp vettit af hásettis-kistunni, Ó. T. 58; þér skuluð göra kistu ok skal ekki vætt yfir vera, Fb. iii. 300, Mag. 113.

**vætta**, t, to weigh as in weighing anchor, lift; hand-vætta, q. v.

**vætta**, t, = vænta, q. v.

**vætta**, n., in ekki vættina, see vættir B.

**vætt-fangr**, see vættvangr.

**VÆTTI**, n. [váttr], witness, testimony; vátum er skylt at bera vætti þau öll er þeir hafa verit í nefndir, Grág. (Kb.) i. 58; nefndi vátta í þat vætti, at . . . Nj. 217, 234, Grág. i. 17; enda skulu þat allt verða vætti hár, er austr er vitni nefnd, i. e. the witnesses summoned in Norway are to be lawful evidence here (in Icel.), 214; færa fram vætti sín eða kvíðu, 410; sök sækja eðr verja, eðr vætti bera, Þjóð. 94; hann skyldi vinna eðr at baugi, nefna vátta í þat vætti, at . . . id. COMPS: **vættis-búðr**, m. a bearing witness, Grág. i. 39, Nj. 233. **vættis-vætti**, n., Grág. i. 90, 97.

**vættir**, m. a *weigher, bolder*, Lex. Poët.; vættir gulls ens vegna, Glál. (in a verse); in compds, **vætti-draugr**, **vætti-njóðr** e-s, the wielder of a thing, Lex. Poët.

**vættki**, spelt væt-ki, [vættir, and suffixed neg. -ki, qs. vættir-gi, see -gi], 'no ubit', nobody, nothing, naught; vegr er vætki tröðr, Hm. 120; en vætki huggar, naught comforts, Harms. 38; hinn er vætki veit, Hm. 74; hinn er vætki veit, 26; svá ek þóttumk vætki vitta, *metabought I lay senseless*, Sól. 42; vætki of sýti'k, I am naught concerned, Hallfred; sá er vætki laug, Ad. 11; telr sér vætkis vant, Hsm.; sá er vætki sparði fjör, who spared not life, Hallfred; vildir ávalt vægja, en vætki halda, Am. 99; hræðisk Guð en vætki annat, fears God, but naught else, Bs. i. (in a verse); dulði þess vætki, concealed it not, Am. 10; hafða ek þess v. vísa, I caught naught of her, missed her, Hm. 101.

**VÆTTIR**, f., dat. vætti, Grett. 176 new Ed., Hom. 129 (Ed.); used neut., Hom. 195, l. 4: [A. S. *wibt*; Engl. *wight*; Germ. *böse-wicht*] = a 'wight', being; Brynhildar, armrar vættar, Gkv. i. 22; vön sé sú vættir vers ok barna, 23; Brynhildar, armrar vættar, 22; þegi þú, rög vættir, La. 59, 61, 63; þá segi ek þér, vesöl vættir, Hom. 152; nú sá þér hverjar vættir er þess höfðu neytt, mýss ok ormar, Ó. H. 109. **2. sp. of supernatural beings**; svá brenna mik nú bænir Ólafs konungs, sagði sú vættir, Ó. H. 188; Guð, hví metr þú þik þess, at sýna áfi þitt víð jamn-ústýrkt vætt sem ek em, Hom. 195; ertú maðr eða andi eðr önnur vættir, Art. 79; hollar vættir, Frigg ok Freyja ok fleiri goð, Og.; blóta heiðnar vættir, K. þ. K.; hann hafði kastað trú sinni ok gördisk guðnóðingr ok blótaði nú heiðnar vættir, Nj. 272; hann kvað illar vættir því snemma stýrt hafa, Korm. 240; kann vera nokkur ill vættir hafi lagizk á féit, Fms. xi. 158; ú-vættir, an 'un-wight', an evil wight; mein-vættir, q. v.; gömninga-vættir, galdrav., a sorceress; þeirri gömninga vætti, Grett. 176; land-vættir, q. v.: vitta vættir, a 'witch wight', a sorceress, Yt.

**B. vætta** or **vetta**, in the phrase, ekki vætta, *no ubit, naught*; dat. engu vætta, gen. enskis vætta. Mr. Jón Thorkelsson, of Reykjavík, suggests that vætta is a nom. neut. (like auga), of which vætta (see hvat-vetna) is the gen. plur. (as augna from auga); ekki vætta (*nobody*) má forðask, Sks. 82; ok kemsk ekki vætta yfir, Art. 28; ok skorti (ekki) vætta um vetrinn, Fms. v. 313; höfðu þeir ekki vætta at sök, viii. 18; þeim var nú ok ást á öngu vætti (vetta?) nema á Guði einum, Hom. 129 (Ed., see foot-note); sem honum hefði enskis vetta verit at grandí, 125 (Ed.); svá miklit kafa-fjúk með frosti at engu vetta var út komanda, Fas. 54; öngu vætta vildi hann eira, Fms. xi. 90; ok öngu vætta vanat, Stj. 279; hann gefr sér ekki vætta (*naught, not a wbit*) um hans úvittrleik, 22; hann var ekki vætta hræddr, *not a wbit afraid*, 154; anza ekki vætta, to heed not, 81; nokkut vætta, *augbt, something*, 164, 181, 280.

**C. vætr**, as an adverb = *naught*, cp. Goth. *ni-waibt* or *waibt-ni* = *oððén, mñðén*, the negative particle né being dropped; hyggsk vætr hvat fyrir, Ls. 15; át vætr Freyja, svaf vætr Freyja, þkv.; vinna vætr, Vkv. 39; sér vætr fyrir því, Skv. i. 39; leyfi ek vætr, I praise it not, Eg. (in a verse).

**2. with gen.**, vætr manna, *no man*, Hbl. 22; vætr véla, *no fraud*, Am. 5; vætr hjóna, *none of the household*, 94; ey-vit (q. v.), *augbt*.

**vætt-rim** or **vett-rim**, f. [vætt, n.], the 'lid-ridge', i. e. the ridge which runs along the sword blade, leaving a hollow in the middle (in a scythe called smiðreim), Edda (Gl.); tók af oddinn af Hvitingi fyrir framan vettirima, Korm. 88; sumar á vetrinum, Sdm. 6.

**vættugri** or **vettugi**, *nothing, naught*; glysi þessu er vættugis er vert, Fms. vi. 263; vettugis vert, ii. 46; eyjar skika þann er vettugis er neytr, Fas. ii. 299, Fb. i. 523; varr at vettugi, Am. 38; var þeim vettugis vant, Vsp. 8; þeir verða stundum at vettugi ok annars þurfandi, they often come to naught and to destruction, Barl. 70; margt mundi vilja opt á einum degi at vettugi verða, *wish to be annihilated*, Hom. 69; sú festning dæmisk at vettugi, þótt hón á komi, N. G. L. i. 300; eigi er



þín betri enn vættugi, *better than naught*, Karl. 460; hafa at vættugi, Gpl. 254.

**Vætt-vangr** or **vætt-vangr**, later **vett-fangr**, changing *v* into *f*; **vangr**, Nj. 100, is simply an error; [from **vangr** = *a field, spot*; the other part, **vett** or **vætt**, is less clear, but prob. from **váttir**, **vætti**, = *the place of witness or evidence*, or from **vega** = *locus actionis*?] — a law term, the place of summons, *locus actionis*, where an act or deed, such as a battle, assault, manslaughter, has taken place, cp. Grág. i. 349, cited below; chiefly used of the summoning of witnesses; the **vettvangr** was the space within a bow-shot (**örskot**) from the spot all around, see Eg. ii. 19 (Vigl. ch. 14); cf. maðr hefir sín á öðrum vettvangi en til þess var hlaupt á, 91; á þeim vettvangi, 9; hvárt sem þeir eru á vettvangi eðr annars-staðar, 23; búa skal kveðja níu búa heiman frá vettvangi, i. 349 (in case of adultery); þá er næstir eru vettfangi, 461; á öðrum vettvangi, Kb. i. 158; skal kveðja heiman frá vettvangi, ii. 48; þá voru þá lög, at vígsakar skyldi sækja á því þingi er næst var vettvangi, Jb. 8; kveðja um áljóts-ráð þau er á vettvangi eru ráðin, Eg. 4; á þeim vettvangi, Nj. 230; Helgi fékk bana á þeim vettvangi, G. vettvangi, 218; vettfangi, 110; ef maðr er veginn á vettvangi, G. L. i. 163; hann kenir á vettfanginn, ok sér þar ný tíðendi, ok þó mál, Ísl. ii. 371; Þórr kom á vettfang, Sturl. ii. 92 C; sótti þá Saul sín af vettfanginum (*from the battle-place*) með ópi ok eggjan, Stj. 453 (Sam. xiv. 20); riðr Sámr austr á heiðina ok at þar er vettfangir (sic) hði virit, Hrafn. 28, and passim in the laws and Sagas. **COMPDS:** **vettvangs-bjargir**, f. pl. *the aiding or abetting an assault, on the very spot*, which was a fineable offence, Sturl. ii. 234 (Cod. C. vettfang); um þá-ráð ok vettfangs-bjargir, i. 145. **vettvangs-búi**, a, m. *a neighbour to the place of action*, to be summoned as búi, Grág. ii. 17; vættfangsbúar, Nj. 100.

**Vöðla**, ad, *to twist up into a wisp*; vöðla e-u saman.

**Vöðull**, m. = **vaðall**, in **Vöðla-þing**.

**ÖÐVI**, a, m. [Germ. *waden* = *calf of the leg*], *a muscle*; skal hann á bótum bæta eyri þar sem vöðva skerr, N. G. L. i. 67; kykva-vöðvi, Ír. i. 99, þiðr. 187; hjó á lærit, svá at ór tók allan vöðvann, Grett. 10 A; þat er margra manna siðr at vinna vöðva klæðum ok kalla þat sið, Fas. ii. 525, the word is very freq. in mod. usage; afl-vöðvi, *the legs-muscle*; vöðva-sár, *a flesh-wound*, N. G. L. i. 172, Grág. i. 18; vöðva-skeina, *a flesh-wound*, Fbr. 212.

**Vöflur**, f. pl. *stammering, confusion*; það kómu vöflur á hann, *he became confounded*, from guilt.

**Vög**, f. pl. *vagar, vagir*, plur. *vegr*, Fms. viii. 430; vögur (as from *vaga*), see *vagar*.

**Vöggr**, m. [see *vagga*], apparently much the same as **vöggu-barn**, *an infant in the cradle*; a nickname, Landn. 314; a pr. name, Edda; litlu bör Vöggr feginn, 'with little are babies fain,' 81 (a saying which originally may have meant that children are easily pleased); cp. lítil-þæg eru lúinn.

**Vöggu**-, see *vagga*, *a cradle*.

**Vögn**, f. (also **vagna**, u, f.), pl. *vagnir*, a kind of *ubale, delphinus* a; plur. *vagnir*, Sks. (Gronl. Hist. M. iii. 291, v. l.), Edda (Gl.), Lex. Lat.; vögnu láð, *the sea*, Ód. **COMPDS:** **vögn-bráð**, f. *the blubber of ubale*, Fsm. **vögn-hvalr** or **vögnu-hvalr**, m. = *vögn*, described Sks. 29 new Ed.

**Vök**, f., gen. *vakar*, n. pl. *vakar* and *vakir*, with art. *vökna* = *vökina*, N. i. 346; [Dan. *vaage*] — *a bole, opening in ice*; hann hratt hestinum sík eina, Fms. i. 211; þeir riðu vakar nökkurar, x. 388; í vök þiðri, v. 2; höggva vakir á ísinum, 272; stórar vakir, Sks. 178; ef menn hafa hval í vökum, Grág. ii. 386; vakum, Sks. 175 B; ok fægja vöna eptir sér, Fms. viii. 416; í vökinni, vi. 337, Bs. i. 346; rekjaldr sit í vök, Fs. 145; draga þeir skipit milli vakanna, 180; passim in mod. usage.

**Vökna**, ad, *to become wet*; búa um svá at aldri mátti vökna, Fms. vii. 46; áðr hún vöknaði, ii. 280; ek fleygði mér á ána, vöknaða ek þá á, Karl. 167; þat vöknaðr allt ok klöknað, 545; freq. in mod. usage, hefi vöknað í fætnar, *I have got wet in the feet*.

**Vökóttir**, adj. *full of boles, of ice*, Fms. i. 210.

**Vökr**, adj. *moist*; vökvir eða vátir, Stj. 98; vökva jörð, *a moist soil*, S; vera vökrar náttúru, MS. 732. 17.

**Vöku**-, see *vaka*.

**Vökull**, adj. [*vaka*], *wakeful, vigilant*, Art. 76, v. 1.

**VÖKVA**, ad, *to moisten, water*; áin Nilus vökvir þat ok frjóvar meðr þu dögvan, Stj. 77; vökva mun hann fót sinn í vödmjórfvi, 348; órsetti ok veykvi, fagi ok þrýði, 677. 10, freq. in mod. usage; vökva *to water oneself, to drink, slake one's thirst*. 2. *vökva sér blóð*, *to make blood flow*, Fas. iii. 376; see *vekja*.

**Vökva**, u, f., gen. *vökva*, *moisture, juice*; vökva reyfisins, Stj. 397; vökva ok úhræinindi, MS. 677. 22; jarðligrar vökva, 415. 5; (sólin) ofan vökva sinni . . . skýtr tunglit sinni vökva á hafit, 732. 1, 4; af ísinum vökum ok vætum, Stj. 18; kvíðr tekr við vökva sem sær við ísinum, Eluc. 19; en sumt féll á heilu ok þornaði, því at þat fékk enga vökva (sic), Hom. 67. **COMPDS:** **vökva-mikill**, adj. *moist, juicy*,

Stj. 17. **vökva-samr**, adj. *moist*; vökvasamt vátlendi, Stj. 201. **vökva-skortr**, m. *a lack of moisture*, Stj. 291.

**vökvan**, f. *a moistening, watering*, Stj. 88, Kb. 478; in mod. usage, *vökvan* = *beverage*, of milk.

**vökvi**, a, m. = *vökva*, *a moisture, fluid*, Barl. 18, 118, H. E. i. 480, Fas. ii. 378, Pr. 474; and so in mod. usage.

**völdugleikr**, m. *power, authority*, Stj. 83 (v. l.), 298. 2. *as a title*; yðar v., *your biggness*, Mar.

**völdugr**, mod. **völdugr**; that **völd-** is the better form is shewn by the old form **valdugr**, Barl., as also by the derivation from **völd**; [Ulf. *valþags* = *éδωκος*; Germ. *ge-waltig*; see *valda*]; — *mighty, powerful*; þeir völdugir konungar, Fms. i. 259; inn valdugasti, Barl. 102; vittr ok valdugr, 113; inn valdugi stjórniari, 106; eigi mundi hann veta svá völdugr, at . . . Orkn. 138; völduga menn ok vel guðhrædda, Stj. 298; ins völdugasta manns, 183; völdugari, 163 (völdugari, v. l.); mjök völdugir ok mikils ráðandi, Fb. ii. 535, Luke i. 52.

**völdugskapr**, m. *authority*, Stj. 83.

**völdugliga**, adv. *proudly*; láta v., Finnþ. 300, v. l.; konungr reið nú v. at borginni, Fms. vii. 87; ríkmannliga ok v., 94.

**völduligr**, spelt **valduligr**, adj. *powerful*, Barl. 187.

**VÖLLR**, m., gen. *vallar*, dat. *velli*; pl. *vellir*, gen. *valla*, acc. *völlu*, mod. *velli*; [Icel. *völlr* and Germ. *wald* = *wood* seem to be the same word; the change in the sense from wood to field being much the same as in *mörk*] — *a field*; knáttu Vanir völlu sporna, Vsp. 28; vaxinn völlum hafi, 36; völlu algrana, Akv. 13; þar voru víða vellir slöttir, Fms. vii. 56; þeir sátu úti at skemtan sinni á völlum nökkurum, vi. 141; þar var torfa ristinn ór velli . . . fastir í vellinum, Ld. 58; kasta sér niðr við vellinum, *flat on the ground*, Nj. 58; leggja e-n við velli, *to lay one level with the ground*, Fms. v. 236; or at velli, Nj. 117; hús minn liggja við velli, *lies on the ground, is demolished*, Fms. iii. 144; hasla e-m völlu, Eg. 273 (see *hasla*); lauss á velli, *loose in the ranks, not steady*, Eg. 293; fastir á velli, *firm, steady*, Fms. xi. 246; vígligr á velli at jarð, *walk-like to look at*, Eg. 475; so, fríðr, mikill . . . á velli, *of fine, stout . . . appearance*; miklir at vallar-sýn, *big in outward appearance*, Nj. 66, v. l.; víg-völlr, *a battle-field*; þing-völlr, q. v.; þreskj-öldr. 2. *a close or paddock*; at úsánum ok úbreiddum völlum, *unsoen and unmanured fields*, Jb. 193; reiða á völlu, Grág.; slá átta stakka völlu, Fb. i. 522; tún-völlr, Korm.

**II.** freq. in local names, **Völlr** and **Vellir**, Rangár-vellir. **COMPDS:** **vallar-garðr**, m. *a paddock-fence*; réttýsni upp á fjall, ok yfir í vallar-garð fram á Skjaldar-stöðum, Dipl. v. 19.

**VÖLB**, m., gen. *valar*, dat. *veli*; pl. *velir*, acc. *völu*; [Ulf. *valus* = *πάθος*, Luke ix. 3; whence *valtr*, *velta*, cp. also *vala*; the root word is Goth. *walwian*; Lat. *volvere*] — *a round stick, staff*, Bév. 9 b; bitað þeim væpn né (enn?) velir, Hm.; Gríðar völr, Edda; in many compds, snar-völr, rið-völr (q. v.), hjálmun-völr, stjórnu-völr, *a helm, tiller*; vánar-völr, *a beggar's staff*; víg-völr, *a weapon*; torf-völr, q. v. 2. also of a *blunt, oval edge*; in egg-völr, q. v.; cp. the mod. phrase, það er völr fyrir egginni, when the edge is not thin and keen, but thick and blunt.

**völsa**, ad, [akin to **völdugr**], *to make a great bustle, pride oneself*; menn þegar eg stolta sé sem völsa mikíð í veröldinni, en vita hvorki á né bét, Hallgr.

**Völsi**, a, m. [evidently the same word as Gr. *φάλλος*], the name of a heathen phallus-idol, as to which see the curious story in Fb. ii. 331-336 (called **Völsa-þátrr**).

**Völsungr**, m. the name of an ancient myth. king, whence **Völsungar**, see **Völsunga** Saga, the Edda, Hkv.; **Völsunga drekka**, *to drink of the Völsungs*, i. e. *poison*, Bragi; the word is thought to be from a Slavonic idol **Wolos**. **Völsunga-kviða**, u, f. *the lay of the Völsungs*, Sæm. 112.

**völt** or **völtur**, f. pl. [*valtr, velta*], *a roller, a thing belonging to the fittings of a ship*, Edda (Gl.).

**Völundr**, m. [A. S. *Weland*; Germ. *Wieland*; hence too comes Engl. *gallant*, from Teut. Fr. *galant*; prop. an appellative (?), like *höfundr*] — **Wayland the Smith**, Germ. *Weland*, a myth. hero common to all Teutonic people, Edda, þiðr. 82, 185; the legends about him are contained in the old lay **Völundar-kviða**, Sæm. 88-94 (List of Authors A. II), and the þiðr. S. ch. 57 sqq. 2. as appell. *a master smith*, *a great artist*, = *δαίδαλος*; bækr þinar ofnar völundum, *woven by Waylands*, Hðm. 7 (cp. Gr. *πέπλος δαίδαλος*); Hrafn var völundr at hagleik, bæði at tré ok at járn, Bs. i. 640; Fróði konungur átti trá smíði er völundar voru at hagleik, Fms. i. 14; völundr rómu, *the master of battle*, i. e. *Odin*, ix. (in a verse); and so in mod. usage, hann er mesti Völundr, *he is a great Völund, a great master, of a smith*. **Völundar-húsi**, n. 'Wayland's house', *a labyrinth*, Stj. 85; en feti þó hvergi burt af Völundar-húsi, Lil. 92; this myth. word is still in use in Icel.

**VÖLVA**, u, f., also spelt **völfa**, gen. *völu*, pl. *völur*; *völfa*, or also *völfr* or *völvur*; gen. pl. does not occur; the nom. *Vala* is erroneous: [the etymology as well as the origin of this word is uncertain; but may not the Norse *Völva* and the Gr. *σιβυλλα* be relations? the identity in sense at least is very striking; the Gr. word first occurs in Aristoph., and then in Plato; may it not have been adopted from some Scythian tribe, for a word like this, if Greek, could hardly fail to occur in Homer? in



völva an initial *s*, we suppose, has been lost (qs. svölva); in the Greek the *Y* would be an inserted vowel]:—a *prophetess, sibyl, wise woman*; völva, seiðkona, spákona (qq. v.) are synonymous. The ancient Sagas contain many remarkable records of the heathen wise-women or sibyls, who were held in honour and reverence; at the great feasts and sacrifices in the autumn, the völva (often a woman of rank) went with her troop of maidens through the country, where she, so to say, crowned the feast; she was seated on a high seat (seiðhjallr) in the hall, where she wrought her spells and sang her 'weird-songs' (varðlökur), after which the guests went past her one by one, and she told each his fate, or whatever else one wanted to know, e. g. the course of the coming winter and the like. The former part of the Völuspá is evidently conceived as the inspired song of a völva, seated on her high seat, and addressing Odin, while the gods listen to her words; and the latter part of the poem appears to be a kind of necromancy, or the raising of a dead völva, as also is the lay Vegtamskvíða; sú kona var þar í bygð er þorbjörg hét, ok var kölluð lítill völva, hún hafði áttar sér níu systir, ok vóru allar spákonur, en hún var ein þá á lífi, þar var háttir þorbjörgar um vetrar, at hún fór á veizlur ok buðu þeir menn henni mest heim er forvitni var á at vita forlög sín eða árfærd, þorf. Karl. Names of such wise women, Gróa völva, Edda; Heimlaug völva, Gullþ.; Heiðr völva, Landn. 173; Huldr völva, Yngl. S., Hkr. i. 21; to which add the 'Weleda' of Tacitus: class. passages are þorf. S. ch. 3 (exceedingly interesting), Örvar-Odds S. ch. 3 (Fas. ii. 506), Vd. ch. 10: völu vél-spá, Vsp.; eru völsfr allar frá Viðóli, Hdl.; völva ok vis kona, Vtkv.; þá kom til völva sú er Gróa hét, Edda 58; var á því landi spákona sú er sagði fyrir örlög manna, ... þeir fara til móts við völuuna, Fb. ii. 28; ek fór í skóg til þín í völu líki, Fas. i. 135; þóttusk menn vita at þar mundi verit hafa völu-leiði, Ld. 328; þá reið Óðinn fyrir austan dyrr þar er hann vissi völu leiði, Vtkv.; úrsövl Gýmis völva, of Rán the goddess, Edda (in a verse); at hás völva valdi því bölvu, Kormak; in a bad sense, völva and skollvis kona, Hkv. i. 34; Tacitus (Germ. ch. 8, 46, and Hist. iv. 61, 65, v. 22, 24) speaks of these practices, as also does Plutarch, Caesar ch. 19,—τὰ μαντικὰ τῶν ἑσθῶν γυναικῶν. COMPS: Völuspá, *f. the song of the V.*, the name of an old lay, Edda; Völuspá in skamma = Hyndlu-ljóð, Edda i. 44. Völvu-staðir, Icel. local name, Gullþ. S.

VÖMB, *f.*, gen. vambar; [Ulf. *wambā* = κοιλία; A. S. *wamb*; Engl. *womb*; Scot. *wame*; Germ. *wamme, wanst*; Lat. *venter*; Gr. *ὀμφαλός*]:—a *womb, belly*, but mostly in a low sense, especially of beasts (the Engl. *womb* is in Icel. kvíðr); þenja vömbina, *to fill the belly*, Fms. viii. 436; kyla vömb sína á miði ok mungáti, Fs. 4, Fas. i. 493; ok aum í vömb, Bjarn. (in a verse); saudar-vömb, kyr-vömb, gor-vömb, Vambar-ljóð, the name of a lay, Maurer's Volksagen 317. COMPS: Vambar-dalr, *m.* a local name, Bs. ii. Vambar-hólmr, *m.*, Fms. vii.

vömm, *f.*, gen. vammr, pl. vammir, for the references see vamm, n. vöndla, *ad.* *to wind up into a vöndul*; v. e-t upp, þorst. Síðu H. 11.

VÖNDR, *m.*, gen. vandar, dat. vendi, pl. vendir, acc. vöndu, later and mod. vendi, Sks. 443 B; [from vinda, as svigi from sveigja; Ulf. *wandus* = *βάβδος*, 2 Cor. xi. 25; Engl. *wand*; Dan. *vaand*]:—a *wand, witch*; af korninu vex rótt en vöndr af rötinni en af vendi aldin, Eluc. 14; Jacob tók græna vöndu, ... birkti hann suma vönduna ... mislita vönduna, Stj. 177, 178 (Genesis xxx); skjót at honum vendi þessum, Edda 37; þá færi þit mér vöndu rétta ör skógi, 656 C. 42; smá-vendi (acc. pl.) af kvistum, Sks. 443 B; út mun ganga vöndr af kyni Jesse, 686 B. 13; tams vendi ek þik drep, Skm.; vatn hljóp ör hellunni er Moyses laust á vendi sínum, ... vöndr Arons, Ver. 22; hann sat ok telgdi vönd einn með knifi, Hom. 116; hreinsa hveiti með vendi (vinza), Stj. 397; reida vönd ok staura til garðs, N. G. L. i. 241; mál-vöndr, *a measuring-wand, yard*; poet. ben-vöndr, *a 'wound-wand'*; hjalt-vöndr, *a 'hilt-wand'*, i. e. *a sword*; blóð-v., morð-v., slíðr-vöndr, fólk-vöndr, hríð-vöndr, hvít-vöndr, þenja-, brynju-, hjalds-vöndr, *id.*; ríkis-vöndr, *a sceptre*, Lex. Poët.: *a rod*, for punishing, strýkja með vendi, ljósta mar vendi, Kormak; vöndr hrökk, Mork. (in a verse); cp. vand-styggr, vand-rögg.

2. *a roller*, on which tapestries were hung; tjöld um miklu-stofu, ábóta-stofu, conventu ok málstofu, ok hér með vendir til allra, Vm. 109; máttum vér í skuldina, tver bækr, vönd, pall-klæði, Dipl. iii. 13.

3. in the phrase, snúa vönd í háf e-m, *a way of beheading a culprit*, by twisting a stick in his hair and holding the head steady to receive the stroke (instead of laying it on the block), see Ó. H. 191, Jónsv. S. ch. 47, Fms. xi: cp. vand-búlkur, vand-draga, vand-laupr, vand-styggr.

4. metaph. *a stripe*, in cloth, Edda (Gl.) i. 584; segl stafat vendi, Eg. 68, Ó. H. 113, 124, 170 (see segl and stafadr). COMPS: vanda-hús, *n.* *a wicker-house*, Ó. H. 20, Edda ii. 200 (where vandard-hús). vandar-högg, *n.* *a 'wound-stroke', flogging*, Bs. i. 871; in mod. usage a law term for flogging as a punishment for theft or other such misdeeds; M. N. á að sæta ... vandar-hagga refsingu, á standing law phrase in mod. Icel. sentences. vandar-leggr, *m.* *a wand-stick*, Mar. 223. vandar-veif, *n.* *a wand's waving*; vera á vandarveifi, Isl. ii. 317.

vöndull, *m.*, dat. vöndli, *a wisp*, of hay; gefa vöndul heys af kyr-

fóðri hverju, Bs. i. 137; tóku þeir vöndul heys fyrir hvern hest, Sturl. iii. 164; hafn vöndul fyrir hross, Jb. 430; á kirkja vöndul af sex sáttum heys hverjum of alla sveit, Ám. 37.

vönn, *f.*, pl. vannir (or vörn?); [prob. some corruption for vin, *f.*, q. v.]:—a *bunting track*; seldi ek þeim ... útan garðs ok innan vönn ok veiði-staði er til hefir legit, D. N. ii. 159; en ef hann görir aðrar van(n)ir yfir land manns þar sem skóna-skógr er, bæti mörk silfrs ... ok landnám á ofan, N. G. L. ii. 143.

vönsundr, *m.* the wind, Edda (Gl.)

vönuðr, *m.* *a waner, diminishes*; in vell-v., hodd-v., Lex. Poët.

vörð, *f.*, pl. varðir and verðr, [Engl. *ward*], prop. *a woman under tutelage, a wife*; only in the allit. phrase, vörðr and verr, *wife and husband, a wedded pair*; eigut þær varðir vera, *these women have no husbands*, Gsp.; mik veiztu verða (i. e. verða, gen. pl.) ver-gjarnasta, þkv. 13; þótt varðir vers (wedded women) fái sér hós eða hvars, Ls. 33; at ek þatki vannk er vörð (vörðr Ed.) né ver vinna knátti, *I had no intercourse of wife and husband with him*, i. e. no hjúskapar-far, Gkv. 3. 3; þá er Var ok Syn verðr (acc. pl.) at nefna, *then are V. and S. the fairies to be named*, Edda (Gl.)

VÖRÐR, *m.*, gen. varðar, dat. verði, pl. verðir, acc. vörðu (mod. verði); [varða; Ulf. *wards*, in *daura-wards* = *δωραρός*, and *wardia* = *κουστωδία*, Matth. xxvii. 65; A. S. *weard*; Engl. *ward, warden*; Germ. *ward*];—a *warden, warder*, Lat. *custos*; vörðr goða, of Heimdal, Gm.; hann hafði fengit njónn hvar verðir þeirra vóru, Fms. viii. 354; myrkvastofu-vörðr, Post. 645. 89, Stj. 200; Heimdalr, hann er vörðr goða, Edda; vita-vörðr, hús-vörðr, dyra-vörðr, land-vörðr, qq. v.

2. *a guard, watch and ward*, Lat. *custodia*; ganga á vörðinn, Eg. 88; ef hundr er bundinn til varðar, Grág. ii. 119; haldar vörð, i. 32 (varð-hald); hafa vörðu á e-m, of a prisoner, Fas. ii. 230; svá mikla vörðu (u) hélt hann á þeim, iii. 529; gefa vörð móti e-u, *to give ward, protect*, Sks. 300 B; veita e-u vörð, *to keep, take care of*, Grág. ii. 409 (hence varð-veita, q. v.)

vörð-sætr, *adj.* 'watch-sitting', i. e. *fit to be watchman*, Gpl. 86.

VÖRN, *f.*, gen. varnar, pl. varnir, [from verja; Dan. *vern*]:—a *defence*; til varnar, *for the sake of defence*, Sks. 397 B; með vörn, 226; þeir höfðu engan lífs-kost til varnar, Eg. 79; eigi mun þykkja of þunskipat til varnarinnar, ... sýna vaskliga vörn, Bs. i. 525, 526, 531; at þessi vörn hafi allfræg verit, 532, Gisl. 72, Nj. 117, passim.

II. as a law phrase, *defence*, opp. to sókn, q. v.; sókn skal fara fyrr fram hvers máls en vörn, Grág. i. 59; á skal þess kvíðar kveðja, er vörn hefir fyrir hann, 41; mundi þat Njáll ætla, at ek myndi hafa nökkura vörn í málinu, Nj. 93; ek mun taka við vörn, 225; bjóða til varna, *to call on the defendant to begin his pleading* (the plaintiff having done), 36; ef sakir nökkurar gördisk af vörninni, því at þat er opt annars máls vörn er annars er sókn, 225; fara vörn fram fyrir-mál, *to act for the defendant*, 223.

2. *a point for the defence, exception*; sér þú nökkura vörn í málu þessum, Nj. 231; Ásgrimi tóksk svá til sem sjaldan var vant, at vörn var í máli hans (i. e. *there was a flaw in his suit*), en sú var vörnin at hann hafði nefnt fimm búa, þar sem hann átti nú at nefna, nú hafa þeir þetta til varna, 92, 93; verja mál með lögum, ef varnir verða til, 222; þorgils gekk at dómnum, hann leitaði til varna í málinu, Grett. 64 new Ed.

COMPS: varnar-aðili, *a m. the defendant in a suit*, opp. to sóknar-aðili (see aðili), Grág., Nj., passim. varnar-eiðr, -gögn, -kviðr, *m. an oath, evidence, verdict for the defence*, Grág. i. 55, 61, 78, Nj. 225.

varnar-lauss, *adj.* *defenceless*, Al. 84. varnar-maðr, *m. a defender*, Fms. v. 273, xi. 32, Fb. iii. 445, N. G. L. i. 88, passim.

vörnuðr, *m.* *a warning*; bjóða vörnuð, *to bid one beware*, Akv. 8, Sighvat.

vörpuðr, *m.* *a thrower, one who hurls*, Lex. Poët.

vörpu-ligr, *adj.* *of stout, stately appearance*; v. ok mikilúðligr, Fms. xi. 78; konungr spurði hver sá varri inn vörpuliigi maðr, Ld. 312, Finnb. 308 (v. l.), Ó. H. 155, þorst. Síðu H. 15.

vörpu-mannligr, *adj.* *id.*, Isl. ii. 438, v. l.

VÖRR, *f.*, gen. varrar, pl. varrar, varrir; in rhymes *rr*, *vörr* er hvös á harra, Sturl. (in a verse); sparri varra, Hkr. i. (in a verse): the mod. form is vör, varar, dropping one *r* throughout; [Ulf. uses a diminutive, *varirilo* = *χεῖλος*; A. S. *weleras* = *labia*, a masc. formed by metathesis of *r* and *l*, qs. *werelas*; old Fris. *were*]:—the *lip*, Lat. *labium*; varrar jarls vöru ókyrrar, Fms. viii. 98; vörr in neðri, the lower lip, Dropl. 23; vörr in efri, the upper lip; bita á vörrinni, Nj. 68; hann beit varrnar, ... rifja saman varrnarar, Edda 71; ef varrar eru eigi heilar, Skálda; skarð í vör (vörr), Sd. 175; hverjum vörum skal ek hans blezaba fulltings biðja, Th. 6; varra-skrap, Sks. 438; varrar þinar, Stj. 644; báðar varrinar, Bs. i. 360; varrnarar, Sks. 560.

B. [Ivar Aasen *vor*; A. S. *wer*; Engl. *weir*], *a fenced-in landing-place*; á steini þeim er næstr var vörum (varom Cod.), Bs. i. 337; dró þat eptir skipinu í vörina, Fas. iii. 317; Vermundr kom nú til Grims-eyjar, ok dró upp skip í varir Áskels, Rd. 250; varar fýsirr skip, *a saying, a ship longs for the vörr*, Edda (Ht.); cp. njóti svá banga, sem Bragi auga, vagna vara, *may be enjoy wealth, as Bragi [enjoys] the eye, or the ship the haven*, Höfuðl. (fine); sigla ör vörum, *to leave the harbour*, Bs. i. 460; ok er staddir í vörum um kveldit þá er Hallr kom at landi, Ld.



: the word is freq. in mod. usage (at least in western Icel.), of a small  
et or creek where boats land, *lenda í vörinni, fara ofan í vör, ýtta eg*  
for úr Arnar-vör hann Úlfar tóði, *Úlf. 6. 23*: hence mod. *vara-söngur*  
the prayer said by fishermen when launching, *Björn. vara-seiði, n.*  
all fry, small fish, from being caught in creeks near the shore.

VÖRR, m., gen. varrar, dat. verri, pl. verrir, acc. vörru; [different  
from the preceding word]:—a pull of the oar; *er þeir höfðu fá vörru*  
at frá landi, *Fms. viii. 217*; *í einum verri brýtr hann sundr báðar*  
arnar ok keipana, *Þiðr. 313*; *slita ræði ör verri, to pull the oar*  
skily, *Fms. vi. (in a verse)*; *halda sjau tígum ára til varra, to pull*  
ab seventy oars, *Hkr. iii. 120 (in a verse)*; *þeysa vörru (acc. pl.),*  
pull so as to splash, *Hornklofi*: in poetry a ship is called lung, *mál-*  
varra, the steed pulled by oars, *Lex. Poët.*; *varr-sími, the wake left*  
the oars; *varr-nagli, q. v.*; *varrar eldr=gold*; *varrar skíð, poet.=*  
oar (the oar of Odin being the sword), *Glúm. (in a verse)*.

VÖRSAR, m. pl. the men from Vörs, a county in Norway, *Landn.*;  
esse-vangen, *Fms. viii. 51*; *Vígfúss hersir á Vörs, Glúm.*: hence  
örsa-bær, later Össa-bær, a local name in the south of Icel., *Landn.*;  
Vörsa-krákr, m. a nickname, *Orkn.*: Vörskr, adj. from Vörs,  
Landn. 263.

ÖRU-, in compds, see vara.

ÖRUN, f., see varnan; við-vörun.

ÖRZLU-, in compds, see varsla.

ÖTNUU, f.=vatnan, q. v.

ÖTTR, m., gen. vattar, dat. vetti, pl. vettir, acc. vöttu; contr. for  
otr: [*Fr. gant, whence Engl. gauntlet; Dan. vanter*]:—a glove;  
ði maðr vöttu á höndum, *Lv. 100*; *staf ok vöttum, Fms. iii. 176*;  
in dró þar á sik vöttu sína, *Grett. 160 new Ed.*, and passim in mod.  
age; the dimin. vetlingr has displaced the old word. 2. a pillow;  
tu dúnss fulla, *Hornklofi*.

ÖTUNES, Vattar-nes, -tunga, -fjörðr, *Landn.*, map of Icel.; Band-  
tir, the name of horses, *Gísl*.

ÖXTR, m., gen. vaxtar, dat. vexti, pl. vextir, acc. vöxtu, mod.  
vexti; [*Ulf. wabstus=aύσις, ήλκία; Dan. væxt; from vaxa, q. v.*];  
waxing, size, stature; mikil vexti, *Bs. i. 646, Nj. 2*; *bergrisi at afli*  
vexti, *Eq. 22*; *menn litlir vexti, 25*; *vöxt ok afli, 29*; *göra klæði við*  
et e-s, *516*: of size, öll skip sem vöxt var at, *Sturl. ii. 177*; *skip vel*  
flarandi at vexti, *Fms. iv. 255*; *þat skip var gört eptir vexti Orms ins*  
summa, *vi. 308*; *þat vatn er vel mikil at vexti, Sks. 90*; *heimsins vöxt,*  
at mikilleik ok vexti, *O. H. 235*; *litliss vaxtar, of small size,*  
r.

2. growth, increase; *er tungl hefir þrjár nætr vaxtar síns,*  
452; *vera með vexti, to be increasing, Barl. 169*; *ganga í vöxt, to*  
rease, *Bs. i. 802*; *fara í vöxt, to increase, Fms. ix. 430*; *færa í vöxt,*  
exaggerate, *vi. 14*; *increase, interest, heimta fulgurnar með vöxtum,*  
fig. i. 270; *taka vöxtu á fé sínu, 180*; *taka fé til vaxta, 183*; *á-vöxtr,*

3. way of growth, shape; *ritinn með lykku á's en með öllum*  
vexti és, *Skálda*; *líkr e-m á vöxt ok viðbragð, Fms. vi. 12*. 4.  
vöxtr, produce; *skóg með tupt ok vexti, crop, Vm. 114*; *á-vöxtr,*

II. metaph. standing, state, the circumstance of a case, esp.  
plur.; *eigi er svá við vöxt, it does not stand so, Fb. iii. 333*; *sjáum*  
erir vextir á eru, *ii. 313, v. 20*; *hann sagði honum alla vöxtu sem á*  
u um þeirra eyrendi, *Ld. 46, Karl. 391*: the phrase, svá er mál með  
ti, at ..., *the case stands so, that...*, *Lv. 43*. vaxta-lauss, adj.

about increase or interest, *Grág. i. 251*.

Vöxtu-ligr, adj. big, of great size, *Fas. iii. 627*.

Vöxt, f., pl. vattir (q. v.), the sing. being only used in Edda (Gl.)

## X

(ex) commonly represents ks, gs (as in other languages), where both  
ers are radical, thus, ax, fax, lax, sax, öx, vax, vaxa, sex, uxi, vöxtr,  
; jaxl, öxl, qq. v.; but hugsa from hugr; lags from lag; loks from  
; oks (gen.) from ok (jugum); rakstr, bakstr, from raka, baka, etc.  
e vellums use x in other cases, e.g. sterxti=sterksti, the strongest,  
m. 146; tax (gen.) from tak, N. G. L. i. 47; dúx=dúks, Clem. 127,  
; lox=loks, 134; vitreix=vitreiks, 142; almattex=almáttigs, 133;  
la=vísla, N. G. L. i. 9; fulltinx=fulltings, O. H. 242; vaxcliga=  
vkliga, Mork. 178; lyx=lyksk, Ib. (fine); fexk=fékksk (from fá  
verb), *Bs. i. 351*; ux=ups (q. v.), N. G. L. i. 368: or again, vegs=  
(the verb), *Hm. 119*; lags=lax (salmon), *Sæm. 212, l. 20 (Bugge)*;  
=dags, N. G. L. i. 23; but on the whole the vellums distinguish gs,  
and x, shewing the pronunciation in older times to have been more  
inct than it is now, when all three forms (gs, ks, x) represent the  
e sound, no matter whether the s be inflexive or not; thus in com-  
modern spelling, both hugsa and huxa, dags and dax are used at  
dom. In vellums x and r are very much alike; hence in the well-  
own passage in Vsp. the misreading of sarrum (sordibus) for sarrum  
sibus), in all Editions, until Prof. Bugge noticed the stroke underneath  
line in Cod. Reg.

## Y—Ý

Y is of later origin, and only found in derived words, being an 'umlaut'  
from u, (y from u, ý from ú); in the Runic alphabet it is placed at  
the end, and marked ʁ, see Skálda (ii. 72); it is there called yr, a yew-  
tree,—yr er vetrgræust víða, 'yr' is the 'winter-greenest of trees, Runic  
poem.

B. The independent sound of y, ý is now lost in Icel., being re-  
placed respectively by the sounds i, í, whereas in mod. Dan., Swed. and  
Norse the old sound has been preserved; the old Icel. MSS., as well as  
the rhymes in old poems, distinguish both, except in a few instances, see  
Gramm. p. xxxv, col. 2 (7). The change from y to i seems to have  
began about the time of the Reformation, but in the first printed books,  
e.g. the N. T. of 1540 and the Bible of 1584, the distinction is still well  
kept, the remembrance of the old form and etymology being then still  
alive. Later, the writing became very confused. Some transcribers of  
the 17th century, e.g. Ketil Jörundsson, a noted copier of old vellums,  
took the better course, never writing y at all, but i throughout; the  
same may be observed in the handwriting of some Icelanders down to the  
present day. In printed books of the 17th and 18th centuries the con-  
fusion is great, till of late an accurate spelling has been re-established,  
though even this fails in a few words; e.g. the ancients spell þrysvar,  
gymbr, qq. v.; the mod. þrisvar, gimbr. The poets of the last three  
centuries make i and y, ei and ey rhyme indifferently, according to the  
usage of the living tongue. II. an initial v is dropped before y,  
as in yndi, yrði, yrkja, etc.

## Y

ybbask, að, dep.; y. við e-t, to worry, =abbask, q. v.

ybbinn, adj. worrying.

yðar, gen. pl. of you=Goth. izwara=úmuw; til yðar, to you, *Fms. x.*  
387, and passim.

YDDA, d, [oddr], to shew the point on the other side, when a weapon  
is run through; gegnum skjöld ok brjóst svá at yddi um bakit, *Eq. 380*,  
*Fms. viii. 332*; *laust undir kverkina, svá at yddi út um hnakkann, vii.*  
211; [róa] svá langt vestr sem yddir bænhúss-krossing heima á Sævar-  
landi, to pull westwards till the point of the cross at home at S. is just  
seen, *Dipl. iv. 9*; *það yddir á e-u, the point is seen, e.g. of a steeple or*  
mountain seen at a distance.

YÐR, dat. and acc. plur., and yðar, gen. (the original form iðr);  
[Goth. izwis=úpās and úmū, and izwara=úmuw]:—you; biðja yðr  
(acc.), segja yðr (dat.); but koma til yðar, in endless instances; as also  
when addressing a person of rank, the plur. is used; vil ek gjarna veita  
yðr þat, *Fms. x. 387*, passim; or even sing. and plur. promiscu-  
ously. 2. hverr er sá af yðr Íslendingum, of you Icelanders, *Fms.*  
ii. 32.

yðvarr, possess. pron., from yður, n. yðvart, gen. yðvars, yðvarrar,  
yðvars; dat. yðrum, yðvarri, yðru; acc. yðvarn, yðra, yðvart; pl. yðrir,  
yðrar, yður; gen. yðvarra; dat. yðrum; acc. yðra, yðrar, yður: the v  
is often dropped, thus, yðarr, yðarn, yðars, yðart: in mod. speech and  
partly in writing an indecl. yðar has been substituted: [*Ulf. izwar=  
ó úpūw; A.S. eower; Engl. your; cp. provinc. Engl. yourr; Germ.*  
euer; *Dan. jer*]:—your; konungr yðarr... yðarr kráptr, *Fms. x. 17*;  
yðarri brautferð, 289; yðarra manna, *Al. 61*; til þakka yðvarra, *Eq. 63*;  
höfðingja yðvars, *Nj. 8*; konungum yðrum, id.; yðvarr vegr, *Eq. 423*;  
fund yðvarra, 424; yður fúr, *Nj. 90*; yður tign, *Fms. x. 367*; yðvarri  
tign, *vi. 72, x. 234*; yðars ríkdóms, id.; yðvart ríki, með yðrum styrk,  
i. 87; eyrindi yðart, x. 218; konungr yðarn, 11; yðarn Kristinnóm,  
Hom. 33; þræli yðrum, 623, 30; skipti yður, *Eq. 424*; yður talkynni,  
Skm.

2. hverr yðarr, who of you? *Fms. ix. 330*; víð hesta skal  
hafa hverr yðarr, *Nj. 32*. 3. þá kallaði einn maðr, hví róa djöflar  
yðrir fyrir oss í alla nótt, ye devils (cp. þinn), *Fms. ix. 50*.

yfingr, m. a kind of bird, =úfr (?), Edda (Gl.)

YFIR, prep. with dat. and acc., also ellipt. or even as adv.; [in Goth.  
there are two forms, uf=Lat. sub. and ufur=Lat. super, which, as to  
the form, answer to Icel. 'of' and 'yfir' but in reality 'of' is in the  
old vellums used indiscriminately, sometimes=um (q. v.), sometimes=  
yfir, see p. 462 and um (umb, of), p. 648 sqq.; 'of' as prep. is now  
obsolete, having been replaced, according to the sense, by um or yfir;  
Goth. ufur; A.S. ofer; Engl. over; O. H. G. ubar; Hel. obar; Germ.  
über; *Dan. over; Swed. öfver; Lat. super; Gr. ἐπὶ*]:—over.

A. WITH DAT. over, above; hvers manns alvæpni hékk yfir  
rúmi hans, *Eq. 88*; þriðja stendr yfir Niflheimi... brenn eldr yfir Bifröst,  
Edda 10; yfir lokhvílu sinni, *Nj. 183*; spretta ákórur yfir sér, *Fas. ii.*  
187; tjalda yfir skipi sínu, *Eq. 373*; jörð gróin yfir víði eðr beinaum,  
Grág. ii. 354; sitja yfir bordum, matborði, dagverði, drykkju... to sit at  
table over one's meat, drink, *Nj. 6, 68, Eq. 63, 407, 577*, passim; sitja yfir



dómum yfir málum manna, *to sit at, attend to cases*, as judge, Ó. H. 86; Ólafur konungur hafði jafnan með sér tólf ena spikustu menn, þeir sátu yfir dómum með honum ok réðu um vandamál, id.; sitja yfir e-n, *to sit over one* (a sick person), Fms. vii. 166, ix. 250; styrima yfir e-m, Ld. 40. II. metaph. usages; görask konungur bæði yfir Mörkinni ok Húlogalandi, Eg. 71; konungur yfir Englandi, 263; biskup yfir þeim fjórðungi, Grág. i. 326; hafa vald yfir e-u, Fms. i. 227, x. 48; vera höfðingi ok herra yfir e-u, id.; þorgils er þá var yfir Skagafríði, 61; dómandi allra mála yfir þeim ríkjum, Fas. i. 513; hann setti bróður sinn yfir Víkinni, Fms. i. 29; sektir yfir e-m, H. E. i. 420; til gæzlu yfir e-m, *custody over one*, Edda 21; vaka yfir e-m, *to wake or watch over*, Fms. i. 9, iv. 299; vöku vér hér hverja nótt á Aski yfir fé váru, Eg. 375; þú vart trúr yfir litlu, eg mun setja þig yfir miknið, Matt. xxv. 23; vil ek eigi hafa flimtan hennar né fýrðri yfir mér, Nj. 50; sitja yfir hlut e-s, 89 (see sitja i. 2); ok liggja sú illska lengr yfir þeim, *threatening them*, Fms. x. 265; búa yfir brögðum, Fas. i. 290; hefi ek sét marga dýrliga hluti yfir honum, 623, 55; mér synísk svá mikitt yfir þér, at mér byðr þat eitt í skap at þú verðir meira styrandi, Bs. i. 468; allir þeir er nokkurr þrífnaðr var yfir, leystu sik á þrem vetrum, Fms. iii. 18; opt hafa orðit þvífkar jarteinir yfir heidnum mönnum, vii. 195; láta vel illa . . . yfir e-u, Ld. 168, Hkr. i. 213, ii. 32 (see láta B. i. 2); láta hljótt yfir e-u, Nj. 232; þegja yfir e-u, Ld. 36; fögnuðr yfir e-u, *joy over a thing*, MS. 623, 23; aumhjartaðr yfir úförum hvers manns, Sks. 687; lýsa yfir e-u, *to declare*, Eb. 20, 250, Nj. 93, Ld. 164, 306, Fs. 13, 24, Eg. 141 new Ed., Gísl. 16, Ó. H. 101, 179, Bs. i. 95, 203, 268, 624, Fms. ii. 25, xi. 6, 25; hlýða e-m yfir, see hlýða. III. ellipt. or adverb. usages; eldr, ok katar yfir, Eg. 238; ætlað hann at görask konungur yfir norðr þar, 71; yfir á Espihöli, Sturl. iii. 261.

B. WITH ACC. *over, above*, denoting motion; limar hans dreifask yfir heim allan, Edda 10; drógu þeir netið yfir hann, . . . hlaupa yfir netið . . . hleypir hann yfir þinulinn, 40; þeir bundu yfir sik flaka af viði, Fms. ix. 421; Skaði tók eittr-orm ok festi yfir hann, Edda 40; hann tók yfir sik skikkjuna, *'took clothes over himself'*, put on the mantle, Nj. 170; binda boð yfir miðjar dyrr, Gpl. 434; leggja e-t yfir altari þín, 655 xxiii; lauf ok limar tóku út yfir skipit, Ó. H. 36; hann felldi hvern yfir annan, Hkr. i. 151; ep. hvert um annan (um C. V.); er aldr fór yfir hann, Ó. H. 123; sló miklum ótta yfir hirðmennina, *struck great terror into the king's men*, Fas. i. 68; skjóta skjóli yfir e-n, Ld. 40; setja menn yfir ríki sitt, Eg. 7; at konungur mundi annan höfðingja setja yfir Norðymbra-land, Fms. i. 24; lét hann taka Knút til konungs yfir ríki þat allt, 112; komask yfir e-t, *to come by a thing*, Bárð. 175; láta lítið yfir sik, Fms. vii. 29. 2. *over, through, across*; austr yfir Foldina, Fms. i. 52; hann gekk yfir mark þat, Eg. 490; fara yfir ás nokkurn, . . . klif bratt yfir at fara, 576; ríða yfir fjótið, Nj. 82; hvert reiddi yfir Markar-fjót, 142; yfir skögin, Fms. v. 249; ríðu vestr yfir Lómagnúps-sand, Nj. 255; yfir haft, Fms. vi. 21; er hann kom suðr yfir Fjalir, iii. 36; sigla norðr yfir Foldina, viii. 132; síðan fóru þeir yfir Norðrá, Eg. 134; fara at veizlum yfir ríki sitt, Fms. i. 157; skógr er almanna-vegr liggir yfir, Fs. 4.

II. metaph. *over, beyond*; hafa vöxt yfir e-n, *to have growth over or above another, be taller*, Fas. ii. 234; hafa höfuð ok herðar yfir e-n; fram yfir aðra menn, *beyond, above*, i. 27; yfir þat fram, *beyond that, above that*, Vm. 19; fram yfir Páskavíku, Sturl. i. 121; fram yfir Jól, Boll. 344; yfir hálf-þrúgt, Fms. ix. 33. III. of direction, with another prep.; yfir á Hól, Hrafn. 9; þeir fóru yfir á Katanes, Fms. ix. 424; þeir sigldu yfir undir Kaupmannaejyar, 421; upp yfir; fram yfir Grjóteigisá, Hrafn. 6. IV. ellipt. and adverb. usages; sá kvittr kom yfir, *passed over*, Eg. 164; lesa yfir, *to read*, Dipl. iii. 10, Fms. x. 1; kveld kemr yfir, *draws on*, Finnb. 230; skýflóki gengr yfir, Bárð. 169; um nóttina þann tíma er hringdi yfir, Fms. x. 29; at hann myndi fjótara yfir bera ef hann ríði, Hrafn. 7; hestirinn bar hann skjótt yfir ok víða, id.; undir at leida eðr yfir at keyra, Gpl. 412; göra brú yfir, 411. 2. with verbs; bera, gnæfa, taka yfir, *to surpass*, passim; vofa yfir, *to impend*; búa yfir e-u, see búa; hylma yfir, *to conceal*; bætr yfir, *to mend*; verpa yfir, *to calculate*; drepa yfir e-t, *to bush down*; fara yfir, *to pass over*; líta, sjá yfir, *to oversee, superintend*; líða yfir, *to pass over, also to faint*; stiga yfir, *to overcome*; staupla yfir, sjást yfir, *to overlook, neglect*, etc., see the verbs. 3. var hann kátr yfir fram, *exceedingly*, Sturl. iii. 267; bjargit skútti yfir fram, Fms. vii. 81; sjá yfir upp, Edda 30.

yfir-afl, n. a superior force, Sks. 198. yfir-afl-ligr, adj. *over-strong, very strong*, Sks. 607. yfir-band, n. an 'over-band,' string to fasten the mouth of a bag, Grett. 107 A. yfir-bátr, m. an 'over-boat,' but only used metaph. = a better man, as opp. to eptirbátr (q. v.), Fas. i. (in a verse). yfir-biskup, m. an over-bishop, bigb priest, Stj. 542, Ver. 106. yfir-bjóðandi, part. a ruler, Líl. i. 52. yfir-boð, n. rule, command, authority, Fms. i. 220, iii. 45, iv. 226, x. 390, Stj. 167, Fas. iii. 98, D. N. i. 156, passim. yfir-boðari, a, m. = yfirboði, Sks. 612, v. l. yfir-boði, a, m. a superior, master, of one in authority, in plur. the

authorities, Sks. 611, 612, K. Á. 224, Bs. i. 196, 233, Stj. 35, N. G. and passim.

yfir-borð, n. the 'upper-board,' surface.

yfir-bót, f. redress, Ver. 27, Sks. 584; and eccl. repentance; in allit. phrase, iðran ok yfirbót; yfirbót syndar, göra Guði yfirbót; syndir, Mar., Hom. (St.); ganga til yfirbóta. 2. plur. *compensation*; bjóða þeim yfirbætr, Ísl. ii. 327; Æsir buðu henni sætt ok bætr, Edda 46; ef maðr görir til útleðgar í Kristnum rétti ok gætt hann til yfirbóta, N. G. L. i. 156; yfirbætr eru hvers bestar, a say Karl. 496.

yfir-bragð, n. outward look, appearance, demeanour, bearing, Fm 96; ásjá með blíðu ok björtu yfirbragði, 97; hans y. ok ásjóna, 2 með þungu yfirbragði, vii. 156; með miklu yfirbragði, of very *im*ing demeanour, 219; með áhyggju-yfirbragði, vi. 32; skörlugir í bragði, Ld. 18, Bs. i. 76, Fas. iii. 666; allt var þetta fornt ok fémikit með miklu yfirbragði, magnificent, Fms. vi. 342; ýmislegt y. máls-gre Skálda 193. 2. a surface, Rb. 468, 470. 3. a shew, pretence, *outer appearance*; gördi hann þat y. fyrir alþýðu, at . . . Orkn. 4 svikliga . . . með sáttgjarnligu yfirbragði, Fms. iii. 63; en göra hitt y at sendimenn væri vel haldnir, Ó. H. 151; í yfirbragði til vinganar þá, for appearance sake, Fms. x. 382; konungur gördi á sér hrygðar-s at yfirbragði, feigned mourning, 625, 96. COMPS: yfirbragðs-lit-mikill, adj. poor, grand of look or appearance, Ísl. ii. 237, Sturl. 123.

yfir-breizl, n. a coverlet, Js. 78.

yfir-breizla, u, f. id., Stj. 343, H. E. i. 501.

yfir-buga, að, to overcome, out-do, Fas. i. 115.

yfir-burðr, m. a deck-cargo, of a ship; nú hitta menn í storma, skal öllum y. fyrst kasta, N. G. L. ii. 278 (Jb. 390, 391). 2. exce. y. um þat er lögin segja, Fms. viii. 278. 3. mod., esp. in pl. superiority, superior strength or quality. II. yfir-burða, gen. as adv. very; y. góðr, very good.

yfir-bærliga, adv. surpassingly, Karl. 542.

yfir-bærligr, adj. surpassing, Fms. x. 185, Fb. ii. 10.

yfir-dómandi, a, m. an over-judge, chief justice, K. Á. 218.

yfir-dómari, a, m. id., Sks. 476, 634, Gd.

yfir-dómr, m. an 'over-judgment,' high court, Stj. 440, v. l.: a court of appeal, (mod.)

yfir-drepskapr, m. [drepa yfir], dissimulation, Bs. i. 727, Mirm. 14.

yfir-dróttning, f. a sovereign queen, of the Virgin Mary, Mar., Gd.

yfir-dýna, u, f. an over-pillow, stuffed with down.

yfir-dæmi, n. a jurisdiction, Stj. 440, Stat. 308.

yfir-engill, m. an 'over-angel,' archangel, Barl. 28, Sturl. i. 211 C.

yfir-faðir, m. an 'over-father,' patriarch, Hom. 139, Eluc. 53, Hor (St.), Fas. iii. 671.

yfir-ferð, f. a passage over or through a country, esp. as a law term, veizla, q. v.; hafa land várt til yfirferðar, Fms. iv. 364; hann veit Harald at veizlum ok y. Halland, vii. 180, xi. 343; of the poor, ætlaðis hön til nokkurrar yfirferðar ok biðja sér matar, Bs. i. 198; a visitation biskups y., N. G. L. i. 345, Bs. i. 84. yfirferðar-illr, adj. ill to pass Hrafn. 4.

yfir-fjótanligr, adj. [Dan. overflodig], overflowing, abundant, (mod.)

yfir-færligr, adj. passable, Stj. 353.

yfir-för, f. = yfirferð; banna e-m y., Orkn. 4; land fátækt ok illt yfir farar, Ó. H., K. þ. K. 70. 2. a visitation; biskup skal hafa y. um sinn á tólf mánuðum, K. þ. K. 60, Bs. i. 140.

yfir-föt, n. pl. over-clothing, Bev.

yfir-ganga, u, f. a transgression, Skálda 197: passing through, Hom. (St.)

yfir-gangr, m. a passing through, Fms. x. 237. 2. overbearing conduct, tyranny, Fms. ii. 183, vi. 26, xi. 81, Gísl. II, Lv. I, passim

illr y., an evil, plague, Fms. x. 385. COMPS: yfirgangs-maðr, m. an overbearing man, Fas. i. 383. yfirgangs-samr (-semi, f.), adj. overbearing.

yfir-gefa, gaf, [Germ. übergeben], to forsake, abandon, Fas. ii. 420 (a vellum of the 15th century), freq. in mod. usage.

yfir-girnd, f. ambition, Fms. iii. 45, Sks. 453.

yfir-gjarn, adj. ambitious, Sks. 437.

yfir-gjarnligr, adj. ambitious, Sks. 531, Fagrsk. 11.

yfir-gnæfa, ð, to reach above, surpass.

yfir-Gyðingr, m. an 'over-jew,' 'thorough Jew,' Pharisee, Mar., Postl., Greg. (= Acts xxiii. 6, Luke xv. 1, 2, xviii. 10).

yfir-heyra, ð, to bear, examine.

yfir-heyrsla, u, f. a bearing, examination, a school term.

yfir-hildingr, m. = yfirkonungr, Lex. Poët.

yfir-hlaup, n. an 'over-leaping,' skipping, Anal. 176.

yfir-húð, f. = Lat. praepitium, the fore-skin.

yfir-hús, n. an upper store (cp. Dan. bogen-loft), D. N. ii. 152.

yfir-hylma, d, to bide, cloak; see hylma.

yfir-hylmingr, f. a biding, cloaking.

yfir-höfðingi, a, m. an over-captain, great chief, Fms. v. 246.

yfir-höfn, f. an over-coat, Eg. 23, Fms. i. 16, vii. 201, Ó. H. 70, Fs.



jo, Sks. 289. **yfirhafnar-lauss**, adj. *without an over-cloak*, Fms. ii. 1, ix. 47, Sks. 296.

**yfir-hökull**, m. *an over-mantle, a surplice*, Ám. 15.

**yfir-klerkr**, m. *an over-clerk, one of the bigger clergy*, Bs. i. 768.

**yfir-klæði**, n. *an over-cloth*, = yfirhöfn, Sturl. ii. 231, Stj. 424, 458, 595, ms. vi. 186; yfirklæðin Unnar blá [öll í hrökkur dregir, of the wind riding the waves, Sig. Breiðf. 2. a table-cloth.

**yfir-komin**, part. *overcome*, Fms. x. 221, Finnb. 330; y. af sírum & mæði, *exhausted*, 288; geta yfirkomit e-n, Fms. ii. 75; fá e-n yfirminn, xi. 96.

**yfir-konungr**, m. *an 'over-king,' supreme king*; vera y. bræðra sinna, ns. i. 8; y. & Írlandi, x. 415; y. flestra annarra at ríki ok auðæfum, i. 95; y. í Noregi, Fb. ii. 37; þó var Knútr konungr y. allra þeirra, ns. xi. 201; Julius Cæsar var fyrstr Romverja y. alls heims, Ver. 39, b. 398, 412.

**yfir-kussari**, a, m. [for. word], *an 'over-corsair,' corsair-chief*, Fms. i. 86.

**yfir-land**, n. [Germ. *überland*], *the 'overland,' land on the other side*; ír sneu yfir til Munka-bryggju nær yfirlandinu, Fms. viii. 264.

**yfir-lát**, n. *a being made much of, honour, favour*; þeir höfðu minnst (they were least made of) þviat þeir þóttu vera dragmálir ok tómlátir, as. i. 382, Fms. vii. 219; þórr var í miðju hofi ok hafði mest yfirlát, 323, Hkr. i. 211, Eg. 256; hann hafði þar gott yfirlát, Fms. xi. 206; var minnst fyrir mér um atgervi ok y., Fas. i. 151.

**yfir-leðr**, m. *the upper-leather, of shoes*, Fms. viii. 436.

**yfir-lega**, u, f. *a painstaking, taking much time and pains*; eg get ki lesið það nema með mestu yfirlegu.

**yfir-lestr**, m. *a reading through*.

**yfir-lið**, n. *a swoon, fainting fit*.

**yfir-ligr**, adj. *lying-above*, Lat. *supernus*, Hom.

**yfir-lit**, n. *a survey*.

**yfir-litr**, m. *look, personal appearance*; y. hennar ok kurteisi, Nj. 1; hvi ert þú þannig yfirlit sem þú sér at bana kominn, Fms. xi. 144; í föður sínum bæði yfirlits ok at skapferli, Eg. 3, Fas. i. 234; blá at rítt, iii. 307; brúðirnar faldar sitt ok sá úgörla þeirra y., Fms. xi. 6; at líkams yfirliti, Pr. 440; plur., líkr-fæðr sínum at yfirlitum & skaplyndi, Eg. 84, Fms. x. 226; hyggir vandliga at yfirlitum íra systra, xi. 106; Kormakr heyrir hvat þær tala til yfirlita hans, nm. 18.

**yfir-læti**, n. = yfirlát, Sks. 275, 463; Hrútr var með konungi um trinn í göðu y., Nj. 9, Eg. 170; hann hafði til mesta y. af konungi & dróttningu, Fms. i. 96; veitti hann mér gott (lítið) y., ii. 123, vi. 345; atórð ok y., x. 392; með ríku y., MS. A. 41.

**yfir-lög**, n. pl. = yfirsökn; þorvaldr vildi hafa y. Jörundar biskups, Bs. 313 (MS.).

**yfir-lögmaðr**, m. *an 'over-lawman,' see lögmaðr*, Fms. iv. 156.

**yfir-maðr**, m. *an 'over-man,' superior, master*; yfirmaðr Vatnsdæla, 26; y. héraðs, 4; Ólafur er betr til yfirmanns fallinn enn minir synir, 84; at allan aldr síðan myndi Norðmenn vera yfirmenn Dana, Fms. 233; hann skal verða yfirmaðr minn meðan hann lifir, Eg. 16; þá um vér þó at vera yfirmenn þeirra (be their betters) í öllum stöðum, as. ix. 509; minn yfirmann (nom. sic), Fas. i. 103.

**yfir-mannligr**, adj. *chieftain-like*, þidr. 100.

**yfir-máta**, adv. [Dan. *overmaade*], *exceedingly*, (mod.)

**yfir-meistari**, a, m. *an 'over-master,' head-master*, cp. Germ. *Altester*, Stj. 510, 537, Gd. 79.

**yfir-mikill**, adj. *'over-mickle,' enormous*, Art. 12.

**yfir-port**, n. *an 'over-gate,' lintel*, Stj. 415.

**yfir-ráð**, n. *a rule, domination*.

**yfir-reið**, f. *a 'riding-over,' visitation, survey*, H. E. i. 411, Bs. i. 879 (írfærð, 816, l. c.)

**yfir-seta**, u, f. *a 'sitting-over,' sedulity*; mæðask í vökum ok yfirsetu, xii. 3, H. E. i. 585; ekki ætlaða ek at þat væri mín y. (my business) & sama milli þeirra, Fms. ix. 334. 2. *a holding back*; y. & land-seld, D. N. vi. 320. 3. *medic. midwifery*; in yfirsetu-kona, f. *a midwife*, Stj. 189, as also in mod. usage.

**yfir-sjón**, f. *a survey*; skoðan ok y., Dipl. iii. 4, Fms. v. 245, Sks. 10 B. 2. *an oversight, blunder*, passim in mod. usage.

**yfir-skippja**, u, f. *an over-cloak*, Karl. 89.

**yfir-skipan**, f. *'over-rule,' authority*; hafa vald ok y., Stat. 234.

**yfir-skript**, f. *a superscription*, N. T.

**yfir-skyggja**, ð, to *overshadow*, N. T.

**yfir-skyn**, f. *'over-shine,' pretence, hypocrisy*.

**yfir-sloppr**, m. *an outer-gown*, Ám. 1; prestar skryðdir yfirsloppum, E. i. 473, Stat. passim.

**yfir-sókn**, f. = yfirfór, mostly as a law term, almost the same as *veizla*; þann konungr gaf honum jarldóm ok Halland til yfirsóknar, Fms. vi. 11; Orkn. 66; lén ok yfirsókn, Fms. i. 87; ármenn, systu, yfirsókn, H. 174, Fms. x. 196, passim. 2. *a visitation, survey*, K. p. K. v. l.; yfirsóknar-maðr, *a surveyor*, eccl., H. E. i. 255; and in a secular use, N. G. L. i. 18.

**yfir-staplan**, f. [see *stapla*], *an 'over-fattering.'* 2. *metaph. rendering of Lat. 'prævarication'*, Hom. 19; y. Grd. laga, E. 28.

**yfir-sterkari**, adj., *compar. much stronger*; verða y., to get the upper hand, Karl. 349, Bs. i. 804.

**yfir-stiginn**, part. *overcome*, Rb. 412.

**yfir-stigning**, f. *an over-passing, transgression*, Skalda 197.

**yfir-stigari**, a, m. *a conqueror*, H. E. i. 7.

**yfir-stórmörki**, n. pl. *great wonders*, Bs. i. 571.

**yfir-sýn**, f. *a look, appearance*, Hkr. iii. 364; show = yfirstæð, Fms. ix. 433; *a survey, inspection*, meta þetta í optir y þetta manna sem biskup nefndi til, Dipl. i. 7; undir y. þeirra Herka Pétters, v. 18; optir bókaskap ok y. erkbiskups, on the order and under the superintendence of, MS. 671, 17, H. E. i. 517.

**yfir-sýnd**, f. = yfirsýn; meirr í móðurætt sína yfirsýndar, Fms. ix. 531; ljotr yfirsýndar, Orkn. 66, v. l.; frá yfirsýndum manna ok búnaði, Fas. iii. 666.

**yfir-sæng**, f. = yfirsýna.

**yfir-söngr**, m. *a singing, service*; yfirsöngvi, 625, 164; of a funeral service, mörg merki urðu at vatns-víslum hans ok yfirsöngum, Bs. i. 431; er þat engi háttir sem hér hefir verið á Grænlandi & Dan Konuð kom hór, at setja menn niðr í úvígða mold við litla yfirsöngva, þarf. Karl. 398; þar munu vera kenni-menn at veita mör yfirsöngva, Fb. 262; of visitation of the sick (mod.); of excommunication, Bs. i. 853.

**yfir-tak**, n. *an overtaking, surpassing*; yfirtaks mikill, *surpassing great*. 2. *a transgression*, Eluc.

**yfir-vald**, n. *'over-rule,' power, rule*; Sveinn jarl hafði y. í Noregi, the rule, the royal power, Gret. 97 A. 2. *mod. person., the authorities*, Pass. 26, 8, 28, 3, passim; vera yfirvaldinu undir-gefinn, yfírvöld og undir-gefnir; yfirvalds-dróttning, *a sovereign queen*, Art.

**yfir-varp**, n. *'over-warps,' outward show*, Vigl. 24; með yfirvarpi langs bæna-halds, Luke xx. 46; y. laga ok réttinda.

**yfir-vega**, að, [Dan. *over-veje*], to *consider*, (mod.)

**yfir-vesanligr**, adj. = eccl. Lat. *superstitalis*, Hom. (St.)

**yfir-vinna**, vann, [Dan. *over-vinde*], to *vanquish, overcome*, Edda (pref.) 146, passim in mod. usage.

**yfir-vættis**, adv. [Dan. *over-vættis*], *'over-weighingly,' exceedingly*; y. hátt, Stj. 17; y. bjart, Mar.; y. þungi, frjóléiki, Stj. 14, 155, 211, Th. 12.

**YFRINN**, adj., so written in the uncontracted cases, but in the contracted cases the *f* is absorbed, *yfrinn* or *orinn*, qq. v.; [yfr, of] = *over-great, abundant, large*; yfrin (ærin, v. l.) var þurft til, Fms. viii. 56, v. l.; yfrin naðsyn, 137, ix. 35, Hkr. i. 279; yfrin gnótt, Fms. viii. 18; hafr þér aflat mikit, ok er þat sumt er yfrit er, *overmuch*, 230; eru ok yfrin efni til, 219; var þeim yfrinn hugr undan at róa, 378; eldsneyti yfrit, xi. 239; yfrit af, Sks. 198; yfrit ár, 613. 2. *neut. as adverb*; yfrit margir, *very many*, Fms. xi. 273; yfrit marga, Sks. 683, 692; yfrit mikill, *very great*, Fms. viii. 137; yfrit lengi, *very long*, 420; yfrit djarfr, *very bold*, 432.

**ygla**, ð, [ugla; cp. Engl. *ugly*], to *frown*; hann yglir brýnn, Sks. 228; hann yglir augu, 227; but ygla brúnum, 226; með reidum augum ok yglum brúnum, Karl. 136; reflex., konunginn yglisk á hann en sveinninn sá upp í móti honum, O. H. 63, Fas. iii. 178; Oddr var yglr mjök, Fb. i. 254; hann var yglr mjök ok spurði hvat komit væri, Fms. ii. 98.

**ygli-brún**, f. *a 'frowning brow'*; ekki er mér um y. þá! Sturl. ii. 78.

**ykkarr**, dual, pron. possess. contr. ykkir, ykrar, ykrum, etc.; [Ulf. *iggywar*, i. e. *ingkuar* = *ó þið*; A. S. *incer*; O. H. G. *incbar*] = *you*; skilning ykkur biskups ok hans, Fms. i. 262; ferð ykkra, x. 202; skip ykkar, Fas. ii. 521; ykkur kváma, Fas. 84; kunnið er mér um hag ykkam, Nj. 17. 2. *göri* ok ekki þann mun ykkarn Magnúss konungs, at ek..., Fms. vi. 215; hvárgan ykkarn Hákonar jarls mun hann spara, be will spare neither of you, neither Hacon nor thar, xi. 113; hvártveggja ykkat, Nj. 71; liggi til sinnar handar mér hvárt ykkar, each of you, one on each side, Fms. i. 9. 3. in mod. usage, indecl. ykkar, and used instead of plural.

**YKKR**, dat. and acc. dual, [Ulf. *iggyis* = *þið*, and ykkar, gen. dual = Goth. *iggyara* = *þið*]; = *you*, passim in mod. usage, where the dual ykkar has replaced the plur. yðr, hann beiddi ykkar alla að koma.

**ykva**, [see *vikja*], to *veer*, = *vikja*, q. v.; þá mælti Halldór til þess manns er stýrdi, 'lát ykva' (yqua Cod.) segir hann... Halldórr mælti öðru sinni, 'lát ykva,' Mork. 48; þess get ok um þá Dani, at þeir ykvi þngat flotanum til... stóðrask nú flotin, þurfti víða til at ykva að taka menn, 58; (vikja, Fms. vi. l. c.); þeir gátu ykvið á jarls-skipinn, Fms. viii. 386, v. l.; skútan renndi langt fram, ok var seint at ykva, Frissb. 323; ykvið er hvel-vögnum, Akv. 28.

**ylfa**, ð, [ylfr], to *bully*; as a law phrase, ylfa e-n rangs máli or til rangs máls, to *bully, worry a person into an unnecessary lawsuit (?)*; sá er ylfði hann til rangs máls, N. G. L. i. 18; gjalda kostnað hálfu aukinn þeim er hann ylfði til rangs máls, 155 (yfði, v. l.); ylfi, i. 183, l. c.; ylfði honum rangs máli, D. N. vi. 616.

**Ylfingar**, m. pl. [A. S. *Wylfingas*], the name of an ancient mythical royal family, Hdl. 11, Hkr. T. 5, 34, 48, Edda 105, Sæm. 109, where = *Völsungar*.



**ylgja**, *v.* f. [ólga], *a swelling, rolling*, as *a* naut. term; það er ylgja í sjónum, *a heavy rolling*; lítil bylgja þá lág er ylgja, Stef. Ól.

**ylgask**, *ð.* = yglast (?), [ylga], *to frown, look fiercely*; nú tekr veðrit at ylgjask í norðrit, ok dregr upp ský dökkt ok dimt, Fms. xi. 136.

**yl-göðr**, *adj.* *warm*; see *ylr*.

**YLGJA**, *f.*, gen. ylgjar, dat. acc. ylgji; pl. ylgjar: *a she-wolf*, Edda i. 478; ylgir gekk á ná, Jd.; kom þar ylgir ein, sjá en sama ylgir... tungan gekk or ylginni, Fas. i. 125, 126; ylgjar-barn, ylgjar-áttbogi, *a wolf's brood, breed*; ylgjar sultr, fylir, tafu, Lex. Poët.; láta eigi ylgji (acc. sing.) fasta, Km.; ala blóði byrsta ylgji (acc. sing.), Edda (Ht.) 2.

metaph., einaga ylgir, the nickname of a termagant, or shrew, Bjarn. (in a verse); er hann var grimmr sjálfir, en hann hafði þá konu fengit, er ek veit mesta ylgji á Norðrlönd komið hafa, þá var honum þess ván, at hann mundi úlf undir fæða en ekki héra, Mirm. 159 (Ed. Mr. Kölbings, 1872).

**ylja**, *ad.* *to warm, heat*; hón (the sun) yljar ok vermir, Barl. 133.

**yllir**, *m.* [from *ull*=wool], the name of *a beam in the upright loom*; járn-varðr yllir, the iron-mounted beam, Darr.

**yllr**, *adj.* [ull], *woollen*; svartir menn ok illiligrir ok hafa yllt hár á höfði, Þorf. Karl. 422 (thus emended for 'illt').

**YLMASK**, *ð.* [qs. ylfask or from ólmr?], *to chafe, rage*; gjarna vilda ek þér legðit eigi fjáðskap til mín, eða yðarr kraptr ylmðisk eigi til várrar tignar, Fms. x. 289; þá ylmðisk (ulmpis Cod.) hann í móti, 420 (Ágrip, Mork. 228, l. c.); þá ylmðisk allr herr at móti þeim, Post. (Unger) 220; kalla þeir þetta allt hernað ok rán... en hinir ylmðusk því meirr, Bs. i. 496 (ylmask, *ad.* 'verða ólmari', Sturl. ii. 8, l. c.)

**yl-næmr**, *adj.* *susceptible of warmth*, Sks. 758, v. 1.

**YLR**, *m.*, gen. yljár, dat. yl, yljir, *warmth*, esp. *vital warmth, blood-heat*; heldr verðr reykrinn af ylinum en af frostinu... heldr af yl en kulda... nokkurn yl... allan verma ok yl, Sks. 48 new Ed.; nokkurir yljir eða fögr sólskin, 44; en eigi fyrir ylja (gen. pl.) sakir, id.; svát af klæðu-yl (dat.) mátti hann (king David) eigi heit verða eðr varmr, Stj. 548; (klæð-yl, Sks. 165, v. 1.); þegar í beinum ylr er, og ekki þínu duppi minnr, Sig. Breiðf.; sólar-ylr, the sun's warmth; kærleiks ylr, the warmth of love; also, hafa göðan yl til e-s, *to feel warm affection towards*; or, mér er yl-gott til hans; yljár-aðæfi, *abundance of warmth*, Sks. 40; þjarn-ylr (q. v.), 'bear-warmth.'

**yl-samligr**, *adj.* *warm*, Sks. 48.

**yl-sending**, *f.* *a warm message*; ylsending ástar, Bjarni.

**yl-varmr**, *adj.* *warm*, Sks. 758.

**YMJJA**, [? A.S. *woma*], *pres. ym, ymr, pret. umði: to whine, cry*; hann grét sárliga ok umði, Hom. 116; svá bar hann þrúðliga sóttina at engi maðr heyrði hann ymjja, O. H. L. 39; þá umðu þeir er á heyrðu ok hlógu at, 75; *to echo, resound*, ymjja mun í báðum eyrum þeim er á heyrir, Stj. 433; ymr it aldna tré, Vsp.; umðu ólskálir, Akv. 34; umðu oddlár, Hkm. 8; ymðu Úlfhéðnar, bowled, Fagrsk. 8, v. 1. 7; ymr þjóðar-ból, Bs., Rafns S. (in a verse); in mod. usage ymjja is obsolete, but emja (q. v.) is in use.

**ymni**, *a, m.* = hymni (q. v.), *a hymn*, Barl. 51, 181, Bs. i. 108, 382.

**ympra**, *ad.* = ymta, [Engl. *whimper*], in the phrase, *ad ympra á e-u, to utter faintly*.

**ymr**, *m.* *a humming sound*; varð ára ymr, Hkv. i. 37; ymr varð á bekkjum, Akv. 38; þar fylgði ymr mikill ok ill læti, *whining and bowling*, Fms. vi. 150; þá verðr mikill ymr (*humming sound*) í herinum, Al. 145; með svá sætum sön ok undarligum ym, *a strange sound*, Fb. ii. 26; mátti lengi heyrja ymmin niðri í jörðina, i. 417; þá heyrðu þau ym mikinn ok gny, Edda 29.

**ymta**, *t.* *iterative verb*, [Dan. *ymte*; from ymr], *to mutter*, Nj. 111.

**ymtr**, *m.* *a muttering*, Fms. vi. 194, 332.

**YNDI**, older *yndi*, *n.* [A.S. *wyn*; Germ. *wonne*; Dan. *ynde*; see *una, unaðr*]:—*a charm, delight*; the primitive notion of *an abode* is still visible in such phrases as, *nema yndi*, prop. *to take up one's abode, to stay in a place, be fond of it*; Kolskeggr tók skirn í Danmörku, en nam þar þó eigi yndi, ok fór austr í Garða-riki, Nj. 121; ef hann vildi þar stað-festast ok nema yndi, Fms. i. 103; hann festi ekki yndi á Vindlandi síðan, viz. (after her death) *he could get no rest in Windland*, 135; tók móðir hans sótt ok andaðisk, eptir þat festi Ásmundr eigi yndi í Noregi, Gret. 90; hann varð aldri glaðr, svá þótti honum mikitt fráfáll Ólafs konungs, ok hvárki nam hann yndi á Íslandi né í Noregi, *be found no rest in Iceland or in Norway*, Fms. iii. 26; lítið yndi hefi ek haft í konungdóminum, *little ease*, viii. 219; þeirra samfarar urðu ekki at yndi, *their married life was not happy*, Bs. i. 418; verðr eigi mér verr at yndi (ynþi MS.), Gkv. 2. 34.

2. in mod. usage, *a charm, delight*; yndi að heyrja, yndi að sjá, *a delight to hear, to behold*. COMPS: *yndi-fall*, *n.* *a bereavement*, Bs. i. 146, v. 1. *yndis-bót*, *f.* *an increase of bliss*, Fb. ii. 14. *yndis-hót*, *n. pl.* *marks of love and joy*, Eggert.

**yndis-staðr**, *m.* *a place of bliss*, Ver. 2 (of Eden).

**yndi-liga**, *adv.* *charmingly*; e-m hugnar e-t vel ok y., Str. 67.

**yndi-ligr** (mod. *yndis-ligr*), *adj.* *pleasurable*, Str. 20.

**yngi**, in comps, *the young*: *yngis-fólk*, -maðr, *a young man*;

-mey, *a young damsel*, etc.

**ynglingr**, *m.*, mod. *unglingr*, [Dan. *yingling*; Germ. *jüngling*], *a*

*young person, youth*, Karl. 152.

II. prob. from a different root the pr. name of a mythical family, believed to be descended from Od to which the kings of Norway traced back their pedigree, Edda, H. Hkr. i. 16, 24, Íb. (fine); Ynglinga tal, *the pedigree of the Ynglings*; poem, Hkr. i; see List of Authors: *Ynglinga-saga, the Saga of the* see Hkr. (the name of this Saga is not found in old vellums; in H. (pref.) it is called 'æfi Ynglinga'; cp. *the Ingævones* of Tacitus).

**Yngvi**, *Ynguni* (qs. Yngvini), *Yngvarr*, pr. names; cp. *Yng* öldr, the name of a woman, Landn.; Yngva ætt, Yngva þjóð, *the famous people of Y.*, i. e. *the Swedish people*, Ýt.

**Yngvi-Freyr**, *m.* *the lord Yngvi*, the ancestor of the Yngling Yngl. S., Eyvind.

**-ynja**, see *varg-ynja*, *ap-ynja*, *for-ynja*.

**ynkr**, *m.* *a din*; stóra heyrði ynki, Skíða R. 133; perh. a word made by the poet, to rhyme with 'dynki.'

**ynnask**, *t.* *to hope to have granted*; ynnumk ekki annat gott, Lil. i.

**ynni-liga**, *adv.* *lovingly*; elska y., *to love well*.

**ynni-ligr**, *adj.* [cp. Dan. *yndig*; from *unna*; 'ynniligr' and 'ynlig' are not etymologically akin]:—*lovely*, Th. 10; yndiligt ok ynniligt at hlýða, Str.; ein prestkona ung ok ynnilig, Bs. i. 321; y. Guð sonr, sjálfir Krístr, Niðrst. i.; fagrir ok ynniligr, *fair and lovely*, Stj. 4 (2 Sam. i. 23); elskulegr ok y., 172; heyr þú, enn ynniligsti, 623, 3. Guði ynnilig, *acceptable to God*, Hom. 17. 2. = *yndislig, lovely*, a place, Stj. 31, Al. 155; allskonar ynniligan ávöxt, Barl. 23.

**ynni-samligr**, *adj.* = ynniligr, Barl. 159.

**YPPA**, *t* and *ð*, [upp], 'to up', *lift up*; with *dat.* *'to up with'* a *thin* út gekk hón síðan, yðdit lítt hurðum, Am. 47 (see remarks s. hniga 1. 2. 8); hann ypti merki sínu, Karl. 296; áðr Börs synir þjóðum of ypti *lifted the earth above the waters* (in the creation), Vsp. 4; yppa svipu *'to up with one's face'*, look up, Gm. 45; meðan Gillinga gjöldum ypp i. e. *whilst I utter my song*, Eyvind. II. metaph. *to hold* *exalt, extol*; yppa ráðum yoru kappi, Arnór; yppa hans lofi, Fms. x. 3; Al. 71; engi vegr er at yppa hér fyrir alþýðu úgæfu frænda várra, O. 37; mann yptan ok sæmdan, *a man lifted up and praised*, Barl. 170.

**yppar-ligr**, *adj.* [Dad. *ypperlig*], *excellent*, only a mod. word.

**yppi-mannliga**, *adv.* *like a great man*, Mag.

**yppi-runnr**, -þollr, *m.* *a praiser, extoller*, Lex. Poët.

**ypta**, *t*, [formed from the pret. of yppa, q. v.], *to lift a little*; yf hattinum, *to lift the hat*; ypta öxlum, *to shrug the shoulders*.

**yrða**, *t*, [ord], in yrða á e-n, *to speak to a person*, perh. formed from *t* pret. 'orti,' see yrkja; in compd, full-yrða, *to assure, say for certain*. -yrði, *n.* *words*; in compds, fagr-yrði, ill-yrði.

**-yrðr**, *adj.* *worded, spoken*, in compds.

II. = urðr, Ýt. **yrðr**, *yr, urði, urinn*, [a mod. verb formed from erja, arði, by t analogy of emja and ymjja]:—*to rub, scrape, scratch*, esp. used in part; jörðin er öll upp urin, þá er allt upp urid, of barren soil, as shaven; the word occurs in Run. Gramm. Island. of 1651.

**yrja**, *u, f.*, qs. ýrja, [ár=dew], *a drizzling rain*; sand-yrja, *a quick sand*, Safu i. 78; hence is again formed a verb *yrja*, það yrjar honum, *it drizzles out of him*, i. e. *the sky*; cp. ýra.

**Yrjar**, *f. pl.* *a local name in Norway*, Fms., Munch's Norg. Beskr.

**yrki**, *n.* [see verk], *a work*; the simple word occurs only in the passage, högum vér hálftr yrkjum, Am. 61 (Bugge).

2. in compd **yrkis-efni**, *n. pl.* *the subject of a 'work'*, as of *a poem, song*; eigi e ek jafngott skáld sem þjóðólfr... ef ek em eigi við staddr yrkis-efni Fms. vi. 362; slíkt eru yrkisefni, Jd. 11; in mod. usage also in sing., þá er gott yrkisefni.

**YRKJA**, *ð* and *t*, pret. orti, part. yrt and ort; [A.S. *wyrcean, wrought*, Engl. *work, wrought*; Goth. *wurkjan*; O. H. G. *wurcian*; the initia *w* being dropped, see orka]:—*to work*, but chiefly used in a special sense *to till, cultivate*; enn sá maðr er engit á, hann skal þat láta yrja yrkja... eu ef hann yrkir eigi svá engit... ok vili hann þó yrt haf; Grág. ii. 280; ok svá þeir er á mörkina ortu, Eg. 14; ok Drottinn Gr. tók manninn og setti hann í þann aldin-garð Eden, að hann skyldi yrkja hann og varðveita, Gen. ii. 15; at hann geti ortar vel engjar fyrir þá sakir, Grág. ii. 335; yrkja jörðina eðr vinna, Stj. 29; yrkja holt né hag N. G. L. i. 249; yrkja næfrak ok börku til húsa-paks, *to work* (i. e. *scrape*) bark for *ibatching*, 242.

II. *to make verses* (cp. G. *poetris*; Old Engl. *maker*=*poet*); hvárki á maðr at yrkja um mann læd löst... ef maðr yrkir tvau orð enn annarr önnur tvau, ok ráða þeir báð samt um, ok varðar skóggang hvárum-tveggja... yrkja nið eðr háðum um e-n, Grág. ii. 147-149; síðan orti Ölver mörg mansöngs-kvæði, Eg. 5; at þú vakir í nött ok yrkir lofvæði um Eirik konung... hann or drápu tvítugu... yrkja lof um e-n, þá orti Egill alla drápu, ok hafst fest svá at hann mátti kveða um morguninn, 419; þessi vísir er gó ok vel ort, ok skaltu yrkja aðra vísu... þessi vísir var illa ort ok sakir ekk kveða aðra betri, Fms. vi. 362, 416; hann var kær konungi ok or vel, *he was a good poet and wrought well*, Orkn. 146, Fms. vii. 111 konungr mælti, *ertú skáldit?*—Hann svarar, kann ek at yrkja, ii. 39 hann tók at yrkja þegar er hann var ungr, ok var maðr námgiarn, Eg. 685 yrkja kann ek vānu verr, Mk. v; hann er svá orðhagr at hann mun yrkja



aman rúr-enda, Fbr. 82 new Ed.; and so in countless instances old and mod.

2. generally, to make, compose; þessi rit eru ort af all ástar, Hom. I; Guðs Sonir í þeirri bæn er hann sjálf orti (the Lord's Prayer), 155. i. 2.

III. spec. usages; hvárki eldr né jarn orti á þá, neither iron nor iron worked on them, wrought their hurt, Hkr. i. 11; en er þeir endusk, ortu bændr þegar á til bardaga, the 'bonders' (peasants) at once set upon them, O. H. 110; Erlík jarl orti því ekki á at berjask við Erling, at hann var frændstórt ok frændmargr, vinsell ok ríkr, earl E. made no attempt to fight Erling, because . . . 27; yrki (imperat.) á at Kyndilmessu, ok hafi öll átt at Miðföstu, begin at Candlemass and have all done at Mid-Lent, Gpl. 106; en ef þá skill á, hverr þeir sem fyrr orti á, began, caused to dispute, 455; hann svaraði stírt ok strítt, þá er menn ortu orða á hann, when people spoke to him, O. H. 69; en ræðu konungs svörðu menn er hann orti orða á, whom he addressed, 178; hann var hljóðr ok fúskiptum en þá kátr við menn þá er orða ortu á hann, Fms. vi. 109; hann svaraði um orðum þótt orða væri yrt á hann (þó at orða yrti á hann, v.l.), vii. 227; yrkti (sic) þá ok únáðaði kynsmenn Sem, barangued and vexed them, Stj. 65.

IV. reflex. to take effect; þá tók at falla lið Erlings, ok þegar er á ortisk ok uppanga var greidd, viz. when the day was about decided, O. H. 183; hveru sem at [á?] ortisk, however it so went, Fas. ii. 482; þar er svá er at ort, when that reserve is made, Grág. i. 494.

2. recipr., síðan fylktu þeir liði sínu, ok ortusk á þegar, ok vortusk, attacked one another and came to blows, Hom. 112; þeir ortusk á vísur, exchanged, capped verses, Lv. 24; sættusk þeir at kalla ok var þó at engu haldit, ok ortusk þeir um síðan, they capped verses (satirical) about it, Sturl. i. 150.

yrkja, u. f. = yrki, a work; in yrkju-nautr, m. a fellow-workman, N. G. L. i. 157.

yrkt, adj. n. = virkr, in the phrase, til þess er yrkt er, till there is a working day (as opposed to a holiday), N. G. L. i. 39.

-yrmi, n., in ill-yrmi, a noxious reptile.

yrmlingr, m. [ormr], a 'wormling', little snake, young snake, Rm., form. 82, Fms. vi. 350, x. 325, Stj. 97.

III. hence prob. is corrupted the mod. yrmlingr, a fox's cub; tóu-yrmlingr. yrmt, adj. n. swarming, like a brood of snakes or maggots; svá var rmt fyrir á landinu af úmsátum Hákonar, Mork. 92 (Fb. iii. 376); hér er víða yrmt (swarming with vermin), ok ætla ek hón muni hafa sólgit yrmling nokkurn lítinn, Fb. iii. 355.

yrþjóð, f. = verþjóð, the human kind; hve hann (nom.) yrþjóð (acc.) auði gnegir, how he bestows bounties on men, Ad.; allri yrþjóð . . . ramar varði yrþjóðum garð, Vellekla.

ys-heimr, m. the bustling world, poet., Glúm. (in a verse). ysja, u. f. the 'bustler', noisy one, name of a bondwoman, Rm.: as a sickname, Sturl.

2. poet. name of fire, Edda ii. 486. YSS, m. the noise of a swarm, bustle of a crowd (whence the mod. ss, f. = a crowd); þá gördisk yss mikill á þinginu, Eg. 350; síðan skulu hér fylkja hváru-veggja líðinu . . . ok górit sem mestan yssin, Fms. viii. 134; þá varð yss mikill í skálanum, Háv. 31; hér var yss á fólk, kíða R. 130, Fas. iii. 532; hann sá ys fólksins, Matt. ix. 23.

yssa, in yssu = össu, from assa (q. v.), Skáld H. 2. 27. YSTA, t. [ostr], to curdle; ysta mjólk, to curdle milk, in making cheese or 'skyr'. 3. impers. mjólkina ystir, the milk curdles, or, 3. reflex., þat ystisk sem mjólk, Pr. 472.

ystingr, m. curdled milk, curds.

YTRI, compar. [Germ. ausser; Engl. outer], outer, utter: yutr, superl. uttermost, uttermost; these words are now sounded and in the Editions spelt with a short vowel, but ytri, yutr are prob. the true old forms; thus ytri, tra rhyme in Fms. xi. 307, in a verse of the beginning of the 12th century, Aarb. for Nord. Oldk. 1866, p. 278); til þverár innar ytri, Landn. 222; kanga hina ytri, Eg. 100; allt it efra, opp. to it ytra, 58; hann nam and allt it ytra, Landn. 253, Orkn. 6; á yzta síðu heimsins, Sks. 199; hinu yzta skipinu, Fms. i. 158; yzta skipanna, outermost of the ships, vii. 256; róit á útbórða hinum yztum, viii. 221; skalt þú hafa váskuff yztan (of clothes), Nj. 32; hann hafði yzta heklú blá, Ld. 274; þórir lídi sitja yztr virðinga manna, Nj. 50; cp. hin yzta sæti, hinn yzta sess, Luke xiv. 9; hin yzta myrk, N. T.

II. metaph., ens ytra naums ok ens idra, Hom. 53; auðafi en ytri, Greg. 25; auðgask með trum gjöfum, outer, i. e. worldly, goods, Mar.

yxna, n. pl., see uxi.

yxna, u. f. a cow at heat; kýr yxna, kú yxna, Grág. i. 426, Stj. 250, and in mod. usage.

yxni, n. oxen, Ísl. ii. 330, Sd. 158; see uxi (B): yxniss-fall, yxniss-húð, yxniss-maðr, yxniss-hvarf, Ísl. ii. 71, Sd. 158.

yzt, better ýzt, adv. superl. from út, q. v.

yztr, superl., see ytri.

## Y

ý-bogi, [ýr], a. m. a yew-tree bow, Gkv. 2. 18, Höfuðl.

-ýðgi, f. [-úðigr], mind, disposition; in compds, harð-ýðgi, grunn-ýðgi.

ý-drótt, f. 'yew-men,' bowmen, Lex. Poet.

ÝPA, ð, [utr, ulnar], to open, rip up; ýta sár, to open a sore, rip up a wound; hvi skulu vér þá ein fara ok ýta þetta mál, Fas. ii. 489.

II. reflex. to be ripped up, also to be ruffled; ýnda undir ýstármá, Poes. 30. 7; þótti mér sú hjórnun er týn var ýðsk mjök, to raise the bristles, Ísl. ii. 195.

2. metaph., tók heldr at ýðsk með þeim frændum, their friendship became ruffled, troubled, Sturl. i. 80; ýðsk við ein, to 'bristle up at,' to tease a person: ef hann víði ýðsk við þessvald ok ræði hann fyrir honum, Fms. i. 145; ýðsk mjök hugr hans við þat, vii. 2; Magnúss son hans ýðsk mjök við Harald, 165; tóku þeir at ýðsk við hann ok víðu eigi selja honum kvikni eða vistir, Landn. 246; væri þetta at þér héldit trausti vinnu ýðvarta heldr en ýðsk við þá, Fms. vi. 36.

III. in N. G. L. ii. 18, 155 (Js. 8, ýði v. l. to ylla, q. v.).

ýðinn, adj. ruffled, bristling; metaph. uróðr, angr, óðr ok ýðinn, Fms. xi. 292.

ýðis-órð, n. pl. irritating words, taunts, Valla L. 221.

ýðis-hjálmr, m. = agis-hjálmr, a helm of terror (see hjálmr 3), Ad. 4 (ygr-hjálmr Cd. less correctly).

ýðjask, ð, to grow vicious, of a bull; er hann (the bull) tók at ýðjask, Fb. 118 new Ed. (ægjask v. l.)

ýðligr, adj. terrible, awful, Fms. xi. (in a verse).

ýgr, adj. fierce; ýgr, aftr ok illr viðreignar, Fms. xi. 8; ýgr ofkengi, vii. 114 (in a verse); ýgja menn, i. 179 (in a verse); gríðung ýgjan, a vicious bull, Grág. ii. 122; mann-ýgr, q. v.

ýja, pret. úði, this is prob. the older form for úa, q. v. (via may be a kindred word, ú = y) — to swarm; hvert vatn úði af fiskum, Eg. 134 (v. l.), and in mod. usage.

ÝKI, n. (mod. ýkjur, f. pl.), [auka III. þ], 'eking,' exaggeration; lygliga sagt eðr telr slíkt með ýkjum, Al. 22.

2. a law term, aggravation; þat er ýki, ef maðr segir þat frá öðrum manni er ekki ná vera ok görir þat til háðungar honum, Grág. ii. 147; engi skal ýki gora um annan eðr fjölmæli, N. G. L. i. 57.

3. með ýkjum, fabulously, Fas. iii. 332.

ÝLA, ð, [Engl. bowl; Germ. beulen; Dan. byle], to bowl, yelp, of dogs, wolves; hvelpa sína . . . þeir ýla, Al. 31; mpa ok ýla, Fb. ii. 25; ýldu þeir sem hundar eða vargar, Fms. vii. 192; tóku þeir at ýla at honum svá sem vargar, Sks. 112; svá sem hundar ýla, Fas. ii. 211; ýla upp allir mjök hátt, þor. Karl. (of the Indians); djöflarnir tóku at ýla, Post. 645.

60; hér er kámin Gryla, hón er að urra ok ýla, Snót.

ýla, u. f. a bowl, Fms. i. 138. ýlu-strá, n. a scranal-pipe, whistle made of straw.

ýlda, u. f. [úldinn], decay, rottenness, stench, Fms. x. 379; daun ok ýldu, Fb. iii. 447.

ýlfra, að, to bowl piteously. ýlfran, f. a bowling, wailing.

ýling, f. bowling, Al. 31, Fb. i. 117.

Ýlir, m. the name of one of the ancient months, answering to December; Ýlir kemr annan dag viku, Rb. 1812. 72; the word is prob. related to Jól, q. v.

Ýma, u. f. the name of a giantess, Fas. iii. 482; better Íma, q. v.

Ýmir, m. the name of the huge giant of the Northern cosmogony. Vsp., Edda; Ýmis-blóð, the blood of Y. = the sea; Ýmis-haus, the skull of Y., i. e. the heaven; Ýmis-hold, the flesh of Y., i. e. the earth, Edda (in a verse), Gm., Vpm.; Ýmis-níðjar, the giants, id.

Ýmis-gjarn, adj. wayward, [cp. Dan. vægel-sindel], Hsm. 10. 3.

Ýmis-leikr, m. fickleness, mutability, Stj. 53, 102, Fms. ii. 228.

Ýmis-liga (ýmiss-liga), adv. = ýmist, Stj. 189.

Ýmis-ligr (ýmiss-ligr), adj. various, diverse, Edda (pref.) 147, 159, Skálda 193, Fms. viii. 1, Sks. 2, Barl. 53, Stj. 3, 93, passim; in mod. = sundry, tala um ýmisligt.

YMISS, a pronom. adj., esp. used in plur.; in Norwegian MSS. often spelt with i, imiss, ímsar, etc.; imisir, N. G. L. ii. 391. [This word is a compd, the latter part being the adverb mis or mis, for which see p. 480; the prefixed syllable ý answers to Goth. aiw = unquam, woté; O. H. G. ew, io; Germ. je; A. S. æ; Engl. ay; Hel. io; Icel. æ; see Grimm's Gramm. iii. 51]; hence the oldest form has a double ss, being a.

uncontracted, ýmissir, acc. ýmissa, Stj.; ýmissum, Orkn. (in a verse), Skv. 3. 39; this uncontracted form still remains in the neut. ýmist.

β. afterwards it was contracted and turned into a regular participial adjective (see Gramm. p. xix); thus, ýmsir, ýmsar, ýmis, ýmsa, or even dat. ýmsum; acc. ýmsa, ýmsar, ýmis; in the contracted forms the vowel is sometimes sounded short (ýmist).

γ. a radical neut. pl. ýmí, Edda 46. [Cp. Swed. ömse, ömsom, = alternately; ömsa = to shift.]

B. THE USAGES: alternate = Lat. vicissim; hann kvad ýmissa (gen. pl.) vandræði mundu verða ef elgi réðisk bátr á, lb. 8; mega ormar þar ýmsir meira ok ýmsir þar undan leggja, Merl. 2. 18 (of the two serpents); Hákon jarl ok Gunnhildar-synir börðusk um Noreg ok stulku ýmsir ór landi, Fms. i. 89; færdu ýmsir abra niðr, ii. 269; höfðu ýmsir sigr, Yngl. S. ch. 4; lágu ýmsir undir, Fa. 42; ok létu þau ýmsi eptir, ok skrákti hvárt-veggja við hátt, and gave way in turn, Edda 46; þau sátu í einu háseti, Ólafir ok drottning, Dixin talaði við þau ýmsi, D. addressed them both (the king and the queen) in



*turn*, Fms. x. 236; flaug hann á ýmsi lönd, Hkr. i. 24; herja á ýmsi lönd, Fms. xi. 76, 89; hann salar til ýmissa vista, en ræðr enga, Lv. 57; þeir höfðu þar dvalizk í ýmsum höfnum, Eg. 93; hann seldi ýmsum mönnum landnám sitt, Landn. 135; til ýmsa (= ýmissa) skalda, Þorst. Síðu H. 172; með ýmsum píslum (v.l. ýmissum), Post. (Unger) 33; Simon, ... hafði ýmsa manna álit, 656 C. 26. **II. various;**

ganga þar ýmissar sagnir frá, Fms. ii. 105; fara ... til ýmissa landa, i. 11, 77, Fb. i. 525; Orkn. 42; kvikenda líki ýmissa, fugla eða orma, Clem. 133; fann hann til þess ýmissa hluti, Fms. ii. 295; í ýmissum stöðum, Stj. 113.

**III.** with another pronom. adj.; einn ok ýmiss, *one and another*, etc.; um eina staði ok ýmissa, Stj. 247; af einum ok ýmissum ágætum steinum, 204; unna einum né ýmissum, Skv. 3. 39; komu síðan upp í einum ok ýmsum stöðum ok löndum, Stj.; margir ork ýmissum áttum, Orkn. (in a verse); af þeim báðum ok ýmissum, Stj. 15; allir ok þó ýmsir, *all and sundry*, i. e. *each in turn*, Skv. 3. 41.

**IV.** proverbs; ýmsir eiga högg í annars garð, a saying, of dealing mutual blows; verða ýmsir brögðum fegnir, Fms. ix. 494 (in a verse); ýmsar verðr sér er margar ferr, Eg. (a saying).

**V.** neut. as adv.; ýmist hún hugði, Skv. 3. 14; er ýmist sagt hvár Tarquinius eða son hans færi um nótt, Róm. 386; hann spurði, hví hafa munkar lága skúa ok rauðar hosur?—þeir svörðu, ýmist tíðisk nú, Fms. viii. 358; hann gördi ýmist, hjó eða lagði, *thrust and smote alternately*, or, *now be thrust, now be smote*, Nj. 8; Bolli var ýmist í Tungu eða at Helgafelli, Ld. 300; ýmist augum lítandi apr eða fram, Mar.; með smáhringum ýmist hvítum eða svörtum, Stj. 80; ýmist Skota eðr Bretzkar aldir, Orkn. 90 (in a verse); ýmist út eða niðr, Nj. 104; kallaðr ýmist Dofrafstri eða Lúfa, Fs. 16; hann rennir ýmist upp eða ofan, Fb. iii. 408; hann var ýmist at Borg eðr at Gilsbakka, Ísl. ii. 209.

Ýr or yr, prep. =ór (q. v.), a freq. spelling in vellums; slík duga betr en springi yr, Skálda (Thorodd).

ÝR, m., gen. ýs, acc. dat. ý; [A. S. *eow* and *iw*; Engl. *yew*; O. H. G. *ēwa*; Germ. *eibe*];—*the yew-tree*; menn kalla ý einn við, Skálda 171; ýs angri, *the yew's bale*, i. e. *fire*, Ó. H. (in a verse). The 'yew' has, strange enough, been omitted from the list of trees in Edda ii. 482, 483.

**2.** the name of the Rune Y, see introduction. **3.** metaph. [cp. Gr. *ῥαῖός* = a yew and *ῥαῖός* = a bow], a bow; yew-wood making good bows, hence the Old Engl. custom of planting yew-trees in churchyards to furnish bows for the parish; sveigja ý, to bend a bow, Höfuðl.; ýr dregsk, the bow is bent, Edda (Ht.); ý bendum skutu, the shot from the bent bow, Hallgr.; ýs bífvangr, the bow's shivering mansion, i. e. the band, Kormak; as also ý-setr and ý-stétt, the bow-seat = the band: ý-skelfir, the bow-shaker, i. e. an archer, Lex. Poët.; ý-glöð, f. the 'yew-glad', poet. the shaft, Edda ii. 494: ý-bogi (q. v.), a yew-bow: ý-drög, the bow-string, poet.: ý-drött (q. v.), archers: Ý-dalir, m. pl. *Few-dales*, the home of the god Ullr, the great archer, Gm.

Ýr, f. =úr, a drizzling rain: a pr. name of a woman, Landn.

Ýra, ð, [úr, n.], to drizzle; ýrdisk dögg á reift, Stj. 397; það ýrir úr honum, it drizzles, rains: the phrase, ýra e-u úr sér, to dole out; or, það ýrir í e-t, to glitter, like drops of dew; ýranda full, a brimful beaker, Ad. 6: of the glittering particles in iron or other ore, ýrt járn, *corned iron*; in the saying, ýrt járn kvað kerling, átti kníf deigan.

Ýra, u, f. a squirt; Illuga ýmr skella einatt framan í Sveini, a ditty, Espól. 1758.

Ýring, f. a drizzling, MS. II. 10; horna ýring, the rain of the horns, i. e. mead, Eg. (in a verse).

ÝRINN, adj., contr. from yfrinn, q. v.; ýrinn yl, Sks. 17 new Ed.; mat ok mungát ýrit, N. G. L. i. 386; ýrinn saum, 198; þá mun ek ýrna fá aðra, Al. 51; skal smíða til krefja unz ýrnir eru, N. G. L. i. 101; hafa þeir ýrit at vinna, Fms. xi. 105. **2.** as a verb, ýrit stinnt, Hkr. ii. 11 (ærit, Ó. H. 20, l. c.); see ærinn.

ÝSA, u, f. [Ivar Aasen *bysa*; but the long vowel is attested by the Icel. pronunciation, as also by the alliteration in Fms. vi, see below];—a badcock, Edda (Gl.); ófúsa dró ek ýsu, átta ek föng við löngu, Fms. vi. (in a verse); very freq. in mod. usage.

Ýskja, t, =æskja, to wish, Al. 33.

Ýskra, að, =öskra, eiskra, to groan from suppressed anger or fury.

ÝTA, t, [út; Dan. *ýta* = to give], to push out, launch; ok er hann rétti hönd sína til var sem ýtt væri stokkum at honum, Mar.; sízt honum var ýtt af hlunni, Fms. vi. (in a verse); þrælarnir skulu róa at veiði-fangi, en þórarinn bryti skal ýta ok vera síðan hjá þóreyju, but Tb. shall help them to launch, but then remain with Tb., Fs. 144 (ýta þeim, 176, l. c.); var þá ýtt skipinu, Sturl. iii. 56; freq. in mod. usage. **2.** absol. to launch, start on a voyage; hvaðan ýttu þér (?), vér ýttum frá Gásum, Fms. vi. 360; vér ýttum af Noregi, Ld. 80. **II.** metaph., ýta gulli, to give gold, Edda (in a verse).

Ýtar, m. pl., prop. 'mariners' (?), then men, poet., Edda (Gl.); ýta synir, the sons of men, Hm. 28, 68, 167; ýta kyn, mankind, Skálda (in a verse), Mkv.

Ýti-blakkr, m. a 'launching horse,' i. e. a ship, Rekst. 16.

Ýtir, m. [Dan. *yder*], a giver, poet., Lex. Poët.

Ýtri, ýtstr, see ytri, ýttr.

## Z

**Z** (zet). The ancient language had two sibilant sounds, s and z, which the z never stands at the beginning of a word, but is merely assimilated to a preceding dental, in the combinations *ld, nd, nn, ll, gð, t*, see Gramm. p. xxxvi, col. 1. **β**: its use in ancient vellums is extensive:

**1.** in genitives; trollz, illz (illr), allz (allr), he Skm. 32; gullz, 22; ellz = elds, botz = botns, Gkv. 3. 9; vatz and = vatns; keyptz, Hm. 107; mótz, Knútz or Knúz = Knúts; vitz (v orðz, sverðz, barðz, borðz, garðz, harðz, langbarz, Gkv. 2. 19; Hjörva Hkv. Hjörv. 19; morðz, bragðz, flagðz, Frissb. 107, l. 19; or also: Hm. 141, etc.; prestz, Christz, passim; tjalz, Edda ii. 314; landz or l. passim; fjallz, Edda ii. 339; but tjalldz, 527; elldz, vindz, 317, 318; gar 525; brandz, 529; valldz, 338; sverðz, borðz, 331; but borz, 462, l. garz, 529; loptz, 341 (twice); but lopz, 317; netz, 327; gautz, 3. hugskozins, Post. 251.

**2.** in special forms; stendz, Grág. i. 501 (fr standa); stennz, id., Ó. H. 143; bitzt from binda, Post. (Unger) 154; vizt, vatzk from vinda (II), q. v.; but vinnz from vinna, q. v.; biz = bi from biðja, Post. (Unger) 240: indeed bizt, bazt may be both from bi and biðja: bletza and blezza (to bless), hölltzi, qq. v.; beztr or baztr, best; œtr = œðstr; patz and paz = pat es, Sem. passim; patztu, Am. hvártz = hvárt es, Grág. (Kb.) i. 161: even mz (or mzt) for the older þóttumz, Gkv. 2. 37.

**3.** when the z is due to a t following it; in reflex. -sk is the oldest form, whence -zt, -z, -zst; andask, andast, and andastz: in the superl. zt, eðztir, Frissb. 78, l. 20; harðazta, l. 33; snazta, l. 16; rikaztr, 207, l. 18; friðuzt, l. 34; hagazt, Vkv. 18; grimmazt Edda ii. 530; máttkaztr, 280; hvitaz, 267; but st is the usual form, the sárastr, grimmastr, hvassastr, Gh. 17: in Ázt-riðr = Ást-riðr, Ó. H. i. 12.

**4.** in such words as veizla, gæzla, reizla, leizla, hraezla, gæzl lýzka, æzka, æzli, vitzka or vizka, hirzla, varzla, hanzki, = veizla, l. hirðsla, varðsla, handski, etc.: in reflex. neut. part., thus, hafa bori komizt, farizt, tekizt, fundizt, glazt, sagzt, spurzt, kallazt, dæmzt, át ... (from bera ... eiga): in reflex. 2nd pers. pl. pres. and pret., e. g. segizt, þér sögðuzt, qs. segit-st, sögðut-st, so as to distinguish it from the 3rd pers., þeir sögðut, qs. sögðu-st.

**5.** Gitzurr or Gizzurr, Þja Özzurr; afraz-kollr, Ó. H. (pref.); huliz-hjálmr; Vitaz-gjafi, q. v.; l. alaðs-festr, Grág. (Kb.) i. 88; viz, see viðr II: in foreign names, Jar leifr, Jariz-karr, Buriz-leifr, Gkv. 2. 19, Fms. vi. The etymology words may often be decided by this; e. g. in beisl, a bridle, beiskr, bið the s of the vellums shews that neither word is derived from bið beiskr is in fact akin to Engl. *beestings*, Ulf. *beist* = *βύτη*, A. S. *beos* geiska fullr, Hkv. 2. 35, is not from geit, but from geisa: laz or la (p. 376, col. 1) is from Fr. *lace*, not = Icel. láss: misseri (q. v.) is no relative to miðr, etc.: at lesti, at last, being spelt with s, not z, is not related to latr, but derived from leistr = a cobbler's last, at lesti = Lat. in *calce*, see M Sweet's Ed. of Gregory's Pastoral Care, p. 474: again, vaztir is akin to va = vatn: exceptional cases,—vissi, pret. from vita, and sess, a seat.

**6.** after a single dental (unless it be t) s, not z, is written; thus, gen. Guf boðs, brauðs, auðs, göðs, óðs, vaðs, liðs, öls, fals, háls, frjáls, vins, eins, etc. passim: z is quite exceptional, e. g. liðz, Frissb. 106, ll. 16, 33 (but lið Hbl. 33, Am. 43): so also after *rn, rl, nl, rn, fn, gn*, barns, Clem. 134 karls, Hkv. 2. 2; jarls, Hm. 97; hrafnz, segls, regns, tungls (regns, Edda ii. 340). The vellums are very irregular in the distinction of a single or double consonant, but the sibilant used shews the true form of the word in 'Odz Colssonar', Ó. H. (pref.) l. 11, the z and s shew the names to be Oddr and Kolr, not Öðr, Kollr; in a vellum els would be gen. of él, ellz or eldr; in grunz, Edda ii. 287; lunz, 317; hlunz, ranz, lanz, 333; el Post. (Unger) 234; golz, 225, l. 23; odz, Ó. H. (pref.), l. 11; alz, etc. the z shews that though there is only one n, l, etc. written, they were actually sounded double, grunzz, hlunzz, ranzz, landz, eldz, gollz, oddz allz.

**7.** the s does not change into z if the word is a compound as, skáld-skapr, vind-svalr, út-suðr, passim; hrið-stjóri, Edda ii. 335 shewing that in ancient times the pronunciation was more distinct than at the present day; the z in orðztir (Edda ii. 344, orztir, 463) shew that the word is qs. orðz-tírr; yet we find such forms as innzigi, Post 238; guðzspjall, 239; ástzamliga, 243; handzceld, Barl.; randzaka, Post 134, l. 29; but rannzaka, l. 14; nauzun = nauðsyn, Skálda 167. 21; nauzun Edda ii. 236; anzvara, annzkti, = andzvara, andzkti, etc.

**III.** about the 15th century (or earlier) the z sound began to disappear, and took its place, being at present the only sibilant used in Icel. In later vellums the z is therefore either little used or is misapplied, as in the additions by the third hand in the Flatey-book, or it is used to excess as in modern Dutch. In modern spelling, including Editions of Sagas, the z has been disused, except in the instances coming under the rule given in I. 4: yet with exception of *ðs*, for the moderns write leiðsla, hræðsla, beiðsla, náðst, old leiðla, názt, except in reisla (i. e. reizla) from reida; hirzla qs. hirðsla.

**2.** zz is sounded as ss, blessa, Gissur, Össur; so also vass, boss, =vatz, botz; even ors, gars, lans, sans, for orz, garz, lanz, sanz (gen. of orð, garðr, land, sandr).



## P

**P** (horn) was adopted from the Runic alphabet; its ancient name was *horn* (*þorn*).—þann staf er flestir menn kalla þorn, Skálda (Thorodd) 68, cp. Edda ii. 365,—and it is still so called in Icel.; the ancients also called it 'þurs' (*giant*), which was originally the name of a magical Rune, intended to cause love-madness, and in the Runic poem it is so called—þurs veldr kvenna kvíllu; but in the poem Skm. 'þurs' means the magical Rune,—'þurs' rist ek þér ok þrjá stafi, 'ergi', 'æði', ok 'þola', Skm. 36. Thorodd proposed to call it 'þé' (like *dó, té, bé*), Skálda 168. In the Runic inscriptions it is marked **þ**, seldom **þ**; the letter is evidently derived from Gr.-Lat., being a **Δ** or **D** with the vertical stroke prolonged both ways.

**B. SPELLING, PRONUNCIATION, CHANGES.**—For the spelling of the ancient vellums see introduction to letter D (p. 93, col. 2). In Icel. there is phonetically a double *th* sound, as in English, but subject to a different rule; the hard *th*, marked **þ**, is only sounded as the initial letter of distinct syllables; whereas the soft *th*, marked **ð**, is only sounded as a medial or final; and that the case was the same in olden times, as early as the 12th century, is borne out by the statement of the second grammarian Gramm. p. xv, col. 1), who counts hard *th*, or **þ**, among the 'head-letters,' as he calls them, whereas the soft **ð** he counts among the 'sub-letters' (p. xv, col. 2, ll. 4–6). That the initial *th* had only one sound in Icelandic is also borne out by the mod. Faroe dialect, which has the closest affinity to the Icelandic; for here the initial **þ** has, in pronouns and articles as well as in nouns, changed into *t*, as in *ting, tu, teir*. But in the rest of Scandinavia the case is different, for there (Dan., Swed., Norse) the initial **þ** has been changed into *d* in all particles and pronouns, *de, du, der, dem, den, dette, dig, deden, for-di* (*ti* is an exception); whilst, in all other words, it has been changed into *t*, as in *ting, taale, tre*, etc., which points to a hard and soft *th* sound, used not as in Icelandic, but as in modern English. According to the views of a gradual and successive 'laut-verschiebung,' as set forth in Mr. Sweet's essay 'On the Old English **D**' Appendix I. to Gregory's Pastoral Care, p. 496 sqq.), the Icelandic and the Faroic represent phonetically a later, the early Danish (old Scandinavian and English) an earlier stage in the development of this sound. It is curious to see how in the Faroic the sound has come round to Gr.-Lat. again; thus *þróic trir, tu*, = Lat. *tres, tu*, in Dan. *tree, but du*.

**II.** In Icelandic a word with initial **þ** forming the latter part of a compound, or even if spelt separately, is apt to be changed into **ð** as soon as it loses its full sound, and is pronounced rapidly as an inflexible syllable, the latter part in questions becoming half enclitic, see introduction to letter D, p. 93, col. 2 (C. II). In vellums this is very frequent in the words *al-ðingi*, *Svi-ðið*, *al-ðýða* = *alþingi*...; so also *á-ðingi* = *áþingi*, Js. 39; *örvar-ðingi*, id.; *Vaf-brúðnir*, Sæm. (Bugge); *hug-ðekkr*, O. H. 16, etc.; the pr. names *Hall-ðorr*, *Hall-dóra* point to a *Hall-ðorr*, *Hall-dóra* = *Hall-þorr*, *Hall-þóra*; so also *Stein-dórr* = *Stein-ðórr* = *Stein-þórr*, for a **þ** could only change into **ð** through **ð**; in *Arnórr*, qs. *Arn-þórr*, the **þ** has been dropped (*Arn-þórr*, *Arn-dórr*, *Arn-órr*?); *litt-at* = *litt-þat*, *hitt-ð-heldr* = *hitt-þ-heldr*, *flyttr*, *make haste*, already cited in Run. Gramm.; cp. also the change of the pron. *þú* into *-ðu*, *-ðu*, *-tu*, *-ú*, when suffixed. Quite different and much older is the dropping of initial **þ** (i.e. **ð**) in the particles *enn* = *ann* = *þann*, Engl. *than*, and in *at* = *þat*, Engl. *that*, Old Germ. *daz*: in the pronouns *þér*, *þið*, for *ér*, *ið*, the **þ** comes from the termination of the preceding verb. For the rest see the introduction to letter D, to which we may add that in single Icelandic vellum, the later handwriting in Arna-Magn. 645, now published in Post. (Unger) 216–236, is interesting for its uncertain use of **þ** and **ð**; at the time it was written, the **ð** was still a newly adopted letter, and the transcriber uncertain as to its use, so that no conclusion may be drawn from this isolated case; these are the instances,—*upp þu*, 216. ll. 9, 27, 219. l. 39; *skirþr þegar*, 217. l. 9; *upp þegar*, 220. l. 1; *blezþu þeim*, 217. l. 34; *af þeim*, 223. l. 10; *fyrir þeim*, 224. ll. 14, 18; *þoþer þeim*, 228. l. 19; *viþ þá*, 218. l. 13, 235. l. 5; *þá þáþan*, 225. l. 17; *af þvi*, 219. l. 15, 232. l. 21, 234. l. 11, 235. l. 13; *ifer þá*, 226. l. 31; *firir þá trú*, 232. l. 34; *frá þér at þu* (sic), 226. l. 23; *frá þér ef þu* (four lines below); *ek þiþ þik*, 227. l. 17; *viþ þik*, 236. l. 7; after a comma, *þá er rétt*, 231. l. 36; *ðu laust*, 233. l. 32; with nouns and verbs, of *þorp ok borgir*, 217. l. 35; *ok þökkupu*, 224. l. 25; *firir þys alþýðu*, 227. l. 12.

**III.** The Icel. **þ** answers to Gr.-Lat. *t*, see e.g. the root *tan* (*teivus, tendo, tenuis*), compared to the Icel. *þenja, punnr*; *þrir* = Lat. *tres*; *þrómr* = Gr. *τέπμα*, Lat. *terminus*; *þefr*, cp. Lat. *tēpidus*, etc., see the special words. 2. again, Germ. **þ** answers to Icel. **þ**, *þing, drei, denken*; in a few words the laut-verschiebung is irregular, thus, Engl. *night*, Icel. *þéttir*; *þurfa* = Engl. *dare*. Only a few words with initial **þ** have been adopted in later times, such are, *þenja*, *þanki*, *þrykkja* = Germ. *denken, ge-danke, drücken*; these words were borrowed about the time of the Reformation, probably from German, not Danish, i.e. from words with *d*; in these words the laut-verschiebung, strange to say, has been duly observed, as if by instinct, which would hardly have been the case had it been borrowed through the Danish *t*: but in *tráss* = Germ.

*dratzen*, mod. Germ. *trotzen*, Icel. *þratta*, the true form has not been restored; so also in mod. usage Icelanders are beginning to say *tak*, *tak* (= Dan. *tak* = *thanks*), unmindful of their own *þakka*, *þakka*; *t* and *þ* are unsettled in *tyrma* and *þyrma*; *tolla*, see *pola* (II); *trembl* and *þrembl*; *þeisti* and *teista*: *f* and *þ* interchange in Icel. [Icel. Engl. *file*; *þel* and Lat. *filius*, *þel* and *fiol*, and in a few other words; *t* and *þ* in *trist* for *þrist*.

**ÞADAN**, adv., in Norse vellums often spelt *þoðan*, N. G. L. i. 23; *þann*, Hb. (1865), 6, 12, 14; [A. S. *þann*; Dan. *daen*] = *thence, from there*; *skamt þadan*, Nj. 9; *koma þadan*, Vsp. 19, 20, Vfm. 147; *þadan* af *falla* *þar* er *svá* *heita*, Edda 24; *fragna* *est* *þadan*, Hb. i. 652; *þadan* *eiga* *vötn* *öll* *vega*, Gm. 26; without a strict notion of motion, *þorðusk* *þer* *þadan* *um* *daginn*, Nj. 43; *þu* *skalt* *steia* *þadan* *mat* *á* *tva* *heita*, 74; *þiða* *þadan*, *to bide in a place*, Hlv. i. 22, Ó. T. 6, MS. 623. 60; *hann* *hafði* *þ* *njósnir* *nórrð* *i* *Noreg*, *ok* *fekk* *þ* *þá* *eina* *spurn*, Ó. H. 200; *annat* *kann* *ek* *þér* *þ* *segja*, Edda 24; *ok* *vættir* *þu* *þ* *þullinga*, Hb. 48.

2. metaph., *þadan* *mætti* *skilja*, *thence it could be understood*, Fms. xi. 420; *þadan* *af* *aldir* *alake*, *thence, i. e. thereby*, Vfm. 48; *skulu* *vér* *þadan* *at* *vera*, i. e. *we will be on that side*, Fms. x. 322; *þadan* *af* *veit* *ek*, *therefrom I know, i. 97*; *allan* *helming*, *éða* *þadan* *af* *meira*, *full half and even more*, Sks. 63; *þadan* *af* *sér* *Sverrir*, at ..., Fms. viii. 14.

3. temp. *þenceforti*; *þadan* *eru* *töf* *meir* *til* *þorlæks* *meina*, K. þ. K. 106; *þadan* *af*, *þadan* *frá*, *since*; *gordusk* *þadan* *af* *mörg* *veðmi*, Edda 6, Fb. i. 40; *þadan* *frá* *mætti* *hann* *ekki* *höfugt* *orð*, Bs. i. 341; *meir* *þadan*, *more thence* = *later on*, Akv.; *þ* *langi*, *long since*, Hamt.

**ÞADRA**, adv. [Ulf. *þaþrōb* = *incitēv*, not = *ekci*], *there, an older form* = *þar*; *sáðr* *var* *öngur* *fyrir* *þaðra*, *Sighvat*; *þar* *munu* *vér* *skina* *sem* *sól*, *ok* *þaðra* *mon* *Kristr* *sýna* *oss* *alla* *dýróð* *sína*, Hom. (St.); *kurum* *land* *þaðra*, Hom. 97; *göris* *er* *svá* *brútt*, *at* *þaðra* *er* *konur* *i* *borgum*, Fms. xi. 99; *þeir* *herja* *þaðra* *um* *eyjar* *ok* *annes*, Far. 83; *þótti* *ham* *þaðra* *i* *sveitum* *gildir* *bóndi*, Finnþ. 360; also in later poets for the sake of rhyme, *slíkt* *er* *brúðin* *þaðra*, Skálda R. 39, 152.

**ÞAFÐR**, part. *stamped*, of cloth, Bragi; see *þæfa*, Eb. 70 new Ed.

**ÞAGA**, u. f. *silence*; in endr-*þaga*, *silence in return*.

**ÞAGALL**, mod. *þögull*, adj. (fem. *þögull*), *silent*, Hm. 15.

**ÞAGAT**, see *þangat*.

**ÞAGGA**, ad, *to silence*; *þetta* *er* *fyrir* *þagat* (from *þegja*) *en* *annarr* *hafi*

'*þagat*', Skálda (Thorodd): the word is freq. in mod. usage, *þagga* *niðr* *i* *e-m*, *to bush one down, silence one*.

**ÞAG-MÆLSKA**, u. f. *a keeping silent*.

**ÞAG-MÆLSKR**, adj. *silent, discreet*, Ad. 1, and freq. in mod. usage.

**ÞAGNA**, ad, *to become silent*; *konungur* *þagnar* *við*, Nj. 6; *konungur* *þagnar* *hvert* *sinn* *er* *þorólfs* *er* *getið*, Eg. 54; *þá* *þagna* *þeir*, Ld. 78, Fms. vi. 374; *eptir* *þat* *þagnaði* (*þagnaðe* Cod.) *barnt*, Bs. i. 342; *siðan* *es* *ham* *þagnaði*, *left speaking*, Ib. 7; *hann* *sezt* *niðr* *ok* *þagnar*, Skálda R. 145.

**ÞAGNAR**, gen., see *þögn, silence*.

**ÞAGSI**, adj., the parent-word of the mod. Dan. *tavs* (*silent*) has hitherto not been found in the old Icel. literature; it should be *þagsi*, but most if not all words of that form were obsolete as early as the 12th and 13th centuries, and have disappeared in mod. Icel., as *hugsi, staðsi, heitsi*...; we believe it is preserved in the corrupted 'þegn varð' in the transcript of the Ib., where we propose to read, *svá* *at* *allir* *menn* *myndi* 'þagsi verða' (= Dan. *blive tavse*) *meðan* *hann* *mætti* *at* *lögbergi*, *so that all men would become silent whilst he spoke on the Law-bill*, Ib. 7. In an ancient vellum a *þi*, with the upper end of the *s* faint or blotted out, and an *n* or *ŋ* would be distinguished with difficulty; and as to an Icel. transcriber *þagsi* was quite an unknown word, while 'þegn,' 'þagn' were familiar syllables, he would choose the latter; the vellum itself was lost soon after the copy had been taken in A. D. 1651. In Rb. (Isl. i. 385) the word has been paraphrased into 'þegja'; see the Academy, vol. i. p. 378.

**ÞAK**, n. [A. S. *þac*; Engl. *thack, thatch*; Scot. *thak*; Germ. *dach*; Dan. *tag*; see *þekja*]:—*thatch, roof*, Edda 2, Nj. 115, Gkv. 3. 2, Fms. viii. 374; *spán-þak*, *torf-þak*, *timbr-þak*. 3. metaph. = *baug-þak*, Grág. ii. 174.

**ÞAKIN-NÆFRAR**, f. pl. = *þaknæfrar*, Hm. 159.

**ÞAKKA**, ad, [A. S. *þancjan*; Engl. *thank*; O. H. G. *danken*; Germ. *danken*; Dan. *takke*]:—*to thank*; *þakka* *e-m* *est*; *þ* *þeim* *þetta* *stafi*, Stj. 496; *konungur* *þakkaði* *honum* *kvæðit*, Isl. ii. 230; *göðum* *ek* *þat* *þakka* *er* *þér* *gengsk* *ílla*, Am. 53; *Rútr* *minnstik* *við* *hana* *ok* *þakkaði* *henni*, Nj. 7; *vér* *viljum* *þakka* *hingat*-*kvámu* *öllum* *Enskum* *mönnum*, Fms. viii. 250; *bændr* *þökkudu* *vel* *þorkati* *liðveizlu*, Orkn.; *þakka* *e-m* *fyrir* *e-t*, Fms. v. 194, and passim.

**ÞAKKAN**, f. *a thanking*, Barl. 36.

**ÞAKK-LÁTR**, adj. *thankful, grateful*, Fms. viii. 253, passim in mod. usage.

**ÞAKK-LÆTI**, n. *thankfulness, thanks*, Bs. i. 322, Th. 25, Karl. 132, 203.

**ÞAKK-NÆMR**, adj. [Dan. *tak-næmmelig*], *thankful, grateful*, Al. 36.

**ÞAKK-SAMLIGA**, adv. *thankfully, gratefully*, Eg. 106, 162, 198, Sks. 702, Al. 88; *þiðja* *þ*, *to beg hard*, Fms. xi. 288.

**ÞAKK-SAMLIGR**, adj. *thankful, grateful*, Fms. vii. 95, Stj. 496; *mörg* *þakksamlig* *tiðindi*, *good news*, Fms. viii. 100.

**ÞAK-LAUÐS**, adj. *thatchless, roofless*, Art. 17.

**ÞAK-NÆFRAR**, f. pl. *bark used for thatching*, N. G. L. ii. 138.



Þak-ráðr (Þakk-ráðr?), a pr. name = Germ. *Tancred*, Vkv.

Þamb, n.; standa á þambi, with full belly, inflated or blown up, e. g. from drinking.

Þamba, að, [þömb], to drink in large draughts; þamba vatn, þamba blátt vatnið.

Þambar-, gen. from þömb, q. v.

ÞANG, n. [North. E. *tangle*; Dan., Scot., and Shetl. *tang*], *kelp* or *bladder-wrack*, a kind of sea-weed; hann var fölginn í þangi, Gullþ. 72, and passim; kló-þang, bólu-þang, belgja-þang, þunna-þang, = *fucus vesiculosus*, Hjalt.; æti-þang, *edible sea-weed*: the word is very freq. in mod. usage.

2. poet., hliðar-þang = *trees*, Ýt.; hlið-þang, id., Alm.; þangs hús, láð, 'tangle-house' = *the sea*, Lex. Poët.

Þangat, also (like hingat, hegat, p. 262) spelt þagat, Eg. 30, 38, 56, 123, Fms. iv. 159, 271, etc.; þigat, Stj. 35; or þegat, Barl. 82, Stj. 27; þengat, Al. 1. 9, N. G. L. i. 11; þingat, Fms. viii. 219, Hkr. iii. 238, Níðrst. 5: — *thither*, to that place, austr þangat, Ó. H. 67; skip er þeir höfðu þangat haft, Eg. 123; hann hleypr þangat, 297; þeir heyrðu þangat manna-mál, 234, Gisl. 15; norðr þagat, Eg. 30; hann bauð þagat fjölmenni, 38; fara þagat, 56; báttinn er þeir höfðu þagat haft, 123; sækja þangat, Hom. 94; ganga þangat, Fms. iv. 159; senda þagat menn sína, id. (þangat, Ó. H. 67, l. c.); liggja þangat undir, Stj. 367: metaph., nema þangat sé virt til elligar, Grág. i. 148, 466. 2. in the phrase, hingat ok þangat, *thither* and *thither*, to and fro; hegat ok þegat, Stj. 27, Barl. 82; hingat ok þingat, id., Fms. viii. 219, Hkr. iii. 238; hingat ok þigat, Stj. 35. 3. temp., þangat til, 'thither-to', till that time; iðna annat þangat til, Grág. i. 147; þangat til var rúm, Mar.; þangat til, at ..., until that ..., Fms. iii. 184.

B. COMPS: þangat-för (-ferð, Fb. i. 166), f. a journey thither, Íb. 9, Stj. 335, Bs. i. 448. þangat-kvæma (-koma), u, f. a coming thither, arrival, Fms. x. 19, 220, Hom. 207, passim.

Þang-brandr, the Norse rendering of the name of the Saxon missionary, but it should have been if properly given, Þakk-brandr (cp. Þak-ráðr), Fms., Ó. T.

Þang-floti, a, m. a 'tangle-float', drift of sea-weed, Krók. 52.

Þang-skurðr, m. a cutting of tang or sea-weed, for feeding cattle; sölvá-nám eiga Gaulverjar ok þangskurð, Vm. 18.

Þanki, a, m. [a mod. word from Germ. *ge-danke*, whence Dan. *tanke*; appears about or shortly before the Reformation]: — a thought; hjarta, þankar, hugr sinni, a hymn, freq. in mod. usage, the Bible, Pass., Vidal.

Þann-ig, þann-og, þann-ok, þinn-og, N. G. L. i. 12; þann-inn, Fb. iii. 258, Karl. 552, and in mod. usage; from þann and vegr, cp. hinnug, p. 264; hvern-ig, einn-ig, qq. v.: [þann and vegr]: — that way, thither; þannug, Grág. i. 378; stunda þannug, Sks. 112 new Ed.; halda þannug, Hkr. iii. 381; ef konungr hefði þannog skjótari orðit, Al. 20; úfært þannok, 51; þeir höfðu þann veg farit kaupferð, Fms. iv. 352 (þangat, Ó. H. l. c.); snýr apr þann veg sem hafnir eru, Fms. iv. 365; sá þar bæ ok fóru þannig, i. 69; þessi tíðindi vóru áðr komin þannig, viii. 233; þannig fóru sömu nótt þannug sem hann spurði at Jamtr vóru, 67; fara tvicegis þannig, Grág. ii. 367; at þennug horfi andlit sem hnakkir skyldi, N. G. L. i. 12.

II. metaph. *this way, thus*, adverbially; þannug búinn, Al. 16; hann grunar hvárt þannug mun farit bafa, Ld. 58; Birkibeinar fóru jafnan þanninn, Fms. viii. 350; þanninn, at sættask fyrst, en ..., Rd. 227, Krók. 36; ok afra þannug þess er hann stundar ekki til, Al. 88; eða hví þannig er til skipit, Ísl. ii. 346; and freq. in mod. usage, in which sense I. is obsolete, 'þangað', q. v., being used instead of it.

Þanns = þann es, Hm. 128, Hým. 39.

ÞAR, adv. [Ulf. *þar* = *ecce*, Matth. vi. 20, Luke ix. 4; and *þarub*, Matth. vi. 21; A. S. *þar*; Engl. *there*; O. H. G. *darot*; Germ. *dort*; Dan. *der*]: — there, at that place; vera, standa, sitja, lifa, ... þar, passim; þar var Rútr ... þar var fjölmenni mikit, Nj. 2; ok sett þar yfir altari, Fms. vi. 444; þar í Danmörk, xi. 19; þar innan hliðar, id.; koma þar, to be come there, arrive, Eg. 43; hon kom aldri vestr þar (*westward thither*) síðan, Nj. 14; skal þar kirkju göra sem biskup vill, K. þ. K. 42; þar er, þar sem, *there where*, where? þá er þeim rétt at sitja þar er þeir þykkisk hlæt mega lúka dómi sínum, Grág. i. 68; þar er sá maðr er í þingi, 151; beit af höndina þar er heitir úlfliðr, Edda 17, K. þ. K. 42, N. G. L. i. 98, Fms. xi. 19, and passim (see er, sem): of time, nú kemr þar misserum, now the seasons come to that point, Fms. xi. 19.

2. metaph. usages; lýkr þar viðskiptum þeirra, Eg. 750; brutu þar skipit, 'þar' varð mann-björg, Nj. 282; lúku vér þar Brennu-Njáls sögu, id.; þar at eins er sá maðr arfigengr, e. ..., Grág. i. 225; þar er, *where, in case, when*; þar er menn selja hross sín, 139; þar er maðr tekr sökín eða vörn, 141; þykkjumk vér þar til mikils færir, 655 xi. 3; þar er þeir mætti vel duga hvárir öðrum, 655 xxi. 3; lát sem þú þykkisk þar allt eiga er konungrinn er, *make as though thou thoughtest that all thy hope was there where the king is*, Fms. xi. 112; eru menn hér nú til vel fallnir þar sem vit Halbjörn erum, Nj. 225; þar hefi ek sét marga dýrliga hluti yfir honum, 623, 55; þú górir þik góðan, þar sem þú ert þjófr ok morðingi, 'there that thou art', i. e. *thou who art!* Nj. 74.

II. with prep.; þar af, *therefrom, thence*, Ld. 82; vil ek þess biðja at Egill nái þar af lögum, Eg. 523; er þat skjótast þar af at segja, 546; kunna mun ek

þar af at segja, Edda 17; hús stendr þar út við garðinn, ok rykr þar upp, Lv. 47; þar at, *thereat*, 623, 57; þar á, *thereupon*, Eg. 125; þar *thereunto*, until, till, Nj. 11, Fms. vi. 232; þar um, *thereon*, Ld. 164; þar eigi þar um hugsjúkr, Fms. vii. 104; þar undir, *there underneath*, vi. 41 þar yfir, *there above*, 444; þar við, *therewith, by that*, 396, viii. 56; þar næst, *there next*, Eg. 512; nefndi til þess skipstjórnar-menn, ok þar na stafubúa, 33; þar á, *thereon, thereupon*, Edda 37; þar á ofan, *there upon*, i. e. *moreover*, Eg. 415; þar upp á, *thereupon*, Dipl. ii. 13; þar eptir, *thereafter*, Rd. 248; hugsaði at þar eptir (*accordingly*) mun fara hennar vit, Fms. vi. 71; þar út í frá, *furthermore*, vii. 157; þar fyrir, *therefore*, Eg. 419, Fms. vii. 176, passim; þar í, *therein*, Eg. 12; þar í móti, *there against, in return*, Grág. ii. 169; þar með, *therewith*, Fms. iv. 110, Ld. 52; heita á Guð ok þar með á hinn heilaga Ól konung, *therewith*, i. e. *besides*, Fms. vi. 145; seldi Árne Birni Ytri-Bor ok þar með hálfst Ásbjarnarnes, Dipl. v. 26; þar á milli, *there between*, Fms. xi. 85; ok eru menn alnir þar á milli, *in the mean time*, Grág. 117; þar ör (þar ör Ed.), *therefrom, thereout of*, Fms. vi. 378.

Þarfa, að, [Germ. *dürfen*], to need, want; impers., e-m þarfir e-t; tor skurð eptir því sem þeim þarfir, ... sem þarfir búi á Grund, Dipl. v. 14 þann kost er honum þarfaði, Fb. i. 211; sem honum þótti sér þarf 208.

2. reflex., alla hluti þá er honum þarfaðisk, Fms. ix. 501, v. l. sem jördunni þarfist, Dipl. v. 5, 14; kost sem honum vel þarfist, iii. 14.

Þarfa-gangr, m. 'need-going', urine, excrement, Stj. 642, Fs. 180.

Þarfi, adj. *needing*; with gen., liðs þarfi, Fms. xi. 24; ef hann þykkisk þarfi-fundar þarfi, Grág. (Kb.) i. 173; máls þarfi, Skv. i. 2.

Þarfindi, n. pl. *things needful, useful things*, H. E. ii. 72, Bs. i. 694 hve mörg þ. þeir mætti hafa af Noregi, Fms. vii. 101; honum til þarfinda, for his use, Finnb. 290; með öllum búnaði ok þarfindum, Stj. 574 ef lands-dróttinn leyfir manni nokkur þ. at vinna í mörku sinni, N. G. L. i. 244. Þarfinda-hús, n. a hospital, D. N. iii. 78; a necessary, D. N.

Þarf-lausa, u, f. = þarfleysa.

Þarf-laussligr, adj. *needless*, H. E. i. 561.

Þarf-lauss, adj. *needless*; þarflaust eyrendi, Stj. 521; at þarflausu needlessly, Hom. 13; in vain, 655 xiv. B. 2.

Þarf-látliga, adv. *meekly, humbly*; biðja þ., Stj. 155, 580, Mar.

Þarf-látr, adj. *humble, thankful*, Róm. 266, Hom. (St.).

Þarf-leysa, u, f. *needlessness*, Gpl. 163; láta þat mart eptir börnum e

þ. er, Fb. ii. 13; reikar hugrinn jafnan á því er þ. er í, 655 xi. 3; gen as adj., þarfleysu-forvitni, -tal, -glens, *useless, mischievous*, Ld. 170, Fb. i. 312, 400, Grett. 87 new Ed.; þarfleysu upphlaup, Bs. i. 756.

Þarf-leysi, n. = þarfleysa; þarfleysi ætla ok þat vera, Ísl. ii. 207.

Þarf-liga, adv. *usefully*.

Þarf-ligr, adj. *useful*, Gpl. 161, H. E. i. 504, Jb. 187 B, passim.

Þarfna and þarfna, see þarna, þarnan.

Þarfnaðr, m. a need, want, H. E. i. 562 (note); older form þörfnaðr.

ÞARFR, adj., fem. þörf, neut. þarft, sounded þart (for it rhymes with mart); [see þurfa]: — *useful*; mæli þarft eða þegi, Hm. 19; vinna þat er þarft er, Grett. 94; þarfr maðr, 92 A; hann var þeim þarfr í öllu því er hann mátti, Finnb. 216; er hann mér þó ekki þarfr, *he brings no good to me*, Fs. 134; ú-þarfr, *useless, mischievous*; all-þarfr.

Þarf-samliga, adv. *gratefully*; eigi var þ. þegit, Sól. 5.

Þarf-sæll, adj. *useful, profitable*, Fms. v. 344.

Þarf-sælligr, adj. *useful*, Fms. iii. 53, Jb. 187 C.

ÞARI, a, m. [Dan. *tarre*; Shetl. *tarri* in *tarricrook*, a fork to gather sea-weed with]: — *sea-weed*, Lat. *alga*; þari and þang are almost synonymous; hann grefsk milli tveggja steina, ok berr á silk ofan þarann, Fbr. 103 new Ed., Grág. ii. 358; land eigandi á para allan, 359; beltis-þari = *fucus saccharius*; Skíði datt er skyldi hann skjótt á þaranum ganga, Skíða R.; brenna þara, Frissb. 255. COMPS: þara-belti, n. = *fucus saccharius*, Hjalt. Þara-brúk, n. a heap of sea-weed, Landn. 44, Orkn. 420, Bs. i. 527 (in Arons S. in the foot-note it is fem.) þara-nytjar, f. pl. the use of sea-weed; kirkja á þ., Vm. 80.

Þar-kvæma, u, f. a coming-there, arrival, Fms. i. 67, vi. 192, Sks. 289, Barl.

Þar-lands, gen. as adverb, *there, in that land*, Mork. (in a verse).

Þarlands-maðr, m. a native of that land, Pr. 120, 408.

Þar-lenzkr, adj. 'there-landish', native, Fms. i. 192, Hkr. ii. 385, Stj. 86, 654.

ÞARMR, m. [A. S. *þarmas*; provinc. Engl. (Lincolnshire) *tharm*; Germ. *darm*; Dan.-Swed. *tarm*]: — *the guts*; legg við enda þarms, Pr. 472; enda-þarmr, *the end-gut, colon*, 473; ok rakti ör honum þarmana, Nj. 275, Fb. i. 530; þá tóku þeir þarna hans ok bundu Loka með, Edda i. 184; smá-þarmar (q. v.), passim.

Þarna, adv. = þar with suffixed -na (q. v.), *there*; menn fara þarna, kvað hann, *men go there, quoth he*, Ísl. ii. 356; this form is very freq. in mod. usage.

Þarnan, a, m. (qs. þarfnaðr), a want, need; af þarnan þeirrar tillögu, N. G. L. ii. 62.

Þarnask, að, (qs. þarfnaðr), to want, lack, be without; svá at vit þarnink eigi alla góða hluti, Fms. i. 263; þeir er þarnask sína jartein,







er, Nj. 6: or 'er' is dropped, eitt sinn þá Sigurðr konungr fór fyrir land fram, Fms. vii. 165; þá hón vildi selja, Dipl. v. 21.

**II. then, thereupon**, = Lat. *deinde*; innar frá sat þráinn, þá Ölftr örgoði, þá Valgarðr, þá Mörrðr, þá Sigfússynir, þá Grímr, þá Höskuldr, þá Hafr, þá Ingjaldr, of a row or rank of seats, Nj. 50; þá um víg Auðúlfs, þá um víg Skamkels, þá lýsti hann vígsök, ... þá lét hann bera lýsingar-vætti, þá ... 87; þá skal grafa leysingja, því næst ... N. G. L. i. 345, and passim. 2. in phrases like, þá ræddi Höskuldr við Rútr, Nj. 2; þá reiddisk Höskuldr, id.; þorsteinn sýndi þá konungi hrossin, Fms. vi. 384; þá svarar Hákon gamli, x. 221, and passim.

**III. as the conclusion or apodosis of a sentence, then, so, accordingly**, cp. Grág. ii. 362; með því at ... þá vóru Kálfi gríð gefin, Fms. vi. 19; en af því at ... þá (then) þá (received) hann miskunn af konunginum, x. 391; en ef umboðsmadr deyrl ... þá, Gþl. 375 (cp. ok A. II): following a sentence beginning with *if, in case* ... then, ef þeir menn ... þá eru þeir, Grág. i. 99; en ef nokkurir girnask ... þá er eigi nauðsyn, Sks. 10; ... þá rann saki, þá dæmi, þá auki, etc., 11; villu-dýr þau er sæðask á fjöllum ... þá kunnu þau vel at skipta, 13 new Ed.; öll önnur kvikendi ... þá fagna þessum tíma, id.; þeir menn er sekir eru ... þá eru þeir, Grág. i. 99.

**IV. þá ok þá, 'then and then, at every moment; at their myndi fara norðr þá ok þá um vetrinn, Fms. vii. 268; nú ok þá, now and then, i. e. for ever; verðr lofaðr nú ok þá sá er manninn styrkir, 677. 7.**

þá, f. [from the verb þeyja; Engl. *tbaw*; Germ. *tbau*, in *tbau-wind*; Dan. *tå*]. — *a tbaw*, esp. in the sense of *tbawed ground*; þat er einn eykr má draga á þá á sléttum velli, Grág. ii. 362; þeir rekja spor sem hundar bæði á þá ok á hjarni, Hkr. i. 111.

þá-fjall, n. a 'tbawed fell,' wet and slippery hill; henda hrein í þá fjalli, Hm. þága, u. f. [þiggja], a quittance, receipt; hvárki með gjöfum né þargum (sic), Anecd. 72 new Ed.: freq. in mod. usage, mín er þága, it is in my interest; or góra e-t í þágu e-s; þú skalt ekki góra það í mína þága, *thou shalt not do it for my sake*.

þá-gi, not then, Sigvat.

þá-leiðis, adv. *thus way, thus*, Stj. i. 67.

þám, m. [akin to þá, f. ?], a thickness, mugginess, Björn: þámaðr, part. misty; þámað lopt, a misty sky: and þáma, að; það þámar af.

þá-mikill, adj. much tbawed (?); or does þá mikla stand for 'mikla þá' (see þat A. IV), Gisl. (in a verse).

þá-na, interj. then! yes, then! er ek get þána, then I guess! Hbl. 58; þána is hardly a verb, although Egilsson (Lex. Poët.) explains it = þeyja = I think it will tbaw.

ÞÁTTIR, m., gen. þáttar, dat. þætti, pl. þættir, þátta, acc. þáttu, mod. þætti; [Germ. *docht*; Dan. *top*; cp. Lat. *texo, textum*]: — a single strand of a rope; ok skar í sundr átta þáttuna í festinni, Bs. i. 599, ii. 111; sneru þær af affi örlog-þáttu, Hkv. i. 3; öfundar-þáttir, Fms. xi. 442.

**II. metaph. a section; þá tvá þóttu ástarinnar, Hom. (St.); lífið einir ér, þátta (gen. pl.) ættar minnar, Hdm. 4: esp. a section of law, segja upp lög-þáttu alla ... skal svá górla þáttu alla upp segja, Grág. i. 2; í þessum þætti, ii. 345; í landabrigðis-þætti, id.; Kristinna laga þátt, K. þ. K. 140: a short story, þenna þótt niðrstigningar Krístr, Niðrst. 110; þáttir Eymundar, Fb. ii. 54; hér hefr upp þátt Styrbyrnar, 70; þáttir Orms Stórólfsunar, i. 521; Alfeigrs þáttir, Isl. ii. 97, etc. þátta-tal, n. the number of sections in a code of laws, Rb. 4.**

ÞEFA, að, to smell, sniff; þefaði sem hann rekti spor sem hundar, Fer. 170; matr svá litill at hón þefaði af, Bárð. 175: part., illa þefaðr, ill-smelling, foul, Fms. x. 208; vel þefaðr, Pr. 473.

þefan, f. a smelling, Stj. 93.

þef-góðr, adj. sweet-smelling, Grett. 96.

þef-illr, adj. ill-smelling.

þefja, pret. þafði = þæfa, remains in the part. þafðr: — to stir, thicken; hann hafði þá eigi þafðan sinn graut, be bad not cooked his porridge thick, Eb. 70 new Ed.; úri þafðr, 'wave-beaten,' of the sea-serpent, Bragi.

þefja, að, to smell, older form for þefa; nasar skyldi þefja ok ilma, Anecd. 4: to emit a smell, mín fæzla þefjar betr hverjum ilm, Sks. 632: part. þefjaðr, vel þ., sweet-smelling, fragrant, 531 B.

þefja, u. f. a smell = þefr, Fms. vi. 164.

þefjan, in ú-þefjan (q. v.), a stench.

þefka, að, to smell = þefja; nasar þefka daun, Anecd. 8.

þef-lauss, adj. smell-less, without scent, vapid.

ÞEFR, m. a smell; ok kenna þó eigi þef af reykinum, Barl. 49; illr þefr, Bárð. 38 new Ed.; ú-þefr, q. v.; hefir þat þef mest í munnum, Stj. 293, and passim.

ÞEGAR, adv., prop. a gen. of an obsolete noun; [Ulf. *þeibs* = *χρῖνος* and *καυπός*]: — at once, forthwith; Höskuldr kallar á hana, fardó hingað til mín, segir hann, Hón gekk þegar til hans, Nj. 2; þegar á morgun, to-morrow presently, Isl. ii. 147; hann var þá skírðr þegar, 645. 86; þá var hann þegar hvar fjarrí ... hann sofnadi þegar, Fms. iv. 337; þórlófr bar merkit þegar eptir honum, following immediately after him, i. e. next after him, Eg. 297; þegar frá öxlum ofan, Sks. 167, passim: the phrase, þegar-leið-sem, straightway, forthwith, Fms. x. 386, Stj. 94, 101, 267, Barl. 157; see leið.

**II. þegar-e, as soon as; þeir eigu at göra orð erfingjum**

þegar er þeir koma hingat, ... þegar er þeir koma til, Grág. i. 215; þegar er Arnjótr laust við geislinum, þá ... Ó. H. 153.

2. ellipt. leaving the 'er' out, and without the notion of immediate time; þegar Skapti vissi þetta, gekk hann til búðar Snorra goða, Nj. 247; en þegar Gregorius kom upp á briggjurnar, þá hopuðu þeir, Fms. vii. 254; hence in mod. usage þegar has become a conj. *when*; þegar eg hrasa hé þegar mér ganga þrautir nær, and so passim, where the ancients said 'er'.

þegars = þegar es, as soon as, Grág. i. 97, Am. 30.

þegi, a, m. [þiggja], a receiver, keeper; in arf-þegi, far-þ., heið-þ., heim þ., q. v.

ÞEGJA, pres. þegi; pret. þagði; subj. þegði; imperat. þegi, þegðu with neg. suff. þegi-attu, Vtkv.; part. þagat (þagt, Anecd. 10, Sks. 562 B) [Ulf. *þaban* = *στανῶν, στανῶν*; Hel. *þagjan*; O. H. G. *dagen*; Dan. *tie* Swed. *tiga*; Lat. *taceo*; cp. also *þagga* and *þagna*]: — to be silent; Rútr þagði við, Nj. 2; þegi, be silent! Art. 22; þegi skjótt (imperat.), Ld. 220 sitja þegjandi, Fms. vii. 160; sá er æva þegir, whoever keeps silence, Hm. mæli þarfir eðr þegi (subj.) ... þá hefir hann betr ef hann þegir, ... fát gat ek þegjandi þar, id., and passim.

2. with prep., þega yfir e-u to conceal; leyn þessum glæp ok þegi, yfir systir mín, Stj. 520; haf þagat yfir fundinum, Fms. vi. 273; hvað hana hölzt lengi hafa þaga yfir svá góðri ætt, Ld. 36; mart þat er guðspjalla menninir hafa þagt yfir Sks. l. c.; þega af söngum, to leave off singing, Stj. 50.

3. with gen. þegi þú, þórr, þeirra orða, keep silence from such words, Tbor, i. e. do not say so! Tbor, þkv. 18: the law phrase, þega sik í fjórbaugs-garð Grág. i. 69.

**II. the saying, þungtr er þegjanda róðr; þegjanda logn, a still calm, Sks. 52 new Ed.**

þegjandi, part. the silent, a nickname, Landn. (Orkn.)

ÞEGN, m. [A. S. *þegn*; Engl. *thegn, thane*; O. H. G. *degan*; Hel. *þegan*; whence Germ. *unter-than*, Dan. *under-dan* (?); Gr. *τεκνον*; the root word remains in Germ. *ge-deiben*, answering to Gr. *τεκεν*; Germ. *degen* (a sword) is quite a different word, being a Romance word, *qs. deger*, akin to *dagger*, see Grimm's Dict. ii. 895, 896]: — a *thane, franklin, freeman, man*; sá þegn er þenna gyrdil á, Post. 298; þegn kvaddi þegn, Fms. vii. (in a verse); gamall þegn, Stor. 9; ungr þegn, Hm. 159; ef mik særir þegn, 152; þegns dóttir, a man's daughter; Ó. H. (in a verse); Mörrðr kvaddi oss kviðar þegna níu, *us nine franklins, nine neighbours*, Nj. 238; ek nefni þegn í fimmtardóm, Grág. i. 73; hann lézk eigi vita hverr þegn hann væri, *be said he knew not what person he was*, Fs. 100; (litid) er mér um þat, veit ek eigi hverr þegn þú ert, Fms. ii. 81; hvat þegna er sjá enn orðfæri maðr? Post. (Unger) 221; þrúðr þegn, a brave yeoman, Eb. (in a verse); öndverðr þegn, a brave *thane*, a brave man, Rafn 193; vígligr þegn, Am. 51; þegðu þórr, þegn ertu úgegn, Fms. vi. (in a verse); allit., þegn ok þrall, *thane and thrall*, i. e. *freeman and bond-man*, i. e. *all men*, Hkr. i. 270, N. G. L. i. 45, ii. 35; bú-þegn, a franklin; far-þegn, a traveller; ek ok mínir þegnar, I and my men, Fms. v. 138; Búa þegnar, x. 258; þegns hugr, þegns verk, = *drengs hugr, drengs verk*, Lex. Poët.

2. a husbandman, good man, with the notion of liberality; svá er sagt at hann sé ekki mikill þegn við aðra menn af fé sínu, Isl. ii. 344; veit ek þat sjálf at í syni mínum var(at) ills þegns efni vaxir, Stor. 11; auðigr maðr ok illr þegn, a rich man, but a bad host, Hkr. i. 189 (illr búþegn, Fms. l. c.); hittu þeir inn fjórða búanda, var sá beztu þegn þeirra, Fms. iv. 187.

**II. as a law term, a liegeman, subject; skaltú vera þegn hans, er þú tókt við sverði hans at hjóltunum, Fms. i. 15; játuðu skattgjöfum ok górdusk konungs þegnar, Hkr. i. 137; hann vill vera yðarr Dróttinn ef þér vilist vera hans þegnar, Ó. H. 126; en nú er þeir görvir þrælur konungs þegna hér í Noregi, Fms. vi. 38; lönd ok þegnar, 92; svarið konungi land ok þegnar á Íslandi, Ann. 1281; Magnúsn konungr bauð öllum sínum þegnum ok undir-mönnum á Íslandi, Bs. i. 684; tekr konungr fjóra tíga marka í þegnigildi fyrir þá sem aðra þegna sína, Sks. 253; þér eigt góðan konung en hann þegna illa, Fms. iv. 341; Krists þegn, himins þegnar, 'Christ's *thanes*, heaven's *thanes*, Lex. Poët.; þegnigildi, bæði þegn ok bætr, Gþl. 166; bæta fullar bætr ok svá þegn ef hann deyr af bjargleysi, 272, D. N.**

þegna, að, to serve as a þegn (II), ok þegnuðu honum, Stj. 568, v. 1.

þegn-gildi, n. the wergild for a þegn (II), Fms. iv. 313, v. 74, x. 112, Gþl. 21, 130, N. G. L. i. 121, 384, Sks. 253.

2. a tribute to be paid to the king by a þegn; þegnigildi ok nefigildi, Ó. H. 141.

þegn-ligr, adj. (-ligr, adv.), = Germ. *under-þanig*, (mod.)

þegn-skapr, m. an honour, = Germ. *ebre*, as a law phrase; in the law phrase, leggja e-t undir þ. sinn, to swear upon one's honour, Grág. i. 29, Nj. 150; þegnskapar lagning, and þegnskapar-lagningar-eiðr, an oath upon one's honour, Grág. i. 30, 321.

2. liberality, generosity; en er honum eyddisk fé fyrir þegnskapar sakir, Vapn. (begin.); hann var vel fjár-eigandi en litill í þegnskap, Fbr. 35; fara til Svínafells ok reyna þegnskap Flosa (hospitality), Nj. 282.

3. the allegiance of a þegn (II), þegnskapar-maðr, m. a liberal, open-handed man, Grett. 106 A.

þegn-skylda, u. f. the duty of a *thane* towards his liege-lord, allegiance; hollostá, þ., ok hlýðni við konung, Gþl. 67; alla þá er í hans þegn-skyldu eru, 62; játa e-m þegnskyldu, Fms. ix. 257; leggja krafir eða þegnskyldur (duties) á e-n, H. E. i. 465.

þeima, dat., sing. and plur. to this, to them, see þessi; á þeima hlut,



fms. vii. 102; á þeim bæ, O. H. 106, fms. viii. 210; með þeim atburð, 33; í þeim flokki, 325; með þeim eiddaf, Gpl. 14; með þeim hætti, fms. v. 336, x. 183, 402; plur., á þeim mánudum, viii. 173; á þeim itta vetrum, 219; gangvegum þeim, Kormak; þeim mánudum, Sks. 60 new Ed.

þeims = þeim es, Hm. 3, fms. i. 100 (in a verse), vi. 38.

**ÞEIR**, þær, þau. This is the plur. of the personal pron., answering to þing, hann, hún, þat; gen. þeira and mod. þeirra; dat. þeim; acc. þá, þær, þau; in mod. speech þau is sounded þaug, which form occurs as early as Run. Gramm. of 1651, and often rhymes in mod. poets with words ending in *gi*, e. g. *flaug, þaug*, Bb. 2. 17; [the A. S. uses the forms *ðe, ðira, ðim, ði*, and so in early South. E., whereas the North. E. has *they, thair, thaim*; South. E. and Chaucer *bi, here, þem*, Morris' Specimens, p. xv; Dan. *de, deres*, early Dan. *dera*, dat. *dem*.]

A. *They, them, theirs* (see Gramm. p. xxi); töluðu þeir mart, ríða þeir leim af þingi; þeir kómu í Fljótslíð, Gunnarr tók vel við þeim; Njáll mælti til þeirra . . . slíkar fortölur hafði hann fyrir þeim, . . . þeir spurðu þær tíðenda, báðu þeir eigi leyna, þær sögðu svá vera skyldu; á þeim hani illa sækjask at vinna oss, . . . vér getum þá eigi með vápnum sóttu, and so in endless instances.

2. a peculiarity of the Icel. is the constant use of the neut. plur. 'þau' as collective for a masc. and fem.; síðan þengu þau inn bæði (i. e. Njáll and Berghora), at hann skyldi breiða yfir þau húðina; börn þeirra þjálfá ok Rösku, ok gördusk þau . . . þá er þau höfðu gengit líta hrið, Edda 28; Ask ok Emblu . . . önd þau né áttu öð þau né höfðu, Vsp.; and so also of things, e. g. þau páll og reka; þau önd og fótr, and so on.

B. Special usages; this pronoun is used collectively before the names of two or more persons, the neuter being used when the persons are of different sexes:

1. where more than one are expressly named; þau Ásgerðr ok Þorstein, *they, Asgerd and Thorstein*, Eg. 702; þeir tarkaðr ok Þódr, ok Flosi, Nj. 282; börn þeirra Hildigunnar ok Kára, *be children of H. and K.*, id.; synir þeirra Starkaðr ok Hallberu voru eir þorgeirr ok Börkr ok Þorkell, 89; synir hans voru þeir Kolr ok Ottarr ok Haukr, id.; bræðr Hallgerðar voru þeir Þorleikr, faðir Bolla, k Ólafir faðir Kjartans, ok Bárðr, *they, Thorleik, Olave, and Bard*, 2; þeir þeirra Þorkels föður Brands, ok Þorgils föður míns, Jb. 20 (restored y Maurer; the emendation in the Editions is an error; the passage is parallel to that given above from Nj.); Þórr ok þeir lagsmenn, *Thor and they—his followers*, Edda 28.

2. ellipt., as it seems, where one part is understood, and not named; in this case the neut. pron. is used whenever the name understood is different in gender; þeim Oddi, to *Odd and his men*, fms. vi. 379; þeir Vagn, *W. and his men*; þeir Pálnatöki, *P. and his men*, xi. 95; þeir Þóroddr, . . . þeim Þóroddi, Hkr. ii. 251; frá skiptum þeirra Þórðar, *the dealings of Þórðr (and Björn)*, fms. iv. 110; þeir feðgar, *they, father and son*, Nj.; þau Ásgerðr, *Asgerd and her son*, Eg. 702; vinátta var með þeim ændum þeirra, i. e. *between him and their kinsmen*, Grett. 134; þeirra æðra, fms. xi. 160; þeir í Orkneyjum, Nj. 270; af þeim (*those*) fyrir ástan árnar, 210.—This use of the pronoun þeir, þær, þau is peculiar to the old Scand. and Icel. tongue, and is not found in any other Teut. language. We take it to be a remnant from an ancient time when the article was still used detached and not suffixed, being, as in Homeric Greek, used half as a demonstrative pronoun; thus Iliad viii. 457, αἰδ' Ἀθηναίων τε καὶ Ἡρῶν, sounds quite Icel., þær Aþena og Hera; Icel. extend it also to the other cases, þeirra (gen.) Aþenu og Heru, þeim þenu og Heru; cp. also II. xiii. 496, 526; the usage of the neut., as above, seems peculiar to Icel. It is therefore an error to explain 'þeir þóroddr', etc., as if a copula 'ok' had been dropped between the pronoun and the pr. name, þeir 'ok' Þóroddr; it is in fact an elliptical abbreviated version of the usage in B. 1: similar is the use of hann and hún for the sing. (see hann B. II. p. 239, col. 1), and of Gr. *ὁ* as in Od. xi. 181.

C. For this pronoun as demonstrative, see þat, p. 731.

þeirs = þeir es, Hm. 165 (heilir þeirs hlyfðu), þd. **ÞEIST** or þeisti, a, m. a bird, *uris grylle* or *colymbus grylle* L., *the a-pigeon*, Edda (Gl.): mod. teisti-kofa, or also þeista, u, f., Féi. i. 19; mod. Norse teiste, Edda (Gl.), passim in mod. usage.

**ÞEKA**, A. pres. þek; pret. þakði and þakti; subj. þekði; part. þakðr, þaktr, þakinn; [A. S. *þeccan*; Engl. *thek* and *thatch*; Scot. *thack*; Germ. *decken, dach*; O. H. G. *deccan*; Dan. *tække*]:—to *thatch*; skjöldum er salr þakðr, Gm. 9; þær er þakðr kryplingr, fms. v. 160; þekja sundit með skipum, Nj. 273; gulli þakðan sal, Vsp. 63; hann reið á brúna, hún er þekt lýsi-gulli, Edda 38; allt annat, þá er ísum þakt, Sks. 43 new Ed.; þekt reyr eðr hálmí, fms. vi. 153; þakit gull-spöngum, Ver. 27. 2. þak, baug-þak, taka fullan baug ok þakðan, en eigi þveiti, Grág. ii. 177. þekja, u, f. a *thatch*, roof, Nj. 115, fms. vi. 153, Stj. 60, Sks. 138 new Ed.

þekjull, m. a kind of *thatched shed*, D. N. i. 477, 502.

þekki-liga, adv. *with grace*; veita þ., Bs. i. þiggja þ. þær fórnir, 655 líti. 1.

þekki-ligr, adj. [Dan. *tækkelig*], *handsome, lovely, pleasant* (Germ.

*anmuthig*), Haustl.: þýðr ok þ. Bs. i. 76; þekkingu máðr ok þ. ek þá ágúrligr, O. H. 23; matins-hofud hart ok þekkingu, fms. i. 228; með þekkingu yfirbragði, x. 232; var lítt hart ok þekkingu, x. 231; cp. þ., ill-favoured, vi. 143; ú-þekkligr, id.

þekking, f. *knowledge*.

þekkinn, adj. = þekkligr, rendering of Lat. '*delectabilis*', 655 22nd.

11. 2. keen, acute; in þing-þ.

**ÞEKKJA**, *ð*, and later *t*; an older pret. þatti answers to Goth. *þagjan*, *habita*, and occurs in old poems in four instances, which are below: [Goth. *þagjan* = *λειτουργία*; A. S. *þencan, þætte*; Engl. *think*, pret. *thought*; Hel. *þenkjan*, pret. *þabta*; O. H. G. *denken*; Germ. *denken*, pret. *dachte*; whence mod. Dan. *tænke*; Swed. *tänka*; whence mod. Icel. þekkja. In the old Norse the sense of 'to think' is still undeveloped, and only appears in the borrowed mod. form þekkja; cp. þykkja.]

A. *To perceive, know*: I. *to perceive, esp., notice, of the senses*:

þóttuð mér, er ek þátta, Þorkels líðar dvelja, *when I espied them*, O. H. L. (in a poem of A. D. 1012); þá er viðgígn vögn vatt, sinn bana þatti, Haustl. (middle of the 10th century); þatti liggja á slætri grunda ut aftri, *be espied (his sword) lying far off on the ground*, Gesh. (Coul. Holm), in a poem of A. D. 1154; þá er bani Fáfnis borg um þatti, *when the dagger of F. espied (or visited) the burg*, Og. 18; er harðugadr hamar um þekði, *when he espied his hammer*, þkv.; er ek höll Háls háfa þekði k, Gesh. 2. 13; ok er konungr þekkir at sveinnum er heill, Fb. iii. 266; þá þekði hann at tré flaut í láni, *he espied a tree floating in the surf*, Mar. (quest. xl); heyrta þeir vápnabratik ok þekkja jöreykina, Al. 31; kann vera at þeir þekki eigi hvárt þær eru karlar eða konur, Ld. 276; mátt þú ná þat þ. (*comprehend*) er fyrr sagða ek þér, at . . . Sks. 476. This sense is now obsolete.

II. *to know*: þóttisk hún þekkja barnit, Finnþ. 214; engi maðr var sá innan-borðs at þetta land þekti, fms. iii. 181; svá voru þeir líkir at hvárgan mátti þekkja frá öðrum, Bev.; fá þekkt þá hluti, Sks. 119 new Ed.; þekkti ek þik görla, segir hann, Fas. ii. 239. This sense is not of very frequent occurrence in old writers, but more so in mod. usage, as it has almost displaced the old kenna, q. v.

III. recip. *to know one another*, Fas. iii. 535.

B. Dep. [þökk], þekkjask, *to comply with*; en konungrinn þekðisk meirr með einvilja sínum en með vitra manna ráði, *the king followed more his own will than good men's counsel*, fms. x. 418. 2. *to be pleased*; þá þekktisk mér at leita hans ráða-görðar, *I was pleased, I was pleased*, Sks. 3; megi þér mitt líf þekkjask, *may it please thee*, Barl. 148.

II. *to accept of, consent to*; bauð honum þar at vera, en hann þekðisk þat, Eg. 23; þeir þökkðuð Úlfu þetta boð sitt ok þektusk þetta boð gíanna, Fær. 46; ek mun fela yðr hér.—þeir þekkjask þetta, fms. i. 8; Eiríkr konungr þektisk þann kost, 22; þá eggjuð höfðingjar apr-hvarfs, en hann þekðisk eigi þat, *be refused, would not*, x. 413; ef þú vil mína umsjá þekkjask, vi. 104. 2. part., fáam var þekkt í þeirra líði at fara seint, *few of them liked to go slowly*, L. 95.

þekkr, adj. *agresable, pleasant, liked*; þýðr ok þekkr við sína menn, fms. x. 420. 2. *pliable, tractable, obedient, of a child*; hug-þekkr, O. H. 16; vera þekkr og hlýðinn; ú-þekkr, *disobedient, refractory*.

þekt, f. a *liking*; engi þekt mun mér á þeim vera, Fs. 88; ok bauð þeim mikla þekt (*a pleasant sensation*) er þeir sá líkit, Bs. i. 208; óþekt, a *dislike, nuisance*; also *the being refractory*.

þekta, t, [from þekkja], *to know*, with the notion *to reprove, chide*, cp. kenna A. II. 2; nema þráinn hann þekti menn af orðum þessum, Nj. 141 (þekði, v. l.); þat fær engi gört, at þekta þik af því sem þú tektr upp, . . . en nú til þess at þú þagnir, Bs. i. 567; in a good sense, *to know*; sá er hann heyrir fá orð varanna þektir (þekktir, v. l.) hann mörg ög hugrenningarinnar, Sks. 120 new Ed.; þá má hann vel þekta alla vegu, 121.

**ÞEL**, n. [cp. A. S. and Engl. *felt*; Germ. *filz*; Lat. *pilus*, Gr. *πίλος*, *p=*f, cp. Gr. *θήρ* = *thēr*, Lat. *ferus*]:—*the nap on woolen stuff*; þel er á hnefa bundini eða hlutr feldar, Skálda (Thorodd); in mod. usage þel is the soft fine wool, as opp. to the tog or kemp, on Icel. mountain sheep; úr þeli þráð að spinna, a ditty. 2. metaph. the 'texture' of the mind, disposition; þá varð Pilati þelið kalt, Pass. 19. 6; in the compds, hugar-þel, hjarta-þel, *disposition of mind or heart*; í þeli niðri, in *one's heart's core*; mér er vel við hann í þeli niðri, *at the bottom of my heart I do like him*; cp. Ivar Aasen 'dæ æ godt tæl i den karen', *there is good stuff in that fellow*, metaphor from the texture; fagnaðar-lausir niðr í þel, Skáld H. 3. 4. 3. in náttar-þel, *night-time*. þel-góðr, adj. *good in the þel*, of wool; þelgöð ull; metaph., mér er þelgött til es, *to be well-disposed to one*.

þél, n. *fresh-curded milk*. COMPS: þéla-mysa, u, f. *fresh whey-milk*. þél-kerald, n. a *cash with curded milk*, Björn.

ÞÉL, f., mod. þjöl, gen. þjalar, [A. S. *feol*; Engl. *file*; O. H. G. *fibala*; Germ. *feibel* and *feile*; Dan. *fil*; *p=f*]:—a *file*; þél er smíðar-tól, Skálda, Thorodd, Stj. 160, Magn. 450, þidr. 79; þél harðari, fms. vi. 84, Lex. Pöet., and passim.

þéla, ad. [Ivar Aasen *tela*], in part. þelaðr; refill ný-þelaðr, *bangings new and thick* (the nap not yet worn off), Dipl. v. 18 (see p. 460, col. 1).



péla, *ad*, to file, *þidr*. 79.

Péla-mörk, *f*, the Mark of the Thilir (þilir, *q. v.*), a county in Norway, Thelemarken, Fms.

þel-högg, *n.* = þela-högg, B. K. 83.

þeli, *a*, *m.* [akin to þel = nap], frozen ground; vetr svá góðr at engi kom þeli í jörð, Landn. (App.) 324; var þá allr þeli ór jörðu, ok svá blautant at ..., Fms. ix. 511; snælaust á jörðu, var sváð á þelanum, viii. 393; en ef jörðin væri fyrir útan allan verma cðr yl, þá væri hón öll í einum þela, Sks. 210; þíða þela ór brjósti e-m, Hom. 107.

2. metaph. obstruction in the chest, catarrh; hafa þela fyrir brjóstinu. *compds*: þela-högg, *n.* an ice-boe, Bs. i. 319 (freq. in church-inventories for grave-digging), Vm. 65, 70, 87, 117, 124. þela-lauss, *adj.* unfrozen, thawed, Fas. iii. 3.

ÞELLA, *u*, *f*. [akin to þollr], a young pine, Norse *telle*, Lex. Poët., *passim*, esp. in circumlocutions of women; auðar-þella, hör-þella, mjaðar-þella, Lex. Poët.

þelli, *n.* a collect. = þella, Lex. Poët. *compds*: þelli-safi, *a*, *m.* the sap of young pine-trees, Fms. viii. 33. þelli-víðr, *m.* pine-wood, B. K. 55.

þemba, *ð*, to blow up, inflate the bowels; þ. sig upp; upp-þembðr, puffed-up, inflated:—to ride at a dull pace.

þemba, *u*, *f*. flatulence; upp-þemba.

þembíng, *m.* = þemba; or upp-þembíng; cp. þömb, þamba.

þembinn, *adj.* inflated, blown up. þembí-brjótr, *m.* a puffed-up rogue, eblatán, Orkn. (in a verse).

þéna, *t* and *ad*, later form for þjóna (*q. v.*), to serve; hann þénti hátíðis-dag, Nik. 73; þéntu, Fas. iii. 358, Th. 4.

þénari, *a*, *m.* [Germ. *diener*; Dan. *gjener*], a servant, (mod. word.)

þengill, *m.* [A.S. *þengel*, from *þing*], prop. captain of a þing (?), a king, prince, only in poets, Edda i. 516, Hkv. i. 22, Skv. i. 25; manna-þengill, the peace-maker of man, of Heimdal, Gm.; stól-þengill, Fms. vi. (in a verse). II. a pr. name, Landn.

þenja, *u*, *f*. a kind of axe, Edda (Gl.): a nickname, Fms. xi. 369; cp. þynna.

ÞENJA, pres. þen; pret. þandi; þandi; subj. þendi; part. þandið, þandr, þaninn; [A.S. *þenjan*; O.H.G. *denjan*; Germ. *denben*; Swed. *tänja*; Gr. *τένω*, *ταύω*; Lat. *teneo*, *tendo*]:—to stretch, extend; hann tók hinna þunna ok þandi of andlit sér, Clem. 129; þenja vömbina, to distend, fill the belly, Fms. viii. 436; þeir flögu af skinn ok þöndu um Klaufa, Sd. 154; þenja húð, Fas. i. 289; sem blaut húð væri þönd um smá-kvistu, Bar. 81; síðan lét hann þ. línu-streng miðil hæla tveggja, Blas. 46; þ. milli tveggja trjá, ... þ. e-n í stagli, Andr. 74, 76.

II. reflex., ok þensk upp sem hvöss hljóðs-grein, Skálda 175.

þenking, *f*. a thinking, (mod.); um-þenking, reflection.

ÞENKJA, *t*; for the origin of this word see þekja, which is the true old Norse form; [þenkja is a mod. word from Germ. *denken*, whence Dan. *tænke*]:—to think; this word first appears at or shortly before the Reformation; hann kvæð sér þenkjast, Skáld H. 7; 5; in the Osvalds S., since in the Bible, in hymns, Pass., Vídal.; skal eg þá þurfa að þenkja, hann þyrmi einum mér, Hallgr.: in Sturl. i. 83 (the Editions) and in Lv. 48 this word is due to a mod. interpolation.

þensla, *u*, *f*. [þenja], expansion.

ÞENUSTA, *u*, *f*, a later form for þjónusta (*q. v.*), a service, Th. 3, H. E. i. 561.

þér, *dat.* from þú = Lat. *tibi*, see Gramm. p. xxi. II. plur. ye, later form for ér, see p. 132, col. 2: in addressing, you; gjörð þér svo vel, please!

þéra, *ad*, to address by þér (ye); cp. þúa.

þerfi-ligr, *adj.* useful, convenient; er-at mér þerfiligt, it will not do for me, Grett. (in a verse).

þerflask, *ad*, = þermlask, Fms. v. 27 (in a verse).

þermlask, *ad*, [qs. þerflask, from þarf, with *m* = *f*], to lack, miss, want; with gen., þá er maðr þermlask síns gripar, Grág. ii. 190; hluti þá er þat bú má þermlaz, 43 (þarnask, v. l.); láta e-n þ. handa ok fóta, Sighvat: with dat., allt mál þat er þermlask alþýðlugu orðtaki, a phrase not in popular use, i. e. an obsolete phrase, Skálda 199: with acc., at engi hlutr þermliz þar báðar, Greg. 6.

þerms-ligr, *adj.* meet, fit; bjóða þeim öllum heim til vistar, þat væri þermsligr, Isl. ii. 387.

þerna, *u*, *f*. a tern or sea-swallow, sterna *hirundo*, Grág. ii. 347, Edda (Gl.); spá-þerna, Hkr. i. (in a verse), and in mod. usage: in the local name Þern-ey, near Reykjavík. II. a servant, [Dan. *terne*]; quite a different word, akin to þirr]:—a maid-servant, Stj. 138, 172, 616, and so in mod. usage.

þér-na, *dat.* = þér (see -na), Fms. vi. 422 (= *tibi-met*).

ÞERRA, *ð*, in mod. usage *ad*, [Ulf. *ga-þairsan*; Dan. *törre*; cp. Lat. *tergo*; Gr. *τερέω*]; see þurr]:—to dry; hann þó sik ok þerrði á hvítum dúk, and wiped himself on a white towel, Fs. 5; er þú þerrir Gram (the sword) á grasi, Fm. 25; hann þerrði blóðit af andlitinu, Fb. ii. 359; þerra sér um brá með hvítri hendi, Hallfred; þerra af sér sveita, Kormak; á þér munu þau þerra þat, they will wipe it out on thyself, of

a blot, Ls. 4; gríðkona þín þerrir fætr sína á leiði mínu, Fms. i. 25; þ. af oss synda-dust með iðranar-hendi, Hom. (St.); hón þó fætr han tárur ok þerrði hári sínu, Greg. 45; Guð mun þerra öll tár af þeim augum, Rev. xxi. 4; þerra blóð ok sveita af e-m, Blas. 45; hón t skikkjuna ok þerrði með blóðit allt, Nj. 171; af þerrar (= þerrir) kl öll þeirra tár, ástar koss margan gefir, Hallgr.; hann mælti við konu í er honum þerrði, of bathing, Sturl. iii. 111. 2. to dry; þerra fót, K. þ. K. 82; þerra hey, Grág. ii. 276; sólin hefir þerrt sanda þes með sínum hita, Al. 50. Mod. usage distinguishes between þerra, wipe, and þurka to dry.

þerra, *u*, *f*. a towel, Hm. 4, Nj. 176, Sturl. iii. 111, Hkr. iii. 129.

þerri-dagr, *m.* a dry day, Eb. 260.

þerri-leysa, *u*, *f*. want of dryness, a wet season, Ann. 1312; þerriley: sumar, a wet summer, id.

þerrir, *m.* dryness, of weather, dry weather, esp. such as is wanted summer for drying hay; it is a household word in Icel.; eptir þat mi verða gott til þerra (gen. pl.) hinn næsta hálfan mánuð, Eb. 150; u kveldit gördi þerri góðan ok þornaði heyt, 260; til þerris, for drying, Ld. 290; breiða klæði til þerris, Fms. iii. 184; ú-þerrir, wetness, a wet season; rífa-þerrir, a scorching dry day. þerra-leysi, *n.* a lack of þerrir, Bs. i. 144.

þerri-samr, *adj.* good for drying, of a season, Eb. 150; sumar ú-þerrí samr, a wet summer, 258.

þerri-sumar, *n.* a dry summer, Sturl. ii. 81.

þess, gen., see þat B.

þess-háttar, gen. of that kind, Fms. i. 15, Edda 148.

ÞESSI, fem. þessi, neut. þetta, a demonstr. pron.

A. THE FORMS.—The Icel., like other Teut. languages, except the Goth., has two demonstr. prons., one simple, *sá sú þat*, another emphatic or deictic, *þessi, þetta* (cp. Gr. *ὁ ὅδε*, Lat. *hic* and *hicce*); the latter is a compound word, the particle -*si*, sometimes changed into -*sa*, being suffixed to the cases of the simple pronoun; Dr. Egilsson, in Lex. Poët first explained that this suffix was the imperative 'see,' Goth. *sai*; þess as well as the Engl. *this*, *these*, *tho-se*, is therefore qs. *the-see, that-se*. The forms vary much: I. the earliest declension is with *th* suffixed particle, like -*gi* in ein-*gi*, *q. v.*, indeclinable; it is mostly s on the Runic stones, where we find the following forms,—dat. þeim-*a* (*baic-ce*), Rafn 178; acc. þann-*si* (*bunc-ce*), *passim*; þá-*si* (*banc-ce*); plur. þeir-*si* (*bi-ce*); dat. þeim-*si* (*his-ce*); acc. þá-*si* (*hos-ce*); neut. plur. þau-*a* (*baec-ce*), *passim*: of this declension the vellums have only preserved the dat. sing. neut. þvi-*sa*, and the dat. masc. sing. and plur. þeim-*a*. On the Runic stones the acc. masc. sing. and plur., the acc. fem. plur., and the acc. neut. plur. are, so to say, standing phrases—to raise 'this stone,' 'these stones,' or 'these kumbils' (neut. plur.), or to carve 'these Runes'; but the other cases can only be assumed from later forms; in the Runic inscriptions they are wanting, because there was no occasion for them: thus þvi-*sa* and þeim-*a* are freq. in old Icel. vellums, but are hardly met with in Runes. Even nom. sing. masc. and fem. *sá-si* (*bi-ce*) and *sú-si* (*baec-ce*) are said to occur in two or three Runic inscriptions.

II. the whole word was next turned into a regular adjective with the inflexion at the end, just like margr from mann-*gi*, öngtr from ein-*gi*, in which case the suffix became assimilated to the preceding pronoun, sometimes the inflexion *s* and sometimes the final letter of the pronoun prevailing; hence arose the forms as given in Gramm. p. xxi: a. the *s* prevailed in the forms þessi qs. þer-*si*; in þes-*sa*; in þessum qs. þeim-sum, þem-sum; runum þimsum (*bisee literis*) occurs in Rafn 165, but is there erroneously explained; in þessu qs. þvi-*sa*: acc. plur. þessa qs. þá-*sa*, þessar qs. þar-*sa*, þessi qs. þau-*si*. β. again, the final of the pronoun prevailed in þenna qs. þann-*sa*, þetta qs. þat-*sa*; so also in þeim-*a*, which stands for þeimma, which again is an assimilation for þeim-*a* or þeim-*si*.

2. the older form for gen. and dat. sing. fem., as also gen. plur., is bisyllabic (gen. þessa, dat. þessi, gen. plur. þessa); þessar messu, Hom. 41; þessar upp-rásar, Fms. i. 166; i þessi útleðg, 78; af þessi sótt, ix. 390; til þessa saka, Grág. i. 324, and *passim*; hence, later, þessarrar, þessarri, þessarra; thus, þessarrar, MS. 544 151; þessarri, Sks. 672 B; þessarrar, 786 B, and so in mod. usage. III. a spec. form is þessor (*q. v.*), formed like nokkorr or engarr, but only used in nom. sing. fem. and nom. acc. neut. plur. (þessor þæn, þessor orð); it seems to be a Norse form: [A.S. þes, pl. þás; Engl. *this*, *these*; Hel. þese; O.H.G. *deser*; Germ. *dieser*; Dan.-Swed. *denne* is formed from the old acc. þenna; pl. *disse*.]

B. THE SENSE.—*This*, pl. *these*. For the usages see the writers *passim*; it suffices to observe, that þessi is used both as adjective and as substantive; as adjective it may be placed before or after its noun (þessi kona or kona þessi); ellipt. usages are, i þessu, in this moment, Fms. ii. 60; i þessi (viz. hrið), in this nick of time, x. 415. For its usage with the article inn, see hinn, p. 263, col. 1 (II. 1); þessi inn skakk-borni, sveinn, Al. 29; þenna inn unga dreng, 656 C. 32, and *passim*.

þess-konar, gen. of that kind, such, Hkr. i. 119, Isl. ii. 391, Íb. 9, Sks. 97, Fms. x. 289.

þess-liga, *adv.* 'thusly,' on this wise, thus, Fb. i. 280.

þess-ligr, *adj.* 'thus-like,' of such appearance, Lv. 59.



**þess-likr**, adj. *such-like*, Fms. xi. 119.  
**þess-na**, gen. þess with the suffixed -na, q. v., Fas. ii. 147.  
**þessor** = þessi, q. v.; þessor sekt, Gþl. 194; eign þessor, 289; þessor an, Hom. 157; þessor tíðendi, Fms. ix. 317, 324; þessor múll, 378; þessor ansvör, x. 392 (twice); þessor orð, 402, Hom. 157; þessor æmi, Sks. 475; þessor nömn, Hom. 27.  
**þétta**, að, to make thick or tight.  
**þétti**, a, m. *thick curded milk*.  
**þétt-leiki**, a, m. *tightness, thickness*.  
**þétt-ligr**, adj. *tight*; skipin eigi þéttlig, Fms. ix. 380.  
**ÞÉTTIR**, adj. [Engl. *tight, taut*; Dan. *tæt*], *tight*, opp. to leaking; tæviðri en hús eigi þétt, Bs. i. 316; í skinnbrókum þéttum, *water-tight*, 30; ok lykr fast ok þétt, Þiðr. 70; skip þétt sem bytta, Krók. 25; ew Ed.; ó-þéttir, lög-þéttir, *water-tight*, of a cask. 2. *heavy, close*; átt svör, Ó. H. (in a verse); all-þétt, þéttan, acc. as adverb, *closely*, átt, Ísl. ii. (in a verse).  
**þexla**, u, f. [Ivar Aasen *teksla* and *tængsel*], an *adze*, mod. skar-öx; að smá-öxum eðr þexlum, A. A. 270 (from the Hb.); as a nickname, Landu. (App. 355).  
**þey**, þey, or better þei, þei, interj., contr. qs. þegi, þegi (imperat.), *uh, tush*; freq. in mod. usage.  
**þey**, n., also þeyja, u, f. [þegja], *one's silent mood*; in phrases such as, þeyi níðri, or í þeyju sinni, or í kyrr-þey, *quietly, silently*.  
**þey-bitra**, u, f. a *chilliness from thaw* (Jón Guðmundsson).  
**þeygi**, qs. þó-gi, or þó-eigi, *yet not, although not*; því at álfröðull áir of alla daga, ok þeygi at minnum munum, Skm. 4; þeygi er sem í þrjú bú góð eigr, Hbl. 6; of þeygi of sauna sök, Hm. 119; þeygi k hana at heldr hefik, 95; fóra fælt þ., Am. 45; glúpnudu ok grétu þeygi, 73; þeygi vel glýðuð, Vsp. 39; ef maðr færir meybarn fram, ok eygi sinn ónaga, Grág. i. 281; en þeygi verða þeir óhelgir fyrir verkum er fyrir standa, ii. 14; veit hann þeygi hverjum hann sparir at, 623, 21; ok kvað þat þeirra ráð, en þeygi vil ek sitja yðr frýju, Hkr. iii. 397; stendr sá meðal yðar, at ek væra þeygi verðr at leysa töpveig hans, þótt ..., *yet not ... although ...*, Hom. (St.); svá es mælt of en illu verk, at þeygi eru þess verk es viðr ..., nema, *yet not ... unless, id.*; at þeygi nýtr þótt viljandi vinni, id.; at hann væri í friði a kæmisk þ. á braut, *that he should be left at peace, yet not at large*, 6st. 231; þat man þeygi sjatna, Orkn. (in a verse); þeygi Guðrún ráta mátti, *yet G. could not weep*, Gkr. i. 2, 4, 10, Skv. 3. 40, 66; nda er þá eigi örvænt at þeygi lesa ek vel, Skálda (Thorodd).  
**ÞEYJA**, this verb occurs only in the infinitive, except as a *ἀν. λειγ.* in ret. þá, Gh. 21; [A. S. *þawan*; Engl. *thaw*; in North and West Engl. *thow*; Germ. *thauen*; Dan. *tøe*]:—to thaw; nú er margháttað m veðrin, þótti mér élligt vera ok allkalit, en nú þykki mér sem þeyja muni.—þá mun ávalt þeyja ef þetta verðr at því, Vápn. 21 (the illum).  
**II.** metaph. *to cease*; svá þá Guðrún sinna harma, *as Gudrun appeared her woes*, Gh. 21; ek frá hungri varga þeyja, *the hunger of wolves was appeased*, Ó. H. (in a verse), where þeyja rhymes with ey, and cannot therefore stand for þegja = to be silent.  
**ÞEYR**, m., gen. þeyrs, Band. (in a verse); dat þeyr; [Engl. *thaw*; Dan. *thau*]:—a thaw; gördi á þey með regni, Þódr. 11 new Ed.; göra þeyr vindar n vetrum góðan þey (stóra þeyi ok miklar hlákur, v. l.), Sks. 49 new Ed.; þá var þeyr ok snælaust á jörðu, Fms. viii. 393; í bráða-þeyjum, G. 766; hlær ok inn bætti þeyr, Fms. ii. 228; þeyr hafði á verit, ok sá þannsporin í snjónum, Fs. 41; þótt. hjör-þeyr, örva-þeyr, egg-þeyr, þir-þeyr, víg-þeyr, Héðins þeyr, Góndlar þeyr, *the storm of sword or spear, a war-storm, i. e. battle of Hedin and G.* (a Valkyrjur), Lex. Poët.  
**ÞEYR** COMPS: þey-láð, þey-rann, n. = *the heaven, sky*, Lex. Poët.  
**ÞEYSA**, t, [answering þjósa, þaus may be suggested, but is lost, cp. usnir and þysja, þyss]:—to make to spirt out, gush forth; þeysti Egill þp ór sér spýju mikla, Eg. 553; þeysa vörnu, to stir the water, in rowing, ormklofi.  
**II.** to make rush forth, to storm, of warfare; þá þeysti ann líð sitt at þeim fram, Fms. viii. 376; þeysa allan her til borgarinnar, þ.; þá þeysir hann herinn út af sinu ríki, Þiðr. 160; þeysa reiðina, to ride a gallop, Róm. 287; Mauri þeysa áreiðina, of an attack of horsemen, 14; síðan þeysa þeir herinn allan upp með Rín, Karl. 390, Fms. vi. (in verse); þeysa flota at e-m, Ht.: with dat., þeysa út óvígum her ör orginni, Þiðr. 28; þeir þeystu þá sem harðast at þeim, *rusbed on them*, Fms. viii. 417, Barl. 53, Th. 78. 2. absol. þeysa, to ride furiously.  
**III.** reflex. *to rush on*; þeystisk of bekkji, of a river, Am. 1; þá þeystisk eittr allr múgrinn, Fms. viii. 201; er eigi þeystisk allr n þessi múgr á oss, 415. 2. = part., vera auð-þeystr, to be easy to stir, or: fólk-þeysandir, gunn-þeysandir, a stormer, a warrior, Lex. Poët.  
**ÞEYSIR**, m. a *rusber, stormer*; in ör-þeysis, Lex. Poët.  
**ÞEYTA**, t, a causal to þjóta, þaut:—to make sound, þeyta lúðr, to blow the trumpet, Stj. 392, Al. 35; þ. hornum, to blow the horn, Stj. 13; þeyta organ, to blow the organ, Konr.; þeyta röðdina, to shout 4, Fms. i. 302, 303, Thom. 409, passim. 2. to gallop, to ride st, Fas. i. 93, and in mod. usage.  
**þeytari**, a, m. a *trumpeter*; lúðr-þ.  
**þeytiri**, m. = þeytari, Lex. Poët. þeyti-spjald, n. a top.

**þey-punnr**, adj. *thin from thaw, of ice*; svelli þey-punnr, Hallgr.  
**ÞÍÐ** and **ÞIT**, dual, ye, passim; the older form is *id* or *it*, see Gramm. p. xvi; see þit.  
**ÞÍÐIT**, part. (remnant of a strong verb. þiða, þið, þiði), *thawed, free from ice*; vöru aldregi svá mikil úvegur at eigi var þiðit um skópin, O. H. L. 12.  
**ÞÍÐNA**, að, [þiðr], to thaw, melt away; fyr en ísa leysti ok sjar tæki at þiðna, Orkn. 108; af snó þeim er eigi kasta þ., Al. 125; ísa ós snjóir, nema þat þiðni svá at þat verði vatn at, K. A. 6; þiðna ok hitna, Stj. 96; metaph., hjarta þiðnar, 362; þiðni sorgir, may the sorrows melt away, Gh. 20.  
**ÞÍÐRANDI**, a, m., prop. a *be-partridge*, = þiðurr (?), but only used as a nickname, and then as a pr. name, Landu.; þiðranda-bani, the slayer of Þb., a nickname, Njard.  
**ÞÍÐURR**, m., pl. þiðrar; [mod. Norse *tjur*; Gr. *τρυγών*]:—a partridge. Lat. *tetrao perdrix*, Edda (Gl.); þiðra (gen. pl.), Gþl. 449; in poets, þen-þ., val-þ., a *carriage-bird*, Lex. Poët.  
**ÞIGGJA**, pres. þigg; pret. þá or þig, þátt, þáttu, Band. 37; pl. þiggu; subj. þái; part. þeginn; imperat. þigg, þigga; with ufl., þikk, qs. þigg'k, þikk'ak, I receive not, Skm. 22; in mod. usage the pret. is weak, þiði, Pass. 16. 1; [Dan. *tigge* = to beg, *tigger* = a beggar]:—to receive, accept of; fannka ek mildan mann eða svá matar þiðna, at ei væri þiggja þegit, Hm. 38; gefa e-m e-t at þiggja, Hbl. 2; or ok fégjarn, ok þótti bæði gott at þiggja ok veita, Fms. iv. 109; við taka né þiggja, xi. 54; baud ek þér at vera ok þattu þat ok vart segjan, Band. 37; sælla er að gefa enn þiggja, N. T. 2. ellipt. (hús, þing understood), þiggja, to take lodging, to receive hospitality for a night; þigg þú hér, Sigurðr, en þú Geitir tak við Grana! Skv. i. 5. 3. with acc., þiggja e-t, or with prep., þiggja e-t at e-m or af e-m; þattu at öðrum, thou wast the guest of others, Fas. i. 296 (in a verse); komu þá jóla-veizlu í þrándheimi, Fms. i. 31; sinn vetr þá hvár heim-bað at öðrum fyrir vináttu sakir, Nj. 51; ef goði þiggir gríð með þiðungumanni sinum, Grág. i. 160; margra góða gjaf heil ek af þér þegit, Nj. 10; ok þá af þeim mikla sæmd, 281; þ. e-t at e-m, to receive at one's bands; lög þau er lýðir þágu at þeim nöðum, Sighvat; at hann þá gjaf af vin sínum, Sks. 659; gestir okunnir ok þágu mat at mér, Fms. x. 218; ok þá af honum jarls-nafn, 406; leyfi vil ek þ. af yðr, herra, ii. 79. 4. to accept a thing; baug ek þikkak, epli ellifu ek þigg aldregi, Skm.; þat þágu hann, Nj. 46; þóttisk hann þá vita, at Óðinn myndi hafa þegit blótið, Fms. i. 131. 5. to get, Lat. *impetrare*; veiztu ef þiggjum þann lögvelli (?), Hym. 6; ef hann tíor þegir, Am. 59; þiggja föstr, to receive care, to be fostered, Rekst. 2; hann getr þegit möðnum ár ok frið af Guði, Ó. H. (in a verse); þ. jóðs aðal, Yt.; þ. hórð dæmi, to have a hard life, undergo hardships, Hkr. 2. 2; ok þá hann þar fyrir höfud sitt, Eg. 419; hann beiddisk gríða ... ok þá hvárt-veggja, Fms. x. 408; þá er hann máttigr at þ. allt þat er hann vill, Magn. 432; þá vöru lúð heróð í frið þegir, pacified, Fms. vi. 341; bið ek þik, haf þú mik undan þeginn, I pray thee, have me excused, Greg. 28 (Luke xiv; eg bið, afsaka mig!); ef þér vilist þessa menn undan þiggja, if ye will get these men relieved, Fms. x. 298, xi. 152; ok þágu þeir þá alla undan, they got them free, Nj. 163.  
**II.** pass., þásk (þaaz) hans þen þegar, Stj. 272.  
**ÞIGGIANDI**, part. a receiver, Grág. ii. 169; a possessor, owner, Lex. Poët.  
**þikk**, acc. of the pers. pron. = Lat. *te*; in later vellums and in mod. usage, þig, see Gramm.  
**ÞIKKJA**, see þykkja.  
**ÞIKKLINGR**, m. a 'thickling,' stout person, of a giant, Bragi (a *ἀν. λειγ.*)  
**ÞIL-BLAKKR**, m., poet. a *deal-steed*, i. e. a ship, Lex. Poët.  
**ÞIL-FAR**, n. the deck of a ship, Fms. ix. 33, Fas. iii. 377, and in mod. usage.  
**ÞIL-FJÖL**, f. a *deal-board*, Fms. iii. 196.  
**ÞILI**, n., mod. þil, [A. S. *þil*; akin to fjöl, q. v.], a *deal, wainscot, plank, partition*; þau þilí hældu, Fbr. 82; þilinn öðrum þiljum, 44 new Ed.; þeir brutu upp þilít, Eg. 235; síðan hneig hón upp at þilinu ok mataðisk eigi, Lv. 38; Njáll var komin í rekkuja, heyrði hann at öx kom við þilít, Nj. 68; í dyri-stafi eða þilí, Bs. i. 508 (Sturl. ii. 49, l. c. þilí); milli þilís ok hans, Fs. 7; hvárt viltú heldr liggja við stökk eðr þilí, Sturl. ii. 207; bekk-þilí, skjald-þilí, vegg-þilí.  
**ÞILIR**, m. pl. the name of a Norse people, the men of Þela-mörk (q. v.), a county in southern Norway (Thulenses?), Fms. passim, Fas. i. 382.  
**ÞILÍ-VIÐR**, m. the wainscot; vöru markaðar ágetar sögur á þilí-viðinum ok svá á ræfrinu, Ld. 114.  
**ÞILJA**, pres. þil; pret. þiði; part. þiðr, þiðr, þilinn: mod. þilíaði, þilíað; [A. S. *þiljan*]:—to cover with deals, to board, þilíað; tóku frá vigin, háborðu ok þilíu á bitum, Fms. ix. 44; lét þ. skipin ok fjalda, iv. 236; hann þiði alla veggi húðsins með þrennum þiljum, Stj. 56a; fella innan kofann ok þilja sem vandlegast, Ba. i. 194; þilja allan garðinn af nýja, D. N. iv. 283; hann (the skáli) er þiðr um endillangt, Fbr. 67 new Ed.; þilinn, 44, l. c.; gólf allt þiðið með marmara-eteini, Ar. 6; þat grjóf er höllin var þilín með, Karl. 60; þiðir neðan vel, Sks. 88 new Ed.; tvítugt-essu tölíuð ok þilíuð, Hkr. ii. 294 (but better tölíuð ok þiði, Ó. H. 178, l. c.)



**Þilja**, *u. f. a deal, plank, planking*, esp. on a ship; þilja Hrungnis ilja, Edda (Ht.); en er hann kom fram um siglu, þá skautzt niðr þilja undir fótum honum, Fms. viii. 74; þiljo eða þóptu, Grág. ii. 171; brjóta árar eða þiljur, 356; sess-þiljur, 'seat-deals,' the thwarts or benches in a boat or galley, Hornklofi.

**Þilja**, *2. pl. the deck*; undir þiljur niðr, Ó. H. 225, Fms. vi. 446; þá var þyri dróttning leidd upp undan þiljum, iii. 11; far þú undir þiljur niðr ok ligg eigi hér fyrir fótum mönnum, Orkn. 148; hann bjó á þiljum frammi, Eb. 196; valr lá þröngt á þiljum, Sighvat.

**Þil-tré**, *n.*, better þvertré, Sturl. ii. 109.

**Þind**, *f.*, not þynd, as it is sometimes spelt by modern writers, the *i* is determined by the old rhyme *vindr í sal þindar*, Edda l.c.; [from þenja, prop. *what is stretched out*; Lat. *tent-orium*, although different in sense, seems really to be the same word]:—*the diaphragm*; the word is very freq. in mod. usage, although not recorded in old writers except in this sole instance; *salr þindar, the breast*, Edda ii. 363 (in a verse). **Þindar-lauss**, *adj.* without a diaphragm, one who is never out of breath in running, esp. used as an epithet of the fox.

**Þing**, *n.* [no Goth. *þigg* is recorded; A.S. and Hel. *þing*; Engl. *thing*; O. H. G., Germ., and Dutch *ding*; Dan.-Swed. *ting*.]

**A. A thing, Lat. res.** In the Icel. this sense of the word is almost unknown, although in full use in mod. Dan.-Swed. *ting*, where it may come from a later Germ. influence.

**II.** In plur. *articles, objects, things*, esp. with the notion of *costly articles*: þeir rannsaka allan hans reiding ok allan hans klæðnað ok þing, *articles*, Sturl. iii. 295; þau þing (*articles, inventories*) er hann keypti kirkjunni innan sik, Vm. 20; þessi þing gaf Herra Vilkin kirkjunni í Klofa,—messu-klæði, kaleik, etc., 26.

**2. valuables, jewels** (esp. of a married lady), the law often speaks of the 'þing' and the 'heimanfylgja'; ef maðr fær konu at lands-lögum réttum . . . þá skulu lúkask henni þing sín ok heimanfylgja, Gpl. 231; hann hafði ör undir-heimum þau þing at eigi munu slík í Noregi, Fms. iii. 178; síðan tók hön þing sín, 195; eftir samkvámu (*marriage*) þeirra þá veitti Sveinn konungr áhald þingum þeim er jót vóru ok skilat með systur hans, x. 394; maðr skal skilja þing með frændkonu sinni ok svá heiman-fylgiu, N. G. L. ii.; skal Ólafr lúka Geirlaugu þing sín, svá mikil sem hön fær löglig vitni til, D. N. i. 108; þinga-veð, *a security for a lady's paraphernalia*, D. N. passim.

**B. As a law phrase** [see þingvöllr]: **I. an assembly, meeting**, a general term for any public meeting, esp. for purposes of legislation, a *parliament*, including courts of law; in this sense þing is a standard word throughout all Scandinavian countries (cp. the *Tyn-wald*, or meeting-place of the Manx parliament): technical phrases, blása til þings, kveðja þings, stefna þing, setja þing, kenna þing (N. G. L. i. 63); helga þing, heyja þing, eiga þing; slíta þingi, segja þing laust, *to dissolve a meeting*, see the verbs: so also a þing 'er fast' when sitting, 'er laust' when dissolved (fastr l. 7, lauss II. 7); Dróttins-dag hinn fyrri í þingi, ríða af þingi, ríða á þing, til þings, vera um nótt af þingi, öndvert þing, ofanvert þing, Grág. i. 24, 25; nú eru þar þing (*parliaments*) tvau á einum þingvelli, ok skulu þeir þá fara um þau þing bæði (in local sense), 127; um varit tóku bændr af þingit ok vildu eigi hafa, Vápn. 22; hann hafði tekit af Vöðla-þing, skyldi þar eigi sóknar-þing heita, Sturl. i. 141: in countless instances in the Sagas and the Grág., esp. the Nj. passim, Íb. ch. 7, Gisl. 54-57, Glúm. ch. 24, 27, Eb. ch. 9, 10, 56, Lv. ch. 4, 15-17: other kinds of assemblies in Icel. were Leidar-þing, also called Þriðja-þing, Grág. i. 148; or Leid, q. v.; hreppstjórnar-þing (see p. 284); manntals-þing; in Norway, bygða-þing, D. N. ii. 330; hús-þing, vápnar-þing, refsí-þing, v. sub vocc.:—eccl. *a council*, H. E. i. 457, Ann. 1274; þing í Nicea, 415. 14.

**2. a parish** (opp. to a benefice); in Iceland this word is still used of those parishes whose priest does not reside by the church, no manse being appointed as his fixed residence; such a parish is called þing or þinga-braud (and he is called þinga-prestr, q. v.), as opp. to a 'beneficium', Grág. i. 471, K. þ. K. 30, 70, K. Á. passim; bóndi er skyldr at ala presti hest til allra nauðsynja í þingum, Vm. 73; tíundir af hverjum bónda í þingunum, 96, Bs. i. 330, H. E. ii. 48, 85, 128.

**3. an interview**, of lovers, H. E. i. 244; þat var talat at þorbjörn væri í þingum við Þórdís, Gisl. 5; nær þú á þingi mant nenna Njarðar syni, Skm. 38; man-þing, laun-þing.

**II. loc. a district, county, shire, a þing-community**, like lög (see p. 369, col. 2, B. II.); a 'þing' was the political division of a country; hence the law phrase, vera í þingi með goða, *to be in the district of such and such a goði, to be his liegeman*, cp. þingfesti; or, segjask ok þingi, see the Grág., Nj., and Sagas, passim; full goðorð ok forn þing, Grág. i. 15; í því þingi eðr um þau þing, 85. In later times Icel. was politically divided into twelve or thirteen counties. In old days every community or 'law' had its own assembly or parliament, whence the double sense of 'lög' as well as of 'þing'.

**C. HISTORICAL REMARKS.**—In Norway the later political division and constitution of the country dates from king Hacon the Good and his counsellors Thorleif the Wise and earl Sigurd. As king Harold Fair-hair was the conqueror of Norway, so was his son Hacon her legislator as also the founder of her constitution, and of her political division into 'þings'; for this is the true meaning of the classical passage,—hann (king Hacon) lagði mikinn hug á laga-setning í Noregi, hann setti

Gulþings-lög ok Frostþings-lög, ok Heiðsævis-lög fyrst at uppha en áðr höfðu sér hverir fylkis-menn lög, Ó. H. 9; in Hkr. l.c. the passage runs thus—hann setti Gulþings-lög með ráði Þorleifs spak ok hann setti Frostþings-lög með ráði Sigurðar jarls ok annara þranna þeirra er vitrastir vóru, en Heiðsævis-lög hafði sett Hálfdan svarti, se fyrr er ritað, Hkr. 349 new Ed.; the account in Eg. ch. 57, therefore although no doubt true in substance, is, as is so often the case in the Sagas, an anachronism; for in the reign of Eric 'Bloodaxe,' there were only isolated fylkis-þing, and no Gula-þing. In later times St. Olaf added a fourth þing, Borgar-þing, to the three old ones of king Hacon (those of Gula, Frosta, and Heiðsævi); and as he became a saint, he got the name of legislator in the popular tradition, the credit of it was taken from Hacon, the right man; yet Sighvat the poet speaks, in h Bersöglis-vísur, of the laws of king Hacon the foster-son of Athelstan. Distinction is therefore to be made between the ancient 'county' þing and the later 'united' þing, called lög-þing (Maurer's 'ding-bund'); al-almennilegt þing or almannar-þing, D. N. ii. 265, iii. 277; fjórðunga þing ii. 282; alþingi, alls-herjar-þing. The former in Norway was called fylkis-þing, or county þing, in Icel. vár-þing, héraðs-þing, fjórðunga-þing (cp. A. S. *scírgemot*, a *shiremote*). Many of the old pre-Haconian fylki þing or *shiremotes* seem to have continued long afterwards, at least i name, although their importance was much reduced; such we believe were the Hauga-þing (the old fylkis-þing of the county Westfold), Fm viii. 245, Fb. ii. 446, iii. 24; as also Þróndarness-þing, Arnarheims-þing, Kefleyjar-þing, Mork. 179.

**II.** In Iceland the united þing or parliament was called Al-þingi; for its connection with the legislation of king Hacon, see Íb. ch. 2-5 (the chronology seems to be confused); again the earlier Icel. spring þings (vár-þing), also called héraðs-þing (*count þing*) or fjórðunga-þing (*quarter þing*), answer to the Norse fylkis-þing such were the Þórness-þing, Eb., Landn., Gisl., Sturl.; Kjalarness-þing Landn. (App.); Þverár-þing, Íb.; also called þingness-þing, Sturl. i. 94; Húnavatns-þing, Vd.; Vöðla-þing, Lv., Band.; Skaptafells-þing, Nj. Arness-þing, Flóam. S.; þingskála-þing, Nj.; Hegraness-þing, Glúm Lv., Grett.; Múla-þing (two of that name), Jb. (begin.), cp. Grág. i. 127 Þorskafljarðar-þing, Gisl., Landn.; þingeyjar-þing, Jb.; further, Krak-lækjar-þing, Dropl. (vellum, see Ný Fél. xxi. 125); Sunnudals-þing, Vápn. þing við Vallna-laug, Lv.; þing í Straumfirði, Eb.; Hvalseyar-þing, Gisl. or þing í Dýrafirði, Sturl.; Fjósatungu-þing, Lv.

**III.** In Swede the chief þings named were Uppsala-þing, Ó. H.; and Mora-þing (wrongly called Múla-þing, Ó. H. l.c., in all the numerous vellum MSS. of this Saga the Icelandic chronicler or the transcriber probably had in mind the Icel. þing of that name).

**IV.** In Denmark, Vebjarga-þing, Knyt. S.; Íseyrar-þing, Jömsv. S.

**V.** in the Faeroe Islands, the þing in Þórshöfn, Fær.: in Greenland, the þing in Garðar, Fbr.

**VI.** freq. in Icel. local names, þing-völlr, þing-vellir (plur.) = *Tingwall* in Shetland; þing-nes, þing-eyrar, þing-ey, þing-eyri (sing.) þing-múli, þing-skálar, etc., Landn., map of Icel.; þing-holt (near Reykjavík).

**D. COMPS:** þings-afglöpun, *f.* contempt of court, a law phrase Grág. i. 5, Nj. 150.

þings-boð, *n.* a summons to a þing, N. G. L. i. 55.

þinga-braud, *n.* a parish-vicarage, see B. I. 2.

þinga-deild, *f.* litigation at a þing, Íb. 8.

þinga-dómr, *n.* a court at a þing, a public court, Grág. i. 127.

þinga-kvöð, *f.* a summoning persons to an assembly, to perform public duties there; vanda skal búa þingakvöð, Grág. i. 142.

þinga-prestr, *m.* a vicar of a parish (B. I. 2) Sturl. i. 125, H. E. ii. 215.

þinga-saga, *u. f.* = þingabáttur, Mork. 174.

þinga-tollr, *m.* a church-toll, H. E. ii. 509, D. I. i. 276.

þinga-báttur, *m.* (Hkr. l.c.), the name of the interesting record in Mork. 174.

þinga, *adv.* to bold a meeting; þinga um mál manna, Eg. 340; konunga tóku þar veizlur ok þinguðu við bændr, Fms. vi. 191; konungr ferr súð með landi ok dvalðisk í hverju fylki ok þingaði við bændr, en á hverju þing lét hann upp lesa Kristin lög, Ó. H. 46; Satan hefir þá þingat við djöfla helvitis ok mælt . . . Niðst. 1; þat er siðr á Íslandi á haustum, a bændr þinga til fátækra manna (see hreppr), Fb. iii. 421.

**2.** metaph. to consult or parley about, consider; menn sögðu at þeir þinguðu dörmegin árinna, Fms. xi. 269; ekki veit ek hvat þeir þinga (*what they are discussing*), en þat hygg ek at þeir þræti um, hvárt Vésteinn hefði átt dætr einar, eða hefði hann átt son nokkurn, Gisl. 56; þeir þinguðu um hvat at skyldi göra, Fms. vi. 28; hví ætla þú at Guðmundr þingi svá fast um þetta, Lv. 51; var lengi þingat, ok at lýktum festu bændr í dóm Erlings, Fms. vii. 302.

þingadr, *m.*, only poet., in heim-þingadr, q. v.

þinga-lið, *n.* = þingamanna-lið; sá er vestr sat í þinga-liði, Baut. 349.

þinga-menn, *m. pl.* the name of the *bouse-carles* or *body-guard* of king Canute and his successors in England; it was a hired corps of soldiers like the Wazings in Constantinople, Fb. i. 203, 205, Ó. H. 21, 25, Fms. vi. (in a verse). Þingamanna-lið, *n. id.*, Valla L. 222, Orkn. 84 old Ed., Fb. i. l.c.

þingan, *f.* a debate, bolding counsel, Bs. i. 350.

þingat, *adv.* *thither*; see þangat.

þing-á, *f.* = þinghá (q. v.), Fb. ii. 184, Fms. viii. 183, v. l. 4.



ping-bítr, m. a nickname, Fas. i. 314.  
 ping-boð, n. [Swed. *ting-käffe*], an 'assembly-despatch,' in the shape of stick, cross, or axe; þar fór um landit þ. nokkurt, at allir meum skyldi þ. þings koma, Fms. i. 149; skera (upp) þ., Ó. H. 105, 121, 151, N. G. L. 63; steina þing, ok hafa upp hafit þ. fyrir fimmt, Gpl. 451, Js. 41; þess eðr þ. skal eigi yngri maðr bera enn tólf vettra, N. G. L. i. 139.  
 ping-borinn, part. presented at an assembly; hvalr bauvæn af þing-borinu skoti, Grág. ii. 371.  
 ping-bók, f. a protocol, (mod.)  
 ping-brekk, u, f. the 'parliament-brink,' a law term; at all old places where parliament was held there was a 'brink' or high place where the law was read, speeches made, or proclamations and declarations issued to the assembled people (the *Tynwald* in the Isle of Man is just such a spot), this place was called the 'thing-brink' (at the alþing it was called the *gögberg* or 'Hill of laws'); lýsa í þingbrekku, ... stefna um í þingbrekku í dóms, Grág. (Kb.) i. 99; ganga í þingbrekku ok nefna vátta, 107; hann skal til segja þrjú vör í þingbrekku, svá at meiri hlutr þing-heyjanda eyri, ii. 158; Egill Skallagrímsson gekk í þingbrekku um daginn eftir ..., ok stóð Egill upp ok mælti svá ..., Eg. 734; þá gengr Glúmr í þingbrekku ok nefnir vátta, Glúm. 387; at þinglausum í þingbrekku stóð þorsteinn upp ok mælti, þorst. Síðu H. 174; leiða í brekku, to lead to the brink or bill of laws, i. e. to proclaim; ef þræli er frelsi gefit ok er hann eigi leiddr í lög eða brekku, Grág. i. 358.  
 ping-býr, m. a house or town where a meeting is held, D. N. i. 486.  
 ping-dagr, m. a 'meeting-day,' a day on which a þing is held, Gpl. 27; stefna e-m þingdag, to summon, Mar.  
 ping-deila, u, f. a lawsuit in a public court, Hrafn. 12, Fb. i. 443.  
 ping-deild, f. = þingdeila, Nj. 86, Ld. 298.  
 ping-fastr, adj. belonging to a certain county (þing), Grág. i. 159.  
 ping-ferð, f. a journey to a þing, Eg. 765.  
 ping-festi, f. a law term, domicile in or allegiance to a þing-community. In the Icel. Commonwealth every franklin had to declare his allegiance to one of the priests, and to say of what community he was member; yet the word was political rather than strictly geographical, the 'þings,' like the 'godorðs,' were not strictly geographical divisions, Grág. i. 164; hence the phrase, spyrja at þingfesti e-s, to speak after a man's þingfesti, call on him to declare it, as also ganga við þ. e-s, to acknowledge one's þ. (of the priest), Grág. (Kb.) i. 3, 43, 132, Nj. 87; því einu er rétt at hafa þingfesti í öðrum fjórðungi heldr enn er maðr býr, ef eða er þat lofat þeim at lögbergi at taka þriðjungs-mann útan-fjórðungs, Grág. i. 165, which last passage is evidently a 'novella.'  
 ping-fólk, n. an assembly, = þingheimr, Hkr. i. 261.  
 ping-færr, adj. able to go to the þing; þá var Gizurr biskup eigi þ., url. i. 204 (Bs. i. 69); þ. hestr, Grág. i. 52; eiga þingfært, referring to outlaws (sekr maðr) who were not allowed to appear at a þing (cp. *trgr* í véum), Grág. ii. 78.  
 ping-för, f. = þingferð, Grág. i. 46, ii. 34; um þingfarir, at the season of alþing, Grett. 136 a (um þing Ed.). COMPS: þingfarar-balkr, the section of law referring to the parliament, Jb. 5, Gpl. þingfarar-fé, n. = þingfararkaup, Gpl. 11. þingfarar-kaup, n. a fee for travelling to the parliament, as a law term, being a tax levied from every franklin, out of which those were paid who had to go up to the parliament for public business, whether as jurors, judges, or otherwise; every 'þing-eyjandi' received his fee from this source, the amount being regulated by the distance from the place of the assembly, or by the number of his journeys each man had to travel, Grág. i. 24, cp. Jb. 52. A census was taken (about A.D. 1100) in Iceland of all the franklins who had to pay the þing-tax, which shewed that there were at that time 4,500, cottagers and proletarians not included, Íb. 17; a man who paid no such tax could neither sit as 'neighbour' or judge, Grág. i. 50; ef bóndi á minna, en hann eigi þingfarar-kaupi at gegna, ok ..., K. þ. K. 4. For Norway see Gpl. þingfarab. ch. 2.  
 ping-ganga, u, f. = þingför, N. G. L. i. 62, Js. 39.  
 ping-gengt, n. adj., in the phrase, eiga þ. = eiga þingfært, Js. 39.  
 ping-haugr, m. a 'þing-bow,' bill of laws, a Norse local name, D. N. 957, perh. = þingbrekka.  
 ping-há, f. (also spelt þingá; see há):—a þing-district or community, originally a *shire* having a meeting or parliament of its own, the word is esp. freq. in Norway (in Icel. abbreviated into 'þing'), Hkr. i. 147; konungr í allar þinghár ok kristnaðr þar allan lýð, Ó. H. 102; krafði leidangr í enna nórðstu þinghá, 108; hann fær or þinghá sinni sjau tigi manna, Hrafn. 11; á Hálógalandi í enni nyrztu þinghá, Fms. viii. 183; heraðr fór á sjau nóttum frá hinum synnzta viti í hina nórztu þ. á Hálógalandi, Fagresk. 20, D. N. passim; þinghá thus chiefly refers to the old small þing-communities, almost synonymous to fylki. þinghá-maðr, = þingheyjandi, Grág. i. 51 (see há).  
 þing-heimr, m. the assembly at a þing; lagði svá nær at allr þ. vandi berjask, Nj. 163, Eg. 765; ef þingheimrinn berðisk, Ísl. ii. 172, r. 145, Al. 156.  
 þing-helgi, f. the consecrated precincts or boundary of a public assembly; ersén ferð Tungu-Odds, riðr þórðr þá í móti honum, ok vill eigi at hann

mei þinghelginu, Ísl. ii. 172; at flekkir Hattá eðr kottur á Vöðna eðr ok atlaði at bida þar ok verja vigr alla þinghelgina, Sturl. i. 38.  
 2. the ceremony of balloting an assembly at the first meeting (cp. *helga þing*); goði sá er þinglagði á þar, þann skal þar þing helga oss fyrsta aptan, Grág. i. 100; goði sá luma at ganga þá til þ., to proceed to the consecration of the þing, K. þ. K. 96.  
 þing-hestr, m. a horse used on a journey to the þing, Grág. i. 441.  
 þing-heyjandi, part. a 'þing-performer,' the law term for any person who visits a þing, on a summons to perform any public duty; every priest had to appear with a certain retinue of franklins, in order that there should always be present a sufficient number of neighbours, judges, witnesses, etc.; in return for such duty the persons attending received a fee, and were exempted from paying the þing-tax (*þinglaus-kaup*), which was defrayed by the franklins who stayed at home, Grág. i. 24, 46, 116, (Kb.) ii. 158; a priest had a right, at the spring meeting, to call on the ninth part of his þing-franklins to follow him to the alþing, Grág. i. 116. 2. 'Ecclesiastes' is rendered by þingheyjandi, Grág. 71.  
 þing-hringr, m. the assembly standing in a circle, N. G. L. i. 30.  
 þing-húsa, n. a house in which a meeting is held, Fb. ii. 49 (where it is an error for húþing, Ó. H. 45, l. c.); the word is rare in old writers, because parliaments of old were held in the open air: the word is esp. used of the Jewish synagogue, Grág. 48, Mar.; also for the Roman praetorium or a judgment-hall, John xviii. 28; so also in mod. usage, cp. Jb. 21.  
 þing-hötttr, m. a nickname, Ann. Nord. Oldk. 171.  
 þing-kallandi, part. a herald, 655 iv. 2.  
 þing-kaup, n. = þingfarar-kaup, Grág. ii. 42.  
 þing-kost, m. = þingveizla, Eg. 733, v. 1.  
 þing-lag, n. the public standard of value, as fixed or proclaimed at a 'þing'; kyr ok ær at þinglagi því sem þar er í því heráði, K. þ. K. 172 (cp. *sjár-lag*, *verð-lag*); þinglags-eyrir, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 246; þinglags-hestr, a horse of average value, D. I. i. 203.  
 þing-lausnir, f. pl. the dissolution of a parliament; skal hann eigi fara af þingi fyrir þinglausnir, Grág. i. 25, Nj. 113; at þinglausum, þorst. Síðu H. 174; ok þegar at þinglausum dró gekk hann í bndir, Lv. 56; þinglausna-dagr, the last day of the parliament, Grág. i. 6, Sturl. ii. 98 C.  
 þing-logi, a, m. a law term, a 'meeting-belier,' one who breaks his engagement to attend a meeting or court when summoned (cp. A. S. *war-loga* = a *truce-breaker*): also used metaph., hann varð ok eigi þinglogi, he was no engagement-breaker, Fms. xi. 22, Sturl. i. 142 (in a verse); ok er at nefndum degi kom þá varð jarl eigi þ., 48; varða hrönum höfn þingloga, i. e. the haven belied them not, they got safe into harbour, Hkr. i. 29 (Bugge).  
 þing-lok, n. pl. = þinglausnir, Eg. 353.  
 þing-lýðr, m. [Germ. *dingleute*], = þingheimr, D. N. ii. 282.  
 þing-maðr, m. a person present at an assembly, a member of parliament; þeir gengu til lögbergs ok aðrir þingmenn, Nj. 15; þingmenn ok dómarrinn, Gpl. 172, Bs. i. 755 (the members of the alþing), and passim (see þingfesti); þingmanna dagleið, a day's journey for a man travelling to the parliament, Jb. 10. 2. a liegeman belonging to this or that þing-community; a franklin is said to be the 'þingmaðr' of such and such a priest (goði); þar sátu þingmenn Rúnlófs í hverju húsi, Bs. i. 20; hann var þ. Styrmis frá Ásgeirsd., Band. (begin.); ek spyr goða alla hverr sér kenni N. M. at þingmanni eða þriðjungs-manni, Grág. (Kb.) i. 40; þeir vóru þingmenn Þorgeirs goða, Lv. (begin.); Guðmundr (the priest) var því vandr, at ríða norðr um heráð á várin ok hitta þingmenn sína, ok ráða um heráðs-stjórn, 17; þingmenn-Geitis, Vápn. 19; sendir Geitir orð þingmönnum sínum, 15, Eg. 724, passim; ef goði vill segja þingmann sinn brott ór þingi við sik, Grág. i. 165, Nj. 261, Sturl. ii. 35, passim; see þingfesti. þingmanna-leið, f. a day's journey for a þingmaðr, see the remarks s. v. þingför and þingfarar-kaup; but used in Icel. as a general measure of distance, answering to about twenty Engl. miles; distances on land are still measured so in Icel., e.g. a mountain is a þingmanna-leið milli bygða, cp. Hrafn. 11; see the map of Icel., where one 'þingmanna-leið' (or Icel. mile) is put at five geographical miles.  
 þing-mark, n. the boundary or precincts of a public assembly (= þing-helgi); þá eru þeir af þingi er þeir eru ór þingmarki, Grág. i. 25; goði skal kveða á þingmörk hver eru, ok skal hann svá þing helga sem alþingi, ok skal hann kveða á hve þing heitir, 100; gefa nafn þinginu ok kveða á þingmörkin, 116; allar sakir sem í þingmarki görask skal lýsa í þingbrekku, ii. 96; með þessum orðum ok þingmörkum helguðu langfæðgar hans alþingi, Landn. (App.) 2. the boundary of a district or jurisdiction; sá goði er þing á ennu sama þingmarki, Grág. i. 164; ef maðr tekr hjú ór öðru þingmarki, 460.  
 þing-mál, n. a case presented at a public court, N. G. L. i. 90.  
 þing-Máriu-messa, u, f. the 'þing-Mary's-mass,' = the 2nd July, from the alþing being held at that time, Icel. Almanack.  
 þingmenn, m. pl., or þingmanna-lið, n. the Þingmen, the king's house-carles in England, Orkn. ch. 37, Hkr. ii. 15.  
 þing-mót, n. a public meeting, MS. 656 B. 2.



**ping-nest**, n. *provisions on a journey to the ping*, Eg. 733 B.  
**pingótt**, n. adj. an error for vingott, Rd. 289, v. l.  
**ping-reið**, f. = *pingför*, a riding to attend parliament, Grág. i. 491, Nj. 174, Ld. 236, Hrafn. II, Landn. 330 (App.), passim.  
**ping-reitt**, n. adj., eiga pingreitt = eiga pinglært, Grág. ii. 17.  
**ping-ríkr**, adj. influential in the parliament, Sturl. ii. 126.  
**ping-rof**, n. the dissolution of a public meeting, N. G. L. i. 224.  
**ping-skaun**, f. a nickname, Fms. ix. 419.  
**ping-skil**, n. pl. a debate or business at a meeting; þjaza þ., the speech or counsel of Tb., i. e. gold, Bm.  
**ping-skipan** (**ping-skapan**, f. = *þingskóp*, Ann. 1271 A), f. the regulation of a ping, Eg. 725.  
**ping-skot**, n. an appeal to a ping; öll þau mál er hingat eru skotin at þingskotum réttum, Gpl. 18.  
**þingskóp**, n. pl. the rules or regulations of a parliament; enda er rétt at lýsa annan dag viku ef menn vilja þat í þingskópum hafa, Grág. i. 18; þat er ok rétt at þeir hafi þ. þau er þingheyendr verða á sáttir, 103, Eg. 725; hann skal ok upp segja þingskóp hvert sumar, ok aðra þingalla, Grág. i. 12. **þingskapa-þáttir**, m. the section of law referring to the þingskóp, Grág. (Kb.) i. 38 sqq.  
**þingsókn**, f. = *þinghá*, Grág. i. 286, 461, Landn. 259, N. G. L. passim. **þingsóknar-maðr**, m. = *þinghá-maðr*, N. G. L. i.  
**þing-staðr**, m. a place where a parliament is held, Jb. 9, Fs. 110: as to a Runic stone erected in such a place, see Baut. 807.  
**þing-stefna**, u, f. a summons to a ping, Gpl. 24, Fs. 9; þingstefnuvitni, -váttr, N. G. L. i. 32, 217, Gpl. 475.  
**þing-stöðf**, f. = *þingstaðr*, Grág. i. 122, Eg. 741, Fær. 17, Glúm. 394, Ísl. ii. 193, Fms. xi. 85.  
**þing-tak**, n. the act of passing a law by public meeting (cp. *vápnatak*, *lófa-tak*); lét hann í lögrétinu þann sama Kristin-rétt lögleiða með réttu þingtaki, 671. 17, Rb. 62.  
**þing-taka**, að, to accept as law, of a public meeting, H. E. i. 422.  
**þingu-nautr**, m. a member of a community or ping; skyldu þingnautar eiga hvar saksóknir saman, Íb. 9, Grág. i. 84, 101, Fms. vii. 138. 2. a *parishioner*, Stat. 242, K. þ. K. 170; men of the same bishopric, Dipl. ii. 14.  
**þing-veizla**, u, f. *entertainment at an assembly* (of the franklins by the priest), Eg. 733.  
**þing-vika**, u, f. the week during which the parliament sits, Grág. i. 245 (the alþingi lasted two weeks).  
**þing-vist**, f. a domicile in a ping-community, Grág. i. 19, Eg. 733; see *þingfesti*.  
**þing-víti**, n. a fine for not appearing when summoned, N. G. L. i. 56, Gpl. 21.  
**þing-vært**, n. adj., in the phrase, eiga þingvært, to be allowed to be present at a ping, of an outlaw, Grág. ii. 84.  
**þing-völlr**, m. [cp. the Manx *Tynwald*, Shetland *Tingwall*]:—the 'parliament-field,' the place where a ping sat, it answers in sense to mod. '*parliament-house*,' but parliaments and courts of old time were held in the open air on a plain, hence the name; áðr sói er komin á þingvöll, Grág. i. 33; þá er næstir búa þingvellinum, 115, Fb. i. 101; þat er forn rétt, at ármaðr ór fylkjum öllum göra vébönd hér á þingvellum, N. G. L. i. 127.  
**ÞINN**, þín, þitt, possess. pron.; older and better þinn, þín, þitt, see minn: [Goth. *þeins*; Engl. *thine*; Germ. *dein*; Dan. *din*]:—*thine, thy*; þinum drengskap, Nj. 16; dóttur þinnar, 23; þinnar sílsku, 82; föður þins, 108; fá mér leppa þátt ór hári þínu, 116, and passim.  
**B.** There was also a different use of 'þinn' in the vocat., viz. in addressing a person generally in connexion with some word of abuse; þinn heljar-karl, *thou bell-carle*! Fb. i. 212; þitt íllmenni! Fs. 36; þinn skelmir! 166; also placed after the noun, even with the suffixed article, hefir þú svíkit mík, hundrinn þinn! Ísl. ii. 176; mun fóli þinn nokkurum manni gríð gefa? Ld. 220; dyðrillinn þinn, Fms. ii. 279; klifir þú nokkvat farnan mannfyla þín! Nj. 85; hirð eigi þú þat, milki þinn, *thou milksop*! 182; alldjarfr er þjófrinn þinn, Fms. vii. 127; hvat vill skelmir þinn? Fs. 52; hvat mun þjófr þinn vita til þess? Eb. 106; lydda þín, Krók. 7; also freq. in mod. Dan., Norse, and Swed., e.g. Dan. *din bund!* *din skjelm!* *dít afskum!*  
**C.** In Norway, even in a sense of compassion, *nú frýs du í hel*, ditt vesle ting! gakk heim-atter, *din krok* = *thou, poor fellow!* but more freq. as abuse, *dú saggla!* *ditt naut!* *ditt stygge fæ!* or it is even there extended to the first person, eg, min arming, *I, poor thing!* me, vaare stakarar = *we, poor fellows!* eg vliste inkje bettra, min daare! Ivar Aasen's Norse Gram. p. 332. 2. in cases other than the vocative, but much more rarely; viltu nú þigga gríð? þá svarar jarl, eigi af hundinum þínum, *not from thee, thou dog!* Fms. vi. 323; af fretkarli þínum, Fs. 160: acc.; er ek sé þik, frænda skömm þína ..., er ek ói þinn úvita, Krók. 7 new Ed.; skulu vér færa þinn úvin til heljar, Fms. vi. 212. 3. in old writers even in plur., but very rarely; hvi róa djöflar yðrir (*ye devils!*), fyrir oss í alla nótt, Fms. ix. 50.—We believe this 'þinn,' as a vocative, to be not the possess. pron. but a compounded form of the pers. pron. 'þú' and the article 'inn,'

þinn being qs. þ'inn, literally *thou the ...!* A strong, and almost conclusive, proof of this is that the uncontracted form actually occurs and is used in exactly the same sense as the contracted 'þinn'; þú í vándi slangi, *thou the wicked scamp!* Skíða R.; þú inn armi, *thou wretch!* Ld. 326; þú inn mikli maðr, *thou the great man!* Eg. 488; þú hinn góði þjón og trúlyndi, Matth. xxv. 21: the full phrase was accordingly altered in one of two ways; either the article was dropped, góði og t. þjón, 20, or pronoun and particle were both contracted in one word, as above. The phrase, we may presume, at first could only have been used in the vocative (þinn!), but the origin being soon in sight of, it was gradually extended to other cases (*hundinum þínum* and even, esp. in mod. usage, to the other possessive pronouns (*djölf yðrir*). Bearing this in mind, it is easy to understand why this usage peculiar to the Scandinavian tongue, for although the possessive pronoun 'þinn,' *thine*, etc., is common to all Teutonic languages, the article 'in' is peculiar to the northern languages, and therefore a word compound with it would be so also. Analogous are the phrases, *sá inn*, *þat it*, *þú inn*, *þann inn* ..., see p. 263, col. 1 (A. II). For another view, see Grim Kleine Schr. iii. 256, and 271 sqq.  
**Þinnig**, **þinnog**, adv. *thither*, = *þannig*, Sdm. 3, Hkv. 2. 48, Vtkv. 1.  
**ÞINULL**, m. [*telna*, Ivar Aasen; akin to *þenja*, the edge-rope of net; hann hljóf yfir net-þinullinn, ... hleypr hann yfir þinullinn, Edda 4 oddnets þinull, Edda (in a verse).  
**Þinurr**, m. [*tinár*, Ivar Aasen], a kind of resinous fir-tree, of which bows and hoops were made, Edda ii. 483; mold-þinorr, the earth-tree, the tree Ygdrasil, Vsp. (the reading 'Midgards-orm,' in the paraphrase Edda 44, refers to a form 'mold-þinull' = *earth-string*, i. e. a *string*).  
**Þ**, 2. metaph. a bow, being made of the wood of this tree. Þiðrinn skaut bogann með bíldör, ok kom á þinorinn ok brast í sun boginn, Ó. T. 59 (Fms. x. 362).  
**Þírfingr**, m. [*þjarfr*], an 'unleavened' fellow, a word of abuse, Edda i. 53.  
**Þírr** = *þerna* (q. v.), Edda i. 532 (562), Rm.  
**ÞISTILL**, m. [*A. S. þistel*; Engl. *thisle*; Germ. *distel*; Dan. *Sve-tidse*, *tistel*]:—a *thisle*; vertu sem þistill, Skm. 31; 'carduus,' þú köllu vér þistil, Stj. 635; þistla ok íllgers, Sks. 549; þorna ok þist Eluc. 45; verða nökkurt vinber saman lesin af þyrnum ellegar fikjur þisthum, Matth. vii. 16; þyrna ok þistla skal hún bera þér, Gen. iii. 17 a local name, *Þistils-fjörðr*, Landn.  
**ÞIT** or **ÞID**, the older and true form is *it* or *ið* (q. v.), the *þ* being borrowed from the preceding verb, as in *ér, þér*; thus, in alliteration, *ið* munu alla eða vinna, Skv. i. 31, and spelt so in vellums, e.g. Sæm. (Kb.); *þ* er it finnisk, Fms. xi. 21; er it tókud þá, 623, 24; meguð is sjálfir, Fr. xi. 21; skuluð ið, Ísl. ii. 339 (Heiðarv. S.); but usually *þit* or *þið*, e. Fms. i. 189 (eleven times in one page); cp. *ykkar*, *ykkar*, p. 725.  
**Þ** = *þvi*, see *þat C*; and in compounds, *þi-likr* = *þvílikr*.  
**ÞÍÐA**, d, *þíða þíða* rhyme together, Skáld H. i. 2; originally a strot *ver þíða*, *þeð*, of which only remains the part. *þíðinn*, q. v.: *to melt*, *thaw*, of ice, snow; *þíða snjó*, Fms. iii. 180; Jókkull kvazk eigi í vilja at þíða á sér snjó, Fs. 55; síðan voru eldar görvir ok þíð klæð 52; hann færðisk at eldinum ok vildi þíða sík, id.; var eldr upp kveyk ok þíð klæði þeirra, Fr. 14 new Ed.; hann þíðði þann mikla þel Hom. 107; þá tekr jörð at þíða frosnar grasrætr, Sks. 48; þíða (n) þýða allra hjörta til ástar, Edda (pref.) 149.  
**ÞÍÐR**, þíð, þítt, adj. *not ice-bound, thawed*; meðan áin er þíð, *while the river is open*, Grág. ii. 267; hvert þat er ísum þakt eða þítt, Sk 182; á þíðum sjá, Fb. i. 489; í vök þíðri í Nið, Fms. vii. 2; *th* written in the vellums l. c., not 'þýðri' as in the Ed.  
**ÞÍ-LÍKR**, adv. *such*, Stj., Bs. = *þvílikr*, q. v.  
**ÞÍN-LÍKR**, adj. '*thine-like*,' like *thee*, Bjarn. 43 (MS. þuiflkt, Ed. þérflkt).  
**ÞÍN-LÍGR** = *þínlikr*, like *thee*, Fms. v. 336; ó-þínsligr, *unlike thee*, in *worthy of thee*, Ísl. ii. 198.  
**ÞÍSL**, f. [*O. H. G. díbsila*; Germ. *deichsel*; old Swed. *þistl*; Lat. *tēsmo* (?); the inflexive *l* is a diminutive]:—a cart-pole, remains only in the poet. compd *sár-þisl*, a 'wound-stick,' i. e. a sword, Ísl. ii. 389 (i a verse).  
**ÞJAKA**, að, a later form from *þjökka*, see below; þjaka and tak make a rhyme, Pass. 23. 12: [Ivar Aasen *þjaka*]:—prop. to *thruval* *thump*, *smite*, hence to *afflict*; with acc., þóknist honum að þjaka, þit höld örkumslum með, Pass. l. c.: with dat., þeir hafa bæði þrakt of hrjáð, hrundið og þjakað honum, Pass. 9. 7. 2. in the part *þjakaðr*, *worn, fainting, exhausted*; móðr ok þjakaðr af umgangi þeirra Fas. ii. 452; var hún þjökud mjök, of one saved from drowning, Þórð 62; hann var þjakaðr mjök af kulda, Bs. i. 331; þjakaðr af göngu ok ervið, Fb. iii. 366; var hann mjök þjakaðr, Bárð. 17 new Ed.  
**ÞJALAR**, see *þél*.  
**ÞJAPEL**, n. [a for, word, þ = z or c; mid. H. G. *schappel*; old Fr. *chapel* whence Fr. *chapeau*]:—a *wreath*, A. 70.  
**ÞJAPPA**, að, to knead with the feet; þ. moldinni saman; corrupt from *þjaka* (?).  
**ÞJARFR**, þjarf, þjarft, adj. [*A. S. þearf*; old Fr. *derve*; Germ. *derb*]:—*unleavened*, of bread; þjarft braud ok akr-súrur, Hom. 82; súr



and en eigi þjarkf, 83. 2. *fresh*, of water, opp. to salt; hand hann örsum vönum fram at fjóta, Sks. 628 B. S. *metaph. insipid, flat*, le (cp. Dan. *flau*), of a person; kalla mann þjarfan, Edda i. 530; so so þjarkf. The change in the mod. Germ. *derb=rude, barab*, is curious; in O. H. G. and in mid. H. G. the word, according to Grimm, i. c. s. v., was only used in its proper sense = *azymos*, as also in A. S. þjark, n. a *wrangling, strife, contest*.

þjarkar, u, f. a *quarrel*, Edda 110; þjörku-drjúgr, *pugnacious, quarrelsome*, Hom. (St.); göra þjörku, Am. 49. þjarkar, að, to *quarrel, wrangle*; þ. um e-ð, to *wrangle about a thing*. þjarkar or þjörkun, f. a *wrangling*. þjarkar, að, to *bundle roughly*; þ. at e-m, Fas. iii. 203. þjarkar, a, m. the giant of that name, the father of Skaði, see the Edda, II., Ls., Hbl.

þjál, þjáði, þjád, [for the root see þýr, þjóna], to *constrain, enthrall, slave*; hann var þjád til vinnu, he was *worked as a bondsman*, Fms. 78; son (acc.) Lóðinn vildi hann (nom.) þjá undir þrældóm, 289; einamir vóru þjáðir ok undu þeir illa, Eg. 235; þat fólk var lengi þjád í Vindlandi, Fms. vii. 195; hann vildi selja oss í þrældóm, e hét oss afarkostum ok líma-láti ef vér vildim eigi þjásk, iii. 158; Rögvaldr þjásk en Úlfr eigi, i. 289; mörg er þjód of þjád, km. 21.

II. to *chastise*; hann þjáði sinn líkama í mörgum hlutum, u. ii. 431; þínast ok þjást, to *feel great pain*, Stj. 131.

III. rt. þjád, ör-þjád, sár-þjád, *stricken, worn, smarting*, of sickness, ief, or the like.

þjálf, a, m. the name of the servant and follower of Thor, Edda; and so as a pr. name, Baut; the word prop. means a *delver, digger*, Germ. *delben*, = to *delve, dig*; the names Þjálf and Röskva (q. v.) indicate that Thor was the friend of farmers and the god of agriculture.

þjálg, adj. [cp. Germ. *delken* = to *knead*], 'kneaded,' *soft, manageable*; þ. in the compd ó-þjálg, *refractory, unmanageable*.

þjáll, adj. = þjálg; ó-þjáll, *unbanded, unmanageable*.

þjálm, a, m. a rare word, the sense of which is somewhat doubtful, þjál(?) ; Manar þjálm, the *delve of Mona*, i. e. the *sea*; hregg-þjálm, the *delve of the gale*, i. e. the *sky*; þangs-þ., the *delve of the sea-weed*, i. e. the *sea*, the *surf*, Lex. Poët.; in prose the word occurs once, — hverja álma nær eðr firr Heinrekr egnir fyrir fætr Thome erkibiskupi, Thom. 61, where it seems to mean a *caltrop* or a *pit-fall* (?).

þján, f. [þjá], *bondage, servitude*, Hkr. iii. 315; þján útlendra höfðgja, O. H. 189; selja í þján ok þrældóm, Stj. 639; þján ok þrækan, u. xi. 253.

2. *affliction* = þjáning, Bb. i. 23; á-þján, q. v. þjáning, f. *affliction*; leita Guðs í þinni þ., Karl. 542; freq. in mod. age, also of *severe pain*, hann komst um aptaninn í sælu-hús og þó eð þjáningu, Espól. s. a. 1720; þjáninga-laust, -lítuð, *painless, in little* in.

þjó, n. [A. S. *þeob*; Engl. *thigh*], the *thigh*, but in usage generally *þ podex*, in plur.; hann logar allr um þjóin, Mar.; þat skardit sem í milli þjóa þér, Ólk. 37; ef maðr höggir mann klámhögum um þjóter, Grág. ii. 12; kláði hleypr um allan búkinn, einna mest um þjóin... aga striga-dúk milli þjóanna á sér, Fb. i. 212; hælarnir liggja upp í þjóin, of a cripple, O. H. 246, Mar.; sing., fótrinn með öllu þjóinu, u. i. 262; bar öxina niðr hjá þjó hestsins, Sturl. iii. 314.

II. *etaph. the crook at the end of a scythe*, which is fixed in the handle.

þjó-breidr, adj. *broad-thighed*, Fms. vii. (in a verse).

þjó-bugr, m. the *bigbt of a scythe*; þjóinn brotnaði í þjóbugnum.

þjóð, f., dat. þjóðu, so always in old writers, mod. þjóð; [Ulf. *nders ðeovs by þjuda*; A. S. *þeod*; Hel. *þjod*; O. H. G. *diot*]: — a *people, nation*; þessar þjóðir er svá heita, Rusl, Polavi, Fms. i. 142; þú spenr ar þjóðir frá blótum, 623. 25; heidnar þjóðir, *beaten people*, 625. 170, 625. 293, N. T.; öll Kristileg þjóð, N. G. L. ii. 22; Tyrkir, ok Blökuenn, ok mörg önnur íll þjóð, Fb. ii. 126; með mikinn her ok marga þjóð, 127; með öllum þjóðum, Stj. 67; vísaðu þeir mörgum þjóðum réttan veg, Barl. 29; allar þjóðir þjóna yðru valdi, Róm. 117; af öllum þjóðum ok tungum, 119; hinn sjúki svaraði á þá tungu, sem hann hefði eð þeirri þjóðu fæddr verit, 458; allar skepnur... allar þjóðir, 461; 60ð veit ef þrírto, a saying, Hm. 61; þjóð eru þrír tigr, *thirty make a þjóð*, Edda 108; allri þjóðu, Yt.; heldr er honum þægir í hverri þjóðu (*mong any people*), sá er á hann trúir, Post. (Unger) 290; hann er fædr af allri þjóðu Gyðinga, id.; mikla þjóð, a *mighty people*, Stj. 116; ör-þjóðir, the *southerners*, Akv.: Lat. *turma* is rendered by þjóð, Róm. 9; fira þjóð, a *community of men*, Lex. Poët.; þyrja þjóð yfir, Skm.: in compds, sal-þjóð, *household*, Vkv.; sigr-þjóð, Hkv.; al-þjóð, *all people*, l.; ver-þjóð or yr-þjóð, q. v.

2. like 'lög' and 'þing', þjóð may sume a local sense, thus, Sví-þjóð = *Sweden*; Goð-þjóð = the *Goth. Guðna*, Gg.

II. in olden times þjóð- in composition (like A. S. *od*) was intensive = *great, powerful, very*; but in quite modern times (the last 30–40 years) a whole crop of compds with þjóð- has been formed to express the sense of *national*; þjóð-rétr, þjóð-frelsi, þjóð-tíndi, þjóð-við, þjóð-vinn, *national rights, freedom*, etc.; as also þjóð-er, *national, popular, liberal*; ó-þjóðligr, *illiberal, unpopular*; but all such phrases sound foreign, and are not vernacular.

III. pr.

names: þjóð-arr; þjóð-ólfir; þjóð-rekr (= Germ. *Diect-rick*); þjóð-hildir, Landn.; þjóð-marr, Germ. *Diect-mar*, Seta.

B. Goth. *þjūþ*, = to *gather*, seems only in a compounded form; ó-þjóð, *bad people*, Velickia; ó-þjóða-þjóð, *transpe and refuse*, Dan. *utrykke*; cp. Goth. *unþjūþ* = *unþjūþ*. In many compds it is difficult to say whether the primitive is *þjóða* or *þjūþ*; in words like *þjóð-á*, -dreng, -göðr, -gláðr, -hagi, -skáld, -skati, -samt, -auðr, -lygi, -vet, we prefer the latter.

þjóða, u, f. the *county Thy* or *Thy-herred* in Denmark, Fms. xii.

þjóðann, m. [Ulf. renders βασιλεύς by þjóðann; A. S. *þeoden*; Hel. *þiudin*; cp. Ulf. *þjodunissu* and *þjodun-gardi*; βασιλεὺς, *þjodanin* = βασιλεύς]: — a *king, the ruler of a þjóð* (*þjóða*); the word is only used in poets. In the remotest times each tribe or share had a special king or ruler (*fylkir*); then in later times they formed a league under one king; and þjóðann and þjóð-konung (q. v.) seem to be the words denoting such a king, konungr being the general popular name; vinn þjóðans, Ad. 11; Gotna þ., Akv. 21; þjóðans snot, 22; þjóðans reiklar, Gkv. i. 18; þjóðans synir, Fms. iii. (in a verse). 2. In the old Hm. a *good, a great man*; þjóðans barn, Hm. 14; þjóðans kona, 149; þung ok þjóðans mál, 116.

þjóð-á, f. a *great river, chief river*, Ver. 17 (Gen. ii. 10); þjár þjóðar falla þorp yfir meýja Moghrasis, Vfm. 49 (certainly not = þjóðir; the passage reminds one of Gen. ii. 10); þjóðar fæstu eitri, þd.; ná heita þat þjóðar er svá eru stórar, at..., N. G. L. ii. 133; fyrir skolu allar þjóðar falla upp, en..., proverbs of an impossibility (cp. *δύο ποταμὸν ἑσπῶν χωρεῖν παρὰ*), Kormak.

þjóð-braut, f. a *big road*, Grág. ii. 264, Landn. 81, *passim*.

þjóð-dreng, m. a *good man, brave fellow*, Flöv. 30.

þjóðerni, n. *nationality*, a mod. word; cp. *bróðerni*, *faderni*.

þjóð-gata, u, f. = þjóðbraut, Ld. 66, Gpl. 82, 407, 408, Jb. 180.

þjóð-gláðr, adj. *very glad*, Fas. ii. 80 (in a verse).

þjóð-göðr, adj. *very good, excellent, brave*, Am.

þjóð-hagi, a, m. a *great artist, master-craftsman*; hann er þjóðhagi, or as adj., hann er þjóðhaga smíðr.

þjóð-hagr, adj. *masterly in skill or craft*, Sturl. iii. 29.

þjóð-hlið, n. a *public gate*, Jb. 262 A.

þjóð-konung, m. a *great king, a sovereign*, Yt., Hdm. 4, Skv. i. 1, 3, 33, 34, Fms. i. 3; af honum munu margir þ. fæðask, Stj. 115.

þjóð-kunnr, adj. *very famous*, Skv. 3, 36.

þjóð-land, n. [A. S. *þeodland*], *an empire*; keisari er æztir konunga, þar næst er konungur sá er ræðr fyrir þjóðlandi, ... ei má þá kalla þjóð-konunga er skatt-konungar eru, Edda 93; ertú þá meiri konungur enn þinn faðir, ef þú ræðr tveimr þjóðlöndum (i. e. Norway and Denmark), Fms. i. 88, Rb. 340; Knútr inn ríski tók skatt ok skuld af þeim þjóð-löndum er augðust vóru á Norðrlöndum, O. H. 130.

þjóð-leið, f. the *big road, esp. on the sea*; sigldu þeir þ. til Líðandisness, Eg. 81; þat er komit af þ. 369; þar er sjá mátti útán af firði af þ., O. H. 46; á sjó með skipi skipuðu, hön skal fara þ. bæði nær ok daga, Grág. 83; er hann siglir þ. hit ytra, Fagrsk. 60; on land, Grág. ii. 331, Fms. xi. 413, Gpl. 83.

þjóð-leiðr, adj. *much hated, execrated*; þegi þú, þjóðleið! Gkv. i. 24.

þjóð-lygi, f. a 'great lie,' Mag. 57: a *calumny, slander*, en þag-mælskr um þjóðlygi, Ad. i.

þjóð-löð, f. a *heartly welcome*, Hm. 4.

þjóð-mart, n. adj. *very many*.

þjóð-menni, n. a *brave man*; þeir vóru allir þ., Bs. i. 55, v. l.

þjóð-mærr, adj. *glorious*, Fms. 36.

þjóð-nýtr, adj. *very excellent*, Geisl.

þjóð-ráð, n. an *excellent plan*, Eg. 765, Fms. xi. 263.

þjóð-reyrt, m. the 'great rearer' of *edarns*, of a dwarf, Hm.

þjóð-skati, a, m. a *great, lordly, princely man*, Edda (Gl.); hjörleiks hvati, hann er þjóðskati (not blóðskati), Höfðl.

þjóð-skáld, n. a *great poet*; slík þjóðskáld sem um mik hafa ort, Fms. vi. 366; heyr þjóðskáldit! kvattu áð, gróm skömm, ekki eru þær hendingar jafnháfar, 386; þá muntú verða þ. ok yrkja lof um marga höfðingja, iiii. 103, and so in mod. usage.

þjóð-skjöldung, m. = þjóðkonung, O. H. (in a verse).

þjóð-smíðr, m. a *master-craftsman, great artist*; þóðr var umsýsla-maðr mikill ok inn mesti þ., of a shipwright, þjóð. 10 new Ed.; hann var hinn mesti þ., Fb. ii. 73, and in mod. usage; cp. þjóðhagr.

þjóð-stefna, u, f. a *meeting of the whole people, a public meeting*; in the allit. phrase, á þingi eða þjóðstefnu, Grág. ii. 170 (1st. ii. 380).

þjóð-sterkr, adj. *very strong*, Edda (Ht.)

þjóð-sýnliga, adv. *in the sight of all people, openly*; róa undan eyjunni þ., Glúm. 394; reid maðr at þeim þ., Ld. 376: *openly, vehemently*, blása þ., Sks. 52 new Ed., v. l.

þjóð-sýnlligr, adj. *open, clear*; mátti heyrja mikinn löðra-gang ok þ. ákall (clear, undisguised, vehement), Al. 12.

þjóð-sögur, f. pl. *popular stories*, (mod.)

þjóð-tröð, f. = þjóðleið, Leidarv. 16.

þjóð-vegr, m. = þjóðbraut, N. G. L. ii. 131, 132, O. H. 206, *passim*.



**þjóð-vel**, adv. *very well, excellently*; skemta. e-m þ., Bjarn. (in a verse); Sæmundi er mart þjóðvel gefit, Fs. 17.

**þjóð-vitnir**, m. *the great wolf*, Gm. 21 (cp. þjóð-úlfr, a pr. name).

**þjófa**, að, to call a thief, Karl. 378, v.1.

**þjóf-ligr**, adj. *thievish*, Al. 69, Fms. v. 322, Fas. iii. 372.

**þjófnadr**, m. *thief*, Ld. 142; þjófnadr-mál, Jb. 442.

**ÞJÓFR**, m. [Goth. *þjubs*; A.S. *þeof*; Engl. *thief*; O.H.G. *diup*; Germ. *dieb*; Dan. *tyv*; Swed. *tjuv*: cp. Goth. *þjubjo* = *lādpa*; þauf and þóf (qq. v.) seem to be kindred words]:—a *thief*; þjófar ok illmenn, Nj. 32; vándur hefi ek verit, en aldri hefi ek þjófr verit, 74; mætti hönum sök á gefa, ef hann léti fara sann-reyndan þjóf, Fms. vii. 115; rangt sýnisk mér at svá mikill þjófr gangi undan, . . . mikit kapp leggur þú á með þjófnum, ok muntu illt at sök hafa, Fbr. 86, 87; þú hefir verit þjófr ok mörðingi, Nj. 74; þat er vikinga háttir at aflla fjár með ránum eðr svörum, en þat er þjófa háttir at leyndu eptir, Fb. i. 412; þjófa færsla, Gpl. 533; þjófa-gröf, fylgslu, a *den of thieves*, Greg. 39, Hom. 154, cp. Glúm. ch. 17, 18, Eb. 18; sauda-þjófr, a *sheep-stealer*; rummungs-þjófr, an *inveterate thief* (cp. hann stela öllu sem steini er léttara). In ancient times thieves were particularly detested, and no mercy was shewn to them, theft being punished by hanging, see Fbr. l. c. (cp. the late Engl. penalty of death for sheep-stealing); and minor theft by branding with hot iron on the cheek, N. G. L. ii. 168; or by chopping off feet and hands, cp. Sighvat's verse on St. Olave; cp. the saying, þjófa skal hátt upp hængja, Hallgr.: 'thievish' and 'wicked' are synonymous, þjófs augu, a *thief's eyes*, an *evil look*, Nj. 2, Fms. iii. 195; þjófs hakan, a *thief's chin*, 192; þjófs-nefit brotnaði, the *thief's nose broke*, 189; þjófs tennt, Blómstr. S. 27.

COMPDS: **þjófa-bálkr**, m. *the section in the law about thefts*, N. G. L. i, Jb. 71. **þjóf-fölginn**, part. *thievishly bidden*, N. G. L. i. 254. **þjóf-gefninn**, adj. *thievish*. **þjóf-laun**, n. pl. *thievish concealment of a thing*, Grág. i. 416, Dropl. 14. **þjófs-ligr**, adj. (-ligr, adv.), *thievish*. **þjófs-nafn**, n. *a being called thief*, Fms. iii. 149. **þjófs-nautr**, m. *an accomplice* (cp. Germ. *diebs-genosse*, Dan. *bøler*), such as a receiver of stolen goods, Grág. ii. 190; ef maðr flytr þjóf yfir óduld, þá hefir hann fyrir-gört húð sinni ok heiti þ., Gpl. 418: the saying, þjófrinn þrífst en þjófs-nautrinn aldri, the *thief may thrive but the thief's accomplice never*, i. e. he is even worse than the thief himself; illa er þá ef ek em þjófsnautr, Nj. 75. **þjóf-ráð**, n. pl. *an abetting a thief* (Dan. *bøleri*), Grág. ii. 190, Jb. 417. **þjóf-snarar**, u, f. *a thief's balter*, Bs. i. 225. **þjóf-stollinn**, part. *stolen*, Grág. ii. 137, Gpl. 536. **þjóf-sök**, f. *a case of theft*, Glúm. 365, Grág. i. 84, ii. 190; aldregi fyrnisk leynd þjófsök, id.

B. Altogether different is 'þjófr' in pr. names, Frið-þjófr, Her-þ., Ey-þ., Gunn-þ., which answers to A. S. *þeow*, i. e. a *servant*, = Icel. *þj.* **þjófska**, u, f. = *þjófnadr*, Gpl. 137. **þjóf-skappr**, m. *id.*, Grág. i. 457, ii. 136, Rd. 285. **þjóf-knappir**, m. *the 'thigh-knobs', buttocks*, Korm. 120, Fms. ii. 6, Fs. 48, Fb. ii. 364, Fas. i. 93, Bs. i. (in a verse), Stj. 512. **þjóf-leggr**, m. *the thigh bone*, Bs. i. 344, Grett. 176 new Ed.

**ÞJÓNA**, að, [A. S. *þenian*; O. H. G. *diunon*; Germ. *dienern*; mod. Dan. *tjene*, Swed. *tjåna*, mod. Icel. *þena*; the proper Dan. form would be *tyne*]:—to serve; settisk hann heima ok þjónaði ekki konungi, Eg. 83; þessi guðin er þú þjónar, serves, *worships*, Fms. i. 97; lif ok dauði þjóna Dróttni, 623, 27; þjóna Guði, Stj. 375; þjóna til e-s, to serve, pay homage to, of allegiance; kvaðsk hann skyldr at þ. til konungs, Fms. ix. 431; engi vildi til þeirra þjóna upp frá því, xi. 334; þeir er til hans (i. e. Christ) þjóna, Mar.; þjóna til hans né annarra, Fms. iv. 23; þjóna undir e-n, to serve under one, Sturl. ii. 4: absol., Jb. 383. 2. to attend on as a servant, wait on, with dat., Stj. 441; hón þjónaði honum eigi verr enn bónda sínum, Nj. 62; lét gora honum laug ok þjónaði honum sjálfir, Fms. vi. 303; þ. at konungs-borði, Fb. ii. 428; þ. fyrir borði, Fms. vii. 84; in Icel. households chiefly used of maid-servants, cp. Ld. ch. 11. 3. in eccl. sense, to perform service; þjóna kirkju (dat.), Bs. i. 179, Hom.; þ. kapellu, D. N. ii. 338.

**þjónan**, f. a *servicing, service, attendance*, Hkr. iii. 79, Stj. 424, 440 (v. l.), Karl. 517, Mar.; þjónunar-maðr, a *servant*, Fas. i. 375. **þjónari**, a, m. a *servant*, Gd. 19 (Germ. *diener*). **þjónkan**, f. = *þjónan*, Hkr. iii. 325, Fms. i. 137, vi. 94, Stj. 376, 424. **þjónn**, m. [A. S. *þen*], a *servant, attendant*, Hkr. iii. 365, Fms. x. 277, Gpl. 76, N. G. L. i. 70, Sks. passim, Greg. 50, MS. 623, 21.

**þjónusta**, u, f. *þjónasta*, Hom. 134. [O. H. G. *dionost*; Hel. *þjónost*; Germ. *dienst*; Dan. *tjeneste*]:—service, attendance, Nj. 268, Eg. 28, 112, Fms. vi. 36, passim. 2. in Icel. households a maidservant who assists a male servant is called the *þjónusta* of that man. II. *divine service*, esp. the mass, Ld. 334, Sturl. iii. 84; Guðs þjónusta, a *boly service*, esp. the *vaticum*, for the sick or dying, Sól. 60; þjónustu bann, a *ban*, interdict, H. E. i. 414; þjónustu buðkr, þjónustu-hús, -ker, a *pyx* for the eucharist, Am. 29, 42, 52, 54, 59, 100, Dipl. v. 12, Stj. 564.

COMPDS: **þjónustu-bundinn**, part. *bound in service, allegiance*, Ó. H. 288, Fær. 138. **þjónustu-embætti**, n. *divine service, church service*, Fms. ii. 200. **þjónustu-fólk**, n. *servant-folk*, Stj. 282. **þjónustu-fullr**, adj. *serviceable, attentive, faithful* as a servant, Fms. viii. 235, Stj. 376, 466, Eg. 269, Hkr. iii. 97. **þjónustu-gjöld**, n. pl. *wages*

for service, Fb. ii. 231. **þjónustu-görð**, f. a *boly service*, H. E. i. 23, Sturl. ii. 5, and so in mod. usage. **þjónustu-kona**, u, f. a *fema servant*, Fms. i. 67, 231, Edda 148, Stj. 112. **þjónustu-lauss**, ac

without sacrament, of a sick person, N. G. L. i. 347, Fms. viii. 103; of church, þá standi kirkjan þjónustulaus, let the church stand without services, K. A. 48. **þjónustu-maðr**, m. a *man-servant*, Edda 21, Eg. 236: a *liegeman*, Eg. 14. **þjónustu-mjúkr**, adj. *officiously obliging*, Fas. iii. 303. **þjónustu-mær**, f. a *maid-servant*, Fms. i. 477, Stj. 423. **þjónustu-samr**, adj. *ready to serve, ministering*, Fm vi. 136. **þjónustu-semd**, f. *dutifulness*, Str. **þjónustu-skyldi**, adj. *in duty bound*, Hkr. iii. 57. **þjónustu-stúlka** = *þjónustumæ*

**þjónustu-sveinn**, m. a *page, male servant*, Eg. 237, Fms. iii. 2. **þjónustu-tækja**, u, f. a *taking of the sacrament*, Bs. i. 189, 441, Hon 141. **þjónustu-verk**, n. *performance of service*, Greg. 37.

**þjónusta**, að, to administer the sacrament to a sick or dying person. **þjór-hlutr**, m. *the baunch of an ox*, Haustl.

**þjóri**, a, m. a *nickname*, Fms. x. 156. **ÞJÓRR**, m. [Gr. *ταύρος*; Dan. *tyr*; Swed. *tjur*], a *bull*, Hým. 14

prop. a *young bull*, um þjór . . . nú er þjórr í yxna tali þar til er hann í fimn vetra gamall, N. G. L. ii. 68; þá reis hér upp rauðr uxi . . . þá rei upp þjórr nokkurr, Vápn. 51: as a ship's beak, hann hafði þjórs-höfu á stafni, Landn. 300; whence the local names, Þjórs-á, Þjórsár-dalr

Þjórs-dæli, m. pl. *the men from Th.*, Landn. **þjós**, f. = *fjós* (q. v.), the *carcase of a whale*, Jb. 320.

**ÞJÓSTR**, m. [cp. A. S. *þeostur*, *þystru*, = *darkness*; Germ. *düster* *anger, fury*; þjóta af þjósti, *with fury*, of a river, Am.; þjósti keyrð Glúm. (in a verse); þjósti skyli lagið fyrir þrjósti, Orkn. (in a verse) krýp ek til kross frá þjósti, Líkn. 30; æ var þ. í þrjósti, Bs. ii. (in verse); hón svarar með miklum þjósti, in *great anger, excitement*, Fl i. 547; andvarpa af þjósti miklum, Sks. 225; landsýnningr blessi þjósti, id. II. in pr. names, Þjóst-úlfr, the *grim wolf* (?); Þjóst arr, Landn.

**þjóst-samliga**, adv. *chafingly, angrily*, Sks. 226. **þjóstugr**, adj. *chafing, angry*.

**ÞJÓTA**, pres. þýtt; pret. þaut, þautz, þaut, pl. þutu; subj. þyti part. þotinn: [A. S. *þeótan*, cp. Ulfr. *þut-in*, *þut-baurn*, = Gr. *σάλπιγξ* Dan. *tude*]:—to emit a whistling sound, e.g. of the wind, surf, wave leaves of trees; vindr þýtr, Grág. ii. 170; sjár, alda, brim þýtr, Lei Poet., Gm. 21; óxin þaut, the *axe whistled*, Fs. 62; óxar tvaþ þú hátt á óxa-tré, Sturl. i. 158; vindr kom á þá ok þaut í spjótnum iii. 83; víða þaut jörðin af þeirra hljóðan, *resounded*, Stj. 434; þjótna strengleikr, of tunes, Sks. 632; þaut borgin af hljóðfærum, Konr.; í þ er hann féll, þá þaut mjök ok glumdi, Stj. 46; nú heyrja þeir at þaut slöngu Búa, Ísl. ii. 408; nú þýtr undin, Fas. i. 204, cp. Fbr. 111 net Ed.; jötuns háls-undir (the waves) þjóta, Stor. 3; þat þýtr fyrir regni, i. *whistles for rain*, Stj. 594; á þýtr af þjósti, Am.; þjótnandi fors, Gsp. þjótnandi haf, Sks. 54, 137 new Ed.; reidar-prumir þjóta, Art. 80; þjótnandi kværn, of a mill, Fas. i. 493 (in a verse). 2. to bowl, of a wolf; sem úlfar þyti, Karl. 140; þar heyrir þú varga þjóta, Gkv. 21 (Dan. *ulvene tude*), cp. ulfa-þýtr; hölkn (monsters) þutu, Hým. II. 2. to rub; þá putu upp allir, Grett. 164 new Ed.; margir menn þutu upp ok kváðu hann njósnarmann, Sturl. ii. 247, Th. 25. 2. with prep. þjóta á, to rub in; at skjótara mundi á þjóta = á dynja, to burst in Fms. vii. 125; varði mik eigi at evá skjótt mundi á þjóta sem nú er xi. 115. III. as intrans. [Engl. *to toot*; Germ. *tuten*], to blow a horn, trumpet, it only occurs in two instances; áðr halr hugfullr í horn um þaut, ere he blew the horn, Hóm. 17; sá er þýtr í trumbu, Fms viii. 83 (in a verse).

**þjótnandi**, f. the name of an artery; á æði þeirri er þ. heitir, Bs. i. 644; see the remarks s. v. vind-æðr.

**þjóti**, a, m. the *thunder, whistler*, a nickname, Landn.

**þjótr**, m. the *whistler*, a name of the wind, Edda (Gl.) 2. a *sheep* to dry clothes in.

**Þjóttá**, u, f. an island in Norway; whence Þjóttar-greppr, Þjóttar-kjöptr, the name of a ship from that island, Ann. 1209.

**þjóttá**, u, f. *stringy meat*, Björn, (akin to þjós?)

**þjúkr**, see þjokkr, þykk.

**ÞJÓKKA**, að, [þykk, m.; cp. A. S. *þaccian*; Chaucer *to thack*], to thwack, thump, beat, chastise, = þjaka, q. v.; þjókkja skal hrásinn nið með hrisi, *thwack a self-willed son with the rod*, Sighvat, (see hris.)

**þjókkja**, u, f. a *nickname*, Landn. 238.

**þjókkkr**, adj. *thick*, = þykk, q. v.

**þjórkú**, see þjarka.

**ÞOKA**, u, f. [Dan. *taage*; can Engl. *fog* be the same word? cp. þel] = a fog, mist; þoku dregr upp, Fb. i. 212; verði þoka . . . þá kom þoka mikil móti þeim, Nj. 20; leggr þoku yfir, Glúm. 368; hafa þeir þoku miklar en vinda litla, Ld. 74; var þoka yfir héraðinu ok vindr af hafi, Ísl. ii. 307; væta mikil ok þoka, Eg. 128; ór miðri þokunni, Stj. 306; sunnan-þoka, fog drifting from the south, Hrafn. 6; þoka ok myrkir, Fms. x. 339; þoku-fall, Thom. 454; þoku mugga, a *muggy mist*; myrkviðis-þoka, a *mirky, pitch-dark fog*; the saying, mart býr í þokunni, Ísl. Þjóðs.



grey-coloured ewe is in Icel. called *poka*. COMPS: *poku-fullr*, adj. *Stj. II.* *poku-land*, n. a *fog-land*, Fms. xi. (in a verse). *poku-laust*, n. adj. *without fog, clear*, Sturl. ii. 108. *poku-maðr*, n. *a man of the mist who shuns the light, i. e. a bad man*, Skálda (in a verse). *poku-myrkr*, n. a *mirky fog*, Stj. ii. 112, Fms. ii. 141. *poku-myrkvi*, a, m. *id.*, Fms. ii. 141. *poku-mysir*, n. (an error for *myrkir*, for *mistr* is spelt with *i*, not *y*?), *fog-mistr*, Mar. 1051. *poku-mr*, adj. *foggy*, Njörst. 102. *poku-týsdagr*, m. 'mist-Tuesday', the second Tuesday after Easter, D. N. passim. *poku-vísur*, the name of a poem, the *Lay of the Mist*, Fb. i. 212.

**ÞOKA**, að, *to move*, with dat.; Hrútr þokaði nú bústað sínum, Ld. i. 251; skal hann eiga öngan kost at þoka (viz. garði) optar, *to change one's place again*, N. G. L. i. 251; of a sitting person, en er bóndi sá þat, þakði hann um manns-rúm, Vigl. 25; drauginn hafði þokat at þorunum um þrjár setur, Fb. i. 417; þeir er næstir sátu urðu at þoka undan, *give way, give place to one*, Fms. v. 315; þú skalt þoka fyrir konu sí, Nj. 52; þokar Hörðr fyrir Hróari, Ísl. ii. 42; þokaði eldrinn hvergi fram, þat er hann var þá kominn, Hom. 122; þokum at skógnum, þá hann, Eg. 288; fram þoki herra, *let the men move forwards*, Ísl. ii. 243; þoka apr, *to move back*, Rb. 108; þoka sundr, *to move under*, be separated, Fas. ii. (in a verse); húskarlinn kvað vel þoka áðis um heilsu manna, *it proceeded well*, Vápn. 30; talði hún afleiðis þoka of kurteisri karlanna, *it went backwards with the manhood of men*, Ísl. i. 340.

2. as a law term, *to change, alter*; eigi skal fornurum ekkvámum-málum þoka nema allir verði ásáttir þeir er í hrepp búa, Grág. i. 58; þat skalt alt hafa sem stendr á skrá þeirri... nema þokat sé um, 7; þoka e-n ór setningu, *to displace*, Rb. 562; Páskahald skal þoka af Sunnudegi, 686 C. 2. II. reflex. *to be displaced*; þokask þá nokkuð steina-sörvit, Ísl. ii. 348; honum varð ekki þokat, *he could not be moved*; lítt þokaðisk á um mannfallit, *it made little progress*, Fas. ii. 328.

**ÞOKKA**, að, [akin to þekkja, þykkja, qq. v.], *to be so and so disposed, to think of, like*; ýmsa vega þokka menn þat, sumir segja at... þat þink variously of it, some say not, Fms. i. 59; sé ek þat at konur þokkar ekki mitt mál, *be likes it*, v. 243. 2. hvárta lóns-þokkuðu með sínum höfðingja, *sided with, took his part*, Fms. v. 20; þokkar húskarlinn heldr með Birni, en þorkell með Þórði, Bjarn. 4. II. reflex., e-m þokkask, *to be liked*; hann kemr sér í tal ok líkaleika við menn, ok þokkaðisk hann vel, *be was well liked*, Orkn. 12; biskup várt hefir oss því heitið, at vér skulum þá kennimenn hafa oss þokkask, þat er forn réttir, *who are liked by us, whom we like*, N. G. L. i. 416; vel þokkað af e-m, Fms. vii. 299; illa þokkað, *ill-liked*; þær krásir verða svá hverjum þokkaðar sem hugi hans beidir, N. G. A. ii. 12.

**ÞOKKAÐR**, adj., in á-þokkaðr = áþekkr. **ÞOKKI**, a, m. a *thought*, but only used with the notion of *liking*; lagði hvárt þat góðan þokka til annars, *took a liking for one another*, Ísl. ii. 205; þat lagði þokka á konu þá er þörgunna hét, þor. Karl. 382; mér er vel í þokka, *I like thee well*, Fb. i. 529; e-m fellir e-ð vel í þokka, *to well*; konungi féllsk vel í þokka til þormóðar, Fbr. 2. a *concord, good-will*; hann tók ríki með alþjóðu þokka af síðir, Fms. x. 401; blótúðu börnum sínum til djöfa þokka, Rb. 388; hverfa eptir þokka, *to disappear*, 645. 77. 3. *mood, disposition*; áhyggju-þokki, *an anxious mood*; vni-þokki, *a wrathful mood*; fegniss-þokki, *gladsome mood*; hug-þokki, *bad disposition*; ó-þokki, *a loathing, dislike*; skæðr þokki, *an evil mood*. II. = þykkja, with a notion of enmity; hann minnisk illa þokka þann allan er görzk hafði milli þeirra bræðra, Fms. xi. 15.

COMPS: **ÞOKKA-BÓG**, f. *reparation, redress*, for a small offence, Gpl. 359. **ÞOKKA-GÓÐR**, adj. *engaging, well-favoured, amiable*. **ÞOKKA-GRÁ**, n. *favour, grace*, Hom. 143. **ÞOKKA-KONA**, u, f. a *mistress, paragon*, Fbr. iii. 237. **ÞOKKA-LIGR**, adj. (-liga, adv.), [Dan. *tækkelig*], *well-favoured, also clean, nice*. **ÞOKKA-MAÐR**, m. a *lover*, Karl. 417. **ÞOKKA-SAMR**, adj. *well-liked, popular*, Fas. i. 315. **ÞOKKA-SÆLD**, f. *popularity*, Landn. 47. **ÞOKKA-SÆLL**, adj. *in good favour, well-beloved*, N. G. A. i. 116, ix. 246, Ó. H. 71.

**ÞOKKR**, adj. = þekkr; in er at mér þokkt þjóða sinni, Stor. 1. **ÞOKKR**, m. = þóttur, q. v.; í föstum þokk, in *gurry mood*, Stor. **ÞOKKU-LIGR**, adj. *agreeable*, Hom. (St.)

**ÞOL**, n. *patience, endurance*; hann hafði við gótt þol ok mikit, Fær. 1; hann bað Sturlu hafa þol við ok bíða, Sturl. ii. 131, Stj. 579, Fas. ii. 77; 6-þol, *impatience*. 2. of bodily endurance; þat er einskis þols þol, *no man can bear that*, Fms. iii. 190; þykki mér lítil þol (þat) í þeim mönnum sem drekka verða um nætr, Fas. i. 79.

**ÞOLA**, pres. þoli, pret. þólði, subj. þylði (þólði); part. þolt, later þola; [Goth. *þulan* = *ἀνέχεται, στέγειν*; A. S. *þolian*; Old Engl. *þol*; Scot. *thole*; O. H. G. *doljan, dolon*; Dan. *taale*; Germ. *dulden*; L. *tulisse, tol-erare*; Gr. *τῆλαι* in *τῆλαι*, etc.]; *to bear, endure, suffer*; þat hvert hann þylði jörn eðr eigi, *whether he could bear it or not*, Fas. vii. 250; hvárt þrændir þylði atgörða-laust, ef... vi. 38; ok þoli þat, Grág. ii. 188; at þau (the ships) þeyldi (i. e. þólði) mannfarminn, Fas. viii. 380, v. l.; mannaunir er hann hafði þolat, vi. 19; hveru

þoldi Skarphæðinn í breiminni... vel fyrst en þat þak svá at hann gætt, Nj. 270; ef slíkt þolast, Ísl. ii. 406; eðr er þat þolanda (pret. þoldi) *intolerable*, K. A. 36; spyrst hverjum lengi hann hafði þat stöva þolast, Fms. x. 226; lengi hófu vör þolast þetta eða, 237; þau hafa mátt þolast þat dag, 360; hveru þart þeir hafa þolat, Fas. i. 329. 2. þola e-n, *to bear it at one's hand*; kemur vera at þat þat nokkur svá stöva at eigi þoli þatli allan óðina, Fms. i. 208; mátt þat þola mátt a herra ok þola eigi lig, Nj. 87; eigi skal þat ok skal þola Snorra þat, *let us thole the law to Snorra*, i. e. *let us give him the benefit of the law*, Fb. 100; máttast ek at Guð þoli þoum þá óðir, Fas. vi. 261; þat þat þola þoum eigi réttindi, Ó. H. 190; man kemur eigi þola þat þoum at þat þoum á hans ríki, Fms. xi. 62; hugði hann at þat þoum þat þoum þat, *he bad a mind that the earl should thole war at his hand, he would wage war against the earl*, 3; at hann mundi líka þoum skatt ok þoum þat eða, Fas. i. 329.

3. þola illa, þola hart, *to suffer hardship*, Stj. 247, Bs. i. 201; þola önd, *to keep breath*; hann rann hundrað skila meðan hann þolir önd einu sinni, in *one breath*, Rb. 482; hence the mod. þola önn (i. e. önd) fyrir e-n, *to feel a pang for one, feel anxiety, concern*; see önd.

II. *to feel at rest, be still or quiet, stir not*; kistan þoldi uppi sem fyrr eða nokkur verr..., Bs. i. 712; (one would say that the mod. tola, *to rest, sit fast*, was a corruption of this phrase, were it not that tola occurs in the verse in Halfr. S.); æðisk dyrt svá at þat þoli hvergi, *so that it has no rest*, Lækn. 472; fylgdi svá mikill verkr, at hann mátti hvergi kyrr þola, *so great pain that he could nowhere remain quiet*, Grett. 152; rekr Grettir hrossin, ok þoli Kingda eigi í haga, *K. was restless*, 23 new Ed.; hann þoli ekki við fyrir verkjum, *he has no rest for pains*.

**ÞOLANDI**, part. a *sufferer*, Skálda (= accusative). **ÞOLANLIGR**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *tolerable*, H. E. i. 457; eigi rétt eðr þolanligt, *to be tolerated*, Bs. i. 281.

**ÞOL-GÓÐR**, adj. *enduring, persevering*.

**ÞOL-GÆÐI**, n. *patience*.

**ÞOLIN-MÓÐLIGR**, adv. *patiently*, Fms. ix. 278, Rb. 382, MS. 623. 54. passim in mod. usage.

**ÞOLIN-MÓÐR**, adj. [Dan. *taalmogig*], 'thole-moody', *patient, enduring*, Stj. 158, Fb. ii. 261, Greg. 20, passim esp. in eccl. writers, N. T., Vidal. II. masc. *the clenched-nail by which the blade is fastened to the haft of a clasp-knife*; þolinmóðr í kníf, Edda ii. 494; þolinmóðrinn brotnaði.

**ÞOLIN-MÆÐI**, f. *patience, long-suffering*, Ld. 256, Fms. x. 217, Sks. 12; Mar. passim, N. T., Pass., Vidal.

**ÞOLLIN**, adj. *one who holds out longest, lasting, durable*; skjöldur þjokkr ok þollinn, Karl. 97; *enduring, prekin ok þollinn við vás ok ervði*, Róm. 330, Fms. ii. 69; of one who never gets exhausted, never loses his breath, of a runner, horse, or the like, minn hestr er þollari en þinn.

**ÞOL-LAUSA**, adj. *impatient, having no endurance*.

**ÞOL-LEYSI**, n. *lack of endurance, unsteadiness*, Grett. 118.

**ÞOLLR**, m. [Ivar Aasen *toll*; cp. þöll, þella], *a fir-tree, esp. a young fir*, see Ivar Aasen, Edda (Gl.); but in poets of trees in general; er und þolli stendr, Vsp. (of an ash); ask-þollr, *an ash-tree*, Lex. Poët.; álms-þollr, *an elm-tree*, id. 2. [A. S. *þol*; Engl. *thole*], *a wooden peg*, Hym. 13 (the peg on which the cauldron was hung); *esp. the thole of a row-boat, the pin on which an oar works, úrar leika í þollum* (Dan. *told*).

II. freq. in poet. circumlocutions of a man: poet. comps.

þollr-þollr, seim-þ., hring-þ., = *a man*, Lex. Poët.

**ÞOL-RAUN**, f. a *trial*, Bs. i. 45.

**ÞOPTA**, see þópta.

**ÞORA**, pres. þori, pret. þórði; subj. þyrði, older þórði; part. þorat (þort?): with neg. and personal suff., þoriga ek, *I dare not*, Vkv.; [cp. Engl. *dare*; the Dan. *turde*, = *to dare*, is formed from the pret.]; *to dare, have the courage to do a thing*; with infin., þoriga ek at segja nema þér einum, Vkv.; þora mun ek þann arm verja, Ó. H. (in a verse); þórði hann ekki at synja þeim gistingar, Fbr. 19; get ek at hann hafi ekki þorat at koma á minn fund, 33; en skal þessi enn gamli þora at sjá í mótt vápnunum, Ld. 280; ek þórði at leggja mál í hattu, Fas. 4; hann þorir at berjask, Gullþ. 50; þora man ek at heimsa fé þetta, Nj. 31; var engi svá grimmr at þyrði á hann at ráða, Fms. ii. 174; þar hafði eigi maðr þorat at nema fyrir landvættum, síðan Hjörleifr var dreppinn, Landn. 272; leaving out the infin., ef þeir fá þann kvíð at þeir mætti eigi ganga enda þórði þeir eigi, Grág. ii. 158. 2. with acc., but only of the pronoun 'þat'; engi myndi þat þora, at segja honum..., *no one would dare that, to tell him...*, Hkr. (pref.); freq., and in mod. usage, eg þori það ekki, *I dare not that, dare not do it*.

**ÞORAN**, f. *daring, courage*, Bs. i. 42, Al. 15; þorannar-raun, Ld. 92; neut., svá mikit þoran, Mar. 491.

**ÞORI**, a, m. so the vellums with a single r; the mod. form is þorri, but less correct, for the word is akin to þyrja, q. v.; *the greater part, main part*, of a crowd, multitude, assembly, or the like; allan þora (thus the vellum) landsins, *the main part of the land*, Fms. vii. 177; allr þori liðsins, Trist.; var þat mestr þori mugsins, viii. 411 (þori, Fb. ii. 687, l. c.); mestr þori var á land rekinn fjárens, Finnab. 244; en mikill þori var þat er þat sögðu eins báðar, Landn., Hb. 320; lætr hann brott



flytja mestan þora fjárins, Al. 28; mestr þori manna, Barl. 26, N. G. L. ii. 418; hann má oss þjóna at miklum þora, for a great deal, Norske Saml.; and so freq. in mod. usage, það er mestr þorri búinn, the most part ready, all but ready.

**ÞORN**, m. [Ulfr. þaurus = ákavða; A. S. þorn; Engl. thorn; O. H. G. and Germ. dorn; Dan. torn] — a thorn; þorna ok þista, Eluc. 45; með þornum, Greg. 31; þorn ok klungi, Stj. 38, 47, passim; hag-þorn, cp. þyrnir.

**II.** metaph. a spike; með hvossum þornum, Sks. 419; esp. the tongue of a buckle, pin of a brooch, hón þóttisk taka þorn einn or serk sínum, Hkr. i; þorninn gekk í sundr í sverðfetlinum, Sturl. iii. 163; þorninn í belti þínu, Pr. 431; poet., þorns þöll, þorna Freyja, þriðr. . . , the fairy of the fibula, i. e. a lady, Lex. Poët., and in mod. usage; þorn-reið, þorn-grund, poet. = a lady, Lex. Poët. 2. the letter þorn (see þ), Skálda 168, Edda ii. 365.

**þorna**, að, to become dry, Glúm. 364, Eb. 260, Bs. i. 339, Ísl. ii. 131, 364, Greg. 58, Al. 95, Sks. 28, Barl. 78, Stj. 589. 2. metaph. in the rhyming phrase, morna ok þorna, to 'peak and pine', Fas. ii. 235.

3. part. þornaðr, dried; dauðr ok þornaðr limr, Fms. i. 229. **þorn-görð**, f. = þornkrúna, Symb. 22, Hom. (St.).

**þorn-krúna**, u, f. a crown of thorns, Ann. 1274.

**ÞORP**, n. [Ulfr. þaurp = άρως, once in Nehem. v. 16; A. S. and Hel. þorp; Old Engl. thorp; O. H. G. and Germ. dorf; Lat. turba is taken to be the same word: this word, we think, was originally applied to the cottages of the poorer peasantry crowded together in a hamlet, instead of each house standing in its own enclosure, like the 'tún' or 'bær' or 'garðr' of the 'búandi', hence þorpari = a churl (see below); the etymological sense being a crowd, throng, as seen in þyrpast, þyrping (qq. v.), as also in Lat. turba:] 1. a hamlet, village, rarely of an isolated farm; fóru þau um kveldit í annat þorp skamt þaðan, . . . þorsteinn hét þar bóndi, Hkr. i. 189 (in East-Norway), Fms. x. 219; margir vóru búendur þar í þorpinu, Ó. H. 151; til Niðaróss, þar var þorp nokkurt sett ok kaupstaðr, Fms. x. 294; um þorp ok um bæi (Scotland), Orkn. 78; in Edda 108, þorp ef þeir eru, . . . 2. when used of foreign countries it means a thorp or village; borgir, kastalar, þorp, Fms. vii. 94; þorp ok tún, Sks. 631; Írar hlaupa saman í eitt þorp, Ld. 78; borg eða þorp, Stj. 96, 183; þar (in Frisland) varð brátt fyrir þeim þorp eitt ok hygðu þar margir bændr, Eg. 528; Lat. villa is rendered 'þorp', Róm. 132, Hom. (St.), (= Matt. xxii. 5); þorpin stóðu á bryggjunum ok mikitt fjölmenni í þeim þorpum (of London), O. H. L. ch. 10: metaph., þrætu-þorp, the abode of quarrel, i. e. the mouth, Fms. vi. (in a verse).

3. the word occurs twice in poets in the same sense as in the Goth., a land; hrágrnar þöll sú er stendr þorpi á, hlýrat henni bórkr né barr, Hm. 49 (here 'þorp' seems to mean a field, fenced place, or garden, as opp. to the 'wood'); þjárr þjóðar falla þorp yfir meyjia Mögþrasi, three great rivers fall over the field of the Nörns, Vpm. 49. **II.** very freq. as the second compd of Dan. local names, as -trup, or -rup dropping the t, Hos-trup, Krá-trup, Kolde-rup, Vins-trup, Sverdrup; but in early Dan. -torp or -thorp, thus Bukke-thorp, Thume-thorp, Ny-thorp = mod. Dan. Nyrup, and in many names of places, see Dipl. Thorkel. passim; so also Engl. -thorp and Germ. -dorf: in Norway such local names are rare, in Iceland still more so, yet a Þorpar, f. pl., occurs in western Iceland, in Stranda-sýsla, called together 'í þorpum'. The reason is that in flat countries cottages lie closer together than in a mountainous country.

**þorpari**, a, m. a cottier, peasant, boor, churl, clown, of the lower peasantry; búandkari eða þ., Fms. ii. 48; þorparar ok verkmenn, opp. to ríkir búendur, Ó. H. 112; þorpari (opp. to haverskr maðr), Sks. 276, 317; 'colonus' and 'miles gregarius' are rendered by þ., Róm. 132, 152; þorpara sonr, þorpara sveinn, a term of contempt, Fms. viii. 221, Fas. i. 150. 2. metaph. a villain, so in mod. usage. COMPS: þorpara-ligr, adj. (-ligr, adv.), boorish, clownish, Hkr. iii. 129, Al. 119. þorpara-skapr, m. clownishness, Sks. 276: mod. villainy.

**þorp-karl**, m. = þorpari, a churl, Fms. x. 372, Þiðr. 231. **þorpkarl-ligr**, adj. churlish, Hkr. iii. 129. **Þorri**, a, m. [perh. from þverra þorri = the month of the waning or 'ebbing' winter] — the name of the fourth winter month, the first after mid-winter; of thirty days, beginning on a Friday and ending on a Saturday inclusively; in the old calendar Þorri is entered as beginning between the 9th and 16th of Jan., and the next month, Goe (q. v.), between the 8th and 15th of Feb., see H. E. i. 595; but in the new style, in Icel. Almanack, the first day of Thorri, 1873, is Friday, Jan. 24, and the last, Saturday, Feb. 22; mið-þorri, the middle of the month Tb., Edda 103, Grág. ii. 306, Rb. 46, Landn. 324: the name of this month is still the common term in Icel., the names of Jan. and Feb. being almost unknown in Icelandic country life; þorra-dægrin þykja löng | þegar hann blæs á norðan, a ditty, see Góí. For the mythical origin of this month, see Orkn. (begin.) and Fb. i. 21, 22. COMPS: þorra-blót, n. the great sacrifice when Thorri begins (in heathen times), Fas. i. 17. þorra-kyrrur, f. pl. calm, frosty weather, said to prevail in this month. þorra-mánuðr, m. the month Thorri, Fb. i. 22, Rb. 516. Þorra-þræll, m. the thrall of Tb., i. e. the last day of Thorri, see Almanack, 1873, Feb. 22.

**ÞORSKR**, m., proncd. þoskr, and spelt so, Edda ii. 623; [Dæ torsk] — a codfish, Edda (Gl.), Grág. ii. 359; passim in old and mod. usage, þorsk-höfuð, þorsk-lifr, þorsk-lysi, a cod's head, liver, or þorska-bitr, m. nickname of a great fisher, Eb.: þorska-fjörðr, a local name in western Icel., Landn.: þorskrifðingar, m. pl. the m from Tb.: þorskrifðinga-saga, u, f., Landn., see Index.

**ÞORSTI**, a, m. [Ulfr. þaurstei = άρστος; A. S. þurst; Dan. tørst; Germ. durst; Engl. thirst] — thirst, Fms. iii. 96, vi. 350; hungur ok þors passim.

**þorst-lauss**, adj. 'thirstless,' having slaked one's thirst, Gsp.

**þorst-látr**, adj. given to thirst, thirsty, Lækn. 471 (spelt þostlátr): food, causing thirst, það or þostlátt.

**þot**, n. [þjóta], a rush; upp-þot, a great uprising, a great stir; sitj; þot (better þrot = þraut) víð e-n, Fas. iii. 177.

**ÞO**, conj. [Goth. þau or þau-b = άν, ni-þau = övñ á; A. S. þeah; En. though; O. H. G. doch; Germ. doch; Dan. dog; the Icel. being a contracted form; this particle was originally pronominal, the þ being a suffix see Grimm's Gramm. iii. 176, 177.]

A. Though, yet, but yet, nevertheless; hefir mér þó tvennt u sýnzt, . . . en þó hefi ek í einum stað á stofnat, Nj. 3; þeir vóru síð bún ok sigldu þó á haf, 281; en þó vil ek mik eigi frá kjósa, Fms. vi. 10 ok fengit þó minna hlut, vii. 256; en ef eigi náir þeim, þá er þó ré at . . . , Grág. i. 207; svá þó (yet so) at biskup væri skaðlauss, Dipl. v. en ef þeir setja lík niðr þó at hváru, nevertheless, N. G. L. i. 347; ei var skeggauss þorvaldr bóndi þinn, ok réttu þó honum bana, Nj. 5 ok vartu þó vetri eltri, Fms. vii. 119. **II.** connected with other particles:

1. er þó, 'as though,' considering that, yet after a or the like; er þó hafði hann tekit við Birni, Eg. 166; er þér þreyt þetta máli þó svá mjök, Fms. vii. 169; er þó buðu þeir honum svá gó kosti, ix. 398; þú hrópar sonu Njáls ok sjálfan hann er þó er mest vei Nj. 68: dropping the particle 'er,' þó hefir hann at sjálfvilja sínu farit þingat á fund yðvarn, Eg. 424; biðja vil ek henni friðar, þó he hón mitt traust sótt, Mork. 204; fari á land heiðit, þó vill hann ei Kristinn vera, N. G. L. i. 341; eigi mun ek drepa þik, þó biðr þú mis unnar, Sks. 740. 2. ok þó, and even; en Simon læzk Guð ver er hann er maðr ok þó illr, S. says he is a god, being a man, a even a bad one, Post. 656 C. 28; mönnum mönnum öfróðum ok | övtrum, ill-informed and unwise to boot, Bs. i. 59; sagði þeim öng frama at drepa fá menn ok þó áðr illa leikna, Fms. ix. 47; væri þ mönnum skyldugt ok þó nauðsynligt, Sks. 45 B; rjúf aldri sætt, . . . c þó sítz á því máli, Nj. 85.

B. þó-at, and contr. þótt, although, even though: separated, þó . . . at, þó er rétt at nýta, at hann sé fyrr skorrinn, it is st right . . . , even though, even in case that . . . K. Þ. K. 134.

I. þó at, although; heimsku mæla skaltu, þó at þú vel hvat vitir, the speakest vain, 'although thou knowest all well,' Em. 3; hann rengi t augum, þó at úskygn væri, Fms. ii. 59; þeir máttu eigi vita hvárt har var á lífi eðr eigi, þó at hann færi þaðan vetr-gamall, i. 185; at a Íslendingum kippi á kyn, þó at vér gangim heldr fyrir blóðu en stríð i. 34: somewhat irregular is the usage in, munu vér því eigi vörkyn öðrum, þó at hér skatyrðisk, we will not excuse others for using bad word Ísl. ii. 384; eigi vanntu framarr en þú áttir, þó at þú hefirdr föður þín thou didst not more than what was right when thou didst avenge thy father Sd. 190. 2. dropping the 'at,' en Sverri studdi hvarki fé né frænc þó (at) hann kæmi ungr ok einmanna ok öllum ókunnginn inn í landit (eov ing he be did young, etc.), Fms. viii. 3; eigi met ek þat til óvörðing þ ek fóstira honum barn, vi. 5; þó þeir sé svá mjök þrengdir at, although they be so oppressed that . . . , Hom. 38; þó þú sérft litlir ættar, Fms. v 10; þó ek gefi yðr frjálsa, id.

**III.** contracted þótt = þóat, although; with subj., þótt hón hafi . . . , Grág. i. 228; varðar þat skóggang þótt þat verði fjörbaugs-garð, ef þat færi eitt saman, ii. 10; halda mátt þessu sæti, þótt hón komi sjálf til, Nj. 6; þetta væri at visu lög, þótt fáir kunni, 237; þó (yet still) hafa húsfreyjur verit góðar, þótt (although) eigi hafi staðit í mannráðum, 53 (repeating the particle þó); er ek hild aldri þótt dreipizk, 85; en létr hann eigi gjalda, þótt hann hefndi bróðu síns, Eg. 174; at Erikr konungr lét sér öðpokka í, þótt Hákon konungr lét brenna Vermaland, that king H. had burned W., Fms. x. 27; eng maðr skal banna fjörbaugs-manni, þótt fé eigi at þeim, Grág. i. 90 — special usages, at hann væri at visu mestr laga-maðr, þótt reyna þyrfti even if that should be tried, Nj. 237; nær ætla ek þat lögum íra þótt þeir kalli fé þetta vágrek, Ld. 76.

2. as a Latinism with a verb following; gef þú mér þó at óverðugri, da mibi quamvis indigna Stj.; dreifðum ver guðs úvini þótt með drépi ranglátra, Már. 9 ef tveir menn eigu búa saman ok hafa þeir öngan gríðimann ok er þótt (nevertheless) réttir annarr þeirra í kvöð, Grág. ii. 44; þetta þó (but this is very rare); skorti þar eigi mjólk, þótt hann hefði vitad hvers ví þurfti, as if he had known, Finn. 234.

4. suffixing -tú (i. e. thou) although thou; ekki fer ek at, þóttú hafir svelt þik til fjár, Nj. 18 muntú þykkja róskr maðr, þóttú hafir ratað í stórvirki þetta, 257. þóat, see þó (B).

**ÞÓF**, n. a beating or thickening of cloth; Bárðr minn á Jökli leggstus



þáð mitt, Ísl. þjóðs., and freq. in mod. usage.

## II. metaph.

*perisome, endless struggle*; leiðisk mér þóf þetta, Nj. 92, Sturl. i. 101, rett. 134; þar kemr enn þófinu, at ..., Fms. xi. 429, Grett.

þófari, a, m. a *stamper*.

þófi, a, m. *felp*; þeir skáru sér stakka ór þófum, Bs. i. 667, passim.

þóf, of felt used as a *saddle-cloth*; þófa á tvá hesta, Vm. 77; slær við beisli, lætr þófa á bak hestinum, Hrafn. 7; hann léttr öðlunum upp af þófánum, Sturl. iii. 295.

þófa, f. *felt hood*, Fms. iv. 76, ix. 445, Nj. 179. COMPDS: þófa-höttur, m. a *felt hood*, Sturl., Bs. i. 667.

þófa, ad, to *thicken*, of cloth, etc.

þókanan, f. a *pleasure*; vel-þókanan, *good-will*.

þóknask, ad, dep. [þykkja, þótti, cp. þokki], to be *pleased*; vita versu Frey þóknisk til þín, Fms. ii. 74; Ólafí þóknadisk vel tal þeirra, i. was well pleased with their talk, i. 220; þóknadisk hvárt öðru vel, 22, N. G. L. ii. 421.

ÞÓPTA, u, f., better þopta, for optar, þopta make a rhyme; now *undated þóttá*:—a *rowing bench*, aptir stökk þjóð um þoptur, Hallfr.; essi maðr var hárr á þoptu, Fms. ii. 180; mörk fyrir þoptu hverja, þat eita þoptu-gjöld, N. G. L. i. 103; allit., þóptu ok þilju, Grág., passim. þópti, a, m. a *bench-fellow*, Edda (Gl.).

Þórðr, m., gen. Þórðar, a pr. name, see Þórr (B).

Þór-ðuna, u, f. a mod. poet. word, from Dan. *torden*, the din of Thor, c. *thunder*, Bjarni.

ÞÓRR, m., gen. Þórs, dat. and acc. Þór, but Þóri dat., Bragi; in *unic inscriptions* spelt þur; [A. S. *þunor*; Engl. *thunder*; North. E. *runner*; Dutch *donder*; O. H. G. *donar*; Germ. *donner*; Hel. *thunar*; an. *Tor*, in *tor-den*; cp. Lat. *tono* and *tonitrus*; the word Þór-r is therefore formed by absorption of the middle *n*, and contraction of an older syllabic þonor into one syllable, and is a purely Scandinavian form; hence in A. S. charters or diplomas it is a sure sign of forgery when times compd with þur- appear in deeds pretending to be of a time earlier than the Danish invasion in the 9th century; although in later times they abound; the Engl. Thurs-day is a later form, in which the phonetic rule of the Scand. tongue has been followed; perh. it is a North. E. form. here is a short essay by Jacob Grimm on the etymology of this word.]

A. The god Thor, the god of thunder, keeper of the hammer, the ever-fighting slayer of trolls and destroyer of evil spirits, the friend of mankind, the defender of the earth, the heavens, and the gods, for without Thor and his hammer the earth would become the helpless prey of the giants. He was the consecrator, the hammer being the cross or holy sign of the ancient heathen, hence the expressive phrase of a heathen Danish Runic stone, þurr vigi þessi runar, 'Thor, consecrate these Runes!' Rafn 193. Thor was the son of mother Earth; *lust*, hot-tempered, without fraud or guile, of few words and ready roke,—such was Thor, the favourite deity of the ancients. The finest legends of the Edda, and the best lays (the lays of Hymir, Thrym, and Vafþrúdnir) refer to Thor, see the Edda passim, Eb. the first chapters—hann varðveitti þar í eyinni Þórs-hof, ok var mikill vin Þórs, ... hann lékk til fréttar við Þór ástvin sinn ..., Eb.; Helgi var bláinn í trú, hann trúði á Krist, en hét á Þór til sjófara ok harðræða, Landn. 206. or a head of Thor carved on the high-seat pillars, see Eb., Fbr.: or on *talisman*, Fs. 97.

B. COMPS OF PROPER NAMES.—The name of Thor has always been thought to sound well, and is much used in pr. names; (hann átti) on er Steinn hét, þann svein gaf Þórólfr Þór vin sínun ok kallaði Þór-ein, Eb.; uncompd only in the form Þórir of a man, Þóra of a woman, at common in compds, where in mod. usage the vowel is sounded long before a vowel, and before *b* and *d*, elsewhere short, but in old times it has no doubt *ó* throughout;—thus, as a prefix, Þór-álfr, Þórólfr, Þórrarr, Þór-ariann, Þór-oddr, Þór-haddr, Þór-halli, Þór-allr; but Þór-bergr, Þór-björn, Þór-brandr, Þór-annr, Þór-auntr, Þór-geirr, Þór-gestr (Þórgeistingar, the family of Th., b.), Þór-grinnr, Þór-gils, Þór-gnfr, Þór-kell (qs. Þorketill), Þór-lákr (sounded Þollákr, Bs. i. 356, l. 18, and so in mod. usage), Þór-leifr, Þór-leikr, Þór-ljótr, Þór-móðr, Þór-mundr (Dan. *unic stone*), Þór-steinn (sounded Þosteinn, and often spelt so in *ter vellums*), Þór-valdr, Þór-varðr, Þór-víðr; of women, Þór-v, Þór-arna, Þór-anna, Þór-gríma, Þór-gunna, Þór-halla, Þór-hildir, Þór-unn, Þór-dís, Þór-gerðr, Þór-björg, Þór-katla, Þór-ný, Þór-veig, Þór-vör.

2. as a suffix, -þórr, -þóra, -þórr, -þóra, -Þór-órr, qs. Arn-þórr and Arn-óra, Stein-ðórr, Hall-ðórr and Hall-dóra, Berg-þórr and Berg-þóra, Ey-þórr and Ey-þóra, Haf-þórr. Of all these names, three demand special mention, viz. Þórðr, being a contr. qs. Þór-róðr (as Bárðr = Bár-róðr), the old uncontr. form occurs in poems of the 10th century, e.g. Þórðr vinon óra, Korm. 132; so *ghvat* calls his own father Þórðr (dissyll.), yet he makes it rhyme as if contracted (Þórðr er var forðum), so Þórðr skorðu, Bjarn. (in a verse): the other name is Þórríðr, a fem. name, a weakened form for Þóríðr, Íb. 363 (qs. Þór-ríðr, like Sig-ríðr); thirdly, Þýrrí, a fem. name, weakened from Þór-vé, or still older Þór-veig, mod. Dan. *Thyra*,

see Landn. 309; Þurvi (þiurvi), gen. þurviar, on Runic stones.

## II.

in local names, Þóra-mörk, Þóra-nes, Þóra-á, Landn. 134; whence Þórs-nes-ingar, the men from Th., Landn. 134; and Þóra-ness-land, -þing, Eb., Landn., Korm.: Þórnesinga-góðord, Landn. 134; Þórs-engi, n., i. e. Þórs-vengi, = *Thorseng* in Finsen, Denmark.

C. COMPS: Þór-dagr, m. [A. S. *Þors-dæg*; O. H. G. *Donners-tac*, *Toniris-tag*; mid. Germ. *Donner-tac*, and *Donner-tag*, Dutch *Donder-dag*; Swed.-Dan. *Torsdag*; in Engl. also contr. *Thursday*] = *Thursday*, dies Jovis, N. G. L. ii. 247, Rf. 172, Fms. ix. 317; þannir Helgi-þórsdagr, *Holy Thursday*, *Ascension Day*, Jk. 11. time is 566. D. N.; Skiri-þórsdagr, Dan. *Skjertor-dag*, *Thursday* in *Passion-week*, passim. Þóra-hani, a, m. a bird, cp. Óðinn-hani. Þóra-hof, n. the temple of Jove, Clem., Al.

þótt, although, see þó (B. III).

ÞÓTTI, a, m. [Engl. *thought*], *thought*, *mind*; geð þótti, hugg-þótti, disposition. 2. *haughtiness*, *anger*; engi þótti ná oftrúpp, Karl. 210.

Mar.: and so in mod. usage, compds: þóttalígr, adj. *rude* and *haughty*. þóttá-fullr, adj. *arrogant*.

þóttir, m. = þótti; í föstum þótt (= or þökk?), in a *surly mood*, Stet.; mæla sinn þótt, to tell one's mind, Fb. i. 50.

þóttú, although thou, see þó (B. III. 4).

þramlast, ad, dep. = þerlast, D. N. i. 317.

ÞRAMMA, ad, to *lumber along*, *walk heavily*, like a bear, Fas. iii. 275, Hallfred (Fs. 105), Ísl. ii. 272 (in a verse).

þramnan or þrömmun, f. a *lumbering along*, Am. 17.

ÞRAM-VALR, m. [Germ. *dram*; Lat. *trab-s*, see Grimm, Dict. ii. 1332]:

—a 'beam-bark', i. e. a *ship*, poet., Leidarv. 16.

ÞRAP, m. = þrapt, [cp. Engl. to *thrap* = to wrangle.]

þrapt, n. a *quarrel*, Edda 110; cp. þráttá and þræta.

þras, n. a *quarrel*, *litigation*; opt er þras á þingum, Hallgr.: en idle

quarrelling; þetta er ljóta þrasíð! leiðinda-þras, a  *tiresome wrangle*.

ÞRASA, pres. þrasi, [O. H. G. *drason*], to talk big, make a bold show;

hvi þrasi þú svá, þórr? Ls. 59.

2. mod. to quarrel, wrangle.

Þrasi, a, m. (= þrasi), a pr. name, Landn.

þrasir, m. [cp. Ulf. *þrasa-balþei* = *pugnacity*, *temerity*], a *sturdy fighter*; in poet. compds, líf-þrasir (one who is hard to kill?), ór-þrasir, dólg-þrasir.

þraska, ad, to rummage, better þrüska; þótti henni þraskað um lífþyli sín, Grett. 141 C.

þrauka, ad, to bold on *sturdily*, *stubbornly*.

ÞRAUT, f. a *struggle*, *great exertion*, *labour*, *hard task*; þú sel manninn fram, ok lát mik eigi þurfa þraut til, Ld. 44; leggt á mik nokkura yfirbót eða þraut, Fms. i. 119; svá mikla þraut at leiða mikit lið í orrostuna apr, x. 371; þola þrautir, Al. 92, Sks. 23 new Ed.; göra þraut til e-s, to try hard; ok mun ek nú eigi optarr þraut til göra, Lv. 69; in legends (such as that of Hercules) the labour or 'task' to be performed is called þraut, Bret. 22, 24; nú mun ek göra sem fornið menn, at ek mun láta þik vinna til ráða-hags þessa þrautir nökkurar, Eb. 132; leggja þraut fyrir e-n; thus, e.g. the twelve labours of Hercules are 'þrautir.'

II. with prepp.; í þraut, in or with a *desperate struggle*, in the end, finally; ódrjúgr í allar þrautir, opp. to 'í fyrstunni,' Fms. viii. 134; öruggir í allri þraut, i. 305; hann gekk undan þeim í þraut, Eb. 320; at vísa djöflum til þrautar við mik, Fms. i. 305; eigi munu vér sigrask á þeim til þrautar, Fær. 75; berjask til þrautar, to fight to the end, Fas. ii. 535, Hkr. iii. 90, Fms. vi. 256. þrautar-laust, n. adj. without a struggle, easily, Fms. ii. 268, vi. 160.

þraut-góðr, adj. *persevering*, Rd. 308, Sks. 383, Fs. 161, 184.

þraut-laust, n. adj.; var þat eigi þ., it was not without a struggle, Eb. 172, Fas. ii. 478.

ÞRÁ, pres. þrái, pret. þráði, [Engl. *throe*], to feel *throe*, to long, pant after; þrár hann ok sýtir eptir þeim, Stj. 76; sýnti ok þrándi eptir honum, 195; slá ekki slíku á þik, at þrá eptir einni konu, Ísl. ii. 250; þá skal ekki lengi þrá til þess er þú skal ekki tíu, Gisl. 99; with acc. Ketilríðar er Viglundr þráði, Bárð. 165.

II. [þrá, n.], reflex. to persevere, be obstinate in a thing; en ef þeir þrásk á ok látask hrárigir fyrri hefja, N. G. L. i. 64; en alls þú þrásk á hölm-göngu þessa, Karl. 90 (þrár svá mjök, v. l.)

þrá, n. a *throe*, *hard struggle*, *obstinacy*; en ef menn vilja þrá sitt til leggja, ok vilja heldr vera í banni en laum taka, H. E. i. 238; ef hann stendr í því með þrá, 232; ef þú staðfestisk í þínu þrá, Stj. 285; Ráfn harðnaði í sínu þrá við biskup, Bs. i. 761.

2. the phrase, í þrá, in defiance of; gördi þat hver í þrá öðrum, in spite of, in defiance of one another, Sturl. ii. 12; honum þótti þat mann-skáði mikill, ok mjök gört í þrá sér, and in his despite, in order to thwart him, O. H. 94; ganga á þrá, to veer round and become contrary, of wind: því næst þókk veðr á þrá, ok rak þá inn apr undir Niðarhölm, Fms. ii. 207.

þrás, f. [þreyja], a *throe*, *pang*, *longing*; mikillípa þrás eðr helstríð, Stj. 38; bül er beggja þrás, Ls. 59; ljótar norrir skópu oss langa þrás, Skv. 3. 7; leggja þrás á e-t, to yearn after a thing, Flöv. 77; þrár harðar er hefi til þíns gamans, Fms. 50; margr fær þrás fyrir litla stundar-lýsn, Mag.



B. [A.S. *præa* or *preow*, in *lic-præwere* = a leper; cp. A.S. *præwer*, a martyr; rottenness, decay; in *lik-præ*, 'body-decay,' leprosy.

**PRÁÐR**, m., gen. *práðar*, dat. *práði*, pl. *práðir*, *práðr*, Sks. l. c., Pr. 411; acc. *práðu*: [A.S. *præd*: Engl. *thead*; Germ. *drabt*; Dutch *draad*; Dan. *traad*: the root verb is in A.S. *prawan*; O.H.G. *drabjan*; Engl. *throw* in *ibrowster*; Germ. *dreben*; Lat. *torquere*]:—a thread, end; raður *práðr*, Fms. v. 319; landit skalf sem á *práði léki*, Fas. i. 424; var *práðr* bundinn við sporðinn, Fms. vi. 296; öðrum *práði* batt hann fyrir framan ..., Bs. i. 644; nál ok *práðr*, Pr. 411; *práðrinn*, Rb. 472; hör-*práðr*, silki-*práðr*, Bs. i. 644, O.H.L. 73; örlags-*práðuna*, Al. 79; *práðar-endi*, a thread's end; *práðar-spotti*.  
2. naut. term, the brails of a sail (?); nálar margar ok ærna *práðr* eða sviptingar, Sks. 30 B; *práða-ríða*; eyrir við líksíma hvert, eyri fyrir *práða-ríðu* hverja, eyri fyrir hanka hvern, N.G.L. i. 101.

*prái*, a, m. *staleness*. II. *obstinacy* = *prá*, n.  
*práinn*, m., dat. *práni*, a pr. name, Landn., Nj.  
*práliga*, adv. *obstinately*, Fb. ii. 50, Fms. ii. 167, x. 277. 2. *frequently*, *incessantly*, Stj. 157, Fb. ii. 50.

*práligr*, adj. *very frequent*, Stj. 80.  
*prána*, ad, to become decomposed (*prár*).  
*prándr*, m., *Prándheimr*, *Drondheimr*, see *Próndr*, *Próndheimr*.  
**PRÁR**, *prá*, *prátt*, adj. *stubborn*, *obstinate*, mostly in a bad sense; *prár* ok kappsamir, Ísl. ii. 368; miklu er hann ráðgari ok *prárr* á þat sem hann vill fram fara, Fms. vi. 382; en þeir er *prástir* vóru á sitt mál víldu þerjask, viii. 411, freq. in mod. usage. 2. neut. *prátt* as adv., frequently; hvat vit munum tala svá *prátt* á kveldum, Fms. vi. 394, viii. 436; finnask þar *prátt* raðir gímsinar, Stj. 72; *prátt-nefndr*, often named, Fb. 446; *prátt* ok iðugliga, D. N. i. 195.

B. COMPS, constantly: *prá-beiting*, f. a beating-up to the wind, a naut. term; ef menn beita *prábeitingu*, Jb. 399. *prá-bœnn*, adj. *begging* hard, Stj. 206, Post. *prá-fylginn*, adj. *persevering*, Fas. iii. 195. *prá-girni*, f. a contentious spirit, *obstinacy*, Hým., Fb. iii. 246, Blas. 49, Fms. v. 239, Hkr. ii. 237. *prá-gjarnr*, adj. *obstinate*, Akv. 43. *prá-gjarnliga*, adv. *repeatedly*, *over and over again*, Gkv. 2.17, 31. *prá-halda*, hélt, to hold fast, stick to, Fb. i. 228. *prá-haldr*, adj. *obstinate*, *stubborn*, Fms. i. 305, Orkn. 34. *prá-kelkinn*, adj. (-kelkni, f.), *dogged*, *obstinate*, *pig-headed*. *prá-látr*, adj. *stubborn*, Stj. 449, Fb. ii. 261. *prá-leikr*, m. *perseverance* in, Al. 119. *prá-liga* (q. v.), adv. *frequently*. *prá-ligr* (q. v.), adj. *frequent*, *incessant*. *prá-liffr*, adj. *tenacious of life*, Yt. *prá-lyndi*, f. *stubbornness*, Fms. vii. 21, viii. 436, x. 292, 306, Glúm. 358, Fs. 36, 49, Bret. *prá-lyndr*, adj. *obstinate*, *stubborn*, Finn. 348, Fms. x. 177, 292, Fs. 166, Stj. 230. *prá-læti*, n. = *prályndi*, Karl. 540. *prá-mæli*, n. a bandying of words, Am. 103. *prá-reip*, n. *tight*, *strong ropes*, Sól. 77. *prá-rækligr*, adj. *obstinate*, *obstinate*, Róm. 336. *prá-sam-liga*, adv. *very frequent*, Ísl. ii. 363, Fms. x. 307. *prá-seta*, u, f. *sitting one out*, Fms. viii. 441, Jb. 278. *prá-viðri*, n. a constant adverse wind, Norske Saml. v. 159. *prá-yrði*, n. = *prámæli*, Barl. 125.

C. *prár*, *prá*, *prátt*, *decomposed*, *stale*; *prátt* kjöt, *prár* fiskr, *stale fish*; lík-*prár*, 'flesh-rotten,' leprosy.

*prátta*, ad, = *prætta*, q. v.; [Germ. *dratzen*, whence later *trotzen*]:—to quarrel, dispute; eg vil nú ekki þar um *prátta*, Grönd.

*prátta*, f. a dispute, difference.

**PREF**, n. a kind of upper floor where corn is stored (see *prefi*); stofunni með kofum ok *prefinu* sem þar er víðr fast, austasta búðinni undir stofunni, D. N. iv. 520; *prefit* yfir forstofunni, i. 275, v. 342, vi. 84. 2. in the metaph. phrase, koma á *pref*, to come on the floor, to come in; kemr nú á *pref* um draumana þegar er lengir nóttina, when the night grew long, the (dismal) dreams came again, Gisl. 44. II. mod. a wrangle, dispute; mál-*pref*.

*prefa*, ad, to wrangle, dispute; hvað ertu' að *prefa*!

*pre-falda*, ad, to triple, Alg., Sks. 675.

*pre-faldan*, f. a making threefold, Alg.

*prefaldliga*, adv. *trebly*, Post. 645. 68.

*prefaldr*, adj. *threefold*, Ísl. ii. 104, Anecd. 30, Sks. 182, 449, 458.

*pref-búð*, f. = *pref*, D. N. v. 291.

*prefi*, a, m. [A.S. *praf*; Engl. *thrave* = a number of two dozen, Johnson]:—a number of sheaves, a *thrave*, Edda ii. 491; cp. Dan. 'en trave korn'; in the phrase, *raunlitið kemst oft á prefa*, small efforts soon make a shock, i. e. small matters soon grow into a quarrel, Mk. v. or is the metaph. for pref? cp. Gisl. 44 (above s. v. *pref*).

**PREFIÐ**, ad, [prifa], to touch, feel with the hand; far þú hingat ok vil ek þ. um þik, Ísl. ii. 342, 343 (of a blind woman); föstra Helga var því við at þ. um menn að enn til vígs færi, Korm. 4; hann *preifaði* þar nörn ok tók þá á sverðs-hjólum, Ld. 204; myrkr þat at þ. má um, Eluc.; þ. í hönd e-m, to shake one's hands, Ísl. ii. 207; hann *preifaði* um hendr þeim ok strauk um lófana, Fms. vi. 73.

*preifast* fyrir, to feel for oneself, to grope along, Fms. v. 95.

*preifanligr*, adj. *tangible*, Mar.

**PREK**, n., in poets *prekr*, m.; *meiri* varð þinn *prekr* en þeira, ... sinn *prekr*, ... þú hefir vandan þik dýrum *prekr*, ... miuna *prekr* (dat.), Ó. H.

(in a verse, see Lex. Poët.); slíkan *prekr*, Jd. 11; jöfnum *prekr*, Fms. v. 423; þann muntú *prekr* drygja, Hbl.; eljun, *prekr*, *nenning*, Edda 109 mikill *prekr* ok afi, Sks. 159 new Ed.:—*piib*, *strengib*, courage, for *titute*, eigi höfum vér *prekr* til at berjask við þorstein, Korm. 236 um rökscan mann þann er vel væri at *preki* búinn, Fms. vii. 227. (her it is evidently neut., for if masc. it would drop the i); ef þú hefi eigi *prekr* til, *courage*, Nj. 31; hafa *prekr* ok hugborð til e-s, Fms. vii. 143; hafa *prekr* við e-m, to be a match for, Fs. 125, Fbr. 111 new Ed.

COMPS: *prek-förðadr*, part. *uif* failing courage, Jd. *prek* lauss, adj. *pitiless*, Sd. 151, Fbr. 212. *prek-leysi*, n. *pitilessness*, lack of fortitude, Ó. H.

*prek-liga*, adv. *strongly*, *stoutly*, Sks. 631, 633. *prek-ligr*, adj. *strong*, *stout* of frame, Fms. ii. 84, vii. 19

63, O.H.L. 139, Ld. 16, 120. *prek-lyndr*, adj. *strong-minded*

*prek-maðr*, m. a stout, strong man, Niðrst. 6. *prek-mikill*, adj.

*strong*, *valiant*, Fbr. 212 (in mod. usage of character). *prek-nenn-*

*inn*, adj. *valiant*, Halfrid. *prek-ramr*, adj. *strong*, *powerful*, Geisli

*prek-samr*, adj. *bold*, Geisli. *prek-stjarna*, u, f. a star of might

Rb. 110. *prek-störr* = *prekmikill*, Lex. Poët. *prek-virkir*, n. a

deed of derring-do, Fbr. 49, Nj. 183, Grett. 116.

*prekaðr*, part. *worn*, *exhausted* by over-exertion or from being tossed by wind, waves, fire, or the like, Fms. ii. 87, vi. 325; þeir vóru *prek* aðir mjök af eldi, Orkn. 318, *passim*: in Stj. 387, for 'preka,' read breka (?).

*prekinn*, adj. *enduring*; *prekinn* við vás ok vökur, Róm. 330. 2

in mod. usage, *stout* of frame.

*prekkóttir*, adj. *dirty*, Fs. 158, Fms. v. 230.

*prekr*, m. [Germ. *dreck*], *filth*, Lat. *merda*, Stj. 247, Mar., *passim*.

*prekkugr*, adj. = *prekkóttir*, Fas. iii. 583.

*premill*, m., in swearing, hver *premillinn*! see *tramar*, p. 639.

*premjarr*, f. pl. a part of the sword, but unknown what, Edda (Gl.); the sword is called *premjja* *linnr*, *vöndr*, *svell*, = the snake, wand, ice, of the p., etc., Lex. Poët.

*prennng*, f. a trinity, esp. in eccl. sense, the Trinity, Fms. i. 281, x.

171, Skálda, and in mod. usage, Vidal., Pass., etc. (Heilög *prennng*);

*prennngar-messa* = *Trinity-Sunday*, Fms. ix. 372.

**PRENNR**, adj. (also *prinnr*), *triple*, *threefold* (see *tvennr*); *prennr*

*búningr*, Dipl. iii. 4; einn *Guð* í *prennngu*, *prennan* í einingu, Fms. i.

281; plur. in distrib. sense, *munnaugar prennar*, Dipl. iii. 4; *prennar*

*tyltir* í fjórðungi hverjum, Nj. 150, Eg. 341; með *prennum* greinum,

Stj. 37; þessa ómagá *prennna*, Grág. i. 275; þetta eru *prenn* verð, *þrice*

*the prize*, Ld. 30, 146, Hkr. iii. 408; *prenn* mann-gjöld, Nj.; *prennar*

*sátir*, Orkn. 48; *prennar* niundr, Hkv. Hjörv.; *prenni*, indecl. (cp. *tvenni*),

Anecd. 58; fjór *prenni*, *three lives*, Rekst. COMPS: *prennas-konar*

and *prennas-slaga*, of three kinds. *prennis-kyms*, id., Barl. 131.

**PREP**, n. a ledge or shelf-like basis or footing, in a wall or pavement;

skal hann (the wall) taka í öxl manni af þrepi, Grág. ii. 262;

sjáandi hvar fjáðinn sitr á þrepi einu, Mar., and so in mod. usage:

*metaph.*, en þó var sem nokkurt þrep kenndisk á leggnum, of a tumor,

Bs. i. 376.

*prep-skjöldr*, a false form for *preskjöldr*, q. v.

**PRESKJA**, t, *priskja* and *pryskva* are less correct forms; [Ulf. *priskjan*

= *álööv*; A.S. *perscan*; Engl. *thresb*; O.H.G. *drescan*; Germ. *dres-*

*chen*; Swed. *törksa*; Dan. *tærksa*; Lat. *tero*; Gr. *τερο*]:—to thresh,

D. N. vi. 196; *priskja* (sic) *korn*, Fms. viii. 96 (*pryskva*, v. l.)

*preskjöldr*, m. [this word is derived from *preskja* and *völlr*, and

prop. means a *threshing-floor*, because in ancient times the floor at the

entrance was used for threshing, but it then came to mean the block of

wood or stone beneath the door, doorsill or *thresbold*; and that in ancient

times it was so, is borne out by phrases as, *Grima sat á preskeldi*, Fbr.;

or, *stíga yfir preskeldinn*, Eb. l. c.; or, *preskeldrinn* var hár fyrir durun-

um, O.H.L. 85; see the references. The latter part of the compd,

*-öldr*, is from a time when the older *ld* had not as yet become assimilated

into *ll*. The word is declined like *völlr*; nom. *preskjöldr*, or, dropping the

*j*, *preskjöldr*; acc. *preskjöld* or *preskjöld*, Bs. i. 44, Fms. v. 140, Fbr. 14,

Korm. 10, Eb. 220, Fs. 68, Edda ii. 122, Hkr. iii. 116, N.G.L. i. 18,

431; dat. *preskjöldi*, Fms. ii. 149, Fbr. 98 new Ed., N.G.L. i. 18, 431;

in rhymes *elðhúss preskjeldi*, Kormak; nom. plur. *preskjeldir*, Bs. i. 736;

acc. *preskjöldu*, Stj. 436 (spelt *prescavildo*): examples are wanting of

gen. sing. and plur. 2. but as the etymology was forgotten, the

forms soon got confused, e.g. the curious various readings to N.G.L.

ii. 110, *preskjöldi*, *preskjaldra*, *preskjaldra*, *preskjaldra*, *preskjöldi*, *preskjöldi*,

*preskjöldi*, all dat.: acc. sing. changing *ö* into *e*, *preskjeldr*, Stj. 436 (Cod. A):

dat. changing *e* into *i*, *preskjöldi* (as if from *skjöldr*), H.E. i. 496, N.G.L.

ii. l. c. The form *preskjöldr*, found in mod. Icel. books, is a bad attempt

at an etymology, as if it were derived from *prep* and *skjöldr*. The form

*tréskjöldrinn*, O.H.L. 85. l. 21, is prob. merely a scribe's error. 3.

at last came the mod. form *pröskuldur*, declined as a regular substantive

(like *Höskuldur*), Sturl. iii. 33; [A.S. *perscwald* or *perscald*; Engl. *thres-*

*bold*; Dan. *tærskel*; O.H.G. *dircscuili*.]

B. A *thresbold*, *passim*, see above. 2. metaph. an *isthmus* or

ridge flooded at high water, between the mainland and an island; þeir



frú inn til Arneyjar-sunds . . . ; var þar svá til farit at þröskuldr lá á andinu, en djúpt at tvá vega, var þar ríðit at fjörum, en eigi flóðum, tutt. iii. 33 (the ridges leading to the island Langey, in Skarðströnd in western Icel., are still locally called 'þröskuldr').

**II. metaph.** is a gramm. term, a figure of speech, when one word ends and the next begins with the same consonant; þenna löst köllu vér þrasköld, Skálda Edda ii. 122; þrasköld, 412, l. c.)

**ÞRETTÁN**, thirteen, passim.

**ÞRETTÁNDI**, the thirteenth, passim.

**ÞRETTÁNDI**, or the 6th day of Jan., is in Icel. called 'þrettándi,' in Engl. *Twelfth Night*; see Icel. Almanack.

**ÞRETTÁN-SÖSSA**, u. f. a thirteen-oared ship, N. G. L. i. 99, Fms. ix. 470.

**ÞRETTUGANDI**, -undi, the thirtieth, Rb. 1812. 49, MS. 732. 7.

**ÞRÉ-VETR**, adj. (in mod. usage also **ÞRÉ-VETRA**, indecl.), three winters i. e. years, old, Eg. 147, Hkr. iii. 188, Fms. i. 77, Ld. 56, Orkn. 278, Grág. i. 503, ii. 122, 258, Jb. 196.

**ÞREYING**, f. a patient waiting; göra sér e-ð til af-þreyingar, in order to ill the time.

**ÞREYJA**, pres. þrey, þreyr, mod. þreyi, þreyir; pret. þreyði; [A. S. *reowan*; cp. the Engl. subst. *throe*].—to feel for, desire, yearn after; m. inn átta (viz. vetr) allan þráðu, Vkv.; löng er nótt . . . hve um reyja'k þrjár, Skm. 42; ek þrey um aldr, Fms. v. 231 (in a verse); ekki reyr ek at þeim þegni, I long not for him, Fas. ii. 336; þreyja eptir inni konu, Ísl. ii. 250 (Cod. B. þrá Cod. A); ey þreyandi, ever panting, ldl. 46.

**2. to wait patiently, endure**; in which sense the word is still used, e. g. þrey, þol og líð, bið, vona og bið, bölið fær góðan enda, Hallgr. þreyja, u. f. endurance, patience; eg hefði ekki þreyju til þess. þreyju-tuss, adj. impatient.

**ÞREYNGING**, f. affliction; see þröngving, Fb. ii. 195.

**ÞREYNGJA**, ð, to þrong; see þröngva.

**ÞREYTA**, t, [þraut], to prosecute a case stoutly, to strive, struggle, i. a race, task, labour; þreyta leik, rás, kapp-sigling við e-n, to contend in a game, run a race with one, or the like, Edda 34, Fms. vi. 269, 40; þ. á drykkjuna, to contend in drinking, have a drinking-bout, dda 34; þ. rás, to run a race, id.: þ. e-t með kappmælum, to dispute eagerly, Fms. i. 11; þreyttu þeir þetta með kappmælum þar til er hvárir-reggju vápnauðusk, vi. 136; er þér þreytið þetta mál svá mjök, vii. 169; þeir þreytti Rútr þat með kappi en með lögum . . . at þeir þreytti þat ekki með sér, Nj. 31; jarlarnir þreyttu þetta með sér, it came to high words between them, Hkr. i. 87; þ. lög um e-t, to contend at law, Fms. ii. 132, 135; þeir þreyttu (*tried hard*) at komask í borgina, Edda; reyta heim, to strive to get home, K. þ. K. 94; ef þú þreytir vel á orðriki, if thou strivest well in this life, Mar.; þreyta hest sporum, to wrick the horse with the spurs, Karl. 92.

**2. hence in mod. usage, to wear out, exhaust**; in old writers it seems not to occur in this sense, except as pass.; öfin þreyttusk, were exhausted, Bret. ch. 4: part., þótt ann sé mjök at þreytt, sorely tired, Nj. 64.

**ÞREYTA**, u. f. wear and tear, exhaustion, freq. in mod. usage.

**ÞREYTI**, m. a contender, one who strives, Lex. Poët.

**ÞREYTI**, m. lassitude, Greg. 43, Stj. 490, v. l.

**ÞREYTR**, part. [Dan. *træt*], exhausted, worn out, Fb. i. 483; very freq. in mod. usage, sár-þreytr, dauð-þreytr, ó-þreytr, fresh, etc.

**ÞRÍÐI**, sounded þrjú, gen. dat. acc. þrjú; pl. þrjú: [A. S. *þrydda*; orth. E. *third*].—the third, Nj. 32, Eg. 168, 220, 279, 537, and passim. COMPS: þrjúja-bræðri or -bræðra, adj., also used as a noun, fifth busins (male), cp. annara-bræðra (see annar), Grág. i. 285, ii. 172, 173, 88, 246, Bs. i. 10.

**ÞRÍÐI-DAGR** (mod. **ÞRÍÐJU-DAGR**), m. the third day, i. e. Tuesday, Orkn. 322, K. Á. 182, Rb. 112 (see the remarks to agr).

**ÞRÍÐJA-VAKA**, u. f. the 'third wake,' i. e. the 8th day of July, N. D. passim (see Fr.).

**II. Þrði** is one of the names of Óðin, dda 3; þrjúja þing, = Valhalla or the Einherjar, Ýt.

**ÞRÍÐJUNG**, m. the third part of a thing, Nj. 3, Eg. 57, 266, Fms. i. o, N. G. L. i. 421, Grág. i. 156, passim.

**II.** as a political division, the third part of a shire, A. S. *Þritbing*, low Lat. *Tritbinga*, a 'bridging' (cp. the Yorkshire *Ridings*), in Icel. every þing (q. v.) was subdivided into three parts (i. e. there were three 'godords' in each þing); ríðjungs-madr, an inmate or liegeman of such a 'riding', Grág. i. 16; ríðjungs vestr, domicile in a 'riding' (referring to the þingfesti, q. v.), 14; in Norway a church-division, fjórðungs menn eða þrjúðungs, N. G. L. 133.

COMPS: þrjúðungs-auki, a, m. an increase by a third, a law phrase, a joint property, where one partner (e. g. a wife) is entitled to a third part, N. G. L. i. 233.

**ÞRÍÐJUNGAR-FÉ**, n. = þrjúðungsauki; cyldi öll þessi kúgildi þrjúðungar-fé vera, Dipl. i. 7; tju kúgildi, þ. iii. 1; þá er Gísli skyldur kirkju sex hundruð í þ. 7; gefandi Hamar ok akka ok tuttugu hundrða í þrjúðungar-fé, iv. 8; tuttugu kúgildi þ. 5 (in all these instances of church donations, which were to increase by a third?).

**ÞRÍÐJUNGAR-FÉLAG**, n. a joint-partnership, as marriage, in which the wife is entitled to a third part of the joint property, D. N. 108.

**ÞRÍÐJUNGAR-KONA**, u. f. a wife as partner in a þrjúðungar-lag, D. N. v. 129.

**ÞRÍÐJUNGAR-PENNINGR**, m. a kind of coin, D. N. 328.

**ÞRÍÐJUNGAR-SKIPTI**, n. a division into three parts, Edda 145.

Fms. ix. 336.

**ÞRÍÐJUNGAR-ÞING**, n. a meeting of a þing (III. N. G. L. i. 323).

**ÞRÍÐJUNGUR** = þrjúðungur, Rb. 33, D. N. i. 108.

**ÞRÍF**, n. pl. [Engl. *thrift*], throwing condition, well-doing, prosperity; standa e-m fyrir þrifum, to stand in the way of one's well-doing, Fms. ii. 154; launa e-m þrif ok þroska, Al. 103; urðu þeir at óþrifum þessum er honum hlýddu, Post. 656 C. 7; þetta ásteynd man hst at þrifum verða, Fb. i. 548; biðja annars heima þrifa, Hom. (883); þat skulu nú þrif þin við liggja, Fms. viii. 385, v. l.; óþrif, unthrift, passim.

**2.** in mod. usage, cleanliness; óþrif, uncleanness, common. **ÞRIFA**-legr, adj. (-lega, adv.), cleanly.

**ÞRIFA-MADR**, m. a thrifty, well-to-do person, Ísl. ii. 13.

**ÞRIFA**, að, = þrifa, to seize; lengi lifat, láti menn þat höndum þessat, Bs. i. (in a verse); einn hest er hann þekk þrifadan, Al. 81, 86.

**ÞRIF-GJAFARI** and **ÞRIF-GJAFI**, a, m. a giver of good things, a bounteous giver, Mar., Hom. (St.).

**ÞRIF-GJÖF**, f. a gift of grace; þ. Guðs, Post. (Unger) 235.

**ÞRIFINN**, adj. 'thrifty,' Bs. i. 238, 240.

**2. cleanly**; óþrifinn, uncleanly, dirty.

**ÞRIFA**, að, [þrifa], to grasp at (= gripla), Barl. 70, 123.

**ÞRIF-LIGA**, adv. deftly; frakilliga ok þ., Stj. 233; eta þ., to eat briskly, Mag.

**2. mod. cleanly**; óþrifliga, uncleanly.

**ÞRIFIGLEIKR**, m. a thriving condition; vænleikr ok þ., Stj. 235.

**ÞRIFLIGR**, adj. thrifty, well-to-do; madr þ. í raðum kyrtli, Grett. 67; new Ed., Fms. iii. 135, Fas. i. 314; þrífuga barn, Fmhb. 214.

**2. cleanly**.

**ÞRIF-MANNLIGR**, adj. = þrífgr, Mag. 88.

**ÞRIFNAÐR**, m., older **ÞRIFNÖÐR**, thrift, wealth, prosperity; engi madr heldr sínum þrifnaði til allendis, Fms. i. 295; urðu allir at minna þrifnaði en ádr, vii. 196; þar skal nú þrifnaðrian þinn við liggja, viii. 385; ek hef tekit hér þrifnað, Lv. 36; góðverk remma allan þrifnað, MS. 673. 60; meiri verði þinn en þeirra þrifnadr, Arnór.

**2. mod. cleanliness**; óþrifnaðr, uncleanness. **ÞRIFNAÐAR-MADR**, m. a well-to-do man, Fms. vi. 356; mod. a cleanly person.

**ÞRIF-SAMLIGA**, adv. profitably, Hom. 10.

**ÞRIF-SAMLIGR**, adj. wholesome, Hom. 9; þ. áminning, 656 C. 30.

**ÞRIF-SEMI**, f. a good estate, Hom. 66; augu mín sjá þ. þína, thy salvation, id.

**2. thrift**; em ek þó skjótt áfandi á verukum mínum ok þ., Njarð. 366.

**ÞRIFT**, f. thrift; fari sú útlægr ok komi alldregi í þrift, Js. 25; koma e-m í þrift, Fb. i. 136; komask í þrift, Fms. vi. 115.

**ÞRIFU-LIGA**, adv. = þrífuga, Stj.

**ÞRIMA**, u. f. = þryma (?), a peal of thunder, Lex. Poët.

**ÞRIMARR** and **ÞRIMIR**, m. [þremjar], a sword, poët., Edda (Gl.)

**ÞRIMILL**, m., better þrymill, q. v.

**ÞRINNUR** = þrennr, like tvinnr for tvennr; sinn, þrinnum, Rekst.

**ÞRISKJA**, t, to thresh, Fms. viii. 96; the mod. form is **ÞREKJA**, q. v., Dan. *tærse*; but in Icel. the word is little used, and hardly known, except it be in metaph. phrases.

**ÞRISTR**, m. the three in cards; cp. tvistr.

**ÞRISVAR**, adv. thrice; see þrysva.

**ÞRÍFA**, pres. þrif; pret. þreif, þreifst, þreif; pl. þrifu; part. þrifinn:—to clutch, grip, grasp, to take hold of suddenly or violently; hann þreif upp spjóti, Nj. 8; hann þreif til hennar, Eg. 193; Hallfreðr þreif til hans ok keyrði undir sik, Fms. ii. 60; hann þreif til þorsteins þrfa, (begin.), hann finnr barnit, þrifur upp síðan ok kastar í stakle sinn, Finnþ. 214; hann þreif í feldinn stundar-fát, Grett. 114, 118; þrifu þeir þjóðgöðan, Am. 61; hann þreif um fóttinn, Fms. viii. 368, v. l.; hann þrifir í tána, Hrafn. 15; þars vér á þjaza þrifum, Ls. 51, 52, and passim.

**B. Prob.** an altogether different word, and only used in the reflex. form, þrifask, þreifsk, þrifisk:—to thrive; hann bað hann illa fara ok aldr þrifask, Nj. 19; engi fylkis-konungur þreifisk í landinu né annat stórmenni, Ld. (begin.); þá þrifisk hann ekki til skriðsins, Stj. 98; í hans kyni mundi allar þjóðir arf taka ok þrifask, be saved, Post. (Unger) 305, and passim in old and mod. usage.

**ÞRÍF**, þrjár, þrjú; gen. þriggja; dat. þrimr and þrim, later and mod. þremr, þrem; acc. þrjá, þrjár, þrjú: [Goth. *þreis*; A. S. *þrē*; Engl. *three*; O. H. G. *drei*; Germ. *drei*; Dan. *tre*; Lat.-Gr. *tres*, *trēs*, etc.].—three, Nj. 16, 23, 81, Grág. i. 82, ii. 392, Landn. 126, K. þ. K. 164, Fms. v. 8, vii. 235, and passim; brjóta í þrjú (cp. í tvau), to break into three (mod. í þrennt), Hom. 141, Ísl. ii. 337.

**B. COMPS** with þri = three, thrice: þri-angadr, að. thrice-forked, Stj. 430, MS. 544. 15. þri-boginn, part. thrice-bent, Bárð. 175. þri-breidr, adj. of triple breadth, of cloth, Rb. 120, D. N. i. 410. þri-bryddr, part. with threefold mounting, Landn. 190. þri-deila, u. f. the rule of three. þri-deildr, part. divided into three parts, A. A. 283. þri-deilli, n. a third part (?), N. G. L. i. 356. þri-delnigr, m. a third part, B. K. 40. þri-engdr, part. three-pronged, Stj. 430. þri-falda, að. to make threefold, Stj. 551. þri-faldr, adj. threefold, = þrefaldr, Fb. i. 423. þri-forn, adj. thrice-old, i. e. three years old; þrifort smjör, Skíða R. 197. þri-fettr, að. thrice-legged, Vagnþ. 24; þrifettr þiltr þrifinn ok vandstilttr, in a riddle of the distaff. þri-



**gilda**, d, to pay *threefold*, Fms. x. 172, Gpl. 359. **þri-gildir**, part. of *threefold value*. **þri-greindr**, part. *three-branched*, Stj. 57, 67. **þri-hendr**, adj. a metrical term, each line having *three rhyming syllables*, Edda i. 648. **þri-heilagr**, adj. *lasting three days*, of feasts, e. g. halda Jól þriheilagt, to keep Christmas *three days*. **þri-húsaðr**, part. *consisting of three houses*, Stj. 57. **þri-hyrndr**, part. [A. S. þryhryndr], *three-borne, triangular*, Fms. iii. 180. **þri-hyrningr**, m. a triangle, Fr. 477, 478: a local name of a mountain, Landn., Nj. **þri-höfðaðr**, adj. *three-beaded*, Nidst. 6, Skm. 31. **þri-kvislaðr**, part. *three-branched*, Stj. ch. 135, Al. 168, Kar. 299. **þri-liða**, u, f. the rule of *three*, mathem. **þri-menningr**, m. a *third cousin*, Fb. i. 287, Nj. 235, Gpl. 247; in K. Á. 140 even of a woman. **þri-merkingr**, m. a ring weighing *three ounces*, Grág. ii. 171. **þri-mútaðr**, *trice-moulded*, of a falcon, Karl. 10. **þri-nættir**, adj. *three nights old*, Edda 58; þing þrinætt, *lasting three nights (days)*, Js. 37. **þri-skafinn**, part. *trice-plished*, Fas. ii. 326. **þri-skeptr**, part. *wadmal of three strands*, cp. tviskeptr, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 246. **þri-skeyta**, u, f. a triangle, Rb. (1812) 25. **þri-skjanta**, t, to divide into *three parts*, Stj. 451, N. G. L. i. 389. **þri-strengir**, m. a kind of *shell*, Eggert Itin. ch. 901. **þri-taka**, tók, to repeat *thrice*. **þri-tíðungir**, m. a bull *three years old*, N. G. L. i. 31, 99, Gpl. III. **þri-tugandi**, -undi (mod. þri-tugasti), [A. S. þryttigða], the *thirtieth*, Fms. x. 194, Rb. (1812) 3. **þritug-nátti**, of *thirty nights (days)*, of a month, Jb. Rb. 10, 56. **þri-tugr** and **þri-tögr**, adj. *aged thirty*, Fms. iv. 2, Hom. 55; þritögr, Íb. 15: *having thirty oars*, þritugt skip, Fms. vii. 234, N. G. L. i. 104: *measuring thirty (fathoms, ells)*, Fas. i. 159, Landn. 51, Rb. 12 (of thirty days). **þritugs-aldr**, m. the age of *thirty*. **þritug-sessa**, u, f. a *thirty-oared ship*, Nj. 42. **þritugs-morginn**, m. the morning of the *thirtieth day*, N. G. L. i. 14. **þri-tugti**, the *thirtieth*, D. N. iv. 343, 369. **þritög-náttir**, adj. = þritugnátti, of *thirty nights*, epithet of a month, Íb. 7. **þri-valdi**, a, m. the name of a giant, Edda (in a verse). **þri-vegis**, adv. *thrice*. **þri-vegr**, adj. *three winters old*, = þrívetr, Eluc. 149, Stj. III, O. H. L. ch. 77. **þri-vægr**, adj. of *triple weight*, 732. 16. **þri-pættir**, adj. *three-twisted*. **þri-æri**, n. a period of *three years*, D. N. **þri-ærr**, adj. *three years old*, Stj. III. **þriá-tíu**, thirty; mod. = þrítigir. **þriá-tygti**, the *thirtieth*, D. N. iii. 205.

**ÞRJÓTA**, pres. þrýtr; pret. þraut; subj. þrýti; part. þrotinn: the verb being impersonal, forms as þraut or pl. þrotu hardly occur: [A. S. ðrēotan]:—to fail one, come to an end, impers. with acc. of the person and thing, e-n þrýtr e-t, it fails one in a thing, one comes to an end of it; en er veizluna þrýtr, when it came to the end of the banquet, Ld. 16; er nú vænast at þrjóti okkra samvistu, Fær. 174; þar til er þraut dalinn, to the end of the dale, Nj. 35; inn á fjörðinn, þar til er þraut sker öll (acc.), till there was an end of all the skerries, Landn. 57; en er hann þraut eyrendit, when the breath failed him, Edda 32: the saying, seint þrýtr þann er verr hefir, the man with a bad case has a hundred dreads, Fms. viii. 412; þá er í ráði at rögn (acc.) um þrjóti, Hdl. 41; ey eða ei, þat er aldregi þrýtr, Skálda. 2. to want, lack, be short of a thing, fail in it; Hrapp þraut vistir í hafi, Nj. 128; illt er þat ef föður minn þrýtr drengskapinn, Lv. 11; þá er menn Magnúss konungs þraut grjótt ok skotvápn, Fms. viii. 139; at eigi þrjóti oss at vætta mis-kunnar af Guði, that we do not fail, Hom. 97; ef hinn þrýtr er við tekur, Grág. i. 227; þat hann viðr er þrjóta mun flesta menn þótt fé eigi, Ad. 21; ef hann þrýtr at veraldar auðæfum, Greg. 30. 3. as a law term, to become a pauper; annat-íveggja, at hann andisk eða þrýtr hann (acc.) at fé, þá..., Grág. i. 274; ef þess er ván at þau þrjóti þau misseri, 241.

II. part. at an end, past, gone; ok er þrotin ván þótti þess at..., þat bope, forlorn, Eg. 719, Fms. vi. 152, Ó. T. 8; get ek at þrotin þess þin en mesta gæfa, Nj. 182; þrotinn at drykk, sbort of drink, Fms. ix. 41; en er allir voru þrotnir á at biðja hann til, were exhausted in begging him, Bs. i. 128; Trojumenn sá sík þrotna at vega sigr á Grikkjum, Bret.; hestrinn var þrotinn, quite exhausted, Fms. vi. 211; ok vóru þá þrotnir yxnir, Eb. 176. 2. bankrupt; ef hinn er þrotinn er fram færir úmagann, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 10.

**þrjótkast**, að, to be refractory, B. K. 108. **þrjót-lyndr**, adj. refractory, Fms. ii. 154; þungur ok þ., Bs. i. 341.

**þrjótr**, m. [þrjóta], prop. as a law term, a defaulter; nú hafa þeir þrjótt af jörðu færdan, hefir hinn jörð er á, N. G. L. i. 90; hverr ok sem hann görisk þrjótr, ok er skoraðr til leiðangrs ok sóttir til ok vill eigi göra ok hleypsk undan sókn..., Gpl. 92; en ef sýslu-maðr fyrir-nemsk at sækja þann þrjótt er í sýslu hans er, N. G. L. iii. 133. 2. a bad debtor; fara til heimilis þess er skuld á at gjalda, ok virða honum þar fullrétti eptir laga-dómi af fé þrjóts, Gpl. 479.

II. metaph. a knave; sem þrjótr þrjóti myksleða, Kormak; jörmun-þ., a great knave, Haustl.; þembí-þ., a sulky knave; urðar þ., the knave of the rocks, i. e. a giant, þá., Orkn. (in a verse); and passim in mod. usage, a scoundrel, það skal á þrjót þorna sem á þræl vöknar, let a knave wash a knave, a saying.

III. [Germ. trotz], of a thing, as a law phrase, defiance; in the phrase, bjóða e-m þrjót, to bid defiance to one; nú býðr maðr þrjót þeim er skuld á at honum, ok vill eigi vinna fyrir honum, færi

hann á þing, ok bjóði frændum at leysa hann ór skuld þeirri, N. G. L. i. 31; en ef hann býðr þrjót ok vill eigi af fara, 245; valin-kunnir menn kasti í hlut þrjóts úmerkum, ok lýsi þar hvat hver hlaut, 43.

**þrjókva**, u, f. [Germ. dratz and trotz; Dan. trods], refractoriness, sullen obstinacy; dirfd ok þrjókva (= Lat. pertinacia), Hom. 24; nú harðna þeir í þrjókva, K. Á. 54; með þrjókva ok þrálýndi, Fms. vii. 21; en þeir sem þetta greiða eigi fyrir þrjókva sakir, Gpl. 21. COMPD: þrjókva-fullr, adj. refractory. **þrjókva-maðr**, m. a refractory person, Hom. 108.

**þrjókask**, að, to rebel, be refractory, B. K. 108; þ. við e-t, to refuse to do a duty, strike work.

**þrjókkr**, adj. [Germ. trotzig], refractory, D. N. iv. 239, Grett. 92. **þrjúgr**, m. (?), a nickname, Fas. i. 381; cp. Dan. Tryge.

**þroka**, að, = þrauka, to tarry; þó einmana þrokum hér þeim hjá Grænlands sonum, Núm. i. 9.

**Þropt**, m. [þrapt], a name of Odin, prop. a wrangler (?), Edda (Gl.).

**ÞROSKASK**, að, dep. [prob. derived from þró-ask, or may it not be akin to [v]röskr, p. 508, þ = v?], to grow up to full age, live to be a man; synir Haralds þegar þeir þroskuðusk, Fms. i. 196; hann þroskaðisk heima, Gullþ., Gisl. 79, passim in mod. usage. 2. part. þroskaðr, grown up, adult; margbreytinn þegar hann var nökkurt þroskaðr, Fb. i. 302; hann görisk hnigninn á enn efra aldr, en synir hans eru nú þroskaðir, Ld. 68; var hann vel þ. bæði at viti ok afli, Fs. 130; bráð-þ., 126.

**þroski**, a, m. maturity, full age, manhood; á ungum aldri ok fullkominn at þroska, in the prime of life, Eg. 256, Fs. 12; þroski vex, 15; hann varð fyrr algörr at viti ok afli ok öllum þroska, en vetra-tali, Fms. i. 96, x. 177; sá var þroska-munnr þeirra, þó at Sigmundur væri yngri, at..., ii. 97; hann átti mart barna ok urðu flest lítt at þroska, Sturl. i. 60; Halli þótti Ingjaldr sitt ráð lítt vilja hefja til þroska, Ld. 38; em ek þri fegnugt ef þinn þ. mætti mestr verða, Ó. H. 33.

COMPDs: þroska-maðr, m. a manly, vigorous person, Grett. 92 A, O. H. 139. þroska-mikill, adj. of mickle manhood, vigorous, Fms. ii. 81. þroska-saur, adj. id.; mart manna mun frá ykkur koma þroskasamt, bjart ok ágætt, Fb. i. 544.

**þroska-vænligr**, adj. promising, Ld. 61. **þroskr**, adj. vigorous, mature, full-grown, cp. röskr; enum þroska Njarðar-syni, Skm. 38.

**þrosku-ligr**, adj. vigorous, Fms. ii. 4, 108 (of young persons).

**ÞROT**, n. [þrjóta], a lack, want; þar er ekki þrot átu, Sks. 176. 2. as a law term, the state of a pauper, destitution; þar skal þrot heita sem úmaginn er..., Jb. 167; ef maðr vill seljask arfali, ok eigi til þrota, but not so as to be destitute, Grág. i. 204; maðr á þess kost at seljask arfali... ef hann hefir eigi til þrots selt, 227; ef úmagi er seldr til þrots, 268, Fs. 142; en ef þau verða at þrotum, þá eru þat grafgangs-menn, N. G. L. i. 33; nú sækir þrot bóanda í héraði, if be becomes a pauper, 52; nú ef þrot sækir þann mann sem jörð hefir selt til stemnu, 96; liggja í þroti, to be in a state of destitution, Greg. 28.

3. plur., in the phrase, at þrotum kominn, come to one's last gasp, worn out from sheer exhaustion; mátt-dregnir af matleysi ok kulda, ok mjök at þrotum komnir, Fms. ii. 98; at þrotum komnir af matleysi, viii. 441, Stj. 395, 414; og nær var æfi er að þrotum kominn, og vér liggjum fyrir dauðans porti, Vidal; þá er þat ríki komit at auðn ok þrotum, Sks. 347.

COMPDs: þrota-bú, n. a bankrupt household. **þrota-maðr**, m. a bankrupt, a pauper, N. G. L. i. 52, Rd. 285.

**þrota**, að, impers. there is lack or want of a thing; ef þik þrotar föng, Fb. iii. 403; ráðin þrotar fyrir honum, there is lack of counsel for him, be is at his wife's end, Al. 105; bæði þrotar Klæng biskup móð ok mátt, H. E. i. 239.

**þroti**, a, m. [þrúttinn], a swelling, tumour; tók ór sviða ok þrota ór sárinu, Ld. 252; þ. mikill var kominn í kné honum, svá at bólgnaði, Fms. v. 223, Orkn. 12, Sks. 235 B, Greg. 33, passim.

**þrotna**, að, to run short, dwindle away, come to an end; at þeirra kosti mundi brátt þrotna, Fms. viii. 436; veldi Gyðinga hefir þrotnað, Rb. 390; aldreí hans ríki þrotnar, Pass. 35. 5; deyja hér ok þrotna, Stj. 327; þ. ok þorna, 354.

**þrotnaðr**, m. vanishing; koma til þurðar ok þrotnaðr, Stj. 376, v. l. **þrotnan**, f. = þrotnaðr, Stj. 376, Skálda; vera í þ., to be wanting, Lv. 74; þrotnan jarðar, Rb. 366.

**þrot-ráði** or **-ráða**, adj. destitute, pauper; í sveit Hrafn var maðr þ.,... við mörgum mönnum félausum tók hann þeim þ. v. vóru, Bs. i. 643; en þerr kvíðr at hann varð þar þ. í þeim fjórðungi, Grág. i. 272; et þeir verða þ.,... ef ómagar verða þrot-ráða, 240, 241.

**ÞRÓ**, f., pl. þrær, i. e. præter, and þróar, [A. S. þrub; Engl. trough], a trough, watering trough, esp. of hollowed wood or stone; helti hún vatninu niðr í þær þrær sem þar vóru görvar, Stj. 136; í þeim þróum eðr brýðjum, 178; þær höfðu fyllt þær þróar er þær skyldi vatna í, 257; stein-þró (q. v.), a 'stone-chest,' a stone-coffin.

**ÞRÓASK**, að, dep. to wax, increase, grow; ok mun sá þróask hafa í kvíði hennar, Fms. vi. 351; á ættir búanda tók at þróask ok digrask, xi. 53; vér trúum þinn kvíð hafa þróask af helgum Anda, Mar.; en þá es honum þótti sá staðr hafa vel at auðæfum þróask, Íb. 16; hann þróaðisk (grew up) langa hríð eptir sem eðli ok aldr visar til, Fms. x.



177; hildir þróask, *waxes*, Stor. 13; metnaðr honum þróask, *pride waxes in him*, Hm. 78; þróask elki mér, *grief waxes within me*, Sighvat.

Þróndheimr, *m. the home of the Þronðs* (Þrandir), a county in North Norway, mod. *Þronðhem*, passim: in Icel. called **Þrándheimr**.

Þróndr, *m. a castrated boar* (*majalis*), Edda (Gl.)

II. a pr. name, the Icel. form Þrándr being later and not correct, mod. Norse *Þronðr*: so in the Icel. phrase, vera e-m þrándr í Götú, *to be a 'Gate-Þronð' to one*, i. e. *a stumbling-block in one's path*, evidently from the story of Þronð of Gata in the *Færeya-Saga*: in local names, **Þróndar-næs**, -staðir, Fms., Landn.

Þróttigr, adj. *powerful, mighty*, Fms. ii. 69, Fbr. 212; ósterkari ok ú-þróttkari, Hkr. i. 46.

Þrótt-lauss, adj. *feeble, pitiless*, Fbr. 211.

Þrótt-leysi, *n. a want of strength or fortitude*, Fms. v. 325.

Þrótt-liga, adv. *doughtily*, Sks. 631.

Þrótt-litill, adj. *of little piety*.

Þrótt-mikill, adj. *doughty, strong*, Fbr. 211.

ÞRÓTT, *m.*, gen. þróttar, [from þróast, cp. ótti from ógn-; cp. A.S. *þrot*=labour]:—*strengib, mighi, valour, fortitude*; ill-menni ok þó engan þróttinn í, Fs. 51; svá var mikill þrótt hans, at hann hló meðan hann beið þessa kvöl, Fas. i. 219; ek vil biðja þik, at þú hafir þrótt við (*fortitude, firmness*) ok verði því meiri hefðin sem lengr er, Lv. 40; þverðu þeir þrótt sinn at þrjúungi, Hdm. 16; sannlega er skekinn þrótt (*courage*) ór yðr, Grett. 112; mæla þróttar-órð, *a word of fortitude*; þróttar-steinn, *the stone of courage, i. e. the bear's p.d.*

II. one of the names of Odin, whence freq. in circumlocutions of men, hjálm-þrótt, gny-þ., sæki-þ., = *a warrior*; þróttar þing, *the meeting of Odin, i. e. battle*, Yt., Lex. Poët. COMPS: þróttar-djarfr, -mildr, -snjallr, -strangr, = *valiant*, Lex. Poët.

Þrótt-sinni, *n. endurance*, Fms. v. 326.

Þrótt-öfigr, adj. *mighty*, of Thor, Hým.

ÞRUMA, *u. f.* [þrymja; Grimm thinks this word akin to Germ. *donner*, by metathesis of *r* and change of *n* into *m*]:—*a clap of thunder*; því næst sá hann eldingar ok heyrði þrumur stórar, Edda 58; þrumur ok eldingar, Stj. 287; reiði-þruma (q. v.), *a clap of thunder*. COMPS: þrumu-steinn, *m. a thunder-stone*, in popular superstition. Þrumu-veðr, þrumu-ský, *n. a thunder-storm, thunder-cloud*.

Þruma, *u. f.* [cp. Engl. *thrum*=end], poët. *a land, prop. border-land, outskirts (?)*, Edda (Gl.)

ÞRUMA, pres. þrumi; pret. þrumði, þrumað:—*to mope, tarry, stay behind, loiter*; ó-mennis-hegri sá er yfir öldrum þrumir, Hm. 12; kópir afglapi, þýsk hann um eða þrumir, *mopes*, 16; ok náí hann þurrfjallr þruma, 29.

2. of a place or thing, *to stand or sit fast*; þar Valhöll víð of þrumir, *stands rooted*, Gm. 8; grýtt grund þrumir um honum, *the story earb lies heavy on him*, of one buried, Orkn. (in a verse); segjum hennar er á þráreipum þruma, Sól. 77; þruma á bjargi, *to sit unmoved on the rock*, Fsm. 35; flaustr of þrumði í blóði, *she rode in blood*, of a ship, Höfuðl.

Þruma, *ad.*, *to rattle*; þótt liðr þrumi, Hkv. 2. 3: freq. in mod. usage, það þrumar, það þrumaði, *it thunders*; þá þrumaði Seifr, Od.

Þrumr, *m. a slow person, moper*, Edda (Rask) 197, v.l. (for þumr): a nickname, Njarð. 364; cp. hann var þögull ok fálátr, því var hann kallaðr þrym-Ketill, Dropl. (major).

Þrunginn, part. *oppressed, stifled*, Fas. ii. 124; see þröngva.

Þrusk, *n. a rummaging*.

Þruska, *ad.*, *to rummage*.

Þrúða, *u. f.* the pet name for Sig-þrúðr, etc.

Þrúð-gelmir, *m.* the name of a giant, Vpm.

Þrúðigr, adj. [A.S. *þrydige*], *doughty*, an epithet of Thor; þórr, þrúðigr Ass, þkv.

Þrúð-móðigr, adj. *heroic of mood*, an epithet of a giant, Hbl. 19.

Þrúðna-þurs (?), *m.*; ek kenni þik hvar þú stendr þrúðna-þursinn, *the doughty giant*, or the *charmed, bewitched giant*, of Starkað with the charmed life, Fas. (Skjöld. S.) i. 373.

Þrúðnir, in Vaf-þrúðnir (q. v.), *the doughty riddler, riddle-master*.

ÞRÚÐR, *f.*, acc. and dat. þrúði, the name of a goddess, the daughter of Thor and Sif, Edda, Lex. Poët.; also the name of a woman, Þrúðr; as also in compds, Her-þrúðr, Sig-þrúðr, Jar-þrúðr, Landn., Fms.; cp. the Germ. *drude*=*a witch or evil fairy*, Grimm's Dict. s. v.

B. IN COMPS: the etymology may be illustrated from the Goth. *þrohjan*=*γρωμαζειν*, *us-þrohjan*=*μενειν*, *us-þroheins*=*γρωμαστος*; to this root belongs í-prótt (q. v.), qs. íð-prót; perh. also þrótt, q. v.; or is it akin to Germ. *drude* (for which see Grimm's Dict.)? used in some old poët. compd words referring to Thor: Þrúð-hæmarr, *m.* the *master hammer* of Thor, Ls. 57; Þrúð-heimr, Þrúð-vangr, *m.* the name of the mythical apode of Thor, Gm. 4, Edda; Þrúð-valdr, in Þrúðvaldr goða, *the heroic, doughty defender of the gods*, i. e. Thor, Hbl.

Þrúga, *ad.* [Dan. *true*], *to press*; þrúga þeim til at greiða tíundir, D. N. iv. 141; hvárt hann vildi meðganga ó-þrúgaðr, *without compulsion*, Bs. i. 820; það þvingar, þrúgar með, það slær ok lemr, Pass. 12. 13; the word is not freq. in Icel., but remains in the Dan.

Þrúga, *u. f.* [Ivar Aasen *tryga, truga*], *a snow-dise*, i. e. a large flat frame with something stretched over it, worn by men or horses lest they should sink in the snow, described in Xenoph. *Anab.* iv. ch. 5. at the end, and said to be still used in Canada. II. [Dan. *drue*; Germ. *traube*], *a grape*, also *a wine-press*, Pass. 4. 3.

Þrúgan, *f.* *compulsion*, Bs. i. 857.

Þrúttinn, part. *swollen, oppressed*, Fæt. 95. Nj. 219, Grett. 151 new Ed.; reiði-þrúttinn, *swollen by anger*, Al. 78; þrúttinn at ekká.

Þrútr, *f.* pl. (?), a doubtful *án. leyg*; svá skal of huga-skapti et sama, þú er hoga-garðr rétt felldr of þrútr taka hma, N. G. L. i. 498.

Þrútna, *ad.* [Dan. *trudne*], *to swell*; þ. at kulla, 623. 33; fóttinn þrútnaðr mjök, Isl. ii. 247, Fms. vi. 350, vii. 172, sveila ok þ. ix. 276, Grág. ii. 283, Jb. 243; strauminn þrútnaðr, Stj. 354; reiði-þrútnar, Al. 125; þrútnar móðr, Ld. 236; þrútnar at um e-t, Sturl. i. 193; þrútnaði þá með þeim, *there was a swelling between them, they became enemies*, iii. 269.

Þrútnan, *f.* *a swelling*, Barl. 130, Rb. (1812) 33; þ. hugar, Hom. 26.

Þrútu-ligr, adj. *swollen in the face*, Hkr. iii. 202.

Þrykkja, *t.* *to print* (see prenta); the word is modern, borrowed from the Germ. *drücken* about or shortly before the Reformation.

Þryma, *u. f.* = *þruma*, *an alarm, noise*, of battle, Lex. Poët.

Þrymill, *m.* *a hard knot in the flesh*, as from a blow; hann var eigi nema hrufur ok þrymlar einir milli hæls ok hnacka, Fas. iii. 642; varð tungan milli tannanna, svo þar varð í ber eða þrymill, Safn i. 107.

Þrymjá, þrumði, = *þruma*, *to sit fast, mope*: pres. þrymr, Edda i. 404 (in a verse).

Þrymlóttir, adj. *full of knots*, in the flesh, Bs. i. 387.

Þrymr, *m.* *an alarm, noise*, freq. in Lex. Poët. of battle: also in poët. compds as, þrym-draugr, -kennir, -lundr, -njörðr, -regin, -rögnir, -sveillir, -viðr, = *a warrior* (cp. Homer. *βοηρ δρυαδία*).

COMPS: þrym-gjöll, *f.* *an alarm-bell*, Skálda (in a verse). Þrym-heimr, *m.* *the seat of the giant Þiazzi*, Gm. 11.

Þrymr, adj. [A.S. *brym*], *glorious*; this seems to be the sense in Skv. 2. 14; þrymr um öll lönd (fragr um öll lönd, v.l.); although the passage is somewhat imperfect, for the verb is wanting.

Þryngva, see þröngva.

Þryskva, *ð.*, *to thresh*; see þreskja.

Þrysvar, adv., the best vellum with y, Nj. 193, 269, Grág. i. 460 A, ii. 401 B, Vsp. 22 (Bugge), N. G. L. i. 339, Bs. i. 355, Stj. 619, Eluc. 11, Greg. 48 (þrusvar), Grett. 160 A; in mod. usage and in a few later vellums with i, þrisvar:—*thrice*; hvert máli (er) til skila fátt of þrisvar er reynt, Fms. v. 324; þrysvar varð allt forðum, Sturl. iii. 253, Grett. 160 (cp. Germ. *alle guten dinge sind drei*, Dan. *alle gode gange ere tre*); also double, þrysvar-ánumm, *thrice*, passim, see above.

ÞRYSTA, *t.* [Engl. *thrust*], *to thrust, press*; hann setti óxar-hymuna fyrir brjóst þrándi ok kvazk mundu þ. svá at hann kenndi óþviliga, Fæt. 126; hann gekk at honum, þrýstandi sinni hendi á hans síðu, Mar.; þó fór Hraekr konungr á öxl honum hendinni ok þrýsti, Ó. H. 73. 2. *to compress, strain heavily*; þröngva gróf ok alla vega þrýst at þér möldin, Barl. 41; steinninn þrýstir fast at, Mar.; ven sótt þinn at þrýsta fast í-stöðum, *to thrust the foot firmly into the stirrups*, Sks. 372; með þrýstandum læzleggjum, *legs firmly pressed*, on horseback, id.; þ. eyrum sínum í jarðligar girndir, 673. 48; hann þrýsti knénu við steininn, Fms. v. 224.

II. *to force, compel*; þrýsta þeim ok þröngva, Stj. 264; þá á biskup at þ. þeim til, K. Á. 72; hann setti lög ok gætti sjálfr, ok þrýsti öllum til at gæta, Hkr. i. 72; Bökr þrýstir at Eyjólfi fast, B. þrust E. hard, Gisl. 42.

Þrýstilligr, adj. 'compact,' stout, robust, Sturl. ii. 212, Lv. 68.

Þrýsting, *f.* *a pressure*, Magn. 486: *compulsion*.

Þrýstinn, adj. = þrýstilligr; þrýstinn um böga, of a fat sheep, a ditty, Maurer's Volks.

Þræða, *d.* [þrúðr], *to thread a needle*; þ. nál. 2. metaph. *to follow a path closely*; þræða veginn, götuna, leiðina (= Lat. *legere*).

Þræla, *ad.*, *to call a person a thrall or thief* (abuse), Nj. 20.

Þræl-baugr, *m.* *money paid as weregild for a thrall*, Grág. ii. 185.

Þræl-borinn, part. *thrall-born*, Fms. i. 196, Ó. H. 112.

Þræl-dómr, *m.* *thralldom*, Fms. i. 79, 289, vi. 347, Karl. 132, Stj. 639.

Þrælka, *ad.*, *to entral*, Eg. 8, Fb. i. 49, Trist. 6: þrælkast, *to be entralled*, Stj. 282.

Þrælkan, *f.* *thralldom*, Fms. i. 77, v. 75, x. 224, xi. 253.

ÞRÆLL, *m.* [A.S. *þræl*; Engl. *thrall*; Dan. *træl*; Swed. *träl*]:—*a thrall, serf, slave*, Am. 43, 93, Grág. ii. 156, N. G. L. i. 73, 102, Ó. H. 28, Eg. 722, Eb. 158. As to the treatment of thralls by the ancients, see the interesting passage Ó. H. ch. 31 (Fms. iv. 70, 71), cp. Tacit. Germ. ch. 25; for þat fjatru um svá stóratættan mann at ek vilda at hann bæri þræls-nafn, Ld. 12; Skíði þar þræls-nafn, Sd. 148; þræla-fólk, *thralls*, Fms. v. 249; þræla-hús, -tala, i. 289, 292; þræls-efni, ii. 95; þræls-gjöld, *weregild for a thrall*, Eb. Nj. 57, Eg. 723; þræla-ettir, Fms. i. 289.

II. metaph., the word became a term of abuse, þræll being used to denote a *servile, mean fellow*, and then a *cruel, wicked wretch*: as in the saying, illt er at eiga þræl fyrir einka-vin, Grett.; titið lagðisk



hér fyrir góðan dreng er þrælur skyldu at bana verða, Landn. 36; þræll fastur á fótum, referring to a thrall being 'glebae ascriptus,' Nj. 27; eigi má ek minna hafa fyrir hest minn en sjá þrælinn, *the scoundrel*, Grett. 113 (of a ghost); djarfr görisk þræls-jafninginn nú, Fms. vi. 104; hvi vartú svá djarfr, þræls-sinninn! vii. 225; sú kona er eigi þræla-ættar (*of no mean extraction*) er þú hefir tal átt við í Noregi, Ld. 188; and so in mod. usage, þú ert mesti þræll! with the notion of cruelty to man and beast, e.g. þræls-liga, adv. *cruelly, wickedly*; fara þ. með skepnur, *to treat animals cruelly*: þræls-ligr, adj. *slavish*; þ. ánaud, Stj.: *cruel*.

þræl-menni, m. a *servile fellow, rascal, cruel, bad man*.

þræl-verk, n. a 'thrall's-work,' *work fit for a slave*, Ver. 20.

þrændir, i.e. þrændir, m. pl. [A.S. *þröendas*, of the Widsith; mod. Norse *Þröndir*]:—the *Þröndir*, people in North Norway (þröndheimr), Fms. passim; þrændra-her, -lið, *the host of Þb.*, Fms. x. 399, Hkr. iii. 86. Þrændra-lög, n. pl. *the jurisdiction of the Þröndir* (the Frostaping), Hkr. i. 147.

þrænzkr (i.e. þrænzkr), adj. *Þröndisb*, passim: þrænzkr and Sænzkan make a rhyme, Fms. iv. (in a verse).

þræsla, u, f. [þrær], *staleness*. þræslu-lykt, f. a *smell of staleness*.

þræsur, f. pl. *quarrels*, Björn.

ÞRÆTA, t, or better þrætta, although it is now sounded with a single t; [but in Dan. *trætte*; cp. A.S. *þrætan*, Engl. *threaten*, though different in sense; or is þrætta assimilated for þrapt, qs. þraptan, whence þrætta, þrætta (?); North. E. *threap*]:—to *wrangle, litigate*; nú þrætta menn um lögmál, to *wrangle about the law*, Grág. i. 7; þ. um e-t, Fms. vi. 137: to *contradict*, Ld. 44, Th. 78; þrætta e-s, to *deny a charge*; hann þrætti þessa áður, Bs. i. 704, Ld. 34; eigi muntú þessa þurfa at þrætta, Fb. i. 556; þ. móti e-m, to *contradict*, Barl. 148. 2. recipr., þrætisk á, to *bandy words*, Stj. 559; þann jarðarteig sem vér höfum um þrækt, Dipl. iii. 12; þrætt mun verða í móti ef eigi vita vitni, Nj. 82.

þræta, u, f., older and better þrætta, D.N. v. 57, B.K. 51, [Dan. *trætte*]:—a *quarrel, wrangling, litigation*, Nj. 16, Fms. vi. 373, viii. 157, 338, Sks. 650, passim; þrætu-bók, a *book of dialectics*; þrætu hagi, a *disputed pasture*, Ann. 172. COMPS: þrætu-dólgtr, m. a *quarrelsome litigant*, Bs. ii. þrætu-gjarn, adj. *fond of litigation*. þrætu-mál, n. a *litigation*, Fms. vii. 219. þrætu-sterkr, adj. *strong in dispute*, Mar. þrætu-teigr = þrætuhagi, D.N.

þrættinn, adj. *litigious, contradictory*, Hom. (St.)

þrömmun, f. = þramman, Am. 17.

þrömmungur, m. a kind of *fish*, Edda (Gl.)

ÞRÖMR, m., þramar, dat. þremi, acc. pl. þrömu, Edda (Ht.) i. 622; [Engl. *thrum*; Lat. *term-inus*, Gr. *réppa*, seem to be kindred words]:—the *brim, edge, verge*; þat (a vessel) var tólf álra þrama í milli, from *edge to edge, in diameter*, Stj. 564; faðir Móða fékk á þremi, *be seized [the cauldron] by the brim*, Hým. 34; lögg (the ledge), opp. to þrömr, Grág. i. 501; gils-þrömr, the *verge of the chasm*; hjá gils-þröminum, Ld. 218; þeir sneru upp af götunni á gils-þröminum, Dropl. 23; yfir gjár-bakkann ok bar út yfir annan veg þröminn, Pr. 411; við jarðar-þröm, at the *earth's brim or skirts*, 'terminus terrae,' Hdl. 34; við foldar þröm, the *earth's brim*; sævar þröm, the *sea's brim, the shore*; Hléseyjar þrömr, the *beach of H.* (an island), Lex. Poët.: in mod. usage fem., in the phrase, vera kominn á Heljar þröm (or þröminna), to be 'in extremis.'

ÞRÖNG, f., pl. þröngvar, Stj. 446; [A.S. *geþrong*; Engl. *throng*]:—a *throng, crowd*; vér viljum önga þröng hafa af yör meðan vér ryðjum skipit, Ó.H. 115; einn byggi ek stöð steina... er at þröng á þiljum, Landn. (in a verse); reiðir þröngina ýmsa vega eptir vellinum, Vápn. 16; varð þröng mikil, Nj. 92; þat sumar var þröng mikil at dómum, Bs. i. 31; mann-þröng, q.v.; en ef fé tröðz í kvinni í sauri eðr í þröng, Grág. ii. 328. II. *narrow, straits*, Lat. *angustiae*; sumir vörðusk í þröngunum ok vóru þar drepnir, Róm. 278. 2. metaph. *straits, distress*; alla þá þröng ok nauð er hann þöldi, Barl. 195; láta Gyðinga vita í hverjar þröngvar þeir eru komnir, Stj. 446. 3. *short breathing, a cough*; þá setti at honum hósta ok þröng mikla, Fb. i. 285, 330.

þröng-brjóstaðr, part. *narrow-minded*, Al. 151.

þröng-býlt, n. adj. *closely-inhabited, crowded*.

þröngð, f. = þröng; eptir þat slitu þeir þröngðinni, Vápn. 17. 2. *distress*; þröngð ok ánaud, Barl. 195, v.l.; þola margar þröngðir (sic), 203.

3. *short breath and cough*; setti at honum hósta ok þröngð, Fms. i. 282; hafði karl þröngð mikla ok hræði mjök í skeggit, ii. 59.

þröng-færr, adj. *narrow to pass*, Fagrsk. ch. 279.

þrönging = þröngving, q.v.

þröngja, see þröngva.

þröng-leiki, a, m. *narrowness*, Fms. xi. 431.

þröng-lendi, n. a *narrow land*, Al. 68, Stj. 618.

þröng-lenti, n. adj. *narrow, close*, of a land, Landn. 127, Al. 32, Gullþ. I.

þröng-meginn, adj. *oppressed*, Pr. 451.

ÞRÖNGR, þröng, þröngt, adj., often spelt þraungr, or even þraungr, þreyngr; the *v* appears before a vowel; compar. þröngvari, superl. þröngvastr, or contracted þröngri, þröngstr, þreyngr; [North. E. *thrang*; Dan. *trang*; cp. A.S. *þrang*; Engl. *throng*, only as subst.]:—*narrow, close, tight*; skyrtu þröngva, Rm.; vefjar upplut

þröng, *tight*, Ld. 244; þar sem vóru þröngastir vegir, Fms. ix. 366; skógrinn var mikill ok þröng, Nj. 130, Fms. i. 111; þar sem þelzt vóru kleifar ok skógar þröngvastir, ix. 359; íkorninn fór jafnan þar sem þröngstr (þreyngr, Hkr. l.c.) var skógrinn, Ó.H. 85; þröngva dal þeim, in *that narrow dale*, Al. 26; geilar þreyngr at ríða at bænum, Orkn. 450; sú á heitir nú þjórsá, féll þá miklu þraungra ok var djúpari en nú, Eg. 99; þröngt varðhald, a *close watch*, Eluc. 60; settir í hit þröngasta klaustur, H.E. i. 487; þröngvar nauðsynjar, Sks. 321; var honum svá þröngt (*his enemies were so close on him*) at hann hleypti inn í kirkju, Fms. ix. 485. 2. *thronged, crowded*; þröngt var á skipinum, Ld. 56; valr lá þröngt á þiljum, Sighvat; nú skulu vér ganga heim at bænum, ok ganga þraungr ok fara seint, Nj. 197.

þröngsl, n. pl., mod. þröngsl; [Germ. *drangsal*; Dan. *trængsel*; cp. Ulf. *þreisl* = *στενοχωρία*, and *þraibns* = a *beap*]:—*narrow, straits*; í þröngslum, fjalla-þröngsl. 2. metaph. *straits, distress*; munu þat virðask mikil þröngsl hverju landi, Sks. 323 B, Barl. 10, 32.

þröngsla, u, f. = þröngsl, Stj. 495.

ÞRÖNGVA, þröngva, þreyngr; the later and mod. form is þreyngr. In old poets this verb is strong, pret. þröng, þröngu, þröngit; thus pres. þröngir or þröngir, Ó.H. 107 (in a verse); pret. þröng, þröngu, Edda (in a verse), Fms. ix. (in a verse); subj. þröngvi, Orkn. (in a verse), Edda (in a verse); part. þrönginn, Hm., Skm. 31, Rm. 4, Skv. 34; in prose the participle þrönginn remains only as adjective, else the verb is now weak throughout, þröngva, ð: [Engl. *throng*; Germ. *drängen*; Dan. *trange*; cp. Ulf. *þreiban* = *θαίβειν*, *στενοχεύειν*.]

B. Prop. to *make narrow, press*, with dat. and acc., þröngva e-m, to *press on one*, and þ. e-n, to *throng one*; hann tók at þröngva mik mjök, *he took and pressed me hard, squeezed me*, Fms. x. 331; eigi byrjar mér at þröngva fólkinu svá mikla þraut, 370; Jón hefir lengi þröngt kosti hans, Orkn. 216; ok marga vega þröngva hennar kosti, Fms. i. 225; en er Kilbungar sá at alla vega þröngði kosti þeirra (impers.), in *all ways their means were straitened*, ix. 408; þ. e-n undir, to *keep under, subdue*, i. 297; þröngðir af sköttum ok skyldum, Stj.; þröngvandi nauðsyn, *pressing necessity* (cp. Germ. *dringende noth*), Dipl. iii. 5; þá þröngði hann nauðsyn til meiri dirðar, Sks. 465 B; þ. e-m til e-s, to *force one to a thing*, 664; únyndi þrengir þeim í hina herflögstu hluti, 655 xxvi. 1; þreyngr honum oftrapp til úspekðar, Sks. 663 B; impers., ok þreyngr öngan stað eðr minnar, and *tightens or decreases in no way*, Rb. 334; Laugardaginn eptir þröngði svá sóttarfari konungsins, Fm. x. 148; hann hafði þröngt undir sik (*subdued*) mestum hluta lands, Sturl. iii. 2; áðr hann þröngvi und sik jörðu, Edda (in a verse); sá er þröngvi und sik Eyjum vestan, Orkn. (in a verse); jöftrar þröngu saman hjaldi, Fms. ix. (in a verse); hann hefir þröngit und sik Noregi, Ó.H. (in a verse); þröngir at víðris veðri (impers.), *the war-storm draws nigh*, id.; þröng at rym randa, Fms. i. (in a verse); þeir þröngu (*pressed*) hlýr-tungli í (hendr) mér, *they thrust it into my hand*, Edda (in a verse). 2. to *rush, press onward*; mildingr þröng at hildi, Arnór.

II. reflex., loptið þröngvisk ok þykknar, *the air waxes close and thickens*, Stj. 2. to *throng*; þröngvisk er um ungan gram, Sighvat; at eigi þröngðisk menn at hánun, 656 C. 2; þeir þröðusk í móti ok þröngðusk at vaðinu, Lv. 82; ok nú þröngisk hvár í móti öðrum, Al. 79; þorkell bað þér skynda, ok þröngðisk at þeim ok mælti, Fs. 76; þeir skyldi fara varliga er þeir kæmi í búðina, þreyngrask eigi, Ó.H. 156.

III. part. þrönginn, *stuffed full, loaded, fraught with, close*; hár þitt er hélu þröngit, Hkv. 2. 42; ekki þröngit (tár), id.; dynr var í garði dröslum of þröngit (*thronged*), Akv. 35; skeiðum var þröngit á vatn af hlunni, Fms. ii. (in a verse); eftir er ykkir þröngit þjóðkonunga, Hdm. 4; þistill er var þrönginn í önn ofanverða, *be thou like a thistle stuffed into the roof*, a curse, Skm. 31; hleifr þrönginn sæðum, a *loaf full of bran*, Rm. 4; metaph., þrönginn móði, *swollen with anger*, Vsp. 30; þröngin dægri, *dismal days*, Rm. 11; hvi þegit er svá þröngin goð, *oppressed, sulky, sullen*, Ls. 7.

þröngvan, f. a *constraint*; án allri þ., Grett. 162 A.

þröngvi, a, m. = þröng, hósta ok þrönga, Hkr. i. 260.

þröngving, f. (þrönging, Magn. 478, H.E. i. 408), mod. þreyngring, Fms. v. 307; þrenging, Bs. i. (Laur.):—*straits*, and metaph. *distress*, also *oppression, compulsion*, þreyngring ok mæðu, Fms. v. 309.

þröngvir, m. a *presser*, Lex. Poët.

þrösk, n. [preskja], a *noise, beating*, as if from threshing, Fas. i. 66.

þröskuldr, m., see þreskjöldr, a *thresbold*.

ÞRÖSTR, m., þrastar, prestir, plur. prestir, þröstu; [A.S. and Engl. *thrush, thrasle*; Dan. *trost*; Germ. *drossel*; Lat. *turdus*]:—a *thrush* (the bird), Edda (Gl.); skógar-þröstr.

II. as a pr. name, Landn.

þuðr, adj., see þunnr, *thin*.

þukla, að, [cp. þjökka; the *-la* may be an inflex. dimin.]:—to *grope for, feel, touch*, like a blind man; hann fór höndum um kverkr sveininum ok þuklaði sullinum (of a king's touch), Ó.H. 196; hann þuklaði á saxi ok vildi þá leggja á Bjarna, Þorst. St. 55; þuklar (þuklar) bróðir jarn-teininum at eldinum sem höglíkast, Mar. 1056; var svá til þuklat (*it was banded so*) at hvárir-veggju undu vel við, Fs. 76.

FULA, u, f. [þylja], a *rote, old name for a kind of harp*, now used of



strings of rhymes running on without strophic division (Dan. *ramse*): en þú er sú þula var úti, Fas. iii. 206; orta ek eina um jarl þula, | verð-at skal með Dönum verri, Fb. iii. 426; ella mun það þykkja þula | þauing nær sem ek henda mula, Mkv.; Rígs-þula, name of a poem (Edda i. 496); Þorgríms-þula, Edda i. 480; lesa i þulu og bulu, to read by rote: also used of rhymed or alliterative formulas.

**pulr**, m., gen. pular, dat. pul, a *sayer of saws, a wise-man, a sage* (a *bard*?); this interesting word, the exact technical meaning of which is not known, occurs on a Danish Runic stone—Hrúhalds þular & Salhaugum, Thorsen 17: and in old poems, at hárum þul hlæ þú aldregi, opt er gott þat er gamlir kveða, Hm. 135; inn hára þul, Fm. 34; nú skal freista hvárr fleira viti, gestr eða inn gamli þulr, Vpm. 9. **pular-stóll**, m. 'the bard's-seat', in which he sat when speaking; mál er at þylja þular-stóli at, Hm. 111; fimbul-þulr, the great wise man, 143; kross hangir fyrir brjósti þul (poet) þessum, Orku. (in a verse).

**puma**, að; **puma** e-t upp, to string fish.

**PUMALL**, m., dat. pumli; [A.S. *puma*; O.H.G. *dumo*; Engl. *thumb*; Dutch *duim*; Swed. *tumma*; Dan. *tomme*]:—the thumb, of a glove; i pumlinum. COMPS: **pumal-alin** or **-öln**, f. a *thumb-ell*, Grág. i. 500, N.G.L. i. 246 (see alin). **pumal-fingr**, m. the *thumb-finger*, Grág. i. 497, þ. K. þ. 10, Fb. ii. 370, Fms. ii. 367, N.G.L. i. 339. **pumal-tá**, f. the 'thumb-toe', the great toe, Nj. 245, Stj. 310.

**pumbaldi**, a, m. a *dull moper*: **pumbara-ligr**, adj. *moping*: **pumbast**, að, to mope.

**pumli**, a, m. a 'tom-thumb', a nickname, Sturl. ii. 153.

**punglungr**, m. the *thumb* of a glove; hanzka-þ., Ls. 60, Edda 29. 2. *an inch*, Symb. 59, Grág. ii. 193 (Kb.); einn þ., tveir þ., freq. in mod. usage.

**pumur**, f. pl. *boles* through which a string is drawn, in fish and blubber hung up to dry, Skyr. 590.

**þund**, f. the name of a river, the *thundering* (?), Gm.

**þundar-benda**, u, f. a fictitious name, Glúm. 381.

**þundr**, m., gen. þundar; [prob. akin to Engl. *thunder*?]:—one of the names of Odin, Lex. Poët.

**þunga**, að, to load, only in part.; af hverju þeir hefði mest þungað skip sitt, Fb. ii. 28; þungað kona, a woman with child; þórey var mjök þungað, Tb. was far advanced, Fs. 143; Elizabeth frændkona þín gengr þungað að einum syni, Luke i. 36; en eptir þá daga varð hans húsfrið Elizabeth þungað, 24.

**þungan**, f. a *burden*, 655 xxxii. 4.

**þungi**, a, m. a *load, burden, heaviness*; at honum yrði mikill þungi at honum, Ísl. ii. 357; með torveldum ok þunga, Fms. x. 368; er hann dró eigi eptir sér þesskonar þunga, *encumbrance*, Al. 83; léttu, Dróttinn, þunga þessa frosti, Mar.; lína þvilkum þunga, Dipl. ii. 14; mikill þ. með snjóvi ok frosti hefir á legit . . . svá sem til þunga við yör, as a burden to you, id. 2. a *burden, impost, taxation*; ok aðrir þungar (*imposts, dues*) skyldugir kirkjum, H. E. i. 507; verðr mér heldr at því þ. enn gagn, Stj. 528; þó fékk hón öngan létta & sínum þunga (*trooes*), Mar.; Guð virði við hann undir hvílikum þunga hann á at standa, Bs. i. 821; þér sem erviðir ok þunga eruð þjáðir, N. T. 3. a *load, cargo*; kaupra þar þunga, malt, vín ok hveiti, Eg. 79; var þar einn til þunga hveiti ok hunang, 469; þungi var fluttur til bæjar af öðrum löndum, Ó. H. 110; þórir spurði hvat þunga Ásbjörn hefði á skipinu, 115.

4. *heaviness, drowsiness*; þótt þunga eðr geispa slái á hann, Fms. vi. 199, Mar. COMPS: **þunga-fullr**, adj. *burdened, oppressed*, Flor. 8.

**þunga-vara**, u, f. (*-varningr, -varnaðr*, m.), *heavy goods* (iron, salt, and the like), Fb. iii. 342, N.G.L. iii. 122, Fms. vi. 375.

**þungleikr** (*-leiki*), m. *heaviness*; þ. ok snerpi þessa frostis, 623. 34; sýna af sér þungleika ok erviði, Fms. x. 368; fyrir þungleiks sakir, *heaviness, infirmity*, Sks. 270; þungleika aldr, *age of infirmity*, Stj. 27.

**þungliga**, adv. *heavily*, opp. to léttliga, mostly used metaph.; vera þ. haldinn, *sorely oppressed*, from illness, Eg. 565; e-m líkar e-t þ., Ld. 72; hann tók þessu þ., Nj. 49; hans mál mun þ. til lykta leiða, *will have a heavy end, will come to grief at last*, Fms. vi. 278; þungligar er til farit, herra, the case is heavier than that, my lord, vii. 104.

**þung-ligr**, adj. *heavy, difficult*; eigi lízt mér þetta mál þungligt, Band. 7; þungligir ok harðir hlutir, Fms. x. 265, Gisl. 85.

**ÞUNGR**, adj., þung, þungt; comp. þungari; superl. þungastr; in later and mod. usage þyngri, þyngstr; [Dan. *tung, tyngre, tungest*; Swed. *tung*]:—*heavy, weighty*; þótti mér hann nokkurs til þungr, Ld. 128; hann var þ., á baki, Fms. vi. 210; skipt þungt undir árum, vii. 249; þat var þyngst undir árum, Eg. 354; hann var þyngstr undir árum, Fms. vi. 262; sem þungast er ok lægst liggir, Stj. 18; þótti þeim þungast, Bs. i. 536.

II. *metaph. heavy*; mannfróðin var en þyngsta, Eg. 546; mér er fótr þungr, my foot is heavy, Ld. 150; þungt and varp, Bs. i. 821; honum vóru angu þung, *heavy-eyed*, Ólk. 34; þung verða gamalla manna föll, *heavy is the fall of the old*, a saying, Fms. iii. 189; þunga-vökva, *heavy bumours*, Lækn. 474; gramm., hver samstafa er annat hvárt hróss eða þung, Skálda 175; veðr var þungt, the weather was heavy, *oppressive*, Fb. ii. 453; vaða þunga strauma, Vsp.; þ. sjór, Fms. vi. 141 (in a verse): þungr (*heavy, dull*) ok þrjótylindr, Bs. i. 341; latr ok þungr á sér, Al. 71, Fb. iii. 373; með þungu yfirbragði, Fms. vii. 156; með

þungum hug, 165; hata þungan hug á e-m, Ld. 254, Fz. 172, Fms. vi. 190, vii. 113; vera e-m þungt á skandi, Fb. ii. 132; þá kom þungt eptir, Bs. i. 632; leggja þungt til e-s, Fb. ii. 176; vara þungt ok Ásdrúkn þungastir Laurentio, Bs. i. 819; hata þungt á e-m ok þungastir þungt til vár, Fbr. 101 new Ed.; var Kartan ma þ. þ. skoptum, Ld. 212; þá er bida þunga (*beaver*) miklu, Ísl. ii. (in a verse); hata þungan hug á e-m, Fms. vi. 9; fékk hann þungt at hræta, 105; skat þess þ. þungt at hafa (*get the heaviest share*), at honum hafa öll málin verðt hafa þat til, Nj. 210; henni féll þungt til fjar, her money affairs were heavy, 31; hann þótti þyngja mála-hlut eiga at hræta (*the beaver, the wage case*), Ísl. ii. 172; e-m veitir þyngja, to get the worst of it, Fms. x. 93; er þungt at heyrja þyt sin barna, Bs. i. 40; met ok þungt, veitir Eyvindr (*I feel heavy, ill*) ok má ek því eigi fara, Glúm. 328.

B. COMPS: **þung-búinn**, part. *heavy, loaded*, of the sky, the clouds.

**þung-býlt**, n. adj.; e-m verðr þungbýlt, to be hardly dealt with in one's neighbourhood, Ld. 26.

**þung-bær**, adj. *heavy* to bear, Eg. 379, Ld. 130; mostly metaph. *burdenous*, Eg. 246, Hm. ii. 63, and so in mod. usage.

**þung-eygr**, adj. *heavy-eyed, dim-eyed*, Bjarn. 59. **þung-færask**, ð, to become heavy, infirm, Fas. i. 388. **þung-fær**, adj. *heavy* to move, Fms. ix. 289; infirm, Eg. 754, Fms. vi. 5, Fb. i. 47.

**þung-gengt**, n. part., e-m verðr þunggengt, Fms. ix. 511.

**þung-húfaðr**, adj. with heavy bull, of a ship, Ht. (R.). **þung-lífr**, adj. *heavy in the body*, Þórd. 55 new Ed.

**þung-lyndi**, f. *heaviness of mood, moodiness, melancholy*.

**þung-lyndr**, adj. *heavy of mood, melancholy*, Fas. iii. 520. **þung-meginn**, adj. *oppressed*, Pr. 451; þat vón þat ok þungmegnir, Art. 23.

**þung-reiðr**, adj. *heavy to ride through*, of snow, or the like, Fas. i. 64; neut. þungreit, *heavy to ride*; góðisk þungreit, Fas. i. 64.

**þung-ræðr**, part. *heavy to rear* (?); en síðan vóru honum öll sín ráð þungræð ok torsótt, Ó. H. 195 (þungræðr, Fms. iv. l. c. less right).

**þung-akillinn**, part. *heavy or hard to understand*.

**þung-yrkr**, adj. 'heavy-working', i. e. *hard, severe*, Fs. 183.

**þunnildi**, n. the thin edge of a cut-up codfish. **þunnildis-nof**, n. the sharp point of the p.

**ÞUNNR**, adj., poët. form, þuðr, þuðrar, þuðri; compar. þynnari, superl. þynnstr, but also þunnari, -astr; [A.S. *þyn*; Engl. *thin*; Germ. *dünn*; Dan. *tynd*; Swed. *tunn*; the root word is þenia; cp. Lat. *tenes*, Gr. *τυνός*]:—*thin*; þunnrar bláju, Eb. (in a verse); þú hefir laus þunnan en ek hefi öxi þunga, Eb. 294; þunn öx, a thin-edged axe, Fms. vi. 30; skel-þunnr, egg-þunnr, þunnar fylkingar, Ó. H. 204; þunn hárr, Fms. vii. 239; also of fluids, the air, and the like, þunnara loft, Stj. 17; þunnut veðr ok hreint svá at hvergi sá ský á himni, Bs. i. 172; var þá góðr þerri-dagr ok veðr kyrrt ok þunnut svá at hvergi sá ský á himni, Eb. 94 new Ed., Fb. 14 new Ed.: of a liquor, þunn súpa, þunn graut; metaph. in the phrase, þegja þunnu hljóði, *thin*, i. e. *dead, silence*, Hm. 7.

B. COMPS: **þunn-bygðr**, part. *thinly inhabited*, Sks. 42. **þunn-býlt**, n. part. *thinly peopled with farms*, Eg. 229.

**þunn-eggjaðr**, adj. *thin-edged*, Fms. vi. 29. **þunn-geðr**, adj. *thin-minded, weak-minded, fickle*, Skv. 3. 40.

**þunn-görr**, part. *thin-made*, Arnór.

**þunn-hærr**, adj. *thin-haired*, Fms. vii. 199. **þunn-heyrðr**, part. of *thin-bearing, sharp-eared*, Barl. 30.

**þunn-karr**, m. a nickname, Landn. 296. **þunn-leitr**, adj. *thin-faced*, Bárð. 165, Bs. i. 797.

**þunn-meginn**, adj. 'thin of main', weak, feeble, Stj. 89; spelt 'þung-meginn', Art. 23 (fáir ok þungmegnir), Pr. 451.

**þunn-skafinn**, part. *thin-filed*, Barl. 15. **þunn-skoggr**, adj. *thin-bearded*, a nickname, Grett.

**þunn-skipaðr**, part. *thinly-manned*, Fms. viii. 316, Eg. 362; þunnskipaðra á húsunum, Sturl. ii. 10.

**þunn-sleginn**, part. *thinly-beaten, thinly-mounted*, Hkr. iii. 116. **þunn-vangi**, a, m., q. v.

**þunn-vaxinn**, part. *thinly-waxed, slightly built*, Geisli.

**þunn-vangi**, a, m. [A.S. *þun-wang*; O.H.G. *dun-wenge*; Dan. *tid-ning*; Lat. *temp-ora*]:—the 'thin cheek', the temples, Edda 30, Stj. 388, Karl. 511.

**þunn-vengi**, n. = þunnvangi, D. N. ii. 123.

**Þura**, u, f. a pet name for Þuríðr.

**þura**, u, f. a *shaft* (?); Jólís smíðir er eftir þura, Edda (Gl.).

**þurða**, u, f. = þurðr, Grág. i. 195.

**ÞURÐR**, m., gen. þurðar, [þverra], a decrease, waning; hvem þurð þú hefir drukkit & ænum, Edda 34; þóttisk hann sjá mikinn þurð á líði sínu, Fas. ii. 286; ekki fara i þurð draumarir, Ld. 128 (vellum MS.); jafn-skjótir at vexti eða þurði, Sks. 53; stóð hans ríki með styrk miklum en öngum þurð, Ó. H. 69; til þurðar ríki þínu, Fb. iii. 321.

**ÞURFA**, a verb whose present takes a preterite form, (see Gramm. p. xxiii); pres. þarf, þarft; pret. þurfum, þurft, þurfu (mod. þurðir, þurfa); subj. þyrfti; part. þurft; with neg. suff., þarft-attu, thou needest not, Kormak; þurftu, they need not, Lex. Poët.; [Goth. *þaurban* = *ἀνάγκη* *ἐχειν*, *χρῆσθαι*; A.S. *þurfan*; Germ. *durfen*, etc.]

B. To need, want: I. with infin.; ekki þarft þú at ganga i hús mín, Fms. x. 262; ok þarf eigi sá spygja á þingi, Grág. i. 30; ok þarf hann þá eigi at taka þær, li. 81; þat sé þarf eigi til þundar at telja, K. þ. K. 142; nú þyrftir þú at hafa svá mikinn við at þér nægði, Fs. 27; mikil mant þú þ. fram at leggja með honum, Nj. 3; vilja mundu



goðin, at þenna Ás þyrfti eigi at nefna, Edda 17; engum manni þarf tysvar í vatn drepa, N. G. L. i. 340; ekki þurfti þá gríða at biðja, *it was no use begging*, Eg. 298.

II. with gen.; af þú þarft manna við, Ld. 218; hann þarf heilla ráða (gen.) ok tryggfa návistar-menn (acc.), Fms. ix. 262; þarf hér mikils við, Nj. 94; ef nokkurs þarf við, Ld. 42; Gunnarr kvað einskis mundu við þurfa, Nj. 93; fanga þeirra er hann þóttisk þurfa, Fms. i. 11; verða þér at liði ef þú þyrftir, Ísl. ii. 327; alla þess er þurftu, Eg. 39; ef þess þurfti viðr, Barl. 58; þætti mér (þess) þurfa, at þú leystir þetta verk betr af hendi, Grett. 91.

2. with acc.; hversu marga munu vér menn þurfa, Nj. 93; ek veit górst at þurfi (sic) þér bryningina, Ld. 240; öll þau fong er hann þurfti, Eg. 69; ok þurfti fong mikill, 39; þat allt er þeir þurftu til Guðs þjónustu, K. þ. K. 142; ekki var sá leikr er nokkurr þyrfti við hann at reyna, *it was no use for anybody to try it with him*, i. e. *nobody was a match for him*, Nj. 29; þarf hann minna svefn enn fugl, Edda 17.

III. part. as subst.; sumir þeir er þurfend voru, Bs. i. 431; þurfendur klæðað ok matar, 623. 21; þeim öðrum sem þurfandis er, Stj. 152; vera þurfandi e-s, Barl. 35.

**þurfa-maðr**, m. a poor man, needy person, K. þ. K. 142, Bs. i. 834, D. I. i. 218, MS. 623. 20; saðr þ., Clem. 135; þurfamanna-tíund, *the poor-rate*, K. þ. K. 162.

**þurfi** or **þurfa**, adj. wanting, in need of; drykks of þurfi, Sól. 3; liðs þins væra ek þá þurfi, Hbl.; laðar þurfi ek hefi lengi farit, Vfm. 8; miskunnar erðu þurfi, Fms. v. 153; hön sá at hann var beinleika þurfi, Bs. i. 535; annarra þurfi, 655 iii. 1; hann skal göra mönnum reiðu ef þurfa eru, N. G. L. i. 315 (þurfi, 417, l. c.)

**þurf-samr**, adj. helping, Barl. 192.

**þurft** and **þyrft**, f. need, want, necessity; þeim aurum er til hans þyrfta var keypt, Grág. i. 412; til þyrftar ömögum, for their maintenance, 85, 128; of þurft fram, Hom. (St.); kveðr hverr sinnar þurftar, every one speaks his own needs, a saying; þurpt sína ok nauðsyn, Fms. vii. 101; fylgja lögum eða svá landsins þurft, ix. 252; hann miskunnaði hverjum sem helzt beiddi þurft til, Post. 304; þeir skygndu um alla þ. í kenn-ingum sínum, Hom. 46; hjálpa náungi þínu um hans þ. ok nauðsyn, Stj. 54.

2. medic. one's needs; ganga þurfta sinna = örna sinna, N. G. L. i. 164; beiðast þurftar, id., Bs. i. 326, 644; lá steinn í hrörunum sá er stemdi þurftina, of stone in the bladder, 310; ganga innar þynnri þurft-arinnar, the thin need, i. e. making water, 383.

**þurftar-liðr**, m. 'genitalia', Stj. 338.

**þurftugr**, adj. [Germ. *dürftig*], needy, poor, indigent, Barl. 35, Hrafn. 16, Glúm. 360; þ. yðars fulltingis, Bs. i. 479; hann kvazk þess mjök þ. vera, Rd. 294; þurftugast, Vm. 146; auðsöttir ok góðr bæna þurft-ugum, Al. 4; gefa fæzlu, drykk ok klæði þurftugum, Mar.; gömlum manni ok þurftugum, Hrafn. 16.

**þurftu-ligr**, adj. useful, profitable, Gpl. 174, Barl. 191, Fagrsk. 182.

**þurka**, að, [Dan. *tørkne*], to dry, make dry, Eg. 204, Jb. 249, K. þ. K. 83, Barl. 115, Pr. 474; hann tók dúkinn, ok þurkaði sér á miðjum, . . . þas kemr enn ef Guð lofar, at vér þykkjum þess verðir at þ. oss á miðjum dúki, Fms. vi. 322; þeir slógu fyrst hey mikit, síðan þurkuðu þeir ok færðu í stórsæti, Eb. 150; þ. heyt . . . nema því heyt er þör-gunnar þurkaði, 160.

**þurka**, u, f. a towel, Sturl. iii. 111 C, and so in mod. usage; skó-þurka, a shoe-wiper. 2. drought, dryness, Stj. 591, Mar. **þurku-samr**, adj. dry, droughty, of a season; þ. sumar, Bs. i. 245.

**þurkan**, f. a drying, Stj. 62, Fb. i. 545.

**þurkr**, m. [Dan. *tørke*], drought, dry weather, freq. in mod. usage.

**þurka-samr**, adj. dry (of a season), Rb. 572.

**ÞURR**, þurr, þurt, adj., the double *r* is radical, the latter being originally *n*; for þurr is an assimilated form of þurs; before a consonant only one *r* is sounded (thus þurt not þurrt, þurð not þurðr); [Ulf. þursurs = *ερηρός*; O. H. G. *durri*; A. S. *þyrr*; Hel. *þurri*; Engl. *dry*; Germ. *dürr*; Dan. *tør*; Swed. *torr*; Lat. *torr-idus*]:—dry; hrár víðr eða þurt, Grág. ii. 298; víðir inn vind-þurri, Vkv.; þurr mat, þurran mat, dry, i. e. vege-table food, K. þ. K. 138; fasta við þurt, . . . eta þurt, to fast on vegetable food, N. G. L.; þurr vóru öll eyja-sundin ok firðir, Fms. xi. 6; þurr jörð, Al. 77; þara þurru fótum yfir . . . ganga þurru fótum um mitt háfit, Stj. 286, 287; fékk hann þar þurrari leið ok lengri, Hrafn. 4; á þurru landi, on dry land, Al. 50.

2. neut., konungs-menn hlupu á valköstum þurt yfir ána, Fms. vi. 67; ef þá má eigi ganga þurt í hólminn, Grág. i. 18; fasta þurt, to dry-fast; i. e. to abstain from dry food, Ld. 200; ok eigi tvímælís-laust hvárt þér munit þurt hafa um setið allar vitundir, whether ye be clear of all cognisance, Sturl. iii. 261; á þurru, on dry land, Fas. i. 152; enda má ek þó eigi þurt af hálmi bera, at ek hafa ekki um talat, Fb. iii. 402. **þurra-frost**, n. a dry frost, Fær. 56 (and as a nickname); síðan gördi þurra-frost ok færðir góðar, Valla L. 216.

B. COMPOUNDS: **þurra-búð**, f. a 'dry-booth', a cottage with no milk or cattle; þurra-búðar-madr (-fólk), a dry-house cottager, of fishermen, opp. to farming cottagers. **þurr-fasta**, u, f. a dry-fast, K. Á. 164, Bs. i. 874; þurrföstu-matr, K. þ. K. 136. **þurr-fasta**, ð, to fast dry, on vegetable food, Bs. i. (Laur. S.). **þurr-fjallr**, adj. dry-skinned, Hm. **þurr-fætis**, adv. dry-foot, Hkr. iii. 155. **þurr-**

**leikr**, m. dryness, Stj. 397. **þurr-lendi**, n. the dry land, Stj. 1. **þurr-ligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), dry; veðr gott ok þurligt, Háv. 26 n. Ed.: metaph. dry, surly. **þurr-lyndi**, n. dryness, surliness, Hl. iii. 253. **þurr-lyndr**, adj. dry, surly. **þurr-viðri**, n. dry weather, Fms. x. 29.

**ÞURS** (sounded *þuss*), m., this interesting word occurs in no other Teut. language; [Dan. *tosse* = a fool]:—a giant, with a notion of surliness and stupidity; þursa líki þykki mér á þér vera, ertattu til brúðar borin, Alm. 2; þurs (gen.) ráðbani, slayer of the giants, i. e. *Thor*, Hym. 1 með þursi þríhöfudum, Skm.; líkari eru þeir þursum at vexti ok senn menskum mönnum, Eg. 110; þegja skal þurs ef hann sitr nökví við eld, Ísl. ii. 317 (see nökvíðr); hann var kominn af þursum, Fas. 412; þursinn (*the goblin*) skautzt inn í bjargit, ii. 29; svá hefir Gret sagt, at fyrir dalnum hafi ráðit blendingr, þurs einn, sá er þórir he Grett. 137; vér skulum ginna þá sem þursa, Nj. 263; hrím-þur q. v.

2. a dull fellow, a dunce, Dan. *tosse*; so in the ditty, opt sá í orðum nýtr, sem iðkar mentan kæra | en þursinn heimskr þeg hlytr, sem þrózkast við at læra, Hallgr.

3. the Rune **Þ**, Skn Skálda 168.

II. a nickname, Eg.; svart-þ., a nickname. COMPOUNDS: **þursa-berg**, n. 'giant-rock', a kind of whetstone or bone, cp. the legend Hrungrnir. **þursa-skegg**, n., botan. giant's-beard, a kind of coral-like *corallina officinalis*, as also the name of a sea-weed, *fucus cornu Maurer's Volksagen*. **þussa-sprengir**, m. a nickname, Landn.

**þursi**, a, m. a dunce, = þurs (2).

**þurs-ligr**, adj. like a giant, Fas. iii. 240: of gaunt, demon-like appearance, mikill maðr ok sterkr, svart ok þ., þorf. Karls. ch. 7.

**þusa**, að, = þysja, to rush.

**þusa**, u, f. a spirit, spiriting out.

**ÞUST**, f. (sust, Fms. viii. 96, 436), a flail; sem verkmennt við þus Fms. viii. 436; hefir hvár þeirra þust (þust Ed. wrongly) í hendi mikil Gísl. 68 (lurk, 155, l. c.); sem þust korni eðr ofn rauðu gulli, Stj. 160 síðan tók hön þust ok barði korn af hálmi, 423.

**ÞÚ**, gen. þín, dat. þér, acc. þik, a pers. pron.; also spelt *ðú*, s. the introduction, p. 729; for þik, also freq. þek in Norse vellums, mo þig, see Gramm. p. xxi: [Goth. *þú*, þaina, þus, þuk; A. S. *þú*; Eng. *thou*; Germ., Dan., and Swed. *dú*; Lat. *tu*; Gr. *σύ*.]

A. *Thou*, passim: I. after verbs, either separated,

skalt þú, munt þú, or more usually suffixed and changing into -ðu, -de-tu, or -u, e. g. mun-ðu, skal-ðu, vil-ðu, later skal-tu, mun-tu, vil-tu; ve-tu, ves-tu, Post. 229; drep-ðu, 228; eig-ðu, seg-ðu, lát-tu, lit-tu, eig-d-mæl-þú, lát-þú, Glkv. 2. 23; lit-tu, 8; át-tu, 10; skal-tu, 30; hirð-ðu, 28; er-þú, Fms. vi. 226; var-t-at-tu, wast-not-thou? mon-t-at-t segja-t-tu, say-not-thou, and so passim [cp. Old Engl. *wiltow* etc. = *wi-thou*]: as to quantity, the *u* is at present sounded sometimes long, vil-tu eig-ðu, lát-tu, or more usually short, lát-tu, eig-ðu, etc., and in comm. running speech dropped as in Engl., e. g. bidd'-ann-a-koma, beg him come; kond-inn, come in.

II. suffixed to other words; hei-ðu, heal thou! Clem. 131; at-tú = at-þú, that thou, see 'at'; þót-tú = þ at-þú, though that thou, passim; þat-tu = þat-es-þú.

B. Plur. þér, or older *er*, yðar, yðr, qq. v., passim. II. i addressing, you; ek vil beiðask, herra, at þér gefit mér orlof, Nj. 10 eru þér sjúkir Herra, Fms. vi. 226, Sturl. iii. 261, passim; or þú að þér are mixed in the same address, hvat ætli þér, herra, . . . þviat þe sögðu oss, . . . seg nú ef þat er . . . ok hafir þú af þínu tilstilli . . . at þ talir við hann . . . Fms. vi. 71.

**þúa**, að, to 'thou'; to address a person by *thou*, = Fr. *tutoyer*; þúa o þéra, þúa e-n, þú mátt ekki þúa ham, þú verð að þéra hann.

**ÞÚFA**, u, f., gen. pl. þúfna; [provinc. Germ. *daube*; in the Tyrol the cairns and pyramids by the way-side are so called by the peasant Schmeller; *dobe* = a paw, Alsace]:—a mound; þúfu þá er gríðkona þerði fætr sína á, Fms. i. 254; settu þat á þúfur, hjá þúfunni, Fbr. 106 110; Hjalmarr sat við þúfu eina ok var fölr sem nar, Fas. i. 426; of veltir lítill þúfa miklu hlassi, a little mound may overset a big load (cart) Al. 132 (a saying); þar er þeir vóru staddir, vóru ber á einni þúfu, Fl ii. 347; the phrases, *fé-þúfa*, see fé, p. 149, col. 1; hana-þúfa, hniga við bana-þúfu, to bite the dust; vera einum eingin heilla-þúfa, to be a stum bling-mound to one. **þúfna-kollr**, m. the top of a mound. **þúfu-skitr**, m. a nickname, Fms. viii. **þúfu-titlingr**, m. a 'mound-tit, a sparrow.

**þús-hund**, f. = þúsund, Barl. 53.

**þús-hundrað**, n., prop. a crowd of hundreds = a thousand; sjau þús hundrað manna, O. H. L. 66; þ. vetra, Fms. x. 400; sjau þús-hundrað ára Stj. 50; þús-hundrað tigr ok trau ár, 103; trau hundrað þús-hundrað, 285; þús-hundrað vega, Str.; þús-hundraðs-höfðingi, a captain of a thousand, Stj. 299; þús-hundrað sinnum, a thousand times, Barl. 125.

**þústna**, að, to chafe, quarrel, Orkn. 312. l. 8, Lex. Run.

**ÞÚSTR**, m. [akin to þysja, þausnir?], a strong gust of wind, Magn

486. 2. a chafing, anger; þó at nökkurt veri þústr á með enum yngnum mönnum, Ld. 209; þótti honum mjök vaxa þústr milli manna í héraðinu, 210; illr þykki mér þústr sá er vár í milli er, Fb. i. 547 úlfúð ok þústr, Hom. (St.)



**ÞÚSUND**, f.; sérhverja þúsund, Stj. 298; á þúsund (dat.), Sks. 705; tveir, þrjár ... þúsundir, 623. 53: in mod. usage it is mostly neut. (influenced by Latin?), but also fem. It is spelt **þús-hund**, Barl. 53; þús-hundum, Fms. vi. 409 (v.l.), Geisli 49; another form **þús-hund-rað** (q.v.) is freq., esp. in Stj., Barl.; this double form -hund and -hundrað answers to the equally double form of 'hundred,' see p. 292, and is a proof that þúsund is a compound word, the latter part of which is 'hund' or 'hundred'; the etymology of the former part 'þús' is less certain; it is, we believe, akin to þysja, þyss, þaus-nir (a lost strong verb þúsa, þaus, þusu); þúsund would thus literally mean *a swarm of hundreds*: [in Goth. the gender varies, *þúsundi*, pl. *þúsundjos*=χιλιοι, or *þusundja*, neut.; A.S. *þúsund*; Engl. *thousand*; O.H.G. *dusunta*; Germ. *tausend*, qs. *dausend*; Swed. *tusende* and *tusen*; Dan. *tusinde*; Dutch *tuyzend*: this word is also common to the Slavonic languages; again, the Lapp. *dubat* and Finn. *tubat* are no doubt borrowed from the Slavonic, or Scandinavian; the Gr., Lat., and Sansk. use other words]:—*a thousand*.

**B.** There is little doubt that with the ancient heathen Scandinavians (and perhaps all Teutons), before their contact with the civilised southern people, the notion of numbers was limited, and that their thousand was not a definite number, but a vague term, denoting a swarm, crowd, host (cp. the Gr. *ποῖοι*): in ancient lays it occurs thrice (Hkv., Em., Fas. i. 502), but indefinitely; hvat þrym er þar sem þúsund bífisk eðr mengi til mikit, *what a din is there as if a thousand were shaking, or an over-mickle multitude*, Em. 2; sjau þúsundir, Hkv. i. 49, literally=*seven thousands*, but in fact meaning *seven hosts of men*.

**2.** the dat. pl. þúsundum is, like hundrúðum, used adverbially=*by thousands*, in *countless numbers*, Fms. vi. 409 (in a verse), Geisli 49. **3.** in the ancient popular literature, uninfluenced by southern writers, 'þúsund,' as a definite number, occurs, we think, not half-a-dozen times. As the multiple of ten duodecimal hundreds, ere the decimal hundred was adopted, 'þúsund' would mean twelve decimal hundreds; and such is its use in the Sverris Saga, Fms. viii. 40, where one vellum says 'tvar þúsundir,' whilst the others, by a more idiomatic phrase, call it 'twenty hundreds.'

**II.** in ecclesiastical writers, and in annals influenced by the Latin and the like, it is frequent enough; tíu þúsundir, fjórtán þúsundir, Fms. i. 107, 108 (annalistic records); fimn þúsundir, xi. 386, Al. 117; tíu þúsundum, Sks. 705; tíu þúsundum sinna hundrað þúsunda, Hom.; þúsund þúsunda *a thousand of thousands*, i.e. *a million*, (mod.); hundrað þúsundir rasta ok átta tígir þúsunda, ... hundrað þúsund mílna, Fb. i. 31 (in the legend of Eric the Far-traveller and Paradise, taken from some church-legend); fjórar þúsundir, Þiðr. 234: or of the years of the world, sex þúsundir vetra, Fs. 197; sjau þúsundir vetra, Landn. 34.

**C. REMARKS.**—The popular way of counting high numbers was not by thousands, but by tens (decades) and duodecimal hundreds as factors; thus *ten ... twenty hundreds*, and then going on *three, four, five, six ... tens of hundreds* (a 'ten of hundreds' being=1200). The following references may illustrate this—tíu hundruð, ellefu hundruð, tólf hundruð, þrettán hundruð, fimntán hundruð ... Íb. 17, Ó.H. 119, 201, Fms. vii. 295, xi. 383, 385. From twenty and upwards—tuttugu hundrað manna, *twenty hundreds of men*, Fms. vii. 324, viii. 40; hálfir þrjú hundraða skipa, *two tens and a half hundreds of ships*, i.e. *twenty-five hundreds*, Fas. i. 378; þrjár tígir hundraða manna, *three tens of hundreds of men*, Fms. viii. 311; var skorat manntal, háðfi hann meirr enn þrjár tígir hundraða manna, vii. 204; þrír tígir hundraða, D.N. v. 18; nær fjórir tígir hundraða manna, *nearly four tens of hundreds of men*, Fms. vii. 275; á fimta tígir hundraða, *on the fifth ten of hundreds*, i.e. *from four to five tens of hundreds*, viii. 321; sex tígir hundraða, *six tens of hundreds*, 311, xi. 390; sex tígir hundraða manna, Fb. ii. 518, D.I. i. 350,—all odd amounts being neglected. The highest number recorded as actually reckoned in this way is 'six tens of hundreds' (fimtán tígir hundraða, *fifteen tens of hundreds*, Fms. viii. 321, v.l., is a scribe's error): it is probable that no reckoning exceeded twelve tens of hundreds. All high multiples were unintelligible to the ancients; the number of the Einherjar in Walhalla is in the old lay Gm. thus expressed,—there are 'five hundred doors in Walhalla, and five tens beside (the 'five tens' are, by the way, merely added for alliteration's sake), and eight hundred Einherjar will walk out of each door when they go out to fight the Wolf' (on the Day of final Doom). There seems to have been some dim exaggerated notion of a definite thousand in an ancient lay, only preserved in a half alliterative prose paraphrase, Fas. i. 502, where a mythical host is given thus,—there were thirty-three phalanxes, each of five 'thousand,' each thousand of thirteen hundreds, each hundred four times the counted. The armies in the battle of Brawalla, the greatest of the mythical age, are given, not in numbers, but by the space the ranks occupied, Skjöld. S. ch. 8. This resembles the story in Ó.H. ch. 59, of the two young brothers, king's sons: when asked what they would like to have most of, the one said 'Cows.' 'And how many?' 'As many,' said he, 'as could stand packed in a row round the lake (Mjösen in Norway) and drink.' 'But you?' they asked the other boy: 'House-carles' (soldiers), said he. 'And how many?' 'As many,' said he, 'as would in one meal eat up all my brother's cows.' Add also the tale

of the King and the Giant, and the number of the giant's house carles, Maurer's *Volksagen* 306. No less elementary was the rule for division and fractions, of which a remarkable instance is preserved in an ancient Icelandic deed, called *Spákomu-ætti*, published in D.L. i. 305. See also the words tigr, hundrað, skot, skota, and the remarks in *Gramm.* p. 502. The Homeric numeration, as set forth in Mr. Gladstone's *Homeric Studies*, vol. iii, p. 425 sqq., is highly interesting, and bears a striking resemblance to that of the ancient Scandinavians. We may notice that in Iceland land and property are still divided into hundreds (hundreds of cells=120), see hundrað B; in this case a thousand is never used, but units and hundreds of hundreds as factors, thus, sex tóga hundraða, in Reykh. Múld. (a deed of the 12th century), and so still in mod. usage; a wealthy man of the 15th century is said to have bequeathed to his daughters in land, 'tölf hundruð hundraða ok elleftu-tíu og tveim hundruð betr, en í lausafé fimn hundruð hundraða,' i.e. *twelve hundreds of hundreds and 'eleven' and two hundreds, and in movable five hundreds of hundreds*, Fæga-æti 16 (by the learned Bogi Benediktsson of Stads-fell in Iceland, A.D. 1771–1849); sjau hundruð hundraða og þrjátíu hundruð betr, 21; hann optir-lét börnum sínum þjannum upp á nju hundruð hundraða, 22,—a proof that in very remote times, when this valuation of land first took place, 'thousand' was still unknown as a definite number.

**ÞVAG**, n. [þvá], prop. 'wash,' but only used of, **2.** *urine*, so called from stale urine being in ancient times, as at the present day in Icel., used as lye, instead of soap, for washing wool, wadmal, and the like: in mod. usage as a medic. term, bland being too coarse; þvag-stemma, *obstruction of the urine*; þvag-lát, þvag-flúði, = *enuresis*; þvag-lausrir = *pyuria*; þvag-tregða = *dysuria*; þvag-sviði = *ardor urinae*, Fél. x. 57, 58.

**ÞVAGA**, u, f. *a dishevel of knitted horse-hair, used by dairy-women to clean and wipe tubs.* **2.** *a disorderly crowd or shoal.*

**ÞVAGLA**, að, to sound like washing water when stirred, to gurgle; áði þeir kæmi í búrit skalf hann af kulda svá at þvaglaði (svaglaði, v.l.) í kerinu, Sturl. iii. 192.

**ÞVALR**, þvöl, þvalt, adj. [þvaga, þvål], *damp, steaming*, as if coming fresh from the washing-tub, used of cloth, fresh-cut hay, or the like.

**ÞVARA**, u, f. *a stick with a scraper at the end used to stir up a cauldron*; Arnþjórn held á þvörunni ok laust með henni til þorleifs ok kem á hál-sinn, en með því at grautrin var heitr brann þorleifr á hál-sinnu, Eb. 198; varat af vöru sleikti um þvöru, Fs. 159 (183), proverbial of burning oneself by licking the scalding hot þvara, cp. Engl. 'to burn one's fingers.'

**ÞVARI**, a, m. [þverr], *a cross-stick*; ef þér kemist í þverst þvari, unless a bolt were thrown atwart thee, unless thou be thwarted, Hkv. Hjórv. 18: in bryn-þvari, q.v.; ben-þvari, dólgr-þvari, a 'wound-stick,' i.e. *a weapon*, Lex. Poët. **2.** *a nickname*, Bjarn. 36.

**ÞVÁ** (mod. þvó, þvo), pres. þvæ, þver, þvær; plur. þvám, þvát, þvá; pret. þvó (þvó), þótt, þó; plur. þvógum, þvógut, þvógu; subj. þvagi or þvægi; imperat. þvá (þvödu); part. þveginn: the mod. pret. is weak, þvodi, Pass. 28. 7: [Ulf. *þwaban*=*vičev*; A.S. *þwædan*; Heli. *þwabban*; provinc. Germ. *zwagen*, Schmeller; Dan. *tvæste*; Swed. *tvätta*.]

**B.** *To wash*, with acc.; and with dat. esp. in the phrase þvá sér, *to wash oneself*, or þvá líki, *to wash a dead body*; drótt þó sveita af dól-gings líki, Geisli; ek strauk hend hans ok þvó ek leir af honum, Fas. i. 331; þvá sinn hadd í ánni, Edda 75; láta þvá sár þeirra manna í þeirri laugu er honum var þvegitt í sjálfum, O.H.L. 69; sumir þvógu diskla ok heltu því í höfuð honum, 623. 54; kona vermdi vatni í kaðli til þess at þvá sár manna, Fbr. 110 new Ed.; Jórdán þvó Krist, ok er heilög, Hom. 55; þveginn í inni helgu skírn, 107; hann þvær af manni í skírninni allar syndir, Fms. i. 300; at einig skeri hár mitt né þváí höfuð mitt önnur enn þú, Vigl. 76; þó hann æva hendr né höfuð kemði, Vsp.; hendr né þvær ..., Vtkv.; þú hefir, Vár gull, þvegitt manns-blóð af höndum, Helr.; hann setti hundslaga fyrir sik, ok þvó sik ok þerði á hvítum dúki, Fs. 5; hann gékk þegar ok þvó ekki af sct. tjörnu, Fms. vi. 195; þvá sér í því sama vatni er konungr þvó sér í, viii. 13; þeir gengu til Óxarár at þvá sér, Ísl. ii. 259; kembdr ok þveginn skal kenna hverr, ok at morni mettr, Skv. 2. 25; þveginn ok mettr, Hm. 60; þeir þvógu líkinu ok veittu alla þjónustu, Fms. x. 149; cp. lang akal góra heim er líðinn er hendr þvá ok höfuð, kempa ok þerra ..., Sdm. 34; hann tók upp lík hans ok þvó, bjó um síðan sem síðvenja var til, Eg. 300; þeir tóku klæði af líkinu ok þvógu því, Fb. ii. 367 (þvógu líkit, acc., Ó.H. l.c.). **2.** *of the sea, to wash*; lögr þvær flaut, bylgja þvær stafni, hrönn þvó hlýrum, mann þvær víðu, hrannir þvóu heriskipum höfuð (cp. höfuð-þváttr), Lex. Poët.; útsker verða af börum þveginn, Mkv.

**II.** reflex. *to wash oneself*; þvásk í vatni, Fs. 77 (þvást Cod.); þvósk konungr við trapüz í einni lopstofu, ok er hann var þveginn, Fms. viii. 13; þvásk er ok verit hreinir, Hom. 11. **2.** pass. þá mun brátt af þvásk (*be washed off*) öll sú sæmd er konunginum heyrir til, Fms. ix. 258. **3.** part. úþveginn, *the unwashed*, as a nickname and a pr. name.

**ÞVÁL**, n. [þvæla; Swed. *tvål*; A.S. *þweal*], *a kind of soap for washing*, Edda ii. 514, 634.



**Þvätt-aptan**, m. 'washing-night,' i.e. *Saturday evening*, Bs. i. 420, K. Þ. K.

**Þvättari**, a, m. a *washer*, Greg. 52.

**Þvätt-á**, f. 'the wash,' the *wash-river*, a local name; Hallr var skírdur Laugardaginn fyrir Páska, ok hjún hans öll, þar í ánni, hón er síðan kölluð Þ., Bs. i. 12.

**Þvätt-dagr**, m. *washing-day*, i.e. *Saturday*, Ld. 178, Grág. ii. 124, 399, Rb. 572.

**Þvätt-kona**, u, f. a *washer-woman*, O. H. L. 34.

**Þvätt-nótt**, f. *washing-night*, i.e. *Saturday night*, Bs. i. 464.

**Þváttr** (mod. *þvotr*), m., gen. *þváttr*, *þvætti*, *þvätt*, [Dan. *tvæt*]:—a *wash*, the *act of washing*; vífl er konur vóru vanar at hafa til þváttr, Rd. 297; hvær skýrta er konur höfðu gleymt í þvætti, Sturl. ii. 165; váð-meid ok er konum hægt til þváttr at hreinsa stór-föt, Glúm. 390; kona nokkur er fór með klæði til þváttr, Fms. v. 181.

**Þváttr**, i.e. *clothes in wash*; ef þváttr er upp hengdr fyrir helgi, þá skal hanga kyrr, N. G. L. i. 381; kefla þváttr, to *mangle*; þar vartu at, es maðr kelfdi þváttr, Skálda (Thorodd), see *kelfa*.

**Þvätt-steinn**, m. a *washing-stone*, a *rounded stone used in washing clothes*, Bs. i. 64.

**Þvätt-vífl**, n., see *vífl*, Eb. 99 new Ed. (v. l. 5), Post. 231.

**ÞVEIT**, f., or *þveiti*, n. [the root is found in A. S. *þveitan*, pret. *þvāt*=to *ebop*; North. E. *þwaite*; Chaucer *to thwite*; cp. also Dutch *dwit*, whence Engl. *doit*, Germ. *deut*, Dan. *døit*=a *bit*]:—prop. a 'cut-off piece,' but occurs only in special usages: 1. a *piece of land, paddock, parcel of land*, it seems orig. to have been used of an outlying cottage with its paddock; þær jarðir allar, búi ok þveiti, all the *estates, manor* and 'þwaite,' where bú and þveiti are opp. to one another, D. N. ii. 81; stéttung þ., áttungþ-þ., id.; öng-þveiti, a *narrow lane, strait*.

2. freq. in local names in Norway and Denmark, *tvæt*, Dan. *tvæde* (whence Dan. *Twæde* as a pr. name); and in North. E. *Orma-þwaite*, *Brait-þwaite*, *Lang-þwaite*, and so on, names implying Danish colonisation:

**Þveit**, **Þveitar**, f., **Þveitin**, n., **Þveitini** (qs. **Þveit-vín**), **Þveitar-ruð**, n., **Þveitar-garðr**, m., **Þveitar-fjall**, n., D. N. passim; in Icel. local names it never occurs, and is there quite an obsolete word.

II. a *unit of weight*; þveiti mjöls, Boldt; þveitis-leiga, a *rent amounting to a þ.*; þveitis-ból, a *farm of the value or the rent of a þ.*; tveggja þveitna (thus a gen. pl. as if from *þveita*) toll, þveitis toll, D. N. iii. 465; hálf þveit smers, Boldt 114.

III. [Dutch *duit*, etc.], a *kind of small coin*, a *doit*, a subdivision of an ounce (= a *fraction, cut-off piece*); in *weregild* the *baugpak* was counted thus, sex aurar ok þveiti átta ens fimta tigar, i. e. *six ounces and forty-eight doits*; hálf mörk ok þveiti tvau ens fjórða tegar, a *half mark and thirty-two doits*; þrír aurar ok þveiti tuttugu ok fjögur, *three ounces and twenty-four doits*; tveir aurar ok þveiti sextán, *two ounces and sixteen doits*, Grág. (Kb.) i. 193; ef maðr steln minna enn þveiti þá skal heita hvinn, N. G. L. i. 253, cp. B. K. 8—11, 28, 29; þar eru þveiti tuttugu ok þrjú at höfðbaugi, ... átta þveiti, ok þrjúþingur ens fimta þveitis, ok hálfst fjórða þveiti ok þrjúþingur ens þrjúþa þveitis ok hálfst annat þveiti, Grág. (Kb.) i. 202.

**ÞVEITA**, t, in mod. usage *þeita*, dropping the *v*; the word is not to be spelt with *y*, for *þeyta* (to *blow*) and *þveita* (to *hurl*) are quite different words:—to *hurl, fling*; hann þrífir fleininn, ok þveitir glóanda framan í augat á jötuninn, Mar. 1056; drápu hann, þveitandi hvasseggið grjóft í hans höfuð, Post. (Cod. Scard.); the word is very freq. in mod. usage, síðan kipti hann staurnum allböldugum út úr auganu og þeitti (not *þeytti*) honum frá sér af hendi, Od. ix. 398 (exactly in the same connection as Mar. l. c.); *þeita steini*; hann þeitti honum kringum sig; cp. *þeiti-spjald*, n. a *top* (= *hreyti-speldi*).

**Þveita**, u, f. a *kind of small axe, a batchet, chopper*, Edda (Gl.); þeit hjálma-stoð þveita, Heiðarv. S. (in a verse).

**Þveitr**, m. = *þviti*, a *sling-stone*; þú rakt þeim íllan þveit (cp. *ljósta e-n íllum steini*), Fms. xi. 188 (in a verse).

**Þvengja**, að, to *furnish with a thong*; in *þvengja skó*.

**ÞVENGR**, m., gen. *þvengjar*, dat. *þveng*, pl. *þvengir*, *þvengja*, *þvengjum*; [Engl. *thong*; Dan. *tvæng*]:—a *thong, latchet*, esp. of *shoes* (*skó-þvengr*), Edda 71, Fas. i. 289; mjór sem þvengr, Skíða R.; þvengina í skónum, Mar.; kálfskins-skúa loðna ok þar í þvengi langa ok á tinnknappar miklir á endunum, Þorf. Karl. 374; klippa skinn til þvengja, Hallgr.; hann svarar öngu ok gaf honum skúa ok dró ör þvengina, of the stingy earl Neríð, Fas. iii. 9; slitnaði skó-þvengr hans, Nj. 74; stökk í sundr skó-þvengr hans, 143, Odd. 116; Egill hafði skúfaða skó-þvengi sem þá var síðr til, ok hafði losnat annarr þvengrinn ... steig hann á þvengjar-skúfinn þann er dragnaði, Eb. 220; reytr-þvengr, frán-þ., eittr-þ., graf-þ., urð-þ., the *reed-thong* ... i. e. a *snake*, Lex. Poët.

**Þverast**, að, dep. to *move atwart, aside*; þveraðisk Steinarr fram á bakkan, Eg. 748; hann þveraðisk við ok gekk ekki nær þeim, Fms. viii. 358.

**Þver-leikr**, m. *crossness*, Th. 14.

**Þver-liga**, adv. 'atwart,' *flatly*; synja þ., to *deny flatly*, Fms. vii. 186, Orkn. 216; neita þ., Fms. vii. 214; tók hann á engu þ., Orkn. 282; horfði allt þ. af beggia hendi, Bs. i. 786.

**FVERR**, þver, þvert, adj., compar. *þverari*, *þverast*, but also *þverst* [Ulf. *þwairbs*=*δργίλος, δργισθεís, þwairgei*=*δργή, έρις*; A. S. *þweort* Engl. *a-thwart*, and also *quer*; Germ. *quer* (*ku*=*ju*, like *kvist*, *kví* for *tvist*, *tvísl*); Dan. *tvær*; cp. Engl. *to thwart*]:—*atwart, across transverse*, opp. to *longways*; tjalda um þveran skálann, Fms. i. 26; um þvert andlitid, Ó. H. 217; um þveran dal, Jb. 194; lá hvárr um þveran annan, in *beaps*, Fms. ix. 31; falla hvárr um þveran anna pass; járnspengr um þveran skjöld, Gpl. 105; þverrar handar hár, *band's breadth*, Sd. 147; þremr þverum fingrum minni, Bs. i. 376; svá langt at þvers fótur sé, Karl. 112; ferr þú lítt þvert á fæti; sjáðskap við oss, Ölk. 36; um þvert, *across*; geng ek um þvert fi leiki, *out of their way*, Sighvat; storm mikinn ok veðr þvert, *advers winds*, Eg. 405; veðr hörd ok þver, Fms. x. 150; veðr þver af suðr; Gret. 86 A; sem sá í þveru veðri beitr löngum, Bs. i. 750; beitti þá sem þverast austr fyrir landit, Eg. 161.

II. metaph., *taka e-þvert, to take it atwart, to deny flatly*, Eg. 524; ek vil þó eigi þveita taka (*I will not insist on it*) ef þér er lítið um, Nj. 26; var þat á þveru frá glíkendum, Bs. i. 347; setja þvert nei fyrir, *to refuse, deny flatly*, Ld. 196; hann kvæðsk ekki þver vera í því at selja skipit, N. 259; biskup flutti ákafliga en þóðr var inn þverasti, Sturl. iii. 17; va þörgils þá svá þverr, at hann sagði svá, at ..., 229; hvárr-tveggi va inn þverasti ok hvárgi vildi til láta víð annan, Bs. i. 760; þvert á mót as adverb, *quite the contrary* (Dan. *tværtimod*), 687.

III. *þvers* adv. *across, atwart*; nú er þar þvers á móti gört, Bs. i. 740; hann sný þvers af leiðinni, Nj. 132; hann snýr þvers á braut í skógin, Edda 30; vísaði hann öllum þvers frá því sem þau vóru, Fms. i. 72; hljóf hann þ þvers á brott at fela skj, vi. 303; þá víkja þeir þvers út eptir firðinum ix. 43; sneri þvers annan veg frá leiðinu, vii. 56; höfðu þeir þvers fari frá því sem þeir skyldu, viii. 56; þvers í mót yðvarri hugsan, Fb. i. 513; superl. *þverst*, ef þér kœmði í þverst þvari (see *þvari*), Hkv. Hjörv. 11 (Bugge, not *þverst*). *þvers-um*, adv. *across*.

B. COMPS: **Þver-á**, f. a 'thwart-water,' *side-river, tributary river* N. G. L. i. 153; freq. as Icel. local name, **Þverá**, f., **Þverá-hlíð**, f. Landn.

**Þver-bak**, n. used adv. *across a horse's back*. **Þver-brestr**, m. a *cross cbink*, Korm. 58. **Þver-brot**, n. a *break across a breach*, Sturl. iii. 280.

**Þver-fell**, n. a *cross-fell, lying atwart another*: a local name in Icel. **Þver-feta**, að, to *go aslant*, Fas. iii. 311.

**Þver-fingr**, m. a *finger's breadth*, Sturl. ii. 181. **Þver-fjörðr**, m. a *cross-fjord, a side-fjord*, branching out of a large central bay, Landn. 131 (of the northern side of Broadfirth in Icel.).

**Þver-garðr**, m. a *cross-dyke, across a river or the like*, Gpl. 421, D. N. i. 616. **Þver-gyrðingr**, m. a *cross-girding* put round a ship to strengthen her, Fas. iii. 257; in the metaph. phrase, það er komið í þvergyrðing með þeim, of *sullen hostility*.

**Þver-hlíðingr**, m. a *man from Thverar-hlíð*, Ísl. ii. 359. **Þver-hníptir**, prop. **þver-gnriptir**, adj. *precipitous, of a rock*.

**Þver-högg**, part. n. *cut across, steep, abrupt*, Fas. iii. 257. **Þver-hönd**, f. a *hand's breadth*, Ld. 276.

**Þver-knýta**, t, to *knit a cross knot, to deny flatly*; hann þverknýtti at láta hérað fyrr en þat væri konungs vili, Sturl. iii. 244; hann þverknýtti þat at hann mundi lauss vera, 211; þá mun ek þetta eigi þverknýta, Konr. **Þver-kominn**, part. in an *awkward position*, Ísl. ii. 317.

**Þver-kyrfa**, ð, to *carve, cut clean across*; búar eigu húsum at skipa at jannaði, þeir eigu at þ. hús, skolot þeir at endlöggu deila hús, Grág. ii. 257 (Jb. 194).

**Þver-lyndi**, n. *crooked-mindedness, the being wrong-beaded*, Gisl. 85, Pass. 37-4.

**Þver-lyndr**, adj. *crooked, wrong-beaded*, Valla L. 215. **Þver-móðska**, u, f. *obstinacy*.

**Þver-neita**, t, to *deny flatly*, Gret. 105 B, Mar. **Þver-pallr**, m. the *cross dais, the high-floor at the ball's end* (see *pallr*), Fms. vi. 193, 440, Ld. 296, Eg. 549, 565, Gret. 103, 140 A, Sturl. i. 155, ii. 199.

**Þver-sigling**, f. *cross-sailing, tacking*. **Þver-skallast**, að, to *be doggedly obstinate, lit. setting the skull against, butting like a bull*.

**Þver-skeytingr**, m. [skaut 2], a *cross-wind, side-wind*, Fms. vii. 94. **Þver-skípa**, adv. *atwart the ship*, Fms. iv. 103.

**Þver-skurðr**, m. a *cross-cut*, Gret. 91. **Þver-slag**, n. a *cross-stroke*, El. 17.

**Þver-slá**, f. a *cross-bar*. **Þver-stigr**, m. a *cross-path, side-path*, Greg. 28.

**Þver-stræti**, n. a *cross-street*, Hkr. iii. 16. **Þver-syll**, f. a *cross-sill*, Gret. 114 A.

**Þver-sölk**, f. a 'cross-suit,' a *law phrase*; fyrsta, önnur, þriðja þ., in payment of *weregild*, N. G. L. i. 76, 82 (nú eru upp-náma-menn allir taldir, en nú skal þat skilja hvessu þversakir skolu fara).

**Þver-taka**, tók, to *deny flatly*, Edda 21. **Þver-tré**, n. a *cross-tree*, Nj. 162, 202, Fms. x. 290, Sturl. ii. 109, Gret. 114, Hom. 96, 97, Dipl. iii. 8; í annan enda húsins var lopt uppi á þvertjárm, Ó. H. 153.

**Þver-úðr**, f., q. v. **Þver-vegr**, m. = *þverstigi*; en allir aðrir vegir er renna til bæja manna, þat heita þvervegir, Gpl. 413; á þver-vegin, *across, in diameter*, Fas. iii. 372.

**Þver-þili**, n. a *cross-deal, partition*, Gpl. 346, Fs. 143, Gret. 114. **Þver-víng**, m. a *man from þverá*, the nickname of Einarr Th. (Landn., Glúm., Lv., Ó. H.).

**FVERRA**, pres. *þverr*; pret. *þvarr*, pl. *þurru*; subj. *þyrri*; part. *þorrinn*; with neg. suff. *þyrrit*, Sighvat: mod. weak *þverra*, að, pres. *þverrar*, Lil. 58, but the word is little used: [þurr and *þverra* are kindred words]:—prop. to *be drained, ebb out*, but only used

II. metaph. to *wane, grow less, decrease*; nema blóð þyrri, þd.; þóat skúr þyrrit,



Sighvat; sorg frá ek eigi þyrri, Skáld H. i. 23; lízt honum nú sem minna hafi þorrit enu í enu fyrri sinni, Edda 32; honum þurru lausa-fé, Ld. 210; þverrandi, opp. to vaxandi, Fms. v. 343; hvárt sem síðan vex eða þverr, Gbl. 260, Sks. 52, 54; Hrappr hafði skaplyndi it sama, en orkan þvarr, þvát eili sótti á hann, Ld. 54; eigi þverr enu heimskan fyrir þér, Fms. ii. 156; ef fé hans þverr tíu tígum, K. þ. K. 146, Rb. 132; en er þurru hlaupt in mestu, Hkr. iii. 395; ek eldumk, en þverr kraptrinn í vásinu, Orkn. 464; þurru mjök vinseldir Valdimars konungs, Fms. x. 160; óx jahan styrkr Davíðs en þvarr í hverri mátt ok alí sveitunga Saul, Stj. 498; eigi þrotna ok eigi þverra, 590; af hennar sökum þvarr ófriðr við Kristna menn, Ver. 44.

III. impers. with dat., þá þverr göngu hennar, of the sun, Rb. 100; síst þvarr séf (dat.) Magnúss, Fms. vi. (in a verse); mætti þverrar, Lil. 58.

IV. part., en hlust er þorinn, my ear is dried up, Eg. (in a verse); sigri þorinn, victory-bereft, Rekst.

Þverra, ð, a causal to the preceding, to make to decrease; þverðu þeir þrótt sinn at þröjungi, Hdm. 16; hann mátti ekki at vinna at þverra ágæti krapta hans, Greg. 79; þverrir þat nökkud verðleik hans í Guðs augliti, Is. i. 169; Sighvatr vildi eigi þverra kost sinn norðr þar, Sturl. ii. 65, Lex. Poët.

II. part. þverrandi, a diminisher, id.

Þverrir, m. a diminisher, Lex. Poët.; flug-þverrir, men-þ., seim-þ., veg-þ., epithets of a hero, id.

Þver-úð, f. (qs. þver-hygð), discord; tekr at görask nokkur þ. meðal N. M., Bs. i. 449; kom til þverúðar með þeim, Grett. 49 new Ed.; fór þá allt í þverúð með þeim, Eb. 114; at yrði ór högginn allir þverúðir þreskeldir af beggia hendi, Bs. i. 736.

2. disobedience; sýna e-m þröjðug ok þverúð, Fas. ii. 151.

ÞVEST or þvesti, n. [no doubt akin to Ulf. ga-þwastian = to make fast, þwastian = rd ἀσφαλές] :—prop. the fast or firm parts, the lean of the flesh, as opp. to the fat, the lean of a whale's flesh, the flesh underneath the blubber of a whale, opp. to 'rengi' and 'spik'; at af teknu þvesti ok beinum, Vm. 107; þvest-slytti, blubber, Grett. (in a verse); the word is freq. in mod. usage.

ÞVINGA, að, [O. H. G. dwingan; mid. H. G. twinge; Germ. zwingen; Dan. tvinge; þvinga and þungir (q. v.) are, we believe, kindred words] :—to weigh down, oppress; þvingar móðrinn harði, a grief weighs me down, Skáld H. 7. 9; mig hefir þvingað manna lát, 5. 14; súrliga þvinguð, Mirm. (Ed.) 210.

II. reflex., en vér þvingumz á sex dögum ok þrjátígi, Stj. 148; þenna mann þvingaðan mörgum hugrenningum, burdened with many concerns, Th. 2; móðurinnar kvíð, svá sem hann er þvingaðr (loaded) ok fullr af þurðinum, Stj. 80. This word is rare in old writers, but freq. in mod. usage since the Reformation. The metaph. sense, to compel, has been introduced through the Germ. word.

Þvingan, f. a weighing down, bardship, Magn. 502; as opp. to skemtan, Stj. 2; þótti þat þ. at halda svá margar hátíðir, 49; til þvingunar ok þfrelsis, Bs. i. 720; ganga undir nýjar þvinganir, N. G. L. iii. 249.

Þvinnill, m. the name of a sea-king (akin to þvengr?), Edda (Gl.); þvinnills dýr = a ship, Kristni S. (in a verse).

Þvis, interj. þis! hvis, þvis! af tjöldin, Bs. i. 420.

Þvita, u, f. = þveita, a kind of axe, Edda ii. 620.

ÞVITTI, a, m. [akin to þveita], a stone, prop. a sling-stone (?); tóku mikinn stein, sá heitir þviti, ok höfðu þann stein fyrir festar-hælinn, Edda 20; en þviti heitir hæll er stendr í hválinum, Edda ii. 515; þramm-þ., the 'band-stone,' i. e. a gem or a bracelet, Höfuðl. : the word is still known as poet., e. g. liggðu þvita hulinn hér, honum einginn bifi! a mod. Icel. epitaph on a dog buried beneath a stone.

ÞVI, dat. from þat (q. v.), and as adverb, 'for-þvi,' because, see þat C.

Þvi-gi, not therefore, see þat; ok var hann at þvigi (not therefore) varðveittr at eigi gengi hundar á hann, Greg. 24.

Þvi-gi-at, with compar.; þvigit skemri, not the shorter, Orkn. (in a verse); þvigit lengra, Skv. 3. 56; þvigit fleira, Og. 6; þvigit vænni sostr, Fbr. 103 new Ed.

Þvi-líkr, adj. 'such-like,' such; mundi engi eiga þvilikan hest, Nj. 89; með þvilikum hætti sem fyrr segir, Hkr. ii. 92; þvilikum stundum, em ..., Fms. x. 263; þá er hann þ. sem göngu-menn aðrir, Grág. i. 204; þilíkri líkamsins teiknan, Stj. 59; þvilíkast sem, most like as if, just as if ..., Stj. 354, Barl. 88; annat þvilíkt, Fb. iii. 345.

Þvi-sa, að, dat. = þessu, see þessi; á þvísra tré, Greg. 48; engi stóðsk þvísra yrr, Barl. 19; á þvísra þingi, Harmis. 32; þvísra landi, Ib. 14, Sighvat, Sks. 86; í þvísra ljósi, Grág. i. 28; næst þvísra = þessu næst, Gbl., Clem. 140.

Þvottr, see þváttr.

Þvæla, d, [þvål], to wash with latber or soap.

Þvæla, u, f. a heap of clothes in the wash.

Þvætta, t, [Dan. tvætte; an iterative from þvål], to wash; skirðr ok vættr, Barl. 159, v. l.: in mod. usage mostly vulgar.

2. metaph. to talk wasb, gabble; hvað eru að þvætta.

Þvættari, a, m. a babbler, the Bible.

Þvætti, n, in úr-þvætti, the slops from wash, refuse.

Þvættingr, m. a wasb; metaph. gabble, nonsense.

Þvæbbinn, adj. [þváf], obstinate, dogged.

Þykki, n, in sundr-þykki, sam-þ.

þykkildi, n. a lump, thickness.

ÞYKKJA, pres. þykkir, pret. þótti, uð. þótti (C. þótti), past. þótt; a middle form þykkjunn and þóttunn; the form with *tt* is the true old one, and is always so written in rhymes by old poets (with *tt*, þykkir, þekkir, etc.): in mod. usage *one t* has been lost, þykkir, þykist, and so often in Editions, but erroneously; the ancients often wanted this word with *t*, þikkja, þikkir, but *y* is the older and better form; with *tt* *auð*, þykkir-a, þótti-t, þóttisk-a-þu, Ls. 60; þykkir at, Hkr. 2. 22; þykkir-a, Fms. vi. 447 (in a verse); [þykkja þótti and þekki-a þótti are contraindicative verbs, one neut. the other transit.; so also Goth. *laghjan þakts = lazið* (see *ðai*, and *þaghjan þakts = doctir*; A. S. *þencan þakre and þencan þakre*; Germ. *denken dachte and denken dunkte*; a trace of the neut. sense remains in Engl. *metbinks, meibought*.]

A. To be thought, seem : I. to be thought to be, seem to be, be esteemed, valued; ok hann mundi þá þykkja þessu þessu háfa, en sáta við eldstö móður sinnar, Fs. 6; muntu þat þóttir þykkir á þat heiti ok verða kynsall, Landn. 260; óngar þóttu (were thought) hloggr damar nema hann væri i. . . hön þótti þessu kosti, Nj. 1; tíðindi þau er mörgum þótti mikil, 123; saka-staði þá er hann þótti á eiga, 166; þótti hvárum-tveggja þar ræður skemtiligar, Eg. 686; öðrum þótti þetta ferð in svivindiligast, Nj. 263; þátt vöru þessu sem veri þótti, 88; ek þótti ok þjóðans rekkum hverri hær, I was thought by them to be, Gkv. i. 19.

II. with dat. it seems to one, one thinks, denoting thought, feeling, sentiment, also resentment, as may be seen from the references, (cp. Germ. *nich dünkt*; Engl. *mebinks*); mikil þótti spökum mönnum undir því at menn ætti gott saman í útverum, Ld. 38;

Halli þótti Ingjaldr lítill vilja hefja sitt ráð til þroska, id. : vel þykkir mér, hvergi þykkir mér við hmita, Isl. ii. 343; þér þótti eigi þess veri at við mik væri um talat, þykkir mér þetta ráð eigi svá mikla-láttar, id. : vilda ek, at þér þætti eigi verr, that thou shouldst not think the worse, be displeased, Nj. 17; þótti sinn veg hvárum, they disagreed, Ld. 38; þeir ræddu at Guðrúnu þætti lítið dráp Bolla, they said that G. took little thought of Bolla's death, 246; þótti okkr gott (it seemed good to us) er þeim var ótti at ykkir, Nj. 252; allir menn mæltu at þetta þætti þá Skarphéðinn dauðum en þeir ætluðu, 209; Finnir lét sér fjandskap í þykkja við konung, Fms. vi. 294; Gunnari þótti fýsilegt . . . þótti þeim sár nú mundu lítið fyrir, Nj. 113; mér þykkir sem máttum værum sé komit í únytt efni, cf. . . , 150; þau (tíðindi) megu mér mikil þykkja, ok eigi ólíklig, Fs. 9; vil ek sjá hvern slægt mér þykkir í þat vana, 11; mér þykkir þeir merkiligstir menn, 19; ekki þykki mér þetta sjór, Landn. 251; vel þykkir mér at þú farir brott, 260; eigi þykki mér sem ver munim í þessum dal búnað reisa, Fs. 25; þat þótti honum mest af bregða, 77; líkami Bergþóru þykki mér at líkendum ok þó vel, Nj. 208; nú þykkja þeim eigi tíðir í górandi, K. þ. K. 154; nú þykkir presti eigi rétt at skírn farit, 14; þykki mér ráð, at þú farir at finna Gizur hvíta, Nj. 77; ek veit at þér þykkir mikil fyrir ferðum, id., Fms. i. 195; undir þótti mér, er bróðir þinn vildi eigi taka af þat þetta starf, Nj. 77; höfðu menn þat fyrir satt at þeim þætti mikil fyrir at skiljask, Ld. 190; hvárt þykkir þér undir því sem mest at vit séum sem vitastir, Nj. 263; honum þykkir mikil undir at þeim færisk vel, Isl. ii. 343; hann heilsar þeim . . . þat ætlum vér at þér þykkir lítið undir um vára heilsan, . . . en þat vitum vér at oss þykkir eigi verr at þú værir eigi heil, Fbr. 62; hann segir sér mikil þykkja at láta eignir sínar, Eg. 539; þó þú látr þér einskis þ. vert um dráp Búrdar, 255; hann spurði hvat honum þótti, eða þykkir þér hér eigi gott, Nj. 126; hefir ek nökkut þat gort at þér þykkir við mik at, Gisl. 16; allt þat er honum þykkir af við mik, Ó. H. 148; þótti honum mikil at um víg Kjartans, Ld. 226; sem mér þykkir meira fyrir en öðrum mönnum at vegi menni, Nj. 85; ek hygg at honum mundi nú minnst fyrir þ., Fms. ii. 113; er mér þykkir allíuð fyrir at missa, . . . þótti þeim sem Egill mundi eigi aptr koma, Eg. 223; þótti honum sér úvænt til undan-kvæmu, 406; þeir er höfðu sér traust at mæla sem þótti, to speak as they thought, Fms. i. 22; þat þótti þorkatli mest af bregða er í vatni skyldi þvask, Fs. 77: with the notion of vision, dreams, or the like, þótti mér þeir sækja at öllu-megin . . . en Hjört þótti mér þeir hafa undir, . . . eptir þat þótti mér stökkva vargarnir, Nj. 95; þeim þótti hann vera kátr ok kveða í hauginum, 118; ok þótti honum hann vekja sik, 121; þá þótti mér undarliga við bregða, mér þótti hann þá kalla . . . , 211; aptr hann svá mikil up at mér þótti allt skjálfa í náundir, 212; hön þótti mér þat vel þekkisk, Isl. ii. 194; ekki þótti henni blómit svá mikil á vera, 14; ok þótti mér illa sama . . . þótti mér sjá skaði miklu meiri, etc., Ld. 126, 128.

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þessir menn færir, Hrafn. 17: with the notion of presumption or pride, ok þykkisk hann mjök fyrir öðrum, *he thinks himself much above others*, Ld. 38; þó þykkisk ér þjóðkonungar, Skv. 3. 35; hann þykkisk einn vita allt, Nj. 32: with the notion of appearance, not reality, þá þóttisk hann rísta henni mannrúnar, *he deluded himself*, Eg. 587: with the notion of vision, *to dream that*, Njáll mælti, undarliga sýnisk mér nú, ek þykkjumk sjá um alla stofuna (ok þykki mér sem undan sé gafveggrinn), Nj. 197; þat dreyndi mik at ek þóttumk ríða fram hjá Knatahólum, þar þóttisk ek sjá varga marga, ... ok þóttumk ek þá eigi vita hvað mér hlífði ... en ek þóttumk verða svá reidr, at ... 95; hann þóttisk jata því, 121; ek þóttisk staddir at Lómagnúpi, Nj.; dreynt hefir mik í nótt ... þar þóttumk ek vera staddir er eigi þótti öllum einnög, ok þóttumk ek hafa sverðit ... en ek þóttumk kveða visur tvær í svefninum, Íl. ii. 352; þat dreyndi mik at ek þóttisk heima vera at Borg, ... álp eina vana ok fagra ok þóttisk ek eiga, ok þótti mér allgöð ..., 194; hón þóttisk sjá tré mikit í rekkju þeirra Grímkels, 14; úti þóttumk ek vera stöð við læk nokkurn, ... ek þóttumk vera stöð hjá vatni einu ... ok þóttumk ek eiga ok einkar vel sama, ... ek þóttumk eiga gullhring, ... er ek þóttumk þá bera hjá mér þann hug, ... þá þóttumk ek sjá fleiri brestina á ... ek þóttumk hafa hjálm á höfði ... ek þóttumk eiga þá gúrsemi, Ld. 126, 128; hvat er þat drauma? ek þóttumk fyr dag rísa, etc., Em. (begin.) In the first person the ancients use the form þóttumk þykkjumk much more frequently than þykkist þóttisk, which is the mod. form.

II. the subject being different, *be or it seemed to me*, a middle form, this use is rare, and only occurs in poetry; gott þóttumk þat, er ek þögn of gat, *it seemed good to me, I was glad that I got a bearing*, Höfuðl. 19; úllar þóttumk öllum betri, ef þeir létu mik lífi tyna, *the wolves seemed all the better friends if they would let me lose my life*, Gh. 11.

þykkja, u, f. a thought, liking, sentiment, disposition; fann hann, at stórlangt var í millum þeirra þykkju, *that their thoughts (likings) were wide apart*, Eb. 24; fóru þykkjur þeirra saman, *their sentiments went together*, Grett. 113 new Ed.; þér munut ráða ... en ek mun ráða þykkju minni, Fbr. 15; var konungr mjök sér einn á þykkju (*self-willed*), því at hann vildi ..., Bs. i. 781; honum þótti mestu varða um yðra þykkju (*good-will*), Fms. iii. 138. 2. denoting discord; hann kvað úvarligt at fara þannig einsliga við slíkan þykkju-drátt (*discord*) sem þeirra í milli var, Finnb. 284. 3. denoting dislike; þóttusk menn þat sjá, at hvárirtveggi lögðu á mál þessi mikla þykkju, Sturl. iii. 272; þótti mörgum mönnum við of, ok lögðu þykkju á þorgrim þar fyrir, Vigl. 18, and so in mod. usage; sundr-þ., ú-þykkja.

COMPS: þykkju-lauss, adj. *good-tempered, thoughtless, careless, easy*, Mag. 45. þykkju-mikill, adj. *choleric of temper*; Halldórr var þ. sem aðrir Íslendingar, ok þótti illa er hann fékk eigi þat er hann beiddi, Fb. i. 167; þ. ok þungur, Grett. 92 A.

þykkjask, t, dep.; þ. við e-t or e-n, *to take offence at, get angry with*; þórir þad konung eigi þ. við vist þeirra bræðra, Eg. 254, v.l.; þá þykkjast sá við er betr gökk ok sló sinn þústr hvárinn þeirra, Vigl. 17; and so in mod. usage, þú mátt ekki þykkjast við þó eg segi þér satt, *thou must not take offence though I tell thee true*.

þykk-leiðr (-leiði), m. *thickness*; hann vildi forvitnask um þykkleik haussins, Eg. 769; þar við mátti ekki jafnask at hæð né þykkleik nokkurs manns hárs, Fms. x. 177; þykkleiki mannsins, Stj. 57.

þykk-liga, adv. *thickly*. 2. *frequently*; en þá er þat varð eigi svá þykkliga sem hann vildi, Bs. i. 431 (jafnliga, v.l.) II. *proudly, sulkily*; svára þykkliga, Fb. i. 209.

þykk-mikill, adj. [þykkur, m.], *threatening, sulky, of weather*; var veður þykk-mikill, Stj. ii. 65.

þykkna, að, *to thicken or become stout*; loptið þröngvisk ok þykknar af vætum, Stj. 17; þá tók veðrit at þ., Fb. ii. 210; þar til er þykknaði (of a fluid), A. A. 275.

ÞYKKR, m. [cp. A. S. *þaccian*; Old Engl. (Chaucer) *thack*; Engl. *thwack* = *to strike*; see also þjökka and þjaka]:—a *thwack, thump, blow, a hurt*; hann góðri meyllunni þann þykk, at hón grét þegar, en sveininn lék hann miklu harðara, Sd. 141; verðr nú við hann skapfútt ok veitir honum áverka svá næsta minni, at honum var þat gildir þykkur (*a severe hurt*) ok eigi þannvænlig, Ísl. ii. 321 (Heiðarv. S.); þykkjar verðr, *worthy of a thwack*, Eg. (in a verse); fékk Gunnarr mikinn þykk af eins manns spjóti, Dropl. (major), cp. Njard. 378.

ÞYKKR, adj. [the older form in ancient vellums is þjokkr or þjökkr, or even, esp. in Norse vellums, þjúkkur, whence is derived the mod. Swed. and Norweg. *tjok* or *kjok*, but Dan. *tyk*; a *v* follows *kk* before a vowel, but even there is often dropped; compar. þykkvari, þykkvastr, or contr. þykkri, þykkast: A. S. *þicc*; Engl. *thick*; Germ. *dick*: on the other hand, Germ. *dicht*, Engl. *tight* answer to Icel. þétrr.]

A. *Thick, stout*, in substance; skjöldur víðan ok þykkvan, Eg. 285; þykk spöng, Fms. ii. 310; öx þykk ok hvöss, ví. 29; eirskjöld þykkvan ok víðan, Stj. 461; þjúkkar brynhosur ... þjúkkir ok þólinn, Þór. 97; garðr svá þjúkkur, N. G. L. ii. 122; hann hefir skó þjókkvan, Edda 17; víðr ok þjókkur, 58; garðr fimmi feta þjókkur, Grág. ii. 262; þjúkkan (þykkvan) skugga, Sks. 11 (new Ed. v. l. 7), 405 B; þykkum byljum, id.; fjögurra álina þykkvir, 40 new Ed.; húð göð ok þykk til reipa, 41; þjókkva leggi, Jd. 33; þykkir í andlit, Sturl. iii. 111; þykkara lopt, Stj. 17; veður var

þjókkur, Bs. i. 442; þykkur veður ok regn, Eb. 204; veður var þykkur ok drífa, Fms. v. 341; þykk þoka, viii. 83, v. l.; þjúkkur mjörkvi, Sks. 1 new Ed.

II. *thick, thronged*, of a number of objects, e. g. tree in skóginum þar sem þjúkkast var, Barl. 9; í skóginn þar sem þykkast var, Fms. i. 72; þykkur skógr, 136, Ó. H. 36; skógr mikill ok þjókkur, Nj. 30, v. l.; þykkur hár, Eg. 305; þar var þykkost fylking, Mork. 113, v. l. neut., svá stóðu þjókkir spjót á Aroni, Bs. i. 528; fóllu Varbelgir þar s þykkur, at ..., Fms. ix. 522; hann bað menn sína fylgjask vel ok stana þykkur, Eg. 288; hann hópði apt þar til er liðit stóð þykkra, 20 (þykkvast, v. l.); var þar þykkur fylkt en þynnst við díkt, Fms. vi. 401 ef þrír menn ganga þjúkt ok eigi fleiri, Gpl. 108; ef þjúkkara er geng en nú er sagr, 109 (of the thickness of a rank of men); menn hljópu s þykkur yfir hann, at hann mátti eigi upp standa ... meðan menn hljó þykkast yfir hann, Fms. viii. 75; ok fylkja á skipinu allt á millum stafi ok svá þykkur, at allt var skarar skjöldum, Ld. 78; skipa skjöldu þjókkir við stafna, Mork. 180.

III. in local names, þykkvæðr, -skógr, Landn.

B. COMPS: þykk-byrt, n. part., in the phrase, hafa þykkbyrt, *have thick, stout armour*, Fms. vii. 264. þykk-býlt, n. part. *thick-studded with bamlets*, Orkn. 300. þykk-farit, n. part.; hón heils þeim ok kvað þá þ. göra, *to make frequent visits*, Eb. 94. þykk-leit adj. *thick-faced*, Ld. 276. þykk-röggaðr, part. *thick-furred*, L. 41. þykk-settr, part. *thick-set, thick-ranked*, Mar. þykk-skipa part. *thickly-manned*, Bs. i. 526. þykk-skýjaðr, part. *thick-cloude* Sks. 227. þykk-varaðr, part. *thick-lipped*, Fms. ii. 20. þyklvaxinn, part. *thick-set, stout of growth*; þjókk-vaxinn, Edda i. 258 (a verse).

þykkat and þjókkat, f. *thickness*; breidd, lengd, þykkat, hæð, MS. 54 156; á þykkatina, in the thickness, Fms. ix. 522; eigi meirr en fim menn á þykkina, Fms. vii. 275 (þjókkina, Hkr. iii. 400), Eg. 277.

þykkat, f. = þykkja, *resentment, displeasure*, Bs. i. 745.

ÞYLLJA, pres. þyl, þylr; pret. þulði or þuldi; subj. þylði; part. þuli [þulr]:—to say, read, chant, in one continuous tone, without either stopping, or any intonation; mál er at þylja þular-stóli at, of a sage saying I saws, Hm. 111; hygg vísi at hve ek þylja fat, ef ek þögn of gat, of a bard chanting his lay, Höfuðl. 3; þyl ek grunnstrauma Grímnis, Þd.; vel san enn of eina ölselju mér þ., Jd. 3; þylja um sigr, *to chant the victory*, Fm. vi. (in a verse); þær þyt þulu (þulðu?), *they sang their songs, accompanied the whirling mill with their song*, Gg. 3. 2. *to chant or murmur in a low voice*, as one saying charms, prayers, or the like; hann (Njá) fór opt frá öðrum mönnum einn saman ok þuldi, Nj. 156; sat Geit faðir það á palli, ok þuldi í feld sinn, *murmured into his cloak*, Fb. 253; það er svo mart og það er svo mart þuldi í feldinn gráa, | se ei er bert ok ekki vert eptir neinum að hváa, Grönd. 160; þóu sat einn samt í öndugi ok þuldi í gaupnir sér, Fas. iii. 153; hann þar ok horfði í lopt, ok gapti bæði munninn ok nösuna, ok þuldi nökk (of spells), Þorf. Karl. ch. 7; þulði nör, *the wave murmured*, Skáld 14. 32.

II. reflex., þyllask um, þylsk hann um eða þrumir, *murmur sulkily*, Hm. 17.

þyna, u, f. [akin to þón, þenja?], *the withers (?)*; en er hann sá uxan þá var hlaupin ofan bögrinn ok slitin þynan (*withers-urung?* but of ox), fýstu flestir at drepa skyldi, Bs. i. 370: or is þyna = *the peritoneum* mod. líf-hinna? 2. a nickname; þorbjörn þyna, Landn.

þyngð, f. [þungr], *heaviness, weight*; freq. in mod. usage, tvær vatt ad þyngð; eðlis-þyngð, *specific gravity*.

II. metaph. *illness, sickness*; á mér liggir þyngð nokkur, Fms. xi. 68; Helga tók þá ok þ. ó lá þó eigi, Ísl. ii. 274. 2. *troubles*; síðan er hver mistum skipa vart er oss hefir öll þyngð af staðit, Fms. viii. 181.

þynging, f. a burden, heaviness, H. E. i. 407.

ÞYNGJA, ð and d, [þungr, Dan. *tyngje*], *to weigh down, burden, make heavy*, Hom. 53; mun mér eigi þ. þetta erviði, *it will not encumber me* Eluc. 3; augu þeirra þyngðusk (pass.) af tárnum, 623. 60. 2. *imper be grous heavy*, with dat. of manner; en sóttinni þyngði (*the illness grew worse*) eigi því síðr, ok andaðisk hann, Fms. x. 73; þá þyngdi honu mjök (*it grew very heavy with him*, i. e. *he grew heavy from sleep*), ok lagðisk hann niðr ok svaf, v. 222; þyngja tekk máli ok minni, Skáld 15. 16.

II. reflex., tekk nú bardaginn at þyngjask, *to grow heavy, adverse*, Fas. i. 105; honum tók þá at þyngjask (*he sank*) sem á lei daginn, Fms. viii. 445.

þyngsl, f. = þyngð, Mar., H. E. i. 408.

þyngsl (mod. þyngslir), n. pl. (þyngslir, f. pl., Barl. 44), a burden gora e-m þ., *to be a burden to one*, B. K.; vera e-m til þyngsla, id. meðr banni eðr öðrum þyngslum, at ganga undir þeirra álögur, MS. 120 178. 2. *heavy affliction*; mér þykkir ílt at menn hljóti svá mjö þ. af mér, Edd. 264; er öll þyngsl háfa af staðit, Fms. viii. 181, v. l.

ÞYNNJA, t, [þunnr], *to make thin*; þynna þoku frá augum e-m, Barl. 172, passim; impers., en sem þat kóf tekk at þynna, *the fog begins to lift* Sks. 47, v. l. new Ed. II. reflex. *to grow thin*; þynntisk skipani á borðunum, Fms. ii. 327, Orkn. 72. 2. *þynnt, beaten thin*.

þynna, u, f., in half-þynna, a kind of *axe*, see p. 243.

þynning, f. a nickname, = þyna (?), Landn. 117.



þyrft, f. a need, want, see þurft.

þyrill, m., dat. þyrli, [cp. Cumbrian *thryel*, a porridge-stick], a whisk with a fringe at the end, with which to whip milk; flauta-þyrill, a stick for whipping milk; hárdi er eins og þyrill, hair rough like a þyrill. 2. the name of a farm and mountain-peak in Icel., from the whirling gusts of wind to which it is liable, Ísl. ii. (Hárðar S.).

ÞYRJA, pres. þyr; pret. þurði; [see þori]—to sweep or rub along, only used in poetry; kilir þurðu norðan, Ó. H. (in a verse); flaut þurðu und segli, Fms. x. (in a verse); Rögvalds kind þurði und randir, ... meun þurðust austan, Arnór; hrönn þurði at e-m, þd. 12; láta mari þyrja fold fetum, to let the steed sweep over the fields, Akv. 13; málfædd ok okkr fara úr ígjá fjöllum yfir, þyrja þjóð yfir, to sweep over the people, Skm. 10, of riding through the air.

þyrkingr, m. [þurkr], a dryness in the mouth or throat.

ÞYRLA, að, [þyrill; Engl. *thrill*, drill; A. S. *þyrilan*—to bore; Old Engl. *thirl*; Germ. *drillen*]:—to whirl, as the wind does chaff or dry hay; vindr þyrllar heyinu í háfa loft.

ÞYRMA, ð, prop. a law phrase, or a religious term, to deal reverently with, shew respect to; with dat., var þá eigi þyrmt eðnum, Edda 26; ef maðr þyrmir eigi gríðum, Grág. ii. 166 B; þyrma særum, Róm. 288; þyrma lögum, Sks. 78 new Ed.; þat er ráð annat at þyrma hátíð, to respect the holy-day, by not fighting on that day, Fms. v. 170, N. G. L. i. 10; ok vill hann eigi þyrma Frjáðögum né Kristnum dómi várum, of breaking the fast, 11; þyrma Jóna-helgi, 142; skulu vér þyrma kirkjum, to respect the sanctuary of a church, of an asylum, K. Á. 30; þyrma rétti heilagrar Kirkju, 40; þyrma konu og þyrma við konu, to shew respect to a woman, so as not to violate her, N. G. L. i. 16; mun engi maðr öðrum þyrma, Vsp. 46; Baldur barmi þyrmdit manna-dólgi, the brother of B. made no covenant with the foe of men, Haustl.; at þú eigi vel eðnum þyrmir, Skv. i. 47; þyrmda ek sífjum, svörnum eðnum, 3; 28; þyrma véum, Hkm. 18; görisk sífja-spell ok þyrma menn engum hleytum, Sks. 338. 2. to shew mercy to, spare; þyrma skal hann eggers-foglum í því landi, Grág. ii. 347; þeir þyrmdu því öllu er þeim þótti fagrt, en drápu allt þat sem var afleitt, Stj. 456; þyrma e-m í orðum, Hom. (St.); þyrma óvinum sínum, Al. 14; þyrma minum munnnum, 16, Fms. vii. 36; þyrma sér sjálfum, Karl. 363; þú þyrmdir eigi þinum eingetnum syni, of Abraham, Stj. 132. II. reflex. to refrain or forbear from; hann bað hann þyrmask við Magnús konung, forbear from violence with king M., Fms. vi. 172; tveir skolu þeir fegðar þyrmask við hina tvá, N. G. L. i. 34; hann skal við engi mann þyrmask, 228; guðsifjar eru sex er vér skolum þyrmask við, 16; þyrmask við hjúnskap, 376. 2. recipr., láta sem þér berizt, en þyrmask þó sem skilt er, but forbear hurting one another, Fms. viii. 443.

þyrmi-liga, adv. meekly, gently, forbearingly; hann keyrði hann niðr ok eigi þ., threw him down, and that not gently, Bjarn. 41; ú-þyrmiliga, Rd. þyrmir, m., in U-þyrmir, violator, see p. 663.

þyrmi-liga, adv. = þyrmiliga, Bs. i. 821.

þyrmi-samliga, adv. = þyrmiliga, Fms. xi. 146.

þyrmslir, f. pl.; þyrmsl, n. pl.; þyrmslur, f. pl.:—any sacred or lawful obligation of respect or forbearance due to others: 1. as a law phrase, the obligation of a client or dependent towards his master; nú skal leysingi hafa þyrmslir við skap-dróttinn sinn, eigi skal hann í févélum né í fjörvélum við hann vera, né í dómum gegn honum ..., hverfa eigi odd né egg móti honum ..., bera eigi vitni á hönd honum ..., N. G. L. i. 34; svá skulu leysingja-kaup fara þeirra er eigi hafa keypt þyrmslar af sér, 234; þá er hann (viz. the client) ór þyrmslum við þann mann, 211. 2. any obligation, from relationship or the like; allar þær þyrmslir sem hildmönnum byrjar at hafa innan-hirðar, N. G. L. i. 440. 3. eccl., of forbidden degrees of relationship; geymi menn at þyrmslum sínum verði lýst áðr samgangur hjóna verði í millum, H. E. i. 414; þær eru konur aðrar er enn eru í meirum þyrmslum við oss, ... ef vér vinnum líkams losta við þær, N. G. L. i. 15; veita þyrmslur úvigðum kirkjum, K. Á. 36; þat er mælt í lögum at eigi skal bera vápn í kirkju ... slík þyrmslir eru ok á bana-húsum ..., 38. 4. medic. abstinence, fasting (?); þat görðisk eitt hvert sinn at konungur var í þyrmslum eptir blóðlát sitt, it happened once upon a time that the king was abstaining after blood-letting, Sks. 642.

þyrmsla-maðr, m. a law phrase, a kind of client, a dependent ranking between a bondsman and a freeman, N. G. L. i. 158, 220.

ÞYRNIR, m. [see þorn; Dan. *tjerne*], a thorn, Karl. 546; klungr ok þyrni, Stj., Fms. v. 159; þyrnar ok illgresi, Post.; fjaðrar hans vóru sem þyrnar, Post. 645, 69; þyrna og pistla, the Bible, Matth. vii. 16; hagar þyrnir. COMPS. þyrni-fótr, m. thorn-foot, a nickname, Eg. þyrni-fullr, adj. full of thorns, Al. 52. þyrni-hjálmr, m. a thorn-helmet, a crown of thorns, Hom. 32. þyrni-kóróna (-krúna, Karl. 545), u, f. a crown of thorns, Bs. i. 792, Mar., Pass. þyrni-tré, n. a thorn-bush, Karl. 545.

ÞYRPAST, t. dep. [þorp], to crowd, throng; þyrptust menn at þónum, Fms. ii. 160; líð þeirra nam stað ok þyrptist saman við þessa syn, viii. 405; ef aðrir menn þ. at manni, Sks. 302; þyrptisk þaugat mikill fjöldi drukkinna manna, Fagsrk. 2.

þyrping, f. a crowd, throng, freq. in mod. usage; það er þ. á hlaðinu. þyrsklingr, m. [þorskr], a small codfish, Edda (Gl.), and passim.

ÞYRSTA, t. [þorst], to thirst, imper.; má þyrstur, 'it thirsts me,' I thirst: þú þyrstur hann (acc.) eigi, Fluc. 24. 21, 122; hana þyrsti at meirr, Fms. vi. 352; til gullans þyrsti þak, dekk þú nu þótti, Rk. 410; Bárðr sagði at hann þyrsti mjök, Ep. 207; slátt gótt at er sama, etc. þyrstir æ því meirr, 605. þar þyrstur jörðuna, Al. 50; þá er mik þyrsti þú gífu þér mér at drekka, Barl. 35.

ÞYSTR (þystr), adj. thirsty, Vjun. 8. L. 6, Eg. 204; (þóstr) er mælt þ. tekr at drekka ok sveigr allstorum, Edda 32. 2. metaph. þystr til es, Mar.; þ. í líf es, Fas. i. 498, passim.

ÞYS-HÖLL, f. a crowded hall, Akv.

ÞYSJA, pres. þyss; pret. þusti; þust, þustu, Sighvat; in mod. usage þusa and þusti: [an older form for þyrja cp. þasarn; to rub; þusti (þursti Ed.) þegar allr Grikkja herr alvápnadr ór herböðnum í þongna, Fms. vi. 157; þá þysja Rómverjar þar at, Róm. 273; þustu þeir þá fram ór skógnum eptir þeim, Ó. H. 135; ok enn þustu at allr þær er í öðnum stóðum höfðu setið, 68; þá þustu lændr at konungi ok láðu hann eta kjöt, Fms. i. 35; ok nú þyss sjá flokkir fram á leikvöllum, Skmunda 172.

ÞYS-MIKILL, adj. making a great noise, uproarious, Fms. x. 213.

ÞYSS, m., dat. þys, an uproar, tumult from a crowd; þyss eru þrettán, Edda 108; kominn er þyss í þessa þjóð, Glsl. (in a verse); en er morna tók hætti þysum í banum, Fms. vi. 16; þyss sjá eða klíðr, Glsl. 56; fyrir þys þann (rior) er þeir höfðu gott at hlakast jarli, Fms. i. 220; þá görðisk þyss mikill í banum, vii. 173; þyss ok vápna-brak, 260; í þessum þys var Hákon særð bana-sari, 260; en hann mátti einukis viss verða fyrir alþýðu þys, þvíat hverr kalladi fyrir munni öðrum, 655 xvi. B. 3; fyrir þys alþýðu, Post. 227; manna þys, Skúlda 169; hvi gegnir þyss sjá manna, 623, 55; reukum hurt þys vandra hugrenninga, Hom. 148; skósvéinn Gummlard hljóf fram í þysum (þysum, v. l.), Fms. i. 45; in Róm. 295, Lat. *tumultus* is rendered by þyss.

ÞYTR, m. [þjota], a noise, whistling sound, as of wind, leaves, Edda (Gl.); þær þyt þu, of the whirling of a mill, Gl. 3; er þangt at heyrja þyt smábarn, cries, wailings, Fms. i. 263; vinna gnyr eða vatna þyt, Skúlda; lúðra-þyt, q. v.; illvöðra-þyt.

ÞÝ, n., qs. þívi, [Ulf. þjus = οὐκείη, iwan = δουλόν, þívi = παιδική, þívis = δοῦλος; A. S. þeow; Dan. ty, tyende; cp. þjóna-]:—a verb, bondsman; þý hans eðr ambátt, Glsl. 132 (for þýr). 2. in mod. usage, metaph. vile, bad people; þýð með þælum sínum, Pass. 11, 12.

ÞÝ-BORINN, part. born of a bondswoman; Ismael var þ., Post. 645, 62; hón er þ. at móðerni, Eg. 338; sunn þ., N. G. L. i. 48.

ÞÝÐA, d. [O. H. G. *djuten*; Dutch *duiden*; Germ. *deuten*; Dan. *tyde*; the word is better derived from Goth. *juda* than from *jup*—bonum]:—prop. to associate, attach; þýða sér, to attach to oneself; hann ferr víða um lönd ok þýðdi sér fólkit, Fms. iii. 272. II. to explain, interpret; þýða draum, to interpret a dream, Fms. viii. 12, passim; þýða bók, to comment on a book; þjórg ok steina þýðdu þeir móti tönnum, Edda (pref.) 145. 2. to signify; hvað atlar þú þenna draum þýða? Ld. 316; at hann (the dream) þýði smat enn ek gæti ör honum, Fms. v. 341, x. 147, v. l.; 'communio' þýðir samneyti, Hom. 141; það þýðir svá, 655 xxiii. 1, Stj., Barl., Mar., passim.

III. reflex., with acc. to attach oneself to, associate with; öllum þeim er þá þýðask ok í þeirra embætti bindask, Sks. 358; Harald var vinsell af sínum mönnum, honum (hann?) þýðusk gamlir menn með speki-ráðum, Fms. x. 178; þýðask e-n með vináttu, to pay one homage and friendship, Eg. 20; at hann mundi fá virðing mikla af konungi ef þeir vildi hann þýðask, 17; Uni þýðdisk þórunni dóttur Leióólfr, U. made love to Th., daughter of L., Landn. 246; hann stietik á húsit hjá álptinni ok vildi þýðask hana, Ísl. ii. 195, Fas. i. 18, Bs. i. 375; setið svá fylkingar yðrar, at þeir þýðisk eigi svá skjótt skóginum, sem þeim er títt til, Fms. vi. 62; skaltu þá fyrst þýðask ok göra þér at vinum, Sks. 284 B; hann þýðdisk eigi leika né lausung, Bs. i. 90. 2. with prepp.: þýðask undir e-n, or til e-s, to attach oneself to, associate with, pay homage to, or the like; vildu þeir heldr þýðask undir hans konungdóm en undir Svía-konungi, Hkr. i. 137, H. E. i. 459; hann var mikill höfðingi ok eigu vér með öngu móti at þýðask undir (submit to) nokkrt forboð, ... þýðusk til hans margir höfðingjar af öðrum löndum (paid him homage), Fms. ix. 450; at eigi þýðisk flarðsámir guðir til várra ákalla, Sks. 308. 3. pass. (Latinism) to be interpreted; Lazarus þýðisk svá sem beginn, Greg. 23; hirdmaðr þýðisk svá sem hirlu-maðr, Sks. 272; svá þýðask nafn Kirkju sem þinghús, 784.

ÞÝÐA, u, f. attachment, love; þýða ok blíðleti, Hom. 115; drag aldri þýðu eða samræði til hans vína, Sks. No new Ed.

ÞÝÐING, f. an interpretation; eptir réttu þýðingu, Stj. 200; a sense, meaning, önnur er þ. þinnar ræðu, Barl. 29. 2. an interpretation, translation, Anecd. 92; lesa lög ok áttvisi ok þýðingar helgar, Skúlda.

ÞÝÐLEIKR, m. attachment, affection; hón veik undan at hafa þýðleik né einn við þá, Clem. 129.

ÞÝÐLIGA, adv. affectionately, meekly; eptir hirting, ... að sér þýðlega veifr, af þerrar klár öll þeirra tár, ástar-koss margan gefir, Hallgr.; þýðlega þess eg bið, Pass. 7, 17.

ÞÝÐLIGR, adj. attached, affectionate, Fb. i. 443, Sturl. iii. 60.

ÞÝÐ-LEITI, u. = þýðleikr, 655 xxviii. 3.



**pýðni**, f. = pýðing, *signification*, Mar.

**pýðr**, adj. *kind, meek, amiable*; pýðr ok þekkr við sína menn, Fms. x. 420; pýðr ok þekkiligr, Bs. i. 76; fámæltr optast, ekki pýðr (*not affable, barsh*), Fms. vii. 102; þ. við alla vini sína ok alla góða menn, Bs. i. 128; Herrann beið þeirra hinn pýði, Pass. 6. i.

**pýðverska**, u, f., or, dropping the *v*, **pýðerska**, **pýverska**, *the Teutonic land, Germany*; til annarra landa, Danmerkr ok pýðersku (pýðerska ríkis, pýðverska land, v. l.), Fms. ix. 487; landskjálpti inn mikli í pýðersku, Ann. 1000 B; fór Sturla þá suðr í pýðversku-land, Bs. i. 555; hann mælti pýðersku, *spoke in German*, Greg. 75; raka jaðar-skegg á pýðversku (pýverskii, v. l.), in *German fashion*, Sks. 66 new Ed.

**pýðverskr**, adj., but better **pýðerskr**, often spelt **pýverskr**; the *v* and *r* are due to a wrong notion as to its origin, as if it came from *-verjar* (= *men*), instead of the inflex. *iskr*, as is seen from the German form; [O. H. G. *Diutisc*; mid. H. G. *Diutisch*, *Tiusch*; low Lat. *Theotiscus*; Hel. *Thiudisk*; mod. Germ. *Deutsch*, *Deutsch*; Engl. *Dutch*; these forms shew that *v* and *r* are in the Norse wrongly inserted; the old Icel. word was evidently borrowed from the Germ. through the trading people, perhaps in the 11th or 12th century; it does not therefore appear in a genuine Norse form, for then the inflexive *iskr* should have been assimilated to the preceding root word, so forming a monosyllable; the mod. form **pýðr** is in this respect correct; the root word is Goth. *þiuda* = *þjóð*, see Grimm's Dict. s. v. ii. 1043; in Ulf. *þiupisko* = *ἐθνικός*]; — **German**; pýðerskir menn (pýðerskir, pýverskir, pýðskir, v. l.), Fms. vii. 248; Vindum ok pýðerskum mönnum, x. 45, v. l.; pýðerska menn, 47; en pýðerskir menn segja, Fas. i. 332; pýverskir, Fb. i. 355, l. c.; pýverskr, Ann. 1342 C; svá segir í kvæðum pýðerskum, þjóðr. 304; frá sögn pýðerskra manna, 334; pýðerskum kvæðum, 231, 330, 352; pýðerskra manna sögur, 180; í pýðersku tunga, i. 302, 304.

**pýðf**, f. [þjófr], *theft*, Grág. i. 401, 429.

**pýðfór**, part. *covered with mounds, uneven, rough*, of a field, Fms. iii. 207; þýft tún, pýðfór engjar.

**pýfga**, að, to *impute theft to a person*; pýfga e-n um e-t.

**pýfgr**, n. [þjófr], *stolen goods*, Jb. 419 C; Viðris þýfi, Stor. i; báðum þótti um þýfð vant, Stef. Ól. þýfi-gjöld, n. pl. *a fine for theft*, Grág. i. 457.

**pýfi**, n. [þúfa], *a field covered with mounds or billocks, uneven ground*; slá í þýfi, krappa-þýfi. **pýfi-teigr**, m. *a rough paddock*, Rm. 102.

**pýfska**, u, f. *theft*, Gpl. 541; *stolen goods*, N. G. L. i. 83.

**pýfte**, f. = pýðf, Gpl. 541.

**pýr**, f., gen. þýjar, dat. þýju, acc. þý; pl. þýjar; the *r* is a fem. inflexion, as in *kýr*, *sýr*; the root is þý, *q. þivi*; see þý; [Goth. *þjus* and *þiui*; cp. A. S. *þeowian* = *to serve*; Icel. þjó-na, *q. þjov-na*, *þjónu*; as also Germ. *diener*]; — *a bondswoman*; þræll ok þýr, Rm.; þræl eða þý (allit.), *man-servant and maid-servant*, Fms. iv. 204; þýjar barn, þýjar sonr, *a bairn, son of a bondswoman*, Fas. i. 495, iii. 434; meðan þú á kvernum kysstir þýjar, Hkv. i. 35; hvöss eru augu í Hagals þýju (dat.), 2; 2; þræla þrjá tigu, þýjar (acc. pl.) sjau góðar, Am. 93; þýjar ok salkonur, Skv. 3; 45; en um Svanhildri sátu þýjar (nom. pl.), *waited on her*, Gh. 15; melder Fróða þýja (gen. pl.), Edda (in a verse).

**þýzkr** = pýðverskr, only in late vellums; þýzkan söðul, Fms. xi. 443.

**ÞÆFA**, i. e. **þæfa**, ð, [þóf, hence the mod. Dan. *tøve*], to *beat, stamp cloth*; þau klæði vóru þæfð með sand ok tjöru, Fas. i. 346; and in mod. usage, þæfa sokka, *veltinga, peisu*; þæfa í tunnu, to *stamp in a tub*, a curious custom still used in Icel. of two men lying on their backs and treading a tub open at both ends, so as to pack the cloth tightly. 2. metaph. to *do a thing in a slow or tedious manner*; þæðfi hón þá ofan til árinna, *she went lumbering down to the river*, Grett. 140; nú biðu vér búnir, ok þarf eigi at þæfa oss lengr í þessu, to *keep us longer waiting*, Sturl. i. 134; eigi mun ek þik lengi þæfa um liðs-beina, Lv. 105; förum heim, þæfum ekki Skíða, ok rannsókum bæinn, *let us not labour S. any longer*, Sd. 168.

**II.** reflex., skulum vér þæfask svá við, *struggle and delay* (cp. Dan. *tøve*), Vápn. 16; ekki mun ek lengi þæfask til hvílnnar við þik, Gisl. 16.

**þæfa**, u, f. *a stamping*. 2. metaph. *a long tedious struggle*, a quarrel, Bs. i. 159, Barl. 58, 65, 150, Fb. ii. 207; = þóf. **þæfu-steinn**, m. *a stamping-stone*; an Icel. local name.

**þæfni**, f. = þæfa, Lv. 45; **þæðf**, f. *id.*, Vápn. 16.

**þæfta**, t, see þófta.

**þægð**, f. [þiggja, þágu], *an acceptable thing, pleasure*; leggja þægð ok fýsi til e-s, 655 xxvii. 11; mér er engin þægð í því, *I do not want it, don't do it to oblige me*; or góra e-m e-t til þægðar, to *do a thing to please another*. 2. *tameness, pliability, obedience*.

**þægiliga**, adv. *agreeably*.

**þægiligr**, adj. *acceptable, agreeable*, Edda 81, Nj. 227, Fms. viii. 229, Al. 17, K. A. 76, passim.

**þægindi**, n. pl. *pleasure*; góra e-m e-t til þæginda, Fms. ii. 41.

**ÞÆGJA**, ð, [þiggja, þágu], to *make acceptable, to gratify a person*; þægja e-m í, to *give a small gratification to a person*; pass., svá helgask ok þægjask öll góðverk í ást, *become acceptable*, Hom. 96. **II.** [perh. a different word, akin to þykkir = *a thwack*], to *push roughly, shove*; þor-

steinn hleypr upp, ok heldr Máfi, ok þægir honum í bekkinn, and *pushes him roughly to the bench*, Sturl. i. 13; ef nokkut væri konunginum eðr erkebiskupinum þægt í hans meðferðum, *if they should take any exception to their pleadings*, Bs. i. 771; ok er þá nokkut (nökkurum?) þægt í várri vörn, *then some will get hard blows*, Fbr. 54; þægja at e-m, to *tease or offend*; anzar drottning Úlfar görr þú að oss þægja, enginn bað þig orð til hneggia, illr þræll þú máttir þægja, Úlf. 4. 45.

**þægr**, adj. *acceptable, agreeable*; fórnir þægjar goðum várum, 623. 12; Guði þægr, *acceptable to God*, 655 x. 2, and passim. 2. *gentle, obedient, willing*, of a child; hann er þægr, þægt barn, and ó-þægr, *refractory, unwilling*.

**ÞÆRI**, n. *the lower part of a carcase, brisket*; var þar ekki kjöt á bæ hennar nema eitt saugar-þæri, Bs. i. 611; of a cut-up fish, þorskr álnar í öxar-þærum, Grág. ii. 380 (Jb. 327); eyxar-þærum flattr, (Kb.) 357, l. c.

**þöfta** [þóf?], a *þ. ley*, to *throb, beat* (?) like a pulse; sýndisk honum höndin heit, ok rauk af, ok þöftu æðarnar, *the hand seemed to be warm and steamed, and the veins beat*, Fas. iii. 395.

**ÞÖGN**, f., gen. þagnar, [þægja], *silence*; sögn eða þögn haf þú þér sjálf í hug, Sdm.; ok þóttumk þat er ek þögn of gat, *silence, a bearing*, Höfuðl.; slegit hefir þögn á þegna, Sighvat; þá sló þögn á höfðingjana ok mælti einginn, Fagrsk. 61; þagnar mark, Stj. 250; þagnar tími, *a time of silence*, Bs. i. 891, Stj. 158, and passim. **þagnar-gildi**, n.; in the phrase, láta e-ð liggja (vera) í þagnar-gildi, to *leave a thing alone, not mention it*. **II.** mythical, the name of a goddess, Edda (Gl.), Gisl.

**þögn-horfinn**, part. '*silence-bereft*,' i. e. *noisy*, an epithet of a mill, Gs. (þ. ley.); the passage is not quite clear, and an alliteration seems to be wanting.

**þögull**, adj. *silent, of silent habits*, Hm. 6; hann var maðr þ., ríklund-aðr ok úþýðr, Hkr. i. 28; hann var þögull, ekki nafn festisk við hann, Sæm. 96; hinn þögli áss, Edda 17; Viðars inn þögla, 60; horskr ok þögull, Hm.; sí-þögull, *mute*; see þagall.

**ÞÖKK**, f., gen. þakkar, pl. þakkir; [Ulf. þagks = χάρις, Luke xvii. 9; A. S. *þane*; Engl. *thanks*; Germ. *dank*; Dan. *tak*]; — prop. *pleasure, liking*, akin to þekkr, þokki, cp. Lat. *gratia* and *gratus* with *grates* and Gr. *χαρά* with *χάρις*; góra e-t til þakka e-s, to *one's liking*, to *please a person*, Eg. 63; leggja e-t vel í þökk við en, 153; but usually, **II.** *thanks*; Hrappr bað hann hafa þökk fyrir, Nj. 128; Auðr tók þat með þökkum, Fms. i. 247; þökk ok aufusá, see p. 32; kunna e-m þökk fyrir e-t, to *be thankful*, Bjarn. 24; so the phrase, mér er mesta þökk á því, to *be obliged*; þökk er mér á þinni hörkvama, Fas. iii. 259; hón kunni þess önga þökk, *she owed no thanks for it*, Bjarn. 24; fyrir útan hvers manns þökk, *whether they like it or not*, D. N. ii. 39; Guðs þökk, *God's thanks*, i. e. *charity*; góra tíund til Guðs þakka, Hom. (hence gustuk, q. v.); góra Guði þakki, to *thank God*, Stj. 137, Fms. viii. 229, and passim.

**þakkar-görð**, f. *thanksgiving*. **III.** the name of a giantess in the myth of Balder, who would not weep for his death, hence the saying, þökk grætr þurrum tárum, *Tbark weeps dry tears*, Edda 39; a mythical word, prob. from a different root.

**ÞÖLL**, f., gen. þallar (= þollr), *a young fir-tree*; hrórnar þöll er stendr þorpi á, Hm., Edda (Gl.); freq. in circumlocutory descriptions of women, bauga-þöll, auð-þöll, men-þöll, Lex. Poët.

**ÞÖMB**, f., gen. þambar, [cp. þamba, þembi; akin to þenja (?); cp. Lat. *tum-or, tum-idus*]; — *the womb, guts*, but with the notion of being blown-up; ok aum í vömb varð heldr til þömb, Bjarn. (in a verse), where þömb seems to be a noun, not an adjective. 2. metaph. *a bow-string*, being made of guts, like harp-strings; hence þambar-skelfir or -skelmir, the '*string-shaker*,' the soubriquet of the famous archer Einar, Fms.; þambar-vellir, -dalr, local names, Korm. **II.** a nickname; Jósteinn þömb, Fms. ix. 260; Þórir þömb, Grett.

**ÞÖN**, f., gen. þanar, pl. þanir, [þenja], *a scaffold or platform on stakes*, on which nets and the like are stretched out for drying; þeir tóku gætur af þönum, Sturl. iii. 189; Loka lögvélar (i. e. the net) leika á þönum, Egilsson's rendering of the verse in Herodotus i. 62; the word is freq.

**þöngull**, m., dat. þöngli, [þang], *tangle, sea-weed*, Fms. vi. 376; þönglar stórir lágu í fjörunni í leirinum, Sveinn greip upp einn þöngulinn, Orkn. 336, passim. 2. as a nickname, Landn. COMPS: þöngla-bakki, a m. a local name, map of Icel. þönguls-höfuð, n. *a tangle-head*, as opp. to the stalk, Ld. 324.

**ÞÖRF**, f., gen. þarfar, pl. þarfir, [þurfa; Ulf. þarba = ὑστερία, *þarpos þulan* = ὑστερία; Dan. *tarv*]; — *need, necessity*; e-m er þörf e-s, Hm. 149; ef görask þarfar þess, Skm.; enga þörf áta ek mér á því, Fms. vi. 36; biða langa þörf e-s, Bs. i. 862; the phrases, vinna þörf, to *suffice*, Al. 125, 129, Grág. i. 445, 457; þola þörf e-s (Goth. *þarpos þulan*), Hm.; þá er þörf verðr, *when wanted*, K. þ. K. 14; þörfum meirr, *more than needed, excessively*, Ld. 206, Jd. 32; e-t kemr vel í þarfar, it *comes to good use*, in a case of need or emergency, Fms. viii. 290; *business*, N. G. L. i. 80.

**þörf-gi**, adj. *not needed*, Skv. 3; 33, Hkv. Hjörv. 39.

**þörf-samliga**, adv. *forbearingly*, Fms. xi. 116.

**þörm-samliga** = þörf-samliga, Fms. xi. 146.



## Æ (Œ)

This is a double letter—æ, compounded of *a* and *e* (*a* + *e*), being a kind of appendage to *a*, and æ, compounded of *o* and *e* (*o* + *e*), being an appendage to *o*. In the alphabet of Thorodd the former was marked *f*, the latter *ð*, as in *vén, fôtr*; later, the accent was dropped. The *ð* is also written *o, o, æ*, or even *o* or *eo*, thus *fôti, fœti*, or *corri=œrri*, whence in modern print *æ*: most vellums write *æ* (*a* + *e*) and *œ* (*o* + *e*) respectively, which characters have been adopted in modern print. In Icel. the *æ*-sound was soon lost; only the earliest vellums distinguish the two sounds; then in later vellums *æ, œ* are used indiscriminately, the difference in sound being lost, the characters remaining, till at last the useless sign disappeared. Almost all the Icel. Sagas are preserved in vellums later than the time when the sounds had become confounded; the Cod. Reg. of the Grág. still keeps the distinction, owing probably to its excellent old originals; the Cod. Reg. of the Sæm. Edda uses both signs, but misplaces them, thus, Hm. 92 *mæla*, but *fœr* (pres. from *fá*), in the same verse. The confusion between *æ* and *œ* is purely Icelandic, for in Denmark, Norway, and Sweden the distinction has been preserved up to the present day, thus, Dan. *brødre*, Swed. *bröder, döttr, födder, böne*, but *sæde, nætter, læge*, etc., Icel. *bræðr, dætr, fætr, hæna, sæti, nætr, læknir*, etc. The *æ* was sounded *ē* (as Germ. *ā*, in *nābe*, or a lengthened Engl. *a*, perhaps more protracted), this sound was still heard down to the time of Árni Magnússon (end of the 17th century), see Gramm. p. xxxv, col. 2; it is now sounded like Engl. long *i* (time), but this sound was unknown to the ancients, except in the interjection *ai* (= *æ*, see below):—we can only guess at the sound of *æ*; judging from the analogy of *æ*, it may have been like Germ. *böbe*, Fr. *feu*, only more protracted; in a diphthongal form (like *æ* into *ai*) it would be *oi*, and indeed the word *ei* in its modern form *au* (i.e. *oi*) may be a relic of this. 2. *v* cannot be sounded before *æ*, being an *u*-sound; thus we have *æðr, æða*, from *vaða, óðr*; but before *æ*, being an *a*-sound, it is both sounded and written. For the umlaut see Gramm. p. xxix.

*Æ*, adv., in vellums also spelt *o*, i.e. = *o*; e hvert, Blanda; þess Guðs er lífr ok e man lífa, Blanda: *ea*, *ea* standa mér augu of eld til Gunnildar, Ágrip (in a verse); freq. *ey* and *ei*, see *ei*, p. 117: [Goth. *aiw* in *ni-aiw* = *never*; A. S. *ā, āwa*; Engl. *aye*]:—for *aye, ever*; þat er ey æða 'æ' er aldregi þrytr, Edda (Ups.) ii. 366; hans aldar mun æ vera at góðu getið, Hkm. 19; gott æ gómlum mómum! Landn. (Hb.) 45; æ mou ek þora, Al. 2; at þeir komi þá æ til virðinga ok skiptinga, Grág. ii. 342; ef þú æ þegir, Hkv. Hjörv. 6; sýtir æ glöggv við gjöfum, Hm. 47; hygg ek at æ skyli má, Gm. 34; við vin elft Óðinn æ lífr, 19; andspillis vandr þú skalt æ vera, Skm. 12. 2. with adj. or adv.: æ grænn, ever-green, Vsp. 19; æ góðr, ever-good, Eb. (in a verse); cp. *ei-lífr, ever-lasting*; æ hvert, [Scot. *ever-ich*] *every man*, Blanda; látum skátur várar fylgja æ hverju langskipi, *every ship*, i.e. *each single*, Fms. viii. 382; ok fór svá í vöxt, æ meðan (*ever as long as*) til vansk, ix. 430; gékk hirðin sú er veginn ruddi, æ tveir jafn fram, *two and two*, x. 15; vóru menn greiddir til at taka þá æ sem þeir kæmi inn, 'ever as they came in', i.e. *one after another as they came* (mod. jafnóðum og), Karl. 20; in Al. 41, hristir blóðuga e branda, read blóðuga e (i.e. æ) branda? *aye shaking the bloody torches*; æ jafnan, *ever and aye*, Sks. 193; æ ok æ, 'aye and aye, *ever and ever*, Fms. vii. 270, Karl. 481, Mar., passim; æ æ kveða bandingja bifask, Fm. 7; æ síðan, *for evermore*, Nj. 16. 3. with compar.; var líf þeirra æ því veslra sem þat var lengra, Stj. 40; gljúfrin vóru æ því breiðari er ofarr var, *became ever broader the bigger it was up*, Fms. viii. 51; litid vindgol svá at merkit hóf æ (i.e. æ) meirr frá stönginni, 382; æ sem fyrst, *the soonest possible*, Stj. 221; þú ert æ vístastr vera, *the ever-wisest*, i.e. *by far the wisest*, Vpm. 55; ok var Jónsvíkingum borit æ fullast, *aye the fullest cup*, i.e. *the fullest cup was aye banded to them*, Hkr. i. 231. 4. hvat er hér Atli æ Buðla son, 'wbataver', i.e. *wbatever is then the matter with thee?* Gkv. 3. I.

II. neg. *never*, for *næ*, Goth. *ni-aiw*; æ menn hann sjálfan um sjá, Vpm. 36. 5. interj. *dolentis*; the oldest form was *ai* (*ai*), q.v.; [Germ. *au, au au*; but also *ai*, so used by Goethe, *ich sterbe ai!* exactly as in old Icel., cp. Grimm's Dict. i. 199; cp. Gr. *ai ai*]:—*ah!* hann braut rif sín ok lesti öxlina, ok kvæð við, *ai ai crying ab!* þorfr. Karl. 390, v. 1.; görótt er drykkur inn, *ai!* Sæm. 118 (certainly so, see p. 41, col. 1 at the bottom); æ, þat er veinon, Skálda 171: there is a curious play on the words *á*, sounded *á* (*ovem*) and *ai*,—'hrútr' segir hann—þó mun eigi of skipat til ánna (*the ewes*, gen. pl.) þeirra er þér nefndut í gar, jarls-menn, þá er þér fenguð áverka, Fms. xi. 149; at the present day the sound made by Icel. crying out from pain is written *æ*, sounded *ai*; whereas the Dan. is *ai*, as in Germ.

*æa*, *ad*, to say *ab!* to cry with pain; hón ær og hljóðar.

*ÆÐA*, i.e. *œða*, d. [óðr], to rage; þá frá ek el it illa æða, Jd. 31: mostly, II. reflex. *æðask*, to become frantic, furious; hestrinn æððisk, Fms. viii. 352, v. l.; þá æððisk hann ok sleit sund reipin, Edda 26; þat (the horse) æððisk við, Sd. 177; þá æððisk svá dýrt, at... 655 xxx. 5; þá æððusk þeir af angri, Str.; þeir æððusk fyr einni konu,

Söl. 11; þá æððisk hann úkafliga, Barl. 105; eigi æððusk ek né ættum, Post. 262.

*ÆÐI*, i.e. *œði*, f. [óðr, adj.; Germ. *wuth*, a rage, fury; þá var hann gripinn af æði mikilli, 623, 12; æððisk hann... ok í þeirri æði, Barl. 105; Rannveig spratt upp af æði mikilli ok mælti, Nj. 119; hvort sinn er skjót æði eðr reidi líhöf á hann, Fms. i. 15; æn heldr upp á mik æði þinni, Al. 42; reidi mín kveykir eld í æði sinni, Sks. 634; æði er útlund, Edda 110; ef reidi er eigi stílt, svísk laun í æði, Hom. 2. *madness, frenzy*; ef menn samna æði á kúnum, þá bínir á sem vill at útskjú, Gpl. 148, 150, K. Á. 214; þess rist ek þat, ergi, æði ok óþæ, Skm. 36: the name of a spell-rune in Hdl. 46, read ramut at 'Óði' (Bogge's emendation).

*œði*, i.e. *œði*, n. [óðr, m.], *nature, disposition, mind*, also *manners*, Lat. *indoles*; segðu þat, ef þitt æði dugir ok þú vitir, Vpm. 20; itennar æði, Halfred; grunlaust æði, Ad. 2; góðs æðis, of good manners, *good-will, kindness*, Hm. 4; at hann er æði sinn rott sem æðir menn, Nj. 13; var hann eigi í æði sem æðir menn, Krök. eh. 7; læti heitir æði, Edda 110; hann hafði miök á sér kaupmanns æði, Fs. 24; hann var leikinn ok hafði ungmennis æði, Fms. vii. 291; þat er ekki við þitt æði, *it does not suit thee*, Ld. 298; þat er meirr við þitt æði, Grett. 143 A (dætt, id.); hún var við hans æði, *she was a match for him*, Fas. i. 143; hand-æði, lat-æði.

*æði*, i.e. *œði*, in compounds: *æði-fullr*, adj. *furious*, Barl. 137. *æði-regn*, n. a *furious rain-storm*, Eb. (in a verse). *æði-samliga*, adv. *furiously*. *æði-stormr*, adj. a *furious gale*, Barl. 38, Art. 112. *æði-straurm*, m. a *furious current*, Art. 66. *æði-veðr*, n. a *furious gale*, Eg. 195, Ld. 286, Ó. H. 18. *æði-verkr*, m. a *furious pain*, Barl. 53, B. i. 340, Gullþ. 9. *æði-vindr*, m. a *furious gale*, Barl. 150.

II. in mod. usage *æði*, with adjectives = *very*: *æði-sterkr*, það er *æði-heitt*, *very hot*; *æði-kaldr*, *bitterly cold*; *æði-mikill*, *very much*.

*æði-kolla*, u, f. an *eider-duck*, very freq. in mod. usage instead of the single *æðr*, q.v.

*æði-kollr*, m. a nickname, Landn.; it prob. meant *the eider-drake*, cp. the preceding word.

*æðr*, i.e. *œðr*, adj. [from *vaða, óð*], *fordable*; áin var ó-æð, Bs. i. 349; hón (the river Rhine) var eigi æð, ok engi var brú eða farkostyr fýr, Karl. 41.

*ÆÐR*, f. dat. and acc. *æði*, pl. *æðar, æðir*, Barl. 72; sannri lífs æð (dat.), 84; in mod. usage this word is a regular fem. nom. *æð*, dat. and acc. *æð*; thus also in old writers; hverja æð (acc.), Pass.; heit lífs-æð, 24, 12; but in plur. *æðar*, 48, 9, 10: [A. S. *æðre*; O. H. G. *adara*; Germ. *ader*; Dan. *aare*; Swed. *ader*]:—*a vein*; æðr sú er pulsus heitir, Al. 161; blóð hans var allt ór æðum runnit, Fas. i. 426; æði (dat.) remandi ok keldu, Barl. 165; Hrafn tók henni æða-blóð í hendi, í æði þeirri er hann kallaði þjótanda, Bs. i. 644; æðamar, Al. 23, 25; þær æðar, andblánsr æðar, Skálda 169.

2. metaph. *allar æðar undir-djúps*, 623, 33; æði (dat.) eðr brunni, Stj. 30; andalegri æði, id.; ein harðla fögr æðr eða brunnt, Stj.; upprennandi æðar (gen.), 15; með tilsoðgillum æðrum (i.e. æðum), Sks. 628 B: líf-æð, an *artery*; slag-æð, *the pulse*; hjart-æð, also *vats-æð*. *æða-blóð*, n. a *blood-letting*, Bs. i. 644.

*æðr*, f. acc. and dat. *æði*, [Engl. *egg*; see *dún*], an *eider-duck*, Skálda (Gl.); gæs, andir né æðar, Grág. ii. 347; þú sátt val beta æði í hamra, Fas. i. 485 (Hb.); svá var mörg æðr í eyjunni, at varla mátti ganga fyrir eggjum, þorfr. Karl. 412. compounds: *æðar-dún*, m. *eider-down*. *æðar-varp*, n. *the egg-laying and batching of eider-ducks*; in local names, *Æð-ey*, in north-western Icel.; whence *Æðeyingr*, m. a *man from Æ.*, Sturl. ii. 142.

*æðra*, u, f. [no doubt derived from *æðr*, f., which word originally meant *nerves and veins*]:—*fear, despondency, despair*; verðit vel við ok mælit eigi æðru, Nj. 200; svá at þeir megi eigi á oss sinna æðru, Ó. H. 214; þá kemr æðra í brjóst þorkatli, Fbr. 37. *æðru-órð*, n. a *word of fear*; in the ancient code of honour a man was never to utter a word of despondency or fear, to do so was thought to be ill-omened; engi maðr skyldi þar æðru-órð mæla eðr kvíða, hvegi útvent sem þeir hyrði, Fms. xi. 76; enginn flýði ör sínu rámi eðr mælti æðru-órð, i. 421; 'vér munum allir Óðin gista í kveld,'—þatt eitt æðru-órð mælti Hjalmar, 422; eigi man ek þá lög Jónsvíkinga ef ek kvíði við bann eða mæla ek æðru-órð, eitt sinn skal hverr deyja, Fms. xi. 148.

*æðrask*, *ad*, to *faller for fear, lose heart*; þó er þat dýr svá, at ek hefí nokkurt helzt æðrask við at eiga, Fms. ii. 101; minnr æðrask hann at fara yfir landi ok sækja eign sína en þú görir nú, 245; þú æðrask mikinn mann en gambrar yfir litlum, Glúm. 332; eigi skyldim vér nú æ. of mjök at leggja til bardaga við Ólaf konung, Fms. x. 346; ok varð þat drjúgara at þeir æðrask, viii. 376; en ef vér æðrask nú nokkurt, þá... Ó. H. 214; kalla ek þann ykkarn ekki at manni vera, er nokkurt æðrask í því, at vér takim hann af lífðögum, ef hann ferr í hendr oss, 61.

*ÆÐRI*, i.e. *œðri*, compar. *bigber*, superl. *centr*, *highest* (spelt *cozt*, Rb. 1812, 51; the mod. spelling is *æðstr*); it has no positive: [this word is the same as the Goth. *aubuma, aubumista*, b and þ being interchanged; the usages in the Icel. N. T., when compared with the Goth., shew the identity of the words beyond doubt, e.g. *æðstu prestar*, Matth. xvi. 59;



sá æðsti prestr, 63; þeim æðstu prestum, xxvii. 3; þeir æðstu prestar, 6, 20; with which cp. *abumists gudja* in Ulf.; þess árs æðsti prestr, John xviii. 15 (where Ulf. '*abumists weiba*'):—*bigger, highest*: 1. in a local sense; uppi ok niðri leitaða ek æðra vegar, *up and down I sought for the higher road*, Sól. 52; á þekk annan þann er æðri var, Ld. 294,—in the old halls the two sets of benches were technically called the *æðri*, the *bigger*, and the *ú-æðri*, the *lower*; as also æðra öndvegi and ú-æðra öndvegi, *the upper and lower high-seat*, passim: þeir náðu uppgöngu ok urðu æðri, *bigger*, Fms. x. 412; ef leysings leysingr verðr veginn, ok á inn æðri (*the former*, Germ. *jener*) þar sök ok bætr, Grág. ii. 71; in all other places used.

2. metaph. *bigger in rank or dignity*; heilagir englar, æðrir eru öðrum æðri, ok öfundar engi annan, Greg. 37; æðri tign, Eluc. 12; æðri kraptr, Sks. 25; tólf höfgoðar vóru æðtir, Hkr. i. 6; askr Ygdrasils hann er æðri víða, Gm. 44; biskupa allra er páfi æðri, 415. 5; þeim sveini er æðri væri, Heiðrekr segir, Haralds son vera æðtan, Fas. i. 526; æðri ok mest víðr, Fms. i. 247; fyrstr eðr eðzstr (etc.), Stj. 278, v. l.; hit æðta hof í Gautlandi, Fms. x. 252; inni æztu Guðs þjónustu, K. Á. 36; þar er æzt kirkja Benediktii, Symb. 25: the word is still in freq. use both in speech and in writing, see the references above from the Icel. N. T.

æfa, ð. [Germ. *üben*; Dan. *öve*], to exercise, quite a mod. word: *æfing*, f. an exercise.

æfa or æva, adv. abbreviated for æva-gi (= *ever-not*), like ei for ci-gi:—*never*: eina ögr-stund, æva skyldi! Vkv. 39; Gísl kvæð þá vísu, er æva skyldi, G. said a verse that he never should (= *hvað aldrei skyldi verit hafa*), Gísl. 33; freq. in poetry, Skm. 26; æva til snotr sé, Hm. 53; æva ekki, *never*, Akv. 39; þó hann æva hendr, Vsp. 38; sá er æva þegir, Hm. 28; er ek æva kennig, 164; hví hlær þú æva? Gkv. 3. 1; jörð fannsk æva, Vsp. 3; er hón æva grét, Akv. 38; hverr æva þegir? Gsp.; far þú nú æva, Gg. 15.

æfa-gi or æva-gi, adv. *never*; knákat ek segja aptr ævagi, þú ert öðr of heitt, Hým. 32; enn ósviðr maðr kann ævagi síns um máls maga, Hm. 20. æfar- or ævar-, a later form for afar, see p. 5, col. 2, bottom:—*very, exceedingly*; in compds, ævar-illa, *very ill indeed*, Fms. i. 150; æfar-ilt, Karl. 404, 529; ævar-vel, *very well*, Fms. xi. 249, Ísl. ii. 131, Fb. iii. 401; ævar-reiðr, *very wroth*, Mírm.; ævar-gamall, '*stone-old*', *exceeding old*; ævar-langt, Þidr. 165.

ÆFI, f., indecl. and without plur., gen. ævar, N. G. L. ii. is quite exceptional: [Ulf. *aius*=*aldv*; O. H. G. *ewa*; Gr. *aiós*; Lat. *ævum*]:—*an age, era*, and esp. *a life-time*; hann var konungr yfir Noregi langa æfi, *a long time*, Fms. i. 1; hann leitaði langa æfi við at drepa hann, Rb. 382; lengi æfi, *for a long time*, Rd. 291; hálkz þat allt um hans æfi, Eg. 268; þau tíðendi er gördusk um æfi Ólafs konungs ens helga, Ó. H. (pref.); þorgnýr faðir minn var með Birni konungi langa æfi... stóð um Bjarnar æfi (*reign*) hans ríki með miklum styrk, 68; á síðasta vetri konungs ævar, N. G. L. ii.; á öndurði æfi e-s, Ver. 71; lauk svá hans æfi, Róm. 156; lengi ævi minnar, Fas. i. 542; inn fyrri hluta æfi sinnar, Fs. 3, Fær. 16; alla æfi síðan, Nj. 246; þá er upp leið á æfi Gyðinga... þessa heims ævi, Rb. 392; segðu oss æfi vára ok langlífi, Landn. (Hb.) 77; vil ek at þú segir nokkurt frá æfi þinni, Fb. i. 134; ennar fornu æfi, *in the old era*, Hom. 140; inni fornu æfi, Ver. 59; í inni nýju æfi, *in the new era*, id.; ef sú æfi stendr nokkura stund, Sks. 347; enginn veit sína æfi fyrr en öll er, a saying, Vídal. ii. 143: the allit. phrase, um aldr ok æfi, *for ever and ever*, N. G. L. i. 41, and in mod. usage; also, aldr ok um æfi, D. N. iii. 34, 35.

2. *a life, story*, = *æfi-saga*; æfi Noregs konunga, Orkn. 86, Fms. xi. 179, 206, 343, Ó. H. (pref.); at hans sögu er skrifuð æfi allra lögsögu-manna á bók þessi, lb. 16; fyrir útan ættar-tölu ok konunga-æfi; i; rita hefi ek látið frá upphafi æfi konunga þeirra er..., Ó. H. (pref.)

æfi-dagar, m. pl. *life-days*.

æfi-langr, adj. *life-long*, = *æfinligr*.

æfi-ligr, adj. (-līga, adv.), *for ever*, = *æfinligr*, Stj. 115, 209, 431.

æfi-lok, n. pl. *life's end, death*, Nj. 282, MS. 655 ii. 1, Skíða R. 203, Al. 36, Fms. v. 181.

æfin-lengd, f. *a life's course*, Str. 65.

æfin-liga, adv. *for ever*, Dan. *evindeligen*, Fms. i. 140, x. 13, Stj. 64, Gbl. 3, freq. in mod. usage.

æfin-ligr, adj. (*evenligr*, Stj. 7), *everlasting*, Fms. x. 114, Stj. 46, 279; land ok þegna ok æfinligran skatt, Fms. x. 114; chiefly in a secular sense, eilífir being used in a spiritual and eocl. sense. 2. *lasting for life*; skal sú skyld vera æfinlig, ok svá eigi síðr eptir þinn dag, Fær. 25.

æfinn or ævins, adj. [= *Goth. aiweins*=*aiwios*], *everlasting*; pre-fixed in allit. phrases, um aldr ok ævins-daga, *life-days*, D. N. v. 533; til ævins skiptis, *everlasting division*, D. N.; aldr-sáttir ok æfin-sáttir, i. 200; aldar trygðar ok æfin-trygðar, Grág.; æfin-rúnar ok aldr-rúnar, *life-runes, the mysteries of life*, Rm.; æfin-lengd ok ellidómr, *life's length and age*, Stj. 65; cp. also æfinligr.

æfin-rúnar, f. pl., see æfinn, Rm. 40.

æfin-sáttir, adj. '*ever-agreed*', *for everlasting peace*, a technical law term in concluding a peace, D. N. i. 200.

æfin-trygðir, f. pl. an *everlasting truce*, Grág.; similar to the preceding word.

æfin-týr, n., mod. form æfin-týri; in old writers it is also used masc., þann æfintýr, Fb. i. 207; einn æfintýr, ii. 136; þessi æ. sem i var lesinn, Karl. 551: [a for. word, appearing about the end of the 13 century; from late Lat. *adventura*; Germ. *abenteuer*; Dan. *eventyr*; s. Dietz]:—*an adventure*; vita sitt eptir komanda æ., *their future life*, 87; þau tíðendi ok æ., 64; auðna ok æ., 202; sumir flýðu fyrir ljóðsæsl eða nokkur æfintýr, *adventurous exploits*, Fas. iii. 3, Pr. 381, Fb. 136.

II. *a tale*; diktandi sér eitt ævintýr, Stj. 135; segja m æfintýri, *to tell my tales*, Fas. iii. 389. 2. *a romantic tale*=*Germ. Märchen*; láttum heldr leika tenn á litlum æfintýrum, Skíða R., cp. Fb. 207, and so in mod. usage; opp. to a historical story, e.g. the title Ízlenzkar þjóðsögur og æfintýri, by Mr. Jón Árnason.

æfi-saga, u, f. *a biography*, Fms. i. 190, iii. 63, Fær. 63; í æfisögu Noregs konunga, Fms. xi. 211 (v. l.), freq. in mod. usage.

æfr, i. e. æfr, adj. [afar, of], *vehement, angry, chafing*; æfr í skap Fms. i. 75; ýgr ok æfr, xi. 8; íllr ok æfr, Landn. 235, v. l.; han gördisk íllr ok æfr við ellina, Eb. 52 new Ed., Fms. iii. 95; æfr ok ær iv. 142; æfr maðr (Ed. æfr-maðr), *a violent man*, Bret.

æfrinn, adj., see ýfrinn.

ægi-geisli, a, m. *an awful glance*, of the eye, Ad.

ægi-liga, adv. *terribly, threateningly*, Róm. 325, Fms. x. 83 (in verse).

ægi-ligr, adj. *terrible, awful*, Lex. Poët.

ægir, m. *one who frightens*, Lex. Poët., Fms. vi. (in a verse), Gm. 45 Hkv. 1. 54; this word is no relation to the following word.

ÆGIR, m., thus, not ægir, as is shewn both by the spelling of vellum and by ancient rhymes, as *ægir* and *frægr* in a poem on king Canute [ægir is an old mythical word, the root of which is not to be sought for in the Norse languages, for it is much older; it may be akin to the Gr. *ἀεγανός*, both being derived from some Indo-European root; A. S. *eagan* *the sea*; it still survives in provinc. Engl. for the sea-wave or Bore or rivers, 'have a care, there's the Eager coming,' Carlyle's Heroes, p. 198]—*the sea, ocean, main*; hver eru savar heiti?—heitir marr 'ægir,' etc. Edda 100; ægi lægia, *to calm the sea*, Rm. 40; eldr, veðr, ægi, jörðu, 625 178; sér hón upp komna öðru sinni jörð ör ægi, Vsp.: *gold* is ægis bál eldr, see Lex. Poët.: the word is a favourite with poets, ancient as well as modern, esp. in the ballads and rímur; in prose it only survives in a few phrases and compds, sól gengr í ægi, *the sun sets in the sea* (cp. ganga til víðar), Fms. ii. 302, v. 169; sól skundar í æginu, Al. 67.

II. mythol. the giant Ægir, the husband of Ran (answering both to Okeanos and Poseidon of the Gr. legends), Edda: Ægis-dætr, *the daughters of Æ*, = the nine Okeanides, Edda 101, Hkv. i. 26; as to the banquet at Ægir, cp. esp. the poem Lokasenna and Hým.: Ægis-bróðir, *the brother of Æ*, i. e. *Wind, Fire, or Sea*, all three being the sons of the giant Fornjótr: in local names, Ægi-sjóða, in the north of Icel., Landn.

ægi-sandr, m. *sea-sand*; þótti komit eigi únægtra enn ægi-sandr, Ver. 18; fjölgandi sem þann ægisand er eigi fær talt, Stj. 183; sem himinstjörnur eðr ægisand, 133; in mod. usage 'ægisand' is the fine sand on the shore of the ocean.

Ægis-dyrr, n. pl. '*Oceanic ostia*,' the name of a Dan. river, mod. contr. *Eider*, Fms. xi. 28, 31, Symb. 15.

ægis-hjálmr, m. *a helmet of terror*; the word is explained under hjálmr (3), q. v.

Ægisif, f. a Norse popular name for the *Ἀγία Σοφία* in Constantinople, Rb., Symb., being an imitation of the word as spoken by the Greeks of the 11th century; the Norsemen on hearing the word from the mouth of the Greeks seem to have thought of their own heathen goddess Sif.

ÆGJA, i. e. cægja, ð, [óg-], to scare, frighten, with dat.: sú mæz ægði dýrinu með litlum dúki er hón hafði í hendi, Bs. i. 199; ægia e-m píslum, *to threaten with tortures*, Greg. 38; hón ægði mér af afbrýði, Gkv. i. 10; þær ægðu mér járnurki, Hbl. 39.

2. *to make terrible, exaggerate*; mjök hafa þessir ægðir verit í frásöguum, *made more terrible than they are, overrated*, Fas. ii. 206, 211; eigi hefði sú fór ægt enum fyrrum frændum mínum, i. 450; ægir mér ekki þetta fégjald, Fms. xi. 285; þeir kváðu sér eigi ægia mundu at ráða at Birni, Bjarn. 47; er eigi þat at þér ægi við mik at berjask, Glúm. 332; ok væntir ek, sagði hann, at þá muni vel duga, en nú ægir (sic) við svá, Fb. iii. 449.

3. the phrase, öllu ægif saman, *to be mixed together pell-mell*.

ægr, adj. = ýgr (q. v.), *terrible*; loekr, 'ægr,' Skálda 178, Lex. Poët.: *awful*, Guð gaf ekki ægum úxa-horn, a saying, Vídal. ii. 83; cp. manýgr.

ÆJA, pres. ær; pret. áði; pret. áit or átt; the mod. form is á, pres. ái, pret. áði, áð:—*to bait, rest*; eigi skal maðr æja í engi manns, útlágr verðr hann of þat of hann ær, Grág. ii. 233; en er hann kom skamt frá únni, syfjaði hann mjök ok bað hann þá æja þar, Nj. 94; þeir áðu í Kerlingardal, 252; stigu þeir af hestum sínum ok ætluðu at æja, Fms. i. 273; hér munu vér af baki stíga ok æja, Lv. 20; þeir sú einn dag at tíu menn áðu í enginu,... illa þótti þeim gort at æja í engjum manna,... áðir þá hestum þínum í engjum mínum, Fs. 51, 57; þótti þar mál at æja farar-skjótum sínum, Mar.; æja eykjum sínum í annars manns landi, Jb. 247; einn dag er Illugi áði hesti sínum, Fbr. 43 new Ed.; þeir kröfðu dagverðar ok æja hestum sínum, Eg. 564; þeir láta taka niðr



hesta sína ok æja, Ísl. ii. 482; ok er þeir höfðu átt (áit?) um stund, 349.

æla, d. [áll], to belch; æir vatn þar er 'álar' falla, water belches, Skálda (in a verse).

æli, a, m. (mod. auli), an idiot, simpleton; æli telsk þar er ólu ósnottur mann gottar, Skálda (in a verse); in mann-æli, q. v.: the mod. form auli occurs in Skíða R. 185; þú ert mesti auli! aula-legr, aula-skapr, correct thus in p. 24, col. 2.

æligr, adj. [Swed. elak], vile, wretched; sama ælig mér klæði, vile clothes befitt me, Fas. i. (in a verse); ælig er sú fórn, Hom. 191 (Ed.); þeir drápu allt þat sem var afleitt eða ælikt (ellkt, v. l.), hrunt eða herfligt, Stj. 456; mér þinni æligri ambátt, 484.

æli-ligr, adj. [ala, ól], fit to be brought up, Eb. 116 new Ed.

æ-lifr, adj. = elifr, q. v.: æ-liflega, adv. = elifliga, eternally, D. N. i. 8, N. G. L.

ÆLL, i. e. cell, adj. [ala, ól], fit to be fed or harboured, of an outlaw, Grág. i. 311, ii. 10; ú-æll, ó-æll, of an outlaw that must not be fed, Grág. passim.

æmta, i. e. cœmta, t. = ymta, [Engl. utter], to mutter, utter; þar æmti því lítt, Fms. ix. 289; kerlingin cœmtir við innar í húsinu... hvar ferr þar nú segir hón, Ísl. ii. 342; þótti honum hann fór við verða ok æmta sér lítt, to utter little, Sturl. iii. 313; þöggðu allir, en er hann sér at enginn æmti honum, Háv. 5 new Ed.; ok æmtir honum hvarki vel né illa, Finnb. 218.

ÆPA, i. e. æpa, t. or ð, [öp; Ulf. wopjan; A. S. wepan; Engl. weep, etc.], to cry, scream, shout; Skamkell æpti upp, Nj. 82; bónda-múgrinn æpti ok kallaði, at þeir vildi hann til konungs taka, Fms. i. 21; þá æptu þeir miklu hærta ok kváðusk, Sks. 653 B; æpa at e-m, Eg. 189; æpa her-úp, sigir-óp, 80, Fms. viii. 141, Sturl. iii. 178; to cry, barnið eiði (i. e. æþði) á leið fram, Bs. i. 342; úlf hæra hygg ek þik æpa munu, ef þú hlýir af hamri högg, Hbl. 47.

ÆR, f., gen. ær, dat. and acc. á; pl. ær, gen. á, dat. ám; with the article, ærin, ánni, ána, ærnar, ánnu, ánum: older forms with changed vowel occur in ancient vellums, á, ána, ánni, Bs. i. 334, l. 2, 12, 13; dat. áum, Grág. ii. 305; [A. S. eowe; Engl. ewe; Lat. ovis; Gr. óis]:—a ewe; ein ær, ærin, Grett. 137, Bs. i. 330, 334; ær ok lamb, N. G. L. i. 59; sá er ána á, Grág. i. 417, 418; á (acc.) blessma, 427; lömb undan áum, Grág. l. c.; ef dikk-ær eru, ii. 304; ef þeir selja ær til osts, 309, Fms. xi. 149; kýr ok ær, Nj. 236; höfðu ærnar gengit í brott, Fbr. 49; cp. á-sauðr, á-högg, á-bristir.

æra, ð, eira in Ld. 204. Fms. vii. 244, Sturl. i. 72, iii. 103, is evidently the same word, ei = a, and different from eira, to spare: [from ár = an oar]—to row, pull; æra undan e-m, æra verðr með árum undan dólga fundi, Skálda (in a verse); rétt er at flyja ok undan at æra, Post. (Unger) 242; see eira, p. 123.

æra, ð, [ár = a year], to give a good crop, impers.; því veldr ár at ærir akr (acc.) búmanna spakra, Skálda (in a verse).

æra, u, f. [a borrowed word; A. S. ære; O. H. G. æra; mod. Germ. ebre; Dan. ære]:—an honour: the word appears first about the end of the 13th century; Guði til æru, N. G. L. ii. 469; lof ok æra, MS. 302. 169; lof ok dyrd, heiðr ok æra, Magn. 428; engrar æru verðr, Fas. iii. 430; sæmd ok æra, Mar. 2. in mod. usage also as a law phrase, a civil honour or privilege; in the Middle Ages a person could be sentenced to lose his 'æra,' a kind of civil or social outlawry, cp. Gr. árupia; hann misti æruna, var dæmdr ærulaus.

COMPDS: æru-fullr, adj. worthy, 732. 15. æru-lauss, adj., Germ. ebrlos (see æra 2). æru-leysi, n. loss of the æra; það er ærleysis-sök. æru-ligr, adj. honourable, 732. 13.

æra, ð, to honour; æra ok sæma, Norske Saml. v. 133.

ÆRA, i. e. æra, ð, [órar], to madden; hvern tíma sem illr andi ærði Saul, Stj. 469; it ella barn má cæra hit cæra, Skálda 162; ægir huginn, Hom. 53, Al. 154.

II. reflex. to run mad, run wild, Mart. 118, Fms. vii. 187; en þér munduð allir ærzk hafa, Landn. 180; ærask nú hestarnir báðir, Nj. 82: ærðr, Flóv. 22.

ærðr, part. oared; in compds.

æri, compar. the younger: ærstr, the youngest; see ungr B. p. 654.

æri-liga, adv. furiously, madly, Fbr. 173, Gisl. 49.

æri-ligr, adj. mad, Hom. 169.

æringi, a, m. a merry-maker; hann er mesti æringi.

ÆRINN, i. e. ærinn, adj. = yrinn, yrinn; sár þat er ærit mundi eitt til bana, Eg. 107; ærnir gestir, Fs. 15; cæra staðlausu stafi, Hm. 28; cæru fé, 68; vin ærit, Rb. 572; þóttusk frændr mínir erit hafa, have enough of it, Fms. xi. 91; ærinn storm, v. 437; í æru tómi, viii. 88; ærin þurft, 55; er þat ok ærit eitt, at..., it is quite sufficient, decisive, that..., Grett. 182 new Ed.: til ærins, sufficiently, Róm. 302; ærit fagr, fair enough, Nj. 2; ærit gott, 282: the saying, vera sér einn ærinn, to be self-sufficient, Mk. v.; ok þykkjask sér einir ærnir, Fms. vi. 226; vita hvárt hann væri sér þá einn ærinn, xi. 267; at ærnu, sufficiently, Blas. 43; er vinnask mætti at ærnu þúsund manna, 623. 21; æra vel, very well, Fas. iii. 416.

ær-ligr, adj. bonest.

ærr, i. e. ærr, adj. [órar], mad, furious; ær ok ævita, Hkr. 2. 32, l. 21, 29; þatlium lét æm hann ær vœn, Landn. 66; ærr mætt, a madman (óra-verk), Grág. ii. 64; ærr vitask, Hom. (St.); ælla, ær ok ærr, Fms. iv. 142; ætt ok ærr, v. 337.

ærr, adj. oared; in compds.

ærr, n. pl. frenzy, madness; taka ærr, to take a mad fit, run mad, Landn. 118; tók hann ærr ok dó lítlu síðarr, l. d. 54; hvar ærr egga þik, konungur, Al. 77; at hann gærdi þat ærr í ærrum, in fits of madness, Sks. 707; hann umi hennu áva með ærrum, at tók ætt tættir hann, Hkr. i. 102; stormr mikill með ærrum, a violent gale, Fms. x. 135.

ærra-fullr, adj. raging, raveng, Stj. ærra-læti, n. pl. ravings, Fas. iii. 499.

ærra-sótt, f. madness, N. G. L. i. 383.

ær-staða, u, f. a sheep-walk, B. K. 81.

ært, n. adj. [ár = a year], in the phrase, vel ært, illa ært, a good, bad year or season; oss er sagt at hér sé vel ært, Ó. H. 113; ef vel er ært, MS. 134. 70; þá var ært illa í landi, Nj. 10.

ærtog, ertog, see örtog.

ÆS, f., pl. æsar; [prob. a contr. form; cp. A. S. efes; cp. efra; Swed. efving]—the outer border, edge, esp. of a shoe or skin; ríðaði hann saman varrnar ok sleit ór æsunum, Edda 71; freq. in mod. usage, but only of shoes, and in the phrase, spyrja einu út í allar æsar, to ask one questions most minutely; or also, kunna, vita út í æsar, to know all about a thing.

ÆSA, i. e. æsa, t. [this word might by way of contraction be akin to A. S. egisa, egisa = terror, a word otherwise unknown to the Scandin. tongue, were it not for the root-vowel æ instead of æ:]—to stir up, excite; vindr æsir eld, Edda 13; æsti ok upp vakti hug konungs sonar, Barl. 155; æsa e-n fram, to egg on, Rd. 280; æsa áttíð, to stir up war, Fms. x. 300; impers., æsti storminn svá, at..., 135.

II. reflex. to be stirred, to swell, of wind, waves, and the like; vötnin æstusk ákaflega, Stj. 58; mið þar ekki fara stórskipum nema þá er vötnin æsak mest, Ó. H. 18; eldr nam at æsak, Fas. i. (in a verse); hestinn æstisk (run wild) ok hljóp í brott, Fms. viii. 352; hjórtinn æstisk mjök undan hundunum, Fas. iii. 274; hann æstisk af harmi, Sks. 52 new Ed.: part., hefir fólk þetta farit æst ok rasanda, Fms. xi. 275; hans reiði æstisk, Barl. 94; hugr hans æstisk með mikilli reiði, 143.

æsi-, i. e. æsi-, in compds, violently, æsi-mikill, Karl. 493; æsi-hvatligr, 501; with nouns, æsi-frost, a sharp frost, Bs. i. 360; æsi-fólka, Flóv. 36; æsi-gnýr, Pr. 371; æsi-kaldr, Lex. Poët.

æsi-liga, adv. violently, furiously; æsiliga reiðr, Fb. i. 252; falla vötnin æsiliga, Ó. H. 17; ríða æsiliga, Eb. 62; fara æs, Eg. 114; blæddi æs, Bs. i. 306.

æsi-ligr, adj. vehement, Barl. 56; æsiligr harmr, Mar.; æsiligt mein, Bs. i. 116; sullr æs, 345; æsiligt sótt, 308, 318; æsiligr vatna-gangr, Stj.; æsiligt gerð, fermentation, Bs. i. 340.

æsing, f., or æsingr, m. vehemence, fury; Jökull tók þá í annat sinn æsing sinn enn mikla, Fs. 48; mikil æsing, Stj. 192; þar fylgði aldri æsingr né van-stílli, Bs. i. 106; með svá miklum æsingi, at meðan þess háttar æs stóð á, 746.

æsir, m. an inciter, stirrer, ringleader, Fms. viii. 57.

ÆSKA, i. e. æska, u, f. æska, Barl. 199; æska and Írskum make a rhyme, Fms. vii. (in a verse); spelt æska, 645, 110; [from æri, compar. of ungr, q. v.]:—youth, childhood, Lat. juvenus, Fms. vii. 220; hvarki æska né elli, 677, 3; veldr elli mér enn æska þér, Korm.; frá æsku til elli, Mar.; í æska, Fms. i. 155, Grág. i. 278, 281, Sks. 26; í æsku ok bernsku, 596; fyrir æsku sakir, Grág. i. 410. COMPDS: æsku-aldri, m. childhood, Fms. x. 371, Eg. 202. æsku-bragð, n. = æsku-mót, Hkr. iii. 83. æsku-fullr, adj. youthful, 'Sks. 114. æsku-gleði, f. glee of childhood, Fms. ii. 267. æsku-madr, m. a youth, Fms. ix. 8, x. 177, Sks. 43, 566, 750. æsku-mót, n. youthfulness, Fms. xi. 422. æsku-skoid, n. the prime of life, Grett. 82.

æski-liga, adv. to one's wish, Art. 77, 88, Pr. 406.

æski-ligr, adj. [Dan. ønskelig], to be wished; æskiligr sonr, an adopted son, Fms. ii. 196, x. 221: desirable, to one's wish, æs. byrr.

ÆSKJA, i. e. æskja, t. from ósk; [Engl. wish; Germ. wünschen; Dan. ønske]:—to wish; meiri laun en ver kunnim sálsvir at æskja oss, Ó. H. 209; þess æski ek þér, Clem. 147; þessa æskða ek, 655 æxviu; æskja sér e-s, 677, 23; æsktu sér slíks yfirboda, Bs. i. 126; æskjandi hlutr (gerund.), Eluc. 49; þann sigr sem ek æskta, Al. 170; æskja e-m e-s, to wish for one, Stj. 235; monda ek eigi kunna at æskja (fyskja Cod.) annan veg minn mann, Ó. H. 59; æskja sér eigi framarr, Fbr. 57.

ÆSTA, t. [ást], to ask or ask for, demand, request; æ. e-n e-s, æsta e-n taks, Gpl. 122, N. G. L. i. 47, passim; æsta rannsaks, Gpl. 540 (see tak); æsta e-n vistar, to ask for harbour, Sighvat; æstanda þykkir e-m þess er vant er, a saying, one who asks for what he wants, Sö. (cp. kvæðr hverr vinnar þurftar); æstu sér gríða, to ask for a truce, safo-conduct, Js. 39; svá sem Norðlendingar æstu hann til, as they asked him to do, at their request, lb. 11; þeir æstu Goð gíafar við sik, Clem. 149; sem þeir höfðu æst, lb. 11; svá sem þávinum æsti, Hom. (St.).

æstiligr, adj. desirable; væn kona ok æstilig, MS. 625. 94; gírnliggr ok æ., 77.



-æta, *u. f. an eater*; in mann-æta, *a man-eater, cannibal*; hrossa-kjöts-æta, *a horse-flesh-eater*.

æti, *n. [æt, át], an edible thing*; in compds, hrá-æti. II. [A.S. *æten*], *oats*; bygg heitir með mönnum, en barr með goðum, kalla vöxt Vanir, æti jötunar, Alm. 33 (a *ἀπ. λέγ.*) compds: æti-sveppr, æti-þang, *etc., edible tang or sea-weed*, Hjalt.

æ-tíð, *adv. at every tide, ever*, Magn. 464, Sks. 304; the word is very freq. in mod. usage.

ÆTLA, *ad, often spelt æta, but ætla, Ld. 32 (vellum)*; in mod. usage it is often sounded ætla: [a derivative akin to Goth. *abjan*=to mind, *think*, and *aba*=a mind, as also to Germ. *achten*, O. H. G. *ahlon*; the Northern languages use none of these words, but only the derivative ætla; an old Germ. *abtilon* would answer to Icel. ætla; Scot. *ettie*.]

B. To think, mean, suppose; jarl ætlaði þat, at þær myndi blóta, Blas. 45; munu þeir ætla at vér hafim riðit austr, Nj. 206; forvitni er mér á, hvað þú ætlað mér í skapi búa, Lv. 16; hann ætlaði henni líf en sér dauða, *be etled (expected) life for her, but death for himself*, Sturl. iii. 190 c; ekki er til þess at ætla, segir hann, at ek mona skipask við orð ein saman, Fms. xi. 38; ekki þarftu til þess at ætla at ek ganga við frændsemi þinni, 61; verði þér nú at ætla hvárt-vegja, *think of both things*, Sks. 285; ef ek á svá mikit vald á þér sem ek ætla, Nj. 10. 2. to intend, purpose; hann kveðsk hafa ætlað ferð sína til Róms, Fms. vii. 155; ek ætla nú ferð mína í Cesaream, 655 xvii. 1; en þat sæti eptir hans dag ætlaði sér hverr sona hans, Fms. i. 7; verður þat hverr at vinna er ætlað er, ... sem ætlað er fyrir, *what is allotted him*, Nj. 10, 259; ef Guð hefir svá fyrir ætlað, Fms. ix. 507; ætluðu menn Óspaki þat verk, *suspected him to have done it*, Band. 14; ætla hann at görask konungi norðr þar, Eg. 71; menn ætluðu til liðs við Þórolf, 98; skautsk at ok ætlaði at höggva fót undan Kára, Nj. 262; ætla til upp-göngu, Fms. vii. 254; hann ætlaði út vindauga, Dropl. 17; ætla e-t fyrir, to purpose, intend a thing, Fms. xi. 256 (fyrir-ætlan); hann lézk þat fyrir sér ætla at illa mundi hlýða, *be was of opinion that ...*, vii. 141; ek ætla ok at styrkja Gunnar at nokkuru, Nj. 41; hence with mere notion of futurity, eg ætla að fara, *I think to go, I shall go*: in queries, hvað ætli hann ætli sér, *what do you think he is thinking of doing?* hvað ætli hann ætli sér (*sounded hvatli-ann-atli sér? hvatli-ann-atli-a-fara?*); á fyrir-ætlaðri tíð, Eluc. 26.

3. to think, guess; en þó má hverr ætla hvílika mannaunn hann hafði, Bs. i. 139; to calculate, hann tók sér bústað, ok ætlaði þar landeign til, *be destined a strip of land for that use*, Eg. 735; bera í burt heyit, en ætla vel til alls fjár, *they carry the trusses of hay away, but leave enough for the live stock on the farm*, Ísl. ii. 140; þeir skulu ætla til heys en eigi til haga, svá sem þeir ætla réttast, Grág. ii. 340; ætla sér hof, *to keep within bounds*, Fms. x. 349.

II. reflex. to intend of oneself, purpose; hann ætlaðsk at fara til Jómshorgar, Fms. xi. 88; þá ætlaðisk flokkirnir at brenna bæinn at hringom, x. 388; spurði Brynjólfur hvat hann ætlaðisk fyrir, Eg. 156.

6. In the verse of Sighvat (Fms. vi. 43) 'ætla' is, we believe, a corruption for 'Atla', pr. name of a Norse Lagman in Gula, mentioned in Fms. x. 401 (Ágrip ch. 29), and in N.G.L. i. 104; but it is now hardly possible to restore the whole verse, which had already been corrupted in tradition, so that when the compiler of Magnús Saga quoted it, he did not make out the full sense of it. The true context has been pointed out by Maurer in Abhandl. der k. Bayer. Acad. der W. 1872.

ætlan or ætlun, *f. thought*; eptir ætlan, *deliberately*, Sks. 119 new Ed.; er þat mikil ætlan (*a great instinct*) skynlaussar skæpn at sjá, 12 new Ed.; hogson ok ætlan, *thought and reason*, Mar.

2. design, plan; sú ætlan sem áður var sett, Fms. ix. 507; tvískiptask í ætlaninni, x. 270; hafa ætlan á um ferðina, xi. 115; þessar ætlanir, iv. 79; þat er engi ætlan, *it is no plan, impossible*, Nj. 41; fyrir-ætlan, *intention*; á-ætlan, *a calculation*. ætlanar-verk, *n. a task*.

ætni, *f. gluttony*, Sks. 540, Hom. 24.

ætr, *adj. [æt, át], eatable*, Hkr. ii. 252, Grág. ii. 122, 192, Bárð. 176; ú-ætr, *uneatable*.

ÆTT, *f.*, like ætt (q.v.), the forms vary between átt and ætt; in old writers the latter form is by far the more common; in mod. usage they have been separated, átt meaning a quarter in a local sense, ætt a family: [ætt is akin to Ulf. *aitbs*=*τὰ ὑπάροχτα*; A.S. *æhte*=*property*; Early Engl. *agte*; Germ. *acht*=*patrimony*; the root verb is eiga, átti, like mega, mátt; from this original sense are derived both the senses, ætt=a family, and ætt or átt=Scot. 'airt', 'regio caeli' the etymology of átt from átta (*eight*), suggested at p. 47, col. I, is too fanciful.]

B. An airt, quarter of the heavens, in gen. dat. pl. átta, áttum; eptir þat söl, ok mátti þá deila ættir, Fb. i. 431; átta ættir, eina ætt, Sks. 54; af suðr-ætt, ... vestr-ætt, flugu brott í sömu ætt, ... ór þeim ættum sem þér þóttu ernirnir fjúga, Ísl. ii. 195, 196; þá drífr snær ór öllum áttum, Edda i. 186 (so also Ub. l.c., but ættum Cod. Worm. l.c.); í allar áttir, Edda i. 182 (ættir Ub. l.c.); norðr-ætt, suðr-ætt, vestr-ætt, austr-ætt, qq.v.; hann skyldi auka ríki sitt hálfu í hverja höfuð-átt, Hkr. i. 49; af öllum áttum, from all 'airs' of heaven, Edda 40, Hkr. i. 33; or ýmissum áttum, Orkn. (in a verse), and so on; see átt, p. 47. II.

prop. *what is inborn, native, one's own*, Lat. *proprium*; *one's family, extraction, kindred, pedigree*; áttir, Grág. i. 238, Haustl. 10; allt er þá ætt þín, Óttar heimski, Hdl.; telja, rekja ættir, to trace pedigrees, id. jötna ætt, id.; órar ættir, Vpm.; komnir af ætt Hörða-Kára, Fms. i. 287; hitt veit ek eigi hvaðan þjófs-auðu eru komin í ættir várar Nj. 2; tvá menn er ættir eru frá komnar, Adam ok Evu, Edda (pref.) dýrra manna ættir, ... enginn stærisk af sinni ætt, Landn. 357; e þaðan kominn mikil ætt, Eb. 123 new Ed.; hann er orðinn stórum kynsall, því at til hans telja ættir flestir inir göfgustu menn á Íslandi 126; Háleygja-ætt, Landn. 255; jarla-ættir, konunga-ættir, biskupa-ættir, etc., passim; ór ættum er ef lengra er rekit, *out of the ætt, no genuine, spurious*, Edda 124; e-t gengr í ætt, to be hereditary, of habits character, diseases, or the like, Ó.H. 122; cp. úr-ætta. compds

ættar-bálkr, *m.=ættbálkr*, D.N. ii. 226. ættar-bragð, *n. a family trait*, Fms. vi. 220, Ld. 82. ættar-bætur, *m. the betterer of one's family*, Konr., Clem. 142. ættar-ferð, *f. origin, descent*, Ísl. ii. 305

ættar-fylgja, *u. f.*, see fylgja, Þórd. 31. ættar-færsla, *u. f.=ættar-ferð*, Stj. 431, v.l. ættar-gift, *f. the family luck*, Fas. ii. 170. ættar-grípr, *m. an heirloom*, Fr. ættar-haugr, *m. a family cairn, a family tomb*; engi á at grafa í annars ættarhaug, N.G.L. i. 405 (cp. heimis-haugr, Hbl.).

ættar-högg, *n. a family-blow, calamity, loss*, Þórd. 48. ættar-laukr, *m. the 'leek of a family', the best of one's family*; see laukr.

ættar-menn, *m. pl.=ættmenn*, Bs. i. 731. ættar-mót, *n. a family likeness*; var þar ættarmót með okkr Tryggva konungi, Fms. vi. 388; það er annað ættarmót ... við höfum báðir valtan fót, vitum ek nær við dættum, Hallgr.

ættar-nafn, *n. an hereditary title*; nú vil ek beiða ættarnafns af yör (viz. king's title), Fms. vi. 54; a family name, but not in the mod. Engl. sense, which was unknown to the ancients. ættar-réttir, *m. an hereditary right*, Fms. x. 390. ættar-skarð, *n. a loss (by death) in a family*, Jb. 24, Sks. 343. ættar-skjöldr, *m. the shield, prop of a family*, Stor.

ættar-skömm, *f. a family disgrace (of a person)*, Bárð. 181. ættar-spillir, *m. a family spoiler, disgracer, laggard*, Fms. ii. 47. ættar-stofn, *m. a stem*, Hkr. iii. 170. ættar-svipr, *m. a family likeness*, Art. 71, Fb. iii. 379. ættar-tal, *n. a pedigree*, Al. 29; the name of an historical work, Fagrsk. (begin.).

ættar-tala, *u. f. a genealogy, pedigree*; fyrir útan ættar-tölu ok konunga-æti, Íb. (pref.), Fms. ix. 255, 273, x. 13, D.N. iii. 122, passim in mod. usage.

Genealogies (ættir, ættar-tölur, ætt-vísi) form the ground-work of the old Icel. historiography; the ancient Saga-men delighted in them, and had a marvellous memory for lineages; in the Sagas the pedigrees give the clue by which to trace the succession of events, and supply the want of chronology. Whole chapters in the best Sagas, esp. at the beginning of a work, are set apart for genealogies, thus, Nj. ch. i. 19, 20, 25, 26, 46, 57, 96, 97, 114, 115, 155, as also 47, 57, 58, 106 (begin.), Eb. ch. i. 7, 8, 12, 65, Ld. ch. i. 31, 32, Eg. ch. 23, Gullþ. ch. i, Dropl. S. ch. i-3, Þorst. hv. ch. i-3, Þorst. Saga St. (the end), Rafns S. (the end-chapter), Flóam. S. ch. i (and esp. the end-chapter), Hensa þ. S. ch. i, Gisl. S. pp. 8, 9, Vapn. S. ch. 3, Ísl. i. 353-362 (Biskupa-ættir), Guðm. S. ch. i, Árna b. S. ch. i, Þórd. S. hr. new Ed. (at the end), Fagrsk. 144-148, Orkn. S. ch. 39, 59. In the Sturlunga S. the initial chapters (Sturl. i. 44-55, with which the work of Sturla begins) are devoted to the tracing the families of that time; so also Sturl. i. 202-206, iii. 96, 97. But the chief store-house for genealogical knowledge is the Landnám, which contains about 5000 pr. names, of which perhaps a third are names of women.

ættaðr, *part. by birth*; ættaðr vel, *well-born, of good family*, Nj. 224; góðar normir ok vel ættaðar skapa góðan aldr, Edda 11; hún var ættuð or Mostr, Fms. i. 14; ættaðr fyrir vestan haf, *having one's family west beyond the sea*, Grett. 84 A.

ætt-barmr or ætt-baðmr, *m. a lineage, stem*, Lex. Poët.

ætt-bálkr, *m. lineage, family*, Fas. i. 387; =frændbálkr.

ætt-bogi, *a. m. lineage*=áttbogi, Fms. i. 287, Bret.

ætt-borinn, *part. by birth, born*; vel æ., *well-born, of good family*, Eg. 337, Fms. i. 14; þar æ. í Þrændheimi, *a native of Tb.*, ix. 231; legitimate, sonr æ., Js. 66; vera æ. til e-s, *to be born to, entitled to by birth*; æ. til lands þessa, *a rightful heir of the land*, Fms. vii. 18; æ. til konungdóms, 280.

ætt-bestir, *m. a betterer of one's family*, Edda (in a verse).

ættarni, *n. family, descent, extraction*; ættarni mitt ok mik sjálfan it sama, Fm. 4; telja æ. til e-s, to reckon one's pedigree from, Fms. x. 389; ekki var marga manna vitord á hans æ. (origin), 391; þar var nokkvot æ. hans (family), id.; suðr í Fjörðum, þar er æ. hans allt, Eg. 50, Ó. H. 30. ættarnis-stapi, *a. m. a mythical name of a rock*; for this legend see Gautr. S. ch. i. 2, cp. Pliny's Hist. Nat. iv. ch. 12.

ætt-fólk, *n. relations, kinsmen*, Stj. 190, passim.

ætt-fróðr, *adj. well-versed in pedigrees*, Fms. viii. 235.

ætt-fræði, *f. the science of genealogies*.

ætt-fylgja, *u. f. a family characteristic*; see fylgja.

ætt-færsla, *u. f. adoption (?)*, Stj. 431.

ætt-geigr, *m. a family calamity or accident*, Vápn. 5.



ætt-gengr, adj. *characteristic of one's family, inborn in the blood*; e-m er ætt-gengt, Eg. 226, Ó. H. 144, Sturl. i. 116.

ætt-góðr, adj. *of good family*, Art. 97, Lex. Pöet.

ætt-gæði, n. *goodness of origin, rank, big birth*, Magn. 434.

ætt-göfgr, f. *nobleness of birth*.

ætt-göfgr, adj. *of noble extraction*, Lex. Pöet., freq.

ætt-hagi, a, m. = úthagi (p. 47), Fms. vii. 134, ix. 526, þiðr. 149.

ætt-hringr, m. *lineage, pedigree*, Landn. (App.) 356, 357.

ættingi, a, m. a *kinsman* (= ættungur II), Str. 16, 48, Stj. 332, Karl. 318, freq. in mod. usage.

ættingr, m. a *quarter of the heaven*, = átt (or ætt); af ættingi vestrs í ætting subrs, 732. 4.

ætt-jörð, f. a *native county*, O. H. L. 41, freq. in mod. usage; cp. áttjörð.

ætt-kvial, f. a *line, branch of a family*; í annari ættkvialinni, Gpl. 237.

ætt-legr, n. *one's native land*, Fms. i. 82, vi. 21, xi. 437, Lex. Pöet.

ætt-legr, m. a *stem, lineage*, Stj. 43; trygð ok skeytt undir mik ok minn ættlegg, my lineage, N. G. L. ii. 97.

ætt-leiða, d, to *lead into one's lineage, adopt*, N. G. L. ii. 80 sqq., D. N. passim.

ætt-leiðing, f. *adoption*, the rite is described in N. G. L. i. 31; ættleiðings sonr, an *adopted son*, Jb. 133.

ætt-leiðingr, m. an *adopted person*, N. G. L. ii. 80.

ætt-leiðf, f. a *patrimony*, of land, estate (see leiðf); þeir menn hafa seiðf yfir eignum várum ok ættleiðf, Fms. i. 223, x. 280, Orkn.; á órar ættleiðf, our *native land*, Sturl. ii. 55 (in a verse), passim.

ætt-lera, adj. = ætleri; lítills háttar ok ætlera, Fb. i. 472; sú þjóð mundi mjök vera æ. ok kunna ekki at þerjask, Bret. 189.

ætt-leri, a, m. a *degenerate person, discredit to a family*, Al. 2, Stj. 81; æ. ok skæfa, Fms. ii. 47; lítills háttar konungur ok mjök æ., 292.

ætt-liðr, m. a *link in a pedigree*, Post.

ætt-menn, m. pl. *kinsmen*, Stj. 64, 414, 496, 502, Fms. i. 6, Ó. H., and passim.

ætt-nafn, n. a *family name*, i. e. a (Christian) *name usual in a family*; hvi léztu sveininn Magnús heita? ekki er þat várt æ., Ó. H. 123.

ætt-niðr, m. a *descendant*, Lex. Pöet.

ætt-rif, n. = ættlegr; vórt ættirf ... æ. þeirra Adams ok Eru, 655 xi. 1, 15; or ættirf Arons, Hom. (St.).

ætt-rækinn, adj. *pious towards one's family*.

ætt-rækni, f. *piety towards one's kindred*.

ætt-smár, adj. *of low extraction*, Fms. iv. 26, vii. 166, Eg. 23.

ætt-stórr, adj. *big-born*, Nj. 192, Eg. 99, Fms. vii. 103, Ísl. ii. 5.

ætt-stuðill, m. a *'family prop.'* = áttstafir, Lex. Pöet.

ætt-stóri, n. *greatness of extraction*, Barl. 189.

ættum-góðr, adj. = ættgóðr, Lex. Pöet.

ætt-víg, n. a *law term, manslaughter committed within one's own family, the slaying one's own kinsman*, Fms. x. 152, Orkn. 24, Ld. 258, Sighvat (Ó. H. in a verse).

ætt-vísi, f. *knowledge of genealogies*, Fms. vii. 102, Bs. i. 91, Bárð. 164 (Áttvísi, id., Skálda 161, 169).

ætþaka, u, f. [ætt], *relationship, kinship*; hann var nokkut í ætþku við erkbiskup, Fms. ix. 390.

ætþakaðr, part. *native* (cp. Lat. *oriundus*); ætþakaðr ór héraði því er heitir ..., Greg. 58, Post. (Unger) 227 (ætþakaðr); þaðan æ., Hom. 107; hón var ætþuð ór Mostr, Hkr. i. 118; þeir er ætþakaðr váru um Kjöl norðan, 137; hann var ætþakaðr ætla á smíðum várum, Post. 223.

æxl, n. (mod. æxli), an *excrecence, medic.*; hón hafði æxl mikit ... var hönd hans heil, en horfist æxli, 655 xxii. B. 1; freq. in mod. usage.

æxla = æxa, i. e. *æxla* (spelt *æxla*, Rb. 104): — to *make to increase*; þat æxli mjök úþokka þeirra, Ver. 16; æxla ríki sitt, Ing. 6; míni heldr enn ægsl (sic) minn vóxt, Thom. 378; senn héf megu líkamligan eld æxla, Greg. 77; þeir æxlu (æxltu) mikit rétt þeirra, Bs. i. 157; æxla göngu sína, Rb. 104. 2. to *eke out, multiply*, esp. to *make to increase by breeding*; hans atkvæði má ekki æxla, Skálda 168; hann lételz mega æxla sér fé af bauginum, ef hann héldi, Edda 73; en ef þau æxla fé ór öreigð, Grág. i. 335; af aurum sínum æxla þeir hvern dag andlegt verkeið, Greg. 32; Heliseus æxlaði fæðslu, Stj.; æxla ættir sínar, Sks. 12 new Ed.; and in mod. usage, æxla kyn sitt, to *increase, multiply*.

æxling, f. an *increase*, Greg. 26; til æxlingar kvað sinna, Post. 209.

ÆZLI, n. [áta, from eta, út; Dan. *aadsl*; cp. Germ. *aas*], *carriage*; örnu æzli fegna, Gkv. 2, 8; nú er önninn gamli floginn á æzli, Edd. 188; þar sem nógr er æzlið, Fas. ii. 265 (Ed. ægslað, æzlið, v. l., erroneously).

Ö (Ø)

This letter properly consists of two vowels, different in sound and in origin; an *a*-vowel, an 'umlaut' of *a*, and nearly related to it, and a *u*-vowel, nearly related to the letters *o*, *u*, and *y* in modern Danish these two *ö*-sounds are still distinguished in pronunciation, the one being open almost like Engl. *i* before *r*, as in *fir*, the other closed like *eo* in French *feu*: Rask and Petersen, the founders of the phonology of the Danish tongue, were the first to give separate symbols for these two sounds; the first they marked *ö*, the second *ø* (*horn, here*). The modern Icel. knows only one sound, answering to the Danish *ø*, but that it was not so in old days may be proved from the vellums and from the grammarians. Thorodd marks the two sounds respectively by *ö* and *ø*. Most of the vellums are very loose in their spelling, marking at random *ö*, *ø*, *au*, *u*, *ö* (oll, öll, aull, æll): phonetically *ö* stands exactly in the same relation to *æ*, the umlaut of *ä*, as *ö* to *ä*, the umlaut of *ä*, so that *ö* and *ø* are the short, *æ* and *ä* respectively the corresponding long vowels; *ö* and *ø*, *ä* and *ä* being two pairs of sounds, just as are *ö* and *ø*, *ä* and *ä*. 'Goðröði' and 'göd ræði', Skálda, Thorodd: in very old vellums, e. g. the Rb. Cod. 1812, the *ö* is often marked *ø*, thus *keomr* = *kømr*, *conu* = *ønu* = *ynn*, *geora* = *gjora* or *gora*: in Norse vellums *ö* is often written *æ*, e. g. *smær* = *smjör*, confounding the two sounds, *ö* and *æ*. A few good vellums keep the distinction in the main, not as Thorodd's alphabet does, but generally by writing *ey* for *ø* (this must not be confounded with the diphthong *ey*); among those vellums are the Cod. Reg. of Sam. Edda, the Cod. Acad. of the Hkr. (now lost), the Cod. Fris., the (lost) vellum of Rafn S. (see Bs. i. pref. lix), although none of them strictly follows the rule; only a few Editions (e. g. Prof. Unger's Edit. of the Hkr.) have tried to observe the distinction; most Editions print *ö* throughout. We shall now try to give a list of the chief words and forms which have the *ö*. The chief guide in doing this is twofold, the *ey* of the vellums and the change of *ö* into *e* or *é*, by which a triple form arises, *ö*, *ey*, and *e*, of which *ö* and *ey*, no doubt, are mere variations.

1. the *ö* is either, 1. the umlaut of *o*; in the plurals, *sönir* *seynir* *senir*, *hnötr* *hneit*, *stöðr* *stöð* (*sonr*, *hnöt*, *stöð*): in the compar. and superl., *neðri* *neyrðri* *nerðri*, *næztr* *neyztr* *nerztr*, *þfiri* *efri*, *öfstr* *efstr* (from *norðr*, *of*): in the subj., *þörði* *þerði*, *þöðði* *þeyðði* (Fms. viii. 380), *möndi* (from *þora*, *pola*, *monu* or *munn*), *bjöggi* *beyggi*, *hjöggi* *heyggi* (from *búa*, *bjögga*, *höggva*, *hjöggva*): the presents, *kømr*, *tröðr* *treðr*, *þftr* *sefr* (from *koma*, *troða*, *sofa*): the prets., *fiðri* *freyri* *feri*, *gnøri* *gneyri* *gneri*, *sþri* *seri*, *sløri* *sleri*, *røri* *reyri* *teri*, *kþøri* *keyri* *keri*, *snøri* *sneyri* *sneri*, *grøri* *greyri* *greri* (see Gramm. p. xxlii): the words *öðli* *eyðli* *öðli*, *öðla* (a lizard) *eyðla* *öðla*, *höðli* *heyli* *höðli*: in -*þöðr* (Goðröðr, see Thorodd), -*fiðr* *freyðr* *-fæðr* (Hallfrøðr Hallfrøðr Hallfrøðr), *hnøri* *hneyri* *hneri*, *öxn* *eyxn* *exn*, *kþøri* *keri* (a *probe*), *kþøri* (a *choice*) *keyr* *ker*, *kþøtr* *keyptr* *keptr* *kþætr*: *þrøndi* *eyrøndi* *erendi*: the prefix particle, *ör*-*eyr*-*er*:- the words *kþøt* *ket*, *smjör* *smær*, *mjöð* *mél* (prop. *køt*, *smøt*, *møt*), *gørsemar* *gersemar*, *örr* and *eyrr*, a *scar*, Fms. viii. 275, v. l.; *hrør* and *hreyr*, *heyrum* and *hørum* (p. 261, col. 2).

2. in the case of roots in -*vi* or -*øy*, where both *ö* and *y* struggle for the umlaut, the result is an *ö*; in this case even a radical *a* changes into *ö* (this was for the first time observed by the late Danish scholar Lyngbye), thus, *gøfva* *geyfra* *gera* (from *garvian*), *gørr* *geyrr* *geri* (= *ready*), *gørv* *gervi*, *gørsemi* *gersemi*, *öx* *eyx* *ex* (Goth. *aguis*), *sørv* *seyrv*. This is esp. freq. in those roots which have *g* or *k* for the middle consonant, in which cases the root vowel, either *a* or *i*, changes into *ö*; as in the verbs *sløkva*, *sökkva*, *stökkva*, *hrökkva*, *klökkva*, *slöngva*, *höggva*, *hnöggva*, *þröngva*; in the adjectives, *dökk*, *nökkvið*, *glögg*, *hnögg*, *snögg*; similarly with the orthography *ey* for *ö*, — *heygg* (*caedo*). Am. 39; *deygva* *hramms*, Skv. 2. 20; at *kleycqvi* *Göðrun*, Am. 58; *kleccva*, Akv. 24; hvi er þér steyct ör landi, Hkv. Hjörv. 31; nú mun hön seyyvaz, Vsp. 62; seycstu nú *gygr* (*sink thou now*), Heir. 14; sleynðgi svá silfri, Am. 46; steycr lüðr fyrir, Hkv. 2. 2; *sýtr* *æ* *gleyggv* *við* *gjöfum*, Hm. 48; *gleyggv*, Skv. 1. 7; *gleyggv*, 291; *neykvan* (*quidam*), Am. 49; *neyccviðr*, Hm. 49; *Beyggv* *við* *büggv*, Ls. 45; *rökvið* and *rekvið*, Hkv. Hjörv. 35, Bugge (pref. ix); *reykr* = *rökr*, Fms. iv. 70: the word *rekkja* (a *bed*) is also spelt *reykkja*, and even *rjukja*, Art. (Ed. Kölbinding) 64; *vekka* and *vökvi*. Phonetically connected with this change, but in a reverse order, is the change in the words *nekkverr* *nökkurr* *nokkurr* and *engi* *öngv* *öngvan*, etc. In all the above instances the *ey* means *ö*, and is merely substituted for that sound, and is accordingly altogether different from the diphthong *ey*, see p. 114, col. 2, l. 15 sqq.

3. one may also assume an *ö* in the few instances where *jö* and *jo*, and *jo* and *y* interchange; in *mjölk* and *mjolk* (*milk*), *misk* or *myrk* and *mykill*, *þjökk* and *þykk*, *mjörkvi* and *myrkvi*. This *ö* of the ancient tongue is the parent of the *e* in several modern words and forms, e. g. in the presents, *sefr*, *kømr*, *tröðr*, *beggr*, *sekk*, *stekkr*, *hrekkr*; in the preterites, *greri*, *sneri*, *feri*; the compar., *efri*, *efstr*, *helztr*; in *gera*, *erindi*, *frerar*, and *freðinn*: so also in the words *két*, *mél*, *smær*; and in inverse order, in *nökkurr*, in *öngv*, *öngvan*, *öngum*, from *eingun*; cp. Dan. *sen*



for *sön*. The close phonetic relation between *ö* and *y* is shown by the fact that *g* or *k* before an *ö* was sounded as an aspirate, thus, *göra*, *köt*, *kjöri*, sounded *gjöra*, *kjöt*, *kjöri*, and more lately spelt with a *j*, analogous to *gjæta*, *kjær*, = *gæta*, *kær*, for the *j* in these words is not radical.

II. for the *ö* see Gramm. p. xxix, col. 2, and the introduction to letter A, p. 1. Runolf, in his Gramm. Island. of A.D. 1650, distinguishes between *o* longum (*ö*), *o* breve (*o*), and *o* brevissimum (*ö*).

**öðlan**, *f.* a *gaining, acquiring*; *öðlun* göðra hluta, 656 B. 7.

**ÖÐLASK**, dep. *adj.* i. e. *öðlask*, spelt *æðlask*, Post. (Unger) 215; [*öðli*, *öðal*; *Cumbrian* to *addle* or *eddle* = to *gain*]; —to *win, gain* as *property*, prop. of inheritance (*öðal*); þá öðlask ok þá eiga gat, Rm. 42; ef þú vill öðlask ástir mínar, þkv. 29; alls vér megum ríki öðlask með þeirra trausti, Fms. vi. 18; þar fyrir muntú öðlask eilífa sælu, Fb. i. 117; þeir skulu eigi öðlask himinríki, Barl. 42; very freq. in mod. usage, esp. in eccl. use, N. T., Vídal.; (in Eb. 7 new Ed., hann vildi eigi öðlask við frændr sína, the reading 'áhlýðask' is to be preferred); hann mun öðlask ríki þat er hann er til borinn, Fms. i. 77; ef vér megum öðlask þat barn, ii. 176; at hann öðlask at taka eilíft líf, Hom. 5; biskup várn, hann skal oss þjónusta veita, en vér skulum hana svá öðlask (sic), at vér skulum göra tíund alla ok fulla, N. G. L. i. 6; ok öðlask með því hálfa mörk silfrs konungi til handa, ii. 111; hann öðlask fegrð ok grænleik Paradísar, Orkn. 172; ok öðlisk með því þá sekt er við liggir at lögum ok ekki framarr, N. G. L. ii. 254; í hverri er þessi orð öðlask at heyra, Sks. 173 new Ed.

**öðli**, *n.* = *ödal* (q. v.), a *patrimony*, whence *origin, extraction*; ef ek öðli (öðli Cod.) ættak sem Ingunnar-Freyr eða svá sælligt setr, Ls. 43; segja til nafns síns ok alls öðlis (æðlis Cod.), to *tell one's name and whereabouts*, Hbl. 9; allit., ætt ok öðli, passim; Danskr at öðli, *Danish by extraction*, Hom.; cp. the forms *orðla*, *orðlum*, N. G. L.; for further references, see *öðli* (the later form); the old form remains in *aldar-öðli*, see *ödal* in the Addenda.

**öðlingr**, *m.* [from *ödal*, *öðli*; the etymology in Edda 105 is erroneous: —prop. an *allodial owner* or *possessor* of *ödal*, but only used of a *noble captain, prince*; Valdimarr var þá sjautján vetra gamall, hann var öðlingr, . . . öðlingr ok hafði ríki á Jótlandi, Fms. xi. 350; hann var öðlingr af Skerlandi, Orkn. 368; the word is very freq. in poetry. 2. in mod. usage *öðlingr* is a *person of a kind and gentle disposition*; hann er mesti öðlingr, hann er öðlingr í skapi, and the like.

**öðru**, *öðru-megin*, on the *other side*; see *annarr*.

**öðru-viss**, *-vís*, adv. *otherwise*; see *vísa*.

**öðu-skel**, *f.*, see *aða*.

**öfga**, *ad*, to *turn in inverse order*; öfga vápní at manni, to *turn the butt-end of a weapon to a man*, N. G. L. i.; allir stafir þessa nafns (i. e. *ave* from *Eva* = *Eve*) eru öfgaðir. . . 'Eva' öfgast ok 'ave' er sagt, Mar. (of an anagram).

2. reflex. to *be froward, angry*; öfgast biundr göfgr, Sigvat.

3. in mod. usage, öfga *e-t*, to *exaggerate, report falsely*.

**öfgar**, *f. pl.* an *exaggeration, false report*; það eru engar öfgar.

**öfg-hlýri**, *a, m.* a kind of *fish*, = Dan. *pigvar*.

**öfg-mæli**, *n.* = *öfugyrði*.

**ÖFGR** or **öfgr**, *adj.*, *afgr*, N. G. L. i. 376; in old writers contracted, öfgr, öfgr, etc., but in mod. usage uncontracted throughout: [from *af-* and *vegr*; Ulf. *ibuku* = *els* *tà* *óniow*; Swed. *afvig*; Dan. *avet*; Old Engl. *awik* (which survives in *awik-ward*), meaning *left*, = Fr. *gauche*]; —turning the *wrong way, tail* or *back foremost*; kálvar á beinum fram eða augu í hnakka aptan, ok afgu líki öllu, N. G. L. i. 376; hljóp Gunnarr aprt yfir öfgr, Nj. 46; þat gekk öfugt um húsit ok annsels, Eb. 268, Grett. 151; þat var bragð hans at hann gekk öfgr, Finn. 246; öfgr féll hann aprt á bak, Skíða R.; hann stökkur út af vegginn öfgr, Fær. 112; skáru af fitjar ok bundu öfgar undir fætr sér, Ó. H. 152; þórlaug drap við hendi öfgrí, the *back of the hand*, Lv. 38; hjó hann öfgrí hendi til Knúts konungs, Fms. xi. 367; þat er misvígi, ef maðr er viginn öfgrum vápnum, with the *butt-end of a weapon*, N. G. L. i. 80; æfir hefir öfug verit, Fs. 8, v. l.; varð þat öfgru heilli, Róm. 181; mæla öfugt orð til *e-s*, Sturl. ii. 201; hvárigir lögðu öðrum öfugt orð, Grett. 113 new Ed.; öldr-mál öfug, Sdm.

**öfg-streymi**, *n.* an *eddy, cross current*, used of the tide or current running against the wind or another current, and making rough water.

**öfg-uggi**, *a, m.* a (*fabulous*) *trout with inverted fins*; such fish are by the vulgar believed to be found in mountain lakes, and to be poisonous, see Ísl. þjóðs.

**öfg-yrði**, *n.* a *froward word, evil word*.

**öfask**, *ad*, [að, öfgr], to *get strong*; þá öfaskisk (*waxed*) ágirni til fjár, Edda (pref.); ö. í móti, ö. gegn *e-m*, Síryr öfask í móti mér, rise *strong against me*, Stj.; láta önga íllsku öfask í gegn sínum rétt-trúðum mönnum, Fms. ii. 238; engir sterkir borgar-veggir mega móti ö. tilkvámu Guðs postola, Karl. 131.

**ÖFLUGR**, *adj.* (*afgr*, *afgr*, Sks. 605, MS. 4. 72), compar. öfgrari, öfgrast (mod. öfugri, öfugast); uncontr. afflugum, afflugasti, MS. 4. 72, contr. öfgrir, etc., but in mod. usage uncontracted throughout; [að] —strong, powerful; mikill vexti ok öfugr, Nj. 152; öfgrir ok ástkr Ásir, Vsp.; öfgr, Gs. 11; þó var þjazi þeim öfgrari, 9; öfgrir ok ríkr, vaskir ok ö.

Str.; öflug kenning, Hom. 17; öfgan hita, Sks. 11 new Ed.; legg öfga hönd á *e-n*, a *violent hand*, Bs. i. 905; með öfgrum tíri, *my mighty glory*, Lex. Poët.

**öflun**, *f.* a *gain, acquisition*; see *aflan*, p. 7.

öfri, i. e. öfri, compar., and öfstr, superl., are older forms for *ef* *eístr*; see p. 116, col. 2.

**ÖFUNÐ**, *f.*, also spelt *afund*; [Dan. *avind*; Swed. *afund*; prob. from *af-* and *unna*, and thus prop. meaning a *discussing, a grudge*] —a *grudge* *envy, ill-will*, Sks. 609, Al. 153, Hom. 20, 52, 86; ræðgr fyrir öfundar saki Ver. 52; sakir öfundar við Noregs konung, Fms. x. 9; gjalda *e-m* öfun-Ls. 12; öfundar-eyrir, öfundar-fé, *money which is a cause of envy*, in the proverb, afgjarnt verðr öfundar fé, Fas. ii. 332; hann taldi þat sízt öfund-eyri, ok allir mundu honum þar best sámdar unna, Fs. 12; *e-m* leik vex öfund á *e-u*, Fms. vi. 342, Fb. i. 91.

2. as a law term, *malice* *hatred*; allt þat er manni verðr með öfund misþyrmt, Gpl. 187; öfund: blóð, *blood shed in enmity*, K. Á. 28; öfundar drep, -högg, a *premeditated blow*, with intention to harm, N. G. L. i. 68, Gpl. 209.

3. i. compounded phrases; öfundar krókr, a *malicious trick*, Fas. ii. 35; Orkn. (in a verse); öfundar-bragð, *id.*, Grett. 154 A; öfundar þátt Fms. xi. 442; öfundar skeyti, *darts of envy*, Stj., H. E. i. 470; öfundar verk, Sks. 448; öfundar-orð, *words of envy, slander*, Edda 11 (Gr. 32); öfundar-kennt, *invidious*, Magn. 438, Fms. ix. 445; öfundar-má slander, *calumny*, Eb. 264; öfundar-réttir, a *right to damages for an outrage*, Gpl. 397; öfundar-maðr, an *ill-wisher*, Ver. 31, Fms. ix. 262; öfundar-samr = öfundsamr; öfundar-bót = öfundar réttir, Gpl. 358, 397; Jb. 411; öfundar-engill, Mar.; öfundar-fullr, *full of envy*, Fms. vii. 132; Sks. 529; öfundar-lauss = öfundlaus, K. Á. 30; öfundar-laust blóð, *blood shed maliciously*, N. G. L. i. 10, 11.

öfunda, *ad*, to *envy, bear malice*; with acc., ö. *e-n*, *e-t*, Fb. i. 91; Fms. xi. 427, Barl. 50, Nj. 47, Ld. 94, and so in mod. usage: with dat (a Latinism *invidere a-t*), Stj., Hbm.: impers., mik öfundar *e-t*, Barl. 116.

öfund-fullr, *m.* *full of envy*, Hom. 113, Sks. 235.

öfund-girni, *f.* *envy*.

öfund-gjarnr, *adj.* *envious, spiteful*, Yt.

öfund-kennt, *part.* *envied, exposing one to ill-will*, Fms. vi. 145.

öfund-lauss, *adj.* *unenvied*, Grág. i. 452; gjöfin var eigi öfundlaus Ó. H. 173; the saying, *aumr er öfundlaus maðr, wretched indeed must the person be whom nobody envies*.

öfund-samr, *adj.* *envious*. 2. of a thing, *causing envy, envied*; ríki hans var mjök öfundsamr, Eb. 42; hann hafði fyrst heild öfundsamr setr, 334, Sturl. ii. 66; en þat varð mjök öfundsamr af þeim mönnum, er . . . Fms. xi. 227; þetta verk varð honum mjök öfundsamr, 242.

öfund-sjúkr, *adj.* *envious, jealous*, Fms. iii. 153, vi. 96, Sks. 437, Rom. 382.

öfund-sýki, *f.* *envy*, Magn. 506, Barl. 42.

öfusa, *u, f.* *thanks, gratitude*; see *aufusa*, p. 32, col. 2.

öglir, *m.* [cp. Lat. *agula*], poet. a kind of *hawk*; öglis barn, Haustl.; öglis land, -stétt, the *falcon's land or seat*, i. e. *the band*, Eb. (in a verse); öglis landa eik, Ó. H. (in a verse).

ÖG-mundur, *m.* a *pr. name*, [Germ. *Egmond, Egmont*], Landn. Korm.

ÖGN, *f.*, gen. *agnar*, pl. *agnar, agnir*; [Ulf. *abana* = *ἀβανον*, Luke iii. 17; A. S. *egle*; O. H. G. *agana*; Germ. *agen*; Dan. *avne*; Gr. *ἀγανον*]; —*chaff, husks*; safna hveitinu í korn-hlöðu, en agnirnar brenna í eilífum eldi, Luke iii. 17; skilja korn frá ögnum, Eluc. 37; blanda agnar ok sáðir við brauð, . . . gras ok agnar, . . . sekki með heyi eðr ögnum, Sks. 73, 74, 89, new Ed. 2. metaph. *an atom, small particle*; leyf að eg dragi út ögnina af auga þínu . . . að þú fái út dregið ögnina af þins bróðurs auga, Matth. vii. 4, 5; svo lítil ögn, a *little grain*; agnar-ögn, *an atom*.

II. a *pr. name* of a woman, Fas., Yngl. S. (mythic).

ögr, *m.*, or better, *augr*, *m.*, mod. Norse *auger*, a kind of *fish, a carp*, also called *karr*, Edda (Gl.).

ÖGR, *n.* an *inlet, a small bay or creek*, Edda (Gl.); ögrin fögru með yörn ok lón, Eggert.

2. a local name in western Icel., Ögr, í Ögri, Ögrs-vatn, Fbr.

ögrna, *ad*, to *tease*; in the phrase, ögra *e-m* með *e-u*, to *tease a person with a thing*.

ögr-stund, *f.* [perh. from ögr, *n.*], a *brief moment*, such as is required for crossing a creek; cp. víka and the remarks on that word, a *ām. ley*, Vkv. (fine).

ögr, in Hbl., read *kögur* (q. v.), and see Addenda.

ÖG-valdr, *m.* a *pr. name*, whence Ögvalds-nes, a local name in Norway, Fms. xii.

ÖKKLA, *n.*, pl. ökklu, this (like *hjarta, lunga, auga*) is in good old vellums the constant form, whence mod. ökli, *a, m.*; [A. S. *ancleow*; Engl. *ankle*; Germ. *enkel*; Swed. *ankel*]; —the *ankle*; öklu hans ok iljar, Post. (Unger) 24; gögnum fötlegginn við ökklat, Fms. ix. 528 (thus also Fb. iii. 158, l. c.); öðu þeir í ökla (= öklu), Fb. iii. 304; á leggin við ökklat, D. N. iv. 90; fótrinn fyrir ofan ökkla, Nj. 219; jafnhátt ökla, Fb. i. 524; auklun vóru af eiri, leggrinn af silfri, Al. 116; ökla-eldr, Fb. i. 416. ökla-liðr, *m.* an *ankle-pig*, Gullþ. 75.



Ökkur, m. a lump, heavy clod, also a tumour, protuberance, Fél.; cp. Ökvask.

Ökul-brœkr (Isl. ii. 417, Fas. iii. 41) and Ökul-skúaðr (Fms. ix. 512); better, hökul-brœkr, hökul-skúaðr, qq. v.

Öku-pórr, m., one of the names of Thor, Edda 14, 28, but not found in the poems themselves; the öku- is not to be derived from aka, but is rather of Finnish origin, *Ukko* being the thunder-god of the Chudic tribes. Ökvask, að, to form a clod or lump; vegrinn blautr ok aukkast (thus the Cod.) leirinn við sætna, the road was wet, and the loam stuck to the feet, Thom. 359.

2. here may be mentioned the mod. phrase, *álka e-u saman*, to carry or cart together, of heavy things like damp hay; að álka saman votu heynu.

Ökvinn, adj. clodded, lumpy; ökvinn hleifr, Rm. 4 (opp. to hleifa þunna, 28); hleifr þykkir ok ökvinn, þrunginn súdum, Völsa-p. Ökvinn-kálfa, u, f. with the lumpy calves of the bondwoman, Rm.

Ökvisi, a, m., see aukvisi, p. 34.

ÖL, n., dat. öli, gen. pl. ölva; [A. S. *ealu*; Engl. *ale*; Dan. *øl*]:—*ale*; ö is the general name, used even by the ancients of any intoxicating drink, cp. such phrases as '*ale*'-cups heavy with 'wine,' Am., and in ölvadr; bjór (q. v.) is a Southern Teutonic word, whence the saying, öi heitir með mönnum en með Ásum bjór, 'tis called ale among men, beer among the gods, Alm.; of-drykkja öls, ... öi alda sona, Hm. 11; öi var drukkit sumt var ölagat, 65; bergja öli, Ls. 9; sjálft barsk þar öi, Ls. (prose); því næst var öi inn borit, Eg. 551; er þetta öi var til handa borit, Bs. i. 197; bera öi um eld, Fagrsk. 150; the saying, öi er annarr maðr, Fms. ii. 33, xi. 112; ölit mælti með þeim, Fb. ii. 442: in plur., tveir vöru að hvölla öllum ölva í ðra sá, Stef. ÖL. At banquets women used to serve the cups, in Valhalla the Walkyria, hence the poets have the compds, ölgefa, ölgesson, ölgörðr, ölnanna, ölsága, ölselja, the goddess, fairy of the ale, i. e. a woman, Lex. Poët.

II. a drinking-bout, banquet; hann hafði búið Ásum öi, Ls. (prose); mælis-öi, Fms. i. 31; at öli ok at áti, Isl. ii. 380 (öldri, Grág. l. c.); eigi eru öi öll at einu (a saying?), Skálda (Thorodd).

B. COMPS: öi-beinir, m. an ale-bearer, Lex. Poët. öi-bökkur, m. an ale-bench, drinking-bench; sitja á ölbekki, to sit drinking, Fms. vii. 227. öi-beri, a, m. an ale-bearer, Bragi. öi-búð, f. an ale-booth, Sturl. ii. 125. öi-bœki, n. an ale-cask, Landn. (in a verse).

öi-drukkin, part. drunk with ale, Eb. (in a verse). öi-drykkja, u, f. ale-drinking, Am., Eb. 184. öi-drykkjar, m. pl. drinking-mates, N. G. L. i. 68.

öi-dúkr, m. an 'ale-napkin,' worn round the neck, N. G. L. i. 175. öi-öysill, m. an ale-ladle, Þiðr. 89. öi-færr, adj. able to take care of oneself; hestarr ok ölfærr, Gpl. 269.

öi-föng, n. pl. ale-stores, Bs. i. 78. öi-gögn, n. pl. drinking-vessels, Edda 68, Fms. vi. 342, 346. öi-görð, f. ale-making, brewing, Fpl. 6, 431, Sturl. iii. 147, Fas. ii. 25; ölgörðar-maðr, a brewer, Sturl. iii. 190.

öi-hita, u, f. ale-brewing, before Yule and other great feasts, Landn. 214, 215. öi-horn, n. an ale-born, Landn. 261.

öi-hús, n. an ale-house: ölhús-maðr, m. a frequenter of an ale-house, N. G. L. i. 62, 68. öi-karmr, m. the ale 'frame,' the ale-born, Landn. (in a verse).

öi-kátr, adj. 'ale-cheery,' merry with ale, Gísl. (in a verse). öi-kelda, u, f., see below. öi-ker, n. an ale-cask, Gsp., Orkn. 248, Fas. iii. 132, Stj. 311.

öi-kjóll, m. an 'ale-ship,' of the big cauldron, Hým. öi-knörr, m. = ölkjóll, Lex. Poët.

öi-kona, u, f. an ale-maid, ale-seller, N. G. L. ii. 204. öi-krásir, f. pl. ale-dainties, spices, Akv. öi-læti, n. pl., read ölteiti, Isl. ii. 232, v. 1.

öi-mál, n. pl. 'ale-talk,' table-talk, Ls. i, Fms. xi. 19. öi-möðr, adj. ale-moody, dull with drink, Róm. 150, 244. öi-mæli, n. pl. = ölmál, Bjarn. 55.

öi-öðr, adj. 'ale-mad,' drunk, Eg. 373, Fms. viii. 249. öi-reifr, adj. = ölkátr, Hm., Gh.

öi-röyr, m. an ale-reed, i. e. ale-born, Bjarn. öi-rúnar, f. pl., q. v., Sdm. öi-selja, u, f. a female cup-bearer, Eg. 210, Lex. Poët.

öi-siðir, m. pl. manners, rules at a drinking-party, Fms. vii. 119. öi-skálar, f. pl. ale-cups, Am., Hdm. öi-stofa, u, f. an ale-room, drinking-ball, Orkn. 248.

öi-tappi (öi-tappari), m. an ale-tapster, D. N. ii. 133. öi-teiti, f. beer, merriment over drink; þat var haft at ölteiti, at menn kváðu

visur, Eg. 150, Isl. ii. 232, Eb. 182, Band. 13, Fms. ii. 262. öi-teitr, u, f. ölkátr, Hrafn. 25.

öi-töl, n. pl. = ölgögn, Fb. iii. 354. öi-verk, n. 'ale-work,' brewing, Korm. (in a verse).

öi-cerr, adj. = öi-öðr, Gísl. 30. öi-öðr or öi-æði = Lat. *vinolentia*, a fancy beaten by drink; Geitir segir, kynlegt er þat er fyrir mik bar, mér syndist sem klæðit væri ... röð svá mikill af klæðinu at mér þykkir bregða ... ekki sé ek, segir (hann), ok mun þat vera ölöð í augum þér, Vápn. (Fél. 1861, p. 124).

öi-bogi, see ölnbogi.

ÖLD, f., gen. aldar, dat. öldu, and later öld, pl. aldir, alda, öldum; [akin to aldr; A. S. *old* or *ylde*; Old Eng. *eld* (cp. the adj. *old*); Germ. *alt*; Dan. *old* in *beden-old* = the beaten age]:—a time, age; þessi eru nöfn stundanna, 'öld' forðum, aldr, Edda 108; var öld hans göð landsföllinu, Fms. vii. 174; vind-öld, varg-öld, skegg-öld, skálm-öld; Vsp.; róm-öld, war-age, Fms. vi. (in a verse); strýr-öld, veröld, qq. v.; en fyrsta öld var sú er alla dauða menn skyldi brenna, en síðan hófsk haugs-

öld, Ó. H. (pref.); feðr várir ok allt foreliri fyrir um i tona-öld en i þess haugs-öld, Hkr. i. 141; 6-öld, a family, Ann. 973; aldarvest var mikill á Íslandi í heidni, ... þá átu menn hrauna ok fiskræka, Landn. (Hb.); nú er sú öld (*such bad times*) í Norga at ek tveitir ögn at handa ykkar hér heima með mér, Fms. ii. 4; hans aldar (*his life, reign*) mun e vera at göðu getið, Hkm. 19.

2. in a computation of chronological space, a cycle, period; gamla öld, the old cycle = *cycle* Paul. 11; upphaf gamla aldar, Ann. 1140 (cp. Talbýrðing s. a. 3), also called *Paula*-öld, *men*-öld, the solar cycle; tungl-öld, the lunar cycle, also called *ritan* verra öld, Ann., MS. 415. 9; sjau aldir veraldar þessar, the seven ages of the world, Ver. 7.

3. of all aldir veralda, through all ages of the world, 686 B. 14; of öld alda, Eluc. 55; fyrir dæmðigir aldir alda ... sönnu ástæðum, ... of aldir alda, 623. 29; and so in mod. each usage, 'um aldir alda men,' Vidal. passim; the phrase, ár var alda (gen. pl.), upon a time, in days of yore, Vsp. 3, Hkv. 1. 1.

II. poet. men, people, Edda (Gl.); hafi er öld hvar, Hm. 52; ósnotr maðr er með aldir kennt, among men, 26; alda börn, Vsp. 20; alda sona, sons of men, Hm. 11; alda lever, out of men, Fm. 10; ýtti örr hilmir aldir við tuku, Bm.; alda vin, a friend of men; Norræn öld, Norse people, Lex. Poët.; Ensk öld, English people, id. COMPS: aldar-æðli, n. a time of yore; see ödal in Aldunda.

aldar-faðir, -föðr, m. the father of men, i. e. Odin, Vpm., Edda; a patriarch, Hom. (St.). aldar-far, n. = *genius seculi*, Merl. 1. 50; Aldarfar-bók = De Ratione Temporum, a work by Bede, Landn. (pref.).

aldar-gautr, m. a name of Odin = Aldaföður, Vtkv. aldar-háttir, m. a name of a poem by Hallgr.

aldar-mál, n. = aldr-máli (q. v.), Fms. vi. 139. alda-mót, n. pl. the meeting of two cycles; tveim vettum mót varð alda-mót, two years after (i. e. two years after A. D. 1118) there was a change of cycles, so that the year 1121 is the first in a new lunar cycle.

see Rb. s. a.: mod. the meeting of two centuries, síðustu aldamót, the last aldamót (i. e. the time about A. D. 1800).

aldar-rof, n. the 'crack of doom,' the Last Day, Hkv. 2. 39. aldar-róg, n. a strife of men, Hm.

aldar-skripti, n. a change of time, Fms. viii. 99. aldar-tal, n. a 'tale of time,' an age; gamall at aldar tali, Edda (pref.).

aldar-trygðir, f. pl. an everlasting truce, Grág. alda-vinnr, m. an old friend, Fms. vi. 198, Bs. i. 426, passim in old and mod. usage.

aldar-pópti, a, m. = aldarvinnr, Edda i. 536. öld = öldr, a banquet; sálu-öld, erða-öld, a funeral, arvel.

öld-ligr, adj. temporal; bornir ón öldlingu föður, Hom. (St.). öldr, i. e. öldur, n., öldrs, öldri, the ö being inflexive, = öi; öldra döggr.

Eg. (in a verse). II. a drinking-party, banquet; því er öldr læst (bætr Cod.), Hm. 13; drekka eitt öldr, one bout, Hým. 39; heitir öldr, 32; jörð tekr við öldri, Hm. 138; óminnis hegni sá er yfir aðreim þrumir, 12; gera öldr, vitnis öldr, the 'wolf's ale,' i. e. blood, Lex. Poët.

COMPS: öldr-hús, n. a banqueting-house, N. G. L. i. 32, 62, 68, 72, 207. öldr-mál, n. pl. = ölmál, Sdm. 29.

öldu-, see alda, a wave.

öldungis, adv., see öllungis.

öldungmr, m. [Dan. *olding*; old Dan. *aldung*; cp. A. S. *ealdorman*]:—an elder, alderman, cp. Lat. *senator*, Gr. *γέρον*; Nares *öldungr*, Ver. 52; öldungar í Rómaborg, 623. 13; at hjáveröndum öldungum, id.; öldungar Rómverja, Ver. 41; meistarar ok öldungar lýðsins, Stj. 323; Moses mælti við öldunga fólksins, 305; spurði hvat hétu höfðingjar borgarinnar, sveinninn skrifaði sjau öldunga nöfn ins átta tigar, 396; 'senatus' þat má kallask öldunga-sveit á Norrœnu, Al. 8, Róm. 258; skript-lærdum ok öldungum, Matth. xxvii. 41; þeir æðstu prestar ok öldungar, 30; þeim æðstu prestum ok öldungum, öldungar lýðsins, 1, 3; þeir æðstu prestar, öldungar ok allt ráðið, xxvi. 59, and passim, cp. Pass. 15. i. 50. i.; cp. sem þá var konungum titt at hafa gamla spekinga til þess at vita forn dæmi ok síðu forelra sinna, Fagrsk. 150.

II. an old bull (cp. sumrungr, vetrungr, tíðungr), Edda (Gl.); tré aura fyrir kú ok svá fyrir ausa þrjúðung, en hálfan þrjúða eyri fyrir öldung, N. G. L. ii. 44; gólt einn vær mikinn sem inn stærsti öldungr, Fas. i. 463; öldunga huð, the hide of an old bull, Grág. i. 505, Sd. 179.

2. metaph. a hero, champion (cp. liad ii. 480 sqq.); mikinn öldung höfum vér hér at velli lagt, ok hefir oss erlitt veitt, Nj. 117; hvat bar nú til, er öldunginn visaði þér nú frá sér? Grett. 125.

öldur-maðr, m. [A. S. *ealdorman*], an alderman, a man of rank, Jd. 10; aldr-maðr, Pd. 13; the word occurs in these two passages only.

öldur-mannligr, adj. aldermanlike, i. e. portly, venerable, Fms. vii. 63 (v. l.), Isl. ii. 438, Fas. ii. 552.

Ölfus, n. a nickname, Landn.

II. the name of a county in Icel., id. (mod. Olvos), whence *Ölfusingar*, m. pl. the men from O.; Ölfusinga kyn, the gensalogy of the O., a historical or genealogical work, Landn.; ölfus-á, the Ölfus water; ölfus-vatn = the mod. Thingvalla-vatn, Isl. ii. (Harð. S.)

ölgr, m., poet. an ox, Edda (Gl.)

öl-hugi, a, m., see alhugi.

öl-kelda, u, f. an 'ale-well,' the name of Icel. mineral wells, mentioned in Sks. 163; the chief well is that on Raðdamels-heið on the ridge of the mountains between Faxafjörð and Breiðfjörð in the west of Icel., cp. Eggert Jún.



Öllum-lengri, *longest of all*, local name of a fiord in the deserts of Greenland, A. A. 306; again discovered in 1870, and called Franz Joseph's fiord, see Maurer in Augsb. Allgem. Zeit. 29th Oct. 1870. 2. name of an island, Edda, Gl. (perh. by a mistake).

Öllungis, adv. (mod. öldungis, but in old poets made to rhyme with ill):—*altogether, quite*; öllungis eigi (cp. Lat. *omnino non*), *not at all*, Eluc. 13; öllungis kvíttir, Dipl. iv. 11, B. K. 121; drýgja allyngis (sic) hans vilja, Hom. 69; öllýngis ei ok ei, 15; öllungis illa, *altogether ill*, Ó. H. (in a verse); öllungis allar, *quite all*, Bjarn. (in a verse).

Ölmóðr, m. a pr. name, Landn.: Ölmóðlingar, m. pl. *the descendants of O.*, id.

ölmusa, u, f., also almusa, Hom. passim; [A. S. *almesse*; Engl. *alms*; Germ. *almsen*; Dan. *almisse*; all from Gr. ἑλεμοσύνη]:—*an alms, charity*, Hom., Stj., K. Á., Bs.; of any charity, thus in the Icel. grammar-school, the allowances are still called ölmusa; ölmusu moli, Stj. 157; ölmusu-gjarn, ölmusu-góðr, *charitable*, Greg. 75, Bs. i. 332, 356; compds, ölmusu-gæði, *charitableness*, Hom., Bs.: ölmusu-görð, -gjöf, -gípt, *alms-giving*, Greg. 75, Grág. i. 163, Blas. 51, Stj., K. Á. 74, D. N. ii. 16; ölmusu-barn, an '*alms-bairn*,' *pauper child*, Karl. 400; ölmusu-prestr, *a priest pensioned off*, '*emeritus*,' Am. 100; ölmusu-maðr, an *almsman*, *bedesman*, Ó. H., K. Á. 78; metaph. of an *imbecile person*; nenni ek víst eigi at ölmusur sparki í andlit mér, Fs. 31; ölmusur at vexti ok fráleik, 41; gefa mun enn ölmusu-lagi til Húsafells, i. e. *even a bedesman would start in such weather as this*, Bjarn. 54.

öln, f. *the fore-arm*, and hence a *cubit*, an *ell*; for this word see alin, p. 13.

öln-bogi, usually contracted ölbogi, and now sounded ölbogi; albogi = alnbogi, Ld. 220; almbogi, read alnbogi, Edda 110; [öln and bogi: A. S. *elboga*; Germ. *ellenbogen*; Engl. *elbow*]:—*the elbow*; ölbogi, Fms. iv. 383, Ó. H. 176 (ölnboga, Fb. ii. 302, l. c.); hann stendr á knjánun ok ölbogunum, Fms. xi. 64; hann hallaðisk á ölnboga, Str.; upp við ölnboga, Fb. i. 543; höndina fyrir ofan ölnboga, 255; ölboga, 150; ölboga, Al. 24, l. 1, passim: a nickname, Orkn. compds: ölboga-barn, n. an '*elbow-bairn*,' opp. to a spoilt child, ölboga-bót, f. *the elbow-joint*, Al. 40. ölboga-skot, n. *elbowing*; gefa e-m ölbogaskot, to *elbow*.

öln-liðr, also ölfliðr (q. v.), sounded unliðr, *the 'ell-joint'*, i. e. *the wrist*, see p. 668, col. 2, and Maurer's Volksagen, 192.

ölr, adj. *worse for ale, worse for drink*; ölr ek varð, varð ek ofr-ölvi, Hm. 13; ölr ertú Loki, Ls. 47, Gm. 51; ölm stilli, Yt.: allit, eigi veit hvaðan óðr eða ölr kemr at, a saying, Sturl. iii. 183.

ölr, m. = elvir, [Norweg. *or*, *older*, *elle*; A. S. *alr*; Engl. *alder*; Lat. *alnus*]:—*a kind of tree, the alder-tree*, Karl. 106; ölr vanga, poet. *the bairn*, Edda ii. 500; öls blakkr, *the wolf*, Lc. c.

öl-rún, f. a myth. word, cp. Germ. *alruna*, i. e. *mandragora* or *mandrake*, for which see Grimm's Mythol. II. a pr. name of the swan maiden in Vkv., where, however, the name may be Gaelic, from *eala* = *a swan* (Mr. Baring Gould's Curious Myths, 2nd Series, No. ix).

ölsaðr, part. = ölsaðr, Edda (Ht.).

ölstr, better jölstr, [Swed. *jölster*, *ilster*], an *alder-bush*, Gm. i. 29, where read jölstrum; see Appendix.

öl-teiti, adj. = alteiti, in *high spirits*; glaðr sem ölteiti, Mkv. 1047.

öl-teiti, f., see öl B.

ölun, f. = öln or alin, [Lat. *ulnus*], *the fore-arm*: in compds, öln-grjót, *the arm-stones*, poet. = *gems and gold*.

ölun, m. a kind of fish, *the mackerel* (?), Edda (Gl.): in poet. phrases, ölna-vangr, ölna skeið, -fold, -bekkr, = *the sea*; jarðar-ölun, *the earth-fish*, i. e. *the snake*, Lex. Poët.; ölnun-grund, öln-jörð, = *the sea*, id.; alna-vágr, *mackerel-ponds*; alna váð, *a mackerel-net*, D. N.

ölúð, f. '*the whole mind*,' *sincerity, devotion*; see alúð, p. 18.

ölúðliga, adv. *sincerely, devotedly*, Bs. i. 337; mod. alúðliga.

ölsaðr, part. *worse for drink*, Fms. xi. 424, passim.

Öl-valdi, a, m. a pr. name, Skáldatal, Edda 47.

öl-viðr, m. = ölr, an *alder-tree*, Edda (Gl.).

Ölvir, m. a pr. name, Landn., Nj. 83.

öl-vörð, f. *cordiality, hospitality*; see al-vörð.

ölværliga, adv. *cordially, hospitably*, Ísl. ii. 348.

ölöð, see öl B.

ömbun, f. (i. e. öm-bun), in Norse vellums often spelt *amban*, in mod. usage, *umbun*; [this word is interesting as being undoubtedly in form and sense nearly related to ambátt; Goth. *ambabits*; A. S. *ambett*; Germ. *amt* (see p. 19); accordingly the etymological sense would be *wages, hire* given to a servant]:—*a payment for service, wages*; hinn sekks ok eigi á meðfor hans gripar, ef sá hafði í ömbun þann á brott hafðan, of seizing an object in order to pay oneself with it, Grág. ii. 197; þeim skal gjalda makliga ömbun, ok mikit verka-kaup, Fms. i. 215; nú skulu þér taka ömbun verka yðvarra, skortir oss nú eigi föng til at gjalda yðr starf yðvart ok góðvilja, Ld. 12; ef þeir mætti af ömbun erviðis síns slökkva sinn súra hungur, if from the wages for their work, they might appease their hunger, Fms. i. 222. 2. a reward; varir mik at hann þyngi mér, heldr en veita mér réttliga amban (avmbun, v. l.), Fms. vi. 342; en í eilífri ambun eru ávalt góðir sælir en illir ávalt vesalir, Hom.

20; eptir verðleikum veitask ömbunir í himinríkis fagnaði, Stj. 378; ek bið ömbraðiliga ömbona á himni, Blas. 44; eilífrar ömbunar, 625, 78, and passim.

ömbuna and ambana, mod. *umbuna*, að, to reward (e-m e-t); alla daga er ek lífi, á ek þér at ambana (ömbuna, v. l.), Fms. vi. 327; þú hefir ömbunat mér illu gott, þou hast repaid me good by evil, l. 264; láti Guð oss fá þeim umbunat svá at þeir kenni, ix. 499 (ambanar, Fb. iii. 144, l. c.); þá skal Guð ambuna honum, en komi eigi fé fyrir, N. G. L. ii. 91; síðan skal erfingi umbuna honum fyrir starf sitt, Jb. 154; ömbunad hann þar í móti þrjátígi þakka vaðmáls (paid in turn), Bs. i. 872; þeim skal ek kunna þökk ok ömbuna góðu, er..., Fms. i. 296.

ömbunari, a, m. a *rewarder*, Karl. 138.

ömpull, m. [from Lat. *ampulla*], a *jug*, Pm. 93; see ampli.

ömrstr, m. a *rick, stack*, Edda ii. 493.

ömun, f. an obsol. poet. word, *voice, sound*; see óman or ómun; this word may be akin to önd, cp. Goth. *abma*; it is spelt omvn, Skv. i. 71 (Bugge); omun, Edda i. 544.

ömun = aman, [ama], a *teasing, vexation*.

ömurligr, adj. *dreary, horrid*; í hræðilgu dreka líki ok ömurliðu, Níðrstr. i; cp. amra, p. 19.

ÖND, f., gen. andar, pl. endr and andir, and so in mod. usage; [A. S. *ened*; Dutch *eend*; O. H. G. *anut*; Germ. *ente*; Dan. *and*, pl. *ander*; Lat. *anas, anatis*; Gr. *νήττα*]:—*a duck*, Edda (Gl.); flaug mikill fjöldi anda (gen. pl.)... eina öndina, Art. 38; endr ok elptr, Karl. 477; vali, álpitr, gæss ok andir, Grág. ii. 346, passim; brim-önd, töpp-önd. compds: andar-egg, n. a *duck's egg*, Eg. 152. andar-fygli, n. *ducks*, Fb. i. 480. andar-steggi, a, m. a *drake*, Karl. 260.

ÖND, f., gen. andar; spelt önn, Skm. l. c.; [and-, p. 19, col. 2]:—*a porch* = and-dyri, prop. *the place opposite the door*; skynda út at andar, Bjarn. (in a verse); síðan gekk hann eptir gölfi ok útar í öndina, ok lét fyrir lokuna, Lv. 60; ok er þau kóma fram um dyrr, gekk hón í öndina gegnt úti-dyrum ok kembir þar Andr sýni sínum, Eb. 92; vertu sem þistill þrúnginn í önn (= önd) ofan verða, Skm. 31; see þrúngva.

ÖND, f., gen. andar, dat. öndu, and abbreviated önd; pl. andir; [önd and andi (p. 20) are twin words, for the origin see and, to which add the Scot. *aind* or *aynd*]:—*the breath*; önd gaf Óðinn, Vsp.; en er barnit skaut upp öndu, Ó. H. 122; var þá niðri öndin [no sign of breathing], síðan skaut hón upp öndinni, began to draw breath, Bs. i. 378; tók hann önd í kafi (under water) svá at hann drakk eigi, 355; hann tók aldr til andar, ii. 225; draga öndina, to draw breath, Ísl. ii. 413; Armóði var við andhlaupi (cboeking), en er hann fékk öndunni frá sér hrundit, Eg. 553; varpa mæðiliga öndinni, to draw a deep breath, Orkn. 140; öndunni, Nj. 272; kona varp öndu, to draw a deep sigb, Bkv. 2. 29; meðan í önd hixti, Am. 39; hann rann... skrefaði, meðan hann þóði önd einu sinni, in one breath, Rb. 482; hence the mod. phrase, þola önn (sic) fyrir e-t, to bide one's breath for anxiety; nú þrýtr öndin, the breath is stopped, Fas. i. 204. 2. *breath, life*; öndin blaktir á skari, blaktir önd í brjósti, the breath (life) flutters in the breast; ef maðr hrapar svá grepti, at kvíðr berr at önd só í brjósti, K. þ. K. 26; skal hann heldr eta kjöt en fara öndu sinni fyrir matleysi... svá skal hann eta, at hann ál önd sína við, 130; þá skal hann kjöt eta ok bjarga svá öndu sinni, N. G. L. i. 12; fugla, kvikenda ok hverrar lifandi andar, every living soul, Stj.; at eigi saugisk andir yðrar, 317; andar gustr, a gush of breath, 17: týna öndu, to lose breath, die, Hkv. Hjörv. 37, Skv. 3. 58; fara öndu e-s, to put to death, Sdm. 25; krefi Guð hann andar sinnar, if God call him, Sks. 720, N. G. L. iii. 79; Guð krafði konung andar, Fms. xi. (in a verse); áðr Guð kvæddi andar hans, D. N. iii. 165; þá menn er sjálfir spilla öndu sinni, to spill one's breath, commit suicide, N. G. L. i. 13. 3. eccl. the soul; aldrí hafði önd mín tvá líkami, Fms. iv. 121; önd þjófs á krossi, Pr. 67; þau fálu Guði önd sína á hendi, Nj. 201; mín önd miklar Dróttinn og minn and gladdist í Guði heilsu-gjafara mínum, Luke i. 46 (Vidal.); andar-dauði, spiritual death, Greg. 42; andar-dauði, spiritually dead, 61; andar-heilsa, hreinson, kraptr, hefnid, siðr, synd, þorsti, soul's health, cleansing, ... tþirst, Hom. 4. 45, 73, Greg. 5, Mar., MS. 623. 19, Stj. 29; andar-sýn, soul's sight, a vision, Karl. 553, Bs. ii. 11; andar-gjöf, a spiritual gift, id.; andar-kraptr, 153; andar-sár, mental wounds, Bs. i. compds: andar-dráttir, m. a drawing breath, Bs. i. 189, and freq. in mod. usage.

andar-vana, adj. *lifeless, breathless*, = andvana.

önd-fæla, u, f. food for the soul, Hom. 14.

önd-óttir, adj. [and-, p. 19, col. 2], looking full in the face, an epithet of the eye, fiery; öndótt augu, fiery eyes, þkv.; öndóttir (not öndóttis) innmáni, Edda, in a verse (Húsd.).

Önd, 2. a pr. name, Landn.

Önduðr, m. a pr. name, Hornklofi; also of a giant, Edda (Gl.).

öndurr, m., dat. öndri, pl. öndrar = andrar, snow-shoes; whence öndur-áss, m. the god of the öndurr, one of the names of the god Ullr, Edda i. 266; öndur-dís, f. one of the names of the giantess Skadi; both Ullr and Skadi being represented as great runners on snow-shoes, Edda (Ht.).

öndur-góð = öndurdís, Haustl.: in poets, Áta öndurr, the sledge of the sea-king Áti, i. e. a ship; Eynefis öndurr, id., Bragi.

önd-vegi and önd-ugi, n. [from and- (opposite) and vegr]:—*an*



*opposite-seat, high-seat*, so called because two seats are placed opposite to one another; in ancient timbered halls the benches were placed longways, running along the walls of the halls (see *bekkr*), with the two seats of honour in the middle facing one another; the northern bench facing the sun, was called *öndvegi* it *æðra*, the *higher* or *first high-seat*, the opposite or southern bench being it *úæðra*, the *lower* or *second high-seat*; the two high-seats were the most honoured places in the hall, and a chief guest used to be placed in the southern high-seat. In England the master and mistress sitting opposite one another at each end of the table may be a remnant of this old Scandinavian custom. The sides of the high-seat were ornamented with uprights (*öndugis-súlur*) carved with figures, such as a head of Thor or the like; these posts were regarded with religious reverence; many of the settlers of Iceland are said to have taken the high-seat posts with them, and when near Iceland to have thrown them overboard to drift ashore, and where they found them, there they took up their abode. When a man of rank died, the son, after all rites performed, solemnly seated himself in his father's seat, as a token of succession: in Vd. ch. 23, the sons sat not in the father's seat before they had avenged his death.

B. References in illustration of this: Þorgerðr sat á tali við Þorstein bróður sinn í öndvegi, Isl. ii. 200; var þeim Illuga ok sonum hans skipat í öndvegi, en þeim brúðguma á annat öndvegi gegnt Illuga, þóttur sátu á palli, 250; Guðmundr sat í öndvegi, en Þórir Helgason agnavat honum, en konur sátu á palli, brúðr sat á miðjan pall, etc., v. 37; á hinn úæðra bekk gagnvert öndugi mínu (better, 'út frá önduginu,' v. l.), Nj. 129; þat var for síðr í Noregi ok svá í Danmörk ok Svíþjóðu, at konungs háseti var á miðjan langbekk í veizlu-tófum, sat þar dróttning til vinstri handar konungi, var þat kallat konungs öndvegi . . . annat öndvegi var á hinn úæðra pall, etc., Fms. i. 439; af öllum hirðmönnum virði konungr mest skáld sín, þeir kipuðu annat öndvegi, Eg. 24; konungr tekr blíðliga við Hjalmar, k skipar í öndvegi gegnt sér, Fms. iii. 79; þér mun skipat á inn úæðra ekk gegnt öndugi Rúts, Nj. 32; reis hann sá mann mikinn ok yegligan öndvegi, Eg. 644; eta at ölkrásum ok í öndugi at senda, Akv. 36; ú skal prest bjóða ok konu hans til erfis, sitja skal hann í öndvegi ok óna hans í hjá honum, N. G. L. i. 404; hann gekk í höllina ok sá þar tja í öndugi Baldr bróður sinn, Edda 38; jarl gekk inn í stofuna, var þar fjölmenni mikitt, þar sat í öndugi maðr gamall . . . jarl settisk öðrum-vegin gagnvart þorgný, Ó. H. 66; hann sá mann mikinn ok yegligan öndvegi, Glúm. 336; ef maðr verðr dauðr, þá skal arfi í öndvegi etjask, Js. 75; heim skal búanda stemna ok til húss fara . . . stemni hann honum inn til öndvegis, N. G. L. i. 217, 219; the saying, eigi verðr öllum í öndvegi skipað, it is not for all to sit on the high-seat, cp. Horace's *non cuius bonini contingit adire Corinthum*. COMPS: *öndugis-höldr*, m. (Fas. ii. 261), and *öndugis-maðr*, m. (Fagrsk., g. 575, Mag. 3), the man sitting in the öndvegi opposed to the lord of the house, the king's first man, Fagrsk. ch. 219, Fas. iii. 31; in Hom. (St.) *architríclínus*, John ii. 9, is rendered by öndvegis-maðr. *öndvegis-tíla*, u. f. the high-seat post or upright, Landn. 34, 35, 96, 261, Korm. i. Gísl. 140, cp. Landn. 301. *öndvegis-sæti*, n., Gpl. 252. *önd-verða*, u. f. the beginning; fyrir öndverðu heims þessa, Hom. 96.

*önd-verðliga*, adv. *early, at the outset*, Fas. iii. 356. *önd-verðr* and *önd-urðr*, adj. *standing face to face*; öndurðr horfir ú við í dag—Öndurðir skulu ernir klóask (a saying), Ó. H. 183 (and the verse of Sigvat). . . *2. fronting, in front of*; í öndveða fylking, the front of the rank, Ó. H. 217; (öndverðr, Fms. v. 13, 79, l. c.); í öndurðri fylkingu, Mork. 208; í öndverðu höfði, Pr. 430; frá öndverðu til ofanverðs, from top to bottom, Hom. 118; ofanvert heldr enn öndvert þat merki, lb. 102; öndurt fylki, Vellekla; Öndurt nes (mod. Öndurðar-nes), a local name, Landn. 87, 315; hann bjó á Öndurðri-Eyri (also a local name), 92, lb. 8 new Ed. II. of time, in the earlier, former part of a period, pp. to ofanverðr; öndurt sumar, Sigvat; öttu alla ok öndurðan dag, Am. 50; öndverðar nætr ok ofanverðar, Bs. i. 431; öndvert ár, the spring-time, Fms. ix. (in a verse); öndverðan vetr, i. 21, Eb. 21 new Ed., Eg. 188; var kyrt öndvert þingit, Ld. 290, Nj. 63; öndurt allir skulu koma til þings öndverðs, Grág. i. 100, 130; öndverðrar Kristni, in the early Christian age, Stj.; í öndorðri Kristni, Hom. 137; öndverða öld, öndurða æfi sína, Ver. 25; af öndverðu, from the outset, K. Á. 104; agði frá öndverðu ok til ofanverðs, from beginning to end, Hom.; fyrir öndverðu, at the outset, Grág. i. 80, 323, 394, Finn. 342. *öngd*, f. a strait; öngd ok þröngd, Barl. 102. *2. anguist*; þar var hryggleikr með öngd ok angri, Barl. 162.

*öngleiki*, a, m. a straitness, narrowness, Post. (Unger) 46. *öngliga*, adv. in straits; vera öngliga staddir, Str. 75. *öngtr*, pron. adj. = eingi, none; see eingi, pp. 120, 121. *ÖNGR*, adj. [Goth. *aggunis*; A. S. *enge* (subst.); Germ. *eng*; Lat. *eng-ustus*; cp. Gr. *ἀγχως*, etc.]:—narrow, strait; aka e-m í öngan krók, to drive one into a corner, Fms. vi. (in a verse, cp. aka ör öngum, see öngur); öngt ok þröngt, Skálda (in a verse); muntú í öngan ormgarð agiðr, Skv. 3. 57; öngt garðs-hlið ok þröng gata er sú er leiðir til lífs,

Barl. 45; halda e-n í öngri garðu, Str. 16; öngt í brjósti (cp. Germ. *eng-brustig*), a nickname, Landn.

*öngull*, m., dat. *öngli*, [A. S. *angel*; Engl. *angle*; Germ. *angel*; all from Lat. *ang-ulus*, being from the same root as *angustus*, *öng*, etc.]; —an angle, book, Hym. 21, Nidst. 3. 4, Barl. 123, K. þ. K., and passim. *2. a nickname*, Orku. II. a local name in North Norway and Angeln in Sleswik, whence the name of Eng-land (Engle-land) is derived. *Öngula-ey*, Anglesey in England, Orku.

*öngur*, f. pl. *straits*; aldri fyrr kom hann of þvilkum öngum, Karl. 196; hann þöttisk ör öngum aka, Bjarn. 52; ör löngum mæla öngum, out of long anxiety of mind, *öngur*, Hallfred: so in the mod. phrase, vera í öngum sinum, to be depressed in mind.

*öngva* and *öngja* or *engja*, d. to straiten, oppress; öngða í allskyns þrautum, Stj. 51; öngðr með úfriði, Str. 14; hön öngvað honum ok hann angar, 25; takit þessa konu ok látið öngva heinn, 34; öngði þetta ok þröngdi svá mjök orku-efni hennar, Barl. 65; þat munu svá öngva þér, Flöv. 43. *2. it remains in the phrase*, *engja sig, englast*, or *engja sig sunder og saman*, to writhle, like a worm; lagði fyrir brjót honum svá hart, at hann öngvaði (sic) saman, Fas. iii. 263.

*öngving*, f. = öngd; þína eynd ok öngving, Bs. i. 201. *öng-vit*, n. a swoon, fainting-fit, Bs. ii. 230; at hann féll í öngvit, en er hann vitkæðsk, Fms. vi. 230, Fbr. 20 new Ed.; ef maðr er lostinn í öngvit, Grág. ii. 16; ok er af henni hóf öngvit, Bjarn. 68 (órit, Glúm. 368), freq. in mod. usage.

*öng-verr*, adj. in anguish, distressed; ö. ok auðkumul, Bs. i. 323. *öng-breiti*, n. [see *breiti*], a 'narrow place, strait'; at þú komir aldri síðan í slikt öngðveiti, Ó. H. 120; verðr hvert fyrir sér at sjá, er menn koma í slikt öngðveiti, Ld. 264.

*ÖNN*, f. an obsolete word, some part of a sword, the tip or the chape (?). Edda (Gl.); önnar (unnar Cod. wrongly) tunga, the tongue of the önn, i. e. the sword's blade, Landn. (in a verse); in Hkv. Hjörv. 9 the true reading, we believe, is 'önn' er í oddi for 'ögn'; hjalt, hugró, önn, egg, valbóst all being parts of a sword.

*önn* = önd, a porch, vestibule, Skm. 31.

*ÖNN*, f., gen. *annar*, pl. *annir*: [one is tempted to trace this word to the Goth. *apn* and *atapn* = *ævaþrös*, a year; if so, the original sense would be a season, time, and work, business the derived; see *annt*, *anna*, *amboð*] —a working season; en þetta var of annir, the hay-making season, Bs. i. 339; ef maðr fiskir um annir, ok gengr í gríð at vetri, Grág. i. 151; hálfan mánuð um annir, 152; á miðil ána skal löggarð göra, in the time between two working seasons, ii. 261; þat heitir anna í millum, Gpl. 410 (onne millom, Ivar Aasen), the time between two working seasons, e. g. between ploughing time and hay-making, or fencing and hay-making, or the like; vár-önn, the sowing season; löggarð-önn or garð-önn, the fencing season; hey-önn, the hay season; garðlags-önn, Grág. ii. 261; tún-annir, q. v. *2. work, business*; hann var í mikilli önn, very busy, Fms. iv. 119; önn ok erðið, Gísl. 17; önga önn né starf skaltú hafa fyrir um búnað þinn . . . skal ek þat annask, Ld. 86; hafa önn ok umhyggju fyrir e-u, id., Fms. i. 291; önn fékk jötni örbægrinn halm, Hym. 3; henni var mikil önn á um ferðir Árons, Bs. i. 539; bera önn fyrir e-u, to take care of, 686; skulu vér nú önn hafa at langvistir órar skili aldregi, Hom. (St.); ala önn fyrir e-u, to care for, provide for, maintain; vera önnum kafinn, to be overwhelmed with work; vera í önnum, to be busy; í öða-önn, and the like. *Önn* in the phrase, þola önn fyrir e-n, önn seems to be = önd = *breath*; see önd and þola.

*önn-kostur*, *ann-kostur*, also *önd-kostur*, m., in the phrase, fyrir önd-kost, intentionally, purposely, as a law phrase; hann sigldi skipi sínu á sker fyrir annkost, ok vildi brjóta (andkost, öndkost, v. l.), be ran the ship on shore purposely, Fms. viii. 367; er þú hafa ek fyrir önnkost svá ritið, Skálda 164; ef menn tróðask svá mjök at lögréttu fyrir önd-kost (wantonly) eðr göra þar hrang eðr háreysti, Grág. i. 5; spilla fé manna fyrir önnkost ok fyrir illgírni sakar, 131; göra skáða fyrir önd-kost, þá varðar skóggang, 416.

*önnungr*, m. a labourer, Edda 107; þat er önnungs\*verk (household work, farm work) er maðr vinnr hvern dag þat er bóndi vill, K. þ. K. 136.

*önngr*, adj. [qs. öndugr, i. e. andvígr?], fretful, peevish; þú ert önngr, strákr! COMPS: önnug-legr, adj. cross, odd, wayward, Fd. x. 175. *önnug-lyndi*, f. fretfulness, freq. in mod. usage, but not found in old writers. *önnug-lyndr*, adj. cross.

*Önnundr*, m. (Anundr), qs. An-vindr, a pr. name, Landn. *Önnundar-brenna*, Ann., Sturl. i. 197; hence *Önnundar-fjörðr*, a local name; *Önnundar-firðingr*, Sturl. iii. 58.

*ÖR*, f., gen. örvar; dat. ör, Grág. ii. 19, and later ör; pl. örvar, örva, örur; also spelt with *f*, örfar, etc.; [A. S. *arrows*; Engl. *arrow*; the word may be akin to örr, adj. = *the swift*]:—an arrow; örina, annarri ör, . . . ör ligger þar úti, ok er sú af þeirra örur, . . . örurum, . . . ör (acc.), Nj. 96, 115, Hkr. i. 241; örvar þrjár, . . . örurum (sic), Fas. i. 511, 541, and passim. *2. metaph. a summons to a meeting*, by the sending out an arrow (like the Gaelic 'fiery cross'), both in war and peace, but originally as a war-token (her-ör); skera örvar upp, Js. 37; skera ör, 41; nema ör



æða maðr stefni honum þing, 42: also of a *warrant* (cp. Germ. *steck-brief*), summoning a person to appear; the law phrases are, leggja örvor á e-n, to lay an arrow upon, i. e. to summon by a warrant; fylgja örum, to follow the arrow, i. e. to answer a summons; sá skal örum fylgja er fyrstr var á lagðr, N. G. L. i. 63; örvor þrjár... ein ör at dauðum manni, önnur at sárum..., allir skulu þeir örvor bera en engi fella, ... sá skal örum fylgja er á eru lagðar... nú ef örvor taka hann ok sækir eigi þing, þá berr hann á bakki sök, 270. II. in poet. compds, ör-bragð, ör-drif, ör-væðr, = a shower of shafts; ör-sæti = a shield; ör-rjóðr, ör-slöngvir, = a warrior.

B. COMPS: örvor-boð, n. an 'arrow-summons,' 'arrow-message,' a message or summons by an arrow, Fms. i. 209. örva-drífa, u. f. an 'arrow-drift,' shower of arrows, Fms. viii. 222. örva-flug, n. a flight of arrows, Fms. iii. 32. örvor-húnn, m. the tip of an arrow, N. G. L. i. 59. örva-malr, m. a quiver, Fas. ii. 541, Al. 121; usually called örva-mælir, m., Fms. iii. 223. örvor-oddr, m. an arrow-point, Fms. vii. 142, Gpl. 460: a nickname = Odd the archer, Fas. ii. örvor-skapt, n. an arrow-shaft, Fas. iii. 331. örvor-skot = örskot, Grág. i. 123. örvor-skurðr, m. an 'arrow-cutting,' i. e. despatching an arrow-message, Fms. x. 412, Gpl. 81. örvor-þing, n. an assembly summoned by an arrow, an extraordinary meeting called together on an emergency, Ó. H. 139, Fms. ii. 104, Gpl. 152.

ÖR- (i. e. ör-), a prefixed particle, altered from *us-*; the *s* remains in *usall* = *vesall*, see p. 699, col. 2; also spelt *er-*, *er-vita*, Hkv.; or *eyr-*, *eyr-grynni*, Ó. H. 106; *eyr-lygi*, Eg. (in a verse): [Ulf. *us-*; O. H. G. *ur-*; when uncompounded, see ör, mod. úr, p. 472; as a prefix to nouns, ör- or or-, for which see p. 469, col. 2. Indeed, there is a strong probability that the negative prefix ör- is a contraction, not of *un-*, but of *or-*, so that ó-bættir is from *or-bættir*, ó-verðr from *or-verðr*, by agglutination of *r*, whereby the vowel becomes long (as the O. H. G. prefix *ar-* in A. S. appears as *ā-*): this would account for the fact, that in the very oldest and best vellums there is hardly a single instance of *ú-* for *ó-*, and this is the sole modern form not only all over Iceland, but also in most popular idioms of Norway and Sweden; a farther proof is that in many words *or-*, the ancient form, is preserved in a few vellums, especially of the Norse laws, in such rare forms as ör-sekr, ör-bætligr, ör-vænt, and ó-vænt, where the current form is ó-sekr, etc.; so also, ör-keypis and ó-keypis, ör-grynni and ó-grynni, ör-hóf and ó-hóf. Therefore *or-*, not *un-*, is, we believe, the phonetical parent of the later Scandinavian negative prefix ó-. The extensive use of ör- and the utter absence of *ú-* or *un-* may be explained by the supposition that, for the sake of uniformity, all words beginning with ör- and *un-* gradually took the same form; for though in ancient days ör- was more extensively used than it is at present, it can hardly have been the sole form in all words now beginning with ó-: ör- is used as denoting a negative, as ör-grynni, a being bottomless; or lack or loss of, as ör-sekr, out of being sekr; ör-verðr.

2. special usages are, *ubat* is of yore, as in ör-lög (cp. Germ. *ur-*, as in *ur-theil*, Engl. *or-deal*), ör-nefni, ör-gelmir, ör-vasi. 3. in mod. usage ör- is prefixed to adjectives, = *utterly*, but only in instances denoting 'smallness,' or something negative, e. g. ör-grannr, ör-stutt, ör-skammr, ör-grunnr, ör-mjör, ör-fátækr, ör-snaudr, ör-eyða, ör-taka, ör-reyta, qq. v.

ör-birgð, f. = Lat. *inopia*, lack of means, destitution.

ör-birgr, adj. destitute.

ör-bjarga, adj. helpless, Bs. i. 873.

ör-boð, n. = örvorboð, an arrow-summons, Hkr. i. 250.

ör-boða, u. f. the name of a giantess, Hdl., Edda.

ör-bætligr, adj. [cp. *orbotal* = úbótamal, Schlyter], irreparable, Stj. 8, l. 1; whence mod. ó-bætil.

ÖRD, f., gen. arðar, [erja, arði], a crop, produce; örd sér (sows) Yrsu burðar, the crop of the son of Yrsa, i. e. gold, Edda (in a verse); þá á leigulíði einnar arðar mála, ... þá á leigulíði tveggja mála arða, þá örd (not jörð) eina er lands-dróttinn andask á ok aðra næstu eptir, N. G. L. i. 233, Gpl. 329; þat eru þrjár arðir, 314; nú verðr maðr útlagr á jörðu manns, þá skal hann leigu hafa ef úrreidd var, ok örd alla róttasta, N. G. L. i. 40. COMPS: arðar-leiga, u. f. rent for one year's crop, Gpl. 330. arðar-máli, a. m. (and -mál, n.), a contract, agreement for one year, Gpl. 314, 329, 336.

ör-deyða, u. f. utter decay, a fishing term used when fish will not bite; komi þá enginn kolmúlgir úr kaði, þá mun ördeyða á öllu Norðr-hafi, Ísl. þjóðs.

örðga, að, [örðigr], to raise, lift up, erect; Drottinn örðgar upp bundna, ok leysir fjótræða, 655 xiii. A. 3; konungr leit yfir lýðinn, örðgaði augum, lifting the eyes, with the notion of a fierce look, Fms. vii. 156 (aurgaði v. l. arþgaði, Mork. 190, l. c.); örðgask upp sem leo, to rise to one's feet like a lion, Stj. 337.

ÖRDIGR or örðugr, adj. [Lat. *arduus*, but not borrowed from that word] = erect, upright, rising on end, breasting; riss hestrinn örðigr (rears) undir honum, Fms. xi. 280; setrinn riss upp örðigr, Bs. i. 335; leggja örðigr við hægindit í sænginni, to lie leaning bigb against the pillow in the bed, Bs. ii. 320; reisa kistuna örðiga til háls, Fr. 413; Höskuldr

sneri at Odda örðigum, H. turned breasting O. boldly, Lv. 82; Bersi ferr örðigr ok leggsk hart, B. rose to breast the waves bravely, of a swimmer, Korm. 116: of a ship cutting the waves, Edda (in a verse): of a steep brink, örðugt upp á-móti, hard to breast.

II. metaph. difficult, arduous; en örðugu boððr laganna, Greg. 9; hitt mun mér örðgara (örðgra, Fb. l. c.) þykkja, at lúta til Selpóris, Ó. H. 112: very freq. in mod. usage, það er örðugt.

2. barsb; sumt þykkir heldr örðigt í ördum konungs, Fms. vii. 221. 3. stalwart, brisk; örðigr ok sterkir, Mar.; örðigr ok altra manna bezt vigr, Fs. 129. 4. a nickname, Ása hin örðiga, Gullþ.

örðig-skeggi or örðum-skeggi, a nickname (cp. bratt-skeggr), Landn., Nj.

ör-drag, n. an arrow-shot, range, of distance; þrjú ördrög, Flóv. 40; látum milli ördrag eða lengra, Fms. viii. 382, Grág. ii. 19.

örðug-leiki, a. m. a difficulty.

ör-eiða, adj. the forsworn (?), a nickname, Sturl., Ann.

ör-eiðg, f. utter poverty, destitution, Fms. vi. 60, Hom. (St.); ef þau ætla fé ör eiðg, Grág. i. 335.

ör-eigi and ör-eiga, adj. also used as a noun, want, destitution.

2. 'out of owning,' poor, destitute, Al. 5; ef sá maðr er ör. er þá kirkju á, N. G. L. i. 388; ef sá maðr andask er öreigi er, ok er engi maðr skyldr at gjalda skuldir hans, Grág. i. 408; öreigi ok féparfi, Fms. ii. 80; ef þeir menn eru á skipinu er búa ömegðar-búi, ok sé menn öreiga, K. þ. K. 90; tólf ára öreiga-mund, N. G. L. i. 27, 54, see mundr.

ör-eign, f. = öreigd, Stj. 156, Hsm. 13. 3.

ör-endi, n. an errand, message; see eyrendi.

II. loss of breath; er hann þraut eyrendit... sem honum vannsk til eyrendi, Edda 32; þá var þrotið örendi hans, his breath was gone, of a person drowning under water, Bs. i. 335; see eyrendi 4.

ör-end-laust, örend-reki, see eyrendlaust, eyrendreki.

ör-endr, also spelt eyrendr, erendr, adj. = Lat. *exanimis*, 'out of breath,' i. e. dead, having breathed one's last; hón hné í fang bónda sína ok var þá eyrend, Isl. ii. 275; steypir honum örendum til jarðar, Al. 38; þrælur konungs vildu draga klæði af Sigurði, var hann eigi eyrendr, Fms. vii. 298; þorleifr var eigi eyrendr, Fb. i. 414; drepa hann, ok var hann erendr er þeir Hlenni kómu, Glúm. 370; felkr konungrinn þegar á jörð niðr örendr, Fms. xi. 64; fann þá báða örenda, Landn. 235; örendr af sárum, 287; kómu þá upp hjá honum mennirnir flestir allir örendir, Ba. i. 355; yoru þeir þá fallnir en ekki erendr, Fbr. 61, 62 new Ed.

ör-eyða, u. f. to make desolate.

ör-fátækr, adj. utterly poor, = öreigi, freq. in mod. usage.

ör-ferð, f. doom, fate, = örlög; þeirra örnefni eða örferðir vitum vér eigi, Fms. x. 397 (Agrip).

örfi or örvi, f. [ör, adj.], liberality; ágætr af örfi sinni ok atgervi, Þórd. (1860) 95.

ör-flri, u. or ör-fjara, u. f. an out-going, ebbing; Örfriis-ey is the pr. name for islands which, at low-water, are joined to the mainland by a reef which is covered at high-water; one such island is near Reykjavík; another at Skard in western Iceland, now called Öfriis-ey; so also Ör-fjara, u. f. = the island Örfir in the Orkneys, Orkn. 182.

örfuni, a. m. [A. S. *yrfa*], a bull, head of cattle, Edda (Gl.)

ör-fyrndr, part. quite worn out, dilapidated, H. E. i. 489.

ör-ga, að = örðga (q. v.), Hkr. 687 new Ed.; hence prob. per metathesis the mod. ögra, q. v.

ör-gáti, a. m. chever, fare (see aurgáti), Fms. xi. 341, Mar.

ör-gelmir, m. the name of an old giant (cp. Germ. *ur-alt*), Vfm., Edda.

ör-glasir, m. a mythical name, Fsm.

ör-glask, að, qs. örðglast, [örðigr], to rise to one's feet (= örðgast), Fms. iv. 58, Fas. ii. 331, iii. 574, Fb. i. 543, Karl. 191.

ör-goði, a. m. a nickname, Landn.

ör-grandari (urgrandari), m. the desolator, Runic stone.

ör-grannr, adj. very slim; ögrænt, quite small, minute; in the saying, örgrannr eru vér lengst á leit, looking for a small thing takes the longest time, cp. Engl. proverbial phrase 'to look for a needle in a bottle of bay,' Mk. v.

ör-grimnir, m. the name of a giant, Edda.

ör-grunnr, adj. quite shallow.

ör-grynni, n. a countless multitude; örgrynni vista, Ó. H. 187; ö. fjár, Hom. 111 (ögrýnni, Ó. H. 241, l. c.); ö. saudfjár, Eg. 741; ö. liðs, Ó. H. L. 23, 49; eyrgrynni liðs, Ó. H. 106.

ör-hilpr, adj. helpless, Barl. 100.

ör-hjarta, adj. out of heart, having lost heart, Hom. (St.), Fas. ii. (in a verse).

ör-hjartaðr, part. = örhjarta, Fas. ii. (in a verse).

ör-hóf, ör-hæfi, see öróf, örefi; hann hefir örhóf manna, Mork. 173.

ör-isa, adj. free from ice, opp. to ice-bound.

ÖRK, f., gen. arkar and erkr, pl. arkir; [A. S. *earc*, *arc*; Engl. and Dan. *ark*] = an ark, chest; örk ein mikil ok forulig stóð í elda-húsiu, ... örkina, ... örkinni, Fær. 186, Eb. ch. 50; örku-fótr, Ó. H. 152; genge Vígdís inn til erkr þeirrar er Þódr átti, Ld. 48. 2. a sarcophagus,



ymb. 24. II. eccl. the Ark; gör þú mér örk af trjánn, i.e. Noah's ark, Stj. 306; örk Guðs, Sks. 753; usually Sattmáls-örk, Stj., Ver., Barl., b., the Bible. arkar-fótr, m. the foot of a chest, Fms. iv. 355.

ör-keypis, adv. gratuitously, = ökeypis, Rétt. 84.

örkn, n. a kind of seal, [cp. Lat. *orca*, supposed to be the grampus]; hón örkn mikit ligga á steini, Bs. i. 335, Bjarn. (in a verse), Edda 31.; also called örkn-selr, m., Sks. 176, where it is described; perh. the mod. urta, urtu-selr, is corrupted from örkn. örkn-höfði, a nickname, Sturl. i. (in a verse).

ör-kola, adj. out-burnt, extinguished, of coals burnt to ashes. 2. etaph., vetr görðisk því verri sem meirr leið á, ok verðr örkola fyrir örgum, Ísl. ii. 134; hence the mod. phrase, vera úrkula vonar um e-ð, be past hope.

ör-kosta, u. f. penury, want, lack of choice; ok sinn dag dapran at eyja frá svínun allri örkostu er hann ádr hafði, Am. 58.

ör-kostur, m. a resource, way out of a difficulty; hann skal gjalda sex ra... ef hann á örkost til en ekki elligar, Grág. ii. 155; ek hefi íkan örkost (mat, Bs. i. l. c.) ætlat til Jóna-vistar mönnum sem hér hefir ngi vant verit, Sturl. i. 216; so in the phrase, eiga einskis örkostu, to have means for nothing, be destitute; ef hann á þess örkostu, if he has means to do it.

II. a 'want of choice', lack; fundu þeir at Ægis kost hvera, they found no cauldron by Æ., Hým. 1.

ör-kuml (mod. örkumsl), n. [from kuml, q. v., and ör-, = Germ. *ur*]; — a lasting scar, a blemish or wound that disfigures or maims one for ever; erðir til ölfis, sumir til örkumbla, 655 xi. 1; högg þú hestinn, ekki skal ann við örkuml lífa, Nj. 92; ef ekki er örkuml-gört at þeim, Grág. 261; þótt þeir fái örkuml af eðr bana, 301; barn hvert skal ala borit verðr, nema þá sé með þeim örkumlum (deformity) borit; þennog hörfi andlit sem hnakki skyldi, N. G. L. i. 12; stóð höfuðit acipt af bolnum, segir þóroddr at Snorri vildi græða hann at örkumla-nanni, make a maimed invalid of him, Eb. 244; Klæringr lífdi við örkuml, Eurl. ii. 109 C; liggja úti íðrin, hann hirðir nú eigi um líf með örkumlum þessum, Ísl. ii. 365; fékk annarr bana af en annarr örkuml, ms. viii. 38; hafa týnt sumir lúminum, sumir bera annars-kyns örkuml lan aldr sinn, 251; ok fótrinn af berserknum, hann leysti sik af hölmri k lífdi við örkuml, Glúm. 333. örkumla-lauss, adj. unmaimed, unblemished, Fb. ii. 371, Nj. 246, Sturl. i. 86.

ör-kumla, að, to maim; hann barði á tvær hendr ok örkumlaði menn, v. 103. 2. part. maimed, disfigured, disabled; hón kvæðsk eigi lílja eiga Bersa örkumlaðan, Korm. 134; ö. var aullinn stór, Skíða R.; líl eigi lengr berjask við þik örkumlaðan mann, Ísl. ii. 269.

ör-la, að, qs. örðla; in the mod. phrase, það örðla á e-u, a thing rises & shews itself, esp. in a bad sense, of enmity, envy, or the like.

ör-láttigr, adj. = örlátr, bountiful.

ör-látr, adj. [ör, adj.], open-banded, Nj. 147, Ld. 312, Bs. i. 619.

ör-leikr, m. liberality; fyrir örleiks sakir ok allrar atgörfi, Gullp. 4, ms. ii. 242, iv. 370, xi. 203, Sks. 442.

ör-lendask, d, to be exiled, Stj. 111; ok örlendz þar, and do emigrate thither, 162.

ör-lendis, adv. abroad, Gpl. 148; see erlendis.

ör-lendr, see erlendir.

ör-liga, adv. largely, abundantly, Fas. i. 213, Sks. 442, Stj. 348.

ör-ligr, adj. bountiful; með örligri miskunni, 655 xxx. 11.

ör-lygi, n. another form for örlög, [mod. H. G. *urliugi*; cp. Dutch *rlog* = war; whence again mod. Dan. *orlog* = warfare at sea]; — fate, doom, generally conceived as coming in or by war; heyrja örylgi, Eg. ii. a verse; heyr undr mikit, heyr örylgi ('bear words of doom'), heyr þá mikit, heyr manns bana! Gisl. 15, (these alliterative words are evidently a fragment of an old lay, see Mr. Dasent's Transl. p. 30, l. c.) In dda (Gl.) 'örylgi' is entered among the names of 'battles' in a verse f Bragi, örylgis-draugr, a battle-worker, warrior; these are the only laces in which we find the word, while in Dutch and Low Germ. it is common, but see örlög.

ör-lygr, m. a pr. name, see the preceding word, Landn. 2; whence örylgis-staðir, a local name, Sturl.

ör-lyndi, f. a bountiful mind; heyrð er þæn þín ok örylndi, thy rays and thine 'alms', Post. 290 (Acts x. 4); eigi hefir þú enn tapat örylndinni, Bs. i. 53.

ör-lyndligr, adj. relating to charities; ö. boðorð, Hom. (St.)

ör-lyndr, adj. charitable, bounteous, open-banded, Fms. i. 219, ii. 21, fj. 16, Al. 5, passim.

ör-læti, f. liberality, charitableness, Fms. ii. 118.

ör-lög, n. pl. [from ör-, = Germ. *ur*-, and lög; see örylgi], the primal law, fate, weird, doom, = Gr. *μοῖρα*; þær lög lögðu... örlög seggja, Vsp. o; ek sé Baldri örlög fölginn, 35; örlög sín viti engi fyrir, Hm. 55; þvíat ú öll um sér örlög fyrir, Skv. i. 28; aldar örlög hygg ek at hón öll viti, s. 21, 29; dæma örlög manna, Fas. iii. 32, Edda 8; Normir ráða örlögum manna, 11; styra örlögum, Al. 79, 141; urðu þau örlög Hákonar jarls, f. Karkr jarl skar hann á hals, Nj. 156; Afrikar skulu nú fá örlög sín, Earl. 366; hann var manna vitrastr svá at hann sé fyrir örlög manna, fj. 162; spyrra at örlögum sínum, Fs. 19; þat er örlögin höfðu fyrir

skipat, Al. 19; drýgja örlög, to 'dree' car's weird, Vkv. 3; et þat líkast at líðin sé min örlög, my worldly-worked life at an end, Fas. 84; örlög-sínu, örlög-þettir, the 'weird-threads', threads of the Norns spun at one's birth, Skv. 2. 14, Hkv. i. 3; örlaga bond, Skald ii. 3. 4. örlög-lauss, adj. 'weirdless', one whose life is still a blank, Vsp. 17; örlaga-normir, örlaga-disir (in mod. poetry, the weird-sisters, the Parcae. II. exploits; segja frá örlögum sínum, Ls. 25. 2. war; cp. örylgi, and mod. Dan. *orlog*; heit hann vaxa stór örlög við heindar þjóðir, Ösv. S. 28, written at the end of the 15th century.

ör-magna, adj. quite exhausted, powerless.

ör-magnask, að, to be quite exhausted, faint from exhaustion.

ör-malr, m. an arrow-case, quiver, Fas. ii. 506.

ör-máligr, adj. basty of speech, Glúm. 364.

ör-mul, n. pl. (mod. örmull, m.), [ör- and mol, moli; old Swed. *ormylja* = a digger, remover of mark-stones, Schlyter]; — prop. atoms, particles, remnants; at eigi finnist örmol þeirra, 623, 35; var hön svá vandiuga niðr brotin, nema nokkur örmol megi finna á þeim er tellir..., Al. 93; brann upp allt Dana-virki, ok sé engi merki eftir né örmol, no trace nor remnants were seen, Fms. xi. 35; þeir sásk aldri síðan, ok engi örmul fundusk af Háreki, Nj. 279; segisk at enn megi finna sk mörk ok örmul af örkinni, Stj. 59; ok sást engi örmul (örmull Cod.) síðan til þess, Ann. 1422.

örmull, m., or sounded urmull, = örmul, q. v.; það er enginn örmull eptir af því, not a rag left.

2. urmull (prob. the same word), a swarm; þar er mesti urmull.

ör-mæddr, part. utterly exhausted, Fél. iv. 232.

ör-mælir, m. = örmalr, a quiver, Barl. 137.

ÖRN, m., gen. arnar, dat. erni, pl. ernir, acc. örnur; in mod. usage the word has become fem. örn, arnar, örn, pl. nom. acc. arnir; örn is like björn, an enlarged form from ari, q. v.: [A. S. *earn*; Chaucer *erne*; Dan. *ørn*]; — an eagle; erninum, Bs. i. 350; örn ok hrafa, Grág. ii. 346, K. þ. K. 136; snapir örn á aldinn mar, a saying, Hm. 62; seðja örnur, Hkv. i. 35; gunni at heyrja ok gláða örnur, id.; drúpr örn yfir, Gm.; er á askilnum ernir sitja, Hkv. 2. 48; falla forsar, flygr örn yfir, Vsp. 58; mythical, örn gól árla, Hkv. Hjörv. 6 (an eagle telling the fate to a young hero); the eagle is the bird of the giants, jötunn í arnarham, Vpm., cp. the legend of giant þjazi: arnar-flaug, f. eagle's flight, as an 'omen' boding battle; nú er arnar-flaug of vangi, Edda (in a verse): arnar-leir, m., Gd. 2; see leir II.

III. ÖRN, as a pr. name, and Örn-ölfr, Vetr-örn: of a woman, Arna.

örn, q. v.; rista örn á baki e-m, Hkv. i. 108, Fas. i. 292, Skv. 2. 26.

compds: arnar-hamr, -klöf, -fjóðr, -vængr, m. an eagle's skin, ... wing, Edda 13, 46, Fas. iii. 653, Stj.

arnar-hreiðr, n. an eyrie.

arnar-ungi, m. a young eagle, Sturl. iii. 185.

örna, gen. pl. business; see eyrendi þ.

ör-nefni, n. [= Germ. *ur-name*], a local name, prop. an old name, Stj. 394, Brandkr. 61; svá sem örnefni eru við kennd, Fms. i. 241; þeir hendu þrælana fleiri þar sem síðan eru örnefni við kennd, Eg. 596; hét Örylgr á Patrek biskop til landtöku sér, at hann skyldi af hans nafni örnefni gefa þar sem hann tæki land, Landn. 43, freq. in mod. usage.

2. a pr. name of a person, but rarely; gat Ólafir digri með henni barn, en þeirra örnefni eðr örförðir vitu vér eigi, their names or doings, Fms. x. 397 (Ágrip).

örn-fljótr, adj. eagle-swift, Rekst.

örnir, m. eagle, the name of a giant, Lex. Pöet.

örön, m. a kind of fish, a mackerel (?), (= öln); tanna örön, D. N. iii. 688.

ör-orðr, adj. basty of speech, frank, out-spoken, Eb. 104, Ó. H. 114, Finnb. 284, Bjarn. 34.

ör-öf = örhóf, immensity; örófi vetra ádr væri jörð of skápuð, Vpm.; öróf manna ok vápna, Mork. 139; ræna örófi fjár, Jomsv. S. ch. 33; öróf fjár, Fas. ii. 538, MS. 656 B.

ÖRR, n., later ör with a single r, and so in mod. usage; [Dan. *ør*, *arrel*]; — a scar; ok sé þó á örrit alla æni, Bs. i. 330; hann þreifaði of örr sára Dróttins, Greg. 14; gleri er (sic) hvít á hvarmum báðum, Hom. 116; mun örr þat sjá á fæti mér meðan ek lífi, Fb. i. 401, Karl. 61; meðal herða honum var örr grótt í kross, Fms. viii. 275 (eyrr, v. l.; aurr, Fb. ii. 636, l. c.); hann hafði örr í andliti, Ld. 274. ör-ra-boinn, adj. 'scar-leg', a nickname, Fas. 128, Landn.

ÖRR, adj., acc. örvan, pl. örvi; inn örvi; compar. örvari, örvastr: [root aru-; A. S. *earn*, Grein; Sansk. *ar*; Dan. *ør*, in the phrase 'ör-i boved', giddy in the head]; — swift, ready; örr tilfara, allstaðar þar er þurfti hans tilkvámu, Bs. i. 128; neut., hann (the ice) rak svá ört, at..., the ice drifted so fast, that..., Bárð. 9 new Ed. 2. neut. quite; eigi ört hálfr fjórði tug manna, not quite forty-five men, Ann. 1362. II. liberal, open-banded; miklu örvari af fé, passim; örr ok ölmusugóðr, Bs. i. 81; örvastr konunga, Fms. xi. 203; altra manna örvastr, Eg. 517; mildr ok örr, 20; örr maðr ok stórmenni mikit, 38; örr ok gjöfull, 42; Einarr var örr maðr ok optast félitill, 691.

örrek, n. a nickname, Landn. 193.

ör-reyta, t, to strip utterly; aldrei má ö. dán úr heiðrum, Fél. iv. 220.



**örriði**, mod. *urriði*, a, m. a salmon-trout; see *aurridi*.  
**örtrótt**, adj. *scarred, covered with scars*, Fs. 128, Fas. ii. 471, Stj. 80.  
**ör-sauði**, adj. *sheepless*, = *sauðlauss*, Grág. i. 426.  
**ör-sekr**, adj. 'sackless', as a law term, = *sykn*, 'out of guilt,' free; en þeir örsekkir er upp haldra árum sínum, N. G. L. i. 65; en ef hann kömr í alla staði þá er hann örsekkir (sic), 379, Gpl. 462; at örsekkju, N. G. L. i. 147 (last line); skal hafa eikju hverr er vill at örsekkju, 243, ii. 44 (but ösekkir two lines below), and so passim in the Norse laws.  
**ör-skamm**, adj. *shameless, unblushing*, Al. 87.  
**ör-skammr**, adj. *quite short, quite brief*; örskamma stund.  
**ör-skemdi**, f. a great shame, disgrace, Stj. 54, H. E. i. 461; at eigi mætti hans ö. opinber verða, Post. (Unger) 55.  
**ör-skípti**, n. pl. *eccentricity, strange affairs*; hence örskipta-maðr, an eccentric, overbearing person, Lv. 27 (cp. the context); inir mestu örskipta menn, violent men, Eb. 110, Fb. i. 250; segja frá nokkurskonar örskiptum frá kynslum eða undrum, to relate strange things, wonders and marvels, Þiðr. 4.  
**ör-skot**, n. = ördag, an arrow-shot, of distance, Al. 13, Karl. 286; örskots-lengd, Grág. i. 91. **Örskots-helgr**, f. a law phrase, an asylum or sanctuary within arrow-shot, Grág. passim; cp. esp. the interesting record Landn. 5, ch. 4 (287, 288); the örskotshelgr is in Grág. Vsl. ch. 51 set at two hundred (i. e. 240) fathoms.  
**ör-skreiðr**, adj. *swift-sliding*, of a ship, Fms. i. 100, iii. 43.  
**ör-stiklandi**, part. *swift-stalking, rapid*, Ó. H. (in a verse).  
**ör-stuttur**, adj. = örskammr.  
**ör-taka**, tók, to take utterly, take all, leaving nothing; en tjald ok krú ætti við að halda ok ö. aldreif egi þeirra, Fél. iv. 214.  
**ör-taka**, adj. *not grasping firmly*; verða örtaka fyrir e-m, to lose the grasp, be overpowered by one, Fas. ii. 434.  
**ör-tröð**, n. an over-stocking of a pasture; ganga í örtröð, see tröð.  
**örtug**, also spelt *ertog*, *örtog*, [the etymology of the first part of the word is not certain, but it is prob. a compd. qs. ör-togr, the latter part being togr = twenty, prob. so called because twenty 'penningar', made an ertog; ör or er may be the old name of a small coin, cp. mod. Swed. öre, a small coin worth less than an English farthing; the mod. Norse name 'ort', = a fifth part of a dollar specie, is an abbreviation of örtog]: —the name of an old coin or piece of money, amounting to a third part of an ounce (eyrir) = twenty penningar or pence, N. G. L., D. N. passim; skolu þeir báðir í ertogi (dat.), N. G. L. i. 185; see eyrir.  
**ör-ugga**, að; örugga sik, to cheer one's heart, take heart, Pr. 420, Stj. 154.  
**ör-uggleikr**, m. *security, confidence, safety*, Stj., Sks. 271, Eluc. 48; traust ok ö., 655 xix. 1: fearlessness, Fbr. 20.  
**ör-uggliga**, adv. *unfailingly, without fear, boldly*, Stj. 151; það þá fylgjask vel ok ö., Fms. viii. 92, Anecd. 32.  
**ör-uggt**, adj. 'out of all concern,' out of danger, safe, secure, Greg. 24, Fms. vi. 152: fearless, undaunted, hugdjarf sem inn öruggasti berserkr, i. 259; öruggir í framgöngu, vi. 421; verit öruggir ok óttalausir, Ó. H. 240; drengir góðr ok ö. í öllu, Nj. 30, passim. 2. resolved; þeir vöru öruggir í því at firrask Noreg sem mest, Eg. 159, Ld. 302: trusty, to be relied on, gefið eignir þeim sem yðr eru öruggir, Fms. vii. 182, Th. 2.  
**3.** of things, safe; engi örugg fylgsni, Fms. i. 136; öruggir iss, safe ice, ix. 371; öruggir skjöldr, Finn. 328; ö. reiði á skipi, Sks. 29; örugga hvið ok haga, MS. 544. 14; berjask með öruggum atgangi, Ísl. ii. 268; öruggt til lækninga, Sks. 32 new Ed., Magn. 468.  
**örva**, að, [ör, adj.], to exhort; örva ok tendra, Str. 8; the word is very freq. in mod. usage, upp-örva, to exhort, encourage; upp-örvan, exhortation, encouragement.  
**Örvandill**, m. the name of a giant, see the tale in Edda; the Gr. *Ὀρίων* and the Norse *Örvandil* may be the same word, their etymology is to be sought for beyond both Greek and Norse; Örvandils tál, the toe of O., Edda (Örvan-tál, Ub. l. c.); see stjarna.  
**örvar-**, gen., see ör, f., B.  
**ör-vasi** and **ör-vasa**, adj. [from ör- and vasa = to be?], prop. *decrepit*, 'stone-old,' worn out; gamall ok örvasi, Glúm. 337, Stj. 225, 548; möðurr mjök gamla ok örvasa, Fms. i. 76; örvasa af elli, Fb. i. 77; á örvasa aldri, in one's old age, Fms. ii. 42, Sks. 162 new Ed.; enn er Haraldr var örðinn örvasi, Hkr. i. 67; örvasar ok ómagar, N. G. L. i. 180.  
**ör-váfaðr**, part. a waver, shaker of spears and shafts.  
**örvendr**, adj., qs. örvhendr (?), [the former part is doubtful, the latter prob. from hönd; the mod. Dan. say *left-banded*]: —left-banded; små verða örvendra manna högg, Fb. ii. 112; þvíat örvendr maðr hjó, Fbr. 90 new Ed.; örvendi, the verse, l. c.; sár þormóðar hafðisk illa ok var jafnan örvendr síðan meðan hann lifði, 34 new Ed.  
**ör-verðr**, adj. *unworthy*; hróðrs örverðr, Ad.  
**ör-verpi**, n. *decrepitude*, (from verpa l. 4); in the saying, karli hverjum kemr at örverpi, Fms. iii. 96. 2. a 'reckling,' the last smallest egg in a nest, so also the last-born dwarf-child, is in Icel. called örverpi.  
**ör-vilna**, að, mod. sounded örvingla, [ör- and vil], to despair, with gen.; ö. sér e-s, flestir örvilnuðu sér lífs, they despaired of life, 656 C. 21;

chiefly used, II. reflex. örvilnask, to despair, absol. or with gen.; örvilnisk engi sér líknar, Hom. 78; ö. hjálpar, 48; örvilnask undan-kvámu, 121; örvilnuðusk allir aðrir enn Páll postoli, at þeir myndi land taka, 655 xvii. 4, Al. 110; hann huggar aðra, at eigi örvilnisk þeir, Greg. 38; æ meðan hann örvilnisk egi, Sks. 511.  
**ör-vilnan** (mod. örvinglan), f. *despair*, Fms. i. 138, Sks. 609, Stj. 51.  
**ör-vita** and **ör-viti** (ör-vita, Hkv. l. c.), adj. *out of one's senses, frantic*; ætt ok ervita, Hkv. 2. 32; ætt ok örviti, Ls. 21; þá hljóp ek upp örviti, Fms. vii. 158, Mork. 191, l. c.; örvita hræðsla, mad fear, Mar. 1045; hón örvita, Greg. 12; banvænn ok nær örviti, sinking fast, and well-nigh senseless, Fms. i. 86; dauðvána ok örviti, vi. 31.  
**ör-vínan**, n. *vinegar*; drykkjar-xer fullt örvínans, ... þá es Jesús hafði tekit örvínan, Hom. St. (John xix. 28 sqq.), now obsolete.  
**ör-væna**, u, f. *anything beyond hope*; mér er Sveins á engri stundu örvæna, no hour at which I may not expect Sweyn, Orkn. 412 (örvænt, v. l.); margir menn mæla, at eigi sé örvæna at ek koma þar, that it is not past hope, that ..., it may well be that ..., Ld. 204.  
**ör-væni**, n. *expectation*; vissi engi hans nátt stað, ok engi hans örvæni, nobody knew his whereabouts, Fagrsk. ch. 58.  
**ör-vænliga**, adv. *feignedly*; láta örvænliga, sem hann hafi aldri getið sinna eyrinda fyrir þér, to make believe, feign, Fas. iii. 83.  
**ör-vænn**, adj. *beyond expectation, past hope*; fyrir hann var einskis örvænt orðs né verka, anything could be expected from him, he was able to do anything, Ísl. ii. 326; þó er eigi örvænt (tis not unlikely) at ek hafa á mæli af konu minni, Nj. 65; eigi er örvænt at skjótt steypi hans ríki, Fms. i. 207.  
**ör-vænta**, t, to despair, with gen., Ísl. ii. 160, Fms. x. 219, 352; enskis ílls örvænti ek fyrir yðr, there is no wicked thing that may not be expected from you, Ísl. ii. 160, freq. in mod. usage. 2. reflex., Fms. vi. 410, Fb. iii. 391.  
**ör-væntan**, f. *despair, hopelessness*, Mar.  
**ör-vænting**, f. *despair*.  
**ör-vætta**, t, = örvænta; örvætta sér sigs, Fms. x. 352.  
**örv-öndr** = örvhendr, a nickname, Landn. 144.  
**ör-þeysir**, m. *the swift furtherer*, Þið.  
**ör-þjáðr**, part. *utterly exhausted, worn out*, Pass.  
**Ör-prasir**, m. *the sturdy, the stubborn (?)*, the name of an old giant, the father of the Norns, Vpm.  
**ör-þrifráð**, adj. *without expedients, confounded*; Vagn verðr eigi ö., hann ferr um endi-langa Danmörk, Fb. i. 172, O. H. L. 14.  
**ör-æfi**, n., qs. ör-hæfi, Mork. l. c.; in old writers used in sing.; [from its use in old writers it seems as if it were derived from ör-neg, and höfn, a haven]: —an open, harbourless coastland, in old writers used almost exclusively in this sense; fyrir hafnleysis sakir ok öræfis, Landn. 276; ef skip er í öræfi komit, Jb. 381; hann lét göra þar virki ok höfn er áðr var öræfi, Fms. vii. 100; öræfi ok hafnleysur, Mork. l. c.; ok veita standir þar í mörgum stöðum hafnir er fyrr var öræfi, Sks. 111 new Ed.; sandar, öræfi ok brim mikit fyrir útan, Hkr. i. 229. 2. a wilderness; komast um síðir ör öræfi þessu, of a mountain, Bs. i. 200; in mod. usage plur. a desert, wilderness. II. in local names, **Öræfa-jökull** or **Öræfi**, n. pl., is the local name of the open, unsheltered coastland of southern Iceland, the present Skaptafells-sýsla.  
**öskr**, n. [cp. askran, p. 25], a roaring, bellowing, of a bull, Fas. iii. 411.  
**ÖSKRA**, að, to bellow; öskra sem blótneyti, Fas. i. 425; uxi, hann öskraði ögurliga ok lét mjök illiliga, Fb. i. 261; freq. in mod. usage, esp. of enraged cattle. 2. to scream, roar (from pain), Str. 32; cp. eiskra.  
**öskran-ligr** = öskrligr; ö. sýn, Bs. i. 256; öskranligt óp, Mar. 1054.  
**öskr-liga**, adv. *horribly, hideously*; hann (the bull) fór beljandi um völinn ok lét öskrliga, Eb. 118 new Ed.; æpa ö., to yell hideously, Fb. i. 417, ii. 26.  
**öskr-ligr**, adj. *bideous*; belja öskrligri röddu, Bær. 19.  
**ösku-**, of ashes, see aska. COMPS: ösku-dagr, m. *Ash-Wednesday*.  
**ösku-gras**, n., botan. = *rhinanthus* or *cockscorn*, Hjalt. ösku-poki, a, m. an 'ash-poke,' ash-bag. In Icel. on Ash-Wednesday, men and women, esp. the young, are all day long on the alert, being divided into two camps; the women trying to fasten small bags of ashes, by a hook or pin, on the men (hengja á þá ösku-poka), hooking the ash-bag on their backs or clothes, so as to make them carry it unawares; if a man carries it three steps or across a threshold without knowing it, the game is won. The men on their side fasten bags with small stones on the women.  
**ösla**, að, [akin to vaða-öð, qs. vaðsla or from usli = fire (?)], to wade, splash in water; hón öslar aprt til meginlands, Fas. ii. 182; very freq. in mod. usage, e. g. of children dabbling in water; in poets also of ships, skeiðir úðr undan bar | ösluðu súða ljónin, Sig. Breiðf.  
**ösnu-**, see asna.  
**ÖSP**, f., gen. aspar, pl. aspir, [A. S. *æsp*; Dan. *asp*], an aspen-tree, Edda (Gl.); einstæð sem ösp í holti, Hðm. 5; strange to say that the



ord is never used in poetical circumlocutions.

mes, Espi-hóll.

tu-færr, adj. [at, n., p. 29], *able to fight*, of a horse, Rb. 298.

stull, adj. *brisk, energetic*; see atall: cp. mod. Norse *atal*=*saucy, evish*.

virði, see auvirð, auvirðask, p. 36.

visli, see auvisli.

ÖX, i. e. *ox*, f., gen. *öxar*, dat. and acc. *öxi*, pl. *öxar*, preserving the *ö* throughout; declined like *heiðr*, *öx* standing for *öx-r*; also spelt *eyx* and *ex*: in mod. usage declined like *höfn*, nom. *öxi*, gen. *axar*, dat. and acc. *öx* or *öxi*, pl. *axir*: [Goth. *aqwisi*; a word common to all Indo-European languages]:—*an axe*, Am. 39, Nj. 19, 70, Sturl. i. 63, Eg. 180, 183, Ld. 112, K. p. K. 170, and passim: *öxar-egg*, f., -*skapt*, n. *the edge, haft of an axe*, Sturl. ii. 91, Fms. vi. 212, Fær. 111: *öxar-hamarr*, m. *the back of an axe*, Nj. 253, Grág. ii. 14, Fær. 221: *öxarhamars-egg*, n. *a blow with the back of an axe*, Fms. ix. 469, Gpl. 177, Orkn., v. 86: *öxar-hyrna*, u. f. *the hooked beak of an axe*, such as a bill, alberd, or Lochaber-axe, Fær. 111, Fms. ii. 82, Lv. 82: *öxar-stafr*, m. a nickname, Lv. 86: *öxar-talga*, u. f. *masonry*, Stj.: *öxa-tré*, n., Sturl. i. 158: *öxar-þæri*, n., Grág., see *þæri*. The axe, rather than the sword, was the favourite national weapon of the old Norsemen and Danes, the Nj.; Hel was the axe of king Magnus, and for various names of axes, see Edda (Gl.); *breið-öx*, *bol-öx*, *hand-öx*, *tapar-öx*, *skegg-öx*, *tálg-öx*, *skar-öx*; the '*öx* snaghyrnd' or *snaga* (see p. 573) is prob. the same as the Scottish Lochaber-axe, see Sir Walter Scott, Waverley, i. ch. 17, used for climbing walls, and compare the feat related in Fær. l. c., Eb. 6.

II. in local names, *Öxar-á*, f. *the Axe water*, in Icel., the origin of the name is told in Sturl. i. 202: *Öxar-fjörðr*, m. *Axefirth*, andn.: *Öxarfðingar*, m. pl. *the men from Axefirth*, Nj. 219, 223: *axar-þing*, n. *the assembly at Öxará*=*alþingi*, Jb.

*öxa*, að, *to cut, carve with an axe*, of wood; *öxa við*, Fms. ii. 233.

II. in local

ÖXL, f., gen. *axlar*, pl. *axlir*; [Goth. *amsa*; A.S. *axel*; Engl. *axle*; Dan. *axel*; Germ. *achsel*; Fr. *aisselle*; all from Lat. *axilla*, Grimm's Dict. i. 163]:—*the shoulder-joint*, so called from being the 'axis' on which the arm moves (the general word is *herðar*, q. v.): *lerka at öxl*, Fms. vi. 440; *þeir þrífu í axlirnar ok togudusk um*, vili. 383; *hendr blöðgar upp til axla*, þidr.; *féll hann ok lesti öxl sína*, Þorl. Karl. 390, v. l.; *dvergar á öxlum*, Rm.; *hann hafði öxi um öxl*, *across the shoulder*, Ld. 276; á öxl, Gullþ. 64; *engi maðr tók betr enn í öxl hessum*, Fms. v. 67; *meðal axlar ok ölboga*, Bs. i. 640; *hann stæ sverðinu á öxl Grími ok klýfr hann í herðar niðr*, Finnþ. 288; *sat þorkeðl upp við öxl*, *Tb. sat half up leaning on his arm*, Vápu. 29; *at þú of öxl skiptir því er þér atalt þykkir*, cp. *to turn the cold shoulder to*, Gg.; *lita, sá um öxl*, *to look over one's shoulder at, look askance at*, Orkn. (in a verse), Fbr. 38, 82 new Ed. 2. metaph. *the shoulder of a mountain*; *en er þeir kómu inn fyrir öxlina . . . undir öxlinni suðr frá Knerri*, Eb. 76, 77 new Ed.; *sjalls-öxl*, Fas. i. 53. 3. as a local name, *Öxl*, Landn.; *Skegg-öxl*, a mountain in western Iceland. 4. *the 'shoulder' of a knife*, where blade and haft meet; *var holdit hlaupt upp yfir knífs-axlirnar*, Bs. i. 385. 5. *öxull*; *hvel þat er veltr um úróar axlir*, Sks. 76 new Ed. COMPS: *axlar-bein*, n. *the humerus or the scapula*, Nj. 27, Korm. 220. *axlar-byrdr*, f.=*axlhyrd*, Grett. *axlar-hödr*, m. *the shoulder-joint*, Þorl. Karl. 390. *axla-bönd*, n. pl. '*shoulder-straips*', *braces* (mod.): they were unknown to the ancients, who kept up their nether-garments by a rope or belt round the waist (*brók-lindí, bróka-belti*).

ÖXN, i. e. *oxen*, pl. *oxen*; see *uxi*.

ÖXULL, m. *an axle*, Lat. *axis*; *veltask sem hvel um öxul*, Pr. 476; *en öxull skal millum vera*, Sks. 89 new Ed. *öxul-tré*, n. *an axle-tree*, Sks. 423.

ÖZURR, m., early Dan. *Atzerus*, a pr. name, Landn., Dropl.; thus *Özur* was the name of the first Danish archbishop of Lund (*Özur erki-biskup*, Bs. i).



# ERRATA.

Page vii: Björn Halldórsson, the lexicographer, was born 1724, and died 1787.  
 p. xviii, col. 1, l. 29, for 'nom. sing.' read 'gen. sing.'  
 p. xix, l. 22 from bottom, for 'acc. sing. tíma-na' read 'tíma-nn'  
 p. xxii, in the paradigm, *dele* 'vaktr vökt'  
 p. xxiii, l. 5 from bottom, for 'skyldi-t mundi-t' read 'skyldi-g-a mundi-g-a'  
 p. xxv, col. 2, l. 7 from bottom, for 'urerem' read 'arderem'  
 p. xxxiv, col. 1, l. 21 from bottom, for 'leaky' read 'stretched'  
 p. 5, col. 1, VI. 2, for 'K. þ. K. 42' read 'K. þ. K. 142'  
 afbrýði, for 'n.' read 'f.'  
 af-síða, for 'Grág. i. 138' read 'Grág. i. 338'  
 arin-dómr, for 'Hom.' read 'Greg. 10'  
 á-gauð, for 'n.' read 'f.'  
 ár-íjótr, for 'Fms. vii. 382' read 'Fms. viii. 382'  
 árofi, l. 7, for 'fara' read 'færa'  
 báðir, l. 1, for 'bæði rarely (Norse); báði, read 'bæði; rarely báði'  
 biblíá, for 'Am.' read 'Ann.'  
 bíta, l. 4, for 'best sail' read 'best sailer'  
 bola, for 'body' read 'bole'  
 brauð, l. 7, for 'bláfword' read 'bláfword'  
 búð, p. 88, col. 2, l. 6, for 'Rb.' read 'Rd.'  
 dóttir, l. 6, for 'daughtar, dogbtor,' read 'daubtar, dobtor'  
 drag, l. 1, for 'in drag' read 'ör-drag'

drák, l. 4, for 'kinnis' read 'ennis'  
 edda, l. 7 from bottom, for 'Edda' read 'Eddu'  
 eld-stó, l. 2, for 'Mork. 9' read 'Mork. 91'  
 engi, n., l. 3, for 'Korm. 4' read 'Korm. 40'  
 erja, l. 2, for 'arar' read 'arare'  
 eyrir, l. 2, for 'aurum' read 'aureus'  
 fá-staðar, for 'Fms. vii. 90' read 'Fms. vii. 70'  
 forða, l. 2, *dele* 'Orkn. 556'  
 for-gildra, for 'að, to lay,' read 'u, f. laying a trap for,' the word being a noun.  
 fræð-stertr, l. 5, for 'gleiðar-mál' read 'gleiðar-mát'  
 frelsi, for 'f.' read 'n.' (the word is neuter).  
 friða, að, better d (?)  
 fyrva, for 'Grág. ii. 180' read 'Grág. ii. 187'  
 gala, II, l. 5, for 'á staðnum' read 'í staðinn'  
 goði, B, l. 4, for 'Jb. ch. 4' read 'Jb. ch. 4'  
 gretta, for 'Fas. iii. 355' read 'Fb. i. 530'  
 grúfa, *dele* 'to lie' bis  
 heimili, p. 250, col. 2, insert the word 'heim-illis-maðr, m. an inmate;' to which word belong the references,—Grág. i. 145, Fas. i. 380' (wrongly given under heimilis-kviðr).  
 heldr, B. III, l. 3, for 'hölztu nær oss! Eb. 133,' read 'h. n. óss! 133,' running on from the preceding reference.  
 hestr, l. 23, for 'Landn. 2, ch. 5,' read 'Landn. 2, ch. 10'  
 hvirfla, for 'Fb. iii. 522' read 'Fb. i. 522'  
 höfn, 4, ll. 3, 4, the references 'Grág. i. 504,' etc., ought to be transposed and placed after the words 'sold in trade'  
 jaur, towards the end, for 'Valv. S. 126' read 'Art. 126'  
 kópa, for 'Hom. 81' read 'Hm. 81'  
 líka, adv., Str. 72; the word is here a verb, and not an adverb, and means *to please*; 'at líka konungi' = *in order to please the king*.  
 loka, u, f., l. 5, for 'Lv. 30' read 'Lv. 60'  
 meyla, for 'mavila' read 'mavilo'  
 mikill, C, l. 2, for 'O. H. L. 23' read 'O. H. L. 33'  
 mikilsti, for 'Hom. 66' read 'Hm. 66'  
 mund-riði, l. 3, for 'þrár' read 'þrír'  
 næfra-stúka, for 'Fms. ii. 287' read 'Fas. ii. 281'  
 rýra, l. 2, for 'rýnandi' read 'rýrandi'  
 sá (the pronoun), A, l. 4, for 'ájs sveinn' read 'sjá sveinn'  
 sátt, l. 3, *dele* '[setja];' see sætt.  
 skora (the verb), III, l. 3, in the references, for 'viii. 416' read 'Orkn. 416;' and l. 4, for 'skorat, 320,' read 'skorat, Fms. viii. 320;' this and the following references refer to the Sverris Saga.  
 snaför, l. 2, for 'aðr' read 'eðr'  
 spella, l. 3, for 'úspellaðr mál' read 'úspellað mál'  
 stauple, read 'staupla'  
 stera, l. 5, for 'vegn' read 'regn'  
 sundrung, l. 1, for 'Fms. vi.' read 'Fms. viii.'  
 svelgr, l. 1, *dele* the word 'svelga'  
 tak-setning, for 'bait-setting' read 'bail-setting'  
 tigr, p. 630, col. 1, l. 9, for 'Fb. 7' read 'Jb. 7'  
 tjá, p. 635, col. 2, l. 1, for 'tjáðr' read 'tédur'

*To the Classification of Works and Authors, pp. ix–xi, are now to be added New Texts published since 1869.*

To A. III. add,—*Skíða Ríma* (a mock-heroic lay). Edited by Konrad Maurer. München, 1869.

E. I. add,—*Codex Frisianus*, or Frissbók. Edited by C. R. Unger. Christiania, 1871.

*Codex Eir-spennill* (in Norske Oldskrift Selsk. Saml. xiii, xv, xviii). Edited by C. R. Unger. Christiania, 1870–1873.

E. II. add,—*Thomas Saga Erkibiskups* (Becket). Edited by C. R. Unger. Christiania, 1869.

F. III. add,—*Maríu Saga* (Virgin Mary). Edited by C. R. Unger. Christiania, 1871.

*Postula Sögur* (Lives of the Apostles, including Clemens S.) By C. R. Unger, in the Press.

G. II. add,—*Riddara Sögur* (including Parcevals, Ivents, Valvers S., Mirmans S.) Edited by E. Kölbing. Strasburg, 1872, cited by the name of Art.

During the printing of this Dictionary, sheets of these works have, by the kindness of the Editors, been forwarded to me, so that I have been able to refer to the printed pages long before they were published, as e. g. under kitla (p. 340) and matvælar. Prof. Unger has also communicated some highly interesting extracts from an old Norse version of 'Vitae Patrum' (cited Vitae Patrum, Unger), given in the Addenda (kaka, kaza, etc.), for which kindness I hereby tender him my hearty thanks: a few minor errors and corrections have been pointed out to me by Mr. Thorkelsson of Reykjavík.



# ADDENDA.

aðal-vellir, m. pl. = óðalvellir, Rm.  
að-eins, adv. *only*, (mod.)  
Aðils, [A. S. *Eadgils*], a pr. name, the name of the mythical Swed. king t Upsala, Edda 82; also on the Runic stones in the Isle of Man.  
af-drep, n. *shelter*, in a storm, Skyr. 318.  
af-erfa, ð, *to disinherit*, Art. 130.  
afmor, m. = amor, a Fr. word, *amour*, freq. in the Ballads (Rimur).  
aga = æja, Fb. iii. 449.  
aga, að, *to chastise*, Bible.  
akka, u, f. a *shaft*, Edda (Gl.).  
al-bastr, adj., superl. to al-góðr, *best of all*, Pd.  
aldor-maðr, m. [from the A. S. *ealdorman*], an *alderman*, Pd.  
ald-öðli, n. *time immemorial*, Vídal. ii. 181.  
al-efli, n. *all one's might*; af alefi, *by might and main*.  
alla-jafna, adv. = alltént, (mod.)  
all-tént, adv. *always*, a corruption of alltjamt = alltjafnt, *all-even*, *quite even*, nt also being changed into *nt*, as in komdu for komdu, or unda from koma, (mod.)  
al-snjóa, adj. *all covered with snow*, *all-snowy*.  
al-stirndr, adj. *star-bright*, *without a speck of cloud*; a. himinn.  
Al-sviðr, m. *the all-swift*, name of the sun-horse, Gm.: of a constellation, Sdm.  
al-téligr, adj. *very friendly*, *very civil*, (mod.)  
al-vangr, m. a *public field*, Ísl. ii. (in a verse).  
al-vizka, u, f. *all-wisdom*.  
al-víss, adj. *all-wise*: the name of a dwarf, hence the name of a lay.  
al-þingis, adv., add.—ok var nú eigi a. pausnalaust, Fas. iii. 229.  
ami, a, m. *vexatation*, *discomfort*, Stef. Ól.  
Amlóði, a, m., the etymological remarks between the [ ] should be cancelled; no one knows the origin of this name: an etymology attempted by Prof. Sæve of Upsala is, we believe, equally inadmissible.  
amorligr, adj. *dismal*, Landn. (in a verse).  
and-hrimmr, m. the cook's name in Walhall, Gm.  
and-keta, u, f. an obscene word, Völs. þ. (Fb. ii. 334).  
and-skjól, n. *the vane on a chimney-pot*, Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 133.  
and-vari, a, m., add.—ótti svá mikill ok andvari, Hom. (St.); cp. Þass., andvara óngan hefir umhyggju-litill sést.  
angan-týr, n. a *lover*, Vsp.: a pr. name, A. S. *Ongenþeow*.  
angr, m., Íl. p. 21, col. 2, all these local names are better derived from angr (q. v., p. 678).  
angr-boða, u, f. the name of a giantess, Hdl.  
angr-vaðill, m. the name of a sword, Eg.  
an-tigna, að, qs. *atigna*, *to disparage*, with dat.; a. engum illa allra ízt þó á bak, Hallgr.  
aptan-tími, a, m. *eventide*, Post. 25.  
aptr-á-bak, adv. *backwards*, Skíða R.  
aptr-skipan, f. a *replacement*, Thom.  
ar, a *mote in a sun-beam*; add.—hvornig viltú þekkja syndina nema þuðs orð sýni þér hana . . . aríð eðr agnirnar í loptinu fáum vér ekki eð nema í sólar-geislanum? Vídal. i. 276.  
arin-kjól, m. the '*heart-keel*,' a *house*, Ýt.  
arin-nefja, u, f. *eagle-nose*, name of an ogress, Rm.  
arn-höfði, a, m. *eagle-head*, a name of Odin, Edda (Gl.).  
arn-kell, m. an *eagle*, Edda (Gl.): a pr. name, Eb., Landn.  
at-frétt, f. an *asking*, *enquiry*, Mkv.  
at-fundull, adj. *fault-finding*, Hom. (St.); hence mod. að-fyndni, f. *criticism*, and að-fyndinn, adj.  
at-fyndli, f. a *fault-finding*, Hom. (St.)  
athuga-semd, f. a *notice*, (mod.)  
atláts-samr, adj. *pliant*, *condescending*, Magn.  
at-skelking, f. a *mocking*, Vitae Patr. (Unger).  
at-sog, n., see útsog.  
auð-gjafi, a, m. a *giver of wealth*, Lex. Poët.  
auð-stafr, m. a *wealthy man*, Sdm.  
Auðunn, a pr. name, Landn. = A. S. *Eadwine*, Engl. *Edwin*: in popular talk Auðunn is = *Mr. Nobody*, Gr. Öðris.

aug-fagr, adj. *fair-eyed*, Lex. Poët.  
aur-konungr, m. an epithet of Hæzir, Edda.  
aur-vangr, m. a *loamy field*, Vsp.  
Austri, a, m. the name of a dwarf, *the Eastern*, Edda, Vsp.  
Austr-konungr, m. a *king of the East*, Ýt.  
axl-limar, m. pl. '*shoulder-limbs*,' *arms*, Kormak.  
á-bítr, m. (qs. árbitr), a *breakfast*, Safn i. 95.  
á-bristir, f. pl. corrupt for ábistir (see p. 481, col. 1), cp. Goth. *beist*, Engl. *beestings*; the á- is a gen. pl. from *ær*, a *ewe*: the word therefore prop. meant *sheep's beestings*, but came to be used as a general term; the word is a household word in Icel., but seems not to be found in ancient poets; Hallgr. Pét. speaks of heitar 'ábristur.'  
áfr, f. pl., sounded áfr, *butter-milk*; cp. áfr, freq. in mod. usage.  
á-fjáðr, adj. *eager*, (mod.)  
áfr, dele the words 'prob. qs. áfr ystr.'  
áfram-hald, n. a *continuation*, (mod.)  
á-goggast, að, *to be booked*, Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 133.  
á-hrif, n. *influence*, (mod.)  
ái, l. 3, see æ, p. 757, col. 1.  
áka-víti, a, m. = *aqua vitae*, *spirit*, (mod.)  
Áli, a, m., the name of a myth. king, the same as A. S. *Anila*, Ýt.  
á-líta, leit, *to consider*, (mod.)  
áll, m., add.—*the pitb of a tree*; ok haft þar til álinn úr eikitrjám = *þó* *meðan þrúðs áþufkeldasas*, Od. xiv. 12 (Dr. Egilsson).  
álpask, að, qs. *aplast*, *to walk like a back-horse*, then, *to walk awkwardly*; austr at Horni ok út á haf, álpuðu þeir frá landi, Skíða R. 54.  
álpun, f. an *awkwardness*, a *playing idiotic pranks*; þykkir eigi verða vinveitt at þeir haldizt á við álpun Hreðara, Mork. 37.  
á-munr, adj., the explanation given in Lex. Poët. and p. 43 is to be cancelled; the word means *like*, *equal*, *resembling*; ámun ero augu ormi þeim enum frána, *the eyes are like the flashing serpent's*, Vkv. 16; ámunir ossum niðjum, *like to our kinsmen*, Hkv. 2. 9. This sense is clearly seen from an old Icel. hymn of the 17th century,—nyti eg ei náðar þinnar . . . yrði rás æfi minnar ámynt og skuggi rýr, *but for thy grace the race of my life would be like a vain shadow*, Hymn-book (1746, p. 448).  
á-orka, að, *to effect*, (mod.)  
ár, an *oar*: add.—árar-blað, n. an *oar-blade*; ára-klóf, f. '*oar-clutch*,' poet. a *ship*, Edda (Gl.).  
á-reiðanligr, adj. *trustworthy*, (mod.)  
ár-flognir, m. the *early flier*, i. e. a *bawk*, Edda.  
á-riðandi, part. *important*, (mod.)  
ást-blindr, adj. *love-blind*, Mkv.  
ást-fenginn, part. *love-mad*, Mar.  
átt,—for a fuller account of this word see ætt, p. 760.  
átt-faldr, adj. *eighfold*.  
átt-strendr, adj. *octagonal*, Mar. 1055.  
á-ætlan, f. a *calculation*, (mod.)  
Baldrs-brá; add.—the Icel. Baldrs-brá, if we remember rightly, resembles the Engl. '*ox-eye*' or '*dog-daisy*.'  
ball-riði, a, m. *the great rider*, *bold rider*, Ls. 37.  
ballti, a, m. the name of a bear, Lex. Poët.  
barka, að, *to bark*, tan.  
barn-gjarn, adj. *eager for bairns*, Gsp.  
bastarðr, m., cp. the remarks on bæsingr, p. 92, col. 1 at bottom, to which add,—This word is, we believe, derived from báss, a '*boose*,' stall, Goth. *bansts*; its original sense would then be, *one born in a stall or crib*; hence as a law term, a *bastard*; hornungr from horn (a *corner*) is an analogous term, cp. Germ. *winkel-kind*, for in ancient Teut. laws and language the *bastard* or *outcast* was considered as being *born in an out-of-the-way place*. Both words, *bastarðr* and *bæsingr* (q. v.), are, we believe, one in sense and origin, *bastarðr* being the older form, *bæsingr* the later; from Goth. *banst-s* was formed *bastarðr*, qs. *banstarðr*; in Norway and Icel. *bansts* dropped the *t* and absorbed the *n* into the preceding vowel, and became *bás-s*; from this '*báss*' was formed *bæsingr*, with *ingr* as inflexive syllable, and the vowel changed; whereas *bastarðr*, we suppose, dates from an early time before vowel-change had taken place.



Both words are law terms, the former Normannic (or Frankish), the latter Norse: both occur as the name of a sword,—*bæsingr* in the mythical tale, *Fb. ii.*, of St. Olave's sword, ere it was taken out of the cairn; *bastarðr* in *Fms. viii.* (12th century), perhaps a sword of Norman workmanship. Literally *bastarðr* means 'boose-bardy,' the bardy one of the stall, the bastard being the boy who got all kinds of rough usage, and so became hardy; we catch an echo of this in the words of the old lay—*kóðu 'harðan' mjök 'hornung' vera, Hðm. 12.*

*bata*, *ad.*, to better, *John xvi. 7.*

*baug-broti*, *a. m.*, a ring-breaker, *Hkv.*

*baug-set*, *n.*, the 'ring-seat,' i. e. the band, *Höfuðl.*

*baug-varíðr*, *part.*, ring-wearing, of a lady, *Hkv.*

*bauta-steinn*, *add.*, the reference,—*Eg. 94.*

*bautuðr*, *m.*, a stamping steed, *Lex. Poët.*

*bál-hvitr*, *adj.*, gleaming-white, of waves.

*bálkr* (or better *balkr*, *bölkr*), as a law term, add references,—*enn fyrsti bálkr bókar þessarrar er um Kristindóms hald várt, N. G. L. i. 3; hér hefr kaup-bolk, 20; landleigu bolkr, 37; hér hefr upp erfða-bolk, 48; hér hefr upp þjófa bálkr, 82; hér hefr upp úrgerðar-bolk, 96; hefr hver hlutr þá bolku í sér, 126; í hinum fyrra bælknum, 424 (420, 421).* *Balkr* as a law term is much older than any written code, and does not originally denote 'a section of a code,' but rather a 'body, collection of laws,' cp. *frænd-balkr*, *ætt-balkr*; but later it was a section of a written code, cp. *Schlyter* in the Glossary, s. v. *balkr*.

*beddi*, *a. m.*, a little bed, (mod.)

*bein-línis*, *adv.*, in a straight line, directly, (mod.)

*beiskask*, to grow bitter, *Thom.*

*beiskr*, *adj.*, add,—for the etymology see p. 728, col. 2 (letter Z); the word originally, we believe, was opp. to *þjafir*, q. v.

*beisl-lauss*, *adj.*, bridle-less, unbridled, *Thom.*

*belti*, *n.*, add,—as a naut. term, *Edda (Gl.)*

*ben-logi*, *a. m.*, 'wound-flame,' a sword, *Hkv.*

*ber-harðr*, *adj.*, bardy as a bear, *Akv.*

*beytill*, *m.*, a bite, morsel,—bitlingr, *Völsa þ.*

*biða*, *v. f.*, a big chest; the phrase, *þylja e-ð í belg eða biðu*, *Bs. ii. 425.*

*bið-leika*, *ad.*, to wait, *Mork. 48, Ösv. S. 32*, and in mod. usage.

*bifa*, *u. f.*, a sound, a voice, *Edda (Gl.)*

*binda*, the verb, add,—*battú*, *Bret. 32; bitzt*, *Post. 154.*

*birkinn*, *adj.* [*Ivar Aasen birkjen*], dry like bark;—*brenna sem birkinn við*, *Gkv. 2. 12.*

*birkja*, *u. f.* [*Ivar Aasen byrkja*], the sap of a young birch, sap, got by boring a hole in the bark and sucking; *þeir átu safu ok sugu birkju við, they chewed the sprouts and sucked birch sap with it, Fms. viii. 33.*

*bitlingar*, *add.*—*ganga at bitlingum*, to go a-begging, *N. G. L. ii. 244.*

*bitull*, *m.*, a bit, of a bridle, *Lex. Poët.*

*bivivill*, *m.*, a stone, *Edda ii. 494.*

*Þjarnskr*, *adj.*, *Pernic* (a Tchadic people), *Hkr. i.* (in a verse).

*þjástra*, *ad.*, (*þjástr*, *n.*), to drudge, work hard, (mod.)

*þjáta*, *ad.*, to beat, knock; only in the metaph. phrase, *það þjátar á, to strike against*, of reverses, misfortune, (mod.)

*þjór-reifr*, *adj.*, merry with beer, tipsy, *Ls.*

*þjór-veig*, *f.*, a draught of beer, *Hým.*

*þjúg-hyrndr*, *adj.*, crook-borned, of cattle.

*þjúg-víðr*, *m.*, a crooked branch; *þjúgvíðr hausa*, *poët.* the crooked branches of the beard, i. e. the horns, *Km.*

*þjórn*, *m.*, a bear, add,—winter is called 'the bear's night,' hence the saying, 'lóng er þjarnar-nótt' cp. *langar eigu þeir bersi nætr*, *Mkv.*

*blá-flekkótt*, *adj.*, blue-flecked, *Völs. R.*

*blá-hvitr*, *add.*—*bláhvita logn*, a blue-white calm.

*blámi*, *a. m.*, a blue, livid tint, metaph. a blemish.

*þlæða*, the verb, should be—*pret. bladdi*; a part. 'bladdr' occurs, *Post. 606.*

*bleik-haddaðr*, *adj.*, light-haired, auburn, *Gsp.*

*blíð-látr*, *adj.*, mild, sweet, *Mírm.*

*bljótr*, *m.*, a sacrificer, worshipper, *Eg.* (in a verse); also *blætr*.

*blóð-járna*, *ad.*, to shoe a horse to the quick, (mod.)

*blóð-nasar*, *f. pl.*, a bleeding of the nose, (mod.)

*blóð-taka*, *u. f.*, a blood-letting. *blóðtöku-maðr*, *m.*, a blood-letter.

*Blóðug-hadda*, *u. f.*, the bloody-haired, one of the names of the daughters of *Ran*, *Edda.*

*Blóðug-hófi*, *a. m.*, the name of a mythical steed, *Edda*; cp. the *O. H. G.* lay or charm; 'Phol ende Wodan,' etc.

*blóð-varta*, *u. f.*, a part of a sword, *Edda (Gl.)*

*blóta*, the verb, add,—in *Yngl. S. Hkr. i. 34, 35*, *Unger's Edition* has the old form *blét*, *blótið*, but *Cod. Fris. l. c.* the later mod. form.

*boð-angr*, *m.* (qs. *boð-vangr*), prop. a 'bidding-place,' market-place; only in the phrase, *hafa e-ð á boðangi*, to hold out for sale.

*boðs-bréf*, *n.*, a list of subscriptions, (mod.)

*bog-fími*, *f.*, archery.

*bogi*, *a. m.*, add,—a spurt as from a fountain or a vein; *þá stóð bogi úr kaleiknum*, *Bs. i. 321; blóð-bogi.*

*bog-nauð*, *n.*, the 'bow-need,' i. e. the band, *Lex. Poët.*

*Borgund*, *f.*, a local name, an island in Norway.

*Borgundar-bólmr*, *m.*, *Dan. Bornholm*, *Knytl. S.*

*borkn*, *m.*, a name of a wolf, *Edda (Gl.)*, cp. *Grims-borken* in Norse legends. *bossi*, cp. the American word *boss*, of which their slang 'old boss' is a corruption.

*bók-mentir*, *f. pl.*, science, letters, (mod.)

*bóla*, *u. f.*, add,—*bólu-grafinn*, *part.*, pock-marked: *bólu-setja*, to vaccinate: *bólu-setning*, *f.*, vaccination.

*brag-löstr*, *m.*, a metrical fault, *Sighvat.*

*bragningr*, *m.*, *poët.* a hero, king, *Lex. Poët.*

*bramla*, *ad.*, to brawl, make a noise, *Skiða R. 74.*

*bratt-lendi*, *n.*, a steep land.

*brauttu*, *adv.*, a shouting, = *braut-þú*, away thou! begone! *Eirsp. 247.*

*bráð*, *ad.*, to intermit, give relief, of intense pain, grief, illness; only in the phrase, *það bráir af.*

*bráða-birgð*, *f.*, a provisional matter, *Thom. 474.*

*bráð-banvænlig*, *adj.*, deadly, absolutely mortal, *Orkn. 120, v. 1.*

*bráð-hvitr*, *adj.*, white-browed, epithet of a lady, *Vkv.*

*bræk-samr*, *adj.*, wayward, *Merl.*

*brenn-heitr*, *adj.*, burning-hot, *Mkv.*

*brim-dúfa*, *u. f.*, *anas torquata multicolor.*

*brim-rúnar*, *f. pl.*, wave-runes, charms, *Sdm.*

*brim-önd*, *f.*, a kind of duck, a 'surf-duck.'

*bris-heitr*, *adj.*, fire-hot, see the following word.

*brisingr*, *m.* [*cp. Fr. braise*], fire, *poët.*,—an interesting mythol. word, now unknown in *Icel.*, except in the *adj.* *bris-heitr*, fire-hot, used in the same connection as *fun-heitr*, q. v. In Norway *brising* is any beacon or bale-fire, e. g. *Jonsoko-brising* = the fire kindled on the 24th of June, (in the Alps called *Johannis-feuer*). In olden times the necklace of *Freyja* was called *Brisinga-men*, n. the flame-necklace; it was said to be hidden in the deep sea; *Loki* and *Heimdall* fought at the rock *Singastein* for this necklace; this ancient legend was represented on the roof of the hall at *Hjardarholt*, and treated in the poem *Húsdrápa*, *Ld.*, *Edda.*

*brúnka*, *u. f.*, a brown mare.

*bryn-þing*, *n.*, a fray of arms, *Sdm.*

*brysti*, *n.* = *brjóst*, *Stef. Ól.*

*brý*, *n.*, a witch, *Edda ii. 494.*

*bröndótt*, *adj.*, brindled, of a cow; see *brandkrossótt*.

*búði*, *a. m.*, a fire, a *á. lery*, *Edda (Gl.)*

*bug-stafr*, *m.*, a crooked staff, *Band. (MS.)*

*bukka*, *ad.*, to knock; hver *bukkar* mín *hús*, *Ísl. Þjóðs. ii. 508.*

*buldra*, *ad.*, to emit a murmuring sound: *buldran*, *f.*, *N. T.*

*bupp*, *n.*, the short bark of a dog (from the sound); *orminn rak upp bupp* þá ball honum höggð *núna*, *Skiða R. 163.*

*bussu-ligr*, *adj.* (see *búza*), stout, portly, *Skýr. 447.*

*búð*, *f.*, in *Þ.* add.—*Mýramanna-búð*, *Band. (MS.)*

2. in the compds *i-búð*, *sam-búð*, etc., 'búð' is a different word, being simply formed from the verb *búa*, and of late formation, prob. merely a rendering of *Lat. habitatio*; whilst *búð*, a booth, is not related to *búa*.

*búða*, *ad.*, to pitch a booth, *Safn i. 89.*

*bú-ferr*, *adj.*, able to set up a house.

*búr-drífa*, *u. f.*, the 'larder-drift,' a popular legend that in the new year's night at a certain hour there falls a drift sweet as honey, filling all larders and covering all the ground; but, unless caught at the moment, it vanishes ere morning. The tale is told in *Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 571*, and in a lay of *Egert Ólafsson* (*Búrdífan á Nýjárnsótt*).

*búsamala-reið*, *f.*, a kind of rural bacchanalia of the shepherds on St. Thorlac's Day (21st of July), *H. E. i. 300* (note).

*bústinn*, *adj.*, stout, thick, fat, *Skýr. 446.*

*bú-sæld*, *f.*, wealth, abundance in a household, *Bb.*

*bygði*, *n.*, a cabin (?), some part of a ship, *Edda (Gl.)*

*býgn-heyrsla*, *u. f.*, the bearing one's prayers, *eccl.*, *N. T.*, *Vídal.*

*böðull*, *add.*—*A. S. bydel*, *Engl. bedel*, *O. H. G. putil*, *Germ. büttel.*

*böl-fenginn*, *adj.*, bent on evil, ill-willed, *Band. (MS.)*

*börlask*, *ad.* (?) *bauriðumk* ek hér fyrir, *Clem. 129* (*Unger*).

*dag-dómar*, *m. pl.*, 'day-dooms,' gossip, (mod.), *Vídal.*

*dag-megir*, *m. pl.*, the sons of the day, i. e. men (?), *Am.*

*dags-verk*, *n.*, day-work, a tax or duty, *Thork. Dipl. i. 11.*

*danga*, *ad.*, [dengja], to bang, thrash, *Skiða R. 136.*

*daud-staðr*, *part.*, at the last gasp, *Thom. 419.*

*daud-veikr*, *adj.*, deadly sick.

*-dái*, *a. m.*, *botan.*, see *akr-dái*.

*dáindi*, *n.* = *dásemnd*, a work of grace, a wonder: *göra ótállig tákni ok dáindi*, ... undarlig *d.* (miracles) gerði várr *Dróttinn*, *Vitae Patrum* (*Unger*).

*dánar*, to *dánar-fé* add at the end, — *dane-fee*, i. e. hereditas illorum qui nullum post se heredem relinquunt, *Thork. Dipl. i. 3*; cp. early *Swed. Dana-arver*, *Schlyter*.

*dáti*, *a. m.*, [abbrev. from *soldat*], a soldier, (mod.)

*deyðing*, *f.*, a deadening, *Vídal*, *N. T.*

*deyfi*, *n.*, deafness, *Bs. ii. 369.*



deypa, *ð*, [cp. Goth. *daupjan*; Engl. *dip*; Germ. *taufen*; Dan. *dübe*], to dip in water, baptize, N. G. L. i; an obsolete word.

dirokkur, *m*, a *drudge* (Dan. *drag*), a word of abuse, Edda (Gl.)

dirrindi, onomatopoeitic, *the lark's note*, see p. xxxii, col. 1, bottom.

dísa-blót, add,—þar var veizla búin at vetr-nóttum ok gört disablót, Glúm. 336. In early Swed. laws occur *dísa-þing*, a general assembly, held in February, and *dísa-þings dagur* = the day when the d. sat; *dísa-þings fridber* = the peace, sanctity of the d., Schlyter.

divíki, *a*, *m*, the *bung* of a cask, Egilsson's Poems, 68.

djarf-yrtr, part. = *djarfmæltir*.

djúp-hugaðr, part. *deep-minded*, Skálda (in a verse), Post. 53.

dofin-leiðr, *m*, *torpor*, Pass. 9. 10.

dormr, *m*, a *dormitory* in a convent, Safn i. 82.

dreifa, the verb, at the end add,—vera dreifðr við e-ð, to be mixed up with a thing, (mod.)

drengr, l. 6, add,—ás-drengr, stýris-drengr.

drit-ligr, adj. *dirty*, Sks. 112 new Ed.

drit-menni, *n*, a *dirty person*, Fas. ii. (in a verse).

drit-róði, *a*, *m*, [see ráði], a *dirty bog*, Edda (Gl.)

dróttning, a *mistress*, add,—Clem. 129 (Unger).

drusla, *u*, *f*, a *coarse, vulgar, common ditty*, (mod.)

drykk-langr, add,—Skálda R. 65.

drössa, *u*, *f* = *drusla*.

dróttir, *m*, *dat. dretti*, [draga], a *scamp*; ellegar skal ek, inn digri dróttir, dubba þik svá sviði, Skálda R. 60.

dular-gríma, *u*, *f*, a *domino, hiding-mask*, Post. 123.

dumb-rauðr, adj. *dark-red*.

dusti, *a*, *m* = *dust*, Post. 22.

dutlungar, *m*, *pl. whimsies*. dutlunga-samr, adj. *whimsical*, (mod.)

dúnka, *ad*, to make a *dull sound*, Fél. xiv. 78.

dúnkr, *m* = *dykr*, a *dull sound*. 2. the name of a farm in western Iceland.

dúsa, *ad*, add,—hví samir hitt at dúsa hirðmanni geðstirðum, Fms. vii. in a verse; flestir urðu at dúsa, Skálda R. 173: so in mod. usage, láttú iann dúsa, let him alone.

dyrr, *n*, ll. 7, 8, add,—önnur dyrr, Clem. 143 (Unger).

Dýri, *a*, *m*, [A. S. *Deor*; cp. *Deora-by* = *Derby*], a *pr. name*, Landn.: a local name, Dýra-fjörðr, in western Iceland, Landn., Gísl.

dýrindi, *n*, *pl. costly things*; dýrindis vefnaðr, a *costly stuff*.

dæsur, *f*, *pl. glowings*; með stunnum ok dæsum.

Dökk-álfar, *n*, *pl. the Dark elves*, as opp. to Ljósálfar, Edda 12, answering to the *huldu-fólk* of mod. legends.

dökkur, adj., l. 1, add,—Germ. *dunkel*, A. S. *deark*, Engl. *dark*, may be identical, *rk* = *nk*.

egg, *f*, p. 116, col. 2, bottom, O. H. G. *ecka*, Germ. *ecke*, is the same word, although altered in sense; the word is therefore not 'lost in Germ.'

ein-göngu, adv. *only, exclusively*, (mod.)

ein-hugi, adj. *with one mind, resolute*, Fb. iii. 418.

einungis, adv., like öllungis, *solely, only*, (mod.)

ein-vera, *u*, *f*, a *being alone, solitude*.

eira, *ð*, p. 123, col. 2, observe,—the references 'eira undan e-m'—þá enn fyrst, iii. 103, belong to a different verb, viz. eira, being qs. æra, from ár, = to row, see that word on p. 759.

eiðr-dreki, *a*, *m*, a *venomous dragon*, Söl.

ei-víast, *f*, a *everlasting abode*, Hom. (St.)

ekki, adv. *no*, in a slow hesitating way, freq. in mod. talk, and is mentioned as early as Run. Gramm. Isl.; nei, *ekki, well no, not quite so!*

ekkja, *u*, *f*, a *widow*, add—this word (as well as *ekkill* = Swed. *enkling*) has no relation to *ekki* = *sobbing*, but is derived from *einn, one*, and an inflexive -ka, like in stúlka, see Gramm. p. xxxii. col. 2. Ekkja originally meant a *single woman, a damsel*, and is thus used by the ancient poets, e. g. vara sem unga ekkju í öndugi kyssa, Km.; út munu ekkjur líta elmsnúðla þrúðar, Sighvat; 'ekkja' and 'ung kona' are synonymous, Isl. ii. (Gunnl.) in a verse; ekkjan stendr ok undrask áraburð, Lex. Poët. It then came to mean a *widow (a single, lone woman)*, having lost her husband). Ekkja is a word peculiar to all Scand. languages, old and modern; although, as we believe, it superseded a still older 'widuwo' (cp. the Goth., Germ., and Engl.); this change took place at so early a time that no traces are found of that word anywhere in Scand. speech or writing (cp. Swed. *en-ka*, Dan. *en-ke*).

ellefu-tíu, 'eleveny' (i. e. one hundred and ten), like seventy, eighty, etc., freq. in reckoning by duodecimal hundreds, Feðga-æfi 16.

Ellí-sif, *f*, a popular version of *Elizabeth*, cp. Scot. *Elspeth*, Fms. vi. (of a Russian princess).

en, disjunctive conj., p. 127, col. 2, in l. 2, observe,—Dan. *men* is not related to *en*, but is contr. from 'meðan,' q. v. We now believe the particle *en* (better *enn*) to be the same as the Germ. *und*, Engl. *and*, the Ícel. *nn* being an assimilation of the Southern *nd*.

endim-ligr, adj. *abominable*, Clem. 129.

endr-beiða, *d*, to beg again, Thom. 462, Post.

endr-vitkast, *ad*, to recover one's senses, Vidal.

eng, *f*, add in the compds.—engja-rós, botan. *comarum palustre*, marsh cinquefoil, Hætt.

Engils-nos, *n*, the *ness* of Achæia; the Peloponnesus; Achæia-landi, þat kollu vér Engilsnes, Post. 222, v. l. 4. cp. Orkn.

eptir-á, adv. *afterwards*, Safn i. 35.

ergja, *u*, *f*, a *squabble*: opt eru ergjur meðal granna, Hallgr.

erma, *ð*, [arme], to *commiserate*, Post. 69.

eyða, *u*, *f*, [auðr], a *gap, lacuna*, in a book, (mod.)

eyðla, *u*, *f*, [early Swed. *eyðla*; cp. Dan. *agle*, 'det er aglet i mosen'] = a *lizard*, also a *toad*, O. H. G. hence eðli-vina, adj. the *friend of lizards and toads*, epithet of a witch, Hdl.; cp. the charm in Macbeth.

eyma, *ð*, [aumr], to *commiserate*, Post. 69.

ey-neglðr, part. *studded with islands*, post. epithet of the sea, Lex. Post.

eyrir, *m*, l. 2, for 'aurum' read 'aureus.'

eyr-uggi, *a*, *m*, the *breast-fin*, of a fish.

eyxn = öxn, see uxi.

falan and fökun, *f*, a *demand for sale*; leggja f. á e-ð.

fall-stykki, *n*, a *big gun*, (mod.)

fals-leiðr, *m*, a *falsehood*, Post. 98.

far, *n*, IV. 2, add,—þá skrifaða ek þessa (bók) of et sama far, on the same subject, Íb. (pref.)

far-leysi, *n*, *miscarriage*, opp. to farsæld, Art. 4.

far-visi (?), a *bappy voyage*; uggir mik at ferð þín sé farleysi en egi farvisi, Art. 4.

fáni, *a*, *m*,—the sense given under 'metaph.' belongs no doubt to a different word, borrowed in the 15th century from the Engl. *faun*; thus fánast uppá e-n = Engl. to *faun upon*.

fé, *B*,—fé-kátliga, adv.,—mæðisk mi þrátt, svá at hanu leggst til fátá, vesall karl, so that he is quite confounded, Mar. 1056.

fá-tæklingr, *m*, a *poor person, a pauper*.

fé, *B*,—fé-kátliga, adv., Thom. 403: fé-örk, *f*, a *money-chest*, 224.

fei, föl, fy, fy! Jón Þorl. i. 350.

fell, *n*, [cp. Lat. *pellis*, A. S. *fell*, etc.], *skin*; occurs only in such compds as bók-fell, bjarn-fell; cp. ber-fjall and fjallaðr.

ferð, *f*, add,—ferða-hugr, það er kominn á mig ferðahugr, of the restless feeling of one about to start on a journey.

fer-dagaðr, adj. *four days old*, Post. 640 (John xi. 17).

fergja, *ð*, [farg], to *press, lay under pressure*: so also fergja, *u*, *f*, a *pile or heap*; fann-fergja, *heaps of snow*.

ferri, compar. = *firri, farther off*, Kormak.

fipla, *ad*, add,—fiplanda í loptið upp, rendering of Lat. 'inanes auras sectantem,' Vitae Patrum (Unger).

firi, *n*, an *ebbing*; see ör-firi.

fiskja, *ð*,—karl fiskti þá ýsu, en áðr hafði hann fisket löngu, Friisb. 255.

fildir, part. *fleeced*, a sheep is said to be vel fildir, illa fildir; cp. Lat. *pilus*, Engl. *felt*, as also þel.

fjalla-fæla, *u*, *f*, a bird, 'mount-sunner,' the sand-piper, Fjöltnir viii.

fjári, *a*, *m*, a *swearing*, hverr fjárin! fjárans kartinn! qs. fé-átt (?), a *goblin*, over hidden treasures.

fjúk-saga, *u*, *f*, a *floating rumour*, Bret.

fjögur-tán, fjögurtándi, older form, = fjórtan.

fjörugr, adj. *full of life, sprightly*, (mod.)

flagari, prep. a *flayer, knacker*; cp. Ivar Aasen *flagar*.

flak, *n*, a *wreck*, in skips-flak.

flaksa, *ad*, to bang loose.

flangrast, *ad*, to *faun*, of a dog; f. uppá e-n, (mod.)

flas, *n*, = *face*; in the phrase, reka það framan í flasið á e-m, to throw it rudely in one's face; or það kom rétt framan í flasið á honum! (mod.)

flaumr, Norse *flom*, read *flaum*, see Ivar Aasen.

fleyðri, *f*, something belonging to a ship-shed; leggja við þrír aurar við staf hvern, ok svá fyrir stafægju hverja, ok svá fyrir fleyðri hverja, a plank in the floor (?), N. G. L. i. 101.

flíka, *u*, *f*, a *rag*, = flík, Thom. 471.

flíka, *ad*, in flíka e-n, to have to spare; þó hefði ei fé að flíka, Húst.

flot-kyndill, *m*, a *tallow-candle*, Art. 114.

flóð, *n*, add,—it is used fem. in Hb. (1865) 14, 39.

flúrur, *f*, *pl.* = flúð; hált er helzt á flúrum, Hallgr.

flöja, *ð*, to fly; see flýja.

flókt, *n*, a *fluttering*.

folaðr, part. *foaled*; in ný-folaðr, O. H. L.

forátta and forurtir, *f*, add,—Ulf. fra-værðts = *ámuþrin*.

for-dráttir, *m*, what is drawn before, a veil, Thom. 455.

for-hrumr, adj. *quite tottering*, Thom. 478.

for-kundliga, adv. = *forkunnliga*, Clem. 137.

for-leiki, *a*, *m*, *insolence*, Mar. 275.

for-ligr, adj. *vehement, insolent*, Thom.

for-litning, *f*, = *fyrirlitning*, Thom. 408.

forn-yrði, *n*, an *archaism*, add reference,—Lil. 98 (hulín foryrðin).

forráðs-kona, *u*, *f*, a *female manager*, Hom. (St.)

for-ræði, *n*, *treason*, add,—Mar. 468.

for-skot, *n*, a *notice or allowance of time*, Thom. 494.



for-spá, *ð*, to prophesy, Thom. 488.  
 for-sprakkj, a, m. [A. S. *fore-spreca*], a ringleader, spokesman.  
 forsugr, adj. coarse and abusive.  
 for-verendr, m. pl. predecessors, Thom. 424.  
 for-pykkja, u, f. a dislike, Thom. 420.  
 fólk-vitr or -vittr, f. the wight or fairy of battle, of a Valkyria, Hkv.  
 frakkj, a, m. bad, rotten bay; ilt er saman að akka örgum sínu frakka, Hallgr.  
 framan-af, adv. at the outset; vetrinn var kaldr framan af, = öndverðr.  
 fram-langt, adj. n. along, forwards, Hem. (MS.)  
 fregn-víss, read fregvís, see Art. 4. (Ed.)  
 freyja, u, f. a lady; freyja mín es vanheil, Clem. 135.  
 frið-gjafi, a, m. a peace-giver, Fb. iii. 386.  
 frið-sama, að, to pacify; friðsama heilaga kirkju, Hom. (St.)  
 frænu-skammr, adj. short-edged, = bitskammr, f. er inn deigi lé, a saying, Mkv.  
 fugl-heillir, f. pl. augury, Post. (Unger). fuglheilla-maðr, m. = Lat. *augur*, id.  
 fulki, a, m. a bird, fulica, = Fr. *le foulque*, Engl. *the coot*, Edda (Gl.)  
 furtr, m. a gruff boor. furtsligr, adj. gruffly. furta-skapr, m.  
 fúa, u, f. = fóa, a fox; brögðótt reyndist gemlu fúa, Mkv. 18.  
 fúinn, adj. rotten, Mar. 378.  
 fúk-yrdi, n. pl. foul language, (mod.)  
 fúl-már, m. the 'foul-mew' or fulmar, a sea-bird, Hallfred; cp. Bewick.  
 fúnan, f. decomposition, Post. 23.  
 fyð-riskill, m. a kind of fish, Edda (Gl.)  
 fyrir-menni, n. a person of rank, Bs. ii. 524.  
 fyrir-vaf, n., for 'weft' read 'warp'.  
 fækja, *ð*, = feykja, Hom.  
 för, f., in the compds add.—fara-hagr, m. travels, Clem. 142.  
 gafi-kæna, u, f. a yawl, Safn i. 112, Stef. Ól.  
 gagn-stæðr, adj. reverse, contrary.  
 gagn-tak, n. straps on a truss-saddle, (mod.)  
 gams, n. husks (?), in the phrase, snapa gams, to get nothing, Jón Þorl. i. 343, (mod.)  
 ganti, a, m. [Dan. *gante*], a coxcomb, (mod.) ganta-skapr, n., Vidal.  
 geð-ferði, n. temper, disposition.  
 geð-mannligr, adj. fine-looking, portly, Safn i. 63.  
 gegða, u, f. a loose woman, Edda (Lauf.)  
 get, n. = geta, a guess, Fms. vi. 383 (and Mork. l. c.)  
 getta, u, f. = genta, a girl; Geirhildr getta, gott er öl þetta, Fas. ii. (in a verse); norræn getta, Egilsson's Poems, 115 (and, 'getta er sama og genta').  
 gey, n. barking, elsewhere gauð, (mod.)  
 gígja, að, to fiddle (Germ. *geigen*), Str. 82.  
 gjögta, að, to jolt, rattle, of a thing badly fitted; það gjögtar til og frá.  
 glaupsa, að, to talk glibly; heimilt á ek at g. af því, Mkv. 3.  
 gláma, u, f. a bald, barren tract, a gab, Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 491.  
 glens, add.—glens-öl, n.; dauðinn er glensöl sjaldan saup, sagði skenktú nú mér í staup, Jón Þorl.  
 glerungr, m. a glassy sheeting of ice, frozen after thawing, (mod.)  
 glipja, u, f. a thin texture; vefjar-glípja, Jón Þorl. i. 324.  
 glipjulegr, adj. thin, of a texture, (mod.)  
 gljúpr, adj., see gljúpr.  
 gljúpa, u, f. a glittering spot; vatns-gléta, a speck or pool of water; ljós-gléta, a gleam of light.  
 gnurra, að, to gnarr, grate, as a door moving on the hinges.  
 gnótran, f. a rattling, Eluc.  
 góð-fýsi, f. piety, devotion; góð-fúss, adj. devoted, Thom.  
 góð-siðugr, adj. well-mannered, Thom. 23.  
 góð-vikinn, adj. bounteous, kind, Hugvekju S. 28. 4.  
 gólf, n., add the phrase,—kona liggir á gólfu, to be in childbirth.  
 góm-sætr, -támr, adj. sweet, tickling to the palate, dainty.  
 greiðka, að, to speed, quicken; g. sporði.  
 grína, d, to 'grin,' but only in the special sense, to stare into, putting one's face close to a thing; grína ofan í bókina.  
 grópa-samlega, adv. [hence the mod. grobba, to vaunt, and grobbinn = boasting]; þótti gaman at reyna fráleik hans, svá g. sem hann sjálf tók á, Mork. 40.  
 grund-vallan, f. a foundation, ground-work, Bs. i. 889.  
 grunn-sakka, u, f. a lead, plumb, (mod.)  
 grön, f., add the phrase,—fíla (or fýla) grön, to pout with the lips.  
 guð-reskja, u, f. blasphemy, Post. (Unger) 122, v. l.  
 gull, add,—sá grét ekki fyrir gull sem ekki átti, Vidal. i. 284.  
 gyðja, u, f., add,—þorlaug gyðja, Landn. 64.  
 gæi-maðr, m. a gude-man or good-man, franklin, perh. derived from gó- in gölgr, Edda i. 536 (a *ḡm. ley.*); it is evidently the same as Engl. *yeoman*. gæi-brúðr, f. a good-wife, also a *ḡm. ley.* in a verse, Eb.  
 haf, n., p. 228, add,—haf-gall, n. sea-amber, Björn. haf-leiði, n. a sea-way, Post. (Unger) 4. haf-rekinn, part. sea-tossed, Mar. 1054.  
 haf-rekr, m. sea-drifted. Heine baureki or Heine the sea-drifted is the

name of the hero of a Faroe legend, told by Schlyter in Antiqu. Tid-skrift, 1849-1851. The legend makes him the father of the arch-pirate Magnus Heineson, a historical person, whose exploits are told in Debes' book; this Magnus, we may presume, served as a model to Scott's Pirate (that Scott knew of Debes is seen from note K to the Pirate). The Faroe legend bears a striking likeness to the Anglo-Norman Havelok the Dane; both name and story may have a common origin, 'Haveloc' being a corrupted French form, with *r* changed into *l* for the sake of euphony. haf-rót, n. a violent swell of the sea.  
 haganligr, adj. fit, meet, comfortable, (mod.)  
 hag-sýni, n. a practised eye, (mod.)  
 hag-sæld, f. wealth, well-being, (mod.)  
 hag-tækr, adj. practical, Fb. i. 433.  
 hala, að, to baul, Mar. 1054 (Dan. *bale*).  
 halli, a, m. [Ivar Aasen *ball*; cp. the Norse Fredriks-*'bald'*], a sloping, brink, declivity, Hem.; freq. in mod. usage: metaph. a drawback, loss of right.  
 hamall, a nickname, and then a pr. name, Landn.; cp. A. S. *bomola* = a fool, one whose head is close-shaven.  
 hamótt, hömótt, f., mod. humótt; [from *höm*, a *baunch* (?), it is therefore not derived from *húm*]:—only in the phrase, fara í humótt eptir e-m, to follow in one's wake; hleypr hann fram í veginn þar sem vagna-menninir fóru undan, ok hér eptir í hamóttina (haumóttina, v. l.), Clar. (vellum): mod. ganga í humótt á eptir, to slink behind.  
 hand-draga, dróg, to pull, Thom.  
 harð-brysti, n. hard-heartedness, Thom. 486.  
 harð-stjóri, a, m. a tyrant: harð-stjórn, f. tyranny, (mod.)  
 harpa, að (?), to play on a harp, Str., a *ḡm. ley.*  
 há-band, n. a string round the leg.  
 há-leistr, m. [from *leistr* (q. v.) and *hár* = a bough], a short sock reaching only to the ankles.  
 hálf-skák, f. a triangular kerchief, a square one cut in two, Ísl. i. 7.  
 Hár-barðr, m. Gray-beard, a myth. name, Edda (Gl.): Prof. Bergmann, in his 'Graubarts-lied,' has conclusively shewn that the 'Hárbarðr' of the lay (Hárbarðs-ljóð) is not Odin, but Loki.  
 há-vaði, a, m. a roaring water, a rapid, i. e. something less than a cascade; móða féll með miklum hávaða, Fas. ii. 230; þá spennti fram í hávaðana, Safn i. 80.  
 hegr, m., add.—Engl. *bedge*, Germ. *becken*, from this tree being used for hedging.  
 heið-gulr, adj. yellow, jaundiced, (mod.)  
 heit-rof, n. a breach of promise, Thom. 498.  
 hifneskr, adj. = himeskr, Post. 481, 510.  
 hialin, n. a gossamer (?), Ísl. Þjóðs. ii. 539.  
 hífazk, dep. [híð], to be in its lair, of a wild beast; hann hafði híðz í þessu fjalli, . . . far nú ok híðzt þar er þér líkar, Vitae Patrum (Unger).  
 hima, *ð*, to saunter; add,—hímir ok hangir . . . hvat hímir þú . . . hékk hann af ok himdi . . . með himanda hug, Vitae Patrum (Unger).  
 híra, to loiter; add,—hínr hírdi við . . . ek hírumk hér hjá í yðvarti þjónustu, Vitae Patrum (Unger).  
 Hjaðningar, add.—A. S. *Heodeningas*, *Hetelinge* or *Hegeling* of the old German epos, Kudrun (Bartsch's Edition).  
 Hjarrandi, a, m. a mythical name, the Demodokts or Orpheus of the old Teut. legends, Edda 89; A. S. *Heorrenda*; in old Germ. poems called *Horant*. Hjarranda-ljóð, n. pl. the lay or tune of H., a charmed tune on the harp, Fas. iii. 223 (Bósa S.): a mod. metre in the Ballads (Rímur) is, if we remember right, still in Iceland called *Hjarranda-lag*, the tune of H. (see Bartsch's Ed. of Kudrun, pp. ix, xvii, and the sixth Adventure of Kudrun, inscribed 'wie snoze Horant sanc' = bow sweet H. sang).  
 hjart-tegn = jartegn, Thom.  
 hjá-lega, u, f., read 'hjá-legr, n.'  
 hlaupa, the verb, add.—subj. hlæpi, Ó. H. 118; hlæpizk, O. H. L. 82; but hlýpi, Hom. 158, Ó. T. 68, l. 24.  
 hlersi, adj., mod. hlessa, q. v.; sló á hann ótta miklum svá sem hann yrði hlersi (hleysri, v. l.), Post. (Unger) 121.  
 hleyti, add.—hleytis-maðr, a rendering of Lat. *vicarius*, Post. 36.  
 hljóð-semd, f. silence, Post. 74.  
 hlýð-skyldi (hlupskyldi) = lýðskyldi, Fms. x. (Ágrip) 398, 399.  
 hnauss, m., add.—the old true form is knauss, whence Dan. *knøs*.  
 hnari, a, m., add.—Gr. *Zeú σῶωρ*.  
 hnita, að, [see neit], to gleam white like flour, Pál Vidal. (in a ditty).  
 hnjósa, add.—Skíða R. 189: metaph., hnýss hann við prestrinn, he sneezed against, i. e. remonstrated, Bs. i. 181; mönnum mátti nálga hnjósa (= hrjósa) hugr við, Vitae Patrum (Unger).  
 hnjóta, hnaut, to stumble; hestinn hnaut þá á fram, Bs. ii. 449 (16th century); no doubt corrupt for hnjósa.  
 hnósi, a, m. [nosí, p. 457]; en á meðan önnur var að koma í lag hnósanum sem þær ætluðu að láta í vögguna, of an ungainly changeling swathed and put into the cradle, Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 48.  
 hnýssa, t. [hnoss], to wrap up, prop. to board; vilda ek, at þú græfir mik þá er ek em dauðr ok hnýsstir svá um mik . . . nógliga skal ek at þér



nyssa (=Lat. *te induum*), ... þá er heilagr faðir hafði að honum hnyss illum-megin, Vitae Patrum (Unger); in mod. usage Icel. say, hnyssa að-m, to wrap a person up and make him snug, e.g. of a person in bed. holta-þórr, m. a name of the fox, Maurer's Volksagen. horfin-heilla, perh. better n., cp. Eirsp. 141 (Ed. 1870), where horfin-heilla occurs as acc. hoson, interj. oho! 623. 16, MS. 4. 1. hoza, að, =mod. hossa, q. v. [Fr. *hausser*?]:—to exalt; þeir veita oss niðran ... en hinir er oss hoza, veita oss aptrkast, but those who exalt us give us a check, Vitae Patrum (Unger). hozan, f. [cp. hossa], exaltation, vanity; huiga til hozanar eða hégómalyrdar, ... til hozanar (hozana, v. l.) eða hégómligrar hræzni, Vitae Patrum (Unger). hófa, að, to feast, fare sumptuously, Skiða R. 112. hóg-lyndi, add,—fem. in Mar. 351, 914. hramsa, að, to clutch. hröði, a, m. I. is to go out, see hröði below. hreinn, m., observe,—this word is spec. Scand., not Finnish, see Dr. W. Thomsen, p. 46 (Germ. Ed.) hreppr, m., observe,—Konrad Maurer has communicated to me his opinion that the ancient heathen had organised rules and laws for the maintenance or vagrancy of the poor, which the Christian bishops afterwards amended and expanded. If so, it is hardly to be doubted that the division into Rapes existed even in heathen times; and indeed it would have been recorded by Ari in the Íb. had it been made in the time of the first bishops. The word itself and the autumn meetings for the poor are mentioned in Sagas referring to the heathen age, e.g. Fms. i. 225. The men of the 12th century looked on these meetings as a time-honoured institution, as is proved by the reference Fb. iii. 421 (only lately noticed, and given in full s. v. þinga); cp. also Bolla þ. (Ld. 350). These meetings are still held in Iceland. hreykja, t, [hraukr], to puff up; h. sér, þeir sem hreykjast heldr hátt ára þyrri vonum, Grönd. hrygg-bjúgr, adj. crook-backed, Mar. 1040. hryssa, u, f. a mare; the word occurs in the Vitae Patrum (Unger). hræsa = ræsa, Post. 288. hröði, f. [from hraðr], a burry, precipitation, Eluc. hrökkva, the verb,—for 'h. við, to give way,' read 'h. við, to face, stand at bay,' þetta einvígi er engi hafði þort við að h., Art. 19. hug-gæði, add,—fem. in Bs. i. 561, ii. 76. hug-næmt, n. adj., Thom. 386. hugr,—'hugar-válaðr, m.' read 'hugar-válað, n.' See válað. hüm, observe,—for humótt, see hamótt. hús-heigull, m. a kind of spider, = dordingull, Ísl. þjóðs. ii. 548. hvesta, u, f. = pvesti (q. v.), Vm. 79. hvima, add,—Mork. 108. hvískr, n. a whispering, Post. 609. hylja, the verb, add,—n. part. hult, N. G. L. i. 256; hult ok óhult, covered and not covered; hence the mod. óhúltr, used as adj., = safe, prop. not bidden, not skimmed over, metaphor perh. from holes in ice or crevasses. hæfir, m. a beifer (?), Yt. hækinn, adj. [Ivar Aasen *bæken*; Dan. *bigen*], greedy, voracious, Merl., Bret. (1849) 44. hæti, n. = hót, a whet; a whet. höfuð,—the words in line 6 to 7, etc., are true in substance, yet the spelling höfuð does at least occur once in Cod. Reg. Sæm., viz. Hbl. 15 (Bugge); hauðuð is certainly the true old form. To höfuð-hlutr, p. 307, col. 2, add,—in mod. usage, höfða-hlutr (in the dual), opp. to fótahlutr, and so spelt in Eg. 398; so also Icelanders say höfða-lag, the head-piece of a bedstead, also the pillow; eg fann það undir höfðalaginu; cp. the phrase, at höfðum þorsteins, at the heads of Thorstein's bed (here in plur. used of a single person); a similar usage of plur. or dual instead of sing. in A. S. is marked in a note to Mr. Sweet's Gregory's Pastoral Care. hörmætiðr, m. a ðr. læy. in Hým. end; may not this word contain a variation or corruption of some month's name, occurring under various forms in A. S. and Germ., and of which the Scand. form is not known, such as *Horemænt* = November or December, *Hornunc* = February, *Hartmonat* = January (Dr. Karl Weinhold),—months of great festivals and sacrifices? For an attempt at interpretation of the passage, see véar, p. 687, col. 1, at bottom. íping, f. (?); þeir festu þá upp í framstaflinum eitt lítið segl svá sem væri íping nokkur, Post. 273. í-grunda, að, to ponder over, ruminate, (mod.) í-leppr, m. a sock to wear in shoes, = leppr, (mod.) ísugr, adj. icy; ísugar báurur, Jd. í-vera, u, f. indwelling, habitation; íveru-hús, a lodging-house, (mod.) íafn-lengd, p. 321, add,—íafn lengd-skrá = an obituary, D. I. i. 256. íafn-lyndi, add,—fem. in Mar. 848. júr-jór = jaur, yes, is quoted in Run. Gramm.

júr = jaur, yes; júr kvað hann, ifast ekki um, Art. 68, cp. Skálda (Thorodd) 163. jögun, f. a barping on the same quarrel. jökull, add,—jökul-hljóð, n. sounds heard in glaciers, Eggeit Itin. 770: jökul-sprunga, u, f. a crevasse. jölstr, m. [Swed. *jolster*], *salix pentandra*, a kind of willow, Gkv. i. 19 (Bugge 419). jötun-uxi, add,—medic. a cancer; hann fékk mein í fótum, var þat kallað j. eðr átumein, Bs. ii. 269. kaða, u, f. a ben (?), Edda ii. 488. kaf, u, add the phrase,—eða, hætta í miðu kafi, to end or break off abruptly (in mediis rebus), metaphor from swimming. kaf-ferð, f. submersion, Thom. 495. kaka, u, f. a cake; add a reference from an ancient vellum,—eitt kökukorn, a little cake, Vitae Patrum (Unger). kakki, a, m. a basin; in vatn-kakki, Korm. kaldi, a, m. a cold, chilly breeze. kalna, að, = kólina, (mod.) kamers, n. a chamber, room, privy, (mod.) kangs, n. = kangin-yrði, (mod.) kast, n., add,—a fit; hósta-kast, a fit of coughing; renna stór köst, to take a long run by fits and starts, Hem. káza, u, f., mod. kássa (see p. 335, col. 1); the word is found in Vitae Patrum (Unger), kazu af mjólvi, being a rendering of 'pultem ex farinā.' keip-réttr, adj. bolt upright; standa keipréttr, (mod.) keldu-svín, for 'bedge-bog' read 'rallus aquaticus,' the name of a bird, the water-rail. kenna, the verb, add,—to tell, make known (cp. the Goth. use); kennit mér nafn konungs, tell me the king's name, Hkv. Hjörv.: konungar 'ro fimn, kenni ek þér nöfn þeirra, ek emk inn sétti sjálf, Em.; kenna e-m brautir, to tell one the way, as a guide, Hdm., Hbl. ker-koppr, m. a small basin, Thom. 518. kjalar-fugl, m. a kind of bird, a quail (?), Edda (Gl.) kjarna-mjolk, f. [Dan. *kjerne-mælk*], 'churn-milk,' butter-milk, Thom. 447. kjarr, m. a kind of bird, a curlew (?), Edda (Gl.) kjós, f., add reference,—Post. 308. kjót-mangari, a, m. a meat-monger, 1 Cor. x. 25 (whence *Kjöbmager-gade*, in Copenhagen). kland and klanda;—the derivation from the Gr. is erroneous, the word being an old Scand. law term; old Swed. *kland* = an action, and *klanda* (with acc.) = to bring an action for or about a thing, see Schlyter. In Icel. the original sense has been lost. klessa, u, f., add reference,—Skáld H. R. klof-vega, in the phrase, ríða k., to ride astride; opp. to ein-vega, like women on a side-saddle, (mod.) knauss, m. a square clod of turf, Lat. *caespes*; cp. Dan. *knøs*; the mod. Icel. form is hnauss, q. v. knetta, t, to grumble; engi knettir um annars mein, Mk. knjúkr, m. a crag, knoll; the mod. form is hnjúkr. II. as a pr. name, Landn.; spelt knykr, D. I. i. 399. kol-fella, d, (and kol-fellir, m.), to lose utterly, of a man who loses all his live stock from cold or hunger; hann kolfeldi, be lost his all; það varð kolfellir: it may be a metaph. from cutting wood for charcoal; or perhaps a remnant of an ancient Scand. law term, preserved in early Swed., viz. *kull-svarf* = the death of mother and child in childbirth, and *kjöl-svarf* = of husband, wife, and child, all perishing at sea, see Schlyter, cp. Ld. ch. 18. koll-vátr, adj. wet-haired, i. e. drowned, esp. in a ditty. koma, the verb, D. at the end add,—vera kominn upp á e-n, to depend upon one for help; vera upp á aðra kominn, (mod.) konr, add,—konar (*generis*), Skálda (Thorodd) ii. 40. korn, add,—eitt köku-korn; see kaka. kreppingr, m. a bird, the creeper (?), Edda (Gl.) kriari, a, m. a crier, = Lat. *praeco*, Mar. (pref. p. xvii). kross, in the remarks on cross-worship add,—þorkell er svá þaðsk fyrir at krossi, gott ey gömlum manni, gott ey ungum manni, Landn. 45. krumla, u, f. = krumma. krýja or krúa, ð, hence the mod. Icel. grúa (það úir og grúir), changing k into g; [Norse *krye*; cp. Engl. *crowd*]:—to swarm; það uði og krúði, Egilsson's Poems, 25. krækil-blinda, u, f. 'crook-blind,' blind man's buff; a game also called skolla-leikr, Mar. 1056. kveisa, u, f., add,—kveisu-flug, n. a shooting pain, Mk. kvenn,—the compds, p. 362, col. 2, observe—the ancients prob. said kven- with a single n; 'kven' is still sounded in Kven-grjótt, a local name in western Icel., being the only remnant of the old form. kvíðja, the verb, add,—reflex, kvíðisk þessa verks, forbear to do it, Krók. 6 new Ed. kvika, u, f. obstructions of the ducts in the nose, which used to be



thought to be *quick* (i. e. *live*) *worms*; Vespasianus hafði kvikur í nösium, en þat mein kalla þeir 'vespas,' því var hann kallaðr Vespasianus, *V. bad* 'worms in the nose,' which disease they call vespas, therefore he was called *V.* (sic), Post. (Unger) 155.

*kvisa*, u, f. a kind of bird, Edda ii. 488.

*kvistr*, m., add.—kvikr kvistr, *live stock*; hann á eigi meir í kvikum kvisti en eina kú, Mar. 1049.

*kyrfa*, ð, to carve, Grág. ii. 257; cp. kurfur.

*kyrra*, u, f. calmness, calm, Mar. 1195.

*kögðir*, m. a kind of stone, Edda (Gl.) ii. 424.

*kögurr*, m., as to the reference Hbl. 13, add.—the vellum has *ögur*, but the emendation into *kögur* is received by Editors; and is made certain by 'kögur-sveinn' in the same verse; but the sense and origin of *kögur* in this place have been missed by the interpreters. It is indeed a well-known Teut. word, A. S. *cocur*, O. H. G. *chochar*, Germ. *koche*, Dutch *koker*; the Dan. *kogger* is prob. borrowed from the Germ., as is the Icel. *koffur* from Luther's Bible; once on a time it was also a Scand. word, which was since displaced by the compounded *örva-malr* or *ör-malr*, q. v.; this passage being the only place where it occurs in an uncompounded form, but it remains in *kögur-sveinn*, a quiver-boy, who carried the hunter's quiver (?); and in *kögur-barn*, Norse *kogge-barn*. Prof. Bergmann has, with his usual insight in Eddic matters, divined the sense when he says, p. 123, 'über den Sund zu schwimmen und dabei seinen feurigen Donner-und blitz-keil, . . . im Wasser zu netzen und abzukühlen.' The fact is, Thor is here represented carrying a quiver full of thunder-bolts on his back, and so the poet makes the mighty thunder-god stop at the Sound, embarrassed, and begging to be ferried over, as he could not wade over from fear of wetting his quiver and quenching the fire, for he must 'keep his powder dry,' although in Gm. and Þd. Thor is not much afraid of the water. Whether *kögurr*, a quiver, be any relation to *kögurr*, a quiver, we cannot tell, prob. not; if so, this word should be placed under a separate head.

*kör-leginn*, adj. = *körlagr*, Post. 40.

*körugr*, adj. [kar], *slimy*, (mod.)

*laga-setning*, f. legislation (p. 370, col. 1); this word requires explanation,—in old writers it means the constitution, the fundamental laws or political constitution of a commonwealth; as Ari, the historian, says, 'frá Íslands bygð, frá landnáms-mönnum ok lagasetning,' of the settlement of Iceland, of her settlers and her political constitution, Íb. (pref.); where lagasetning refers to the institution of the alþing, and the other events related in Íb. ch. 2 and 3; so also, ritaði hann (viz. Ari) mest í upphafi sinnar bókar um Íslands bygð (the settlement), ok lagasetning (constitution), Hkr. (pref.), referring to the constitutional laws of Ulfljót recorded in ch. 2 of the Icelander Book; lagasetning here exactly answers to what Konrad Maurer, by a mod. term, calls 'die entstehung des Isländisches staates.' So also of the laws of king Hakon the Good (cp. the remarks s. v. þing), lagasetning Hákonar konungs, . . . hann (the king) var maðr stórvitr, ok lagði mikinn hug á lagasetning, hann 'setti' Gulapings-lög . . . Hkr. i. 135 (cp. Fms. i. 31): again, in Ó. H. 227 it answers to the mod. word legislation (of the laws of Sweyn, the son of Alfifa), and so Orkn. 24. It is to be borne in mind that 'lög' has a double sense, viz. law in a strict sense, and in a local-political sense—a 'law-community,' legally constituted state, nearly answering to Gr. πόλις.

*lang-viðri*, n., add.—langviðrum skjal eyða grund, Mk. 24; cp. Ísland eyðist af langviðrum ok lagaleysi, Ísl. þjóðs. i. 438.

*laus-lyndi*, add.—fem. in Fas. ii. 124.

*laus-mæli*, add.—the sing. occurs in Fb. iii. 185.

*laus-yrði*, add.—fem. in Pr. 133, Fbr. 64 new Ed.

*laut*, f., add.—this word occurs in Landn. 197 (Hjaltdæla-laut).

*lán*, n., add.—ekki er lán lengr en léd er, Vídal., a saying.

*ledda*, u, f. a lead, plumb, a fisher's term in western Iceland.

*leið-angr*, m. a levy; add.—may not this word be qs. leiðvangr = the field of the Leet, where a Leet was held? if so, it would throw light on the origin of this meeting in very remote times as being a muster-meeting or levy of the king's service: afterwards leiðangr might have come to mean the levy itself. It is indeed difficult to explain this word in any other way, esp. the latter part -angr, which usually denotes a place.

*leiðanligr*, adj. ductile, manageable, Post.

*leiði-þirr*, m. a ðr. λεγ., Haustl.; wrongly explained by Egilsson, it is evidently the A. S. *lād-þeow* = a leader, guide.

*leikni*, f. playfulness, curiosity; göra e-ð til leiknis, Ísl. þjóðs. i. 615.

*létis-maðr* = leytismaðr (or hleytismaðr), a vicar, Post. 34.

*liðr*, observe,—the passage in Hm., svá at hón lyki þik liðum, is perhaps illustrated by Chaucer's 'locen in every lith,' Nonne's Priest's Tale; embraces of witches being believed to rob a man of his manhood.

*limpa*, u, f. limpness, weakness, Fél. xv; það er limpa í mér, (mod.)

*lík-brá*, f. = valbrá (q. v.), Fél.

*lím-stokkinn*, part. out of joint, þiðr. 16.

*Ljósá-vatn*, n. the light-water, a local name: Ljósveitningar, m. pl. the men of L., Landn.

*ljós-ker*, n., prop. a 'light-vessel,' a lamp (not lantern), cp. Mar. 679, 1036, 1037, Thom. 483.

*ljúga*, the verb, add.—pret. pl. lógo, Post. 231; later lugu.

*loða*, the verb, the Clem. 24 (Post. Unger 63), read,—fundu þeir, at hann loddí 'saman' flærð einni; the passage is therefore quite plain.

*logn-alda*, u, f. rolling in a calm, of a ship.

*lok*, n., add.—the word remains in Engl. *bem-lock*.

*Loki*, the name of the terrible fire-demon, half god, half giant, the friend and companion of the gods, and yet their most fearful foe. We have a new suggestion to make as to the origin of this name. The old Northern Loki and the old Italic *Vulcanus* are, we believe, identical; as thus,—the old Teutonic form of Loki, we suppose, was *Wlōka*, whence, by dropping the *w* before *l*, according to the rules of the Scandinavian tongue, *Loki*. A complete analogy is presented in Lat. *voltus*, *vultus*, A. S. *wlits*, but Icel. lit (in and-lit, a face); and, in point of the character of the two demons, the resemblance is no less striking, as we have on the one hand *Vulcanus* with Etna for his workshop (cp. the mod. *vulcano*), and on the other hand the Northern legends of the fettered fire-giant, *Loki*, by whose struggles the earthquakes are caused. Of all the personages of the Northern heathen religion, the three, Óðinn, Þórr, and *Loki*, were by far the most prominent; but not even the name of *Loki* is preserved in the records of any other Teutonic people. Can the words of Caesar B. G. vi, xxi, Solem 'Vulcanum' et Lunam, refer to our *Loki*? probably not, although in Caesar's time the form would have been *Wlōkan* in acc., a form which a Roman ear might well have identified with their own *Vulcanus*. The old derivation from *loka*, to smut, is inadmissible in the present state of philological science; a *Wōdan* from *vaða*, or *Loki* from *loka*, is no better than a 'Juno a juvando,' or a 'Neptunus a nando.' May not *Loki* (*Wloka*) be a relation to the Sansk. *vṛika*, Slav. *vluku*, Lith. *vilkas*, Icel. vargr, úlfr, meaning a destroyer, a wolf? it is very significant that in the Norse mythology *Loki* is the father of the world-destroying monsters,—the wolf Fenrir, the World-serpent, and the ogress Hel; and, if the etymology suggested be true, he was himself originally represented as a wolf.

*lopt-hæna*, u, f. a female pr. name, Landn.; prop. a kind of duck, cp. skálp-hæna (in the Addenda).

*lókr*, add.—that it originally was a law term, a receiver of stolen goods, is seen from Chaucer (Coke's Tale, 51), 'there is no thief without a lóuk.'

*lund-lag*, n. temper.

*lund-lagt*, part. n. minded, disposed, e-m er e-t l., Post. 481, 633.

*lyf-steinn*, in the vellum of Korm. S. (A. M. 232) it is always spelt with *y* (not lífsteinn), thus Unger, who has himself consulted the vellum.

*lykt*, f. [Dan. lögte], a lantern, Bs. ii. 257.

*lýð-skyldi*, add.—fem. in Fms. x. 339 (sjá hlýðskyldi); but hlýðskyldis, 398.

*lýsa*, the verb, II. 3. 7, lýsa e-u yfir, better is lýsa yfir e-u.

*læri-sveinn*, this word is a translation of A. S. *leorning-cniht*, a word used in Ælfric's English at the time when Christianity was transported from England to Norway and Iceland; at a still earlier time the English rendered 'discipulus' by 'þegn' (Gregory's Pastoral Care).

*lœð*, f. a laithe, add.—the old form was prob. *lauð*, with a diphthong; the mod. form is lœð, gen. lœðar.

*mal*, n. the purring of a cat, Snót 132.

*man*, a bondman, add.—mans-fólk, captive-folk, prisoners; in Orkn. 368 (Fb. ii. 486, l. 8), þeir seldu þeim sílfr ok 'annat fé' is corrupted for 'mans-fólk,' as is seen from the words of the Danish translation of 1615—'ok solde dennem fangerne.'

*mann-bikkja*, u, f. a 'man-bitch,' a term of abuse, Post. 151.

*manngi*, add.—þætta ek við manngi, Post. 230.

*mann-tjón*, for the gender see tjón.

*man-vélar*, f. pl. love-tricks, Hbl. 20.

*mæt*, n. an estimate; the truer form is *mát* (like dráp, nám, gát, át, from drepa . . .); the word was originally a Norse law term, and is not found in the Grág., but was, at the union with Norway, adopted in Icel., where it soon lost its long vowel; it is actually spelt maat (i. e. mát) in D. N. ii. 225 (maats menn = taxation); eptir sex manna máti, Jb.; eptir góðra manni máti, Vm.; eptir máti, id. (Mr. Jón Thorkelsson).

*mat-fiskr*, m. fish for food, Post.

*mál-fríðr* should be—a temporary peace; mod. stundar-fríðr.

*mási*, a, m. a nickname, Fms., add.—prop. the name of a bird; in Faroese *maasi* is a sea-mew; val-maasi, Uislands-maasi (= an Icelandic mew), *fiski-maasi*, see Mr. H. C. Müller's Færøernes Fugle-fauna (1863).

*meðan*, add.—hence Dan. *men* = *ben*, contracted from *meden*.

*megín-byri*, n. a fair wind, Post. 233.

*mel-fluga*, u, f. a moth in clothes, (mod.)

*mest-megn*, adv. for the most part, (mod.)

*mét*, n. sing. = *mát*, an estimate, D. N. ii. 31; lög-m., Mar. (pref. p. xxxv).

*meta*, the verb, at the beginning, observe,—the subj. *mæti* occurs in Vols. S. 85 (Bugge's Ed.)

*mey-nunna*, u, f. a nun, = *virgo monacha*, Vitae Patrum (Unger).

*mið-seymi*, n., sounded misseymi, the gut used in shoe-making.



mikill, add the saying,—*mikið skal til mikils vinna*, *Vidal. ii. 64.*  
 mikla, *ad. add.*—*hann kvaðsk eigi mundu mikla tillögu við hann* *ör því*  
*hann hafði til unnit*, *Band. (MS., begin.)*; the printed text is corrupt.  
 mis-dægrt, *n. adj.*; in the phrase, *honum verðr aldri misdægrt*, of a  
 person who is never ill for a single day.  
 mis-gáningr, *m. an inadvertency.*  
 mis-grip, *n. a 'mis-grip,' mistake*; in the phrase, *taka e-t í misgripum*,  
*take a thing by the wrong end, make a mistake*, (mod.)  
 mis-klíð, *f. discord.*  
 mjalli, *a, m. [mjöll], whiteness*; esp. in the phrase, *vera ekki með*  
*lum mjalla*, to be not 'in one's whole whiteness,' i. e. to be not in one's  
 uses, to be insane.  
 móða, *u, f. II, add.*—*af allri móðu bitra munugða*, *Post. 555.*  
 mót, *a meeting*; dele the word 'móts-minni,' which is only a false  
 ending of *m for ni*, see *njóts-minni* below.  
 mun-hugð = *munuð* (*q. v.*), *Post. (Unger) 117.*  
 munu, the verb, *add.*—*munu* in exclamations of wonder, contempt;  
*vat moni hvelpr sú ráða griðum?* *Mork. 80*; *hvat muni of vinna úrum*  
*stum, what should overcome our love?* i. e. *come what may, it is proof*  
*against all*, *Korm. (in a verse).*  
 mystr = *mykr* (?), *Mar. 1031.*  
 mýgja, the verb, *add.*—*an older pret. mugið or mögði*; hence, *né*  
*lögðu menn óleiti, nor did the people quell their cheer*, i. e. *they were in*  
*gib spirits*, *Þd.* (and not as explained in *Lex. Poët.*); at *hann mýgði*  
*(subj.)* *allri mekt Gyðinga, that he quelled all the might of the Jews*,  
*ost. (Unger) 104.*  
 mýr-dæla, *u, f. 'mire-dale,' a miry, boggy hollow*, *Hallgr.*  
 mœrr, *f. = mýrr, a moor, bog*; *æpa kann í mœrum fróskr*, *Mkv.*  
 mögðir, *m. a kind of stone*, *Edda ii. 494.*  
 mösni, *a, m. the name of a bear*, *Edda (Gl.)*  
 -na, *add.*—*satt-na*, *Bs. i. 469, v. l.*  
 nagl-hald, *n. a nail's hold*, *Bs. ii. 503.*  
 naumr, *add.*—*naum grið*, *Bs. ii. 508 (17th century)*; *vera naumt við*  
*ominn, to be pressed for time.*  
 nár, *B, add.*—*ná-bönd*, *n. pl. the cords by which the shroud is bound*  
*round the body*, *Mar.*  
 nef-lauss, *adj. [nefi], 'kinless,' orphaned, desolate*; *sagt er frá hve*  
*eftlauss narir*, *Mkv.*  
 nekkverr, *add.*—*Mr. Upström*, and since *Bugge*, derive this word  
 from *ne-veit-hverr*, instead of *Grimm's ne-hverr*, cp. *A. S. nāt-bwæt = ne-*  
*veit-bwæt* = *Icel. nakkvat*; this would better account for the double *k*, but  
 otherwise it has no influence on the inflexive changes of the word.  
 B. nekkverr. In *B. IV. 3*, *nokkor* should be put under a  
 separate head—as loc. adverb, = *somewhere, anywhere*, *qs. ne-hvar* or *ne-*  
*ei-hvar*.  
 nema, the verb, *add.*—*a pret. numdi* in mod. usage, formed from the  
 art. numinn, as if from a verb *nymja*; *örvaðist geð á allan hátt er eg*  
*umdi sjónum* [*föður-landið heldr hátt hafit upp úr sjónum*, *Eggert.*  
 Nes-konungr, *a pr. name*, *Baut. 402.*  
 nett-leikr, *m. neatness*, (mod.)  
 njótr, *m., add.*—*njóts-minni*, *n.* [still in Norway called *njós-minne*,  
*var Aasen*, in the new Edition of his Dict., of *a cup drunk by customers*  
*after striking a bargain*]:—*a kind of 'earnest-cup'*; *sendi hann honum*  
*ina skál fulla mjaðar, ok bað hann drekka njótsminni (mótsminni is an*  
*error)*, *hér með, segir konungr, vil ek gefa þér, Sveinn, jarlsnafn, etc.,*  
*ms. vi. 52*: the suggestion at the end of the article is therefore true.  
 Noregr, *add.*—*'Nurviag'* on the *Jellinge stone*.  
 nótt, *f., C, add.*—*nætr-göltz*, *n. a roving about by night.*  
 ný-lýsi, *n.*, to the passage *Orkn. 420 add.*—According to the *Saga*  
 and an entry in the old *Annals* the day in question was the evening  
 of the 21st of Dec. 1154, old style; and from information given by  
*Mr. Main* (the *Radcliffe Observer*, *Oxford*), a full moon fell on this  
 very day in that year, old style. This quite settles the question as to  
 the true old sense of *ný* and *nýlysi*. The chronology of *Torfaeus* in the  
 old Ed. of *Orkn. S.* is altogether wrong.  
 nýting, *f.* a term of husbandry; *góð, ill nýting*, of getting in the hay  
 or crop, *Esp. 1761.*  
 næðingr, *m. a chilly blast*, = *gnæðingr*, (mod.)  
 nær-fellt, *n. adj. as adv. nearly, almost*, (mod.)  
 nökkor, *adv.*, *qs. ne-hvar* or *ne-veit-hvar, somewhere*, very freq. in old  
 writers, *somewhere, anywhere*; to this word belong the references under  
 nekkverr, *B. IV. 3, p. 452*; to which add,—*hér nökkur*, *Fb. i. 73*; *nökkur*  
*ands eða lagar*, *Al. 107*. In mod. usage this word has become obsolete  
 and is replaced by *einhver-staðr*; the explanation given under *nekkverr*,  
*B. IV. 3*, must be altered accordingly, and the words '*somewhat, may be*'  
 struck out.  
 nökkvi, *a, m.*, in the phrase, *pungr sem 'nökkvi,'* or *nökkva-pungr*,  
 of things like hay soaked with water or the like. This word can hardly  
 be related to *nökkvi, a boat*; we think it is *qs. n-ökkvi*, cp. *ökr* and  
*ekvast*, 'pungr sem einn ökvi' rapidly pronounced sem 'nökví, the *n*  
 being taken from the preceding word, as in *njóli* (*jóli*, *p. 326, col. 2*).

öbbeldi = *ofheldi*, *Thom. 405.*  
 ofan, *adv.*; instead of 'in þíðr, *S.* often spelt *oman*,' read 'the mod.  
 Faroese dialect has *oman*.'  
 of-glæpr, *m. a crime*, *Art. 20.*  
 of-sinni, *a, m. a follower*; *allir inir æztu Adils ofsinuar*, *lin.*; *Sathan*  
*og hans ofsinnum*, *Vidal. ii. 25.*  
 of-steorð, *f. = ofsteri*, *Thom. 411.*  
 of-vægi, *n. an enormity, an enormous weight.*  
 opt, *add.*—with the notion of *ever*; *árlega verða skylt maðr opt fá*,  
*Hm.*; so *opt, ósjaldan*, *Vsp.*  
 orð, *n.*, add the phrase,—*fá sér e-ð til orða, to notice, to resent*; *eg vil*  
*ekki fá mér það til orða*, *Vidal. ii. 41*; among compds., *add.*—*orð-fyndni*,  
*f. facetiousness*; *orð-heppinn*, *adj. biting*; *orð-hof*, *n. the word-sanctuary*,  
*i. e. the mouth*, *Stor.*; *orð-lagðr*, *part. famous*; *orð-longja*, *d. to*  
*dilate upon*; *eg vil ekki o. þetta, I will cut it short*; *orð-reyrr*, *m. the*  
*word-reed*, i. e. *the tongue*, *Sighvat*; *orð-rembrt*, *part. notorious*; *orð-*  
*stafr*, *m. pl. 'word-staves,' phrases*, *Am. 9*; *orð-svif*, *u. pl. rumours*,  
*Post. 92.*  
 ostr,—the etymology of *ostr*, *qs. jostr*, is confirmed by the borrowed  
 Finnish *juusto*, see *Dr. W. Thomsen, p. 66.*  
 óðal, instead of *B. II. 3*, read,—In the old Norse there is a compd  
*alda-óðal*, *a property of ages or held for ages or generations*, *Lat.*  
*fundus avitus, an ancient allodial inheritance*; *ok ef eigi er leyst*  
*innan þriggja vetra, þá verðr sú jörð honum at alda óðali, and if*  
*it be not released within three years, then the estate becomes his allodial*  
*property*, *D. N. i. 129*; *til ænlegrar eignar ok alda óðals, for ever-*  
*lasting possession and allodial tenure*, *iii. 88*: then this phrase be-  
 came metaphorical, in the phrase, at *alda óðli, to everlasting possession*,  
 i. e. *for ever*; *Joann prestur skal vera þar meðan hann vill ok fylgja því*  
*at alda eyðli*, *i. 266*; *hverr verðr þykki at taka þann úmaga at alda*  
*óðli, to maintain him (the poor man) for ever*, *Grág. i. 264*; or of past  
 time, *frá alda óðli, from time immemorial*; *varla hefir því líkt heyrtr frá*  
*aldóðli*, *Vidal. ii. 181*; whence the mod. Dan. *frá 'arilds' tid* (by corrupt  
 pronunciation = *fra 'ald-odels' tid*, *ld* being changed into *r*). We be-  
 lieve the mid. Lat. *all-odium* to be derived from this compd, by way of  
 assimilation; the old Teut. form would be *alp-odal* (*Goth. alp = ævum*),  
 whence *all-odal*, *allodium*, property held in absolute possession, opposed  
 to such as is held in fee or subject to certain conditions. The remarks  
 under *óðal*, *i. 7*, 'from this word, etc.' should be modified accordingly.  
 óð-gjörð, *f. verse-making, panegyric, eulogy*, *Post. 510.*  
 ó-elja, *u, f. restlessness*, *Isl. þjóðs.*  
 ó-grynni = *örgrynni*, *q. v.*  
 ó-lekja, *u, f. curdled milk with the whey*, whilst in the tub; when the  
 whey has been strained off it is called *skyr*, (mod.)  
 ólga, *add.*—*ólgu-sjórr*, *a rolling swell of sea.*  
 ólm-leikr, *m. fury*, *Post. 114.*  
 órar, *add.*—*óra-maðr*, *m. a madman, frantic*, *Post. 192.*  
 ó-víðkomandi, *part. not belonging to*, (mod.)  
 pat, *n. an aimless gesticulation*; *handa-pat*, *Isl. þjóðs. i. 7.*  
 pési, *a, m. a 'piece,' a small tract*, (mod.)  
 píltungr, *m. a little boy*, = *pílt*, *Grett. 143 A, Krók.*  
 píatla, *u, f. [Dan. pjalt], a small piece of cloth cut-off*, (mod.)  
 presta-firurr, *f. pl. a priest's rambles*; *ekki nema p. og hlutsemi*, *Vidal.*  
 þústra, *ð, to buffet*, *þryml.*  
 rak, *n. a wick*, add reference,—*Mar. 673.*  
 rauðka, *u, f. a red mare*, (mod.)  
 raul, *n. a doleful humming*, (mod.)  
 ráði, *a, m. a boar*, *add.*—as a curse on a Runic stone, *ráði tekr þar*  
*rúni rúnun þinsum, may the boar take them who confound these Runes!*  
*Rafn 165*; cp. the phrases, *verða at rata*, see *rati* (for *verða at ráða?*),  
 and *verða at gjalti* = *to run mad*, see *göltz*.  
 refr, *m.*, *add.*—*er Sigvaldi átti refr, S. that fox*, *Fms. xi. 106.*  
 regn-bloti, *a, m. rain and snow, sleet*, *Ann. 1362.*  
 reiða, the verb, *add.*—*reiða sig á e-t, to rely on*, (mod.)  
 reiðar-slag, *n. a thunderbolt, stroke of lightning*, *Vidal. i. 336.*  
 reiði-bolur, *f. pl. a fit of anger (?)*; *þá mælti Sigurðr konungr í reiði-*  
*bolum*, *Mork. 183*; *vinnr hón af honum riddarann í reiðibolu(m)*, *Mirm.*  
 187.  
 rellinn, *adj. wayward*, of a baby, *Isl. þjóðs. i. 43.*  
 rembing, *f. a puffing*, *Grönd. 69.*  
 reyni, *a, m. (i. e. reyni)*, *Post. 464*; see *ræksni*.  
 reyni-stóð, *f. a rowan-grove*, *Jónas.*  
 riga, *ad. [from the Latin?], to irrigate*, *Post. 637 (v. l. ár. ár.)*  
 ringr, *m.* [cp. *Engl. to ring*, of the voice], *a shock, a quivering, con-*  
*vulsive motion*; *taka harða ringi*, of a ship, (mod.)  
 rivan-skinna, *u, f. a bird, a ruff or reeve, tringa pugnax*, *Edda (Gl.)*  
 róg-storlr, *adj. 'strife-strong,' martial*, *Runic stone.*  
 Róm-verska, *u, f. the Roman tongue, Latin*, *Ingv. 16.*  
 rugling, *f. a confounding.*  
 runsa, *ad. to confound*, add the reference given s. v. *ráði* above,  
 wrongly explained in *Rafn 165.*



rúða, u, f. *a pane of glass*, (mod.)  
 rælast, dep., in *svá mæli* Heilagr Andi fyrir munn Davíð konungs, hégómliða 'ræliz' margr maðrinn, Post. (Unger) 425, should, we believe, be 'ræsis,' i.e. *hæsisz*, to *vauzt*, *puff oneself up*, see Ps. xxxix. 6.  
 rödd, f., add,—acc. *roddo*, as if from *radda*, Mork. 128.  
 rökkr, m. = *rokk*, *a jerkin*, Thom. 457.  
 rök, f. *the band*, Edda (Gl.), a *ἀ. λεγ.*, a Slavon. word, Russ. *ruka*.  
 röst, *a mile*, add,—by Captain Gerhard Munthe's military map of Norway of A.D. 1827, the distance from Christiania to Eidsvold is about eight geographical miles.

Saga, add the reference to B. 2,—*hálf-sögð* er saga hver er aðrir einir segja, i.e. 'audiatur ut altera pars,' Bs. i. 582, (mod., það er ekki nema hálsögð saga ef einn segir.)

sak-vernd, f. = *sakvörn*, Thom. 452.  
 salt, add the phrase,—*vega salt*, to *balance against one another*.  
 sam-fenginn, part. *begrimed*; eta upp reint eðr samfengt, Post. 42.  
 sam-fæddr, part. = *samborinn*, Art. 121.  
 sam-hleypi, n. *a conspiracy*, Thom. 426.  
 sam-kvæma, after Fms. ii. 225 add,—('of the poor').  
 sam-lið, n. *a party*, Thom. 435.  
 sam-netjaðr, part. *caught in the same net*, Thom. 407.  
 sam-skipti, n. *dealings, intercourse*, (mod.)  
 sam-sneða, d. = *samneyta*, Post. 46.  
 sam-stilla, t, to *tune together*, of chords.  
 sam-sveit, f. *a communion*, Thom. 490.  
 sand-flúðir, f. pl., see *flúð*.  
 sand-yrja, u, f. *a quicksand*, Safn i. 78.

sannr, adj. *sooth*, add,—Lat. *-sons, -sonis*, is the same word; the old Norse law term, *sannr* at sök, or *ú-sannr*, eigi *sannr* at sök, exactly answers to the Lat. law term '*in-sons*,' thus Lat. *injuriae insons* is literally rendered in Icel. by '*ú-sannr* at sök.'

satt-na = *satt, true*, Bs. i. 469, v. l.

sár = *sá*, demonstr. pron., is of frequent occurrence on Runic stones, e.g. *sár eigi flo, be flew not*; *sár vann Nuvriag* at kristnu, *be won Norway to Christianity*; this '*sár*' is simply a nominative case formed like öng, margr, from einngi, manngi.

sér-i-lagi, adv. *especially, in particular*, (mod.)

sessu, u, f., add,—gen. *sessna*, N. G. L. i. 104.

sexug-faldr, adj. *sixty-fold*, N. T.

seyða, ð, to *seethe, cook*; helfina steikja hyggst eg mér hálf skaltú verða í potti seyðd, Jón Þorl.

seyra, the verb, add—the reflex. *seyrast*, to *become festered, acid, foul*; sem etur í andliti . . . svá fætt allskonar illska, þess lengr sem hún seyrst í hug ok hjarta, þess grimmari verðr hón, Magn. new Ed.

seyra, u, f., add,—sopa-seyra, *a sip of the dregs*, Jón Þorl.

signa, to *sink*, add,—Post. 5.

singr, n., add,—Benedikt kom og braut sitt far, búðar-vos hann átti þar og sultar singr, . . . ekkert hann að landi bar nema frosnar fingr, a ditty, Grönd.

si-sisill, m. *a kind of stone*, Edda ii. 494.

si-sona, interj. see *so! thus!* in colloquial Icel.

síða, the verb, add from a Runic inscription,—síðis(k) sá mannr es þausi kumlþ um bróðr, *cursed be the man who breaks this cairn!* Rafn 205.

síð-kast, n. *the last throw*, of dice; in the phrase, uppa á síðkastið, *at the last moment*.

sí-fellt, n. adj. *continuously*, (mod.)

sínk-girni, f. *covetousness*, Post. 640.

sjá, the verb, l. 3, add,—pl. *só*, Clem.

sjá, the pronoun, see *sá, sú*. This word or form might have been put under a separate head, it is often used in a pointedly demonstr. sense, like þessi; see the references s. v. *sá*.

sjónhverfis-hringr, m. = *sjóndeildar-hringr*, Vidal. i. 206.

sjór, B, add,—sjó-blíða, u, f. *a sea-calm*, Post. 48: sjó-volk, n. *a tossing about, fatigue on the sea*.

skakk-ylgö, part. *threatening*, of the waves, Egilsson's Poems.

skalli, a, m., add,—skalli, kom þú á morgin, Post. 250.

skapt-hár, observe,—we suspect that in the phrase 'skapthá sól,' of the sun just after sunrise, is concealed another sense; it is not 'spear-high,' but akin to A.S. *sceaf-mond* = *half a foot*, or six inches, meaning the moment when the sun has got just half a foot above the hills; the definition given by the ancients themselves in K. þ. K. 96 is artificial and can hardly be etymologically true; the word was perhaps borrowed from the A.S., and so the old Icelanders themselves did not quite understand it; cp. the phrase, ganga skapta-muninn, *to walk just half a pace*, Lv. 35 (see skapt i. 2. at the end).

skata, u, f., add the saying,—þegir barnið meðan það étr skötu-fóttinn.

skálp-hæna, u, f., add,—*the scap-duck, anas marila*, see Bewick.

skæfjur, f. pl. *scrapes, rough bandling*; (ungar) svá styrknaðir at þeir megi skæfjur þola, Post. 636.

skin, n.,—in provinc. Germ. the moon is called *schein*, Grimm's Dict.

skinn, n., add the naut. phrase,—leið eigi lengi áðr skinna-köst fóru að koma á sjóinn, *till the sea began to be lashed*, of gusts or squalls of wind

lashing the sea before a gale; the metaphor is from the game of skinn-leikr, Ísl. þjóðs. ii. 129.

skjall-hvít, adj. *white as skjall*, q. v.

skjarr-sýnn, adj. *quick-eyed*, Post. 636, v. l.

skjár, m., observe,—skjár is prop. *the bladder stretched on frames* and used for glass, as still used in Norway, thus *skjaa-lykta* = *a lantern of bladder*, opp. to a glass-lantern; in Icel. the word has since come to mean *the window or opening*; whilst the bladder itself is called líkna-belgr.

skjól-stæðingr, m. *a client*, (mod.)

skol-brúnn, the best Engl. rendering would be *olive*, of complexion.

skonnorta, u, f. *a schooner*, (mod.)

skrúð-grænn, adj. *bright-green*, of the grass in the early spring.

skukka, II, add,—skukku ok hrukku, Thom. 355.

skukktótt, adj. *wrinkled, in folds*, Thom. 355.

skulka, að, to *mock*, = *skelka*, Post. 119, v. l.

skúr, *a shower*, add,—Runolf, a native of northern Icel., in Gramm. Island., has it masc.; so in later times the poet B. Gröndal, a native of Mývatn, söl og myrka skúra (acc. pl.), in a ditty of 1790.

skvak or skvakk, n. *a gurgling sound*; hafs-skak, Egilsson's Poems.

skýrsla, u, f. *a report, written report*, (mod.)

slapparðr, m. *a name of the fox*, Edda (Gl.)

slatta, the verb, add the reference,—Skáld H. 6. i.

slyndru-laust, n. adj., as adv. '*slotlessly, deftly*,' Ísl. þjóðs. i. 437.

smíðr, add the saying,—smíðir hafa spánu versta, *smiths have the worst spoons* (speaking of ornamental spoons), i.e. smiths keep the worst for their own use.

smótti, a, m. *a loop or bole*, = *smátt*; in tjald-smótti, from smjúga.

snaga, u, f., it was a kind of *Lochaber-axe*, see Scott's *Waverley*, ch. 16.

snar-kringla, u, f. *a top*; snúast einsög s., (mod.)

snar-sýnn, adj. *keen-eyed*, Post. 636.

snák-ligr, adj. *snaky, snake-like*, Post. 572.

snudda, u, f. *a small strap or rag*, e.g. of paper or the like; bréf-s.

snæ-ljós, n. *the snow-light*; að flyja undan mannsins valdi undir Guðs reiði það er að hlaupa undan snæljósinu til að verða fyrir reiðar-slaginu, Vidal. i. 336.

sólar-sinnis, add,—the Scot. *deasil*, Scott's *Waverley*, ch. 24.

spjað, n. part., from spéa, Pass. 14. 17.

spjall-virkir, a, m. = *spillvirkir*, Grág.

spjót, n., add,—A. S. *spreðr*; spjót being qs. sprjót, akin to sproti (?).

spor, to the phrase, at vörmu spori, add,—*fote-bot*, Chaucer.

spranga, að, add,—þá skal bera til sýnis þat klókasta smáþing sem hvers hjákona hefir sprangt, Thom. 301.

stef-settr, part. *furnished with stef (burden)*, Post. 511.

stein-grár, adj. *stone-gray, iron-gray*, of a horse, (mod.)

stela, the verb, II, add,—eg stalt til þess, to *do a thing by stealth*, of a very busy person who has to steal the time to get a thing done, (mod.)

stig-vel, n. *a stirrup*, Thom. 420.

stíman, n. *a bard tussel*, Post. 584.

stjarna, at the end, I,—the names in the old lay Sdm. 15 and beginning of 16 are, we believe, astronomical,—the 'Ear of Árvak,' the 'Hoof of Alsvinn' (the Sun Horses), the 'Wheel under the Chariot of Rungnir,' the 'Teeth (or Reins) of Sleipnir,' the 'Sledge Harness,' the 'Bear's Paw,' the 'Tongue of Bragi,' the 'Wolf's Claws,' the 'Eagle's Nose,' and perhaps others.

The Cod. Reg. I. c. reads 'Rungnis,' the Völ. S. 'Rögnis,' i.e. *Odin*, for Hrungrnir the giant would here be out of question, see Bugge's foot-note to l. c.

straum-mikill, adj. *running with great current*, Orkn. (Lex. Run.)

strúpi, a, m., better form than strjúpi (q. v.), mjólk hljóf ór strúp-anum, Post. (Unger) 213.

stund, f., add,—stunda-klukka, u, f. *an eight-day clock*, (mod.)

stökkull, m., for '*sprinkling*' read '*a brush used for sprinkling holy water, an aspersoir*.'

súrr, m. *a sour drink*, add reference,—Vitae Patrum (Unger).

svart, adj., B. svart-höfði, add,—*the 'black-cap' or pewit gull*, Bewick;

whence used as a pr. name.

sverfa, the verb, add the phrase,—sultur sverfr að, *bunger pressed hard*.

svíkja, the verb, add,—hann siku (i. e. sviku) Blaku-menn í útfaru, . . . Guð svíki þá er hann sviku, Baut. (Brocm. 179).

Svölðr, f. *a local name of a current* (not an island) near Hiddense (Héðins-ey), west of Rügen; a rendering of a Wendish name, the *Swelche, wirripool* (?); fyrir Svölðar minni, *before the mouth of S.*; and 'fyrir Svölð,' Edda 83, also Knytl. S. ch. 120, 122; see the conclusive essay on the place and date of this battle by Mr. Jørgensen, in Aarb. for Nord. Oldk. og Hist. 1869; to which add, that 'Héðins-ey' actually occurs, although disguised, in Hallfred's poems, composed immediately after the battle, viz. 'á víðu sundi Héðins-eyjar' for 'Héðins-meyjar' of the MSS.; and breiðan bekk Héðins 'rekka' of the same poem (Fs. 218, 219, verses 12, 15, being a local name, not a kenning).

sylfr = *silfr*, cp. Dan. *sølv*, Post. 569.

sækja, add,—subj. setti, þkv. 14.



tá, n. *a walk*, add.—uppi í hellunni sem liggir á táinu, D. N. vi. 339 (Fr.)  
 tigjund (spelt tighiund)=tiund, *a tithe*, N. G. L. i. 401.  
 tignaðr, m.=tign, *glory*, Post. 621.  
 tigr, add the saying,—opt verðr örgum eins fátt á tug, Skaufhala-balk.  
 til-gerð, f. *affection*; tilgerðar-fullr, -samr, *affected*, (mod.)  
 til-viljan, f. *a mere chance*.  
 tjalda, the verb, add.—að tjalda til einnar nætr, *to pitch the tent for a single night*, of shifty, changeable human things which stand to-day and to-morrow are swept away, a common saying in Icel. (even as in Arabic, see Mr. Littré's Inaugural Address to the French Academy); and, það verðr að tjalda því sem til er, *one must use the bangings one has*, i.e. *one must make the best of it*. In the former case the metaphor is taken from the pitching a tent, in the latter from the dressing the hall (or church) on festive occasions.  
 tolla, the verb,—for a suggestion as to its origin see þola II; we now believe this to be the real origin of the word.  
 tólf-faldr, adj. *twelvefold*, Post. 513.  
 tón-laust, n. adj. *without intonation*, Thom. 455.  
 troll-volkaðr, part. *witch-ridden*, =trollriða.  
 trúar-játning, add.—when used with the article it means specially *the Apostles' Creed*; læra Trúar-játninguna og Faðir-Vor.  
 tví-, add.—tvímælis-maðr, m. a law term, *one who contradicts himself*.  
 um-vending, f. *a turning inside out*, Thom. 414.  
 um-þreifing, f. *a touch*, Post. 415.  
 undir-göng, n. pl. *an under-way, tunnel*.  
 undir-örpning, f. *a subterfuge*, Post. 551.  
 undir-skál, f. an 'under-cup,' *saucer*, Dan. *under-kop*, (mod.)  
 unna, the verb, l. 3, add.—unt, *loved*, Post. (Unger) 416, l. 30.  
 upp-á-móti, adv. *up-bill*; opp. to ofan-í-móti.  
 upp-diska, ad, *to dish up*, Thom. 417.  
 upp-í-lopt, adv. *turning the face upwards*, (mod.); opp. to á grífu.  
 ú-kvæði, n. pl. (p. 662, col. 2), =Lat. *ne-fas*; eru þat ókvæði að hugsa, ad . . ., Vidal. i. 320.  
 út-brjótr, m. *an outburst*, Thom.  
 vaðall, m.=vaðill, *a wading*; eptir vaðal í frosti, *after wading in frost*, Bs. i. 387.  
 vatn-þrunginn, adj. *dropsical*, Thom. 500.  
 veiklast, ad, *to grow weak or faint*.  
 veiz=viz, see víðr; veiz eptir skyldu, *quite in order*, Thom. 393.  
 ver-búðir, f. pl. *sheds or booths in which fishermen live*, Eggert Itin.  
 ver-gangr=verðgangr, Boll. 350.  
 vetr-grænn, adj. '*winter-green*,' *ever-green* (cp. Dan. *vintergrønt*), Rkv.

vinda, the verb, l. 1, 'ving' in the ditty of Grætt. is, we believe, q. 'vring,' from the obsolete *vringa*, *to wring*, from which *vingur*, q. v.  
 vind-högg, n. *a stroke in the wind or a stroke astunt*; in the poem, *hanti* skær ekki vindhoggum, of a steady worker who never loses a minute.  
 vindóttr, adj. *bay-coloured*, of a horse.  
 vín-sýra, u, f. *vinegar*, Post. 580.  
 vísa, u, f., add.—hann örri kvæði þat er hann kallaði Jóns-vísur, þviat verki sú er eigi stefsett, en þó kvæði svá langt, at þat hefir fjóra tugi eyrenda ok sjau umfram, Post. 511.  
 ýlun, f. *bowling*, Post. 426.  
 þinku-leysi, n. *thoughtlessness, stupidity*; þryskar hann drakk í þinku-leysi, Egilsson's Poems.  
 þíða, u, f. *a thaw, mild weather*; á þóttanum vörn hús svo miklar þíður, að grasið fór að spretta kringum bæ, en það tekki fjotan enda á Góunni, a letter from western Icel. of March 11, 1873; cp. valt er 'þótra þíð-vindi,' Hallgr.  
 þokkr, m. *a mood*, add.—væri þett at ek þegða þukks, þat hefir hvert er verðr er loks, *I had better not speak my mind*, Mk. v.  
 þrá-rækkr, adj. *persevering*, Post. (Unger) 434.  
 þrymr, m., add.—in the old lay, Em. 2, for hvat þrymr þar, we read, hvat þrym (dat.) er þar, *what din is there?* The lost vellum, we suppose, had 'hvat þrym' þar, where 'might be the inflexive -r, but was meant to be the personal verb 'er,' often written in this abbreviated form above the line; þryma or þrymja, =tonare, is never found in old prose writers or poets; the conclusive reason is that the true idiomatic construction in this case is 'hvat' with a dative, and not with a verb (cp. hvat er þat hlym hlymja, Skm.)  
 þunn-vembi, n. [vömb], *the abdomen*, Hem. (MS.)  
 þursa-stafr, m., see þurs,—the notion of the magical Rune is preserved in the phrase, rista e-m þursa-staf, *to liah a person in a coarse, brutal manner*; það var mesta ofdirfð af ótillkjörnu flóni, | að rista þenna þursa staf þorlákss-syni Jóni, Grönd.  
 þustr, m. [Lat. *fustis*], *a flail*; með hördum þust, Post. 562.  
 þvengr, m., add the following curious reference,—Hjörleifr konungur var upp festr í konungs höll með skó-þvengjum sínum sjálfs millum elda tveggja . . . Á meðan vakti Hildir ok jós mungáti í eldana, ok kvæð 'Hjörleifi þat verra,' hún leysti hann svá at hún hjó með sverði skó-þvengina (thus, we believe, to be emended for 'ok kvæð Hjörleif þar vera,' etc., of the vellum), *king H. was bung up in the king's hall by his shoe-thongs between two fires . . . In the meantime H. kept awake, and poured ale into the fires, saying that this was worse (more tantalizing) for him; she then released him by cutting the thongs with a sword*, Fas. ii. 34.  
 þver-höfði, a, m. *a wrong-headed person*.



## A LIST OF BRITISH RIVERS,

About a hundred in number, contained in old Icelandic alliterative memorial verses (inscribed á-heiti, i. e. *names of rivers*) from MSS. of the Snorra-Edda (ii. 479, 480, of the 13th century; the verses themselves may well be of the 12th century). Most of these rivers seem to belong to the northern Scottish counties, Caithness, Ross, Moray, Sutherland, and to the north-east of England. As specimens of an attempt at identification we add about thirty names, half for Scotland and half for England, leaving the rest open. In Scotland, Örmr, *Armet W.*; Sekin, *Shin R.*; Dyrn, *Durn W.*; Mein, *Mein W.*; Skialg, *Shallag W.*; Nis, *Ness R.*; Ekla or Ekkjall, *Oykill R.*; Spæ, *Spey R.*; Nið, *Nith R.*; Þöll, *Thuil R.*; Dyna, *Don R.*; Njörn, *Nairn R.*; Bro, *Brora R.*; Maura, *Strath More*; Apardion, *Aberdeen* (here used of the river). In England, Tems, *Thames R.*; Humra, *Humber R.*; Dun, *Don R.*; Alin, *Alne R.*; Svöl, *Swale R.*; Usa, *Ouse R.*; Þyn, *Tyne R.*; Tvedda, *Tweed R.*; Lodda, *Ludd R.*; Ver, *Wear R.*; Ruðr, *Rother R.*; Ró, *Rye R.*; Hrið, *Reed R.*; Myn, *Maun R.*; Mynt, *Mint R.* (Johnston). A few (ten or twelve) of the rivers in the verses are of other countries, being probably added for alliteration sake, e. g. Jordan, Tiber, Euphrates, Albis, Loire; these we have omitted. Some of these names also occur in old lays (Gm., Bm., Gs., Hkv.), and this list may thus afford a hint as to the age of these poems.

Alin.	Glit.	Lá.	Olga.	Strind.	Við, Gm.
Apardion.	Glöð.	Lodda.	Orun, Bm.	Strönd.	Vil.
Auð.	Gnappa.	Luma.	Rennandi, Gm.	Suðr.	Vín, Gm.
Bro.	Goll.	Maura.	Riða.	Svinn.	Vina (twice), Gm.,
Dun.	Grað, Gm.	Mein.	Rimr.	Svöl, Gm.	also in Egils S.
Dyna.	Gömul, Gm.	Merk.	Rín, Gm.	Sylgr.	Vind (Vönd, Gm.)
Dyrn.	Göpul, Gm.	Morn.	Ró.	Sömd.	Ving.
Eiðr.	Hjöldmun (?).	Móða.	Ruðr, Gg.	Tems.	Voð.
Eimír.	Hnípul.	Myn.	Rögn.	Tvedda.	Voða.
Einstika.	Hnöpul.	Mynd.	Rönn.	Uðr.	Vöð.
Ekín, Gm.	Hrið, Gm.	Nauð.	Salín.	Usa, Fms. vi.	Ylgr, Gm.
Ekla (Ekkjall, Orkn.)	Hrönn (twice), Gm.	Nið.	Sekin, Gm.	Val.	Yn.
Fara.	Humra.	Nis. [Cod.]	Sið, Gm.	Valín.	Ysa (twice).
Fjörm, Gm.	Höll, Gm.	Njörn (emend. mörn,	Skialf.	Van, Gm.	Þjóð (Þjóð-numa in
Föld.	Hörn, Gg.	Numa.	Skialg.	Veg (Veg-svinn	one word, Gm.)
Freka.	Ið.	Nyt, Gm.	Slidr, Gm.	in one word,	Þrym.
Gera.	Kerlaug, Gm.	Nöt, Gm.	Spæ.	Gm.)	Þyn, Gm.
Gilling.	Koga.	Ofn.	Strauma or	Vella.	Þöll, Gm.
Gipul, Gm.	Körmt, Gm.	Ogn (?), Hkv.	Skrauma (?).	Ver.	Örmr, Gm.

## GAELIC NAMES AND NICKNAMES

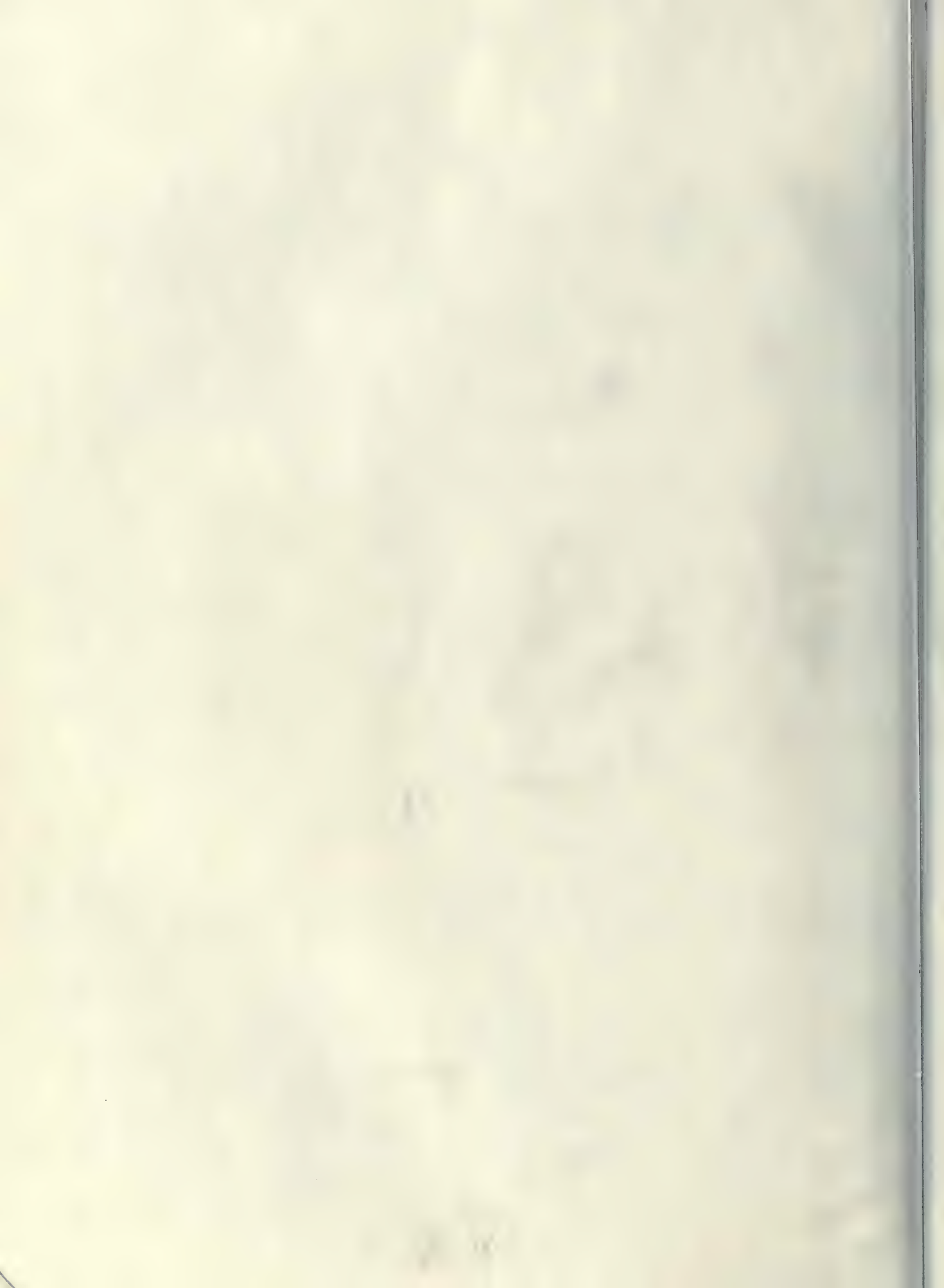
Contained in the Landnáma-bók (Icelandic Book of Settlement); those in the Orkn. and the Njála are left out, as being already well known. The translation and identification we leave to Celtic scholars, only noticing that these names, as well as those of the rivers above, were taken from oral tradition, not from books; the Norse form may therefore throw some light on the Celtic pronunciation of the 10th to the 12th centuries.

Bekan, 52.	Dufniall, 298.	Kali (?), 331.	Kormlöð, 318.
Biaðmakr, 93.	Duf-pakr, 33, 282.	Kalman, 49.	Kvaran, 58.
Biolan, 95, 268; Biola, 41,	Feilan, 8.	Kamban, 47.	Kylan, 65, 66.
239.	Fyls-(enni), 126; the former part	Kiallakr, 79, passim.	Lunan, 297.
Biðllok, 268.	may be Gaelic, cp. fyls-bein,	Kiaran, 124.	Maddaðr, 93.
Briann or Brann, 30.	Fms. ix. 54.	Kiartan, passim.	Meldun, 109, 113.
Dimun, the island, 104, a double-	Gellir = Gilli (?), in the name of	Kiarvalr, 298, 361, passim.	Melkorka, 114.
peaked island in Broadfirth, Ice-	Thord Gelli.	Kimbi (?), 100, prob. Gaelic.	Melpatrikr, 316.
land, and in the Faroes (Lat-	Gilli, Gullp.	Kolli, passim; we suspect this	Myrgiol, 109.
Gaelic, qs. <i>Dimons</i> ?).	Gliomall, 109.	name, so freq. in Icel. local	Myrkiartan, 114.
Drafdritr, 33.	Grelöð (?), 109.	names, to be of Gaelic extrac-	Niall, passim.
Dufan, 140.	Gufa (?), doubtful if Gaelic.	tion.	Papar, Landn.
Dufgus, 136; whence corrupted	Hnokan, 267.	Konall, 65, passim.	Parak, 267 (?).
Dugfúss.	Kaðall, 116, 219.	Kori, 133.	Patrekr, 42 (Lat.-Gaelic).
Dufnall, 113.	Kaðlín, 95.	Kormakr, 73, and Korm. S.	Raforta, 205.



















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